



PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

10+2 Senior Secondary School (Affiliated & Recognized by CBSE)
Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44

MID-TERM REVISION PAPER

SESSION 2023-24

Time: **Subject: MATHS** **Class: XII** **Date:** **M. Marks: 60**

NOTE: Q. 1 to 15 each carry 1 mark (MCQ)

Q. 16 to 20 each carry 2 marks.

Q. 21 to 24 each carry 3 marks.

Q. 25 and 26 each carry 4 marks.

Q.27 to 29 each carry 5 marks.

Q.1 The principal value of $\cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$

- a) $-\pi/6$ b) $\pi/6$ c) $2\pi/3$ d) $5\pi/6$

Q.2. A and B are square matrices of same order, then $AB^t - BA^t$ is a

- a). Symmetric matrix b) skew symmetric matrix c) zero matrix d) Identity matrix

Q. 3. The number of all possible matrices of order 2×3 with each entry 1 or 2 is

- a) 16 b) 6 c) 64 d) 24

Q.4.If a matrix A is both symmetric and skew symmetric then A is necessarily a

- a) Diagonal matrix. b) zero matrix c) square matrix. d) Identity matrix

Q.5. If A is a square matrix of order 3 and $|A| = 5$, then the value of $|2A|$ is

- a) -10 b) 10 c) -40. d) 40

Q.6. The system of linear equations: $5x+ky=5$, $3x+3y=5$ will be consistent and independent if

- a) $k \neq -3$ b) $k=-5$ c) $k=5$ d) $k \neq 5$

Q.7. The range of the principal value of $\sec^{-1}x$ is

- a). $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ b) $[-\pi/2, \pi/2] - \{0\}$ c) $[0, \pi] - \{\pi/2\}$ d) $(0, \pi)$

Q.8. Two matrices A and B will be inverse to each other only if

- a) $AB=BA$ b) $AB=BA=O$ c) $AB=O, BA=I$ d) $AB=BA=I$

Q.9. If A is a square matrix of order 3, then which of the following is not true

- a) $|A^t| = |A|$ b) $|kA| = k^3|A|$ c) minor of an element of $|A|$ can never be equal cofactor of the same element d) None of these

Q.10. If A is square matrix of order 3 and $|A| = -5$, then $|\text{adj } A|$ is

- a) 125 b) -25 c) 25 d) -125

Q.11. Let $A = \{1,2,3\}$ and consider the relation $R = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2), (2,3), (1,3)\}$. Then R is

- a) Reflexive but not symmetric. b) Reflexive but not transitive
c) Symmetric and transitive d) Neither matrix Nor transitive

Q.12. Every invertible function is

- a) monotonic function. b) constant function c) identity function d) none of these

Q.13. The principal value of $\tan^{-1}(\tan 3\pi/5)$

- a) $2\pi/5$. b) $-2\pi/5$ c) $3\pi/5$ d) $-3\pi/5$

Q. 14. If A is a square matrix of order 3 and $|A| = 5$, then the value of $|2A|$ is

- a) -10 b) 10 c) -40. d) 40

Q.15. The system of linear equations: $5x+ky = 5$, $3x +3y = 5$ will be consistent and independent if

- a) $k \neq -3$ b) $k=-5$ c) $k=5$ d) $k \neq 5$

Q.16. Find the values of x if the area of triangle with vertices $(x,4)$, $(2,-6)$ and $(5,4)$ is 35 sq. units.

Q.17. Find the inverse of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.18. Find the value of $\sin 3\pi/2 - \sin (\sec^{-1}t + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}t)$ where $|t| \geq 1$.

Q. 19. Using principal values, evaluate: $\cos^{-1}(\cos 2\pi/3) + \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\pi/3)$

Q.20. Express the following matrix as the sum of symmetric and skew symmetric matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 7 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.21. Define the followings with suitable example .

- a) Singular and non singular matrix. b). Symmetric and skew symmetric matrix
c) Scalar matrix

Q.22. Write in simplest form of $\tan^{-1}(\cos x / 1+\sin x)$

OR

$$\cot^{-1} [1/\sqrt{x^2-1}]$$

Q.23. Solve the following Equation for x

$$\sin^{-1}4x + \sin^{-1}3x = -\pi/2$$

Q.24. Find dy/dx if

- 1) $x = a \sec t$, $y = b \tan t$ 2) $y = \log \tan (\pi/4+x/2)$

Q.25. sand is pouring from A pipe at the rate of 12 cm cube per second. The falling sand form A cone on the ground in such a way that the height of the cone is always one- sixth of the radius of the base. How fast is the height of the sand cone increasing when the height is 4 cm.

Q.26. Prove that $f(x) = 4 \sin x/(2+\cos x) - x$ is an increasing function of x in $[0,\pi/2]$

Q.27. Solve the following system of equations by matrix method

$$3x+2y-3z=5, \quad 2x+y+2z=-4, \quad x-2y-4z=8,$$

Q.28. If the sum of the length of the hypotenuse and side of a right angled triangle is given. Show that the area of the triangle is maximum when the angle between them is $\pi/3$

Q.29. Show that the function f defined by $f(x) = |1-x+|x||$ is everywhere continuous