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"श्री शिवाय नमस्तुभ्यम्"Question - 01

1) $2x$

2) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

3) 512

4) $\frac{1}{t}$

5) $\frac{1}{x}$

6) $k^3 |A|$

Question - 02

1) 2

2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

3) $P(A) \times P(B)$

4) first

5) 1

6) $\frac{x+1}{x}$



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4) Shortest distance

Question-03

	'A'	'B'
1)	$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$	$\frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a^2 \log x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} }{2} + C$
M 2)	$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$	$\frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + a^2 \log x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} }{2} + C$
P 3)	$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$	$\frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}}{2} + C$
B 4)	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\frac{\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}}{a} + C$
S 5)	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$
E 6)	$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \log \left \frac{a-x}{a+x} \right + C$

Question-04Answer 1)

The maximum or minimum value of the objective function of L.P.P. in which the optimum value is to be found is called optimum value function.



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Answer 2 $\frac{9}{7}$ Answer 3

1

Answer 4 $x \log x - x + C$ Answer 5

No any element in the relation is called empty relation.

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Ans - 6

x axis - (1, 0, 0)

y axis - (0, 1, 0)

z axis - (0, 0, 1)

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Question - 51) False2) True3) True4) True5) False6) True



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Question - 06Solution - 12

Given that,

radius, $r = 3 \text{ cm}$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi (3)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 6\pi \text{ sq. cm.}$$

Question - 07Solution

Given that,

$$P(B) = 0.5$$

$$\text{and, } P(A \cap B) = 0.25$$

$$\bullet P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.25}{0.5}$$

$$= 0.5 //$$



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Question - 08Solution (OR)

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{1} \quad \& \quad \frac{x-5}{4} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{8}$$

we know that, angle between two lines is

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2|}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2} \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2 \times 4 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 8}{\sqrt{(2)^2 + (2)^2 + (1)^2} \sqrt{(4)^2 + (1)^2 + (8)^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{8 + 2 + 8}{\sqrt{4+4+1} \sqrt{16+1+64}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{18}{3 \times 9}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$



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Question - 09Solution - (OR)

Given that intercepts on x, y, z axis are $2, 3, 4$

We know that, equation of plane is $ax+by+cz=d$

• Eq.n of intercept = $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{6x+4y+3z}{12} = 1$

$\Rightarrow 6x+4y+3z=12$

• the required eq.n of plane is $6x+4y+3z=12$

Question - 10Solution -

The point $P(1, 2, 3)$ and $Q(4, 5, 6)$
 x_1, y_1, z_1 x_2, y_2, z_2

$\vec{PQ} = (x_2 - x_1)\hat{i} + (y_2 - y_1)\hat{j} + (z_2 - z_1)\hat{k}$

$\vec{PQ} = (4-1)\hat{i} + (5-2)\hat{j} + (6-3)\hat{k}$

$\vec{PQ} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$



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Unit vector of $\vec{PQ}$ is

$$\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{PQ}}{|\vec{PQ}|}$$

$$= \frac{3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{\sqrt{9+9+9}}$$

$$= \frac{3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{k}$$

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EQuestion-11Solution-

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cos^2 x \, dx \quad (\text{dividing and multiplying by 2})$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx \quad \because 1 + \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$I = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$



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Question - 12 (OR)Solution

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx \quad \dots \text{--- (1)}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}}{\sqrt{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} + \sqrt{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}} dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx \quad \dots \text{--- (2)}$$

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adding (1) and (2)

$$I + I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx$$

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

$$2I = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right]$$

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

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



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Question-03Solution-

$$R = \{1, 2, 3\} \text{ given by}$$
$$R = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2), (2,3)\}$$

(i) Reflexive

$$1 \in R$$

$$(1,1) \in R$$

 $\therefore R$ is reflexive

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(ii) Symmetric

$$1, 2 \in R$$

$$(1,2) \in R$$

$$\neq (2,1) \notin R$$

 $\therefore R$ is not symmetric

B

S

E

(iii) Transitive

$$1, 2, 3 \in R$$

$$(1,2) \in R, (2,3) \in R$$

$$\neq (1,3) \notin R$$

 $\therefore R$ is not transitive

Hence, R is reflexive but neither symmetric nor transitive.



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Question - 14

solution

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0-0 & 0-0 \\ 0+0 & 0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question - 15

solution (OR)

$$y = a^x$$

- Taking logarithms both sides

$$\log_e y = \log_e a^x$$

$$\log_e y = x \log_e a$$

- Differentiating w.r. to x

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \log_e a$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y(\log_e a)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a^x \log_e a$$



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Question - 16

(OR)

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = \sin^{-1} \frac{13}{85}$$

$$\# \sin^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} y = \sin^{-1} [x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}]$$

Taking L.H.S

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17}$$

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$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{3}{5} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{8}{17}\right)^2} - \frac{8}{17} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} \right]$$

P

$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{3}{5} \sqrt{\frac{289-64}{289}} - \frac{8}{17} \sqrt{\frac{25-9}{25}} \right]$$

B

S

E

$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{3}{5} \sqrt{\frac{225}{289}} - \frac{8}{17} \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} \right]$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{3 \times 15}{5 \times 17} - \frac{8 \times 4}{17 \times 5} \right]$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{45}{85} - \frac{32}{85} \right]$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left[\frac{45-32}{85} \right]$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{13}{85} \right)$$

Hence proved



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Question - 17

(OR)

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 7 & y-3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x & 10 \\ 14 & 2y-6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

on comparing these matrices, we get

$$2x + 3 = 7$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{7-3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{and } 2y - 6 + 2 = 14$$

$$2y - 4 = 14$$

$$2y = 14 + 4$$

$$2y = 18$$

$$y = 9$$

$$\boxed{x=2} \quad \boxed{y=9}$$

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Question - 18
(OR)

$$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 2$$

diff. w.r. to x

$$\frac{2}{3} x^{2/3+1} + \frac{2}{3} y^{2/3+1} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} + \frac{2}{3} y^{-1/3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} y^{-1/3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left[\frac{x^{-1/3}}{y^{-1/3}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left[\frac{y}{x} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(1,1)} = -\left[\frac{1}{1} \right]^{1/3} = -(1)^{1/3} = -1$$

• equation of tangent at (1,1)

$$y - y_1 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_p (x - x_1)$$

$$y - 1 = -1(x - 1)$$

$$y - 1 = -x + 1$$

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$$\bullet \underline{x + y = 2}$$

$$\bullet \text{ eq.}^n \text{ of normal} = (y - y_1) = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_P (x - x_1)$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{-1}{-1} (x - 1)$$

$$(y - 1) = (x - 1)$$

$$y - 1 = x - 1$$

$$-1 + 1 = x - y$$

$$0 = x - y$$

$$\bullet \underline{x = y}$$

Question-19

$$Z = 4x + y$$

$x + y = 50$		
x	0	50
y	50	0

$3x + y = 90$		
x	0	90
y	90	0

putting $(0, 0)$ at $x + y \leq 50$

$$0 \leq 50$$

 $\therefore$ inequation is trueputting $(0, 0)$ at $3x + y \leq 90$

$$0 \leq 90$$

 $\therefore$ ineq.ⁿ is true

$Z = 4x + y$		
A(20, 30)	$80 + 30$	110
B(30, 0)	$120 + 0$	120
C(0, 50)	$0 + 50$	50

$\therefore$ Maximum value 120
at $(30, 0)$

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पृष्ठ 18 क अंक

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Question 20

(OR)

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & -b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & -c^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4a^2b^2c^2$$

$$= abc \begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & -b^2 & bc \\ bc & -c^2 & -ab \\ ab & bc & +ac \end{vmatrix} + ac \begin{vmatrix} ab & -b^2 \\ ac & bc \end{vmatrix} - ab \begin{vmatrix} ab & bc \\ ac & -c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= -a^2(b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) - ab(-abc^2 - abc^2) + ac(ab^2c + ab^2c)$$

$$= a^2b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2$$

$$4a^2b^2c^2$$

Hence proved



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Question - 21
(OR)

$$x = a(t + \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$$

Soln)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 + \cos t) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a(\sin t) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(2) \div (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 + \cos t)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t/2}{1 + \cos t/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \frac{t}{2}$$

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Question - 24

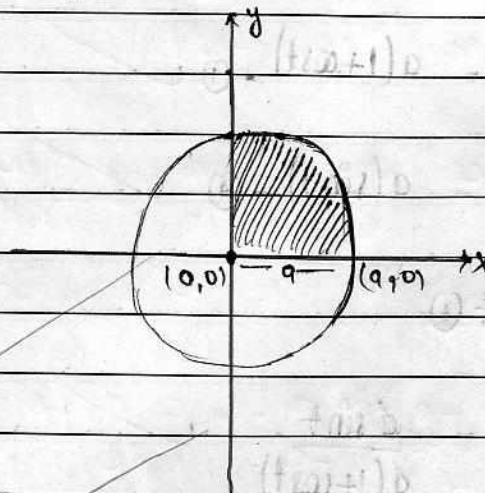
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ is the equation of circle in which a is radius.

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$y^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$



$$\text{Area of } A = 4 \int_a^b y \, dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{a^2 \sin^{-1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4 \pi a^2}{4}$$

$$= \pi a^2 \text{ sq. units}$$

The area of given circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ is πa^2 sq. units.

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Question - 23
(OR)

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

Soln)

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

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

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

$$\sin^{-1} [y\sqrt{1-x^2} - x\sqrt{1-y^2}] = C$$

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