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## MATHS

# BOOKS - JEEVITH PUBLICATIONS MATHS (KANNADA 

## ENGLISH)

## ANNUAL EXAM QUESTION PAPER MARCH 2018

Part A

1. Define a bijective function.

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2. Write the principal value branch of $\cos ^{-1} x$.
3. Construct a $2 \times 2$ matrix, $A=\left[a_{i j}\right]$, whose elements are given by $a_{i j}=\frac{i}{j}$

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4. If A is invertible matrix of order 2 then find $\left|A^{-1}\right|$.

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5. If $y=e^{3 x}, \quad$ find $\frac{d y}{d x}$
6. Find: $\int \frac{x^{3}-1}{x^{2}} d x$

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7. Find unit vector in the direction of vector $\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2 \hat{k}$

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8. If a line makes angle $90^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ with the positive direction of $x, y$ and $z$-aixs respectively, find its direction cosines.

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9. Define optimal solution in linear programming problem.
10. 

$$
P(A)=\frac{7}{13}, P(B)=\frac{9}{13} \text { and } P(A \cap B)=\frac{4}{13}, \text { find } P(A / B)
$$

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## Part B

1. Let * be a binary operation on $Q$ defind by $a \cdot b=\frac{a b}{2}, \forall a, b \in Q$ Determine whether * is associative or not.

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2. Simplify the following:

If $\sin \left\{\sin ^{-1} \frac{1}{5}+\cos ^{-1} x\right\}=1$ find $x$

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> 3. Write the simplest from of $\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\cos x+\sin x}\right), 0<x<\frac{\pi}{2}$

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4. Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are $(-2,-3),(3,2)$ and $(-1,-8)$ by using determinant method.

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5. Differentiate : $x^{\sin x}$ with respect to x .

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6. Find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ given $x^{2}+x y+y^{2}=100$.

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7. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve $y=x^{3}-x$ at $x=2$.

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8. Integrate $\frac{e^{\tan ^{-1} x}}{1+x^{2}}$ with respect to x .
9. Evaluate : $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{x d x}{x^{2}+1}$

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10. Find the order and degree of the differential equation
$\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}=\cos 3 x+\sin 3 x$

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11. Find the projection of the vector $\hat{i}+3 \hat{j}-7 \hat{k}$ on the vector $7 \hat{i}+\hat{j}+8 \hat{k}$

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12. Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are given by the vectors $\vec{a}=3 \hat{i}+\hat{j}+4 \hat{k}$ and $b=\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k}$.

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13. Find the angle between the planes whose vector equation are
$r .(2 \hat{i}+2 \hat{j}-3 \hat{k})=5, r .(3 \hat{i}-3 \hat{j}+5 \hat{k})=3$.

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14. A random variable $X$ has the following probability distribution :

| $X$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $P(X)$ | 0.1 | $k$ | $2 k$ | $2 k$ | $k$ |

$P(X \geq 2)$

1. Show that the relation $R$ in the set $A=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ given by $R=$ $\{(a, b):|a-b|$ is even $\}$, is an equivalence relation.

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2. Prove that $2 \tan ^{-1} \frac{1}{2}+\tan ^{-1} \frac{1}{7}=\tan ^{-1} \frac{31}{17}$

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3. By using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7\end{array}\right]$
4. If $\mathrm{x}=\operatorname{sint} \mathrm{y}=\cos 2 \mathrm{t}$ then prove that $\frac{d y}{d x}=-\sin \mathrm{t}$

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5. Verify Rolle's theorem for the function $f(x)=x^{2}+2, x \in[-2,2]$

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6. Find two number whose sum is 24 and whose product is larger as possible.

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7. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} d x$

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8. Find: $\int e^{x} \sin x d x$.

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9. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y=x^{2}$ and the line $y=4$.

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10. Form the differential equation representing the family of
curves $y=a \sin (x+b)$ where $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ are arbitrary constant.

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11. Show that the position vector of the point $P$, which divides the line joining the points $A$ and $B$ having position vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ internally in the ratio $m: n$ is $\frac{m \vec{b}+n \vec{a}}{m+n}$

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12. Find $x$ such that the four point $A(3,2,1), B(4, x, 5), C(4,2,-2)$ and $D(6,5,-1)$ are coplanar.

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13. Find the equation of the plane through the intersection of the planes. $3 x-y+2 z=0$ and $x+y+z-2=0$ and the point $(2,2,1)$
14. A beg contains 4 red and 4 black, another bag contains 2 red and 6 black balls. One of the two bags is selected at random and a ball is drawn from the bag which is found to be red. Find the probability that the ball is drawn from the first bag.

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## Part D

1. Let $\mathrm{R}+$ be the set of all non-negative real numbers. Show that the function $f: R+\rightarrow[4, \infty]$ given by $f(x)=x^{2}+4$ is invertible and write the inverse of $f$.
2. If

If $\quad \mathbf{A}=\left[\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 6 & 7 \\ -6 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & -8 & 0\end{array}\right], \quad \mathbf{B}=\left[\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0\end{array}\right]$,
$C=\left[\begin{array}{c}2 \\ -2 \\ 3\end{array}\right]$, calculate $A C, B C$ and $(A+B) C$.
Also verify that $(\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}) \mathrm{C}=\mathbf{A C}+\mathbf{B C}$.

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3. Solve the following system of linear equations by matrix method.

$$
x-y+2 z=7
$$

$3 x+4 y-5 z=-5$
$2 x-y+3 z=12$
4. If $y=\left(\tan ^{-1} x\right)^{2}$ then show that $\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2} \frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+2 x\left(x^{2}+1\right) \frac{d y}{d x}=2$

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5. Sand is pouring from a pipe at the rate of $12 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / \mathrm{s}$. The falling sand forms a cone on the ground in such a way that the height of the cone is always one-sixth of the base. How fast height of the sand cone increasing when the height is 4 cm ?

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6. Find the integral of $\frac{1}{x^{2}+a^{2}}$ with respect to $x$ and hence find $\int \frac{1}{x^{2}-6 x+13} d x$.
7. Using integration find the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are (1,0),(2,2) and (3,1).

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8. Find the general solution of the differential equation $x \frac{d y}{d x}+2 y=x^{2} \log x$.

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9. Derive the equation of a line in space passing through two given plots both in vector and Cartesian form.
10. If a fair coin is tossed 10 times, find the probability of.
(i) exactly six heads and (ii) atleast six heads.

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## Part E

1. Prove that $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) d x=\int_{0}^{a} f(a-x) d x$ and hence evaluate the following:
(e) $\int_{0}^{2} x \sqrt{2-x} d x$.
2. Solve the following problem graphically

Minimise and Maximise

$$
z=3 x+9 y
$$

Subject to the constraints:
$x+3 y \leq 60, x+y \geq 10, x \leq y x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

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3. Find the relationship between $a$ and $b$ so that the function defined by
$f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{lll}a x+1 & \text { if } & x \leq 3 \\ b x+3 & \text { if } & x>3\end{array}\right.$ is continuous at $\mathrm{x}=3$.
