



Code No. **Series AG-F6**

18th
TMG-D/79/89

- Please check that this question paper contains 4 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 29 questions.

General Instructions: -

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 29 questions divided into three sections A, B and C. Section A contains 10 questions of 1 marks each, Section B is of 12 questions of 4 marks each and Section C is of 7 questions of 6 marks each.
3. Write the serial number of the question before attempting it.
4. If you wish to answer any question already answered, cancel the previous answer.
5. In questions where internal choices is provided. You must attempt only one choice.

Pre-Board Examination 2009 -10

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M.: 100

CLASS – XII

MATHEMATICS

Section A

Q.1	If the graph of $y = f(x)$ is given and the line parallel to x -axis cuts the curve at more than one point .Write the name of function .
Q.2	The vectors $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + x\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ & $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + y\hat{k}$ are mutually perpendicular. Given that $ \vec{a} = \vec{b} $, find the values of x and y .
Q.3	If A is a matrix of order $m \times n$ and C is a column of A , find order of R as a matrix.
Q.4	Prove that: $\frac{9\pi}{8} - \frac{9}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.
Q.5	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ x & x \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then find the value of x .
Q.6	If $f(x)$ is real function, then find $\int_0^{2a} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(2a-x)} dx$.
Q.7	Find c if Rolle's Theorem are verified by $f(x) = e^x(\sin x - \cos x)$ on $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$.
Q.8	Let $f : R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$, Find $f[f(x)]$.
Q.9	Find x, y if the points $(x, -1, 3)$, $(3, y, 1)$ and $(-1, 11, 9)$ are collinear.
Q.10	Find the condition that the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ may be invertible .

TMC/D/79/89

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P.T.O.

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Section B	
Q.11	Let $f : N \rightarrow R$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 15$. Show that $f : N \rightarrow S$, where, S is the range of f , is invertible. Find the inverse of f .
Q.12	Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = \sqrt{3x - 2}$ which is parallel to the line $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$.
Q.13	Using the properties of determinants, prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 2a & 3a+2b & 4a+3b+2c \\ 3a & 6a+3b & 10a+6b+3c \end{vmatrix} = a^3.$
Q.14	Evaluate: $\int_{-5}^0 f(x) dx$, where $f(x) = x + x+3 + x+6 $.
Q.15	Prove that $f(x) = \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{e^{1/x} + 1}$, does not exist at $x = 0$.
Q.16	Solve the differential equation $\left[x \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y \right] dx + x dy = 0$; $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ when $x = 1$.
Q.17	(I) Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^8 + 1)}$. (II) Evaluate: $\int \sec^3 x dx$.
Q.18	In a school, there are 1000 students, out of which 430 are girls. It is known that out of 430, 10% of girls study in class XII. What is the probability that a student chosen randomly studies in class XII given that the chosen student is a girl? Or Two balls are drawn at random from a bag containing 3 white, 3 red, 4 green and 4 black balls one by one without replacement. Find the probability that both the balls are different colors.
Q.19	Using vectors, prove that $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$. Or Using vectors prove that the altitudes of a triangle are concurrent.
Q.20	If $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} z = \pi$, prove that $x\sqrt{1-x^2} + y\sqrt{1-y^2} + z\sqrt{1-z^2} = 2xyz$. or If $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z = \pi$, prove that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$
Q.21	Given that $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right) \dots = \frac{\sin x}{x}$. Show that: $\frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot \sec^2\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2^8} \cdot \sec^2\left(\frac{x}{8}\right) + \dots = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2}$. Or If $x = \sin t$ and $y = \sin pt$, then prove that $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + p^2y = 0$.
Q.22	Find the equations of the bisector planes of the angles between the planes $3x - 2y + 6z + 8 = 0$ and $2x - y + 2z + 3 = 0$. Also point out the bisector of the obtuse angles between the given planes. Or Find the vector equation of the plane $\vec{r} = (1+s-t)\hat{i} + (2-s)\hat{j} + (3-2s+2t)\hat{k}$ in the scalar product form.

