

## Sample Paper 2

### Section A

#### 1. Select the correct answer :

- (i) If a set A has 3 elements and R be any relation in  $A \times A$  then R has elements:  
 (a) 8                      (b) 64                      (c) 32                      (d) 512
- (ii) Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by  $f(x) = x^2$  then  $f^{-1}(16) =$   
 (a)  $\{-2, 2\}$               (b)  $\{-4, 4\}$               (c)  $\{-16, 16\}$               (d)  $\{0, 4\}$
- (iii) The number of all possible matrices of order  $3 \times 3$  with each entry 0 or 1 is:  
 (a) 27                      (b) 18                      (c) 81                      (d) 512
- (iv) Let A be square matrix of order 3 then  $|3A| =$   
 (a)  $27|A|$               (b)  $3|A|$                       (c)  $9|A|$                       (d)  $81|A|$
- (v) Find k if  $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & x \leq 1 \\ 4, & x > 1 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 1$ .  
 (a) 4                      (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (c) 1                      (d) 2
- (vi)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(2x + 3)) =$   
 (a)  $\sec^2(2x + 3)$                       (b)  $2\tan(2x + 3)$   
 (c)  $2\sec^2(2x + 3)$                       (d)  $2x\sec^2(2x + 3)$
- (vii) The function  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$  is increasing in  
 (a)  $(-2, -1)$               (b)  $(-1, 0)$                       (c)  $(0, 1)$                       (d)  $(1, 2)$
- (viii)  $\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$   
 (a)  $\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x + c$                       (b)  $\sec x + \tan^2 x + c$   
 (c)  $\sec^2 x + \tan x + c$                       (d)  $\sec x + \tan x + c$
- (ix) Find a if  $\int_0^a 4x^3 dx = 16$   
 (a) 3                      (b) 2                      (c) 4                      (d) 1
- (x) Degree of differential equation  $y'''' + y^2 + e^{y'} = 0$  is  
 (a) 3                      (b) 1                      (c) 2                      (d) does not exist
- (xi) Vector joining points P(2,3,0) and Q(-1,-2,-4) is:  
 (a)  $-3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$                       (b)  $-3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$   
 (c)  $-3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$                       (d)  $3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$
- (xii) If  $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| = \sqrt{3} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$  then angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$                       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$                       (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$                       (d)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- (xiii) Find direction cosines of the x - axis are:  
 (a)  $\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$               (b)  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$               (c)  $\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$               (d)  $\langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle$
- (xiv) Region represented by inequalities  $x \geq 0, y \leq 0$  is  
 (a) I quadrant              (b) II quadrant              (c) III quadrant              (d) IV quadrant
- (xv) If  $P(A) = 0.8, P(B) = 0.5$  and  $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = 0.4$  then  $P(A \cap B) =$   
 (a) 0.4                      (b) 0.32                      (c) 0.8                      (d) 0.5

#### 2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i)  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) If A is of  $2 \times 3$  order and B is of  $3 \times 2$  then order of  $(AB)'$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \log x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) The d.r. of line  $\frac{4-x}{2} = \frac{y}{6} = \frac{1-z}{3}$  are \_\_\_\_\_

(v) If A and B are independent events,  $P(A) = a, P(B) = b$  then  $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

### Section B

- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  then find X such that  $2A + 3X = 5B$ .
- Find  $k$  if  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x}, & x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 3, & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- The length  $x$  of rectangle is decreasing at the rate of 3 cm/min and width  $y$  is increasing at the rate of 2 cm/min when  $x = 10$  and  $y = 6$ , find the rate of change of (a) the perimeter, (b) the area of rectangle. **Or**  
Find the interval in which  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 2$  is strictly decreasing.
- If  $f'(x) = x - \frac{3}{x^2}, f(1) = \frac{11}{2}$ , find  $f(x)$ . **or** Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x \, dx}{1 + \cos^2 x}$
- Find the area enclosed by  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ .
- Solve  $y \log y \cdot dx - x \cdot dy = 0$
- Find the vectors and Cartesian equation of the line through the  $(5, 2, -4)$  and parallel to vector  $3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ . **OR** Prove that Cauchy schwartz inequality: For any two vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ ,  $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|$

### Section C

- Show that the relation R in  $\mathbf{R}$  defined as  $R = \{(a, b); a \leq b\}$  is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.
- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify that  $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$
- Differentiate  $x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^{\cos x}$ . **or** Differentiate  $\log \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$  w.r.t.  $x$
- Evaluate  $\int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}} dx$  **or** Evaluate  $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{\tan x}}$
- Solve  $x^2 dy = (2xy + y^2) dx$
- Maximize  $Z = 4x + y$  subject to the constraints:  $x + y \leq 50, 3x + y \leq 90, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$
- A and B appeared for an interview. the probability of their selection is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  respectively. Find the probability (i) both selected (ii) only one selected (iii) none selected. **Or**  
An urn contains 10 black and 5 white balls. Two balls are drawn from urn one after other without replacement, what is the probability that both balls are black.

### Section D

- Solve  $3x + 4y + 7z = 4; 2x - y + 3z = -3; x + 2y - 3z = 8$  **or**  
Express  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  as sum of symmetric and skew-symmetric matrices.
- Show that the rectangle of maximum perimeter which can be inscribed in a circle of radius  $a$  is a square of side  $\sqrt{2}a$ . **Or** Show that a closed right circular cylinder of given total surface area and maximum volume is such that its height is equal to the diameter of its base.
- Find the equation of the line passing through  $(1, 2, -4)$  and perpendicular to the lines  $\frac{x-8}{3} = \frac{y+9}{-16} = \frac{z-10}{7}$  and  $\frac{x-5}{2} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+5}{-5}$ .