```
1. e x +isc xe +c 2x e +c 2 +c
Х
е
Χ
■(ae)+1 dx (b) (c) (d)
ΧХ
ee+1xx
ΧХ
    (b)
    (c)
    (d)
    ΧХ
    ee+1xx
    хх
2. is
1
42
\blacksquare(a0) 1x/(112−x) dx (b) −7 /12 (c) 7 /12 (d) −1 /12
    (b) -7/12
    (c) 7/12
    (d) -1 /12
3. The producer's surplus when the supply function for a commodity is P = 3 + x and = 3 is
    (a) 5/2
    (b) 9/2
    (c) 3/2
    (d)
    Х
    70/2
4. The value of is
33
    (a) 1 ■2 f 5–x dx
    (c) -1
    (d) 5
5. Cramer's rule is applicable only to get an unique solution when
    (a) \neq 0
    (b) \neq 0
    (c) Delta \neq 0
    (d) \neq 0
    \Delta z \ \Delta x \ \Delta y
```

6. The area bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ bounded by its leatus rectum is e
(a) 16/3 sq.units
(b) 8/3 sq.units
(c) 72/3 sq.units
(d) 1/3 sq.units
7. Area bounded by the curve $y = x (4 - x)$ between the limits 0 and 4 with $x - axis$ is
(a) 30/3 sq.units
(b) 31/2 sq.units
(c) 32/3 sq.units
(d) 15/2 sq.units
8. If A = , then $\rho(A)$ is
2 0
(A) is
2 0
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) n
0 8
9. If A=(1 2 3), then the rank of is T
(a) 0
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 1
AA
10. The 3 de x mand and supply f 3 un x ction of a commodity are $P(3xx2) = (x - 5)^2$ and $S(x) = x^2 + 10^2$
x3x+2 3 then the
equilibrium quantity is
(a) 5
x
(c) 3
(d) 19
11. log xis-3 -log x+1 +c log x-3 +log x+1 +c
3
2x
4
■4+x dx
(a)
(b)

(c)

12. The system of equations $4x + 6y = 5$, $6x + 9y = 7$ has
(a) a unique solution
(b) no solution
(c) infinitely many solutions
(d) none of these
13. When = 5 and = 3 the consumer's surplus for the demand function = $28 - x^2$ is
(a) 250 x u0nits p0
(b) 250/3 units
(c) 251/2 units pd
(d) 251/3 units
14. Area bounded by $y = x$ between the lines $y = 1$, $y = 2$ with $y = axis$ is
(a) 1/2 sq.units
(b) 5/2 sq.units
(c) 3/2 sq.units
(d) 1 sq.unit
15. The demand function for the marginal function $MR = 100 - 9x^2$ is
(a) 100 – 3x²
(b) $100x - 3x^2$
$(c)100x - 9x^2$
$(d)100 + 9x^2$
16. log 4+isx +c 2log 4+x +c 4log 4+x +c log 4+x +c
dx -
(a)x 2 –36
(b)
(c)
(d)
2222
17. For a demand function p, if $\int = k \int$ then k is equal to
dp dx
(a)
(b) – p x
(c)
(d)
−1 1

```
18. is
4dx
(■a2) lxog 4 (b) 0 (c) log 2 (d) log 8
    (b) 0
    (c) log 2
    (d) log 8
19. If T = is a transition probability matrix, then at equilibrium A is equal to
A 0.4 0.6
    (a) 1/4
    (b) 1/5
    (c) 1/6
    (d) 1/8
    B 0.2 0.8
20. The demand and supply function of a commodity are D(x) = 25 - 2x and S(x) = then the
equilibrium
10+x
price P0 is 4
    (a) 5
    (b) 2
    (c) 3
    (d) 10
21. If A = then the rank of is
1
Т
2 AA
    (a) 0
    (b) 1
    (c) 2
    (d) 3
    3
22. sinx is 2sinx cosx 2cosx
sin5x-sinx
    (a) cos3x dx+ c
    (b) + c
    (c) + c
    (d) + c
    1
```

23. Using the factorial representation of the gamma function, which of the following is the solution for
the
2
gamma function Gamma(n) when n = 8
(a) 5040
(b) 5400
(c) 4500
(d) 5540
24. The rank of the diagonal matrix
_
(a) 0
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 5
25. Rank of a null matrix is
(a) 0
(b) −1
(c) infinity
(d) 1
XII BUSINESSMATHEMATICSANDSTATISTICS -
26. If A ≠ 0, then A is
(a) non- singular matrix
(b) singular matrix
(c) zero matrix
(d) none of these
27. Area bounded by the curve y = between the limits 1 and 2 is
(a) log2 sq.units
(b) log5xsq.units
(c) log3 sq.units
(d) log 4 sq.units
28. The system of linear equations $x + y + z = 2$, $2x + y - z = 3$, $3x + 2y + k = 4$ has unique solution,
if k
is not equal to
(a) 4
(b) 0
$\begin{array}{c} \text{(c)} -4 \\ \text{(c)} \end{array}$
(d) 1

29. The rank of the unit matrix of order n is
(a) n –1
(b) n
(c) n + 1
(d) n2
30. If MR and MC denote the marginal revenue and marginal cost and MR – MC = $36x - 3x^2 - 81$
then
the maximum profit at x is equal to
(a) 3
(b) 6
(c) 9
(d) 5
31. Arena d bounded by $y = bet\eta w d$ een the limits 0 to 1 is $\eta d \eta d$
x
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
32. When = 2 and = 12 the producer's surplus for the supply function = $2x^2 + 4$ is
(a) 31/5 x0units p0
(b) 31/2 units
(c) 32/3 units ps
(d) 30/7 units
33. Area bounded by $y = x $ between the limits 0 and 2 is
(a) 1sq.units
(b) 3 sq.units
(c) 2 sq.units
(d) 4 sq.units
34. If $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B)$ = the number of unknowns, then the system is
$(A) = \rho$
(a) Consistent and has infinitely many solutions
(b) Consistent and has a unique solution
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(c) inconsistent
(d) consistent

35. The rank of the matrix is
111
123
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
1 4 9
36. Which of the following is not an elementary transformation? (a) Ri \leftrightarrow Rj (b) Ri \rightarrow 2 Ri + 2Cj (c) Ri \rightarrow 2 Ri - 4Rj (d) Ci \rightarrow Ci + 5Cj
37. pi is 2 pi 2
infinity 4 –x
■(a0)x12e dx (b) 4 (c) 4! (d) 64
XII BUSINESSMATHEMATICSANDSTATISTICS -
(b) 4
(c) 4!
(d) 64
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38. log e +1 +c is log e +c log e +c log e +1 +c 9 1
(a)v 2 v 1 dv
(a)x-3-x+1 dx (b)
(c) 9
(d) 9
log x-3 -log x+1 +c log x-3 +log x+1 +c
39. x -36+isc log x+ x -36 +c log x- x -36 +c log x + x -36 +c
2x+3
■ x 2 +3x+2dx
(a)
(b) 2
(c)
(d)
3
22222

```
40. The value of is
рi
2pi
    (a) 0 ■–2cosxdx
    (b) 2
    (c) 1
    (d) 4
41. If \rho (A) \neq \rho (A, B), then the system is
    (a) Consistent and has infinitely many solutions
    (b) Consistent and has a unique solution
    (c) inconsistent
    (d) consistent
42. If the number of variables in a non-homogeneous system AX = B is n, then the system
possesses a
unique solution only when
    (a) p
    (b) p
    (c) p
    (d) none of these
43. ∫ is
1
(ax)dx (b) (c) (d)
-3 -1 -1 -2
    (b)
    (c)
    (d)
    -3 -1 -1 -2
44. If and , is
1112212
    (a)■04fa
    (b)a0 \blacksquare0 x f x dx= a
    (c)■02aa<sup>2</sup>–x f x dx
    (d) 1
45. ∫ x 2 +isc 2x 2 +c 3x 2 +c x 2 +c
Χ
(a2) dx \log 2 + c(b) + c(c)(d)
Х
x x 2 log2
Х
```

(b) + c

```
46. 2 is 2 log2+c 2 +c
sin2x
\blacksquare(a2)sinxdx+ c (b) + c (c) + c (d) + c
1 1
    (b) + c
    (c) + c
    (d) + c
    11
47. is
pi
3
■(a0)talongx2dx (b) 0 (c) log (d) 2 log 2
    (b) 0
    (c) log
    (d) 2 log 2
48. is
infinity -2x
XII BUSINESSMATHEMATICSANDSTATISTICS -
    (a) 0
    (b) 1
    (c) 2
    (d) \frac{1}{2}
49. is
41
\blacksquare(a0) 20x/+3 x dx (b) 21/3 (c) 28/3 (d) 1/3
    (b) 21/3
    (c) 28/3
    (d) 1/3
50. If \rho (A) = r then which of the following is correct?
    (A) = r then which of the following is correct?
    (a) all the minors of order r which does not vanish
    (b) A has at least one minor of order r which does not vanish
    (c) A has at least one
    (d) all
51. If the marginal revenue function of a firm is MR=, then revenue is
-x
10
    (a) -10
    (b) 1 -
    (c)1e0
```

(d) + 10

```
52. Gamma(1) is
    (a) 0
    (b) 1
    (c) n
    (d) n!
53. Gamma ■0 e x dx ■0 e x dx ■0 e x dx
3
    (a)2
    (b)
    (c) 2
    (d)
    pi 3
54. x +3x+2is+c x +3x+2+c log x +3x+2 +c 3(x +3x+2) +c
\blacksquare(a0)(12x+1)dx (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
    (b) 2
    (c) 3
    (d) 4
55. \int -\cos ,2xx > 0 \text{ is } -\cos 2x -4\cos 2x -4\cos 2x
logx
    (a)x dx
    (b)
    (c)
    (d)
    121222
    22
56. e +c 2 e +c 2 e +c 2 e x+c
2x 2
■(ae) 2x +2x dx (b) (c) (d)
2 x
2x 2 2x 2 2 x e
    (b)
    (c)
    (d)
    2 x
    2x 2 2x 2 2 x e
```

57. If the marginal revenue MR = $35 + 7x - 3x^2$, then the average revenue AR is
(a) $35x + -x^3$
(b) $35 + -x^2$
(c) $35 + + x^2$
(d) $35 + 7x + x^2$
2
7x 7x 7x
58. The marginal revenue and marginal cost functions of a company are $MR = 30 - 6x$ and $MC = -24$
+ 3x
where x is the product, then the profit function is
(a) $9x^2 + 54x$
(b) $9x^2 - 54x$
(c) 54x –
(d) $54x - + k$
2 2
9x 9x
59. Gamma(n) is
(a)
(b) n!
(c) nGamma
(d)
60. For the demand function p(x), the elasticity of demand with respect to price is unity then
(a) revenue is constant
(b) cost function is constant
(c) profit is constant
(d) none of these
61. If f(x) is a continuous function a0nxdea d <xc ,="" <="" b="" e<="" is="" td="" then=""></xc>
c b
(a)
(b)
(d) 0
bccbb
■a f
62. 1+e x+isc 2 1+e +c 1+e +c e 1+e +c
X
(a)e dx
(b)
(c)
(d)

x x 1 x 1

63. If MR aend MC denotes the mareginal revenue and marg1in–ael cost functions, theen the profit functions is (a) $P = \int$ (b) $P = \int$ (c) $P = \int$ (d) $P = \int$
64. If T = is a transition probability matrix, then the value of x is A 0.7 0.3 (a) 0.2 (b) 0.3 (c) 0.4 (d) 0.7 B 0.6 x
65. 2(logx)is+c −2(logx) x +c x +c x +c x e e (a)1+e xdx (b) (c) (d) x e x x x x
66. If then (x, y) is a1 b1 a2 b2 a1 b1 b1 c1 c1 a1 (a) $x + y = c1$, $x + y = c2$, $\Delta 1$ (d) $\Delta 2 \Delta 3 \Delta 3 \Delta 2 \Delta 1 \Delta 1 - \Delta 1 - \Delta 1$
67. $ \Delta 1 , \Delta = 13$ $ \text{adjA} = 243$ then the $\Delta 1 v, a \Delta 11 ue n$ is $\Delta 2, \Delta 3 \Delta 2, \Delta 3$ (a A)n4*n (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
68. The given demand and supply function are given by D (x)2= 20 – 5x and S (x) = 4x +2 8 if they are under perfect competition then the equilibrium demand is (a) 40 (b) 41/2 (c) 40/3

69. The marginal cost function is MC = 100sqrtx. find AC given that TC =0 when the out put is zero is XII BUSINESSMATHEMATICSANDSTATISTICS -
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
1 3
200 200 200 200
2 2
3 1
70. If $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B)$ then the system is
$(A) = \rho$
(a) Consistent and has infinitely many solutions
(b) Consistent and has a unique solution
(c) Consistent
(d) inconsistent
71. In a transition probability matrix, all the entries are greater than or equal to
(a) 2
(b) 1
(c) 0
(d) 3
72. is
1 3 x 4
■(a-1)x1e dx (b) 2 (c) 0 (d)
1 3 x 4 x 4
(b) 2
(c) 0
(d)
1 3 x 4 x 4
73. For the system of equations $x + 2y + 3z = 1$, $2x + y + 3z = 2$, $5x + 5y + 9z = 4$
(a) there is only one solution
(b) there exists infinitely many solutions
(c) there is no solution
(d) None of these
74. If n > 0, then Gamma(n) is
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
1 –x n–1 1 –x n infinity x –n infinity –x n–1

75. The demand and supply functions are given by D (x)= $16 - x^2$ and S (x) = $2x^2 + 4$ are under
perfect competition, then the equilibrium price x is (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
76. If the marginal revenue of a firm is constant, then the demand function is(a) MR(b) MC(c) C(d) AC
77. Area bounded by the curve $y =$ between the limits $0 \le x \le$ infinity is $-2x$
(a) 1 sq.units (b) ½ sq.unit (c) 5 sq.units (d) 2 sq.units e
78. If the rank of the matrix is 2. Then λ is
$\lambda - 10$
$0 \lambda -1$ (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) only real number
–1 0 λ
79. The profi2t of a function p(x) is m2aximum when 2 (a) MC – MR = 0 (b) MC=0 (c) MR=0 (d) MC+MR=0
80. The rank of m * n matrix whose elements are unity is (a) 0

(b) 1 (c) m (d) n