



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2024 - 25)

CLASS- XII

SUBJECT: Applied Mathematics (241)

(For Visually Impaired)

Time: 3 Hours.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This Question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This Question paper is divided into **five** Sections - **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A**, Questions no. **1** to **18** are **multiple choice questions (MCQs)** and Questions no. **19** and **20** are **Assertion-Reason based** questions of **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B**, Questions no. **21** to **25** are **Very Short Answer (VSA)-type** questions, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) In **Section C**, Questions no. **26** to **31** are **Short Answer (SA)-type** questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) In **Section D**, Questions no. **32** to **35** are **Long Answer (LA)-type** questions, carrying **5** marks each.
- (vii) In **Section E**, Questions no. **36** to **38** are **case study-based questions** carrying **4** marks each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions in Section B, 2 questions in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and one sub-part each in 2 questions of Section E.
- (ix) Use of calculators is **not** allowed.

SECTION-A

[1×20 = 20]

(This section comprises of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each)

Select the correct option (Question 1 - Question 18):

Q.1. The area (in sq units) bounded by the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$, the x -axis, $x = 1$ and $x = 4$ is

(A) $\frac{11}{3}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{14}{3}$

(D) $\frac{13}{3}$

Q.2. Sampling which provides for a known non-zero equal chance of selection is

(A) Systematic sampling

(B) Convenience sampling

(C) Quota sampling

(D) Purposive sampling

Q.3. Let the cost function for a manufacturer is given by $C(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 2x$ (In rupees)

Q.12. The values of $\frac{1}{x}$ for the given values of $x \in (-1,3) - \{0\}$ is

- (A) $(-1, \frac{1}{3}) \cup (3, \infty)$ (B) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$ (C) $(-\frac{1}{3}, 1)$ (D) $(-\frac{1}{3}, -1)$

Q.13. The component of a time series attached to long term variations is termed as

- (A) Seasonal variations (B) Irregular variations
(C) Secular trend variations (D) Cyclic variations

Q.14. The present value of a sequence of payments of ₹ 800 made at the end of every 6 month and continuing forever. If money is worth 4% per annum compounded semi-annually, then the present value of the sequence is:

- (A) ₹ 20000 (B) ₹ 40000 (C) ₹ 60000 (D) ₹ 80000

Q.15. The curve $y = ae^{bx}$ represents the exponential growth or decay depending upon the sign of b .

The differential equation representing the family of curves $y = ae^{bx}$ (a and b are arbitrary constants) is

- (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = by$ (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = ay$ (C) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ (D) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$

Q.16. For a 3×3 matrix if $\text{adj}(A) = 2A^{-1}$, find $|3AA^T|$

- (A) 108 (B) 12 (C) 54 (D) 8

Q.17. For two matrices $P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ & $Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$; (where Q^T is the transpose of the matrix Q), $P - Q$

is:

- (A) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Q.18. The order and degree of a differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4 + x^{\frac{1}{5}} = 0$; respectively, are

- (A) 2 and 4 (B) 2 and 1
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 3 and 3

ASSERTION-REASON BASED QUESTIONS

(Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions carrying 1 mark each. Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.)

[1×2 = 2]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q.19. Assertion (A): The effective rate of interest equivalent to a nominal rate of 6% when compounded continuously is equal to $e^{0.06} - 1 = 6.18\%$.

Reason (R): The relation between effective rate (r_{eff}) of interest and nominal rate (r) of interest: $r_{eff} = e^r - 1$; where 'e' - Euler's number (approximate value is 2.71828), when compounded continuously.

Q.20. Assertion(A): $A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{cases} m; i = j \\ 0; i \neq j \end{cases}$

where m is a scalar, is an identity matrix if $m = 1$

Reason (R): Every identity matrix is not a scalar matrix

SECTION B

[2×5 = 10]

(This section comprises of 5 very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.)

Q.21. (a) In what ratio water must be added in milk costing ₹ 60 per litre, so that the resulting mixture would be of worth ₹ 50 per litre?

OR

Q.21. (b) A pump can fill a tank with water in 2 hours. Because of leakage, it took $7/3$ hrs to fill the tank. How much time will it take for the leakage to drain all the water in the full tank?

Q.22. In a 200 m race, A can give a start of 18 m to B and a start of 31 m to C. In a race of 350 m, how much start can B give to C?

Q.23. A boat takes thrice as long to go upstream to a point as to return downstream to the starting point. If the speed of the stream is 5 km/h, find the speed of the boat in still water.

Q.24. (a) The incidence of occupational disease in an industry is such that the workers have a 20% chance of suffering from it. What is the probability that out of six workers 4 or more will catch the disease?

OR

Q.24. (b) The lifetime of an item produced by a machine has a normal distribution with mean 12 months and standard deviation of 2 months. Find the probability of an item produced by this machine will last

(i) less than 7 months

(ii) between 7 and 14 months. (Given $P\left(Z < \frac{5}{2}\right) = 0.9938$ and $P(Z < 1) = 0.8413$)

Q.25. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then find the value of α (if exists) for which $A^2 = B$.

SECTION C

[3×6 = 18]

(This section comprises of 6 short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.)

Q.26. Find the remainder when 5^{61} is divided by 7.

Q.27. (a) Two batches of the same product are tested for their mean life. Assuming that, the lives of the product follow a normal distribution with an unknown variance; test the hypothesis that the mean life is the same for both the branches, given the following information:

Batch	Sample Size	Mean life (in hours)	Standard Deviation (in hours)
Batch I	10	750	12
Batch II	8	820	14

[Given $\sqrt{4.4444} = 2.1081$ and $t_{16}(0.05) = 2.120$]

OR

Q.27. (b) The manufacturer of electrical items makes bulbs and claims that these bulbs have a mean life of 25 months. The life in months of a random sample of 6 such bulbs are given to be 24, 26, 30, 20, 20 and 18. Test the validity of the manufacturer's claim at 1% level of significance. [Given $t_5(0.01) = 4.032$]

Q.28. A traffic engineer records the number of bicycle riders that use a particular cycle track. He records that an average of 3.2 bicycle riders use the cycle track every hour. Given that the number of bicycles that use the cycle track follow a Poisson distribution, what is the probability that 2 or less bicycle riders will use the cycle track within an hour? Also find the mean expectation and variance for the random variable. (Given $e^{-3.2} = 0.041$)

Q.29. Mr Rohit invested ₹ 5000 in a fund at the beginning of year 2021 and by the end of year 2021 his investment was worth ₹ 9000. Next year market crashed and he lost ₹ 3000 and ending up with ₹ 6000 at the end of year 2022. Next year i.e. 2023 he gained ₹ 4500 and ending up with ₹ 10500 at the end of the year. Find **CAGR** (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) of his investment.

(Use $(2.1)^{1/3} = 1.2805$)

Q.30. A small firm manufactures necklaces and bracelets. The total number of necklaces and bracelets that it can handle per day is at most **25**. It takes one hour to make a bracelet and half an hour to make a necklace. The maximum number of hours available per day is **14**. If the profit on a necklace is ₹ **100** and that on a bracelet is ₹ **300**, formulate an **L.P.P.** for finding how many of each should be produced daily to maximize the profit? It is being given that at least one of each must be produced.

(Note: No need to find the feasible region and optimal solution)

Q.31.(a) Let X denotes the number of colleges you will apply after Class XII results and $P(X = x)$ denotes the probability of you getting admission in x number of colleges. It is given that

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} kx, & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ or } 1 \\ 2kx, & \text{if } x = 2 \\ k(5 - x), & \text{if } x = 3 \text{ or } 4 \end{cases}$$

- (i) Find the value of k and hence determine the probability that you will get admission in exactly two colleges.
- (ii) Find the mean of the probability distribution.

OR

Q.31.(b) If the probability of success in a single trial is **0.01**, how many minimum number of Bernoulli trials must be performed in order that the probability of at least one success is $\frac{1}{2}$ or more?

(Use $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010$ and $\log_{10} 99 = 1.9956$)

SECTION D

[5 × 4 = 20]

(This section comprises of 4 long answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each)

Q.32. (a) Fit a straight-line trend by using the method of least squares for the following data and calculate the trend values.

Year	Production (in tonne)
1962	2
1963	4
1964	3
1965	4
1966	4
1967	2
1968	4

1969	9
1970	7
1971	10
1972	8

OR

Q.32. (b) The quarterly profits of a small-scale industry (₹ in thousands) are as follows.

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	39	47	20	56
2021	68	59	66	72
2022	88	60	60	67

Calculate **4-quarterly** moving averages.

Q.33. (a) An owl was sitting at $(0, k)$; $k > 0$. Then it starts flying along the path whose equation is given by $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, where $a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. It passes through the points $(1, 2)$, $(2, 1)$ and $(4, 5)$. Using **Cramer's Rule**, find the values of a, b, c and hence k

OR

Q.33. (b) A toy rocket is fired, from a platform, vertically into the air, its height above the ground after t seconds is given by $s(t) = at^2 + bt + c$, where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$; $a \neq 0$ and $s(t)$ is measured in metres. After **10** second, the rocket is **16 m** above the ground; after **20** seconds, **22 m**; after **30** seconds, **25 m**.

(i) Write down a system of three linear equations in terms of a, b and c .

(ii) Hence find the values of a, b and c , using matrix method.

Q.34. Supply and demand curves of a tyre manufacturer company are linear. 'ABC' tyre manufacturer sold **25** units every month when the price of a tyre was ₹ **20000** per units and 'ABC' tyre manufacturer sold **125** units every month when the price dropped to ₹ **15000** per unit. When the price was ₹ **25000** per unit, **180** tyres were available per month for sale and when the price was only ₹ **15000** per unit, **80** tyres remained. Find the demand function. Also find the consumer surplus if the supply function is given to be $S(x) = 100x + 7000$

Q.35. In **4** years, a mobile costing ₹ **36,000** will have a salvage value of ₹ **7200**.

A new mobile at that time (i.e., after **4 years**) is expected to cost for ₹ **55,200**. In order to provide funds for the difference between the replacement cost and the salvage cost, a sinking fund is

- (i) Find the number of payments and find the rate of interest per month. [1]
- (ii) (a) What are the monthly payments of instalments using *reducing balance method*? [2]
- OR**
- (ii) (b) What are the monthly payments of instalments using *flat rate method*? [2]
- (iii) What is the total interest payment made in the process applied to calculate **EMI** in the above part (37(ii))? [1]

Case Study- 3

Q.38. A company has two factories located at **P** and **Q** and has three depots situated at **A**, **B** and **C**. The weekly requirement of the depots at **A**, **B** and **C** is respectively **5**, **5** and **4** units, while the production capacity of the factories **P** and **Q** are respectively **8** and **6** units. The cost (in ₹) of transportation per unit is given below.

Cost (in ₹)			
To From	A	B	C
P	160	100	150
Q	100	120	100

Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

- (i) Formulate the objective function and the constraints of the above Linear programming problem. [2]
- (ii) If the corner points of the bounded feasible region of given transportation problem are A (4,0), B (5,0), C (5,3), D (3,5), E (0,5) and F(0,3), then find the minimum transportation cost. [2]
