



MATHS

BOOKS - JEEVITH PUBLICATIONS MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM QUESTION PAPER JUNE 2018

Part A

1. The relation R on set $A=\{1,2,3\}$ is defined as $R \{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(1,2),(2,3)\}$ is not transitive. Why?

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2. Write the range of $y = \cos^{-1} x$.

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3. If a matrix has 18 elements what are the possible orders it can have?

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4. Find the values of x for which $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 18 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$

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5. $\sin(ax + b)$.

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6. $\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$.

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7. Define negative of a vector.

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8. The Cartesian equation of a line is $\frac{x - 5}{3} = \frac{y + 4}{7} = \frac{z - 6}{2}$, write its vector form.

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9. Define optimal solution in linear programming problem.

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10. Find $P(A/B)$, if $P(B) = 0.5$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.32$

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1. Find the identify element for the binary operation $*$, defined on the set of \mathbb{Q} of rational number, by $a \cdot b = \frac{ab}{4}$

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2. Write $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}} \right)$, $0 < x < \pi$ in the simplest form.

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3. Find the value of $\cos^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{6} \right)$

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4. If the area of the triangle with vertices $(2,-6), (5,4)$ and $(K,4)$ is 35 sq. units, then find the values of K , using determinants.

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5. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $y = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2 - 1}\right)$, $0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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6. Differentiate $(\sin x)^{\cos x}$ with respect to x .

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7. If the radius of a sphere is measured as 7m with an error of 0.02 m, then find the approximate error in calculating its volume.

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8. Evaluate $\int \cos 6x \sqrt{1 + \sin 6x} dx$.

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9. Integrate $\frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}$ with respect to x.

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10. Find the order and degree, it defined of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + \frac{\sin(d^3y)}{dx^3} = 0$$

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11. Find the projection of the vector

$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \text{ on the vector } \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}.$$

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12. Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are

$$\text{determined by the vectors } \vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$



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13. Find the angle between the line $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z-3}{6}$ and the plane $10x+2y-11z=3$



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14. The random variable X has a probability distribution $P(X)$ of the

following form, where K is some number $P(X) = \begin{cases} K & \text{if } x=0 \\ 2K & \text{if } x=1 \\ 3K & \text{if } x=2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

(a) Determine the value of K .

(b) Find $P(X < 2)$.



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1. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ are given by $f(x) = \cos x$ and $g(x) = 3x^2$, then show that $gof \neq fog$.

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2. Solve $\tan^{-1} 2x + \tan^{-1} 3x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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3. Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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4. If $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$ and $y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$, then prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$.

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5. Verify Rolle's theorem for the function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 3$, in the interval $[1,4]$.

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6. Find two positive number whose sum is 15 and the sum of whose squares is minium.

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7. Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1 + x^2} dx$

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8. Integrate $\frac{dx}{x(x^2 + 1)}$ with respect to x.

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9. Find the area of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ bounded by its latus rectum.

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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. Find a unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors $(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ and $(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ where $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$.

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12. Prove that
$$\left[\vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a} \right] = 2 \left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \right]$$

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13. Find the equation of the plane through the intersection of the planes.

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



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14. A man is known to speak truth 4 out of 5 times. He tossed a coin and reports that is head. Find the probability that it is actually head.



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Part D

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



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2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = [-1, 2, 1]$, verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$

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

$$4x + 3y + 2z = 60, 2x + 4y + 6z = 90, 6x + 2y + 3z = 70$$

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4. If $y = Ae^{mx} + Be^{nx}$, prove that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (m+n)\frac{dy}{dx} + mny = 0$.

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5. A particle move along the curve $6y = x^3 + 2$. Find the points on the curve at which y-coordinate is changing 8 times as fast as the x-coordinates.



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6. Find the integral of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$ with respect to x and hence find

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{7 - 6x - x^2}} dx$$



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7. Find the area of ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, ($a > b$) by the method of integration and hence find the area of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{19} = 1$.



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8. Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2, (x \neq 0)$$



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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. A person buys a lottery ticket in 50 lotteries, in each of which his chance of winning and prize is $\frac{1}{100}$. What is the probability that he will win a prize.

(a) at least once

(b) exactly once

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Part E

1. Prove that $\int_{-a}^a dx = \begin{cases} 2\int_0^a f(x)dx & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$ and hence evaluate

(b) $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^7 x dx.$



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2. Find the value of K, if $f(x) = \begin{cases} Kx^2 & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 3 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$



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3. Solve the following problem graphically:

Maximum and minimize

$$Z=10500x+9000y$$

Subject to the constraints

$$x + y \leq 50$$

$$2x + y \leq 80$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$



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4. 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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