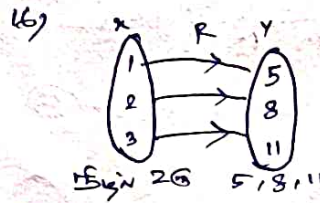


25)  $\frac{4^3 \times 7^3}{4^2 \times 7^2} = \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^3 = \frac{64}{343}$

- I  
1) க 12 2) க. சி. சி. சி. சி. சி. சி. 3) அ 1 4) ஆ 2 5) 6-120, 100  
6) க. சி. சி. சி. சி. சி. சி. 7) ஆ 2 8) க 1B = L 9) 6 9  
10) ஆ  $x+y=3$ ;  $3x+y=7$  11) ஆ. அ. சி. சி. சி. சி. சி. 12) ஆ 18 16 6 5 26)  
13) அ 0 14) அ  $A \cap B = \phi$

$4\pi^2 = 154$   
 $\pi^2 = 154 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{22} = \frac{49}{4} \Rightarrow \pi = \frac{7}{2}$

- II  
15)  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$   
 $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$



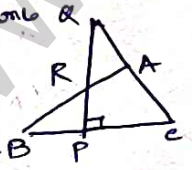
17)  $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} = 325$   
 $\left[\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right]^2 = 325^2 = 105625$

18)  $\frac{x^3}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x+3}$

19)  $x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{24}{5}$   
 $5x^2 - 5 = 24x$   
 $5x^2 - 24x - 5 = 0$   
 $(5x+1)(x-5) = 0$   
 $x = 5 \text{ (or) } x = -\frac{1}{5}$

- 20) i) 2x2 மெட்ரிக்ஸ் மாற்றம்  $B = 16$   
ii) மாற்றம்  $4 \times 4$

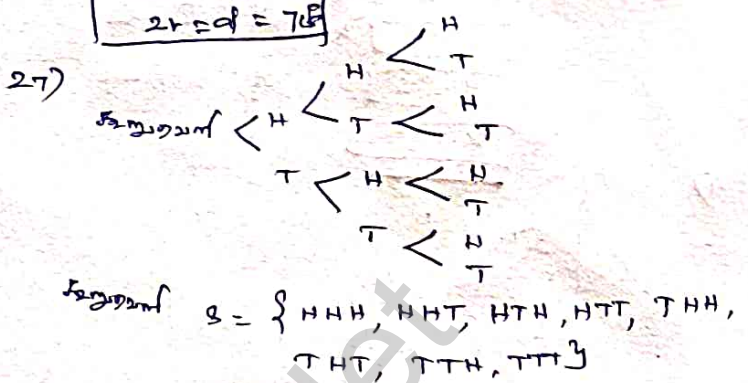
21) ABC சமகோண முக்கோணம்  $\angle B = 90^\circ$   $BC, CA, AB$  மீது  $P, Q, R$  புள்ளிகள்  $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$  எனில்  $\frac{BP}{PC} \times \frac{CQ}{QA} \times \frac{AR}{RB} = 1$



22)  $\Delta PQR$  பக்கங்கள்  $\frac{x_1}{2}, \frac{x_2}{4}, \frac{x_3}{6}$  எனில்  $\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{4} + \frac{x_3}{6} = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 6$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(3+2+1) = \frac{1}{2}(6) = 3$

3)  $\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta} \times \frac{1+\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta} = \frac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{1-\cos^2\theta}$   
 $= \frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \csc\theta + \cot\theta$

4)  $7y = 8x + 6$   
 $y = \frac{8}{7}x + \frac{6}{7}$   $[y = mx + c]$   
 $m = \frac{8}{7}$   $y$  அச்சத்தின் மீது  $c = \frac{6}{7}$



28)  $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{n^2-1}{12}}$ ,  $n=2$   
 $= \sqrt{\frac{2^2-1}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{4-1}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$

- III  
29)  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$   $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$   $C = \{2, 3\}$   
 $B - C = \{2, 3, 5, 7\} - \{2, 3\} = \{5, 7\}$   
 $A \times (B - C) = \{(1,5), (1,7), (2,5), (2,7), (3,5), (3,7), (4,5), (4,7), (5,5), (5,7), (6,5), (6,7), (7,5), (7,7)\}$

$A \times C = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2), (7,2)\}$   
 $(A \times B) - (A \times C) = \{(1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7), (4,3), (4,5), (4,7), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), (6,3), (6,5), (6,7), (7,3), (7,5), (7,7)\}$

30)  $f(3) = 3+2 = 5$ ,  $f(6) = 2$   
 $f(-1.5) = -1.5 - 1 = -2.5$

31)  $a = 301$ ,  $d = 7$ ,  $l = 595$   
 $n = \frac{l-a}{d} + 1 = \left(\frac{595-301}{7}\right) + 1 = 42 + 1 = 43$   
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a+l) = \frac{43}{2}(301+595) = 19264$

32)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $(A-B)^T = A^T - B^T$

$A-B = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4 & 2-0 \\ 1-1 & 3-5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $(A-B)^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $A^T - B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4 & 1-1 \\ 2-0 & 3-5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

1)  $(A-B)^T = A^T - B^T$

33)  $3x - 2y + z = 2$  — (1)  $2x + 3y - z = 5$  — (2)

$2 + y + z = 6$  — (3)

(1) + (2)  $5x + y = 7$  — (4)

(2) + (3)  $3x + 4y = 11$  — (5)

4x(5)  $20x + 4y = 25$

(5)  $\Rightarrow 3x + 4y = 11$

(4)  $\Rightarrow 17x = 17$

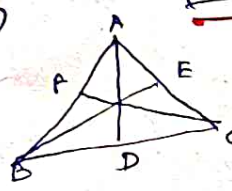
$x = 1$

$y = 2$

$z = 3$

(1) ની ઉજ્જમલ  
(3) ની ઉજ્જમલ

34)



BC ની મધ્યવર્તી D  $BD = DC$   
 $\frac{BD}{DC} = 1$  — (1)  
 CA ની મધ્યવર્તી E  $CE = EA$   
 $\frac{CE}{EA} = 1$  — (2)  
 AB ની મધ્યવર્તી F  $AF = FB$   
 $\frac{AF}{FB} = 1$  — (3)

(1) x (2) x (3)

$\frac{BD}{DC} \times \frac{CE}{EA} \times \frac{AF}{FB} = 1$  — (4)

$\therefore$  મધ્યવર્તીઓ ડિવિડ થાય છે

35)

A(2.5, 3.5), B(10, 4), C(2.5, -2.5), D(-5, 5)

AB ની ઝાંઝા  $m_1 = \frac{-7.5}{7.5} = -1$

CD ની ઝાંઝા  $m_2 = \frac{5+2.5}{-7.5} = \frac{7.5}{-7.5} = -1$

$m_1 = m_2$

BC ની ઝાંઝા  $m_3 = \frac{1.5}{-7.5} = -\frac{1}{5}$

DA ની ઝાંઝા  $m_4 = \frac{5-3.5}{-7.5} = \frac{1.5}{-7.5} = -\frac{1}{5}$

$m_3 = m_4$

$\therefore$  ડાયાગોનલ પરસ્પર લંબકોણીય

36)

i) ઘોંટાઈ 40%  $y = 0.40$

$0.40 = -0.25x + 1$

$0.25x = 0.60$  ,  $x = \frac{0.60}{0.25}$

$x = 2.4$  લોટ

ii) ઘોંટાઈ 0%  $y = 0$

$0 = -0.25x + 1$

$0.25x = 1$  ,  $x = 4$  લોટ

4 લોટ ઘોંટાઈ 0% થી 40% ઘોંટાઈ સુધી

37)

$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = P$  — (1)  $\cos \theta = \frac{P^2 - 1}{P^2 + 1}$  — (2)

$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$

$\sec \theta - \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}$

$\sec \theta - \tan \theta = \frac{1}{P}$  — (3)

(1) + (2)

$2 \sec \theta = P + \frac{1}{P}$

$2 \sec \theta = \frac{P^2 + 1}{P}$  — (4)

38)

$2 \cot \theta = P - \frac{1}{P}$

$2 \cot \theta = \frac{P^2 - 1}{P}$  — (1)

$\frac{(1)}{(3)} = \frac{\sec \theta}{\sec \theta} = \frac{P^2 - 1}{P} \times \frac{1}{P^2 + 1}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{P^2 - 1}{P^2 + 1}$



$\Delta ABC$  ની

$\tan \theta = \frac{1800}{y}$   $y = \frac{1800 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 600\sqrt{3}$  — (1)

$\Delta ABD$  ની  $\tan \theta = \frac{1800}{x+y} \Rightarrow x+y = 1800\sqrt{3}$  — (2)

(1) + (2)

$x + 600\sqrt{3} = 1800\sqrt{3}$

$x = 1800\sqrt{3} - 600\sqrt{3}$

$x = 1200\sqrt{3}$

$x = 1200 \times 1.732 = 2078.4$

39)

$h = 20$  cm  $r = 14$  cm

સમઘુમળી  $= 2\pi r h$  ઝાંઝા

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 20$

$= 1760$  cm<sup>2</sup>

ઘોંટાઈ યુગ્મ  $= 2\pi r (h+r)$  ઝાંઝા

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times (20+14)$

$= 2992$  cm<sup>2</sup>

40)

ઝાંઝા  $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$

$\sigma^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n} - \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2n} \right]^2$

$= \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 1}{6} - \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{4}$

$\sigma^2 = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$

41)

$n(C) = 50$ ,  $n(A) = 28$ ,  $n(B) = 30$

$n(A \cap B) = 18$

$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(C)} = \frac{28}{50}$

$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(C)} = \frac{30}{50}$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(C)} = \frac{18}{50}$

i) નક્કી થાય છે  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{18}{50}$

ii) નક્કી થાય છે  $P(\bar{A} \cap B) = \frac{12}{50}$

iii) ઝાંઝા  $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{25} = \frac{11}{25}$

42)

$5 + 55 + 555 + \dots$  ની સરવાળા

$= \frac{5}{9} (9 + 99 + 999 + \dots$  ની સરવાળા)

$= \frac{5}{9} (10 + 100 + 1000 + \dots$  ની સરવાળા -  $n$ )

$= \frac{5}{9} \left( \frac{10(10^n - 1)}{10 - 1} - n \right)$

$= \frac{50}{81} (10^n - 1) - \frac{5n}{9}$

R. D. Sharma (8) ભાગ (8)