

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**FY BBA (ITM) (I Sem.) Examination**  
**Thursday, 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012**  
**10.30 am - 12.30 pm**  
**UM01CBBI07 - Business Mathematics**

**Total Marks: 60**

**Note:** Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q.1

- (a) State and prove De'morgan laws by taking proper Example. [05]  
 (b) Express, [06]  
 (1)  $0 \leq |x + 3| < 2$  in the form of an interval.  
 (2)  $-7 < x < 8$  in a modulus form.  
 (c) If  $A = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$  and  $B = \{7, 8, 9, 10\}$  &  $C = \{10, 11, 18\}$  [04]  
 then find  $(A-B) \cup (B-C)$

**OR**

Q.1

- (a) If  $A = \{1, 3\}$  and  $B = \{5, 6\}$  and  $C = \{6, 9\}$  [06]  
 then prove that  
 (1)  $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$   
 (2)  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$   
 (b) Define the terms. [03]  
 Subset, Difference of two sets and Complement of a set  
 (c) Solve for x [06]  
 (1)  $|x-1| = 0.1$                       (2)  $|x-1| = 1$

Q.2

- (a) Solve the following by Cramer's rule [05]  
 $2(x-1) + 3(y+1) = 15$   
 $2(y-3) - 2(x-2) = 6$   
 (b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $A^2 = O$ . [04]  
 (c) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $AB + B^{-1}A^{-1}$ . [06]

**OR**

Q.2

- (a) Write the rules for Determinant. [05]  
 (b) Solve the following system of equations using inverse of a matrix. [06]  
 $x + y + z = 3$   
 $x + 2y + 3z = 6$   
 $3x + y + 2z = 6$   
 (c) Prove that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$  is an orthogonal matrix. [04]

Q.3

- (a) If A(-3, 2), B(1, -2) and C(5, 6) are vertices of  $\Delta ABC$ , then find the area of  $\Delta ABC$ . [04]
- (b) Find the equation of a line passing through the point of intersection of the lines  $x-2y+3=0$  and  $2x-3y+4=0$  and parallel to the line joining the points (2, 3) and (-4, 0). [06]
- (c) Find k if the points  $(2, \frac{3}{2})$ ,  $(-3, \frac{-7}{2})$  and  $(K, \frac{9}{2})$  are collinear. [05]

OR

Q.3

- (a) Obtain the equation of a line joining two points A( $x_1, y_1$ ) and B( $x_2, y_2$ ) [05]
- (b) Find the equation of the line passing through the intersection of  $x-2y+5=0$  and  $3x+y-4=0$  and parallel to  $y=2x+3$ . [05]
- (c) Find the equation of a line passing through the point (2, 3) and marking equal intercepts on the axes. Also find the slope of that line. [05]

Q.4

- (a) Evaluate [04]
- $$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+3}{n} \right)^n$$
- [04]
- (b) Evaluate [06]
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-3}-\sqrt{x+1}}{x-2}$$
- (c) Evaluate : [05]
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{13^x - 7^x}{3x}$$

OR

Q.4

- (a) Evaluate : [05]
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \right\}$$
- (b) Evaluate : [05]
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 2}{2x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 6}$$
- (c) if  $f(x)=x^2$  then find [05]
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+2) - f(x-2)}{x}$$

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