

BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION HARYANA

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: 12th (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) : $A' = A, B' = B$</p> $\begin{aligned}(AB - BA)' &= (AB)' - (BA)' \\ &= B'A' - A'B' \\ &= BA - AB \\ &= -(AB - BA)\end{aligned}$
4.	C	<p>$adj A = A ^{n-1}$, यदि (if) $order(A) = n$ इसलिए (So) $adj A = 4^2 = 16$</p>
5.	D	<p>$Det(A) = 1(1 + \sin^2\theta) - \sin\theta(-\sin\theta + \sin\theta) + 1(\sin^2\theta + 1)$ $= 2 + 2\sin^2\theta$ अधिकतम मान (Min value) of $\sin^2\theta = 0$ न्यूनतम मान (Max value) of $\sin^2\theta = 1$ So $Det(A) \in [2, 4]$</p>
6.	$2x \cdot e^{x^2}$	$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x^2}$
7.	$\frac{2x \cdot e^{x^2}}{-\sin x}$	$\frac{df}{dg} = \frac{\frac{df}{dx}}{\frac{dg}{dx}} = \frac{2x \cdot e^{x^2}}{-\sin x}$
8.	B	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1 + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \tan^{-1}(x+1) + c$
9.	0	<p>By integral property : $\int_{-a}^a \text{odd function} = 0$ since $\sin^7 x$ is an odd function within given limits. समाकलन गुणधर्म $\int_{-a}^a \text{विषम फलन} = 0$ द्वारा क्योंकि $\sin^7 x$ 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) $x = \lambda x, y = \lambda y$</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 y', y'' or y'''.</p> <p>क्योंकि यह समीकरण y', y'' or y''' 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 $= \frac{-18}{22}, \frac{12}{22}, \frac{-4}{22}$ $= \frac{-9}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{-2}{11}$</p>
16.	B	<p>यदि घटनाएं A व B परस्पर स्वतंत्र घटनाएं हैं तो A' व B' भी परस्पर स्वतंत्र घटनाएं होंगी अतः</p> $P(A'B') = P(A')P(B')$ $= P[1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)]$ <p>If A and B are independent events then A' and B' 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>(एकैकी फलन) One-one function:</p> <p>If $x_1 \neq x_2$ then $2x_1 \neq 2x_2, \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ So f is one-one.</p> <p>(आच्छादक फलन) Onto function :</p> <p>Let $y = 2x$ $x = \frac{y}{2} \in \mathcal{R}$ always $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{R}$</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;">अथवा (OR)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Using $\cos^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$</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;">अथवा (OR)</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 $P(\text{odd number}) = p = \frac{1}{2}$, माना विषम संख्या आने की प्रायिकता $= p = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>then</i> $P(\text{even number}) = q = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>माना सम संख्या आने की प्रायिकता $= q = \frac{1}{2}$</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 : $L =$ set of all lines in XY-plane $\mathcal{R} = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \text{ is parallel to } L_2\}$ Reflexivity: $L_1 \parallel L_1 \quad \forall L_1 \in L$ So \mathcal{R} is reflexive. Symmetry: Let $L_1, L_2 \in L$ and $L_1 \parallel L_2$ $\Rightarrow L_2 \parallel L_1$ So \mathcal{R} is symmetric. Transitivity: Let $L_1, L_2, L_3 \in L$ also $L_1 \parallel L_2$ and $L_2 \parallel L_3$ $\Rightarrow L_1 \parallel L_2 \parallel L_3$ $\Rightarrow L_1 \parallel L_3$ So \mathcal{R} is Transitive. Hence \mathcal{R} is an equivalence relation.</p> <p>दिया है: $L =$ XY-तल में स्थित समस्त रेखाओं का समुच्चय $\mathcal{R} = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \text{ समांतर है to } L_2\}$ स्वतुल्यता: $L_1 \parallel L_1 \quad \forall L_1 \in L$ अतः \mathcal{R} स्वतुल्य है। सममितता: माना $L_1, L_2 \in L$ और $L_1 \parallel L_2$ $\Rightarrow L_2 \parallel L_1$ अतः \mathcal{R} सममित है ।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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	<p>संक्रामकता:</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 \mathcal{R} संक्रामक है </p> <p>.</p> <p>अतः \mathcal{R} एक तुल्यता संबंध है।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">अथवा (OR)</p> <p>माना (Let) $x = a \sin \theta$</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): $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$</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>

	$Q = \frac{1}{2}(B - B') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/2 & -5/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5/2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>अब (Now) :</p> $P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3/2 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 3 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ $+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/2 & -5/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5/2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 0 & \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & 3 + 0 & 1 + 3 \\ \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} & 1 - 3 & -3 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow P + Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = B$ <p>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 </p>	1
28.	<p>At $x = 0$</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + 4 \tan x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ form}$ <p>Applying L'Hospital Rule: L'Hospital नियम का प्रयोग करने पर :</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 + 4 \sec^2 x}{1} = 3 + 4 = 7$ <p>So at $x = 0$ for being continuous function should be redefined as:</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>

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 $\tan x = y$ रखने पर Differentiating w.r.t. x: xके 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 $y = \tan x$</p> $I = \log \tan x + \sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4} + c$ <p style="text-align: center;">अथवा (OR)</p> <p>Put $x^4 = y$ रखने पर Differentiating w.r.t. x: xके 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 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$ (का उपयोग करते हुए): then (तब):</p> $I = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} y$ <p>Put $x^4 = y$ 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 \hat{c} will be perpendicular to $(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ and $(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ since $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ is always perpendicular to both \vec{A} and \vec{B}.</p> <p>अब \hat{c}, $(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ और $(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ पर एक लम्ब मात्रक सदिश होगा क्योंकि $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$, \vec{A} और \vec{B} दोनों पर एक लम्ब सदिश होगा।</p>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1

खंड - द

SECTION - D

(5×4=20)

32.	<p>Comparing with $AX = B$: $AX = B$ के साथ तुलना करने पर :</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & -20 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1/x \\ 1/y \\ 1/z \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $ A = 1200 \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ exists (उपस्थित होगा)}$ <p>Co-factors of A are : A के सहखंडज :</p> $A_{11} = 75, A_{12} = 110, A_{13} = 72$ $A_{21} = 150, A_{22} = -100, A_{23} = 0$ $A_{31} = 75, A_{32} = 30, A_{33} = -24$ $\Rightarrow \text{adj}A = \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}A}{ A } = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 300 + 150 + 150 \\ 440 - 100 + 60 \\ 288 + 0 - 48 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 600 \\ 400 \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1/x \\ 1/y \\ 1/z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
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33.		
	$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4\sin^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4(1 - \cos^2 x)}$ $\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-3\cos^2 x \, dx}{\cos^2 x + 4(1 - \cos^2 x)}$	1/2
	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): $2\tan x = t$ $\Rightarrow 2\sec^2 x \, dx = dt$	1/2
	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
		1/2

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

अथवा (OR)

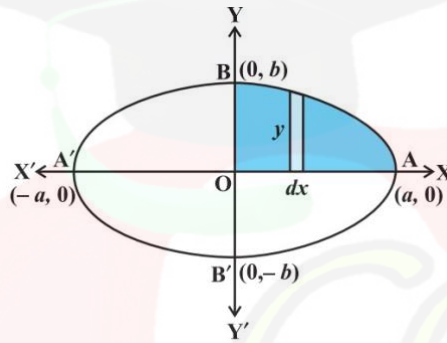
Given ellipse is :

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

1/2

1/2

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 रैखिक समीकरणों का

निकाय:

$$x = 3$$

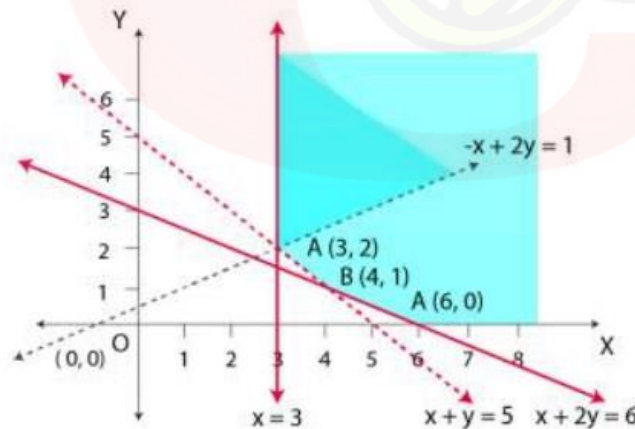
x	3	3
y	0	1

$$x + y = 5$$

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

	<p>(b) Maximum profit (अधिकतम लाभ): $p(-2) = 41 - 72(-2) - 18(-2)^2 = 113$ units</p>	1
37.	<p>दिया हुआ अवकलज समीकरण: Given differential equation is : $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \sin x$</p> <p>प्रकार (Type) : This is a Linear differential equation of the type : यह निम्न प्रकार का रैखिक अवकलज समीकरण है: $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q, P = P(x), Q = Q(x)$</p> <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>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
38.	<p>Ram celebrates his birthday on 29th February ,so the given year is a leap year.</p> <p>In a leap year, there are 366 days i.e., 52 weeks and 2 days.</p> <p>In 52 weeks, there are 52 Tuesdays.</p> <p>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>\therefore Probability that a leap year will have 53 Tuesdays = $\frac{2}{7}$</p> <p>So $P(\text{Ram wins the watch}) = \frac{2}{7}$</p> <p>राम अपना जन्मदिन 29 फरवरी को मनाता है अतः दिया हुआ वर्ष एक लीप वर्ष है ।</p> <p>लीप वर्ष में कुल दिन = 366 अर्थात 52 सप्ताह एवं 2 दिन</p> <p>52 सप्ताहों में 52 मंगलवार होंगे अतः 53 वां मंगलवार बचे हुए अंतिम दो दिनों में ही आएगा ।</p> <p>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 = $\frac{2}{7}$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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