



A-1710
B. Sc. (IT) (Sem. I) Examination
March / April – 2015
Mathematics - I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

Instructions : (1)

<p>नीचे दृष्टावेव निशानीवाणी विगतो कतरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.</p> <p>Name of the Examination : B. SC. (IT) (SEM. 1)</p> <p>Name of the Subject : MATHEMATICS - 1</p> <p>Subject Code No. : 1 7 1 0 Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil</p>	<p>Seat No. : <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; width: 100%;">Student's Signature</div>
---	---

- (2) Follow usual notation
(3) Attempt **all** questions.

1 (a) Attempt any **two** : 8

- (1) Define composition of relations. Let
 $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{a, b, c\}$ and $C = \{x, y, z\}$ and
consider the relation $R = \{(1, b), (2, a), (2, c)\}$
from A to B and the relation
 $S = \{(a, y), (b, x), (c, y), (c, z)\}$ from B to C . Find
the composition relation $R \circ S$.
- (2) Consider the relation
 $R = \{(a, b), (a, c), (c, c), (b, b), (c, b), (b, c)\}$ on the
set $A = \{a, b, c\}$. Is R reflexive ? Symmetric ?
Transitive ? If a property does not hold, say
why.
- (3) Suppose R is an equivalence relation on a set A .
Suppose $a, b \in A$. Then $[a] = [b]$ if and only if aRb .

(b) Attempt any **three** : 9

- (1) Let $A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{1, 2\}$ and $C = \{2, 3\}$. Find
- (a) $(A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$
- (b) $A \times (B \cap C)$.

- (2) Let I be the set of positive integers. Let $\equiv m$ be the congruence modulo m relation on I . Show that it is transitive.
- (3) Let R be the set of real numbers. Define a binary operation $*$ on R as $a * b = a + b + ab, \forall a, b \in R$. Find the inverse of 20.
- (4) Prove that the composition of two relations is associative but not commutative.

2 (a) Attempt any **three** : **9**

- (1) Prove that the function f is invertible if f is one-to-one and onto.
- (2) Given the function $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2$. Find $(f \circ f)$ and $(g \circ g)$.
- (3) Let f be a function. Let Q be the set of rational numbers. If $Df \subseteq Q, Rf = \{-5, 1\}$ and $f(x) = 4x^2 - 3x - 6$ then find all possible domains of f .
- (4) Define the following terms :
 - (i) Function
 - (ii) Onto function
 - (iii) Composition of two functions.
- (5) In the usual notations prove that

$$(\mathcal{N}_{A \cap B}) = \text{Min.} (\chi_A, \chi_B).$$

(b) Attempt any three : **9**

- (1) Define the following giving one illustration to each.
 - (i) Conjugate of a matrix
 - (ii) Skew-symmetric matrix
 - (iii) Hermitian matrix.

- (2) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^2, A^3 and $(S * A)$ where

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (3) For the Matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$ prove that $AB = BA$.

(4) Express the square matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 2i & -3 \\ 2+i & 6 & 2-3i \\ 4+3i & 0 & 1-3i \end{bmatrix}$ as

the sum of a Hermitian matrix and a Skew-Hermitian matrix.

(5) Show that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

are inverses of each other.

- 3 (a) Define : Harmonic mean, Median and Mode. 3

OR

- (a) Define : 3
 (i) Standard Deviation
 (ii) Quartile Deviation
 (iii) Range.
 (b) Find mean, median, mode and D_4 from the following data : 5

Class :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency (f) :	5	6	11	21	13	4

OR

- (b) Find Quartile Range and Mean Deviation about mode from the following data : 5

Class :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency (f) :	4	6	20	10	7	3

- (c) Find Harmonic mean and standard deviation from the following data : 5

Class :	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Frequency (f) :	15	30	45	60	10	10

- 4 (a) Define : 3
 (i) Sample space
 (ii) Mutually exclusive events
 (iii) Exhaustive events.

OR

- (a) (i) State Baye's theorem on probability. 3
 (ii) Mathematical definition of probability.
 (iii) Independent events.

(b) Attempt any **two** : 8

(i) If $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.2$ and $P(A/B) = 0.2$ then find

$$P(A \cup B'), P(B/A) \text{ and } P(A' \cup B').$$

(ii) In a group of 8 children consisting of 5 boys and 3 girls, 3 children are selected at random. Then what is the probability that in a group,

(1) 1 girl (2) 1 boy (3) at least one girl.

(iii) Three bags have the following nos. of balls. one bag is selected at random 2 balls are drawn. from it, they happen to be one white and one red. What is the probability that they are coming from bag - I ?

Bag	White	Red	Black
I	2	3	1
II	3	2	2
III	4	3	1

5 (a) State the probability function of Binomial distribution and obtain its mean. 3

OR

(a) State the probability function of Poisson distribution and obtain its variance. 3

(b) Attempt any **two** : 8

(1) The p.f. of a r.v. x is :

$x :$	0	1	2	3
$p(x) :$	0.1	k	0.2	0.4

Find (i) constant k (ii) $E[3x-5]^2$.

(2) For Binomial distribution with $n = 6$, $3P(x=2) = 2P(x=3)$ then find $P(x=0)$ and $P(x \geq 5)$.

(3) For Poisson distribution if $P(x=0) = P(x=1)$ then find $P(x=3)$ and $P(x > 2)$.