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Total No. of Questions: [09]

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**BBA (Semester – 2nd)
MATHEMATICS
Subject Code: BMAT0-211
Paper ID: [150109]**

Time: 03 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Instruction for candidates:

1. Section A is compulsory. It consists of 10 parts of two marks each.
2. Section B consist of 5 questions of 5 marks each. The student has to attempt any 4 questions out of it.
3. Section C consist of 3 questions of 10 marks each. The student has to attempt any 2 questions.

Section – A

(2 marks each)

Q1. Attempt the following:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x-y & 4 \\ z & 2x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Find the values of x, y and z if $\begin{bmatrix} x-y & 4 \\ z & 2x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
- b. What are the symmetric and skew-symmetric matrices? Give their examples.

c. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.

d. Use binomial theorem to evaluate $(102)^4$.

e. If $\log_2 \{ \log_2 [\log_2 (\log_2 a)] \} = 1$, then find the value of a .

f. Find the middle term in the expansion of $(a + ab)^{20}$.

g. Use first principle to find the derivative of $\sin 2x$.

h. If $y = A \cos nx + B \sin nx$, then prove that $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + n^2 y = 0$.

i. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1}{x-1} dx$.

j. Compute the integral $\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$.

Section – B

(5 marks each)

Q2. Use Cramer's rule to solve the following system of equations:

$$2x - y - z = 7, \quad 3x + y - z = 7, \quad x + y - z = 3$$

Q3. Find the coefficient of x^{15} in the expansion of $(x - x^2)^{10}$.

Q4. Find the value of x , if $\log(x-5) + \log(x+5) = 2 \log 3 + 4 \log 2$.

Q5. Differentiate the function $(\sin x)^{\cos x} + (\cos x)^{\sin x}$ with respect to x .

Q6. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx$.

Section – C

(10 marks each)

Q7. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $A \cdot \text{adj}A = |A| \cdot I$. Also find A^{-1} .

Q8. Find the points at which the function $f(x) = (x-2)^4(x+1)^3$ has local maxima, local minima and point of inflexion.

Q9. Evaluate the following integrals:

a) $\int \frac{dx}{5 + 4 \sin x}$

b) $\int_0^2 |x-1| dx$

(5,5)