



**BA-3503**

**B. C. A. (Sem. I) Examination**  
**November/December - 2017**  
**102 : Mathematics - I**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Instructions :**

(1)

नीचे दशांशवैक्य निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य दायवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> B. C. A. (Sem. I)	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> 102 : Mathematics - I	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 3	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text"/> Nil	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Figures to the right indicate marks of corresponding question.
- (4) Follow usual notations.
- (5) Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

1 Answer the following:

[10]

- 1] Define complement of a set with illustration.
- 2] If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  then write the improper subsets of A
- 3] Define: One One' function with illustration.
- 4] If  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$  and  $D_f = \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$  then find  $R_f$ .
- 5] If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  then write the power set of A
- 6] Prove that  $p \vee t = t$  where p is the statement and t means tautology.
- 7] Write the dual statement of  $x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$
- 8] In a Boolean Algebra prove that  $0' = 1$  and  $1' = 0$ .
- 9] Evaluate:  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 7 & 28 \end{vmatrix}$
- 10] Define Skew symmetric matrix.

2 (a) In usual notations prove that  $A \times (B \cap C)$   
 $= (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$

[05]

OR

(a) In usual notations prove that  $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

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[Contd...

(b) Attempt any two:

[10]

- 1] In a college there are 500 students out of which 300 have taken Mathematics and 250 have taken Statistics. How many of them have taken both the subjects?
- 2] If  $A = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}; 2 < x < 6\}$ ,  $B = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}; x^2 < 5x\}$  and  $U = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}; x < 10\}$  then prove that  $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$
- 3] If  $A = \{x: x \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$ ,  $B = \{x: x \in \mathbb{N}, x^2 - 3x + 2\}$  and  $C = \{x: x \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$  then verify  $A \cup (B \times C) = (A \cup B) \times (A \cup C)$
- 4] If  $A = \{1,3\}$ ,  $B = \{3,5\}$  and  $C = \{3,5,6\}$  the verify  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ .

3 (a) If  $f(x) = x(x+1)(2x+1)$  then prove that  $f(x) - f(x+1) = 6x^2$ .

[05]

OR

(a) If  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$  then find the value of  $f(x+1) - 3f(x-1) + 2f(x)$

(b) Attempt any two:

[10]

- 1] If  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x - 3}$  then find  $\frac{f(2) + f(-1)}{f(-1) + f(-2)}$
- 2] The cost function of an item is  $C(x) = 4x + 770$  and the selling price per unit is Rs. 15. Then find the Break Even point. If the profit is Rs. 1100 then find the number of units to be produced.
- 3] If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{Z} - \{-1, 1\}$  then prove that  $f(-x) - f(x) = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$
- 4] If  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9x + 14}{x - 2}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{Z} - \{2\}$  and  $g(x) = x - 7$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ . State whether  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are equal or not?

4 (a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $A^2 + 2A - I$

[05]

OR

(a) Solve the following equations by Cramer's Rule:

$$x + 6y = 2xy$$

$$3x + 2y = 2xy$$

(b) Attempt any two:

[10]

1] If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then prove that  $A^2 = I$ .

2] Solve the following equations by Cramer's Rule:

$$2x - 3y + z - 3 = 0$$

$$x + y - 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$3x - 2y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

3] If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then show that  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ .

4] Evaluate:  $\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & x+2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & x+3 \end{vmatrix}$

5 (a) Using truth tables prove that  $p \vee (q \wedge r) = (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ .

[05]

OR

(a) Show that  $\sim (p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q) \vee p$  is a tautology.

(b) Attempt any two:

[10]

1] Check the validity of the following argument:

Hypothesis  $S_1: p \wedge (\sim q) \Rightarrow r, S_2: p \vee q, S_3: q \Rightarrow p$

Conclusion:  $S: r$

2] Express boolean function  $f(a, b, c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c) + (b \cdot c)$  as a product of sums in three variables.

3] Show that  $(D_{10}, +, \cdot, ', 1, 10)$  is a Boolean Algebra  $\forall x, y \in D_{10}$

$$x + y = \text{LCM of } x, y$$

$$x \cdot y = \text{GCD of } x, y$$

$$x' = 21/x$$

4] Let  $B = \{0, 1\}$ . Prepare an input/output table for the boolean function

$$f: B^2 \rightarrow B, f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cdot x_2'$$