CBSE Class 12 Maths Question Paper 2020 Set 2

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This question paper comprises **four** Sections A, B, C and D. This question paper carries **36** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.

(ii) **Section A –** Questions no. **1 to 20** comprises of **20** questions of **1** mark each.

(iii) **Section B –** Questions no. **21 to 26** comprises of **6** questions of **2** mark each.

(iv) **Section C –** Questions no. **27 to 32** comprises of **6** questions of **4** mark each.

(v) **Section D –** Questions no. **33 to 36** comprises of **4** questions of **6** mark each.

(vi) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of one mark, 2 questions of two marks, 2 questions of four marks and 2 questions of six marks. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

(vii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

(viii) Use of calculators is **not** permitted.

SECTION - A

Question numbers 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each.

Question numbers 1 to 10 are multiple choice type questions. Select the correct option.

1. If f and g are two functions from R to R defined as $f(x)=|x|+x$ and $g(x)=|x|-x,$ then $fog(x)$ for $x<0$ is

(a) $4x$ (b) $2x$ (c) 0 (d) $-4x$

2. The principal value of $\cot^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)$ is

(a) $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (c) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

3. If $A=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -2 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -2\end{bmatrix}$, then the value of $|adj\ A|$ is

(a) 64 (b) 16 (c) 0 (d) -8

4. The maximum value of slope of the curve $y=-x^3+3x^2+12x-5$ is

(a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 9 (d) 0

5. $\int\frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(xe^x)dx}$ is equal to

(a) $\tan\left(xe^{x}\right)+c$ (b) $\cot\left(xe^{x}\right)+c$ (c) $\cot\left(e^{x}\right)+c$ (d) $\tan\left[e^{x}\left(1+x\right)\right]+c$

6. The degree of the differential equation $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\left(x\frac{dy}{dx}-y\right)^3$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 6

7. The value of p for which $p\left(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}\right)$ is a unit vector is

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) 1 (d) $\sqrt{3}$

8. The coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point $\left(-2,8,7\right)$ on the ZX-plane is

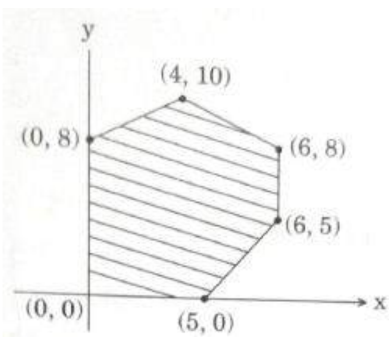
(a) $\left(-2,-8,7\right)$ (b) $\left(2,8,-7\right)$ (c) $\left(-2,0,7\right)$ (d) $\left(0,8,0\right)$

9. The vector equation of XY-plane is

(a) $\vec{r}.\hat{k}=0$ (b) $\vec{r}.\hat{j}=0$ (c) $\vec{r}.\hat{i}=0$ (d) $\vec{r}.\vec{n}=1$

10. The feasible region for an LPP is shown below:

Let $z=3x-4y$ be the objective function. Minimum of z occurs at



(a) $\left(0,0\right)$ (b) $\left(0,8\right)$ (c) $\left(5,0\right)$ (d) $\left(4,10\right)$

Fill in the blanks in question numbers 11 to 15.

11. If $y=\tan^{-1}x+\cot^{-1}x,\ x\in R,$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to ___________.

(OR)

If $\cos\left(xy\right)=k,$ where k is a constant and $xy\neq n\pi,\ n\in Z,$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to ___________.

12. The value of λ so that the function f defined by $f(x)=\begin{cases} \lambda x, & if \quad x \le \pi \\ \cos x, & if \quad x > \pi \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x=\pi$ is __________.

13. The equation of the tangent to the curve $y=\sec x$ at the point (0, 1) is __________.

14. The area of the parallelogram whose diagonals are $2\hat{i}$ and $-3\hat{k}$ is __________ square units.

(OR)

The value of λ for which the vectors $2\hat{i}-\lambda\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ and $i+2\hat{j}-\hat{k}$ are orthogonal is __________.

15. A bag contains 3 black, 4 red and 2 green balls. If three balls are drawn simultaneously at random, then the probability that the balls are of different colours is _________.

Question numbers 16 to 20 are very short answer type questions.

16. Construct a 2×2 matrix $A=\left[a_{ij}\right]$ whose elements are given by $a_{ij}=\left|(i)^2-j\right|$.

17. Differentiate $\sin^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$ with respect to x.

18. Find the interval in which the function f given by $f(x)=7-4x-x^2$ is strictly increasing.

19. Evaluate: $\int_{-2}^{2}|x|\,dx$

(OR)

Find: $\int \frac{dx}{3+4x^2}$

20. An unbiased coin is tossed 4 times. Find the probability of getting at least one head.

SECTION - B

Question numbers 21 to 26 carry 2 marks each.

21. Solve for x:

$$\sin^{-1}4x+\sin^{-1}3x=-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(OR)

Express $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\right), -\frac{3\pi}{2}<x<\frac{\pi}{2}$ in the simplest form.

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

23. If $y^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = a^2$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

24. Show that for any two non-zero vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, $\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right| = \left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|$ if $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are perpendicular vectors.

(OR)

Show that the vectors $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $5\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 1\hat{k}$ form the sides of a right-angled triangle.

25. Find the coordinates of the point where the line through (-1, 1, -8) and (5, -2, 10) crosses the ZX-plane.

26. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.3$ and $P(A \cup B) = 0.6$, then find $P(B' \cap A)$.

SECTION - C

Question numbers 27 to 32 carry 4 marks each.

27. Show that the function $f:(-\infty,0) \to (-1,0)$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+|x|}, x \in (-\infty,0)$ is one-one and onto.

(OR)

Show that the reaction R in the set $A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ given by $R = \{(a,b) : |a-b| \, is \, divisible \, by \, 2\}$ is an equivalence relation.

28. If $y = x^3 (\cos x)^x + \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

29. Evaluate: $\int_{-1}^{5} \left(|x| + |x+1| + |x-5|\right) dx$

30. Find the general solution of the differential equation $x^2 y \, dx - \left(x^3 + y^3\right) dy = 0$.

31. Solve the following LPP graphically:

Minimize $z = 5x + 7y$

subject to the constraints

$$2x + y \geq 8$$

$$x + 2y \geq 10$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

32. A bag contains two coins, one biased and the other unbiased. When tossed, the biased coin has a 60% chance of showing heads. One of the coin is selected at random and on tossing it shows tails. What is the probability it was an unbiased coin?

(OR)

The probability distribution of a random variable X, where k is a constant is given below:

$$P(X=x)=\begin{cases} 0.1 & if \quad x=0 \\ kx^2, & if \quad x=1 \\ kx, & if \quad x=2\,or\,3 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Determine

(a) the value of k

(b) $P(X\le 2)$

(c) Mean of the distribution

SECTION - D

Question numbers 33 to 36 carry 6 marks each.

33. Solve the following system of equations by matrix method:

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

$$2x-y+3z=12$$

$$3x+2y-z=5$$

(OR)

Obtain the inverse of the following matrix using elementary operations:

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

34. Find the points on the curve $9y^2=x^3$, where the normal to the curve makes equal intercepts with both the axes. Also find the equation of the normals.

35. Find the area of the following region using integration: $\left|(x,y): y\le |x|+2, y\ge x^2\right\}$

(OR)

Using integration, find the area of a triangle whose vertices are $(1,0),(2,2)$ and $(3,1)$.

36. Show that the lines $\frac{x-2}{1}=\frac{y-2}{3}=\frac{z-3}{1}$ and $\frac{x-2}{1}=\frac{y-3}{4}=\frac{z-4}{2}$ intersect. Also, find the coordinates of the point of intersection. Find the equation of the plane containing the two lines.

CBSE Class 12 Maths Question Paper 2020 Set 2 Solution

CLASS XII

MATHS SET – II 65/3/1

S.NO	SOLUTION	MARK
1	**(D)** $f(x)=\lvert x\rvert+x=\begin{cases}2x & , \quad x\ge 0\\ 0 & , \quad x<0\end{cases}$ $g(x)=\lvert x\rvert-x=\begin{cases}0 & , \quad x\ge 0\\ -2x & , \quad x<0\end{cases}$ $f\left[g(x)\right]=\lvert x\rvert-x=\begin{cases}2:g(x) & , \quad g(x)\ge 0\\ 0 & , \quad g(x)<0\end{cases}$ $f\left[g(x)\right]=-4x \quad , \quad x<0$	1
2	**(A)** $\cot^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)=\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)=-\frac{\pi}{6}$	1
3	**(A)** $A=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -2 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -2\end{bmatrix}$ $\lvert A\rvert=-2(4-0)=-8$ $\lvert adj\ A\rvert=\lvert A\rvert^{3-1}=\lvert A\rvert^{2}=(-8)^{2}=64$	1
4	**(A)** $y=-x^{3}+3x^{2}+12x-5$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=-3x^{2}+6x+12$ $=-3\left(x^{2}-2x-4\right)$ $=-3\left((x-1)^{2}-5\right)$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=15-3(x-1)^{2}$ Maximum value $=15$	1
5	**(A)** $\int\frac{e^{x}(1+x)}{\cos^{2}\left(xe^{x}\right)dx}$ Let $xe^{x}=t \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{x}(1+x).dx=dt$ $\int\frac{dt}{\cos^{2}t}=\int\sec^{2}t=\tan x+c=\tan\left(xe^{x}\right)+c$	1
6	**(A)**	1

CLASS XII

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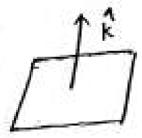
7	**(B)** $p\sqrt{3}=1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
8	**(A)** On XZ-plane y-coordinate is zero	1
9	**(A)** $\vec{r}.\hat{k}=0$ 	1
10	**(B)** $z=3x-4y$ at $(0,0)\Rightarrow z=0$ at $(0,8)\Rightarrow z=-32$ at $(5,0)\Rightarrow z=15$ at $(4,10)\Rightarrow z=-28$ Minimum $=-32$	1
11	$y=\tan^{-1}x+\cot^{-1}x$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{1+x^2}-\frac{1}{1+x^2}=0$	1
	(OR) $y=\tan^{-1}x+\cot^{-1}x$ $y=\pi/2$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$	1
	(OR) $\cos(xy)=k \quad \Rightarrow -\sin(xy).\left(x\frac{dy}{dx}+y\right)=0$ $\Rightarrow -\sin(x.y).x\frac{dy}{dx}=y.\sin(xy)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{-y\sin(xy)}{x\sin(xy)}=\frac{-y}{x}$	1
12	$\frac{-1}{\pi}$ $RHL=\cos\pi=-1$ $LHL=\lambda\pi$	1

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MATHS SET – II 65/3/1

	$\Rightarrow \lambda\pi = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = {-1}/{\pi}$	
13	$y = \sec x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec x.\tan x$ at $(0,1) \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ Equation of tangent $\rightarrow y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $\rightarrow y - y = 0(x - 0)$ $\rightarrow y = 1$	1
14	Area of parallelogram $= \frac{1}{2}\left\|d_1 \times d_2\right\| = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 3$	1
	(OR) $\left(2\hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} + \hat{k}\right).\left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - 2\lambda - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$	1
15	$\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{4c_1 \times 3c_1 \times 2c_1}{9c_3} = \frac{2}{7}$	1
16	$a_{ij} = \left\|(i)^2 - j\right\|$ $a_{11} = 1 - 1 = 0 \qquad a_{21} = 4 - 1 = 3$ $a_{12} = \left\|1 - 2\right\| = 1 \qquad a_{22} = 4 - 2 = 2$ $\therefore \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1
17	$y = \sin^2 \sqrt{x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2\sin^2 \sqrt{x}.\cos\sqrt{x}.\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}.\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$	1
18	$f(x) = 7 - 4x - x^2$ $f'(x) = -4 - 2x$ $f'(x) > 0$	½

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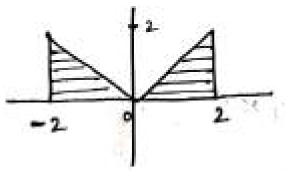
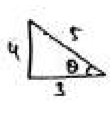
	$-4-2x>0 \quad \Rightarrow -4>2x \quad \Rightarrow x<-2$	½
19	$\int_{-2}^{2} \lvert x \rvert \, dx$ Area $=\left(\frac{1}{2}\times 2\times 2\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2}\times 2\times 2\right)$ $=4$ sq. units 	½ ½
	(OR) $\int \frac{dx}{9+4x^2}=\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{dx}{9/4+x^2}=\frac{1}{4}.\frac{2}{3}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)$ $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2}=\frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\left(x/a\right)+c=\frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)$	½ ½
20	Sample space $=\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$ Probability of getting at least one head $=\frac{3}{4}$	1
21	$\sin^{-1}4x+\sin^{-1}(3x)=\frac{-\pi}{2}$ $\sin^{-1}4x+\frac{\pi}{2}-\cos^{-1}(3x)=\frac{-\pi}{2}$ $\sin^{-1}4x+\frac{-\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}+\cos^{-1}(3x)$ $\sin^{-1}(4x)+-\pi+\cos^{-1}(3x)$ $\sin^{-1}(4x)+-\left[\pi-\cos^{-1}3x\right]$ $\sin^{-1}(4x)+-\cos^{-1}(-3x)$ $\sin^{-1}(-4x)+\cos^{-1}(-3x)$  Let $\sin^{-1}(-4x)=\theta \qquad \cos^{-1}(-3x)=\theta$ $-4x=\sin\theta \qquad -3x=\cos\theta$	½ ½ ½

	$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}=\frac{4}{3} \qquad \Rightarrow \tan\theta = 4/3$ $-4x = 4/5$ $x=\frac{-1}{5}$	½
	(OR) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\right)$ $=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos^2 x/2 - \sin^2 x/2}{1-2\sin x/2 . \cos x/2}\right)$ ½ $=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\left(\cos x/2+\sin x/2\right)\left(\cos x/2-\sin x/2\right)}{\left(\cos x/2-\sin x/2\right)^2}\right)$ $=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x/2+\sin x/2}{\cos x/2-\sin x/2}\right)$ ½ $=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+\tan x/2}{1-\tan x/2}\right)$ ½ $=\tan^{-1}\left[\tan\left(\pi/4+x/2\right)\right]$ $=\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}$	½
22	$A=\begin{bmatrix}4 & -3\\ 2 & -1\end{bmatrix}$ $A^T=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 2\\ -3 & -1\end{bmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}\left(A+A^T\right)=\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}8 & -1\\ -1 & -2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}4 & -1/2\\ -1/2 & -1\end{bmatrix}$ ½ $\frac{1}{2}\left(A-A^T\right)=\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}0 & -5\\ 5 & 0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -5/2\\ 5/2 & 0\end{bmatrix}$	½

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	Let $P=\frac{1}{2}\left(A+A^T\right)=\begin{bmatrix}4 & -1/2\\ -1/2 & -1\end{bmatrix}$ $P^T=\begin{bmatrix}4 & -1/2\\ -1/2 & -1\end{bmatrix}=P$ Since $P^T=P$ P is symmetric matrix Let $Q=\frac{1}{2}\left(A-A^T\right)=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -5/2\\ 5/2 & 0\end{bmatrix}$ $Q^T=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -5/2\\ 5/2 & 0\end{bmatrix}=-Q$ Since $Q^T=-Q$ Q is skew symmetric matrix Now $P+Q=\frac{1}{2}\left(A+A^T\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(A-A^T\right)$ $=A$ $\therefore$ A is a sum of symmetric and skew symmetric matrix.	½ ½
23	$y^2.\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=a^2$ $y^2.-\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).\left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right)+\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).2y.\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ $\frac{y^2}{x^2}.\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=-2y\cos\left(1/x\right).\frac{dy}{dx}$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{y^2}{x^2}.\frac{\sin\left(1/x\right)}{\cos\left(1/x\right)}.\frac{1}{2y}$ $\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{y^2}{2x^2}.\tan\left(1/x\right)$	1 1
24	$\|a+b\|=\|a-b\|$	

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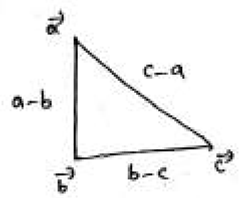
	$a^2+b^2+2(ab)=a^2+b^2-2(ab)$ $ab=0$ $\therefore$ a and b are perpendicular	1 1
	(OR) $a-b=-\hat{i}-8\hat{j}$ $\|a-b\|\sqrt{1+64}=\sqrt{65}$ $b-c=-2\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k}$ $\|b-c\|=\sqrt{4+1+4}=\sqrt{6}$ $c-a=3\hat{i}+7\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ $\|c-a\|=\sqrt{9+49+1}=\sqrt{59}$ $\|a-b\|^2=\|b-a^1+\|c-a\|^2$ $\therefore$ $\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}$ are sides of Right angled $\Delta le.$ 	½ ½ ½ ½
25	On ZX plane y = 0 Dr's of the line → 6, -3, 18 Eqn of the line → $\frac{x+1}{6}=\frac{y-1}{-3}=\frac{z+8}{18}=\lambda$ $x=6\lambda-1, y=-3\lambda+1, z=18\lambda-8$ $y=0 \Rightarrow -3\lambda+1=0 \Rightarrow \lambda=1/3$ $\therefore$ The point $=(1,0,-2)$	½ ½ ½ ½
26	$P(A)=0.4$ $P(B)=0.3$ $P(A\cup B)=0.6$ $P(B'\cap A)=0.3$	1

CLASS XII

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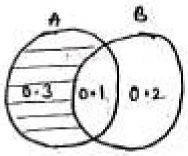
<tr><td></td><td>
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$$f(x)=\frac{x}{1+\lvert x\rvert}$$

$$\lvert x\rvert=\begin{cases} x & , \quad x\ge 0 \\ -x & , \quad x<0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} \dfrac{x}{1+x} & , \quad x\ge 0 \\ \underline{x} & , \quad x<0 \end{cases}$$

<u>**one-one:**</u>

For $x\ge 0$

$f(x_1)=f(x_2)$

$\frac{x_1}{1+x_1}=\frac{x_2}{1+x_2}$

$x_1+x_1x_2=x_2+x_1x_2$

$x_1=x_2$

For $x<0$

$f(x_1)=f(x_2)$

$\frac{x_1}{1-x_1}=\frac{x_2}{1-x_2}$

$x_1-x_1x_2=x_2-x_1x_2$

$x_1=x_2$

Hence $f(x_1)=f(x_2)\Rightarrow x_1x_2$

$\therefore$ f is one-one

<u>**onto:**</u>

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	For $x \geq 0$ Let $f(x) = y$ $y = \frac{x}{1+x}$ $y + xy = x$ $y = x(1-y)$ $x = \frac{y}{1-y}$ For $x < 0$ Let $f(x) = y$ $y = \frac{x}{1-x}$ $y - xy = x$ $y = x(1+y)$ $x = \frac{y}{1+y}$ $\therefore$ f is onto. Hence f is both one-one and onto.	1 1
	(OR)	
28	$y = x^3(\cos x)^x + \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$ Let $u = (\cos x)^x \quad \Rightarrow \log u = x.\log(\cos x)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}.\frac{du}{dx} = x\frac{1}{\cos x}(-\sin x) + \log(\cos x)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = (\cos x)^x\left[\log(\cos x) - x\tan x\right]$ Now, $\quad y = x^3(\cos x)^x + \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3(\cos x)^x\left[\log(\cos x) - \tan x\right] + 3x^2(\cos x)^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}.\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	1 1 2
29	$\int_{-1}^{5}(\|x\| + \|x+1\| + \|x-5\|)\,dx$ $I_1 = \int_{-1}^{5}\|x\| = \int_{-1}^{0} -x + \int_{-1}^{5} x = -\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{0}^{5}$ $I_2 = \int_{-1}^{5}(x+1)\,dx\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right]_{-1}^{5} = \left(\frac{25}{2} + 5\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)$ $= \frac{35}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 18$	1 1

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	$I_3 = \int_{-1}^{5}(5-x)\,dx \left[5x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^{5} = \left(25 - \frac{25}{2}\right) - \left(-5 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{25}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = 18$ $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 13 + 18 + 18 = 49$	1 1
30	$x^2 y \;dx - \left(x^3 + y^3\right)dy = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 y}{x^3 + y^3}$ Which is a homogeneous differential equation. Let $y = vx \;\Rightarrow\; \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$ $v + x.\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{x^2(vx)}{x^3 + v^3x^3}$ $x.\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{1+v^3} - v$ $x.\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v - v - v^4}{1+v^3}$ $\int \frac{1+v^3}{v^4}dv = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$ $\int v^{-4}.dv + \int \frac{1}{v}dv = -\log\lvert x\rvert + c$ $\frac{v^{-3}}{-3} + \log v + \log\lvert x\rvert = c$ $\frac{-1}{3}\frac{x^3}{y^3} + \log\frac{y}{x}.x = c$ $\frac{-x^3}{3y^3} + \log\lvert y\rvert = c.$	1 1 1 1
31	$2x + y = 8 \rightarrow (0,8),(4,0)$ $2x + y > 8 \rightarrow$ away from origin $x + 2y = 10 \rightarrow (0,5),(10,0)$ $x + 2y > 10 \rightarrow$ away from origin $z = 5x + 7y$	1 1

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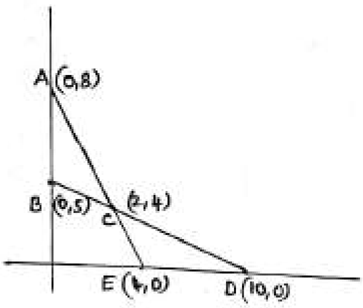
at $(0,8) \rightarrow z = 56$

at $(2,4) \rightarrow z = 38$

at $(10,0) \rightarrow z = 50$ 1

Minimum value = 38 at $c(2,4)$



1

32

	Head	Tail
Biased	0.6	0.4
Unbiased	0.5	0.5

2

(OR) $P\left(\frac{U}{T}\right) = \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}\times 0.5}{\frac{1}{2}\times 0.4 + \frac{1}{2}\times 0.5} = \dfrac{1/4}{\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{4}} = \dfrac{1/4}{\frac{9}{20}} = \frac{1}{4}\times\frac{20}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$ 2

33

$x - y + 2z = 7$

$2x - y + 3z = 12$

$3x + 2y - z = 5$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$ 1

$|A| = 1(1-6) + 1(-2-9) + 2(4+3)$

$= -5 - 11 + 14 = -2$

$$adj\ A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 11 & 7 \\ 3 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 11 & -7 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$ 1

$$A^{-1} = \frac{adj\ A}{|A|} = \frac{-1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 11 & -7 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$ 1

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	$x = A^{-1}.B = \frac{-1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}-5 & 3 & -1\\ 11 & -7 & 1\\ 7 & -5 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}7\\ 12\\ 5\end{bmatrix}$	1
	$= \frac{-1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}-35+36-5\\ 77-84+5\\ 49-60+5\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}2\\ 1\\ 3\end{bmatrix}$	1
	$\therefore \quad x = 2, y = 1, 2 = 3.$	1
	(OR)	
34	$9y^2 = x^3 \qquad \rightarrow (i)$	
	$18y.\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$	
	Given $m = \pm 1$	1
	$\frac{-6y}{x^2} = \pm 1$	
	$\frac{-6y}{x^2} = 1$ or $\frac{-6y}{x^2} = -1$	
	$x^2 = -6y$ or $x^2 = 6y$	1
	Substitute the above in (i)	
	$9\left(\frac{x^4}{36}\right) = x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$ or 4	1
	If $x = 4 \quad \Rightarrow y = \pm\frac{8}{3}$	1
	Equation of normal $\Rightarrow y - y_1 = \frac{-dx}{dy}(x - x_1)$	
	$\Rightarrow y - 8/3 = \frac{-6\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)}{16}(x-4)$	
	$\Rightarrow \frac{3y-8}{3} = -x + 4$	
	$\Rightarrow 3y - 8 = -3x + 12$	2
	$\Rightarrow 3x + 3y = 20$	
35	Let $A(1,0), B(2,2), C(3,1)$ be the vertices of triangle ABC	

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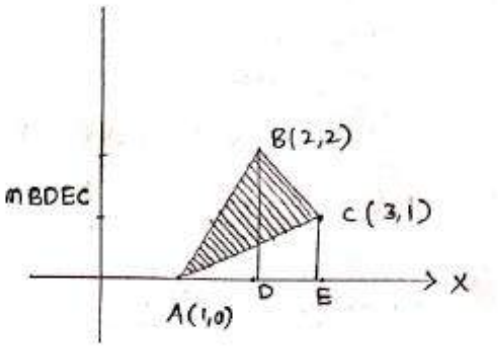
	Area of $\Delta ABC =$ Area of $\Delta ABD +$ Area of Trapezium $BDEC -$ Area of ΔAEC	1
	Equation of side $AB \to y = 2(x-1)$	
	Equation of side $BC \to y = 4 - x$	1
	Equation of side $CA \to y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$	1
	Area of $\Delta ABC = \int_1^2 2(x-1)\,dx + \int_2^3 (4-x)\,dx - \int_1^3 \frac{x-1}{2}.dx$	
	$= 2\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_1^2 + \left[4x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_2^3 - \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_1^2$	2
	$= \frac{3}{2}.$	
		1
	(OR)	
36	$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{2-3}{1} = \lambda$ and $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{2} = \mu$	
	$x = \lambda + 2 \qquad x = \mu + 2$	
	$y = 3\lambda + 2 \qquad y = 4\mu + 3$	1
	$z = \lambda + 3 \qquad z = 2\mu + 4$	
	$\lambda + 2 = \mu + 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu$	
	$3\lambda + 2 = 4\mu + 3 \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu = -1$	1
	$\lambda + 3 = 2\mu + 4 \Rightarrow 2 = 2$	
	$\therefore$ The lines are intersect at $(1,-1,2)$	
	Equation of plane is	1

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	$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ x_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ x_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-2 & z-3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$	2
	$\Rightarrow 2x - y + z = 5$	1