



MATHS

BOOKS - JEEVITH PUBLICATIONS MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

ANNUAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER MAR- 2018

Part A

1. Define a bijective function.



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2. Write the principal value branch of $\cos^{-1} x$.

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3. Construct a 2×2 matrix, $A = [a_{ij}]$, whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = \frac{i}{j}$

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

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5. If $y = e^{3x}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

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6. Find : $\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx$



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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° , 60° and 30° with the positive direction of x,y and z-axis respectively, find its direction cosines.



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9. Define optimal solution in linear programming problem.



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10.

If

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



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Part B

1. Let $*$ be a binary operation on Q , defined by $a * b = \frac{ab}{2}, \forall a, b \in Q$. Determine whether $*$ is commutative or associative.



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2. Simplify the following:

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



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3. Write the simplest form 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 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ given $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 100$.

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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 .

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9. Evaluate : $\int_2^3 \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1}$

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10. Find the order and degree of the differential equation:

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4 + y^5 = 0$$

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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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Part C

1. Show that the relation R in the set $A=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ given by $R=\{(a,b) : |a-b| \text{ is even}\}$, 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 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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4. $x = \sin t$, $y = \cos 2t$. Find dy/dx

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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: $\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$



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8. Find : $\int e^x \sin x dx$.



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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 a, 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 $3x - y + 2z - 4 = 0$ and $x + y + z - 2 = 0$ and the point $(2,2,1)$.



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14. A bag 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 R_+ be the set of all non-negative real numbers. Show that the function $f: R_+ \rightarrow [4, \infty]$ defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 4$ is invertible and write the inverse of f .

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2. If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 7 \\ -6 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate AC , BC and $(A+B)C$. Also verify that $(A+B)C=AC+BC$.

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

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

$$3x + 4y - 5z = -5$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 12$$



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4. If $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$ then show that

$$(x^2 + 1)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x(x^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2$$



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5. Sand is pouring from a pipe at the rate of $12\text{cm}^3 / \text{s}$. 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 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 13} dx$.

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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

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 \log x.$$



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9. Derive the equation of a line in space passing through two given plots both in vector and Cartesian form.



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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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1. Prove that $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$ and hence evaluate the following:

(a) $\int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx$

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2. Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+y+2z & x & y \\ z & y+z+2x & y \\ z & x & z+x+2y \end{vmatrix} = 2(x+y+z)^3.$$

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3. Solve the following problem graphically

Minimise and Maximise

$$z=3x+9y$$

Subject to the constraints:

$$x + 3y \leq 60, x + y \geq 10, x \leq y, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$



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4. Find the relationship between a and b so that the function

defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ bx + 3 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 3.$$



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