

**R.N.G.PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-RNGPIT**  
(An Autonomous Institute U/s UGC Act 1956)

**B.Voc. SEMESTER-I, SEMESTER END EXAMINATION – WINTER 2025**

**SUBJECT CODE: 1SH113**

**DATE: 15-12-2025**

**SUBJECT NAME: MATHEMATICS**

**TIME: 11:00 AM to 01:00 PM**

**TOTAL MARKS: 50**

**Instructions**

1. It is **compulsory** for students to write **Enrolment No. /Seat No.** on the question paper.
2. Attempt all questions in the question paper.
3. The figures to the right of each question indicate full marks. Make suitable assumptions with proper justification wherever required.
4. Simple, non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.
5. BL - Cognitive Level (As per Revised Bloom's Taxonomy) (R-Remember, U-Understanding, A –Application, N –Analyze, E – Evaluate, C -Create), CO - Course Outcomes.

- |  | Marks     | BL       | CO       |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|------|-----|--------|-----------|----------|----------|------|-----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Q.1 (a)</b> Fit a straight line to the following data: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>y</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">4</td> </tr> </table>   | $x$       | -1       | 0        | 1    | 2   | $y$    | 1         | 0        | 1        | 4    | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>1</b> |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $x$  | -1        | 0        | 1        | 2    |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $y$  | 1         | 0        | 1        | 4    |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>(b)</b> Fit a curve of the form $y = ab^x$ to the following data: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>y</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">87</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">97</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">113</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">129</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">202</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">195</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">193</td> </tr> </table> | $x$       | 1        | 2        | 3    | 4   | 5      | 6         | 7        | $y$      | 87   | 97        | 113      | 129      | 202 | 195 | 193 | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>1</b> |
| $x$  | 1         | 2        | 3        | 4    | 5   | 6      | 7         |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $y$  | 87        | 97       | 113      | 129  | 202 | 195    | 193       |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>Q.2 (a)</b> Find the value of determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$  | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>2</b> |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>(b)</b> Find inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>2</b> |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>OR</b>  |           |          |          |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>Q.2 (a)</b> If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $A + B$ and $A - B$ .   | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>2</b> |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>(b)</b> Solve the system of equation $\begin{aligned} x + 2y - z &= 3 \\ 3x - y + 2z &= 1 \\ 2x - 2y + 3z &= 2 \end{aligned}$   | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>2</b> |      |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>Q.3 (a)</b> Use Newton's forward difference method to find the approximate value of $f(1.3)$ from the following data: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>f(x)</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1.1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">4.2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">9.3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">16.4</td> </tr> </table>   | $x$       | 1        | 2        | 3    | 4   | $f(x)$ | 1.1       | 4.2      | 9.3      | 16.4 | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>3</b> |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $x$  | 1         | 2        | 3        | 4    |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $f(x)$   | 1.1       | 4.2      | 9.3      | 16.4 |     |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| <b>(b)</b> Consider the following tabular values: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">50</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">100</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">150</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">200</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">250</td> </tr> </table>   | $x$       | 50       | 100      | 150  | 200 | 250    | <b>05</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>3</b> |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |
| $x$  | 50        | 100      | 150      | 200  | 250 |        |           |          |          |      |           |          |          |     |     |     |           |          |          |

