

11-10 2023
2023-24

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. b
17. a
18. b
19. d
20. b

21. $n(A) = 1024 = 2^{10}$; $n(B) = 10$
 $n(A \cap B) = 32 = 2^5$; $n(B) = 5$
 $n(A \cup B) = 15$
 $n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B)$
 $= 10 + 5 - 15 = 0$

22. $x^2 - (x + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$
 $x^2 - (7-3)x + 7(-3) = 0$
 $x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$

23. $\cos 15^\circ = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$
 $= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

24. $\frac{A}{9!} = \frac{1}{7!} + \frac{1}{8!} = \frac{1}{7!} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 7!}$
 $= \frac{1}{7!} \left[1 + \frac{1}{8} \right] = \frac{1}{7!} \left[\frac{9}{8} \right]$
 $A = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{7! \times 8} = 81$

25. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5 - 7}{7 - 5} = -1$

$\tan \theta = -1$; $\tan \theta = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

26. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

27. $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= \hat{i}(4 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1) + \hat{j}(3 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1) + \hat{k}(3 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 1)$
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$
 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{26}$
 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{26}$

28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^n - 3^n}{x - 3} = 3 \cdot 3^{n-1} = n \cdot 3^{n-1}$
 $\therefore n = 3$

29. $\int \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x} dx$
 $= \sqrt{2} \int \cos x dx$
 $= \sqrt{2} \sin x + c$

30. $y = \sin^2 x$
 $y' = 2 \sin x \cos x$
 $y' = \sin 2x$

31. $1 - 2 \cos x = 0$
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\therefore \sin x \cos x = R = \left\{ 2 \cos^2 x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$

32. L.H.S.
 $= \frac{\cot(180^\circ + \theta) \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \cos(-\theta)}{\sin(270^\circ + \theta) \tan(-\theta) \operatorname{cosec}(360^\circ + \theta)}$
 $= \frac{\cot \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta}{(-\cos \theta) (-\tan \theta) \operatorname{cosec} \theta}$
 $= \frac{\cot \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta}} = \cot \theta \cos^2 \theta$

33. $= 8 + 88 + 888 + 8888 + \dots$
 $= 8 [1 + 11 + 111 + 1111 + \dots]$
 $= \frac{8}{9} [9 + 99 + 999 + \dots]$
 $= \frac{8}{9} [(10-1) + (100-1) + (1000-1) + \dots]$
 $= \frac{8}{9} [10 \times 10^2 + \dots + m \times 10^m - (1 + 1 + \dots + n \times n)]$
 $= \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^{n+1})}{10-1} - n \right] = \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^{n+1})}{9} - n \right]$
 $= \frac{80}{81} [10^{n+1} - 1] - \frac{8n}{9}$

34. $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$
 $9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2 - 12x + 16y - 12 = 0$
 $d = 9$; $b = 16$; $2h = -24 \Rightarrow h = -12$
 $\Delta = h^2 - ab = 0$
 $144 - 9(16) = 144 - 144 = 0$
 $9x^2 - 24xy + 16y^2 = (3x - 4y)^2$
 $9x^2 - 24xy + 16y^2 - 12x + 16y - 12 = 0$
 $= (3x - 4y + 1)(3x - 4y + m) = 0$
 x -axis: $3m + 3 = -12$; $m + 1 = -4$
 y -axis: $-4m - 4 = 16$; $m + 1 = -4$
 $\therefore m = -12$
 $\therefore m = -6$ and $m = 2$

35. $(3x - 4y - 6) \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + (3x - 4y + 2) = 0$
 $\frac{c_2 - c_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{8 + 6}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{14}{5}$

35. L.H.S.
 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 + c^2 + b^2 & 0 + 0 + ab & 0 + ac + 0 \\ 0 + 0 + ab & c^2 + 0 + a^2 & bc + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + ac + 0 & bc + 0 + 0 & b^2 + a^2 + 0 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & c^2 + a^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & b^2 + a^2 \end{vmatrix}$

36. $f(-5^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{-(x+5)}{x+5} = -1$
 $f(-5^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} \frac{(x+5)}{x+5} = 1$

$\therefore f(-5^-) \neq f(-5^+)$
 discontinuous at $x = -5$

37. $y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x + 3$
 $y' = 3x^2 - 12x - 5$
 $y'' = 6x - 12$
 $y''' = 6$

38. $\int \frac{2x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx$
 $2x + 4 = A \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 4x + 6) + B$
 $2x + 4 = A(2x + 4) + B$
 $2x + 4 = 2Ax + 4A + B$
 $2A = 2 \Rightarrow A = 1$
 $4A + B = 4$
 $B = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

$I = \int \frac{(2x + 4)}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx + \int \frac{0}{x^2 + 4x + 6} dx$
 $I = \log(x^2 + 4x + 6)$

39. L.H.S.
 $= \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} + \vec{a}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$
 $= \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{b}$
 $= 0$

40. $e \dots = \frac{5!}{2!} = 60$
 $h \dots = \frac{5!}{2!} = 60$
 $l \dots = \frac{5!}{2!} = 60$
 $o \dots = \frac{5!}{1!} = 120$
 $s \text{ ch } l \dots = \frac{2!}{2!} = 01$
 $\text{school} = 1! = 01$
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46. (31)
 $A(3,0), B(5,2)$

$$\text{slope of AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{2 - 0}{5 - 3} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{Angle of inclination} = \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ (or) } 45^\circ$$

Angle of inclination of perpendicular line

$$m = \tan(45^\circ + 15^\circ)$$

$$= \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

∴ eqn of line perpendicular to AB is

$$y - 0 = \sqrt{3}(x - 3)$$

$$\sqrt{3}x - y - 3\sqrt{3} = 0$$

46. (32) 3.5.3

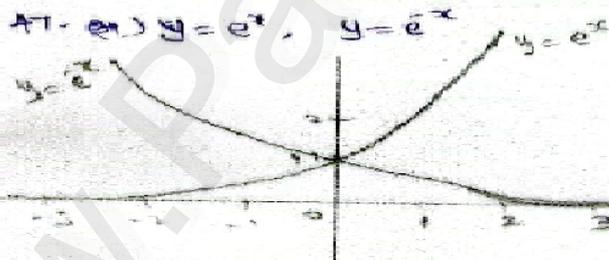
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ x & 1 & x \\ x & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ x & 1 & x \\ x & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} - x \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} + x^2 \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ x & 1 & x \\ x & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} - x(x - x^2) - x^2(x - x)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ x & 1 & x \\ x & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} - x^2 + x^3 + x^3 - x^2$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 2x^2 & x - x^2 & x - x^2 \\ -x^2 & 1 - x^2 & x^2 - x \\ -x^2 & x^2 - x & x^2 - x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 2x^2 & -x^2 & -x^2 \\ -x^2 & 1 & x^2 - x \\ -x^2 & x^2 - x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$



47. (33)

$$y = e^{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$y' = e^{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$(1+x^2)y' = -e^{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} = -y$$

$$(1+x^2)y' + y = 0$$

or

$$(1+x^2)y' + y(2x) + y' = 0$$

$$(4x^2)y'' + (2x+1)y' = 0$$

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