

**CLASS XII (2019-20)**  
**MATHEMATICS (041)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-3**

**Time : 3 Hours****Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
  - (ii) The questions paper consists of 36 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
  - (iii) Section A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 6 questions of 4 marks each. Section D comprises of 4 questions of 6 marks each.
  - (iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in three questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 6 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
  - (v) Use of calculators is not permitted.
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**SECTION-A**

**DIRECTION :** (Q 1-Q 10) are multiple choice type questions. Select the correct option.

- Q1. If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  such that  $f(x) = 3x - 4$  then which of the following is  $f^{-1}(x)$  ? [1]  
(a)  $\frac{x+4}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}x - 4$   
(c)  $3x - 4$  (d)  $3x + 5$
- Q2. If  $2\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , then- [1]  
(a)  $(x = -2, y = 8)$  (b)  $(x = 2, y = -8)$   
(c)  $(x = 3, y = -6)$  (d)  $(x = -3, y = 6)$
- Q3. The matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & k \end{bmatrix}$  has no inverse if the value of  $k$  is [1]  
(a) 0 (b) 5  
(c)  $\frac{10}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{9}$
- Q4.  $\frac{d}{dx}[\log(\sec x + \tan x)] =$  [1]  
(a)  $\frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x}$  (b)  $\sec x$   
(c)  $\tan x$  (d)  $\sec x + \tan x$
- Q5. The slope of the tangent to the curve,  $x = t^2 + 3t - 8$ ,  $y = 2t^2 - 2t - 5$  at the point  $(2, -1)$  is- [1]  
(a)  $\frac{12}{7}$  (b)  $-\frac{6}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (d)  $-\frac{12}{7}$

- Q6.  $\int_0^1 \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2}{1+x^2} dx =$  [1]  
 (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{\pi^3}{64}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi^2}{192}$  (d) None of these
- Q7. Solution of the differential equation  $ydx - xdy = xydx$  is [1]  
 (a)  $\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} = xy + c$  (b)  $x = kye^x$   
 (c)  $x = kye^y$  (d) None of these
- Q8. If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ , then the value of  $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$  is- [1]  
 (a) 15 (b) 18  
 (c) -18 (d) -15
- Q9. The direction ratios of a straight line are 1,3,5. Its direction cosines are [1]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$
- Q10. If  $P(A) = \frac{3}{8}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$  then  $P(A' \cap B') =$  [1]  
 (a)  $\frac{13}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{13}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{13}{24}$  (d)  $\frac{13}{9}$
- Q. 11-15 (Fill in the blanks)**
- Q11. Let  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  be two given vectors such that  $|\vec{a}| = 2$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 1$  and  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$ . The angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  ..... [1]
- Q12. If  $I_3$  is the identity matrix of order 3 then the value of  $(3I_3)$  will be ..... [1]
- Q13. The principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2)$  will be ..... [1]
- Q14. If  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \forall x_1, x_2 \in A$ , then the function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is ..... [1]  
 (a) one-one (b) constant  
 (c) onto (d) many one
- OR**
- If function  $f: N \rightarrow N$  be defined by  $f(x) = 4x + 3$  then  $f^{-1}(x) =$  .....  
 (a)  $4x - 3$  (b)  $\frac{4x - 3}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{x + 3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{x - 3}{4}$
- Q15. The order of the differential equation  $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + y = x$  is ..... [1]  
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3

**OR**

The differential equation of family of lines passing through the origin is .....

- (a)  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y$  (b)  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = x$   
 (c)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$  (d)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x$

- Q16. If  $A$  is a matrix of order  $2 \times 3$  and  $B$  is a matrix of order  $3 \times 5$ , then what is the order of matrix  $(AB)'$  or  $(AB)^T$ ? [1]
- Q17. Find the value of  $\lambda$ , so that the vectors  $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$  are perpendicular to each other. [1]
- Q18. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$ ,  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 2)$ . Find  $f \circ f(x)$ . [1]
- Q19. Prove that the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \log \cos x$  is strictly decreasing. [1]
- Q20. Maximise  $Z = 3x + 4y$ , subject to the constraints  $x + y \leq 1$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ . [1]

**SECTION B**

- Q21. Solve for  $x$   $\cos(2 \sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{9}$ ,  $x > 0$  [2]

**OR**

Evaluate  $\cos \left[ \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \sec^{-1} \frac{4}{3} \right]$

- Q22. Find the derivative of  $\log \sin x$  w.r.t.  $x$ . [2]
- Q23. Evaluate  $\int (3 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 5x + \sin x) dx$ . [2]
- Q24. If the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$ , find the points of discontinuity of the composite function  $y = f(f(x))$ . [2]

**OR**

If  $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$  and  $x \neq y$ , prove that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ .

- Q25. Without expanding, show that [2]

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta & \cot^2 \theta & 1 \\ \cot^2 \theta & \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta & -1 \\ 42 & 40 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- Q26. Show that  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & p & q \\ p & x & q \\ q & q & x \end{vmatrix} = (x-p)(x^2 + px - 2q^2)$  [2]

**SECTION C**

- Q27. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by  $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{3}$ ,  $x \in R$ , where  $x$  is the number of students in a class and  $f(x)$  is money collected by the class for girl child welfare, Show that  $f$  is invertible. [4]
- Q28. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$ . [4]

**OR**

Solve  $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ ,  $x \neq 0$  and  $x = 1$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Q29. Find the values of  $x$  which satisfy the equation: [4]

$$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1}x.$$

Q30. Find the equation of the plane passing through the points  $(2, 1, -1)$  and  $(-1, 3, 4)$  and perpendicular to the plane  $x - 2y + 4z = 10$ . [4]

Q31. Find the unit vector in the direction of the sum of the vectors  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ . [4]

**OR**

If  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  and  $\vec{c}$  determine the vertices of a triangle, show that  $\frac{1}{2}[\vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b}]$  gives the vector area of the triangle. Hence, deduce the condition that the three points  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  and  $\vec{c}$  are collinear. Also, find the unit vector normal to the plane of the triangle.

Q32. Find the vector equation of a line passing through a point with position vector  $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ , and parallel to the line joining the points  $-\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ . Also, find the Cartesian equivalent of this equation. [4]

**SECTION D**

Q33. Show that every square matrix can be uniquely expressed as the sum of a symmetric matrix and a skew-symmetric matrix. [6]

**OR**

If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ a & 2 & b \end{bmatrix}$  is a matrix satisfying  $AA^T = 9I_3$ , then find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Q34. A manufacturer produces two types of steel trunks. He has two machines  $A$  and  $B$ . The first type of trunk requires 3h on machine  $A$  and 3h on machine  $B$ . The second type of trunk requires 3h on machines  $A$  and 2h on machine  $B$ . Both machines are run daily for 18h and 15h, respectively. There is a profit of ₹30 on first type of trunk and ₹25 on the second type of trunk. How many trunks of each type should be produced and sold to make maximum profit? [6]

Q35. Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  and the straight line  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ . [6]

**OR**

Evaluate  $\int_a^b x dx$  using integration as limit of sum. [6]

Q36. Prove that the volume of the largest cone that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius  $R$  is  $\frac{8}{27}$  of the volume of the sphere. [6]

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