

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

Diploma Engineering – SEMESTER – 1 (NEW) – EXAMINATION – Winter-2022

**Subject Code: 4300001****Date: 24-02-2023****Subject Name: 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 programmable & Communication aids are strictly prohibited.
5. Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is permitted.
6. English version is authentic.

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

- (1) If  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 8 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  then the value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_.
- a. 4                      b. -4                      c. 8                      d. Not defined
- (૧) જો  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 8 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  હોય તો  $x$  ની કિંમત \_\_\_\_ થાય.
- a. 4                      b. -4                      c. 8                      d. કિંમત ન મળે.
- (2)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -9 & 1 \\ 5 & -8 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \text{____}.$
- a. 9                      b. -9                      c. -6                      d. 0
- (૨)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -9 & 1 \\ 5 & -8 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \text{____}.$
- a. 9                      b. -9                      c. -6                      d. 0
- (3) If  $f(x) = \log x$  then  $f(1) = \text{____}.$
- a. 0                      b. 1                      c. -1                      d.  $e$
- (૩) જો  $f(x) = \log x$  હોય તો  $f(1) = \text{____}.$
- a. 0                      b. 1                      c. -1                      d.  $e$
- (4)  $\log x + \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \text{____}$
- a. 0                      b. 1                      c.  $x$                       d.  $-x$
- (૪)  $\log x + \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \text{____}$
- a. 0                      b. 1                      c.  $x$                       d.  $-x$
- (5)  $120^\circ = \text{____}$  radian.
- a.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$                       b.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$                       c.  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$                       d.  $\pi$
- (૫)  $120^\circ = \text{____}$  રેડીયન.

- (6) a.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       b.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$       c.  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$       d.  $\pi$   
 $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (7) a.  $\pi$       b.  $6\pi$       c.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       d.  $\frac{6}{\pi}$   
 $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (8) a.  $\pi$       b.  $6\pi$       c.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       d.  $\frac{6}{\pi}$   
The principal period of  $\tan\theta$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (9) a. 0      b.  $\pi$       c.  $2\pi$       d.  $3\pi$   
 $\tan\theta$  નો મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  થાય.
- (10) a. 0      b.  $\pi$       c.  $2\pi$       d.  $3\pi$   
 $|2i - j + 2k| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (11) a. -3      b. 3      c.  $\pm 3$       d. 5  
 $|2i - j + 2k| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (12) a. -3      b. 3      c.  $\pm 3$       d. 5  
 $i \bullet i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (13) a. -1      b.  $i$       c. 0      d. 1  
 $i \bullet i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (14) a. -1      b.  $i$       c. 0      d. 1  
The slope of line  $x - 4 = 0$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (15) a. 4      b. -4      c. -1      d. Not Defined  
રેખા  $x - 4 = 0$  નો ઢાળ  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  થાય.
- (16) a. 4      b. -4      c. -1      d. અવ્યાખ્યાયિત  
The centre of circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  is
- (17) a. (0,4)      b. (4,0)      c. (0,0)      d. (4,4)  
વર્તુળ  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  નું કેન્દ્ર  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  થાય.
- (18) a. (0,4)      b. (4,0)      c. (0,0)      d. (4,4)  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x - 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (19) a. 12      b. -12      c. 32      d. -32  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x - 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (20) a. 12      b. -12      c. 32      d. -32  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (21) a.  $n$       b. 0      c. 1      d.  $e$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (22) a.  $n$       b. 0      c. 1      d.  $e$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (23) a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{3x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
a. 6      b. 3      c. 2      d. -2
- (24) a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{3x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. 6

b. 3

c. 2

d. -2

**Q.2 (A) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

06

(1) If  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  then find  $x$ .

(૧) જો  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  હોય તો  $x$  શોધો.

(2) If  $f(x) = \tan x$  then prove that (i)  $f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-f(x)f(y)}$ ,

(ii)  $f(2x) = \frac{2f(x)}{1-[f(x)]^2}$ .

(૨) જો  $f(x) = \tan x$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે (i)  $f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-f(x)f(y)}$ ,

(ii)  $f(2x) = \frac{2f(x)}{1-[f(x)]^2}$ .

(3) Prove that  $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$ .

(૩) સાબિત કરો કે  $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$ .

**(B) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

08

(1) If  $f(y) = \frac{1-y}{1+y}$  then prove that (i)  $f(y) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$ ,

(ii)  $f(y) - f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 2f(y)$ .

(૧) If  $f(y) = \frac{1-y}{1+y}$  then prove that (i)  $f(y) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$ ,

(ii)  $f(y) - f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 2f(y)$ .

(2) Prove that  $\frac{1}{\log_6 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{12} 24} + \log_{24} 8 = 2$ .

(૨) સાબિત કરો કે  $\frac{1}{\log_6 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{12} 24} + \log_{24} 8 = 2$

(3) Solve :  $\frac{4\log 3 \times \log x}{\log 9} = \log 27$ .

(૩) ઉકેલો :  $\frac{4\log 3 \times \log x}{\log 9} = \log 27$

**Q.3 (A) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

06

(1) Evaluate :  $\frac{\sin(\theta+\pi)}{\sin(2\pi+\theta)} + \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)}{\cot(\pi-\theta)} + \frac{\cos(\theta+2\pi)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)}$ .

(૧) કીમત શોધો :  $\frac{\sin(\theta+\pi)}{\sin(2\pi+\theta)} + \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)}{\cot(\pi-\theta)} + \frac{\cos(\theta+2\pi)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)}$ .

(2) Prove that  $\tan 56^\circ = \frac{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ}$ .

(૨) સાબિત કરો કે  $\tan 56^\circ = \frac{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ}$ .

(3) Find the equation of line passing through point (3,4) and parallel to line  $3y-2x=1$ .

(3) બિંદુ (3,4) માંથી પસાર થતી રેખા અને  $3y-2x=1$  ને સમાંતર હોય તેવી રેખાનું સમીકરણ મેળવો.

**(B) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

08

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

(૧)  $y=\cos x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  નો આલેખ દોરો.

(2) Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{10}{11} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

(૨) સાબિત કરો કે  $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{10}{11} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

(3) Find the unit vector perpendicular to both  $5\mathbf{i}+7\mathbf{j}-2\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{j}-2\mathbf{k}+3\mathbf{i}$ .  
સદિશો  $5\mathbf{i}+7\mathbf{j}-2\mathbf{k}$  અને  $\mathbf{j}-2\mathbf{k}+3\mathbf{i}$  બંનેનો લંબ એકમ સદિશ મેળવો.

(3)

**Q.4 (A) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

06

(1) If  $a=\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $b=3\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  and  $c=-2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+5\mathbf{k}$  then find  $|2a+3b-c|$ .

(૧) જો  $a=\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $b=3\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  અને  $c=-2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+5\mathbf{k}$  હોય તો  $|2a+3b-c|$  શોધો.

(2) Prove that the vectors  $2\mathbf{i}+3\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$  and  $3\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+3\mathbf{k}$  are perpendicular to each other.

(૨) સાબિત કરો કે સદિશો  $2\mathbf{i}+3\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$  અને  $3\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+3\mathbf{k}$  પરસ્પર લંબ સદિશો છે.

(3) Find the equation of line passing through the point (1,4) and having slope is -6.

(3) બિંદુ (1,4) માંથી પસાર થતી અને -6 ઢાળવાળી રેખાનું સમીકરણ શોધો.

**(B) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

08

(1) Prove that the angle between the vectors  $3\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  and  $2\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{j}+4\mathbf{k}$  is

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\right).$$

(૧) સાબિત કરો કે સદિશો  $3\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  અને  $2\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{j}+4\mathbf{k}$  વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$  છે.

(2) A particle moves from the point (3,-2,1) to the point (1,3,-4) under the effect of constant forces  $\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}-3\mathbf{k}$  and  $4\mathbf{i}+5\mathbf{j}-6\mathbf{k}$ . Find the work done.

- (૨) અચળ બળો  $i-j+k$ ,  $i+j-3k$  અને  $4i+5j-6k$  ની અસર હેઠળ એક કણ બિંદુ  $(3, -2, 1)$  થી બિંદુ  $(1, 3, -4)$  ખસે છે, તો થયેલ કાર્ય શોધો.
- (૩) Evaluate : (i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}$ , (ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^x$ .
- (૩) ક્રીમત મેળવો: (i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}$ , (ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^x$ .

**Q.5 (A) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

**06**

- (1) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$ .
- (૧) ક્રીમત મેળવો:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$
- (2) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(3x - 1)(2x + 1)}$ .
- (૨) ક્રીમત મેળવો:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(3x - 1)(2x + 1)}$
- (3) Evaluate:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{3 - 2n - 4n^2}$ .
- (૩) ક્રીમત મેળવો:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{3 - 2n - 4n^2}$ .

**(B) Attempt any two કોઈપણ બેના જવાબ આપો.**

**08**

- (1) Find the angle between two lines  $\sqrt{3}x - y + 1 = 0$  and  $x - \sqrt{3}y + 2 = 0$ .
- (૧) રેખાઓ  $\sqrt{3}x - y + 1 = 0$  અને  $x - \sqrt{3}y + 2 = 0$  વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો શોધો.
- (2) Find the centre and radius of the circle  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$ .
- (૨) વર્તુળ  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$  નું કેન્દ્ર અને ત્રિજ્યા શોધો.
- (3) Find the tangent and normal to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y + 3 = 0$  at point  $(1, -2)$ .
- (૩) વર્તુળ  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y + 3 = 0$  પરના બિંદુ  $(1, -2)$  એ સ્પર્શક અને અભીલંબના સમીકરણ મેળવો.

\*\*\*\*\**Best Wishes*\*\*\*\*\*