

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 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ k & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \pm 6$, then the value of k is:

- (A) 2 (B) -2
(C) ± 2 (D) ∓ 2

2. The derivative of 5^x w.r.t. e^x is:

- (A) $\left(\frac{5}{e}\right)^x \frac{1}{\log 5}$ (B) $\left(\frac{e}{5}\right)^x \frac{1}{\log 5}$
(C) $\left(\frac{5}{e}\right)^x \log 5$ (D) $\left(\frac{e}{5}\right)^x \log 5$

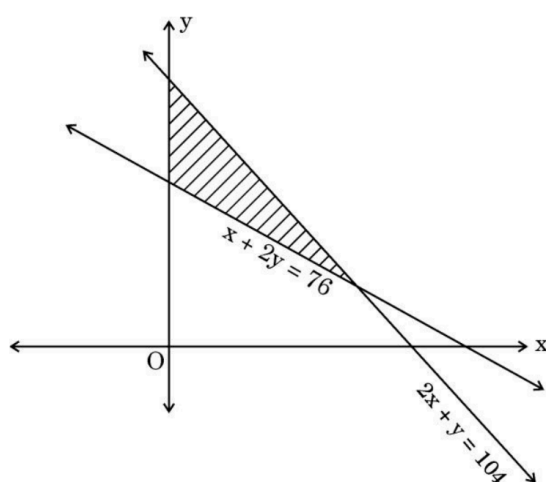
3. If $|\vec{a}| = 2$ and $-3 \leq k \leq 2$, then $|k\vec{a}| \in$:

- (A) $[-6, 4]$ (B) $[0, 4]$
(C) $[4, 6]$ (D) $[0, 6]$

4. If a line makes an angle of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with the positive directions of both x -axis and z -axis, then the angle which it makes with the positive direction of y -axis is:

- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (D) π

5. Of the following, which group of constraints represents the feasible region given below?



- (A) $x + 2y \leq 76, 2x + y \geq 104, x, y \geq 0$ (B) $x + 2y \leq 76, 2x + y \leq 104, x, y \geq 0$
(C) $x + 2y \geq 76, 2x + y \leq 104, x, y \geq 0$ (D) $x + 2y \geq 76, 2x + y \geq 104, x, y \geq 0$

6. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, then A^{-1} is:

- (A) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$
(C) $\frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

7. For any square matrix A , $(A - A')$ is always:

- (A) an identity matrix (B) a null matrix
(C) a skew symmetric matrix (D) a symmetric matrix

8. A function $f : R \rightarrow A$ defined as $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ is onto, if A is:

- (A) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (B) $(1, \infty)$
(C) $[1, \infty)$ (D) $[-1, \infty)$

9. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ be a square matrix such that $\text{adj } A = A$. Then, $(a + b + c + d)$ is equal to:

- (A) $2a$ (B) $2b$
(C) $2c$ (D) 0

10. A function $f(x) = |1 - x + |x||$ is:

- (A) discontinuous at $x = 1$ only (B) discontinuous at $x = 0$ only
(C) discontinuous at $x = 0, 1$ (D) continuous everywhere

11. The point of inflexion of a function $f(x)$ is the point where:

- (A) $f'(x) = 0$ and $f'(x)$ changes its sign from positive to negative from left to right of that point. (B) $f'(x) = 0$ and $f'(x)$ changes its sign from negative to positive from left to right of that point.
(C) $f''(x) = 0$ and $f''(x)$ does not change its sign from left to right of that point. (D) $f''(x) \neq 0$.

12. If $g(x)$ is a continuous function satisfying $g(-x) = -g(x)$, then $\int_0^{2a} g(x) dx$ is equal to:

- (A) 0
(B) $2 \int_0^a g(x) dx$
(C) $\int_{-a}^a g(x) dx$
(D) $-\int_{2a}^0 g(x) dx$

13. $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \log x$ is an example of a:

- (A) variable separable differential equation.
(B) homogeneous differential equation.
(C) first order linear differential equation.
(D) differential equation whose degree is not defined.

14. If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$, then $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are:

- (A) collinear vectors which are not parallel
(B) parallel vectors
(C) perpendicular vectors
(D) unit vectors

15. If α, β and γ are the angles which a line makes with positive directions of x, y and z axes respectively, then which of the following is not true?

- (A) $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$
(B) $\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = 2$
(C) $\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma = -1$
(D) $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 1$

16. The restrictions imposed on decision variables involved in an objective function of a linear programming problem are called:

- (A) feasible solutions
(B) constraints
(C) optimal solutions
(D) infeasible solutions

17. Let E and F be two events such that $P(E) = 0.1$, $P(F) = 0.3$, $P(E \cup F) = 0.4$, then $P(F | E)$ is:

- (A) 0.6
(B) 0.4
(C) 0.5
(D) 0

18. If $A = [a_{ij}]$ is an identity matrix, then which of the following is true?

- (A) $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i = j \\ 1, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$
(B) $a_{ij} = 1, \forall i, j$
(C) $a_{ij} = 0, \forall i, j$
(D) $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = j \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$

19. **Assertion (A):** Every scalar matrix is a diagonal matrix.

Reason (R): In a diagonal matrix, all the diagonal elements are 0.

- (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, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

20. **Assertion (A):** Projection of $\vec{a}$ on $\vec{b}$ is same as projection of $\vec{b}$ on $\vec{a}$.

Reason (R): Angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is same as angle between $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{a}$ numerically.

- (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, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Section B

21. (a) Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \cos 3x \, dx$

OR

(b) Given $\frac{d}{dx}F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$ and $F(1) = 0$, find $F(x)$.

22. Find the position vector of point C which divides the line segment joining points A and B having position vectors $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ respectively in the ratio $4 : 1$ externally. Further, find $|\vec{AB}| : |\vec{BC}|$.

23. If $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are three unit vectors such that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, find the angle between vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{c}$.

24. Find the value of $\left[\sin^2 \left\{ \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \right\} + \tan^2 \left\{ \sec^{-1}(3) \right\} \right]$.

25. (a) If $x = e^{x/y}$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log x - 1}{(\log x)^2}$.

OR

(b) Check the differentiability of $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3 - x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ at $x = 1$.

Section C

26. Find: $\int \frac{x \, dx}{(\log x)^2 \cdot 5^{\log x} + 4}$

27. (a) Find: $\int \frac{2 + \sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} e^x \, dx$

OR

(b) Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx$

28. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically: Minimize $z = 600x + 400y$, subject to the constraints $x + y \geq 8$, $x + 2y \leq 16$, $4x + y \leq 29$, $x, y \geq 0$.

29. The chances of P , Q and R getting selected as CEO of a company are in the ratio 4 : 1 : 2 respectively. The probabilities for the company to increase its profits from the previous year under the new CEO, P , Q or R are 0.3, 0.8 and 0.5 respectively. If the company increased the profits from the previous year, find the probability that it is due to the appointment of R as CEO.

30. (a) If $x \cos(p + y) + \cos p \sin(p + y) = 0$, prove that $\cos p \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos^2(p + y)$, where p is a constant.

OR

(b) Find the value of a and b so that function f

$$\text{defined as: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{|x-2|} + a, & \text{if } x < 2 \\ a + b, & \text{if } x = 2 \\ \frac{x-2}{|x-2|} + b, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

continuous function.

31. (a) Find the intervals in which the function $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$ is strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.

OR

(b) Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of the function f given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}, \text{ on the interval } [1, 2].$$

Section D

32. (a) It is given that function $f(x) = x^4 - 62x^2 + ax + 9$ attains local maximum value at $x = 1$. Find the value of 'a', hence obtain all other points where the given function $f(x)$ attains local maximum or local minimum values.

OR

(b) The perimeter of a rectangular metallic sheet is 300 cm. It is rolled along one of its sides to form a cylinder. Find the dimensions of the rectangular sheet so that volume of cylinder so formed is maximum.

33. Find the area of the region bounded by the lines $x - 2y = 4$, $x = -1$, $x = 6$ and x -axis, using integration.

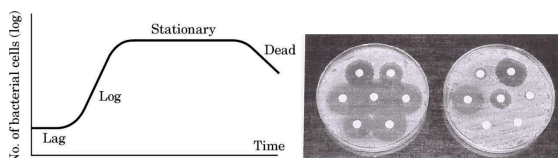
34. (a) Find the equation of the line passing through the point of intersection of the lines $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ and $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{-3} = \frac{z-7}{2}$ and perpendicular to these given lines.

OR

(b) Two vertices of the parallelogram $ABCD$ are given as $A(-1, 2, 1)$ and $B(1, -2, 5)$. If the equation of the line passing through C and D is $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-8}{2}$, then find the distance between sides AB and CD . Hence, find the area of parallelogram $ABCD$.

35. A relation R on set $A = \{x : -10 \leq x \leq 10, x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is defined as $R = \{(x, y) : (x - y) \text{ is divisible by } 5\}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation. Also, write the equivalence class $[5]$.

36. Case Study - 2: A bacteria sample of certain number of bacteria is observed to grow exponentially in a given amount of time. Using exponential growth model, the rate of growth of this sample of bacteria is calculated.



The differential equation representing the growth of bacteria is given as: $\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$, where P is the population of bacteria at any time ' t '.

36(i). Obtain the general solution of the given differential equation and express it as an exponential function of ' t '.

36(ii). If population of bacteria is 1000 at $t = 0$, and 2000 at $t = 1$, find the value of k .

37. Case Study - 3: A scholarship is a sum of money provided to a student to help him or her pay for education. Some students are granted scholarships based on their academic achievements, while others are rewarded based on their financial needs.

Every year a school offers scholarships to girl children and meritorious achievers based on certain criteria. In the session 2022 - 23, the school offered monthly scholarship of Rs.3,000 each to some girl students and Rs.4,000 each to meritorious achievers in academics as well as sports.

In all, 50 students were given the scholarships and monthly expenditure incurred by the school on scholarships was Rs.1,80,000.

37(i). Express the given information algebraically using matrices.

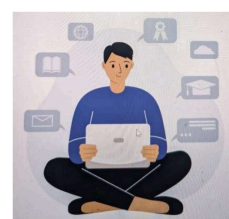
37(ii). Check whether the system of matrix equations so obtained is consistent or not.

37(iii). (a) Find the number of scholarships of each kind given by the school, using matrices.

OR

(b) Had the amount of scholarship given to each girl child and meritorious student been interchanged, what would be the monthly expenditure incurred by the school?

38. Case Study - 1: Self-study helps students to build confidence in learning. It boosts the self-esteem of the learners. Recent surveys suggested that close to 50% learners were self-taught using internet resources and upskilled themselves.



A student may spend 1 hour to 6 hours in a day in upskilling self. The probability distribution of the number of hours spent by a student is given below:

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & \text{for } x = 1, 2, 3 \\ 2kx, & \text{for } x = 4, 5, 6 \text{ where } x \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

denotes the number of hours.

38(i). Express the probability distribution given above in the form of a probability distribution table.

38(ii). Find the value of k .

38(iii). (a) Find the mean number of hours spent by the student.

OR

(b) Find $P(1 < X < 6)$.

- End of Question Paper -