

4704 Jharkhand University of Technology, Ranchi
1st Semester Diploma Examination, 2022**Subject : Engg. Mathematics-I****Subject Code : 102****Time Allowed : 3 Hours****Full Marks : 80****Pass Marks : 26***Answer in your own words.**Answer five questions in which Question No. 1 is compulsory and answer any four from rest questions.**All questions carry equal marks.***1. Choose the correct answer from given choices:**(i) The value of ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r+1}$ is equal to

(a) ${}^{n+1}C_r$

(b) ${}^{n+1}C_{r+1}$

(c) ${}^nC_{r+1}$

(d) None of these

(ii) The value of $\log_{2\sqrt{3}} 144$ is

(a) 3

(b) 5

(c) 4

(d) None of these

(iii) The points (2, 3), (5, k) and (6, 7) are collinear. Then the value of k will be

(a) 5

(b) 7

(c) 6

(d) None of these

(iv) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, then the transpose of (AB) is

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 21 \\ 3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 15 \\ 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 21 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) None of these

(v) For the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y - 6 = 0$, the radius and centre is

(a) 3; (0, 0)

(b) 5; (3, 4)

(c) 4; (3, 1)

(d) None of these

(vi) The value of $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

(b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(d) None of these

(vii) If $A = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 9 \\ 8 & 14 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$, then the value of A is

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 0

(d) -1

(viii) If $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$, then modulus of $|\vec{a}|$ will be

(a) $4\sqrt{5}$

(b) $5\sqrt{2}$

(c) $3\sqrt{2}$

(d) None of these

2. (a) Resolve into partial fraction: $\frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)}$

(b) If $\frac{\log a}{b-c} = \frac{\log b}{c-a} = \frac{\log c}{a-b}$, then prove that $a^{b+c} \cdot b^{c+a} \cdot c^{a+b} = 1$.

3. (a) Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$.

(b) Show that the middle term in the expansion of $(1+x)^{2n}$ is $\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{n} \cdot 2^n x^n$, where n is a positive integer.

4. (a) Prove that $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(b) Prove that $\frac{\sin^3 A + \cos^3 A}{\sin A + \cos A} + \frac{\sin^3 A - \cos^3 A}{\sin A - \cos A} = 2$.

5. (a) For the two vectors $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 5\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$, find the dot product $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$.

(b) A particle acted on by constant forces $4\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ is displaced from the point $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ to the point $5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$. Find the total work done by the forces.

6. (a) Find the equation of a straight line which makes intercepts of a and b with x -axis and y -axis respectively.

(b) Find the distance between the parallel lines $8x + 15y - 36 = 0$ and $8x + 15y + 32 = 0$.

7. (a) Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then find AB and BA if possible and show that

$AB \neq BA$.

8. (a) If the sides of ΔABC are 3, 4 and 5 unit respectively, then find the smallest angle of the triangle.
- (b) Find the equation of the circle whose centre is (1, 2) and which passes through the point of intersection of $3x + y = 14$ and $2x + 5y = 18$.
9. (a) Find the 6th term of $(a + 2b)^8$.
- (b) Prove $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$.
10. (a) If the co-ordinates of end point of a diameter of a circle be (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , find the equation of the circle.
- (b) \vec{a} has magnitude $3\sqrt{2}$ and \vec{b} has magnitude 5 and the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} is 135° . Find the value of $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$.

