



MATHS

BOOKS - GURUKUL BOOKS & PACKAGING MATHS (HINGLISH)

MARCH 2018

Section I

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

If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then adjoint of matrix A is A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

D.
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: A



2. Find the principal value of
$$\sec^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

A.
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $\frac{11\pi}{6}$
B. $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{11\pi}{6}$
C. $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{11\pi}{4}$
D. $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{11\pi}{4}$

Answer: B

3. The measure of acute angle between the lines whose direction ratios

are 3, 2, 6 and -2, -1, 2` is

A.
$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$$

B. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{15}\right)$
C. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$
D. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{21}\right)$

Answer: D



- 4. Write the negations of the following statements :
- (a) All students of this college live in the hostel .
- (b) 6 is an even number or 36 is a perfect square.



5. If a line makes angles α, β, γ with the coordinate axes, prove that $\cos 2lpha + \cos 2eta + \cos 2\gamma + 1 = 0.$



6. Find the distance of the point (1, 2 - 1) from the plane

x - 2y + 4z - 10 = 0.

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7. Find the vector equation of the line which passes through the point with position vector $4\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and is in the direction of $-2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$.

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$$ar{a}=3\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+7\hat{k},\,ar{b}=5\hat{i}+\hat{j}-2\hat{k}\, ext{ and }\,ar{c}=\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k},\, ext{ then find }\,ar{a}\cdotig(ar{b}$$

If



12. Show that a homogeneous equations 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 $h^2 - 2ab \ge 0$.

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13. In
$$riangle ABC$$
, prove that $an\left(rac{C-A}{2}
ight) = \left(rac{c-a}{c+a}
ight)rac{ ext{cot}(B)}{2}$

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14. Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ by using

elementary row transformations.

15. Find the joint equation of the pair of lines through the origin which are perpendicular to the lines given by $5x^2 + 2xy - 3y^2 = 0$.



$$rac{x-1}{4} = rac{y-3}{1} = rac{z}{8} ext{ and } rac{x-2}{2} = rac{y+1}{2} = rac{z-4}{1}.$$

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17. Write converse, inverse and contrapositive of the following conditional

statement :

"If an angle is a right angle, then its measure is 90° ".

18. Prove the following:
$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{56}{65}\right)$$

19. Find the vector equation of the plane passing through the point

A(1, 0, 1), B(1, -1, 1) and C(4, -3, 2)

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20. Minimize z = 7x + y, subject to

 $5x+y\geq 5, x+y\geq 3, x\geq 0, y\geq 0.$



Section li

1. Let the p.m.f. of a random variable X be -

$$P(x)=rac{3-x}{10} \;\; ext{ for }\;\; x=\;-1,0,1,2$$

= 0 otherwise

A. 1

B. 2

C. 0

 $\mathsf{D.}-1$

Answer: C

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2. if
$$\int_0^k \frac{dx}{2+8x^2} = \frac{\pi}{16}$$
 then find the value of k
A. $\frac{1}{2}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. $\frac{1}{4}$
D. $\frac{1}{5}$

Answer: A

3. Integrating factor of linear differential equation $x rac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 \log x$





Answer: D



4. Evaluate :
$$\int e^x \left[\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \right] dx.$$

5. if
$$y = an^2 \Big(\log x^3 \Big), ext{ find } rac{dy}{dx}.$$

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6. Find the area of ellipse
$$rac{x^2}{1}+rac{y^2}{4}=1.$$

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7. Obtain the differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary constants from the following equation :

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}.$$

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8. Given X~ B (n,P)

If n= 10 and p=0.4 , find E(X) and Var(X) .

9. Evaluate :
$$\int \frac{1}{3+2\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
.
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10. If $x = a \cos^3 t$, $y = a \sin^3 t$, show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
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11. Examine the contionuity of the following functions at the give points

$$f(x)=igg\{rac{\log 100+\log (0.\ 01+x)}{3x} ext{ for } x
eq 0 ext{ and } rac{100}{3} ext{ for } extsf{x}=0$$
 } at $x=0$

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12. Find all the points of local maxima and minima and the corresponding

maximum and minimum values of the function

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 21x^2 + 36x - 20.$$



13. Prove that
$$: \int rac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = rac{1}{2a} \mathrm{log} \Big| rac{a+x}{a-x} \Big| + c.$$

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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
$$f(x)rac{x^2-9}{x-3}+lpha, ext{ for } x>3$$

= 5, for $x=3$
= $2x^2+3x+eta, ext{ for } x<3$

is continous at x = 3, find α and β .



19. Find the particular solutions of the following differential equation :

(1)
$$y(1+\log x)rac{dx}{dy}-x\log x=0,$$
 when, $x=e,y=e^2$

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20. Find the variance and standard deviation of the random variable X whose probability distribution is given below :

x	0	1	2	3
P(X=x)	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$