



MATHS

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

MODEL PAPER 1

Section A

1. If $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ and $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a surjection defined by $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ then find B.

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2. Find the domain of the real function $f(x) = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$

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3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $A + A'$ and AA' .

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4. Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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5. If the position vectors of the points A, B and C are $-2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $-4\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ and $6\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} - 13\bar{k}$ respectively and $\overline{AB} = \lambda\overline{AC}$, then find the value of λ .

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6. Find the vector equation of the plane passing through the points $\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$, $-5\bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $-3\bar{i} + 5\bar{j}$.

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7. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} - 3\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}$, find the vector \bar{c} such that \bar{a} , \bar{b} and \bar{c} form the sides of a triangle.

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8. Sketch the graph of $\sin 2x$ in the intervals $(0, \pi)$

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9. Find the value of $\cos^2 52\frac{1^\circ}{2} - \sin^2 22\frac{1^\circ}{2}$

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10. If $\sin hx = 3$, then show that $x = \log_e(3 + \sqrt{10})$.

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1. If A is a non-singular matrix then prove that $A^{-1} = \frac{adjA}{|A|}$.

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2. $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$, are non-coplanar vectors, Prove that the following four points are coplanar.

$$6\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} - \bar{c}, 2\bar{a} - \bar{b} + 3\bar{c}, -\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} - 4\bar{c}, -12\bar{a} - \bar{b} - 3\bar{c}.$$

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3. if $\bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{c} = \bar{0}$, $|\bar{a}| = 3$, $|\bar{b}| = 5$, $|\bar{c}| = 7$ then find angle between \bar{a}, \bar{b} .

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4. If α, β are the solutions of the equation $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$, where $a, b, c \in R$ and if $a^2 + b^2 > 0, \cos \alpha \neq \cos \beta$ then show that (i) $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{2bc}{a^2 + b^2}$ (ii) $\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

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5. Solve the equation $\cot^2 x - (\sqrt{3} + 1)\cot x + \sqrt{3} = 0, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

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6. Prove that: $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} - \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{9} = 0$

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7. Prove that: $\frac{1 + \cos(A - B)\cos C}{1 + \cos(A - C)\cos B} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 + c^2}$

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1. If $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$ are two bijective functions then P.T

$$(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$$

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2. Using Mathematical Induction, prove that statement for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{5}{4}\right) \left(1 + \frac{7}{9}\right) \dots \dots \dots \left(1 + \frac{2n+1}{n^2}\right) = (n+1)^2.$$

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3. Find the value of x, if
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 2x-3 & 3x-4 \\ x-4 & 2x-9 & 3x-16 \\ x-8 & 2x-27 & 3x-64 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

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4. Apply the test of rank to examine whether the equations $x + y + z = 6$, $x - y + z = 2$, $2x - y + 3z = 9$ is consistent or inconsistent and if consistent find the complete solution.

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5. \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} are three vectors, then prove that:

$$(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times \bar{c} = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{c})\bar{b} - (\bar{b} \cdot \bar{c})\bar{a}.$$

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6. If A, B, C are angles in a triangle, then prove that:

$$\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C = 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$$

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7. In $\triangle ABC$, show that:

$$(r_1 + r_2)\sec^2 \frac{C}{2} = (r_2 + r_3)\sec^2 \frac{A}{2} = (r_3 + r_1)\sec^2 \frac{B}{2}$$



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Section A | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. If $f: R \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ defined by $f(x) = 5^x$, then find $f^{-1}(x)$



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2. Find the domains of the real valued function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, (a > 0)$$



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3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $2X + A = B$ then find X .



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4. For any square matrix A , show that AA' is symmetric.



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5. If $\vec{a} = 2i + 4j - 5k$, $\vec{b} = i + j + k$ and $\vec{c} = j + 2k$. Find the unit vector in the opposite direction of $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$



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6. Find the vector equation of the line passing through the point $2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ and parallel to the vector $4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$



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7. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + t\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, then the value of 't' when $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ are perpendicular is

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8. Find the period of the function $\tan(x + 4x + 9x + \dots + n^2x)$.

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9. Prove that $\frac{\cos 9^\circ + \sin 9^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ - \sin 9^\circ} = \cot 36^\circ$

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10. S.T $\frac{\tanh^{-1} 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \log_e 3$.

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11. If $f: Q \rightarrow Q$ is defined by $f(x) = 5x + 4$, find f^{-1} .

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12. Find the domain of the real function $f(x) = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$

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13. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $(AB)'$.

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14. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $2X + A = B$ then find X .

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15. IF the vectors $-3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + \lambda\vec{k}$, $\mu\vec{i} + 8\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ are collinear vectors then find λ & μ .

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16. Find the vector equation of the plane passing through the points.

$$\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}, -5\vec{j} - \vec{k} \text{ and } -3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}.$$

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17. Find the angle between the vectors $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ and $3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$.

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18. If $3 \sin A + 4 \cos A = 5$, then find the value of $4 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta$.

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19. Show that $\cos 42^\circ + \cos 78^\circ + \cos 162^\circ = 0$

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20. If $\sinh x = \frac{3}{4}$ then find $\cosh 2x$ and $\sinh 2x$.

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Section B II Short Answer Type Questions

1. If $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then show that $(aI + bE)^3 = a^3I + 3a^2bE$ where I is identity matrix of order 2.

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2. If ABCDEF is a regular hexagon with centre O , then P.T

$$\overline{AB} + \overline{AC} + \overline{AD} + \overline{AE} + \overline{AF} = 3\overline{AD} = 6\overline{AO}$$

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3. If $\vec{a} = 2i + j - k$, $\vec{b} = -i + 2j - 4k$ and $\vec{c} = i + j + k$, then find $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

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4. Prove that

$$\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{10}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{10}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{10}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{9\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{16}$$

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5. Solve $\sqrt{2}(\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{3}$

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6. Prove that $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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7. In $\triangle ABC$ show that $\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \frac{\sin(B - C)}{\sin(B + C)}$

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8. IF $3A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ then show that $A^{-1} = A'$.

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9. Find the vector equation of the plane which passes through the points $2\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$, $2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$ and parallel to the vector $3\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}$. Also

find the point where this plane meets the line joining the points $2\bar{i} + \bar{j} + 3\bar{k}$ and $4\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 3\bar{k}$.

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10. P.T the smaller angle θ between any two diagonals of a cube is given by $\cos \theta = 1/3$

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11. IF θ is not an integral multiple of $\frac{\pi}{2}$, prove that

$$\tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \tan 4\theta + 8 \cot 8\theta = \cot \theta$$

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12. Solve $\sqrt{2}(\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{3}$

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13. Prove that $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = \cos^{-1} \frac{36}{85}$

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14. Prove that $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4 \Delta}$.

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Section C Iii Long Answer Type Questions

1. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a bijective function then prove that

(ii) $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$.

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2. Using Mathematical Induction, prove that statement for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{5}{4}\right) \left(1 + \frac{7}{9}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{2n+1}{n^2}\right) = (n+1)^2.$$



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3. Without expanding the determinant show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ c+a & a+b & b+c \\ a+b & b+c & c+a \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$



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4. Solve the equations $3x + 4y + 5z = 18$, $2x + y + 8z = 13$, $5x - 2y + 7z = 20$ by matrix inversion method.



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5. If \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} are three vectors, then prove that

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})$$



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6. If \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} are three vectors, then prove that

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})$$

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7. IF $A + B + C = \pi$, then P.T

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

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8. In a $\triangle ABC$ if $a = 13, b = 14, c = 15$ then S.T

$$R = \frac{65}{8}, r = 4, r_1 = \frac{21}{2}, r_2 = 12, r_3 = 14.$$

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9. If $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$ are two bijective functions then prove that $gof: A \rightarrow C$ is also a bijective function.

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10. Using the principle of finite Mathematical Induction prove the following:

(v) $3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} + 2^{3n+1}$ is divisible by 17, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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11. Show that
$$\begin{vmatrix} a + b + 2c & a & b \\ c & b + c + 2a & b \\ c & a & c + a + 2b \end{vmatrix} = 2(a + b + c)^3.$$

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12. Solve the system of equations by Matrix inverse method,

$$2x - y + 3z = 8, \quad -x + 2y + z = 4, \quad 3x + y - 4z = 0$$

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13.

If

$$\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k} \text{ and } \vec{c} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 2\vec{k},$$

verify that $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \neq (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$.


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14. If A, B, C are the angles in a triangle then prove that

$$\sin. \frac{A}{2} + \sin. \frac{B}{2} + \sin. \frac{C}{2} = 1 + 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi - A}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - B}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right)$$


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15. If $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3, r_3 = 6$ and $r = 1$, prove that

$$a = 3, b = 4 \text{ and } c = 5.$$


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1. If the function f is defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 2, & x > 3 \\ x^2 - 2, & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2x - 1, & x < -3 \end{cases}$ then

find the values, if exist, of (i) $f(4)$

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2. Find the domain of the real function $\log(x^2 - 4x + 3)$

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3. Construct a 3×2 matrix whose elements are defined by $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}|i - 3j|$

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4. IF $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & k \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^2 = 0$ then find the value of k

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5. If $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 4\vec{i} + m\vec{j} + n\vec{k}$ are collinear vectors then find m,n.

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6. Find the vector equation of the line passing through the points $2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ and $-4\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$.

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7. If the vectors $2\vec{i} + \lambda\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ and $4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ are perpendicular to each other than find λ .

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8. If $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = 5$, find the quadrant in which θ lies and find the value of $\sin \theta$.





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9. Prove that $\sin^2 52\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 22\frac{1}{2}$.



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10. $(\cos hx - \sin hx)^n =$



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Section B Short Answer Type Questions

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

where I is unit matrix of order 3



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2. If the points whose position vectors are $3\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$, $-\bar{i} + \bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$, $4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} + \lambda\bar{k}$ are coplanar, then show that $\lambda = -\frac{146}{17}$.

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3. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = \bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, compute $\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c})$ and verify that it is perpendicular to \bar{a} .

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4. Prove that $\sin 78^\circ + \cos 132^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$.

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5. Solve the equation $1 + \sin^2 \theta = 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta$.

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6. $\tan \left[\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \right] =$

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7. If $a = (b - c)\sec\theta$, then prove that $\tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{bc} \sin A}{b - c}$.

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Section C Long Answer Type Questions

1. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow A$ are two functions such that $gof = I_A$ and $fog = I_B$ then $g = f^{-1}$.

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2. Prove that $a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + n\text{terms} = \frac{a(r^n + 1)}{r - 1}, r \neq 1$



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$$3. \begin{vmatrix} a - b - c & 2b & 2c \\ 2a & b - c - a & 2c \\ 2a & 2b & c - a - b \end{vmatrix} =$$



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4. Solve the equations $x + y + z = 9$, $2x + 5y + 7z = 52$, $2x + y - z = 0$, by Gauss-Jordan Method.



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5. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{C} = -\bar{i} + \bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$, $\bar{D} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, then compute $|(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times (\bar{c} \times \bar{d})|$.



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6. In triangle ABC , prove that

$$\cos. \frac{A}{2} + \cos. \frac{B}{2} + \cos. \frac{C}{2} = 4 \cos. \frac{\pi - A}{4} \cos. \frac{\pi - B}{4} \cos. \frac{\pi - C}{4}$$

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7. In $\triangle ABC$, show that $\frac{ab - r_1 r_2}{r_3} = \frac{bc - r_2 r_3}{r_1} = \frac{ca - r_3 r_1}{r_2}$

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Section A Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the ratio in which the straight line $3x + 4y = 6$ divides the line joining the points $(2,-1)$ and $(1,1)$. State whether the points lie on the same side or on either side of the straight line.

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2. Find the value of p , if the straight lines $3x + 7y - 1 = 0$ and $7x - py + 3 = 0$ are mutually perpendicular.

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3. Show that the points $A(3, 2, -4)$, $B(5, 4, -6)$ and $C(9, 8, -10)$ are collinear and find the ratio in which B divides \overline{AC} .

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4. Find the equation to the plane parallel to the ZX-plane and passing through $(0,4,4)$.

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5. Show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x - 2|}{x - 2} = -1$$

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6. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^3 + 4}{\sqrt{2x^4 - 1}}$.

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7. If $f(x) = \cos[\log(\cot x)]$, then find $f'(x)$.

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8. If $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 5$, then prove that $f'(0) + 3f'(-1) = 0$

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9. The time 't' of a complete oscillation of a simple pendulum of length 1

is given by $t = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ where g is gravitational constant. Find the

approximate percentage of error in t when the percentage of error in l is 1%

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10. What is polymerization? Explain with one example.

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Section B Short Answer Type Question

1. Find the equation of locus of P, if the line segment joining (2,3) & (-1,5) subtends a right angle at P.

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2. When the origin is shifted to the point (2, 3) the transformed equation of a curve is $x^2 + 3xy - 2y^2 + 17x - 7y - 11 = 0$. Find the original

equation of curve.



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3. A straight line passing through $A(1, -2)$ makes an angle $\frac{\tan^{-1} 4}{3}$ with the positive direction of the X-axis in the anticlock wise sense. Find the point on the straight line whose distance from A is 5 units.



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4. Check the continuity of the following function at 2 .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 4) & \text{if } 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 2 \\ 2 - 8x^{-3} & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$



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5. Find the derivative of x^x .



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6. A stone is dropped into a quiet lake and ripples move in circles at the speed of 5 cm/sec. At the instant when the radius of circular ripple is 8cm, how fast is the enclosed area increases?

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7. Find the angle between the curves $y^2 = 4x$, $x^2 + y^2 = 5$

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Section C Long Answer Type Question

1. Find the equation of the straight lines passing through the point (1, 2) and making an angle of 60° with the line $\sqrt{3}x + y + 2 = 0$

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2. Area of the triangle formed by the lines

$$3x^2 - 4xy + y^2 = 0, 2x - y = 6 \text{ is}$$

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3. Show that product of the perpendicular distances from origin to pair of

lines represented by $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ is

$$\frac{|c|}{\sqrt{(a-b)^2 + 4h^2}}$$

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4. Find the angle between the lines, whose direction cosines are given by

the equation $3l + m + 5n = 0$ and $6mn - 2nl + 5lm = 0$.

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5. Find the derivative of the w.r.to x.

$$x^x + (\cot x)^x$$



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6. Find the equations of the tangent to the curve $y = 3x^2 - x^3$, where it meets the X-axis.



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7. From a rectangular sheet of dimension $30\text{cm} \times 80\text{cm}$, four equal squares of side x cm. are removed at the corners, and the sides are then turned up so as to form an open rectangular box.

Find the value of x , so that the volume of the box is the greatest.



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1. Find the value of x if the slope of the line passing through $(2,5)$ and $(x, 3)$ is 2.

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2. Transform the equation of $x + y + 1 = 0$ into

Normal form

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3. Show that the points $(1,2,3)$, $(2,3,1)$ and $(3,1,2)$ form an equilateral triangle.

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4. Find the angle between the planes $2x - y + z = 6$ and $x + y + 2z = 7$.

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5. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \frac{2|x|}{x} + x + 1 \right\} = 3.$

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6. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3+x} - e^3}{x}$

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7. If $f(x) = a^x \cdot e^{x^2}$ then find $f'(x).$

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8. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

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9. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. The monthly income of P is:

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10. $2x+32=24$ then find x?

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11. Find the equation of the straight line passing through A(-1,3) and (i) parallel (ii) perpendicular to the straight line passing through B(2,-5),C(4,6)

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12. If the area of the triangle formed by the straight lines $x = 0$, $y = 0$ and $3x + 4y = a$ ($a > 0$) is 6. Find the value of a .

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13. If $(3, 2, -1)$, $(4, 1, -1)$ and $(6, 2, 5)$ are three vertices and $(4, 2, 2)$ is the centroid of a tetrahedron, then find the fourth vertex.

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14. Find the equation of the plane whose intercepts on x , y , z axes are 1, 2, 4 respectively.

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15. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x} - x = \frac{1}{2}$.

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16. Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2mx}{\sin^2 nx}$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$).

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17. If $f(x) = \log(\sec x + \tan x)$, then find $f'(x)$.

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18. Find the derivative of the function $\sin^{-1}(3x - 4x^3)$.

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19. If an error of 3% occurs in measuring the side of a cube, find the percentage error in its volume.

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20. Find the value of 'c' in Rolle's theorem for the function

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \text{ on } [1, 3].$$

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Section B Short Answer Type Questions

1. A(2,3) and B(-3,4) be two given points. Find the equation of the locus of P so that the area of the triangle PAB is 8.5 sq.units.

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2. When the axes are rotated through an angle $\pi/6$. Find the transformed equation of $x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 = 2a^2$.

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3. Find the points on the line $3x - 4y - 1 = 0$ which are at a distance of 5 units from the point (3,2).

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4. Show that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are real constants is}$$

continuous at $x = 0$.

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5. Find the derivative of $\sin 2x$ from the first principles .

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6. A particle is moving in a straight line so that after 't' seconds its distance is 'S' (in cms) from a fixed point of the line is given by $S=f(t)=$

$$8t + t^3.$$

Find (i) the velocity at time $t=2$ (ii) the initial velocity (iii) acceleration at $t=2$ sec



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7. A particle is moving along a line according $s = f(t) = 8t + t^3$. Find the initial velocity



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8. A particle is moving in a straight line so that after 't' seconds its distance is 'S' (in cms) from a fixed point of the line is given by $S=f(t)=8t + t^3$.

Find (i) the velocity at time $t=2$ (ii) the initial velocity (iii) acceleration at $t=2$ sec



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9. S.T the tangent at any point θ on the curve $x = c \sec \theta, y = c \tan \theta$ is $y \sin \theta = x - c \cos \theta$.

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Section C Long Answer Type Questions

1. Find the equation of straight lines passing through (1,2) and making an angle 60° with the line $\sqrt{3}x + y + 2 = 0$.

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2. Show that the area of the triangle formed by the lines $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ and $lm + my + n = 0$ is $\frac{n^2 \sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{|am^2 - 2hlm + bl^2|}$

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3. Find the value of k , if the lines joining the origin with the points of intersection of the curve $2x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 + 2x - y - 1 = 0$ and the line $x + 2y = k$ are mutually perpendicular.



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4. If a line makes angles $\alpha, \beta, \lambda, \delta$ with the four diagonals of a cube, then show that $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \lambda + \cos^2 \delta = \frac{4}{3}$.



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5. If $x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}$, $y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.



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6. At any point t on the curve $x = a(t + \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ find the lengths of tangent and normal.

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7. A wire of length l is cut into two parts which are bent respectively in the form of a square and a circle. What are the lengths of pieces of wire so that the sum of areas is least ?

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8. Find the circumcentre of the triangle whose sides are $3x - y - 5 = 0$, $x + 2y - 4 = 0$ and $5x + 3y + 1 = 0$.

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9. If $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents two parallel lines then prove that $h^2 = ab$.

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10. If $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents two parallel lines then prove that $af^2 = bg^2$.

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11. If $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents two parallel lines then prove that the distance between the parallel lines is

$$2\sqrt{\frac{g^2 - ac}{a(a+b)}} \quad \text{or} \quad 2\sqrt{\frac{f^2 - bc}{b(a+b)}}.$$

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12. Find the angle between the lines joining the origin to the points of intersection of the curve $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 5 = 0$ and the line $3x - y + 1 = 0$.

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13. Find the angle between the lines whose direction cosines satisfy the equations $l + m + n = 0$, $l^2 + m^2 - n^2 = 0$.

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14. If $\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \sqrt{1 - y^2} = a(x - y)$, then show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$.

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15. S.T the curves $y^2 = 4(x + 1)$, $y^2 = 36(9 - x)$ intersect orthogonally.

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16. Show that when the curved surface of a right circular cylinder inscribed in a sphere of radius R is maximum, then the height of the cylinder is $\sqrt{2R}$.

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Section B Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the equation of locus of a point such that the difference of whose distances from $(-5,0)$ and $(5,0)$ is 8

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2. When the axes rotated through an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$, find the transformed equation of $3x^2 + 10xy + 3y^2 = 9$.

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3. Find the value of k if the angle between the straight lines $4x - y + 7 = 0$, $kx - 5y - 9 = 0$ is 45°

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4. Check the continuity of the following function at 2 .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 4) & \text{if } 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 2 \\ 2 - 8x^{-3} & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

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5. Find the derivative of the function $\tan 2x$ from the first principle.

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6. A container in the shape of an inverted cone has height 12 cm and radius 6cm at the top. If it is filled with water at the rate of $12\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$, what is the rate of change in the rate of change in the height of water level when the tank is filled 8 cm?

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7. Show that the area of the triangle formed by the tangent at any point on the curve $xy=c$, ($c \neq 0$), with the coordinate axes is constant.



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