Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7470957

Roll No. 23071002365
Total Mark 45/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION_DEC-2023
Subject BCA1005 - V MATHEMATICSI

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark
1A	4/5	4C	4/5				
1B	4/5	5A	NA/5				
1C	3/5	5B	NA/5				
1D	4/5	5C	NA/5				
1E	3/5	6A	NA/7				
1F	3/5	6B	NA/7				
1G	3/5	7A	NA/7				
1H	3/5	7B	0/7				
1I	2/5	8A	5/7				
2A	NA/5	8B	NA/7				
2B	NA/5	9A	NA/7				
2C	NA/5	9B	NA/7				
3A	NA/5						
3B	NA/5						
3C	NA/5						
4A	4/5						
4B	3/5						

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 14/12/23 Shift: I morning Roll No. G-03

Paper Code: BCA1005 Subject: Mathematics I

Name of Candidate: Khyati Trivedi

Roll No. 2307100 2365

Signature of Candidate: Khyati Trivedi

Signature of Invigilator

COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										

Total Marks in Figures — Max. Marks

Total Marks in Words

Paper Code: BCA1005

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BCA

Session: 2023-2024 Year/Semester: I

Subject Name: Mathematics I

Medium: English ● Hindi ○

Paper Code: BCA1005

Exam Date: 14122023

Name of Candidate: KHYATI TRIVEDI

Father's Name: S K TRIVEDI

महाविद्यालय का कोड College Code: KN162

परीक्षा केन्द्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KN162

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: संस्थागत Regular ● / पूर्व छात्र Ex-Student ○ / व्यक्तिगत Private ○ / बैक पेपर परीक्षा Back Paper Exam ○

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 7470957

Paper Code: BCA1005

PART-IV

नामांकन संख्या Enrollement Number: CSJMA23000129517

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number: 23071002365

पेपर कोड Paper Code: BCA1005

Signature of Candidate: Khyati Trivedi

Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in ☐ boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.

4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ छाड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न रखें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल घड़ि, घड़ी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन की श्रेणी में आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैलकुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमन्यता होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कागज न लगे न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थियों को विशेष निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो प्रारम्भ होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, S Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in sta as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in ☐ Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
1	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
2	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
7	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Paper Code

1

SECTION-A

Question-1

A. Product of

$$[1\ 2\ 3]\cdot\begin{bmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [1\ 2\ 3]\begin{bmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [a+2h+3g \quad h+2b+3f \quad g+2f+3c]\cdot\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [1(a+2h+3g)+2(h+2b+3f)+3(g+2f+3c)]$$

$$= [a+2h+3g+2h+4b+6f+3g+6f+9c]$$

$$= [a+4h+6g+4b+12f+9c]_{1\times 1}$$

B.

$f(x) = x^4+5$ in $[1,2]$

- $f(x)=x^4+5$ is a polynomial therefore it is continuous in $[1,2]$
- $f(x)=x^4+5$ is polynomial therefore it is differentiable in $(1,2)$.

  Now there exists at least one point $c \in (a,b)$ that $\frac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1} = f'(c)$

$f' = 4x^3$

$f'(c) = 4c^3$

$f(2) = 2^4 + 5$

$= 16 + 5$

$= 21$

$f(1) = 1^4 + 5$

$= 6$

$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1} = f'(c)$

$\frac{21 - 6}{1} = 4c^3$

$15 = 4c^3$

$\frac{15}{4} = c^3$

$3.7 = c^3$ OR $c = \sqrt[3]{3.7}$

$c = 1.\ldots \in (1, 2)$

Lagrange's mean value theorem

A function $f(x)$ such that

- it is continuous in a closed interval $[a, b]$
- it is differentiable in the open interval (a, b)
- then there exist a point $c \in (a, b)$ such that $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$

C.

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & a & a^3\\ 1 & b & b^3\\ 1 & c & c^3\end{bmatrix}$$

$R_1 = R_1 - R_2$, $R_3 = R_3 - R_2$

$$=\begin{bmatrix}0 & (a-b) & (a^3-b^3)\\ 1 & b & b^3\\ 0 & (c-b) & (c^3-b^3)\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix}0 & (a-b) & (a-b)(a^2+b^2+ab)\\ 1 & b & b^3\\ 0 & (c-b) & (c-b)(c^2+b^2+bc)\end{bmatrix}$$

Taking comma $(a-b)$ & $(c-b)$.

$$=(a-b)(c-b)\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & (a^2+b^2+ab)\\ 1 & b & b^3\\ 0 & 1 & (c^2+b^2+bc)\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=(a-b)(c-b)\,-1\left[c^2+b^2+bc-a^2-b^2-ab\right]$$

$$=(a-b)(c-b)-(c^2-a^2)+(bc-ab)$$

$$=(a-b)(c-b)-[(c-a)(c+a)+b(c-a)]$$

$$=(a-b)(c-b)-(c-a)(a+b+c)$$

$$=(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$$

D. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2-5^2}{x-5}$

$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{(x-5)}$

LHL $\lim_{h \to 0} (3-h)$

$3-h+5$

LHL $3+5$

8

RHL $\lim_{h \to 0} (3+h)$

$\lim 3+h+5$

RHL $= 3+5 = 8$

$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2-5^2}{x-5}$

$= \frac{3^2-5^2}{3-5}$

$= \frac{9-25}{3-5}$

$= \frac{-16}{-2}$

$= 8$

$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(3-h)^2-5^2}{(3-h)-5}$

$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{9+h^2-6h-5^2}{(3-h)-5}$

$\frac{9-25}{3-5} = \frac{-16}{-1} = 8$

RHL $\lim_{h \to 0} f(3+h)$

$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(3+h)^2-5^2}{(3+h)-5}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{(x-5)}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 3} x+5$

$3+5 = 8$

E. $\vec{a} = 2i + 2j - k$,

$\vec{b} = 3j + 2k$

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (2i+2j-k) \cdot (3j+2k)$.

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = 0+6-2$.

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = 4$

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$.

$= \sqrt{2^2+2^2+(-1)^2}$

$= \sqrt{9}$

$= 3$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(3)^2+(2)^2}$.

$= \sqrt{9+4}$

$\therefore \sqrt{13}$

Paper Code

5

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos\theta$

$\cos\theta = \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{13}}$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left[\frac{4}{3\sqrt{13}}\right]$

F. $y = (\log x)^3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(\log x)^2}{x}}$$

OR

$\log y = 3 \log \log x$

$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\log x)^3 \cdot \frac{3}{x \log x}$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(\log x)^2}{x}}$$

Paper Code

Q4. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx$.

$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$

$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3^2}}$

$\left[\frac{1}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\log\left|\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right| + c\right]$

$= \frac{1}{2\times 3}\log\left|\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right|$

$= \frac{1}{6}\log\left|\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right| + c$

H. Let a matrix be A.

$A = \frac{1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}A$

$A = \frac{1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}A' - \frac{1}{2}A' + \frac{1}{2}A$

$A = \left(\frac{1}{2}A + A'\right) + \left[\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}A^T\right]$

$= \frac{1}{2}\left[A + A^T\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left[A - A^T\right]$

$= P + Q$.

where P is symmetric matrix
and Q is skew symmetric matrix.

Proof: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$

$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A+A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A-A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{2}\left[(A+A^T) + (A-A^T)\right]$

$\frac{1}{2}\left[\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right]$

$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$

Hence proved.

I. $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

$b = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$.

$c = 2\hat{i} - \hat{k}$

~~volume~~ $= [\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \times \vec{c}]$

$\hat{i}$	$\hat{j}$	$\hat{k}$
3	2	-1
1	1	-1
2	0	-1

$3(-1+1) - 2(-1+2) + 1[0-2]$

$0 - 2 \cdot 1 + 2$

$-2 + 2$

0

$\Rightarrow$ i. $\vec{ab} = P.V \text{ of } \vec{b} - P.V \text{ of } \vec{a}$

$= \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k} - 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$= -2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$

$i[2-1+1] - j[-2-0] + k[2+1]$

$\vec{bc} = PV \text{ of } \vec{c} - PV \text{ of } \vec{b}$

$= 2\hat{i} - \hat{k} - \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$= \hat{i} - \hat{j}$

$\vec{ca} = PV \text{ of } \vec{a} - PV \text{ of } \vec{c}$

$= 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k} - 2\hat{i} + \hat{k}$

$= \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

volume $= [\vec{ab} \times \vec{bc}] \cdot \vec{ca}$

$\hat{i}$	$\hat{j}$	$\hat{k}$
-2	-1	0
1	-1	0

$= 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \cdot \vec{ca}$

$= (2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j})$

$=$ 4 cubic cms

Paper Code

9

SECTION-B

Question-2.

a). $\frac{d}{dx}(x)^x$

$y = x^x$

$\log y = x \log x$

$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \log x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y(1 + \log x)$

$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = x^x(1 + \log x)}$

b). $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x}}{e^x}$

at $x = 0$ $f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{0 \times \sin\frac{1}{0}}{e^0}$

$\frac{0}{1} = 0$

LHL $\lim_{h \to 0} f(0-h)$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(0-h)^2 \sin\frac{1}{(0-h)}}{e^{-h}}$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(-h)^2 \cdot \left[\sin\frac{1}{-h}\right]}{e^{-h}} = \frac{0 \times \sin\frac{1}{0}}{1} = 0$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} f(0+h)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(0+h)^2 \sin\frac{1}{(0+h)}}{e^{0+h}}$$

$$= \frac{0 \cdot \sin\frac{1}{0}}{1} = 0$$

$$\boxed{LHL = RHL = 0}$$

Limit of the function evaluate to 0

c. $$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin\frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$LHL \quad \lim_{h\to 0} f(0-h)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(0-h)^n \sin\frac{1}{-h}}{}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} (-h)^n \cdot \text{infinite oscillating value}$$

$$= 0 \times \text{infinitely oscillating value}$$

$$= 0.$$

R.H.L $\lim_{h \to 0} f(0+h)$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(0+h)^n \sin\frac{1}{(0+h)}}{}$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} h^n \sin\frac{1}{h}$

$= 0 \times \sin\frac{1}{0}$.

$= 0 \times$: Infinitly ocsilating value b/w $-1, 1$.

$= 0$

$\therefore$ LHL = RHL = $f(x)$.

$\therefore$ function is continuous at $x = 0$.

SECTION-C

Question-7.

a). $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= i(1+2) - j(3-2) + k(-6-2)$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

Paper Code

$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1 + 8^2}$

$= \sqrt{9 + 1 + 64}$

$= \sqrt{74}$

2/74
0/37

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \cdot$ unit vector.

unit vector $= \dfrac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}$

$= \dfrac{3\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 8\hat{k}}{\sqrt{74}}$

$\vec{c} = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{i} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{j} - \dfrac{8}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{k}$

Let the vector be $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$

$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2}$

since it is perpendicular to $\vec{a}$ & $\vec{b}$

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 1$

$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 1$

$\vec{a}\vec{c} = 3c_1 + c_2 + c_3$

$\vec{b}\vec{c} = 2c_1 - 2c_2 + c_3$

Let $\dfrac{c_1}{1+2} = \dfrac{c_2}{2-3} = \dfrac{c_3}{-6-2} = k$

[By cross multiplication method.

$c_1 = 3k$

$c_2 = -1k$

$c_3 = -8k$

Paper Code

13

$\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$

$= 3\hat{i}$

Since it is unit vector $\therefore \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2} = 1$

$\sqrt{(3)^2 + (1)^2 + (2)^2} = 1$

$\sqrt{74k^2} = 1$

$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{74}}$

$c_1 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{74}}$

$c_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{74}}$

$c_3 = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{74}}$

$$\vec{c} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{j} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{74}}\hat{k}$$

b) $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$

$u \quad v$

$\int u \cdot v = u\int v - \int \frac{d}{dx}u \int v + c$

$= x^2(-\cos x) - \int 2x \cdot (-\cos x)$

$= -x^2 \cos x + 2\int x \cos x$

$u \quad v$

(again using integration by part)

$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left[x(\sin x) - \int \sin x \right]$

$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \cdot [x \sin x + \cos x] + c$

$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + c.$

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