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Total No. of Questions : 24

Total No. of Printed Pages : 3



Part - II

## MATHEMATICS - PAPER - I(A)

(English Version)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Note : This question paper consists of three Sections-A, B and C.

## SECTION - A

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions :  $10 \times 2 = 20$

(i) Answer all the questions.

(ii) Each question carries two marks.

1. If  $f(x) = 2x - 1$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then find  $(gof)(x)$ .

2. Find the domain of the real valued function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 25}$ .

3. Define symmetric matrix and give an example.

4. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -6 & x \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\det A = 45$  then find  $x$ .

5. If  $\overline{OA} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ,  $\overline{AB} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ,  $\overline{BC} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$  and  $\overline{CD} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$  then find the vector  $\overline{OD}$ .

6. Find the vector equation of the plane passing through the points  $\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$ ,  $-5\vec{j} - \vec{k}$  and  $-3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$ .

7. Let  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  be non-zero, non-collinear vectors. If  $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$ , then find the angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .

8. Find the value of  $\sin 330^\circ \cdot \cos 120^\circ + \cos 210^\circ \cdot \sin 300^\circ$  1

9. If  $A - B = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , then show that  $(1 - \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$ .

10. Show that  $\tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log_e^3$ .

## SECTION - B

5x4=20

II. Short Answer Type Questions :

- (i) Answer any five questions.
- (ii) Each question carries four marks.

11. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is a non-singular matrix, then prove that A is invertible and

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj}A}{\det A}$$

✓ 12. If the points whose position vectors are  $3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ ,  $2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$ ,  $-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  and  $4\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + \lambda\vec{k}$  are coplanar, then show that  $\lambda = \frac{-146}{17}$ .

✓ 13. If  $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{c} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ , then find  $(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ .

14. For  $A \in \mathbb{R}$ , prove that  $\cos A \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + A\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - A\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3A$  and hence deduce that

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{9} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

15. Solve  $\cot^2 x - (\sqrt{3} + 1) \cot x + \sqrt{3} = 0$ ;  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

16. Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

17. In a  $\Delta ABC$ , show that  $\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \frac{\sin(B-C)}{\sin(B+C)}$ .

## SECTION C

5x7=35

## III. Long Answer Type Questions :

- (i) Answer any five questions.  
(ii) Each question carries Seven marks.

18. Let  $f: A \rightarrow B$  be a bijection. Then prove that  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

✓ 19. By using Mathematical Induction, to prove the statement :

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

✓ 20. Show that  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c^2 \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2bc-a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & 2ac-b^2 & c^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & 2ab-c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc)^2$

✓ 21. Solve  $2x-y+3z=8$ ,  $-x+2y+z=4$ ,  $3x+y-4z=0$  by using matrix inversion method.

✓ 22. Find the shortest distance between the Skew lines.

$$\vec{r} = (6\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) + t(\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) \text{ and } \vec{r} = (-4\vec{i} - \vec{k}) + s(3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}).$$

✓ 23. If  $A+B+C=\frac{\pi}{2}$ , then prove that  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = 1 + 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$ .

✓ 24. In  $\Delta ABC$ , prove that  $r+r_1+r_2-r_3=4R \cos C$ .

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