



MATHS

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

TEST PAPER 9



1. Is the operation * on {0,1,2,3,4,5,6} defined as

 $a \cdot b = a + b \pmod{7}$ a binary operation ? (Justify)





6. Write the set of points, where the function $f(x) = x^3$ has relative (local) extreme.



9. In each of the problems given below, find the work done by a force \overrightarrow{F} acting on a particle, such that the particle is displaced from a point A to a point B. $\overrightarrow{F} = 4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ A(1,2,0), B(2,-1,3).

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10. Find the vector equation of the line joining

(2, 1, 3) and (4, -2, 5).

11. Test whether the relations are reflexive, symmetric or transitive on the sets specified. $R=\{(m,n): \frac{m}{n} \text{ is a power of 5} \text{ on } Z - \{0\}.$

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12. Let A=N \times N and let* be a binary operation

on A defined by (a, b) * (c,d) = (ad + bc, bd), \forall

(a, b), (c,d) \in N \times N. Show that

(i) * is commutative.

(ii) * is associative.

(iii) A has no identity element.



13. A factory uses three different respurce for the manufacture of two different products, 20 units of the resource A, 12 units of B and 16 unit of C being available. One unit of the first product requires 2,2 and 4 units of the resources and one unit of the second product requires 4,2 and 0 units of the resources taken in order. It is known that the first product gives a profit of ₹20 per unit and the second ₹ 30 prt uniy. Formulate the LPP so as to earn maximum profit.

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14. Let A={1,2,3,...,9) and R be the relation on A

 \times A defined by (a, b) R (c,d), if a+d=b+c for (a,

b), (c,d) in A \times A. Prove that R is an equivalence relation and also obtain the equivalence class (2,5).



15. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.

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17. If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then find $A^3 - A^2$. **Vatch Video Solution**

18. Prove that
$$egin{bmatrix} b^2c^2 & bc & b+c \ c^2a^2 & ca & c+a \ a^2b^2 & ab & a+b \end{bmatrix}=0$$

19. Find "a" and "b" such that the function
$$f(x)=\{3ax+b, ext{ if } x>1 \ 11 ext{ if } x=1 is cont \in uous.$$
 $5ax-2b, ext{ if } x<1$

20. If
$$y = \tan^{-1} x$$
 then prove that $(1+x^2)y_2 + 2xy_1 = 0.$ Differentiate $\sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1}\right)$ with respect to sqrt 1-x^2`.

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21. Find the point (S) on the curve

$$x=rac{3at}{1+t^2}$$
, $y=rac{3at^2}{1+t^2}$

where the tangent is perependicular to the

line 4x+3y+5=0.

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22. Find the intervals in which the function

$$y = rac{\ln x}{x}$$
 is increasing and decreasing.

23. Evaluate
$$\int (x+1) rac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x-3}}
ight)$$

24. Evaluate:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1+e^{\sin x}}.$$

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25. Solve:
$$ig(1+x^2ig)rac{dy}{dx}+2xy-x^3=0$$

26. If the sum of two unit vectors is a unit vectors find the magnitude of their difference.



27. Prove by vector method that in any Δ A B C . a = b cos C + c cos B .



28. Find the equation of the plane passing through (1, 3, 4), (2, 1, -1) and (1, -4, 3).

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29. Obtain the co-ordinates of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point $(3, -1, 11) \rightarrow thel \in ex/2=(y-2)/3=(z-3)/4`$

Obtain the equation of the perpendicular also.

30. Let $A=R \times R$ and be the binary operation on A defined by (a, b) *(c,d) = (a + c, b + d). Show that *is commutative and associative. Find the identity element for* on A, if any.



31. Prove that $f: X \to Y$ is injective iff for all

 $\sub{sA, BofX, f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)}.$

32. Use matrix product
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 to solve the

system of equation

x - y + 2z = 1

2y-3z=1 and 3x-2y+4z=2

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35. Shows that the triangle of greatest area

that can be inscribed in a circle is equilateral.



36. Evaluate the following integrals
$$\int \frac{d\theta}{2+3\cos^2\theta - 4\sin^2\theta}$$
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37. Find the equation of the straight line perpendicular to the line $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-6}{7}$ and lyinng in the plane x - 2y + 4z - 51 = 0.