

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
1.	(a)	(b) Symmetric	1	1
	(b)	$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x-1)$ $= 2x-1+1 $ $= 2x $ $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g x+1 $ $= 2 x+1 -1$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	(c)	If (c,d) is the identity element $(a,b) * (c,d) = (a,b)$ $(a,b) * (c,d) = (a+c, b+d)$ $(a+c, b+d) = (a,b)$ $(c,d) = (0,0)$ Not an element of $N \times N$ $\therefore$ Identity element does not exist <u>Remark.</u> (b) For $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x))$ or $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$ only ($\frac{1}{2}$) (c) For $a * e = a = e * a$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ score) Give 2 score for identity element does not exist	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2.
2.	(a)	d. $2\pi/3$	1	1
	(b)	$\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{x-1}{x-2} + \frac{x+1}{x+2}}{1 - \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right)\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)} \right] = \pi/4$ $\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2x^2-4}{-3} \right] = \pi/4$	1 1	

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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
		$\frac{2x^2-4}{-3} = 1$ $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Remark: $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$ give (1) score	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
3.	(a) (b) (c)	a. <u>$k=0$</u> $A^2 = A \cdot A$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta & \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}$ $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $3A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $3A' = -99$ Remark: Since $A' = A$ for the correct $3A'$ give (2) score For alternate method and correct answer give (2) score.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 3 2
4.	(a) (b)	(c) 0 $AX = B$ form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

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Qn, No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
		$ A = 10$ $A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj } A}{ A } = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $X = A^{-1}B$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Remark: For only $AX=B$ form give (1) score For $A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj } A}{ A }$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ score) $X = A^{-1}B$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ score)	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
5	(a)	$5a = 1$ $a = \frac{1}{5}$ $a = b - \pi/2$ $b = \frac{1}{5} + \pi/2$ Remark: For the idea of continuity give (1) score	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	(b)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$ $\log[(\sin x)^{\cos y}] = \log[(\cos y)^{\sin x}]$ $\cos y \log \sin x = \sin x \log \cos y$ $\cos y \times \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x + \log \sin x \cdot \sin y \frac{dy}{dx}$ $= \sin x \frac{1}{\cos y} \sin y \frac{dy}{dx} + \log \cos y \cdot \cos x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x \cdot \log \cos y - \cos y \cot x}{\sin x \tan y - \sin y \cdot \log \sin x}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
6	(a) (d) -1 (b) $f'(x) = 6x^2 + 18x + 12$ $f'(x) = 0$ $x = -1$ or -2 The intervals may be $(-\infty, -2)$ $(-2, -1)$ and $(-1, \infty)$ $f'(x) > 0$ in $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(-1, \infty)$ $\therefore f(x)$ is increasing in $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(-1, \infty)$. Remark: $f(x)$ is increasing when $f'(x) > 0$ give (1) score.	1 1 1 1/2 1/2 1 4.	1 1 1 1/2 1/2 1 4.	
	OR.			
	(a) (a) $4x$ (b) Numbers x and $(16-x)$ $S = x^3 + (16-x)^3$ $\frac{dS}{dx} = 3x^2 + 3(16-x)^2 x^{-1}$ $\frac{dS}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8$ $\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} = 6x + 6(16-x)$ $\frac{d^2S}{dx^2}$ at $x = 8 > 0$ Numbers are 8 and 8	(a) (a) $4x$ (b) Numbers x and $(16-x)$ $S = x^3 + (16-x)^3$ $\frac{dS}{dx} = 3x^2 + 3(16-x)^2 x^{-1}$ $\frac{dS}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8$ $\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} = 6x + 6(16-x)$ $\frac{d^2S}{dx^2}$ at $x = 8 > 0$ Numbers are 8 and 8	1 1 1 1/2 1/2 1 4.	1 1 1 1/2 1/2 1 4.
	(a) $\int \frac{x^6}{x^7(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)}$ $= \frac{1}{7} \left[\int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{-1}{t+1} \right) dt \right]$	(a) $\int \frac{x^6}{x^7(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)}$ $= \frac{1}{7} \left[\int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{-1}{t+1} \right) dt \right]$	1/2 1	1/2 1

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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
		$= \frac{1}{7} [\log x^7 - \log (1+x^7)] + c$ Remark: Put $u = x^7 + 1$ } give (1) score. or $u = x^7$ (b) $\int_1^4 x-2 dx = \int_1^2 (2-x) dx + \int_2^4 (x-2) dx$ $= \left[\frac{(2-x)^2}{-2} \right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{(x-2)^2}{2} \right]_2^4$ $= \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{4}{2} + 0 \right)$ $= \frac{5}{2}$ Remark: $\int_1^4 (x-2) dx = \left[\frac{(x-2)^2}{2} \right]_1^4$ give (1) score. For concept of x (1/2) property (1/2) score. Alternative method: $\int_1^2 (2-x) dx + \int_2^4 (x-2) dx$ $= \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_1^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right)_2^4$ $= 5/2.$	1/2 1 1 1/2 1/2	3
8		$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \sin x dx$ $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \sin (\pi/2 - x) dx$ $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \cos x dx$ $2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\log \sin x + \log \cos x) dx$ $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \log \sin 2x dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \log 2 dx$ $= I - \pi/2 \log 2$ $I = -\pi/2 \log 2$	1/2 1/2 1 1 1/2 1/2	4

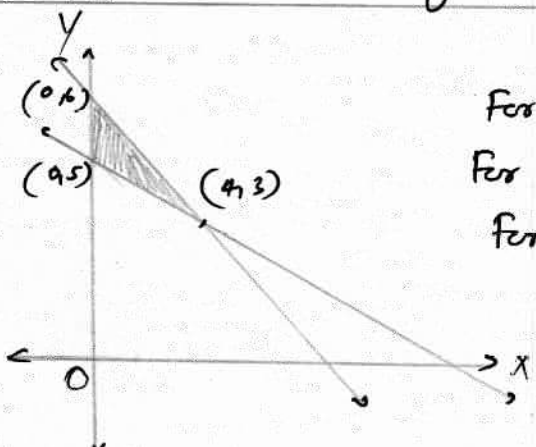
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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
8		OR. $\int_0^4 x^2 dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[h^2 + (2h)^2 + \dots + (n-1)h \right]$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \left[1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 \right]$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 n^3 \cdot \frac{(1-1/n)(2-1/n)}{6}$ $= \frac{4 \times 4 \times 8}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{64}{3}}}$ Remark: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h) \right]$ (1) score. For $(b-a)$, h, $f(a)$, $f(a+h)$ give $\frac{1}{2}$ score each. For direct integration and correct answer (1) score.	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4
9.	(a) (b)	(c) 1  Point of intersection $(4a, 4a)$ $\text{Area} = \int_0^{4a} \sqrt{4ax} dx - \int_0^{4a} \frac{x^2}{4a} dx$ $= \frac{16}{3} a^2 \left(\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right)_0^{4a} - \frac{1}{4a} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)_0^{4a}$ $= \frac{16}{3} a^2$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5

Remark: $A = \int_a^b y dx$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) score.

Figure only (1) score. Figure is not necessary

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
10	(a) (d) 2 (b) Solving second order differential equation is out of syllabus. Remark: Attempting question 10 give 5 score.		1	1 5
11	(a) b $7/\sqrt{3}$ (b) $A = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} $ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $= \hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ $ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \sqrt{11}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2
12	(a) a $60^\circ (\pi/3)$ (b) $ \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$ $(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})^2 = 0$ $ \vec{a} ^2 + \vec{b} ^2 + \vec{c} ^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + 2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ $3 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) = 0$ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = -3/2$ Remark: For alternate method and correct answer (4) $ \vec{a} = \vec{b} = \vec{c} = 1$ (1 score)		1 1 1 1 1 1	1 4
13	(a) (a) $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{-3}$ (b) $\vec{a}_1 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ $\vec{a}_2 = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ $\vec{b}_1 = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ $\vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ $\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = -\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$		1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
		$S.D = \left \frac{\bar{b} \times (\bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1)}{ \bar{b} } \right $ $= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$ Remark: $SD = \left \frac{(\bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1) \cdot (\bar{b}_1 \times \bar{b}_2)}{ \bar{b}_1 \times \bar{b}_2 } \right$ give (1/2 score) For $SD = 0$ give (3 score) For $\bar{b} = \sqrt{3}$ give (1/2 score)	1/2 1	3
14.	(a) b	2/√3	1	1
	(b)	$(x+y+z-1) + \lambda(2x+3y+4z-5) = 0$ $(2\lambda+1)x + (3\lambda+1)y + (4\lambda+1)z - 5\lambda - 1 = 0$ $(2\lambda+1) \cdot 1 + (3\lambda+1)x^{-1} + (4\lambda+1)x^1 = 0$ $\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$ $(x+y+z-1) - \frac{1}{3}(2x+3y+4z-5) = 0$ $x - z + 2 = 0$ Remark: Concept of $\perp$ planes give (1) score.	1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	3
15.	(a)	 For 1 Quadrant For two lines for feasible region	1/2 2 1/2	3

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
	(b)	Corner points (0,5) (0,6) (4,3)	2	2
	(c)	at (0,5) $z = 200$ at (0,6) $z = 240$ at (4,3) $z = 320$ ← z is max^m at (4,3) and it is <u>320</u> <u>Remarks</u>: For any two correct corner points (2) score : max^m according to the obtained corner points give (1) score.	1	1
16.	(a)	(a) $\frac{P(A)}{P(B)}$	1	1
	(b)	$P(E_1) = P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(A/E_1) = \frac{5}{9}$ $P(A/E_2) = \frac{3}{7}$ $P(\text{the ball drawn is red})$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{7}$ $= \frac{62}{126} = \frac{31}{63}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	(ii)	$P(\text{the ball was drawn from bag I})$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{7}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{7}}$ $= \frac{27}{62}$	1 1	2
		Remark: $P(A) = P(E_1) \times P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \times P(A/E_2)$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) score.		

$$P(E_1/A) = \frac{P(E_1) \times P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1) \times P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \times P(A/E_2)} \quad (\frac{1}{2}) \text{ score.}$$

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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
16.	(i)	<u>OR.</u> $\sum p(x) = 1$ $k = \frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1
	(ii)	$E(x) = \sum x p(x)$ $= 0 + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{14}{16} + \frac{15}{16} + \frac{4}{16}$ $= \frac{35}{16}$ $E(x^2) = \sum x^2 p(x)$ $= 0 + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{28}{16} + \frac{45}{16} + \frac{16}{16}$ $= \frac{91}{16}$ Variance $= \sum x^2 p(x) - \left(\sum x p(x) \right)^2$ $= \frac{91}{16} - \left(\frac{35}{16} \right)^2$ $= \frac{231}{256}$ $= 0.902$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4.

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Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
1		Valsa-P-P AKMHSS Poochatty, TCR	<u>Value</u>	
2		Greeha M RMVHSS Perinjalam TCR	<u>Greetha M</u>	
3		Bindu. D, St: Ignatius VHSS, Kanjiramallur, ERM	<u>Bindu</u>	
4		Beena, O.P SKVHSS Kuerchilhanam; Kottayam	<u>Beena</u>	
5		Manjin P. Viswambharan, SNVHSS Nankinchi Idukki	<u>Manjin</u>	
6		Abhilash KA, GVHSS Vellamale, Wayanad	<u>Abhilash</u>	
7		Lali John, AMMHSS, Edappanmala	<u>Lali John</u>	
8		Shaji A.K. Nanda IHSS CLT	<u>Shaji</u>	
9		Rajan K.Y SVHSS, Chinguruthi	<u>Rajan</u>	
10		Amritha S. Kemerumvith Thiruvathur	<u>Amritha</u>	
11		Mini Das CMSHSS Melukavu	<u>Mini</u>	
12		Biiji B. KPM IHSS, Poothottu, Ernakulam	<u>Biiji</u>	
13		S. Sujadevi, S.B.I.H.SS, Cheriathur	<u>Sujadevi</u>	
14		Manjin V.P. CHSS, Pothalam, Kollam	<u>Manjin</u>	
15		Mini K.L Edamannoor VHSS	<u>Mini</u>	
16		Shaji Mathew M.S.M.H.S.S	<u>Shaji</u>	
17		SHAFEEQ RAHMAN M Kalladi HSS Kumarampuzha	<u>Shafiq</u>	
18		Rajhmathan K.V. Chathamkul HSS	<u>Rajhmathan</u>	
19		Abdul Gafar K Kasargod	<u>Abdul</u>	
20		Caray PV Jotilam VHSS, Chiruvil	<u>Caray</u>	
21		Daphy K Men St. Mary's HSS Edoor	<u>Daphy</u>	

7. DAPHY K MANI

HSS T MATHS

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