

# C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

## Summer Examination-2019

**Subject Name : Mathematical Concepts for Computer Science**

**Subject Code : 4CS01IFM2**

**Branch: B.Sc.I.T.**

**Semester : 1**

**Date : 19/03/2019**

**Time : 02:30 To 05:30**

**Marks : 70**

Instructions:

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator & 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.

**Q-1                      Attempt the following questions:                      (14)**

- a) The elements of set  $A = \{x / x^2 - 1 = 0, x \in Z\}$  are  
 (A)  $-1, 1$  (B)  $0, 1$  (C)  $1$  (D) None of these
- b) De Morgan's law is  
 (A)  $(P \times Q)' = P' \times Q', (P \times Q)' = P' \times Q'$   
 (B)  $(P \cup Q)' = P' \cup Q', (P \cap Q)' = P' \cap Q'$   
 (C)  $(P \cap Q) \times R = (P \times R) \cap (Q \times R)$   
 (D)  $(P \cup Q)' = P' \cap Q', (P \cap Q)' = P' \cup Q'$
- c) If  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $B = \{4, 5, 6, 8\}$  then  $n(A \cup B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8
- d) If  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $f : A \rightarrow R, f(x) = 5^x$  then range of  $f$  is  
 (A)  $\{5, 10, 15\}$  (B)  $\{5, 25, 125, 625\}$  (C)  $\{5, 125, 625\}$   
 (D)  $\{5, 10, 15, 20\}$
- e) If  $f(x) = \cos x$  then  $f(2\pi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $-1$  (B)  $0$  (C)  $1$  (D)  $2$
- f) If  $P(1, 2)$  and  $Q(2, 3)$  then  $PQ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\sqrt{2}$  (B)  $2$  (C)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (D) None of these
- g) If  $A(2, 7)$  and  $B(8, 3)$  are the given points, then the midpoint of  $AB$  is  
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $(-2, 5)$  (B)  $(5, -2)$  (C)  $(2, 5)$  (D)  $(5, 5)$
- h)  $x$  - intercept of line  $3x + 2y - 7 = 0$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $7/2$  (B)  $-7/2$  (C)  $7/3$  (D)  $-7/3$
- i) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 6 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  (D) Does not exist



- j) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- k) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A + A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ 9 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 9 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$
- l)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) None of these
- m)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (A) 1 (B) 0 (C) -1 (D) None of these
- n)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (A)  $\log_a e$  (B)  $\log_e a$  (C)  $e$  (D) 1

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

**Q-2 Attempt all questions (14)**

- a) If  $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $S = \{1, 3, 4\}$  and  $T = \{2, 4, 5\}$  then verify  $(A \times B) \cap (S \times T) = (A \cap S) \times (B \cap T)$ . (5)
- b) If  $S = \{x, y, z\}$  and  $R = \{(x, x), (x, y), (y, z), (y, x), (z, y), (z, z), (y, y), (z, x), (x, z)\}$  then show that  $R$  is an equivalence relation. (5)
- c) Prove that  $f(x) = \log x$  then prove that (4)  
 (i)  $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$  (ii)  $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y)$

**Q-3 Attempt all questions (14)**

- a) If  $U = \{-3, -1, 0, 1, 3\}$ ,  $A = \{-3, -1, 1\}$ ,  $B = \{-1, 1, 3\}$  and  $C = \{-1, 0, 1\}$  then verify the following: (5)  
 (i)  $B - A = A' \cap B = B - (A \cap B)$  (ii)  $A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$   
 (iii)  $A \cup B = A \cup [B - (A \cap B)]$
- b) If  $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$  then prove that  $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = 2f(x)$ . (5)
- c) If  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  then prove that  $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ . (4)

**Q-4 Attempt all questions (14)**

- a) If the area of a triangle with vertices  $A(2, 3)$ ,  $B(-4, 1)$  and  $C(1, a)$  is 2 sq. (5)



units then find the value of  $a$ .

b) Draw the graph of the function  $f(x) = x^2$ . (5)

c) Discuss the continuity of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & ; x \neq 0 \\ x & ; x = 0 \end{cases}$  at  $x = 0$ . (4)

**Q-5 Attempt all questions (14)**

a) Draw the figure which shows the graph of relation  $2x + 3y = 4$  and find  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts of the relation given by  $2x + 3y = 4$ . (5)

b) Express the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  as a sum of a symmetric and a skew (5)

symmetric matrix.

c) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -8 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that (4)

$$2A + 3B - 4C = 0.$$

**Q-6 Attempt all questions (14)**

a) If  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $(MN)^T = N^T M^T$ . (5)

b) Find the equation of straight line passing through  $(3, 4)$  and parallel to line  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$ . (5)

c) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^7 - 128}{x^4 - 16}$  (4)

**Q-7 Attempt all questions (14)**

a) Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{5}$ . (5)

b) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{2x} - 2^{2x}}{x}$  (5)

c) Show that the points  $A(1, 2)$ ,  $B(2, 3)$  and  $C(0, 5)$  are the vertices of a right angled triangle. (4)

**Q-8 Attempt all questions (14)**

a) Show that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & -2/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$  is orthogonal. (5)

b) In which ratio  $Y$  – axis divides line segment joining points  $(1, 2)$  and  $(2, 1)$ ? Find coordinates of division point. (5)

c) If  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ,  $B = \{d, e, f, g\}$  then obtain (4)

$$n(A), n(B), n(A \cap B) \text{ and } n(A \cup B).$$

