

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY (C.B.C.S.) (2021-COURSE)**  
**B. Tech. Sem - I MECHANICAL :SUMMER- 2022**  
**SUBJECT : LINEAR ALGEBRA, CALCULUS & COMPLEX VARIABLES**

Day : Monday  
Date : 18-07-2022

**S-24057-2022**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Use of non-programmable calculator is **allowed**.
- 4) Assume suitable data **WHEREVER** necessary.

**Q.1** Solve : **(10)**

$$x + 2y - z = 2$$

$$3x + 8y + 2z = 10$$

$$4x + 9y - z = 12$$

**OR**

**Q.1** Define linear dependence and independence of vectors. Examine for linear dependence of vectors (1,2,-1,0), (1,3,1,2), (4,2,1,0), (6,1,0,1) and find a relation between them if dependent. **(10)**

**Q.2** Find  $\frac{du}{dx}$  given that  $u = x \log xy$  and  $x^3 + y^3 = -3xy$ . **(10)**

**OR**

**Q.2** If  $\phi(x, y, z) = 0$  then find  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z$ . **(10)**

**Q.3** Find the directional derivable of  $\phi = xy^2 + yz^3$  at (1,-1,1) along the direction normal to the surface  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  at (1,2,2). **(10)**

**OR**

**Q.3** Find  $\nabla^2 f(r)$  where  $\vec{r} = xi + yj + zk$ . **(10)**

**Q.4** Find the work done by the force  $\vec{F} = (2x+y)i + (3y-z)j$  and  $c$  is the curve straight line joining (0, 0) and (3, 2). **(10)**

**OR**

**Q.4** Find  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \hat{n} ds$  where the surface  $s$  is the cube  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=2, z=2, y=0$  above the  $xy$ -plane i.e. open at the bottom. **(10)**

**Q.5** If  $u = x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4$ , find  $v$  such that  $f(z) = u + iv$  is analytic. **(10)**

**OR**

**Q.5** Determine  $k$  such that  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2) + i \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{ky}{x}\right)$  is analytic. **(10)**

**Q.6** Evaluate  $\int_c \frac{e^z}{(z+1)^3(z-1)^2} dz$  where  $c$  is  $|z+1| = \frac{1}{2}$ . **(10)**

**OR**

**Q.6** Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points 1, i, -1 of  $z$ -plane to  $i, 0, -i$  of  $w$ -plane. **(10)**

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