

മി. മി. 6522 2018-19

(KEY)

ഉത്തരം (A)

1)	2	A x A
2)	4	$(-\infty, 1]$
3)	4	4
4)	1	$\frac{12}{13}$
5	4	2 sin θ
6	1	(i) $\tan^{-1} 2$ (ii) $\tan^{-1} 2$ കോണിന്റെ രണ്ടാം കോണിന്റെ താളം
7	2	6
8	4	9^2
9	3	$\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$
10	3	$-\frac{4}{15}$
11	4	$y^2 = 4ax$
12	3	$\frac{5}{9}$
13	2	$-\frac{3}{2}$
14	4	3
15	3	$\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
16	4	25
17	4	∞
18	2	$2(\log 2)^2$
19	2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$
20	1	6

21) $A = \{x, y, z\}$ $B = \{1, 2\}$

22) $2|x+1| - 6 \leq 7$

$2|x+1| \leq 13$

$|x+1| \leq \frac{13}{2}$

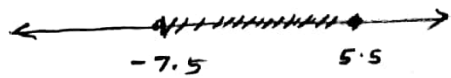
$-\frac{13}{2} \leq (x+1) \leq \frac{13}{2}$

$-\frac{13}{2} \leq x+1 \Rightarrow -\frac{13}{2} - 1 \leq x$

$-\frac{15}{2} \leq x$

$x+1 \leq \frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{13}{2} - 1$

$x \leq \frac{11}{2}$



23) $\tan 315^\circ = \tan(360-45) = \tan 45^\circ = 1$

$\cot(-405^\circ) = -\cot 405^\circ = -\cot(360+45)$

$= -\cot 45^\circ$

$= -1$

$\cot 495^\circ = \cot 135^\circ = \cot(90+45)$

$= -\tan 45^\circ = -1$

$\tan(-585^\circ) = -\tan 585^\circ$

$= -\tan 225^\circ$

$= -\tan(180+45) = -1$

$\tan 315^\circ \cot(-405^\circ) + \cot 495^\circ \tan(-585^\circ)$

$= (-1)(-1) + (-1)(-1) = 1+1 = 2$

24) $n = 6$ $n P_n = n! = 6!$

$= 720$

25) $(1+x)^{\frac{p}{q}} = 1 + \frac{p}{q}x + \frac{p(p-q)}{2!}x^2$

$+ \frac{p(p-q)(p-2q)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$

$(1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{8}{27 \times 3!}x^3 \dots$

$= 1 + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{4}{81}x^3 + \dots$

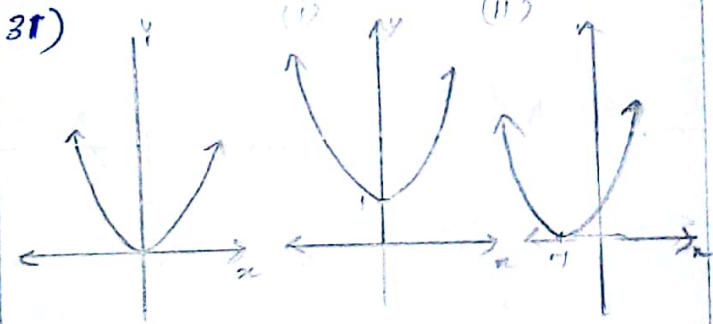
26) $4x - 3y + 1 = 0 ; l \in R$

27) $x^3 = 3$
 $x = (3)^{1/3}$

28) $y = 2^x$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2^x \log 2$

29) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5x} - 1}{5x} \cdot 5 = 5(1)$
 $= 5$

30) $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$
 \vec{a} in direction \vec{a} in $\vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|}$
 $= \frac{41}{\sqrt{49}} = \frac{41}{7}$



32) $\frac{x}{(x+3)(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x+4}$
 $A = \left[\frac{x}{x+4} \right]_{x=3} = \frac{-3}{-7} = \frac{3}{7}$
 $B = \left[\frac{x}{x+3} \right]_{x=4} = \frac{4}{7}$

33) $1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x + \dots = 4^3$
 $\therefore (1 - \cos x)^{-1} = 4^3$
 $\because (1-x)^{-1} = 1+x+x^2+\dots \quad |x| < 1$
 $\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x/2} = 4^3$

$(4^{3/2})^{2 \sin^2 x/2} = 4^3$
 $4 \frac{3}{4 \sin^2 x/2} = 4^2$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4 \sin^2 x/2} = 3$
 $\sin^2 x/2 = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\sin x/2 = \pm \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{x}{2} = \sin^{-1}(\pm \frac{1}{2})$
 $\frac{x}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

34) $n = 12$ $r = 4$

35) $b^2 = ac$
 $a^{1/x} = b^{1/y} = c^{1/z} = k$
 $a = k^x ; b = k^y ; c = k^z$
 $b^2 = ac \Rightarrow (k^y)^2 = k^x \cdot k^z$
 $k^{2y} = k^{x+z}$
 $2y = x+z$
 $y = \frac{x+z}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x, y, z$ are in A.P.
 also $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c}$ or $b^2 = ac$

36) $\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = -\frac{(ax_1+by_1+c)}{a^2+b^2}$

$\frac{x+2}{1} = -\frac{(2+6-9)}{5} = 1$

$x+2 = 1$ $\frac{y-3}{2} = 1$
 $x = -1-2$
 $= -3$ $y = 2+3$
 $y = 5$

Intersection point $(-3, 5)$

$$37) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 - bc \\ 1 & b & b^2 - ca \\ 1 & c & c^2 - ab \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} b^2 - ca \\ \cdot a^2 - bc \\ b^2 - ca + bc - ca \\ (1-a)(b+c) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 - bc \\ 0 & b-a & (b-a)(a+b+c) \\ 0 & c-a & (c-a)(a+b+c) \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 - bc \\ 0 & 1 & a+b+c \\ 0 & 1 & a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1 [a+b+c - (a+b+c)] - 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$38) \vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC} \\ = \vec{OA} - \vec{OG} + \vec{OB} - \vec{OG} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OG} \\ = \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - 3\vec{OG} \\ = 3\vec{OG} - 3\vec{OG} \\ = \vec{0}$$

$$39) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = ?$$

$$\frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} \\ = \frac{(3^x - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{1} \\ = (\log 3) \cdot 2 = 2 \log 3 \\ = \log 9$$

$$40) f'(x) = 4x + 3 \quad f'(0) = 3 \\ f'(-1) = -1$$

$$\therefore f'(0) + 3 f'(-1) = 3 + 3(-1) \\ = 3 - 3 \\ = 0$$

41) 100% M

$$(21) f(x) = f(y) \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$2x - 3 = 2y - 3$$

$$2x = 2y$$

$$x = y \Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } \Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } \Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$x \in R \text{ मोटा } b \quad x = \frac{y+3}{2} \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$f(x) = 2 \left(\frac{y+3}{2} \right) - 3 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } \Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } \Rightarrow f \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$\therefore f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } = \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$\therefore f \text{ मोटा } b \text{ } = \text{ मोटा } b$$

$$y = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow y + 3 = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+3}{2} \\ f(x) = 2x - 3 \quad g(x) = \frac{x+3}{2} \\ (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(2x-3) = \frac{2x-3+3}{2} = x$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) - 3 = x$$

$$\therefore f \circ g = I = g \circ f$$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2}$$

$$(22) \log_{5-x} x^2 - 6x + 65 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (5-x)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 65$$

$$25 - 10x + x^2 = x^2 - 6x + 65$$

$$4x = -40 \quad x = -10$$

$$42) 21) f(4) = 3(4) - 2 = 10$$

$$f(-4) = 2(-4) + 1 = -7$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 - 2 = -2$$

$$f(-7) = 2(-7) + 1 = -13$$

$$23) \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C$$

$$= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C$$

$$= 2 \sin(180^\circ - C) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C$$

$$= 2 \sin C \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C$$

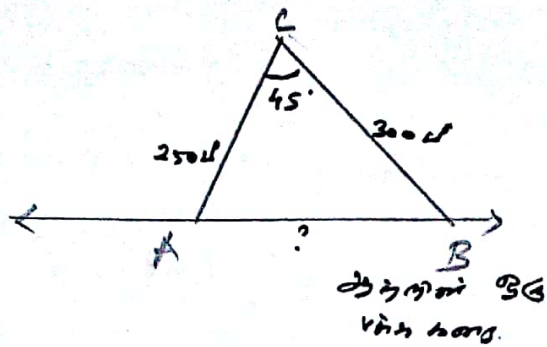
$$= 2 \sin C [\cos(A-B) + \cos C]$$

$$= 2 \sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

$$= 2 \sin C \cdot 2 \sin A \sin B$$

$$= 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

43) (a)



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\
 &= 300^2 + 250^2 - 2(300)(250) \cos 45^\circ \\
 &= 90000 + 62500 - 2(75000) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= 152500 - \sqrt{2} \times 75000 \\
 &= 152500 - 1.414 \times 75000 \\
 &= 152500 - 1414 \times 75 \\
 &= 152500 - 106050 \\
 &= 46450 \\
 \therefore a &= \sqrt{46450} \approx 215.5 \approx 216 \text{ ඊඩ්}
 \end{aligned}$$

ඉ) ඉලක්ක
 $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n = n^2 + n$
 $n=1$ විට $P(1)$ වලට
 $P(n)$ වලට යොමු
 $2 + 4 + \dots + 2k = k^2 + k$
 $P(k+1)$ වලට යොමු
 $2 + 4 + \dots + 2k + 2(k+1)$
 $= k^2 + k + 2k + 2$
 $= k^2 + 2k + k + 1 + 1$
 $= (k^2 + 2k + 1) + k + 1$
 $= (k+1)^2 + (k+1)$
 $\Rightarrow P(k+1)$ වලට
 සාධකය වන බව පෙන්වීම සඳහා
 $P(n)$ වලට $n \in \mathbb{N}$

44) (a) $\sqrt[3]{x^3+7} = (x^3+7)^{1/3}$
 $= \left[x^3 \left(1 + \frac{7}{x^3} \right) \right]^{1/3}$
 $= x \left[1 + \frac{7}{x^3} \right]^{1/3} \quad \left| \frac{7}{x^3} \right| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x \left(1 + \frac{7}{3x^3} - \frac{49}{9x^6} + \dots \right) \\
 &= x + \frac{7}{3x^2} - \frac{49}{9x^5} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

ඔහුගේ
 $(x^3+4)^{1/3} = x + \frac{4}{3x^2} - \frac{16}{9x^5} + \dots$
 x හි ඉහළ ධරණය $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} =$ ඉහළ ධරණය
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ හි 2 වන ධරණය ඉවත් කරමු
 නොව
 $\sqrt[3]{x^3+7} - \sqrt[3]{x^3+4} \approx \left(x + \frac{7}{3x^2} \right) - \left(x + \frac{4}{3x^2} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{3x^2} (7-4) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

44) (b) $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 6x - 3y - 4 = 0$
 $a=4 \quad 2h=4 \quad b=1 \quad 2g=-6$
 $2f=-3 \quad c=-4$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2h & 2g \\ 2h & 2b & 2f \\ 2g & 2f & 2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \\ -6 & -3 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad C_1 = 2C_2$$

\therefore ඉහළ ධරණය
 ඉහළ ධරණය වන බව පෙන්වීම සඳහා
 $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{a+b} \right)$
 $= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{4-4}}{5} = \tan^{-1}(0) = 0$
 \therefore ඉහළ ධරණය වන බව පෙන්වීම

$$4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = (2x + y)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + l = 0 \\ 2x + y + m = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2l + 2m = -6 \\ l + m = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow lm = -4$$

$$\boxed{m = -1} \text{ or } \boxed{m = 4} \Rightarrow \boxed{l = -4} \text{ or } \boxed{l = -1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + y - 4 &= 0 \\ 2x + y + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \left| \frac{c_1 - c_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{-5}{\sqrt{4+1}} \right| = \sqrt{5}$$

45) (a)

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & c+a \\ a+b & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$a = -b$ condition

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{vmatrix} 2b & 0 & c-b \\ 0 & -2b & b+c \\ c-b & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2b & 0 & c-b \\ 2b & -2b & 2c \\ b+c & b+c & -(b+c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1$
 $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1$

$$= 2b(b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 2b & 0 & c-b \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= 0$

$\Rightarrow (a+b)$ is common

Other two $(b+c)$ and $(c+a)$ are common

(i) A is primary as $b, c \rightarrow$ are b and c (primary)

|A| = order = 3

So the rank of A is 3
or. $\text{rank } A = 3$

$$\therefore |A| = k(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

Let us find the value of $k = 4$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & b+a \\ a+b & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

45) (b)

$$\vec{a} = 5\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = 7\vec{i} - 8\vec{j} + 9\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 20\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} \text{ condition}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5\lambda + 7\mu = 3 \\ 6\lambda - 8\mu = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, \mu = -1$$

$$7\lambda + 9\mu = 5$$

condition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= 7\lambda + 9\mu \\ &= 7(2) + 9(-1) \\ &= 14 - 9 \\ &= 5 = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{c} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} \text{ are collinear}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are not linearly independent

46 (a)

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 & 26 \\ 16 & 8 & 19 \\ 20 & 0 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + kI = 0$$

LHS - a 2mm
3x3 matrix a, 2mm

$$\begin{bmatrix} 21 - 30 + 7 + k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$21 - 30 + 7 + k = 0$$

$$-2 + k = 0$$

$$k = 2$$

46(b)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3 \Rightarrow |\vec{c}| = 3$$

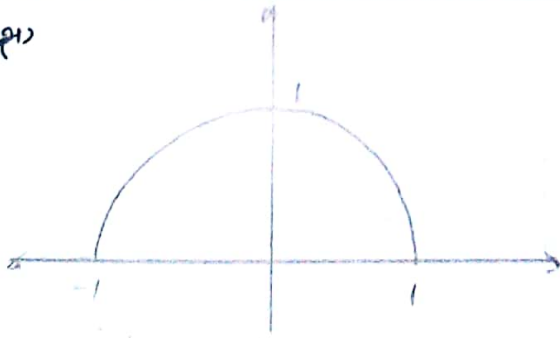
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4+4+1} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\frac{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{c}| \sin 30^\circ}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{c}|} = \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{3 \times 3} = \frac{9}{2}$$

47) a)



$1 - x^2 \geq 0$ மட்டும் f வரையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

$c \in (-1, 1)$ மட்டுமே f வரையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (1-x^2)^{1/2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (1-x^2)^{1/2} = f(c)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x^2)^{1/2} = 0 = f(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (1-x^2)^{1/2} = 0 = f(-1)$$

$\therefore f$ மட்டுமே $[-1, 1]$ -ல்
வரையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

47(25)

$$y = \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$y(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \sin^{-1} x$$

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

இருபுறம் வகையிடவும்

$$2y^2(-2x) + 2yy_1(1-x^2) = 2 \sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$-2xy^2 + 2yy_1(1-x^2) = 2y$$

$$\div \text{by } 2y$$

$$-xy + y_1(1-x^2) = 1$$

இருபுறம் வகையிடவும்

$$-xy, -y + y_1(-2x) + (1-x^2)y_2 = 0$$

$$(1-x^2)y_2 - 3xy, -y = 0$$

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