

മലയാളത്തിലെ മൂന്നാമ്ത ഭാഗ്യ - 2018

മുദ്രക: 12

പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ - മലയാള ഭാഗ്യങ്ങൾ. വിഭാഗം - I

- 1) $f(x) = x^2$ 2) (6, 6) 3) $k \neq -4$ 4) ഗുരു ഗണി മനുഷ്യനാണ്.
 5) -1 6) 2 7) 33π 8) $P \wedge (\sim P)$ 9) $\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 10) 40
 11) $\cos x$ 12) 65 13) $\frac{100}{3} \pi$ 14) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 15) 48 16) $\frac{25}{51}$ 17) $-\tan x$
 18) 3 19) (Z, .) 20) 256

21) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ വിഭാഗം - II

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 6R_1$
 $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 4R_1$

$\rho(A) = 1$

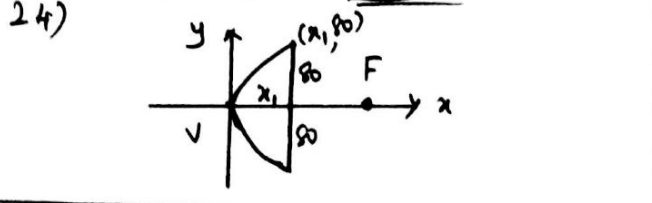
മുഴുവൻ സമവാക്യങ്ങൾ ഭൂമി x_1 തിരിവ്
 $VF = a = 900$ മൗലം.
 ഗുണനം $y^2 = 4ax$
 $(x_1, 80)$ ചുറ്റും തിരിയുന്നു,
 $80^2 = 4 \times 900 \times x_1$
 മുഴുവൻ ഭൂമി $x_1 = \frac{16}{9}$ മൗലം.

22) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ തിരിവ് ഗുരു ഗണി മനുഷ്യനാണ്.
 $\therefore [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = 0$ - ①
 $[\vec{a} + \vec{b} \vec{b} + \vec{c} \vec{c} + \vec{a}] \Leftrightarrow 2[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$
 ① $\Leftrightarrow 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a}$ ഗുരു ഗണി മനുഷ്യനാണ്.

25) $f(\theta) = \theta + \sin \theta$
 ഗുരു ഗണി മനുഷ്യനാണ് $f'(\theta) = 0$
 $1 + \cos \theta = 0$
 $\theta = \cos^{-1}(-1) = \pi$
 ഗുരു ഗണി മനുഷ്യനാണ് $\theta = \pi$
 മനുഷ്യനാണ് $f(\pi) = \pi + \sin \pi = \pi$
 (π, π)

23) $\frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i} = \frac{1+2i+i^2}{2} = +i$
 $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^n = 1 \Rightarrow (+i)^n = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{n = 4}$

26) $f(x) = 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x$
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 + 10x - 4$
 $f''(x) = 12x + 10$
 ഭൂമി മനുഷ്യനാണ്, $f''(x) = 0$
 $12x + 10 = 0$
 $x = -\frac{5}{6}$
 മനുഷ്യനാണ്: $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{6})$ $(-\frac{5}{6}, \infty)$



$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{6})$ $f''(x) < 0$ മനുഷ്യനാണ് ഭൂമി
 $(-\frac{5}{6}, \infty)$ $f''(x) > 0$ മനുഷ്യനാണ് ഭൂമി

27) $y = f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $dy = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx$

$x = 1000 \quad dx = -1$ (units)

$dy = \frac{1}{3} (1000)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (-1) = \frac{-1}{300}$

$\sqrt[3]{999} = f(1000-1) = f(1000) + dy$
 $= 10 - \frac{1}{300}$

$\approx 10 - 0.0033$

≈ 9.996

≈ 9.996 (approx)

28) $I = \int_0^1 \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ (units)

$t = \sin^{-1} x$ (units)

$dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^3 dt = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^4}{64}$

29) $\sim (P \rightarrow q)$

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	$\sim (P \rightarrow q)$
T	T	T	F
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	F	T	F

30) $n=5$
 $\{(2,6) (3,5) (4,4) (5,3) (6,2)\}$
 5 (units) $p = \frac{5}{36}, q = \frac{31}{36}$
 $P(x=x) = {}^n C_x p^x q^{n-x}$
 $P(x=0) = {}^5 C_0 \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^0 \left(\frac{31}{36}\right)^5$
 $= \left(\frac{31}{36}\right)^5$

Q. No. 31

31) $\text{adj} A = (\text{Cofactor matrix of } A)^T$

$\therefore \text{Cofactor matrix of } A$
 $(A_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 21 & -18 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$|A_{ij}| = |A|^2$ (we know that)

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 21 & -18 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (20)^2$

$2(-28+48) - 2(84-144) + 4(126-126) = 400$

$60d = 360$ (Q. No. 32)

$d = 6$ (Pls. See the Last Page.)

33) $a^4 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a^4 = -4$

$a = [4(-1)]^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$a = \sqrt{2} (-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$a = \sqrt{2} (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)^{\frac{1}{4}}$
 $= \sqrt{2} [\cos (2k+1)\pi + i \sin (2k+1)\pi]^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$a = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

$k = 0, 1, 2, 3$

By using
 $a = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2} \cos 3\frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2} \cos 5\frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2} \cos 7\frac{\pi}{4}$

34) $x = x+3 \quad y = y-5$ (units)

$\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad a^2 = 6$
 $b^2 = 4$

$e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad ae = \sqrt{2}$

Βαθμωτήρι (±ae, 0) = (±√2, 0)

(√2, 0) ⇒ x = √2 y = 0
 x = -3 + √2 y = 5
 F₁ (-3 + √2, 5)

(-√2, 0) ⇒ F₂ (-3 - √2, 5)

35) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$
 y = $\frac{1}{x}$ ορίζ.
 x → ∞ ορίζ. y → 0.

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2 - 2 \tan^{-1}(y)}{y} = \frac{0}{0}$

= $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2y - 2 \frac{1}{1+y^2}}{1}$

= 0 - 2(1) = -2

3b) $\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt}$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 2$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 2z$ $\frac{dz}{dt} = 1$

$\frac{dw}{dt} = 1(-\sin t) + 2 \cos t + 2z$
 = $-\sin t + 2 \cos t + 2t$

37) $(D^2 - 2D - 3)y = \sin x \cos x$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

Αγούρι λυαίνας

$p^2 - 2p - 3 = 0$

p = 3, -1

CF = $Ae^{3x} + Be^{-x}$

PI = $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{D^2 - 2D - 3} \sin 2x$

= $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2D + 7} \sin 2x$

= $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{2D - 7}{4D^2 - 49} \sin 2x$

= $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{4 \cos 2x - 7 \sin 2x}{-65}$

PI = $\frac{4 \cos 2x - 7 \sin 2x}{130}$

ολική λύση y = CF + PI

y = $Ae^{3x} + Be^{-x} + \frac{1}{130} (4 \cos 2x - 7 \sin 2x)$

38) Δίνεται ομάδα αλγ:

G ούς G αλγ. a, b ∈ G ορίζ.

$(a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$

Απόδειξη

$(a * b) * (b^{-1} * a^{-1}) = a * (b * b^{-1}) * a^{-1}$
 = $a * e * a^{-1}$

= $a * a^{-1} = e$ — ①

$(b^{-1} * a^{-1}) * (a * b) = b^{-1} * (a^{-1} * a) * b$

= $b^{-1} * e * b$

= $b^{-1} * b = e$ — ②

①, ② αλγ

$(a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$

39) Ορισμός υπενθύμ. x

P(x=2) = $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$

P(x=2) = $\frac{e^{-5} 5^2}{2!}$

= $\frac{0.0067 \times 25}{2}$

= 0.0838

$$40) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx$$

$$f(x) = |\sin x| \text{ சின்ன}$$

$$f(-x) = |\sin(-x)| = |-\sin x| = |\sin x| = f(x)$$

$\therefore f$ - ஒரேமுகம் சரியு.

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= 2 [-\cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2 [(-0) - (-1)]$$

$$= 2$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

41) 21)

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

\therefore சமன்பாடுகளின் சரியான தீர்வு.

$$2 \times 2 \text{ சரியான தீர்வுகளை } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore z = k$ சின்ன. $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$x + y = -2k$$

$$3x + 2y = -k$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -2k & 1 \\ -k & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4k + k = -3k$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2k \\ 3 & -k \end{vmatrix} = -k + 6k = 5k$$

அளவுகோல் விதிப்பு,

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-3k}{-1} = 3k$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{5k}{-1} = -5k$$

$$\text{சரியான } (x, y, z) = (3k, -5k, k)$$

(21) 6)

$$41) 25) \quad u = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right)$$

$$f = \tan u = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}$$

$$f(tx, ty) = \frac{t^3(x^3 + y^3)}{t(x - y)}$$

$$= t^2 f(x, y)$$

f 2-வது படி 2-வது படி சரியானது. \therefore 2-வது படி சரியானது.

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2f$$

$$x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\tan u) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\tan u) = 2 \tan u$$

$$x \sec^2 u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \sec^2 u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2 \tan u$$

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u$$

$$42) 21) \quad \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

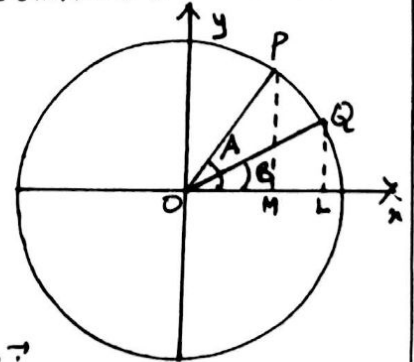
$$P(\cos A, \sin A)$$

$$Q(\cos B, \sin B)$$

$$\therefore \angle POQ = A - B.$$

$$\vec{OP} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MP} = \cos A \vec{i} + \sin A \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = \vec{OL} + \vec{LQ} = \cos B \vec{i} + \sin B \vec{j}$$



$$\vec{OQ} \times \vec{OP} = |\vec{OQ}| |\vec{OP}| \sin(A-B) \vec{k}$$

$$= \sin(A-B) \vec{k} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\vec{OQ} \times \vec{OP} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \cos B & \sin B & 0 \\ \sin A & \sin A & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{k} [\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1), (2) ରୁ, $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$.

42) 25) ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଦିଗରେ $3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ ଧାରାକୁ $(1, 2, 3)$ ଧାରାକୁ $(2, 3, 1)$ ଧାରାକୁ ସମାନ୍ତର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମୀକରଣ

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + s(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) + t\vec{u}$$

$$\vec{r} = (\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}) + s(\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) + t(3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k})$$

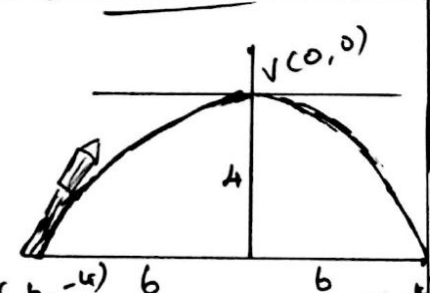
ସମୀକରଣର ସମୀକରଣ

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ l & m & n \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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

$$2y + z - 7 = 0$$

43) 21) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଧାରାକୁ ସମୀକରଣ $x^2 = -4ay$ ଧାରାକୁ $(b, -4)$ ଧାରାକୁ $(6, -4)$ ଧାରାକୁ $3b = 16a$ ଧାରାକୁ $a = \frac{9}{4}$ ଧାରାକୁ $x^2 = -9y$ ଧାରାକୁ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{9}x$

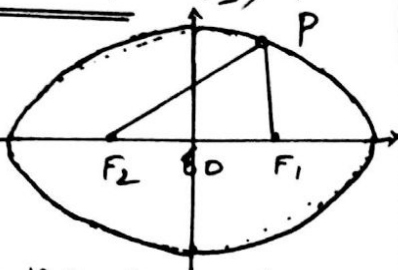


$$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-6, -4)} = -\frac{2}{9}(-6) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore m = \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

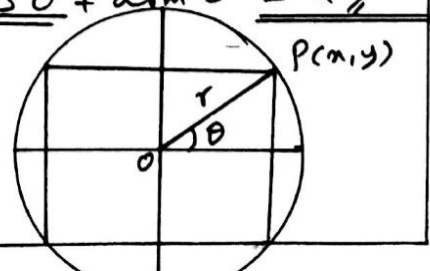
$$\text{ଠାରୁ ସମୀକରଣ } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

43) 25) P-ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ F_1, F_2 - ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ $F_1P + F_2P = 2a = 120 \Rightarrow a = 60$. $F_1, F_2 = 2ae = 60 \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{2}$ $b^2 = a^2(1-e^2) = 60^2(1-\frac{1}{4}) = 3600 \times \frac{3}{4} = 2700$ ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{3600} + \frac{y^2}{2700} = 1$



44) 21) ଧାରାକୁ $(a \cos^4 \theta, a \sin^4 \theta)$ $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -4a \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta$ $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 4a \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sin^4 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta}$ ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ ସମୀକରଣ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - a \sin^4 \theta = -\frac{\sin^4 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} (x - a \cos^4 \theta)$ $\frac{x}{a \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{y}{a \sin^2 \theta} = 1$ ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ ଧାରାକୁ $-a \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta = a$

25) $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$



ඉඩය ත්‍රිකෝණයේ උස, එකතුව
 $2x = 2r \cos \theta, 2y = 2r \sin \theta$
 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

ඉඩය ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ග = $4r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$A(\theta) = 2r^2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$A'(\theta) = 4r^2 \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$A''(\theta) = -8r^2 \sin 2\theta \quad A''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ යන විට A ඉහළමය.

$$\therefore 2x = 2r \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$2y = 2r \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}r$$

ඉඩය ත්‍රිකෝණයේ උස, එකතුව ඉහළමය
 $\sqrt{2}r, \sqrt{2}r$

\therefore ඉඩය ත්‍රිකෝණයේ ඉහළමය ස්ථරය.

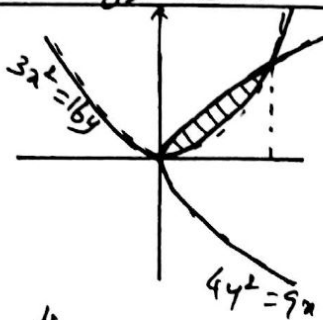
45) 2)

$$4y^2 = 9x$$

$$3x^2 = 16y$$

ඉහළමයේ ඛණ්ඩාංක

$(0,0) (4,3)$



$$\text{ඉහළමයේ වර්ග} = \int_0^4 (y_1 - y_2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{16}x^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{16} \right)_0^4 = 4 \text{ ඉඩ}$$

45) 2)

$$f(x) = ce^{-x^2+3x} = ce^{-(x-\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$= ce^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$= ce^{\frac{9}{4}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)^2}$$

$$= ce^{\frac{9}{4}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{ඉහළමයේ } \mu = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ඉහළමයේ } \sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

pdf
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$
 $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} = ce^{\frac{9}{4}} \Rightarrow ce^{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
 $\Rightarrow c = \frac{e^{-\frac{9}{4}}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

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

$$x+y = z \text{ ආවේණිකය} \quad 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{①} \Rightarrow z^2 \left(\frac{dz}{dx} - 1 \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + z^2$$

$$\int \frac{1+z^2-1}{1+z^2} dz = \int dx$$

$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right) dz = \int dx + c$$

$$z - \tan^{-1} z = x + c$$

$$y - \tan^{-1}(x+y) = c$$

46) 2)

උෂ්ණත්වයේ වෙනස සම්බන්ධයෙන් T සමඟ S සම්බන්ධයෙන් $T-S$ සමඟ

$$\frac{dT}{dt} \propto T-S \Rightarrow T-S = ce^{kt}$$

$$T = 15 + ce^{kt} \text{ — ①}$$

$$t=0 \text{ විට } T=100 \Rightarrow c=85$$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow T = 15 + 85e^{kt}$$

$$t=5 \text{ විට } T=60 \Rightarrow e^{5k} = \frac{45}{85}$$

$$t=10 \text{ විට } T = 15 + 85e^{10k}$$

$$T = 15 + 85 \left(\frac{45}{85} \right)^2$$

$$T = 38.82^\circ \text{C}$$

47) 8)

$$G = \{[1], [3], [5], [7]\}$$

∘	[1]	[3]	[5]	[7]
[1]	[1]	[3]	[5]	[7]
[3]	[3]	[1]	[7]	[5]
[5]	[5]	[7]	[1]	[3]
[7]	[7]	[5]	[3]	[1]

(i) சமூகம் அடி

அல்லாமல்
 G இன் தனித்த தனித்த அல்லாமல்
 தனித்த.

(ii) பெரிய அடி

புறம் வரும் தனித்த அடி அடித்தல்
 உருவம்

(iii) சமூக அடி

அல்லாமல்
 சமூக அடி $[1] \in G$.

(iv) அடித்தல் அடி

அல்லாமல்

[1] இன் அடித்தல் அடி	=	[1]
[3] இன் "	=	[3]
[5] இன் "	=	[5]
[7] இன் "	=	[7]

$\{G, \circ\}$ ஒரு குழு

(v) அடித்தல் அடி

அல்லாமல்
 G இன் \circ இன் அடித்தல் அடித்தல்
 உருவம்.
 $\therefore \{G, \circ\}$ ஒரு அடித்தல் அடி குழு.

47) 9)

$$\frac{2(1+i)}{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta} = \frac{2(1+i)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2(1+i)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i \frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{2(1+i)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i \frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{(1+i)(\sqrt{3}+i)}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= (\sqrt{3}-1) + i(\sqrt{3}+1) \end{aligned}$$

61) $r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3}+1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$

92) 2)

θ - கோணம்

$$\therefore \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} (2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\theta = 75^\circ$$

$$r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 2\sqrt{2}(\cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ)$$

32) $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}|^2 = 1$ (3 marks)

$$|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + 2\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{b} \cdot m(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + 2m(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} = 1$$

$$\frac{6}{6} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$$

$$2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 - 1$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

AK. RAJADHURAI
 M.Sc, M.Phil, B.Ed.

984 393 8366.

AK. RAJADHURAI, M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed.,
 B.T. ASSISTANT. (MATHS)
 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School
 PODATURPET - 631 208,
 Tiruvallur Dist