	PATEL WALLS	
	SEAT No.	
	SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY (B.Sc. Sem.3 Examination) MATHEMATICS - US03EMTH05 - Calculus and Algebra-1	No of print ed
	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2022, Saturday	pages
	Time: 12:30 TO 02:30 p.m. Maximum Marks: 70	:02
	Note: Figures to the right indicates the full marks.	
Q.1	Answer the following by selecting the correct choice from the given	[10]
•	options.	
1.	$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cot x)^{\sin 2x}$ is of the form	
	$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cot x)^{\sin 2x}$ is of the form (a) $0^0$ (b) $0^\infty$ (c) $\infty^0$ (d) $\infty^\infty$	
2.	$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^x-1}{b^x-1}$ is of the form	
	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^{n} = 1$	
	(a) $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ (b) $\frac{0}{0}$ (c) $1^{\infty}$ (d) $\infty^0$	
3.	$u = \frac{x^2y^2}{x+y}$ is a homogeneous function of degree	
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	
4.	If $u = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	
	(a) $2u$ (b) $nu$ (c) $zu$ (d) $0$	
5.	A matrix of order $(3 \times 3)$ haselements	
٥.	(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 9	
6.	A column matrix is of order	
٠.	(a) $m \times n$ (b) $1 \times n$ (c) $m \times 1$ (d) $3 \times 1$	
7.	In a Identity matrix, all the non-diagonal elements of the matrix are	
	(a) 1 (b) $\emptyset$ (c) $i$ (d) 0	
8.	Minor of a matrix is theof a sub matrix.	
	(a) determinant (b) inverse (c) transpose (d) square	
9.	Minor of a matrix is	
,	(a) matrix (b) square matrix (c) sub-matrix (d) real number	
10.	For matrix multiplication $A(BC) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	
	(a) $A(CB)$ (b) $(BA)C$ (c) $(AB)C$ (d) $B(AC)$	
		_1
Q.2	Answer the given stamen is TRUE or FALSE	[08]
1.	$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\log(\cos x)}{\log(\cos 3x)}$ is an indeterminate form of $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	
2		
2.	$\infty + \infty$ is an indeterminate form	

- 3. If  $f(x,y) = x^2y^2 + xy^3$  then  $x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4f(x,y)$
- 4. If  $z = x^3 xy^4$  then  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = 6$
- 5. Null Matrix is always a square matrix.
- 6. In equal matrices all the elements of a matrix are equal
- 7. Determinant of a matrix is denoted by A'
- 8. Number of elements in a matrix is greater than or equal to the number of elements in sub-matrix of that matrix.

## Answer ANY TEN of the following. Q-3

[20]

- 1.
- 2.
- Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4}$ Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log\sin x}{\cot x}$ Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\sin(x^2-4)}{(x-2)}$ 3.
- If  $u = x^3 3xy^2$  then prove that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 4.
- Check whether  $z = ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2$  is homogeneous or not. If yes, find its 5. degree.
- If  $f(x, y) = x \tan y + y \tan x$  then find  $f_{vx}$ 6.
- If A is Hermitian then prove that iA is skew-Hermitian 7.
- If A and B are symmetric matrices then prove that A + B is symmetric 8.
- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then find ABIf  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $AA^T = I$ If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $A^2 4A + 5I = 0$ 9.
- 10.
- 12. Find determinant of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

## Answer ANY FOUR of the following. **Q-4**

[32]

- Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 0} (\frac{\tan x}{x})^{\frac{5}{3x^2}}$ 1.
- Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + \log(1-x) 1}{\tan x x}$ 2.
- 3. If H = f(y - z, z - x, x - y) then prove that  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0$
- Verify Euler's theorem for  $z = x^7 \log(\frac{y}{z})$ 4.
- 5. If A and B are symmetric matrices of the same order then prove that AB is symmetric iff A and B are commutative.
- Verify  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$  for  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 6.
- State and prove Reversal law for the transpose of a product of two matrices. 7.
- 8. Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

