



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Unit Test Model Paper (2025-2026)

Class: XII

Sub: MATHEMATICS (041)

Max Marks: 30

Date: 11.05.2025

Time: 1 hr.

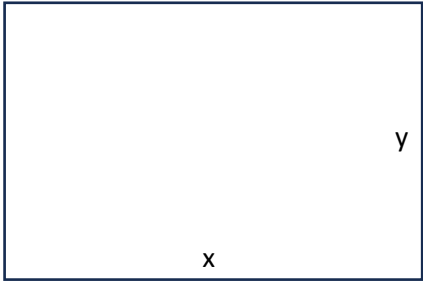

General Instructions:

1. This question paper is divided into 4 sections- A, B, C and D.
2. Section A comprises of 7 questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B comprises of 3 questions of 2 marks each.
4. Section C comprises of 3 questions of 3 marks each.
5. Section D comprises of 2 case study-based question.
6. Internal choice has been provided.

SECTION A

Q.1.	If $\begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ x+y \\ y+z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then the value of $(2x + y - z)$ is :								1
	A	1	B	2	C	3	D	5	
Q2.	Let R be the relation in the set N given by $R = \{(a, b) : a = b - 3, b > 6\}$, then								1
	A	$(2,5) \in R$	B	$(6,3) \in R$	C	$(5,8) \in R$	D	$(1,4) \in R$	
Q3.	The value of $\cot^{-1} \sqrt{3} + \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$ is equal to								1
	A	π	B	$\frac{11\pi}{12}$	C	$-\frac{\pi}{12}$	D	$\frac{13\pi}{12}$	
Q4.	$\sin \left\{ 2 \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) \right\}$ is equal to								1
	A	$\frac{6}{25}$	B	$\frac{24}{25}$	C	$\frac{4}{5}$	D	$-\frac{24}{25}$	
Q5.	For two square matrices of same order, which is true?								1
	A	$(AB)^{-1} = A^{-1}B^{-1}$	B	$AB = BA$	C	$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$	D	$(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$	
Q6.	Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and consider the relation $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2)\}$. Then R is								1
	A	only reflexive	B	reflexive but not transitive	C	symmetric and transitive	D	Neither reflexive nor symmetric, nor transitive	

Q7	<p>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.</p> <p>A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
	<p>Assertion (A): $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$</p> <p>Reason (R): The range of principal value branch of $\cos^{-1}x$ is $[0, \pi]$</p>	
	SECTION B	
Q8.	<p>Compute the indicated product: $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	2
Q9.	<p>$A = [a_{ij}]$ where A is 2×2 matrix and $a_{ij} = \frac{i-2j}{2}$, then write all elements of A.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \cos^{-1}x$, $f: [-1, 1]$ to $[0, \pi]$</p>	2
Q10.	<p>Prove that the relation R on the set $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$, if $a + d = b + c$, for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$ is an equivalence relation.</p>	2
	SECTION C	
Q11.	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then prove $A^2 - 3A - 7I = 0$. Hence find A^{-1}</p>	3
Q12.	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} OR</p> <p>Solve using matrices: $x + y + z = 8$; $2x - y = 10$; $x - y + 2z = 11$.</p>	3
Q13.	<p>Show that the function $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3}, f: R - \{3\}$ to $R - \{1\}$ is both one to one and onto.</p>	3

SECTION D Case study-based questions		
Q14	<p>An architect is developing a plot of land for a commercial complex. When asked about the dimensions of the plot, he said that if the length is decreased by 25 m and the breadth is increased by 25 m, then its area increases by 625 m^2. If the length is decreased by 20 m and the breadth is increased by 10 m, then its area decreases by 200 m^2.</p>	
	<p>(i) Formulate the linear equations in x and y to represent the given information.</p> <p>(ii) Find the dimensions of the plot of land by matrix method</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
Q15	<p>Hari visited an exhibition along with his family. The exhibition had a huge swing. Hari found that the swing traced the path of a Parabola as given by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$</p> <p>Answer the following questions based on the above informations</p>	
	<p>i) What is the range of $f(x) = x^2 + 1$</p> <p>ii) If $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, if $x \geq 0$, then find the preimage of 9.</p> <p>iii) a) Show that $f(x) = \sin x$, $f: \mathbb{R}$ to \mathbb{R} is neither one to one nor onto</p> <p>OR</p> <p>b) Determine whether $h(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$, $f: [0, \infty)$ to $[0, \infty)$ is onto. If not modify the codomain so that h(x) becomes an onto function.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>

ANSWER

Q1	D	Q2	C	Q3	A
Q4	D	Q5	C	Q6	A
Q7	A	Q8	$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 2 \\ 7 & 14 \\ 18 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Q9	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
Q12	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ OR $x = 5, y = 0, z = 3$	Q14	100m, 50 m	Q15	i) $[1, \infty)$ ii) $2\sqrt{2}$ iii)b. $[2, \infty)$
