

XI - MATHS T/M  
 QUARTERLY EXAM - 2018  
 KEY

1)	4	$(-\infty, 1)$	<u>UBQ</u>
2)		$n[A \times B \cup (A \times C)] = 6$	
3	4	f பரம்பலத்தின் மீது கொடுக்கப்பட்டது	
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	$-\frac{a}{2}$	
11	3	$\frac{44}{117}$	
12		$2x, \frac{1}{2x}$	options not given
13	4	64	
14	2	$(\frac{1}{2})^n \times {}^{2n}C_n \times nP_n$	
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 - 22 2 marks

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

22) சமன்பாடு  $m - m = 0 = 0 \cdot 12$   
 $\therefore m R m$   
 BL & P n  $m R n \Rightarrow m - n = k \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow n - m = (-k) \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow n R m$   
 BL & U  $a R b \Rightarrow a - b = l \cdot 12$   
 $b R c \Rightarrow b - c = k \cdot 12$   
 $a - c = a - b + b - c$   
 $= (l + k) \cdot 12$   
 $\Rightarrow a R c$

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

24)  $x = 1$

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

26)  $x = \frac{7\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{6}$  Ref eg 3.49

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

28)  $r = 4$

29) 4512

30) 4782969

UBQ & 3 marks

31)

32) f சமன்பாடு பரம்பலத்தின் மீது  
 சமன்பாடு Ref eg 1.17

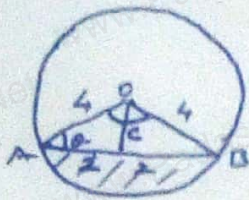
33)  $\log x = (y - z)k$   
 $\log y = (z - x)k$   $\log z = (x - y)k$







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



$\Delta OAB$  (is an equilateral  $\Delta$ )  
 side is  $OB = OA = AB$

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

$$C = 60^\circ$$

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

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

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

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

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

44) b)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{B}{2} - 90 + \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}$$

$$= -90 + B + \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= -[90 - (A/2 + B)]$$

$$\cos(\theta - \theta) = \cos \theta$$

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

$$= \sin^2 10 + \sin^2 20 + \cos^2 20 + \cos^2 70$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

b) P(x) is a polynomial of degree

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

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



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

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

மீண்டும்  $P(k+1)$  மீண்டும்  
 மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும்  
 $P(n)$  மீண்டும் மீண்டும்,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

4b) a)  $n-1 P_{r-1} (2 \cdot 2) \underbrace{111 \dots 1}_{r \text{ times}}$   
 $= {}_4 P_3 (2)(1111)$   
 $= 559944$

b)  $a^n = (a-b+b)^n$   
 $= {}_n C_0 (a-b)^n + {}_n C_1 (a-b)^{n-1} b$   
 $+ \dots + {}_n C_n b^n$

$a^n - b^n = (a-b) k$   
 $\therefore a^n - b^n$  மீண்டும்  $(a-b)$  மீண்டும்  
 மீண்டும்

4T) a)  $\frac{(2n)!}{n!}$   
 $= \frac{2n(2n-1) \dots n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$   
 $= \frac{2n \cdot 2(n-1) \cdot 2(n-2) \dots 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{n!}$

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

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

4T) b)  $T_2 = 240$  Ref eg 5.7  
 $T_3 = 720$   
 $T_4 = 1080$

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

$$\frac{{}_n C_2 \cdot x^{n-2} \cdot a^2}{{}_n C_1 \cdot x^{n-1} \cdot a} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\frac{{}_n C_2 \cdot a}{{}_n C_1 \cdot x} = 3$$

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

மீண்டும்  $\frac{a}{x} = \frac{6}{2(n-2)}$

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

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

$${}_n C_1 \cdot x^{n-1} \cdot a = 240$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

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