

Brokerage per share = < 1,000Brokerage per share = 0.1%= ₹1Amount received on sale of 1 share = Selling Price - Brokerage

Amount received on sale of 1 share = Selling Price – Brokerage = 1,000 - 1= ₹ 999

∴ Seller will get ₹ 999 on sale of one share.

4) Solution : L = 10, $h = 2, f_0 = 58, f_1 = 70, f_2 = 42$ (Given) Mode = $L + \left[\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2}\right] \times h$ Mode = $10 + \left[\frac{70 - 58}{2(70) - 58 - 42}\right] \times 2$ Mode = $10 + \frac{12}{40} \times 2 = 10 + \frac{12}{20}$ Mode = 10 + 0.6 = 10.6

Q. 2 (A) Complete and write any TWO activities from the following :

1) **Solution :** If one die is rolled then find the probability of the following event by completing the activity.

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Event A : Number on the upper face is prime. **Solution** : Let 'S' is the sample space. $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ n(S) = 6Event A : Prime number on the upper face. $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$ n(A) = 3 $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ (Formula) $= \frac{3}{6}$ $\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$

2) **Solution :** Here $t_1 = 1$, $t_n = 149$, $S_n = ?$

$$S_{n} = \frac{n}{2} (t_{1} + t_{n})$$

= $\frac{n}{2} \times (1 + 149)$
= $\frac{n}{2} \times 150$
= 75n

3) Solution : $x^{2} + 8x - 20 = 0$ $x^{2} + 10x - 2x - 20 = 0$ x (x + 10) - 2 (x + 10) = 0 (x + 10) (x - 2) = 0 x + 10 = 0 or x - 2 = 0x = -10 or x = 2

B) Solve any FOUR sub-questions from the following :

1) Ans : LHS = 5m - 3n = 5(3) - 3(-2)= 15 + 6= 21 \neq RHS \therefore The point (3, -2) does not lie on the graph of 5m - 3n = -21

2) Ans : The given A.P. is 1, 7, 13, 19, Here, a = 1 d = 7 - 1 = 6 $t_n = a + (n - 1) d$, $t_{18} = 1 + (18 - 1) \times 6$ $= 1 + 17 \times 6$ = 1 + 102= 103

 $\therefore 18^{\text{th}}$ term of the given A.P. is 103

3) Ans : -3 is one of the roots of the equation $x^2 - kx - 15 = 0$. Putting x = -3 in the given equation, we get

$$\therefore (3)^{2} - k(-3) - 15 = 0$$

$$\therefore 9 + 3k - 15 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3k - 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3k = 6$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$\therefore k = 2$$

4) Ans : Smt. Malhotra purchased a solar equipment for ₹85,000 GST applicable is at 5% Tax paid by Smt. Malhotra = ₹85,000 x 5% = 4250 Input Tax credit = ₹4,250 Sales price of the equipment = ₹ 90,000 Output Tax = ₹ 90,000 x 5% = ₹ 4,500 Tax payable = Output tax - Input tax credit = ₹ 4500 - ₹4250 = ₹ 250

5) Ans :	Class	Class mark	l l v	Class mark x Frequency
	(Time hours)	x_{i}	(No. of students) f_i	$x_{i}f_{i}$
	0 - 2	1	8	8
	2 - 4	3	14	42
	4 - 6	5	18	90
	6 - 8			70
	8 - 10	JEE N9ET CE	T FOUTOATION Ins	stitute 90
			$\sum f_{ m i} =$	$\sum x_{\rm i} f_{\rm i} = 300$
	$\overline{\Sigma}$	x. f. 200		

Mean =
$$\overline{\mathbf{X}} = \frac{\sum x_{i} f_{i}}{\sum f_{i}} = \frac{300}{60} = 5$$

Q. 3 (A) Complete and write *any* <u>ONE</u> activity from the following :

1) Solution : MV = 50

Let us find the investment required for one share.

Brokerage at 0.2% on ₹50 = 50 x $\frac{0.2}{100}$ = ₹ 0.10 GST on brokerage at 18% = 0.1 x $\frac{18}{100}$ = ₹ 0.018 Investment for one share = ₹ 50 + ₹0.10 + ₹ 0.018 = ₹ 50.118

The number of shares purchased by Aditya = $\frac{\text{Investment}}{\text{Investment for one share}}$ = $\frac{50118}{50.118}$ 3

2) Solution :

i Milk Fa	ts Collected milk (litre)
2-3	30
3-4	$70 \rightarrow f_0$
4-5	$80 \rightarrow f_1$
5-6	$60 \rightarrow f_2$
6-7	20

Mode = L +
$$\left[\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2}\right] \times h$$

= 4 + $\left[\frac{80 - 70}{2(80) - 70 - 60}\right] \times 1$
= 4 + $\frac{10}{30}$
= 4.333

B) Solve *any* <u>TWO</u> sub-questions from the following : 1) **Ans :** 2 3 3 6 -3 x X 6 2 2 0 v 2 1 Institute JEE K 2, Scale 31 X axis : 1 cm = 1 unit (-3, 6) Yaxis: 1 cm = 1 unit 1 3.2 2 (2, 1) H x 2 1 x-y=1The two lines intersect at the point (3, 2).

: The solution of the given equations is x = 3 and y = 2.

2) Ans : The three digits natural numbers are 100, 101, 102, 103, 999. As per the given condition, the series comprises of three digit natural numbers divisible by 5. The series is 100, 105, 110, 115,.....995. Here, a = 100, $d = t_2 - t_1 = 105 - 100 = 5$, and $t_n = 995$. But, $t_n = a + (n-1)d$ $\therefore 995 = 100 + (n-1)5$ $\therefore 995 = 100 + 5n - 5$ $\therefore 995 = 95 + 5n$ $\therefore 995 - 95 = 5n$ $\therefore 900 = 5n$ \therefore n = $\frac{900}{5}$ \therefore n = 180 3) Ans : For Company A Face value of shares = $\gtrless 2$ Premium = ₹ 18 Market value of shares = Face value + Premium = 2 + 18 = ₹ 20 Total investment in Company A = Total number of shares x Market value of shares = 200 x 20 = ₹ 4,000 For Company B Market value of shares = ₹ 500 **FOUNDATION** Institute Total number of shares = 45

Total investment in Company B = Total number of shares x Market value of shares = 500 x 45 = ₹ 22,500

For Company C

Market value of shares = ₹ 10,540 Total number of shares = 1 Total investment in Company C = Total number of shares × Market value of shares = 1 × 10,540 = ₹ 10,540

Total investment of Joseph = Investment in company A + Investment in company B + Investment in company C = 4,000 + 22,500 + 10,540

Total investment of Joseph is ₹ 37,040.

4) Ans : Let S be the sample space. The total available balloons are 2 of red, 3 of blue and 4 of green

: $S = \{R_1, R_2, B_1, B_2, B_3, G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4\}$

$$\therefore n(S) = 9$$

1) Let A be the event of getting red balloon.

 $\therefore \mathbf{A} = \{\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2\} \qquad \therefore n(\mathbf{A}) = 2$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$
$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{2}{9}$$

2) Let B be the event of getting blue balloon. $\therefore B = \{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$ $\therefore n(B) = 3$ $\therefore P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)}$ $\therefore P(B) = \frac{3}{9}$

3) Let C be the event of getting green balloon. $\therefore \mathbf{C} = \{\mathbf{G}_1, \mathbf{G}_2, \mathbf{G}_3, \mathbf{G}_4\} \qquad \therefore n(\mathbf{C}) = 4$ $\therefore P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)}$ $\therefore P(C) = \frac{4}{9}$

Q. 4 Attempt any TWO sub-questions from the following :

1) Ans : Let the length and breadth of the garden be x m and y m respectively According to the first condition,

The semi perimeter of a rectangular shape garden is 36 m.

 $\therefore x + y = 36$(I)

According to the second condition,

The length of the garden is 4 m more than its breadth.tute

$$\therefore x = y + 4$$

...

$$x - y = 4$$
(II)

Adding equations (I) and (II), we get

$$x + y = 36$$

$$+ x - y = 4$$

$$\therefore 2x = 40$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

Substituting x = 20 in equation (I), we get 20 + y = 36 $\therefore y = 36 - 20$ $\cdot v = 16$

$$\therefore y = 16$$

The length and breadth of the garden are 20 m and 16 m respectively.

2) Ans :
$$(m-12) x^2 + 2 (m-12) x + 2 = 0$$

Comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we get
 $a = m - 12, b = 2(m - 12), c = 2$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
 $= [2(m - 120]^2 - 4 \times (m - 12) \times 2$

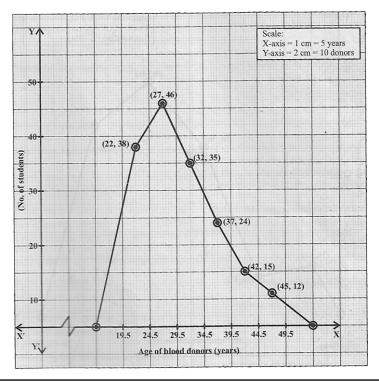
$$= 4(m - 12)^{2} - 8(m - 12)$$

= 4(m² - 24m + 144) - 8m + 96
= 4m² - 96m + 576 - 8m + 96
= 4m² - 104m + 672
= 4(m² - 26m + 168)
= 4(m2 - 14m - 12m + 168)
= 4[m(m - 14) - 12(m - 14)]
= 4[(m - 14) (m - 12)] = 0(\Delta = 0)
(m - 14) (m - 12) = 0
By using the property, if the product of two numbers is zero, then at least one of
them is zero , we get
m - 14 = 0 or m - 12 = 0
 \therefore m = 14 or m = 12
But, if m = 12, then quadratic coefficient becomes zero.

- ∴ m ≠ 12
- ∴ m = 14

3)	Ans	:

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Years	Extended Class	Class Mark	No. of blood doners	Indicators
Class			frequency	
20-24	19.5-24.5	22	38	(22, 38)
25-29	24.5-29.5	27	46	(27, 46)
30-34	29.5-34.5 INE	T 32T FOUI	NDATION35stitute	(32, 35)
35-39	34.5-39.5	37	24	(37, 24)
40-44	39.5-44.5	42	15	(42, 15)
45-49	44.5-49.5	45	12	(45, 12)



Q. 5 Attempt any <u>ONE</u> sub-question from the following :

1) **Ans**: Find the roots if a equation $x^2 - 10x = 200$ $x^2 - 10x = 200$ $\therefore x^2 - 10x - 200 = 0$ $\therefore x^2 - 20x + 10x - 200 = 0$ $\therefore x(x - 20) + 10(x - 20) = 0$ $\therefore (x + 10) (x - 20) = 0$ $\therefore x = -10$ or x = 20Hence one of its answer is 20 2) **Ans**: Sample space, $S = \{(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 4)$

 $\begin{array}{l} (1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3) (1,4), (1,5) \\ (2,0), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3) (2,4), (2,5) \\ (3,0), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3) (3,4), (3,5) \\ (4,0), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3) (4,4), (4,5) \\ (5,0), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3) (5,4), (5,5) \end{array}$

Let A be the event that the product of digits on the upper face is zero. A = $\{(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (4, 0), (5, 0)\}$ n(A) = 11

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{11}{36}$$
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