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P.H.M.-1.1.2

REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS

(B.Pharmacy., 1st Semester, 2124)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Note :- Section A is compulsory. Attempt any *Four* questions from Section B and any *Three* questions from Section C.

Section-A

Marks : 2 Each

1. (a) Solve :

$$\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots \infty}}} = x.$$

(b) Prove that :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b+c \\ 1 & b & c+a \\ 1 & c & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

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(b) Find the value of x such that

$$x^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

(c) Find the matrices A and B for the following:

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 3B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(e) Find the mean of 50 observations when it is given that the mean of 32 of them is 28

and the mean of the remaining

observations is 30.

(f) Prove:

$$\sin 2\theta \cos 3\theta = \sin 5\theta - \sin \theta$$

(g) Use that:

$$\frac{\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta}{\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta} = \tan 2\theta.$$

(26)

(b) Evaluate :

$$\frac{\tan(90 - \theta) \sec(180 - \theta) \sin(-\theta)}{\sin(180 + \theta) \cot(360 - \theta) \operatorname{cosec}(90 - \theta)}$$

(ii) Prove that the points $(-3, -7)$, $(4, 7)$ and $(5, 9)$ are collinear.

(j) Prove that the lines $x + 3y + 4 = 0$ and $2x + 6y - 7 = 0$ are parallel.

(k) Find the equation of the line passing through the mid-point of the line segment joining the points $(1, 3)$ and $(2, -1)$ and parallel to the line $3x - y = 7$.

(l) Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2 - 9x + 14}$$

(m) Differentiate $x^{\log x}$ with respect to x .

(n) Evaluate :

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$$

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(4)

Q.1. Evaluate:

$$\int \frac{7x + 2}{3x + 5} dx.$$

Section-B (Mark: 5 Each)

2. Find matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 a^2 + 2a & 2a + 1 & 1 \\
 2a + 1 & a + 2 & 1 \\
 3 & 3 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Find matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 3 & 3 \\
 2 & 1 & 1 \\
 5 & 5 & 11
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.4. Find $(A^{-1})_{ij}$, A_{ij}

4. Prove that:

$$\cos 2A \cos 2B + \sin^2(A - B) = \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B)$$

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(27)

(5)

8. If the mean of the following frequency distribution is 46, find the missing frequencies.

Class	f
10-20	10
20-30	20
30-40	—
40-50	20
50-60	—
60-70	—
70-80	18
Total	100

Find the equation of the line passing through the points (1, 2) and (3, 4).
 Solution: Let the equation of the line be $y = mx + c$.

9. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = x^2 + 3x - 5$.

$$x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

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(b) If $\sin y = x \sin (a + y)$, prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^2 (a + y)}{\sin a}$$

8. (a) If

$$x\sqrt{1-y} + y\sqrt{1-x} = 0,$$

prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -(1-x)^{-1/2}$$

(b) Evaluate :

$$\int x \log x^2 dx.$$

9. (a) Evaluate :

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx.$$

(b) Evaluate :

$$\int f(x) dx,$$

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(28)

(7)

where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & -2 \leq x < 1 \\ 3x - 2 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

10. Evaluate:

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$$