

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject : **MATHEMATICS**

विषय कोड Subject Code : **041**

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : **MONDAY, 20.03.2017**

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : **ENGLISH**

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें

कूड को दर्शाए :

Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number

65/1

Set Number

● ② ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

विकलांग व्यक्ति :

Person with Disabilities :

हाँ / नहीं

Yes / No

No

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B

D

H

S

C

A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक
C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged
S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided :

Yes / No

No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

*प्रत्येक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

0390753

041/00309



SECTION -4

$$A(\text{adj } A) = |A| I_n$$

$$A(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 8$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+3)^2 - 36}{x-3} & ; x \neq 3 \\ k & ; x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)^2 - (6)^2}{x-3} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3-6)(x+3+6)}{(x-3)} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+9)}{(x-3)} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+9) = k$$

$$12 = k$$

$$k = 12$$

$$3) \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= (-2) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} dx$$

$$= (-2) \int \cot 2x dx$$

$$= (-2) \log |\sin 2x| \times \frac{1}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \log |\sin x|$$

$$= -\log |\sin 2x| + C$$

$$= \log |\operatorname{cosec} 2x| + C$$

$$P_1 \Rightarrow 2x - y + 2z = 5$$

$$P_2 \Rightarrow 5x - 2.5y + 5z = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - y + 2z = \frac{20}{2.5} = \frac{20}{2.5} \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{distance} = \left| \frac{d_2 - d_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{8 - 5}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{3}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} \right| = \left| \frac{3}{\sqrt{9}} \right| = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \text{ unit}$$

SECTION B:

5) A is skew symmetric

$$A = -A^T$$

$$|A| = (-1)|A^T|$$

$$|A| = -|A| \quad [\because |A| = |A^T|]$$

$$2|A| = 0$$

$$|A| = 0$$

$$\det A = 0$$

$$6) \quad f(x) = x^3 - 3x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

$\therefore f(x)$ is a polynomial, it is continuous in the interval $[-\sqrt{3}, 0]$
 $\therefore f'(x)$ is a polynomial it is differentiable in the interval $\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$

$$f(0) = 0 - 3(0) = 0$$

$$f(-\sqrt{3}) = (-\sqrt{3})^3 - 3(-\sqrt{3}) = -3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$f(0) = f(-\sqrt{3})$$

Hence there exists $c \in (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$ such that $f'(c) = 0$.

$$f'(c) = 3c^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$3c^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{3c^2} \Rightarrow 3(c^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$c^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$c = \pm 1$$

$+1$ doesn't exist between $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$. Hence $c = -1$

2017

$$V = x^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3x^2 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$39 = 3(x^2) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{x^2}$$

V : Volume of the cube of side x

S : Surface area of the cube of side x .

$$S = 6x^2$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 12x \frac{dx}{dt} = 12x \left(\frac{3}{x^2} \right) = \frac{36}{x}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} \Big|_{x=10\text{cm}} = \frac{36}{10} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}.$$

2) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 100$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 6$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 2x + 2)$$

discriminant of the formed quadratic = $b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(2)$
 $= 4 - 8 = -4$

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

but $a > 0$

$$[a = 1]$$

Hence $x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\therefore 3(x^2 - 2x + 2) > 0 \quad ; x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad ; x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Hence $f(x)$ is increasing on $\mathbb{R}$

9) $P(2, 2, 1)$ $Q(5, 1, -2)$

Direction ratios of the line PQ = $(5-2), (1-2), (-2-1)$
 $= 3, -1, -3$

Equation of PQ

$$\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{c}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$$

Any point on PQ is given by $(3\lambda+2, -\lambda+2, -3\lambda+1)$

$$3\lambda+2=4$$

$$3\lambda=2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$z \text{ coordinate} = -3\lambda+1 = -3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)+1 = -2+1 = -1$$

$$y \text{ coordinate} = -\lambda+2 = -\frac{2}{3}+1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Hence point is $(4, \frac{1}{3}, -1)$

$$\underline{z \text{ coordinate} = -1}$$

10) A: number obtained is even
= { 2, 4, 6 }

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

B: number obtained is red
= { 1, 2, 3 }

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$A \cap B$ = number obtained is red and even
= { 2 }

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$ Hence ~~events~~ A and B are not independent events

11)

	Shirts	Trousers	Payment per day
(x) A	6	4	₹ 300
(y) B	10	4	₹ 400
	<u>60</u>	<u>32</u>	

Let A work for x and B for y days.

To Minimize : $Z = 300x + 400y$

Constraints : $6x + 10y \geq 60$

$4x + 4y \geq 32$

$x \geq 0$

$y \geq 0$

PQR is the solution.

P(5,3) $Z = 300(5) + 400(3) = ₹ 2700$

Q(0,8) $Z = 400(8) = ₹ 3200$

R(10,0) $Z = 300(10) = ₹ 3000$

Hence Z is minimum when A works for 5 days and B for 3 days.

1500
1200
1500
1200
<u>2700</u>

$$12) \int \frac{dx}{5-8x-x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{21-16-2 \cdot x \cdot 4-x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{21-(x^2+2 \cdot x \cdot 4+(4)^2)}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{21})^2 - (x+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{21}} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{21}+x+4}{\sqrt{21}-x-4} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{21}} \log \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{21}+4}{\sqrt{21}-4-x} \right| + C$$

$$\left[\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C \right]$$

SECTION C!

B)

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

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{x-3}{x-4} + \frac{x+3}{x+4}}{1 - \left(\frac{x-3}{x-4} \right) \left(\frac{x+3}{x+4} \right)} \right) = \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\left[\because \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-3}{x-4} \right) \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+3}{x+4} \right) \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{(x-3)(x+4) + (x+3)(x-4)}{x^2-16}}{\frac{x^2-16 - (x^2-9)}{x^2-16}} \right) = \tan^{-1}(1) \quad \therefore \tan^{-1}(A) + \tan^{-1}(B) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB} \right)$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 4x - 12 + x^2 + 3x - 4x - 12}{x^2 - 16 - x^2 + 9} \right) = \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2x^2 - 24}{-7} \right) = \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 24}{-7} = 1$$

$$2x^2 - 24 = -7$$

$$2x^2 = -7 + 24 = 17$$

$$x^2 = \frac{17}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{17}{2}} < \sqrt{\frac{18}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{17}{2}} < 3$$

$$\text{If } x = + \sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$$

$$\text{If } x = - \sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{x-4} = \text{positive}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{x-4} = \text{positive}$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x+4} = \text{positive}$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x+4} = \text{positive}$$

$$\text{Hence for } x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$$

$\tan^{-1} \frac{x-3}{x-4}$ and $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+3}{x+4} \right)$ lie in first quadrant.

$$(14) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a^2+2a & 2a+1 & 1 \\ 2a+1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2+2a-2a-1 & 2a+1 & 1 \\ 2a+1-a-2 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad [C_1 \rightarrow C_1 - C_2]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2-1 & 2a+1 & 1 \\ a-1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2a+1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad [\text{Taking } (a-1) \text{ common out of } C_1]$$

$$= (a-1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2a-2 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} [R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3] \\ [R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3] \end{matrix}$$

$\neq$

$$= (a-1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2(a-1) & 0 \\ 1 & (a-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

[Taking (a-1) common out of C₂]

$$= (a-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-1)^2 (a+1-2)$$

$$= (a-1)^2 (a-1)$$

$$= (a-1)^3$$

[On expanding the determinant]

Proved.

s)

$$e^y (x+1) = 1.$$

$$e^y = \frac{1}{x+1}.$$

①

On differentiating both sides w.r.t x .

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (x+1)^{-1}.$$

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 (x+1)^{-1-1}$$

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2 e^y} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \frac{(x+1)}{1} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

On differentiating ② w.r.t x on both sides.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = - \frac{d}{dx} (x+1)^{-1} = (-1)(-1)(x+1)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{-1}{x+1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

[Using equation ②]

$$\text{Hence } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

Proved.

$$16) I = \int \frac{\cos \theta}{(4 + \sin^2 \theta)(5 - 4 \cos^2 \theta)} d\theta.$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \theta}{(4 + \sin^2 \theta)(5 - 4(1 - \sin^2 \theta))} d\theta.$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \theta}{(4 + \sin^2 \theta)(1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{(4 + t^2)(1 + 4t^2)}$$

$$\text{let } \sin \theta = t \\ \cos \theta d\theta = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{(4 + t^2)(1 + 4t^2)} = \left[\frac{(1 + 4t^2) - 4(4 + t^2)}{(4 + t^2)(1 + 4t^2)} \right] \times \frac{1}{-15}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{1}{4 + t^2} - \frac{4}{1 + 4t^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \left(\frac{1}{1 + 4t^2} \right) - \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{1}{4 + t^2} \right)$$

$$I = \int \left[\frac{4}{15} \left(\frac{1}{4t^2+1} \right) - \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{1}{4+t^2} \right) \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \int \frac{1}{1+4t^2} dt - \frac{1}{15} \int \frac{1}{2^2+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+t^2} dt - \frac{1}{15} \int \frac{1}{2^2+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \tan^{-1}(2t) - \frac{1}{30} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \tan^{-1}(2\sin\theta) - \frac{1}{30} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{30} \left(4 \tan^{-1}(2\sin\theta) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{2}\right) \right) + C$$

$$\left[\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \right]$$

17). $f(x) = |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-4|$

$$= \begin{cases} (x-1) - (x-2) - (x-4) & ; 1 \leq x < 2 \\ (x-1) + (x-2) - (x-4) & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

1.5

+ve -ve -ve

3

+ve +ve -ve

$$= \begin{cases} x-1-x+2-x+4 & ; 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x-1+x-2-x+4 & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 5-x & ; 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x+1 & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_1^4 \{ |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-4| \} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 (5-x) dx + \int_2^4 (x+1) dx$$

$$= \left[5x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_2^4$$

$$\left[\because \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \text{ when } a \leq c \leq b \right]$$

$$= [10 - 2] - \left[5 - \frac{1}{2}\right] + [8 + 4] - [2 + 2]$$

$$= 8 - \frac{9}{2} + 12 - 4$$

$$= 16 - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{23}{2} = 11.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 2 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 32 - 9 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 23 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 23 \end{array}$$

$$18) (\tan^{-1}x - y)dx = (1+x^2)dy$$

$$\left(\frac{\tan^{-1}x - y}{1+x^2} \right) = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{1+x^2} = \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$$

Hence it's a linear differential equation solution
 $P = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$\text{Integration factor} = e^{\int P dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{\tan^{-1}x}$$

$$e^{\tan^{-1}x} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{1+x^2} \right) = e^{\tan^{-1}x} \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2}$$

[On multiplying both sides by integration factor]

$$\frac{d}{dx} (y e^{\tan^{-1}x}) = e^{\tan^{-1}x} \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2}$$

$$y e^{\tan^{-1}x} = \int e^{\tan^{-1}x} \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2} dx + c$$

$$\text{Let } \int e^{\tan^{-1}x} \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2} dx \text{ be } I_1$$

$$\tan^{-1}x = t$$

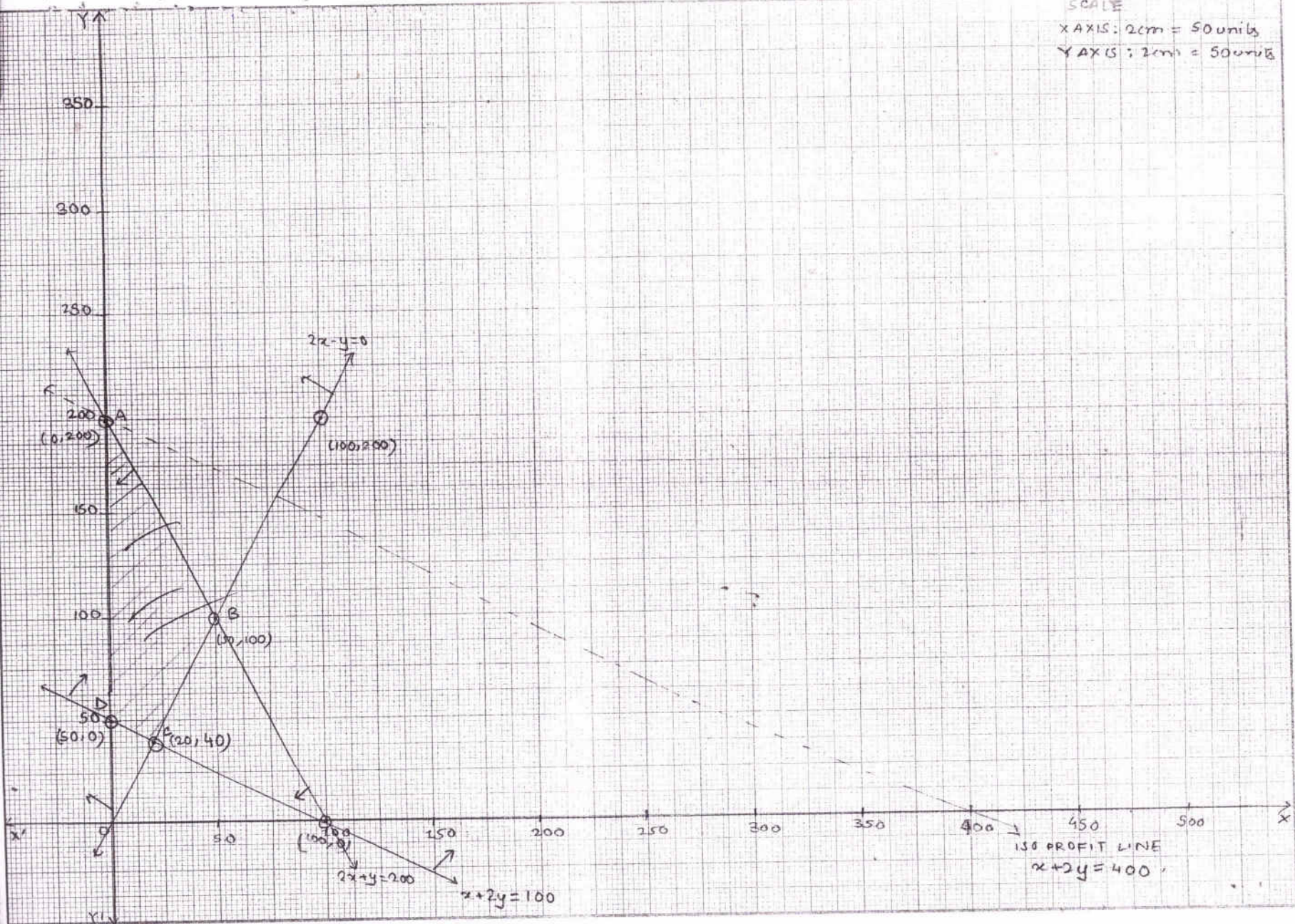
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt$$

$$I_1 = \int e^t t dt$$

SCALE

X AXIS: 2cm = 50 units

Y AXIS: 2cm = 50 units



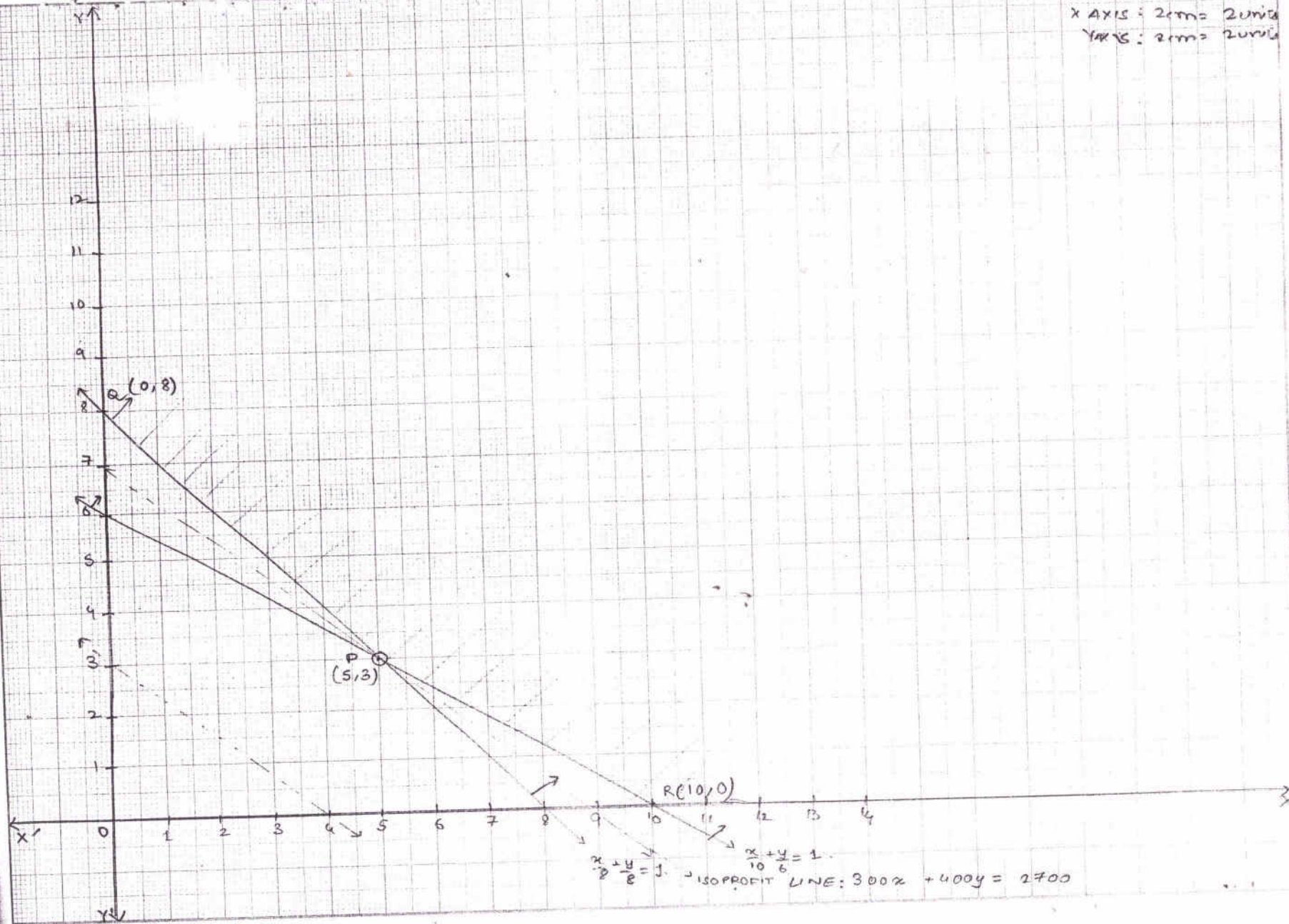
20



SCALE:

X AXIS : 2cm = 2 units

Y AXIS : 2cm = 2 units



$$I_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^t e^t t \, dt$$

$$= t \int e^t dt - \int \left(\frac{d(t)}{dt} \int e^t dt \right) dt$$

$$= t e^t - \int 1 \cdot e^t dt$$

$$= t e^t - e^t$$

$$= e^t (t - 1)$$

$$= e^{\tan^{-1} x} (\tan^{-1} x - 1)$$

$$\therefore y e^{\tan^{-1} x} = e^{\tan^{-1} x} (\tan^{-1} x - 1) + C$$

$$y = (\tan^{-1} x - 1) + \frac{C}{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} x - 1 + C e^{-\tan^{-1} x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19) \quad \vec{OA} &= 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} \\
 \vec{OB} &= \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k} \\
 \vec{OC} &= 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{AB} &= \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} \\
 &= -\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{41} \text{ units}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k} \quad |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{35} \text{ units}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} \quad |\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6} \text{ units}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = 2 + 3 - 5 = 0 \quad \text{Hence } \vec{AC} \perp \vec{BC} \quad \text{Hence } \angle C = 90^\circ$$

$$|\vec{BC}|^2 + |\vec{AC}|^2 = |\vec{AB}|^2$$

Hence $\triangle ABC$ is right angled at C.

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AC} \times \vec{BC}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |\hat{i}(-8) - \hat{j}(11) + \hat{k}(5)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-1)^2 + (5)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{209} \text{ so. units}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{210} \text{ so. units}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{210}{4}} = \sqrt{52.5} \text{ so. units}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 21 \\ \hline 1146 \\ 64 \\ \hline 10 \\ 35 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 210 \\ 2100 \end{array}$$

$$20) \quad \vec{OA} = 3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{OB} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{OC} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{OD} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = -2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = -\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{AD} = \vec{OD} - \vec{OA} = \hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + (\lambda - 9)\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\hat{i} \\ &= 3\hat{j} \\ &= 0\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

Scalar triple product $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ are coplanar.}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -3 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda-9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-2)(-3\lambda+27) + 4(-\lambda+9+8) - 6(3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 108 \\ 50 \end{array}$$

$$6\lambda - 54 - 4\lambda + 68 - 18 = 0$$

$$2\lambda = 54 + 18 - 68$$

$$2\lambda = 72 - 68 = 4$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

x	$P(x)$	$x P(x)$	$P(x) x^2$
4	$P(1,3), (3,1)$ $= \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} = \frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{2 \times 4^2}{12 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times 4 = \frac{8}{3}$
6	$P(1,5), (5,1)$ $= \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} = \frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{2 \times 6}{12} = 1$	$1 \times 6 = 6$
8	$P(1,7), (7,1), (3,5), (5,3)$ $= \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} = \frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{4 \times 8}{12 \times 3} = \frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{8 \times 8}{3} = \frac{64}{3}$
10	$P(3,7), (7,3)$ $= \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} = \frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{10 \times 2}{12 \times 6} = \frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5 \times 10}{3} = \frac{50}{3}$
12	$P(5,7), (7,5)$ $= \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 1}{4 \times 3} = \frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{12 \times 2}{12} = 2$	$2 \times 12 = 24$

30

$$\begin{array}{r}
 72 + 1 \\
 50 \\
 1220 \\
 \hline
 3 \\
 = 4
 \end{array}$$

40.667

30

70.667

64.000

6.667

$$\bar{X} = \sum_{i=4}^{12} P(x_i) x_i$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + 1 + \frac{8}{3} + 5 + 2$$

$$= 3 + \frac{15}{3} = 8$$

Mean = 8

$$\text{Variance} = \left(\sum_{i=4}^{12} P(x_i) x_i^2 \right) - \left(\sum_{i=4}^{12} P(x_i) x_i \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{122}{3} + 30 - 64$$

$$= 40.667 + 30 - 64$$

$$= 70.667 - 64$$

$$= 6.667$$

2) E_1 : Event that students have 100% attendance

$$P(E_1) = \frac{30}{100}$$

E_2 : Event that students are irregular

$$P(E_2) = \frac{70}{100}$$

A: Student has grade A

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{70}{100}$$

$$P(A|E_2) = \frac{10}{100}$$

$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1)P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P(A|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{70}{100}}{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} + \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{10}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{2100}{2800} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2100 \\ 700 \\ \hline 2800 \\ 21 \quad = 213 \\ 21+7 \quad 28 \end{array}$$

Yes regularity is required in school for discipline as well as scoring well in academics.

23) $Z = x + 2y$

Constraints: $x + 2y \geq 100$

$2x - y \leq 0$

$2x + y \leq 200$

$x \geq 0$

$y \geq 0$

$L_1 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 100$

$L_2 \Rightarrow 2x - y = 0$

$\frac{x}{100} + \frac{y}{50} = 1$

$y = 2x$

PG: $(100, 0)$ ~~$(50, 0, 50)$~~

PG: $(50, 100), (100, 200)$

$L_3 \Rightarrow 2x + y = 200$

$\frac{x}{100} + \frac{y}{200} = 0$

PG $(100, 0), (0, 200)$

Solution is in the region ABCD.

A	$(0, 200)$	$Z = x + 2y = 400$
B	$(50, 100)$	$Z = x + 2y = 50 + 200 = 250$
C	$(20, 40)$	$Z = x + 2y = 20 + 80 = 100$
D	$(50, 0)$	$Z = x + 2y = 50$

Hence Z is maximum when $x = 0$ $y = 200$ [at $(0, 200)$]

SECTION D :-

$$4) \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (-4)(1) + 4(1) + 4(2) & -4(-1) + 4(-2) + 4(1) & -4(1) + 4(-2) + 4(3) \\ -7(1) + 1(1) + 3(2) & -7(-1) + 1(-2) + 3(2) & -7(1) + 1(-2) + 3(3) \\ 5(1) - 3(1) - 1(2) & 5(-1) - 3(-2) - 1(1) & 5(1) - 3(-2) - 1(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$7+2$
 -6
 $7+2+3$
 $1+4-5$
 $5+6-3$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = 8I$$

$$x - y + z = 4$$

$$x - 2y - 2z = 9$$

$$2x + y + 3z = 1$$

~~Ans~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$X = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4(4) + 4(9) + 4(1) \\ -7(4) + 1(9) + 3(1) \\ 5(4) - 3(9) - 1(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -16 + 36 + 4 \\ -28 + 9 + 3 \\ 20 - 27 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ -16 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence $x = 3$
 $y = -2$
 $z = -1$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = 8I$$

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ -16 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5) f: R - \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} \right\} \rightarrow R - \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \right\} \quad f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{3x+4}$$

$$\text{Let } f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\frac{4x_1+3}{3x_1+4} = \frac{4x_2+3}{3x_2+4}$$

$$(4x_1+3)(3x_2+4) = (4x_2+3)(3x_1+4)$$

$$12x_1x_2 + 9x_2 + 16x_1 + 12 = 12x_1x_2 + 9x_1 + 16x_2 + 12$$

$$9x_2 = 9x_1$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

Hence $f(x)$ is one to one.

$$\text{Let } y = \frac{4x+3}{3x+4}$$

$$y(3x+4) = 4x+3$$

$$3xy + 4y - 4x = 3$$

$$x(3y-4) = 3-4y$$

$$x = \frac{3-4y}{3y-4}$$

$$(3y-4)$$

Hence for every $y \in R - \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \right\}$ there exists x such that
 $x \in R - \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} \right\}$. ~~then~~

$$\frac{-4}{3} = \frac{3-4y}{3y-4}$$

$$-12y + 16 = 9 - 12y$$

$$16 = 9$$

which is not possible ; Hence x cannot be $-\frac{4}{3}$.

Hence $f(x)$ is onto function.

$\therefore f(x)$ is a bijective. Hence f^{-1} exists

~~$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$~~ By the definition of inverse

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

$$4f^{-1}(x) + 3 = x.$$

$$3f^{-1}(x) + 4$$

$$4f^{-1}(x) + 3 = 3x f^{-1}(x) + 4x$$

$$f^{-1}(x)(4-3x) = 4x-3$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4x-3}{4-3x} = \frac{3-4x}{3x-4}$$

$$f^{-1}(0) = \frac{3-4(0)}{3(0)-4} = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 2$$

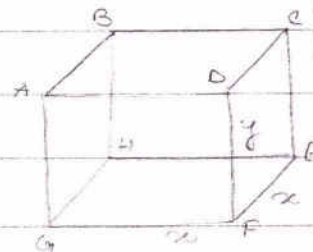
$$\frac{3-4x}{3x-4} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$3-4x = 6x-8$$

$$10x = 11$$

$$x = \frac{11}{10}$$

Let a closed cuboid have a base of $x \times x$ and a height y
 Let its volume be V and surface area be S



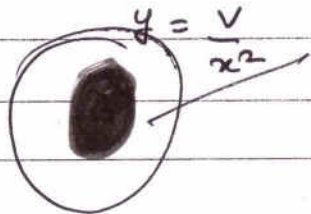
$$V = x^2 y$$

$$S = 2(x^2 + 2xy)$$

$$= 2x^2 + 4xy$$

$$= 2x^2 + 4x \frac{V}{x^2}$$

$$= 2x^2 + \frac{4V}{x}$$



$$\frac{dS}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(2x^2 + \frac{4V}{x} \right) = 4x + 4V \frac{(-1)}{x^2} = 4x - \frac{4V}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} = 4 - \frac{4V(-2)}{x^3} = 4 + \frac{8V}{x^3}$$

To maximize or minimize S , $\frac{dS}{dx} = 0$

$$4x - \frac{4V}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} \bigg|_{x=V^{1/3}} = 4 + \frac{8V}{V} = 12 \text{ which is } > 0$$

$$4x = \frac{4V}{x^2}$$

$$x^3 = V$$

$$x = V^{1/3}$$

Hence S is minimum at $x = V^{1/3}$

$$x = v^{1/3}$$

$$x^3 = v$$

$$x^3 = x^2 y$$

$$x^3 - x^2 y = 0$$

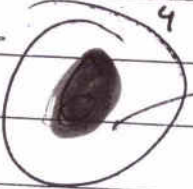
$$x^2(x - y) = 0$$

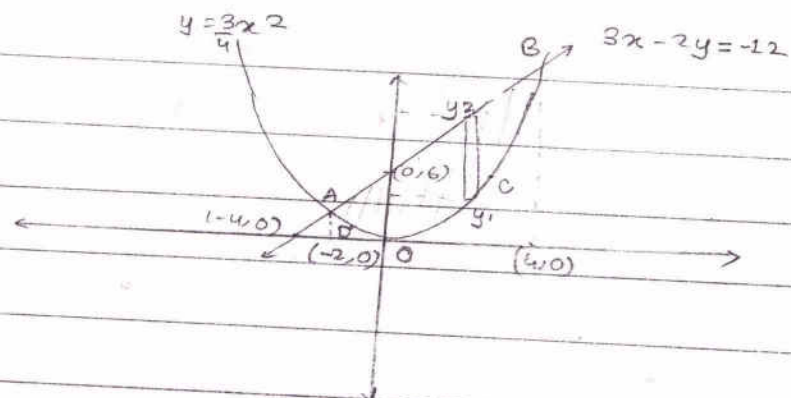
$$\text{or } x = y$$

Hence the given cuboid is a cube of side x .

7) $4y = 3x^2$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{3x^2}{4}$

$3x - 2y + 12 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y - 3x = 12$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{6} - \frac{x}{4} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{6} + \frac{x}{-4} = 0$





To find points of intersection $\Rightarrow 2y = 3x + 12$
 $4y = 3x^2$

$$2(2y) = 3x^2$$

$$2(3x + 12) = 3x^2$$

$$6x + 24 = 3x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 24 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x(x-4) + 2(x-4) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \text{ or } 4$$

Hence of ODABCO

$$\text{area} = \int_{-2}^4 (y_2 - y_1) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^4 \left(\frac{3x+12}{2} - \frac{3x^2}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x - \frac{3}{4} \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{3x^2}{4} + 6x - \frac{x^3}{4} \right]_{-2}^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{3(4^2)}{4} + 6(4) - \frac{4^3}{4} \right] - \left[\frac{3(-2)^2}{4} + 6(-2) - \frac{(-2)^3}{4} \right]$$

$$= [12 + 24 - 16] - [3 - 12 + 2]$$

$$= 20 + 7$$

$$= 27 \text{ sq. units}$$

$$= 27 \text{ sq. units}$$

$$2) \quad (x-y) \frac{dy}{dx} = x+2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y}{x-y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1-\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ Hence the solution of differential equation is that of a homogeneous solution.

$$\text{Let } y = vx$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+2v}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+2v}{1-v} - v = \frac{1+2v-v-v^2}{1-v} = \frac{1+v+v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{1-v}{1+v+v^2} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

On integrating both sides :-

$$\int \frac{1-v}{1+v+v^2} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1-v}{1+v+v^2} dv = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1-v}{1+v+v^2} dv = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2-2v}{1+v+v^2} dv = \ln|x| + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2v+1}{1+v+v^2} dv - 3 \int \frac{dv}{1+v+v^2} \right] = \ln|x| + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{dv}{1+v+v^2} - 3 \int \frac{dv}{v^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} \right] = \ln|x| + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{dt}{t} - 3 \int \frac{dv}{\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \right] = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\text{Let } 1+v+v^2 = t$$

$$(1+2v)dv = dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|t| - 3 \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{v+1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2} \right) \right] = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\left[\because \int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|1+v+v^2| - 2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2v+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] = \ln|x| + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 1 + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right| + \sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2y+x}{\sqrt{3}x} \right) - \ln|x| = c$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2y+x}{\sqrt{3}x} \right) = \ln|x^2| + \ln \left| 1 + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right| + 2c$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2y+x}{\sqrt{3}x} \right) = \ln |x^2 + xy + y^2| + c'$$

$$[c' = 2c]$$

$$y=0, x=1$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \ln |1| + c'$$

$$30^\circ = \frac{30}{180} \pi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$c' = 2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Hence ;

$$2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2y+x}{\sqrt{3}x} \right) = \ln |x^2 + xy + y^2| + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

CBSE

29)

~~Let the plane~~

$$\text{Let } A(a, 0, 0)$$

$$B(0, b, 0)$$

$$C(0, 0, c)$$

Then centroid of $\triangle ABC$ is $G\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{b}{3}, \frac{c}{3}\right)$.

~~Let the~~ The equation of the plane is given by :-

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ x_3-x_1 & y_3-y_1 & z_3-z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-a & y & z \\ -a & b & 0 \\ -a & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-a)(bc) - y(-ac) + z(ab) = 0$$

$$xbc - abc + acy + abz = 0$$

$$bcx + acy + abz - abc = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} - 1 = 0$$

distance of the origin from the plane = $3p$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^2}} = 3p$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^2} = 9p^2$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{1}{9p^2}$$

Let the centroid G be at (x, y, z)
 $x = \frac{a}{3}$ $y = \frac{b}{3}$ $z = \frac{c}{3}$

$$\left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

Proved.

Hence locus of G is $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{p^2}$

Part
12