

# Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020)

Course Name - Algebra and Calculus

Course Code - BCA203C

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1.Integers less than 15 and relatively prime to 15 are

*Mark only one oval.*

- 3,7,8,9,11,12,13
- 2,4,7,8,11,13,14
- 1,3,5,10,15
- 2,3,7,9,1,13,14

10. 2.

**For  $z_3, [2] + [2] =$**

*Mark only one oval.*

- [1]
- [0]
- [2]
- [3]

11. 3. For all odd integer  $a$ ,  $\gcd(3a, 3a+2) =$

*Mark only one oval.*

1

2

3

None of these

12. 4. When two integers  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime then  $\text{g.c.d}(m, n) =$

*Mark only one oval.*

$n$

$mn$

1

$m$

13. 5. The remainder when the sum  $4! + 5! + 6! + \dots + 50!$  is divided by 4 is

*Mark only one oval.*

1

2

3

0

14. 6. If  $3x+4 \equiv 9 \pmod{17}$  then one possible value of  $x$  is

*Mark only one oval.*

- 8
- 11
- 13
- None of these

15. 7. If  $G$  is a tree with  $n$  vertices, then the number of edges of  $G$  are

*Mark only one oval.*

- $n$
- $(n-1)$
- $n(n-1)$
- $n(n+1)$

16. 8. A vertex whose degree 0 is called

*Mark only one oval.*

- isolated vertex
- pendant vertex
- even vertex
- None of these

17. 9. The maximum number of edges of a simple graph with 5 vertices and 2 components is

*Mark only one oval.*

- 2
- 7
- 5
- 6

18. 10. Minimal spanning tree is found by

*Mark only one oval.*

- Dijkstra's algorithm
- Ford-Fukerson's algorithm
- Floyd algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm

19. 11. Tree contains at least

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- one vertex
- Two vertex
- Three vertex
- None of these

20. 12. In a graph if  $e=[u, v]$ , Then  $u$  and  $v$  are called

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- Endpoints of  $e$
- Neighbors
- Adjacent nodes
- All of above

21. 13. Sum of the degree of a graph is always

*Mark only one oval.*

- Even
- Odd
- Prime
- None of these

22. 14. If a graph has 6 vertices and 15 edges then the size of its adjacency matrix is

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- 6X6
- 6X15
- 15X6
- 15X15

23. 15.

If  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = l$  and  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = m$  then which of the following is true?

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- $l > m$
- $l < m$
- $l = m$
- $l = 2m$

24. 16. If  $F(x,y)=0$ , then

Mark only one oval.

- Always y dependent on x
- Always x and y are independent
- Always x depend on y
- None of these

25. 17. The critical point of the function  $f(x,y)=xy$  is

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- (-1,1)
- (1,1)
- (1,-1)
- (0,0)

26. 18.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y}{x}$$

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 0
- $\infty$
- limit does not exists

27. 19. The area of the triangle whose vertices are (1,3), (0,0), (1,0) is

Mark only one oval.

- 8
- 3/2
- 0
- None of these

28. 20.

The value of  $\int_2^4 \int_1^3 \int_9^{10} dx dy dz$  is

Mark only one oval.

- 4
- 5
- 2
- None of these

29. 21.

The value of the triple integral  $\int_{x=-1}^1 \int_{y=-2}^2 \int_{z=-3}^3 x y^2 z^3 dx dy dz$  is

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1/12

1/24

0

6

30. 22.

The differential equation  $(a_1x - b_1y)dx + (a_2x - b_2y)dy = 0$  is exact if

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$a_1 = b_2$

$b_1 = b_2$

$a_1 = -b_2$

$a_2 = -b_1$

31. 23.

If  $x^m y^n$  be the IF of the equation  $(2ydx + 3xdy) + 2xy(3ydx + 4xdy) = 0$  then the value of  $m$  and  $n$  are respectively

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1, 3

2, 1

2, 2

1, 2

32. 24.

If the differential equation  $\left(y + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2y}\right)dx + \left(x - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{A}{xy^2}\right)dy = 0$  is exact, then the value

of A is

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2

1

0

-1

33. 25.

The differential equation  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \sin x$  is a first order

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linear equation in x

linear equation in y

Bernoulli's equation

homogeneous equation

34. 26.

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linear equation in x

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homogeneous equation

35. 27.

The integrating factor of  $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = 1$  is

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tan x

cos x

sec x

sin x

36. 28. For a given differential equation, if C.F.=Acos2x+Bsin2x , then the Wronskian is

Mark only one oval.

1

2

cos2x

sin2x

37. 29.

The C.F of the equation  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x$  is

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$$c_1x + c_2e^{3x}$$

Option 1

$$c_1e^x + c_2e^{3x}$$

Option 2

$$c_1 + c_2e^{3x}$$

Option 3

None of these

38. 30.

$$\frac{1}{D^2 - 2D + 5}(10 \sin x) =$$

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- $\sin x + \cos x$
- $3\sin x - \cos x$
- $2\sin x + \cos x$
- $4\sin x$

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