

Note: This question paper contains two parts A and B.

Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions.

PART- A

(25 Marks)

- 1.a) Resolve $\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 4)(x - 2)}$ into partial fractions. [2]
- b) Define Triangular matrix and Transpose of a matrix give examples. [3]
- c) If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}, \cos B = \frac{9}{41}$ then find the value of $\sin(A - B)$ and $\sin(A + B)$. [2]
- d) Find the distance of the point (7, 6) from point of intersection of straight lines $3x - 2y = 5$ and $x - 5y = -1$. [3]
- e) Define continuity and derivative of $f(x)$ at point a. [2]
- f) Define Partial derivative of the function f of two variables x and y , also find first order partial derivatives of $z = x^2 - \tan z + y^2$. [3]
- g) Find the value of $\int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx$. [2]
- h) Find the value of $\int \frac{dx}{x^2}$. [3]
- i) Form the differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary constants a and b from the equation $y = a \cos x + b \sin x$. [2]
- j) Define Order and Degree of a differential equation; also find the order and degree of

$$1 + \left[\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right]^2 = \left[2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad [3]$$

PART-B

(50 Marks)

- 2.a) Find numerically greater term in the expansion of $(3x + 2)^{15}$ when $x = \frac{2}{5}$.
- b) Solve the simultaneous equations $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$; $3x - z + 8 = 0$; $2x + 6y - 2 = 0$, by Cramer's rule. [5+5]

OR

- 3.a) Find the middle term of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{10}$
- b) Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a - b - c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b - c - a & 2b \\ -2c & 2c & -c - a - b \end{vmatrix} = (a + b + c)^3$
- c) In how many ways, can five different messages be delivered by 3 messenger boys? [10]

- 4.a) Prove that $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{9}\right)\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{16}$

- b) Find the equation of line having intercepts a and b on the axes such that $a + b = 5$ and $ab = 6$. [5+5]

OR

- 5.a) The angles of elevation of the top of a tower from the top and foot of a pole of height 10 m are 30° and 60° . Find the height of the tower.

- b) Find the equation of the line whose slope is -4 and passing through the point of intersection of the lines $2x - y = 3$; $3x + y = 7$. [5+5]

- 6.a) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 6$

- b) Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 3|x|}{2x}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ \frac{5}{2}, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$ is not continuous at $x = 0$. [5+5]

OR

- 7.a) Find the derivative of $\frac{(2x^2 + 4)}{\sqrt{x}}$

- b) Find the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1})$

- c) If $u(x, y) = (\sin x)(\cos y)$ then find $2u_{xx} + 3u_{yy}$. [10]

- 8.a) Find the value of $\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$

- b) Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y = x^2$ and the line $y = x + 2$. [5+5]

OR

- 9.a) Find the value of $\int x^2 e^x \, dx$

- b) Find the value of $\int (e^{1/x} + \log x) x^3 \, dx$. [5+5]

- 10.a) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

- b) Solve the differential equation $(y^2 - 2xy)dx = (x^2 - 2xy)dy$. [5+5]

OR

- 11.a) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3x^2 y}{1+x^2} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2}$

- b) Solve the differential equation $(x^2 - 4xy - 2x^2)dy + (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2)dx = 0$. [5+5]