



MARK:20

TIME : 1 HOUR

Q.No.	CLASS : XII Applied Mathematic Marking Scheme	Mark
<b>SECTION A</b>		
1	$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Ans: c}$	1
2	$A + A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Ans: a}$	1
3	$\begin{bmatrix} p + q & 2 \\ 5 & q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>P+q = 6 q = 2 ie. P + 2 = 6 p = 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans. a</p>	1
4	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 14 \\ 1 & 3 & 21 \\ 3 & 5 & 35 \end{vmatrix} = 2(105 - 105) + 1(70 - 70) - 3(42 - 42)$ $= 0 \quad \text{Ans: a}$	1
5	$A = A^T$ $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & x \\ y & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & y \\ x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">x = y      Ans. b</p>	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
6	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ $4A = 4 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $5I = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ie. } A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$	2

7	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $C_{11} = (-1)^2 \cdot -5 = -5$ $C_{12} = (-1)^3 \cdot 3 = -3$ $C_{21} = (-1)^3 \cdot 2 = -2$ $C_{22} = (-1)^4 \cdot 1 = 1$ $\text{Co factor matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{Adj. matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2
8	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3A-C = 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	2
<b>SECTION C</b>		
9	$D = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 6(12+2) - 1(4+4) - 3(1-6)$ $= 84 - 8 + 15 = 91 \neq 0 \text{ has a unique solution}$ $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 \\ 8 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5(12+2) - 1(20+16) - 3(5-24)$ $= 70 - 36 + 57 = 91$ $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 6(20+16) - 5(4+4) - 3(8-10)$ $= 216 - 40 + 6 = 182$ $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 6(24-5) - 1(8-10) + 5(1-6)$ $= 114 + 2 - 25 = 91$ <p>By cramers rule, <math>x = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{91}{91} = 1</math>, <math>y = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{182}{91} = 2</math>, <math>z = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{91}{91} = 1</math></p> $X=1, y=2, z=1$	3
10	$ A  = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ <p>A is non singular, hence <math>A^{-1}</math> exists</p> $A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$ $A_{12} = 1 \quad A_{13} = 2 \quad A_{21} = 2 \quad A_{22} = 1 \quad A_{23} = 2$ $A_{31} = 6 \quad A_{32} = 2 \quad A_{33} = 5$	3

$$\text{Adj. } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj. } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \times A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$A^{-1} \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$$

**11 CASE STUDY**

Producing sector	Receiving sector		Final demand
	I	II	
I	264	410	206
II	528	204	292

a)  $x_{11} = 264$     $x_{12} = 410$     $x_{21} = 528$     $x_{22} = 204$   
 $d_1 = 206$     $d_2 = 292$     $X_1 = 880$     $X_2 = 1024$

*technical coefficients*

$$a_{11} = \frac{x_{11}}{X_1} = 0.3 \quad a_{12} = \frac{x_{12}}{X_2} = 0.4$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{x_{21}}{X_1} = 0.6 \quad a_{22} = \frac{x_{22}}{X_2} = 0.1$$

b) matrix of technical coefficients.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) Leontief matrix =  $I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -0.4 \\ -0.6 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$

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Prepared by

Checked by