



SUMMER – 2013 EXAMINATION

MODEL ANSWER

Subject: BASIC MATHEMATICS

Subject Code: 17104

Important Instructions to examiners:

- The model answer shall be the complete solution for each and every question on the question paper.
- Numerical shall be completely solved in a step by step manner along with step marking.
- All alternative solutions shall be offered by the expert along with self-explanatory comments from the expert.
- In case of theoretical answers, the expert has to write the most acceptable answer and offer comments regarding marking scheme to the assessors.
- In should offer the most convincing figures / sketches / circuit diagrams / block diagrams / flow diagrams and offer comments for step marking to the assessors.
- In case of any missing data, the expert shall offer possible assumptions / options and the ensuing solutions along with comments to the assessors for effective assessment.
- In case of questions which are out of the scope of curricular requirement, the expert examiner shall solve the question and mention the marking scheme in the model answer. However, the experts are requested to submit their clear cut opinion about the scope of such question in the paper separately to the coordinator.
- Experts shall cross check the DTP of the final draft of the model answer prepared by them.



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
1.		$= \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 \\ 12 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ $AC = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 \\ 12 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ $\therefore AB=AC$	1	02
	(e)	Resolve into partial fractions: $\frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3}$	1	
	Ans.	$\frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)}$ Let, $\therefore \frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1}$ $2x+3 = (x+1)A + (x-3)B$ Put $x = -1$ $9 = 4A$ $A = \frac{9}{4}$ Put $x = 3$ $1 = -4B$ $B = \frac{-1}{4}$ $\frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{9/4}{x-3} + \frac{-1/4}{x+1} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{9}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right]$ OR $\frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)}$ Let $\therefore \frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1}$ $2x+3 = (x+1)A + (x-3)B$ $2x+3 = (A+B)x + A - 3B$ By equating equal power coefficients $A+B=2$ $A-3B=3$ By solving above equations:	1/2	02
			1/2	
			1/2	



2.	$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 1(-18+8) + 1(-24-20) - 2(-8-15)$ $= -8$ $D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 1(-24-20) - 1(-12-12) - 2(10-12)$ $= -16$ $D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 1(15+8) + 1(10-12) + 1(-4-9)$ $= 8$ $x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-8}{-8} = 1$ $y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$ $z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{8}{-8} = -1$	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	04
(b)	<p>Find x and y if $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x-3 & -2 & 4-3y \\ x+5 & -1 & 2+5y \end{bmatrix}$</p>	2	2	04				
Ans.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2x-3 & -2 & 4-3y \\ x+5 & -1 & 2+5y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x-3 & -2 & 4-3y \\ x+5 & -1 & 2+5y \end{bmatrix}$	2	2	04				
<p>$\therefore 2x-3 = 2x-3$, $4-3y = 4-3y$ and $x+5 = x+5$, $2+5y = 2+5y$</p>	2	04						
<p>In above all the cases finding the values of x and y are not possible. \therefore it has no solution.</p>								
(c)	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$</p>							
<p>then find the matrix D such that $2A-3B-D=C$</p>								



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
2.	Ans.	<p>Given, $2A - 3B - D = C$</p> <p>$D = 2A - 3B - C$</p> $D = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $D = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & 2 \\ -7 & -4 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 2	04
	(d)	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then show that $(AB)' = B'A'$</p>		
	Ans.	<p>Consider $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$</p> $AB = \begin{bmatrix} -6 - 15 + 4 & 14 + 18 - 4 \\ -3 - 16 & 7 + 16 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} -17 & 28 \\ -19 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$ $(AB)' = \begin{bmatrix} -17 & -19 \\ 28 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$ $B'A' = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & -4 \\ 7 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $B'A' = \begin{bmatrix} -17 & -19 \\ 28 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>$\therefore (AB)' = B'A'$</p>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	04
	(e)	<p>Resolve into partial fractions: $\frac{x}{x^2 + x - 2}$</p>		
	Ans.	$\frac{x}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{2x + 3}{(x + 2)(x - 1)}$ <p>Let,</p> $\therefore \frac{x}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} = \frac{A}{x + 2} + \frac{B}{x - 1}$	1	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.	Ans.	<p>Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>Consider, $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$</p> <p>$= 1(18 - 12) - 1(9 - 3) + 1(4 - 2)$</p> <p>$= 6 - 6 + 2$</p> <p>$= 2 \neq 0$</p> <p>$\therefore A^{-1}$ exists</p> <p>Matrix of minors = $\begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>matrix of cofactors = $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 8 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>$Adj.A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 1 \\ -6 & 8 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ A } \cdot adj.A$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 1 \\ -6 & 8 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>$X = A^{-1}B$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 1 \\ -6 & 8 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.		$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Matrix of cofactors can be evaluated by following method:</p> <p><i>Matrix of cofactors</i> = $\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>By $c_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$</p> $c_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \quad c_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \quad c_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$ $c_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad c_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \quad c_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -3$ $c_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad c_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad c_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ <p>\therefore <i>Matrix of cofactors</i> = $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 8 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	1	04
	(b)	Resolve into partial fractions: $\frac{x^3 + 2}{x^2 - 1}$		
	Ans.	$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2 \\ x^2 - 1 \overline{) x^3 + 2} \\ \underline{x^3 - x} \\ - + \\ x + 2 \end{array}$ <p>$\therefore \frac{x^3 + 2}{x^2 - 1} = x + \frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 1}$</p> <p>Consider, $\frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x + 2}{(x + 1)(x - 1)}$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{x + 2}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{x - 1}$</p> <p>$x + 2 = (x - 1)A + (x + 1)B$</p>	1	
			1/2	

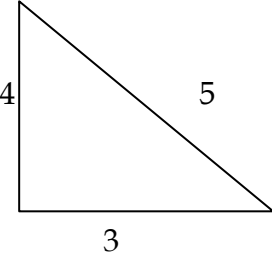
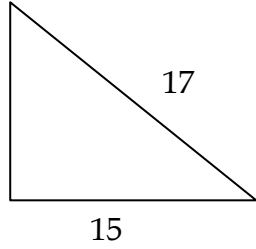
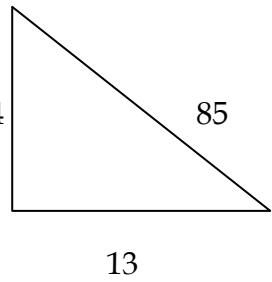


Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.		Put $x = -1$ $1 = -2A$ $\therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}$ Put $x = 1$ $3 = 2B$ $\therefore B = \frac{3}{2}$ $\therefore \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{-1/2}{x+1} + \frac{3/2}{x-1}$ $\therefore \frac{x^3+2}{x^2-1} = x + \frac{-1/2}{x+1} + \frac{3/2}{x-1}$	1 1	04
	(c)	Resolve into partial fractions: $\frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+4e^x+3}$ Ans. put $e^x = t$ $\frac{t}{t^2+4t+3} = \frac{t}{(t+3)(t+1)}$ $\therefore \frac{t}{(t+3)(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t+3} + \frac{B}{t+1}$ $\therefore t = (t+1)A + (t+3)B$ put $t = -3$ $-3 = -2A$ $\therefore A = \frac{3}{2}$ put $t = -1$ $-1 = 2B$ $\therefore B = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \frac{t}{(t+3)(t+1)} = \frac{3/2}{t+3} + \frac{-1/2}{t+1}$ $\therefore \frac{e^x}{(e^x+3)(e^x+1)} = \frac{3/2}{e^x+3} + \frac{-1/2}{e^x+1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.		$\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$ $\therefore \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$ $= \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}}$ $= \frac{3}{5}$ <p>and $\sin B = \frac{8}{17}$</p> $\therefore \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B}$ $= \sqrt{1 - \frac{64}{289}}$ $= \frac{15}{17}$ <p>LHS = $A + B$</p> <p>RHS = $\sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85}$</p> <p>Consider,</p> $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$ $= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{15}{17} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{17} = \frac{84}{85}$ $A + B = \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = \sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85} \quad A + B = \sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Let $\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = A$, $\sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = B$</p> $\therefore \sin A = \frac{4}{5} , \quad \sin B = \frac{8}{17}$	1 1 1	04



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$ $A = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ $\therefore \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$\tan B = \frac{8}{15}$ $B = \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{15}$ $\therefore \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{15}$</p> </div> </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;"> $\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{15} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{4}{5} + \frac{8}{15}}{1 - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{15}} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{60 + 24}{45 - 32} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{84}{13} \right) \end{aligned}$ </p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;"> $\text{RHS} = \sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85}$ Let $\sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85} = C$ $\therefore \sin C = \frac{84}{85}$ </p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
3.		$\therefore \tan C = \frac{84}{13}$ $C = \tan^{-1} \frac{84}{13}$ $\therefore \sin^{-1} \frac{84}{85} = \tan^{-1} \frac{84}{13}$ $\therefore \text{RHS} = \tan^{-1} \frac{84}{13}$ $\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$	1/2	04
4.	(a)	<p>Attempt any four of the following:</p> <p>Prove that $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$</p>		16
	Ans.	$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\cos(A+B)}$ $= \frac{\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B}$ $= \frac{\frac{\sin A \cos B}{\cos A \cos B} + \frac{\cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B}}{\frac{\cos A \cos B}{\cos A \cos B} - \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B}}$ $= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$	1/2 2 1	
	(b)	<p>Prove that $\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$</p>		04
	Ans.	$\cos 3A = \cos(2A + A)$ $= \cos 2A \cos A - \sin 2A \sin A$ $= (2 \cos^2 A - 1) \cos A - 2 \sin A \cos A \sin A$ $= 2 \cos^3 A - \cos A - 2 \sin^2 A \cos A$ $= 2 \cos^3 A - \cos A - 2(1 - \cos^2 A) \cos A$ $= 2 \cos^3 A - \cos A - 2 \cos A + 2 \cos^3 A$ $= 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$	1 1 1 1	04



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
4.	(c)	Without using calculator show that $\sin 20^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$		
	Ans.	$\sin 20^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 80^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ (2 \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ) \sin 60^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ (\sin 40^\circ - \sin 120^\circ) \sin 60^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 20^\circ - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \sin 60^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 \sin^2 20^\circ\right) \sin 60^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \frac{1}{2} (3 - 4 \sin^2 20^\circ) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} (3 \sin 20^\circ - 4 \sin^3 20^\circ)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin(3 \times 20^\circ)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin(60^\circ)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{3}}{8 \cdot 2}$ $= \frac{3}{16}$	1 1 1	
	(d)	Prove that $\frac{\sin 8x - \sin 5x}{\cos 7x + \cos 6x} = \sin x + \cos x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}$		
	Ans.	$\frac{\sin 8x - \sin 5x}{\cos 7x + \cos 6x} = \sin x + \cos x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}$ $= \frac{2 \cos \frac{8x + 5x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{8x - 5x}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{7x + 6x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{7x - 6x}{2}}$	1	04
		Note: give appropriate marks for another method.		



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
4.		$\frac{2\cos\frac{13x}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{3x}{2}}{2\cos\frac{13x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{x}{2}}$ $= \frac{\sin\frac{3x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}$ $= \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}$ $= \frac{\sin x \cos\frac{x}{2} + \cos x \sin\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}$ $= \sin x + \cos x \cdot \tan\frac{x}{2}$	1 1 1	04
	(e)	Prove that $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{13} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$		
	Ans.	$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{13} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{13}}{1 - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{13}}\right)$ $= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{13+7}{91}}{\frac{91-1}{91}}\right)$ $= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{90}\right)$ $= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$	2 1 ½	04
	(f)	Prove that $\sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} - \cos^{-1}\frac{5}{13} = \cos^{-1}\frac{56}{65}$		
	Ans.	$\text{Let } \sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} = A$ $\therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ $\cos^{-1}\frac{5}{13} = B$ $\therefore \cos B = \frac{5}{13}$		

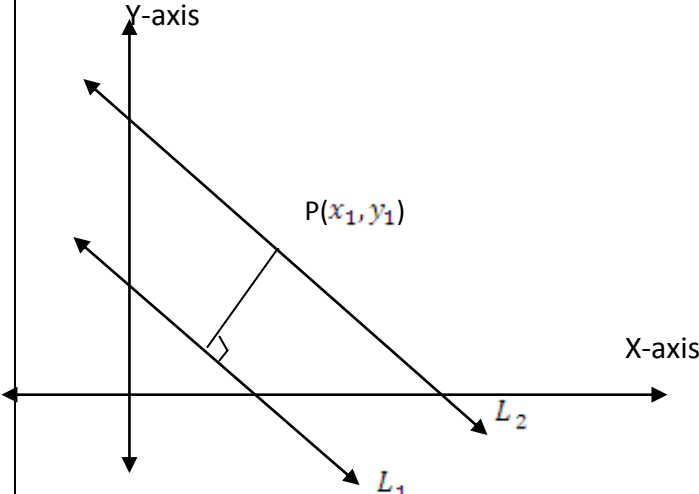


Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
4.		$\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} \qquad \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}$ $= \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} \qquad = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{169}}$ $= \frac{4}{5} \qquad = \frac{12}{13}$ <p><i>L.H.S = A - B</i></p> <p>Consider $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$</p> $= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13}$ $= \frac{20}{65} + \frac{36}{65}$ $\therefore \cos(A - B) = \frac{56}{65}$ $A - B = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{56}{65}\right)$ $\therefore \sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} - \cos^{-1}\frac{5}{13} = \cos^{-1}\frac{56}{65}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><i>OR</i></p> <p><i>Note : This example can be solved by another method , see question no.3 (f) on page.no.15.</i></p>	2	
5.	(a)	<p>Attempt any Four of the following:</p> <p>Prove that</p> $\frac{\sin 4\theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta} = \tan 2\theta$	1	
	Ans.	$\frac{\sin 4\theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta} = \frac{2\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 4\theta + \cos 2\theta}$ $= \frac{2\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta}{2\cos^2 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}$ $= \frac{\sin 2\theta(2\cos 2\theta + 1)}{\cos 2\theta(2\cos 2\theta + 1)}$ $= \tan 2\theta$	1 1 1 1	04



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
5.	(b)	<p>Prove that $\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$</p> <p>Since $\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) = 2 \cos A \cdot \cos B$ — (1)</p> <p>Put $A+B = C$ $A-B = D$</p> <p>solve simultaneously</p> $\therefore A = \frac{C+D}{2}$ $\therefore B = \frac{C-D}{2}$ <p>From (1) $\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$</p>	1 1 1	04
	(c)	<p>If x and y are both positive, then show that</p> $\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy} \right)$		
	Ans.	<p>Let $\tan^{-1} x = A$ $\tan^{-1} y = B$</p> $\therefore \tan A = x$ $\tan B = y$ $\therefore \tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = A - B$ —(1) $\therefore \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} \right)$ $= \tan^{-1} (\tan(A - B))$ $= A - B$ $= \tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y \quad \text{from(1)}$ $\therefore \tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy} \right)$	1 1 1	04
	(d)	<p>Show that the perpendicular distance between two parallel lines</p> $ax+by+c_1 = 0 \text{ and } ax+by+c_2 = 0 \text{ is } \left \frac{c_1 - c_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right $		



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
5.	Ans.	<p>Let $L_1 = ax + by + c_1 = 0$ and $L_2 = ax + by + c_2 = 0$</p> <p>Let (x_1, y_1) be a point on the line L_2 $ax_1 + by_1 + c_2 = 0$</p> <p>$\therefore ax_1 + by_1 = -c_2$</p>  <p>now the perpendicular distance from (x_1, y_1) on L_1 is</p> $p = \left \frac{ax_1 + by_1 + c_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right $ $= \left \frac{-c_2 + c_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right $ $= \left \frac{c_1 - c_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right \quad \text{OR} \quad \left \frac{c_2 - c_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right $	1	04
	(e)	<p>Find the acute angle between the lines $3x - y + 4 = 0$ and $2x + y - 3 = 0$</p>		
	Ans.	<p>For $3x - y + 4 = 0$</p> $\text{slope} = m_1 = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$ <p>For $2x + y - 3 = 0$</p> $\text{slope} = m_2 = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$	1	
			1	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks
5.		$\tan\theta = \left \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right $ $= \left \frac{3 + 2}{1 + 3 \cdot (-2)} \right $ $= 1$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} 1$ $\therefore \theta = 45^\circ \text{ or } \frac{\pi}{4}$	1	04
	(f)	<p>Find the equation of line passing through the point of intersection of lines $x + y = 0$ and $2x - y = 9$ and through the point $(2, 5)$</p>	1	
	Ans.	$x + y = 0$ $\underline{2x - y = 9}$ $3x = 9$ $\therefore x = 3$ $\therefore y = -3$ $\therefore \text{Point of intersection} = (3, -3)$ $\therefore \text{equation is}$ $\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $\therefore \frac{y - 5}{-3 - 5} = \frac{x - 2}{3 - 2}$ $\therefore 8x + y - 21 = 0$	1 1	04
		<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\therefore \text{Point of intersection} = (3, -3)$ $\therefore \text{Slope} = m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-3 - 5}{3 - 2} = -8$ $\therefore \text{Equation is } y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 5 = -8(x - 2)$	2 1	



Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks																								
6.		$2x + 3y = 13$ $\underline{15x - 3y = 21}$ $\therefore 17x = 34$ $\therefore x = 2$ $y = 3$ <p>\therefore point of intersection=(2,3)</p> <p>slope of the line $3x - y + 17 = 0$ is</p> $m_1 = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$ <p>\therefore slope of the required line is,</p> $m = -\frac{1}{m_1} = -\frac{1}{3}$ <p>\therefore equation is</p> $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 3 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2)$ $\therefore x + 3y - 11 = 0$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	04																								
	(c)	<p>Find the range and coefficient of range of the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>10-19</th> <th>20-29</th> <th>30-39</th> <th>40-49</th> <th>50-59</th> <th>60-69</th> <th>70-79</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(in years)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>03</td> <td>61</td> <td>223</td> <td>137</td> <td>53</td> <td>19</td> <td>04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Range=Upper boundary of the last class – lower boundary of first class</p> $= 79.5 - 9.5$ $= 70$	Age	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	(in years)								Frequency	03	61	223	137	53	19	04	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
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Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks																																										
6.		<p>coefficient of range = $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{sum of the highest and lowest value}}$</p> $= \frac{70}{79.5 + 9.5}$ $= \frac{70}{89} \text{ or } 0.787$	1 1	04																																										
	(d)	<p>Find mean deviation from median for the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class interval</th> <th>0-10</th> <th>10-20</th> <th>20-30</th> <th>30-40</th> <th>40-50</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Freuquency</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class interval		0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Freuquency	5	8	15	16	6																															
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Que. No.	Sub. Que.	Model answers	Marks	Total Marks						
6.	(f)	<p><i>Note: Students may take any another value for A in the above/below example. So the above table and corresponding values vary accordingly. But the final answer will be the same.</i></p> <p>The two sets of observations are given below:</p> <table><tr><td>Set-I</td><td>Set-II</td></tr><tr><td>$\bar{X} = 82.5$</td><td>$\bar{Y} = 48.75$</td></tr><tr><td>$\sigma_x = 7.3$</td><td>$\sigma_y = 8.35$</td></tr></table> <p>Which of the two sets is more consistent?</p> $C.V. (I) = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100 = \frac{7.3}{82.5} \times 100 = 8.848$ $C.V. (II) = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100 = \frac{8.35}{48.75} \times 100 = 17.12$ <p>$\therefore C.V. (I) < C.V. (II)$</p> <p>Set I is more consistent</p> <p><i>Important Note</i></p> <p><i>In the solution of the question paper, wherever possible all the possible alternative methods of solution are given for the sake of convenience. Still student may follow a method other than the given herein. In such case, first see whether the method falls within the scope of the curriculum, and then only give appropriate marks in accordance with the scheme of marking.</i></p>	Set-I	Set-II	$\bar{X} = 82.5$	$\bar{Y} = 48.75$	$\sigma_x = 7.3$	$\sigma_y = 8.35$	1½ 1½ 1	04
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