#### GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Diploma Engineering – SEMESTER – 2 (NEW) – EXAMINATION – Summer-2023

Date: 02-08-2023 Subject Code: 4320001

**Subject Name: Applied Mathematics** 

Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:30 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.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options. 14 (યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરી ખાલી જગ્યા પૂરો.)

1. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then  $A^T = \dots \dots$ 

a. A b. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 c.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  d.  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 

૧. જો 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, કોયતો $A^T = \dots \dots \dots$ 

અ. 
$$A$$
 બ.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  ક.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  S.  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 

2. If 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ -7 & x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then  $(x,y) = \dots \dots$ 

2. If 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ -7 & x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then  $(x,y) = \dots \dots \dots$   
a.  $(8,2)$  b.  $(2,8)$  c.  $(5,3)$  d.  $(3,5)$   
2.  $\Re \begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ -7 & x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\Re \operatorname{Adl}(x,y) = \dots \dots \dots$ 

3. If 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 3 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then  $y = \dots \dots \dots$   
a. 4 b. 9 c. 3  
3.  $\Re \begin{bmatrix} x & 3 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\Re \operatorname{Add} y = \dots \dots \dots$ 

3. જો 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 3 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$
 , હોયતો  $y = ...$ 

a. 
$$3 \times 3$$
 b.  $3 \times 2$  c.  $2 \times 3$  d. none of

૪. શ્રેણિક 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 નીકક્ષા = ... ... ... છે.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1$ 

5. 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2x + 3) = \dots \dots \dots$$

a. 
$$x^2 + 2$$

b. 
$$2x + 2$$

c. 
$$2x + 3$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2x + 3) = \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$$

$$4. x^2 + 2$$

$$4. 2x + 2$$

$$5. 2x + 3$$

અ.
$$x^2$$
 + 2

$$4.2x + 2$$

$$5.2x + 3$$

6. 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \dots \dots \dots$$

a. 
$$\sec x \cdot \tan x$$
 b.  $\csc x \cdot \cot x$  c.  $-\csc x \cdot \cot x$  d.  $-\sec x \cdot \tan x$ 

$$\xi. \quad \frac{d}{dx}(sec\ x) = \dots \dots \dots$$

7. If 
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
, then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots \dots \dots$ 

a. 
$$\frac{x}{y}$$

a. 
$$\frac{x}{y}$$
 b.  $-\frac{x}{y}$  c.  $\frac{y}{x}$  d.  $-\frac{y}{x}$ 

c. 
$$\frac{y}{x}$$

$$d. -\frac{y}{x}$$

9. If 
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
, then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots \dots \dots$ 

અ.
$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\omega \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$
  $\omega \cdot -\frac{x}{y}$   $s \cdot \frac{y}{x}$ 

$$\xi \cdot \frac{y}{x}$$

S. 
$$-\frac{y}{x}$$

$$8. \int \log x \ dx = \dots + c$$

$$a. x \log x + x$$

a. 
$$x \log x + x$$
 b.  $x \log x - x$  c.  $x \log x$  d.  $\frac{1}{x}$ 

$$c. x \log x$$

$$d. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}. \int \log x \ dx = \dots + c$$

અ. 
$$x \log x + x$$
 બ.  $x \log x - x$  ક.  $x \log x$ 

$$\Theta$$
.  $x \log x - x$ 

$$5. x \log x$$

$$5.\frac{1}{x}$$

$$9. \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \dots + c$$

a. 
$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$b. -\frac{1}{x}$$

a. 
$$\frac{1}{x}$$
 b.  $-\frac{1}{x}$  c.  $-\frac{1}{3x^2}$  d.  $\frac{1}{3x^2}$ 

$$d. \quad \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$e. \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \dots + c$$

અ.
$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\omega_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega_{1} = -\frac{1}{x}$$
 5.  $-\frac{1}{3x^{2}}$ 

$$5.\frac{1}{2x^2}$$

10. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + 1) dx = \dots \dots$$

a. 
$$\frac{8}{3}$$
 b.  $\frac{3}{8}$  c. 0

b. 
$$\frac{3}{8}$$

$$d.\ none\ of\ these$$

90. 
$$\int_{1}^{1} (x^2 + 1) dx = \dots$$

અ.
$$\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3}{8}$$

અ.
$$\frac{8}{3}$$
 બ. $\frac{3}{8}$  S. 0 S. none of these

11. Order of the differential equation 
$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 6y = 0$$
 is ... and degree is ... ...

$$b.3,2$$
  $c.1,2$   $d.2,1$ 

૧૧. વિકલસમીકરણ 
$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 6y = 0$$
 નીકક્ષા ... ... અનેપરિમાણ ... ... છે.

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12. Integrating Factor of the differential equation \frac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x + e^x is \dots \dots
           a. tan x
                                               b.e^x
                                                                      c. sin x
                                                                                                        d. cos x
 ૧૨. વિકલસમીકરણ \frac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x + e^xનો સંકલ્પકારક અવયવ ... ... છે.
                                            બ.e^xક. sin x
  13. Mean of the first five natural number is .......
                                                                   c. 3
                                      b. 7.5
                                                                                      d. none of these
 ૧૩. પ્રથમપાંયપ્રાકૃતિકસંખ્યાનોમધ્યક ......છે.
 અ. 15બ. 7.5
                                       ક. 3
                                                                       ડ. આમાંથીએકપણનહિ
 14 If the mean of observation 15,7,6,a,3 is 7, then a = \dots \dots
                                                                                              d. 7
                                          b. 4
                                                                c. 6
 ૧૪. અવલોકનો 15, 7, 6, a, 3 નો મધ્ય કર્ હોયતો a = \dots
                              બ. 4 ક. 6
                                                                                  S. 7
 Q.2 (A) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       06
1. 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

9. 8A = \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 examples A = A + C exa
 2. If A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} , then prove that (A + B)^T = A^T + B^T

ર. જો A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} અને B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} , તોસબિતકરોકે(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T
 3. Solve: (x + y) dy = dx
 3. \text{ G} 
             (B) Attempt any two(કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       08
1. If A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, then prove that A^2 - 4A - 5I_3 = 0

9. જો A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, તો સબિત કરોકે A^2 - 4A - 5I_3 = 0
 2. If A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, then find A^{-1}
ર. જો A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, હોય તો A^{-1} શોધો.
 3. Solve the eqution 2x + 3y = 7 and 4x = 9 + y using matrix method
 3. શ્રેણિકની રીત ની મદદથી 2x + 3y = 7 અને 4x = 9 + y સમીકરણો ઉકેલો.
 Q.3 (A) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       06
 1. If y = x^x then find \frac{dy}{dx}.
 ૧. જો y = x^x, હોયતો \frac{dy}{dx} શોધો.
  2. If y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}), then find \frac{dy}{dx}.
 ર. જો y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}), હોયતો \frac{dy}{dx} શોધો.
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3. If 
$$y = \csc^{-1} x + \sec^{-1} x$$
, then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

3. જો 
$$y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x + \operatorname{sec}^{-1} x$$
 , હોયતો  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  શોધો.

# (B) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)

- 1. Differentiate  $y = \cos x$  using the definition.
- ૧. વ્યાખ્યાની મદદથી  $v = \cos x$ નું વિકલન શોધો.
- 2. Find the maximum and minimum value of  $f(x) = x^3 4x^2 + 5x + 7$ .
- ર.  $f(x) = x^3 4x^2 + 5x + 7$  માટે અધિકતમ અને ન્યૂનતમ કિંમત શોધો.
- 3. If  $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$ , then prove that  $(1 + x^2)y_2 + 2x(1 + x^2)y_1 = 2$ .
- 3. જો  $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$  તો સબિત કરો કે  $(1+x^2)y_2 + 2x(1+x^2)y_1 = 2$ .

# Q.4 (A) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)

**06** 

1. Integrate : 
$$\int \frac{x^5}{1+x^{12}} dx$$

૧. સંકલન કરો : 
$$\int \frac{x^5}{1+x^{12}} dx$$

2. Integrate : 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sin x}}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos x}} dx$$
ર. સંકલન કરો : 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sin x}}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos x}} dx$$

ર. સંકલન કરો : 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sin x}}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos x}} dx$$

#### 3. If the mean of the following data is 19, then find missing frequency.

$x_i$	6	10	14	18	24	28	30
$f_i$	2	4	7	f	8	4	3

#### 3. નીયે આપેલ આવ્રત્તિ નો મધ્યક 19, હોય તો ખટતી આવ્રત્તિ શોધો.

		•		•			
$x_i$	6	10	14	18	24	28	30
$f_i$	2	4	7	f	8	4	3

#### (B) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)

08

1. Integrate: 
$$\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$$

૧. સંકલન કરો : 
$$\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$$

2. Integrate : 
$$\int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1 + x^6} dx$$

ર. સંકલન કરો : 
$$\int \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x^3}{1 + x^6} dx$$

3. Find the standard deviation for the following data:

૩. નીયે આપેલ અવલોકનોનો પ્રમણિત વિયલન શોધો.

### Q.5 (A)Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)

06

1. Find the standard deviation for the following data:

$x_i$	4	8	11	17	20	24	32		
$f_i$	3	5	9	5	4	3	1		
ન મીડી આપ્રેલ અવલી સ્મોમો પ્રાપ્તાંગપ વિરાલમ શોદ્યો									

$x_i$	4	8	11	17	20	24	32		
$f_i$	3	5	9	5	4	3	1		

2. Find the standard deviation for the following data:

Class	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
frequency	5	8	15	16	6

2. નીયેઆપેલ અવલોકનો માટે સરેરાશ વિચલન શોધો.

Class	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
frequency	5	8	15	16	6

3. Find the mean for the following data:

Class	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	
frequency	3	7	12	15	8	3	2	

3. નીયે આપેલ આવ્રત્તિનો મધ્યક શોધો:

	Class	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 – 90	90 – 100
f	requency	3	7	12	15	8	3	2

## (B) Attempt any two (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો)

08

1. Slove:  $xy dx - (y^2 + x^2) dy = 0$ 

9. Gight : 
$$xy dx - (y^2 + x^2) dy = 0$$

2. Slove : 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2y}{x} = \sin x$$

ર. ઉકેલો : 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2y}{x} = \sin x$$

3. Slove : 
$$(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \cos x$$

3. Gight : 
$$(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \cos x$$