

A boat goes 30 km upstream and 44 km downstream in 10 hours. In 13 hours‘ it can go 40 km upstream and 55 km downstream. Determine the speed of the stream and that of the boat in still water.

Let speed of boat in still water be $\mathrm{x} \mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ and speed of stream be $\mathrm{y} \mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$.
Speed upstream $=(x-y) \mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$
Speed downstream $=(x+y) k m / h$
Let $\frac{1}{x-y}=a$ and $\frac{1}{x+y}=b$
$\frac{30}{x-y}+\frac{44}{x+y}=10 \Rightarrow 30 a+44 b=10 \Rightarrow 120 a+176 b=40$
$\frac{40}{x-y}+\frac{55}{x+y}=13 \Rightarrow 40 a+55 b=13 \Rightarrow 120 a+165 b=39$
On subtracting, we get,
$\mathrm{b}=\frac{1}{11}$
$\therefore 30 a+4=10 \Rightarrow 30 a=6 \Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{5}$
$\therefore x-y=5$ and $x+y=11$
On solving, we get
$\mathrm{x}=8, \mathrm{y}=3$
$\therefore$ Speed of boat in still water $=8 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$
And, Speed of stream $=3 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$


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## CBSE 102019 RESULTS


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During the medical check-up of 35 students of a class their weights were recorded as follows:

| Weight (in. kg.) | $38-40$ | $40-42$ | $42-44$ | $44-46$ | $46-48$ | $48-50$ | $50-52$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of students | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 3 |

Draw a less than type and a more than type ogive from the given data.Hence obtain the median weight from the graph.

| Classes | f | c.f |  | c.f. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $38-40$ | 3 | 3 | $(40,3)$ | 35 | $(38,35)$ |
| $40-42$ | 2 | 5 | $(42,5)$ | 32 | $(40,32)$ |
| $42-44$ | 4 | 9 | $(44,9)$ | 30 | $(42,30)$ |
| $44-46$ | 5 | 14 | $(46,14)$ | 26 | $(44,26)$ |
| $46-48$ | 14 | 28 | $(48,28)$ | 21 | $(46,21)$ |
| $48-50$ | 4 | 32 | $(50,32)$ | 7 | $(48,7)$ |
| $50-52$ | 3 | 35 | $(52,35)$ | 3 | $(50,3)$ |



We plot the points $(40,3),(42,5),(44,9),(46,14),(48,28),(50,32),(52,35)$. We join these points with a smooth curve to get the 'less than' ogive as shown in Fig.
Then, we plot the points $(38,35),(40,32),(42,30),(44,26),(46,21),(48,7),(50,3)$ on the same axes. By joining these points with a smooth curve to get 'more than' ogive. Since, the two curves intersect at the point, whose abscissa is 47 (approx). Hence, the required median weight is 47 kg (approx.).



Through the midpoint of $M$ of the side CD of a parallelogram $A B C D$, the line $B M$ is drawn intersecting $A C$ in $L$ and $A D$ produced in $E$. Prove that $E L=2 B L$


Given : $A B C D$ is a parallelogram, $M$ is the midpoint of $C D$. $B M$ intersects $A C$ at $L$ and $A D$ produced at $E$.
To prove : $E L=2 B L$
$\operatorname{Pr}$ oof: In $\triangle B M C$ and $\triangle E D M$
$\angle D E M=\angle M B C \quad$ (alternate angles)
$\therefore \triangle B M C \cong \triangle E D M \quad(A S A$ congruence $)$
$\therefore D E=B C$ (c.p.c.t)
But $B C=A D \quad$ (opposite sides of parallelogram $A B C D)$
$\therefore A D=D E \Rightarrow A E=2 A D=2 B C$
In $\triangle A E L$ and $\triangle C B L$

$\angle \mathrm{ALE}=\angle \mathrm{BLC}$ (Vertically opposite angles) $\angle \mathrm{AEL}=\angle \mathrm{LBC}$ (alternate angles)
$\therefore \triangle \mathrm{AEL}=\angle \mathrm{CBL}$ (AA similarity axiom)
$\Rightarrow \frac{A E}{B C}=\frac{A L}{L C}=\frac{E L}{B L}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{E L}{B L}=\frac{A E}{B C}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{E L}{B L}=\frac{A D+D E}{B C}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{E L}{B L}=\frac{B C+B C}{B C}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{E L}{B L}=\frac{2 B C}{B C}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{E L}{B L}=2$
$\therefore E L=2 B L$

The angle of elevation of an aeroplane from point A on the ground is $60^{\circ}$. After flight of 15 seconds, the angle of elevation changes to $30^{\circ}$. If the aeroplane is flying at a constant height of $1500 \sqrt{3} m$, find the speed of the plane is $k, / h r$.

Height of aeroplane $=B D=C D=1500 \sqrt{3} \mathrm{~m}$ and
$\angle B A E=60^{\circ}$ and $C A E=30^{\circ}$
In traingle $A D B \tan 60^{\circ}=\frac{150 \sqrt{3}}{A D}$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}=\frac{1500 \sqrt{3}}{A D}$
$\Rightarrow A D=1500 \mathrm{~m}$
In triangle $C A E \tan 30^{\circ}=\frac{1500 \sqrt{3}}{A E}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=\frac{1500 \sqrt{3}}{A D}$
$\Rightarrow A E=1500 \times 3=4500 \mathrm{~m}$
Distance covered by plane in 15 second :

$$
B C=D E=A E-A D=4500-1500=3000 m
$$

Speed of aeroplane $=\frac{3000}{15}=200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}=720 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$


A hemispherical tank, full of water, is emptied by a pipe at the rate of $\frac{25}{7}$ litres per sec. How much time will it take to empty half the tank if the diameter of the base of the tank is 3 m ?

Let $r m$ be the radius of the hemispherical tank, then
$r=\frac{3}{2} m$.
Now, volume of hemispherical tank
$=\frac{2}{3} \pi r^{3}$
$=\left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}\right) m^{3}$
And, Volume of water to be emptied
$=\frac{1}{2}$ (Volume of hemispherical tank)
$=\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{99000000}{14}\right) \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
$=\frac{99000}{28}$ litres
Hence,
Time taken to half empty the tank
$=\frac{99000}{28} \times \frac{7}{25}$ seconds
$=16.5$ minutes.


Draw a circle of radius 4 cm . Construct a pair of tangents to it, the angle between which is $60^{\circ}$. Also justify the construction. Measure the distance between the centre of the circle and the point of intersection of tangents

## Steps of construction:

Step I : Draw a circle with centre O and radius 4 cm .
Step II: Draw any diameter AOB.
Step III: Make $\angle A O P=60^{\circ}$. OP is radius which intersect at $R$.
Step IV : Draw PQ $\perp \mathrm{OP}$ and $\mathrm{BE} \perp \mathrm{OB}$. PQ and BE intersect at R.

Step V : Hence, RB and RP are the required tangents.


Step VI : Measure of $\mathrm{OR}=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Justification:
$\therefore \quad \angle \mathrm{OPQ}=90^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \mathrm{PR}$ is a tangent to the circle.
Also $\angle \mathrm{OBR}=90^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \mathrm{BR}$ is a tangent to the circle.
Now, $\angle \mathrm{POB}=180-60=120^{\circ}$
$\therefore \quad$ In $\square$ BOPR,


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