



Subject: Essential Mathematics for Science and Engineering- BET2BT11210

Type of course: Major (Core)

Prerequisite: Elementary algebra, Higher secondary level trigonometry, logarithms, and exponential functions, Basic coordinate geometry, Fundamental arithmetic operations and number systems

Rationale: This course builds core mathematical tools essential for engineering practice. Matrices and Determinants for handling structured data and systems of equations, Relations and Functions for understanding mappings, and Differentiation and Integration for analyzing change and accumulation. These concepts underpin applications across circuit analysis, computer graphics, mechanics, and system design. Through activity-based tasks alongside theory, the course develops both computational skill and the ability to apply these tools to real engineering problems.

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme			Credits	Examination Marks		Total Marks
CI	T	P	C	SEE	CCE	
4	0	0	4	100	50	150

Course Content:

Sr. No	Course Content	Hrs.	Weightage																
1	Matrix : Concept of a Matrix ,Types of matrices: Rectangular matrix, Square matrix, Null matrix, Diagonal matrix, Scalar matrix, Identity matrix, Singular and Non-singular matrix, symmetric and skew-symmetric matrices, Matrix operations : Addition, Subtraction and multiplication by scalar of matrices ,Rank of a matrix (basic introduction), Product of two matrices <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No.</th><th>Evaluation Methods</th><th>SEE</th><th>CCE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Quick Matrix Assessment</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>ALA: Matrix Lens (Video-Based Real-World Modeling)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total:</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Description of ALA (10 Marks): Matrix Lens In this ALA task, students will connect the abstract concept of matrices to tangible objects in their surroundings using digital media	Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE	1	Quick Matrix Assessment	20		2	ALA: Matrix Lens (Video-Based Real-World Modeling)				Total:	20	10	12	20
Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE																
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	Total:	20	10																



	and data modeling. Students will work individually or in small groups to capture and analyze real-world dimensions. The task consists of two components: • Video Capture (10–20 Seconds): Students will record a short video of items around them that naturally form rows and columns or hold multidimensional data. <i>Examples include: parking lots (rows of cars), grocery store shelves (items vs. price points), digital screens (pixels), classroom seating arrangements, or a daily schedule tracker.</i> • Analytical Report: Along with the video, students will submit a brief report linking their footage to matrix algebra. • The report must include: • Video Snapshot: A screenshot or link to the recorded 10-20 second video. • Matrix Construction: Representing the observed object/data as a mathematical matrix (defining its order, rows, and columns). • Classification: Identifying what type of matrix it forms (e.g., Rectangular, Square, Diagonal, or Null matrix). • Practical Application: A short narrative explaining how operations (like scalar multiplication for scaling quantities or addition for combining stock) would apply to their specific real-world matrix model.																						
2	Determinants: Definition, Determinants values of 2nd and 3rd order, Minors and Cofactors of elements of matrix, Adjoint and Inverse of matrices of order 2nd and 3rd order. Elementary row and column operations on matrices, Characteristic equation and characteristic roots (Eigen values) of 2x2 matrix, Solution of Simultaneous linear equations of two variables <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No.</th><th>Evaluation Methods</th><th>SEE</th><th>CCE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Problem Design Student creates an original determinant/inverse problem</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Peer Solving Student solves a classmate's problem & solution correctness check</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Activity: Matrix Magic</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total:</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Description of Matrix Magic(10 Marks): In this ALA task, students will explore the concept of determinants and inverses through a hands-on puzzle-solving and verification activity. Students will work individually or in small groups to connect determinant properties with real problem-solving scenarios.	Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE	1	Problem Design Student creates an original determinant/inverse problem	10		2	Peer Solving Student solves a classmate's problem & solution correctness check	10		3	Activity: Matrix Magic		10		Total:	20	10	12	20
Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE																				
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	Total:	20	10																				



	The task consists of two components: Puzzle/Problem Set: Students will be given a set of 2×2 and 3×3 matrices representing simple real-life scenarios (e.g., encoding/decoding a secret message, solving a small system of equations for resource allocation, or checking if a transformation is reversible). Analytical Report: Students will submit a report that includes: Determinant Calculation: Computing the determinant of the given matrix and stating whether it is singular or non-singular. Adjoint & Inverse: Finding the adjoint and inverse of the matrix (where applicable). Real-World Interpretation: Explaining what a zero determinant would mean in their scenario (e.g., no unique solution / non-reversible transformation). Verification: Using the inverse to solve a simple simultaneous equation or "decode" their scenario, and verifying the result. Students may present their solution as a short write-up, poster, or slide, and upload the final submission on ERP.																						
3	Relations And Functions: Ordered pairs, Cartesian product of sets, Number of elements in the Cartesian product of two finite sets, Definition of Function, Domain and Range of function, Types of Functions: Injective (One-to-One), Surjective (Onto), and Bijective Functions. Operations & Special Functions: Composite Functions, Inverse of a Function. Introduction to Elementary Functions: Trigonometric, Logarithmic, and Exponential Functions (including their Domains and Ranges). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No.</th><th>Evaluation Methods</th><th>SEE</th><th>CCE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Real-World Relation Hunt : Identify & document assigned mappings</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Classification & Justification Report</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Graph Sketching : Visualizing Functions: Learn by Interaction</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total:</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Description SEE: (20 Marks) Faculty will assign each student/group a real-world relation from a prepared list (e.g., Aadhaar number $\rightarrow$ person, roll number $\rightarrow$ student, email ID $\rightarrow$ account, temperature sensor readings $\rightarrow$ time of day, vehicle number $\rightarrow$ owner, bank account number $\rightarrow$ account holder). Students will then analyze their assigned relation as a mathematical relation/function. The report must include:	Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE	1	Real-World Relation Hunt : Identify & document assigned mappings	10		2	Classification & Justification Report	10		3	Graph Sketching : Visualizing Functions: Learn by Interaction		10		Total:	20	10	12	20
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	Relation Identification: Description of the assigned pair, clearly stating the domain and codomain. Function Test: Verifying whether the assigned relation qualifies as a function, and if so, classifying it as Injective, Surjective, or Bijective, with justification. Composite/Inverse Check: Exploring whether a composite or inverse function makes practical sense for the assigned relation (e.g., can you reliably go from account $\rightarrow$ email?). Conclusion: A short note on why such classification matters in real systems (e.g., database uniqueness, one-to-one mapping in ID systems). Description of Graph Sketching(10 Marks): Students will create a visual, activity-based assignment using non-coding tools such as charts, GeoGebra (graphical use only), PowerPoint, and posters to explore graph sketching and interpretation of functions and limits. The activity, approved by the faculty, assesses students' conceptual clarity, graphical interpretation, and visualization skills. The assignment should include: • Introduction to the selected function or concept • Mathematical definition of the function • Hand-drawn or tool-based graph sketch (using graph sheets, GeoGebra – graphical use only, spreadsheets, Canva, or PowerPoint) • Identification of key features such as domain, range, intercepts, symmetry, and behavior near critical points • Interpretation of function behavior using the graph (including limit behavior where applicable) • Clear explanation and conclusion or learning outcome • The assignment may be printed or digitally designed, and students may be required to briefly explain their work during evaluation and upload the final submission on ERP.																		
4	Differentiation: Differentiation: Definition, Rules of Sum, Product, Division, Chain Rule, Derivatives of algebraic, trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential functions, Derivatives of inverse trigonometric functions (basic list), Successive Differentiation up to second order <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No.</th><th>Evaluation Methods</th><th>SEE</th><th>CCE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Open-book Exam</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>ALA: Error Spotting in Differentiation Find & correct mistakes</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total:</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE	1	Open-book Exam	20		2	ALA: Error Spotting in Differentiation Find & correct mistakes		10		Total:	20	10	12	20
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	Description of ALA (10 Marks): In this ALA task, students will be given solved differentiation problems containing intentional errors. The errors may be conceptual, procedural, or calculation-based. Students are required to identify the mistakes and rewrite the correct solution. This task is designed to assess students' analytical ability, conceptual understanding, and attention to detail. Each question will require students to clearly point out the error and provide the correct differentiation step.																						
5	Integration: Basic integration formulas, Integration by substitution, Integration by parts, Definite integrals, Basic properties of definite integrals, Evaluation of simple definite integrals, Area under curves (basic), Applications of integrals in simple real-life problems <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No.</th><th>Evaluation Methods</th><th>SEE</th><th>CCE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Case Study Report (Problem, Tool, Result, Conclusion)</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Presentation with Visual Demonstration (Tool-based)</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Viva</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total:</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Description of SEE (20 Marks): Case Study Report (Problem, Tool, Result, Conclusion) – 10 Marks Students will select a real-life problem that can be solved using integration (e.g., calculating area under a curve, estimating accumulated quantity over time, or finding total distance from a velocity function). The report must be structured as follows: • Problem: Clear statement of the real-world scenario and the mathematical question involved. • Tool: The integration method/formula used to solve it (substitution, by parts, definite integral, etc.), including the function and limits considered. • Result: Step-by-step solution with the final calculated value. • Conclusion: Interpretation of the result in the context of the original problem, and its practical significance. Presentation with Visual Demonstration (Tool-based) – 10 Marks Students will prepare a short presentation (using PowerPoint, GeoGebra, spreadsheets, or hand-drawn visuals) demonstrating how integration is used to calculate area under a curve for a chosen	Sr No.	Evaluation Methods	SEE	CCE	1	Case Study Report (Problem, Tool, Result, Conclusion)	10		2	Presentation with Visual Demonstration (Tool-based)	10		3	Viva		10		Total:	20	10	12	20
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function. The presentation should include:		
• The function and its graph • Marking of the limits of integration on the graph • Visual representation of the shaded area under the curve • Step-by-step explanation of how the integral is set up and evaluated • A brief note connecting the result to a practical application		
Students may be required to present and explain their work live during evaluation.		

Suggested Specification table with Marks:

Distribution of Marks (Revised Bloom's Taxonomy)						
Level	Remembrance (R)	Understanding (U)	Application (A)	Analyze (N)	Evaluate (E)	Create (C)
Weightage %	15%	25%	30%	15%	10%	5%

Course Outcomes:

After learning the course, the students should be able to:	
CO1	Understand the concept of matrices and their operations to represent and solve real-world multidimensional data problems.
CO2	Compute determinants, minors, cofactors, and inverses of matrices, and apply them to solve simultaneous linear equations.
CO3	Analyze relations and functions, and classify them based on their mapping properties (injective, surjective, bijective).
CO4	Apply differentiation techniques to compute derivatives of algebraic, trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions, and interpret rates of change.
CO5	Remember and apply integration techniques to evaluate definite integrals and compute areas under curves for practical applications.

Instructional Method:

The course will be delivered using traditional classroom teaching supported by active and application-based learning strategies appropriate for engineering students. In addition to blackboard teaching, the instructor will use:

- Lecture-based instruction supported by illustrative examples and problem-solving sessions
- Activity-Led Assignments (ALAs) for experiential and application-based learning



- Use of digital tools (GeoGebra, spreadsheets, PowerPoint, Canva) for visualization of mathematical concepts
- Peer learning through problem exchange and cross-verification activities
- Case study and model-based demonstrations to connect theory with real-world application
- Formative assessment through quizzes, open-book exams, and viva to reinforce conceptual understanding
- ERP-based submission and evaluation of assignments for structured tracking.

Reference Books:

- [1]. Advanced Engineering Mathematics, By Erwin Kreyszig, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
- [2]. Calculus and Analytical Geometry, By Thomas & Finney, Pearson / Addison-Wesley.
- [3]. Higher Engineering Mathematics, By B. S. Grewal, Khanna Publishers, New Delhi.
- [4]. Calculus: Early Transcendentals, By James Stewart, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd

Suggestive Rubrics:

Suggestive Assessment Guidelines:
Module 1: ALA: Matrix Lens – Video-Based Real-World Modeling: 10 Marks: Excellent content, accurate matrix construction, correct classification, clear real-world linkage and confident explanation 08 Marks: Content correct, good video example, minor gaps in classification or explanation 05 Marks: Basic matrix concept covered, weak real-life linkage or unclear video 02 Marks: Very limited understanding, poorly structured report 00 Marks: Incomplete / off-topic
Module 2: Matrix Magic 10 Marks: Accurate matrix concepts, strong visuals, innovative real-life application 08 Marks: Correct content, good visuals, limited application depth 05 Marks: Basic matrix operations shown, weak explanation 02 Marks: Minimal effort, unclear visuals 00 Marks: Not submitted / incorrect
Module 3: Graph Sketching – Visualizing Functions: Learn by Interaction: 10 Marks: Accurate graph, correct identification of domain/range/key features, clear interpretation and confident explanation 08 Marks: Correct graph, good feature identification, minor gaps in interpretation 05 Marks: Basic graph attempted, weak feature identification or interpretation 02 Marks: Model incomplete or unclear 00 Marks: Not submitted
Module 4: ALA: Error Spotting in Differentiation:



10 Marks: All errors correctly identified and corrected with justification

06 Marks: Most errors identified, correction partly correct

03 Marks: Few errors identified, weak correction

00 Marks: Errors not identified

Module 5:

Case Study Report

10 Marks: Clear problem statement, correct tool/method application, accurate result, well-justified conclusion

08 Marks: Correct approach, minor errors in result or conclusion

05 Marks: Basic case study attempted, weak result or unclear conclusion

02 Marks: Poorly structured, major errors in approach or result

00 Marks: Not submitted / incorrect

Presentation with Visual Demonstration

10 Marks: Clear visual demonstration of Area Under Curve, correct use of tool, confident and well-explained presentation

08 Marks: Correct demonstration, minor gaps in explanation or visual clarity

05 Marks: Basic demonstration shown, weak explanation or unclear visuals

02 Marks: Incomplete demonstration, poor visual/tool use

00 Marks: Not submitted / incorrect

Viva

10 Marks: Thorough conceptual understanding, confident and accurate responses to all questions

08 Marks: Good understanding, minor errors in responses

05 Marks: Basic understanding, hesitant or partially correct responses

02 Marks: Weak understanding, mostly incorrect responses

00 Marks: Unable to respond / not attended