

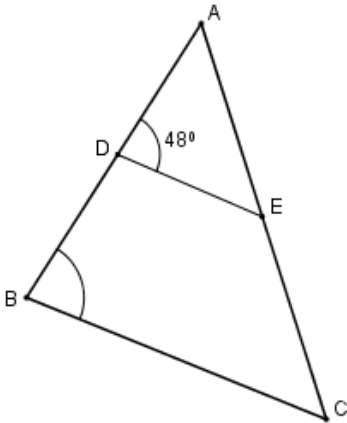
Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

**General Instructions:**

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. The questions paper consists of 30 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 10 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 8 questions of 4 marks each.
4. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in two questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 2 marks each, four questions of 3 marks each and three questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
5. Use of calculators is not permitted.

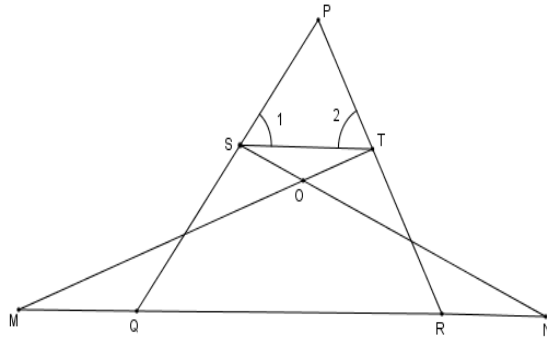
**Section-A**

1.	Find the value of a, for which point P ( $\frac{a}{3}, 2$ ) is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points Q(-5,4) and R(-1,0).	1
2.	Find the value of k, for which one root of the quadratic equation $kx^2 - 14x + 8 = 0$ is 2.	1
<b>OR</b>		
	Find the value(s) of k for which the equation $x^2 + 5kx + 16 = 0$ has real and equal roots.	
3.	Write the value of $\cot^2\theta - \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}$	1
<b>OR</b>		
	If $\sin\theta = \cos\theta$ , then find the value of $2\tan\theta + \cos^2\theta$	
4.	If nth term of an A.P. is $(2n+1)$ , what is the sum of its first three terms?	1
5.	In figure if AD= 6cm, DB=9cm, AE = 8cm and EC = 12cm and $\angle ADE = 48^\circ$ . Find $\angle ABC$	1
		
6.	After how many decimal places will the decimal expansion of $\frac{23}{2^4 \times 5^3}$ terminate?	1

<b>Section-B</b>		
<b>7.</b>	The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 9 and 360 respectively. If one number is 45, find the other number.	<b>2</b>
	<b>OR</b> Show that $7 - \sqrt{5}$ is irrational, give that $\sqrt{5}$ is irrational.	
<b>8.</b>	Find the 20 <sup>th</sup> term from the last term of the AP 3,8,13,.....,253	<b>2</b>
	<b>OR</b> If 7 times the 7 <sup>th</sup> term of an A.P is equal to 11 times its 11 <sup>th</sup> term, then find its 18 <sup>th</sup> term.	
<b>9.</b>	Find the coordinates of the point P which divides the join of A(-2,5) and B(3,-5) in the ratio 2:3	<b>2</b>
<b>10.</b>	A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting neither a red card nor a queen.	<b>2</b>
<b>11.</b>	Two dice are thrown at the same time and the product of numbers appearing on them is noted. Find the probability that the product is a prime number	<b>2</b>
<b>12.</b>	For what value of p will the following pair of linear equations have infinitely many solutions $(p-3)x+3y = p$ $px+py = 12$	<b>2</b>
<b>Section-C</b>		
<b>13.</b>	Use Euclid's Division Algorithm to find the HCF of 726 and 275.	<b>3</b>
<b>14.</b>	Find the zeroes of the following polynomial: $5\sqrt{5}x^2+30x+8\sqrt{5}$	<b>3</b>
<b>15.</b>	Places A and B are 80 km apart from each other on a highway. A car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If they move in same direction they meet in 8 hours and if they move towards each other they meet in 1 hour 20 minutes. Find the speed of cars.	<b>3</b>
<b>16.</b>	The points A(1,-2) , B(2,3), C (k,2) and D(-4,-3) are the vertices of a parallelogram. Find the value of k.	<b>3</b>
	<b>OR</b> Find the value of k for which the points (3k-1,k-2), (k,k-7) and (k-1,-k-2) are collinear.	
<b>17.</b>	Prove that $\cot\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{2\cos^2\theta - 1}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$	<b>3</b>
	<b>OR</b> Prove that $\sin\theta(1 + \tan\theta) + \cos\theta(1 + \cot\theta) = \sec\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta$	
<b>18.</b>	The radii of two concentric circles are 13 cm and 8 cm. AB is a diameter of the bigger circle and BD is a tangent to the smaller circle touching it at D and intersecting the larger circle at P on producing. Find the length of AP.	<b>3</b>

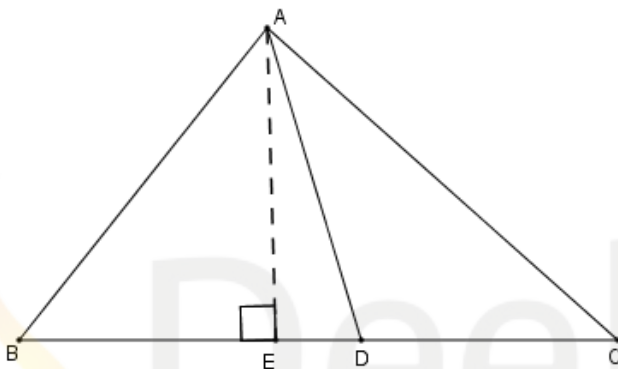
19. In figure  $\angle 1 = \angle 2$  and  $\triangle NSQ \cong \triangle MTR$ , then prove that  $\triangle PTS \sim \triangle PRQ$ .

3



OR

In  $\triangle ABC$ , if AD is the median, then show that  $AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AD^2 + BD^2)$



20. Find the area of the minor segment of a circle of radius 42cm, if length of the corresponding arc is 44cm.

3

21. Water is flowing at the rate of 15 km per hour through a pipe of diameter 14cm into a rectangular tank which is 50 m long and 44 m wide. Find the time in which the level of water in the tank will rise by 21 cm.

3

OR

A solid sphere of radius 3 cm is melted and then recast into small spherical balls each of diameter 0.6cm. Find the number of balls.

22. The table shows the daily expenditure on grocery of 25 households in a locality. Find the modal daily expenditure on grocery by a suitable method.

3

Daily Expenditure (in Rs.)	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350
No of households	4	5	12	2	2

**Section-D**

<b>23.</b>	<p>A train takes 2 hours less for a journey of 300km if its speed is increased by 5 km/h from its usual speed. Find the usual speed of the train.</p>	<b>4</b>																						
<b>OR</b>																								
<p>Solve for x: <math>\frac{1}{(a+b+x)} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}</math>, [ <math>a \neq 0, b \neq 0, x \neq 0, x \neq -(a + b)</math> ]</p>																								
<b>24.</b>	<p>An AP consists of 50 terms of which 3<sup>rd</sup> term is 12 and the last term is 106. Find the 29<sup>th</sup> term.</p>	<b>4</b>																						
<b>25.</b>	<p>Prove that in a right angled triangle square of the hypotenuse is equal to sum of the squares of other two sides.</p>	<b>4</b>																						
<b>26.</b>	<p>Draw a <math>\Delta ABC</math> with sides 6cm, 8cm and 9 cm and then construct a triangle similar to <math>\Delta ABC</math> whose sides are <math>\frac{3}{5}</math> of the corresponding sides of <math>\Delta ABC</math>.</p>	<b>4</b>																						
<b>27.</b>	<p>A man on the top of a vertical observation tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards it. If it takes 12 minutes for the angle of depression to change from <math>30^\circ</math> to <math>45^\circ</math>, how long will the car take to reach the observation tower from this point?</p>	<b>4</b>																						
<b>OR</b>																								
<p>The angle of elevation of a cloud from a point 60 m above the surface of the water of a lake is <math>30^\circ</math> and the angle of depression of its shadow from the same point in water of lake is <math>60^\circ</math>. Find the height of the cloud from the surface of water.</p>																								
<b>28.</b>	<p>The median of the following data is 525. Find the values of x and y if the total frequency is 100.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Class Interval</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">0-100</td><td style="padding: 5px;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">100-200</td><td style="padding: 5px;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">200-300</td><td style="padding: 5px;">x</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">300-400</td><td style="padding: 5px;">12</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">400-500</td><td style="padding: 5px;">17</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">500-600</td><td style="padding: 5px;">20</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">600-700</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Y</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">700-800</td><td style="padding: 5px;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">800-900</td><td style="padding: 5px;">7</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">900-1000</td><td style="padding: 5px;">4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class Interval	Frequency	0-100	2	100-200	5	200-300	x	300-400	12	400-500	17	500-600	20	600-700	Y	700-800	9	800-900	7	900-1000	4	<b>4</b>
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OR

The following data indicates the marks of 53 students in Mathematics.

Marks	Number of students
0-10	5
10-20	3
20-30	4
30-40	3
40-50	4
50-60	4
60-70	7
70-80	9
80-90	7
90-100	8

Draw less than type ogive for the data above and hence find the median.

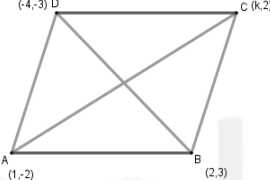
<b>29.</b>	The radii of circular ends of a bucket of height 24 cm are 15 cm and 5 cm. Find the area of its curved surface.	<b>4</b>
<b>30.</b>	If $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = p$ , then find the value of $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$ .	<b>4</b>

**Time allowed: 3hrs**

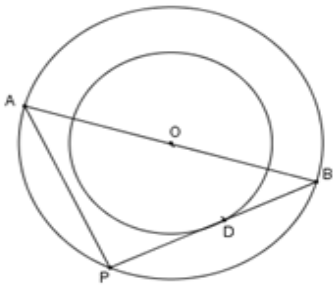
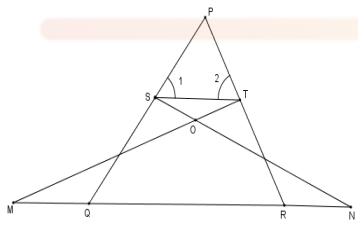
**Maximum Marks: 80**

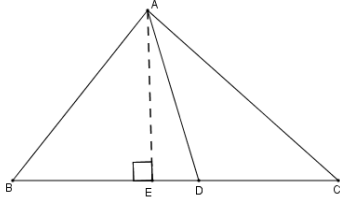
Q No	SECTION A	Marks
1	$\left(\frac{-5+(-1)}{2}, \frac{4+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{3}, 2\right)$ $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-6}{2} \Rightarrow a = -9 \Rightarrow$	<b>1</b>
2	$4K - 28 + 8 = 0$ $K = 5$	<b>1/2</b> <b>1/2</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
	For roots to be real and equal, $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $\Rightarrow (5k)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 16 = 0$ $k = \pm \frac{8}{5}$	<b>1/2</b> <b>1/2</b>
3	$\cot^2\theta - \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} = \cot^2\theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$ $= -1$	<b>1</b> <b>1/2</b> <b>1/2</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
	$\sin\theta = \cos\theta \quad \theta = 45^\circ$ $\therefore 2\tan\theta + \cos^2\theta = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$	
4	$a_1 = 3, a_3 = 7$ $s_3 = \frac{3}{2}(3 + 7) = 15$	<b>1/2</b> <b>1/2</b>
5	$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} \quad DE \parallel BC$ $\Rightarrow \angle ADE = \angle ABC = 48^\circ$	<b>1/2</b> <b>1/2</b>
6	4 places	<b>1</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>		
7	HCF $\times$ LCM = Product of two numbers $9 \times 360 = 45 \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number}$ $2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} = 72$	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
	<b>OR</b>	

	<p>Let us assume, to the contrary that <math>7 - \sqrt{5}</math> is irrational  <math>7 - \sqrt{5} = \frac{p}{q}</math>, Where p &amp; q are co-prime and <math>q \neq 0</math>  <math>= \sqrt{5} = \frac{7q-p}{q}</math>  <math>\frac{7q-p}{q}</math> is rational = <math>\sqrt{5}</math> is rational which is a contradiction  Hence <math>7 - \sqrt{5}</math> is irrational</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
8	<p>20<sup>th</sup> term from the end = <math>l - (n - 1)d</math>  <math>= 253 - 19 \times 5</math>  <math>= 158</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>7a_7 = 11a_{11} \implies 7(a + 6d) = 11(a + 10d)</math>  <math>\implies a + 17d = 0 \therefore a_{18} = 0</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
9	<p><math>X = \frac{6-6}{5} = 0</math>  <math>Y = \frac{-10+15}{5} = 1</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
10	<p>Probability of either a red card or a queen  <math>= \frac{26+2}{52} = \frac{28}{52}</math>  P(neither red car nor a queen) = <math>1 - \frac{28}{52}</math>  <math>= \frac{24}{52}</math> or <math>\frac{7}{13}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
11	<p>Total number of outcomes = 36  Favourable outcomes are (1,2), (2,1), (1,3), (3,1), (1,5), (5,1) i.e. 6  Required probability = <math>\frac{6}{36}</math> or <math>\frac{1}{6}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
12	<p>For infinitely many solutions  <math>\frac{p-3}{p} = \frac{3}{p} = \frac{-p}{-12}</math>  <math>\implies p^2 - 3p = 3p</math> or <math>12 \times 3 = p^2</math>  <math>\implies p^2 - 6p = 0</math> or <math>p = \pm 6</math>  <math>p = 0, 6</math>  <math>\implies p = 6</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p>
<b>SECTION: C</b>		
13	<p>By Euclid's Division lemma  <math>726 = 275 \times 2 + 176</math>  <math>275 = 176 \times 1 + 99</math>  <math>176 = 99 \times 1 + 77</math>  <math>99 = 77 \times 1 + 22</math>  <math>77 = 22 \times 3 + 11</math>  <math>22 = 11 \times 2 + 0</math>  HCF = 11</p>	<p><math>6 \times</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} =</math></p> <p>3</p>

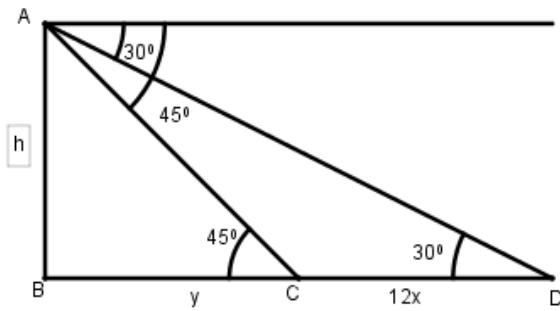
14	$5\sqrt{5}x^2+30x+8\sqrt{5}$ $= 5\sqrt{5}x^2+20x+10x+8\sqrt{5}$ $= 5x(\sqrt{5}x + 4)+2\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5}x + 4)$ $= (\sqrt{5}x + 4) (5x+2\sqrt{5})$ <p>Zeroes are <math>\frac{-4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-4\sqrt{5}}{5}</math> and <math>\frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
15	<p>Let the speed of car at A be x km/h And the speed of car at B be y km/h</p> <p>Case 1 <math>8x-8y = 80</math> <math>x-y = 10</math></p> <p>Case 2 <math>\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y = 80</math> <math>x+y = 60</math></p> <p>on solving <math>x= 35</math> and <math>y = 25</math> Hence, speed of cars at A and B are 35 km/h and 25 km/h respectively.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
16	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Diagonals of parallelogram bisect each other</p> <p><math>\Rightarrow</math> midpoint of AC = midpoint of BD</p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1+k}{2}, \frac{-2+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{-4+2}{2}, \frac{-3+3}{2}\right)</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{2} = \frac{-2}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow k = -3</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>For collinearity of the points, area of the triangle formed by given Points is zero.</p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{(3k - 1)(k - 7 + k + 2) + k(-k - 2 - k + 2) + (k - 1)(k - 2 - k + 7)\} = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow \{(3k - 1)(2k - 5) - 2k^2 + 5k - 5\} = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow 4k^2 - 12k = 0</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow k = 0, 3</math></p>	<p>1<sup>1/2</sup></p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
17	<p>LHS = <math>\cot\theta - \tan\theta</math></p> <p>= <math>\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}</math></p> <p>= <math>\frac{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta \cos\theta}</math></p> <p>= <math>\frac{\cos^2\theta - 1 + \cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta \cos\theta}</math></p> <p>= <math>\frac{2\cos^2\theta - 1}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} = \text{RHS}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>



	$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sin\theta(1 + \tan\theta) + \cos\theta(1 + \cot\theta) \\ &= \sin\theta \left(1 + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right) + \cos\theta \left(1 + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right) \\ &= \sin\theta \left(\frac{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right) + \cos\theta \left(\frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right) \\ &= (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \left(\frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta}\right) \\ &= \frac{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta} = \text{cosec}\theta + \text{sec}\theta = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<b>SECTION: E</b>	
18	 <p> <math>\angle APB = 90^\circ</math> (angle in semi-circle)  <math>\angle ODB = 90^\circ</math> (radius is perpendicular to tangent)  <math>\triangle ABP \sim \triangle OBD</math>  <math>\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{AP}{OD}</math>  <math>\Rightarrow \frac{26}{13} = \frac{AP}{8}</math>  <math>\Rightarrow AP = 16\text{cm}</math> </p>	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
19	 <p> <math>\angle 1 = \angle 2</math>  <math>\Rightarrow PT = PS \dots\dots\dots(i)</math>  <math>\triangle NSQ \cong \triangle MTR</math>  <math>\Rightarrow \angle NQS = \angle MRT</math>  <math>\Rightarrow \angle PQR = \angle PRQ</math>  <math>\Rightarrow PR = PQ \dots\dots\dots(ii)</math>    From (i) and (ii) <math>\frac{PT}{PR} = \frac{PS}{PQ}</math>  Also, <math>\angle TPS = \angle RPQ</math> (common)  <math>\Rightarrow \triangle PTS \sim \triangle PRQ</math> </p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<b>OR</b>	

	 <p>AD is median, So <math>BD=DC</math>.</p> $\left. \begin{aligned} AB^2 &= AE^2 + BE^2 \\ AC^2 &= AE^2 + EC^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$ <p>Adding both,</p> $\begin{aligned} AB^2 + AC^2 &= 2AE^2 + BE^2 + CE^2 \\ &= 2(AD^2 - ED^2) + (BD - ED)^2 + (DC + ED)^2 \\ &= 2AD^2 - 2ED^2 + BD^2 + ED^2 - 2BD \cdot ED + DC^2 + ED^2 + 2CD \cdot ED \\ &= 2AD^2 + BD^2 + CD^2 \\ &= 2(AD^2 + BD^2) \end{aligned}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
20	<p><math>r = 42\text{cm}</math></p> $\frac{2\pi r\theta}{360^\circ} = 44$ $\theta = \frac{44 \times 360 \times 7}{2 \times 22 \times 42} = 60^\circ$ <p>Area of minor segment = area of sector – area of corresponding triangle</p> $\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} r^2 \\ &= r^2 \left[ \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{60}{360} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right] \\ &= 42 \times 42 \left[ \frac{11}{21} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right] \\ &= 42 \times 42 \times \left[ \frac{44 - 21\sqrt{3}}{84} \right] \\ &= 21 (44 - 21\sqrt{3}) \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
21	<p>Volume of water flowing through pipe in 1 hour</p> $= \frac{22}{7} \times 15 \times 1000 \times \frac{7}{100} \times \frac{7}{100}$ $= 231 \text{ m}^3$ <p>Volume of rectangular tank = <math>50 \times 44 \times \frac{21}{100}</math></p> $= 22 \times 21 \text{ m}^3$ <p>Time taken to flow <math>231 \text{ m}^3</math> of water = 1 hours</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> Time taken to flow <math>22 \times 21 \text{ m}^3</math> of water = <math>\frac{1}{231} \times 22 \times 21 = 2</math> hours</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Number of balls = <math>\frac{\text{Volume of solid sphere}}{\text{Volume of 1 spherical ball}}</math></p> $= \frac{\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}{\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3}$ $= 1000$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

22	<p>200-250 is the modal class</p> $\text{Mode} = l + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times h$ $= 200 + \frac{12-5}{24-5-2} \times 50$ $= 200 + 20.59 = \text{Rs. } 220.59$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<b>Section D</b>		
23	<p>Let the usual speed of the train be x km/h</p> $\frac{300}{x} - \frac{300}{x+5} = 2$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 750 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+30)(x-25) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -30, 25$ <p><math>\therefore</math> Usual Speed of the train = 25 km/h</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<b>OR</b>		
	$\frac{1}{(a+b+x)} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x-a-b-x}{x(a+b+x)} = \frac{b+a}{ab}$ $\Rightarrow -ab = x^2 + (a+b)x$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + ax + bx + ab = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+a)(x+b) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -a, -b$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
24	<p>n=50, <math>a_3 = 12</math> and <math>a_{50} = 106</math></p> $\left. \begin{aligned} a+2d &= 12 \\ a+49d &= 106 \end{aligned} \right\}$ <p>on solving, <math>d=2</math> and <math>a= 8</math></p> $a_{29} = a+28d$ $= 8+28 \times 2 = 64$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
25	<p>Correct given, To prove, figure and construction</p> <p>Correct proof</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p><math>\times 4</math></p> <p><math>= 2</math></p> <p>2</p>
26	<p>Correct construction of <math>\Delta ABC</math></p> <p>Correct construction of similar triangle</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p>



Correct figure

Let the speed of car be  $x$  m/ minutes

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\frac{h}{y} = \tan 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow h = y$$

In  $\triangle ABD$ ,

$$\frac{h}{y+12x} = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow h\sqrt{3} = y+12x$$

$$y\sqrt{3} - y = 12x$$

$$y = \frac{12x}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{12x(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 6x(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

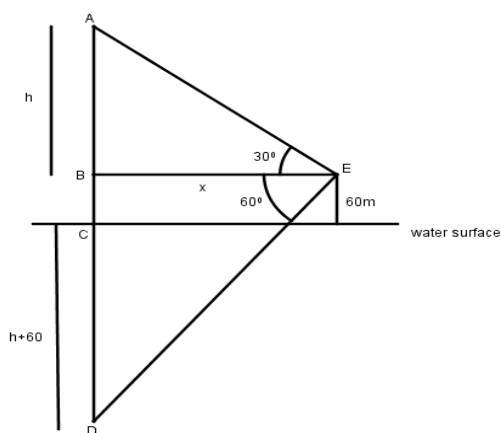
Time taken from C to B =  $6(\sqrt{3} + 1)$  minutes

1

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$   
1  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

OR



Correct figure

In  $\triangle ABE$ ,

$$\frac{h}{x} = \tan 30^\circ$$

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

1

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$   
1

 $\frac{1}{2}$

In  $\triangle BDE$ ,

$$\frac{h+60+60}{x} = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$h+120 = x\sqrt{3}$$

$$h+120 = h\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$$

$$2h = 120$$

$$h = 60$$

$\therefore$  height of cloud from surface of water =  $(60 + 60)m = 120m$

28

Class Interval	Frequency	cf
0-100	2	2
100-200	5	7
200-300	x	7+x
300-400	12	19+x
400-500	17	36+x
500-600	20	56+x
600-700	y	56+x+y
700-800	9	65+x+y
800-900	7	72+x+y
900-1000	4	76+x+y

$$N=100 \Rightarrow 76+x+y=100$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y = 24 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Median = 525  $\Rightarrow$  500 – 600 is median class

60-80 is the median class

$$\text{Median} = l + \frac{\frac{n}{2} - cf}{f} \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow 500 + \left( \frac{50 - 36 - x}{20} \right) \times 100 = 525$$

$$\Rightarrow (14 - x) \times 5 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{from (1), } y = 5.96 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}} \right\}$$

**OR**

1

1/2

1/2

1

1

	Marks	Number of students	cf		
	0-10	5	5		
	10-20	3	8		
	20-30	4	12		
	30-40	3	15		
	40-50	3	18		
	50-60	4	22		
	60-70	7	29		
	70-80	9	38		
	80-90	7	45		
	90-100	8	53		
	Correct table Drawing correct Ogive Median=64				1 2 1
29	$r_1 = 15\text{cm} , r_2 = 5\text{cm}$  $h = 24\text{cm}$ $l = \sqrt{h^2 + (r_1 - r_2)^2}$ $= \sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = 26\text{cm}$  Curved surface area of bucket = $\pi(r_1 + r_2)l$ $= \frac{22}{7} \times (15 + 5) \times 26$ $= \frac{22 \times 20 \times 26}{7}$ $= \frac{11440}{7} \text{cm}^2 \text{ or } 1634.3\text{cm}^2$				1  1  1  1
30	1. $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = p$ $\frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = p$  $1 + \sin\theta = p\cos\theta$ $= p\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}$ $(1 + \sin\theta)^2 = p^2(1 - \sin^2\theta)$ $1 + \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta = p^2 - p^2\sin^2\theta$ $(1 + p^2)\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta + (1 - p^2) = 0$ $D = 4 - 4(1+p^2)(1-p^2)$ $= 4 - 4(1-p^4) = 4p^4$  $\sin\theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4p^4}}{2(1+p^2)} = \frac{-1 \pm p^2}{(1+p^2)}$ $= \frac{p^2-1}{p^2+1}, -1$  $\therefore \text{Cosec } \theta = \frac{p^2+1}{p^2-1}, -1$				1    1  1/2  1