

**MARKING SCHEME, BSEH Practice Paper 2,10TH
MATHS(Standard) ,March-2024(ENGLISH MEDIUM)**

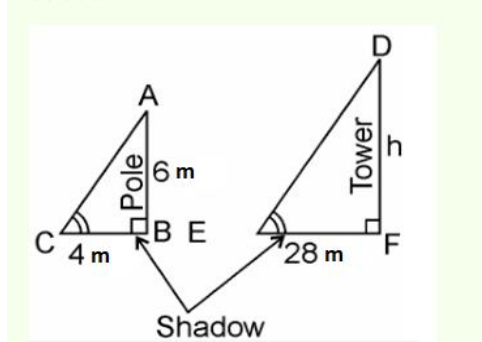
Q. no.	Expected solutions	marks
Section-A		
1	(b) ab^2	1
2	(c)20	1
3	(b)2	
4	(b)32 cm	1
5	(d)0,8	1
6	(a) (-6,7)	1
7	Equilateral	1
8	(a) 30^0	1
9	two	1
10	false	1
11	9	1
12	$\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}{\cot \theta}$	1
13	(b) 60^0	1
14	(b) 32 cm	1
15	78.57 cm ²	1
16	(a)a cone and a cylinder	1
17	(b)24	1
18	(c) $\frac{1}{3}$	1
19	(b) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is the not correct explanation of Assertion(A).	1
20	(d) Assertion(A) is false but Reason(R) is true.	1
SECTION-B		
21	Here $a_1=2,b_1=3,c_1=-5$ $a_2=k,b_2=-6,c_2=-8$	1/2
	For unique solution; $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$	1/2

	<p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">here, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{k}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{-6} = \frac{1}{-2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{k} \neq \frac{-1}{2}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow k \neq -4$</p>	1/2
		1/2
OR 21	<p>Given equations can be written as:</p> $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} = -1$ $\Rightarrow 3x + 4y = -6 \dots\dots\dots(i)$ $x - \frac{y}{3} = 3$ $\Rightarrow 3x - y = 9 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$ <p>.....</p> <p>Equation(i) – Equation(ii) $\Rightarrow (3x + 4y) - (3x - y) = -6 - 9$</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow 5y = -15 \Rightarrow y = -3$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Substituting the value of y in equation(i) we get $3x + 4(-3) = -6 \Rightarrow 3x = -6 + 12$</p> $\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{3} = 2$	1/2
		1/2
22.	<p>We know that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other. So, coordinates of the mid-point of diagonal AC are same as the coordinates of the mid-point of diagonal BD.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Since, the midpoint of the line segment joining the two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$</p> $\therefore (\frac{6+9}{2}, \frac{1+4}{2}) = (\frac{8+p}{2}, \frac{2+3}{2})$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow (\frac{15}{2}, \frac{5}{2}) = (\frac{8+p}{2}, \frac{5}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{15}{2} = \frac{8+p}{2}$	1/2
		1/2

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 8 + p \Rightarrow P = 7$$

1/2

23.



1/2

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$,
 $\angle C = \angle E$ (angular elevation)
 $\angle B = \angle F = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ (By AAA similarity criterion)

1/2

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{BC}{FE}$$

 (If two triangles are similar then their corresponding sides are proportional.)

$$\therefore \frac{6}{h} = \frac{4}{28}$$

1/2

$$\Rightarrow h = 6 \times \frac{28}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 6 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 42 \text{ m}$$

1/2

Hence, the height of the tower is 42 m.

24. $\tan(A+B) = \sqrt{3} = \tan 60^\circ$

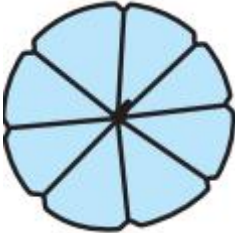
$$\Rightarrow A+B = 60^\circ \text{-----(i)}$$

1/2

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow A-B = 30^\circ \text{-----(ii)}$$

1/2

	<p>.....</p> <p>Solving (i) and (ii), we get</p> <p>$A=45^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>and</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$B=15^\circ$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
OR 24	$\frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\sec 30^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 2} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + 2\sqrt{3}} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{(3 - \sqrt{3}) \sqrt{2}}{2 \times 2 \times (3 - 1)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{8}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
25.	 <p>Radius = 45cm</p> <p>8 ribs implies angle subtend between consecutive ribs = $\frac{360^\circ}{8} = 45^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Area between consecutive ribs = $\frac{45}{360} \times \pi \times (45)^2$</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

	$= \frac{45}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 45 \times 45 = \frac{22275}{28}$ <p>.....</p> $= 795.22 \text{ cm}^2$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
SECTION-C		
26.	<p>Consider that $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ is rational.</p> <p>Assume $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = a$, where a is rational.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>So, $\sqrt{2} = a - \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>By squaring on both sides,</p> $2 = a^2 + 3 - 2a\sqrt{3}$ <p>.....</p> <p>$\sqrt{3} = (a^2 + 1)/2a$, is a contradiction as the RHS is a rational number while $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Therefore, $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ is irrational.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
27.	<p>Since α and β are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $p(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 7$</p> $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$ $= \frac{-3}{4}$ <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p>

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}$$

1/2

We have

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{-3}{\frac{4}{7}}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{-3}{4} \times \frac{4}{7}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{-3}{7}$$

1/2

The value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ is $\frac{-3}{7}$.

28. For equation $x-y=1$, solution table is

x	1	2
y	0	1

1

On the graph paper, plot the points A(1,0) and B(2,1) to obtain the graph of $x-y=1$

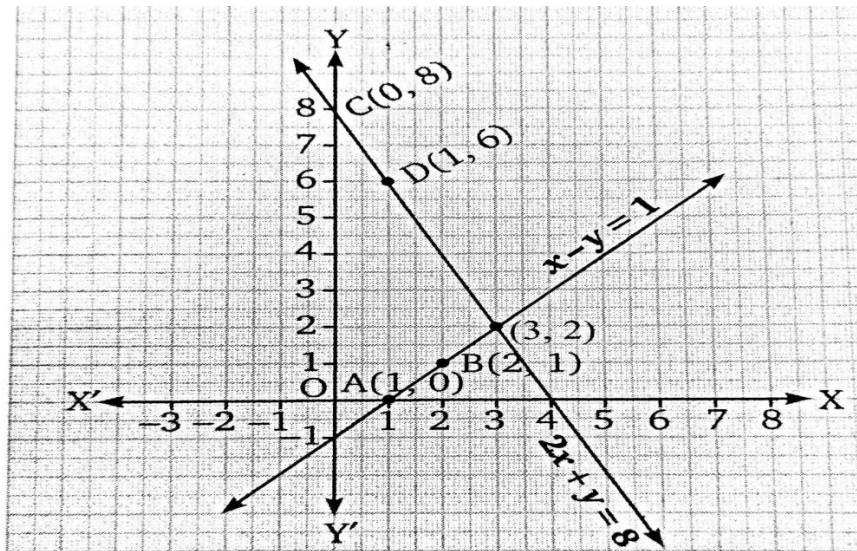
For equation $2x+y=8$, solution table is

x	0	1
y	8	6

1

On the graph paper, plot the points C(0,8) and D(1,6) to obtain the graph of $2x+y=8$

Clearly, the graph of two lines intersect at a point (3,2)
 $\therefore x=3, y=2$ is the unique solution of the given system of linear equations.



1

OR
 28 Let cost of each bat = Rs x
 Cost of each ball = Rs y

Given that coach of a cricket team buys 7 bats and 6 balls for Rs 3800.
 So that $7x + 6y = 3800$

.....
 $6y = 3800 - 7x$
 Divide by 6 we get
 $y = (3800 - 7x) / 6 \dots (1)$

.....
 Given that she buys 3 bats and 5 balls for Rs 1750. so that
 $3x + 5y = 1750$

1/2

1/2

1/2

	<p>Plug the value of y $3x + 5 ((3800 - 7x) / 6) = 1750$ Multiplying by 6 we get $18x + 19000 - 35x = 10500$ $-17x = 10500 - 19000$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$-17x = -8500$ $x = -8500 / -17$ $x = 500$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Plug this value in equation first we get $y = (3800 - 7 \times 500) / 6$ $y = 300/6$ $y = 50$</p> <p>Hence the cost of each bat = Rs.500 and the cost of each ball is Rs.50</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
29.	<p>If P(x,y) is equidistant from the points A(3,6) and B(-3,4), Then AP=BP</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x - 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2} = \sqrt{(x + 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = (x + 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 12y + 36 = x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16$</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

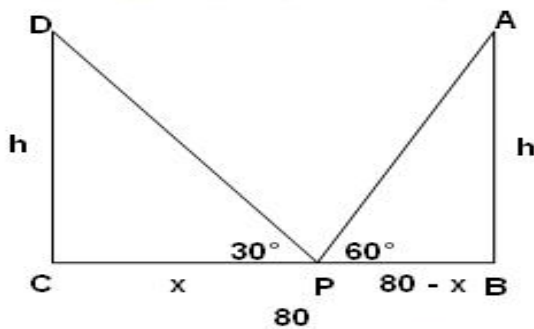
	$\Rightarrow -12x-4y+20=0$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow 3x+y-5=0 \text{ is the required relation.}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
30.	$\text{LHS} = (\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta + 1) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(1) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= [\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= 2\sin^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= 2 = \text{RHS}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
OR 30.	$\text{LHS} = (\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2 =$ $= \sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2 \sin A \operatorname{cosec} A + \cos^2 A + \sec^2 A + 2 \cos A \sec A =$ <p>.....</p> $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A) + (\sec^2 A) + 2 \sin A \operatorname{cosec} A + 2 \cos A \sec A$ <p>.....</p> $= 1 + 1 + \cot^2 A + 1 + \tan^2 A + 2 + 2 =$	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>

$$= 7 + \cot^2 A + \tan^2 A = \text{RHS}$$

1/2

31. Let AB and CD be the two poles of equal height and their heights be h m. BC be the 80 m wide road. P be any point on the road.

Let CP be x m, therefore BP = (80 - x) .
Also, $\angle APB = 60^\circ$ and $\angle DPC = 30^\circ$



1/2

In right angled triangle DCP,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{CD}{CP}$$

1/2

$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

1/2

	$\Rightarrow h = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \dots\dots\dots(1)$ <p>.....</p> <p>In right angled triangle ABP, $\tan 60^\circ = AB/AP$</p> <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow h/(80-x) = \sqrt{3}$ $\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{3}(80-x)$ $\Rightarrow x/\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}(80-x)$ $\Rightarrow x = 3(80-x)$ $\Rightarrow x = 240 - 3x$ $\Rightarrow x + 3x = 240$ $\Rightarrow 4x = 240$ $\Rightarrow x = 60$ <p>.....</p> <p>Height of the pole, $h = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3}$</p> <p>Thus, position of the point P is 60 m from C and height of each pole is $20\sqrt{3}$ m.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
SECTION-D		
32.	$S_n = 4n - n^2$ $S_1 = 4 - 1 = 3 = a$ $S_2 = 8 - 4 = 4$ <p>.....</p> $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (4n - n^2) - \{4(n-1) - (n-1)^2\} =$ $= 4n - n^2 - 4n + 4 + n^2 - 2n + 1$ $a_n = 5 - 2n$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow a_2 = 5 - 2(2) = 1$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

.....

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 5 - 2(3) = -1$$

1

.....

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 5 - 2(10) = 5 - 20 = -15$$

1

33. **Given:** In quadrilateral ABCD, O is the point of intersection AC and BD

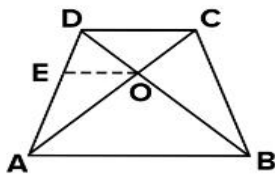
such that $\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{CO}{DO}$

1/2

.....

To Prove: ABCD is a trapezium.

1/2



1/2

.....

Construction: Draw $OE \parallel AB$

1/2

.....

Proof: In $\triangle DAB$, $OE \parallel AB$

$$\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{AE}{ED} \dots\dots\dots (i) \quad (\text{Basic Proportionality Theorem})$$

1/2

.....

$$\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{CO}{DO} \quad (\text{Given})$$

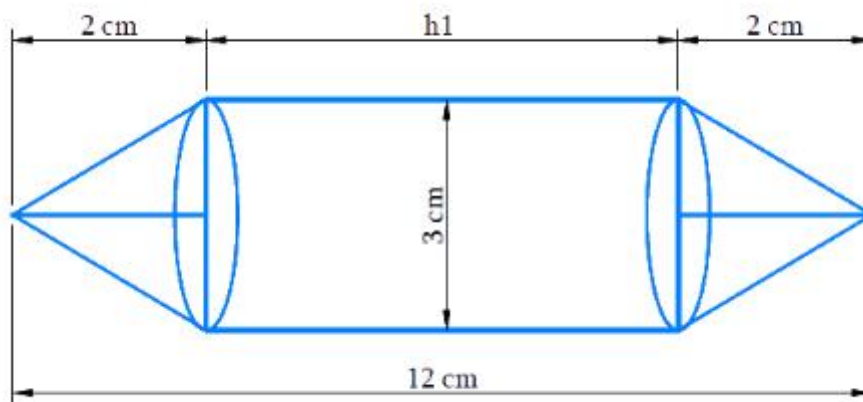
$$\Rightarrow \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD} \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

1/2

.....

	<p>From (i) and (ii) $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{AE}{ED}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Now, In $\triangle ADC$, $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{AE}{ED}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow OE \parallel DC$(iii) (converse of Basic Proportionality Theorem)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Also $OE \parallel AB$(iv)</p> <p>From (iii) and (iv)</p> <p>$DC \parallel AB$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>\therefore quadrilateral ABCD is a trapezium.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>34.</p>	<div data-bbox="395 904 858 1563" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>.....</p> <p>Height of the cylinder = Height of the cone = $h = 2.4$ cm</p> <p>Diameter of the cylinder = diameter of the cone = $d = 1.4$ cm</p> <p>Radius of the cylinder = radius of the cone = $r = d / 2 = 1.4 / 2$ cm = 0.7 cm</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

	<p>Slant height of the cone, $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$</p> $l = \sqrt{(0.7 \text{ cm})^2 + (2.4 \text{ cm})^2}$ $= \sqrt{0.49 \text{ cm}^2 + 5.76 \text{ cm}^2}$ $= \sqrt{6.25 \text{ cm}^2}$ $= 2.5 \text{ cm}$ <p>.....</p> <p>TSA of the remaining solid = CSA of the cylindrical part + CSA of conical part + Area of one cylindrical base</p> <p>.....</p> $= 2\pi rh + \pi rl + \pi r^2$ <p>.....</p> $= \pi r (2h + l + r)$ $= \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \text{ cm} \times (2 \times 2.4 \text{ cm} + 2.5 \text{ cm} + 0.7 \text{ cm})$ <p>.....</p> $= 2.2 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm}$ $= 17.6 \text{ cm}^2$ <p>Hence, the total surface area of the remaining solid to the nearest cm^2 is 18 cm^2.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>OR 34.</p>	<p>Length of the model = Height of the cylindrical part + 2 × Height of the conical part</p> <p>Volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h_1$, where r and h_1 are the radius and height of the cylinder respectively.</p> <p>Volume of the cone = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h_2$, where r and h_2 are the radius and height of the cone respectively.</p>	<p>1/2</p>



1/2

Height of each conical part, $h_2 = 2$ cm

Height of cylindrical part = Length of the model - $2 \times$ Height of the conical part

$$h_1 = 12 \text{ cm} - 2 \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

1/2

Diameter of the model, $d = 3$ cm

Radius of cylindrical part = radius of conical part = $r = \frac{3}{2}$ cm = 1.5 cm

Volume of the model = $2 \times$ Volume of the conical part + Volume of the cylindrical part

1

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h_2 + \pi r^2 h_1$$

1

$$= \pi r^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} h_2 + h_1 \right)$$

1

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 2 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} \right)$$

.....

$$= 22/7 \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 28/3 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 66 \text{ cm}^3$$

Thus, the volume of air in the model is 66 cm^3 .

1/2

35.

class interval	class-mark (x_i)	Number of children(f_i)	$f_i x_i$
11-13	12	7	84
13-15	14	6	84
15-17	16	9	144
17-19	18	13	234
19-21	20	f	20f
21-23	22	5	110
23-25	24	4	96
		$\sum f_i = 44+f$	$\sum f_i x_i = 752+20f$

1+1

.....

$$\text{Mean} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

1/2

.....

$$\Rightarrow 18 = \frac{752+20f}{44+f}$$

1/2

.....

$$\Rightarrow 18(44+f) = 752+20f$$

1/2

.....

$$\Rightarrow 792 + 18f = 752 + 20f$$

1/2

.....

.

$$\Rightarrow 792 - 752 = 20f - 18f$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = 2f$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 20$$

Hence, missing frequency $f = 20$

1/2

1/2

OR
35

Age (in years)	Number of patients
5 - 15	6
15 - 25	11
25 - 35	21
35 - 45	23
45 - 55	14
55 - 65	5

From the table, it can be observed that the maximum class frequency is 23, belonging to class interval 35 – 45.

Therefore, Modal class = 35 – 45

Class size, $h = 10$

Lower limit of modal class, $l = 35$

1/2

1/2

1/2

	<p>Frequency of modal class, $f_1 = 23$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Frequency of class preceding modal class, $f_0 = 21$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Frequency of class succeeding the modal class, $f_2 = 14$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Mode = $l + \frac{(f_1 - f_0)}{(2f_1 - f_0 - f_2)} \times h$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>= $35 + \frac{(23 - 21)}{(2 \times 23 - 21 - 14)} \times 10$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>= $35 + \frac{2}{(46 - 35)} \times 10$</p> <p>= $35 + \frac{2}{11} \times 10$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>= $35 + 1.8$</p> <p>= 36.8</p> <p>So, the modal age is 36.8 years which means the maximum number of patients admitted to the hospital are of age 36.8 years.</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> <p>1/2</p>
	SECTION -E	
36.	(i) Let total number of camels be x^2	

	<p>Then no. of camels seen in forest = $x^2/4$ No. of camels gone to mountain = $2x$ No. of camels seen on the bank = 15</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Therefore, Total no. of camels, $x^2 = x^2/4 + 2x + 15$ $\Rightarrow x^2 = (x^2 + 8x + 60)/4$ $\Rightarrow 4x^2 = x^2 + 8x + 60$ $\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 60 = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (3x + 10)(x - 6) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (3x + 10) = 0$ or $(x - 6) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -10/3$ or $x = 6$ on squaring, $\Rightarrow x^2 = 100/3$ or $x^2 = 36$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>No. of camels can not be a fraction Hence $x^2 = 36$</p> <p>No. of camels = 36</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>OR 36. (i)</p>	<p>Discriminant $D = b^2 - 4ac$</p> <p>Roots of quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ depend on nature of Discriminant D</p> <p>If $D = b^2 - 4ac > 0$ then roots are real and distinct.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>If $D = b^2 - 4ac = 0$ then roots are real and equal.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>If $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$ then roots are not real.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

 No. of camels seen on the bank = 15	1/2
	(ii) No. of camels gone to mountain = 2(6)=12	1
	(iii) no. of camels seen in forest = $x^2/4 = \frac{36}{4} = 9$	1
37.	(i) $\angle ROQ = 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$ $(\because \angle ORP = \angle OQP = 90^\circ)$	1
	(ii) $\angle OQR + \angle ORQ + 150^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\Rightarrow 2\angle OQR = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \angle OQR = 15^\circ$ $\therefore \angle RQP = 90^\circ - 15^\circ = 75^\circ$	1 1
	OR (ii) $\angle RSQ = \angle RQP = 75^\circ$ (Angles in the alternate segments) $\angle ORP = 90^\circ$ $(\because OR \perp RP)$	1 1
	(iii) Kite	1
38.	(i) Possible outcomes are 4 which are HH, HT, TH, TT	1
	(ii) Probability of failure = 1 - Probability of success = $1 - \frac{73}{100} = \frac{27}{100} = 27\%$	1
	(iii) Cases favourable to atleast one head are HT, TH, HH P(Akriti will start the game) = P(getting atleast one head) = = P(HH, HT, TH) = $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1

	OR (iii) Cases favourable to atmost one tail are TT,HT,TH	1
	$P(\text{Sukriti will start the game})=P(\text{getting atmost one tail})=$ $= P(\text{TT,HT,TH})=\frac{3}{4}$	1

MARKING SCHEME ,BSEH Practice PAPER 2,10TH MATHS ,March 2024
(हिंदी माध्यम)

Q. no.	Expected solutions	marks
Section-A		
1	(b) ab^2	1
2	(c)20	1
3	(b)2	
4	(b)32 cm	1
5	(d)0,8	1
6	(a) (-6,7)	1
7	समबाहु	1
8	(a) 30^0	1
9	दो	1
10	गलत	1
11	9	1
12	$\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{1+\cot^2\theta}}{\cot\theta}$	1
13	(b) 60^0	1
14	(b) 32cm	1
15	78.57 cm ²	1
16	(a)एक शंकु और एक बेलन	1
17	(b)24	1
18	(c) $\frac{1}{3}$	1
19	(b) अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) दोनों सही हैं और तर्क (R), अभिकथन(A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।	1
20	(d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, परन्तु तर्क (R) सही है।	1
खण्ड -ख		

21.	<p>यहाँ $a_1=2, b_1=3, c_1=-5$ $a_2=k, b_2=-6, c_2=-8$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>अद्वितीय हल के लिए ; $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>यहाँ, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{k}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{-6} = \frac{1}{-2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{k} \neq \frac{-1}{2}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow k \neq -4$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
अथ वा 21	<p>दिए गए समीकरणों को इस प्रकार लिखा जा सकता है:</p> <p>$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} = -1$ $\Rightarrow 3x + 4y = -6$.....(i)</p> <p>$x - \frac{y}{3} = 3$ $\Rightarrow 3x - y = 9$.....(ii)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>समीकरण(i) – समीकरणii) $\Rightarrow (3x + 4y) - (3x - y) = -6 - 9$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 5y = -15 \Rightarrow y = -3$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>समीकरण (i)में y का मान प्रतिस्थापित करने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है : $3x + 4(-3) = -6$ $\Rightarrow 3x = -6 + 12$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{3} = 2$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
22.	<p>हम जानते हैं कि समांतर चतुर्भुज के विकर्ण एक दूसरे को समद्विभाजित करते हैं। इसलिए, विकर्ण AC के मध्य-बिंदु के निर्देशांक विकर्ण BD के मध्य-बिंदु के निर्देशांक के समान हैं।</p>	<p>1/2</p>

चूँकि, दो बिंदुओं (x_1, y_1) और (x_2, y_2) को मिलाने वाले रेखाखंड का मध्यबिंदु

$$\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \right) \text{ है}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{6+9}{2}, \frac{1+4}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{8+p}{2}, \frac{2+3}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{8+p}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{15}{2} = \frac{8+p}{2}$$

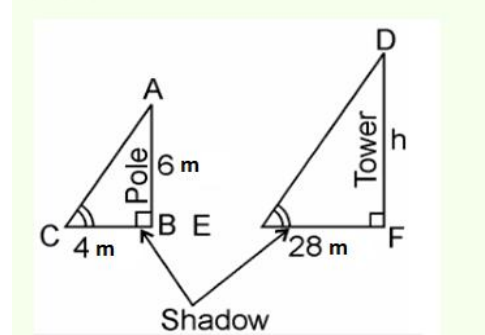
$$\Rightarrow 15 = 8 + p \Rightarrow P = 7$$

1/2

1/2

1/2

23.



In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$,

$\angle C = \angle E$ (कोणीय उन्नयन)

$\angle B = \angle F = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE$ (AAA समरूपता कसौटी द्वारा)

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{BC}{FE}$$

(यदि दो त्रिभुज समरूप हैं तो उनकी संगत भुजाएँ समानुपाती होती हैं।)

$$\therefore \frac{6}{h} = \frac{4}{28}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 6 \times \frac{28}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 6 \times 7 \Rightarrow h = 42\text{m}$$


अतः, टावर की ऊँचाई 42 मीटर है।

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

24.	$\tan(A+B)=\sqrt{3}=\tan 60^\circ$ $\Rightarrow A+B= 60^\circ\text{-----(i)}$ <p>.....</p> $\tan(A-B)= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=\tan 30^\circ$ $\Rightarrow A-B= 30^\circ\text{-----(ii)}$ <p>.....</p> <p>(i) और (ii) को हल करने पर, हमें प्राप्त होता है $A=45^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>और $B=15^\circ$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
अथ वा 24	$\frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\sec 30^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 2} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + 2\sqrt{3}} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)} =$ <p>.....</p> $\frac{(3-\sqrt{3})\sqrt{2}}{2 \times 2 \times (3-1)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{8}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
25.	 <p>त्रिज्या = 45 सेमी</p> <p>8 तानों का अर्थ है कि दो लगातार तानों के बीच का कोण अंतर = $\frac{360^\circ}{8}$ $=45^\circ$</p>	<p>1/2</p>

	<p>.....</p> <p>क्रमागत तानों के बीच का क्षेत्रफल</p> $= \frac{45}{360} \times \pi \times (45)^2$ <p>.....</p>	1/2
	$= \frac{45}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 45 \times 45 = \frac{22275}{28}$ <p>.....</p>	1/2
	$= 795.22 \text{ cm}^2$	1/2
	खण्ड -ग	
26.	<p>मान लीजिए कि $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ परिमेय संख्या है।</p> <p>इसलिये $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = a$, जहां a परिमेय है।</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = a - \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>दोनों तरफ वर्ग करने पर</p> $2 = a^2 + 3 - 2a\sqrt{3}$ <p>.....</p> <p>$\sqrt{3} = (a^2 + 1)/2a$, एक विरोधाभास है क्योंकि RHS एक परिमेय संख्या है जबकि LHS, $\sqrt{3}$ अपरिमेय है</p> <p>अतः $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ अपरिमेय है।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

27.

चूँकि α और β द्विघात बहुपद $p(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 7$ के शून्यक हैं

$$\text{इसलिये } \alpha + \beta = \frac{-x \text{ का गुणांक}}{x^2 \text{ का गुणांक}} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

1/2

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\text{अचर पद}}{x^2 \text{ का गुणांक}} = \frac{7}{4}$$

1/2

$$\text{हमें प्राप्त होता है } \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{\frac{-3}{4}}{\frac{7}{4}}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{-3}{4} \times \frac{4}{7}$$

1/2

$$= \frac{-3}{7}$$

1/2

28. समीकरण $x-y=1$ के लिए, हल सारणी है

x	1	2
y	0	1

ग्राफ़ पेपर पर, $x-y=1$ का ग्राफ़ प्राप्त करने के लिए बिंदु $A(1,0)$ और $B(2,1)$ को आलेखित करें |

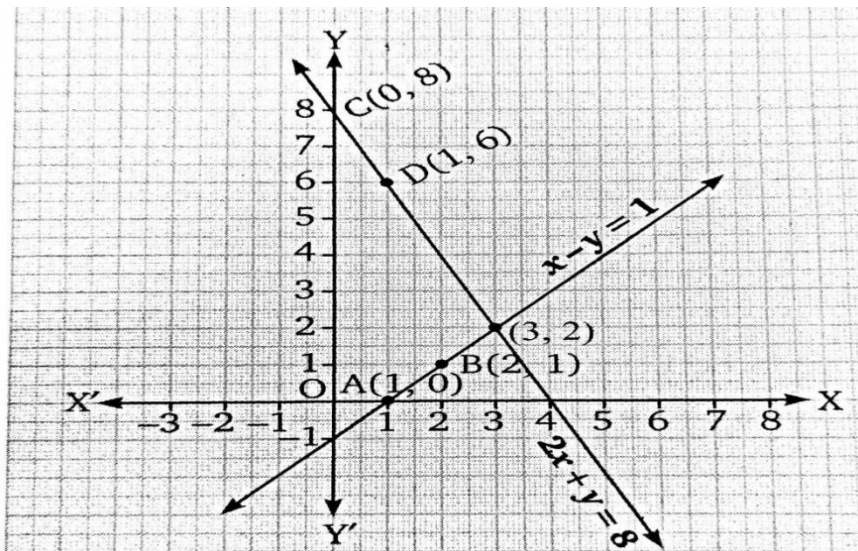
.....

समीकरण $2x+y=8$ के लिए, हल सारणी है:

x	0	1
y	8	6

$2x+y=8$ का ग्राफ प्राप्त करने के लिए ग्राफ़ पेपर पर बिंदु $C(0,8)$ और $D(1,6)$ को आलेखित करें।

.....



स्पष्ट रूप से, दो रेखाओं का ग्राफ एक बिंदु $(3,2)$ पर प्रतिच्छेद करता है
 $\therefore x=3, y=2$ दिए गए रेखिक समीकरण निकाय का अद्वितीय हल है।

OR
28.

माना कि प्रत्येक बल्ले का मूल्य = ₹ x

प्रत्येक गेंद का मूल्य = ₹ y

दिया गया है कि एक क्रिकेट टीम का कोच 3800 रुपये में 7 बल्ले और 6 गेंदें खरीदता है।

$$\Rightarrow 7x + 6y = 3800$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y = 3800 - 7x$$

6 से भाग देने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है

$$y = (3800 - 7x) / 6 \dots (1)$$

दिया गया है कि वह 1750 रुपये में 3 बल्ले और 5 गेंदें खरीदती है।

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 5y = 1750$$

y का मान रखने पर

$$3x + 5((3800 - 7x) / 6) = 1750$$

6 से गुणा करने पर हमें मिलता है

$$18x + 19000 - 35x = 10500$$

$$-17x = 10500 - 19000$$

$$-17x = -8500$$

$$x = -8500 / -17$$

$$x = 500$$

x का मान समीकरण (1) रखने पर

$$y = (3800 - 7 \times 500) / 6$$

$$y = 300 / 6$$

$$y = 50$$

अतः प्रत्येक बल्ले की कीमत = ₹ 500 और प्रत्येक गेंद की कीमत ₹ 50 है

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

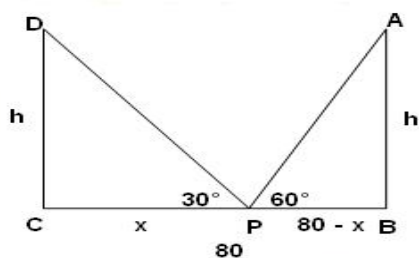
1/2

1/2

29.	<p>यदि P(x,y) बिंदु A(3,6) और B(-3,4) से समदूरस्थ है, $\Rightarrow AP=BP$</p> <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2} = \sqrt{(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2}$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2 = (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 12y + 36 = x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16$ <p>.....</p> $\Rightarrow -12x - 4y + 20 = 0$ <p>.....</p> <p>$3x + y - 5 = 0$ अभीष्ट संबंध है।</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>
-----	--	---

30.	<p>LHS = $(\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta + 1) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$</p> <p>.....</p> $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(1) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $= [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) + 1] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
-----	--	----------------------------------

	$=[\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta] \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $=2\sin^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ <p>.....</p> $=2=\text{RHS}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
अथवा 30	$\text{LHS} = (\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2 =$ $= \sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2 \sin A \operatorname{cosec} A + \cos^2 A + \sec^2 A + 2 \cos A \sec A =$ <p>.....</p> $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A) + (\sec^2 A) + 2 \sin A \operatorname{cosec} A + 2 \cos A \sec A$ <p>.....</p> $= 1 + 1 + \cot^2 A + 1 + \tan^2 A + 2 + 2 =$ <p>.....</p> $= 7 + \cot^2 A + \tan^2 A = \text{RHS}$	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>
31.	<p>माना AB और CD समान ऊंचाई के दो खंभे हैं और उनकी ऊंचाई h m है। BC 80 मीटर चौड़ी सड़क हो। P सड़क पर कोई भी बिंदु है।</p> <p>माना CP x m है, इसलिए BP = (80 - x)m है।</p> <p>साथ ही, $\angle APB = 60^\circ$ और $\angle DPC = 30^\circ$.</p>	



1/2

.....
 समकोण त्रिभुज DCP में,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{CD}{CP}$$

1/2

$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

1/2

,
 समकोण त्रिभुज ABP में,

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AB}{AP}$$

1/2

$$\Rightarrow h/(80-x) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{3}(80-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x/\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}(80-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3(80-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 240 - 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 3x = 240$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 240$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60$$

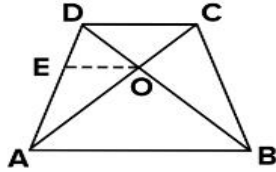
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1/2

	<p>खम्भे की ऊँचाई, $h = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3}$</p> <p>इस प्रकार, बिंदु P की स्थिति C से 60 मीटर है और प्रत्येक खंभे की ऊँचाई $20\sqrt{3}$ m. है </p>	1/2
	खण्ड-घ	
32.	<p>$S_n = 4n - n^2$</p> <p>$S_1 = 4 - 1 = 3 = a$</p> <p>$S_2 = 8 - 4 = 4$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (4n - n^2) - \{4(n-1) - (n-1)^2\} =$ $= 4n - n^2 - 4n + 4 + n^2 - 2n + 1$</p> <p>$a_n = 5 - 2n$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a_2 = 5 - 2(2) = 1$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a_3 = 5 - 2(3) = -1$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 5 - 2(10) = 5 - 20 = -15$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
33.	<p>दिया गया है: चतुर्भुज ABCD में, O AC और BD का प्रतिच्छेद बिंदु है</p> <p>इस प्रकार कि $\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{CO}{DO}$</p> <p>.....</p>	1/2

सिद्ध करना है: ABCD एक समलंब है।

1/2



1/2

रचना: $OE \parallel AB$ खींचिए

1/2

उपपत्ति: $\triangle DAB$ में, $OE \parallel AB$

$$\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{AE}{ED} \dots\dots\dots(i) \quad (\text{आधारभूत आनुपातिकता प्रमेय})$$

1/2

$$\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{CO}{DO} \quad (\text{दिया है})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD} \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

1/2

समीकरण(i)और (ii) से, $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{AE}{ED}$

1/2

अब, $\triangle ADC$ में, $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{AE}{ED}$

$\Rightarrow OE \parallel DC \dots\dots\dots(iii)$ (आधारभूत आनुपातिकता प्रमेय का विलोम)

1/2

साथ ही , $OE \parallel AB \dots\dots\dots(iv)$

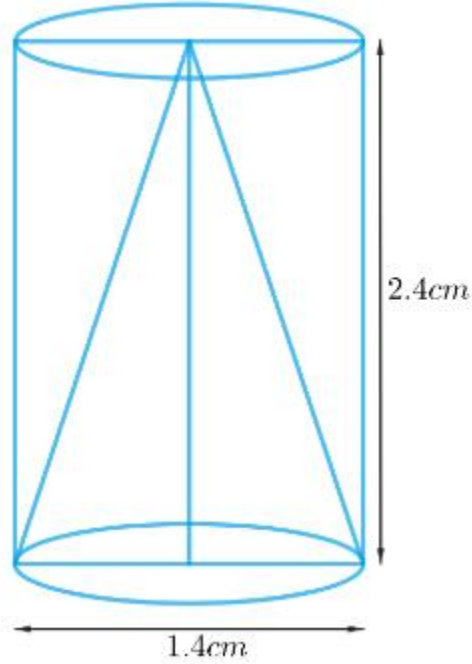
समीकरण(iii)और (iv) से, $DC \parallel AB$

1/2

∴ चतुर्भुज ABCD एक समलंब है।

1/2

34.



1/2

बेलन की ऊँचाई = शंकु की ऊँचाई = $h = 2.4$ सेमी

बेलन का व्यास = शंकु का व्यास = $d = 1.4$ सेमी

बेलन की त्रिज्या = शंकु की त्रिज्या = $r = d/2 = 1.4/2$
सेमी = 0.7 सेमी

1/2

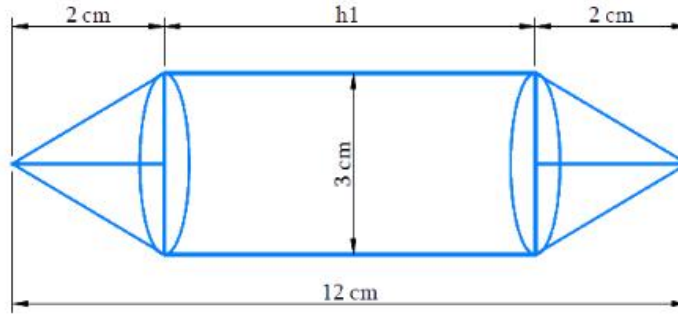
शंकु की तिर्यक ऊँचाई, $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$

$$l = \sqrt{[(0.7 \text{ cm})^2 + (2.4 \text{ cm})^2]}$$

$$= \sqrt{[0.49 \text{ cm}^2 + 5.76 \text{ cm}^2]}$$

1

	$= \sqrt{[6.25 \text{ cm}^2]}$ $= 2.5 \text{ cm}$ <p>.....</p> <p>बचे हुए ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = बेलनाकार भाग का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल + शंकवाकार भाग का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल + एक बेलनाकार आधार का क्षेत्रफल</p> <p>.....</p> $= 2\pi rh + \pi rl + \pi r^2$ <p>.....</p> $= \pi r (2h + l + r)$ $= 22/7 \times 0.7 \text{ cm} \times (2 \times 2.4 \text{ cm} + 2.5 \text{ cm} + 0.7 \text{ cm})$ <p>.....</p> $= 2.2 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm}$ $= 17.6 \text{ cm}^2$ <p>अतः, शेष ठोस का निकटतम सेमी² तक कुल सतह क्षेत्रफल 18 सेमी² है।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
अथवा 34.	<p>मॉडल की लंबाई = बेलनाकार भाग की ऊँचाई + 2 × शंकवाकार भाग की ऊँचाई</p> <p>बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h_1$, जहाँ r और h_1 क्रमशः बेलन की त्रिज्या और ऊँचाई हैं।</p> <p>शंकु का आयतन = $1/3 \pi r^2 h_2$, जहाँ r और h_2 क्रमशः शंकु की त्रिज्या और ऊँचाई हैं।</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1/2</p>



1/2

.....
 प्रत्येक शंक्वाकार भाग की ऊँचाई, $h_2 = 2$ सेमी

बेलनाकार भाग की ऊँचाई = मॉडल की लंबाई - $2 \times$
 शंक्वाकार भाग की ऊँचाई

$$h_1 = 12 \text{ cm} - 2 \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

मॉडल का व्यास, $d = 3$ सेमी

1/2

बेलनाकार भाग की त्रिज्या = शंक्वाकार भाग की त्रिज्या
 = $r = 3/2$ सेमी = 1.5 सेमी

.....
 मॉडल का आयतन = $2 \times$ शंक्वाकार भाग का आयतन +
 बेलनाकार भाग का आयतन

1

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h_2 + \pi r^2 h_1$$

1

$$= \pi r^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} h_2 + h_1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 2 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} \right)$$

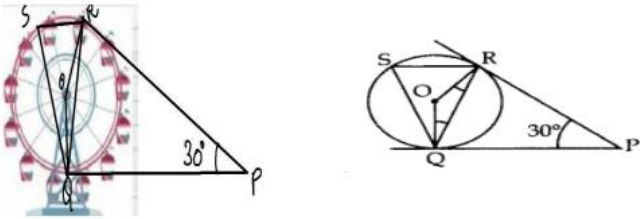
1

	$= 22/7 \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.5 \text{ cm} \times 28/3 \text{ cm}$ $= 66 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>अतः मॉडल में हवा का आयतन 66 सेमी³ है।</p>	1/2
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35.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>वर्ग अंतराल</th> <th>वर्ग -चिन्ह(x_i)</th> <th>बच्चों की संख्या(f_i)</th> <th>$f_i x_i$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>11-13</td> <td>12</td> <td>7</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13-15</td> <td>14</td> <td>6</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-17</td> <td>16</td> <td>9</td> <td>144</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17-19</td> <td>18</td> <td>13</td> <td>234</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-21</td> <td>20</td> <td>f</td> <td>20f</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-23</td> <td>22</td> <td>5</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23-25</td> <td>24</td> <td>4</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>$\sum f_i = 44+f$</td> <td>$\sum f_i x_i = 752+20f$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>.....</p> <p>माध्य = $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 18 = \frac{752+20f}{44+f}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 18(44+f) = 752+20f$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 792 + 18f = 752 + 20f$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 792 - 752 = 20f - 18f$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 40 = 2f$</p>	वर्ग अंतराल	वर्ग -चिन्ह(x_i)	बच्चों की संख्या(f_i)	$f_i x_i$	11-13	12	7	84	13-15	14	6	84	15-17	16	9	144	17-19	18	13	234	19-21	20	f	20f	21-23	22	5	110	23-25	24	4	96			$\sum f_i = 44+f$	$\sum f_i x_i = 752+20f$	1+1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
वर्ग अंतराल	वर्ग -चिन्ह(x_i)	बच्चों की संख्या(f_i)	$f_i x_i$																																			
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.....	
बहुलक वर्ग की बारम्बारता, $f_1 = 23$	1/2
.....	
बहुलक वर्ग से ठीक पहले वाले वर्ग की बारम्बारता= $f_0 = 21$	1/2
.....	
बहुलक वर्ग के ठीक बाद वाले वर्ग की बारम्बारता, $f_2 = 14$	1/2
.....	
बहुलक = $l + [(f_1 - f_0)/(2f_1 - f_0 - f_2)] \times h$	1/2
.....	
= $35 + [(23 - 21)/(2 \times 23 - 21 - 14)] \times 10$	1/2
.....	
= $35 + [2/(46 - 35)] \times 10$	
.....	
= $35 + (2/11) \times 10$	1/2
.....	
= $35 + 1.8$	
.....	
= 36.8 वर्ष	1/2
∴, मॉडल आयु 36.8 वर्ष है, जिसका अर्थ है कि अस्पताल में भर्ती होने वाले रोगियों की अधिकतम संख्या 36.8 वर्ष	

	की आयु के हैं।	
36.	<p>(i) माना ऊँटों की कुल संख्या x^2 है</p> <p>तब जंगल में देखे गए ऊँटों की संख्या = $x^2/4$ पहाड़ पर गये ऊँटों की संख्या = $2x$ नदी के किनारे पर देखे गए ऊँटों की संख्या = 15</p> <p>.....</p> <p>इसलिए, ऊँटों की कुल संख्या, $x^2 = x^2/4 + 2x + 15$ $\Rightarrow x^2 = (x^2 + 8x + 60)/4$ $\Rightarrow 4x^2 = x^2 + 8x + 60$ $\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 60 = 0$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (3x + 10)(x - 6) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (3x + 10) = 0$ or $(x - 6) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -10/3$ or $x = 6$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>वर्ग करने पर , $\Rightarrow x^2 = 100/3$ or $x^2 = 36$ ऊँटों की संख्या भिन्न में नहीं हो सकती इसलिए, ऊँटों की कुल संख्या, $x^2 = 36$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
	OR (i) द्विघात समीकरण $a x^2 + b x + c = 0$ के मूल विविक्तकर D की प्रकृति पर निर्भर करते हैं यदि $D = b^2 - 4ac > 0$ तो मूल वास्तविक और भिन्न हैं।	1/2

	<p>.....</p> <p>यदि $D = b^2 - 4ac = 0$ तो मूल वास्तविक और बराबर हैं।</p> <p>.....</p>	1/2
	<p>यदि $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$ तो मूल वास्तविक नहीं हैं।</p> <p>.....</p>	1/2
	नदी के किनारे पर देखे गए ऊँटों की संख्या = 15	1/2
	(ii) पहाड़ पर गए ऊँटों की संख्या = $2(6) = 12$	1
	(iii) जंगल में देखे गए ऊँटों की संख्या = $x^2/4 = \frac{36}{4} = 9$	1
37.	<p>(i)</p>  <p>$\angle ROQ = 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$</p> <p>$(\because \angle ORP = \angle OQP = 90^\circ)$</p>	1
	<p>(ii) $\angle OQR + \angle ORQ + 150^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\Rightarrow 2\angle OQR = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \angle OQR = 15^\circ$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>$\therefore \angle RQP = 90^\circ - 15^\circ = 75^\circ$</p>	1
	OR (ii) $\angle RSQ = \angle RQP = 75^\circ$ (एकांतर खंडों के कोण)	1

	<p>.....</p> $\angle ORP=90^\circ$ $(\because OR \perp RP)$	1
	(iii) पतंग	1
38.	(i) संभावित परिणाम 4 हैं जो HH,HT,TH,TT हैं	1
	(ii) विफलता की संभावना=1-सफलता की संभावना=1 - $\frac{73}{100} = \frac{27}{100} = 27\%$	1
	(iii) कम से कम एक चित्त के पक्ष में संभावित परिणाम = = HT,TH,HH <p>.....</p> P(आकृति खेल शुरू करेगी)=P(कम से कम एक चित्त लाना)= = P(HH,HT,TH)= $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1
	अथवा (iii) अधिकतम एक पटा के पक्ष में संभावित परिणाम = = TT,TH,HT <p>.....</p> P(सुकृति खेल शुरू करेगी)=P(अधिकतम एक पटा प्राप्त करना)= = P(TT,HT,TH)= $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1