

**The Questions number from 1 to 10 below carries 4 marks each:**

**Q1.** Solve  $\sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x = 1$

**Q2.** Find the value of  $i^{30} + i^{40} + i^{60}$

**Q3.** Prove by mathematical induction that  $11^{n+2} + 122^{n+1}$  is divisible by 133 for all positive integer values of  $n$ .

**Q4.** Determine whether the points (0,0) and (5,5) lie on different sides of the straight line  $x + y - 8 = 0$  or on the same side of the straight line.

**Q5.** Prove that

$$\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

**Q6.** A, B, C are 3 sets and U is the universal set such that  $n(U) = 800, n(A) = 200, n(B) = 300, n(A \cap B) = 100$  Find  $n(A' \cap B')$

**Q7.** If P be the sum of the odd terms and Q the sum of the even terms in the expansion of  $(x + a)^n$ , prove that  $P^2 - Q^2 = (x^2 - a^2)^n$

**Q8.** If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 - bx + c = 0$  find the value of  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

**Q9.** Solve the inequality

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 6}{3 + 4x} < 0$$

**Q10.** Prove that:

$$\cot(A+15) - \tan(A-15) = \frac{4 \cos 2A}{1 + 2 \sin 2A}$$

**The Questions number from 11 to 17 below carries 7 marks each:**

**Q11.** The mean and variance of 7 observations are 8 and 19 respectively. If 5 of the observations are 2, 4, 12, 14, 11. Find the remaining observations.

**Q12.** How many 6 digits numbers can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 if the 10th, unit's places are always even and repetition is not allowed?

**Q13.** In the expansion  $(1+x)^{40}$ , the coefficients of  $T_{2r+1}$  and  $T_{r+2}$  are equal, find  $r$ ?

**Q14.** Differentiate  $\log_{10} x$  with respect to  $x$ .

**Q15.** On the average one person dies out of every 10 accidents find the probability that at least 4 will be safe out of 5 accidents.

**Q16.** Shift the origin to a suitable point so that the equation  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y = 36$  representing a circle is transformed in to an equation of a circle with centre at origin in the new coordinate axes.

**Q17.** Prove that

$$\frac{1}{\log_a b} + \frac{1}{\log_{2a} b} + \frac{1}{\log_{4a} b}$$

form an AP.