

## Jr.Intermediate MATHS-1A

Model paper-1

Max. Marks :75

## Section-A

Very Short Answer Questions. Answer all Questions.

Each Question carries 'Two' marks

10x2=20M

1. Find the Domain of function  $\frac{x}{2-3x}$
2.  $f : R \rightarrow R$  and  $f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$  then prove that  $f(\tan \theta) = \cos 2\theta$
3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & x & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  is a symmetric matrix, then find x.
4. If  $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(3i-2j)$  and  $A = [a_{ij}]_{2 \times 2}$ , then A is equal to
5. Find the angle between the planes  $2x-3y-6z=5$  and  $6x+2y-9z=4$
6. If  $4\bar{i} + \frac{2p}{3}\bar{j} + p\bar{k}$  is parallel to the vector  $\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 3\bar{k}$ , find p.
7. Find the area of the triangle having  $3\bar{i} + 4\bar{j}$  and  $-5\bar{i} + 7\bar{j}$  as two of its sides.
8. Find the value of  $\cos^2 52\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 22\frac{1}{2}$
9. Find the period of  $f(x) = \cos\left[\frac{4x+9}{5}\right]$
10. If  $\sinh x = \frac{3}{4}$ , find  $\cosh(2x)$  and  $\sinh(2x)$

**Section-B**

Short Answer Questions. Answer any 'Five' Questions.

Each Question carries 'Four' marks.

5 x4 =20

11. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then show that  $A^{-1} = A^3$

12. If  $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  then show that  $(aI + bE)^3 = a^3I + 3a^2bE$ .

13. If the points whose position vectors are  $3\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - \bar{k}$ ,  $2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$ ,  $-\bar{i} + \bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$  and  $4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} + \lambda\bar{k}$  are coplanar,

$$\lambda = \frac{-146}{7}$$

14. If the vectors  $a = 2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$ ,  $b = \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$  and  $c = 3\bar{i} + \bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$  are coplanar find  $p$

15. If O is the circumcentre, H is the orthocentre of triangle ABC

$$\text{S.T. i) } \overline{OA} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OC} = \overline{OH}$$

$$\text{ii) } \overline{HA} + \overline{HB} + \overline{HC} = 2\overline{HO}$$

16. Prove that  $3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^4 + 6(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + 4(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) = 13$

17. If  $A + B = 225^\circ$ , then prove that  $\frac{\cot A}{1 + \cot A} \cdot \frac{\cot B}{1 + \cot B} = \frac{1}{2}$

18. Prove that  $\sinh(x + y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y$

19. Prove that  $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r = 4R$

20. In  $\Delta ABC$ , prove that  $\tan\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right) = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}$

Section-C

Long Answer Questions.

Answer any 'Five' Questions.

Each Question carries 'Seven' marks.

5 x 7 = 35 M

21. If  $f = \{(1,2), (2,-3), (3,-1)\}$  then find

- i.  $2f$       ii.  $2+f$       iii.  $f^2$       iv.  $\sqrt{f}$

22. Solve the following simultaneous linear equations by using 'Cramer's rule.

$$3x + 4y + 5z = 18$$

$$2x - y + 8z = 13$$

$$5x - 2y + 7z = 20$$

23. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is a non-singular matrix then

$$A^{-1} = \frac{AdjA}{\det A}$$

A is invertible and

24. Find inverse of 3x3 matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

25. A line makes angles  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$  and  $\theta_4$  with the diagonals of a cube. Show that

$$\cos^2 \theta_1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_3 + \cos^2 \theta_4 = \frac{4}{3}$$

26. Find the equation of the plane passing through the point and parallel to the vectors

$$\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k} \text{ and } \vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 5\vec{k}$$

27. Let  $a, b, c$  be three vectors. Then

$$\text{prove that } (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{a}$$

28. If  $A + B + C = 180$  Prove that  $\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} = 4 \cos \left( \frac{\pi - A}{4} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi - B}{4} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi - C}{4} \right)$
29. Show that  $\frac{r_1}{bc} + \frac{r_2}{ca} + \frac{r_3}{ab} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2R}$
30. Prove that  $\left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_3} \right) = \frac{abc}{\Delta^3} = \frac{4R}{r^2 s^2}$

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