Previous Year Question Paper 2013

General Instructions :

1. All questions are **compulsory**.

2. The question paper consists of **34** questions divided into **four sections** A, B, C, and D.

3. Section A contains of **8** questions of 1 mark each, which are multiple choice type question, **Section B** contains of **6** questions of 2 marks each, **Section C** contains of **10** questions of 3 marks each and **Section D** contains of **10** questions of 4 marks each.

4. Use of calculator is **not** permitted.

SECTION – A

1. The angle of depression of a car, standing on the ground, from the top of a 75 m high tower, is 30° The distance of the car from the base of the tower (in m.) is:

(A) $25\sqrt{3}$

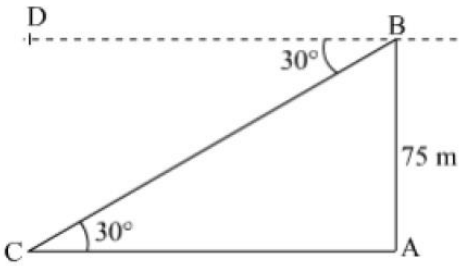
(B) $50\sqrt{3}$

(C) $75\sqrt{3}$

(D) 150

Solution:

Correct answer: C



Let AB be the tower of height 75 m and C be the position of the car

In ΔABC,

$$\cot 30^\circ = \frac{AC}{AB}$$
$$\Rightarrow AC = AB\cot 30^\circ$$
$$\Rightarrow AC = 75m \times \sqrt{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow AC = 75\sqrt{3}m$$

Thus, the distance of the car from the base of the tower is $75\sqrt{3}\,m.$

2. The probability of getting an even number, when a die is thrown once, is:

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{6}$

(D) $\frac{5}{6}$

Solution:

Correct answer: A

S = {1,2,3,4,5,6}

Let event E be defined as 'getting an even number'.

n(E) = {1,4,6}

$$\therefore P\,E = \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. A box contains 90 discs, numbered from 1 to 90. If one disc is drawn at random from the box, the probability that it bears a prime-number less than 23, is:

(A) $\frac{7}{90}$

(B) $\frac{10}{90}$

(C) $\frac{4}{45}$

(D) $\frac{9}{89}$

Solution:

Correct answer: C

S = {1, 2, 3,..90}

n(S) = 90

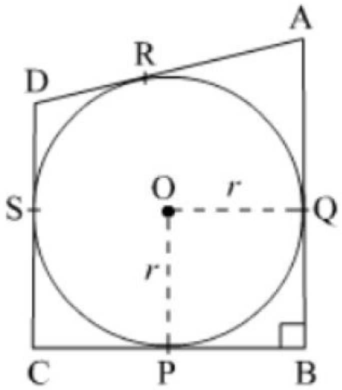
The prime number less than 23 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19.

Let event E be defined as 'getting a prime number less than 23'.

n(E) = 8

$$\therefore P\,E = \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{8}{90} = \frac{4}{45}$$

4. In fig., a circle with centre O is inscribed in a quadrilateral ABCD such that, it touches the sides BC, AB, AD and CD at points P, Q, R and S respectively, If AB = 29 cm, AD = 23 cm, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and DS = 5 cm, then the radius of the circle (in cm) is:



(A)11

(B)18

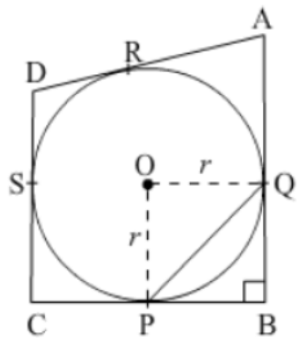
(C)6

(D)15

Solution:

Correct answer: A

Given: AB, BC, CD and AD are tangents to the circle with centre O at Q, P, S and R respectively. AB = 29 cm, AD = 23, DS = 5 cm and $\angle B = 90^\circ$ Construction: Join PQ.



We know that, the lengths of the tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

$DS = DR = 5\,cm$

$\therefore AR = AD - DR = 23\,cm - 5\,cm = 18\,cm$

$AQ = AR = 18\,cm$

$\therefore QB = AB - AQ = 29\,cm - 18\,cm = 11\,cm$

$QB = BP = 11\,cm$

$In\,\Delta\,PQB,$

$PQ^2 = QB^2 + BP^2 = (11\,cm)^2 + (11\,cm)^2 = 2 \times (11\,cm)^2$

$PQ = 11\sqrt{2}\,cm \qquad ...(1)$

$In\,\Delta\,OPQ,$

$PQ^2 = OQ^2 + OP^2 = r^2 + r^2 = 2r^2$

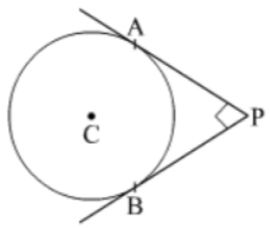
$(11\sqrt{2})^2 = 2r^2$

$121 = r^2$

$r = 11$

Thus, the radius of the circle is 11 cm.

5. In fig., PA and PB are two tangents drawn from an external point P to a circle with centre C and radius 4 cm. If PA $\perp$ PB, then the length of each tangent is:



(A) 3cm

(B) 4cm

(C) 5cm

(D) 6cm

Solution:

Correct answer: B

$AP \perp PB$ (Given)

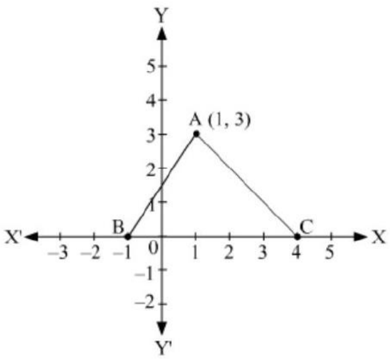
$CA \perp AP, CB \perp BP$ (Since radius is perpendicular to tangent)

AC = CB = radius of the circle

Therefore, APBC is a square having side equal to 4 cm.

Therefore, length of each tangent is 4 cm.

6. In fig., the area of triangle ABC (in sq. units) is:



(A) 15

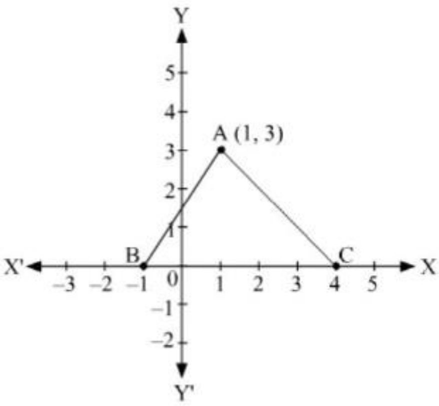
(B) 10

(C) 7.5

(D) 2.5

Solution:

Correct answer: C



From the figure, the coordinates of A, B, and C are (1, 3), (-1, 0) and (4, 0) respectively.

Area of Δ ABC

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left|1(0-0)+(-1)(0-3)+4(3-0)\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left|0+3+12\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left|15\right|$$

$$= 7.5 \; sq \; units$$

7. If the difference between the circumference and the radius of a circle is 37 cm, then using $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, the circumference (in cm) of the circle is:
(A) 154

(B) 44

(C) 14

(D) 7
Solution:

Correct answer: B

Let r be the radius of the circle.

From the given information, we have:

$2\pi r - r = 37\ cm$
$\Rightarrow r\ 2\pi - 1 = 37cm$
$\Rightarrow r\left(2\times\frac{22}{7}-1\right) = 37cm$
$\Rightarrow r\times\frac{37}{7} = 37cm$
$\Rightarrow r = 7cm$

$\therefore$ Circumference of the circle $= 2\pi r = 2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 7cm = 44cm$

8. The common difference of AP $\frac{1}{3q}, \frac{1-6q}{3q}, \frac{1-12q}{3q}$, ...is:

(A) q
(B) –q
(C) -2
(D) 2
Solution:

Correct answer: C

Common difference =

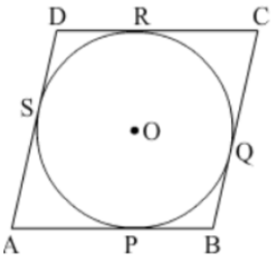
$\frac{1-6q}{3q} - \frac{1}{3q} = \frac{1-6q-1}{3q} = \frac{-6q}{3q} = -2$

SECTION B

9. Prove that the parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.
Solution:

Given: ABCD be a parallelogram circumscribing a circle with centre O.

To prove: ABCD is a rhombus.



We know that the tangents drawn to a circle from an exterior point are equal in length. Therefore, AP = AS, BP = BQ, CR = CQ and DR = DS. Adding the above equations,

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

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

AB + CD = AD + BC

2AB = 2BC

(Since, ABCD is a parallelogram so AB = DC and AD = BC)

AB = BC

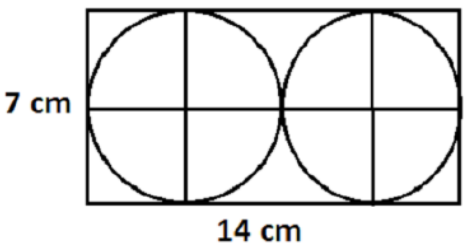
Therefore, AB = BC = DC = AD.

Hence, ABCD is a rhombus.

10. Two circular pieces of equal radii and maximum area, touching each other are cut out from a rectangular card board of dimensions 14 cm $\times$7 cm. Find the area of the remaining card board. $\left[Use \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right]$

Solution:

Dimension of the rectangular card board = $14\,cm \times 7\,cm$ Since, two circular pieces of equal radii and maximum area touching each other are cut from the rectangular card board, therefore, the diameter of each of each circular piece is $\frac{14}{2} = 7\,cm.$



Radius of each circular piece = $=\frac{7}{2}cm.$

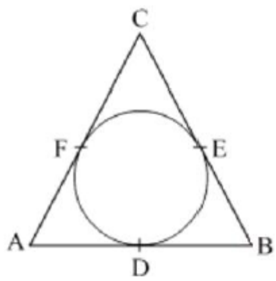
$\therefore$ Sum of area of two circular pieces $=2\times\pi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2=2\times\frac{22}{7}\times\frac{49}{4}=77cm^2$

Area of the remaining card board

= Area of the card board - Area of two circular pieces

$=14\ cm\times 7\ cm-77\ cm^2$
$=98\ cm^2-77\ cm^2$
$=21\ cm^2$

11.In fig., a circle is inscribed in triangle ABC touches its sides AB, BC and AC at points D, E and F respectively. If AB = 12 cm, BC = 8 cm and AC = 10 cm, then find the length of AD, BE and CF.



Solution:
Given: AB = 12 cm, BC = 8 cm and AC = 10 cm.

Let, AD = AF = x cm, BD = BE = y cm and CE = CF = z cm

(Tangents drawn from an external point to the circle are equal in length)

$\Rightarrow$ 2(x + y + z) = AB + BC + AC = AD + DB + BE + EC + AF + FC = 30 cm

$\Rightarrow$ x + y + z = 15 cm

AB = AD + DB = x + y = 12 cm

$\therefore$ z = CF = 15 - 12 = 3 cm

AC = AF + FC = x + z = 10 cm

$\therefore$ y = BE = 15 - 10 = 5 cm

$\therefore$ x = AD = x + y + z - z - y = 15 - 3 - 5 = 7 cm

12. How many three-digit natural numbers are divisible by 7?
Solution:

Three digit numbers divisible by 7 are

105, 112, 119, … 994

This is an AP with first term (a) = 105 and common difference (d) = 7

Let a_n be the last term.

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$994 = 105 + (n-1)(7)$$
$$7(n-1) = 889$$
$$n-1 = 127$$
$$n = 128$$

Thus, there are 128 three-digit natural numbers that are divisible by 7.

13.Solve the following quadratic equation for x: $4\sqrt{3}\times^{2}+5\times-2\sqrt{3}=0$

Solution:

$$4\sqrt{3}x^{2}+5x-2\sqrt{3}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{3}x^{2}+8x-3x-2\sqrt{3}=0$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x\ \sqrt{3}x+2-\sqrt{3}\ \sqrt{3}x+2=0$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x-\sqrt{3}\ \sqrt{3}x+2=0$$
$$\therefore x=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\ or\ x=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

14.A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled pack of 52 playing cards. Find the probability that the drawn card is neither a king nor a queen.

Solution:

Let E be the event that the drawn card is neither a king nor a queen.

Total number of possible outcomes = 52

Total number of kings and queens = 4 + 4 = 8

Therefore, there are 52 - 8 = 44 cards that are neither king nor queen.

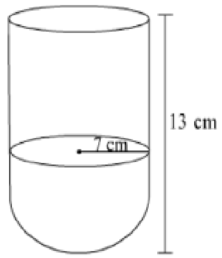
Total number of favourable outcomes = 44

$\therefore$ Required probability = P(E) = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}=\frac{44}{52}=\frac{11}{13}$

SECTION C

15.A vessel is in the form of hemispherical bowl surmounted by a hollow cylinder of same diameter. The diameter of the hemispherical bowl is 14 cm and the total height of the vessel is 13 cm. Find the total surface area of the vessel. $\left[use\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$

Solution:



Let the radius and height of cylinder be r cm and h cm respectively.

Diameter of the hemispherical bowl = 14 cm

$\therefore$ Radius of the hemispherical bowl = Radius of the cylinder

$= r = \frac{14}{2} cm = 7cm$

Total height of the vessel = 13 cm

$\therefore$ Height of the cylinder, h = 13 cm - 7 cm = 6 cm

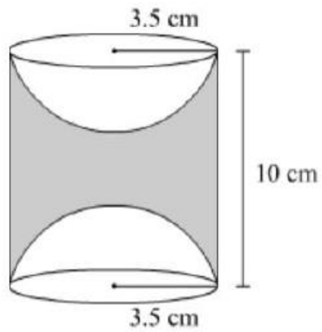
Total surface area of the vessel = 2 (curved surface area of the cylinder + curved surface area of the hemisphere) (Since, the vessel is hollow)

$= 2\ 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 4\pi r\ h + r = 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 6 + 7\ cm^2$

$= 1144\ cm^2$

16. A wooden toy was made by scooping out a hemisphere of same radius from each end of a solid cylinder. If the height of the cylinder is 10 cm, and its base is of radius 3.5 cm, find the volume of wood in the toy. $\left[use\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$

Solution:



Height of the cylinder, h = 10 cm

Radius of the cylinder = Radius of each hemisphere = r = 3.5 cm

Volume of wood in the toy = Volume of the cylinder - 2$\times$ Volume of each

Hemisphere

$$= \pi r^2 h - 2\times\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$
$$= \pi r^2\left(h - \frac{4}{3}r\right)$$
$$= \frac{22}{7}\times(3.5)^2\left(10 - \frac{4}{3}\times 3.5\right)$$
$$= 38.5\times 10 - 4.67$$
$$= 38.5\times 5.33$$
$$= 205.205\,cm^3$$

Radius = 21 cm

17.In a circle of radius 21 cm, an arc subtends an angle of 60° at the centre. Find: (i) the length of the arc (ii) area of the sector formed by the arc. $\left[use\pi = \frac{22}{7}\right]$

Solution:

The arc subtends an angle of 60o at the centre.

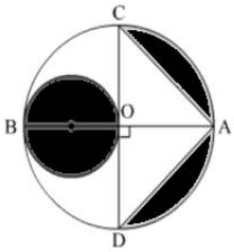
$$(i)\ l = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}\times 2\pi r$$

$$= \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ}\times 2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 21cm$$
$$= 22cm$$

$$(ii)\ Area\ of\ the\ sector = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21 cm^2$$
$$= 231\ cm^2$$

18. In Fig., AB and CD are two diameters of a circle with centre O, which are perpendicular to each other. OB is the diameter of the smaller circle. If OA = 7 cm, find the area of the shaded region. $\left[use \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$



Solution:

AB and CD are the diameters of a circle with centre O.

$\therefore$ OA = OB = OC = OD = 7 cm (Radius of the circle)

Area of the shaded region

= Area of the circle with diameter OB + (Area of the semi-circle ACDA – Area of ACD)

$$= \pi \left(\frac{7}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 7^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times CD \times OA \right)$$
$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{49}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 49 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 7$$

Δ

$$= \frac{77}{2} + 77 - 49$$
$$= 66.5\ cm^2$$

19. Find the ratio in which the y-axis divides the line segment joining the points (-4, -6) and (10, 12). Also, find the coordinates of the point of division.

Solution:

. Let the y-axis divide the line segment joining the points (-4,-6) and (10,12) in the ratio k: 1 and the point of the intersection be (0,y). Using section formula, we have:

$\left(\frac{10k+-4}{k+1}, \frac{12k+-6}{k+1}\right) = 0, y$

$\therefore \frac{10k-4}{k+1} = 0 \Rightarrow 10k-4=0$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

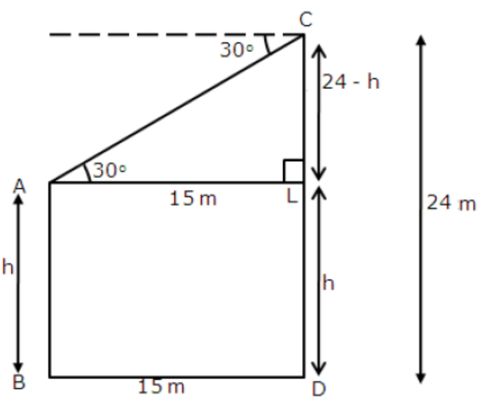
Thus, the y-axis divides the line segment joining the given points in the ratio 2:5

$$\therefore y = \frac{12k+-6}{k+1} = \frac{12\times\frac{2}{5}-6}{\frac{2}{5}+1} = \frac{\left(\frac{24-30}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{2+5}{5}\right)} = -\frac{6}{7}$$

Thus, the coordinates of the point of division are $\left(0, -\frac{6}{7}\right)$.

20. The horizontal distance between two poles is 15 m. The angle of depression of the top of first pole as seen from the top of second pole is 30°. If the height of the second pole is 24 m, find the height of the first pole. $\left[Use\ \sqrt{3} = 1.732\right]$

Solution:



Let AB and CD be the two poles, where CD (the second pole) = 24 m.

BD = 15 m

Let the height of pole AB be h m.

AL = BD = 15 m and AB = LD = h

So, CL = CD - LD = 24 – h

$In\,\Delta\,ACL,$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{CL}{AL}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 30^\circ = \frac{24-h}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{24-h}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24-h = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 24-5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 24-5\times 1.732 \quad \left[Taking\sqrt{3} = 1.732\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 15.34$$

Thus, height of the first pole is 15.34 m.

21. For what values of k, the roots of the quadratic equation $(k+4)\times^2 + (k+1)\times + 1 = 0$ are equal?

Solution:

$$k+4)\times^2 + (k+1)\times + 1 = 0$$

$$a = k+4, b = k+1, c = 1$$

For equal roots, discriminant, D = 0

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+1)^2 - 4(k+4)\times 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 2k + 1 - 4k - 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 5k + 3k - 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k(k-5) + 3(k-5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-5)(k+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 5 \text{ or } k = -3$$

Thus, for k = 5 or k = -3, the given quadratic equation has equal roots.

22. The sum of first n terms of an AP is $3n^2 + 4n$. Find the 25^{th} term of this AP.

Solution:

$$S_n = 3n^2 + 4n$$

First term $(a_1) = S_1 = 3(1)^2 + 4(1) = 7$

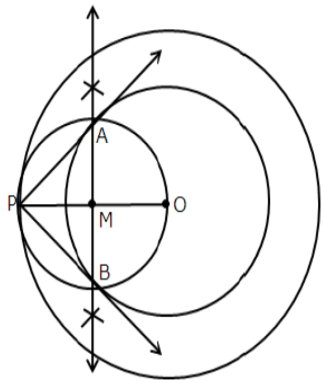
$S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = 3(2)^2 + 4(2) = 20$
$a_2 = 20 - a_1 = 20 - 7 = 13$

So, common difference (d) = $a_2 - a_1$ = 13 - 7 = 6

Now, a_n = a + (n - 1)d

$\therefore a_{25} = 7 + (25-1)\times 6 = 7 + 24\times 6 = 7 + 144 = 151$

23. Construct a tangent of a circle of radius 4 cm from a point on the concentric circle of radius 6 cm.
Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw two concentric circle with centre O and radii 4 cm and 6 cm. Take a point P on the outer circle and then join OP.
2. Draw the perpendicular bisector of OP. Let the bisector intersects OP at M.
3. With M as the centre and OM as the radius, draw a circle. Let it intersect the inner circle at A and B.
4. Join PA and PB. Therefore, $\overline{PA}$ and $\overline{PB}$ are the required tangents.

24. Show that the points (-2, 3), (8, 3) and (6, 7) are the vertices of a right triangle.
Solution:

The given points are A(-2,3) B(8,3) and C(6,7). Using distance formula, we have:

$AB^2 = 8 - -2\ ^2 + 3 - 3\ ^2$

$\Rightarrow AB^2 = 10^2 + 0$

$\Rightarrow AB^2 = 100$

$BC^2 = 6 - 8\ ^2 + 7 - 3\ ^2$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = (-2)^2 + 4^2$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = 4 + 16$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = 20$

$CA^2 = -2 - 6^2 + 3 - 7^2$

$\Rightarrow CA = (-8)^2 + (-4)^2$

$\Rightarrow CA^2 = 64 + 16$

$\Rightarrow CA^2 = 80$

It can be observed that:

$BC^2 + CA^2 = 20 + 80 = 100 = AB^2$

So, by the converse of Pythagoras Theorem,

ABC is a right triangle right angled at C.

SECTION D

25. Water is flowing through a cylindrical pipe, of internal diameter 2 cm, into a cylindrical tank of base radius 40 cm, at the rate of 0.4 m/s. Determine the rise in level of water in the tank in half an hour.
Solution:

Diameter of circular end of pipe = 2 cm

$\therefore$ Radius r_1 of circular end of pipe $= \frac{2}{200} m = 0.01\, m$

Area of cross-section $= \pi \times {r_1}^2 = \pi \times 0.01^2 = 0.0001\pi m^2$

Speed of water $= 0.4\, m/s = 0.4 \times 60 = 24\, metre/\text{min}$

Volume of water that flows in 1 minute from pipe = $24 \times 0.0001\pi m^3 = 0.0024\pi m^3$

Volume of water that flows in 30 minutes from pipe = $30 \times 0.0024\pi m^3 = 0.072\pi m^3$

Radius (r_2) of base of cylindrical tank = 40 cm = 0.4 m

Let the cylindrical tank be filled up to h m in 30 minutes. Volume of water filled in tank in 30 minutes is equal to the volume of water flowed out in 30 minutes from the pipe.

$\therefore \pi \times r_2^2 \times h = 0.072\pi$

$\Rightarrow 0.4^2 \times h = 0.072$

$\Rightarrow 0.16h = 0.072$

$\Rightarrow h = \dfrac{0.072}{0.16}$

$\Rightarrow h = 0.45\,m = 45\,cm$

Therefore, the rise in level of water in the tank in half an hour is 45 cm.

26. A Group consists of 12 persons, of which 3 are extremely patient, other 6 are extremely honest and rest are extremely kind. A person from the group is selected at random. Assuming that each person is equally likely to be selected, find the probability of selecting a person who is (i) extremely patient (ii) extremely kind or honest. Which of the above values you prefer more?

Solution:

The group consists of 12 persons.

$\therefore$ Total number of possible outcomes = 12

Let A denote event of selecting persons who are extremely patient

$\therefore$ Number of outcomes favourable to A is 3.

Let B denote event of selecting persons who are extremely kind or honest. Number of persons who are extremely honest is 6. Number of persons who are extremely kind is 12 - (6 + 3) = 3 $\therefore$ Number of outcomes favourable to B = 6 + 3 = 9.

(i)

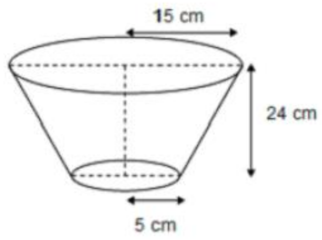
$$P\,A = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favrouableto A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(ii)

$$P\,B = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favrouableto B}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Each of the three values, patience, honesty and kindness is important in one's life.

27.A bucket open at the top, and made up of a metal sheet is in the form of a frustum of a cone. The depth of the bucket is 24 cm and the diameters of its upper and lower circular ends are 30 cm and 10 cm respectively. Find the cost of metal sheet used in it at the rate of Rs 10 per 100 cm^2. $\left[Use\ \pi = 3.14\right]$



Solution:

Diameter of upper end of bucket = 30 cm

$\therefore$ Radius (r_1) of upper end of bucket = 15 cm

Diameter of lower end of bucket = 10 cm

$\therefore$ Radius (r_1) of lower end of bucket = 5 cm

Slant height (l) of frustum

$$= \sqrt{r_1 - r_2\ ^2 + h^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{15 - 5^2 + 24\ ^2} = \sqrt{10\ ^2 + 24\ ^2} = \sqrt{100 + 576}$$
$$\sqrt{676} = 26cm$$

Area of metal sheet used to make the bucket

$$= \pi\, r_1 + r_2\, l + \pi r_2^2$$
$$= \pi\, 15 + 5\, 26 + \pi\, 5\ ^2$$

$$= 520\pi + 25\pi = 545\pi cm^2$$

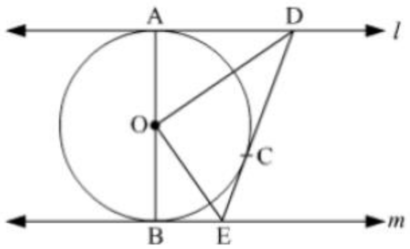
Cost of 100 cm^2 metal sheet = Rs 10

Cost of 545 $\pi\, cm^2$ metal sheet

$$= Rs.\frac{545 \times 3.14 \times 10}{100} = Rs.171.13$$

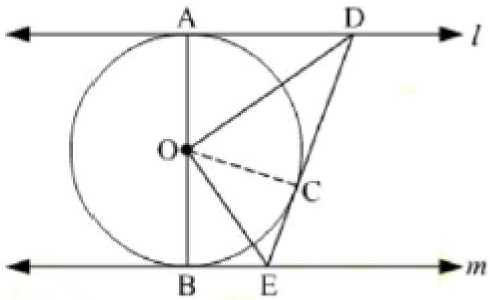
Therefore, cost of metal sheet used to make the bucket is Rs 171.13.

28. In fig., l and m are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre O, touching the circle at A and B respectively. Another tangent at C intersects the line l at D and m at E. Prove that $\angle DOE = 90^\circ$



Solution:

Given: *l* and m are two parallel tangents to the circle with centre O touching the circle at A and B respectively. DE is a tangent at the point C, which intersects *l* at D and m at E.
To prove: $\angle$ DOE = 90
Construction: Join OC.
Proof:



In $\triangle$ODA and $\triangle$ODC,
OA = OC (Radii of the same circle)
AD = DC (Length of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal)
DO = OD (Common side)
$\triangle$ODA $\cong$ $\triangle$ODC (SSS congruence criterion)
$\therefore \angle DOA = \angle COD$ ....(1)
Similarly, $\triangle$OEB $\cong$ $\triangle$OEC
$\therefore \angle EOB = \angle COE$ ....(2)
Now, AOB is a diameter of the circle. Hence, it is a straight line.
$\angle$ DOA + $\angle$ COD + $\angle$ COE + $\angle$ EOB = 180
From (1) and (2), we have:
2 $\angle$ COD + 2 $\angle$ COE = 180
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle$ COD + $\angle$ COE = 90
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle$ DOE = 90
Hence, proved.

29. Sum of the areas of two squares is 400 Cm^2. If the difference of their perimeters is 16 cm, find the sides of the two squares.
Solution:

Let the sides of the two squares be x cm and y cm where x > y.
Then, their areas are x^2 and y^2 and their perimeters are 4x and 4y.
By the given condition:

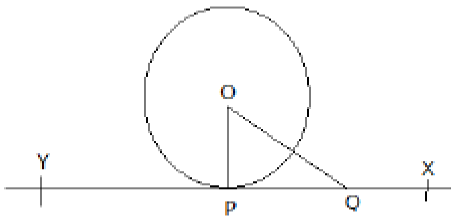
$x^2 + y^2 = 400$ ... (1)
and $4x - 4y = 16$
$\Rightarrow 4(x - y) = 16\ x - y = 4$
$\Rightarrow x = y + 4$ ... (2)
Substituting the value of x from (2) in (1), we get:
$(y + 4)^2 + y^2 = 400$
$\Rightarrow y^2 + 16 + 8y + y^2 = 400$
$\Rightarrow 2y^2 + 16 + 8y = 400$
$\Rightarrow y^2 + 4y - 192 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y^2 + 16y - 12y - 192 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y(y + 16) - 12\ (y + 16) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (y + 16)\ (y - 12) = 0$
$\Rightarrow y = -16$ or $y = 12$
Since, y cannot be negative, $y = 12$.
So, $x = y + 4 = 12 + 4 = 16$
Thus, the sides of the two squares are 16 cm and 12 cm.

30. Solve that following for x: $\frac{1}{2a+b+2\times} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{2\times}$

Solution:

$$\frac{1}{2a+b+2x} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{2x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a+b+2x} - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{b}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x-2a-b-2x}{2x\ 2a+b+2x} = \frac{b+2a}{2ab}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2a+b}{2x\ 2a+b+2x} = \frac{b+2a}{2ab}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x\ 2a+b+2x} = \frac{1}{ab}$$
$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2ax + bx + ab = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 2x\ x+a+b\ x+a = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x+a\ 2x+b = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x+a = 0 \text{ or } 2x+b = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x = -a, \text{ or } x = \frac{-b}{2}$$

31. Prove that the tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
Solution:



Given: A circle with centre O and a tangent XY to the circle at a point P
To Prove: OP is perpendicular to XY.
Construction: Take a point Q on XY other than P and join OQ.
Proof: Here the point Q must lie outside the circle as if it lies inside the tangent XY will become secant to the circle.
Therefore, OQ is longer than the radius OP of the circle, That is, OQ > OP.
This happens for every point on the line XY except the point P.
So OP is the shortest of all the distances of the point O to the points on XY.
And hence OP is perpendicular to XY.
Hence, proved.

32. Find the number of terms of the AP -12, -9, -6,... 12. If 1 is added to each term of this AP, then find the sum of all terms of the AP thus obtained.
Solution:

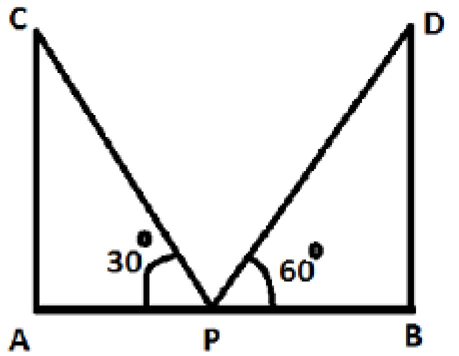
Given AP is -12, -9, -6, ..., 21
First term, a = -12
Common difference, d = 3
Let 21 be the n^{th} term of the A.P.
21 = a + (n - 1)d
$\Rightarrow$ 21 = -12 + (n - 1) $\times$ 3
$\Rightarrow$ 33 = (n - 1) $\times$ 3
$\Rightarrow$ n = 12
Sum of the terms of the AP = S_{12}

$$=\frac{n}{2}2a+n-1\,d=\frac{12}{2}-24+11\times3=54$$

If 1 is added to each term of the AP, the sum of all the terms of the new AP will increase by n, i.e., 12.
$\therefore$ Sum of all the terms of the new AP = 54 + 12 = 66

33. Two poles of equal heights are standing opposite each other on either side of the roads, which is 80 m wide. From a point between them on the road, the angles of elevation of the top of the poles are 60° and 30° respectively. Find the height of the poles and the distances of the point from the poles.
Solution:

Let AC and BD be the two poles of the same height h m.



Given AB = 80 m

Let AP = x m, therefore, PB = (80 - x) m

In APC,

$$\tan^{\circ} = \frac{AC}{AP}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\Delta} = \frac{h}{x} \quad ......(1)$$

In BPD,

$$\tan 60^{\circ} = \frac{BD}{AB}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{80 - x} \quad ....(2)$$

Δ

Dividing (1) by (2),

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\frac{h}{x}}{\frac{h}{80 - x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{80 - x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 240 - 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 240$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60$$

From (1),

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3}m$$

Thus, the height of both the poles is $20\sqrt{3}$ m and the distances of the point from the poles are 60 m and 20 m.

34. If the area of triangle ABC formed by A(x,y), B(1,2) and C(2,1) is 6 square units, then prove that x + y = 15.

Solution:

The given vertices are A(x,y), B(1,2) and C(2,1).

It is know that the area of a triangle whose vertices are (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) and (x_3, y_3) is given by

$$\frac{1}{2}|x_1 y_2 - y_3 + x_2 y_3 - y_1 + x_3 y_1 - y_2|$$

$\therefore$ Area of ABC

$$=\frac{1}{2}|x 2-1+1\times 1-y+2 y-2|$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}|x+1-y+2y-4|$$

Δ

$$=\frac{1}{2}|x+y-3|$$

The area of ABC is given as 6 sq units.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}[x+y-3]=6 \Rightarrow x+y-3=12$$

$$\therefore x+y=15$$

Δ