

Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

# C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

## Summer Examination-2018

Subject Name: Mathematics-I

Subject Code: 4SC01MAT1

Branch: B.Sc. (All)

Semester: 1

Date: 23/03/2018

Time: 02:30 To 05:30

Marks: 70

**Instructions:**

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator and any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
  - (2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
  - (3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
  - (4) Assume suitable data if needed.
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**Q-1 Attempt the following questions:**

**(14)**

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**(01)**

- (a) 1      (b)  $e$       (c)  $\log 1$       (d)  $\frac{1}{e}$

b) A square matrix  $A$  is called skew-symmetric matrix if \_\_\_\_\_.

**(01)**

- (a)  $A^T = -A$       (b)  $A^2 = A$       (c)  $A^T = A$       (d)  $A^2 = I$

c)  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \log(3-2x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**(01)**

- (a)  $\frac{-(2)^n (n-1)!}{(3-2x)^n}$       (b)  $\frac{(-1)^n (-2)^n n!}{(3-2x)^n}$       (c)  $\frac{2^n n!}{(3-2x)^{n+1}}$       (d)  $\frac{(-1)^{n-1} (-2)^n (n-1)!}{(3-2x)^{n+1}}$

d) The one of the Eigen values of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2.5 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**(01)**

- (a) 1      (b) 2      (c) 3      (d) 0

e) The series  $x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$  represent expansion of \_\_\_\_\_.

**(01)**

- (a)  $\sin x$       (b)  $\cos x$       (c)  $\sinh x$       (d)  $\cosh x$

f) The radius of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z = 11$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**(01)**

- (a) 5      (b) 2      (c) 4      (d) 6



- g) The rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
- h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\tan 3x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a) 3 (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (c) 1 (d) 0
- i) Formula of Lagrange's theorem is \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a)  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$  (b)  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = f'(c)$   
 (c)  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c)$  (d)  $f'(c) = 0$
- j) The degree of the differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 6
- k) The equation  $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$  is exact if \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a)  $P_x = Q_y$  (b)  $P_y = Q_x$  (c)  $P_x = -Q_y$  (d)  $P_y = -Q_x$
- l) The solution of the differential equation  $y + px = p^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (01)  
 (a)  $y = cx - c^2$  (b)  $y = cx + \log c$  (c)  $y = c^x + c^2$  (d) none of these
- m) What is the nth derivative of  $a^x$ ? (01)
- n) A  $n \times n$  Non-Homogeneous system of equations  $AX = B$  is given. If  $\rho(A) = \rho(A : B) = n$  then the system has (01)  
 (a) No solutions (b) Unique solutions  
 (c) Infinite solution (d) None of these

Attempt any four questions from Q-2 to Q-8

**Q-2 Attempt all questions**

- a) Investigate for what value of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  the equation (05)  
 $x + 2y + z = 8; 2x + 2y + 2z = 13; 3x + 4y + \lambda z = \mu$  has  
 i) unique solution, ii) infinite solution and iii) no solution.
- b) If  $y = \sin^{-1} x$  then prove that  $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$ . (05)
- c) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\cot x}$  (04)



**Q-3 Attempt all questions**

- a) Solve the following system of linear equations (05)  
 $x - y + z = 0$ ;  $x + 2y + z = 0$ ;  $2x + y + 3z = 0$
- b) Solve:  $(x^2 + y^2)dx + 2xy dy = 0$ ;  $y(1) = 2$  (05)
- c) Expand  $\log(1 + e^x)$  in ascending powers of  $x$  as far as the term containing  $x^4$ . (04)

**Q-4 Attempt all questions**

- a) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x \sin x}$  (05)
- b) Find  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $\sin x \cdot \sin 2x$ . (05)
- c) Find the centre and radius of the circle is given by (04)  
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 12x - 12y - 16z + 111 = 0$  and  $x + 2y + z = 17$ .

**Q-5 Attempt all questions**

- a) Expand  $\sin x$  in powers of  $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  by Taylor's theorem. (05)
- b) Find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  by Gauss-Jordan method. (05)
- c) Find equation of sphere which passes through  $(1, -3, 4)$ ,  $(1, -5, 2)$ ,  $(1, -3, 0)$  and whose centre lies on the plane  $x + y + z = 0$ . (04)

**Q-6 Attempt all questions**

- a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem and hence find  $A^4$ . (07)
- b) Solve:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{2x}$  (03)
- c) State Rolle's theorem. Verify it and find value of  $c$  (04)  
for  $f(x) = e^x(\sin x - \cos x)$ ,  $\forall x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$ .

**Q-7 Attempt all questions**

- a) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . (07)



- b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then find the characteristic polynomial of  $A$  and using it express  $A^5 - 4A^4 - 7A^3 + 11A^2 - A - 10I$  as a linear polynomial in  $A$  (07)

**Q-8 Attempt all questions**

- a) State and prove Cayley-Hamilton theorem. (07)
- b) Solve:  $p - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$  (04)
- c) Solve:  $y = p(x-p) + \frac{a}{p}$  (03)

