

University of Mumbai

Examination 2020

Program: ___BE_____ Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016/2012/2019

Examination: First Year Semester I

Course Code: FEC101_____ and Course Name: Applied Mathematics I

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks:50

For the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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| Q1. | $\cos(hz) =$ |
| Option A: | $\log(z+\sqrt{z^2-1})$ |
| Option B: | $\log(z-\sqrt{z^2-1})$ |
| Option C: | $\log(z^2+z-1)$ |
| Option D: | $\log(z^2+z+1)$ |
| Q2. | What is the value of $(1+i)^{10} + (1-i)^{10}$ |
| Option A: | 2^5 |
| Option B: | -2^5 |
| Option C: | 2^5 |
| Option D: | 0 |
| Q3. | If α and β are roots of the equation x^2+x+1 then $\alpha^n + \beta^n =$ |
| Option A: | $2\cos(2n\pi/3)$ |
| Option B: | $2\tan(2n\pi)$ |
| Option C: | $2\sin(2n\pi)$ |
| Option D: | $-2\cos(2n\pi/3)$ |
| Q4. | If $\sin^3\theta \cos^4\theta = a_1 \cos\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta + a_5 \cos 5\theta + a_7 \cos 7\theta$ then $a_1 + 9a_3 + 5a_5 + 49a_7 =$ |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 2 |
| Option C: | 3 |
| Option D: | 0 |
| Q5. | If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma$ are the roots of the equation $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ then $(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(1-\sigma) =$ |
| Option A: | 5 |
| Option B: | 4 |
| Option C: | 3 |

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| Option D: | 2 |
| Q6. | Represent i^i in terms of e. |
| Option A: | $e^{-\pi/3}$ |
| Option B: | $e^{-3\pi/2}$ |
| Option C: | $e^{-\pi/2}$ |
| Option D: | $e^{-\pi/6}$ |
| Q7. | The Taylor series for $f(x)=7x^2-6x+1$ at $x=2$ is given by $a+b(x-2)+c(x-2)^2$. Find the value of $a+b+c$. |
| Option A: | -1 |
| Option B: | 0 |
| Option C: | 17 |
| Option D: | 46 |
| Q8. | $f(x, y)=x^3+y^3x^9 +y^9 x^8 +y^9 9$ find the value of f_y at $(x,y) = (0,1)$. |
| Option A: | 101 |
| Option B: | -96 |
| Option C: | 210 |
| Option D: | 0 |
| Q9. | For a homogeneous function if critical points exist the value at critical points is? |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | equal to its degree |
| Option C: | 0 |
| Option D: | -1 |
| Q10. | The point $(0,0)$ in the domain of $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$ is a point of _____ |
| Option A: | Saddle |
| Option B: | Minima |
| Option C: | Maxima |
| Option D: | Constant |
| Q11. | Test for consistency and solve to find the value of x. $5x + 3y + 7z = 4$, $3x + 26y + 2z = 9$, $7x + 2y + 10z = 5$ |
| Option A: | Consistent, $x=1$ |
| Option B: | Consistent, $x=-1$ |
| Option C: | Inconsistent system, solution does not exist |
| Option D: | Consistent, infinite number of solutions possible |
| Q12. | Solve the following equations using Gauss Elimination Method and find the value of x and z. $x + y + 2z + 3w = 1$, $2x + 3y - 2z + 4w = 2$, $2x + 3y + z - w = 0$, $3x - 2y + z - 3w = 3$ |
| Option A: | $x=1.1$ and $z=-0.2$ |
| Option B: | $x=0.3$ and $z=-0.2$ |

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| Option C: | $x=1.1$ and $z=0.3$ |
| Option D: | $x=0.3$ and $z=-0.6$ |
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| Q13. | In Euler theorem $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$, here 'n' indicates? |
| Option A: | order of z |
| Option B: | degree of z |
| Option C: | neither order nor degree |
| Option D: | constant of z |
| | |
| Q14. | Value of $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ if $u = \frac{\sin^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}{x^3 + y^3}$ is? |
| Option A: | -2.5 u |
| Option B: | -1.5 u |
| Option C: | 0 |
| Option D: | -0.5 u |
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| Q15. | For two complex numbers p and q, if $\text{Arg}(p) - \text{Arg}(q) = \pi/2$ as well as $ pq =1$, what is the value of $\bar{p}q$? |
| Option A: | -i |
| Option B: | -1 |
| Option C: | i |
| Option D: | 1 |
| | |
| Q16. | Find the Taylor series expansion of the function $\cosh(x)$ centered at $x = 0$. |
| Option A: | $1 - x^2/2! + x^4/4! + \dots \infty$ |
| Option B: | $x/1! + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + \dots \infty$ |
| Option C: | $1 + x^2/2! + x^4/4! + \dots \infty$ |
| Option D: | $1 + x/1! + x^2/2! + \dots \infty$ |
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| Q17. | Let Mclaurin series of some $f(x)$ be given recursively, where a_n denotes the coefficient of x^n in the expansion. Also given $a_n = a_{n-1} / n$ and $a_0 = 1$, which of The following functions could be $f(x)$? |
| Option A: | e^x |
| Option B: | e^{2x} |
| Option C: | $c + e^x$ |
| Option D: | No closed form exists |
| | |
| Q18. | If every minor of order 'r' of a matrix is zero then $\rho(A) = ?$ |
| Option A: | $>r$ |
| Option B: | $=r$ |
| Option C: | $\leq r$ |
| Option D: | $<r$ |
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| Q19. | Real Part of $\sin(x + iy) =$ |
| Option A: | $\sin(x)$ |

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| Option B: | $\cos(y)$ |
| Option C: | $\sin(x) \cos(hy)$ |
| Option D: | $\sin(x) \sin(hy)$ |
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| Q20. | The argument of $(1-i\sqrt{3})/(1+i\sqrt{3})$ |
| Option A: | 210° |
| Option B: | 90° |
| Option C: | 240° |
| Option D: | 45° |
| | |
| Q21. | If $z = e^{i\alpha}$ then $1+i/1-i =$ |
| Option A: | $i \tan(\alpha)$ |
| Option B: | $-i \tan(\alpha)$ |
| Option C: | $\cot(\alpha)$ |
| Option D: | $\cos(\alpha)$ |
| | |
| Q22. | The Common roots of $x^4 + 1 = 0$ and $x^6 - 1 = 0$ are |
| Option A: | $\pm [\cos(3\pi/4 + i\sin 3\pi/4)]$ |
| Option B: | $\pm [\cos 2\pi/4 + i\sin 2\pi/4]$ |
| Option C: | $\pm [\cos 5\pi/4 + i\sin 5\pi/4]$ |
| Option D: | $\pm [\cos 5\pi/4 - i\sin 5\pi/4]$ |
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| Q23. | Find the value of $\log_2(-3)$. |
| Option A: | $\log 3 + i8\pi \log 2$ |
| Option B: | $\log 3 + 3i\pi \log 2$ |
| Option C: | $\log 3 + i\pi \log 2$ |
| Option D: | $\log 2 + i\pi \log 3$ |
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| Q24. | Find the Taylor Series for the function $f(x) = e^{-6x}$ about $x = -4$. |
| Option A: | $\sum (-6)^n/n! e^{12(x+4)^n}$ |
| Option B: | $\sum (-6)^n/n! e^{24(x-4)^n}$ |
| Option C: | $\sum (-6)^n/n! e^{24(x+4)^n}$ |
| Option D: | $\sum (-4)^n/n! e^{24(x+4)^n}$ |
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| Q25. | $f(x,y) = x^9 \cdot y^8 \sin(x^2 + y^2xy) + \cos(x^3 x^2y + yx^2)x^{11} \cdot y^6$ Find the value of f_x at $(1,0)$. |
| Option A: | 23 |
| Option B: | 16 |
| Option C: | $17(\sin(2) + \cos(1/2))$ |
| Option D: | 90 |