

MATHS II(A)

SECTION-A 10X2=20

- If $Z_1 = (2, -1)$, $Z_2 = (6, 3)$, find $Z_1 - Z_2$
- Write the complex number $\frac{4+3i}{(2+3i)(4-3i)}$ in the form of $A+iB$
- Write the conjugate of the complex number $(2+5i)(-4+6i)$
- If A, B, C are the angles of a triangle and $x = \operatorname{cis} A$, $y = \operatorname{cis} B$, $z = \operatorname{cis} C$ find the value of xyz
- Prove that the roots of $(x-a)(x-b) = h^2$ are always real
- Form a quadratic equation whose roots are $5-2\sqrt{3}$ and $5+2\sqrt{3}$
- Find the equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the roots of $x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$
- If the product of roots of $4x^3 + 16x^2 - 9x - a = 0$ is 9, then find 'a'
- If ${}^nC_5 = {}^nC_6$ then find ${}^{13}C_n$
- If ${}^{13}P_r = 5040$ and ${}^nC_r = 210$ find 'n' and 'r'
- Find the number of terms in the expansion of $(2x+3y+z)^7$
- Find the 3rd term from the end in the expansion of $\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^8$
- Find the mean deviation about the median for the following data 4, 6, 9, 3, 10, 13, 2
- Find the probability that a non-leap year contain (i) 53 Sundays (ii) 52 Sundays only
- If X is a poisson variate satisfies $P(X=1) = P(X=2)$, Find $P(X=5)$?

SECTION-B 5X4=20

- If $x + iy = \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta}$ then, Show that $4x^2 - 1 = 0$
- Find the real values of θ in order that $\frac{3+2i \sin \theta}{1-2i \sin \theta}$ is a (a) purely real number (b) purely imaginary number
- If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then prove that $(2-\omega)(2-\omega^2)(2-\omega^0)(2-\omega^1) = 49$
- If x is real $\frac{x-P}{x^2-3x+2}$ takes all real values for $x \in R$, then find the bounds for p
- Solve the equation $x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 10x + 2 = 0$, given that $2 + \sqrt{3}$ is a root of the equation
- Find the sum of all four digit numbers that can be formed using the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 without repetition
- Simplify ${}^{34}C_5 + \sum_{r=0}^4 {}^{38-r}C_4$
- Resolve $\frac{x^4}{(x-1)(x-2)}$ into partial fractions
- Resolve $\frac{x^2+5x+7}{(x-3)^3}$ into partial fractions
- Resolve $\frac{x^2+13x+15}{(2x+3)(x-3)^2}$ into partial fractions
- Suppose A and B are events with $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.4$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$ Find the probability that (i) A does not occur (ii) neither A nor B occurs
- State and prove addition theorem on probability

SECTION-C 5x7=35

- If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$ then for any $n \in N$, show that $\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$
- If $c^2 \neq ab$ and roots of $(c^2 - ab)x^2 - 2(a^2 - bc)x + (b^2 - ac) = 0$ are equal, then show that $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$ or $a=0$

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- Solve $6x^6 - 25x^5 + 31x^4 - 31x^2 + 25x - 6 = 0$
- Find the polynomial equation whose roots are the translates of those of the equation $x^5 - 4x^4 + 3x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0$ by -3
- If the letter of the word MASTER are permuted in all possible ways the words thus formed are arranged in the dictionary order then find the rank of the word MASTER
- Find the numerically greatest terms in the expansion of $(3x-4y)^{14}$ when $x=8$, and $y=3$
- A, B, C are 3 news papers from a city .20% of the population read A, 16% read B, 14% read C, 8% both A and B, 5% both A and C, 4% both Band C and 2% all the three. Find the percentage of the population who read at least one news paper
- If A, B, C are three independent event such that $P(A \cap B^c \cap C^c) = 1/4$, $P(A^c \cap B \cap C^c) = 1/8$, $P(A^c \cap B^c \cap C^c) = 1/4$, then find $P(A), P(B), P(C)$
- If X is a random variable with probability function $P(X=k) = \frac{(k+1)c}{2^k}$, $k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ then find 'c'
- One in 9 ships is likely to be wrecked, when they are set on sail, when 6 ships are on sail, find the probability for (i) At least one will arrive safely (ii) Exactly, 3 will arrive safely

MATHS II(B)

SECTION-A 10X2=20

- If $ax^2 + bxy + 3y^2 - 5x + 2y - 3 = 0$ represents a circle, find the values of a and b. Also find its radius and centre
- State the necessary and sufficient condition for $lx + my + n = 0$ to be a normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
- Find the pole of $ax + by + c = 0$ ($c \neq 0$) with respect to $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$
- Find the equation of the tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0$ at the point (3, 4)
- Find the angle between the circles

- Find the equation of the circle passing through the points of intersection of the circles $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$ and passes through (1, 2)
- Find the radical center of the circles $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 6 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 2y + 3 = 0$
- Find the length of the major axis, minor axis, latus rectum and eccentricity of an ellipse $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$
- If the length of the latus rectum is equal to half of the minor axis, of an ellipse in the standard form, then find the eccentricity of ellipse
- Find the centre, eccentricity, foci, length of latus rectum for the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$
- Evaluate $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{1+e^x} dx$
- Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x dx}{1+\cos^2 x}$
- Solve the differential equation $\tan y \sec^2 x dx + \tan x \sec^2 y dy = 0$
- Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = 0$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^6}}$
- Evaluate $\int \sec x dx$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+10}}$
- Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{3/2} x dx}{\sin^{3/2} x + \cos^{3/2} x}$
- Evaluate $\int_2^3 \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$
- Find the order and degree of the differential equation $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3\right)^{6/5} = 6y$

SECTION-B 5X4=20

- Show that the tangent at (1, -2) of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y + 7 = 0$ touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 6y = 0$, also find its point of contact
- Find the angle between the tangents drawn from (3, 2) to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 2 = 0$
- Find the length of the chord intercepted by the circle $x^2 + y^2 - x + 3y - 22 = 0$ on the line $y = x - 3$



SECTION-C 5X7=35

- Show that the points (1, 1), (6, 0), (2, 2) and (-2, -8) are concyclic.
- Find the direct common tangents to the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 22x - 4y - 100 = 0$; $x^2 + y^2 - 22x + 4y + 100 = 0$
- Show that the circles $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 18y + 26 = 0$ touch each other, also find the point of contact and common tangent at this point of contact
- Find the equation of the circles orthogonal to $x^2 + y^2 - x + 6y + 53 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 2y + 1 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + 5x - 8y + 15 = 0$
- Show that standard equation of parabola is $y^2 = 4ax$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{9 \cos x - \sin x}{5 \cos x + 4 \sin x} dx$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x + \cos x}$
- Evaluate $\int (6x+5)\sqrt{6-2x^2+x} dx$
- Evaluate $\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$
- Solve the differential equation $(xy^2 + x)dx + (yx^2 + y)dy = 0$

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