

Tsi11M

Tenkasi District Common Examinations
Second Revision Examination - February 2023



22 - DR - 2023

Time: 3.00 hrs

Standard 11
MATHEMATICS

Marks: 90

Part - A

Choose the correct answer: Answer all the questions:

20 × 1 = 20

- 1) The range of the function $\frac{1}{1-2\sin x}$ is
 - a) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$
 - b) $(-1, \frac{1}{3})$
 - c) $[-1, \frac{1}{3}]$
 - d) $(-\infty, -1] \cup [\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$
- 2) If two sets A and B have 17 elements in common, then the number of elements common to the set $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ is
 - a) 2^{17}
 - b) 17^2
 - c) 34
 - d) insufficient data
- 3) The solution set of the following inequality $|x-1| \geq |x-3|$ is
 - a) $[0, 2]$
 - b) $[2, \infty)$
 - c) $(0, 2)$
 - d) $(-\infty, 2)$
- 4) The number of roots of $(x+3)^4 + (x+5)^4 = 16$ is
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 0
- 5) $\cos 2\theta \cos 2\phi + \sin^2(\theta-\phi) - \sin^2(\theta+\phi)$ is equal to
 - a) $\sin 2(\theta+\phi)$
 - b) $\cos 2(\theta+\phi)$
 - c) $\sin 2(\theta-\phi)$
 - d) $\cos 2(\theta-\phi)$
- 6) There are 10 points in a plane and 4 of them are collinear. The number of straight lines joining any two points is
 - a) 45
 - b) 40
 - c) 39
 - d) 38
- 7) The product of first 'n' odd natural numbers equals
 - a) $2nC_n \times nP_n$
 - b) $(\frac{1}{2})^n \times 2nC_n \times nP_n$
 - c) $(\frac{1}{4})^n \times 2nC_n \times 2nP_n$
 - d) $nC_n \times nP_n$
- 8) The n^{th} term of the sequence $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{15}{16}, \dots$ is
 - a) $2^n - n - 1$
 - b) $1 - 2^{-n}$
 - c) $2^{-n} + n - 1$
 - d) 2^{n-1}
- 9) The intercepts of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining (1, 2) and (3, 4) with co-ordinate axes are
 - a) 5, -5
 - b) 5, 5
 - c) 5, 3
 - d) 5, -4
- 10) The locus of a point P that moves at a constant distant of three units from the y-axis is
 - a) $y = 2$
 - b) $x = 3$
 - c) $x = 2$
 - d) $y = 3$
- 11) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & x \\ y & a \end{bmatrix}$ and if $xy = 1$, then $\det(AA^T)$ is equal to
 - a) $(a-1)^2$
 - b) $(a^2+1)^2$
 - c) a^2-1
 - d) $(a^2-1)^2$
- 12) The matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{2 \times 2}$ constructed where a_{ij} is given by $a_{ij} = (2i-3j)^2$ is
 - a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 - b) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 8 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 - c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 - d) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
- 13) If $\vec{r} = \frac{9\vec{a} + 7\vec{b}}{16}$ then the point P whose position vector \vec{r} divides the line joining the points with position vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} in the ratio

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- 1a) 7:9 internally b) 9:7 internally c) 9:7 externally d) 7:9 externally
- 14) If the projection of $5\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ on the vector $\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$ is same as the projection of $\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$ on $5\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$, then λ is equal to
 a) ± 4 b) ± 3 c) ± 5 d) ± 1
- 15) The value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow K} x - [x]$, where K is an Integer is
 a) -1 b) 1 c) 0 d) 2
- 16) If $y = \frac{(1-x)^2}{x^2}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is
 a) $\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$ b) $-\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$ c) $-\frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3}$ d) $-\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2}$
- 17) Differentiate $\cos^2 x$
 a) $\sin 2x$ b) $-\sin 2x$ c) $\cos 2x$ d) $-\cos 2x$
- 18) $\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ is
 a) $\sqrt{x^2-1} - 2 \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + c$ b) $\sin^{-1} x - 2 \log|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| + c$
 c) $2 \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| - \sin^{-1} x + c$ d) $\sqrt{x^2-1} + 2 \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + c$
- 19) If x and y be two events such that $P(X/Y) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(Y/X) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(X \cap Y) = \frac{1}{6}$, then $P(X \cup Y)$ is
 a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{1}{6}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$
- 20) If A and B are two events associated with a random experiment for which $P(A) = 0.35$, $P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.85$ and $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.15$, then $P(\text{only } A)$ is
 a) 0.65 b) 0.50 c) 0.20 d) 0.35

Part - B

Answer any seven questions. Question No. 30 is compulsory

- 21) If $n(P(A)) = 1024$, $n(A \cup B) = 15$ and $n(P(B)) = 32$ then find $n(A \cap B)$ **7×2=14**
- 22) Solve: $3x-5 \leq x+1$, for x
- 23) How many three digit numbers are there with 3 in the unit place without repetition?
- 24) Show the points $(0, -\frac{3}{2})$, $(1, -1)$ and $(2, -\frac{1}{2})$ are collinear.
- 25) If A is a 3×4 matrix and B is a matrix such that both $A^T B$ and $B A^T$ are defined what is the order of the matrix B?
- 26) Find a point whose position vector has magnitude 5 and parallel to the vector $4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$.
- 27) Calculate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 3x + 6)(-x^2 + 15)$

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28) Differentiate: $y = \sin x^n$ 29) Integrate: $e^x[\tan x + \log \sec x]$

30) Find the probability of getting the number 9, when a usual die is rolled.

Part - C

Answer any seven questions. Question No. 40 is compulsory.

7×3=21

31) Find the range of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - 3 \cos x}$ 32) Prove that $\log 2 + 16 \log \frac{16}{15} + 12 \log \frac{25}{24} + 7 \log \frac{81}{80} = 1$ 33) Find the value of $\sin 18^\circ$ 34) Write the n^{th} term of the sequence $\frac{3}{1^2 2^2}, \frac{5}{2^2 3^2}, \frac{7}{3^2 4^2}, \dots$ as a difference of two terms.35) Show that
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2bc - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & 2ca - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & 2ab - c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}^2$$
36) Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ be unit vectors such that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ and the angle between \vec{b} and \vec{c} is $\frac{\pi}{3}$. Prove that $\vec{a} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ 37) Find the derivative of x^x with respect to $x \log x$ 38) Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) = 1$ 39) If A and B are independent then, prove that \bar{A} and \bar{B} are also independent.

40) Find the family of straight lines

(i) parallel to (ii) perpendicular to $4x - 3y + 24 = 0$

Part - D

Answer all the questions:

7×5=35

41) a) Find the largest possible domain of the real valued function $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2-9}}$

(OR)

b) Prove that
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & y^2 & y^3 \\ 1 & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(xy+yz+zx)$$
42) a) Resolve into partial fractions $\frac{x+12}{(x+1)^2(x-2)}$

(OR)

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b] Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left[\left[\frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{15}{x} \right] \right] = 120$

43) a] If $A+B+C = \pi$, prove that

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

(OR)

b] If $\sin y = x \sin(a+y)$ then prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^2(a+y)}{\sin a}$, $a \neq n\pi$

44) a] Using the Mathematical induction, show that for any natural number n ,

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{3.4.5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

(OR)

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b] Integrate: $\int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx$

45) a] If $p-q$ is small compared to either p or q , then show that

$$\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} = \frac{(n+1)p + (n-1)q}{(n-1)p + (n+1)q}$$

(OR)

b] Prove that the points whose position vectors $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$ and $10\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ form a right angled triangle.

46) a] If the pair of straight lines $x^2 - 2kxy - y^2 = 0$ bisect the angle between the pair of straight lines $x^2 - 2lxy - y^2 = 0$. Show that the later pair also bisects the angle between the former.

(OR)

b] A consulting firm rents car from three agencies such that 50% from agency L, 30% from agency M and 20% from agency N. If 90% of the cars from L, 70% of cars from M and 60% of the cars from N are in good conditions what is the probability that the firm will get a car in good condition from agency N?

47) a] Integrate with respect to x : $\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right]$

(OR)

b] If $\theta + \phi = \alpha$ and $\tan \theta = k \tan \phi$, then prove that $\sin(\theta - \phi) = \frac{K-1}{K+1} \sin \alpha$.
