

①

Model answers of questions of
Subject Code 104 IInd Class Pest session 2017-18

Q.1 How many words can be formed from the letters of the word "KRISHAN"?

Solution \because Number of letters in word "KRISHAN" is 7 and all these are unequal

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Number of words can be formed from letters of word "KRISHAN"} \\ &= {}^n P_r \quad \text{where } n=7 \text{ and } r=7 \\ &= {}^7 P_7 = \frac{7!}{7-7} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{1} \end{aligned}$$

Q.2 Out of 10 flowers, in how many ways 4 flowers can be selected for the worship of God?

Solution Number of total flowers (n) = 10

Number of flowers selected (r) = 4

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Number of ways of selection of 4 flowers out of 10} &= {}^n C_r = {}^{10} C_4 \\ &= \frac{10!}{4! (10-4)!} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 210 \end{aligned}$$

Q.3 Find 10th term in the expansion of (2)
 $\left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{3}\right)^{12}$

Solution General term in the expansion of

$$(X+A)^n \Rightarrow {}^n C_r X^{n-r} A^r = T_{r+1}$$

$$\text{Here } X = \frac{a}{2} \quad A = -\frac{b}{3} \quad n = 12 \quad r = 9$$

$$T_{9+1} = {}^{12} C_9 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{12-9} \left(-\frac{b}{3}\right)^9$$

$$= -{}^{12} C_9 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{b}{3}\right)^9$$

③

Q. ④ Show that $e = \frac{2}{1!} + \frac{4}{3!} + \frac{6}{5!} + \dots$

Solution From exponential series

$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots$$

$$e = 2 + \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!}\right) + \dots$$

$$e = 2 + \left(\frac{3+1}{3!}\right) + \left(\frac{5+1}{5!}\right) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{1!} + \frac{4}{3!} + \frac{6}{5!} + \dots$$

OR

Q. ④ Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4.5} + \frac{1}{5.6.7} + \dots = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution (i) $\log 2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots = \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{3.4}$

(ii) Again $\log 2 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) - \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{1}{4.5}$

(i) + (ii) $\Rightarrow 2 \log 2 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{2.3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3.4} - \frac{1}{4.5}\right) + \dots$

$$2 \log 2 - 1 = \frac{2}{1.2.3} + \frac{2}{3.4.5} + \dots$$

$$\log 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4.5} + \dots$$

Hence Proved

Q.5 Write following complex number in polar form $-1 + \sqrt{-3}$

Solution Given complex number = $-1 + \sqrt{-3}$
= $-1 + \sqrt{3}i$

$$\text{Let } r \cos \theta = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad r \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{then } r^2 = (-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$\text{or } r = 2 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{and } \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1}$$

$$\text{or } \theta = 2\pi/3 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

from (i) and (ii)

$$-1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

OR
Q.5 Write following complex number in polar form $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$

Solution Let $r \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $r \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\text{then } r^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{or } r = 1$$

$$\text{and } \tan \theta = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{1/\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{or } \theta = \pi/4$$

from (i) and (ii)

$$\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Q.6 Find the length of intercepts on the line $x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$ by x and y axis.

Solution We will change the line equation in intercept form of line equation.

$$\frac{x \sin \alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} + \frac{y \cos \alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{2 \cos \alpha} + \frac{y}{2 \sin \alpha} = 1$$

by comparing with standard form

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

we get $a = 2 \cos \alpha$ and $b = 2 \sin \alpha$

Q.6 Find the equation of line which is perpendicular bisector of the line joining the points $(2, 1)$ and $(4, 3)$

Solution Coordinates of middle point of line joining points $(2, 1)$ and $(4, 3)$

$$= \left(\frac{2+4}{2}, \frac{1+3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (3, 2)$$

and slope of this line = $\frac{3-1}{4-2} = 1$

\therefore slope of desirable line = -1

Now equation of line passing through $(3, 2)$ and of slope -1

$$y - 2 = -1(x - 3)$$

$$x + y - 5 = 0$$

Ans.