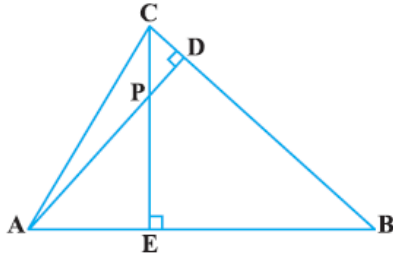
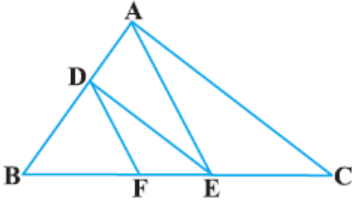
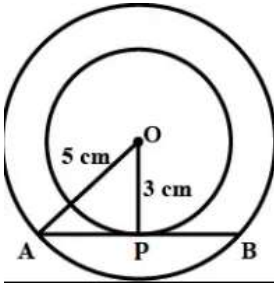


**Class- X**  
**Mathematics Basic (241)**  
**Marking Scheme SQP-2022-23**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 80**

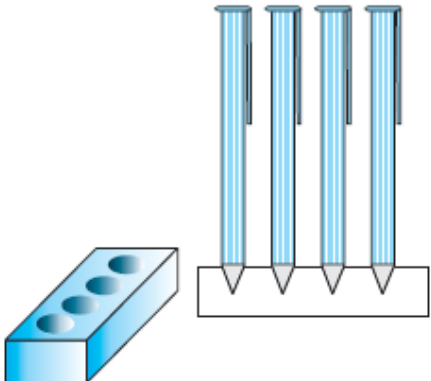
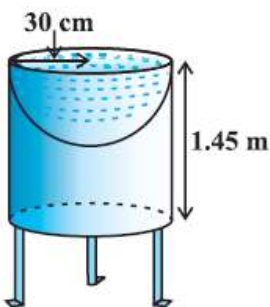
	Section A	
1	(c) $a^3b^2$	1
2	(c) 13 km/hours	1
3	(b) -10	1
4	(b) Parallel.	1
5	(c) $k = 4$	1
6	(b) 12	1
7	(c) $\angle B = \angle D$	1
8	(b) 5 : 1	1
9	(a) $25^\circ$	1
10	(a) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
11	(c) $\sqrt{3}$	1
12	(b) 0	1
13	(b) 14 : 11	1
14	(c) 16 : 9	1
15	(d) $147\pi \text{ cm}^2$	1
16	(c) 20	1
17	(b) 8	1
18	(a) $\frac{3}{26}$	1
19	(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1

20	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	Section B	
21	<p>For a pair of linear equations to have infinitely many solutions :</p> $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{12} = \frac{3}{k} = \frac{k-3}{k}$ $\frac{k}{12} = \frac{3}{k} \Rightarrow k^2 = 36 \Rightarrow k = \pm 6$ <p>Also, <math>\frac{3}{k} = \frac{k-3}{k} \Rightarrow k^2 - 6k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0, 6.</math></p> <p>Therefore, the value of <math>k</math>, that satisfies both the conditions, is <math>k = 6</math>.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
22	 <p>(i) In <math>\triangle ABD</math> and <math>\triangle CBE</math>  <math>\angle ADB = \angle CEB = 90^\circ</math>  <math>\angle ABD = \angle CBE</math> (Common angle)  <math>\Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBE</math> (AA criterion)</p> <p>(ii) In <math>\triangle PDC</math> and <math>\triangle BEC</math>  <math>\angle PDC = \angle BEC = 90^\circ</math>  <math>\angle PCD = \angle BCE</math> (Common angle)  <math>\Rightarrow \triangle PDC \sim \triangle BEC</math> (AA criterion)</p> <p>[OR]</p> <p>In <math>\triangle ABC</math>, <math>DE \parallel AC</math>  <math>BD/AD = BE/EC</math> .....(i) (Using BPT)</p> <p>In <math>\triangle ABE</math>, <math>DF \parallel AE</math>  <math>BD/AD = BF/FE</math> .....(ii) (Using BPT)</p> <p>From (i) and (ii)  <math>BD/AD = BE/EC = BF/FE</math></p> <p>Thus, <math>\frac{BF}{FE} = \frac{BE}{EC}</math></p> 	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
23	 <p>Let O be the centre of the concentric circle of radii 5 cm and 3 cm respectively. Let AB be a chord of the larger circle touching the smaller circle at P</p> <p>Then <math>AP = PB</math> and <math>OP \perp AB</math></p> <p>Applying Pythagoras theorem in <math>\triangle OPA</math>, we have</p> $OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2 \Rightarrow 25 = 9 + AP^2$ $\Rightarrow AP^2 = 16 \Rightarrow AP = 4 \text{ cm}$ $\therefore AB = 2AP = 8 \text{ cm}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
24	<p>Now, <math>\frac{(1 + \sin\theta)(1 - \sin\theta)}{(1 + \cos\theta)(1 - \cos\theta)} = \frac{(1 - \sin^2\theta)}{(1 - \cos^2\theta)}</math></p> $= \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = \left(\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^2$ $= \cot^2\theta$ $= \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{64}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

25	<p>Perimeter of quadrant = <math>2r + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \pi r</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow</math> Perimeter = <math>2 \times 14 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow</math> Perimeter = <math>28 + 22 = 28 + 22 = 50</math> cm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>Area of the circle = Area of first circle + Area of second circle</p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \pi R^2 = \pi (r_1)^2 + \pi (r_1)^2</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \pi R^2 = \pi (24)^2 + \pi (7)^2 \Rightarrow \pi R^2 = 576\pi + 49\pi</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \pi R^2 = 625\pi \Rightarrow R^2 = 625 \Rightarrow R = 25</math> Thus, diameter of the circle = <math>2R = 50</math> cm.</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p>
	Section C	
26	<p>Let us assume to the contrary, that <math>\sqrt{5}</math> is rational. Then we can find a and b (<math>\neq 0</math>) such that <math>\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}</math> (assuming that a and b are co-primes).</p> <p>So, <math>a = \sqrt{5} b \Rightarrow a^2 = 5b^2</math></p> <p>Here 5 is a prime number that divides <math>a^2</math> then 5 divides a also (Using the theorem, if a is a prime number and if a divides <math>p^2</math>, then a divides p, where a is a positive integer)</p> <p>Thus 5 is a factor of a</p> <p>Since 5 is a factor of a, we can write <math>a = 5c</math> (where c is a constant). Substituting <math>a = 5c</math></p> <p>We get <math>(5c)^2 = 5b^2 \Rightarrow 5c^2 = b^2</math></p> <p>This means 5 divides <math>b^2</math> so 5 divides b also (Using the theorem, if a is a prime number and if a divides <math>p^2</math>, then a divides p, where a is a positive integer).</p> <p>Hence a and b have at least 5 as a common factor.</p> <p>But this contradicts the fact that a and b are coprime. This is the contradiction to our assumption that p and q are co-primes.</p> <p>So, <math>\sqrt{5}</math> is not a rational number. Therefore, the <math>\sqrt{5}</math> is irrational.</p>	<p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>
27	<p><math>6x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 9x + 2x - 3 = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow 3x(2x - 3) + 1(2x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow (2x - 3)(3x + 1) = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow 2x - 3 = 0</math> &amp; <math>3x + 1 = 0</math></p> <p><math>x = 3/2</math> &amp; <math>x = -1/3</math> Hence, the zeros of the quadratic polynomials are <math>3/2</math> and <math>-1/3</math>.</p> <p>For verification</p> <p>Sum of zeros = <math>\frac{-\text{coefficient of } x}{\text{coefficient of } x^2} \Rightarrow 3/2 + (-1/3) = -(-7)/6 \Rightarrow 7/6 = 7/6</math></p> <p>Product of roots = <math>\frac{\text{constant}}{\text{coefficient of } x^2} \Rightarrow 3/2 \times (-1/3) = (-3)/6 \Rightarrow -1/2 = -1/2</math></p> <p>Therefore, the relationship between zeros and their coefficients is verified.</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
28	<p>Let the fixed charge by Rs x and additional charge by Rs y per day</p> <p>Number of days for Latika = <math>6 = 2 + 4</math></p> <p>Hence, Charge <math>x + 4y = 22</math></p> <p><math>x = 22 - 4y</math> ..... (1)</p> <p>Number of days for Anand = <math>4 = 2 + 2</math></p> <p>Hence, Charge <math>x + 2y = 16</math></p> <p><math>x = 16 - 2y</math> ..... (2)</p> <p>On comparing equation (1) and (2), we get.</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>



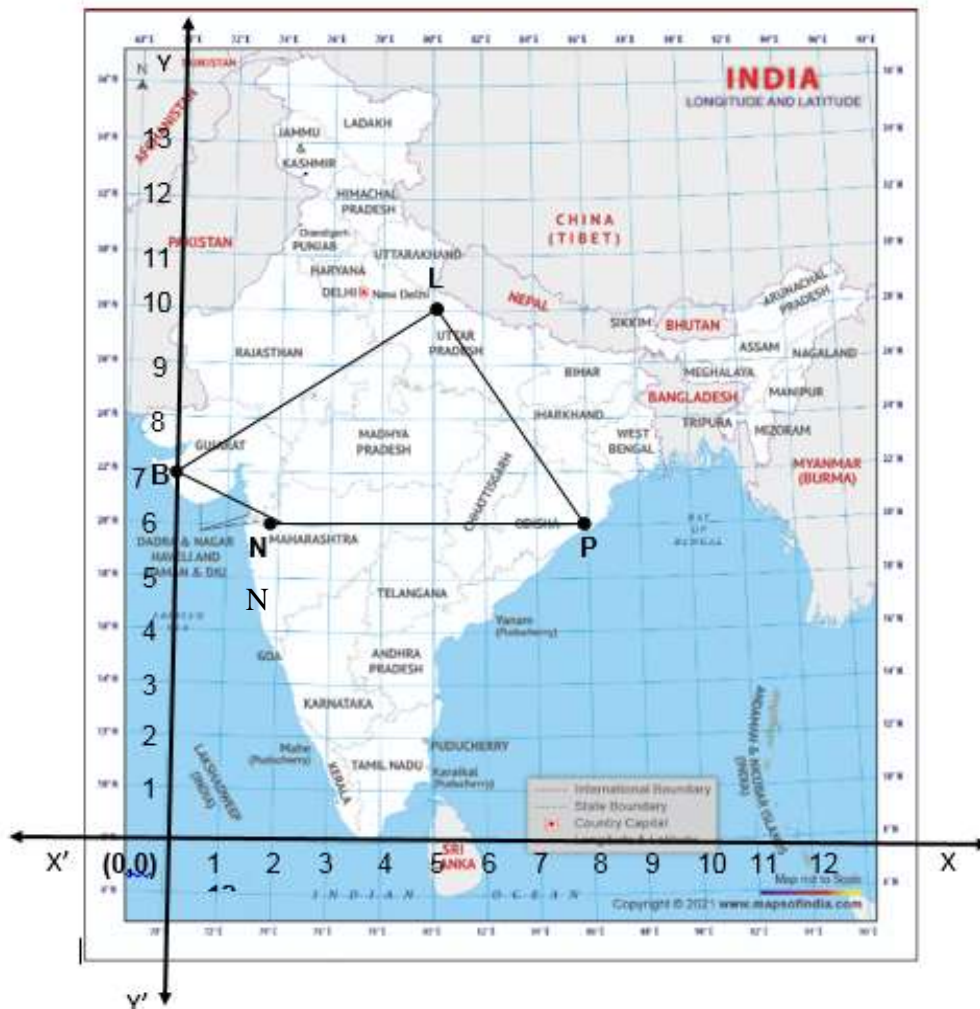
	$= 1 + \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 3$ $\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 3$ $\Rightarrow 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 3 \Rightarrow 1 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1$ <p>Now <math>\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}</math></p> $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$ $= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
31	<p>(i) <math>P(8) = \frac{5}{36}</math></p> <p>(ii) <math>P(13) = \frac{0}{36} = 0</math></p> <p>(iii) <math>P(\text{less than or equal to } 12) = 1</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	Section D	
32	<p>Let the average speed of passenger train = x km/h.</p> <p>and the average speed of express train = (x + 11) km/h</p> <p>As per given data, time taken by the express train to cover 132 km is 1 hour less than the passenger train to cover the same distance. Therefore,</p> $\frac{132}{x} - \frac{132}{x+11} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{132(x+11-x)}{x(x+11)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{132 \times 11}{x(x+11)} = 1$ $\Rightarrow 132 \times 11 = x(x+11) \Rightarrow x^2 + 11x - 1452 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + 44x - 33x - 1452 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x(x+44) - 33(x+44) = 0 \Rightarrow (x+44)(x-33) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -44, 33$ <p>As the speed cannot be negative, the speed of the passenger train will be 33 km/h and the speed of the express train will be 33 + 11 = 44 km/h.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>Let the speed of the stream be x km/hr</p> <p>So, the speed of the boat in upstream = (18 - x) km/hr</p> <p>&amp; the speed of the boat in downstream = (18 + x) km/hr</p> <p>ATQ, <math>\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{upstream speed}} - \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{downstream speed}} = 1</math></p> $\Rightarrow \frac{24}{18-x} - \frac{24}{18+x} = 1$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>

	$\Rightarrow 24 \left[ \frac{1}{18-x} - \frac{1}{18+x} \right] = 1 \Rightarrow 24 \left[ \frac{18+x-(18-x)}{(18-x)(18+x)} \right] = 1$ $\Rightarrow 24 \left[ \frac{2x}{(18-x)(18+x)} \right] = 1 \Rightarrow 24 \left[ \frac{2x}{(18-x)(18+x)} \right] = 1$ $\Rightarrow 48x = 324 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 48x - 324 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+54)(x-6) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -54 \text{ or } 6$ <p>As speed to stream can never be negative, the speed of the stream is 6 km/hr.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>																														
33	<p>Figure</p> <p>Given, To prove, constructions</p> <p>Proof</p> <p>Application ----</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>1\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>																														
34	 <p>Volume of one conical depression = <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \pi r^2 h</math></p> $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.5^2 \times 1.4 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.366 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>Volume of 4 conical depression = <math>4 \times 0.366 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> $= 1.464 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>Volume of cuboidal box = <math>L \times B \times H</math></p> $= 15 \times 10 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^3 = 525 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>Remaining volume of box = Volume of cuboidal box – Volume of 4 conical depressions</p> $= 525 \text{ cm}^3 - 1.464 \text{ cm}^3 = 523.5 \text{ cm}^3$ <p><b>[OR]</b></p>  <p>Let h be height of the cylinder, and r the common radius of the cylinder and hemisphere.</p> <p>Then, the total surface area = CSA of cylinder + CSA of hemisphere</p> $= 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi r (h + r)$ $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 30 (145 + 30) \text{ cm}^2$ $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 30 \times 175 \text{ cm}^2$ $= 33000 \text{ cm}^2 = 3.3 \text{ m}^2$	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>1\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>1\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p>																														
35	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class Interval</th><th>Number of policy holders (f)</th><th>Cumulative Frequency (cf)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Below 20</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>20-25</td><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>25-30</td><td>18</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td><td>21</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr> <td>35-40</td><td>33</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr> <td>40-45</td><td>11</td><td>89</td></tr> <tr> <td>45-50</td><td>3</td><td>92</td></tr> <tr> <td>50-55</td><td>6</td><td>98</td></tr> <tr> <td>55-60</td><td>2</td><td>100</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class Interval	Number of policy holders (f)	Cumulative Frequency (cf)	Below 20	2	2	20-25	4	6	25-30	18	24	30-35	21	45	35-40	33	78	40-45	11	89	45-50	3	92	50-55	6	98	55-60	2	100	<p>1</p>
Class Interval	Number of policy holders (f)	Cumulative Frequency (cf)																														
Below 20	2	2																														
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40-45	11	89																														
45-50	3	92																														
50-55	6	98																														
55-60	2	100																														

	$n = 100 \Rightarrow n/2 = 50$ , Therefore, median class = 35 – 40, Class size, $h = 5$ , Lower limit of median class, $l = 35$ , frequency $f = 33$ , cumulative frequency $cf = 45$ $\Rightarrow \text{Median} = l + \left[ \frac{\frac{n}{2} - cf}{f} \right] \times h$ $\Rightarrow \text{Median} = 35 + \left[ \frac{50 - 45}{33} \right] \times 5$ $= 35 + \frac{25}{33} = 35 + 0.76$ $= 35.76$ Therefore, median age is 35.76 years	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1
	Section E	
36	<p>1 Since the production increases uniformly by a fixed number every year, the number of Cars manufactured in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , years will form an AP.  So, <math>a + 3d = 1800</math> &amp; <math>a + 7d = 2600</math>  So <math>d = 200</math> &amp; <math>a = 1200</math></p> <p>2 <math>t_{12} = a + 11d \Rightarrow t_{30} = 1200 + 11 \times 200</math>  <math>\Rightarrow t_{12} = 3400</math></p> <p>3 <math>S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d] \Rightarrow S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 1200 + (10 - 1) 200]</math>  <math>\Rightarrow S_{10} = \frac{13}{2} [2 \times 1200 + 9 \times 200]</math>  <math>\Rightarrow S_{10} = 5 \times [2400 + 1800]</math>  <math>\Rightarrow S_{10} = 5 \times 4200 = 21000</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>Let in <math>n</math> years the production will reach to 31200  <math>S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d] = 31200 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 1200 + (n - 1)200] = 31200</math>  <math>\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 1200 + (n - 1)200] = 31200 \Rightarrow n [12 + (n - 1)] = 312</math>  <math>\Rightarrow n^2 + 11n - 312 = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow n^2 + 24n - 13n - 312 = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow (n + 24)(n - 13) = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow n = 13</math> or <math>-24</math>. As <math>n</math> can't be negative. So <math>n = 13</math></p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
37	<b>Case Study – 2</b>	







1	$LB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \Rightarrow LB = \sqrt{(0 - 5)^2 + (7 - 10)^2}$ $LB = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2} \Rightarrow LB = \sqrt{25 + 9} \quad LB = \sqrt{34}$ <p>Hence the distance is <math>150 \sqrt{34}</math> km</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$
2	<p>Coordinate of Kota (K) is <math>\left(\frac{3 \times 5 + 2 \times 0}{3 + 2}, \frac{3 \times 7 + 2 \times 10}{3 + 2}\right)</math></p> $= \left(\frac{15+0}{5}, \frac{21+20}{5}\right) = \left(3, \frac{41}{5}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3	<p>L(5, 10), N(2, 6), P(8, 6)</p> $LN = \sqrt{(2 - 5)^2 + (6 - 10)^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ $NP = \sqrt{(8 - 2)^2 + (6 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (0)^2} = 4$ $PL = \sqrt{(8 - 5)^2 + (6 - 10)^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2} \Rightarrow LB = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ <p>as <math>LN = PL \neq NP</math>, so <math>\Delta LNP</math> is an isosceles triangle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[OR]</b></p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$



	<p>Let A (0, b) be a point on the y – axis then AL = AP</p> $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (10-b)^2} = \sqrt{(8-0)^2 + (6-b)^2}$ $\Rightarrow (5)^2 + (10-b)^2 = (8)^2 + (6-b)^2$ $\Rightarrow 25 + 100 - 20b + b^2 = 64 + 36 - 12b + b^2 \Rightarrow 8b = 25 \Rightarrow b = \frac{25}{8}$ <p>So, the coordinate on y axis is <math>(0, \frac{25}{8})</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	
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38

### Case Study – 3



1	$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{PC}{PA}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{18}{PA} \Rightarrow PA = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	
2	$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{PC}{PB}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{18}{PB} \Rightarrow PB = 36 \text{ m}$	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	
3	$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{PC}{AC} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{18}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$ $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{PC}{CB} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{18}{CB} \Rightarrow CB = 18\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$ <p>Width AB = AC + CB = <math>6\sqrt{3} + 18\sqrt{3} = 24\sqrt{3} \text{ m}</math></p> <p>[OR]</p> <p>RB = PC = 18 m &amp; PR = CB = <math>18\sqrt{3} \text{ m}</math></p> $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{QR}{PR} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{QR}{18\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow QR = 18 \text{ m}$ <p>QB = QR + RB = 18 + 18 = 36m. Hence height BQ is 36m</p>	<p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	



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