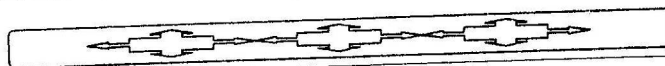


Mathematics	(D)	L.K.No. 1312	Paper Code No. 8197
Paper II	(Objective Type)	Inter - A - 2021	Session (2017-19) to (2020-22)
Time :	30 Minutes	Inter (Part II)	

Q.No.1 (1)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x^2 + x + 4} = :$	(A) 4 (B) -4 (C) 6 (D) 0
(2)	$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = :$	(A) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (B) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (C) $\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
(3)	$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = :$	(A) $-\cos x$ (B) $\cos x$ (C) $\tan x$ (D) $\sec x$
(4)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = :$	(A) $\frac{b}{a}$ (B) 1 (C) $\frac{a}{b}$ (D) $\frac{-a}{b}$
(5)	$1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$ is the Maclaurin's Series Expansion of :	(A) $\sin x$ (B) $\cos x$ (C) e^x (D) e^{2x}
(6)	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx :$	(A) $\frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C$ (B) $\frac{x^0}{0} + C$ (C) $\frac{1}{x^2} + C$ (D) $\ln x + C$
(7)	$\int \tan^2 x dx = :$	(A) $2 \tan x + c$ (B) $\tan x - c$ (C) $\tan x + x + c$ (D) $\tan x - x + c$
(8)	If $f(x) = a^x$ then $f'(x) = :$	(A) $a^x \ln a$ (B) a^x (C) $x a^{x-1}$ (D) $\frac{a^x}{\ln a}$
(9)	$\int \operatorname{Cosec} x dx :$	(A) $-\operatorname{Cosec} x \cot x + C$ (B) $\ln (\operatorname{Cosec} x - \cot x) + C$ (C) $\ln (\operatorname{Cosec} x + \cot x) + C$ (D) $\ln (\sec x + \tan x) + C$
(10)	Slope of line $2y = x - 7$ is :	(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) 2 (C) $\frac{-1}{2}$ (D) -2
(11)	The distance of the point (2, 3) from y-axis is :	(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) -2 (D) -3
(12)	$\int e^x (\cos x + \sin x) dx :$	(A) $e^x \sin x + C$ (B) $e^x \cos x + C$ (C) $-e^x \cos x + C$ (D) $-e^x \sin x + C$
(13)	Point Slope form of equation of Straight line is :	(A) $y = mx + c$ (B) $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ (C) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ (D) $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$
(14)	$\hat{k} \times \hat{j} :$	(A) \hat{i} (B) $-\hat{i}$ (C) 1 (D) 0
(15)	If $\underline{u} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ then $\underline{u} \times \underline{v} :$	(A) 8 (B) 1 (C) -1 (D) 0
(16)	Which of the following is the solution of inequality $x + 2y < 6$:	(A) (4, 1) (B) (1, 3) (C) (3, 3) (D) (1, 4)
(17)	If $\underline{v} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ then $ \underline{v} :$	(A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) 3 (C) 9 (D) 1
(18)	The equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ represents :	(A) Hyperbola (B) Circle (C) Parabola (D) Ellipse
(19)	The Conic is a Hyperbola if Eccentricity is :	(A) $e = 1$ (B) $0 < e < 1$ (C) $e > 1$ (D) $e = \frac{1}{2}$
(20)	Directrix of the Parabola $x^2 = -4ay$ is :	(A) $x = a$ (B) $x = -a$ (C) $y = a$ (D) $y = -a$





Roll No.	1312 - 24000	Session (2017-19) to (2020-22)	Inter (Part - II)
Mathematics (Subjective)	Inter - A - 2021	Time 2 : 30 Hours Marks : 80	

Note: It is compulsory to attempt any (8-8) Parts out of ...
from ...

25 x 2 = 50

Q.No.2	(i)	Given $f(x) = x^3 - ax^2 + bx + 1$, if $f(2) = -3$ and $f(-1) = 0$ find the values of a and b .	(iii)	Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$
	(ii)	Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}$	(v)	Find y_2 if $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
	(iv)	Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$	(vii)	Differentiate $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-3}$
	(vi)	Prove that $\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$	(ix)	For real valued function f , find $f^{-1}(-1)$ $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$ $x > 1$
	(viii)	Find $f'(x)$ if $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}})$	(xi)	Differentiate w.r.t. 'x'; $y = e^{-2x} \sin 2x$
	(x)	Differentiate w.r.t. 'x' $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}$	(xii)	If $y = x^4 + 2x^2 + 2$ prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x\sqrt{y-1}$
Q.No.3	(i)	Find δy of $y = f(x) = x^2$, when $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.01$	(vi)	Evaluate $\int \sin^2 x dx$
	(ii)	Find the area between the x -axis and the curve $y = x^2 + 1$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$	(viii)	Evaluate $\int_1^2 (x^2 + 1) dx$
	(iii)	Show that the points $A(0, 2)$, $B(\sqrt{3}, -1)$ and $C(0, -2)$ are vertices of right triangle.	(x)	Solve the Differential Equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-x}{y}$
	(iv)	Check whether the point $(5, 8)$ lies above or below the line $2x - 3y + 6 = 0$	(xii)	Find the equation of lines represented by $3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2 = 0$
	(v)	Evaluate $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+3} dx$		
	(vii)	Evaluate $\int x \ln x dx$		
	(ix)	Evaluate $\int (2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$		
	(xi)	Find an equation of vertical line through $(-5, 3)$		
Q.No.4	(i)	Graph the Solution Set of $2x + y \leq 6$		
	(ii)	Find the Centre and Foci of $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$		
	(iii)	Find the Centre and Radius of Circle $5x^2 + 5y^2 + 14x + 12y - 10 = 0$		
	(iv)	Write the equation of Tangent and Normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ at $(4, 3)$		
	(v)	Find the Focus and Vertex of the Parabola $x^2 = -16y$		
	(vi)	Find point of Intersection of Conics $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ and $x^2 - y^2 = 1$		
	(vii)	Find equation of Parabola if Focus is $(-3, 1)$ and Directrix $x = 3$		
	(viii)	Find a Unit Vector in the Direction of $\underline{v} = \frac{1}{2}\underline{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\underline{j}$		
	(ix)	Find α , so that $ \alpha\underline{i} + (\alpha+1)\underline{j} + 2\underline{k} = 3$		
	(x)	Find Cosine of angle between the vectors $\underline{u} = [2, -3, 1]$ and $\underline{v} = [2, 4, 1]$		

B

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(xi)	Find Area of Parallelogram with vertices A (1, 2, -1), B (4, 2, -3), C (6, -5, 2) and D (9, -5, 0)
(xii)	Find α if $\underline{i} - \underline{j} + \underline{k}$, $\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} - 3\underline{k}$ and $3\underline{i} - \alpha\underline{j} + 5\underline{k}$ are Coplanar.
(xiii)	Find the Direction Cosines of $\underline{v} = 3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 2\underline{k}$

(Part - II)

Q.No.5	(a)	Find values of m and n so that $f(x) = \begin{cases} mx & \text{if } x < 3 \\ n & \text{if } x = 3 \\ -2x+9 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 3$	(5)
	(b)	If $\tan y (1 + \tan x) = 1 - \tan x$, then show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$	(5)
Q.No.6	(a)	Find $\int \tan^3 x \cdot \sec x \, dx$	(5)
	(b)	Find h such that the points A (h, 1), B (2, 7) and C (-6, -7) are the vertices of a Right Triangle with Right Angle at the Vertex A.	(5)
Q.No.7	(a)	Evaluate $\int_{-1}^2 (x + x) \, dx$	(5)
	(b)	Minimize $z = 3x + y$ subject to constraints $3x + 5y \geq 15$, $x + 6y \geq 9$ $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$	(5)
Q.No.8	(a)	Show that the Circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 2y - 7 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 9 = 0$ touch externally.	(5)
	(b)	Use Vectors Method, prove that in any Triangle ABC, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	(5)
Q.No.9	(a)	If $y = a \cos(\ln x) + b \sin(\ln x)$ prove that $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$	(5)
	(b)	A Parabolic Arch has a 100 m base and height 25 m. Find the height of the arch at the point 30 m from the centre of the base.	(5)
		