Code: 13R00101

www.FirstRanker.com

B.Pharm I Year (R13) Supplementary Examinations December 2016

REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

PART - A

(Compulsory Question)

1 Answer the following: $(10 \times 02 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

- (a) Find the quadratic equation whose roots are $3 + \sqrt{2}$, $3 \sqrt{2}$.
- (b) Find the quadratic form from the following equation $\sqrt{2x+3} \sqrt{x-2} = 2$.
- (c) Show that $\cos^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 135^\circ + \cos^2 225^\circ + \cos^2 315^\circ = 2$.
- (d) Prove that $\tan 3A = \frac{3tanA tan^3A}{1 3tan^2A}$
- (e) Show that points (4,-2), (2,-4), (7,1) are collinear.
- (f) Find the points which divide the line segment joining A(1,-3) and B(-3,9) in the ratio 1:3 externally.
- (g) Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{2x+1}{3x^2-4x+5}$.
- (h) Find the first derivative of the equation $y = 2x^2 + 5x + 7$.
- (i) Define degree of differential equation and give one example.
- (j) Show that $L(t) = \frac{1}{s^2}$.

PART - B

(Answer all five units, $5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ Marks}$)

UNIT - I

Solve the equations 2x + y - z = 1, x - y + z = 2, 5x + 5y - 4z = 3 by Cramer's rule.

OF

Write the applications of logarithms in pharmaceutical computations.

|UNIT - II

4 Prove that $\frac{Sec8A-1}{Sec4A-1} = \frac{Tan8A}{Tan2A}$

OR

5 Show that $4Sin \frac{5\theta}{2} \cdot cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \cdot cos 3\theta = Sin\theta - Sin2\theta + Sin4\theta + Sin7\theta$.

[UNIT - III

- 6 (a) Find the equation of the line parallel to y-axis and passing through (-7, -11).
 - (b) Find the equation of the line perpendicular to y-axis and passing through (5, 6).

OR

7 Find the angles of the triangle whose sides are x + y - 4 = 0, 2x + y - 6 = 0 and 5x + 3y - 15 = 0.

UNIT - IV

- 8 (a) Find d^2y/dx^2 when $5x^2 + 2hxy + 4y^2 + 2gx + 4fy = 0$.
 - (b) Evaluate $\int Sec^3x \ dx$.

OR

- 9 (a) Find the first and second partial derivatives of $Z = x^4 + y^3 + 4c xy$.
 - (b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 K x e^x dx$.

UNIT - V

10 Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x + y + 1)^2$.

OR

- 11 Find the Laplace transform of:
 - (a) $\frac{e^{-at}-1}{a}$
 - (b) Sin2t cost.
 - (c) e^{4t} Sin2t cost.