Marking Scheme

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Secondary School Examination, 2026

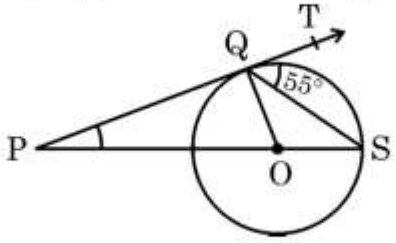
MATHEMATICS (STANDARD) (041) (PAPER CODE 30/5/1)

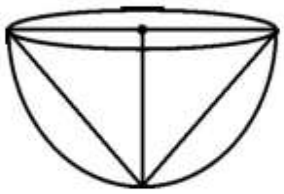
General Instructions: -

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. It's 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 BNS."**
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. In Class-X, while evaluating the Competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from Marking Scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of 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 on the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

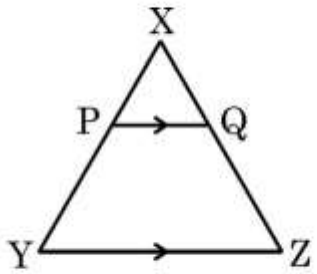
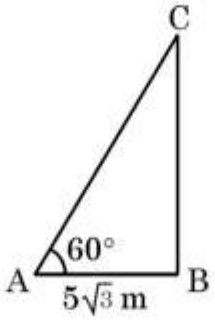
8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded on the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question".**
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks 0 to 80 (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.
12.	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.
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past: - ● 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 to 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.
14.	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.
15.	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling 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.
16.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for Spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17.	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.
18.	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.

MARKING SCHEME
MATHEMATICS (Subject Code–041)
(PAPER CODE: 30/5/1)

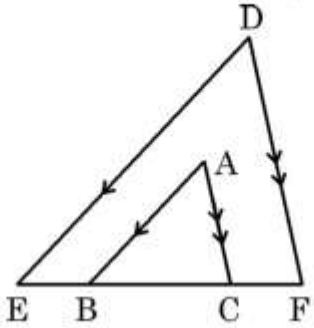
Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Steps	Marks
	SECTION A Q. Number 1 to 20 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.		
1.	The value of k for which the equation $kx^2 - 6x - 4 = 0$ has real and equal roots, is (A) $\frac{9}{4}$ (B) -4 (C) $-\frac{9}{4}$ (D) -2		
Sol.	(C) $-\frac{9}{4}$		1
2.	The line segment joining the points P(–4, –2) and Q(10, 4) is divided by y-axis in the ratio (A) 2 : 5 (B) 1 : 2 (C) 2 : 1 (D) 5 : 2		
Sol.	(A) 2:5		1
3.	If the zeroes of a polynomial $p(x)$ are –3 and 8, then $p(x)$ equals (A) $x^2 + 5x - 4$ (B) $(x + 3)(-x + 8)$ (C) $a(x^2 + 5x - 24)$ (D) $x^2 - 24$		
Sol.	(B) $(x + 3)(-x + 8)$		1
4.	In the given figure, PQ is tangent to the circle with centre O. S is a point on the circle such that $\angle SQT = 55°$. The m $\angle QPS$ is  (A) 55° (B) 20° (C) 35° (D) 70°		
Sol.	(B) 20°		1

5.	Devansh proved that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ using SAS similarity criteria. If he found $\angle C = \angle R$, then which of the following was proved true ? (A) $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{PR}{PQ}$ (B) $\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{PR}{QR}$ (C) $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{PR}{PQ}$ (D) $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{PR}{QR}$		
Sol.	(D) $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{PR}{QR}$		1
6.	While calculating mean of a grouped frequency distribution, step deviation method was used $\left(\frac{x-a}{h} = u\right)$. It was found that $\bar{x} = 64$, $h = 5$ and $a = 62.5$. The value of $\bar{u}$ is (A) 0.5 (B) 1.5 (C) 0.3 (D) 7.5		
Sol.	(C) 0.3		1
7.	A conical cavity of maximum volume is carved out from a wooden solid hemisphere of radius 10 cm. Curved surface area of the cavity carved out is (use $\pi = 3.14$)  (A) $314\sqrt{2}\ cm^2$ (B) $314\ cm^2$ (C) $\frac{3140}{3}\ cm^2$ (D) $3140\sqrt{2}\ cm^2$		
Sol.	(A) $314\sqrt{2}\ cm^2$		1
8.	If a_n represents n^{th} term of the A.P. $-\frac{15}{4}, -\frac{10}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}$, ... then value of $a_{16} - a_{12}$ is (A) 4 (B) $\frac{5}{4}$ (C) 5 (D) $\frac{25}{4}$		
Sol.	(C) 5		1

9.	The value of p for which roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - px + 6 = 0$ are rational, is (A) 1 (B) -5 (C) 25 (D) $\sqrt{5}$		
Sol.	(B) -5		1
10.	Which of the following can not be the probability of an event ? (A) $\frac{39}{100}$ (B) $\frac{0.001}{20}$ (C) $\frac{10}{0.2}$ (D) 10%		
Sol.	(C) $\frac{10}{0.2}$		1
11.	A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. The probability that it is either a ten or a king is (A) $\frac{1}{26}$ (B) $\frac{2}{13}$ (C) $\frac{1}{13}$ (D) $\frac{8}{26}$		
Sol.	(B) $\frac{2}{13}$		1
12.	A camping tent in hemispherical shape of radius 1.4 m, has a door opening of area 0.50 m^2. Outer surface area of the tent is (A) 11.78 m^2 (B) 12.32 m^2 (C) 11.82 m^2 (D) 12.86 m^2		
Sol.	(C) 11.82 m^2		1
13.	An arc of length 2.2 cm subtends an angle θ at the centre of the circle with radius 2.8 cm. The value of θ is (A) 50° (B) 60° (C) 45° (D) 30°		
Sol.	(C) 45°		1

14.	For an acute angle θ, if $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{9}$, then value of $\frac{9\ \text{cosec}\ \theta + 1}{9\ \text{cosec}\ \theta - 1}$ is (A) 0 (B) $\frac{80}{81}$ (C) 1 (D) $\frac{82}{80}$		
Sol.	(D) $\frac{82}{80}$		1
15.	In the given figure, PQ $\parallel$ YZ such that XP : PY = 2 : 3. If PQ = 5 cm, then YZ equals  (A) 12.5 cm (B) 10 cm (C) 15 cm (D) 7.5 cm		
Sol.	(A) 12.5 cm		1
16.	Meena calculates that the probability of her winning the first prize in a lottery is 0.08. If total 800 tickets were sold, the number of tickets bought by her, is (A) 64 (B) 640 (C) 100 (D) 10		
Sol.	(A) 64		1
17.	A wire is attached from a point A on the ground to the top of a pole BC, making an angle of elevation as 60°. If AB = $5\sqrt{3}$ m, then length of the wire is  (A) 10 m (B) $10\sqrt{3}$ m (C) 15 m (D) $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}$ m		
Sol.	(B) $10\sqrt{3}$ m		1

18.	Simplest form of $\frac{\sec A}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}$ is (A) sin A (B) tan A (C) cosec A (D) cos A		
Sol.	(C) cosec A		1
	(Assertion and Reason Based Questions) **Directions :** Questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below : (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		
19.	**Assertion (A) :** The system of linear equations $3x - 5y + 7 = 0$ and $-6x + 10y + 14 = 0$ is inconsistent. **Reason (R) :** When two linear equations don't have unique solution, they always represent parallel lines.		
Sol.	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.		1
20.	**Assertion (A) :** H.C.F. ($36\ m^2$, $18\ m$) = $18\ m$, where m is a prime number. **Reason (R) :** H.C.F. of two numbers is always less than or equal to the smaller number.		
Sol.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).		1
	SECTION B Q. Numbers 21 to 25 are very short answer questions of 2 marks each.		
21.	Prove that $2 - 5\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number given that $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.		
Sol.	Let $2 - 5\sqrt{3}$ be a rational number. $\therefore 2 - 5\sqrt{3} = \frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$. $\sqrt{3} = \frac{2b - a}{5b}$	I II	½ ½

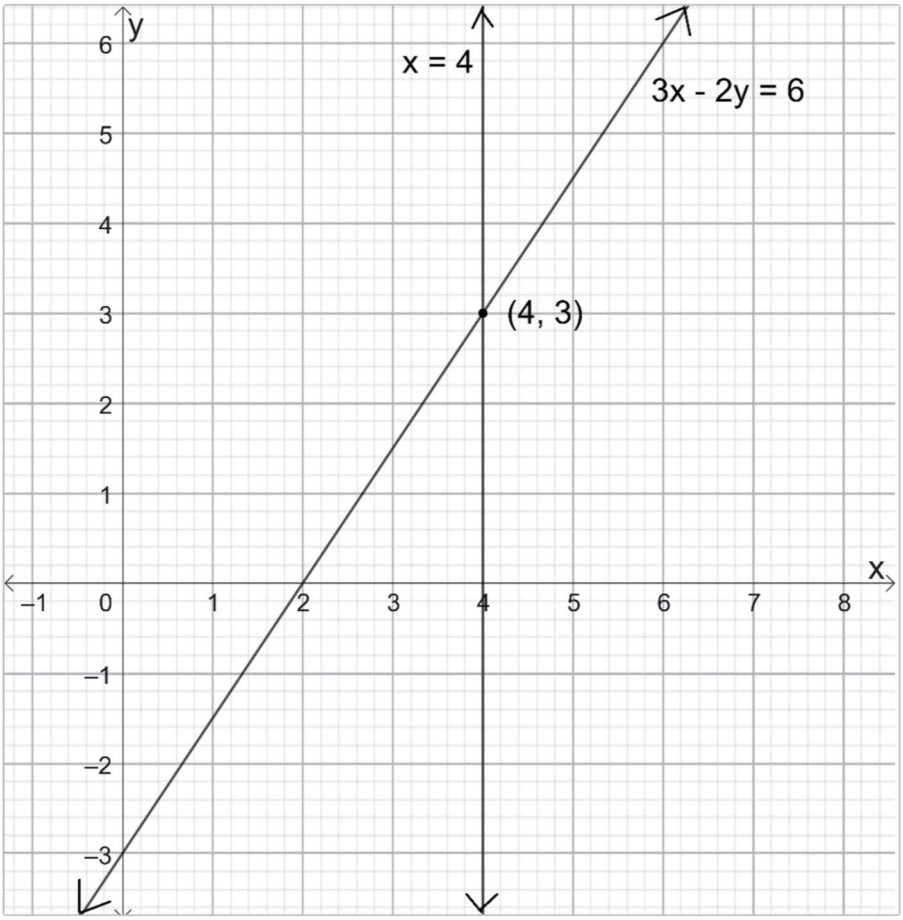
	RHS is rational but LHS is an irrational which is a contradiction to our supposition. Hence $2-5\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.	III	1
22. (a)	Vertices of a right triangle ABC with $\angle B = 90°$ are A(3, 4), B(1, 1) and C(–8, 7). Find the value of tan A.		
Sol.	$BC = \sqrt{(-8-1)^2+(7-1)^2} = \sqrt{117} = 3\sqrt{13}$	I	½
	$AB = \sqrt{(3-1)^2+(4-1)^2} = \sqrt{13}$	II	½
	$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = 3$	III	1
	OR		
22. (b)	Using distance formula, prove that the points A(2, 3), B(–7, 0) and C(–1, 2) are collinear.		
Sol.	$AB = \sqrt{(-7-2)^2+(0-3)^2} = \sqrt{90} = 3\sqrt{10}$	I	½
	$BC = \sqrt{(-1+7)^2+(2-0)^2} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$	II	½
	$AC = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2+(2-3)^2} = \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$	III	½
	$AC + BC = AB$	IV	½
	$\therefore$ A, B, C are collinear.		
23.	In the given figure, AB $\parallel$ DE and AC $\parallel$ DF. Show that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$. If BC = 10 cm, EB = CF = 5 cm and AB = 7 cm, then find the length DE. 		
Sol.	AB $\parallel$ DE $\Rightarrow \angle DEF = \angle ABC$		
	AC $\parallel$ DF $\Rightarrow \angle DFE = \angle ACB$		
	Hence $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$	I	1

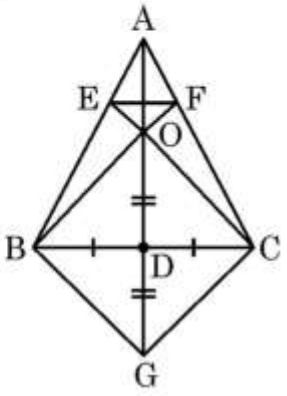
	$\frac{BC}{EF}=\frac{AB}{DE}\Rightarrow\frac{10}{20}=\frac{7}{DE}$ $DE = 14$ cm	II III	½ ½
24. (a)	Evaluate : $\frac{\sin^3 60°-\tan 30°}{\cos^2 45°}$		
Sol.	$\frac{\sin^3 60°-\tan 30°}{\cos^2 45°}=\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$ $=\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$	I II	1½ ½
	OR		
24. (b)	For acute angles A and B and A + 2B and 2A + B are acute if $\tan(A+2B)=\sqrt{3}$ and $\sin(2A+B)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, then find the measures of angles A and B.		
Sol.	$\tan(A+2B)=\sqrt{3}\Rightarrow A+2B=60°$ $\sin(2A+B)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Rightarrow 2A+B=45°$ On solving above equations, $A=10°, B=25°$	I II III	½ ½ ½+½
25.	A bag contains 25 balls. Some of them are yellow and others are green. One ball is drawn at random. If probability of getting a green ball is 3/5, then find the number of yellow balls.		
Sol.	P(getting a yellow ball) = 1 − P(getting a green ball) $\Rightarrow\frac{\text{Number of yellow balls}}{25}=1-\frac{3}{5}=\frac{2}{5}$ $\Rightarrow$ Number of yellow balls $=25\times\frac{2}{5}=10$	I II	1 1
	SECTION C Q. Numbers 26 to 31 are short answer questions of 3 marks each.		

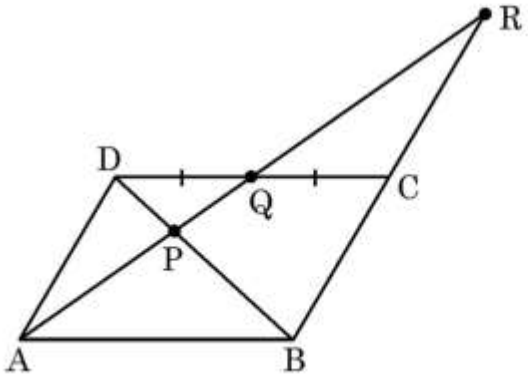
26.	A circle of diameter 20 cm is equally divided into five sectors. Find the area and perimeter of one of the sectors.		
Sol.	Here, radius $= 10$ cm		
	Central angle of each sector $= \frac{360°}{5} = 72°$	I	½
	Area of one sector $= \frac{72}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10 \times 10$	II	½
	$= \frac{440}{7}$ cm^2 or 62.8 cm^2 (approx.)	III	½
	Perimeter of one sector $= \frac{72}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10 + 10 + 10$	IV	1
	$= \frac{228}{7}$ cm or 32.5 cm (approx.)	V	½
27. (a)	In an A.P., 15th term exceeds the 8th term by 21. If sum of first 10 terms is 55, then form the A.P.		
Sol.	Let first term $= a$ and common difference $= d$		
	$(a + 14d) = (a + 7d) + 21$	I	1
	$\Rightarrow d = 3$	II	½
	Also, $S_{10} = 55 = \frac{10}{2}[2a + 9 \times 3]$	III	½
	$\Rightarrow a = -8$	IV	½
	$\therefore$ A. P. is $-8, -5, -2, \ldots$	V	½
	OR		
27. (b)	The sum of first n terms of an A.P. is $2n^2 + 13n$. Find its nth term and hence 10th term.		
Sol.	$S_n = 2n^2 + 13n$		
	$S_1 = a_1 = 15$	I	½
	$S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = 34 \Rightarrow a_2 = 19$	II	½
	$\Rightarrow d = 19 - 15 = 4$	III	½
	$\therefore a_n = 15 + (n - 1) \times 4 = 4n + 11$	IV	1

	Hence $a_{10} = 4 \times 10 + 11 = 51$	V	½
28.	Prove that : $\frac{\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta} + \frac{\cot\theta}{1-\tan\theta} = 1 + \tan\theta + \cot\theta.$		
Sol.	$\text{LHS} = \left(\frac{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}}{1-\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}}\right) + \left(\frac{\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}}{1-\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}}\right)$ $= \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta\,(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta\,(\cos\theta-\sin\theta)}$ $= \frac{\sin^3\theta-\cos^3\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta\,(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}$ $= \frac{(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)(\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta+\sin\theta\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta\cos\theta(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}$ $= \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ $= \tan\theta + \cot\theta + 1 = \text{RHS}$	I II III IV V VI	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
29. (a)	A circle centered at (2, 1) passes through the points A(5, 6) and B(–3, K). Find the value(s) of K. Hence find length of chord AB.		
Sol.	Let centre be $O(2,1) \Rightarrow OA = OB$ $\sqrt{(5-2)^2+(6-1)^2} = \sqrt{(-3-2)^2+(K-1)^2}$ $\Rightarrow 9 = (K-1)^2$ $\Rightarrow K = -2, 4$ For $K = -2$, $AB = \sqrt{128}$ or $8\sqrt{2}$ For $K = 4$, $AB = \sqrt{68}$ or $2\sqrt{17}$	I II III IV	1 1 ½ ½
	OR		
29. (b)	Prove that the point P dividing the line segment joining the points A(–1, 7) and B(4, –3) in the ratio 3 : 2, lies on the line $x - 3y = -1$. Also find length of PA and PB.		

Sol.	3 : 2 A (–1, 7) P B (4, -3) AP: PB = 3: 2 Coordinates of P = $\left(\frac{12-2}{5}, \frac{-9+14}{5}\right) = (2,1)$ Substituting x = 2 and y = 1 in the given equation L. H. S. = x − 3y = 2 − 3(1) = −1 = R. H. S. ∴ P lies on the given line PA = $\sqrt{(2+1)^2 + (1-7)^2} = \sqrt{45}$ or $3\sqrt{5}$ PB = $\sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (1+3)^2} = \sqrt{20}$ or $2\sqrt{5}$	I II III IV	1 1 ½ ½
30.	Solve the system of linear equations : $x = 4$ and $3x - 2y = 6$ graphically.		

Sol.			
	Correct graph of $3x - 2y = 6$	I	1½
	Correct graph of $x = 4$	II	½
	Solution: $x = 4, y = 3$	III	½ + ½
31.	The dimensions of a window are 156 cm × 216 cm. Arjun wants to put grill on the window creating complete squares of maximum size. Determine the side length of the square and hence find the number of squares formed.		
Sol.	$156 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 13$	I	½
	$216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^3 \times 3^3$	II	½
	$\therefore$ Required side length of the square $= \text{HCF}(156,216) = 12$ cm	III	1
	Number of squares formed $= \dfrac{156 \times 216}{12 \times 12} = 234$	IV	1
	SECTION D Q. Numbers 32 to 35 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.		
32.	Venkat can row a boat in still water at the speed of 12 km/h. He ferries tourists 15 km upstream and 18 km downstream in 3 hours. Find the speed of the stream.		

Sol.	Let speed of the stream be x km/h		
	$\therefore \frac{15}{12-x}+\frac{18}{12+x}=3$	I	2
	$\Longrightarrow x^2-x-12=0$	II	1
	$\Longrightarrow (x-4)(x+3)=0$	III	1
	$\Longrightarrow x=4,-3$		
	$x=-3$ (rejected)		
	$\therefore x=4$	IV	1
	The speed of the stream $=4$ km/h		
33. (a)	D is the mid-point of side BC of ΔABC. CE and BF intersect at O, a point on AD. AD is produced to G such that OD = DG. Prove that (i) OBGC is a parallelogram. (ii) EF $\parallel$ BC (iii) $\Delta AEF \sim \Delta ABC$  		
Sol.	(i) $\because$ Diagonals OG and BC of quadrilateral OBGC bisect each other.		
	$\therefore$ OBGC is a parallelogram	I	1
	(ii) CO $\parallel$ GB $\Rightarrow$ CE $\parallel$ GB	II	½
	In ΔAGB, OE $\parallel$ GB $\Rightarrow \frac{AO}{OG}=\frac{AE}{EB}$	III	1
	Similarly in ΔAGC, $\frac{AO}{OG}=\frac{AF}{FC}$	IV	½
	$\Rightarrow \frac{AE}{EB}=\frac{AF}{FC} \Rightarrow$ EF $\parallel$ BC	V	1
	(iii) In ΔAEF and ΔABC		
	$\angle AEF = \angle ABC$ and $\angle A$ is common.		
	$\therefore \Delta AEF \sim \Delta ABC$	VI	1

	OR		
33. (b)	Through the mid-point Q of side CD of a parallelogram ABCD, the line AR is drawn which intersects BD at P and produced BC at R. Prove that (i) AQ = QR (ii) AP = 2PQ (iii) PR = 2AP  		
Sol.	(i) $QC \parallel AB \ \therefore \Delta RQC \sim \Delta RAB$		
	$\Rightarrow \frac{QR}{AR} = \frac{QC}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$	I	1
	$\Rightarrow 2QR = AR \Longrightarrow$ Q is the mid point of AR		
	$\therefore AQ = QR$	II	1
	(ii) $\Delta PQD \sim \Delta PAB$		
	$\therefore \frac{QP}{AP} = \frac{DQ}{BA} = \frac{1}{2}$	III	1
	$\Rightarrow AP = 2PQ$	IV	½
	(iii) Since $AQ = QR$		
	$\Rightarrow AP + PQ = PR - PQ$	V	½
	$\Rightarrow AP + \frac{1}{2}AP = PR - \frac{1}{2}AP$		
	$\Rightarrow PR = 2AP$	VI	1
34. (a)	The mean of the following frequency distribution is 28. If sum of all frequencies is 100, then find the values of p and q :		

Class Interval	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
Frequency	12	p	27	20	q	6

Sol.

Class Interval	x_i	f_i	f_ix_i
0−10	5	12	60
10−20	15	p	15p
20−30	25	27	675
30−40	35	20	700
40−50	45	q	45q
50−60	55	6	330
		65+p+q	15p+45q+1765

Correct table — I — 2

$\sum f_i = 100 = 65 + p + q \Rightarrow p + q = 35$ — II — ½

$\text{Mean} = 28 = \frac{15p + 45q + 1765}{100}$ — III — 1

$\Rightarrow p + 3q = 69$ — IV — ½

On solving, we get $p = 18, q = 17$ — V — ½+½

OR

34. (b) Find median and mode of the following distribution :

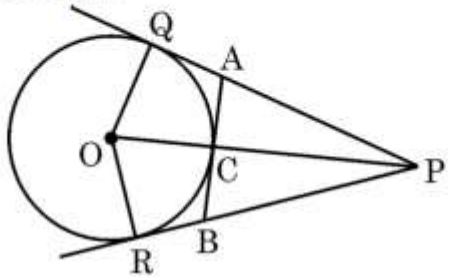
Class Interval	0 – 15	15 – 30	30 – 45	45 – 60	60 – 75	75 – 90	90 – 105
Frequency	15	10	12	9	8	10	6

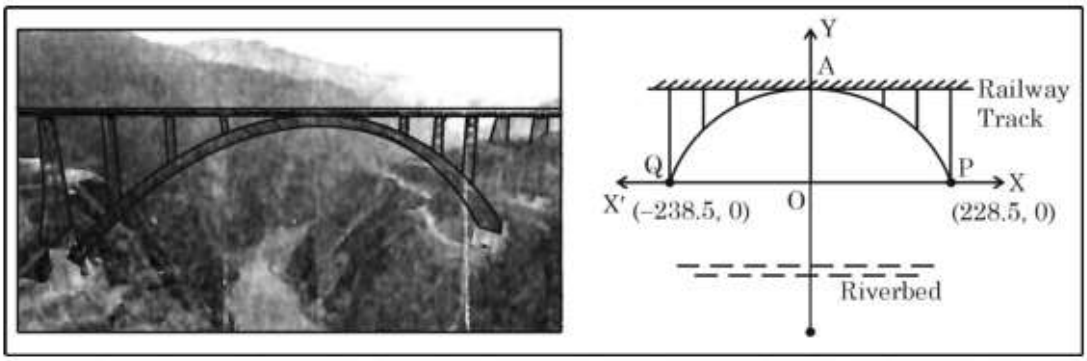
Sol.

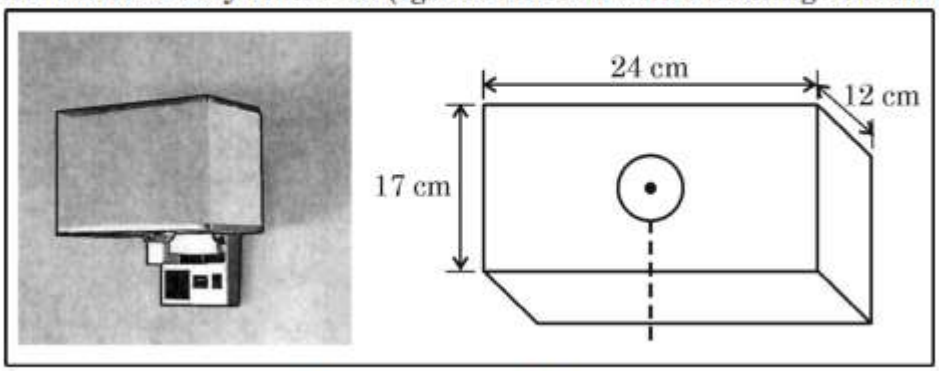
Class Interval	f	cf
0−15	15	15
15−30	10	25
30−45	12	37
45−60	9	46
60−75	8	54
75−90	10	64
90−105	6	70

Correct table — I — 1

$\frac{70}{2} = 35$, Median class is $30 - 45$ — II — ½

	Median $= 30 + \frac{35-25}{12} \times 15$	III	1
	$= \frac{85}{2} = 42.5$	IV	½
	Modal class is $0 - 15$	V	½
	Mode $= 0 + \frac{15-0}{30-0-10} \times 15$	VI	1
	$= \frac{45}{4} = 11.25$	VII	½
35.	PQ and PR are two tangents to a circle with centre O and radius 5 cm. AB is another tangent to the circle at C which lies on OP. If OP = 13 cm, then find the length AB and PA. 		
Sol.	$OP = 13$ cm, $OQ = 5$ cm		
	$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{169-25} = 12$ cm	I	1
	Let $AC = x = AQ$		
	$PC = 13 - 5 = 8$ cm and $PA = 12 - x$	II	1
	$AC \perp OP \ \therefore (12-x)^2 = x^2 + 8^2$	III	1
	$\Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{3}$	IV	1
	$AB = 2AC = \frac{20}{3}$ cm or 6.6 cm (approx.)	V	½
	$PA = 12 - \frac{10}{3} = \frac{26}{3}$ cm or 8.6 cm (approx.)	VI	½

	SECTION E This section (Q. 36 to 38) has 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.		
36.	 An arch of a railway bridge, built on Chenab riverbed, is shown in the above diagram. It is a parabolic arch connecting two hills at P and Q. If the parabolic curve is represented by the polynomial $p(x) = -0.0025x^2 - 0.025x + 136$. Observe the diagram and based on above information, answer the following questions : (i) Write the co-ordinates of point A. (ii) Find the span of the arch. (iii) (a) Write the zeroes of the polynomial using diagram and verify the relationship between sum of zeroes and polynomials. **OR** (iii) (b) Find the values of $p(x)$ at $x = 100$ and $x = -100$. Are they same ?		
Sol.	(i) At $x = 0, p(x) = 136$ $\therefore$ Coordinates of point A $= (0,136)$	I	1
	(ii) Span of the arch $= 238.5 + 228.5 = 467$ units	I	1
	(iii) (a) Zeroes of the polynomial are 228.5 and -238.5	I	1
	Sum of zeroes $= -10 = -\frac{-0.025}{-0.0025} = -\frac{\text{coefficient of x}}{\text{coefficient of x}^2}$	II	1
	OR		
	(iii) (b) $p(100) = 108.5$	I	1
	$p(-100) = 113.5$	II	½
	$\therefore p(100) \neq p(-100)$	III	½

37.	A wall mounted lamp, made of fabric, is shown below. Lamp has cuboidal shape, open from top and bottom. A spherical bulb of diameter 7 cm is latched with a very thin rod. (Ignore the rod while making calculations.)  Dimensions of the cuboid are 24 cm × 12 cm × 17 cm. (i) Find the surface area of the bulb. (ii) What could be the maximum diameter of the bulb if at least 1 cm space is left from each side ? (iii) (a) Find the area of the fabric used if there is a fold of 2 cm on top and bottom edges. **OR** (iii) (b) Find the space available inside the lamp.		
Sol.	(i) Surface area of the bulb $= 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} = 154 \text{ cm}^2$	I	1
	(ii) Maximum diameter of the bulb = Minimum side length − 2 cm $= 12 - 2 = 10$ cm	I	1
	(iii) (a) With 2 cm extra cloth for top and bottom edges, new dimensions are 24 cm × 12 cm × 21 cm	I	1
	Area of fabric used $= 2 \times 21 \times (24 + 12) = 1512 \text{ cm}^2$	II	1
	OR		
	(iii) (b)Space available $= 24 \times 12 \times 17 - \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$	I	1
	$= 4896 - \frac{539}{3}$		
	$= \frac{14149}{3} \text{ cm}^3$ or 4716.3 cm^3 (approx.)	II	1

38.

Elevated water storage tanks are built to store and supply water to nearby colonies. In the diagram given above, AB is an elevated water tank and CD is a nearby multistorey building. The building is 54 metres away from the water tank.

From a window (W) of the building, the angle of elevation of top of the tank is 45° and angle of depression of its foot is 30°.

(i) Write a relation between d (the height of window) and y.

(ii) Determine the value of h.

(iii) (a) Determine height of the water tank.

OR

(iii) (b) Find the value of x and height of the window above ground level.

Sol.			
	(i) $\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{d}{y} \Rightarrow 2d = y$	I	1
	(ii) $\tan 45° = 1 = \frac{h}{WX} = \frac{h}{54} \Longrightarrow h = 54\ m$	I	1
	(iii) (a) $\tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{d}{54} \Longrightarrow d = 18\sqrt{3}\ m$	I	1
	Height of the tank $= h + d = \left(54 + 18\sqrt{3}\right) m$	II	1
	OR		
	(iii) (b) $\angle WAC = 30°, \tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{WC}{54} \Longrightarrow WC = 18\sqrt{3}\ m$	I	1
	$\sin 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{h}{x} \Rightarrow x = h\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = 54\sqrt{2}\ m$	II	1