

N2010

1602203/1601103/P1601103

2019(Even)

Time : 3Hrs.

Sem. I & II(G)
Basic Maths

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Answer all 20 questions from Group A, each question carries 1 marks.

ग्रुप-**A** से सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मान 1 अंक है।

Answer all five questions from Group B, each question carries 4 marks.

ग्रुप-**B** से सभी पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मान 4 अंक है।

Answer all five questions from Group C, each question carries 6 marks.

ग्रुप-**C** से सभी पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मान 6 अंक है।

All parts of a question must be answered at one place in sequence, otherwise they may not be evaluated.

एक प्रश्न के सभी अंशों का उत्तर एक ही जगह (लगातार क्रम में) होना चाहिए, अन्यथा वे जाँचे नहीं जा सकते हैं।

The figure in right hand margin indicate marks.
दाँड़ पाश्व के अंक पूर्णांक के सूचक हैं।

P.T.O

GROUP A

1. Choose the most suitable answer from the following

Options : 1x20=20

Additional marks available for extra credit:

(i) Find the value of $\left[\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right]$

If the magnitude of a vector R is $2\sqrt{3}$ and inclined at equal angles to its three axes then find vector R .

If the magnitude of a vector R is $2\sqrt{3}$ and inclined at equal angles to its three axes then find vector R .

OR(3marks)

- (a) 16
(b) 20
(c) 26
(d) None of these

(i) $\left[\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] \text{ for } \text{HIA} \text{ HIA} \text{ HIA} \text{ HIA}$

11. A force of 50 dyne is acting at a point P(3,5,7) in the direction of $(2i + 2j + k)$. Due to this force point P is displaced to point Q(7,2,4). Find the work done.

50 दिशा में युक्त बिन्दु परिवर्तन के लिए P(3,5,7) से Q(7,2,4) तक की दूरी का गणना करें।

6

OR(3marks)

- (a) 20
(b) 26
(c) 16
(d) 4
(e) 26

(e) इनमें से कौन सी है।

- (i) Value of $[\log_2 14 - \log_2 7]$ is
 (a) 1
(b) 0
(c) 2
(d) None of these

9. For any triangle ABC, Prove that

$$\tan\left[\frac{B-C}{2}\right] = \left[\frac{b-c}{b+c}\right] \cot\frac{A}{2}$$

किसी त्रिभुज ABC के लिए साबित करें

$$\tan\left[\frac{B-C}{2}\right] = \left[\frac{b-c}{b+c}\right] \cot\frac{A}{2}$$

6

OR(अथवा)

(a) Show the

$$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y = \sin^{-1}[x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}]$$

(b) For any ΔABC , Prove that

$$\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \quad \text{Where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

(क) साबित करें कि

$$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y = \sin^{-1}[x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}]$$

(ख) किसी त्रिभुज ABC के लिए साबित करें कि

$$\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}, \quad \text{जहाँ } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

10. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of

$$\left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right]^6$$

6

$\left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right]^6$ के विस्तार में x से स्वतंत्र पद ज्ञात करें।

(ii) $[\log_2^{14} - \log_2^7]$ का मान है।

(अ) 1

(ब) 0

(स) 2

(द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(iii) Evaluate the Determinant $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$

(a) 0

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) None of these

(iii) सारणिक $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$ का मान ज्ञात करें।

(अ) 0

(ब) 2

(स) 1

(द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(iv) If $\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then

 $\theta = \dots$ (a) 90° (b) 45° (c) 60°

(d) None of these

- (iii) Find the in centre of the triangle whose vertices are A(3,4), B(5,2) and C(7,8).
 Find the circumcentre of a triangle ABC whose vertices are A(0,0), B(5,2) and C(4,7).
6. Find the in centre of the triangle ABC whose vertices are A(3,4), B(5,2) and C(7,8).
8. Find the circumcentre of a triangle ABC whose vertices are A(0,0), B(5,2) and C(4,7).

$$\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, (A + A^T) \text{ find } A^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then find } [2(Ax_B)I - 5(BxC)]$$

$$\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR (optional)

OR(अथवा)

If $\vec{a} = 5\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ and
 $\vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$ then calculate $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

अगर $\vec{a} = 5\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ एवं
 $\vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$ तब $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ का मान
ज्ञात करें।

GROUP C

Answer all **Five** Questions.

सभी तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

7. Solve the following equation by Matrix method:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

$$\text{and } x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

6

आव्यूह विधि से निम्नलिखित समीकरणों को हल
करें :

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 3 \text{ एवं}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

(vi) $n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots 6 \times 5 \times 4 = \dots$

(a) $\frac{\lfloor n \rfloor}{\lfloor 3 \rfloor}$

(b) $\lfloor n - 3 \rfloor$

(c) $\lfloor n - 4 \rfloor$

(d) None of these

(vi) $n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots 6 \times 5 \times 4 = \dots$

(अ) $\frac{\lfloor n \rfloor}{\lfloor 3 \rfloor}$

(ब) $\lfloor n - 3 \rfloor$

(स) $\lfloor n - 4 \rfloor$

(द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(vii) If ${}^8P_r = 336$, Find the value of r.

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) None of these

- (3,5) \neq (5,7) \neq (3,7) \neq (5,5)
- Joining the points (3,7) and (3,5) as diameter.
- Find the equation of a circle described on the line joining the points (5,7) and (3,5) as diameter.

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{19}{8}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Now prove:

$$\text{Show that } \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{19}{8}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

OR(39a)(i)

- $\tan(13A) - \tan(9A) - \tan(4A) =$
- $\tan(13A) \cdot \tan(9A) \cdot \tan(4A)$
- Now prove
- Prove that $\tan(13A) - \tan(9A) - \tan(4A) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3x - 2y + 7 = 0 \text{ is a straight line} \\ & \text{Equation } 2x + 3y + 4 = 0 \text{ intersects } 3x - 5y - 13 = 0 \\ & \text{Now find the point of intersection} \end{aligned}$$

- (ix) ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \dots + {}^nC_n = \dots \dots$
- (viii) Evaluate $[{}^{26}C_2 \times {}^5C_5]$ \neq 320
- (vii) $\frac{3}{8}P_r = 336$, find r if $\frac{3}{8}P_r = 336$
- (vi) 1 2 3
- (v) 320 322 325
- (iv) 320 322 325
- (iii) None of these
- (ii) 2^{n-1} 2^{n-2} 2^n
- (i) None of these

OR(अथवा)

Find the partial fraction of $\left[\frac{8x - 4}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \right]$

$\left[\frac{8x - 4}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \right]$ का आंशिक भिन्न निकालें।

3. Using determinants, prove that the points (a, b+c), (b, c+a) and (c, a+b) are collinear.

4

सारिणिक का प्रयोग कर साबित करें कि बिन्दुएँ
(a, b+c), (b, c+a) एवं (c, a+b) एक रैखिक हैं।

OR(अथवा)

Prove that ${}^n P_r = n \cdot {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$

साबित करें कि ${}^n P_r = n \cdot {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$

4. Find the mid terms in the expansion of $\left(2x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{31}$

$\left(2x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{31}$ के विस्तार का मध्य पदों को ज्ञात करें।

OR(अथवा)

Find the equation of the straight line through the intersection of lines $2x + 3y + 4 = 0$ and $3x - 5y - 13 = 0$ and perpendicular to the st. line $x - 2y + 7 = 0$

(ix) ${}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_3 + \dots + {}^n C_n = \dots$

(अ) 2^{n-1}

(ब) 2^{n-2}

(स) 2^n

(द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(x) $\tan 240^\circ = \dots$

(a) 3

(b) 1

(c) 0

(d) None of above

(x) $\tan 240^\circ = \dots$

(अ) 3

(ब) 1

(स) 0

(द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(xi) For any triangle ABC, $\sin(A+B) = \dots$

(a) $\sin A$

(b) $\sin C$

(c) $\cos C$

(d) None of above

<p>(xi) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin(A+B) = \dots$</p> <p>(xx) If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$ then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ is.....</p> <p>(xx) $\sin \vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$ then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ is.....</p> <p>(d) None of these</p>	<p>(a) $4\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>(b) 7</p> <p>(c) 5</p> <p>(d) $\cos C$</p>	<p>(a) $\sin 2A$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>(d) None of these</p>	<p>(xii) For any ΔABC, if $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ then find $\sin 2A$</p> <p>(xiii) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$</p>
<p>(iv) If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$ then show that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2$</p> <p>(v) If $2 \log \left[\frac{a+b}{2} \right] = \log a + \log b$ then show that $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} = 2$</p> <p>(vi) $\sin 2A = \sin A + \sin B$</p>	<p>(a) $\frac{3}{25}$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{4}{5}$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{24}{25}$</p> <p>(d) $\frac{25}{24}$</p>	<p>(vii) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>(viii) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin 2A = \frac{3}{5}$</p>	<p>(v) $\frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>(vi) $\frac{4}{5}$</p> <p>(vii) $\frac{24}{25}$</p> <p>(viii) $\frac{25}{24}$</p>
<p>(ix) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>(x) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin 2A = \frac{3}{5}$</p>	<p>(a) $\frac{3}{25}$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{4}{5}$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{24}{25}$</p> <p>(d) $\frac{25}{24}$</p>	<p>(ix) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>(x) જ્ઞાન અનુભૂતિ ABC દ્વારા $\sin 2A = \frac{3}{5}$</p>	

(xviii) The centre of the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 3 = 0 \text{ is } \dots$$

- (a) (3, -4)
- (b) (3, 4)
- (c) (4, 3)
- (d) None of these

(xviii) वृत्त $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 3 = 0$

का केन्द्र है।

- (अ) (3, -4)
- (ब) (3, 4)
- (स) (4, 3)
- (द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(xix) If $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, and $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$
 $\vec{c} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ then $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}|$ is equal to

- (a) $5\sqrt{2}$
- (b) $3\sqrt{2}$
- (c) $4\sqrt{2}$
- (d) None of these

(xix) अगर $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$ एवं
 $\vec{c} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ तब $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}|$ का मान है।

- (अ) $5\sqrt{2}$
- (ब) $3\sqrt{2}$
- (स) $4\sqrt{2}$
- (द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(xiii) $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \dots$

- (a) π

$$(b) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(c) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

- (d) None of them

(xiii) $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \dots$

- (अ) π

$$(ब) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(स) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

- (द) इसमें से कोई नहीं।

(xiv) If $4 \sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = 180^\circ$ then $x = \dots$

$$(a) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) 1$$

$$(c) 0$$

- (d) None of these

(xv) એટાની એ ચોલે રેખી |

(xvi) $\frac{1}{2}$ (xvii) $\frac{5}{4}$ (xviii) $\frac{2}{3}$

.....

(xv) ત્રિકોણ ABC ફોન્ગ a = 25, b = 52 યે c = 63 એ Tan $\frac{B}{2}$ એ હતી

(xvi) નોંધો એ ચોલે રેખી

(xvii) $\frac{1}{2}$ (xviii) $\frac{5}{4}$ (xix) $\frac{2}{3}$

(xv) એ ત્રિકોણ ABC, a = 25, b = 52 એને c = 63 એને Tan $\frac{B}{2}$ એ હતી

(xvi) એટાની એ ચોલે રેખી |

(xvii) 0

(xviii) 1

(xix) $\frac{1}{2}$

(xv) ત્રિકોણ ABC, $4 \sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = 180^\circ$ એ એ

- (xvi) The distance between two points A(6,7) and B(1,-5) is
 (a) 12
 (b) 13
 (c) 14
 (d) None of these
- (xvii) The equation of a line parallel to y - axis and passing through point (5,3) is
 (a) $x - 5 = 0$
 (b) $x + 5 = 0$
 (c) $x - 5 = 3$
 (d) None of these
- (xviii) If triangle ABC, a = 25, b = 52 and c = 63 then value of Tan $\frac{B}{2}$ is
 (a) $\frac{2}{3}$
 (b) $\frac{5}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (d) None of these
- (xix) If for any triangle ABC, $a = 25$, $b = 52$ and $c = 63$ then value of Tan $\frac{B}{2}$ is
 (a) 12
 (b) 13
 (c) 14
 (d) None of these
- (xx) The angle between the lines $y = 2x + 3$ and $y = 2x - 5$ is
 (a) 0°
 (b) 45°
 (c) 90°
 (d) 135°
- (xxi) The equation of a line parallel to the line $3x + 4y = 7$ and passing through point (1,2) is
 (a) $3x + 4y = 11$
 (b) $3x + 4y = 5$
 (c) $3x + 4y = 1$
 (d) $3x + 4y = -1$
- (xxii) The equation of a line parallel to the line $3x + 4y = 7$ and passing through point (1,2) is
 (a) $3x + 4y = 11$
 (b) $3x + 4y = 5$
 (c) $3x + 4y = 1$
 (d) $3x + 4y = -1$