

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

## BLUE PRINT

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

S. No.	Unit / Chapter		Section-A (2 marks)	Section-B (3 marks)	Section-C (4 marks)	Total
1.	Unit-III	Integrals	2(4)	–	–	7(18)
2.		Application of Integrals	1(2)	–	1(4)	
3.		Differential Equations	2(4) <sup>#</sup>	–	1(4)	
4.	Unit-IV	Vector Algebra	–	1(3)	1(4) <sup>*</sup>	4(14)
5.		Three Dimensional Geometry	–	1(3) <sup>*</sup>	1(4)	
6.	Unit-VI	Probability	1(2)	2(6) <sup>#</sup>	–	3(8)
<b>Total Questions</b>			<b>6(12)</b>	<b>4(12)</b>	<b>4(16)</b>	<b>14(40)</b>

\*It is a choice based question.

<sup>#</sup>Out of the two or more questions only one question is choice based.

# MATHEMATICS

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

## General Instructions :

1. This question paper contains three sections - A, B and C. Each part is compulsory.
2. Section - A has 6 short answer type (SA1) questions of 2 marks each.
3. Section - B has 4 short answer type (SA2) questions of 3 marks each.
4. Section - C has 4 long answer type questions (LA) of 4 marks each.
5. There is an internal choice in some of the questions.
6. Q14 is a case-based problem having 2 sub parts of 2 marks each.

## SECTION - A

1. Find  $\int \frac{10x^9 + 10^x \log_e 10}{10^x + x^{10}} dx$ .
2. Show that  $y = be^x + ce^{2x}$  is a solution of the differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ .
3. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve  $y = x + 1$  and the lines  $x = 2$  and  $x = 3$ .
4. Evaluate :  $\int (2 \tan x - 3 \cot x)^2 dx$
5. Determine the order and degree respectively, if defined, of the following differential equations.  
$$5x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6y = \log x.$$

OR

Write the integrating factor of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x - \sec x = 0$ .

6. A problem in mathematics is given to 3 students whose chances of solving it are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ . What is the probability that the problem is solved?

## SECTION - B

7. A bag contains 5 white, 7 red and 8 black balls. If four balls are drawn one by one without replacement, then find the probability of getting all white balls.
8. Find the shortest distance between the lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  whose vector equations are  $\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})$  and  $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k} + \mu(3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$ .

OR

Find the equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of the planes  $2x + y - z = 3$ ,  $5x - 3y + 4z + 9 = 0$  and parallel to the line  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ .

9. If  $P(A) = \frac{3}{8}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$ , then find  $P(\bar{A} | \bar{B})$  and  $P(\bar{B} | \bar{A})$ .

OR

Two dice are rolled. Let  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  be the events of getting a sum of 2, a sum of 3 and a sum of 4 respectively. Then, show that

- $A$  is a simple event
  - $B$  and  $C$  are compound events
  - $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive events.
10. Find the angle between two vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  having the same length  $\sqrt{2}$  and their scalar product is  $-1$ .

## SECTION - C

11. Find the value of  $p$  for which the vectors  $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + p\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$  are
- perpendicular
  - parallel

OR

Define  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  and prove that  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \tan \theta$ , where  $\theta$  is angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .

12. Find the area of triangle whose two vertices formed from the  $x$ -axis and line  $y = 3 - |x|$ .
13. Find the distance of the point  $(3, 4, 5)$  from the plane  $x + y + z = 2$  measured parallel to the line  $2x = y = z$ .

## CASE-BASED/DATA-BASED

14. If an equation is of the form  $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ , where  $P$ ,  $Q$  are functions of  $x$ , then such equation is known as linear differential equation. Its solution is given by  $y \cdot (\text{I.F.}) = \int Q \cdot (\text{I.F.}) dx + c$ , where  $\text{I.F.} = e^{\int P dx}$ .

Now, suppose the given equation is  $(1 + \sin x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x + x = 0$ .

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- Find the value of I.F.
- Find the solution of the given differential equation.