WITH GRAPH PAPER

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परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

Mathematics

041

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English

Code Number	Set Number
65/2/C	① ● ③ ④

हाँ / नहीं Yes / No — No

B D H S C A

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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Section - C

Q: 20

$$(1+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{m\tan^{-1}x} - y$$

$$(1+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{m\tan^{-1}x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{1+x^2} = \frac{e^{m\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2}$$

comparing it with

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q \quad \rightarrow \text{linear differential equation}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$I.F = e^{\int P dx}$$

$$= e^{\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx} \qquad \left\{ \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \tan^{-1}x \right\}$$

$$I.F = e^{\tan^{-1}x}$$

~~So dif~~ equation becomes

$$y \; I \cdot F = \int Q \times I \cdot F \, dx + c$$

$$y \times e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \int \frac{e^{m\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} \times e^{\tan^{-1}x} dx + c$$

$$y \times e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \int \frac{e^{(m+1)\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} dx + c$$

put $\tan^{-1}x = t$

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

$$y e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \int e^{(m+1)t} \times dt + c$$

$$y e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \frac{e^{(m+1)t}}{(m+1)} + c$$

$$\cancel{y to} \; y e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \frac{e^{(m+1)\tan^{-1}x}}{m+1} + c$$

when $x = 0 \quad y = 1$

$$y e^{\tan^{-1} x} = \frac{e^{(m+1)\tan^{-1} x}}{(m+1)} + c$$

when $x = 0$ $y = 1$

$$1 \times e^{\tan^{-1} 0} = \frac{e^{(m+1)\tan^{-1} 0}}{(m+1)} + c$$

$$1 \times e^{0} = \frac{e^{(m+1)(0)}}{m+1} + c \qquad e^{0} = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{m+1} + c$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{m+1} = c$$

$$\frac{m + \cancel{1} - \cancel{1}}{m+1} = c$$

$$c = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

So equation is

$$\left[y e^{\tan^{-1} x} = \frac{e^{(m+1)\tan^{-1} x}}{(1+m)} + \frac{m}{m+1} \right]$$

Q: 21.

$f(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos x \qquad x \in [0, \pi]$

$f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x - (-\sin x)$

$f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x + \sin x$

put $f'(x) = 0$

then $(2\sin x \cos x + \sin x) = 0$

$\sin x(2\cos x + 1) = 0$

$\sin x = 0$ or $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

both the extreme value are automatically included.

so $f(0) = [\sin(0)]^2 - \cos 0$

$= 0 - 1$

$= -1$

$f(\pi) = \sin^2\pi - \cos\pi$

$= 0 - (-1)$

$= 1$

$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin^2\frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos\frac{2\pi}{3}$

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$

$f(0) = -1$

$f(\pi) = 1$

$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$

So $\boxed{\text{Absolute maxima is } \frac{5}{4} \text{ at } x = \frac{2\pi}{3}}$

$\boxed{\text{Absolute minima is } -1 \text{ at } x = 0}$

Q: 22:

$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} + \lambda(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})$

$\vec{r} = 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} + \mu(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$

These line are coplaner if they are parallel or they are intersecting

But these lines are not parallel.

So they are coplaner if shortest distance between them is zero:

$a_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ $\qquad (a_2 - a_1) = (-1, 3, 1)$

$a_2 = (0, 4, 2)$

$b_1 = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$

$b_2 = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$

Shortest distance $= \dfrac{\left|(\vec{a_2} - \vec{a_1}) \cdot (\vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2})\right|}{|\vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2}|}$

Let us find $\left|(\vec{a_2} - \vec{a_1}) \cdot (\vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2})\right|$

$$(\vec{a_2} - \vec{a_1}) \cdot (\vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2}) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

(expanding by 1st row)

$$= -1(-3+1) - 3(3-2) + 1(-1+2)$$
$$= -1(-2) - 3(1) + 1$$
$$= 2 + 1 - 3$$
$$= 0$$

So shortest distance between the lines is zero

So they are coplaner.

Let $\langle a,b,c \rangle$ be the direction ratio of normal to the plane.

So the dot product of direction ratio of normal to plane and the direction ratio of line is 0.

So $a-b+c=0$

$2a-b+3c=0$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{a} & & \underline{b} & \underline{c} \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{a}{-3+1} = \frac{b}{2-3} = \frac{c}{-1+2}$$

So $\langle a,b,c \rangle = \langle -2,-1,1 \rangle$

So passing point of line is also the passing point of plane

So passing point $= (1,1,1)$

So equation becomes

$$-2(x-1)-1(y-1)+1(z-1)=0$$

$$-2x+2-y+\cancel{1}+z-\cancel{1}=0$$

$$\boxed{-2x-y+z+2=0}$$

$\downarrow$

equation of plane.

Q:23 $f: W \to W$

$$f(n)=\begin{cases} n-1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ n+1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

prove that it is one-one:

Let us suppose that $n_1, n_2 \in W$

$n_1 \neq n_2$ but $f(n_1)=f(n_2)$

(i) 1st case: if n_1 & n_2 are odd

$f(n_1)=f(n_2)$

$n_1 - \cancel{1} = n_2 - \cancel{1}$

$n_1 = n_2$ which is contradiction.

(ii) 2nd case : n_1, n_2 are even

$f(n_1) = f(n_2)$

$n_1 + \cancel{1} = n_2 + \cancel{1}$

$n_1 = n_2$

which is contradiction.

(iii) 3rd case if n_1 is even & n_2 is odd

$f(n_1) = f(n_2)$

$n_1 + 1 = n_2 - 1$

$n_1 + 2 = n_2$

$n_1 \downarrow$ even, $n_2 \downarrow$ odd

if we add 2 in an even no. then we get an even no. but n_2 is odd which is again contradiction

So from these 3 point we see that

$f(n_1) = f(n_2)$ only if $n_1 = n_2$

$\Rightarrow$ f is one - one.

To prove that f is onto :

Let $y \in W$
and y is even
then $y+1$ is odd and it belongs in whole no.
$\cancel{f(y+1)} - f(y+1) = y+1-1$
$= y$

So for every $y \in W$ which is even there exist a preimage $y+1$ which is odd and $(y+1) \in W$

Let $y \in W$
y is odd
then $y-1$ is even and $y-1 \in W$
$f(y-1) = y-1+1$
$= y$

So for every $y \in W$ which is odd there exist a pre image $y-1 \in W$ which is even.
So for all $y \in W$ there exist pre image in whole no.
So f is onto.

f is one-one and onto so it is invertible

To find $f^{-1}(x)$

$y = x - 1$ if x is odd

$y+1 = x$ y here is even

so $x = y + 1$ if y is even

$f^{-1}(x) = x + 1$ if x is even

$y = x + 1$ if x is even

y is odd here

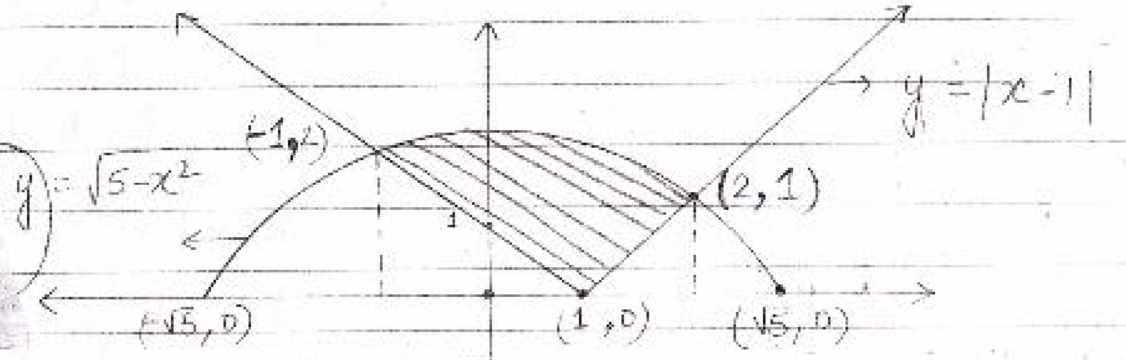
$y - 1 = x$

so $f^{-1}(x) = x - 1$ if x is odd

So $f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \\ x+1 & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \end{cases}$

$\boxed{x \in W}$ so $\boxed{f^{-1} = f}$

24°



$y = x-1$ if $x \geq 1$

$y = -x+1$ if $x < 1$

intersection point :

$y = \sqrt{5-x^2}$

$y = x-1$

$\cancel{x}$ So $\sqrt{5-x^2} = (x-1)$

$5-x^2 = x^2+1-2x$

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

$\cancel{2}x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

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

$x(x-2)+1(x-2) = 0$

So $x = 2$ or $x = -1$ ↓ rejected as $x \geq 1$

$x = 2$

$y = \sqrt{5-x^2}$

$y = -x+1$

$y \; x<1$

$5-x^2 = x^2+1-2x$

So $x = 2, -1$

$x=2$ $\boxed{x=-1}$

$\downarrow$ rejected

Required Area

$$(A) = \int_{-1}^{2} \sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx - \left[\int_{-1}^{1}(-x+1)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2}(x-1)\,dx\right]$$

$$A = \left.\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{5-x^2} + \frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right|_{-1}^{2} - \left[\left.\frac{-x^2}{2}+x\right|_{-1}^{1} + \left.\frac{x^2}{2}-x\right|_{1}^{2}\right]$$

$$A = 1\times1 + \frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \left(\frac{-1\times2}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\right) - \left\{\frac{-1}{2}[1-1]+2 + \frac{1}{2}[4-1]-1\right\}$$

$A = 1 + \frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt5} + 1 + \frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt5} - \left[0 + 2 + \frac{3}{2} - 1\right]$

$A = 2 + \frac{5}{2}\left[\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt5} + \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt5}\right] - \frac{5}{2}$

$A = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 - \frac{5}{2}$

$\boxed{A = \frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ sq units}}$

$\left\{\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt5} + \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt5} = \sin^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt5} + \sin^{-1}\cos^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt5} = \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

$\bar{\theta}1)\,dx$

$x\Big|_1^2$

2

$[4-1]-1\}$

25. Ist 6 positive integers = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Random Variable = X = larger of 2 numbers.

Sample space S = {(1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6)
(2,1) (3,1) (4,1) (5,1) (6,1)
(2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (2,6) (3,2) (4,2) (5,2)
(6,2) (3,4) (3,5) (3,6) (4,3) (5,3) (6,3)
(4,5) (4,6), (5,4), (6,4) (5,6) (6,5)}

X	P(X)	$x_i p_i$	$x_i^2 p_i$
2	$\frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$
3	$\frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{18}{15}$
4	$\frac{6}{30} = \frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{12}{15}$	$\frac{48}{15}$
5	$\frac{8}{30} = \frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{20}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15}$
6	$\frac{10}{30} = \frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{30}{15}$	$\frac{180}{15}$

$\Sigma x_i p_i = \frac{70}{15}$ $\quad \Sigma x_i^2 p_i \; \frac{350}{15}$

Mean $= \Sigma x_i p_i^{2} = \frac{14}{3} = 4.66$

Variance $= \Sigma x_i^2 p_i - (\mu)^2$

$= \frac{350}{15} - \frac{70}{15} \times \frac{70}{15}$

Rough

2+6

336
×5
180

22
48
70

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{70}{15}\left[5 - \frac{70}{15}\right]$$

$$= \frac{70}{15}\left[\frac{75-70}{15}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{70}^{14} \times \cancel{5}}{{}_{3}\cancel{15} \; \cancel{15}_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 1.55$$

$$\boxed{\text{Variance} = 1.55}$$

Section - B

Q:19

$$x^x + x^y + y^x = a^b$$

$$\underset{P}{\downarrow} \quad \underset{Q}{\downarrow} \quad \underset{R}{\downarrow}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[P + Q + R\right] = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{dQ}{dx} + \frac{dR}{dx} = 0\right]$$

$$P = x^x$$

$$\log P = x \log x$$

$$\frac{1}{P}\frac{dP}{dx} = x\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] + \log x$$

$$\frac{dP}{dx} = x^x(1 + \log x) \quad -(1)$$

$$Q = x^y$$

$$\log Q = y \log x$$

$$\frac{1}{Q}\frac{dQ}{dx} = \left(\frac{y}{x} + \log x \frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} = x^y\left[\frac{y}{x} + \log x \frac{dy}{dx}\right] \quad -(2)$$

$$\cancel{Q = y^x}$$

$$R = y^x$$

$$\log R = x \log y$$

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{dR}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} + \log y$$

$$\frac{dR}{dx} = y^x\left[\frac{x}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} + \log y\right] \quad -③$$

adding ① & ② & ③ we get

$$x^x + x^x\log x + x^{y-1}y + x^y\log x\frac{dy}{dx} + y^{x-1}x\frac{dy}{dx} + y^x\log y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\left[x^x(1+\log x) + x^{y-1}y + y^x\log y\right]}{x^y\log x + y^{x-1}x}$$

Q:18 $y = e^{ax}\cos bx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{ax}(-\sin bx)b + \cos bx \times e^{ax} \times a$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -be^{ax}\sin bx + ay \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{dy}{dx} - ay\right) = e^{ax}\sin bx\right] \quad ①$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -b\left[e^{ax}\cos bx \times b + \sin bx \times e^{ax} \times a\right] + a\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -b\left[by - \frac{a}{b}\left(\frac{dy}{dx} - ay\right)\right] + a\frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{from (1)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -b^2y + a\frac{dy}{dx} - a^2y + a\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (a^2+b^2)y - 2a\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

hence proved.

26.

$Z = 5x+2y$

objective function to be made maximum and minimum

$x - 2y \leq 2$

$3x+2y \leq 12$

$-3x+2y \leq 3$

$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

corresponding equations

$x - 2y = 2$

put $(0,0)$ in it

~~0, 0~~ $0 \leq 2$

which is true so the region is towards origin

$3x + 2y \leq 12 \Rightarrow 3x + 2y = 12$

put $(0,0)$

$0 \leq 12$ which is true

So region towards origin

$-3x + 2y = 3$

put $(0,0)$

$0 \leq 3$

which is true

So region is towards origin

$x \geq 0$ $y \geq 0$. So it means Ist quadrant.

at A (-2,

at B

at C

at

intersection point of

$$-3x + 2y = 3$$
$$3x + 2y = 12$$
$$4y = 15$$
$$y = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$-3x + \cancel{2} \times \frac{15}{\cancel{4}_2} = 3$$
$$-3x = 3 - \frac{15}{2}$$
$$-x = 1 - \frac{5}{2}$$
$$-x = -\frac{3}{2}$$
$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

intersection point of:

$$x - 2y = 2$$
$$3x + 2y = 12$$
$$4x = 14$$
$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} - 2y = 2$$
$$\frac{7}{2} - 2 = 2y$$
$$\frac{3}{2} = 2y$$
$$y = \frac{3}{4}$$

at E $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

$$Z = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$
$$Z = 9$$

$Z = 5x + 2y$

at A $(2, 0)$ $\quad Z = 10$

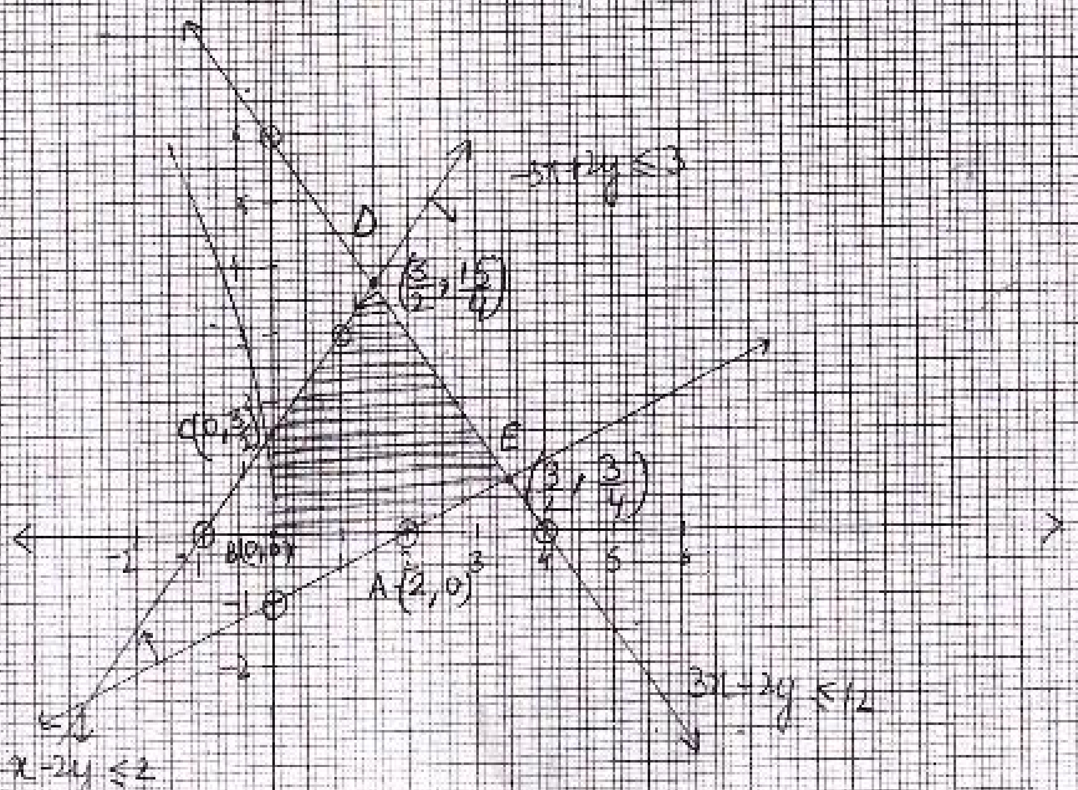
at B $(0, 0)$ $\quad Z = 0$

at C $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ $\quad Z = 3$

at D $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{15}{4}\right)$ $\quad Z = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{2} = 15$

Q:2.6

10 small box = 1 unit



So Z is maximum

at $D\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{15}{4}\right)$

$Z = 15$

Z is minimum at $(0, 0)$

$\boxed{Z = 0}$

17.

$$A = \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Jans} & \text{Mats} & \text{Toys} \\ \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 12 & 70 \\ 40 & 15 & 55 \\ 35 & 20 & 75 \end{bmatrix}_{3\times3} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{school X} \\ \rightarrow \text{school Y} \\ \rightarrow \text{school Z} \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{cost of Jans} \\ \rightarrow \text{cost of Mats} \\ \rightarrow \text{cost of toys} \end{array}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 12 & 70 \\ 40 & 15 & 55 \\ 35 & 20 & 75 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = AB = \begin{bmatrix} 750 + 1200 + 3500 \\ 1000 + 1500 + 2750 \\ 875 + 2000 + 3750 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 5450 \\ 5250 \\ 6625 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{fund collected by school X} \\ \rightarrow \text{fund collected by school Y} \\ \rightarrow \text{fund collected by school Z} \end{matrix}$$

fund by X = Rs. 5450

fund by Y = Rs 5250

fund by Z = Rs 6625

Total fund = Rs 17325

They are helping victims and hence

the value of helping other is generated.

16.
$$I = \int \frac{x+3}{(x+5)^3} e^x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x+5}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx - \int \frac{2}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{(x+5)^2} e^x dx - \int \frac{2}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx$$

↓

integrating this by parts

$\frac{1}{(x+5)^2}$ is taken as Ist function

$$I = \frac{1}{(x+5)^2} e^x - \int \frac{d}{dx}\frac{1}{(x+5)^2} e^x dx - \int \frac{2}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{(x+5)^2} e^x + \cancel{\int \frac{2}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx} - \cancel{\int \frac{2}{(x+5)^3} e^x dx}$$

$$\text{So } I = \frac{e^x}{(x+5)^2} + c$$

15.

$$x = a\sin 2t\,(1+\cos 2t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a\left[(\sin 2t)(-\sin 2t)(2) + (1+\cos 2t)\cos 2t \times 2\right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2a\left[\cos^2 2t + \cos 2t - \sin^2 2t\right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2a\left[\cos 4t + \cos 2t\right] \qquad \left[\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x\right]$$

$$y = b\cos 2t(1-\cos 2t)$$

$$y = b\cos 2t - b\cos^2 2t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -b\sin 2t \times 2 + b \times 2\cos 2t\,\sin 2t \times 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2b\left[-\sin 2t + \sin 4t\right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2b}{2a}\left[\frac{\sin 4t - \sin 2t}{\cos 2t + \cos 4t}\right].$$

at $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a}\left[\frac{\sin \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \pi}\right]$$

$$= \frac{b}{a}\left[\frac{0-1}{0-1}\right]$$

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{b}{a}$$

14.

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

$$\left[\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right]$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}\, dx$$

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

adding (1) & (2) we get

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x}\, dx$$

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

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1 - \tan^2\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{put } \sin x = \dfrac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}} \\ \text{and } \cos x = \left(\dfrac{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1 - \tan^2\frac{x}{2}}\, dx$$

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

$$\sec^2\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\, dx = dt$$

$x \to 0 \quad t \to 0$

when $x \to \frac{\pi}{4} \quad t \to 1$

$$\cancel{2}I = \cancel{2}\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t+1-t^2}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t+1+1-1-t^2} \Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2 - (t-1)^2}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (t-1)^2} \qquad \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log\left|\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right|$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}+t-1}{\sqrt{2}-t+1}\right|\Bigg]_0^1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}+\cancel{1}-\cancel{1}}{\sqrt{2}-\cancel{1}+\cancel{1}}\right| - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right|$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right)$$

$$= \ominus - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right|$$

$$I = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right|$$

13.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & x+6 & x-1 \\ x+6 & x-1 & x+2 \\ x-1 & x+2 & x+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$R_1 \to R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3x+7 & 3x+7 & 3x+7 \\ x+6 & x-1 & x+2 \\ x-1 & x+2 & x+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = 3x+7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x+6 & x-1 & x+2 \\ x-1 & x+2 & x+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$C_1 \to C_1 \to C_2 \qquad C_2 \to C_2 - C_3$

$$\Delta = (3x+7) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & -3 & x+2 \\ -3 & -4 & x+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

expanding by R_1

$$\Delta = (3x+7)\left[-28 - 9\right]$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x+7 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-7}{3}}$$

12.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = AA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+4 & 2+2+4 & 2+4+2 \\ 2+2+4 & 4+1+4 & 4+2+2 \\ 2+4+2 & 4+2+2 & 4+4+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 4A - 5I = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 9 \\ 8 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -8 & -8 \\ -8 & -4 & -8 \\ -8 & -8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 4A - 5I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = O$$

So $A^2 - 4A - 5I = O$

Hence proved.

$A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$

pre-multiplying by A^{-1}

$A^{-1}AA - 4A^{-1}A - 5A^{-1}I = 0$

$A^{-1}A = I$

$IA - 4I - 5A^{-1} = 0$

$IA = A$

$A - 4I - 5A^{-1} = 0$

$A - 4I = 5A^{-1}$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A - 4I}{5}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}\left[A - 4I \right]$$

$$5A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

So $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

11.

$\sin^{-1}(1-x) - 2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

$(1-x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\sin^{-1}x\right)$

$(1-x) = \cos(2\sin^{-1}x)$

$\sin^{-1}x = \theta$

$x = \sin\theta$

$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$

$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2x^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $1 - x = \cos 2\theta$

$\cancel{1} - x = \cancel{1} - 2x^2$ $\Rightarrow$ $2x^2 - x = 0$

$x(2x-1) = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}$

put $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in equation

$\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} - 2\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \times \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\neq \frac{\pi}{2}$

So $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$

So $\boxed{x = 0}$

10.

passing point of line $= (4, 2, 2)$

since $\vec{b}$ is $\parallel$ to line

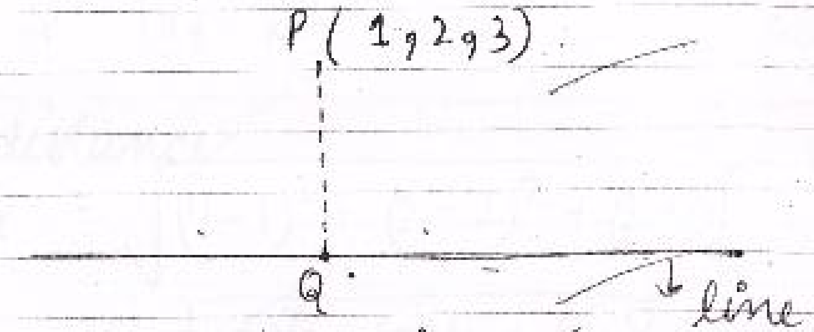
So direction ratio of line $= \langle 2, 3, 6 \rangle$

So equation of line

$$\frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-2}{6} = \lambda$$

general point on line

$$(2\lambda+4,\ 3\lambda+2,\ 6\lambda+2)$$



Q be the foot of ⊥ar

PQ is ⊥ar to line

So dot product of direction ratio of line and PQ is 0

direction ratio of PQ $= \langle 2\lambda+3,\ 3\lambda,\ 6\lambda-1 \rangle$

So according to question :

$$2(2\lambda+3) + (3\lambda)3 + 6(6\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$4\lambda + \cancel{6} + 9\lambda + 36\lambda - \cancel{6} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 0}$$

So point $Q = (4, 2, 2)$

So Lar distance

$$PQ = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (2-2)^2 + (2-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (0)^2 + (-1)^2}$$

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

$$\boxed{\text{length of Lar} = \sqrt{10} \text{ unit}}$$

9.

~~AB~~

these A, B, C, D are coplaner

~~So~~ $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{CD}) = 0$

triple product is 0.

$\overrightarrow{AB} = 1\hat{i} + (x-1)\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{BC} = 0\hat{i} + (1-x)\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{CD} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{CD}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1-x & -7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

expanding by R_1

$1(1-x+21) - (x-1)14 + 4(2(x-1)) = 0$

$22 - x - 14x + 14 + 8x - 8 = 0$ $\boxed{x = 4}$

$-7x = -28$

8.

p (probability of success) $= \frac{1}{2}$
i.e that head comes

q (probability of failure) $= \frac{1}{2}$
i.e that tail comes

let the coin be tossed n times

this event follow the conditions of bernoulli trial

X be the random variable = no of heads

$P(X \geq 1) = P(1) + \cdots + P(n)$

$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(0)$

$= 1 - {}^{n}C_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

$P(X \geq \cancel{8})$ should be more than 80%.

$P(X \geq 1) > \frac{8}{10}$

$\frac{8\cancel{0}}{10\cancel{0}} < 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

$$1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \geq \frac{8}{10}$$

$$\left(1-\frac{8}{10}\right) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1\cancel{2}}{\cancel{10}5} > \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$5 < 2^n$$

$$n = 3$$

follow the condition

So the coin should be tossed at least 3 times.

7. $$I = \int \frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2-2}\,dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{(x^4+2x^2-x^2-2)}\,dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{x^2(x^2+2)-1(x^2+2)}\,dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2-1)(x^2+2)}\,dx$$

put $x^2 = t$

then $\dfrac{t}{(t-1)(t+2)} = \dfrac{A}{t-1} + \dfrac{B}{t+2}$

$t = A(t+2) + B(t-1)$

put $t = 1$

$1 = A \times 3$

$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{3}}$

put $t = -2$

$-2 = -3B$

$\boxed{B = \frac{2}{3}}$

97

$$I = \int \frac{1}{3(t-1)}\,dx + \frac{2}{3(t+2)}\,dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{3(x^2-1)}\,dx + \frac{2}{3}\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2a}\log\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right|$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| + \frac{2}{3}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6}\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

Section - A

Q:6 equation of plane

$$6x - 3y + 2z - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{distance} = \frac{|6\times2 - 3\times5 + 2(-3) - 4|}{\sqrt{36+9+4}}$$

$$= \frac{|12 - 15 - 6 - 4|}{\sqrt{49}}$$

$$= \frac{|12 - 15 - 10|}{7}$$

$$\boxed{\text{distance} = \frac{13}{7} \text{ units}}$$

Q:5: $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$ $\quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2}$

$\vec{b} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ $\quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}$

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अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (यों) की संख्या
Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No.

$\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$

$(\hat{i}-\hat{j})\cdot(\hat{j}-\hat{k}) = \sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{2}\cos\theta$

$-\frac{1}{2} = \cos\theta$

$\boxed{\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}}$

angle between vectors $= \frac{2\pi}{3}$

4.

$$\vec{a}\times\vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\vec{a}\times\vec{b} = \hat{i}(-2-15) - \hat{j}(-4-9) + \hat{k}(10-3)$

$\vec{a}\times\vec{b} = -17\hat{i} + 13\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-17)^2 + (13)^2 + (7)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{289 + 169 + 49}$$

$$= \sqrt{507}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 169}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 13\sqrt{3}$$

Q: 3.

$$x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \log x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x \log x} = 2 \log x$$

compare it with $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$

$$I.F = e^{\int P dx}$$

$$= e^{\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx}$$

put $\log x = t$

$\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

$$I.F = e^{\int \frac{dt}{t}}$$

$$= e^{\log|t|}$$

$$= t$$

$$\boxed{I.F = \log x}$$

2°

general equation of family of lines passing through origin

$$y = mx \qquad m = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = m$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\boxed{x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0}$$

$a_{12} = e^{2\times 1\times x}\sin 2x$

$\boxed{a_{12} = e^{2x}\sin 2x}$

Poonam 01/07/2019

Evaluation done as per CBSE Marking scheme.