

(20113)

Roll No.

BCA I Sem.

18005

B. C. A. Examination, Dec. 2012

MATHEMATICS-I

(BCA-101)

(New)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt all the Sections as per instructions.

Section-A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

Attempt all *five* questions. Each question carries
3 marks. 3×5=15

1. Show that in the matrices $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.
2. Examine the continuity of the function :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1/x}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

at $x = 0$.

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3. If $x^p y^q = (x+y)^{p+q}$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$.

4. Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^n}{e^x} \right).$$

5. Prove that :

$$[\bar{a} + \bar{b}, \bar{b} + \bar{c}, \bar{c} + \bar{a}] = 2 [\bar{a} \bar{b} \bar{c}].$$

Section-B

(Short Answer Questions)

Attempt any *two* questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 15$

6. State and prove Leibnitz's theorem of differentiation.

7. Solve by Cramer's rule :

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

$$5x - 2y + 2z = 19$$

$$x + 7y - 5z = 5.$$

8. Show that the four points $-\bar{a} + 4\bar{b} - 3\bar{c}$, $3\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} - 5\bar{c}$, $-3\bar{a} + 8\bar{b} - 5\bar{c}$ and $-3\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} + \bar{c}$ are coplanar.

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Section-C

(Detailed Answer Questions)

Attempt any *three* questions out of the following five questions. Each questions carries 15 marks. $15 \times 3 = 45$

9. Determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. Find the inverse of the matrix A , where :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and verify $A^3 = A^{-1}$.

11. Discuss with examples the types of different discontinuities.
12. (a) State and prove Rolle's theorem.
(b) Find 'c' of the Lagrange's mean value theorem, if:

$$f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2); a = 0, b = \frac{1}{2}$$

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13. Solve the following parts :

(a) $\int \left(\frac{x-1}{x^2} \right) e^x dx$

(b) $\int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x+2)(x^2+1)}$

(c) $\int \frac{dx}{3-4\cos x}$