

(1/11)

ANSWER KEY

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First YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION October 20 22

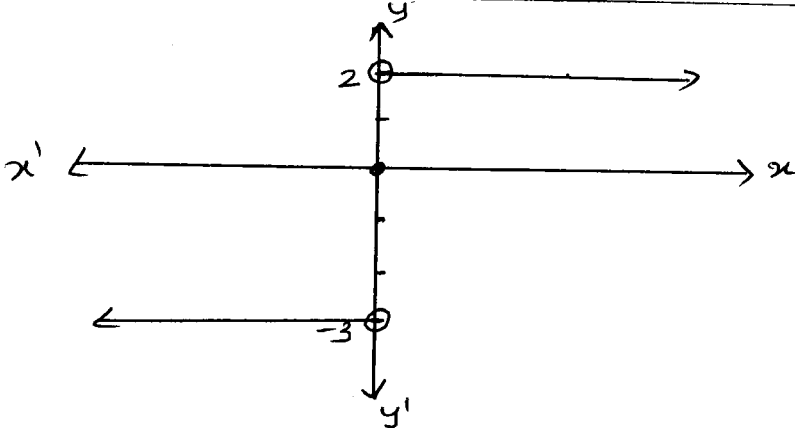
PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: Mathematics (Sc)CODE NO: FY 827VERSION: 860 SCORES2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1	(a)	$A = \{2, 3, 5\}$	1	3
	(b)	$A \times B = \{(2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 5), (3, 6), (5, 5), (5, 6)\}$	1	
	(c)	$2^{mn} = 2^{3 \times 2} = 2^6 = 64$	1	
		Remarks: (i) Using A if (b) and (c) are correct give 1 score each. (ii) (c) For formula give $\frac{1}{2}$ score.		
2		$\sin x = -\frac{4}{5}$ $\tan x = \frac{4}{3}$ $\sec x = -\frac{5}{3}$	1 1 1	3
		Remarks: $\sin x = \frac{4}{5}$ , $\tan x = \frac{4}{3}$ , $\sec x = \frac{5}{3}$ give 2 score.		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
3	(a)	$a_5 = 5(5+2) = 35$	1	3
	(b)	$t_8 = t_1 + 7d \Rightarrow 24 = 3 + 7d$ $\Rightarrow d = 3$	1	
		Numbers are, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24. Remarks: (i) $a_n = a + (n-1)d$ , give $\frac{1}{2}$ score (ii) For direct answer give 2 score.	1	
4	(a)	$m = \tan 45^\circ$ $= 1$	1	3
	(b)	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 2 = 1(x - 1)$ $x - y + 1 = 0$	1	
		Remarks: $m = \tan \theta$ give $\frac{1}{2}$ score.	1	
5		$r = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$ $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$ $(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2$ $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y - 5 = 0$ Remarks: (i) Distance formula $\frac{1}{2}$ score (ii) Alternative method give full score.	1	3
6	(a)	(iv) (0, 1, 2)	1	
	(b)	x co-ordinate = 0 $0 = \frac{lx_2 + mx_1}{l+m}$	1	
		$0 = \frac{6l - 4m}{l+m}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		$\frac{l}{m} = \frac{2}{3}$ $l:m = 2:3$ <p>Remarks: For any alternative method give full score.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
7		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2x+3 = 3$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3(x+1) = 3$ $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 3$ <p>Remark: LHL = RHL give <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> score.</p>	1 1 1	3
8		<p>Assume <math>\sqrt{7}</math> is rational (not irrational)</p> <p>Let <math>\sqrt{7} = \frac{a}{b}</math>, a and b are integers,  <math>b \neq 0</math>, a and b have no common factor.</p> <p>Squaring both sides,</p> $7 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \Rightarrow 7b^2 = a^2$ $\Rightarrow 7 \text{ divides } a$ $\therefore a = 7c \Rightarrow a^2 = 49c^2$ $\therefore 49c^2 = 7b^2$ $\Rightarrow b^2 = 7c^2$ $\Rightarrow 7 \text{ divides } b$ <p><math>\therefore 7</math> divides both a and b,  which is a contradiction to our assumption.</p> <p><math>\therefore \sqrt{7}</math> is irrational</p>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
9	(a)	$A' = \{1, 4, 5, 6\}$ $B' = \{1, 2, 6\}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
	(b)	$A \cup B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $(A \cup B)' = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}' = \{1, 6\}$ — ① $A' \cap B' = \{1, 6\}$ — ② $\therefore (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	(a)		2	
	(b)	Domain = $\mathbb{R}$ Range = $\{-3, 0, 2\}$ Remark: Drawing coordinate axes give $\frac{1}{2}$ score.	1 1	
11	(a)	$P(1) : 1 = \frac{3^1 - 1}{2} = 1$ $\therefore P(1)$ is true.	1	
	(b)	Assume $P(k)$ is true. $P(k) : 1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{k-1} = \frac{3^k - 1}{2}$	1	

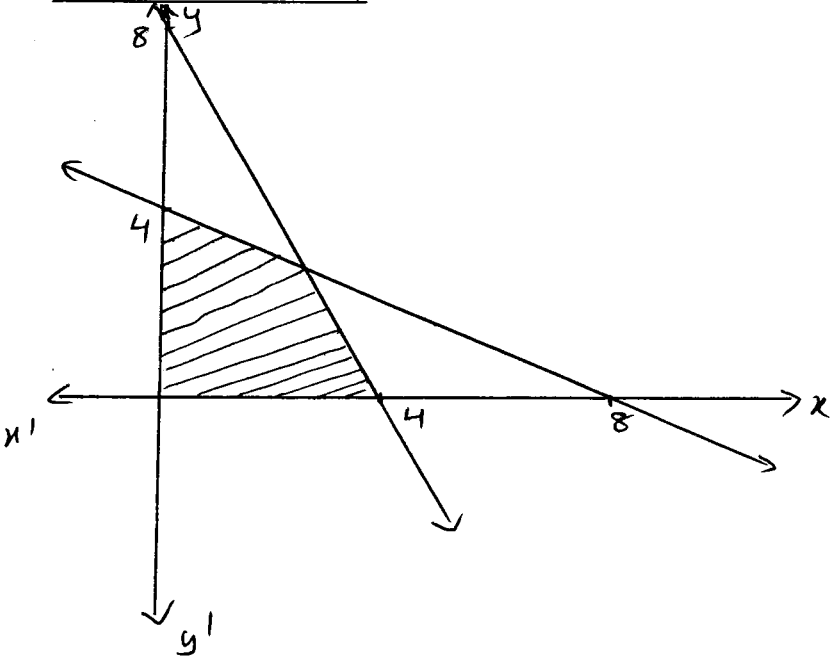
Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		$P(k+1) = 1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{k-1} + 3^k$ $= \frac{3^k - 1}{2} + 3^k$ $= \frac{3^k - 1 + 2 \cdot 3^k}{2}$ $= \frac{3^{k+1} - 1}{2}$ <p><math>\therefore P(k+1)</math> is true.</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> By PMI the statement is true for all <math>n</math>.</p> <p>Remark: Analysing <math>P(n)</math> give full score.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	4
12	(a)	$n=17$ ${}^{17}C_{17}$ $= 1$ <p>(b) Number of arrangements begin with P = <math>\frac{11!}{3! 2! 4!}</math></p> <p>Remarks: (i) N <math>\rightarrow</math> 3, D <math>\rightarrow</math> 2, E <math>\rightarrow</math> 4 give 1 score.</p> <p>(ii) Number of arrangements = <math>\frac{12!}{3! 2! 4!}</math> give 1 score.</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>3</p>	4
13	(a) (b)	<p>7</p> $T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r (x^2)^{6-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r$ $12 - 3r = 0$ $r = 4$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		$T_{4+1} = T_5 = {}^6C_4$ <p>Remark: Formula for general term give 1 score.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
14		$S_n = 7 + 77 + 777 + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$ $= \frac{7}{9} (9 + 99 + \dots \text{ } n \text{ terms})$ $= \frac{7}{9} [(10-1) + (10^2-1) + \dots \text{ } n \text{ terms}]$ $= \frac{7}{9} \left[ \frac{10(10^n-1)}{9} - n \right]$ <p>Remarks: <math>S_n = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1}</math> give 1 score.</p>	1 1 1 1	4
15	(a)	$x \text{ intercept} = -3$ $\text{slope} = \frac{1}{2}$	1 1	4
	(b)	$d = \left  \frac{Ax_1 + By_1 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right $ $= \left  \frac{1-6+3}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2}} \right  = \left  \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \right $ $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ <p>Remarks: (i) <math>\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1</math> give 1 score.  (ii) <math>y = mx + c</math> give <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> score.</p>	1 1	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
16		$a=5, b=3, c=4$ $foci = (\pm c, 0)$ $= (\pm 4, 0)$ $Vertices = (\pm a, 0)$ $= (\pm 5, 0)$ $e = \frac{c}{a}$ $= \frac{4}{5}$ $latus\ rectum = \frac{2b^2}{a}$ $= \frac{18}{5}$ Remarks: (i) $a=5, b=3$ give 1 score. (ii) $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ give 1 score.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4
17	(a)	$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ $= 0.42 + 0.48 - 0.16$ $= 0.74$	1 1	4
	(b)	$P(A' \cap B') = P(A \cup B)'$ $= 1 - P(A \cup B)$ $= 1 - 0.74 = 0.26$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
18	(a)	$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\cos x = \cos y \Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm y$ $\Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$	1 1 1	3

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
	(b)	$\frac{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}{\cos 5x + \cos 3x} = \frac{2 \sin 4x \cos x}{2 \cos 4x \cos x}$ <p>(For numerator: 1 score, denominator: 1 score)</p> $= \tan 4x$ <p>Remarks: <span style="float: right;"><u>Score</u></span></p> <p>For <math>\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}</math> (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>)</p> <p><math>\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}</math> (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>)</p>	2      1	3
19	(a)	$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{1+i}$ $= \frac{1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$	1  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$	
	(b)	$z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ $r = \sqrt{2}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $z = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$	1  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$	6
	(c)	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{4}$ $= \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{4}$ $= \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{7}}{4}, \frac{-1 - i\sqrt{7}}{4}$	1  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$	



Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score												
		Remark: (a) $z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{ z ^2}$ give 1 score. (b) $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ give $\frac{1}{2}$ score.														
20	(a)	$4x + 3 < 6x + 7$ $4x - 6x < 7 - 3$ $-2x < 4$ $x > -2$ $x \in (-2, \infty)$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$													
	(b)	<table border="1" data-bbox="379 846 699 976"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="392 1025 705 1151"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> 	x	0	8	y	4	0	x	4	0	y	0	8	1 1 2	6
x	0	8														
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		Remarks: (i) Drawing x and y axes $\frac{1}{2}$ score (ii) For drawing line 1 score each. (iii) For shading $\frac{1}{2}$ score. (iv) For alternative method score full score.														

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
21	(a)	$y = x^2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx + h^2}{h}$ $= 2x$	1 1 1	
	(b)	$y = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1 + \sin x) \cdot -\sin x - \cos x \times \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$ $= \frac{-\sin x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$ $= \frac{-(\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$ $= \frac{-(\sin x + 1)}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$ $= \frac{-1}{1 + \sin x}$	2 1	6
		<p>Remarks; (a) For direct answer give 1 score.</p> <p>(b) For analysing give 3 score.</p>		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score																																										
22		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>class</th> <th><math>x_i</math></th> <th><math>f_i</math></th> <th><math>x_i f_i</math></th> <th><math>(x_i - \bar{x})^2</math></th> <th><math>f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-10</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>25</td> <td>484</td> <td>2420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>15</td> <td>8</td> <td>120</td> <td>144</td> <td>1152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>25</td> <td>15</td> <td>375</td> <td>4</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40</td> <td>35</td> <td>16</td> <td>560</td> <td>64</td> <td>1024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td>45</td> <td>6</td> <td>270</td> <td>324</td> <td>1944</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td>1350</td> <td></td> <td>6600</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Mean = <math>\frac{\sum x_i f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{1350}{50} = 27</math></p> <p>Variance = <math>\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f_i}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>= \frac{6600}{50} = 132</math></p> <p><math>\sigma = \sqrt{132} = 11.48</math></p> <p><u>Remarks:</u> Upto 3 correct column give 2 score, Upto mean give 3 score. Formula for mean, variance, standard deviation give <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> each. For alternative method give 6 score.</p>	class	$x_i$	$f_i$	$x_i f_i$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2$	0-10	5	5	25	484	2420	10-20	15	8	120	144	1152	20-30	25	15	375	4	60	30-40	35	16	560	64	1024	40-50	45	6	270	324	1944			50	1350		6600	3  1  1	6
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9497645480 Ashraf
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9400555339 Jayadev
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