

Vivek Vidyalaya Matric Hr Sec School

I HALF PORTION

11th Standard

Business Maths

Exam Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 90

20 x 1 = 20

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1) The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix}^2$ is _____.
- (a) abc (b) 0 (c) $a^2b^2c^2$ (d) -abc
- 2) If A is an invertible matrix of order 2, then $\det(A^{-1})$ be equal to _____.
- (a) $\det(A)$ (b) $\frac{1}{\det(A)}$ (c) 1 (d) 0
- 3) $\text{adj}(AB)$ is equal to _____.
- (a) $\text{adj} A \text{adj} B$ (b) $\text{adj} A^T \text{adj} B^T$ (c) $\text{adj} B \text{adj} A$ (d) $\text{adj} B^T \text{adj} A^T$
- 4) The inventor of input-output analysis is _____.
- (a) Sir Francis Galton (b) Fisher (c) Prof. Wassily W. Leontief (d) Arthur Caylay
- 5) The value of n, when $nP_2 = 20$ is _____.
- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4
- 6) If n is a positive integer, then the number of terms in the expansion $(x + a)^n$ is _____.
- (a) n (b) n + 1 (c) n-1 (d) 2n
- 7) If the lines $2x - 3y - 5 = 0$ and $3x - 4y - 7 = 0$ are the diameters of a circle, then its centre is _____.
- (a) (-1, 1) (b) (1,1) (c) (1, -1) (d) (-1, -1)
- 8) If $\frac{kx}{(x+4)(2x-1)} = \frac{4}{x+4} + \frac{1}{2x-1}$ then k is equal to _____.
- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 5 (d) 7
- 9) Number of words with or without meaning that can be formed using letters of the word "EQUATION", with no repetition of letters is _____.
- (a) 7! (b) 3! (c) 8! (d) 5!
- 10) Combined equation of co-ordinate axes is _____.
- (a) $x^2 - y^2 = 0$ (b) $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ (c) $xy = c$ (d) $xy = 0$
- 11) The value of $\sin 15^\circ$ is _____.
- (a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$
- 12) (1, -2) is the centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by - 4 = 0$, then its radius _____.
- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 1
- 13) The double ordinate passing through the focus is _____.

(a) focal chord (b) latus rectum (c) directrix (d) axis

14) The value of $\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}$ is _____.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (d) $\sqrt{3}$

15) $\sin(\cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5})$ is _____.

(a) $\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{3}$ (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{4}$