## Assignment

## January 27, 2024

## **CBSE QUESTION PAPER MATHEMATICS 2018**

- 1. Find the acute angle between the planes  $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} 2\hat{j} 2\hat{k}) = 1$  and  $\vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 0$ .
- 2. Find the length of the intercept, cut off by the plane 2x + y z = 5 on the x-axis.
- 3. If  $y = log(\cos e^x)$ , then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .
- 4. A is a square matrix with |A| = 4. Then find the value of |A| (adjA)|.
- 5. From the differential equation representing the family of curves  $y = A \sin x$ , by eliminating the arbitrary constant A.
- 6. Find:

$$\int x. \tan^{-1} x dx$$

7. Find:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-4x-2x^2}}$$

8. Solve the following differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \cos x - \sin x$$

9. Find:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} \, dx$$

- 10. Let \* be an operation defined as \* :  $R \times R \rightarrow R$  such that  $a * b = 2a + b, a, b \in R$ . Check if \* is a binary operation. If yes, find if it is associative too.
- 11. X and Y are two points with position vectors  $3\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{a}-3\overrightarrow{b}$  respectively. Write the position vector of a point Z which divides the lines segment XY in the ratio 2:1 externally.
- 12. Let  $\overrightarrow{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} 3\hat{k}$  and  $\overrightarrow{b} = 3\hat{i} \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  be two vectors. Show that the vectors  $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b})$  and  $(\overrightarrow{a} \overrightarrow{b})$  are perpendicular to each other.
- 13. Out of 8 outstanding students of a school, in which there are 3 boys and 5 girls, a team of 4 students is to selected for a quiz competition. Find the probability that 2 boys and 2 girls are selected.
- 14. In a multiple choice examination with three possible answers for each of the five questions, what is the probability that a candidate would get four or more correct answers just by guessing?
- 15. The probabilities of solving a specific problem independently by A and B are  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  respectively. If both try to solve the problem independently, find the probability that the problem is solved.
- 16. For the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , find (A + A') and verify that is a symmetric matrix
- 17. A ladder 13m long is leaning against a vertical wall. The bottom of the ladder is dragged away from the wall along the ground at the rate of 2 cm/sec. How fast is the height of the wall decreasing when the foot of the ladder is 5m away from the wall?
- 18. Prove that:

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{56}{65}\right)$$

- 19. Prove that  $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$ , and hence evaluate  $\int_0^1 x^2(1-x)^n dx$ .
- 20. If  $x = \sin t$ ,  $y = \sin pt$ , prove that  $(1 x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} x\frac{dy}{dx} + p^2y = 0$ .
- 21. Differentiate  $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right]$  with respect to  $\cos^{-1}x^2$ .
- 22. Integrate the function  $\frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+b)}$  w.r.t x.
- 23. Let  $A = R \{2\}$  and  $B = R \{1\}$ . If  $f : A \to B$  is a function defined by  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2}$ , show that f is one-one and onto. Hence, find  $f^{-1}$ .
- 24. Show that the relation S in the set  $A = \{x \in Z : 0 \le x \le 12\}$  given by  $S = \{(a, b) : a, b \in Z, |a b| \text{ is divisible by 3} \}$  is an equivalence relation.
- 25. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x^2 + y^2 + x^2y^2$ , given that y = 1 when x = 0.
- 26. Find the particular solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , given that y = 1 when x = 0.
- 27. Using properties of determinants, find the value of x for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 - x & 4 + x & 4 + x \\ 4 + x & 4 - x & 4 + x \\ 4 + x & 4 + x & 4 - x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- 28. Find the vector equation of the plane which contains the line of intersection of the planes  $\overrightarrow{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) 4 = 0, \overrightarrow{r} \cdot (5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} 6\hat{k}) + 8 = 0.$
- 29. Find the value of x such that the four points with position vectors,  $A\left(3\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+\hat{k}\right)$ ,  $B\left(4\hat{i}+x\hat{j}+5\hat{k}\right)$ ,  $C\left(4\hat{i}+2\hat{j}-2\hat{k}\right)$  and  $D\left(6\hat{i}+5\hat{j}-\hat{k}\right)$  are coplanar.
- 30. If  $y = (log x)^x + x^{log x}$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .
- 31. Find the vector equation of a line passing through the point (2, 3, 2) and parallel to the line  $\vec{r} = (-2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$ . Also, find the distance between these two lines.

- 32. Find the coordinates of the foot of perpendicular Q drawn from P(3, 2, 1) to the plane 2x y + z + 1 = 0. Also, find the distance PQ and the image of the point P treating this plane as a mirror.
- 33. Using elementary row transformsations, find the inverse of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- 34. Using matrices, solves the following system of linear equations :

$$x + 2y - 3z = -4$$
$$2x + 3y + 2z = 4$$
$$3x - 3y - 4z = 11$$

- 35. Using integraion, find the area of the region bounded by the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$  and the circle  $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$ .
- 36. Using the method of the integration, find the area of the region bounded by the lines 3x 2y + 1 = 0, 2x + 3y 21 = 0 and x 5y + 9 = 0.
- 37. An insurance company insured 3000 cyclists, 6000 scooter drivers and 9000 car drivers. The probability of an accident involving a cyclist, a scooter driver and a car driver are 0.3, 0.05 and 0.02 respectively. One of the insured persons meets with an accident. What is the probability that he is a cyclist?
- 38. Using integration, find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  and the line  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$ .
- 39. A manufacturer produces nuts and bolts. It takes 1 hour of work on machine *A* and 3 hours on machine *B* to produce a package of nuts. It takes 3 hours on machine *A* and 1 hour on machine *B* to produce a package of bolts. He earns a profit of ₹ 35 per package of nuts and ₹ 14 per package of bolts. How many packages of each should be poduced each day so as to maxmise his profit, if he operates each machine for atmost 12 hours a day? Convertit into a LPP and solve graphically.