

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
MATHEMATICS PAPER CODE 65/2/3

General Instructions:

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

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

Q. No .	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Mar ks
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION A</p> <p>Questions no. 1 to 18 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion-Reason based questions of 1 mark each</p>	
1.	<p>If $y = \cos^{-1}(e^x)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is :</p> <p>(A) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{-2x} + 1}}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{-2x} + 1}}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{-2x} - 1}}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{-2x} - 1}}$</p>	
Sol .	(D) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{-2x}-1}}$	1
2.	<p>The degree and order of differential equation $y''^2 + \log(y') = x^5$ respectively are :</p> <p>(A) not defined, 5 (B) not defined, 2 (C) 5, not defined (D) 2, 2</p>	
Sol .	(B) not defined, 2	1
3.	<p>The unit vector perpendicular to both vectors $\hat{i} + \hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} - \hat{k}$ is :</p> <p>(A) $2\hat{j}$ (B) \hat{j} (C) $\frac{\hat{i} - \hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$ (D) $\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$</p>	
Sol .	(B) \hat{j}	1
4.	<p>Direction ratios of a vector parallel to line $\frac{x-1}{2} = -y = \frac{2z+1}{6}$ are :</p> <p>(A) 2, -1, 6 (B) 2, 1, 6 (C) 2, 1, 3 (D) 2, -1, 3</p>	
Sol .	(D) 2, -1, 3	1

13.	<p>The differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y)$ will not be a homogeneous differential equation, if $F(x, y)$ is :</p> <p>(A) $\cos x - \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ (B) $\frac{y}{x}$ (C) $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}$ (D) $\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$</p>	
Sol .	(A) $\cos x - \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$	1
14.	<p>For any two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b}, which of the following statements is always true ?</p> <p>(A) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \geq \vec{a} \vec{b}$ (B) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \vec{b}$ (C) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \leq \vec{a} \vec{b}$ (D) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} < \vec{a} \vec{b}$</p>	
Sol .	(C) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \leq \vec{a} \vec{b} $	1
15.	<p>The coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point $(0, 1, 2)$ on the x-axis are given by :</p> <p>(A) $(1, 0, 0)$ (B) $(2, 0, 0)$ (C) $(\sqrt{5}, 0, 0)$ (D) $(0, 0, 0)$</p>	
Sol .	(D) $(0, 0, 0)$	1
16.	<p>The common region determined by all the constraints of a linear programming problem is called :</p> <p>(A) an unbounded region (B) an optimal region (C) a bounded region (D) a feasible region</p>	
Sol .	(D) a feasible region	1
17.	<p>Let E be an event of a sample space S of an experiment, then $P(S E) =$</p> <p>(A) $P(S \cap E)$ (B) $P(E)$ (C) 1 (D) 0</p>	
Sol .	(C) 1	1

Sol .	<p>$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 3, x \in [4, 6]$</p> <p>We have $f'(x) = 2x - 6$</p> <p>For all x such that $4 < x < 6$, $2 < 2x - 6 < 6$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \in (4, 6)$</p> <p>Hence, f is increasing over $[4, 6]$.</p>	1
22.	(a) Find the value of $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \cot^{-1}\left(\tan \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$.	
Sol .	<p>The given expression = $\frac{-\pi}{6} + (\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{\pi}{6}$</p> <p>$= \frac{5\pi}{6}$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	OR	
	(b) Find the domain of $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(1 - x^2)$. Also, find its range.	
Sol .	<p>$-1 \leq 1 - x^2 \leq 1$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 \leq 2$</p> <p>Domain = $[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$</p> <p>Range = $[0, \pi]$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
23.	(a) If $f(x) = \tan 2x $, then find the value of $f'(x)$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$.	
Sol .	<p>$f(x) = -\tan 2x, \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$</p> <p>$f'(x) = -2\sec^2 2x, \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$</p> <p>$f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -2(-2)^2 = -8$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

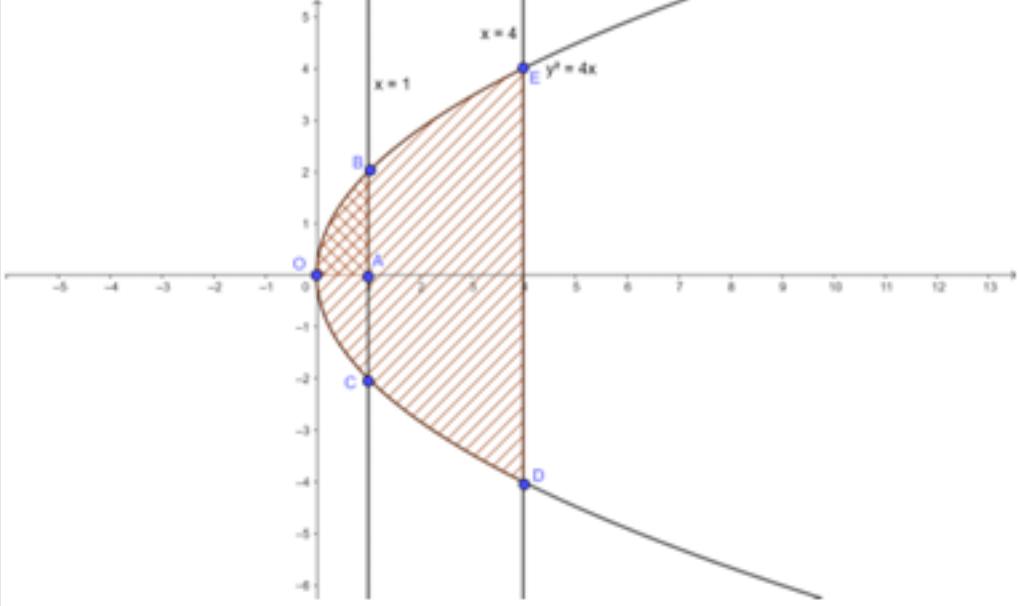
OR		
	(b) If $y = \operatorname{cosec}(\cot^{-1} x)$, then prove that $\sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - x = 0$.	
Sol.	$y = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2(\cot^{-1} x)} = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - x = 0$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
24.	If M and m denote the local maximum and local minimum values of the function $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ ($x \neq 0$) respectively, find the value of $(M - m)$.	
Sol.	$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x^2}$ $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, 1$ $f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow f''(-1) = -2 < 0$ $\therefore -1$ is a point of local maximum The local maximum value $= f(-1) = -2 = M$ $f''(1) = 2 > 0$ $\therefore 1$ is point of local minimum The local minimum value $= f(1) = 2 = m$ $M - m = -4$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
25.	Find : $\int \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{e^{4x} + 1} dx$	
Sol.	Given integral $= \int \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{e^{4x} + 1} dx$ $= \int \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \log e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + C$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

Section C

Section C																				
26.	A pair of dice is thrown simultaneously. If X denotes the absolute difference of the numbers appearing on top of the dice, then find the probability distribution of X .																			
Sol	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$P(X)$</td><td>$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$</td><td>$\frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$</td><td>$\frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$</td><td>$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$</td><td>$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$</td><td>$\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						X	0	1	2	3	4	5	$P(X)$	$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$
X	0	1	2	3	4	5														
$P(X)$	$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$														
27.	<p>Find :</p> $\int x^2 \log(x^2 - 1) dx$																			
Sol	$\begin{aligned} \text{Given integral} &= \log(x^2 - 1) \times \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \times \frac{x^3}{3} dx \\ &= \log(x^2 - 1) \times \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^4 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1} dx \\ &= \log(x^2 - 1) \times \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\int (x^2 + 1) dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx \right] \\ &= \log(x^2 - 1) \times \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x + \frac{1}{2} \log \left \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right \right] + C \end{aligned}$																			
28.	<p>(a) If $y = (\log x)^2$, prove that $x^2y'' + xy' = 2$.</p>																			
Sol	<p>Differentiating both sides w.r.t. x, we get</p> $\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{2\log x}{x} \\ \Rightarrow xy' &= 2\log x \\ \Rightarrow xy'' + y' &= \frac{2}{x} \\ \Rightarrow x^2y'' + xy' &= 2 \end{aligned}$																			

	OR	
	(b) If $y = \sin(\tan^{-1} e^x)$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 0$.	
Sol.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\tan^{-1}(e^x)) \times \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}}$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	2 1
29.	(a) Evaluate : $\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} dx$	
Sol.	(a) $\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} dx$ $= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ $= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx - \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ $= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx - 0 \quad [\frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \text{ is even, } \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \text{ is odd}]$ $= 4 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ $= 4 \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2$ $= 2\pi$	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
	OR	
	(b) Find : $\int \frac{1}{x[(\log x)^2 - 3 \log x - 4]} dx$	
Sol.	Let $\log x = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$ The given integral becomes $= \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 3t - 4} dt$ $= \int \frac{1}{(t - \frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{5}{2})^2} dx$ $= \frac{1}{5} \log \left \frac{t-4}{t+1} \right + C$	1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2

	$= \frac{1}{5} \log \left \frac{\log x - 4}{\log x + 1} \right + C$	$\frac{1}{2}$
30.	(a) Find the particular solution of the differential equation given by $2xy + y^2 - 2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0; y = 2, \text{ when } x = 1.$	
Sol.	<p>Given differential equation can be written as</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy + y^2}{2x^2} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{2x^2}$ <p>Let $y = vx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$</p> <p>The equation becomes</p> $x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}v^2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{dx}{x}$ <p>Integrating both sides, we get</p> $\frac{-1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} \log x + C$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \log x + C$ <p>$y = 2, x = 1$ gives $C = -\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>The particular solution is</p> $-\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{2} \text{ or, } y = \frac{2x}{1 - \log x }$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	OR	
	(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation : $y dx = (x + 2y^2) dy$	
Sol.	<p>Given differential equation can be written as</p> $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = 2y$ <p>Integrating Factor = $e^{\int \frac{-1}{y} dy} = \frac{1}{y}$</p> <p>Solution is $x \frac{1}{y} = \int 2y dy$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = 2y + C$ $\Rightarrow x = 2y^2 + Cy$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
31.	The position vectors of vertices of ΔABC are $A(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})$, $B(\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})$ and $C(3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k})$. Find all the angles of ΔABC .	

Sol	$\cos A = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{ \overrightarrow{AB} \overrightarrow{AC} } = \frac{(-\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})}{\sqrt{41}\sqrt{35}} = \frac{35}{\sqrt{41}\sqrt{35}} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{41}}$ $A = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{41}}\right)$ $\cos B = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{ \overrightarrow{BA} \overrightarrow{BC} } = \frac{(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \cdot (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})}{\sqrt{41}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{41}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{41}}$ $B = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{41}}\right)$ $\cos C = \frac{\overrightarrow{CB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA}}{ \overrightarrow{CB} \overrightarrow{CA} } = \frac{(-2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) \cdot (-\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})}{ \overrightarrow{CB} \overrightarrow{CA} } = 0$ $\cos C = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}$	1 1 1
32.	If A_1 denotes the area of region bounded by $y^2 = 4x$, $x = 1$ and x-axis in the first quadrant and A_2 denotes the area of region bounded by $y^2 = 4x$, $x = 4$, find $A_1 : A_2$.	
Sol	 $A_1 = \text{Area}(\text{region OABO}) = \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$ $A_2 = \text{Area}(\text{region ODEO}) = 2 \int_0^4 2\sqrt{x} dx = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} [2^3] = \frac{64}{3}$	2 1 1

	$A_1 : A_2 = \frac{4}{3} : \frac{64}{3} = 1 : 16$	1
33.	(a) Show that a function $f : R \rightarrow R$ defined as $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ is neither one-one nor onto. Also, find all the values of x for which $f(x) = 3$.	
Sol	<p>Let $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ for some $x_1, x_2 \in R$</p> <p>Then $x_1^2 + x_1 + 1 = x_2^2 + x_2 + 1$</p> $\Rightarrow (x_1 - x_2)(1 + x_1 + x_2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 0$ or $x_1 + x_2 = -1$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ or $x_1 + x_2 = -1$ so if $x_1 + x_2 = -1, x_1 \neq x_2$ <p>Hence f is not one-one</p> <p>Let $y = f(x)$ where $x \in R$ Then $y = x^2 + x + 1$.</p> $\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 - y = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4y - 3}}{2}$ <p>For x to be real, $4y - 3 \geq 0$</p> $\Rightarrow y \geq \frac{3}{4}$ <p>Hence, range = $[\frac{3}{4}, \infty)$ \neq codomain</p> <p>Hence, f is not onto.</p> <p>$f(x) = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$</p> $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = -2, 1$	2
	OR	
	(b) A relation R is defined on $N \times N$ (where N is the set of natural numbers) as $(a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.	
Sol	Let $(a, b) \in N \times N$	

35.

(a) Solve the following system of equations, using matrices :

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{10}{z} = 4, \quad \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{y} + \frac{5}{z} = 1, \quad \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - \frac{20}{z} = 2$$

where $x, y, z \neq 0$ Sol Given system of linear equations is equivalent to $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & -20 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{y} \\ \frac{1}{z} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1200 \neq 0$$

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

Cofactors of the elements of A are

$$A_{11} = 75, A_{12} = 110, A_{13} = 72$$

$$A_{21} = 150, A_{22} = -100, A_{23} = 0$$

$$A_{31} = 75, A_{32} = 30, A_{33} = -24$$

$$adj A = \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

2

$$A^{-1} = \frac{adj A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 600 \\ 400 \\ 240 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore x = 2, y = 3, z = 5$$

OR

$$(b) \text{ If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cot x \\ -\cot x & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ show that } A' A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos 2x & -\sin 2x \\ \sin 2x & -\cos 2x \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sol $|A| = 1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$

$$adj A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\cot x \\ \cot x & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{adj A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{cosec^2 x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -cotx \\ cotx & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -cotx \\ cotx & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$A' A^{-1} = \frac{1}{cosec^2 x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - cot^2 x & -2cotx \\ 2cotx & 1 - cot^2 x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x & -2\sin x \cos x \\ 2\sin x \cos x & \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\cos 2x & -\sin 2x \\ \sin 2x & -\cos 2x \end{bmatrix}$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

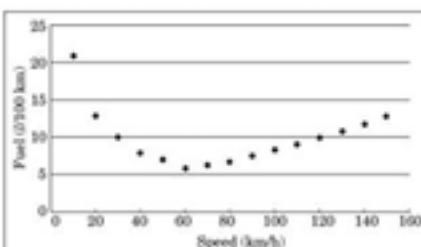
36.

Airplanes are by far the safest mode of transportation when the number of transported passengers are measured against personal injuries and fatality totals.



Previous records state that the probability of an airplane crash is 0.00001%. Further, there are 95% chances that there will be survivors after a plane crash. Assume that in case of no crash, all travellers survive.

	<p>Let E_1 be the event that there is a plane crash and E_2 be the event that there is no crash. Let A be the event that passengers survive after the journey.</p> <p>On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Find the probability that the airplane will not crash.</p> <p>(ii) Find $P(A E_1) + P(A E_2)$.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Find $P(A)$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(iii) (b) Find $P(E_2 A)$.</p>	
Sol .	<p>(i) $P(E_2) = 1 - 0.0000001$ $= 0.9999999$</p> <p>(ii) $P(A/E_1) + P(A/E_2) = \frac{95}{100} + 1 = \frac{195}{100}$</p>	1 1
	<p>(iii)(a) $P(A) = P(E_1) \times P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \times P(A/E_2)$ $= \frac{1}{10000000} \times \frac{95}{100} + \frac{9999999}{10000000} \times 1$ $= \frac{95+999999900}{10000000000} = \frac{999999995}{10000000000}$</p>	1 1
	OR	
	<p>(iii)(b)</p> $P(E_2/A) = \frac{P(E_2) \times P(A/E_2)}{P(E_1) \times P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \times P(A/E_2)}$ $= \frac{\frac{9999999}{10000000}}{\frac{99999995}{10000000000}} = \frac{999999900}{999999995}$	1 1
37.	Overspeeding increases fuel consumption and decreases fuel economy as a result of tyre rolling friction and air resistance. While vehicles reach optimal fuel economy at different speeds, fuel mileage usually decreases rapidly at speeds above 80 km/h.	



The relation between fuel consumption F ($l/100$ km) and speed V (km/h)

under some constraints is given as $F = \frac{V^2}{500} - \frac{V}{4} + 14$.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions :

(i) Find F , when $V = 40$ km/h.

(ii) Find $\frac{dF}{dV}$.

(iii) (a) Find the speed V for which fuel consumption F is minimum.

OR

(iii) (b) Find the quantity of fuel required to travel 600 km at the speed V at which $\frac{dF}{dV} = -0.01$.

Sol (i) When $V = 40$ km/h, $F = 36/5$ $\ell/100\text{km}$

1

(ii)

$$\frac{dF}{dV} = \frac{V}{250} - \frac{1}{4}$$

1

(iii) (a)

$$\frac{dF}{dV} = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow V = 62.5 \text{ km/h}$

1

$$\frac{d^2F}{dV^2} = \frac{1}{250} > 0 \text{ at } V = 62.5 \text{ km/h}$$

1

Hence, F is minimum when $V = 62.5 \text{ km/h}$

2

1

2

1

2

1

2

OR

(iii) (b)

$$\frac{dF}{dV} = -0.01$$

	$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{250} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-1}{100}$ $\Rightarrow V = 60 \text{ km/h}$ $F = \frac{60^2}{500} - \frac{60}{4} + 14 = 6.2 \ell/100\text{km}$ <p>Quantity of fuel required for 600 km $= 6.2 \times 6 = 37.2 \ell$</p>	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
38.	<p>The month of September is celebrated as the Rashtriya Poshan Maah across the country. Following a healthy and well-balanced diet is crucial in order to supply the body with the proper nutrients it needs. A balanced diet also keeps us mentally fit and promotes improved level of energy.</p>  <p>Figure-1: Indian Dietary Pyramid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fats & Sugar: (4 – 6 Portions Each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fats – 5 g/portion Sugar – 5 g/portion Pulses & Dairy: (2 – 3 Portions Each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulses – 30 g/portion Dairy – 100 g/portion Fruits & Vegetables: (4 – 5 Portions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 g/portion Cereals & Millets: (10 – 15 Portions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 g/portion 	

Figure-1

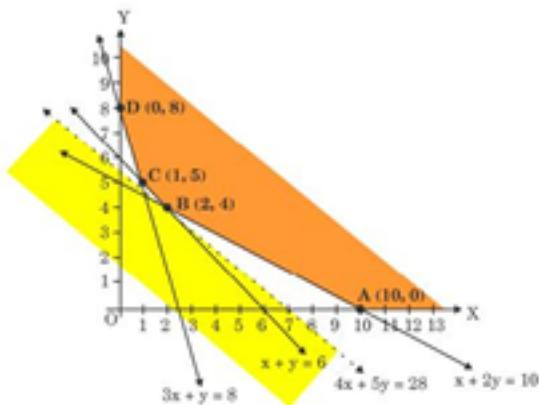


Figure-2

A dietitian wishes to minimize the cost of a diet involving two types of foods, food X (x kg) and food Y (y kg) which are available at the rate of ₹ 16/kg and ₹ 20/kg respectively. The feasible region satisfying the constraints is shown in Figure-2.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions :

- Identify and write all the constraints which determine the given feasible region in Figure-2.
- If the objective is to minimize cost $Z = 16x + 20y$, find the values of x and y at which cost is minimum. Also, find minimum cost assuming that minimum cost is possible for the given unbounded region.

Sol (i) Constraints are $x + 2y \geq 10$

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &\geq 6 \\3x + y &\geq 8 \\x &\geq 0 \\y &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

(ii)

Corner points	Value of $Z = 16x + 20y$
A (10, 0)	160
B (2, 4)	112
C (1, 5)	116
D (0, 8)	160

The minimum cost is ₹112

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

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