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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY BCom (I Semester) Examination 2016 Saturday, 16th April 2.30 pm - 4.30 pm

2.30 pm - 4.30 pm UB01CCOM05 - Business Mathematics I

Q.1
(a) Solve the following by Cramer's rule. 3x - 4y = 1 -2x + 5y = -3(b) If $A = \{1, 2, 5, 6, 9\}$ $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$, $C = \{2, 5, 10\}$ then state and verify Distributive laws.
(06)

(c) Write the rules of determinant. (04)

OR

Q.1
(a) Solve the following equations by Cramer's rule. 2(x-1) + 3(y+1) = 15(05)

 $2 (y+3)-2 (x-2) \stackrel{?}{=} 6$ (b) If A = {5, 6, 7}, B = {5, 8} and C = {6, 8} then verify
1) A x (B-C) = (AxB) - (AxC) (06)

2) $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$

(c) Define the terms with example. (04)

Subset
 Complement of a set.

Q.2

(a) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $A^2 - 5A - 14I$ (05)

(b) Solve the system of equations using matrix method. 3x - 2y + z = 2x + 3y - 2z = 2 (06)

2x - y + z = 2(c) Prove that (04)

 $A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an Orthogonal matrix.

OR

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY BCom (I Semester) Examination 2016

Saturday, 16th April 2.30 pm - 4.30 pm

UB01CCOM05 - Business Mathematics I

Total Marks: 60

Q.1

(a) Solve the following by Cramer's rule. 3x - 4y = 1 (05)

-2x + 5y = -3

- (b) If $A = \{1, 2, 5, 6, 9\}$ $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$, $C = \{2, 5, 10\}$ then state and verify Distributive laws. (06)
- (c) Write the rules of determinant.

(04)

OR

Q.1

(a) Solve the following equations by Cramer's rule. (05) 2(x-1) + 3(y+1) = 15

2(y+3)-2(x-2)=6

- (b) If $A = \{5, 6, 7\}$, $B = \{5, 8\}$ and $C = \{6, 8\}$ then verify (06)
 - 1) $A \times (B-C) = (A \times B) (A \times C)$
 - 2) $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$
- (c) Define the terms with example. (04)
 - 1) Subset
 - 2) Complement of a set.

Q.2

- (a) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $A^2 5A 14I$ (05)
- (b) Solve the system of equations using matrix method. (06)

3x - 2y + z = 2x + 3y - 2z = 2

2x - y + z = 2

(c) Prove that (04)

 $A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an Orthogonal matrix.

OR

Q.2

(a) Define the terms: (05)

(05)

(05)

- (1) Row matrix (2) Square matrix
- (3) Null matrix (4) Identity matrix
- (5) Diagonal matrix
- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (06)

 - then verify, (1) $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ (2) $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (04)
 - then find (1) A-B (2) 2A 3B

Q.3

- Evaluate the following: (a)
- $\lim 2x^2 + x 1$ (1) $x \rightarrow -1 \quad \overline{6x^2 + 5x - 1}$ (04)
- $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{13^x 7^x}{3x}$ (2)(04)
- $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 4}{x^3 8}$ (3)(03)
- Write the rules for limit. **(b)** (04)

OR

Q.3

- If $f(x) = x^2$ then evaluate (a) (05) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x+4) - f(x-4)}{x}$ $x \rightarrow 0$
- (b) Evaluate the following:
- (1) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x+5} \sqrt{7}}$ (05)
- (2) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^8 a^8}{x^7 a^7}$ (05)

Q.4

- (a) Rekha Chemicals fixes a target of producing 50000 tons at the end of 7 years. If the production grows at a rate of 5% per annum. Find the present day production of the company.
- (b) The population of a city is 49949 at present. Before 7 years the population of a city was 35498. Find the rate of growth of population of the city.

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(c) A company purchases a machine on 1-1-2001 for Rs. 200000. The expected life of which is 12 years. When a new machine will have to be purchased it would cost double the price then previous. In order to purchase a new machine, what amount should be invested on 31st December every year for 12 years at 15% of interest?

(05)

(05)

OR

Q.4

(a) If the rate of interest is 12%, what sum should Mr. Gautam deposit in his recurring account in bank in the beginning of every year, so that his 5 year old son can receive Rs. 150000 when he is 25 years old?

(b) What is an aggregate amount for Rs. 4000 at 12% rate of compound interest which is compounded.

(1) Annually (2) Semi annually

(c) Mr. X borrows Rs. 32000 at the rate of 16% of simple interest and invests it on the same day at the rate 14% of compound interest. At the end of 4 years, how much profit or loss will he have?

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