

# લિબર્ટી પેપર્સેટ

ધોરણ 12 : ગણિત

## Full Solution

સમય : 3 કલાક

અસાઈનમેન્ટ પ્રશ્નપત્ર 13

### PART A

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

### PART B

#### વિભાગ-A

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{સા.ભા.} &= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \right] \\
 \text{ધારો કૃતિ, } x &= \cos 2\theta \text{ તો,} \\
 \therefore 2\theta &= \cos^{-1} x, \quad 2\theta \in [0, \pi] \\
 \therefore \theta &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x, \quad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos 2\theta} - \sqrt{1-\cos 2\theta}}{\sqrt{1+\cos 2\theta} + \sqrt{1-\cos 2\theta}} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{1+\cos 2\theta}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{1+\cos 2\theta}}} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{1 - \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta}}{1 + \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta}} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{1 - |\tan \theta|}{1 + |\tan \theta|} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right] \\
 \left( \because \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} &\leq \cos 2\theta \leq \cos 0 \\
 \therefore \cos \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) &\leq \cos 2\theta \leq \cos 0 \\
 \therefore \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} &\leq \cos 2\theta \leq \cos 0 \\
 \therefore 0 \leq 2\theta &\leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{યાં } \cos \theta \text{ એ પ્રથમ} \\ \text{અને બીજા} \end{array} \right. \\
 \therefore 0 \leq \theta &\leq \frac{3\pi}{8} \\
 \therefore \tan \theta > 0 &\quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ચરણમાં ઘટતું} \\ \text{વિદેય છે.} \end{array} \right. \\
 \therefore |\tan \theta| &= \tan \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \tan \theta} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{અહીં, } 0 \leq \theta &\leq \frac{3\pi}{8} \\
 \Rightarrow -\frac{3\pi}{8} &\leq -\theta \leq 0 \\
 \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{8} &\leq \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) &\in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \subset \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x \\
 &= \text{સા.ભા.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\Rightarrow \text{SI.} \text{.} \text{.} \text{.} = 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \theta$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{અહીં, } \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{હેઠ, } 2 \sin \frac{3}{5} = 2\theta$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

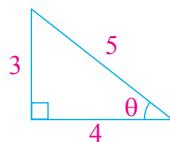
$$= \frac{2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)}{1 - \frac{9}{16}}$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{7}{16}}$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$\therefore 2\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{24}{7} \right)$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \tan^{-1} \frac{24}{7}$$



$$\therefore \cos 2x \cdot dx = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log |t| + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \log |1 + \sin 2x| + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \log |\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x| + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \log |(\cos x + \sin x)^2| + c$$

$$\therefore I = \log |\sin x + \cos x| + c$$



**શીત 2 :**

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

અહીં,  $\cos x + \sin x = t$  આદેશ લેતાં,

$$\therefore (-\sin x + \cos x) dx = dt$$

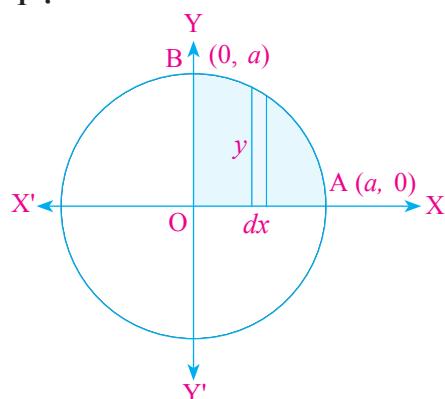
$$\therefore (\cos x - \sin x) dx = dt$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \log |\cos x + \sin x| + c$$

5.

**શીત 1 :**



આકૃતિમાં દર્શાવ્યા પ્રમાણે આપેલ વર્તુળ હારા આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ = 4 × (આપેલ વજ દેખા  $x = 0, x = a$  અને X-અક્ષ હારા આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશ AOBAનું ક્ષેત્રફળ). (વર્તુળ એ X-અક્ષ અને Y-અક્ષ પ્રત્યે સંમિત છે.)

3.

**શીત 2 :**  $y = (\sin x - \cos x)^{(\sin x - \cos x)}$  ની બંને ભાગ્ય  $\log$  લેતાં,

$$\therefore \log y = (\sin x - \cos x) \log(\sin x - \cos x)$$

હેઠ, બંને ભાગ્ય x પ્રત્યે વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x - \cos x} \\ &\quad \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) + \log(\sin x - \cos x) \\ &= (\cos x + \sin x) + \log(\sin x - \cos x) \\ &\quad \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

4.

**શીત 1 :**

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \end{aligned}$$

અહીં,  $1 + \sin 2x = t$  આદેશ લેતાં,

$$\therefore 2 \cos 2x dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{માંગોલ ક્ષેત્રફળ} &= 4 \int_0^a y \, dx \quad (\text{શિરોલંબ પહૂંચીઓ લેતાં}) \\ &= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

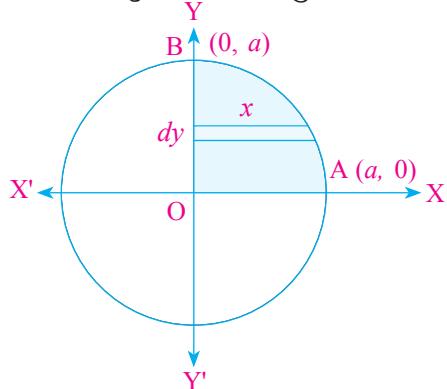
હેઠળ,  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  પરથી  $y = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$  મળશે. અહીં પદેશ AOBAB પ્રથમ ચરણમાં આવેલો છે. તેથી  $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  લઈએ. આપણને વર્તુળ હારા આવૃત્ત સમગ્ર પદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ સંકલન કરતાં મળશે.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{માંગોલ ક્ષેત્રફળ} &= 4 \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a \\ &= 4 \left[ \left( \frac{a}{2} \times 0 + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right) - 0 \right] \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{a^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \pi a^2 \text{ ચો. એકમ} \end{aligned}$$



### ચિત્ર 2 :

આકૃતિમાં દર્શાવ્યા પ્રમાણે સમક્ષિતિજ પહૂંચીઓ લેતાં, આપેલ વર્તુળ હારા આવૃત્ત સમગ્ર પદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ

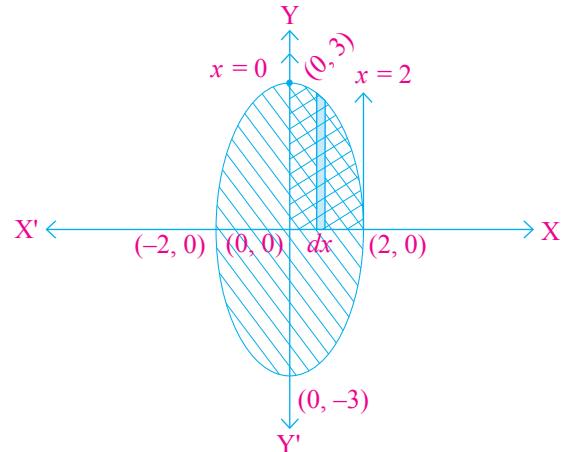


$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \int_0^a x \, dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy \\ &= 4 \left[ \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right]_0^a \\ &= 4 \left[ \left( \frac{a}{2} \times 0 + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right) - 0 \right] \\ &= 4 \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \pi a^2 \text{ ચો. એકમ} \end{aligned}$$

### 6.

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= 4, a = 2 \\ b^2 &= 9, b = 3 \\ b &> a \end{aligned}$$



આવૃત્ત પદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ :

$$A = 4 \times \text{પ્રથમ પદેશ}$$

વડે આવૃત્ત ક્ષેત્રફળ

$$\therefore A = 4|I|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{એટાં, } \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} &= 1 \\ \therefore y^2 &= 9 \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \right] \\ &= \frac{9}{4} (4 - x^2) \\ \therefore y &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 y \, dx = \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]_0^2$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{2} (0) + 2 \sin^{-1} (1) \right) - (0) \right]$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{એટાં, } A = 4|I|$$

$$= 4 \left| \frac{3\pi}{2} \right|$$

$$\therefore A = 6\pi \text{ ચોરસ એકમ}$$

### 7.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \\ \therefore dy &= \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right) dx \\ \therefore dy &= \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ \rightarrow \text{બંને બાજુ સંકલન કરતાં,} \\ \therefore \int dy &= \int \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int dy = \int \left( \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} - x + c$$

$$\therefore y = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - x + c;$$

જે આપેલ વિકલ સમીકરણનો વ્યાપક ઉકેલ છે.

8.

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

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

હેઠે,  $\vec{x} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$  લેતાં,

$$\therefore \vec{x} = 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{y} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$$
 લેતાં,

$$\therefore \vec{y} = 2\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{x} \text{ અને } \vec{y} \text{ બંનેને લંબ એકમ સદિશ} = \pm \frac{\vec{x} \times \vec{y}}{|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}|}$$

$$\text{હેઠે, } \vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = 16\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}| = \sqrt{256 + 256 + 64}$$

$$= \sqrt{576}$$

$$= 24$$

$\vec{x}$  અને  $\vec{y}$  બંનેને લંબ એકમ સદિશ

$$= \pm \frac{(16\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 8\hat{k})}{24}$$

$$= \pm \frac{2}{3}\hat{i} \mp \frac{2}{3}\hat{j} \mp \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$$

9.

$$\Rightarrow \text{અહીં, } \vec{b}_1 = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k};$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = 3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$$

ધારો કે, જે દેખાઓ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $\alpha$  હોય તો,

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2|}{|\vec{b}_1| |\vec{b}_2|} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = (\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) \cdot (3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k})$$

$$= 3 + 5 + 8$$

$$= 16$$

$$|\vec{b}_1| = \sqrt{1+1+4}$$

$$= \sqrt{6}$$

$$|\vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{9+25+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{50}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{|16|}{\sqrt{50} \sqrt{6}}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{|16|}{5\sqrt{2} \sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{16}{5\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{16}{5\sqrt{12}} \right)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{8}{5\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

આથી, જે દેખાઓ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો  $\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{8}{5\sqrt{3}} \right)$  છે.

10.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\text{દેખાની દિશા } \vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

દેખાનું સદિશ સમીકરણ,

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) + \lambda(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{કાર્ટોઝિય સમીકરણ : } \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{x-4}{-1}$$

11.

⇒ આપણે જાણીએ છીએ કે,

નિદશાવકાશ  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  છે.

હેઠે  $E = \{3, 6\}$ ,  $F = \{2, 4, 6\}$  અને  $E \cap F = \{6\}$ .

$$\text{તેથી } P(E) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P(F) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ અને}$$

$$P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{સ્પષ્ટ છે કે } P(E \cap F) = P(E) \cdot P(F)$$

તેથી,  $E$  અને  $F$  નિરપેક્ષ ઘટનાઓ છે.

12.

શીત 1 :

આપણી પાસે,

$P(A \text{ અને } B \text{ માંથી ઓછામાં ઓછી એક})$

$$= P(A \cup B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A) P(B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) (1 - P(A))$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) P(A')$$

$$= 1 - P(A') + P(B) P(A')$$

$$= 1 - P(A') [1 - P(B)]$$

$$= 1 - P(A') P(B')$$

શીત 2 :

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P((A \cup B)')$$

$$= 1 - P(A' \cap B')$$

$$= 1 - P(A') P(B')$$

(કારણ કે  $A'$ ,  $B'$  નિરપેક્ષ ઘટનાઓ છે.)

13.

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} & \text{ (પ્રદેશ), } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \\ \therefore 3 - 4x_1 &= 3 - 4x_2 \\ \therefore -4x_1 &= -4x_2 \\ \therefore x_1 &= x_2 \\ \therefore f \text{ એ એક-એક વિધેય છે.} \end{aligned}$$

ધારો કે,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  (સહપ્રદેશ)  $y = f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y &= 3 - 4x \\ \therefore 4x &= 3 - y \\ \therefore x &= \frac{3-y}{4} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{હીન્મ, } f(x) &= f\left(\frac{3-y}{4}\right) \\ &= 3 - 4\left(\frac{3-y}{4}\right) \\ &= 3 - 3 + y \\ &= y \end{aligned}$$

આમ, પ્રત્યેક  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  (સહપ્રદેશ) માટે  $x = \frac{3-y}{4} \in \mathbb{R}$   
(પ્રદેશ) એવો મળે છે કે, જેથી  $f(x) = y$  થાય છે.  
 $\therefore f$  એ વ્યાપ્ત વિધેય છે.

14.

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \text{અહીં } A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{હીન્મ, } A + A^T &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{હીન્મ } A - A^T &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2a & 2b \\ -2a & 0 & 2c \\ -2b & -2c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2a & 2b \\ -2a & 0 & 2c \\ -2b & -2c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow A_{11} &= -6, A_{12} = 4, A_{21} = -3, A_{22} = 2 \\ adj A &= \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ A (adj A) &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -12+12 & -6+6 \\ 24-24 & 12-12 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (adj A) A &= \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -12+12 & -18+18 \\ 8-8 & 12-12 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| I_2 &= 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (3)$$

પરિણામ (1), (2), (3) પરથી,

$$A(adj A) = (adj A) A = |A| I$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow e^y (x+1) &= 1 \text{ નું} \\ \text{અને બાજુ } x \text{ પત્યે વિકલન કરતાં,} \\ e^y (1) + (x+1) e^y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\ \therefore (x+1) e^y \frac{dy}{dx} &= -e^y \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-1}{(x+1)} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (1)$$

પરિણામ (1) નું બંને બાજુ  $x$  પરંતુ પુનઃ વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= -\left(\frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}\right) \frac{d}{dx} (x+1) \\ \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2) \\ \text{વળી, } \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  પરિણામ (2) અને (3) પરથી,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

17.

$$f'(x) = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + \cos x$$

$f(x)$  ના સ્થાનીય મહિતમ કે સ્થાનીય ન્યૂનતમ મૂલ્ય માટે,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\therefore \tan x = -1$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \quad (\because 0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ માટે,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) &= -\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \begin{cases} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= -\sqrt{2} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  એ  $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  આગામ સ્થાનીય મહિતમ મૂલ્ય ધરાવે છે.

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  સ્થાનીય મહિતમ મૂલ્ય =  $\sqrt{2}$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{4} \text{ માટે,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) &= -\sin \frac{7\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \quad \begin{cases} \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  એ  $x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$  આગામ સ્થાનીય ન્યૂનતમ મૂલ્ય ધરાવે છે.

$$\begin{aligned} f\left[\frac{7\pi}{4}\right] &= \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  સ્થાનીય ન્યૂનતમ મૂલ્ય =  $-\sqrt{2}$

18.

અદિશ  $\lambda$  માટે  $\vec{\beta}_1 = \lambda \vec{\alpha}$  લો,

$$\text{એટલે કે } \vec{\beta}_1 = 3\lambda \vec{i} - \lambda \vec{j}$$

$$\text{હવે, } \vec{\beta}_2 = \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}_1 = (2 - 3\lambda)\hat{i} + (1 + \lambda)\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

તથા  $\vec{\beta}_2$  એ  $\vec{\alpha}$  ને લંબ હોવાથી,

$$\text{આપણી પાસે } \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}_2 = 0$$

$$\text{એટલે કે } 3(2 - 3\lambda) - (1 + \lambda) = 0 \text{ હોવું જોઈએ.}$$

$$\text{આથી, } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{માટે } \vec{\beta}_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} \text{ અને } \vec{\beta}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{2}\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

19.

$$\Rightarrow L : \vec{r} = (6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) + \lambda(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$

$$M : (\vec{r} = -4\hat{i} - \hat{k}) + \mu(3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$$

$$\therefore \vec{a}_1 = 6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}; \text{ તથા}$$

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

$$\text{અને } \vec{a}_2 = -4\hat{i} - \hat{k}; \text{ તથા } \vec{b}_2 = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

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

$$= 8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 \neq \vec{0}$$

$\therefore$  દેખાઓ છેંક અથવા વિષમતલીય છે.

$$|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{64 + 64 + 16}$$

$$= \sqrt{144}$$

$$= 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 &= (-4\hat{i} - \hat{k}) - (6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) \\ &= -10\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)$$

$$= (-10\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) \cdot (8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$$

$$= -80 - 16 - 12$$

$$= -108$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\therefore$  દેખાઓ વિષમતલીય છે.

એ વિષમતલીય ટેખાઓ વચ્ચેનું લઘુતમ અંતર,

$$= \frac{|(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|}$$

$$= \frac{|-108|}{12}$$

$$= \frac{108}{12}$$

$$= 9 \text{ એકમ}$$

**20.**

⇒  $x + y \leq 4$

$$x \geq 0$$

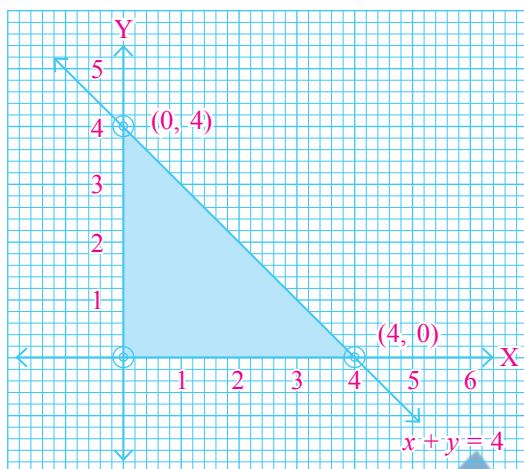
$$y \geq 0$$

$$\text{હેતુલક્ષી વિધેય } Z = 3x + 4y$$

$$x + y = 4$$

x	0	4
y	4	0

$$(0, 4) \quad x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ (4, 0) \quad (0, 0)$$



આફુટિમાં આપેલ અસમતાઓનો આલેખ દર્શાવ્યો છે જે સંબિંદિત છે. શક્ય ઉકેલપ્રદેશનાં શિરોભિંદુઓ  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 4)$  અને  $(4, 0)$  મળે.

શક્ય ઉકેલ પ્રદેશના શિરોભિંદુ	હેતુલક્ષી વિધેય $Z = 3x + 4y$
$(4, 0)$	$Z = 12$
$(0, 4)$	$Z = 16 \leftarrow \text{મહિતમ}$
$(0, 0)$	$Z = 0$

આમ,  $(0, 4)$  આગળ  $Z$ નું મહિતમ મૂલ્ય 16 મળે.

**21.**

⇒ ઘટના  $E_1$  : વિદ્યાર્થી જવાબ જાણે છે.

ઘટના  $E_2$  : વિદ્યાર્થી જવાબનું અનુમાન કરે છે.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

ઘટના A : વિદ્યાર્થી જવાબ આપે છે અને તે સાચો હોય.

વિદ્યાર્થી સાચો જવાબ આપે અને જવાબ જાણતો હોય તેની સંભાવના,

$$P(E_1 | A) = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A | E_1)}{P(A)}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(E_1) \cdot P(A | E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A | E_2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{13}{16}$$

$$\therefore P(E_1 | A) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 1}{\frac{13}{16}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

### વિભાગ-C

**22.**

⇒ અહીં,  $B' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

ધારો કે,  $P = \frac{1}{2} (B + B')$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{-3}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 3 & 1 \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

એવે,  $P' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{-3}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 3 & 1 \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = P$

આમ,  $P = \frac{1}{2} (B + B')$  એ સંભિત શ્રેણિક છે.

વળી, ધારો કે,

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} (B - B') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 3 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

તો,  $Q' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ \frac{-5}{2} & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -Q$ .

આમ,  $Q = \frac{1}{2} (B - B')$  એ વિસંભિત શ્રેણિક છે.

એવે,  $P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{-3}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 3 & 1 \\ \frac{-3}{2} & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 3 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = B$$

23.

શ્રેણિકના સ્વરૂપમાં લખતાં,

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AX = B$$

$$\text{જ્યાં, } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B$$

⇒  $A^{-1}$  શોદવા માટે,

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2(10 + 3) - 1(-5 + 0) + 1(3 - 0) \\ &= 2(13) + 5 + 3 \\ &= 26 + 5 + 3 \\ &= 34 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

∴ અનન્ય ડિક્રેશન મળે છે.

⇒  $adj A$  મેળવવા માટે,

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{11} &= (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(10 + 3) \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{12} &= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)(-5 + 0) \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{21} &= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)(-5 - 3) \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{22} &= (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(-10 + 0) \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{23} &= (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)(6 - 0) \\ &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{32} &= (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)(-2 - 1) \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -5 \text{ નો સહાયચર } A_{33} &= (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(-4 - 1) \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$adj A = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} adj A$$

$$= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$⇒ X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 + 12 + 9 \\ 5 - 15 + 27 \\ 3 - 9 - 45 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 34 \\ 17 \\ -51 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ઉકેલ : } x = 1, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{-3}{2}$$

24.

$$⇒ \text{ધારો કે, } u = \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \text{ અથે } v = x^{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

હીને બાજું  $x$  પટ્યે વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{અહીં, } u = \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \text{ ની}$$

બાજું  $\log$  લેતાં,

$$\log u = x \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

હીને બાજું  $x$  પટ્યે વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= x \frac{d}{dx} \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{d}{dx} x \\ \therefore \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{x}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \frac{d}{dx} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}\right) + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ \therefore \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ \therefore \frac{du}{dx} &= u \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \\ \therefore \frac{du}{dx} &= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right] \dots (2)\end{aligned}$$

હેઠળ,  $v = x^{(1+\frac{1}{x})}$  ની

અને બાજુ  $\log$  લેતાં,

$$\log v = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \log x$$

હેઠળ, અને બાજુ  $x$  પટ્યે વિકલન કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{d}{dx} \log x + \log x \frac{d}{dx} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ \therefore \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} + \log x \left(0 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x+1}{x^2} - \frac{\log x}{x^2} \\ \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} &= v \left( \frac{x+1 - \log x}{x^2} \right) \\ \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} &= x^{(1+\frac{1}{x})} \left( \frac{x+1 - \log x}{x^2} \right) \dots\dots (3)\end{aligned}$$

પરિણામ (1) માં પરિણામ (2) અને (3) ની કિંમત મૂકતાં,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right] + x^{(1+\frac{1}{x})} \left[ \frac{x+1 - \log x}{x^2} \right]$$

$y$  મીટર છે અને ઊંડાઈ 2 મીટર આપેલ છે.

ટાંકીનું ઘનક્ષળ = 8 (મીટર)<sup>3</sup>

$$\therefore x \times y \times 2 = 8$$

$$\therefore xy = 4$$

હેઠળ, આધારનું ક્ષેત્રફળ,  $\Delta_1$  = લંબાઈ × પછોળાઈ  
=  $xy$

$\Delta_1$  = 4 મી<sup>2</sup> અથવા ચો મી

$$1 \text{ ચો.મી.} = ₹ 70 \quad \therefore \frac{70 \times 4}{1} = ₹ 280$$

$$\therefore 4 \text{ ચો.મી.} = (?)$$

હેઠળ, ચાર પૂછળનું કુલ ક્ષેત્રફળ,

$$\Delta_2 = 4y + 4x$$

$$\Delta_2 = 4(x + y) \text{ ચો મી}$$

$$\text{ચાર પૂછળનો ખર્ચ} = 45 \times 4(x + y)$$

$$= 180(x + y)$$

$$\therefore \text{કુલ ખર્ચ} = 280 + 180(x + y) \dots (2)$$

$$f(x) = 280 + 180(x + y)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 280 + 180\left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 180\left(1 - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = 180\left(\frac{8}{x^3}\right) > 0$$

→ જ્યૂનિટમ ખર્ચ મેળવવા માટે,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore 180\left(1 - \frac{4}{x^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \quad (\because x > 0)$$

→ જો  $x = 2$  હોય તો,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y &= \frac{4}{x} \\ &= \frac{4}{2} \\ \therefore y &= 2\end{aligned}$$

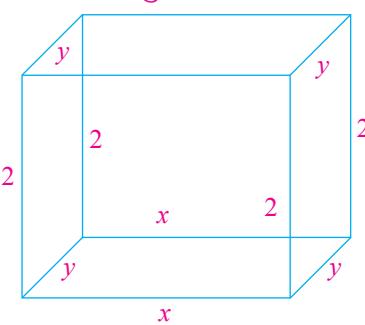
→ પરિણામ (2) પરથી,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{કુલ ખર્ચ} &= 280 + 180(2 + 2) \\ &= 280 + 720\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{કુલ ખર્ચ} = ₹ 1,000$$

25.

ખુલ્લી ટાંકી



દારો કે લંબચોરસના આધારની લંબાઈ  $x$  મીટર, પછોળાઈ

26.

દારો કે  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin x) dx$  ... (1)

ગુણધર્મ (6) પરથી,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\cos x) dx \end{aligned} \quad \dots (2)$$

$\rightarrow$  (1) અને (2) ની અનુરૂપ બાજુઓનો સરવાળો કરતાં,

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log \sin x + \log \cos x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log \sin x \cdot \cos x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log(\sin x \cdot \cos x) + \log 2 - \log 2) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log(\sin 2x)) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 2 dx \end{aligned}$$

પ્રથમ સંકલિતમાં  $2x = t$  આદેશ લેતાં,  $2dx = dt$  થશે.

તથા, જ્યારે  $x = 0$  ત્યારે  $t = 0$  અને

જ્યારે  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ત્યારે  $t = \pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \log(\sin t) dt - \log 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin t) dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 \\ &\quad (\text{ગુણધર્મ (7) પરથી, } \sin(\pi - t) = \sin t) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$\text{તેથી } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

27.

$(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{-y} - 1$

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

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

$\rightarrow$  બંને બાજુ સંકલન કરતાં,

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^y dy}{(2-e^y)} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$\therefore - \int \frac{e^y dy}{(2-e^y)} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$\therefore -\log|2-e^y| = \log|x+1| + \log|c|$$

$$\therefore \log \left| \frac{1}{2-e^y} \right| = \log|c(x+1)|$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2-e^y} = c(x+1)$$

$\rightarrow$  જ્યારે  $x = 0$  ત્યારે  $y = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2-e^0} = c(0+1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2-1} = c$$

$$\therefore c = 1$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2-e^y} = (x+1)$$

$$\therefore (2-e^y)(x+1) = 1$$

$$\therefore 2-e^y = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\therefore 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} = e^y$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x+2-1}{x+1} = e^y$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x+1}{x+1} = e^y$$

$$\therefore y = \log \left| \frac{2x+1}{x+1} \right|, x \neq -1,$$

જે આપેલ વિકલ સમીકરણનો વિશિષ્ટ ઉકેલ છે.