

APEEJAY SCHOOL, SAKET
2017-2018
SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS
Class XII

M.Marks- 100

Time - 3 hours

General Instructions

- All questions are compulsory.
- This question paper contains 29 questions.
- Question 1- 4 in Section A are very short-answer type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Question 5-12 in Section B are short-answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
- Question 13-23 in Section C are long-answer-I type questions carrying 4 marks each.
- Question 24-29 in Section D are long-answer-II type questions carrying 6 marks each.

SECTION A

- Q.No.1 Write the principal value of $\tan^{-1}(1) + \cos^{-1}(-1/2)$
- Q.No.2 Evaluate : $\int_2^4 \frac{x dx}{1+x^2}$
- Q.No.3 If A is a square matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then write the value of $7A - (I + A)^3$, where I is an identity matrix.
- Q.No.4 Differentiate the following with respect to x: $\log(\cos e^x)$

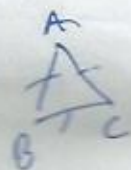
SECTION B

- Q.No.5 Using differentials find the approximate value of $\sqrt{49.5}$
- Q.No.6 Differentiate the following function with respect to x:
 $Y = (\sin x)^x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$
- Q.No.7 Verify the applicability of LMV theorem for the function $\frac{1}{x+1}$ in $[1,3]$
- Q.No.8 If $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$; $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$ and $h(x) = 2x-3$, then find $f[h'(g'(x))]$
- Q.No.9 Find all points of discontinuity of the function
 $f(t) = 1/(t^2 + t - 2)$, where $t = 1/(x-1)$
- Q.No.10 Show that the relation R on R defined as $R = \{(a,b): a \leq b\}$, is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.

Q.No.11 Give an example of two functions $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $g \circ f$ is onto but f is not onto.

Q.No.12 Prove that $2 \tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

SECTION C



Q.No.13 In a triangle ABC, if

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1+\sin A & 1+\sin B & 1+\sin C \\ \sin A + \sin^2 A & \sin B + \sin^2 B & \sin C + \sin^2 C \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

then prove that triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle.

Q.No.14 Evaluate $\int \frac{2x}{(3+x^2)(4-x^2)^2} dx$

Q.No.15 Evaluate $\int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx$ as a limit of the sum

Q.No.16 Solve the following LPP:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Minimise} && Z = 5x + 7y \\ &\text{Subject to the constraint s:} && 2x + y \geq 8, \\ &&& x + 2y \geq 10 \\ &&& x, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.No.17 Show that the normal at any point 't' to the curve $x = a \cos t + a t \sin t$, $y = a \sin t - a t \cos t$ is at a constant distance from the origin

Q.No.18 Prove that $\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{1/2} - (1-x)^{1/2}}{(1+x)^{1/2} + (1-x)^{1/2}} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x$, $-1/\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 1$

Q.No.19 Show that the function f given by $f: \mathbb{R} - \{4/3\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{4/3\}$, defined as $f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{3x+4}$ is bijective. Hence find f^{-1}

Q.No.20 Find the adjoint of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence, show that $A(\text{adj}A) = |A|I_3$

Q.No.21 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$

Q.No.22 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \cot^{-1}(1-x+x^2) dx$

Q.No.23 Find the values of a and b, if the function f defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

is differentiable at $x=1$.

SECTION D

Q.No.24 A trust invested some money in two types of bonds. The first bond pays 10% interest and second bond pays 12% interest. The trust received Rs. 2,800 as interest. However, if trust had interchanged money in bonds, they would have got Rs.100 less as interest. Using matrix method, find the amount invested by the trust. Interest received on this amount will be given to Helpage India as donation. Which value is reflected in this question?

Q.No.25 Evaluate $\int (3x - 2)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} dx$

Q.No.26 Obtain the inverse of the following matrix using elementary transformations.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

hence solve the system of equations:

$$8x + 4y + 3z = 19$$

$$2x + y + z = 5$$

$$x + 2y + 2z = 7$$

Q.No.27 Let $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$ and R be the relation in AxA defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$ if $a+d = b+c$ for $a, b, c, d \in A$. Prove that R is an equivalence relation. Also obtain the equivalence class $\{(2, 5)\}$

OR

Let $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined by $f(x) = 9x^2 + 6x - 5$. Prove that f is not invertible. Modify, only the codomain of f to make f invertible and then find its inverse.

Handwritten calculations for Q.No.23:

$$\begin{array}{r} 27000 \\ 2750 \\ \hline 251250 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2800 \\ 12 \\ \hline 20 \\ 12 \\ \hline 56 \\ 28 \\ \hline 336 \end{array}$$

Handwritten note: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Handwritten calculations for Q.No.26:

$$\begin{array}{r} 21000 \\ 22 \\ \hline 12 \\ 56 \end{array}$$

Handwritten calculations for Q.No.27:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2700 \\ 1050 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$

Q.No.28 Show that the altitude of the right circular cone of maximum volume that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius R is $\frac{4R}{3}$. Also show that the maximum volume of the cone is $\frac{8}{27}$ of the volume of the sphere.

Q.No.29 A manufacturing company makes two types of teaching aids A and B of Economics for class XII. Each type of A requires 9 labour hours of fabricating and 1 labour hour for finishing. Each type of B requires 12 labour hours of fabricating and 3 labour hours for finishing. For fabricating and finishing, the maximum labour hours available per week are 180 and 30 respectively. The company makes a profit of Rs. 80 on each piece of type A and Rs.120 on each piece of type B. How many pieces of type A and type B should be manufactured per week to get a maximum profit? Make it as a LPP and solve graphically . What is the maximum profit per week?

$$\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 550 \\ 275 \\ \hline 3300 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ -130 \\ \hline 32 \\ -60 \\ \hline 32 \\ -30 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ -18 \\ \hline 97 \\ -12 \\ \hline 85 \end{array}$$

$$-7 + \frac{20}{3}$$

$$-21 + \frac{20}{3} \quad \frac{10}{5} \div \frac{10}{5}$$

$$19 - \frac{65}{5} + \frac{15}{3}$$

$$8 - \frac{12 \times 2}{3}$$

$$19 - \frac{51}{3}$$

$$4 \times 12 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{57 - 51}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$\frac{65}{75} \div \frac{51}{75}$$

$$\frac{819}{3}$$