## TOTAL PAGES : 2 11CSU01B / 11COC04 / 11CRM03

### PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

BCom DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2014 (First Semester)

# Common to Branches – CORPORARE SECRETARYSHIP, COMMERCE WITH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS & COMMERCE (RETAIL MARKETING)

## MATHEMATICS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

#### SECTION-A (20 Marks) Answer ALL questions ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

 $(10 \text{ x} \cdot 2 = 20)$ 

- 1 What amount lent at 10% p.a. compound interest with fetch Rs.630 as interest in 2 years?
- 2 Explain banker's gain.
- 3 Define non-singular matrix.
- 4 Write the matrix of  $I_3$ .

5 Find 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if y=5x<sup>3</sup>+9x<sup>2</sup>.

- 6 Find the derivative of  $(3x+1)^3$ .
- 7 Integrate e<sup>x</sup>-1 with respect to x.
- 8 Evaluate  $\int (x^2 4x + 5) dx$ .
- 9 What you meant by solution space?
- 10 Define degenerate solution.

## SECTION - B (25 Marks)

#### Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks  $(5 \times 5 = 25)$ 

11 a The difference between the compound interest and the simple interest for 3 years at 5% p.a. on a certain sum of money was Rs.610. Find the sum.

OR

b Mr. X borrows Rs.20,000 at 4% compound interest and agrees to pay both the principal and the interest in 10 equal instalments at the end of each year. Find the amount of these instalments.

12 a If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 & 9 \\ 1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $B \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , Show that  $5(A+B)=5A+5B$ .  
OR

b Solve the following equations by Cramer's rule 3x+2y=8; 5x-3y=7.

13 a Find 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if i)  $x^2+y^2=1$  ii)  $xy=c^2$ .

b If y=ax<sup>2</sup>+bx, Show that 
$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
.

Cont...

#### Page 2

14 a Evaluate  $\int \frac{xdx}{(x-1)(2x+1)}$ 

OR

- b The marginal cost function for producting x units is  $y=23+16x-3x^2$  and the total cost for producing 1 units is 40. Obtain the total cost function and the average cost function.
- 15 a Solve graphically of the following L.P.P: Maximum z=x<sub>1</sub>+x<sub>2</sub>

Subject to

 $x_1 + 2x_2 \le 2000$  $x_1 + x_2 \le 1500$  $x_2 \le 600$ 

and  $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ .

OR

b Use Simplex Method to solve Maximum  $z=x_1+x_2+3x_3$ Subject to the constraints  $3x_1+2x_2+x_3 \le 3$  $2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \le 2$ 

and  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$ .

### SECTION - C (30 Marks) Answer any THREE Questions ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (3 x 10 = 30)

- Find the true discount and the banker's discount on a bill whose present
- value is Rs.10,000 and which is (legally) due 4 months hence at 10% p.a. What are its face value and cash value? How much is the banker's gain?
- 17 Find the inverse of the matrix A =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$
- 18 Find for what values of x, the following expression is maximum and minimum respectively.

 $2x^2 - 21x^2 + 36x - 20$ 

Find also the maximum and the minimum values.

19 Integrate xlogx with respect to x.

Use Simplex Method to solve the following L.P.P: Maximum  $z = 5x_1+3x_2$ Subject to

 $\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \\ 5 x_1 + 2 x_2 \leq 10 \\ 3 x_1 + 8 x_2 \leq 12 \\ \text{and } x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{array}$ 

Z-Z-Z

END

16

20