

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Mathematics (Standard)
Sample Question Paper - 5

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

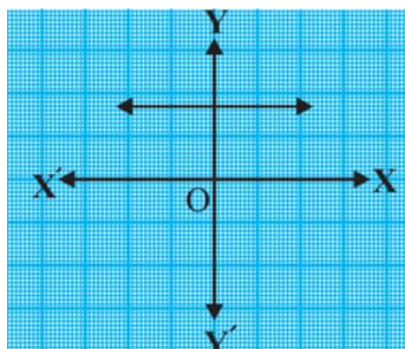
General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Section A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each
3. Section B has 5 questions carrying 02 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 questions carrying 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 questions carrying 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (04 marks each) with sub- parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 5 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2marks questions of Section E
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required if not stated.

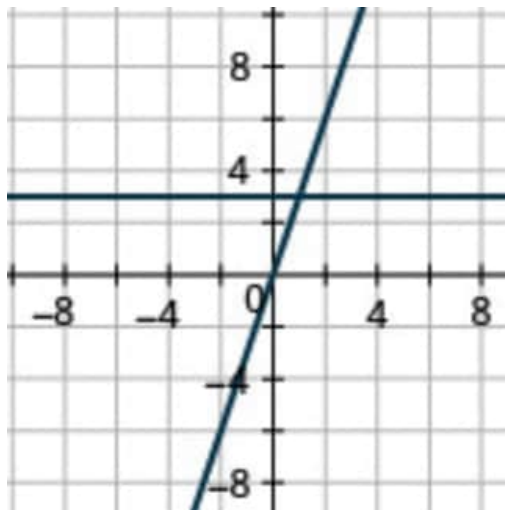
Section A

1. If the LCM of a and 18 is 36 and the HCF of a and 18 is 2, then a = [1]
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) 3

2. The graph of $y = p(x)$ in a figure given below, for some polynomial $p(x)$. Find the number of zeroes of $p(x)$. [1]



- a) 4
 - b) 0
 - c) 1
 - d) 2
3. The number of solutions of two linear equations representing intersecting lines is/are [1]



- a) 1
b) 2
c) 0
d) ∞

4. If the equation $x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$ does not possess real roots, then [1]

- a) $-3 < b < 3$
b) $b > 2$
c) $-2 < b < 2$
d) $b < -2$

5. The first term of an A.P., if its $S_n = n^2 + 2n$ is [1]

- a) 0
b) 1
c) 3
d) 2

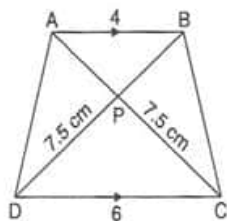
6. The distance of the point (4, 7) from the y-axis is [1]

- a) 11
b) 4
c) $\sqrt{65}$
d) 7

7. The coordinates of the fourth vertex of the rectangle formed by the points (0, 0) (2, 0), (0, 3) are [1]

- a) (2, 3)
b) (3, 0)
c) (3, 2)
d) (0, 2)

8. In the given figure, AP is equal to [1]



- a) 7 cm
b) 6 cm
c) 5 cm
d) 5.5 cm

9. In the given figure, $AB = 8$ cm. If $PE = 3$ cm, then the measure of AE is [1]

- [illegible]

19. **Assertion (A):** A piece of cloth is required to completely cover a solid object. The solid object is composed of a hemisphere and a cone surmounted on it. If the common radius is 7 m and height of the cone is 1 m, 463.39 cm^2 is the area of cloth required. **[1]**

Reason (R): Surface area of hemisphere = $2\pi r^2$.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

20. **Assertion (A):** Common difference of an AP in which $a_{21} - a_7 = 84$ is 14 [1]

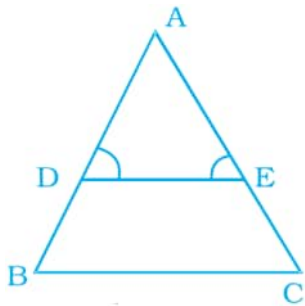
Reason (R): nth term of AP is given by $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Section B

21. What is the smallest number which when divided by 20, 25, 35 and 40 leaves a remainder of 14, 19, 29 and 34 respectively. **[2]**

22. In given Figure $\angle D = \angle E$ and $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$. Prove that BAC is an isosceles triangle. [2]



23. PQ is a tangent drawn from a point P to a circle of centre O and QOR is a diameter of the circle such that $\angle POR = 110^\circ$, Find $\angle OPQ$. [2]

24. Prove the trigonometric identity: $\frac{\sec \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + 1} = \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \right)^2$ [2]

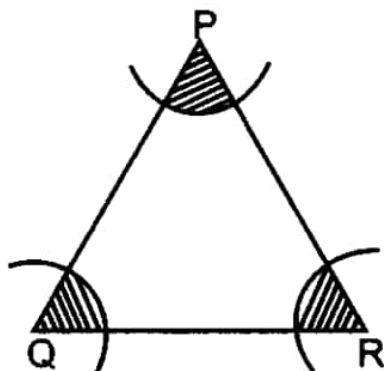
OR

Evaluate: $\cot^2 30^\circ - 2\cos^2 30^\circ - \frac{3}{4}\sec^2 45^\circ + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{cosec}^2 30^\circ$

25. A car has two wipers which do not overlap. Each wiper has a blade of length 25cm sweeping through an angle of 115° . Find the total area cleaned at each sweep of the blades. **[2]**

OR

In figure, arcs have been drawn with radii 14 cm each and with centres P, Q and R. Find the area of the shaded region.



Section C

26. In a school there are two sections, namely A and B, of class X. There are 30 students in section A and 28 students in section B. Find the minimum number of books required for their class library so that they can be distributed equally among students of section A or section B. [3]
27. Find a quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of the zeroes are $\frac{-3}{2\sqrt{5}}$, $-\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Also find the zeroes of the polynomial by factorisation. [3]
28. If we add 1 to the numerator and subtract 1 from the denominator, a fraction reduces to 1. It becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ if we only add 1 to the denominator. What is the fraction? Solve the pair of the linear equation obtained by the elimination method. [3]

OR

Graphically, solve the following pair of equations:

$$2x + y = 6$$

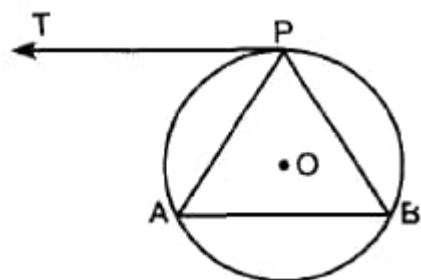
$$2x - y + 2 = 0$$

Find the ratio of the areas of the two triangles formed by the lines representing these equations with the x-axis and the lines with the y-axis.

29. If all the sides of a parallelogram touch a circle, show that the parallelogram is a rhombus. [3]

OR

A tangent PT is drawn parallel to a chord AB as shown in figure. Prove that APB is an isosceles triangle.



30. Prove: $\sin^6 A + 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = 1 - \cos^6 A$ [3]
31. Find median for the following data: [3]

Class Interval	Frequency
10 - 19	2
20 - 29	4
30 - 39	8
40 - 49	9
50 - 59	4

60 - 69	2
70 - 79	1

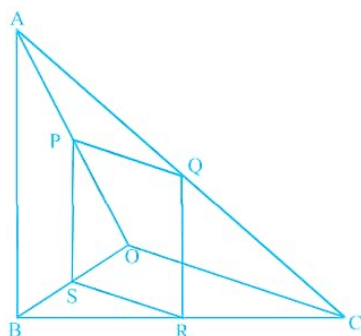
Section D

32. Solve: $\frac{x-1}{2x+1} + \frac{2x+1}{x-1} = 2, x \neq -\frac{1}{2}, 1$ [5]

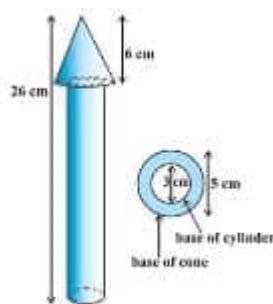
OR

In a flight of 600 km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was reduced by 200 km/hr and the time of flight was increased by 30 minutes. Find the duration of flight.

33. In the figure, if PQRS is a parallelogram and $AB \parallel PS$, then prove that $OC \parallel SR$. [5]



34. A wooden toy rocket is in the shape of a cone mounted on a cylinder as shown in given below figure. The height of the entire rocket is 26 cm, while the height of the conical part is 6 cm. The base of the conical portion has a diameter of 5 cm, while the base diameter of the cylindrical portion is 3 cm. If the conical portion is to be painted orange and the cylindrical portion yellow, find the area of the rocket painted with each of these colours. (Take $\pi = 3.14$) [5]



OR

An iron pillar consists of a cylindrical portion 2.8 m high and 20 cm in diameter and a cone 42 cm high is surmounting it. Find the weight of the pillar, given that 1 cm^3 of iron weighs 7.5 g.

35. Find the median from the following data: [5]

Class	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45
Frequency	7	10	16	32	24	16	11	5	2

HINT Convert it to exclusive form.

Section E

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

In a potato race, a bucket is placed at the starting point, which is 5 m from the first potato, and the other potatoes are placed 3 m apart in a straight line. There are ten potatoes in the line. A competitor starts from the bucket, picks up the nearest potato, runs back with it, drops it in the bucket, runs back to pick up the next potato, runs to the bucket to drop it in, and she continues in the same way until all the potatoes are in the bucket. What is the

total distance the competitor has to run?



- (i) Find the terms of AP formed in above situation.
- (ii) What is the total distance the competitor has to run?

OR

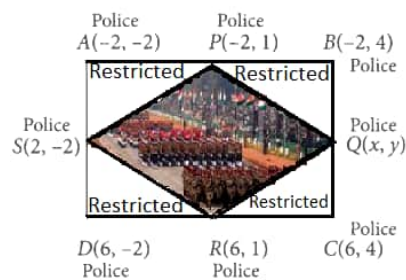
Find the distance covered by competitor in order to put 5th potato in the bucket.

- (iii) Find distance cover after 4 potato drop in the bucket?

37. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

In order to facilitate smooth passage of the parade, movement of traffic on certain roads leading to the route of the Parade and Tableaux ah rays restricted. To avoid traffic on the road Delhi Police decided to construct a rectangular route plan, as shown in the figure.



- (i) If Q is the mid point of BC, then what are the coordinates of Q?
- (ii) What is the length of the sides of quadrilateral PQRS?

OR

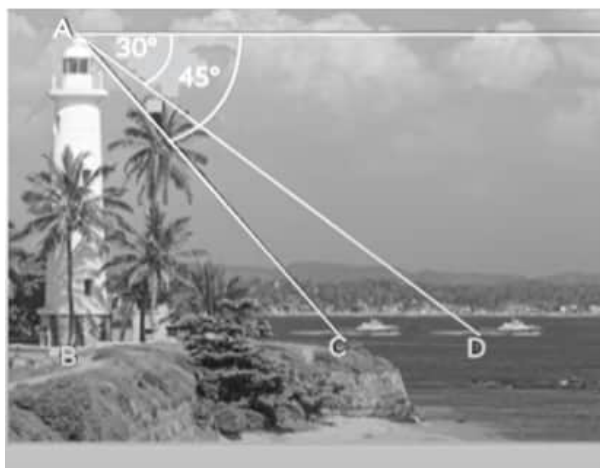
What is the length of route ABCD?

- (iii) What is the length of route PQRS?

38. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

An observer on the top of a 40m tall light house (including height of the observer) observes a ship at an angle of depression 30° coming towards the base of the light house along straight line joining the ship and the base of the light house. The angle of depression of ship changes to 45° after 6 seconds.



- (i) Find the distance of ship from the base of the light house after 6 seconds from the initial position when angle of depression is 45° .
- (ii) Find the distance between two positions of ship after 6 seconds?

OR

Find the distance of ship from the base of the light house when angle of depression is 30° .

(iii) Find the speed of the ship?

Solution

Section A

1.
(c) 4
Explanation: $\text{LCM}(a, 18) = 36$
 $\text{HCF}(a, 18) = 2$
We know that the product of numbers is equal to the product of their HCF and LCM.
Therefore,
 $18a = 2(36)$
 $a = \frac{2(36)}{18}$
 $a = 4$
2.
(b) 0
Explanation: There is no zero as the graph does not intersect the x-axis at any point.
3.
(a) 1
Explanation: The number of solutions of two linear equations representing intersecting lines is 1 because two linear equations representing intersecting lines has a unique solution.
4.
(c) $-2 < b < 2$
Explanation: In the equation
 $x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$
 $D = b^2 - 4ac = (-b)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1$
 $= b^2 - 4$
 \therefore it is given that the roots are not real, $D < 0$
 $\Rightarrow b^2 - 4 < 0$
 $\Rightarrow b^2 < 4 \Rightarrow b^2 < (\pm 2)^2$
 $\therefore b < 2$ and $b > -2$ or $-2 < b$
 $\therefore -2 < b < 2$
5.
(c) 3
Explanation: Given: $S_n = n^2 + 2n$
Putting $n = 1$, we get
 $S = a = (1)^2 + 2 \times 1 = 1 + 2 = 3$
6.
(b) 4
Explanation: The distance of the point (4, 7) from y-axis is = 4
7.
(a) (2, 3)
Explanation: We are given three vertices (0, 0), (2, 0) and (0, 3) of a rectangle.
We have to find the coordinates of the fourth vertex.
By plotting the given vertices on an XY plane, C (0, 3) are the consecutive vertices.
Consider D to represent the fourth vertex.
Since, AB = 2 units and BC = 3 units.
Thus, point D is at a horizontal distance of 2 units and a vertical distance of 3 units from the origin.
Thus, the coordinates of the fourth vertex of the rectangle are (2, 3).

8.

(c) 5 cm

Explanation: In triangles APB and CPD,

$$\angle APB = \angle CPD \text{ [Vertically opposite]}$$

$$\angle BAP = \angle ACD \text{ [Alternate angles as } AB \parallel CD]$$

Then $\triangle APB \sim \triangle CPD$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{CP}{AP}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{6} = \frac{AP}{7.5} \text{ therefore } AP = 5 \text{ cm}$$

9.

(c) 5 cm

Explanation: Since Tangents from an external point to a circle are equal.

$$\therefore PE = EC = 3 \text{ cm and } AB = AE = 8 \text{ cm}$$

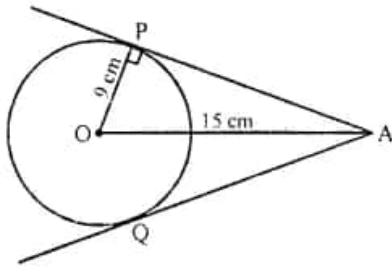
$$\text{Therefore, } AE = AC - EC = 8 - 3 = 5 \text{ cm}$$

10.

(d) 24 cm

Explanation: OP is radius, PA is the tangent

$$OP \perp AP$$



Now in right $\triangle OAP$

$$OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2$$

$$(15)^2 = (9)^2 + AP^2$$

$$225 = 81 + AP^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AP^2 = 225 - 81 = 144 = (12)^2$$

$$AP = 12 \text{ cm}$$

But $AP = AQ = 12 \text{ cm}$ (tangents from A to the circle)

$$AP + AQ = 12 + 12 = 24 \text{ cm}$$

11. (a) 9

Explanation: Given: $9 \sec^2 A - 9 \tan^2 A$

$$= 9(\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A)$$

$$= 9 \times 1 = 9 \dots [\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1]$$

12.

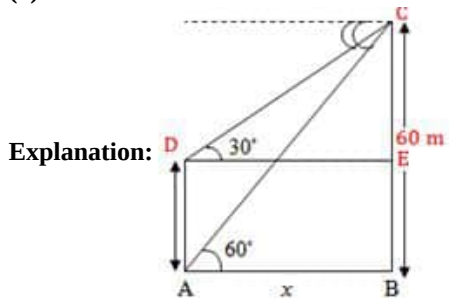
(b) 1

Explanation: We have, $x \tan 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ = \sin 60^\circ \cot 60^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow x \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$$

13. (a) 40 m



In triangle CDE,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{60-h}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60-h}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}(60-h) \text{ meters} \dots (i)$$

Again, in triangle CAB,

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{60}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ meters} \dots (ii)$$

From eq. (i), and (ii), we get,

$$\sqrt{3}(60-h) = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 60-h = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 40 \text{ meters}$$

- 14.

(d) 126°

Explanation: We have given that area of the sector is $\frac{7}{20}$ of the area of the circle.

Therefore, area of the sector = $\frac{7}{20} \times \text{area of the circle}$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2 = \frac{7}{20} \times \pi r^2$$

Now we will simplify the equation as below,

$$\frac{\theta}{360} = \frac{7}{20}$$

Now we will multiply both sides of the equation by 360,

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{7}{20} \times 360$$

$$\therefore \theta = 126$$

Therefore, sector angle is 126° .

- 15.

(c) $\frac{60}{\pi}$ cm

Explanation: Given: Length of arc = 20 cm

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi r}{3} = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow r \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow r \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{60}{\pi} \text{ cm}$$

- 16.

(c) 0

Explanation: An event which has no chance of occurrence is called an impossible event.

for example: The probability of getting more than 6 when a die is thrown is an impossible event because the highest number in a die is 6

The probability of an impossible event is always 0.

- 17.

(b) $\frac{1}{26}$

Explanation: black kings = club king + spade king = 2

Number of possible outcomes = 2

Number of Total outcomes = 52

$$\therefore \text{Required Probability} = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$$

18.

(b) 24

Explanation: Mean = 28

Mode = 16

Mode = 3 Median - 2 Mean

$$\text{Hence, Median} = \frac{\text{Mode} + 2\text{Mean}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 2(28)}{3}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 56}{3}$$

$$= \frac{72}{3}$$

$$= 24$$

19.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: A is true but R is false.

20.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: We have,

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

$$a_{21} - a_7 = \{a + (21 - 1)d\} - \{a + (7 - 1)d\} = 84$$

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

$$14d = 84$$

$$d = \frac{18}{14} = 6$$

$$d = 6$$

So, A is false but R is true.

Section B

21. According to question we have to find the least number which when divided by 20, 25, 35 and 40 leaves remainders 14, 19, 29 and 34 respectively.

Take the LCM of 20, 25, 35 and 40 i.e.,

$$20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$35 = 1 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$40 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$\text{Now LCM of 20, 25, 35 \& 40} = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 2 = 1400$$

If the number 1400 is divided by 20, 25, 35, 40 it leaves a remainder 14, 19, 29, 34.

i.e. 6 less than the divisor in each case

Hence, the required number = $1400 - 6 = 1394$.

22. Given that $\angle D = \angle E$ and $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$.

Therefore, $DE \parallel BC$ (Converse of Basic Proportionality Theorem)

So, $\angle D = \angle B$ and $\angle E = \angle C$ (Corresponding angles)(1)

But $\angle D = \angle E$ (Given)

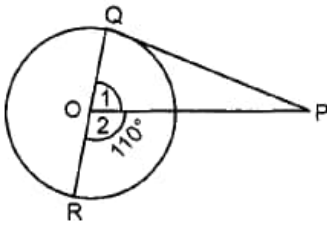
Therefore, $\angle B = \angle C$ [From (1)]

So, $AB = AC$ (Sides opposite to equal angles)

i.e., BAC is an isosceles triangle.

23. Given PQ is a tangent to the circle with centre O from a point P.

QOR is a diameter of the circle and $\angle POR = 110^\circ$



$$\angle POR = 110^\circ$$

QR is the diameter of the circle.

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ \text{ [Linear pair axiom]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle OQP = 90^\circ$$

In $\triangle OPQ$

$$\angle 1 + \angle OQP + \angle QPO = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 70^\circ + 90^\circ + \angle QPO = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OPQ = 180^\circ - 160^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OPQ = 20^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24. \text{ LHS} &= \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)}{(1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2} \left[\because (a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2} \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \right]^2 = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence proved.

OR

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \Rightarrow \cos^2 30^\circ = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = 1/\sin 30^\circ = 2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}^2 30^\circ = 4$$

$$\cot 30^\circ = (\cos 30^\circ / \sin 30^\circ) = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \cot^2 30^\circ = 3$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \sec 45^\circ = 1/\cos 45^\circ = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sec^2 45^\circ = 2$$

$$\therefore \cot^2 30^\circ - 2\cos^2 30^\circ - (3/4)\sec^2 45^\circ + (1/4)\operatorname{cosec}^2 30^\circ$$

$$= 3 - 2(3/4) - (3/4) \times 2 + (1/4) \times 4$$

$$= 3 - 1.5 - 1.5 + 1$$

$$= 1$$

25. Radius of each wiper = 25cm, Angle = 115°

$$\therefore \theta = 115^\circ$$

Total area cleaned at each sweep of the blades

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \left[\frac{115}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 25 \times 25 \right] \left(\because \text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{230 \times 22 \times 5 \times 25}{72 \times 7} \\ &= \frac{230 \times 11 \times 125}{36 \times 7} \\ &= \frac{115 \times 11 \times 125}{18 \times 7} \\ &= \frac{158125}{126} \text{cm}^2 \\ &= 1254.96 \text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Area of sector on P} &= \frac{\angle P}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 \\
\text{Area of sector on Q} &= \frac{\angle Q}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 \\
\text{Area of sector on R} &= \frac{\angle R}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 \\
\text{Area of shaded region} &= \text{adding area of all three sectors} \\
&= \frac{\angle P}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 + \frac{\angle Q}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 + \frac{\angle R}{360^\circ} \times \pi(14)^2 \\
&= \frac{\pi(14)^2}{360^\circ} (\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R) \\
&= \frac{\pi \times 196}{360^\circ} \times 180^\circ \\
&= \frac{22}{7} \times 98 = 308\text{cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Section C

26. As per question, the required number of books are to be distributed equally among the students of section A or B.

There are 30 students in section A and 28 students in section B.

So, the number of these books must be a multiple of 30 as well as that of 28.

Consequently, the required number is LCM(30, 28).

Now, $30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

and $28 = 2^2 \times 7$.

\therefore LCM(30, 28) = product of prime factors with highest power

$$= 2^2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$= 4 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$= 420$$

Hence, the required number of books = 420.

27. Here, $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-3}{2\sqrt{5}}$ and $\alpha \cdot \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ [Given]

$$f(x) = x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta \text{ [Formula]}$$

$$= x^2 - \left(\frac{-3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2\sqrt{5}x^2 + 3x - \sqrt{5}$$

For zeroes of polynomial $f(x)$, $f(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5}x^2 + 3x - \sqrt{5} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5}x^2 + 5x - 2x - \sqrt{5} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5}x(2x + \sqrt{5}) - 1(2x + \sqrt{5}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5}x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x + \sqrt{5}) = 0 \text{ or } \sqrt{5}x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ and } \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

28. Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$

Then, according to the question,

$$\frac{x+1}{y-1} = 1 \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 1 = y - 1 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$2x = y + 1 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = -2 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$2x - y = 1 \dots\dots\dots(^)$$

Substituting equation (5) from equation (6), we get $x = 3$

Substituting this value of x in equation (5), we get

$$3 - y = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5$$

Hence, the required fraction is $\frac{3}{5}$

Verification: Substituting the value of $x = 3$ and $y = 5$,

we find that both the equations(1) and (2) are satisfied as shown below:

$$\frac{x+1}{y-1} = \frac{3+1}{5-1} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{3}{5+1} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, the solution is correct.

OR

Given equation is $2x + y = 6$

$$\Rightarrow y = 6 - 2x \dots (i)$$

$$\text{If, } x = 0, y = 6 - 2(0) = 6$$

$$x = 3, y = 6 - 2(3) = 0$$

x	0	3
y	6	0
Points	B	A

Given equation is $2x - y + 2 = 0$

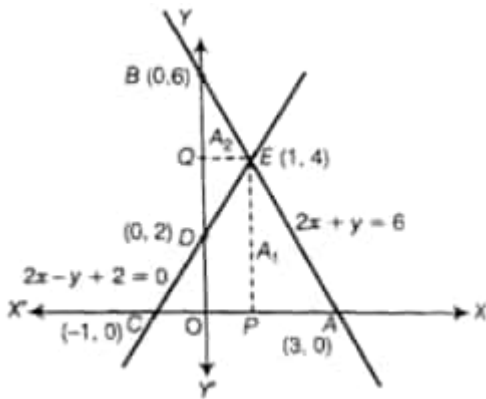
$$\Rightarrow y = 2x + 2 \dots (ii)$$

$$\text{If, } x = 0, y = 2(0) + 2 = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$x = -1, y = 2(-1) + 2 = 0$$

x	0	-1
y	2	0
Points	D	C

Plotting $2x + y = 6$ and $2x - y + 2 = 0$, as shown below, we obtain two lines AB and CD respectively intersecting at point, E (1, 4).



$$\text{Now, } A_1 = \text{Area of } \triangle ACE = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times PE$$

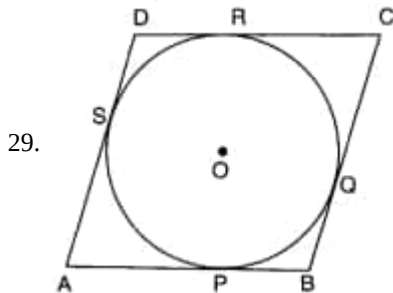
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$$

$$\text{And } A_2 = \text{Area of } \triangle BDE = \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times QE$$

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

$$\therefore A_1 : A_2 = 8 : 2 = 4 : 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Ratio of areas of two } \triangle s = \frac{\text{Area } \triangle ACE}{\text{Area } \triangle BDE} = \frac{8}{2} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 : 1$$



Let ABCD be a parallelogram such that its sides touch a circle with centre O.

We know that the tangents to a circle from an exterior point are equal in length.

Therefore, AP = AS [From A] ... (i)

$$BP = BQ \text{ [From B] ... (ii)}$$

$$CR = CQ \text{ [From C] ... (iii)}$$

$$\text{and, } DR = DS \text{ [From D] ... (iv)}$$

Adding (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get,

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

$$\Rightarrow (AP + BP) + (CR + DR) = (AS + DS) + (BQ + CQ)$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + CD = AD + BC$$

$$\Rightarrow 2AB = 2BC$$

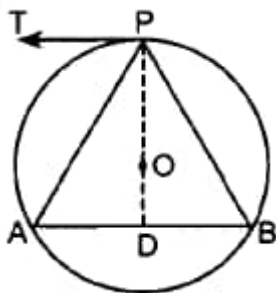
$$\Rightarrow AB = BC$$

Therefore, $AB = BC = CD = AD$

Thus, ABCD is a rhombus.

OR

Given,



Construction: Join PO and produce it to D.

Proof: Here, $OP \perp TP$

$$\angle OPT = 90^\circ$$

Also, $TP \parallel AB$

$$\therefore \angle TPD + \angle ADP = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADP = 90^\circ$$

OD bisects AB [Perpendicular from the centre bisects the chord]

In $\triangle ADP$ and $\triangle BDP$

$$AD = BD$$

$$\angle ADP = \angle BDP \text{ [Each } 90^\circ]$$

$$PD = PD$$

$$\therefore \triangle ADP \cong \triangle BDP \text{ [SAS]}$$

$$\angle PAB = \angle PBA \text{ [C.P.C.T.]}$$

$\therefore \triangle PAB$ is isosceles triangle.

$$30. \text{ Given- } \sin^6 A + 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A = 1 - \cos^6 A$$

Now, taking

$$\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = 1 - 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A$$

Taking LHS

$$= \sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = (\sin^2 A)^3 + (\cos^2 A)^3$$

$$= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^3 - 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) \{ \because a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) \}$$

$$= (1)^3 - 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A (1)$$

$$= 1 - 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A = \text{RHS}$$

31. Calculation of Median:

Class Interval	Frequency	c.f.
9.5 - 19.5	2	2
19.5 - 29.5	4	6
29.5 - 39.5	8	14
39.5 - 49.5	9	23
49.5 - 59.5	4	27

59.5 - 69.5	2	29
69.5 - 79.5	1	30

$n = 30$, $\frac{n}{2} = 15$, Median class = 39.5 - 49.5

$l = 39.5$, $c.f. = 14$, $f = 9$, $h = 10$

Median = $39.5 + \left(\frac{15-14}{9}\right) \times 10$

$= 39.5 + \frac{1}{9} \times 10$

$= 39.5 + 1.11 = 40.61$

Section D

32. Given

$$\frac{x-1}{2x+1} + \frac{2x+1}{x-1} = 0$$

Let $\frac{x-1}{2x+1}$ be y so $\frac{2x+1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{y}$

\therefore Substituting this value

$$y + \frac{1}{y} = 2 \text{ or } \frac{y^2+1}{y} = 2$$

$$\text{or } y^2 + 1 = 2y$$

$$\text{or } y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{or } (y-1)^2 = 0$$

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

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

or $x = -2$

OR

Let the original speed of the aircraft be x km/hr.

Then, new speed = $(x-200)$ km/hr.

Duration of flight at original speed = $\frac{600}{x}$ hrs

Duration of flight at reduced speed = $\frac{600}{x-200}$ hrs

According to the question

$$\frac{600}{x-200} - \frac{600}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\implies \frac{600x - 600x + 120000}{x(x-200)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\implies \frac{120000}{x^2 - 200x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\implies x^2 - 200x - 240000 = 0$$

$$\implies x^2 - 600x + 400x - 240000 = 0$$

$$\implies x(x-600) + 400(x-600) = 0$$

$$\implies (x-600)(x+400) = 0$$

Either $x-600=0$ or $x+400=0$

$$\implies x = 600, -400$$

since Speed cannot be negative. So $x = 600$

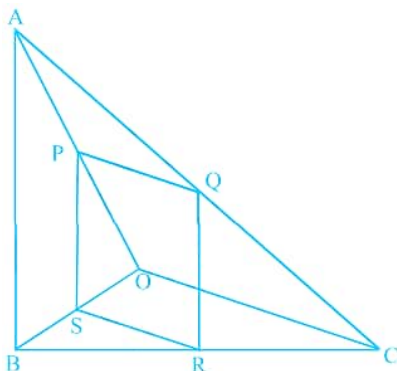
So, original speed of the aircraft was 600 km /hr.

Hence, duration of flight = $\frac{600}{x}$ hrs = $\frac{600}{600}$ hrs = 1 hr

33. It is given that PQRS is a parallelogram,

So, $PQ \parallel SR$ and $PS \parallel QR$.

Also, $AB \parallel PS$.



To prove $OC \parallel SR$

In $\triangle OPS$ and OAB ,

$PS \parallel AB$

$\angle POS = \angle AOB$ [common angle]

$\angle OSP = \angle OBA$ [corresponding angles]

$\therefore \triangle OPS \sim \triangle OAB$ [by AAA similarity criteria]

Then,

$$\frac{PS}{AB} = \frac{OS}{OB} \dots(i) \text{ [by basic proportionality theorem]}$$

In $\triangle CQR$ and $\triangle CAB$,

$QR \parallel PS \parallel AB$

$\angle QCR = \angle ACB$ [common angle]

$\angle CRQ = \angle CBA$ [corresponding angles]

$\therefore \triangle CQR \sim \triangle CAB$

Then, by basic proportionality theorem

$$= \frac{QR}{AB} = \frac{CR}{CB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{PC}{AB} = \frac{CR}{CB} \dots(ii)$$

[$PS \cong QR$ Since, PQRS is a parallelogram,]

From Equation (i) and (ii),

$$\frac{OS}{OB} = \frac{CR}{CB}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{OB}{OS} = \frac{CB}{CR}$$

On subtracting from both sides, we get,

$$\frac{OB}{OS} - 1 = \frac{CB}{CR} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OB-OS}{OS} = \frac{(CB-CR)}{CR}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BS}{OS} = \frac{BR}{CR}$$

By converse of basic proportionality theorem, $SR \parallel OC$

Hence proved.

34. Let radius, slant height and height of cone be r , l and h respectively and radius and height of cylinder be r_1 and h_1 respectively.

$$r = 2.5 \text{ cm}, h = 6 \text{ cm}, r_1 = 1.5 \text{ cm and } h_1 = 26 - 6 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(2.5)^2 + 6^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6.25 + 36} = \sqrt{42.25}$$

$$= 6.5 \text{ cm}$$

Here, the conical portion has its circular base resting on the base of the cylinder, but the base of the cone is larger than the base of the cylinder. So, a part of the base of the cone (a ring) is to be painted.

So, the area to be painted orange = Curved surface area of the cone + Base area of the cone - Base area of the cylinder

$$= \pi r l + \pi r^2 - \pi r_1^2$$

$$= \pi \{rl + r^2 - r_1^2\}$$

$$= \pi \{2.5 \times 6.5 + (2.5)^2 - (1.5)^2\}$$

$$= 3.14(16.25 + 6.25 - 2.25) = 3.14 \times 20.25 = 63.585 \text{ cm}^2$$

Now, the area to be painted yellow = Curved surface area of the cylinder + Area of the base of the cylinder

$$= 2\pi r_1 h_1 + \pi r_1^2$$

$$= \pi r_1 (2h_1 + r_1)$$

$$= 3.14 \times 1.5(2 \times 20 + 1.5)$$

$$= 3.14 \times 1.5 \times 41.5 = 4.71 \times 41.5 = 195.465 \text{ cm}^2$$

OR

We are Given that,

An iron pillar consists of a cylindrical portion and a cone mounted on it.

The height of the cylindrical portion of the pillar, $H = 2.8 \text{ m} = 280 \text{ cm}$.

The height of the conical portion of the pillar, $h = 42 \text{ cm}$.

The diameter of the cylindrical portion of the pillar = diameter of the circular base of cone = $D = 20 \text{ cm}$.

The radius of the circular base of cylinder/ cone $r = \frac{D}{2} = 10 \text{ cm}$.

Now, we have,

Volume of the pillar, (V) = Volume of the cylindrical portion of pillar + volume of the conical portion of the pillar.

$$\Rightarrow V = \pi r^2 H + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{22}{7} \times 10^2 \times 280 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10^2 \times 42 \right) \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = (22 \times 100 \times 40 + 22 \times 100 \times 2) \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = (88000 + 4400) \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 92400 \text{ cm}^3$$

Hence, volume of iron pillar is 92400 cm^3

Given,

Weight of 1 cm^3 iron = 7.5 gm.

Hence, weight of 92400 cm^3 iron = $7.5 \times 92400 \text{ gm}$.

= 693000 gm.

= 693 Kg.

Since, 1Kg = 1000 gm.

Hence, the weight of iron pillar is 693 Kg.

35.

Class Interval	Frequency f_i	Cumulative frequency
0.5 - 5.5	7	7
5.5 - 10.5	10	17
10.5 - 15.5	16	33
15.5 - 20.5	32	65
20.5 - 25.5	24	89
25.5 - 30.5	16	105
30.5 - 35.5	11	116
35.5 - 40.5	5	121
40.5 - 45.5	2	123

Here, $N = 123 \Rightarrow \frac{N}{2} = 61.5$

Median class is 15.5 - 20.5

$\therefore l = 15.5, h = 5, f = 32, c.f. = 33$

Now, Median = $l + \left\{ h \times \frac{\left(\frac{N}{2} - c.f. \right)}{f} \right\}$

$$= 15.5 + \left[5 \times \frac{(61.5 - 33)}{32} \right]$$

$$= 15.5 + 4.45 = 19.95$$

Section E

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In a potato race, a bucket is placed at the starting point, which is 5 m from the first potato, and the other potatoes are placed 3 m apart in a straight line. There are ten potatoes in the line. A competitor starts from the bucket, picks up the nearest potato, runs back with it, drops it in the bucket, runs back to pick up the next potato, runs to the bucket to drop it in, and she continues in the same way until all the potatoes are in the bucket. What is the total distance the competitor has to run?



(i) Distance travel by the competitor to pick up each potato form an AP

10, 16, 22 ...

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

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} \{2 \times 10 + 9 \times 6\}$$

$$S_{10} = 5\{20 + 54\}$$

$$S_{10} = 5 \times 74$$

$$S_{10} = 370 \text{ m}$$

i.e., The competitor has to run 370 m.

OR

$$t_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$t_5 = 10 + (5 - 1)6$$

$$t_5 = 10 + 24$$

$$t_5 = 34 \text{ m}$$

$$(iii) S_4 = \frac{4}{2} \{2 \times 10 + (4 - 1)6\}$$

$$= 2 \{20 + 18\}$$

$$= 2 \times 38$$

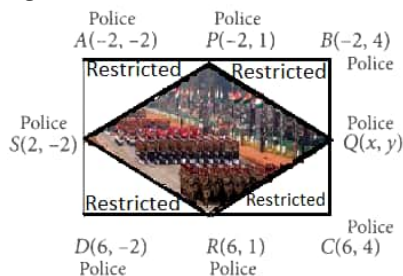
$$S_4 = 76$$

$$\therefore \text{Required distance} = 370 - 76$$

$$= 294$$

37. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In order to facilitate smooth passage of the parade, movement of traffic on certain roads leading to the route of the Parade and Tableaux are restricted. To avoid traffic on the road Delhi Police decided to construct a rectangular route plan, as shown in the figure.



- (i) Q(x, y) is mid-point of B(-2, 4) and C(6, 4)

$$\therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{-2+6}{2}, \frac{4+4}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{8}{2} \right) = (2, 4)$$

- (ii) Since PQRS is a rhombus, therefore, PQ = QR = RS = PS.

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{(-2 - 2)^2 + (1 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ units}$$

Thus, length of each side of PQRS is 5 units.

OR

$$\text{Length of CD} = 4 + 2 = 6 \text{ units and length of AD} = 6 + 2 = 8 \text{ units}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of route ABCD} = 2(6 + 8) = 28 \text{ units}$$

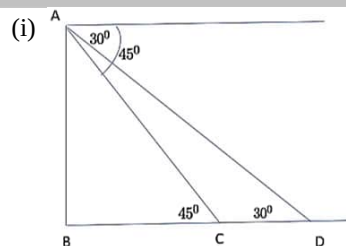
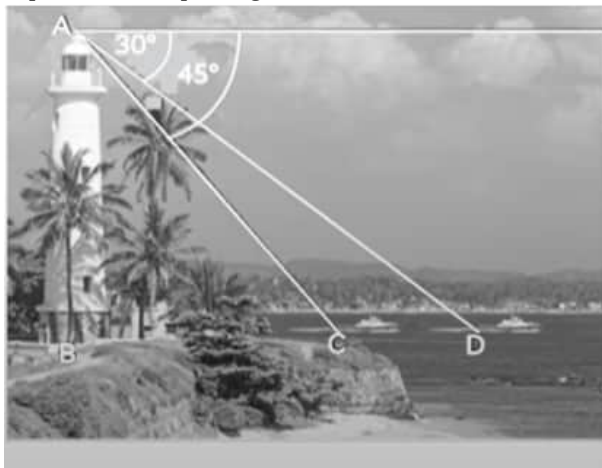
- (iii) Length of route PQRS = 4 PQ

$$= 4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ units}$$

38. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

An observer on the top of a 40m tall light house (including height of the observer) observes a ship at an angle of depression 30° coming towards the base of the light house along straight line joining the ship and the base of the light house. The angle of

depression of ship changes to 45° after 6 seconds.



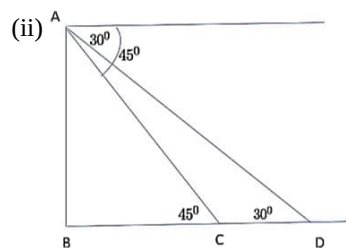
The distance of ship from the base of the light house after 6 seconds from the initial position when angle of depression is 45° .

In $\triangle ABC$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{40}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 40 \text{ m}$$



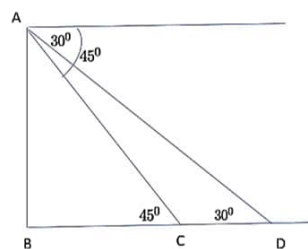
The distance between two positions of ship after 6 seconds

$$CD = BD - BC$$

$$\Rightarrow CD = 40\sqrt{3} - 40 = 40(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow CD = 29.28 \text{ m}$$

OR



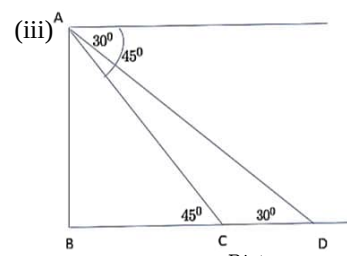
The distance of ship from the base of the light house when angle of depression is 30° .

In $\triangle ABD$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{40}{BD}$$

$$\Rightarrow BD = 40\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$



$$\text{Speed of ship} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{29.28}{6} = 4.88 \text{ m/sec}$$