

- a) 0.5
c) 0.2
- b) 0.4
d) 0.3
7. The area bounded by the curves $y = \sqrt{x}$, $2y + 3 = x$ and the x-axis in the first quadrant is [1]
a) 36
b) 18
c) 9
d) none of these
8. The angle between the straight lines $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z+3}{4}$ and $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{-3}$ is [1]
a) 45°
b) 60°
c) 30°
d) 90°
9. If $|\vec{a}| = 3$ and $-1 \leq k \leq 2$, then $|k\vec{a}|$ lies in the interval. [1]
a) $[-3, 6]$
b) $[3, 6]$
c) $[0, 6]$
d) $[1, 2]$
10. The differential equation $y \frac{dy}{dx} + x = c$ represents: [1]
a) Family of ellipses
b) Family of hyperbolas
c) Family of parabolas
d) Family of circles
11. If the area cut off from a parabola by any double ordinate is k times the corresponding rectangle contained by that double ordinate and its distance from the vertex, then k is equal to [1]
a) $\frac{2}{3}$
b) 3
c) $\frac{1}{3}$
d) $\frac{3}{2}$
12. $\int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \right) dx$ can be evaluated by the substitution [1]
a) $x = \cos \theta$
b) $x = \sec \theta$
c) $x = \sin \theta$
d) $x = \tan \theta$
13. $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)}$ is increasing in [1]
a) None of these
b) $(-1, \infty)$
c) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$
d) $(-1, 1)$
14. The number of all possible matrices of order 3×3 with each entry 0 or 1 is [1]
a) 81
b) none of these
c) 512
d) 18
15. The system $AX = B$ of n equations in n unknowns has infinitely many solutions if [1]
a) if $\det.A = 0$, $(\text{adj } A)B \neq O$
b) $\det. A \neq 0$
c) if $\det. A \neq 0$, $(\text{adj } A)B \neq O$
d) if $\det. A = 0$, $(\text{adj } A)B = O$
16. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & 6 \\ -1 & -2 & b \end{bmatrix}$ is a singular matrix, if the value of b is [1]
a) 3
b) Non-existent
c) -3
d) 0

17. Range of $\sin^{-1}x$ is [1]

- a) None of these
b) $[0, \pi]$
c) $[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
d) $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

18. The general solution of the DE $\log\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = (ax + by)$ is [1]

- a) $\frac{-e^{-by}}{b} = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C$
b) none of these
c) $e^{ax} - e^{-by} = C$
d) $be^{ax} + ae^{by} = C$

19. **Assertion (A):** The absolute maximum value of the function $2x^3 - 24x$ in the interval $[1, 3]$ is 89. [1]

Reason (R): The absolute maximum value of the function can be obtained from the value of the function at critical points and at boundary points.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

20. **Assertion (A):** Minor of an element of a determinant of order $n(n \geq 2)$ is a determinant of order n . [1]

Reason (R): If A is an invertible matrix of order 2, then $\det(A^{-1})$ is equal to $\frac{1}{|A|}$.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

Section B

21. Find the value of $\sin\left[2\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{-5}{12}\right)\right]$ [2]

22. Find the general solution of the differential equation: $x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = x + 1$ [2]

23. For the matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ verify that $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ [2]

OR

Solve the system of linear equation, using matrix method $2x + 3y + 3z = 5$; $x - 2y + z = -4$; $3x - y - 2z = 3$

24. Write a unit vector in the direction of the sum of the vectors $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$. [2]

25. A die is thrown twice and the sum of the numbers appearing is observed to be 8. What is the conditional probability that the number 5 has appeared at least once? [2]

Section C

26. Integrate $\int x^2 \tan^{-1}x dx$ [3]

27. Find the particular solution of differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2x + x^2 \cot x$, $x \neq 0$, given that $y = 0$, when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$. [3]

OR

Solve the differential equation $x(1 + y^2) dx - y(1 + x^2) dy = 0$, given that $y = 0$, when $x = 1$

28. Find the value of λ so that the four points A, B, C and D with position vectors $4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $-\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, $3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $-4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$, respectively are coplanar. [3]

OR

ABCD is a parallelogram. If L and M are the mid-points of BC and DC respectively, then express \vec{AL} and \vec{AM} in terms of \vec{AB} and \vec{AD} . Also, prove that $\vec{AL} + \vec{AM} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{AC}$.

29. Prove that: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{3/2} x}{(\sin^{3/2} x + \cos^{3/2} x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ [3]

OR

Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4-1)}$.

30. If $x = ae^t (\sin t + \cos t)$ and $y = ae^t (\sin t - \cos t)$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$. [3]

31. Using the method of integration, find the area of the region bounded by the lines: $2x + y = 4$, $3x - 2y = 6$ and $x - 3y + 5 = 0$. [3]

Section D

32. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically. Minimise $z = 3x + 5y$ subject to the constraints [5]

$x + 2y \geq 10$

$x + y \geq 6$

$3x + y \geq 8$

$x, y \geq 0$.

33. Let $A = [-1, 1]$. Then, discuss whether the following functions defined on A are one-one, onto or bijective: [5]

i. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2}$

ii. $g(x) = |x|$

iii. $h(x) = x|x|$

iv. $k(x) = x^2$

OR

Let R be a relation on $N \times N$, defined by $(a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c$ for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.

34. Find the image of the point (5, 9, 3) in the line $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ [5]

OR

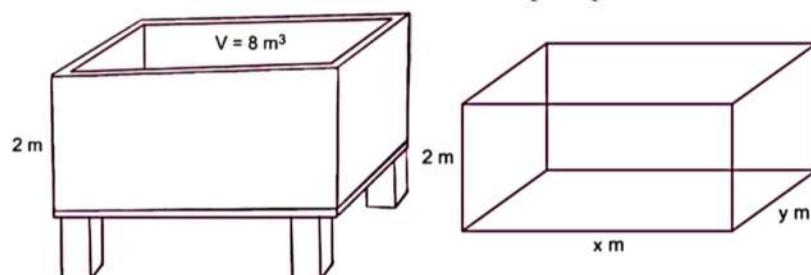
Find the coordinates of the point where the line through the points A (3, 4, 1) and B(5, 1, 6) crosses the XY-plane.

35. Show that the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous but not differentiable at $x = 0$, if $0 < m < 1$. [5]

Section E

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

On the request of villagers, a construction agency designs a tank with the help of an architect. Tank consists of a rectangular base with rectangular sides, open at the top so that its depth is 2 m and volume is 8 m^3 as shown below. The construction of the tank costs ₹70 per sq. metre for the base and ₹45 per square metre for sides.



- (i) Express making cost C in terms of length of rectangle base.
- (ii) If x and y represent the length and breadth of its rectangular base, then find the relation between the variables.
- (iii) Find the value of x so that the cost of construction is minimum.

OR

Verify by second derivative test that cost is minimum at a critical point.

37. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

Three schools A, B and C organized a mela for collecting funds for helping the rehabilitation of flood victims. They sold handmade fans, mats, and plates from recycled material at a cost of ₹ 25, ₹ 100 and ₹ 50 each. The number of articles sold by school A, B, C are given below.



Article	School	A	B	C
Fans		40	25	35
Mats		50	40	50
Plates		20	30	40

- Represent the sale of handmade fans, mats and plates by three schools A, B and C and the sale prices (in ₹) of given products per unit, in matrix form.
- Find the funds collected by school A, B and C by selling the given articles.
- If they increase the cost price of each unit by 20%, then write the matrix representing new price.

OR

Find the total funds collected for the required purpose after 20% hike in price.

38. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

Mr. Ajay is taking up subjects of mathematics, physics, and chemistry in the examination. His probabilities of getting a grade A in these subjects are 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5 respectively.



- Find the probability that Ajay gets Grade A in all subjects.
- Find the probability that he gets Grade A in no subjects.

Solution

CBSE SAMPLE PAPER - 03

Class 12 - Mathematics

Section A

1. (b) $e^x \log (\sec x + \tan x) + C$

Explanation: $I = \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx$, where $f(x) = \log (\sec x + \tan x)$
 $= e^x f(x) + C = e^x \log (\sec x + \tan x) + C$

2. (a) $2\sqrt{14}$

Explanation: Here, P, Q, R are collinear

$\therefore \overline{PR} = \lambda \overline{PQ}$

$2\hat{i} + (y+3)\hat{j} + (z-4)\hat{k} = \lambda[6\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}]$

$\Rightarrow 6\lambda = 2, y+3 = 3\lambda, z-4 = 6\lambda$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{3}, y = -2, z = 6$

\therefore Point R(4, -2, 6)

Now, OR = $\sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$

3. (c) $\vec{b} = \vec{c}$

Explanation: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$ and $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ and $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} - \vec{a} \times \vec{c} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 0$ and $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{b} = \vec{c}$

Also,

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}| |\vec{b} - \vec{c}| \cos \theta = 0$ and $|\vec{a}| |\vec{b} - \vec{c}| \sin \theta = 0$

\Rightarrow If $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{b} = \vec{c}$

4. (c) $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

Explanation: If $A \neq \phi$ and $B \neq \emptyset$, then by definition of conditional probability, $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

5. (c) None of these

Explanation: Formula :- $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$

Therefore ,

$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$

Put $e^x - 1 = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$

$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{1+t} \Rightarrow \int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+t} dt$

Put $t = z^2 dt = 2z dz$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2z^2}{1+z^2} dz = \int \frac{2+2z^2-2}{1+z^2} dz = 2 \int \frac{1+z^2}{1+z^2} dz - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz$

$= 2 \int dz - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = 2z - 2 \tan^{-1} z + c$

$= 2\sqrt{t} - 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{t} + c \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + c$

6. (b) 0.4

Explanation: Let A and B be independent events with $P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.4$. $P(B/A) = P(B) = 0.4$

7. (c) 9

Explanation: Required area:

$\int_0^9 \sqrt{x} dx - \int_3^9 \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}\right]_0^9 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x\right]_3^9 = 9$ sq.units

8. (d) 90°

Explanation: We have,

$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z+3}{4}$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{-3}$$

The direction ratios of the given lines are proportional to 2, 5, 4 and 1, 2, -3.

The given lines are parallel to the vectors $\vec{b}_1 = 2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

Let θ be the angle between the given lines.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2}{|\vec{b}_1| |\vec{b}_2|} \\ &= \frac{(2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5^2 + 4^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2}} \\ &= \frac{2 + 10 - 12}{\sqrt{45} \sqrt{14}} \\ &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \theta &= 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

9. (c) [0, 6]

Explanation: [0, 6] is the correct answer. The smallest value of $|k\vec{a}|$ will exist at numerically smallest value of k, i.e., at $k = 0$, which gives $|k\vec{a}| = |k||\vec{a}| = 0 \times 3 = 0$. The numerically greatest value of k is 2 at which $|k\vec{a}| = 6$.

10. (d) Family of circles

Explanation: Given differential equation is

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} + x = c$$

$$\Rightarrow y dy = (c - x) dx$$

On integrating both sides, we get

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = cx - \frac{x^2}{2} + d$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + x^2 - 2cx - 2d = 0$$

Hence, it represents a family of circles whose centres are on the x-axis.

11. (a) $\frac{2}{3}$

Explanation: Required area :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{4ax} dx \\ &= k\alpha (2\sqrt{4a\alpha}) \\ &= \frac{8\sqrt{a}}{3} \alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= 4\sqrt{a} k \alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

12. (d) $x = \tan \theta$

Explanation: For $x = \tan \theta$, $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta} \right) = \tan^{-1} (\tan 3\theta) = 3\theta$

13. (d) (-1, 1)

Explanation: We have, $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

\Rightarrow for critical points $f'(x) = 0$

when $f'(x) = 0$

We get $x = 1$ or $x = -1$

When we plot them on number line as $f'(x)$ is multiplied by -ve sign we get

For $x > 1$ function is decreasing

For $x < -1$ function is decreasing

But between -1 to 1 function is increasing

\therefore Function is increasing in (-1, 1)

14. (c) 512

Explanation: $2^{3 \times 3} = 2^9 = 512$.

The number of elements in a 3×3 matrix is the product $3 \times 3 = 9$.

Each element can either be a 0 or a 1.

Given this, the total possible matrices that can be selected is $2^9 = 512$

15. (d) if $\det. A = 0$, $(\text{adj } A) B = O$

Explanation: If $\det. A = 0$, $(\text{adj } A) B = O \Rightarrow$ The system $AX = B$ of n equations in n unknowns may be consistent with infinitely many solutions or it may be inconsistent.

16. (b) Non-existent

Explanation: $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & 6 \\ -1 & -2 & b \end{bmatrix}$ is singular matrix. So its determinant value of this matrix is zero.

$$\text{i.e., } \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 10 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & 6 \\ -1 & -2 & b \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(-4b + 12) - 10(-2b + 6) + 3(4 - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -20b + 60 + 20b - 60 = 0$$

b does not exist

17. (c) $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Explanation:

To Find: The range of $\sin^{-1}x$

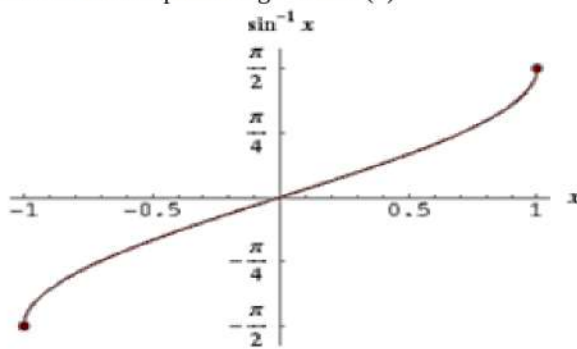
Here, the inverse function is given by $y = f^{-1}(x)$

The graph of the function $y = \sin^{-1}(x)$ can be obtained from the graph of

$Y = \sin x$ by interchanging x and y axes. i.e, if (a, b) is a point on $Y = \sin x$ then (b, a) is

The point on the function $y = \sin^{-1}(x)$

Below is the Graph of range of $\sin^{-1}(x)$



From the graph, it is clear that the range $\sin^{-1}(x)$ is restricted to the interval $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

18. (a) $\frac{-e^{-by}}{b} = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C$

Explanation: We have, $\log\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = (ax + by)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{dy}{e^{by}} = e^{ax} dx$$

On integrating on both sides, we obtain

$$-\frac{e^{-by}}{b} = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$$

19. (d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: Let $f(x) = 2x^3 - 24x$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 24 = 6(x^2 - 4)$$

$$= 6(x+2)(x-2)$$

For maxima or minima put $f'(x) = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow 6(x+2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2, -2$$

We first consider the interval $[1, 3]$.

So, we have to evaluate the value of f at the critical point $x = 2 \in [1, 3]$ and at the end points of $[1, 3]$.

$$\text{At } x = 1, f(1) = 2 \times 1^3 - 24 \times 1 = -22$$

$$\text{At } x = 2, f(2) = 2 \times 2^3 - 24 \times 2 = -32$$

At $x = 3$, $f(3) = 2 \times 3^3 - 24 \times 3 = -18$

\therefore The absolute maximum value of $f(x)$ in the interval $[1, 3]$ is -18 occurring at $x = 3$.

Hence, Assertion is false and Reason is true.

20. (d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: Assertion: Minor of an element of a determinant of order n ($n \geq 2$) is a determinant of order $n - 1$.

So, Assertion is false.

Reason: We know, $AA^{-1} = I$

$$\therefore |AA^{-1}| = |I| \Rightarrow |A| |A^{-1}| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

So, reason is true.

Section B

21. Let $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{-5}{12}\right) = y$

$$\text{Then } \cot y = \frac{-5}{12}$$

Now,

$$\sin\left[2\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{-5}{12}\right)\right] = \sin 2y$$

$$= 2 \sin y \cos y = 2 \left(\frac{12}{13}\right) \left(\frac{-5}{13}\right) \quad [\text{since } \cot y < 0, \text{ so } y \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)]$$

$$= \frac{-120}{169}$$

22. The given equation may be written as $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{x+1}{x}$

This is of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, where $P = -\frac{1}{x}$, $Q = \frac{x+1}{x}$

$$1F = e^{\int r dt} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\log|x|} = \frac{1}{x}$$

So, the required solution is given by $y \times 1.F = \int Q \times 1.F dx$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = \int x \cdot e^{4x} \cdot e^{2x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = \int x \cdot e^{4x} \cdot e^{2x} dx \Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = \int x \cdot e^{6x} dx \Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = x \int e^{6x} dx - \int \left[-\frac{dx}{dx} \int e^{3x} dx\right] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{2x} = x \cdot \frac{e^{6x}}{6} - \int \frac{e^{6x}}{6} dx \Rightarrow ye^{2x} = \frac{x}{6} e^{6x} - \frac{e^{6x}}{36} + c$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{xe^{4x}}{6} - \frac{e^{4x}}{36} + ce^{-2x}.$$

23. Given: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 1$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{and, } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|B| = -1$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } B}{|B|} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Also, } AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 14 \\ 29 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = 407 - 406 = 1$$

$$\text{And, } \text{adj}(AB) = \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -14 \\ -29 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } AB}{|AB|} = \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -14 \\ -29 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -14 \\ -29 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

OR

Matrix form of given equations is $AX = B$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Here $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(4 + 1) - 3(-2 - 3) + 3(-1 + 6)$$

$$= 10 + 15 + 15 = 40 \neq 0$$

Therefore, solution is unique and $X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{|A|}(\text{adj. } A)B$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 25 - 12 + 27 \\ 25 + 52 + 3 \\ 25 - 44 - 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 80 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, $x = 1$, $y = 2$ and $z = -1$.

24. Given,

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 5\hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}) + (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 7\hat{k}) = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + (-12)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$\therefore \text{Required unit vector } \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|} = \frac{4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}}{13} = \frac{4}{13}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{13}\hat{j} - \frac{12}{13}\hat{k}$$

25. We know, when a pair of dice is thrown, total possible outcomes are = 36

A = getting sum as 8

$$= \{(2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2)\}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } P(A) = \frac{5}{36}$$

B = Getting number 5 at least once = $\{(1,5), (2,5), (3,5), (4,5), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,5)\}$

$$\text{Hence } P(B) = \frac{11}{36}$$

$(A \cap B)$ = getting sum as 8 with at least one die showing 5 = $\{(3,5), (5,3)\}$

$$\text{Hence } P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{36}$$

Therefore the required probability is given by, $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{36}}{\frac{5}{36}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Section C

26. Here, we take inverse trigonometric function as first function and algebraic function as second function.

$$\text{Let } I = \int x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx$$

$$= \int (\tan^{-1} x) \cdot x^2 dx$$

$$= (\tan^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(x - \frac{x}{x^2+1}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int x dx + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \log(x^2 + 1)$$

27. We have, $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2x + x^2 \cot x$, ($x \neq 0$)

This is a linear differential equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$.

Here, $P = \cot x$ and $Q = 2x + x^2 \cot x$.

$$\therefore \text{IF} = e^{\int P dx} = e^{\int \cot x dx} = e^{\log |\sin x|} = \sin x$$

The general solution is given by

$$y \cdot \text{IF} = \int (\text{IF} \times Q) dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot \sin x = \int (2x + x^2 \cot x) \sin x dx + C$$

$$= 2 \int x \sin x dx + \int x^2 \cos x dx + C$$

$$= 2 \int x \sin x dx + x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot \sin x = x^2 \sin x + C \dots (i)$$

On putting $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $y = 0$ in Eq. (i), we get

$$0 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + C \Rightarrow C = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

On putting $C = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ in Eq. (i), we get

$$y \cdot \sin x = x^2 \sin x - \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \operatorname{cosec} x$$

[dividing both sides by $\sin x$]

OR

We have,

$$x(1+y^2) dx - y(1+x^2) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1+y^2) dx = y(1+x^2) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2y}{1+y^2} dy$$

Integrating both sides, we get

$$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{2y}{1+y^2} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \log |1+x^2| = \log |1+y^2| + \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} \right| = \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2) = (1+y^2) C \dots (i)$$

It is given that when $x = 1$, $y = 0$. So, putting $x = 1$ and $y = 0$ in (i), we get

$$(1+1) = (1+0) C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

Putting $C = 2$ in (i), we get

$$(1+x^2) = 2(1+y^2),$$

Which is the required solution.

28. According to the question,

$$\text{Given, } \vec{OA} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k},$$

$$\vec{OB} = -\hat{j} - \hat{k},$$

$$\vec{OC} = 3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{OD} = -4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}.$$

$$\text{Now, } \vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = -\hat{j} - \hat{k} - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$= -4\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = 3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$= -\hat{i} + (\lambda - 5)\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{and } \vec{AD} = \vec{OD} - \vec{OA}$$

$$= -4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$= -8\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

Since, vectors \vec{OA} , \vec{OB} , \vec{OC} and \vec{OD} are coplanar.

$$\therefore [\vec{AB} \vec{AC} \vec{AD}] = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & (\lambda - 5) & 3 \\ -8 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-4(3\lambda - 15 + 3) + 6(-3 + 24) - 2(1 + 8\lambda - 40) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4(3\lambda - 12) + 6(21) - 2(8\lambda - 39) = 0$$

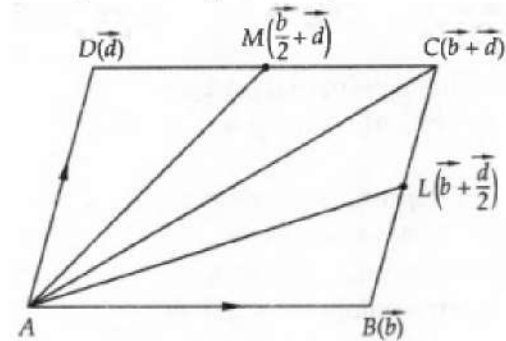
$$\Rightarrow -12\lambda + 48 + 126 - 16\lambda + 78 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -28\lambda + 252 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 9$$

OR

Taking A as the origin, let the position vectors of vertices B and D of parallelogram ABCD be \vec{b} and \vec{d} respectively.



From figure,

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{b} \text{ and } \vec{AD} = \vec{d}.$$

In triangle ABC, we have

$$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD} \quad [\because \vec{BC} = \vec{AD}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \vec{b} + \vec{d}$$

\therefore Position vector of C is $\vec{b} + \vec{d}$

Since L and M are mid-points of BC and CD respectively. Therefore,

$$\text{Position vector of } L = \frac{\vec{b} + (\vec{b} + \vec{d})}{2} = \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{d}, \text{ Position vector of } M = \frac{(\vec{b} + \vec{d}) + \vec{d}}{2} = \frac{\vec{b}}{2} + \vec{d}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AL} = \text{Position vector of } L - \text{Position vector of } A = \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{d} - \vec{0} = \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{d} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD}$$

$$\text{and } \vec{AM} = \text{Position vector of } M - \text{Position vector of } A = \frac{\vec{b}}{2} + \vec{d} - \vec{0} = \frac{\vec{b}}{2} + \vec{d} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AL} + \vec{AM} = \left(\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{d}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{d}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{2}\vec{d} = \frac{3}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{d}) = \frac{3}{2}\vec{AC}$$

29. Let the given integral be, $y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx$

Using theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx \dots (ii)$$

Adding equation(i) and equation.(ii) we get.

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

OR

Let the given integral be,

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^4-1)} dx$$

Putting $t = x^4$

$$dt = 4x^3 dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^4(x^4-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \times \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)}$$

Now putting, $\frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1}$ (1)

$$A(t-1) + Bt = 1$$

Now put $t-1 = 0$

Therefore, $t = 1$

$$A(0) + B(1) = 1$$

$$B = 1$$

Now put $t = 0$

$$A(0-1) + B(0) = 1$$

$$A = -1$$

Now From equation (1) we get,

$$\frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{-1}{t} + \frac{1}{t-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t(t-1)} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \log t + \frac{1}{4} \log |t-1| + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \log x^4 + \frac{1}{4} \log |x^4 - 1| + c$$

$$= -\log |x| + \frac{1}{4} \log |x^4 - 1| + c$$

30. $x = ae^t (\sin t + \cos t)$ and $y = ae^t (\sin t - \cos t)$ (Given)

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = a[e^t(\cos t - \sin t) + e^t(\sin t + \cos t)]$$

$$= -y + x$$

and $\frac{dy}{dt} = a[e^t(\sin t - \cos t) + e^t(\sin t + \cos t)]$

$$= y + x$$

Therefore

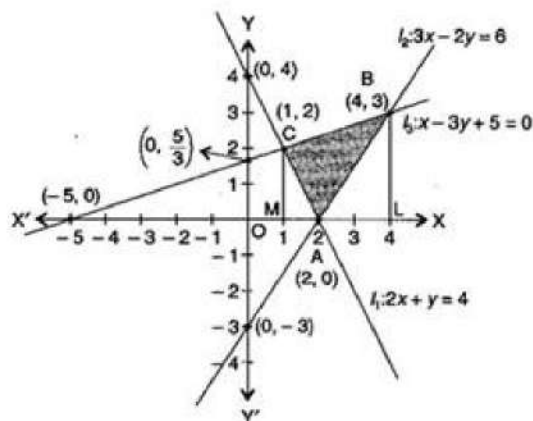
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$$

$$\text{OR } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

31. Equation of one line l_1 is $2x + y = 4$,

Equation of second line l_2 is $3x - 2y = 6$

And Equation of third line l_3 is $x - 3y + 5 = 0$



Here, vertices of triangle ABC are A (2, 0), B (4, 3) and C (1, 2).

Now, Required area of triangle

$$= \text{Area of trapezium CLMB} - \text{Area } \triangle ACM - \text{Area } \triangle ABL$$

$$= \left| \int_1^4 \frac{1}{3}(x+5) dx \right| - \left| \int_1^2 (4-2x) dx \right| - \left| \int_2^4 \frac{3}{2}(x-2) dx \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left| \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right)_1^4 \right| - \left| \left(4x - \frac{2x^2}{2} \right)_1^2 \right| - \frac{3}{2} \left| \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right)_2^4 \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[8 + 20 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 5 \right) \right] - \{ (8-4) - (4-1) \} - \frac{3}{2} \{ (8-8) - (2-4) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(28 - \frac{11}{2} \right) - (4 - 3) - \frac{3}{2} \times 2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{45}{2} - 1 - 3 \\
 &= \frac{15}{2} - 1 - 3 = \frac{7}{2} \text{ sq. units}
 \end{aligned}$$

Section D

32. We have

$$x + 2y \geq 10 \dots (i)$$

$$x + y \geq 6 \dots (ii)$$

$$3x + y \geq 8 \dots (iii)$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

First of all find point of intersection by taking $x + 2y = 10$

$$x + y = 6$$

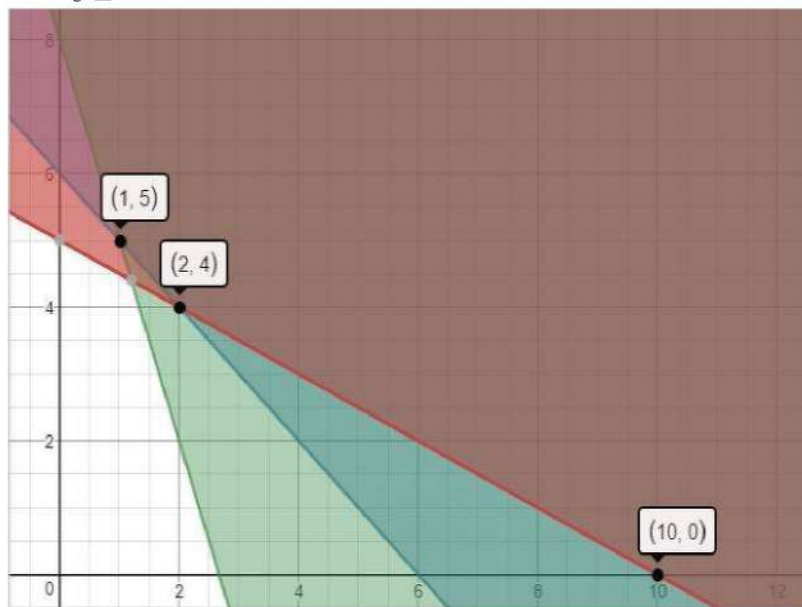
$$3x + y = 8$$

On solving these equation simultaneously you will get point of intersection.

$$x + 2y \geq 10$$

$$x + y \geq 6$$

$$3x + y \geq 8$$



$$Z = 3x + 5y$$

Put (1, 5)

$$Z = 3 + 25 = 28$$

Put (2, 4)

$$Z = 6 + 20 = 26$$

Hence minimum value of Z is 26.

33. Given that $A = [-1, 1]$

i. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2}$

Let $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

So, $f(x)$ is one-one.

Now, let $y = \frac{x}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2y \notin A, \forall y \in A$$

As for $y = 1 \in A, x = 2 \notin A$

So, $f(x)$ is not onto.

Also, $f(x)$ is not bijective as it is not onto.

ii. $g(x) = |x|$

Let $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

So, $g(x)$ is not one-one.

Now, $x = \pm y \notin A$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}$

So, $g(x)$ is not onto, also, $g(x)$ is not bijective.

iii. $h(x) = x|x|$

$$\Rightarrow x_1|x_1| = x_2|x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

So, $h(x)$ is one-one

Now, let $y = x|x|$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 \in A, \forall x \in A$$

So, $h(x)$ is onto also, $h(x)$ is a bijective.

iv. $k(x) = x^2$

Let $k(x_1) = k(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

Thus, $k(x)$ is not one-one.

Now, let $y = x^2$

$$\Rightarrow x\sqrt{y} \notin A, \forall y \in A \quad x = \sqrt{y} \notin A, \forall y \in A$$

As for $y = -1$, $x = \sqrt{-1} \notin A$

Hence, $k(x)$ is neither one-one nor onto.

OR

Here R is a relation on $N \times N$, defined by $(a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c$ for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$

We shall show that R satisfies the following properties

i. Reflexivity:

We know that $a + b = b + a$ for all $a, b \in N$.

$$\therefore (a, b) R (a, b) \text{ for all } (a, b) \in (N \times N)$$

So, R is reflexive.

ii. Symmetry:

Let $(a, b) R (c, d)$. Then,

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow a + d = b + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c + b = d + a$$

$$\Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b).$$

$$\therefore (a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b) \text{ for all } (a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$$

This shows that R is symmetric.

iii. Transitivity:

Let $(a, b) R (c, d)$ and $(c, d) R (e, f)$. Then,

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \text{ and } (c, d) R (e, f)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + d = b + c \text{ and } c + f = d + e$$

$$\Rightarrow a + d + c + f = b + c + d + e$$

$$\Rightarrow a + f = b + e$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) R (e, f).$$

Thus, $(a, b) R (c, d)$ and $(c, d) R (e, f) \Rightarrow (a, b) R (e, f)$

This shows that R is transitive.

$\therefore R$ is reflexive, symmetric and transitive

Hence, R is an equivalence relation on $N \times N$

34. Suppose,

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4} = \lambda$$

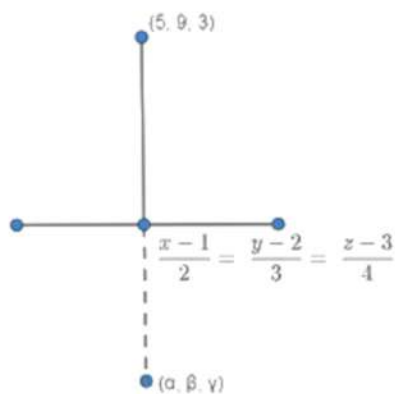
So the foot of the perpendicular is $(2\lambda + 1, 3\lambda + 2, 4\lambda + 3)$

The direction ratios of the perpendicular is

$$(2\lambda + 1 - 5) : (3\lambda + 2 - 9) : (4\lambda + 3 - 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\lambda - 4) : (3\lambda - 7) : (4\lambda)$$

Direction ratio of the line is $2 : 3 : 4$



From the direction ratio of the line and the direct ratio of its perpendicular, we have

$$2(2\lambda - 4) + 3(3\lambda - 7) + 4(4\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\lambda - 8 + 9\lambda - 21 + 16\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 29\lambda = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

Therefore, the foot of the perpendicular is (3, 5, 7)

The foot of the perpendicular is the mid-point of the line joining (5, 9, 3) and (α, β, γ)

Therefore, we have

$$\frac{\alpha+5}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{\beta+9}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma+3}{2} = 7 \Rightarrow \gamma = 11$$

Therefore, the image is (1, 1, 11)

OR

The vector equation of the line through point A and B is

$$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k} + \lambda [(5-3)\hat{i} + (1-4)\hat{j} + (6-1)\hat{k}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k} + \lambda (2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$$

$$\vec{r} = (3 + 2\lambda)\hat{i} + (4 - 3\lambda)\hat{j} + (1 + 5\lambda)\hat{k} \dots(1)$$

Let P be the point where the line AB crosses the XY plane. Then the position vector \vec{r} of the point P is the form $x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$

Then, from (1), we have,

$$x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} = (3 + 2\lambda)\hat{i} + (4 - 3\lambda)\hat{j} + (1 + 5\lambda)\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + 2\lambda, y = 4 - 3\lambda, 1 + 5\lambda = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } 1 + 5\lambda \text{ gives, } \lambda = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 + 2\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \text{ and } y = 4 - 3\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{13}{5} \text{ and } y = \frac{23}{5}$$

$$\text{Hence the required point is } \left(\frac{13}{5}, \frac{23}{5}, 0\right)$$

$$35. \text{LHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h)^m \sin\left(-\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -(-h)^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$= 0 \times k \text{ [when } -1 \leq k \leq 1 \text{]}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{RHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0 + h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (0 + h)^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{0+h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h)^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$= 0 \times k \text{ [when } -1 \leq k' \leq 1 \text{]}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{LHL} = \text{RHL} = f(0)$$

Since, $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$

For Differentiability at $x = 0$

$$(\text{LHD at } x = 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-h)^m \sin\left(-\frac{1}{h}\right)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -(-h)^{m-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

= Not Defined [since $0 < m < 1$]

$$(\text{RHD at } x = 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)}{0+h-0}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (h)^{m-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$= 0$$

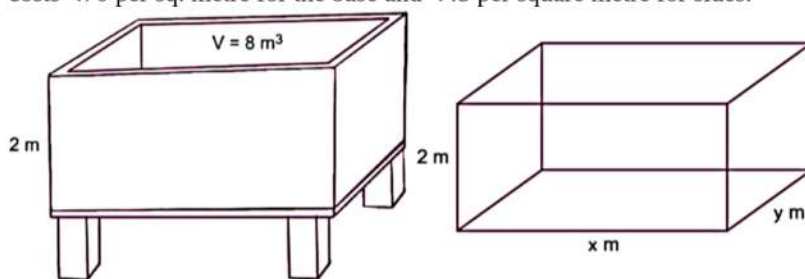
Since, $(\text{LHD at } x = 0) \neq (\text{RHD at } x = 0)$

Hence, $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$ but not differentiable.

Section E

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

On the request of villagers, a construction agency designs a tank with the help of an architect. Tank consists of a rectangular base with rectangular sides, open at the top so that its depth is 2 m and volume is 8 m^3 as shown below. The construction of the tank costs ₹70 per sq. metre for the base and ₹45 per square metre for sides.



(i) Since 'C' is cost of making tank

$$\therefore C = 70xy + 45 \times 2(2x + 2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 70xy + 90(2x + 2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 70xy + 180(x + y) \quad [\because 2 \cdot x \cdot y = 8 \Rightarrow y = \frac{8}{2x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{x}]$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 70x \times \frac{4}{x} + 180 \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 280 + 180 \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right)$$

(ii) $x \cdot y = 4$

Volume of tank = length \times breadth \times height (Depth)

$$8 = x \cdot y \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy = 8 \Rightarrow xy = 4$$

(iii) For maximum or minimum

$$\frac{dC}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(280 + 180 \left(x + \frac{4}{x}\right)\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 180 \left(1 + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 180 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x^2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ (length can never be negative)}$$

OR

$$\text{Now, } \frac{d^2C}{dx^2} = 180 \left(+ \frac{8}{x^3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2C}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=2} = 180 \times \frac{8}{8} = 180 = +ve$$

Hence, to minimize C, $x = 2m$

37. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Three schools A, B and C organized a mela for collecting funds for helping the rehabilitation of flood victims. They sold handmade fans, mats, and plates from recycled material at a cost of ₹ 25, ₹ 100 and ₹ 50 each. The number of articles sold by school A, B, C are given below.



Article	School	A	B	C
Fans		40	25	35
Mats		50	40	50
Plates		20	30	40

$$(i) \quad P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} Fans & Mats & Plates \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 50 & 20 \\ 25 & 40 & 30 \\ 35 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

(ii) Clearly, total funds collected by each school is given by the matrix

$$PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 50 & 20 \\ 25 & 40 & 30 \\ 35 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1000 + 5000 + 1000 \\ 625 + 4000 + 1500 \\ 875 + 5000 + 2000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7000 \\ 6125 \\ 7875 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ Funds collected by school A is ₹7000.

Funds collected by school B is ₹6125.

Funds collected by school C is ₹7875.

$$(iii) \quad \text{New price matrix } Q = 20\% \times \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{bmatrix} 25 + 25 \times 0.20 \\ 100 + 100 \times 0.20 \\ 50 + 50 \times 0.20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 120 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{New price matrix } Q = 20\% \times \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{bmatrix} 25 + 25 \times 0.20 \\ 100 + 100 \times 0.20 \\ 50 + 50 \times 0.20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 120 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Fans \\ Mats \\ Plates \end{matrix}$$

OR

$$PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 50 & 20 \\ 25 & 40 & 30 \\ 35 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 120 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 1200 + 6000 + 1200 \\ 750 + 4800 + 1800 \\ 1050 + 6000 + 2400 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8400 \\ 7350 \\ 9450 \end{bmatrix}$$

Total fund collected = $8400 + 7350 + 9450 = ₹25,200$

38. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Mr. Ajay is taking up subjects of mathematics, physics, and chemistry in the examination. His probabilities of getting a grade A in these subjects are 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5 respectively.



(i) $P(\text{Grade A in Maths}) = P(M) = 0.2$

$P(\text{Grade A in Physics}) = P(P) = 0.3$

$P(\text{Grade A in Chemistry}) = P(C) = 0.5$

$P(\text{Grade A in all subjects}) = P(M \cap P \cap C) = P(M) \cdot P(P) \cdot P(C)$

$P(\text{Grade A in all subjects}) = 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.5 = 0.03$

(ii) $P(\text{Grade A in Maths}) = P(M) = 0.2$

$P(\text{Grade A in Physics}) = P(P) = 0.3$

$P(\text{Grade A in Chemistry}) = P(C) = 0.5$

$P(\text{Grade A in no subjects}) = P(\bar{M} \cap \bar{P} \cap \bar{C}) = P(\bar{M}) \cdot P(\bar{P}) \cdot P(\bar{C})$

$P(\text{Grade A in no subjects}) = 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.5 = 0.280$