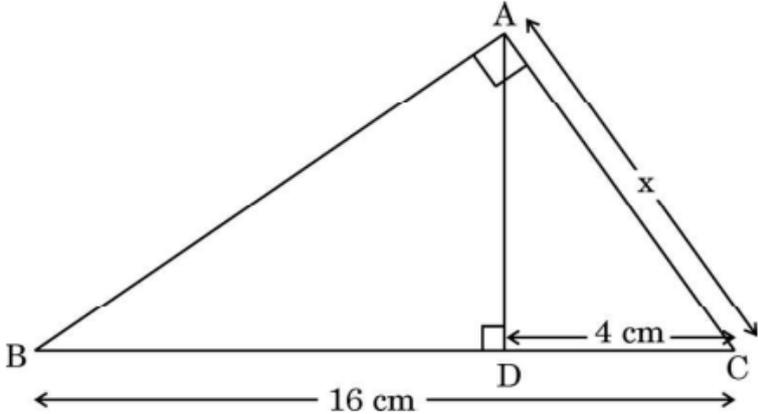
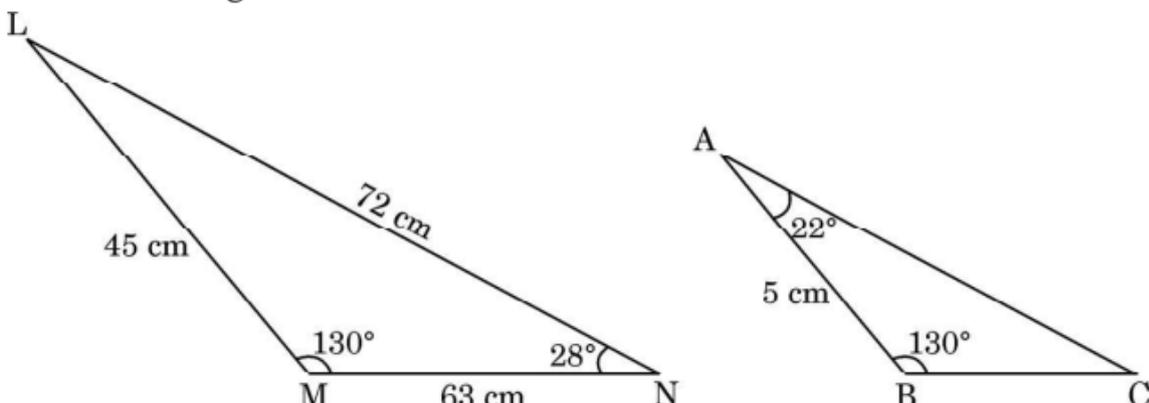


4.	Two of the vertices of ΔPQR are $P(-1, 5)$ and $Q(5, 2)$. The coordinates of a point which divides PQ in the ratio $2 : 1$ are : (A) $(3, -3)$ (B) $(5, 5)$ (C) $(3, 3)$ (D) $(5, 1)$	
Sol.	(C) $(3, 3)$	1
5.	If $\sin 4\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then $\frac{\theta}{3}$ equals : (A) 60° (B) 20° (C) 15° (D) 5°	
Sol.	(D) 5°	1
6.	Zeroes of the polynomial $p(y) = 7y^2 - \frac{11}{3}y - \frac{2}{3}$ are : (A) $-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{7}$ (B) $-\frac{2}{7}, -\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{7}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{7}$	
Sol.	(D) $\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{7}$	1
7.	A system of two linear equations in two variables is inconsistent, if the lines in the graph are : (A) coincident (B) parallel (C) intersecting at one point (D) intersecting at right angles	
Sol.	(B) parallel	1
8.	AOBC is a rectangle whose three vertices are $A(0, 2)$, $O(0, 0)$ and $B(4, 0)$. The square of the length of its diagonal is equal to : (A) 36 (B) 20 (C) 16 (D) 4	
Sol.	(B) 20	1
9.	If x is the LCM of 4, 6, 8 and y is the LCM of 3, 5, 7 and p is the LCM of x and y , then which of the following is true ? (A) $p = 35x$ (B) $p = 4y$ (C) $p = 8x$ (D) $p = 16y$	

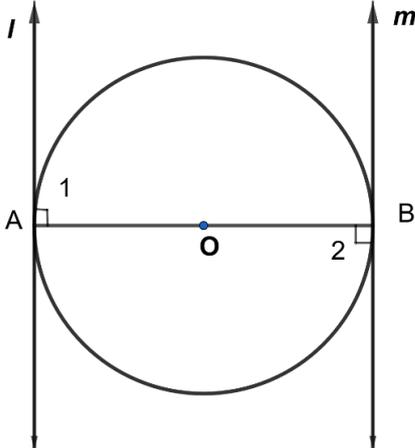
Sol.	(A) $p = 35x$	1
10.	<p>A die is thrown once. The probability of getting a number which is <i>not</i> a factor of 36, is :</p> <p>(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>(C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{5}{6}$</p>	
Sol.	(C) $\frac{1}{6}$	1
11.	<p>In the given figure, in $\triangle ABC$, $AD \perp BC$ and $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$. If $BC = 16$ cm and $DC = 4$ cm, then the value of x is :</p>  <p>(A) 4 cm (B) 5 cm</p> <p>(C) 8 cm (D) 3 cm</p>	
Sol.	(C) 8 cm	1
12.	<p>If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - ax - b$, then the value of $(\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta)$ is equal to :</p> <p>(A) $a + b$</p> <p>(B) $-a - b$</p> <p>(C) $a - b$</p> <p>(D) $-a + b$</p>	
Sol.	(C) $a - b$	1
13.	<p>$\frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}}$ is equal to :</p> <p>(A) $\cot \theta$ (B) $\sqrt{\cos \theta}$</p> <p>(C) $\frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin \theta}}$ (D) $\tan \theta$</p>	
Sol.	(A) $\cot \theta$	1

14.	<p>The discriminant of the quadratic equation $bx^2 + ax + c = 0$; $b \neq 0$ is given by :</p> <p>(A) $b^2 - 4ac$ (B) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ (C) $\sqrt{a^2 - 4bc}$ (D) $a^2 - 4bc$</p>	
Sol.	(D) $a^2 - 4bc$	1
15.	<p>If the mid-point of the line segment joining the points $(a, 4)$ and $(2, 2b)$ is $(2, 6)$, then the value of $(a + b)$ is given by :</p> <p>(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 16</p>	
Sol.	(A) 6	1
16.	<p>If the area of a sector of circle of radius 36 cm is $54\pi \text{ cm}^2$, then the length of the corresponding arc of the sector is :</p> <p>(A) $8\pi \text{ cm}$ (B) $6\pi \text{ cm}$ (C) $4\pi \text{ cm}$ (D) $3\pi \text{ cm}$</p>	
Sol.	(D) $3\pi \text{ cm}$	1
17.	<p>The measurements of $\triangle LMN$ and $\triangle ABC$ are shown in the figure given below. The length of side AC is :</p>  <p>(A) 16 cm (B) 7 cm (C) 8 cm (D) 4 cm</p>	
Sol.	(C) 8 cm	1
18.	<p>If in two triangles $\triangle DEF$ and $\triangle PQR$, $\angle D = \angle Q$ and $\angle R = \angle E$, then which of the following is not true ?</p> <p>(A) $\frac{DE}{QR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$ (B) $\frac{EF}{PR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$ (C) $\frac{EF}{RP} = \frac{DE}{QR}$ (D) $\frac{DE}{PQ} = \frac{EF}{RP}$</p>	

Sol.	(D) $\frac{DE}{PQ} = \frac{EF}{RP}$	1
	<p>Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>	
19.	<p><i>Assertion (A) :</i> If two tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point, then they subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle.</p> <p><i>Reason (R):</i> A parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.</p>	
Sol.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	1
20.	<p><i>Assertion (A) :</i> A ladder leaning against a wall, stands at a horizontal distance of 6 m from the wall. If the height of the wall up to which the ladder reaches is 8 m, then the length of the ladder is 10 m.</p> <p><i>Reason (R):</i> The ladder makes an angle of 60° with the ground.</p>	
Sol.	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1
SECTION B		
This section has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.		
21. (a)	If the sum of the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = (p + 1)x^2 + (2p + 3)x + (3p + 4)$ is -1 , then find the value of 'p'.	
Sol.	<p>Sum of zeroes = $-\frac{2p + 3}{p + 1} = -1$</p> <p>$p = -2$</p>	1 1
OR		
21. (b)	If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1$, then find the value of $\frac{1}{2\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\beta} + 3\alpha\beta$.	

Sol.	$\alpha + \beta = 2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\alpha\beta = -1$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\beta} + 3\alpha\beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha\beta} + 3\alpha\beta$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= \frac{2}{2(-1)} + 3(-1) = -4$	$\frac{1}{2}$

22.	Prove that the tangents drawn at the ends of a diameter of a circle are parallel.	
------------	---	--

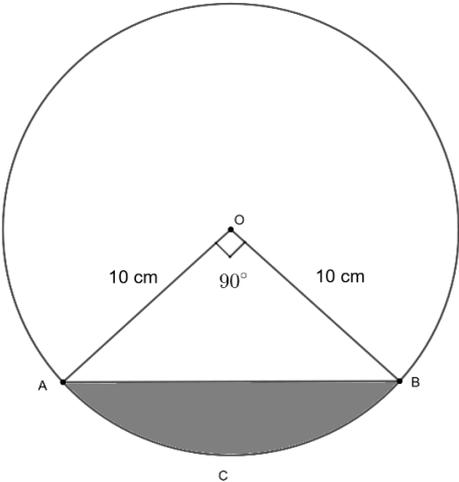
Sol.	 <p>Tangents l and m are drawn at the end points A and B of the diameter AB of the circle</p> <p>$\angle 1 = 90^\circ, \angle 2 = 90^\circ$</p> <p>$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$</p> <p>But these are alternate interior angles.</p> <p>$\therefore l \parallel m$</p>	Correct figure

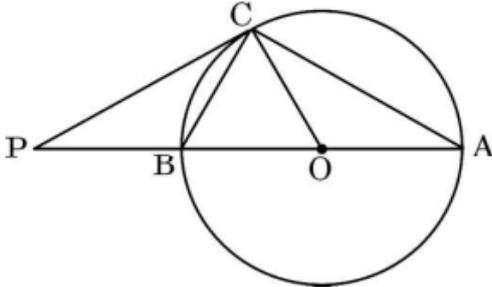
23. (a)	Find the smallest number which is divisible by both 644 and 462.	
--------------------------	--	--

Sol.	$462 = 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$644 = 2^2 \times 7 \times 23$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{LCM}(462, 644) = 2^2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11 \times 23 = 21252$	1
	\therefore Smallest number which is divisible by both 462 and 644 is 21252	

OR

23. (b)	Two numbers are in the ratio 4 : 5 and their HCF is 11. Find the LCM of these numbers.	
Sol.	Let the two numbers be 4x and 5x where x is common factor Now HCF = 11 $\therefore x = 11$ Numbers are 44 and 55 $\text{LCM}(44, 55) = \frac{44 \times 55}{11} = 220$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24.	If $4k = \tan^2 60^\circ - 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 30^\circ - 2 \tan^2 30^\circ$, then find the value of k.	
Sol.	$4k = (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2(2)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$ $= -\frac{17}{3}$ $k = -\frac{17}{12}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
25.	The probability of guessing the correct answer of a certain test question is $\frac{x}{12}$. If the probability of not guessing the correct answer is $\frac{5}{6}$, then find the value of x.	
Sol.	$\frac{x}{12} + \frac{5}{6} = 1$ $x = 2$	1 1
SECTION C		
This section has 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.		
26.	Prove that $\left(4\sqrt{2} + \frac{5}{3}\right)$ is an irrational number given that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.	
Sol.	Let $4\sqrt{2} + \frac{5}{3}$ be a rational number. $\therefore 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$	1

	$4\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b} - \frac{5}{3}$ $\sqrt{2} = \frac{3a - 5b}{12b}$ <p>$3a - 5b$ and $12b$ are integers.</p> <p>\therefore RHS is rational.</p> <p>But LHS = $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number which is contradiction to our supposition.</p> <p>Hence $4\sqrt{2} + \frac{5}{3}$ is an irrational number.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>If 65% of the population has black eyes, 25% have brown eyes and the remaining have blue eyes, what is the probability that a person selected at random has :</p> <p>(a) blue eyes ?</p> <p>(b) brown or black eyes ?</p>	
<p>Sol.</p>	<p>Population having blue eyes = $(100 - 65 - 25)\% = 10\%$</p> <p>(a) $P(\text{blue eyes}) = 10\% \text{ or } \frac{1}{10}$</p> <p>(b) $P(\text{brown or black eyes}) = 90\% \text{ or } \frac{9}{10}$</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>
<p>28.</p>	<p>A chord of a circle of radius 10 cm subtends a right angle at the centre of the circle. Find the area of the corresponding minor segment. [Use $\pi = 3.14$]</p>	
<p>Sol.</p>		

	<p>Area of minor segment ACB = Area of sector OACB – Area of right ΔOAB</p> <p>Area of sector OACB = $\frac{90}{360} \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10$</p> <p>= 78.5 cm²</p> <p>Area of right ΔOAB = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10$</p> <p>= 50 cm²</p> <p>Area of minor segment ACB = (78.5 – 50)</p> <p>= 28.5 cm²</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p>In the given figure, PC is a tangent to the circle at C. AOB is the diameter which when extended meets the tangent at P. Find \angle CBA and \angle BCO, if \angle PCA = 110°.</p> 	
<p>Sol.</p>	<p>\angleACB = \angleOCB + \angleOCA = 90°</p> <p>\anglePCB + \angleOCB + \angleOCA = 110°</p> <p>\anglePCB = 110° – 90° = 20°</p> <p>\anglePCB + \angleOCB = 90°</p> <p>\angleOCB = 90° – 20° = 70°</p> <p>As OB = OC \Rightarrow \angleOBC = \angleOCB</p> <p>\angleOBC = \angleOCB = 70°</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>30. (a)</p>	<p>Prove that : $\sqrt{\frac{\sec A - 1}{\sec A + 1}} + \sqrt{\frac{\sec A + 1}{\sec A - 1}} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} A$</p>	

Sol.	$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sec A - 1 + \sec A + 1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}$ $= \frac{2\sec A}{\tan A}$ $= 2\operatorname{cosec} A = \text{RHS}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
OR		
30. (b)	Prove that : $\left(\frac{1}{\cos A} - \cos A\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin A} - \sin A\right) = \frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A}$	
Sol.	$\text{LHS} = \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\cos A}\right)\left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\sin A}\right)$ $= \frac{\sin^2 A \cdot \cos^2 A}{\cos A \cdot \sin A}$ $= \sin A \cdot \cos A$ $\text{RHS} = \frac{\sin A \cdot \cos A}{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}$ $= \sin A \cdot \cos A$ $\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
31. (a)	If the mid-point of the line segment joining the points A(3, 4) and B(k, 6) is P(x, y) and $x + y - 10 = 0$, find the value of k.	
Sol.	P(x, y) is the mid – point $\therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{3 + k}{2}, \frac{4 + 6}{2}\right)$ $x = \frac{3 + k}{2}, y = 5$ $x + y - 10 = 0$ $\frac{3 + k}{2} + 5 - 10 = 0$ $k = 7$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
OR		
31. (b)	Find the coordinates of the points which divide the line segment joining A(– 2, 2) and B(2, 8) into four equal parts.	

Sol.	$1 \quad : \quad 1 \quad : \quad 1 \quad : \quad 1$	
	Coordinates of mid – point Q of AB = (0, 5)	1
	Coordinates of mid – point P of AQ = $\left(-1, \frac{7}{2}\right)$	1
	Coordinates of mid – point R of BQ = $\left(1, \frac{13}{2}\right)$	1

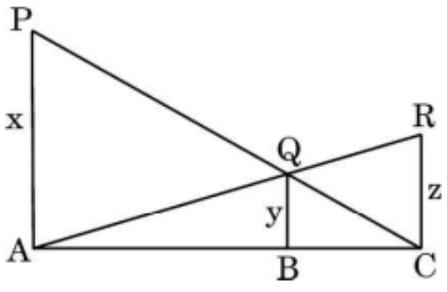
SECTION D

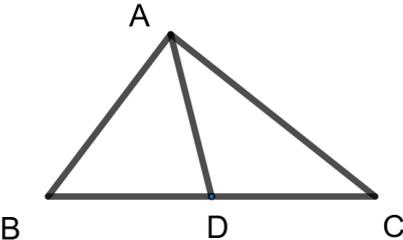
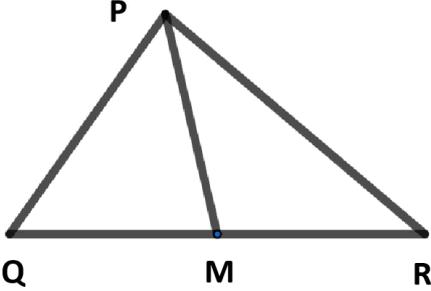
This section has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.

32. (a)	An AP consists of 'n' terms whose n^{th} term is 4 and the common difference is 2. If the sum of 'n' terms of AP is -14 , then find 'n'. Also, find the sum of the first 20 terms.	
Sol.	Let first term = a, common difference = $d = 2$	
	ATQ, $a_n = a + (n - 1)2 = 4$	1
	$a + 2n = 6$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$a = 6 - 2n$	
	ATQ, $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)2] = -14$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$n[a + n - 1] = -14$	
	$n[6 - 2n + n - 1] = -14$	
	$n^2 - 5n - 14 = 0$	1
	$\Rightarrow n = 7$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	and $a = -8$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}[2 \times (-8) + 19 \times 2]$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= 220$	$\frac{1}{2}$

OR

32. (b)	The sum of the first six terms of an arithmetic progression is 42. The ratio of the 10 th term to the 30 th term is 1 : 3. Calculate the first and the thirteenth terms of the AP.	
Sol.	<p>Let first term = a and common difference = d</p> <p>ATQ, $\frac{a_{10}}{a_{30}} = \frac{a + 9d}{a + 29d} = \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>$3a + 27d = a + 29d$</p> <p>$a = d$</p> <p>$S_6 = \frac{6}{2}[2a + (6 - 1)a] = 42$</p> <p>$a = 2$</p> <p>$d = 2$</p> <p>$a_{13} = 2 + 12 \times 2 = 26$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p>
33.	A vessel is in the form of an inverted cone. Its height is 8 cm and the radius of its top, which is open, is 5 cm. It is filled with water up to the brim. When lead shots, each of which is a sphere of radius 0.5 cm, are dropped into the vessel, one-fourth of the water flows out. Find the number of lead shots dropped in the vessel.	
Sol.	<p>Radius of cone = 5 cm, height of cone = 8 cm</p> <p>Volume of water in the cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi \times (5)^2 \times 8$</p> <p>$= \frac{200\pi}{3} \text{ cm}^3$</p> <p>Volume of water flows out = $\frac{1}{4}$ (Volume of water in the cone)</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{200\pi}{3} = \frac{50\pi}{3} \text{ cm}^3$</p> <p>Radius of sphere (lead shot) = $0.5 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}$</p> <p>Volume of one lead shot = $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	$= \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ cm}^3$ $\text{Number of lead shots} = \frac{50\pi}{\frac{3}{\frac{\pi}{6}}} = 100$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1
34.	A man lent a part of his money at 10% p.a. and the rest at 15% p.a. His income at the end of the year is ₹ 1,900. If he had interchanged the rate of interest on the two sums, he would have earned ₹ 200 more. Find the amount lent in both cases.	
Sol.	<p>Let amount lent for 10% p. a. = ₹ x and amount lent for 15% p. a. = ₹ y</p> <p>ATQ, $\frac{10x}{100} + \frac{15y}{100} = 1900$</p> <p>or $2x + 3y = 38000$</p> <p>and $\frac{15x}{100} + \frac{10y}{100} = 2100$</p> <p>or $3x + 2y = 42000$</p> <p>On solving these equations, we get</p> <p>$x = 10000$ and $y = 6000$</p> <p>\therefore Amount lent for 10% p. a. = ₹ 10000 & money lent for 15% p. a. = ₹ 6000</p>	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1 + 1
35. (a)	<p>In the given figure, PA, QB and RC are perpendicular to AC. If PA = x units, QB = y units and RC = z units, prove that $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{y}$.</p> 	
Sol.	<p>$\triangle ABQ \sim \triangle ACR$</p> <p>$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{QB}{RC} = \frac{y}{z}$ (i)</p> <p>Similarly, $\triangle CBQ \sim \triangle CAP$</p> <p>$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{QB}{PA} = \frac{y}{x}$ (ii)</p>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

	<p>On adding (i) & (ii), we get</p> $\frac{AB}{AC} + \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{y}{x}$ $\frac{AB + BC}{AC} = y \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$ $\frac{AC}{AC} = y \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$ $\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{y}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>
OR		
<p>35. (b)</p>	<p>Sides AB and BC and median AD of triangle ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and QR and median PM of Δ PQR. Show that Δ ABC \sim Δ PQR.</p>	
<p>Sol.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="margin: 0;">B D C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="margin: 0;">Q M R</p> </div> </div> <p>In ΔABD and ΔPQM</p> $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AD}{PM} \text{ (given)}$ $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{2BD}{2QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$ $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$ <p>$\therefore \Delta$ABD \sim ΔPQM</p> <p>$\therefore \angle B = \angle Q$</p> <p>In ΔABC and ΔPQR</p> $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} \text{ and } \angle B = \angle Q$ <p>ΔABC \sim ΔPQR</p>	<p>Correct figure 1 mark</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>

SECTION E

This section has 3 Case Study based questions carrying 4 marks each.

36.

Case Study - 1

The India Meteorological Department observes seasonal and annual rainfall every year in different sub-divisions of our country. It helps them to compare and analyse the results.



The table below shows sub-divisions wise seasonal (monsoon) rainfall (in mm) in 2023.

<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>	<i>No. of Sub-divisions</i>
200 – 400	3
400 – 600	4
600 – 800	7
800 – 1000	4
1000 – 1200	3
1200 – 1400	3

Based on the information given above, answer the following questions :

- (i) Write the modal class.
- (ii) (a) Find the median of the given data.
OR
(b) Find the mean rainfall in the season.
- (iii) If a sub-division having at least 800 mm rainfall during monsoon season is considered a good rainfall sub-division, then how many sub-divisions had good rainfall ?

Sol. (i) Modal Class = 600 – 800

1

(ii)(a)

Rainfall (mm)	No. of Sub-divisions (f_i)	cf
200–400	3	3
400–600	4	7
600–800	7	14
800–1000	4	18
1000–1200	3	21
1200–1400	3	24

$$N = 24$$

$$\text{Median Class} = 600 - 800$$

$$\text{Median} = 600 + \frac{12 - 7}{7} \times 200$$

$$= \frac{5200}{7} \text{ or } 742.8 \text{ mm (approx.)}$$

OR

(ii)(b)

Rainfall (mm)	No. of Sub-divisions (f_i)	x_i	$f_i x_i$
200–400	3	300	900
400–600	4	500	2000
600–800	7	700	4900
800–1000	4	900	3600
1000–1200	3	1100	3300
1200–1400	3	1300	3900
	$\sum f_i = 24$		$\sum f_i x_i = 18600$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{18600}{24} = 775$$

$$\therefore \text{Mean rainfall} = 775 \text{ mm}$$

Correct
table
 $\frac{1}{2}$
mark

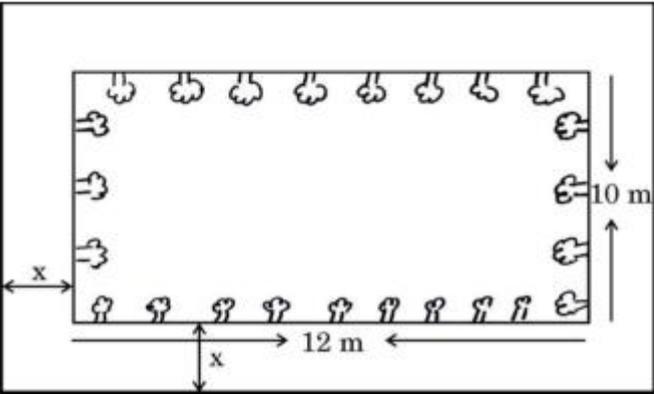
$\frac{1}{2}$

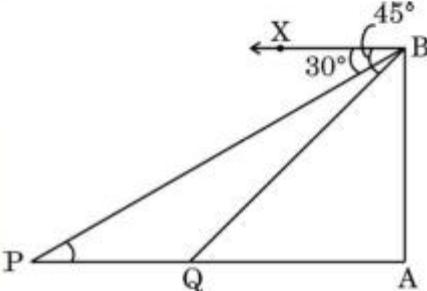
$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Correct
table
1 Mark

1

	(iii) Required number of sub – divisions = $4 + 3 + 3 = 10$	1
37.	<p style="text-align: center;">Case Study - 2</p> <p>A garden designer is planning a rectangular lawn that is to be surrounded by a uniform walkway.</p>   <p>The total area of the lawn and the walkway is 360 square metres. The width of the walkway is same on all sides. The dimensions of the lawn itself are 12 metres by 10 metres.</p> <p>Based on the information given above, answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Formulate the quadratic equation representing the total area of the lawn and the walkway, taking width of walkway = x m.</p> <p>(ii) (a) Solve the quadratic equation to find the width of the walkway 'x'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) If the cost of paving the walkway at the rate of ₹ 50 per square metre is ₹ 12,000, calculate the area of the walkway.</p> <p>(iii) Find the perimeter of the lawn.</p>	
Sol.	<p>(i) $(12 + 2x)(10 + 2x) = 360$</p> <p>$4x^2 + 44x - 240 = 0$ or $x^2 + 11x - 60 = 0$</p> <p>(ii)(a) $(x + 15)(x - 4) = 0$</p> <p>$x = 4$</p> <p>\therefore width of the walkway = 4 m</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	(ii)(b) Area of the walkway = $\frac{12000}{50}$ = 240 m ² (iii) Perimeter of the lawn = 2(12 + 10) = 44 m	1 1 1
38.	<p style="text-align: center;">Case Study - 3</p> <p>A lighthouse stands tall on a cliff by the sea, watching over ships that pass by. One day a ship is seen approaching the shore and from the top of the lighthouse, the angles of depression of the ship are observed to be 30° and 45° as it moves from point P to point Q. The height of the lighthouse is 50 metres.</p>   <p>Based on the information given above, answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Find the distance of the ship from the base of the lighthouse when it is at point Q, where the angle of depression is 45°.</p> <p>(ii) Find the measures of ∠PBA and ∠QBA.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Find the distance travelled by the ship between points P and Q.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) If the ship continues moving towards the shore and takes 10 minutes to travel from Q to A, calculate the speed of the ship in km/h, from Q to A.</p>	
Sol.	<p>(i) ∠AQB = ∠QBX = 45° and ∠APB = ∠PBX = 30°</p> <p>In ΔAQB, $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{50}{AQ}$</p> <p>AQ = 50 m</p> <p>(ii) ∠PBA = 60°</p>	1/2 1/2 1/2

$\angle QBA = 45^\circ$	$\frac{1}{2}$
(iii)(a) In ΔAPB , $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{50}{AP}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$AP = 50\sqrt{3}$ m	$\frac{1}{2}$
Distance travelled by the ship = $PQ = 50\sqrt{3} - 50 = 50(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ m	1
or 36.5 m	
OR	
(iii)(b) Speed of the ship = $\frac{50 \text{ metres}}{10 \text{ minutes}}$	1
= 0.3 km/h	1