

Vidya Vikas Mandal's

Std : XII Ramacrisna Madeva Salgaocar Higher Secondary School Dur: 3 hr

Date : 25/10/2024

Margao – Goa

Marks : 80

First Term Examination

Subject : MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

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1. The question paper consists of 36 questions.
 2. Question number 1 to 8 are multiple choice type question of one mark each.
 3. Question number 9 to 16 are very short answer type question of one mark each.
 4. Question numbers 17 to 22 are short answer type -I question of two marks each.
 5. Question numbers 23 to 28 are short answer type -II question of three marks each.
 6. Question numbers 29 to 34 are Long answer type -I question of four marks each.
 7. Question numbers 35 to 36 are Long answer type -I question of five marks each.
 8. There is no overall choice in the paper. However internal choice is provided in 2 question of 4 marks and in 2 question of 5 marks.
 9. Use of calculators is not permitted.
 10. Graph should be drawn on the answer paper only.
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1. If $A = [a_{ij}]$ be an $m \times n$ matrix, then the matrix obtained by interchanging the rows and columns of A is called - - - - .
(A) Transpose of A
(B) Adjoint of A
(C) Inverse of A
(D) None of the above

2. If $x = 9t^4$ and $y = t$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{-----}$.

(A) $\frac{1}{36t^3}$

(B) $\frac{1}{36t^2}$

(C) $\frac{-1}{36t^3}$

(D) $\frac{1}{32t^3}$

3. A relation R on the set of real numbers defined as $R = \{(a,b) : a \leq b\}$ is ----.

(A) Symmetric and transitive but not reflexive

(B) Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

(C) Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric

(D) Reflexive, transitive and symmetric.

4. $\int \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x+x} dx = \text{-----}$.

(A) $\log |\cos x - 1| + c$

(B) $\log |\sin x + x| + c$

(C) $\log |1 + \cos x| + c$

(D) $\log |x - \sin x| + c$

5. Using determinants, the area of triangle formed by the vertices $(-2,-3), (3,2)$ and $(-1,-8)$ is -----.

(A) 15 sq units

(B) 16 sq units

(C) 18 sq units

(D) 20 sq units

6. The difference between interest on face value and interest on present value is called ----.

(A) True discount

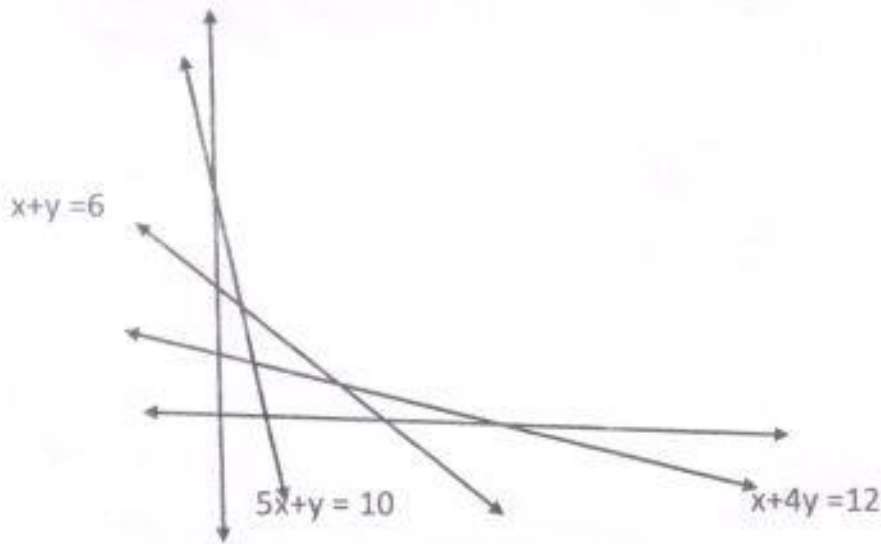
(B) Bankers discount

(C) Discounted value

(D) Bankers gain

7. Let $A = \{5, 6, 7\}$ and consider the relation $R = \{(5, 5), (6, 6), (7, 7), (5, 6), (6, 7), (5, 7)\}$. Then R is
 (A) reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
 (B) reflexive but not transitive
 (C) symmetric and transitive
 (D) neither symmetric nor transitive
8. If the total revenue received from sale of x units of a product is given by $R(x) = 36x + 3x^2 + 5$, The marginal revenue when $x = 5$ is ----
 (A) 36
 (B) 46
 (C) 56
 (D) 66
9. Define a scalar matrix.
10. Define Bankers Discount.
11. Define a singular matrix.
12. Differentiate $y = e^{\tan x}$ w.r.t x .
13. Find x , if the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & x \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is skew-symmetric.
14. Define a Breakeven point.
15. Differentiate $y = \sqrt[3]{(2x^2 - 7x - 4)^5}$ w.r.t x .
16. Evaluate $\int e^x (\cot x + \log \sin x) dx$.
17. Differentiate $x^2 y^3 - \sin y = 10$ w.r.t x .
18. The bankers discount and true discount on the bill due three months hence are Rs 615 and Rs 600 respectively. Find the rate percent of the bill.
19. Find x , such that $[x \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$.
20. Find the true discount on a bill of rupees 22,800 due 4 months at 4% per annum.
21. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find transpose of $A + 3B$.

22. Write the constraints of the linear programming problem whose graph is given below.



23. Find $\int_2^7 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx$.

24. Express the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ as a sum of symmetric and skew-symmetric matrix.

25. If $y = \sin(\log x)$, show that $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$.

26. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, given by $f(x) = \frac{4x-1}{5}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is bijective.

27. If the total cost function is given by $C = 4 + 5x + 6x^2$, where x is the quantity of output, show that $\frac{d}{dx}(AC) = \frac{MC-AC}{x}$.

28. Differentiate $y = \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^2 4x \sec^3 3x}$ with respect to x .

29. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically,

Maximise $Z = 2x + 3y$

subject to $x + y \geq 4$

$x - y \leq 4$

$5x + 8y \leq 40$

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

30. If f is continuous at $x = 0$, where

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1)^2}{x \tan x} + 2a, \quad x < 0 \\ &= 5, \quad x = 0 \\ &= \frac{\log(1-4x)}{x} - 4b, \quad x > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Find values of a and b .

31. Solve the system of linear equations, by matrix method

$$2x + 2y + z = 13$$

$$4y + z = 17$$

$$-3x + 2y = 3$$

OR

Solve the system of linear equations by matrix method

$$3x + 2y + 4z = 19$$

$$2x - y + z = 3$$

$$6x + 7y - z = 17$$

32. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically,

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 3x + y$$

$$\text{subject to } 4x + y \geq 8$$

$$8x + 7y \leq 56$$

$$x \leq 5$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

33. A bill is drawn on April 14 2002 for eight months after date and was discounted on July 24 2002 at 5% per annum. If the bankers gain on the basis of simple interest is rupees 20 for what sum was the bill drawn?.

OR

A bill of Rs 4000 drawn on 10 February 2000 for ten months was discounted for Rs 3910 at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ p.a. Find the date on which the bill was discounted.

34. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that $A^2 - 5A - 14I = 0$. Hence find A^{-1} .

35. Evaluate $\int \frac{3x+1 dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-4x-5}}$

OR

Evaluate $\int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{(2+\tan x)(3+\tan x)}$

36. A monopolist firm has the following demand and average cost functions.
 $x = 240 - 10p$ and $AC = 10 + \frac{x}{25}$. Determine the profit maximizing output.

OR

A manufacturer finds that his product can be assembled at a total cost $C = \text{Rs} (200 + 30x)$, where x is the number of units manufactured.

To assume that the price at which he can sell each unit is given by

$p = \text{Rs} (150 - \frac{x}{3})$. what level of production will maximize the total profit?

What is the corresponding selling price per unit?

*** THE END ***