DAE (1<sup>st</sup> Year) <u>MATH-123</u> CH # 01---13

## **IMPORTANT—DEFINITIONS**

**By:** Ali Nawaz Bajwa (M.Phil. (Math), M.Ed.) Mob #:+92(345)6743869 Lecturer in Mathematics Government College of Technology, Sialkot.

## \*\* P A P E R - A \*\*

Chapter # 02	5: Define angles of Elevation and
<b>1:</b> State Binomial Theorem for positive	(IA-2016), (IIA-2016)
integer 'n'.	Ans.
(IIA-2020)	Angle of elevation: If the line of sight is
Ans. The rule for expansion of $(a + b)^n$ , where	upward from the horizontal, the angle is called angle of Elevation
'n' is any positive integral power, is	
(n) $(n)$ $(n)$ $(n)$ $(n)$	Angle of depression: If the line of sight
$(a+b)^{n} = \binom{1}{2}a^{n}b^{0} + \binom{1}{2}a^{n-1}b^{1} + \binom{2}{2}a^{n-2}b^{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{2}a^{n}b^{n}$	angle is called angle of Depression.
Chapter # 03	Chapter # 06
2: Define degree and radian measures.	6: What is a scalar? Give examples.
Ans.	Ans. A scalar is a quantity having magnitude
Degree: If a circle is divided into 360° equal	only but no direction. <b>Examples:</b> Length Mass Time Volume etc.
parts, then angle subtended by one part	7: What is a vector? Give examples
degree.	<b>Ans.</b> A vector is a quantity having both
	magnitude and direction.
<b><u>Radian</u></b> : Radian is the measure of the angle	<b>Examples:</b> Force, Velocity, Acceleration, etc.
an arc, whose length is equal to the	8: What is a unit vector?
radius of the circle.	called a unit vector.
Chapter # 05	9: What are parallel vectors?
3: Define the law of sines.	(IIA-2016), (IA-2019)
(IIA-2018), (IIA-2019)	Ans. Two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are parallel if
$\mathbf{Ans.}$ In any triangle ABC, with usual	there exist a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , such that
notations.	$\vec{a} = kb.$
$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$	<b>10:</b> Define scalar product of two vectors.
$\sin \alpha \ \sin \beta \ \sin \gamma$	Ans. The scalar product of two vectors $\vec{r} \in \vec{R}$ is denoted by $\vec{r} = \vec{R}$ and defined
4: Define the law of cosines.	a $\infty$ bis denoted by $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ and defined
(IA-2017), (IIA-2017), (IIA-2020)	as $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} =  \mathbf{a}   \mathbf{b}  \cos \theta$
$\mathbf{Ans.}$ In any triangle ABC, with usual	<b>11:</b> Define vector product.
notations.	(IIA-2018)
$a^{-} = b^{-} + c^{-} - 2bc\cos\alpha$	Ans. The vector product of two vectors $\vec{r}$ and $\vec{r}$ and $\vec{r}$
$\mathbf{ii.}  \mathbf{b}^{*} = \mathbf{c}^{*} + \mathbf{a}^{*} - 2\mathbf{c}\mathbf{a}\cos\beta$	a $\infty$ b is denoted by $a \times b$ and is
$\mathbf{iii.}  \mathbf{c}^2 = \mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2 - 2\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}\cos\gamma$	defined as $\vec{a} \times b =  \vec{a}   b  \sin \theta \hat{n}$ .

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