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

Date:19-03-2022

## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

DIPLOMA ENGINEERING – SEMESTER –1 (NEW)  $\,$  • EXAMINATION – WINTER - 2021

## Subject Code: 3300001 Subject Name: Basic Mathematics Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM Instructions:

Total Marks:70

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 SIMPLE Calculator is permissible (Scientific/Higher Version not allowed)
- 6. English version is authentic.

Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options. 1  $\log m^n =$ \_\_\_\_\_ a. n D. III log  $m^n =$ \_\_\_\_\_ bit D G. m S. n log m S. m log n b. m c. n log m d. m log n ٩  $\log_{8} 2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_ 2 b. 3 c. -3 d. 2<sup>3</sup> a.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ω. 3 **š**. -3 **š**. 2<sup>3</sup> log <sub>8</sub> 2 = \_\_\_\_\_ અ. <sup>1</sup> 5 원. =  $\log_{a} 1 =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a. 1  $\log_{a} 1 =$ \_\_\_\_\_ 3 b. a c. 0 d. -1 3 ัพ.a ร.0 ร.-1 અ. 1 6 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A^{T} =$ a.  $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$  b.  $\begin{bmatrix} a & -c \\ -b & d \end{bmatrix}$  c.  $\begin{bmatrix} -a & c \\ b & -d \end{bmatrix}$  d.  $\begin{bmatrix} -d & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix}$ 9  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$   $\Re A^{T} =$   $\Re A^{T} =$ 7 Order of  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$ a. 2 × 3 b. 3 × 2 c. 3 × 3 d. 2 × 2 9  $\Re ells \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  of seu =

s. 2×2 અ. 2 × 3 બ. 3 × 2 8. 3 × 3 l Radian = \_\_\_\_\_ degree. a.  $\frac{180}{\pi}$  b.  $\frac{\pi}{180}$ 8  $\frac{-\pi}{180}$ d.  $\frac{-180}{\pi}$ a.  $\frac{180}{\pi}$ c. ારેડિયન =\_\_\_\_\_ અંશ ٢  $\frac{-\pi}{180}$  . S.  $\frac{-180}{\pi}$  $\omega_{.} = \frac{\pi}{180}$ Period of  $\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  b.  $2\pi$ d.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ c. 4π a.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ દ  $\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$  નુ આવર્તમાન = \_\_\_\_\_ અ.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  બ.  $2\pi$ **5.** 4π 5. અ. <del>"</del> 10  $\sin 2\theta =$ a.  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$  b.  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$  c.  $1 - \cos^2 \theta$ d.  $2\sin\theta\cos\theta$  $\sin 2\theta =$ ચ. $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$  Ϥ. $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$  8. 1-  $\cos^2 \theta$ S. 2sin θ cos θ 11  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos(\pi) =$ a. 1 b. 0 c.  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4}$ d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos(\pi) = \underline{\qquad}\\ \mathbf{w}, \quad 1 \qquad \mathbf{w}, \quad \mathbf{0} \qquad \mathbf{s}, \quad \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{array}$  $S. \frac{1}{2}$ If the Diameter of circle is 14 cm. then area of circle is \_\_\_\_ 12 d. 196π c. 49π b. 28π a. 14π ૧૨ એક વર્તુળનો વ્યાસ 14 સેમી હોય તો તેનું ક્ષેત્રફળ \_\_\_\_\_ થાય. 8. 49π s. 196π બ. 28π અ. 14π 13 Volume of cylinder with radius r and height h is c.  $\pi r^2 h$ d.  $2\pi r^2 h$ b. r<sup>2</sup>h a.  $2\pi rh$ r ત્રિજ્યાવાળા અને h ઊંચાઇવાળા નળાકાર નું ધનફળ \_\_\_ શાય. ٩3 S.  $2\pi r^2 h$ 8. πr<sup>2</sup> h બ. r<sup>2</sup>h  $W_{\rm e} = 2\pi rh$ Surface area of a cube of 5 cm length is  $\____ cm^2$ . 14 c. 125 d. 25 b. 100 a. 150 ૧૪ એક સમધન ની કોઇ એક બાજુ ની લંબાઈ 5 સેમી, છે તો તેનું પૃષ્ઠફળ સેમી² છે. s. 25 બ. 100 8. 125 અ. 150 (a) Attempt any two કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. 1. Prove that  $\frac{1}{\log_{6} 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{12} 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{8} 24} = 2$ 9. સાબિત કરો કે  $\frac{1}{\log_{6} 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{12} 24} + \frac{1}{\log_{9} 24} = 2$ 2. Solve:  $\log_{2}(x+5) + \log_{2}(x-2) = 3$ ઉકેલો:  $\log_2(x+5) + \log_2(x-2) = 3$ 2. Find the diameter of a sphere, if the total surface area of a closed hemi-sphere is 3. 462 m<sup>2</sup>. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ ) એક બંધ અર્ધગોલકની સપાટીનું પૃષ્ઠફળ 462 ચો,સેમી છે તો ગોલક નો વ્યાસ શોધો ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ ) 3. A Metal solid cylinder has diameter 9 cm and height16 cm. How many small 4. balls of 0.3 cm radius can be made from the cylinder? એક ધાતુના નક્કર નળાકારનો વ્યાસ ૭ સેમી અને ઉંચાઈ 16 સેમી છે. ધાતુના આ નળાકારને

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ઓગાળીને 0.3 સેમી ત્રિજ્યા ધરાવતી કેટલી ગોળીઓ બનાવી શકાય ? 4. 08 Attempt any two કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. (b) If  $\log\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b)$  then prove that a = b. 1. જો  $\log\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} (\log a + \log b)$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે a = b. ۹. Prove that  $2\log(\frac{6}{7}) + \frac{1}{2}\log(\frac{81}{16}) - \log(\frac{27}{196}) = \log 12$ 2. સાબિત કરો કે  $2\log\left(\frac{6}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{81}{16}\right) - \log\left(\frac{27}{196}\right) = \log 12$ ર. If the surface area of a spherical ball is 1256 sq.cm, find the volume of the 3. sphere. ( $\pi = 3.14$ ) એક ગોલક ની સપાટીનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 1256 યો.સેમી હોય તો તે ગોલકનું ધનફળ શોધો. 3.  $(\pi = 3.14)$ How much paper required preparing 20 cone shaped caps of diameter 28 cm. of 4. base and height 48 cm? શંકુ આકારની ટોપીનો વ્યાસ 28 સેમી. અને ઉંચાઈ 48 સેમી. છે. તો તેવી 20 4. ટોપી બનાવવા જોઈતા કાપડ નું ક્ષેત્રફળ મેળવો. 06 Attempt any two કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. Q.3 (a) 1. If  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 30$  then find the value of x.  $\begin{array}{ccc} x & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \\ \end{array} = 30 & \text{sluth} x & \text{sluth} x & \text{sluth} x \\ \end{array}$ 2. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then find 2A - B + C.2.  $\Im A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\exists A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $\exists A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $A^2 - 5A + 7I$ . 3.  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $A^2 - 5A + 7I$  શોધો 4. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $(AB)^T$ 4.  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $(AB)^{T}$  શોધો 08 Attempt any two કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. (b) 1. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $A^{-1}$ . 9.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $A^{-1}$  શોધો.

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2. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 8 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find AB and BA.  
2.  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 8 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  eight A B well AB well AB well A.  
3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then Verify (AB)<sup>-1</sup> = B<sup>-1</sup>A<sup>-1</sup>.  
3.  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  eight All AS HAT AB well AB well AB.  
4. Solve equation using Matrix method :  $3x + 2y = 5$  and  $2x - y = 1$   
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4. Solve that  $1 = 5x^{-1} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$   
5. Sin 75° -fl Evat Well  
3. Prove that  $1 = 5x^{-1} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos 5^{-1} \sin 5^{0}}$   
5. Hiff-Add SQ1 B tan  $50^{-1} = \frac{\cos 5^{0} + \sin 5^{0}}{\cos 5^{0} - \sin 5^{0}}$   
5. Hiff-Add SQ1 B tan  $50^{-1} = \frac{\cos 6^{0} + \sin 5^{0}}{\cos 5^{0} - \sin 5^{0}}$   
6. Attempt any two Sid-4 Well A of Well AUR.  
7. Hiff-Add SQ1 B tan  $\frac{1}{2}$  Well A is  $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$  Hen  $\frac{1}{3}$  Hiff-Add SQ1 B tan  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hen  $\frac{1}{3}$  Hiff-Add SQ1 B tan  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hen  $\frac{1}{3}$  Hiff-Add SQ2 B tan  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hen  $\frac{1}{3}$  Hiff-Add SQ2 B do R =  $\frac{53}{5}$   
7. Prove that  $2\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$  H

Q.4

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મેળવો. 2. For what values of x, vectors  $2\overline{i} + 3\overline{j} - \overline{k}$  and  $x\overline{i} - \overline{j} + 3\overline{k}$  are perpendicular to each

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other?

- ૨. X ના કયા મૂલ્ય માટે સદિશો  $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$  +  $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$  −  $\overline{k}$  અને  $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$  −  $\overline{j}$  +  $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$  પરસ્પર લંબા સદિશો થાય?
- 3. If  $a = 2\overline{i} \overline{j}$ ,  $b = \overline{i} + 3\overline{j} 2\overline{k}$  then obtain  $|(a + b) \times (a b)|$
- 3. જો a = 2i j અને b = i + 3j 2k હોય તો  $|(a + b) \times (a b)|$  મેળવો.
- 4. If  $a = 2\overline{i} + \overline{j} \overline{k}$ ,  $b = \overline{i} \overline{j} + 2\overline{k}$  and  $c = \overline{i} 2\overline{j} + \overline{k}$  then find the direction cosine of a + b 2c.
- 4.  $\Re a = 2i + j k$ , b = i j + 2k અને c = i 2j + k હોય તો a + b 2c નો દિક્કોસાઇન મેળવો.
- (b) Attempt any two કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.
- 1. Prove that angle between two vectors  $3\overline{i} + \overline{j} + 2\overline{k}$  and  $2\overline{i} 2\overline{j} + 4\overline{k}$  is  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$ .
- 9. સાબિત કરો કે સદિશો 3i + j + 2k અને 2i 2j + 4k વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$ છે.
- 2. If  $x = \overline{i} + \overline{j} + \overline{k}$  and  $y = 2\overline{i} \overline{j} \overline{k}$  then prove that x is perpendicular to y. Also find a unit vector perpendicular to both x and y.
- ર. જો x = i + j + k અને y = 2i − j − k આપેલા સદિશો હોય તો x અને y પરસ્પર લંબ સદિશો છે તેમ સાબિત કરો તથા x અને y બંનેને લંબ એકમ સદિશ મેળવો.
- 3. Forces  $3\overline{i} + 2\overline{j} + \overline{k}$  and  $\overline{i} + 5\overline{j} + 2\overline{k}$  act on a particle under these forces. Particle moves from point  $(\overline{i} + 3\overline{j} 2\overline{k})$  and  $(3\overline{i} + \overline{j} + 4\overline{k})$ . Find the work done by the forces.
- 3. અચળ બળો  $3\overline{i} + 2\overline{j} + \overline{k}$  અને  $\overline{i} + 5\overline{j} + 2\overline{k}$  ની અસરથી કણનું સ્થાનાંતર બિંદુ

 $(\overline{i} + 3\overline{j} - 2\overline{k})$  થી  $(3\overline{i} + \overline{j} + 4\overline{k})$  સુધી થાય છે, તો થયેલ કુલ કાર્ય મેળવો.

- 4. Two forces  $2\overline{i} + \overline{j} 3\overline{k}$  and  $2\overline{i} 2\overline{j} + \overline{k}$  are applied at a point (-1, 3, -2). Then find the moment of Force around a point (4, 0, 1).
- 4. બિંદુ (-1, 3, -2) પર બે બળો 2 $\overline{i}$  +  $\overline{j}$  3 $\overline{k}$  અને 2 $\overline{i}$  2 $\overline{j}$  +  $\overline{k}$  લાગે છે. તો બિંદુ (4, 0, 1) આગળ બળની ચાકમાત્રા શોધો.

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