

1<sup>ST</sup> SEM ./COMMON / 2022(W)

Th-3 Engineering Mathematics-I

Full Marks: 80

Time- 3 Hrs

Answer any five Questions including Q No.1& 2  
Figures in the right hand margin indicates marks

1. Answer All questions

2 x 10

a. Find the value of  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & a(b+c) \\ 1 & ca & b(c+a) \\ 1 & ab & c(a+b) \end{vmatrix}$ .

b. Find  $x$  and  $y$  when  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

c. Find the minimum and maximum value of  $5 \sin x + 12 \cos x$ .

d. Find  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cot^{-1} 3\right)$ .

e. Determine the ratio in which the line segment joining  $(2, -3)$  and  $(5, 6)$  is divided by  $x$ -axis.

f. Find the perpendicular distance from the point  $(2, 1)$  to the straight line  $12x - 5y + 9 = 0$ .

g. Find the equation of the circle which touches the  $x$ -axis and whose centre is at the point  $(3, 4)$ .

h. Find image of the point  $(1, -2, 4)$  with respect to  $YZ$ -plane.

i. Find the direction cosines of a straight line whose direction ratios are  $1, 2, 3$ .

j. Find the centre and radius of the sphere  $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 - 12x - 6y + 9z + 1 = 0$ .

2. Answer Any Six Questions

6 x 5

a. Without expanding prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 \\ b & b^2 & b^3 \\ c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

b. Solve the following equations by Matrix Method,  
 $x + 2y = 3$  and  $3x + y = 4$

- c. Prove that  $\sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$
- d. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the point  $(3, 4)$  and sum of its intercepts on the axes is 14.
- e. Find the equation of plane passing through the point  $(2, -2, -1)$  and parallel to the plane  $2x + y - 3z - 2 = 0$ .
- f. Find the equation of the sphere whose centre at  $(3, 1, -2)$  and the sphere passing through the point  $(1, 1, 2)$ .
- g. If  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z = \pi$ , show that  $x + y + z = xyz$ .

- 3 a. Solve the following equations by Cramer's Rule, 5  
 $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$  and  $5y - 3x - 8 = 0$
- b. Find the equation of the plane passing through the intersection of 5  
planes  $2x + 3y - 4z + 1 = 0$  and  $3x - y + z + 2 = 0$ , and  
passing through the point  $(3, 2, 1)$ .
- 4 a. Find the equation of the circle which passes through the points 7  
 $(1, -2)$  and  $(4, -3)$  and has its centre lies on the line  
 $3x + 4y = 7$ .
- b. If the point  $(x, y)$ ,  $(1, -2)$  and  $(3, -4)$  are collinear, 3  
prove that  $x + y + 1 = 0$ .
- 5 a. Find the equation of the sphere passing through  $(1, 2, -3)$  and 5  
 $(3, -1, 2)$  and centre lying on  $X$ -axis.
- b. If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , 5  
Prove that  $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$ .
- 6 a. In a  $\triangle ABC$  if  $m\angle A = 90^\circ$ , prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a+c} + \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{a+b} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 5  
where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the sides of the triangle.
- b. Verify that  $[AB]^T = B^T A^T$ , 5  
where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- 7 a. Find the equation of a straight line parallel to the line 6  
 $2x + 3y + 11 = 0$  and sum of its intercepts on the axes is 15.
- b. If  $A + B = 45^\circ$ , show that  $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$ . 4

1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER/COMMON/2021(W)(NEW)  
Th3 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - I

Full Marks: 80

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Answer any five Questions including Q No.1& 2  
Figures in the right hand margin indicates marks

1. Answer all questions

2 x 10

- a. Find  $M_{23}$  and  $C_{32}$  of the determinant  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 8 \\ 6 & 7 & 5 \\ 9 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- b. Find  $k$  for which the following lines are perpendicular to each other  $2x+3y-1=0$  and  $kx-4y+2=0$ .
- c. Find  $\sin(\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x)$ .
- d. Find the centre and radius of the sphere  $(x-2)(x+2) + y^2 + (z-3)(z+3) = 0$ .
- e. If  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find order of  $B$ .
- f. What is ASTC Rule in Trigonometry?
- g. If the equation  $3x^2 - \frac{k}{2}y^2 - 6x + 9y - 3 = 0$  represents a circle, find  $k$ .
- h. A line makes angle  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  with  $X, Y, Z$  axes, then find  $\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma$ .
- i. Find the multiplicative inverse of the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .
- j. Find the intercepts cut off by the plane  $2x+3y-z=6$  on the axes.

5X6

2. Answer Any Six Questions

- a. Find the angle between two lines whose direction ratios are  $\langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 2, -3, 4 \rangle$ .
- b. Find the equation of the circle whose diameter is the portion of the line  $3x+4y-12=0$  intercepted between the coordinate axes.
- c. Prove without expanding  $\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 \\ b & b^2 & b^3 \\ c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$ .
- d. Find the maximum and minimum value of the following  $6 \cos x - 8 \sin x - 3$ .
- e. Find the equation of the line which passes through  $(-3, 7)$  and makes intercepts on the axes equal in magnitude but opposite in sign.



- f. In a triangle ABC if  $m\angle A = 90^\circ$ , prove that  
 $\tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a+c} + \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{a+b} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , where a, b, c are sides of the triangle.
- g. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , evaluate  $A^2 - 6A + 8I$ , where  $I$  is the Identity matrix of the given order.

Answer any **three** questions

- 3 a. Find the equation of the line passing through intersection of the lines  $x + 3y - 7 = 0$  and  $3x - y - 11 = 0$  and centroid of the triangle whose vertices are the points (3, -1), (1, 3) and (2, 4). 5
- b. Evaluate  $\sin 18^\circ$ . 5
- 4 a. Find the equation of the plane passing through the point (-1, 3, 2) and perpendicular to the planes  $x + 2y + 2z = 5$  and  $3x + 3y + 2z = 8$ . 7
- b. Solve by Cramer's Rule  
 $2x + 3y = 1$  and  $-x + y = -3$  3
- 5 If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , prove that  
 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$  10
- 6 Find the equation of a sphere whose centre lies on the plane  $x + y + z = 0$  and which passes through the points (1, -3, 4), (1, -5, 2) and (1, -3, 0). 10
- 7 a. Evaluate  $\tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \right]$  6
- b. Find the value of 'a' so that the points (1, 4), (2, 7), (3, a) are collinear. 4

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Answer any five Questions including Q No.1& 2  
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2 x 10

1. Answer **All** questions

- a. Find the value of  $\frac{\sin 15 + \cos 15}{\cos 15 - \sin 15}$
- b. Find the value of  $\tan^{-1} \left( 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$
- c. The maximum value of  $\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 x & \sin x \cos x \\ -\cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix}$
- d. Find the value of k if the lines  $2x - 3y + 7 = 0$  and  $x - ky + 2 = 0$  are perpendicular to each other.
- e. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , then find the value of  $A - 2B$
- f. Find centre and radius of sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 2y - 2z - 1 = 0$
- g. If the distance between the points  $(-1, -1, z)$  and  $(1, -1, 1)$  is 2, then find the value of z
- h. Find the image of the point  $(3, -1, 5)$  with respect to XY - Plane
- i. Find the direction cosines of a line whose direction ratios are  $(1, 1, 1)$
- j. Find the Value of  $\sin 70 (4 \cos^2 20 - 3)$

6 x 5

2. Answer **Any Six** Questions

- a. Solve by Cramer's rule  $2x - 3y = 7$  and  $3x - 2y = 3$
- b. Find the equation of circle having centre at  $(2, 3)$  and circle passes through the point  $(1, 2)$ .
- c. Prove that  $\sin 20 \sin 40 \sin 60 \sin 80 = \frac{3}{16}$
- d. Find angle between the planes  $2x + y - 3z + 2 = 0$  and  $3x - y + 2z + 3 = 0$
- e. Find Inverse of the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
- f. If  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z = \pi$  then prove that  $x + y + z = xyz$

- g Find the equation of line passing through the point  $(2, -4)$  and parallel to the line  $4x + y - 3 = 0$

10

- 3 Prove that without expanding

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)^3$$

- 4 a Find the equation of line passing through intersection of lines  $2x - y - 1 = 0$  and  $3x - 4y + 6 = 0$  and parallel to the line  $x + y - 2 = 0$
- b Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

5

5

10

- 5 Find the ratio and co-ordinate in which the line segment joining the points  $(1, 3, -1)$  and  $(2, 6, -2)$  is divided by ZX-Plane

10

- 6 Solve by matrix method

$$x - y + z = 4, 2x + y - 3z = 0, x + y + z = 2$$

- 7 Find the equation of plane passing through the points  $(2, -3, 1)$  and  $(-1, 1, -7)$  and perpendicular to the plane  $x - 2y + 5z + 1 = 0$

10