



## MATHS

### BOOKS - SUNSTAR MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

### II PUC MATHEMATICS (ANNUAL EXAM QUESTIONS PAPER MARCH -2019)

#### Part A

1. Define binary operation.



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

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3. define a scalar matrix.

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4. find the value of x for which  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & x \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

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5. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \sin(x^2 + 5)$

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6. Evaluate :  $\int (1 - x)\sqrt{x} \cdot dx$



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7. Find a value of "x" for which  $x(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$  is a unit vector .



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8. IF a line has direction ratios 2,-1,-2 then determine its direction cosines .



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9. In linear programming problem, define linear objective function.

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10. If  $P(E) = 0.6$ ,  $P(F) = 0.3$  and  $P(E \cap F) = 0.2$ , find  $P(F | E)$ .

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## Part B

1. Show that the function  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  given by  $f(x) = 2x$  is one - one but not onto

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2. Prove that  $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \in [-1, 1]$

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3. write the simplest form  $\cot^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right), x > 1$

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4. Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are  
 $(2, 7), (1, 1), (10, 8)$

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5. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \log x^{\cos x}$



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6. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $ax + by^3 = \cos y$



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7. Find the approximate change in the volume  $V$  of a cube of side  $x$  meters caused by increasing the side by 2%.



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8. Find  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x (1 - \tan x)^2}$



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9. Evaluate :  $\int \sin 2x \cdot \cos 3x dx$



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10. Find the order degree , ( if defined ) of the differential equation .



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11. Find  $|\vec{b}|$  if  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 8$  and  $|\vec{a}| = 8|\vec{b}|$



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12. Find the projection of the vector  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  on the vector  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

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13. Find the distance of the point  $(3, -2, 1)$  from the plane  $2x - y + 2z + 3 = 0$

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14. Probability of solving specific problem independently by A and B are  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  respectively .if both try to solve the



problem independently , find the probability that the problem is solved .

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## Part C

1. show that  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{33}{65}\right)$

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2. By using elementary operations , find the inverse of the

matrix :  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

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3. If  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$  and  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ , prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(\theta/2)$$

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4. Verify Rolles theorem for the function:

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8, x \in [-4, 2]$$

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5. Find the interval in which the following f is given by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 7$$

I. strictly increasing

II. Strictly decreasing

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6. Find  $\int x \log x \, dx$

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7. Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

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8. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve  $y^2 = 4x$  and the line  $x = 3$ .

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9. Form the differential equation of family of curves

$y = ae^{2x} + be^{-2x}$  by eliminating the arbitrary constants  $a$  &

b.



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10. Find a unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors

$(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$  and  $(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$

where

$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$



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11. Show that the four points with position vectors

$4\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$ ,  $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ ,  $3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$  and  $5\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

are coplanar .

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**12.** Find the vector equation of the plane that passes through three points  $(2,5,-3)$ ,  $(-2,-3,5)$  and  $(5,3,-3)$

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**13.** An insurance company insured 2000 scooter drivers , 4000 car drivers and 6000 truck drivers . The probability of an accident are 0.01 , 0.03 and 0.15 respectively one of the insured persons meets with an accident . What is the probability that he is scooter driver?

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## Part D

1. Prove that the function  $f: N \rightarrow Y$  defined by  $f(x) = 4x + 3$ , where  $Y = [y: y = 4x + 3, x \in N]$  is invertible. Also write inverse of  $f(x)$ .

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2. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then show that  $A^3 - 23A - 40I = 0$ .

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

$$3x - 2y + 3z = 8$$

$$2x + y - z = 1$$

$$4x - 3y + 2z = 4$$

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4.  $y = \sin^{-1} x$  show that  $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

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5. IF length of x reactangle is decreasing at the rate of 3 cm / minute and the width is increasing at the rate of 2 cm / minute , when  $x=10$  cm and  $y=6$  cm . Find the rate of change

of

I. The perimeter

II. The area of the reactange

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6. Find  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$ . Hence evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 16}$

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7. Find the small area enclosed by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and  $x + y = 2$

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8. solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \sec x = \tan x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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9. Derive the equation of the line in space passing through a point and parallel to a vector both in vector and cartesian form.



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10. Five cards are drawn successively with replacement from a with replacement from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards .  
What is the probability that

I. all five cards are spades ?

II. Only 3 cards are spades ?

III. None is spade ?

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11. Prove that  $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$  hence  
evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^5 x} dx$

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12. Using properties of determinants prove that :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix} = abc + bc + ca + ab$$

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**13.** Minimise and Maximise  $z = 5x + 10y$

subject to constraints :

$$x + 2y \leq 120,$$

$$x + y \geq 60,$$

$$x - 2y \geq 0,$$

$$x > 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

by graphical method.



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**14.** Find the value of  $K$  so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 5 \\ 3x - 5 & \text{if } x \geq 5 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 5 \text{ is a continuous}$$

function.



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