

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: B.TECH/IMSC
BRANCH: ALL

SEMESTER : I/ADD
SESSION : MO/2025

SUBJECT: MA24101 MATHEMATICS - I

TIME: 02 Hours

FULL MARKS: 25

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
 2. Attempt all questions.
 3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
 4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates
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| Q.1(a) Test for the convergence of the series $\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{3}{2.3.4} + \frac{5}{3.4.5} + \dots \infty$. | [2] | 1 | 2 |
| Q.1(b) Examine the sequence $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+1}$ is monotonic, bounded and convergent. | [3] | 1 | 2 |
| Q.2(a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5^{-n-(-1)^n}$. | [2] | 1 | 2 |
| Q.2(b) Prove that the series $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$ is absolutely convergent for $-1 < x < 1$ but conditionally convergent for $x = 1$. | [3] | 1 | 2 |
| Q.3(a) Find the rank of the matrix: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ | [2] | 2 | 1 |
| Q.3(b) Determine the values of a and b for which the system of linear equations $\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3, \\ x + y + 2az &= 7, \\ x + 2y + 3az &= b, \end{aligned}$ has (a) no solution, (b) a unique solution, and (c) infinitely many solutions. | [3] | 2 | 1 |
| Q.4(a) Examine the linear dependence or linear independence for the system of vectors $(3,1,-4)$, $(2,2,-3)$ and $(0,-4,1)$. | [2] | 2 | 2 |
| Q.4(b) Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors for the given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ | [3] | 2 | 1 |
| Q.5(a) Let $x^x y^y z^z = c$, where c be a constant and z is a function of two independent variables x and y . Prove that at $z = y = x$; $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -(x \ln ex)^{-1}$. | [2] | 3 | 2 |
| Q.5(b) Let $u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{y}}}$, prove that $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-\sin u \cos 2u}{4 \cos^3 u}$. | [3] | 3 | 2 |