BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION,MULTAN
OBJECTIVE KEY FOR INTERMEDIATE ANNUAL EXAMINATION,2021

Name of Subject: Mathematics   Session: 2021

Group : 1st   Group: 2nd Group

Q. Nos	Paper Code 4191	Paper Code 4193	Paper Code 4195	Paper Code 4197
1	A	C	A	B
2	D	A	D	C
3	B	B	B	B
4	C	C	A	A
5	B	A	D	D
6	B	D	A	B
7	C	B	A	A
8	B	C	D	D
9	A	B	C	A
10	D	B	A	A
11	B	C	B	D
12	A	B	C	C
13	D	A	A	A
14	A	D	D	B
15	A	B	B	C
16	D	A	C	A
17	C	D	B	D
18	A	A	B	B
19	B	A	C	C
20	C	D	B	B

Q. Nos	Paper Code 4192	Paper Code 4194	Paper Code 4196	Paper Code 4198
1	D	D	D	C
2	B	B	A	A
3	D	A	C	B
4	C	D	B	D
5	A	D	A	A
6	B	B	D	C
7	D	D	B	B
8	A	C	C	A
9	C	A	B	D
10	B	B	C	B
11	A	D	D	C
12	D	A	B	B
13	B	C	A	C
14	C	B	D	D
15	B	A	D	B
16	C	D	B	A
17	D	B	D	D
18	B	C	C	D
19	A	B	A	B
20	D	C	B	D

سرٹیفکیٹ بابت تصحیح سوالیہ پرچہ/مارکنگ Key

ہم نے مضمون Mathematics پرچہ II گروپ I, II سکیم ______ انٹرمیڈیٹ سالانہ امتحان 2021 کا سوالیہ پرچہ انشائیہ ومعروضی (Subjective&Objective) کو بنظر عمیق چیک کرلیا ہے یہ پرچہ ALP Syllabus کے عین مطابق Set کیا گیا ہے۔ اس سوالیہ پرچہ میں کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔ ہم نے سوالیہ پرچہ کا اردو اور انگریزی Version بھی چیک کرلیا ہے۔ یہ Version آپس میں مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔ نیز اس پرچہ کی معروضی (MCQs) Key کی بابت تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ اس میں بھی کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ ہم نے Key بنانے سے متعلق دفتر کی جانب سے تیار کردہ ہدایات وصول کرکے ان کا بغور مطالعہ کرلیا ہے اور ان کی روشنی میں Key بنائی ہے۔ نیز سب ایگزامینرز کیلئے تفصیلی مارکنگ ہدایات / مارکنگ سکیم/Rubrics بھی تیار کردی گئی ہیں۔

Prepared & Checked By: Dated: ______

S.#	Name	Designation	Institution	Mobile No	Signature
1	جاوید اقبال انصاری	Ass. Prof (R)	E.U.M	03006364668	[signature]
2	M. Imran Shahid	A.P	Govt. College of Science	03008090903	[signature]
3	M. Ramzan Sheikh	Assoc. Prof	Govt. AH. Isl. Ass. College	03188338382	[signature]
4	Dr. Abdul Mueed	A.P	E.U.M Multan	0321-6319672	[signature]
5					

Re-Checked By ہم نے درج بالا سوالیہ پرچہ (انشائیہ + معروضی)، معروضی "Key" اور ہدایات کے حوالہ سے مکمل طور پر تسلی کرلی ہے۔ کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔

1	M. Yousaf ch.	A.P	Govt. College ch Multan	0332[illegible]	[signature]
2	Noorullah	Asso. Prof	G.C. Old Multan	03337649118	[signature]
3					

2021 (A) Roll No: ____________ 180

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II TIME ALLOWED: 2.30 Hours

GROUP-I **SUBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NOTE: Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.

SECTION-I

2. Attempt any eight parts. **$8 \times 2 = 16$**

(i) Determine whether the function $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ is even or odd.

(ii) With out finding the inverse, state domain and range of f^{-1} where $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x-4}$ $x \neq 4$

(iii) Evaluate the limit $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 + x - 6}$ by using algebraic techniques.

(iv) Express the Limit $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} (1 + 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ in terms of e.

(v) Find the derivative of $(x+4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ by definition.

(vi) Differentiate $x^2 - \dfrac{1}{x^2}$ w.r.t x^4.

(vii) If $y = \ell n\,(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$ then find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$

(viii) If $y = x^2 \cdot e^{-x}$ then find y_2

(ix) If $x = 1 - t^2$ and $y = 3t^2 - 2t^3$ then find $\dfrac{dx}{dt}$ and $\dfrac{dy}{dt}$

(x) If $f(x) = 4 - x^2$, $x \in (-2, 2)$ then find interval in which $f(x)$ is increasing or decreasing.

(xi) Prove that $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$

(xii) If $y = \sin 3x$ then find y_4

3. Attempt any eight parts. **$8 \times 2 = 16$**

(i) Using differentials find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ and $\dfrac{dx}{dy}$ if $x^2 + 2y^2 = 16$

(ii) Evaluate $\int \cos 3x \sin 2x \, dx$

(iii) Evaluate $\int \dfrac{x^2}{4+x^2}\, dx$

(iv) Evaluate $\int x \,\ell nx \, dx$

(v) Evaluate $\int \dfrac{(a-b)x}{(x-a)(x-b)}\, dx, \quad a > b$

(vi) Evaluate $\int_0^3 \dfrac{dx}{x^2+9}$

(vii) Solve the differential equation $y\,dx + x\,dy = 0$

(viii) Evaluate $\int \sec x \, dx$

(ix) Find K so that the line joining $A(7, 3)$, $B(K, -6)$ and the line joining $C(-4, 5)$, $D(-6, 4)$ are parallel.

(x) Find whether the given point $P(5, 8)$ lies above or below the line $2x - 3y + 6 = 0$

(xi) Determine value of P such that the lines $2x - 3y - 1 = 0$, $3x - y - 5 = 0$ and $3x + Py + 8 = 0$ meet at a point.

(xii) Find the lines represented by $3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2 = 0$

P.T.O.

4. Attempt any nine parts. **$9 \times 2 = 18$**

(i) Graph the solution set of linear inequality in xy – plane $3x - 2y \geq 6$

(ii) Find the equation of a circle with ends of a diameter at $(-3, 2)$ and $(5, -6)$

(iii) Find the centre and radius of a circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 8x + 12y - 25 = 0$

(iv) Write down the equation of normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ at $(4, 3)$

(v) Find the vertex and directrix of $x^2 = 4(y - 1)$

(vi) Write the equation of parabola with focus $(-3, 1)$ and directrix $x - 2y - 3 = 0$

(vii) Find the equation of hyperbola with Foci $(\pm 5, 0)$ and vertex is $(3, 0)$

(viii) Find the magnitude of vector $\underline{u} = \underline{i} + \underline{j}$

(ix) Find a unit vector in the direction of $\underline{v} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j} - \underline{k}$

(x) Find the direction cosines of $\underline{v} = 3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 2\underline{k}$

(xi) If $\underline{u} = [2, -3, 1]$, $\underline{v} = [2, 4, 1]$ find the cosine of angle θ between $\underline{u}$ and $\underline{v}$

(xii) If $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = 0$ and $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = 0$, what conclusion can be drawn about $\underline{a}$ or $\underline{b}$?

(xiii) Find α so that $\underline{i} - \underline{j} + \underline{k}$, $\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} - 3\underline{k}$ and $3\underline{i} - \alpha\underline{j} + 5\underline{k}$ are coplanar.

SECTION-II

NOTE: Attempt any three questions. **$3 \times 10 = 30$**

5.(a) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sqrt{2x+5} - \sqrt{x+7}}{x-2}, & x \neq 2 \\ K, & x = 2 \end{cases}$ Find the value of K so that f is continuous at $x = 2$

(b) If $x = a\cos^3\theta$, $y = b\sin^3\theta$, show that $a\dfrac{dy}{dx} + b\tan\theta = 0$

6.(a) Evaluate the integral $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin x + \cos x}\, dx$

(b) Find the condition that the lines $y = m_1x + c_1$, $y = m_2x + c_2$, $y = m_3x + c_3$ are concurrent.

7. (a) Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos^2 x}\, dx$

(b) Maximize $f(x, y) = 2x + 5y$ subject to constraints $2y - x \leq 8$, $x - y \leq 4$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

8. (a) Write equations of two tangents from $(2, 3)$ to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

(b) By using vectors prove that $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$

9.(a) If $y = (\cos^{-1} x)^2$, prove that $(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - 2 = 0$

(b) Show that an equation of parabola with focus at $(a\cos\alpha, a\sin\alpha)$ and directrix $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + a = 0$ is $(x\sin\alpha - y\cos\alpha)^2 = 4a(x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha)$

Paper Code Number: 4191

2021 (A) Roll No: 181

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

GROUP-I **OBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: **You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.**

Q.No.1

(1) If $f(x)=\sqrt{x+4}$ then $f(x^2+4)$ is equal to:
(A) $\sqrt{x^2+8}$ (B) $\sqrt{x^2-8}$ (C) $\sqrt{x-8}$ (D) x^2-8

(2) The function $f(x)=\dfrac{2+3x}{2x}$ is not continuous at: (A) $x=-3$ (B) $x=-2/3$ (C) $x=1$ (D) $x=0$

(3) $\lim\limits_{x\to a}\dfrac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}=$ ______ (A) $f'(x)$ (B) $f'(a)$ (C) $f'(0)$ (D) $f'(x-a)$

(4) $f(x)=x^{2/3}$, then $f'(8)=$ ______ (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) 3

(5) The derivative of $\dfrac{x^3+2x^2}{x^3}$ equals: (A) $\frac{2}{x^2}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{x^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2x^2}$ (D) $\frac{-1}{2x^2}$

(6) If $f(x)=\tan^{-1}x$, then $f'(\cot x)$ is equal to:
(A) $\dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ (B) $\sin^2 x$ (C) $\cos^2 x$ (D) sex^2x

(7) $f(x+\delta x)=$ ______
(A) $f'(x)dx$ (B) $f(x)-f'(x)dx$ (C) $f(x)+f'(x)dx$ (D) $f(x)dx$

(8) $\displaystyle\int\frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=$ ______
(A) $a\tan^{-1}x$ (B) $-a\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x+c$ (C) $-a\sec^{-1}x+c$ (D) $\frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}x+c$

(9) When the expression $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ involves in integration substitute, is:
(A) $x=a\sin\theta$ (B) $a\sec\theta$ (C) $a\tan\theta$ (D) $a=\sin\theta$

(10) $\displaystyle\int_0^3\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx=$ ______ (A) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{\pi}$ (C) $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(11) Which of the following is not a solution of the system of inequalities
$x+2y\le 8,\ 2x-3y\le 6,\ 2x+y\ge 2 \quad x\ge 0,\ y\ge 0$
(A) (1, 0) (B) (8, 0) (C) (0, 4) (D) (3, 0)

(12) When axes are translated, the coordinates of the point $(-6, 9)$ are changed into $(-3, 7)$, find the point through which axes are translated:
(A) $(-3, 2)$ (B) $(3, -2)$ (C) $(7, -3)$ (D) $(-9, 6)$

(13) The equation of horizontal line passing through $(-5, 3)$ is:
(A) $x+5=0$ (B) $-5x+3y=0$ (C) $3x-5y=0$ (D) $y-3=0$

(14) A line passes through $(1, 5)$ and $(k, 7)$ has a slope k, the values of k is:
(A) -1 and 2 (B) 3 and -2 (C) 2, -3 (D) -1, -2

(15) The focus of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ is:
(A) $(a, 0)$ (B) $(0, a)$ (C) $(-a, 0)$ (D) $(0, -a)$

(16) The eccentricity of $\dfrac{y^2}{4}-x^2=1$ equals: (A) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt5}$ (B) $\frac{2}{\sqrt5}$ (C) $\frac{-\sqrt5}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt5}{2}$

(17) Conic are the curves obtained by cutting a right circular cone by:
(A) Sphere (B) A line (C) A plane (D) A curve

(18) If $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are two non-zero vectors, then $\underline{a}\times\underline{b}=$ ______
(A) $-\underline{b}\times\underline{a}$ (B) $\underline{a}\cdot\underline{b}$ (C) $-\underline{a}\times-\underline{b}$ (D) $\underline{b}\times\underline{a}$

(19) Angle between the vectors $\underline{i}+\underline{j}$, $\underline{i}-\underline{j}$ is: (A) π (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) 0

(20) Projection of $\underline{a}$ along $\underline{b}$ is:
(A) $\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b}$ (B) $\underline{a}-\underline{b}$ (C) $\underline{a}\cdot\hat{b}$ (D) $\hat{a}\cdot\underline{b}$

Paper Code Number: 4193

2021 (A)

Roll No: 182

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II

GROUP-I

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) Conic are the curves obtained by cutting a right circular cone by:
(A) Sphere (B) A line (C) A plane (D) A curve

(2) If $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are two non-zero vectors, then $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} =$ ______
(A) $-\underline{b} \times \underline{a}$ (B) $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}$ (C) $-\underline{a} \times -\underline{b}$ (D) $\underline{b} \times \underline{a}$

(3) Angle between the vectors $\underline{i} + \underline{j}$, $\underline{i} - \underline{j}$ is: (A) π (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) 0

(4) Projection of $\underline{a}$ along $\underline{b}$ is:
(A) $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}$ (B) $\underline{a} - \underline{b}$ (C) $\underline{a} \cdot \hat{b}$ (D) $\hat{a} \cdot \underline{b}$

(5) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$ then $f(x^2+4)$ is equal to:
(A) $\sqrt{x^2+8}$ (B) $\sqrt{x^2-8}$ (C) $\sqrt{x-8}$ (D) x^2-8

(6) The function $f(x) = \frac{2+3x}{2x}$ is not continuous at: (A) $x=-3$ (B) $x=-2/3$ (C) $x=1$ (D) $x=0$

(7) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} =$ ______ (A) $f'(x)$ (B) $f'(a)$ (C) $f'(0)$ (D) $f'(x-a)$

(8) $f(x) = x^{2/3}$, then $f'(8) =$ ______ (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) 3

(9) The derivative of $\frac{x^3+2x^2}{x^3}$ equals: (A) $\frac{2}{x^2}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{x^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2x^2}$ (D) $\frac{-1}{2x^2}$

(10) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$, then $f'(\cot x)$ is equal to:
(A) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (B) $\sin^2 x$ (C) $\cos^2 x$ (D) $sex^2 x$

(11) $f(x+\delta x) =$ ______
(A) $f'(x)dx$ (B) $f(x) - f'(x)dx$ (C) $f(x) + f'(x)dx$ (D) $f(x)dx$

(12) $\int \frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx =$ ______
(A) $a\tan^{-1} x$ (B) $-a\ cosec^{-1} x + c$ (C) $-a\sec^{-1} x + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1} x + c$

(13) When the expression $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ involves in integration substitute, is:
(A) $x = a\sin\theta$ (B) $a\sec\theta$ (C) $a\tan\theta$ (D) $a = \sin\theta$

(14) $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx =$ ______ (A) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{\pi}$ (C) $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(15) Which of the following is not a solution of the system of inequalities
$x+2y \le 8$, $2x-3y \le 6$, $2x+y \ge 2$ $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$
(A) (1, 0) (B) (8, 0) (C) (0, 4) (D) (3, 0)

(16) When axes are translated, the coordinates of the point $(-6, 9)$ are changed into $(-3, 7)$, find the point through which axes are translated:
(A) $(-3, 2)$ (B) $(3, -2)$ (C) $(7, -3)$ (D) $(-9, 6)$

(17) The equation of horizontal line passing through $(-5, 3)$ is:
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(18) A line passes through $(1, 5)$ and $(k, 7)$ has a slope k, the values of k is:
(A) -1 and 2 (B) 3 and -2 (C) 2, -3 (D) -1, -2

(19) The focus of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is:
(A) $(a, 0)$ (B) $(0, a)$ (C) $(-a, 0)$ (D) $(0, -a)$

(20) The eccentricity of $\frac{y^2}{4} - x^2 = 1$ equals: (A) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (B) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (C) $\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Paper Code Number: 4195

2021 (A)

Roll No: ______________ 183

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II
GROUP-I

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes
MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

OBJECTIVE

Note: **You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.**

Q.No.1

(1) When the expression $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ involves in integration substitute, is:
(A) $x = a\sin\theta$ (B) $a\sec\theta$ (C) $a\tan\theta$ (D) $a = \sin\theta$

(2) $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx =$ ______ (A) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{\pi}$ (C) $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(3) Which of the following is not a solution of the system of inequalities
$x + 2y \le 8,\ 2x - 3y \le 6,\ 2x + y \ge 2 \quad x \ge 0,\ y \ge 0$
(A) (1, 0) (B) (8, 0) (C) (0, 4) (D) (3, 0)

(4) When axes are translated, the coordinates of the point $(-6, 9)$ are changed into $(-3, 7)$, find the point through which axes are translated:
(A) $(-3, 2)$ (B) $(3, -2)$ (C) $(7, -3)$ (D) $(-9, 6)$

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(A) $x + 5 = 0$ (B) $-5x + 3y = 0$ (C) $3x - 5y = 0$ (D) $y - 3 = 0$

(6) A line passes through $(1, 5)$ and $(k, 7)$ has a slope k, the values of k is:
(A) -1 and 2 (B) 3 and -2 (C) 2, -3 (D) $-1, -2$

(7) The focus of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is:
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(8) The eccentricity of $\frac{y^2}{4} - x^2 = 1$ equals: (A) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (B) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (C) $\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

(9) Conic are the curves obtained by cutting a right circular cone by:
(A) Sphere (B) A line (C) A plane (D) A curve

(10) If $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are two non-zero vectors, then $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} =$ ______
(A) $-\underline{b} \times \underline{a}$ (B) $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}$ (C) $-\underline{a} \times -\underline{b}$ (D) $\underline{b} \times \underline{a}$

(11) Angle between the vectors $\underline{i} + \underline{j},\ \underline{i} - \underline{j}$ is: (A) π (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) 0

(12) Projection of $\underline{a}$ along $\underline{b}$ is:
(A) $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}$ (B) $\underline{a} - \underline{b}$ (C) $\underline{a} \cdot \hat{b}$ (D) $\hat{a} \cdot \underline{b}$

(13) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$ then $f(x^2 + 4)$ is equal to:
(A) $\sqrt{x^2 + 8}$ (B) $\sqrt{x^2 - 8}$ (C) $\sqrt{x - 8}$ (D) $x^2 - 8$

(14) The function $f(x) = \frac{2 + 3x}{2x}$ is not continuous at: (A) $x = -3$ (B) $x = -2/3$ (C) $x = 1$ (D) $x = 0$

(15) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} =$ ______ (A) $f'(x)$ (B) $f'(a)$ (C) $f'(0)$ (D) $f'(x - a)$

(16) $f(x) = x^{2/3}$, then $f'(8) =$ ______ (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) 3

(17) The derivative of $\frac{x^3 + 2x^2}{x^3}$ equals: (A) $\frac{2}{x^2}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{x^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2x^2}$ (D) $\frac{-1}{2x^2}$

(18) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$, then $f'(\cot x)$ is equal to:
(A) $\frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ (B) $\sin^2 x$ (C) $\cos^2 x$ (D) $sex^2 x$

(19) $f(x + \delta x) =$ ______
(A) $f'(x)dx$ (B) $f(x) - f'(x)dx$ (C) $f(x) + f'(x)dx$ (D) $f(x)dx$

(20) $\int \frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}dx =$ ______
(A) $a\tan^{-1}x$ (B) $-a\,\mathrm{cosec}^{-1}x + c$ (C) $-a\sec^{-1}x + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}x + c$

14(Obj)(☆☆☆)-2021(A)-18000 **(MULTAN)**

Paper Code Number: 4197

2021 (A)

Roll No: ____________ 184

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

GROUP-I **OBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) If $f(x)=\tan^{-1}x$, then $f'(\cot x)$ is equal to:
(A) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (B) $\sin^2 x$ (C) $\cos^2 x$ (D) $sex^2 x$

(2) $f(x+\delta x)=$ ______
(A) $f'(x)dx$ (B) $f(x)-f'(x)dx$ (C) $f(x)+f'(x)dx$ (D) $f(x)dx$

(3) $\int\frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=$ ______
(A) $a\tan^{-1}x$ (B) $-a\,\text{cosec}^{-1}x+c$ (C) $-a\sec^{-1}x+c$ (D) $\frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}x+c$

(4) When the expression $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ involves in integration substitute, is:
(A) $x=a\sin\theta$ (B) $a\sec\theta$ (C) $a\tan\theta$ (D) $a=\sin\theta$

(5) $\int_0^3\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx=$ ______ (A) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{\pi}$ (C) $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(6) Which of the following is not a solution of the system of inequalities
$x+2y\le 8,\ 2x-3y\le 6,\ 2x+y\ge 2$ $x\ge 0,\ y\ge 0$
(A) (1, 0) (B) (8, 0) (C) (0, 4) (D) (3, 0)

(7) When axes are translated, the coordinates of the point $(-6,9)$ are changed into $(-3,7)$, find the point through which axes are translated:
(A) $(-3,2)$ (B) $(3,-2)$ (C) $(7,-3)$ (D) $(-9,6)$

(8) The equation of horizontal line passing through $(-5,3)$ is:
(A) $x+5=0$ (B) $-5x+3y=0$ (C) $3x-5y=0$ (D) $y-3=0$

(9) A line passes through $(1,5)$ and $(k,7)$ has a slope k, the values of k is:
(A) -1 and 2 (B) 3 and -2 (C) $2,-3$ (D) $-1,-2$

(10) The focus of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ is:
(A) $(a,0)$ (B) $(0,a)$ (C) $(-a,0)$ (D) $(0,-a)$

(11) The eccentricity of $\frac{y^2}{4}-x^2=1$ equals: (A) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt5}$ (B) $\frac{2}{\sqrt5}$ (C) $\frac{-\sqrt5}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt5}{2}$

(12) Conic are the curves obtained by cutting a right circular cone by:
(A) Sphere (B) A line (C) A plane (D) A curve

(13) If $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are two non-zero vectors, then $\underline{a}\times\underline{b}=$ ______
(A) $-\underline{b}\times\underline{a}$ (B) $\underline{a}\cdot\underline{b}$ (C) $-\underline{a}\times-\underline{b}$ (D) $\underline{b}\times\underline{a}$

(14) Angle between the vectors $\underline{i}+\underline{j}$, $\underline{i}-\underline{j}$ is: (A) π (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) 0

(15) Projection of $\underline{a}$ along $\underline{b}$ is:
(A) $\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b}$ (B) $\underline{a}-\underline{b}$ (C) $\underline{a}\cdot\hat{b}$ (D) $\hat{a}\cdot\underline{b}$

(16) If $f(x)=\sqrt{x+4}$ then $f(x^2+4)$ is equal to:
(A) $\sqrt{x^2+8}$ (B) $\sqrt{x^2-8}$ (C) $\sqrt{x-8}$ (D) x^2-8

(17) The function $f(x)=\frac{2+3x}{2x}$ is not continuous at: (A) $x=-3$ (B) $x=-2/3$ (C) $x=1$ (D) $x=0$

(18) $\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}=$ ______ (A) $f'(x)$ (B) $f'(a)$ (C) $f'(0)$ (D) $f'(x-a)$

(19) $f(x)=x^{2/3}$, then $f'(8)=$ ______ (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) 3

(20) The derivative of $\frac{x^3+2x^2}{x^3}$ equals: (A) $\frac{2}{x^2}$ (B) $\frac{-2}{x^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2x^2}$ (D) $\frac{-1}{2x^2}$

2021 (A) Roll No: ____________ 185

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II TIME ALLOWED: 2.30 Hours

GROUP-II **SUBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NOTE: Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.

SECTION-I

2. Attempt any eight parts. **$8 \times 2 = 16$**

(i) Express perimeter P of a square as a function of its area A.

(ii) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1},\ g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$ find $fog(x),\ gof(x)$

(iii) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{x \to -1} \dfrac{x^3 - x}{x+1}$

(iv) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$

(v) Differentiate $\left(\sqrt{x} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2$ w.r.t. x

(vi) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ if $x = 1 - t^2,\ y = 3t^2 - 2t^3$

(vii) Prove that $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$

(viii) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = x \cos y$

(ix) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \dfrac{x}{\ell nx}$

(x) Find $f'(x)$ if $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}-1}$

(xi) Find y_2 if $y = x^2 e^{-x}$

(xii) Find Maclaurin series for $\sin x$.

3. Attempt any eight parts. **$8 \times 2 = 16$**

(i) Use differentials to find dy and δy if $y = x^2 + 2x$, x changes from 2 to 1.8.

(ii) Find $\int \dfrac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\, dx$

(iii) Find $\int \dfrac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\, dx$

(iv) Find $\int \dfrac{\cot\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\, dx$

(v) Find $\int \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin x + \cos x}\, dx$

(vi) Find $\int x\, \ell nx\, dx$

(vii) Solve the differential equation $(e^x + e^{-x})\dfrac{dy}{dx} = e^x - e^{-x}$

(viii) Find $\int_0^{\pi/3} \cos^2\theta \sin\theta\, d\theta$

(ix) By means of slope, show that $(-1, -3), (1, 5), (2, 9)$ lie on the same line.

(x) Check whether the point $(-7, 6)$ lies above or below the line $4x + 3y - 9 = 0$

(xi) Check whether the lines $12x + 35y - 7 = 0$ and $105x - 36y + 11 = 0$ are parallel or perpendicular.

(xii) Express $15y - 8x + 3 = 0$ in normal form.

P.T.O.

4. Attempt any nine parts. **$9 \times 2 = 18$**

(i) Graph the solution set of $3x - 2y \geq 6$

(ii) Find an equation of the circle with ends of a diameter at $(-3, 2)$ and $(5, -6)$

(iii) Find the radius of the circle $5x^2 + 5y^2 + 14x + 12y - 10 = 0$

(iv) Find the length of the tangent drawn from the point $(-5, 4)$ to the circle $5x^2 + 5y^2 - 10x + 15y - 131 = 0$

(v) Find the focus and directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 4(y - 1)$

(vi) Find the foci and eccentricity of $\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$

(vii) Write down the equation of tangent to $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 5x - 13y + 2 = 0$ at $\left(1, \frac{10}{3}\right)$

(viii) Find the magnitude of the vector $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$

(ix) Find a unit vector in the direction of $\underline{v} = 2\underline{i} - \underline{j}$

(x) Let $\underline{v} = 3\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} + 2k$, $\underline{w} = 5\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$ find $\underline{v} - 3\underline{w}$

(xi) Find α so that $\left|\alpha\underline{i} + (\alpha + 1)\underline{j} + 2\underline{k}\right| = 3$

(xii) Find the direction cosines of $\underline{v} = 3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 2\underline{k}$

(xiii) Find a vector of lengths 5 in the direction opposite that of $\underline{v} = \underline{i} - 2\underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$

SECTION-II

NOTE: Attempt any three questions. **$3 \times 10 = 30$**

5.(a) Prove that $y\frac{dy}{dx} + x = 0$ if $x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$, $y = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$

(b) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sqrt{2x + 5} - \sqrt{x + 7}}{x - 2} & , x \neq 2 \\ K & , x = 2 \end{cases}$ find value of K so that f is continuous at $x = 2$

6.(a) Determine value of p such that the lines $2x - 3y - 1 = 0$, $3x - y - 5 = 0$ and $3x + py + 8 = 0$ meet at a point.

(b) Evaluate $\int x^3 e^{5x}\, dx$

7. (a) Evaluate $\int_{-1}^{2} \left(x + |x|\right) dx$

(b) Minimize $z = 2x + y$; subject to the constraints $x + y \geq 3$; $7x + 5y \leq 35$; $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

8. (a) Show that the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 2y - 7 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 9 = 0$ touch externally.

(b) A force of magnitude 6 units acting parallel to $2\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} + \underline{k}$, displaces, the point of application from $(1, 2, 3)$ to $(5, 3, 7)$. Find work done.

9.(a) A box with a square base and open top is to have a volume of 4 cubic dm. Find the dimensions of the box which will require the least material.

(b) Find the centre, foci and vertices of the following $9x^2 - 12x - y^2 - 2y + 2 = 0$

Paper Code Number: 4192

2021 (A)

Roll No: ________ (8)

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II
GROUP-II

OBJECTIVE

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes
MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) The perimeter P of a square as a function of its area A is:
(A) $P = \sqrt{A}$ (B) $P = 2\sqrt{A}$ (C) $P = 3\sqrt{A}$ (D) $P = 4\sqrt{A}$

(2) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$ (A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) $2\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

(3) If $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ (A) $4/3$ (B) $-4/3$ (C) $3/4$ (D) $-3/4$

(4) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{\cot x}) =$ (A) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (B) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (C) $\frac{-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (D) $\frac{2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cot x}}$

(5) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$, then $f'(\cot x) =$ (A) $\sin^2 x$ (B) $\cos^2 x$ (C) $\sec^2 x$ (D) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(6) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot x) =$ (A) $\sec^2 x$ (B) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (C) $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (D) $\tan^2 x$

(7) $\int a^x dx =$ (A) $a^x + c$ (B) $a^x + \ell na + c$ (C) $a^x \cdot \ell na + c$ (D) $a^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ell na} + c$

(8) The anti-derivative of $\frac{1}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1} x}$ is:
(A) $\ell n(\tan^{-1} x) + c$ (B) $\ell n(1 + x^2) + c$ (C) $2(\tan^{-1} x)^2 + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1} x)^2 + c$

(9) Suitable substitution for solving $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$ is:
(A) $x = a \sin\theta$ (B) $x = a \tan\theta$ (C) $x = a \sec\theta$ (D) $x = a \cos\theta$

(10) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \, dx =$ (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

(11) If $(3, 5)$ is the mid-point of $(5, a)$ and $(1, 7)$, then $a =$____ (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9

(12) The point $(3, -8)$ lies in the ______ quadrant. (A) 1^{st} (B) 2^{nd} (C) 3^{rd} (D) 4^{th}

(13) The lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively, are parallel if:
(A) $m_1 m_2 = 1$ (B) $m_1 = m_2$ (C) $m_1 m_2 = -1$ (D) $m_1 + m_2 = 0$

(14) The point $(2, 1)$ is not in the solution of the inequality:
(A) $2x + y > 3$ (B) $2x + y > 4$ (C) $2x + y < 3$ (D) $2x + y > 1$

(15) Centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 7x - 3y = 0$, is:
(A) $(7, -3)$ (B) $\left(-7/2, 3/2\right)$ (C) $(-7, 3)$ (D) $\left(7/2, -3/2\right)$

(16) The equation of directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 5y$ is:
(A) $x + 5/4 = 0$ (B) $x - 5/4 = 0$ (C) $y + 5/4 = 0$ (D) $y - 5/4 = 0$

(17) The length of latus-rectum of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is:
(A) $\frac{a^2}{2b}$ (B) $\frac{b^2}{2a}$ (C) $\frac{b^2}{a}$ (D) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

(18) If $\underline{u} = 2\alpha\underline{i} + \underline{j} - \underline{k}$ and $\underline{v} = \underline{i} + \alpha\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}$, are perpendicular, then $\alpha =$
(A) $-4/3$ (B) $4/3$ (C) $3/4$ (D) 4

(19) The vectors $\underline{u}$, $\underline{v}$ and $\underline{w}$ are coplanar if:
(A) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 0$ (B) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 1$ (C) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 2$ (D) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 3$

(20) Work done by a constant force $\vec{F}$ during a displacement $\vec{d}$ is equal to:
(A) $\vec{F} \times \vec{d}$ (B) $\vec{d} \times \vec{F}$ (C) $\vec{F} + \vec{d}$ (D) $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}$

Paper Code Number: 4194

2021 (A) Roll No: 188

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

GROUP-II **OBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: **You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.**

Q.No.1

(1) The length of latus-rectum of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is:
(A) $\frac{a^2}{2b}$ (B) $\frac{b^2}{2a}$ (C) $\frac{b^2}{a}$ (D) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

(2) If $\underline{u} = 2\alpha\underline{i} + \underline{j} - \underline{k}$ and $\underline{v} = \underline{i} + \alpha\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}$, are perpendicular, then $\alpha =$
(A) $-4/3$ (B) $4/3$ (C) $3/4$ (D) 4

(3) The vectors $\underline{u}$, $\underline{v}$ and $\underline{w}$ are coplanar if:
(A) $\underline{u}\cdot\underline{v}\times\underline{w} = 0$ (B) $\underline{u}\cdot\underline{v}\times\underline{w} = 1$ (C) $\underline{u}\cdot\underline{v}\times\underline{w} = 2$ (D) $\underline{u}\cdot\underline{v}\times\underline{w} = 3$

(4) Work done by a constant force $\vec{F}$ during a displacement $\vec{d}$ is equal to:
(A) $\vec{F}\times\vec{d}$ (B) $\vec{d}\times\vec{F}$ (C) $\vec{F}+\vec{d}$ (D) $\vec{F}\cdot\vec{d}$

(5) The perimeter P of a square as a function of its area A is:
(A) $P = \sqrt{A}$ (B) $P = 2\sqrt{A}$ (C) $P = 3\sqrt{A}$ (D) $P = 4\sqrt{A}$

(6) $\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}$ (A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) $2\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

(7) If $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ (A) $4/3$ (B) $-4/3$ (C) $3/4$ (D) $-3/4$

(8) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{\cot x}) =$ (A) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (B) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (C) $\frac{-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (D) $\frac{2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cot x}}$

(9) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$, then $f'(\cot x) =$ (A) $\sin^2 x$ (B) $\cos^2 x$ (C) $\sec^2 x$ (D) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(10) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot x) =$ (A) $\sec^2 x$ (B) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (C) $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (D) $\tan^2 x$

(11) $\int a^x dx =$ (A) $a^x + c$ (B) $a^x + \ell na + c$ (C) $a^x\cdot\ell na + c$ (D) $a^x\cdot\frac{1}{\ell na} + c$

(12) The anti-derivative of $\frac{1}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1}x}$ is:
(A) $\ell n(\tan^{-1}x) + c$ (B) $\ell n(1+x^2) + c$ (C) $2(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + c$

(13) Suitable substitution for solving $\int\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}dx$ is:
(A) $x = a\sin\theta$ (B) $x = a\tan\theta$ (C) $x = a\sec\theta$ (D) $x = a\cos\theta$

(14) $\int_0^{\pi/4}\sec^2 x\, dx =$ (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

(15) If $(3, 5)$ is the mid-point of $(5, a)$ and $(1, 7)$, then $a =$ ____ (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9

(16) The point $(3, -8)$ lies in the ______ quadrant. (A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th

(17) The lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively, are parallel if:
(A) $m_1m_2 = 1$ (B) $m_1 = m_2$ (C) $m_1m_2 = -1$ (D) $m_1 + m_2 = 0$

(18) The point $(2, 1)$ is not in the solution of the inequality:
(A) $2x + y > 3$ (B) $2x + y > 4$ (C) $2x + y < 3$ (D) $2x + y > 1$

(19) Centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 7x - 3y = 0$, is:
(A) $(7, -3)$ (B) $\left(-7/2, 3/2\right)$ (C) $(-7, 3)$ (D) $\left(7/2, -3/2\right)$

(20) The equation of directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 5y$ is:
(A) $x + 5/4 = 0$ (B) $x - 5/4 = 0$ (C) $y + 5/4 = 0$ (D) $y - 5/4 = 0$

Paper Code Number: 4196

2021 (A)

Roll No: 189

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II
GROUP-II

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes
MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

OBJECTIVE

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) $\int a^x dx =$ (A) $a^x + c$ (B) $a^x + \ell na + c$ (C) $a^x \cdot \ell na + c$ (D) $a^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ell na} + c$

(2) The anti-derivative of $\frac{1}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1}x}$ is:
(A) $\ell n(\tan^{-1}x) + c$ (B) $\ell n(1+x^2) + c$ (C) $2(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + c$

(3) Suitable substitution for solving $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx$ is:
(A) $x = a\sin\theta$ (B) $x = a\tan\theta$ (C) $x = a\sec\theta$ (D) $x = a\cos\theta$

(4) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \, dx =$ (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

(5) If $(3, 5)$ is the mid-point of $(5, a)$ and $(1, 7)$, then $a =$ ____ (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9

(6) The point $(3, -8)$ lies in the ______ quadrant. (A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th

(7) The lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively, are parallel if:
(A) $m_1 m_2 = 1$ (B) $m_1 = m_2$ (C) $m_1 m_2 = -1$ (D) $m_1 + m_2 = 0$

(8) The point $(2, 1)$ is not in the solution of the inequality:
(A) $2x + y > 3$ (B) $2x + y > 4$ (C) $2x + y < 3$ (D) $2x + y > 1$

(9) Centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 7x - 3y = 0$, is:
(A) $(7, -3)$ (B) $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (C) $(-7, 3)$ (D) $\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(10) The equation of directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 5y$ is:
(A) $x + \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (B) $x - \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (C) $y + \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (D) $y - \frac{5}{4} = 0$

(11) The length of latus-rectum of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is:
(A) $\frac{a^2}{2b}$ (B) $\frac{b^2}{2a}$ (C) $\frac{b^2}{a}$ (D) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

(12) If $\underline{u} = 2\alpha\underline{i} + \underline{j} - \underline{k}$ and $\underline{v} = \underline{i} + \alpha\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}$, are perpendicular, then $\alpha =$
(A) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) 4

(13) The vectors $\underline{u}$, $\underline{v}$ and $\underline{w}$ are coplanar if:
(A) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 0$ (B) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 1$ (C) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 2$ (D) $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} \times \underline{w} = 3$

(14) Work done by a constant force $\vec{F}$ during a displacement $\vec{d}$ is equal to:
(A) $\vec{F} \times \vec{d}$ (B) $\vec{d} \times \vec{F}$ (C) $\vec{F} + \vec{d}$ (D) $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}$

(15) The perimeter P of a square as a function of its area A is:
(A) $P = \sqrt{A}$ (B) $P = 2\sqrt{A}$ (C) $P = 3\sqrt{A}$ (D) $P = 4\sqrt{A}$

(16) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$ (A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) $2\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

(17) If $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ (A) $\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $-\frac{3}{4}$

(18) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{\cot x}) =$ (A) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (B) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (C) $\frac{-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (D) $\frac{2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cot x}}$

(19) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$, then $f'(\cot x) =$ (A) $\sin^2 x$ (B) $\cos^2 x$ (C) $\sec^2 x$ (D) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(20) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot x) =$ (A) $\sec^2 x$ (B) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (C) $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (D) $\tan^2 x$

Paper Code Number: 4198

2021 (A)

Roll No: 190

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12^{th} CLASS)

MATHEMATICS PAPER-II

GROUP-II

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{\cot x}) =$ (A) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (B) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (C) $\frac{-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$ (D) $\frac{2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cot x}}$

(2) If $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$, then $f'(\cot x) =$ (A) $\sin^2 x$ (B) $\cos^2 x$ (C) $\sec^2 x$ (D) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(3) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot x) =$ (A) $\sec^2 x$ (B) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (C) $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ (D) $\tan^2 x$

(4) $\int a^x dx =$ (A) $a^x + c$ (B) $a^x + \ell na + c$ (C) $a^x \cdot \ell na + c$ (D) $a^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ell na} + c$

(5) The anti-derivative of $\frac{1}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1} x}$ is:

(A) $\ell n(\tan^{-1} x) + c$ (B) $\ell n(1+x^2) + c$ (C) $2(\tan^{-1} x)^2 + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1} x)^2 + c$

(6) Suitable substitution for solving $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$ is:

(A) $x = a\sin\theta$ (B) $x = a\tan\theta$ (C) $x = a\sec\theta$ (D) $x = a\cos\theta$

(7) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x\, dx =$ (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

(8) If $(3, 5)$ is the mid-point of $(5, a)$ and $(1, 7)$, then $a =$ ____ (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9

(9) The point $(3, -8)$ lies in the ______ quadrant. (A) 1^{st} (B) 2^{nd} (C) 3^{rd} (D) 4^{th}

(10) The lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively, are parallel if:

(A) $m_1 m_2 = 1$ (B) $m_1 = m_2$ (C) $m_1 m_2 = -1$ (D) $m_1 + m_2 = 0$

(11) The point $(2, 1)$ is not in the solution of the inequality:

(A) $2x + y > 3$ (B) $2x + y > 4$ (C) $2x + y < 3$ (D) $2x + y > 1$

(12) Centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 7x - 3y = 0$, is:

(A) $(7, -3)$ (B) $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (C) $(-7, 3)$ (D) $\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(13) The equation of directrix of the parabola $x^2 = 5y$ is:

(A) $x + \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (B) $x - \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (C) $y + \frac{5}{4} = 0$ (D) $y - \frac{5}{4} = 0$

(14) The length of latus-rectum of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is:

(A) $\frac{a^2}{2b}$ (B) $\frac{b^2}{2a}$ (C) $\frac{b^2}{a}$ (D) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

(15) If $\underline{u} = 2\alpha\underline{i} + \underline{j} - \underline{k}$ and $\underline{v} = \underline{i} + \alpha\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}$, are perpendicular, then $\alpha =$

(A) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) 4

(16) The vectors $\underline{u}$, $\underline{v}$ and $\underline{w}$ are coplanar if:

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