

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

- Q.1 (a)** Using Vertically and Crosswise Sutra, solve the determinant: (05)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 & 9 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

- (b)** Using Urdhva Tiryag sutra, solve the integral of $\int x \sin x \, dx$. (05)

OR

- (a)** Using Vertically and Crosswise Sutra, solve 3251×7604 with proper steps. (05)

- (b)** Find the first and second derivative of the function $x^5 \sin x$ using Urdhva Tiryag sutra and Meru Prastara. (05)

- Q.2 (a)** The demand and supply functions for a commodity are $p_d = 56 - x^2$ and $p_s = 8 + \frac{x^2}{3}$. Find the consumer's surplus and producer's surplus at equilibrium price. (05)

- (b)** Find the area of the region bounded by $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $x = 3$. (05)

OR

- (a)** Define: Integration by Parts Rule. Evaluate the following integrals: (05)

i. $\int (2 + x) \log x \, dx$

ii. $\int \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} \, dx$

- (b)** The demand function is $x = \frac{24-2p}{3}$, where x is the number of units demanded and p is the price per unit. Find: (05)

i) The revenue function R in terms of p .

ii) The price and the number of units demanded for which the revenue is maximum.

- Q.3 (a)** Find the component form of sum of \overrightarrow{AB} and \overrightarrow{CD} , where the vectors are (05)

$$A = (1, -1), B = (2, 0), C = (-1, 3) \text{ and } D = (-2, 2)$$

- (b)** If $2X + 3Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $3X + 2Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then find X and Y . (05)

OR

- (a) Let $u = 3i + 2j$, $v = i + 2j$, and $w = 2i - j$. Find scalars a and b such that $u = av + bw$. (05)

(b) Find the value of x : $[3 \ 2 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = 0$ (05)

- Q.4 (a) Use the three iterations of the Newton-Raphson method to find the root of the function $f(x) = x^2 - 3$ starting from $x_0 = 2$. (05)

- (b) Use Descartes's rule of sign and Budan's theorem to find maximum number of positive roots, maximum number of negative roots, and bound of number of real roots of the function $f(x)$ in $[0, 2]$. Show results in a table. (05)

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x + 1$$

OR

- (a) Use the least-square method to fit a straight line to the following data points: $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, 4)$, and $(3, 5)$ (05)

- (b) Use the Lagrange interpolation approach to find the polynomial that fits the data: $(0,1)$, $(1, 3)$, and $(2,5)$ (05)

- Q.5 Do as directed. Attempt any **TEN** out of **TWELVE**: (Each carries 01 mark) (10)

- (1) For regression line $Y = 3.76 + 0.4 X$, what is the estimated value of Y for $X = 10$?

(2) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \cdot \cos x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x$ C. $\sin x \cdot \cos x$
B. $-\cos x \cdot \sin x$ D. $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

(3) $\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. $\frac{(\log x)^2}{2} + c$ C. $\frac{-\log}{2} + c$
B. $\frac{\log x}{2} + c$ D. $\frac{(\log x)^3}{3} + c$

- (4) Find adjoint of the matrix A where $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

- (5) Define: Correlation. State its types.

- (6) Define: Average cost and Marginal cost

- (7) Find the distance from point $(3, -4, 2)$ to the xy -plane.

- (8) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find transpose of the matrix A .
- (9) Find dot product $v \cdot u$ where $v = 2i - 2j + \sqrt{3}k$, $u = -i + 2j - \sqrt{3}k$.
- (10) The Newton's Forward Interpolation is used for the data (0,1), (1,3), and (2,7) then $f(1.5)$ is:
A. 4
B. 4.25
C. 4.75
D. 5
- (11) The maximum number of positive real roots of the polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 5$ are:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
- (12) The true value of a measurement is 12.345 and approximate value is 12.3, then relative percentage error (rounded to 4 decimal places) is:
A. 0.3646 %
B. 0.3456 %
C. 0.3444 %
D. 0.3546 %
