

### Instructions

1. **All** questions are compulsory .
2. The question paper consists of 29 questions into three sections A,B and C. Section A comprises of 10 questions of one mark each, Section B comprises of 12 questions of four marks each and Section C comprises of 7 questions of six marks each.
3. All questions in Section A are to be answered in one word, one sentence or as per the exact requirement of the question.
4. There is no overall choice . However, internal choice has been provided in 4 questions of four marks each and 2 questions of six marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
5. Use of calculator is not permitted.

#### SECTION -A

1. Write the value of the determinant  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 \\ 6x & 9x & 12x \end{vmatrix}$

Answer: 0

2. If A is invertible matrix of order 3 and  $|A|=5$ , then find  $|adj A|$  .

Answer: 25

3. Write the direction cosines of a line parallel to the line  $\frac{3-x}{3} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z+2}{6}$  .

Answer :  $\left(\frac{-3}{7}, \frac{-2}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right)$

4. Evaluate :  $2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -10 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

Answer: 30

5. . Evaluate the inetgral :  $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{3 + \tan x} dx$

Answer :  $\log|3 + \tan x| + C$

OR

Evaluate the inetgral :  $\int \sec^2(7-x) dx$

Answer :  $-\tan(7-x) + C$

6. Find the projection of  $\vec{a}$  on  $\vec{b}$ , if  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8$  and  $\vec{b} = 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ .

Answer :  $\frac{8}{7}$

7. Write a unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ .

Answer :  $\frac{1}{7}(2\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$

8. Using principal values, evaluate the following  $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ .

Answer :  $\pi$

OR

Using principal value, evaluate the following :  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{5}\right)$

Answer :  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$

9. Find the value of x from the following :  $\begin{bmatrix} 2x-y & 5 \\ 3 & y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer:  $x = 2$

10. If the binary operation \* on the set of integers Z is defined by  $a * b = a + 3b^2$ , then find the value  $2 * 4$ .

Answer: 50

**SECTION B**

11. Using properties of determinants, prove that  $\begin{vmatrix} x+4 & 2x & 2x \\ 2x & x+4 & 2x \\ 2x & 2x & x+4 \end{vmatrix} = (5x+4)(4-x)^2$

12. Find the angle between two vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  with magnitudes 1 and 2 respectively and when  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{3}$ .

Answer :  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

13. Find the value of  $\lambda$ , so that the lines  $\frac{1-x}{3} = \frac{7y-14}{2\lambda} = \frac{5z-10}{11}$  and  $\frac{7-7x}{3\lambda} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{6-z}{5}$  are perpendicular to each other.

Answer :  $\lambda = 7$

OR

Find the value of  $\lambda$ , so that the lines  $\frac{1-x}{3} = \frac{7y-14}{2\lambda} = \frac{5z-10}{11}$  and  $\frac{7-7x}{3\lambda} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{6-z}{5}$  are perpendicular to each other.

Answer :  $\lambda = -2$

14. Prove that the relation R in the set A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} given by  $R = \{(a, b) : |a - b| \text{ is even}\}$ , is an equivalence relation.

15. Evaluate the integral :  $\int \frac{(x-4)e^x}{(x-2)^3} dx$

Answer :  $\frac{e^x}{(x-2)^2} + C$

16. Evaluate the integral :  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{\cos x}}{e^{\cos x} + e^{-\cos x}} dx$

Answer :  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

17. Solve the following differential equation :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \cos x - \sin x$ .

Answer:  $y = \cos x + Ce^{-x}$

18. Find the intervals in which the function is increasing and decreasing :  $f(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x + 17$ .

Answer:  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (6, \infty)$  (2, 6)

19. Differentiate following with respect to x.  $(x)^{\cos x} + (\sin x)^{\tan x}$

Answer:  $x^{\cos x} \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \log x \right) + \sin x^{\tan x} (1 + \sec^2 x \log \sin x)$

OR

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = xy$ .

Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - 4x^3 - 4xy^2}{4x^2y + 4y^3 - x}$

20. . Solve for x :  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Answer :  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

21. Solve the following differential equation :  $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \log x$ .

Answer:  $y \log x = (\log x)^2 + C$

22. A dice is thrown again and again until three sixes are obtained. Find the probability of obtaining the third six in the sixth throw of the dice.

Answer:  $\frac{625}{23328}$

SECTION - C

23. A diet is to contain at least 80 units of vitamin A and 100 units of minerals. Two foods  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are available. Food  $F_1$  costs Rs. 4 per unit and  $F_2$  costs Rs. 6 per unit. One unit of food  $F_1$  contains 3 units of vitamin A and 4 units of minerals. One unit of food  $F_2$  contains 6 units of vitamin A and 3 units of minerals. Formulate this as a linear programming problem and find graphically the minimum cost for diet that consists of mixture of these foods and also meets the minimal nutritional requirements.

**Answer :**  
Minimum cost Rs. 104.

24. . Evaluate the integral using limits of sums :  $\int_1^3 (2x^2 + 3) dx$

Answer :  $\frac{70}{3}$

25. Find the area of the region enclosed between the two circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  and  $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

Answer :  $\left(6\pi - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  sq. units

26. Find the equation of the plane passing through the point  $(-1, 3, 2)$  and perpendicular to each of the planes  $x + 2y + 3z = 5$  and  $3x + 3y + z = 6$ .

Answer:  $7x - 8y + 8z + 25 = 0$

27. Show that the height of the cylinder of maximum volume that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius  $R$  is  $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Also, find the maximum volume.

28. Three bags contain balls as shown in the following table :

Bags	Number of balls		
	White	Black	Red
I	1	2	3
II	2	1	1
III	4	3	2

A bag is chosen at random and two balls are drawn. They happen to be white and red. What is the probability that they come from the third bag? Answer:  $\frac{5}{17}$

29. Obtain the inverse of the following matrix using elementary operations :  $n A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer:  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 8 & -12 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

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