

# **BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION** **HARYANA**

(2023-24)

**Mathematics(Code:835)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

<b>SECTION A</b>		
<b>SR NO</b>	<b>CORRECT OPTION</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
1	C	1
2	D	1
3	A	1
4	B	1
5	B	1
6	D	1
7	A	1
8	C	1
9	B	1
10	B	1
11	$\sqrt{ab}$	1
12	$\sqrt{15/4}$	1
13	1	1
14	Cosx	1

15	7	1
16	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
17	T	1
18	0	1
19	A	1
20	A	1
14	Cosx	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
<b>This section comprises very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.</b>		
<b>Q21</b>	$A' = (1, 4, 5, 6), B' = (1, 2, 6)$ . Hence $A' \cap B' = (1, 6)$	<b>1</b>
	Also $A \cup B = (2, 3, 4, 5)$	<b>1</b>
<b>Q22</b>	Let $a = 2 - 3i$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Then $\bar{a} = 2 + 3i$	
	$ a ^2 = (2)^2 + (-3)^2 = 13$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$a^{-1} = \frac{\bar{a}}{ a ^2}$ $= \frac{2+3i}{13}$ $= \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$	1
	<b>Another method</b>	
	$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{2-3i} \times \frac{2+3i}{2+3i}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= \frac{2+3i}{(2+3i)(2-3i)}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

	$= \frac{2+3i}{(2)^2 - (3i)^2}$ $= \frac{2+3i}{13}$ $= \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$	<b>1</b>
OR	$(1-i)^4 = [(1-i)^2]^2 = [1-2i+i^2]^2$ $= [1-2i+(-1)]^2$ $= (-2i)^2 = 4i^2 = 4(-1) = -4$	<b>1 1/2</b>
	$= -4 + 0i$	<b>1/2</b>
<b>Q23</b>	<p>The inequality is <math>3x - 7 &gt; 5x - 1</math>  Transposing <math>5x</math> to L.H.S. and <math>-7</math> to R.H.S., we get  <math>3x - 5x &gt; -1 + 7</math> or <math>-2x &gt; 6</math></p>	<b>1/2</b>
	<p>Dividing both sides by <math>-2</math>, we get  <math>x &lt; -3</math></p>	<b>1/2</b>
	<p><math>\therefore</math> The solution is <math>(-\infty, -3)</math>.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q24</b>	<p>We have <math>a = -3 \dots \dots (1)</math>,  <math>a_4 = (a_2)^2</math></p>	<b>1/2</b>
	<p><math>ar^3 = (ar)^2</math>  <math>\Rightarrow ar^3 = a^2r^2</math>  <math>r = a</math>  using (1) <math>r = -3</math>  <math>A_7 = ar^6</math>  <math>= -3(-3)^6 = -2187</math>.</p>	<b>1 1/2</b>
<b>Q 25</b>	<p>The given equation of the ellipse can be written in standard form as</p> $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ <p>Comparing this equation with the standard equation</p> $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ <p><math>a = 3, b = 2</math>  <math>c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}</math>  <math>= \sqrt{9 - 4}</math>  <math>= \sqrt{5}</math></p>	<b>1/2</b>
	<p><math>e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}</math></p>	<b>1</b>

	The eccentricity $= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ ,	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>OR</b>	The given equation of the hyperbola can be written in standard form as $\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$ Comparing this equation with the standard equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	a= 6, b=8 c= $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ = $\sqrt{36+64}$ = $\sqrt{100}$ = 10	<b>1</b>
	e= $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<b>SECTION C</b>	
<b>This section comprises short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.</b>		
<b>Q26</b>	Given U = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 }, A = { 2, 4, 6, 8 } and B = { 2, 3, 5, 7 } To prove (AUB)' = A' ∩ B' L.H.S = (AUB)' = U - (AUB) = { 1, 9 }	$1 \frac{1}{2}$
	R.H.S = A' ∩ B' = { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 } ∩ { 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 } = { 1, 9 }	1
	L.H.S = R.H.S Hence the statement is true.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Q27</b>	R = { (1,2), (2,3), (3,4), (5,6) }	
	Domain = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }	1
	co domain = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 }	1
	range = { 2, 3, 4, 6 }	1
<b>Q28</b>	Let P(n) = $2^n > n$ For n = 1 $2^1 > 1$ . Hence P (1) is true.	<b>1</b>

	<p>Assume that <math>P(k)</math> is true for any positive integers <math>k</math>, i.e.  <math>2^k &gt; k \dots\dots (1)</math>  We will now prove that <math>P(k+1)</math> is true whenever <math>P(K)</math> is true.  Multiplying both sides of (1) by 2, we get  2. <math>2^k &gt; 2k</math>  <math>\Rightarrow 2^{k+1} &gt; 2k = k + k &gt; k + 1</math>  Hence <math>P(k+1)</math> is true whenever <math>P(K)</math> is true. By mathematical induction <math>P(n)</math> is true for all.</p>	2
OR	<p>Let the given statement be <math>P(n)</math>, i.e.,  <math>1.2+2.3+3.4+\dots+n.(n + 1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}</math>  <math>P(n)</math>:  For <math>n = 1</math>, we have  <math>1.2 = \frac{1(1+1)(1+2)}{3}</math>  <math>P(1): 2 = \frac{1.2.3}{3} = 2</math>  Which is true.</p>	1
	<p>Let <math>P(k)</math> be true for some positive integer <math>k</math>, i.e.,  <math>1.2+2.3+3.4+\dots+k.(k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3} \dots(i)</math></p>	1/2
	<p>We shall now prove that <math>P(k + 1)</math> is true.  Consider  <math>1.2+2.3+3.4 + \dots + k.(k + 1)+(k+1).(k + 2)</math>  <math>= [1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + k.(k + 1)] + (k + 1).(k + 2)</math>  [Using (i)]  <math>\frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3} + (k + 1)(k + 2)</math>  <math>= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2) + 3(k+1)(k+2)}{3}</math>  <math>= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{3}</math>  RHS <math>\frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)(k+2+1)}{3}</math>  <math>= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{3}</math>  Thus, <math>P(k+1)</math> is true whenever <math>P(K)</math> is true.  Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement <math>P(n)</math> is true for all natural numbers.</p>	1 1/2

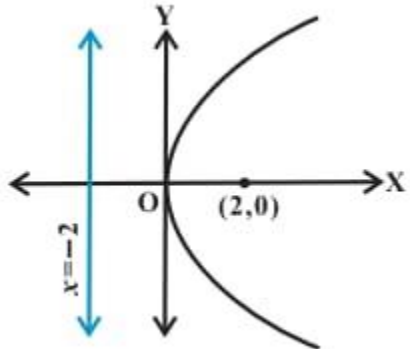
<b>Q29</b>	The distance PQ between the points P(2, -1, 3) and Q(-2, 1, 3) is  PQ = $\sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2 + (Z_2 - Z_1)^2}$	1
	PQ = $\sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + [1-(-1)]^2 + (3-3)^2}$ = $\sqrt{16+4+0}$	1 1/2
	= $\sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$ units	1/2
<b>Q30</b>	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$	1/2
	= $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h}$	
	= $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)} \right]$	1 1/2
	= $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{-h}{x(x+h)} \right]$	
	= $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} \right]$	1/2
	= $\frac{-1}{x^2}$	1/2
<b>OR</b>	We use the Leibnitz product rule to evaluate this. d/dx (sin x sin x) = (sin x)' sin x + sin x (sin x)	1
	= (cos x) sin x + sin x (cos x)	1
	2 sin x cos x = sin 2x.	1/2 + 1/2
<b>Q31</b>	When three coins are tossed once the sample space is given by S = {HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, HTT, THT, TTH, TTT} ∴ Accordingly n(S) = 8 It is known that the probability of an event A is given by $P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$	1
	(i) Let B be the event of the occurrence of 3 heads Accordingly B = {HHH} ∴ $P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$	1

	(ii) Let F be the event of the occurrence of no head Accordingly $F = \{TTT\}$ $\therefore P(F) = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$	1
<b>SECTION- D</b>		
<b>This section comprises long answer(LA) type questions of 5 marks each.</b>		
<b>Q32</b>	L.H.S.= $\sin 2x + 2 \sin 4x + \sin 6x$  $= \sin 2x + \sin 6x + 2 \sin 4x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= 2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+6x}{2}\right) \cos \frac{2x-6x}{2} + 2 \sin 4x$ $(\sin A + \sin B) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$	2
	$= 2 \sin 4x \cos(-2x) + 2 \sin 4x$ $= (2 \sin 4x)(1 + \cos(2x))$	$1 \frac{1}{2}$
	$= 2 \sin 4x (2 \cos^2 x)$ [ $\because \cos(-A) = \cos A$ ] $= 4 \cos^2 x \sin 4x$ [ $\because \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$ ] $= \text{R.H.S.}$	1
<b>Q 32</b>	Formula used $(a+b)^n = {}^n C_0 a^n + {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b + {}^n C_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} a b^{n-1} + {}^n C_n b^n$ We have, $(2x - 3)^6$	<b>1</b>
	$\Rightarrow [{}^6 C_0 (2x)^6] + [{}^6 C_1 (2x)^{6-1} (-3)^1] + [{}^6 C_2 (2x)^{6-2} (-3)^2] + [{}^6 C_3 (2x)^{6-3} (-3)^3] + [{}^6 C_4 (2x)^{6-4} (-3)^4] + [{}^6 C_5 (2x)^{6-5} (-3)^5] + [{}^6 C_6 (-3)^6]$	1
	$= [(1)(64x^6)] - [(6)(32x^5)(3)] + [15(16x^4)(9)] - [20(8x^3)(27)] + [15(4x^2)(81)] - [(6)(2x)(243)] + [(1)(729)]$	2
	$\Rightarrow 64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$	1
	Ans) $64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$	

<p><b>Q34</b></p>	<p>We have a equation of line line <math>\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1</math> which can be written as <math>4x+3y-12=0...</math> (1)</p> <p>Let (a, 0) be the point on x-axis whose distance from line (1) is 4 units then using. <math>\frac{ Ax_1+By_1+C }{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = d</math></p> $\frac{ 4xa+3x0-12 }{\sqrt{4^2+3^2}} = 4$	<p>2</p>
	$\frac{ 4a-12 }{\sqrt{16+9}} = 4$ $\frac{ 4a-12 }{\sqrt{25}} = 4$ $\frac{ 4a-12 }{5} = 4$ $ 4a - 12  = 20$	<p>1 1/2</p>
	$\Rightarrow 4a-12 = \pm 20 \Rightarrow 4a = 12 \pm 20 \Rightarrow a = 3 \pm 5$ <p>i.e. <math>a = 3+5</math> or <math>a = 3-5 \Rightarrow a = 8</math> or <math>a = -2</math></p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Hence, the required points on the x-axis are (8,0) and (-2, 0).</p>	<p>1/2</p>
<p>OR</p>	<p>We have, <math>3x-4y - 16 = 0.....(1)</math></p> <p>Slope of the Line(i) = <math>3/4</math></p> <p>Then equation of any line <math>\perp</math> from (-1, 3) to the given line(i) is</p> $y-3 = \frac{-4}{3} [x-(-1)]$	<p>2</p>
	$3(y-3) = 4(x+1)$ $\rightarrow 3y-9 = -4x$ $4X+3Y-5=0.....(2)$	<p>2</p>



	On solving (1) and (2), we get							$\frac{1}{2}$																																																	
	$x = \frac{65}{25}, y = \frac{-49}{25}$																																																								
	The required foot of the perpendicular is $(\frac{65}{25}, \frac{-49}{25})$							$\frac{1}{2}$																																																	
<b>Q35</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class Interval</th> <th>Frequency <math>f_i</math></th> <th>Mid – point <math>x_i</math></th> <th><math>y_i = \frac{x_i - 42.5}{4}</math></th> <th><math>f_i^2</math></th> <th><math>f_i y_i</math></th> <th><math>f_i y_i^2</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32.5 – 36.5</td> <td>15</td> <td>34.5</td> <td>-2</td> <td>4</td> <td>-30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36.5 – 40.5</td> <td>17</td> <td>38.5</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.5 – 44.5</td> <td>21</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>44.5 – 48.5</td> <td>22</td> <td>46.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>48.5 – 52.5</td> <td>25</td> <td>50.5</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td>199</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Here, <math>N = 100, h = 4</math> Let the assumed mean, A, be 42.5</p>							Class Interval	Frequency $f_i$	Mid – point $x_i$	$y_i = \frac{x_i - 42.5}{4}$	$f_i^2$	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$	32.5 – 36.5	15	34.5	-2	4	-30	60	36.5 – 40.5	17	38.5	-1	1	17	17	40.5 – 44.5	21	42.5	0	0	0	0	44.5 – 48.5	22	46.5	1	1	22	22	48.5 – 52.5	25	50.5	2	4	50	100		100				25	199	$2 \frac{1}{2}$
Class Interval	Frequency $f_i$	Mid – point $x_i$	$y_i = \frac{x_i - 42.5}{4}$	$f_i^2$	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$																																																			
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	100				25	199																																																			
	<p>Mean <math>\bar{X} = A + \sum \frac{f_i y_i}{100} \times h</math></p> $= 42.5 + \frac{25}{100} \times 4$ $= 42.5 + 1$ $= 43.5$							1																																																	
	<p>S.D. <math>\sigma = \frac{h}{N} \sqrt{N \sum f_i y_i^2 - (\sum f_i y_i)^2}</math></p> $= \frac{4}{100} \sqrt{100 \times 199 - (25)^2}$ $= \frac{4}{100} \sqrt{19900 - 625}$ $= \frac{4 \times 138.8}{100}$ $= 5.55$							$1 \frac{1}{2}$																																																	

SECTION –E		
<b>This section comprises case study of 4 marks each.</b>		
<b>Q36</b>	1. The javelin followed the parabolic path	1
	2. The curve is parabola  	2
	3. Length of latus rectum of the parabola = $4a$ $=4 \times 2$ $=8$	1
<b>Q37.</b>	1. $\cos (X+Y)=\cos X \cos Y -\sin X \sin Y$ $=\cos 30^{\circ} \cos 45^{\circ} -\sin 30^{\circ} \sin 45^{\circ}$ $=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{3}-1)$	<b>2</b>
	2. $\sin (X-Y)=\sin X \cos Y -\cos X \sin Y$ $=\sin 30^{\circ} \cos 45^{\circ} -\cos 30^{\circ} \sin 45^{\circ}$ $=\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(1-\sqrt{3})$	<b>2</b>
<b>Q 38</b>	1. If the team will not include girl then 5 boys out of 7 will be selected. Therefore, required number of ways $={}^7_5C = \frac{7!}{5!2!}$ $=\frac{6 \times 7}{2}$ $=21$	1
	2. 1 boy 4 girls can be selected in ${}^7_1C \times {}^4_4C$ $=\frac{7!}{1!6!} \times \frac{4!}{4!0!}$ $=7$	1

	<p><b>3.</b> 4 boys 1 girl can be selected in <math>{}^7_4C \times {}^4_1C</math></p> $= \frac{7!}{4!3!} \times \frac{4!}{1!3!}$ $= 140$	1
	<p><b>4.</b> 2 boys 3 girls can be selected in <math>{}^7_2C \times {}^4_3C</math></p> $= \frac{7!}{2!5!} \times \frac{4!}{3!1!}$ $= 84$	1

# हरियाणा विद्यालय शिक्षा बोर्ड

(2023-24)

गणित (कोड: 835)

अंकन योजना

खण्ड क		
क्रमांक	सही विकल्प	अंक
1	C	1
2	D	1
3	A	1
4	B	1
5	B	1
6	D	1
7	A	1
8	C	1
9	B	1
10	B	1
11	$\sqrt{ab}$	1
12	$\sqrt{15/4}$	1

13	1	1
14	Cosx	1
15	7	1
16	½	1
17	T	1
18	0	1
19	A	1
20	A	1
14	Cosx	1

**खण्ड ख**

**इस खण्ड में अति लघु उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं।**

<b>Q21</b>	A'=(1, 4, 5, 6), B' ( 1, 2, 6). अतः A' ∩ B'=(1,6)	<b>1</b>
	A∪B (2, 3, 4, 5)	<b>1</b>
<b>Q22</b>	माना a = 2 – 3i  तब ā= 2 + 3i	½
	$ a ^2 = (2)^2 + (-3)^2 = 13$	½
	$a^{-1} = \frac{\bar{a}}{ a ^2}$  $= \frac{2+3i}{13}$  $= \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$	1

दूसरी विधि

	$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{2-3i} \times \frac{2+3i}{2+3i}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= \frac{2+3i}{(2+3i)(2-3i)}$ $= \frac{2+3i}{(2)^2 - (3i)^2}$ $= \frac{2+3i}{13}$ $= \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$	$\frac{1}{2}$  <b>1</b>
OR	$(1-i)^4 = [(1-i)^2]^2 = [1-2i+i^2]^2$ $= [1-2i+(-1)]^2$ $= (-2i)^2 = 4i^2 = 4(-1) = -4$	<b>1 1/2</b>
	$= -4 + 0i$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Q23</b>	$3x - 7 > 5x - 1$ <p>5x को L.H.S. और -7 को R.H.S. स्थानांतरित करने पर हम प्राप्त करते हैं</p> $3x - 5x > -1 + 7 \quad -2 \text{ या } x > 6$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	दोनों पक्षों को -2 से भाग देने पर, हम पाते हैं $x < -3$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\therefore$ इसलिए समाधान है $(-\infty, -3)$ .	<b>1</b>
<b>Q24</b>	$a = -3 \dots \dots (1),$ $a_4 = (a_2)^2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$ar^3 = (ar)^2$ $\Rightarrow ar^3 = a^2 r^2$ $r = a$ <p>(1) का उपयोग करते हुए <math>r = -3</math></p> $A_7 = ar^6$ $= -3(-3)^6 = -2187.$	<b>1 1/2</b>



	L.H.S = R.H.S अतः कथन सत्य है।	1/2
<b>Q27</b>	$R = \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,4), (5,6)\}$	
	प्रान्त = {1,2,3,4,5}	1
	सहप्रान्त = {1,2,3,4,5,6}	1
	परिसर = {2,3,4,6}	1
<b>Q28</b>	माना $P(n) = 2^n > n$ $n = 1$ के लिए $2^1 > 1$ . अतः $P(1)$ सत्य है।	1
	मान लें कि किसी भी धनात्मक पूर्णांक $k$ के लिए $P(k)$ सत्य है $2^k > k \dots\dots (1)$  अब हम सिद्ध करेंगे कि $P(k+1)$ सत्य है जब भी $P(k)$ सत्य है। (1) के दोनों पक्षों को 2 से गुणा करने पर, हम प्राप्त करते हैं $2 \cdot 2^k > 2k$ $2^{k+1} > 2k = k + k > k + 1$ $\Rightarrow$ अतः $P(k+1)$ सत्य है जब भी $P(k)$ सत्य है। गणितीय आगमन द्वारा $P(n)$ सभी $n$ के लिए सत्य है	2
<b>OR</b>	माना कथन $P(n)$ है। $1.2+2.3+3.4+\dots+n.(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$ $P(n)$ : $n = 1$ , के लिए $1.2 = \frac{1(1+1)(1+2)}{3}$  $P(1): 2 = \frac{1.2.3}{3} = 2$ अतः $P(1)$ सत्य है।	1
	मान लें कि किसी भी धनात्मक पूर्णांक $k$ के लिए $P(k)$ सत्य है $1.2+2.3+3.4+\dots+k.(k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3} \dots(i)$	1/2

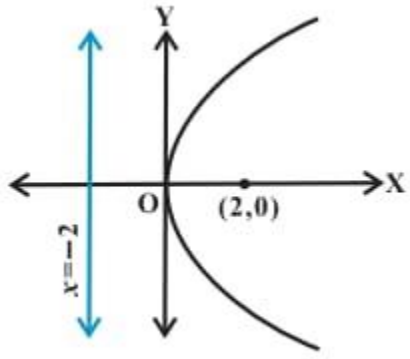


	<p>अब हम सिद्ध करेंगे कि <math>P(k+1)</math> सत्य है जब भी <math>P(K)</math> सत्य है।</p> $1.2+2.3+3.4 + \dots + k.(k + 1)+(k+1).(k + 2)$ $= [1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + k.(k + 1)] + (k + 1).(k + 2)$ <p>(i) का उपयोग करते हुए</p> $\frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3} + (k + 1)(k + 2)$ $= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2) + 3(k+1)(k+2)}{3}$ $= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{3}$ <p>RHS <math>\frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)(k+2+1)}{3}</math></p> $= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{3}$ <p>अतः <math>P(k+1)</math> सत्य है जब भी <math>P(K)</math> सत्य है। गणितीय आगमन द्वारा <math>P(n)</math> सभी <math>n</math> के लिए सत्य है</p>	1 1/2
Q29	<p>बिंदुओं <math>P(2, -1, 3)</math> और <math>Q(-2, 1, 3)</math> के बीच की दूरी <math>PQ</math> है</p> $PQ = \sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2 + (Z_2 - Z_1)^2}$	1
	$PQ = \sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + [1-(-1)]^2 + (3-3)^2}$ $= \sqrt{16+4+0}$	1 1/2
	$= \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ इकाई}$	1/2
Q30	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$	1/2
	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h}$	
	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)} \right]$	1 1/2
	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{-h}{x(x+h)} \right]$	
	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} \right]$	1/2
	$= \frac{-1}{x^2}$	1/2

<b>OR</b>	इसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए हम Leibnitz product नियम का उपयोग करते हैं। $d/dx (\sin x \sin x)$ $= (\sin x)' \sin x + \sin x (\sin x)$	1
	$= (\cos x) \sin x + \sin x (\cos x)$	1
	$2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x.$	$1/2 + 1/2$
<b>Q31</b>	जब तीन सिक्कों को एक बार उछाला जाता है तो प्रतिदर्श समष्टि है: $S = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, HTT, THT, TTH, TTT\}$ $\therefore$ तदनुसार $n(S) = 8$ यह ज्ञात है कि किसी घटना A की प्रायिकता $P(A) = \frac{A \text{ के अनुकूल परिणामों की संख्या}}{\text{संभावित परिणामों की कुल संख्या}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$	1
	(i) मान लीजिए B 3 चित आने की घटना है, तदनुसार $B = \{HHH\}$ $\therefore P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$	1
	((ii) मान लीजिए F कोई चित नहीं होने की घटना है तदनुसार $F = \{TTT\}$ $\therefore P(F) = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$	1
<b>खण्ड घ</b>		
<b>इस खण्ड में दीर्घ उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं।</b>		
<b>Q32</b>	L.H.S. = $\sin 2x + 2 \sin 4x + \sin 6x$ $= \sin 2x + \sin 6x + 2 \sin 4x$	$1/2$
	$= 2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+6x}{2}\right) \cos \frac{2x-6x}{2} + 2 \sin 4x$ $(\sin A + \sin B) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$	2
	$= 2 \sin 4x \cos(-2x) + 2 \sin 4x$ $= (2 \sin 4x)(1 + \cos(2x))$ <div style="text-align: right;"><math>[\because \cos(-A) = \cos A]</math></div>	$1 \frac{1}{2}$

	$= 2 \sin 4x (2 \cos^2 x)$ <span style="float: right;">[: <math>\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1</math>]</span> $= 4 \cos^2 x \sin 4x$ $= \text{R.H.S.}$	1
Q 32	प्रयोग किया गया सूत्र $(a+b)^n = {}^n C_0 a^n + {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b + {}^n C_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} a b^{n-1} + {}^n C_n b^n$ $(2x - 3)^6$	1
	$\Rightarrow [{}^6 C_0 (2x)^6] + [{}^6 C_1 (2x)^{6-1} (-3)^1] + [{}^6 C_2 (2x)^{6-2} (-3)^2] + [{}^6 C_3 (2x)^{6-3} (-3)^3] + [{}^6 C_4 (2x)^{6-4} (-3)^4] + [{}^6 C_5 (2x)^{6-5} (-3)^5] + [{}^6 C_6 (-3)^6]$	1
	$= [(1)(64x^6)] - [(6)(32x^5)(3)] + [15(16x^4)(9)] - [20(8x^3)(27)] + [15(4x^2)(81)] - [(6)(2x)(243)] + [(1)(729)]$	2
	$\Rightarrow 64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$	1
	$64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$	
Q34	हमारे पास रेखा रेखा $x/3 + y/4=1$ का एक समीकरण है जिसे इस रूप में लिखा जा सकता है $4x+3y-12=0... (1)$  माना $(a, 0)$ x-अक्ष पर वह बिंदु है जिसकी रेखा (1) से दूरी 4 इकाई है। $\frac{ Ax_1+By_1+C }{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = d$ $\frac{ 4xa+3x_0-12 }{\sqrt{4^2+3^2}} = 4$	2
	$\frac{ 4a-12 }{\sqrt{16+9}} = 4$ $\frac{ 4a-12 }{\sqrt{25}} = 4$ $\frac{ 4a-12 }{5} = 4$ $ 4a - 12  = 20$	1 1/2

	$\Rightarrow 4a-12= \pm 20 \Rightarrow 4a=12+20 \Rightarrow a=3\pm 5$ i.e. $a=3+5$ , $a= 3-5 \Rightarrow a=8$ or $a = -2$	1																												
	इसलिए, x-अक्ष पर आवश्यक बिंदु (8,0) और (-2, 0) हैं।	1/2																												
OR	हमारे पास है, $3x-4y - 16 = 0 \dots\dots(1)$ रेखा का ढाल (i) = $3/4$ तब (-1, 3) से दी गई रेखा (i) तक किसी रेखा $\perp$ का समीकरण है $y-3= \frac{-4}{3} [x-(-1)]$	2																												
	$3(y-3)=4(x+1)$ $\rightarrow 3y-9=-4x$ $4X+3Y-5=0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$	2																												
	(1) और (2) को हल करने पर, हम पाते हैं $x= \frac{65}{25}$ , $y= \frac{-49}{25}$	1/2																												
	लंबपाद के निर्देशांक $(\frac{65}{25}, \frac{-49}{25})$	1/2																												
Q35	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>वर्ग अन्तराल</th> <th>बारंबारता <math>f_i</math></th> <th>मध्य - बिंदु <math>x_i</math></th> <th><math>y_i = \frac{x_i-42.5}{4}</math></th> <th><math>f_i^2</math></th> <th><math>f_i y_i</math></th> <th><math>f_i y_i^2</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32.5 – 36.5</td> <td>15</td> <td>34.5</td> <td>-2</td> <td>4</td> <td>-30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36.5 – 40.5</td> <td>17</td> <td>38.5</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.5 – 44.5</td> <td>21</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	वर्ग अन्तराल	बारंबारता $f_i$	मध्य - बिंदु $x_i$	$y_i = \frac{x_i-42.5}{4}$	$f_i^2$	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$	32.5 – 36.5	15	34.5	-2	4	-30	60	36.5 – 40.5	17	38.5	-1	1	17	17	40.5 – 44.5	21	42.5	0	0	0	0	2 1/2
वर्ग अन्तराल	बारंबारता $f_i$	मध्य - बिंदु $x_i$	$y_i = \frac{x_i-42.5}{4}$	$f_i^2$	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$																								
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	100				25	199																	
	<p>माध्य <math>\bar{X} = A + \sum \frac{f_i y_i}{100} \times h</math>  <math>= 42.5 + \frac{25}{100} \times 4</math>  <math>= 42.5 + 1</math>  <math>= 43.5</math></p>	1																					
	<p>S.D. <math>\sigma = \frac{h}{N} \sqrt{N \sum f_i y_i^2 - (\sum f_i y_i)^2}</math>  <math>= \frac{4}{100} \sqrt{100 \times 199 - (25)^2}</math>  <math>= \frac{4}{100} \sqrt{19900 - 625}</math>  <math>= \frac{4 \times 138.8}{100}</math>  <math>= 5.55</math></p>	$1 \frac{1}{2}$																					
<b>खण्ड ड</b>																							
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Q36	1. भाला परवल्यिक पथ का अनुसरण करता है	1																					
	2. वक्र परवलय है	2																					
																							

Q37.	<p>1. <math>\cos(X+Y) = \cos X \cos Y - \sin X \sin Y</math>  <math>= \cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ</math>  <math>= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{3}-1)</math></p>	2
	<p>2. <math>\sin(X-Y) = \sin X \cos Y - \cos X \sin Y</math>  <math>= \sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(1 - \sqrt{3})</math></p>	2
Q 38	<p>1. यदि टीम में बालिका शामिल नहीं होगी तो 7 में से 5 बालकों का चयन किया जायेगा। इसलिए, आवश्यक तरीकों की संख्या <math>= {}^7C_5 = \frac{7!}{5!2!}</math></p> $= \frac{6 \times 7}{2}$ $= 21$	1
	<p>2. यदि 1 लड़के और 4 लड़कियों का चयन किया जा सकता है <math>= {}^7C_1 \times {}^4C_4</math></p> $= \frac{7!}{1!6!} \times \frac{4!}{4!0!}$ $= 7$	1
	<p>3. यदि 4 लड़के और 1 लड़की का चयन किया जा सकता है <math>{}^7C_4 \times {}^1C_1</math></p> $= \frac{7!}{4!3!} \times \frac{1!}{1!3!}$ $= 140$	1
	<p>4. यदि 1 लड़के और 4 लड़कियों का चयन किया जा सकता है <math>{}^7C_2 \times {}^4C_3</math></p> $= \frac{7!}{2!5!} \times \frac{4!}{3!1!}$ $= 84$	1