	SE1 – 2				
Series : SGN/C	कोड नं. Code No. 65/2				
रोल नं. Roll No.	परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें। Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.				
 कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 8 हैं । प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्त कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 29 प्रश्न हैं । 					
 कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें । इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे । Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate. Please check that this question paper contains 29 questions. Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it. 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. 					
गणित MATHEMATICS निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे Time allowed : 3 hours सामान्य निर्देश :					

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 29 प्रश्न हैं जो चार खण्डों में विभाजित हैं : अ, ब, स तथा द । खण्ड अ में 4 प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक एक अंक का है । खण्ड ब में 8 प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक दो अंक का है । खण्ड स में 11 प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक चार अंक का है । खण्ड द में 6 प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक छ: अंक का है ।
- (iii) खण्ड अ में सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द, एक वाक्य अथवा प्रश्न की आवश्यकतानुसार दिए जा सकते हैं।
- (iv) पूर्ण प्रश्न-पत्र में विकल्प नहीं हैं । फिर भी चार अंकों वाले 3 प्रश्नों में तथा छः अंकों वाले 3 प्रश्नों में
 आंतरिक विकल्प है । ऐसे सभी प्रश्नों में से आपको एक ही विकल्प हल करना है ।
- (v) कैलकुलेटर के प्रयोग की अनुमति नहीं है । यदि आवश्यक हो, तो आप लघुगणकीय सारणियाँ माँग सकते हैं ।

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General Instructions :

- *(i) All* questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper consists of 29 questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D.
 Section A comprises of 4 questions of one mark each, Section B comprises of 8 questions of two marks each, Section C comprises of 11 questions of four marks each and Section D comprises of 6 questions of six marks each.
- (iii) All questions in Section A are to be answered in **one** word, **one** sentence or as per the exact requirement of the question.
- (iv) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in *3* questions of *four* marks each and *3* questions of *six* marks each. You have to attempt only *one* of the alternatives in all such questions.
- (v) Use of calculators is **not** permitted. You may ask for logarithmic tables, if required.

खण्ड – अ SECTION – A

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 4 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। Question numbers 1 to 4 carry 1 mark each.

1.
$$\operatorname{alg} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & x \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ऐसा आव्यूह है जो $AA' = 9I$ को संतुष्ट करता है, तो x ज्ञात कीजिए |
If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & x \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a matric satisfying $AA' = 9I$, find x.

- 2. समुच्चय Q⁺ जो सभी धन परिमेय संख्याओं का समुच्चय है, में संक्रिया *, जो सभी a, b \in Q₊ के लिए a * b = $\frac{3ab}{2}$ द्वारा परिभाषित है, का तत्समक अवयव ज्ञात कीजिए । Find the identity element in the set Q⁺ of all positive rational numbers for the operation * defined by a * b = $\frac{3ab}{2}$ for all a, b \in Q₊.
- 3. $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} \sec^{-1} (-2)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए | Find the value of $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \sec^{-1} (-2)$.
- 4. $[\hat{i}, \hat{k}, \hat{j}]$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। Find the value of $[\hat{i}, \hat{k}, \hat{j}]$.

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खण्ड – ब SECTION – B

प्रश्न संख्या 5 से 12 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं। Question numbers 5 to 12 carry 2 marks each.

5. किसी उत्पाद की x-इकाइयों के विक्रय से प्राप्त कुल आय ₹ में R(x) = 3x² + 36x + 5 से प्रदत्त है। जब x = 5 है, तो सीमांत आय ज्ञात कीजिए, जहाँ सीमांत आय से अभिप्राय किसी क्षण विक्रय की गई वस्तुओं के संपूर्ण आय के परिवर्तन की दर से है।

The total revenue received from the sale of x units of a product is given by $R(x) = 3x^2 + 36x + 5$ in rupees. Find the marginal revenue when x = 5, where by marginal revenue we mean the rate of change of total revenue with respect to the number of items sold at an instant.

6.
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x}\right)$$
 का x के सापेक्ष अवकलन कीजिए
Differentiate $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x}\right)$ with respect to x.

7. यदि A =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ऐसा है कि A⁻¹ = kA है, तो k का मान ज्ञात कीजिए I
If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ be such that A⁻¹ = kA, then find the value of k.

8. सिद्ध कीजिए कि
$$3 \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} (4x^3 - 3x), x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prove that $3 \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} (4x^3 - 3x), x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- 9. $\operatorname{alg} 2P(A) = P(B) = \frac{5}{13} \operatorname{arg} P(A/B) = \frac{2}{5} \operatorname{e}^{3}, \operatorname{all} P(A \cup B)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए | Evaluate $P(A \cup B)$, if $2P(A) = P(B) = \frac{5}{13}$ and $P(A/B) = \frac{2}{5}$.
- 10. यदि $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ तथा $|\vec{a}| = 5$, $|\vec{b}| = 6$ तथा $|\vec{c}| = 9$ है, तो \vec{a} तथा \vec{b} के बीच का कोण ज्ञात कीजिए ।

If $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ and $|\vec{a}| = 5$, $|\vec{b}| = 6$ and $|\vec{c}| = 9$, then find the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} .

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11. अवकल समीकरण $\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = a, (a \in \mathbb{R})$ को हल कीजिए। Solve the differential equation $\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = a, (a \in \mathbb{R}).$

12. ज्ञात कीजिए :
$$\int \frac{3-5\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

Find : $\int \frac{3-5\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$.

खण्ड – स

SECTION – C

प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 23 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 4 अंक हैं।

Question numbers 13 to 23 carry 4 marks each.

अथवा

अवकल समीकरण $(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ का विशिष्ट हल ज्ञात कीजिए, दिया है जब x = 1 है तो y = 0 है ।

Solve the differential equation $(x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xydy = 0$ OR

Find the particular solution of the differential equation $(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$, given that y = 0 when x = 1.

14. वक्र $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ तथा $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ प्रथम चतुर्थांश में किसी बिंदु पर किस कोण पर काटते हैं ?

अथवा

वह अंतराल ज्ञात कीजिए जिनमें फलन $f(x) = -2x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x + 1$

(i) निरंतर वर्धमान है । (ii) निरंतर ह्रासमान है ।

Find the angle of intersection of the curves $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$, at the point in the first quadrant.

OR

Find the intervals in which the function $f(x) = -2x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x + 1$ is (i) Strictly increasing (ii) Strictly decreasing

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- 15. x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए कि चार बिंदु A(4, 4, 4), B(5, x, 8), C(5, 4, 1) तथा D(7, 7, 2) समतलीय हों | Find x such that the four points A(4, 4, 4), B(5, x, 8), C(5, 4, 1) and D(7, 7, 2) are coplanar.
- सारणिकों के गुणधर्मों का प्रयोग कर, सिद्ध कीजिए कि

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 5a & -2a+b & -2a+c \\ -2b+a & 5b & -2b+c \\ -2c+a & -2c+b & 5c \end{array} = 12 (a+b+c) (ab+bc+ca)$ Using properties of determinants, prove that $\begin{vmatrix} 5a & -2a + b & -2a + c \\ -2b + a & 5b & -2b + c \\ -2c + a & -2c + b & 5c \end{vmatrix} = 12 (a + b + c) (ab + bc + ca)$ 17. रेखाओं $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ तथा $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ के बीच न्यूनतम दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए । Find the shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$. and 18. यदि sin y = x cos (a + y) है, तो दर्शाइए कि $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos^2(a + y)}{\cos a}$. यह भी दर्शाइए कि $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos a$ है, जब x = 0 है। If sin y = x cos (a + y), then show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos^2(a + y)}{\cos a}$. Also, show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos a$, when x = 0. 19. यदि $x = a \sec^3 \theta$ तथा $y = a \tan^3 \theta$ है, तो $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ पर $\frac{d^2 y}{dr^2}$ ज्ञात कीजिए। अथवा यदि $y = e^{\tan^{-1} x}$ है, तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि $(1 + x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (2x - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ If $x = a \sec^3 \theta$ and $y = a \tan^3 \theta$, find $\frac{d^2 y}{dr^2}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$. OR If $y = e^{\tan^{-1} x}$, prove that $(1 + x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (2x - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

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20. किसी आयत के ऊपर बने अर्धवृत्त के आकार की एक खिड़की है। खिड़की का संपूर्ण परिमाप 10 मीटर है। पूर्णतया खुली खिड़की से अधिकतम प्रकाश आने के लिए खिड़की की विमाएँ ज्ञात कीजिए। बड़ी खिड़कियाँ होने पर कैसे बिजली की बचत होती है तथा वातावरण का संतुलन बना रहता है ?

A window is in the form of a rectangle surmounted by a semicircular opening. The total perimeter of the window is 10 metres. Find the dimensions of the window to admit maximum light through the whole opening. How having large windows help us in saving electricity and conserving environment?

21. दो दल एक निगम के निदेशक मंडल में स्थान पाने की प्रतिस्पर्धा में हैं। पहले तथा दूसरे दल के जीतने की प्रायिकताएँ क्रमशः 0.6 तथा 0.4 हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि पहला दल जीतता है तो एक नए उत्पाद के आरंभ होने की प्रायिकता 0.7 है और यदि दूसरा दल जीतता है तो इस बात की संगत प्रायिकता 0.3 है। प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए कि नया उत्पाद दूसरे दल द्वारा आरंभ किया गया था।

Two groups are competing for the positions of the Board of Directors of a corporation. The probabilities that the first and second groups will win are 0.6 and 0.4 respectively. Further, if the first group wins, the probability of introducing a new product is 0.7 and the corresponding probability is 0.3 if the second group wins. Find the probability that the new product introduced was by the second group.

22. 20 बल्बों के एक ढेर से, जिसमें 5 बल्ब खराब हैं, 3 बल्बों का एक नमूना यादृच्छया एक-एक करके प्रतिस्थापना सहित निकाला गया । खराब बल्बों की संख्या का प्रायिकता बटन ज्ञात कीजिए । अतः इस बंटन की माध्य भी ज्ञात कीजिए ।

From a lot of 20 bulbs which include 5 defectives, a sample of 3 bulbs is drawn at random, one by one with replacement. Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs. Also, find the mean of the distribution.

23. ज्ञात कीजिए :
$$\int \frac{4}{(x-2)(x^2+4)} dx$$

Find : $\int \frac{4}{(x-2)(x^2+4)} dx$

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खण्ड – द SECTION – D

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 29 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 6 अंक हैं। Question numbers 24 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

24. एक कंपनी दो प्रकार की वस्तुओं A तथा B का निर्माण करती है, जिनमें सोने तथा चाँदी का प्रयोग होता है । A प्रकार की वस्तु की एक इकाई में 3 ग्राम चाँदी तथा 1 ग्राम सोने का प्रयोग होता है जबकि वस्तु B की एक इकाई के लिए 1 ग्राम चाँदी तथा 2 ग्राम सोने का प्रयोग होता है । कंपनी अधिक से अधिक 9 ग्राम चाँदी तथा 8 ग्राम सोना प्रयोग कर सकती है । यदि A प्रकार की वस्तु की एक इकाई पर ₹ 40 का लाभ मिलता है तथा वस्तु B की एक इकाई पर ₹ 50 का लाभ मिलता है, तो ज्ञात कीजिए कि कंपनी A तथा B प्रकार की वस्तुएँ कितनी–कितनी बनाएँ कि कंपनी को अधिकतम लाभ हो । उपरोक्त प्रश्न को एक रैखिक प्रोग्रामन समस्या बनाकर ग्राफ द्वारा हल कीजिए तथा अधिकतम लाभ भी ज्ञात कीजिए ।

A company produces two types of goods, A and B, that require gold and silver. Each unit of type A requires 3 g of silver and 1 g of gold while that of B requires 1 g of silver and 2 g of gold. The company can use atmost 9 g of silver and 8 g of gold. If each unit of type A brings a profit of $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 40 and that of type B $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 50, find the number of units of each type that the company should produce to maximize the profit. Formulate and solve graphically the LPP and find the maximum profit.

- 25. समाकलनों के प्रयोग से निम्न क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए : $\{(x, y) : 0 \le 2y \le x^2, 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 3\}$ Using integration, find the area of the region : $\{(x, y) : 0 \le 2y \le x^2, 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 3\}$
- 26. उस रेखा का सदिश समीकरण ज्ञात कीजिए जो बिंदु (1, 2, 3) से होकर जाती है तथा समतलों $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 5 \, \pi \alpha \vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 6 \, \dot{\mu} \, \sqrt{2}$ के समांतर है । इस प्रकार प्राप्त रेखा का समतल $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 4$ से प्रतिच्छेदन बिंदु ज्ञात कीजिए ।

Find the vector equation of the line passing through (1, 2, 3) and parallel to each of the planes $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 5$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 6$. Also find the point of intersection of the line thus obtained with the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 4$.

27. दिया है कि A =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, B⁻¹ = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ है, तो (AB)⁻¹ ज्ञात कीजिए ।
अथवा
प्रारंभिक पंक्ति रूपांतरणों द्वारा आव्यूह A = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ का व्युत्क्रम ज्ञात कीजिए ।

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Given
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, compute (AB)⁻¹.
OR
Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ by using elementary row transformations.
28. $\Pi H = \pi I \pi f f h [I] = \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$
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and $\Pi = \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$
30211
 $I = Valuate \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$.
OR
Evaluate $\int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{(3x^2 + 2x + 1)} dx$ on $\Pi H = \pi I \pi f f h [I] = 1$
 $E valuate \int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(3x^2 + 2x + 1)} dx$ as the limit of a sum.
29. $c \pi I f c f h = th q q g f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g f h = th q g g c a c f h = th q g f h = th q f h = th q g f h = th q g f h = th q g$

$$a * b = \begin{cases} a + b, & \text{if } a + b < 0 \\ a + b - 6, & \text{if } a + b \ge 6 \end{cases}$$

Write the operation table for a * b in A. Show that zero is the identity for this operation * and each element 'a' $\neq 0$ of the set is invertible with 6 - a, being the inverse of 'a'.

8

65/2

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Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination

July'2018

Marking Scheme — Mathematics 65/2 (Compt.)

General Instructions:

- 1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
- 2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
- 3. Alternative methods are accepted. Proportional marks are to be awarded.
- 4. In question (s) on differential equations, constant of integration has to be written.
- 5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained and the other answer should be scored out.
- 6. A full scale of marks 0 to 100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 7. Separate Marking Scheme for all the three sets has been given.
- 8. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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65/2 VALUE POINTS SECTION A

1.	$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & x & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and getting } x = -2$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
2.	Writing $\frac{3ae}{2} = a$ and finding $e = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
3.	$\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ for any one of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ or $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
4.	$[\hat{i} \ \hat{k} \ \hat{j}] = \hat{i} \cdot (\hat{k} \times \hat{j}) = -\hat{i} \cdot (\hat{j} \times \hat{k})$	
	= - 1 SECTION B	
5.	R'(x) = 6x + 36.	1
	R'(5) = 66	RANK 1 RANK 1
6.	Let $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$=\frac{\pi}{4}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -1$	$\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Finding $A^{-1} = \frac{-1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1
	$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2k & 3k \\ 5k & -2k \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

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$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
8. Put x = cos θ in R.H.S
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
as $\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1$, RHS = cos⁻¹ (4 cos³ θ - 3cos θ) = cos⁻¹ (cos 3 θ) = 3 θ

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

$$= 3 cos-1 x = LHS$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
9. P(Λ/B) = $\frac{P(\Lambda \cap B)}{P(B)}$ gives P($\Lambda \cap B$) = $\frac{2}{13}$
P($\Lambda \cup B$) = P(A) + P(B) - P($\Lambda \cap B$)
$$= \frac{5}{26} + \frac{5}{13} - \frac{2}{13} = \frac{11}{26}$$
10. $\dot{a} + \ddot{b} + \dot{c} = 0$
 $\ddot{a} + \ddot{b} = -\ddot{c}$
 $\dot{a}^{2} + \ddot{b}^{2} + 2\dot{a} \cdot \ddot{b} = \ddot{c}^{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \dot{a} \cdot \ddot{b} = \frac{1\ddot{c}|^{2} - 1\ddot{a}|^{2} - 1\dot{b}|^{2}}{21 a ||b|}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
cos $\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}||} = \frac{1\ddot{c}|^{2} - 1\ddot{a}|^{2} - 1\dot{b}|^{2}}{21 a ||b||}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\theta = cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{3})$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

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11.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos^{-1}a \implies \int dy = \cos^{-1}a \cdot \int dx$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
$$y = x \cos^{-1}a + c$$
1

12.
$$\frac{3-5\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = 3\int \sec^2 x \, dx - 5\int \sec x \tan x \, dx$$
 1

$$= 3\tan x - 5 \sec x + C$$
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

SECTION C

13.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy} = \frac{\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1}{\frac{2y}{x}}$$
Put $\frac{y}{x} = v \Rightarrow y = vx$ and so $\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$
1
 $v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v^2 - 1}{2v} \Rightarrow \frac{xdv}{dx} = -\frac{(1 + v^2)}{2v}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\int \frac{dx}{x} = -\int \frac{2vdv}{1 + v^2} \Rightarrow \log x = -\log(1 + v^2) + \log C$
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x(1 + v^2) = C \text{ so } x\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) = C \text{ or } x^2 + y^2 = Cx$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

OR

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

I.F. =
$$e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{\log(1+x^2)} = (1+x^2)$$
 1

Solution is
$$y(1 + x^2) = \int \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$$
 1

.

65/2

getting
$$C = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

 $\therefore y(1 + x^2) = \tan^{-1}x - \frac{\pi}{4}$
or $y = \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\pi}{4(1 + x^2)}$
14. Point of intersection = $(1, \sqrt{3})$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $dy = (1, \sqrt{3})$
 $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow 2(x - 2) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1, \sqrt{3})} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$
So, $\tan \phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $f'(x) = -6(x + 1)(x + 2)$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, x = -1$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ Intervals are } (-\infty, -2), (-2, -1) \text{ and } f'(x) < 0 \text{ in } (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, \infty)$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is strictly increasing in } (-2, -1)$
and strictly decreasing in $(-\infty, 2) \cup (-1, \infty)$
15. Getting AB = $(5 - 4)\hat{i} + (x - 4)\hat{j} + (8 - 4)\hat{k} = \hat{i} + (x - 4)\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$
 and $\overrightarrow{AD} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$

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for coplanarity
$$[\overline{AB} \ \overline{AC} \ \overline{AD}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-4 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$
16. $C_1 \rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ gives L.H.S. as

$$\begin{vmatrix} a + b + c & -2a + b & -2a + c \\ a + b + c & -2c + b & 5c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a + b + c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2a + b & -2a + c \\ 1 & 5b & -2b + c \\ 1 & -2c + b & 5c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1, R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$
 gives

$$= (a + b + c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2a + b & -2a + c \\ 1 & -2c + b & -5c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1, R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$
 gives

$$= (a + b + c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2a + b & -2a + c \\ 0 & 2a + 4b & 2a - 2b \\ 0 & 2a - 2c & 4c + 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a + b + c) \begin{vmatrix} 2a + 4b & 2a - 2b \\ 2a - 2c & 4c + 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4(a + b + c) \begin{vmatrix} 2a + 4b & 2a - 2b \\ 2a - 2c & 4c + 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 12(a + b + c) (a + b - c + a)$$

$$= 12(a + b + c) (a + b - c + a)$$

$$= 12(a + b + c) (a + b - c + a)$$

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$$= 12(a + b - c) (a + b - c)$$

$$= 12(a + b - c$$

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$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sin y}{\cos(a+y)} \text{ gives } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\cos(a+y)\cos y + \sin y\sin(a+y)}{\cos^2(a+y)}$$

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

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

$$1 + \frac{1}{2}$$
Hence $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos a \text{ when } x = 0 \text{ i.e. } y = 0$

$$1$$

$$19. \text{ Writing } \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3a \tan^2\theta \sec^2\theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 3a \sec^3\theta \tan\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec \theta} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \cos \theta \times \frac{1}{3a \sec^3\theta \tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3a \times 8 \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{48\sqrt{3a}}$$

$$0R$$

$$y = e^{\tan^{-1}x}$$

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

$$(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2x-1) \frac{d^2y}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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20. Let the dimensions of window be 2x and 2y



$$2x + 4y + \pi x = 10$$

$$A = 4xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^{2} = 4x\left(\frac{10 - \pi x - 2x}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^{2}$$

$$= 10x - \frac{\pi x^{2}}{2} - 2x^{2} \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 10 - (\pi + 4)x$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{\pi + 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}A}{dx^{2}} = -(\pi + 4) < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Getting, y = \frac{5}{\pi + 4}, \text{ so the dimensions are } \frac{20}{\pi + 4}m \text{ and } \frac{10}{\pi + 4}m$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Any relevant explanation.$$

$$1$$

$$H = Introduction of new product.$$

$$P(E_{1}) = 0.6, P(E_{2}) = 0.4,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(H/E_{2}) = 0.3, P(H/E_{1}) = 0.7$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Now, P(E_{2}/H) = \frac{P(E_{2}) P(H/E_{2})}{P(E_{2}) P(H/E_{2}) + P(E_{1}) P(H/E_{1})}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{0.4 \times 0.3}{0.4 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.7} = \frac{2}{9}$$

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

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22. Let X denote the number of defective bulbs.

$$X = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$P(X = 0) = \left(\frac{15}{20}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$P(X = 1) = 3\left(\frac{5}{20}\right)\left(\frac{15}{20}\right)^2 = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$P(X = 2) = 3\left(\frac{5}{20}\right)^2 \left(\frac{15}{20}\right) = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$P(X = 3) = \left(\frac{5}{20}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$Mean = \sum XP(X) = \frac{27}{64} + \frac{18}{64} + \frac{3}{64} = \frac{3}{4}$$
1
23. $\frac{4}{(x-2)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$

$$4 = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+C)(x-2)$$
gives $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log |x-2| - \frac{1}{4} \log |x^2+4| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

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

SECTION D

24. Let number of units of type A be x and that of type B be y

LPP is Maximize P = 40x + 50y

subject to constraints

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1

 $\frac{1}{2}$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

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65/2 Y 10 9 8 3x + y = 96 5 (0, 4) (2, 3)3

+ 2y = 8

8 9 (S, 0) 9 10

BAT

2

2



 $3x + y \le 9$

 $x + 2y \le 8$

x, y ≥ 0

- P(2, 3) = 230
- P(0, 4) = 200
- $\therefore \text{ Max profit} = ₹ 230 \text{ at } (2, 3)$

04 So to maximise profit, number of units of A = 2 and number of units of B = 3

2

1 0

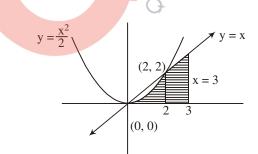
2 (3, 0)

4

5 6

1

25.



2

1

1

Point of intersection of $x^2 = 2y$ and y = x are (0, 0) and (2, 2).

Required area =
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \int_{2}^{3} x dx$$
 2

$$=\frac{8}{6}+\frac{5}{2}=\frac{23}{6}$$

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2

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- 26. Since the line is parallel to the two planes. :. Direction of line $\vec{b} = (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) \times (3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ 1 $= -3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ 1 : Equation of required line is $\vec{r} = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(-3\hat{i} + 5\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}) \dots (i)$ 1 Any point on line (i) is $(1 - 3\lambda, 2 + 5\lambda, 3 + 4\lambda)$ 1 For this line to intersect the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 4$ we have $(1 - 3\lambda)2 + (2 + 5\lambda)1 + (3 + 4\lambda)1 = 4$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = -1$ 1 \therefore Point of intersection is (4, -3, -1)1 QUESTION BANK 27. |A| = 5(-1) + 4(1) = -11 $C_{11} = -1$ $C_{21} = 8$ $C_{31} = -12$ $C_{12} = 0 \qquad C_{22} = 1 \qquad C_{32} = -2 \\ C_{13} = 1 \qquad C_{23} = -10 \qquad C_{33} = 15$ 2 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 & 12 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$ 1 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 & 12 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$ 1 $= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 19 & -27 \\ -2 & 18 & -25 \\ -3 & 29 & -42 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 OR $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} A$ 1

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$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{2} \rightarrow R_{2} + R_{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3} + 2R_{2}$$

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

$$R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3} + 2R_{2}$$

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

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} + 2R_{2}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{x dx dx} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{(\pi/2 - x) \cos x \sin x}{(\pi/2 - x) \cos (\pi/2 - x)} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{(\pi/2 - x) \cos x \sin x}{(x - 4\pi)^{4} x dx}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{0} \frac{\sin^{4} x \cos^{4} x}{\sin^{4} x (-\cos^{4} x)} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{\sin^{4} x \cos x}{0} \frac{\sin^{4} x \cos x}{\cos^{4} x \sin^{4} x} dx$$

$$R_{2} = R_{2} \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^{4} x \cos^{4} x} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{\sin^{4} x \cos^{2} x}{\cos^{4} x \sin^{2} x \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$R_{2} = \pi^{2} \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^{4} x \sin^{4} x} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^{4} x \cos^{2} x}{\cos^{4} x \sin^{4} x} dx$$

65/2

$$2I = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{t^{2} + (1 - t)^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{2t^{2} - 2t + 1} = \frac{\pi}{16} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{(t - 1/2)^{2} + (1/2)^{2}}$$
 1

$$I = \frac{\pi}{16} \frac{2}{1} \cdot \tan^{-1}(2t-1) \bigg]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \bigg[\frac{\pi}{4} - \bigg(-\frac{\pi}{4} \bigg) \bigg] = \frac{\pi^{2}}{16}$$
 $1 + \frac{1}{2}$

OR

$$a = 1, b = 3, h = \frac{2}{n} \implies nh = 2$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} (3x^{2} + 2x + 1)dx = \lim_{h \to 0} h[f(1) + f(1 + h) + f(1 + 2h) + ... + f(1 + (n - 1)h)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} h[6 + {3(1 + h^{2} + 2h) + 2(1 + h) + 1} + {3(1 + 4h^{2} + 4h) + 2(1 + 2h) + 1} + ... {3(1 + (n - 1)^{2}h^{2} + 2(n - 1)h + 2(1 + (n - 1)h) + 1}]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} h[6n + 8h(1 + 2 + ... (n - 1)) + 3h^{2}(1^{2} + 2^{2} + ... (n - 1)^{2}]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} 6hn + \frac{8(nh - h) (nh)}{2} + \frac{3(nh - h) (nh) (2hn - h)}{6}$$

$$= 6(2) + \frac{8(2)(2)}{2} + \frac{3(2 - 0) (2) (4)}{6}$$

$$= 12 + 16 + 8 = 36$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x - x) = 0 \text{ is divisible by 3 for all x \in z. So, (x, x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

29. (x - x) = 0 is divisible by 3 for all $x \in z$. So, $(x, x) \in R$

:. R is reflexive.

(x - y) is divisible by 3 implies (y - x) is divisible by 3.

So
$$(x, y) \in R$$
 implies $(y, x) \in R, x, y \in z$
 $1\frac{1}{2}$

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 \Rightarrow R is symmetric.

(x - y) is divisible by 3 and (y - z) is divisible by 3.

So (x-z) = (x-y) + (y-z) is divisible by 3.

Hence $(x, z) \in R \Rightarrow R$ is transitive

 \Rightarrow R is an equivalence relation

OR

	*	0	1	2	3	4	5		
	0	0	1	2	3	4	5		
	1	1	2	3	4	5	0	Table Format 1	
	2	2	3	4	5	0			
	3	3	4	5	0	1	2	Values of each correct row,	
	4	4	5	0	1	2	3 -	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$	
	5	5	0	1	2	3	4	2^0 = 5	
$5 5 0 1 2 3 4 2$ $0 = a + 0 = a \forall a \in A \Rightarrow 0 \text{ is the identify for }*.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $b = 6 - a \text{ for } a \neq 0$ $1 2 3 4 4$									

 $a * 0 = a + 0 = a \forall a \in A \Rightarrow 0$ is the identify for *.

Let b = 6 - a for $a \neq 0$

Since $a + b = a + 6 - a \leq 6$

 \Rightarrow a * b = b * a = a + 6 - a - 6 = 0

Hence b = 6 - a is the inverse of a.

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

 $\frac{1}{2}$

 $\frac{1}{2}$