Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem of the matrix A' and hence find A-1 where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

12. If â and b are Unit Vectors inclined at an

angle 'A', then prove that

(i)
$$\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}|a-\hat{b}|$$

(ii)
$$\cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}|\hat{a} + \hat{b}|$$

(iii)
$$\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{|\hat{a} - \hat{b}|}{|\hat{a} + \hat{b}|}$$

13. Evaluate the following integrals:

(a)
$$\int x^2 \sin x dx$$

(b)
$$\int x \sqrt{x+2} dx$$

(c)
$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2+2)(x^2+3)} dx$$

A (Printed Pages 4)
(21222) Roll No. 2000 Pages 4)
BCA-I Sem.

18005

B.C.A. Examination, Dec.-2022

MATHEMATICS - I

(BCA - 101)

Time: Three Hours | [Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt questions from **all** sections as per instructions.

Section - A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt **all** questions of this section. Each question carries 3 marks.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

Give an example of matrices A, B such that AB=0 but A ≠ 0, B ≠ 0.

- 2. Verify Rolle's theorem for the function $f(x) = \sqrt{4 x^2} \text{ in the interval } [-2, 2].$
- 3. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x x}{x^2 \tan x}$.
- Write the relationship between Gamma and Beta function.
- Find the characteristic roots of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & h & g \\ 0 & b & f \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

Section-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any two questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 7½ marks.

 Explain log_e(1+x) in ascending powers of 'x'.

18005/2

Solve by Cramer's Rule :

$$5x-7y+z=11$$

 $6x-8y-z=15$
 $3x+2y-6z=7$

8. Prove that Conical text of given capacity will require the least amount of Canvas when the height is √2 times the radius of the base.

Section-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any **three** questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 15 marks. $3 \times 15 = 45$

Trace the curve

$$4ay^2 = x (x-2a)^2$$

10. If $y=(\sin^{-1} x)^2$ prove that $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy, -2 = 0 \text{ also prove that}$ $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - x(2n+1)y_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$

18005/3

P.T.O.