

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 **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A: Questions 1 to 18 are multiple choice questions and Questions 19 and 20 are Assertion-Reason questions. Each carries 1 mark.
- (iii) Section B: Questions 21 to 25 carry 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section C: Questions 26 to 31 carry 3 marks each.
- (v) Section D: Questions 32 to 35 carry 5 marks each.
- (vi) Section E: Questions 36 to 38 carry 4 marks each. These are case study questions.
- (vii) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions within each question.
- (viii) Use of calculators is not allowed.

Section A

1. If A is a 3×4 matrix and B is a matrix such that $A'B$ and AB' are both defined, then the order of the matrix B is:

- (A) 3×4 (B) 3×3
(C) 4×4 (D) 4×3

2. If the area of a triangle with vertices $(2, -6)$, $(5, 4)$ and $(k, 4)$ is 35 sq units, then k is

- (A) 12 (B) -2
(C) $-12, -2$ (D) $12, -2$

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

- (A) 6 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) 2

4. If $x \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then:

- (A) $x = 1, y = 2$ (B) $x = 2, y = 1$
(C) $x = 1, y = -1$ (D) $x = 3, y = 2$

5. If a matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, then the matrix AA' (where A' is the transpose of A) is:

- (A) (14) (B) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) (14)

6. The product $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$ is equal to:

- (A) $\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} (a+b)^2 & 0 \\ (a+b)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$

7. Distance of the point (p, q, r) from y -axis is:

- (A) q (B) $|q|$
(C) $|q| + |r|$ (D) $\sqrt{p^2 + r^2}$

8. The solution set of the inequation $3x + 5y < 7$ is:

- (A) whole xy -plane except the points lying on the line $3x + 5y = 7$. (B) whole xy -plane along with the points lying on the line $3x + 5y = 7$.
(C) open half plane containing the origin except the points of line $3x + 5y = 7$. (D) open half plane not containing the origin.

9. If $\int_0^a 3x^2 dx = 8$, then the value of ' a ' is:

- (A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 8 (D) 10

10. The sine of the angle between the vectors $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ is:

- (A) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{21}}$ (B) $\frac{5}{21}$
(C) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$ (D) $\frac{4}{21}$

11. The order and degree (if defined) of the differential equation $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 = x \sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ respectively are:

- (A) 2, 2 (B) 1, 3
(C) 2, 3 (D) 2, degree not defined

12. $\int e^{5 \log x} dx$ is equal to:

- (A) $\frac{x^5}{5} + C$ (B) $\frac{x^6}{6} + C$
(C) $5x^4 + C$ (D) $6x^5 + C$

13. A unit vector along the vector $4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}$ is:

- (A) $\frac{1}{7}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$ (B) $\frac{1}{5}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$
(C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$ (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$

14. Which of the following points satisfies both the inequations $2x + y \leq 10$ and $x + 2y \geq 8$?

- (A) $(-2, 4)$ (B) $(3, 2)$
(C) $(-5, 6)$ (D) $(4, 2)$

15. If $y = \sin^2(x^3)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to:

- (A) $2 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$ (B) $3x^3 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$
(C) $6x^2 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$ (D) $2x^2 \sin^2(x^3)$

16. The point $(x, y, 0)$ on the xy -plane divides the line segment joining the points $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(3, 2, 1)$ in the ratio:

- (A) $1 : 2$ internally (B) $2 : 1$ internally
(C) $3 : 1$ internally (D) $3 : 1$ externally

17. The events E and F are independent. If $P(E) = 0.3$ and $P(E \cup F) = 0.5$, then $P(E/F) - P(F/E)$ equals:

- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$ (B) $\frac{2}{7}$
(C) $\frac{3}{35}$ (D) $\frac{1}{70}$

18. The integrating factor for solving the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2$ is:

- (A) e^{-y} (B) e^{-x}
(C) x (D) $\frac{1}{x}$

19. **Assertion (A):** The lines $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_1 + \lambda \vec{b}_1$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2$ are perpendicular, when $\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0$.

Reason (R): The angle θ between the lines $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_1 + \lambda \vec{b}_1$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2$ is given by $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2}{|\vec{b}_1| |\vec{b}_2|}$.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

20. **Assertion (A):** All trigonometric functions have their inverses over their respective domains.

Reason (R): The inverse of $\tan^{-1} x$ exists for some $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

Section B

21. If $xy = e^{x-y}$, then show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(x-1)}{x(y+1)}$.

22. (a) Find the domain of $y = \sin^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$.

OR

(b) Evaluate: $\cos^{-1}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{3}\right)\right]$.

23. If the projection of the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ on the vector $p\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ is $\frac{1}{3}$, then find the value(s) of p .

24. Find the point on the curve $y^2 = 8x$ for which the abscissa and ordinate change at the same rate.

25. (a) Find the vector equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 1, 3)$ and perpendicular to both the lines $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$ and $\frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{5}$.

OR

(b) The equations of a line are $5x - 3 = 15y + 7 = 3 - 10z$. Write the direction cosines of the line and find the coordinates of a point through which it passes.

Section C

26. Find: $\int \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} dx$.

27. (a) Evaluate: $\int_{1/3}^1 \frac{(x-x^3)^{1/3}}{x^4} dx$.

OR

(b) Evaluate: $\int_1^3 (|x-1| + |x-2|) dx$.

28. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically:

Maximise $z = 5x + 3y$

subject to the constraints $3x + 5y \leq 15$, $5x + 2y \leq 10$, $x, y \geq 0$.

29. From a lot of 30 bulbs which include 6 defective bulbs, a sample of 2 bulbs is drawn at random one by one with replacement. Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs and hence find the mean number of defective bulbs.

30. (a) Find the particular solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x}$, $y(1) = 0$.

OR

(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation $e^x \tan y dx + (1 - e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0$.

31. (a) Evaluate: $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} e^{2x} \left(\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} \right) dx$.

OR

(b) Evaluate: $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2}{1+5^x} dx$.

Section D

32. (a) Find the image of the point $(2, -1, 5)$ in the line $\frac{x-11}{10} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z+8}{-11}$.

OR

(b) Vertices B and C of $\triangle ABC$ lie on the line $\frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{4}$. Find the area of $\triangle ABC$ given that point A has coordinates $(1, -1, 2)$ and the line segment BC has length of 5 units.

33. Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Using the inverse, A^{-1} , solve the system of linear equations $x - y + 2z = 1$; $2y - 3z = 1$; $3x - 2y + 4z = 3$.

34. Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and its latus rectum.

35. (a) If N denotes the set of all natural numbers and R is the relation on $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$, if $ad(b+c) = bc(a+d)$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.

OR

(b) Let $f : \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{4}{3}\right\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined as $f(x) = \frac{4x}{3x+4}$. Show that f is a one-one function. Also, check whether f is an onto function or not.

Section E

36(i). A building contractor undertakes a job to construct 4 flats on a plot along with parking area. Due to strike the probability of many construction workers not being present for the job is 0.65. The probability that many are not present and still the work gets completed on time is 0.35. The probability that work will be completed on time when all workers are present is 0.80.

Let: E_1 : represent the event when many workers were not present for the job;

E_2 : represent the event when all workers were present; and

E : represent completing the construction work on time.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

(i) What is the probability that all the workers are present for the job?

36(ii). (ii) What is the probability that construction will be completed on time?

36(iii)(a). (iii)(a) What is the probability that many workers are not present given that the construction work is completed on time?

OR

36(iii)(b). (iii)(b) What is the probability that all workers were present given that the construction job was completed on time?

37(i). Let $f(x)$ be a real valued function. Then its

Left Hand Derivative (L.H.D.): $Lf'(a) =$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h}$$

Right Hand Derivative (R.H.D.): $Rf'(a) =$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

Also, a function $f(x)$ is said to be differentiable at $x = a$ if its L.H.D. and R.H.D. at $x = a$ exist and both are equal.

For the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-3|, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{13}{4}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

answer the following questions:

(i) What is R.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?

37(ii). (ii) What is L.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?

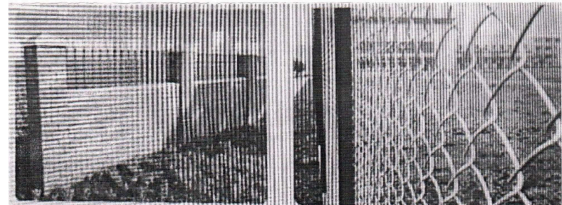
37(iii)(a). (iii)(a) Check if the function $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 1$.

OR

37(iii)(b). (iii)(b) Find $f'(2)$ and $f'(-1)$.

38(i). Suraj's father wants to build a rectangular garden using a brick wall on one side and wire fencing for the other three sides (as shown in the figure). He has 200 metres of wire for fencing.

(i) Let the length of the side of the garden perpendicular to the brick wall be 'x' metres and the length of the side parallel to the brick wall be 'y' metres. Find the relation for the total length of wire used and also write the area of the garden $A(x)$.



38(ii). (ii) Find the maximum value of $A(x)$.

- End of Question Paper -