

WITH GRAPH PAPER

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सैकण्डरी स्कूल परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject : **MATHEMATICS**

विषय कोड Subject Code : **041**

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : **MONDAY, 03/04/2017**

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : **ENGLISH**

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे

कोड को दर्शाए

Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number

30/3

Set Number

① ② ● ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

0

विकलांग व्यक्ति :

Person with Disabilities :

हैं / नहीं

Yes / No

NO

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का चिह्न लगायें।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक

C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged

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क्या लेखन -- लिपिक उपलब्ध कराया गया : हैं / नहीं

Whether writer provided :

Yes / No

NO

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

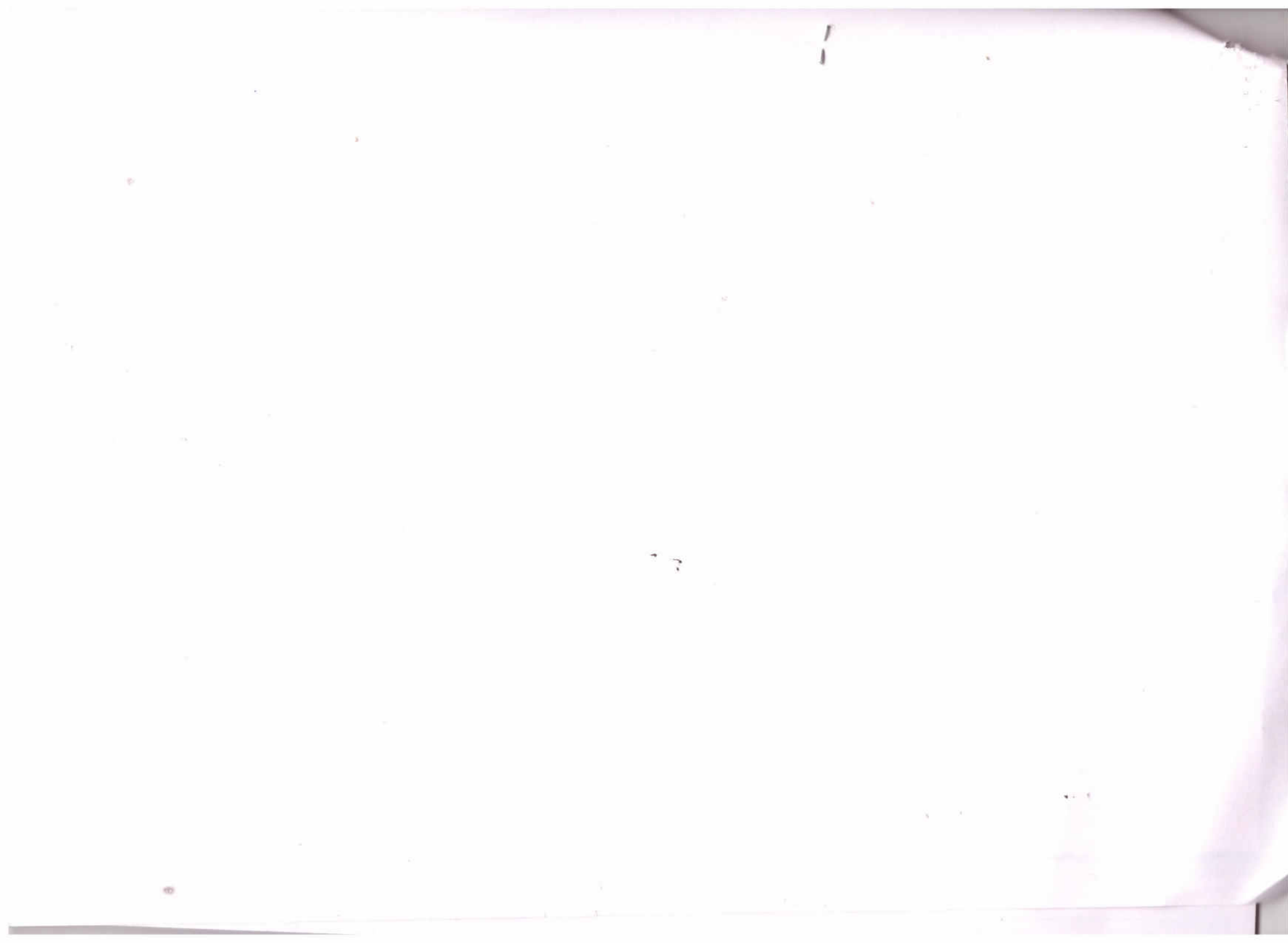
*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

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Section A

1. A = getting a rotten apple.
 $n(S) = 900$ — total apples

$$P(A) = 0.18.$$

Let $n(A)$ be number of rotten apples.

$$\text{Then, } P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{n(A)}{900}$$

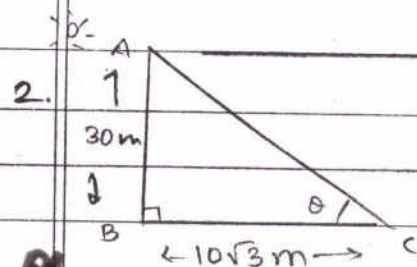
$$0.18 \times 900 = n(A)$$

$$\therefore n(A) = 162$$

So, there are 162 rotten apples in the heap.

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 16200 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{162}{900} = \frac{18}{100}$$



Tower AB is 30m and shadow BC is $10\sqrt{3}$ m

In $\triangle ABC$ which is right triangle,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{30}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

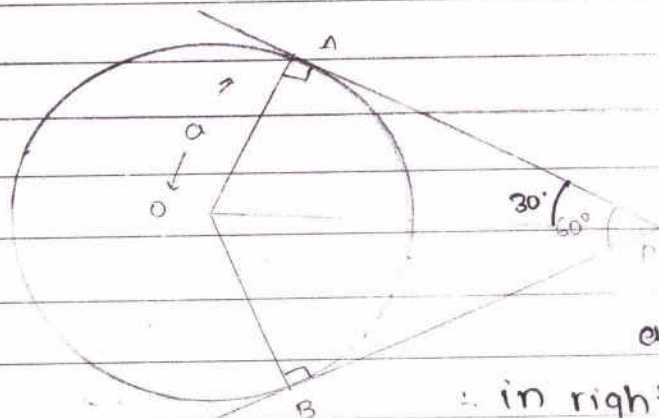
$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{but } \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \therefore \theta = 60^\circ$$

so, angle of elevation of sun is 60° .

$$\frac{30\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

3.



Tangents are equally inclined to line joining the external point P to centre O.

$$\therefore \angle APO = \angle BPO = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$$

also radius $\perp$ tangent at point of contact.

$\therefore$ in right $\triangle OAP$, $\angle APO = 30^\circ$.

$$\text{Now } \sin 30^\circ = \frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{a}{OP}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{OP} \quad \therefore \text{radius} = a.$$

$$OP = 2a$$

4. Let a be 1st term and d be the common difference.

$$a_{21} - a_7 = 84$$

$$a + (21-1)d - [a + (7-1)d] = 84$$

$$a + 20d - a - 6d = 84$$

$$14d = 84$$

$$d = 6$$

$\therefore$ common difference is 6.

Section D

21. The points A, B and C are collinear.

$$\therefore A(\Delta ABC) = 0.$$

Using area formula,

$$x_1 = k+1, \quad x_2 = 3k, \quad x_3 = 5k-1$$

$$y_1 = 2k, \quad y_2 = 2k+3, \quad y_3 = 5k.$$

Using area formula,

$$x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2) = 0.$$

$$(k+1)(2k+3-5k) + 3k(5k-2k) + (5k-1)(2k-2k-3) = 0$$

$$(k+1)(3-3k) + 3k(3k) + (5k-1)(-3) = 0.$$

$$3(1+k)(1-k) + 3(k)(3k) - 3(5k-1) = 0.$$

$$3[1-k^2 + 3k^2 - 5k+1] = 0.$$

$$2k^2 - 5k + 2 = 0$$

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

$$2k(k-2) - 1(k-2) = 0$$

$$(2k-1)(k-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore (k-2) = 0$$

or

$$(2k-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore k = 2 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

22. In $\triangle ABC$,

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

— angle sum property.

$$105^\circ + 45^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$$

Steps of construction:

1) Draw $BC = 7\text{cm}$ $\angle CBY = 45^\circ$ and $\angle BCZ = 30^\circ$.

Let rays BY and CZ intersect at A . $\triangle ABC$ is given.

2) From B draw a ray BX below BC making acute angle with BC . Along it mark 4 points B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 such that $BB_1 = B_1B_2 = \dots = B_3B_4$.

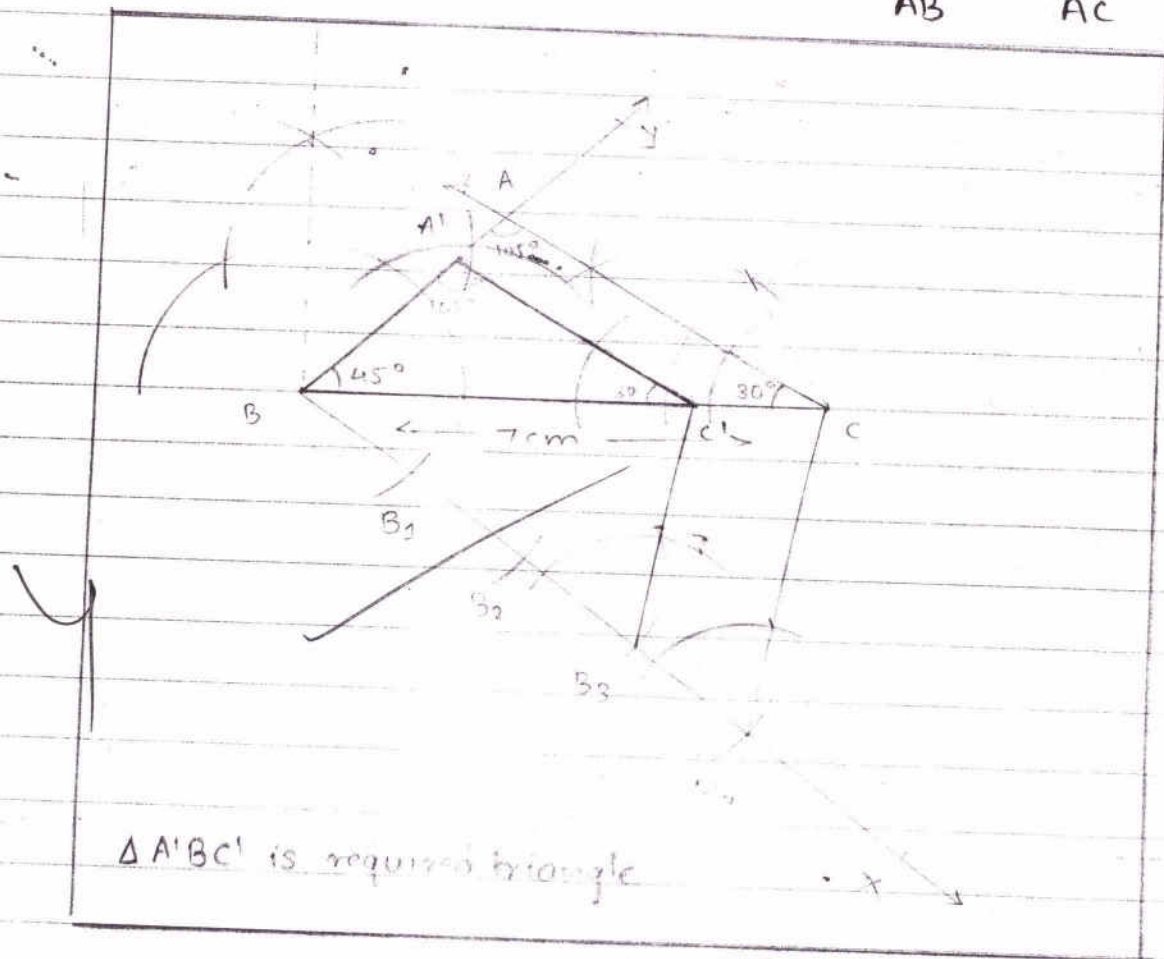
3) Join B_4C . Make $\angle BB_4C$ at B_3 such that the ray intersects BC at C' . $\therefore \angle BB_4C = \angle BB_3C'$.
So, $B_4C \parallel B_3C'$.

4) From C' make $\angle BC'A' = \angle BCA$ so that $C'A' \parallel CA$.
 $\triangle A'B'C'$ is the required triangle

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 45 \\ \hline 150 \\ 105 \\ 45 \\ \hline 150 \\ 30 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$$

Justification:

$\angle B = \angle B$ and $\angle BC'A' = \angle BCA$ - construction
 $\therefore \Delta A'BC' \sim \Delta ABC$ by ~~SS~~ AA so, $\frac{A'B}{AB} = \frac{A'C'}{AC} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{3}{4}$



23.

i) A = sum of digits is even.

$$n(S) = 6^2 = 36. \quad \text{— total possible outcomes.}$$

$$n(A) = \{ (1,3), (1,5), (1,1), (2,2), (2,4), (2,6), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), \\ (4,2), (4,4), (4,6), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6) \}$$

$$= 18.$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{18}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 0.5$$

$\therefore$ probability of getting an even sum is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5.

ii) A = product of digits is even

$$n(S) = 36.$$

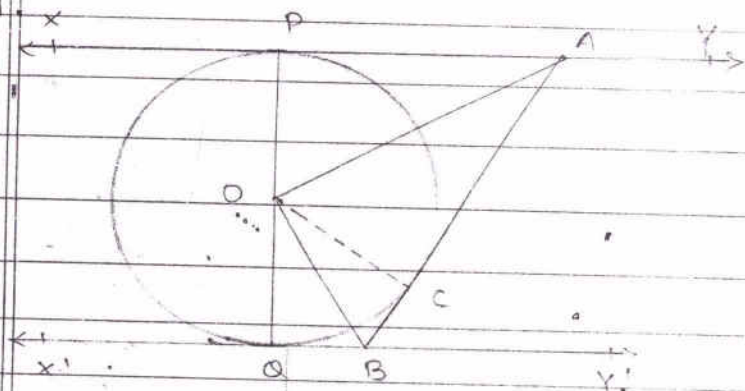
$$n(A) = \{ (1,2), (1,4), (1,6), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), \\ (3,2), (3,4), (3,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), \\ (5,2), (5,4), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \}$$

$$= 27$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{27}{36}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

∴ probability of getting even product is $\frac{3}{4}$ or 0.75.



Given: $XY \parallel X'Y'$ - tangents.

POQ is diameter, OC is radius.

Tangent ACB touches XY at A and $X'Y'$ at B .

To prove: $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$.

proof: $XY \parallel X'Y'$ and AB is transversal.

$$\therefore \angle XAB + \angle ABX' = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } \angle PAB = \angle QBO$$

— ① — cointerior angles.

It is known that tangents from a same point are equally inclined to the line joining centre to that point.

$$\Rightarrow \angle PAO = \angle CAO \quad \text{and} \quad \angle QBO = \angle CBO$$

In ①,

$$2\angle CAD + 2\angle CBO = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } 2\angle BAD + 2\angle ABO = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle BAD + \angle ABO = 90^\circ \quad - (2)$$

In $\triangle AOB$,

$$\angle BAO + \angle ABO + \angle AOB = 180^\circ \quad - \text{anglesum.}$$

$$\text{From (2), } 90^\circ + \angle AOB = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$$

Hence, proved.

25. radius of cylindrical tank = $\frac{2}{2} = 1\text{m.}$

its height = $3.5\text{m.} = \frac{35}{10}\text{m}$

Let the height of water on roof be h .

Volume of water on roof = Volume of water in tank.

$$l b h = \pi r^2 h'$$

$$22 \times 20 \times h = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{35}{10} \times \frac{25}{10} \times 1 \times 1$$

$$h = \frac{22}{2} \times \frac{1}{22} \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{40} \text{ m}$$

$$22 \times 20 \times h = \frac{22 \times 35 \times 25}{7 \times 10 \times 10}$$

$$h = \frac{22 \times 1 \times 1}{2 \times 22 \times 20} = \frac{1}{40}$$

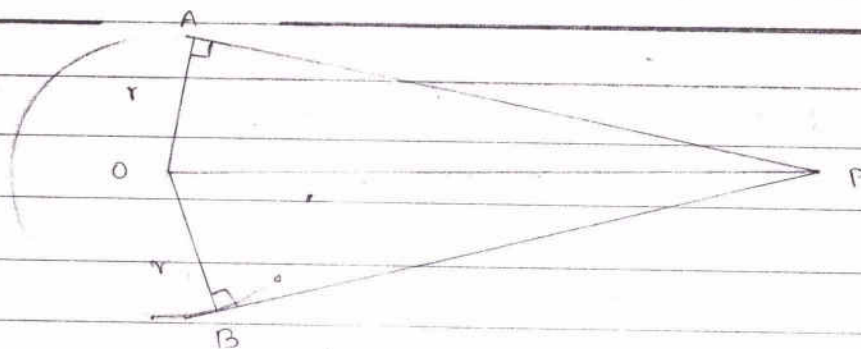
$$\therefore h = \frac{1}{40} \text{ m} = \frac{1}{40} \times 100 \text{ cm} \\ = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

So, the rainfall is 2.5 cm

Views on water conservation:

- It is important practice in today's era of irrational water consumption and pollution. It should be practised at municipal level at all places.
- It can be done by many simple ways even at domestic level.
- Doing it is a sign of environmental consciousness.
- Some methods of water conservation are rooftop / surface water harvesting, building small earthen dams, etc.
- This conserved water helps refill underground water bodies and so, all must practise water conservation for sustainable development.

26



Given: Circle ~~with~~ $C(O, r)$

2 tangents from P at A and B

To prove: $AP = BP$

Construction: Join OA, OB and OP

Proof:

In $\triangle APO$ and $\triangle BPO$,

$OA = OB$ — radii of same circle.

$OP = OP$ — common side.

$\angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^\circ$ — Radius is $\perp$ tangent at point of contact.

by RHS criterion,

$\triangle APO \cong \triangle BPO$.

and hence, $AP = BP$ — by c.p.c.t.

$\therefore$ lengths of 2 tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

27. Let a, d and A, D be the 1st term and common difference of the 2 APs respectively.

Then,

$$\frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{7n+1}{4n+27}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} [2A + (n-1)D]$$

$$\frac{2a + (n-1)d}{2A + (n-1)D} = \frac{7n+1}{4n+27}$$

Replacing n by 17 in both LHS and RHS,

$$\frac{2a + (17-1)d}{2A + (17-1)D} = \frac{7(17)+1}{4(17)+27}$$

$$\frac{2a + 16d}{2A + 16D} = \frac{119+1}{68+27}$$

$$\frac{2(a+8d)}{2(A+8D)} = \frac{120}{95}$$

as $a + (n-1)d = a_n$,

$$\frac{a_9}{A_9} = \frac{24}{19}$$

$\therefore$ ratio of 9th terms is 24:19

$$7(2m-1)+1$$

$$14m-7+1$$

$$14m-6$$

$$+120$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 24 \\ 120 \\ \hline 158 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 25 \\ 68 \\ +27 \\ \hline 95 \end{array}$$

$$4(2m-1)+27$$

$$8m-4+27$$

$$8m+23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ +23 \\ \hline 95 \end{array}$$

28. Let $\frac{x-1}{2x+1}$ be y ,

$$y + \frac{1}{y} = 2$$

$$y^2 + 1 = 2y$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$y^2 - y - y + 1 = 0$$

$$y(y-1) - 1(y-1) = 0$$

$$(y-1)(y-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 1 \text{ or } 1.$$

Now, $\frac{x-1}{2x+1} = 1$

or $\frac{x-1}{2x+1} = 1$

$$x-1 = 2x+1$$

$$-2 = x$$

$$\therefore x = -2 \text{ or } -2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = -2}$$

29. Let B complete a work in x days.
Then A takes $x-6$ days to complete it.

Together they complete it in 4 days.

According to work done per day,

$$\frac{1}{x-6} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{x + x-6}{x(x-6)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4(2x-6) = \cancel{x(x-6)}$$

$$8x-24 = x^2-6x$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 14x + 24 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 12x - 2x + 24 = 0$$

$$x(x-12) - 2(x-12) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-12) = 0$$

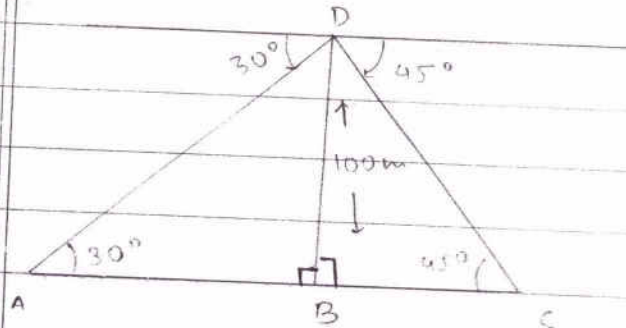
$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ or } 12.$$

$x=2$ is not possible because then $x-6$ is $\{-4\}$

$$\therefore x = 12.$$

So, B takes 12 days to finish the work.

30.



To find : AC

Solution:

In $\triangle ABD$, $\angle DAB = 30^\circ$ In $\triangle BDC$, $\angle BCD = 45^\circ$ also, $BD = 100\text{m}$.In right $\triangle ABD$,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{DB}{AB}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{100}{AB}$$

$$AB = 100\sqrt{3} = 100 \times 1.732 = 173.2\text{m}$$

In right $\triangle BDC$,

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{DB}{BC}$$

$$1 = \frac{100}{BC} \Rightarrow BC = 100\text{m}$$

$$\text{Now, } AC = AB + BC = 100 + 173.2\text{m} = 273.2\text{m}$$

$$\text{or } 100(\sqrt{3} + 1)\text{m}$$

31.

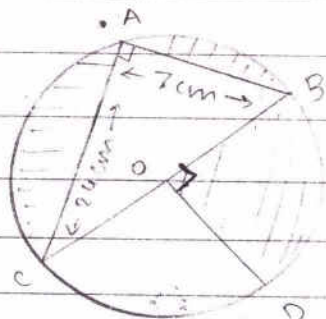
$$\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ \times 33 \\ \hline 1875 \\ 18750 \\ \hline 20625 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 3 \times 22 \times 625 - 1 \times 2 \times 7 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ 7 \\ 24 \\ 2 \\ \hline -42 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5156.25 \\ 20625 \\ \hline 2 \times 7 \times 4 \\ 2578.125 \\ 5156.25 \\ \hline 2 \times 7 \\ 368.3035 \\ 2578.125 \\ \hline 45.2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368.3035 \\ 42.000 \\ \hline 326.3035 \\ 42 \\ \hline 284.3035 \end{array}$$

31.



$\angle CAB = 90^\circ =$ angle subtended by diameter.
in right $\triangle CAB$,

by pythagoras theorem,

$$AC^2 + AB^2 = BC^2$$

$$24^2 + 7^2 = BC^2$$

$$576 + 49 = BC^2$$

$$625 = BC^2 \quad \text{--- (ignoring -ve value)}$$

$$\therefore BC = 25 \text{ cm.} = \text{diameter.}$$

$$\therefore \text{radius} = 12.5 \text{ cm or } \frac{25}{2} \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{area of shaded region} = \text{area of semicircle} + \text{area of quadrant} - \text{area of } \triangle ACB$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1}{2} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 24$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{11}{7} \times \frac{625}{4} - 7 \times 12$$

$$= 368.3035 - 84$$

$$= 284.3035$$

$$\approx 284.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

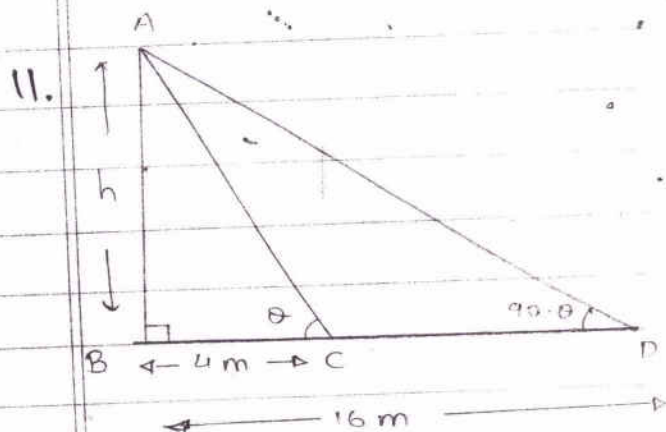
$\therefore$ The area of shaded region is
284.3035 cm²

$$\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 625 \\ 625 \\ \hline 6875 \\ \times 2213 \\ \hline 20625 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2578.125 \\ 20625 \\ \hline 897 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368.3035 \\ 20625 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368.3035 \\ 16 \\ \hline 84.0000 \\ \hline 284.3035 \end{array}$$



Section C

It is given that $\angle ACB$ and $\angle ADB$ are complementary.

Let them be θ and $90-\theta$ respectively.

Now,

In right $\triangle ABC$,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{h}{4}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{4} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

In right $\triangle ABD$,

$$\tan(90-\theta) = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{h}{16}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{h}{16}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{16}{h} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\dots \tan(90-\theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$\dots \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

From ① and ②,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{4} = \frac{16}{h}$$

$$h^2 = 4 \times 16$$

$$h = \sqrt{4 \times 16}$$

$$\therefore h = 2 \times 4$$

$$h = 8 \text{ m}$$

(ignoring -ve value).

$\therefore$ height of tower is 8 m.

12. Let there be x black balls and 15 white balls.

$$\text{Total balls} = n(S) = 15 + x$$

$$P(\text{drawing black ball}) = 3 \times P(\text{drawing white ball}).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{(15+x)}$$

$$x$$

$$x$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{15}{(15+x)}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 15}{(15+x)} \times (15+x)$$

$$= 45$$

$\therefore$ There are 45 black balls in the bag.

13. Area of shaded region = Area of semicircle with $r = 4.5$ cm
 + Area of semicircle with $d = 3$ cm
 - $2 \times$ area of semicircle with $d = 3$ cm
 - area of circle with $d = 4.5$ cm.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times (4.5)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \right) - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \times (4.5)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times (4.5)^2 \right) - \pi \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1}{4} \times \pi \times 20.25 - \frac{\pi \times 9}{4} - \pi \times \frac{20.25}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[2 \times 20.25 - \frac{9}{2} - 20.25 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} [40.5 - 4.5 - 20.25]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} [20.25 - 4.5]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (15.75)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40.5 \\ - 20.25 \\ \hline 20.25 \\ - 4.5 \\ \hline 15.75 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 2.25$$

$$= \frac{22 \times 2.25}{2}$$

$$= \frac{24.75}{2}$$

$$= 12.375 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ area of shaded region is 12.375 cm²

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 225 \\ \hline 2475 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 225 \\ \hline 2475 \end{array}$$

14.

$$P(2, -2) \quad Q(24, y) \quad R(3, 7)$$

$$\text{Here } x_1 = 2, y_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = 3, y_2 = 7$$

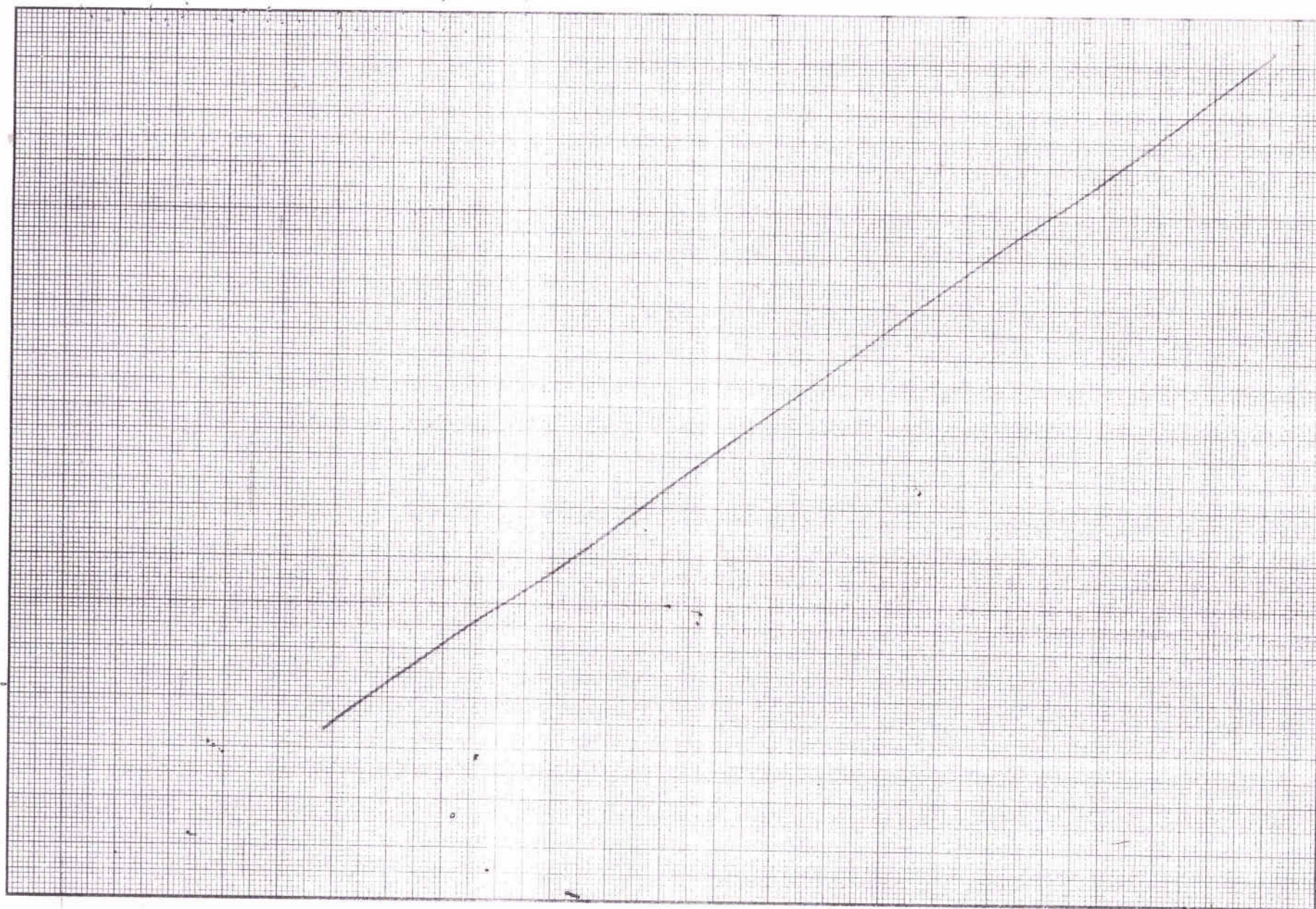
using section formula,

$$\left(\frac{24}{11}, y \right) = \left(\frac{3m + 2n}{m + n}, \frac{7m - 2n}{m + n} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

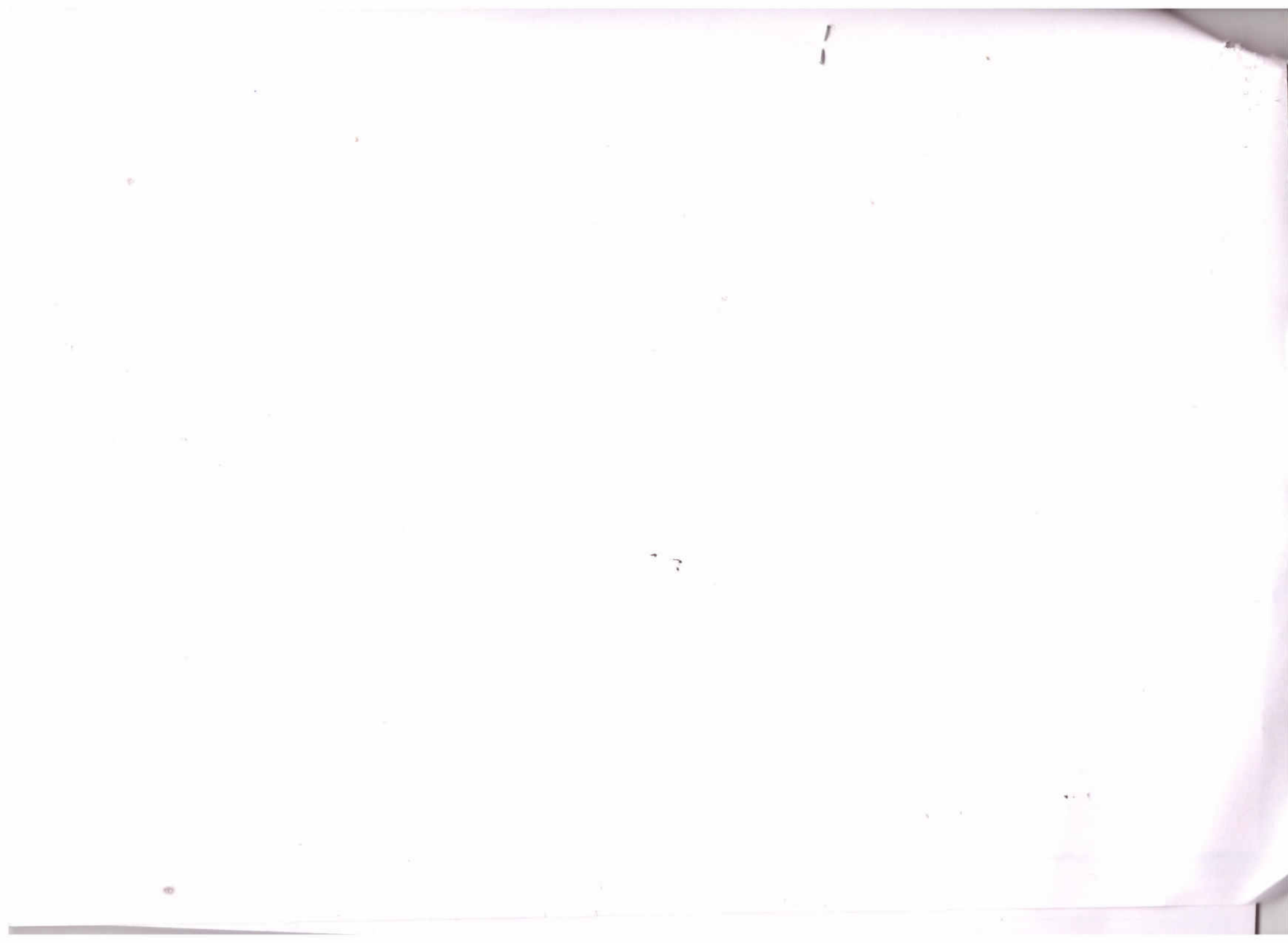
$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{11} = \frac{3m + 2n}{m + n}$$

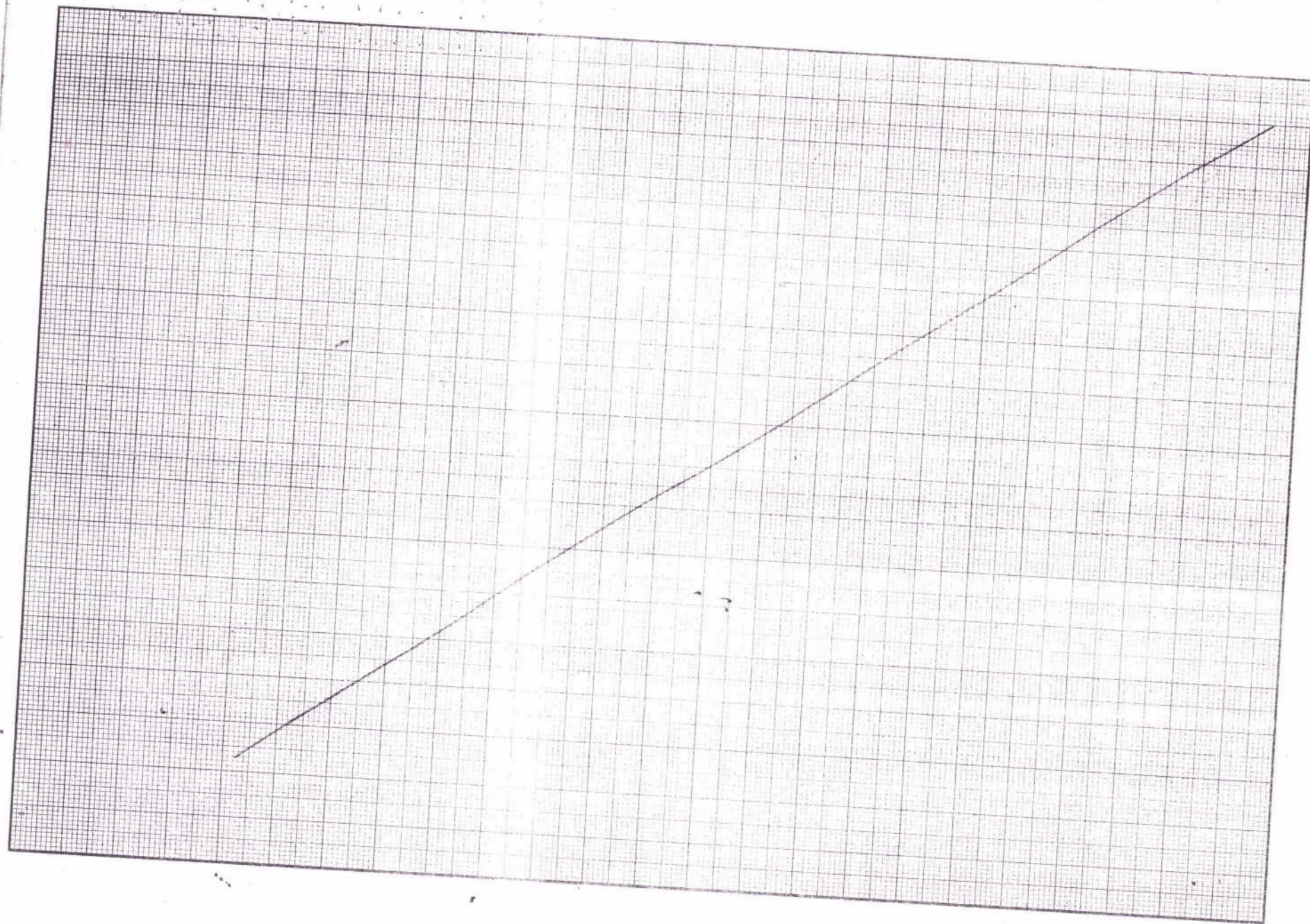
$$24m + 24n = 33m + 22n$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 3213 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$



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$$2n = 9m$$

$$\frac{2}{9} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$\therefore$ The given point divides the line segment in ratio 2:9.

Taking $m=2$ and $n=9$,

$$y = \frac{7m - 2n}{m+n} \quad (\text{from (1)})$$

$$y = \frac{7(2) - 2(9)}{2+9}$$

$$y = \frac{14 - 18}{11}$$

$$y = \frac{-4}{11}$$

15. speed of water in canal = 25 km/hr.

$$\text{in 40 min} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ hr,}$$

$$\text{length of water} = 25 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{50}{3} \text{ km} = \frac{50000}{3} \text{ m}$$

volume of water in canal in 40 minutes = volume of water for irrigation.

$$\frac{54}{10} \times \frac{18}{10} \times \frac{50000}{3} \text{ m}^3 = \frac{10}{100} \times l \times b \text{ m}^3$$

$$324 \times 5000 = l \times b$$

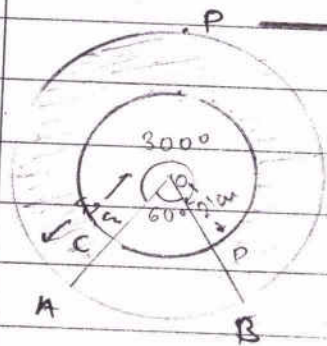
$$1620000 = l \times b$$

area irrigated in 40 minutes is
1620000 m²

$$= \frac{1620000}{1000000}$$

$$= 1.62 \text{ km}^2 \text{ or } 162 \text{ hectares.}$$

16.



$$\angle AOB = \angle COD = 60^\circ \quad R = 42 \text{ cm}, r = 21 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{reflex of } \angle AOB = 300^\circ = \theta \quad (360^\circ - 60^\circ)$$

Now,

area of shaded region

$$= \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi R^2 - \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

17.

$$= \frac{300}{360} \times \pi \times (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$= \frac{300}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (42-21)(42+21)$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \cancel{21}^3 \times 63$$

$$= 5 \times 11 \times 63$$

$$= 3465 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ area of shaded region is 3465 cm^2 or 0.3465 m^2

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 59 \\ \hline 315 \\ 3150 \\ \hline 3465 \end{array}$$

17.

For the hollow cylindrical pipe,

$$r = 30 \text{ cm} \quad \text{and} \quad R = 30 + 5 = 35 \text{ cm.}$$

let its length be h .

volume of the 2 is same.

$$\therefore 44 \times 26 \times h =$$

$$4.4 \times 100 \times 2.6 \times 100 \times 100 = \pi h (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$440 \times 260 \times 100 = \frac{22}{7} \times h \times (35+30)(35-30)$$

$$440 \times 260 \times 100 = \frac{22}{7} \times h \times 65 \times 5$$

$$7 \times \frac{20}{22} \times \frac{4}{65} \times \frac{20}{5} = h$$

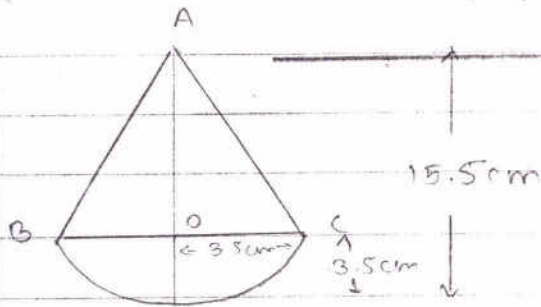
$$7 \times 20 \times 4 \times 20 = h$$

$$11200 = h$$

$\therefore$ pipe is 11200 cm or 112 m long



18.



Height of hemisphere = r
= 3.5 cm

height of cone = 15.5 cm - 3.5 cm
= 12 cm = h.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Slant height of cone} &= \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12.25 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{156.25} \\ &= 12.5 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ \times 80 \\ \hline 11200 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 156.25 \\ \sqrt{} \\ 1 \\ \hline 156 \\ 25 \\ \hline 156.25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 156} \\ 2 \overline{) 78} \\ 3 \overline{) 39} \\ 13 \end{array}$$

TSA of toy = CSA of cone + CSA of Hemisphere.

$$= \pi r l + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= \pi \frac{22}{7} \times 12.5 \times 3.5 + 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times 3.5$$

$$= 22 \times 12.5 \times 0.5 + 22 \times 3.5$$

$$= 22 \left(12.5 \times \frac{5}{10} + 3.5 \right)$$

$$= 22 \left(\frac{12.5 \times 1}{2} + 3.5 \right)$$

$$= 22 (6.25 + 3.5)$$

$$= 22 (9.75)$$

$$= 214.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ Total surface area of toy is 214.5 cm^2

$$\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ 350 \\ \hline 975 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 112 \\ \hline 1950 \\ 1950 \\ \hline 214.50 \end{array}$$

$$975$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 112 \\ \hline 1950 \\ 1950 \\ \hline 214.50 \end{array}$$

19.

$$a = 9, d = 8, S_n = 636.$$

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

$$636 = \frac{n}{2} [18 + (n-1)8]$$

$$636 = n [9 + (n-1)4]$$

$$636 = n (9 + 4n - 4)$$

$$636 = n (5 + 4n)$$

$$636 = 5n + 4n^2$$

$$4n^2 + 5n - 636 = 0$$

$$4n^2 + 53n - 48n - 636 = 0$$

$$n (4n + 5)$$

$$4n^2 - 48n + 53n - 636 = 0$$

$$4n(n-12) + 53(n-12) = 0$$

$$(4n + 53)(n-12) = 0$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{-53}{4} \text{ or } 12.$$

as n is a natural number, $n = 12$

$\therefore$ 12 terms are required to give sum 636.

$$\frac{17}{2} = 8$$

20.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 636} \\ 2 \overline{) 212} \\ 2 \overline{) 106} \\ 53 \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 53 \times 2 \times 2$$

20. $A = (a^2 + b^2)$, $B = -2(ac + bd)$, $C = (c^2 + d^2)$
as roots are equal,

$$D = B^2 - 4AC = 0.$$

$$B^2 = 4AC$$

$$[-2(ac + bd)]^2 = 4(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)$$

$$\cancel{4}(a^2c^2 + 2abcd + b^2d^2) = \cancel{4}(a^2c^2 + a^2d^2 + b^2c^2 + b^2d^2)$$

$$2abcd = a^2d^2 + b^2c^2$$

$$0 = a^2d^2 - 2abcd + b^2c^2$$

$$0 = (ad - bc)^2$$

$$0 = ad - bc,$$

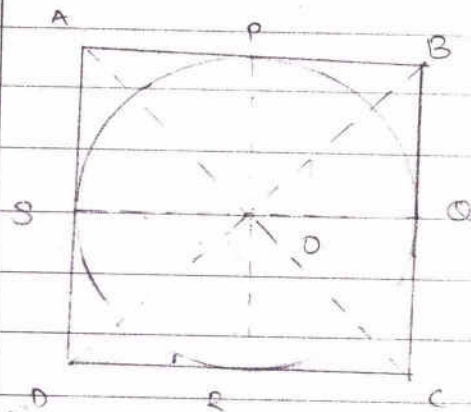
$$ad = bc.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Hence, proved.

Section B

5.



Given : circle touching sides
of ABCD at P, Q, R & S.

To prove : $AB + CD = AD + BC$.

Proof :

$$AP = AS$$

$$PB = BQ$$

$$DR = DS$$

$$CR = CQ$$

} tangents from same
point to a circle are
equal in length

adding all (i),

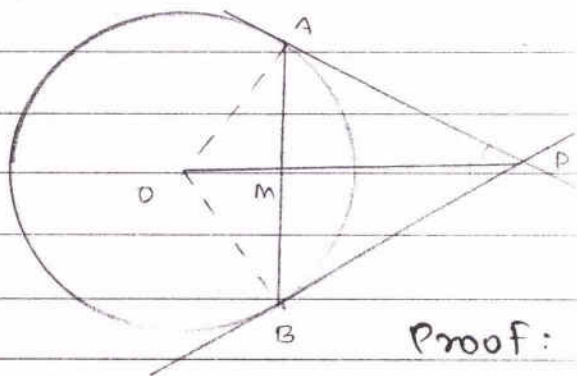
$$AP + PB + DR + CR = AS + BQ + DS + CQ$$

$$AB + CD = AS + SD + BQ + QC$$

$$AB + CD = AD + BC$$

Hence, proved.

6.



Given: chord AB.

tangents AP and BP at A & B

To prove: ~~AP = BP~~ $\angle PAM = \angle PBM$ Construction: Join centre O to P
let OP meet AB at M.

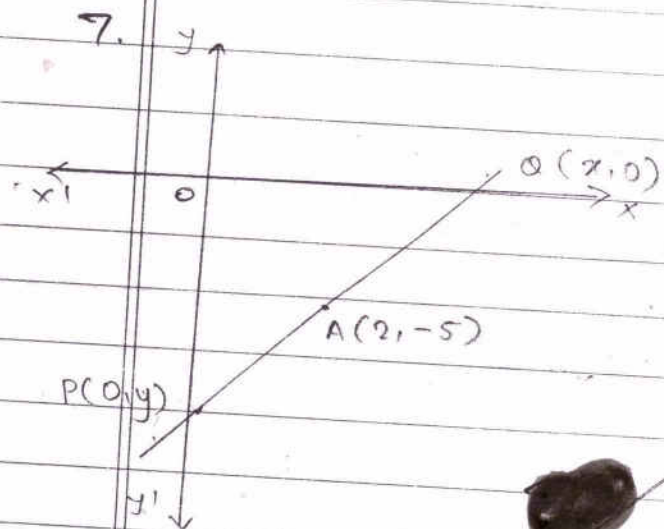
Proof:

In $\triangle AMP$ and $\triangle BMP$, $AP = BP$ - tangents from same point
to a circle are equal. $MP = MP$ - common side $\angle APM = \angle BPM$ - tangents are equally inclined
to line joining the point
to circle's centre. emergence

by SAS criterion,

 $\triangle AMP \cong \triangle BMP$.by cpct, $\angle PAM = \angle PBM$ Hence, tangents at endpoints of a chord
make equal angles with it

TOP



Let coordinates of P be $(0, y)$ and of Q be $(x, 0)$.

A $(2, -5)$ is mid point of PQ.

by section formula,

$$(2, -5) = \left(\frac{0+x}{2}, \frac{y+0}{2} \right)$$

$$2 = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{and } -5 = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\text{and } y = -10.$$

$\therefore$ P is $(0, -10)$ and Q is $(4, 0)$

8.

$$PA = PB$$

$$\therefore PA^2 = PB^2$$

by distance formula,

$$(5-x)^2 + (1-y)^2 = (-1-x)^2 + (5-y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (5-x)^2 + (1-y)^2 = (1+x)^2 + (5-y)^2$$

$$25 - 10x + x^2 + 1 - 2y + y^2 = 1 + 2x + x^2 + 25 - 10y + y^2$$

$$-10x - 2y = 2x - 10y$$

9.

$$8y = 12x$$

$$4(2y) = 4(3x)$$

$$\therefore 3x = 2y$$

Hence, proved.

9. Let α and β be the roots of given quadratic equation.

$$\beta = 6\alpha$$

Here, $a = p$, $b = -14$, $c = 8$.

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-14)}{p} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$7\alpha = \frac{+14}{p}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{p}$$

— (1)

Also, $\alpha\beta = \frac{8}{p} = \frac{c}{a}$

$$\alpha \times 6\alpha = \frac{8}{p}$$

$$6\alpha^2 = \frac{8}{p}$$

from ①,

$$6\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{p}$$

$$6 \times \frac{4}{p^2} = \frac{8-2}{p}$$

$$\frac{6}{p^2} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$\frac{63}{2} = \frac{p^2}{p}$$

$$\therefore p = 3$$

10. let a, d and A, D be the 1st term and common difference of the 2 A.Ps respectively.
 n is same.

$$a = 63, d = 2$$

$$A = 3, d = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= A_n \\
 \Rightarrow a + (n-1)d &= A + (n-1)D \\
 63 + (n-1)2 &= 3 + (n-1)7 \\
 63 + 2n - 2 &= 3 + 7n - 7 \\
 61 + 2n &= 7n - 4 \\
 65 &= 5n \\
 13 &= n
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When n is 13, the n^{th} terms are equal
 • i.e., $a_{13} = A_{13}$.