

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****Diploma Engineering - SEMESTER-I • EXAMINATION – SUMMER • 2015****Subject Code: 310034****Date: 03-06-2015****Subject Name: Mathematics - I****Time: 02:30 pm - 05:00 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 is considered to be Authentic.

**Q.1**

Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options.

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- (1)  $\log_7 49 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i) 7      (ii) 2      (iii)  $\log 7$       (iv)  $\log 2$
- (2)  $\log 1 \cdot \log 2 \cdot \log 3 \cdot \log 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\log 24$       (ii)  $\log(1+2+3+4)$       (iii) 1      (iv) 0
- (3) For G.P series,  $\frac{G}{a} = \frac{b}{G}$  then  $G = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $a+b$       (ii)  $a-b$       (iii)  $\sqrt{ab}$       (iv)  $(ab)^2$
- (4) If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  then  $\text{adj } A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$       (ii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (iii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (iv)  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- (5) For  $2 \times 2$  matrix,  $A \cdot A^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (ii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (iii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$       (iv)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- (6)  $120^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  Radian.  
 (i)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$       (iii)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$       (iv)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
- (7)  $\sin^2 55^\circ + \sin^2 35^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i) 1      (ii) -1      (iii) 0      (iv) 2
- (8)  $\cos(150^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (iii)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (iv)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (9) The period of  $\tan \frac{3x}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$       (iii)  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$       (iv)  $2\pi$
- (10) If  $a = 2i - j + k$  then  $|a| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\sqrt{2}$       (ii)  $\sqrt{3}$       (iii)  $\sqrt{6}$       (iv)  $\sqrt{5}$

- (11) If vectors  $x$  and  $y$  are perpendicular to each other then  $x.y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i) 0      (ii) 1      (iii) -1      (iv)  $x \times y$
- (12) If vector  $a = -i+6j+3k$  and  $b = -i+2j+4k$  then  $a.b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i) (-1, 12, 12) (ii) -1      (iii) 25      (iv) 12
- (13) Evaluate:  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       (iii)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       (iv)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

- (14)  $\sin(A+B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $\sin A + \sin B$  (ii)  $\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$  (iii)  $\sin A \sin B + \cos A \cos B$  (iv)  $\sin A \sin B$

- Q.2** (a) Attempt Any Two 06
- (i) Prove that:  $\log(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) + \log(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = 0$
- (ii) Simplify:  $\frac{1}{\log_{xy} xyz} + \frac{1}{\log_{yz} xyz} + \frac{1}{\log_{zx} xyz}$
- (iii) For G.P series  $T_8 = 243$  and  $T_5 = 9$  then find  $a$  and  $r$ .
- (b) Attempt Any Two 08
- (i) Find out addition of first 10 terms for series  $2-4+8-16\dots\dots\dots$
- (ii)  $9+99+999+\dots\dots$  find addition of first  $n$  terms.
- (iii) If  $\log\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b)$  then prove that  $a=b$ .

- Q.3** (a) Attempt Any Two 06
- (i) Find constant term in expansion of  $(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x})^6$
- (ii) Calculate approximate value of  $\sqrt[3]{1003}$  using binomial theorem
- (iii) If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  then prove that  $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$
- (b) Attempt Any Two 08
- (i) Find the solution of equations  $3x-2y=8$ ,  $5x+4y=6$  using matrix method
- (ii) If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  then prove that  $\text{adj}A = A$ .
- (iii) If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  then find  $AB$  and  $BA$ .

- Q.4** (a) Attempt Any Two 06
- (i) For what value of  $R$ , vectors  $(2, -3, 5)$  and  $(R, -6, -8)$  becomes perpendicular to each other.
- (ii) If  $a = (3, -1, -4)$   $b = (-2, 4, -3)$  and  $c = (-1, 2, -1)$  then find  $|3a - 2b + 4c|$ .

(iii) If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 9 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 5 \\ -7 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  then find  $2A-3B+C$ .

(b) Attempt Any Two

(i) If  $x = (3, -1, 2)$  and  $y = (2, 1, -1)$  then find unit vector perpendicular to given vectors.

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(ii) Prove that angle between two vectors  $(1, 1, -1)$  and  $(2, -2, 1)$  is  $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{26}{27}}$

(iii) The constant forces  $(3, 2, 1)$  and  $(1, 5, 2)$  acting on a particle. Under these forces a particle moves from the point  $(1, 3, -2)$  to  $(3, 1, 4)$ . Find the total work done.

**Q. 5** (a) Attempt Any Two

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(i) Simplify:  $\frac{\cos(90^\circ - A)\cos(180^\circ - A)\tan(180^\circ + A)}{\sin(90^\circ + A)\sin(180^\circ - A)\tan(180^\circ - A)}$

(ii) Prove that:  $\tan 55 = \frac{\cos 10 + \sin 10}{\cos 10 - \sin 10}$

(iii) Prove that:  $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $|x| \leq 1$

(b) Attempt Any Two

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(i) Draw the graph of  $y = \cos x$ , where  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .

(ii) Prove that:  $\frac{1 + \sin 2A - \cos 2A}{1 + \sin 2A + \cos 2A} = \tan A$

(iii) Evaluate:  $\cos \frac{19\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{17\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \cdot \cos \frac{13\pi}{6}$ .

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**Q.1** સાથે વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરી ખાલી જગ્યા પૂરો.

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(1)  $\log_2 49 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) 7      (ii) 2      (iii)  $\log 7$       (iv)  $\log 2$

(2)  $\log 1 \cdot \log 2 \cdot \log 3 \cdot \log 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\log 24$       (ii)  $\log(1+2+3+4)$       (iii) 1      (iv) 0

(3) સ.જુ શૈખી માટે,  $\frac{G}{a} = \frac{b}{G}$  હોય તો  $G =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $a+b$       (ii)  $a-b$       (iii)  $\sqrt{ab}$       (iv)  $(ab)^2$

(4) જો  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  હોય તો  $\text{adj } A =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(i)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$       (ii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (iii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (iv)  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(5)  $2 \times 2$  શૈખી માટે,  $A \cdot A^{-1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (ii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (iii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$       (iv)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(6)  $120^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_ રેડિયન  
 (i)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$       (iii)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$       (iv)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

- (7)  $\sin^2 55^\circ + \sin^2 35^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) 1      (ii) -1      (iii) 0      (iv) 2
- (8)  $\cos(150^\circ) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (iii)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (iv)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (9)  $\tan \frac{3x}{2}$  નું આર્વતમાન = \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$       (iii)  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$       (iv)  $2\pi$
- (10) જો  $a = 2i - j + k$  હોય તો,  $|a| =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\sqrt{2}$       (ii)  $\sqrt{3}$       (iii)  $\sqrt{6}$       (iv)  $\sqrt{5}$
- (11) જો સાદિશો  $x$  અને  $y$  એક બીજાને લમ્બ હોય તો  $x.y =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) 0      (ii) 1      (iii) -1      (iv)  $x \times y$
- (12) જો સાદિશો  $a = -i + 6j + 3k$  અને  $b = -i + 2j + 4k$  હોય તો  $a.b =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) (-1, 12, 12) (ii) -1      (iii) 25      (iv) 12
- (13) કિમત શોધો:  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$       (ii)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       (iii)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       (iv)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- (14)  $\sin(A+B) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i)  $\sin A + \sin B$  (ii)  $\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$  (iii)  $\sin A \sin B + \cos A \cos B$  (iv)  $\sin A \sin B$

Q.2 (અ) કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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- (i) સાબિત કરો કે:  $\log(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) + \log(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = 0$
- (ii) સાદું રૂપ આપો:  $\frac{1}{\log_{xy} xyz} + \frac{1}{\log_{yz} xyz} + \frac{1}{\log_{zx} xyz}$
- (iii) સ.ગુ શ્રેણી માટે,  $T_8 = 243$  અને  $T_5 = 9$  હોય તો  $a$  અને  $r$  શોધો.

(બ) કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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- (i)  $2 - 4 + 8 - 16 \dots \dots \dots$  શ્રેણી માટે, પ્રથમ 10 પદોનો સરવાળો શોધો.
- (ii)  $9 + 99 + 999 + \dots \dots \dots$  પદોનો સરવાળો શોધો.
- (iii) જો  $\log\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b)$  હોય તો  $a=b$  સાબિત કરો.

Q.3 (અ) કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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- (i)  $(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x})^6$  ના વિસ્તરણ માથી અચળ પદ શોધો.
- (ii) દ્વિપદ પ્રમેય ની મદદથી  $\sqrt[3]{1003}$  નું આસન્ન મુલ્ય શોધો.
- (iii) જો  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  આપેલ હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$ .

(બ) કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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- (i)  $3x - 2y = 8$ ,  $5x + 4y = 6$  સમીકરણો નો શ્રેણીક નિ. મદદથી ઉકેલ મેળવો.

(ii) જો  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $\text{adj } A = A$ .

(iii) જો  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  અને  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  હોય તો  $AB$  અને  $BA$  શોધો.

**Q.4 (અ)** કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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(i)  $R$  ની કઈ કિમત માટે, સદિશો  $(2, -3, 5)$  અને  $(R, -6, -8)$  એક બીજાને લગ્બ થાય.

(ii) જો સદિશો  $a = (3, -1, -4)$ ,  $b = (-2, 4, -3)$  અને  $c = (-1, 2, -1)$  હોય તો  $|3a - 2b + 4c|$  શોધો.

(iii) જો  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 9 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  અને  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 5 \\ -7 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  આપેલ શૈક્ષણિકી હોય તો,

$2A - 3B + C$  શોધો.

**(બ)** કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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(i) સદિશો  $x = (3, -1, 2)$  અને  $y = (2, 1, -1)$  ને લગ્બ એકમ સદિશ શોધો.

(ii) સાબિત કરો કે, સદિશો  $(1, 1, -1)$  અને  $(2, -2, 1)$  વચ્ચેનો મુખ્ય  $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{26}{27}}$  છે.

(iii) જો કોઈ કણ પર બળો  $(3, 2, 1)$  અને  $(1, 5, 2)$  લાગે છે. આ બળો ની અસર હેઠળ કણ બિંદુ  $(1, 3, -2)$  થી  $(3, 1, 4)$  સુધી જાય છે. તો થએલ કુલ કાર્ય શોધો.

**Q.5 (અ)** કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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(i) સાફુ રૂપ આપો:  $\frac{\cos(90^\circ - A)\cos(180^\circ - A)\tan(180^\circ + A)}{\sin(90^\circ + A)\sin(180^\circ - A)\tan(180^\circ - A)}$

(ii) સાબિત કરો કે:  $\tan 55^\circ = \frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10}{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10}$

(iii) સાબિત કરો કે:  $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $|x| \leq 1$

**(બ)** કોઈપણ બે ગણો.

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(i)  $y = \cos x$ , જ્યા ૦ ≤  $x$  ≤  $\pi$  માટે ગ્રાફ દોરો.

(ii) સાબિત કરો કે:  $\frac{1 + \sin 2A - \cos 2A}{1 + \sin 2A + \cos 2A} = \tan A$

(iii) કિમત શોધો:  $\cos \frac{19\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{17\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \cdot \cos \frac{13\pi}{6}$ .

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