

HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2015



Max. Score: 80

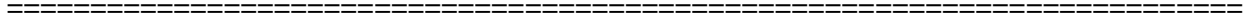
Part III

Time : 2 1/2 Hrs.

First Year

MATHEMATICS (COMMERCE)

Cool off Time: 15 Mts.



ANSWER KEY

[1] U = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}, A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 7}, B = {2, 3, 5, 7},

AUB = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7}, 2^6 elements, A' = {5, 6}, B' = {1, 4, 6}, A' ∩ B' = {6},

[2] f(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 3) / (x^2 - 8x + 12) = (x^2 + 2x + 3) / ((x-2)(x-6)), Domain = R - {2, 6}, 10x = 9, x = 9 / 10,

Draw the graph of f(x) = |x|

[3] x = pi/4, sin(45 - 30) = sin 45 cos 30 - cos 45 sin 30 = (1/sqrt(2) * sqrt(3)/2) - (1/sqrt(2) * 1/2) = (sqrt(3)-1) / (2*sqrt(2))

(cos 4x + cos 3x + cos 2x) / (sin 4x + sin 3x + sin 2x) = (2 cos 3x cos x + cos 2x) / (2 sin 3x cos x + sin 2x) = (cos 2x (2 cos x + 1)) / (sin 2x (2 cos x + 1)) = cot 3x

[4] P(n) : 1 + 3 + 3^2 + + 3^{n-1} = (3^n - 1) / 2

P(1) : 1 = (3^1 - 1) / 2 => 1 = 1 => P(1) is true

Assume that P(k) : 1 + 3 + 3^2 + + 3^{k-1} = (3^k - 1) / 2 is true

1 + 3 + 3^2 + + 3^{n-1} + 3^n = (3^n - 1) / 2 + 3^n = (3^n [2+1] - 1) / 2 = (3^n * 3 - 1) / 2 = (3^{n+1} - 1) / 2 = P(n+1)

[5] i^{-35} = (i^4)^{-8} * i^{-3} = i^{-3} = i

z = 1 + i*sqrt(3), r = 2, cos theta = 1/2, sin theta = sqrt(3)/2, theta = pi/3, z = 1 + i*sqrt(3) = 2 (cos pi/3 + i sin pi/3)

x^2 + x + 1 = 0 => x = (-1 +/- sqrt(1-4)) / 2 = (-1 +/- i*sqrt(3)) / 2

[6] x < 4

Solve x + 2y <= 8, 2x + y <= 8

[7] n + 1, (-1)^r * 6C_r * (x^2)^{6-r} * y^r, 9C_r * (x)^{9-r} * (2y)^3 = x^6 * y^3 => r = 3. **Ans. 672**

[8] n!,

n P_5 = 42 n P_3 => n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4) = 42 * n(n-1)(n-2)

$$\Rightarrow (n-3)(n-4) = 42. \Rightarrow (n+3)(n-10) = 0. n = -3, \underline{n=10}$$

$$9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 = \underline{3024}$$

OR

$$[8] \quad n = 10, 21 C_2 = 210, 15 C_{11} = 32760, 5 C_2 \cdot 6 C_3 \cdot 4 C_2 = 10 \cdot 20 \cdot 6 = \underline{1200}$$

$$[9] \quad 9, \frac{1499}{2} [3 + 2999] = \underline{2249999}, a = 3, d = 3, a_6 = 18, \underline{\text{Numbers are 6, 9, 12, 15}}$$

OR

$$[9] \quad 4, \frac{5(10^n-1)}{9}, S_n = \sum n(n+1) = \sum n^2 + \sum n = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$[10] \quad \text{slope, } m = \frac{4-2}{-1-3} = \frac{-3}{2}, \text{ distance, } d = \left| \frac{3x-4y-26}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} \right| = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^3} = 2, \quad x \frac{1}{2} + y \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{8}{2}, \quad p = 4, \quad \omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$[11] \quad 0, |PQ| = \sqrt{14} = \underline{1 \cdot \sqrt{14}}, |QR| = \sqrt{56} = \underline{2 \cdot \sqrt{14}}, |PR| = \sqrt{126} = \underline{3 \cdot \sqrt{14}}, PQ + QR = PR$$

$$[12] \quad a = 6, y^2 = 4. 6. x \Rightarrow y^2 = 24x.,$$

$$4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 2, c = \sqrt{9-4} = \sqrt{5}, e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\text{Latus rectum} = 2 \frac{b^2}{a} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$[13] \quad 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi-x)}{\pi(\pi-x)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{(\pi-x) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi-x)}{(\pi-x)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$[14] \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x+\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \frac{\sin x \frac{d}{dx}(x+\cos x) - (x+\cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)}{(\sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x (1 - \sin x) - (x + \cos x) (\cos x)}{(\sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x - x \cos x - 1}{(\sin x)^2}$$

OR

$$[14] \quad f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(x+\frac{h}{2}) \cos \frac{h}{2}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{h}{2})}{\frac{h}{2}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{h}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos x = \cos x$$

[15] It is not true that a good teacher is always a student.
Assume the contrary.

$\sqrt{2}$ is rational

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q}, \text{ where } (p, q) = 1.$$

$$p = \sqrt{2} q \Rightarrow p^2 = 2q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \mid p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \mid p$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 2c, \text{ where } c \text{ is an integer.}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = 4c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2q^2 = 4c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow q^2 = 2c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \mid q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \mid q$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \mid p \text{ and } 2 \mid q \Rightarrow (p, q) = 2 - \text{contradiction.}$$

Therefore, $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

$$[16] \quad 0.2, \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, TTH, THT, HTT, TTT\}, \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$[17] \quad \text{Mean,} = 107, \sigma^2 = 2276, \sigma = 47.71$$

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