

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Diploma Semester –I Remedial Examination April - 2010

Subject code: 310034**Date: 22 /04 /2010****Subject Name: Mathematics - I****Time: 10.30 am – 01.00 pm****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. English version Authentic

Q.1	(a)	(i) Solve $\frac{8^x}{2^y} = 64, 4^{-x} = 2^{-y}$	04
		ii) Prove that $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 35$ if $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$	03
	(b)	(i) Find $1+3+9+\dots+2187$	03
		(ii) Find three consecutive numbers of an Arithmetic expression sum is 30 and product is 750	04
Q.2	(a)	(i) Prove that $\frac{1}{\log_2^6} + \frac{1}{\log_3^6} = 1$	03
		(ii) Find the middle term in the expansion $\left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$ using Binomial thm.	04
	(b)	(i) Find the constant term in $\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{12}$	04
		(ii) Solve $2x + 3y = 1, y - 4x = 2$ using matrix.	03
		OR	
	(b)	(i) Find the approximate value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{997}}$ using binomial theorem.	04
		(ii) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ then prove that $A^2 - (a+d)A + (ad-bc)I = 0$	03
Q.3	(a)	(i) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 8 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ find AB, BA	04
		(ii) prove that the angle between the vectors $i + 2j$ and $i + j + 3k$ is $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{46}{55}}$	03
	(b)	(i) If $a = (3, -1, -4), b = (-2, 4, -3), c = (-1, 2, -1)$ then find $ 3a-2b+4c $	03
		ii) Constant forces $3i + 2k - j$ and $i + 3j - k$ acting on a particle displace it from the point $2i + 3j + k$ to the point $5i + 2j + 3k$. Find out the total work done by the forces.	04

OR

Q.3	(a)		04
	(i)	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ find $A^2 - 2A - I$.	
	(ii)	For what values of p the vectors $2i + 3j - k$ and $pi - j + 3k$ are Mutually perpendicular?	03
	(b) (i)	If $A = 5i + 7j - 2k, B = 3i + j - 2k$ then find unit vector perpendicular to A & B.	04
	(ii)	If $ x = y $ then prove that $(x+y)$ and $(x-y)$ are perpendicular to Each other. If x, y are in \mathbb{R}^3 .	03
Q.4			
	(a) (i)	Prove that $\frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} = \frac{\sin \theta + 1}{\cos \theta}$	03
	(ii)	Prove that $\sin 407^\circ \cdot \sin 133^\circ + \sin 377^\circ \cdot \sin 223^\circ = 1$	04
	(b) (i)	Prove that	03
		$\frac{\sin(\theta - \pi/2)}{\cos(\theta - \pi)} + \frac{\tan(\pi/2 - \theta)}{\cot(\pi - \theta)} + \frac{\csc(\pi/2 + \theta)}{\sec(\pi + \theta)} = -1$	
	(ii)	Prove that $(1 + \tan 25^\circ)(1 + \tan 20^\circ) = 2$	04
		OR	
Q. 4	(a) (i)	Prove that $(\sec \theta + \tan \theta - 1)(\sec \theta - \tan \theta + 1) = 2 \tan \theta$	03
	(ii)	Prove that $\tan 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$	04
	(b) (i)	Prove that $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \cos 140^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$	03
	(ii)	Prove that $\sin^{-1} x \times \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $ x \leq 1$	02
	(iii)	Prove that $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{12}{5}$	02
Q.5			
	(a) (i)	Draw the graph of $y = \cos x$ $0 \leq x \leq \pi$	04
	(ii)	For a acute angle ΔABC prove that in usual notation	03
		$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$	
	(b) (i)	Find R, r, Δ if $a=13$, $b=14$, $c=15$	03
	(ii)	The height of the tower is 100 m. The angle of elevation of hill measured from the top and foot of the tower are respectively 30° and 45° find the height of the hill.	04
		OR	
Q.5	(a) (i)	Draw te graph of $y = \sin 2x$ $0 \leq x \leq \pi$	04
	(ii)	For acute angle ΔABC P.T. $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$	03
	(b) (i)	Solve the ΔABC having $C=90^\circ$, $a=5.5$, $b=4.7$	03
	(ii)	Two pillars of Equal heights stand opposite each other on either side of road 30m wide. At a point on the road between the pillars, the angle of elevation of the tops of the two pillars are observed to be $\tan^{-1} 1$ and $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$ find the height of the pillar.	04

પ્રશ્ન-૧	અ	(i) તુંકેલો $\frac{8^x}{2^y} = 64, \quad 4^{-x} = 2^{-y}$	04																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		(ii) સાબિત કરો કે $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 35$ એફ કે $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$	03																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	(ii)	સમાંતર શ્રેણીની ત્રણ કમિક સંખ્યાઓ એવી મેળવો કે જેનો સરવાળો 30 હોય અને ગુણાકાર 750 થાય.	04																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	(ii)	દ્વિપદી પ્રમેયનો ઉપયોગ કરીને $\left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$ નાં વિસ્તરણમાંથી મધ્યમપદ શોધો.	04																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	(ii)	અચળ બજો $3i + 2k - j$ અને $i + 3j - k$ કણ પર લાગે છે તે કણનું બિંદુ $2i + 3j + k$ થી બિંદુ $5i + 2j + 3k$ સુધી સ્થળાંતર કરે તો બજો દ્વારા થયેલ કાર્ય શોધો.	04																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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બ.	(i)	સાબિત કરો કે	03
		$\frac{\sin(\theta - \pi/2)}{\cos(\theta - \pi)} + \frac{\tan(\pi/2 - \theta)}{\cot(\pi - \theta)} + \frac{\csc(\pi/2 + \theta)}{\sec(\pi + \theta)} = -1$	
	(ii)	સાબિત કરો કે $(1 + \tan 25)(1 + \tan 20) = 2$	04

અથવા

પ્રશ્ન-૪

બ.	(i)	સાબિત કરો કે $(\sec \theta + \tan \theta - 1)(\sec \theta - \tan \theta + 1) = 2 \tan \theta$	03
	(ii)	સાબિત કરો કે $\tan 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$	04
બ.	(i)	સાબિત કરો કે $\cos 20 + \cos 60 + \cos 100 + \cos 140 = \frac{1}{2}$	03
	(ii)	સાબિત કરો કે $\sin^{-1} x \times \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$	02
	(iii)	સાબિત કરો કે $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{12}{5}$	02

પ્રશ્ન-૫

બ.	(i)	$y = \cos x$ આલેખ દોરો	04
	(ii)	ન્યૂકોઝ ΔABC માં લધુકોઝ માટે પ્રચલિત સંકેતોમાં સાબિત કરો કે	03
		$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$	
બ.	(i)	જો $a=13$, $b=14$, $c=15$ તો R , r , Δ શોધો.	03
	(ii)	100 મી. ઉચ્ચાઈનાં અને તળિયેથી એક પર્વત દોચનાં ઉત્સેધકોઝો અનુક્રમે 30° and 45° છે. તો પર્વતની ઉચ્ચાઈ શોધો.	04

અથવા

પ્રશ્ન-૬

બ.	(i)	$y = \sin 2x$ નો આલેખ દોરો. $0 \leq x \leq \pi$	04
	(ii)	ન્યૂકોઝ ΔABC માં લધુકોઝ માટે પ્રચલિત સંકેતોમાં સાબિત કરો	03
		$a = b \cos C + c \cos B$	
બ.	(i)	જ્યારે $C=90^\circ$, $a=5.5$, $b=4.7$ હોય તો ΔABC ઉકેલો.	03
	(ii)	બે સરખી ઉચ્ચાઈનાં થાંભલા વચ્ચેનું અંતર 30 મીટર છે. બંને થાંભઠીઓનાં તળિયાને જોડતી રેખા પરનાં કોઈ એક નિંદુથી થાંભલાઓની દોચનાં ઉત્સેધકોઝો અનુક્રમે $\tan^{-1} 1$ અને $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$ છે. તો થાંભલાની ઉચ્ચાઈ શોધો.	04
