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Vikas Gupta
Pankaj Joshi

Solution

Advanced Problems in

Mathematics

for JEE

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Balaji

SOLUTION to
Advanced Problems
in
MATHEMATICS
for
JEE (MAIN & ADVANCED)

by :

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1

FUNCTION

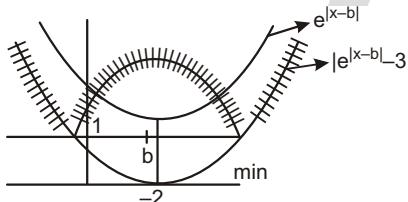


Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $f(x) = \log_2(2 + 2\log_{\sqrt{2}}(16 \sin^2 x - 1))$

0 $\log_{\sqrt{2}}(16 \sin^2 x - 1) = \log_2 17$ 2 $2 + 2\log_{\sqrt{2}}(16 \sin^2 x - 1) = 2$
0 $2 + 2\log_{\sqrt{2}}(16 \sin^2 x - 1) = 2$ $f(x) = 1$

2. For any $b \in \mathbb{R}$ $e^{|x-b|}$ is



$|e^{|x-b|} - a|$ has four distinct solutions $a > 3$ so $a \in (3, \infty)$

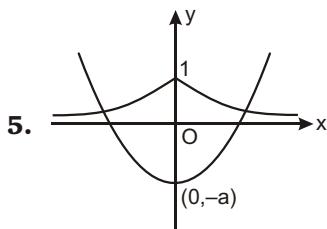
3. Domain $[-1, 1]$ and both are increasing functions.

$x = 1$, we get minimum value & $x = -1$, we get maximum value.

$\frac{-1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$

4. $2^{2x^2 - 2y} = 2^{2x - 2y^2 - 2}$ 1 $2^{2x^2 - 2y^2 - 2x - 2y} = 1$ 0

$x = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0$



7. $\sec^{-1} \frac{5}{2} \frac{2}{2(x^2 - 2)}$

$$x^2 - 2 = 2$$

$$\sec^{-1} \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sec^{-1}(-2) \quad \sec^{-1}(2)$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 - 2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

8. $f(x) = x^2 - ax - b$ is injective if $D > 0$

$$a^2 - 4b > 0$$

If $a = 1, b = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ Number of pair 5

$a = 2, b = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ Number of pair 5

$a = 3, b = 3, 4, 5$ Number of pair 3

$a = 4, b = 4, 5$ Number of pair 2

$a = 5$ b has no value

9. $f(x) = \log_x [x] \quad f(x) \in [0, 1]$

$$g(x) = |\sin x| - |\cos x|$$

$$g(x) \in [1, \sqrt{2}]$$

10. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 6$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x = 0 \quad x \in [1, \dots)$$

and $f(x) \in [5, \dots)$

11. $0 < \{x\} < 1$

$$\{x\}(\{x\} - 1)(\{x\} - 2) < 0$$

$$\{x\} < 0 \quad x \in z$$

14. $1 - \sin^2 x \in [1, 2]$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{K}{6} \quad \left[-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad K \quad [1, 3]$$

15. $f(x-y) = f(x)f(y) = f(a-x)f(a-y)$

Put $x = y = 0$

$$f(0) = [f(0)]^2 \quad f(a)f(a)$$

$$f(a) = 0$$

[$\because f(0) = 1$]

Put $x = a$ and $y = x$

$$f(a-x) = f(a)f(x) = f(0)f(a-x)$$

$$f(a-x) = f(a-x) = f(2a-x) = f(x)$$

18. $f(x) = 4x - x^2 - y$

$$x^2 - 4x - y = 0$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 2 - \sqrt{4 - x}$$

19. $[5 \sin x] \quad [\cos x] = 6$

$$1 \quad \cos x = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 \quad 5 \sin x = 4$$

$$1 \quad \sin x = \frac{4}{5}$$

20. $f(x) = ax + \cos x$

$$f'(x) = a - \sin x$$

if $f(x)$ is invertible, then

$$f'(x) \neq 0 \text{ or } f'(x) \neq 0$$

$$a \neq 1 \text{ or } a \neq -1$$

21. $f(x) = [1 + \sin x]^n \quad 2 \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad 3 \quad \sin \frac{x}{3} \quad n \quad \sin \frac{x}{n}$

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n) \quad [\sin x] \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad \sin \frac{x}{3} \quad \sin \frac{x}{n}$$

22. $y = \frac{x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2 - x - 1}$

$$(y-1)x^2 - (y-a)x - (y-1) = 0$$

$$D = 0$$

$$(y-a)^2 - 4(y-1)^2 = 0$$

$$3y^2 - y(8-2a) - a^2 - 4 = 0 \quad y \in R$$

Not possible

23. $f(x) = [x] \quad [-x]$

$$f(x) \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & x & I \\ 1 & x & I \end{array}$$

$$g(x) \{x\}$$

$$h(x) f[g(x)] = f(\{x\})$$

$$h(x) \begin{array}{cccc} f(0) & x & I \\ f(\{x\}) & x & I \end{array}$$

$$\{x\} \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & x & I \\ \{x\} & x & I \end{array}$$

$$h(x) \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & x & I \\ 1 & x & I \end{array}$$

Hence, the option (b).

24. $f(x) \begin{array}{c} x \\ 15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ x \end{array} \quad x \in (0, 90)$

0	x	15	$f(x) = 0$
15	x	30	$f(x) = 1$
30	x	45	$f(x) = 2$
45	x	60	$f(x) = 3$
60	x	75	$f(x) = 4$
75	x	90	$f(x) = 5$

Total integers in range $f(x) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

25. $g(x) = \frac{1}{f(|x|)}$

$g(x)$ even functions symmetric about y-axis

$$x \quad f(x) = 0 \\ \text{at } x \quad x_1 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad g(x_1)$$

26. Homogeneous function $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$

27. $f(x) \begin{array}{cccc} 2x & 3 & x & 1 \\ a^2 x & 1 & x & 1 \end{array}$

For $x = 1 \quad f(x) = 5$

So for range of $f(x)$ to be R .

$$a^2 - 1 = 5 \text{ and } a \neq 0$$

$$a \in [2, 2]$$

Hence, $a \in \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$

28. $\log_{1/3}(\log_4(x - 5)) = 0$

$$0 < \log_4(x - 5) = 1$$

$$1 < x - 5 < 4$$

$$6 < x < 9$$

29. $f(x) = \log_2 \frac{4}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}} ; \quad 2 < x < 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2-x} \quad \sqrt{2-x} \quad y \\ & 4 \quad 2\sqrt{4-x^2} \quad y^2 \\ & y \quad [2, 2\sqrt{2}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Range } f(x) = \log_2 \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}}, \log_2 \frac{4}{2}$$

$f(x)$ lies between $\frac{1}{2}, 1$

$$30. |x^2 - 5x| \quad |x - x^2| \quad |6x| \quad |x^2 - 5x| \quad |x - x^2| \quad |(x^2 - 5x)(x - x^2)|$$

$$|a| \quad |b| \quad |a - b| \quad ab = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 5x)(x - x^2) = 0$$

$$x(x - 5) \quad x(x - 1) = 0 \quad 5 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$31. f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad f(x)f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^n$$

$$f(2) = 33 \quad n = 5$$

$$\text{Hence, } f(x) = 1 - x^5$$

$$\text{Here, } f(x) = f(-x) = 0.$$

Hence not an odd function.

$$32. g(x) = \frac{\sin x - \sin 7x}{\cos x - \cos 7x} \quad |\sin x| \quad \frac{2 \sin 4x \cos 3x}{2 \cos 4x \cos 3x} \quad |\sin x|$$

$$\tan 4x \quad |\sin x|$$

$g(x)$ period

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} & x \text{ odd} \\ \frac{x}{2} & x \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$33. f(x) : N \rightarrow Z$$

Let x odd $(2n-1); n \geq 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{2n-1-1}{2} = n \quad \text{+ve integer}$$

Let x even $2m; m \geq 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{2m}{2} = m \quad \text{-ve integer}$$

Range = codomains onto and clearly $f(x)$ is one-one function.

Hence, bijective.

$$34. y = \frac{2^{x-1} - 2^{1-x}}{2^x - 2^{-x}} = \frac{2^{2x-1} - 2}{2^{2x} - 1}$$

$$y(2^{2x} - 1) \quad (2^{2x} - 1)2$$

$$2^{2x} \quad y \quad y \quad 2^{2x} \quad 2 \quad 2$$

$$2^{2x}(y - 2) \quad (2 - y)$$

$$2^{2x} \frac{(y - 2)}{(2 - y)}$$

$$2x \log_2 \frac{(2 - y)}{(2 - y)}$$

$$x \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{(2 - y)}{(2 - y)}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{(2 - x)}{(2 - x)}$$

35. $\sqrt{|y|} = x \quad (\because x > 0)$

$$|y| = x^2$$

$$y = x^2 \quad y = 0$$

$$y = -x^2 \quad y = 0$$

36. $f(x) = \log_{[x]}(9 - x^2)$

Domains $[x] \in [0, 3]$ and $[x] \in [1, 3]$ $x \in [2, 3] \quad f(x) = \log_2(9 - x^2)$

Range $(-\infty, \log_2 5]$

37. Gives $e^x = e^{f(x)} = e$

$$e^{f(x)} = e = e^x$$

$$f(x) = \log_e(e - e^x)$$

Domain $e - e^x > 0$

$$x < 1 \quad x \in (-\infty, 1)$$

Range $(-\infty, 1)$

38. Gives $y = |y| = x = |x|$

If $x > 0, y > 0 \quad 2y = 2x \quad y = x$

$$x > 0, y < 0 \quad 2y = 0 \quad y = 0$$

$$x < 0, y > 0 \quad 0 = 2x \quad x = 0$$

$$x < 0, y < 0 \quad 0 = 0 \quad \text{whole region of III quadrant.}$$

For person to be safe there should not be point common to the given curves and the voltage field graph. Only $y = m - |x|$ does not have any point of intersection with the curve.

39. Gives $|f(x) - 6 - x^2| = |f(x)| = |4 - x^2| = 2$

$$|f(x) - 2 - (4 - x^2)| = |f(x)| = |4 - x^2| = 2$$

Since $|a| \leq |a| \leq |b| \leq |c|$

If $a < 0, b > 0, c < 0$ or $a > 0, b < 0, c < 0$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ and } 4 - x^2 = 0 \quad x = \pm 2 \text{ and } f(x) = 0$$

40. $f(x) = \cos px + \sin x$

Period : L.C.M. of $\frac{2}{p}, \frac{2}{1}$

For period to exist p should be a rational number.

41. $y = f(e^x) = f(\ln|x|)$

Domain $f(x) = (0, 1)$

$$0 < e^x < 1 \quad x < 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and} \quad 0 < \ln|x| < 1 \quad 1 < |x| < e \quad x \in (-e, -1) \cup (1, e) \quad \dots(2)$$

Taking intersection $x \in (-e, -1) \cup (1, e)$

42. Given $f(1) = 2, f(2) = 3, f(3) = 4, f(4) = 1, g(1) = 3$ and $f[g(x)] = g[f(x)]$

$$\text{at } x = 1 \quad f[g(1)] = g[f(1)] \quad f(3) = g(2) \quad g(2) = 4$$

$$\text{at } x = 2 \quad f[g(2)] = g[f(2)] \quad f(4) = g(3) \quad g(3) = 1$$

$$\text{at } x = 3 \quad f[g(3)] = g[f(3)] \quad f(1) = g(4) \quad g(4) = 2$$

43. Gives $[y - [y]] = 2 \cos x \quad [y] - [y] = 2 \cos x \quad 2[y] = 2 \cos x; [y] = \cos x \quad \dots(1)$

$$\text{where} \quad y = \frac{1}{3}[\sin x - [\sin x] - [\sin x]]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}[\sin x - [\sin x] - [\sin x]]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(3[\sin x])$$

$$y = [\sin x]$$

... (2)

From eqn. (1) & (2),

$$[\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\cos x = 0, 1, -1$$

Hence, no solution.

44. $f(x) = \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^{2n} \operatorname{sgn} x)^{2n-1}} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{-x}}}{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{-x}}} \quad x \neq 0 \text{ and } f(0) = 1$

when $f(x) = \frac{(x^{2n})}{(x^{2n})^{2n-1}} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{-x}}}{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{-x}}} ; x \neq 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^{2n})^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^{-x}}}{\frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^{-x}}} ; x \neq 0$$

Clearly, $f(x) = f(-x)$. Hence, $f(x)$ is even function.

45. $f(n) = 2(f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n-1))$

$$f(2) = 2f(1)$$

$$f(3) = 2[f(1) + f(2)] = 2 \cdot \frac{f(2)}{2} = f(2) = 3f(2)$$

$$f(4) = 2[f(1) + f(2) + f(3)] = 2 \cdot \frac{f(3)}{2} = f(3) = 3f(3) = 3^2 f(2)$$

⋮

$$f(r) = f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(m) = f(1) + f(2) = 3f(2)$$

$$f(1) + f(2)[1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{m-2}]$$

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot \frac{(3^{m-1} - 1)}{(3 - 1)} = 3^{m-1}$$

46. Gives

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x^2}}$$

$$f(f(f(x))) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}}$$

⋮

$$\underbrace{f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f}_{n \text{ times}}(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-nx^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{r-1}x^2}}$$

47. $f(x) = 2x - |\cos x|$

Range $f(x) \in R$ codomain onto.

Clearly, $f(x)$ is increasing function one-one function.

48. Gives $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 3x + \sin x$

Since, $f(x)$ is continuous function.

and $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Range $f(x) \in R$ codomains onto function

$$\text{and } f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 3 \quad \cos x \quad 3 \quad x \quad \frac{1}{3}^2 \quad \frac{8}{3} \quad \cos x \quad f(x) = 0$$

Hence, $f(x)$ is one-one.

49. $f(x) = \{x\} = \{x - 1\} = \{x - 99\}$

Since $\{x\} = \{x - I\}$ where I integer

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\{x\} - \{x\}}_{100 \text{ times}}$$

$$f(x) = 100\{x\} \quad f(\sqrt{2}) = 100\{\sqrt{2}\} = 100$$

$$[f(\sqrt{2})] = 41$$

50. $|\cot x| = |\cosec x| = |\cosec x|; x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\cot x = 0$ and $\cosec x = 0$ 1st quadrant

or $\cot x = 0$ and $\cosec x = 0$ 4th quadrant

$$\text{Hence, } x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi$$

51. If $f(4-x) = f(4+x)$

$f(x)$ is symmetric about $x = 4$.

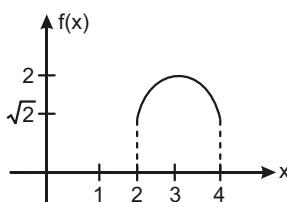
Roots of $f(x) = 0$ are of the form

4, -4, 4, -4, 4, -4, 4, -4

52. $f(x) = x - 6 = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 4)(x - 5)$

$$f(6) = 120$$

53. $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{4-x}$



54. $\frac{x}{9} = \frac{x}{11}$

$$x \in [1, 9] \cup [11, 18] \cup [22, 27] \cup [33, 36] \cup [44, 45]$$

55. $\log_{x-\frac{1}{2}}(2x^2 - x - 1) > 0$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} > 0, \quad x - \frac{1}{2} < 1 \text{ & } 2x^2 - x - 1 > 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad \& \quad (2x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \& \quad x(-1, 1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2},$$

56. $[x^2] \quad [x] = 2 = 0$

Let $[x] = t$

$$t^2 = t = 2 = 0$$

$$(t - 2)(t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = 2 \text{ or } t = 1$$

$$[x] = 2 \text{ or } [x] = 1$$

$$x \in [-2, -1] \cup [1, 2)$$

58. $f(x)$ is many one function.

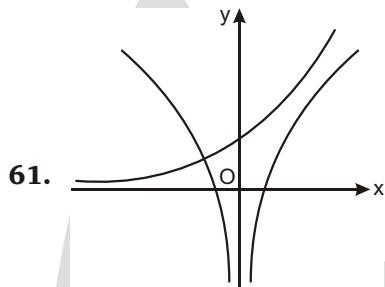
59. $f(f(x)) = 2 = f(x) = f(x) = 0$

$$2 = f(x) = f(x) = 0$$

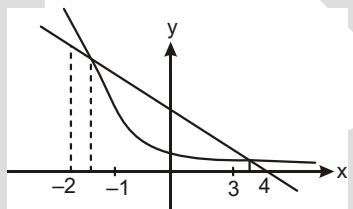
$$f(f(x)) = 4 = x = x = 0$$

$$4 = (x) = x = 0$$

60. $f(x) = \frac{7(3x^2 - 2x - 3)}{(3 - 3x - 4x^2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$



61.



62.

- $[] = 2$
 $[] = 3$

63. $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin(\log_7(\cos(\sin x)))}$

$$\cos(\sin x) \quad 1 \quad \cos(\sin x) \quad 1 \quad f(x) \quad 0$$

64. $3 |[x]| \quad 2 \quad 2 [x] \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad x \quad 3$

65. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cot^{-1}\{x\}$

$$0 \quad \{x\} \quad 1 \quad -\frac{1}{4} \quad \cot^{-1}\{x\} \quad -\frac{1}{2}$$

66. $f(f(x)) = x$

$$f_{2008}(x) = f_{2009}(x) = x \quad f(x) = x \quad \frac{3x-5}{2x-3} \quad \frac{2x^2-5}{2x-3}$$

67. $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} \quad 1 \quad x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}; \quad x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad 2; \quad x - \frac{1}{x} \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad f(x) = 6$

68. $f(x) = e^{x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 2}$

$$f(x) = e^{(x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 2)} \cdot 3(x-3)(x+1)$$

$f(x)$ is many one.

$$\text{at } x = 1, f(x) = e^7$$

$$\text{at } x = -1, f(x) = 0$$

Range of $f(x)$ is $(0, e^7]$.

69. $D_f : (-2, 1)$

$$\log \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{1-x}$$

$$1 \quad \sin \log \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{1-x} \quad 1$$

70. $f(x) = 0 \quad x \in R \quad 3x^2 - 2(a-2)x - 3a \quad 0 \quad x \in R$

$$D \neq 0$$

$$4(a-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 9a = 0$$

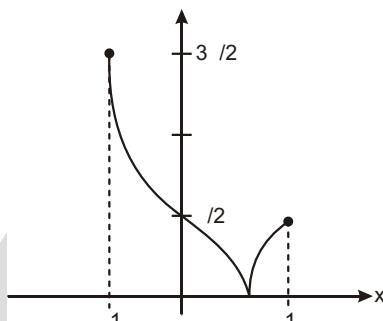
$$a^2 - 5a - 4 = 0 \quad (a-1)(a-4) = 0$$

$$a \in [1, 4]$$

71. Min. value of $3x^2 - bx - c = 0$

$$D = 0$$

72. $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x + 2 \sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$



73. is one-one when

$$\begin{array}{lllll} 2^3 & \ln 1 & b^2 & 3b & 10 \\ b^2 & 3b & 2 & 0 \\ b & 1, 2 \end{array}$$

80. We have, $[x]^2 - 7[x] - 10 = 0$

$$([x] - 5)([x] - 2) = 0$$

$$[x] = 5$$

$$[x] = 3 \text{ or } 4$$

$$x \in [3, 5)$$

$$\text{and } 4[y]^2 - 16[y] - 7 = 0$$

$$(2[y] - 7)(2[y] + 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[y] = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$[y] = 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3$$

$$y \in [1, 4)$$

$$\text{Therefore, } x - y \in [4, 9)$$

$$[x - y] = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

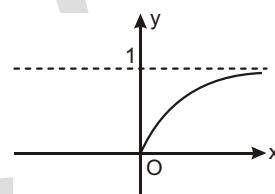
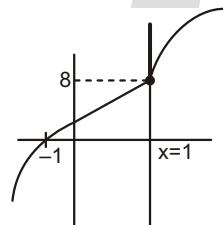
Hence, $[x - y]$ cannot be 9.

$$81. f : R \rightarrow R \quad f(x) = \frac{e^{|x|} - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad \text{if } x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{e^{-x} + e^x} \quad \text{if } x < 0$$

Many one into function.



82. $f(x)$ such that $f(1-x) = 2f(x) + 3x - x \in R$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} \quad x$$

$$f \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right) = 2f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + x \quad 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - x$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} \quad x$$

$$f \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right) = 2f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + x \quad 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - x$$

...(1)

...(2)

(1) + (2)

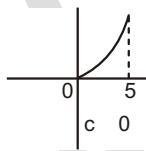
$$3f \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right) = f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + x \quad 3; \quad f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = x \quad 1 \quad f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = x$$

$$1 \quad f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = x \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 3x; \quad f \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = x \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 3x$$

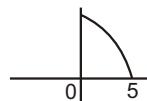
$$x \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad f(0) \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 1$$

83. $f: [0, 5] \rightarrow [0, 5]$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a, b, c \in R, abc \neq 0$$



or



$$25a - 5b - c = 0 \\ f(5) = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad ()$$

$$cx^2 + bx + a = 0 \quad \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{So, roots are } a, \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{a}$$

84. $f(x) = x^2 - x - \cos x$

$$f(x) = x$$

85. $f(k)$ odd

$$f(k-1) \text{ even} \quad k = 1, 2, 3$$

- $f(1)$ odd
 $f(2)$ even
 $f(3)$ odd
 $f(4)$ even

Hence, 4 functions.

- $f(1)$ even
 $f(2)$ odd
 $f(3)$ even
 $f(4)$ odd

Hence, 4 functions.

- $f(1)$ odd
 $f(2)$ even
 $f(3)$ even
 $f(4)$ odd

Hence, 4 functions.

86. $y = \tan(\sin x)$.

Here function is continuous and differentiable and $y_{\max} = \tan(1)$; $y_{\min} = -\tan(1)$.

87. $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$

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

$$(y-2)(x-1) = 2$$

88. $R_f = [-2, 4]$

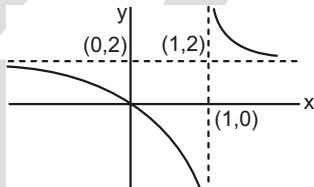
$R_g = [1, 2]$

89. $f(x) = (x^4 - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 1}$

90. $0 < f(x) < 1$

$$0 < 7f(x) < 7$$

$$1 < \sin(7f(x)) < 1$$



91. $\ln|\ln|x|| > 0$

$$|\ln|x|| > 1$$

$$\ln|x| \in (-\infty, -1) \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$|x| \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \cup [e, \infty)$$

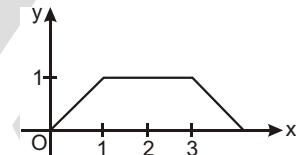
$$x \in (-\infty, -e] \cup [\frac{1}{e}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{e}] \cup [e, \infty)$$

$$|x|^2 - 7|x| - 10 > 0$$

$$(|x|-2)(|x|+5) > 0$$

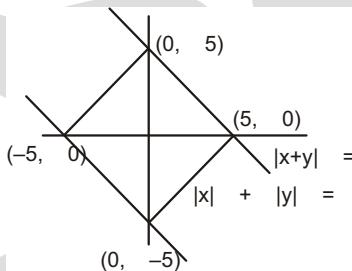
$$2 < |x| < 5$$

$$x \in (-5, -2] \cup [2, 5]$$



92. $\log_{[x]} 3\{x\}$ $[x] \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 0 \quad [x] \quad 3\{x\} \quad 1$

93. $x \quad 3 \quad X \quad |X| \quad 5$
 $y \quad 1 \quad Y \quad |Y| \quad 5$
 $x \quad y \quad 4 \quad X \quad Y \quad |X - Y| \quad 5$
number of pairs of (x, y) = 12



95.

```

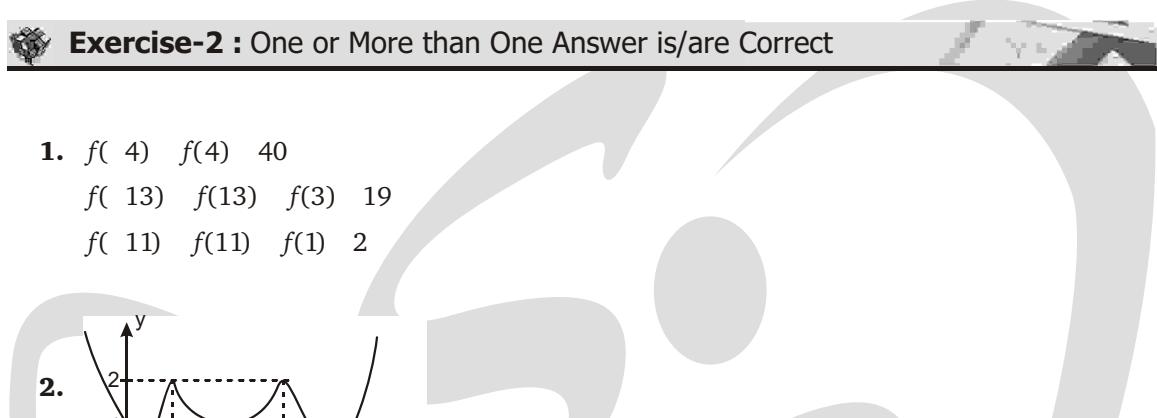
f(1) = 1
      |
      +-- f(2) = 3
      +-- f(3) = 4
      +-- f(4) = 2
      |
f(2) = 4
      |
      +-- f(3) = 2
      +-- f(4) = 3
      |
f(3) = 3
      |
      +-- f(4) = 2
      +-- f(4) = 3
  
```

96. $x^2 \quad x \quad 0 \quad x \quad 0, 1$

97. Total one-one function – (at least one get right place) + (at least two get right place)
– (at least three get right place) + (at least four get right place)

$${}^6C_4 \cdot 4! \cdot {}^4C_1 \cdot {}^5C_3 \cdot 3! \cdot {}^4C_2 \cdot {}^4C_2 \cdot 2! \cdot {}^4C_3 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^4C_4 = 181$$

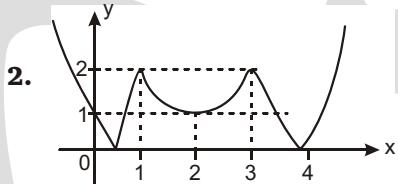
98. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$
 $g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = 1 - \sqrt{x-4} \quad x \geq 4$
 $f(x) = g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = f(x) = x$
 $x^2 - 3x - 3 = 0 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $f(-4) = f(4) = 40$

$f(-13) = f(13) = f(3) = 19$

$f(-11) = f(11) = f(1) = 2$



3. $f(x) = \cos^{-1} \frac{1 - \tan^2(x/2)}{1 + \tan^2(x/2)}$ is defined when

$$\frac{x}{2} \in (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \in (2n-1)\pi$$

$$\text{Domain } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{(2n-1)\pi : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\text{Range } [0, \pi]$$

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\cos x)$$

$f(x)$ is even function.

when $x \in (-\pi, 2\pi)$, then $f(x) = 2 - |x|$ is differentiable.

4.

$$0 < |k - 1| < 3 < 2$$

$$k \in (-4, -2) \cup (4, 6)$$

5. (a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

(b) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

(c) $f(x) = \sqrt{2\cos^2 x - \cos x - \frac{1}{8}}$

$$D_f = R$$

(d) $\ln(1 - |x|) < 0$

$$D_f = \frac{(2n-1)}{2}$$

6. $f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{9}{4}$

$$f(f(\frac{3}{2})) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(f(f(\frac{3}{2}))) = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{5}{2}) = 2$$

$$f(f(\frac{5}{2})) = 1$$

$$f(f(f(\frac{5}{2}))) = 1$$

8. $f^{-1}(f(x)) = f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$

$$\text{if } f(f^{-1}(x)) = f^{-1}(x) = x \quad f^{-1}(x)$$

$$\text{if } f(f^{-1}(x)) = f^{-1}(x) = f(f^{-1}(f(x))) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = f(x) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

9. $f(x) = \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{2}$

Let $x = \cos \theta$

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\cos \theta) = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\cos^{-1}(\cos \theta) = \cos^{-1} \cos \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{3}, 0, \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

10. $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\{x\})$

$$\{x\} \in (-1, 0] \quad \cos^{-1}(\{x\}) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

12. $h(x) = [\ln x - 1] \quad [1 - \ln x]$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \ln x - 1 \geq 0 \\ 0, & \ln x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

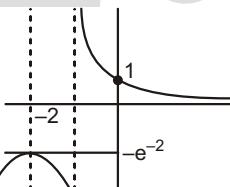
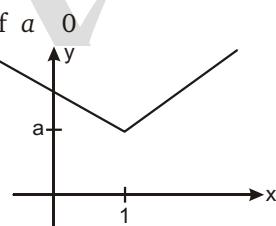
14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}, f(x)$ is periodic & constant function.

16. $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1-x}$

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

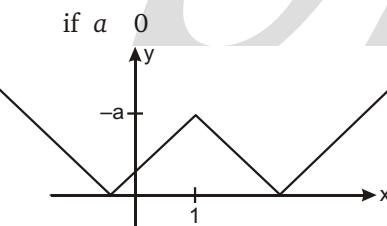
17. $[x] = \frac{2x\{x\}}{x - \{x\}} = \frac{2\{x\}([x] - \{x\})}{[x]^2 - 2\{x\}^2}$
 $x - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

18. $\|x - 1| - a\| = 4$



($\because x \in R$)

if $a > 0$



- (a) if eq. has three distinct real root then $a > 0$ and $a < 4$
- (b) 4 distinct roots for $a \in (-\infty, -4)$
- (c) if $-4 < a < 4$, there are two distinct real roots
- (d) if $a > 4$, no real root.

19. (a) $f_2(x) = (\sin x)^{1/2} + (\cos x)^{1/2}$

$$\sqrt{\sin x} = \sin^2 x; \sqrt{\cos x} = \cos^2 x \quad \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x} = 1$$

(b) $f_2(x) = (\sin x)^{1/2} + (\cos x)^{1/2} \quad f_2(x) = 1$ at $x = 2k\pi$

(c) $f_2(x) = (\sin x)^{1/2} + (\cos x)^{1/2}; f_3(x) = (\sin x)^{1/3} + (\cos x)^{1/3}$

$$\text{if } x \in (2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi/2) \quad 0 < \sin x < 1 \text{ and } 0 < \cos x < 1$$

As power increases, value of function decreases.

$$(d) \begin{array}{ll} f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ f_3(x) & (\sin x)^{1/3} \quad (\cos x)^{1/3} \end{array}$$

$$f_5(x) \quad (\sin x)^{1/5} \quad (\cos x)^{1/5}$$

$$f_3(x) \quad f_5(x)$$

20. $1 \quad \log_3 \frac{x^2}{3} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{x^2}{3} \quad 3$

Range is $[0, 1]$.

21. $\frac{3x - 1}{2} \quad n$

$$\frac{4n - 5}{9} \quad \frac{4n - 5}{9} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad n$$

$$\begin{matrix} n & 2 \\ \vdots & \\ \vdots & \\ n & 10 \end{matrix}$$

22. $\sin^6 x - \cos^6 x = 1 - 3\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8} \cos(4x)$$

23. (a) $g(f(x)) = \ln(\sin x)$
(b) $x^2 - (a - 1)x - 9 = 0 \quad x \in R$
 $(a - 1)^2 - 36 = 0 \quad 5 < a < 7$

(c) $f(f(x)) = (2011 - (2011 - x^{2012}))^{1/2012} = x$

24. $\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{150}{200} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{151}{200} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{199}{200} \quad 50$



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 6

Sol. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2(-2 - 3)x - 12}$

$$g(x) = \ln(x^2 - 49)$$

if domain of $f \cap g$ is same as domain of g . Then

$$x^2 - 2(-2 - 3)x - 12 \geq 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, -7) \cup (7, \infty)$$

$$\frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{2}$$

$$h(\) = \ln \int_0^2 4 \cos^2 t dt = \ln [2 \sin 2] = 2$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 8

7. For $x \in [5^4, 5^5]$

$$f(x) = 5^4 \cdot 2 \left| \frac{x}{5^4} - 3 \right|$$

2

$$f(x)_{\max} = 32$$

8. 5

$$f(x) = 5^4 \cdot 2 \left| \frac{x}{5^4} - 3 \right|$$

$$f(2007) = 5^4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2007}{625} = 3 \cdot 1118$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 10

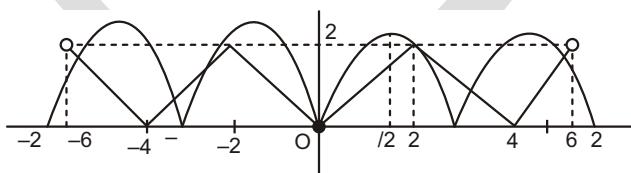
9. $f(x)$

$$f(x) = f(x - 4)$$

$$\{f(5.12)\} = \{f(1.12)\} = 0.12$$

$$\{f(7.88)\} = \{f(3.88)\} = \{f(-0.12)\} = 0.12$$

10.



Paragraph for Question Nos. 13 to 14

13. $f(x) = 3$

$3, \ln b_1, 3, \ln b_2, 3, \ln b_3$ are in A.P.

14. $y = 3x^2$

Let slope of tangent be m .

$$y = m(x - 2)$$

$$m(x_1 - 2) = 3x_1^2$$

Also,

$$m = 6x_1$$

$$6x_1(x_1 - 2) = 3x_1^2$$

$$x_1 = 4$$

$$m = 24$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 15 to 16

15. $y = 2^{x^4 - 4x^2}$ $x^4 - 4x^2 = \log_2 y$

$$x^2 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{16 - 4\log_2 y}}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{4 - \log_2 y}}$$

16. $g(x) = 1 - \frac{6}{\sin x - 2}$ Range [-5, -2]



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

- 1.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|----------|
| [x] {x} | [y] {z} | 12.7 | ...(i) |
| [x] {y} | [z] {z} | 4.1 | ...(ii) |
| {x} [y] | {y} [z] | 2 | ...(iii) |

Adding (i), (ii) & (iii),

$$\begin{aligned} [x] \{x\} [y] \{y\} [z] \{z\} &= 9.4 \\ \{y\} [z] &= 3.3, \{x\} [y] 5.3, [x] \{z\} 7.4 \\ \{y\} 0.7, [z] 4, \{x\} 0.3, [y] 5 & \\ [x] 7, \{z\} 0.4 & \end{aligned}$$

4. (A) $f(x) = \sin^2 2x + 2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos 2x$

Function is even, hence many one, function is also periodic.

$$f(x) = (1 - \cos 2x) \cos 2x = \frac{1}{4} - \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}$$

Range of function is $2, \frac{1}{4}$.

- (B) $f(x) = 4x$
 (C) $f(x) = \sqrt{\ln(\cos(\sin x))}$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(\cos(\sin x)) &= 0 \\ \cos(\sin x) &= 1 \\ f(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(D) $f(x) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$f(x)$ is even & hence many one.

Range is $[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

7. (A) Domain of $g(x)$ is $[0, 3]$.

(B) Range of $g(x)$ is $[0, 3]$.

(C) $f(f(f(2))) = 1$

$f(f(f(3))) = 2$

(D) $m = 3$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $f(x) = 2x - 1 - (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(2009x-1)$

2. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$

$f(f(x)) = 0$

Let $f(x) = t$

$f(t) = 0$

$t = \dots, \dots$

$f(x) = \dots, \dots (2, 1)$

No. of solution = 1

$f(x) = \dots, (0, 1)$

No. of solution = 3

$f(x) = \dots, (1, 2)$

No. of solution = 3

3. Put $x = y = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 4$

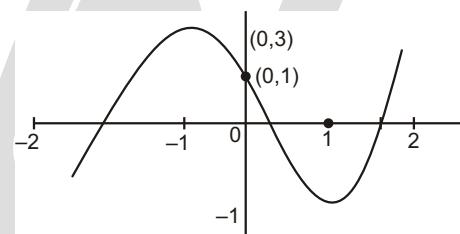
Put $x = 0, y = 1 \Rightarrow f(2) = 9$

4. $1 = \frac{2x}{3} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}$

$12 = 3^x - \frac{27}{3^x} \Rightarrow 0 = (3^x - 3)(3^x - 9) \Rightarrow 0 = 3^x - 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$

5. $\sin^{-1}(0) = \cos^{-1}(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

$\sin^{-1}(1) = \cos^{-1}(0) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{9} = x^2 = \frac{13}{9}$



8. Let $P(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + 2$

$$P(1) = a + b + c + d + 2 = 5 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$P(-1) = a - b + c - d + 2 = 5 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$b - d = 0 \text{ and } a - c = 3$$

$$P(2) = 16a + 8b + 4c + 2d + 2 = 2 \quad \dots(3)$$

$$P(-2) = 16a - 8b + 4c - 2d + 2 = 2 \quad \dots(4)$$

$$4a + c = 0 \text{ and } 4b - d = 0$$

$$b - d = 0 \text{ and } a = 1, c = 4$$

$$P(x) = x^4 + 4x^2 + 2$$

9. $(x - 1)^2 - y^2 = 1 \quad (\because y \neq 0)$

$$x - y = k$$

$$\left| \frac{k-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right| = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2} - 1 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$0 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$(\because k \neq 0)$

10. $\sqrt{[x] - \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{3} - 3$

when $\frac{x}{3}$ is an integer then definitely $\sqrt{[x] - \frac{x}{2}}$ is also an integer.

So, $\sqrt{[x] - \frac{x}{2}} = 2$ and $\frac{x}{3} = 1$ (and check like this)

$$[x] - \frac{x}{2} = 4, \quad \frac{x}{3} = 1 \quad x \in [3, 6)$$

when $x \in [3, 4)$

$$[x] = 3, \quad \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

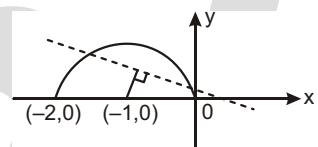
So, $x \in [3, 4)$ satisfies.

when $x \in [4, 5)$ $[x] = 4, \frac{x}{2} = 2, \quad [x] = \frac{x}{2} = 6$ not satisfies, similarly on checking all

possibilities we have only $x \in [3, 4)$.

$$a = 3, b = 4$$

11. $f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{2011\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{1 - x^{2011}}}} = \frac{\sqrt[2011]{1 - x^{2011}}}{x}$



$$f(f(f(x))) = \frac{\frac{2011}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^{2011}}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2011}}}} = \frac{x}{\frac{2011}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2011}}}}$$

$$f_{2013}(x) = x \in \{x\}$$

12.	$f(x)$	0	0	x	6
		1	6	x	12
		2	12	x	18
		3	18	x	24
		4	24	x	30
		5	x	30	

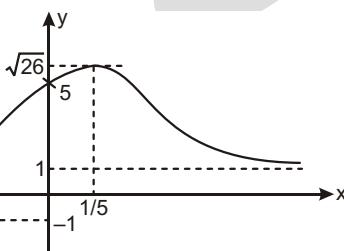
$$\mathbf{13.} \quad (f(x, y))^2 + (g(x, y))^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x, y) = g(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$g(x, y) = 2xy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{14.} \quad f(x) = \frac{x - 5}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$



$$\mathbf{15.} \quad f(x) \text{ is injective for } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right]$$

$$[] \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad 0$$

$$\mathbf{16.} \quad f: R \rightarrow R \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - (m-1)x^2 - (m-5)x - n$$

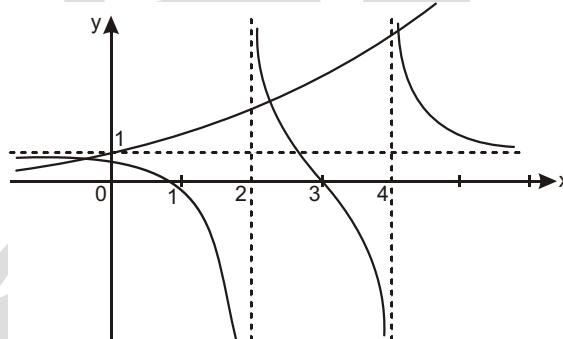
$$f'(x) = x^2 - 2(m-1)x - (m-5) = 0$$

$$0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(m-1)^2 & 4(m-5) & 0 \\ m^2 & 3m & 4 & 0 \\ (m-4)(m-1) & 0 \\ 1 & m & 4 \end{array}$$

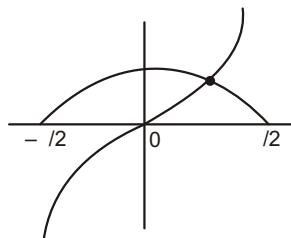
17. $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x-4)} e^x$

$f(x) = 0$ has three solutions.



$f(-x) = \frac{(-x-1)(-x-3)}{(-x-2)(-x-4)} e^{-x}$ 0 has three solutions.

$x^3 - \cos x$

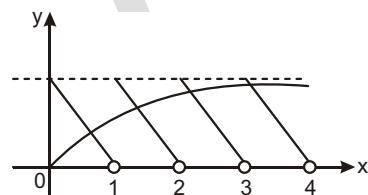


one solution

there are total 7 solutions.

18. $\cos^{-1} \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} = 1 \quad (1-\{x\})$

there are total 76 solutions.



19. $f(x) = x^2 - bx - c = 0$

$p_1 = p_2 = b$ (odd no.)

$p_1 = 2$

$$\begin{array}{lll} p_1 p_2 & c \\ b & c & (p_2 - 2) \quad 2p_2 \quad 35 \end{array}$$

$$p_2 = 11$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 13x + 22$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = \frac{81}{4}$$

20. $f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{7}\right)}{x - \frac{x}{7}} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{6} - 1 \quad f(42) = 8$$

21. $g(x) = f(x)$

0	$x = \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$
3	$x > 1$

22. $x = \frac{10}{4}^{100} = \frac{1}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{10}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{102} \cdot \frac{1}{101} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{99}$

$5 \quad 49 \quad \frac{1}{99} \quad \frac{1}{200} \quad \frac{1}{303} \quad \frac{1}{408}$

$$[x] = 5$$

23. $f(x) = x$ has two real roots.

$$cx^2 - (d-a)x - b = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 11 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{a-d}{c} = 18 \text{ and } \frac{b}{c} = 77$$

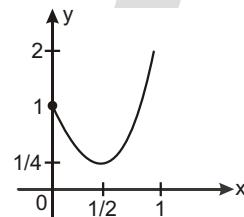
$$\text{if } f(f(x)) = x \quad x \in R \quad (ac - cd)x^2 - (d^2 - a^2)x - (a-d)b = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ will not attain the value } \frac{a}{c} = 9.$$

24. $A = (1, 3)$

$$p = 2^{1^1}, p = 2^{1^3}$$

$$1 \leq 2(p-7) \leq 5 \leq 0 \text{ and } 9 \leq 6(p-7) \leq 5 \leq 0 \quad p \in [-4, 1]$$



25. $y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} - 2}$

$$y = \frac{t}{t(t^2 - 3) - 2}$$

$$\frac{t}{t^3 - 3t - 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{t^2 - \frac{2}{t} - 3}$$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{1}{t^2 - \frac{2}{t} - 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$p = 1, q = 6$$

28. $a, ar, ar^2, 1$
 $a^2r, a^2r^2, a^2r^3 \quad ar(a + ar + ar^2) = ar$
 a^3r^3

29. $m = {}^6C_4 = 15$

$$n = \frac{6!}{3!1!1!1!3!} = 4! \cdot \frac{6!}{(2!)^4} = 4! \cdot 1560$$

30. $\begin{matrix} n \\ r \end{matrix} = [\log_2 r] = 0, 1, 1, (2, 2, 2, 2), \underbrace{(3, 3, \dots, 3)}_{8 \text{ times}}$
 $2, 1, 4, 2, 8, 3$

32. 3

$$|(x - 2y)(y - x)(x - 3y)| = f(x, y)$$

No rain, then $f(x, y) = 0$ hence 3 lines.

33. Cubic $(x^2 - 5x - 6)(x -) + 2(Bx - 100 - 4) = 0$

$$(x^2 - 5x - 4)(x -) + Bx - 100 - 4 = 0$$

Both identical $B = 2$

50

$$\text{Cubic } (x^2 - 5x - 6)(x - 50) + 4x - 200 = 0$$

Let $t = x - \frac{1}{x} \geq 0$ for $x \geq 1$

$$x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = t(t^2 - 3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} t^2 & \frac{2}{t} & t^2 \\ t^2 & \frac{2}{t} & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{t} & \frac{1}{t} & 3 \end{matrix}$$

6 (AM GM)

34. $f() = 0 \quad 5 \quad \sqrt{5}$

$$f(f(f(x))) = 5 \quad \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{Since } f(x) = (x - 5)^2 = 5$$

$$f(f(f(x))) = 5 \quad \sqrt{5}$$

$$((f(f(f(x)))) - 5)^2 = 5 \quad \sqrt{5}$$

$$(f(f) - 5)^2 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$f(f) = 5 \quad 5^{1/4}$$

$$f(f) = 5 \quad 5^{1/4}$$

$$(f - 5)^2 = 5 \quad 5 \quad 5^{1/4}$$

$$(f - 5)^2 = 5^{1/4}$$

$$f = 5 \quad 5^{1/8}$$

35. Let $\ln x = t$

$$y = \frac{2t^2 - 3t - 3}{t^2 - 2t - 2} = (y - 2)t^2 - (2y - 3)t - (2y - 3) = 0$$

$$D = 0 \quad (2y - 3)(2y - 5) = 0 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad y = \frac{5}{2}$$

36. $P(x) = (x - 3)Q_1(x) + 6 \quad P(3) = 6$

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 9)Q(x) + (ax + b)$$

$$P(3) = 3a + b = 6$$

If equation of odd degree polynomial, then $b = 0, a = 2$.

37. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - P$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 6x(x - 1)$$

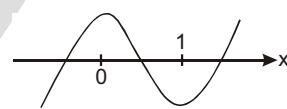
$$f(0) = 0 \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$P = 0 \quad P = 1 \quad 0$$

38. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln(\cos^{-1} x)}}$

$$\ln(\cos^{-1} x) = 0 \quad \cos^{-1} x = 1$$

□□□



2

LIMIT

Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x - \tan x}{2} \sin \frac{\tan x - x}{2}}{\frac{x - \tan x}{2} \frac{\tan x - x}{2}}$ $\frac{x - \tan x}{x^3}$ $\frac{x - \tan x}{x}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 2 $\frac{1}{3}$

(use expansions)

3. a $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - \cos 2x) - 1}{\cos 2x - 1}$ $\frac{(\cos 2x - 1)}{3x^2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

b $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{4x^2}$ $\frac{4x^2}{x^2 \frac{1 - e^x}{x}}$ 4

c $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}(1 - x)}{\ln(1 - x) - 1}$ $\frac{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{x - 1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

4. $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - 3 \tan^{-1} x$

$g(x) = 2 \tan^{-1} x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)}$ $\frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$ $\frac{3}{2}$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2}{x} \ln(1-x)} = e^{\frac{4}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{\sin x} e^{2 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{\sin x} e^{\frac{2 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}}{2 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{\sin x} e^{\frac{x^2}{2x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8}{\sin x} e^{\frac{x^2}{2x}}} = e^{\frac{8}{\sin x} e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\frac{8}{\sin x} e^{-4}}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \frac{x}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \quad 0 \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$p \quad q \quad 7 \\ x \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{3x} \\ n$$

$$7. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{3x}{3x - 1} \quad x; x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x}{3^n}}{\frac{3x - 1}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3}; x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

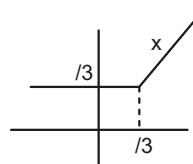
$$f(x) = x; x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}; x = \frac{1}{3}$$

Option (d) is wrong.

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\cos^2(\tan(\sin x)))}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin^2(\tan(\sin x))]}{\sin^2(\tan(\sin x))} = \frac{\sin(\tan(\sin x))}{\tan(\sin x)} = 2$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(27)^{\frac{1}{3x}} - 1}{3^x - 27} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1 - \cos(x-3)}{(x-3)^2}$$



$$3^2 \cdot 3^{\frac{x^2 - 3x}{9}} \cdot 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3^{x^2 - 3x}}{3^9(3^{x-3} - 1)} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 18}{9(x-3)} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot 9 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2} = \sin \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2}$$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 \cos x - \cos \frac{x}{3}}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{x}{3} - x}{2}}{\frac{x}{3} - x}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{-1}[\sin^3 x]} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos^{-1}(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \{x\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x - [x] = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{\{x\}} - \{x\}}{\{x\}^2} = e - 2$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{5c-1} = 1 \quad \frac{7}{x} - \frac{2}{x^5} \stackrel{c}{\rightarrow} 1 - l$

Case-I: $5c - 1 = 0$, then l

Case-II: $5c - 1 \neq 0$, then l

Since limit is finite and non-zero so $5c - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{5}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{5c-1} = \frac{7}{x} - \frac{2}{x^5} \stackrel{1/5}{\rightarrow} 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{5c-1} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{7}{x} - \frac{2}{x^5} \right) \stackrel{1}{\rightarrow} 1$$

$$\frac{7}{5}$$

(by binomial approximation)

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^{n-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{x^{n-2}} = 0$ for $n = 1, 2, 3$

18. 1 (form) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} - 1] (ax + b) = 0$

So $a = 0$, on rationalizing

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 - x - 1) [a^2 x^2 - b^2 - (2ab)x]}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} (ax + b)} = 0$$

So, $1 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2ab = 0$

$$a = 1$$

$$\lim_n \sec^2[k!(-1/2)] = 1 - a$$

20. $f(x - T) = f(x - 2T) = \dots = f(x - nT) = f(x)$

$$\lim_n \frac{n f(x)(1 - 2^{-1} - 3^{-2} - \dots - n^{-n})}{f(x)(1 - 2^2 - 3^2 - \dots - n^2)} = \lim_n \frac{n \frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{\frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

21. 265 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^2 - 3}{f(1-h) - f(1)} - \frac{\sin 5h}{h}}{h} = 265 \frac{3}{f'(1)^5} = \frac{53}{f'(1)^3}$

$[\because f'(1) = 53]$

22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos x - x^2 (x - 1)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\cos x(x-1)}}{1} = 1$$

23. $f(x - y) = f(x) - f(y)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)}{h} = f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 1}{h}$$

If $f(h) = 1 + hP(h) + h^2Q(h)$ then $f'(x) = f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{hP(h) + h^2Q(h)}{h} = P(0)f(x)$

24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} (1 - \sin x)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2} 1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} (-2x)^3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x}{2} - 1 + \cos \frac{x}{2} - x}{(-2x)^3}$$

Let $x - \frac{\pi}{2} = h$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{h}{2} (1 - \cos h)}{(-2h)^3} = \frac{1}{32}$$

25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{5}{x^2}} = e^5$

27. $\ln c = I$, (I integer)
 $c = e^I$

c is rational when $I = 0$

28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - \frac{a \sin bx}{\cos x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} 1 - \frac{a \sin bx}{\cos x} - 1} = e^{ab}$

30. $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 2$

$b = 4, c = 1, d = 2$

32. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 1 < x < 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \{f(x)\} = 0$$

33. Let $\sin^{-1} x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^{-1} \sin 2}{\sin^{-1} \sin \frac{4}{4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{2}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{4}{2} \cos \frac{4}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^{-1} \sin 2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

34. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2k} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(k-2)} \dots \sin \frac{\pi}{2(2k-2)}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(k-2)} \cos \frac{\pi}{2k} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(2k-2)} \dots \cos \frac{\pi}{2(2n-2)}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 3$$

36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}}{x^2} = \frac{m-n}{2mn}$

37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - xa \cos x - b \sin x}{x^3} = 1$

Using expansion,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - xa + \frac{x^2}{2!} - b - x + \frac{x^3}{3!}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \frac{ax^3}{2!} - bx + \frac{bx^3}{3!}}{x^3}$$

Clearly, $a - b = 0$ for limit to be finite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b - \frac{b}{3!} + \frac{a}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{x^3}}{x^3} = 1 - \frac{b}{6} + \frac{a}{2} = 1 - b + 3a = 6$$

From (1) and (2), $a = \frac{5}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$

38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cos ax - \frac{e^x (\cos x - \sin x)}{e^x \cos x}}{\sin bx - bx \cos bx} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x}{\cos x (\sin bx - bx \cos bx)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\because a = 1)$$

39. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3)}{n^4} = \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}^2}{n^4} = \frac{n(2n-1)(n-1)}{6n^4}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{(2n-1)(n-1)}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

40. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{x^4} \sin \frac{x - \sin x}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^4} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{2} \right) \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

42. $u_n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2^2}, \frac{3}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{n}{2^n}$

$$\frac{1}{2} u_n = \frac{1}{2^2}, \frac{2}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2^n}, \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$$

...(1)

...(2)

Substracting equation (1) and (2),

$$\frac{u_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \frac{1}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^n}; \quad \frac{u_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \frac{1}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$u_n = 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 2$$

43. $e^x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)}{\sin^2 x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - 2x - 6x}{\ln(1 + 3x - \sin^2 x)} \frac{\frac{\tan^{-1} 3x}{3x} - 3x^2}{(3x - \sin^2 x) - xe^x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = 2$$

44. $\tan \frac{x}{2} (1 - \sec x) = \tan x$

$$f_n(x) = \tan \frac{x}{2} (1 - \sec x) (1 - \sec 2x) \dots (1 - \sec 2^n x) = \tan 2^n x$$

45. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - [x])^{\frac{1}{\ln(\tan x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1)^{\frac{1}{\ln(\tan x)}} = 1$

46. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(a-n)nx - \tan x\} \sin nx}{x^2} = \frac{(a-n)n - 0}{n} = a - n - \frac{1}{n}$

47. $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} \frac{\frac{3n^3}{4} - 1}{\frac{3n^3}{4n^4}}$

$$\ln y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3n^3}{4} - 1}{\frac{3n^3}{4n^4}} \ln \frac{n}{r} + \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \ln x dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

48. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 - bx - c}{dx - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 - b(x/e) - c/x^2}{d(x/e) - e/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{d} x - \frac{b}{d}$

if $\frac{a}{d}$ is positive.

if $\frac{a}{d}$ is negative.

Alternate solution :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 - bx - c}{dx - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a - (b/x) - (c/x^2)}{(d/x) - (e/x^2)}$$

Here $\frac{e}{x^2} \ll \frac{d}{x}$. Therefore,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 - bx - c}{dx - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{d/x}$$

$\frac{a}{0}$	if $d > 0$	$\frac{a}{0}$	if $a > 0$ and $d > 0$
$\frac{a}{0}$	if $d < 0$	$\frac{a}{0}$	if $a < 0$ and $d < 0$
0	if $d = 0$	0	if $a = 0$ and $d = 0$

49. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} \frac{4n^2 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2n}}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} \frac{8n^2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2n}}{\frac{x}{2n}}^2 - \frac{x^2}{4n^2}}{2n} = \tan^{-1}(2x^2)$

$$g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2} \frac{\ln 1 - \cos^2 \frac{2x}{n} - 1}{\cos^2 \frac{2x}{n} - 1} = \cos \frac{2x}{n} - 1 - x^2$$

50. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x) = x^2(ax - 3); \quad a \neq 0$

51. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2e^{2 \sin x} - e^{\sin x} - 1)}{(x^2 - 2x)e^{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2e^{\sin x} - 1)(e^{\sin x} - 1)}{x(x - 2)e^{\sin x}} = \frac{3}{2}$

52. $x^n - ax - b \quad (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3) \dots (x - x_n)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{x^n - ax - b}{x - x_1} = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3) \dots (x_1 - x_n)$$

53. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x}{\sin x - \tan^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2\tan x)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

54. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \frac{2\sin x}{x} & \tan x \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} = 1$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $e^x \lim_{0 \rightarrow 3x^2} (p \tan qx^2 - 3\cos^2 x - 3)$

$$e^x \lim_{0 \rightarrow 3} \frac{pq}{3} \frac{3(1 - \cos^2 x)}{3x^2}$$

$$\frac{pq}{3} \neq 1 - \frac{5}{3}; \quad pq = 2$$

3. $a = e = 2$

(a) $L = a \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 1 - \frac{2}{a} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{e^x}{a} - 1^{1/x}$

$$x \rightarrow a, \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow 0, \frac{e^x}{a} \rightarrow 0, \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

So, $L = a$

(b) If $a = 2e = 2$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (2^x - (2e)^x + e^x)^{1/x} = 2e \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{e} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{e} - 1^{1/x} = 2e(1) = 2e$$

(c) If $0 < a < e$

$$L = e \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2}{e} \frac{x}{e} + \frac{a}{e} - 1^{1/x} = e$$

(d) $a = \frac{e}{2} - 1$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2^x = \frac{2a}{2} = e^x = 2a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e}{2a} = 0^{1/x}$$

5. $f(x) = \cos(\sin x)$

Range is $[\cos 1, 1]$.

8. $f(x) = x \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}[\cos x]$

9. If $x = \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}$ then $f(x) = 0$ but if $x = \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$, hence does not exist.

Also, if $x = \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}$ then $2x = \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}$ $f(2x) = 0$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^{-1}(1-x)\sin^{-1}(1-x)}{\sqrt{2x}(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^{-1}\sqrt{2x-x^2}}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{2x-x^2} \sin^{-1}(1-x)}{\sqrt{2x}(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^{-1}(x)\sin^{-1}(x)}{\sqrt{2(x-1)(x)}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\sin x - x}{2} \cos \frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{ax^3 - bx^5 + c} = \frac{1}{12}$

$$2 \frac{\sin \frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{\frac{\sin x - x}{2}} = \frac{\sin x - x}{2} \cos \frac{\sin x - x}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x - x}{2}}{ax^3 - bx^5 + c} = \frac{1}{12}$$

14. $\cos^2 n = \frac{1}{3}$

15. $\sin n = \sin \frac{\sin n}{\sin} = \sin \frac{\sin n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [5 - 2x] = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [|x - 2| - a^2 - 6a - 9] = 0 \quad (a - 3)^2 = 1$$



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. $S_1 = 1, S_2 = 7, S_3 = 19$

$$S_n = 1 + 3n(n - 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n^2} = 3$$

2. $r_1 = 1, r_2 = \frac{1}{3}, r_3 = \frac{1}{5}$

$$\text{or } r_n = \frac{1}{2n - 1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \frac{1}{2n - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

3. $x \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow \tan x$

$$x \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow \tan x \quad x \rightarrow \tan x \rightarrow 0$$

$$[\tan x] \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f([\tan x]) = f(0) = 4$$

4. $x \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow \tan x$

$$\frac{x}{\tan x} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \left(\frac{x}{\tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \left(\frac{x}{\tan x} \right) = f(1) = 2 = 5 = 7$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 5 to 6

5. $f(x) = 1 - |x - 2|$

$$x \rightarrow 2^-, f(x) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x \rightarrow 2^+, f(x) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - 1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\text{R.H.L.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x-2}{2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)}{\sin \frac{2-x}{2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2-x)}{\frac{1}{2}(2-x)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{L.H.L. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (f(x)) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x-2}{2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2-x)}{2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}(2-x)}} = e^{2/}$$

Limit does not exist.

6. [1, 3]

$$\text{as } f(3x) = f(x) \\ x \in [1, 3] ; \quad f(x) \in [0, 1]$$

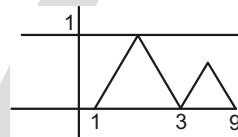
$$3x \in [3, 9] ; \quad f(3x) = f(x) \in [0, 1] \\ 9x \in [9, 27] ; \quad f(9x) = f(3x) \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{area between } [1, 3] \text{ is } 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{area between } [3, 9] \text{ is } 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 6$$

$$\text{area between } [9, 27] \text{ is } 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 18$$

$$1, 3, 9, \dots, n^2, \dots \text{ is converges when (g.p.) } |3| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 9

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1-bx)(1-ax)\sqrt{1-x}]}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-bx)(1-ax) - 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16}}{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{bx - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} - ax - \frac{ax^2}{2} + \frac{ax^3}{8}}{x^3}$$

coefficient of x and $x^2 \rightarrow 0$ $b - a = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$
 $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = \frac{3}{4}$

8. $a = b = 1$

9. $l = \frac{1}{32}; b = \frac{3}{4}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 10 to 11

Sol. $\sin x - \sin y \rightarrow 1$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2 \sin x - \sin^2 x}} \\y &= \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1}{(2 \sin x - \sin^2 x)^{3/2}}\end{aligned}$$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \tan \frac{x}{4}}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x) - \ln(1 - \tan x)}{\tan x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \tan x} - \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} = -2$$

3. $a(x^3 - 1) = (x - 1)(ax^2 + ax + a + 1) = 0$
 $, , 1$ so, $, ,$ are roots of $ax^2 + ax + a + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}&1, \quad \frac{a+1}{a} \\&\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-a)x^3 - x^2 - a}{(e^{1-x} - 1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x^3 - x^2) - a(x^3 - 1)}{(e^{1-x} - 1)(x-1)} \\&\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{[x^2 - a(x^2 - x - 1)]}{(e^{1-x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - ax - a}{\frac{e^{1-x} - 1}{1-x} (1-x)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a \frac{\frac{1-a}{a} x^2 - (1)x - 1}{(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a \frac{(x^2 - ()x - 1)}{(1-x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a \frac{(1-()x)(1-()x)}{(1-x)} = a()$$

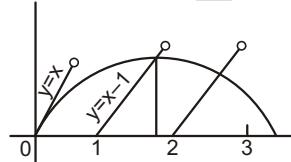
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4^x - 1)(5^x - 1)(7^x - 1)}{x \sin^2 x} = 2 \ln 2 \ln 5 \ln 7$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax \cos x - b \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{4!}}{x^2 \sin x} = \frac{b - x - \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^5}{5!}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$a = b = 0 \text{ and } \frac{a}{2} = \frac{b}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{x-1} = 0$



□□□

3

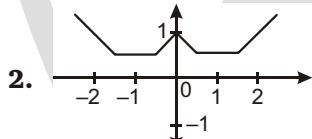
CONTINUITY, DIFFERENTIABILITY AND DIFFERENTIATION



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(h)}{h} = \frac{3hx(h-x)}{h} = f(x)$

$f(x) = 3x^2$ $f(0) = 0$ $f'(x) = 6x$



$f(x)$ is non-differentiable at five points.

3. $\frac{x}{5}$ is integer at 21 points in $[0, 100]$

$\frac{x}{2}$ is integer at 51 points in $[0, 100]$

But when x is a multiple of 10 then $f(x)$ is continuous.

So that respective points should be subtract from both i.e., multiple of 10 are 11 points in $[0, 100]$.

21 51 11 11 72 22 50

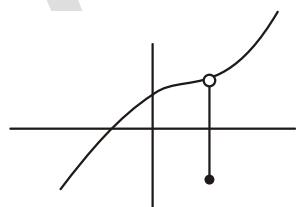
4. $f(x)$ has isolated point of discontinuity but $|f(x)|$ is continuous at $x = a$

So, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ and $f(a)$ has opposite sign, with same magnitude.

So, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - f(a) = 0$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4x) - 3f(3x) + 3f(2x) - f(x)}{x^3} = 12$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4f(4x) + 9f(3x) + 6f(2x) + f(x)}{3x^2} = 12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^2 f(4x) + 27f(3x) + 12f(2x) + f(x)}{6x} = 12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^3 f(4x) + 81f(3x) + 24f(2x) + f(x)}{6} = 12$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} (4^3 & 81 & 24 & 1)f(0) & 12 & 6 \\ & 6f(0) & 12 & 6 \\ & f(0) & 12 & \end{array}$$

6. $y = \frac{1}{1 - (\tan x)^{\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (\tan x)^{\cot x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (\tan x)^{\cos x}}$

$$y = \frac{(\tan x)^{\cos x}}{(\tan x)^{\cos x} - (\tan x)^{\sin x} - (\tan x)^{\cot x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\tan x)^{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{(\tan x)^{\cos x} - (\tan x)^{\sin x} - (\tan x)^{\cot x}} - \frac{1}{(\tan x)^{\cos x} - (\tan x)^{\sin x} - (\tan x)^{\cot x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(\tan x)^{\cos x}}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

7. $f(x) = \sin(x^2)$

$$y = f(x^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x^2 - 1)2x$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 2 \cdot f(2) = 2 \sin 4$$

8. Clearly $\sin x, \cos x$ are negative at $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

$$\text{So, } f(x) = (\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$f'(x) = (\sin x - \cos x)$$

9. $2 \sin x \cos y = 1$

$$\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = y = 0 \quad y \in (-\pi/4, \pi/4) \quad 1$$

$$y = \cot x \cot y$$

$$y = \cot x \operatorname{cosec}^2 y \quad y = \cot y \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$y \in (-\pi/4, \pi/4) \quad (1, 2, 1) \quad (1, 2) \quad 0$$

10. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t f(t^2)$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 f(t^3)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} t f(t^3)}{\frac{1}{2} f(t^2)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{f(t^2)(f(t^3) - 3t^3 f(t^3)) - 2t^2 f(t^3) f(t^2)}{(f(t^2))^2} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{f(1)(f(1) - 3f(1)) - 2f(1)f(1)}{(f(1))^2} \frac{1}{2f(1)} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{f(1) - f(1)}{(f(1))^2}$$

L.H.L. $a = 1$
R.H.L. $b = 1$

they are continuous L.H.L. R.H.L.

12. $y = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$ $\frac{\overline{x}}{\overline{x}}$ $\frac{\overline{x^2}}{\overline{x^2}}$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad \frac{\overline{x^2}}{\overline{x^2}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3}}$$

$$\log y = 3 \ln x - \ln \frac{1}{x} \quad \ln \frac{1}{x} \quad \ln \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y = \frac{y}{x} - 3 \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1/x}{1/x} \quad \frac{1/x}{1/x} \quad \frac{1/x}{1/x}$$

13. $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin^{-1} x}{1 + \tan^{-1} x}}$

$$\ln f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1 - \sin^{-1} x) - \ln(1 + \tan^{-1} x)]$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1 - \sin^{-1} x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{(1 - \tan^{-1} x)(1-x^2)}$$

14. $\sin^2 x$ $\sin^2 x$ $2\sin^2 x$ 0 x n

$\tan x$ $\cot x$

15. $f(x)$ $\begin{cases} \tan x \\ \cot x \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \tan x \\ \cot x \end{cases}$

Points of non-derivability $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4}$

16. $g(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 3|$

$x < 3$	$x > 3$
$(x - 3)$	$2 - x$

18. $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}^3} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - e^x, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^x$$

at $x = \ln 2, \frac{dy}{dx} = 3, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{2}{27}$$

19. $g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$

$f(x) = 4$ at $x = 2$

$$g(4) = \frac{1}{f(2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

20. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 1 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-x & x > 1 \end{cases}$

21. $f(x) = \cos x^2$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin x^2$$

22. $f(g(x)) = x$ $f(g(x))g(x) = 1$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{f(g(x))} = (g(x))^5$

$g'(x) = 5(g(x))^4 g'(x)$

23. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < 1 \\ x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2x & 1 < x < 0 \\ x-1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Clearly it is non-differentiable at $x = 0$, -1 and 1 .

24. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cos \frac{x}{2^{2^n}} \cos \frac{x}{2^{3^n}} \dots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} = \cos \frac{x}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

25. $f\left(\frac{-}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{+}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{-}{4}\right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\tan \frac{-}{4} - x(1 - \tan x)}{4(x - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

26. $f(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{h^2}} \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h}$

27. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y - 10$
 $\frac{dy}{y-5} = 2 \frac{dx}{dx}$

$$\ln(y-5) = 2x + c$$

$$y = 5(e^{2x} - 1) \quad (\because c = \ln 5)$$

$$f(x) = 5 \sec^2 x \quad 0 < e^{2x} < \tan^2 x < 0$$

28. $f\left(\frac{-}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \{\cos x\}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin(\cos x)}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$

$$f\left(\frac{-}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \{\cos x\}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin(\cos x - 1)}{x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

29. Let $g(x) = f(e^x)$

$$g'(x) = f'(e^x) e^x$$

$$g'(x) = f'(e^x) e^{2x} = f'(e^x) e^x$$

30. $e^{f(x)} = \ln x \quad f(x) = \ln(\ln x) \quad g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = e^{e^x}$
 $g'(x) = e^{e^x} e^x = e^{e^x+x}$

32. $\ln f(x) = 4 \ln(x-1) + 3 \ln(x-2) + 2 \ln(x-3)$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x-3}$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(\frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x-3} \right)$$

34. $f(2) = 0 \quad c = 0$

$$f(2) = \frac{b \sin\{\pi x\}}{\{\pi x\}} \quad f(2) = 0 \quad b = 0$$

35. $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - e^x - \ln(\sec x - \tan x)}{\tan x - x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \frac{(e^{\tan x - x} - 1)}{\tan x - x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sec x - \tan x)}{\tan x - x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - 1}{\sec^2 x - 1} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

36. $f(0) = e^a$

$$f(0) = b$$

$$c = 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2}{3} \quad b = e^a = \frac{2}{3}$$

37. $\sqrt{x-y} = \sqrt{y-x} - 5$

$$\sqrt{x-y} = 5 - \sqrt{y-x}$$

Sq. both sides,

$$x-y-25 = y-x-10\sqrt{y-x}$$

$$25 = 2x-10\sqrt{y-x}$$

$$2 \frac{10(y-1)}{2\sqrt{y-x}}$$

$$2\sqrt{y-x} = 5(y-1)$$

$$5 \frac{2x}{5} = 5(y-1)$$

$$5 \frac{2x}{5} = 5(y-1)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{25}$$

38. $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

$$f(g(x)) = x$$

$$f(g(x))g(x) = 1$$

$$g(2) \quad \frac{1}{f(g(2))}$$

$$f(1) \quad 2$$

$$g(2) \quad 1$$

$$g(2) \quad \frac{1}{f(1)}$$

$$f(x) \quad 3x^2 - 4x^3 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(1) \quad 8$$

$$g(2) \quad \frac{1}{8}$$

39. $f(x) = |x|$ $x \in (-\infty, -1)$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad x^2$ $x \in [-1, 1]$

$$2x - 1 \quad x \in [1, \infty)$$

Function is not differentiable at $x = 1$.

40. $g(x) = (f(x))^2 - (f(-x))^2$ $g(x) = 2f(x)f(x) - 2f(-x)f(-x)$
 or $g(x) = 2f(x)f(x) - 2f(x)f(x) = 0$ $g(x) = c$ $g(8) = 8$

$$41. l = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \quad e = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x} - 1}$$

Using L'Hospital's rule, we get

$$l = e^{\frac{a^2}{2}} f'(0) = e^{\frac{a^2}{2}}$$

42. $\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) = e^{f_{n-1}(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f_{n-1}(x) = f_n(x) \frac{d}{dx} f_{n-1}(x)$

$$f_n(x) f_{n-1}(x) = f_2(x) f_1(x)$$

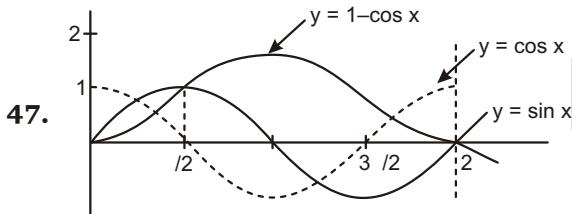
43. $y = \tan^{-1}(x^{1/3}) - \tan^{-1}(a^{1/3})$

44. $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$ then $\frac{4k+1}{3} = \frac{4k+1}{5}$

45. Put $x = \sin \theta$ then $y = \tan^{-1} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

46. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cos x - \ln(1-x) - 1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \cos x - \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - \frac{\cos x - 1}{x}}{x} = 0$$



Clearly 3 sharp points.

48. $g(x) \quad f^{-1}(x)$

$$G(x) \quad \frac{1}{g(x)}$$

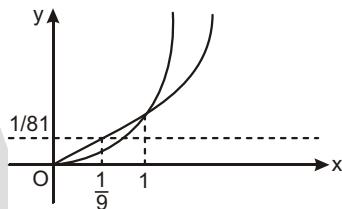
$$G(x) \quad \frac{1}{(g(x))^2} \quad g(x)$$

$$f(4) \quad 2$$

$$f(4) \quad \frac{1}{16}$$

$$G(2) \quad \frac{1}{(g(2))^2} \quad g(2) \quad \frac{1}{16} \quad 16$$

49.



$$f(x) \quad \text{maximum} \quad x^4, x^2, \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{81}$$

$$x^2 \quad \frac{1}{9} \quad x \quad 1$$

$$x^4 \quad x \quad 1$$

$$f(x) \text{ is non-differentiable at } x = \frac{1}{9}, 1$$

50. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(f(2 - h^2)) - \ln(f(2 - h^2))}{h^2}$

Apply L'Hospital rule,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2hf(2 - h^2)}{f(2 - h^2)} - \frac{2hf(2 - h^2)}{f(2 - h^2)}}{2h} = 4$$

51. $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x - 2)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \quad \left| \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \right|$

Not differentiable at $x = 3, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{4}$

52. $h(x) = f(2x)g(x) - \cos x - 3$

$$h'(x) = f(2x)g(x) - \cos x - 3[2g(x) + 2xg'(x) - \sin x]$$

$$h(1) = f(2g(1) - 4)[2g(1) + 2g'(1)] = 32$$

53. $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^7 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x^2-x-1)^6}$ ($f(0) = 1$)

$$\ln f(x) = 7\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1-x^2) + 6\ln(x^2-x-1)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{7}{1-x} - \frac{x}{1-x^2} - \frac{6(2x-1)}{x^2-x-1}$$

$$f'(0) = 13$$

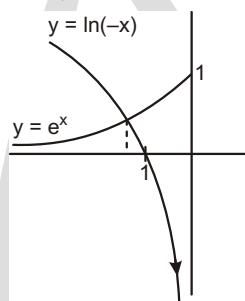
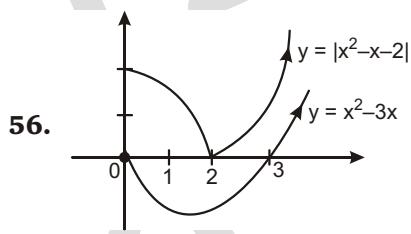
54. $f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x;}{\ln(1-x);} \quad x \neq 1; \quad f(1-) = f(1+) = f(1)$

$$\frac{\ln 2 - \sin 2}{2}; \quad x = 1$$

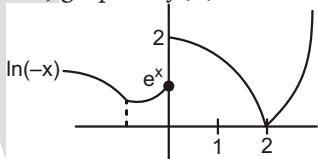
55. $f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} f(x); & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is rational} \\ 1/f(x); & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$

$$f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} x; & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 1/(1-x); & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} x; & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ x; & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$



So, graph of $f(x)$ is



Clearly, 3 non-differentiability points.

57. $g(f(x)) = x$

58. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \cos 2x)}{\ln^2(1 - \sin 3x)} = K \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - 1}{\ln(1 - \tan 9x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 3x} = K \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\tan 9x}$$

59. $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{t^4}, \frac{2}{t^3}, \frac{3 - 2t}{t^4}$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{t^3}, \frac{2}{t^2}, \frac{3 - 2t}{t^3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dy}{dx}^3 = t = \frac{1-t}{t^3} = t^3 - 1$$

60. $\frac{2}{y^3} y' = 2\sqrt{2}(2 \sin 2x)$

$$\frac{(y')^2}{y^6} = 8(2\sqrt{2} \cos x)^2 = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = 1^2$$

$$\frac{(y')^2}{y^6} = \frac{8y^2(1-y^2)^2}{y^4}$$

$$(y')^2 = 8y^4 - y^2(1-y^2)^2 \text{ then diff.}$$

61. $f(x) = x$ satisfy the equation.

$$f(5) = 5$$

62. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2x-1}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2x}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$f(x)$ is not derivable at $x = 0$.

63. $y = (x - \sqrt{1-x^2})^n$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ny}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = n \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}y - \frac{yx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = (1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - n^2y$$

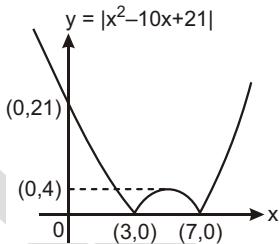
64. $g(x) = f(x - \sqrt{1-x^2}) = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 - x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 2x - x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

66. $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \frac{f(h)-1}{h} = f(x) + f(0) = 3f(x)$ ($\because f(0) = 3$)

67. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln_e(2-x) - x^{2n} \sin x}{1-x^{2n}}$
 $\ln(2-x) \sim |x| \quad |x| \leq 1$
 $\sin x \sim |x| \quad |x| \leq 1$
 $f(x) \sim \frac{\ln 3 - \sin 1}{2} \quad x \rightarrow 1$
 $\frac{\sin 1}{2} \quad x \rightarrow 1$

68. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - e^x - 1 - \{1 - \cos 2x\}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - e^x - 1 - 1 + \cos 2x}{x^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - e^x - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{(\cos 2x - 1)}{x^2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

69.

71. $xy = \text{const.}$

$$y = xy \quad 0 < y = \frac{y}{x}$$

72. $f(x) = 1 - |x - 2|$ is a continuous function.

$g(x) = 1$ if $|x|$ is a continuous function.

$f(g(x))$ is a continuous function.

73. $f(K)$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k+h) - f(k)}{h}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{K \tan(k+h) - k \tan k}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} K \frac{\tan h}{h} = K$$

74. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ae^{\sin x} - be^{-\sin x} - c}{x^2} = 2$

$$a - b - c = 0$$

...(1)

Applying L'Hospital Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ae^{\sin x} \cos x - be^{-\sin x} \cos x}{2x} = 2$$

$$a - b$$

75. $\frac{\tan x}{\sec^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sec y}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{\tan y}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{\tan y}{y}$

$$y = 1 \text{ at } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$2 \sec^2 x \tan x \sec y (\sec^2 y - y) = 2 \sec^2 y \tan y (y^2) \quad y = 0$$

76. We gave, $y = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 1)x$
 $= (x^6 - 14x^4 + x^2(49) - 36)x$
 $= x^7 - 14x^5 + 49x^3 - 36x$

Therefore, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 7x^5 - 70x^4 + 147x^2 - 36$

Thus, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 42x^5 - 280x^3 + 294x$

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=1} = 42 - 280 + 294 - 56$$

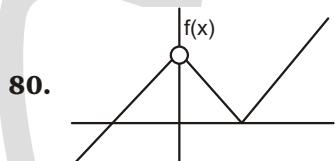
77. $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \frac{f(h) - 1}{h}$

$$f(x) = f(0), \quad f(x) = f(x) = e^{kx} \quad (\text{where } k = f'(0))$$

78. $f(g(x)) = x$; $f(g(x))g'(x) = 1$ $g(6) = \frac{1}{f(g(6))} = \frac{1}{f(0)}$

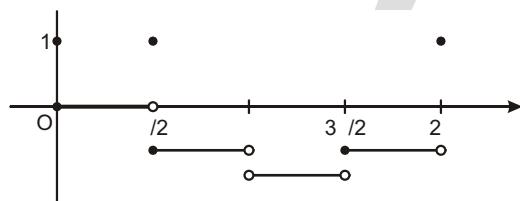
79. $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy/dx}{dx/dz} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \frac{dy}{dz}}{\frac{dx}{dz}} = \frac{gf' - fg'}{(g')^3}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 & x &\in [2, \infty) \\ g(f(x)) &= (f(x) - 1)^2 & (x - 1)^2 &\in x^2, x \in (-1, 0) \\ &(|x - 1| - 1)^2, x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

81. $f(x) = [\sin x] - [\cos x]$



82. $g(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \in [0, \pi] \\ \sin x - 1, & x \in (\pi, \infty) \end{cases}$

$$g(\cdot) = g(\cdot) = g(\cdot) = 1$$

but not differentiable at $x = \pi$.

83. $\frac{f^r(0)}{r!} = \frac{f(0)}{0!} = \frac{f(0)}{1!} = \frac{f(0)}{2!}$

$$4^n \frac{n \cdot 4^{n-1}}{1!} = \frac{n(n-1) \cdot 4^{n-2}}{2!}$$

$${}^n C_0 4^n - {}^n C_1 4^{n-1} + {}^n C_2 4^{n-2}$$

$$(4-1)^n = 5^n$$

84. $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}$

$\frac{x}{1-x}$	$x < 1$
$\frac{x}{1-x}$	$1 < x < 0$
$\frac{x}{1-x}$	$0 < x < 1$
$\frac{x}{1-x}$	$x > 1$

Function is discontinuous at $x = 1, -1$

$f(x)$ is not differentiable at $x = 1, -1$

85. $f(g(x)) = x$

$$f(g(x))g(x) = 1 \quad g = \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{1}{f(g)} = \frac{1}{f(1)}$$

86. $f(x) = 0 \quad x < 0$
 $4x^2(1-2x)^2 \quad x > 0$

Differentiable everywhere.

88. $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = 1, 2$

$$g(x) = x^2 - ax - b \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$

89. $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$

$$(f^{-1}(f(x)))f(x) = 1$$

$$(f^{-1}(f(9)))f(g) = 1$$

$$(f^{-1}(3)) = \frac{1}{f(9)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

90. $f(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^n \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0 \quad n > 0$

$$f(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h)^n \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0 \quad n > 0$$

$$f(x) = n x^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{finite} \quad n > 2$$

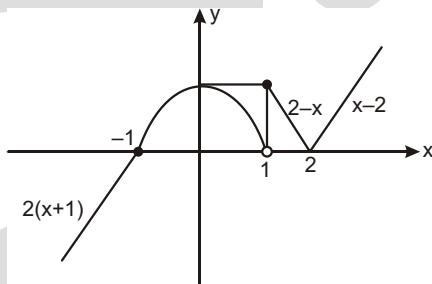


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $f(x)$ has exactly one point of discontinuity so that $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - x - 1)$ is equal to zero for some values of .

$$\begin{matrix} D & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ & 2 \end{matrix}$$

2. Answer from the graph.



3. (a) L.H.L. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(3e^{1/x} - 4)}{2 - e^{1/x}} = 0 \quad \frac{4}{2} = 0$

R.H.L. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(3e^{1/x} - 4)}{2 - e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \frac{3 - 4e^{-1/x}}{2e^{-1/x} - 1} = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{1} = 0$

$f(0) = 0$

$f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

(b) $f'(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \cdot \frac{\frac{3e^{1/x} - 4}{2 - e^{1/x}}}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3 - 4e^{-1/x}}{2e^{-1/x} - 1} = 3$$

$f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{3e^{1/x} - 4}{2 - e^{1/x}}}{x} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$f'(0^-) \neq f'(0^+)$

(c) $f'(0) = 3$

(d) $f'(0) = 2$ exist

4. Given $|f(x)| \leq \sin^2 x$

Clearly $|f(0)| = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \right| = 0$$

$$|f(0)| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = 0$$

5. $f(0)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \frac{\infty}{0}$ $a = 1$, $x = x$, $\frac{x^3}{3!} = \frac{x^3}{6}$, $b = 1$, $\frac{x^2}{2!} = \frac{x^2}{2}$, $\frac{x^4}{4!} = \frac{x^4}{24}$, $f(0) = 5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a - b - 5)x^2}{x^2} = a - \frac{b}{2} = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a \quad b \quad 5 \quad 0 \\ a \quad \frac{b}{2} \quad 3 \\ \hline 2a \quad b \quad 6 \end{array}$$

...(1)

...(2)

On solving (1) and (2),

$$\begin{array}{r} a \quad b \quad 5 \quad 0 \\ 2a \quad b \quad 6 \quad 0 \\ \hline a \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ a \quad 1 \\ b \quad 4 \\ a \quad b \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$f(0)$ is exist when $c = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - dx)^{1/x} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}(dx)} &= 3 \\ e^d &= 3 \\ d &= \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

7. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2|x|} = 1 - |x|$

But $x^2|x| = |x|^3$

So, $f(x) = |x| - 1 - |x| + 1$ is every where differentiable.

So, no where non-differentiable.

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x(\tan^{-1}(x-1) - x \tan^{-1}(x-1))] = [5 \tan^{-1}(x-1) - \tan^{-1}(x-1)]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4 \tan^{-1}(x-1) = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2$$

$$(c) f(x) = \sin \ln x = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \sin \ln \frac{1}{x} = \sin \ln x = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$f(x)$

So, $f(x)$ is an odd function.

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{4-x^2}{4x-x^3}$$
 is discontinuous at where denominator is zero, $4x - x^3 = 0$

$$x = 0, x = 2$$

a, b, c only correct.

$$8. g(x) = ae^{ax} \quad f(x) = g(0) = a = 5$$

$$g(x) = a^2 e^{ax} \quad f(x)$$

$$g(0) = a^2 = 3$$

$$a^2 = a = 2 = 0; \quad a = 2, 1$$

$$10. f(0) = f(0) = f(0) = 0$$

$$11. \int f(x) dx = f(-x) dx$$

$$f(x) = f(-x) = c$$

$$12. |f(x)| = x^{4n}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h)^{4n} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h)^{4n} = f(0+h) = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} ((-h)^{4n}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h)^{4n} = f(0+h) = 0$$

$f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

$$f(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^{4n}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^{4n}}{h}$$

$f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 0$.

$$13. g(x) = 0 \quad x \in I$$

$$x^2 \quad x \in I$$

$$gof(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in R$$

14. If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$ then $3p = 10q = 4$
 $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 2$ then $2p = 11q = 4$

16. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < 1 \\ x^3 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$

17. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}}{h} = 1$
 $f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \frac{h}{x}) - f(1)}{h} = 1$

So, $f'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = f(1)$

$\ln(f(x)) = 3 \ln x = \ln c$

$f(x) = cx^3$

$f(1) = 1$ so $c = 1$

$f(x) = x^3$

So, we can check options.

18. $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-1)(x-2) = (x^2-1)(x^2-4)$

$f'(x) = (x^2-1)2x - (x^2-4)(2x) = 2x(2x^2-5) = 0$

$x = 0, \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

19. If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$ then $3p = 10q = 4$

- $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 2$ then $2p = 11q = 4$

20. $y = e^{x \sin x^3} = e^{x \ln(\tan x)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x \sin(x^3)} [x \cos(x^3) 3x^2 - \sin(x^3)] = e^{x \ln(\tan x)} \ln(\tan x) - x \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x$

$y = e^{x \sin(x^3)} [3x^3 \cos(x^3) - \sin(x^3)] = (\tan x)^x (\ln(\tan x) - 2x \operatorname{cosec} 2x)$

21. $f(x) = 1 - (1-x) - (1-x)x^2 - (1-x)(1-x^2)x^3 - \dots - (1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^n)x^n$

$= 1 - (1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3) - (1-x^n) - 1 - \sum_{r=1}^n (1-x^r)$

$(f(x) - 1) = \sum_{r=1}^n (1-x^r)$

22. f and g must be continuous.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & a & 2 & b \\ a & 1 & b \\ 3 & b & 1 & b & 2 \\ a & 1 \end{array}$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

23. $f(x) \begin{cases} ax^3 + b & ; 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2\cos x + \tan^{-1}x & ; 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

is must be continuous and differentiable at $x = 1$.

$$a \quad b \quad 2 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$3a \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots(2)$$

(continuity)

(By differentiable)

We get, a and b

24. $f(f(x)) \begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & x & 0 & x & 1 \\ 2 & x & 1 & x & 2 \\ 4 & x & 2 & x & 3 \end{array}$

25. $\ln(f(x)) \quad \ln(x - 1) \quad \ln(x - 2) \quad \ln(x - 100)$
 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \quad \frac{1}{x - 1} \quad \frac{1}{x - 2} \quad \frac{1}{x - 100}$

$$\frac{f(x)f'(x) - (f(x))^2}{(f(x))^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 3)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 100)^2}$$

if $g(x) = f(x)f'(x) - (f(x))^2 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(x - 100)^2} = 0$$

$g(x) = 0$ has no solution.

26. $h(x) \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & & & x & 1 \\ |x - 2| & a & 2 & |x| & 1 \quad x \quad 2 \\ |x - 2| & a & 1 & b & x \quad 2 \end{array}$

if $h(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$, then $a = 3$

if $h(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$, then $b = 1$

27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

Clearly, $C = 1$ and use L'Hospital's rule.

28. Differentiable w.r.t. ' x'

$$2f(x)f'(x) - 2y - 2f(x - y)f'(x - y)$$

put $x = 0$

$$ky - \frac{y^2}{2} = f(y)f(y)$$

integrate on both sides,

$$ky - \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{f^2(y)}{2} + c$$

...(1)

put $x = y = 0$ in given equation, we get

$$f^2(0) = 2$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{2} \text{ as } (f(x) \neq 0)$$

put $y = 0$ in (1)

$$1 - c = 0 + c - 1$$

also put $y = \sqrt{2}$

$$k\sqrt{2} - 1 = \frac{4}{2} - 1$$

$$k\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$k = 0$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{f^2(y)}{2} = 1$$

$$f^2(y) = y^2 - 2$$

$$f(y) = \sqrt{y^2 - 2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2}$$

Hence, we can answer.

30. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} = x^2 - x^2 = f(0); f(x) = x^2 - 1$$

32. $f(1) = f(1) - f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = x \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$4x - 3 \quad 1 < x < 2$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$4 \quad 1 < x < 2$$

34. $gof(x) = 0$

$$fog(x) = 0 \quad x \in I$$

$$[x^2] \quad x \in I$$

35. $f(g(x)) = x$

$$f(g(x))g'(x) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f(g(x))}$$

$$g'(e) = \frac{1}{f(g(e))} = \frac{1}{f(1)} = \frac{1}{e-1}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{(f(g(x)))^2} f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$g'(e) = \frac{1}{(f(1))^2} f'(1) g'(e)$$

36. $f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x - 1] = 1$

$$f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x - x^2}{2} = 1$$

$$f(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [x - 1] = 1$$

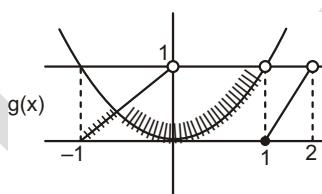
$$f(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 - 8x + 17) = 2$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

2. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \frac{\tan(\ln(\sec(x/n)))}{\ln(\sec(x/n))} = \frac{(\ln(\sec(x/n)) - 1) - 1}{\sec(x/n) - 1} = \frac{\sec(x/n) - 1}{(\sec(x/n))^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2}{n}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

4. $f(x) = 2x, g(1)$

$$f'(x) = 2$$

$$f'(1) = 2, 3, 1$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} g(1) & = & 2f(1) = 2 \\ f(1) & = & 2 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x$$

$$g(2) = 2(-2) = 2(2) = 0$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad g(1)$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - x(2x - 3) - 2$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$3x - 2$$

$$f(1) = g(-1) = 2 - (3 - 2) = 3$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 5 to 6

5. Clearly, 3 is non-repeated root whereas 1 is repeated and also $(x - 2)^{1/3}$ is not diff. at $x = 2$.
 at 3, 2 is non-diff. and sum is 5.

6. $h(x)$ is continuous.

$$x = 1 \quad x^2 = x = 2$$

$$x^2 = 2x = 1 = 0$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$x = 1 = \sqrt{2}$$

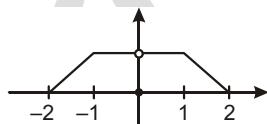
$$\tan \frac{3}{8} = 1 = \sqrt{2}, \tan \frac{7}{8} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\tan \frac{7}{8} = 1 = \sqrt{2}$$

$\sqrt{2} - 1$ is not differentiable.

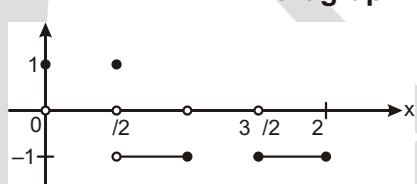
Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 8

Sol.



Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 10

10.



Paragraph for Question Nos. 11 to 13

11. $f(x)$

x	0	x	1
$2(x-1)$	0	1	x
$3(x-1)$	2	x	2
	x	3	

No. of values where $f(x)$ is discontinuous 2

12. $f(x)$ is non-differentiable at $x = 1, 2, 3$.

13. No. of integers in the range of $f(x)$ 5

Paragraph for Question Nos. 14 to 16

Sol. $f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)}{h} = f(0)f(x)$

$f(x) = e^{2x}$

$f(0) = 2$

$g(x) = x^2$

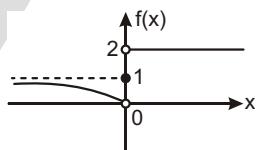
Paragraph for Question Nos. 17 to 18

Sol. $g(x) = \sec^2 x - (1 -) \cos x - 1 - \frac{(1 - \cos x)(- f(x))}{f(x)}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 19 to 21

Sol. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$

$x < 0$	$x = 0$	$x > 0$
1	0	2
2	0	



Paragraph for Question Nos. 22 to 24

Sol. $f(x) = g(1) \sin x + (g(2) - 1)x$

$f'(x) = g(1) \cos x + g(2) - 1 \quad f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = g(2) - 1$

$f''(x) = -g(1) \sin x \quad f''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -g(1)$

$g(x) = x^2 - f(\frac{\pi}{2})x - f(\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad g(x) = 2x - f(\frac{\pi}{2})$

$g'(x) = 2 \quad g'(2) = 2$

$f(x) = \sin x - x \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = x^2 - x - 1$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 25 to 26

Sol. $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h) - f(h)}{h} - f(x)}{h}$

$$f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h) \frac{(1 - (f(x))^2)}{h}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0)(1 - f(x)^2)$$

$$(f(0) = 0)$$

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

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x \in R$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{(e^{2x} - 1)}} = 1$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 27 to 28

Sol. $f(x) = 3(x-6)(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = x^2 - 1$ then k why!

27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{3(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-6)}{x-6} = \frac{6!}{2}$

28. $g(x) = \frac{1}{3(x-6)(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 29 to 30

Sol. $f(x) = g(x)$
 $x^{\ln x} = e^{2x}$
 $(\ln x)^2 = 2 \ln x$
 $x = \frac{1}{e}, \quad e^2$

29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow e^2} \frac{f(x) - c}{g(x) - 2} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 4$
 $c = e^2$

30. $h(\) = \frac{g(\)f(\) - g(\)f(\)}{g^2(\)} = \frac{e(-2e^2) - e^2}{(e)^2} = 3e$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) Let $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\sin x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$2 \log(\sin x) \tan x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \tan x dx$$

$$2(0) \quad 0 \quad 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \quad 0$$

$$2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{k}{3k}$$

3 0, 1, 2

(B) $e^{x-y} \quad e^{y-x} \quad 1$

$$e^x \quad e^{-x} \quad e^y$$

$$e^x \quad e^{-x} \quad e^y (-y)$$

$$e^x \quad e^{-x} \quad e^y (-y) \quad e^y (y)^2$$

$$e^y \quad e^{-y} (-y) \quad e^y (y)^2 \quad y \quad (y)^2 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$k \quad 1$$

(C) Let $f^{-1} = g$

$$g\{f(x)\} = x \quad (gf(x))f'(x) = 1$$

$$g(2 \ln 2)f'(2) = 1$$

$$g(2 \ln 2) = \frac{1}{1 - \ln 2}$$

$$2(f^{-1})(\ln 4) = \frac{2}{1 - \ln 2} \quad 0, 1$$

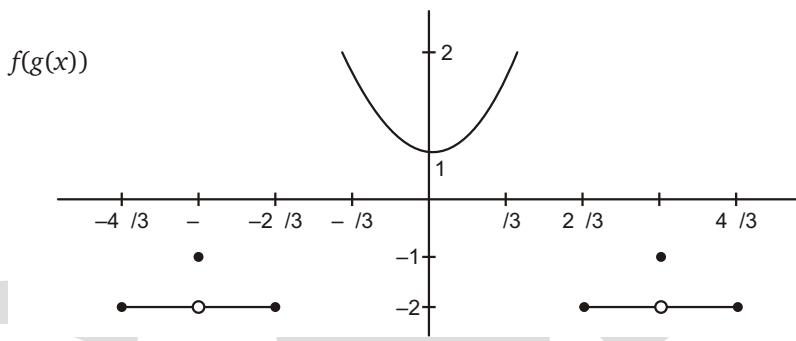
(D) $l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \ln x)^{\frac{1}{x^2-1}}$

$$\ln l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x - \ln(\ln x)}{x^2 - 1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\ln x}}{2x} = 0$$

$$\ln(l) = 0 \quad l = 1$$

\rightarrow	sec 2,	-2	x	-1
\rightarrow	sec 1,	-1	x	0
\rightarrow	sec x,	0	x	2

2. $g(f(x))$



3. (A) $f(1^-) \quad f(1^+) \quad 1$

$$(B) \int_{-2}^3 ([x] \{x\} |x|) dx = \int_{-2}^3 (2(x-2) - x) dx$$

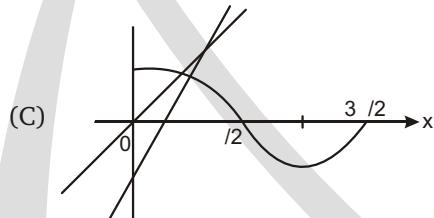
$$(C) [x] \{x\} = 1 \quad x \in [0, 1) \\ x = 3, \frac{1}{3}, 2, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(D) l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} ([x] \{x\} - |x|) = 4$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4. (A) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{2x^2 - 3x - 2} = \frac{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log_{\sec x/2} \cos x}{\log_{\sec x} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log_{\sec \frac{x}{2}} \cos x)^2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\ln \sec x / 2} = 2$$



$$(C) \sin x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{3}$$

5. $f(1^-) \quad f(1^+) \quad f(1) \quad b \quad 0$

$$f(3^-) \quad f(3^+) \quad f(3)$$

$$3 = 9p - 3q - 2 = 3p - q \Rightarrow q = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2ax + a \quad x \in [1, 3] \\ 1 = 2px + q \quad x \in [3]$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} f(3) & f(3) & f(3) \\ 6p & q & 1 \quad p = \frac{1}{3}, q = 1 \\ f(1) & f(1) \\ a & 1 \end{array}$$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = 1$, $|f(x)|$ is diff. every where

$$f(1) = f(1) = f(1)$$

$$3 = (0, b)$$

$$b = 3$$

$$f(1) = f(1) \quad (\text{as } |f(x)| \text{ is differentiable every where})$$

$$1 = (2a - a) = a = 1$$

Continuous at $x = 3$,

$$\text{So, } \frac{5}{3p} = \frac{9p}{q} = \frac{3q}{2}$$

...(1)

$f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 3$

$$\text{So, } f(3) = f(3)$$

$$6p = q = 1$$

...(2)

On solving (1) & (2) we get, $p = 0, q = 1$

$$\text{So, } |a - b| = |p - q| = |1 - 3| = 2$$

2. $\sin^{-1} y = 8 \sin^{-1} x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (1-x^2)(y)^2 &= 64(1-y^2) \\ (1-x^2)y &= xy = 64y \end{aligned}$$

3. $yy' = 4a$

$$(y')^2 + yy' = 0$$

4. $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{6}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{8}$

$\sin x = 0$ at $x = 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3$

So, continuous at these points.

5. Let $f(x) = K$

$$f(x) = Kx + c$$

$$f(9) \quad f(-3) \quad 12K$$

Maximum value of $f(9) - f(-3) = 96$

6. $g(x) = \sin x^3 - x^3 + 1$
- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---|-------------|
| $\sin x^3$ | x^3 | 1 | $x = 1$ |
| $\sin x^3$ | x^3 | 1 | $0 < x < 1$ |
| $\sin x^3$ | x^3 | 1 | $1 < x < 0$ |
| $\sin x^3$ | x^3 | 1 | $x < 1$ |

Function is not differentiable at $x = 1, -1$

7. $F(x) = g(x)$
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| $f(x)$ | $g(x)$ | $x = 1$ |
| $\frac{f(x) - g(x)}{2}$ | | $x > 1$ |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| $f(x)$ | | $1 < x < 1$ |
| $\frac{f(x) - g(x)}{2}$ | | $x < 1$ |
-
- | | | |
|--------|--|---------|
| $g(x)$ | | $x > 1$ |
|--------|--|---------|

If $F(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$

$$F(1+) = F(1-) = F(1)$$

$$b - a = 3$$

If $F(x)$ is continuous at $x = -1$

$$F(-1+) = F(-1-) = F(-1)$$

$$a - b = 5$$

8. $f^{-1}(x) = 2 - x \quad 2 < x < 5$
- $$2 - x = 2 - x \quad 2 < x < 2$$

9. $f(x) = 2f(1-x) = x^2 - 2$
- $$f(1-x) = 2f(x) = (1-x)^2 - 2 \quad f(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2}{3}$$

10. $g(x) = x(x-3)(x-7)$
- $$f(g(x)) = \text{sgn}(x(x-3)(x-7))$$

11. $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1) = 4\sin^2 x - \sin x - 2$

12. $f(x) = a \cos(x) - b$
- $$f'(x) = a \sin(x)$$
- $$\int_{1/2}^{3/2} f(x) dx = \frac{2a}{b} - b = \frac{2}{1-a} \quad a \in (1, b-1)$$

13. $(x) = f(x) - 2f(2x); \quad (x) = f(x) - 4f(4x)$
- $$(1) = f(1) - 2f(2) = 5$$

$$(2) \quad f(2) \quad 2f(4) \quad 7$$

$$(1) \quad f(1) \quad 4f(4) \quad (1) \quad 2 \quad (2) \quad 5 \quad (2 \quad 7) \quad 19$$

$$(1) \quad 10 \quad 19 \quad 10 \quad 9$$

14. $g(f(x)) = x$

$$g(f(x))f(x) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 7/6$$

$$x = 1$$

$$g = \frac{7}{6} \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$g = \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{1}{f(1)}$$

$$f(x) = 4e^{\frac{1-x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad x = 1$$

$$f(1) = 2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 5$$

$$h(x) = ax^{\frac{5}{4}} + bx^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{5a}{4}x^{\frac{9}{4}} + \frac{b}{4}x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$h(5) = 0 \quad \frac{5a}{4}5^{\frac{9}{4}} + \frac{b}{4}5^{\frac{3}{4}} = 0$$

$$5a5^{\frac{3}{2}} + b$$

$$\frac{a}{b}5^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b}5$$

$$\frac{a^2}{5b^2g} \quad \frac{7}{6} \quad 5 \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

16. Let $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = l$

...(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \int_0^x f(t) dt}{(e^x)} = l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x \int_0^x f(t) dt}{e^x} = l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{e^x} = l$$

...(2)

From (1) and (2) we get, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

17. $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = -1, f'''(0) = 2$

$$g(f(x)) = x$$

$$g(f(x))f'(x) = 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{f(x)}{(f(x))^3}$$

$$g(f(x))f'(x) = \frac{(f(x))^3 - f'(x) - 3(f(x))^2(f'(x))^2}{(f(x))^6}$$

Put $x = 0$

$$g(0) = 1 - \frac{1 - 2 - 3 - 1}{1} = 1$$

19. $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{h}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{h/x}}{h} = \frac{f(1) - \frac{f(x)}{x}}{h} = f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{h}}{h-1} = \frac{f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{\frac{x-h}{x}}}{\frac{h}{x}} = \frac{f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x}}{\frac{h}{x}} = \frac{f(1) - \frac{f(x)}{x}}{hx}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x^2 - \frac{h}{x}}$$

(as $f(1) = 0$)

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{f(1)}{x^2}$$

$$xf(x) = f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xf(x)) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$xf'(x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$xf'(x) = \ln x - k$$

Put $x = 1$, we get $k = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

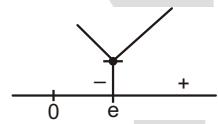
$$H(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$H'(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{(\ln x)^2}$$

$$H(e) = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 2$$

$$H(x) = e$$



21. $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x^2) = \frac{2x^2}{1-x^4} - 4x^3$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x^4} - 2 \cdot \frac{(1-x^4) \cdot 2x - x^2(4x^3)}{(1-x^4)^2} = 12x^2$$

22. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d}{dx/d} = 3 \sin x \cos x = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3 \cos 2x}{\sin x}$$

23. Let $8x = 16 - t^2$ $\sqrt{\frac{t^2 - 16 - 8t}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2 - 16 - 8t}{8}} = \frac{|t-4| |t+4|}{2\sqrt{2}}$

24. $f(x) = [x]$

$\{x\}$	0	$x = 1$
	1	$x = \frac{5}{4}$
$\left x - \frac{3}{2} \right $	$\frac{5}{4}$	$x = 2$

No. of points where $f(x)$ is non-differentiable are three.

$$x = 1, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2}$$



4

APPLICATION OF DERIVATIVES



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. Maximum value of $f(x) = 3$

Minimum value of $f(x) = 1$

2. $f(x) = 6x - 6$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 3 \quad (\because f'(2) = 3)$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 1 \quad (\because f'(2) = 1)$$

5. $V = \frac{4}{3} (10 - T)^3 = \frac{4}{3} (10)^3$

$$\frac{dV}{dT} = 4(10 - T)^2 \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{1}{18} \quad (\because T = 5 \text{ cm})$$

6. $g(x) = \frac{(|x| - 1)(|x| - 2)}{(|x| - 3)(|x| - 4)}$

$g(x)$ is an even function so there is an extrema at $x = 0$.

Also number of extrema for $x > 0$ will be equal to number of extrema for $x < 0$ for $x > 0$

$$g(x) = \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2)}{(x - 3)(x - 4)}$$

Number of extrema = 2

Total extrema = 5

7. $AB = \sqrt{700 + \frac{45}{2}t^2 - \frac{75}{4}t^2}$

$(AB)_{\min}$ at $t = 30$ sec

8. $f(0) = f(0) = a = 3$

$$\begin{cases} 3+k-x, & x < k \\ a^2-2+\frac{\sin(x-k)}{x-k}, & x > k \end{cases}$$

9. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3+k-x, & x < k \\ a^2-2+\frac{\sin(x-k)}{x-k}, & x > k \end{cases}$ $f(k) = f(k), f(k^-) = f(k)$

So, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k^-} (a^2 - 2) - \frac{\sin(x-k)}{(x-k)} = a^2 - 1 = 3$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$|a| = 2$$

10. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x = C_1$

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 + C_1x + C_2$$

Also, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ at $x = 1$ and $y]_{at x=1} = 5$

11. $m_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 2a - b$ at $(1, 2)$

$$m_2 = g(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - 2a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

Also, $2 - a - b = \frac{7}{2}$

12. $18y \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$

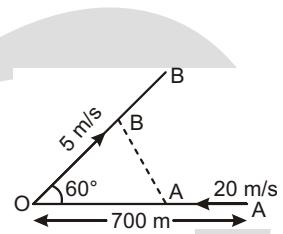
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{18y}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{6b} - 1 = a^2 - 6b$$

Also, $9b^2 = a^2$

13. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x = c$

at $x = 1$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 - x - d$$

$$\text{at } x = 1, y = 5 \quad \begin{matrix} 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 & d \\ d & 5 \end{matrix}$$

14. $A(0, 2)$

$$5x^2(3x^2) - 10x(2x) - 1 - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{15x^2 - 20x - 1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ at } A = \frac{1}{2}$$

Equation of normal at A is $y = 2x + 2$

Let normal meets the curve at B

$$5x^2x^3 - 10x^2x - x - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$5x(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{So, } B = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$$

$$\text{Slope of tangent at } B = \frac{15x^2 - 20x - 1}{2} = 2$$

$$15. f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x - \sin 2x - \sin 3x - 2 \sin x(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0$$

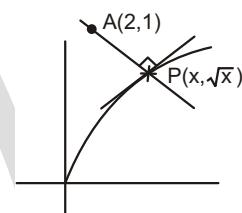
16. Closest distance exist always along the normal

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{2 - x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{2 - x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

$$\text{Let } \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$x = \frac{t^2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$



17. Let $x = 2 \sin \theta$

$$y = \ln \frac{2 - 2 \cos \theta}{2 + 2 \cos \theta} = 2 \cos \theta \quad \ln \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta / 2}{2 \sin^2 \theta / 2} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$2 \ln \cot \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d} \frac{1}{\cot \frac{x}{2}} \cosec^2 \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin$$

$$\frac{dy}{d} \frac{2}{\sin x} = 2 \sin x = \frac{2 \cos^2 x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d} = 2 \cos x; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \cot x$$

$$y = 2 \ln \cot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cos x = \cot(x - 2 \sin x)$$

$$T = 0, 2 \ln \cot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cos x = 2 \cos x$$

$$P = 2 \sin x, 2 \ln \cot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cos x$$

$$PT^2 = (\sqrt{4 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x}) = 4$$

18. $g(x) = (2x^2 - \ln x)f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x^3} 3x^2 - \frac{1}{\ln x^2} 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{\ln x} \quad 0 < x < 1; \quad f(x) = f(1) \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad x < 1$$

For $g(x)$ is increasing

$$g'(x) = 0 = 2x^2 - \ln x = 0 \text{ as } (f(x) = 0)$$

$$\text{Let } H(x) = 2x^2 - \ln x$$

$$H'(x) = 4x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x} = 0 \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$H(x) = H(1) = H(x) = 2$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad x \in (1, \infty)$$

$g(x)$ is increasing on $(1, \infty)$.

19. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x - a$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ in } (-3, 1)$$

$$\text{Product of the roots } \frac{a}{3} = 3 \quad a = 9$$

20. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x)^2}} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2}{2(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} = 0$$

$f(x)$ is decreasing $x \in R$

So, in $[0, 1]$ $f(0) = \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (max)

$f(1) = 0$ (min)

21. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2(a-2)x - 3a$

$$D = 0$$

$$a^2 - 5a + 4 = 0$$

$$a \in [1, 4]$$

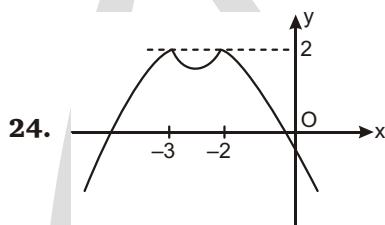
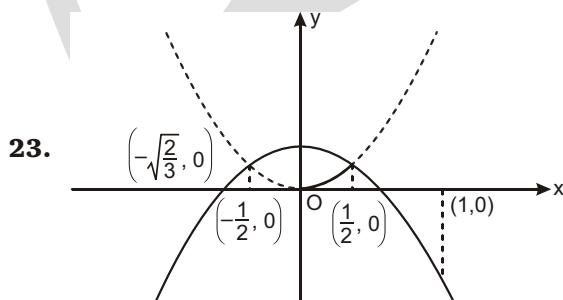
22. $f(x) = 0$

$$\cos^2 x - \sqrt[3]{x} - x^{1/3} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

total number is 12.



$$b^2 = 1/2$$

25. $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable in $[-1, 1]$.

26. $\frac{\cos x_1}{x_1} < \sin x_1 < x_1 < \cot x_1$

Point $(x_1, \cos x_1)$ always lie on $\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$

27. $x = \frac{a}{x^2} - 2$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + a \quad 0 \quad x \in (0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 3x = x - \frac{4}{3}$$

Minimum value at $x = \frac{4}{3}$

$$\frac{64}{27} - 2 \cdot \frac{16}{9} + a \quad 0 \quad a = \frac{32}{27}$$

29. $f(x) = \cos^2 x - \cos x - 2 = 0$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(2\pi) = 5$$

31. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + c = 0$

$$f(x) = 3(x^2 - 1)$$

$$f(1)f(-1) = 0$$

$$(c-2)(2-c) = 0$$

32. $f(x) = e^x(x-1)(x-2) = 0$

33. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ has one root $D = b^2 - 3ac = 0 \quad b^2 = 6$

34. Let $x = \tan \theta$ then $y = \cos^2 \theta$

$$\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right| = |2 \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta|$$

$$\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\max} \text{ at } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

35. $h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = 2x - 3 \sin x - x \cos x$

$$h(0) = 0$$

$$h'(x) = 2 - 2 \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$h'(0) = 0$$

$$h''(x) = \sin x - x \cos x$$

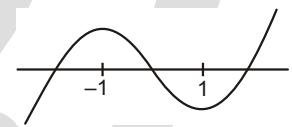
$$h''(0) = 0$$

$$h'''(x) = x \sin x - 0 \quad x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

36. $f(x) = 2 \tan^{-1}(g(x)) \quad |g(x)| > 1$

$$2 \tan^{-1} g(x) \quad g(x) > 1$$

$$2 \tan^{-1} g(x) \quad g(x) < -1$$



$$f(x) = \frac{2g(x)}{1 - (g(x))^2} \quad |g(x)| < 1$$

$$\frac{2g(x)}{1 - (g(x))^2} \quad |g(x)| > 1$$

37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow e^a} \frac{\frac{7}{3} \ln(1 - 7f(x))}{7f(x)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin f(x)}{f(x)} = 2$

38. If $f(x)$ is strictly decreasing for all x ,

$$f(x) = \log_{1/3}(\log_3(\sin x - a)) = 0$$

$$\sin x - a = 3 \quad x \in R$$

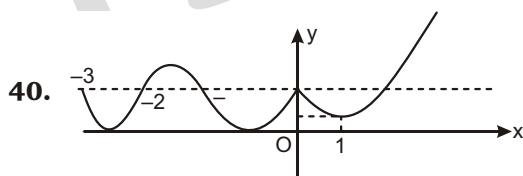
$$a = 4$$

39. $f(x) = a \ln|x| + bx^2 - x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 2bx - 1 + \frac{2bx^2 - x - a}{x}$$

if $x = 1$ and $x = 3$ are point of extrema.

$$\frac{1}{2b} = 4 \text{ and } \frac{a}{2b} = 3$$



$f(x)$ has local maximum at $x = 0$.

41. $f(x) = \int_1^x (t - a)^{2n} (t - b)^{2m-1} dt$

$$f'(x) = (x - a)^{2n} (x - b)^{2m-1}$$

No sign change of $f'(x)$ about $x = a$.

$f'(x)$ will change sign from negative to positive at $x = b$ Point of minima.

43. Let point P on the curve $y^2 - x^3$ is $P(t_1^2, t_1^3)$.

Equation of tangent at $P(t_1^2, t_1^3)$ is

$$y - t_1^3 = \frac{3}{2} t_1 (x - t_1^2)$$

If this intersect the curve again at $Q(t_2^2, t_2^3)$

$$t_2 \quad \frac{t_1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\tan}{\tan} \quad \frac{(3t_1/2)}{(3t_2/2)} \quad 2$$

44. $y^2 - x^3$

if $(2, 3)$ is lie on the curve

$$8 \quad 9$$

...(1)

Slope of normal at $(2, 3)$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 2$$

45. Equation of tangent at $(0, 1)$ to the curve $y = 1 - kx$ meet x -axis at $(a, 0)$ then

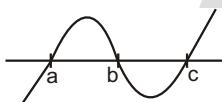
$$2 \quad \frac{1}{k} \quad 1 \quad k \quad \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

46. $f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{x}} du = \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{t^2}{x}} dt$

where $t = \frac{u}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$f(x) = K\sqrt{x}, \quad K > 0$$

47. $f''() = 0$ at $x = b$ is the point where concavity changes.



48. $f(x) = x^6 - x - 1$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 1 \quad 0 \quad x \in [1, 2]$$

If $f(1) = 1 - 0$ and $f(2) = 2^6 - 3 > 0$ then $f(x)$ has one root in $[1, 2]$.

49. Every line passing from (a, b) is normal to the circle $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = k$

50. $f(x) = \cos x(3 \sin^2 x - m) = 0$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{m}{3} \quad 0 \quad \frac{m}{3} = 1$$

$$0 \leq m \leq 3$$

51. Let $y = x^{1/x}$

$$y = x^{(1/x)-2}(1 - \ln x)$$

$f(x)$ is increasing

$$(0, e)$$

and $f(x)$ is decreasing

$$(e, \infty)$$

52. Let $y = mx$

Point of tangency be (x_1, y_1)

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} mx_1 & x_1^3 & x_1 & 16 & \& m & 3x_1^2 & 1 \\ x_1(3x_1^2 - 1) & x_1^3 & x_1 & 16 \\ x_1 & 2 \\ m & 13 \end{array}$$

53. $y = 3x^2 + 6x + 6$

$$\begin{array}{rccc} y & 6x & 6 & 0 \\ & x & 1 & \\ & y & 3 & \end{array}$$

54. Let $H(x) = \ln(f(x)) - f(x) - f^n(x) - x$

$$\begin{array}{rcc} H(a) & H(b) \\ H(c) & 0 \end{array} \quad (\text{by L.M.V.T.})$$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(c)}{f(c) - f(c)} = \frac{f^{n-1}(c)}{f^n(c)} = 1 \quad 0$$

$$f^{n-1}(c) = f(c)$$

55. $h(x) = g(x) - x$

$$h(x) = g(x) - 1$$

$$g(x) = h(x) - 1$$

$$g(x) = h(x)$$

$$h(x) = 3(h(x) - 1) - 3$$

$$h(x) = 3h(x) - 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-3x}h(x)) = 0$$

Let $P(x) = e^{-3x}h(x)$

$$P(x) = 0$$

$P(x)$ is an increasing function.

$$P(0) = h(0) = 0$$

$$P(x) = 0 \quad x = 0$$

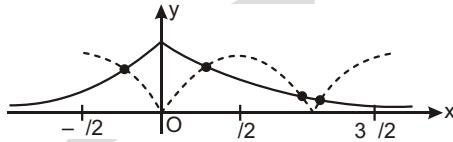
$$h(x) = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$h(x)$ is an increasing function $x > 0$

56. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \quad (x-1)^2 = c$

Point $(\sqrt{c} - 1, \sqrt{c})$ lie on the line $x - y = 3 - \sqrt{c} = 2$

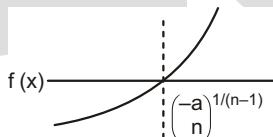
57. $|\sin x| e^{-x^2}$



60. $x^n - ax - b = 0$

x is even.

$nx^{n-1} - a = f(x)$



61. $f(b) \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \\ \frac{2}{3 \sin x} \\ b \end{array} \right|_{\max} x \in R$

$\sin x = t$

$g(t) = t - \frac{2}{3t}, t \in [-1, 1]$

$g'(t) = 1 - \frac{2}{(3t)^2} = 0$

$(3t)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow 0$

$(3t - \sqrt{2})(3t + \sqrt{2}) = 0$

$g(t) = t - \frac{2}{3t}$ increasing $t \in [-1, 1]$

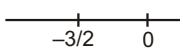
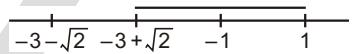
$g(t)_{\max} = \frac{3}{2}$

$g(t)_{\min} = 0$

$f(b) \left| \begin{array}{ll} \frac{3}{2} & b \\ b & b \end{array} \right. \text{ if } b < \frac{3}{4}$

$b > \frac{3}{4}$

$\min. of f(b) = -\frac{3}{4}$



62. $y = \frac{x}{1-x^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$

63. $f^{-1}(x) = 2 \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{3}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{9}}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

64. $f(x) = \sin x - \tan x - 2x$
 $f'(x) = \cos x - \sec^2 x - 2 \neq 0$

$$\cos^3 x - 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 1, \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

65. $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{2c}{3b} = \frac{4}{3} = 0$
 $3a - 4b - 6c - 12b = 0$

$$\frac{1}{4}a - \frac{b}{3} - d = 0$$

Consider $f(x) = \frac{ax^4}{4} - \frac{bx^3}{3} - \frac{cx^2}{2} - dx$

then $f(0) = 0 = f(1)$

$f(x)$ satisfies the conditions of Rolle's theorem in $[0, 1]$.

Hence, $f'(x) = 0$ has at least one solution in $(0, 1)$.

66. $f(x) = (x - 2)^2$

$$(2) \quad 0 = f(x) = 0 = f(x)$$

$$(2) \quad 0 = f'(x) = 0 = f(x)$$

67. $f(1) = f(3) = a - b = 5 - 3a - b = 27 - a - 11$

$$f(c) = 3c^2 - 12c = a - 0 = b = R$$

70. Let $x = \frac{3at}{2^{2/3}}, y = at^{3/2}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{9a^2t^2}{2^{4/3}}}{9a^2t^{3/2}} = \cot \sqrt{t} = 2^{1/3} \cot$$

and $P = \cos \frac{3at}{2^{2/3}} = \frac{at^{3/2}}{\cot}$

$$\frac{P}{a} = \cos \cot^2$$


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. Equation of tangent to $y = x^3$

$$y - x_1^3 = 3x_1^2(x - x_1)$$

Equation of tangent to $y = x^{1/3}$ is

$$y - x_2^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3x_2^{2/3}}(x - x_2)$$

If these tangents represent same line

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{9x_1^2x_2^{2/3}}{1} & \frac{2x_1^3}{3} \\ \hline & & & x_1 \\ & & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{array}$$

2. (a) $f(C_1) = \frac{f(4) - f(0)}{4 - 0} = \frac{1}{4}; C_1 = (0, 4)$

(c) $f(C_1) = \frac{f(8) - f(0)}{8 - 0} = \frac{1}{8}; C_1 = (0, 8)$

$$f(C_2) = f(8) - 1$$

$$x^3$$

(d) Let $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

$$g(0) = 0, g(2) = \int_0^8 f(t) dt$$

$$g(\cdot) = 3^{-2} f(-3) = \frac{g(2) - g(0)}{2} = (0, 2)$$

and $g(\cdot) = 3^{-2} f(-3) = \frac{g(2) - g(0)}{2} = (0, 2)$

$$g(\cdot) = g(\cdot) - g(2) - g(0) = \int_0^8 f(t) dt$$

4. $f(x) = 2x^4 - x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ $x = 0$

$$0 \quad x = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 - 4x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x - f(x) - x} = 1$ $(\because f(0) = 0)$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (\because f(0) = 0)$$

6. $f'(x) = 0 \quad x \in [3, 4]$

$f(x)$ is increasing for $x \in [3, 4]$

7. $f'(x) = 0 \quad x \in [0, 2]$

$f(x)$

$$f(C_1) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0}, C_1 \in (0, 1) \text{ and } f(C_2) = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1}, C_2 \in (1, 2)$$

$$f(C_1) < f(C_2) \quad f(0) < f(2) < 2f(1)$$

Similarly applying LMVT between $0, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}, 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} f(2) - f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ \hline 4 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - f(0) \\ \hline 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

$$2f(0) < f(2) < 3f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

8. Let $g(x) = a(x-1)$

$$g(x) = \frac{ax^2}{2} - ax + b$$

$$g(-1) = 0 \quad b = \frac{3a}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{ax^3}{6} - \frac{ax^2}{2} - bx + c \quad g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$$

($\because g(-1) = 10, g(3) = 22$)

9. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3(-2)x^2 - 2x - 5$

$$f(x) = 6x^2 - 6(-2)x - 2 = 0 \text{ has two real roots, then}$$

$$D = 0, 3^2 - 8 = 12 > 0$$

R

10. $f(x) = 1 - x \ln(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in [0, 1)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in (1, 0]$$

11. $f(x, y) = x^m(k-x)^n$

$$f(x, y) = mx^{m-1}(k-x)^n - x^m n(k-x)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{mk}{m-n}$$

$$\text{Maximum value} = \frac{k^{m-n} m^m n^n}{(m-n)^{m-n}}$$

12. Let line is tangent at $(3t_1^2, 2t_1^3)$ and normal at $(3t_2^2, 2t_2^3)$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{3t_1^2, 2t_1^3} = t_1$$

So, slope of normal at $(3t_2^2, 2t_2^3)$ $= \frac{1}{t_2}$

$$t_1 \quad \frac{1}{t_2}$$

$$t_2 \quad \frac{1}{t_1}$$

$$t_1 \quad \frac{2t_1^3}{\frac{2}{t_1^3}} = t_1^4$$

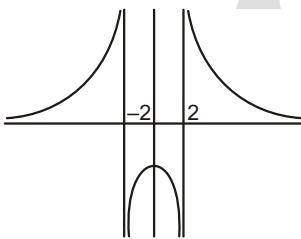
$$3t_1^2 \quad \frac{1}{t_1^2}$$

$$t_1^2(t_1^4 - 3) = 2 \text{ or } t_1 = \sqrt{2}$$

13. $m \quad \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{|my|}{x} = \frac{y}{x} \text{ then solve it.}$$

14. First draw the graph $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$



While drawing diff. possibilities of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

We get possible intersections.

15. $y = 3x_1^2$

$$3x_1^2 = \frac{x_1^3 - 8}{x_1 - 2} \quad x_1 = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

$$y = 3 \text{ or } y = 12$$

16. Let $f(x) = x - \cos x - a$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \sin x \geq 0 \quad x \in R$$

$f(x)$ is increasing.

$x - \cos x - a \geq 0$ for one positive value of $x, a \in (1, \infty)$

17. Let $y = ax + b$ $f(x) = a - 0$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x - b}{a}$$

$$(1) m_1 = a, m_2 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(2) m_1 = a, m_2 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(3) m_1 = a, m_2 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(4) m_1 = a, m_2 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$m_1 m_2 = 1$$

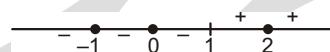
$$m_1 m_2 = 1$$

$$m_1 m_2 = 1$$

$$m_1 m_2 = 1$$

18. $f(x) = e^x (x^2 - 1)x^2(x - 1)^{2011}(x - 2)^{2012}$

$$e^x x^2(x - 1)^{2012}(x - 1)(x - 2)^{2012}$$



$x = -1, 0, 2$ are points of inflections and might be more points in $(1, 2)$.

$x = 1$ is point of minima (Answer can be given either d, ad, bd or abd)

19. $f(x) = \sin x - ax - b$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - a$$

if $a < 1$ then $f'(x)$ is increasing.

So, only one real root, which is positive if $b > 0$ and negative if $b < 0$

if $a > 1$

$f'(x)$ is decreasing so only one real root, which is negative if $b > 0$.

20. $f(c) = 0$ for $c \in (0, 1)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in (0, c)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in (c, 1)$$

21. $f(x) = 5 \sin x \cos x (\sin x - \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)$

Clearly, $f(x) = 0 \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x \in \left[0, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$f(0) = 0, f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

By Rolle's theorem $\exists c \in \left[0, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ such that } f(c) = 0$

Clearly, $f(x) = f\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$f(x) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}^5 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad 1 \text{ and } f(x) \leq 0 \quad x \leq 0, \frac{1}{2}$$

22. $f(x) = x^2 - 1 \ln x$ $x > 0$
 0 $x < 0$

$f(x)$ is not continuous at $\frac{1}{2}, 1$

23. $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x}$

Clearly, $f(x) = 0$ $x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}, (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in N$

and $f(x) = 0$ $x = (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}, (4n-3)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in N$

$f(x)$ has a local minima at $x = (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in N$

and $f(x)$ has a local maxima at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $(4n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in N$

Also, $f(x) = \frac{x(-\sin x)}{x^2} = 0 \quad x \tan x = 1 \quad 0$

All the points of inflection of $f(x)$ lie on the curve $x \tan x = 1 = 0$

Also, $f(x) = 0$ $x = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in N$

Number of values of x in $(0, 10\pi)$ in which $f(x) = 0$ are 20.

24. $|f(x)| \leq 1$

Applying L.M.V.T. in $x \in (0, 1)$

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(1) - f(0)|$$

$$|f(1) - f(0)| \leq 2$$

$|f(x)| \leq 2$ for atleast one x in $(0, 1)$

Similarly $|f(x)| \leq 2$ for atleast one x in $(-1, 0)$

$$F(x) = (f(x))^2 + (f'(x))^2$$

For atleast one x in $(0, 1) \cup (-1, 0)$

$$|f(x)| \leq 2 \text{ & } |f'(x)| \leq 1$$

$$(f(x))^2 \leq 4 \text{ & } (f'(x))^2 \leq 1$$

$$(f(x))^2 + (f'(x))^2 \leq 5$$

$$F(x) \leq 5, \text{ for atleast one } x \text{ in } (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

25. $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ and $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) > f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

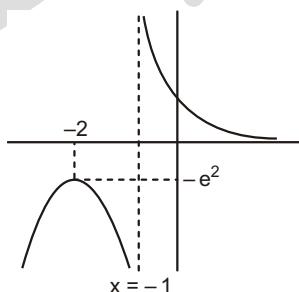
Also, absolute maximum occurs at $x = -1$

26. Symmetric about $y = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 1 \\ 2x &= 1 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Point} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

27. $f(x) = 0$ $\frac{(1-x)e^{-x} - e^{-x}}{(1-x)^2} = 0$

for $x = 2$ increasing.



28. Point $(1, 2)$ lies on $y = mx + 5$ $m = 3$... (1)

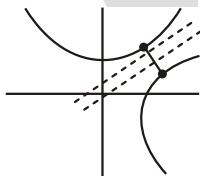
Point $(1, 2)$ lies on $x^3y^3 = ax^3 + by^3$ $8b = a + 8$... (2)

$3x^2y^3 - x^3 - 3y^2y^1 = 3ax^2 + 3by^2y^1$ $a = 12b - 4$... (3)

$$a = \frac{16}{5}, b = \frac{3}{5}$$

29. $\frac{f(x) - 1}{f(x) - 1} = \frac{x^4 - x^2 - 1}{(x^2 - x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - x - 1}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$$





Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$

$$g(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{x+1} = x - 2 - \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{4}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$g''(1 - \sqrt{2}) < 0$$

Minimum value of $g(x)$ is $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$.

2. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 - \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} - x - 3, \quad x \in (-\infty, 1)$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 5

3. $g(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt = \int_0^1 (1-t) dt = t - \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$

4. For $x \in (2, 3]$

$$g(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^2 f(t) dt + \int_2^x f(t) dt$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-2)^3}{3}$$

$$\text{at } x = \frac{5}{2}, g = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{13}{24}$$

$$g(x) = f(x)$$

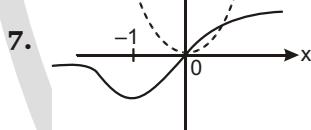
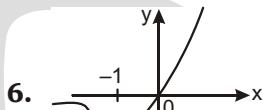
$$g = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{13}{24} - \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$12y = 3x - 1$$

5. Slope of tangent at P $\frac{1}{4}$
 Slope of tangent at R $\frac{2}{3}$
 $\tan \frac{5}{14}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 8



Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 11

9. By putting $x = 1, 2, -1, 0$ we get a, b, c, d clearly other roots product is 1.
 10. $P(x) - k = 0$ has 4 distinct real roots.
 $P(x) = k$, where $k \in (1, 2) \cup k \in (-2, -1)$
 pull the graph more than 1 and less than 2, now the graph intersect the x -axis in $(-2, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (2, 3)$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & (-1) & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

11. $P(x) = 0$ has two roots.
 $P(x) = 0$ has three root
 $P(x) = 0$ has atleast 5 roots.
 $(P(x))^2 - P(x)P'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (P(x)P'(x)) = 0$ has atleast four roots.

Paragraph for Question Nos. 12 to 14

- Sol. The equation of chord AB will be $y - f(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$

This line passes through $(0, 2x_1x_2)$

$$2x_1x_2 - f(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}(-x_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x_1 x_2 \quad \frac{(x_2 - x_1)f(x_1) + x_1 f(x_2) + x_1 f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \\
 & 2x_1 x_2 (x_2 - x_1) \quad x_2 f(x_1) \quad x_1 f(x_2) \\
 & \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} \quad \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} \quad 2(x_2 - x_1) \quad \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} \quad 2x_1 \quad \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} \quad 2x_2 \quad k \\
 & \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad 2x \quad k \\
 & f(x) \quad kx \quad 2x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Given that $f(1) = 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 1 & k & 2 & & k & 1 \\
 f(x) & x & 2x^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{12. } \int_0^{1/2} f(x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{1/2} = \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{12} \quad \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{13. } f(x) = 1 - 4x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{14. } F(x) = f(x) = x - 2x - 2x^2$$

Clearly, $F(0) = F(1) = 0$

Rolle's theorem is applicable in $[0, 1]$.

Paragraph for Question Nos. 15 to 16

$$\text{15. } f(x) = 1 - x - e^y \int_0^1 f(y) dy = e^x - y \int_0^1 f(y) dy$$

$$\text{Let } A = \int_0^1 e^y f(y) dy, \quad B = \int_0^1 y f(y) dy$$

$$f(x) = 1 - Ax - Be^x = A - e^x (1 - Ay - Be^y) \Big|_0^1$$

$$B = \frac{2}{e-1}, \quad A = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 3 - 0 \\
 \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2e^x}{(e-1)} = 3 - 0 \quad e^x = \frac{3(e-1)}{4} \quad \frac{4}{3}e^x = [e-1] = 3$$

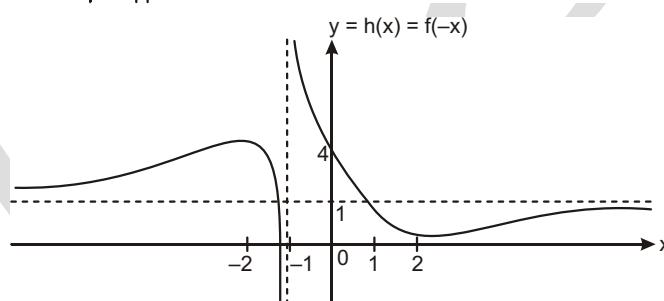
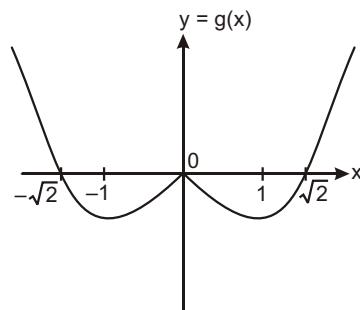
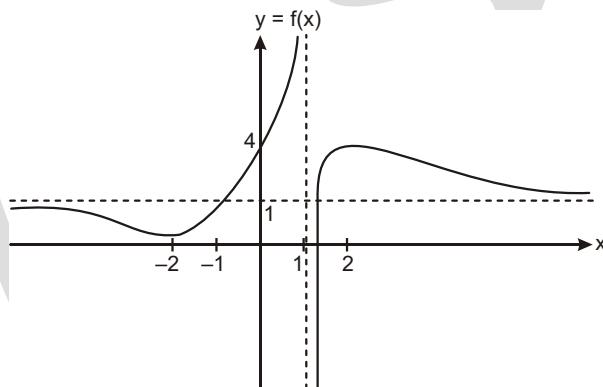
$$\text{16. } Ax_1 - Be^{x_1} = \frac{3x_1}{2} - 2 \quad Be^{x_1} = 2$$

$$f(x_1) = A - Be^{x_1} = m_1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} m_1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ & \frac{7}{2} \\ m_2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \tan & \frac{8}{25} \end{array}$$

Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

3.



4. (A) $y = \frac{x^3}{(x \quad)(x \quad)(x \quad)}$
 $y = \frac{8}{(2 \quad)(2 \quad)(2 \quad)}$
 $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x - 4 = (x \quad)(x \quad)(x \quad)$

Put $x = 2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 8 & 12 & 4 & 4 & (2 &) & (2 &) & (2 &) & 4 \\ y \text{ at } x = 2 & \frac{8}{4} & 2 \end{array}$$

(B) $x^3 - ax - 1 = 0,$

$(2) - (1)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} &x^4 - ax - 1 = 0 \\ &x^4 - ax^2 - x = 0 \\ &ax^2 - ax - x = 0 \\ &ax(x - 1) - (x - 1) = 0 \\ &(x - 1)(ax - 1) = 0 \\ &x = 1 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{a} \end{aligned}$$

put $x = 1$ in (1) we get,

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & a & 1 & 0 & a & 2 \\ |a| & 2 \end{array}$$

(C) $f(x) = x^2 - 4 \cos x - 5$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 4 \sin x - 2(x - 2 \sin x) = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{when } x \\ < 0 & \text{when } 0 < x \\ > 0 & \text{when } x > 0 \\ < 0 & \text{when } x \end{cases}$$

$x = 0$ only a point of maxima

So, number of local maxima is 1.

(D) Let $|x| = t \in [0, 2]$

$$f(x) = 2t^3 - 3t^2 - 12t + 1 \quad g(t)$$

$$g(t) = 6t^2 - 6t - 12t - 6(t^2 - t - 2) = 6(t - 2)(t - 1)$$

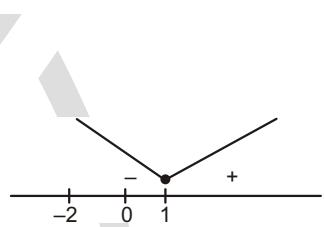
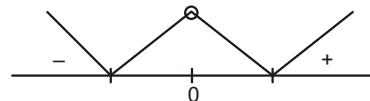
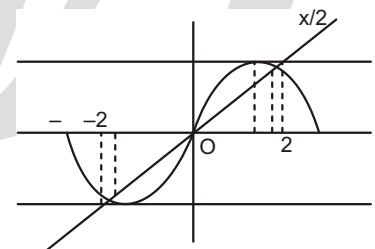
$$g(1) \text{ is min. of } f(x) \text{ i.e., } f_{\min} = 2 - 3 - 12 + 1 = -6$$

$$g(0) = 1, g(2) = 16 - 12 - 24 = 1 - 5$$

$$\text{max. of } f(x) \text{ is } 5 - 4, 3, 2, 0$$

6. $f = \frac{1}{8x} \quad a = 2x \quad 0 \text{ since } x = 0$

$$1 - 8ax - 16x^2 = 0$$



See D 0

D 0

D 0

7. Let $g(x) = ax^3 - bx^2 + cx + d$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}$$

$f(x)$ has local maxima and local minima at $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

$g(x)$ has same local minima and maxima at $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

$$a > 0; a > 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3ax^2 - 2bx + c}{2\sqrt{ax^3 - bx^2 + cx + d}} = 0$$

$$f(-2) = 0 \text{ and } f(2) = 0$$

$$b = 0, c = 24$$

Also, $g(2) = 0$ and $g(-2) = 0$

$$16a - 48b + d = 0 \text{ and } 16a + 48b + d = 0$$

$$d = 32 \text{ and } d = -32$$

$$d = 32$$

8. (A) $V = r^2 h - h R^2 + \frac{h^2}{4}$

$$\therefore R^2 - r^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = R^2 - \frac{3h^2}{4} - 0 \quad h = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ and } r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$$

- (B) $V = \frac{r^2 h}{3} - \frac{h}{3} \{R^2 - (h - R)^2\}$

$$\therefore R^2 - r^2 - (h - R)^2$$

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = \frac{1}{3}(4hR - 3h^2) = 0 \quad h = \frac{4R}{3} \text{ and } r = \frac{2\sqrt{2}R}{3}$$

- (C) $\sin \frac{r}{h - r} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - h^2}}$ $R^2 = \frac{h^2 r^2}{h^2 - 2hr}$

$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}R^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \frac{h^2 r^2}{h - 2r}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = \frac{1}{3}r^2 \frac{(h - 2r)2h - h^2}{(h - 2r)^2} = 0 \quad h = 4r$$

- (D) $\frac{\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{2x}{3}}{7} = \frac{\frac{3y}{4} - \frac{3y}{4} - \frac{3y}{4}}{\frac{8x^3}{27} - \frac{81y^4}{256}} = \frac{\frac{3y}{4}}{\frac{8x^3}{27} - \frac{81y^4}{256}} = \frac{1/7}{x^3 y^4} = \frac{32}{3}$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

$$1. \frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{\frac{r^2}{2}}{\frac{2}{r^2}} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{1^2 - \frac{2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dV}{d} = 0 \quad \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} = 3 + \sqrt{6}$$

$$2. f(x) = x^2 \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = x(1 + 2 \ln x)$$

and $f'(x) = 0$ for $[1, e]$

$f(x)$ is continuously increasing on $[1, e]$ with the least value zero at $x = 1$ and the greatest value e^2 at $x = e$.

$$3. f(x) = px e^{-x} - \frac{x^2}{2} - x$$

$$f'(x) = (1 - x)[pe^{-x} - 1] = 0$$

$$p = 1$$

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} ax e^{ax} & x > 0 \\ 1 - 2ax & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Clearly, $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 x e^{ax} - 2ae^{ax} & x > 0 \\ 2a - 6x & x < 0 \end{cases}; \quad f(x) \text{ increasing if } (ax - 2)ae^{ax} > 0 \text{ and } 2a - 6x > 0$$

$$5. f(x) = x^2 - 2bx - 1$$

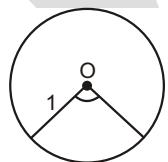
Case I : $b = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= f(1) = 4 \\ 1 - 2(2 - 2b) &= 4 \\ b &= \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Case II : $b = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(b) = 4 \\ b = 3, 1 & \end{aligned}$$

(Not possible)



Case III : $\frac{1}{2} < b < 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f(0) & f(b) & 4 \\ & b & 2 & \text{(Not possible)} \end{array}$$

Case IV : $b > 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f(1) & f(0) & 4 \\ & b & \frac{3}{2} & \end{array}$$

6. $x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$

$$12 - y^2 - 9y^2 = 36$$

$$8y^2 = 24 \quad y^2 = 3 \quad y = \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{when } y = \sqrt{3}, x^2 = 12 \quad 3 \quad 9$$

$$x = 3$$

point of intersections are $(-3, -\sqrt{3})$

Let one point of intersect is $(3, \sqrt{3})$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{2x}{36} - \frac{2y}{4} = 0 \quad y = \frac{2x}{36} = \frac{4}{2y}$$

$$(y)_{(3, \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad (m_1)$$

$$2x - 2y = 0 \quad y = \frac{x}{y} \quad (y)_{(3, \sqrt{3})} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \quad m_2$$

$$\tan \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_2 m_1} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \right| = \left| \frac{8}{4\sqrt{3}} \right| = \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right|$$

$$\tan \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

7. $f(x) = 2e^{2x} - (-1)e^x - 2 \quad 0 < x < R$

$$\text{i.e., } 2e^{2x} - 2 - (-1)e^x$$

$$1 - 2(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) \quad x < R$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x})_{\min} \quad x < R$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{1}{2} - 2 \\ 1 \quad 4$$

$$(k, 3]$$

$$9. f(x) = x^2,$$

$$q$$

$$g(x)$$

$$s$$

$$\frac{8}{x}$$

$$\frac{8}{r}$$

Also,

$$\frac{s}{r} = \frac{q}{p} \quad 2p \quad \& \quad 2p = \frac{8}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{pr^2}{4} \\ \frac{s}{r} = \frac{q}{p} \quad 2p$$

$$\frac{8}{r} = \frac{p^2}{p} \quad 2p \\ \frac{8}{r} = p^2 \quad 2pr \quad 2p^2 \\ p^2 = \frac{8}{r} \quad 2pr \\ p^2r = 16$$

...(1)

...(2)

Multiply (1) & (2),

$$\frac{pr}{r-1}, \quad \frac{4}{p-4}$$

$$10. f(x) = |x-2|, \quad x \neq 0 \\ |x-2|, \quad x = 0$$

Minimum value of $f(x)$ is 2.

$$11. f(x) = \int_0^x [(a-1)(t^2-t-1)^2 - (a-1)(t^4-t^2-1)] dt$$

$$2 \int_0^x (t^2-t-1)(at-t^2-1) dt$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x^2-x-1)(ax-x^2-1) = 0$$

$$D = 0, \quad a^2-4=0$$

$$12. f(x) = x^{2013} e^{2014x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2013x^{2012} + 2014e^{2014x} = 0$$

$f(x)$ is increasing function.

14. $P(x_1, x_1^3 - ax_1)$

$Q(x_2, x_2^3 - ax_2)$

$y = x^3 - ax$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - a$$

Slope at P slope of PQ

$$(3x_1^2 - a) \quad \frac{x_2^3 - ax_2}{x_2} \quad \frac{x_1^3 - ax_1}{x_1} \quad (\because x_1 = x_2)$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - 2x_1) = 0 \\ x_2 = 2x_1$$

Slope at P Slope at Q

$$(3x_1^2 - a)(3x_2^2 - a) = 1$$

Put (1) in (2),

$$36x_1^4 - 15ax_1^2 - (a^2 - 1) = 0 \\ D = 0 \\ 9a^2 - 16 = 0 \\ a = \frac{4}{3}$$

15. $I(t) = \int (x^2 - 2x - t^2) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - t^2 x \Big|$

$$I(t) = \frac{3}{3} - (t^2 - 2) - t^2 ()$$

$$I(t) = 2t () = 0$$

$$I(t) = I(0)$$

$$I(0) = \int_2^0 (x^2 - 2x) dx = \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{p}{q} |I(0)| = \frac{4}{3}$$

16. $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{3y}{100 - 2t}$ when $t = 0, y = 0$

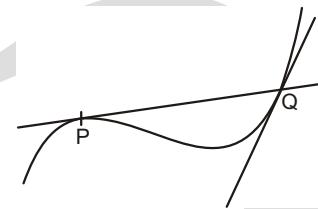
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{100 - 2t} \quad y = 1$$

$$y(100 - 2t)^{3/2} = (100 - 2t)^{1/2} + c$$

as when $t = 0, y = 0$

$$c = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$y = (100 - 2t)^{-1/2} (100 - 2t)^{3/2}$$

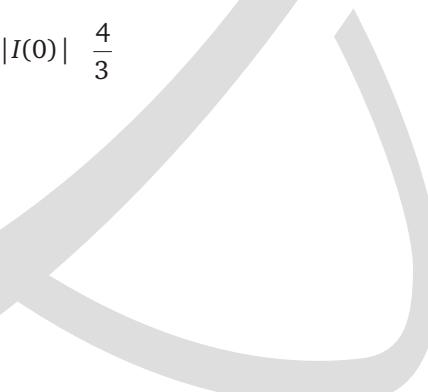
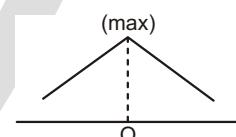


($\because x_1 = x_2$)

...(1)

...(2)

($\because x_1 = R$)



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2 - \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (100 - 2t)^{1/2} (-2) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{250}{9}, 27, \frac{7}{9}$$

17. Let $f(x) = K$

$$f(x) = Kx + c$$

$$f(9) = f(-3) = 12K$$

Maximum value of $f(9) = f(-3) = 96$

19. Equation of normal at $P \left(\frac{3}{4}y_1^3, y_1\right)$ is $y - y_1 = \frac{9y_1^2}{4}(x - \frac{3}{4}y_1^3)$

If it passes from $(0, 1)$ then $27y_1^5 - 16y_1 - 16 = 0$ has only one real root.

$$e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{2} - x - 1 = a$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{2} - x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{2} - 0$$

$$\text{21. } f(x) = a + 2 \sin 2x - \cos x - \sin x$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = 2 \sin 2x - \cos x - \sin x$$

$$2 \{(\cos x - \sin x)^2 - 1\} = \cos x - \sin x$$

where $\cos x - \sin x = t$

$$2t^2 - t - 2 = t \in [\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$2 - \sqrt{2} \leq g(x) \leq \frac{17}{8} \quad a \leq \frac{17}{8}$$

$$\text{22. Let } x = 6 \cos^3 \theta, y = 6 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6(3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta)}{6(3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)} = \tan \theta$$

Equ. of tangent

$$y - 6 \sin^3 \theta = \tan \theta (x - 6 \cos^3 \theta) \quad p_1 = 6 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

Equ. of normal

$$y - 6 \sin^3 \theta = \cot \theta (x - 6 \cos^3 \theta) \quad p_2 = 6(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\sqrt{4p_1^2 + p_2^2} = 6\sqrt{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 6$$



5

INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE INTEGRATION



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $a^x \ln x - \underbrace{a^x \ln a}_{\text{II}} - \underbrace{\frac{x(\ln x - 1)}{x}}_{\text{I}} dx$

$a^x \ln x dx - x(\ln x - 1) a^x - x \frac{1}{x} (\ln x - 1) a^x dx$

$a^x \ln x dx - [x(\ln x/e)] a^x - (\ln x) a^x dx$

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{n}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$

3. $\frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-\pi))} dx$

Let $x = t + \pi$ $dx = dt$

$\frac{\sin(t+\pi-\pi))}{\sin t} dt = t \cos \pi - \sin \pi \log \sin t + C = x \cos \pi - \sin \pi \log \sin(x-\pi)) + C$

4. $\int_0^2 \frac{\log(x^2-2)}{(x-2)^2} dx = \left[\frac{\log(x^2-2)}{x-2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \frac{2x dx}{(x-2)(x^2-2)}$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{12} \log 2 + \frac{1}{12} \log 3$

5. For $0 < x < 1$

$$1 - x^9 - 1 - x^8 - 1 - x^4 - 1 - x^3$$

6. Let $g(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 - (f(s))^2} ds$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{g(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = f(x)$$

$$g(x) - f(x) f(x) = \sqrt{1 - (f(x))^2}$$

$$\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{1 - y^2} \Big|_1^x$$

$$\therefore f \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^n \sqrt{f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right)} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \cos^6 x - \sin^6 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin 2x dx = \frac{1 - \cos 2}{2}$$

$$8. \int_0^1 \frac{(x^6 - x^3)}{(2x^3 - 1)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2 - 1}{2x} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$9. \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{\cos}{\sin} d \int_0^1 \frac{\sec^2}{\tan} d = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \ln 2 d \int_0^1 \ln \sin d$$

$$= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \ln \sin 2 d = \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$

$$10. f(x) = x^2 \int_0^x e^{-t} f(x-t) dt = x^2 \int_x^0 e^u f(u) du$$

(Let $x = t = u$)

$$f(x) = 2x \int_x^0 e^u f(u) du = f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2$$

$$11. f(x) = f(x) - k_1$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = k_1$$

$$y = ke^x \quad k_1$$

$$\text{if } f(0) = 1 \quad k = k_1 = 1$$

$$k_1 = \int_0^1 (ke^x - k_1) dx = 2k_1 - k(e - 1) \quad k = \frac{2}{3}e \text{ and } k_1 = \frac{e - 1}{3}e$$

$$12. I_1 \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \int f(t(2-t)) dt = 2 \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \int f(t(2-t)) dt = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \int tf(t(2-t)) dt$$

$$13. \frac{I_1 - 2I_2}{\sin x} = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{2 \cos x} = \frac{\cos x - 2 \sin x}{\sin x - 2 \cos x} dx = x = 2 \ln |\sin x| - 2 \cos x + C$$

$$14. \frac{(2-\sqrt{x}) dx}{(x-1-\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1} dx$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1-t \quad \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2x^{3/2}} dx = dt$$

$$15. \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x-\sqrt{2-x^2}}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}}} = \frac{\frac{6}{\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{2-x^2}}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x-\sqrt{(2-x^2)}}}} dx = \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x-\sqrt{(2-x^2)}}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}}{2} x} dx$$

$$16. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} = \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1-2 \sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2} \sin x) + C$$

$$17. I = \frac{dx}{x^{5/6} (x-1)^{7/6}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} = t \quad \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = dt$$

$$I = \frac{(x-1)^2 dt}{[t(x-1)]^{5/6} (x-1)^{7/6}} = t^{-5/6} dt = 6t^{1/6} + C$$

$$18. I_n = \int \sin^n x dx = \int \sin^{n-2} x (1-\cos^2 x) dx$$

$$I_n = I_{n-2} + \underbrace{\int \sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx}_{\text{II}} - \underbrace{\int \cos x \sin^{n-1} x dx}_{\text{I}}$$

$$I_n = I_{n-2} + \frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \sin x \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{n-1} dx$$

$$I_n - I_{n-2} = \frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1} I_n$$

$$nI_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} - \cos x \sin^{n-1} x$$

19. $x^2 \frac{1}{(a - bx)^2} dx$ Let $a - bx = t$ then $dx = \frac{dt}{b}$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \frac{1}{(a - bx)^2} dx &= \frac{t}{b} \frac{a^2}{t^2} \frac{1}{b} \frac{dt}{b} = \frac{1}{b^3} \frac{t^2 - 2at + a^2}{t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{b^3} \left[1 - \frac{2a}{t} + \frac{a^2}{t^2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{b^3} \left[t - 2a \ln|t| + \frac{a^2}{t} \right] C \\ &= \frac{1}{b^3} \left[a - bx - 2a \ln|a - bx| + \frac{a^2}{a - bx} \right] C \end{aligned}$$

20. $\frac{8x^{43} - 13x^{38}}{(x^{13} - x^5 - 1)^4} dx$

$$\frac{8x^9 - 13x^{14}}{(1 - x^8 - x^{13})^4} dx$$

Let $1 - x^8 - x^{13} = t$
 $(-8x^7 - 13x^{13}) dx = dt$

$$\frac{dt}{t^4} = \frac{1}{3t^3} C \quad \frac{1}{3(1 - x^8 - x^{13})^3} C = \frac{x^{39}}{3(x^{13} - x^5 - 1)^{13}} C$$

21. $\frac{(\cos 6x - \cos 4x) - 5(\cos 4x - \cos 2x) - 10(\cos 2x - 1)}{10 \cos^2 x - 5 \cos x \cos 3x - \cos x \cos 5x} dx$

$$\frac{2 \cos 5x \cos x - 5(2 \cos 3x \cos x) - 10(2 \cos^2 x)}{10 \cos^2 x - 5 \cos x \cos 3x - \cos x \cos 5x} dx$$

$$2 dx - 2x C$$

22. $f(x) = 2x \quad f(10) = 20$
 $(1 - x - x^{-1}) e^{x-x^{-1}} dx = e^{x-x^{-1}} - 1 dx = (x - x^{-1}) e^{x-x^{-1}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x-x^{-1}} - x &= e^{x-x^{-1}} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} x dx = (x - x^{-1}) e^{x-x^{-1}} dx C \\ xe^{x-x^{-1}} &C \end{aligned}$$

23. $e^x \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan x} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos(\frac{1}{2} - 2x)} dx = e^x \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan x} - \frac{2}{(1 - \sin 2x)} dx$

$$2 e^x \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} \frac{1}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dt$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}$$

$$2 e^x \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} + C$$

$$g = \frac{5}{4} - 1$$

$$24. \frac{d}{dx}(x \sin x - \cos x) = x \cos x - f(x) = x \cos x$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x \sin x - \cos x \quad f'(x) = x \sin x + \cos x$$

$$e^{f(x)} xf(x) - \frac{f'(x)}{(f(x))^2} dx = xe^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} \frac{f'(x)}{(f(x))^2} dx$$

$$xe^{f(x)} - e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} \frac{1}{f(x)} + C \quad e^{f(x)} f(x) - \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = C$$

$$xe^{f(x)} - \frac{e^{f(x)}}{f(x)} + C = e^{f(x)} x - \frac{1}{f(x)} + C$$

$$e^{x \sin x - \cos x} x - \frac{1}{x \cos x} + C$$

$$25. \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$(\sqrt{x} - (\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x})) dx = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1-x} dx) = \frac{2}{3}(1-x)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}(2^{3/2} - 1)$$

$$26. \int x^{x^2} x(2 \ln x - 1) dx$$

$$x^{x^2} = t \\ x^2 \ln x = \ln t \\ x^2 \frac{1}{x} (\ln x) 2x dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \\ t \frac{dt}{t} = dt \quad t = C \quad x^{x^2} = C \quad (x^x)^x = C$$

$$27. \int \sec^{2010} x \cosec^2 x dx = 2010 \int \sec^{2010} x dx$$

$$\sec^{2010} x (-\cot x) = 2010 \sec^{2010} x \tan x (-\cot x) = 2010 \sec^{2010} x dx$$

$$\frac{-\cot x}{(\cos x)^{2010}} = 2010 \int \sec^{2010} x dx = 2010 \int \sec^{2010} x dx = C \quad \frac{\cot x}{(\cos x)^{2010}} = C$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \quad \{x\} \text{ no solution.}$$

28. Let $x^x \ln x = t$

$$x^x \ln x(1 - \ln x) - \frac{x^x}{x} dx = dt$$

$$x^x \ln x - (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$$

$$dt = t - C \quad x^x \ln x = C$$

$$\mathbf{29.} \quad I = \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^5}}{\sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4}}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } 2 - \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} = t \quad I = \frac{1}{4} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

30. Put $\ln x = t$

$$I = e^t \frac{t - 1}{t^2 - 1}^2 dt = e^t \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \frac{2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt$$

$$\mathbf{31.} \quad I = \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{3/4}(x-2)^{5/4}} = \frac{dx}{\frac{x-1}{x-2}^{3/4}(x-2)^2}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x-1}{x-2} = t \quad dt = \frac{3dx}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\mathbf{32.} \quad I = \frac{2}{x(1-x^7)} dx = \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{2}{7} \frac{7x^6}{x^7(1-x^7)} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln|1-x^7| + C$$

$$\mathbf{33.} \quad I = \frac{(\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x)(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)}{1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) dx = -\cos 2x dx$$

$$\mathbf{34.} \quad I = 2^{1/3} \frac{(\tan x)^{1/3} d((\tan x)^{1/3})}{(\tan x)^{2/3} - 1}$$

$$\text{Let } (\tan x)^{1/3} = t \quad d((\tan x)^{1/3}) = dt$$

$$I = \frac{2^{1/3}}{2} \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt$$

$$\mathbf{35.} \quad I = \frac{(2012)^x}{\sqrt{1 - (2012)^{2x}}} (2012)^{\sin^{-1}(2012)^x} dx$$

$$\text{Let } \sin^{-1}(2012)^x = t \quad \frac{1}{\ln 2012} (2012)^t dt = \frac{(2012)^{\sin^{-1}(2012)^x}}{\ln^2(2012)} + C$$

36. Let $x = 1 - t^2 \Rightarrow dx = -2t dt$

$$2 \int \frac{(t^2 - 1) dt}{t^4 - t^2 - 1} = 2 \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}}{t - \frac{1}{t}} dt$$

37. $\int \frac{f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)}{f(x)g(x)} \ln \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} dx$

Let $\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = t \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)}{(f(x))^2} dx = dt; \quad \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \frac{(\ln t)^2}{2} + C$

38. $\int e^x \ln x \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$

$$\int e^x \ln x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int e^x \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \int e^x \ln x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx = C_1 \quad e^x \ln x = C_1 x + C_2$$

39. $f(x) = \int_0^2 \left| \frac{t \cos(x-t)}{t} \right| dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} |\cos(x-t)| dt = \cos x - 2 \sin x$

40. $\int_0^2 \frac{2}{x} \sqrt{5-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^{2/\sqrt{5}} f(x) dx = \int_{2/\sqrt{5}}^1 f(x) dx = \sqrt{5} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 - 2[\ln x]_{2/\sqrt{5}}^1$$

$$a = 2 - 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

42. $f(0) = 0, f(2) = 2$

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f^{-1}(x) dx = \int_0^2 dx = 4 - 2$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x dx = I \quad I = \int_0^2 f^{-1}(x) dx = 2 - 2$$

43. $\int_0^1 2 - 2e^{-x^4} dx = \int_0^1 8x^4 e^{-x^4} dx = \int_0^1 (xe^{-x^4})_0^1 = \int_0^1 4x^4 e^{-x^4} dx = \int_0^1 8x^4 e^{-x^4} dx$

$$\frac{4}{e}$$

46. Put $y = 2 - z$

$$I = \int_2^2 \frac{z^2}{2z^2} - \frac{1}{3} \sin(z) dz = 0$$

47. $\int_1^4 \frac{3}{x} e^{\sin x^3} dx$

Let $x^3 = t$ $3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\int_1^{64} \frac{e^{\sin t}}{t} dt = F(64) - F(1)$$

51. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \int_0^x e^{t^2} x^2 dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}}$

Apply L'Hospital's rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x (e^{x^2})}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{x^2} dt}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{x^2} dt}{2x e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

52. $L = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{r - n}{n - r - n^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 1) dx}{x^2 - x - 1} = \ln(x^2 - x - 1) \Big|_0^1$

$$L = \ln 3$$

53. Let $\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 2x} = y = f(x)$

$$x = 1 \quad (y^3 - 1)^{1/2}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 (f^{-1}(x) - f(x) - 1) dx$$

$$\text{Consider } \int_0^2 f^{-1}(x) - \int_0^2 tf(t) dt$$

Let $f^{-1}(x) = t; x = f(t); dx = f'(t) dt$

$$tf(t) \Big|_0^2 dx = 6$$

54. Put $x = 2 \tan \theta$ then $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\ln 2 + \ln \tan \theta}{4 \sec^2 \theta} 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$ then solve it.

55. Put $x = 5 - t$

$$x = 0, t = 5$$

$$x = 10, t = 5$$

$$\int_5^{10} (t - t^2 - t^3) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_5^{10} = \frac{250}{3}$$

56. Let

$$\text{Put } x = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^9)(1-x^2)} \\ dx = \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{dt}{t^2}}{\frac{t^9 - 1}{t^9} \cdot \frac{1 - t^2}{t^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^9 dt}{(t^9 - 1)(1 - t^2)}$$

On adding (1) & (2),

$$2I = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(1-t^2)} \tan^{-1} t \Big|_0^1$$

$$2I = \frac{1}{2} \quad I = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$57. I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+2\sin x} \sin 3x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+2\sin x} \frac{3\sin x + 4\sin^3 x}{1+2\sin x} dx \\ = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(1+2\sin x)(-2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1)}{(1+2\sin x)^2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$58. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$59. \text{Let } t = \frac{x^2 - r^2}{r-1}$$

$$\ln t = \ln(x^2 - r^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{t} dt = \int_r^{\sqrt{r^2 + 2013}} \frac{2x}{x^2 - r^2} dx \quad dt = 2 \int_r^{\sqrt{r^2 + 2013}} \frac{x}{x^2 - r^2} t dx$$

$$\frac{dt}{2} \quad \frac{t}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{r-1} \quad \begin{matrix} 2013 \\ (x^2 - r^2) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2013}{r-1} \quad \begin{matrix} 2013 \\ (1 - r^2) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r^2 \\ r-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$60. f(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{2(1-x^2)}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{(1-x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x} \quad 0 \leq x \leq R$$

$$61. I = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\sin x \cos x dx}{1 - \sin x - \cos x} = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \sin x - \cos x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/2} [\sin x - \cos x - 1] dx = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$62. I = \int_3^7 \frac{\cos x^2 dx}{\cos x^2 - \cos(10-x)^2}$$

$$I = \int_3^7 \frac{\cos(10-x)^2 dx}{\cos(10-x)^2 - \cos x^2}$$

$$63. \int_{e^{-1}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left[\frac{e^2 \ln x}{x} \right]_1^e = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \Big|_{e^{-1}}^e = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

cosec²x
tg(t) dt

$$64. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{16}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\text{cosec}^2 x \cdot g(\text{cosec}^2 x) \cdot 2\text{cosec } x \cdot (-\text{cosec } x) \cdot \cot x}{2x} = \frac{16}{g(2)}$$

$$65. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{k=1} \frac{k}{n^2} \cos \frac{4k}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k=1} \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{n} \cos \frac{4k}{n} = \int_0^1 (1-x) \cos 4x dx$$

$$(1-x) \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sin 4x dx = \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x \Big|_0^1$$

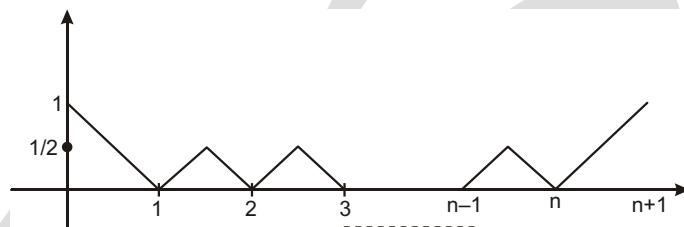
$$\frac{1}{16} (\cos 4 - 1) = \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos 4)$$

66. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} \sin \frac{x}{2n} dx + \int_{1/n}^{2/n} \sin \frac{2}{2n} dx$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin \frac{1}{2n} - \sin \frac{2}{2n} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n}{4n}}{n \sin \frac{1}{4n}} \sin \frac{(n-1)}{4n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

67. $\int_0^{n-1} \min\{|x-1|, |x-2|, |x-3|, \dots, |x-n|\} dx = \frac{1}{2}(1) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(1) = \frac{n-3}{4}$



68. $S_k = \frac{1}{2} k \sin \frac{k}{2n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} k \sin \frac{k}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{2}$$

71. $f(x) = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^3}}$ $g(x) = \sin x (1-\sin(\cos x))^2$

$$f(x) = g(x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(g(x))^3}}$$

$$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = g(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$$

72. $x^2 f(x) = \int_0^x (4t^2 - 2f(t)) dt$

$$x^2 f(x) = 2x f(x) - 4x^2 + 2f(4)$$

$$16f(4) = 8f(4) - 64 + 2f(4)$$

$$18f(4) = 64$$

$$9f(4) = 32$$

73. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r^2}{n^3 - r^3}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_1^n \frac{\frac{r^2}{n}}{1 - \frac{r^3}{n}} dx$ $\int_0^2 \frac{x^2 dx}{1 - x^3}$ $\left| \frac{1}{3} \ln|1 - x^3| \right|_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 9$

74. $\int_0^2 \cos^{-1}(\cos x) dx$ $\int_0^2 \cos^{-1}(\cos x) dx = 2 \left| \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^2$

75. $2f(x) \int_0^x (x^2 - 2xt - t^2) g(t) dt$
 $= 2f(x) \int_0^x x^2 g(t) dt - 2x \int_0^x t g(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt$
 $= 2f(x) x^2 g(x) - 2x \int_0^x g(t) dt - 2x(xg(x)) + \int_0^x t g(t) dt = 2 \int_0^x x^2 g(x) dt$

$f(x) \int_0^x g(x) dt = f(x) g(x)$

$f(x) \int_0^x g(t) dt$

$f(x) g(x)$

76. $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x^3 \cos^4 x \sin^2 x}{2 - 3x - 3x^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(-x)^3 \cos^4 x \sin^2 x}{2 - 3x - 3x^2} dx = 2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x \sin^2 x dx$

77. $\frac{1}{2} \left| \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \tan^{-1} x \right|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

78. $\int_0^3 \{x\}^{[x]} dx = \int_0^3 (x - [x])^{[x]} dx = \int_0^1 dx = 1$ $\int_1^2 (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}$

79. $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx$
 $x \tan^{-1} x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & I = \int_0^4 \tan^{-1} \sec^2 d \quad \int_0^4 \frac{2}{\sin 2} d \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{t}{\sin t} dt \\
 \textbf{80.} \quad & \int_0^4 \underbrace{3x^2}_{\text{II}} \underbrace{\sin \frac{1}{x}}_{\text{I}} dx \quad \int_0^4 x \cos \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} x^3 \right|_0^4 \\
 & \frac{64}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{3} \\
 \textbf{81.} \quad & \int_1^x 8t^2 dt = \frac{28t}{3} \Big|_1^4 - \frac{3x}{2} \frac{1}{\log(x-1) \sqrt{x-1}} \\
 & \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{8t^3}{3} \\ \frac{14t^2}{3} \\ 4t \end{array} \right|_1^x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{3x}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \\
 & \frac{8x^3}{3} - \frac{14x^2}{3} \quad 4x \quad \frac{8}{3} \quad \frac{14}{3} \quad 4 \quad 3x \quad 2 \\
 & 8x^3 - 14x^2 \quad 12x \quad 8 \quad 14 \quad 12 \quad 9x \quad 6 \\
 & 8x^3 - 14x^2 \quad 3x \quad 0 \\
 & x(8x^2 - 14x - 3) \quad 0 \\
 & x(2x - 3)(4x + 1) \quad 0 \\
 & x = 0, \quad \frac{3}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

But $x = 1$ & $x = 0$

$$\text{So, } x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textbf{85.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^4 e^{|x-t|} dt = \int_0^x e^{(x-t)} dt + \int_x^4 e^{(t-x)} dt = e^x - e^{4-x} = 2e^2 - 2$$

$$\textbf{86.} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{4 \cos^3 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos 3x}{x} dx + \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$$

$$\textbf{87.} \quad \int \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx$$

$$88. I_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2nx - x)}{\sin 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2nx \sin x}{\sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2nx}{\cos x} dx$$

$$89. f(x) = 1 - \ln^2 x - 2 \ln x \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{e} - 1 - \frac{1}{e} \int_1^{1/e} (\ln^2 t - 2 \ln t) dt$$

$$\text{Let } I = \int_1^{1/e} (\ln^2 t - 2 \ln t) dt$$

$$\ln t = x \quad t = e^x; dt = e^x dx \quad \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x)e^x dx = [e^x - x^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$90. f(x) = x^2 \int_0^x e^{-t} f(x-t) dt$$

$$x^2 \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt = x^2 - e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = 2x - e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 2x - x^2 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}(-2x^2 + 6x - 1)$$

$$91. I = \int_{\pi/2}^0 \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - 5^x} dx = \int_{\pi/2}^0 \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - 5^{-x}} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

92. $\int \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} e^{\cot^{-1} x} dx$

Let $\cot^{-1} x = 1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = dt$

$e^t (\cot t - \operatorname{cosec}^2 t) dt = e^t \cot t - c$

$x e^{\cot^{-1} x} - c$

93. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{r\sqrt{n^2 - r^2}}{n^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{r}{n} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{(1 - x^2)^{3/2}}{3} \Big|_0^1$$

94. $\int \frac{(x^3 - 1)}{(x^4 - 1)(x - 1)} dx = \int \frac{x^3}{x^4 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{x^4 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln(1 - x^4) + \ln(1 - x) + c$

95. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos^{-1} \cos x)(-\sin x)}{2 - 2 \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{4 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{4}$

96. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > \tan 1 \\ \cos x & 0 < x < \tan 1 \\ \frac{\cos x}{2} & x = \tan 1 \end{cases}$

$\int_0^{\tan 1} f(x) dx = \int_0^0 \cos x dx + \int_0^{\tan 1} 0 dx = \sin(\tan 1)$

97. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2k}{n^2}} = \int_0^1 x dx$

98. $\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\tan(y-1)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y-1}{\sec^2(y-1)} = 0$

(Applying L'Hospital Rule)

99. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^4} = \frac{1}{2(4-1)(1-x^2)^4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^3}$

$$\frac{1}{6(2)^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6} \frac{1}{2(2)(1-x^2)^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \frac{1}{48} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{1}{16} \quad 0 \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{x}{2(1)(1-x^2)} \quad 1 \\
 \frac{1}{48} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{5}{16} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \quad \frac{5}{16} [\tan^{-1} x]_0^1 \\
 \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{5}{16} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{5}{16} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \\
 \frac{22}{6} \quad \frac{5}{16} \\
 \frac{11}{48} \quad \frac{5}{64}
 \end{array}$$

Alternate solution :

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^4}$$

Put $x = \tan \theta$; therefore, $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$.

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(\sec \theta)^8}$$

That is,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos \theta)^6 d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{3 \cos \theta \cos 3\theta}{4} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{9}{16} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos 3\theta)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{9}{16} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \cos 6\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{9}{32} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} d\theta + \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{32} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin 6\theta}{6} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{9}{32} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{32} \left[-\frac{1}{6} \cos 6\theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\
 &= \frac{9}{32} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{32} \left[-\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{64} - \frac{11}{48}
 \end{aligned}$$

100. We have,

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin x)^4 dx$$

...(1)

We know that,

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^4 x - (\sin x)^4 &= \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}[1 - 2\cos 2x + (\cos 2x)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\cos 2x) + \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\cos 2x) + \frac{\cos 4x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this value of $\sin^4 x$ in Eq. (1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4}[\sin 2x] \right]_0^{\pi/4} - \frac{1}{32}[\sin 4x]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(1 - 0) - \frac{1}{32}(0 - 0) \\ &= \frac{3}{32} - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Alternate solution : We have,

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin x)^4 \, dx$$

which can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int (\sin^2 x)(1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx \\ &= \int \sin^2 x \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int 4\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 2x)^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} - \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + c \\ &= \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} - \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + c \end{aligned}$$

Using the given limits, the above equation becomes

$$I = [J]_0^{\frac{3}{8}x^4} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{32} \right)^4$$

$$= \frac{3}{32} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{5x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} \quad (\cos 4x - \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \quad \sin x + C$$

101. $\int \frac{(\cos 9x - \cos 6x) \sin 5x}{\sin 10x - \sin 5x} dx$

A $\frac{1}{4}$, B 1

102. $\int \frac{x^{2014}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^{2013}}} dx = \frac{1}{2013} \ln \frac{x^{2013}}{1 - x^{-2013}} + C$

103. $\int_0^1 x (2x - e^{-x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xe^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-e^{-x^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-e^{-1} + 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{e} + 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2e}$

104. $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_2^3 f(x) dx = \int_3^4 f(x) dx = \int_4^5 f(x) dx$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{0^2}{2} + \frac{1^2}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{9}{2} + 8 = \frac{35}{2}$$

105. $\int_3^1 \frac{3x^2}{x^6(1-x^3)^2} dx$

Let $1 - x^3 = t \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2(t-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{2}{t-1} - \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \right] dt$$

106. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt[n]{1 - \frac{r}{n}}} = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}} dx = (2\sqrt{1-x})_0^3 = 2$

107. $\int_0^2 x f(x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} f(x) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} f(x) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2 \sqrt{1-x^3}} dx$

108. $\int_0^{\pi/3} (\ln(\cos x) - \sqrt{3} \sin x) dx$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \ln 2 \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \ln \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$$

109. $\int_{r=1}^{100} \int_{x=1}^1 f(r-1-x) dx dr$

$$\int_{r=1}^{100} \int_{x=0}^1 f(x) dx dr = \int_{r=1}^{100} \int_{x=1}^0 f(x-1) dx dr = \int_{r=1}^{100} \int_{x=0}^1 f(x-2) dx dr = \int_{r=1}^{100} \int_{x=0}^0 f(x-99) dx dr = a$$

110. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{k=0}^n x^2 \frac{(2x)^k}{k!} dx = \int_{x=0}^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{e^2 - 1}{4}$

111. $\int_0^1 x^5 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx$

$$\text{Let } 1-x^3=t^2 \\ 3x^2 dx = 2t dt \\ \frac{2}{3} \int t^2(t^2-1) dt = \frac{2}{3} \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} + C$$

112. $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$$

113. $\int \frac{x(x^2-1)-3(x^2-3)}{(x^2-1)(x^2-3)} dx$

$$\frac{x}{x^2-3} - \frac{3}{x^2-1} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-3| - 3 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

114. $\int \frac{\sqrt{\sec^5 x}}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x}} dx = \int \frac{\sec^4 x}{\sqrt{\tan^3 x}} dx$

$$\text{Let } \tan x = t^2$$

$$\sec^2 x dx = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{(1-t^4) \cdot 2t \cdot dt}{t^3} = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot t^2 dt$$

115. Let $tx = y \Rightarrow x dt = dy$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin y} dy}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x^2} 2x}{2x} = 1$$

$$\text{116. } \int_0^{/2} \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx = \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \Big|_0^{/2} - \int_0^{/2} \frac{\sin 2x}{(2x)^2} dx = 1 \quad (\because \text{Let } 2x = t)$$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

$$1. \frac{dx}{(1 - \sqrt{x})^8} \quad \text{Let } x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\frac{2t dt}{(1 - t)^8} = 2 \frac{dt}{(t - 1)^7} = \frac{dt}{(t - 1)^8} = 2 \frac{1}{6(1 - t)^6} = \frac{1}{7(1 - t)^7} + C$$

$$2. e^x \cos x \ln(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) dx = 2 \int_0^x e^x dx = 2(e^x - 1) \Big|_0^x = e^x - 1 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$3. I = \int \frac{x}{a^3 - x^3} dx \quad \text{Let } x^{3/2} = a^{3/2} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(a^{3/2})^2 - (x^{3/2})^2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \frac{a^{3/2} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{a^3 - a^3 \sin^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

$$\frac{2}{3} d\theta = \frac{2}{3} C \quad \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1} \frac{x^{3/2}}{a^{3/2}} = C$$

$$4. \int x \sin x \sec^3 x dx = \underbrace{\frac{x}{1}}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{\tan x \sec^2 x}_{\text{II}} dx = x \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} dx$$

$$x \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - \frac{(\sec^2 x - 1)}{2} dx = x \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\tan x - x) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x \sec^2 x - \tan x) + C$$

$$f(x) = \sec^2 x, \quad g(x) = \tan x$$

(a) Clear $f(x) = (1, 1)$

(b) $\tan x = \sin x$

$\cos x = 1 \quad \tan x$ is not defined.

no solution

(c) $g(x) = f(x) \quad x \in R$ except $(2n - 1)\frac{\pi}{2}$

(d) $\sec^2 x = \tan x$

$1 - \tan^2 x = \tan x = 0$ has no solution.

5. $(\sin 3x - \sin x) \cos x e^{\sin x} d = (4 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x) e^{\sin x} \cos x d$

Let $t = \sin x$

$$dt = \cos x dx \quad 4[t^3 - 3t^2 + 5t - 5]e^t = C$$

Compare it

$$A = 4, B = 12, C = 20$$

7. $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{(3 - 2x)(-2x)}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2(-x) dx}{\sqrt{(3 - 2x)(-2x)}}$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 - (x - \pi/2)^2}}$$

8. Let $f(x) = a^x, F(x) = F(-x)$

9. $J = \int_0^1 \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x} - \cot^{-1}(x) dx = \int_0^2 \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x} - \cot^{-1} x dx$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dx$$

K $\int_0^{\pi} dx$ (As 2π is period)

11. $l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{x - \cos^2 x}{x - \sin x}} = 1$

$l_2 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_1^{h+1} \frac{h dx}{h^2 - x^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{h}$

13. $\int \frac{dx}{(1 - \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^4 x}{1 - 2 \tan^2 x} dx$

$$\frac{(1 - \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x}{(1 + 2\tan^2 x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{1 + 2\tan^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + C$$

14. $\frac{(1 - \sin^{2015} x)}{2 \sin^{2015} x} \sqrt{1 - \sin^{4030} x}$ (Rationalise)

$$\frac{1}{2} dx$$

odd 0

15. $\tan^{-1}(nx)|_a = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(na)$

$$a = 0, a = 0, a = 0$$

16. Let $\sqrt{x} = \cos 2$

$$dx = -\sin 4 d$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \cot \theta \sin 4 \theta d\theta \quad \text{and} \quad J = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan \theta \sin 4 \theta d\theta$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

2. $f(x) = (2x^3 \cos^2 x - 6x^2 \sin x \cos x - 2x^3 \sin^2 x) dx$

$$\underbrace{2x^3}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{\cos 2x}_{\text{II}} - 3x^2 \sin 2x dx$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \sin 2x + C$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad C = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \sin 2x$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 8

6. $g(x) = x - A$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} - 1 - \int_0^x (x - A) dx = \frac{x^3}{2} - 1 - \frac{x^3}{2} + Ax^2$$

$$f(x) = Ax^2 - 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{0} Ax^2 - 1 \quad A = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2} - 1; \quad \min. f(x) = 1$$

7. $\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 1 = x - \frac{3}{2}$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$$

0, no solution

8. $g(x) = x - \frac{3}{2}$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{8}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 11

$$9. \quad \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_a^1 f(x) dx = 2f(a) = 3a - b \quad \dots(1)$$

Diff. w.r.t. 'a' on both sides,

$$(f(a) - 0) - (0 - f(a)) = 2f'(a) = 3 \\ 2f(a) = 2f'(a) = 3$$

$$(2f(a) - 3) = 2f'(a)$$

$$\frac{2f'(a)}{2f(a) - 3} = 1$$

$$\frac{2f'(a)}{2f(a) - 3} da = da$$

$$\ln|2f(a) - 3| = a - c$$

$$2f(a) - 3 = e^{a-c}$$

$$2f(a) - 3 = ke^a$$

$$2f(a) - ke^a = 3$$

Put $a = 1$, $0 = ke$, $3 = k$, $\frac{3}{e}$

$$2f(a) = \frac{3}{e} e^a = \frac{3}{e}$$

$$f(a) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^x$$

Put $f(x)$ in (1) (By taking limiting case)

$$\int_0^a \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^x dx = \left[\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2e} e^x \right]_a^1 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^a - \left(\frac{3}{2}a - \frac{3}{2e} e^a \right) = 3a - \frac{3}{e} b$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3a}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^a & 0 & \frac{3}{2e} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3a}{2} & \frac{3e^a}{2e} & 3 & \frac{3}{e} e^a & 3a & b \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \frac{3}{2e} & 3 & b \end{aligned}$$

10. Length of subtangent $\left| \frac{y}{(dy/dx)} \right|$

$$y = f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = 0 - \frac{3}{2e} e^x$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1/2} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{e}}$$

when $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

Length of subtangent $\left| \frac{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}}{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{e}}} \right| = \left| \sqrt{e} - 1 \right| = \sqrt{e} - 1$

11. $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^x dx = \left[\frac{3x}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} e^x \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e} - \left(0 - \frac{3}{2e} \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2e}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 12 to 13

12. $f_3(x) = f_0(x)$ see options or 3 times by parts.

13. $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n!} \ln x - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 14 to 15

$$f(x) = a - x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^3$$

$$f(1) = 1 - a - 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 1$$

14. $g(x) = 1 - x^2$ now integrate

15. $\frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - e^x - 1} = e^x - t$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 16 to 17

17. $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xe^{2x}(1 - 3x^2)^{1/2}}{C(xe^x)^C - 1 - (e^x - xe^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(xe^x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 3^{1/2}}{C(xe^x)^C \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1}$

Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

2. (A) $\frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{x^3} dx}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}}}$

Let $1 - \frac{2}{x^2} = t^2$

(C) $\frac{x^4 - x^8}{(1 - x^4)^{7/2}}$ $\frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} dx}{\frac{1}{x^2} - x^2}^{7/2}$

Let $\frac{1}{x^2} - x^2 = t^2$

(D) Let $\sqrt{x} \cos 2x dx = 2 \sin 4x d$

$$\int \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \tan^{-1} \sin 4x d$$

3. (A) Let $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dt$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(1-t)(2-t)} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t-2} dt = [\ln|t-1| - \ln|t-2|]_0^1$$

(B) $\int_0^{4\pi/4} |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{10} |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x dx$

$$\int_0^{10} \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx$$

(C) $\int_{1/2}^0 [x] dx = \int_0^{1/2} [x] dx = \int_0^{1/2} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx$

$$\int_{1/2}^0 1 dx = \int_0^{1/2} 0 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

(D) $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2\sqrt{\cos x}}{3(\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt{\sin x})} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2\sqrt{\sin x}}{3(\sqrt{\sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x})} dx$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2}{3} dx = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

4. (A) Common root $b-a = 3(b-a)^2 = a(b-a) = 1 \cdot 0 = 2a^2 = 3b^2 = 5ab = 1 \cdot 0$

(B) $\frac{x^4 - 1}{2x^2} = \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = x = 1$

(C) $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x-1} = 2$; $\frac{1}{x-1} = 2, 1$

(D) $\frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{7/6}{x^2} \frac{dx}{x^2}$.

$$\text{Let } \frac{x-1}{x} = t^6 \quad \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$I = 6 \int t^7 (\frac{1}{t^5}) dt = \frac{6}{t} + C = 6 \frac{x}{x-1} + C^{1/6}$$

5. (A) We have,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int [x^2] dx \quad \int [x^2] dx \quad \int [x^2] dx \quad \int [x^2] dx \\ & 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad \sqrt{2} \\ & 1 \qquad 0 \qquad \sqrt{2} \qquad 1.5 \\ & 0 \quad dx \quad 1 \quad dx \quad 2 \quad dx \quad 0 \quad (\sqrt{2}-1) \quad 2(1.5-\sqrt{2}) \quad 2-\sqrt{2} \\ & 0 \qquad 1 \qquad \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(B) We have,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \{\sqrt{x}\} dx \quad \int \sqrt{x} dx \quad \int (\sqrt{x}-1) dx \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3}(8-1) \quad 3 \quad \frac{7}{3} \\ & 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 4 \\ & 4 \qquad 4 \qquad 4 \qquad 4 \\ & \text{Aliter : } \int \{\sqrt{x}\} dx \quad \int \sqrt{x} dx \quad \int [\sqrt{x}] dx \end{aligned}$$

(C) We have,

$$\sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

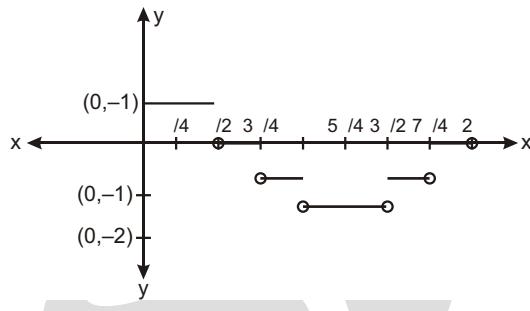
$$[\sin x - \cos x] = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

The graph of $y = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$ is obtained from the graph of $y = [\sqrt{2} \sin x]$ by

translating it by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ units in the direction of OX. The graph so obtained is shown in figure.

It is evident from the graph of $y = [\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \pi/4)]$ that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = [\sin x - \cos x] &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos x \end{aligned}$$



$$[\sin x \quad \cos x] dx$$

0

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$1 dx$$

$$0 dx$$

$$(-1) dx$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} dx$$

$$(-2) dx$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{4} dx$$

$$(-1) dx$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{4} dx$$

$$0 dx$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{4} dx$$

$$(-1) dx$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{4} dx$$

$$0 dx$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{4} dx$$

$$(-1) dx$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{4} dx$$

$$0 dx$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{4} dx$$

(D) We have,

$$||\sin x| - |\cos x|| dx$$

0

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(|\sin x| - |\cos x|) dx$$

0

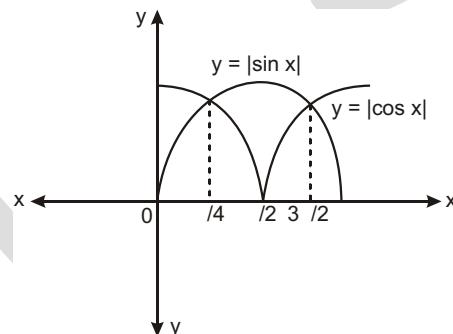
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$(|\sin x| - |\cos x|) dx$$

/4

$$(|\sin x| - |\cos x|) dx$$

3/4



$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

0

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

/4

$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$(\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

/2

$$(\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

3/4

$$\begin{aligned} & [\cos x \sin x]_0^{1/4} [\cos x \sin x]_{1/4}^{1/2} [\cos x \sin x]_{1/2}^{3/4} [\cos x \sin x]_{3/4}^{1/4} \\ & [\sqrt{2} \quad 1] [1 \quad \sqrt{2}] [\sqrt{2} \quad 1] [1 \quad \sqrt{2}] 4\sqrt{2} \quad 4 \quad 4(\sqrt{2} \quad 1) \end{aligned}$$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} = \int \frac{(\cos^{-1} 3x)^2}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} dx = I_1 + I_2$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}}$$

$$\text{Let } 1 - 9x^2 = t^2$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{(\cos^{-1} 3x)^2}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } \cos^{-1} 3x = k$$

2. $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^5}$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{a^6} \sin^3 \theta \cos^5 d \theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{a^6} \cos^3 \theta \sin^5 d \theta$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{8a^6} \sin^3 2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{32a^6} (3\sin 2\theta - \sin 6\theta) d\theta$$

$$I = \frac{1}{24a^6}$$

(Let $x = a \tan \theta$)

3. $\int_0^2 g(x) dx$

$$0$$

$$2$$

$$t f(t) dt$$

$$(\because x = f(t))$$

$$3/2$$

$$\int_{3/2}^2 (t \cos t - t^2 \sin t) dt = 4 - 2 - \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

4. $\int (x^5 - x^3 - x) \sqrt{2x^6 - 3x^4 - 6x^2} dx$

$$\text{Let } 2x^6 - 3x^4 - 6x^2 = t^2 \Rightarrow 12(x^5 - x^3 - x) dx = 2t dt$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot 2t^2 dt = \frac{1}{18} (2x^6 - 3x^4 - 6x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

5. Put $x = \sin$

6. $\int \frac{\tan x}{\tan^2 x + \tan x - 1} dx$

Let $\tan x = t, \sec^2 x dx = dt, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$

$$\frac{t}{(1-t-t^2)} \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t-t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{dt}{1-t^2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{t \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}^2}$$

$$\tan^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \tan x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

7. Let $x^4 = t$

$$4x^3 dx = dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-t)^{2010}} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-t)^{2012}} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{t}}^{2012} dt = \left[\frac{(1-t)^{-2011}}{2011} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2011} - \frac{1}{2^{2011}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2011} - \frac{1}{2^{2011}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2011} - \frac{1}{2^{2011}} - 0 = \frac{1}{2011} - \frac{1}{2^{2011}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2^{2011}} - \frac{1}{2011} = -$$

8. $\int (x^{2x^2} x - 2x^{2x^2} x \ln x) dx = \int x^{2x^2} (x - 2x \ln x) dx$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x^{x^2} \frac{d}{dx} (x - 2x \ln x) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x^{x^2} (x^2 \ln x - \ln t) (2x \ln x - x) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} t^{x^2} \frac{dt}{t} = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} t^{x^2} dt$$

$$\left[\frac{t^{x^2+1}}{x^2+1} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \left[\frac{t^{3/2}}{2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3^{3/2}-1}{2} = 13$$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{(\cos x - \sin x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} = \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) dx}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2(2 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2 - 1)}$

$$= \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) dx}{((\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) - 2 \sin x \cos x)(1 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \frac{(\cos x \sin x) dx}{(2(\sin x \cos x)^2)(1 - (\sin x \cos x)^2)} \\
 & 2 \frac{dt}{(2t^2)(1-t^2)} \text{ where } t = \sin x = \cos x \\
 & 2 \frac{dt}{(2t^2)(1-t^2)} \quad \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \quad \frac{dt}{2t^2} \\
 & \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1}(t) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}-t}{\sqrt{2}+t} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$12A = 9\sqrt{2}B \quad 3 = 12 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 9\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} = 3 = 8$$

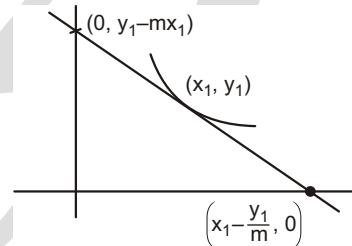
10. $x^a, y = x^a; y = \frac{x^a}{x^a}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a x^{a-1} = a \frac{x^a - y}{x^{a-1}}$$

$$m = \frac{ay_1}{x_1}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} |y_1 - mx_1| \left| x_1 - \frac{y_1}{m} \right| = \frac{1}{2} y_1 x_1 (1-a)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |a - x_1^{1/a}| (1-a)^2$$



For A to be constant $1-a=0$

$$11. I_{(6,8)} = \int_0^8 x^6 (-x)^8 dx = \frac{x^6(-x)^9}{9} \Big|_0^8 = 6x^5 \frac{(-x)^9}{9} \Big|_0^8$$

$$I_{(6,8)} = \frac{6}{9} I_{(5,9)} = \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{10}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{14} \cdot (-x)^{14} dx = \frac{6! \cdot 8!}{15!} \cdot 15$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. I &= \int_0^{100} \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{1^2} 0 dx + \int_{1^2}^{2^2} dx = \int_{2^2}^{3^2} 2 dx = \int_{9^2}^{10^2} 9 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{155}{3}$$

$$17. f(x) = \frac{1}{(x - \cos x)^2} \sin^2 x \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{x - \cos x}{\sin x} \Big|_1^1$$

Clearly, $f(x)$ is not defined when $\sin x = 0$

$x = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$

$$20. f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x x^2 g(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x 2x t g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$22. f(2-x) = f(2+x), \text{ it means it symmetric about } x=2$$

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_2^4 f(x) dx = 5$$

Let $2-x=t$; $f(t)=f(4-t)$ i.e., $f(x)=f(4-x)=f(4-x)$

$$\int_0^{50} f(x) dx = \int_0^{25} f(x) dx = 25 \int_0^{25} f(x) dx = 25 \cdot 5 = 125$$

$$23. I_n = \int_1^1 |x|^{1-x} \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} dx = \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{2n-1} dx = \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^5}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^6}{4 \cdot 6} \right]_0^1 = \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n(2n-2)} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 6} \right] = \frac{1}{2n(2n-2)}$$

$$I_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{p}{q}$$

$$pq(p-q) = 3 - 2(5) = 30$$

b

$$25. \int_a^b |\sin x| dx = 8 \quad b-a=4$$

$$\int_0^b |\cos x| dx = 9 \quad a = b = \frac{9}{2} \quad a = \frac{9}{4}; b = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \int_a^b x \sin x dx \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \int_{\pi/4}^{17/4} x \sin x dx \right| = 2$$

28. $f(x) = 0 \quad \int_0^x e^{-y} f(y) dy = x^2 - x - 1$

$$e^{-x} f(x) = 2x - 1 \quad f(x) = (2x - 1)e^x$$

29. $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} |x| \cos nx dx = 2 \frac{1 - \cos n}{n^2}$

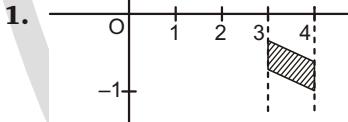
$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_4 = 4 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{40}{9}$$

□□□

6

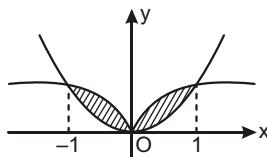
AREA UNDER CURVES

Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

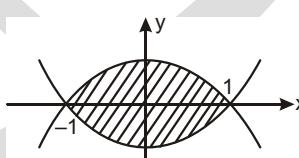


1. Area of shaded region $\frac{1}{3}$

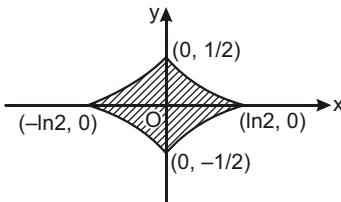
2. Area $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$



3. $y^2 = (x^2 - 1)^2 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{8}{3}$



4. Area $\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} dx = 2 \ln 2$



5. As given relations are inverse of each other so A lies on $y = x$

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$$

So, required area $= 8 \text{ area } (OACBO) = 8(\text{area } OAB + \text{area } BACB)$

$$= 8 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{n/\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}^2 \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} dx + \int_1^{n/\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} n \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx \right]$$

$$6. \int_0^3 12x \frac{x^2}{12} dx = \frac{15}{49}$$

$$\int_0^{12} 12x \frac{x^2}{12} dx = \frac{15}{49}$$

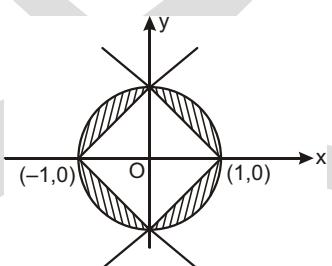
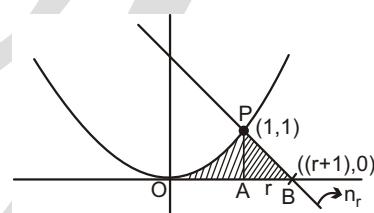
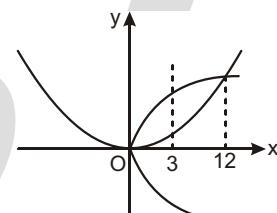
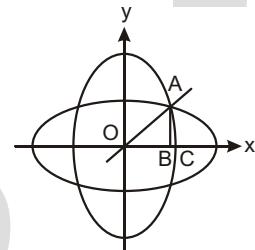
$$8. \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,1)} = r$$

$$\text{Normal at } (1, 1) \text{ is } y = \frac{1}{r}(x - 1) + 1$$

$$\text{Required area} = \int_0^1 x^r dx = \text{ar}(PAB) = \frac{1}{r+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^r f(r)$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0$$

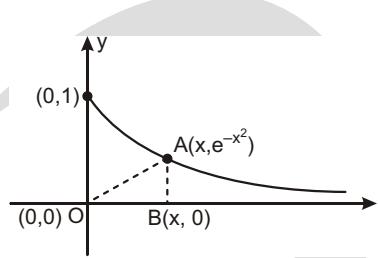
$$9. \text{Area} = 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$



10. Area of $AOB = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xe^{-x^2} dx$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = (1 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2}$$

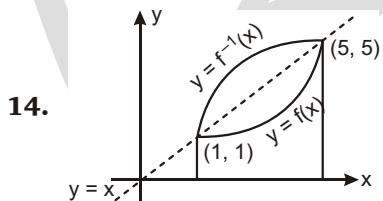
Area is maximum at $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



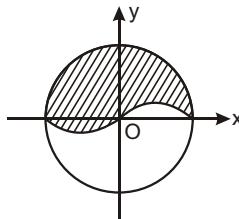
12. $\int_0^1 g(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } x &= f(t) & dx &= f'(t) dt \\ 1 &= t(3t^2 - 6t + 3) dt & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. x^2 y^2 - y^4 - x^2 - 5y^2 + 4 &= 0 \\ (x^2 - y^2 - 4)(y^2 - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



15. Ar. of shaded region $= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ar. of circle} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

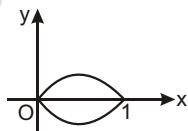


16. We have,

$$y^2 = x(1 - x^3) \quad \dots(1)$$

For $x = 1$, y^2 is negative. Since the square of a real number cannot be negative, y does not exist at $x = 0$ or at $x = 1$; $y = 0$. Let $x = \frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, from Eq. (1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{16} \\ y &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

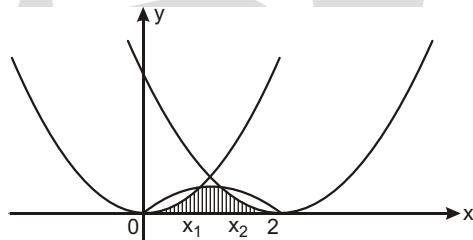


Also, for $x < 0$, y^2 is negative. Therefore, the required area is

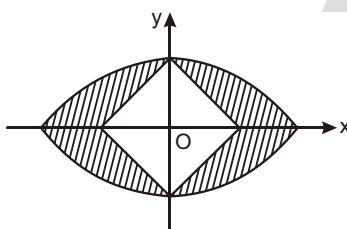
$$2 \int_0^1 y \, dx = 2 \int_0^1 (-) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x^3} \, dx$$

$$2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^4} \, dx$$

17.



18. $|x| + |y| = 2$ and $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$



Ar. of ellipse

Ar. of square

(2)(3)

8

6

8

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. (a) $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = (x-a)(x)(x-c)$

$[\because b > 0]$

Clearly option (a) is correct.

- (b) $\int_a^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_b^c f(x) \, dx = 0$ (from graph)

which incorrect

- (c) $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = 0$ & $\int_c^b f(x) \, dx = 0$ but second term is large negative value so option (c) is incorrect.

- (d) Clearly, (d) is incorrect.

$$2. T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^{3n} \frac{(r/n)}{1 - (r/n)^2}, \quad S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^{3n} \frac{(r/n)}{1 - (r/n)^2}$$

Let $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 - x^2) - 2x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{1 - 3x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2}$$

$f(x)$ is decreasing in $(2, 3)$.

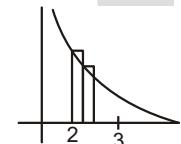
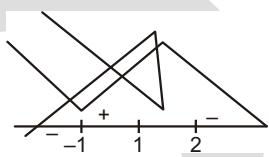
$$T_n = \int_2^3 f(x) dx, \quad S_n = \int_2^3 f(x) dx$$

$$3. \quad a \quad b \quad 2$$

$$\int_0^4 (a\sqrt{x} - bx) dx = 8 \quad \frac{2a}{3} - b = 1$$

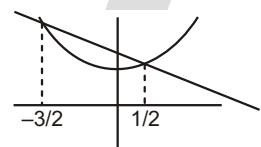
$$4. \text{ Normal } y = x - \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\int_{3/2}^{1/2} \left(x - \frac{7}{4} \right) - (x^2 - 1) dx$$



...(1)

...(2)



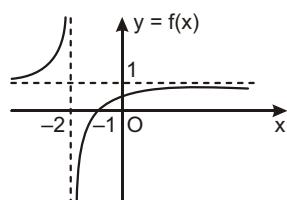
Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

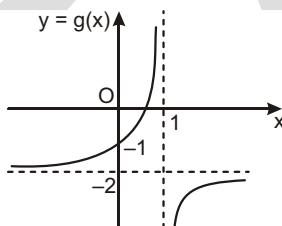
Sol. $f(x) = \frac{x-a}{bx^2-cx-2}$

$$f(-1) = 0 \quad a = 1$$

If $y = 1$ is asymptotes, then $b = 0$ and $c = 1$



$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x-1} \text{ and } g(x) = \frac{1-2x}{x-1}$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 6

Sol. $y = e^x \sin x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x [\cos x - \sin x] = 0$$

$$\tan x = 1 \quad x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

So, (i.e., $0 < x < \pi$)

$$I = \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} [\sin x - \cos x] + c$$

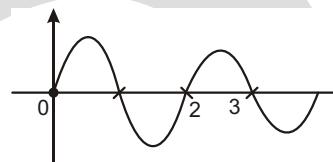
$$S_j = \left| \int_j^{j+1} e^x \sin x dx \right| = \left| \frac{e^x}{2} [\sin x - \cos x] \right|_j^{j+1} = \frac{e^{j+1}}{2} (e^{-j} - 1)$$

4. Put $j = 0, S_0 = \frac{1 - e}{2}$

5. $\frac{S_{2009}}{S_{2010}} = \frac{e^{-2009}}{e^{-2010}} = e$

6. $\frac{S_{j+1}}{S_j} = e$

$$\therefore S_j = \frac{S_0}{1 - e} \cdot \frac{\frac{1 - e}{2}}{1 - e} = \frac{1 - e}{2(e - 1)}$$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $f(x) = x^2$

$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

2. $f(x) = 2 \ln x$

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^3 - 6x^2 - 11x - 6 - 2 \ln x) dx = \frac{17}{4}$$

4. At $x = 0, y = 0$

$$x - 5y - y^5 = 0 \quad 1 - 5y - 5y^4 = 0$$

at $x = 0, y = 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}$$

Equation of tangent : $y = \frac{x}{5}$, equation of normal : $y = 5x$

Area $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 26 = 65$

5. $[x]^2 - [y]^2$

$$[y] = [x]$$

$[y]$	1,	1	x	2
2,	2	x	3	
3,	3	x	4	
4,	4	x	5	
5,	x	5		

Now, when, $x \in [1, 2)$

then $y \in [-1, 0) \cup [1, 2)$

when $x \in [2, 3]$

then $y \in [-2, -1) \cup [2, 3)$

when $x \in [3, 4)$

then $y \in [-3, -2) \cup [3, 4)$

when $x \in [4, 5)$

then $y \in [-4, -3) \cup [4, 5)$

when $x = 5$

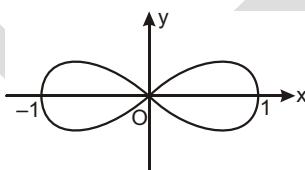
then $y \in [-5, -4) \cup [5, 6)$

Hence, required area $= 2(4) = 8$ sq. unit

6. $f(x) = f(z) = f(x - z)$ and $f(0) = 0$ and $f'(0) = 4$ $f(x) = 4x$

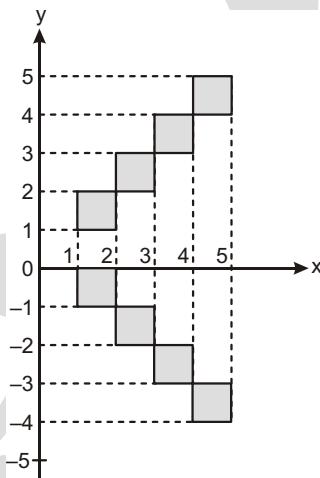
So, area bounded $= \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx$

7. Required area $= 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 - x^6} dx = 4 \int_0^1 4x\sqrt{1 - x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2}$



Put $x^2 = \sin \theta$

8. Ar $= 4 \int_0^1 (1 - x^{2/5}) dx = 4 \left[x - \frac{5}{7} x^{7/5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{8}{7}$



7

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

4. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$

Let $\frac{y}{x} = t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx}$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1-t^2}{t^3} dt; \quad \ln y = \frac{x^2}{2y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \quad (\because y(1) = 1)$$

5. $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = dx$

$$\sqrt{1-y^2} = x - c$$
$$(x-c)^2 = y^2 - 1$$

6. $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2}$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{x-3} + c$$

7. Let $f(x) = y$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy = \frac{e^{x^2}}{(x-1)^2}$$

8. Let $x^2y^2 = t$

$$2xy^2 = 2x^2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$
$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \tan t$$

9. $y = (C_1 \cos C_2) \cos x - (C_5 - C_1 \sin C_2) \sin x + C_3 e^{C_4 x}$
 $y = A \cos x - B \sin x + Ce^x$

$\therefore C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$ are arbitrary constants.

10. $y = e^{(-1)x}$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= e^{(-1)x}(-1) \\y &= e^{(-1)x}(-1)^2\end{aligned}$$

12. $\frac{dy}{dx} - 1 - \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} y = f(x)$

I.F. $e^{-1} \int \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = \frac{e^{-x}}{f(x)}$

$$\frac{ye^{-x}}{f(x)} = e^{-x} dx + C \quad \frac{ye^{-x}}{f(x)} = e^{-x} + C$$

13. Equation of tangent at $t, \frac{t^2}{2}$ is

$$y = tx - \frac{t^2}{2} - t \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Differential equation is

$$\frac{dy}{dx}^2 - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0$$

14. Let $x = y + t - 1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}; \quad \frac{1}{t^3} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{x}{t^2} - x \quad \frac{e^{-x^2}}{(x-y)^2} e^{-x^2} = C$

15. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y \tan x - \tan^2 x$

I.F. $e^{\int 2 \tan x dx} = \cos^2 x$

$$y \cos^2 x = \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

16. $f(x) = 2e^x - 1$

17. Let $\frac{dy}{dx} = t$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dt}{dx}$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2tx}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$t = \frac{dy}{dx} = 3(x^2 - 1) \quad (\because y(0) = 3)$$

$$y \quad x^3 \quad 3x \quad 1$$

(∴ $y(0) = 1$)

18. $cy^2 - 2x = c$

$$2cyy - 2 = c \quad \frac{1}{yy}$$

$$y^2 - 2xyy = 1$$

19. Let $\operatorname{cosec} y = t$

$$\operatorname{cosec} y \cot y dy = dt$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{t}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{t}{x} = \frac{1}{2x^2} \quad c \quad \frac{1}{x \sin y} = \frac{1}{2x^2} \quad c$$

20. $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{x^2} dx$

$$\frac{d \frac{y}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

21. $\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{t^3 f(x) - x^3 f(t)}{t^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3x f(x) - x^2 f'(x) = 1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad y = \frac{1}{4x} + \frac{3}{4} x^2 \quad (\because f(1) = 1)$$

22. $\frac{2dp(t)}{dt} = p(t) - 900$

$$2 \frac{dp(t)}{p(t) - 900} dt$$

$$2 \ln |900 - p(t)| = t + c$$

$$p(t) = 900 + 50e^{t/2} \quad (\because p(0) = 850)$$

$$p(t) = 0 \quad t = 2 \ln 18$$

23. $\frac{\sin y}{\cos^2 y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\tan x}{\cos y} \sec x$

Let $\frac{1}{\cos y} = t \quad \frac{\sin y}{\cos^2 y} dy = dt$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = t \tan x \sec x$$

$$t \sec x \quad \sec^2 x \, dx \quad C$$

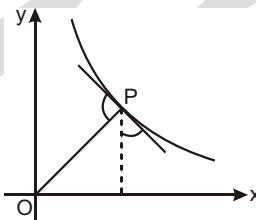
$$\sec y \sec x \tan x \quad C$$

24. $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x - y - 1)^2$

Let $4x - y - 1 = t$
 $4 \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = \frac{dt}{dx}$
 $4 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} + 1$
 $4 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} + 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{2} = x - C$$

25. $\tan \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{dy}{dx} & y \\ \frac{dx}{dx} & x \\ 1 & \frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} \end{array} \right| = \frac{dx}{dy}$



$$\frac{dy}{dx}^2 = \frac{2y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 1$$

26. I.F. $e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = x$
 $y/x = \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$

27. $x^3 dy = 3x^2 y \, dx - y^2 \, dx - 2xy \, dy$
 $d(x^3 y) = d(xy^2)$
 $d(x^3 y) - d(xy^2) = x^3 y - xy^2$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2} dx$

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} dx$$

$$y/x = x^2 - 2x - 2$$

$$(\because f(1) = 1)$$

2. I.F. $x \sec x$; $y x \sec x - \tan x = c$

3. Put $y = h$

$$x[f(x+h) - f(x-h)] - h[f(x+h) - f(x-h)] = 2(x^2h - h^3)$$

$$\text{or } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x-h)]}{h} = [f(x+h) - f(x-h)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2(x^2 - h^2)$$

$$xf'(x) - f(x) = x^2 - f(x) = x^2 - x$$

4. L.D.E., I.F. $1 - \sin^2 x$; $(1 - \sin^2 x)f' - \sin x = C, C \neq 0$

5. $2ydx - 2xdy - (2x^2y^{3/2}dx - x^3y^{1/2}dy) = 0$

$$2d(xy) - \frac{2}{3}d(x^3 - y^{3/2}) = 0$$

6. I.F. $\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}$; $\frac{y}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^3 x} dx$; $\frac{y}{\sin^3 x} = 2 \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx = 2 \operatorname{cosec} x + c$

$$y = 2 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin^3 x \quad \because y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + 2$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

Sol. $x \int_0^x g(t) dt = \int_0^x (1-t)g(t) dt = x^4 - x^2$

differentiate w.r.t. 'x'

$$x g(x) - \int_0^x g(t) dt = (1-x)g(x) = 4x^3 - 2x \quad \dots(1)$$

1. From (1)

$$\int_0^x g(t) dt = g(x) = 4x^3 - 2x$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = g(x) = 12x^2 - 2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = y = 12x^2 - 2$$

($\because y = g(x)$)

2. Put $x = 0$ in (1) we get $g(0) = 0$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 5

3. $f(g(x)) = e^{-2x}$

$$\frac{x [f(g(x))]}{f(g(x))} = \frac{[g(f(x))]}{g[f(x)]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(f(x)) &= e^{-x^2} \\ H(x) &= e^{-(x-1)^2 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

4. $f(g(0)) = g(f(0)) = 2$

5. $H(x)_{\max} = e$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 8

Sol. $g(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x g(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(x) \frac{e^h - 1}{h}$ $(\because g(0) = 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= y - 2e^x & y &= 2xe^x & ce^x \\ y &= 2xe^x & (\because g(0) = 0) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) $y \frac{dx}{dy} = x - y^2 \frac{dx}{dy} - 1$ (B) $(y^2 - y) \frac{dx}{dy} = (1-x) \frac{dx}{1-x} - \frac{dy}{y(y-1)}$

(B) $y \frac{dx}{dy} = 2x - 10y^3$ $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2}{y} x - 10y^2$

I.E. $e^{\frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{2\ln y} = y^2$

$d(xy^2) = 10y^4$

(C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$
 $y \cdot y = (3y)^2$

$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{3y}{y}$ then integrate it.

(D) Put $x^2 = t$
 $\frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{t}{y} = \frac{1}{y^3}$

then solve it.



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

$$1. \quad x^a - y = a; \quad y = \frac{x^a}{x^a}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a^a x^{a-1} = a \frac{x^a - y}{x^{a-1}}$$

$$m = \frac{ay_1}{x_1}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} |y_1 - mx_1| \left| x_1 - \frac{y_1}{m} \right| = \frac{1}{2} y_1 x_1 (1 - a)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a^a x_1^{1-a} (1 - a)^2$$

For A to be constant $1 - a = 0$.

$$2. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = xy(1 - y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1-y)y} = x dx$$

$$\frac{2y}{1-y} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

($\because f(0) = 1$)

$$f(2) = \frac{e^2}{2 - e^2}$$

$$3. \quad y^2 - \cos^2 x = 2$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin 2x$$

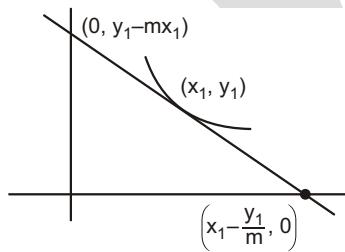
$$y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}^2 = \cos 2x$$

$$y^4 - y^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (\cos^2 x - 2)^2 = (\cos^2 x - 2) \frac{dy}{dx}^2 = \cos 2x - 6$$

$$4. \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow x-1} \frac{t^2 f(x-1) - (x-1)^2 f(t)}{f(t) - f(x-1)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow x-1} \frac{2tf(x-1) - (x-1)^2 f'(t)}{f(t) - f(x-1)} = 1$$

$$[x-1][2f(x-1) - (x-1)f'(x-1)] = f(x-1)$$



$$f(x) \frac{2xf(x)}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(f(x)) - \ln 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - 1$$

□□□

8

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

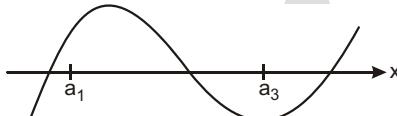
1. Let $3^{x/2} = a, 2^y = b$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} a^2 & b^2 & 77, a & b & 7 & a & 3^{x/2} & 9 & x & 4 \\ b & 2^y & 2 & y & 1 & & & & & \end{array}$$

2. $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^3 (x - a_i) = a_1 x^3 - (a_1 + a_2 + a_3)x^2 + (a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_3)x - a_1 a_2 a_3 = 3x$

$$f(a_1) = a_2 a_3 - 2a_1 = 0 \quad (a_1 + a_2 + a_3)$$

$$f(a_3) = a_1 a_2 - 2a_3 = 0$$



3. $x^4 - 2ax^2 - x - a^2 - a = 0$

$$a^2 - a(2x^2 - 1) - x^4 - x = 0$$

$$a \frac{2x^2 - 1 - (2x - 1)}{2}$$

$$a - x^2 - x, \quad a - x^2 - x - 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, \quad a = \frac{3}{4} \quad (\because x \in R)$$

4. $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

Equation whose roots are $3, -3, 3$ is

$$(x - 3)^3 - 3(x - 3)^2 - 4(x - 3) - 12 = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & -3 & & \\ & & & & -3 & & \\ & & & & -3 & & \end{array}$$

5. $|K \quad 1| \quad 3$
 $3 \quad K \quad 1 \quad 3$
 $2 \quad K \quad 4$

6. $\frac{x}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$ $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x(x-6)} = 0$ $\frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x(x-6)} = 0$

$\begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ -6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ + \\ -2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ + \\ 3 \end{array}$
---	---	--	--

$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup (0, 3]$

7. $P(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 15 = 2x^3 - 6x + (x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 5) = 2x(x^2 - 3) + 2x(x^2 - 5)$

$Q(x) = (x-2)(x^2 - 2x - 5)$

8. $a = 1, h = \frac{5}{2}, b = 1, g = \frac{7}{2}, f = \frac{5}{2}, c = 6$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & /2 & 5/2 \\ /2 & 1 & 7/2 \\ 5/2 & 7/2 & 6 \end{array} \right| \quad 0 \quad \frac{5}{2}, \frac{10}{3}$$

10. Let $f(x) = |x-a| + |x-b|$

Suppose $a < b$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= f(1) = f(-1) \\ f(x) &\text{ const. in } [b, a] \end{aligned}$$

So, $b = 1, a = 1$

$a = b = 2$

Minimum $|a-b| = 2$

12. $y = \frac{x^2 - 2x - c}{x^2 - 4x - 3c} \quad (y-1)x^2 - 2(2y-1)x - (3cy-c) = 0 \quad (D \neq 0)$

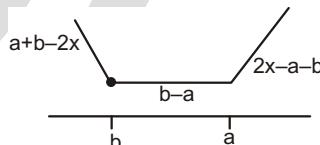
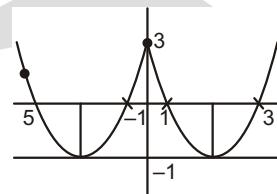
$D = 0 \Rightarrow y \in R \text{ and } D = 0$

But at $c = 0$ and 1 there will be common factors among numerator and denominator.

$c(c-1) = 0$

13. $f(t) = t^2 - mt - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} f(2) & = & 0 \\ 4 - 2m - 2 & = & 0 & m & = & 3 \end{array}$$



But $\frac{3|x|}{9 - |x|^2} \leq \frac{3}{\frac{9}{|x|} + |x|} \leq \frac{3}{6}$ (by A.M. G.M. in equality)

$$\frac{3|x|}{9 - x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2^m} \leq 1 \quad [:: m \geq 3]$$

So, $\frac{3|x|}{9 - x^2} \leq 0$

14. $x^2(x^6 - 24x^5 - 18x^3 - 39) \leq 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$

If 'x' is integer, then there is no value of 'x'.

15. $m^4 - \frac{1}{m^4} = 119$

$$m^2 - \frac{1}{m^2} = 11$$

$$m - \frac{1}{m} = 9$$

$$\left| m^3 - \frac{1}{m^3} \right| \quad \left| m - \frac{1}{m} \quad m^2 - \frac{1}{m^2} \quad 1 \right| \quad |3 \quad 12| = 36$$

16. $ax^2 - 2bx - c = 0$

$$ax^2 - 2cx - b = 0$$

By condition of common root

Common root $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{a}{4} - b - c = 0$

$$\frac{2c}{a} \text{ and } \frac{2b}{a}$$

Equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{a}{4}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - \frac{2c}{a}x - \frac{2b}{a}x - \frac{4bc}{a^2} &= 0 \\ 2a^2x^2 - a^2x - 8bc &= 0 \\ \frac{a}{4} - b - c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

17. $9x^2(x - 1) - 1(x - 1) = 0$

$$x - 1, x - \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos 1, \cos \frac{1}{3}, \cos \frac{1}{3}$$

$0,$
 $(\ , \cos) (\ , 1)$ centre

$2 \sin^{-1} \tan \frac{1}{4}, 4 \quad 2 \frac{-1}{2}, 4 \quad (\ , 4) \quad$ point lies on the circle.

Radius is 3.

18. $y \frac{11x^2 - 12x - 6}{x^2 - 4x - 2}$

$$(y - 11)x^2 - (4y - 12)x - (2y - 6) = 0 \quad x \quad R$$

$$(4y - 12)^2 - 4(y - 11)(2y - 6) = 0$$

$$y^2 - 20y + 51 = 0$$

$$(y - 17)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$y \in (\ , 17] \cup [-3, \)$$

19. $\frac{x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} - \frac{1}{x - 4} = 0$

$$(x^2 - x - 12) - (x^2 - x - 2) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - x - 2)(x - 4)$$

$$\frac{10}{(x - 2)(x - 1)(x - 4)} = 0$$

$$(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 4) = 0$$

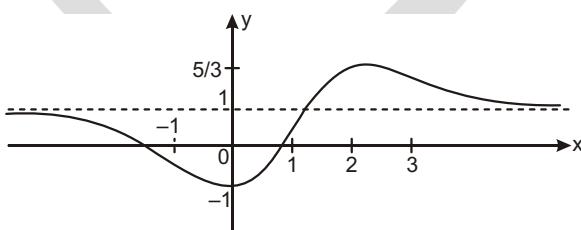
$$x \in (\ , 1) \cup (2, 4)$$

20. $x - 4 - 3i$

$$(x - 4)^2 - 9 = x^2 - 8x + 25 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 12 = (x^2 - 8x + 25)(x - 4) = 88 - 88$$

21. $f(x) \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - x - 1}$



By graph : Min. $f(0);$ Max. $f(2)$

If $x \in [-1, 3]; y_{\max.} = \frac{5}{3}$

22. By graph min. $f(0)$; max. $f(1)$

if $x \in [1, 1]$; $y \in [1, 1]$

23.

$$\frac{1}{x-p} - \frac{1}{x-q} - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x^2 - x(p+q-2r) + pq - r(p+q) = 0$$

If one root is . Then other root must be .

$$p+q-2r=0 \quad r=\frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$\text{Product of the roots } pq - r(p+q) = pq - \frac{(p+q)^2}{2} = \frac{(p^2 - q^2)}{2}$$

24. If $a_1x^2 - b_1x + c_1 = 0$ has one root .

$$a_2x^2 - b_2x + c_2 = 0 \text{ has one root } \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$c_2x^2 - b_2x + a_2 = 0 \text{ has one root }$$

Condition of common root is

$$(a_1a_2 - c_1c_2)^2 = (a_1b_2 - b_1c_2)(a_2b_1 - b_2c_1)$$

25. If $x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ and $x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

$$x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \text{ has two roots } \text{ and } .$$

$$5, \quad 3$$

$$\text{Sum of the roots } - - = \frac{(-)^2 - 2}{3} = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$\text{Product of roots } - - = 1$$

Equation whose roots are $-$ and $-$ is $3x^2 - 19x - 3 = 0$

26. $| \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline a^2 & 4b & b^2 & 4a \\ \hline a^2 & b^2 & 4(b-a) \\ \hline (a-b)(a+b-4) & 0 \\ \hline a-b & a-b & 4 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} |$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 4(b-a)$$

$$(a-b)(a+b-4) = 0$$

$$a-b = a-b = 4 = 0$$

27. $\tan(-1 - 2 - 3 - 4) = \frac{S_1 - S_3}{1 - S_2 - S_4} = \frac{\sin 2 - \cos 2}{1 - \cos 2 - \sin 2} = \frac{\cos 2 - (2 \sin 2 - 1)}{\sin 2 - (2 \sin 2 - 1)} = \cot$

28. $(a^2 - b^2)x^2 - 2x(bd - ac) - (c^2 - d^2) = 0$

$$(a^2x^2 - 2acx - c^2) - (b^2x^2 - 2bdx - d^2) = 0$$

$$(ax - c)^2 - (bx - d)^2 = 0$$

This equation has imaginary roots.

29. If α, β are roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$\alpha, \beta - 2 \text{ are roots of } a(x - 2)^2 + b(x - 2) + c = 0$$

$$a(x - 2)(x - 2 - 4a) + 4a - 2b + c = 0$$

30.

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$(-1)(-1) - 2$$

atleast one root is positive.

31. $D = 0 \quad 3k^2 + 8k + 16 = 0 \quad 4 - k = \frac{4}{3}$

$$2k^2 + (-4)^2 + 2k^2 - 2(k^2 + 2k + 4) = k^2 + 4k + 8 = 12 \quad (k + 2)^2$$

32. $P(x) = (x - 2)Q_1(x) + R(x)$

$$Q(x) = (x - 2)Q_2(x) + R(x)$$

$$P(2) = Q(2)$$

33. $a > b > a$ and $ab < b$

if $b < 0, a < 1$ and $b < 2$

$$x^2 + ax + b = x^2 + x - 2 = x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{4}$$

34. $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$

$$x^2 + (\frac{b}{a})x + \frac{c}{a} = 0 \quad \leftarrow^2$$

35. $x^2 + 2(a - b - c)x + 6k(ab - bc - ca) = 0$

$$D = 0$$

$$4(a - b - c)^2 - 24k(ab - bc - ca) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{ab + bc + ca} - 2$$

also, $|a - b| = c, |b - c| = a, |c - a| = b$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2(ab + bc + ca) = 0$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{ab + bc + ca} - 2 = k = \frac{2}{3}$$

36. $9|x|^2 - 18|x| + 5 = 0$

$$(3|x| - 1)(3|x| - 5) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{and } x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \quad (x - 2)(x + 1) = 0 \quad x = 1 \text{ or } x = -2$$

37. Difference of roots is same in both equation

$$b^2 - c = B^2 - C$$

38. $|x - p| - |x - 15| = |x - p - 15| \geq (x - p) - (x - 15) = (x - p) - 15 \geq 30 - x$
 $\min. = 15$

39. $4p(q - r)x^2 - 2q(r - p)x - r(p - q) = 0 \rightarrow = -1/2$
 $\rightarrow = -1/2$

If $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is also the root of $4x^2 - 2x - m = 0$
 $m = 2$

40. Let $\cos x = t$

$$t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$kt^2 - kt - 1 = 0 \quad t \in [-1, 1]$$

Case I : $k = 0$

x coordinate of vertex is $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{k}{4} - \frac{k}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$k = 4$$

Also, $k = 0$

$$k \in [0, 4]$$

Case II : $k \neq 0$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(-1) = 0$$

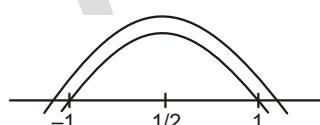
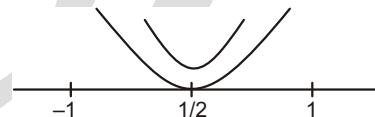
$$k - k - 1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad k + k - 1 = 0$$

$$1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad k - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Also, $k = 0$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}, 0$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}, 4$$



41. $\frac{1-x}{1+x} = y \quad x = \frac{y-1}{y+1}$

$$H(y) = 3 \frac{y-1}{y+1}^3 - 2 \frac{y-1}{y+1} - 5 = 0$$

$$H(y) = 3(y-1)^3 - 2(y-1)(y+1)^2 + 5(y+1)^3 = 0$$

$$H(y) = 3(y^3 - 3y^2 + 3y - 1) - 2(y-1)(y^2 + 2y + 1) + 5(y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1) = 0$$

$$H(y) = 3(y^3 - 3y^2 + 3y - 1) - 2(y^3 + y^2 - y - 1) + 5(y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1) = 0$$

$$H(y) = 3y^3 - 2y^2 - 13y - 2 = 0$$

$$H(x) = 9x^2 - 4x - 13 = D = 0$$

$$H(x) = 0 \quad x = 0$$

Hence, it has one -ve real root.

42. $(-2)^2 - 2)x^2 - (-2)x - 1 = 0 \quad x = R$

$$(-2)^2 - 2(0) - (-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 2 = 0$$

$$(-2)(-1) - 0 = 5^2 - 8 - 4 = 0$$

$$(-2, 1) \quad 2, \frac{2}{5}$$

$$2, \frac{2}{5}$$

2 is also the solution of this equation.

43. $1, -1, 1, -1$ (as) $(-1)^2 - (-1)^2 - (-1)^2 - (-1)^2 = 0$

The roots of given equation is equal to 1.

$$S_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_0} = 6$$

44. $|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3| = 6$

Case I : $x \geq 3$

$$3x - 6 = 6 \quad x = 4$$

Case II : $2 \leq x < 3$

$$x - 6 = 6 \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

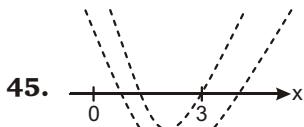
Case III : $1 \leq x < 2$

$$4 - x = 6 \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

Case IV : $x < 1$

$$6 - 3x = 6 \quad x = 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$$



Case-I : $f(0) \neq 0$ $f(3) \neq 0$

46. $x^3 - 3px^2 - 3qx + r = 0$

$$\frac{2}{-} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{3}{-} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

(\because , , , are in H.P.)

$$\frac{r}{q}$$

which satisfy the given equation.

47. $4y^2 - 4xy - (x - 6) = 0$ $y \in R$

$$D = 0 \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

48. $\log_{\cos x^2}(3 - 2x) = \log_{\cos x^2}(2x - 1)$

$$0 < \cos x^2 < 1 \quad 3 - 2x > 0 \quad 2x - 1 > 0$$

$$x < 1 \quad x < 3/2 \quad x < 1/2$$

49. $px^2 - qx + r = 0$

$$0 \\ (x -)^2 \quad (x -)^2 \quad ()x^2 - 4x + () = 0$$

Product of roots

$$D = 16 - 2^2 - 4 = 0 \quad ()^2 - 4 + ()^2 = 0$$

50. $x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

a

b

c

$$4x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$1/a$

$1/b$

$1/c$

$$q = 1, r = \frac{1}{2}, s = \frac{1}{4}$$

51. $\log_2(x^2 - 3x) = 2$

$$0 < x^2 - 3x - 4 < 0$$

52. $k^2 - 0 \quad D = 0$

$$k^2 - (k-6)(k-4) = 0$$

$$k = 4$$

53. 0

$$\frac{3m-8}{m-2} = 0 \quad m = \frac{8}{3}$$

54. $\log_6 \frac{x^2 - x}{x-4} = 1$

$$\frac{x^2 - x}{x-4} = 6 \quad \frac{x^2 - 5x + 24}{x-4} = 0 \quad \frac{(x-8)(x+3)}{x-4} = 0$$

55. $ax^2 - c = 0$

$$0,$$

$$\frac{c}{a}$$

$$3 \quad 3 \quad (\quad) (\quad ^2 - 2 \quad) = 0$$

56. $(k-1)x^2 - (k-1)x - (k-1) = 0 \quad x = R$

$$k-1 = 0 \quad (k-1)^2 - 4(k-1)(k-1) = 0$$

$$k-1 = 0 \quad (k-1)(3k-5) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{5}{3}$$

57. $y = 2x^2 - 4ax - k$; abscissa corresponding to the vertex is $\frac{b}{2a}$ i.e., $\frac{4a}{4} = 2 = a = 2$

now, $y(-2) = 7$

$$7 \quad 8 \quad 16 \quad k \quad k \quad 1$$

58. If $a+b+c=0$

$$\text{Sum of coefficient } (b+c+a) = (c+a+b) = (a+b+c) = a+b+c = 0$$

$x=1$ is one root of the equation.

$$\text{other root } \frac{a+b+c}{b+c-a}$$

59. $x^3 - ax^2 - bx - c = 0$

$$\text{Sum of roots } a + a$$

If r is root of the equation, then $ab=c$.

60. $2q^2 - r = 2^{2-2-2} = (-4)^{-4} - (-4)^4 = (-2^2 - 2^2)^2 = 0$

62. In ABC ,

$$\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}, \cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

If $\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}$ are in A.P. then $\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}, 2\cot \frac{B}{2}$

$$\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} = 3$$

63. $f(x) = x - x^2$ $[-9, 9]$

$$(3|x| - 3)^2 = |x| - 7$$

$$(|x| - 2)(9|x| - 1) = 0$$

$$|x| = 2, \frac{1}{9} \quad x = 2, -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x(x - 4)}$$

$$D_f : (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$$

$$65. x^2 - 3|x| - 2 = 0 \quad (|x| - 2)(|x| + 1) = 0$$

$$66. x^2 - bx - c = 0$$

$$\text{Sum of roots } 2 = b - 1 \quad \frac{b - 1}{2}$$

$$\text{If } \alpha \text{ is the root of equation, then } \frac{b - 1}{2} = b - \frac{b - 1}{2} \quad c = 0 \quad b^2 - 4c = 1$$

$$67. y = \frac{3x^2 - 9x - 17}{3x^2 - 9x - 7}$$

$$3(y - 1)x^2 - 9(y - 1)x - (7y - 17) = 0$$

$$y = 1 \text{ then } D = 0$$

$$81(y - 1)^2 - 12(y - 1)(7y - 17) = 0$$

$$(y - 1)(y - 41) = 0$$

$$1 = y = 41$$

$$68. \frac{x^2 - 2x - 7}{2x - 3} = 6 \quad 0 \quad x \in R$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 10x - 11}{(2x - 3)} = 0$$

$$\frac{(x - 11)(x - 1)}{2x - 3} = 0$$

$$x = 1, 11, -\frac{3}{2}$$

69. $y = \frac{3x-2}{7x+5}$ $x = \frac{5y-2}{3-7y}$ $y = R = \frac{3}{7}$

70. $\frac{x-2}{x-4} < 0$ $x \in [-2, 4)$

$$x^2 - ax - 4 = 0$$

$$f(-2) = 0 \quad f(4) = 0$$

$$a = 0 \quad a = 3$$

$$a \in [0, 3)$$

71. $P(x) = (P-3)x^2 + 2Px - (3P-6)$ $x \in R$

$$P-3 = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$P = 3 \quad P^2 - (P-3)(3P-6) = 0$$

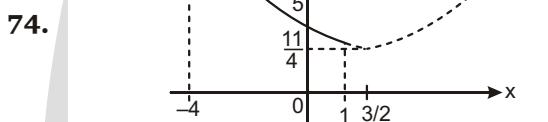
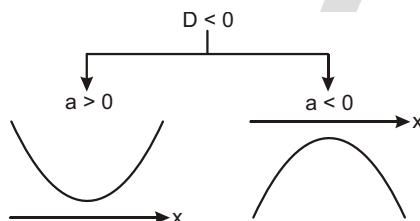
$$P = 6$$

72. Graph is downward $a < 0$

Graph cut y-axis $c = 0$

$$x\text{-coordinate of vertex } \frac{b}{2a} = 0 \quad b = 0$$

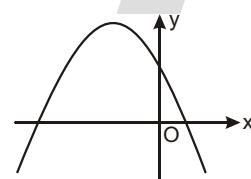
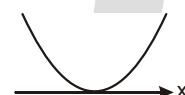
73. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ does not have real roots.



75. $3x^2 - 17x - 10 = 0 \quad (x-5)(3x+2) = 0$

If $x = 5$ is common root, then $m = 0$

If $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ is common root, then $m = \frac{26}{9}$



76. $x^2 - (y-2)x - (y^2-y-1) = 0$

$$D = 0 \quad (y-2)^2 - 4(y^2-y-1) = 0 \quad y = \frac{8}{5}, [0, \infty)$$

77. If $x=3$ is root of this equation, then $k=5$

$$3x^4 - 6x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x + 12 = (x-3)(3x^2 - 4)(x+1)$$

78. $a = \frac{(4 - \sin^4 x)}{\sin^2 x}$ put $\sin^2 x = t \in [0, 1]$

$$a = \frac{4}{t} - f(t)$$

$$\text{Here, } f(t) = \frac{4}{t^2} - 1 \geq 0$$

For atleast one real root, $a \in (-\infty, 5]$

79. $(rs)^2 - (st)^2 - (tr)^2 = (rs-st-tr)^2 = 2rst(r-s-t) = b^2 = 2(c-a)$

80. Let the roots be $t, t-1$ and $t-2$.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (t-1) + (t-2) = a \\ t(t-1) &= b \\ \frac{a^2}{b-1} &= \frac{[3(t-1)]^2}{3(t-1)^2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

81. $(3x^2 - kx - 3)(x^2 - kx - 1) = 0$

$$D_1 = k^2 - 36 \text{ and } D_2 = k^2 - 4 = 0$$

82. $\frac{1}{r-s} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{r^2 - s^2}{rs} = \frac{r-s}{rs} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r-s}{rs} = 1$

84. If $x \in (-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, 4$$

if $x \in (2, 3)$

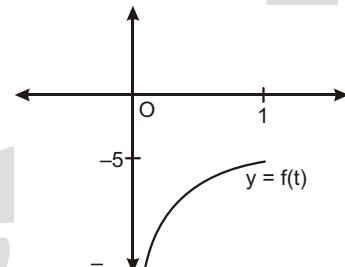
$$x^2 - 4 = x - 2$$

85. $5x^2 - 12x - 3 = 0$ has $D = 0$

Both roots common.

86.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & & 6 & & & & & \\ & & & 5 & & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & & \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 26 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 13 \end{array}$$



87. $2x^2 - 6x - k = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} +5i \\ \hline 2 \\ -5i \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Sum of roots

3

Product of roots $\frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{25}{4} = \frac{k}{2}$

k

= 17

88. $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (k - 2)^2 = 2(k^2 - 3k - 5) = (k^2 - 10k + 6) = 18$

89. $a(x^2 - x - 1) = (x^2 - x - 1) = 0$

$$a \cdot \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - x - 1} = 0$$

90. $f(1) = 13 = 0$
 $f(2) = 18 = 0$
 $f(3) = 15 = 0$

15

18

94. $D = (b - c)^2 - 4a(2b - a - c) = (b - c)^2 - (4ac - 4b^2) = (2a - 2b)^2 = 0$

95. $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ \hline b \\ c \end{array}$$

$(1 - x)^3 = x^2(1 - x) = x^3 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{a+1} \\ \hline \frac{1}{b+1} \\ \hline \frac{1}{c+1} \end{array}$$

$x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$

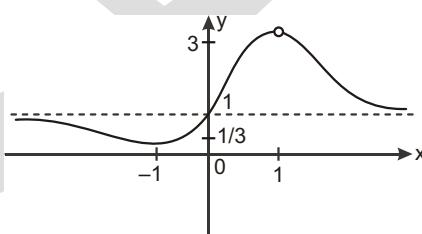
Sum of roots $\frac{1}{1-a} + \frac{1}{1-b} + \frac{1}{1-c} = 2$

96. $x^2 - 2(4k - 1)x - 15k^2 - 2k - 7 = 0$ x $\in R$

$D = 0$

$k^2 - 6k - 8 = 0$

97. $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$ ($\because x \neq 1$)



98. $\frac{2x^2 - 2}{x^2 - mx - 4} = 0 \quad x \in R$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} x^2 & mx & -4 & 0 & x & R \\ D & 0 & m^2 & 16 & 0 \end{array}$$

99. $x^2 - 2|a - 1|x - 1 = 0$

$$D = 0 \quad 4(a-1)^2 - 4 = 0 \quad a \in (-\infty, 2] \cup [0, \infty)$$

100. $P(x) = a_1x^2 + 2b_1x + c_1 = 0; \quad D_1 = 4(b_1^2 - a_1c_1) = 0, \quad a_1 \neq 0, c_1 \neq 0$

$$Q(x) = a_2x^2 + 2b_2x + c_2 = 0; \quad D_2 = 4(b_2^2 - a_2c_2) = 0, \quad a_2 \neq 0, c_2 \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = a_1a_2x^2 + b_1b_2x + c_1c_2$$

$$D = b_1^2b_2^2 - 4a_1a_2c_1c_2 = 0$$

101. $x^2 - 2x - 4 = 3 \cos(ax - b)$

$$(x-1)^2 = 3 = 3 \cos(ax - b)$$

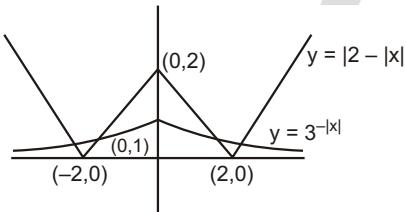
$x = 1$ and $ax = b$

102.

$$\begin{array}{l} r = 4 \\ r^2 = r^3 = 36 \end{array} \quad r = 3, -1$$

$$A = 3, B = 243 = 3^5$$

103.



104. We have $4x^2 - 16x - 15 = 0 \quad \frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}$. $\cot^{-1} 2$, the integral solution of the given inequality and $\sin^{-1} \tan 45^\circ = 1$

$$\sin(\dots) \sin(\dots) = \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{1 + \cot^2 \theta} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + 4} = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

105. $f_1(x) = f_2(x)$

$$2 \log_e x = x$$

$$\log_e x = (x-2)$$

Clearly graphs intersect once in $(0,1)$.

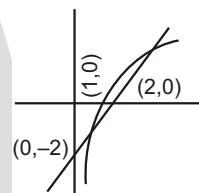
Now check

$$g(x) = 2 \ln x - x$$

$$g(e) = 0$$

$$g(e^2) > 0$$

one root between (e, e^2)



106. $x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} - 3x + \frac{1}{x} + 2 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 3t - 4 = 0 \quad (\text{where } x = \frac{1}{t})$$

$$(t - 4)(t + 1) = 0 \quad t = 4 \text{ or } t = -1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } x = -1$$

Real solutions are from $x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } x = -1$

Hence, sum of roots = 4.

107. $f(x) = x^2 - (k - 4)x - k^2 + 12$

$$f(4) = 16 - 4(k - 4) - k^2 + 12 = 0$$

$$2 - k = 6$$

108. $x^2 - 2x - (k^2 - 2) = k^2 - 2k - 4 = k^2 - 4k + 8$

Maximum value = 12

109. $f(x) = a^x - x \ln a$

$$f'(x) = (a^x - 1) \ln a$$

110. As a, b and c are the roots of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$, we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ ab & bc & ca \\ \hline a & b & c \end{array} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ab & bc & ca \\ a & b & c \\ \hline b & c & a \end{array} = 0$$

Now, for finding the value of $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$, evaluating using first row, we get

$$a(bc - a^2) - b(b^2 - ac) + c(ab - c^2) = abc - a^3 - b^3 - abc + abc - c^3$$

$$3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3$$

$$(a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc)$$

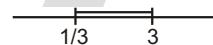
$$(a - b - c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$$

$$(-2)[(-2)^2 - 3(0)] = 8$$

111. $x^2 - px - q = 0, p, q \in R, q \neq 0$, real roots.

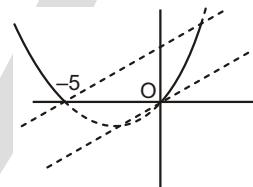
$$g(x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 \frac{1}{p} & \frac{1}{q} & \frac{1}{p} & \frac{1}{q} \\
 p & \frac{p}{q} & - & \frac{1}{q} \\
 p & \frac{p}{q} & q & \frac{p^2 - 2q}{q} & \frac{1}{q} \\
 pq & p & q^2 & p^2 & 2q & 1 \\
 p^2 & p(p-1) & q^2 & 2q & 1 & 0 \\
 (q-1)^2 & 4(q^2-2q-1) & 0 & & & \\
 q^2 & 2q & 1 & 4q^2 & 8q & 4 & 0 \\
 & & & 3q^2 & 10q & 3 & 0 \\
 & & & 3q^2 & 2q & q & 3 & 0 \\
 & & & 3q(q-3) & (q-3) & 0 & & \\
 & & & \frac{1}{3}, 3 & & & &
 \end{array}$$



112. $\ln(x^2 - 5x) \quad \ln(x - a - 3) \quad x^2 - 5x - x - a - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & a - 3 & 0 & & & \\
 & & a & 3 & 0 & & \\
 y & x & a & 3 & 5 & a & 3 & 0 \\
 & & & & a & 2 & \\
 & & & & 3 & a & 2
 \end{array}$$



113. $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} - 6x - \frac{6}{x} - 2 - x + \frac{1}{x} = 6 - x - \frac{1}{x}$

Let $x = \frac{1}{t}$, t

$f(x) = t^2 - 6t - t \in (-\infty, 2] \cup [2, \infty)$

min. value 9 at $t = 3$

114. $x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + c = (x^2 - bx - b)x + \frac{c}{b}$

$b = \frac{c}{b} \geq 2$ and $b - c \geq 2 - b - c \geq 1$

115. $0 = (-)^3 - (-)^3 + (-)^3 - 3(-)(-)(-)$

118. $\left(\begin{matrix} r & r \\ r & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

$$4x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$4 \frac{x^2}{1-x} - 2 \frac{x}{1-x} - 1 = 0$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 5x^2 - 1 = 0$$

119. $\frac{2011}{2014}x \quad \frac{2012}{2014}x \quad \frac{2013}{2014}x \quad 1$

Let $f(x) = \frac{2011}{2014}x \quad \frac{2012}{2014}x \quad \frac{2013}{2014}x$ $f(x)$ is a decreasing function for $x \in R$.

123. $x^2 - ax - 12 = 0 \quad \dots(1)$

$x^2 - bx - 15 = 0 \quad \dots(2)$

$x^2 - (a+b)x - 36 = 0 \quad \dots(3)$

Common roots

$$(1) + (2) - (3)$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{positive root } x = 3$$

124. $e^{\sin x} = t$

$$t^2 - 4t - 1 = 0 \quad t = 2 \pm \sqrt{5} \quad e^{\sin x} = 2 \pm \sqrt{5} \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

125. Maximum value of $f(x) = 3$

Minimum value of $f(x) = 1$

126. $f(1) = 2 = 0$

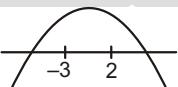
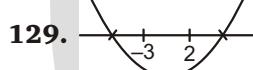
127. $2x^2 - 5x - 7 = 0$ has non-real roots $\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{5}, \frac{c}{7}$

Min. value of $a, b, c = 2, 5, 7, 14$

Max. value of $a, b, c = 28, 70, 98, 196$

128. Distance $\sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{(1 - 2t)^2 + t^2} = \sqrt{5t^2 - 4t + 1}$

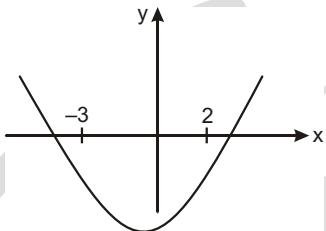
Min. distance $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ at $t = \frac{2}{5}$



129. $af(1) = 0$ and

We have the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two roots and such that 3 and 2 .

If $a > 0$, then we have the following graphical representation :



Then, for all $x \in [-3, 2]$, $f(x) \geq 0$, we have the following graphical representation :
This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &\geq 0 \text{ and } f(1) \geq 0 \\ a - b + c &\geq 0 \text{ and } a + b + c \geq 0 \\ a(a - |b| + c) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

If $a < 0$, then for all $x \in [-3, 2]$, $f(x) \leq 0$. This imply that

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &\leq 0 \text{ and } f(1) \leq 0 \\ a - b + c &\leq 0 \text{ and } a + b + c \leq 0 \\ a(a - |b| + c) &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

130. Let $x^2 - 5x - t = 0$

$$t^2 - 2t - 24 = 0 \quad (t - 6)(t + 4)$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0 \quad (x - 6)(x + 1)$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0 \quad (x - 4)(x - 1)$$

131. Case-1: $x = 2$

$$3(x - 2) - (1 - 5x) - 4(3x - 1) = 13 \quad x = \frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

Case-2: $\frac{1}{5} < x < 2$

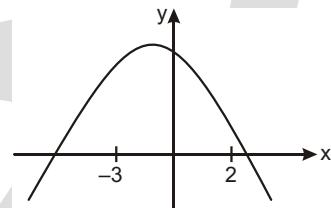
$$3(x - 2) - (1 - 5x) - 4(3x - 1) = 13 \quad x = \frac{2}{7} \quad (\text{Possible})$$

Case-3: $\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{5}$

$$3(x - 2) - (1 - 5x) - 4(3x - 1) = 13 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

Case-4: $x < \frac{1}{3}$

$$3(x - 2) - (1 - 5x) - 4(3x - 1) = 13 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Possible})$$



132. $\log_{\cos x} \sin x = 2 \quad \sin x = \cos^2 x$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \sin^2 x & \sin x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin x & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & (\sin x = 0) \end{array}$$

133. Minimum value $\frac{D}{4} = 5 \quad D = 20$

$$| \qquad | \quad \frac{\sqrt{D}}{1} = \sqrt{20}$$

134. $|x - 3| + |x - 5| = 7x$

$$2x - 2 + 7x = x - 3 + 5 - x - 3$$

$$(x - 3) + (x - 5) = 7x = 5 - x - 3$$

$$(x - 3) + (x - 5) = 7x = x - 5$$

136. $(a - b - c)^2 = a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2(ab - bc - ac)$

$$a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc = (a - b - c)(a^2 - b^2 - c^2 - ab - bc - ac) = abc - 4$$

140. $x^2 - 3x - 4 = x^2 - 3x - 4$

$$x = 0$$

142. $x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$

$$3, \quad 1$$

143. $a^3 - b^3 - c^3 = 3abc$

$$a - b - c = 0$$

$$ax^2 - bx - c = 0 \text{ has one root } x = 1$$

145. $x_1 - x_2 = x_1 x_2 = a$

$$x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_2(x_1 - x_2) = b$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 - c = b - c = x_1 x_2(a - 1)$$

147. $(|x| - 2)(|x| - 1) = 0 \quad x = 1, -2$

149. $x^2 - 2(\quad)^2 = 2 \quad 4(1 - \sin 2)^2 = 4 \cos^2 2$

$$4(2 - 2 \sin 2)$$

150. $\sin^2 x - \sin x - b = x \in [0, \pi]$

$$0 - b = 2$$

$$2 - b = 0$$

152. $x^2 - px - r = 0 \quad (x - q)(x - r)$

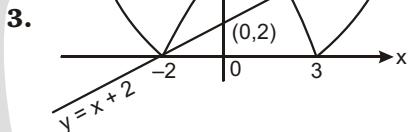
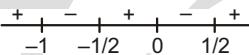
$$2 - p - r = (q - p)(r - p) = q - r$$

153. $2^x - 2 - 4^x = 9 - 2^x - 2 - 4^x = 0; 2^x(4 - 2^x) = 0$


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $\frac{2x-1}{x(x-1)(2x-1)} = 0$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$$



4. Apply D 0 $f(2) = 0$ $f(-2) = 0$ $2 = \frac{a}{2} = 2$

5. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x$
 $= 5x - 2x^2 + x^3 - 2x$
 $= x^3 - 1x^2 + 1x - 2$
 $= 3x - x^2 + x - 1$

6. $a = b = \frac{1}{ab} = \frac{1}{a}$ $ab = 1$ ($\because a = b$)

$$a = b = \frac{a}{b} \quad a = \frac{1}{a} \quad a^2 = a^3 - a^2 = 1 = 0$$

7. If $f(2-x) = f(2+x)$ and $D = 0$

Vertex of parabola is $(2, \frac{D}{4a})$ lies in IVth quadrant.

$$f(0) = f(1) = f(2)$$

8. If $f(2-x) = f(2+x)$ and $D \neq 0$

$$f(2) = 4a = 2b = c = 0$$

If $\log_{f(2)} f(3)$ is not defined then $f(2) = 1$

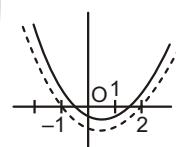
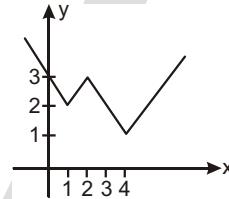
$$f(x) = 1$$

If $\frac{b}{2a} = 2$ a and b are opposite sign.

9. **Case-I :** $f(-1) = 0$ $f(1) = 0$ $f(2) = 0$

$$a = 0 \quad a = 0 \quad a = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, 0$$



Case-II: $f(1) = 0 \quad f(-1) = 0 \quad f(-2) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a & 0 & a & 0 \\ a & 0 & a & \frac{3}{2} \\ a & 0, & \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

10. As expression taking minimum value

So, $a > 0$

$$\frac{b}{2a} = 0; \quad \frac{D}{4a} = 0$$

$$a > 0, b = 0, D = 0$$

11. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad x \in R$

$$a > 0, D \geq 0$$

$$f(0) = c = 0$$

$$f(-3) = f(-2) = 13a - 5b + 2c = 0$$

$$f(-3) = f(2) = 13a + b + 2c = 0$$

12. $D = 0 \quad k = \sqrt{5}$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad k = 3$$

$$f(2) = 0 \quad k = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$3 < k < \frac{21}{4}$$

13. $x^2 - px - q = 0$

Sum of the roots = 13

Product of the roots = 30

$$x^2 - 13x - 30 = 0 \quad (x - 10)(x + 3)$$

Correct roots are $x = 10, -3$

14. $x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$

$$(x - 2)(x - 1) = 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$$

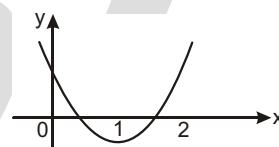
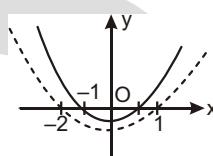
$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(x - 1) = 0 \quad x \in [-1, 4]$$

then $x \in [-1, 1] \cup (2, 4]$

15. $5^x - (2\sqrt{3})^{2x} - 169 = 0$

$$5^x - 12^{x-1} - 169 = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } x &= 2 & 5^2 &= 12^2 & 169 \\ x &= 2 & 5^x &= 12^x & 169 \\ x &= 2 & 5^x &= 12^x & 169 \\ x &\in (-\infty, 2] \end{aligned}$$

16. $f(x) = x^2 - ax + b$

$$D_1 : a^2 - 4b$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - cx + d$$

$$D_2 : c^2 - 4d$$

$$D_1 - D_2 = a^2 - c^2 - 4(b - d) = (a - c)^2 - 4(b - d) \geq 0 \quad \text{atleast one of them is positive.}$$

17. Let $x = 1 - t^2$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x - 1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{1 - t^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 2t + 1}} = \frac{1}{|t - 1|}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 2t + 1}} = \frac{1}{|t - 1|}, \quad \frac{1}{|1 - \sqrt{x - 1}|} = \frac{1}{|\sqrt{x - 1} - 1|}$$

If $1 < x \leq 2$, then $0 < \sqrt{x - 1} \leq 1$

$$\frac{1}{|1 - \sqrt{x - 1}|} = \frac{1}{|\sqrt{x - 1} - 1|} = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{x - 1}} = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{x - 1}} = \frac{2}{2 - x}$$

If $x > 2$, then $\sqrt{x - 1} > 1$

$$\frac{1}{|1 - \sqrt{x - 1}|} = \frac{1}{|\sqrt{x - 1} - 1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1} - 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1} - 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{x - 1}}{x - 2}$$

18. $\log_{1/3}(x^2 - 2px + p^2 - 1) = 0$

$$(x - p)^2 - 1 = 1 \quad (x - p)^2 = 0 \quad x = p$$

$$kp^2 - kp - k^2 = 0 \quad k = R$$

$$k^2 - (p - p^2) = 0 \quad k = R$$

$$D = 0$$

19. (a)

$$2^2 - 2^2$$

$$\text{and } 2^2 - 2^2 = (x_1 - 1)x_2 = 0 \quad 0 \text{ or } 0 \text{ or } 1$$

(b) $\tan 2 - \tan 3 = \frac{\sin 5}{\cos 2 \cos 3} = 0 \quad \sin 5 = 0 \quad \frac{n}{5}$

(c) $\frac{\frac{2x_1}{x_2} - \frac{128x_3^2}{x_2^2}}{3} = \frac{\frac{x_2^3}{4x_1x_3^2}}{4} = 4$

(\because AM \geq GM)

- (d) Equation of chord with mid-point (h, k) is $T - S_1$
 $(h-1)x + (k-3)y + (h-3k)(h^2-k^2) = 0$

If it passes from $(0, 0)$.

$$\text{Then, } h^2 - k^2 = h - 3k = 0$$

20. $2a^2 - [0, 4)$
 $x^2 - 4x - a^2 = 0 \quad x = 2 \pm \sqrt{4 - a^2}$

21. If $\frac{2}{0} = 0 \quad \frac{2^2}{0} = q \quad 0$

$$\frac{p}{2^2 - q} = 2p^2 - q = 0$$

22. $f(x) = (a-b-2c)x^2 + (b-c-2a)x + (c-a-2b) = 0 \quad f(1) = 0$

(a) if $a-b-c=0$

$$a-b-2c=0$$

$$f(0)=a-c-2b=0$$

(c) $g(x) = ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$

$$g(0) = c = 0$$

$$g(-1) = a - 2b + c = 0$$

(d) $cx^2 + 2bx + a = 0$

$\frac{1}{1/}$

23. $f(x) = 4x^2 + 8ax + a$

$$D = 48a^2 - 0$$

(a) If $f(x)$ is non-negative $\forall x \in R$, then $a > 0$

(b) If $a < 0$, then $f(0) < 0$

(c) If $f(x) = 0$ has two distinct solutions in $(0, 1)$, then

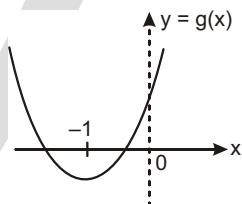
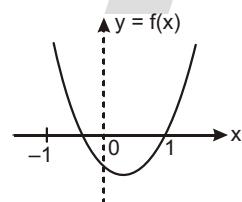
$$f(0) = 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad a < \frac{4}{7}$$

$$0 < \frac{b}{2a} < 1 \quad 0 < a < 1$$

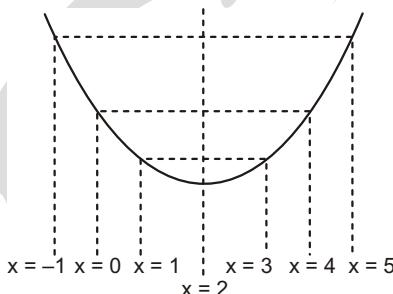
24. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has no real roots, then $D < 0$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} - a - 2b - 4c < 0 \quad a > 0$$



$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 4a & 2b & c & f(2) & 0 \\ a & 3b & 9c & f & \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

25.



$$26. ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{4ac}{4a^2}} = \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 27. 3x & 6 & 6 \\ x & 6 & \\ 4 & x & 6 \\ 6 & 3x & 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} x & 3 \\ 2 & x & 3 \\ 1 & x & 2 \\ x & 1 \end{array}$$

$$28. f(x) = ax^2 + x + b = a$$

$$D = 0 \text{ and } f(1) = b = 1 = 0$$

$$f(0) = b = a = 0$$

$$f(1/2) = 4b/2 + 3a = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 & (a-b)^2 &= 2ab = 7 \\ a^3 &= b^3 & (a-b)(7-ab) &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b)[21 - (a-b)^2] = 20$$

Let $(a-b) = x$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x^3 & 21x & 20 = 0 \\ (x-1)(x-5)(x-4) & 0 \end{array}$$

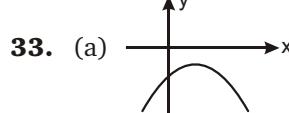
$$31. \quad \begin{array}{rcl} 0 \\ \text{Root} & \frac{1}{1}, & \frac{1}{1}, & \frac{1}{1} \end{array}$$

Put $x = \frac{1}{x}$

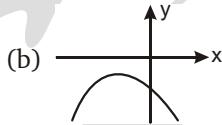
...(1)

...(2)

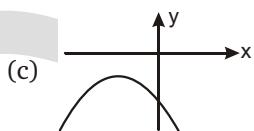
32. $D \geq 0$ $f(-1) \leq 0$
 $2 < K \leq \frac{1}{4}$



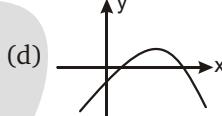
$$\begin{array}{l} a < 0 \\ c < 0 \\ b < 0 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} a < 0 \\ c < 0 \\ b > 0 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} a < 0 \\ c > 0 \\ b > 0 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} a < 0 \\ c < 0 \\ b < 0 \end{array}$$

34. (a) $f(1)f(-1) \leq 0$

(c) $f(-1)f(-2) \leq 0$

but a can be +ve or -ve.

35. $\frac{b}{a}, \quad \frac{c}{a}$

$$2 \quad 2 \quad (\quad)^2 - 2 \quad \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{2c}{a} = \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{(\quad)^2 - 2}{2 - 2} = \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{(\quad)(\quad)^2 - 2}{(\quad)^3} = \frac{b(b^2 - 3ac)}{c^3}$$

36. $\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

37. $x^2 - 5x - x - a = 3 - x \Rightarrow x = (5, 0)$

$$x^2 - 4x - 3 - a = x \Rightarrow x = (5, 0)$$

$$a = (3, 2]$$

39. $x^2 - 2ax - a^2 = 0$

$$x = a(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$x^2 - 2ax - 5a^2 = 0$$

$$x = a$$

43. $(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) = 12$

$$(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) = 54$$

$$6$$

$$9$$

$$(\quad)(\quad) = 14$$

...(1)

...(2)

...(3)



44. $l \frac{K^3}{K-1} \quad m \frac{K^2-3}{K-1} \quad n \quad 0$

$$lK^3 - mK^2 - nK - (3m - n) = 0$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. $f(-1-x) = f(1+x) \quad x \in R$

graph of $f(x)$ is symmetric about $x = 1$.

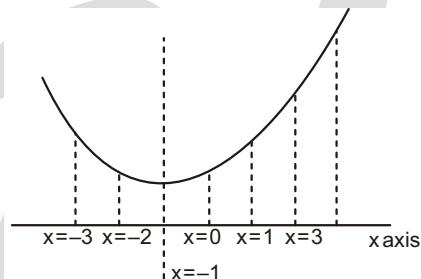
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & b & & & & \\ & & \frac{b}{2a} & 1 & b & 2a & \\ & & f(-2) & 4a & 2b & c & \\ & & f(3) & 9a & 3b & c & \\ & & f(-3) & 9a & 3b & c & \end{array}$$

Using graph $f(3) = f(-3) = f(-2)$

2. $p = b = 4a = 2a = 0$

$q = 2a = b = 4a = 0$

$p = q = 0$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

Sol. $(k-1)x^2 + (20k-14)x + 91k + 40 = 0$

$f(4) = 27k = 0$

One root is lie (4, 7)

$f(7) = 9k = 0$

Other root is lie (10, 13)

$f(10) = 9k = 0$

$f(13) = 27k = 0$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 5 to 7

5. $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c \quad x \in R$

Least value at $\frac{b}{2} = 1 - b - 2$

Graph of $f(x)$ cuts y-axis, when $x = 0$

$c = 2$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 2$$

Least value of $f(x)$ = 1

6. $f(-2) = f(0) = f(1) = 9$

7. $a = (1, \dots)$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 8 to 9

Sol. $(\log_2 x)^2 - 4(\log_2 x) - m^2 + 2m - 13 = 0$

8. $D = 0 \quad m^2 - 2m - 17 = 0 \quad m = R$

9. $m^2 - 2m - (\log_2 x)^2 + 4(\log_2 x) - 13 = 0$

$D = 0$

$$(\log_2 x - 6)(\log_2 x - 2) = 0 \quad x = 0, \frac{1}{4} \quad [64, \dots)$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 10 to 11

Sol. $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$ has four roots $a, \frac{1}{a}, b, -\frac{1}{b}$

$$a = \frac{1}{a} \quad b = \frac{1}{b} \quad 2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{b} \quad a = \frac{1}{a} \quad 4$$

...(1)

...(2)

Paragraph for Question Nos. 12 to 14

Sol. $f(x) = (6 - x) = 0 \quad (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 4)(x - 5)$

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 4)(x - 5) - (6 - x)$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 15 to 16

Sol. $x^3 - x^2(1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) - x(\sin \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta) - \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$

Roots are 1, $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$.

Paragraph for Question Nos. 17 to 18

Sol. $2[1 - P(x)] = P(x - 1) - P(x + 1)$

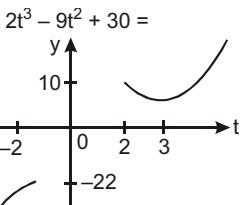
$$2 - 2[ax^2 + bx + c] = a(x - 1)^2 - b(x - 1) - c - a(x + 1)^2 - b(x + 1) - c$$

$$a = 1$$

$$P(0) = c = 8$$

$$P(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 32 \quad b = 10$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 19 to 21

Sol.

22. $D \neq 0$

$$(2t - 1)^2 \quad 4t(5t - 1) \quad 0 \\ 16t^2 - 1 \quad 0 \quad -\frac{1}{4} \quad t \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad (t \neq 0)$$

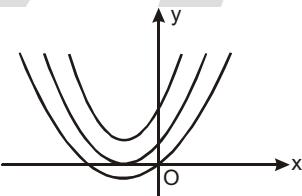
23. $t \neq 0$

Case-I: $D \neq 0$

$$(2t - 1)^2 \quad 4t(5t - 1) \quad 0 \quad t \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad (\because t \neq 0)$$

Case-II: $D = 0 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \frac{b}{2a} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad t = \frac{1}{4}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 22 to 23



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) $\frac{(2x - 1)}{x(2x - 1)(x - 1)} = 0$ $\begin{array}{c} + \\ -1 \\ - \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \\ - \\ 1/2 \\ + \end{array}$

(B) $3x^2 - 2(a^2 - 1)x - (a^2 - 3a - 2) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0 \\ (a - 1)(a - 2) = 0 \end{array}$$

(C) $\sqrt{x - 3} - 4\sqrt{x - 1} = \sqrt{x - 8} - 6\sqrt{x - 1} = 1$

Let $x - 1 = t^2$; $|t| \geq 2$; $|t - 3| \geq 1$

(D) A.M. $\frac{4}{4} = 2$

G.M. $(\quad)^{1/4} = 2$

A.M. $\frac{\text{G.M.}}{2} = 2$

2

3. (A) $x^4 - 8x^2 + 9 = 0$

$$(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad x = 3, -3$$

(B) $x^{2/3} - x^{1/3} - 2 = 0$

$$(x^{1/3} - 2)(x^{1/3} + 1) = 0 \quad x = 8, 1$$

(C) $(\sqrt{3x} - 1)^2 - (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2$

$$3x - 1 - x - 1 - 2\sqrt{x} = 2x - 2\sqrt{x} \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

(D) $(3^x - 9)(3^x - 1) = 0 \quad x = 0, 2$

4. (A) $(a - b) = a & ab = b \quad (1, -2) \text{ and } (0, 0)$

(B) $P = \overline{O}, Q = 8 \cos \frac{2}{9} - \cos \frac{4}{9} = 1$

(C) $ar^6 = \sqrt{2}$

Product $(\sqrt{2})^{11} = 2^{11/2}$

$$m = 11$$

$$n = 4$$

(D) $x - y = 3$

$$\therefore (x - y)^2 = (y - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$5x - 4y = 3$$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $f = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} \sin \frac{5\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \sin \frac{5\pi}{7}$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - 1$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1$$

2. $(r - a)(r - b)(r - c)(r - d) = (-1)(-3)(1)(3)$

$$(r - a)(r - b)(r - c)(r - d) = 0$$

3. Let $x^2 - x - 1 = t \quad t = \frac{3}{4}$,

$$t^2 - (m - 3)t - m = 0$$

Case-I : $f \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9}{16} - \frac{3}{4}(m-3) + m &= 0 \\ m - \frac{45}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case-II : $D = 0$ $m = 1, 9$

$$\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} \quad m = \frac{9}{2}$$

There is one positive integral value of $m = 9$.

4. $t^2(m-3)t+m=0$

$t \in [3/4, \infty)$ has four distinct real roots, then

$$D > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} m^2 - 10m + 9 &> 0 \\ m &\in (-\infty, 1) \cup (9, \infty) \\ \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{4} &\quad m = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = 0 \quad m = \frac{45}{4} \quad m \in (9, \infty)$$

5. $f(t) = (m^2 - 12)t^2 - 8t - 4 = 0 \quad (t \neq 0)$

$$f(0) = -4 \neq 0$$

$$m^2 - 12 = 0 \quad m \in [-2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$$

Case-I : $D = 0$

$$m^2 - 8 = 0 \quad m \in (-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$$

Case-II : $D > 0 \quad m \in (-\infty, -2\sqrt{2}] \cup [2\sqrt{2}, \infty)$

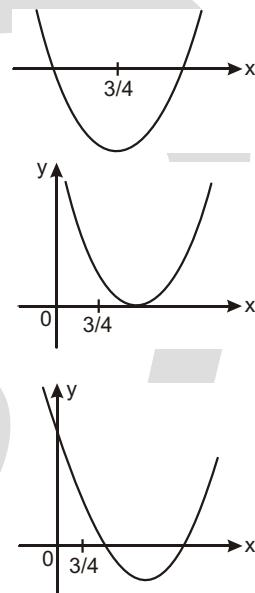
$$\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{m^2 - 12} > 0 \quad m \in (-2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$m \in [-2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$$

6. $(e^x - 2) \sin x - \frac{1}{4} (x - \ln 2)(\sin x - \cos x) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x - \ln 2)(\sin x - \cos x)(x - \ln 2)(\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x - \ln 2)^2(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0, \quad x = \ln 2$$



$$x = 0, -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \{\ln 2\}$$

Least positive integral value is 3.

$$7. x^2 - 17x - 71 = 0 \quad Z$$

$$x^2 - 17x - (71 - 2) = 0$$

$$D = \text{perfect square} = m^2 \text{ (say)}$$

$$m^2 = 289 = 4(71 - 2)$$

$$(m - 2)(m + 2) = 1 \cdot 5$$

$$m - 2 = 1$$

$$m - 2 = 5$$

$$8. P(x) = (x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1) = (x^2 - x - 1)^2$$

$$P(-1) = P(0) = P(1) = P(2) = (-1)^2 - (-1) - 1 = 1 - 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$9. \text{ If } \frac{a}{2} = 1$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(4) = 4a - 18 = 6 \Rightarrow a = 3 \text{ (Not possible)}$$

$$\text{if } \frac{a}{2} < 1$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(-2) = a = 0 \text{ (Not possible)}$$

There is no real value of 'a'.

$$10. x^2 - 8x - (n^2 - 10n) = 0$$

$$D = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 10n - 16 = 0$$

$$(n - 8)(n + 2) = 0$$

$$n = 8 \text{ and } n = -10$$

$$11. x^2 - 2(m-1)x - (m-5) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)$$

$$\text{Case-I : } D = 0$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 < m < 4$$

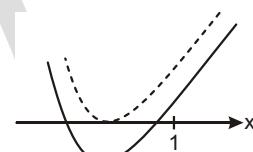
$$\text{Case-II : } D > 0$$

$$m \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [4, \infty)$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 0$$

$$m \in (-1, \infty)$$



12. $ax^4 - bx^3 - x^2 - 2x - 3 \quad (x - 2)(x - 1)Q(x) = (4x - 3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Put } x = 1 \\ \quad a \quad b \quad 3 \\ \quad x = 2 \\ \quad \quad b \quad 2a \end{array}$$

13. $D = 0 \quad \frac{b}{2a} = 4 \quad f(4) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} k = 1 \quad 0 \\ k = 0 \quad k = 1 \\ k = 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4k = 4 \\ k = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} k^2 - 3k + 2 = 0 \\ (k - 2)(k - 1) = 0 \end{array}$$

14. $x^2 - 3x - 2 = (x - 1)(x - 2)$

If $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $x^4 - px^2 - q = 0$. Then

$$p = q = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

If $(x - 2)$ is a factor of $x^4 - px^2 - q = 0$. Then

$$4p = q = 16 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$p = 5, q = 4$$

$$p = q = 9$$

15. $x^2 - 2xy - ky^2 - 2x - k = 0$

if it can be resolved into two linear factors, then

$$\begin{array}{r} abc - 2fgh - bg^2 - af^2 - ch^2 = 0 \\ k^2 - k - k = 0 \\ k = 0, 2 \end{array}$$

16. $(a - 1)x^2 - 2 - ax - 3$ has exactly one solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} D = 0 \\ a^2 - 4(a - 1) = 0 \\ (a - 2)^2 = 0 \quad a = 2 \quad a^2 = 4 \end{array}$$

17. $y = \frac{x^2 - ax - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 2}$

$$x^2(y - 1) - x(3y - a) - 2y - 1 = 0 \quad x \in R$$

$$D = 0 \quad (3y - a)^2 - 4(y - 1)(2y - 1) = 0 \quad y \in R$$

$$y^2 - 6y(a - 2) - a^2 + 4 = 0 \quad y \in R$$

$$\begin{array}{r} D = 0 \\ 36(a - 2)^2 - 4(a^2 - 4) = 0 \\ (a - 2)(2a - 5) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$2 \quad a \quad \frac{5}{2}$$

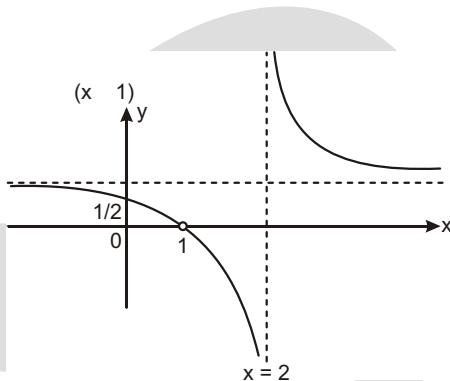
Integral value of a 2

At $a = 2$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-2)(x+1)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2}(x-1)$$

Range $R = \{0, 1\}$



No integral values of ' a ' for which range is R .

18. $x^{100} - (x^2 - 3x - 2) Q(x) = (ax - b)$

at $x = 1$

$$a - b = 1$$

at $x = 2$

$$2a - b = 2^{100}$$

$$a = 2^{100} - 1, b = 2^{100}$$

Remainder $(2^{100} - 1)x - 2(1 - 2^{99})$

$$k = 99$$

19. $x^3 - 7^{1/3} - 7^{2/3}$

$$x^3 - 7 - 49 - 3 - 7(x) \quad x^3 - 21x - 56 = 0$$

Product of all roots 56

21. Clearly $P(x)$ is a second degree polynomial.

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$P(-x) = 2ax - b$$

$$P(x) - P(-x) = ax^2 + (b - 2a)x + c - b = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$a = 1, b = 2a = 2, c = b = 1$$

$$a = 1, b = 4, c = 5$$

$$P(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$P(-1) = 1 - 4 - 5 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

23. Let $x^2 = t$

$$t^2 - kt - k = 0$$

$$D = 0 \quad k = (0, 0) \quad (4,)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad k = 0$$

...(1)

...(2)

25. $f(1) = 0 \quad a = \frac{4}{3}$

$f(3) = 0 \quad a = \frac{8}{7}$

Integral values of 'a' are 5, 4, 3, 2.

26. $f(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$

$$(n-1)(2n-1)(n-3) = 0 \quad n \in [3, \infty)$$

27. $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ $a, b, c \in I$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-p)(x-q) \quad p, q \in I$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 2p - a(x-p)(x-q) = p - a(x-p)(x-q) = 0$$

Not possible for integral values of x .

28. $9x^2 - 2x(y-46) - y^2 - 20y - 244 = 0$

$$D = 0 \quad y^2 - 11y - 10 = 0$$

$$(y-1)(y-10) = 0 \quad 1 < y < 10$$

$$y^2 - 2y(x-10) - 9x^2 - 92x - 244 = 0$$

$$D = 0 \quad x^2 - 9x - 18 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-6) = 0 \quad 3 < x < 6$$

29. $a = b = 3$ and $a^3 - b^3 = 7 \quad a^3 - (3-a)^3 = 7 \quad 9a^2 - 27a + 20 = 0$

Sum of distinct values of 'a' is 3.

30. $(y^2 - 3)^2 - (x - 4)^2 = 1$

$$x = 4 \cos \theta, \quad y^2 = 3 \sin \theta$$

$$M = 36, m = 1$$

31. $x_1 = x_2 = x_1 x_2 = a$

$$x_1 x_2 = x_1 x_2 (x_1 - x_2) = b$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 = c$$

If $b < c < 2(a-1) \quad x_1 x_2 > 2$

32. $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \quad x$ is root

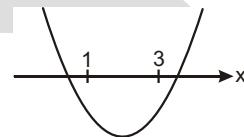
$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \quad x$$
 is root

$$0$$

33. 5

(1) (2)

$$(x-z)(x-y-z) = 1 \text{ and } (y-x)(x-y-z) = 2$$



Divide $z - \frac{x-y}{2}$

$$y^2 - y \frac{x-y}{2} - \frac{x-y}{2}^2 - 1 \text{ and } x^2 - 2xy - 5y^2 = 0$$

$$x - (1 - \sqrt{6})y$$

$$y^2 - \frac{2}{9 - 3\sqrt{6}} \text{ put values}$$

34. $\frac{4(1-a-b)(a-b)^2}{4} - \frac{4(1-a-b)(a-b)^2}{4}$

$$8(a-b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 4$$

35. $\sqrt[3]{20x} - \sqrt[3]{20x - 13} = 13$

$$\sqrt[3]{20x} - \sqrt[3]{20x - 13} = 13$$

$$20x = 2197$$

$$x = \frac{2184}{20} = \frac{546}{5}$$

36. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 2(a-1)x - a(a-1)$

$$f(1-a) = 0 \quad f(1-a) = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 3a - 1 = 0 \quad 3a - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - a - 1 \quad a - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, 1$$

37. $(x-8)(x-2) = 0$

$$2 - x = 8$$

38. $\sin \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\sin \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 = \frac{2c}{a}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2} = \frac{2c}{a}$$

39. $\cos^2 x - (1-a)\cos x - a^2 = 0 \quad x \in R$

Let $\cos t = t \in [-1, 1]$

$$t^2 - (1-a)t - a^2 = 0 \quad t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$a^2 - a = 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$a^2 - a - 2 = 0$$

$$(a-2)(a+1) = 0 \quad a \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$$



40. $2x^2 - 35x - 2 = 0$

$$2 \quad 35 \quad \frac{2}{-} \quad \text{and} \quad 2 \quad 35 \quad \frac{2}{-}$$

42. $xF(x) - 1 = k(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \dots (x-9)$

$$F(x) = \frac{k(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \dots (x-9)}{x} + 1$$

Constant term $k(-9!) + 1 = 0$

$$k = \frac{1}{9!}$$

44. $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = a$

$$\cos A \cos B + \cos B \cos C + \cos A \cos C = b$$

$$\cos A \cos B \cos C = c$$

$$a^2 = 2b + 2c - \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

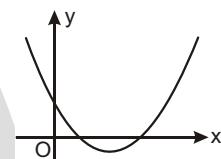
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45. $k > 0$

$$D = 0 - \frac{b}{2a} = 0$$

$$k^2 - 10k - 9 = 0 \quad \frac{k-3}{k} = 0$$

$$k \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (9, \infty) \quad k \in (0, 3) \quad k \in (0, 1)$$



□□□

9

SEQUENCE AND SERIES



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. AM GM

3. $\frac{2 \sec}{\cos} \frac{\sec(\frac{2}{2})}{\cos(\frac{2}{2})} \frac{\sec(\frac{2}{2})}{\cos(\frac{2}{2})}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos 2}{2 \cos^2} \quad \frac{\cos 4}{1 + 2 \cos^2 2} \quad \frac{\cos(2 \cos - \cos 2)}{1 + 2 \cos^2} \\ & \cos^2(1 - \cos 2) \quad (\cos 2 - 1)(\cos 2 - 1) \quad 0 \\ & \cos^2 \quad 1 - \cos 2 \end{aligned}$$

4. If a, b, c A.P. $b = \frac{a+c}{2}$

if c, d, e H.P. $d = \frac{2ec}{e-c}$

if b, c, d G.P. $c^2 = bd$

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot \frac{2ec}{e-c} \\ c^2 &= ae \end{aligned}$$

5. $(a - nd)^2 = (a - md)(a - rd)$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{mr - n^2}{2n - m - r}$$

if m, n, r in H.P., then $n = \frac{2mr}{m-r}$ $\frac{a}{d} = \frac{n}{2}$

6. A.M. (, , ,) $\frac{4}{4} = 1$

G.M. (, , ,) $1 = 1$
So, equation is $(x - 1)^4 = 0$

$$7. S_3 = S_1^2 - \frac{S_1^4 S_2^2}{S_1^2 S_3^2} - \frac{S_2^2 S_3^2}{S_1^2 S_3^2} + \frac{S_2^2 (S_1^4 - S_3^2)}{S_1^2 S_3^2} = 0$$

$$8. T_r = \frac{r \cdot 2^r}{(r-2)!}$$

$$T_r = \frac{(r-2)(2)2^r}{(r-2)!} = \frac{1}{(r-1)!} 2^r - \frac{1}{(r-2)!} 2^{r-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{2!}{2!} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-2)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S = 1 \quad \text{as } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-2)!} = 0$$

$$9. \tan^2 \frac{x}{12} = \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \approx x \quad \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \approx x$$

$$\tan^2 \frac{x}{12} = \frac{\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}} \approx \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \tan^4 \frac{\pi}{12} \approx 1 \quad 0 < \tan x < 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm 2^\circ, \pm 3^\circ, \dots, \pm 99^\circ$$

$$10. \frac{S_n}{S_n - 1} = \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n-1}{n-2}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n-1} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} + \dots + \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{n}{1} + \frac{3}{n-2} + \frac{3n}{n-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = 3$$

$$11. \begin{vmatrix} \log l & p-1 \\ \log m & q-1 \\ \log n & r-1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \log A & (p-1)\log R & p-1 \\ \log A & (q-1)\log R & q-1 \\ \log A & (r-1)\log R & r-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \log A & p-1 \\ \log A & q-1 \\ \log A & r-1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} (p-1)\log R & p-1 \\ (q-1)\log R & q-1 \\ (r-1)\log R & r-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

12. Numbers divisible by 6 = 49

Numbers divisible by 18 = 16

$$13. \frac{y-z}{2} = \sqrt{yz} \quad 1-x = 2\sqrt{yz}$$

$$\text{Thus, } (1-x)(1-y)(1-z) = 2\sqrt{yz} \cdot 2\sqrt{zx} \cdot 2\sqrt{xy} = 8xyz$$

$$\frac{xyz}{(1-x)(1-y)(1-z)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

17. Clearly, both roots are lies in between -1 and 1.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{r}{r-1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{r-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r}{r-1} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{18. } & \frac{a_i}{a_j}, \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_1}{a_3}, \frac{a_1}{a_4}, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{a_2}{a_3}, \frac{a_2}{a_4}, \frac{a_3}{a_1}, \frac{a_3}{a_2}, \frac{a_3}{a_4}, \frac{a_4}{a_1}, \frac{a_4}{a_2}, \frac{a_4}{a_3} \\ & 12 \quad \because x = \frac{1}{x} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{19. } \frac{x^2 - 2xy + 2xy - 4y^2 + z^2 - z^2}{6} = \sqrt[6]{2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^4 \cdot y^4 \cdot z^4}$$

20. Let first term be 'a' and difference be d .

$$\begin{aligned} 5(a - 4d) &= 8(a - 7d) \\ a - 12d &= 0 \\ S_{25} &= \frac{25}{2}[2a - 24d] \\ S_{25} &= 25(a - 12d) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{21. } & 10 \sin x = \sqrt{5}(4 \sin^2 x - 1) \quad \sin x = 0 \\ \sin x &= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

22. Let first term of G.P. be a and ratio be r .

$$\begin{aligned} a &= ar = ar^2 = 70 \quad \text{and} \quad 10ar = 4a = 4ar^2 \\ a &= 40 \quad r = \frac{1}{2} \\ S &= \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{40}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{23. } & \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{k}{2^{n-k}} = \frac{k}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{k}{2^k} \\ & \frac{k}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{24. } (pqr)^{1/3} &= \frac{p+q+r}{3} \quad p+q+r=1 \\ \text{if } 3p &= 4q = 5r = 12 \end{aligned}$$

25. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{21}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ & & & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{23} \\ & & & & \frac{1}{34} & \end{array}$$

26. $\frac{\frac{a}{2}[2A - (a-1)D]}{a^2} - \frac{\frac{b}{2}[2A - (b-1)D]}{b^2} = c$ $D = 2c, A = c$

27. $\frac{x/r}{1-r} = 4 \quad \frac{x}{4} = r - r^2$

if $1 < r < 1$ then $2 < r < r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

$$2 \cdot \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad 8 < x < 1$$

28. $t_1 = t_3 = t_5$ $t_{2n-1} = \frac{n-1}{2}[2a + n(2d)] = 248$

$t_2 = t_4 = t_6$ $t_{2n} = \frac{n}{2}[2(a-d) + (n-1)2d] = 217$

$t_{2n-1} - t_1 = 2n - d = 56$

$\frac{n-1}{2}[2a - 56] = 248$ and $\frac{n}{2}[2a - 56] = 217$

$n = 7, a = 3$

29. length of side $A_1 = 20$

length of side $A_2 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}}$

length of side $A_3 = \frac{20}{(\sqrt{2})^2}$

length of side $A_n = \frac{20}{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}}$

Area of $A_n = \frac{400}{2^{n-1}} = 1$

30. $S_k = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{(k-1)^i} = 1 + \frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{1}{(k-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)^{k-1}} = \frac{k-1}{k}$

$$k S_k = k \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k-1)^i} = k + \frac{k}{k-1} + \frac{k}{(k-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{k}{(k-1)^{n-1}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n - \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

31. $T_r = \frac{(r^2 - 1)}{r(r-1)} 2^{r-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{2}{r-1} 2^{r-1}$

- 32.** $S_n = \frac{n}{r-1} T_r = \frac{n}{r-1} 2^{r-1} = \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{2^r - 1}{r-1} = \frac{2^r - 1}{r-1} (2^{n-1}) = \frac{2^n - 1}{n-1} 2^n$
- $$\frac{(1.5)^n}{n-2} = \frac{(1.5)^2}{(1.5)^3} = \frac{(1.5)^{29}}{(1.5)^{28}} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2k = 2(1.5)^2$$
- 33.** $7, A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n, 49$ are in A.P.
- $$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n, \frac{n-2}{2}(7-49) = (7-49)$$
- $$\frac{n}{2} = 56, 364 \Rightarrow n = 13$$
- 34.** $\frac{2}{r^2}, \frac{2}{r}, 2, 2r, 2r^2$
- 35.** $S_n = 5n^2 - 4n$
- $$t_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 10n - 1$$
- 36.** $x^3 - y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2) = a-b = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}$
- $$\therefore xy = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)}{2}$$
- 37.** $S_1 = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
- $$S_2 = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$$
- $$\vdots$$
- $$S_n = \frac{\frac{2n-1}{2}}{1} = \frac{2n-1}{2}$$
- $$\frac{1}{S_1 S_2 S_3} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{5}$$
- $$\frac{1}{S_2 S_3 S_4} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{5}} = \frac{1}{7}$$
- $$\frac{1}{S_3 S_4 S_5} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{9}{7}} = \frac{1}{9}$$
- $$\frac{1}{S_4 S_5 S_6} = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{7} \cdot \frac{11}{9}} = \frac{1}{11}$$
- $$S = \frac{t_r}{r-1} = \frac{1}{(2r-1)(2r-3)(2r-5)} = \frac{1}{(2r-1)(2r-3)} = \frac{1}{(2r-3)(2r-5)}$$
- 38.** $ar^5, 2, 5, ar^{13}$ are in G.P.
- $$(ar^9)^2 = 10$$
- $$t_1 t_2 t_3 = t_{19} = a^{19} r^{9+9+9} = (ar^9)^{19} = 10^{19/2}$$

39. A.M. G.M.

$$A \frac{1}{A} 1 3; \quad B \frac{1}{B} 1 3; \quad C \frac{1}{C} 1 3; \quad D \frac{1}{D} 1 3$$

$$A \frac{1}{A} 1 B \frac{1}{B} 1 C \frac{1}{C} 1 D \frac{1}{D} 1 3^4$$

40. $(r)^2 - r^2 = 2r_1r_2$

$$r_1r_2 \frac{a-b}{2}$$

41. $\frac{2n}{2}[2a - (2n-1)d] = x$ and $\frac{n}{2}[2(a - 2nd) - (n-1)d] = y$

$$\frac{2y}{n} = \frac{x}{n} - 3nd \quad d = \frac{2y-x}{3n^2}$$

44. 2, 6, 2($k-1$) are in G.P.

$$6^2 = 2 \cdot 2(k-1)$$

$$k = 10$$

$$x^2 = x - 6 = 0 \text{ and } |x| = 100$$

$$x \in (-100, -2) \cup (3, 100)$$

Number of integers = 193

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n}{r-1} \sqrt{1 - T_r T_{r-1} T_{r-2} T_{r-3}} = \frac{n}{r-1} \sqrt{1 - r \frac{3}{2} r \frac{1}{2} r \frac{1}{2} r \frac{3}{2}} \\ & = \frac{n}{r-1} \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{5}{4}^2} = \frac{n}{r-1} \left| r^2 - \frac{5}{4} \right| \\ & = \frac{n}{r-1} \left| r^2 - \frac{5}{4} \right|^2 = \frac{n}{r-2} \left| r^2 - \frac{5}{4} \right|^2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{n}{r-2} r^2 = \frac{n}{r-2} \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

46. $T_r = T_r - T_{r-1} = r^2 - r$

$$\frac{n}{r-1} \frac{2008}{T_r} = 2008 \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{1}{r(r-1)} = (2008) \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r-1} = (2008) \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2008)n}{n-1} = 2008$$

48. $P(x) = \frac{n}{r-1} x - \frac{1}{r} x + \frac{1}{r-1} x - \frac{1}{r-2} x$

$$\text{Absolute term} = \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{1}{r(r-1)(r-2)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{1}{r(r-1)} + \frac{1}{(r-1)(r-2)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)}$$

50. $\frac{1}{T_1}, \frac{1}{T_2}, \frac{1}{T_3}, \dots, \frac{1}{T_k}$ are in A.P.

$$\frac{T_2}{T_6} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} + 5d}{\frac{1}{a} + d} = 9 \quad d = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\frac{T_{10}}{T_4} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} + 3d}{\frac{1}{a} + 9d} = \frac{5}{17}$$

$$\text{52. } 1, \frac{1}{3^2}, \frac{1}{3^4}, \dots, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{1}{3^2}, \frac{1}{3^4}, \dots, \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\text{53. } (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) \dots (x-10)$$

Coefficient of x^8 sum of terms taken two at a time

$$\frac{1}{2}[(1+2+3+\dots+10)^2 - (1^2+2^2+\dots+10^2)]$$

55. AM GM

$$\frac{4}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

56. Use AM GM

$$\text{57. } \left(\frac{r}{r+1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{r}{r+1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{r}{r+1}\right)^3 \left(\frac{r}{r+1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{r}{r+1}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$4x^2 - 2x - 1 \quad 0$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{1-x} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{1-x} - 1 \quad 0 \quad 5x^2 - 1 \quad 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x}$$

58. $2^2[1 - 2^3 - 3^3 - 4^3 - \dots - 10^3] = 4 \frac{10}{2} \frac{11}{2}^2 = 12100$

59. AM HM

$$\begin{array}{r} b \quad \frac{a}{2} \quad \frac{a}{2} \\ \hline \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{1}{b} \end{array}$$

60. $4^x - 15 = 4^{2-x} - 4^x + 16 = x - 2$
 Common ratio $\cos \frac{2011}{3} = \cos 670^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

61. AM GM

$$\begin{array}{r} a^4 \quad b^4 \quad \frac{c^2}{2} \quad \frac{c^2}{2} \\ \hline \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{a^4 b^4 c^4}{4} \end{array}^{1/4}$$

62. $x^2 - y^2 - x^2 = \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$

63. $\frac{2}{1^3} - \frac{6}{1^3 - 2^3} - \frac{12}{1^3 - 2^3 - 3^3} - \frac{20}{1^3 - 2^3 - 3^3 - 4^3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{1^3} \quad \frac{2}{1^3 - 2^3} \quad \frac{2}{1^3 - 2^3 - 3^3} \quad \frac{3}{1^3 - 2^3 - 3^3 - 4^3} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n(n-1)}{1^3 - 2^3 - \dots - n^3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n(n-1)}{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} 4 \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \quad 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{n} \quad \frac{1}{n-1} \\ 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{n} \quad \frac{1}{n-1} \\ 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n}{n-1} = 4 \end{array}$$

64. $\frac{1}{(k-1)_n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1)} = \frac{1}{(n-2)(n-3) \dots (n-k)} = \frac{1}{(k-1)_2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots k}$

65. $A = G = \frac{3}{2}$ and $G = H = \frac{6}{5}$

As we know,

$$G^2 = AH$$

$$G^2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot G = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$G = 6 \text{ and } A = \frac{15}{2}$$

- 66.** $S = \frac{2}{2^2} \frac{5}{5^2} \frac{8}{5^2} \frac{11}{8^2} \dots$ ab 36 and a b 15 a 12 and b 3
 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{5^2}{2^2} \frac{2^2}{5^2} \frac{8^2}{5^2} \frac{5^2}{8^2} \frac{11^2}{8^2} \frac{8^2}{11^2}$
 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{1}{5^2} \frac{1}{5^2} \frac{1}{8^2} \frac{1}{8^2} \frac{1}{11^2} \frac{1}{29^2} \frac{1}{32^2}$
 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{32^2} \frac{85}{1024}$
- 67.** $\frac{10}{r-1} \frac{r}{(r^2-1)^2-r^2} = \frac{10}{r-1} \frac{r}{(r^2-r-1)(r^2-r+1)}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{10}{r-1} \frac{1}{r^2-r-1} \frac{1}{r^2-r+1}$
- 68.** $\frac{t_r}{r-1} = \frac{r}{r-1} \frac{r}{r^4-r^2-1}$
 $= \frac{r}{r-1} \frac{r}{(r^2-1)^2-r^2} = \frac{r}{r-1} \frac{r}{(r^2-r-1)(r^2-r+1)}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r-1} \frac{1}{r^2-r-1} \frac{1}{r^2-r+1}$
- 69.** $S = 1 \frac{4}{5} \frac{7}{5^2} \frac{10}{5^3}$
 $\frac{1}{5} S = \frac{1}{5} \frac{4}{5^2} \frac{7}{5^3}$
 $\frac{4}{5} S = 1 \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5^2} \frac{3}{5^3} \quad \frac{7}{4}$
 $S = \frac{35}{16}$
- 71.** $x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_{2n}$
 $\sum_{r=1}^{2n} (-1)^{r-1} x_r^2$
 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_{2n}^2$
 $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_{2n})$
 $(x_2 - x_1)(x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_{2n})$
 $\frac{(x_{2n} - x_1)}{2n-1} \frac{2x}{2} [x_1 - x_{2n}]$
 $\frac{x}{2x-1} (x_1^2 - x_{2n}^2)$

72. $\frac{9}{2}; \sqrt{4}$

73. rms AM

$$\sqrt{\frac{p^2 + q^2}{2}} = \frac{p+q}{2}$$

74. $150 \cdot 9 = \frac{n}{2}[300 - (n-1)(-2)] = 4500 \Rightarrow n = 25$

Total term $n = 9 + 34$

75. $S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}[2(1 - ad) + 19d] = 20$

$$19d - 2ad = 0$$

76. $\frac{1}{n-3(n-2)(n-1)n(n-1)(n-2)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{n-3(n-2)(n-1)n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n-1)(n-2)}$

78. $2^x - 2^{2x-1} = \frac{5}{2^x} \quad 2^x - 2^{2x} = 2^{2x} - \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{1}{2^x} - \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{1}{2^x}$

$$\frac{2^x - 2^{2x-1}}{8} = \frac{(5/2^x)}{2^x} = \frac{(2^{2x})^2}{(2^x)^5} = \frac{1}{(2^x)^5} = 1^{1/8}$$

$$2^x - 2^{2x-1} = \frac{5}{2^x} = 8$$

79. $\frac{(4r-5)}{r(r-5)} = \frac{1}{5^r} \quad r-1 = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{5r-5} = \frac{1}{5^r} \quad r-1 = \frac{1}{r-5^r} = \frac{1}{(r-1)5^{r-1}} = \frac{1}{5}$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $a = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2}, \quad b = \sqrt{a_1 a_n}, \quad c = \frac{2a_1 a_n}{a_1 - a_n}$

$a = b = c$ and $b^2 = ac$

2. $D_1 : b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$D_2 : c^2 - 4ab = 0$

$D_3 : a^2 - 4bc = 0$

$D_1 = D_2 = D_3 : a^2 - b^2 - c^2 = 4(ab - bc - ac)$

1. $\frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{ab - bc - ac} = 4$

- 3.** If a, b, c are in H.P.

A.M. H.M.

$$\frac{a+c}{2} \quad b \quad a \quad c \quad 2b$$

or

$$\frac{1}{a+b} \quad \frac{1}{b+c} \quad 0$$

G.M. > H.M.

also $\sqrt{ac} > b$ or $ac > b^2$

4. $T_p = a(p-1)d = \frac{1}{q(p-q)}$

$$T_q = a(q-1)d = \frac{1}{p(p-q)} \quad a \quad d = \frac{1}{pq(p-q)}$$

- 5.** (a) $a, H_1, H_2, H_3, \dots, H_n, b$ are in H.P.

$$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{H_1}, \frac{1}{H_2}, \frac{1}{H_3}, \dots, \frac{1}{H_n}, \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{H_1} \quad \frac{1}{H_2} \quad \frac{1}{H_3} \quad \frac{1}{H_n} \quad \frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{1}{b}$$

- (c) $a, A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{2n}, b$ are in A.P.

$$A_1 \quad A_{2n} \quad A_2 \quad A_{2n-1} \quad A_3 \quad A_{2n-2} \quad a \quad b$$

(d) $4g_2 - 5g_3 = 4r - 5r^2$

This is minimum at $r = \frac{2}{5}$

- 6.** a, b, c are in H.P.

$$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$$
 are in A.P.

(a) $\frac{a+b+c}{a} - 2, \frac{a+b+c}{b} - 2, \frac{a+b+c}{c} - 2$ are in A.P.

(b) $\frac{a+b+c}{c} - 1, \frac{a+b+c}{b} - 1, \frac{a+b+c}{a} - 1$ are in A.P.

(c) $\frac{2}{b}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{ac}} = \sqrt{ac} - b$

$$a^5 - c^5 - 2(ac)^{5/2} = b^5$$

(d) $2ac - ab - bc$

- 7.** Let the roots be a, ar, ar^2, ar^3 and ar^4 .

$$\frac{a(r^5 - 1)}{r - 1} = 40$$

...(1)

and

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{\frac{1}{r^5} - 1}{\frac{1}{r} - 1} = 10 \quad \dots(2)$$

put $\frac{r^5 - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{40}{a}$ in (2) we get $ar^2 = 2$

Now, $(ar^2)^5 = (-2)^5$

8. (a) $\because 2a_{k-1} - a_k - a_{k+2}$
 $f_k(-1) = 0$

1 is a root.

Other is also real root.

(b) From (a) (-1) is root for any 'k' so any pair of equation has a common root.

(c) If one root is 1, other roots are c/a (form)

$$\frac{a_{k+2}}{a_k} \text{ i.e., } \frac{a_3}{a_1}, \frac{a_4}{a_2}, \frac{a_5}{a_3} \text{ are not in A.P}$$

9. $b = \frac{a+c}{2}, d = \frac{2ce}{c-e}$
if $c^2 = bd$, then $c^2 = 36 \quad (\because a = 2, e = 18)$

10. If a, b, c are in A.P then

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} a & & b & & d & & \text{and} & c & b & d \\ a & & b & & c & & 60 & & b & 20 \end{array}$$

If $(a-2), b, (c-3)$ are in G.P, then

$$400/(18-d)(23-d) = d/2, \quad d = 2, 7$$

12. $\frac{81 - 144a^4 - 16b^4 - 9c^4}{4} = 36abc$

A.M. G.M.

$$81 - 144a^4 - 16b^4 - 9c^4$$

13. x, y, z A.P

Let $x = y + \alpha$ and $z = y + \beta$

$$\cos(y-\alpha) = \cos y - \cos(y+\alpha) = 1 - \frac{\sin \frac{3}{2}}{\sin \frac{1}{2}} \cos(y+\alpha)$$

- $\sin(y -) \quad \sin y \quad \sin(y +) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{\sin \frac{3}{2}}{\sin \frac{1}{2}} \quad \sin(y) \quad \cot y \quad \sqrt{2}$
- $\frac{\sin \frac{3}{2}}{\sin \frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad 3 \quad 4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos \quad \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}$
- 15.** $\frac{10^{n-1}}{10^{n-2}} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{10^{m-1}}{10^{m-2}} \quad \frac{1}{1}$
 $10^{n-1} \quad 10^{m-2} \quad 10^{n-1} \quad 10^{m-2} \quad 1 \quad 10^{n-2} \quad 10^{m-1} \quad 10^{n-2} \quad 10^{m-1} \quad 1$
 $10^{m-1} \quad 10^{n-1}$
- 16.** $S_r = \sqrt{r - S_r} \quad S_r^2 = S_r \cdot r$
- 17.** 50, 48, 46, 44, A.P
 $T_n = 50 - (n-1)(-2) = 0$
 $n = 26$
- 18.** $S_n = S_n \quad t_r = \frac{n}{r-1} \quad \frac{n}{r-1} \quad \frac{2r-1}{1^2-2^2-3^2-r^2} \quad \frac{n}{r-1} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r-1} \quad \frac{1}{6-1} \quad \frac{1}{n-1}$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

- Sol.** $T_1 \quad A \quad B \quad 0 \quad A \quad B$
 $T_2 \quad A \quad B \quad 1 \quad A(-) \quad 1$
 $T_3 \quad A^2 \quad B^2 \quad 1 \quad A(-^2)^2 \quad 1$
 $T_4 \quad A^3 \quad B^3 \quad 2 \quad A(-^3)^3 \quad 2$
 $1 \text{ and } 1$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

- Sol.** Set A: 5 D, 5, 5 D and
Set B: 5 d, 5, 5 d
 $\frac{p}{q} \quad \frac{25}{25} \quad \frac{D^2}{d^2} \quad \frac{7}{8}$
 $25 \quad 8D^2 \quad 7d^2 \quad d^2 \quad 16d \quad 8$
 $d = 1 \text{ and } D = 2$
Set A {3, 5, 7} and set B {4, 5, 6}
- ($\because D = 1 = d$)

Paragraph for Question Nos. 5 to 7

5. $\frac{(x-3)(y-1)(z-5)}{3} \quad [(x-3)(y-1)(z-5)]^{1/3}$

$$(x-3)(y-1)(z-5) = (21)^3$$

6. Term is $6(x-3)y \frac{1}{2}z \frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{(x-3)y \frac{1}{2}z \frac{5}{3}}{3} = (x-3)y \frac{1}{2}z \frac{5}{3}^{1/3}$

$$(x-3)y \frac{1}{2}z \frac{5}{3} = \frac{(355)^3}{6^3 \cdot 3^3}$$

$$\text{Maximum value } \frac{(355)^3}{6^2 \cdot 3^3}$$

7. $\frac{x-y-z}{3} = (xyz)^{1/3}; \quad xyz = (20)^3$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 8 to 10

Sol. Let removed number are A and $A-1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - 2A - 1 &= (n-2)\frac{105}{4} \\ 2n^2 - 103n - 206 - 8A &= 0 \\ n = 50, A = 7 & \end{aligned}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 11 to 13

Sol. $a_{n-1} = 1 - (a_n - 1)^2$

$$a_n = 1 - (a_{n-1} - 1)^2$$

$$a_{n-1} = 1 - (a_{n-2} - 1)^2$$

$$(a_2 - 1) = (a_1 - 1)^2$$

$$a_1 = 1 - (a_0 - 1)^2$$

$$(a_n - 1)(a_{n-1} - 1)^2(a_{n-2} - 1)^2 \dots$$

$$(a_n - 1) = 3^{2^n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2(3^{2^0} - 1)(3^{2^1} - 1) \dots (3^{2^{n-1}} - 1)}{(3^{2^n} - 1)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{3^{2^n} - 1}{3^{2^n} - 1}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 14 to 15

$$f(n) = \frac{4}{r-2} \left(\frac{n}{(r-1)r(r-1)} - 2 \right) \frac{n}{r-2} \left(\frac{1}{(r-1)r} - \frac{1}{r(r-1)} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{1-2} - \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \right); a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = 1$$

14. $f(7) = f(8) = \frac{122}{63}$

15. $x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + t = 0$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 16 to 17

Sol. $\frac{a_1}{a_1-1}, \frac{a_2}{a_2-3}, \frac{a_3}{a_3-5}, \dots, \frac{a_{1005}}{a_{1005}-2009}, \frac{1}{k}$
 $a_1 = \frac{1}{k-1}, a_2 = \frac{3}{k-1}, a_3 = \frac{5}{k-1}, \dots, a_{1005} = \frac{2009}{k-1}$
 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3, a_{1005} = \frac{(1005)^2}{k-1} = 2010, k = 1 + \frac{1005}{2}$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

- 1.** (A) a, b, c are in A.P.

$$b-a=c-b$$

$b-a, c-b, a$ are in G.P.

$$\frac{c-b}{b-a} = \frac{a}{c-b} \quad c-b=a \quad (\because b-a=c-b)$$

- (B) a, x, b are in A.P.

$$x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

a, y, z, b are in G.P.

$$y = a^{2/3}b^{1/3}, z = a^{1/3}b^{2/3}$$

- (C) $a, b = ar, c = ar^2$

If $c = 4b = 3a$

$$r^2 - 4r - 3 = 0 \quad (\because a \neq 0)$$

$$(r-3)(r+1) = 0$$

- (D) $7x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$

$$a = 7 \neq 0, D = 64 - 252 \neq 0$$

No solution

2. (A) $a \quad d \quad b \quad c \quad 20$

(B) $2, G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4, G_5, G_6, 5$ are in G.P.

$$G_1 G_6 \quad G_2 G_5 \quad G_3 G_4 \quad 10$$

(C) $a_4 h_7 \quad a_1 h_{10} \quad a_{10} h_1 \quad 6$

(D) $(2^x - 5)^2 = 2^{2x} - \frac{7}{2}$ $(2^x - 8)(2^x - 4) = 0$ $x = 3$

3. (A) $2 \quad 2^{x^2} \quad 2^x \quad 2^{x^3}$

Exponential series can't be in A.P.

(B) If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are in A.P.

$$a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3 = \dots = a_n - a_{n-1} = d$$

$$S = d \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} \right)$$

$$d \left(\frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{d} - \frac{\sqrt{a_1}}{d} \right) = \sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{a_1}$$

(C) $\frac{S_{2n}}{S_n} = \frac{\frac{2n}{2}[2a + (2n-1)d]}{\frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]} = 3$

$$2a + (n-1)d$$

$$\frac{S_{3n}}{2S_n} = \frac{\frac{3n}{2}[2a + (3n-1)d]}{\frac{2n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]} = 3$$

(D) $\frac{t_1 + t_5 + t_4 + t_2 + t_4 + 2t_3}{4(t_1 + t_2 + t_4)} = \frac{6t_3 + t_5}{3t_1} = \frac{3t_1 + (t_1 + t_5)}{3t_1} = \frac{4(t_2 + t_4) + 3(2t_3)}{3t_1} = 1$

4. A Q; B P; C T; D S

5. (A) $\frac{1}{3} \log_2 x - \log_2 y = 5$ and $\frac{1}{3} \log_2 y - \log_2 x = 7$

$$\log_2 x = 6 \text{ and } \log_2 y = 3$$

$$x = 2^6 \text{ and } y = 2^3$$

(B) $B = 60^\circ$ and $b^2 = ac$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = c$$

(C) AM GM

$$\frac{\frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}}{6} = 1$$

(D) $(b - c)^2 \leq a^2 - bc$

$$\begin{aligned} & b^2 - c^2 \geq a^2 - bc \\ & \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2bc} \geq \frac{a^2 - bc}{2bc} \\ & 1 - \frac{2}{2} \geq 1 - \frac{2}{2} \\ & 0 \leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

6. $P(n) = (f(n-2) - f(n)) \leq q(n)$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-2} \leq q(n)$$

$$P(n) = (2n-3) - (n^2 - 3n + 2) \leq q(n)$$

$$P(n) = n^2 - 3n + 2 \text{ and } q(n) = (2n-3)$$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. If a, b, c, d are in A.P with common difference ' k ', then

$$9k^3 - (x-4)k^2 - 4k = 0$$

$$k\{9k^2 - (x-4)k - 4\} = 0$$

$$D = 0 \quad (x-4)^2 - 144 = 0$$

$$(x-8)(x-16) = 0$$

$$x = (-\infty, 8] \cup [16, \infty)$$

2. $S = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 3 + 2^3 + 4 + 2^4 + \dots + n \cdot 2^n$

$$2S = 1 + 2^2 + 2 + 2^3 + 3 + 2^4 + \dots + (n-1) \cdot 2^n + n \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

$$S = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 + 2 + 2^{n+1}$$

$$2(n-1) \cdot 2^{10}$$

$$n = 513$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{r-1} \frac{r-2}{2^{r-1} r(r-1)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r-2^r} = \frac{1}{(r-1)2^{r-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{8r}{4r^4-1} = \frac{2}{r-1} \frac{1}{2r^2-2r+1} = \frac{1}{2r^2-2r+1} = 2$$

5. Let three terms in A.P. $a-d, a, a+d$

If $(a-d)^2, a^2, (a+d)^2$ are in G.P. $d = \sqrt{2}a$

$$r = \frac{a^2}{(a-d)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$6. \sqrt{\frac{10^{2n}}{9} - 1} = 2 \frac{10^n}{9} - 1 \quad P \frac{10^n}{9} - 1 \quad P \quad 3$$

7. $a-d, a, a+d, a-d = 30$

If last three terms are in G.P.

$$(a-d)^2 = a(a+d-30)$$

$$a = \frac{d^2}{30-3d}$$

$$8. \frac{1}{8n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n [k(k-2)(k-4)(k-6) - (k-2)k(k-2)(k-4)]$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{(n-1)(n-1)(n-3)(n-5)}{n^4} - n(n-2)(n-4)(n-6) + 15 \quad \frac{1}{4}(n-1)$$

$$9. \text{Unit digit of } \frac{n(n-1)}{2}^2 - 1$$

Then unit digit of $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ is 1 because unit digit of $n(n-1)$ can not be 8.

10. $2\log_b c - \log_c a - \log_a b$

$$2 \frac{\log a - 2\log r}{\log a - \log r} - \frac{\log a}{\log a - 2\log r} - \frac{\log a - \log r}{\log a}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \log a \text{ and } R = \log r \quad 3A^2 - 3Ar - 2R^2 = 0 \quad \frac{A}{R} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{33}}{6}$$

$$d = \log_b c - \log_c a = \frac{A-2R}{A-R} - \frac{A}{A-2R} = \frac{3}{2}$$

11. $3, \frac{3r}{r-s}, 7s; \frac{2}{r-1}, \frac{r}{s}$ and $\frac{6r}{s} = \frac{3}{r} = 7s$

$$7r^3 - 6r^2 - 21r - 18 = 0 \quad (r^2 - 3)(7r - 6) = 0$$

$$r = \frac{6}{7} \text{ and } s = \frac{9}{14}$$

- 12.

$$S = \frac{1^2}{3^1} + \frac{2^2}{3^2} + \frac{3^2}{3^3} + \frac{4^2}{3^4}$$

$$\frac{S}{3} = \frac{1^2}{3^2} + \frac{2^2}{3^3} + \frac{3^2}{3^4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \frac{2S}{3} & S & \frac{S}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{3^2} & \frac{5}{3^3} & \frac{7}{3^4} \\
 \frac{2S}{9} & \frac{1}{3^2} & \frac{3}{3^3} & \frac{5}{3^4} & & & \\
 \frac{2S}{3} & \frac{2S}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3^2} & \frac{2}{3^3} & \frac{2}{3^4} & \\
 \frac{4S}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3^2} & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3^2} & \\
 \frac{4S}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{2/3} & \frac{2}{3} & S & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{p}{q}
 \end{array}$$

13. $S = f(x)_{\max}$ $x \in [4, 3]$

$$a = ar = f(0) = 3$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(3) = 27$$

$$9 = 9 = 27$$

$$S = 27 = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$a(1-r) = 3 = \frac{1}{1-r} \cdot \frac{a}{3}$$

$$27 = a \cdot \frac{a}{3}$$

$$a^2 = 81 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\text{If } a = 9 \Rightarrow 1 - r = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{If } a = 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - r = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{4}{3} > 1 \text{ (rejected)}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow p = 2, q = 3$$

14. Total runs from 1 to 9 = 1350

Let, number of terms in A.P. be n .

$$\frac{n}{2} [300 + (n-1)(-1)] = 4500 \Rightarrow 1350 = 3150$$

$$n = 25 \text{ or } 126, n = 126 \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$n = 25, \text{ total matches} = 34$$

15. $x = \frac{10}{4}^{100} = \frac{1}{n-3} + \frac{1}{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-2} + \frac{10}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{102} + \frac{1}{101} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{99}$

16. $f(n) = \frac{(2n-1)(2n-1)\sqrt{(2n-1)(2n-1)}}{\sqrt{2n-1}\sqrt{2n-1}}$

Let $\sqrt{2n-1} = a$ and $\sqrt{2n-1} = b$

$$f(n) = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(ab)(a-b)}{(a-b)(a-b)} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{(2n-1)^{3/2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ f(n) = \frac{60}{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)^{3/2}}{2} \frac{(2n-1)^{3/2}}{2} \frac{(121)^{3/2}}{2} 1 \\ n-1 \end{array} = 665$$

17. $3^0\{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2\} \quad 1\{2\}$

$$3^1\{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2\} \quad \frac{1}{3}\{2\}$$

$$3^2\{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2\} \quad \frac{1}{3}\{2\}$$

\vdots

Hence, $\frac{2}{1} \quad 3$
 $1 \quad \frac{1}{3}$

18. $15^2 \quad (15-d)^2 \quad (15-2d)^2 \quad (15-9d)^2 \quad 1185$
 $19d^2 \quad 90d \quad 71 \quad 0$
 $d \quad 1$

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{n-1}{2}(31-n) = \frac{n-1}{2}(32-n) = n-16$$

19. $24x^3 - 14x^2 - kx - 3 = 0$

Product of roots $a^3 = \frac{1}{8}$ $a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$k = 7$$

If $x = 7$ lies between the roots, then

$$f(7) = 49 - 7^2 - 112 - 0$$

$$= 2 - 9 - 0$$

20. $9x^3 - 3y^3 - 1 - 9xy$
 $(9^{1/3}x)^3 - (3^{1/3}y)^3 - 1^3 - 3(9^{1/3}x)(3^{1/3}y) = 9^{1/3}x - 3^{1/3}y - 1$

21. If a, x, y, z, b A.P.

$$x = \frac{3a+b}{4}, y = \frac{a+b}{2} \text{ and } z = \frac{a+3b}{4}$$

If a, x, y, z, b H.P.

$$x = \frac{4ab}{3b+a}, y = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \text{ and } z = \frac{4ab}{3a+b}$$

$$\text{If } \frac{3a+b}{4} = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{a+3b}{4} \text{ then } 55 \text{ and } \frac{4ab}{3b+a} = \frac{2ab}{a+b} = \frac{4ab}{3a+b} = \frac{343}{55} \Rightarrow ab = 7$$

□□□

10

DETERMINANTS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. Direct expansion.

2. $D \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} 0 \quad (k-1)^2(k-2) = 0$

also $D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ k & k & 1 \\ k^2 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} 0 \quad k-1 = k-2$

3. $\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & 1 & a^3 \\ b & b^2 & 1 & b^3 \\ c & c^2 & 1 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} (1-abc) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} 0$

4. $D \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2a & a \\ 1 & 3b & b \\ 1 & 4c & c \end{vmatrix} 0 \quad \frac{2}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{c}$

6. $2x \quad ay \quad 6z \quad 8$
and $4x \quad 2ay \quad 6z \quad 8 \quad 2x \quad ay \quad 0$
and $6x \quad 12y \quad 6z \quad 30 \quad 4x \quad (12-a)y \quad 22$
 $y \quad \frac{22}{12-3a} \quad a \quad 4$

7. $R_1 \begin{vmatrix} R_1 & R_2 & R_3 \\ x^2 & 4 & x^2 & 4 & x^2 & 4 \\ 2 & x^2 & 13 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} (x^2-4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & x^2 & 13 \\ x^2 & 13 & 3 \end{vmatrix} 0$
 $x^2-4)(x^2-15)(20-x^2) = 0$

8. $D \begin{vmatrix} k & k & 1 & k & 1 \\ k & 1 & k & k & 2 \\ k & 1 & k & 2 & k \end{vmatrix} 0$

$$R_1 \quad R_1 \quad R_2 \quad R_2 \quad R_3$$

$$D \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ k & 1 & k & 2 & k \end{vmatrix} 0$$

9. $\begin{vmatrix} \log a & (n-1)\log r & \log a & (n-1)\log r & \log a & (n-3)\log r \\ \log a & (n-5)\log r & \log a & (n-7)\log r & \log a & (n-9)\log r \\ \log a & (n-11)\log r & \log a & (n-13)\log r & \log a & (n-15)\log r \end{vmatrix}$

$$C_3 \quad C_3 \quad C_2 \quad C_2 \quad C_2 \quad C_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \log a & (n-1)\log r & 2\log r & 2\log r \\ \log a & (n-5)\log r & 2\log r & 2\log r \\ \log a & (n-11)\log r & 2\log r & 2\log r \end{vmatrix} 0$$

10. $D_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 2a_3 & 5a_2 \\ b_1 & 2b_3 & 5b_2 \\ c_1 & 2c_3 & 5c_2 \end{vmatrix} 10 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_3 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_3 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} 10 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

11. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & a \\ 1 & ac & b \\ 1 & ab & c \end{vmatrix}$

$$R_1 \quad aR_1 \quad R_2 \quad bR_2 \quad R_3 \quad cR_3$$

$$2 \quad \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} a & abc & a^2 \\ b & abc & b^2 \\ c & abc & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a^2 \\ b & 1 & b^2 \\ c & 1 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} 1$$

12. $C_1 \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \quad C_3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} 1$

13. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & x \\ 2 & 3 & x^2 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} 10 \quad x^2 \quad x \quad 12 \quad 0$

Sum 1

14. $R_1 \quad R_1 \quad R_2, \quad R_2 \quad R_2 \quad R_3$

$$D \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ d & a & 1 & e & b & 1 & f \\ x & a & x & b & x & c & 1 \end{array} \right|, C_1 \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \text{ and } C_2 \quad C_2 \quad C_3$$

On solving D does not depend on x .

15. $R_1 \quad R_1 \quad R_2 \quad R_3$

$$(x \quad y \quad z) \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2y & y & z & x & 2y \\ 2z & 2z & z & x & y \end{array} \right| C_1 \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \text{ and } C_2 \quad C_2 \quad C_3$$

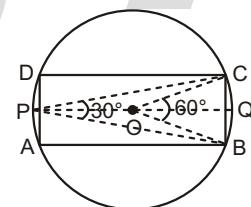
$$(x \quad y \quad z)^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2y \\ 0 & 1 & z \end{array} \right| (x \quad y \quad z)^3$$

16. $BOC = 60^\circ$

$$BC = OB = OC = r$$

$$AB = 2r\cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}r$$

$$\frac{\text{Area or rectangle}}{\text{Area of circle}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2}{r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}$$

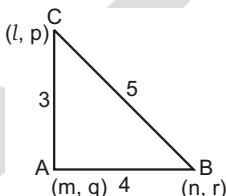


17. $C_1 \quad C_1 \quad bC_3, C_2 \quad C_2 \quad aC_3$

$$(1 \quad a^2 \quad b^2)^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2b \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ b & a & 1 \end{array} \right| (1 \quad a^2 \quad b^2)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & & a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d & 2(a-b)(c-d) & ab(c-d) \\ ab & cd & ab(c-d) & cd(a-b) & ab(c-d)cd(a-b) \\ & & & & 2abcd & \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ c & d & a & b & 0 \\ cd & ab & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & a & b & ab & 1 \\ 1 & c & d & cd & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$$

19. $|B| \left| \begin{array}{ccc} l & m & n \\ p & q & r \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| [2\text{Ar}(ABC)]^2$



20. $D \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 10 \end{array} \right| 0$

$$D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ K & 3 & 4 \\ K^2 & 5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 5(K^2 - 3K - 2) - 5(K - 1)(K - 2)$$

$$D_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & K & 4 \\ 1 & K^2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 3(K^2 - 3K - 2) - 3(K - 2)(K - 1)$$

$$D_3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & K \\ 1 & 5 & K^2 \end{vmatrix} = K^2 - 3K - 2 - (K - 2)(K - 1)$$

$$21. (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 & (x - 1)^2 \\ 1 & x & 2 & (x - 2)^2 \\ 1 & x & 3 & (x - 3)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)$$

$$22. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \cos C & \cos B \\ \cos C & 1 & \cos A \\ \cos B & \cos A & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(1 - \cos^2 A) - \cos C(\cos C - \cos A \cos B) - \cos B(\cos C \cos A - \cos B)$$

$$= 2 \cos 2A - \frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$= \cos 2A - \cos 2C - \cos 2B - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$= 2 \cos(A - B) \cos(A - B) - 2 \cos^2 C - 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$= 2 \cos C [\cos C - \cos(A - B)]$$

$$= 2 \cos C \cos A \cos B - 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C - 1$$

24. As a, b and c are the roots of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$, we have

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & 2 \\ ab & bc & ca & 0 \\ abc & 1 & & \\ \hline a & b & c & \\ b & c & a & \\ c & a & b & \end{array}$$

Now, for finding the value of $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$, evaluating using first row, we get

$$\begin{aligned} a(bc - a^2) - b(b^2 - ac) + c(ab - c^2) &= abc - a^3 - b^3 - abc + abc - c^3 \\ &= 3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - (a^3 - b^3 - c^3) - 3abc \\ &= (a - b - c)(a^2 - b^2 - c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \\ &= (-2)[(-2)^2 - 3(0)] - 8 \end{aligned}$$

25. For non-trivial solution, $|A| = 0$, That is,

Now, $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1; R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$ gives

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

Also, $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$ gives

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

Evaluation using third row, we get

$$4(1 - 1) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

which is exactly the real value of λ .

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $f(a, b) = a(a - b)(a - 2b)$

2. $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2$ and $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \cos^2 & \sin^2 & 1 & 2\sqrt{3}\tan \end{array} \right| = 0 \quad \tan \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

3. $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2, R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$

$$d^2 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ a & 2d & a & a & d \end{array} \right| = d^2(13d - 12a)$$

4. $\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & (3 -) & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 0$

5. $D(x) = \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} x^2 & 4x & 3 & 2x & 4 & 13 \\ 2x^2 & 5x & 9 & 4x & 5 & 26 \\ 8x^2 & 6x & 1 & 16x & 6 & 104 \end{array} \right|$

$C_3 \rightarrow C_3 - 4C_2, C_2 \rightarrow C_2 - 2C_1$

$$D(x) = \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 3x & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 26x & 37 & 26 & 0 \\ 8x^2 & 6x & 1 & 16x & 6 & 104 \end{array} \right|$$

7. $D \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \quad (a-2)(a+1) = 0$

$$D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ b & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & b \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$a = 2$ infinite solution

$a = 1, b = 0$ has no solution.

8. $D \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \quad (a-2)(a+1) = 0$

$$D \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ b & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}, \quad D \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}, \quad D \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & b \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$a = 2$ infinite solution

$a = 1, b = 0$ has no solution.

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

$D \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(-3);$

$D_2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$

$D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(4-15)$

$D_3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)$

Exercise-4 : Subjective Type Problems

2. $R_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 2b_1 & c_1 \\ 2c_1 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad R_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 2b_2 & c_2 \\ 2c_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad R_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ 2b_3 & c_3 \\ 2c_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} R_2 & R_2 & R_1 & R_3 & 9 & \left| \begin{array}{ccccccccc} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ b_1 & b_1 & b_2 & b_2 & b_3 & b_3 & a_3 \\ 2c_1 & a_1 & 2c_2 & a_2 & 2c_3 & a_3 \end{array} \right| \end{array}$$

Now, operate as $R_3 - R_1 - R_2$

then $R_1 - R_1 - R_2 - R_3$

$$3. \text{ Let } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} (1-x)^2 & (1-x)^4 & (1-x)^6 \\ (1-x)^3 & (1-x)^6 & (1-x)^9 \\ (1-x)^4 & (1-x)^8 & (1-x)^{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

Coefficient of ' x ' is $f(0)$.

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2(1-x)^2 & 4(1-x)^3 & 6(1-x)^5 \\ (1-x)^3 & (1-x)^6 & (1-x)^9 \\ (1-x)^4 & (1-x)^8 & (1-x)^{12} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (1-x)^2 & (1-x)^4 & (1-x)^6 \\ 3(1-x)^2 & 6(1-x)^5 & 9(1-x)^8 \\ (1-x)^4 & (1-x)^8 & (1-x)^{12} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (1-x)^2 & (1-x)^2 & (1-x)^6 \\ (1-x)^3 & (1-x)^6 & (1-x)^9 \\ 4(1-x)^3 & 8(1-x)^7 & 12(1-x)^{11} \end{vmatrix}$$

Put $x = 0$, $f(0) = 0$

5. For non-zero solution,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & k \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad k = 0$$

Now, let $x = 0$

$$\text{So, } y = \frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{5}{2}$$

Minimum positive integer value of z is at

$$2 ; z = 5$$

$$6. \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a = 2$$

7. Let three terms be $A - d, A, A + d$.

$$A^4 - (A-d)^2(A+d)^2 = A^4 - d^4 = 2A^2d^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{2}A, r = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \text{ or } r = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$8. \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ | \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3a_1 & b_1 & 3a_2 & b_2 & 3a_3 & b_3 \\ 3b_1 & 3b_2 & 3b_3 \\ 3c_1 & 3c_2 & 3c_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ | \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3a_1 & 3a_2 & 3a_3 \\ 3b_1 & 3b_2 & 3b_3 \\ 3c_1 & 3c_2 & 3c_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{array} = 27 \begin{array}{c} | \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$2 \begin{vmatrix} 6a_1 & 2a_2 & 2a_3 \\ 3b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ 12c_1 & 4c_2 & 4c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 24 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$9. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos & 1 \\ \cos & 1 & \cos \\ 1 & \cos & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(1 - \cos^2)$$

Its minimum value

$$= 3(1 - 1) = 0$$

$$10. D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 0 = 8$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 14 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 0 = 36$$

$$11. n \sin 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{|2|} \cdot \frac{1}{|3|} \cdot \frac{1}{|N|} = |n|$$

$$n \sin 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (N)}$$

Using $\sin(2n-1) \approx \sin$

$$n(2-1) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2) \cdots N}$$

Using $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

$$12. \begin{vmatrix} \cos & \sin & \cos \\ \sin & \cos & \sin \\ \cos & \sin & \cos \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 2\cos \cdot \cos 2 - 0 = 0$$

□□□

11

COMPLEX NUMBERS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

2. $\arg(z - 2 - 7i) = \cot^{-1}(2)$ $\frac{y - 7}{x - 2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\arg \frac{z - 5i}{z - 2 - i} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x(x - 2) - (y - 5)(y - 1) = 0$$

4. $z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_1 z_2$

5. Let $re^{i\theta}$ then $z = \frac{1}{r}e^{i(\theta/2)}$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{r}e^{-i(\theta/2)} r e^{i\theta} = e^{i\theta/2}$$

6. $a = \frac{n}{r-1}, b = \frac{n}{r-1}, r = \frac{n}{n-1}, n = \frac{n-1}{r-1}, b(1) = \frac{n-1}{2}, n = \frac{n-1}{2}$

$$a = \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{1} \dots \frac{n-1}{1} = \frac{n}{1} = b(0)$$

$$a = 0, \frac{n}{1} = 0$$

8. $z^4 - z^3 - 2 = 0$ has roots z_1, z_2, z_3 and z_4 .

$(z - 1)^4 - 2(z - 1)^3 - 32 = 0$ has roots $(2z_1 - 1), (2z_2 - 1), (2z_3 - 1)$ and $(2z_4 - 1)$

9. $\arg \frac{z - 6 - 3i}{z - 3 - 6i} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$(x - 6)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 9$$

11. $|iz - z_1| = |i||z - iz_1| = |z - iz_1|$

Maximum distance of $iz_1(-3 - 5i)$ from z is $2\sqrt{3^2 + (5 - 1)^2} = 7$

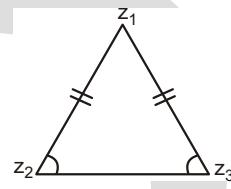
12.

$$\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_3 - z_2} = \frac{|z_1 - z_2|}{|z_3 - z_2|} e^{i\arg(z_1 - z_2) - i\arg(z_3 - z_2)}$$

$$\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \frac{|z_1 - z_3|}{|z_2 - z_3|} e^{i\arg(z_1 - z_3) - i\arg(z_2 - z_3)}$$

$$\arg \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_3 - z_2} = \arg \frac{|z_1 - z_2|}{|z_3 - z_2|} e^{i(\arg(z_1 - z_2) - \arg(z_3 - z_2))}$$

$$\arg \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \arg \frac{|z_1 - z_3|}{|z_2 - z_3|} e^{i(\arg(z_1 - z_3) - \arg(z_2 - z_3))}$$



13.

$$\frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{3}{2} e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_1 - z_3} \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \frac{3}{2} e^{i\pi/3}}{1 - \frac{3}{2} e^{-i\pi/3}} \right| = \left| \frac{2 - 3\cos\frac{\pi}{3} - 3i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}{2 - 3\cos\frac{-\pi}{3} - 3i\sin\frac{-\pi}{3}} \right|$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\frac{7}{2}^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}^2}{\frac{1}{2}^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{49 + 27}{1 + 27}} = \frac{\sqrt{133}}{7}$$

14.

$$z_1 z_2 z_3 = c$$

$$1 = |c| = |z_1 z_2 z_3| = |z_1| |z_2| |z_3|$$

$$|a| = 3$$

$$|b| = |z_1 z_2| = |z_2 z_3| = |z_3 z_1| = |z_1 z_2| = |z_2 z_3| = |z_3 z_1|$$

$$|b| = 3$$

$$15. \frac{1}{2} |z| = 4$$

$$\left| z - \frac{1}{z} \right| = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} - 2 \cos(2\theta)} = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} - 2(\cos(\theta) - \sin(\theta))}$$

$$16. |3 - i(z - 1)| = |z - 1 - 3i|$$

$$\text{Maximum distance of } A \text{ from } (z) = \sqrt{OA^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$17. x^2 - (\sqrt{2}i)x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}i \pm \sqrt{2 + 4}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1 \mp i)$$



• A(1,3)

$$x \quad cis \frac{3}{4}, cis \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x^{2187} \quad cis \frac{3}{4}, cis \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2187}} \quad cis \frac{3}{4}, cis \frac{3}{4}$$

$$18. \quad 1 \frac{(1-z^9)}{1-z} \quad 0, z=1 \\ z^9 = 1 \\ re^i = e^{\frac{i(2n-1)}{9}}, n=1, 2, \dots, 8$$

19. Let $P(re^i)$ & $Q(re^i)$

Point of intersection of tangents at ' \circ ', ' \circ ' to circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is

$$r \frac{\cos \frac{-2}{2}}{\cos \frac{1}{2}} \quad i \frac{r \sin \frac{-2}{2}}{\cos \frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{re^{\frac{i-2}{2}}}{\cos \frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$20. \quad |z_1 - z_2|^2 + |z_2 - z_3|^2 + |z_3 - z_1|^2 = 2(4+9+16) = 2(a+b+c+c-a)$$

where a, b, c are position vectors of points z_1, z_2, z_3

$$\text{Maximum value } 58 = 2(6+12+8) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 84$$

21. We have

$$Z = \frac{7-i}{3-4i}$$

Simplifying (i.e., rationalizing the denominator), we get

$$\frac{7-i}{3-4i} \cdot \frac{3+4i}{3+4i} = \frac{21-4-28i+3i}{9+16} = \frac{25-25i}{25} = 1-i$$

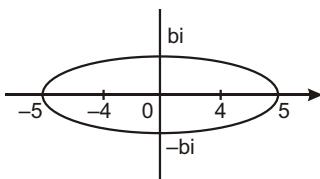
Therefore,

$$\left| \frac{7-i}{3-4i} \right|^{14} = (1-i)^{14} = [(1-i)^2]^7 = (1-i^2-2i)^7 = (-2^7)i$$

$$22. \quad |Z-4| = |Z-4| = 10$$

$$PS = PS = 2a$$

which implies that foci at 4 and -4 and $a = 5$ as shown in the following figure.



$$\text{Now, } b^2 = 25(1 - e^2) = 25 \cdot \frac{(5e)^2}{25} = \frac{25}{16} \cdot 9 = \frac{b^2}{3}$$

Z lies on the ellipse circumference $|Z|$ denotes the distance from the origin. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}|Z|_{\max} &= 5 \\ |Z|_{\min} &= 3\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the difference between the maximum and the minimum values of $|Z|$ is

$$|Z|_{\max} - |Z|_{\min} = 5 - 3 = 2$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. Let $z_1 = re^{i\theta_1}$ and $z_2 = re^{i\theta_2}$

$$\begin{aligned}|z_1 - z_2| &= |z_1| \\ |e^{i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}| &= |e^{i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}| = 1 \\ (\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1))^2 + (\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1))^2 &= 1 \\ \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} = e^{i2\pi/3} \quad \text{or} \quad e^{-i2\pi/3}$$

2. (a) If $\arg \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ then z_1 and z_2 subtend right-angle at circumcentre origin.

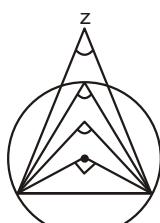
the chord joining z_1 and z_2 will subtend an angle $\pi/2$ at 'z' such that

$$\begin{cases} \pi/2 & \text{if } |z| < 1 \\ \pi/2 & \text{if } |z| > 1 \\ \pi/2 & \text{if } |z| = 1 \end{cases}$$

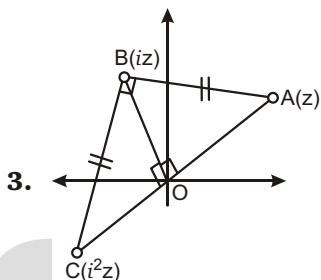
(b) $|z_1 z_2 - z_2 z_3 - z_3 z_1| = |z_1||z_2||z_3| \left| \frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2} - \frac{1}{z_3} \right|$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z_1 - z_2 - z_3} \right|$$

(c) $\frac{(z_1 - z_2)(z_2 - z_3)(z_3 - z_1)}{z_1 z_2 z_3} = \frac{(z_1 - z_2)(z_2 - z_3)(z_3 - z_1)}{z_1 z_2 z_3}$



- (d) The triangle formed by joining z_1, z_3 and z_2 is isosceles and right angled at z_3 .



Method I : Multiplying a complex number by i rotates a vector for z in the anticlockwise direction by an angle of 90° .

$$\angle AOB = \angle BOC = 90^\circ$$

As shown in figure, the ABC is a right angled isosceles triangle.

Method II : Let z, iz, i^2z are vertices A, B and C of the triangle ABC .

$$|AB| = |BC| \text{ also } |AB|^2 = |BC|^2 = |AC|^2$$

$$\text{Since, } |AB| = |BC| \text{ also } |AB|^2 = |BC|^2 = |AC|^2$$

the ABC is a right angled isosceles triangle.

7. $(z - i)^4 = 1 - i$

$$z - i = 2^{1/8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{2m}{4}$$

$$\text{Square side length} = \frac{2^{1/8}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

8. $z = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

$$\text{Roots } 4^{1/4} \cos \frac{2m}{4} + \frac{60}{4}$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

9. $\begin{array}{r} a & b & c^2 \\ a & b^2 & c \\ \hline a & b & c \end{array}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & & & & \\ \hline a & a & b & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} & c \\ b & & b & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} & c \\ c & & & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} & \end{array} \right| = 1$$

10. Check option for z

62	1	0	2	1	0
155	1	0	2	1	0



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(z) \quad \overline{f(z)} \quad f(\bar{z}) \quad \overline{f(\bar{z})} \\
 (z) & (\bar{z}) \quad (\bar{\bar{z}}) \quad \bar{z} \quad -z \quad - \\
 () & (\bar{z})(z) \quad 0 \\
 & \text{Im}() \quad 0 \quad (\text{Im}(z) \quad 0) \\
 f(z) & \quad \overline{f(z)} \quad 0 \\
 (z \bar{z}) & (\bar{z}) \quad 0 \quad (\because \bar{z}) \\
 & \text{Re}() \quad 0 \quad (\text{Re}(z) \quad 0) \\
 |f(z)|^2 & (z-1)^2 \\
 2z^2 & 2 \quad z^2 \quad 2z \quad 1 \\
 (-2-1)z^2 & 2z \quad (-2-1) \quad 0 \quad z \quad R
 \end{aligned}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 5

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & | \quad | \quad 2\sqrt{7} \\
 |()^2 - 4 | & 28 \\
 |z_1^2 - 4(z_2 - m)| & 28 \\
 |m - (4 - 5i)| & 7 \\
 \text{greatest } (|m|) & \sqrt{16 - 25} = 7 \\
 \text{least } |m| & 7 - \sqrt{16 - 25}
 \end{aligned}$$

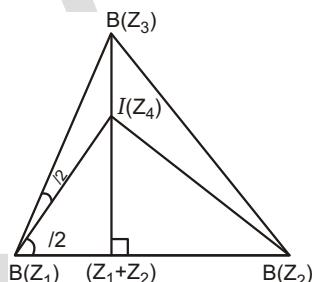
Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol. } C_1: |z - z_1|^2 + |z - z_2|^2 = 10 & \quad C_1: (x-5)^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
 C_2: |z - z_1|^2 + |z - z_2|^2 = 16 & \quad C_2: (x-5)^2 + y^2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 8 to 9

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{|Z_2 - Z_1|} \cdot \frac{Z_4 - Z_1}{|Z_4 - Z_1|} e^{i\pi/2}, \quad & \frac{Z_3 - Z_1}{|Z_3 - Z_1|} \cdot \frac{Z_4 - Z_1}{|Z_4 - Z_1|} e^{i\pi/2} \\
 \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)(Z_3 - Z_1)}{|Z_2 - Z_1||Z_3 - Z_1|} & \frac{(Z_4 - Z_1)^2}{|Z_4 - Z_1|^2} e^{i\pi} \\
 \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)(Z_3 - Z_1)}{(Z_4 - Z_1)^2} & \frac{AB}{IA} \cdot \frac{AC}{IA}
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, others.





Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. Let $BC = n$, $CA = n - 1$, $AB = n - 2$

$$(A) \left| \arg \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} \right| = 2 \arg \left| \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} \right| = C = 2 = A$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin 2A}{n-2} = \frac{\sin A}{n}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{n-2}{2n} = \frac{(n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 - n^2}{2(n-2)(n-1)} = \frac{n^2}{2n}$$

$$n(n^2 - n - 5) = (n^2 - 3n + 2)(n - 2) = n^2 - 3n - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 4$$

biggest side $= n - 2 = 6$

$$(B) (c/a) (b/c) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$n^2 = (n-1)^2 + (n-2)^2 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 6$$

$$(C) \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} a & b & b & c & c & a \end{array} \right| = 2 = 12$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_1 \\ a_1 a_2 & b_1 b_2 \end{array} \right| = \tan A = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{(n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 - n^2}{2(n-2)(n-1)} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$5(n^2 - 6n - 5) = 6(n^2 - 3n - 2)$$

$$n^2 - 12n - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 13$$

$$S = c \cdot \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) = \frac{1}{2}(13+14+15) = 6$$

- (D) Altitudes are in H.P. sides are in A.P.

Also, $b-a=c-a=b-c, c-a=b$ least value of $a=2$
 least value of $b=3$

3. (A) $\{0, 1, \dots, 1\}^m = \{0, 1, \dots, 2\}^m$

$$0, 1, 1, \dots, 2, \dots,$$

(B) $2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$ roots are $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$

Last number is 3.

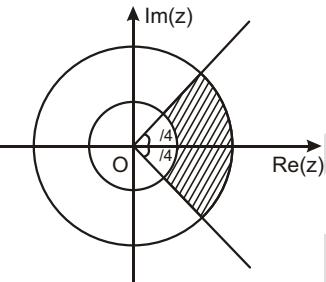
(C) Central angle $= 60^\circ$ Equilateral

(D) Put $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 1, z_3 = \dots$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

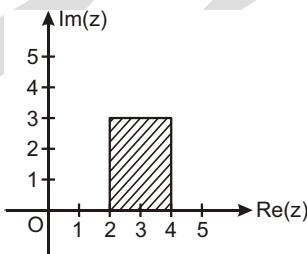
1.



$$2 \leq |z| \leq 4$$

$$\text{Probability } \frac{1}{4}$$

2.



$$3. z - \bar{z} = 2|z - 1| \quad y^2 - 2x = 1$$

$$\arg(z_1 - z_2) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad y_1 = y_2 \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$y_1^2 - y_2^2 = 2(x_1 - x_2) \quad 2(y_1 - y_2) = y_1 - y_2 - 2(y_1 - y_2)$$

□□□



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos & [\cos & \sin] \\ \sin & [\sin & \cos] \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 & \cos & \sin \\ \sin & \cos & \sin^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 & \sin & \cos \\ \sin & \cos & \cos^2 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

2. $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\text{adj}(\text{adj}(A))) = |A|^4 = 27^4 = \frac{27^4}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

4. $A^{-1}B^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} = C = (A^{-1}B^{-1})^5 = (I)^5$

5. $A^4 - I = A(A^3) - I$

7. $(\text{adj } A)A = |A|I$

$$|A| = xyz - 8x - 4y - 3z - 28 - 2$$

8. $(x-2)(x^2-x-3)(x-7) = 0$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad (x-3)(x-2) = 0$$

9. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

10. $\begin{matrix} 1 & \tan & \cos^2 & \sin & \cos \\ \tan & 1 & \sin & \cos & \cos^2 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{matrix}$
 $a = \cos^2, b = \sin^2$

11. $P^2 = I - P$
or $P^3 = P - P^2 = 2P - I$
or $P^4 = 2I - 3P$
or $P^5 = 3I - 5P$
or $P^6 = 5I - 8P$

12. $|\text{adj}(\text{adj}(A))| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$

$$\begin{matrix} |A| & x & y & z & 12 \\ x & 1, y & 1, z & 1 \\ 11C_2 & 55 \end{matrix}$$

13. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$; $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} d & c^T \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$; $\text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

14. $M = A^{2m} - A^{-1}$
 $M = \frac{A^{2m} - 1}{a^2 - b^2}$

If $A^2 = (a^2 - b^2)I$, $A^{2m} = (a^2 - b^2)^m I$
 $A^{2m-1} = (a^2 - b^2)^{m-1} A$

15. $A^2 = 5A - 6I = I$
 $(A - 2I)(A - 3I) = I$
 $A - 2I$ and $A - 3I$ are inverse of each other.

16. $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 12 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 12 & 7 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} I$

17. $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

18. $AA^{-1} = I$
 $\begin{matrix} \cos & 2\sin & \cos & \sin & 1 & 0 \\ \sin & \cos & 2\sin & \cos & 0 & 1 \\ \cos^2 & 4\sin^2 & 3\sin & \cos & 1 & 0 \\ 3\sin & \cos & \sin^2 & \cos^2 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\sin & 0$

20. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos & \sin \\ \sin & \cos \end{pmatrix}$, $Q = P^T AP$, we have

$$PQ^{2014}P^T = \frac{P(P^T AP)(P^T AP) \dots (P^T AP)P^T}{2014 \text{ times}} = (PP^T)A(PP^T)A(PP^T) \dots (PP^T)A(PP^T)$$

Matrix multiplication is associative.

$$\begin{array}{c} PP^T \\ \begin{array}{ccccc} \cos & \sin & \cos & \sin \\ \sin & \cos & \sin & \cos \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ I_2 \end{array}$$

Hence, $PQ^{2014}P^T = A^{2014}$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^2 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^3 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^4 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^n \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2n \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} A^2 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^3 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ A^4 \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \\ \dots \\ A^{2014} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 4028 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

21. $\left| adj \frac{M}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{|M|}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{8}|M|^2$

22. $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{5}$

$$|(AB)^T| = |AB| = |A| |adj(A)| = |A| |adj(A)| = 5 \cdot 5^2 = 5^3$$

$$||A^{-1}|(AB)^T| = \left| \frac{1}{5}(AB)^T \right| = \frac{1}{5^3}|AB| = 1$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

3.

$$A \quad A \quad A$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

Also, $A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$

and $A \quad A \quad A \quad A_0 \quad I$

we get $A^{-1} = A$

However, $A^{-1} = A$ and $A^2 = I$ do not hold.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{4. } A(A^2 - I) &= 2(A^2 - I) = 0 \\ (A^2 - I)(A - 2I) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Exercise-3 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) Possible non-negative value of $|A| = 2, 4, 8$

(B) Sum is 0.

(C) $|\text{adj}(\text{adj}(\text{adj } A)))| = |A|$

least absolute value of $|A| = 2$

$|A| = 2$

(D) least $|A| = 8$

$$|4A^{-1}| = \frac{16}{|A|} = 2$$

2. (A) Since A is idempotent, $A^2 = A^3 = A^4$

A. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} (A - I)^n &= I - {}^n C_1 A + {}^n C_2 A^2 - {}^n C_n A^n \\ &= I - {}^n C_1 A + {}^n C_2 A - {}^n C_n A \\ &= I - ({}^n C_1 - {}^n C_2) + {}^n C_n A \\ &= I - (2^n - 1)A \\ 2^n - 1 &= 127 \quad n = 7 \end{aligned}$$

- (B) We have,

$$\begin{aligned} (I - A)(I - A - A^2 - \dots - A^7) &= I - A - A^2 - A^7 - (A - A^2 - A^3 - A^4 - A^8) \\ &= I - A^8 \quad (\text{if } A^8 = 0) \end{aligned}$$

- (C) Here matrix A is skew-symmetric and since $|A| = |A^T| = (-1)^n |A|$, so $|A|(1 - (-1)^n) = 0$.

As n is odd, hence $|A| = 0$. Hence A is singular.

- (D) If A is symmetric, A^{-1} is also symmetric for matrix of any order.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{5. (A) } \frac{1}{n} \int_{r-1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^1 dx \end{aligned}$$

- (B) $D = 4 \cos t \cos 2t$
 (C) $3x^2 - 2px - g = 0$
 $f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) = 0 \quad f(-1) = 0$
 (D) $(2^x - 2)^2 = 1 \quad ||b - 1| - 3| = |\sin y|$
 $b - 1 = 3$
 $|\sin y| = 1$



Exercise-4 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $(AB)^2 = AB \cdot AB = A^3 B^2$
 $(AB)^3 = (AB)^2 \cdot AB = A^3 B^2 \cdot AB = A^7 B^3$
 $(AB)^4 = (AB)^3 \cdot AB = A^7 B^3 \cdot AB = A^{15} B^4$
 $(AB)^{10} = A^{1023} B^{10}$
2. $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 18 \cdot \frac{3}{3^2} \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^4} \cdot \frac{3^3}{3^6} = 18 \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 9$
- $m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 12 \cdot \frac{2}{2^2} \cdot \frac{2^2}{2^4} = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 12$

4. $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 c_3 - a_1 c_2 b_3 \dots \text{six elements}$

All cannot be simultaneously 1.

5. First element of matrix $A_{10} = 286$ (10^{th} of sequence 1, 2, 6, 15, ...)

Trace of $A_{10} = 286 + 297 + 308 + 319 + 385 + 3055$

□□□

13

PERMUTATION AND COMBINATIONS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $\frac{7}{\uparrow \downarrow} = 81; \frac{7}{\uparrow \downarrow} = 72; \frac{7}{\uparrow \downarrow} = 72$

2. $\frac{8!}{3!3!2!2!} \quad {}^2C_1 \quad 3! \quad \frac{8!}{3!2!2!2!} \quad 3! \quad 8400$

3. Number of ways $6 \quad \frac{3!}{2!} \quad 3! \quad 108$

4. ${}^4C_1 \quad \frac{5!}{2!} \quad 240$

5. ${}^6C_2 \quad 1 \quad 4! \quad 360$

6. $x^2 \quad 5x \quad 3 \quad 0$

5, 3
— —
2 2
Sum of roots — — 19
3

7. ${}^5C_4 \quad {}^8C_6 \quad {}^5C_5 \quad {}^8C_5 \quad 196$

8. $(1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad 22) \quad {}^{21}C_{10}$

9. $x \quad \frac{2009 \quad 2008 \quad 2007 \quad 1}{2008 \quad 2007 \quad 2007} \quad \frac{1}{2008} \quad \frac{1}{2009 \quad 2007}$
[x] 2008

10. $N \quad p_1^n p_2 p_3 \quad p_{m-1}$
No. of factors $(n-1)2^m$

11. Number of ways $(11)! \quad 2^{12}$

12.

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \\ 5 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$m \quad 5 \quad 5 \quad {}^8C_2 \quad 2!$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \\ 4 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$n \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad {}^8C_2 \quad 2!$$

13. Three different digits (not including zero)

$${}^9C_3 \quad 2!$$

Two digits (not including zero)

$${}^9C_2 \quad 2$$

Three digits (including zero)

$${}^9C_2 \quad 1$$

14. Let no. of elements in A n

No. of elements in B m

$$2^n \quad 2^m \quad 1920 \quad 2^7 \quad 15$$

$$n \quad 11, m \quad 7$$

$$n(A \cap B) \quad n(A) \quad n(B) \quad n(A \cup B) \quad 15$$

15. $C \quad 4! \quad 24$

$D \quad 4! \quad 24$

$M \quad 4! \quad 24$

$$\textcircled{S} C \dots = 3! = 6$$

$$\textcircled{S} D \dots = 3! = 6$$

$$\textcircled{S} \textcircled{M} \textcircled{C} D W = 1$$

$$\textcircled{S} \textcircled{M} \textcircled{C} W D = 1$$

16. $P \quad \text{All } A's \text{ together} \quad \frac{5!}{3!}; \quad Q \quad \text{All } B's \text{ together} \quad \frac{6!}{4!}$

$$n(P \cap Q) \quad 3!; \quad n(P \cap Q) \quad \frac{5!}{3!} \quad \frac{6!}{4!} \quad 3! \quad 50 \quad 6 \quad 44$$

17. $5^6 \quad 6^7 \quad 7^8 \quad 8^9 \quad 9^{10} \quad 10^{11}$

$$30^{31}$$

No. of zero's no. of 5's

$$6 \quad 11 \quad 16 \quad 21 \quad (2 \quad 26) \quad 31 \quad 137$$

18. $(x-y)(x+y) \quad 10 \quad 337$

$x-y \quad 10 \text{ and } x+y \quad 337$

$$x \quad \frac{347}{2}$$

(not possible)

19. Total number of different things $n \quad 2$

20. Let the numbers are 10 d , 10, 10 d .

$$d \{ 9, 8, 7, , 7, 8, 9\}$$

22. $m = 2^5 \cdot 5! \cdot 5!$

$$n = 4! \cdot 5!$$

23. Total ways $4 \cdot 4! = 96$

25. ${}^4C_2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot (2!)^2 = 66150$

26. Total all letters are different.

$$10^5 \cdot {}^{10}C_5 \cdot 5! = 69760$$

29. $M = 1440$

$$M = 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$$

No. of divisions 6 3 2 36

P Product of divisors $(1440)^{18}$

$$P = 2^{90} \cdot 3^{36} \cdot 5^{18}$$

Hence, $x = 30$

30. **Case-1 :** All digits same = 9

Case-2 : Excluding zero :

$$(i) \text{ No's having 3 digits same : } {}^9C_2 \cdot {}^2C_1 \cdot \frac{4!}{3!} = 288$$

$$(ii) \text{ No's having 2 digits same, 2 other same : } {}^9C_2 \cdot \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 216$$

Case-3 : Including zero :

$$(i) \text{ No's having 3 zero's : } 9$$

$$(ii) \text{ No's having 2 zero's : } {}^9C_1 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!} = 27$$

$$(iii) \text{ No's having 1 zero : } {}^9C_1 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!} = 27$$

Hence, total no's = 576

31. **Case-I :** When two T's contain exactly one vowel between them,

$$5! \cdot ({}^5C_1 \cdot {}^5C_4 \cdot 4!) = 15 \cdot 5! \cdot 5!$$

Case-II : When two T's also contain consonant between them,

$$4! \cdot ({}^5C_2) \cdot ({}^7C_5 \cdot 5!) = 42 \cdot 5! \cdot 5!$$

32. 6 6 6 6 6 0 6

$$\frac{6!}{4!2!}$$

$$\frac{6!}{4!}$$

$$6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 4 \ 4 \ 4 \quad \frac{6!}{3!3!}$$

33. Five 4 runs + one 0 run $\frac{6!}{5!}$

Four 4 runs + two 2 runs $\frac{6!}{4!2!}$

Three 4 runs + two 3 runs + one 2 runs $\frac{6!}{3!2!}$

Two 4 runs + four 3 runs $\frac{6!}{2!4!}$

$$N = 96$$

34. ${}^7C_2 = 21$

35. $x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5 = 101$

Let $x_1 = 2k_1 + 1, x_2 = 2k_2 + 1, x_3 = 2k_3 + 1, x_4 = 2k_4 + 1, x_5 = 2k_5 + 1$
 $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5 \leq 48; \quad {}^{48}C_{5-1} = 1$

36. Total ways (largest number is 4)

$$6^4 \ (4^4 - 3^4) = 1121$$

37. ${}^6C_3 = 4!$

38. If two points are selected from one side of main diagonal 6C_2 .

Then other two points are selected on other side of main diagonal 1.

Total ways ${}^6C_2 = 15$

39. $(9 - x_1) \ (9 - x_2) \ (9 - x_3) \ (9 - x_4) \ (9 - x_5) = 43$

$$x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5 = 2$$

Number of ways ${}^2C_1 \ {}^5C_4 = 15$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. **Case-I :** All five letters are different.

$$5!$$

Case-II : Two letters are same and remaining are different.

$${}^3C_1 \ {}^4C_3 \ \frac{5!}{2!} = 720$$

Case-III : Two alike, two other alike and remaining different.

$${}^3C_2 \ {}^3C_1 \ \frac{5!}{2!2!} = 270$$

Total number of words 1110

2. $\sum_{k=0}^{100} {}^{100}C_k (x-2)^{100-k} 3^k (x-1)^{100}$

Coeff. of $x^{50} = {}^{100}C_{50}$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Total} & \text{Row 1} & \text{Row 2} \\ \hline & |2 & |2 \\ & |2 & |2 \end{array} \quad \{ |2 \text{ for } N \}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^8C_5 |6 & |6 & |6 \\ \hline |2 & & \end{array}$$

4. (four odd) + (4 even) + (3 even + 1 odd) + (2 even + 2 odd)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} {}^5C_4 & 4! & {}^4C_4 & 4! & {}^4C_3 & {}^5C_1 & 4! & {}^4C_2 & {}^5C_2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1584 & & & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. 0

2. Digit 6 always come at last three place digit 5 always come at last four place and digit 4 always come at last five place.

$${}^3C_1 \quad {}^3C_1 \quad {}^3C_1 \quad 3! = 162$$

Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) $\frac{6!}{2!} \quad {}^7C_2 \quad 7560 \quad$ (B) $5! \quad {}^6C_2 \quad 1800$

(C) $7560 \quad 1800 \quad 5760 \quad$ (D) $4! \quad {}^5C_4 \quad \frac{4!}{2!2!} \quad 720$

2. (A) Total ways (No repeating letter is at odd position)

$$\frac{11!}{2!2!2!} \quad 0 \quad \frac{11!}{(2!)^3}$$

(B) $\frac{7!}{2!2!} \quad {}^8C_4 \quad \frac{4!}{2!} \quad 210 \quad 7!$

(C) $(MM) \quad (TT) \quad HEICS$

$$7! \quad {}^8C_2 \quad 1 \quad 28 \quad 7!$$

(D) $\frac{4!}{2!} \quad \frac{7!}{2!2!} \quad \frac{4!7!}{(2!)^3}$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. ${}^9C_4 \quad {}^5C_4 \quad 630$

2. ${}^9C_2 \quad \frac{7!}{2!2!} \quad \frac{9!}{8}$

4. ${}^{10}C_3 \quad {}^8C_3 \quad 64$

5. **Case-I:** If Ravi is include.

$${}^7C_5 \quad {}^9C_8 \quad 189$$

Case-II: If Ravi is not include.

$${}^7C_6 \quad [{}^8C_7 \quad {}^9C_8] \quad 119$$

Total number of ways 308

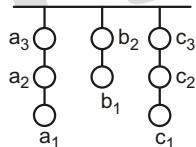
6. ${}^6C_4 \quad {}^4C_2 \quad 9$

7. $5! \cdot (1 \quad {}^5C_2 \quad 1) \quad 109$

8. Let other two sides are a and b .

$$a \quad b \quad 11 \quad 0 \quad a \quad 11, \quad 0 \quad b \quad 11$$

9.



$(a_1, a_2, a_3), (b_1, b_2)$ and (c_1, c_2, c_3) are alike things so these can be arranged is

$$\frac{8!}{2!3!3!} \quad \frac{4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8}{2 \ 6} \quad 560$$

10. ${}^nC_2 \quad n \quad 14 \quad n \quad 7$

11. $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_7 \quad x_8 \quad 93$
 $x_1 \quad 0, \quad x_2 \quad 6, \quad x_3 \quad 6, \quad x_7 \quad 6, \quad x_8 \quad 0$
 $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_7 \quad x_8 \quad 57$

No. of ways ${}^{64}C_7$

12. ${}^4C_4 \cdot ({}^2C_1)^4 \quad 16$

13. Let x_1 objects of one type
 x_2 objects of second type
 x_3 objects of third type

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad 3n$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & x_1 & 2n, 0 & x_2 & 2n, 0 & x_3 & 2n \\ \text{Number of ways} & {}^{3n}{}^2C_2 & 3^n {}^1C_2 & 3n^2 & 3n & 1 \end{array}$$

14. $x \ y \ z \ w \ 15$

$$x \ 0, y \ 6, z \ 2, w \ 1$$

$$x \ y \ z \ w \ 6$$

$$\text{Number of ways } {}^9C_3 \quad 84$$

□□□

BINOMIAL THEOREM



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. Let $x = 2^{\frac{153}{2}}$
 $x^2 = \sqrt{2}x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} N & x^{16} - 1 \\ N & (x^4 - 1)(x^4 - 1)(x^8 - 1) \\ N & (x^4 - 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^8 - 1) \\ N & y^6 - 1 \quad (y^3 - 1)(y^3 - 1) \\ & (y^3 - 1)(y - 1)(y^2 - y - 1) \end{aligned}$$

3. ${}^4C_2 = 2 \cdot {}^6C_3 = 3$
 $\frac{3}{10}$

5. $n \quad (2 - \sqrt{3})^n$

Let $n \quad (2 - \sqrt{3})^n \quad n \quad n \quad$ integer

$$\text{So, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 - (2 - \sqrt{3})^n] \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

($\because 0 \in \{n\}, n \geq 1$)

6. $N = {}^{20}C_7 + {}^{20}C_8 + {}^{20}C_9 + {}^{20}C_{10} + {}^{20}C_{20}$
 $({}^{20}C_7 + {}^{20}C_9 + {}^{20}C_{11}) + {}^{20}C_{19} + ({}^{20}C_8 + {}^{20}C_{10})$
 $({}^{20}C_0 + {}^{20}C_2 + {}^{20}C_4 + {}^{20}C_6) + ({}^{20}C_1 + {}^{20}C_3 + {}^{20}C_5)$
 $(1 - 190 + 4845 - 38760) + (20 - 1140 + 15504)$
 $43796 - 16664 + 27132 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 19 - 17$

7. $\log_2 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2^{12} - 2) = \log_2 2^{11} - 11 \quad [\because {}^nC_r = 2^n]$

8. $T_{r-1} = {}^nC_r \cdot x^{n-r} \cdot y^r - {}^{12}C_r \cdot x^{12-r} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \quad r$

$$T_4 = {}^{12}C_3 \frac{12}{3} \frac{11}{2} \frac{10}{1} = 220$$

$$9. \quad \frac{3}{4!} \frac{4}{5!} \frac{5}{6!} = \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{(k-3)!}$$

$$\frac{52}{r} \frac{r}{(r-1)!} = \frac{52}{r-3} \frac{1}{r!} \frac{1}{(r-1)!} = \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{53!}$$

$$10. \quad f(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n [(r-1)^2 {}^nC_r - r^2 {}^nC_{r-1}]$$

$$f(n) = (n-1)^2 - 1$$

$$12. \quad {}^nC_1 = {}^nC_2 = {}^nC_3 = \dots = {}^nC_n = (1-1)^n = 1$$

$$\text{where } e^{\frac{2-i}{n}} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$13. \quad 2^{30} 3^{20} 2^{10} (6)^{20} = 1024(7-1)^{20} = 1024(7K-1) = 7k = 1024 \quad 2$$

$$14. \quad {}^{26}C_0 = {}^{26}C_1 = {}^{26}C_2 = {}^{26}C_{26} = 2^{26}$$

$$2({}^{26}C_0 + {}^{26}C_1 + {}^{26}C_{13}) = 2^{26} + {}^{26}C_{13}$$

$$15. \quad (1+x+x^2)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_{2n}x^{2n}$$

differentiate w.r.t. x

$$n(1+x+x^2)^{n-1}(1+2x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \dots + 2n a_{2n}x^{2n-1}$$

$$\text{Put } x=1 \quad n \cdot 3^n = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + 2n a_{2n} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{Put } x=0 \quad 0 = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + 2n a_{2n} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\text{Put } x=-2 \quad 0 = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + 2n a_{2n} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$(1) + (2) + (3)$$

$$n \cdot 3^{n-1} = a_1 + 4a_4 + 7a_7 + 10a_{10}$$

$$16. \quad {}^nC_r = {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n-1}C_r$$

$${}^3C_0 = {}^3C_1 = {}^4C_2 = {}^5C_3 = 99C_{97} = 100C_{97}$$

$$17. \quad \text{Last digit of } 9! = 0$$

$$\text{Last digit of } 3^{9966} = 9$$

Hence last digit 9.

$$18. \quad x T_7 = {}^nC_6 (3^{1/3})^n \cdot 6 \cdot (4^{-1/3})^6$$

$$y = T_{n-5} - {}^nC_6 (3^{1/3})^6 (4^{-1/3})^{n-6}$$

$$y = 12x$$

$${}^nC_6 (3^{1/3})^6 (4^{-1/3})^{n-6} - 12 {}^nC_6 (3^{1/3})^{n-6} (4^{-1/3})^6$$

$$= 12 (12^{1/3})^{12-n} \quad n = 9$$

20. $t_{r-1} = {}^{15}C_r (x^2)^{15-r} \frac{2^r}{x}$

Coeff. of x^{15} $= {}^{15}C_5 2^5$
 Coeff. of x^0 $= {}^{15}C_{10} 2^{10}$

21. $(1-x)^2(1-y)^3(1-z)^4(1-w)^5$

General term $= {}^2C_a {}^3C_b {}^4C_d {}^5C_e x^{a+b+d+e}$

$= {}^2C_a {}^3C_b {}^4C_d {}^5C_e {}^{14}C_{12} \text{ or } {}^{14}C_{12} \frac{14!}{13!} = 91$

22. $\sum_{r=0}^n r^n C_r = 2 \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{r+1} {}^nC_{r+1}; \quad \sum_{r=0}^n {}^{n-1}C_{r-1} = \frac{2}{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^n {}^{n-1}C_{r-1}$

$$= \frac{2}{n-1} (2^{n-1} - 1)$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $N = {}^{20}C_7, {}^{20}C_8, {}^{20}C_9, {}^{20}C_{10}, {}^{20}C_{20}$
 $({}^{20}C_7, {}^{20}C_9, {}^{20}C_{11}, {}^{20}C_{19}), ({}^{20}C_8, {}^{20}C_{10}, {}^{20}C_{20})$
 $({}^{20}C_{20}, {}^{20}C_2, {}^{20}C_4, {}^{20}C_6), ({}^{20}C_1, {}^{20}C_3, {}^{20}C_5)$

2. For B and D put $x = 1, -1$

For A differentiate with respect to x then put $x = 0$

For C replace x with $\frac{1}{x}$

3. $\sum_{r=0}^4 (-1)^r {}^{16}C_r = {}^{16}C_0 + {}^{16}C_1 + {}^{16}C_2 + {}^{16}C_3 + {}^{16}C_4 = 1365$

4. $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} {}^nC_1 = 1, \quad \frac{1}{2^2} {}^nC_2 = n = 8, 1$

$$T_{r-1} = {}^8C_r \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{16-3r}{4}}$$

$$r = 0, 4, 8$$

5. LHS $= (1 - 2x^2 - x^4)(1 - C_1x - C_2x^2 - C_3x^3 - \dots)$

$$\text{RHS } a_0 \quad a_1x \quad a_2x^2 \quad a_3x^3$$

Comparing the coefficients of x, x^2, x^3 ,

Now, $\begin{matrix} 2a_2 & a_1 & a_3 \\ 2(nC_2 - 2) & nC_1 & (nC_3 - 2nC_1) \end{matrix}$

$$2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - 4 \quad 3n \quad \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}$$

or

$$\begin{matrix} n^3 & 9n^2 & 26n & 24 & 0 \\ (n-2)(n^2-7n+12) & 0 & & & \end{matrix} \quad (\because 8 \mid 52, 36, 24)$$

or

$$(n-2)(n-3)(n-4) = 0$$

$n = 2, 3, 4$

6. $\begin{matrix} n & n & n \\ i & 0 & j & 0 & k & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n & nC_i & nC_j & nC_k \\ i & 0 & j & 0 & k & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n & nC_i & nC_j & nC_k \\ i & 0 & j & 0 & k & 0 \end{matrix} \quad 2^{3n}$
7. $({}^{100}C_6 - {}^{100}C_7) + 3({}^{100}C_7 - {}^{100}C_8) + 3({}^{100}C_8 - {}^{101}C_7) + 3({}^{100}C_9 - {}^{101}C_8) + 3({}^{101}C_9 - {}^{101}C_{10}) + 2({}^{101}C_{10} - {}^{102}C_8) + 2({}^{102}C_9 - {}^{102}C_{10}) + 2({}^{103}C_9 - {}^{104}C_{10})$
8. $\frac{{}^{15}C_{2r}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2r-1}{15-2r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{6r-13}{2r-15} \cdot 0 = \frac{13}{6} - r + \frac{15}{2}$

9. $f(x) = 1 - x^{111} - x^{222} - \dots - x^{999}$

if $f(x)$ is divided by $x - 1$, then remainder $f(1) = 0$

if $f(x)$ is divided by $x + 1$, then remainder $f(-1) = 10$

$$f(x) = (1 - x^{222} - x^{444} - x^{666} - x^{888}) \cdot x^{111} \cdot (1 - x^{222} - x^{444} - x^{666} - x^{888})$$

$$= (1 - x^{111})(1 - x^{222} - x^{444} - x^{666} - x^{888})$$



Exercise-3 : Matching Type Problems

2. (B) $P = \sum_{r=0}^n nC_r \cdot 2^n$
- Q $= \sum_{r=0}^m mC_r (15)^r \cdot (1 - 15)^m = 16^m$

(C) 1 6 120 56K

Reminder 15

3. (A) $\frac{a^2}{a-b} \frac{b^2}{a-b} \frac{ab}{(a-b)(a-b)} \frac{(a-b)(a^2-b^2-ab)}{(a-b)(a-b)} \frac{a^3-b^3}{a^2-b^2}$
 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} \frac{12}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{2}((\sqrt{169})^3 - 1^3) = 1098$
- (B) $\frac{8}{5}(2\cos^2 - 3\sin) - \frac{8}{5}(2\sin^2 - 3\sin - 2)$
Greatest value 5 at $\sin = \frac{3}{4}$ ($\because 4 < 6$)
- (C) Let $(\sqrt{3}-1)^6 = I = f$
and $(\sqrt{3}-1)^6 = f = (\sqrt{3}-1)^6 - (\sqrt{3}-1)^6 = 416 - I = 1$
 $I = 415 - 1 = 5 - 83$
- (D) $(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^{128}) = \frac{1-x^{256}}{1-x} = \frac{1-x^{n-1}}{1-x}$
 $n=1, 256$



Exercise-4 : Subjective Type Problems

2. Coefficient of x^{60} 6 5 8 6 1
7. $(1-x)^{3n} = {}^{3n}C_0 - {}^{3n}C_1x + {}^{3n}C_2x^2 - \dots - {}^{3n}C_{3n}x^{3n}$
Put $x=1$ $2^{3n} - {}^{3n}C_0 - {}^{3n}C_1 - {}^{3n}C_2 - \dots - {}^{3n}C_{3n}$
Put $x=-2$ $(-2)^{3n} - {}^{3n}C_0 - {}^{3n}C_1 - {}^{3n}C_2 - \dots - {}^{3n}C_{3n}$
Put $x=-2$ $(-2)^{3n} - {}^{3n}C_0 - {}^{3n}C_1 - {}^{3n}C_2 - \dots - {}^{3n}C_{3n}$
 $2^{3n} - (-2)^{3n} - (-2)^{3n} - 3[{}^{3n}C_0 - {}^{3n}C_3 - {}^{3n}C_{3n}]$
10. $\frac{5}{K-1} {}^{20}C_{2K-1} 2^{18} = 2^{108} - 2^3(2^5)^{21} = 8(33-1)^{21}$
Remainder 8 or 3
11. $f(n) = {}^nC_0 a^{n-1} - {}^nC_1 a^{n-2} + \dots$
 $f(n) = \frac{(a-1)^n}{a}$
 $f(2007) - f(2008) = 3^7 K$
 $\frac{3^9}{a} (a-1) 3^9 = 3^7 K \Rightarrow K = 9$
13. $(360-1)^{44} = 1 - {}^{44}C_0 (360)^{44} + {}^{44}C_1 (360)^{43} - {}^{44}C_{43} (360)^1 + 360[{}^{44}C_0 (360)^{43} - {}^{44}C_1 (360)^{42} + {}^{44}C_{43}]$

14. $(3^{|x| - 2} \cdot (3^{|x| - 2} - 9)^{1/5})^7$

$$T_6 = {}^7C_5 \cdot (3^{|x| - 2})^2 \cdot 3^{|x| - 2} - 9 = 567$$

$$3^3 \cdot 3^{|x| - 2} - 27 = |x| - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 6, -2$$

15. $1 \cdot {}^{10}3^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r = {}^{10}r \cdot {}^{10}C_r$
 $r=1 \quad r=1$

$$1 \cdot ((1 - 3)^{10} \cdot {}^{10}C_0) = 10 \cdot 2^9 \cdot 4^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 2^{10} = 2^{10}(4^5 - 5)$$

1, -5

if , lies between the roots of $f(x) = 0$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad f(5) = 0$$

$$k^2 = 0 \quad 16 - k^2 = 0$$

16. $S_n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + \dots + {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_n + {}^{2n}C_{n-1}$

$$S_{n-1} = {}^{2n-2}C_n$$

$$\frac{S_{n-1}}{S_n} = \frac{{}^{2n-2}C_n}{{}^{2n}C_{n-1}} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{(2n-2)(2n-1)}{n(n-2)} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$n^2 - 6n - 8 = 0$$

□□□

**Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems**

2. $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{1-x}$ [where $x = P(A)$]

$$f(x)_{\text{max.}} = 5 \text{ at } x = \frac{9}{25}$$

3. $P(A \cap B) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cap B}) = \frac{5}{6}$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$$

4. $1 - \frac{1}{2}^n = \frac{31}{32} \quad n = 5$

5. Required probability $\frac{\frac{3!}{9!} \cdot 2}{\frac{3!3!3!}{3!(3n-3)!}} = \frac{1}{140}$

6. Required probability $\frac{\frac{[(n-1)!]^3}{(3n)!}}{(n!)^3}$

7. If product of two numbers equal to third number, then possibilities are $(2, 3, 6), (2, 4, 8), (2, 5, 10)$.

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{3}{{}^{10}C_3} = \frac{1}{40}$$

8. $P = \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{27}$

9. Total word $n = \frac{7!}{2!2!}$

T [ITANIC]

I [TTANIC]

A [TTINIC]

Favourable word $m = \frac{6!}{2!} \frac{6!}{2!} \frac{6!}{2!2!}$

$P = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{5}{7}$

10. Probability $\frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{3}{32} = \frac{6}{64}$

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{n^{n-1}} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{4^3} \quad n=4$$

11. Total case $n = 9 \cdot 10^3$

Favourable case $m = (9 \cdot 10^3) \cdot 6^4$

$$P = 1 - \frac{6^4}{9 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{107}{125}$$

12. Total case $n = 6!$

Favourable case $m = (3! \cdot 2!) \cdot (2! \cdot 2!) = 16$

Probability $\frac{16}{6!} = \frac{1}{45}$

13. E_1 "No card is king from removed cards"

E_2 "1 card is king from removed cards"

E_3 "2 card is king from removed cards"

E_4 "3 card is king from removed cards"

E_5 "4 card is king from removed cards"

F 3 cards are drawn from pack those are kings.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(F) &= \sum_{i=1}^5 P(E_i) = P \left(\frac{F}{E_i} \right) = P \left(\frac{\frac{48}{52}C_{26}}{\frac{26}{52}C_{26}} \cdot \frac{\frac{4}{26}C_3}{\frac{26}{52}C_3} \cdot \frac{\frac{48}{52}C_{25}}{\frac{26}{52}C_{26}} \cdot \frac{\frac{4}{26}C_1}{\frac{26}{52}C_3} \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{26}C_3}{\frac{26}{52}C_3} \right) = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\
 &\quad + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{48}{26}C_{26} \cdot \frac{48}{26}C_{25} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{49}{26}C_{26} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(13)(17)(25)}
 \end{aligned}$$

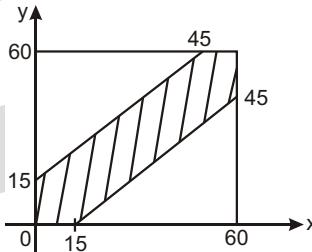
14. $\frac{\frac{3}{13}C_2 \cdot \frac{10}{13}C_4}{\frac{13}{13}C_6} = \frac{1}{7} = \frac{15}{286}$

15. Let f be function from $\{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ to itself total functions possible is 10^{10} . The number of one-one onto functions possible is $10!$.

Hence, the probability of selected function to be one-one onto is $\frac{10!}{10^{10}} = \frac{9!}{10^9}$.

16. Let the friends come to the restaurant at $5\text{ h }x\text{ min}$ and $5\text{ h }y\text{ min}$, respectively, where $x, y \in [0, 60]$.

Hence, the sample space consists of all points (x, y) lying in 60×60 square as shown above and for favourable cases, $|x - y| \leq 15$, that is $15 \leq |x - y| \leq 15$ which is shown by shaded region in the graph shown below :



Hence, the probability that they will meet is given by :

$$1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{45}{60} \cdot \frac{45}{60}}{1} = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{4}^2}{\frac{7}{16}}$$

17. Total ways ${}^{91}C_3$

Favourable ways (Common ratio is 2) + (Common ratio is 3) $= 16 \cdot 2 + 18$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. Probability $\frac{{}^4C_3 \cdot {}^{11}C_5}{{}^{15}C_8} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{8}{195}$

2. Probability $1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{2012}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{2011}{2012} \cdot \frac{2012!}{2^{2012}(1006!)^2}$

3. We have $P(E_i) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ or $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Also for $i \neq j$, $P(E_i \cap E_j) = \frac{1}{4} = P(E_j)P(E_i)$. Therefore, E_i and E_j are independent for $i \neq j$.

Also, $P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3) = \frac{1}{4} = P(E_1)P(E_2)P(E_3)$

E_1, E_2, E_3 are not independent.

4. Max. ($P(A \cap B)$) $= P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Min. } P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{4}{15} \\
 & P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{19}{15} \\
 & P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{5} \\
 & P(\bar{A} \cap B) = \frac{P(\bar{A})P(B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. $P(E_1) = \frac{1}{10}, 1, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{2}{5}$

2. $P\left(\frac{B_3}{E_2}\right) = \frac{P(B_3 \cap E_2)}{P(E_2)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 5

3. Mr. A's 3 digit number is always greater than Mr. B's 3 digit numbers then A should always pick digit 9.

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\frac{8C_3}{8C_3} \cdot \frac{8C_2}{9C_3}}{\frac{8C_3}{8C_3} \cdot \frac{8C_2}{9C_3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

4. Probability $\frac{\frac{8C_3}{9C_3} \cdot \frac{1}{8C_3}}{\frac{8C_3}{9C_3}} = \frac{1}{9C_3} = \frac{1}{84}$

5. $P(E)$ A picks 9 or A does not pick 9 and his number is greater than B

$$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{\frac{8C_3}{8C_3} \cdot \frac{1}{8C_3}}{\frac{8C_3}{8C_3}} = \frac{37}{56}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 7

6. Let a_n number of ways of outcomes of n tosses when no 2 consecutive heads occur

Also,	a_n	a_{n-2}	a_{n-1}	
	a_1	2		(H or T)
	a_2	3		(TT or HT or TH)
	a_3	5, a_4	8
	a_{10}	144		

Probability $\frac{144}{2^{10}}$

7. [HT HT HTH] T, T, T

Number of ways of arranging $\frac{4!}{3!} = 4$

Probability $\frac{4}{2^{10}}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 8 to 10

8. $6n \quad 2^n, n \quad N$

$n \quad 1, 2, 3, 4$

9. $\frac{4}{6} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Number of solutions of } x = y = 4, 1 \\ \hline 36 \end{array} \quad x, y = 6$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of solutions of } x = y = z = 8, 1 \\ \hline 6^3 \end{array}$

$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{30}{36}$	$\frac{160}{216}$	$\frac{100}{243}$
---------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------

10. Probability $\frac{4}{6} \quad \frac{30}{36} \quad 1 \quad \frac{160}{216} \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \frac{30}{36} \quad \frac{56}{216} \quad \frac{35}{243}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 11 to 12

11. Let p_1 be the probability of being an answer correct from section 1. Then $p_1 = 1/5$. Let p_2 be the probability of being an answer correct from section 2. Then $p_2 = 1/15$.

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{15} \quad \frac{1}{75}$

12. Scoring 10 marks from four questions can be done in $3 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 1 = 10$ ways so as to answer 3 questions from section 2 and 1 question from section 1 correctly.

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{\frac{10}{20}C_3 \frac{10}{20}C_1 \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{15}^3}{C_4}$.



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{416}{729}$

5. Probability $\frac{\frac{6}{10}C_5 \frac{7}{10}C_4 \frac{8}{10}C_3 \frac{9}{10}C_2 \frac{10}{10}C_1 \frac{1}{2^{10}}}{\frac{9}{64}}$

6. $p = \frac{^3C_1}{^7C_1} = \frac{3}{7}$

7. Total ways $\frac{6!}{2!2!2!3!} = 3! = 90$

Favourable cases $90 - [3! \cdot ^3C_1 \cdot ^3C_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2] = 48$
 $p = \frac{48}{90} = \frac{8}{15}$

9. E_1 be the event of both getting the correct answer

E_2 both getting wrong answers.

E both obtaining same answer.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{96}, \quad P(E_2) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{77}{96}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E}{E_1}\right) = 1; \quad P\left(\frac{E}{E_2}\right) = \frac{1}{1001}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E_1}{E}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{96}}{1 - \frac{1}{96}} = \frac{1}{96} \cdot \frac{96}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E_2}{E}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{77}}{1 - \frac{1}{77}} = \frac{1}{77} \cdot \frac{77}{96} = \frac{1}{96}$$

10. Total ways ${}^9C_7 = 7!$

Favourable ways ${}^9C_7 = 7! \cdot ({}^7C_3 \cdot 3!) \cdot ({}^6C_4 \cdot 4!)$

$$P(E) = 1 - \frac{({}^7C_3 \cdot 3!) \cdot ({}^6C_4 \cdot 4!)}{{}^9C_7 \cdot 7!} = 1 - \frac{15}{36} = \frac{7}{12}$$

11. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{128}$

12. 1st 2nd $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = a$

2nd 1st $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = b$

1st 1st $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{36} = c$

2nd 2nd $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{36} = d$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{d}{b} = \frac{2}{5}$$



16

LOGARITHMS

Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $\log_{10} x = A \quad x > 0$

$$\log_{10}(x-2) = B, \quad x-2 > 0 \quad x-2 > 0$$

$$A^2 - 3AB + 2B^2 = 0$$

$$(A-2B)(A-B) = 0$$

$$(\log x - 2\log(x-2))(\log x - \log(x-2)) = 0$$

Case-I : $\log x - 2\log(x-2) = 0$

and $\log x - \log(x-2) = 0$... (1)

Case-II : $\log x - 2\log(x-2) = 0$

and $\log x - \log(x-2) = 0$... (2)

From (1) & (2), $x = (4,)$

2. $(\log_e x)^2 - (\log_e x) - (\log_e x)^2 - 1 \quad (\log_e x \neq 0)$

$$2(\log_e x)^2 - \log_e x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\log_e x - 1)(\log_e x + 1) = 0$$

$$\log_e x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$\log_e x = 1$$

3. $S = (a^{\log_3 7})^{\log_3 7} = (b^{\log_7 11})^{\log_7 11} = (c^{\log_{11} 25})^{\log_{11} 25}$

$$27^{\log_3 7} = 49^{\log_7 11} = \sqrt{11}^{\log_{11} 25}$$

$$469$$

4. $a^2 - 3a - 3 = x - \frac{1}{x}^0 \quad \text{and } a^2 - 3a - 3 = 0$

$$a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0$$

$$(a-1)(a-2) = 0 \quad a \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$$

5. $P = \frac{5}{\log_x 120} = \log_{120} x^5; \quad (120)^P = x^5 = 32 \quad x = 2$

6. $x = \frac{z^{1/3}}{2}, y = \frac{z^{1/6}}{5}$

If $xy = z^{3/2}; \frac{z^{1/3}}{2} \cdot \frac{z^{1/6}}{5} = z^{3/2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{10}$

7. $\log_x(\log_3(\log_x y)) = 0 \Rightarrow y = x^3, \log_y 27 = 1 \Rightarrow y = 27$

8. $\log_{10^{-2}} 10^3 = \log_{10^{-1}} 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = 4 - \frac{5}{2}$

9. $a = \frac{3}{1 - 2\log_3 2}, \log_3 2 = \frac{3-a}{2a}; \log_6 16 = \frac{4\log_3 2}{1 - \log_3 2}$

10. $\log_2(\log_2(\log_3 x)) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 9$

$\log_2(\log_3(\log_2 y)) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 8$

11. Let $\log_3 a = x, \log_3 b = y; \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ and $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

12. $a = \log_2 5; b = \log_5 8; c = \log_8 11; d = \log_{11} 14$
 $2^{abcd} = 2^{\log_2 14} = 14$

14. $\frac{\log_8 17}{\log_9 23} = \frac{\log_{2\sqrt{2}} 17}{\log_3 23}$

15. **Case-I :** $2x = 3 = 1$
 $3x = 4 = 1$
 $x = \frac{5}{3} = x = 2$

Case-II : $0 = 2x = 3 = 1$
 $0 = 3x = 4 = 1$
 $x = \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{2} = x = \frac{5}{3}$

16. $p = \log_{10} N = p - 1 \Rightarrow P = 10^{p-1} = 10^p$
 $q = \log_{10} 1/N = q - 1 \Rightarrow Q = 10^q = 10^{q-1}$

17. $n = 1$ number of digits - 1 characteristic

18. $\log_{10}(0.15)^{20} = 20(\log_{10} 15 - 2) = 16.478$

19. $\log_2(\log_4(\log_{10} 10^{16})) = \log_2(\log_4 16) = 1$

20. $2 \log x = \log(2x - 75) = 2$
 $\frac{x^2}{2x - 75} = 100 \Rightarrow x^2 - 200x + 7500 = 0$

21. $x^{\log_x a \log_a y \log_y z} = x^{\log_x z} = z$

22. $x^{x\sqrt{x}} = x^{3x/2}$
 $x = 0, 1 \quad x\sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{2}x \quad x = \frac{9}{4}$

If $x = 1$, then it also satisfy.

23. $(\log_3 x)^2 - 2 \log_3 x$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log_3 x = 0 & \text{or} \\ x = 1 & \text{or} \end{array}$$

24. $\log_{10} x + \log_{10} y = 2$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log_3 x = 2 & \\ x = 9 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log_{10} y = 100 & \\ y = 10^3 & \end{array}$$

...(1)

...(2)

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = 20, & y = 5 \\ x = \frac{1}{3}, & 2x = \frac{3}{x} \\ & x = \frac{7}{2} \end{array}$$

25.

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = \frac{2}{3}, & \frac{1}{x} = \frac{14}{3} \\ 5x^2 - 14x - 3 = 0 & \end{array}$$

26.

$$25^{(2x-x^2-1)} - 9^{(2x-x^2-1)} = 34 \frac{3^{2x-x^2-1}}{3} - 5^{2x-x^2-1} \frac{5}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Let } 3^{2x-x^2-1} = a \text{ and } 5^{2x-x^2-1} = b \\ a^2 - b^2 = \frac{34}{15} ab \end{array}$$

$$15a^2 - 34ab - 15b^2 = 0 \quad (3a - 5b)(5a + 3b) = 0$$

Case-1 : if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{3}{5}^{2x-x^2-1} = \frac{5}{3} \\ 2x - x^2 - 1 = 1 \quad x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \end{array}$$

Sum of two values of $x = 2$

Case-2 : if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{3}{5}^{2x-x^2-1} = \frac{3}{5} \\ 2x - x^2 - 1 = 1 \quad x = 0 \text{ and } 2 \end{array}$$

Sum of all values of x is 4.

27.

$$a^x, b^y, c^z, d^w$$

$$b = a^{x/y}, c = a^{x/z}, d = a^{x/w}$$

$$\log_a(bcd) = \log_a a^{\frac{x}{y}} + \log_a a^{\frac{x}{z}} + \log_a a^{\frac{x}{w}} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{w} = x \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{w} \right)$$

28. $x = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{5}-1)(\sqrt[4]{5}-1)(\sqrt[8]{5}-1)(\sqrt[16]{5}-1)}$

Multiply and divide by $(1 - \sqrt[16]{5})$ then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & 1 & \sqrt[16]{5} \\ (x-1)^{48} & 5^3 & 125 \end{array}$$

29. $\log_x \log_{18} (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{8}) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\log_x \log_{(3\sqrt{2})^2} 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_x \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad x = \frac{1}{8}$$

30. $f(n) = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 n \quad \text{if } \log_8 n \text{ is integer}$

$$0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

2011	$f(n)$	$\log_8 2^3$	$\log_8 2^6$	$\log_8 2^9$	1	2	3	6
$n=1$								

32. $\log_{0.3}(x-1) = \log_{(0.3)^2}(x-1) \quad (x-1)^2 = x-1$

$$(x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

Also, for log to be defined $(x-1) > 0$

$$x > (2,)$$

33. $\sqrt{7^{2x^2-5x-6}} = (49)^{3\log_2 \sqrt{2}} = 7^3$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 6 = 6$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0$$

$$(2x+3)(x-4) = 0$$

34. $(\log_2 x)^4 - 16(\log_2 x)^2 \log_2 \frac{16}{x}$

$$t^4 - 16t^2(4-t) \quad (\text{where } \log_2 x = t)$$

$$t^2(t^2 - 64 + 16t)$$

$$t^2(t-8)^2$$

Since $1 < x < 256 \quad 0 < t < 8$

Maximum of $(t-8)^2 t^2$ lies at $t = 4$.

Hence, maximum $(4-8)^2 \cdot 4^2 = 256$

37. $\because 0$

$$\log_{16} x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{(1 - 4 \log_{16})}}{2}$$

\therefore The given equation will have exactly one solution, if

$$1 - 4 \log_{16} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \log_{16} = \frac{1}{4} = 4^{-1}$$

$$(16)^{-1} = (2^4)^{1/4} = 2, -2, 2i, -2i, \text{ where } i = \sqrt{-1}$$

But i is real and positive.

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

Number of real values = 1

38. Let x be the rational number, then according to question,

$$x = 50 = \log_{10} x$$

By trial $x = 100$

39. $\because x = \log_5(1000) = \log_5(5^3 \cdot 8) = 3 + \log_5 8$

and $y = \log_7(2058) = \log_7(7^3 \cdot 6) = 3 + \log_7 6$

$$x - y = \log_5 8 - \log_7 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore \log_5 8 = 1, \log_7 6 = 0$$

$$x - y$$

40. $7 \log \frac{2^4}{5 \cdot 3} = 5 \log \frac{5^2}{2^3 \cdot 3} = 3 \log \frac{3^4}{2^4 \cdot 5}$

$$7\{\log 2 + \log 5 + \log 3\} = 5\{\log 5 + 3\log 2 + \log 4\} = 3\{\log 3 + 4\log 2 + \log 5\}$$

$$\log 2$$

41. $\log_{10}\{\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 45^\circ \tan 87^\circ \tan 88^\circ \tan 89^\circ\}$

$$\log_{10}\{\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 45^\circ \cot 3^\circ \cot 2^\circ \cot 1^\circ\}$$

$$\log_{10} 1 = 0$$

42. $\log_7 \log_7 7^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} = \log_7 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \log_7 \frac{7}{8}$

$$1 + \log_7 8 = 1 + 3\log_7 2$$

43. $(4)^{\log_3 2^3} = (9)^{\log_2 2^2} = (10)^{\log_x 83}$

$$(4)^{1/2} = 9^{1/2} = (10)^{\log_x 83}$$

$$(83)^1 = (83)^{\log_x 10}$$

$$1 + \log_x 10 = x = 10$$

44. $(10^{\log_{10} x})^{\log_{10} \frac{y}{z}} = (10^{\log_{10} y})^{\log_{10} \frac{z}{x}} = (10^{\log_{10} z})^{\log_{10} \frac{x}{y}}$

45. $\because \log_x 2 \log_{2x} 2 \log_{4x} 2$
 $x > 0, 2x > 0 \text{ and } 4x > 0 \text{ and } x > 1, 2x > 1, 4x > 1$
 $x > 0 \text{ and } x > 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$

Then, $\frac{1}{\log_2 x} \frac{1}{\log_2 2x} \frac{1}{\log_2 4x}$
 $\log_2 x \log_2 2x \log_2 4x$
 $\log_2 x (1 - \log_2 x) (2 - \log_2 x)$
 $(\log_2 x)^2 - 2$
 $\log_2 x = \sqrt{2}$
 $x = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$
 $x \in \{2^{\sqrt{2}}, 2^{2\sqrt{2}}\}$

46. $\because 2 \log_{10} x = \log_x(0.01) = 2 \log_{10} x - \log_x(10^{-2})$
 $2(\log_{10} x - \log_x 10)$
 $2 \frac{\log_e x}{\log_e 10} - \frac{\log_e 10}{\log_e x} = 2 - 2$ $(\because x > 0 \text{ and } x \neq 1)$
 4 $(\because \text{AM} \geq \text{GM})$

47. Let $\sqrt{\log_2 x} = a$
 $a^2 - 2a - 1 = 0$
if $\sqrt{\log_2 x} = 1$ $x = 2$

48. $\log_e(e^2 x^{\ln x}) = \log_e x^3$
 $2(\ln x)^2 + 3 \ln x$

Let $\ln x = a$
 $a^2 + 3a + 2 = 0$
 $(a + 2)(a + 1) = 0$
 $x_1 = e^2, x_2 = e$

49. $M = \text{antilog}_{32} 0.6 = (32)^{0.6} = 2^3 \cdot 8$
 $N = 49^1 = 49 = \log_7 2 = 5^{\log_5 4}$
 $\frac{49}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{25}{2}$

50. $\log_2(\log_2(\log_3 x)) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 9$
 $\log_3(\log_3(\log_2 y)) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 8$
51. $|\log_{1/2} 10| - |\log_4 625| - \log_2 5| - |\log_{1/2} 10| - \log_2 5| = 1$

52. $\log_3 2 \quad \frac{1}{\log_5 3} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2a}}{b \cdot \frac{1}{2a}} \quad \frac{1}{2ab - 1}$

55. $(x - 3)^2 = 9 \quad x = 6$

57. $\log_a \frac{16}{15}^7 \quad \frac{25}{24}^5 \quad \frac{81}{80}^3 \quad 8$

58. $\log_{2^3}(2^7) \quad \log_{3^2}(3^{-1/2}) \quad a = 2^{1/8}$

$\frac{7}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{31}{12}$

59. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}^2 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} \quad \frac{\log_5 16}{2 \log_5 9} \quad \frac{1}{27} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} = \log_3 2$

60. $\log_2 \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{3x-1} \quad \log_2 4 \quad \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{3x-1} = 4$

 $x^2 - 11x - 2 = 0$

61. $\log_{100} 10 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log_2(\log_4 2) \quad \log_2 1/2 = 1$

 $\log_4[(\log_2(256))^2] = \log_4 16^2 = 4$

$\log_4 8 = \log_{2^2} 2^3 = \frac{3}{2}$

62. $\log_5(\log_5 3) = 5 \quad \log_5 3$

 $3^k = 5 \quad 3^k = 3^5 \quad 3^k = 3^{\log_3 5} \quad 5 = 3^k$

63. $\log_{10} b^4 = 2 \quad \log_{10} a^2$

 $\frac{\log_{10} b}{\log_{10} a} = \log_a b$

64. $2^x = 3^y = 6^z = k$ (let)

 $x = \log_2 k, y = \log_3 k, z = \log_6 k$
 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z} = \log_k 2 = \log_k 3 = \log_k 6 = 0$

65. $(\sqrt{2} - 1)^3 = 5\sqrt{2} - 7$

66. $1 \log_a b \frac{1}{4} \log_a b \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \frac{17}{6}$

68. Let $\log_y x = t$

$$5t^2 - 26t + 5 = 0 \quad (5t - 1)(t - 5) = 0$$

Either $x = y^5$ or $y = x^5$

69. $1 \frac{1}{\log_3 x} \frac{1}{\log_3 x - 1} (\log_3 x - 1)^2 \log_3 x \quad (\log_3 x)^2 - 3 \log_3 x - 1 = 0$

70. $\log_2 x = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 y = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 z = 2 \quad x\sqrt{y}\sqrt{z} = 4$

$$\log_3 y = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 z = 2 \quad \sqrt{x} = y = \sqrt{z} = 9$$

$$\log_4 z = \frac{1}{2} \log_4 x = \frac{1}{2} \log_4 y = 2 \quad \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y} = z = 16 \quad xyz = 24$$

71. $\frac{1}{49} = 2^{\log_7^{1/49}} = 7^{\log_{1/5} 5}$

$$\frac{1}{49} = \frac{1}{4} = 7$$

72. $\log_2(3 - x) = \log_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \log_2(5 - x) = \frac{1}{2} = \log_2(x - 7)$

$$\log_2(3 - x)(5 - x) = \log_2(x - 7)$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0 \quad x = 8$$

73. $\log_5 x = \log_x 5 \quad x = 5, \frac{1}{5}$

74. $|x - 1|^{\log_3 x^2 - 2 \log_x 9} = (x - 7)^7$

either $x = 2$ or $\log_3 x^2 - 2 \log_x 9 = 7$

$$(\log_3 x - 4)(2 \log_3 x - 1) = 0$$

75. $9^{x-1} = 7^4(3^{x-1} - 1)$

Let $3^x = t$

$$\frac{t^2}{9} = 7^4 \cdot \frac{t}{3} - 1 \quad t^2 - 12t - 27 = 0$$

$$(t - 3)(t - 9) = 0$$

76. If $\begin{aligned} 1 &= \log_{10} 10 & \log_3 3 &= \log_e e & \log_2 2 \\ \log_{10} & \quad \log_3 & \log_e & \quad \log_2 & \end{aligned}$

78. $\log_4 2^r = \frac{r}{4}$

79. $\log_3 2 < \log_3 5 < \log_3 10$
 $\log_3 9 > \log_3 10 > \log_3 27$

80. $\sin 3 < 3 \sin < 4 \sin^3$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{k}{2} & a^3 \\ \frac{1}{a^3} & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \frac{3}{2} & a \\ a & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{a} & \\ a & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \frac{4}{8} & a \\ a & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{a^3} & \\ & ^3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{2} & a^3 \\ & \frac{1}{a^3} \end{array}$$

81. $2x - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$
 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 6)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1, 6$
 $2x - 3 < 1 \Rightarrow x < 2$
 $(6, \infty)$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $6(\log x)^2 - \log x - 1 = 0$
 $(3\log x - 1)(2\log x + 1) = 0$
 $\log x = 10^{1/3} \text{ or } x = 10^{-1/2}$

3. $3(\log_{10} 2)x^2 - (1 - \log_{10} 2)x - 2\log_{10} 2 = x$
 $\log_{10} 2(3x^2 - x - 2) = 0$

$$\log_{10} 2(x - 1)(3x + 2) = 0$$

Roots of this eq. are $x = 1, -\frac{2}{3}$

Sum of coeff. $= 2\log_{10} 2$ (irrational)

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = 25(\log_{10} 2)^2$ (irrational)

4. A. $\min.(x^2 - 2x - 7) = x = R$ A. 6
B. $\min.(x^2 - 2x - 7) = x = [2, \infty)$ B. 7



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

1. If $\begin{matrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & \end{matrix}$, then $3^4 N 3^5$

If $\begin{matrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & \end{matrix}$, then $5^2 N 5^3$

$81 N 125$

3. If $\begin{matrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & \end{matrix}$, then $3^5 N 3^6$

If $\begin{matrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & \end{matrix}$, then $5^3 N 5^4$

If $\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & \end{matrix}$, then $7^2 N 7^3$

$243 N 343$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 5

Sol. $|x^2 - y^2| = 221$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 6 to 7

Sol. $(1 - 4 \log_{p^2}(2p))^2 = (1 - \log_2 p)^2 - (1 - \log_2 4p)^2$

Let $\log_2 p = t$

$$1 - 2 \frac{1-t}{t^2} = (1-t)^2 - (3-t)^2 \quad t = \log_2 p = 2$$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) $a = 3((\sqrt{7}-1)(\sqrt{7}+1)) = 6$

$b = \sqrt{1296} = 36$

(B) $a = (\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1) = 2$

$b = (3-\sqrt{2})(3+\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$

(C) $a = (\sqrt{2}-1), b = (\sqrt{2}+1)$

(D) $a = 2 - \sqrt{3}, b = 2 + \sqrt{3}$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $N = 6^{\log_{10} 40} \cdot 6^{2 \log_{10} 5} \cdot 6^{\log_{10} 1000} = 6^3 = 216$

2. $\log_b(a^{\log_2 b}) = \log_a(b^{\log_2 b})$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log_b a & \log_a b \\ \log_a(c - (b-a)^2) = 3 & c = a^3 \\ a & b \text{ or } a = \frac{1}{b} \text{ (not possible)} \end{array}$$

Minimum value of $c = 8$ at $a = 2$

3. $\log_b 729 = 6 \log_b 3$

if this is an integer, then $b = 3, 3^2, 3^3, 3^6$

4. **Case-1 :** If

$$x < \frac{5}{2}, 1 < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

then

$$(x-5)^2 > (2x-3)^2 > 3x^2 > 2x > 16 > 0 > x > \frac{8}{3},$$

Case-2 : If

$$0 < x < \frac{5}{2}, 1 < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

then

$$(x-5)^2 > (2x-3)^2 > x > 2, > \frac{3}{2}$$

there is no negative integral value of x .

5. $\frac{6}{5}a^{(\log_a x)(\log_{10} a)(\log_a 5)} = 3^{(\log_{10} x - 1)} = 9^{\log_{10} x - \frac{1}{2}}$

$$6 \cdot 5^{(\log_{10} x - 1)} = 3^{(\log_{10} x - 1)} = 3^{(\log_{10} x - 1)}$$

$$6 \cdot 5^{(\log_{10} x - 1)} = \frac{3^{\log_{10} x}}{3} = 3 \cdot 3^{\log_{10} x}$$

$$6 \cdot 5^{(\log_{10} x - 1)} = \frac{10}{3} \cdot 3^{\log_{10} x}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}^{\log_{10} x - 2} = 1$$

$$\log_{10} x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 100$$

Integer part of $\log_3 100$ is 4.

6. $\log_5 \frac{a-b}{3} = \frac{\log_5 a - \log_5 b}{2}$

$$\log_5 \frac{a-b}{3}^2 = \log_5(ab)$$

$$a^4 - b^4 - 2a^2b^2 + 9ab = a^2 - 7ab + b^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^2b^2} = 47$$

8. $\log_{10} \sqrt{1-x} - 3\log_{10} \sqrt{1-x} = 2$ $\log_{10} \sqrt{1-x} = \log_{10} \sqrt{1-x}$
 $\log_{10} \sqrt{1-x} = 1$
 $\sqrt{1-x} = 10$ $x = 99$ (not possible)

9. $x^2 - 1 = 6\log_4 y$

$$y^2 - 2^x y - 2^{2x-1} = 0$$

$$y = 2^{x-1} \text{ and } y = -2^x$$

if $y = 2^{x-1}$ (not possible, because $y > 0$)

if $y = -2^{x-1}$

$$\log_2 y = x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 3\log_2 y$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 3(x - 1)$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 4$$

$$y_1 = 2^5 = 32$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$y_2 = 2^{-1}$$

$$\log_2 |x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2| = \log_2 128 = 7$$

10. $\log_7 \log_7 \sqrt{7\sqrt{7\sqrt{7}}} = \log_7 \log_7 (7^{7/8}) = \log_7 (7/8) = 1 - 3\log_7 2$

$$\log_{15} \log_{15} \sqrt{15\sqrt{15\sqrt{15\sqrt{15}}}} = \log_{15} \log_{15} (15^{15/16})$$

$$\log_{15} \frac{15}{16} = 1 - 4\log_{15} 2$$

Then

$$a = 3$$

$$a = b = 7$$

11. $\log_{1/x}(1-y) = \log_{1/y}(1-x) = 2$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & x & 1 & y \\ & x & & y \end{matrix}$$

$$\log_{1/y}(1-2y) = \log_{1/y}(1-2y) = 2$$

$$t = \frac{1}{t} = 2 \quad t = 1$$

$$\log_{1/y}(1 - 4y^2) = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 - 4y^2 \\ \times y^2 \\ \hline 5y^2 - 2y^4 \\ \hline y^2 - 0 \\ y = 0, y = \frac{2}{5} \end{array}$$

But $y = 0$ rejected.

12.

$$\begin{aligned} \log_n(2b) &= \log_n 2 + \log_n b = 2 \\ \log_n 2 &= \frac{1}{2} = 2 \\ \log_n 2 &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \log_b n &= 2 \\ n &= 2^{2/3} \\ b &= n^{1/2} = 2^{1/3} \\ n/b &= 2^{2/3}/2^{1/3} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\begin{aligned} \log_y x &= \frac{1}{\log_x y} = 2 \\ \log_y x &= 1 \quad x = y \\ x^2 &= y = 12 \\ x^2 - x - 12 &= 0 \\ (x - 4)(x + 3) &= 0 \\ x = 4 \text{ or } x = -3 & \end{aligned}$$

but $x \neq 0$,

then $x = 3$

$$xy = 9$$

14.

$$\begin{aligned} y^x &= x^y \\ \text{if } x = 2y \text{ then } y^{2y} &= (2y)^y \\ 2y \log y &= y \log(2y) \\ \text{if } y = 0 \text{ then } \log y^2 &= \log(2y) \\ y^2 - 2y &= y = 2 \\ x^2 - y^2 - 5y^2 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

15. $(\log_2 4 - \log_2(4^x - 1)) \log_2(4^x - 1) = 3$

Let $\log_2(4^x - 1) = t$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} t^2 & 2t & 3 & 0 \\ \log_2(4^x - 1) & 1 & & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} t & 3 \text{ or } 1 \\ 4^x & 1 & & & & & \end{array}$$

17. $x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$

18. $\log_{3^{1/4}}(\log_{3\sqrt{5}} x) = 4$

$$\log_5 x = 1$$

$$\log_3^{(\log_{3\sqrt{5}} x)} 1$$

$$x = 5$$

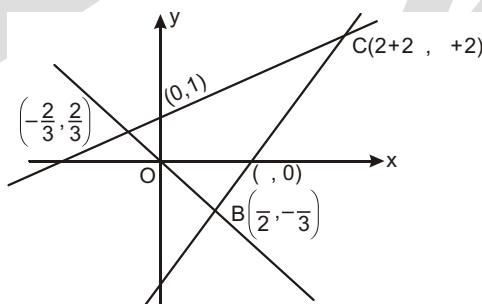
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Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. Let ratio be : 1 $\frac{6}{1} : \frac{3}{0}, \frac{1}{2}$

3.



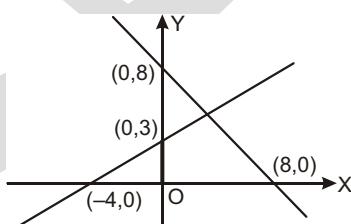
if $(a, \sin a)$ lie inside the triangle, then $a \in (0, \dots)$

4. $x = \frac{711}{13 - 11m} = \frac{9 - 79}{13 - 11m}$

if x is an integer, then $m = 6$

6. $7 \cdot \frac{y^2}{x} = 2c \cdot \frac{y}{x} - 1 = 0$
 $m_1 \cdot m_2 = 4m_1 m_2 \Rightarrow c = 2$

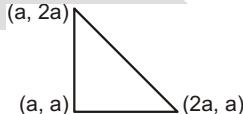
10.



13. $\frac{1}{2}a^2 = 72$

$$a = 12$$

Centroid $(16, 16)$ or $(-16, -16)$



14.

$$g(x) = ax + b$$

$$g(1) = 2$$

$$a + b = 2$$

$$g(3) = 0$$

$$2a + b = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 3$$

$$g(x) = x - 3$$

$$\cot [\cos^{-1}(|\sin x|) - |\cos x|] = \sin^{-1}(|\sin x|) - |\cos x|$$

$$|\sin x| - |\cos x| \in [1, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\cot [\cos^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 1] = 0 = g(3)$$

15. Points A and B are mirror images about $y = x$.

Point P will lie on the bisector of line joining A and B if P lie on $y = x$.

16. $4m^3 - 3am^2 - 8a^2m - 8 = 0$

$$m_1 m_2 m_3 = 2$$

$$m_3 = 2$$

$$(\because m_1 m_2 = 1)$$

17. $7x+y=8$
 $x-7y+6=0$

18. $2x^2 - 3y^2 - 5x - \frac{y - mx}{C} = 0$

$$\text{Coefficient of } x^2 = \text{coefficient of } y^2 = 0$$

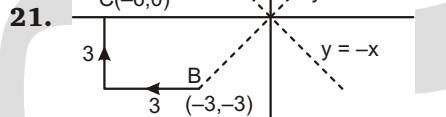
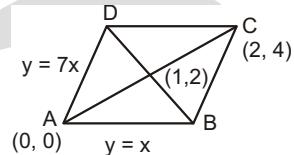
$$5 - \frac{5m}{C} = 0 \quad m = C$$

Then the equation of family of line is $y = m(x - 1)$

20. Equation of line BC is $y = 7x + 10$

Equation of line CD is $y = x - 2$

$$\text{Area of rhombus} = \frac{|(2-0)(10-0)|}{|(7-1)|} = \frac{10}{3}$$



$$22. y = \frac{3}{4}(x - 9) + 6$$

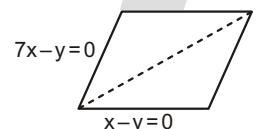
23. Acute angle bisector is

$$\frac{7x - y}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}}$$

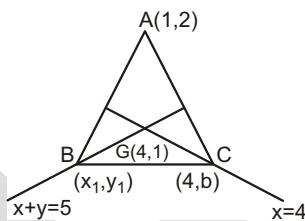
$$24. \text{ Either } x = y \text{ or } x = \frac{3x - 4y - 12}{5} \text{ or } y = \frac{3x - 4y - 12}{5} \quad (1,1)$$

$$25. \text{ Co-ordinate of point } A = \frac{1}{7}, \frac{10}{7}$$

$$\text{Ar}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{28}$$



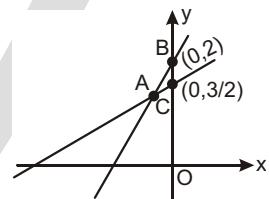
26.

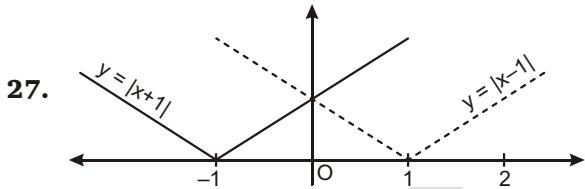


Co-ordinate of centroid $G(4, 1)$

$$\frac{x_1 - 4}{3} = 1$$

$$x_1 = 7 \text{ and } y_1 = 2$$





The image of $y = |x - 1|$ w.r.t. y -axis is $y = |x + 1|$
 Required solution $(y - (x - 1))(y - (x + 1)) = 0$

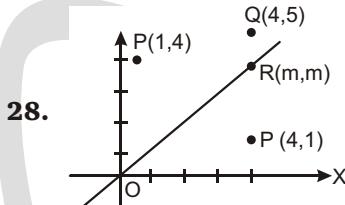
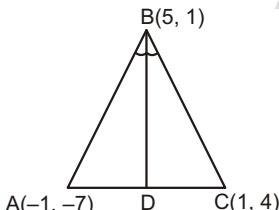


Image of $(1, 4)$ about the line $y = x$ is $(4, 1)$ $P(4, 1)$, $Q(4, 5)$ and $R(m, m)$ are collinear.

29. $\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{1}$



30. $4c \cdot \frac{y^2}{x} - \frac{y}{x} - 6 = 0$ has one root is $\frac{3}{4}$ $c = 3$

33. $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y(a-c)}{2ac} - \frac{1}{c} = 0$

$$a(y-2) - c(2x-y) = 0$$

Passes through a fixed point $(1, -2)$

34. $\frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x} - \frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{a} = 0$ m
 $3m - \frac{2b}{h}$ and $2m^2 - \frac{b}{a} = \frac{ab}{h^2} = \frac{9}{8}$

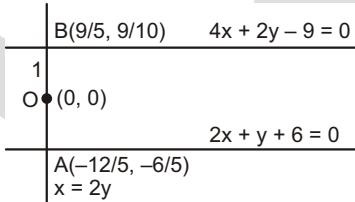
35. Equation of line is $\frac{x}{2h} + \frac{y}{2k} = 1$

if it passes through fixed point (x_1, y_1)

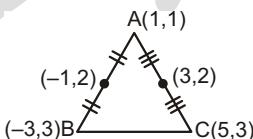
$$\frac{x_1}{2h} + \frac{y_1}{2k} = 1$$

36. $OA : OB = 1 : 1$

$$\frac{4}{3}$$



37. $G = 1, \frac{7}{3}$



38. Diagonals are perpendicular.

39. Let point on the line $x - y - 4 = 0$ is $(a, 4 - a)$.

$$\begin{array}{r|ccccc|c} & 4(a) & 3(4-a) & 10 & & & \\ & \hline & 5 & & & & \\ a_1 & a_2 & 4 & b_1 & b_2 & 12 & \\ & & & a^2 & 4a & 21 & \\ & & & a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \end{array}$$

40. Equation of altitude on BC

$$x - 4y - 13 = 0$$

Equation of altitude on AB

$$7x - 7y - 19 = 0$$

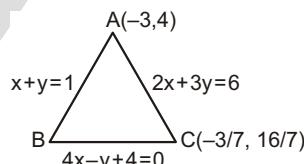
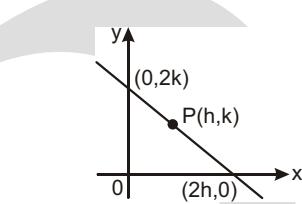
$$H\left(\frac{3}{7}, \frac{22}{7}\right)$$

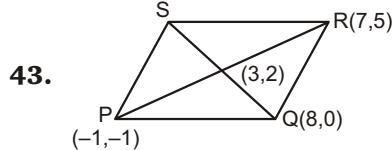
41. Equation of line is $(3x - 4y - 5) : (4x - 6y - 6) = 1 : 2$

$$\begin{array}{r|ccccc|c} & (3 & 4) & 7 & & & \\ & \hline & 4 & 6 & 5 & & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & 1 & \end{array}$$

42. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{x}, \frac{5}{8}$

$$x = 11$$





44. Area $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 2 & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

45. $(x-y)^2 = 1$

$$x-y=1 \text{ and } x-y=-1$$

46. AB subtend an acute angle at point C, then

$$a^2 = (a-1)^2 + 4$$

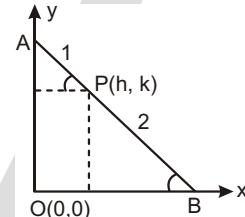
$$a = \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{7}+1}{2},$$

48.

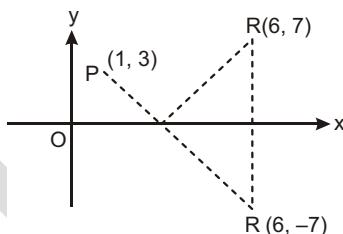
$$\begin{aligned} h &= \cos \\ k &= 2 \sin \\ h^2 &= \frac{k^2}{4} + 1 \\ 4x^2 + y^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

50. Let the point of reflection is (h, k) .

$$\frac{h-a}{1} = \frac{k-0}{t} = \frac{2(a-at^2)}{1-t^2}$$



51.



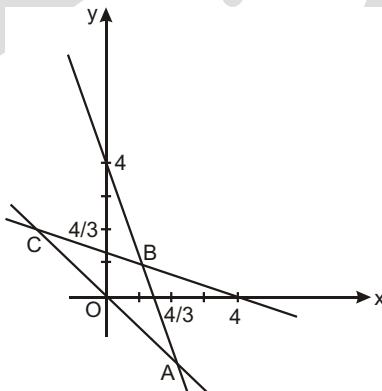
52. Let (x, y) and (X, Y) be the old and the new coordinates, respectively. Since the axes are rotated in the anticlockwise direction, 60° . Therefore,

$$\begin{array}{llll} x & \cos 60 & \sin 60 & X \\ y & \sin 60 & \cos 60 & Y \\ \hline x & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & X \\ y & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & Y \end{array}$$

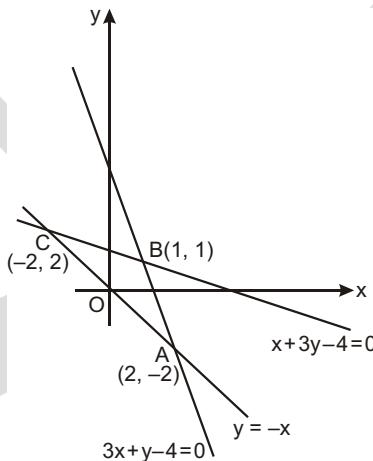
$$\begin{aligned}
 & x \quad \frac{X}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Y \\
 & y \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}X \quad \frac{Y}{2} \\
 & x \quad \frac{X}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Y \text{ and } y \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}X \quad \frac{Y}{2} \\
 & \frac{X}{2}^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Y^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}X^2 + \frac{Y}{2}^2 = a^2 \\
 & (X^2 - 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY) = (3X^2 - Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY) = 4a^2 \\
 & 2X^2 - 2Y^2 - 4\sqrt{3}XY = 4a^2 \\
 & Y^2 - X^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY = 2a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

which is the required equation.

- 53.** The following figure depicts the condition. By observation from the figure, $\triangle ABC$ is clearly an obtuse angled and isosceles triangle.



Alternate solution : The following figure depicts the condition.



From the figure, we get

$$A: 3x - y - 4 = 0 \text{ and } y - x - x - 2; y = 2$$

$B : (1, 1)$ by solving the equations.

$$C: x - 3y - 4 = 0 \text{ and } y - x - x - 2; y = 2$$

Thus,

$$AB = BC = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{10 + 10 - 16(2)}{2(\sqrt{10})(\sqrt{10})} = 0$$

Therefore, the given triangle is isosceles and obtuse angled triangle.

56. $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2}$ Points are collinear.

57. $3h - a \cos t - b \sin t = 1$

$$3k - a \sin t - b \cos t$$

$$(3h - 1)^2 - (3k)^2 = (a \cos t - b \sin t)^2 - (a \sin t - b \cos t)^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

58. Equation of line $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{1-a} = 1$.

Lines passes from $(4, 3)$.

62. The given triangle is equilateral. Therefore, the orthocentre of the triangle is same as centroid of the triangle. Thus, the orthocentre, that is, the centroid is given by

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{0}{3} \right), \left(\frac{0}{3}, \frac{5\sqrt{3}/2}{3} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

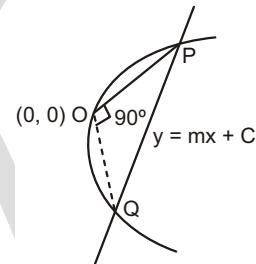
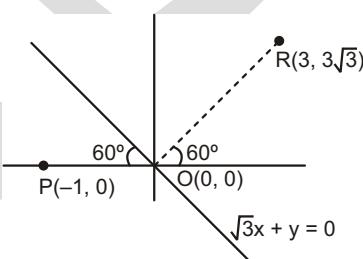
63. Using homogenization,

$$3x^2 - y^2 - 2x \frac{y - mx}{C} - 4y \frac{y - mx}{C} = 0$$

$$\text{Coefficient of } x^2 - \text{Coefficient of } y^2 = 0$$

$$3 - \frac{2m}{C} = 1 - \frac{4}{C} = 0 \\ C = m = 2$$

64.





Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. Let line be $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

$$a+b=9 \text{ and } ab=20$$

$$a=5, b=4 \text{ or } a=4, b=5$$

2. Centroid is $4, \frac{4}{3}$.

3.
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ t^2 & t & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad t^2 - t - 6 = 0$$

4. $b \frac{y^2}{x} = 6 \frac{y}{x} - a = 0$

$$bm^2 - 6m - a = 0$$

if $m=1$ is root of the equation

$$a=b=6$$

if $m=-1$ is root of the equation

$$a=b=6$$

6. Co-ordinate of other two points

$$(1 + 2\cos\theta, \sqrt{3} + 2\sin\theta)$$

$$1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sqrt{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ and } (1 - \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3} - 1)$$

8. Image of $A(3, -1)$ about angle bisector $x - 4y - 10 = 0$ is $A(a, b)$.

$$\frac{a+3}{1} = \frac{b-1}{4} = \frac{2(3-4-10)}{17}$$

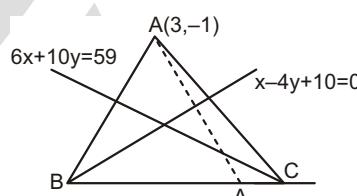
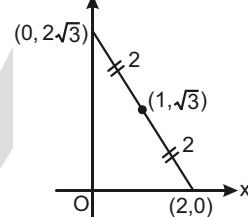
$$A(1, 7)$$

Let point $B(x_1, \frac{x_1-10}{4})$ on the line $x - 4y - 10 = 0$

If mid-point of AB lie on the line $6x - 10y = 59$

$$6 \cdot \frac{x_1+3}{2} - 10 \cdot \frac{x_1-10}{8} = 59$$

$$B(10, 5)$$





Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

3. $x - y = 2$ and $x + 3y = 6$

Meet at $(3, -1)$

4. Image of $A(2, -4)$ about $x - y = 2$ lie on BC .

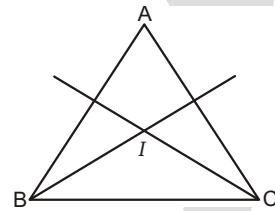
$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{x_2 - 2}{1} & = & \frac{y_2 + 4}{1} \\ & & 2 - \frac{4}{2} \\ x_2 - 6, y_2 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

Image of $A(2, -4)$ about $x - 3y = 6$ lie on BC .

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{x_3 - 2}{1} & = & \frac{y_3 + 4}{3} \\ & & 2 - \frac{8}{10} \\ x_3 = \frac{2}{5}, y_3 & = & \frac{4}{5} \end{array}$$

Equ. of line BC , $x - 7y = 6$

$$B\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ and } C(6, 0)$$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

2. (A) $\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} ({}^1C_{r-1} + {}^2C_{r-1} + {}^3C_{r-1} + \dots + {}^nC_{r-1})$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} {}^1C_{r-1} + \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} {}^2C_{r-1} + \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} {}^3C_{r-1} + \dots + \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} {}^nC_{r-1}$$

$$2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = 2(2^n - 1)$$

- (B) Family of line $(x - y - 2) - (2x + y - 4) = 0$ always passes from $(-2, 0)$.

If almost one tangent can be drawn from $(-2, 0)$ then

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 - 4 - 8g - 36 - 4g^2 &= 0 \\ g^2 - 2g - 8 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- (C) $2 \sin 7x \cos 2x - \cos 2x$

$$\cos 2x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \sin 7x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad 7x = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{13}{6}\pi, \frac{17}{6}\pi, \frac{25}{6}\pi, \frac{29}{6}\pi, \frac{37}{6}\pi, \frac{41}{6}\pi$$

- (D) $a = b = \tan 65^\circ = \tan 70^\circ = \tan 65^\circ = \tan 70^\circ$

- $\tan 135 \quad \frac{\tan 65}{1 - \tan 65} \quad \frac{\tan 70}{\tan 65} \quad 1$
- $\tan 65 \quad \tan 70 \quad \tan 65 \quad \tan 70 \quad 1$
3. (A) $\cos 40 \quad 2 \cos 40 \quad \sin 10 \quad \cos 40 \quad (\sin 50 \quad \sin 30)$
- (B) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 0 \quad (3 - 2)(1 - 3) = 0$
- (C) $\begin{vmatrix} k & 2 & 2k & 1 \\ k & 1 & 2k & 1 \\ 4 & k & 6 & 2k \\ 4 & k & 6 & 2k \end{vmatrix} \quad 0 \quad 2k^2 - k - 1 = 0$
- $k = 1, \frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{k-3}, \frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. 132

2. $ax + by + c = 3x + 4y + c$
 $a = 3, b = 4$

Distance of $3x + 4y + c$ from $A(3, 1)$ is 1.

$$\frac{|9 + 4 + c|}{5} = 1$$

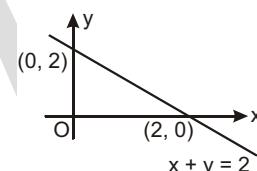
$$|c + 5| = 5$$

Also, $3x + 4y + c = 0$ and $3x + 4y + 5 = 0$ lie on same side of A

$$c + 5 \neq 0$$

$$c + 5 = 5 \quad c = 0$$

3. $xy(x - y - 2) = 0$
 $4 - 2 = 0 \quad (0, 0)$
 $1 = 0$

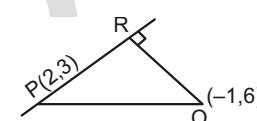


5. $PQ = 3\sqrt{2}$

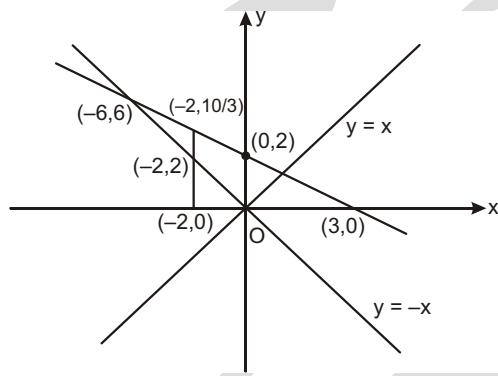
$QR = PQ$

6. $x^2(y^2 - x^2) = 0$

has 3 different lines $x = 0, y = x$ and $y = -x$.



8. 2 a $\frac{10}{3}$



9. Describe a circle whose diameter is AB .

centre $(1, 0)$

Radius 2

Let ' m ' the slope of the line passing through $(4, 1)$.

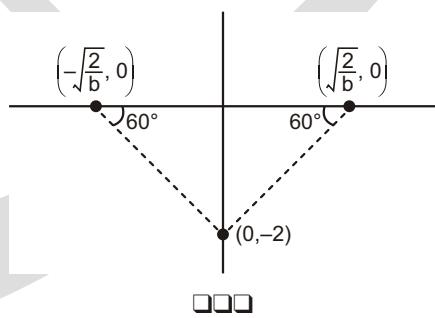
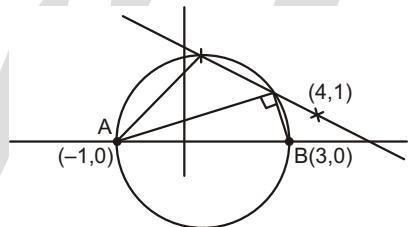
$(y - 1) m(x - 4)$ intersect the circle

distance from centre radius of circle.

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{3m - 1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} \right| &= 2 \\ 9m^2 - 6m - 1 &= 4m^2 - 4 \\ m &= \frac{6 - \sqrt{96}}{10}, \frac{6 + \sqrt{96}}{10} = \frac{1}{5}, 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & \frac{12}{10} & \frac{6}{5} \\ 5(-1) & 5(2) & 6 & 6 \end{array}$$

10. $\sqrt{\frac{2}{b}}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ $b \frac{3}{2}$



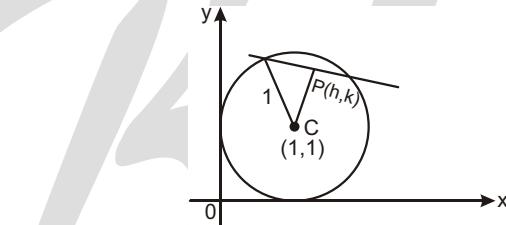
Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $CP = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{(h-1)^2 + (k-1)^2}$

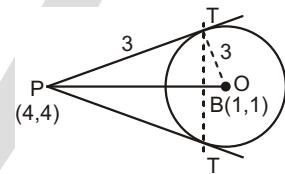
Locus of point $P(h, k)$ is

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

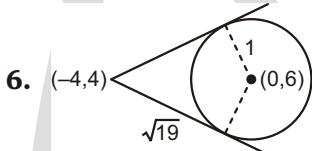
2. $\sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2} = 15; \quad \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2} = 5$



4. $PT = \sqrt{16 - 16 - 8 - 8 - 7} = 3$
 $TT = 2BT = 2 \cdot 3 \cos 45^\circ = 3\sqrt{2}$



5. It will be circle with diametric ends as (1, 1) and (4, 2) i.e., point of intersection.

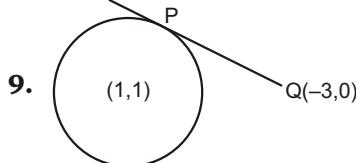


8. Let centroid be (h, k) .

$$h = \frac{\cos \theta + 1}{3}, \quad k = \frac{\sin \theta + 2}{3}$$

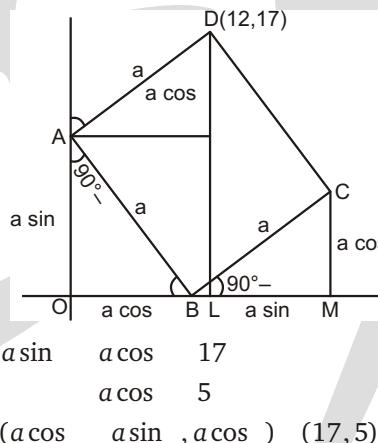
$$\begin{aligned} 3h - 1 &= \cos \theta, \quad 3k - 2 = \sin \theta \\ (3h - 1)^2 + (3k - 2)^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{3}, \quad y = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \theta = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Length of tangent } PQ = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

10.

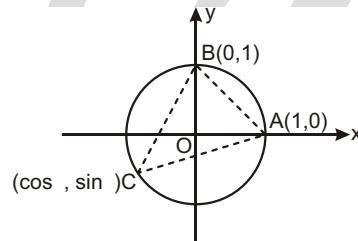


12. Centroid divide the line joining orthocentre and circumcentre in 2 : 1.

$$\frac{2}{3}(h, k) = \left(\frac{1+\cos}{3}, \frac{1+\sin}{3}\right)$$

$$h = \frac{1+\cos}{3} \cos, k = \frac{1+\sin}{3} \sin$$

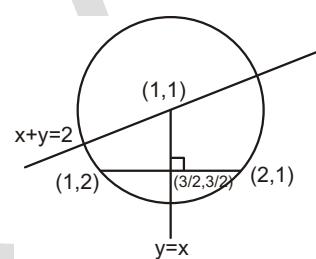
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$



13. Co-ordinate of centre is $C(1, 1)$.

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 2y = 1 - 0$$

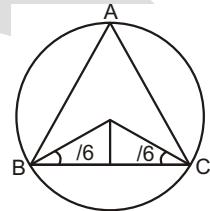


14.

$$a = 2R \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$a = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of } ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

15. Image of centre $C_1(5, 0)$ about the line $y = x + 3$ is

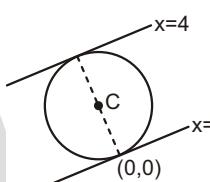
$$\frac{x_2 - 5}{1} = \frac{y_2 - 0}{1} = \frac{2(5 - 3)}{1^2 - 1^2}$$

$$C_2(-3, 8)$$

Equation of reflected circle is

$$(x + 3)^2 + (y - 8)^2 = 25$$

19.

20. Let the equation of line is $3x - 4y = C$

$$\left| \frac{C}{5} \right| = 3 \quad C = 15 \text{ (in first quadrant)}$$

21. $C_1(5, 0), C_2(3, -1), C_3(3/2, 2)$ do not lie on straight line.22. Let equation of diameter is $3x - 5y = C$

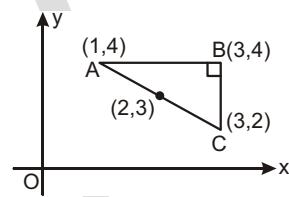
$$C = 7$$

23. Equation of circle is

$$(x - 1)(x - 2) + (y - 2)(y - 3) + (x - 3)(y - 7) = 0$$

If its radius is $\sqrt{5}$.

1

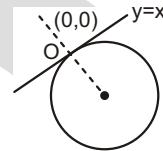
25. Equation of circle is $(x - 1)(x - 3) + (y - 4)(y - 2) = 0$ 26. Equation of tangent at $O(0, 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= y(0) = g(x=0) = f(y=0) = 0 \\ &gx = fy = 0 \end{aligned}$$

27. Equation of normal at $O(0,0)$

$$\text{Centre } O \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\text{Either } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \text{ or } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$



28. Here, $C_1C_2 = r_1 + r_2$ (Condition for external touch)

30. The triangle is right angled and the radical centre will be the orthocentre of the triangle.

32. Equation of common chord is $6x - 14y - (l - m) = 0$

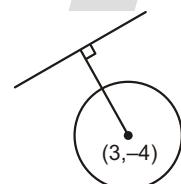
If it passes through $(1, -4)$. Then, $l - m = 50$

$$33. x^2 - y^2 - 6x - 8y = 0$$

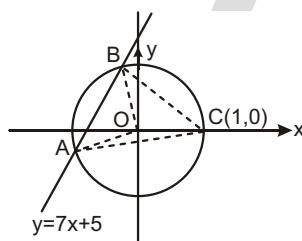
Distance of line from centre

$$\begin{array}{r} | 9 & 16 & 25 | \\ | \hline 5 & & \end{array} \quad \frac{32}{5}$$

Shortest distance $\frac{32}{5} - 5 = \frac{7}{5}$



$$34. AOB = \frac{\pi}{2}, ACB = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



37. Equation of required circle :

$$S : (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 - (x - y) = 0$$

$$S : x^2 + y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$$

Common chord of $S_1 = 0$ and $S_2 = 0$ is $S_1 - S_2 = 0$

$$(-2)x - (-4)y - 5 = 0$$

Centre of $S_1 : (0, 1)$ lies on common chord

9

$$S : (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 - 9(x - y) = 0$$

$$r = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$40. \text{ Point lie inside the circle } k^2 - (k - 2)^2 - 4 - 2k^2 - 4k = 0; 2 - k < 0$$

41. The length of the normal is

$$\left| y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} \right|$$

The length of radius vector of a point (x, y) on the curve is $|xi - yi|$, that is $\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$, it is given that

$$\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = |y| \sqrt{1 + (y')^2}$$

Squaring on both sides of this equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - y^2 &= y^2[1 + (y')^2] \\ x^2 - y^2 &= y^2 + y^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \\ x^2 &- y^2 = y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}^2 \\ x^2 &- y^2 = x \text{ or } y \frac{dy}{dx}^2 = x \\ y \frac{dy}{dx} &= x \\ y dy &= x dx \end{aligned}$$

Now,

Integrating on both sides, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} &= c \\ x^2 - y^2 &= 2c \text{ or } x^2 - y^2 = \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

This answer does not exist in the given options. So, consider the other alternative.

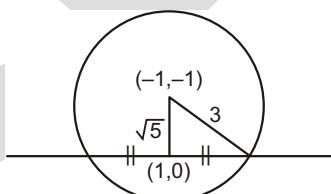
$$y dy = x dx$$

Integrating on both sides, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} &= c \\ x^2 - y^2 &= \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

and this constant is 0 in practical sense.

44. Length of chord $2\sqrt{3^2 - 5^2} = 4$

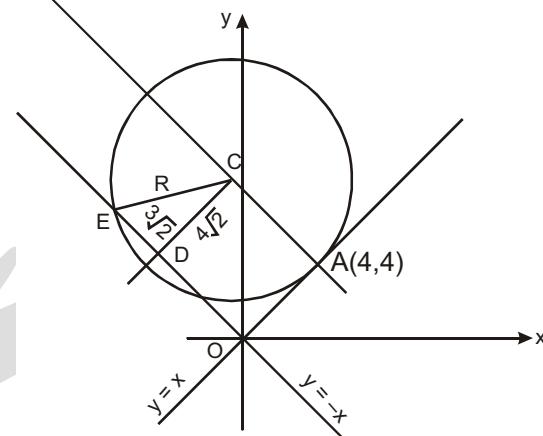


47. Family of circles touching the line $y = x$ at the point $(4, 4)$ is

$$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 4)^2 - (y - x) = 0$$

We need to find the member of this family which has length of chord $6\sqrt{2}$ on $x = y = 0$. For different 's, we get different circles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} x^2 & y^2 & 8x & 8y & 32 & y & x & 0 \\ x^2 & y^2 & x(8) & y(8) & 32 & 0 & & \end{array} \dots(1)$$



Now,

$$OA = DC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$DE = 3\sqrt{2} \quad \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ (given)}$$

Therefore,

$$R^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2 - (4\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \quad 50 \quad 2 \quad 100 \quad 10$$

Substituting

10 in eq. (1), we get

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 18y - 32 = 0$$

[Substituting 10; in eq. (1); we get $x^2 + y^2 - 18x - 2y - 32 = 0$, which does not exist in the given options]

Note : From eq. (1), we get

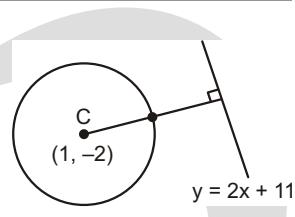
$$R^2 = (\text{Radius})^2 = g^2 - f^2 - c = \frac{(-8)^2}{4} - \frac{(-8)^2}{4} - 32 = \frac{2}{2}$$

48. Slope of line normal to circle and perpendicular to line

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \tan$$

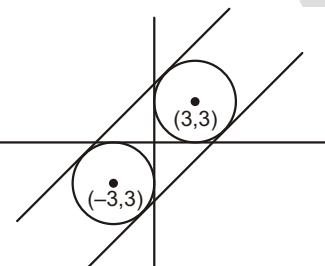
Co-ordinate of point lie on normal at a dist. of 3 from centre

$$1 \quad 3 \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

2.



$$3. x^2 - y^2 - x - \frac{y}{2} - 2 \sin^{-1} 0$$

$$\text{Length of chord} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{2}}$$

7. $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2$ is nothing but square of distance between (x, y) and $(2, 3)$ where (x, y) is point lies on the circle.

$$\text{Centre } (-4, 5), \quad r = \sqrt{16 + 25 - 40} = 9$$

Clearly, $(2, 3)$ lies inside the circle.

$$PC = 2\sqrt{2} \quad a = PA^2 = (9 - 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$b = PB^2 = (9 + 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$a - b = 178, \quad a + b = 72\sqrt{2}$$

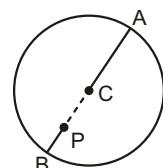
8. Let point of intersection $P(h, k)$

Equation of chord of contact is

$$hx + ky = a^2$$

$$\text{If it is tangent to } x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{ha - a^2}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} \right| = a$$



9. Equation of tangent to circle

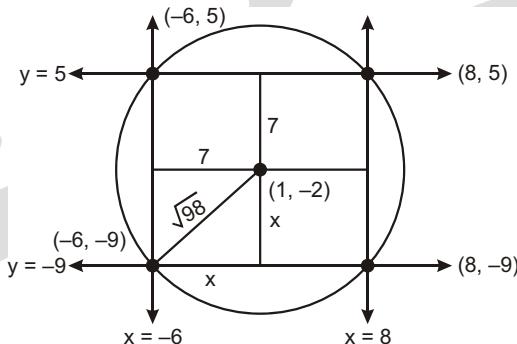
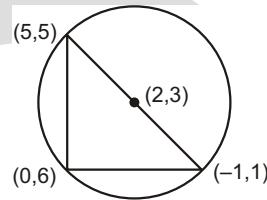
$$y - 3 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2) \quad \sqrt{13} \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$2y - 3x = 13, \quad 2y - 3x = 13$$

$$\frac{x_2 - 2}{3} = \frac{y_2 - 3}{2} = \frac{13}{13} \quad (1, 5)$$

$$\frac{x_3 - 2}{3} = \frac{y_3 - 3}{2} = \frac{13}{13} \quad (5, 1)$$

$$10. \quad 2x^2 - 98 \quad x^2 - 49 \quad x = 7$$



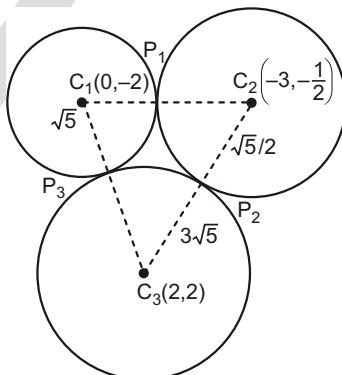
Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

Sol. $P_1(-2, 1)$

$$P_2 \left(\frac{16}{7}, \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$P_3 \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 6

4. $S: x^2 + y^2 - x(2 - 9) - y(3 - 12) - 53 + 27 = 0$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 3 = 0$$

Equation of line : $S \quad C \quad 0$

$$\text{or} \quad x(2 - 5) - y(3 - 6) - 56 + 27 = 0$$

$$\text{or} \quad 5x - 6y - 56 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3y - 27 = 0$$

$$x = 2, \quad y = \frac{23}{3}$$

5. Centre of C lies on common chord of S and C .

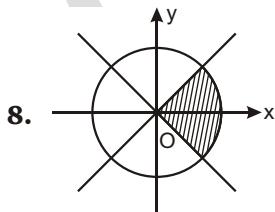
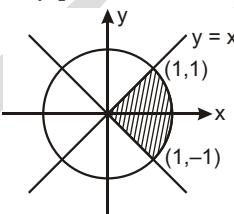
$$(2, 3) \text{ lies on } x(2 - 5) - y(3 - 6) - 56 + 27 = 0$$

$$S: x^2 - y^2 - 5x + 6y + 1 = 0$$

6. Difference of squares of lengths of tangents from A and B is 3, which is equal to $|AP^2 - BP^2|$.

Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 8

7. Max. dist. between any two arbitrary points 2



Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 10

Sol. Let $P(h, k)$

$$L_1: \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 - 4}$$

$$L_2: \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 - 4h}$$

$$L_3: \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 - 4k}$$

$$\text{If } L_1^4 - L_2^2 L_3^2 = 16$$

$$(h^2 + k^2 - 4)^2 - (h^2 + k^2 - 4h)(h^2 + k^2 - 4k) = 16$$

$$(h - k)(h^2 + k^2 - 2h - 2k) = 0$$

$$C_1: x - y = 0$$

$$C_2: x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 2y = 0$$



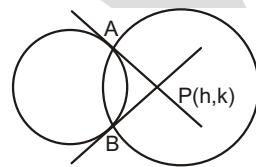
Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. Equation of chord of contact w.r.t. P

$$hx - ky - 1 = 0$$

Equation of common chord is

$$\begin{array}{r} (-3)x - (2+2)y + 3 = 0 \\ \hline 3 & 2+2 & 3 \end{array}$$



$$\text{Equation of locus is } 6x - 3y - 8 = 0$$

2. By using system of circles any circle passing through $(1, 1)$ and $(-2, 1)$ is

$$(x-1)(x+2) - (y-1)^2 - (y-1) = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{Given circles } x^2 - y^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \dots(2)$$

Now radical axis of (1) and (2) is

$$(x-2y) - (y-1) = 0 \quad \dots(3)$$

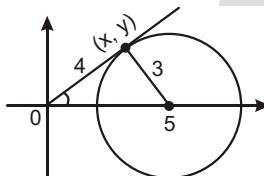
\therefore Radical centre of given circles is $(0, 0)$.

So, eq. (3) is passing through $(0, 0)$.

$$= 0$$

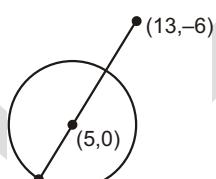
Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1) we get required circle.

3. $\frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$



4. $x^2 - y^2 - 26x - 12y - 210 = 0$

$$(x-13)^2 - (y+6)^2 = 5$$



5. $S: x^2 - y^2 - 2gx - 2fy - c = 0$

$$2g - 2f - c = 2 \quad \dots(1)$$

$(1, 1)$ satisfy circle.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2g - 2f - c = 2 \\ \hline c = 0 \end{array}$$

and

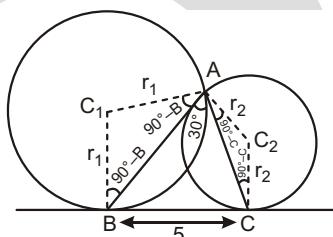
$$\text{Length of tangent} = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c^2}$$

6. Length of common external tangent

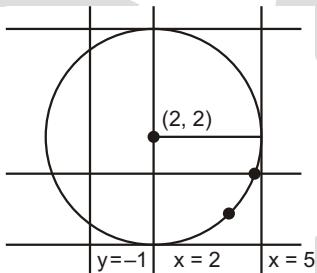
$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2} = 5 \\ & \cos(90^\circ - 90^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \\ & \frac{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - d^2}{2r_1 r_2} \end{aligned}$$

...(1)

...(2)

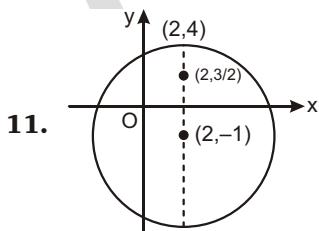


9.



From diagram common points are 3.

$$\begin{aligned} 10. (C_1 C_2)^2 &= r_1^2 + r_2^2 \\ 18 &= 2r^2 \quad r^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$



$$12. PQ = PA = PB$$

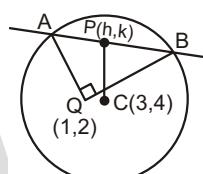
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(h-1)^2 + (k-2)^2} &= \sqrt{6^2 + (h-3)^2 + (k-4)^2} \\ h^2 + k^2 - 4h - 6k + 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$13. c = 3, a^2 = b^2 = 36$$

$$\text{Length of chord } AB = 2\sqrt{r^2 - p^2}$$

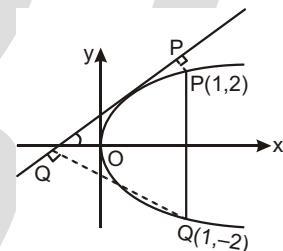
$$2\sqrt{c^2 - \frac{2c}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

□□□



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $PQ = PQ \cos(90^\circ) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}(t^2 - 1)$
 $(PQ)_{\min} = 2\sqrt{2}$



2. Equation of circle with SP as diameter

$$(x - 4)^2 + x^2 - \frac{9}{4}y^2 - 6y = 0$$

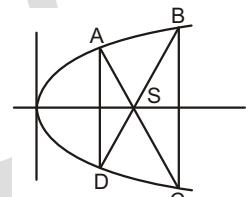
Centre $\left(\frac{25}{8}, 3\right)$ and radius $\frac{25}{8}$

Equation of normal at $P(4, 6)$ is

$$\text{Length of chord } 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{8}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{25}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot 34} = \frac{15}{4}$$

3. The diagonals are the focal chord.

$$\begin{aligned} AS &= 1 - t^2 = c \text{ (say)} \\ \frac{1}{c} &= \frac{1}{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{4}{25} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{AS} = \frac{1}{CS} = \frac{1}{a} \\ c &= \frac{5}{4}, 5 \end{aligned}$$



$$A \left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right), B(4, 4), C(4, -4) \text{ and } D \left(-\frac{1}{4}, 1\right)$$

$$\text{Area of trapzium} = \frac{1}{2}(2+8) = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$4. \text{ For normal chord } t_2 - t_1 = \frac{2}{t_1}$$

Also chord subtends an angle of 90° at the vertex

$$t_1 t_2 = 4 \quad t_2^2 = 8$$

$$9. (y - x - 2) (y + x - 2) = 0$$

The family of lines passes through $(2, 0)$.

The chord is $x = 2$ and end points are $(2, -4)$.

$$10. \quad t_2 - t_1 = \frac{2}{t_1}$$

$$h = \frac{t_1^2 + t_2^2}{2} \text{ and } k = \frac{2t_1 + 2t_2}{2}$$

Put the value of t_2 and eliminate t_1 we get

$$h = 2 - \frac{4}{k^2} \quad a = 2, b = 4, c = 2$$

$$11. \text{ The parabola is } (y - 1)^2 = 4(x - 1). \text{ The coordinates of } P(1 - t_1^2, 1 - 2t_1) \text{ and } Q(1 - t_2^2, 1 - 2t_2).$$

Here $S(2, 1)$ is the focus. The coordinates of T are G.M. of abscissa and A.M. of ordinates of P and Q .

$$ST^2 = 16$$

$$SP = SQ = ST^2$$

$$12. \text{ Let } P(t_1) \text{ and } Q(t_2) \text{ are point of } y^2 = 8x$$

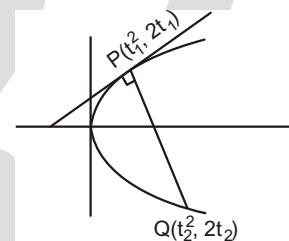
$$2t_1^2 + 2t_2^2 = 17 \text{ and } (2t_1^2)(2t_2^2) = 11$$

$$ST^2 = SP^2 + SQ^2 = 2(1 - t_1^2)^2 + 2(1 - t_2^2)^2 = 34 - 4 = 11$$

$$ST = \sqrt{49}$$

$$13. \quad ay = x^2 \quad \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{a}{2x_1} = \frac{A}{B} \quad (\text{slope of normal})$$

$$x_1 = \frac{aB}{2A} \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{B} - \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{put } (x_1, y_1) \text{ in } ay = x^2$$



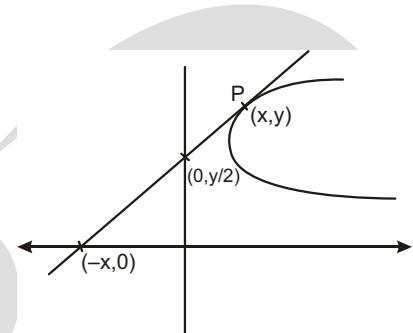
14.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x}$$

$$\frac{2dy}{y} = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$2\log y = \log x - \log c$$

$$y^2 = cx \quad \text{put } (3, 1)$$



15.

$$(x - 5)^2 = (y - 4)$$

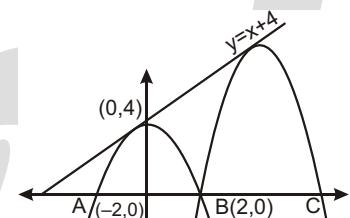
The curve passes through (2, 0)

$$(2 - 5)^2 = (0 - 4)$$

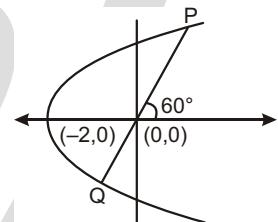
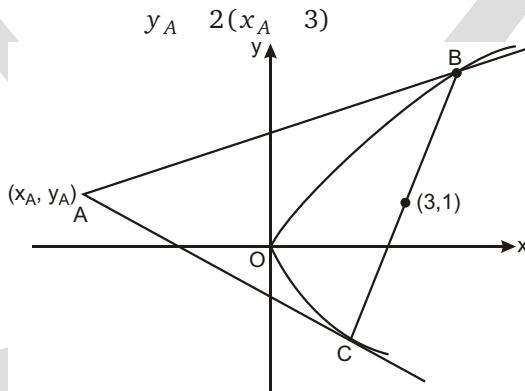
$$25 - 0 = 0 \text{ or } 5$$

$$(x - 5)^2 = (y - 9) \quad \text{put } y = 0$$

$$x = 2, 8$$

16. $y = (\tan 60^\circ)x$ is the focal chord.Coordinates of P and Q are intersection of $y = \sqrt{3}x$ with parabola

$$P(4, 4\sqrt{3}), Q = \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Find bisector of PQ .17. The director circle of the parabola is its directrix ($x = 11$) Now apply condition of tangency.18. The following figure depicts the condition. Chord of contact of a point $A(x_A, y_A)$ with respect to $y^2 = 4x$ is $y_A y = 2(x - x_A)$. Since this chord passes through the point (3, 1), we have AB and AC are tangents to the parabola. BC is chord of contact of point A with respect to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

Given that point A lies on $x^2 - y^2 = 25$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}x_A^2 - y_A^2 &= 25 \\x_A^2 - 4(x_A - 3)^2 &= 25 \\x_A^2 - 4(x_A^2 - 9 + 6x_A) &= 25 \\5x_A^2 - 24x_A - 36 &= 25 \quad 0 \\5x_A^2 - 24x_A - 11 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

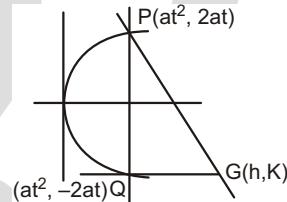
Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. Equation of normal at $P(at^2, 2at)$ is

$$\begin{aligned}y - tx - 2at &= at^3 \\G(4a - at^2, -2at) &\text{ is}\end{aligned}$$

Locus of point $G(h, K)$ is

$$y^2 - 4a(x - 4a) = 0$$



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

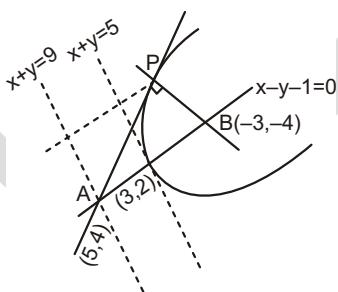
Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

- Sol.** Tangent and normal are angle bisectors of focal radius and perpendicular to directrix.

Circle 'C' circumscribing ABP is

$$(x - 5)(x - 3) - (y - 4)(y - 4) = 0$$

Length of latus rectum $4(2\sqrt{2}) = 8\sqrt{2}$





Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & \dots(1) \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & \dots(2) \end{array}$$

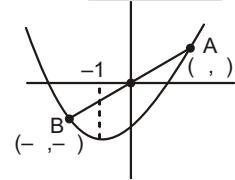
$$(1) \& (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Put } \begin{array}{ccccc} 1, & 2 & 4 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$A(1, 4), B(-1, -4)$$

$$AB^2 = l^2 = (\sqrt{4 + 64})^2 = 68$$

$$2. R = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \frac{a-b}{2}, \quad M = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \frac{a^2-b^2}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} PQ &= y - b^2 - \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b-a}(x - b) \\ y &= b^2 - (b-a)(x-b) \\ y &= (b-a)(x-b) - b^2 \\ 1 &= [((a-b)(x-b) - b^2] - x^2 dx \\ a & \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b) \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} - b^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_a^b = \frac{(a-b)^3}{6}$$

$$\text{Area of } PQR = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & a^2 & 1 \\ b & b^2 & 1 \\ \frac{a-b}{2} & \frac{a-b}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$R_1 = R_1 - R_2, R_2 = R_2 - R_3, \text{ we get } \frac{(a-b)^3}{8}$$

3.

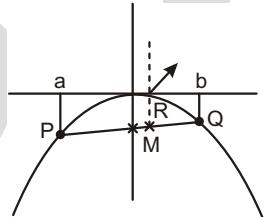
$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & m_{AB} & m_{BC} & 1 \\ (t_1 - t_2) & \frac{2}{(t_2 - t_3)} & 1 \\ (t_1 - t_2)(t_2 - t_3) & 4 & & \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{cccc} m_{AD} & m_{CD} & 1 \\ (t_1 - t_4)(t_3 - t_4) & 4 \\ (t_1 - t_2)(t_2 - t_3) & (t_1 - t_4)(t_3 - t_4) & & \end{array}$$

Solving this

$$\frac{t_2 - t_4}{t_1 - t_3} = 1$$



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20**ELLIPSE****Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems**

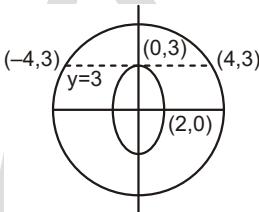
1. Length of perpendicular from $C(0,0)$ to the tangent at $P(2\sqrt{3} \cos \theta, 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta)$ is

$$CF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2}{12} + \frac{\sin^2}{8}}}$$

Equation of normal at P is $\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{\cos \theta} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}y}{\sin \theta} = 12 - 8$ which meets the major axis at

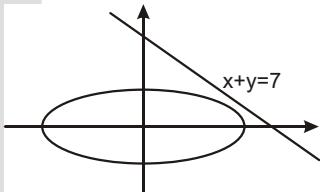
$$G \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \theta, 0 \right)$$

$$CF = PG = 8$$

2.

The minimum length of intercept will be possible when

$$y = 3 \text{ or } y = -3 \quad AB = 8$$

3.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2y} = 1$$

Put $x = 2y$ in the equation of ellipse

The point lies in I quad $(2, 1)$

4. Equation of tangent at P is

$$e = \frac{2}{3}, \quad a = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$b = \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{9}$$

and

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{100}{27}$$

5. Area bounded by circle & ellipse $= a^2 - ab = a(a - b)$

$$6. \frac{S_1 F_1 + S_2 F_2}{2} = \sqrt{(S_1 F_1)(S_2 F_2)} = \sqrt{16}$$

\therefore Product of perpendiculars from two foci of an ellipse upon any tangent is equal to the square of semi-minor axis.

$$7. f(k^2 - 2k - 5) = f(k - 11)$$

$$k^2 - 2k - 5 = k - 11 \Rightarrow k = (-3, 2)$$

8. Since sides of the square are tangent and perpendicular to each other, so the vertices lie on director circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - 16 - b^2 = \frac{10}{2}^2$$

$$b = 3$$

$$A = \frac{(4)(3)}{12} = 12$$

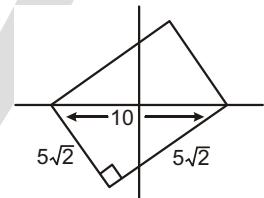
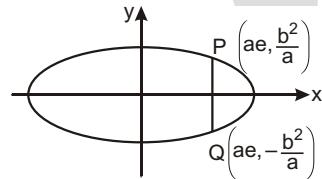
$$9. T = S_1 = px - qy = \frac{xq - py}{2} = 1 \quad p^2 - q^2 = pq = 1$$

$$p^2 - q^2 = pq \Rightarrow p = 0, q = 0$$

10. The combined equation of pair of tangents drawn from a point (x_1, y_1) to the ellipse

$$S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0 \text{ is } T^2 - SS_1. \text{ Therefore,}$$

$$\frac{xx_1}{a^2} + \frac{yy_1}{b^2} - 1 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 - \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{y_1^2}{b^2} + 1$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \frac{4x}{9} & 2y & 1^2 & \frac{x^2}{9} & y^2 & 1 & \frac{4^2}{9} & 2^2 & 1 \\
 3x^2 & 7y^2 & 16xy & 8x & 36y & 52 & 0 & & \\
 \tan & \frac{2\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a - b} & & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

where, $a = 3, b = 7$ and $h = 8$. Therefore,

$$\tan = \frac{2\sqrt{64 - 21}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{43}}{5}$$

Note : θ is acute angle between the pair of tangents. Therefore,

$$(a - b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc$$

Alternate solution : Any line passing through the point $(4, 2)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 y - 2 &= m(x - 4) \\
 y &= mx - 4m + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

For this line to be tangent to the given ellipse, put this y into the equation of the ellipse and make

$$D = 0$$

That is,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x^2}{9} + (mx - 4m + 2)^2 &= 1 \\
 (1 - 9m^2)x^2 + x(36m - 72m^2) + 16(9)m^2 - 16(9)m + 27 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D = 0 &\quad B^2 - 4AC = 0 \\
 (36m - 72m^2)^2 - 4(1 - 9m^2)(16 - 9m^2) &= 16(9)m - 27 = 0 \\
 (36m)^2(1 - 2m)^2 - 36(1 - 9m^2)(16m^2 - 16m + 3) &= 0 \\
 m^2(1 - 4m^2 - 4m) - 36(16m^2 - 16m + 3) &= 9 - 16m^4 - 9 - 16m + 27m^2 = 0 \\
 7m^2 - 16m + 3 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan &= \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 - m_1 m_2} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{(m_1 - m_2)^2 - 4m_1 m_2}}{1 - m_1 m_2} \right| \\
 \tan &= \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{16}{7} - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}}}{1 - \frac{3}{7}} \right| = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7}}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{4(43)} \quad \frac{\sqrt{43}}{5}$$

where θ is the acute angle between the tangents.



Exercise-2 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

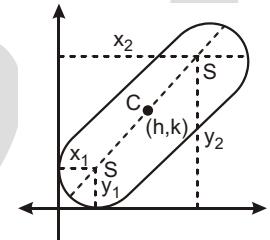
1. $SS = 2ae$

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 = 4(2)^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}^2$$

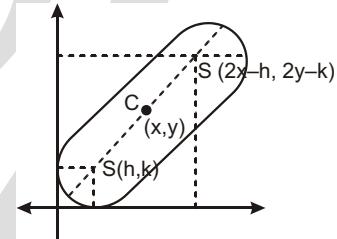
$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 = 4(x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + 12$$

$$(2h)^2 + (2k)^2 - 4(1 - 1) = 12$$

($\because x_1 x_2$ and $y_1 y_2$ are distance of the foci from their tangents
 $b^2 - 1^2$)



2. $(2x - h)(h - 1) = 1$ $x = \frac{1 - h^2}{2h}$
 $(2y - k)(k - 1) = 1$ $y = \frac{1 - k^2}{2k}$



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Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. The normal is $y - 4 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$. Put the value of y in $xy - 4$ we get co-ordinates.

$$3. c^2 - a^2m^2 - b^2 = \frac{c^2 - 2m^2}{c^2 - 0} = \frac{(3 - 2)^2}{(2 - 1)^2}$$

$$c^2 = m^2$$

$$2. 1 \text{ has minimum value } \frac{3}{4} - m^2 = \frac{9}{16}$$

4. The asymptotes are $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$ and the double ordinate be

$$P(h, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{h^2 - 4}) \text{ and } P(h, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{h^2 - 4})$$

$$(PQ)(PQ) = 3$$

5. $2ae = 5$ and $2a = 3$

$$e = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^2} = \frac{1}{(e)^2} = 1 \quad e = \frac{5}{4}$$

6. The equation of normal at $(2 \sec \theta, \tan \theta)$ is $2x \cos \theta - y \cot \theta = 5$

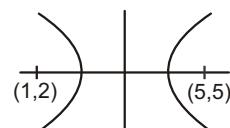
$$\text{Equal intercepts} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Also touches ellipse} \quad a^2 - b^2 = \frac{25}{3} \quad \therefore c^2 = a^2m^2 - b^2$$

7. Let locus of point be (h, k) .

$$\text{Equation of chord of contact is } hx - ky = 4$$

For tangent, $x - \frac{4 - hx}{k} - 1$ has two equal roots.



$$8. \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{18} = \frac{x \cos \theta}{p} - \frac{y \sin \theta}{p}^2 = 0$$

Coeff. of x^2 coeff. of y^2 0 P 12

The chord $x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta = 12$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{d^2}{2}$ $\frac{d^2}{4} = 6$

9. Let the rectangular hyperbola be $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ and the point be $(a \sec \theta, a \tan \theta)$.

$$a_1 a_2 = b_1 b_2 = (a \cos \theta) \frac{2a}{\cos \theta} = \frac{a \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2a \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

3. Let $t, \frac{1}{t}$ be any point on $xy = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= 1 \\ xy &= y = 0 \\ y &= \frac{y}{x} \\ y &= \frac{1}{t^2} \\ \frac{b}{a} &= t^2 \end{aligned}$$

a and b are of opp. sign.



COMPOUND ANGLES

Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

2. $a \sin x - b(2 \cos c \cos x)$

$$\cos c \frac{a \sin x}{2b \cos x}$$

$\frac{1}{2b} (\sec x - a \tan x)$ differentiate w.r.t. x

$$\sec x \tan x - a \sec^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{a}{\sec x}$$

3. $\tan x = \frac{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3 \tan^2 x} = 1$

$$t = \frac{3t - t^3}{1 - 3t^2} = 1 \quad 0$$

(Let $\tan x = t$)

$$\frac{1 - t^4}{1 - 3t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{(t - 1)(t + 1)}{(3t^2 - 1)} = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1$$

4. $\frac{8}{r-1} \tan(rA) \tan\{(r-1)A\} = \frac{8}{r-1} \frac{\tan(r-1)A + \tan(rA) - \tan A}{\tan A} = \frac{\tan 9A - 9 \tan A}{\tan A}$

10

5. $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2x - \sec x - \operatorname{cosec} x$

$$\frac{1 - \sin x - \cos x}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x - \sin^2 x - \cos^3 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \quad \text{at } x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. cosec θ cosec $(60^\circ - \theta)$ cosec $(60^\circ + \theta)$
where $\theta = 10^\circ$

$$10. \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x - \cos 2x - 1)$$

$$11. \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\tan B}{\sqrt{5}} = k \quad (k \neq 0), \text{ if } 2 \sin A = \sqrt{3} \sin B$$

$$\frac{2 \tan A}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 A}} - \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan B}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 B}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}k}{\sqrt{1 - 3k^2}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}k}{\sqrt{1 - 5k^2}} \quad k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

12. Gives equations can be written as

$$2 \cos \theta = 9 \cos \theta \quad 6 \cos \theta = 7 \cos \theta \quad \dots(1)$$

$$2 \sin \theta = 9 \sin \theta \quad 6 \sin \theta = 7 \sin \theta \quad \dots(2)$$

Square and add equation (1) and (2),

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= 36 & 36[\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta] &= 36 & 49 & 84[\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta] \\ &= 36[\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta] & 84[\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta] \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{84}{36} = \frac{7}{3} = \frac{m}{n}; & m+n &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} & \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \cos \theta \end{array} \right| = 2 \sec \theta$$

$$14. A \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} \cos \frac{2r}{7} & \cos \frac{2}{7} & \cos \frac{4}{7} & \cos \frac{6}{7} & \cos \frac{2}{7} & \cos \frac{4}{7} & \cos \frac{8}{7} \end{array} \right| B$$

$$15. \tan \theta = \frac{x}{z} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{z} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan(\theta - \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \phi}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \phi} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$17. f(x) = 2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 2 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Let $\sin x = t$

$$f(t) = 2t^2 - t - 2 \quad t = \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

18. 1 $(\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B) - \cos A \cos B - 1 - \cos(A - B) \cos(A + B) - \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)] = \frac{3}{4}$

19. $(2 \sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 - (\tan x - \cot x)^2 = 0$

$$\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} - \tan^2 x - 1$$

20. $\cos^2 A - \sin A \tan A - \cos^3 A - \sin^2 A$

21. $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)$

22. $A - B - C$

$$\tan A \tan B \tan C - \tan A - \tan B - \tan C$$

23. $E = \sin A - \sin 2B - \sin 3C$

$$E = \frac{3}{5} - 2 - \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} - 1$$

$$\frac{15}{25} - \frac{24}{25} - 1 - \frac{39}{25} - \frac{25}{25} - \frac{14}{25}$$

24. $\frac{\cos A \cos C}{\cos A \sin C} - \frac{\cos A \cos C}{\cos A \sin C} - \cot C \quad (\because A = B = C)$

25. $\frac{\sin}{\cos} - \frac{\sin}{\cos} = \frac{2 \cos - \sin}{2 \sin - \sin} = \frac{2}{2} - \cot \frac{2}{2} = \cot$

26. $\cos \frac{x}{256} \cos \frac{x}{128} \cos \frac{x}{64} \dots \cos \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{256 \sin \frac{x}{256}}$

27. $\frac{(\sin 7 - \sin 5) - 5(\sin 5 - \sin 3) - 12(\sin 3 - \sin 1)}{\sin 6 - 5 \sin 4 - 12 \sin 2} = \frac{2 \sin 6 - \cos 5(2 \sin 4 - \cos 1) - 12(2 \sin 2 - \cos 1)}{\sin 6 - 5 \sin 4 - 12 \sin 2} = 2 \cos$

28. $\tan^2 A - \tan^2 B - \tan^2 C - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan A \tan C$
 $\tan A - \tan B - \tan C$

$$A - B - C - \frac{1}{3}$$

29. $\log_{|\sin x|} |\cos x| - \log_{|\cos x|} |\sin x| - 2 = \log_{|\sin x|} |\cos x| - 1 = |\cos x| - |\sin x|$

30. $f(x) = \sin^6 x - \cos^6 x - 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x$

31. $y = \frac{2 \sin}{1 - \cos - \sin} = \frac{(1 - \sin)(\cos)}{(1 - \sin)(-\cos)} = \frac{2 \sin [(1 - \sin)(-\cos)]}{(1 - \sin)^2 - \cos^2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \sin \\ 1 - \cos - \sin \\ \hline 1 - \sin \end{array}$$

32. $\frac{\tan^3 A}{1 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{\cot^3 A}{1 - \cot^2 A} = \frac{\sin^3 A}{\cos A} = \frac{\cos^3 A}{\sin A}$
 $\frac{\sin^4 A - \cos^4 A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A}$
 $\sec A \cosec A = 2 \sin A \cos A$

33. $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin}{1 + \sin}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin}{1 + \sin}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2}} = \frac{2}{|\cos|}$

34. $y = (\sin^2 - \cosec^2 - 2) (\cos^2 - \sec^2 - 2) = 7 (\tan^2 - \cot^2) = 9$

35. $\log_3 \sin x - \log_3 \cos x = \log_3 (1 - \tan x) = \log_3 (1 + \tan x) = 1$
 $\log_3 \frac{\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = 1 \quad \frac{\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \tan 2x = \frac{2}{3}$

36. $\sin - \cosec = 2 \quad \sin - \cosec = 1; \quad x = \frac{1}{x} = 2$

37. $(\tan - \cot)(\tan^2 - \cot^2 - 1) = 52$
 $(\tan - \cot)\{(\tan - \cot)^2 - 3\} = 52$

Let $\tan = t$
 $t^3 - 3t - 52 = 0 \quad t = 4$
 $\tan^2 - \cot^2 = (\tan - \cot)^2 = 2 = 14$

38. $\frac{5 - 3 \sin x}{10 - 3 \sin x} = \frac{4 \cos x}{4 \cos x - 15} = \frac{5}{20}$

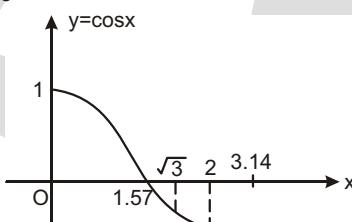
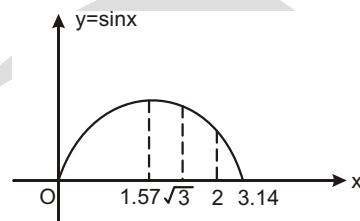
$$\log_{20} 10 = \log_{20} (3 \sin x - 4 \cos x - 15) = \log_{20} 20$$
 $x^2 - y^2 = 9$

39. Let $x = 3 \cos \theta, y = 3 \sin \theta$
 $4a^2 - 9b^2 = 16$

Let $a = 2 \cos \theta, b = \frac{4}{3} \sin \theta$
 $4a^2 x^2 - 9b^2 y^2 = 12abxy \quad (2ax - 3by)^2$
 $(12 \cos \theta \cos \theta - 12 \sin \theta \sin \theta)^2 = 144 \cos^2(\theta)$

40. $A^2 \sin 2 \sin \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sin \sqrt{3} & \sin 2 \\ A^2 & 0 \\ B^2 & \cos 2 \cos \sqrt{3} \\ \cos \sqrt{3} & \cos 2 \\ B^2 & 0 \end{array}$$



Both A and B are not real numbers.

41. $(2^x - 2^{-x} - 2 \cos x)(3^x - 3^{-x} - 2 \cos x)(5^x - 5^{-x} - 2 \cos x) = 0$

If $\frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2} = \cos x \quad x = 0$

If $\frac{3^x - 3^{-x}}{2} = \cos x \quad x$

If $\frac{5^x - 5^{-x}}{2} = \cos x \quad (\text{Not possible})$

There are two real values of x .

42. $e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x} = 4 = 0$

$$e^{2\sin x} - 4e^{-\sin x} = 1 = 0$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 2 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 2 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sin x = \ln(2/\sqrt{5})$$

$[\ln(2/\sqrt{5}) = 1, \text{Not possible}]$

If $e^{\sin x} = 2 = \sqrt{5}$

$(2/\sqrt{5}, 0) \text{ Not possible}$

There is no solution.

43. $\sqrt{4 \sin^4 x - 4 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = 4 \cos^2(\pi/4 - x/2)$

$$\sqrt{4 \sin^2 x} = 2[1 - \cos(\pi/2 - 2x)]$$

$$2|\sin x| = 2 - 2 \sin$$

$$2 \sin x = 2 - 2 \sin x = 2$$

(If $\sin x = \frac{3}{2}$ then $\sin x = 0$)

44. $\cos \frac{1}{12} \sin \frac{1}{12} \quad \frac{\sin \frac{1}{12}}{\cos \frac{1}{12}} \quad \frac{\cos \frac{1}{12}}{\sin \frac{1}{12}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos \frac{1}{12}}{\sin \frac{1}{12}} \quad \frac{\sin \frac{1}{12}}{\cos \frac{1}{12}} \quad \frac{2\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{1}{12}}}{\sin \frac{1}{12}} \quad 2\sqrt{2} \\ & \sin \frac{1}{12} \cos \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

45. $\tan(100^\circ - 125^\circ) = \frac{\tan 100^\circ - \tan 125^\circ}{1 + \tan 100^\circ \tan 125^\circ} = 1$

$$\tan 100^\circ - \tan 125^\circ = \tan 100^\circ \tan 125^\circ = 1$$

46. If $\sin x = \sin^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$
 $\cos^8 x = 2\cos^6 x = \cos^4 x = \sin^4 x = 2\sin^3 x = \sin^2 x$
 $\sin^2 x(\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 1)$
 $(1 - \sin x)(2 - \sin x)$
 $2 - \sin x - \sin^2 x = 1$

47. Let $x = 5\cos \theta, y = 5\sin \theta$
 $0 \leq 3x \leq 4y \leq 25 \quad (\because 3x \leq 4y \leq 0)$

48. $5\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 = 0$

$$10\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 3 = 0 \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}$$

49. $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ where $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ and $\tan \theta = 0$

then $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

$$5 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \sin(\theta) = \frac{4}{5} \cos(\theta) \quad \text{cosec } \theta = 5$$

50. $\sin x = \frac{1}{6}, \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{4} = \sin x = \frac{1}{6}, \sin \frac{x}{4} = \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \sqrt{2} \sin x = \frac{5}{12}$

This attained maximum value when $x = \frac{5}{12}\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{1}{12}\pi$

51. $\sin 2x = \cos 2x = 2a = 1$
 $\sqrt{2} = 2a = 1 = \sqrt{2}$
 $\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} = a = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

52. $(\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 84^\circ)(\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ) \cos 60^\circ$
 $(-\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ)(\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ) \cos 60^\circ$

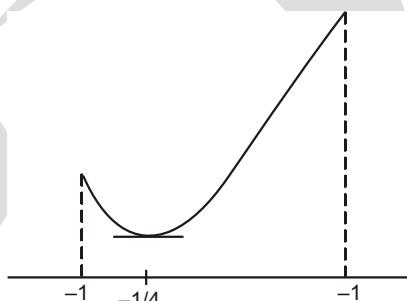
$$\frac{\sin(2^4 - 12)}{2^4 \sin 12} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$

53. $2 \cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1$

$$y_{\min} = \frac{7}{8} \text{ at } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_{\max} = 4 \text{ at } \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{y_{\max}}{y_{\min}} = \frac{32}{7}$$

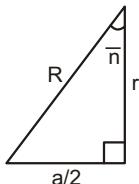


54. $\tan x = \frac{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3 \tan^2 x} = 1 \neq 0; \frac{\tan^4 x - 1}{3 \tan^2 x - 1} = 0$

$$\frac{(\tan^2 x - 1)(\tan x - 1)(\tan x + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} \tan x - 1)(\sqrt{3} \tan x + 1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

55. $a = 2R \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = 2r \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$



56. $(\cos 12^\circ - \cos 132^\circ) (\cos 84^\circ - \cos 156^\circ)$

$$2 \cos \frac{12^\circ + 132^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{12^\circ - 132^\circ}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{84^\circ + 156^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{84^\circ - 156^\circ}{2}$$

$$2 \cos 72^\circ \cos 60^\circ - 2 \cos 120^\circ \cos 36^\circ$$

$$2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

57. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 3^\circ \cos 3^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 3^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 3^\circ \cos 3^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 3^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 9^\circ \cos 9^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 27^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 27^\circ \cos 27^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ \cos 81^\circ}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(3^\circ + 3^\circ)}{\cos 3^\circ \cos 3^\circ} = \frac{\sin(9^\circ + 3^\circ)}{\cos 3^\circ \cos 9^\circ} = \frac{\sin(27^\circ + 9^\circ)}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 27^\circ} = \frac{\sin(81^\circ + 27^\circ)}{\cos 27^\circ \cos 81^\circ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\tan 81^\circ - \tan 3^\circ] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{\cos 3^\circ \cos 81^\circ}$$

58. $\sin 20 \cdot \frac{4 \cos 20}{\cos 20} + \frac{1}{\cos 20} \cdot \frac{2 \sin 40}{\cos 20} = \frac{\sin 20}{\cos 20} + \frac{2 \sin(60 - 20)}{\cos 20} = \frac{\sin 20}{\cos 20} + \frac{\sin 20}{\cos 20} = \sqrt{3}$

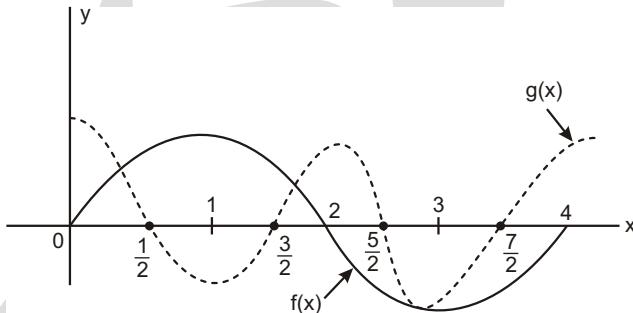
59. Let us draw the graph of

$$f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

and

$$g(x) = \cos(x)$$

On the same xy -plane as shown in the following figure.



From this graphical representation, it is clear that y is strictly increasing in $\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right]$

Because for all values of x ,

$$\frac{5}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{7}{2}$$

That is, $\sin \frac{x}{2} > 0$

and $\cos(x) < 0$

which imply that $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$

which means that y is strictly increasing.

60. $8 \sin \sin 3 = \frac{\sin 8}{4 \sin 2} = \cos 6$

$$\sin 3 \sin 8 = \cos 6 \cos$$

$$\cos 5 \cos 11 = \cos 7 \cos 5$$

$$\cos 7 \cos 11 = 0$$

$$2 \cos 9 \cos 2 = 0$$

61. $\tan A = \frac{1}{3} \sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$; $\cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

63. $(2 \cos)^2 - (1 - \sin)^2 = \sin^2 - 1 + 2 \sin = -1 + 2 \sin = \frac{3}{5}$

64. $\sin \frac{1}{\sin} 2 \sin 1$

65. $\tan^2 \cot^2 a \tan^3 \cot^3 \sqrt{a-2}(a-1) 52$

66. $\tan A \tan C \frac{5}{12}$

$$\cos B \cos D \frac{3}{5} \tan D \frac{4}{3}$$

67. $\sqrt{\tan^2 \sin^2} \sqrt{\tan^2 \sin^2} |\tan \sin|$

68. $\frac{\sin 10 \sin 20}{\cos 10 \cos 20} \tan 15 2 \sqrt{3}$

69. $(\sin^2)^3 (\cos^2)^3 (\sin^2 \cos^2)(\sin^4 \cos^4 \sin^2 \cos^2)$
 $1 \ 3 \sin^2 \cos^2$

70. $\frac{\tan x - 1}{\tan x + 1} \frac{\sec^2 x - 2}{\tan^2 x - 1} \frac{(\tan x - 1)^2 (\sec^2 x - 2)}{\tan^2 x + 1}$
 $\frac{2 \tan x - 2}{\tan^2 x - 1} \frac{2}{\tan x + 1}$

71. $\frac{\cot \tan}{\cot \tan} [\cos 450 \cos(2 - 180)]$
 $(\cos^2 \sin^2) \cos 2 - 2 \cos 2$

72. $\frac{1 - \tan}{1 + \tan} \frac{1 - \tan}{1 + \tan} 1$
 $1 - \tan^2 \frac{1}{4} \sec^2 \frac{1}{4} \cosec^2 \frac{1}{4}$

73. $\frac{\tan \sin}{1 - \cos} \tan$

74. $(\cos 2 - \cos 5) (\cos 3 - \cos 4)$
 $2 \cos \frac{7}{2} \cos \frac{3}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{7}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}$

$$2 \cos \frac{7}{2} \cos \frac{3}{2} - \cos \frac{1}{2} - 4 \sin \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{7}{2} \cos \frac{7}{2}$$

75. $\cos 2 \frac{1 - \tan^2}{1 + \tan^2} \frac{1 - \frac{1 - \sin \sin}{\cos \cos}}{\frac{1 - \sin \sin}{\cos \cos}}^2$

$$\frac{(\cos \cos)^2 (1 - \sin \cos)^2}{(\cos \cos)^2 (1 - \sin \sin)^2} \frac{[1 - \cos(\)][\cos(\) - 1]}{(\cos \cos)^2 (1 - \sin \sin)^2} 0$$

76. $x = \frac{2}{3}$ (IInd quadrant)

$$\cos x \quad \cos 2x \quad \cos 3x$$

$$\cos 100x \quad \frac{\sin 50x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \quad \cos \frac{101x}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

77. $\cos^3 0 \quad \cos^3 \frac{1}{3} \quad \cos^3 \frac{2}{3} \quad \cos^3$

$$\cos^3 \frac{10}{3} \quad \frac{1}{8}$$

78. $\frac{1 - 2(\cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ)}{2 \sin 10^\circ} \quad \frac{2 \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 10^\circ} \quad 1$

79. $(x - 5)^2 \quad (y - 12)^2 \quad 14^2$

Let $x = 5 + 14 \cos \theta, y = 12 + 14 \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 365 + 336 \sin \theta + 140 \cos \theta$

80. $\tan \theta$ has three distinct solution in $[0, 2\pi]$

0 and $\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

81. $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 \theta}}$

82. $3 \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta = 5 \quad \frac{3}{5} \sin \theta - \frac{4}{5} \cos \theta = 5 \sin(\theta - 53^\circ)$

83. $f(n) = \sum_{r=1}^n \cos r^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} f(4) &= \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \cos 4^\circ = 0 \\ f(5) &= \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \cos 4^\circ + \cos 5^\circ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

84. $\frac{(p^2 + q^2)^2}{pq} \quad \frac{(4 \tan A \sin A)^2}{\tan^2 A + \sin^2 A} = 16$

85. $0 \leq \sin \theta \leq \cos \theta \leq 1 \quad 0, \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin \theta)^{\cos \theta} &= (\sin \theta)^{\sin \theta} \\ (\cos \theta)^{\cos \theta} &= (\cos \theta)^{\sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

86. $32 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2} = 16(\cos 2A - \cos 3A)$

$$16[(2 \cos^2 A - 1)(4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A)]$$

87. $\cos \theta \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \sin 2\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \sin 2\theta = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta (\cos 2\theta \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta \cos \theta) &= 0 \\ \cos \theta \tan \theta &= 0 \\ \tan \theta &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

($\because \cos \theta = \sin \theta$)

88. $2^x \quad 3^y \quad 6^z \quad k$

$$\begin{matrix} x & \log_2 k, y & \log_3 k, z & \log_6 k \\ \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{y} & \frac{1}{z} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

89. $(\sin \theta - \sin 2\theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta)^2 = \frac{21}{65}^2 + \frac{27}{65}^2$

$$= 2(1 - 2\cos(\theta - 2\theta)) = \frac{1170}{(65)^2} = 4\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

90. $a^2 - b^2 = 2\sqrt{(a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta)(a^2 \sin^2 \theta - b^2 \cos^2 \theta)}$
 $= a^2 - b^2 = 2\sqrt{a^2 b^2 (a^4 - b^4 - 2a^2 b^2) \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}$

91. $Q = \prod_{r=0}^n \frac{\sin(3^r \theta) \cos(3^r \theta)}{\cos(3^r \theta) \cos(3^{r-1} \theta)} = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{r=0}^n \tan(3^{r-1} \theta) = \frac{1}{2} P$

92. When $270^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$, we have

$$\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)} = \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

which is non-negative. Now, the above equation can be written as

$$\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)} = 2 \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$$

$$2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\because \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 0 \text{ when } 135^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$$

Now, let us consider that $\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)}}$

which is not-negative. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)}} &= \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{4}} \\ &= 2 \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{4} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\theta}{4}$$

$$\because \sin \frac{\theta}{4} \geq 0 \text{ when } \frac{135^\circ}{2} \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$$

93. We know that $\sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x = \sqrt{2}$

When $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, we have $\sin x = \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

when $x = \frac{3}{4}$, we have $y = \sqrt{2} - 1 > 0$

which implies that options (1) and (2) are incorrect.

Now, at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, we have $\sin x = \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

That is, $(\sin 4x - \cos 4x)^2 = 2$. Therefore, $y = \sqrt{2} - 2$ for any $x \in R$.

which implies that option (4) is incorrect.

Note : The maximum value of $\sin x - \cos x$ is $\sqrt{2}$, for $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and the maximum value of $(\sin 4x - \cos 4x)^2$ is 2, for $x = \frac{\pi}{16}$.

$$94. (\cos x - \cos y)^2 = (\sin x - \sin y)^2 = (\cos z)^2 = (\sin z)^2$$

$$2 - 2 \cos(x - y) = 1$$

$$95. \frac{1}{\sin 10} - \frac{1}{\sin 50} - \frac{1}{\sin 70} = \frac{\sin 50 - \sin 70 - \sin 10}{\sin 10 \sin 50 \sin 70}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\cos 20 - \cos 120 - \cos 60 - \cos 80 - \cos 40 - \cos 60)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin 30$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \cos 20 - 2 \cos 60 - \cos 20 \right)$$

$$6$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin 30$$

Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

$$1. \cot 12 \cot 24 \cot 48 [\cot 28 \cot(60 - 28) \cot(60 + 28)] = (\cot 12 \cot 48)(\cot 24 \cot 84)$$

$$\frac{\cot 36}{\cot 72} - \frac{\cot 72}{\cot 36} = 1$$

$$2. \cot^4 x - 2(1 - \cot^2 x) = a^2 = 0$$

$$\cot^4 x - 2 \cot^2 x - a^2 = 2 = 0$$

$$(\cot^2 x - 1)^2 = 3 - a^2$$

to have atleast one solution

$$3 - a^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$a \in [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$

Integral values -1, 0, 1

Sum = 0

3. (A)

$$\tan 1 \quad \tan^{-1} 1 \quad \tan 1 \quad -\frac{1}{4}$$

(B)

$$\sin 1 \quad \cos 1$$

$$\sin 57.3 \quad \cos 57.3$$

(C)

$$\tan 1 \quad \sin 1$$

(not possible)

$$\text{Because } \tan 57.3 = 1 > \sin 57.3$$

(D)

$$\cos 1 \quad -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cos(\cos 1) \quad \cos -\frac{1}{4}$$

4. (A) $\tan 1 = 1$ and $\sin 1 = 1$, then $\log_{\sin 1} \tan 1 = 0$

(B) $1 = \tan 3 = 1$ and $\cos 1 = 1$, then $\log_{\cos 1}(1 = \tan 3) = 0$

(C) $\cos = \sec = 2$ and $\log_{10} 5 = 1$, then $\log_{\log_{10} 5}(\cos = \sec) = 0$

(D) $2 \sin 18 = 1$ and $\tan 15 = 1$, then $\log_{\tan 15} 2 \sin 18 = 0$

5. Put $\sin = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$, $\cos = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$

6. Given $\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\sin \theta} = \frac{3}{1}$

Option (C) $\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\sin(2\theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$ (Use C and D method)

$$\tan(\theta) = 2 \tan$$

Option (B) $\frac{3 \sin \theta}{2 \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\sin(2\theta)} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{2 \sin \theta}{2 \sin \theta} = \frac{2 \cos(\theta)}{2} = \cos \theta$$

Option (D) $\frac{3 \sin \theta}{3 \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta \cos(\theta)}{\sin \theta \cos(\theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta$

Subtract from (B) option

Option (A) $\cot \theta = 3 \cot(2\theta) = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 3 \frac{\cos(2\theta)}{\sin(2\theta)}$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 3 \frac{\cos(2\theta)}{3 \sin \theta} = \frac{2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)}{\sin \theta} = 4 \tan \theta \quad (\text{from D})$$

Also $\cot \theta = \cot(\theta) = \frac{3}{2} \cot \theta \quad (\text{from C})$

Now multiply the two relations.

7. $\begin{array}{l} \sin(x - 20^\circ) \sin(x + 40^\circ) \sin(x + 40^\circ) \\ \sin(x - 20^\circ) \sin(x + 40^\circ) \sin(x + 40^\circ) \\ \cos(x - 10^\circ) \sin(x + 40^\circ) \cos[90^\circ - (x + 40^\circ)] \end{array}$

$x = 30^\circ$ now check the option, only (a) and (b) satisfy

8. $2(\cos x \cos y) - 2(\sin x \sin y) - 3 = 0$

$$(\cos x)^2 - (\sin x)^2 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \text{ and } \sin x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3x &= \cos 3y = \cos 3z = 4(\cos^3 x - \cos^3 y - \cos^3 z) = 3(\cos x - \cos y - \cos z) \\ &\quad 12 \cos x \cos y \cos z \end{aligned}$$

9. $0 = \sin x - 1, 0 = \cos x - 1$

If $\sin^n x = \cos^n x = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2$

$$\sin^n x = \cos^n x = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\sin^n x = \cos^n x = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

10. If $x = \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi)$

$$2x = \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$y = \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$2y = \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$z = \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$2z = \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$2x - 2y - 2z = 0 \Rightarrow x - y - z = 0$$

If $x = y = z = 0$ then $x^3 = y^3 = z^3 = 3xyz$

11. $X^2 - 4XY - Y^2 = (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta)^2 - (x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)^2$

$$4(x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta)(x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 4\{x^2 \sin^2 \theta - x^2 \cos^2 \theta - y^2 \sin^2 \theta + y^2 \cos^2 \theta\} = xy(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)\}$$

$$x^2(1 - 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta) - y^2(1 - 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta) = 4xy(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

$$(0, \pi/2)$$

$$x^2 - 4XY - Y^2 = 3x^2 - y^2$$

A = 3 and B = 1

12. (A) $2(a - d) - 2(b - c)$

(B) $\tan 50^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 40^\circ} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 20^\circ}{2 \tan 20^\circ}$

$$\tan 20^\circ = 2 \tan 50^\circ / \tan 70^\circ$$

$2a \quad 2b \quad 2c$

(D) $\tan 20 \quad 2 \tan 10 \quad \tan 20 \tan^2 10 \quad 0$
 $\tan 20 \quad 2 \tan 10$
 $b \quad a \text{ and } d \quad c$

13. (A) $\frac{1}{2}(2 \sin 75 \cos 75) \quad \frac{1}{2} \sin 150 \quad \frac{1}{4}$

(B) $\log_2^{28} 2 \quad \log_2^7$ (irrational)

(C) $\log_{\frac{5}{3}}^5 \log_{\frac{6}{5}}^6 \log_{\frac{6}{3}}^6 1 \quad \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^2$ (irrational)

(D) $8^{\log_{27}^3} \quad 8^{-1/3} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

14. $\sin x \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \quad \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cos 2x \quad \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x$

$\sin x \cos x \quad \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

15. $\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos 4}} \quad \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2(1 - \cos 4)}}$
 $\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{4 \cos^2 2}}$
 $\sqrt{2 - 2|\cos 2|}$

If $2 - 3/2$ then $\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4}$

$$\sqrt{2 - 2|\cos 2|} \quad \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos 2} \quad 2|\sin| \quad 2 \sin$$

If $\frac{3}{2} - 2/2$ then $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\sqrt{2 - 2|\cos 2|} \quad \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos 2} \quad 2|\cos| \quad 2 \cos$$

16. $1 \quad \tan \quad \tan^2 \quad \tan^3$

$$1 \quad \tan^2 \quad \tan \quad (\tan^2 - 1)$$

18. $\frac{1}{\sin^6 x \cos^6 x} \quad \frac{1}{1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}; \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \quad 4$

19. $\log_{10} \sin x \quad \log_{10} \cos x \quad 2 \log_{10} \cot x \quad \log_{10} \tan x \quad 1$

$$\log_{10}(\sin x \cos x \cot x) \quad k \quad \log_{10} \cos^2 x \quad 1$$

20. $\tan A \quad \tan B \quad \tan C \quad \tan A \tan B \tan C$

$$\frac{3}{\tan C} \quad \frac{6}{\tan C} \quad \tan C \quad \frac{3}{\tan C} \quad \frac{6}{\tan C} \quad \tan C$$

$$\tan^2 C \quad 9 \quad \tan C \quad 3$$

21. $\frac{(1 - \cot x)}{\sin^2 x} (1 - \cot x) \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

$$(1 - \cot x)(1 - \cot^2 x)$$

22. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} 2\sin^2 x - 2\sin^2 x - \frac{2}{3} - 2\sin^2 x - \frac{4}{3}$

23. $y = \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x} = \frac{1 - 3\tan^2 x}{3 + \tan^2 x}$
 $\tan^2 x = \frac{1 - 3y}{3 + y} = 0$

24. $\sqrt{2} \sin(A - B) - \cos B (\sin B - \sin^3 B) - \sin B (\cos B - \cos^3 B)$

$$\sin B \cos B$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2B - \sin(A - B) - \frac{\sin 2B}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

25. $\frac{1}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x} = \frac{1}{1 + 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}; \quad 1 - \frac{1}{1 + 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = 4$

26. $1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1} = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1}$



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

1. 286.5 (IV quadrant) $l = 0, m = 0$

2. $\tan(-1042^\circ) = \tan(1080^\circ - 38^\circ) = \tan 38^\circ = \tan 45^\circ$

3. 401.1 (I quadrant) $l = 0, m = 0$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 6

$$a = \sin \theta, \quad b = \sin \phi, \quad \frac{2}{3}, \quad c = \sin \psi, \quad \frac{4}{3}$$

$$p = \cos \theta, \quad q = \cos \phi, \quad \frac{2}{3}, \quad r = \cos \psi, \quad \frac{4}{3}$$

4. $a \quad b \quad c \quad \sin \quad \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \sin \quad \frac{4}{3}$

$$\sin \quad 2 \sin(\quad) \cos \frac{2}{3} \quad 0$$

5. $ab \quad bc \quad ac \quad \sin \quad \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \sin \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad \sin \quad \sin \quad \frac{4}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2}{3} \quad \cos 2 \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \cos \frac{2}{3} \quad \cos(2 \quad 2) \quad \cos \frac{4}{3} \quad \cos 2 \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

6. $qc \quad rb \quad \cos \quad \frac{2}{3} \sin \quad \frac{4}{3} \cos \quad \frac{4}{3} \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 8

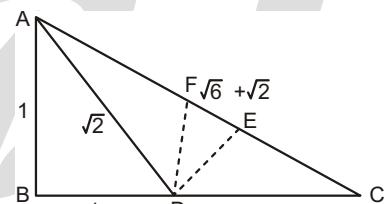
7. $\tan A = \sqrt{7 - 4\sqrt{3}} \quad \cot C$

$$\sqrt{\tan A - \cot C} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{7 - 4\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\sqrt{2(2 - \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1$$

8. $\log_{AE} \frac{AC}{CD} = \log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \log_{\sqrt{2}} 1$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 10

9. In a $\triangle ABC$, $\cot A - \cot B - \cot C = \sqrt{3} \quad \cot = \sqrt{3}$

10. $\cot - \cot A - \cot B - \cot C = \sin(A -) \quad \frac{\sin^2 A \sin}{\sin B \sin C}$

$$\sin(B -) \quad \frac{\sin^2 B \sin}{\sin A \sin C} \text{ and } \sin(C -) \quad \frac{\sin^2 C \sin}{\sin A \sin B}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 11 to 12

11. $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \frac{x}{2} & \sin \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos \frac{x}{2} & \sin \frac{x}{2} \end{vmatrix}$

12. If $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $f(x) = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \quad \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \quad \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) If $A = B = 45^\circ$ then $(1 - \tan A)(1 - \tan B) = 2$

(B) $a^2 - 5a - 6 \sin x = x - R$

$$a^2 - 5a - 6 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 5a - 6 = 0 \quad (a - 3)(a - 2) = 0$$

$$a^4 - \frac{1}{a^4} - 2 = 0$$

$$a^4 - \frac{1}{a^4} = 2$$

$$(C) \frac{a^4 - \frac{1}{a^4}}{a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} = \frac{a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}}{a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} = \frac{a^4 + \frac{1}{a^4}}{a^4 - \frac{1}{a^4}} = \frac{a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}}{a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} = 2$$

$$(D) \frac{(x - k)^2}{k+1} = (x - 1)^2 = (x - 2)^2 = (x - 3)^2 = 0 \quad \text{No real root}$$

2. (A) $y = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\pi/4 - x)}{1 - \tan^2(\pi/4 - x)} = \cos(\pi/2 - 2x) = \sin 2x$

$$(B) 0 = \log_3 \frac{5\sin x + 12\cos x - 26}{13} = 1$$

$$(C) y = 2\sin^2 x - \cos x - 3 = 2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 2\cos x - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(D) y = 4\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x = (2\sin x - \cos x)^2$$

4. (A) $\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin x = 2$

$$(5\sin x - 4)(5\sin x - 3) = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(B) \cot \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cot^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(C) f(x) = \sin^4 x - 8\sin^2 x + 2$$

$$f(x) = [2, 9]$$

$$(D) \log_2 \frac{(2x^2 - 5x - 27)}{(2x - 1)^2} = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 \quad 9x \quad 26 \quad 0 \\ -2 \quad x \quad \frac{13}{2} \end{array}$$

5. (A) $f(x) = 2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 6$

$$y_{\min} = 9 \text{ at } \sin x = 1$$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{47}{8} \text{ at } \sin x = \frac{1}{4}$$

(B) $f(x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 6$

$$y_{\min} = 6; \quad y_{\max} = 8$$

(C) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[4 \sin 2x - 1 - \cos 2x - 3(1 - \cos 2x)]$

$$\frac{1}{2}[2 - 4 \sin 2x - 4 \cos 2x]$$

$$1 - 2(\sin 2x + \cos 2x)$$

$$y_{\max} = 1 - 2\sqrt{2}; \quad y_{\min} = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

(D) $f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{4} - \sin x$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $\frac{\sin 80^\circ \sin 65^\circ \sin 35^\circ}{2 \sin 35^\circ \cos 15^\circ \quad 2 \sin 35^\circ \cos 35^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \sin 65^\circ}{2(\cos 15^\circ - \cos 35^\circ)} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \sin 65^\circ}{4 \cos 25^\circ \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}$

2. If $A = B = 45^\circ$

$$(1 - \cot A)(1 - \cot B) = 2$$

$$(1 - \cot 23^\circ)(1 - \cot 22^\circ) = 2$$

3. $4x^2 - 7x - 1 = 0$

$$\tan A - \tan B = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\tan A + \tan B = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$4 \sin^2(A - B) - 7 \sin(A - B) \cos(A - B) - \cos^2(A - B)$$

$$\frac{4 \tan^2(A - B) - 7 \tan(A - B) - 1}{1 + \tan^2(A - B)} = 1$$

4. $\frac{(18 - 2) \cdot 180}{18} = \frac{(n - 2) \cdot 180}{n}$ 60 360 $n = 9$

5. $10(1 - \cos 2)^2 = 15(1 - \cos 2)^2 = 24$

$$(5\cos 2 - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \cos 2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad \tan^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

6. $\tan \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \quad \tan \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \quad \tan \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \quad \tan \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$
 $\tan \frac{7}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \quad \tan \frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{8} \quad \tan \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \quad \tan \frac{9}{8} = \frac{9}{8} \quad \tan \frac{7}{8} = \tan \frac{9}{8} \quad \tan \frac{7}{8} = \tan \frac{9}{8} \quad \tan \frac{9}{8} = \tan \frac{7}{8} = 0$

7. $\frac{\cos \frac{2}{7} - 2\cos^2 \frac{2}{7}}{\cos \frac{2}{7} - \cos \frac{2}{7}} = \frac{4 - \cos \frac{2}{7} - 2\cos^2 \frac{2}{7} + \sin \frac{4}{7}}{\sin \frac{4}{7}} = \frac{4 - 1 - 2\cos \frac{2}{7} + \sin \frac{2}{7}}{\sin \frac{3}{7}}$
 $\frac{4 - 1 - 2\cos \frac{2}{7} + \sin \frac{2}{7}}{\sin \frac{3}{7}} = \frac{4 - 1 - 2\cos \frac{2}{7} + \sin \frac{2}{7}}{\sin \frac{3}{7}} = \frac{4 - 3 - 4\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}}{\sin \frac{3}{7}} = 4$

8. $a^2 \sec^2 200 = c^2 \tan^2 200 = d^2 = 2cd \tan 200$

$$b^2 \sec^2 200 = c^2 = d^2 \tan^2 200 = 2cd \tan 200$$

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2$$

$$(a \sec 200 - c \tan 200)^2 = d^2$$

$$(b \sec 200 - d \tan 200)^2 = c^2$$

$$(c^2 - d^2)(\sec^2 200 - \tan^2 200) = (2bd - 2ac) \sec 200 \tan 200 = c^2 - d^2$$

$$(c^2 - d^2)(2 \tan^2 200) = (2ac - 2bd) \sec 200 \tan 200$$

$$\frac{2(c^2 - d^2)}{ac - bd} = \frac{2 \sec 200}{\tan 200} = \frac{2}{\sin 200} = \frac{2}{\sin 20}$$

9. $2 \cos \frac{9}{17} \cos \frac{9}{17} = \cos \frac{7}{17} \cos \frac{9}{17} = \cos \frac{9}{17} \cos \frac{10}{17} = \cos \frac{8}{17} \cos \frac{7}{17} = \cos \frac{9}{17} = 0$

10. $\frac{\cos 3 \cos 3}{\sin 3 \sin 9} = \frac{\cos 9 \cos 9}{\sin 3 \sin 17} = \frac{\cos 17 \cos 17}{\sin 17 \sin 9} = \frac{\tan 9}{\tan 9}$

11. $8abc = 8 \sin 10 \sin 50 \sin 70 = 1$

$$\frac{a - b}{c} = \frac{\sin 10 - \sin 50}{\sin 70} = \frac{2 \sin 30 \cos 20}{\sin 70} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\sin 10} = \frac{1}{\sin 50} - \frac{1}{\sin 70} = \frac{\sin 50 \sin 70 - \sin 10 \sin 70}{\sin 10 \sin 50 \sin 70} = \frac{\sin 10 \sin 50}{\sin 10 \sin 50 \sin 70} = 6$$

12. $\frac{1}{4} 4 \sin^3 \quad 4 \sin^3 \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 4 \sin^3 \quad \frac{4}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{4} 3 \sin \quad \sin 3 \quad 3 \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \sin(3) \quad 2 \quad) \quad 3 \sin \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad \sin(3) \quad 4 \quad)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} 3 \sin \quad \sin \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \sin \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad 3 \sin 3 \quad \frac{3}{4} \sin 3$$

13. $\frac{\sin(2^r - 2^{r-1})}{\cos 2^r \cos 2^{r-1}} \quad \frac{n}{r-1} (\tan 2^r - \tan 2^{r-1}) \quad \tan 2^n - \tan 1$

14. $x = \sec \theta, \tan \theta, y = \operatorname{cosec} \theta, \cot \theta$
 $y = x - xy = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 1$

15. $\cos 18^\circ = \cos 72^\circ = 2 \sin 45^\circ \sin 27^\circ = \sqrt{2} \sin 27^\circ$

16. $3(\sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ)^4 - 6(\sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ)^2 + 4(\sin^6 1^\circ \cos^6 1^\circ)$
 $= 3(1 - 2 \sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ)^2 - 6(1 - 2 \sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ) + 4(1 - 3 \sin^2 1^\circ \cos^2 1^\circ)$
 $= 3(1 - 4 \sin^2 1^\circ \cos^2 1^\circ) - 4 \sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ + 10 - 12 \sin 1^\circ \cos 1^\circ = 12 \sin^2 1^\circ \cos^2 1^\circ - 13$

17. $3^{\sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{3^3}{3^{\sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x}} = 28$

Let $3^{\sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x} = t, \quad t^2 = 28t \Rightarrow t = 27, 0$

If $t = 1 \Rightarrow \sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$
 $2 \cos x(\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi$

If $t = 27 \Rightarrow \sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x = 3 \quad (\text{Not possible})$

$$(\sin 2x - \cos 2x)^2 = 8 \sin 4x - 1 = 7 \sin 4x + 1 \quad (\text{at } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi)$$

18. $(\sin \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 = (\cos \theta - \operatorname{sec} \theta)^2$
 $= 5 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \operatorname{sec}^2 \theta$
 $= 7 - \tan^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta$
 $= 9$

19. $\frac{\tan 20^\circ - \tan 40^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 80^\circ} = \frac{\tan 80^\circ - \tan 60^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 40^\circ - \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ}$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\sin 100}{\cos 20 \cos 80} \quad \frac{\sin 20}{\cos 40 \cos 60} \\
 \frac{\sin 80}{\cos 20 \cos 80} \quad \frac{2 \sin 20}{\cos 40} \\
 \frac{\sin 80}{\cos 20 \cos 40} \quad \frac{\sin 40}{\cos 40 \cos 80} \\
 \frac{\cos 20 \cos 40}{\cos 80} \quad \frac{\sin 40}{\cos 20 \cos 40 \cos 80} \\
 \frac{8 \sin 40 \sin 20}{\sin(8 - 20)} \quad \frac{8 \sin 40}{\sin(8 + 20)}
 \end{array}$$

1 $\cos 10x \cos 6x$ $2 \cos^2 8x - \sin^2 8x$
 2 $\cos 16x - \cos 4x$ $2(1 - \cos 16x) - 1 + \cos 16x$
 $\cos 4x - 1$
 $x = \frac{n\pi}{2}$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

If $360k + 540$

$k = 450 - (n + 5)$

21. $\cos 20 - 2 \sin^2 55 = 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos 20 - 1 - \cos 110 \\
 & 1 - \cos 20 = \sin 20 \\
 & 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin(45 - 20)
 \end{aligned}$$

$k = 65$

23. $\tan 19x = \frac{\cos 96 - \cos 6}{\cos 96 + \cos 6} = \frac{2 \cos 51 \cos 45}{2 \sin 51 \sin 45}$ $\cot 51 - \tan 141$

$19x = 180n + 141$

24. $\frac{2 \sin 40 - \sin 20}{\cos 20 \cos 30} = \frac{2 \sin(60 - 20) - \sin 20}{\cos 20 \cos 30}$

25. $\cos \frac{2}{7} - \cos \frac{4}{7} - \cos \frac{6}{7} - 1 = \frac{\sin \frac{3}{7}}{\sin \frac{-7}{7}} \cos \frac{4}{7} - 1 - \frac{3}{2}$

26. $\frac{k}{2}(\cos 2A - \cos 3A) = \frac{11}{8}$

$\frac{k}{2}[2 \cos^2 A - 1 - 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A] = \frac{11}{8}$

$k = 4$

27. $3 \sin^2 x - 4 \cos^2 x = 3 - \cos^2 x$

28. $\tan \theta = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

$$\tan(\quad) \frac{\tan}{1 - \tan} \frac{\tan}{\tan} = 3$$

29. $\frac{\cos 24 \cos 33}{2 \sin 33 \sin^2 57} = \frac{\sin 18 \cos 9}{\sin 9} = \cos 18$

$$\frac{\cos 24 \cos 33}{\sin 57 \cos 24} = \frac{\sin 9}{\sin 9} = 2$$

30. $\tan \frac{1 - \cos 2}{\cos 2} = \frac{1 - \cos 4}{\cos 4} = \frac{1 - \cos 8}{\cos 8}$
 $\frac{\sin}{\cos} \frac{2 \cos^2}{\cos 2} = \frac{2 \cos^2 2}{\cos 4} = \frac{2 \cos^2 4}{\cos 8} = \frac{8 \sin}{\cos} \frac{\cos}{\cos 2} \frac{\cos 4}{\cos 8} = \frac{\sin 8}{\cos 8} = \tan 8$

31. $y = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + \tan^2 x + \cot^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \sec^2 x = 6$
 $y = 9 - 2(\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x) = 13$

□□□

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TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $\tan^2 x - \sec^2 y = \frac{5a}{6}$ 3 2 a^2 $6a^2$ $5a$ 6 0

2. $[\tan(x - y) - \cot(x - y)]^2 - (x - 1)^2 = 0$

$x = 1$ and $\tan^2(x - y) = 1$

$x - y = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

3. $\sin x + \cos x = 1$

$\sin x = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}$

4. $\sin^2(\sin x) - 3\sin(\sin x) + 2 = 0$

$\{\sin(\sin x) - 2\}\{\sin(\sin x) - 1\} = 0$

Equation has no solution.

5. $\tan 2x - \tan 6x = \sin 4x = 0$

$4x = 0, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, \dots, \pm \frac{11\pi}{4}$
 $x = \frac{0}{4}, \frac{\pm 2\pi}{4}, \frac{\pm 3\pi}{4}, \dots, \frac{\pm 11\pi}{4}$

But $\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{4}, \frac{11\pi}{4}$ are rejected. So number of solutions = 5.

6. $3\sin^2 x - 6\sin x - \sin x - 2 = 0$

$(3\sin x - 1)(\sin x - 2) = 0$

$\sin x = 2$, then

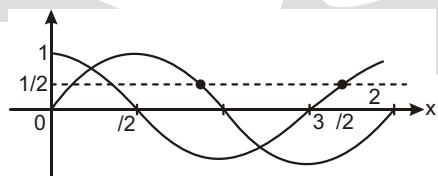
$\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$

$\sin x - \frac{1}{3}$ has 6 solutions for $x \in [0, \pi]$

7.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \cos & \cos 2 & 1 \\ 2\cos^2 & \cos & 0 \\ \cos & 0 \text{ or } \cos & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

8.



in $[0, \pi]$ max. $(\sin x, \cos x) - \frac{1}{2}$ has two solutions.

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \quad & (\cot^2 x - 2\sqrt{3}\cot x - 3)(\cot^2 x - 1)(4\operatorname{cosec} x - 4) = 0 \\ & (\cot x - \sqrt{3})^2(\operatorname{cosec} x - 2)^2 = 0 \\ & \cot x = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{cosec} x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

10.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x &= 0 \\ 3x = n\pi & \Rightarrow x = \frac{n\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$x = \frac{n\pi}{3}$, hence general solution is $\frac{n\pi}{3}$.

11. $\sin x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 8\sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 1 &= 0 \\ 2\sin^2 2x - 1 &= 0 \\ \cos 4x &= 0 \\ x = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{8} & \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

12.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \cos 2x - \cos 3x - \cos 4x - \cos 5x &= 5 \\ \cos x = 1 & \quad \cos 2x = 1 \quad \cos 3x = 1 \quad \cos 4x = 1 \quad \cos 5x = 1 \\ x = 2n\pi & \quad x = n\pi \quad x = \frac{2n\pi}{3} \quad x = \frac{2n\pi}{4} \quad x = \frac{2n\pi}{5} \\ x = 2n\pi & \end{aligned}$$

13. $(2\sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 - (\tan x - \cot x)^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} & \quad \tan^2 x - 1 \\ x = n\pi & \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

14.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \cos^3 3x & \cos^3 5x & (2 \cos 4x \cos x)^3 \\ \cos^3 3x & \cos^3 5x & (\cos 5x - \cos 3x)^3 \end{array}$$

$$3 \cos 5x \cos 3x (\cos 5x - \cos 3x) = 0$$

$$\cos 5x \cos 3x \quad \cos 4x \cos x = 0$$

$$\text{15. } \sin^{100} x - 1 - \cos^{100} x = \sin^{100} x - 1 \text{ and } \cos^{300} x = 0$$

$$\text{16. } \sin - 1 \text{ and } \sec^2 4 = 1 \quad \sin - \sec 4 = 1; \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{17. } (4 \sin^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) - (\tan^2 x - \cot^2 x) = 6 \\ (2 \sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 - (\tan x - \cot x)^2 = 0 \\ 2 \sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x \text{ and } \tan x - \cot x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{18. } \sin^4 - 2 \sin^2 - 1 = 2 \\ (\sin^2 - 1)^2 = 2 - \cos^4 \quad (\text{not possible}) \end{array}$$

$$\text{19. } \cos(P \sin x) = \sin(P \cos x)$$

$$\cos(P \sin x) = \cos \frac{-P \cos x}{2}$$

$$P \sin x = P \cos x = 2n \quad \frac{-2}{2}$$

$$P \sin x = P \cos x = 2n \quad \frac{-2}{2}$$

$$\text{20. } |x| = |y| = 2$$

$$\sin \frac{x^2}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{21. } x = \frac{-1}{2},$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \cos 2x & |\sin x| \\ \sin x & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 x = \sin x = 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = \sin x = 1 = 0$$

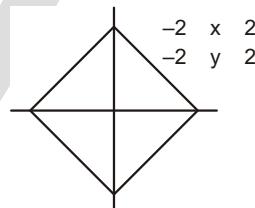
$$(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = \sin x = 1 = 0$$

$$(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{-1/2}{2} \quad 0 \quad 1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6},$$

22. $\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = \sin x \cos x$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = \sin x \cos x$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2y^2 & y & 1 & 0 \\ (2y-1)(y-1) & 0 & & \\ y & \frac{1}{2} & & y-1 \\ 2 \sin x \cos x & 1 & \sin x \cos x & 1 \\ \sin 2x & 1 & & \\ 2x & \frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2} & & \\ x & \frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{4} & & \end{array}$$

23. $\sin \frac{5x}{2} = 1 \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} = 1$

24. $\cos 2 = \sin^2 - \sin^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \sin = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

25. $b \sin c - a \cos b$

$$b^2(1 - \cos^2) - c^2 - a^2 \cos^2 = 2ac \cos$$

$$(a^2 - b^2) \cos^2 - 2ac \cos - (c^2 - b^2) = 0$$

$$\cos - \cos \frac{c^2 - b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

...(1)

$$a^2(1 - \sin^2) - c^2 - b^2 \sin^2 = 2bc \sin$$

$$(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 - 2bc \sin - (c^2 - a^2) = 0$$

$$\sin - \sin \frac{c^2 - a^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$\cos(\quad) \cos \cos - \sin \sin \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

...(2)


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

1. $2 \cos^2 x - 2\sqrt{2} \cos x + 3 = 0$

$$(\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1)^2 = 4 \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Not possible})$$

3. $4 \sin 3x - 5 = 4 \cos 2x - 5 \sin x$

$$(\sin x - 1)(4 \sin x - 1)^2 = 0 \quad x \in R$$

4. $4 \cos x(2 - 3 \sin^2 x) - \cos 2x - 1 = 0$

$$\cos x(3 \cos x - 2)(2 \cos x - 1) = 0$$

Least difference $\frac{\pi}{6}$

5. $\cos x \cos 6x = 1$

Case-1 : $\cos x = 1$ and $\cos 6x = 1$

Not possible

Case-2 : $\cos 6x = 1$ and $\cos x = 1$

$$x = (2n - 1)\pi, (n \in I)$$

7. $2k - \sin^2 2x - 2 \sin 2x - 2$

Let $\sin 2x = t \quad t \in [-1, 1]$

$$2k - t^2 - 2t - 2 \quad k = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

8. $f(x) = \cos \frac{\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{3}{8} - \cos \frac{5}{8} - \cos \frac{7}{8} - \cos^4 x - \cos^2 x - \frac{1}{8}$

9. $\frac{4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 4 \sin^4 x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{4 \cos^2 x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} - \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{9}$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

10. $\tan(1 - \sin^2 x) - \cot(1 - \cos^2 x) - 1 - \sin 2x - 0 - \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2}$

11. $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x = (x - 3)^2 - 2$



Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

1. $h(x) = f^2(x) - g^2(x) = 2 - 2 \sin 4x$

$$8 \cos 4x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x = 0$$

Longest interval $\frac{\pi}{4}$

2. $2 - 2 \sin 4x = 4$

$$\sin 4x = 1$$

$$x = (4n-1)\frac{\pi}{8}$$

3. $\begin{array}{ll} \sin 3x & \cos x \\ \sin 3x & \sin x \\ 2 \sin x \cos 2x & 2 \sin 2x \sin x \end{array}$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \tan 2x &= 1 \\ x &= 0, \quad \text{or } x = \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{7\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$

$$(5 \sin x - 4)(5 \sin x - 3) = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{4}{5} \text{ or } \frac{3}{5}$$

(B) $\cot \frac{x}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \cot$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cos x$$

$$\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(C) $f(x) = \sin^4 x - 8 \sin^2 x + 2$

$$f(x) = [2, 9]$$

(D) $\log_2 \frac{(2x^2 - 5x - 27)}{(2x - 1)^2} = 0$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 26 = 0$$

$$2 - x = \frac{13}{2}$$

2. (A) $\sin x = 1, \cos y = 1$ or $\sin x = -1, \cos y = -1$

(B) $f(x) = \cos x - \sin x = K$

$$k = \sqrt{2}$$

(C) $|x^2 - 1| = 1$ and $|2x^2 - 5| = 1$

$$x^2 = 2$$

(D) $\sin x = \sin y = \sin(x - y)$

$$2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{x-y}{2} = 0 \text{ or } \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$x - y = 2n\pi \text{ or } x = \frac{n\pi}{2}, y = \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

if $x = 0, y = 1$

if $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$

if $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}, y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

if $y = 0, x = 1$

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. Let $\sin x = 1 = a, \cos x = 1 = b, \sin x = c$
 $a^3 = b^3 = c^3 = (a - b - c)^3$

$$a = b = 0 \text{ or } b = c = 0 \text{ or } c = a = 0$$

$$\sin x = \cos x = 2 \text{ or } \sin x = \cos x = 1 \text{ or } \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Total solution = 5

2. $\sin y = 2014 \cos y = 1$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3. $\frac{2 \sin 6x}{\sin x - 1} = 0$

$$\sin 6x = 0$$

$$x = 0, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & \tan^2 x & 2\sqrt{2}\tan x & 0 \\ x & \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8} & x & \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{6} \\ \end{array}$$

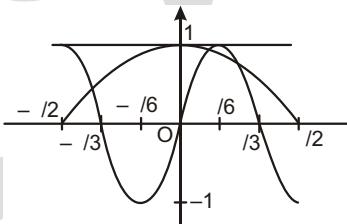
4. $\sin^4 x - 4\sin^2 x + (2-k) = 0$

Let $\sin^2 x = t \quad t \in [0, 1]$

$$t^2 - 4t + (2-k) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} f(0) = f(1) = 0 \\ (k-2)(k-1) = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 2 & k = 1 \end{array}$$

5.



6. $2\sin^2 x - \sin^2 2x = 2$

$$2\sin^4 x - 3\sin^2 x + 1 = 0 \quad (2\sin^2 x - 1)(\sin^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = \cos 2x = \tan x$$

$$2\tan x - 1 = \tan^2 x = \tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)$$

$$\tan^3 x - \tan^2 x - \tan x + 1 = 0 \quad (1 - \tan x)(\tan^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - \sin x = 2$$

$$2\sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x(2\sin x - 1) = 0$$

7. $(3\cot x - 1)(\cot x - 3) = 0$

$\cot x = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\cot x = 3$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

8. $(8\cos 4x - 3)(\cot x - \tan x)^2 = 12$

$$8(2\cos^2 2x - 1) - 3 \cdot \frac{4\cos^2 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = 12$$

$$16\cos^4 2x - 8\cos^2 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(4\cos^2 2x - 3)(4\cos^2 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{9.} \quad & 2 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 2 \\ & 2 \sin^4 x + 3 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0 \quad (\sin^2 x - 1)(2 \sin^2 x + 1) = 0 \\ & \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin 2x = \cos 2x = \tan x \\ & \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \tan x \\ & \tan^3 x = \tan^2 x = \tan x = 1 = 0 \\ & (\tan x - 1)^2(\tan x + 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \cos^2 x = \sin x = 2 \\ & 2 \sin^2 x = \sin x = 0 \\ & \sin x(2 \sin x - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□□□



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. $\frac{\cot A - \cot B}{\cot C} = \frac{\cos A \sin B - \cos B \sin A}{(\sin A \sin B) \frac{\cos C}{\sin C}} = \frac{(\sin^2 C)}{(\sin A \sin B) \cos C} = \frac{c^2}{ab} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

$$\frac{2c^2}{17} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{18}{8}$$

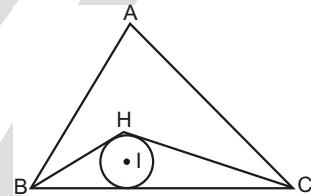
2. $BIC = \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B+C}{2}$

3. $\frac{1}{64} [(2R \cos A)^2 - a^2] [(2R \cos B)^2 - b^2] [(2R \cos C)^2 - c^2]$
 $\frac{1}{64} [(2R \cos A)^2 - (2R \sin A)^2] [(2R \cos B)^2 - (2R \sin B)^2] [(2R \cos C)^2 - (2R \sin C)^2]$
 R^6

4. $B = 60^\circ$
 $2 \sin^2 B - 3 \sin^2 C = \sin C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $C = 45^\circ$

5. $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{s-b}{s} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3}s$
 $\frac{a-c}{2} = b = \frac{2}{3}s$
 $(A.M.) < (G.M.)$

6. $\cos A \cos B \cos C = \frac{a}{\cos A} = 2R \cos A \cos B \cos C = \tan A = 2R \cos A \cos B \cos C = (\tan A)$



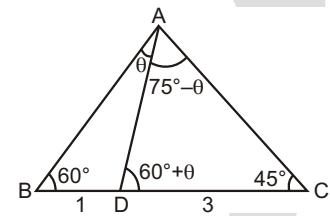
$$2R \cos A \cos B \cos C \frac{\sin A \sin B \sin C}{\cos A \cos B \cos C} = 2R \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

8. In $\triangle BAD$, $\frac{BD}{\sin \theta} = \frac{AD}{\sin 60^\circ}$

In $\triangle CAD$, $\frac{CD}{\sin(75^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{AD}{\sin 45^\circ}$

$$\frac{BD}{\sin \theta} \sin 60^\circ = \frac{CD \sin 45^\circ}{\sin(75^\circ - \theta)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(75^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{BD \sin 60^\circ}{CD \sin 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$



9. Length of angle bisector $AD = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}$

Length of angle bisector $BE = \frac{2ac}{a+c} \cos \frac{B}{2}$

Length of angle bisector $CF = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \cos \frac{C}{2}$

H.M.
$$\frac{3}{\frac{b+c}{2bc}} = \frac{3}{\frac{a+c}{2ac}} = \frac{3}{\frac{a+b}{2ab}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}$$

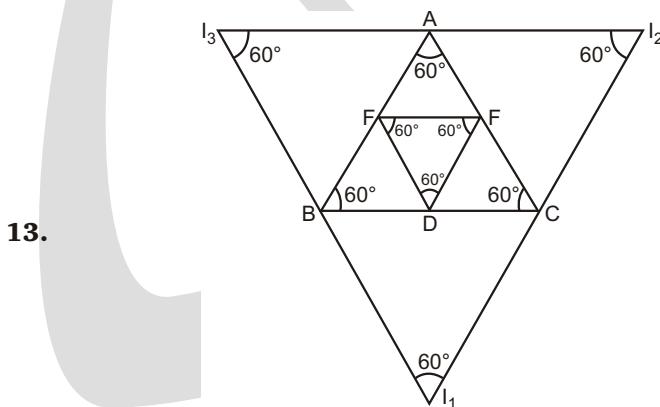
10.
$$\frac{2b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

11.
$$2 \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{a} = \frac{\sin B - \sin C}{\sin A}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.
$$\cos A = \frac{4 - c^2}{4c} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{c} - c \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{c} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$



13.

If ABC is an equilateral triangle then DEF and $I_1I_2I_3$ are also equilateral triangle

Side of DEF 1 unit $Ar(\triangle DEF) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

14.

$$AD = \frac{2x}{\frac{x}{x} \cos \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$$

$$AD_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$15. r = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{6}, R = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{3}, r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \quad r, R, r_1 \text{ are in A.P.}$$

$$16. \sin(B-C)\sin(B-C) = \sin(A-B)\sin(A-B)$$

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

$$2\sin^2 B - \sin^2 A - \sin^2 C$$

$$2b^2 - a^2 - c^2$$

(Using sine rule)

17.

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = \tan(A-C)$$

$$\tan C = \frac{7}{4} \quad \sin C = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$$

Using sine rule

$$R = \frac{c}{2 \sin C} = \frac{65}{14}$$

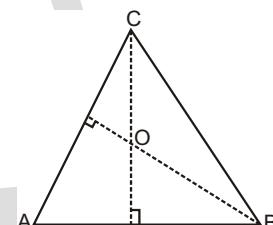
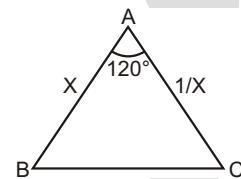
$$18. \frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - c^2 - a^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 - c^2 - b^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc} = \frac{(a+b+c)^2 - 2(ab+bc+ac)}{2abc}$$

$$19. \frac{a-c}{b} = \frac{b-c}{a} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - ac}{ab} = \frac{c^2(a-b-c)}{abc} = \frac{c^2(2s)}{4R} = \frac{2R}{r} = \frac{c}{r}$$

$$20. a^2(\sin B - 1) = b^2 - c^2 - a^2 = 2bc \cos A = \cos A = 0$$

$$21. 2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$$



22.

$$a = \sqrt{d_1 d_2}$$

$$\frac{d_1}{2} = a \cos \frac{C}{2}, \frac{d_2}{2} = a \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$1 = 4 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\sin 2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 = 30$$

23. $\because (m+n) \cot \frac{A}{2} = m \cot \frac{B}{2} + n \cot \frac{C}{2}$

$$\text{Put } \cot \frac{1}{3}, \cot \frac{1}{2}, \tan$$

$$\text{We have } 1 = \frac{2}{\tan A} = \tan B = \tan^2 C = \tan D = 0$$

$$\tan A = 1 \quad 45^\circ \quad 45^\circ \quad 2 : 1$$

24. Circumradius of equilateral triangle, $R = \frac{l}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\text{Diagonal of square } 2R = a\sqrt{2} = 2R = a = R\sqrt{2} = \frac{l\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Area of square } \frac{2l^2}{3}$$

$$25. \cos \frac{B}{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{6})^2 - (\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{4\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

26. If a, b, c are in A.P.

$$2 \sin B = \sin A + \sin C = \sin \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{s}{r} = \frac{6 \cos \frac{B}{2}}{1 + 2 \sin \frac{B}{2}} = 3\sqrt{15}$$

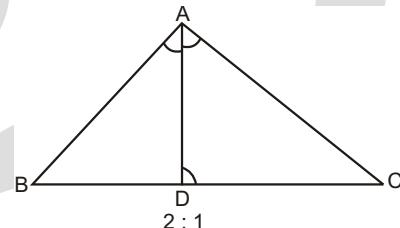
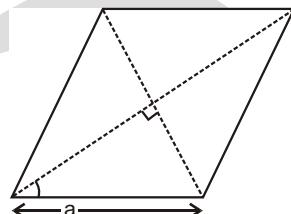
$$27. \cos(A-B) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A-B}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{31}{32} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cos C = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{8} \quad c = 6$$

$$28. (b-c)\cos(B-C) - (c-a)\cos(C-A) - (a-b)\cos(A-B)$$

$$[(b\cos A - a\cos B) - (c\cos A - a\cos C) - (c\cos B - b\cos C)] = [a-b-c] = 30$$



30. $A = \frac{2}{7}$, $B = \frac{4}{7}$, $C = \frac{4}{7}$

$$(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)(c^2 - a^2) = a^2b^2c^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{c^2}{b^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{a^2}{c^2}$$

$$a^2b^2c^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{7}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{7}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}} = a^2b^2c^2$$

36. $h = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Ar(\triangle ABC) &= Ar(\triangle APB) = Ar(\triangle BPC) = Ar(\triangle APC) \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 &= \frac{1}{2}a(h - h_1 - h_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$h_1 + h_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

37. $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{6^2 + 7^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = x = \sqrt{43}$

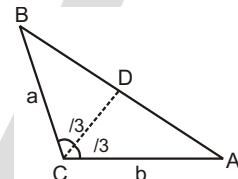
39. $CD = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \cos \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{ab}{a+b}$$

42. $a = b = c = 48$
 $a = 20$

$$b = c = 28$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} a & b & c, a & c & b \\ 20 & b & 28 & b, 20 & c & 28 & c \\ b & 4, c & 4 \end{array}$$



43. In an equilateral triangle

$$a = b = c$$

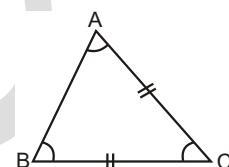
44. $\frac{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}{4b^2c^2}$

$$\frac{2s(2s-2a)(2s-2b)(2s-2c)}{4b^2c^2} = 4 \cdot \frac{2(s-a)}{bc} \cdot \frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc} = 4 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 A$$

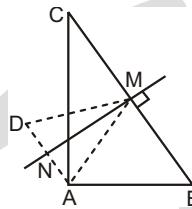
45. $R = 4r$

$$R = 4 \cdot 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$1 = 16 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 8(1 - \cos A)\cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$



46. $DMN \sim AMN \quad DM \parallel AM$



47. $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} \quad (a^3 - b^2 - c^3 - 3abc)$
 $(a - b - c)(a^2 - b^2 - c^2 - ab - bc - ac)$

48. $A = \frac{2}{7}, B = \frac{4}{7}, C = \frac{4}{7}$

$$1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \quad 1 - \frac{c^2}{b^2} \quad 1 - \frac{a^2}{c^2}$$

$$1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}} \quad 1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}} \quad 1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7} - \sin^2 \frac{2}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}} \quad \frac{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7} - \sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{2}{7}} \quad \frac{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7} - \sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}{\sin^2 \frac{4}{7}}$$

$$1(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B - \sin(A - B) + \sin(A + B))$$

49. $r_1 = \frac{s-a}{s}, \quad r_2 = \frac{s-b}{s}, \quad r_3 = \frac{s-c}{s}$

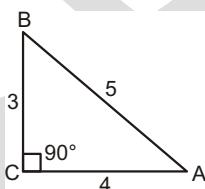
$$\frac{r_1 r_2 r_3}{r^3} = \frac{s^3}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{s-a}{s}}{3} \quad \frac{\frac{s-b}{s}}{s} \quad \frac{\frac{s-c}{s}}{s}$$

50. $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$

$\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$

$\sin C = 1$



$$\begin{aligned}
 51. \frac{r_1}{1} &= \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{\cos C}}{\frac{4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{\cos C}}{\frac{4R \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{\cos C}}{\frac{2R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{C}{2}}} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{2R \cos \frac{C}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$53. \cos \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\cos^2}{2 \sin \cos}}{2 \sin \cos} = \frac{(1 - \sin \cos)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

55. Since we need to compute the radius of an escribed circle, we would be needing the length of all the sides of the given triangle ABC .

From the question, we already know $AB = AC = 5$.

For finding the length of side BC , let us draw a line AD which is the bisector of angle BAC , as shown in the figure below.

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{\sin 15}{\sin 15} = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{BD}{5} \text{ and } \sin 15 = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } BD = 5 \sin 15 = \frac{5(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

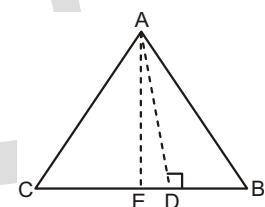
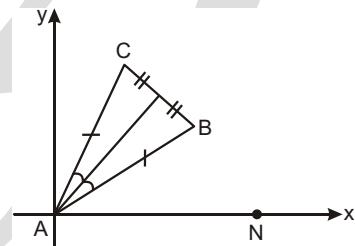
$$\text{We also know that } BC = 2BD$$

$$\text{Therefore, } BC = \frac{5(\sqrt{3}-1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Now, we know that the required radius

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_1 &= \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{AB + BC - CA}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} \\
 &= \frac{5 + \frac{5(\sqrt{3}-1)}{\sqrt{2}} - 5}{2} (\tan 15) = \frac{10\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 5(2 - \sqrt{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 56. ED &= BE - BD = \frac{a}{2} - c \cos B \\
 &= \frac{a}{2} - c \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \\
 &= \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2a}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 57. & 2R(\sin A \cos B \cos C - \cos A \sin B \cos C - \cos A \cos B \sin C) \\
 & 2R(\sin(A-B)\cos C - \cos A \cos B \sin C) \\
 & R(2\sin A \sin B \sin C) - \frac{abc}{4R^2} = \frac{rs}{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

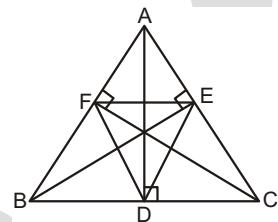
58. In $\triangle AFE$, $\frac{b \cos A}{\sin B} = 2R_1$

$$R_1 = R \cos A$$

Similarly, $R_2 = R \cos B$

and $R_3 = R \cos C$

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = R(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C) = \frac{3}{2}R$$



59. $\text{Ar}(\triangle ABC) = \text{Ar}(\triangle OAB) + \text{Ar}(\triangle OBC) + \text{Ar}(\triangle OAC)$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}R^2(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)$$

$$\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = \frac{4}{5}$$

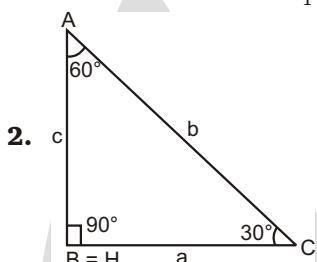
$$\therefore R^2 = \frac{20}{5}$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. & x^2 - r(r_1r_2 + r_2r_3 + r_1r_3)x - (r_1r_2r_3 - 1) = 0 \\
 & x^2 - (r_1r_2r_3)x - (r_1r_2r_3 - 1) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Roots are 1 and $r_1r_2r_3 - 1$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2. & R = 2r, r = (s - a)\tan 30^\circ = \frac{s}{3}\tan 30^\circ \quad s \text{ is irrational} \quad R \text{ is irrational} \\
 & r_1 = s\tan 30^\circ = 3r \quad (\text{rational})
 \end{aligned}$$

4. $D = E = F = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. & a = 4, b = 8, C = 60^\circ \\
 & \cos C = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \quad c = 4\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. If $\frac{r}{r_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_3} = \frac{s-a}{s} = \frac{s-c}{s}$
 $a^2 = b^2 = c^2$
 $C = 90^\circ$

7. $BOC = 2A$
 $BIC = /2 = A/2$
 $BHC = A$

8. $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4x - \sqrt{3} = 0$

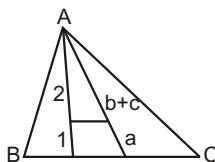
$$(\sqrt{3}x - 1)(x + \sqrt{3}) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} < x < \sqrt{3}$$

30° $A, B = 60^\circ$ 60° $C = 120^\circ$

9. $\cos 2B = 2\cos^2 B - 1$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\cos^2 \frac{B}{2} - 1$
 $2\cos^2 \frac{B}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\cos^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
 $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$ then solve it

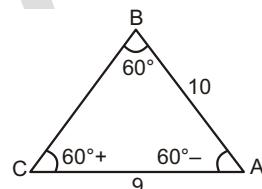
11. $(3\sin A - 4\cos B)^2 + (4\sin B - 3\cos A)^2 = 37$; $9 = 16 = 24\sin(A-B) = 37$

12. $\frac{b-c}{a} = \frac{2}{1}$



13. A, B, C A.P. $B = 60^\circ$
 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + (b+c)^2 - b^2}{20a}$

14. $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$
 $\frac{a+b}{2} = \sqrt{ab}$ $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{2} = \sqrt{\sin A \sin B}$

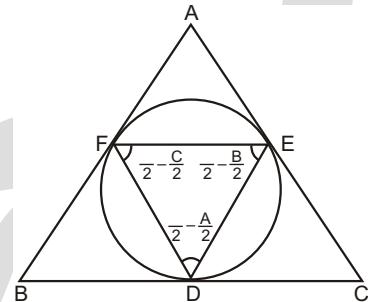


$$15. \frac{3 \cos A}{2} \cos(B-C) \cos(B-C) - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = \cos(A-2C)$$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 2

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & r = 4r \sin \frac{A}{4} \frac{B}{4} \sin \frac{C}{4} \\ & \frac{r}{r} = 4 \sin \frac{A}{4} \frac{B}{4} \sin \frac{C}{4} \\ & \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = 1 \\ r_1 & = 4r \sin \frac{A}{4} \frac{B}{4} \cos \frac{C}{4} \\ \frac{r_1}{r} & = 4 \sin \frac{A}{4} \cos \frac{B}{4} \cos \frac{C}{4} \\ & 1 = \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

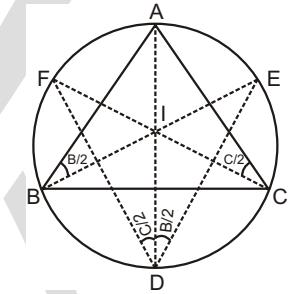


Paragraph for Question Nos. 3 to 4

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad & \text{Ar}(DEF) \\ & 2R^2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2R^2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{\text{Ar}(ABC)}{\text{Ar}(DEF)} = \frac{2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2R^2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = 8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = 1$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 5 to 6

$$\text{Sol. } c/2 = R \Rightarrow c = 82$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2r = a + b + c \\ & a = b = 98 \\ & a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = (82)^2 \\ & a = 18, b = 80 \end{aligned}$$

...(1)

...(2)

Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 8

Sol. $A_1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{A}{2}$

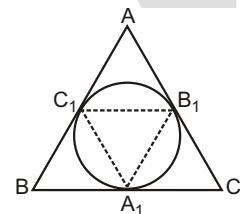
$$A_2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}(A_1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{A}{4}$$

$$A_3 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}(A_2)$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{A}{8}$$

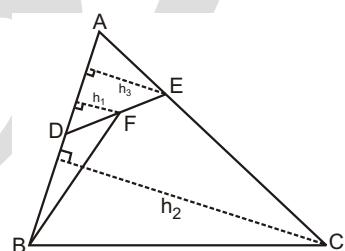
$$A_n \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \dots \dots \quad \frac{(-1)^n A}{2^n}$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 9 to 10

Sol. $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{BD}{AB} \quad \frac{h_1}{h_2} \quad (1-x) \quad \frac{h_1}{h_2} \quad \frac{h_3}{h_3} \quad (1-x)yz$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{EC}{AC} \quad \frac{h_4}{h_5} \quad x(1-y)(1-z)$$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 11 to 13

Sol. $\log 1 \quad \frac{c}{a} \quad \log a \quad \log b \quad \log 2$

$$a \quad c \quad 2b$$

$$(c-a)x^2 - 2bx + (a-c) = 0 \text{ has equal roots, then } a^2 - b^2 = c^2$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 14 to 16

Sol. $\frac{BE}{\sin C} \quad \frac{ED}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}, \frac{EC}{\sin B} \quad \frac{ED}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$

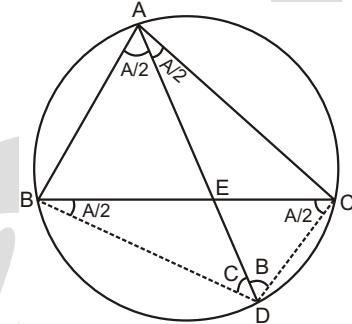
$$BE = EC = a \cdot \frac{ED}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} (\sin B - \sin C)$$

$$ED = \frac{a \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot 2R}{b + c}$$

$$l_a = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{a \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot 2R}{b+c}$$

$$l_a = \frac{\frac{2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin B \sin C - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\sin^2 B - \frac{A}{2}}}{\frac{2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin B \sin C - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\sin^2 B - \frac{A}{2}}}$$



Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

2. (A) $3^0 \{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2 \quad \} \quad \} \quad 1\{2\}$

$$3^1 \{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2 \quad \} \quad \} \quad \frac{1}{3}\{2\}$$

$$3^2 \{2^0 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^2 \quad \} \quad \} \quad \frac{1}{3}\{2\}$$

⋮

⋮

Hence, $\frac{2}{1} \quad 3$
 $\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{3}$

(B) $b^2 - c^2 - a^2 = 2bc \cos A = 54$

$$bc \cos A = 27 \quad a^3 = a = 3$$

$$\frac{b^2 - c^2}{9} = \frac{63}{9} = 7$$

(C) Circumcentre of $\triangle ABC$ is $(-1, 0)$.

$$\text{Point } A \text{ lie on the circle } (x + 1)^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

(D) $(\cos \theta \sin \phi - 6) \cdot 6(\sin \theta \cos \phi) = 36 \quad \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi = 12 \sin \theta \cos \phi$

Let $\sin \theta = \cos \phi = t$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} t^2 & 84t & 0 & t & 0 \\ \text{If } \sin & 0 & \cos & 1 \\ \text{If } \cos & 0 & \sin & 1 \end{array}$$

3. $r_1 r_2 = r_3 r_2 = r_1 r_3 = S^2$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} = \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{r_3} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{S}{8}$$

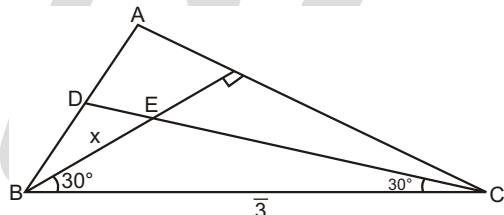
$$r = \frac{336}{S}$$

4. Use $r = \frac{s}{s-a}$, $r_1 = \frac{s-a}{s-a}$, $r_2 = \frac{s-b}{s-b}$, $r_3 = \frac{s-c}{s-c}$
- (C) $r = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
and similarly r_1, r_2, r_3

Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

2. $O_1 EO_2 = 90^\circ$, E is the orthocentre of $\triangle O_1 EO_2$

$$\frac{x}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 120^\circ}; x = 1$$



3. $\frac{1}{2} r(AD - AE) = 5$

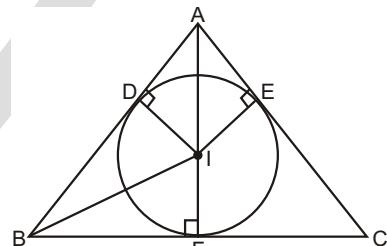
$$\frac{1}{2} r(BF - BD) = 10$$

$$\frac{BF - BD}{AD - AE} = 2 \quad \frac{r \cot \frac{B}{2} - r \cot \frac{B}{2}}{r \cot \frac{A}{2} - r \cot \frac{A}{2}} = 2$$

$$\text{Applying C and D, } \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A-B}{2}} = 3$$

4. $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{3}}{(r_1 r_2 r_3)^2} = \frac{\frac{s}{s-a}}{r^6} = \frac{\frac{s}{s-b}}{s-a} = \frac{\frac{s}{s-c}}{s-b}$

$$\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{3} = [(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)]^{1/3}$$



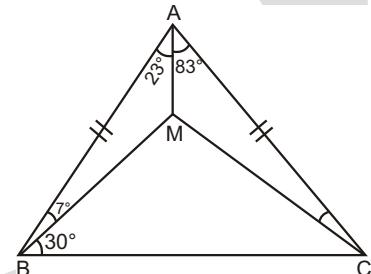
$$\frac{s^3}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = 27$$

Minimum value 1

5. In ABM , $\frac{AB}{\sin 150^\circ} = \frac{AM}{\sin 7^\circ}$

In ACM , $\frac{AC}{\sin(97^\circ)} = \frac{AM}{\sin}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \frac{2 \sin 7^\circ \sin(97^\circ)}{\sin} \\ & \sin \frac{\cos(104^\circ)}{\cos(104^\circ) - 0} \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$$



6. $\frac{AH}{AD} = \frac{BH}{BE} = \frac{CH}{CF} = \frac{R}{(a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C)} = \frac{R^2}{4R^2} (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C)$

$$\frac{bc \sin A}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} = \frac{bc \sin A}{2}$$

7. $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{AA_1}{\sin B} = \frac{A}{2}$

$$AA_1 \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sin B \sin C \quad (\because R = 1)$$

$$\frac{AA_1 \cos \frac{A}{2} + BB_1 \cos \frac{B}{2} + CC_1 \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} = \frac{1}{2}$$

8. $ax^2 - bx - c = 0$ has equal roots, then

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a^2 - c^2}{ac} = \frac{b^2 - 2acc \cos B}{ac}$$

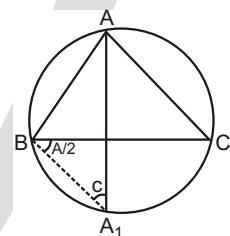
$$4 - 2 \cos B$$

9. $\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}$ is AP

In ABC ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \cot \frac{A}{2} \\ & \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} + 3 \end{aligned}$$

AM \leq GM



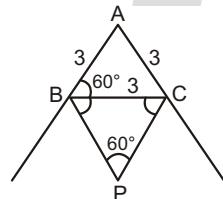
$$\frac{\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}}{2} - \sqrt{\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}} = \cot \frac{B}{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$10. (R^2 - 4Rr - 4r^2) (4r^2 - 12r - 9) = 0 \\ (R - 2r)^2 (2r - 3)^2 = 0 \\ r = \frac{3}{2}; R = 2r$$

ABC is an equilateral triangle.

11. In $\triangle BCP$,

$$\frac{3}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{PC}{\sin \angle PBC} \\ PC = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \sin \angle PBC$$



$$12. b = c = \frac{2ab\cos C}{2b} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}ab\sin C}{2b} = \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2b} = 12$$

$$13. R = 3, \quad 6 \\ P_{DEF} = DE \cdot EF \cdot DF = R(\sin 2A \cdot \sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C) \\ = 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C \\ = 4R \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R} \sin A = \frac{1}{R}(2bc) = 4$$

□□□

INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

2. $(\cot^{-1} x) \frac{1}{2} \cot^{-1} x \quad 2\cot^{-1} x \frac{1}{2}\cot^{-1} x \quad 3 \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x \quad 6 \quad 0$

$$(\cot^{-1} x)^2 \quad 5\cot^{-1} x \quad 6 \quad 0$$

$$(\cot^{-1} x)^2 \quad 5(\cot^{-1} x) \quad 6 \quad 0$$

$$(\cot^{-1} x - 3)(\cot^{-1} x - 2) \quad 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cot^{-1} x \quad 3$$

$$\cot 3x \quad \cot 2$$

($\because \cot^{-1} x$ is decreasing)

3. $1 \tan^2(\tan^{-1} 2) \quad 1 \cot^2(\cot^{-1} 3) \quad 1 \quad 2^2 \quad 1 \quad 3^2 \quad 15$

4. $\frac{\tan^{-1} \frac{(n-1)^2}{1}}{n-1} \quad \frac{(n-1)}{1} \quad \frac{((n-1)^2 - (n-1))}{(n-1)^2}$

5. $\cot^{-1}(\sqrt{\cos x}) \quad \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{\cos x}) \quad x$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad 2\tan^{-1} \sqrt{\cos x} \quad x$$

$$\frac{x}{4} \quad \frac{x}{2} \quad \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}} \quad \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}} \quad \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$\sin x \quad \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$6. T_n = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{4n^2 - 3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{n^2 - (3/4)} = \tan^{-1} \frac{n - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - n + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$T_n = \tan^{-1} n - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_n = \tan^{-1} n - \frac{1}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = S - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \cos^{-1}(1-x) = m \cos^{-1}x - \frac{n}{2}$$

Domain $x \in [0, 1]$

$$\cos^{-1}(1-x) = m \cos^{-1}x - 0 \quad (\because m > 0)$$

There is no solution.

$$8. 2 \tan^{-1}(2x-1) = \cos^{-1}x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1 &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Only one solution

$$9. \text{ Put } x = 2\sin \theta, y = 3\cos \theta$$

$$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{y}{3\sqrt{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \quad [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{1}]$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \text{ only}$$

$$10. (\cos^{-1}x)^2 + (\sin^{-1}x)^2 = 0 \quad (\cos^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}x)(\cos^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}x) = 0$$

$$\cos^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 2\sin^{-1}x = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 - x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$11. f(x) = x^2 - 7x - k(k-3) = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad (\because k \in (0, 3))$$

and $f(0)$ are of opposite sign.

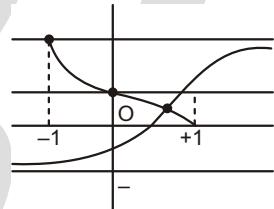
$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k-3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k-3} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k} = 0$$

$$12. f(x) = a - 2b \cos^{-1}x$$

$$D_f : [-1, 1]$$

$f(x)$ is decreasing function.

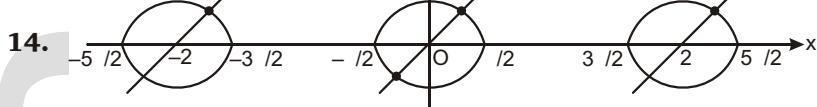
$$f(-1) = 1 \quad a - 2b = 1$$



and $f(1) = 1$

$$13. \text{ Let } \tan^{-1} x = t \quad t^2 = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} \quad t^2 = \frac{5^2}{8}$$

$$t = \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } -\frac{3}{4} \quad \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad x = 1$$



$$15. 1 \sin^{-1}(\cos^{-1}(\sin^{-1}(\tan^{-1} x))) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 1 \cos^{-1}(\sin^{-1}(\tan^{-1} x)) = 1$$

$$\cos(\sin 1) \sin^{-1}(\tan^{-1} x) = \cos 1$$

$$\sin(\cos(\sin 1)) \tan^{-1} x = \sin(\cos 1)$$

$$\tan(\sin(\cos(\sin 1))) = x = \tan(\sin(\cos 1))$$

$$16. x = \frac{1}{x} = 2 \sin(\cos^{-1} y) \quad x = 1 \text{ and } y = 0$$

$$17. \tan^{-1} 1 = \tan^{-1} 2 = \tan^{-1} 3$$

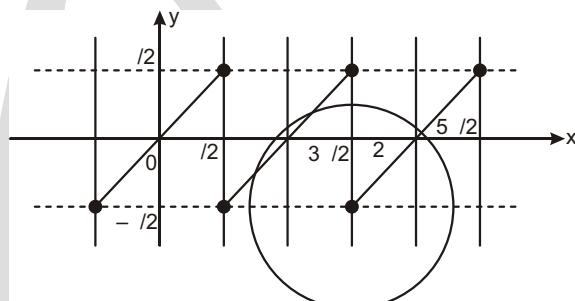
$$\tan^{-1} 1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{1+6}$$

$$18. \text{ Let } \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2 \cos^{-1} \cos 2 = 2 \cdot 0$$

$$0 \tan^{-1} x = 0 \quad x = 0$$

19.



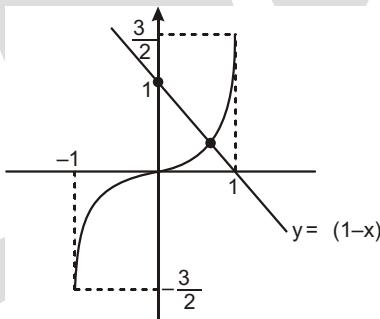
$$16(x^2 - y^2) - 48x - 16y + 31 = 0$$

$$x^2 - y^2 - 3x - y - \frac{31}{16} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}^2, \quad y = \frac{9}{16}^2$$

22. $\sin^{-1}(\sin 8) = 3 - 8 + t$
 $\tan^{-1}(\tan 8) = 8 - 3 + t$
 $f(t) = f(-t)$

23. Graphs of $y = 3 \sin^{-1} x$ and $y = (1-x)$ are



Clearly one point of intersection

24. $D_f : [-1, 1]$

$$f(x)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ at } x = 1$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ at } x = -1$$

27. $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}, \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7}, \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13}$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{r^2 - r - 1}$$

$$\frac{(\tan^{-1}(r-1) - \tan^{-1}(r))}{r-1}$$

28. $\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} \frac{(1/4)}{1 - (1/4)} = \tan^{-1} \frac{(2/9)}{(2/9)}$ $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$

using $2 \tan^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2}$ for $x > 0$ $\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$.

29. $\tan^2(\sin^{-1} x) = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{2}$ $\sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ or $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ $\sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

30. $\cot^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{2}$ $\cot^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{4}$ $\cot^{-1} \frac{1}{16} = \frac{8}{8}$

$$\cot^{-1}(2) \quad \cot^{-1}(4) \quad \cot^{-1}(4) \quad \cot^{-1}(8) \quad \cot^{-1}(8) \quad \cot^{-1}(16)$$

$$\cot^{-1}(2)$$

32. $\sin^{-1}(1-x)$ is defined for $x > 0$ and $\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}x$, $1-x < 1$.

The given equation is $\sin^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1}x$
which can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}x &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1}x \\ \cos^{-1}(1-x) &= 2\cos^{-1}x \\ \cos^{-1}(1-x) &= 2 - \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1) \\ \cos^{-1}(1-x) &= \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1) = 2 \\ \cos^{-1}(1-x) &= \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1) \\ 1-x &= 2x^2 - 1 = 1 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

which implies that the total number of solutions $\sin^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1}x$ is only one.

33. $(\sin^{-1}x)^3 - (\cos^{-1}x)^3 - (\sin^{-1}x)(\cos^{-1}x)(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x) = \frac{3}{16}$

$$(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x)\{(\sin^{-1}x)^2 + (\cos^{-1}x)^2 + (2\cos^{-1}x \sin^{-1}x)\} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x)(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x)^2 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x)^2 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin^{-1}x = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$x = \sin \frac{3x}{8} \text{ or } \cos \frac{x}{8}$$

35. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - 1$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = 1 \quad y$$

$$y = \frac{x \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - (\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 1}{x^2(\sqrt{1-x^2})} \quad 0 \quad \text{always}$$

$$x \quad y \quad 1$$

$$x \quad y \quad 1$$

$$\tan^{-1}(-1) \quad 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \quad \{0\}$$

40. $\cos^{-1} x \quad \cot^{-1} x \quad x \in [-1, 1]$

$$-\frac{7}{4}, \frac{7}{4}$$

41. $x^3 - bx^2 - cx - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ll} f(-1) & b \quad c \quad 0 \\ f(0) & 1 \quad 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$B \quad B \quad (0, 1)$$

$$y = 2 \tan^{-1}(\operatorname{cosec} B) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \sin B}{\cos^2 B}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2 \cos B}{1 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 B} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \sin B}{\cos^2 B}$$

42. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cot^{-1}\{x\}$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \cot^{-1}\{x\} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

43. $\sin^{-1}(\sin 3) \quad \tan^{-1}(\tan 3) \quad \sec^{-1}(\sec 3)$

$$(-3) \quad (3) \quad 3 \quad 3$$

44. $(2n, 0) \quad n \in I$

45. $f(x) = \sin^{-1}([x] - 1) + 2 \cos^{-1}([x] - 2)$

$$1 \quad [x] - 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad [x] - 2$$

$$1 \quad [x] - 2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad [x] - 3 \quad [x] - 1 \text{ or } 2$$


Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

2. $\cos^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} x$ $x \in [0, 1]$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ x^2 &= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

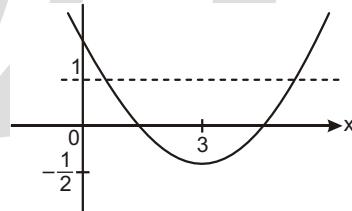
3. $\tan \cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} = \tan \tan^{-1} \frac{17}{6}$

$a = 17, b = 6$

5. $\sin^{-1} x^2 = 6x = \frac{17}{2} = \sin^{-1} k$

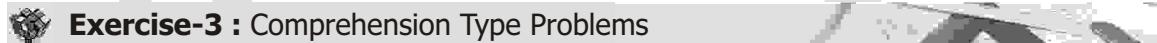
where $1 \leq k \leq 1$

$$y = x^2 - 6x - \frac{17}{2}$$



6. $(\sin^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} x)((\sin^{-1} x)^2 - (\cos^{-1} x)^2 - 2 \sin^{-1} x \cos^{-1} x) = \frac{3}{16}$

$$\sin^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \cos^{-1} x = \frac{1}{8} \quad x = \cos \frac{1}{8}$$


Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems
Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 2

1. $a = 2$

$b = 3$

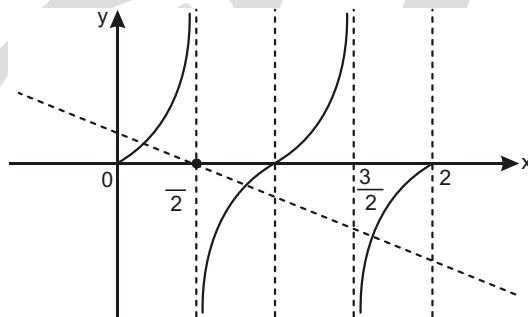
2. $a = 0$

$b = 3$



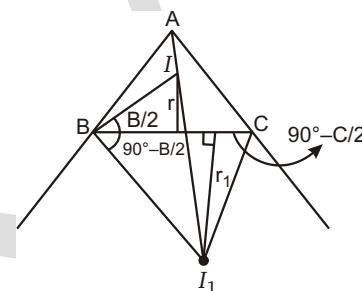
Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

3. (A) $33n - \frac{n}{2}[2 + (n-1)^2] = n = 9$
 (B) $x \in [-1, 1] \quad \cos^{-1}x = \cot^{-1}x \Rightarrow \frac{7}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$
 (C) $\cos |1 - \sin| = \cos 0$
 Sq. both sides,
 $\cos^2 1 - \sin^2 1 = 2\sin$
 $\sin 0 \text{ or } \sin 1$
 Number of solution = 3
 (D) $a = x(x-1)$
 Possible values of a are 6, 12, 20, 30.
4. (A) $\tan^{-1}(3) - \tan^{-1}(-3) = 0$
 (B) $1 - \sin x = 2\cos^2 x$
 $2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$
 $(2\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0$
 (C) $\tan x = \frac{-1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 (D) $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 2\sin x$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 4 - 2\cos x = 0$
 and $f(0) = 0$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. $5 - 2x^2 - 4x$
 $x^2 - 4x - (2 - 5) = 0$
 $2 - \sqrt{9 - 2} \quad x = 2 - \sqrt{9 - 2} \quad 9$
2. $\sin \frac{B}{2} = \frac{r}{IB}$
 $IB = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
 $\sin 90^\circ = \frac{B}{2} = \frac{r_1}{BI_1} \quad BI_1 = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$
 $(II_1)^2 = (BI)^2 - (BI_1)^2 = 16R^2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \quad \dots(1)$



$$I_2 I_3 \cos 90 = \frac{A}{2} a \quad (\text{by using pedal triangle})$$

$$I_2 I_3 = 4R \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$(I_2 I_3)^2 = 16R^2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

...(2)

From (1) & (2) we get

$$3. \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12} \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$$

$$16$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{16}{63} \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{63}{65}$$

$$65$$

$$5. \quad n \neq 0 \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{n^2 - n - 4} \quad n \neq 0 \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{n}{4} - 1}$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1}$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{2} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}$$

$$6. \quad \cos^{-1}(|3 \log_6^2(\cos x) - 7|) \quad \cos^{-1}(|\log_6^2(\cos x) - 1|)$$

$$|3 \log_6^2(\cos x) - 7| \quad |\log_6^2(\cos x) - 1|$$

Let $\log_6^2(\cos x) = t$

$$|3t - 7| \quad |t - 1|$$

$$t = 3 \text{ and } t = 2$$

$$\cos x = 6^{-\sqrt{3}} \text{ and } 6^{-\sqrt{2}}$$

□□□

VECTOR & 3DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY



Exercise-1 : Single Choice Problems

1. Perpendicular distance from origin

$$d = \frac{p}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$d^2 = \frac{p^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

2. Area of triangle $\frac{1}{2}|a - b| \cdot 3$

$$|a||b|\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 6 \quad |a||b| = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$a \cdot b = |a||b|\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

4. $|c - a|^2 = 8 \quad |c|^2 - 2c \cdot a + |a|^2 = 8 \quad |c|^2 - 2|c| + 1 = 0 \quad |c|^2 = 1$

Also, $a \cdot b = 2\hat{i} \cdot 2\hat{j} = \hat{k} \quad |a||b| = 3$

$$|(a - b) \cdot c| = |a - b||c|\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

5. $\cos 1 = \frac{4}{5}$

$$\cos 2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos^2 1 + \sin^2 2 = 1$$

7. $(a - b) \cdot (a - b) = 4\sqrt{3} \quad ab\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 1 \quad b = 1$

$$(a^2b^2 - (a - b)^2) = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$(4 - 1 - (1)^2) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

8. $x(3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) - y(2\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}) - z(4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = (xi\hat{i} - yj\hat{j} - zk\hat{k})$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & & & & 0 \\ 2x & y & 2z & 0 \\ 4x & 2y & (3 -)z & 0 \end{array}$$

For non-trivial solution

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & \end{array} \right|$$

9. $\left| \begin{array}{ccccc|c} a & a & a & b & a & c \\ b & a & b & b & b & c \\ c & a & c & b & c & c \end{array} \right| = [a - b - c]^2$

10. $|c|^2 = 4(a - b)^2 + 9b^2 = 4(a^2b^2 - (a - b)^2) + 9b^2 = 192$
 $c = 3b - 2a - b = c^2 - 9b^2 - 6b - c = 4(a^2b^2 - (a - b)^2)$
 $6 - 4\sqrt{192} \cos \theta = 288 \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

11. $|a - 2b|^2 = |b - 2c|^2 = |c - 2a|^2 = 5a^2 + 5b^2 + 5c^2 - 4(a - b - b - c - c - a) = 15 - 4(a - b - b - c - c - a) = 15 - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 21$

$$\therefore a - b - b - c - c - a = \frac{3}{2}$$

12. $16|a||b|\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 3|a|^2 + 3|b|^2 + 6|a||b|$
 $3a^2 + 10ab + 3b^2 = 0 \quad (3a - b)(a - 3b) = 0$

Now $\overline{OC} \cdot \overline{AB} = (a - b)(b - a) = |\overline{OC}| |\overline{AB}| \cos \theta$

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \cos \theta = \frac{9a^2 - a^2}{9a^2 - a^2} \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

(using $b = 3a$)

$$\tan \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos}{1 + \cos}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

13. $\overline{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AB} + \overline{AC})$

14. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

15. $(a \ b \ c) \ (b \ c \ a) \ (c \ a \ b)$

$$(a \ b \ c) \ (b \ c \ b \ a \ c \ a \ c \ b \ a \ c \ a \ b) = 2(a \ b \ c) \ (b \ c \ c \ a \ a)$$

$$2([a \ b \ c] \ [b \ c \ a]) = 4[a \ b \ c]$$

16. $(\hat{a} \ \hat{b}) \ (\hat{a} \ \hat{b}) \ (\hat{a} \ (\hat{a} \ \hat{b})) \hat{b} \ (\hat{b} \ (\hat{a} \ \hat{b})) \hat{a} \ (1 \ \hat{a} \ \hat{b})(\hat{b} \ \hat{a})$

17. Angle between planes is angle between n_1 and n_2 , where $n_1 = \overline{AB} \times \overline{AC}$ and $n_2 = \overline{AD} \times \overline{AC}$

$$n_1 = 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}, \quad n_2 = 6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

18. $a_1 = x_1\hat{i} - y_1\hat{j} - z_1\hat{k}$, $a_2 = x_2\hat{i} - y_2\hat{j} - z_2\hat{k}$ and $a_3 = x_3\hat{i} - y_3\hat{j} - z_3\hat{k}$ are mutually perpendicular unit vectors, then

$$[a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3] = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

22. On solving, $Ax = C$ and $Bx = D$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 3 \\ x & 2 & x & 1 \\ & 3 & & 2 \end{matrix}$$

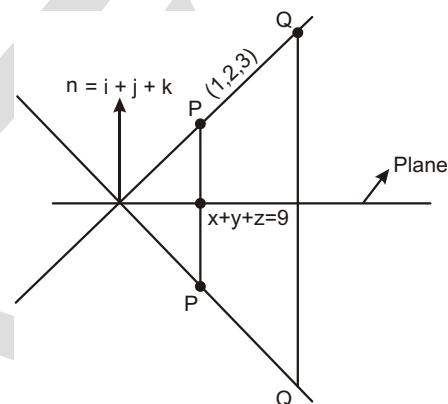
$$P(1, 2, 3), Q(3, 1, 2)$$

$$PP : \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

$(-1, 3, 6)$ lies on plane

$$P(3, 4, 5)$$

$$Q(5, 3, 4)$$



Now check the options.

23. $\overline{AM} \left(-1 \right) \hat{i} \hat{j}$

$\overline{BM} \left(-1 \right) \hat{i}$

$\overline{CM} \left(-3 \right) \hat{i} \quad 2\hat{j} \quad 2\hat{k}$ are coplanar, then

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

24. Normal vector is parallel to \overline{PQ}

$$\frac{x_1 - 1}{1} = \frac{y_1 - 2}{1} = \frac{z_1 - 3}{1}$$

$$x_1 = 1, y_1 = 2, z_1 = 3$$

Mid point of PQ is lie on the plane

$$Q \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

25. $|\hat{a} \times \hat{b}| = 1$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

Volume of parallelopiped $[\hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{a} \hat{b}] = \sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{4}$

26. Equation of line PQ

$$\frac{x - 3}{1} = \frac{y - 7}{2} = \frac{z - 1}{6}$$

Point $Q(3, 7, 2, 1, 6)$

If it lies on plane $3x - 2y - 11z = 9$, then

$$\frac{25}{59}$$

27. $V_1 = [a \ b \ c]$

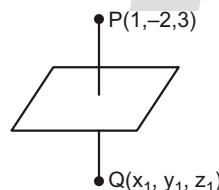
$V_2 = [a \ b \ 2c \ 3a \ 2b \ c \ a \ 4b \ 2c] = 15[a \ b \ c]$

28. Line represented by $x - ay - b = 0, cy - z - d = 0$ is parallel to

$$(\hat{i} - a\hat{j}) (\hat{c} \hat{j} \hat{k}) \hat{a} \hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{c} \hat{k}$$

Line represented by $x - ay - b = 0, cy - z - d = 0$ is parallel to

$$(\hat{i} - a\hat{j}) (\hat{c} \hat{j} \hat{k}) \hat{a} \hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{c} \hat{k}$$



If these two lines are perpendicular, then

$$aa \quad cc \quad 1$$

29. Equation of line PQ

$$r \cdot (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$\text{Co-ordinate of } Q(2, 5, 2, 3)$$

If point Q lies on plane, then

$$\frac{10}{27}$$

$$\overline{PQ} = \hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k} - \frac{10}{27}\hat{i} - \frac{50}{27}\hat{j} - \frac{10}{27}\hat{k}$$

30. $(a-b)c = a(b-c)$

$$(a-c)b = (b-c)a = (a-c)b = (a-b)c$$

$$(a-b)c = (b-c)a$$

31. Let $r = xi + yj$

$$r \cdot (r - 6\hat{i}) = 7$$

$$x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 16$$

$$\text{Area of quadrilateral} = 8\sqrt{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{|(p-q) \cdot (r-q)|}{|q-r|} = 4$$

$$\text{Also, } p - k_1 q - k_2 r = 0$$

$$p - k_1 q - k_2 r = 0$$

$$k_1 - k_2 = 1 - 4$$

$$k_1 - k_2 = 3$$

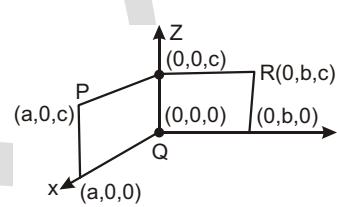
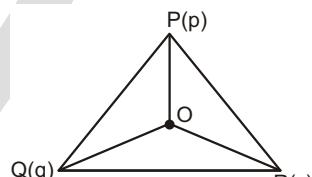
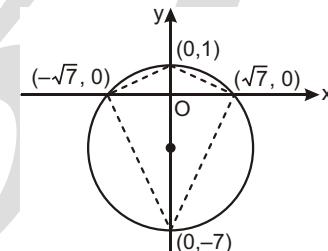
34. Let length, breadth and height of rectangular box be a, b, c respectively.

$$P = ai + ck$$

$$R = bj + ck$$

$$O = \frac{a}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{b}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{c}{2}\hat{k}$$

$$|\overline{OQ}| |\overline{OR}| \cos \left(\frac{a}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{b}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{c}{2}\hat{k} \right)$$



$$\cos \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \cos \frac{1}{3}$$

$$36. \mathbf{r} = a(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}) + b(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{l}) + c(\mathbf{l} - \mathbf{m})$$

$$\text{where } [\mathbf{l} \ \mathbf{m} \ \mathbf{n}] = 4, \quad \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{l} = 4a, \quad \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 4b, \quad \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 4c$$

which imply that

$$\begin{array}{r} a \quad b \quad c \\ \hline \mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{l} + \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}) \end{array} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$37. \text{The volume tetrahedron is given by } k \frac{1}{6} [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] = 6k$$

The volume of parallelepiped is given by

$$[\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}]$$

$$= [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{c}]$$

$$= [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] = [\mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c} + 3\mathbf{a}] = [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] = 6[\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}]$$

$$= 7[\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}]$$

Volume is 42 k.

38. We know that the equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of planes $p_1 = 0$ and $p_2 = 0$ is

$$p_1 + p_2 = 0$$

That is,

$$(x - 2y - z - 10) + (3x - y - z - 5) = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

Since, this plane passes through the origin $(0, 0, 0)$ satisfies this equation. This implies that

$$\begin{matrix} (-10) & (-5) & 0 \\ & 2 & \end{matrix}$$

Substituting the value of λ in Eq. (1), we get

$$(x - 2y - z - 10) + 2(3x - y - z - 5) = 0$$

That is,

$$5x - 3z = 0$$

$$5x - 3z = 0$$

39. Let the point $P(x_p, y_p, z_p)$ be the required point.

The distance of the point from x -axis is $\sqrt{y_p^2 + z_p^2}$.

The distance from the point $(1, -1, 2)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(x_p - 1)^2 + (y_p - 1)^2 + (z_p - 2)^2} \\ & y_p^2 + z_p^2 - (x_p - 1)^2 - (y_p - 1)^2 - (z_p - 2)^2 \\ & x_p^2 - 2x_p - 2y_p - 4z_p - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the locus of point P is

$$x^2 - 2x - 2y - 4z - 6 = 0$$



Exercise-2 : One or More than One Answer is/are Correct

3. Point P on line L_1

$$P(2, 1, 7, 2, 5)$$

Point P on line L_2

$$P(4, r, 3, r, r)$$

Acute angle between L_1 and L_2

$$\cos \frac{13}{15}$$

Equation of plane containing L_1 and L_2 is $x - 2y - 3z - 2 = 0$

4. $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} \quad (\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c})$

$\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} = 1$ and $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{c} = \hat{b} \cdot \hat{c}$

$$|\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}| = |\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c}| = \sin \theta = 0 \quad (\because \hat{b} \cdot \hat{c})$$

$$|\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} \cdot \hat{c}|^2 = 3 \cdot 2(\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} \cdot \hat{b} \cdot \hat{c} \cdot \hat{a} \cdot \hat{c}) = 5 \cdot 4(\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c})$$

5. If these two lines are coplanar, then

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

6. $\hat{i} \cdot [(\hat{a} \cdot \hat{j}) \hat{i}] \hat{j} \cdot [(\hat{a} \cdot \hat{k}) \hat{j}] \hat{k} \cdot [(\hat{a} \cdot \hat{i}) \hat{k}] = 0$

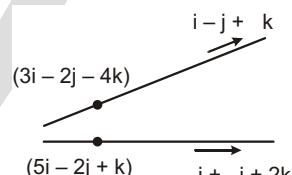
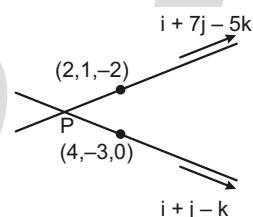
$$2\hat{a} \cdot (\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k}) = 0 \quad (2x - 1)\hat{i} \cdot (2y - 1)\hat{j} \cdot (2z - 1)\hat{k} = 0$$

$$x = y = z = \frac{1}{2}$$

7. $[a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f] \cdot (a \ b) \cdot [(c \ d) \cdot (e \ f)] \cdot (c \ d) \cdot [(e \ f) \cdot (a \ b)]$

$$(e \ f) \cdot [(a \ b) \cdot (c \ d)]$$

$$(a \ b) \cdot [(c \ d) \cdot f] \cdot e \cdot [(c \ d \ e) \cdot f]$$



$$[c \quad d \quad f] [a \quad b \quad e] \quad [c \quad d \quad e] [a \quad b \quad f]$$

Similarly, solve other 2.

8. $3(a - b) - (b - c) - 2(c - d) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{BC} \quad 2 \overline{CD} \\ \hline 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \overline{BA}$$

10. $b - 2\hat{c} - \hat{a}$

$$|b|^2 - 4 - 4 - \frac{1}{4} = 16 \quad 4, 3$$

11. $L_1: x = y = z$

$$L_2: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$$

Shortest distance $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Equation of plane containing line L_2 and parallel to L_1

$$y - z - 1 = 0$$

Distance of origin from this plane $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

12. $r(a - b - c) = 0$

$$[a \ b \ c](\sin x \ \cos y \ 2) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 1 \text{ and } \cos y = 1$$

13. $(a - b) \cdot (c - d) = [(a - b) \cdot d] \cdot c + (a - b) \cdot c \cdot d = r \cdot c \cdot s \cdot d$

where $r = [a \ b \ c]$ and $s = [a \ b \ c]$ as c and d are non-collinear.

Similarly, $h = [b \ c \ d]$ and $k = [a \ c \ d]$

14. Here, $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}, 2\hat{i} - a\hat{j}, 10\hat{k}$ and $12\hat{i} - 20\hat{j} - a\hat{k}$

$$[\quad \quad \quad] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 10 \\ 12 & 20 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 24a - 240 = 0, \text{ for all } a$$

, and are non-coplanar or linearly independent for all a .

Hence, (a, b, c) is the correct answer.

19. Let $\mathbf{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$

$$\text{If } \mathbf{r} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} \quad y\hat{k} + z\hat{j} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = x\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\text{If } \mathbf{r} = \hat{j} + \hat{i} + \hat{k} \quad x\hat{k} + z\hat{i} + \hat{i} + \hat{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \hat{i} + y\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

20. (A) See dot product

$$(C) y = \ln(e^2 - e^x)$$

$$e^y = e^2 - e^x$$

21. $(3, 4, 6), (3, 2, ?) \quad (2, 4, 7, ?, ?)$

Exercise-3 : Comprehension Type Problems

Paragraph for Question Nos. 1 to 3

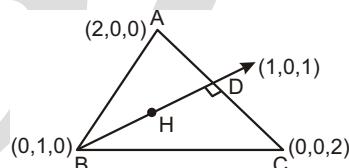
1. $AB = BC$

$$\text{p.v. of } H = \hat{j} - r(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$\text{Also, } \overline{AH} = \overline{BC} = 0$$

$$[(r-2)\hat{i} - (1-r)\hat{j} - r\hat{k}] \cdot (\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) = 0$$

$$r-1 - 2r = 0 \quad r = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$2. \text{ p.v. of } H = \frac{\hat{i}}{3} + \frac{2\hat{j}}{3} + \frac{\hat{k}}{3}$$

$$\text{p.v. of centroid} = \frac{2}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{\hat{j}}{3} + \frac{2\hat{k}}{3}$$

$$\text{p.v. of } S = \frac{3(\text{p.v. of centroid}) - \text{p.v. of } H}{2}$$

$$\text{y coordinate of } S = \frac{1}{6}$$

3. Let $P = (a, b, c)$

$$(a-2)^2 + b^2 + c^2 = a^2 + (b-1)^2 + c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + (c-2)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

$$P = 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$PA = \frac{3}{2}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 4 to 6

4. $PQ = (b - a) \cos \theta$ (where θ angle between AB and plane)

$$\frac{|(b - a) \cdot n|}{|n|}$$

5. Equation of line AP is $r = a + t n$

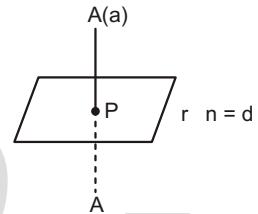
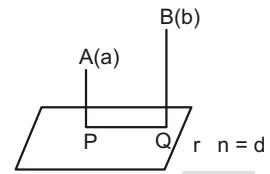
For point $P(a - t n)$, $|n| = d$

$$\frac{d - a \cdot n}{|n|^2}$$

$$P = a - \frac{d - a \cdot n}{|n|^2} n$$

$$A \text{ is } a + 2 \frac{d - a \cdot n}{|n|^2} n$$

6. Distance $|BQ - AP| = \left| \frac{b - n - d}{|n|} - \frac{a - n - d}{|n|} \right| = \left| \frac{(b - n) - n}{|n|} \right|$



Paragraph for Question Nos. 7 to 9

7. $B(3, 2, 1), A(3, 2, 2)$

$$d_r \text{ of } L_2 \text{ is } 2, 3, 1$$

L_2 is parallel to plane $r = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) \cdot 5$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ & 2 & 2 & & 1 \end{array}$$

$$B(1, 2, 3)$$

So, equation of L_2 is $r = (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}) + (\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k})$

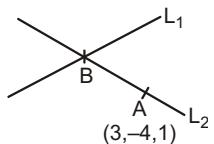
8. Equation of plane contain L_1 & L_2 is

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & y & 1 & z & 2 \\ 0 & & 3 & & 1 & \\ 1 & 6 & 2 & & & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{i.e., } (x - 3)(6 - 6) - (y - 1)(0 - 1) - (z - 2)(0 - 3) = 0 \\ y - 3z - 5 = 0$$

9. Any point of L_1 is $(3, 2, 1, 3, 2)$

if on plane r , then



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 2(3 & 2) & 1(1 & 3) & 1(2 &) & 5 \\
 & & 2 & 2 & & 1 \\
 Q(5, & 4, 1) & & & & & \\
 \text{if on } xy \text{ plane, then} & & 2 & 0 & 2 \\
 R(7, & 7, 0) & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Volume of tetrahedron} = \frac{1}{6} [\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{OR}] = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 10 to 11

Sol. Use crammer rule,

Intersect at a unique point $D \neq 0$

Do not have any common point of intersection.

$D \neq 0$ and atleast any one of D_x, D_y, D_z is non-zero (condition of no solution)

Paragraph for Question Nos. 12 to 14

Sol. $|\mathbf{a}| = |\mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{c}| = r$

$$\mathbf{a} - \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}{2} - \mathbf{c}$$

$$\text{PV of } E : \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{e} - \frac{3\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{c}}{6}$$

$$\text{PV of } G : \mathbf{g} - \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}}{3}$$

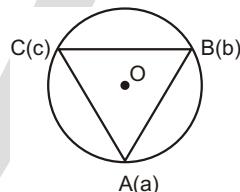
$$12. \quad \overline{OE} \cdot \overline{CD} = 0 \quad \frac{3\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{c}}{6} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}{2} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) = 0$$

$$\overline{OA} \parallel \overline{BC}$$

ABC must be isosceles with base BC .

$$|\overline{AC}| = |\overline{AB}|$$



13. $\overline{GE} \cdot \overline{CD} = 0$ $\frac{3\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{c}}{6} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}}{3} = \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}{2} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0 \quad \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{OC}$$

ABC must be isosceles with base AB .

Circumcentre and centroid lie on median through C .

Orthocenter also lie on median through C .

14. $[\overline{AB} \overline{AC} \overline{AB} \overline{AC}] \cdot (\overline{AB} \overline{AC})^2$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a})^2$$

$$[\overline{AE} \overline{AG} \overline{AE} \overline{AG}] \cdot (\overline{AE} \overline{AG})^2 = \frac{1}{18}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a})^2$$

$$\frac{1}{324}(\overline{AB} \overline{AC})^2$$

Paragraph for Question Nos. 15 to 16

15. $D(3, -1, 2)$ AB lies along $(0, 1, 2)$
 CD lies along $(3, -2, 0)$

Equation of plane containing AB line

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & y & 1 & z & 1 \\ 0 & & 1 & & 2 & \\ 2 & & 2 & & 0 & \end{vmatrix} \quad 2(x-1) - 2(y-1) - (z-1) = 0$$

Containing CD line $2(x-1) - 2(y-1) - (z-2) = 0$

16. $r(3, -1, 2) \cdot d(1, 0, 0)$

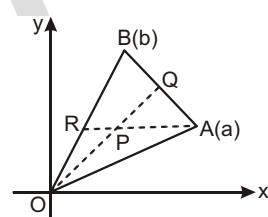
Equation of ABC plane is $x = 1$.

Paragraph for Question Nos. 17 to 18

17. $R \frac{2\mathbf{b}}{5}$ and $Q \frac{3\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}}{5}$

$$\frac{3\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}}{5} = \mathbf{a} - 1 \frac{2\mathbf{b}}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5(-1)} - \frac{1}{5(-1)} \text{ and } \frac{3}{5(-1)} - \frac{2}{5(-1)} = \frac{10}{9}$$



$$18. \text{ Ar}(OPA) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \bar{\mathbf{OP}} & \bar{\mathbf{OA}} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{19} (3\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \frac{3}{19} (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a})$$

$$\text{Ar}(PQBR) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{\mathbf{OQ}} & \bar{\mathbf{OB}} & \bar{\mathbf{OP}} & \bar{\mathbf{OR}} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}}{5} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \frac{2}{19} (3\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}) \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{b}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{19} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})$$

Exercise-4 : Matching Type Problems

1. (A) Line $\frac{x-1}{2}, \frac{y-2}{3}, \frac{z-1}{1}$ is along the vector $a = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and line $r = (3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + t(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ is along the vector $b = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. Here $a \parallel b$.

Also,
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & (-2) & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & & 3 & & 1 & \\ 1 & & 1 & & 1 & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- (B) The direction ratios of the line $x, y, 3z, 4, 0, 2x, y, 3z, 5, 0$ are

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

Hence, the given two lines are parallel.

- (C) The given lines are

$$(x-t-3, y-2t-1, z-3t-2) \text{ and } r = (t-1)\hat{i} + (2t-3)\hat{j} + (t-9)\hat{k},$$

$$\text{or } \frac{x-3}{1}, \frac{y-1}{2}, \frac{z-2}{3} \text{ and } \frac{x-1}{1}, \frac{y-3}{2}, \frac{z-9}{1}$$

The lines are perpendicular as $(1)(1) + (-2)(2) + (-3)(-1) = 0$

Also,
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & (-9) \\ 1 & 2 & & 3 & & \\ 1 & 2 & & 1 & & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Hence, the lines are intersecting.

- (D) The given lines are $r = (\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}) + t(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ and $r = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) + s(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \frac{3}{4}\hat{k})$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & (-1) & 3 & (-2) & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & & 1 & & 1 & \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3/4 & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Hence, the lines are coplanar and hence intersecting (as the lines are not parallel).

2. (A) If a , b and c are mutually perpendicular, then $[a \ b \ b \ c \ c \ a] = [a \ b \ c]^2 = (|a||b||c|)^2 = 16$

(B) Given a and b are two unit vectors, i.e., $|a| = |b| = 1$ and angle between them is $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{|a \cdot b|}{|a||b|} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} |a \cdot b|; \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = |a \cdot b|$$

$$\text{Now } [a \ b \ a \ b \ b] = [a \ b \ b] \cdot [a \ a \ b \ b] = 0 \cdot [a \ a \ b \ b] \\ (a \ b) \cdot (b \ a) = |a \ b|^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

(C) If b and c are orthogonal, $b \cdot c = 0$

Also, it is given that $b \cdot c = a$

$$\text{Now } [a \ b \ c \ a \ b \ b \ c] = [a \ a \ b \ b \ c] \cdot [b \ c \ a \ b \ b \ c] \\ [a \ b \ c] \cdot a \cdot (b \ c) = a \cdot a = |a|^2 = 1$$

(because a is a unit vector)

(D) $[x \ y \ a] = 0$

Therefore, x , y and a are coplanar.

$$[x, y \ b] = 0$$

Therefore, x , y and b are coplanar.

$$\text{Also, } [a \ b \ c] = 0$$

Therefore, a , b and c are coplanar.

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

x , y and c are coplanar. Therefore, $[x, y \ c] = 0$



Exercise-5 : Subjective Type Problems

1. Line L is the shortest distance line of given lines.

$$2. [\hat{a} \quad \hat{b} \quad \hat{c}] \quad [\hat{b} \quad \hat{c} \quad \hat{c} \quad \hat{a} \quad \hat{a} \quad \hat{b}] \quad [\hat{a} \quad \hat{b} \quad \hat{c}]^2$$

$$[\hat{a} \quad \hat{b} \quad \hat{c}] = 1$$

$$\text{Projection of } \hat{b} \quad \hat{c} \text{ on } \hat{a} \quad \hat{b} = \frac{(\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c}) (\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b})}{|\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}|} = \frac{[\hat{a} \quad \hat{b} \quad \hat{c}]}{|\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}|}$$

$$3. \text{ Let } l \quad m \quad n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$4. \overline{OC} = \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + (a-b)^2} = \sqrt{2(a-b)^2} = \sqrt{2} |a - b| = \sqrt{2} [a(a-b) + b(a-b)]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + \frac{1}{2}^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}^2 + 0^2 \right] \dots(1)$$

Also,

$$\overline{OB} = \overline{OC} = |\overline{OB}| |\overline{OC}| \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + \frac{1}{2}^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{2}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{From (1) and (2), } \overline{OB}^2 = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$5. v_{n-1} \quad v_n \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad \dots \quad v_0$$

$$v_n \quad v_{n-1} \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad \dots \quad v_0$$

$$v_2 \quad v_1 \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad \dots \quad v_0$$

$$v_3 \quad v_2 \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad \dots \quad v_0$$

$$v_n \quad v_{n-1} \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad \dots \quad v_0$$

Adding all the equations,

$$v_n - v_0 = (A - A^2 - A^3 - \dots - A^n) v_0$$

$$\text{where } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_n = (I - A - A^2 - \dots) v_0$$

6. Let

$$\begin{matrix} B & A & \frac{1}{3}A^2 & \frac{1}{9}A^3 & \frac{1}{27}A^4 \\ AB & & \frac{A^2}{3} & \frac{1}{9}A^3 & \frac{1}{27}A^4 \end{matrix}$$

$$I \quad \frac{A}{3} \quad B \quad A$$

$$B \quad \frac{1}{3}(3I - A)^{-1}A$$

7. $\det M_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)!} \frac{1}{(2k-2)!} \frac{1}{1!} \frac{1}{(2n-2)!}$

8. $|a \ b| = \sqrt{3}$

Squaring both sides

$$\begin{matrix} a & b & \frac{1}{2} \\ c & a & 2b & 3a & b \\ a & c & 2 & \& b & c & \frac{5}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$p = |(a \ a) b \ (b \ c) a|$$

$$p = \sqrt{\left| 2b \ \frac{5}{2}a \right|^2}$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \quad [p] = 2$$

9.

$$r = (a \ b) \sin x \quad (b \ c) \cos y \quad 2(c \ a)$$

$$r \cdot a = [b \ c \ a] \cos y$$

$$r \cdot b = 2[c \ a \ b]$$

$$r \cdot c = \sin x [a \ b \ c]$$

$$\sin x \cdot \cos y = 2 = 0$$

$$\sin x = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \cos y = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad y = 0$$

10. New equation of plane : $4x - 7y + 4z - 81 = 0$

$$(4 \quad 5 \quad 4) \quad (7 \quad 3 \quad 7) \quad (4 \quad 10 \quad 4) \quad 0$$

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$$\text{Equation of plane : } x - 4y + 6z - 106 = 0$$

$$\text{distance} = \frac{106}{\sqrt{53}} = \sqrt{212}$$

18.

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