Roll No ____________________________________ (To be filled in by the candidate)

MATHEMATICS **(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019 to 2020 – 2022)**

Q.PAPER – I (Objective Type) 221-(INTER PART – I) Time Allowed : 30 Minutes

GROUP – I Maximum Marks : 20

PAPER CODE = 6197 LHR-G1-21

Note : Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

1-1	If $\begin{vmatrix} k & 4 \\ 4 & k \end{vmatrix} = 0$, then value of k is : (A) ± 16 (B) 0 (C) ± 4 (D) ± 8
2	Partial fraction of $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ will be of the form : (A) $\frac{Ax+B}{x^2-1}$ (B) $\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{B}{x-1}$ (C) $\frac{A}{x+1}$ (D) $\frac{B}{x-1}$
3	If H is H.M. between a and b then H = : (A) $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$ (B) $\frac{a+b}{2ab}$ (C) $\frac{a+b}{2}$ (D) $\pm\sqrt{ab}$
4	When $p(x)=x^3+4x^2-2x+5$ is divided by ($x-1$) then remainder is : (A) 10 (B) -10 (C) 8 (D) -8
5	The trivial solution of the homogeneous linear equation in three variables is : (A) (0 , 0 , 0) (B) (1 , 0 , 0) (C) (0 , 1 , 0) (D) (0 , 0 , 1)
6	The property used in $(a+1)+\frac{3}{4}=a+(1+\frac{3}{4})$ is : (A) Closure (B) Associative (C) Commutative (D) Additive
7	The number of roots of polynomial equation $8x^6-19x^3-27=0$ are : (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
8	If $a_{n-3}=2n-5$ then 7th term is = : (A) 9 (B) 15 (C) 11 (D) 13
9	For an infinite geometric series of which $\lvert r \rvert<1$ we have S_∞ = : (A) $\frac{a(1+r)}{1-r}$ (B) $\frac{a}{1+r}$ (C) $\frac{a}{2r}$ (D) $\frac{a}{1-r}$
10	The converse of $p \to q$ is : (A) $\sim p \to q$ (B) $p \to \sim q$ (C) $q \to p$ (D) $\sim p \to \sim q$
11	The middle term in expansion of $(a+x)^n$ when n is even : (A) $\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)$th term (B) $\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)$th term (C) $\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$th term (D) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$th term

(Turn Over)

1-12	If Δ is the area of a triangle ABC then $\Delta =$: (A) $\frac{1}{2}bc\sin\beta$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin\alpha$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}bc\sin\alpha$ (D) $ab\sin\alpha$
13	$\frac{9\pi}{5}$ rad in degree measure is : (A) 321° (B) 322° (C) 323° (D) 324°
14	With usual notations, the value of $a+b+c$ is : (A) s (B) 2s (C) 3s (D) $\frac{s}{2}$
15	The factorial of a positive integer ' n ' is : (A) $n! = n(n-1)!(n-2)!$ (B) $n! = n(n+2)!$ (C) $n! = n(n-1)!$ (D) $n! = n(n-2)!$
16	The solution of $1+\cos x = 0$ if $0 \le x \le 2\pi$ is equal to : (A) $\{0\}$ (B) $\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$ (C) $\left\{\frac{\pi}{3}\right\}$ (D) $\{\pi\}$
17	In anti-clockwise direction $\frac{1}{4}$ rotation is equal to : (A) 90° (B) 180° (C) 270° (D) 45°
18	The period of $3\cos(\frac{x}{5})$ is : (A) π (B) 10π (C) $\frac{\pi}{10}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{5}$
19	$\sec\left[\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] =$: (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) 2 (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
20	$\cos 48^\circ + \cos 12^\circ =$: (A) $2\cos 18^\circ$ (B) $3\cos 18^\circ$ (C) $\sqrt{3}\cos 18^\circ$ (D) $\sqrt{2}\cos 18^\circ$

Roll No ______________________ (To be filled in by the candidate)

(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019 to 2020 – 2022)

MATHEMATICS
PAPER – I (Essay Type)

221-(INTER PART – I)
GROUP – I

Time Allowed : 2.30 hours
Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION – I LHR-G1-21

2. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : **16**

(i) Prove that $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{ka}{kb}$, $k \neq 0$

(ii) Simplify (5 , – 4) ÷ (– 3 , – 8) and write the answer as a complex number.

(iii) Find the real and imaginary parts of $(\sqrt{3}+i)^3$

(iv) If B = { 1 , 2 , 3 }, then find the power set of B, i.e., P(B)

(v) Construct the truth table for the statement : $\sim(p \rightarrow q) \leftrightarrow (p \wedge \sim q)$

(vi) For the set A = { 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 }, find a relation in A which satisfy $\{ (x , y) \mid y + x = 5 \}$

(vii) Find the matrix X , if 2X – 3A = B and $A=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(viii) Find A^{-1} if $A=\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(ix) Without expansion, show that $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta+\gamma & 1 \\ \beta & \gamma+\alpha & 1 \\ \gamma & \alpha+\beta & 1 \end{vmatrix}=0$

(x) Prove that sum of cube roots of unity is zero i.e., $1+\omega+\omega^2=0$

(xi) Find the numerical value of k, when the polynomial x^3+kx^2-7x+6 has a remainder of – 4 when divided by $x + 2$.

(xii) Show that the roots of equation $x^2+(mx+c)^2=a^2$ will be equal if $c^2=a^2(1+m^2)$

3. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : **16**

(i) Resolve $\frac{4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2(x-1)}$ into partial fractions without finding the constants.

(ii) Resolve $\frac{7x+25}{(x+3)(x+4)}$ into partial fractions without finding the constants.

(iii) Write the first four terms of the sequence, $a_n=(-1)^n n^2$

(iv) If $a_{n-3}=2n-5$, find nth term of the sequence.

(v) Insert two G.M's between 2 and 16.

(vi) Sum the infinite geometric series $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+$ – – – – –

(vii) Find the value of n, when ${}^{11}P_n=11.10.9$

(viii) Evaluate ${}^{12}C_3$

(ix) A die is rolled. What is the probability that the dots on the top are greater than 4?

(x) Check the truth of the statement 1 + 5 + 9 + ------ + (4n – 3) = n (2n – 1) for n = 1, 2

(xi) Calculate by means of binomial theorem $(2.02)^4$

(xii) If x is so small that its square and higher powers can be neglected, then show that $\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \approx 1+\frac{3}{2}x$

(Turn Over)

4. Write short answers to any NINE (9) questions : LHR-G1-21 **18**

(i) Convert $54°45'$ into radians.

(ii) If $\cot\theta = \frac{15}{8}$ and the terminal arm of the angle is not in quadrant I, find the value of cosecθ.

(iii) Verify $2\sin 45° + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{cosec}45° = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

(iv) Prove that $\cot(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\cot\alpha\cot\beta - 1}{\cot\alpha + \cot\beta}$

(v) Prove that $\tan(180° + \theta) = \tan\theta$

(vi) Express $2\sin 7\theta \sin 2\theta$ as sums or differences.

(vii) Find the period of $\tan\frac{x}{7}$

(viii) A vertical pole is 8 m high and the length of its shadow is 6m. What is the angle of elevation of the sun at that moment?

(ix) Find area of the triangle ABC if $a = 200$, $b = 120$, $\gamma = 150°$

(x) Prove that $r\,r_1 r_2 r_3 = \Delta^2$

(xi) Find the value of $\sec\left(\sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})\right)$

(xii) Show that $r = (s-a)\tan(\frac{\alpha}{2})$

(xiii) Find the solution of $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = 2$ which lies in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$

SECTION – II

Note : Attempt any THREE questions.

5. (a) Solve by Cramer's rule

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 8 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 6 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$ 5

(b) If α, β are roots of equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, form the equation whose roots are $\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $\beta + \frac{1}{\beta}$ 5

6. (a) Resolve $\frac{3x-11}{(x^2+1)(x+3)}$ into partial fraction. 5

(b) If $S_n = n(2n-1)$, then find the series. 5

7. (a) Prove that ${}^{n-1}C_r + {}^{n-1}C_{r-1} = {}^{n}C_r$ 5

(b) Use mathematical induction to prove $\binom{3}{3} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{5}{3} + \text{---} + \binom{n+2}{3} = \binom{n+3}{4}$ for every positive integers n. 5

8. (a) Two cities A and B lies on the equator, such that their longitudes are 45° E and 25° W respectively. Find the distance between the two cities, taking the radius of the earth as 6400 kms. 5

(b) Prove that $\frac{\sin\theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta}{\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta} = \tan 4\theta$ 5

9. (a) Solve the triangle ABC, if $a = 53$, $\beta = 88°36'$, $\gamma = 31°54'$ 5

(b) Prove that $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{11} + \tan^{-1}\frac{5}{6} = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$ 5

Roll No ________________________ (To be filled in by the candidate)

MATHEMATICS **(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019 to 2020 – 2022)**

Q.PAPER – I (Objective Type) 221-(INTER PART – I) GROUP – II

Time Allowed : 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 20

PAPER CODE = 6194 LMR-G2-21

Note : Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

1-1	$\tan 2\theta =$: (A) $\frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$ (B) $\frac{\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta}$ (C) $\frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta}$ (D) $\frac{1-\tan^2\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$
2	A die is rolled then n(s) is : (A) 36 (B) 6 (C) 1 (D) 9
3	$\sin^{-1}A+\sin^{-1}B$ equals : (A) $\cos^{-1}(AB-\sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)})$ (B) $\cos^{-1}(AB+\sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)})$ (C) $\sin^{-1}(A\sqrt{1-B^2}+B\sqrt{1-A^2})$ (D) $\sin^{-1}(A\sqrt{1-B^2}-B\sqrt{1-A^2})$
4	With usual notation ℓ equals to : (A) r (B) θ (C) rθ (D) 2πr
5	If $\cos 2x = 0$, then solution in I quadrant is : (A) 30° (B) 60° (C) 45° (D) 15°
6	The middle term in the expansion $(a+x)^n$, when n is even : (A) $\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)$th term (B) $\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)$th term (C) $\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$th term (D) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$th term
7	For a triangle ABC with usual notation $\sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}$ equals : (A) $\tan\gamma$ (B) $\tan\frac{\gamma}{2}$ (C) $\cot\gamma$ (D) $\cot\frac{\gamma}{2}$
8	The range of *sin x* is : (A) [– 1 , 0] (B) [– 1 , 1] (C) [0, 2] (D) [– 2 , 2]
9	An angle is said to be in standard position if its vertex is : (A) (0 , 0) (B) (0 , 1) (C) (1 , 1) (D) (1 , 0)
10	The circum radius ‘ R ’ is equal to : (A) $\frac{abc}{\Delta}$ (B) $\frac{4abc}{\Delta}$ (C) $\frac{\Delta}{s}$ (D) $\frac{abc}{4\Delta}$
11	If ω is the cube root of unity then $(1+\omega-\omega^2)^8 =$: (A) 256 (B) – 256 (C) -256ω (D) 256ω

(Turn Over)

1-12	If $z = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$ then $\lvert z \rvert$ is equal to : (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) -1
13	No term of geometric series is : (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) Zero (D) 1
14	The inverse of a square matrix exists if A is : (A) Symmetric (B) Non-singular (C) Singular (D) Rectangular
15	The arithmetic mean between $1-x+x^2$ and $1+x+x^2$ is : (A) $x+1$ (B) x^2+1 (C) $\frac{x+1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{x^2+1}{2}$
16	The roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are complex if : (A) $b^2-4ac<0$ (B) $b^2-4ac=0$ (C) $b^2-4ac>0$ (D) Both B and C
17	The geometric mean between $\frac{1}{a}$ and $\frac{1}{b}$ is : (A) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{ab}}$ (B) $\pm\sqrt{ab}$ (C) $\frac{1}{ab}$ (D) ab
18	Number of ways in which a set can be described as : (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
19	The given form $(x-4)^2 = x^2-8x+16$ is called : (A) Transidental equation (B) Cubic equation (C) An equation (D) An identity
20	A system of linear equations is said to be inconsistent if the system has : (A) Many solutions (B) Unique solution (C) No solution (D) Two solutions only

4. Write short answers to any NINE (9) questions : LHR-G2-21

(i) Convert $75°6'30''$ into radians.

(ii) Evaluate $\dfrac{1-\tan^2(\frac{\pi}{3})}{1+\tan^2(\frac{\pi}{3})}$

(iii) Prove that $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2(A) = \sec^2(A)\operatorname{cosec}^2(A)$ where $(A \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}, n \in z)$

(iv) Prove that $\tan(180° + \theta) = \tan\theta$

(v) Prove that $\cot(\alpha+\beta) = \dfrac{\cot\alpha\cot\beta - 1}{\cot\alpha + \cot\beta}$

(vi) Prove that $\dfrac{\sin 2\alpha}{1+\cos 2\alpha} = \tan\alpha$

(vii) Find the period of $\tan\dfrac{x}{7}$

(viii) In ΔABC if $\beta = 60°$, $\gamma = 15°$ and $b = \sqrt{6}$ then find 'c'.

(ix) In ΔABC if $a = 34$, $b = 20$ and $c = 42$, find angle 'r'.

(x) Show that $r = (s-a)\tan(\frac{\alpha}{2})$

(xi) Show that $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1}(x)$

(xii) Find the value of $\sec\left(\sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})\right)$

(xiii) Find the solution of $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = 2$ which lie in $[0, 2\pi]$

SECTION – II

Note : Attempt any THREE questions.

5. (a) Solve the system of equations by Cramer's rule $\begin{aligned} 2x + 2y + z &= 3 \\ 3x - 2y - 2z &= 1 \\ 5x + y - 3z &= 2 \end{aligned}$ 5

(b) Solve the system of equations $2x - y = 4$; $2x^2 - 4xy - y^2 = 6$ 5

6. (a) Resolve $\dfrac{x-1}{(x-2)(x+1)^3}$ into partial fraction. 5

(b) Find four A.Ms between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\dfrac{12}{\sqrt{2}}$ 5

7. (a) Find the values of n and r when ${}^nC_r = 35$ and ${}^nP_r = 210$ 5

(b) Find the term involving x^4 in the expansion of $(3-2x)^7$ 5

8. (a) Prove that $\dfrac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta} = (\operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta)^2$ 5

(b) Prove that $\dfrac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos\theta} + \dfrac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin\theta} = 4\cos 2\theta$ 5

9. (a) Prove that $(r_1 + r_2)\tan(\frac{\gamma}{2}) = c$ 5

(b) Prove that $\sin^{-1}\dfrac{5}{13} + \sin^{-1}\dfrac{7}{25} = \cos^{-1}\dfrac{253}{325}$ 5

Roll No ______________________________ (To be filled in by the candidate)

(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019 to 2020 – 2022)

MATHEMATICS — 221-(INTER PART – I) — Time Allowed : 2.30 hours

PAPER – I (Essay Type) — GROUP – II — Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION – I LHR-G2-21

2. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : 16

(i) Separate into real and imaginary parts $\dfrac{2-7i}{4+5i}$

(ii) Prove that for $\forall z \in c \quad z.\bar{z} = |z|^2$

(iii) Find out real and imaginary parts of complex number $(\sqrt{3}+i)^3$

(iv) If G be a group and $a, b \in G$, then show that $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$

(v) Give a table for addition of elements of the set of residue classes modulo 5.

(vi) Show that $(p \wedge q) \to p$ is a tautology.

(vii) Find x and y if $\begin{bmatrix} x+3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3y-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y & 1 \\ -3 & 2x \end{bmatrix}$

(viii) Find the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(ix) Without expansion verify that $\begin{vmatrix} bc & ca & ab \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$

(x) Convert $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 6 = 0$ into quadratic equation.

(xi) Evaluate $(-1+\sqrt{-3})^5 + (-1-\sqrt{-3})^5$

(xii) Discuss the nature of the roots of $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

3. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : 16

(i) Write $\dfrac{1}{(1-ax)(1-bx)(1-cx)}$ into partial fraction without finding the values of constants A, B and C.

(ii) Write $\dfrac{4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2(x-1)}$ into partial fraction without finding the values of unknown constants.

(iii) If $a_{n-3} = 2n-5$, find nth term of the sequence.

(iv) Find G.M. between $-2i$ and $8i$.

(v) If the numbers $\dfrac{1}{k}, \dfrac{1}{2k+1}, \dfrac{1}{4k-1}$ are in H.P. find the value of k.

(vi) Find A, G and H if $a = 2i$, $b = 4i$

(vii) Find the value of n when ${}^{n}P_2 = 30$

(viii) Find the number of the diagonals of a 6-sided figure.

(ix) A die is rolled. What is the probability that the dots on the top are greater than 4?

(x) Calculate $(9.98)^4$ by using binomial theorem.

(xi) Expand $(4-3x)^{1/2}$ upto 4 terms by using binomial theorem.

(xii) Evaluate ${}^{12}C_3$

(Turn Over)