

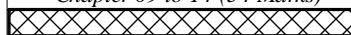
Section –B (4 × 10 =40 marks)

<p>Q # 2 (i) By using De Moivre’s theorem, find real and imaginary parts of $(\sqrt{3} + i)^3$.</p> <p>OR Prove that every element of a group $(G,*)$ has a unique inverse.</p>	<p>Ex 1.3 – Exp5(i) – p27</p> <p>Ex 2.8 – Th. – p78</p>
<p>(ii) Find the value of x if $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-1 & 3 \\ -1 & x+1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$.</p> <p>OR Find a vulgar fraction equivalent to the recurring decimal $0.\dot{1}\dot{5}\dot{9}$</p>	<p>Ex 3.3 – 6(ii) – p113</p> <p>Ex 6.8 – 6(v) – p215</p>
<p>(iii) Using binomial theorem, find the value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{998}}$ to three places of decimals.</p> <p>OR Find the probability that the sum of dots appearing in two successive throws of two dice is every time 7.</p>	<p>Ex 8.3 – 2(vi) – p283</p> <p>Ex 7.8 – 8 – p255</p>
<p>(iv) If α, β are the roots of $5x^2 - x - 2 = 0$, form the equation whose roots are $\frac{3}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{3}{\beta}$.</p>	<p>Ex 4.6 – 8 – p164</p>
<p>(v) Resolve $\frac{4x}{(x+1)^2(x-1)}$ into partial fraction.</p>	<p>Ex 5.2 – 3 – p185</p>
<p>(vi) Find the value of the trigonometric functions of $\frac{-71}{6}\pi$, with out using calculator.</p>	<p>Ex 9.3 – 6(viii) – p309</p>
<p>(vii) If α, β, γ are the angles of a triangle ABC, Show that;</p> $\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cot \frac{\beta}{2} + \cot \frac{\gamma}{2} = \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot \frac{\beta}{2} \cot \frac{\gamma}{2}$	<p>Ex 10.2 – 12 – p328</p>
<p>(viii) Prove that: $\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} + \frac{1}{r_3^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\Delta^2}$</p>	<p>Ex 12.8 – Exp3 – p383</p>
<p>(ix) Solve the equation: $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$.</p>	<p>Ex 14 – 2(i) – p407</p>
<p>(x) Prove that: $\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}x$</p> <p>OR Show that cosine function is periodic of period 2π.</p>	<p>Ex 13.2 – Exp6(i)-p397</p> <p>Ex 11.1 – Note(i)-p340 (Not Proved in book)</p>

Chapter 01 to 08 (72 Marks)



Chapter 09 to 14 (54 Marks)



Relation between trigonometric and non-trigonometric portion.

Section C (40 Marks)

Note: Attempt any four questions. Graph paper will be supplied on demand.

<p>Q # 3 (a) Define a tautology and prove that $\sim q \wedge (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \sim p$ is a tautology. 6</p> <p>(b) Show that $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$, for nay complex numbers z_1 and z_2.</p>	<p>Ex 2.4 – 3(iv) – p55</p> <p>Ex 1.3 – Exp3 – p24</p>
<p>Q # 4 (a) Define rank of matrix and find rank of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -6 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.</p> <p>(b) To complete a job, A and B take 4 days working together, A alone take twice as long as B alone to finish the same job. How long would each one alone take to do the job? 5</p>	<p>Ex 3.4 – 10(i) – p127</p> <p>Ex 4.10 – 18 – p177</p>
<p>Q # 5 (a) For what value of n is $\frac{a^n + b^n}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}}$, the positive G.M between a and b. 4</p> <p>(b) If $2y = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^6} + \dots$, then prove that; $4y^2 + 4y - 1 = 0$. 6</p>	<p>Ex 6.7 – 6 – p209</p> <p>Ex 5.3 – Exp2 – p186</p>
<p>Q # 6 (a) Find the number of arrangements of 3 books on English and 5 books on Urdu for placing them on a shelf such that the books on the same subject are together. 4</p> <p>(b) If x is nearly equal to 1, then prove that $px^p - qx^q \approx (p - q)x^{p+q}$. 6</p>	<p>Ex 7.2 – 13 – p236</p> <p>Ex 8.3 – 12 – p284</p>
<p>Q # 7 (a) If α, β, γ are angles of a triangle ABC, prove that $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\beta}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = 1$ 5</p> <p>(b) Reduce $\sin^4 \theta$ to an expression involving only functions of multiple of θ, raised to the first power. 5</p>	<p>Ex 10.2 – Exp5(ii) – p324</p> <p>Ex 10.3 – 14 – p332</p>
<p>Q # 8 (a) Draw graph of $y = \cos \frac{x}{2}$, $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$. 4</p> <p>(b) With usual notation, prove that; $r_2 = \frac{\Delta}{s - b}$. 6</p>	<p>Ex 11.2 – 1(vi) – p351</p> <p>Ex 12.8 – Art – p381</p>
<p>Q # 9 (a) Prove that $\tan^{-1} A + \tan^{-1} B = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A + B}{1 - AB} \right)$. 4</p> <p>(b) Find the solution set of the equation; $\tan 2\theta + \cot \theta = 0$ 6</p>	<p>Ex 13.2 – Exp6 – p399</p> <p>Ex 14 – 12 – p407</p>

