

| Q7 | In the following question a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices. <br> A) Both $A$ and $R$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$. <br> B) Both $A$ and $R$ are true but $R$ is not the correct explanation of $A$. <br> C) $A$ is true but $R$ is false. <br> D) $A$ is false but $R$ is true. | 1 |
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|  | Assertion (A): If A and B are symmetric matrices then $\mathrm{AB}-\mathrm{BA}$ is a skew symmetric matrix. <br> Reason (R): For a skew symmetric matrix $\mathrm{A}=\left[a_{i j}\right], a_{i j}=0$ if $i=j$. |  |
|  | SECTION B |  |
| Q8. | Solve for x and y using Cramer's rule: $3 x-4 y=0 \quad 2 x-3 y=-1$. <br> OR <br> If $A=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right)$ evaluate adj $A$. | 2 |
| Q9. | A stationery company manufactures ' $x$ ' units of pen in a given time. If the cost of raw material is square of the pens produced, cost of transportation is twice the number of pens produced and the property tax costs ₹ 5000 , then, <br> (i) find the cost function $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{x})$. <br> (ii) find the marginal cost of producing 50 pens. | 2 |
| Q10. | Express the matrix $A=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}4 & -2 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1\end{array}\right)$ as sum of a symmetric matrix and a skew symmetric matrix | 2 |
|  | SECTION C |  |
| Q11. | Two numbers are selected at random without replacement from the set of natural numbers $1,2,3,4$ and 5 . If X denotes the greater number obtained, <br> i) prepare the probability distribution of random variable X <br> ii) find the mathematical expectation of X . | 3 |
| Q12. | If $x \sqrt{1+y}+y \sqrt{1+x}=0$, then prove that $\frac{d y}{d x}=-\frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}}$ <br> OR <br> If $x^{2} y^{3}=(x+y)^{5}$ prove that $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{y}{x}$ and $\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}=0$ | 3 |


| Q13. | If the probability that an individual suffers a bad reaction from a injection of a given serum is 0.001 . Determine the probability that out of 2000 individuals <br> i) exactly 3 individuals will suffer from a bad reaction. <br> ii) more than 2 individuals will suffer from a bad reaction. <br> (Use $e^{-2}=0.1353$ ) |  |  |  | 3 |
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|  | SECTION D Case study-based questions |  |  |  |  |
| Q14 | In an election, a political group hired a public relation firm to promote their candidate in three ways: telephone, house calls and letters. The cost per contact is given as follows: <br> Telephone ₹ 0.10 , House call ₹ 1.00 and letter ₹ 2.00 . <br> If the number of contacts made in two cities X and Y are given below: |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | a) If $A$ is a $2 \times 3$ matrix and $B$ is a $3 \times 1$, what is the order of matrix AB ? <br> b) What is the total amount spent on telephone calls by the political group in both the cities together? <br> c) Using matrices find the total amount spent in each cities X and Y . <br> OR <br> Find $A$ if $A\left[\begin{array}{cc}1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{ll}5 & 1 \\ 6 & 3\end{array}\right]$. |  |  |  |  |
| Q15 | The test scores of a university entrance test appeared by 3000 students are normally distributed with mean 200 marks and standard deviation 20 marks. Based on the above information answer the following: |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | a) Find the Z score of the mark 100 . <br> b) If Hari scored 180 marks what can you conclude about his performance compared to his batchmates? <br> c) Find out the number of students expected to score above 220. OR <br> c) If $5 \%$ of the total students are qualified for the admission, find the minimum marks required to get the admission. <br> [Given: $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z}<-1)=0.1587 \& P(Z \leq 1.65=0.95$ ] |  |  |  |  |

