

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
MATHEMATICS PAPER CODE 65/4/1

General Instructions:

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (\surd) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\surd) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	<u>In Q1-Q20, if a candidate attempts the question more than once (without canceling the previous attempt), marks shall be awarded for the first attempt only and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.</u>

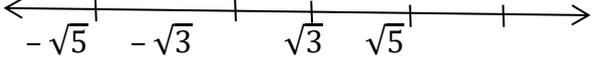
10	<u>In Q21-Q38, if a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.</u>
11	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
12	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
13	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
14	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
15	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
16	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
17	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
18	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
19	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

4.	<p>If a matrix $A = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$, then the matrix AA' (where A' is the transpose of A) is :</p> <p>(a) 14</p> <p>(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>(d) $[14]$</p>	
Sol.	(d)[14]	1
5.	<p>The value of $\begin{vmatrix} x+y & y+z & z+x \\ z & x & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ is</p> <p>(a) 0</p> <p>(b) 1</p> <p>(c) $x + y + z$</p> <p>(d) $2(x + y + z)$</p>	
Sol.	(a)0	1
6.	<p>The function $f(x) = x$ is</p> <p>(a) continuous and differentiable everywhere.</p> <p>(b) continuous and differentiable nowhere.</p> <p>(c) continuous everywhere, but differentiable everywhere except at $x = 0$.</p> <p>(d) continuous everywhere, but differentiable nowhere.</p>	
Sol.	(c) continuous everywhere, but differentiable everywhere except at $x=0$	1
7.	<p>If $y = \sin^2(x^3)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to :</p> <p>(a) $2 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$</p> <p>(b) $3x^3 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$</p> <p>(c) $6x^2 \sin x^3 \cos x^3$</p> <p>(d) $2x^2 \sin^2(x^3)$</p>	
Sol.	(c) $6x^2 \sin(x^3) \cos(x^3)$	1

8.	$\int e^{5 \log x} dx$ is equal to : (a) $\frac{x^5}{5} + C$ (b) $\frac{x^6}{6} + C$ (c) $5x^4 + C$ (d) $6x^5 + C$	
Sol.	(b) $\frac{x^6}{6} + C$	1
9.	If $\int_0^a 3x^2 dx = 8$, then the value of 'a' is : (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 10	
Sol.	(a) a = 2	1
10.	The integrating factor for solving the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2$ is : (a) e^{-y} (b) e^{-x} (c) x (d) $\frac{1}{x}$	
Sol.	(d) $\frac{1}{x}$	1
11.	The order and degree (if defined) of the differential equation, $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 = x \sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ respectively are : (a) 2, 2 (b) 1, 3 (c) 2, 3 (d) 2, degree not defined	
Sol.	(d) 2, degree not defined	1

12.	A unit vector along the vector $4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}$ is : (a) $\frac{1}{7}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$ (b) $\frac{1}{5}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$	
Sol.	(b) $\frac{1}{5}(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k})$	1
13.	If θ is the angle between two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} , then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \geq 0$ only when : (a) $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $0 < \theta < \pi$ (b) $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$	
Sol.	(b) $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$	1
14.	Distance of the point (p, q, r) from y-axis is : (a) q (c) $ q + r $ (b) $ q $ (d) $\sqrt{p^2 + r^2}$	
Sol.	(d) $\sqrt{p^2 + r^2}$	1
15.	The solution set of the inequation $3x + 5y < 7$ is : (a) whole xy-plane except the points lying on the line $3x + 5y = 7$. (b) whole xy-plane along with the points lying on the line $3x + 5y = 7$. (c) open half plane containing the origin except the points of line $3x + 5y = 7$. (d) open half plane not containing the origin.	
Sol.	(c) open half plane containing the origin except the points of line $3x + 5y = 7$	1

16.	Which of the following points satisfies both the inequations $2x + y \leq 10$ and $x + 2y \geq 8$? (a) $(-2, 4)$ (b) $(3, 2)$ (c) $(-5, 6)$ (d) $(4, 2)$	
Sol.	(d) $(4, 2)$	1
17.	If the direction cosines of a line are $\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}\right)$, then : (a) $0 < a < 1$ (b) $a > 2$ (c) $a > 0$ (d) $a = \pm\sqrt{3}$	
Sol.	(d) $a = \pm\sqrt{3}$	1
18.	The probability that A speaks the truth is $\frac{4}{5}$ and that of B speaking the truth is $\frac{3}{4}$. The probability that they contradict each other in stating the same fact is : (a) $\frac{7}{20}$ (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{20}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$	
Sol.	(a) $\frac{7}{20}$	1
	<i>Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions carrying 1 mark each. Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.</i> (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.	
19.	<i>Assertion (A) :</i> All trigonometric functions have their inverses over their respective domains. <i>Reason (R) :</i> The inverse of $\tan^{-1} x$ exists for some $x \in \mathbb{R}$.	
Sol.	(d) Assertion (A) is false and reason (R) is true.	1

20.	<p><i>Assertion (A)</i> : The lines $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_1 + \lambda \vec{b}_1$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2$ are perpendicular, when $\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0$.</p> <p><i>Reason (R)</i> : The angle θ between the lines $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_1 + \lambda \vec{b}_1$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2$ is given by $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2}{ \vec{b}_1 \vec{b}_2 }$</p>	
Sol.	(a) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)	1
<p>SECTION B</p> <p>This section comprises very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.</p>		
21.	<p>(a) Find the domain of $y = \sin^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Evaluate :</p> $\cos^{-1} \left[\cos \left(-\frac{7\pi}{3} \right) \right]$	
Sol.	<p>(a) Domain of $\sin^{-1} x$ is $-1 \leq x \leq 1$</p> $\therefore -1 \leq x^2 - 4 \leq 1$ <p>or $x^2 \geq 3, x^2 \leq 5$</p> $\Rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{3} \text{ or } x \leq -\sqrt{3}, x \leq \sqrt{5} \text{ or } x \geq -\sqrt{5}$  $\therefore \text{Domain is } [-\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{3}] \cup [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}]$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) $\cos^{-1} \left[\cos \left(-\frac{7\pi}{3} \right) \right] = \cos^{-1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{3} \right) \right]$</p> $= \cos^{-1} \left[\cos \left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]$	<p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>

25.	<p>(a) Find the vector equation of the line passing through the point (2, 1, 3) and perpendicular to both the lines</p> $\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - 2}{2} = \frac{z - 3}{3}; \quad \frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{5}.$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The equations of a line are $5x - 3 = 15y + 7 = 3 - 10z$. Write the direction cosines of the line and find the coordinates of a point through which it passes.</p>	
Sol.	<p>(a) Vector equation of the line passing through (2, 1, 3) is</p> $\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k})$ <p>Line \vec{r} is perpendicular to the given lines then</p> $a + 2b + 3c = 0; \quad -3a + 2b + 5c = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{-14} = \frac{c}{8} = k' \text{ (say)}$ $\Rightarrow a = 2k, \quad b = -7k \text{ and } c = 4k.$ <p>Thus, the required vector equation is</p> $\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The equation of the given line is</p> $\frac{x - 3/5}{1/5} = \frac{y + 7/15}{1/15} = \frac{z - 3/10}{-1/10}$ <p>Its direction ratios are.</p> $\left\langle \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{15}, -\frac{1}{10} \right\rangle \text{ or } \langle 6, 2, -3 \rangle$ <p>Direction cosines are $\left\langle \pm \frac{6}{7}, \pm \frac{2}{7}, \mp \frac{3}{7} \right\rangle$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>

The point through which it passes is $\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{-7}{15}, \frac{3}{10}\right)$

$\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION C

This section comprises short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

26.

Find :

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)^2 (x+2)} dx$$

Sol.

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)^2 (x+2)} dx$$

$$\text{Here } \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)^2 (x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = A(x+1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x+1)^2$$

On comparing, we get

$$A = -2, B = 1 \text{ and } C = 3.$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{-2 dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2}$$

$$= -2 \log |x+1| - \frac{1}{x+1} + 3 \log |x+2| + C$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

1

27.

(a) Evaluate :

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} e^{2x} \left(\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} \right) dx$$

OR

(b) Evaluate :

$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2}{1+5^x} dx$$

Sol.

$$(a) I = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} e^{2x} \left(\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} \right) dx$$

Put $2x = t$ so that $2 dx = dt$

$\frac{1}{2}$

When $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = \pi$; $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} e^t \left(\frac{1 - \sin t}{1 - \cos t} \right) \frac{dt}{2} \\
 &= \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} e^t \left(\frac{1 - 2 \sin t/2 \cos t/2}{2 \sin^2 t/2} \right) \frac{dt}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} e^t \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{t}{2} - \cot \frac{t}{2} \right) dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left| e^t \cot \frac{t}{2} \right|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{\pi/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

OR

(b) $I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2}{1 + 5^x} dx$ -----(1)

Replacing x by -2+2-x

$$= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{(-2 + 2 - x)^2}{1 + 5^{(-2+2-x)}} dx$$

$I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2 5^x}{1 + 5^x} dx$ -----(2)

Adding (1) and (2)

$$2I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2(1 + 5^x)}{1 + 5^x} dx = \int_{-2}^2 x^2 dx = \left| \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-2}^2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{16}{6}$ or $\frac{8}{3}$

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

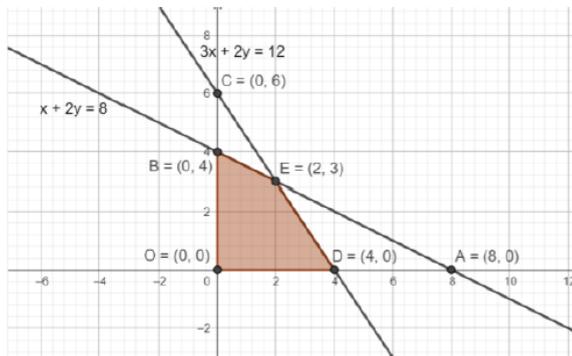
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$\frac{1}{2}$

28.	<p>(a) Find :</p> $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{5 - 4e^x - e^{2x}}} dx$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Evaluate :</p> $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos^5 x dx$	
Sol.	<p>(a) Let $e^x = t$, so that $e^x dx = dt$. Then,</p> $I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{5 - 4t - t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{3^2 - (t+2)^2}}$ $= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t+2}{3} \right) + C$ $= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{e^x + 2}{3} \right) + C$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx$</p> <p>Put $\sin x = t^2$</p> $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} (1 - t^2)^2 dt = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{t} + t^{\frac{9}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{5}{2}}) dt$ $= \left[\frac{2t^{3/2}}{3} + \frac{2t^{11/2}}{11} - \frac{4t^{7/2}}{7} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{11} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{64}{231}$	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$1 + \frac{1}{2}$</p>
29.	<p>(a) Find the particular solution of the differential equation</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x}, y(1) = 0.$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation</p> $e^x \tan y dx + (1 - e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0.$	

Sol.	<p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{y}{x}$</p> <p>Let $\frac{y}{x} = v$. Then $x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = \frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>So, Differential equation becomes.</p> <p>$x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = 1 + v$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow dv = \frac{dx}{x}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow v = \log x + c$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow y = x \log x + cx$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0, y = x \log x$</p> <p>[can also be solved, taking first order linear diff. eqn]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The given D.E. is</p> $\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} dy = -\frac{e^x}{1 - e^x} dx$ <p>Integrating</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \log \tan y = \log 1 - e^x + \log C$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \tan y = C (1 - e^x)$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
30.	<p>Solve the following linear programming problem graphically :</p> <p>Minimise : $z = -3x + 4y$</p> <p>subject to the constraints</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$x + 2y \leq 8,$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$3x + 2y \leq 12,$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$x, y \geq 0.$</p>	

Sol.



Corner Points	Value of Z
O(0,0)	0
B(0,4)	16
D(4,0)	-12 → Min
E(2,3)	6

2 for correct graph

1

31.

From a lot of 30 bulbs which include 6 defective bulbs, a sample of 2 bulbs is drawn at random one by one with replacement. Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs and hence find the mean number of defective bulbs.

Sol.

Let X be the random variable which denotes the number of defective bulbs drawn from a sample of 2 bulbs. Here X may take values 0, 1 or 2. Let A and B be the event of drawing a defective bulb and non defective bulb respectively

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}; P(B) = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Now } P(X = 0) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$P(X = 1) = 2 \left[\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{8}{25}$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}$$

Thus P.D. of X is

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{16}{25}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$
XP(X)	0	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{2}{25}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Mean} = \sum X P(X) = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION D

This section comprises of Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

32.

Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Using the inverse,

A^{-1} , solve the system of linear equations

$$x - y + 2z = 1; 2y - 3z = 1; 3x - 2y + 4z = 3.$$

Sol.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1(8 - 6) + 1(0 + 9) + 2(0 - 6) = -1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ is invertible.

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -9 & -2 & 3 \\ -6 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The given system of equation can be written as $AX = B$, when

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1} B$$

1

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

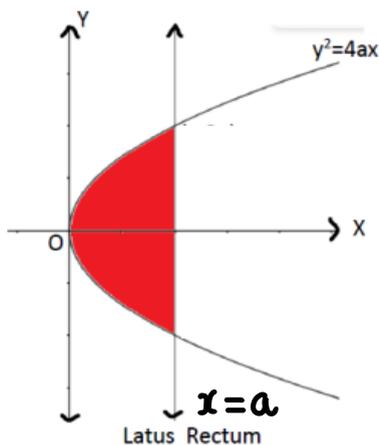
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 2, z = 1$$

1

33. Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and its latus rectum.

Sol.



$$\text{Required area} = 2 \int_0^a 2\sqrt{ax} \, dx$$

$$= 4\sqrt{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{x} \, dx$$

$$= 4\sqrt{a} \left| \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} \right|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} a \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} a^2$$

1

$1\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

1

1

34.	<p>(a) If \mathbb{N} denotes the set of all natural numbers and R is the relation on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$, if $ad(b + c) = bc(a + d)$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Let $f : \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} \right\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined as $f(x) = \frac{4x}{3x + 4}$. Show that f is a one-one function. Also, check whether f is an onto function or not.</p>	
Sol.	<p>(a) Reflexive : Here, $(a, b) R (a, b) \forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ since $ab(b + a) = ba(a + b)$ is always true.</p> <p><i>Symmetric:</i> Let $(a, b) R (c, d) \forall (a, b), (c, d) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Then,</p> $ad(b + c) = bc(a + d)$ $\Rightarrow bc(a + d) = ad(b + c)$ $\Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b)$ <p><i>Transitive:</i> Let $(a, b) R (c, d)$ and $(c, d) R (e, f) \forall (a, b), (c, d), (e, f) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Then</p> $ad(b + c) = bc(a + d) \text{ and } cf(d + e) = de(c + f)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{b + c}{bc} = \frac{a + d}{ad} \text{ and } \frac{d + e}{de} = \frac{c + f}{cf}$ $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{c}$ <p>Adding, we get</p> $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{c}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{f}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{e + b}{be} = \frac{f + a}{af}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$1\frac{1}{2}$ (For Symmetric)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 For Transitive</p>

$$\Rightarrow af(b+e) = be(a+f)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) R (e, f)$$

Hence, R is equivalence relation.

OR

(b) For one-one

$$\text{Let } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \text{ for some } x_1, x_2 \in R - \left\{-\frac{4}{3}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x_1}{3x_1 + 4} = \frac{4x_2}{3x_2 + 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x_1x_2 + 16x_1 = 12x_1x_2 + 16x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x_1 = 16x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$\Rightarrow f$ is one-one

For onto let $y \in R$, and for some x .

$$\text{Let } y = \frac{4x}{3x + 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3xy + 4y = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x(3y - 4) = -4y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{4y}{3y - 4} \text{ or } x = \frac{4y}{4 - 3y}$$

x is real if $y \neq \frac{4}{3}$. So $R_f = R - \left\{\frac{4}{3}\right\} \neq \text{Codomain}(f)$

So, f is not onto.

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

1

1

1

1

35.	<p>(a) Show that the following lines do not intersect each other :</p> $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{5}; \frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Find the angle between the lines $2x = 3y = -z$ and $6x = -y = -4z$.</p>	
Sol.	<p>(a) Shortest Distance = $\frac{\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{(2 \times -2 - 5 \times 3)^2 + (3 \times -2 - 4 \times 5)^2 + (3 \times 3 - 2 \times 4)^2}}$</p> $= \frac{-3(-19) - 2(-26) - 2(1)}{\sqrt{361 + 676 + 1}}$ $= \frac{57 + 52 - 2}{\sqrt{1038}}$ $= \frac{107}{\sqrt{1038}} \neq 0$ <p>So, the line will not intersect each other.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The given lines are</p> $\frac{x-0}{1/2} = \frac{y-0}{1/3} = \frac{z-0}{-1} \text{ and } \frac{x-0}{1/6} = \frac{y-0}{-1} = \frac{z-0}{-1/4}$ <p>Or $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{-6}$ and $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{-12} = \frac{z}{-3}$</p> <p>Let θ be the angle between the two lines, then.</p> $\cos \theta = \left \frac{(3 \times 2) + (2 \times -12) + (-6)(-3)}{\sqrt{9 + 4 + 36} \sqrt{4 + 144 + 9}} \right $ $= \left \frac{6 - 24 + 18}{7 \times \sqrt{157}} \right $ $= 0$ <p>$\Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>

SECTION E

This section comprises of 3 case-study based questions of 4 marks each.

36.

Let $f(x)$ be a real valued function. Then its

- Left Hand Derivative (L.H.D.) : $Lf'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h}$
- Right Hand Derivative (R.H.D.) : $Rf'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$

Also, a function $f(x)$ is said to be differentiable at $x = a$ if its L.H.D. and R.H.D. at $x = a$ exist and both are equal.

For the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-3|, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{13}{4}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

answer the following questions :

- (i) What is R.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?
- (ii) What is L.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?
- (iii) (a) Check if the function $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 1$.

OR

- (iii) (b) Find $f'(2)$ and $f'(-1)$.

Sol.

$$(i) \text{R.H.D. of } f(x) \text{ at } x = 1 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|1+h-3| - |-2|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-h-2}{h} = -1$$

$$(ii) \text{L.H.D. of } f(x) \text{ at } x = 1 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-h) - f(1)}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\frac{(1-h)^2}{4} - \frac{3(1-h)}{2} + \frac{13}{4} - 2 \right]}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{h^2 - 2h + 1 - 6 + 6h + 13 - 8}{-4h} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{h^2 + 4h}{-4h} \right] = -1.$$

1

1

	<p>(iii) (a) Since L.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$ is same as R.H.D. of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$, $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 1$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii) (b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 3, & x \geq 3 \\ 3 - x, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{13}{4}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$[f'(x)]_{x=2} = 0 - 1 = -1$</p> <p>$[f'(x)]_{x=-1} = \frac{2(-1)}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = -2$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
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$$(iii) \quad (a) P\left(\frac{E_1}{E}\right) = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(E/E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(E/E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(E/E_2)} = \frac{0.65 \times 0.35}{0.51} = 0.45$$

OR

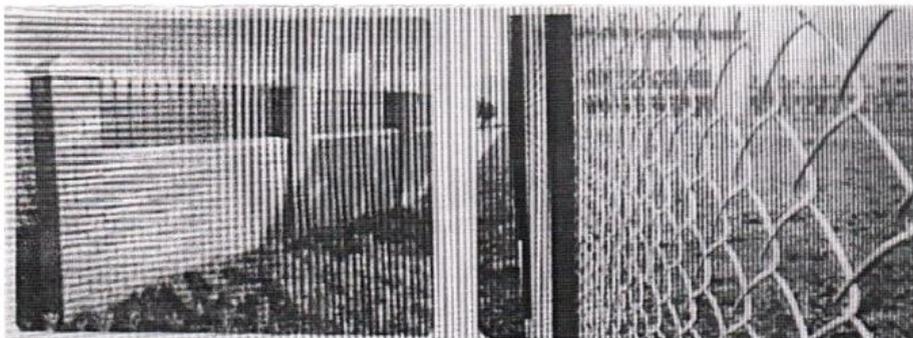
$$(iii) \quad (b) P\left(\frac{E_2}{E}\right) = \frac{P(E_2) \cdot P(E/E_2)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(E/E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(E/E_2)} = \frac{0.35 \times 0.8}{0.51} = 0.55$$

2

2

38.

Sooraj's father wants to construct a rectangular garden using a brick wall on one side of the garden and wire fencing for the other three sides as shown in the figure. He has 200 metres of fencing wire.

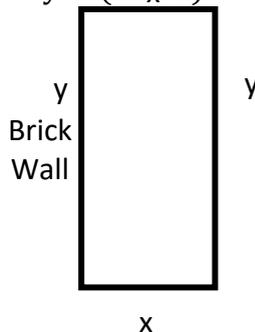


Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Let 'x' metres denote the length of the side of the garden perpendicular to the brick wall and 'y' metres denote the length of the side parallel to the brick wall. Determine the relation representing the total length of fencing wire and also write A(x), the area of the garden. 2
- (ii) Determine the maximum value of A(x). 2

Sol.

(i) (a) $2x + y = 200$
 (b) $A(x) = xy = x(200 - x)$



1

1

(ii) From (a) and (b) of (i) we have

$$A(x) = x(200 - 2x)$$

$$= 200x - 2x^2$$

From max./min of A(x)

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{i.e., } 200 - 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50.$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} = -4$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2A}{dx^2}\right)_{x=50} < 0$$

Hence, A(x) is maximum at x = 50

$$\text{Thus, Max } A(x) = 200(50) - 2(50)^2$$

$$= 10000 - 5000$$

$$= 5000 \text{ sqm.}$$

1

1