

Full Marks= 70

Answer Any Four Questions including Q No.1& 2
 Figures in the right hand margin indicates marks

2 x 10

1. Answer All Questions.

- Define a unit matrix. Give an example of a unit matrix of order 3.
- Solve $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & x+1 \\ 3 & x \end{vmatrix} = 5$.
- Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$.
- Evaluate $\int \sqrt{1+\cos 2x} dx$.
- Find the centre and radius of the circle $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x + 8y + 2 = 0$.
- Find the perpendicular distance from the point (2,1) to the straight line $12x - 5y + 9 = 0$.
- For what value of α' , the vectors $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \alpha'\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ are perpendicular to each other.
- If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ then calculate $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$.
- Find the order and degree of the equation $3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left\{ 2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right\}^{5/3}$.
- Solve $x dx - y dy = 0$.

5 x 6

2. Answer Any Six Questions.

- Solve $2x - y = 2$, $3x + y = 13$ by Cramer's rule.
- Find the inverse of a matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.
- Find the scalar and vector projection of $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ on $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$.
- Find the area enclosed by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.
- If Latus rectum of an ellipse is half of its minor axis then calculate its eccentricity 'e'.
- Evaluate $\int e^x \sin x dx$.
- Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$.

Answer Any Two Questions.

3

- Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 \\ b & b^2 & b^3 \\ c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$
- Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx$.

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5

4 a. Evaluate $\int \frac{3x+1}{(x+1)(x-2)} dx$.

5

b. Find the equation of straight line passing through point $(-4, 2)$ and parallel to the line $4x - 3y - 10 = 0$.

5

5 a. Find the equation of the circle which passes through the points $(0,0)$, $(3,0)$ and $(0,4)$.

5

b. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = (e^x + 1)y$

5

6 a. Verify that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ where

5

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ \& } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. Find the area of triangle whose two sides are represented by the vectors $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$.

5