



**CODE:- AG-5-1899**

**REGNO:-TMC -D/79/89/36**

**General Instructions :**

- All question are compulsory.
- The question paper consists of 29 questions divided into three sections A,B and C. Section – A comprises of 10 question of 1 mark each. Section – B comprises of 12 questions of 4 marks each and Section – C comprises of 7 questions of 6 marks each .
- Question numbers 1 to 10 in Section – A are multiple choice questions where you are to select one correct option out of the given four.
- There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in 2 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks each. You have to attempt only one If the alternatives in all such questions.
- Use of calculator is not permitted.
- Please check that this question paper contains 3 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

**सामान्य निर्देश :**

- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- इस प्रश्न पत्र में 29 प्रश्न हैं, जो 3 खण्डों में अ, ब, व स है। खण्ड – अ में 10 प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। खण्ड – ब में 12 प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंको के हैं। खण्ड – स में 7 प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंको का है।
- प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से एक सही विकल्प चुनें।
- इसमें कोई भी सर्वोपरि विकल्प नहीं है, लेकिन आंतरिक विकल्प 2 प्रश्न 4 अंको में और 2 प्रश्न 6 अंको में दिए गए हैं। आप दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प का चयन करें।
- कैलकुलेटर का प्रयोग वर्जित है ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 3 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

**Pre-Board Examination 2010 -11**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Total No. Of Pages :3

अधिकतम समय : 3

अधिकतम अंक : 100

कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या : 3

**CLASS – XII**

**CBSE**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Section A**

<b>Q.1</b>	Find the maximum and minimum values, if any of $f(x) =  \sin 3x  - 3$ . Ans .max =-2, mini=-3
<b>Q.2</b>	Find the direction cosines of x-axis. Ans (1,0,0).
<b>Q.3</b>	If the following matrix is skew symmetric, find the values of a, b, c.If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 3 \\ 2 & b & -1 \\ c & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Ans a= -2, b= 0, c = -3
<b>Q.4</b>	Evaluate: $\int (e^x \log a + e^a \log x + e^a \log a) dx$ . Ans . $\frac{a^x}{\log a} + \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + a^a x + c$
<b>Q.5</b>	Evaluate : $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4 + 1)^{3/4}}$ . Ans= $-(1 + x^{-4})^{1/4} + c$

<b>Q.6</b>	Find the point on the curve $y^2 = 8x$ for which the abscissa and ordinate change at the same rate. <b>Ans</b> $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ (2, 4)
<b>Q.7</b>	Find the inverse element of the binary relation $a \otimes b = a + b - 4$ . <b>Ans</b> e = 4, d = 8-a <b>Ans=</b>
<b>Q.8</b>	The slope of tangent to curve $y = \frac{x-1}{x-2} \text{ at } x = 10$ . <b>Ans</b> $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{64}$
<b>Q.9</b>	If $A^2 = A$ for $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & b \\ -b & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , then find the value of b. <b>Ans</b> $b = \pm \sqrt{2}$
<b>Q.10</b>	Find the value of $\sec^2(\tan^{-1} 2)$ . <b>Ans = 5</b>
<b>Section B</b>	
<b>Q.11</b>	Define a binary operation * on the set {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5} as $a * b = \begin{cases} a + b, & \text{if } a + b < 6 \\ a + b - 6, & \text{if } a + b \geq 6 \end{cases}$ Show that zero is the identity for this operation and each element a of the set is invertible with $6 - a$ being the inverse of a.
<b>Q.12</b>	It is given that for the function f given by $f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + ax, x \in [1, 3]$ Rolle's theorem holds with $c = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Find the values of a and b. <b>Ans</b> a = 11 ; b = -6
<b>Q.13</b>	Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a-b & b-c & c-a \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ . Also prove that value of determinant is always positive if a, b, c is positive real number.
<b>Q.14</b>	Evaluate : $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ . <b>Ans</b> $= \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$ OR Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \tan^{-1}(\sin x) dx$ . <b>Ans</b> $= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
<b>Q.15</b>	Find all the points of discontinuity of the function $f(x) = [x^2]$ on $[1, 2)$ where $[ ]$ denotes the greatest integer function. <b>Ans</b> $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x \in [1, \sqrt{2}) \\ 2 & ; x \in [\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \\ 3 & ; x \in [\sqrt{3}, 2) \end{cases}$ at $x = \sqrt{2}; RHL = 2 \& LHL = 1 \therefore RHL \neq LHL$ at $x = \sqrt{3}; RHL = 3 \& LHL = 2 \therefore RHL \neq LHL$ there fore poit of discontinuity $\sqrt{2} \& \sqrt{3}$ on $[1, 2)$
<b>Q.16</b>	Find the particular solution of the differential equation $(xdy - ydx)y \cdot \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = (ydx + xdy)x \cos\frac{y}{x}$ , given that $y = \pi$ when $x=3$ . <b>Ans</b> $\sec \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2xy}{3\pi}$
<b>Q.17</b>	Solve the differential equation: $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = y \sin^2 y$ .. <b>Ans</b> $x = \frac{y^3}{12} + \frac{y}{8} \cos 2y - \frac{\sin 2y}{8}$ OR Form a differential equation of the curve $xy = Ae^x + Be^{-x} + x^2$ , A and B are arbitrary constants. <b>Ans</b> $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy - x^2 + 2$

<p><b>Q.18</b></p>	<p>An urn contains 25 balls of which 10 balls bear a mark 'X' and the remaining 15 bear mark 'Y'. A ball is drawn at random from the urn, its mark is noted down and it is replaced. If 6 balls are drawn in this way, find the probability that                  (i) all will bear 'X' mark. (ii) not more than 2 will bear 'Y' mark                  (iii) at least one ball will bear 'Y' mark                  (iv) the number of balls with 'X' mark and 'Y' mark will be equal .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ans (i) <math>\frac{64}{15625}</math> (ii) <math>\frac{2796}{15625}</math></p> <p>(iii) <math>\frac{15561}{15625}</math> (iv) <math>\frac{864}{3125}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In a hurdle race , a player has to cross 10 hurdles . The probability that he will clear each hurdle is <math>\frac{5}{6}</math> .What is the probability that he will knock down fewer than 2 hurdles ?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ans <math>\frac{5^9 \times 15}{6^{10}} = \frac{5^{10}}{6^{10}} \times 3</math></p>
<p><b>Q.19</b></p>	<p>If <math>\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c} \times \vec{d}</math> and <math>\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{b} \times \vec{d}</math> , show that <math>\vec{a} - \vec{d}</math> is parallel to <math>\vec{b} - \vec{c}</math> where <math>\vec{a} \neq \vec{d}</math> &amp; <math>\vec{b} \neq \vec{c}</math> .</p>
<p><b>Q.20</b></p>	<p>If <math>y = \cot^{-1}(\sqrt{\cos x}) - \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{\cos x})</math> Prove that <math>\sin y = \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}</math>.</p>
<p><b>Q.21</b></p>	<p>If <math>y = (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^m</math>, then show that <math>(x^2 + 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - m^2 y = 0</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If <math>y = x^x</math> then prove that <math>\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{y} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - \frac{y}{x} = 0</math> .</p>
<p><b>Q.22</b></p>	<p>Find the vector equation of the line parallel to the line <math>\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{2-y}{-3} = \frac{z-3}{4}</math> and passing through the point ( 2 , 4 , 5 ) . Also find the distance between two lines .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ans <math>\vec{r} = (2i + 4j + 5k) + \lambda(2i + 3j + 4k)</math></p> <p>S.D. = <math>\frac{\left  \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 \\ \vec{b} \end{pmatrix} \times \vec{b} \right }{ \vec{b} } = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{29}}</math> &amp; <math>\left( \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 \right) \times \vec{b} = 2i - k</math></p>
<p><b>Section C</b></p>	
<p><b>Q.23</b></p>	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 \\ 5 &amp; 4 &amp; -6 \\ 3 &amp; -2 &amp; -2 \end{bmatrix}</math> and <math>B = \begin{bmatrix} 20 &amp; 2 &amp; 34 \\ 8 &amp; 16 &amp; -32 \\ 22 &amp; -13 &amp; 7 \end{bmatrix}</math> are two square matrices, find AB and hence Solve the system of linear equation : <math>\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{4}{z} = -3</math>; <math>\frac{5}{x} + \frac{4}{y} - \frac{6}{z} = 4</math>; <math>\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{z} = 6</math> .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ans <math>\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}</math></p>
<p><b>Q.24</b></p>	<p>Evaluate : <math>\int \frac{1}{\sin x(5 - 4 \cos x)} dx</math> .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ans. <math>\frac{1}{2} \log(1 - \cos x) - \frac{1}{18} \log(1 + \cos x) - \frac{4}{9} \log((5 - 4 \cos x))</math></p>
<p><b>Q.25</b></p>	<p>Two bag A and B contains 4 white and 3 black balls and 2 white and 2 black balls respectively. From bag A, two balls are drawn at random and then transferred to bag B. A ball is then drawn from bag B and is found to be a black ball. What is the probability that the transferred balls were 1 white and 1</p>

black? Ans Required Probability =  $\frac{\frac{24}{42} \times \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{12}{42} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{6}{42} \times \frac{4}{6} + \frac{24}{42} \times \frac{3}{6}} = \frac{3}{5}$

**Q.26** Draw the 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 . Ans Required Area =  $2 \left\{ \int_1^{7/4} \sqrt{1-(x-2)^2} dx + \int_{7/4}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \right\} = \frac{5\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)$  sq. unit

OR

Prove that the curves  $y^2 = 4x$  &  $x^2 = 4y$  divide the area of square bounded by  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 4$  and  $y = 0$  into three equal parts . Ans  $A_1 = \int_0^4 (x - \sqrt{4x}) dx = A_2 = \int_0^4 \left( \sqrt{4x} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx = A_3 = \int_0^4 \left( \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx = \frac{16}{3}$

**Q.27** A toy company manufactures two types of dolls , A & B . Market tests and available recourses have indicated that the combined production level should not exceeds 1200 dolls per week and the demand for dolls of type B is at most half of that for doll of type A. Further the production level of dolls of type A can exceeds three times the production of dolls of other type by at most 600 units . If the company makes profit of ₹ 12 and ₹ 16 per doll respectively on doll A and B ,how many each should be produce weekly in order to maximum profit ? Ans:  $x \geq 0; y \geq 0; x + y \leq 1200; y \leq \frac{x}{2}; x \leq 3y + 600; P = 12x + 16y$  CORNER POINTS : ( 0,0 ) ; ( 600, 0 ) ( 1050, 150 ) ; ( 800 , 400) Z is maximum at ( 800 , 400 ) . there fore 800 of type A and 400 of type B should be produce to get maximum profit .

**Q.28** Find the vector and Cartesian equation of the plane containing the two lines  $\vec{r} = 2i + j - 3k + \lambda(i + 2j + 5k)$  ;  $\vec{r} = 2i + j - 3k + \mu(3i - 2j + 5k)$  . Also find the inclination of this plane with the XZ plane . Ans  $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{141}}\right)$  eq  $10x + 5y - 4z = 37$

**Q.29** A tank with rectangular base and rectangular sides, open at the top is to be constructed so that its depth is 2 m and volume is 8 m<sup>3</sup>. If building of tank costs ₹ 70 per sq meters for the base and ₹ 45 per square meter for sides. What is the cost of least expensive tank? Ans : L = x & B = y  $xy = 4; \cos t = l \times b + 2 \times h(l + b) \times 45$  Cost of least  $f(x) = 70xy + 2 \times 2 \times (x + y) \times 45 = 280 + 180x + \frac{720}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$  Expansion 1000

OR

A helicopter is flying along the curve  $y = x^2 + 2$ . A soldier is placed at the point (3, 2). Find the nearest distance between the soldier and the helicopter. Ans  $f(x) = (x - 3)^2 + x^4 \Rightarrow (1,3) \& D = \sqrt{5}$

x

**MAKING A HABIT OF DOING IT NOW**