

INTER 1ST YEAR MATHEMATICS – I B MODEL PAPER

SECTION – A

I. Very Short Answer Questions:

- i) Answer All Questions.
ii) Each Question carries Two marks.
- Transform the equation $\sqrt{3}x + y = 4$ into i) Slope - Intercept form ii) Intercept form.
 - Find the value of P, if the straight lines $3x + 7y - 1 = 0$ and $7x - py + 3 = 0$ are mutually perpendicular.
 - Show that the point $(1,2,3), (7,0,1), (-2,3,4)$ are collinear.
 - Transform the equation $4x - 4y + 2z + 5 = 0$ into intercept form.
 - Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{x^2 - 9}$.
 - Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \right)$.
 - Find the derivative of $\sin^{-1}(3x - 4x^3)$ w.r. to 'x'.
 - If $2x^2 - 3xy + y^2 + x + 2y - 8 = 0$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
 - Find Δy and dy if $y = f(x) = x^2 + x$, when $x = 10, \Delta x = 0.1$.
 - Define Rolle's theorem

SECTION – B

II. Short Answer Questions:

- i) Answer any Five Questions.
ii) Each Question carries Four marks.
- A(5, 3) and B(3, -2) are two fixed points. Find the equation of the locus of P, so that area of triangle PAB is 9
 - When the axes are rotated through an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$, find the transformed equation of $3x^2 + 10xy + 3y^2 = 9$.
 - Find the value of k, if the angle between straight lines $4x - y + 7 = 0$ and $kx - 5y - 9 = 0$ is 45°
 - Check the continuity of f given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x^2-9)}{(x^2-2x-3)} & \text{if } 0 < x < 5 \text{ and } x \neq 3 \\ 1.5 & \text{if } x = 3 \end{cases}$ at the point 3.
 - Find the derivative of $\cos ax$ by using first derivative principle.
 - Find the lengths of sub tangent and subnormal at a point on the curve $y = b \sin \frac{x}{a}$
 - A point P is moving on the curve $y = 2x^2$. The x-coordinate of P is increasing at the rate of 4 units per second. Find the rate at which y-coordinate is increasing when the point is (2, 8).

SECTION – C

III. Long Answer Questions:

- i) Answer any Five Questions
ii) Each Question carries Seven marks.



- Find the circumcenter of the triangle whose vertices are given below $(1, 3), (0, -2)$ and $(-3, 1)$
- If the equation $S \equiv ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents a pair of parallel straight lines, then (i) $h^2 = ab$ (ii) $af^2 = bg^2$ and (iii) the distance between the parallel lines $= 2 \sqrt{\frac{g^2 - ac}{a(a+b)}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{f^2 - bc}{b(a+b)}}$
- Find the angle between the lines joining the origin to the points of intersection of the curve $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 5 = 0$ and the line $3x - y + 1 = 0$
- Find the direction cosines of two lines which are connected by the relation $l - 5m + 3n = 0$ and $7l^2 + 5m^2 - 3n^2 = 0$.
- Establish the following
If $y = x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + a^2 \log(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$
- Show that the condition of the orthogonality of the curve is $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$, $a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 = 1$ is $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{b_1}$
- From a rectangular sheet of dimensions 30 cm x 80cm., four equal squares of side x cm, are removed at the corners, and the sides are then turned up so as to form an open rectangular box. Find the value of x, so that the volume of the box is the greatest.
- If $(3, 2 - 1), (4, 1, 1)$ and $(6, 2, 5)$ are three vertices and $(4, 2, 2)$ is the centroid of a tetrahedron find the fourth vertex.
- Write the equation of the plane $4x - 4y + 2z + 5 = 0$ in the intercept form
- Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1}$
- Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x^3 - 3x + 4}{13x^3 - 5x^2 - 7}$
- Find the derivatives of $y = e^{a \sin^{-1} x}$
- If $y = x^x$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- If the increase in the side of a square is 4% then find the approximate percentage of increase in the area of the square
- Verify Rolle's theorem for the function $x^2 - 1$ on $[-1, 1]$

SECTION – B

II. Short Answer Questions:

- i) Answer any Five Questions.
ii) Each Question carries Four marks.
- Find the equation of locus of a point P, if $A = (2, 3), B = (2, -3)$ and $PA + PB = 8$
 - When the origin is shifted to the point $(2, 3)$, the transformed equation of ϵ curves is $x^2 + 3xy - 2y^2 + 17x - 7y - 11 = 0$. find the original equation of the curve.
 - Transform the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ into normal form, where $a > 0$ and $b > 0$. if the perpendicular distance of the straight line from the Origin is P then deduce that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$
 - If f is given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} k^2x - k & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ 2 & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$ is a continuous function on R, then find k.
 - Find the derivatives of $\tan 2x$
 - The distance - time formula for the motion of a particle along a straight line is $s = t^3 - 9t^2 + 24t - 18$. Find when and where the velocity is zero.
 - Find the value of K so that the length of the subnormal at any point on the curve $xy^k = a^{k+1}$ is a constant

MODEL PAPER-II

Time: 3 Hrs

SECTION – A

I. Very Short Answer Questions:

- i) Answer All Questions.
ii) Each Question carries Two marks.
- Find k, If the lines $y - 3kx + 4 = 0$ and $(2k - 1)x - (8k - 1)y - 6 = 0$ are perpendicular.
 - Find the ratio in which the lines $2x + 3y - 5 = 0$ divides the lines joining the points $(0,0)$ and $(-2,1)$

SECTION – C

III. Long Answer Questions:

- i) Answer any Five Questions
ii) Each Question carries seven marks.
- If Q(h, k) is the image of the point P(x₁, y₁) with the straight line $ax + by + c = 0$ then prove that $\frac{h - x_1}{a} = \frac{k - y_1}{b} = \frac{-2(ax_1 + by_1 + c)}{a^2 + b^2}$ and also find the image of $(1, -2)$ w.r.t. The straight line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.
 - Prove that the equation of pair of angular bisectors of $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ is $h(x^2 - y^2) - (a - b)xy = 0$
 - Show that the lines joining the origin with the points of intersection of the curve $7x^2 - 4xy + 8y^2 + 2x - 4y - 8 = 0$ with the line $3x - y = 0$ are mutually perpendicular.
 - Find the angle between two diagonals of a cube
 - If $\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \sqrt{1 - y^2} = a(x - y)$ then prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$
 - Show that tangent at $P(x_1, y_1)$ on the curve $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ is $x_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} + yy_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 - Find the maximum area of triangle that can be formed with fixed perimeter 20.

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విద్యుదావేశం

- విద్యుదావేశం ధనావేశం, రుణావేశం అని రెండు రకాలుగా ఉంటుంది. సజాతీయ ఆవేశాలు వికర్షించుకొంటాయి. విజాతీయ ఆవేశాలు ఆకర్షించుకుంటాయి. వస్తువులను ఘర్షణ వల్ల విద్యుదీకరణం చేయవచ్చు. ధన విద్యుదావేశాన్ని +qతో, -qతోనూ చూపిస్తారు. విద్యుదావేశాన్ని 'కూలూంబ్' లో కొలుస్తారు.
- రాగి, అల్యూమినియం వంటి లోహపు తీగల గుండా రుణావేశ ఎలక్ట్రానులు ఒక చోటు నుంచి మరో చోటుకు ప్రవహిస్తాయి. దీన్ని విద్యుత్ ప్రవాహం అంటారు.
- ప్రమాణ కాలంలో (1 సెకనులో) ప్రవహించే విద్యుదావేశాన్ని విద్యుత్ ప్రవాహం (కరెంట్) అంటారు.
- ఏదైనా తీగ ద్వారా 1 సెకను కాలంలో q కూలూంబ్ విద్యుదావేశం ప్రవహించినా ఒక సెకను కాలంలో ప్రవహించే విద్యుదావేశం q/t అవుతుంది. దీన్నే విద్యుత్ ప్రవాహం (i) అంటారు.
- విద్యుత్ ప్రవాహం i = విద్యుదావేశం / కాలం = q/t
- విద్యుత్ ప్రవాహానికి ప్రమాణాలు కూలూంబ్ / సెకను. దీన్నే ఆంపియర్ అంటారు.
- ఏ పదార్థాల గుండా విద్యుత్ ప్రవహిస్తుందో వాటిని విద్యుత్ వాహకాలు అని అంటారు.
- ఉదా: రాగి అల్యూమినియం, ఇనుము