



GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR - 765022
BCA (First Semester) Examinations, January - 2024
BCA23104 - Basic Mathematics

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 60 Marks

(The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks)

PART – A**(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**Q.1. Answer **ALL** questions

- | | CO # | Blooms Level |
|--|------|--------------|
| a. Find the Adjoint matrix of $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$. | CO1 | K1 |
| b. If $15\cot\theta = 8$, then find all trigonometric ratio. | CO1 | K1 |
| c. Find the equation of circle passing through $(-1, -2)$ and radius is $\sqrt{3}$. | CO1 | K1 |
| d. Find the Limit of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 1}{9x^2 + 8x + 7}$ | CO2 | K2 |
| e. Find the integral of $\int \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x} dx$ | CO2 | K2 |

PART – B**(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)**Answer **ALL** questions

- | | Marks | CO # | Blooms Level |
|---|-------|------|--------------|
| 2. a. Write as the sum of symmetric and skew-symmetric matrix of
$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| b. Solve by Cramer's rule $x + y + z = 4$, $2x - y + 3z = 1$, $3x + 2y - z = 1$
<div style="text-align: center;">(OR)</div> | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| c. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & 8 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$. Then find $A+B$, $A-B$, $2A+3B$,
$A-2B$, $2A+B$. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| d. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then Proov that $[AB]^T = B^T \cdot A^T$ | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| 3.a. If $\sec\theta = \frac{13}{5}$, then prove that $\frac{2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta}{4\sin\theta - 9\cos\theta} = 3$. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. Prove that $\frac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \frac{\csc A - 1}{\csc A + 1}$
<div style="text-align: center;">(OR)</div> | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| c. Find $\tan 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\sin 2A$. | 6 | CO3 | K3 |
| d. Prove that $\sec A(1 - \sin A)(\sec A + \tan A) = 1$ | 4 | CO3 | K3 |

4.a.	Find the equation of straight line passing through points (3,4) and having sum of intercept is 14.	5	CO2	K2
b.	Find the distance from $(-3, -4)$ to the line $2x - 5y + 65 = 0$	5	CO3	K2
(OR)				
c.	Find the equation of normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y + 10 = 0$ at point (2,3).	5	CO2	K2
d.	Find the point by using section formula of points (3,4), (5,2) with ratio 3: 2.	5	CO3	K2
5.a.	Find the Total derivative $\frac{dU}{dt}$. $u = x^3 + y^3$ $x = a \cos t$ $y = b \sin t$	4	CO3	K2
b.	Find the derivative of	6	CO3	K3
i.	$y = \frac{x^2+3x-1}{x^2+3x-4}$			
ii.	$y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+3x}$			
(OR)				
c.	Find f_{xx}, f_{yy}, f_{zz} . i. $x^2y^2z^2$ ii. $x^2+y^2+z^2$	5	CO3	K2
d.	Find the Maxima and Minima of $y = x^2 + 2x + 3$.	5	CO3	K3
6.a.	Find the Integration of i. $\int \frac{2-3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$ ii. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx$ iii. $\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$	6	CO3	K3
b.	Calculate the area under the curve of a function, $f(x) = 7 - x^2$, as the limit is given as $a = -1$ to $b = 2$	4	CO3	K2
(OR)				
c.	Find the integral of	5	CO3	K3
i.	$\int (ax + b)^n dx$			
ii.	$\int \sin(ax + b) dx$			
iii.	$\int \cos(ax + b) dx$ iv. $\int \sec^2(ax + b) dx$ v. $\int \operatorname{Cosec}^2(ax + b) dx$			
d.	Find the integral of i. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ ii. $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 2x + 5) dx$	5	CO3	K2

--- End of Paper ---