



## TARGET MATHEMATICS THE EXCELLENCE KEY BY MANISH SAXENA

Time: 1 hr 30 min ] [Max Marks 50

## **Section A**

1 Find the identity element for the binary operation  $\square$  defined on  $Q-\{0\}$  as  $a\square\ b=\frac{ab}{2}\ \forall\ a,b\in Q-\{0\}\ .$ 

 $2 \qquad \text{Prove that } \cot\left\{\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\cot^{-1}3\right\} = 7$ 

3 Find the non-zero values of x satisfying the matrix equation

$$x \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2 \\ 3 & x \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5x \\ 4 & 4x \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} (x^2 + 8) & 24 \\ 10 & 6x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Ans: x = 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Differentiate  $\frac{8^x}{x^8}$ 

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## **Section B**

Section B

5 Discuss the continuity of the function 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 at  $x = 0$ .

$$6 \qquad \text{If } x = e^{\theta} \bigg( \theta + \frac{1}{\theta} \bigg), \ y = e^{-\theta} \bigg( \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \bigg) \ \text{then find } \frac{dy}{dx} \ .$$

7 Prove that 
$$\sin^{-1}\frac{8}{17} + \sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} = \sin^{-1}\frac{77}{85}$$

8 If 
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & p & x \\ b & q & y \\ c & r & z \end{vmatrix} = 16 then \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} p+x & a+x & a+p \\ q+y & b+y & b+q \\ r+z & c+z & c+r \end{vmatrix} = 32$$

Prove that the curves  $y^2 = 4x$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$  touch each other at 9 the point (1,2).

10 Evaluate: 
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+x^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$$

11 Evaluate: 
$$\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\left(1 - x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$$



## **Section C**

- 12 Evaluate:  $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- The sum of surfaces areas of a rectangular parallelepiped with sides x, 2x and  $\frac{x}{3}$  and a sphere is given to constant. Prove that the sum of their volume is minimum, if x is equal to three times the radius of the sphere.
- 14 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , then find AB and use this to solve the system of equations y + 2z = 7, x y = 3 and 2x + 3y + 4z = 17.

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