

## Mathematics - Standard

Section - A

2. (B) 2.

3. (C)  $\left(\frac{13}{7}, 0\right)$ 

4. (A) 12

5. (D) not-real

6. (A) 1650

7. (C) 8cm

8. (C) 1

9. (D)  $\frac{1}{12}$

9. (C)  $\frac{3}{4}$

10. (B)  $\frac{6}{7}$

11. (D)  $\Delta ADP \sim \Delta CBP$

(A) increases by 2.

12. (C)  $\frac{1}{10}$

14. (B)  $5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$

15. (A) 5 units

16. (B) 16th

$b_1 = 5$   
 $b_2 = 10$   
 $b_3 = 15$   
 $b_4 = 20$   
 $b_5 = 25$   
 $b_6 = 30$   
 $b_7 = 35$   
 $b_8 = 40$   
 $b_9 = 45$   
 $b_{10} = 50$   
 $b_{11} = 55$   
 $b_{12} = 60$   
 $b_{13} = 65$   
 $b_{14} = 70$   
 $b_{15} = 75$   
 $b_{16} = 80$   
 $b_{17} = 85$   
 $b_{18} = 90$   
 $b_{19} = 95$   
 $b_{20} = 100$

$b_1 = -32 + 3n$   
 $b_2 = -32 + 3(2) = -26$   
 $b_3 = -32 + 3(3) = -23$   
 $b_4 = -32 + 3(4) = -20$   
 $b_5 = -32 + 3(5) = -17$   
 $b_6 = -32 + 3(6) = -14$   
 $b_7 = -32 + 3(7) = -11$   
 $b_8 = -32 + 3(8) = -8$   
 $b_9 = -32 + 3(9) = -5$   
 $b_{10} = -32 + 3(10) = -2$   
 $b_{11} = -32 + 3(11) = 1$   
 $b_{12} = -32 + 3(12) = 4$   
 $b_{13} = -32 + 3(13) = 7$   
 $b_{14} = -32 + 3(14) = 10$   
 $b_{15} = -32 + 3(15) = 13$   
 $b_{16} = -32 + 3(16) = 16$   
 $b_{17} = -32 + 3(17) = 19$   
 $b_{18} = -32 + 3(18) = 22$   
 $b_{19} = -32 + 3(19) = 25$   
 $b_{20} = -32 + 3(20) = 28$

$b_1 = -294 + (n-1)E$   
 $b_2 = -294 + (2-1)E = -294 + E$   
 $b_3 = -294 + (3-1)E = -294 + 2E$   
 $b_4 = -294 + (4-1)E = -294 + 3E$   
 $b_5 = -294 + (5-1)E = -294 + 4E$   
 $b_6 = -294 + (6-1)E = -294 + 5E$   
 $b_7 = -294 + (7-1)E = -294 + 6E$   
 $b_8 = -294 + (8-1)E = -294 + 7E$   
 $b_9 = -294 + (9-1)E = -294 + 8E$   
 $b_{10} = -294 + (10-1)E = -294 + 9E$   
 $b_{11} = -294 + (11-1)E = -294 + 10E$   
 $b_{12} = -294 + (12-1)E = -294 + 11E$   
 $b_{13} = -294 + (13-1)E = -294 + 12E$   
 $b_{14} = -294 + (14-1)E = -294 + 13E$   
 $b_{15} = -294 + (15-1)E = -294 + 14E$   
 $b_{16} = -294 + (16-1)E = -294 + 15E$   
 $b_{17} = -294 + (17-1)E = -294 + 16E$   
 $b_{18} = -294 + (18-1)E = -294 + 17E$   
 $b_{19} = -294 + (19-1)E = -294 + 18E$   
 $b_{20} = -294 + (20-1)E = -294 + 19E$

17. (D)  $40^\circ$

18. (B) made

19. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

20. (D) Assertion (A) is not true but Reason (R) is true.

### Section - B

21. If the number  $(15)^n$ ,  $n$  being a natural number, were to end with the digit 0, then it would be divisible by 2 and 5.

This means it must have 2 among its prime factors.

However  $(15)^n$  can only be factorised as  $(3)^n \times (5)^n = (3 \times 5)^n$ .

It does not have 2 among its factors.

The uniqueness of the 'Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic' guarantees that the composition of 15 has only the prime nos 3 and 5.

Hence  $(15)^n$  cannot end with the digit zero ever.

22.

Given:  $A(1, 0)$  ;  $B(-5, 0)$  ;  $C(-2, 5)$

To find: Type of triangle formed

Solution: Using the distance formula i.e.,  $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$   
we find the distance between each side.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 + 5)^2 + (0 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} \\ &= \underline{6 \text{ units}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5 + 2)^2 + (0 - 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-5)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{9 + 25} \\ &= \underline{\sqrt{34} \text{ units}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CA &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 + 2)^2 + (0 - 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (5)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{9 + 25} \\ &= \underline{\sqrt{34} \text{ units}} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\triangle ABC$  has 2 sides (CA and BC) of equal length (each  $\sqrt{34}$  units).

we can conclude that  $\triangle ABC$  is isosceles.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle.

23. 1b) Given:  $2(\sin A + \sin B) = \sqrt{3}$  and  $\cos(A - B) = 1$

To find: values of A and B

Solution: Consider  $2\sin(A + B) = \sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(A + B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(A + B) = \sin(60^\circ)$$

$$\underline{A + B = 60^\circ} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

Also it is given,  $\cos(A - B) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(A - B) = \cos(0^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A - B = 0} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

now adding  $\textcircled{1}$  and  $\textcircled{2}$ ,  $A + B + A - B = 60^\circ + 0^\circ$

$$2A = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \underline{A = 30^\circ}$$

substituting value of A in  $\textcircled{1}$ , we get  $B = 30^\circ$

These values of A and B are  $30^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  respectively.

24.

Given: AB and CD are tangents to circle with centre O and chord AC.

To find: if  $\angle BAC = \angle DCA$

Construction: Join OA and OC

Solution: Consider  $\triangle OAC$  where

$OA = OC$  (radii of same circles)

so  $\angle OAC = \angle OCA \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

(since angles opposite to equal sides in a triangle are equal)

We also know that a tangent to a circle is perpendicular to radius at the point of contact. Since AB and CD are both tangents,

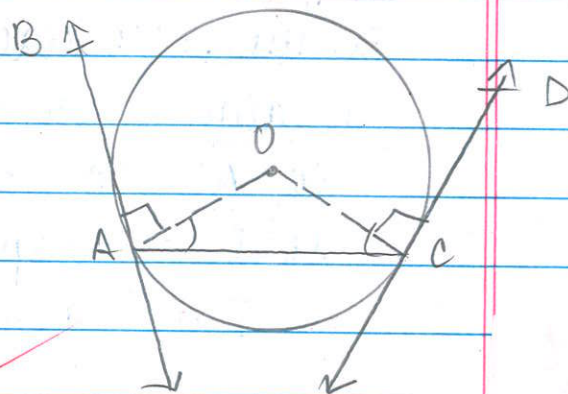
$\angle OAB = \angle OCD \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$  (as each is equal to  $90^\circ$ )

adding  $\textcircled{1}$  and  $\textcircled{2}$ ,  $\angle OAC + \angle OAB = \angle OCA + \angle OCD$

$\angle BAC = \angle DCA$

hence proved that  $\angle BAC = \angle DCA$ .

\* Q25 solved at end of paper.



★ Q25 solved at  
the end of the paper ★

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25. (b)

Given:  $\triangle ABC$  with vertices  $A(3,0)$ ;  $B(b,4)$   
and  $C(-1,3)$ , along with median  $BE$

To find: Length of  $BE$ .

Solution: Consider  $\triangle ABC$ . We know that a  
median bisects the base to which it is drawn.

ie,  $AE = EC$

So  $E$  = midpoint of  $AC$

$$E = \left[ \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right]$$

$$E = \left[ \frac{3 + (-1)}{2}, \frac{0 + 3}{2} \right]$$

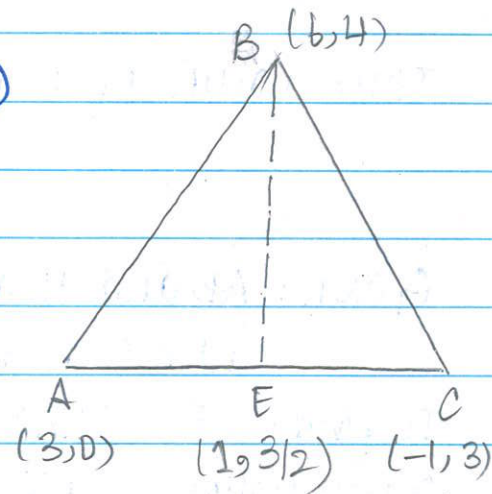
$$E = \left[ \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$\therefore$  coordinates are  $E(1, \frac{3}{2})$  or  $E[1, 1.5]$

now length  $BE$  is given by distance formula  $\rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

substituting values,  $\sqrt{(b-1)^2 + \left(4 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2}$



$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(5)^2 + (5/2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{25 + \frac{25}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{100 + 25}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{125}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{125}}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{25 \times 5}}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4} \text{ units}$$

Thus length of median BE =  $\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4}$  units



Section - C

26. (a) Given :  $S_m = S_n$

To prove :  $S_{(m+n)} = 0$

Proof : We know that sum of first ~~100~~ 'x' terms in AP is given by -

$$S_x = \frac{x}{2} [2a + (x-1)d]$$

so  $S_m = \frac{m}{2} [2a + (m-1)d]$

and  $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

but  $S_m = S_n$  (given)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} [2a + (m-1)d] = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow m[2a + md - d] = n[2a + nd - d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2am + m^2d - dm = 2an + n^2d - dn$$

$$\Rightarrow 2am - 2an + m^2d - n^2d - dm + dn = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a(m-n) + d(m^2 - n^2) - d(m-n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-n)[2a + d(m+n) - d] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-n) [2a + d(m+n-1)] = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{[2a + d(m+n-1)] = 0} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

now sum of first  $(m+n)$  terms will be,

$$S_{(m+n)} = \frac{(m+n)}{2} [2a + (m+n-1)d].$$

but using (1) we get,

$$S_{(m+n)} = \frac{(m+n)}{2} [0]$$

$$\text{thus } \underline{S_{(m+n)} = 0}$$

hence proved that sum of first  $(m+n)$  terms of this AP will definitely be zero.

27.

Let us assume to the contrary that  $\sqrt{5}$  is rational. Then it can be expressed in the form  $(a/b)$  where ' $a$ ' and ' $b$ ' are integers and co-primes. Also,  $b \neq 0$ .

$$\text{So, } \sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow b\sqrt{5} = a$$

on squaring both sides we get  $(b\sqrt{5})^2 = (a)^2$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^2 = a^2$$

Since 5 divides  $a^2$ , then 5 divides  $a$ . (Since if 'p' a prime no. divides  $a^2$ , it surely divides  $a$ ).

Now let  $a = 5c$  (for any positive integer  $c$ ).

substituting,  $5b^2 = a^2$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^2 = (5c)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^2 = 25c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 5c^2$$

Here since 5 divides  $b^2$ , we know that 5 divides  $b$ .

However this means that 'a' and 'b' have a common factor 5, apart from 1. This contradicts the fact that they are co-primes.

This contradiction arose due to incorrect assumption i.e., that  $\sqrt{5}$  is rational.

Hence, we conclude that  $\sqrt{5}$  is irrational.

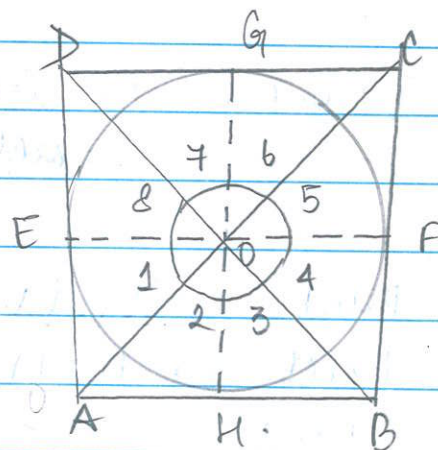
28. (b) Given : AB, BC, CD and DA are tangents to circle with centre O, forming quad. ABCD

To prove :  $\angle AOB + \angle COD = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 6 + \angle 7 = 180^\circ$$

Construction : Draw 2 diameters i.e., EF and GH.

Join OG, OF, OH and OE.



Proof : We know that tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equally inclined to the centre of the circle i.e.,

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 ; \quad \angle 3 = \angle 4 ; \quad \angle 5 = \angle 6 ; \quad \angle 7 = \angle 8 \quad \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

(since AB, BC, CD and DA are tangents to same circle.)

Also, sum of all angles around a point is  $360^\circ$ . So,

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6 + \angle 7 + \angle 8 = 360^\circ$$

from  $\textcircled{1}$ , we get  $2(\angle 2) + 2(\angle 3) + 2(\angle 6) + 2(\angle 7) = 360^\circ$

$$2[\angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 6 + \angle 7] = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 6 + \angle 7 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle AOB + \angle COD = 180^\circ$$

Hence proved that  $\angle AOB + \angle COD = 180^\circ$ .

29. To prove :  $\frac{1 + \sec\theta - \tan\theta}{1 + \sec\theta + \tan\theta} = \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$

Proof : Consider LHS.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta + 1)}{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sec\theta - \tan\theta + (\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta)}{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta + 1)} \quad [ \because 1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta ]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)[1 + (\sec\theta + \tan\theta)]}{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta + 1)} \quad [ \because (a^2 - b^2) = (a-b)(a+b) ]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)(1 + \sec\theta + \tan\theta)}{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec\theta - \tan\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \text{ is, RHS.}$$

thus LHS = RHS. Hence proved.

30. Let assumed mean (A) for the data = 25

class interval (marks)	$x_i$ $\left[ \frac{\text{upper limit} + \text{lower limit}}{2} \right]$	$f_i$ (frequency)	$d_i$ $(x_i - A)$	$f_i d_i$
0-10	5	12	<del>(15-25)</del> $\Rightarrow -20$	-240
10-20	15	23	<del>(25-25)</del> $\Rightarrow -10$	-230
20-30	A <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">25</span>	34	$(25-25) \Rightarrow 0$	0
30-40	35	25	$(35-25) \Rightarrow 10$	250
40-50	45	6	$(45-25) \Rightarrow 20$	120
Total		100		$(-100)$

Now using the 'Assumed mean method', mean =  $\left( A + \frac{\sum f_i d_i}{\sum f_i} \right)$

substituting the values,  $25 + \left[ \frac{-100}{100} \right]$

$$\Rightarrow 25 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 24$$

Thus the mean marks obtained by the students is 24.

31.

Let the digit be in the form  $(10x+y)$ . So, digit in units place  $= y$   
and digit in tens place  $= x$ .

Now, we know  $y = (x-5) \rightarrow$  ① [given]

also product of digits  $= 36$ .

$$xy = 36$$

$$x(x-5) = 36 \quad [\text{substituting value of } y \text{ from ①}]$$

$$x^2 - 5x = 36$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$$

~~$x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$  (by splitting the middle term)~~

~~$x(x-9) + 4(x-9) = 0$~~

by splitting the middle term we get,

$$x^2 - 9x + 4x - 36 = 0$$

$$x(x-9) + 4(x-9) = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x+4)$$

$$\therefore x = 9 \text{ or } x = -4$$

We reject  $(x = -4)$  as this number cannot be negative.

So,  $x = 9$ . from ①, we get, value of  $y = (9-5) = 4$ .

Thus the number is  $10x+y \Rightarrow 94$ .

Hence the required number is 94.

### Section - D

32 - (a) Consider the given equations.

(i)  $3x + y + 4 = 0$

Required values of  $x$  and  $y$  are:

$x$	1	0	(-3)
$y$	(-7)	(-4)	5

(ii)  $3x - y + 2 = 0$

Required values of  $x$  and  $y$  are:

$x$	1	0	(-2)
$y$	5	2	(-4)

[ Lines are made on graph on page 23 ]

From page 23,

Point of intersection is  $G(-1, -1)$ .

Hence value of  $x = -1$  and  $y = -1$ .

We observe that this value satisfies each equation.

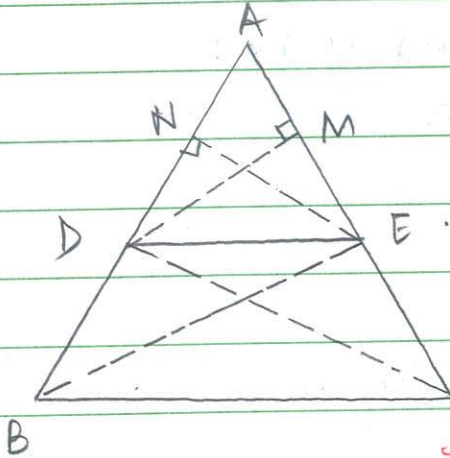
Hence solved.



33. (a)

Statement:

If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other 2 sides at two distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.



Given:  $\triangle ABC$  where  $DE \parallel BC$  and  $DE$  intersects  $AB$  at  $D$  and intersects  $AC$  at  $E$ .

To prove:  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$

Construction: Draw  $DM \perp AC$  and  $EN \perp AB$ . Join  $BE$  and  $AC$ .

Proof: Consider  $\triangle ADE$  and  $\triangle BDE$ .

$$\text{area } \triangle ADE = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times EN$$

$$\text{area } \triangle BDE = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times EN$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle BDE)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times EN}{\frac{1}{2} \times BD \times EN} = \frac{AD}{BD} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Similarly, consider  $\triangle ADE$  and  $\triangle CDE$ .

$$\text{area } \triangle ADE = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DM$$

$$\text{area } \triangle CDE = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times EC \times DM$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle CDE)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DM}{\frac{1}{2} \times EC \times DM} = \frac{AE}{EC} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

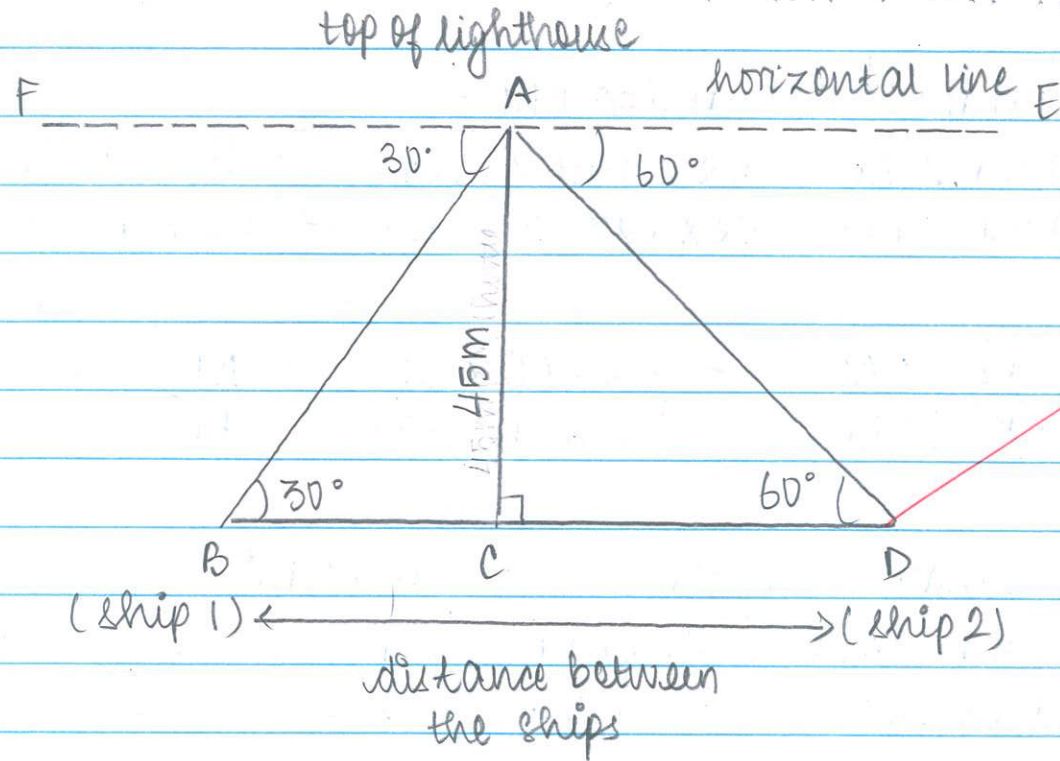
Since  $\triangle BDE$  and  $\triangle CDE$  lie on the same base  $DE$  and between the same parallel lines ~~there are~~  $(BC \text{ and } DE)$ , their area is equal. Hence (1) and (2) are equal.

from (1) and (2), 
$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$

Hence proved.

34.

Given:



To find: Distance between ships i.e., BD.

Solution: Consider  $\triangle ABC$  where  $\angle B = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 90^\circ$

$$\tan A = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 30^\circ = \frac{45m}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{45}{BC}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of } BC = 45\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

now consider  $\triangle ACD$  where  $\angle D = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ .

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AC}{CD}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{45}{CD}$$

$$CD = \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{45\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= 15\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{so length of } CD = 15\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{now length } BD = BC + CD$$

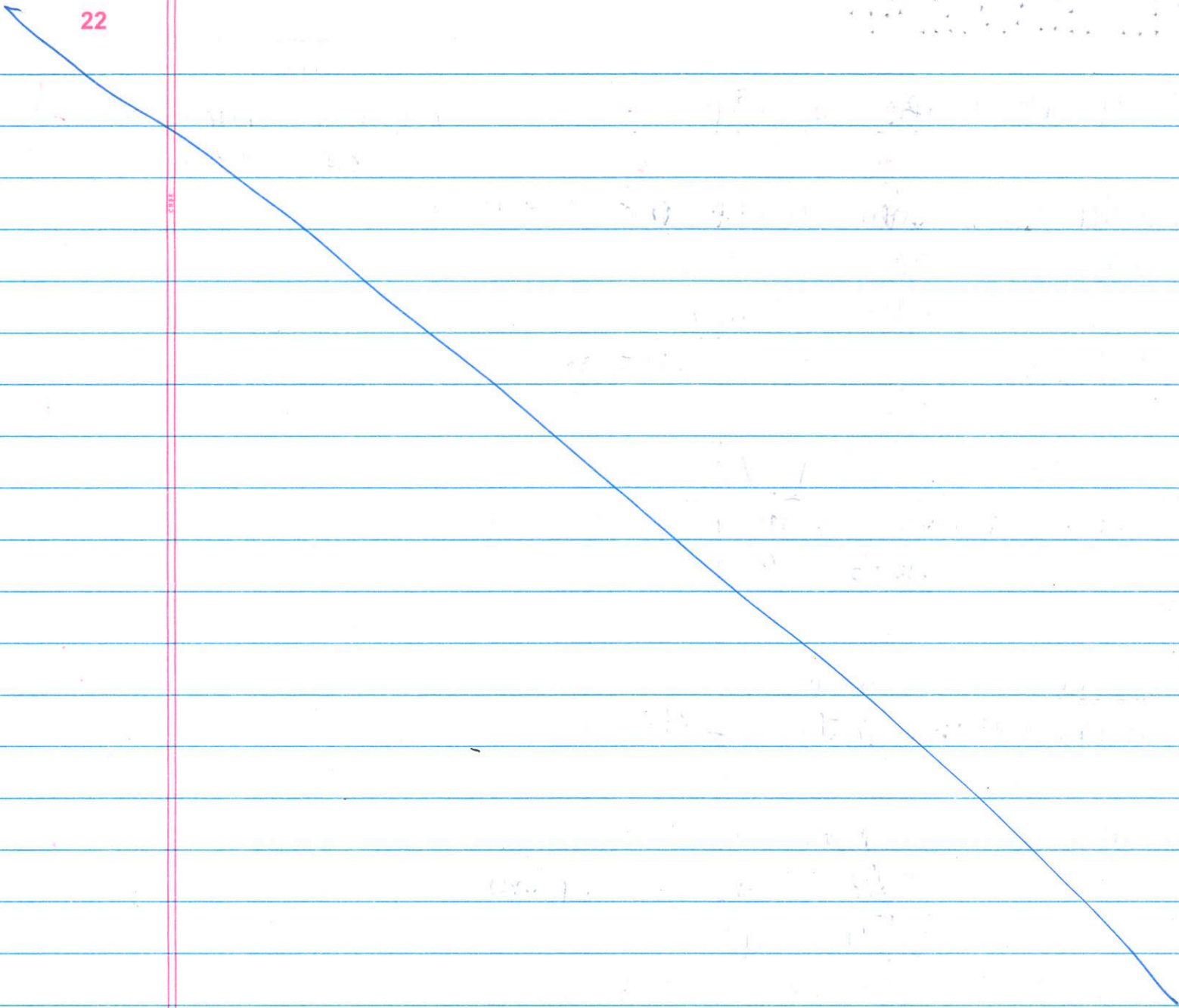
$$= 45\sqrt{3} + 15\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \quad (\text{from (1) and (2)})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} [45 + 15]$$

$$= (60)(1.73) = 103.8 \text{ m}$$

Thus distance between 2 ships 103.8 m or  $\sqrt{3}(60) \text{ m}$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 1 \\ 17.3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 103.8 \end{array}$$

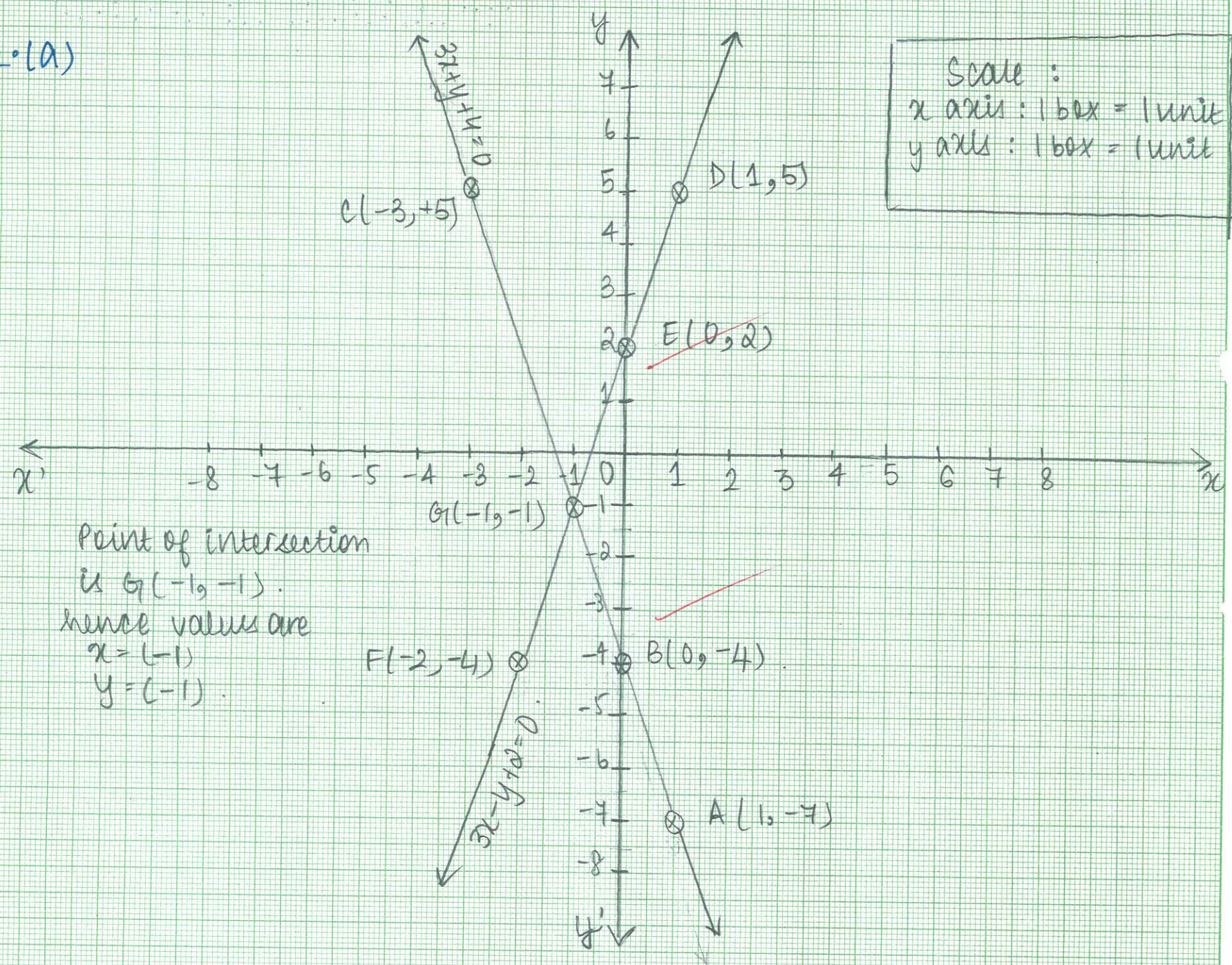


32. (A)

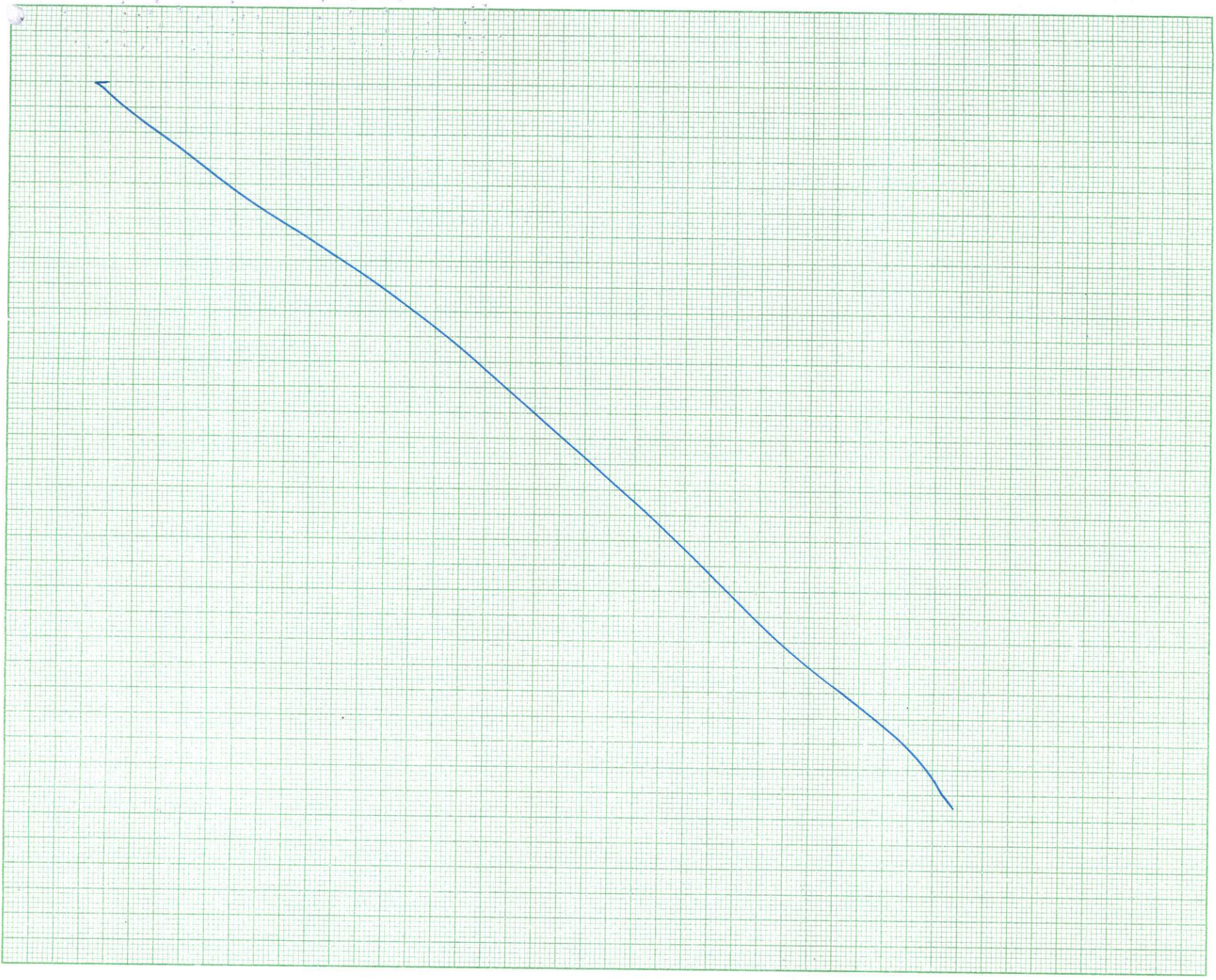
Scale :

x axis : 1 box = 1 unit

y axis : 1 box = 1 unit



Point of intersection  
is  $G(-1, -1)$ .  
hence values are  
 $x = (-1)$   
 $y = (-1)$ .



35. Given: circle with centre O and radius 5.6m.

Perimeter of sector OAB is 20m

To find: Area of sector OAB.

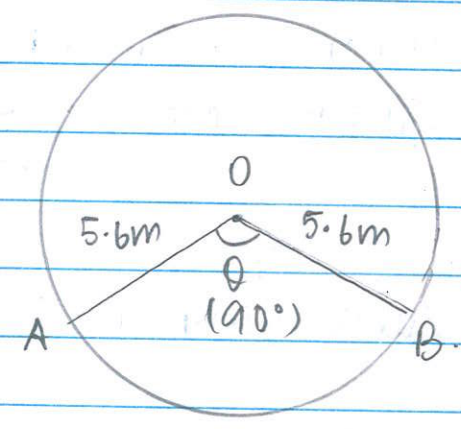
Solution: Consider sector OAB.

Perimeter of sector = 20m

2 radius + arc = 20m

2(5.6) + arc = 20

length of arc = 8.8m



length of arc =  $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$ .

$\Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5.6 = 8.8$

$\theta = \frac{8.8 \times 360 \times 7}{2 \times 22 \times 5.6}$

$= \frac{4 \times 18}{0.8} = \underline{\underline{90^\circ}}$



Hence the required angle  $(\theta) = 90^\circ$

$$\text{Area of sector} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

substituting values,  $\frac{90}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5.6 \times 5.6 \times 0.8$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{22 \times 5.6 \times 8}{405}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{123.2}{5}$$

~~$$\Rightarrow 24.64 \text{ m}^2$$~~

$$\Rightarrow 24.64 \text{ m}^2$$

Thus the required area of the sector is 24.64 m<sup>2</sup>

## Section - E

36. (i) Zeros of the polynomial are given by the x-coordinate at the point of intersection with the coordinate axes.

Hence, zeros of polynomial are 5 and 0.

(ii) The maximum height was achieved by the ball after  $5/2$  seconds.

$$h = 25t - 5t^2$$

$$= \left( 25 \times \frac{5}{2} \right) - \left( 5 \times \frac{25}{4} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{125}{2} - \frac{125}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{250 - 125}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{125}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{31.25m}$$

hence maximum height was ~~36.25m~~ 31.25m

$$\begin{array}{r} 31.2 \\ 4 \overline{) 125} \\ \underline{-12} \\ 05 \\ \underline{-4} \\ \phantom{0}1 \end{array}$$

(iii) (b)

$$h = 25t - 5t^2$$

$$20 = 25t - 5t^2$$

$$0 = 25t - 5t^2 - 20$$

$$5t^2 - 25t + 20 = 0$$

~~$$5t^2 - 25t + 20 = 0$$~~

$$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 4t + 4 = 0$$

$$t(t-1) - 4(t-1) = 0$$

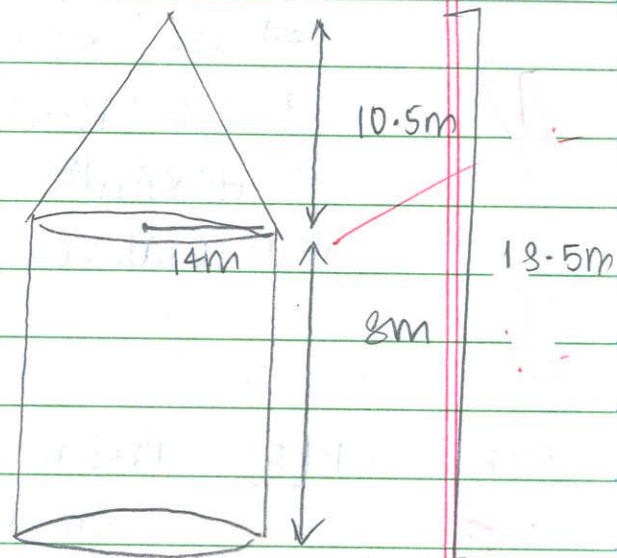
$$(t-1)(t-4)$$

Thus the two different values of  $t$  are '1' and '4'.

37- (i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(10.5)^2 + (14)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{110.25 + 196} \\
 &= \sqrt{306.25} \\
 &= 17.5\text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

hence the slant height is 17.5m



(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Floor area} &= \pi r^2 \\
 &= \pi (14)^2 \\
 &= \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 \\
 &= 44 \times 14 \\
 &= 616\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus floor area is 616m<sup>2</sup>

(iii) (b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume} &= \text{volume of cylinder} + \text{volume of cone} \\
 &= \pi r^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \\
 &= \pi r^2 \left( h + \frac{1}{3} h \right) \\
 &= \left[ \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 \right] \left[ 8 + \left( \frac{1}{3} \times 10.5 \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \overline{) 10.5} \\
 \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\
 4 \phantom{0} \\
 \underline{15} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 616 (8 + 3 \cdot 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 616 (11 \cdot 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{7084m^3} \quad 7084m^3$$

Thus total volume is ~~7084m<sup>3</sup>~~ 7084m<sup>3</sup>

38. (i)  $P(E)$  = Probability of bus or ship

$$= \frac{\text{no. of outcomes favourable to } E}{\text{total possible outcomes of } E}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{23}{120}}$$

since no. of people who travel by bus or ship =  $\frac{69}{360} \times 120 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{23}}$

Required probability is  $\boxed{\frac{23}{120}}$

(ii) 'Car' is the favourite mode of transport.

$$\text{No. of people who travel by it} = \frac{177}{360} \times 120$$

$$= 59 \text{ people}$$

Out of the 120 surveyed people, 59 use cars.

(iii) (b) No. of people who use planes =  $\frac{7}{60} \times 120 \Rightarrow$  14 people.

$$\text{Thus, total revenue} = ₹(5000)(14)$$

$$= ₹70,000$$

Thus total money made is ₹70,000.

★ Q25 is behind ★

25. (a) Let the points be  $A(3, -5)$  and  $B(-1, 6)$  divided by the point  $C(x, y)$  such that  $x = y$ .

section formula gives us the coordinates for points divided =

$$\text{Point } (m:n) = \left[ \frac{(m)(x_2) + (n)(x_1)}{m+n}, \frac{(m)(y_2) + (n)(y_1)}{m+n} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (k:1) = \left[ \frac{(k)(-1) + (1)(3)}{k+1}, \frac{(k)(6) + (1)(-5)}{k+1} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = \left[ \frac{-k+3}{k+1}, \frac{+6k-5}{k+1} \right]$$

thus  $x$  coordinate =  $\left( \frac{-k+3}{k+1} \right)$  and  $y$  coordinate =  $\left( \frac{+6k-5}{k+1} \right)$

but we know that  $x = y$

$$\text{so, } \frac{-k+3}{k+1} = \frac{+6k-5}{k+1}$$

But we know that  $x = y$ .

$$\frac{-k+3}{k+1} = \frac{+6k-5}{k+1}$$

$$3+5 = 6k+k.$$

$$8 = 7k.$$

$$k = \frac{8}{7}.$$

hence the ratio is  $k:1$  ie,  $8:7$   
Required ratio is  $8:7$ .

end of paper