



MATHS

BOOKS - GURUKUL BOOKS & PACKAGING

MATHS (HINGLISH)

MARCH 2014

Section I

1. Which of the following represents direction cosines of the line ?

A. $0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}$

B. $0, \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

C. $0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

Answer: C



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2. Select and write the most appropriate answer from the given alternatives in each of the following :

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $A(\text{adj } A) = kI$, then the value of 'k' is

A. 2

B. -2

C. 10

D. -10

Answer: B

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3. The general solution of the trigonometric equation $\tan^2 \theta = 1$ is

A. $\theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B. $\theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C. $\theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D. $\theta = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Answer: C

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4. If \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} are the position vectors of the points A, B, C respectively and $2\bar{a} + 3\bar{b} - 5\bar{c} = \bar{0}$, then find the ratio in which the point C divides line segment AB.

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

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6. Equation of a plane is $\bar{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}) = 8$. Find the length of the perpendicular from the origin to the plane.

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7. Find the measure of a acute angle between the line direction ratios are 5, 12, -13 and 3, -4, 5.

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8. Write the dual of the following statements :

(i) $(p \vee q) \wedge T$

(2) Madhuri has curly hair and brown eyes.



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9. If the lines

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-k}{2} = \frac{z}{1}$$

intersect, then find the value of k .



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10. Prove that three vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} are coplanar, if

and only if, there exists a non-zero linear combination

$$x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} + z\vec{c} = \vec{o}.$$



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11. Using truth table prove that $\sim p \wedge q$

$$\equiv (p \vee q) \wedge \sim p$$



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12. In any ΔABC , with usual notations, prove that

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B.$$



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13. Show that the equation

$$x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 + 10x - 14y + 9 = 0$$

represents a pair of lines. Find the acute angle between them. Also find the point of intersection of the lines.



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14. Express the following equations in the matrix form and solve them by method of reduction :

$$2x - y + z = 1, x + 2y + 3z = 8, 3x + y - 4z = 1$$



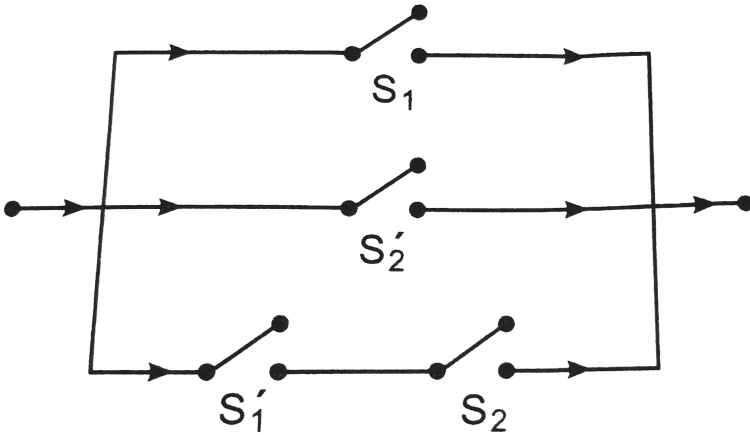
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15. Show that a homogeneous equation of degree two in x and y , i.e., $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ represents a pair of lines passing through the origin if $h^2 - 2ab \geq 0$.



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16. Find the symbolic form of the following switching circuit, construct its switching table and interpret it.



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17. If A, B, C, D are $(1,1,1), (2,1,3), (3,2,2), (3,3,4)$ respectively, then find the volume of the parallelepiped with AB, AC and AD as the concurrent edges.

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18. The equation of plane passing through the line of intersection of planes

$2x - y + z = 3$, $4x - 3y - 5z + 9 = 0$ and parallel to the line $\frac{x + 1}{2} = \frac{y + 3}{4} = \frac{z - 3}{5}$ is

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19. Minimize $z = 6x + 4y$, subject to

$3x + 2y \geq 12$, $x + y \geq 5$, $0 \leq x \leq 4$, $0 \leq y \leq 4$.

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20. Prove that: $\frac{\tan^{-1} 4}{5} + \frac{\cos^{-1}(12)}{13} = \frac{\cos^{-1}(33)}{65}$



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Section II

1. If

$y = 1 - \cos \theta, x = 1 - \sin \theta$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is

A. -1

B. 1

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Answer: A



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2. The integrating factor of linear differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \sec x = \tan x \text{ is}$$

A. $\sec x - \tan x$

B. $\sec x \cdot \tan x$

C. $\sec x + \tan x$

D. $\sec x \cdot \cot x$

Answer: C



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3. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve

$$y = 3x^2 - x + 1 \text{ at } P(1, 3).$$

A. $y = 5x + 2$

B. $y = 5x - 2$

C. $y = \frac{1}{5}x + 2$

D. $y = \frac{1}{5}x - 2$

Answer: B



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4. Examine the continuity of the function

$$f(x) = \sin x - \cos x, \text{ for } x \neq 0$$

$$= -1, \text{ for } x = 0$$

at the point $x = 0$

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5. Verify Rolle's theorem for the following function

$$f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 9, x \in [1, 4]$$

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6. $\int \sec^n x \tan x dx, n \neq 0$

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7. The probability mass function (p. m. f.) of X is given below :

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} X = x & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ P(X = x) & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right| \text{ find } E(X^2)$$

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8. Given that $X \sim B(n=10, p)$. If $E(x) = 8$, find the value of p .

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9. If $y = f(u)$ is differentiable function of u , and $u = g(x)$ is a differentiable function of x , then proven that $y = f[g(x)]$ is

a differentiable function of x and $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$.

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10. Obtain the differential equation by eliminating arbitrary constants A , B from the equation -
 $y = A \cos(\log x) + B \sin(\log x)$

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11. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 2)(2x^2 + 1)} dx$

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12. An open box is to be made out of a piece of a square card board of sides 18 cm by cutting off equal squares from the corners and turning up the sides. Find the maximum volume of the box.

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13. Property 6: If $f(x)$ is a continuous function defined on $[0; 2a]$ then
$$\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(2a - x) dx$$

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14. If the function $f(x)$ is continuous in the interval $[-2, 2]$. find the values of a and b where

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{\sin ax}{x} - 2 && ,\text{for } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ &= 2x + 1 && ,\text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ &= 2b\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 1 && ,\text{for } 1 < x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

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15. Solve the following differential equations :

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

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16. A fair coin is tossed 18 times. Find the probability that it shows least once.

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17. If $x^p y^q = (x + y)^{(p+q)}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

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18. Find the area bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and the line $y=x$ in the first quadrant .

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19.

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{1}{2} a^2 \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + c$$

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20. A random variable X has the following probability distribution : (a) Find k (b) Find $P(O$



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