

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **36 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A: Questions 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B: Questions 21 to 26 carry 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section C: Questions 27 to 32 carry 4 marks each.
- (v) Section D: Questions 33 to 36 carry 6 marks each.
- (vi) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions within each question.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not allowed.

Section A

1. The two planes $x - 2y + 4z = 10$ and $18x + 17y + kz = 50$ are perpendicular, if k is equal to

- (A) -4
- (B) 4
- (C) 2
- (D) -2

2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

and $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then $AB + XY$ equals

- (A) $[28]$
- (B) $[24]$
- (C) 28
- (D) 24

3. The value of $\sin^{-1}\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{5}\right)$ is

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{10}$
- (B) $\frac{3\pi}{5}$
- (C) $-\frac{\pi}{10}$
- (D) $-\frac{3\pi}{5}$

4. From the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, two numbers a and b ($a \neq b$) are chosen at random. The probability that $\frac{a}{b}$ is an integer is:

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

5. $\int_0^{\pi/8} \tan^2(2x) dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{4 - \pi}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{4 + \pi}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{4 - \pi}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{4 - \pi}{2}$

6. The two lines $x = ay + b$, $z = cy + d$ and $x = a'y + b'$, $z = c'y + d'$ are perpendicular to each other, if

- (A) $\frac{a}{a'} + \frac{c}{c'} = 1$
- (B) $\frac{a}{a'} + \frac{c}{c'} = -1$
- (C) $aa' + cc' = 1$
- (D) $aa' + cc' = -1$

7. In an LPP, if the objective function $z = ax + by$ has the same maximum value on two corner points of the feasible region, then the number of points at which $z_{\max}$ occurs is

- (A) 0
- (B) 2
- (C) finite
- (D) infinite

8. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 200 & 50 \\ 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 50 & 40 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then $|AB|$ is equal to

- (A) 460
- (B) 2000
- (C) 3000
- (D) -7000

9. Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$. If $\vec{b}$ is a vector such that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{b}|^2$ and $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{7}$, then $|\vec{b}|$ equals

- (A) 7
(B) 14
(C) $\sqrt{7}$
(D) 21

10. Three dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of obtaining a total score of 5 is

- (A) $\frac{5}{216}$
(B) $\frac{1}{6}$
(C) $\frac{1}{36}$
(D) $\frac{1}{49}$

11. If $\vec{a}$ is a non-zero vector, then $(\vec{a} \cdot \hat{i})\hat{i} + (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{j})\hat{j} + (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{k})\hat{k}$ equals _____.

OR

The projection of the vector $\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ on the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ is _____.

12. If $\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 7 \\ 9 & x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then $x \cdot y =$ _____.

13. The slope of the tangent to the curve $y = x^3 - x$ at the point $(2, 6)$ is _____.

OR

The rate of change of the area of a circle with respect to its radius r , when $r = 3$ cm, is _____.

14. If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x) = (3 - x^3)^{1/3}$, then $f \circ f(x) =$ _____.

15. If $f(x) = 2|x| + 3|\sin x| + 6$, then the right hand derivative of $f(x)$ at $x = 0$ is _____.

16. Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$.

17. If $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{1+4x^2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$, then find the value of a .

OR

Find $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x}}$.

18. Show that the function $y = ax + 2a^2$ is a solution of the differential equation $2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) - y = 0$.

19. Find $\int \sin^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$.

20. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then find A^3 .

Section B

21. Check if the relation R on the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ defined as $R = \{(x, y) : y \text{ is divisible by } x\}$ is (i) symmetric (ii) transitive.

OR

Prove that: $\frac{9\pi}{8} - \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$.

22. Find $|\vec{a}|$ and $|\vec{b}|$, if $|\vec{a}| = 2|\vec{b}|$ and $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 12$.

OR

Find the unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors $\vec{a} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$.

23. Find $[P(B/A) + P(A/B)]$, if $P(A) = \frac{3}{10}$, $P(B) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$.

24. Show that the function f defined by $f(x) = (x-1)e^x + 1$ is an increasing function for all $x > 0$.

25. Find the derivative of $x^{\log x}$ with respect to $\log x$.

26. Find the distance between the parallel planes $2x + y + 2z = 8$ and $4x + 2y + 4z + 5 = 0$.

Section C

27. A coin is biased so that the head is three times as likely to occur as tail. If the coin is tossed twice, find the probability distribution of number of tails. Hence find the mean of the number of tails.

OR

Suppose that 5 men out of 100 and 25 women out of 1000 are good orators. Assuming that there are equal number of men and women, find the probability of choosing a good orator.

28. A manufacturer has three machines I, II and III installed in his factory. Machines I and II are capable of being operated for at most 12 hours whereas machine III must be operated for at least 5 hours a day. He produces only two items M and N each requiring the use of all the three machines.

The number of hours required for producing 1 unit of M and N on three machines are given in the following table:

Items	I	II	III
M	1	2	1
N	2	1	1.25

He makes a profit of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 on one unit of items M and N respectively. How many units of each item should he produce so as to maximize his profit assuming that he can sell all the items that he produced? What will be the maximum profit?

29. If $y = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{2} \right)$, then show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

OR

Verify the Rolle's Theorem for the function $f(x) = e^x \cos x$ in $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$.

30. For the differential equation given below, find a particular solution satisfying the given condition:

$$(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{-y} + 1; y = 0 \text{ when } x = 0.$$

31. Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ is neither one-one nor onto.

32. Evaluate $\int_{-1}^2 |x^3 - x| dx$.

Section D

33. Show that the lines $\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{b} + \mu \vec{a}$ are coplanar and the plane containing them is given by $\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0$.

34. Using properties of determinants, prove that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-b & b+c & a \\ b-c & c+a & b \\ c-a & a+b & c \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc.$$

OR

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then show that $A^3 - 4A^2 - 3A + 11I = O$. Hence find A^{-1} .

35. Find the intervals on which the function $f(x) = (x-1)^3(x-2)^2$ is (a) strictly increasing (b) strictly decreasing.

OR

Find the dimensions of the rectangle of perimeter 36 cm which will sweep out a volume as large as possible, when revolved about one of its side. Also, find the maximum volume.

36. Using integration find the area of the region: $\{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq x^2, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$.

- End of Question Paper -