Reg. No. :
Name : $\qquad$

# Part - III <br> MATHEMATICS (SCIENCE) 

Maximum : 80 Scores

## General Instructions to Candidates:

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Give equations wherever necessary.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.

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1. (a) If $\mathrm{f}(x)=\sin x, \mathrm{~g}(x)=x^{2} ; x \in \mathbb{R}$; then find (fog) $(x)$
(b) Let u and v be two functions defined on $\mathbb{R}$ as $\mathrm{u}(x)=2 x-3$ and $\mathrm{v}(x)=\frac{3+x}{2}$. Prove that $u$ and $v$ are inverse to each other.
2. (a) For the symmetric matrix $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{lll}2 & x & 4 \\ 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & y & 9\end{array}\right]$. Find the values of $x$ and $y$.
(b) From Part(a), verify $\mathrm{AA}^{\prime}$ and $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ are symmetric matrices.
3. (a) Find the slope of tangent line to the curve $y=x^{2}-2 x+1$.
(b) Find the equation of tangent to the above curve which is parallel to the line $2 x-y+9=0$.
4. (a) If $\int \mathrm{f}(x) \mathrm{d} x=\log |\tan x|+$ C. Find $\mathrm{f}(x)$.
(b) Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4 x^{2}}} \mathrm{~d} x$.
5. (a) Area bounded by the curve $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}(x)$ and the lines $x=\mathrm{a}, x=\mathrm{b}$ and the $x$ axis $=$ $\qquad$
(i) $\int_{a}^{b} x d y$
(ii) $\int_{a}^{b} x^{2} d y$
(iii) $\int_{a}^{b} y d x$
(iv) $\int_{a}^{b} y^{2} d x$

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(i) $\int_{a}^{b} x d y$
(ii) $\int_{a}^{b} x^{2} d y$
(iii) $\int_{a}^{b} y d x$
(iv) $\int_{a}^{b} y^{2} d x$
(b) Find area of the shaded region using integration.

6. (a) The order of the differential equation formed by $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{A} \sin x+\mathrm{B} \cos x+\mathrm{c}$, where $A$ and $B$ are arbitrary constants is
(i) 1
(ii) 2
(iii) 0
(iv) 3
(b) Solve the differential equation $\sec ^{2} x \tan y d x+\sec ^{2} y \tan x d y=0$
7. A factory produces three items $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$ and R at two plants A and B . The number of items produced and operating costs per hour is as follows :

| Plant | Item produced per hour |  |  | Operating cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{Q}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |
| A | 20 | 15 | 25 | ₹ 1000 |
| B | 30 | 12 | 23 | ₹ 800 |

It is desired to produce atleast 500 items of type P , atleast 400 items of type Q and atleast 300 items of type R per day.
(a) Is it a maximization case or a minimization case. Why?
(b) Write the objective function and constraints.





(i) 1
(ii) 2
(iii) 0
(iv) 3





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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P | Q | R |  |
| A | 20 | 15 | 25 | ₹ 1000 |
| B | 30 | 12 | 23 | ₹ 800 |






8. (a) The function P is defined as "To each person on the earth is assigned a date of birth". Is this function one-one? Give reason.
(b) Consider the function $\mathrm{f}:\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
given by $\mathrm{f}(x)=\sin x$ and $\mathrm{g}:\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
given by $\mathrm{g}(x)=\cos x$.
(i) Show that f and g are one-one functions.
(ii) Is $\mathrm{f}+\mathrm{g}$ one-one? Why?
(c) The number of one-one functions from a set containing 2 elements to a set containing 3 elements is $\qquad$
(i) 2
(ii) 3
(iii) 6
(iv) 8
9. If $\mathrm{A}=\sin ^{-1} \frac{2 x}{1+x^{2}}, \mathrm{~B}=\cos ^{-1} \frac{1-x^{2}}{1+x^{2}}, \mathrm{C}=\tan ^{-1} \frac{2 x}{1-x^{2}}$ satisfies the condition
$3 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{~B}+2 \mathrm{C}=\frac{\pi}{3}$. Find the value of $x$.
10. (a) Write the function whose graph is shown below.

(b) Discuss the continuity of the function obtained in part (a).
(c) Discuss the differentiability of the function obtained in part (a).

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(i) 2
(ii) 3
(iii) 6
(iv) 8
9. $\mathrm{A}=\sin ^{-1} \frac{2 x}{1+x^{2}}, \mathrm{~B}=\cos ^{-1} \frac{1-x^{2}}{1+x^{2}}, \mathrm{C}=\tan ^{-1} \frac{2 x}{1-x^{2}}$ Øा) $3 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{~B}+2 \mathrm{C}=\frac{\pi}{3}$ Øை
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11. A cuboid with a square base and given volume ' V ' is shown in the figure.

(a) Express the surface area ' $s$ ' as a function of $x$.
(b) Show that the surface area is minimum when it is a cube.
12. (a) If $2 x+4=\mathrm{A}(2 x+3)+\mathrm{B}$, find A and B .
(b) Using part (a) evaluate $\int \frac{2 x+4}{x^{2}+3 x+1} \mathrm{~d} x$.
13. Consider the differential equation $\cos ^{2} x \frac{d y}{d x}+y=\tan x$. Find
(a) its degree
(b) the integrating factor
(c) the general solution.
14. The position vectors of three points $A, B, C$ are given to be $\hat{i}+3 \hat{j}+3 \hat{k}, 4 \hat{i}+4 \hat{k}$ and $-2 \hat{i}+4 \hat{j}+2 \hat{k}$ respectively.
(a) Find $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AB}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AC}}$.
(b) Find the angle between $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AB}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AC}}$.
(c) Find a vector which is perpendicular to both $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AB}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AC}}$ having magnitude 9 units.
15. (a) If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors, write the vector perpendicular to $\vec{a}$.
(b) If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are coplanar, prove that $\vec{a}+\vec{b}, \vec{b}+\vec{c}, \vec{c}+\vec{a}$ are coplanar.










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 $-2 \hat{i}+4 \hat{j}+2 \hat{k}$ ๑毋ाிவயणஸ.







16. (a) Write all the direction cosines of $x$-axis.
(b) If a line makes angles $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ with $x, y, z$ axes respectively, then prove that $\sin ^{2} \alpha+\sin ^{2} \beta+\sin ^{2} \gamma=2$.
(c) If a line makes equal angles with the three co-ordinate axes, find the direction cosines of the lines.
17. The activities of a factory are given in the following table :

| Items | Departments |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cutting | Mixing | Packing |  |
| A | 1 | 3 | 1 | ₹ 5 |
| B | 4 | 1 | 1 | ₹ 8 |
| Maximum time available | 24 | 21 | 9 |  |

Solve the linear programming problem graphically and find the maximum profit subject to the above constraints.

Questions from 18 to 24 carry 6 scores each. Answer any five.
18. If $A=\left[\begin{array}{rr}3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$. Show that $A^{2}-5 A+7 I=0$. Hence find $A^{4}$ and $A^{-1}$.
19. If $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{rrr}2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2\end{array}\right]$, then
(a) Find $\mathrm{A}^{-1}$.
(b) Use $\mathrm{A}^{-1}$ from part (a) solve the system of equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 x-3 y+5 z=11 \\
& 3 x+2 y-4 z=-5 \\
& x+y-2 z=-3
\end{aligned}
$$


 வவణிண் $\sin ^{2} \alpha+\sin ^{2} \beta+\sin ^{2} \gamma=2$ ๑ூ




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | कşloげ | விळ゙ก゙っஸ゙ |  |  |
| A | 1 | 3 | 1 | ₹ 5 |
| B | 4 | 1 | 1 | ₹ 8 |
|  | 24 | 21 | 9 |  |






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19． $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{rrr}2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2\end{array}\right]$ ๔ゥळைळை
（a） $\mathrm{A}^{-1}$ ヵ๐ளమృ囚．



$$
\begin{align*}
& 2 x-3 y+5 z=11  \tag{3}\\
& 3 x+2 y-4 z=-5 \\
& x+y-2 z=-3
\end{align*}
$$

20. Find $\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{d} x}$ for the following :
(a) $\sin ^{2} x+\cos ^{2} y=1$.
(b) $y=x^{x}$
(c) $\quad x=\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{t}-\sin \mathrm{t}) \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{a}(1+\cos \mathrm{t})$
21. Evaluate the following integrals :
(a) $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} d x$
(b) $\int^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin ^{7} x d x$
$\frac{-\pi}{2}$
(c) $\int x \sin 3 x d x$
22. (a) Find the area bounded by the curve $\mathrm{y}=\sin x$ and the lines $x=0, x=2 \pi$, and $x$ axis.
(b) Two fences are made in a grass field as shown in the figure. A cow is tied at the point O with a rope of length 3 m .

(i) Using integration, find the maximum area of grass that cow can graze within the fences. Choose O as origin.
(ii) If there is no fences find the maximum area of grass that cow can graze?

(a) $\sin ^{2} x+\cos ^{2} y=1$
(b) $\mathrm{y}=x^{x}$
(c) $\quad \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{t}-\sin \mathrm{t}), \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{a}(1+\cos \mathrm{t})$

(a) $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} d x$
(b) $\int^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin ^{7} x \mathrm{~d} x$
$\frac{-\pi}{2}$
(c) $\int x \sin 3 x d x$











23. (a) Find the equation of the plane through the intersection of the planes $3 x-y+2 z-4=0$ and $x+y+z-2=0$ and the point $(2,2,1)$.
(b) The Cartesian equation of two lines are given by $\frac{x+1}{7}=\frac{y+1}{-6}=\frac{z+1}{1}$ and $\frac{x-3}{1}=\frac{y-5}{-2}=\frac{z-7}{1}$. Write the vector equation of these two lines.
(c) Find the shortest distance between the lines mentioned in part (b).
24. (a) A bag contains 4 red and 4 black balls. Another bag contains 2 red and 6 black balls. One of the two bags is selected at random and a ball is drawn from the bag and which is found to be red. Find the probability that the ball is drawn from the first bag.
(b) A random variable X has the following distribution function :

| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{P}(x)$ | k | 3 k | 5 k | 7 k | 4 k |

(i) Find k.
(ii) Find the mean and the variance of the random variable $x$.




$\frac{x+1}{7}=\frac{y+1}{-6}=\frac{z+1}{1}, \frac{x-3}{1}=\frac{y-5}{-2}=\frac{z-7}{1}$










| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{P}(x)$ | k | 3 k | 5 k | 7 k | 4 k |

(i) k 』๐ฺృృ.


