

**MARKING SCHEME, BSEH PRACTICE PAPER 1,10TH MATHS (STANDARD),
MARCH 2024(ENGLISH MEDIUM)**

Q. no.	Expected solutions	marks
	Section-A	
1	(b)2	1
2	(c) rational number	1
3	(c) $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - 6$	1
4	(c) no real roots	1
5	(c)4	1
6	(a) (0,0)	1
7	(a) 50°	1
8	(a) 50°	1
9	Point of contact	1
10	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
11	False	1
12	$\cos 90^\circ = 0$	1
13	(d) $\frac{p}{720} \times 2\pi r^2$	1
14	36.67cm	1
15	(a) 3:7	1
16	(b) 17.5	1
17	(b)21	1
18	(c) 9	1
19	(c) Assertion(A) is true but Reason(R) is false.	1
20	(a)Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A).	1
	Section B	
21.	<p>The given system of equation is</p> $kx+3y-(k-3)=0 \dots\dots(i)$ $12x+ky-k=0 \dots\dots(ii)$ <p>On comparing with $ax + by + c = 0$, we get $a_1 = k, b_1 = 3$ and $c_1 = -(k - 3)$ [from (i)] $a_2 = 12, b_2 = k$ and $c_2 = -k$ [from (ii)] For no solution,</p>	

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

For no solution,

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{12} = \frac{3}{k} \neq \frac{-(k-3)}{-k}$$

1/2

.....
Taking first two parts, we get

$$\frac{k}{12} = \frac{3}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \pm 6$$

1/2

.....
Taking last two parts, we get

$$\frac{3}{k} \neq \frac{-(k-3)}{-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3k \neq k(k-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3k - k(k-3) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k(3 - k + 3) \neq 0$$

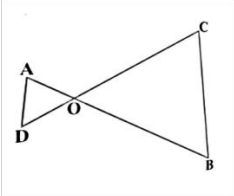
$$\Rightarrow k(6 - k) \neq 0$$

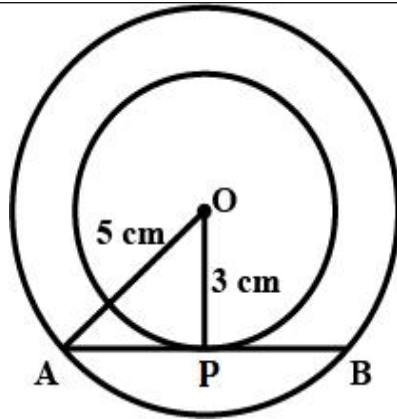
$$\Rightarrow k \neq 0 \text{ and } k \neq 6$$

1/2

.....
Hence, required value of k for which the given pair of linear equations have no solution is -6.

1/2

<p>OR 21</p>	<p>By Elimination method: Equations are $3x + 4y = 10$ and $2x - 2y = 2$ Multiplying equation (ii) by 2 and adding to equation (i), we</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4y = 10 \\ 4x - 4y = 4 \\ \hline 7x = 14 \\ \hline x = 2 \end{array}$ <p>\Rightarrow Now, putting the value of x in equation (i), we get $3(2) + 4y = 10 \Rightarrow 6 + 4y = 10$ $\Rightarrow 4y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1$</p>	<p>1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2</p>
<p>22</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">$OA \cdot OB = OC \cdot OD$ (Given) So, $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OD}{OB}$.....(1)</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">Also, we have $\angle AOD = \angle COB$ (Vertically opposite angles)(2)</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">Therefore, from (1) and (2), $\Delta AOD \sim \Delta COB$ (SAS similarity criterion)</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">So, $\angle A = \angle C$ and $\angle D = \angle B$ (Corresponding angles of similar triangles)</p>	<p>1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>Let O be the centre of the concentric circle of radii 5 cm and 3 cm respectively. Let AB be a chord of the larger circle touching the smaller circle at P.</p>	



Then
 $AP=PB$ and $OP \perp AB$

Applying Pythagoras theorem in $\triangle OPA$, we have
 $OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = 9 + AP^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AP^2 = 16 \Rightarrow AP = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore AB = 2AP = 8 \text{ cm}$$

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

24.

$$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta\cos\theta = 1$$

1/2

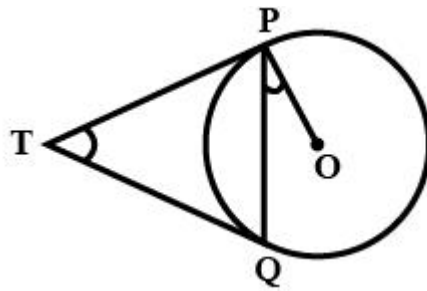
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	$\Rightarrow \sin\theta\cos\theta = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$ $\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow \tan\theta + \cot\theta = 1$	1/2
OR 24	$\frac{5\cos^2 60^\circ + 4\sec^2 30^\circ - \tan^2 45^\circ}{\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ}$ $= \frac{5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \times \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$ $= \frac{\frac{5}{4} + \frac{16}{3} - 1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{67}{12}$	1
25.	<p>Total area cleaned by 2 wipers</p> <p>= 2 × area cleaned by 1 wiper</p> <p>= 2 × area of sector with 115°</p> <p>.....</p> $= 2 \times \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$ <p>.....</p> $= 2 \times \frac{115^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 25^2$ <p>.....</p> <p>Therefore area cleaned by wipers = $\frac{158125}{126} = 1254.96 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	1/2
	Section C	
26.	Let us assume that	

	<p style="text-align: center;">$3-2\sqrt{5}$ is rational.</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hence it can be written in the form</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are co-prime and $b \neq 0$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hence $3-2\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5} = 3 - \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3b-a}{b}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = \frac{3b-a}{2b}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">where $\sqrt{5}$ is irrational and $\frac{3b-a}{2b}$ is rational.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">because irrational number \neq rational number Therefore the above is a contradiction. So our assumption is wrong.</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hence $3-2\sqrt{5}$ is irrational.</p>	1/2
		1/2
		1/2
		1/2
		1/2
		1/2
27	<p>Since α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $f(x)=5x^2 -7x +1$ $\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-7}{5}\right) = \frac{7}{5}$ and $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Now $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} =$</p>	1
		1

	<p>.....</p> $= \frac{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}}$ $= \frac{\frac{49}{25} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{49-10}{25}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{39}{25} \times 5 = \frac{39}{5}$	1												
28	<p>Given equations are $x+3y=6$</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="440 651 946 763"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = \frac{6-x}{3}$</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>.....</p> <p>and $2x-3y=12$</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="426 943 903 1167"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = \frac{2x-12}{3}$</td> <td>-4</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </table> <p>.....</p> <p>Plot the points A(0, 2), B(6, 0), P(0, -4) and Q(3, -2) on graph paper, and join the points to form the lines AB and PQ as shown in Fig.</p> <p>We observe that there is a point B (6, 0) common to both the lines AB and PQ. So, the solution of the pair of linear equations is $x = 6$ and $y = 0$, i.e., the given pair of equations is consistent.</p> <p>.....</p>	x	0	6	$y = \frac{6-x}{3}$	2	0	x	0	3	$y = \frac{2x-12}{3}$	-4	-2	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
x	0	6												
$y = \frac{6-x}{3}$	2	0												
x	0	3												
$y = \frac{2x-12}{3}$	-4	-2												

		1
OR 28	<p>Let the numbers be x and y According to given condition, $x=3y$.....(i)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$x-y=26$.....(ii)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>On solving (i) and (ii) we get, $x=3y$ [From (i)] Substituting value of x in (ii) $3y-y=26$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$2y=26$ $y=13$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Now, $x=3y$</p> <p>$x=3(13)$ $\Rightarrow x=39$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\therefore y=13, x=39$ \therefore The required numbers are 13 and 39.</p>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
29	<p>Suppose $\angle PTQ = \theta$ Since, "The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal" So, $\triangle TPQ$ is an isosceles triangle.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\therefore \angle TPQ = \angle TQP = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \theta) = 90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}$</p> <p>.....</p>	1/2 1/2



1/2

Also, The tangents at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact"

$$\angle OPT = 90^\circ$$

1/2

$$\therefore \angle OPQ = \angle OPT - \angle TPQ = 90^\circ - (90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \angle PTQ$$

1/2

Hence $\angle PTQ = 2\angle OPQ$

1/2

30

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \text{RHS.} \end{aligned}$$

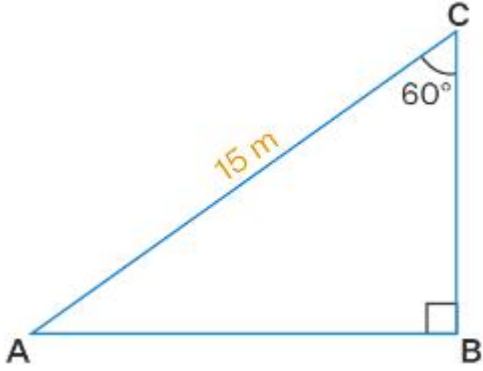
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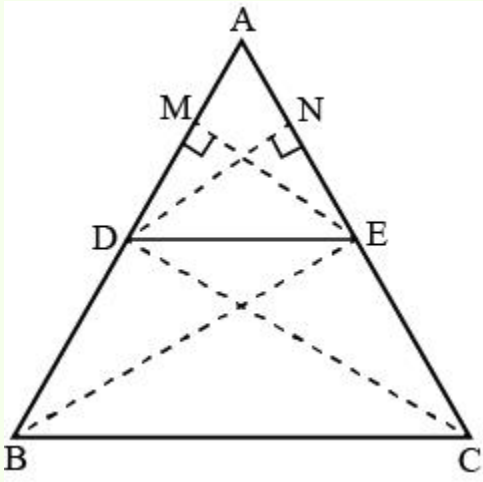
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OR 30

Consider the length of the ladder = 15 m (Hypotenuse)

	 <p>.....</p> <p>From the figure</p> <p>Angle between the ladder and the wall $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$</p> <p>Angle between ladder and the ground $\angle CAB = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>We know that</p> <p>BC is the height of the wall</p> $\sin 30^\circ = BC/15$ <p>.....</p> $1/2 = BC/15$ <p>So we get</p> <p>.....</p> $BC = 15/2$ $BC = 7.5 \text{ m}$ <p>Therefore, the height of the wall is 7.5 m.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
31	<p>We use the basic formula of probability to solve the problem.</p> $\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Total number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Number of possible outcomes}}$ <p>When a coin is tossed three times, the total possible outcomes are:</p> <p>HHH, TTT, HTH, THT, HHT, TTH, HTT, THH</p> <p>i) Sweta will lose her entry fee if she throws 3 tails, Therefore, the probability that she loses her entry fee =</p>	

	<p>$P(TTT)=1/8$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>ii) Sweta will receive double the entry fee if she throws three heads. Therefore, the probability that she gets double the entry fee = $P(HHH)= 1/8$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(iii) Sweta will get her entry fee back if one or two heads show. Therefore, the probability that she gets her entry fee = $P\{HTH,THT,HHT,TTH,HTT,THH\} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
SECTION D		
32.	<p>Step 1: Find time taken for the journey Let the speed of the train be x <i>kmph</i> Time taken for the journey = $\frac{480}{x}$ Given speed is decreased by 8 <i>kmph</i> Hence the new speed of train = $(x - 8)$ <i>kmph</i> Time taken for the journey = $\frac{480}{(x - 8)}$</p> <p>Step 2: Find the speed of the train Now according to question $\frac{480}{(x - 8)} - \frac{480}{x} = 3$ $\Rightarrow \frac{480(x - x + 8)}{x(x - 8)} = 3$ $\Rightarrow \frac{480}{3} \times 8 = x^2 - 8x$ $\Rightarrow 1280 = x^2 - 8x$ $x^2 - 8x - 1280 = 0$ On solving we get $x = 40$ Hence, the speed of train is 40 <i>kmph</i>.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
OR 32	<p>Let the first integer number = x Next consecutive positive integer will = $x+1$</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>Product of both integers = $x \times (x+1) = 306$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$x^2 + x = 306$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 306 = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x^2 + 18x - 17x - 306 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x(x+18) - 17(x+18) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+18)(x-17) = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Either $x+18=0$ or $x-17=0$ $\Rightarrow x = -18$ or $x = 17$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Since integers are positive x can only be 17 $\therefore x+1 = 17+1 = 18$ Therefore, two consecutive positive integers will be 17 and 18.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>Solution:</p> <p>Given: In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$</p> <p>.....</p>  <p>.....</p> <p>To prove: $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

Construction : Draw $EM \perp AB$ and $DN \perp AC$. Join B to E and C to D

1/2

Proof: In $\triangle ADE$ and $\triangle BDE$

$$\frac{\text{Area of } \triangle ADE}{\text{Area of } \triangle BDE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times EM}{\frac{1}{2} \times DB \times EM} = \frac{AD}{DB} \text{-----(i)}$$

1/2

In $\triangle ADE$ and $\triangle CDE$

$$\frac{\text{Area of } \triangle ADE}{\text{Area of } \triangle CDE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DN}{\frac{1}{2} \times EC \times DN} = \frac{AE}{EC} \text{-----(ii)}$$

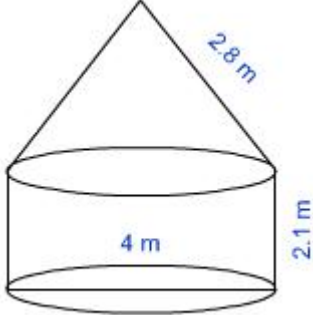
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Since, $DE \parallel BC$ [Given]

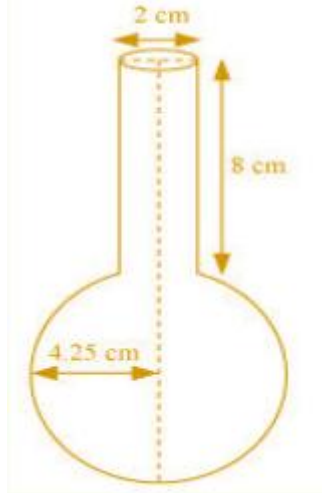
$$\therefore \text{ar}(\triangle BDE) = \text{ar}(\triangle CDE) \text{----- (iii)}$$

[Δ s on the same base and between the same parallel sides are equal in area]

1

	<p>From eq. (i), (ii) and (iii)</p> $\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ <p>Hence proved.</p>	1
34.	 <p>Radius of cylinder = 2 m, height = 2.1 m and slant height of conical top = 2.8 m</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Curved surface area of cylindrical portion = $2\pi rh = 2\pi \times 2 \times 2.1 = 8.4\pi m^2$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Curved surface area of conical portion = πrl $= \pi \times 2 \times 2.8 = 5.6\pi m^2$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Total curved surface area = $8.4\pi + 5.6\pi = 14 \times \frac{22}{7} = 44 m^2$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Cost of canvas = Rate \times Surface area = $500 \times 44 = \text{Rs. } 22000$</p>	1 1 1 1

OR 34



Radius of cylinder = 1 cm, height of cylinder = 8 cm,
radius of sphere = 8.5/2cm

1/2

.....

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h = \pi \times (1)^2 \times 8 = 8\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

1 1/2

.....

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of sphere} &= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \\ \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (8.5/2)^3 &= 614125/6000 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1 1/2

.....

Total volume = Volume of sphere + Volume of cylinder

1 1/2

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{614125}{6000} + 8 \right) \pi \\ &= \left(\frac{614125 + 48000}{6000} \right) \pi \\ &= 346.51 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

35.

The cumulative frequencies with their respective class intervals are as follows.

Weight (in kg)	Frequency (f)	Cumulative frequency
40 – 45	2	2
45-50	3	5
50-55	8	13
55-60	6	19
60-65	6	25
65-70	3	28
70-75	2	30
Total(n)	30	

.....
 Cumulative frequency just greater than $\frac{n}{2}$ (*i. e.* $\frac{30}{2} = 15$) is 19, belonging to class interval 55 – 60.

Median class = 55 – 60

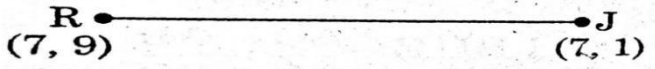
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 Lower limit (l) of median class = 55

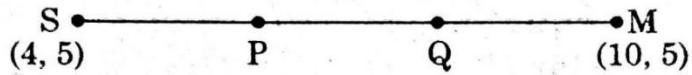
Frequency (f) of median class = 6

1

1

	<p>Cumulative frequency (cf) of class preceding the median class = 13</p> <p>Class size (h) = 5</p> <p>.....</p> $\text{Median} = l + \left(\frac{\frac{n}{2} - cf}{f} \right) \times h$ <p>.....</p> <p>...</p> $= 55 + \frac{15 - 13}{6} \times 5$ $= 55 + \frac{10}{6}$ $= 56.67$ <p>Therefore, median weight is 56.67 kg.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	SECTION E	
36.	<p>(i) a = First term = 51 secs reduce time daily by 2secs d = - 2 last term $a_n = 31$ $a + (n-1)d = 31$ $31 = 51 + (n - 1)(-2)$ $10 = n - 1$ $n = 11$ 11 Terms</p> <p>the minimum number of days he needs to practice till his goal is achieved = 11 51 , 49 , 47 , 45 , 43 , 41 , 39 , 37 , 35 , 33 , 31</p>	1
	<p>(ii) Because Veer need to practice. Because of his practice, The timing required to cover the distance can be reduced.</p> <p>The given situation can be expressed in an arithmetic progression (AP), where the terms decrease by 2 seconds each day. Thus, the AP will be 51, 49, 47....</p>	1
	(iii)	

	$a_n = 2n + 3$ $a_1 = 2 \times 1 + 3 = 5$ $a_2 = 2 \times 2 + 3 = 7$ $a_3 = 2 \times 3 + 3 = 9$ $a_4 = 2 \times 4 + 3 = 11$ A.P. = 5, 7, 9, 11 $d = 7 - 5 = 2$	1 1
	OR (iii) Since $2x, x+10, 3x+2$ are three consecutive terms in AP. $\therefore (x+10) - 2x = (3x+2) - (x+10)$ $\Rightarrow 10 - x = 2x - 8$ $\Rightarrow 18 = 3x$ $\Rightarrow x = 6$	1 1
37.	(i)) Revti' position is at (7,9) Sheela's position is at (4,5)	1
	 (ii)) $RJ = \sqrt{(7 - 7)^2 + (9 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (8)^2} =$ $= \sqrt{64} = 8$ units	1
	(iii)) Here $SP = PQ = QM$	



Thus, P divides SM internally in ratio 1 : 2 and divides SM internally in ratio 2 : 1.

By section formula, coordinates of P are

$$\left(\frac{1(10) + 2(4)}{1 + 2}, \frac{1(5) + 2(5)}{1 + 2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{10 + 8}{3}, \frac{5 + 10}{3} \right) = \left(\frac{18}{3}, \frac{15}{3} \right) = (6, 5)$$

1

Now, since Q is the mid point of PM using mid-point formula, coordinates of Q are

$$\left(\frac{6 + 10}{2}, \frac{5 + 5}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{16}{2}, \frac{10}{2} \right) = (8, 5)$$

1

Thus, points of trisection of SM are (6, 5) and (8, 5).

OR (iii) Coordinates of points R, M and J are (7,9), (10,5) and (7,1) respectively.

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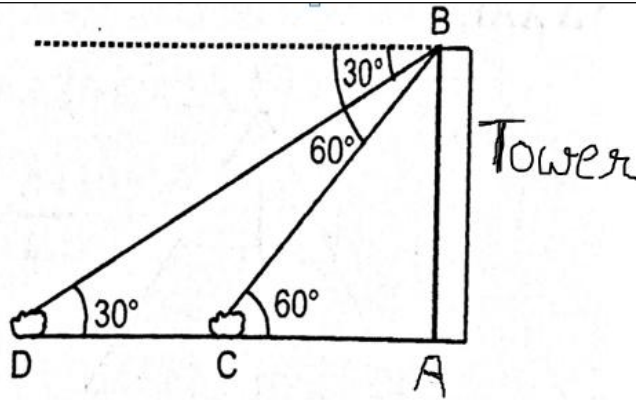
Using distance formula, RM = 5
 MJ = 5, RJ = 8

Here RM = MJ

1

Therefore, ΔRMJ is an isosceles triangle.

38.



(i) In ΔABC

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \cot 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{200\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = \frac{200\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 200\text{m}$$

\therefore The distance of the first ship from the foot of tower $AC=200\text{m}$

1

(ii) In ΔABD

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \cot 30^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{AC+CD}{200\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow AC + CD =$$

$$(200\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})$$

$$=600\text{m}$$

\therefore The distance of the first ship from the foot of tower $AD=600\text{m}$

1

(iii) Distance between two ships $DC=AD-AC$
 $=600-200=400\text{m}$

1

$$\text{Area of } \Delta BCD = \frac{1}{2} \times DC \times BA = \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 200\sqrt{3} =$$

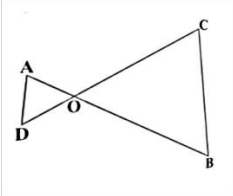
$$=40000\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

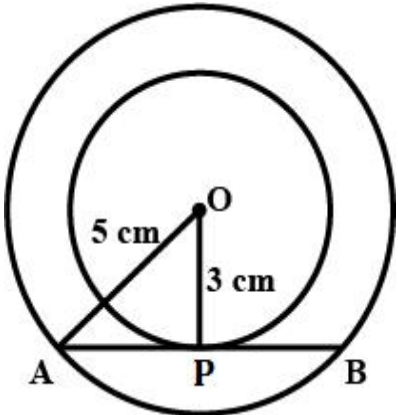
1

OR(iii) In ΔABC

**MARKING SCHEME, BSEH PRACTICE PAPER 1, 10TH गणित(मानक),
मार्च 2004(हिंदी माध्यम)**

Q. no.	Expected solutions	marks
	खण्ड-क	
1	(b)2	1
2	(c) परिमेय संख्या	1
3	(c) $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - 6$	1
4	(c) कोई वास्तविक मूल नहीं	1
5	(c)4	1
6	(a) (0,0)	1
7	(a) 50°	1
8	(a) 50°	1
9	स्पर्श बिंदु	1
10	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
11	गलत	1
12	$\cos 90^\circ = 0$	1
13	(d) $\frac{p}{720} \times 2\pi r^2$	1
14	36.67cm	1
15	(a) 3:7	1
16	(b) 17.5	1
17	(b)21	1
18	(c) 9	1
19	(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु तर्क (R)) गलत है ।	1
20.	(a) अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) दोनों सही हैं और तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।	1
	खण्ड -ख	

	<p style="text-align: center;">$2x - 2y = 2$(ii)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>समीकरण (ii) को 2 से गुणा करने पर और समीकरण (i) में जोड़ने पर, हमें मिलता है</p> $3x + 4y + 4x - 4y = 10 + 4$ <p>.....</p> $7x = 14$ $x = 2$ <p>.....</p> <p>अब, x का मान समीकरण (i) में रखने पर, हमें मिलता है</p> $3(2) + 4y = 10$ $4y = 4$ $\Rightarrow 6 + 4y = 10$ $y = 1$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
22.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">$OA \cdot OB = OC \cdot OD$ (दिया है)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">इसलिए, $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OD}{OB}$(1)</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">साथ ही $\angle AOD = \angle COB$ (शीर्षाभिमुख कोण)(2)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>इसलिये, समीकरण(1) और (2) से, $\Delta AOD \sim \Delta COB$ (SAS समरूपता कसौटी)</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">इसलिए, $\angle A = \angle C$ और $\angle D = \angle B$ (समरूप त्रिभुजों के संगत कोण)</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

23.	<p>मान लीजिए O क्रमशः 5 सेमी और 3 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले संकेंद्रित वृत्त का केंद्र है। मान लीजिए AB बड़े वृत्त की एक जीवा है जो छोटे वृत्त को P पर स्पर्श करती है।</p>  <p>तब $AP=PB$ तथा $OP \perp AB$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>पाइथागोरस प्रमेय को $\triangle OPA$ में लागू करने पर, हमें मिलता है $OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 25 = 9 + AP^2$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow AP^2 = 16 \Rightarrow AP = 4 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\therefore AB = 2AP = 8 \text{ cm}$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
24.	<p>$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 3$</p>	

	<p>.....</p> <p>इसलिए वाइपर द्वारा साफ किया गया क्षेत्रफल</p> $= \frac{158125}{126} = 1254.96 \text{ cm}^2$	1/2
	खण्ड -ग	
26.	<p>माना $3-2\sqrt{5}$ परिमेय संख्या है।</p> <p>.....</p> <p>अतः $3-2\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$ जहां a और b सह-अभाज्य पूर्णांक हैं और $b \neq 0$</p> <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5} = 3 - \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3b-a}{b}$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = \frac{3b-a}{2b}$ <p>.....</p> <p>जहाँ $\sqrt{5}$ अपरिमेय है और $\frac{3b-a}{2b}$ परिमेय संख्या है । क्योंकि अपरिमेय संख्या \neq परिमेय संख्या इसलिये उपरोक्त एक विरोधाभास है । अतः हमारी कल्पना गलत है ।</p> <p>.....</p> <p>अतः $3-2\sqrt{5}$ अपरिमेय है ।</p>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
27.	<p>क्योंकि α और β बहुपद $f(x)=5x^2 -7x +1$ के शून्यक हैं</p> $\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-7}{5}\right) = \frac{7}{5} \text{ और } \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{5}$ <p>.....</p>	1

$$\text{अब } \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{49}{25} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{49-10}{25}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{39}{25} \times 5 = \frac{39}{5}$$

1

1

28. दिए गए समीकरण हैं:

$$x + 3y = 6$$

x	0	6
$y = \frac{6-x}{3}$	2	0

और

$$2x - 3y = 12$$

x	0	3
$y = \frac{2x-12}{3}$	-4	-2

1/2

1/2

बिंदु A(0, 2), B(6, 0), P(0, -4) और Q(3, -2) को ग्राफ पेपर

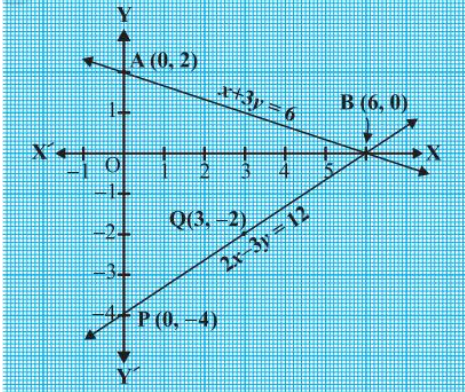
पर आलेखित करें और रेखाएँ AB और PQ बनाने के लिए बिंदुओं को मिलाएँ जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है।

हम देखते हैं कि दोनों रेखाओं AB और PQ में एक बिंदु B(6, 0) उभयनिष्ठ है। तो, रेखिक समीकरणों युग्म का हल $x = 6$ और $y = 0$ है, अर्थात्,

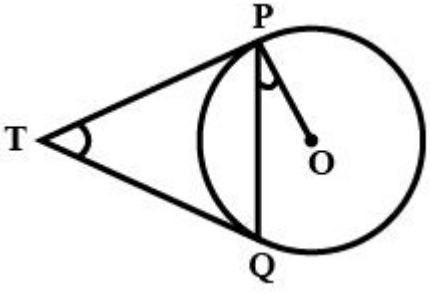
समीकरणों युग्म

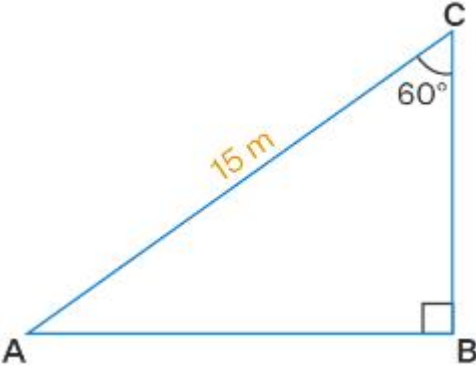
संगत है।

1

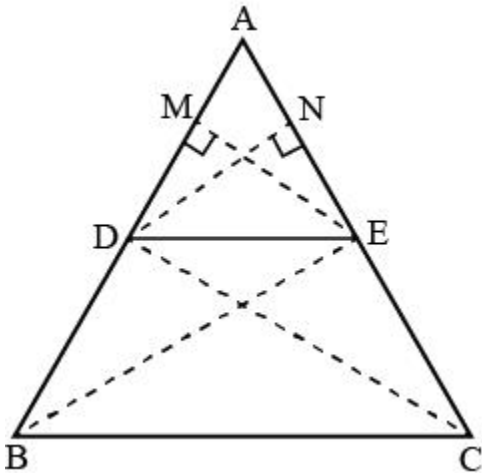
		1
<p>OR</p> <p>28.</p>	<p>माना संख्याएँ x और y हैं। दी गई शर्त के अनुसार,</p> <p>$x=3y$.....(i)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$x-y=26$.....(ii)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(i) और (ii) को हल करने पर हमें मिलता है,</p> <p>$x=3y$ [स०(i) से]</p> <p>(ii) में x का मान रखने पर</p> <p>$3y-y=26$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$2y=26$</p> <p>$y=13$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>अब, $x=3y$</p> <p>$\therefore x=3(13)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x=39$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\therefore y=13, x=39$</p> <p>\therefore अपेक्षित संख्याएँ 13 और 39 हैं।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p>

29.	<p>मान लीजिए $\angle PTQ=0$</p> <p>चूँकि, "बाहरी बिंदु से वृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्शरेखाओं की लंबाई बराबर</p>	
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	<p>होती है" तो, $\triangle TPQ$ एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है।</p> <hr/> <p>...</p> $\therefore \angle TPQ = \angle TQP = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \theta) = 90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}$ <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <hr/> <p>साथ ही, वृत्त के किसी भी बिंदु पर स्पर्शरेखा संपर्क बिंदु से गुजरने वाली त्रिज्या के लंबवत होती है"</p> $\angle OPT = 90^\circ$ <hr/> $\therefore \angle OPQ = \angle OPT - \angle TPQ = 90^\circ - (90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2})$ $= \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \angle PTQ$ <hr/> <p>अतः $\angle PTQ = 2\angle OPQ$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
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30.	$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (\text{cosec } \theta - \cot \theta)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \text{RHS.} \end{aligned}$	1 1 1
OR30	<p>माना सीढ़ी की लंबाई = 15 मीटर (कर्ण)</p>  <p>.....</p> <p>चित्र से</p> <p>सीढ़ी और दीवार के बीच का कोण $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$ सीढ़ी और ज़मीन के बीच का कोण $\angle CAB = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>हम वह जानते हैं</p> <p>BC दीवार की ऊंचाई है $\sin 30^\circ = BC/15$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$1/2 = BC/15$</p> <p>.....</p>	1/2 1/2 1 1/2

	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>तो हम पाते हैं</p> <p>$BC = 15/2$</p> <p>$BC = 7.5 \text{ m}$</p> <p>अतः दीवार की ऊंचाई 7.5 मीटर है।</p>	1/2
31.	<p>हम समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रायिकता के मूल सूत्र का उपयोग करते हैं।</p> <p>प्रायिकता = (अनुकूल परिणामों की संख्या)/(संभावित परिणामों की संख्या)</p> <p>जब एक सिक्के को तीन बार उछाला जाता है, तो कुल संभावित परिणाम हैं:</p> <p>HHH, TTT, HTH, THT, HHT, TTH, HTT, THH</p> <p>(i) यदि श्वेता 3 पट फेंकती है तो उसे अपना प्रवेश शुल्क खोना होगा।</p> <p>इसलिए, उसके द्वारा अपना प्रवेश शुल्क खो देने की प्रायिकता = $P(TTT) = 1/8$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(ii) यदि श्वेता तीन चित फेंकती है तो उसे प्रवेश शुल्क दोगुना मिलेगा।</p> <p>इसलिए, उसे प्रवेश शुल्क दोगुना मिलने की प्रायिकता = $P(HHH) = 1/8$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(iii) यदि एक या दो चित दिखाएँ तो श्वेता को उसका प्रवेश शुल्क वापस मिल जाएगा।</p> <p>इसलिए, उसे प्रवेश शुल्क मिलने की प्रायिकता = $P\{HTH, THT, HHT, TTH, HTT, THH\} = 6/8 = 3/4$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<p>OR 32</p>	<p>अगला क्रमागत धनात्मक पूर्णांक = $x+1$ होगा</p> <p>.....</p> <p>दोनों पूर्णाकों का गुणनफल = $x \times (x+1) = 306$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$x^2 + x = 306$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 306 = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x^2 + 18x - 17x - 306 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x(x+18) - 17(x+18) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+18)(x-17) = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>या तो $x+18=0$ या $x-17=0$ $\Rightarrow x = -18$ or $x = 17$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>चूँकि पूर्णांक धनात्मक हैं x केवल 17 हो सकता है $\therefore x+1 = 17+1 = 18$</p> <p>इसलिए, दो क्रमागत धनात्मक पूर्णांक 17 और 18 होंगे।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>हल:</p> <p>दिया गया है: $\triangle ABC$ में, $DE \parallel BC$</p> <p>.....</p>  <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

सिद्ध करना है : $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$

1/2

रचना: $EM \perp AB$ और $DN \perp AC$ खींचिए। B को E और C को D से मिलाएँ

1/2

प्रमाण: $\triangle ADE$ और $\triangle BDE$ में

$$\frac{\triangle ADE \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}}{\triangle BDE \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times EM}{\frac{1}{2} \times DB \times EM} = \frac{AD}{DB} \text{-----(i)}$$

1/2

in $\triangle ADE$ and $\triangle CDE$ में

$$\frac{\triangle ADE \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}}{\triangle CDE \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DN}{\frac{1}{2} \times EC \times DN} = \frac{AE}{EC} \text{-----(ii)}$$

1/2

क्योंकि, $DE \parallel BC$ [दिया है]

$\therefore \triangle BDE$ का क्षेत्रफल = $\triangle CDE$ का क्षेत्रफल ----- (iii)

1

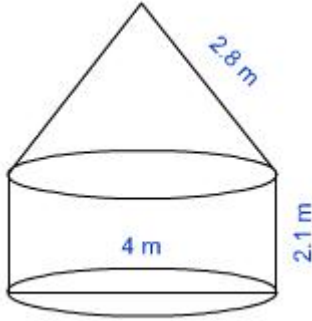
[एक ही आधार पर और एक ही समानांतर भुजाओं के बीच \triangle का क्षेत्रफल बराबर है]

समीकरण (i), (ii) और (iii) से

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} \quad (\text{ यही सिद्ध करना था })$$

1

34.



बेलन की त्रिज्या = 2 मीटर, ऊंचाई = 2.1 मीटर और शंकवाकार शीर्ष की तिर्यक ऊंचाई = 2.8 मीटर

1

बेलनाकार भाग का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2\pi rh = 2\pi \times 2 \times 2.1$
 $= 8.4\pi \text{m}^2$

1

शंकवाकार भाग का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = πrl
 $= \pi \times 2 \times 2.8$
 $= 5.6\pi \text{m}^2$

1

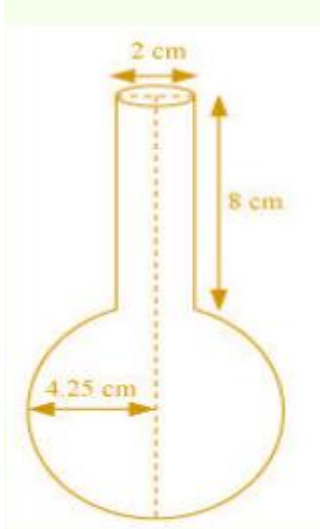
कुल वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $8.4\pi + 5.6\pi = 14 \times 22/7 = 44 \text{m}^2$

1

कैनवास की लागत = दर \times पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $500 \times 44 = ₹ 22000$

1

अथवा
34



बेलन की त्रिज्या = 1 सेमी, बेलन की ऊंचाई = 8 सेमी,
गोले की त्रिज्या = 8.5/2 सेमी

1/2

.....

$$\text{बेलन का आयतन} = \pi r^2 h = \pi \times (1)^2 \times 8 = 8\pi \text{cm}^3$$

1/2

.....

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 =$$
$$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (8.5/2)^3 = 614125/6000 \pi \text{cm}^3$$

1/2

.....

$$\begin{aligned} \text{कुल आयतन} &= \text{गोले का आयतन} + \text{बेलन का आयतन} \\ &= \left(\frac{614125}{6000} + 8\right)\pi \\ &= \left(\frac{614125 + 48000}{6000}\right)\pi \\ &= 346.51 \text{cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1/2

35.

35.

संचयी बारंबारता उनके संबंधित वर्ग अंतराल के साथ इस प्रकार हैं:

भार (किग्रा में)	बारंबारता (f)	संचयी बारंबारता
40 - 45	2	2
45-50	3	5
50-55	8	13
55-60	6	19
60-65	6	25
65-70	3	28
70-75	2	30
कुल योग(n)	30	

.....
 $n/2$ (अर्थात् $30/2=15$) से थोड़ी अधिक संचयी बारंबारता 19 है, जो वर्ग अंतराल 55 - 60 से संबंधित है।

माध्यक वर्ग = 55 - 60

.....
 माध्यक वर्ग की निचली सीमा (l) = 55

माध्यक वर्ग की बारंबारता (f) = 6

माध्यक वर्ग से पहले वाले वर्ग की संचयी बारंबारता (c f) = 13

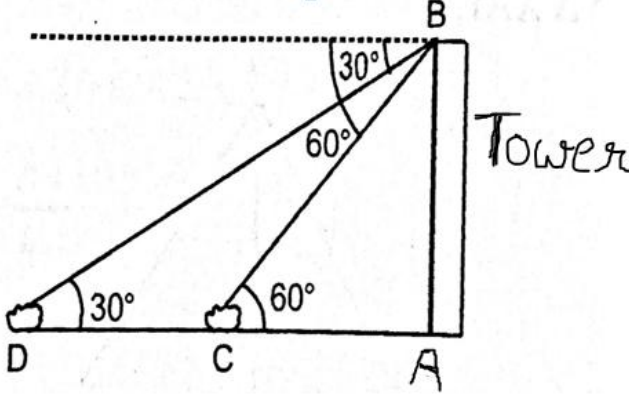
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1

	<p>वर्ग अंतराल का आकार (h) = 5</p> <p>.....</p> $\text{माध्यक भार} = 1 + \left(\frac{\frac{n}{2} - cf}{f} \right) \times h$ <p>.....</p> $= 55 + \frac{15-13}{6} \times 5$ $= 55 + \frac{10}{6}$ $= 56.67 \text{ kg}$ <p>इसलिए, माध्यक भार 56.67 किलोग्राम है।</p>	1
	खण्ड-ड	
36.	<p>(i) a = पहला पद = 51 सेकंड रोजाना समय को 2 सेकंड कम करें d = - 2 अंतिम पद $a_n = 31$ $a + (n-1)d = 31$ $31 = 51 + (n - 1)(-2)$ $10 = n - 1$ $n = 11$</p> <p>अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त होने तक उसे कम से कम 11 दिनों तक अभ्यास करना होगा।</p>	1
	<p>(ii) क्योंकि वीर को अभ्यास की जरूरत है. उनके अभ्यास के कारण दूरी तय करने में लगने वाले समय को कम किया जा सकता है।</p> <p>दी गई स्थिति को समान्तर श्रेणी (AP) में व्यक्त किया जा सकता है, जहां पद प्रत्येक दिन 2 सेकंड कम हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार, AP 51, 49, 47 होगा....</p>	1

	<p>(iii)</p> $a_n = 2n + 3$ $a_1 = 2 \times 1 + 3 = 5$ $a_2 = 2 \times 2 + 3 = 7$ $a_3 = 2 \times 3 + 3 = 9$ $a_4 = 2 \times 4 + 3 = 11$ <p>.....</p> <p>A.P. = 5, 7, 9, 11</p> $d = 7 - 5 = 2$	1
	<p>OR (iii) चूँकि $2x, x+10, 3x+2$ तीन क्रमागत पद AP में हैं</p> $\therefore (x+10) - 2x = (3x+2) - (x+10)$ $\Rightarrow 10 - x = 2x - 8$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow 18 = 3x$ $\Rightarrow x = 6$	1
37.	<p>(i) रेवती की स्थिति (7, 9) पर है</p> <p>शीला की स्थिति (4, 5) पर है</p>	1
	<p>(ii)</p> $RJ = \sqrt{(7-7)^2 + (9-1)^2} = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ इकाई}$	1
	<p>(iii) यहाँ $SP = PQ = QM$</p> <p>इस प्रकार, P, SM को आंतरिक रूप से 1:2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करता है और Q, SM को आंतरिक रूप से 2:1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करता है</p>	

	<p>करता है।</p> <p>विभाजन सूत्र के अनुसार, P के निर्देशांक हैं</p> $\left(\frac{1 \times 10 + 2 \times 4}{1+2}, \frac{1 \times 5 + 2 \times 5}{1+2}\right) = \left(\frac{18}{5}, \frac{15}{5}\right) = (6, 5)$ <p>.....</p> <p>अब, चूँकि मध्य-बिंदु सूत्र का उपयोग करके Q, PM का मध्य बिंदु है, Q के निर्देशांक हैं $\left(\frac{6+10}{2}, \frac{5+5}{2}\right) = (8, 5)$</p> <p>इस प्रकार, SM के त्रिखंड के बिंदु P(6, 5) और Q(8, 5) हैं।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<p>अथवा (iii) बिंदु R, M और J के निर्देशांक क्रमशः (7,9), (10,5) और (7,1) हैं।</p> <p>दूरी सूत्र का उपयोग करते हुए, RM=5 MJ=5, RJ=8</p> <p>.....</p> <p>यहाँ RM=MJ</p> <p>इसलिए, ΔRMJ एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>38.</p>	 <p>(i) ΔABC में , $\frac{AC}{AB} = \cot 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{200\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$</p>	<p>1</p>

	$\Rightarrow AC = \frac{200\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 200\text{m}$ <p>∴ टावर के निचले भाग से पहले जहाज की दूरी = 200m</p>	
	<p>(ii) ΔABD में</p> $\frac{AD}{AB} = \cot 30^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{AC+CD}{200\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow AC + CD = (200\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})$ $= 600\text{m}$ <p>∴ टावर के निचले भाग से दूसरे जहाज की दूरी AD = 600m</p>	1
	<p>(iii) दो जहाजों के बीच की दूरी DC = AD - AC</p> $= 600 - 200 = 400\text{मी}$ <p>.....</p> $\Delta BCD \text{ का क्षेत्रफल} = \frac{1}{2} \times DC \times BA = \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 200\sqrt{3} =$ $= 40000\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$	1 1
	<p>अथवा (iii) ΔABC में</p> $\frac{AC}{BC} = \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow$ $\frac{200}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow BC = 400 \text{ m}$ <p>.....</p> $\Delta ABC \text{ का परिमाप} = AB + BC + AC$ $= 200\sqrt{3} + 400 + 200 = 600 + 200\sqrt{3}$ $= 200(3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$	1 1