



## सामान्य निर्देशः

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न पत्र में **29** प्रश्न हैं जो चार खण्डों में विभाजित हैं: अ, ब, स तथा द। खण्ड अ में **4** प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक एक अंक का है। खण्ड ब में **8** प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक दो अंक का है। खण्ड स में **11** प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक चार अंक का है। खण्ड द में **6** प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक छः अंक का है।
- (iii) खण्ड अ में सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द, एक वाक्य अथवा प्रश्न की आवश्यकतानुसार दिए जा सकते हैं।
- (iv) पूर्ण प्रश्न पत्र में विकल्प नहीं हैं। फिर भी चार अंकों वाले 3 प्रश्नों में तथा छः अंकों वाले 3 प्रश्नों में आन्तरिक विकल्प है। ऐसे सभी प्रश्नों में से आपको एक ही विकल्प हल करना है।
- (v) कैलकुलेटर के प्रयोग की अनुमति नहीं है। यदि आवश्यक हो, तो आप लघुगणकीय सारणियाँ माँग सकते हैं।

## General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper consists of **29** questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D. Section A comprises of **4** questions of **one mark** each, Section B comprises of **8** questions of **two marks** each, Section C comprises of **11** questions of **four marks** each and Section D comprises of **6** questions of **six marks** each.
- (iii) All questions in Section A are to be answered in one word, one sentence or as per the exact requirement of the question.
- (iv) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of four marks each and 3 questions of six marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
- (v) Use of calculators is **not** permitted. You may ask for logarithmic tables, if required.

## खण्ड अ

### SECTION A

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 4 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

*Question numbers 1 to 4 carry 1 mark each.*

1. 'k' का मान ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके लिए निम्नलिखित फलन  $x = 3$  पर संतत है :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+3)^2 - 36}{x-3} & , \quad x \neq 3 \\ k & , \quad x = 3 \end{cases}$$

Determine the value of 'k' for which the following function is continuous at  $x = 3$  :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+3)^2 - 36}{x-3} & , \quad x \neq 3 \\ k & , \quad x = 3 \end{cases}$$

2. यदि किसी  $2 \times 2$  वर्ग आव्यूह A के लिए,  $A(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  है, तो  $|A|$  का मान लिखिए।

If for any  $2 \times 2$  square matrix A,  $A(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ , then write the value of  $|A|$ .

3. समतलों  $2x - y + 2z = 5$  तथा  $5x - 2\cdot5y + 5z = 20$  के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।  
 Find the distance between the planes  $2x - y + 2z = 5$  and  $5x - 2\cdot5y + 5z = 20$ .

4. ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

Find :

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

**खण्ड ब**

### SECTION B

प्रश्न संख्या 5 से 12 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।  
*Question numbers 5 to 12 carry 2 marks each.*

5. ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$\int \frac{dx}{5 - 8x - x^2}$$

Find :

$$\int \frac{dx}{5 - 8x - x^2}$$

6. दो दर्जी, A तथा B, प्रतिदिन क्रमशः ₹ 300 तथा ₹ 400 कमाते हैं। A एक दिन में 6 कमीज़ें तथा 4 पैटें सिल सकता है जबकि B प्रतिदिन 10 कमीज़ें तथा 4 पैटें सिल सकता है। यह ज्ञात करने के लिए कि कम-से-कम 60 कमीज़ें तथा 32 पैटें सिलने के लिए प्रत्येक कितने दिन कार्य करे कि श्रम लागत कम-से-कम हो, रैखिक प्रोग्रामन समस्या के रूप में सूत्रबद्ध कीजिए।

Two tailors, A and B, earn ₹ 300 and ₹ 400 per day respectively. A can stitch 6 shirts and 4 pairs of trousers while B can stitch 10 shirts and 4 pairs of trousers per day. To find how many days should each of them work and if it is desired to produce at least 60 shirts and 32 pairs of trousers at a minimum labour cost, formulate this as an LPP.







**16.** यदि  $\tan^{-1} \frac{x-3}{x-4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  है, तो x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

If  $\tan^{-1} \frac{x-3}{x-4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , then find the value of x.

**17.** सारणिकों के गुणधर्मों का प्रयोग कर, सिद्ध कीजिए कि

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 + 2a & 2a + 1 & 1 \\ 2a + 1 & a + 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a - 1)^3$$

अथवा

आव्यूह A ज्ञात कीजिए कि

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

Using properties of determinants, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 + 2a & 2a + 1 & 1 \\ 2a + 1 & a + 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a - 1)^3$$

**OR**

Find matrix A such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$



18. यदि  $x^y + y^x = a^b$  है, तो  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

यदि  $e^y(x+1) = 1$  है, तो दर्शाइए कि  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ .

If  $x^y + y^x = a^b$ , then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**OR**

If  $e^y(x+1) = 1$ , then show that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ .

19. मान ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

अथवा

मान ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$\int_1^4 \{|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-4|\} dx$$

Evaluate :

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

**OR**

Evaluate :

$$\int_1^4 \{|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-4|\} dx$$









28. यदि  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  है, तो  $A^{-1}$  ज्ञात कीजिए, अतः रैखिक समीकरण निकाय  $2x - 3y + 5z = 11$ ,  $3x + 2y - 4z = -5$  तथा  $x + y - 2z = -3$  को हल कीजिए।

If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , then find  $A^{-1}$  and hence solve the system of linear equations  $2x - 3y + 5z = 11$ ,  $3x + 2y - 4z = -5$  and  $x + y - 2z = -3$ .

29. किसी आयत के ऊपर बने अर्धवृत्त के आकार वाली एक खिड़की है। खिड़की का संपूर्ण परिमाप 10 मी. है। पूर्णतया खुली खिड़की से अधिकतम प्रकाश आने के लिए, खिड़की की विमाएँ ज्ञात कीजिए।

A window is in the form of a rectangle surmounted by a semicircular opening. The total perimeter of the window is 10 m. Find the dimensions of the window to admit maximum light through the whole opening.



**QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/3  
EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINTS**

**SECTION A**

1.  $k = 12$ .
2.  $|A| = 8$ .
3. Writing the equations as  $\begin{cases} 2x - y + 2z = 5 \\ 2x - y + 2z = 8 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Distance = 1 unit
4.  $-\log |\sin 2x| + c$  OR  $\log |\sec x| - \log |\sin x| + c$ .

**SECTION B**

5. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{5-8x-x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{21})^2-(x+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{21}} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{21}+(x+4)}{\sqrt{21}-(x+4)} \right| + c$$
6. Let A works for x day and B for y days.  
 $\therefore$  L.P.P. is Minimize  $C = 300x + 400y$   
Subject to: 
$$\begin{cases} 6x + 10y \geq 60 \\ 4x + 4y \geq 32 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

7. Event A: Number obtained is even  
B: Number obtained is red.  
 $P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $P(A \cap B) = P(\text{getting an even red number}) = \frac{1}{6}$   
Since  $P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A \cap B)$  which is  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 $\therefore$  A and B are not independent events.



**OR**

Since A is a skew-symmetric matrix  $\therefore A^T = -A$

$$\therefore |A^T| = |-A| = (-1)^3 \cdot |A|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = -|A|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2|A| = 0 \text{ or } |A| = 0.$$

12.  $\frac{dV}{dt} = 8 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ , where V is the volume of sphere i.e.,  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$S = 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} = 8\pi r \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \cdot 8$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 8}{12} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

**SECTION C**

13. Writing  $+ \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ \hline 1 & \times & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & \times & 8 & 10 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & \times & 12 \\ 7 & 8 & 10 & 12 & \times \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore X : & \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad 12 \\ P(X) : & \quad \frac{2}{12} \quad \frac{2}{12} \quad \frac{4}{12} \quad \frac{2}{12} \quad \frac{2}{12} \\ & = \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} \\ xP(X) : & \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \frac{6}{6} \quad \frac{16}{6} \quad \frac{10}{6} \quad \frac{12}{6} \\ x^2P(X) : & \quad \frac{16}{6} \quad \frac{36}{6} \quad \frac{128}{6} \quad \frac{100}{6} \quad \frac{144}{6} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Sigma xP(x) = \frac{48}{6} = 8 \therefore \text{Mean} = 8$$

$$\text{Variance} = \Sigma x^2 P(x) - [\Sigma xP(x)]^2 = \frac{424}{6} - 64 = \frac{20}{3}$$

14.  $\overrightarrow{AB} = -\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}, \overrightarrow{BC} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}, \overrightarrow{CA} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

Since  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{CA}$ , are not parallel vectors, and  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \vec{0} \therefore A, B, C$  form a triangle

Also  $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = 0 \therefore A, B, C$  form a right triangle

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{210}$$

15. Let  $E_1$ : Selecting a student with 100% attendance  
 $E_2$ : Selecting a student who is not regular

A: selected student attains A grade.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{30}{100} \text{ and } P(E_2) = \frac{70}{100}$$

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{70}{100} \text{ and } P(A/E_2) = \frac{10}{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1/A) &= \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A/E_2)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{70}{100}}{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} + \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{10}{100}} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Regularity is required everywhere or any relevant value

16.  $\tan^{-1} \frac{x-3}{x-4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{x-3}{x-4} + \frac{x+3}{x+4}}{1 - \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-4)(x+4)}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(31)

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 24}{-7} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{17}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$$

17.  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + 2a & 2a + 1 & 1 \\ 2a + 1 & a + 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2$  and  $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 - 1 & a - 1 & 0 \\ 2(a-1) & a - 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding

$$(a-1)^2 \cdot (a-1) = (a-1)^3.$$

OR

Let  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2a - c & 2b - d \\ a & b \\ -3a + 4c & -3b + 4d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a - c = -1, \quad 2b - d = -8$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = -2$$

$$-3a + 4c = 9, \quad -3b + 4d = 22$$

Solving to get  $a = 1, b = -2, c = 3, d = 4$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

18.  $x^y + y^x = a^b$

Let  $u + v = a^b$ , where  $x^y = u$  and  $y^x = v$ .

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} = 0 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$y \log x = \log u \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^y \left[ \frac{y}{x} + \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right]$$

$$x \log y = \log v \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = y^x \left[ \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \log y \right]$$

$$\text{Putting in (i)} \quad x^y \left[ \frac{y}{x} + \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + y^x \left[ \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \log y \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^x \log y + y \cdot x^{y-1}}{x^y \cdot \log x + x \cdot y^{x-1}}$$

**OR**

$$e^y \cdot (x+1) = 1 \Rightarrow e^y \cdot 1 + (x+1) \cdot e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = +\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

19.  $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \tan x (\sec x - \tan x) dx$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi (\sec x \tan x - \sec^2 x + 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [\sec x - \tan x + x]_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi(\pi - 2)}{2}$$

(33)





22.  $\vec{b}_1 \parallel \vec{a} \Rightarrow \text{let } \vec{b}_1 = \lambda(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \vec{b} - \vec{b}_1 = (7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) - (2\lambda\hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} - 2\lambda\hat{k})$$

$$= (7 - 2\lambda)\hat{i} + (2 + \lambda)\hat{j} - (3 - 2\lambda)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b}_2 \perp \vec{a} \Rightarrow 2(7 - 2\lambda) - 1(2 + \lambda) + 2(3 - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\therefore \vec{b}_1 = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{b}_2 = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow (7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) = (4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}) + (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

23. Given differential equation is  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = \sin x$

$\Rightarrow$  Integrating factor =  $e^{-x}$

$$\therefore \text{Solution is: } \lambda e^{-x} = \int \sin x e^{-x} dx = I_1$$

$$I_1 = -\sin x e^{-x} + \int \cos x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -\sin x e^{-x} + [-\cos x e^{-x} - \int + \sin x e^{-x} dx]$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}[-\sin x - \cos x]e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution is } \lambda e^{-x} = \frac{1}{2}(-\sin x - \cos x)e^{-x} + c$$

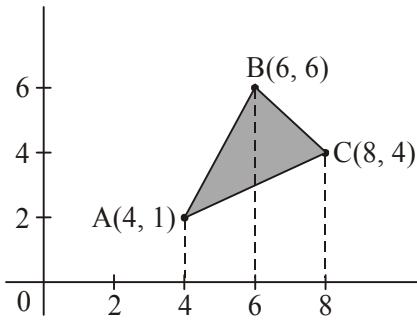
$$\text{or } y = -\frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + ce^x$$



**SECTION D**

24.

Figure

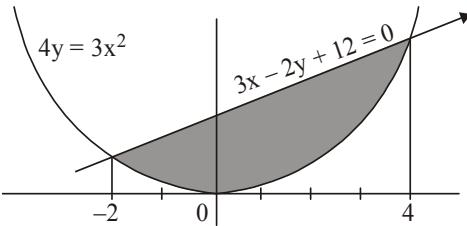


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Equation of AB : } y = \frac{5}{2}x - 9 \\ \text{Equation of BC : } y = 12 - x \\ \text{Equation of AC : } y = \frac{3}{4}x - 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Area (A)} &= \int_4^6 \left( \frac{5}{2}x - 9 \right) dx + \int_6^8 (12 - x) dx - \int_4^8 \left( \frac{3}{4}x - 2 \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{5}{4}x^2 - 9x \right]_4^6 + \left[ 12x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_6^8 - \left[ \frac{3}{8}x^2 - 2x \right]_4^8 \\ &= 7 + 10 - 10 = 7 \text{ sq.units} \end{aligned}$$

**OR**

Figure



$$\begin{aligned} 4y &= 3x^2 \text{ and } 3x - 2y + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 4\left(\frac{3x+12}{2}\right) = 3x^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x - 24 = 0 \text{ or } x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x\text{-coordinates of points of intersection are } x = -2, x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Area (A)} &= \int_{-2}^4 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(3x+12) - \frac{3}{4}x^2 \right] dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{(3x+12)^2}{6} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^4 \\ &= 45 - 18 = 27 \text{ sq.units} \end{aligned}$$









$$28. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = 2(0) + 3(-2) + 5(1) = -1 \neq 0$$

$$A_{11} = 0, A_{12} = 2, A_{13} = 1$$

$$A_{21} = -1, A_{22} = -9, A_{23} = -5$$

$$A_{31} = 2, A_{32} = 23, A_{33} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -9 & -5 \\ 2 & 23 & 13 \end{pmatrix}^T = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -9 & 23 \\ 1 & -5 & 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given equations can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad AX = B$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B$$

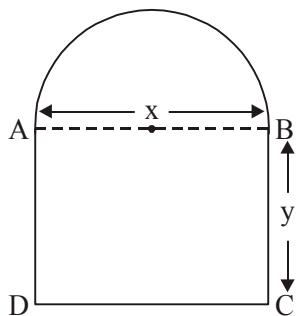
$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 2, z = 3.$$



29.

Figure



Let dimensions of the rectangle be  $x$  and  $y$  (as shown)

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter of window } p = 2y + x + \pi \frac{x}{2} = 10 \text{ m} \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Area of window } A = xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$A = x \left[ 5 - \frac{x}{2} - \pi \frac{x}{4} \right] + \frac{1}{2}\pi \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$= 5x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \pi \frac{x^2}{8}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 5 - x - \pi \frac{x}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{4 + \pi}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} = \left( -1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) < 0$$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{4 + \pi}, y = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$  will give maximum light.

(41)

65/

