

# Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

## Practice Paper -1

(2023-24)

Class – XII

Mathematics (Code: 041)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

### General Instructions :

1. This Question paper contains - **five sections A,B,C,D,E**. Each section is compulsory. However, there are internal choices in some questions.
2. **Section A** has 18 **MCQ's and 02** Assertion-Reason based questions of 1 mark each.(20 Marks )
3. **Section B** has 5 **Very Short Answer (VSA)-type** questions of 2 marks each.(10 Marks )
4. **Section C** has 6 **Short Answer (SA)-type** questions of 3 marks each.(18 Marks )
5. **Section D** has 4 **Long Answer (LA)-type** questions of 5 marks each.(20 Marks )
6. **Section E** has 3 **Source based/Case based/passage based/integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub parts.(12 Marks )**

Section – A						
	Question Number 1-18 are of MCQ type question one mark each.					
1.	The domain of the function $\cos^{-1}(2x-1)$ is : <table border="1"><tr><td>(a) <math>[0,1]</math></td><td>(b) <math>[-1,1]</math></td></tr><tr><td>(c) <math>(-1,1)</math></td><td>(d) <math>[0, \pi]</math></td></tr></table>	(a) $[0,1]$	(b) $[-1,1]$	(c) $(-1,1)$	(d) $[0, \pi]$	1
(a) $[0,1]$	(b) $[-1,1]$					
(c) $(-1,1)$	(d) $[0, \pi]$					
2.	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 2 & 1 & c \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix , then the value of $(a+b+c)$ is ; <table border="1"><tr><td>(a) 9</td><td>(b) 8</td></tr><tr><td>(c) 7</td><td>(d) 6</td></tr></table>	(a) 9	(b) 8	(c) 7	(d) 6	1
(a) 9	(b) 8					
(c) 7	(d) 6					
3.	If a matrix $A = [0 \ 1 \ 2]_{1 \times 3}$ then the matrix $AA^T$ (where $A^T$ is transpose of A ) is: <table border="1"><tr><td>(a) <math>[0]</math></td><td>(b) <math>[3]</math></td></tr><tr><td>(c) <math>[5]</math></td><td>(d) <math>\begin{bmatrix} 0 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 \\ 0 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 \\ 0 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 \end{bmatrix}</math></td></tr></table>	(a) $[0]$	(b) $[3]$	(c) $[5]$	(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1
(a) $[0]$	(b) $[3]$					
(c) $[5]$	(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$					

4.	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 3 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 1 \end{bmatrix}</math></p> <p>then the value of <math> \text{adj } A </math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 244 1393 419"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 244 800 333">(a) 6</td> <td data-bbox="800 244 1393 333">(b) 1/6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 333 800 419">(c) 31</td> <td data-bbox="800 333 1393 419">(d) 216</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) 6	(b) 1/6	(c) 31	(d) 216	1
(a) 6	(b) 1/6					
(c) 31	(d) 216					
5.	<p>If matrices A, B and C are such that <math>A_{p \times 4} \cdot B_{q \times 5} = C_{2 \times 5}</math>, then the value of <math>p^2 - q^2</math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 499 1393 680"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 499 800 588">(a) -12</td> <td data-bbox="800 499 1393 588">(b) 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 588 800 680">(c) 16</td> <td data-bbox="800 588 1393 680">(d) -16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) -12	(b) 12	(c) 16	(d) -16	1
(a) -12	(b) 12					
(c) 16	(d) -16					
6.	<p>The graph of <math>x \leq 3</math> and <math>y \geq 3</math> lie in :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 755 1393 1002"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 755 800 844">(a) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant</td> <td data-bbox="800 755 1393 844">(b) 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 844 800 1002">(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant</td> <td data-bbox="800 844 1393 1002">(d) 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> quadrant	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> quadrant	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quadrant	(d) 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quadrant	1
(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> quadrant	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> quadrant					
(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quadrant	(d) 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quadrant					
7.	<p>Sum of order and degree of differential equation <math>\left(\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0</math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 1131 1393 1311"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1131 800 1220">(a) 6</td> <td data-bbox="800 1131 1393 1220">(b) 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1220 800 1311">(c) 3</td> <td data-bbox="800 1220 1393 1311">(d) 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) 6	(b) 5	(c) 3	(d) 2	1
(a) 6	(b) 5					
(c) 3	(d) 2					
8.	<p>Derivative of <math>\sec^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}</math> w.r.t x is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 1542 1393 1723"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1542 800 1631">(a) 0</td> <td data-bbox="800 1542 1393 1631">(b) 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1631 800 1723">(c) x</td> <td data-bbox="800 1631 1393 1723">(d) <math>x^2</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) 0	(b) 1	(c) x	(d) $x^2$	1
(a) 0	(b) 1					
(c) x	(d) $x^2$					
9.	<p><math>\int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx</math> is equal to :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 1857 1393 2139"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1857 800 1978">(a) <math>x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C</math></td> <td data-bbox="800 1857 1393 1978">(b) <math>x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 1978 800 2139">(c) <math>x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C</math></td> <td data-bbox="800 1978 1393 2139">(d) <math>x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C$	(b) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C$	(c) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C$	(d) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C$	1
(a) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C$	(b) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1-x  + C$					
(c) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C$	(d) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log 1+x  + C$					
10.	<p>Integrating factor of <math>x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2</math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 2268 1393 2451"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 2268 800 2357">(a) <math>x^3</math></td> <td data-bbox="800 2268 1393 2357">(b) <math>x^2</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="217 2357 800 2451">(c) <math>x^4</math></td> <td data-bbox="800 2357 1393 2451">(d) x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $x^3$	(b) $x^2$	(c) $x^4$	(d) x	1
(a) $x^3$	(b) $x^2$					
(c) $x^4$	(d) x					

11.	<p>The degree of the differential equation <math>\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}</math> is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 177 1390 392"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 177 802 298">(a) 4</td> <td data-bbox="802 177 1390 298">(b) <math>\frac{3}{2}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 298 802 392">(c) Not defined</td> <td data-bbox="802 298 1390 392">(d) 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) 4	(b) $\frac{3}{2}$	(c) Not defined	(d) 2	1
(a) 4	(b) $\frac{3}{2}$					
(c) Not defined	(d) 2					
12.	<p>The projection of <math>2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}</math> on the vector <math>\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}</math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 532 1390 822"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 532 802 653">(a) <math>\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 532 1390 653">(b) <math>\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 653 802 822">(c) <math>\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 653 1390 822">(d) <math>\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}$	(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$	(c) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$	(d) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}$	1
(a) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}$	(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$					
(c) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$	(d) $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}$					
13.	<p>Area of the parallelogram whose diagonals are <math>\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}</math> and <math>\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}</math> is given by :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 1024 1390 1198"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1024 802 1104">(a) <math>10\sqrt{3}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 1024 1390 1104">(b) <math>5\sqrt{3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1104 802 1198">(c) 8</td> <td data-bbox="802 1104 1390 1198">(d) 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $10\sqrt{3}$	(b) $5\sqrt{3}$	(c) 8	(d) 4	1
(a) $10\sqrt{3}$	(b) $5\sqrt{3}$					
(c) 8	(d) 4					
14.	<p>If <math> \vec{a} + \vec{b}  =  \vec{a} - \vec{b} </math> then the angle between <math>\vec{a}</math> and <math>\vec{b}</math> is :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 1387 1390 1628"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1387 802 1494">(a) <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 1387 1390 1494">(b) 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1494 802 1628">(c) <math>\frac{\pi}{4}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 1494 1390 1628">(d) <math>\frac{\pi}{6}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	(b) 0	(c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$	(d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$	1
(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	(b) 0					
(c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$	(d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$					
15.	<p>The direction ratios of line are 1, 3, 5 then its direction cosines are :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 1682 1390 1991"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1682 802 1830">(a) <math>\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 1682 1390 1830">(b) <math>\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{9}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 1830 802 1991">(c) <math>\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 1830 1390 1991">(d) None of these</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}$	(b) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{9}$	(c) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$	(d) None of these	1
(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}$	(b) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{9}$					
(c) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$	(d) None of these					
16.	<p>: For two independent events A &amp; B <math>P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{3}</math>, <math>P(A) = \frac{2}{5}</math>, then P(B) is equal to:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 2179 1390 2421"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 2179 802 2300">(a) <math>\frac{5}{9}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 2179 1390 2300">(b) <math>\frac{4}{9}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="212 2300 802 2421">(c) <math>\frac{2}{9}</math></td> <td data-bbox="802 2300 1390 2421">(d) <math>\frac{3}{9}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(a) $\frac{5}{9}$	(b) $\frac{4}{9}$	(c) $\frac{2}{9}$	(d) $\frac{3}{9}$	1
(a) $\frac{5}{9}$	(b) $\frac{4}{9}$					
(c) $\frac{2}{9}$	(d) $\frac{3}{9}$					

17.	The minimum value of $Z=x+y$ subject to the constraints $x \leq 20$ , $y \geq 10$ and $x, y \geq 0$ , is :		1
	(a) 0	(b) 10	
	(c) 20	(d) 30	

18.	If the objective function for the LPP is $Z=11x+7y$ and the corner points of the bounded feasible regions are $(3, 2)$ , $(0, 5)$ , $(0, 3)$ then the minimum value of $Z$ occurs at :		1
	(a) $(3, 2)$	(b) $(0, 5)$	
	(c) $(0, 3)$	(d) does not exist	

**(ASSERTION-REASON BASED QUESTIONS)**

In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

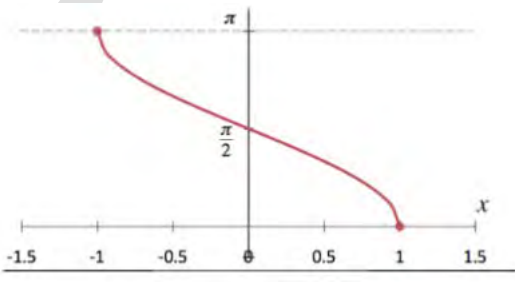
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

19.	<p>Assertion (A) : <math>\cos^{-1}(\cos(\frac{7\pi}{6})) = \frac{5\pi}{6}</math></p> <p>Reason (R) : <math>\cos^{-1}(\cos x) = x</math> for all <math>x \in (0, \pi)</math></p>	1
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20.	<p>Assertion (A) : If a line makes angles <math>\alpha, \beta, \gamma</math> with the positive direction of coordinate axes then <math>\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma = -1</math></p> <p>Reason (R) : Sum of squares of direction cosines of a line is 1</p>	1
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**( Section B)**

**This section contains 5 Very Short Answer (VSA)-type questions of 2 marks each.**

21.	<p>The graph of an inverse trigonometric function <math>f(x)</math> is given below, observe the graph and answer the following questions</p>	2
	 <p>(i) What is the value of <math>f(\frac{-1}{2})</math> ?</p> <p>(ii) If <math>f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}</math>, then find the value of <math>x</math>.</p>	

22.	Show that the function $f$ in $A = R - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$ defined as $f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{6x-4}$ is one- one	2
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23.	<p>If <math>y = x^y</math>, then find <math>\frac{dy}{dx}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>If</p> $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}\right)$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$	2
24.	A particle moves along the curve $x^2 = 2y$ . At what point, ordinate increases at the same rate as abscissa increases?	2
25.	<p>Find <math>\int \frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2} dx</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Find the value of</p> $\int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-2x}{1+x-x^2}\right) dx$	2
<b>Section C</b>		
<b>This section contains 6 Short Answer (SA)-type questions of 3marks each.</b>		
26.	If $x = a \sin^2 \theta$ , $y = a \cos^2 \theta$ , then find $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$	3
27.	<p>A bag A contains 4 black balls and 6 red balls and bag B contains 7 black and 3 red balls. A die is thrown. If 1 or 2 appear on it, then bag A is chosen, otherwise bag B. If two balls are drawn at random (Without replacement) from the selected bag, find the probability of one of them being red and another black.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>From a lot of 15 bulbs which include 5 defectives, a sample of two bulbs is drawn at random (without replacement). Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs.</p>	3
28.	<p>Evaluate <math>\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1+\tan x) dx</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Find <math>\int e^x \cdot \sin x dx</math></p>	3
29.	<p>Find the general solution of <math>(1+x^2)dy + 2xy dx = \cot x dx</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Solve following differential equation <math>(x^2 - y^2)dx + 2xy dy = 0</math></p>	3
30.	<p>Solve the following Linear programming problem graphically :</p> <p>Maximize : <math>Z = 4x + y</math></p> <p>subject to the constraints <math>x + y \leq 50, 3x + y \leq 90, x \geq 0, y \geq 0</math></p>	3
31.	Find the interval in which function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 15$ is strictly increasing and strictly decreasing	3
<b>खंड डी / (SECTION D)</b>		
<b>This section contains four Long Answer (LA)-type questions of 5marks each.</b>		
32.	Find the area of the region included between the curves $4y = 3x^2$ and the line $2y = 3x + 12$	5
33.	Let N denote the set of all natural numbers and R be the relation on $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) \in R(c, d)$ if $ad(b+c) = bc(a+d)$ . Prove that R is an equivalence relation.	5
34.	<p>Find the shortest distance between the lines given by</p> $\vec{r} = (8+3\lambda)\hat{i} - (9+16\lambda)\hat{j} + (10+7\lambda)\hat{k}$ and $\vec{r} = 15\hat{i} + 29\hat{j} + 5\hat{k} + \mu(3\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Find the vector and cartesian equations of the line which is perpendicular to the lines with equations and and passes through the point (1, 1, 1). Also find the angle between the given</p>	5

lines.

35.

Evaluate the product  $AB$ , where :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Hence solve the system of linear equations}$$

$$x - y = 3$$

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 17$$

$$y + 2z = 7$$

OR

If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $A^2 - 5A + 4I$  and hence find a matrix  $X$  such that  $A^2 - 5A + 4I + X = 0$

5

**(Section E)**

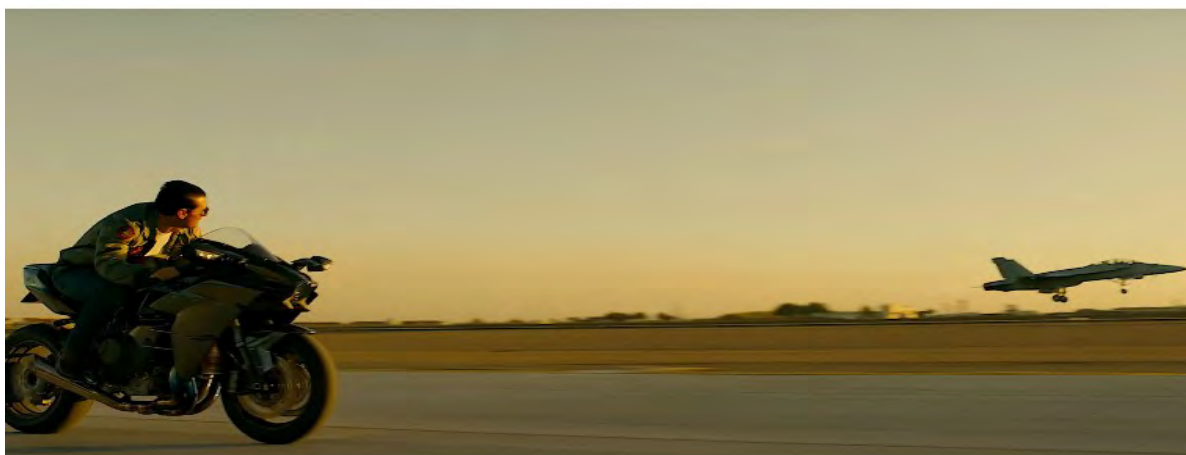
**Source based/Case based/passage based/integrated units of assessment Questions**

36.

A bike is running on the road along the line  $\frac{x-6}{1} = \frac{2-y}{2} = \frac{z-2}{2}$

while an aeroplane is flying in the space along the line  $\frac{x+4}{3} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$

1+1+2



Based on the information given above answer the following questions .

1(i) Write the equations of both the lines in vector form.

(ii) Find a vector perpendicular to both the given lines .

(iii) Find shortest distance between both skew lines.

OR

(iii) For which value of  $\lambda$  the lines  $\frac{x-6}{1} = \frac{2-y}{2} = \frac{z-2}{2}$  and  $\frac{x+4}{3} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$

Intersect each other

37.

In a smart city Indore a residential society comprising of 100 houses, there were 60 childrens between the ages 10-15 years. They were inspired by their teacher to start composting to ensure that biodegradable waste is recycled. For this purpose instead of each child doing it for only his/her house childrens convinced the Residents welfare association to do it as a society initiative. For this they identified a square area in a local park . Local authorities charged amount of ₹50 per sq metre for space so that there is no misuse of the space and Resident welfare association takes it seriously . Association hired a labourer for digging out  $250 \text{ m}^3$  and he charged ₹400 x or  $X(\text{depth})^2$  . Association will like to have minimum cost .

1+1+2



Based on the information given above answer the following:

(i) If the side of square plot is  $x$  metre and its depth is  $h$  metre then find the cost  $C$  for the pit

(ii) Find the value of  $h$  (in metre) for which  $\frac{dc}{dh} = 0$ .

(iii) What is the value of  $\frac{d^2c}{dh^2}$  ?

OR

(iii) Find the value of  $x$  (in metre) for minimum cost.

38.

In a war between Russia and Ukraine, UK provided Ukraine two types of new anti-aircraft guns named A and B which were used by Ukrainian forces to stop Russia's 'suicide drones'. The probabilities that the shell fired from them hits an airplane are 0.3 and 0.2 respectively. Both of them fired one shell at an airplane at the same time.

2+2



Based on the information given above answer the following questions.

(i) What is the probability that the shell fired from exactly one of them hit the plane?

(ii) If it is known that the shell fired from exactly one of them hit the plane, then what is the probability that it was fired from B?