

# લિબર્ટી પેપરસેટ

ધોરણ 12 : ગણિત

**Full Solution**

સમય : 3 કલાક

અસાઈનમેન્ટ પ્રશ્નપત્ર 7

## PART A

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (D) 11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (D)  
14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (C) 21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (A)  
26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (C) 35. (D) 36. (D) 37. (A)  
38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (C) 41. (B) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (A) 45. (C) 46. (B) 47. (B) 48. (C) 49. (A)  
50. (A)

## PART B

### વિભાગ-A

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \right) \\ &\text{અહીં, } -\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ &\Rightarrow -\frac{3\pi}{4} < -x < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4} - x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - x \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \sin \left( 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \right) + \cos \left( \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} \right) \\ & \sin \left( 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ & \text{હવે, } \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} = \theta \text{ લેતાં,} \\ & \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin 2\theta &= \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)}{1 + \frac{4}{9}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{13}{9}} \\ &= \frac{12}{13} \\ &= \sin \left( 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \right) + \cos \left( \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{12}{13} + \cos \left( \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{12}{13} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \left( \because \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{12}{13} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{24 + 13}{26} \\ &= \frac{37}{26} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow x^y = e^{x-y} \\ & \log x^y = \log e^{x-y} \\ & \therefore y \log x = (x-y) \log e \\ & \therefore y \log x = x - y \\ & \therefore y \log x + y = x \\ & \therefore y (\log x + 1) = x \\ & \therefore y = \frac{x}{1 + \log x} \end{aligned}$$

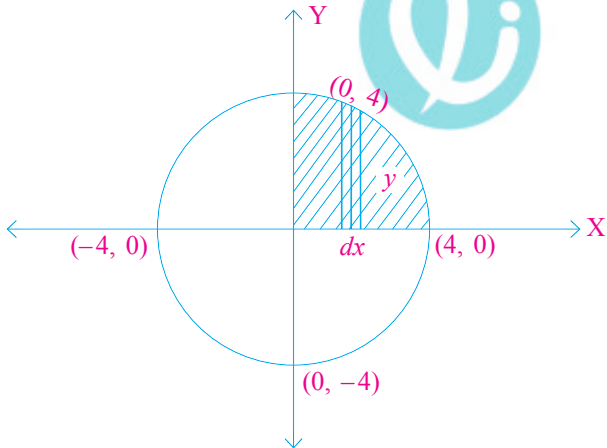
$x$  ની સાપેક્ષે વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{1+\log x} \right) \\ &= \frac{(1+\log x) \frac{d}{dx}(x) - x \frac{d}{dx}(1+\log x)}{(1+\log x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+\log x)(1) - x \cdot \left(0 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{(1+\log x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1+\log x - 1}{(1+\log x)^2} \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4} + 2}} \\ \therefore I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\ \therefore I &= \log \left| x + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

5.



$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 16 - x^2$$

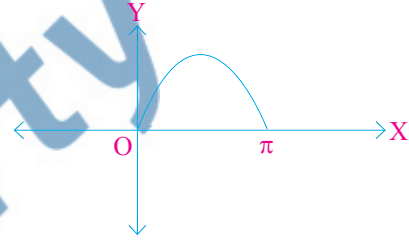
$$\therefore y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow I &= \int_0^4 y \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 16 - x^2 \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{4^2 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4^2 - x^2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right) \right]_0^4 \\ &= 8 \sin^{-1}(1) - 0 \\ &= 8 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ} &= 4|I| \\ &= 4(4\pi) \\ &= 16\pi \text{ ચો. એકમ} \end{aligned}$$

6.

$\Rightarrow y = \sin x$ ,  $x = 0$  અને  $x = \pi$  વડે આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ A છે.



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx \\ &= (-\cos x)_0^{\pi} \\ &= -\cos \pi + \cos 0 \\ &= -(-1) + 1 \\ &= 1 + 1 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= |I| \\ &= 2 \text{ ચો. એકમ} \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

→ બંને બાજુ સંકલન કરતાં,

$$\therefore \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}(y) = -\sin^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}(x) + \sin^{-1}(y) = c$$

જે માંગેલ વ્યાપક ઉકેલ છે.

8.

⇨ A(1, 1, 2), B(2, 3, 5), C(1, 5, 5)

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, 3, 5) - (1, 1, 2)$$

$$= (1, 2, 3)$$

$$= \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = (1, 5, 5) - (2, 3, 5)$$

$$= (-1, 2, 0)$$

$$= -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\Delta ABC \text{નું ક્ષેત્રફળ} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC}| \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{હવે, } \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{36+9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{61}$$

પરિણામ (1) પરથી,  $\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}$  ચો. એકમ

9.

$$\overrightarrow{b_1} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{b_2} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

ધારો કે, બે રેખાઓ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $\alpha$  હોય તો,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\overrightarrow{b_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{b_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{b_1}| |\overrightarrow{b_2}|} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{b_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{b_2} = (3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$

$$= 3 + 4 + 12$$

$$= 19$$

$$|\overrightarrow{b_1}| = \sqrt{9+4+36}$$

$$= \sqrt{49}$$

$$= 7$$

$$|\overrightarrow{b_2}| = \sqrt{1+4+4}$$

$$= \sqrt{9}$$

$$= 3$$

પરિણામ (1) પરથી,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|19|}{(7)(3)}$$

$$= \frac{19}{21}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{19}{21}\right)$$

આથી, બે રેખાઓ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{19}{21}\right)$  છે.

10.

$$\overrightarrow{r} = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a_1} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k};$$

$$\overrightarrow{b_1} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\text{તથા } \overrightarrow{r} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$+ \mu(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}); \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a_2} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k};$$

$$\overrightarrow{b_2} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\text{હવે, } \overrightarrow{b_1} \times \overrightarrow{b_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -9\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$$

$$\neq \overrightarrow{0}$$

રેખાઓ છેદક અથવા વિષમતલીય હોય

$$\overrightarrow{a_2} - \overrightarrow{a_1} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{b_1} \times \overrightarrow{b_2}| = \sqrt{81+9+81}$$

$$= \sqrt{171}$$

$$\text{હવે, } (\overrightarrow{a_2} - \overrightarrow{a_1}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{b_1} \times \overrightarrow{b_2})$$

$$= (3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \cdot (-9\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 9\hat{k})$$

$$= -27 + 9 + 27$$

$$= 9$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\therefore$  રેખાઓ વિષમતલીય છે.

બે રેખાઓ વચ્ચેનું લઘુત્તમ અંતર,

$$= \frac{|(\overrightarrow{a_2} - \overrightarrow{a_1}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{b_1} \times \overrightarrow{b_2})|}{|\overrightarrow{b_1} \times \overrightarrow{b_2}|}$$

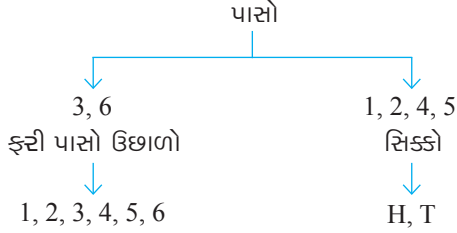
$$= \frac{9}{\sqrt{171}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{3\sqrt{19}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{19}} \text{ એકમ}$$

11.

પાસા પર મળતો પૂર્ણાંક 3નો ગુણિત હોય તો પાસાને ફરીથી ફેંકો અને પાસા પર બીજો અંક હોય તો સિક્કો ફેંકો. પાસા પર ઓછામાં ઓછો એક વખત પૂર્ણાંક 3 મળે તેમ આપેલ હોય, તો સિક્કા પર કાંટો મળે તે ઘટનાની શરતી સંભાવના શોધો.



$$S = \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6), (1, H), (1, T), (2, H), (2, T), (4, H), (4, T), (5, H), (5, T)\}$$

ઘટના A : પાસા પર ઓછામાં ઓછો 1 વાર 3 હોય,  
 $A = \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (6, 3)\}$   
 $\therefore r = 7$   
 $\therefore P(A) = \frac{7}{20}$

ઘટના B : સિક્કા પર કાંટો આવે  
 $B = \{(1, T), (2, T), (4, T), (5, T)\}$   
 $\therefore r = 4$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{4}{20}$$

$$\therefore A \cap B = \phi$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B) = 0$$

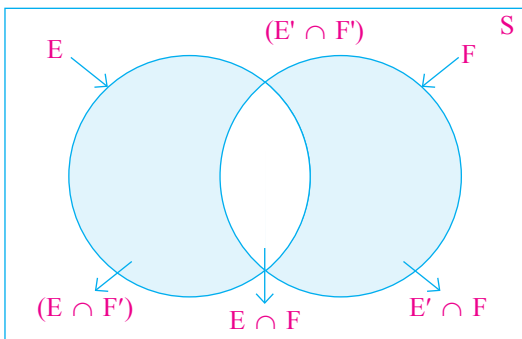
$$\therefore P(B | A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{0}{\frac{7}{20}}$$

$$= 0$$

12.

ઘટનાઓ E અને F નિરપેક્ષ હોવાથી આપણી પાસે,  
 $P(E \cap F) = P(E) \cdot P(F)$  ..... (1)



આકૃતિમાંની વેન આકૃતિ પરથી સ્પષ્ટ કે,  
 $E \cap F$  અને  $E \cap F'$  પરસ્પર નિવારક ઘટનાઓ છે અને  
 $E = (E \cap F) \cup (E \cap F')$   
 $\therefore P(E) = P(E \cap F) + P(E \cap F')$   
 અથવા  $P(E \cap F') = P(E) - P(E \cap F)$   
 $= P(E) - P(E)P(F)$  ((1) પરથી)  
 $= P(E)(1 - P(F))$   
 $= P(E) \cdot P(F')$   
 તેથી, E અને F' નિરપેક્ષ છે.

**વિભાગ-B**

13.

અહીં  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$x_1 = 2$  તથા  $x_2 = 3$  લેતાં  
 $f(x_1) = 1; f(x_2) = 1$   
 $x_1 \neq x_2$  પરંતુ  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$   
 $\therefore f$  એ એક-એક વિધેય નથી  
 (આવા  $x_1$  અને  $x_2$  ની ભિન્ન હોય તેવી અસંખ્ય કિંમતો લઈ શકાય)  
 અહીં ચિહ્ન વિધેયનો વિસ્તાર =  $\{1, 0, -1\} \neq$  સહપ્રદેશ  
 $\therefore f$  એ વ્યાપ્ત વિધેય નથી.

નોંધ : અહીં  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 પણ ચિહ્ન વિધેય છે.

14.

અહીં  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  લેતાં,

ધારો કે, શ્રેણિક X એ  $m \times n$  કક્ષાનો છે.  
 અહીં, A એ  $2 \times 3$  કક્ષાનો અને  
 B એ  $2 \times 3$  કક્ષાનો છે.

હવે,  $XA$  વ્યાખ્યાયિત છે જે B થાય છે.  
 $\therefore X$  ના સ્તંભની સંખ્યા = Aની હારની સંખ્યા  
 $\therefore n = 2$

તથા  $XA$  ની કક્ષા = Bની કક્ષા  
 $m \times 3 = 2 \times 3$

$\therefore m = 2$

આમ, X એ  $2 \times 2$  કક્ષાનો શ્રેણિક લેવો પડે.

ધારો કે,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

હવે,  $XA = B$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} a+4b & 2a+5b & 3a+6b \\ c+4d & 2c+5d & 3c+6d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a + 4b = -7 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$2a + 5b = -8 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$c + 4d = 2 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$2c + 5d = 4 \quad \dots (4)$$

સમીકરણ (1) અને (2) ઉકેલતાં,

$$2a + 8b = -14$$

$$2a + 5b = -8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad - \quad + \\ \hline 3b = -6 \end{array}$$

$$b = -2$$

$b = -2$  સમીકરણ (1)માં મૂકતાં,

$$2a - 16 = -14$$

$$\therefore 2a = 2$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

સમીકરણ (3) અને (4) ઉકેલતાં,

$$2c + 8d = 4$$

$$2c + 5d = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad - \quad - \\ \hline 3d = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore d = 0$$

$d = 0$  સમીકરણ (3)માં મૂકતાં,

$$2c + 0 = 4$$

$$\therefore c = 2$$

આમ,  $a = 1, b = -2, c = 2, d = 0$

$$\therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

15.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{21} &= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1) [9 - 16] \\ &= (-1) (-7) \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{22} &= (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1) [15 - 8] \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{23} &= (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1) [10 - 3] \\ &= (-1) (7) \\ &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = a_{21}A_{21} + a_{22}A_{22} + a_{23}A_{23}$$

$$= (2)(7) + (0)(7) + (1)(-7)$$

$$= 14 + 0 - 7$$

$$= 7$$

$$\Delta = 7$$

16.

$\Rightarrow$  બંને બાજુ  $\log$  લેતાં,

$$y \log(\cos x) = x \log(\cos y)$$

$$\therefore y \frac{d}{dx} \log(\cos x) + \log(\cos x) \frac{d}{dx} y$$

$$= x \frac{d}{dx} \log(\cos y) + \log(\cos y) \frac{d}{dx} x$$

$$\therefore y \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) + \log(\cos x) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= x \frac{1}{\cos y} (-\sin y) \frac{dy}{dx} + \log(\cos y)$$

$$\therefore -y \tan x + \log(\cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -x \tan y \frac{dy}{dx} + \log(\cos y)$$

$$\therefore \log(\cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} + x \tan y \frac{dy}{dx} = \log(\cos y) + y \tan x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} [\log(\cos x) + x \tan y] = \log(\cos y) + y \tan x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \tan x + \log(\cos y)}{x \tan y + \log(\cos x)}$$

17.

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x(x-2))^2$$

$$f(x) = (x(x-2))^2$$

$$= x^2(x-2)^2$$

$$= x^2(x^2 - 4x + 4)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x$$

$$= 4x(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$= 4x(x-2)(x-1)$$

$\rightarrow$  અંતરાલ મેળવવા માટે,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore 4x(x-2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \quad \left| \quad x - 2 = 0 \quad \left| \quad x - 1 = 0 \right. \right.$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad x = 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow x < 0, x - 2 < 0, x - 1 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x-2)(x-1) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x(x-2)(x-1) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$$

$\therefore f$  એ  $(-\infty, 0)$  અંતરાલમાં ચુસ્ત ઘટતું વિધેય છે.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \forall x \in (0, 1) & \Rightarrow x > 0, x - 2 < 0, x - 1 < 0 \\ & \Rightarrow x(x - 2)(x - 1) > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 4x(x - 2)(x - 1) > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  એ (0, 1) અંતરાલમાં ચુસ્ત વધતું વિધેય છે.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \forall x \in (1, 2) & \Rightarrow x > 0, x - 2 < 0, x - 1 > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow x(x - 1)(x - 2) < 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 4x(x - 1)(x - 2) < 0 \\ & \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  એ (1, 2) અંતરાલમાં ચુસ્ત ઘટતું વિધેય છે.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \forall x \in (2, \infty) & \Rightarrow x > 0, x - 2 > 0, x - 1 > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow x(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 4x(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0 \\ & \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  એ (2,  $\infty$ ) અંતરાલમાં ચુસ્ત વધતું વિધેય છે.

18.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{અહીં, } \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} &= \vec{0} \text{ હોવાથી,} \\ \text{આપણી પાસે } \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) &= 0 \\ \text{અથવા } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} &= 0 \\ \text{માટે } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} &= -|\vec{a}|^2 = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ફરીથી } \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) &= 0 \\ \text{અથવા } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} &= -|\vec{b}|^2 = -16 \end{aligned} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{આ જ પ્રમાણે } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = -4 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1), (2) \text{ અને } (3) \text{ નો સરવાળો કરતાં} \\ \text{આપણી પાસે } 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) &= -21 \\ \text{અથવા } 2\mu &= -21, \text{ અર્થાત્ } \mu = \frac{-21}{2} \end{aligned}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L_1: \vec{r} &= (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + t(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) \\ \vec{a}_1 &= \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{તથા } \vec{b}_1 = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: \vec{r} &= (\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}) + s(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) \\ \vec{a}_2 &= \hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{તથા } \vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{હવે, } \vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} \\ &\neq \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  રેખાઓ છેદક અથવા વિષમતલીય હોય

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| &= \sqrt{(2)^2 + 16 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 &= (\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}) - (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \\ &= 0\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 4\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{હવે, } (\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) &= (0\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 4\hat{k}) \cdot (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) \\ &= 0 - 4 + 12 \\ &= 8 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

રેખાઓ વિષમતલીય છે.

બે રેખાઓ વચ્ચેનું લઘુત્તમ અંતર,

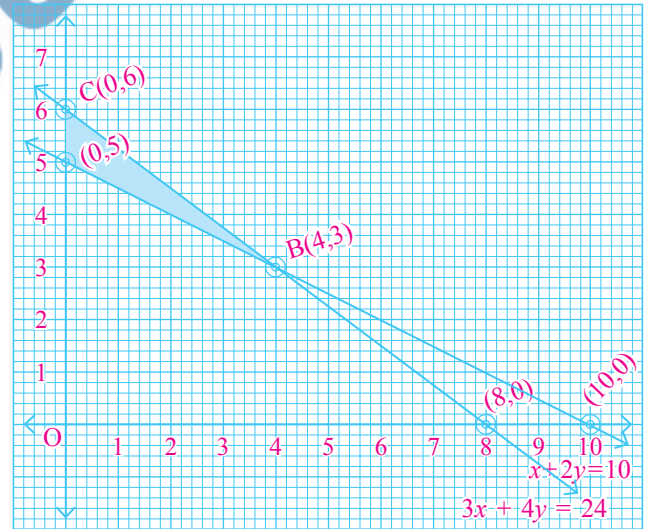
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{|(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|} \\ &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{29}} \text{ એકમ} \end{aligned}$$

20.

$\Rightarrow$  મર્યાદા સંહતિ (2) થી (4) દ્વારા રચાતો શક્ય ઉકેલનો પ્રથમ પ્રદેશ ABC આકૃતિમાં રંગીન પ્રદેશ તરીકે દર્શાવેલ છે. તે સીમિત છે.

$\Rightarrow$  શિરોબિંદુઓ A, B અને C ના યામ અનુક્રમે (0, 5), (4, 3) અને (0, 6) છે.

$\Rightarrow$  હવે, આપણે આ દરેક બિંદુ આગળ Zની કિંમત મેળવીએ.



શક્ય ઉકેલના પ્રદેશનાં શિરોબિંદુઓ	$Z = 200x + 500y$ નું સંગત મૂલ્ય
(0, 5)	2500
(4, 3)	2300 $\rightarrow$ વ્યૂત્તમ
(0, 6)	3000

આમ, બિંદુ (4, 3) આગળ Zનું વ્યૂત્તમ મૂલ્ય 2300 મળે છે.

21.

⇒ બે સમતોલ પાસાને ઉછાળવામાં આવે છે.

∴ નિદર્શવિકાશ

$$= \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), \\ (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), \dots (6, 6)\}$$

$$\therefore n(S) = 36$$

ઘટના A : પ્રથમ પાસા પર 6 મળે.

$$\{(6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)\}$$

$$\therefore n(A) = 6$$

ઘટના B : બીજા પાસા પર 2 મળે.

$$\{(1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 2), (6, 2)\}$$

$$\therefore n(B) = 6$$

$$\therefore A \cap B = \{(6, 2)\}$$

$$\therefore n(A \cap B) = 1$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \\ = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)} \\ = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\therefore P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

∴ ઘટના A અને ઘટના B એ નિરપેક્ષ ઘટના છે.

વિભાગ-C

22.

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = A \cdot A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+0+1 & 0+0-1 & 2+0+0 \\ 4+2+3 & 0+1-3 & 2+3+0 \\ 2-2+0 & 0-1+0 & 1-3+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 9 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

હવે,  $A^2 - 5A + 6I$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 9 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 9 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 0 & -5 \\ -10 & -5 & -15 \\ -5 & +5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5-10+6 & -1+0+0 & 2-5+0 \\ 9-10+0 & -2-5+6 & 5-15+0 \\ 0-5+0 & -1+5+0 & -2+0+6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & -10 \\ -5 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$23. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (1)(0-0) \\ = 0$$

$$-1 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)(9+2) \\ = -11$$

$$2 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (1)(0-0) \\ = 0$$

$$3 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)(-3-0) \\ = 3$$

$$0 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1(3-2) \\ = 1$$

$$-2 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1(0+1) \\ = -1$$

$$1 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1(2-0) \\ = 2$$

$$0 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1(-2-6) \\ = 8$$

$$3 \text{ નો સહઅવયવ } A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1(0+3) \\ = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{adj } A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -11 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ A(\text{adj } A) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -11 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0+11+0 & 3-1-2 & 2-8+6 \\ 0+0+0 & 9+0+2 & 6+0-6 \\ 0+0+0 & 3+0-3 & 2+0+9 \end{bmatrix} \\ A(\text{adj } A) &= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{adj } A) A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -11 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0+9+2 & 0+0+0 & 0-6+6 \\ -11+3+8 & 11+0+0 & -22-2+24 \\ 0-3+3 & 0+0+0 & 0+2+9 \end{bmatrix} \\ (\text{adj } A) A &= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(0-0) + 1(9+2) + 2(0-0) \\ &= 11 \\ |A| I_3 &= 11 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (3) \end{aligned}$$

પરિણામ (1), (2), (3) પરથી,  
 $A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A) A = |A| I$

24.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y &= 500e^{7x} + 600e^{-7x} \text{ જું} \\ \text{બંને બાજુ } x \text{ પ્રત્યે વિકલન કરતાં,} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 500 e^{7x} (7) + 600 e^{-7x} (-7) \\ \text{હવે, બંને બાજુ } x \text{ પ્રત્યે પુનઃ વિકલન કરતાં,} \\ \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= 500 e^{7x} (7)(7) + 600 e^{-7x} (-7)(-7) \\ \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= 49 (500 e^{7x} + 600 e^{-7x}) \\ \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= 49y \end{aligned}$$

25.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{અહીં, } f(x) &= 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 12 \\ \therefore f'(x) &= 12x^3 + 12x^2 - 24x \\ &= 12x(x+2)(x-1) \\ \text{હવે, } f'(x) &= 0 \text{ લેતાં,} \\ x &= 0, x = 1 \text{ અને } x = -2 \text{ મળે.} \\ \text{વળી, } f''(x) &= 36x^2 + 24x - 24 \\ &= 12(3x^2 + 2x - 2) \\ \therefore \begin{cases} f''(0) = -24 < 0 \\ f''(1) = 36 > 0 \\ f''(-2) = 72 > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

આથી, દ્વિતીય વિકલિત કરોટી પરથી,  
 વિદેય  $f$  ને  $x = 0$  આગળ સ્થાનીય મહત્તમ મૂલ્ય છે તથા  
 સ્થાનીય મહત્તમ મૂલ્ય  $f(0) = 12$  છે.  
 વળી,  $x = 1$  તેમજ  $x = -2$  આગળ  
 વિદેય  $f$  ને સ્થાનીય ન્યૂનતમ મૂલ્યો છે.  
 તે અનુક્રમે  $f(1) = 7$  અને  $f(-2) = -20$  છે.

26.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{5x \, dx}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} \\ \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+9} \\ \therefore 5x &= A(x^2+9) + (Bx+C)(x+1) \\ \rightarrow \text{હવે, } x &= -1 \text{ લેતાં,} \\ \therefore -5 &= A(10) + (Bx+C)(0) \\ \therefore A &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \rightarrow \text{હવે, } x &= 0 \text{ લેતાં,} \\ \therefore 0 &= 9A + B(0) + C(1) \\ \therefore 0 &= \frac{-9}{2} + 0 + C \\ \therefore C &= \frac{9}{2} \\ \rightarrow \text{હવે, } x &= 1 \text{ લેતાં,} \\ \therefore 5 &= 10A + (B+C)(2) \\ \therefore 5 &= 10A + 2B + 2C \\ \therefore 5 &= \frac{-10}{2} + 2B + 2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) \\ \therefore 5 &= -5 + 2B + 9 \\ \therefore 2B &= 1 \\ \therefore B &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int \frac{5x \, dx}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} \\
&= \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}}{x^2+9} \, dx \\
&= \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(2)} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+9} \, dx \\
&\quad + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+9)}{x^2+9} \, dx \\
&\quad + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x)^2+(3)^2} \\
&= \frac{-1}{2} \log|x+1| + \frac{1}{4} \log(x^2+9) \\
&\quad + \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \frac{-1}{2} \log|x+1| + \frac{1}{4} \log(x^2+9) \\
&\quad + \frac{3}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + c
\end{aligned}$$

27.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 4x \operatorname{cosec} x \quad \dots (1)$$

પરિણામ (1) ને  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$  સાથે સરખાવતાં

$$P(x) = \cot x$$

$$Q(x) = 4x \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rightarrow \text{સંકલ્પકારક અવયવ I.F.} &= e^{\int P(x) \, dx} \\
&= e^{\int \cot x \, dx} \\
&= e^{\log|\sin x|} \\
&= \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$  પરિણામ (1) ને  $\sin x$  વડે ગુણતાં,

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \sin x + y \cot x \sin x = 4x \operatorname{cosec} x \sin x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (y \sin x) = 4x$$

$$\therefore y \sin x = \int 4x \, dx$$

$$\therefore y \sin x = 2x^2 + c \quad \dots (1)$$

$\rightarrow$  જો  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  અને  $y = 0$  હોય તો,

$$\therefore 0 = 2 \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right] + c$$

$$\therefore c = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$\rightarrow$   $c$  ની કિંમત પરિણામ (1) માં મૂકતાં,

$$\therefore y \sin x = 2x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{2}, \text{ જ્યાં, } \sin x \neq 0$$

જે આપેલ વિકલ સમીકરણનો વિશિષ્ટ ઉકેલ છે.

