

# BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION HARYANA

## MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: 12<sup>th</sup> (Sr. Secondary)

Practice Paper 2023 – 24

SET – A

गणित

MATHEMATICS

[ Hindi and English Medium ]

(ACADEMIC / OPEN)

- मार्किंग स्कीम में दिए गए हल केवल एक विधि है इसके अतिरिक्त सब विधियां भी बराबर मान्य होंगी यदि वे गणितीय रूप से सही हैं ।
- The solution methods adopted in the marking scheme are suggestive. Different methods are also acceptable if these are mathematically correct.

### Section -A : (1 Mark each)

Question No. प्रश्न क्रमांक	Answer उत्तर	Hints/ Solution संकेत / हल
1.	D	$(-1)^2 = (1)^2 = 1$ , so $f(x) = x^2$ is not one-one. Square root (preimage) of any negative number does not exist in $\mathbb{R}$ , so $f(x) = x^2$ is not onto. $(-1)^2 = (1)^2 = 1$ , अतः $f(x) = x^2$ एकैकी नहीं है। किसी भी ऋणात्मक संख्या का वर्गमूल (पूर्व प्रतिबिम्ब) $\mathbb{R}$ में उपलब्ध नहीं है   अतः $f(x) = x^2$ आच्छादक नहीं है
2.	False/असत्य	माना (Let) $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = y$

		$\cot y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\cot \frac{\pi}{3} = \cot\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cot \frac{2\pi}{3}$
3.	A	<p>दिया है (Given that) : <math>A' = A, B' = B</math></p> $\begin{aligned}(AB - BA)' &= (AB)' - (BA)' \\ &= B'A' - A'B' \\ &= BA - AB \\ &= -(AB - BA)\end{aligned}$
4.	C	$ adj A  =  A ^{n-1}$ , यदि (if) $order(A) = n$ इसलिए (So) $ adj A  = 4^2 = 16$
5.	D	$\begin{aligned}Det(A) &= 1(1 + \sin^2\theta) - \sin\theta(-\sin\theta + \sin\theta) \\ &\quad + 1(\sin^2\theta + 1) \\ &= 2 + 2\sin^2\theta\end{aligned}$ <p>अधिकतम मान (Min value) of <math>\sin^2\theta = 0</math>  न्यूनतम मान (Max value) of <math>\sin^2\theta = 1</math>  So <math>Det(A) \in [2, 4]</math></p>
6.	$2x.e^{x^2}$	$f'(x) = 2x.e^{x^2}$
7.	$\frac{2x.e^{x^2}}{-\sin x}$	$\frac{df}{dg} = \frac{\frac{df}{dx}}{\frac{dg}{dx}} = \frac{2x.e^{x^2}}{-\sin x}$
8.	B	$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1 + 1} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} \\ &= \tan^{-1}(x+1) + c\end{aligned}$
9.	0	<p>By integral property : <math>\int_{-a}^a \text{odd function} = 0</math>  since <math>\sin^7 x</math> is an odd function within given limits.</p> <p>समाकलन गुणधर्म <math>\int_{-a}^a \text{विषम फलन} = 0</math> द्वारा  क्योंकि <math>\sin^7 x</math> एक विषम फलन है ।</p>
10.	B	$\int \frac{1 \cdot dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx$ $\int (\sec^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx = \tan x - \cot x + c$

11.	D	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y^2}{x^2 - xy - y^2} = f(x, y)$ <p>माना (Let) <math>x = \lambda x, y = \lambda y</math></p> $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{-\lambda^2 x^2}{\lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda x \cdot \lambda y - \lambda^2 y^2} = \lambda^0 f(x, y)$
12.	असत्य /False	<p>Degree not defined since this is not a polynomial equation in <math>y', y''</math> or <math>y'''</math>.</p> <p>क्योंकि यह समीकरण <math>y', y''</math> or <math>y'''</math> . में एक बहुपद नहीं है।</p>
13.	D	$ \lambda \vec{a}  = 1,$ $ \lambda   \vec{a}  = 1, a  \lambda  = 1, a = 1/ \lambda $
14.	असत्य /False	$ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}  =  \vec{a} \times \vec{b} $ $ \vec{a}  \cdot  \vec{b}  \cos \theta =  \vec{a}  \cdot  \vec{b}  \sin \theta$ $\cos \theta = \sin \theta$ $\Rightarrow \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$
15.	$\frac{-9}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{-2}{11}$	$r = \sqrt{(-18)^2 + (12)^2 + (-4)^2} = 22$ <p>अतः दिक् कोसाइन,</p> <p>So direction cosines = <math>\frac{-18}{22}, \frac{12}{22}, \frac{-4}{22}</math>  <math>= \frac{-9}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{-2}{11}</math></p>
16.	B	<p>यदि घटनाएं <math>A</math> व <math>B</math> परस्पर स्वतंत्र घटनाएं हैं तो <math>A'</math> व <math>B'</math> भी परस्पर स्वतंत्र घटनाएं होंगी अतः</p> $P(A'B') = P(A')P(B')$ $= P[1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)]$ <p>If <math>A</math> and <math>B</math> are independent events then <math>A'</math> and <math>B'</math> will also be independent so :</p> $P(A'B') = P(A')P(B')$ $= P[1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)]$
17.	D	$P(A/B) = P(B/A)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$ $\Rightarrow P(A) = P(B)$

18.	असत्य/ False	$P(E) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$
19.	C	<p>समांतर रेखाओं के दिक् अनुपात समान नहीं समानुपाती होने अनिवार्य हैं। यहां दिक् अनुपात :</p> $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{-8}{-16} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ सभी}$ <p>Parallel lines must have direction ratios proportional but not equal necessarily. Here direction ratios are :</p> $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{-8}{-16} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ all}$
20.	A	<p><b>(एकैकी फलन ) One-one function:</b></p> <p>If <math>x_1 \neq x_2</math> then <math>2x_1 \neq 2x_2, \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{R}</math> So <math>f</math> is one-one.</p> <p><b>(आच्छादक फलन ) Onto function :</b></p> <p>Let <math>y = 2x</math> <math>x = \frac{y}{2} \in \mathcal{R}</math> always <math>\forall x, y \in \mathcal{R}</math></p> <p>Given reason is correct and explains A correctly. दिया गया कारण सही है एवं A की सही व्याख्या करता है ।</p>

खंड - ब

SECTION - B

(2×5=10)

21.	$f(x) = \cos x, g(x) = 3x^2$ $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(3x^2) = \cos 3x^2$ $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\cos x) = 3\cos^2 x$ $\Rightarrow g \circ f \neq f \circ g$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>अथवा (OR)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Using <math>\cos^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}</math></p> $\tan^{-1} 1 + \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-1}{2} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{-1}{2} \right)$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
22.	$A + A' = I$ $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 2 \cos x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p>
23.	$y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right)$ $= \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

24.	$y = a \cos x + b \sin x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -a \sin x + b \cos x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -a \cos x - b \sin x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -y$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} + y = 0$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>अथवा (OR)</b></p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \int dy = \int \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + c$ $\Rightarrow \int dy = \int \left( \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) dx + c$ $\Rightarrow y = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - x + c$	<p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
25.	<p>Let P( odd number )=<math>p = \frac{1}{2}</math>,</p> <p>माना विषम संख्या आने की प्रायिकता=<math>p = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>then P(even number) = <math>q = \frac{1}{2}</math></i></p> <p>माना सम संख्या आने की प्रायिकता=<math>q = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> $p(x \geq 1) = 1 - p(x = 0)$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2</p>

खंड - स

SECTION - C

(3×6=18)

<p>26.</p>	<p>Given that :  <math>L =</math> set of all lines in XY-plane  <math>\mathcal{R} = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \text{ is parallel to } L_2\}</math>  <b>Reflexivity:</b>  <math display="block">L_1    L_1 \quad \forall L_1 \in L</math>                 So <math>\mathcal{R}</math> is reflexive.  <b>Symmetry:</b>                  Let <math>L_1, L_2 \in L</math> and <math>L_1    L_2</math>  <math display="block">\Rightarrow L_2    L_1</math>                 So <math>\mathcal{R}</math> is symmetric.  <b>Transitivity:</b>                  Let <math>L_1, L_2, L_3 \in L</math>                  also <math>L_1    L_2</math> and <math>L_2    L_3</math>  <math display="block">\Rightarrow L_1    L_2    L_3</math>  <math display="block">\Rightarrow L_1    L_3</math>                 So <math>\mathcal{R}</math> is Transitive.                  Hence <math>\mathcal{R}</math> is an <b>equivalence</b> relation.                   दिया है:  <math>L =</math> XY-तल में स्थित समस्त रेखाओं का समुच्चय  <math>\mathcal{R} = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \text{ समांतर है to } L_2\}</math>  <b>स्वतुल्यता:</b>  <math display="block">L_1    L_1 \quad \forall L_1 \in L</math>                 अतः <math>\mathcal{R}</math> स्वतुल्य है।  <b>सममितता:</b>                  माना <math>L_1, L_2 \in L</math> और <math>L_1    L_2</math>  <math display="block">\Rightarrow L_2    L_1</math>                 अतः <math>\mathcal{R}</math> सममित है ।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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	<p><b>संक्रामकता:</b></p> $\begin{aligned} \text{माना } L_1, L_2, L_3 \in L \\ \text{तथा } L_1 \parallel L_2, \quad L_2 \parallel L_3 \\ \Rightarrow L_1 \parallel L_2 \parallel L_3 \\ \Rightarrow L_1 \parallel L_3 \end{aligned}$ <p>अतः <math>\mathcal{R}</math> संक्रामक है  </p> <p>.</p> <p>अतः <math>\mathcal{R}</math> एक तुल्यता संबंध है।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>अथवा (OR)</b></p> <p>माना (Let) <math>x = a \sin \theta</math></p> $\begin{aligned} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}\right) &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a \sin \theta}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta}}\right) \\ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a \sin \theta}{a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}\right) \\ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) \\ &= \tan^{-1}(\tan \theta) \\ &= \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \end{aligned}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
27.	<p>दिया है (Given that): <math>B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 &amp; -2 &amp; -4 \\ -1 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 \\ 1 &amp; -2 &amp; -3 \end{bmatrix}</math></p> $B' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ $P = \frac{1}{2}(B + B') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3/2 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 3 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>



$$Q = \frac{1}{2}(B - B') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/2 & -5/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5/2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

अब (Now) :

$$P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3/2 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 3 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/2 & -5/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5/2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 0 & \frac{-3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & 3 + 0 & 1 + 3 \\ \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} & 1 - 3 & -3 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

Where P is a symmetric matrix and Q is a skew symmetric matrix.

जहाँ एक P सममित आव्यूह है तथा Q एक विषम सममित आव्यूह है ।

1

28.

At  $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + 4 \tan x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ form}$$

Applying L'Hospital Rule:

L'Hospital नियम का प्रयोग करने पर :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 + 4 \sec^2 x}{1} = 3 + 4 = 7$$

So at  $x = 0$  for being continuous function should be redefined as:

1/2

1

अतः  $x = 0$  पर सतत बनाने के लिए फलन  $f(x)$  को निम्न प्रकार से पुनर्परिभाषित किया जाना चाहिए :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x + 4 \tan x}{x} & ; x \neq 0 \\ 7 & ; x = 0 \end{cases}$$

तब Then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 7$

So  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

अब  $f$  अब एक सतत फलन होगा |

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

29.

दिया है (Given that):

$$f(x) = \sin x + \cos x \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x$$

रखिए (Put ):  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} ; 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

The points  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  divide the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$

Into three disjoint intervals namely :

बिंदु  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  अंतराल  $[0, 2\pi]$  को तीन

असंयुक्त अंतरालों में बांटते हैं , नामतः

$$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, 2\pi\right]$$

निष्कर्ष(Conclusion):

अंतराल (Interval)	$f'(x)$ का चिह्न Sign of $f'(x)$	फलन की प्रकृति Nature of function
$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$> 0$	$f$ वर्धमान है

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

			$f$ is strictly increasing.	
	$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$	$< 0$	$f$ ह्रासमान है $f$ is strictly decreasing	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, 2\pi\right]$	$> 0$	$f$ वर्धमान है $f$ is strictly increasing	$\frac{1}{2}$
30.	<p>Put <math>\tan x = y</math> रखने पर Differentiating w.r.t. <math>x</math>: <math>x</math>के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर :</p> $\sec^2 x dx = dy$ $I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4}} dx = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + 4}}$ $I = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + (2)^2}}$ <p>सूत्र(formula):</p> $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \log  x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}  + c$ <p>अतः(So):</p> $I = \log  y + \sqrt{y^2 + 2^2}  + c$ <p>Put <math>y = \tan x</math></p> $I = \log  \tan x + \sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4}  + c$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>अथवा (OR)</b></p> <p>Put <math>x^4 = y</math> रखने पर Differentiating w.r.t. <math>x</math>: <math>x</math>के सापेक्ष अवकलन करने पर:</p> $4x^3 dx = dy$ $x^3 dx = \frac{dy}{4}$			1
				1
				1

	$I = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}} dx = \int \frac{dy}{4\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ <p>Using  <math>\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c</math> (का उपयोग करते हुए):  then (तब):</p> $I = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} y$ <p>Put <math>x^4 = y</math> रखने पर:</p> $I = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1}(x^4) + C$	1  1
31.	$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = -\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ <p>अब (Now)</p> $\vec{c} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$ $\vec{c} = -2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} \pm 2\hat{k}$ $ \vec{c}  = 2\sqrt{6}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{c} = \frac{\vec{c}}{ \vec{c} } = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{k}$ <p>Then <math>\hat{c}</math> will be perpendicular to <math>(\vec{a} + \vec{b})</math> and <math>(\vec{a} - \vec{b})</math>  since  <math>\vec{A} \times \vec{B}</math> is always perpendicular to both <math>\vec{A}</math> and <math>\vec{B}</math>.</p> <p>अब <math>\hat{c}</math>, <math>(\vec{a} + \vec{b})</math> और <math>(\vec{a} - \vec{b})</math> पर एक लम्ब मात्रक सदिश होगा क्योंकि <math>\vec{A} \times \vec{B}</math>, <math>\vec{A}</math> और <math>\vec{B}</math> दोनों पर एक लम्ब सदिश होगा।</p>	1/2 1/2  1/2  1/2  1



33.	$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4\sin^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4(1 - \cos^2 x)}$ $\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-3\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4(1 - \cos^2 x)}$	
	And(और):	
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(4 - 3\cos^2 x - 4) \, dx}{4 - 3\cos^2 x}$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(4 - 3\cos^2 x) \, dx}{4 - 3\cos^2 x} + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 - 3\cos^2 x}$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot dx + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 - \frac{3}{\sec^2 x}}$	
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{4\sec^2 x - 3}$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \left[ \frac{-\pi}{6} \right] + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{4(1 + \tan^2 x) - 3}$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sec^2 x \, dx}{1 + 4\tan^2 x}$	1/2
	Put (रखिए): $2\tan x = t$	
	$\Rightarrow 2\sec^2 x \, dx = dt$	
	If (यदि): $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 ; x = \frac{\pi}{2}, t = \infty$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} [\tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} 0]$	1/2
	$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right]$	1/2

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

**अथवा (OR)**

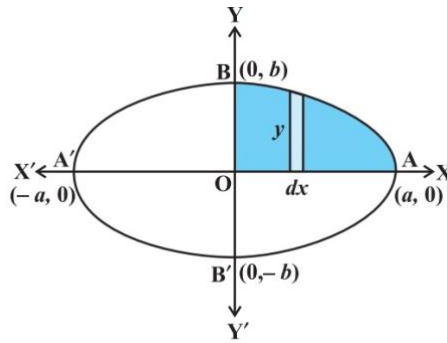
Given ellipse is :

दिया गया दीर्घवृत्त :

$$\frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{3}^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \sqrt{5^2 - x^2}$$

आकृति में (in figure) :  $a = \pm 5, b = \pm\sqrt{3}$



Required Area (वांछित क्षेत्रफल) =  $A = 4 \cdot \int_0^a y \cdot dx$

$$A = 4 \int_0^5 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \sqrt{5^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \int_0^5 \sqrt{5^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{25 - x^2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} \right]_0^5$$

$$A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \left[ \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = 5\sqrt{3}\pi \text{ square units.}$$

34.

Here (यहाँ):

$$\vec{a}_1 = -\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}, \quad \vec{b}_1 = 7\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}, \quad \vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

1

1

1

1

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 7 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

$$S.D. = \left| \frac{(\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) \cdot (\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1)}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|} \right|$$

न्यूनतम दूरी (S.D.)

$$= \left| \frac{(-4\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}) \cdot (4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 8\hat{k})}{|\sqrt{16 + 36 + 64}|} \right|$$

$$S.D. = \left| \frac{116}{\sqrt{116}} \right| = \sqrt{116} = 2\sqrt{29} \text{ units}$$

1

1

1/2

### अथवा (OR)

The vector equation of a line passing through a point with position vector  $\vec{a}$  and parallel to a vector  $\vec{b}$  is given by :

दिए गए बिंदु  $\vec{a}$  से जाने वाली तथा दिए गए सदिश  $\vec{b}$  के समांतर रेखा का समीकरण:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$$

Given that (दिया है):

$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$$

Direction vectors of given two lines :

दी हुई दोनों रेखाओं के दिक् सदिश:

$$\vec{b}_1 = 3\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = 3\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$$

$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2$  will be perpendicular to both  $\vec{b}_1$  and  $\vec{b}_2$ .

$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2$  दोनों  $\vec{b}_1$  और  $\vec{b}_2$  के लम्ब सदिश होगा।

1

1/2

1

1/2

Now (अब) :

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -16 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 24\hat{i} + 36\hat{j} + 72\hat{k} = \vec{b}$$

So required line is:

अतः वांछित रेखा का समीकरण:

$$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k} + \lambda(24\hat{i} + 36\hat{j} + 72\hat{k})$$

1

1



Or

$$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k} + \lambda(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$$

35.

Objective function (उद्देश्य फलन) :  $Z = -x + 2y$

Given constraints are:

दिए गए अवरोध:

$$x \geq 3, x + y \geq 5, x + 2y \geq 6, y \geq 0$$

Consider the system of lines according to given constraints:

दिए गए अवरोधों के अनुसार रेखिक समीकरणों का

निकाय:

$$x = 3$$

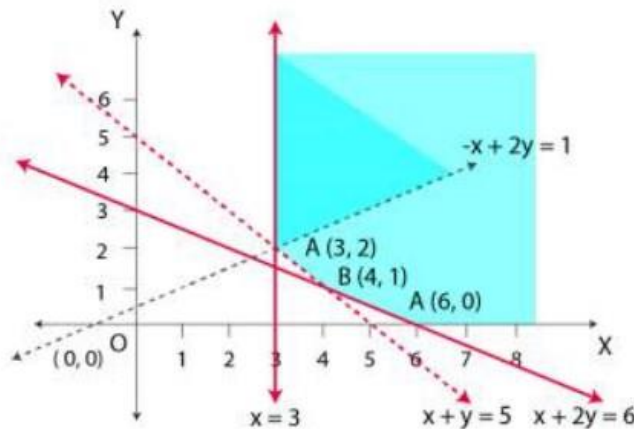
x	3	3
y	0	1

$$x + y = 5$$

x	5	0
y	0	5

$$x + 2y = 6$$

x	6	0
y	0	3



Corner Point

(शीर्ष बिंदु)

(6,0)

$$Z = -x + 2y$$

Z का मान(Value of Z)

-6

1/2

1/2

1/2

1.5

1

	(4,1)	-2	
	(3,2)	1	
	<p>Since feasible region is unbounded so we have to graph the inequality <math>Z &gt; 1</math> from which we find that resulting region has points in common with U.F.R. So <math>Z</math> has no maximum value.</p> <p>क्योंकि सुसंगत क्षेत्र असीमित है अतः हमें <math>Z &gt; 1</math> का आलेख बनाना होगा जिससे हम ये पाते हैं कि <math>Z &gt; 1</math> का सुसंगत क्षेत्र में कुछ साँझा क्षेत्र भी है अतः <math>Z</math> का कोई भी अधिकतम मान नहीं हो सकता  </p>		1

## खंड - ल

### SECTION – E

(4×3=12)

36.	<p>Here (यहां) : <math>p(x) = 41 - 72x - 18x^2</math>  <math>p'(x) = -72 - 36x</math>  <math>p''(x) = -36 &lt; 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow p</math> will attain maximum value where <math>p'(x) = 0</math>  अतः <math>p'(x) = 0</math> पर <math>p(x)</math> का मान अधिकतम होगा।  Now(अब) :</p> $p'(x) = 0$ $-72 - 36x = 0$ <p>(a)  <math>\Rightarrow x = -2</math> is the point of local maxima.  <math>\Rightarrow x = -2</math> स्थानीय उच्चतम का एक बिंदु होगा।  Yes, we can apply second derivative test here since being a polynomial function of second degree <math>p(x)</math> is twice differentiable.  हाँ हम यहां द्वितीय अवकलज परीक्षण लगा सकते हैं  क्योंकि <math>p(x)</math> एक द्विघात समीकरण होने के कारण दो बार लगातार अवकलनीय है।</p>	1  1  1
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	<p><b>(b) Maximum profit (अधिकतम लाभ):</b>  <math>p(-2) = 41 - 72(-2) - 18(-2)^2 = 113</math> units</p>	1
37.	<p>दिया हुआ अवकलज समीकरण:  Given differential equation is :</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \sin x$ <p>प्रकार (Type) :  This is a Linear differential equation of the type :  यह निम्न प्रकार का रैखिक अवकलज समीकरण है:</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q, P = P(x), Q = Q(x)$ <p>Where degree =1, order = 1  जहां घात = 1 ,कोटि = 1  General solution :  व्यापक हल :</p> $I.F. = e^{\int 2 dx} = e^{2x}$ $\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = \int \sin x \cdot e^{2x} dx + c$ $\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = I + c$ <p>Now (अब):</p> $I = \int \sin x \cdot e^{2x} dx$ $I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x \cdot e^{2x} dx$ $I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin x \cdot e^{2x} dx$ $I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} I$ $I + \frac{1}{4} I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cdot e^{2x}$ $\frac{5}{4} I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cdot e^{2x}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

	$I = \frac{4}{5} \left( \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cdot e^{2x} \right)$ $I = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} (2 \sin x - \cos x)$ $\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{2x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} (2 \sin x - \cos x) + c$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5} (2 \sin x - \cos x) + ce^{-2x}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
38.	<p>Ram celebrates his birthday on 29<sup>th</sup> February ,so the given year is a leap year.  In a leap year, there are 366 days i.e., 52 weeks and 2 days.  In 52 weeks, there are 52 Tuesdays.  Therefore, the probability that the leap year will contain 53 Tuesday is equal to the probability that the remaining 2 days will be Tuesdays.</p> <p>The remaining 2 days can be any of the following :</p> <p>Monday and Tuesday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Thursday and Friday, Friday and Saturday, Saturday and Sunday and Sunday and Monday</p> <p>Total number of cases = 7</p> <p>Favourable cases = 2</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> Probability that a leap year will have 53 Tuesdays = <math>\frac{2}{7}</math></p> <p>So <math>P(\text{Ram wins the watch}) = \frac{2}{7}</math></p> <p>राम अपना जन्मदिन 29 फरवरी को मनाता है अतः दिया हुआ वर्ष एक लीप वर्ष है ।  लीप वर्ष में कुल दिन = 366 अर्थात 52 सप्ताह एवं 2 दिन  52 सप्ताहों में 52 मंगलवार होंगे।अतः 53 वां मंगलवार बचे हुए अंतिम दो दिनों में ही आएगा ।  अंतिम दो दिनों में संभव जोड़ियां :</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	<p>(सोमवार, मंगलवार) (मंगलवार, बुधवार)  (बुधवार, वीरवार) (वीरवार, शुक्रवार)  (शुक्रवार, शनिवार) (शनिवार, रविवार)  (रविवार, सोमवार)</p> <p>कुल संभव परिणाम = 7</p> <p>अनुकूल परिणाम = 2</p> <p>अतः वर्ष में 53 मंगलवार होने या राम के घड़ी जीतने की प्रायिकता = <math>\frac{2}{7}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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