

**CBSE Class 12 Maths Question Paper 2020  
Set 1****MATHS SET 1****General Instructions:**

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises **four** Sections A, B, C and D. This question paper carries **36** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 20** comprises of **20** questions of **1** mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Questions no. **21 to 26** comprises of **6** questions of **2** mark each.
- (iv) **Section C** – Questions no. **27 to 32** comprises of **6** questions of **4** mark each.
- (v) **Section D** – Questions no. **33 to 36** comprises of **4** questions of **6** mark each.
- (vi) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of one mark, 2 questions of two marks, 2 questions of four marks and 2 questions of six marks. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (vii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (viii) Use of calculators is **not** permitted.

**SECTION – A**

**Question numbers 1 to 10 are multiple choice type questions. Select the correct option.**

1. If A is a square matrix of order 3, such that  $A(adj A) = 10I$  then  $|adj A|$  is equal to  
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 101
2. If A is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix such that  $|A| = 8$  then  $|3A|$  equals  
(a) 8 (b) 24 (c) 72 (d) 216
3. If  $y = Ae^{5x} + Be^{-5x}$  then  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$  is equal to  
(a) 25y (b) 5y (c) 0-25y (d) 15y
4.  $\int x^2 \cdot e^{x^3} \cdot dx$  equals  
(a)  $\frac{1}{3} e^{x^3} + c$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3} e^{x^4} + c$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^3} + c$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$
5. If  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$  are unit vectors along three mutually perpendicular directions, then  
(a)  $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 1$  (b)  $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = 1$  (c)  $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = 0$  (d)  $\hat{i} \times \hat{k} = 0$
6. ABCD is a Rhombus whose diagonals intersect at E. Then  $\overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{EC} + \overrightarrow{ED}$  equals  
(a) 0 (b)  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  (c)  $2\overrightarrow{BC}$  (d)  $2\overrightarrow{AD}$

7. The lines  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{4-z}{K}$  and  $\frac{x-1}{K} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{z-5}{-2}$  are mutually perpendicular if the value of  $K$  is
- (a)  $\frac{-2}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (c)  $-2$  (d)  $2$
8. The graph of the inequality  $2x + 3y > 6$  is
- (a) half plane that contains the origin  
 (b) half plane that neither contains the origin nor the points of the line  $2x + 3y = 6$   
 (c) whole  $xy$  - plane excluding the points on the line  $2x + 3y = 6$   
 (d) entire  $xy$  plane
9. A card is picked at random from a pack of 52 playing cards. Given that the picked card is queen. The probability of this card to be a card of spade is
- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{13}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
10. A die is thrown once. Let A be the event that the number obtained is greater than 3. Let B be the event that the number obtained is less than 5. Then  $P(A \cup B)$  is
- (a)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (c)  $0$  (d)  $1$

**Fill in the blanks in question numbers 11 to 15.**

11. A relation in a set A is called identity relation, if each element of A is related to itself.
12. If  $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $A - 2B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_
13. The least value of the function  $f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x}$ , ( $a > 0, b > 0, x > 0$ ) is \_\_\_\_\_
14. The integrating factor of the differential equation  $x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_

**(OR)**

The degree of the differential equation  $1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x$  is \_\_\_\_\_

15. The vector equation of a line which passes through the points (3, 4, -7) and (1, -1, 6) is \_\_\_\_\_

**(OR)**

The line of shortest distance between two skew lines is \_\_\_\_\_ to both the lines.

Question numbers 16 to 20 are of very short answer type questions.

16. Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left[ \sin \left( \frac{-17\pi}{8} \right) \right]$

17. For  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  write  $A^{-1}$

18. If the function  $f$  defined as  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-9}{x-3}, & x \neq 3 \\ K, & x = 3 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 3$ . Find the value of  $K$ .

19. If  $f(x) = x^4 - 10$  then find approximate value of  $f(2.1)$

(OR)

Find the slope of the Tangent to the curve  $y = 2.\sin^2(3x)$  at  $x = \pi/6$

20. Find the value of  $\int_1^4 |x-5|.dx$

### SECTION - B

Question numbers 21 to 26 carry 2 marks each.

21. If  $f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{6x-4}, x \neq \frac{2}{3}$  then show that  $f(df(x)) = x$  for all  $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$ , also write inverse of  $f$ .

(OR)

Check if the relation  $R$  in the set  $R$  of real numbers defined as  $R = \{(a,b): a < b\}$  is

(i) Symmetric (ii) Transitive

22. Find  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+3x+2}.dx$

23. If  $x = a \cos \theta, y = b \sin \theta$  then find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(OR)

Find the differential of  $\sin^2 x$  w.r.t.  $e^{\cos x}$

24. Evaluate  $\int_1^2 \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right] e^{2x}.dx$

25. Find the value of  $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^n .dx$



26. Given two independent events A and B such that  $P(A) = 0.3$  and  $P(B) = 0.6$ . Find  $P(A' \cap B')$

SECTION - C

Question numbers 27 to 32 carry 4 marks each.

27. Solve for  $x$  :  $\sin^{-1}(1-x) - 2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

28. If  $y = (\log x)^x + x^{\log x}$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

29. Solve the differential equation

$$x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + x - y \cdot \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$$

Given that  $x = 1$  when  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$

30. If  $\vec{a} = i + 2j + 3k$  and  $\vec{b} = 2i + 4j - 5k$  represent two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, find unit vectors parallel to the diagonals of the parallelogram.

(OR)

Using vectors, find area of the triangle ABC with vertices

$$A(1, 2, 3), B(2, -1, 4) \text{ and } C(4, 5, -1)$$

31. A company manufactures two types of novelty souvenirs made of plywood. Souvenirs of type A require 5 minutes each for cutting and 10 minutes each for assembling. Souvenirs of type B require 8 minutes each for cutting and 8 minutes each for assembling. There are 3 hours 20 minutes available for cutting and 4 hours for assembling. The profit is Rs.100 each for type A and Rs.120 each for type B souvenirs. How many souvenirs of each type should the company manufacture in order to maximize the profit. Formulate the problem as an LPP and solve it graphically.