

கூடு-1

1. (அ) $(A \times C) \subset (B \times D)$
2. (ஆ) $2-4x$
3. (அ) 0, 1, 8
4. (ஆ) A தலை B 2 லு 1 அங்கு
5. (ஆ) 1
6. (ஆ) கீழ்க் காட்டி
7. (ஆ) 70°
8. (அ) 120°
9. (அ) 4 அங்குள்ள இடங்களில்
10. (ஆ) 2
11. (ஆ) 60 அக
12. (அ) 2:1
13. (ஆ) 160900
14. (ஆ) $\frac{23}{26}$

[ஒரே மாதிரி m, n இலக்கங்களில்]
 தலை 5 இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்
 ஒரே மாதிரி இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்
 இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில். இது
 கீழ்க்கண்டது. எனவே m-ல்
 உள்ள இடங்களில் $2^n \times 5^m$ உள்ள
 5 இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்
 உள்ளது.

18. அது ஒரே மாதிரி உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்

$$a_n = \begin{cases} n^2 & ; n \text{ இடங்களில் உள்ள} \\ \frac{n^2}{2} & ; n \text{ இடங்களில் உள்ள} \end{cases}$$

3-28 இடங்களில் $n^2 = 3^2 = 9$

4-28 இடங்களில் $= \frac{n^2}{2}$
 $= \frac{4^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2}$
 $= 8$

கூடு-2

15. $A \times B = \{(3,2), (3,4), (5,2), (5,4)\}$
 $A = \{3, 5\}$
 $B = \{2, 4\}$

16. $f: N \rightarrow N$
 $f(m) = m^3 + m + 3$

$f(1) = 5, f(2) = 9, f(3) = 15$
 இது ஒரு சீரமைந்த தொடர். இது ஒரு சீரமைந்த தொடர்.
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 இது ஒரு சீரமைந்த தொடர். இது ஒரு சீரமைந்த தொடர்.

19. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + 10^2$
 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
 $= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6}$
 $= 385$

$2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + 20^2$
 $= 1^2 \times 2^2 + 2^2 \times 2^2 + 3^2 \times 2^2 + \dots + 10^2 \times 2^2$
 $= 2^2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2)$
 $= 2^2(385)$
 $= 4 \times 385$
 $= 1540$

17. $2^m \times 5^m$ உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்
 உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களில்
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20. $9x^2 + 36x + 4 = 0$

Discriminant of the quadratic Eqn

$\Delta = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$a = 9, b = 36, c = 4$

$(36)^2 - 4 \times 9 \times 4 = 0$

$9k^2 - 144 = 0$

$9k^2 = 144$

$k^2 = \frac{144}{9}$

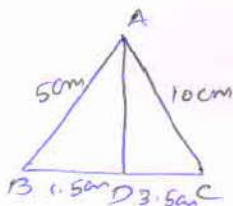
$k^2 = 36$

$|k| = 6$

21. $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & -3 \\ -\sqrt{5} & 2 \\ \sqrt{3} & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

$-A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{7} & \sqrt{5} & -\sqrt{3} \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

22



$AB = 50m, AC = 100m$

$BD = 1.5m, DC = 3.5m$

$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{1.5}{3.5} = \frac{3}{7}$

$\frac{AB}{DC} \neq \frac{BD}{DC}$

\therefore AD is not the median of $\triangle ABC$

23. $(14, 10)$ and $(14, -6)$

Slope = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

Slope = $\frac{-6 - 10}{14 - 14}$

= $\frac{-16}{0} = \infty$

\therefore The line is a vertical line

24. $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}}$

= $\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}{\sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2}}$

= $\frac{\cos \theta}{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)}$

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

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

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

= $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

= $\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

= $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$

25. Area of the circle = πr^2

Area of the circle = 154 sq

$\pi r^2 = 154$

$4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r^2 = 154$

$r^2 = 154 \times \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{1}{22}$

$r^2 = \frac{49}{4}$

$r = \frac{7}{2}$

\therefore Circumference = 7π

26. Area of the circle = πr^2

Area of the circle = 1386 sq

$\pi r^2 = 1386$ sq

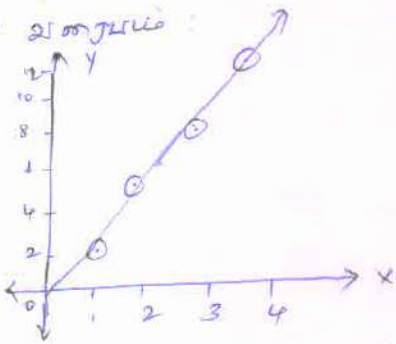
(ii) ଅଟଳ ସମୀକରଣ:

x	1	2	3	4
f(x)	2	5	8	11

(iii) ଅନୁକ୍ରମିତ ଅନୁପାତର କ୍ରମିକ:

$$f = \{(1,2), (2,5), (3,8), (4,11)\}$$

(iv) ଅନୁକ୍ରମିକ:



31) 100 ଟଙ୍କା 1000 ଟଙ୍କା ଡିମ୍ବଲେ
11 ଅର୍ଥ 2154 ଟଙ୍କା ଡିମ୍ବର ଅନୁକ୍ରମିକ
କ୍ରମିକ 110 + 121 + 132 + ... + 990

$$a = 110, d = 11, l = 990$$

$$n = \left(\frac{l-a}{d}\right) + 1$$

$$= \left(\frac{990-110}{11}\right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{880}{11} + 1$$

$$= 80 + 1$$

$$\boxed{n = 81}$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a+l]$$

$$S_{81} = \frac{81}{2} [110+990]$$

$$= \frac{81}{2} \times 1100$$

$$= 81 \times 550$$

$$\boxed{S_{81} = 44,550}$$

32 $6x + 2y - 5z = 13 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$3x + 3y - 2z = 13 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$7x + 5y - 3z = 26 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 6x + 2y - 5z = 13$

$\textcircled{3} \times 2 \Rightarrow 14x + 10y - 6z = 52$

$-4y - z = -13$

$4y + z = 13 \rightarrow \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow z = 13 - 4y$

$\textcircled{2} \times 7 \Rightarrow 21x + 21y - 14z = 91$

$\textcircled{3} \times 5 \Rightarrow 35x + 25y - 15z = 130$

$6y - 5z = 13 \rightarrow \textcircled{6}$

$6y - 65 + 20y = 13$

$26y - 65 = 13$

$26y = 78$

$y = \frac{78}{26}$

$\boxed{y = 3}$

$\textcircled{5} \Rightarrow z = 13 - 4y$

$z = 13 - 12$

$\boxed{z = 1}$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 3x + 3y - 2z = 13$

$3x + 9 - 2 = 13$

$3x = 13 - 7$

$x = \frac{6}{3}$

$\boxed{x = 2}$

Solution:

$x = 2$

$y = 3$

$z = 1$

32) $x^4 + 3x^3 - x - 3, x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3$

$f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - x - 3$

$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3$

$f(x)$ ର $g(x)$ ଅର୍ଥ 2155

$$\begin{array}{r} x+2 \\ \hline x^3+x^2-5x+3 \overline{) x^4+3x^3+0x^2-x-3} \\ \underline{x^4+x^3-5x^2+3x} \quad (+) \\ 2x^3+5x^2-4x-3 \\ \underline{2x^3+2x^2-10x+6} \quad (-) \\ 3x^2+6x-9 \\ \underline{3(x^2+2x-3)} \quad \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$g(x)$ ର x^2+2x-3 ଅର୍ଥ 2155

x^2+2x+3

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2+2x+3 \overline{) x^3+x^2-5x+3} \\ \underline{x^3+2x^2+3x} \quad (-) \\ -x^2-2x+3 \\ \underline{-x^2-2x+3} \quad (-) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

ABF system 2021

(60) $x^2 = x^2 + 2x + 3$

34. $\frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{10x}{y} + 27 - \frac{10y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}$
 $\frac{x}{y} \left[\frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{10x}{y} + 27 - \frac{10y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right]$
 $\frac{x^2}{y^2}$
 $\frac{2x}{y} - 5$
 $\frac{-10x}{y} + 27$
 $\frac{-10y}{x} + 25$
 $2 - \frac{10y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}$
 $2 - \frac{10y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}$
 0

$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{10x}{y} + 27 - \frac{10y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}$
 $= \left| \frac{x}{y} - 5 + \frac{y}{x} \right|$

35. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 2-2+0 & -1+8+2 \\ 4+1+0 & -2-4+2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$(AB)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ — ①

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

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

$= \begin{bmatrix} 2-2+0 & 4+1+0 \\ -1+8+2 & -2-4+2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ — ②

①, ② ની વચ્ચે $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ જોઈ શકાય છે.

36. ઘનપત્ર સંબંધિત સમસ્યા સમજાવો:

ઠીક → ①

ખલો → ①

અપૂરવું → ①

ફેલો → ②

⑤

37. કોઈક સમસ્યાનું કાર્ય = 28 જ. ય

$\frac{1}{2} [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_1] = 28$
 $\frac{1}{2} [y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_1]$

$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & k & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 28$

$[(-4k+6+9-4) - (6+3k-4+2)] = 56$

$(-4k+11) - (3k-10) = 56$

$-4k+11-3k+10 = 56$

$-7k = 56-21$

$-7k = 35$

$k = -5$

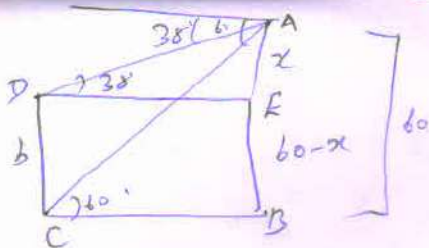
38. AB સમસ્યા 60° સુધી સંકોચિત કરવા

કેટલાં DC સમસ્યા સંકોચિત કરવા

જોઈએ: $DC = BE$

$\angle EAD = \angle ADE = 38^\circ$

$\angle FAC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$



$$\Delta ADE \Rightarrow \tan 38^\circ = \frac{AE}{DE}$$

$$0.7813 = \frac{AE}{CB}$$

$$CB = \frac{AE}{0.7813} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Delta ACB \Rightarrow \tan 60^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{60}{BC}$$

$$BC = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$BC = \frac{60 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}$$

$$BC = 20\sqrt{3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{From (1) and (2) } \frac{AE}{0.7813} = 20\sqrt{3}$$

$$AE = 20 \times 0.7813 \times 1.732$$

$$= 34.64 \times 0.7813$$

$$= 27.064232$$

$$= 27.06$$

2) Height of the remaining part = DC = EB = AB - AE

$$= 60 - 27.06$$

$$= 32.93$$

3) Height of the remaining part = 20.93

$$= 10.93$$

Height of the remaining part = 9.93

Height of the remaining part = 5.93

Height of the remaining part = 4.93

Height of the remaining part = 3.93

Height of the remaining part = 2.93

$$\pi r_1^2 h_1 = \pi r_2^2 h_2$$

$$(10)^2 h_1 = 5^2 (4)$$

$$h_1 = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$= 1.0$$

Height, for the remaining part = 1.0

40, 7, 6, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

$$40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100$$

$$n = 7$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{40 + 50 + 60 + 70 + 80 + 90 + 100}{7}$$

$$= \frac{490}{7}$$

$$\bar{x} = 70$$

x_i	$d_i = x_i - \bar{x}$	d_i^2
40	-30	900
50	-20	400
60	-10	100
70	0	0
80	10	100
90	20	400
100	30	900

$$\sum d_i = 0$$

$$\sum d_i^2 = 2800$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (s) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d_i^2}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2800}{7}}$$

$$= \sqrt{400}$$

$$s = 20$$

41) $n(S) = 36$

(i) $\{ (1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (4,4) (5,5) (6,6) \}$

ලෝලීය සමානාස්‍රිතයන් සිදුකරයි

$\{ (1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (4,4) (5,5) (6,6) \}$

$P(A) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

(ii) $\{ (1,2) (1,3) (1,5), (2,1) (3,1) (5,1) \}$

නිරන්තර සමානාස්‍රිතයන් සිදුකරයි

$\{ (1,2) (1,3) (1,5), (2,1) (3,1) (5,1) \}$

$P(B) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

(iii) $\{ (1,1) (1,2) (1,4) (1,6) (2,1) (2,3) \}$

නිරන්තර සමානාස්‍රිතයන් සිදුකරයි

$\{ (1,1) (1,2) (1,4) (1,6) (2,1) (2,3) \}$

$\{ (2,5) (3,2) (3,4) (4,1) (4,3) (5,2) \}$

$\{ (5,6) (6,1) (6,5) \}$

$P(C) = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$

(iv) $\{ (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6) \}$

නිරන්තර සමානාස්‍රිතයන් සිදුකරයි

$P(D) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

42. x ඉරට්ටේ අංකය $= a$

y ඉරට්ටේ අංකය $= b$

$A(a, 0)$, $B(0, b)$

AB හි මධ්‍යස්ථය $= \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \right)$

$(2, 3) = \left(\frac{a+0}{2}, \frac{0+b}{2} \right)$

$2 = \frac{a}{2}$ | $2 = \frac{b}{2}$

$a = 4$ | $b = 4$

ඉරට්ටේ අංකය 2426

$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$

$\frac{3x + 2y}{12} = 1$

$3x + 2y = 12$

$3x + 2y - 12 = 0$

ඉරට්ටේ - IV

43) (a) 2 අංකය $= 3$

2 අංකය $= 4$ } 10

(b) 2 අංකය $= 3$

2 අංකය $= 4$ } 10

ඉරට්ටේ අංකය $= 2$

44. (a) 2 ඉරට්ටේ $= 3$

4 $= 4$

ඉරට්ටේ $= 2$
 $\frac{10}{10}$

(b) 2 ඉරට්ටේ $\rightarrow 3$

2 අංකය $\rightarrow 1$

2 ඉරට්ටේ $\rightarrow 1$

4 $\rightarrow 4$

ඉරට්ටේ $(-1, 3) \rightarrow 2$ } 10