1. **If x = 3 is one root of the quadratic equation x^2 – 2kx – 6 = 0, then find the value of k.**
   Sol. x = 3 is one root of the equation
   ∴∴ 9 - 6k - 6 = 0
   ⇒k=12⇒k=12
2. **What is the HCF of smallest prime number and the smallest composite number?**
   Sol. The required number 2 and 4.
   HCF of 2 and 4 is 2.
3. **Find the distance of a point P(x, y) from the origin.**
   Sol. OP=x2+y2−−−−−−√OP=x2+y2
4. **In an AP, if the common difference (d) = –4, and the seventh term (a_7) is 4, then find the first term.**
   Sol. a + 6(-4) = 4
   ⇒a=28⇒a=28
5. **What is the value of ($\cos^2$ 67° – $\sin^2$ 23°)?**
   Sol. ∵cos67∘=sin23∘∵cos67∘=sin23∘
   ∴cos267∘−sin223=0∴cos267∘−sin223=0
6. **Given** ΔABC~ΔPQR,ΔABC~ΔPQR, **if** ABPQ=13,ABPQ=13, **then find** arΔABCarΔPQRarΔABCarΔPQR.
   Sol. arΔABCarΔPQR=AB2PQ2arΔABCarΔPQR=AB2PQ2
   =(13)2=19=(13)2=19

SECTION – B

7. **Given that** 2–√2 **is irrational, prove that** (5+32–√)(5+32) **is an irrational number.**
   Sol. Let us assum 5+32–√5+32 is a rational number.
   ∴5+32–√=pq∴5+32=pq where q≠oq≠o and p and q are integers.
   ⇒2–√=p−5q3q⇒2=p−5q3q
   ⇒2–√⇒2 is a rational number as RHS is rational
   This contradicts the given fact that 2–√2 is rational.
   Hence 5+32–√5+32 is an irrational number.

8. **In Fig. 1, ABCD is a rectangle. Find the values of x and y.**

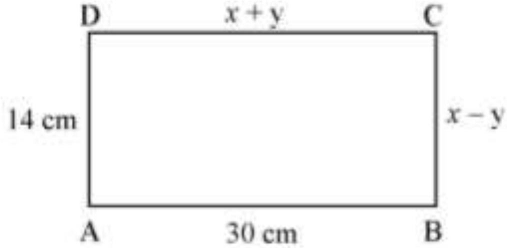


Fig. – 1

Sol. AB = DC and BC = AD

⇒x+y=30andx−y=14}⇒x+y=30andx-y=14}

Solving to get x = 22 and y = 8.

9. **Find the sum of first 8 multiples of 3.**

Sol. S = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + ... + 24

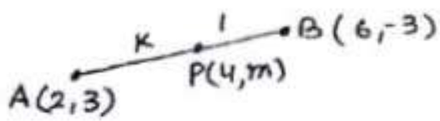
= 3 (1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 8)

=3×8×92=3×8×92

= 108

10. **Find the ratio in which P(4, m) divides the line segment joining the points A(2, 3) and B(6, –3). Hence find m.**

Sol. Let AP : PB = k : 1



∴6k+2k+1=4∴6k+2k+1=4

⇒⇒ k = 1, ratio is 1:1

Hence m=−3+32=0m=-3+32=0

11. **Two different dice are tossed together. Find the probability:**
    i. **of getting a doublet**
    ii. **of getting a sum 10, of the numbers on the two dice.**

Sol. Total number of possible outcomes = 36

i. Doublets are (1, 1) (2, 2) (3, 3) (4, 4) (5, 5) (6, 6)
   Total number of doublets = 6
   ∴∴ Prob (getting a doublet) =636=636 or 1616
ii. Favourable outcomes are (4, 6) (5, 5) (6, 4) i.e., 3
   ∴∴ Prob (getting a sum 10) =336=336 or \[112\[112

12. **An integer is chosen at random between 1 and 100. Find the probability that it is :**

i. **divisible by 8.**
ii. **not divisible by 8.**

Sol. Total number of outcomes = 98

i. Favourable outcomes are 8, 16, 24, ..., 96 i.e., 12
∴∴ Prob (integer is divisible by 8) =1298=1298 or 649649
ii. Prob (integer is not divisible by 8) =1−649=1−649 =4349=4349

SECTION – C

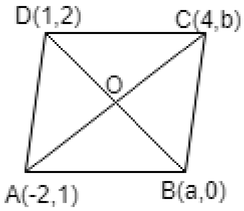
13. **Find HCF and LCM of 404 and 96 and verify that HCF ×× LCM = Product of the two given numbers.**
Sol. 404=2×2×101=22×101404=2×2×101=22×101
96=2×2×2×2×2×3=25×396=2×2×2×2×2×3=25×3
∴∴ HCF of 404 and 96 = 2^2 = 4
LCM of 404 and 96 =101×25×3=9696=101×25×3=9696
HCF×LCM=4×9696=38784HCF×LCM=4×9696=38784
Also 404×96=38784404×96=38784
Hence HCF×LCMHCF×LCM = Product of 404 and 96.

14. **Find all zeroes of the polynomial ($2x^4$ – $9x^3$ + $5x^2$ + 3x – 1) if two of its zeroes are** (2+3–√)(2+3) **and** (2−3–√)(2−3)**.**
Sol. P(x) = $2x^4$ - $9x^3$ + $5x^2$ + 3x - 1
2+3–√2+3 and 2−3–√2−3 are zeroes of p(x)
∴∴ p(x) = (x−2−3–√)(x−2+3–√)×g(x)(x−2−3)(x−2+3)×g(x)
=(x^2 - 4x + 1)g(x)
($2x^4$ - $9x^3$ + $5x^2$ + 3x - 1) + (x^2 - 4x + 1) = $2x^2$ - x - 1
∴∴ g(x) = $2x^2$ - x - 1
= (2x + 1)(x - 1)
Therefore other zeroes are x−−12x−−12 and x = 1
∴∴ Therefore all zeroes are 2+3–√,2−3–√,−122+3,2−3,−12 and 1.

15. **If A(−2, 1), B(a, 0), C(4, b) and D(1, 2) are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD, find the values of a and b. Hence find the lengths of its sides.**

OR

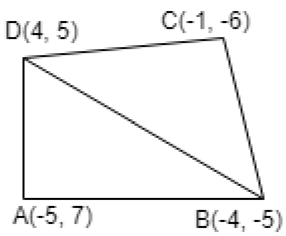
If A(−5, 7), B(−4, −5), C(−1, −6) and D(4, 5) are the vertices of a quadrilateral, find the area of the quadrilateral ABCD.
Sol. ABCD is a parallelogram



∴∴ diagonal AC and BD bisect each other
Therefore
Mid point of BD is same as mid point of AC
⇒(a+12,22)=(−2+42,b+12)⇒(a+12,22)=(−2+42,b+12)
⇒a+12=1⇒a+12=1 and ⇒b+12=1⇒b+12=1
⇒⇒ a = 1, b = 1. Therefore length of sides are 10−−√10 units each.

OR

Area of quad ABCD = ArΔΔABD + ArΔΔBCD



Aea
of ΔABD=12|(−5)(−5−5)+(−4)(5−7)+(4)(7+5)|ΔABD=12|(−5)(−5−5)+(−4)(5−7)+(4)(7+5)|
= 53 sq units
Area
of ΔBCD=12|(−4)(−6−5)+(−1)(5+5)+4(−5+6)|ΔBCD=12|(−4)(−6−5)+(−1)(5+5)+4(−5+6)|
= 19 sq units
Hence area of quad. ABCD = 53 + 19 = 72 sq units.

16. **A plane left 30 minutes late than its scheduled time and in order to reach the destination 1500 km away in time, it had to increase its speed by 100 km/h from the usual speed. Find its usual speed.**

Sol. Let the usual speed of the plane be x km/hr

∴1500x−1500x+100=3060∴1500x−1500x+100=3060

⇒⇒ $x^2 + 100x - 300000 = 0$

⇒⇒ $x^2 + 600x - 500x - 300000 = 0$

⇒⇒ $(x + 600)(x - 500) = 0$

x≠−600,x≠−600, ∴x=500∴x=500

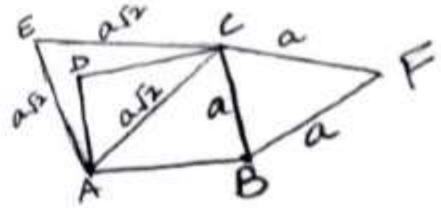
Speed of plane = 500 km/hr

17. **Prove that the area of an equilateral triangle described on one side of the square is equal to half the area of the equilateral triangle described on one of its diagonal.**

OR

If the area of two similar triangles are equal, prove that they are congruent.

Sol. Let the side of the square be 'a' units



∴∴ $AC^2 = a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2$

⇒AC=2–√⇒AC=2a units

Area of equilateral ΔBCF=3√4a2sq.uΔBCF=34a2sq.u

Area of equilateral ΔACE=3√4(2–√a)2=3√2a2sq.uΔACE=34(2a)2=32a2sq.u

⇒AreaΔBCF=12ArΔACE⇒AreaΔBCF=12ArΔACE

OR

Let ΔABC=ΔPQRΔABC=ΔPQR.

∴arΔABCarΔPQR=AB2PQ2=BC2QR2=AC2PR2∴arΔABCarΔPQR=AB2PQ2=BC2QR2=AC2PR2

Given arΔABC=arΔPQRarΔABC=arΔPQR

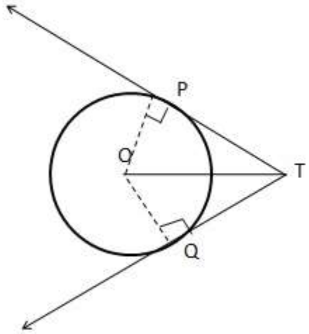
⇒AB2PQ2=1=BC2QR2=AC2PR2⇒AB2PQ2=1=BC2QR2=AC2PR2

⇒⇒ AB = PQ, BC = QR, AC = PR

⇒⇒ Therefore ΔABC≅ΔPQRΔABC≅ΔPQR (sss congruence rule)

18. **Prove that the lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.**

Sol.



To prove PT=QT

Proof: Consider the triangle OPT and OQT.

OP=OQ

∠OPT=∠OQT=90∘

OT=OT (common side)

Hence by RHS the triangles are equal.

Hence PT = QT

Hence Proved.

19. **If** 4tanθ=3,4tanθ=3, **evaluate** (4sinθ−cosθ+14sinθ+cosθ−1)(4sinθ−cosθ+14sinθ+cosθ−1)

OR

If tan 2A = cot (A – 18°), where 2A is an acute angle, find the value of A.

Sol. 4tanθ=34tanθ=3

⇒tanθ=34⇒tanθ=34

⇒sinθ=35⇒sinθ=35 and cosθ=45cosθ=45

∴4sinθ−cosθ+14sinθ+cosθ−1=4×35−45+14×35+45−1∴4sinθ−cosθ+14sinθ+cosθ−1

=4×35−45+14×35+45−1

=1311=1311

OR

tan2A = cot(A - 18∘)

⇒⇒ 90∘ - 2A = A - 18∘

⇒⇒ 3A = 108∘

⇒⇒ A = 36∘

20. **Find the area of the shaded region in Fig. 2, where arcs drawn with centres A, B, C and D intersect in pairs at mid-points P, Q, R and S of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively of a square ABCD of side 12 cm. [Use ππ = 3.14].**

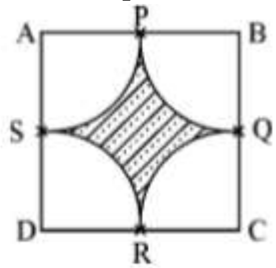


Fig. – 2

Sol. Radius of each are drawn = 6cm
Area of one quadrant =(3.14)×364=(3.14)×364
Area of four ABCD =3.14×36=113.04cm2=3.14×36=113.04cm2
Area of square ABCD x=12×12=144cm2x=12×12=144cm2
Hence Area of shaded region = 144 - 113.04
= 30.96 cm^2

21. **A wooden article was made by scooping out a hemisphere from each end of a solid cylinder, as shown in Fig. 3. If the height of the cylinder is 10 cm and its base is of radius 3.5 cm. Find the total surface area of the article.**

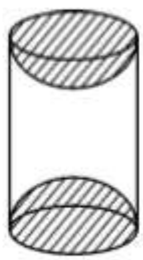


Fig. 3

OR

A heap of rice is in the form of a cone of base diameter 24 m and height 3.5 m. Find the volume of the rice. How much canvas cloth is required to just cover the heap?

Sol. Total surface Area of article = CSA of cylinder + CSA of 2 hemispheres
CSA of cylinder 2πrh2πrh
=2×227×3.5×10=2×227×3.5×10
= 220 cm^2

Surface Area of two hemispherica
scoops =4×227×3.5×3.5=4×227×3.5×3.5 = 154 cm^2
Total surface Area of article = 220 + 154 = 374 cm^2

OR

Radius of conical heap = 12m
Volume of rice =13×227×12×12×3.5m3=13×227×12×12×3.5m3 = 528 m^3
Area of canvas cloth required =πrl=πrl
l=122+(3.5)2−−−−−−−−−−√=12.5ml=122+(3.5)2=12.5m
∴∴ Area of canvas required =227×12×12.5=227×12×12.5
= 471.4 m^2

22. **The table below shows the salaries of 280 persons:**

Salary (In thousand Rs)	No. of persons
5 - 10	49
10 - 15	133
15 - 20	63
20 - 25	15
25 - 30	6
30 - 35	7
35 - 40	4
40 - 45	2
45 - 50	1

Calculate the median salary of the data.
Sol.

Salary (In thousand Rs)	No. of persons	cf
5 - 10	49	49
10 - 15	133	182
15 - 20	63	245
20 - 25	15	260
25 - 30	6	266
30 - 35	7	273
35 - 40	4	277
40 - 45	2	279
45 - 50	1	280

N2=2802=140N2=2802=140

Median class is 10-15

zMedian =l+hf(N2−C)=l+hf(N2−C)

=10+5133(140−49)=10+5133(140−49)

=10+5×91133=10+5×91133

= 13.42

Median salary is Rs 13.42 thousand or Rs 13420 (approx)

SECTION – D

23. **A motor boat whose speed is 18 km/**

hr in still water takes 1hr more to go 24 km upstream than to return

downstream to the same spot. Find the speed of the stream.

OR

A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63 km and then travels at a distance of 72 km at an average speed of 6 km/hr more than its original speed. If it takes 3 hours to complete total journey, what is the original average speed?

Sol. Let the speed of stream be x km/hr.

∴Thespeedoftheboatupstream=(18−x)km/hrandspeedoftheboatdownstream=(18+x)km/hr}∴Thespeedoftheboatupstream=(18−x)km/hrandspeedoftheboatdownstream=(18+x)km/hr}

As given in the question,

2418−x−2418+x=12418−x−2418+x=1

⇒⇒ x^2 + 48x - 324 = 0

⇒⇒ (x + 54)(x - 6) = 0

x≠−54,x≠−54, ∴∴ x = 6

∴∴ speed of the stream = 6km/hr.

OR

Let the original average speed of train be x km/hr.

Therefore 63x+72x+6=363x+72x+6=3

⇒⇒ x^2 - 39x - 126 = 0

⇒⇒ (x - 42) (x + 3) = 0

$x \neq -3 \quad \therefore x = 42$

Original speed of train is 42 km/hr.

24. **The sum of four consecutive numbers in an AP is 32 and the ratio of the product of the first and the last term to the product of two middle terms is 7 : 15. Find the numbers.**

Sol. Let the four consecutive terms of the A.P. be

a - 3d, a - d, a + d, a + 3d.

By given conditions

(a - 3d) + (a - d) + (a + d) + (a + 3d) = 32

$\Rightarrow$ 4a = 32

$\Rightarrow$ a = 8

and $\frac{(a-3d)(a+3d)}{(a-d)(a+d)} = \frac{7}{15}$

$\Rightarrow$ $8a^2 = 128d^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $d^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow$ $d = \pm 2$

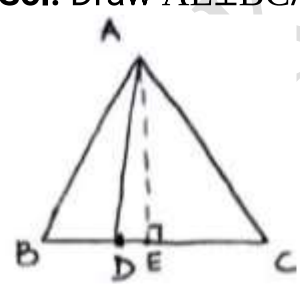
$\therefore$ Number are 2, 6, 10, 14 or 14, 10, 6, 2.

25. **In an equilateral ΔABC, D is a point on side BC such that $BD = \frac{1}{3}BC$. Prove that $9(AD)^2 = 7(AB)^2$**

OR

Prove that, in a right triangle, the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

Sol. Draw $AE \perp BC$



$\Delta AEB \cong \Delta AEC$ (RHS congruence rule)

$\therefore BE = EC = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}AB$

Let AB = BC = AC = x

Now $BE = \frac{x}{2}$ and DE = BE - BD

$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3}$

$= \frac{x}{6}$

$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{Now } AB^2 = AE^2 + BE^2 \quad ....(1) \\ \text{and } AD^2 = AE^2 + DE^2 \quad .....(2) \end{array}\right\}$

From (1) and (2) $AB^2 - AD^2 = BE^2 - DE^2$

$\Rightarrow x2 - AD2 = (x2)2 - (x6)2$ ⇒x2−AD2=(x2)2−(x6)2

$\Rightarrow AD2 = x2 - x24 + x236$ ⇒AD2=x2−x24+x236

$\Rightarrow AD2 = 2836x2$ ⇒AD2=2836x2

$\Rightarrow 9AD2 = 7AB2$ ⇒9AD2=7AB2

OR

Given: A right triangle, ΔΔABC right angled at B.

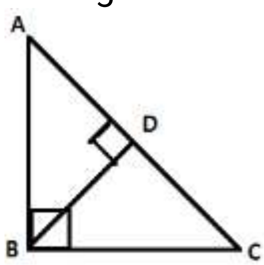
To prove: $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

Construction: Draw $AD \perp AC$ AD⊥AC.

We need to use the following theorem to prove the above result:

Theorem 1: If a perpendicular is drawn from the vertex of a right angle of a right triangle to the hypotenuse, then triangles on each side of the perpendicular are similar to each other and to the whole triangle.

The figure is shown below:



Using the theorem 1 stated above, we get

$\Delta ABD \sim \Delta ACB$ ΔABD∼ΔACB

Since the corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportional, we have

$ADAB = ABAC$ ADAB=ABAC

Cross multiply to get,

AB^2 = AC ×× AD ...... (1)

Again, using the theorem 1 stated above, we get

$\Delta BDC \sim \Delta ABC$ ΔBDC∼ΔABC

Since the corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportion, we have

$BCAC = DCBC$ BCAC=DCBC

Corss multiply to get,

$BC2 = AC \times DC$ BC2=AC×DC ..... (2)

Add (1) and (2) to get,

$AB2 + BC2 = AC \times AD + AC \times DC$ AB2+BC2=AC×AD+AC×DC

$= AC \times (AD + DC)$ =AC×(AD+DC)

$= AC \times AC$

$= AC^2$

Thus it is proved that,

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

26. **Draw a triangle ABC with BC = 6 cm, AB = 5 cm and $\angle ABC$ = 60°. Then construct a triangle whose sides are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the corresponding sides of the ΔABC.**

Sol. A $\Delta A'BC'$ whose sides are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the corresponding sides ΔABC can be drawn as follows.

step 1

draw a ΔABC with side BC = 6cm, AB = 5cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$.

step 2

Draw a ray BX making an acute angle with BC on the opposite side of vertex A.

step 3

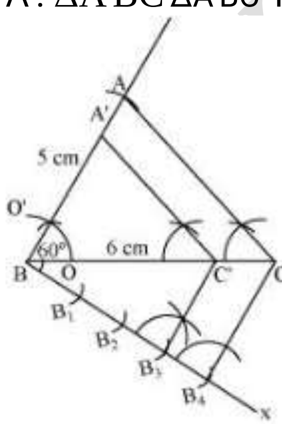
Locate 4 points (as 4 is greater in 3 and 4), B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, on line segment BX.

step 4

Join B_4C and draw a line through B_3, parallel to B_4C intersecting BC at C'.

step 5

Draw a line through C' parallel to AC intersecting AB at A'. $\Delta A'BC'$ is the required triangle.



Justification

The construction can be justified by proving

$A'B = \frac{3}{4}AB, BC' = \frac{3}{4}BC, A'C' = \frac{3}{4}AC$

In $\Delta A'BC'$ and ΔABC

$\angle A'C'B = \angle ACB$ (Corresponding angles)

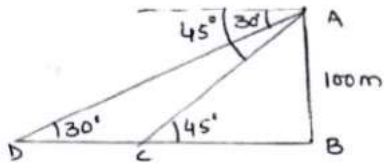
∠A′BC′=∠ABC∠A'BC'=∠ABC (Common)
∴ΔA′BC′~ΔABC∴ΔA'BC'~ΔABC (A similarity criterion)
⇒A′BAB=BC′BC=A′C′AC⇒A'BAB=BC'BC=A'C'AC ...... (1)
In ΔBB3C′ΔBB3C' and ΔBB4C,ΔBB4C,
∠B3BC′=∠B4BC∠B3BC'=∠B4BC (Common)
∠BB3C′=∠BB4C∠BB3C'=∠BB4C (Corresponding angles)
⇒BC′BC=BB3BB4⇒BC'BC=BB3BB4
⇒BC′BC=34⇒BC'BC=34 ...... (2)
From equations (1) and (2), we obtain
A′BAB=BC′BC=A′C′AC=34A'BAB=BC'BC=A'C'AC=34
⇒A′B=34AB,BC′=34BC,A′C′=34AC⇒A'B=34AB,BC'=34BC,A'C'=34AC
This justifies the construction.

27. **Prove that**
: sinA−2sin3A2cos3A−cosA=tanAsinA−2sin3A2cos3A−cosA=tanA
Sol. LHS =sinA−2sin3A2cos3A−cosA=sinA−2sin3A2cos3A−cosA
=sinA(1−2sin2A)cosA(2cos2A−1)=sinA(1−2sin2A)cosA(2cos2A−1)
=sinA(1−2(1−cos2A))cosA(2cos2A−1)=sinA(1−2(1−cos2A))cosA(2cos2A−1)
=tanA(2cos2A−1)(2cos2A−1)=tanA(2cos2A−1)(2cos2A−1)
= tanA = RHS

28. **The diameters of the lower and upper ends of a bucket in the form of a frustum of a cone are 10 cm and 30 cm respectively. If its height is 24 cm, find :**
i. **The area of the metal sheet used to make the bucket.**
ii. **Why we should avoid the bucket made by ordinary plastic ? [Use ππ = 3.14]**

Sol. Here r_1 = 15cm, r_2 = 5cm and h = 24 cm
(i) Area of metal sheet = CSA of the bucket + area of lower end
=πl(r1+r2)+πr22=πl(r1+r2)+πr22
where l=242+(15−5)2−−−−−−−−−−−−√=26cml=242+(15−5)2=26cm
∴∴ Surface area of metal
sheet =3.14(26×20+25)cm2=3.14(26×20+25)cm2
= 1711.3cm^2
(ii) we should avoid use of plastic because it is non-degradable or **similar value.**

29. **As observed from the top of a 100 m high light house from the sea-level, the angles of depression of two ships are 30° and 45°. If one ship is exactly behind the other on the same side of the light house, find the distance between the two ships. [Use** 3–√3 **= 1.732]**
Sol. Let AB be the tower and ships are at points C and D.



$\tan 45^{\circ} = ABBC \tan 45^{\circ} = ABBC$

$\Rightarrow ABBC = 1 \Rightarrow ABBC = 1$

$\Rightarrow AB = BC \Rightarrow AB = BC$

Also $\tan 30^{\circ} = 13\sqrt{} = ABBC + Cd \tan 30^{\circ} = 13 = ABBC + Cd$

$\Rightarrow 13\sqrt{} = ABAB + CD \Rightarrow 13 = ABAB + CD$

$\Rightarrow AB + CD = 3 - \sqrt{} AB \Rightarrow AB + CD = 3AB$

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

$= 100 \times (1.732 - 1) = 100 \times (1.732 - 1)$

$= 73.2$ m.

30. **The mean of the following distribution is 18. Find the frequency f of the class 19 – 21.**

Class	11-13	13-15	15-17	17-19	19-21	21-23	23-25
Frequency	3	6	9	13	f	5	4

OR

The following distribution gives the daily income of 50 workers of a factory :

Daily Income (in Rs)	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200
Numbers of workers	12	14	8	6	10

Convert the distribution above to a less than type cumulative frequency distribution and draw its ogive.

Sol.

Class	**x**	**f**	**fx**
11-13	12	3	36
13-15	14	6	84
15-17	16	9	144
17-19	18	13	234
19-21	20	f	20f
21-23	22	5	110
23-25	24	4	96
		40 + f	704 + 20f

Mean

=18=704+20f40+f=18=704+20f40+f

⇒⇒ 720 + 18f = 704 + 20f

⇒⇒ f = 8

OR

Cumulative frequency distribution table of less than type is

Daily income	Cumulative frequency
Less than 100	0
Less than 120	12
Less than 140	26
Less than 160	34
Less than 180	40
Less than 200	50