

SECOND REVISION EXAM - 2023

STD - XII

TIME : 3.00 Hrs

MATHS

2101

MARKS : 90

PART - I

I. Answer all the questions :

20 x 1 = 20

- A Zero of $x^3 + 64$ is
a) 0 b) 4 c) 4i ~~d) -4~~
- A random variable x has binomial distribution with $n = 25$ and $p = 0.8$, then the standard deviation of x is
~~a) 2~~ b) 6 c) 4 d) 3
- The value of $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx$ is
a) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ b) $\frac{3\pi}{10}$ ~~c) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$~~ d) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$
- $\arg(0)$ is :
a) ∞ b) 0 c) π d) undefined
- Which one of the following is not true in the case of discrete random variable x ?
a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = F(\infty) = 1$ b) $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$
c) $F(x)$ is real valued decreasing function ~~d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = F(-\infty) = 0$~~
- If A is a non-singular matrix such that $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $(A^T)^{-1} =$
a) $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ~~c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$~~ ~~d) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$~~
- if $P(A) = P([A / B])$ then the system $Ax = B$ of linear equations is
a) inconsistent b) consistend and unique solution
~~c) consistent~~ d) constant and has infinitely many solutions
- If $Z = x + iy$ is a complex number such that $|Z + Z| = |Z - Z|$, then the locus of Z is
a) reax axis ~~b) imaginary axis~~ c) ellipse d) circle
- The area between $y^2 = 4x$ and its latus rectum is
a) $2/3$ b) $4/3$ c) $8/3$ d) $5/3$
- The angle between the lines $\frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$ and $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y+1}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{2}$ is
a) $\pi/3$ b) $\pi/4$ c) $2\pi/3$ d) $\pi/3$
- The distance from the origin to the plane $3x - 6y + 2z + 7 = 0$ is
a) 0 ~~b) 1~~ c) 2 d) 3
- The value of $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is
a) 0 ~~b) $\pi/2$~~ c) $\pi/3$ d) π

13. Subtraction is not a binary operation in
 a) \mathbb{Q} b) \mathbb{R} ~~c) \mathbb{Z}~~ ~~d) \mathbb{N}~~
14. The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$ is
 a) $x = ce^{-\int p dx}$ b) $y = ce^{\int p dx}$ ~~c) $x = ce^{\int p dy}$~~ d) $y = ce^{-\int p dy}$
15. The differential equation representing the family of curves $y = A \cos(x + B)$, where A and B are parameters is
 a) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = 0$ b) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ c) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$ d) $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = 0$
16. The angle between the parabolas $y^2 = x$ and $x^2 = y$ at the origin is
 a) $\pi/4$ b) $\pi/6$ ~~c) $\pi/2$~~ d) 0
17. The position of a particle moving along a horizontal line of any time t is given by $s(t) = 3t^2 - 2t - 8$. The time at which the particle is at rest is
 a) $t = 3$ b) $t = 0$ ~~c) $t = 1/3$~~ d) $t = 1$
18. If $u(x, y) = e^{x^2 + y^2}$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} =$
 a) $y^2 u$ b) $e^{x^2 + y^2}$ c) $2xy$ d) $x^2 u$
19. The eccentricity of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{(y-3)^2}{4} = 1$ is
 a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ~~b) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$~~ c) $\sqrt{5}$ d) $1/2$
20. The vertex of the parabola is $x^2 = 8y - 1$ is
 a) $\left(0, \frac{-1}{8}\right)$ b) $\left(\frac{-1}{8}, 0\right)$ c) $\left(\frac{1}{8}, 0\right)$ ~~d) $\left(0, \frac{1}{8}\right)$~~

PART - II

II. Answer any seven questions. Q.No. 30 is compulsory.

7 x 2 = 14

21. If α and β are the roots of $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$, then show that $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 13$.

22. Find the vertices and foci of the hyperbola $9x^2 - 6y^2 = 144$.

23. Evaluate : $\int_0^{\infty} x^5 e^{-3x} dx$

24. A random variable X has the following probability mass function. Find the value k.

x	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	k^2	$2k^2$	$3k^2$	$2k$	$3k$

25. Find the tangent to the curve $y = x^2 - x^4$ at (1, 0).

26. Find the value of $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{3\pi}{5}\right)$.

27. Find the intervals of monotonicity for the function $f(x) = x^{2/3}$

28. Find the magnitude and the direction cosines of the torque about the point $(2, 0, -1)$ of a force $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$, whose line of action passes through the origin.
29. Show that $y = ae^x + be^{-x}$ is a solution of the differential equation $y'' - y = 0$.
30. Show that $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right) = -2i$.

PART - III

III. Answer any seven questions. Q.No. 40 is compulsory

7 x 3 = 21

31. Solve the system of linear equations, using matrix inversion method. $5x + 2y = 3$, $3x + 2y = 5$
32. A circular plate expands uniformly under the influence of heat. If its radius increases from 10.5 cm to 10.75 cm; then find an approximate change in the area.
33. A concrete bridge is designed as a parabolic arch. The road over bridge is 40m long and the maximum height of the arch is 15m. Write the equation of the parabolic arch. Take $(0, 0)$ as the vertex.
34. Verify i) closure property ii) commutative property of the following operation on the given set $a * b = a^b, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{N}$
35. Let x be a continuous random variable and $f(x)$ is defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx(1-x)^{10}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ find the value of k .
36. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x$ is 0.
37. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ then verify that $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$
38. Find the local extremum of the function $f(x) = x^4 + 32x$
39. For any three vectors, $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ prove that $[\vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a}] = 2[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$
40. Which one of the points $10 - 8i, 11 + 6i$ is closest to $1 + i$.

PART - IV

IV. Answer all the questions.

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) Investigate the value of λ and μ the system linear equations $2x + 3y + 5z = 9$; $7x + 3y + 5z = 8$, $2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu$ have i) no solution ii) unique solution iii) infinitely many solution. (OR)
- b) Let $W(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$. Show that $\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0$.
42. a) Find all cube roots of $\sqrt{3} + i$ (OR)
- b) At a water fountain, water attains a maximum height of 4m at horizontal distance of 0.5m from its origin. If the path of water is a parabola, find the height of water at a horizontal distance of 0.75m from the point of origin.
43. a) If $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z = \pi$ and $0 < x, y, z < 1$ show that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$ (OR)
- b) If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$, $\vec{c} = 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{d} = 2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ then verify that $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}]\vec{c} - [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]\vec{d}$

44. a) Find the centre, vertices and the foci of the ellipse $4x^2 + y^2 + 24x - 2y + 21 = 0$. Also prove that the length of the latus rectum is 2. (OR)

b) The cumulative distribution function of a discrete random variable is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x < 1 \\ 0.15, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0.35, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.60, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.85, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & 3 \leq x < \infty \end{cases}$$

Find (i) the probability mass function (ii) $P(X < 1)$ (iii) $P(X \geq 2)$

45. a) Find the area of the region bounded between the parabola $x^2 = y$ and the curve $y = |x|$ (OR)

b) Water at temperature 100°C cools in 10 minutes to 80°C in a room temperature of 25°C . Find

i) the temperature of water after 20 minutes ii) the time when the temperature is 40°C .

$$\left[\log_e^{15} = -0.3101; \log_e^5 = 1.6094 \right]$$

46. a) Sketch the curve $y = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x - 1}$ (OR)

b) Find the parametric form of vector equation and Cartesian equations of the plane through the points $(2, 2, 1)$, $(9, 3, 6)$ and perpendicular to the plane $2x + 6y + 6z = 9$

47. a) Define an operation $*$ on Q as follows : $a * b = \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)$; $a, b \in Q$. Examine the closure, commutative ;

associative properties existence of identify and existence of inverse for the operation $*$ and Q . (OR)

b) If the curves $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$ and $cx^2 + dy^2 = 1$ intersect each other orthogonally, then show that

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{d}$$