

## BAPATLA ENGINEERING COLLEGE:: BAPATLA

(Autonomous)

|  |         | LINE  | AR   | ALGE    |        |         |         | RDINAT<br>I Semest |          |       |       |         | AL E     | QUATI     | ONS    | }        |     |
|--|---------|---|------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----|
| Lectures   |         | :   | 2 Ho |         |        |         | utorial | :                  |          |       | r/Wee | k       | Practica | 1 :       |        | 0        |     |
| CIE Mar  |         | KS  | :    | 30      |        |         |         | EE Mark            | s :      |       | 70    |         |          | Credits   | :      |          | 3   |
| Pr   | re-Requ | uisite:   | Non  | ie      |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
| Co   | ourse ( | Object  | ives | : Stude | ents v | will le | arn l   | now to             |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  | >       | Solve a system of linear homogeneous and non-homogeneous equations, finding the inverse of a given square matrix and also its Eigen values and Eigen vectors                          |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  | >       | Identify the type of a given differential equation and select and apply the appropriate analytical technique for finding the solution of first order ordinary differential equations. |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  | >       | Create and analyze mathematical models using higher order differential equations solve application problems that arise in engineering.  |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  | >       | Solve a linear differential equation with constant coefficients with the given init conditions using Laplace Transforms.  |      |         |        |         |         |                    | itial    |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  |         |   |      |         |        |         |         | ourse, the         |          |       |       |         |          | inverse   |        |          |     |
|  | CO-1    |   |      | _       |        |         | _       |                    |          | _     |       |         |          |           | order  | ordin    | arv |
| (  | CO-2    | Apply the appropriate analytical technique to find the solution of a first order ordinary differential equation.  |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        | J        |     |
| CO-3   |         | Solve higher order linear differential equations with constant coefficients arise in engineering applications.  |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        | in       |     |
| (  | CO-4    | Appl  | y La | place   | trans  | forms   | to s    | olve diffe         | renti    | al eq | uatio | ns aris | sing i   | in engine | eering | 3        |     |
| Mapping of Course Outcomes with Program Outcomes & Program Specific Outcomes |         |   |      |         |        |         |         |                    |          |       |       |         |          |           |        |          |     |
|  |         |   |      |         |        |         |         | PO's               |          |       |       |         |          | P         | SO's   |          | ]   |
|  |         | 0   | 1    | 2       | 3      | 4       | 5       | 6 7                | 8        | 9     | 10    | 11      | 12       | 1         | 2      | 3        | 4   |
|  |         | )-1   | 3    | 3       | 3      | -       | -       |                    | -        | -     | -     | -       | 2        | -         | 2      | -        | 4   |
|  |         | )-2<br>)-3  | 3    | 3       | 3      | -       | -       |                    | -        | -     | -     | -       | 2        | -         | 2      | -        | -   |
|  |         | )-3<br>)-4  | 3    | 3       | 3      | -       | _       |                    | -        | -     | -     | -       | 2        | -         | 2      | _        | 1   |
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UNIT-1 (12 Hours)

**Linear Algebra**: Rank of a Matrix; Elementary transformations of a matrix; Gauss-Jordan method of finding the inverse; Consistency of linear System of equations: Rouches theorem, System of linear Non-homogeneous equations, System of linear homogeneous equations; vectors; Eigen values; properties of Eigen values(without proofs); Cayley-Hamilton theorem (without proof).

[Sections: 2.7.1; 2.7.2; 2.7.6; 2.10.1; 2.10.2; 2.10.3; 2.12.1; 2.13.1; 2.14; 2.15.]

UNIT-2



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(12 Hours)

**Differential Equations of first order**: Definitions; Formation of a Differential equation; Solution of a Differential equation; Equations of the first order and first degree; variables separable; Linear Equations; Bernoulli's equation; Exact Differential equations; Equations reducible to Exact equations: I.F found by inspection, I.F of a Homogeneous equation, In the

equation M dx+ N dy = 0,  $\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N}$  is a function of x and  $\frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M}$  is a function of y.

Applications of a first order Differential equations: Newton's law of cooling; Rate of decay of Radio-active materials.

[Sections: 11.1; 11.3; 11.4; 11.5; 11.6; 11.9; 11.10; 11.11; 11.12.1; 11.12.2; 11.12.4; 12.6; 12.8]

UNIT-3 (12 Hours)

**Linear Differential Equations**: Definitions; Theorem; Operator D; Rules for finding the complementary function; Inverse operator; Rules for finding the Particular Integral; Working procedure to solve the equation; Method of Variation of Parameters; Applications of Linear Differential Equations: Oscillatory Electrical Circuits.

[Sections: 13.1; 13.2.1; 13.3; 13.4; 13.5; 13.6; 13.7;13.8.1;14.1;14.5].

UNIT-4 (12 Hours)

**Laplace Transforms:** Definition; conditions for the existence; Transforms of elementary functions; properties of Laplace Transforms; Transforms of derivatives; Transforms of integrals; Multiplication by t<sup>n</sup>; Division by t; Inverse transforms- Method of partial fractions; Other methods of finding inverse transforms; Convolution theorem(without proof); Application to differential equations: Solution of ODE with constant coefficients using Laplace transforms.

[Sections:21.2.1; 21.2.2; 21.3; 21.4; 21.7; 21.8; 21.9; 21.10; 21.12; 21.13; 21.14; 21.15.1]

| [50000013.21.2.1, 21.2.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.7, 21.0, 21.3, 21.10, 21.12, 21.13, 21.14, 21.13.1] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Text Books:  | B.S.Grewal, "Higher Engineering Mathematics", 44 <sup>th</sup> edition, Khanna publish |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2017.  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| References:  | [1] Erwin Kreyszig, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, John  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wiley & Sons.  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | [2] N.P.Bali and M.Goyal, "A Text book of Engineering Mathematics" Laxmi               |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Publications, 2010.  |  |  |  |  |  |