

UG Odd Semester (CBCS) Exam., December—2016

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE

(1st Semester)

Course No. : BPH-111 (C)

(Mathematics—I)

(Remedial)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) Solve the following equations by using
Cramer's rule : 6

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z & 2 \\ 2x & y & 2z & 1 \\ x & 2y & z & 1 \end{matrix}$$

- (b) Define the following : 3+3+3=9

- (i) Transpose of a matrix
- (ii) Symmetric matrix
- (iii) Skew symmetric matrix

2. (a) If

$$A = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$$

then find

- (i) $A A^T$
- (ii) $A A^T$ 4

- (b) If

$$A = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}, B = \begin{matrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

and $C = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

then find

- (i) $2A - 3B + C$
- (ii) $5A - 4B + AB$ 3+3=6

(3)

(c) If $x, y, z \neq 0$, then show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad 5$$

UNIT—II

3. (a) If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$, then find the value of $\tan(A + B)$. 4

(b) Prove that $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$. 6

(c) If $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$ and $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$, then show that

$$\cos(A + B) = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2} \quad 5$$

4. (a) If $A + B + C = 180^\circ$, then prove that $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$ 6

(b) If $\tan A = p$ and $\cot B = q$, then show that

$$\cot(A + B) = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \quad 6$$

(c) If $\tan A = \frac{x}{x-1}$ and $\tan B = \frac{1}{2x-1}$, then show that $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 3

(4)

UNIT—III

5. (a) Using distance formula, show that the points (5, -3), (9, 5) and (11, 9) are collinear. 4

(b) Find the area of the triangle formed by the vertices (-2, -3), (-1, 0) and (7, -6). 6

(c) If the equation $ax^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 + 5x + 5y + c = 0$ represents two straight lines perpendicular to each other, find a and c . 5

6. (a) Find the combined equation of the lines whose separate equations are $2x + 4y + 2 = 0$ and $3x + y + 3 = 0$. 5

(b) Show that the equation $3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2 + 5x + 5y + 2 = 0$ represents a pair of straight lines. Also find the separate equation of the lines. 6

(c) Find the value of p if the lines represented by $px^2 + 5xy + 7y^2 = 0$ are perpendicular to each other. 4

(5)

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, for the following : $2+2+2=6$

(i) $ax^2 - 2hxy + by^2 = 0$

(ii) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

(iii) $x^m y^n = a^{m+n}$

(b) If $x = a \cos t$, $y = b \sin t$, where t is a variable parameter, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. 4

(c) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for the following : $2^{1/2} + 2^{1/2} = 5$

(i) $y = e^{(ax^2 + bx + c)}$

(ii) $y = \log \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$

8. (a) Evaluate : 3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

(b) If $y = e^{(ax^2 + bx + c)}$, then find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. 3

(6)

(c) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $x = a(t - \sin t)$ and $y = a(1 - \cos t)$. 3

(d) If $xy = ae^x + be^{-x}$, prove that $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy$. 6

UNIT—V

9. (a) Evaluate the following integrals : $3+3=6$

(i) $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x - 5}$

(ii) $\int x^2 e^x dx$

(b) Evaluate : 3

$$\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-x}}$$

(c) Solve : 3

$$xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - y^3$$

(d) Find the differential equation by eliminating a and b from $xy = ae^x + be^{-x}$. 3

(7)

10. (a) Evaluate : 3

$$\frac{(4x - 3)}{2x^2 - x - 1} dx$$

(b) Evaluate : 3+3=6

$$\frac{dx}{9 - x^2} \text{ and } \int_0^1 \sec^2 x dx$$

(c) Solve : 3

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(1 - y^2)$$

(d) Solve : 3

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = 0$$
