# BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND BIOCHEMICAL ENGG. EXAM. - 2019

 $(2^{ND}YR. 2^{ND} SEM.)$ 

#### **MATHEMATICS-III**

Time: Three hours Full Marks: 100

## GROUP-A(30)

Answer any three questions:

1. (i) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \, dx}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^2}$$
 (ii) 
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} \, dx$$
 6+4

- 2. The smaller segment of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , cut off by the chord  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  revolves completely about this chord, find the volume of the solid spindle thus generated.
- 3. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving cardioide  $r = a(1 \cos \theta)$  about the initial line.
- 4. Find the volume of the solid obtained by the revolution of the cissoid  $y^2(2a x) = x^3$

#### GROUP-B(30)

Answer any three questions:

5. (a) Solve the following system of equations by Gaussian elimination method: 10

$$3x + 2y + z = 10$$
  
 $2x + 3y + 2z = 14$   
 $x + 2y + 3z = 14$ 

- 6. The following values of the function f(x) for value of x are given: f(1) = 4, f(2) = 5, f(5) = 6, f(7) = 5. Find the values of f(4) and also the value of x for which f(x) is maximum or minimum.
- 7. Compute by Simpsons one third rule  $\int_0^1 (4x 3x^2) dx$  by taking n = 10, correct to four decimal places and compare the result with the actual value of the integral. Also find absolute and relative errors.
- 8. (a) Evaluate the missing terms in the following table

X:	0	1	2	3	4	5
F(x):	0	?	8	15	?	35

(b)Prove that  $\Delta \cdot \nabla = \Delta - \nabla = \nabla \cdot \Delta$ 

8+2

## Group-C(10)

Answer any one question:

9. If 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, find the value of  $A^2 - 4A - 5I_3 = 0$ , hence obtain a matrix B such that  $AB = I_3$ .

10. Solve the system of equations by Cramer's rule x + y + z = 6, x + 2y + 3z = 14, x - y + z = 210

## Group-D(20)

Answer any two questions:

- 11. (a) If  $\overrightarrow{e_1}$  &  $\overrightarrow{e_2}$  be two unit vectors and  $\theta$  be the angle between them, then show that  $2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = |\overrightarrow{e_1} - \overrightarrow{e_2}|.$ 
  - (b) Given two vectors  $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{\beta} = 2\vec{i} \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ; find the vector  $\vec{\gamma}$  and the scalar  $\lambda$  which satisfy  $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\gamma} = \vec{\beta} + \lambda \vec{\alpha}$  and  $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 2$ .

(c) If 
$$\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$$
 3+5+2

- 12. Find in term of k, the shortest distance between the lines  $\rho = \vec{\alpha} + t\vec{\beta}$  and  $\rho = \vec{\gamma} + t\vec{\beta}$  $t\vec{\delta}$ , where  $\vec{\alpha} = (1, 2, 3), \vec{\beta} = (2, 3, 4), \vec{\gamma} = (k, 3, 4) \text{ and } \vec{\delta} = (3, 4, 5)$ . For what value of k are the lines coplanar? 10
- 13. rigid body is spinning with an angular velocity of 5 radians per second about an axis of direction (0,3,-1) passing through the point A(1,3,-1). Find the velocity of the particle at the point P(4, -2, 1). 10

## Group-E(10)

Answer any one question

14. (a) Show that  $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{0}$  and that the three vectors  $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ ,  $\vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$ ,  $\vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$  are coplanar

(b) Show that 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} + \vec{b} & \vec{b} + \vec{c} & \vec{c} + \vec{a} \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Show that 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c} \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}.\vec{a} & \vec{a}.\vec{b} & \vec{a}.\vec{c} \\ \vec{a}.\vec{b} & \vec{b}.\vec{b} & \vec{b}.\vec{c} \\ \vec{a}.\vec{c} & \vec{b}.\vec{c} & \vec{c}.\vec{c} \end{bmatrix}$$
 4+2+4

(b) Show that 
$$[\vec{a} + \vec{b} \ \vec{b} + \vec{c} \ \vec{c} + \vec{a}] = 2[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]$$

(c) Show that  $[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}]^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} . \vec{a} & \vec{a} . \vec{b} & \vec{a} . \vec{c} \\ \vec{a} . \vec{b} & \vec{b} . \vec{b} & \vec{b} . \vec{c} \end{vmatrix}$ 

4+2+4

15. Prove that, by using the Laplace's method  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ -a & 0 & d & e \\ -b & -d & 0 & f \\ -c & -e & -f & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (af - be + cd)^2;10$