

HALF YEARLY EXAM - 2022

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப் பரீட்சைக் குழு  
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப் பரீட்சை - 2022

பகுதி: XII

பொருள் - Mathematics

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1) a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       2) c)  $-\frac{1}{2}, -2$       3) a)  $(0, \frac{1}{8})$       4) a)  $2ab$

5) d)  $\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$       6)  $|k| \geq 6$       7) b)  $\frac{-1}{i+2}$       8) c)  $1$

9) b)  $-80$       10) c)  $\text{adj}(\text{adj} A) = |A|^n A$       11) c)  $11$

12) d)  $(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee \neg q)$       13) d)  $2$

14) a)  $2, 3$       15) c)  $\sin x$       16) a)  $0$       17) d)  $\frac{2}{27}$

18) b)  $22u$       19) b)  $t = \frac{1}{3}$       20)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

பகுதி - 2

11  
21)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = I$$

$\therefore A$  ஒரு ஒர்த்தோக்டிரல் மாற்ற.

$\therefore A$  is orthogonal.

22) ...

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^{-1}(\sin(\frac{5\pi}{4})) &= \sin^{-1}(\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})) \\ &= \sin^{-1}(-\sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= \sin^{-1}(\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4})) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{aligned}$$

23)  $\frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i} = \frac{1-1+2i}{1+1} = i$

$$\frac{1-i}{1+i} = \frac{1}{i} = -i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^3 &= i^3 - (-i)^3 = i^3 + i^3 \\ &= 2i^3 = 2(-i) = -2i \end{aligned}$$

24)  $P(x) = 9x^9 - 4x^8 + 4x^7 - 3x^6 + 2x^5 + x^4 + 7x^3 + 7x^2 + 2$

3) unimultărilor statorice = 4.

2) două baze statorice considerate statorice = 4.

$$P(-x) = -9x^9 - 4x^8 - 4x^7 - 3x^6 - 2x^5 - x^4 + 7x^3 - 7x^2 + 2$$

3) unimultărilor statorice = 3

2) două baze statorice considerate statorice = 3

25)

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}] &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] \\ &= [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] \end{aligned}$$

26)

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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

$$f(x_0) = f(27) = (27)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3$$

$$f'(x_0) = f'(27) = \frac{1}{3} (27)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$L(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{27}(x - 27) = \frac{x}{27} + 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27.2} \approx L(27.2)$$

$$\approx \frac{27.2}{27} + 2 \approx 1.0074 + 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27.2} \approx 3.0074.$$

27)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x \, dx = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{945\pi}{7680} = \frac{189\pi}{1536} = \frac{63\pi}{512}$$

28)

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \quad f''(0) = 1$$

दोस्रो अवस्था २११५:

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

29)

P	Q	$\neg Q$	$P \wedge \neg Q$	$\neg(P \wedge \neg Q)$
T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	F
F	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

30)

$$xy = ae^x + be^{-x} + x^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Diff, 2nd time,

$$xy' + y = ae^x - be^{-x} + 2x$$

Again 2nd time, Again Diff,

$$xy'' + y' + y' = ae^x + be^{-x} + 2$$

① minus, From ①

$$xy'' + 2y' = xy - x^2 + 2$$

$$xy'' + 2y' - xy + x^2 - 2 = 0.$$

Q. 31) - 2)31)  $6-8i$  or  $2\sqrt{10}e^{-i\theta}$ , Square root of  $6-8i$ 

$$|6-8i| = \sqrt{6^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{36+64} = \sqrt{100} = 10.$$

$$\sqrt{a+ib} = \pm \left( \sqrt{\frac{|z|+a}{2}} + i \frac{b}{|b|} \sqrt{\frac{|z|-a}{2}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{6-8i} = \pm \left( \sqrt{\frac{10+6}{2}} + i \frac{-8}{8} \sqrt{\frac{10-6}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \pm (\sqrt{8} - i\sqrt{2}) = \pm (2\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})$$

$\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of  $2x^2 - 7x - 13 = 0$ .

32)  $2x^2 - 7x - 13 = 0$  roots are  $\alpha, \beta$ .

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{7}{2} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{-13}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{-13}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{49}{4} + 13 = \frac{101}{4}$$

$$\alpha^2\beta^2 = \frac{169}{4}$$

பெயர்ச்சி செய்யும் போது, Quadratic equation

$$x^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)x + \alpha^2\beta^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{101}{4}x + \frac{169}{4} = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 101x + 169 = 0$$

33)

$$\sin^{-1}(\cos(\sin^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})))$$

$$= \sin^{-1}(\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}))$$

$$= \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6} \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

34) The equation of the hyperbola

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$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Centre or centre is  $(h, k) = (0, 5)$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-5)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$b^2 = a^2 (e^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} (2^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} (3)$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = \frac{27}{4}}$$

$$2ae = 6$$

$$ae = 3$$

$$a(2) = 3$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{3}{2}}$$

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$$\frac{4x^2}{9} - \frac{4(y-5)^2}{27} = 1$$

=====

35)

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

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

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -1\right)$$

$$6x = -y = -4z$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(d_1, d_2, d_3) = \left(\frac{1}{6}, -1, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

Өрнөтөг  $\vec{b}$  ба  $\vec{d}$  -ийн хоорондох өнцөг

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{d}|} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + 1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + 1 + \frac{1}{16}}} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + 1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + 1 + \frac{1}{16}}} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1}(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$36) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 - 0 \quad \text{Eşitlikler çakışması}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \right) = \frac{0}{0} \quad "$$

Çarpma kuralını uyguluyoruz

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \cos x + \sin x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Eşitlikler çakışması}$$

Çarpma kuralını uyguluyoruz

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x(-\sin x) + \cos x + \cos x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 //$$

$$37) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= [\log(1+x^2)]_0^1$$

$$= \log 2 - \log 1$$

$$= \log 2 //$$

$$38) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

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



39) சிறந்த)  $np = 2$

மீதமுள்ள)  $npq = 1.5$

$$\frac{npq}{np} = \frac{1.5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$q = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$p = 1 - q = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 2$$

$$n = 8$$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{8}{x} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{8-x}$$

$$P(X=0) = \binom{8}{0} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^8 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^8 //$$

40)

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ \lambda & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ \lambda & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 - 2\lambda & 10 \\ -5\lambda & -2\lambda + 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \lambda A - 2I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 - 2\lambda & 10 \\ -5\lambda & -2\lambda + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3\lambda & -2\lambda \\ \lambda^2 & -2\lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 - 2\lambda & 10 \\ -5\lambda & -2\lambda + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3\lambda - 2 & -2\lambda \\ \lambda^2 & -2\lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim -2\lambda = 10 \Rightarrow \lambda = -5$$

$$\underline{VB} - \text{IT.}$$

41) a)

$$[A|B] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 7 & 3 & -5 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda & \mu \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2 - 7R_1$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -15 & -45 & -47 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-5 & \mu-9 \end{array} \right]$$

By row rank theory

It is in echelon form

Case (i)       $\lambda = 5, \mu \neq 9$

$$P(A) = 2 \quad P(A|B) = 3$$

$$P(A) \neq P(A|B)$$

∴ system is inconsistent. No solution.

Case (ii)       $\lambda \neq 5, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(A) = 3 \quad P(A|B) = 3$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B) = 3 = 3 \text{ (b.w.t. )}$$

∴ system is consistent.

a unique solution.

Case (iii)       $\lambda = 5, \mu = 9$

$$P(A) = P(A|B) = 2 < 3 \text{ (b.w.t. )}$$

∴ system is consistent & system is solvable.

An infinite number of solutions.

41) b)

$$x^4 - 10x^3 + 26x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 \left[ \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - 10 \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + 26 \right] = 0$$

$$\left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - 10 \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + 26 = 0$$

$$\text{Let } y = x + \frac{1}{x} \text{ then } \Rightarrow y^2 - 2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(y^2 - 2) - 10y + 26 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 24 = 0$$

$$(y-6)(y-4) = 0$$

$$y = 6, y = 4$$

Case (i)

$$\text{If } y = 6 \text{ then } x + \frac{1}{x} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

Case (ii)

$$\text{If } y = 4 \text{ then } x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Solutions

$$3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}, 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

42) a)

$$\frac{z-i}{z+2} = \frac{x+iy-i}{x+iy+2} = \frac{x+i(y-1)}{(x+2)+iy}$$

$$= \frac{x+i(y-1)}{(x+2)+iy} \times \frac{(x+2)-iy}{(x+2)-iy}$$

$$\frac{z-i}{z+2} = \frac{x(x+2) - ixy + i(y-1)(x+2) + y(y-1)}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{z-i}{z+2} = \frac{x(x+2) + y(y-1) + i[(y-1)(x+2) - xy]}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z-i}{z+2}\right) = \tan^{-1} \frac{(y-1)(x+2) - xy}{x(x+2) + y(y-1)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{xy + 2y - x + 2 - xy}{x^2 + 2x + y^2 - y} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$+2y - x + 2 = x^2 + 2x + y^2 - y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 3y + 2 = 0$$

A2)

b)

उस समीकरण के दो हल

Equation of Parabola

$$x^2 = -4ay \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

It passes through (6, -4)

$$36 = -4a(-4) \Rightarrow 4a = 9$$

$$\text{(1)} \Rightarrow x^2 = -9y \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(2) को अवकलित करें, Diff wr.t x,

$$2x = -9 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

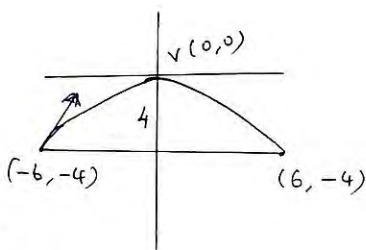
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{9}$$

$$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-6, -4)} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

But  $m = \tan \theta$

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

The angle of Projection  $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$



43)  
 a)

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) = (2, 3, 6)$$

$$(l_1, m_1, n_1) = (2, 3, 1)$$

$$(l_2, m_2, n_2) = (2, -5, -3)$$

Cartesian equation of plane is  
 கார்டீசியன் சமன்பாடு

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-3 & z-6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x-2)(-4) - (y-3)(-8) + (z-6)(-16) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x - 2y + 4z - 20 = 0}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}) = 20 \text{ சமன்பாடு}$$

It is the non-parametric vector equation.

43) b)

$$\sum_n f(n) = 1$$

$$\therefore k + 2k + 6k + 5k + 6k + 10k = 1$$

$$30k = 1$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{1}{30}}$$

$$x : 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$$

$$f(x) : \frac{1}{30} \quad \frac{2}{30} \quad \frac{6}{30} \quad \frac{5}{30} \quad \frac{6}{30} \quad \frac{10}{30}$$

$$(i) \quad P(2 < X < 6) = f(3) + f(4) + f(5) \\ = \frac{6}{30} + \frac{5}{30} + \frac{6}{30} = \frac{17}{30} //$$

$$(ii) \quad P(2 \leq X < 5) = f(2) + f(3) + f(4) \\ = \frac{2}{30} + \frac{6}{30} + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{13}{30} //$$

$$(iii) \quad P(X \leq 4) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) \\ = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{2}{30} + \frac{6}{30} + \frac{5}{30} \\ = \frac{14}{30} //$$

$$(iv) \quad P(3 < X) = f(4) + f(5) + f(6) \\ = \frac{5}{30} + \frac{6}{30} + \frac{10}{30} = \frac{21}{30} //$$

4f) a) The equation of the curves  
 समान समीकरणों में ऋणात्मक में

$$y = x^2$$

$$x = y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

$$1 = 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$$

In the point (0,0).

$$\tan \theta_1 = \left| \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2y}}{1 + (2x) \left(\frac{1}{2y}\right)} \right|$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \lim_{(m,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2y}}{1 + (2x) \left(\frac{1}{2y}\right)} \right|$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{4xy-1}{2(y+2)} \right|$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = 2$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

In the part (1,1)

$$m_1 = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(1,1)} = 2(1) = 2$$

$$m_2 = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \left| \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right| = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

44) b) <sup>ctg</sup>  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right) + \tan^{-1} (z)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{\frac{x+y}{1-xy} + z}{1 - z \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)} \right]$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y+z - \cancel{xyz} / (1-xy)}{1-xy - \cancel{zx} - \cancel{yz} / (1-xy)} \right)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y+z - xyz}{1-xy-yz-zx} \right) = \text{RHS}$$

45) a)

$$u = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right)$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin u = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y}}$$

$$f(tx, ty) = \frac{tx+ty}{\sqrt{t}\sqrt{x+y}} = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y}}$$

$$f(tx, ty) = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot f(x, y)$$

f homogeneous of  $\frac{1}{2}$  order homogeneous root

order.

Using Euler's theorem, By Euler's theorem.

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f$$

$$x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin u) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sin u) = \frac{1}{2} \sin u$$

$$x \cos u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \cos u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sin u$$

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \tan u$$

45)

b)

$$Z_5 = \{ [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] \}$$

Order of group  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$\{ [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] \}$  group structure

Homomorphism group.



$+_5$	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4	0
2	2	3	4	0	1
3	3	4	0	1	2
4	4	0	1	2	3

(i) தொகுதி முறை:

அல்லாதவற்றின் மீது 2-க்கு மீது

$Z_5$  - இல் 2-க்கு மீது

$\therefore +_5$  தரவே  $Z_5$  இல் 0-க்கு தரவே 2-க்கு மீது.

(ii) வழிமுறை முறை:

அல்லாதவற்றின் மீது வழிமுறை

ஒருவருக்கு ஒருவருக்கு மீது 2-க்கு மீது

$+_5$  தரவே வழிமுறை முறை 2-க்கு மீது

(iii) பிழை முறை

$$2, 3, 4 \in Z_5$$

$$(2 +_5 3) +_5 4 = 0 +_5 4 = 4 \text{ (மீது)}$$

$$2 +_5 (3 +_5 4) = 2 +_5 2 = 4 \text{ (மீது)}$$

$$(2 +_5 3) +_5 4 = 2 +_5 (3 +_5 4)$$

பிழை, மீது முறை 2-க்கு மீது

ஒருவருக்கு மீது மீது முறை.

(iv) Find order of group  $\mathbb{Z}_5$

$\mathbb{Z}_5$

Find  $2 \text{ or } 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

0 or  $0 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

1 or  $4 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

2 or  $3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

3 or  $2 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

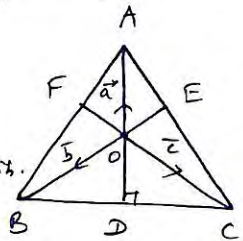
4 or  $1 \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

4b/a)

$\triangle ABC$ ,

$\vec{AD}, \vec{BE}$  altitudes

Prove that  $\vec{AD} \perp \vec{BC}$  and  $\vec{BE} \perp \vec{CA}$ .



$$\vec{OA} = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{OB} = \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{AD} \perp \vec{BC} \Rightarrow \vec{OA} \perp \vec{BC}$$

$$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\vec{BE} \perp \vec{CA} \Rightarrow \vec{OB} \perp \vec{CA}$$

$$\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{CA} = 0$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{BA} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OC} \perp \vec{BA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{CF} \perp \vec{BA}$$

$\therefore$  ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଦୁଇ ଚକର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ଚକର ଗୋଟିଏ ଚାପର ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଉପରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେବାରୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ମିଳିଥାଏ।

b) ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଚକର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର

$$Ax^2 + 2fx + y^2 - 2y + 21 = 0$$

$$4(x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9) + (y^2 - 2y + 1 - 1) + 21 = 0$$

$$4(x+3)^2 - 36 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 21 = 0$$

$$4(x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} = 1$$

Centre onow  $(-3, 1)$   $a = 4$ ,  $b = 2$

ଫଳାଫଳ ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଉପରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେବାରୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ମିଳିଥାଏ।

$$c^2 = 16 - 4 = 12$$

$$c = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଚକର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର  $(-3, 2\sqrt{3} + 1)$   $(-3, -2\sqrt{3} + 1)$

ଫଳାଫଳ ଉପରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେବାରୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ମିଳିଥାଏ।

$$\text{ଫଳାଫଳ ଉପରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେବାରୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ମିଳିଥାଏ} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = 2 \text{ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ}$$

4+) a)

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}} dx$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} - x)}}{\sqrt{\cos(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} - x)} + \sqrt{\sin(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} - x)}} dx$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) + (2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$2I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx$$

$$2I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} dx = \left[ x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} = \frac{3\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

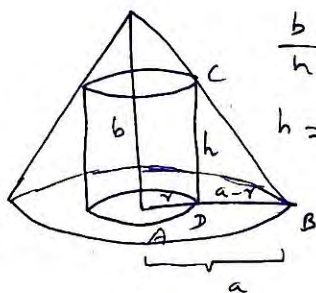
$$I = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

b)

Volume of cylinder  
 2 @mmudir Bmdiy

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$= \pi r^2 \frac{b}{a} (a-r)$$



$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{a}{a-r}$$

$$h = \frac{b}{a} (a-r)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi b}{a} (ar^2 - r^3) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$V' = \frac{\pi b}{a} (2ar - 3r^2)$$

$$V'' = \frac{\pi b}{a} (2a - 6r)$$

$$\text{Put } V' = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi b}{a} (2ar - 3r^2) = 0$$

$$r(2a - 3r) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} r = 0 & 2a - 3r = 0 \\ \hline \underline{r \neq 0} & \boxed{r = \frac{2a}{3}} \end{array}$$

$$\text{At } r = \frac{2a}{3}, \quad V'' = \frac{\pi b}{a} \left[ 2a - 6 \left( \frac{2a}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$V'' = \frac{\pi b}{a} (-2a) < 0$$

V attains maximum at  $r = \frac{2a}{3}$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow V = \frac{\pi b}{a} \left[ a \frac{4a^2}{9} - \frac{8a^3}{27} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{\pi b}{a} \left( \frac{4a^3}{27} \right) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 b$$

Volume of cylinder =  $\frac{4}{9} \times$  Volume of Cone

By

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