



Total No. of Questions – 24

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Total No. of Printed Pages – 3

No.

Part – III

MATHEMATICS, Paper-I(B)

(English Version)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

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

SECTION – A

10 × 2 = 20

I. Very short answer type questions :

- (i) Answer all questions.
(ii) Each question carries two marks.

1. Find the equation of the straight line passing through $(-4, 5)$ and cutting off equal and non zero intercepts on the co-ordinate axes.
2. Find the area of the triangle formed by the straight line $x - 4y + 2 = 0$ and the coordinate axes.
3. Find the coordinates of the vertex 'C' of ΔABC if its centroid is origin and the vertices A, B are $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(-2, 4, 1)$ respectively.
4. Find the equation of the plane passing through $(-2, 1, 3)$ and having $(3, -5, 4)$ as d.r.'s of its normal.
5. Compute the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x \cos x}$.
6. Compute the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x^3 - 3x + 4}{13x^3 - 5x^2 - 7}$.
7. Find the derivative of the function $\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$.
8. Define the derivative of a function.

9. Find Δy and dy for the function $y = x^2 + 3x + 6$ for the value of $x = 10$ and $\Delta x = 0.01$.
10. State Lagrange's Mean value theorem.

SECTION - B

5 × 4 = 20

II. Short answer type questions :

(i) Attempt any five questions.

(ii) Each question carries four marks.

11. Find the equation of the locus of a point, the difference of whose distances from $(-5, 0)$ and $(5, 0)$ is 8.

12. When the axes are rotated through an angle α , find the transformed equation of $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$.

13. Transform the equation $4x - 3y + 12 = 0$ into

(i) intercept form and

(ii) normal form

14. Check the continuity of f given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3}, \quad 0 < x < 5 \text{ and } x \neq 3 \text{ at the point } 3$$

$$1.5, \text{ if } x = 3.$$

15. Find the derivative of $f(x) = \sin 2x$ using the first principle.

16. Find the equations of tangent and normal to the curve $y = x^3 + 4x^2$ at $(-1, 3)$.

17. A container is in the shape of an inverted cone has height 8 m and radius 6 m at the top. If it is filled with water at the rate $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{minute}$, how fast is the height of water changing when the level is 4 m ?

III. Long Answer Type questions :

- (i) Attempt any five questions.
 (ii) Each question carries seven marks.

18. (a) If Q (h, k) is the foot of the perpendicular from p(x₁, y₁) on the straight line ax + by + c = 0 then prove that

$$\frac{h - x_1}{a} = \frac{k - y_1}{b} = \frac{-(ax_1 + by_1 + c)}{a^2 + b^2}$$

- (b) Find the foot of the perpendicular drawn from (4, 1) upon the straight line 3x - 4y + 12 = 0.
19. (a) Let the equation ax² + 2hxy + by² = 0 represents a pair of straight lines and the angle between them is θ then show that
- $$\cos \theta = \frac{|a + b|}{\sqrt{(a - b)^2 + 4h^2}}$$
- (b) Find the angle between the pair of lines represented by the equation x² - 7xy + 12y² = 0.

20. Show that the lines joining to the origin to the points of intersection of the curve x² - xy + y² + 3x + 3y - 2 = 0 and the straight line x - y - √2 = 0 are mutually perpendicular.

21. Find the angle between two diagonals of a cube.

22. If $y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right]$ for 0 < |x| < 1, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

23. Find the angle between the curves y² = 4x; x² + y² = 5.

24. The profit function p(x) of a company, selling x items per day is given p(x) = (150 - x)x - 1600.

Find the number of items that the company should sell for maximum profit. Also find the maximum profit.

- 11. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, and $(4, -1)$.
- 12. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.

13. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, and $(4, -1)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-1, 2)$ to $(4, 2)$, which has a length of $4 - (-1) = 5$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(4, -1)$, which is $2 - (-1) = 3$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$.

14. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(5, 3)$, which has a length of $5 - (-2) = 7$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(5, -2)$, which is $3 - (-2) = 5$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 = 17.5$.

15. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, and $(4, -1)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-1, 2)$ to $(4, 2)$, which has a length of $4 - (-1) = 5$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(4, -1)$, which is $2 - (-1) = 3$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$.

16. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(5, 3)$, which has a length of $5 - (-2) = 7$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(5, -2)$, which is $3 - (-2) = 5$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 = 17.5$.

17. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, and $(4, -1)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-1, 2)$ to $(4, 2)$, which has a length of $4 - (-1) = 5$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(4, -1)$, which is $2 - (-1) = 3$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$.

18. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(5, 3)$, which has a length of $5 - (-2) = 7$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(5, -2)$, which is $3 - (-2) = 5$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 = 17.5$.

$$19. \text{ Find the area of the triangle with vertices } (-1, 2), (4, 2), \text{ and } (4, -1). \\ \text{Solution: } \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = \frac{1}{2} \times (4 - (-1)) \times (2 - (-1)) = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$$

20. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(5, 3)$, which has a length of $5 - (-2) = 7$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(5, -2)$, which is $3 - (-2) = 5$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 = 17.5$.

21. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, and $(4, -1)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-1, 2)$ to $(4, 2)$, which has a length of $4 - (-1) = 5$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(4, -1)$, which is $2 - (-1) = 3$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$.

22. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(-2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, and $(5, -2)$.
 Solution: The base of the triangle is the horizontal line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(5, 3)$, which has a length of $5 - (-2) = 7$. The height is the vertical distance from the base to the vertex $(5, -2)$, which is $3 - (-2) = 5$. The area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5 = 17.5$.