

*Strictly Confidential — (For Internal and Restricted Use Only)*

## **Secondary School Certificate Examination**

**July' 2018**

**Marking Scheme — Mathematics 30/1 (Compt.)**

### ***General Instructions:***

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. 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.
3. Alternative methods are accepted. Proportional marks are to be awarded.
4. In question (s) on differential equations, constant of integration has to be written.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained and the other answer should be scored out.
6. A full scale of marks - 0 to 100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
7. Separate Marking Scheme for all the three sets has been given.
8. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All 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.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 30/1  
**EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINTS**

**SECTION A**

1. For writing  $\frac{6\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$= 6$  which is rational  $\frac{1}{2}$

2. Solving for x and y and getting  $x = 3, y = 1$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore a = 3, b = 1$   $\frac{1}{2}$

3. Let  $\alpha$  and  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$  be the root

$\therefore \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{k}{5} = 1$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow k = 5$   $\frac{1}{2}$

4.  $\frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta QRP)} = \left(\frac{BC}{RP}\right)^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$

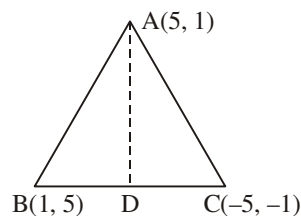
$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} = \left(\frac{15}{PR}\right)^2 \Rightarrow PR = 10 \text{ cm}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

5.  $\frac{a^3}{A^3} = \frac{1}{27}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{A} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ratio of surface area =  $\frac{6a^2}{6A^2} = \frac{1}{3}^2 = \frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

6. Coordinates of D are  $(-1, 2)$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$AD = \sqrt{(5+1)^2 + (1+2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{37} \text{ units}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

### SECTION B

7. Let  $2 + \sqrt{3}$  be a rational number.

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}, \quad p, q \in \mathbb{I}, q \neq 0$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q} - 2 = \frac{p-2q}{q}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{p-2q}{q} \text{ is rational} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \text{ is rational number}$$

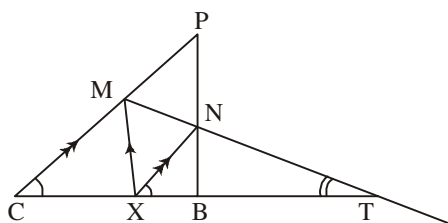
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

which is a contradiction

$$2 + \sqrt{3} \text{ is irrational number}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

8.  $\triangle TXN \sim \triangle TCM$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{TX}{TC} = \frac{XN}{CM} = \frac{TN}{TM}$$

$$\Rightarrow TX \times TM = TC \times TN \quad \dots(i)$$

Again,  $\Delta TBN \sim \Delta TXM$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{TB}{TX} = \frac{BN}{XM} = \frac{TN}{TM}$$

$$\Rightarrow TM = \frac{TN \times TX}{TB} \quad \dots(ii)$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

using (ii) in (i), we get

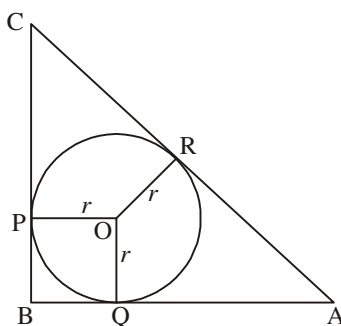
$$TX^2 \times \frac{TN}{TB} = TC \times TN$$

$$\Rightarrow TX^2 = TC \times TB$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

9.  $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$

$$= \sqrt{14^2 + 48^2} = \sqrt{2500} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$\angle OQB = 90^\circ \Rightarrow OPBQ$  is a square

$$\Rightarrow BQ = r, QA = 14 - r = AR$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Again  $PB = r$ ,

$$PC = 48 - r \Rightarrow RC = 48 - r$$

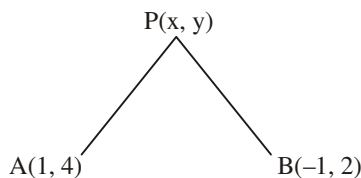
 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$AR + RC = AC \Rightarrow 14 - r + 48 - r = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 6 \text{ cm}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

10.  $PA = PB \Rightarrow PA^2 = PB^2$



$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = (x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2$$

1

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1 - 2x + y + 16 - 8y = x^2 + 1 + 2x + y^2 + 4 - 4y$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow x + y - 3 = 0$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

11.  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A + B}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}$$

1

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right) = \operatorname{cosec}\left(90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}\right) = \sec \frac{C}{2}$$

1

12. Let  $r$  be the radii of bases of cylinder and cone and  $h$  be the height

$$\text{Slant height of cone} = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\therefore \frac{2\pi rh}{\pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} = \frac{8}{5}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h^2}{r^2 + h^2} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25h^2 = 16r^2 + 16h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9h^2 = 16r^2$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{h^2} = \frac{9}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{h} = \frac{3}{4}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ **SECTION C**

**13.**  $867 = 255 \times 3 + 102$

1

$$255 = 102 \times 2 + 51$$

1

$$102 = 51 \times 2 + 0$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCF} = 51$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

**14.** Let two parts be  $x$  and  $27 - x$

1

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{27-x} = \frac{3}{20}$$

1

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 27x + 150 = 0$$

1

$$\Rightarrow (x - 15)(x - 12) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12 \text{ or } 15$$

1

$\therefore$  The two parts are 12 and 15

**15.** Here,  $S_n = 3n^2 + 5n$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 = 8 = a_1$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$S_2 = 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2 = 22 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$a_2 = 22 - 8 = 14 \Rightarrow d = 6$$

1

$$t_k = 164 \Rightarrow 8 + (k - 1)6 = 164$$

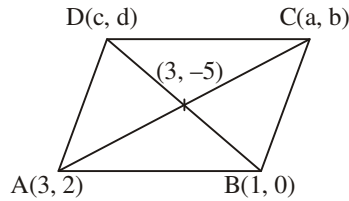
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow k = 27$$

1

30/1

16. Let the coordinates of C and D be (a, b) and (c, d)



$$\therefore \frac{3+a}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad 1$$

$$\text{and } \frac{2+b}{2} = -5 \Rightarrow b = -12$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{c+1}{2} = -5 \Rightarrow c = 3 \quad 1$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d+0}{2} = -5 \Rightarrow d = -10$$

$$\therefore \text{Coordinate of C and D are } (1, -12) \text{ and } (3, -10) \quad 1$$

OR

$$\text{Ar } (\Delta ABC) = 4$$

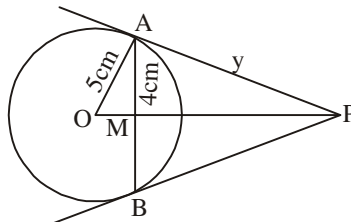
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}[x(4-5) + 4(5-3) + 3(3-4)] = 4 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-x + 5) = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow -x + 5 = 8 \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

17.  $AB = 8 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow AM = 4 \text{ cm}$



(6)

30/1

$$\therefore OM = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

Let AP = y cm, PM = x cm

$\therefore \Delta OPP$  is a right angle triangle

$$\therefore OP^2 = OA^2 = AP^2$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = y^2 + 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 9 + 6x = y^2 + 25 \quad \dots(i) \quad 1$$

$$\text{Also } x^2 + 4^2 = y^2 \quad \dots(ii) \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 = x^2 + 16 + 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 32 \Rightarrow x = \frac{32}{6} \text{ i.e. } \frac{16}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore y^2 = x^2 + 16 = \frac{256}{9} + 16 = \frac{400}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm or } 6\frac{2}{3} \text{ cm} \quad 1$$

OR

Correct given, to prove, figure and construction  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Correct proof 1

18. Construction of  $\Delta ABC$  with sides 6 cm, 8 cm, 4 cm. 1

Construction of similar triangle 2

$$19. \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 A}} = \tan^2 A \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 - \tan A}{1 - \cot A}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \tan A}{\frac{1 - \tan A}{\tan A}}\right)^2 = (-\tan A)^2 = \tan^2 A \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$



30/1

$$\text{Hence } \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \left( \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 - \cot A} \right)^2 = \tan^2 A$$

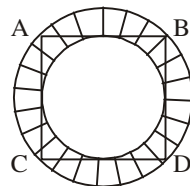
OR

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos 58^\circ}{\sin 32^\circ} + \frac{\sin 22^\circ}{\cos 68^\circ} - \frac{\cos 38^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 52^\circ}{\sqrt{3}(\tan 18^\circ \tan 35^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 72^\circ \tan 55^\circ)} \\ &= \left( \frac{\cos 58^\circ}{\sin (90 - 58^\circ)} + \frac{\sin 22^\circ}{\cos (90 - 22^\circ)} \right) - \frac{\cos 38^\circ \operatorname{cosec} (90 - 38^\circ)}{\sqrt{3}(\tan 18^\circ \tan 35^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \cot 18^\circ \cot 35^\circ)} \quad 1+1 \\ &= 1 + 1 - \frac{\cos 38^\circ \sec 38^\circ}{3.1} \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

20. Distance travelled by short hand in 48 hours =  $4 \times 2\pi \times 4 \text{ cm} = 32\pi \text{ cm}$  1
- Distance travelled by long hand in 48 hours =  $48 \times 2\pi \times 6 \text{ cm} = 576\pi \text{ cm}$  1
- Total distance travelled =  $(32\pi + 576\pi) \text{ cm}$
- $= 608\pi \text{ cm}$  1

OR

- Radius of inner circle = 5 cm  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Radius of outer circle =  $5\sqrt{2}$  cm 1
- Required area = Area of outer circle – Area of inner circle 1



$$\Rightarrow [(5\sqrt{2})^2 - 5^2] = 25\pi \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

(8)

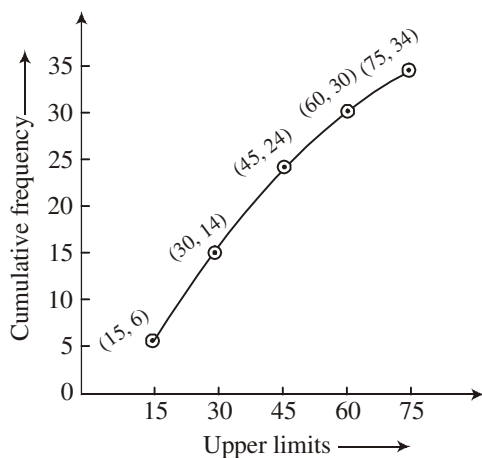
30/1

$$21. \quad \sin(A + 2B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow A + 2B = 60^\circ \quad 1$$

$$\cos(A + 4B) = \Rightarrow A + 4B = 90^\circ \quad 1$$

$$\text{Solving, we get } A = 30^\circ, B = 15^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

22. Classes	Frequency	Classes	Cumulative frequency
0-15	6	Less than 15	6
15-30	8	Less than 30	14
30-45	10	Less than 45	24
45-60	6	Less than 60	30
60-75	4	Less than 75	34



2

## SECTION D

23. For infinitely many solutions.

$$\frac{3}{m+n} = \frac{4}{2(m-n)} = \frac{-12}{-(5m-1)} \quad 1$$

$$\frac{3}{m+n} = \frac{4}{2(m-n)} \Rightarrow m - 5n = 0 \quad \dots(1) \quad 1$$

$$\frac{4}{2(m-n)} = \frac{12}{5m-1} \Rightarrow m - 6n = -1 \quad \dots(2) \quad 1$$

Solving (1) and (2) we get,  $m = 5, n = 1$  1

24.  $p(x) = 3x^4 - 15x^3 + 13x^2 + 25x - 30$

$$x - \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ and } x + \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ are factors of } p(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{5}{3} \text{ or } \frac{(3x^2 - 5)}{3} \text{ is a factor of } p(x) \quad 1$$

$$p(x) = \frac{(3x^2 - 5)}{3} (x^2 - 5x + 6) \quad 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (3x^2 - 5) (x - 3) (x - 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{Zeroes of } p(x) \text{ are } \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, 2 \text{ and } 3 \quad 1$$

25. Let the speed of faster train be  $x$  km/hr

$$\therefore \text{Speed of slower train} = (x - 10) \text{ km/hr} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{200}{x - 10} - \frac{200}{x} = 1 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 10x - 2000 = 0 \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 50)(x + 40) = 0 \quad 1$$

$$x = 50, -40 \text{ rejected}$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Speed of faster train} = 50 \text{ km/hr} \\ \text{Speed of slower train} = 40 \text{ km/hr} \end{array} \right\} \quad 1$$

OR

$$\frac{1}{a + b + x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a + b + c} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{-(a+b)}{x(a+b+x)} = \frac{a+b}{ab}$$

2

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (a+b)x + ab = 0$$

1

$$(x+a)(x+b) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -a, -b$$

1

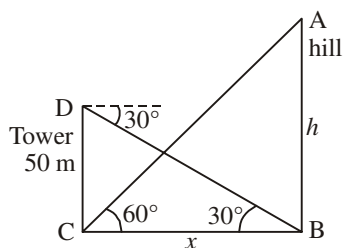
26. Correct figure, given to prove and construction

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$$

Correct proof

2

27.



Correct figure

1

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC, \frac{h}{x} = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow h = x\sqrt{3}$$

1

$$\text{In } \triangle BCD, \frac{50}{x} = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50\sqrt{3}$$

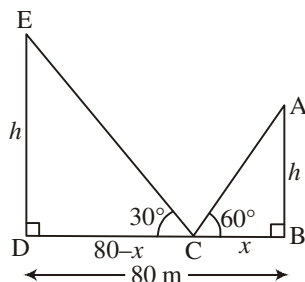
1

$$\therefore h = 150$$

$$\therefore \text{height of hill} = 150 \text{ m}$$

1

OR



Correct figure

1

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC, \frac{h}{x} = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow h = x\sqrt{3} \quad \dots(1) \quad 1$$

$$\text{In } \triangle ECD, \frac{h}{80-x} = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow h\sqrt{3} = 80 - x \quad 1$$

$$\text{From (1), } x\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 80 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20$$

$$\therefore h = 20\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{ height of poles} = 20\sqrt{3}\text{m} \quad 1$$

Distances of poles from the point are 20 m and 60 m

28. Surface area of bucket =  $\pi(r_1 + r_2)l + \pi r_1^2$

$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + (r_2 - r_1)^2} = \sqrt{20^2 + (36 - 21)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{625} = 25 \text{ cm} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Surface area of 1 bucket} = \frac{22}{7}[(36 + 21) \times 25 + 21^2]$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 1866 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{Surface area of 10 buckets} = \frac{22}{7} \times 18660 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Cost of aluminium sheet} = ₹ \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{18660 \times 42}{100} \quad 1$$

$$= ₹ 24631.20$$

Any relevant comment 1

29.	Classes	Frequency	$x_i$	$f_i x_i$	
	10-20	4	15	60	
	20-30	8	25	200	
	30-40	10	35	350	
	40-50	12	45	540	2
	50-60	10	55	550	
	60-70	4	65	260	
	70-80	2	75	150	
	Total	50		2110	

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{2110}{50} = 42.2 \quad 1$$

40-50 is modal class

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mode} &= l + \frac{(f_1 - f_0)}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times h \\ &= 40 + \frac{12 - 10}{24 - 10 - 10} \times 10 = 45 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

30. (i) Prime numbers from 1 to 20 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 i.e. 8

$$P(\text{prime number}) = \frac{8}{20} \text{ or } \frac{2}{5} \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) Composite number from 1 to 20 are

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 i.e. 11

$$P(\text{Composite number}) = \frac{11}{20} \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

(iii) Number divisible by 3 from 1 to 20 are

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 i.e 6

**30/1**

$$P(\text{number divisible by 3}) = \frac{6}{20} \text{ or } \frac{3}{10} \quad 1$$

OR

Total number of cards =  $52 - 3 = 49$ 

$$(i) \quad P(\text{spade}) = \frac{13}{49} \quad 1$$

$$(ii) \quad P(\text{black king}) = \frac{1}{49} \quad 1$$

$$(iii) \quad P(\text{club}) = \frac{10}{49} \quad 1$$

$$(iv) \quad P(\text{Jack}) = \frac{3}{49} \quad 1$$