

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE(B.SC.)–GAME ART AND DESIGN (S)
BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A.)–GAME ART AND DESIGN (S)
EXAMINATION:DECEMBER - 2022
THIRDSEMESTER

Sub.: Mathematics(Theory)(BSGD-21-306 BAGD-19-306)

Date: 20/12/2022

Total Marks:40

Time:2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

Q. 1. Multiple-choice questions (10)

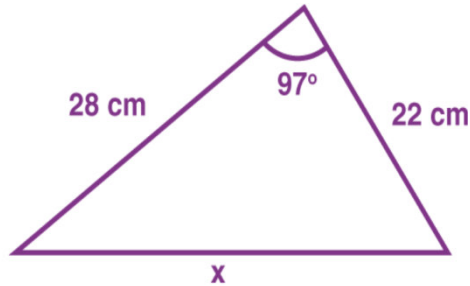
1. In ΔABC , right angled at B, AB = 24 cm, BC = 7 cm. The value of tan C is :
 a)12/7 b)24/7 c)20/7 d)7/24
2. $\sin(90^\circ - A)$ and $\cos A$ are :
 a) Different b) Same c) Not related d) None of the above
3. If $\cos x = a/b$, then $\sin x$ is equal to :
 a) $(b^2 - a^2)/b$ b) $(b - a)/b$ c) $\sqrt{(b^2 - a^2)}/b$ d) $\sqrt{(b - a)}/b$
4. $\sin 2A = 2\sin A$ is true when A =
 a) 30° b) 45° c) 0° d) 60°
5. The position vector of the point (1, 2, 0) is :
 a) $i + j + k$ b) $i + 2j + k$ c) $i + 2j$ d) $2j + k$
6. What is the magnitude of vector, $v = 1/\sqrt{3}i + 1/\sqrt{3}j + 1/\sqrt{3}k$?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
7. The scalar product of $5i + j - 3k$ and $3i - 4j + 7k$ is :
 a) 15 b) -15 c) 10 d) -10
8. If $A = [a_{ij}]$ is a square matrix of order 2 such that $a_{ij} = 1$, when $i \neq j$ and $a_{ij} = 0$, when $i = j$, then A^2 is :
 a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
9. If $\begin{bmatrix} 2p + q & p - 2q \\ 5r - s & 4r + 3s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 11 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$, then the value of $p + q - r + 2s$ is
 a) 8 b) 10 c) 4 d) -8
10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $kA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3a \\ 2b & 24 \end{bmatrix}$, then the values of k, a and b respectively are :
 a) -6, -12, -18 b) -6, -4, -9 c) -6, 4, 9 d) -6, 12, 18

Q. 2. Solve the following (Any two) (10)

1. Find the value of $\cos 570^\circ \sin 510^\circ + \sin (-330^\circ)\cos(-390^\circ)$.
2. Show that the points A, B and C with position vectors $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ form the vertices of a right angled triangle.
3. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, then find a matrix D such that $CD - AB = O$.

Q. 3. Write the Answers of the following (Solve any 2) (20)

1. The scalar product of vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ with a unit vector along the sum of the vectors $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $\lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ is equal to 1. Find the value of λ .
2. Find the length of x and remaining two angles in the following figure and hence find the perimeter of the triangle.



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