



MATHS

BOOKS - OSWAAL PUBLICATION MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

II PUC MARCH-2016

Part A

1. Find $\int \cos ecx (\cos ecx + \cot x) dx$.



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2. Find the values of x for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 18 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$



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3. If $y = a^{\frac{1}{2} \log_a \cos x}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$



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4. $\cos(\sec^{-1} x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x)$, $|x| \geq 1$



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5. If vector $\overline{AB} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\overline{OB} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$, find the position vector \overline{OA}



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6. Find the distance of the point $(-6, 0, 0)$ from the plane $2x - 3y + 6z = 2$.



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7. If $\begin{bmatrix} x + 2 & y - 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is a scalar matrix. Find x and y.

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8. If $P(A) = 0.8$ and $P(B/A) = 0.4$ then find $P(A \cap B)$

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9. An operation $*$ on Z^* (the set of all non-negative integers) is defined as $a * b = a - b, \forall a, b \in Z^+$. Is $*$ binary operation on Z^+ ?

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10. Define feasible region in a linear programming Problem.

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1. Write the simplest form of $\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3 \cos x - 4 \sin x}{4 \cos x + 3 \sin x} \right]$, if $\frac{3}{4} \tan x > -1$

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2. Using determinants show that points $A(a, b + c)$, $B(b, c + a)$ and $C(c, a + b)$ are collinear.

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3. If functions $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ are given by $f(x) = |x|$ and $g(x) = [x]$, where $[x]$ is greatest integer function find $f \circ g \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$ and $g \circ f \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$.

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4. Prove the following:

$$\sin^{-1}\left(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) = 2\cos^{-1}x, \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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5. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1}\right)$, $0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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6. If $x^y = a^x$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \log_e a - y}{x \log_e x}$.

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7. find $\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx$.

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8. Using differentials, find the approximate value of $(25)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

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9. Evaluate : $\int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right) dx$

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10. If $\left| \vec{a} + \vec{b} \right| = \left| \vec{a} - \vec{b} \right|$, prove that \vec{a} and \vec{b} are perpendicular.

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11. Find the order and degree, it defined of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + \frac{\sin(d^3y)}{dx^3} = 0$$

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12. Find angle between the vectors

$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}.$$

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13. The random variable X has a probability distribution $P(X)$ of the

following form, where K is some number
$$P(X) = \begin{cases} K & \text{if } x=0 \\ 2K & \text{if } x=1 \\ 3K & \text{if } x=2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine the value of K .

(b) Find $P(X < 2)$.

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14. Find the Cartesian equation of the line parallel to y -axis and passing through the point $(1, 1, 1)$.

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1. Show that $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{11} + \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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2. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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3. Show that the relation R in the set $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq x \leq 12\}$ given by

$R = \{(a, b) : |a - b| \text{ is a multiple of } 4\}$ is an equivalence relation.

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4. Verify Mean Value Theorem if $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x$ in the interval $[1, 3]$.

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5. If $x = a \cos^3 \theta$ and $y = a \sin^3 \theta$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}$.

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6. Box-I contains 2 gold coins, while another Box-II contains 1 gold and 1 silver coin. A person chooses a box at random and takes out a coin. If the coin is of gold, what is the probability that the other coin in the box is also of gold?

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7. Find $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx$.

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8. Integrate $\frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)}$ with respect to x .

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9. Find two numbers whose product is 100 and whose sum is minimum.

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10. Find the area lying between the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $y = 2x$

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11. For any three vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} , prove that vectors $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$, $\vec{b} - \vec{c}$ and $\vec{c} - \vec{a}$ are coplanar.

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12. Find the distance between the lines \vec{l}_1 and \vec{l}_2 given by

$$\vec{l}_1 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k} + \lambda(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{l}_2 = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k} + \mu(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$$



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13. Find the sine of the angle between the vectors

$$\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} \quad \text{and} \quad 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}.$$



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14. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point $(1, 1)$, given

that the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point is $\frac{x}{y}$



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1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = [1 \ 3 \ -6]$, verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$.

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2. Solve the system of linear equations by matrix method :

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 11, 3x + 2y - 4z = -5, x + y - 2z = -3.$$

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3. Let $f: N \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 15$. Show that $f: N \rightarrow S$ where S is the range of function f , is invertible. Also find the inverse of f .

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4. The length x of a rectangle is decreasing at the rate of 3 cm/min and the width y is increasing at the rate of 2cm/min. When $x=10$ cm and $y=6$ cm,

find the ratio of change (i) the perimeter and (ii) the area of the rectangle.

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5. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)$. Show that $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$

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6. Find the integral of $\frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$ w.r.t.x and hence evaluate $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} dx$.

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7. Using integration find the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are (1,0),(2,2) and (3,1).

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8. Derive the equation of a plane perpendicular to a given vector and passing through a given point in both vector form and Cartesian form.

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9. The probability that a student is not a swimmer is $\frac{1}{5}$. Find the probability that out of 5 students.

at most three are swimmers.

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10. Solve the differential equation $ydx + (x - ye^y)dy = 0$

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1. Find the value of k , if

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 - \cos x} \quad x \neq 0$$
$$= k \quad x = 0$$

is continuous at $x = 0$.



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2. Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a - b)(b - c)(c - a)(a + b + c)$$



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