

**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

B.C.A. (First Semester) Regular Examinations, January – 2025

BCA23104 – Basic Mathematics

(BCA)



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. Compute i. $(2!)^3$ ii. $\frac{1}{8!} + \frac{1}{9!} + \frac{1}{10!}$. | CO1 | K1 |
| b. If $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{6}$, then find all trigonometric ratio. | CO1 | K1 |
| c. Find the equation of circle passing through (2,3) and (4,5). | CO2 | K1 |
| d. Find the limit of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5+x} - \sqrt{5-x}}{x}$ | CO2 | K2 |
| e. Find the Integration of $\int (e^{3x} + \frac{3}{x} + a^x) dx$ | CO1 | K2 |

PART – B

(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

- | | Marks | CO # | Blooms Level |
|---|-------|------|--------------|
| 2. a. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & 8 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$.
Find $A+B$, $A-B$, $2A+3B$, $2B+3A$, $A-2B$, AB . | 6 | CO3 | K2 |
| b. Show that $P(m,1) + P(n,1) = P(m+n,1)$ for all positives integers.
(OR) | 4 | CO3 | K2 |
| c. Solve by Cramer's rule $x + y + z = 6$, $y + 3z = 11$, $x - 2y + z = 0$ | 6 | CO3 | K2 |
| d. Find x, y, z and w , where $3 \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 6 \\ -1 & 2w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & x+y \\ z+w & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ | 4 | CO3 | K2 |
| 3.a. Prove that $(\operatorname{Cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$ | 4 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. Find $\cos 3A$, $\sin 3A$, $\tan 3A$.
(OR) | 6 | CO3 | K3 |
| c. Find the following
i. $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$ ii. $\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$ | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| d. If $\sec \theta = \frac{13}{5}$ then find $\frac{2\sin \theta - 3\cos \theta}{4\sin \theta - 9\cos \theta}$. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| 4.a. Check that the points $(-2,7)$, $(1,1)$ and $(3,-3)$ is collinear or not. | 5 | CO2 | K2 |
| b. Find the distance from $(-3,-4)$ to the line $2x - 5y + 65 = 0$
(OR) | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| c. Find the angle between two straight lines $x - y = 0$ and $x + y = 0$ | 5 | CO2 | K2 |
| d. Show that $A(-3,1)$ $B(5,4)$ $C(0,-7)$ is an isoscales triangle. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| 5.a. Find the Derivative of i. $e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} + e^{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ ii. $\log \sqrt{\sin x} + \log \cos x$ iii. $e^{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| b. Find i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 5}{4x^2 + 5x + 6}$ ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (3x^2 + 5x - 9)$ iii. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^3 y^3}$
(OR) | 5 | CO3 | K3 |

c.	Find the derivative of i. $\left[\frac{x^2+1}{(x^3-3x)}\right]$ ii. $\sin 2x + e^{3x}$ iii. $\sqrt{\sin x + \cos x}$	6	CO3	K2
d.	If $Z = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$, then prove that $xZ_x + yZ_y = 2Z$	4	CO3	K3
6.a.	Find the Integration of i. $\int 2x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$ ii. $\int \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ iii. $\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$	6	CO3	K3
b.	Find the area under the curve $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ from $a=2$ to $b=3$	4	CO3	K2
(OR)				
c.	Find the integration i. $\int \frac{x^3+3x+4}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ ii. $\int \frac{x^3+5x^2-4}{x^2} dx$ iii. $\int x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$	6	CO3	K3
d.	Find the area bounded by $y = e^x$ $b=4$ and $a=2$	4	CO3	K2
--- End of Paper ---				