

**XI - MATHS T/M**  
**QUARTERLY EXAM - 2018**  
**KEY**

1)	4	$(-\infty, 1)$	<u>UBQ (2)</u>
2)		$n[A \times B \cup (A \times C)] = 6$	
3	4	f	பெரிய அளவிற்குள்ளும் உள்ள கொடுக்கப்பட்டது உள்ள
4	3	$x$	
5	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
6	2	$[2, \infty)$	
7	1	2	
8	2	$(-\infty, 3] \cup [7, \infty)$	
9	1	0	
10	3	$-\frac{a}{b}$	
11	3	$\frac{44}{117}$	
12		$2x, \frac{1}{2x}$	options not given
13	4	64	
14	2	$(\frac{1}{2})^n \times 2n C_n \times n P_n$	
15	1	2520	
16	1	$\frac{9!}{(2!)^3}$	
17	4	$10 C_6 \cdot 2^{10}$	
18	4	20	
19	4	309	
20	1	3	

UBQ (2) 2 marks

21)  $n(A \cap B) = 7$  ;  $n(P(A \cap B)) = 128$

22) UBQ (2)  $m - m = 0 = 0.12$   
 $\therefore m R m$   
 BL f i i  $m R n \Rightarrow m - n = k \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow n - m = (-k) \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow n R m$   
 BLU4  $a R b \Rightarrow a - b = l \cdot 12$   
 $b R c \Rightarrow b - c = k \cdot 12$   
 $a - c = a - b + b - c$   
 $= (l + k) \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow a R c$

23)  $R - \{5\} = 1$

24)  $x = 1$

25)  $\cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

26)  $x = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{6}$  Ref eg 3.49

27)  $\sqrt{2} \cos 55^\circ$

28)  $r = 4$

29) 4512

30) 4782969

UBQ (3) 3 marks

31)

32) f ஸ்டாடஸ்டு பெரிய அளவிற்குள்ளும் உள்ள  
 உள்ள Ref eg 1.17

33)  $\log x = (y - z)k$   
 $\log y = (z - x)k$        $\log z = (x - y)k$

$$\log xyz = k \implies (x-y) = k(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore xyz = 1$$

$$34) (-\infty, -3) \cup [-1, 1] \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$35) \tan(A+B) = 1$$

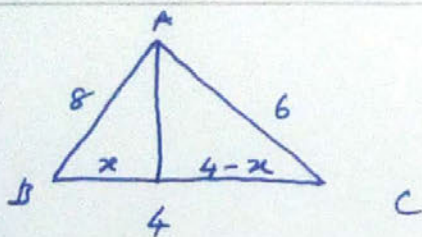
$$\tan A + \tan B = 1 - \tan A \tan B$$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan A \tan B = 1$$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan A \tan B + 1 = 1 + 1$$

$$(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$$

36)



$$4 \cos B + 3 \cos C = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{8}\right) + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{4-x}{6}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{4-x}{2}$$

$$= 2$$

$$37) 56 + 56 = 112$$

$$38) n = 13 \quad (\text{eg } 4.50)$$

$$39) \begin{array}{cccccc} 5 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 3 & c=1 \\ 5 & c & H & 0 & 0 & L & H=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & L=3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \hline & \hline & \hline & \hline & \hline & \hline & 0=4 \\ 2! & 2! & 2! & 2! & 2! & 1! & S=5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \times & \times & \times & \times & \times & \times \\ 5! & 4! & 3! & 2! & 1! & 0! \end{array}$$

$$300 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 0 = 302$$

$$396 = 302 + 1 = 303$$

$$40) 01$$

20m  
(odd numbers)  
ends with 01

U 5) n. (5 marks)

$$41) a) A = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

→ total 5 → 2 min

1st 5 min 2nd 4 min

$$\{(-1, 0), (-1, 1), (0, 2), (1, 2)\}$$

$$41) b) \frac{7+x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{4-3x}{x^2+1}$$

$$42) a) y = 3x - 5 \quad x = \frac{y+5}{3}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+5}{3}$$

$$b) R = \{(3, 4), (4, 3), (3, -4), (-3, 4), (-4, 3), (4, -3), (-3, -4), (5, 0), (0, 5), (-5, 0), (0, -5)\}$$

$$R \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ to } \mathbb{R} = R^{-1} \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ to } \mathbb{R}$$

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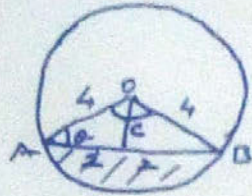
43) a)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 1 & -6 & 11 & -6 \\ & 0 & 1 & -5 & 6 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \\ & 0 & 2 & -6 & \\ \hline 3 & 1 & -3 & 0 & \\ & 0 & 3 & & \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

→ total 2 → 1st 4 min

$$x = 2, x = 3$$

$$43) b) A = \frac{R^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{180} C - \sin C \right]$$



$\triangle OAB$  (is an equilateral  $\triangle$ )  
 &  $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$$

$$C = 60^\circ$$

$$A = \frac{R^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \left[ \frac{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{3} [2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}] \text{ sq. units.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b+c}{a} = \cos \left[ 90 - \left( \frac{A}{2} + B \right) \right]$$

$$b+c = a \sin \left( \frac{A}{2} + B \right)$$

44) b)

$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \cos^2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \cos^2 x + 2 \left[ \cos^2 x \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin^2 x \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$= \cos^2 x + 2 \left[ (\cos^2 x) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) + (\sin^2 x) \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} [\cos^2 x + 3\sin^2 x]$$

$$= \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} [\cos^2 x + 3(1 - \cos^2 x)]$$

$$= \cos^2 x + \frac{3}{2} - \cos^2 x$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$44) a) \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$\frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{2R(\sin B + \sin C)}{2R \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \left( \frac{B-C}{2} \right)}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} &= \frac{B - \left[ 180 - (A+B) \right]}{2} \\ &= \frac{B}{2} - 90 + \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \\ &= -90 + B + \frac{A}{2} \\ &= - \left[ 90 - \left( \frac{A}{2} + B \right) \right] \\ \cos (90 - \theta) &= \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$45) a) \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ + \sin^2 80^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

b) PCD  $\Rightarrow$   $\sin \theta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\cos \theta$

$P(k)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sin \theta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\cos \theta$

$$\text{LHS of } P(k+1) = \frac{k}{6k+4} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{2(3k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{6k+4}$$

மீண்டும்  $P(k+1)$  னால்

கொண்டிருக்கிறதற்கான சான்று

$P(n)$  சான்று  $n$  ஆக,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$46) a) \quad n-1 P_{r-1} (2, 2) \underbrace{111 \dots 1}_{r \text{ பதவிகள்}}$$

$$= 4 P_3 (21)(1111)$$

$$= 559944$$

$$b) \quad a^n = (a-b+b)^n$$

$$= nC_0 (a-b)^n + nC_1 (a-b)^{n-1} b$$

$$+ \dots + nC_n b^n$$

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b) k$$

$\therefore a^n - b^n$  சான்று  $(a-b)$  ஆக  
உண்டாகும்.

$$47) a) \quad \frac{(2n)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{2n(2n-1) \dots n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{2n \cdot 2(n-1) \cdot 2(n-2) \dots 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \cdot n! \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{n!}$$

$$= 2^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)$$

$$47) b) \quad T_2 = 240 \quad \text{Ref eg 5.7}$$

$$T_3 = 720$$

$$T_4 = 1080$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{720}{240}$$

$$\frac{nC_2 x^{n-2} a^2}{nC_1 x^{n-1} a} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2} a}{n x} = 3$$

$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{6}{n-1}$$

$$\text{மீண்டும் } \frac{a}{x} = \frac{9}{2(n-2)}$$

$$\frac{9}{2(n-2)} = \frac{6}{n-1} \Rightarrow n=5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$nC_1 x^{n-1} a = 240$$

$$5 \left( \frac{2a}{3} \right)^4 a = 240$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

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