

Series : ZXW5Y



SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

65/5/1

रोल नं.

Roll No.



परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।  
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



गणित

MATHEMATICS



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (III) Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- (IV) Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- (V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. #



**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A**, Questions no. **1** to **18** are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B**, Questions no. **21** to **25** are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) In **Section C**, Questions no. **26** to **31** are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) In **Section D**, Questions no. **32** to **35** are long answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.
- (vii) In **Section E**, Questions no. **36** to **38** are case study based questions carrying **4** marks each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions in Section B, 3 questions in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 2 questions in Section E.
- (ix) Use of calculator is **not** allowed.

**SECTION A**

This section comprises multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.

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

(A)  $3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 125 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 125 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 125 \end{bmatrix}$

(C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

(D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

2. If  $P(A \cup B) = 0.9$  and  $P(A \cap B) = 0.4$ , then  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$  is :

(A) 0.3

(B) 1

(C) 1.3

(D) 0.7



3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , then the correct statement is :
- (A) Only  $AB$  is defined.  
(B) Only  $BA$  is defined.  
(C)  $AB$  and  $BA$ , both are defined.  
(D)  $AB$  and  $BA$ , both are not defined.
4. If  $\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 5 \\ 12 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ , then the value of  $x$  is :
- (A) 3 (B) 7  
(C)  $\pm 7$  (D)  $\pm 3$
5. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ , then the value of  $a$  is :
- (A) 1 (B)  $-1$   
(C)  $\pm 1$  (D) 0
6. If  $A = [a_{ij}]$  is a  $3 \times 3$  diagonal matrix such that  $a_{11} = 1$ ,  $a_{22} = 5$  and  $a_{33} = -2$ , then  $|A|$  is :
- (A) 0 (B)  $-10$   
(C) 10 (D) 1
7. The principal value of  $\cot^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  is :
- (A)  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$  (B)  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$   
(C)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (D)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
8. If  $\begin{bmatrix} 4+x & x-1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  is a singular matrix, then the value of  $x$  is :
- (A) 0 (B) 1  
(C)  $-2$  (D)  $-4$



9. If  $f(x) = \{[x], x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  is the greatest integer function, then the correct statement is :
- (A)  $f$  is continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 2$ .  
(B)  $f$  is neither continuous nor differentiable at  $x = 2$ .  
(C)  $f$  is continuous as well as differentiable at  $x = 2$ .  
(D)  $f$  is not continuous but differentiable at  $x = 2$ .
10. The slope of the curve  $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x - 20$  is maximum at :
- (A)  $(1, -10)$  (B)  $(1, 10)$   
(C)  $(10, 1)$  (D)  $(-10, 1)$
11.  $\int \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx$  is equal to :
- (A)  $2\left(-\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + C$  (B)  $2\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + C$   
(C)  $-2\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + C$  (D)  $2\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) + C$
12.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x} \, dx$  is equal to :
- (A) 0 (B)  $1 - e$   
(C)  $e - 1$  (D)  $e$
13. The area of the region enclosed between the curve  $y = x|x|$ , x-axis,  $x = -2$  and  $x = 2$  is :
- (A)  $\frac{8}{3}$  (B)  $\frac{16}{3}$   
(C) 0 (D) 8
14. The integrating factor of the differential equation  $\left(\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \frac{dx}{dy} = 1$  is :
- (A)  $e^{-1/\sqrt{x}}$  (B)  $e^{2/\sqrt{x}}$   
(C)  $e^{2\sqrt{x}}$  (D)  $e^{-2\sqrt{x}}$



15. The sum of the order and degree of the differential equation

$$\left[ 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^3 = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \text{ is :}$$

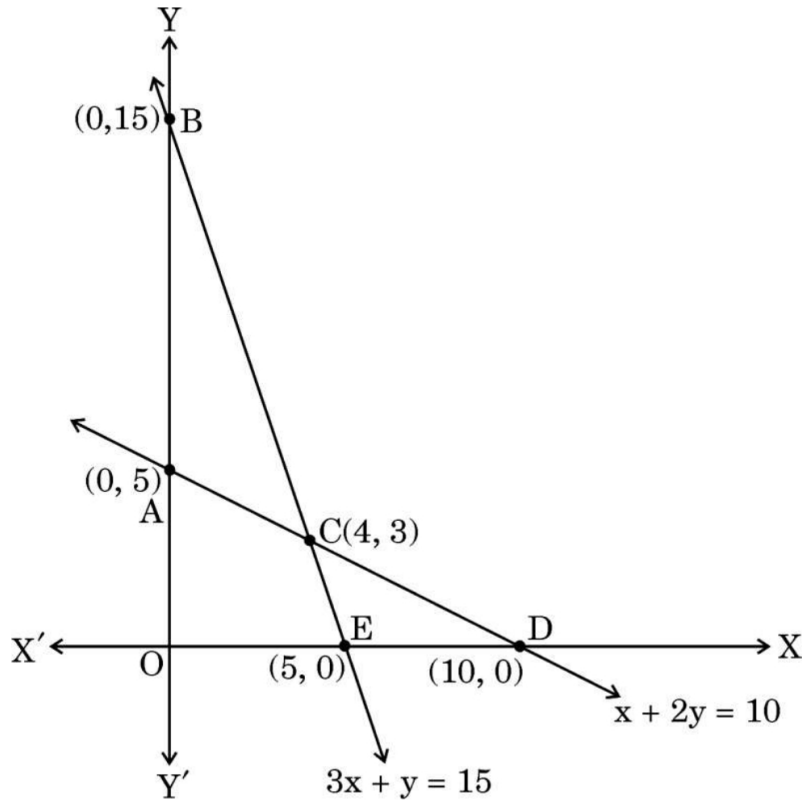
- (A) 2                      (B)  $\frac{5}{2}$                       (C) 3                      (D) 4

16. For a Linear Programming Problem (LPP), the given objective function  $Z = 3x + 2y$  is subject to constraints :

$$x + 2y \leq 10$$

$$3x + y \leq 15$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$



The correct feasible region is :

- (A) ABC                      (B) AOEC  
(C) CED                      (D) Open unbounded region BCD

17. Let  $\vec{a}$  be a position vector whose tip is the point  $(2, -3)$ . If  $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$ , where coordinates of A are  $(-4, 5)$ , then the coordinates of B are :

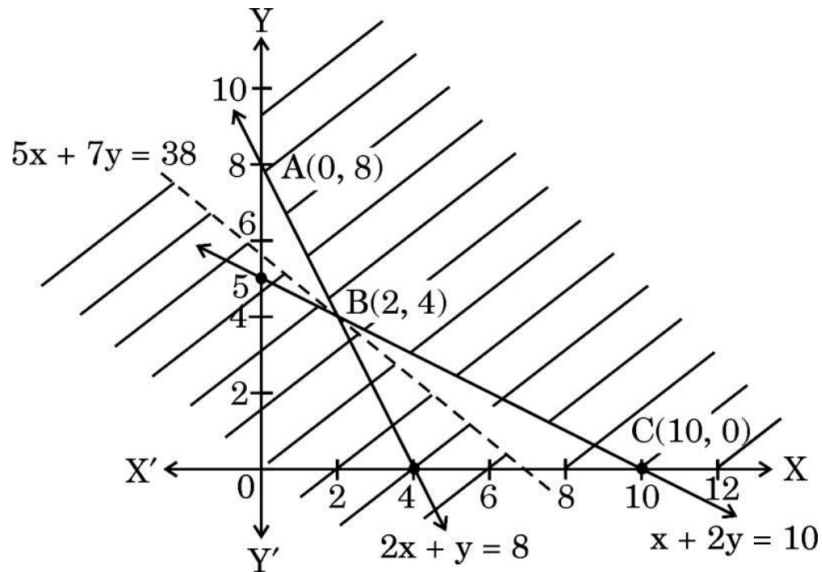
- (A)  $(-2, -2)$               (B)  $(2, -2)$               (C)  $(-2, 2)$               (D)  $(2, 2)$



18. The respective values of  $|\vec{a}|$  and  $|\vec{b}|$ , if given  $(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 512$  and  $|\vec{a}| = 3|\vec{b}|$ , are :
- (A) 48 and 16 (B) 3 and 1  
 (C) 24 and 8 (D) 6 and 2

Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.

- (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.
19. Assertion (A) : The shaded portion of the graph represents the feasible region for the given Linear Programming Problem (LPP).



Min  $Z = 50x + 70y$   
 subject to constraints  
 $2x + y \geq 8$ ,  $x + 2y \geq 10$ ,  $x, y \geq 0$   
 $Z = 50x + 70y$  has a minimum value = 380 at B(2, 4).

Reason (R) : The region representing  $50x + 70y < 380$  does not have any point common with the feasible region.



20. Assertion (A) : Let  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$ . If  $f : A \rightarrow A$  be defined as  $f(x) = x^2$ , then  $f$  is not an onto function.

Reason (R) : If  $y = -1 \in A$ , then  $x = \pm \sqrt{-1} \notin A$ .

### SECTION B

This section comprises 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.

21. Find the domain of the function  $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$ .
22. Surface area of a balloon (spherical), when air is blown into it, increases at a rate of  $5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ . When the radius of the balloon is  $8 \text{ mm}$ , find the rate at which the volume of the balloon is increasing.
23. (a) Differentiate  $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$  with respect to  $x$ .

OR

- (b) If  $y = 5 \cos x - 3 \sin x$ , prove that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ .
24. (a) Find a vector of magnitude 5 which is perpendicular to both the vectors  $3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ .

OR

- (b) Let  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  and  $\vec{c}$  be three vectors such that  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$  and  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$ ,  $\vec{a} \neq 0$ . Show that  $\vec{b} = \vec{c}$ .
25. A man needs to hang two lanterns on a straight wire whose end points have coordinates A (4, 1, -2) and B (6, 2, -3). Find the coordinates of the points where he hangs the lanterns such that these points trisect the wire AB.



### SECTION C

*This section comprises 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.*

**26.** Find the value of 'a' for which  $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x - 2ax + 6$  is decreasing in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**27.** (a) Find :

$$\int \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 - 5)} dx$$

**OR**

(b) Evaluate :

$$\int_1^4 (|x-2| + |x-4|) dx$$

**28.** Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$\left[ x \sin^2 \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) - y \right] dx + x dy = 0$$

given that  $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , when  $x = 1$ .

**29.** In the Linear Programming Problem (LPP), find the point/points giving maximum value for  $Z = 5x + 10y$  subject to constraints

$$x + 2y \leq 120$$

$$x + y \geq 60$$

$$x - 2y \geq 0$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$



30. (a) If  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$  such that  $|\vec{a}| = 3$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 5$ ,  $|\vec{c}| = 7$ , then find the angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .

**OR**

- (b) If  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  are unit vectors inclined with each other at an angle  $\theta$ , then prove that  $\frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

31. (a) The probability that a student buys a colouring book is 0.7 and that she buys a box of colours is 0.2. The probability that she buys a colouring book, given that she buys a box of colours, is 0.3. Find the probability that the student :

- (i) Buys both the colouring book and the box of colours.  
(ii) Buys a box of colours given that she buys the colouring book.

**OR**

- (b) A person has a fruit box that contains 6 apples and 4 oranges. He picks out a fruit three times, one after the other, after replacing the previous one in the box. Find :

- (i) The probability distribution of the number of oranges he draws.  
(ii) The expectation of the random variable (number of oranges).



## SECTION D

*This section comprises 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.*

- 32.** Sketch a graph of  $y = x^2$ . Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by  $y = 9$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $y = x^2$ .
- 33.** A furniture workshop produces three types of furniture – chairs, tables and beds each day. On a particular day the total number of furniture pieces produced is 45. It was also found that production of beds exceeds that of chairs by 8, while the total production of beds and chairs together is twice the production of tables. Determine the units produced of each type of furniture, using matrix method.
- 34.** (a) For a positive constant 'a', differentiate  $a^{t+\frac{1}{t}}$  with respect to  $\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)^a$ , where t is a non-zero real number.

**OR**

- (b) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y^x + x^y + x^x = a^b$ , where a and b are constants.
- 35.** (a) Find the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point (1, 1, 4) on the line  $\frac{x+2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{-z+4}{-3}$ .
- OR**
- (b) Find the point on the line  $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{3}$  at a distance of  $2\sqrt{2}$  units from the point (-1, -1, 2).



## SECTION E

*This section comprises 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.*

### Case Study – 1

- 36.** A carpenter needs to make a wooden cuboidal box, closed from all sides, which has a square base and fixed volume. Since he is short of the paint required to paint the box on completion, he wants the surface area to be minimum.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Taking length = breadth =  $x$  m and height =  $y$  m, express the surface area ( $S$ ) of the box in terms of  $x$  and its volume ( $V$ ), which is constant. 1
- (ii) Find  $\frac{dS}{dx}$ . 1
- (iii) (a) Find a relation between  $x$  and  $y$  such that the surface area ( $S$ ) is minimum. 2

**OR**

- (iii) (b) If surface area ( $S$ ) is constant, the volume ( $V$ ) =  $\frac{1}{4}(Sx - 2x^3)$ ,  $x$  being the edge of base. Show that volume ( $V$ ) is maximum for  $x = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}$ . 2

### Case Study – 2

- 37.** Let  $A$  be the set of 30 students of class XII in a school. Let  $f : A \rightarrow N$ ,  $N$  is a set of natural numbers such that function  $f(x) =$  Roll Number of student  $x$ .

On the basis of the given information, answer the following :

- (i) Is  $f$  a bijective function ? 1
- (ii) Give reasons to support your answer to (i). 1



- (iii) (a) Let  $R$  be a relation defined by the teacher to plan the seating arrangement of students in pairs, where  
 $R = \{(x, y) : x, y \text{ are Roll Numbers of students such that } y = 3x\}$ .  
List the elements of  $R$ . Is the relation  $R$  reflexive, symmetric and transitive ? Justify your answer. 2

**OR**

- (iii) (b) Let  $R$  be a relation defined by  
 $R = \{(x, y) : x, y \text{ are Roll Numbers of students such that } y = x^3\}$ .  
List the elements of  $R$ . Is  $R$  a function ? Justify your answer. 2

### Case Study – 3

38. A gardener wanted to plant vegetables in his garden. Hence he bought 10 seeds of brinjal plant, 12 seeds of cabbage plant and 8 seeds of radish plant. The shopkeeper assured him of germination probabilities of brinjal, cabbage and radish to be 25%, 35% and 40% respectively. But before he could plant the seeds, they got mixed up in the bag and he had to sow them randomly.



Radish



Cabbage



Brinjal

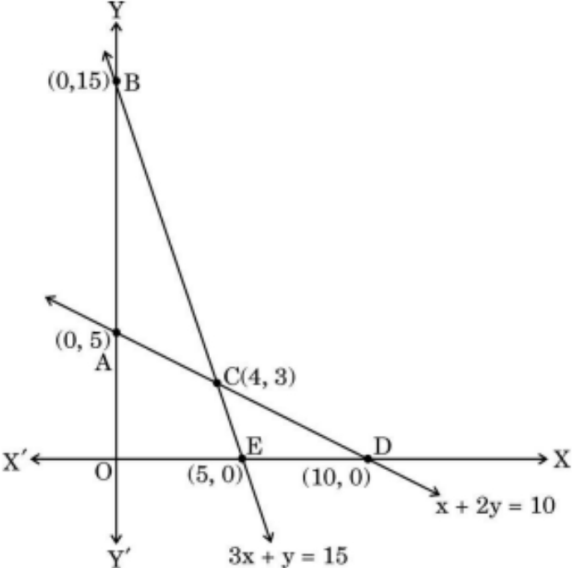
Based upon the above information, answer the following questions :

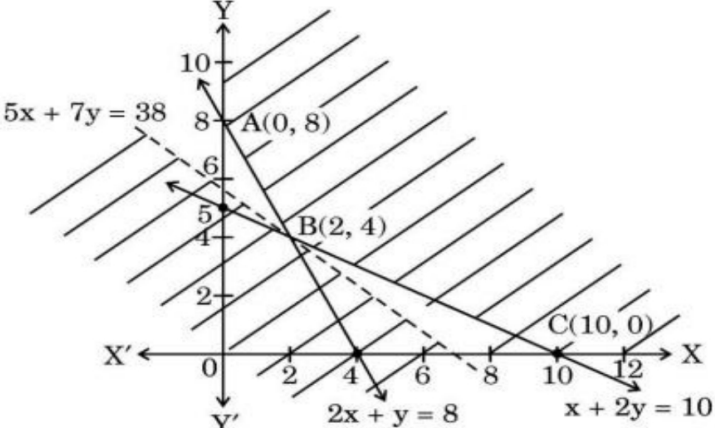
- (i) Calculate the probability of a randomly chosen seed to germinate. 2
- (ii) What is the probability that it is a cabbage seed, given that the chosen seed germinates ? 2

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
<b>SECTION-A</b>		
<i>This section comprises multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.</i>		
<b>1.</b>	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 5 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 5 \end{bmatrix}</math>, then <math>A^3</math> is :</p> <p>(A) <math>3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 5 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 5 \end{bmatrix}</math>                      (B) <math>\begin{bmatrix} 125 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 125 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 125 \end{bmatrix}</math></p> <p>(C) <math>\begin{bmatrix} 15 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 15 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 15 \end{bmatrix}</math>                      (D) <math>\begin{bmatrix} 5^3 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 5 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 5 \end{bmatrix}</math></p>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) $\begin{bmatrix} 125 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 125 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 125 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<p>If <math>P(A \cup B) = 0.9</math> and <math>P(A \cap B) = 0.4</math>, then <math>P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})</math> is :</p> <p>(A) 0.3                                      (B) 1</p> <p>(C) 1.3                                      (D) 0.7</p>	
<b>Ans</b>	<b>(D) 0.7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 \\ -4 &amp; 3 &amp; 7 \end{bmatrix}</math> and <math>B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 &amp; 3 \\ -1 &amp; 2 \\ 0 &amp; 5 \end{bmatrix}</math>, then the correct statement is :</p> <p>(A) Only AB is defined.</p> <p>(B) Only BA is defined.</p> <p>(C) AB and BA, both are defined.</p> <p>(D) AB and BA, both are not defined.</p>	
<b>Ans</b>	<b>(C) AB and BA, both are defined.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	<p>If <math>\begin{vmatrix} 2x &amp; 5 \\ 12 &amp; x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 &amp; -5 \\ 4 &amp; 3 \end{vmatrix}</math>, then the value of x is :</p> <p>(A) 3                                      (B) 7</p> <p>(C) <math>\pm 7</math>                                      (D) <math>\pm 3</math></p>	
<b>Ans</b>	<b>(C) <math>\pm 7</math></b>	<b>1</b>

5.	<p>If <math>f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2}, &amp; x \neq 0 \\ 1, &amp; x = 0 \end{cases}</math> is continuous at <math>x = 0</math>, then the value of <math>a</math> is :</p> <p>(A) 1 (B) -1 (C) <math>\pm 1</math> (D) 0</p>	
Ans	(C) $\pm 1$	1
6.	<p>If <math>A = [a_{ij}]</math> is a <math>3 \times 3</math> diagonal matrix such that <math>a_{11} = 1</math>, <math>a_{22} = 5</math> and <math>a_{33} = -2</math>, then <math> A </math> is :</p> <p>(A) 0 (B) -10 (C) 10 (D) 1</p>	
Ans	(B) -10	1
7.	<p>The principal value of <math>\cot^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)</math> is :</p> <p>(A) <math>-\frac{\pi}{3}</math> (B) <math>-\frac{2\pi}{3}</math> (C) <math>\frac{\pi}{3}</math> (D) <math>\frac{2\pi}{3}</math></p>	
Ans	(D) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$	1
8.	<p>If <math>\begin{bmatrix} 4+x &amp; x-1 \\ -2 &amp; 3 \end{bmatrix}</math> is a singular matrix, then the value of <math>x</math> is :</p> <p>(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) -2 (D) -4</p>	
Ans	(C) -2	1
9.	<p>If <math>f(x) = \{[x], x \in \mathbb{R}\}</math> is the greatest integer function, then the correct statement is :</p> <p>(A) <math>f</math> is continuous but not differentiable at <math>x = 2</math>. (B) <math>f</math> is neither continuous nor differentiable at <math>x = 2</math>. (C) <math>f</math> is continuous as well as differentiable at <math>x = 2</math>. (D) <math>f</math> is not continuous but differentiable at <math>x = 2</math>.</p>	
Ans	(B) $f$ is neither continuous nor differentiable at $x=2$ .	1



15.	<p>The sum of the order and degree of the differential equation</p> $\left[ 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^3 = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \text{ is :}$ <p>(A) 2                      (B) <math>\frac{5}{2}</math>                      (C) 3                      (D) 4</p>	
Ans	(C) 3	1
16.	<p>For a Linear Programming Problem (LPP), the given objective function <math>Z = 3x + 2y</math> is subject to constraints :</p> $x + 2y \leq 10$ $3x + y \leq 15$ $x, y \geq 0$  <p>The correct feasible region is :</p> <p>(A) ABC                      (B) AOEC (C) CED                      (D) Open unbounded region BCD</p>	
Ans	(B) AOEC	1
17.	<p>Let <math>\vec{a}</math> be a position vector whose tip is the point <math>(2, -3)</math>. If <math>\vec{AB} = \vec{a}</math>, where coordinates of A are <math>(-4, 5)</math>, then the coordinates of B are :</p> <p>(A) <math>(-2, -2)</math>      (B) <math>(2, -2)</math>      (C) <math>(-2, 2)</math>      (D) <math>(2, 2)</math></p>	
Ans	(C) $(-2, 2)$	1
18.	<p>The respective values of <math> \vec{a} </math> and <math> \vec{b} </math>, if given <math>(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 512</math> and <math> \vec{a}  = 3 \vec{b} </math>, are :</p> <p>(A) 48 and 16                      (B) 3 and 1 (C) 24 and 8                      (D) 6 and 2</p>	
Ans	(C) 24 and 8	1

	<p>Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <b>not</b> the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p>Assertion (A) : The shaded portion of the graph represents the feasible region for the given Linear Programming Problem (LPP).</p>  <p>Min <math>Z = 50x + 70y</math>  subject to constraints  <math>2x + y \geq 8</math>, <math>x + 2y \geq 10</math>, <math>x, y \geq 0</math>  <math>Z = 50x + 70y</math> has a minimum value = 380 at B(2, 4).</p> <p>Reason (R) : The region representing <math>50x + 70y &lt; 380</math> does not have any point common with the feasible region.</p>	
<p>Ans</p>	<p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>Assertion (A) : Let <math>A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}</math>. If <math>f : A \rightarrow A</math> be defined as <math>f(x) = x^2</math>, then <math>f</math> is not an onto function.</p> <p>Reason (R) : If <math>y = -1 \in A</math>, then <math>x = \pm \sqrt{-1} \notin A</math>.</p>	
<p>Ans</p>	<p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>	<p>1</p>

**SECTION-B**

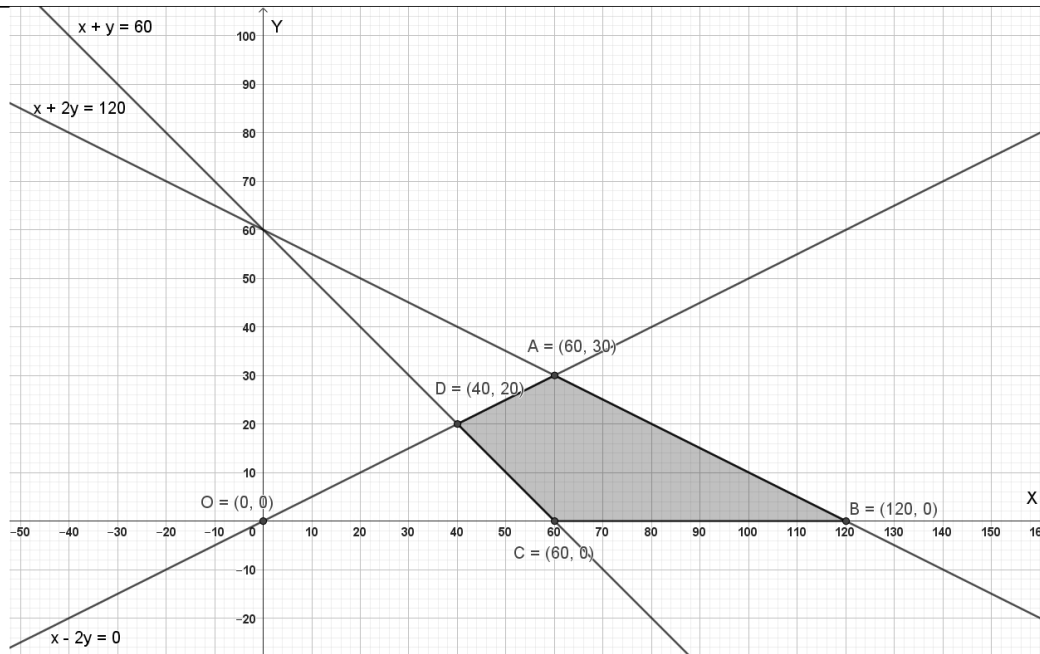
*This section comprises 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.*

<b>21.</b>	Find the domain of the function $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$ .	
<b>Ans</b>	<b>Domain of <math>\cos^{-1}x</math> is <math>[-1, 1]</math></b> $\Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 4 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x^2 \leq 5$ $\Rightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{3}] \cup [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}]$	<b>1</b>  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>22.</b>	Surface area of a balloon (spherical), when air is blown into it, increases at a rate of $5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ . When the radius of the balloon is $8 \text{ mm}$ , find the rate at which the volume of the balloon is increasing.	
<b>Ans</b>	$\frac{dS}{dt} = 5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}, \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_{r=8} = ?$ $S = 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{5}{8\pi r}$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{5}{2}r$ $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_{r=8} = 20 \text{ mm}^3/\text{s}$	$\frac{1}{2}$  <b>1</b>  $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>23.</b>	(a) Differentiate $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ with respect to $x$ .  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> (b) If $y = 5 \cos x - 3 \sin x$ , prove that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ .	
<b>Ans</b>	(a) Let $y = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}}\right)}{\cos x}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{2(\cos x)^{3/2}} \text{ or } \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2(\cos x)^{3/2}}$  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> (b) $y = 5\cos x - 3\sin x$ , then $\frac{dy}{dx} = -5 \cdot \sin x - 3 \cdot \cos x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -5 \cdot \cos x + 3 \cdot \sin x = -y$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$	$1\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  <b>1</b>  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$

24.	<p>(a) Find a vector of magnitude 5 which is perpendicular to both the vectors <math>3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}</math> and <math>4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Let <math>\vec{a}</math>, <math>\vec{b}</math> and <math>\vec{c}</math> be three vectors such that <math>\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}</math> and <math>\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}</math>, <math>\vec{a} \neq 0</math>. Show that <math>\vec{b} = \vec{c}</math>.</p>	
Ans	<p>Let <math>\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}</math>, <math>\vec{b} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}</math></p> $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 17\hat{k}$ $ \vec{a} \times \vec{b}  = \sqrt{1^2 + 10^2 + 17^2} = \sqrt{390}$ <p>Unit vector <math>\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} } = \frac{1}{\sqrt{390}}(\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 17\hat{k})</math></p> <p><math>\therefore</math> Required vector = <math>\frac{5}{\sqrt{390}}(\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 17\hat{k})</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) <math>\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow</math> either <math>\vec{b} = \vec{c}</math> or <math>\vec{a} \perp (\vec{b} - \vec{c})</math>, since <math>\vec{a} \neq 0</math></p> <p>Also, <math>\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow</math> either <math>\vec{b} = \vec{c}</math> or <math>\vec{a} \parallel (\vec{b} - \vec{c})</math>, since <math>\vec{a} \neq 0</math></p> <p>Since vectors <math>\vec{a}</math> and <math>(\vec{b} - \vec{c})</math> cannot be <math>\parallel</math> and <math>\perp</math> simultaneously</p> <p>Hence <math>\vec{b} = \vec{c}</math></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1/2</p>
25.	<p>A man needs to hang two lanterns on a straight wire whose end points have coordinates A (4, 1, -2) and B (6, 2, -3). Find the coordinates of the points where he hangs the lanterns such that these points trisect the wire AB.</p>	
Ans	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The diagram shows a horizontal line segment representing a wire AB. Point A is on the left and point B is on the right. Two points, P and Q, are marked on the segment between A and B. Below point A, the coordinates (4, 1, -2) are written. Below point B, the coordinates (6, 2, -3) are written.</p> </div> <p>Let P and Q trisect the wire AB.</p> <p>P divides AB in the ratio 1:2 then, coordinate of point P = <math>(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{7}{3})</math></p> <p>Q divides AB in the ratio 2:1 then, coordinate of point Q = <math>(\frac{16}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{8}{3})</math></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>



28.	<p>Find the particular solution of the differential equation</p> $\left[ x \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y \right] dx + x dy = 0$ <p>given that <math>y = \frac{\pi}{4}</math>, when <math>x = 1</math>.</p>	
Ans	$\left[ x \sin^2 \frac{y}{x} - y \right] \cdot dx + x \cdot dy = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \sin^2 \frac{y}{x}$ <p>Put <math>y = vx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dv}{dx} + v</math></p> $\therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = v - \sin^2 v$ $\Rightarrow - \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 v \, dv = \int \frac{dx}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \cot v = \log  x  + c$ $\Rightarrow \cot \frac{y}{x} = \log  x  + c$ $x = 1, y = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow c = 1$ $\Rightarrow \cot \frac{y}{x} = \log  x  + 1$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
29.	<p>In the Linear Programming Problem (LPP), find the point/points giving maximum value for <math>Z = 5x + 10y</math> subject to constraints</p> $x + 2y \leq 120$ $x + y \geq 60$ $x - 2y \geq 0$ $x, y \geq 0$	
Ans		



1½ for correct graph and correct feasible region

Corner Points	Value of Z
A (60, 30)	600
B (120, 0)	600
C (60, 0)	300
D (40, 20)	400

1

Since Z is maximum on points A and B

Hence all points lying on segment AB give maximum Z.

½

30.

(a) If  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$  such that  $|\vec{a}| = 3$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 5$ ,  $|\vec{c}| = 7$ , then find the angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .

OR

(b) If  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  are unit vectors inclined with each other at an angle  $\theta$ , then prove that  $\frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

Ans

$$\text{Given } \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |-\vec{c}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{c}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{c}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 25 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 49$$

1

1

	$\Rightarrow 2 \vec{a}  \vec{b} \cos\theta = 15$ $\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) <math> \vec{a}  =  \vec{b}  = 1</math></p> $ \vec{a} - \vec{b} ^2 =  \vec{a} ^2 +  \vec{b} ^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ $= 1 + 1 - 2 \vec{a}  \vec{b} \cos\theta$ $= 2 - 2\cos\theta$ $= 2 \left( 2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \right) = 4\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}  \vec{a} - \vec{b} $	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>
<b>31.</b>	<p>(a) The probability that a student buys a colouring book is 0.7 and that she buys a box of colours is 0.2. The probability that she buys a colouring book, given that she buys a box of colours, is 0.3. Find the probability that the student :</p> <p>(i) Buys both the colouring book and the box of colours.</p> <p>(ii) Buys a box of colours given that she buys the colouring book.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) A person has a fruit box that contains 6 apples and 4 oranges. He picks out a fruit three times, one after the other, after replacing the previous one in the box. Find :</p> <p>(i) The probability distribution of the number of oranges he draws.</p> <p>(ii) The expectation of the random variable (number of oranges).</p>	
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Let A be the event of buying colouring book and B be the event of buying coloured box. } <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>P(A) = 0.7, \quad P(B) = 0.2, \quad P(A/B) = 0.3</math> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>(i) <math>P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow 0.3 = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.2}</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.06</math> or <math>\frac{3}{50}</math> <b>1</b></p>	

$$(ii) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{0.06}{0.7} = \frac{3}{35} \text{ or } 0.086$$

1

OR

(b) Let X be random variable for number of oranges.

$$X = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

Let A be the event that orange is drawn.

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}, \quad P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

1/2

1/2

(i)

<b>X</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>P(X)</b>	$\frac{27}{125}$	$\frac{54}{125}$	$\frac{36}{125}$	$\frac{8}{125}$

1

$$(ii) E(X) = \sum p_i x_i = 0 \times \frac{27}{125} + 1 \times \frac{54}{125} + 2 \times \frac{36}{125} + 3 \times \frac{8}{125}$$

$$= \frac{150}{125} \text{ or } \frac{6}{5}$$

1/2

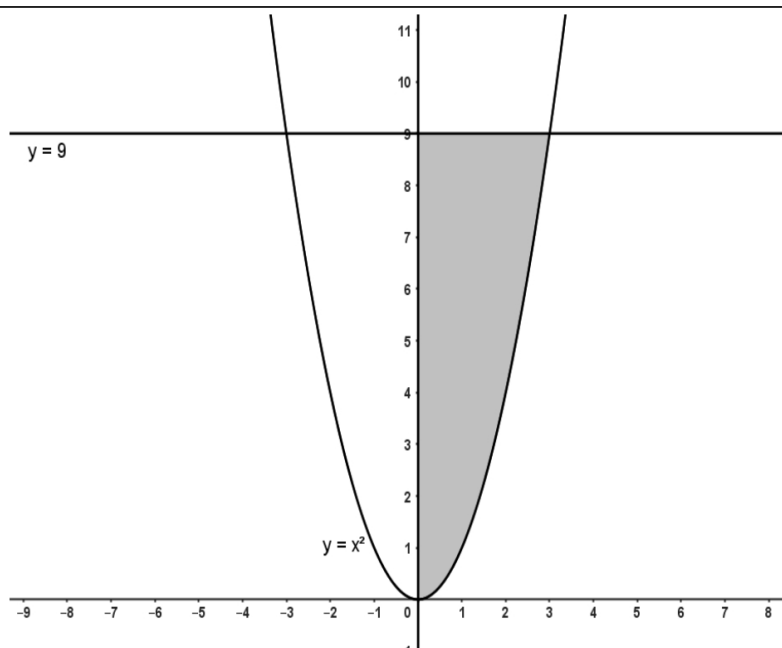
1/2

**SECTION-D**

*This section comprises 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.*

32. Sketch a graph of  $y = x^2$ . Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by  $y = 9$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $y = x^2$ .

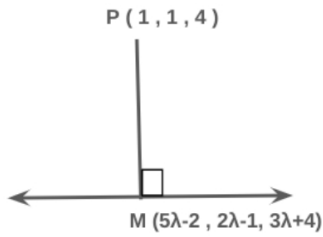
Ans



1 1/2 for correct figure and shading

	<p>Required area = <math>\int_0^9 \sqrt{y} \, dy</math></p> $= \frac{2}{3} [y^{3/2}]_0^9$ $= 18$ <p>Note: If area is found in second quadrant, may be considered.</p>	<p>1½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
33.	<p>A furniture workshop produces three types of furniture – chairs, tables and beds each day. On a particular day the total number of furniture pieces produced is 45. It was also found that production of beds exceeds that of chairs by 8, while the total production of beds and chairs together is twice the production of tables. Determine the units produced of each type of furniture, using matrix method.</p>	
Ans	<p>Let the numbers of chairs, tables and beds produced be x, y and z respectively.</p> $\therefore x + y + z = 45; \quad -x + 0.y + z = 8; \quad x - 2y + z = 0$ <p>Let <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \\ -1 &amp; 0 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; -2 &amp; 1 \end{bmatrix}</math>, <math>X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}</math>, <math>B = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}</math></p> $ A  = 1(0 + 2) - 1(-1 - 1) + 1(2 - 0) = 6 \neq 0$ <p><math>\therefore A^{-1}</math> exists</p> $AX = B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B$ $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 15 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>So, <math>x = 11, y = 15, z = 19</math></p> <p>Hence the numbers of chairs, tables and beds produced are 11, 15 and 19 respectively.</p>	<p>1½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1½</p> <p>1</p>
34.	<p>(a) For a positive constant 'a', differentiate <math>a^{t+\frac{1}{t}}</math> with respect to <math>\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)^a</math>, where t is a non-zero real number.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Find <math>\frac{dy}{dx}</math> if <math>y^x + x^y + x^x = a^b</math>, where a and b are constants.</p>	

Ans	<p>(a) Let <math>u = a^{t+\frac{1}{t}} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = a^{t+\frac{1}{t}} \cdot \log a \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)</math></p> <p><math>v = \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^a \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = a \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{a-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)</math></p> <p><math>\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{du/dt}{dv/dt} = \frac{a^{t+\frac{1}{t}} \cdot \log a}{a \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{a-1}}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Let <math>u = y^x</math>, <math>v = x^y</math> and <math>w = x^x</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dw}{dx} = 0</math> .....(i)</p> <p><math>u = y^x \Rightarrow \log u = x \cdot \log y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \log y</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = y^x \left(\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \log y\right) = xy^{x-1} \frac{dy}{dx} + y^x \log y</math></p> <p><math>v = x^y \Rightarrow \log v = y \cdot \log x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = x^y \left(\frac{y}{x} + \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = yx^{y-1} + x^y \log x \frac{dy}{dx}</math></p> <p><math>w = x^x \Rightarrow \log w = x \cdot \log x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} = 1 + \log x</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dx} = x^x \cdot (1 + \log x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore</math> From (i), we get</p> <p><math>xy^{x-1} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y^x \cdot \log y + yx^{y-1} + x^y \cdot \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + x^x \cdot (1 + \log x) = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^x \cdot (1 + \log x) + y^x \cdot \log y + yx^{y-1}}{x \cdot y^{x-1} + x^y \cdot \log x}</math></p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
35.	<p>(a) Find the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point (1, 1, 4) on the line <math>\frac{x+2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{-z+4}{-3}</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Find the point on the line <math>\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{3}</math> at a distance of <math>2\sqrt{2}</math> units from the point (-1, -1, 2).</p>	
Ans	<p>(a) Let <math>\frac{x+2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{3} = \lambda</math></p> <p>Coordinate of general point on the given line are <math>M (5\lambda - 2, 2\lambda - 1, 3\lambda + 4)</math></p>	1



**Direction Ratios of PM vector are  $\langle 5\lambda - 3, 2\lambda - 2, 3\lambda \rangle$**

**Since,  $PM \perp l$**

$$\Rightarrow 5(5\lambda - 3) + 2(2\lambda - 2) + 3(3\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Hence, coordinates of M are  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{11}{2})$**

**OR**

**(b) Equation of given line be  $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{3} = \lambda$  (say)**

**Coordinate of any general point on the line are  $P(3\lambda + 1, 2\lambda - 1, 3\lambda + 4)$ .**

**Let distance of point P from  $(-1, -1, 2)$  is  $2\sqrt{2}$ .**

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(3\lambda + 2)^2 + (2\lambda)^2 + (3\lambda + 2)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 22\lambda^2 + 24\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ or } \lambda = -\frac{12}{11}$$

**Hence, coordinates of point P are  $(1, -1, 4)$  or  $(-\frac{25}{11}, -\frac{35}{11}, \frac{8}{11})$**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1½**

**1**

**1½**

**SECTION-E**

*This section comprises 3 case study-based questions of 4 marks each*

36.

**Case Study - 1**

A carpenter needs to make a wooden cuboidal box, closed from all sides, which has a square base and fixed volume. Since he is short of the paint required to paint the box on completion, he wants the surface area to be minimum.

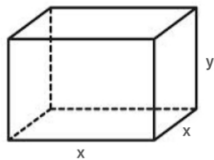
On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Taking length = breadth =  $x$  m and height =  $y$  m, express the surface area ( $S$ ) of the box in terms of  $x$  and its volume ( $V$ ), which is constant.
- (ii) Find  $\frac{dS}{dx}$ .
- (iii) (a) Find a relation between  $x$  and  $y$  such that the surface area ( $S$ ) is minimum.

**OR**

- (iii) (b) If surface area ( $S$ ) is constant, the volume ( $V$ ) =  $\frac{1}{4}(Sx - 2x^3)$ ,  $x$  being the edge of base. Show that volume ( $V$ ) is maximum for  $x = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}$ .

Ans



(i)  $V = x^2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{V}{x^2} \dots \dots \dots$  (i)

Hence,  $S = 2x^2 + 4xy = 2x^2 + \frac{4V}{x}$  1

(ii)  $\frac{dS}{dx} = 4\left(x - \frac{V}{x^2}\right)$  1

(iii) (a)  $\frac{dS}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow V = x^3 \Rightarrow x^2y = x^3 \Rightarrow y = x$  1

$\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} = 4\left(1 + \frac{2V}{x^3}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow S$  is minimum if  $y = x$ . 1

**OR**

(iii) (b)  $V = \frac{1}{4}(Sx - 2x^3) \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}(S - 6x^2)$  1

	<p>Put <math>\frac{dv}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{s}{6}}</math></p> <p><math>(\frac{d^2v}{dx^2})_{x=\sqrt{\frac{s}{6}}} = -3\sqrt{\frac{s}{6}} &lt; 0 \Rightarrow</math> Volume is maximum for <math>x = \sqrt{\frac{s}{6}}</math>.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
37.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Case Study - 2</b></p> <p>Let A be the set of 30 students of class XII in a school. Let <math>f : A \rightarrow N</math>, N is a set of natural numbers such that function <math>f(x) =</math> Roll Number of student x.</p> <p>On the basis of the given information, answer the following :</p> <p>(i) Is f a bijective function ?</p> <p>(ii) Give reasons to support your answer to (i).</p> <p>(iii) (a) Let R be a relation defined by the teacher to plan the seating arrangement of students in pairs, where  <math>R = \{(x, y) : x, y \text{ are Roll Numbers of students such that } y = 3x\}</math>.  List the elements of R. Is the relation R reflexive, symmetric and transitive ? Justify your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(iii) (b) Let R be a relation defined by  <math>R = \{(x, y) : x, y \text{ are Roll Numbers of students such that } y = x^3\}</math>.  List the elements of R. Is R a function ? Justify your answer.</p>	
Ans	<p>(i) <b>No, f is not bijective function</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>Range = {1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 30} and codomain = N</b>  <b>Since, Range <math>\neq</math> codomain <math>\Rightarrow</math> f is not onto and hence f is not bijective.</b></p> <p>(iii) (a)  <math>R = \{(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9), (4, 12), (5, 15), (6, 18), (7, 21), (8, 24), (9, 27), (10, 30)\}</math>  <b>Since <math>(1, 1) \notin R \Rightarrow R</math> is not reflexive.</b>  <b><math>(1, 3) \in R</math> but <math>(3, 1) \notin R \Rightarrow R</math> is not symmetric</b>  <b><math>(1, 3) \in R, (3, 9) \in R</math> but <math>(1, 9) \notin R \Rightarrow R</math> is not transitive.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(iii) (b) <math>R = \{(1, 1), (2, 8), (3, 27)\}</math>  <b><math>\therefore</math> elements 4, 5, 6 ... 30 do not have an image. Hence the above relation is not a function.</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

38.

### Case Study – 3

A gardener wanted to plant vegetables in his garden. Hence he bought 10 seeds of brinjal plant, 12 seeds of cabbage plant and 8 seeds of radish plant. The shopkeeper assured him of germination probabilities of brinjal, cabbage and radish to be 25%, 35% and 40% respectively. But before he could plant the seeds, they got mixed up in the bag and he had to sow them randomly.



Radish



Cabbage



Brinjal

Based upon the above information, answer the following questions :

- Calculate the probability of a randomly chosen seed to germinate.
- What is the probability that it is a cabbage seed, given that the chosen seed germinates ?

Ans

**Let A: Event that chosen seed germinates.**

**B: Event that Brinjal seed is chosen.**

**C: Event that Cabbage seed is chosen.**

**R: Event that Radish seed is chosen.**

$$P(B) = \frac{10}{30}; P(C) = \frac{12}{30}; P(R) = \frac{8}{30};$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{25}{100}; P\left(\frac{A}{C}\right) = \frac{35}{100}; P\left(\frac{A}{R}\right) = \frac{40}{100}$$

$$(i) P(A) = P(B) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) + P(C) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{C}\right) + P(R) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{R}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10}{30} \times \frac{25}{100} + \frac{12}{30} \times \frac{35}{100} + \frac{8}{30} \times \frac{40}{100}$$

$$= \frac{990}{3000} \text{ or } \frac{33}{100}$$

$$(ii) (a) P\left(\frac{C}{A}\right) = \frac{P(C) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{C}\right)}{P(B) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) + P(C) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{C}\right) + P(R) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{R}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{12}{30} \times \frac{35}{100}}{\frac{990}{3000}}$$

$$= \frac{42}{99} \text{ or } \frac{14}{33}$$

1

1

1

1