

Seat No.:

Enrolment No.:

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Diploma Engineering – SEMESTER – 1 (OLD) – EXAMINATION – Winter-2023

Subject Code: 3300001

Date: 01-02-2024

Subject Name: Basic 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.

Q1. Choose the correct option. સીચો વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરો.

(14)

1. $\log_5 (125) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 25

$\log_5 (125) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 25

2. $\log_a a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 0 b) 1 c) a d) None of these

$\log_a a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 0 b) 1 c) a d) એક પણ નહીં

3. $(\log_b^a)(\log_c^b)(\log_a^c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 0 b) 1 c) abc d) None of these

$(\log_b^a)(\log_c^b)(\log_a^c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 0 b) 1 c) abc d) એક પણ નહીં

4. If $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 5$ then $\begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b \\ 3c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 30 b) 15 c) 45 d) 9

જો $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 5$ હોય તો $\begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b \\ 3c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) 30 b) 15 c) 45 d) 9

5. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 14 \\ 9 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 22 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -12 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ໃຫ້ $A^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 14 \\ 9 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 22 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -12 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6. Matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____ Matrix

- a) 2×3 b) 3×2 c) 2×2 d) None of these

ຊັດຊັງ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ _____ ຊັດຊັງ ຄື.

- a) 2×3 b) 3×2 c) 2×2 d) ແຕ່ລະ ບາງ ຕົວ

7. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then $2A - 3I = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

ຖ້າ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ ໃຫ້ $2A - 3I = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

8. $\sin 120^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

9. $135^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{radian}$

- a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ b) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ c) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ d) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

10. Period of $f(x) = \tan (2x + 7)$ is _____

- a) 2π b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) π d) $\frac{2\pi}{7}$

$f(x) = \tan (2x + 7)$ ນຳ ພາດຖານ _____ ຄື.

- a) 2π b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) π d) $\frac{2\pi}{7}$

11. $\sin^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ c) π d) 2π

12. Area of a circle having radius 4 cm is _____ cm^2 .

- a) 4π b) 16π c) 8π d) 12π

8 cm ນີ້ ກົງກວມ ວຸ້ນ ນຳ ພາດຖານ _____ cm^2 ຫຼາຍ.

- a) 4π b) 16π c) 8π d) 12π

13. 1 square meters = _____ square cm.

- a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10,000 d) $\frac{1}{100}$

1 ચોરસ મીટર = _____ ચોરસ સેન્ટીમીટર.

- a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10,000 d) $\frac{1}{100}$

14. Volume of a sphere having radius r is _____

- a) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2$ b) $\frac{3}{4}\pi r^2$ c) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ d) $4\pi r^2$

r ત્રિજ્યાવાળા ગોળા નું ધનફળ _____ થાય.

- a) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2$ b) $\frac{3}{4}\pi r^2$ c) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ d) $4\pi r^2$

Q. 2 (A) Attempt any two . કોઈ પણ બે ગણો. (6)

1. Prove that $\log\left(\frac{51}{80}\right) + \log\left(\frac{44}{85}\right) - \log\left(\frac{99}{160}\right) - \log\left(\frac{8}{15}\right) = 0$

સાબિત કરો કે $\log\left(\frac{51}{80}\right) + \log\left(\frac{44}{85}\right) - \log\left(\frac{99}{160}\right) - \log\left(\frac{8}{15}\right) = 0$

2. Prove that $\left(\frac{1}{\log_a abc} + \frac{1}{\log_b abc} + \frac{1}{\log_c abc} = 1\right)$

સાબિત કરો કે $\left(\frac{1}{\log_a abc} + \frac{1}{\log_b abc} + \frac{1}{\log_c abc} = 1\right)$

3. Sides of a triangle is 7 cm, 8 cm, 9 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

ત્રિકોણ ની ત્રણ બાજુઓ ના માપ 7 cm, 8 cm, 9 cm છે. આ ત્રિકોણ નું ક્ષેત્રફળ શોધો.

4. A cylinder having radius 20 cm and height 21 cm. Find volume of the cylinder.

નળાકારની ત્રિજ્યા 20 cm અને ઊંચાઈ 21 cm. નળાકાર નું ધનફળ શોધો.

(B) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો. (8)

1. If $\log\left(\frac{x+y}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y)$ then prove that $x^2 + y^2 = 7xy$

જો $\log\left(\frac{x+y}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y)$ હોયતો, સાબિત કરો કે $x^2 + y^2 = 7xy$

2. Prove that $\log_{10} 800 = 2 + 3 \log_{10} 2$

સાબિત કરો કે $\log_{10} 800 = 2 + 3 \log_{10} 2$

3. If area of a circle is 38.5 cm^2 then find its circumference.

જો વર્તુળનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 38.5 cm^2 હોય તો, તેની પરિઘ શોધો.

4. How many spherical balls of radius 1 cm can be made from a cube of length 22 cm.

($\pi = 22/7$)

5. 22cm લંબાઈ ધરાવતા સમઘન માથી 1cm ત્રિજ્યાના કેટલા નંગ ગોળા બનાવી શકાય ? ($\pi = 22/7$)

Q.3 (A) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો. (6)

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

જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$

2. If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ then find x .

જો $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ હોય તો x શોધો.

3. For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ Prove that $A \cdot \text{Adj } A = |A| \cdot I$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ માટે સાબિત કરો કે $A \cdot \text{Adj } A = |A| \cdot I$

4. Find A^{-1} for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ માટે A^{-1} શોધો.

(B) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો.

(8)

1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Prove that $AB = AC$.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ માટે સાબિત કરો કે $AB = AC$.

2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Prove that $A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ માટે સાબિત કરો કે $A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$.

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

જો $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો AB શોધો.

4. Solve linear equation $2x + 3y = 1$ and $2x - y = 5$ by using matrix.

સમીકરણ $2x + 3y = 1$ and $2x - y = 5$ ને શ્રેણિક ની મદદ થી ઉકેલો.

Q4. (A) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો.

(6)

1. Prove that $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

સાબિત કરો કે $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

2. Evaluate $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{4}$

$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{4}$ નું મૂલ્ય શોધો.

3. *Prove that* $\frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A} = \cot 3A$

સાબિત કરો કે $\frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A} = \cot 3A$

4. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

then prove that $A \cdot (B + C) = AB + AC$

જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે $A \cdot (B + C) = AB + AC$

(B) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો.

(8)

1. Draw graph of $y = \sin x$ $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$y = \sin x$ $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ નો આલેખ દોરો.

2. *Prove that* $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{13}\right) = 0$

સાબિત કરો કે $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{13}\right) = 0$

3. *Prove that* $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

સાબિત કરો કે $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

4. Solve using matrix: -

$x + y + z = 1$, $x + 2y + 3z = 4$, $x + 3y + 4z = 6$

શ્રેણિક ની મદદ થી ઉકેલ શોધો: -

$x + y + z = 1$, $x + 2y + 3z = 4$, $x + 3y + 4z = 6$

Q5. (A) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો.

(6)

1. If $a = (3, -1, -4)$ $b = (-2, 4, -3)$ $c = (-1, 2, -1)$ then Find $|3a - 2b + 4c|$.

જો $a = (3, -1, -4)$ $b = (-2, 4, -3)$ $c = (-1, 2, -1)$ હોય તો $|3a - 2b + 4c|$ શોધો.

2. $x = (i - 2j + 3k)$ $y = (-2i + 3j + k)$ $z = (3i + j - 2k)$

then find $(x + y) \cdot (x - y)$.

જો $x = (i - 2j + 3k)$ $y = (-2i + 3j + k)$ $z = (3i + j - 2k)$

હોય તો $(x + y) \cdot (x - y)$ શોધો.

3. If $(m, 2m, 4)$ and $(m, -3, 2)$ are mutually perpendicular, then find m.

જો $(m, 2m, 4)$ and $(m, -3, 2)$ પરસ્પર લંબ હોય તો m શોધો.

4. Evaluate $(i + 2j + k) \cdot (3k - 2j + 4i)$

$$(i + 2j + k) \cdot (3k - 2j + 4i) \text{ શોધો.}$$

(B) Attempt any two. કોઈ પણ બે ગણો.

(8)

1. $a = (2, -3, -1)$ $b = (1, 4, -3)$. Find $(a + b) \times (a - b)$

$a = (2, -3, -1)$ $b = (1, 4, -3)$. હોય તો $(a + b) \times (a - b)$ શોધો.

2. If $x = (1, 2, 3)$ $y = (-2, 1, -2)$, then find perpendicular unit vector.

3. જો $x = (1, 2, 3)$ $y = (-2, 1, -2)$, હોય તો તેને લંબ એકમ સદીશ શોધો.

4. Prove that the angle between vectors $i + 2j$ and $i + j + 3k$ is $\sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{46}{55}} \right)$

સદીશ $i + 2j$ અને $i + j + 3k$ ની વચ્ચે નો ખૂણો $\sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{46}{55}} \right)$ છે તેમ સાબિત કરો.

5. A particle moves under the forces $(1, 2, 1), (2, -1, 0)$ from the point $(-1, 2, 1)$ to $(2, 3, -1)$, then find the work done.

અચલ બળો $(1, 2, 1), (2, -1, 0)$ એક કણ પર લાગતા તેનું બિંદુ $(-1, 2, 1)$ થી $(2, 3, -1)$ સુધી સ્થળાંતર થાય છે, તો કાર્ય શોધો.