

Seat No. / Enrolment No.:

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
Diploma Engineering – SEMESTER – 2 (NEW) – EXAMINATION – Winter-2024

Subject Code: 4320002

Date: 23-01-2025

Subject Name: Engineering Mathematics

Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:00 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 calculators and non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.
5. English version is authentic.

Q .1 Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options. 14
(યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પુસ્ત કરી ખાલીજાયા પુરો.)

1 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $\text{Adj}A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

2 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $\text{Adj}A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- અ. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ અ. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ સ. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ સ. $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

3 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then order of $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a. 2×3 b. 2×2 c. 3×3 d. 3×2

4 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ અને $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો AB શ્રેણીકનો ઓર્ડર = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- અ. 2×3 અ. . 2×2 સ. 3×3 સ. 3×2

5 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A + B - C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -4 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ b. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ c. $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ d. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

3 $\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A + B - C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{a. } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -4 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{b. } \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{c. } \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{d. } \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

4 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then, $A^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ b. $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ c. $\begin{bmatrix} 11 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ d. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

5 $\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{a. } \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{b. } \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{c. } \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{d. } \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. $\tan x$ b. $\tan^2 x$ c. $-\cot^2 x$ d. $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

7 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{a. } \tan x$ $\text{b. } \tan^2 x$ $\text{c. } -\cot^2 x$ $\text{d. } -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

8 $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^2 x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. $2\sin x$ b. $\sin 2x$ c. $-\sin 2x$ d. $2\cos x$

9 $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^2 x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{a. } 2\sin x$ $\text{b. } \sin 2x$ $\text{c. } -\sin 2x$ $\text{d. } 2\cos x$

10 If $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

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

11 $\text{If } \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9, \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

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

12 $\int 2^x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C$

a. 2^x b. $2^x \log 2$ c. $\frac{2^x}{\log 2}$ d. $\frac{\log 2}{2^x}$

$\int 2^x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C$

6. $\int 2^x \, dx$ 7. $\int 2^x \log 2 \, dx$ 8. $\int \frac{2^x}{\log 2} \, dx$ 9. $\int \frac{\log 2}{2^x} \, dx$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \text{_____} + C$

- a. $\tan x - \cot x$ b. $\tan x + \cot x$ c. $\sec x + \cosec x$ d. $\sec^2 x + \cosec^2 x$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \text{_____} + C$

- a. $\tan x - \cot x$ b. $\tan x + \cot x$ c. $\sec x + \cosec x$ d. $\sec^2 x + \cosec^2 x$

11. $\int_0^3 6x \, dx = \text{_____}$

- a. 18 b. 27 c. 54 d. 24

12. $\int_0^3 6x \, dx = \text{_____}$

- a. 18 b. 27 c. 54 d. 24

13. The order and degree of the differential equation $\sqrt[3]{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{dy}{dx}}$ is _____.

- a. 2 and 3 b. 2 and 2 c. 3 and 2 d. 3 and 3

14. વિકલ સમીકરણ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{dy}{dx}}$ ની કક્ષા અને પરિમાણ એનું છે.

- a. 2 અને 3 b. 2 અને 2 c. 3 અને 2 d. 3 અને 3

15. An Integrating Factor of the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$ is _____.

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

16. વિકલ સમીકરણ $x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$ સંકલ્યકારક અવધિ એનું થાય.

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

17. $i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 = \text{_____}.$

- a. i b. -i c. 0 d. 1

18. $i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 = \text{_____}.$ આય.

- a. i b. -i c. 0 d. 1

19. $(2 - i)(3 + 2i) = \text{_____}$

- a. $4 + i$ b. $4 + 7i$ c. $8 + 7i$ d. $8 + i$

$(2 - i)(3 + 2i) = \text{_____}$

- ૧૪ a. $4 + i$ b. $4 + 7i$ c. $8 + 7i$ d. $8 + i$

Q.2 (a) Attempt any two . (કોઇ પણ બે ના જવાબ આપો). **06**

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then prove that $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$
2. જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો સાબ્દિત કરો કે $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$
2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $\text{Adj. } A$.
2. જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $\text{Adj. } A$ શોધો.
3. Solve the differential equation : $y(1+x)dx + x(1+y)dy = 0$
3. વિકલ સમીકરણ નો ઉકેલ શોધો: $y(1+x)dx + x(1+y)dy = 0$

(b) Attempt any two. (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.) **08**

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ then show that $(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$
2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ તથા $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો સાબ્દિત કરો કે $(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$
2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then prove that $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$
2. જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો સાબ્દિત કરો કે $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$
3. Solve the given equations by using matrices: $5x + 3y = 11$ and $3x - 2y = -1$.
3. સમિકરણોનો ઉકેલ શૈખિકની મદદથી શોધો : $5x + 3y = 11$ તથા $3x - 2y = -1$

Q.3 (a) Attempt any two. (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.) **06**

1. If $y = \log \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
2. જો $y = \log \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ શોધો.
2. If $y = (\sin x)^x$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
2. જો $y = (\sin x)^x$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ શોધો .

3. Simplify : $\int \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2+2x} dx$

3. મેળવો : $\int \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2+2x} dx$

(b) Attempt any two. (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.)

08

1. If $x = e^\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$ and $y = e^\theta(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

1. જો $x = e^\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$ તથા $y = e^\theta(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ શોધો.

2. If $y = \log(\sin x)$ then show that : $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + 1 = 0$

2. જો $y = \log(\sin x)$ હોય તો $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + 1 = 0$ સાચિત કરો.

3. When the equation of moving particles is $S = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t + 4$, then solve given questions.(1) When $a = 0$, find 'v' and 's' (2) When $v = 0$ find 'a' and 's'.

3. ગતિમાન પદાર્થ ની ગતિ નું સમિકરણ $S = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t + 4$ હોય તો નીચેના પ્રશ્નો નો ઉકેલ મેળવો.(1) જ્યારે $a = 0$ હોય તો 'v' અને 's' શોધો (2) જ્યારે $v = 0$ હોય તો 'a' અને 's' શોધો .

Q.4 (a) Attempt any two : (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.)

06

1. $\int \frac{(1-3x)^2}{x^3} dx$: Evaluate

1. $\int \frac{(1-3x)^2}{x^3} dx$: મેળવો

2. $\int x \cdot e^{3x} dx$: Evaluate

2. $\int x \cdot e^{3x} dx$: મેળવો

3. Find the square root of the complex number $\sqrt{3} - i$

3. સંકર સંખ્યા $\sqrt{3} - i$ નું વર્ગમૂળ શોધો.

(b) Attempt any two : (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો..)

08

1. Find the value of : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$

1. મૂલ્ય શોધો : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$

2. Find an equation of an area of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

2. વર્તુળ $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ના ક્ષેત્રફળનું સમિકરણ શોધો .

3. If $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ and $z_2 = 2 - i$ then find $z_1 + z_2$, $z_1 - z_2$, $z_1 \times z_2$ and $z_1 \div z_2$
3. જે $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ અને $z_2 = 2 - i$ હોય તો $z_1 + z_2$, $z_1 - z_2$, $z_1 \times z_2$ તथા $z_1 \div z_2$ શોધો.

5 (a) Attempt any two . : (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.) **06**

1. Find Modulus and conjugate form of the complex number $(2 - 3i)(-2 + i)$
2. Find the principal Argument of the Complex number $\frac{1+i}{1-i}$
3. Show that : $\frac{(cos2\theta+isin2\theta)^3 (cos3\theta-isin3\theta)^2}{(cos4\theta+isin4\theta)^5 (cos5\theta-isin5\theta)^5} = 1$
3. સાબિત કરો કે : $\frac{(cos2\theta+isin2\theta)^3 (cos3\theta-isin3\theta)^2}{(cos4\theta+isin4\theta)^5 (cos5\theta-isin5\theta)^5} = 1$

(b) Attempt any two: (કોઇપણ બે ના જવાબ આપો.) **08**

1. Solve the differential equation : $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$
2. વિકલ સમિકરણનો ઉકેલ શોધો: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$
3. Solve the differential equation : $(e^y + 1)cosxdx + e^y sinx dy = 0$
3. વિકલ સમિકરણનો ઉકેલ શોધો : $(e^y + 1)cosxdx + e^y sinx dy = 0$
