

Roll No.: 2303220528

Subject.: MATHEMATICS PAPER-II(B)

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, A.P., TADEPALLI, GUNTUR, INTERMEDIATE PUBLIC ADVANCED SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, MAY/JUNE - 2023



3580

Answer Book Number

405

NAME

BACCHA VIJAYA DURGA



Room No.

1

PART - I

Full Signature of the Invigilators

1

T. Naga Devi

2

Full Signature of the Student

B. Vijaya Durga

REGISTER NUMBER

2303220528

DATE OF EXAM

27.05.2023

SUBJECT CODE

232

SUBJECT

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II(B)

MEDIUM

ENGLISH

CENTRE NO. & NAME

03079-MARAYANA JR COLLEGE, SHANTHI NAGAR, KAKINADA

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, A.P., TADEPALLI, GUNTUR
INTERMEDIATE PUBLIC ADVANCED SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, MAY/JUNE - 2023.

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Answer Book Number

405

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PART II

Serial number of Answer Book in the Bundle							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

1. Signature of Examiner		Number	
K. J. a		3315380	
2. Signature of CE / SUB Expert		Number	
3. Signature of Scrutinizer		Number	
V. Jia		3315479	

Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks
1	0	11	01	21	-	31	
2	0	12	0	22	0	32	
3	0	13		23	02	33	
4	1	14	1	24	-	34	
5	1	15	1	25		35	
6	0	16	1	26		36	
7	0	17	01	27		37	
8	0	18	07	28		38	
9	0	19	02	29		39	
10	-	20		30		40	
TOTAL	0	TOTAL	11	TOTAL	02	TOTAL	

TOTAL MARKS



13



Signature of the Invigilator

T. Naga Devi



SI. No. 405

Section - c18. Let the points be $A(3,4)$ $B(3,2)$ $C(1,4)$ Let the circle equation be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ - (1)Let equation (1) passes through $A(3,4)$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2(3)x + 2(4)y + c = 0$$

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

Let equation (1) passes through $B(3,2)$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2(3)x + 2(2)y + c = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y + c = 0 - (3)$$

Let equation (1) passes through $C(1,4)$

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 8y + c = 0 - (4)$$

(2) - (3)

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 8y + c - x^2 - y^2 - 6x - 4y + c = 0$$

(By me :- B. Vijaya Durga)



Section - C

18

let the circle equation be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ ①

let the Given points be $A(3,4)$ $B(3,2)$ $C(1,4)$

let eq's ① Passes through $A(3,4)$

$$\Rightarrow (3)^2 + (4)^2 + 2g(3) + 2f(4) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 16 + 6g + 8f + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6g + 8f + c + 25 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

let eq's ① Passes through $B(3,2)$

$$\Rightarrow (3)^2 + (2)^2 + 2g(3) + 2f(2) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 4 + 6g + 4f + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6g + 4f + c + 13 = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

let eq's ① Passes through $C(1,4)$

$$\Rightarrow (1)^2 + (4)^2 + 2g(1) + 2f(4) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g + 8f + c + 16 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g + 8f + c + 17 = 0 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

equation ② - equation ③

$$\Rightarrow 6g + 8f + c + 25 - 6g - 4f - c - 13 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8f - 4f + 25 - 13 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f = -12$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{-12}{4} = -3$$



$$\Rightarrow (f = C-3)$$

Equation (3) - Equation (4)

$$6g + 4f + C + 13 = 2g - 8f - C - 17 = 0$$

$$4g + 4f$$

Equation (3) - Equation (4)

$$\Rightarrow 6g + 8f + C + 25 - 2g - 8f - C - 17 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6g - 2g + 25 - 17 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4g + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4g = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \frac{-8}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g = -2)$$

Now, sub (g, f) values in Equation (2)

$$\Rightarrow 6g + 8f + C + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(-2) + 8(-3) + C + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -12 - 24 + C + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -56 + C + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow -36 + C + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C - 56 + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow C - 36 + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C - 31 = 0 \Rightarrow C - 11 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 31 \Rightarrow C = 11$$

Now, sub [g] [C] [f] values in Equation (1)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2y(-3) + 11 = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0$$

\therefore The equation of circle is $\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0}$

19 Let the given circles be $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 1 = 0$ — (1)

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 8y + 13 = 0$$
 — (2)

Let the circle equation be

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

Now, the circle equation lies on equation (1)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 11 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g = -6 \quad 2f = -2 \quad c = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow g = -3 \quad f = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow g = -3 \quad f = -1$$

$$C_1 = (-g, -f)$$

$$= (3, 1)$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(g^2 + f^2) - c}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-1)^2 - 11}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 1 - 11}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - 11}$$

$$= \sqrt{-9}$$

$$= 3$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = (-g, -f)$$

$$\Rightarrow = (3, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \sqrt{(g^2 + f^2) - c}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-1)^2 - 11}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{9 + 1 - 11}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{2 - 11}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{-9}$$

$$\Rightarrow = 3$$



Now, the circle equation lies on equation (2)

$$\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 8y + 13 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2g = 2 \quad 2f = -8 \quad c = 13$$

$$\rightarrow g = \frac{2}{2} \quad f = \frac{-8}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow g = 1 \quad f = -4 \quad c = 13$$

$$\rightarrow C_0 = [g, -f]$$

$$\Rightarrow = [-1, 4]$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = \sqrt{(g^2 + f^2) - c}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (4)^2} - 13$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{1 + 16} - 13$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{17} - 13$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 C_2 = -3 + (-1) + (-1)(4)$$

$$\Rightarrow = -4 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow = -8$$

$$\rightarrow r_1 + r_2 = 3 + 4$$

$$\rightarrow = 7$$

$$\rightarrow C_1 C_2 \neq r_1 + r_2$$

\rightarrow So, Now the point of contact of the equation of common tangent touches externally and the contact internally.



22. Given,

$$I_n = \int \cot^n x \, dx$$

$$I_n = \int \cot^{n-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int UV = U \int V \, dx - \int U' \cdot \left[\int V \, dx \right] dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \int \cot^{n-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x - (n-1) \int \cot x \cdot \tan x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \cot^{n-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x - (n-1) \int \cot x \, dx - (n-1) \int \tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \cot^{n-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x - I_{n-2} - I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{\cot^{n-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x}{n} - \frac{I_{n-2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cot^4 x \, dx = \frac{\cot^{4-2} x \cdot \cot^2 x}{4} - \frac{I_{n-2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\cot^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x}{4} - I_{n-2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int I_{n-2} = \frac{\cot^0 x \cdot \cot^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow = \cot^3 x \cdot \cot^2 x + x + C$$

Section-B11. Givenlet the Given circles be $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$ - (1)

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 18y + 26 = 0$$
 - (2)

let the Given ratio be $2:3$ Condition:-

$$\Rightarrow \frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3PA = 2PB$$

~~Equation~~

~~$$3PA^2 = 4PB^2$$~~

$$\Rightarrow 3(x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 12) = 2(x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 18y + 26)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12x - 18y - 36 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 12x + 36y + 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12x - 18y - 36 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 - 12x - 36y - 52 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 2y^2 - 12x - 12x - 18y - 36y - 36 - 52 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 24x - 48y - 88 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 12y - 44 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 6y - 22 = 0$$

 \therefore the equation of the locus of P is

$$x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 6y - 22 = 0$$



R Given,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2 e^{-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x e^{-y} + x^2 e^{-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y} (e^x + x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{-y} dy = \int (e^x + x^2) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{-y} dy = \int e^x + x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{-y} = \int e^x + x^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2 e^{-y} \text{ is } \int e^{-y} = \int e^x + x^2$$

12 Give

let the give circle be $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y + 4 = 0$

let the

Blank





12. Let the circle equation be

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Let the given circle equation be

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y + 4 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Let the given line be $x + y = 4$

Blank

Section-c

23 Given,

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\sin x} dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi-x)}{1+\sin(\pi-x)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{1+\sin(\pi-x)} dx \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

- Adding (1) and (2) we get

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi + \pi - x}{1+\sin(\pi-x)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{1+\sin(\pi-x)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow U.L \Rightarrow \text{If } x = \pi \Rightarrow \pi = \pi/4$$

$$\Rightarrow L.L \Rightarrow \text{If } x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\pi}{1+\sin(x-x)} dx$$

VSH
CACDCD
10



$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{x}{1+\sin(x-\pi/4)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2}{1+t^2+2t} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2}{1+t^2+2t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 2 \left[\frac{x}{4} \right] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



Section-A

9. Given,

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x \, dx$$

"n is even"

$$\frac{m-1}{m-n} \cdot \frac{m-3}{m-n+2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{m-1}{m-n} \cdot \frac{m-3}{m-n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6-1}{6-4} \cdot \frac{6-3}{6-4+2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x \, dx$$

3. Let, given circles $x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 4y + 5 = 0$ — (1)

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 7x + 8y - 11 = 0$$
 — (2)

Now, Equation (2) - Equation (1)

$$x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 4y + 5 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 7x - 8y + 11 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x^2 + y^2 - 3y^2 - 3x + 7x - 4y - 8y + 5 + 11 = 0$$

$$-2x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x - 12y + 16 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4x + 12y - 16 = 0$$

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

\therefore The equation of radical axis is

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

8

Given

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx$$

7

Given,

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \int \frac{A(x+2) - (Bx+C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int 1 = \int A(x+2) - (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(x+2) - (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

1. Given, circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + C = 0$

radius is 6

let the circle equation be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + C = 0$



6. Given,

$$I = \int x^3 \sin x^4 dx$$

$$= \int (x-x)^3 \sin (x-x)^4 dx$$

$$I = \int \pi^3 - x^3 \sin \pi^4 - x^4 dx$$

$$I = \int \pi^4 - x^4 \sin dx$$

3. Given, circles $x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 4y + 5 = 0$

$$3(x^2 + y^2) - 7x + 8y + 11 = 0$$

let the circles equation be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

2. let the Given circles be $S = x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 10y + 15 = 0$

let the points be $P(5, -6)$ \odot

let the circle equation be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

from ①

$$2g = 8$$

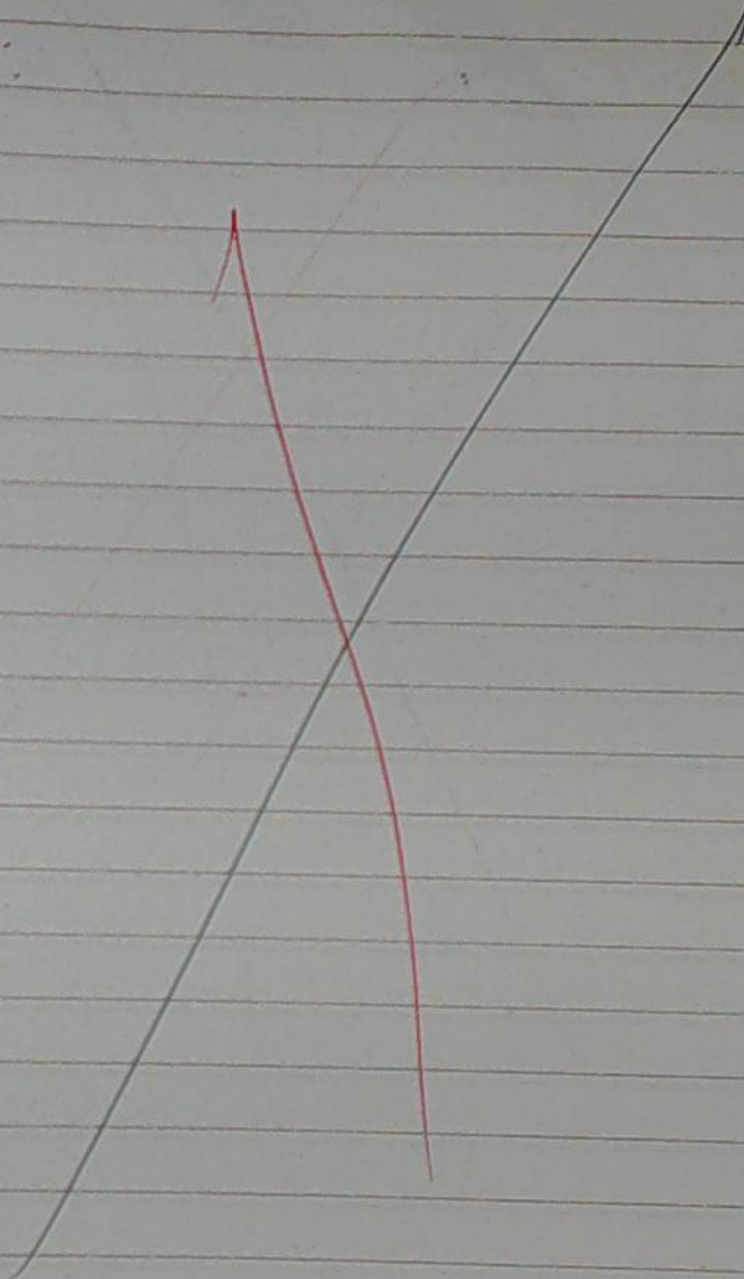
$$g = 4$$



— The end —

TND

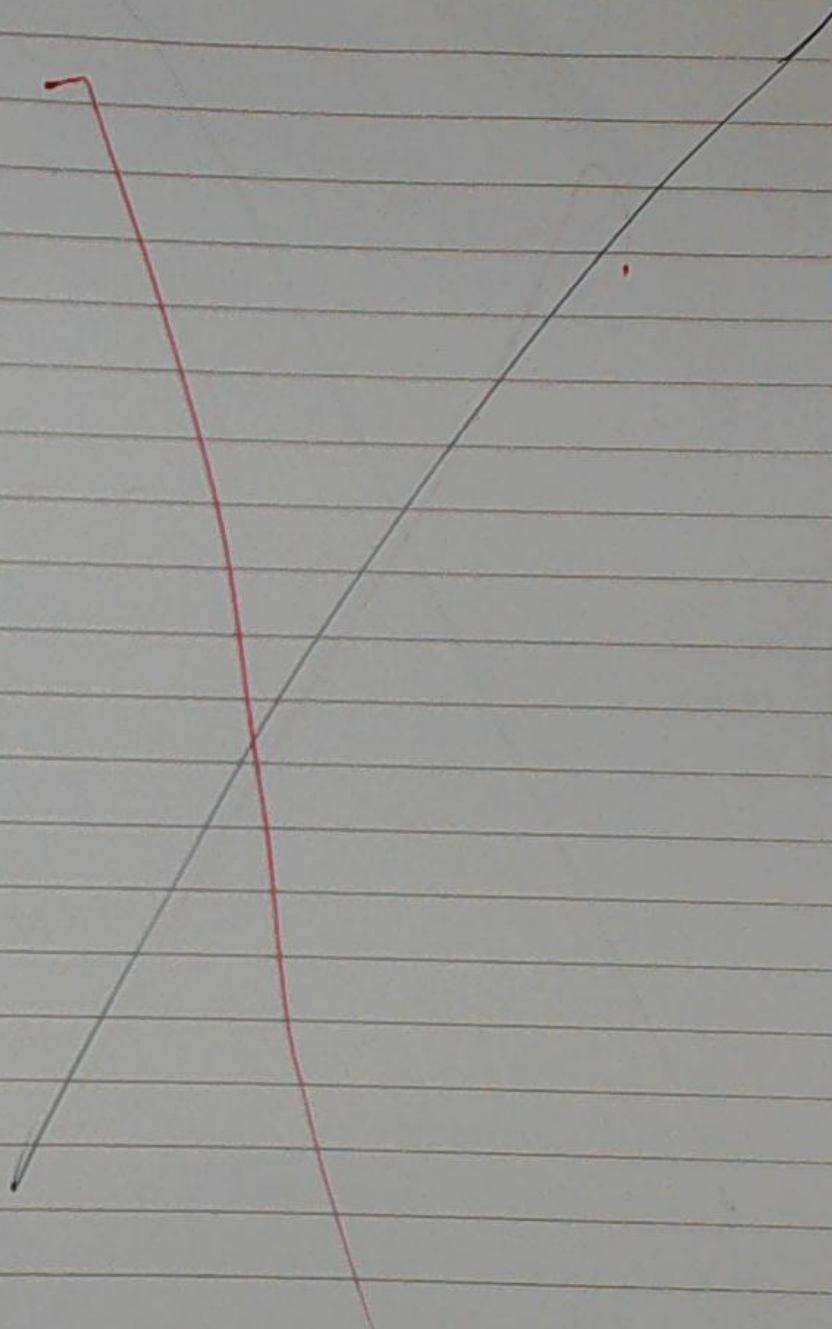
27/5/23

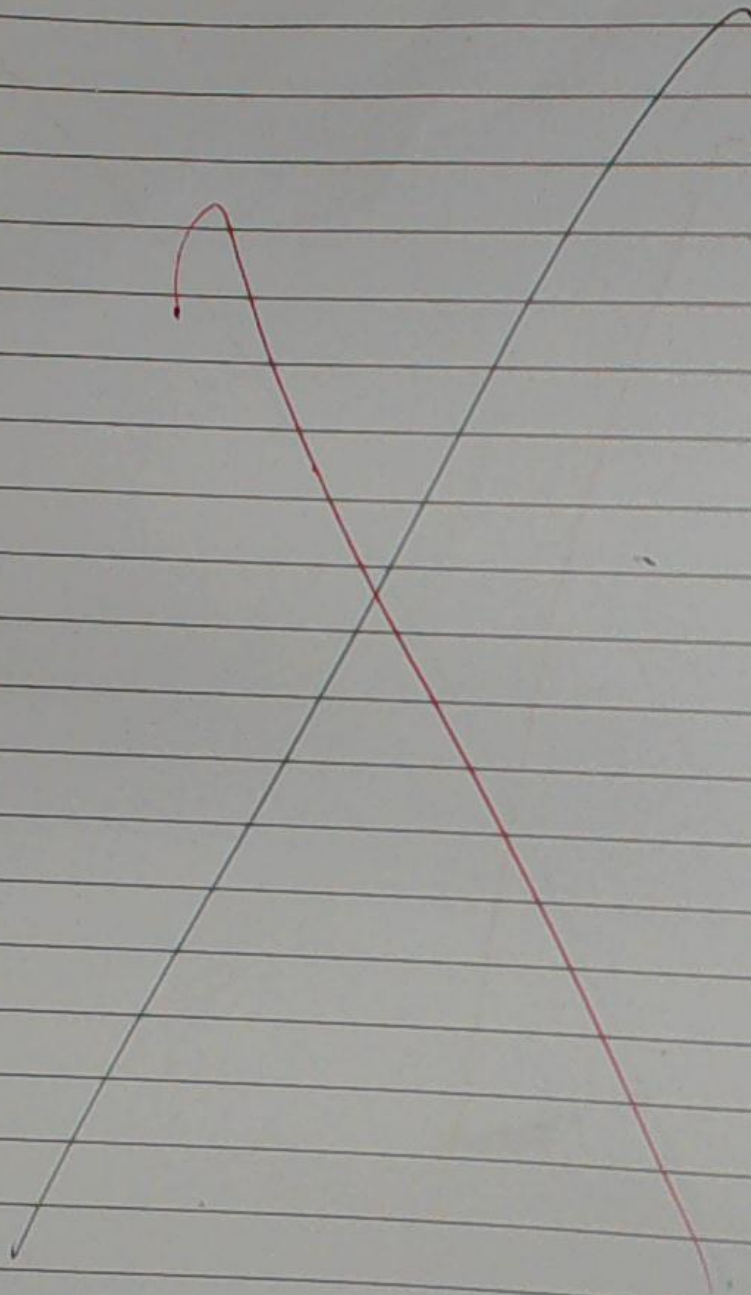


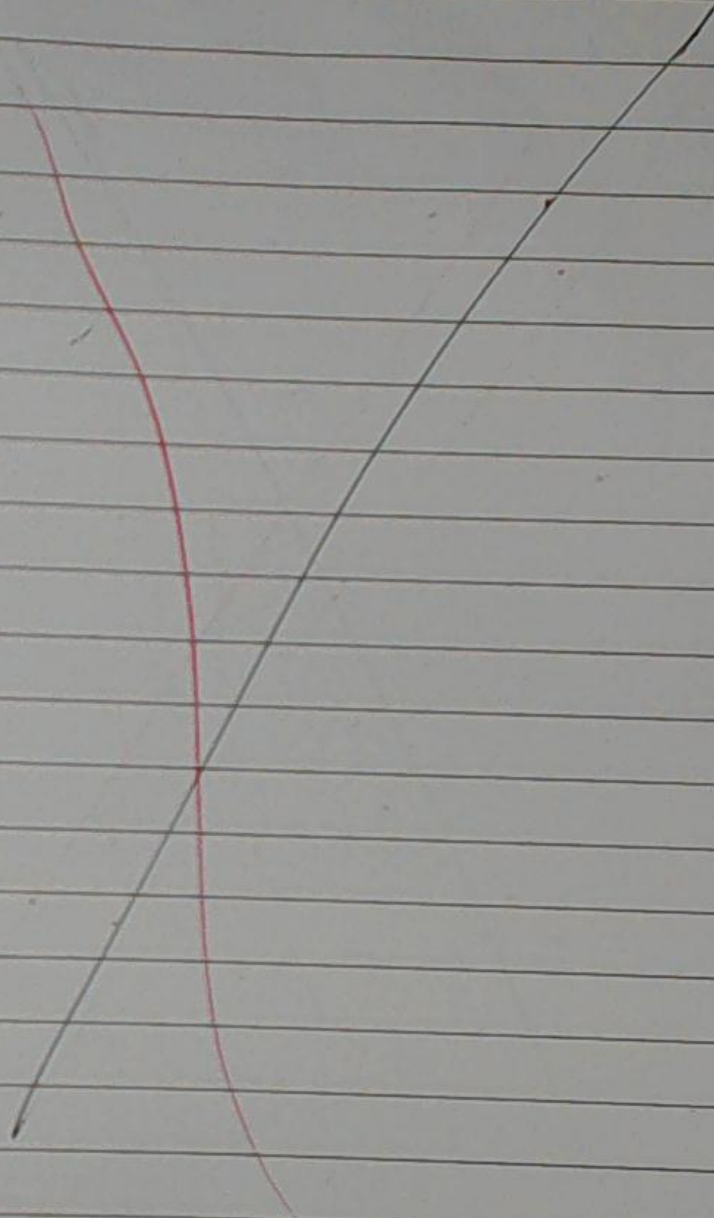


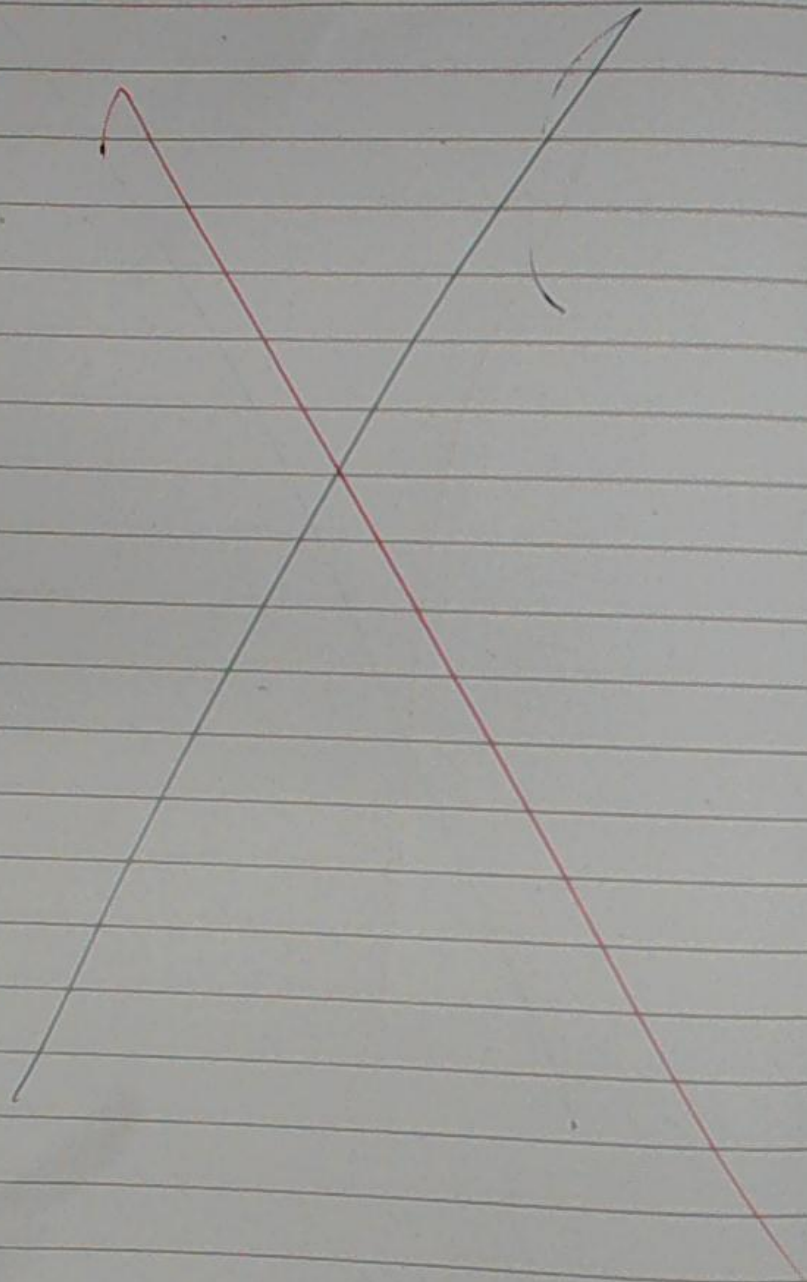
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16



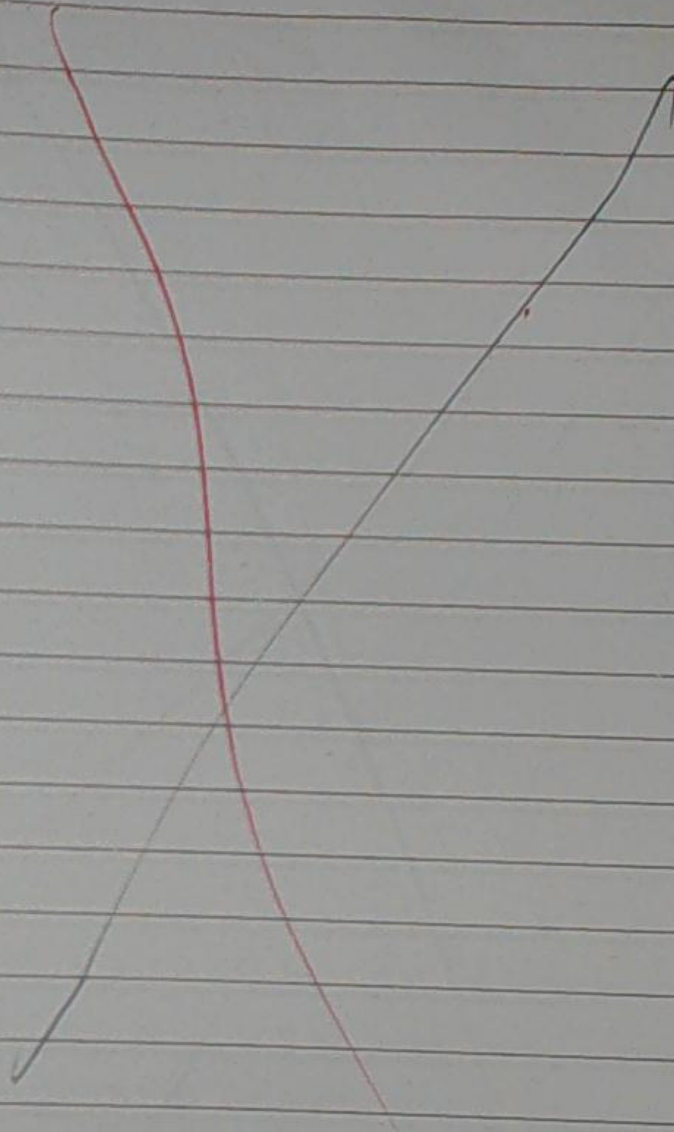






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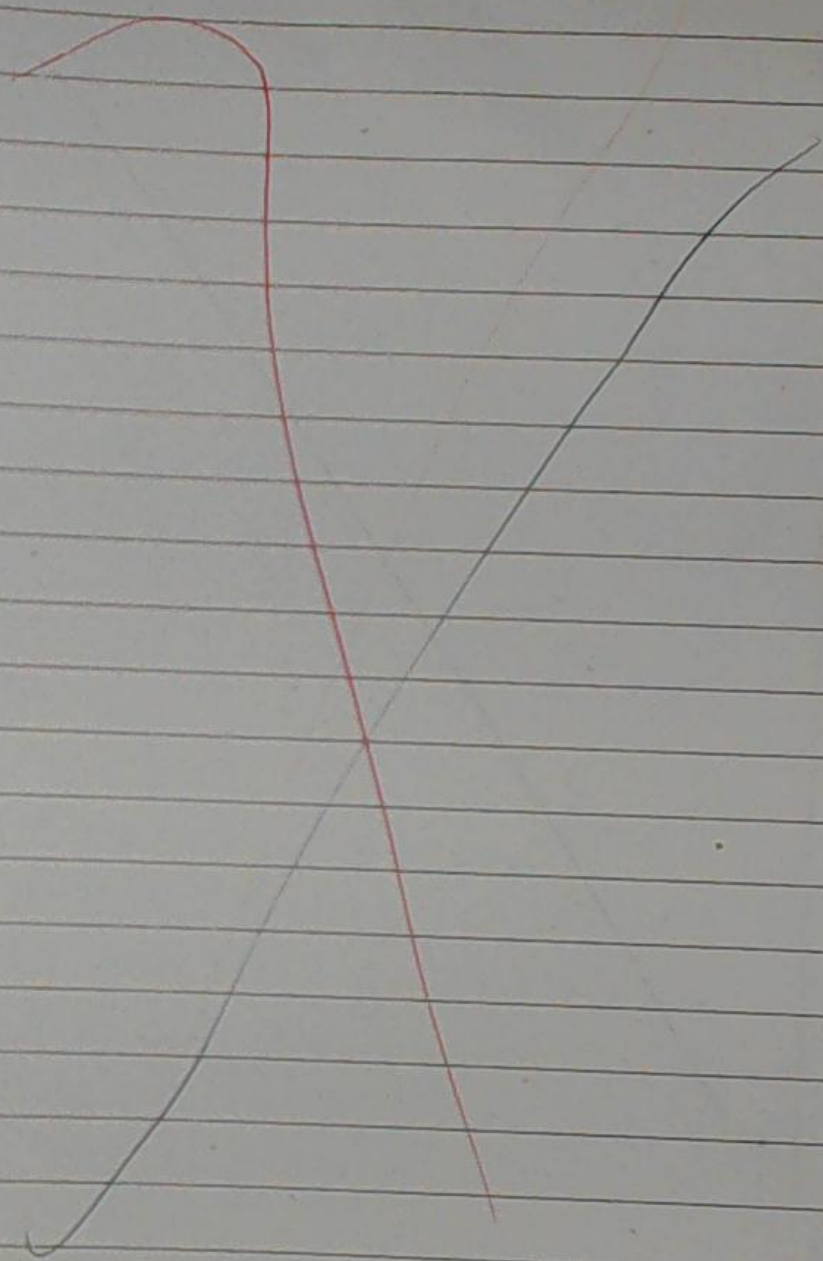
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20





VSH
CACD

CD
22





Qno	Marks							
	M	A	B	C	D	E	F	Tot
1	0							0
2	0							0
3	0							0
4	NA							0
5	NA							0
6	0							0
7	0							0
8	0							0
9	0							0
10	NA							0
11	1							1
12	0							0
13	NA							0
14	NA							0
15	NA							0
16	NA							0
17	1							1
18	7							7
19	2							2
20	NA							0
21	NA							0
22	0							0
23	2							2
24	NA							0
Grand Total								13



From
Controller Of Examination
Board of Intermediate Education
Andhra Pradesh
Tadepalli, Guntur-522501.

To
BACCHA VIJAYA DURGA

Roll Number: 2303220528

This is to inform you that your request for **Re-Verification cum supply of photo Copy** in **MATHEMATICS PAPER-II(B) of IPASE June 2023** has been processed under the following provisions Viz.,

- 1) Verified Posting and totalling of marks
- 2) Verified whether marks are awarded and posted for all correct answers.
- 3) Verified those answers which were not awarded marks.
- 4) Verified those answers which were awarded ZERO marks for correct answers.

It is informed that there is **no** provision for **Re-valuation**

After the above process it is found that there is **No Change** in your marks in **MATHEMATICS PAPER-II(B)**

Controller of Examinations