

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – MATHEMATICS (SUBJECT CODE – 041)
(PAPER CODE – 65/5/2)

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.**
4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
5. Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totalling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.
 - Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

MATHEMATICS (Subject Code–041)

[Paper Code : 65/5/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A	
	Question Nos. 1 to 6 carry 2 marks each.	
Q1.	Find the vector equation of a line passing through a point with position vector $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and parallel to the line joining the points $-\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$.	2
A1.	Vector parallel to the required line is $2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ Required vector equation of the line $\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$	1 1
Q2.	Find : $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}}$	2
A2.	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}}$ $= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2^2 - (x-2)^2}}$ $= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + C$	1 1
Q3.	Find the general solution of the following differential equation : $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2e^{-y}$	2
A3.	$\int \frac{dy}{e^{-y}} = \int (x^2 + e^x) dx$ $e^y = \frac{x^3}{3} + e^x + C$	1 1

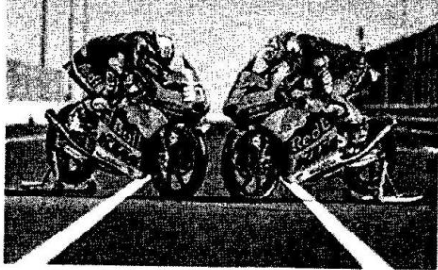
<p>Q4.</p>	<p>(a) Events A and B are such that $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{7}{12}$ and $P(\overline{A \cap B}) = \frac{1}{4}$ Find whether the events A and B are independent or not.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) A box B_1 contains 1 white ball and 3 red balls. Another box B_2 contains 2 white balls and 3 red balls. If one ball is drawn at random from each of the boxes B_1 and B_2, then find the probability that the two balls drawn are of the same colour.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>A4.</p>	$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{7}{12}, P(\overline{A \cap B}) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(\overline{A \cap B}) = P(\overline{A \cap B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B)$ $P(A \cap B) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7}{24}$ $P(A) \times P(B) \neq P(A \cap B)$ <p>\therefore A and B are not independent</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>P (both balls drawn are of same colour) = P (both white) + P (both red)</p> $= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{11}{20}$	<p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
<p>Q5.</p>	<p>Let X be a random variable which assumes values x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 such that $2P(X = x_1) = 3P(X = x_2) = P(X = x_3) = 5P(X = x_4)$.</p> <p>Find the probability distribution of X.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>A5.</p>	<p>Let $P(X = x_3) = k$</p> $P(X = x_1) = \frac{k}{2}, P(X = x_2) = \frac{k}{3}, P(X = x_4) = \frac{k}{5}$ $\frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{3} + k + \frac{k}{5} = 1$ $k = \frac{30}{61}$	<p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>

	Probability Distribution of X is: <table><tr><td>X</td><td>x_1</td><td>x_2</td><td>x_3</td><td>x_4</td></tr><tr><td>P(X)</td><td>15/61</td><td>10/61</td><td>30/61</td><td>6/61</td></tr></table>	X	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	P(X)	15/61	10/61	30/61	6/61	1
X	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4								
P(X)	15/61	10/61	30/61	6/61								
Q6.	If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$ and $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$, then find $\left \vec{b} \right $	2										
A6.	Let $\vec{b} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \Rightarrow x + y + z = 1 \qquad \dots (1)$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(z - y) - \hat{j}(z - x) + \hat{k}(y - x) = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ $z - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = z$ $\Rightarrow x - z = 1 \qquad \dots (2)$ $x - y = 1 \qquad \dots (3)$ Solving (1), (2), (3) $x = 1, \quad y = 0, \quad z = 0$ $\vec{b} = \hat{i}$, so $ \vec{b} = 1$	<div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div>										
	<div>SECTION—B</div> <div>Question Nos. 7 to 10 carry 3 marks each.</div>											
Q7.	(a) Find : $\int e^x \cdot \sin 2x \, dx$ <div>OR</div> (b) Find : $\int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)} \, dx$	3										
A7.(a)	$I = \int_{\text{II}}^{\text{I}} e^x \sin 2x \, dx$ $I = \sin 2x e^x - \int_{\text{I}}^{\text{II}} 2 \cos 2x e^x \, dx$ $= e^x \sin 2x - 2[\cos 2x e^x - \int (-2 \sin 2x) e^x \, dx]$	<div>1</div> <div>1/2</div>										

<p>Q9.</p>	<p>(a) Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. If \hat{n} is a unit vector such that $\vec{a} \cdot \hat{n} = 0$ and $\vec{b} \cdot \hat{n} = 0$, then find $\left \vec{c} \cdot \hat{n} \right$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) If \vec{a} and \vec{b} are unit vectors inclined at an angle 30° to each other, then find the area of the parallelogram with $\left(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b} \right)$ and $\left(3\vec{a} + \vec{b} \right)$ as adjacent sides.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>
<p>A9.</p>	<p>$\vec{a} \cdot \hat{n} = 0, \vec{b} \cdot \hat{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{n}$ is \perp to both \vec{a} and \vec{b}</p> <p>Now, $\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} }$</p> <p>Here, $\vec{n} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2\hat{k}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \hat{n} = -\hat{k}$ (or $\hat{n} = \hat{k}$)</p> <p>$\therefore \vec{c} \cdot \hat{n} = \vec{c} \cdot (-\hat{k}) = 1$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Area of parallelogram $= \left (\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \times (3\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \right$</p> <p>$= \left (\vec{a} \times 3\vec{a}) + (3\vec{b} \times 3\vec{a}) + (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (3\vec{b} \times \vec{b}) \right$</p> <p>$= \left 9(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \right$</p> <p>$= 8 \left \vec{b} \times \vec{a} \right$</p> <p>$= 8[\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \sin \theta]$</p> <p>$= 8 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$= 4$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>Q10.</p>	<p>Evaluate :</p> $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + (\tan x)^{2/3}} dx$	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

A10.	$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1 + (\tan x)^{2/3}}$ $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{2/3} x}{\cos^{2/3} x + \sin^{2/3} x} dx \quad \dots (I)$ $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{2/3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}{\cos^{2/3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) + \sin^{2/3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} dx$ $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2/3} x}{\sin^{2/3} x + \cos^{2/3} x} dx \quad \dots (II)$ <p>(I) + (II)</p> $\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
	SECTION—C Question Nos. 11 to 14 carry 4 marks each.	
Q11.	<p>(a) Solve the following differential equation :</p> $(y - \sin^2 x) dx + \tan x dy = 0$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation :</p> $(x^3 + y^3) dy = x^2 y dx$	4
A11.(a)	$(y - \sin^2 x) dx + \tan x dy = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{\tan x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\tan x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} + (\cot x) y = \sin x \cos x$ $I.F. = e^{\int \cot x dx} = e^{\log(\sin x)} = \sin x$ <p>Solution is given by</p> $y \sin x = \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx$ $y \sin x = \int t^2 dt \quad \because \sin x = t, \cos x dx = dt$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

	$= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big _0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \left[4 - \frac{4}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$ $= -1 + 2 = 1$	1
Q13.	In a factory, machine A produces 30% of total output, machine B produces 25% and the machine C produces the remaining output. The defective items produced by machines A, B and C are 1%, 1.2%, 2% respectively. An item is picked at random from a day's output and found to be defective. Find the probability that it was produced by machine B?	4
A13.	<p> E_1 : Item was produced by A E_2 : Item was produced by B E_3 : Item was produce by C F : Item was defective </p> <p> $P(E_1) = \frac{30}{100}, P(E_2) = \frac{25}{100}, P(E_3) = \frac{45}{100}$ </p> <p> $P(F E_1) = \frac{1}{100}, P(F E_2) = \frac{1.2}{100}, P(F E_3) = \frac{2}{100}$ </p> <p> $P(E_2 F) = \frac{P(E_2) P(F E_2)}{P(E_1) P(F E_1) + P(E_2) P(F E_2) + P(E_3) P(F E_3)}$ $= \frac{\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1.2}{100}}{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} + \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1.2}{100} + \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{2}{100}}$ $= \frac{3}{3+3+9} = \frac{1}{5}$ </p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>

<p>Q14.</p>	<p>Two motorcycles A and B are running at the speed more than the allowed speed on the roads represented by the lines $\vec{r} = \lambda(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})$ and $\vec{r} = (3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) + \mu(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ respectively.</p>  <p>Based on the above information, answer the following questions :</p> <p>(a) Find the shortest distance between the given lines.</p> <p>(b) Find the point at which the motorcycles may collide.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>A14.(a)</p>	$\vec{a}_1 = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}, \vec{a}_2 = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ $\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ $\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ $SD = \frac{ (\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) }{ \vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 }$ $\text{Now, } (\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) = (3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \cdot (3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$ $= 9 - 9 = 0$ <p>Shortest distance between two lines = 0</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>A14.(b)</p>	<p>Any point on the line $\vec{r} = \lambda(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})$ is $\lambda\hat{i} + 2\lambda\hat{j} - \lambda\hat{k}$</p> <p>Any point on the line $\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \mu(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ is $(2\mu + 3)\hat{i} + (\mu + 3)\hat{j} + \mu\hat{k}$</p> <p>As the lines are intersecting,</p> $\lambda = 2\mu + 3, 2\lambda = \mu + 3$ <p>On solving $\mu = -1, \lambda = 1$</p> <p>Point of intersection is $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ or (1, 2, -1)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>