

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper contains 29 questions.
- (iii) Questions 1-4 in Section A carries 1 mark each.
- (iv) Questions 5-12 in Section B carry 2 marks each
- (v) Questions 13-23 in Section C are long-answer-I type questions carry 4 marks each.
- (vi) Questions 24-29 in Section D are long-answer-II type questions carry 6 marks each.

Section – A

1. Write the value of $\tan\left(2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5}\right)$.

2. If A is a non-singular square matrix of order 3 such that $|\text{adj}A| = 225$, then find $|A'|$.

3. Write the derivative of x^x .

4. The radius of a circle is increasing at the rate of 3cm/sec . Find the rate at which the area of the circle is increasing when the radius is 10cm .

Section – B

5. If $[2x \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 0$, find the value of x .

6. Evaluate $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$.

7. If the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 5-x & x+1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular, find x .

8. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = xy$.

9. Evaluate $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx$.

10. If $x = a \sec \theta$, $y = b \tan \theta$, find $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

11. Find the slope of the normal to the curve $x = 1 - a \sin \theta$, $y = b \cos^2 \theta$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

12. Using differentials find approximate value of $\sqrt{25.3}$

Section - C

13. If $y = 3 \cos(\log x) + 4 \sin(\log x)$, show that $x^2 y_2 + x y_1 + y = 0$

14. Using Roll's theorem, find the point on the curve $y = x(x - 4)$, $x \in [0, 4]$, where the tangent is parallel to x -axis.

15. Solve for x ; $\tan^{-1}(2x) + \tan^{-1}(3x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

16. Using properties of determinants prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + a^2 - b^2 & 2ab & -2b \\ 2ab & 1 - a^2 + b^2 & 2a \\ 2b & -2a & 1 - a^2 - b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3$$

17. Show that the function $f(x) = 2x - |x|$ is continuous but not differentiable at $x = 0$.

18. Prove that the curves $y^2 = 4ax$ and $xy = c^2$ cut orthogonally if $c^4 = 32a^4$.

19. Evaluate: $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{5 - 4e^x - e^{2x}}} dx$

20. If $x^p y^q = (x + y)^{p+q}$ then prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$

21. Evaluate: $\int \frac{e^x (x-4)}{(x-2)^3} dx$

22. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+4)(x^2+9)} dx$

23. Find the intervals in which the function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 15$ is increasing and decreasing.

Section - D

24. Solve by matrices:
 $2x - 3y + 5z = 11$
 $3x + 2y - 4z = -5$
 $x + y - 2z = -3$

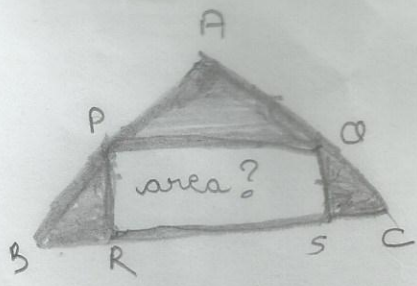
25. A window has the shape of a rectangle surmounted by an equilateral triangle. If the perimeter of the window is 12 m , find the dimensions of the rectangle so that it may produce the largest area of the window.

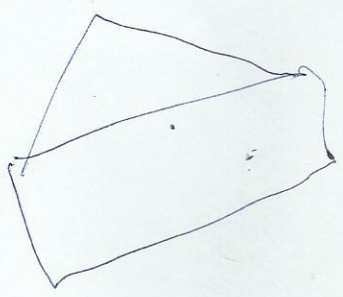
26. An open box with a square base is to be made out of a given quantity of sheet of area a^2 . Show that the maximum volume of the box is $\frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{3}}$.

27. A rectangle is inscribed in a semicircle of radius r with one of its sides on the diameter of semicircle. Find the dimensions of the rectangle so that its area is maximum. Also find the maximum area.

28. Evaluate: $\int (x - 3)\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 18} dx$.

29. Evaluate: $\int \{\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}\} dx$.





$P = 12\text{ m}$
 $A =$