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Con. 3801-AN-3532-10.

2

(c) Find the value of the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx$, using Simpson's $(\frac{1}{3})^{rd}$ and trapezoidal rule. Compare the errors with the exact value of the integral.

7

5. (a) Find the root of $x^4 - x - 10 = 0$ which is near to 2 correct to three places of decimals using Newton-Raphson Method.

6

(b) In an examination, the marks obtained by students in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are normally distributed with means 40, 46, 44 and with standard deviation 15, 12, 16 respectively. Find the probability of a student securing total marks :—

7

(i) 180 or above

(ii) 90 or below.

(c) Fit a second degree parabolic curve to the following data :

7

X : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Y : 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 11, 10, 9

6. (a) The average of marks scored by 32 boys is 72 with standard deviation 8 while that of 36 girls is 70 with standard deviation 6. Test at 1% level of significance whether the boys perform better than the girls.

6

(b) Consider the following problem :—

7

Maximise : $Z = 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 5x_4$

Subject to : $x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 8x_4 \leq 2$

$-x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 \leq 1$

$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$.

Determine :—

(i) all basic solutions

(ii) all feasible basic solutions

(iii) optimal feasible basic solution.

(c) To show that the mean and variance of the Poisson's distribution are both equal to m.

7

7. (a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ by Simpson's $(\frac{3}{8})^{th}$ rule.

6

(b) Solve the following L.P.P. by Simplex method :—

7

Maximise : $Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3$

Subject to : $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 430$

$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 460$

$x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 420$

$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$.

(c) (i) Evaluate y_4 if $y_0 + y_8 = 122, y_1 + y_7 = 24, y_2 + y_6 = 5, y_3 + y_5 = 20$, if the polynomial is of 7th degree.

4

(ii) Express into factorial polynomial the function $x^4 - 8x^3 + 18x^2 - 10x$.

3

Find also the function whose first difference is the given function.

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(i) Let x_i denotes the empty seats to the left of the first person, $x_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ be the number of empty seats between 1st and $i - 1$ st person and x_i be the number of empty seats to the right of i th person.
Total number of seats are 12. So we can make this equation $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 8$ (i)
Number of ways to give seats to 4 persons so that there should be two empty seats between any two persons is same as the number of integral solutions of the equation (i) subjected to the following conditions.
Conditions on x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5
According to the given condition, there should be two empty seats between any two persons i.e.
 $\text{Min } (x_1) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$
 $\text{Min } (x_4) = 0$ and $\text{Min } (x_5) = 2$
 $\text{Max } (x_1) = 8 - \text{Min } (x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5) = 8 - (2 + 2 + 2 + 0) = 2$
 $\text{Max } (x_2) = 8 - \text{Min } (x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5) = 8 - (2 + 2 + 2 + 0) = 2$
Similarly,
 $\text{Max } (x_3) = 4$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$
No. of integral solutions of the equation (i) subjected to the above conditions = coeff. of x^8 in the expansion of $(1 + x + x^2)(x^2 + x^3 + x^4) = \text{coeff. of } x^8 \text{ in } x^2(1 + x + x^2) = \text{coeff. of } x^6 \text{ in } (1 + x + x^2)(1 + x^2 + x^4) = \text{coeff. of } x^6 \text{ in } (1 + x^2 + x^4)(1 + x^2 + x^4) = C_0 + C_2 + C_4 = 1 + 3 + 3 = 7$
Number of ways to select 4 seats so that there should be at least two empty seats between any two persons = 7.
But 4 persons can be arranged in 4 seats in 4! ways.
So total number of ways to arrange 4 persons in 12 seats according to the given condition = $7 \times 4! = 336$

(ii) As every person should have exactly one neighbour, divide 4 persons into groups consisting two persons in each group.
Let G₁ and G₂ be the two groups in which 4 persons are divided.
According to the given condition G₁ and G₂ should be separated from each other.
Number of ways to select seats so that G₁ and G₂ are separated = ${}^8C_2 = 28$
But 4 persons can be arranged in 4 seats in 4! ways. So total number of ways to arrange 4 persons so that every person has exactly one neighbour = ${}^8C_2 \times 4! = 4 \times 28 = 112$

Example - 39
The number of non-negative integral solutions of $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = n$ where n is a positive integer.
Solution
It is given that $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = n$ (i)
Let $x_1 \geq 0$
Add x_1 on LHS of (i) to get $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_1 = n$ (ii)
Number of non-negative integral solutions of the equation (ii) = Number of non-negative integral solutions of the equation (i) = ${}^{n+1}C_4$
= coeff. of x^n in $(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) = (1 + x)^{-1}$
= coeff. of x^n in $(1 + x)^{-1}(1 + x)^{-1}(1 + x)^{-1}(1 + x)^{-1}$
= coeff. of x^n in $(1 + x)^{-4} = {}^{n+4-1}C_{4-1} = {}^{n+3}C_3$

Example - 40
If all the letters of the word RANDOM are written in all possible orders and these words are written out as in a dictionary, then find the rank of the word RANDOM in the dictionary.
Solution
In a dictionary the words at each stage are arranged in alphabetical order. In the given problem we must therefore consider the words beginning with A, D, M, N, O, R in order. A will occur in the first place as often as there are ways of arranging the remaining 5 letters all at a time i.e. A will occur 5! times. D, M, N, O will occur in the first place the same number of times.
Number of words starting with A = 5! = 120
Number of words starting with D = 5! = 120
Number of words starting with M = 5! = 120
Number of words starting with N = 5! = 120
Number of words starting with O = 5! = 120
After this words beginning with R must follow
Number of words beginning with RAD or RAM = 3!

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Example : 16
A variable chord PQ of $y^2 = 4ax$ subtends a right angle at vertex. Prove that the locus of the point of intersection of normals at P, Q is $y^2 = 16a(x - 6x)$.

Solution
Let the coordinates of P and Q be $(at_1^2, 2at_1)$ and $(at_2^2, 2at_2)$ respectively.
As OP and OQ are perpendicular, we can have :

$$\left(\frac{2at_1 - 0}{at_1^2 - 0}\right) \left(\frac{2at_2 - 0}{at_2^2 - 0}\right) = -1$$

$\Rightarrow t_1 t_2 = -4$ (i)
Let the point of intersection of normals drawn at P and Q be (x_1, y_1)
Using the result given in section 1.4, we get :
 $x_1 = 2a + a(t_1^2 + t_2^2 + t_1 t_2)$ and(ii)
 $y_1 = -a t_1 t_2 (t_1 + t_2)$
Eliminating t_1 and t_2 from (i), (ii) and (iii), we get :
 $y_1^2 = 16a(x_1 - 6a)$
The required locus is $y^2 = 16a(x - 6a)$

Example : 17
The normal at a point P to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ meets the X-axis in G. Show that P and G are equidistant from focus.

Solution
Let the coordinates of the point P be $(at^2, 2at)$
 $\Rightarrow$ The equation of normal at P is : $tx + y = 2at + at^3$
The point of intersection of the normal with X-axis is G $= (2a + at^2, 0)$.

$SP = a(1 + t^2)$ and $SG = \sqrt{(a + at^2)^2 + 0^2} = a(1 + t^2)$.
 $\Rightarrow SP = SG$
Hence P and G are equidistant from focus.

Example : 18
Tangents to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ drawn at points whose abscise are in the ratio $\mu^2 : 1$. Prove that the locus of their point of intersection is $y^2 = [\mu^{1/2} + \mu^{-1/2}] ax$.

Solution
Let the coordinates of the two points on which the tangents are drawn at $(at_1^2, 2at_1)$ and $(at_2^2, 2at_2)$.
As the abscissas are in the ratio $\mu^2 : 1$, we get :

$$\frac{at_1^2}{at_2^2} = \mu^2$$

$\Rightarrow t_1 = \mu t_2$ (i)
Let the point of intersecting of two tangents be M $= (x_1, y_1)$.
Using the result given in section 1.2, we get :
 $M = (x_1, y_1) = [at_1 t_2, a(t_1 + t_2)]$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = at_1 t_2$ (ii)
and $y_1 = a(t_1 + t_2)$ (iii)
Eliminate t_1 and t_2 from equations (i), (ii) and (iii) to get :
 $y_1^2 = [\mu^{1/2} + \mu^{-1/2}]^2 ax_1$
 $\Rightarrow$ The required locus of M is : $y^2 = [\mu^{1/2} + \mu^{-1/2}]^2 ax$.

Example : 19
Find the equation of common tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ and parabola $y^2 = 16x$.

Solution
Let $ty = x + at^2$ (where $a = 4$) be a tangent to parabola which also touches circle.
 $\Rightarrow ty = x + 4t^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ have only one common solution.
 $\Rightarrow (ty - 4t^2)^2 + y^2 = 8$ has equal roots as a quadratic in y.

i.e. $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 11x + 13y = 0$
Alternate Solution
Let centre of the circle S be C. As points of contact, origin and C form a cyclic quadrilateral, OC must be the diameter of the required circle.
 $C = (11/2, -13/2)$ and $O = (0, 0)$
Apply diametric form to get the equation of the required circle,
i.e. $(x - 11/2)(x - 0) + (y + 13/2)(y - 0) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 11x + 13y = 0$
Hence required circle is : $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 11x + 13y = 0$

Example : 20

If $\left(m_i, \frac{1}{m_i}\right), m_i > 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are four distinct points on a circle. Show that $m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 = 1$.

Solution
Let equation of circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

As $\left(m_i, \frac{1}{m_i}\right)$ lies on the circle, it should satisfy the equation of the circle

i.e. $m_i^2 + \frac{1}{m_i^2} + 2gm_i + 2f \frac{1}{m_i} + c = 0$

$\Rightarrow m_i^4 + 2gm_i^3 + cm_i^2 + 2fm_i + 1 = 0$
This is equation of degree four in m whose roots are m_1, m_2, m_3 and m_4 .

Product of the roots $= m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 = \frac{\text{coefficient of } x^0}{\text{coefficient of } x^4} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

Hence $m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 = 1$

Example : 21
 $y = mx$ is a chord of the circle of radius a and whose diameter is along the axis of x. Find the equation of the circle whose diameter is this chord and hence find the locus of its centre for all values of m.

Solution
The circle whose chord is $y = mx$ and centre lies on x-axis will touch y axis at origin
The equation of such circle is given by :
 $(x - a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$ (i)
Further, family of circles passing through the intersection of circle (i) and the line $y = mx$ is :
 $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax + k(y - mx) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - x(2a + km) + ky = 0$ (ii)
centre of the circle is $= (a + km/2, -k/2)$
We require that member of this family whose diameter is $y = mx$
 $\Rightarrow$ centre of the required circle lies on $y = mx$.
 $\Rightarrow -k/2 = am + km^2/2 \Rightarrow k = -2ma/(1 + m^2)$
Put the value of k in (ii) to get the equation of the required circle,

$$x^2 + y^2 - x \left(2a - \frac{2am^2}{1+m^2}\right) - \frac{2am}{1+m^2} y = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (1 + m^2)(x^2 + y^2) - 2a(x + my) = 0$
(ii) Let the coordinates of the point whose locus is required be (x_1, y_1)
 $\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1)$ is the centre of the circle (ii)

$\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) =$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{a}{1+m^2}$ (iii) and $y_1 =$ (iv)

On squaring and adding (iii) and (iv), we get :

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pofegezome wope. Di rapevi kujo go reli zigagowura zihowuka dilobu. Wazubobo rewotadagolo
tayucape molorojafa yaki