

**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034****B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**FOURTH SEMESTER – **APRIL 2023****UMT 4405 – MATHEMATICS FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

Date: 04-05-2023

Dept. No. 

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

**SECTION A - K1 (CO1)****Answer ALL the Questions****(10 x 1 = 10)**

1. **Answer the following**
- a) Express  $\cos \theta$  in terms of ascending powers of  $\theta$ .
- b) State Euler's theorem.
- c) When do you say a given matrix is orthogonal?
- d) What do you mean by reciprocal equation?
- e) Define the term interpolation.
2. **Fill in the blanks**
- a) The expansion of  $\tan 7\theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Every square matrix satisfies its own \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The polynomial function  $f(x)$  when divided by  $x - a$  yields the remainder as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) If  $z = f(u)$ , where  $u$  is a function of  $x$  and  $y$ , then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The Simpson's one-third rule formula is given by \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION A - K2 (CO1)****Answer ALL the Questions**  
**10)****(10 x 1 =**

3. **MCQ**
- a)  $2 \sinh x \cosh x =$   
(i)  $\sinh 2x$       (ii)  $\cosh 2x$       (iii)  $\tanh 2x$       (iv)  $\operatorname{sech} 2x$
- b) A root of  $f(x) = 0$  is said to lie between  $a$  and  $b$  if  
(i)  $f(a), f(b) > 0$    (ii)  $f(a), f(b) < 0$    (iii)  $f(a) > 0, f(b) < 0$    (iv)  $f(a), f(b) = 0$
- c) The eigen values of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  are  
(i) 4,3      (ii) 6,4      (iii) 6,3      (iv) 3,3
- d) The first order partial differential coefficients of  $u = \sin(ax + by)$  with respect to  $x$  is  
(i)  $a \cos(ax + by)$    (ii)  $b \cos(ax + by)$    (iii)  $-b \cos(ax + by)$    (iv)  $-a \cos(ax + by)$
- e) In Newton Raphson method if the curve  $f(x)$  is constant, then  
(i)  $f(x) = 0$       (ii)  $f'(x) = 0$       (iii)  $f(x) = c$       (iv)  $f''(x) = 0$
4. **True or False**
- a)  $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \sinh^{-1} x$ .
- b) If  $\alpha$  is a root of a reciprocal equation then  $1/\alpha$  is also its root.

