

**MATHEMATICS PAPER IA- MAY 2010.**  
**ALGEBRA, VECTOR ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY**

**TIME: 3hrs**

**Max. Marks.75**

**Note: This question paper consists of three sections A, B and C.**

**SECTION A**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

**10X2 =20**

**Note: Attempt all questions. Each question carries 2 marks.**

1. If  $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a surjection defined by  $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ , then find B.
2. Find the domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ .
3. If the vectors are  $-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mu\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$ , are collinear vectors then find  $\mu$ .
4. Find the vector equation of the line passing through the point  $(2, 3, 1)$  and parallel to the vector  $(4, -2, 3)$
5. If  $(\mathbf{r} - 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{r} + 2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = 0$  is the equation of the sphere, then find its centre.
6. Find the maximum and minimum values of the following functions over  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
 $f(x) = 5 \sin x + 12 \cos x - 13$
7. Find the period of the function  $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{4x+9}{5}\right)$
8. If  $\sinh x = 3$ , show that  $x = \log_e(3 + \sqrt{10})$
9. If  $a = 6, b = 5, c = 9$ , then find angle A.
10. Find the square root of  $3 + 4i$ .

**SECTION B**

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**5X4 =20**

**Note: Answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries 4 marks.**

11.  $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$  are non-coplanar vectors. Prove that the following four points are coplanar  
 $-a + 4b - 3c, 3a + 2b - 5c, -3a + 8b - 5c, -3a + 2b + c$ .
12. Find a unit vector perpendicular to the plane determined by the points  $P(1, 2, 3), Q(2, -1, 1)$  and  $R(1, 2, -4)$ .
13. Prove that  $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$
14. If  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  are solutions of the equation  $a \cos 2\theta + b \sin 2\theta = c$ ,  
 $\tan \theta_1 \neq \tan \theta_2$  and  $a + c \neq 0$  then find the values of (i)  $\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2$  (ii)  $\tan \theta_1 \cdot \tan \theta_2$

15. Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$
16. Show that  $\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc}$
17. Show that  $16 \sin^5 \theta = \sin 5\theta - 5 \sin 3\theta + 10 \sin \theta$

### SECTION C

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

5X7 =35

**Note:** Answer any Five of the following. Each question carries 7 marks.

18. If  $f : A \rightarrow B$ ,  $g : B \rightarrow C$  be bijections. Then show that  $gof : A \rightarrow C$  is a bijection.
19. Using mathematical induction, Show that  $3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} + 2^{3n+1}$  is divisible by 17 for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
20. If the angle between any two diagonals of a cube is  $\theta$ , then by vector method, prove that  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$
21. If  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$ , then prove that  $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$ .
22. If  $a = 13$ ,  $b = 14$ ,  $c = 15$ , show that  $R = \frac{65}{8}$ ,  $r = 4$ ,  $r_1 = \frac{21}{2}$ ,  $r_2 = 12$  and  $r_3 = 14$ .
23. A pillar is leaning towards east and  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the angles of elevation of the top of the pillar from two points due west of the pillar at distance  $a$  and  $b$  respectively. Show that the angle between the pillar and the horizontal is  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{b-a}{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta} \right)$ .
24. Show that one of  $\left( \frac{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{8} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{8} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{8}} \right)^{\frac{8}{3}} = -1$