

II PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION SCHEME OF VALUATION BASIC MATHEMATICS MARCH 2023

SUBJECT CODE:75(N/S)

Instructions:

- 1) Answer by alternate method should be valued and suitably awarded
- 2) All answers (Including extra, Struck of and repeated) should be valued. Answers with maximum marks must be considered.
- 3) If the student had written wrong question number, write the correct question number and be valued.

Question No.	PART-A	MARKS
I		(10X1=10)
1	Answer (a) $2A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$	1
2	Answer (c) $\begin{vmatrix} 3200 & 3201 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-1) = -2$	1
3	Answer (c) Number of arrangements of the word 'MONDAY' = $6! = 720$	1
4	$(10-1)! = 9!$	1
5	Answer (a) pvq	1
6	Answer (c) 4:9	1
7)	Answer (a) $\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	1
8	Answer (b) $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	1
9	Answer (a) $5e^x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}$	1
10	Answer (a) $5\log x + C$	
Question No. II		MARKS (5X1=5)
11	n=9	1
12	Fourth proportional = 35	
13	Stock = 4500	1
14	Rate of sales tax = 5%	1
15	$\lim_{X \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4X+3}{X-2} \right) = \left(\frac{19}{2} \right)$	
Question No. III		MARKS (5X1=5)

16	Negation of $\sim p \rightarrow q$ is $\sim p \wedge \sim q$	1
17	Legally due date of bill is 17-06-2013	1
18	Learning Index = $\frac{\log(\text{learning effect})}{\log 2}$	1
19	K=2	1
20	MC = $\frac{d}{dx}(C) = 2X+5$	1
Question No. IV	PART- B	MARKS (9X2=18)
21	$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ -7 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$ $(AB)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$	1 1
22	a) $7! \times 6!$ or (3628800) b) $6! \times 7P_6$ or (3628800)	1 1
23	a) $P(\text{getting two heads}) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{4}$ b) $P(\text{getting at least one head}) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{3}{4}$	1 1
24	P is T and qvr is F P is T, q is F and r is F	1 1
25	$7x-3x=24$ $X=6$, quantities are 18 and 42	1 1
26	Finding TD =900 $F = \frac{BDXTD}{BG} = \frac{927 \times 900}{237} = 30900$	1 1
27	$\cos 3A = 4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A = 4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$ $\cos 3A = \left(\frac{-44}{125}\right)$	1 1
28	$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{7}}$ $\tan(A+B) = 1$ therefore $(A+B) = \frac{\pi}{4}$	1 1
29	$a=3$ $y^2=4ax$ $y^2=12x$	1 1
30	$\lim_{X \rightarrow a} (f(X)) = f(a)$ $\lim_{X \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^4 - 256}{X-4}\right) = 256$ therefore $a=256$.	1 1

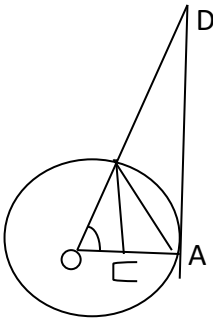
31	$Y = x^5 \cdot x^{\log x}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x^5 \frac{d}{dx}(x^{\log x}) + x \log x \frac{d}{dx}(x^5)$ $= x^5 (x^{\log x}) \left(\frac{2 \log x}{x} \right) + x \log x (5x^4)$	1 1
32	$\frac{ds}{dt} = 6t^2 - 10t + 4$ $\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)_{t=2} = 6(2)^2 - 10(2) + 4 = 8$	1 1
33	$X^2 + 5X + 3 = t \implies (2X + 5) dX = dt \quad \int \frac{2X+5}{X^2+5X+3} dX = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$ $\int \frac{2X+5}{X^2+5X+3} dX = \log(X^2+5X+3) + c$	1 1
34	$\int_1^2 \left(2X^2 + \frac{1}{X} \right) dX = \left[\frac{2}{3} X^3 + \log X \right]_1^2$ $\frac{16}{3} + \log 2 - \frac{2}{3} - 0 = \frac{14}{3} + \log 2$	1 1
Question No.	PART-C	MARKS (9X3=27)
35	$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -17, \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -34, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -17$ $X = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = 2, Y = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = 1$	1 1
36	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-c^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} C_2^1 \rightarrow C_2 - C_1 \\ C_3^1 \rightarrow C_3 - C_2 \end{matrix}$ $= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b+a & c+a \end{vmatrix}$ <p>taking (b-a) common from C₂ taking (c-a) common from C₃</p> $= (a-b)(b-a)(c-a)$	1 1 1
37	<p>Two are selected, remaining players selection = ${}^{12}C_6 = 924$ ways</p> <p>Two are excluded, remaining players selection = ${}^{12}C_8 = 495$ ways</p> <p>Selection of 8 players from 14 players = ${}^{14}C_8 = 3003$ ways</p>	1 1 1

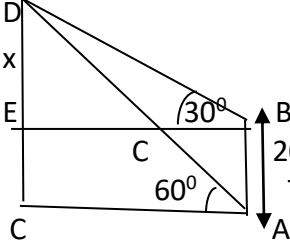
38	<p>Let A; card is red B:card is king $P(A)=\frac{26}{52}$ $P(B)=\frac{4}{52}$</p> <p>$P(A \cap B)=\frac{2}{52}$</p> <p>Therefore, P(King given card is red) $\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{p(A \cap B)}{P(A)} =$</p> <p>$\frac{2}{52} \times \frac{52}{26} = \frac{1}{13}$</p>	1 1 1						
39	<p>I st tap can fill $\frac{1}{12}^{th}$ tank in 1 minute.</p> <p>II nd tap can fill $\frac{1}{15}^{th}$ tank in 1 minute.</p> <p>Drain pipe drain out $\frac{1}{20}^{th}$ tank in 1 minute.</p> <p>In 1 minute $(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{20})$ of tank will get filled.</p> <p>In 1 minute $\frac{1}{10}^{th}$ of tank will get filled. Therefore the tank will get filled in 10 minutes.</p>	1 1 1						
40	<p>BD=F-Discout value=2920-2916=4</p> <p>BD=Ftr $\Rightarrow t=10$ days</p> <p>Date of drawing = 20-4-97(Legally due date)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- 0-6-0 (Bill period)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">-3-0-0 (Grace period)</p> <p>Date of drawing <u>17-10-96</u></p>	1 1 1						
41	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>MV</td> <td>INCOME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6900</td> <td>720</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </table> <p>Market value of share=$\frac{6900 \times 12}{720}$</p> <p>Market value of share=Rs.115.</p>	MV	INCOME	6900	720	?	12	1 1 1
MV	INCOME							
6900	720							
?	12							
42	<p>Total amount paid=MP+ST% of MP</p> <p>=32,450+9% of 32,450</p> <p>Total amount paid =Rs.35,370.50</p>	1 1 1						
43	<p>Directrix is $x=-a \Rightarrow x=-2$</p> <p>Focus is (a,0)=(2,0)</p> <p>Vertex is (0,0)</p>	1 1 1						
44	<p>$xy=a\theta X_{\theta}^a=a^2$</p> <p>$y \cdot 1+x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}=0$</p> <p>$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x}=0$</p>	1 1						
44	<p>$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x}=0$</p>	1						

45	<p>Let the side of a square is =a, Given $\frac{da}{dt} = 5\text{cm/sec}$, $\frac{dA}{dt}=?$</p> <p>$A=20$</p> <p>Area of the square=a^2</p> <p>Therefore $\frac{dA}{dt}=2a\frac{da}{dt}$</p> <p>Therefore $\frac{dA}{dt}=200\text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$</p>	1 1 1
46	<p>Let the numbers be x and y</p> <p>$\therefore x+y=40$ $y=40-x$</p> <p>$P=xy=x(40-x)$ $\frac{dP}{dx}=0 \Rightarrow x=20$</p> <p>$Y=20$, $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2}=-2<0$ \therefore product is maximum at $x=20,y=20$.</p>	1 1 1
47	<p>$\int u \cdot v \, dx = u \int v \, dx - \int \frac{du}{dx} (\int v \, dx) \, dx + c$</p> <p>$\int x \cdot \cos x \, dx = x \int \cos x \, dx - \int 1 \cdot \sin x \, dx + c$</p> <p>(or direct answer 2marks)</p> <p>$=x \cdot \sin x - \cos x + c$</p>	1 1 1
48	<p>$\int_0^1 (6x+1) \sqrt{3x^2+x+5} \, dx$, $3x^2+x+5=t$,</p> <p>$(6x+1)dx=dt$</p> <p>When $x=0$, $t=5$ and When $x=1$, $t=9$</p> <p>$I = \int_5^9 \sqrt{t} \, dt$</p> <p>$I = \frac{2}{3}(27-5\sqrt{5})$</p>	1 1 1
Question No. VI	PART-D	MARKS (5X5=25)
49	<p>$AX=B$</p> <p>$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = -5 \neq 0$</p> <p>$\text{adj}A = \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^T$</p> <p>$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ A } \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 9 & -17 & 7 \\ 5 & -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$X=3, y=-2, z=1$</p>	1 2 1 1
50	<p>$X=x, a=\frac{2}{x^2}, n=17, T_{r+1}=nC_r x^{n-r} a^r$</p> <p>$T_{r+1} = 17C_r x^{17-r} \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^r$</p>	1 1

	$T_{r+1} = 17C_r x^{17-3r} 2^r$ $r=2$ \therefore Coefficient of x^{11} is 544	1 1 1																																										
51	$\frac{3x+2}{(x-2)(x+3)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{(x+3)^2}$ $A = \frac{8}{25}$ $B = \frac{8}{-5}$ $A = \frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{3x+2}{(x-2)(x+3)^2} = \frac{8}{25(x-2)} - \frac{8}{25(x+3)} + \frac{7}{5(x+3)^2}$	1 1 1 1 1																																										
52	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>P</th> <th>q</th> <th>$\sim p$</th> <th>$\sim q$</th> <th>$(p \wedge \sim q)$</th> <th>$(\sim p \vee q)$</th> <th>$(5) \wedge (6)$</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> <th>(4)</th> <th>(5)</th> <th>(6)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> <td>T</td> <td>F</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> 1mark 1 mark 1 mark 1 mark conclusion </p>	P	q	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$(p \wedge \sim q)$	$(\sim p \vee q)$	$(5) \wedge (6)$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		T	T	F	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	F	1
P	q	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$(p \wedge \sim q)$	$(\sim p \vee q)$	$(5) \wedge (6)$																																						
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53	66 men and 132 women can do a work in 1 day 72 men and 120 women can do a work in 1 day 1man work = 2women,s work $8W:12W=x:33$ $X=22$ days	1 1 1 1 1																																										
54	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Units produced</th> <th>Total output in lots</th> <th>Cumulative average time/lot(hours)</th> <th>Total hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>800</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>80%of800=640</td> <td>1280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>80%of640=512</td> <td>2048</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>80%of512=409.6</td> <td>3276.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> 1mark 1 mark 1mark </p> <p>Total time taken for 8 lots=3276.8hrs.</p>	Units produced	Total output in lots	Cumulative average time/lot(hours)	Total hours	1	1	800	800	1	2	80%of800=640	1280	2	4	80%of640=512	2048	4	8	80%of512=409.6	3276.8	1																						
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2	4	80%of640=512	2048																																									
4	8	80%of512=409.6	3276.8																																									

	<p>Total labor cost for producing 8 lots = $3276.8 \times 20 = 65536$.</p>	1												
55	<p style="text-align: center;">Finding coordinate points</p> <table border="1" style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td>X</td><td>50</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>0</td><td>50</td></tr> </table> <p>$X+y=50$</p> <table border="1" style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td>X</td><td>40</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>0</td><td>80</td></tr> </table> <p>$2x+y=80$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drawing graph</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Feasible region (shaded region) →</p> <p>Identifying OBEC is the feasible region.</p> <p>At $O(0,0)$, $Z=0$ At $B(0,50)$, $Z=4,50,000$ At $E(30,20)$, $Z=4,95,000$ (max) At $C(40,0)$, $Z=4,20,000$ Z is maximum at $E(30,20)$ and $Z_{\max}=4,95,000$</p>	X	50	0	y	0	50	X	40	0	y	0	80	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
X	50	0												
y	0	50												
X	40	0												
y	0	80												
56	$\text{LHS} = \frac{(\sin 5A + \sin A) + (\sin 4A + \sin 2A)}{(\cos 5A + \cos A) + \cos 4A + \cos 2A}$ $= \frac{(2\sin 3A \cos 2A) + (2\sin 3A \cos A)}{(2\cos 3A \cos 2A) + 2\cos 3A \cos A}$ $= \frac{2\sin 3A (\cos 2A + \cos A)}{2\cos 3A (\cos 2A + \cos A)}$ <p>$= \tan 3A$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>												

57	$Y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ $Y_1 = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ $Y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ $\therefore \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot Y_1 = 1$ $\therefore \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot Y_2 + \frac{xy_1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = 0$ $\therefore (x^2 + 1) \cdot Y_2 + xy_1 = 0$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
58	<p>Finding $x=0,4$ Curve and line intersect at $x=0,4$ (Solving given equations)</p> $A = \int_0^4 [f(x) - g(x)] dx$ $A = \int_0^4 2\sqrt{x} - x dx$ $A = \left(2 \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big _0^4$ $\therefore A = \frac{8}{3} = 9 \text{ square units}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Question No. VII	PART-E	MARKS
59 a)	<p>Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.....(1)</p> <p>Let equation (1) passes through (0,0) $\Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + c = 0$ $\Rightarrow c = 0$</p> <p>Let equation (1) passes through (1,1) $g + f = -1$ (2)</p> <p>Let equation (1) passes through (5,-5) $g - f = -5$ (3)</p> <p>Solving equation (2) and (3) $g = -3, f = 2$</p> <p>\therefore required equation of the circle is $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y = 0$ (4)</p> <p>(6,-4) passes through (4) $\therefore 36 + 16 - 36 - 16 = 0$ All the 4 points (0,0), (1,1), (5,-5), (6,-4) are concyclic.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
59 b)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>From $\triangle DOA$ $DA = r \tan \theta$</p> <p>From $\triangle BOC$ $BC = r \sin \theta$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drawing figure</p> </div> </div> <p>Area of $\triangle OAB < \text{Area of sector } OAB < \text{Area of } \triangle OAD$ (1)</p> <p>(1) Becomes, $\sin \theta < \theta < \tan \theta$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \cos \theta < \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} < 1$</p> <p>$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

60 a)	 <p>Drawing figure From $\triangle ADC$ $AC = \frac{DC}{\sqrt{3}}$ From $\triangle DEB$ $AC = DE\sqrt{3}$ 20mts Total height of the tower=30meters</p>	1 1 1 1
60 b)	$(1.01)^5 = (1+0.01)^5$ $= 1^5 + 5C_1(0.01) + 5C_2(0.01)^2 + 5C_3(0.01)^3 + 5C_4(0.01)^4 + 5C_5(0.01)^5$ $= 1 + (0.01) + 10(0.0001) + 10(0.000001) + \text{ignoring the further terms}$ $= 1 + 0.05 + 0.001 + 0.00001 = 1.0510$	1 1 1 1