

Vidya Vikas Mandal's

Std : XI Ramacrisna Madeva Salgaocar Higher Secondary School Dur: 1 hr

Date : 19/01/2023

Margao – Goa

Marks : 20

Second Mid Term Exam Test

Subject : MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

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1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. The question paper consists of 8 questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D.
  3. Section A contains 2 questions of 1 marks each, which are multiple choice questions. Section B contains 2 questions of 2 marks each, section C contains 2 questions of 3 marks each and Section D contains 2 questions of 4 marks each.
  4. There is no overall choice in the paper. However internal choice is provided in 1 question of 4 marks. In questions with choices only one of the choices to be attempted.
  5. Use of calculators is not permitted.
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SECTION – A

Question numbers 1 to 2 carry 1 mark each. In each question, four options are provided, out of which one is correct. Select and write the correct option.

1. The slope of X-axis is -----.  
(A) 0  
(B) 1  
(C) 2  
(D) Not Defined
2. A set of all points in a plane, the sum of whose distances from two fixed points in the plane is a constant is called -----.  
(A) a circle  
(B) a parabola  
(C) an ellipse  
(D) a hyperbola

### SECTION - B

Question numbers 3 to 4 , carry 2 marks each.

3. Find the equation of the circle with centre ( 3, -4) and radius 6.
4. Reduce the equation  $6x + 8y - 24 = 0$  into (i) slope - intercept form and (ii) Intercept form.

### SECTION - C

Question numbers 5 to 6, carry 3 marks each.

- 5) Using Slope , show that the points (1,0) , (4,3) ,(1, 2) and (-2, -1) are the vertices of a parallelogram.
- 6) Find the eccentricity , co-ordinates of foci and length of Latus rectum of the hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{64} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$  .

### SECTION - D

Question numbers 7 to 8, carry 4 marks each.

7. The vertices of  $\Delta PQR$  are P( 4, 6) ,Q( 1 ,5) and R( - 7, 1) .  
Find the equation of (i) median through the vertex P.  
(ii) altitude through the vertex R.

8. Attempt any one of the following

Prove by using the principle of mathematical induction

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2.$$

OR

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

\*\*\* The End \*\*\*