



R A N - 1 8 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 3 1

D

**RAN-1803000201030031**

**First Year B. Sc. (Sem. I) Examination**

**March / April - 2019**

**Mathematics Paper : MTH - 101 (Trigonometry)**

**Time: 2 Hours ]**

**[ Total Marks: 50**

**સૂચના : / Instructions**

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિયાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અપથ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

☛ First Year B. Sc. (Sem. I)

Name of the Subject :

☛ Mathematics Paper : MTH - 101 (Trigonometry)

Subject Code No.: 1803000201030031

Seat No.:

|                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

|                      |
|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|

Student's Signature

*O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ  
O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ ટાપેલ છે.*

*Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet  
are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.*

- 1) આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં કુલ ચાર વિભાગો A, B, C અને D થઈને 18 પ્રશ્નો છે.
  - 1) There are FOUR sections in the question paper A, B, C and D having total 18 questions
  - 2) દરેક પ્રશ્નનો ફક્ત એક જ સાચો ઉત્તર છે.
  - 2) There is only ONE correct answer for each question.
  - 3) પ્રચલિત સંકેતોને અનુસરો.
  - 3) Follow usual symbols.
  - 4) પરીક્ષાનો સમય 2 કલાકનો છે.
  - 4) The EXAM is of 2 hours duration.

## વિભાગ A

1.  $\text{Log}_e (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $(n\pi + \theta)i$       (B)  $(2n + \theta)\pi i$   
 (C)  $(2n - \theta)\pi i$       (D)  $(2n\pi - \theta)i$

2.  $\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{27} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A) 1      (B) -1      (C)  $-\frac{1}{2}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

3.  $\tan a^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 - \dots$   
 (B)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 + \dots$   
 (C)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 + \dots$   
 (D)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 - \dots$

4.  $\theta$  ની કોઈપણ વાસ્તવિક અથવા સંકર ક્રિમત માટે  $e^{i\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  હૈ.

(A)  $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$       (B)  $\cos \theta - i \sin \theta$   
 (C)  $\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$       (D)  $\sin \theta - i \cos \theta$

5.  $\frac{1 - \cosh \theta + \sinh \theta}{1 + \cosh \theta - \sinh \theta} = \text{_____}$

(A)  $\coth \frac{\theta}{2}$       (B)  $\tanh \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (C)  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$       (D)  $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

6. અનુસારે  $\tanh \frac{x}{2} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , હોય તો  $\sec x = \text{_____}$

(A) cosech  $x$       (B) sech  $x$   
 (C)  $\cosh x$       (D)  $\coth x$

7.  $\tan^{-1} \left( i \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right) = \text{_____}$

(A)  $-\frac{i}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$       (B)  $\frac{i}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$   
 (C)  $-\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$

8.  $\sin 11\theta$  ના વિસ્તરણનું છેદણું હોય એ  $\text{_____}$  હૈ.

(A)  $\sin^{11} \theta$       (B)  $-11 \cos \theta$   
 (C)  $11 \cos \theta \sin^{10} \theta$       (D)  $-\sin^{11} \theta$

विभाग C

(પ્રથમ ક્રમાંક 9 થી 14, દરેકના 3 ચૂંગા છે.)

9. cosec  $(\alpha + i\beta)$  નો કાણ્યનિક ભાગ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

(A)  $\frac{2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\beta - \cos 2\alpha}$  (B)  $\frac{-2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\beta}$   
 (C)  $\frac{2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\beta}$  (D)  $\frac{-2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\beta - \cos 2\alpha}$

10.  $i^i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (A)  $e^{-(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$       (B)  $e^{-(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$   
 (C)  $e^{(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$       (D)  $e^{(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$

11.  $\left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta}\right)^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} (n \in N)$

- (A)  $\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$       (B)  $\cos n\frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin n\frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (C)  $\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta$       (D)  $\cos n\frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin n\frac{\theta}{2}$

12.  $\cos 9\theta, \sec \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (A)  $\cos^8 \theta + 36\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta + 84\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$   
 (B)  $\cos^8 \theta - 84\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta - 36\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$   
 (C)  $\cos^8 \theta + 84\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta + 36\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$   
 (D)  $\cos^8 \theta - 36\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta - 84\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$

13.  $\cosh^{-1} (\coth \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (A)  $\log \coth \frac{\theta}{2}$       (B)  $\log \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (C)  $\log \tanh \frac{\theta}{2}$       (D)  $\log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

14. यदि  $\sin(u + iv) = x + iy$ , तो  $\frac{x^2}{\sin^2 u} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (A)  $1 - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$       (B)  $1 + \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$   
 (C)  $-1 - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$       (D)  $-1 + \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$

15. If  $\sinh(\theta + i\phi) = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$ , then  $\cos^4 \phi =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$(A) \cos^2\theta \quad (B) \cos^2\alpha$$

16.  $\log_e \sin(x + iy)$  नो वास्तविक भाग \_\_\_\_\_ है।

$$(A) \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2x - \cos 2y}{2} \right] \quad (B) \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2y + \cos 2x}{2} \right]$$

$$(C) \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2y - \cos 2x}{2} \right] \quad (D) \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2x + \cos 2y}{2} \right]$$

17. જો સમીકરણ  $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$  ના બીજા  $\alpha$  અને  $\beta$  દોય તો

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = \quad \quad \quad (n \in N)$$

$$(A) \quad 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} \qquad (B) \quad 2^{n-1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

$$(C) \quad 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} \qquad (D) \quad 2^{n-1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}$$

- $$18. \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{b^2 \sin^2 a\theta - a^2 \sin^2 b\theta}{b^2 \tan^2 a\theta - a^2 \tan^2 b\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(A) \quad \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad (B) \quad -\frac{b}{a}$$

(C)  $\frac{b}{q}$

**ENGLISH VERSION**

**SECTION A**

(Question number 1 to 4, each is of 1 mark)

4

1.  $\text{Log}_e (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
(A)  $(n\pi + \theta)i$       (B)  $(2n + \theta)\pi i$   
(C)  $(2n - \theta)\pi i$       (D)  $(2n\pi - \theta)i$
2.  $\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{27} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
(A) 1      (B) -1      (C)  $-\frac{1}{2}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$
3.  $\tan a^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
(A)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 - \dots$   
(B)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 + \dots$   
(C)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 + \dots$   
(D)  $\frac{\pi a}{180} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi a}{180}\right)^5 - \dots$
4. For any real or complex values of  $\theta$ ,  $e^{i\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
(A)  $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$       (B)  $\cos \theta - i \sin \theta$   
(C)  $\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$       (D)  $\sin \theta - i \cos \theta$

## SECTION B

(Question number 5 to 8, each is of 2 mark)

8

4.  $\frac{1 - \cosh \theta + \sinh \theta}{1 + \cosh \theta - \sinh \theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\coth \frac{\theta}{2}$       (B)  $\tanh \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (C)  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$       (D)  $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

5. If  $\tanh \frac{x}{2} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , then  $\sec x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A) cosech x      (B) sech x  
 (C)  $\cosh x$       (D)  $\coth x$

6.  $\tan^{-1} \left( i \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $-\frac{i}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$       (B)  $\frac{i}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$   
 (C)  $-\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{a}{x}$

7. The last term in the expansion of  $\sin 11\theta$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $\sin^{11} \theta$       (B)  $-11 \cos \theta \sin^{10} \theta$   
 (C)  $11 \cos \theta \sin^{10} \theta$       (D)  $-\sin^{11} \theta$

## SECTION C

(Question number 9 to 14, each is of 3 mark)

18

9. Imaginary part of cosec  $(\alpha + i\beta)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A)  $\frac{2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\beta - \cos 2\alpha}$       (B)  $\frac{-2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\beta}$   
 (C)  $\frac{2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\beta}$       (D)  $\frac{-2 \cos \alpha \sinh \beta}{\cosh 2\beta - \cos 2\alpha}$

10.  $i^i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $e^{-(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$

(B)  $e^{-(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$

(C)  $e^{(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$

(D)  $e^{(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})}$

11.  $\left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta}\right)^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} (n \in N)$

(A)  $\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$

(B)  $\cos n\frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin n\frac{\theta}{2}$

(C)  $\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta$

(D)  $\cos n\frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin n\frac{\theta}{2}$

12.  $\cos 9\theta \sec \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\cos^8 \theta + 36\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta + 84\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$

(B)  $\cos^8 \theta - 84\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta - 36\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$

(C)  $\cos^8 \theta + 84\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta + 36\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$

(D)  $\cos^8 \theta - 36\cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 126\cos^4 \theta \sin^4 \theta - 84\cos^2 \theta \sin^6 \theta + 9\sin^8 \theta$

13.  $\cosh^{-1} (\coth \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\log \coth \frac{\theta}{2}$

(B)  $\log \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

(C)  $\log \tanh \frac{\theta}{2}$

(D)  $\log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

14. If  $\sin(u + iv) = x + iy$ , then  $\frac{x^2}{\sin^2 u} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $1 - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$

(B)  $1 + \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$

(C)  $-1 - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$

(D)  $-1 + \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 u}$

## **SECTION D**

(Question number 15 to 18, each is of 5 mark)

20

15. If  $\sinh(\theta + i\phi) = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$ , then  $\cos^4 \phi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\cos^2 \theta$       (B)  $\cos^2 \alpha$   
 (C)  $\sin^2 \alpha$       (D)  $\sin^2 \theta$

16. Real part of  $\log_e \sin(x + iy)$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2x - \cos 2y}{2} \right]$       (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2y + \cos 2x}{2} \right]$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2y - \cos 2x}{2} \right]$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left[ \frac{\cosh 2x + \cos 2y}{2} \right]$

17. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$  then  
 $\alpha^n + \beta^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} (n \in N)$

(A)  $2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$       (B)  $2^{n-1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$   
 (C)  $2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}$       (D)  $2^{n-1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}$

18.  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{b^2 \sin^2 a\theta - a^2 \sin^2 b\theta}{b^2 \tan^2 a\theta - a^2 \tan^2 b\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (B)  $-\frac{b}{a}$   
 (C)  $\frac{b}{a}$       (D)  $-\frac{1}{2}$



R A N - 1 9 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 0 3 1

**RAN-1903000202030031**



**F.Y.B.Sc. (Sem. II) Examination**

**March / April - 2019**

**Mathematics Paper - MTH-201**

**(Theory of Matrices)**

**(Old or New to be mentioned where necessary)**

**સૂચના : / Instructions**

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિયમો વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

■ **F.Y.B.Sc. (Sem. II)**

Name of the Subject :

■ **Mathematics Paper - MTH-201 (Theory of Matrices)**

Subject Code No.: **1903000202030031**

Seat No.:



Student's Signature

- (1) દરેક પ્રશ્ન ફરજિયાત છે.
- (2) જમણી બાજુનાં અંક પ્રશ્નના પૂર્ણ ગુણ સૂચવે છે.
- (3) પ્રયત્નિત સેક્ટોને અનસ્સે.

Q.1 નીચેના ટૂકા પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે પાંચ) (10)

(1) હર્મેટિઅન શ્રેણિક ની વ્યાખ્યા આપો અને એક  $3 \times 3$  વિસંભિત શ્રેણિકનું ઉદાહરણ આપો.

(2) જો  $A = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$  અને  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $AB = -BA$

(3) જો  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 14 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો A પર હાર પ્રક્રિયા  $R_{4,1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$  કરતાં મળતો શ્રેણિક લખો.

(4) વ્યાખ્યા આપો. : (i) શ્રેણિકનો વ્યસ્ત (ii) સામાન્ય શ્રેણિક

(5) સમીકરણોની સંહતિને ક્યારે અસંગત કહેવાય? અસમપરિમાળ સંહતિ  $AX = B$  અનન્ય કિલ હોવા માટેની શરત લખો.

- (६) જો  $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$  હોય તો દર્શાવો કે  $\text{Trac}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Trac}(A)$ ;  $\lambda \in R$ .

(७) સાખિત કરો કે શ્રેણીકનાં આપેલા આત્મ-સાદિશને સંગત અનન્ય આત્મ-મૂલ્ય પ્રાપ્ત અનુરૂપ શ્રેણીકની વ્યાપ્તિ આપો અને દર્શાવો કે જો  $B$  એ  $A$  ને અનુરૂપ શ્રેણીક હોય તો  $A$  એ  $B$  ને અનુરૂપ શ્રેણીક છે.

Q.2 નીચેના પ્રશ્નોમાંથી ગમે તે બે નાં જવાબ આપો.

- (a) साबित करो के द्वेष्ट चोरस श्रेणिक A ने अनन्य रीते  $P + iQ$  वડे दशावा शकाय ॥  
 ✓ ज्यां P अने Q हमेटिअन श्रेणिको छ.

- (b) 'શ્રેષ્ઠિકોના ગુણાકરના પ્રતિ-શ્રેષ્ઠિકનો પ્રતિ નિયમ' લખો અને  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ માટે તેનું સમર્થન કરો.$$

- (c) (i) જો  $A$  સંમિત શ્રેણિક હોય તો કોઈપણ શ્રેણિક  $B$  માટે દર્શાવો કે  $BAB^T$  સંશોધન શ્રેણિક છે.  
(ii) કોઈપણ શ્રેણિક  $A$  માટે દર્શાવો કે  $AA^T$  અને  $A^TA$  બને હર્મેટિચન શ્રેણિકે

0.3 નીચેના પ્રશ્નોમાંથી ગમે તે બે નાં જવાબ આપો.

- (a) શ્રેણિક  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  નો વ્યસ્ત શ્રેણિક પ્રાથમિક હાર-પ્રક્રિયાઓનો ઉપયોગ

શ્રીધો.

- (b) મ્રાથમિક હર-પ્રક્રિયાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરીને  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ને હર સં

સ્વરૂપમાં દર્શાવો.

- (c) ગ્રાફિક હાર-પ્રક્રિયાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરીને  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

નો હાર-કોટ્યાંક શોધો.

04

નીચેના પદ્ધતિઓમાંથી ગમે તે બે નાં જવાબ આપો.

- (a) નીચે આપેલ સમયરિમાળ સંહતિનો ઉકલ હાર-પ્રક્રિયાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરીને મેળે

$$x + 3y + 2z = 0$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 0$$

$$3x - 5y + 4z = 0$$

$$x + 17y + 4z = 0$$

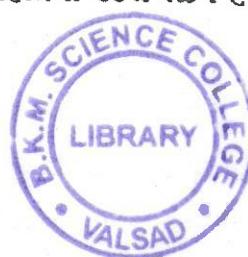
- R.  
1-મૂલ્ય પ્રા  
ગ્રાફ શ્રેણિક ર  
વી શકાય છે
- (b) આપેલ અસભપરિમાળ સમીકરણ સંહતિનો ઉકલ શક્ય હોય તો હાર-પ્રક્રિયાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરીને મેળવો.

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

$$-x + 2y + z = 4$$

$$3x + y - 4z = 0$$

- Q.5 (c) શ્રેણિક  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  ને અનુરૂપ વિકણી શ્રેણિક મેળવો.



1 - 1  
- 3 2  
- 2 1  
  
BAB<sup>T</sup> સંખ્યાઓ  
નાના શ્રેણિકો  
નો ઉપયોગ  
10

Q.5 (10)

- (a) લાક્ષણિક શ્રેણિક ની વ્યાખ્યા આપો તેમજ સાબિત કરો કે અનુરૂપ શ્રેણિકોના આત્મ મૂલ્ય સમાન હોય છે.

- (b) શ્રેણિક  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  માટે કેલી-હેમિલ્ટન પ્રમેયનું સમર્થન કરશો.

- (b) શ્રેણિક  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  ના આત્મમૂલ્ય શોધો તથા સૌથી નાના આત્મમૂલ્યને સંગત આત્મસાદ્ધશ મેળવો.

### ENGLISH VERSION

#### Instructions:

- (1) All questions are compulsory
- (2) Digits to the right of each question indicate its marks.
- (3) Follow usual symbols.

6  
- 5  
7  
2  
Q.1 Answer any FIVE as directed. (10)

- (1) Give definition of Hermitian matrix and give an illustration of  $3 \times 3$  Skew - symmetric matrix.

- (2) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  then show that  $AB = -BA$ .

ને મેળવો.

- (3) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 14 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$  then write the matrix after performing the operation  $R_{4,1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(4) Define : (i) Inverse of a matrix (ii) Non-singular Matrix

(5) When does a system of equations call inconsistent ? Write the conditions for a Non-Homogeneous system  $AX = B$  to have unique solution.

(6) If  $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$  then show that  $\text{Trac}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Trac}(A); \lambda \in R$ .

(7) Prove that unique eigen-value is obtained corresponding to given eigen-vector for a matrix.

(8) Define similar matrices and if  $B$  is similar matrix to  $A$  then prove that  $A$  is similar matrix to  $B$ .

**Q.2** Answer any TWO from the following.

- (a) Prove that any square matrix A can be uniquely expressed as  $P+iQ$ ; where both P and Q are Hermitian matrices.

(b) State The Reversal Law for the Transpose of product of matrices',  
 for the matrices and verify it for  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) (i) If A is a symmetric matrix then for any matrix B show that  $BAB^T$  is also a symmetric matrix.  
 (ii) For any matrix A show that  $AA^H$  and  $A^H A$  are Hermitian matrices

**Q.3** Answer any TWO from the following.

- (a) Find the inverse of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  by applying Elementary Row-Operations.

(b) By applying Elementary Row-Operations express matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  in to the Row-Reduced Echelon form.

(c) By applying Elementary Row-Operations find Row-rank of

$$\text{matrix } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.4 Answer any TWO from the following.

(10)

- (a) Find the solution to the following Homogeneous system using Elementary Row-Operations.

$$x + 3y + 2z = 0$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 0$$

$$3x - 5y + 4z = 0$$

$$x + 17y + 4z = 0$$



- (b) Find the solution to the given Non-Homogeneous system of equations if exists using Elementary Row-Operations.

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

$$-x + 2y + z = 4$$

$$3x + y - 4z = 0$$

- (c) Obtain the similar diagonal matrix for matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

Q.5 Answer any TWO from the following.

(10)

- (a) Define characteristic matrix and prove that the eigen-values of two similar matrices are same.

- (b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

- (c) Find eigen-values of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ . Also find the eigen vector corresponding to the smallest eigen-value.

(10)



R A N - 1 9 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 0 3 2

**RAN-1903000202030032**

**First Year B.Sc. (Sem.-II) Examination**

**March / April - 2019**

**Mathematics Paper: MTH-202- Integral calculus and Differential Equations.**

**Time: 2 Hours ]**

**[ Total Marks: 50**

**સૂચના : / Instructions**

**(1)**

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિયમાની વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

→ **First Year B.Sc. (Sem.-II)**

Name of the Subject :

→ **Mathematics Paper: MTH-202- Integral calculus and Differential Equations.**

Subject Code No.: **1903000202030032**

Seat No.:



Student's Signature

- (2) બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
- (3) દરેક પ્રશ્નની જમણી બાજુ ગુણ દર્શાવેલ છે.
- (4) સામાન્ય સંકેતોને અનુસરો.

1. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે પાંચ)

10

(1) મૂલ્ય શોધો :  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^5 2x \, dx$

(2) મૂલ્ય શોધો :  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^6 x \cos^7 x \, dx$

(3) કેંદ્ર  $x = y$  ની બિંદુઓ  $y = 1$  થી  $y = 3$  સુધીની ચાપની લંબાઈ મેળવો.

(4) વક્ટનું ( $s, \phi$ ) સમીકરણ વ્યાખ્યાપિત કરો.

(5) ઉકેલો :  $y = px - e^p$

**RAN-1903000202030032 ]**

**[ 1 ]**

**[ P.T.O. ]**

**P0360**

(6) વિકલ સમીકરણ  $\sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4 \cos x y = 1$  નો સંકલ્પકારક અવધવ મેળવો.

(7)  $\frac{1}{(D^2 - 1)} x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(8)  $\frac{e^x x}{(D - 1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે બે:)

(1)  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^n x dx; n \in N$  નું લઘુકરણ સૂત્ર મેળવો.

(2) કિંમત શોધો : (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} dx; n \in N$  (2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^8 4x dx$

(3) શોધો :  $\int \cot^7 x dx$

3. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે બે)

(1) વક્ત  $4y^2 = x^3$  ની બિંદુઓ ઉગમબિંદુથી બિંદુ  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$  સુધીની ચાપની લંબાઈ મેળવો.

(2) વક્ત  $y = a \log(\sec \frac{x}{a})$  નું સ્વાયત્ત સમીકરણ મેળવો.

(3) વક્ત  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta), y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$  નું  $(s, \phi)$  સમીકરણ મેળવો.

4. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે બે)

(1) લાગ્રાંજનું વિકલ સમીકરણ વ્યાખ્યાપિત કરો અને તેને ઉકેલવાની રીત સમજાવો.

(2) ઉકેલો :  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x.$

(3) ઉકેલો :  $(\sin x \sin y + \sec^2 x) dx + (-\cos x \cos y + \tan^2 y) dy = 0$

5. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ આપો. (ગમે તે બે)

(1) જે  $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}; f(D) = D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + P_2 D^{n-2} + \dots + P_n; n \in N$ , તો બતાવો કે

$$f(D^2) y = \sin ax; a \in R \text{ નો વિશિષ્ટ સંકલ } \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \sin ax; f(-a^2) \neq 0 \text{ છે.}$$

(2) ઉકેલો :  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4y = 2 \cos \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)$

(3) ઉકેલો :  $(D^2 - (a+b)D + ab) y = e^{ax} + e^{bx}, a \neq b$

**Instructions**

- 1) As per the instruction no. 1 of page no. 1
- 2) All questions are compulsory.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate marks of the questions.
- 4.) Follow usual notations.

**1. Answer any FIVE the following questions:**

- (1) Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^5 2x dx$
- (2) Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^6 x \cos^7 x dx$
- (3) Find the arc length of the curve  $x = y$  from the points  $y = 1$  to  $y = 3$ .
- (4) Define  $(s, \phi)$  equation of the curve.
- (5) Solve :  $y = px - e^p$
- (6) Obtain integrating factor of the differential equation  $\sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4 \cos x y = 1$
- (7)  $\frac{1}{(D^2 - 1)} x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (8)  $\frac{e^x x}{(D - 1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**2. Answer any TWO of the following:**

- (1) Obtain the reduction formula of  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^n x dx ; n \in N$
- (2) Evaluate : (1)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} dx ; n \in N$       (2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^8 4x dx$
- (3) Find :  $\int \cot^7 x dx$

**3. Answer any TWO of the following:**

- (1) Obtain arc length of the curve  $4y^2 = x^3$  from the origin to the point  $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
- (2) Find intrinsic equation of the curve  $y = a \log \left(\sec \frac{x}{a}\right)$
- (3) Obtain  $(s, \phi)$  equation of the curve  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta), y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$

4. Answer any TWO of the following:

10

- (1) Define Lagrange's differential equation and explain the method to solve it.
- (2) Solve :  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x$ .
- (3) Solve :  $(\sin x \sin y + \sec^2 x) dx + (-\cos x \cos y + \tan^2 y) dy = 0$

5. Answer any TWO of the following:

10

- (1) If  $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$ ;  $f(D) = D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + P_2 D^{n-2} + \dots + P_n$ ;  $n \in N$ , then show that  $f(D^2) y = \sin ax$ ;  $a \in R$  has a particular integral

$$\frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \sin ax; f(-a^2) \neq 0$$

- (2) Solve :  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4y = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

- (3) Solve :  $(D^2 - (a+b)D + ab) y = e^{ax} + e^{bx}$ ,  $a \neq b$



R A N - 1 8 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 3 2

D

**RAN-1803000201030032**

**F.Y.B.Sc Semester II Examination**

**March / April - 2019**

**Mathematics - MTH-102**

**સૂચના : / Instructions**

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

☛ F.Y.B.Sc Semester II

Name of the Subject :

☛ Mathematics - MTH-102

Subject Code No.: 1803000201030032

Seat No.:

|                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

Student's Signature

*O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યાની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ  
O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ ટાપેલ છે.*

*Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet  
are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.*

4÷4 ]  
P0065

RAN-1803000201030032-D ]

[ 1 ]

[ P.T.O. ]

P0066

- (1) Section A-1 Mark each, Section B-2 Marks each,  
 (2) Section C-3 Marks each, Section B-5 Marks each

1. યું  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  ના બિંદુ (1, 2) આગળ વક્તા અને વક્તા ત્રિજ્યા \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

(A)  $\frac{-1}{2}; 2$

(B)  $\frac{1}{2}; 2$

(C)  $\frac{-1}{4}; 4$

(D)  $\frac{-1}{8}; 8$

2. યું  $y = \sin x + \cos x$  તી અને \_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $y_{4n} = y, \forall n \in N$

(B)  $y_{3n} = y, \forall n \in N$

(C)  $y_{2n} = y, \forall n \in N$

(D)  $y_n = y, \forall n \in N$

3. Rolle નો પ્રમેય, નીચેના વાસ્તવિક વિધેય માટે સત્ય છે છે.

(A)  $f(x) = x^2$

(B)  $f(x) = |x|; x \in [-1, 1]$

(C)  $f(x) = |x^3|; x \in [-1, 1]$

(D)  $f(x) = x|x|; x \in [-1, 1]$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}$  નું અનિશ્ચિત સ્વરૂપ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

(A)  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

(B)  $\frac{0}{0}$

(C)  $\infty - \infty$

(D)  $0^\infty$

5.  $f(x) = (x-3)(x-7)^2$ ; [3,7]; માટે Rolle ના પ્રમેય અનુસાર 2  
 1 (A)  $\lambda = -\frac{13}{3}$   
 (B)  $\lambda = \frac{3}{13}$   
 (C)  $\lambda = \frac{13}{3}$   
 (D)  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{13}$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log \tan x$  જી મુલ્ય \_\_\_\_\_ છે. 2  
 1 (A) 1  
 (B) 0  
 (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (D) -1
7. એટા  $y = \sin x$  ના બિંદુ  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)$  આગળ વક્તા અને વક્તા ત્રિજ્યા \_\_\_\_\_ છે. 2  
 1 (A) 1; 1  
 (B) -1; -1  
 (C) -1; 1  
 (D) 1; -1
8. એટા  $y = \cos(ax + b)$ ;  $a, b, x \in R$  તથા  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 1 (A)  $a^n \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$   
 (B)  $a^n \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$   
 (C)  $a^n \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$   
 (D)  $a^n \sec\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

P0066

ontd.

RAN-1803000201030032-D ]

[ 3 ]

[ P.T.O. ]

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{\tan^2 \pi x}$  નું મુલ્ય \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B) 2  
 (C) (-1) (D) 1

10.  $y = (\log x)^3$  વક્તા-પરિવૃત્તિ બંદુઓ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

- (A) (1, 1); (8, 8)  
 (B) (0, 1); (8,  $e^2$ )  
 (C) (1, 0); ( $e^2$ , 8)  
 (D) (0, 0); ( $e^2$ ,  $e^2$ )

11. અનુભૂતિ  $y = x e^x$  એટાની  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $e^x [x + n]$   
 (B)  $e^x [x - n]$   
 (C)  $e^x [n - x]$   
 (D)  $x^e [n - x]$

12. અનુભૂતિ  $y = e^{ax} \sin(bx + c)$ ;  $a, b, c, x \in R$  એટાની  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \tan\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)\right)$   
 (B)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$   
 (C)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \sin\left(bx + c + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$   
 (D)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$

13.  $f(x) = Inx$ ;  $[1, e]$  માટે Lagrange ના પ્રમેય અનુસાર

- (A)  $\lambda = e + 1$   
 (B)  $\lambda = e - 1$   
 (C)  $\lambda = e$   
 (D)  $\lambda = e - 2$

3 14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x}$  નું મુલ્ય \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

3

- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- (B)  $\pi$
- (C) 3
- (D)  $(-\frac{\pi}{2})$

3 15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ;  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$  નું મુલ્ય \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

5

- (A)  $\sqrt[3]{abc}$
- (B)  $\sqrt[3]{a+b+c}$
- (C)  $-\sqrt[3]{abc}$
- (D)  $\sqrt[2]{abc}$

3 16.  $y^2 = x(x+3)^2$  વક્તા વક્તા-પરિવૃત્તિ બિંદુઓ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

5

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) (1, 1); (1, -1) | (B) (1, 3); (1, -3) |
| (C) (1, 4); (1, -4) | (D) (1, 9); (1, -9) |

3 17. અનુભૂતિ  $y = e^{m \cos^{-1} x}$  દ્વારા  
(A)  $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)y_{n+1} - (n^2+m^2)y_n = 0$

5

- (B)  $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)y_{n+1} + (n^2+m^2)y_n = 0$
- (C)  $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n-1)y_{n+1} - (n^2-m^2)y_n = 0$
- (D)  $(1+x)y_{n+2} - (2n-1)y_{n+1} - (n-m)y_n = 0$

3 18.  $f(x) = x^2$ ;  $g(x) = x$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$  હોય તો Cauchy ના પ્રમેય અનુસાર

5

- (A)  $\lambda = \frac{b-a}{2}$
- (B)  $\lambda = \frac{b-a}{2}$
- (C)  $\lambda = \frac{a+b}{2}$
- (D)  $\lambda = a+b$

P0066

## ENGLISH VERSION

- (1) Section A-1 Mark each, Section B-2 Marks each,  
(2) Section C-3 Marks each, Section B-5 Marks each

1. The curvature & radius of curvature for the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  at the point (1, 2) is \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
(A)  $\frac{-1}{2}; 2$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{2}; 2$   
(C)  $\frac{-1}{4}; 4$   
(D)  $\frac{-1}{8}; 8$
2. If  $y = \sin x + \cos x$  then \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
(A)  $y_{4n} = y, \forall n \in N$   
(B)  $y_{3n} = y, \forall n \in N$   
(C)  $y_{2n} = y, \forall n \in N$   
(D)  $y_n = y, \forall n \in N$
3. By Rolle's theorem, for a real valued function  $f$ , the following is true 1  
(A)  $f(x) = x^2$   
(B)  $f(x) = |x|; x \in [-1, 1]$   
(C)  $f(x) = |x^3|; x \in [-1, 1]$   
(D)  $f(x) = x|x|; x \in [-1, 1]$
4. The indeterminate form of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
(A)  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$   
(B)  $\frac{0}{0}$   
(C)  $\infty - \infty$   
(D)  $0^\infty$

5. According to Rolle's theorem  $f(x) = (x-3)(x-7)^2$ ; [3,7] 2

(A)  $\lambda = -\frac{13}{3}$

(B)  $\lambda = \frac{3}{13}$

(C)  $\lambda = \frac{13}{3}$

(D)  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{13}$

6. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log \tan x$  is \_\_\_\_\_. 2

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) -1

1 7. The curvature & radius of curvature  $y = \sin x$  at the point  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$  is \_\_\_\_\_. 2

(A) 1; 1

(B) -1; -1

(C) -1; 1

(D) 1; -1

1 8. If  $y = \cos(ax + b)$ ;  $a, b, x \in R$  then  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_. 2

(A)  $a^n \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$

(B)  $a^n \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

(C)  $a^n \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

(D)  $a^n \sec\left(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

1 9. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{\tan^2 \pi x}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. 3

(A)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) 2

(C) (-1)

(D) 1

10. The points of inflexion of the curve  $y = (\log x)^3$  are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $(1, 1); (8, 8)$       (B)  $(0, 1); (8, e^2)$   
(C)  $(1, 0); (e^2, 8)$       (D)  $(0, 0); (e^2, e^2)$

11. If  $y = x e^x$  then  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $e^x [x + n]$   
(B)  $e^x [x - n]$   
(C)  $e^x [n - x]$   
(D)  $x^e [n - x]$

12. If  $y = e^{ax} \sin(bx + c)$ ;  $a, b, c, x \in R$  then  $y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \tan\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)\right)$   
(B)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$   
(C)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \sin\left(bx + c + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$   
(D)  $[a^2 + b^2]^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \cos\left(bx + c + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$

13. If  $f(x) = \ln x$ ;  $[1, e]$  then Lagrange's theorem

- (A)  $\lambda = e + 1$   
(B)  $\lambda = e - 1$   
(C)  $\lambda = e$   
(D)  $\lambda = e - 2$

14. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$       (B)  $\pi$   
(C) 3      (D)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

3 15. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ;  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$  is \_\_\_\_\_. 5

- (A)  $\sqrt[3]{abc}$   
(B)  $\sqrt[3]{a+b+c}$   
(C)  $-\sqrt[3]{abc}$   
(D)  $\sqrt[2]{abc}$

3 16. The points of inflexion of the curve  $y^2 = x(x+3)^2$  are \_\_\_\_\_. 5

- (A)  $(1, 1); (1, -1)$  (B)  $(1, 3); (1, -3)$   
(C)  $(1, 4); (1, -4)$  (D)  $(1, 9); (1, -9)$

3 17. If  $y = e^{m \cos^{-1} x}$  then 5

- (A)  $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)y_{n+1} - (n^2+m^2)y_n = 0$   
(B)  $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)y_{n+1} + (n^2+m^2)y_n = 0$   
(C)  $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n-1)y_{n+1} - (n^2-m^2)y_n = 0$   
(D)  $(1+x)y_{n+2} - (2n-1)y_{n+1} - (n-m)y_n = 0$

3 18. If  $f(x) = x^2; g(x) = x, x \in [a, b]$  5

- (A)  $\lambda = \frac{b+a}{2}$  (B)  $\lambda = \frac{b-a}{2}$   
(C)  $\lambda = \frac{a+b}{2}$  (D)  $\lambda = a+b$

3