Reg. No.

I Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, August - 2021

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Quantitative Methods for Business - I

Paper: 1.5

(CBCS Scheme Repeater)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer should be written in English.

SECTION - A

Answer any Five sub - questions from the following. Each carries Two marks. (5×2=10)

- 1. a) What do you mean by Compound Interest?
 - b) An article costing Rs. 84 was sold for Rs. 105. Find the gain percent.
 - c) Find the geometric Mean between 8 and 12.
 - d) What are composite numbers?
 - e) Calculate the rate of interest at which Rs. 750 will amount to Rs. 825 in 5 years.
 - f) Find the L.C.M of 16, 24, and 36.
 - g) Solve x; 2x-4=10.

SECTION - B

Answer any Three of the following. Each carries Six marks.

 $(3 \times 6 = 18)$

- 2. What is a matrix? Briefly explain the types of Matrices.
- 3. Find the compound Interest on Rs. 20,000 at 6% p.a for 4 years. What is the simple Interest on the same?
- 4. Solve 9x + 5y = 37xy,

$$7x - 4y = 13xy.$$

- 5. Find the
 - a) Banker's Discount.
 - b) True discount.
 - c) Banker's gain.
 - d) Discounted value in the following bills.
 - i) Rs. 8000 for 3 months at 4.5% p.a
 - ii) Rs. 10,200 for 146 days at 5% p.a
 - iii) Rs. 14,450 for 35 days at 6% p.a
- 6. Divide Rs. 118 among A, B and C, so that A:B=3:4 and B:C=5:6.

SECTION - C

Answer any Three of the following. Each carries Fourteen marks. (3×14=42)

7. a) The income of A and B are in the ratio of 5:3, their expenses are in the ratio of 8:5, and their savings are in the ratio of 2:1. If the total annual savings of A and B is Rs. 3,600. Find their individual incomes.

b) If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Find

- i) 2A+4B.
- ii) 5B-3A.
- 8. a) The sum of the first two terms of a G.P is 15 and the sum of first three terms of the same G.P is 63. Find the 5th term.
 - b) Solve by Matrix Method.

$$2x + 3y = 8$$

$$3x - y = 1$$

- 9. a) Two years ago a man was six times as old as his son. In 18 years he was twice as old as his son. Determine their present ages.
 - b) Solve for x;

$$\frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+4} = \frac{5}{x+3}$$

10. If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. Find

- i) A + B
- ii) A B
- iii) A+C
- iv) A + 2B 3C
- v) Prove
 - a) A + B = B + A
 - b) A (B + C) = (A + B) + C
- 11. a) Nine tables and eight chairs cost Rs. 5280. Eight tables and twelve chairs cost Rs. 5280. Determine the cost of each table and of each chair.
 - b) Solve for x: (5x+1)(x+3) = 3(x-1).