

XII-M1

First Mid Term Test - 2019

Standard XII
MATHEMATICS

Time: 1.30 hrs.

Marks: 50

PART - A

10x1=10

- Note: i) Answer all the questions.
ii) Choose and write the correct answer.

1. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, then $|\text{adj}(AB)| =$

- a) -40 b) -80 c) -60 d) -20

2. The rank of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is

- a) 1 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4

3. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ be such that $\lambda A^{-1} = A$, then λ is

- a) 17 b) 14 c) 19 d) 21

4. If $\left| z - \frac{3}{z} \right| = 2$, then the least value of $|z|$ is

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5

5. The product of all four values of $\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{3/4}$ is

- a) -2 b) -1 c) 1 d) 2

6. A zero of $x^3 + 8$ is

- a) 0 b) 2 c) 2i d) -2

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7. The polynomial $x^3 + 2x + 3$ has
- one negative and two imaginary zeros
 - one positive and two imaginary zeros
 - three real zeros
 - no zeros

8. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$ is equal to

a) $\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$

b) $\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$

c) $\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$

d) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

9. If $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = \theta$, then the value of $\cos \theta$ is

a) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$

b) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}$

c) $\frac{1}{5}$

d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

10. The equation $\tan^{-1} x - \cot^{-1} x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ has

a) no solution

b) unique solution

c) two solutions

d) infinite number of solutions

PART - B

Note: i) Answer any four questions.

4x2=8

ii) Question No.15 is compulsory.

11. If $\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, find A^{-1} .

12. Find z^{-1} , if $z = (2 + 3i)(1 - i)$.

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13. Solve: $\sin^2 x - 5 \sin x + 4 = 0$

14. Prove that $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

15. Find the value of

i) $\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\right]$ ii) $\cos\left[\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)\right]$

PART - C

4x3=12

Note: i) Answer any four questions.

ii) Question No.20 is compulsory.

16. Find the rank of $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

17. Show that $(2 + i\sqrt{3})^{10} - (2 - i\sqrt{3})^{10}$ is purely imaginary.

18. Find the sum of squares of roots of the equation $2x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 3$.

19. Find the value of $\tan^{-1}(-1) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

20. Simplify: $\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} - \tan^{-1} \frac{x-y}{x+y}$

PART - D

Note: Answer all the questions.

4x5=20

21. a) Determine the values of λ for which the following system of equation $x + y + 3z = 0$, $4x + 3y + \lambda z = 0$, $2x + y + 2z = 0$ has

i) a unique solution ii) a non-trivial solution

(OR)

b) A boy is walking along the path $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ through the points $(-6, 8)$, $(-2, -12)$ and $(3, 8)$. He wants to meet his friend at $P(7, 60)$. Will he meet his friend? (Use Gaussian elimination method?)

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22. a) If $z = x + iy$ and $\arg\left(\frac{z-i}{z+2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then show that $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 3y + 2 = 0$.
(OR)

b) If $\omega \neq 1$ is a cube root of unity, show that

i) $(1 - \omega - \omega^2)^6 + (1 + \omega - \omega^2)^6 = 128$.

ii) $(1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^4)(1 + \omega^8) \dots (1 + \omega^{2^{11}}) = 1$.

23. a) Solve the equation $x^4 - 14x^2 + 45 = 0$.
(OR)

b) If p and q are the roots of the equation $\ell x^2 + nx + n = 0$,

show that $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{\ell}} = 0$.

24. a) If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ is an arithmetic progression with common difference d , prove that

$$\tan \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{1 + a_1 a_2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{1 + a_2 a_3} \right) + \dots + \right.$$

$$\left. \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{1 + a_n a_{n-1}} \right) \right] = \frac{a_n - a_1}{1 + a_1 a_n}.$$

(OR)

b) Prove that $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x + y + z - xyz}{1 - xy - yz - zx} \right]$$

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