



# MATHS

# BOOKS - GURUKUL BOOKS & PACKAGING MATHS (HINGLISH)

# **JULY 2017**



1. Select and write the most appropriate answer from the

given alternatives in each of the following :

The inverse of the matrix  $egin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  is

A. 
$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
D.  $\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

#### **Answer:**

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**2.** Select and write the appropriate answer from the given alternatives in each of the following sub-questions:

if

 $\widehat{a}=3\widehat{i}-\widehat{j}+4\widehat{k}, ar{b}=2\widehat{i}+3\widehat{j}-\widehat{k}, ar{c}=-5\widehat{i}+2\widehat{j}+3\widehat{k}$  then  $ar{a}.~ig(ar{b} imesar{c}ig)$  = ......

#### A. 100

B. 101

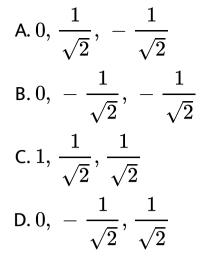
C. 110

D. 109

### Answer:



**3.** If a line makes angles 90o, 135o, 45o with the x, y and z-axes respectively, find its direction cosines.



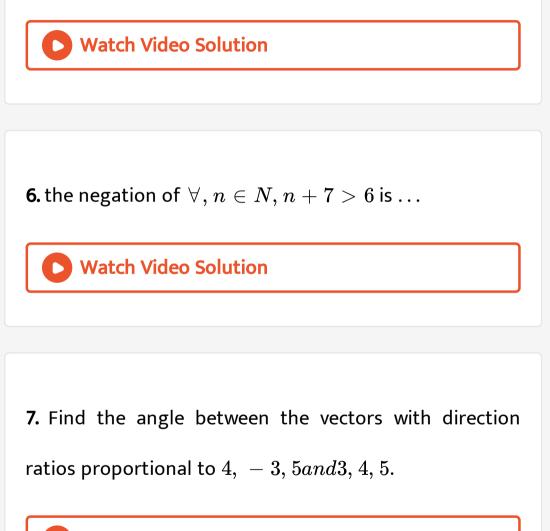
#### Answer:

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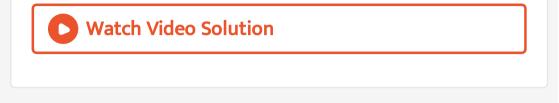
**4.** If the line  $\bar{r} = (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$  is parallel to the plane  $\bar{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + p\hat{k})$  find the value of p.

5. If a line makes angles  $lpha, eta, \gamma$  with the coordinate axes,

prove that  $\cos 2lpha + \cos 2eta + \cos 2\gamma + 1 = 0.$ 



8. If  $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$  are the position vectors of the points A,B,C respectively such that  $3\bar{a} + 5\bar{b} = 8\bar{c}$ , the ratio in which A divides BC is



9. If 
$$an^{-1}(2x) + an^{-1}(3x) = rac{\pi}{4}$$
, then find the value

of x.

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**10.** Write the convere, inverse and contrapositive following statement: "If it rains then match will be cancelled."

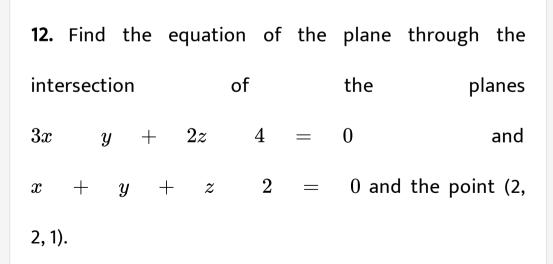


11. Find P and k if the equation

$$px^2 - 8xy + 3y^2 + 14x + 2y + k = 0$$

represents a pair of perpendicular lines.





**13.** Let  $A(\bar{a})$  and  $B(\bar{b})$  be any two points in the space and  $R(\bar{r})$  be a point on the line segment AB dividing it internally in the ration m : n the prove that  $\bar{r} = \frac{m\bar{b} + n\bar{a}}{m+n}$ . Hence find the position vector of R which divides the line segment joining the point A(1,-2,1) and B(1,4,-2) internally in the ratio 2: 1.



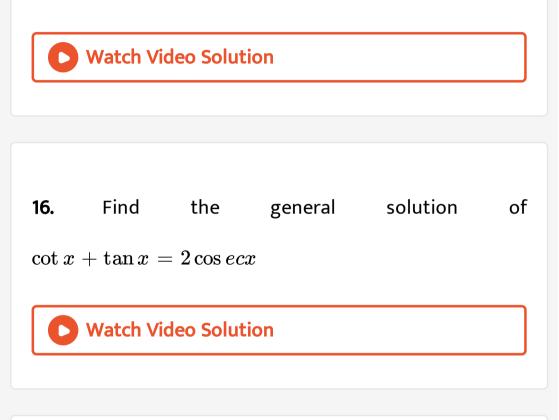
**14.** The angles of riangle ABC are in A.P. and  $b{:}c=\sqrt{3}{:}\sqrt{2}$ 

find  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$ ,  $\angle C$ .



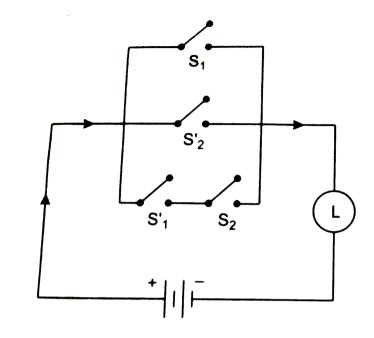
15. Find the vector wuation of the line passing through

the points A(3,4, -7) and B (6,-1, 1)



**17.** Express the following switching circuit in symbolic form of logic . Costruct its switching table and write your

conlusion form it :



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18. If 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, verify that A (adj A) =  $|A| \cdot I$ .

**19.** A company manufacture is bicyles and tricycles each of which must be processed through machines A and B. Machine A has maximum of 120 hours avaiable and machine B has maximum of 180 hours available hours on machine A and 3 hours on machine B. Machine A and 10 hours on machine B.

If profit are  $\gtrless$  180 for a bicyle and  $\gtrless$  220 for a tricyle , formulate and solve the L.P.P to determine the number of bicycles and tricycle that should be manufactured in order to maximize the profit .



20. If heta is the measure of acute angle between the pair of line repseented by  $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$  , then prove that

$$an heta = igg| rac{2\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{a+b} igg|, a+b 
eq 0$$

Hence find the acture angle between the lines  $x^2 - 4xy + y^2 = 0$ 

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1. Given  $f(x)=2x, x>0\,, 0, x\leq 0$  then f(x) is .....

A. discontinus and not differentiable at x = 0

B. continuous and differentiable at x = 0

C. discontinous and differentiable at x = 0

D. continuous and not differentiable at x= 0

#### Answer:

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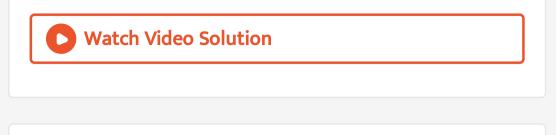
2. If 
$$\int_0^\infty ig(3x^2+2x+1ig) dx = 1$$
4, then  $\ \propto \ = \dots \dots$ 

B. 2

C. -1

 $\mathsf{D.}-2$ 

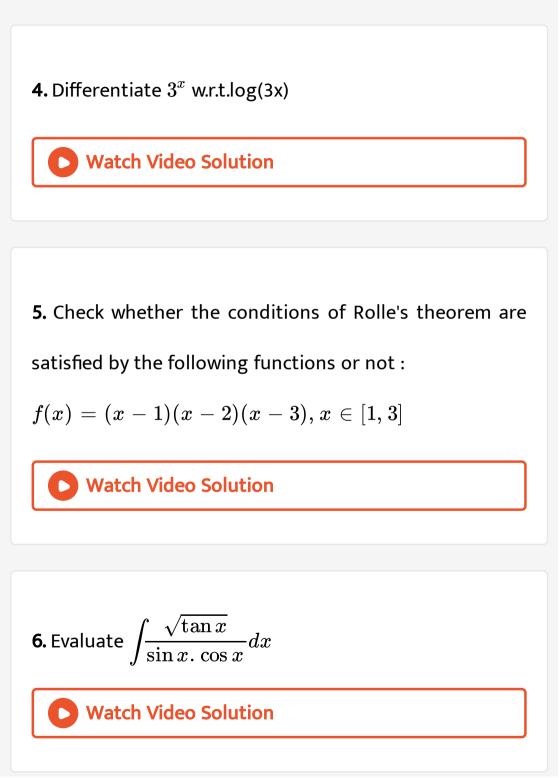
### Answer:



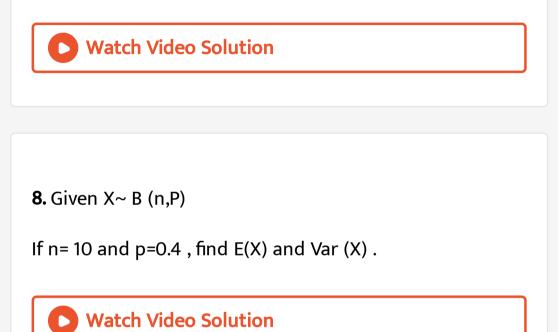
- 3. Prove that the function given by  $f(x) = x^3 3x^2 + 3x 100$  is increasing in R.
  - A. increasing
  - B. decreasing
  - C. increasing and decreasing
  - D. neither increasing nor decreasing

#### Answer:





7. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve  $x^2 = 16y$ , lines y = 2, y = 6 and Y - axis lying in the first quadrant.



9. It the function 
$$f(x) = rac{\left(5^{\sin x}-1
ight)^2}{x\log(1+2x)}$$
 for  $x
eq 0$  is

continous at x = 0 find f(0).



**10.** The probability mass function for X number of major defects in a randomly selected appliance of a certain type is :

X = x	0	1	2	3	4
P(X=x)	0.08	0.15	0.45	0.27	0.05

Find the expected value and variance of X.



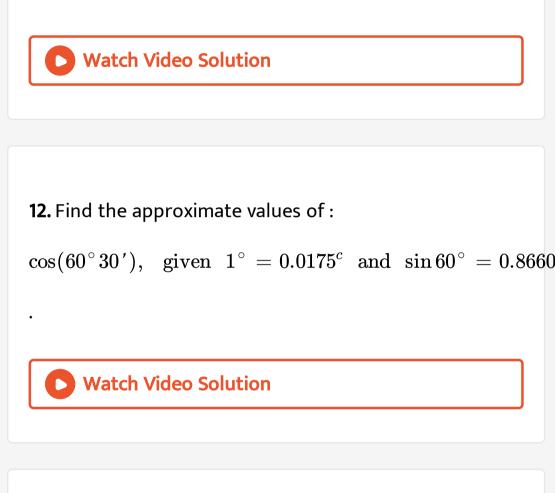
**11.** Suppose that 80% of all families own a television set.

If 5 families are inervised at random, find the probability

that :

(a) three families own a television set.

(b) at least two families own a television set.



**13.** The rate o growth of bacteria is proportional to the number present . IT intially, there were 1000 bacteria and

the number doubles in 1 hours. Find the number of bacteria after  $2rac{1}{2}$  hours . [ take  $\sqrt{2}=1.414$ ]

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14. 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$$
, if f is an even function

0, if f is an odd function.

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15. If f (x) is continuous on 0-4, 2], defined as

$$f(x)=6b-3ax, ext{for}-4\leq x<\ -2$$

 $x=4x+1, \hspace{1em} ext{for} -2\leq x\leq 2,$ 

find the value of a + b.



**16.** If u and v are two functions of x then prove that:

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## 17. Probability distribution of X is given by

X = x	1	2	3	4
P(X = x)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

Find  $P(X \leq 2)$  and obtain cumulative distribution

function of X.



**18.** Solve the differential equation.  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x$  Hence

find the particluar solution for x = 0 and y = 1.

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19. If y = f(x) and x = g(y), where g is the inverse of f, i.e.,  $g = f^{-1}$  and if  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  both exist and  $\frac{dx}{dy} \neq 0$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(dx/dy)}$ . Hence, (1) find  $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x)$ (2) If  $y = \sin^{-1}x$ ,  $-1 \le x \le 1$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  where |x| < 1.

**20.** 
$$\int \frac{8}{(x+2)(x^2+4)} dx$$