$(2 \times 8 = 16)$

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SUBJECTIVE

Note: Section I is compulsory. Attempt any three (3) questions from Section II.

SECTION I

2. Write short answers to any EIGHT questions:

i- Define implicit function.

ii- If
$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$
 and $g(x) = \frac{3}{x-1}$, $x \ne 1$, find $f \circ g(x)$.

iii- Evaluate
$$\frac{\text{Lim}}{x \to -1} \cdot \frac{x^3 - x}{x+1}$$
 by using algebraic technique.

iv- Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = (x-5)(3-x)$

v- Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $xy + y^2 = 2$

vii- Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = \frac{x}{\ell nx}$

ix- Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = e^{-2x} \sin 2x$

x- Differentiate
$$\cot^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$
 w. r. t x

xi- Find
$$y_2$$
 if $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

xii- Find the extreme values for
$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 6x + 2$$

3. Write short answers to any EIGHT questions:

i- Using differentials find
$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$
 if $x^2 + 2y^2 = 16$

iv- Evaluate
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

vi- Evaluate
$$\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx$$

vii- Evaluate
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos t \, dt$$

viii- Find the area between x-axis and curve
$$y = \sin 2x$$
 from $x = 0$ to $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

ix- Solve the differential equation
$$\frac{x^2+1}{y+1} = \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 $(x, y > 0)$

x- Evaluate
$$\int x^2 \ell n x dx$$

xii- Graph the solution set of linear inequality
$$3y-4 \le 0$$
 in xy-plane.

(Turn over)

4. Write short answers to any NINE questions:

 $2 \times 9 = 18$

- i- Find the point that divides the join of A(-6, 3) and B(5, -2) in the ratio 2:3 internally.
- ii- A point P(5, 3) is in xy-coordinates system. Axes are rotated through angle 45°. Find the new point P(X, Y)
- iii- Find an equation of line passing through (2, 3), having slope -1.
- iv- Find the point of intersection of the lines x + 4y 12 = 0 and x 3y + 3 = 0
- v- Find the centre and radius of the circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 8x + 12y 25 = 0$
- vi- Determine the length of tangent drawn from point (-5, 4) to the circle $5x^2 + 5y^2 10x + 15y 131 = 0$
- vii- Find the focus and directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 4 (y 1)$
- viii- Find the centre and eccentricity of the ellipse $\frac{(2x-1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{16} = 1$
 - ix- Define scalar product of two vectors.
 - x- Find a vector of length 5 in the direction opposite to that of $\underline{v} = \hat{i} 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$
 - xi- Find a vector perpendicular to the plane containing vectors $\underline{a} = 2\hat{i} 6\hat{j} 3\hat{k}$, $\underline{b} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} \hat{k}$
- xii- A force $\underline{F} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} 3\hat{k}$ is acting at a point A(1, -2, 1). Find the moment of \underline{F} about point B(2, 0, -2)
- xiii- What are direction angles of a vector?

SECTION II

- 5- (a) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} \sqrt{x+7}}{x-2} & \text{, } x \neq 2 \\ K & \text{, } x = 2 \end{cases}$ Find value of K so that f(x) is continuous at x = 2 5
 - **(b)** Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} \sqrt{a-x}}$, $x \neq 0$
- 6- (a) Evaluate $\int \frac{1+4x}{(x-3)(x^2+4)} dx$ 5
 - (b) If (4, -2), (-2, 4) and (5, 5) are vertices of a triangle, find the co-ordinates of its 'Incentre'.
- 7- (a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}{2\cos^{2}\theta} d\theta$
 - (b) Graph the solution region and find the corner points of

$$3x + 2y \ge 6$$
; $x + y \le 4$; $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$

- 8- (a) Show that the line 2x + 3y 13 = 0 is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 6x 4y = 0$ 5
 - (b) Prove that the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.
- 9- (a) Show that an equation of parabola with focus at $(a\cos\alpha, a\sin\alpha)$ and directrix at $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + a = 0$ is $(x\sin\alpha y\cos\alpha)^2 = 4a(x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha)$
 - (b) Find the volume of the tetrahydron whose vertices are A(2, 1, 8), B(3, 2, 9), C(2, 1, 4), D(3, 3, 10)

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