

University of Mumbai

Examination 2020

Program: F.E. (All Branches)

Curriculum Scheme: R-2019 'C' Scheme

Examination: First Year Semester I

Course Code: FEC101 and Course Name: Engineering Mathematics-I

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

For the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q1.	If $p = e^{2i\alpha}$, $q = e^{2i\beta}$, then $\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{1/2} - \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{1/2} = \dots\dots\dots$
Option A:	$2 \cos 2(\alpha - \beta)$
Option B:	$2i \sin(\beta - \alpha)$
Option C:	$2i \sin \sin(\alpha - \beta)$
Option D:	$2 \cos 2(\beta - \alpha)$
Q2.	Test for consistency and if consistent then find the value of z $x + y + z = 3; x + 2y + 3z = 4; x + 4y + 9z = 6$
Option A:	Consistent ; z=0
Option B:	Consistent ; z=1
Option C:	Inconsistent
Option D:	Consistent ; z=2
Q3.	Roots of $x^6 - i = 0$ are
Option A:	$\cos(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{6}; k = 0, 1 \dots 6$
Option B:	$\cos(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{6}; k = 0, 1 \dots 5$
Option C:	$\cos(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{12}; k = 0, 1 \dots 5$
Option D:	$\cos(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin(4k + 1)\frac{\pi}{12}; k = 0, 1 \dots 6$
Q4.	If $A = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 3]$, then rank of A is
Option A:	2
Option B:	3
Option C:	1
Option D:	0
Q5.	Amplitude and modulus of $z = 1 + \cos a - i \sin a$ are _____ respectively
Option A:	$\pi - \frac{a}{2}$ & $\frac{a}{2}$
Option B:	$-a/2$ & $\frac{a}{2}$
Option C:	$\cos \cos \frac{a}{2}$ & $\frac{a}{2}$

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Option D:	$\tan \tan \frac{a}{2}$ & $a/2$
Q6.	Stationary point is a point where $f(x,y)$ has
Option A:	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$
Option B:	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$
Option C:	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$
Option D:	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} < 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} > 0$
Q7.	Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ be expressed as $P+Q$, where P is a symmetric matrix and Q is a skew symmetric matrix. Which one of the following is correct?
Option A:	$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Option B:	$Q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
Option C:	$Q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Option D:	$Q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Q8.	Find the value of $\log \log (\sqrt{3} - i)$
Option A:	$\log 4 + i \frac{\pi}{6}$
Option B:	$\log 2 + i \frac{\pi}{6}$
Option C:	$\log 4 - i \frac{\pi}{6}$
Option D:	$\log 2 - i \frac{\pi}{6}$
Q9.	The Taylor's series for $f(x) = 2x^3 + 7x^2 + x - 1$ at $x=2$ is given by $a + b(x-2) + c(x-2)^2 + d(x-2)^3$. Find the value of $(a+b+c+d)$
Option A:	117
Option B:	66
Option C:	119
Option D:	-113
Q10.	Consider System $AX = 0$, where A is $n \times n$ matrix and X is $n \times 1$ unknown column vector, This system will have infinite solution if
Option A:	Rank $A = n$

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Option B:	Rank $A > n$
Option C:	Rank $A < n$
Option D:	Rank $A = n+1$
Q11.	Which of the following is false
Option A:	$\sinh \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2i}$
Option B:	$\tan ix = i \tanh x$
Option C:	$\operatorname{cosech}^2 x = \operatorname{coth}^2 x - 1$
Option D:	$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
Q12.	If $u = \log \log (\tan x + \tan y)$ then $\sin \sin 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \sin 2y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
Option A:	0
Option B:	1
Option C:	-1
Option D:	2
Q13.	$\sec \sec \theta) =$
Option A:	$\log(\sec \sec \theta + \sqrt{\theta + 1})$
Option B:	$\log(\sec \sec \theta - \sqrt{\theta + 1})$
Option C:	$\log(\sec \sec \theta - \tan \theta)$
Option D:	$\log(\sec \sec \theta + \tan \theta)$
Q14.	Is the matrix $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [1 \ 1 + i \ 1 - i \ -1]$ Unitary? If yes, then find its inverse.
Option A:	Not Unitary
Option B:	Unitary, $A^{-1} = A^T$
Option C:	Unitary, $A^{-1} = A^*$
Option D:	Unitary, $A^{-1} = \bar{A}$
Q15.	$(\cosh \cosh x - \sinh \sinh x)^n =$
Option A:	$x + x$
Option B:	$x - \sinh \sinh nx$
Option C:	$nx - i \sin \sin nx$
Option D:	$nx - i \sinh \sinh nx$
Q16.	If $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ then $x \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right) + y \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right) =$
Option A:	$x^2 + y^2$
Option B:	r
Option C:	$\cos \theta$
Option D:	$\sin \sin \theta$
Q17.	If $A_{3 \times 3}$ is an orthogonal matrix then rank of matrix A is
Option A:	0

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Option B:	1
Option C:	2
Option D:	3
Q18.	If $u = f(x - y, y - z, z - x)$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} =$
Option A:	3
Option B:	1
Option C:	0
Option D:	-1
Q19.	If $u = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^5 + y^5}$ then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
Option A:	-3u
Option B:	2u
Option C:	$\frac{1}{3}u$
Option D:	-2u
Q20.	If $u = \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right)$ then $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} =$
Option A:	$\sin \sin 4u - \cos \cos 2u$
Option B:	$\cos \cos 4u - \sin \sin 2u$
Option C:	$\cos \cos 4u - \cos \cos 2u$
Option D:	$\sin \sin 4u - \sin \sin 2u$
Q21.	If $y = a \cos \cos (\log \log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ then
Option A:	$x^2 y_2 - xy_1 - y = 0$
Option B:	$x^2 y_2 + xy_1 - y = 0$
Option C:	$x^2 y_2 + xy_1 + y = 1$
Option D:	$x^2 y_2 + xy_1 + y = 0$
Q22.	Evaluate $\frac{(1+i\sqrt{3})^{17}}{(\sqrt{3}-i)^{15}}$
Option A:	$4(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$
Option B:	$4(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3})$
Option C:	$\frac{1}{4} (\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3})$
Option D:	$\frac{1}{4} (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$

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Q23.	Solve the following equation by Gauss Seidal Method up to 2 iterations and find the value of z. $20x + y - 2z = 17$ $3x + 20y - z = -18$ $2x - 3y + 20z = 25$
Option A:	1.88
Option B:	1.22
Option C:	0
Option D:	0.9998
Q24.	In Regula Falsi Method , the first approximation is given by
Option A:	$x_1 = \frac{af(b)-bf(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}$
Option B:	$x_1 = \frac{bf(b)-af(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}$
Option C:	$x_1 = \frac{af(a)-bf(b)}{f(a)-f(b)}$
Option D:	$x_1 = \frac{bf(b)-af(a)}{f(a)-f(b)}$
Q25.	The equation f(x) is given as $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$. Solve using Newton Raphson Method, considering the initial approximation at x=2 then the value of next approximation correct up to 2 decimal places is given as _____
Option A:	2.08
Option B:	2.09
Option C:	2.06
Option D:	2.10

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Max. Marks: 50

Question Number	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	B
Q2.	A
Q3.	C
Q4.	B
Q5.	B
Q6.	C
Q7.	C
Q8.	D
Q9.	C
Q10.	C
Q11.	A
Q12.	D
Q13.	D
Q14.	C
Q15.	B
Q16.	B
Q17.	D
Q18.	C

Q19.	A
Q20.	D
Q21.	D
Q22.	A
Q23.	D
Q24.	A
Q25.	B