

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**DIPLOMA ENGINEERING – SEMESTER – 2(NEW) • EXAMINATION – SUMMER - 2018**

**Subject Code: 3320003**

**Date: 28-May-2018**

**Subject Name: ADVANCED MATHEMATICS (GROUP-2)**

**Time: 02:30 AM TO 05:00 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 SIMPLE CALCULATOR is permissible. (Scientific/Higher Version not allowed)
5. English version is authentic.

**Q1. Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given option.**

**14**

1 Distance between the points (4,3) and (7,5) is....

- a).  $\sqrt{13}$                       b).  $\sqrt{5}$                       c).  $\sqrt{3}$                       d). 13

(૧) બિંદુઓ (4,3) અને (7,5) વચ્ચેનું અંતર ....છે.

- a).  $\sqrt{13}$                       b).  $\sqrt{5}$                       c).  $\sqrt{3}$                       d). 13

2 Distance between the point (a,0) and (0,b) is .....

- a).  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$                       b).  $a^2+b^2$                       c).  $a^2-b^2$                       d).  $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ .

(૨) બિંદુઓ (a,0) અને (0,b) વચ્ચેનું અંતર ....છે.

- a).  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$                       b).  $a^2+b^2$                       c).  $a^2-b^2$                       d).  $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ .

3 If two straight lines having slope  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are parallel to each other then....

- a).  $m_1.m_2 = -1$                       b).  $m_1.m_2 = 1$                       c).  $m_1.m_2 = 0$                       d).  $m_1 = m_2$

(૩)  $m_1$  અને  $m_2$  ઢાળવાળી બે સમાંતર રેખાઓ માટે .....થાય.

- a).  $m_1.m_2 = -1$                       b).  $m_1.m_2 = 1$                       c).  $m_1.m_2 = 0$                       d).  $m_1 = m_2$

4 Angle between the straight lines  $x + y = 0$  and  $x - y = 0$  is.....

- a).  $90^\circ$                       b).  $60^\circ$                       c).  $30^\circ$                       d).  $0^\circ$

(૪) રેખાઓ  $x + y = 0$  અને  $x - y = 0$  વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો ....થાય.

- a).  $90^\circ$                       b).  $60^\circ$                       c).  $30^\circ$                       d).  $0^\circ$

5 If  $f(x) = x^3 - 1$  then  $f(3) + f(-2) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a). -35                      b). 35                      c). 17                      d). -17.

(૫) જો  $f(x) = x^3 - 1$  હોય તો  $f(3) + f(-2) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a). -35                      b). 35                      c). 17                      d). -17.

6  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\theta}{\theta} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a). 0                      b). m                      c). 1                      d).  $\theta$

(૬)  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\theta}{\theta} = \dots\dots\dots$  થાય.

- a). 0                      b). m                      c). 1                      d).  $\theta$

7  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a).  $\text{Cosec}^2 x$                       b).  $-\text{Cosec}^2 x$                       c).  $-\text{Cosec } x \cdot \text{Cot } x$                       d).  $\text{Cosec } x \cdot \text{Cot } x$

(૭)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = \dots\dots\dots$  થાય.

- a).  $\text{Cosec}^2 x$                       b).  $-\text{Cosec}^2 x$                       c).  $-\text{Cosec } x \cdot \text{Cot } x$                       d).  $\text{Cosec } x \cdot \text{Cot } x$

8  $\frac{d}{dx}(3\sin x - 4 \sin^3 x) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a).  $-\text{Cos } 3x$                       b).  $3\text{Cos } 3x$                       c).  $3\cos x - 4\cos^3 x$                       d).  $\text{Sin } 3x$

(૮)  $\frac{d}{dx}(3\sin x - 4 \sin^3 x) = \dots\dots\dots$  થાય.

- a).  $-\text{Cos } 3x$                       b).  $3\text{Cos } 3x$                       c).  $3\cos x - 4\cos^3 x$                       d).  $\text{Sin } 3x$

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

- a).  $x^2 + 2$                       b).  $2x + 2$                       c).  $2x + 3$                       d).  $2x$ .

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

- a).  $x^2 + 2$                       b).  $2x + 2$                       c).  $2x + 3$                       d).  $2x$ .

10  $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a).  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$                       b). 1                      c).  $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$                       d).  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

(૧૦)  $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x} = \dots\dots\dots$  થાય.

- a).  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$                       b). 1                      c).  $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$                       d).  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

11  $\int x^3 dx = \dots\dots\dots$

- a).  $3x^2 + c$                       b).  $3\log x + c$                       c).  $\frac{x^4}{4} + c$                       d).  $\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

(૧૧)  $\int x^3 dx = \dots\dots$  થાય.

- a).  $3x^2 + c$       b).  $3\log x + c$       c).  $\frac{x^4}{4} + c$       d).  $\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

12  $\int_1^8 \frac{1}{x} dx = \dots\dots$

- a).  $\log 1$       b).  $-\log 8$       c).  $\log 8$       d). 1

(૧૨)  $\int_1^8 \frac{1}{x} dx = \dots\dots$  થાય.

- a).  $\log 1$       b).  $-\log 8$       c).  $\log 8$       d). 1

13 Range of data 34, 20, 22, 18, 15 is....

- a). 15      b). 19      c). 34      d). 18

(૧૩) માહિતિ 34, 20, 22, 18, 15 નો વિસ્તાર ....થાય.

- a). 15      b). 19      c). 34      d). 18

14 The mean of first ten natural numbers is .....

- a). 5      b). 5.5      c). 55      d). 10

(૧૪) પ્રથમ દશ પ્રાકૃતિક સંખ્યાઓનો મધ્યક ....થાય.

- a). 5      b). 5.5      c). 55      d). 10

**Que.-2 (A) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. 06.**

(1) Find the equation of straight line passing through the points (2,3) and (3,-1).

(૧) બિંદુઓ (2,3) અને (3,-1) માથી પસાર થતી રેખાનું સમીકરણ મેળવો.

(2) Prove that the lines  $7x+y-1=0$  and  $3x-21y+2=0$  are perpendicular to each other.

(૨) સાબિત કરો કે રેખાઓ  $7x+y-1=0$  અને  $3x-21y+2=0$  પરસ્પર લંબ છે.

(3) Find the equation of circle having (3,4) as a centre and passing through origin.

(૩) ઊગમબિંદુ માથી પસાર થતા અને (3,4) કેન્દ્રવાળા વર્તુળનું સમીકરણ શોધો.

**(B) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો. 08**

(1) If  $f(x) = \log \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  then prove that  $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = 2f(x)$ .

(૧) જો  $f(x) = \log \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = 2f(x)$ .

(2) Find:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum n^2}{n^3}$

(૨)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum n^2}{n^3}$  શોધો.

(3) Find:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x}$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x}$  શોધો.

**Que-3 (A) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.**

**06**

(1) Differentiate  $y = x^4 \cdot \sin x$  with respect to  $x$ .

(૧)  $y = x^4 \cdot \sin x$  નું  $x$  ને સાપેક્ષ વિકલન કરો.

(2) Find derivative of  $y = \sqrt{x}$  using definition.

(૨)  $y = \sqrt{x}$  નું વ્યાખ્યાની મદદથી વિકલન કરો.

(3) Find maximum and minimum value of  $y = x^3 - 3x + 11$ .

(3)  $y = x^3 - 3x + 11$  ની અધિકતમ અને ન્યૂનતમ કિંમત શોધો.

**(B) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.**

**08**

(1) If  $y = 2e^{-3x} + 3e^{2x}$  then prove that  $y_2 + y_1 - 6y = 0$ .

(૧) જો  $y = 2e^{-3x} + 3e^{2x}$  હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે  $y_2 + y_1 - 6y = 0$ .

(2) The equation of a motion of a particle is  $S = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t + 6$ . Find velocity when  $t = 0$  and find acceleration when  $v = 0$ .

(૨) જો ગતિ કરતા કોઈ કણનું ગતિસૂત્ર  $S = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t + 6$  હોય તો  $t = 0$  હોય ત્યારે વેગ મેળવો અને  $v = 0$  હોય ત્યારે પ્રવેગ શોધો.

(3) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = \log\left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}\right)$

(3) જો  $y = \log\left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}\right)$  હોય તો  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  મેળવો.

**Que.-4 (A) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.**

**06**

(1) Evaluate:  $\int\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx$

(૧)  $\int\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx$  મેળવો.

(2) If  $f'(x) = 4x^2 + 6x - 3$  and  $f(1) = 2$  then find  $f(x)$ .

(૨) જો  $f'(x) = 4x^2 + 6x - 3$  અને  $f(1) = 2$  હોય તો  $f(x)$  મેળવો.

(3) Evaluate:  $\int \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx$  મેળવો.

**(B) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.**

**08**

(1) Evaluate:  $\int x^2 \cdot \sin x dx$

(૧)  $\int x^2 \cdot \sin x dx$  મેળવો.

(2) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sec x}}{\sqrt{\sec x} + \sqrt{\cos ecx}} dx$

(૨)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sec x}}{\sqrt{\sec x} + \sqrt{\cos ecx}} dx$  મેળવો.

(3) Find the area of the region bounded between curves  $y = x^2$  and straight line  $x=2$ .

(3) વક્ર  $y = x^2$  અને સુરેખા  $x=2$  વચ્ચે ઘેરાયેલા પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ શોધો.

Que.-5 (A) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

06.

(1) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^4 - 16}$

(૧)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^4 - 16}$  મેળવો.

(2) Find the centre and radius of circle  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$ .

(૨) વર્તુળ  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$  નું કેન્દ્ર અને ત્રિજ્યા મેળવો.

(3) Find the angle between two lines  $x + 5y = 11$  and  $5x - y = 1$ .

(૩) રેખાઓ  $x + 5y = 11$  અને  $5x - y = 1$  વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો શોધો.

(B) Attempt any two out of three. કોઈપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.

08.

(1) Find standard deviation of the following data:

xi	4	8	11	17	20	24	32
Fi	3	5	9	5	4	3	1

(૧) નીચેની માહિતિ નું પ્રમાણિત વિચલન શોધો.

xi	4	8	11	17	20	24	32
Fi	3	5	9	5	4	3	1

(2) Calculate the mean deviation from the median below data:

20, 33, 50, 69, 65, 40, 59, 53, 39

(૨) નીચેની માહિતિ નું મધ્યસ્થથી સરેરાશ વિચલન શોધો.

20, 33, 50, 69, 65, 40, 59, 53, 39

(3) Find the mean for the frequency distribution given below:

Class	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350
Frequency	10	15	30	20	15	8	2

(૩) નીચેની આવૃત્તિ વિતરણનો મધ્યક શોધો.

Class	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350
Frequency	10	15	30	20	15	8	2