

Max.Marks: 20

CLASS11 07-11-24

MATHEMATICS (041) - MT2

Time: 50 minutes

General Instructions:

1) Questions 1 to 4 carries 1 mark each.

2) Questions 5 to 8 carries 2 marks each.

3) Questions 9 and 10 carries 4 marks each.

	SECTION A	
1.	If in a G.P, $a_3 + a_5 = 90$ and $r=2$, find first term of the G.P (a) 9/2 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/9 (d) 1/2	1
2.	Find the radian measure of -37°30'	1
	(a) $5\pi/24$ radian (b) - $5\pi/24$ radian	
	(c) $\pi/24$ radian (d) $-\pi/24$ radian	
3.	Find the value of sin (-1125)°	1
	(a) $-1/2$ (b) $1/2$ (c) $-1/\sqrt{2}$ (d) $1/\sqrt{2}$	
4.	Which of the following is not equal to $\cos 2x$	1
	(a) $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ (b) $1 - 2\sin^2 x$	
	(b) $1 - 2\cos^2 x$ d) $\frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$	
	SECTION B	
5.	Prove that $\frac{\sin 5x - 2 \sin 3x + \sin x}{\cos 5x - \cos x} = \tan x$	2
	OR Prove that:sin x + sin 3x + sin 5x + sin 7x=4sin 4x cos2x cos x	
6.	The sum of first three terms of a G.P is 39/10 and their product is 1. Find the common ratio and the terms.	2
7.	Find the sum of n terms of the following series	2
	7+77+777+7777+	
	OR	
	If the first and nth term of a G.P are a and b respectively, and	
	If the first and nth term of a G.P are a and b respectively, and if P is the product of n terms, prove that $P^2 = (ab)^n$.	
8.	If the first and nth term of a G.P are a and b respectively, and if P is the product of n terms, prove that $P^2 = (ab)^n$. Prove that:	2
8.	If the first and nth term of a G.P are a and b respectively, and if P is the product of n terms, prove that $P^2 = (ab)^n$. Prove that: $\tan 2024x - \tan 2023x - \tan x = \tan 2024x \cdot \tan 2023x \cdot \tan x$	2
8.	If the first and nth term of a G.P are a and b respectively, and if P is the product of n terms, prove that $P^2 = (ab)^n$. Prove that: $\tan 2024x - \tan 2023x - \tan x = \tan 2024x \cdot \tan 2023x \cdot \tan x$ SECTION C	2

	OR	
	1f tanx = $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, find the values of $\sin \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos \frac{x}{2}$ and	
	$\tan \frac{x}{2}$	
10.	Let S be the sum, P the product and R the sum of reciprocals of	4
	n terms in a G.P. Prove that $P^2R^n = S^n$	
	OR	
	If a and b are the roots of $x^2 - 3x + p = 0$ and c, d are roots of	
	$x^2 - 12x + q = 0$, where a, b, c, d form a G.P. Prove that	
	(q + p) : (q - p) = 17:15.	