

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

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

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**DIPLOMA ENGINEERING – SEMESTER – 2 - EXAMINATION – SUMMER-2022**

**Subject Code:4320001**

**Date :23-08-2022**

**Subject Name: Applied Mathematics**

**Time:10:30 AM TO 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. Use of simple calculators and non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.
5. English version is authentic.

**Q.1** Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options. 14

(યોગ્ય વિકદણ પસંદ કરી ખાલી જગ્યા પૂરો)

1 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 9 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 22 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1 યાં  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $A^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 9 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 22 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $2A - 2I = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

2 યાં  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $2A - 2I = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

3 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $\text{Adj } A = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -6 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

3 યાં  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $\text{Adj } A = \dots\dots\dots$

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -6 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

(d)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

4 Order of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 20 & 41 & 0 \\ 15 & 4 & 30 & 40 & 1 \\ 25 & 6 & 40 & 39 & 2 \\ 35 & 8 & 50 & 38 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  is .....

(a)  $5 \times 4$

(b)  $4 \times 5$

(c)  $4 \times 4$

(d)  $5 \times 5$

γ శాఖలకు నుండి  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 20 & 41 & 0 \\ 15 & 4 & 30 & 40 & 1 \\ 25 & 6 & 40 & 39 & 2 \\ 35 & 8 & 50 & 38 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  .....

(a)  $5 \times 4$

(b)  $4 \times 5$

(c)  $4 \times 4$

(d)  $5 \times 5$

5  $\frac{d}{dx} (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \dots$

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c)  $2\sin x \cos x$

(d) 0

6  $\frac{d}{dx} (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \dots$

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c)  $2\sin x \cos x$

(d) 0

6 If  $f(x) = \log x$  then  $f'(1) = \dots$

(a) 1

(b) 0

(c) -1

(d) -2

ξ యి  $f(x) = \log x$  కిమి  $f'(1) = \dots$

(a) 1

(b) 0

(c) -1

(d) -2

7 If  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots$

(a)  $\frac{x}{y}$

(b)  $-\frac{y}{x}$

(c)  $-\frac{x}{y}$

(d) None of these

8  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \dots + c$

(a)  $-\frac{2}{3}$

(b)  $\frac{3}{2}$

(c)  $-\frac{3}{2}$

(d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

9  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \dots + c$

(a)  $-\frac{2}{3}$

(b)  $\frac{3}{2}$

(c)  $-\frac{3}{2}$

(d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

9  $\int e^{x \log a} dx = \dots +c$

- (a)  $e^{alogx}$       (b)  $a^x$       (c)  $\frac{a^x}{\log a}$       (d)  $\log a$

9  $\int e^{x \log a} dx = \dots +c$

- (a)  $e^{alogx}$       (b)  $a^x$       (c)  $\frac{a^x}{\log a}$       (d)  $\log a$

10  $\int \cot x dx = \dots +c$

- (a)  $\log|\sin x|$       (b)  $\log|\sec x|$       (c)  $\log|\cosec x - \cot x|$       (d)  $\log|\sec x + \tan x|$

9.0  $\int \cot x dx = \dots +c$

- (a)  $\log|\sin x|$       (b)  $\log|\sec x|$       (c)  $\log|\cosec x - \cot x|$       (d)  $\log|\sec x + \tan x|$

11 Order of differential equation  $(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3})^4 + (\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})^3 = 0$  is .....

- (a) 0      (b) 2      (c) 3      (d) 4

9.1 વિકલ સમીકરણ  $(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3})^4 + (\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})^3 = 0$  એ કણા ..... ડો.

- (a) 0      (b) 2      (c) 3      (d) 4

12 Integrating factor of differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 3x$  is .....

- (a) 1      (b) 2      (c)  $e^x$       (d)  $\log x$

9.2 વિકલ સમીકરણ  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 3x$  નો સંકલયકારક અવયવ ....., ડો.

- (a) 1      (b) 2      (c)  $e^x$       (d)  $\log x$

13 If given data is 6, 9, 7, 3, 8, 5, 4, 8, 7 and 8 then mean is .....

- (a) 5.5      (b) 6.5      (c) 7.5      (d) 8.5

9.3 If given data is 6, 9, 7, 3, 8, 5, 4, 8, 7 and 8 then mean is .....

- (a) 5.5      (b) 6.5      (c) 7.5      (d) 8.5

14 The mean value of first eight natural numbers is .....

- (a) 4      (b) 4.5      (c) 8      (d) 36

9.4 પ્રથમ આદ પ્રાકૃતિક સંખ્યાઓનો મધ્યક ....., ડો

- (a) 4      (b) 4.5      (c) 8      (d) 36

**Q.2 (A)** Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

**06**

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

1. જે  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $(M + N)^T = M^T + N^T$ .

2. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$ .

2. જે  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$ .

3. Solve differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 e^{-y} = 0$ .

3. વિકલ સમીકરણ ઉક્ખાં :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 e^{-y} = 0$ .

**(B)** Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

**08**

1. Solve  $-5y + 3x = 1$ ,  $x + 2y - 4 = 0$  using matrices.

1. શ્રેષ્ઠીક ની મદદ થી ઉક્ખાં :  $-5y + 3x = 1$ ,  $x + 2y - 4 = 0$ .

2. If  $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $(AB)^{-1}$ .

2. જે  $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $(AB)^{-1}$  શોધો.

3. If  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $\text{adj } B = B$ .

3. જે  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $\text{adj } B = B$

**Q.3 (A)** Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

**06**

1. If  $y = \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

1. જે  $y = \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}$  હોય તો  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  શોધો.

2. If  $x = a(t + \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

2. જે  $x = a(t + \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  હોય તો  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  શોધો.

3. Evaluate  $\int \frac{4 + 3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

3. સંકલન કરો  $\int \frac{4 + 3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

(B) Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

08

1. If  $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

1. જેણે  $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$  હોય તો  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  શોધો.

2. Find maximum and minimum value of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 5$ .

2.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 5$  માટે મહત્વમાને ન્યૂનતમ. મૂલ્યો મેળવો.

3. The motion of a particle is given by  $S = t^3 + 6t^2 + 3t + 5$ . Find the velocity

and acceleration at  $t = 3$  sec.

3. એક કણની ગતિનું સમીકરણ  $S = t^3 + 6t^2 + 3t + 5$  હોય તો  $t = 3$  સેકન્ડે તેનો વેગ અને પ્રવેગ શોધો.

Q.4 (A) Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

06

1. Evaluate  $\int x^2 e^x dx$

1. સંકલન કરો  $\int x^2 e^x dx$

2. Evaluate  $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)} dx$

2. સંકલન કરો  $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)} dx$

(3) Find mean using the given information

xi	52	55	58	62	79
fi	5	3	2	3	6

(3) Find mean using the given information

xi	52	55	58	62	79
fi	5	3	2	3	6

(B) Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

08

1. Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3 - 64}{x - 4} dx$

1. સંકલન કરો  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^8 - 64}{x - 4} dx$

2. Evaluate  $\int \sin 5x \sin 6x dx$

2. સંકલન કરો  $\int \sin 5x \sin 6x dx$

3. Calculate the standard deviation for the following data:

6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 8, 10

3. Calculate the standard deviation for the following data:

6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 8, 10

**Q.5 (A)** Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

**06**

1. Find the mean for the following data :

Xi	92	93	97	98	102	104
Fi	3	2	2	3	6	4

1. નીચે આપેલી માહિતી માટે મધ્યક શોધો.

Xi	92	93	97	98	102	104
Fi	3	2	2	3	6	4

2. Calculate the standard deviation for the following data :

5, 9, 8, 12, 6, 10, 6, 8

2. નીચેની માહિતી માટે પ્રમાણિત વિચલન ગણો.

5, 9, 8, 12, 6, 10, 6, 8

3. Calculate the Mean for the following data:

5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 75

3. Calculate the Mean for the following data

5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 75

**(B)** Attempt any two કોઈ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

**08**

1. Solve differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = e^x$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ .

1. વિકલ સમીકરણ ઉકેલો :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = e^x$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ .

2. Solve differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{4x}{x^2 + 1} y = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$ .

2. વિકલ સમીકરણ ઉકેલો :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{4x}{x^2 + 1} y = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$ .

3. Solve differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x + y)$ .

3. વિકલ સમીકરણ ઉકેલો :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x + y)$ .