

University of Mumbai

Examination 2021

Program: -BE

Curriculum Scheme: Rev-2019 C” Scheme

Examination: First Year Semester I

Course Code: FEC101 and Course Name: Applied Mathematics I

Time: 2 hour

Max. Marks:80

All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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 $(1+i)^{100} + (1-i)^{100}$
Option A:	2^{51}
Option B:	-2^{51}
Option C:	2^{50}
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

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.	Rank of the matrix. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is ...
Option A:	3
Option B:	0
Option C:	2
Option D:	1
Q8.	Every skew Hermition matrix can be expressed as
Option A:	$P+iQ$
Option B:	$P-iQ$
Option C:	P
Option D:	Q
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.	For what value of p the rank of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & p \end{bmatrix}$ is equal to 3
Option A:	$p = 55$
Option B:	$p = 13$
Option C:	$P \neq \frac{55}{13}$
Option D:	$P \neq \frac{13}{55}$
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
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.	If $y = x^n \log x$ then $y_{n+1} = \dots$
Option A:	$\frac{n!}{x}$
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:	$1 + x/1! + x^2/2! + \dots \infty$
Q17.	If $y = \frac{1}{x}$ then $y_{70} =$
Option A:	70
Option B:	$\frac{70!}{x^{71}}$
Option C:	$\frac{60!}{x^{61}}$
Option D:	60

Q18.	If $A_{3 \times 3}$ is matrix and $ A \neq 0$ then rank of A is
Option A:	>3
Option B:	$=3$
Option C:	≤ 2
Option D:	<1
Q19.	Real Part of $\sin(x + iy) =$
Option A:	$\sin(x)$
Option B:	$\cos(y)$
Option C:	$\sin(x) \cos(hy)$
Option D:	$\sin(x) \sin(hy)$
Q20.	The argument of $(1 - i\sqrt{3}) / (1 + i\sqrt{3})$
Option A:	210°
Option B:	90°
Option C:	240°
Option D:	45°

Q2. (20 Marks)	Solve any Four out of Six 5 marks each
A	Show that all the roots of $[x + 1]^6 + [x - 1]^6 = 0$ are given by $-\text{icot}\left[\frac{2k+1}{12}\right]\pi$ where $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.
B	Separate into Real and Imaginary parts of $\cos^{-1} \frac{3i}{4}$.
C	Verify Euler's theorem for $u = \log\left[\frac{xy+yz+zx}{x^2+y^2+z^2}\right]$
D	Find the extreme values of $x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$
E	Find two non singular matrices P and Q such that PAQ is in normal form and hence find the rank of A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
F	Find nth derivative of the following : a) $x^3 \cos x$

	b) $x^2 e^x \cos x$
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Q3. (20 Marks)	Solve any Four out of Six 5 marks each
A	Expand $\frac{\sin 7\theta}{\sin \theta}$ in power of $\sin \theta$
B	Reduce the following matrices in to normal form and find the rank $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & -12 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
C	Divide 24 into 3 parts such that the continued product of the first, square of second and cube of the third is maximum
D	Express the relation in $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ for which $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + i\gamma & -\beta + i\delta \\ \beta + i\delta & \alpha - i\gamma \end{bmatrix}$
E	If $u = \log[\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2})]$ prove that i) $\cos hu = \sec \theta$ ii) $\sin hu = \tan \theta$
F	Find the Common roots of $x^4+1 =0$ and $x^6-1 =0$.