



Index Number (Write Very Clearly)

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5

1	2	3	4	5	6						
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<p align="center">பரீட்சைத் துறைத் தலைவர் உதவி பரீட்சை பரீட்சையின் பாடப்பிழை மாத்திரம் <i>For Examiners use only</i></p>	
கேள்வியின் எண் Question No	மதிப்பு Marks
மொத்தம் Total	

(i) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$ = rational Number

(ii) 0.326 = rational Number

(iii) 1.033 = irrational

(b) $x \pm \sqrt{\frac{2x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x^3 + 6x^2}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ x^2 + 3x \\ \hline -x - 3 \\ -x - 3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x+3)(2x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x+3)(2x-1)(x+1)$$

(c) $f(x) = x^3 - 3$ $g(x) = 3^x$

(i) $(f \circ g)(x) = (3^x)^3 - 3$
 $= 3^{3x} - 3 //$

(ii) $(g \circ f)(x) = 3^{(x^3 - 3)}$
 $= \frac{3^{x^3}}{3^3} = \frac{3^{x^3}}{27} //$

(d) (i) $S_1 = \{a \mid a \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } a^2 < 20\}$

$$\sqrt{a^2} < \sqrt{20}$$

$$-\sqrt{20} < a < \sqrt{20}$$

$$-4.472 < a < 4.472$$

$$\inf_{\min} = -4$$

$$\sup_{\max} = 4 //$$

$$(1)(d) \cap S_2 = \{ b \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ and } b^2 < 2 \}$$

$$b^2 < 2 \quad b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < b < \sqrt{2} \quad b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$\sqrt{2}$ These are Irrational because
that infimum and Supremum not
exist

b is a rational
Number

$$(2)(a) \begin{pmatrix} a+b & a-b \\ b+c & a-c \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+b & b+c \\ a-b & a-c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a+b = 8 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$a-b = 3 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}$$

$$2a = 11$$

$$a = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$b+c = 5 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$a-c = 3 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$a+b = 8$$

$$b = 8 - \frac{11}{2} = \frac{5}{2} //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (03)(b) \quad X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad X^2 - 4X - I \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 8 & 13 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad P \cdot Q &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 21 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (PQ)^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 5 & 21 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q^T \cdot P^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 5 & 21 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q^T P^T = PQ^T //$$

$$(03) (a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 = a + 3b \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$7 = 3a + 5b \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) - (2) \times 3$$

$$7 - 9 = 5b - 6b$$

$$-2 = -b$$

$$b = 2 \quad a = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } \mu \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right) &= \mu \left[a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \mu \left[-1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \mu \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right) = - \left(\frac{8}{12} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{13}{14} \right)$$

$$\mu \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\frac{18}{18} \right)$$

$$(b) N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|N - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 - 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 5 \quad \lambda = -1 //$$

$$(03)(b) N^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |N-d| = 2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1-d & 2 \\ 4 & 3-d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(1-d)(3-d) - 8 = 0$$

$$d^2 - 4d - 8 = 0$$

$$d = 5 \quad d = -1 //$$

$$(04)(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

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

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

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^4 - 81}{x-3}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)(x+3)(x+3)}{x-3}$$

$$= (3+3)(3+3)(3+3)$$

$$= 36 \times 6$$

$$= 216 //$$

(Q4) (b) (i) $f(x) = (2x^2 + 3x)$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + 3 //$

(ii) $f(x) = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 9)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'g + gf'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= (x^2 - 9)(2x) + (x^2 + 9)(2x) \\ &= 2x^2 - 18x + 2x^2 + 18x \\ &= 4x^2 \\ &= 2^2 x^2 \\ &= 2x^4\end{aligned}$$

(v) $f(x) = \sin(4x^2 - 3x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \cos(4x^2 - 3x) \cdot \frac{d(4x^2 - 3x)}{dx} \\ &= \cos(4x^2 - 3x) \cdot (8x - 3) \\ &= (8x - 3) \cos(4x^2 - 3x) //\end{aligned}$$

(Q5) (a) ?

(05) (a) i $y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$

$$y'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 24$$

$$0 = 3x^2 - 18x + 24$$

$$0 = 3(x^2 - 6x + 8)$$

$$\frac{0}{3} = x^2 - 6x + 8$$

$$0 = x^2 - 6x + 8$$

$$0 = (x-4)(x-2)$$

$$x-4=0 \quad | \quad x-2=0$$

$$x=4$$

$$x=2$$

maximum is $x=2$

minimum is $x=4$

ii $y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-9)}{2 \times 1} = \frac{9}{2} //$$

$$x = 4.5$$

$$y = 108 //$$

$$y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$$

$$\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^3 - 9 \times \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + 24 \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{729}{2} - \frac{729}{2} + \frac{216}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{216}{2} = 108$$

(05) (b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+9}$ interval $(0, 5)$

$C =$ Continuous $\rightarrow [0, 5]$, differentiable $(0, 5)$

Polynomial $\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x+9}$, $[0, 5]$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(b) &= f(5) = \sqrt{5+9} \\ &= \sqrt{14} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= f(0) = \sqrt{0+9} \\ &= \sqrt{0+9} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{9}}{2} // \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{3 - 2}{5 - 0} = \frac{1}{5}$$

(06) $\int_1^2 \left(\frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x^2} \right) dx$

$$\int_1^2 \left(\frac{2x^2}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{2x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 x^{-2} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{x^{-2+1}}{-1} \right]_1^2$$

$$\left[-x^{-1} \right]_1^2$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] - \left[-1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} //$$

(Q6) (a) (i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x + 5}{x^3} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{x^3} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{2x}{x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{5}{x^3} dx \right) \\
 &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{2}{x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{5}{x^3} dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 x^{-1} dx + 2 \int_1^2 x^{-2} dx + 5 \int_1^2 x^{-3} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + 5 \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \\
 &= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + 5 \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \\
 & \quad \left[-2x^{-1} \right]_1^2 + \left[-5 \cdot \frac{x^{-2}}{2} \right]_1^2 \\
 & \quad \left[(-2 \times 2^{-1}) - (-2 \times 1^{-1}) \right] + \left[(-5 \cdot \frac{2^{-2}}{2}) - (-5 \cdot \frac{1^{-2}}{2}) \right] \\
 &= (4 - 2) + \left(-\frac{5}{2} - (-\frac{5}{2}) \right) \\
 & \quad 2 + (-10 + \frac{5}{2}) \\
 & \quad 2 - 7.5 \\
 &= -5.5 //
 \end{aligned}$$

(Q6) (a) (ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} \cdot (x+5) dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right) \\
 &= \int_0^4 \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right) \\
 &= \int_0^4 \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} \times \int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{2} + \int_0^4 5x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(06)(c) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^4 \times \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 + [5x]_0^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{2 \times 4^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2 \times 0^{3/2}}{3} \right] \times \left[\frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right] + [5 \times 4 - 5 \times 0]$$

$$= \frac{8^{5/2}}{3} \times \frac{16^8}{2} + 20$$

$$= \frac{64^{7/2}}{3} + 20 //$$

Qb)

x	0	2	4	6	8
f(x)	3	7	11	19	3

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \times h \times (y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3) + y_4) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times [3 + 2(7 + 11 + 19) + 3] \\ &= 6 + (2 \times 27) \\ &= 6 + 54 \\ &= 60 // \end{aligned}$$