DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

MATHEMATICS

CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours **Max. Marks : 100**

Weightage of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

A. Weightage to different topics/content units

S.No.	Topics	Marks
1.	Relations and Functions	10
2.	Algebra	13
3.	Calculus	44
4.	Vectors & three-dimensional Geometry	17
5.	Linear programming	06
6.	Probability	10
	Total	**100**

B. Weightage to different forms of questions

S.No.	Forms of Questions	Marks for each question	No. of Questions	Total marks
1.	Very Short Answer questions (VSA)	01	10	10
2.	Short Answer questions (SA)	04	12	48
3.	Long answer questions (LA)	06	07	42
	Total		**29**	**100**

C. Scheme of Options

There will be no overall choice. However, internal choice in any four questions of four marks each and any two questions of six marks each has been provided.

D. Difficulty level of questions

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage of marks
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

Based on the above design, separate sample papers along with their blue prints and Marking schemes have been included in this document. About 20% weightage has been assigned to questions testing higher order thinking skills of learners.

CBSE SAMPLE PAPER - I

CLASS XII MATHEMATICS

BLUE PRINT - I

S. No.	Topics	VSA	SA	LA	Total
1. (a)	Relations and Functions	1(1)	4(1)	-	
(b)	Inverse Trigonometric Functions	1(1)	4(1)	-	10(4)
2. (a)	Matrices	2(2)	-	6(1)	
(b)	Determinants	1(1)	4(1)	-	13(5)
3. (a)	Continuity and differentiability	-	8(2)	-	
(b)	Applications of derivatives	-	4(1)	6(1)	
(c)	Integration	2(2)	4(1)	6(1)	
(d)	Applications of Integrals	-	-	6(1)	
(e)	Differential Equations	-	8(2)	-	44(11)
4. (a)	Vectors	2(2)	4(1)	-	
(b)	3-dimensional Geometry	1(1)	4(1)	6(1)	17(6)
5.	Linear - Programming	-	-	6(1)	6(1)
6.	Probability	-	4(1)	6(1)	10(2)
	Total	10(10)	48(12)	42(7)	100(29)

SAMPLE PAPER - I

MATHEMATICS

CLASS - XII

Time : 3 Hours **Max. Marks : 100**

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 29 questions divided 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 07 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 04 questions of four marks each and 02 questions of six marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
5. Use of calculators in not permitted. You may ask for logarithmic tables, if required.

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SECTION A

1. Give an example to show that the relation R in the set of natural numbers, defined by R= $\{(x, y), x, y \in N, x \leq y^2\}$ is not transitive.

2. Write the principal value of $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$.

3. Find x, if $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3x \\ 2y & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 12 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^T$.

4. For what value of a, $\begin{pmatrix} 2a & -1 \\ -8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ is a singular matrix?

5. A square matrix A, of order 3, has |A| = 5, find |A.adjA|.

6. Evaluate $\int 5^x dx$

7. Write the value of $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x\, dx$.

8. Find the position vector of the midpoint of the line segment joining the points A($5\hat{i}+3\hat{j}$) and B ($3\hat{i}-\hat{j}$).

9. If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = (6\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 9\hat{k})$ and $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$, find the value of λ.

10. Find the distance of the point (a,b,c) from x-axis.

SECTION B

11. Let N be the set of all natural numbers and R be the relation in NxN defined by (a,b) R (c,d) if ad=bc. Show that R is an equivalence relation.

12. Prove that $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$.

OR

Solve for x : $\sin^{-1}(1-x) - 2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

13. Using properties of determinants, prove that :

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2+1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2+1 & bc \\ ca & cb & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix} = (1+a^2+b^2+c^2).$$

14. For what values of a and b, the function f defined as :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax+b, & \text{if } x<1 \\ 11, & \text{if } x=1 \\ 5ax-2b, & \text{if } x>1 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x=1$$

15. If $x^y+y^x = a^b$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

OR

If $x=a(\cos t + t \sin t)$ and $y = b(\sin t - t \cos t)$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

16. Find the intervals in which the following function is strictly increasing or strictly decreasing :

$f(x) = 20-9x+6x^2-x^3$

OR

For the curve $y=4x^3-2x^5$, find all points at which the tangent passes through origin.

17. Evaluate : $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x \cos x}} dx$

OR

Evaluate : $\int e^x \left(\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx$

18. Form the differential equation of the family of circles having radii 3.

19. Solve the following differential equation:

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

20. If the sum of two unit vectors is a unit vector, show that the magnitude of their difference is $\sqrt{3}$.

21. Find whether the lines $\vec{r} = (\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} + \hat{j})$ and $\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} - \hat{j}) + \mu(\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k})$ intersect or not. If intersecting, find their point of intersection.

22. Three balls are drawn one by one without replacement from a bag containig 5 white and 4 green balls. Find the probability distribution of number of green balls drawn.

SECTION C

23. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, find A^{-1} and hence solve the following system of equations :

$$2x+y+3z = 3$$
$$4x-y = 3$$
$$-7x + 2y + z = 2$$

OR

Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

24. If the lengths of three sides of a trapezium, other than the base are equal to 10cm each, then find the area of trapezium when it is maximum.

25. Draw a rough sketch of the region enclosed between the circles $x^2+y^2 = 4$ and $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$. Using integration, find the area of the enclosed region.

26. Evaluate $\int_1^2 (x^2+x+2)dx$ as a limit of sums.

OR

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x^2})dx,\ 0 \le x \le 1$

27. Find the coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular and the perpendicular distance of the point (1, 3, 4) from the plane $2x-y+z+3=0$. Find also, the image of the point in the plane.

28. An aeroplane can carry a maximum of 200 passengers. A profit of Rs. 1000 is made on each excutive class ticket and a profit of Rs. 600 is made on each economy class ticket. The airline reserves at least 20 seats for the executive class. However, at least 4 times as many passengers prefer to travel by economy class, than by the executive class. Determine how many tickets of each type must be sold, in order to maximise profit for the airline. What is the maximum profit? Make an L.P.P. and solve it graphically.

29. A fair die is rolled. If 1 turns up, a ball is picked up at random from bag A, if 2 or 3 turns up, a ball is picked up at random from bag B, otherwise a ball is picked up from bag C. Bag A contains 3 red and 2 white balls, bag B contains 3 red and 4 white balls and bag C contains 4 red and 5 white balls. The die is rolled, a bag is picked up and a ball is drawn from it. If the ball drawn is red, what is the probability that bag B was picked up?

MARKING SCHEME

MATHEMATICS CLASS - XII

SAMPLE PAPER 1

SECTION A

1. $(8, 3) \in R$, $(3, 2) \in R$ but $(8, 2) \notin R$.

2. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

3. $x = 4$

4. $a = \frac{4}{3}$

5. 125

6. $\frac{5^x}{\log 5} + c$

7. Zero.

8. $4\hat{i} + \hat{j}$

9. $\lambda = -3$

10. $\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$ (1 mark each for correct answer for Qs. 1 to 10)

SECTION B

11. For any $(a, b) \in N \times N$, $ab = ba$

$\Rightarrow (a, b) R (a, b)$. Thus R is reflexive. 1

Let $(a, b) R (c, d)$ for any $a, b, c, d \in N$

$\therefore ad = bc$

$\Rightarrow cb = da \Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b)$

$\therefore$ R is symmetric 1

Let $(a, b) R (c, d)$ and $(c, d) R (e, f)$ for $a, b, c, d, e, f \in N$

then $ad = bc$ and $cf = de$

$\Rightarrow adcf = bcde$ or $af = be \Rightarrow (a, b) R (e, f)$

$\therefore$ R is transitive 1½

Since, R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive, hence R is an equivalence relation. ½

12. L.H.S = $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{9}}{1-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{2}{9}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{17}{34}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ 1½

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\left(2\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left[\dfrac{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\right]$ 1½

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{1+\frac{1}{4}}\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\dfrac{3}{5} = \text{RHS}$ 1

OR

$\sin^{-1}(1-x)-2\sin^{-1}x = \dfrac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \dfrac{\pi}{2}+2\sin^{-1}x$ ½

$\Rightarrow (1-x) = \sin(\dfrac{\pi}{2} + 2\sin^{-1}x) = \cos(2\sin^{-1}x)$ ½

$\Rightarrow (1-x) = \cos(2\alpha)$ where $\sin^{-1}x = \alpha$ or $x = \sin\alpha$ ½

$\Rightarrow (1-x) = 1-2\sin^2\alpha = 1-2x^2, \quad \therefore 2x^2-x = 0$ 1

$\Rightarrow x(2x-1) = 0$ ½

$\therefore x = 0, \dfrac{1}{2}$

Since $x = \dfrac{1}{2}$ does not satisfy the given equation $\therefore x=0$ 1

13. $\text{LHS} = \dfrac{1}{abc}\begin{vmatrix} a(a^2+1) & a^2b & a^2c \\ ab^2 & b(b^2+1) & b^2c \\ ac^2 & bc^2 & c(c^2+1) \end{vmatrix} = \dfrac{abc}{abc}\begin{vmatrix} a^2+1 & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b^2+1 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix}$ 1

$R_1 \to R_1+R_2+R_3$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a^2+b^2+c^2 & 1+a^2+b^2+c^2 & 1+a^2+b^2+c^2 \\ b^2 & b^2+1 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix}$ 1

$$= (1+a^2+b^2+c^2)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & b^2+1 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix}$$ 1

$C_2 \longrightarrow C_2 - C_1$

$C_3 \longrightarrow C_2 - C_1$

$$= (1+a^2+b^2+c^2)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b^2 & 1 & 0 \\ c^2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$ 1

$= (1+a^2+b^2+c^2)\cdot 1 = (1+a^2+b^2+c^2)$ 1

14. $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 3a+b$, RHL $= \lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 5a-2b$, $f(1) = 11$ 2

$\therefore\ 3a+b = 11,\quad 5a-2b = 11$ 1

Solving to get $a = 3,\ b = 2$ 1

15. Put $x^y = u$ and $y^x = v$ $\therefore\ u+v = a^b \Rightarrow \dfrac{du}{dx} + \dfrac{dv}{dx} = 0$ ½

$\log u = y \log x \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{u}\dfrac{du}{dx} = \dfrac{y}{x} + \log x \cdot \dfrac{dy}{dx} \therefore \dfrac{du}{dx} = y \cdot x^{y-1} + x^y \cdot \log x \cdot \dfrac{dy}{dx}$ 1

$\log v = x \log y \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{v}\cdot\dfrac{dv}{dx} = \dfrac{x}{y}\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \log y \therefore \dfrac{dv}{dx} = xy^{x-1} \cdot \dfrac{dy}{dx} + y^x \cdot \log y$ 1

$\therefore y \cdot x^{y-1} + x^y \log x \dfrac{dy}{dx} + xy^{x-1}\dfrac{dy}{dx} + y^x \log y = 0$ 1

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = -\dfrac{y \cdot x^{y-1} + y^x \cdot \log y}{x^y \cdot \log x + x\, y^{x-1}}$ ½

OR

$\dfrac{dx}{dt} = a(-\sin t + t \cos t + \sin t) = at \cos t$ 1

$\dfrac{dy}{dt} = b(\cos t + t \sin t - \cos t) = bt \sin t$ 1

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \tan t \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{b}{a} \sec^2 t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$ 1

$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{b}{a} \sec^2 t \cdot \frac{1}{at \cos t} = \frac{b \sec^3 t}{a^2 t}$ 1

16. $f^1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -9+12x-3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -(3)(x-1)(x-3) = 0$ 1

$\therefore x = 1, \quad x = 3$

$\therefore$ The intervals are $(-\infty, 1), (1, 3), (3, \infty)$ 1

Getting f(x) to be stricktly decreasing in $(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$ 1

and stricktly increasing in (1, 3) 1

OR

Let (x_1, y_1) be a point on the given curve, the tangent at which passes through origin.

$\therefore$ Slope of tangent $= \frac{y_1}{x_1}$ ------- (i) ½

also, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^2-10x^4 \Rightarrow$ slope of tangent $= 12x_1^2-10x_1^4$ --------(ii) ½

$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{x_1} = 12x_1^2-10x_1^4$ or $y_1 = 12x_1^3-10x_1^5 \Rightarrow 4x_1^3-2x_1^5 = 12x_1^3-10x_1^5$ 1

solving to get $x_1 = 0$ or $1-x_1^2 = 0$ i.e. $x_1 = \pm 1$ 1

Hence the required points are (0, 0), (1, 2) and (-1, -2) 1

17. Putting (sinx - cosx) = t to get (cosx + sinx) dx = dt 1

and $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x = t^2$ or $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(1-t^2)$ ½

$\therefore$ Given integral $= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin^{-1} t + c$ 1½

$= \sqrt{2} \sin^{-1} (\sin x - \cos x) + c$ 1

OR

$\int e^x \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int e^x \cdot \frac{[(x+1)^2-2x]}{(x+1)^2} dx$ 1

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

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

$= e^x - 2\cdot\frac{e^x}{x+1} + c$ [using $\int e^x (f(x)+f^1(x))\, dx = e^x f(x)+c$ 1

18. The equation of the family of circles is $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2 = 9$ ----------------(i) ½

$\Rightarrow 2(x-a) + 2(y-b)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ or $(x-a) = -(y-b)\frac{dy}{dx}$ ----------------(ii) 1

$\Rightarrow 1+(y-b)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-b) = -\frac{[1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2]}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$ ----------------(iii) 1

from (ii), $(x-a) = +\frac{[1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2]}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}$ ½

putting in (i) to get $\left[\frac{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}\right]^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}\right]^2 = 9$ ½

or $\left[\frac{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}\right]^2 \left[\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+1\right] = 9 \Rightarrow \left[1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^3 = 9\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx}\right)^2$ ½

19. Given differential equation can be written as

$\sqrt{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} + xy\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ½

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}dx + \dfrac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}dy = 0$ ½

$\therefore \int \dfrac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy = -\int \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} xdx$ ½

Putting $1+y^2 = u^2$ and $1+x^2 = v^2$ to get $ydy = udu$ and $xdx = vdv$ ½

$\therefore \int \dfrac{u\,du}{u} = -\int \dfrac{v \cdot vdv}{v^2-1} = -\int \dfrac{v^2-1+1}{v^2-1}dv = -\int\left(1+\dfrac{1}{v^2-1}\right) dv$ 1

$u = -v-\dfrac{1}{2}\log\left|\dfrac{v-1}{v+1}\right|+c$ or $\sqrt{1+y^2} = -\sqrt{1+x^2}-\dfrac{1}{2}\log\left|\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1}\right|+c$ 1

20. Let $\hat{a}, \hat{b}$ and $\hat{c}$ be unit vectors such that $\hat{a}+\hat{b} = \hat{c}$ 1

$\therefore |\hat{a}+\hat{b}| = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = |\hat{a}+\hat{b}|^2 = \hat{a}^2+\hat{b}^2+2\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b} = 2+2\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b}$ 1

$\Rightarrow 2(\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b}) = 1-2 = -1$ ------------------------------------(i) ½

Now $|\hat{a}-\hat{b}|^2 = \hat{a}^2+\hat{b}^2-2\hat{a}\cdot\hat{b} = 1+1-(-1) = 3$ 1½

$\Rightarrow |\hat{a}-\hat{b}| = \sqrt{3}$ ½

21. Given lines are $\vec{r} = (1+2\lambda)\hat{i} + (-1+\lambda)\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and ½

$\vec{r} = (2+\mu)\hat{i} + (-1+\mu)\hat{j} - \mu\hat{k}$ ½

If lines are intersecting, then for some value of λ and μ,

$1+2\lambda = 2+\mu$, --(i) $-1+\lambda = -1+\mu$ --(ii) $-1 = -\mu$ --(iii) 1

Solving (ii) and (iii) to get $\lambda = 1$, $\mu = 1$, which satisfy (i) hence the line are intersecting 1

and point of intersection is (3, 0, -1) 1

22. Let X denotes the random variable, 'number of green balls,

X :	0	1	2	3	1
P(X) :	$\dfrac{5c_3}{9c_3}$	$\dfrac{5c_2 \cdot 4c_1}{9c_3}$	$\dfrac{5c_1 \cdot 4c_2}{9c_3}$	$\dfrac{4c_3}{9c_3}$	1

$= \frac{5}{42} \quad \frac{10}{21} \quad \frac{5}{14} \quad \frac{1}{21}$ 2

SECTION C

23. $|A| = 2(-1) - 1(4) + 3(1) = -3 \neq 0 \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{ adj } A$ 1

The cofactors are

$A_{11} = -1, \; A_{12} = -4, \; A_{13} = 1$

$A_{21} = 5, \; A_{22} = 23, \; A_{23} = -11$ 2

$A_{31} = 3, \; A_{32} = 12, \; A_{33} = -6$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & 3 \\ -4 & 23 & 12 \\ 1 & -11 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$ ½

Given equations can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } A \cdot X = B$$ 1

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

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & 3 \\ -4 & 23 & 12 \\ 1 & -11 & -6 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -27 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$ 1

$\therefore x = -6, \; y = -27, \; z = 14$ ½

OR

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ then } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$$ ½

$$R_3 \to R_3 - 3R_1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & +1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$$ 1

$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A$ 1

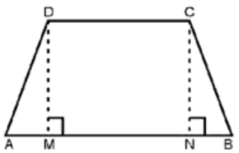
$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} A$ 1

$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} A$ 1

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} A$ 1

Hence $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ½

24.



AD = DC = BC = 10cm.

$\Delta\ ADM \cong \Delta BCN \therefore AM = BN = x$ (say)

$\therefore\ DM = \sqrt{10^2 - x^2}$ 1

Area (A) = $\frac{1}{2}(10+10+2x)\sqrt{100-x^2} = (10+x)\sqrt{100-x^2}$ 1

Let $S = A^2 = (10+x)^2(100-x^2)$

$\frac{ds}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow (10+x)^2(-2x) + (100-x^2)\,2(10+x) = 0$ ½

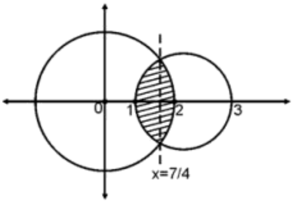
$(10+x)^2\ (-2x+20-2x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$ 1

$\frac{d^2s}{dx^2} = (10+x)^2\ (-4) + (20-4x)\,2(10+x) < 0$ at $x = 5$ 1

$\therefore$ for Maximum area, $x = 5$ ½

Maximum area = $15\sqrt{75} = 75\sqrt{3}\ cm^2$ 1

25. Correct figure 1



Solving $x^2+y^2 = 4$ and $(x-2)^2+y^2 = 1$

we get $x = \frac{7}{4}$ 1

$\therefore$ Required area $= 2\left[\int_{7/4}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^2}\, dx + \int_{1}^{7/4} \sqrt{1-(x-2)^2}\, dx\right]$ 1

$= 2\left[\left[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} + 2\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2}\right]_{\frac{7}{4}}^{2} + \left[\frac{x-2}{2}\sqrt{1-(x-2)^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\cdot(x-2)\right]_{1}^{\frac{7}{4}}\right]$ 1

$= 2\left[\pi - \frac{7}{8}\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - 2\sin^{-1}\frac{7}{8} + \left(-\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]$ 1

$= \frac{5\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)$ sq.u 1

26. Here $f(x) = (x^2+x+2)$, $h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$ ½

$\int_{1}^{2} f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\cdot[f(1) + f(1+h)+f(1+2h) + \ldots\ldots + f[1+(n-1)h]]$ 1

$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\cdot\left[4+(4+3h+h^2) + (4+6h+4h^2) + \ldots\ldots + (4+(n-1)3h+(n-1)^2h^2\right]$ 2

$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left[4n + \frac{3}{n}\cdot\frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{1}{n^2}\cdot\frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}\right]$ 1½

$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[4 + \frac{3}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]$ ½

$= 4 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{24+9+2}{6} = \frac{35}{6}$ ½

OR

put $x = \sin\alpha$ and $\sqrt{x} = \sin\beta$ ½

$\therefore \sin^{-1}[x\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin^{-1}\ [\sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta]$

$= \sin^{-1}[\sin(\alpha-\beta)] = \alpha-\beta = \sin^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$ ½

$\therefore$ Given integral $= \int_0^1 (\sin^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x})dx = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1}x\ dx - \int_0^1 \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\ dx$ 1

$= \left[x \cdot \sin^{-1}x\right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\ dx - \left[x \cdot \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot x\ dx$ 1

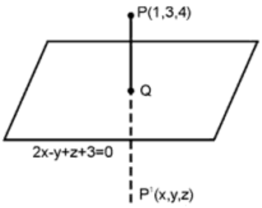
$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \left[\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]_0^1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}\ dx$ 1

$= -1 + \frac{1}{2}\int_1^0 \frac{-\sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot 2t dt}{t}$ $\qquad \left[1-x = t^2,\ dx = -2t\ dt\right]$ 1

$= -1 + \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 1 + \left[\frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}t\right]_0^1 = \left(-1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 1

27. Let Q be the foot of perpendicular from P to the plane and P[1] (x, y, z) be the image of P in the plane.

$\therefore$ The equations of line through P and Q is



$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{z-4}{1}$ 1

The coordinates of Q (for some value of λ) are

$(2\lambda+1,\ -\lambda+3,\ \lambda+4)$ ½

Since Q lies on the plane, $\therefore 2(2\lambda+1) - 1(-\lambda+3) + (\lambda+4) + 3 = 0$ 1

Solving to get $\lambda = -1$ ½

$\therefore$ coordinates of foot of perpendicular (Q) are (-1, 4, 3) ½

Perpendicular distance (PQ) = $\sqrt{(2)^2+(-1)^2+(1)^2} = \sqrt{6}$ units ½

Since Q is mid point of PP\`

$\therefore \frac{x+1}{2} = -1,\ \frac{y+3}{2} = 4,\ \frac{z+4}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow x = -3,\ y = 5,\ z = 2$ 1

$\therefore$ Image of P is (-3, 5, 2) 1

28. Let, number of executive class tickets to be sold, be x and that of economy class be y.

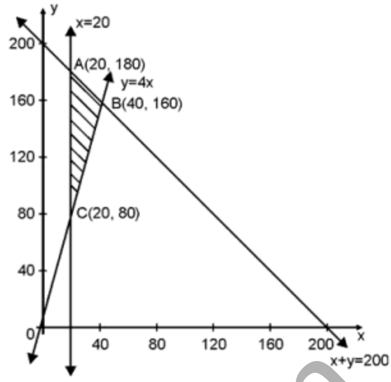
$\therefore$ LPP becomes : Maximise Profit (P) = 1000x + 600y 1

Subject to : $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$x + y \leq 200$ 1½

$y \geq 4x$ or $4x - y \leq 0$

$x \geq 20$



For correct graph 2

Getting vertices of feasible region as
A(20, 180), B(40, 160), C(20, 80) ½

Profit at A = Rs. 128000

Profit at B = Rs. 136000

Profit at C = Rs. 68000

$\therefore$ Max profit = Rs. 136000 for 40 executive and 160 economy tickets 1

29. Let the events be defined as :

E_1 : Bag A is selected

E_2 : Bag B is selected 1

E_3 : Bag C is selected

A : A red ball is selected

$$\therefore\ P(E_1) = \frac{1}{6},\ P(E_2) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } P(E_3) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$ 1

$$P\left(A/E_1\right) = \frac{3}{5},\ P\left(A/E_2\right) = \frac{3}{7} \text{ and } P\left(A/E_3\right) = \frac{4}{9}$$ 1

$$P\left(E_2/A\right) = \frac{P(E_2)\,P\left(A/E_2\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(A/E_1\right) + P(E_2)\,P\left(A/E_2\right) + P(E_3)\,P\left(A/E_3\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3}{7}}{\frac{1}{6}\cdot\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{4}{9}}$$ 2

$$= \frac{90}{293}$$ 1