

Symbol No: .....Date: 2080-03-27

**10:00am**

**PABSON, Kathmandu**  
**FIRST TERMINAL EXAM-2080**

Opt I. Mathematics

Class: 10

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

*Candidates are required to write their answers according to the instructions given.*

Attempt all questions.

**Group 'A' (1x10=10)**

1. a) Define composite function.

b) State remainder theorem.

2. a) Does inverse of matrix A exist if  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

b) If  $A_{m \times n}$  and  $B_{n \times p}$ , what is the order of AB?

3. a) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  find the value of  $\sin 3\theta$ .

b) Prove that:  $1 - \cos 2A = 2\sin^2 A$ .

4. a) If  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 1$ , find  $\cos \theta$ .

b) If  $\tan \frac{\theta}{3} = 1$ , Find  $\tan \theta$ .

5. a) If Slope ( $m_1$ ) =  $\frac{2}{3}$  and slope ( $m_2$ ) =  $\frac{k}{6}$  and they are parallel. Find

k.

b) If  $mx^2 - 3xy - 5y^2 = 0$  are perpendicular find m.

## Group 'B' (2x13=26)

6. a) Write down the composite function  $g \circ f$  if  $f = \{(1,2), (3,4), (4,5)\}$  and  $g = \{(2,6), (4,12), (5,15)\}$ , show  $g \circ f$  in arrow diagram.
- b) If  $f(x) = \frac{3x-4}{7x+1}$  find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .
7. a) If  $f(x) = kx^3 + 4x - 10$ ,  $d(x) = x + 3$  where remainder is 5 when  $f(x)$  is divided by  $d(x)$ . Use remainder theorem and find the value of  $x$ .
- b) If  $4x^2 + kx + 8$  has factor  $x - 2$ . Find the value of  $K$  by using factor theorem.
8. a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ y & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  are inverse to each other. Find value of  $x$  and  $y$ .
- b) If  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$  and  $D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$ . Find the value of  $x$  using crammer's rule.
9. a) If  $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$  find  $\sin 2A$ .
- b) Prove that:  $\frac{\sin 5\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 5\theta}{\cos \theta} = 4 \cos 2\theta$
- c) Prove that:  $\frac{1 + \sec A}{\tan A} = \cot \frac{A}{2}$
10. a) Find the obtuse angle between the given lines  $y = \sqrt{3}x$  and  $\sqrt{3}x + y = -\sqrt{3}$ .
- b) If the lines  $kx + 3y - 10 = 0$  and  $3x - 5y + 20 = 0$  are perpendicular to each other. Find the value of  $k$ .
11. a) Prove that equation  $x^2 - 2xy \sec \alpha + y^2 = 0$  represent two separate equations.
- b) If  $(k+2)x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2 = 0$  represent the lines which are coincident. Find the value of  $k$ .

**Group 'C' (4x11=44)**

12. If  $f(x) = \frac{4x+5}{9}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{9x-5}{4}$  prove that  $f \circ g(x)$  is an identity function.
13. If  $f(x) = 4x - 17$  and  $g(x) = \frac{2x+8}{5}$  and  $f \circ f(x) = g^{-1}(x)$  find the value of  $x$ .
14. Solve for  $y$ :  $y^3 - 19y - 30 = 0$
15. Solve by matrix method.  $x - 2y = -7$  and  $\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{7y}{5} = 1$ .
16. Prove that:  $\frac{\sec 8\theta - 1}{\sec 4\theta - 1} = \frac{\cot 2\theta}{\cot 8\theta}$
17. If  $2 \tan \alpha = 3 \tan \beta$ . Prove that:  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5 \sin 2\beta}{5 \cos 2\beta - 1}$
18. Prove that:  $\tan(45^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2}) + \tan(45^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}) = 2 \sec \theta$
19. Prove that:  $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$
20. Find the equation of straight line passing through the intersection of two straight line  $x - 2y = -1$  and  $2x - y = 1$  and perpendicular to  $3x - 4y + 5 = 0$  <https://www.nebstudy.com>
21. If ABCD is a rhombus where A (2,3) and C (4,5) are the points find the equation of diagonal BD.
22. Find the separate equations of straight lines passing through (1,-1) and perpendicular to the lines  $x^2 - 6xy + 8y^2 = 0$ .

**Group 'C' (5x4=20)**

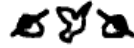
23. Find the value of  $a$  and  $b$  if  $2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 2$  has factor  $(x + 2)$  and leaves remainder 7 when divided by  $2x - 3$ .
24. Find the maximum and minimum value of objective function  $F = 2x + 3y$  and subject to constrains  $x + y \leq 6$ ,  $x - y \geq -2$ ,  $x \geq 0$  &  $y \geq 0$ .

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25. Prove that:  $\sin^4 \frac{\pi^c}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi^c}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi^c}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi^c}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$

26. Determine the equation of the straight lines through (1, -4) that make an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the straight line  $2x + 3y + 7 = 0$ .



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