

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 07]

[Total No. of Pages : 02

BCA (Sem. - 4th)
MATHEMATICS - II
(Computer Oriented Methods)
SUBJECT CODE : BC-301 (Batch 2k3 onwards)
Paper ID : [B0227]

[Note: Please fill subject code and paper ID on OMR]

Time : 03 Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Instruction to Candidates:

- 1) Section - A is **Compulsory**.
- 2) Attempt any **Four** questions from Section - B.

Section - A

Q1) **(10 × 2 = 20)**

- a) Define diagonal matrix with an example.
- b) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ show that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.
- c) Solve it. $3x + y = 7$, $5x + 3y = 12$
- d) Obtain the median:

x :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f :	8	10	11	16	20	25	15	9	6
- e) What are the merits of mode?
- f) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $y = \frac{\log x}{x}$.
- g) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $y = \sqrt{x} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$.
- h) $\int_0^2 \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$; Evaluate it.
- i) Evaluate $\int \frac{(x-1)^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.
- j) Write the formula for Trapezoidal method.

R-178

P.T.O.

Section - B

(4 × 10 = 40)

Q2) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$; Verify that $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.

Q3) Use matrix method to solve:

$$2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4, \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \quad x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 2$$

Q4) Calculate mode and standard deviation.

x	:	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
f	:	3	16	26	31	16	8

Q5) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 10x + 5$$

Q6) Evaluate:

(a) $\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(xe^x)} dx$

(b) $\int x \tan x \sec^2 x dx$

Q7) Find using Simpson's rule with $h = 0.1$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

□□□