

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, CHHATTISGARH

PRACTICE PAPER-8 : 2023-24

CLASS – XII

SUBJECT- MATHEMATICS (041)

Time: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper has five sections. Section–A, Section–B, Section–C, Section–D and Section–E. There are 38 questions in the question paper.
- Section–A has 18 MCQ questions and 2 Assertion- Reason based question of 1 marks each. Section–B has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each, Section–C has 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each, Section–D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each and Section–E has 3 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- There is no overall choice. However internal choice have been provided in some questions. Attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagram should be drawn

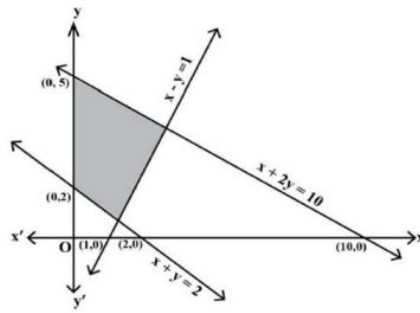
SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Each question carries 1 mark

- If $A = [a_{ij}]$ is a square matrix of order 2 such that $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } i \neq j \\ 0 & \text{when } i = j \end{cases}$, then A^2 is
(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- If A and B are invertible square matrices of the same order, then which of the following is not correct?
(a) $|AB^{-1}| = \frac{|A|}{|B|}$ (b) $|(AB)^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A||B|}$ (c) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ (d) $(A+B)^{-1} = B^{-1} + A^{-1}$
- If the area of the triangle with vertices (-3, 0), (3, 0) and (0, k) is 9 square units, then the values of k will be
(a) 9 (b) ± 3 (c) -9 (d) 6
- If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{kx}{|x|} & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 3 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$, then the value of k is
(a) -3 (b) 0 (c) 3 (d) any real number
- The lines $\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k} + \lambda(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k})$ and $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k} + \mu(6\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} - 18\hat{k})$ (where μ and λ are scalars) are
(a) coincident (b) skew (c) intersecting (d) parallel
- The degree of the differential equation $[1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2]^3 = (\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})^2$ is
(a) 4 (b) 3/2 (c) 2 (d) Not defined
- The corner points of the bounded feasible region determined by a system of linear constraints are (0, 3), (1, 1) and (3, 0). Let $Z = px + qy$, where $p, q > 0$. The condition on p and q so that the minimum of Z occurs at (3, 0) and (1, 1) is
(a) $p=2q$ (b) $p = q/2$ (c) $p=3q$ (d) $p=q$
- ABCD is a rhombus whose diagonals intersect at E. Then $\vec{EA} + \vec{EB} + \vec{EC} + \vec{ED}$ equals to
(a) $\vec{0}$ (b) \vec{AD} (c) $2\vec{BD}$ (d) $2\vec{AD}$
- For any integer n, the value of $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos^2 x} \sin^3(2n+1)x dx$ is
(a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2
- The value of $|A|$, If $A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2x-1 & \sqrt{x} \\ 1-2x & 0 & 2\sqrt{x} \\ -\sqrt{x} & -2\sqrt{x} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ is
(a) $(2x+1)^2$ (b) 0 (c) $(2x+1)^3$ (d) $(2x-1)^2$
- The feasible region corresponding to the linear constraints of a Linear Programming Problem is given

Below:



Which of the following is not a constraint to the given Linear Programming Problem?

- (a) $x + y \geq 2$ (b) $x + 2y \leq 10$ (c) $x - y \geq 1$ (d) $x - y \leq 1$.
12. If $\vec{a} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$ and $\vec{b} = 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$, then the vector form of the component of \vec{a} along \vec{b} is
 (a) $\frac{18}{5} (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{k})$ (b) $\frac{18}{25} (3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ (c) $\frac{18}{5} (3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ (d) $\frac{18}{25} (4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j})$
13. Given that A is a square matrix of order 3 and $|A| = -2$, then $|adj(2A)|$ is equal to
 (a) -2^6 (b) 4 (c) -2^8 (d) 2^8
14. A problem in Mathematics is given to three students whose chances of solving it are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ respectively. If the events of their solving the problem are independent then the probability that the problem will be solved, is
 (a) $1/4$ (b) $1/3$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $3/4$
15. The general solution of the differential equation $ydx - xdy = 0$ (Given $x, y > 0$) is of the form
 (a) $xy=c$ (b) $x=cy^2$ (c) $y=cx$ (d) $y=cx^2$
 (Where 'c' is an arbitrary positive constant of integration)
16. The value of λ for which two vectors $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ are perpendicular is
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
17. The set of all points where the function $f(x) = x + |x|$ is differential, is
 (a) $(0, \infty)$ (b) $(-\infty, 0)$ (c) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ (d) $(-\infty, \infty)$
18. If the direction cosines of a line are $\langle \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{c} \rangle$ then
 (a) $0 < c < 1$ (b) $c > 2$ (c) $c = \pm \sqrt{2}$ (d) $c = \pm \sqrt{3}$

ASSERTION-REASON BASED QUESTIONS

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- (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.
19. Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial function of degree 6 such that $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = (x-1)^3(x-3)^2$, then
 ASSERTION(A): $f(x)$ has minimum at $x=1$
 REASON(R): When $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) < 0$ for every $x \in (a-h, a)$ and $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) > 0$, for every $x \in (a, a+h)$; where 'h' is an infinitesimally small positive quantity then $f(x)$ has minimum at $x= a$, provided $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=a$.
20. ASSERTION(A): The relation $f: \{1,2,3,4\} \rightarrow \{x,y,z,p\}$ defined by $f = \{(1,x),(2,y),(3,z)\}$ is a bijective function.
 REASON(R): The relation $f: \{1,2,3\} \rightarrow \{x,y,z,p\}$ defined by $f = \{(1,x),(2,y),(3,z)\}$ is one-one.

Section -B

[This section comprises of very short answer type questions (VSA) of 2 marks each]

21. Find the value of $\sin^{-1}(\cos(\frac{33\pi}{5}))$.
 OR
 Find the domain of $\sin^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$
22. Find the interval/s in which the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = xe^x$ is increasing.
23. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2 + 2x + 1}$; $x \in \mathbb{R}$ then find the maximum value of $f(x)$.
 OR
 Find the maximum profit that a company can make, if the profit function is given by $P(x) = 72 + 42x - x^2$, where X is the number of units and P is the profit in rupees.

24. Evaluate : $\int_{-1}^1 \log \frac{(2-x)}{(2+x)} dx$.

25. Check whether the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^3 + x$, has critical points or not? If yes then find the points.

Section – C

[This section comprises of short answer type questions (SA) of 3 marks each]

26. Find:- $\int \frac{2x^2+3}{x^2(x^2+9)} dx$

27. The random variable X has a probability distribution $P(X)$ of the following form, where 'k' is some real number:

$$P(X) = \begin{cases} k, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 2k, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 3k, & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases} \text{ and 0 otherwise.}$$

(i) Determine the value of k.

(ii) Find $P(X < 2)$

(iii) $P(X > 2)$

28. Find: $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x^3}} dx$.

OR

Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx$

29. Solve the D.E $ye^{\frac{x}{y}} dx = (xe^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^2)dy$

OR

Solve the D.E $(\cos^2 x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \tan x$

30. Solve the following Linear Programming Problem graphically:

Minimize: $Z = x + 2y$

subject to the constraints: $x + 2y \geq 100, 2x - y \leq 0, 2x + y \leq 200, x, y \geq 0$

OR

Solve the following Linear Programming Problem graphically:

Minimize: $Z = -x + 2y$

subject to the constraints: $x \geq 3, x + y \geq 5, x + 2y \leq 6, y \geq 0$

31. If $(a + bx)e^{\frac{y}{x}} = x$ then prove that $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{a}{a+bx}\right)^2$

Section –D

[This section comprises of long answer type questions (LA) of 5 marks each]

32. Make a rough sketch of the region $\{ (x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq x^2 + 1, 0 \leq x + 1, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \}$ and find the area of the region using the method of integration.

33. Let N be the set of all natural numbers and R be a relation on $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d) \leftrightarrow ad = bc$ for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$. Show that R is an equivalence relation on $N \times N$. Also find the equivalence class of $(2, 6)$, i.e. $[(2, 6)]$.

OR

Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 < x < 1 \}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ is one-one and onto function.

34. Using the matrix method, solve the following system of linear equations :

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{10}{z} = 4, \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{y} + \frac{5}{z} = 1, \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - \frac{20}{z} = 2.$$

35. Find the coordinates of the image of the point $(1, 6, 3)$ with respect to the line

$$\vec{r} = \hat{j} + 2\hat{k} + \lambda(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \text{ where } \lambda \text{ is a scalar. Also find the distance of the image from the y-axis.}$$

OR

An aeroplane is flying along the line $\vec{r} = \lambda(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ where λ is a scalar and another aero plane is flying along the line $\vec{r} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \mu(-2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$ where μ is a scalar. At what points on the lines should they reach so that the distance between them is the shortest? Find the shortest possible distance between them.

Section –E

[This section comprises of 3 case- study/passage based questions of 4 marks each with sub parts. The first two case study questions have three sub parts (i), (ii), (iii) of marks 1,1,2 respectively. The third case study question has two sub parts of 2 marks each.]

36. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

In an Office three employees Jayant, Sonia and Oliver process incoming copies of a certain form. Jayant processes 50% of the forms, Sonia processes 20% and Oliver the remaining 30% of the forms. Jayant has an error rate of 0.06, Sonia has an error rate of 0.04 and Oliver has an error rate of 0.03.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.



- (i) Find the probability that Sonia processed the form and committed an error.
- (ii) Find the total probability of committing an error in processing the form.
- (iii) The manager of the Company wants to do a quality check. During inspection, he selects a form at random from the days output of processed form. If the form selected at random has an error, find the probability that the form is not processed by Jayant.

OR

- (iii) Let E be the event of committing an error in processing the form and let E_1 , E_2 and E_3 be the events that Jayant, Sonia and Oliver processed the form. Find the value of $\sum_{i=1}^3 P(E_i / E)$.

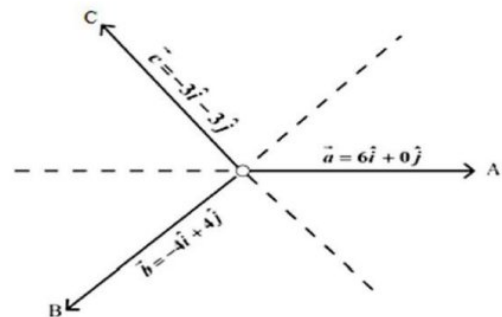
37. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Teams A, B, C went for playing a tug of war game. Teams A, B, C have attached a rope to a metal ring and is trying to pull the ring into their own area.

Team A pulls with force $F_1 = 6\hat{i} + 0\hat{j}kN$

Team B pulls with force $F_2 = -4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}kN$

Team C pulls with force $F_3 = -3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}kN$



- (i) What is the magnitude of the force of Team A ?
- (ii) Which team will win the game?
- (iii) Find the magnitude of the resultant force exerted by the teams.

OR

- (iii) In what direction is the ring getting pulled?

38. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The relation between the height of the plant ('y' cm) with respect to its exposure to the sunlight is governed by the following equation $y = 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ where x is the number of days exposed to the sunlight for $x \leq 3$.

- (i) Find the rate of growth of the plant with respect to the number of days exposed to the sunlight.
- (ii) Does the rate of growth of the plant increase or decrease in the first three days? What will be the height of the plant after 2 days?