



<b>GRADE: XII</b> <b>Date:</b>	<b>MT 2 (2024-25)</b> <b>APPLIED MATHEMATICS</b>	<b>Marks: 20</b> <b>Time: 1 hours</b>
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**Name:**

**Class & Section:**

Q.No.	Questions	Mark
<b>SECTION A</b>		
<b>1</b>	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , then $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ the value of $AB$ is a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , then the value of $A + A^T$ a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	If $\begin{bmatrix} p+q & 2 \\ 5 & q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then the value of $p$ is a) 4    c) 5 b) 6    d) 8	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 14 \\ 1 & 3 & 21 \\ 3 & 5 & 35 \end{vmatrix}$ is a) 0    c) 14 b) 5    d) 35	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & x \\ y & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = A^T$ then a) $x=0, y=5$ c) $x=5, y=0$ b) $x=y$ d) none of these	<b>1</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>		
<b>6</b>	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ show that $A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$	<b>2</b>

<b>7</b>	Find the adjoint of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>2</b>														
<b>8</b>	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Find the following  a) $A+B$ b) $3A-C$	<b>2</b>														
<b>SECTION C</b>																
<b>9</b>	Solve the following system of equations by cramer's rule $6x + y - 3z = 5$ $x + 3y - 2z = 5$ $2x + y + 4z = 8$	<b>3</b>														
<b>10</b>	Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and verify that $A.A^{-1} = A^{-1}.A = I$	<b>3</b>														
<b>11</b>	<p><b>CASE STUDY</b></p> <p>For a two sector economy with production sector I and II, the intersectoral demand and final demand as follow:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Producing sector</th> <th colspan="2">Receiving sector</th> <th rowspan="2">Final demand</th> </tr> <tr> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">264</td> <td style="text-align: center;">410</td> <td style="text-align: center;">206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">528</td> <td style="text-align: center;">204</td> <td style="text-align: center;">292</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Find the technical coefficients. b) Find the matrix of technical coefficients. c) Find the Leontief matrix.</p>	Producing sector	Receiving sector		Final demand	I	II	I	264	410	206	II	528	204	292	<b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>
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Prepared by

Checked by