## General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains six sections- $A, B, C, D, E$ and $F$. Each part is compulsory.
2. Section - A has 16 objective type questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section - $B$ has 8 MCQ type questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section - C has 2 Case based questions.
5. Section - D has 8 short answer type (SA1) questions of 2 marks each.
6. Section - E has 4 short answer type (SA2) questions of 3 marks each.
7. Section - $F$ has 4 long answer type questions (LA) of 5 marks each.
8. There is an internal choice in some of the questions.

## SECTION - A

| 1 | Let $A=\{2,3\}$ and $B=\{4,5\}$. Find number of subsets of $A \times B$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Find ' y ' if $\left(\mathrm{x}^{2}-4 \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}^{2}-\mathrm{y}\right)=(-4,6)$ | 1 |
| 3 | If $\mathrm{X}=\{1,2,3,4\}$, give an example on X which is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive. | 1 |
| 4 | In a class of 120 students numbered 1 to 120 , all even numbered students opt for Physics, whose numbers are divisible by 5 opt for Chemistry and those whose numbers are divisible by 7 opt for Math. How many opt for none of the three subjects? | 1 |
| 5 | A market research group conducted a survey of 1000 consumers and reported that 720 consumers like product A and 450 consumers like product B , what is the least number that must have liked both products? | 1 |
| 6 | If $\mathrm{A}=\{1,2,3, \ldots, 14\}$ and a relation R is defined from A to A by $\mathrm{R}=\{(x, y): 3 x-y=0, x, y \in A\}$ Write R in roster form | 1 |
| 7 | Find the number of proper subsets of the set $\{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{g}\}$ | 1 |
| 8 | What is the sum of the median and mean of the following data? $56,48,68,113,180,104,124$ | 1 |
| 9 | Find the mean deviation about median for the given data $2,7,9,11,15,16$ | 1 |
| 10 | For a certain frequency distribution, if mean is 180 , median is 175 and standard deviation is 25 then find the Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness | 1 |
| 11 | The mathematics test score of 10 students are given $13,52,42,22,44,105,45,88,88,76$. Find the percentile rank of score 88 | 1 |
| 12 | The mean, mode and variance of a frequency distribution are 44,52 and 16 respectively. Then find the Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness | 1 |
| 13 | Convert the decimal number569 to the binary number | 1 |


| 14 | Find the sum of the binary numbers 101001 and 110110 and hence find the equivalent decimal <br> number of the sum | 1 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 15 | Simplify $\left\{\left[(625)^{\frac{-1}{2}}\right]^{\frac{-1}{4}}\right\}^{2}$ | 1 |
| 16 | Solve the value of x if $\log _{2}\left(x^{2}-1\right)=3$ | 1 |

## SECTION - B

| 17 | The set of intelligent students in a class is <br> (A) A null set <br> (B) A singleton set <br> (C) A finite set <br> (D) Not a well-defined collection | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | The value of $n[(A-B) U(B-A)]+n(A \cap B)$ is equal to <br> (A) $n(A)$ <br> (B) $n(B)$ <br> (C) $n(A \cap B)$ <br> (D) $n(A \operatorname{UB})$ | 1 |
| 19 | If $X=\{8 n-7 n-1 \mid n \in N\}$ and $Y=\{49 n-49 \mid n \in N\}$. Then <br> (A) $\mathrm{X} \subset \mathrm{Y}$ <br> (B) $Y \subset X$ <br> (C) $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}$ <br> (D) $\mathrm{X} \cap \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset$ | 1 |
| 20 | Let $A=\{-2,-1,0\}$ and $f(x)=2 x-3$ then the range of $f$ is <br> (a) $\{7,-5,-3\}$ <br> (b) $\{-7,5,-3\}$ <br> (c) $\{-7,-5,3\}$ <br> (d) $\{-7,-5,-3\}$ | 1 |
| 21 | The coefficient of correlation between X and Y when $\operatorname{Cov}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=-2.25, \operatorname{Var}(\mathrm{X})=6.25$ and $\operatorname{Var}(\mathrm{Y})=20.25$ is <br> (A) 0.2 <br> (B) 0.5 <br> (C) -0.2 <br> (D) -0.5 | 1 |
| 22 | The correlation coefficient between X and Y when $\sum x=125, \sum y=100, \sum x^{2}=650$, $\sum y^{2}=464, \sum x y=508$ and $n=25$ is <br> (A) 0.2 <br> (B) 0.5 <br> (C) 2 <br> (D) None of these | 1 |
| 23 | The value of $\log _{\sqrt{2}} 8$ is <br> (A) 2 <br> (B) 4 <br> (C) 6 <br> (D) 8 | 1 |
| 24 | $\log _{6} 72-\log _{6} 2$ is <br> (A) 2 <br> (B) 4 <br> (C) 6 <br> (D) 8 | 1 |

SECTION - C

## CASE-BASED/DATA-BASED

In a University, out of 100 students 15 offered Mathematics only; 12 offered statistics only; 8 offered only physics; 40 offered Physics and Mathematics; 20 offered Physics and statistics; 10 offered Mathematics and Statistics; 65 offered Physics. Based on the above information answer the following questions UNIVERSITY ADMISSION


| i) | The number of students who offered Mathematics and Statistics but not Physics <br> (a) 7 <br> (b) 6 <br> (c) 5 <br> (d) 4 |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ii) | The number of students who did not offer any of the above three subjects |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 26 | Let $\mathrm{x}_{1}, \mathrm{x}_{2}, \mathrm{X}_{3}, \ldots . \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{n}}$ be n observations. If each observation is increased, decreased, multiplied or divided by a non-zero constant a, then mean is also increased, decreased, multiplied or divided the same non zero constant a. In case of variance, if each observation is increased or decreased by a non-zero constant a, then the variance remains unchanged. But on multiplying or dividing each observation by same non-zero constant a, then the variance $\sigma^{2}$ becomes $a^{2} \sigma^{2}$ or $\frac{\sigma^{2}}{a^{2}}$ respectively. So, we can say that variance is independent of change of origin but not of scale. Based on the above information answer the following questions. |  |  |  |  |  |
| i) | The mean of 10 observations is 18 , if each observation is increased by 2 , then the new mean is <br> (a) 20 <br> (b) 38 <br> (c) 16 <br> (d) 12 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| ii) | The mean of 7 observations is 25 , if each observation is decreased by 3 , then the new mean is <br> (a) 21 <br> (b) 22 <br> (c) 23 <br> (d) 28 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| iii) | The mean of n observations is $\bar{x}$, if each observation is multiplied by the same non-zero constant $k$, then the new mean is <br> (a) $\bar{x}+k$ <br> (b) $\bar{x}-k$ <br> (c) $k \bar{x}$ <br> (d) $\frac{\bar{x}}{k}$ |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| iv) | The variance of 20 observations is 6.5 , if each observation is increased by 4 , then the new variance is <br> (a) 10.5 <br> (b) 2.5 <br> (c) 6.5 <br> (d) 26 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| SECTION - D (Each question carries 2 marks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Two finite sets have ' $m$ ' and ' $n$ ' elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Find the values of ' $m$ ' and ' $n$ '. |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 28 | Show that the relation $R$ in the set $Z$ of integers given by $R=\{(a, b): 5$ divides $a-b\}$ is an equivalence relation. |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 29 | Suppose a class of 25 students conducted a quiz and grades obtained are given in the following table. find the mean deviation about the mean of the data given. |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | Grade | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |  |
|  | Number of students | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 |  |
| 30 | Simplify $\frac{5^{n+2}-6 * 5^{n+1}}{13 * 5^{n}-2 * 5^{n+1}}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 31 | For two sets A and B , given $\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{B})=6$ and three elements of $\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{B}$ are $(2,5),(4,6)$ and $(8,6)$. Then find the remaining elements |  |  |  |  |  |


| 32 | Find the mean deviation of the data $3,10,10,4,7,10,5$ from the mean |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 33 | Find the quartile deviation of the observations $15,20,22,28,35,27,44,48,50,55$, and 60 |  |
| 34 | If $\mathrm{a}=b^{2 x}, \mathrm{~b}=c^{2 y}$ and $\mathrm{c}=a^{2 z}$, then find the value of xyz |  |

## SECTION - E (Each question carries 3 marks)



SECTION - F (Each question carries 5 marks)


