

പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളെ,

ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെയും ആഹ്ലാദത്തോടെയും പുതുവർഷത്തെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യാം. ഒപ്പം മാർച്ച് മാസം നടക്കുന്ന പൊതു പരീക്ഷയേയും. ഈ കോവിഡ് മഹാമാരിക്കാലത്ത് പുതിയ പഠനരീതികളിലൂടെയും ഓൺലൈൻ വീഡിയോ ക്ലാസ് അനുഭവങ്ങളിലൂടെയുമാണ് നിങ്ങൾ കടന്നു പോയിട്ടുള്ളത്. പഠനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സംശയ നിവാരണത്തിനും അധ്യാപകരുടെ സഹായത്താൽ അസൈൻമെന്റുകൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കാനും നിങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലെത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ നമുക്ക് പരീക്ഷ എഴുതേണ്ട പൊതു പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പുത്തനനുണർവ്വേകാൻ കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറിയുടെ അക്കാദമിക് സഹായത്തോടെ റിവിഷൻ മെറ്റീരിയൽ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയാണ്.

ഗണിതവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് 11 പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ഊന്നൽ നൽകേണ്ട പ്രധാന മേഖലകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയുണ്ട്. ഈ ഭാഗങ്ങളെ അർത്ഥപൂർണ്ണമായി സ്വാംശീകരിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ പഠന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളാണ് ഇതിൽ ഒരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഓരോ പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളിലെയും പ്രധാന ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ, പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, അവ എങ്ങനെ നിർദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യാം എന്നിവ നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഓരോ ചോദ്യവും വായിച്ച് സ്വയം പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കേണം. ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം ചുവടെ കൊടുത്ത ഉത്തരസൂചിക പരിശോധിക്കാം

യാതൊരു മാനസിക സമ്മർദ്ദവുമില്ലാതെ വർദ്ധിത ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെയും സന്തോഷത്തോടെയും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലൂടെ കടന്നു പോവുക. നിങ്ങൾക്കൊപ്പം പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പും കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തുമുണ്ട്.

ഒരുങ്ങാം നമുക്ക് പൊതു പരീക്ഷയ്ക്കായ്.

Revision 2021 SSLC Mathematics

Chapter 1:

ARITHMETIC SEQUENCES

Focus Points

- ★ A sequence is determined by the arrangement of numbers or objects with a specific rule .To understand a number sequence properly we need its algebra.
- ★ Algebraic form of a number sequence is the relation between the terms of the sequence and natural numbers
- ★ Arithmetic sequence is a special kind of sequence starting from a number and adding a number repeatedly.The algebra of an arithmetic sequence is generally in the form $x_n = an + b$.Here a is the common difference and $a + b$ is the first term.
- ★ If f is the first term and d is the common difference then $x_n = dn + (f - d)$ will be its algebraic form.
- ★ The difference between any two terms of an arithmetic sequence will be a multiple of its common difference.
- ★ When a multiple of common difference is added to a term of an arithmetic sequence we get another term of the same sequence.
- ★ In an arithmetic sequence of positive integer terms when the terms are divided by its common difference we get the same number as the remainder.
- ★ In an arithmetic sequence having a definite number of terms, sum of the terms equidistant from both ends are equal. If the number of terms in the sequence is odd we get a middle term . The middle term will be half of this sum.
- ★ Also, the middle term can be obtained by dividing the sum of the terms by the number of terms.
- ★ Algebraic form of a number sequence is the relation between the terms of the sequence and natural numbers in the order.
- ★ We can say all number sequences are generated from the natural numbers. To understand the sequence properly we use its algebra .
- ★ As we discussed if f is the first term and d is the common difference .
 $x_n = dn + (f - d)$ is the algebraic form of the arithmetic sequence
- ★ Terms of the sequence can be written by giving $1, 2, 3 \dots$ to n in its algebraic form
- ★ Algebraic form can be used to check whether a number is a term of the sequence, to find the number of terms of the sequence , to calculate the sum of the terms and so many other situations.Some of them are discussed below

Focus Points

- ★ The arrangement of numbers **1, 2, 3, 4...** is the sequence of natural numbers.
- ★ The sum of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
- ★ **2, 4, 6, 8...** is known as sequence of even numbers. The sum of first n even numbers is $n(n+1)$
- ★ **1, 3, 5, 7...** is the sequence of odd numbers. The sum of first n odd numbers is n^2
- ★ If x_1 is the first term and x_n is the n th term of an arithmetic sequence then the sum of first n terms is $(x_1 + x_n) \times \frac{n}{2}$
- ★ Knowing the sum of first n natural numbers and algebraic form of a sequence we can calculate the sum of the terms of the sequence .
- ★ Summation can be done by pairing of terms from both ends .

- 1) Consider the sequence 1, 3, 5, 7...
- a) Write next two more terms of this sequence
 - b) Which is the smallest two digit term of this sequence?
 - c) Which is the largest two digit term of this sequence
 - d) Can the sum of any two terms of this sequence 75

Answers

- a) 9, 11
- b) 11
- c) 99
- d) No .The terms are odd numbers. the sum of two odd numbers cannot be an odd number. .

- 2) a) Write the sequence of numbers in which 1 comes in the one's place
- b) which is the largest two digit term of this sequence?
 - c) How many numbers are there in this sequence below 100?

Answers

- a) 1, 11, 21...
- b) 91
- c) 10

- 3) Find out the rule behind the formation of the sequence 1, 4, 9, 16...
- a) Write next three terms
 - b) What is the tenth term of this sequence
 - c) Is 900 a term of this sequence ? If it is ,what is its position?
 - d) Is 1000a term of this sequence? Why?

Answers

- a) 25, 36, 49
- b) $10^2 = 100$
- c) 900 is its 30th term
- d) 1000 is not a perfect square. So it cannot be a term

- 4) Consider the numbers which give the remainder 1 on dividing by 3
- a) Write the sequence of these numbers
 - b) Which is the smallest two digit term of this sequence
 - c) How many numbers are there up to 25 in this sequence?
 - d) What are the possible remainders on dividing a number by 3

Answers

- a) 1, 4, 7, ...
- b) 10
- c) 9
- d) 0, 1, 2

- 5) The first term of an arithmetic sequence is 2 and common difference 3.
- a) Write the sequence
 - b) How many times common difference 3 should be added to the first term to get 25th term?
 - c) What is the 25th term of this sequence?
 - d) Write the algebraic form of this sequence

Answers

- a) 2, 5, 8, 11, ...
- b) 24 times 3 should be added.
- c) $x_{25} = 2 + 24 \times 3 = 2 + 72 = 74$
- d) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 3n - 1$

- 6) Consider the arithmetic sequence 1, 5, 9, 13, ...
- a) What is the common difference of this sequence?
 - b) How many times common difference should be added to 1 for getting its tenth term?
 - c) How many times 3 should be added to the first term 1 to get its n th term?
 - d) Write the algebraic form of this sequence.

Answers

- a) $d = 5 - 1 = 4$
- b) 9 times common difference should be added.
- c) $(n - 1)$ times 3 should be added
- d) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n - 3$

- 7) Algebraic form of an arithmetic sequence is $3n + 7$.
- a) Write the sequence.
 - b) What is the 20th term of this sequence
 - c) What should be added to 5th term of this sequence to get 10th term?

Answers

- a) Give the values 1, 2, 3... to n in its algebraic form. Terms are 10, 13, 16...
- b) $x_{20} = 3 \times 20 + 7 = 67$
- c) 5 times common difference should be added. It is $5 \times 3 = 15$

8) Fifth term of an arithmetic sequence is 10 and tenth term is 5.

- a) What is the common difference?
- b) What is its first term?
- c) What is its fifteenth term?
- d) What is the sum of product of 15 terms?

Answers

- a) $5d = 5 - 10 = -5, d = -1$
- b) $x_1 = x_5 - 4 \times d = 10 - 1 \times 4 = 14$
- c) $x_{15} = f + 14d = 14 + 14 \times (-1) = 14 - 14 = 0$
- d) 0

9) Consider the arithmetic sequence 1, 8, 15, 22...

- a) What is the common difference?
- b) What will be the remainder when the terms are divided by its common difference?
- c) Which is the first three digit term of this sequence?
- d) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- e) How many terms are there below 100 in this sequence?

Answers

- a) $d = 8 - 1 = 7$
- b) 1
- c) 106
- d) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 7n + (1 - 7) = 7n - 6$
- e) $7n - 6 < 100, 7n < 106, n < 15.1, n = 15$
15 terms below 100.

10) The algebraic form of an arithmetic sequence is $7n + 3$.

- a) What is the common difference?
- b) What is the first term of this sequence?
- c) What is the position of 171 in this sequence?
- d) What is the position of 248 in this sequence?
- e) How many terms are there from 171 to 248 in this sequence

Answers

- a) 7
- b) $7 \times 1 + 3 = 10$
- c) $7n + (10 - 7) = 171$
 $7n + 3 = 171, 7n = 168, n = 24$
24th term is 171
- d) $7n + 3 = 248, 7n = 245, n = 37$
- e) $37 - 24 + 1 = 14$

11) Insert suitable number in the circle which make the arithmetic sequence

- a) $\boxed{5}$, \circ , $\boxed{11}$, \circ , $\boxed{17}$
b) $\boxed{13}$, $\boxed{9}$, \circ , \circ , $\boxed{-3}$, $\boxed{-7}$
c) \circ , \circ , $\boxed{6}$, $\boxed{10}$, \circ , \circ
d) $\boxed{7}$, $\boxed{15}$, \circ , \circ , $\boxed{39}$, $\boxed{47}$

Answers

- a) 5, 8, 11, 14, 17
b) 13, 9, 5, 1, -3, -7
c) -2, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18
d) 7, 15, 23, 31, 39, 47

12) Angles of a right triangle are in an arithmetic sequence.

- a) Find the middle term of the sequence
b) Write the angles of the triangle

Answers

- a) $x_2 = \frac{180}{3} = 60$
b) $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$

13) Angles of a quadrilateral are in an arithmetic sequence

- a) Find the angle sum
b) What is the sum of first term and fourth term?
c) What is the sum of second term and third term?
d) Suggest a suitable name of this quadrilateral

Answers

- a) 360°
b) $x_1 + x_4 = 180^\circ$
c) $x_2 + x_3 = 180^\circ$
d) Since co interior angle sum is 180° , two sides are parallel. It is a trapezium

14) Angles of a pentagon are in an arithmetic sequence .

- a) What is the sum of the terms of this sequence
b) What is the middle term ?
c) If the smallest angle is 40° what is the difference between two adjacent angles
d) Write the angles as a sequence

Answers

- a) $(5 - 2) \times 180 = 540^\circ$
b) $x_3 = \frac{540}{5} = 108^\circ$
c) $108 - 40 = 2d, d = 34^\circ$
d) $40^\circ, 74^\circ, 108^\circ, 142^\circ, 176^\circ$

15) There is an arithmetic sequence having 9 terms. The sum of the first and 9th terms is 32.

- a) What is the sum of second and eighth term?
b) what is the fifth term?

- c) If the sixth term is 19 then what is its common difference?
 d) Write the first term of this sequence

Answers

- a) $x_2 + x_8 = 32$
 b) $\frac{32}{2} = 16^\circ$
 c) $d = x_6 - x_5 = 3$
 d) $x_1 = x_5 - 4d = 16 - 12 = 4$

16) 13 th term of an arithmetic sequence is 48. Its 17 th term is 64

- a) What is the common difference?
 b) What is the 15 th term?
 c) Find the first term of this sequence
 d) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
 e) What is the product of a number of terms from the beginning of the sequence .

Answers

- a) $x_{17} - x_{13} = 4d, 4d = 64 - 48 = 16$
 $d = 4$
 b) $x_{15} = \frac{48+64}{2} = 56$
or
 $x_{15} = x_{13} + 2d = 48 + 2 \times 4 = 48 + 8 = 56$
or
 $x_{15} = x_{17} - 2d = 64 - 8 = 56$
 c) $x_1 = x_{13} - 12 \times d = 48 - 12 \times 4 = 48 - 48 = 0$
 d) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n - 4$
 e) Since first term is 0, the product is 0

17) The sum of first 5 terms of an arithmetic sequence is 70. The sum of the first 11 terms is 286.

- a) What is its third term?
 b) What is its sixth term?
 c) What is the common difference of this sequence ?
 d) What is the first term of this sequence ?
 e) Write the algebraic form of this sequence

Answers

- a) $x_3 = \frac{70}{5} = 14$
 b) $x_6 = \frac{286}{11} = 26$
 c) $x_6 - x_3 = 26 - 14$
 $3d = 12, d = 4$
 d) $x_1 = x_3 - 2d = 14 - 2 \times 4 = 14 - 8 = 6$
 e) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n + (6 - 4) = 4n + 2$

18) Seventh term of an arithmetic sequence is 21.

- a) What is the sum of sixth and eighth term of this sequence ?
 b) What is the sum of first and thirteenth term ?
 c) If the eighth term is 25, what is its common difference
 d) What is the first term of this sequence?
 e) Can the difference between any two terms 45?

Answers

- a) $x_6 + x_8 = 21 \times 2 = 42$
- b) $x_1 + x_{13} = 42$
- c) $d = x_8 - x_7 = 25 - 21 = 4$
- d) $x_1 = x_7 - 6d = 21 - 6 \times 4 = 21 - 24 = -3$
- e) 45 is not a multiple of 4.
 \therefore 45 cannot be the difference between two terms

19) Consider the arithmetic sequence 11, 15, 19... 327

- a) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- b) How many terms are there in this sequence?
- c) Calculate the sum of the terms
- d) Can the sum of any 25 terms of this sequence 2020. Why?

Answers

- a) $x_n = dn + (f - d)$, $x_n = 4n + (11 - 4) = 4n + 7$
- b) $4n + 7 = 327$, $4n = 320$, $n = 80$
- c) $\text{sum} = (x_1 + x_n) \times \frac{n}{2} = (11 + 327) \times \frac{80}{2} = 13520$
- d) All terms are odd numbers. 25 odd numbers cannot make the sum 2020 an even number.

20) Consider the sequence of numbers which leaves the remainder 3 on dividing by 4

- a) Write the sequence
- b) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- c) Which is the term just below 100
- d) How many terms are there below 100 in this sequence?
- e) Calculate the sum of all terms below 100

Answers

- a) 3, 7, 11...
- b) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n + (3 - 4) = 4n - 1$
- c) 99
- d) $4n - 1 = 99$, $4n = 100$, $n = 25$
- e) $\text{sum} = (x_1 + x_n) \times \frac{n}{2} = (3 + 99) \times \frac{25}{2} = 1275$

21) Write the sequence and make calculations as given below

- a) First term 2, common difference 4. Write the arithmetic sequence and calculate the sum of 2 terms
- b) First term 3, common difference 3. Write the arithmetic sequence and calculate the sum of three terms.
- c) First term 4, common difference 8. Calculate the sum of first 4 terms.
- d) First term 5, common difference 10. Write the arithmetic sequence and find the sum of first 5 terms
- e) If the first term of an arithmetic sequence is n and common difference $2n$ then prove that the sum of first n terms is n^3

Answers

- a) 2, 6
sum = $2 + 6 = 8$
- b) 3, 9, 15
sum = $3 + 9 + 15 = 27$
- c) 4, 12, 20, 28
sum = $4 + 12 + 20 + 28 = 64$
- d) 5, 15, 25, 35, 45
sum = $5 + 15 + 25 + 35 + 45 = 125$
- e) $n, 3n, 5n, 7n \dots (2n - 1) \times n$
 $x_1 = n, x_n = (2n - 1)n$
sum = $(x_1 + x_n) \times \frac{n}{2} = n^3$

22) This is the sequence of fine dots which make square pattern



- a) Write the number of dots in each square as a sequence.
- b) How many dots are there in sixth square
- c) What position in the sequence a square with 100 dots comes
- d) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- e) How many dots are there in the square just below 1000?

Answers

- a) 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 ...
- b) 36
- c) 10th position
- d) $x_n = n^2$
- e) 961 dots . It is 31^2

23) We have seen the sequence of interior angle sum of polygons in the class. The sequence is given below

180, 360, 540, 720 ...

- a) This is the sequence of the multiples of 180. Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- b) What is the fifth term of this sequence.
- c) If the polygons are regular, all interior angles are equal. Write the sequence of interior angles
- d) Think about the algebraic form of the sequence of interior angles and send your answer to the teacher.

Answers

- a) $x_n = 180n$
 b) $x_5 = 180 \times 5 = 900$
 c) 60, 90, 108, 120... This is obtained by dividing the angle sum by the number of sides.
 d) Look at the pattern given below

$$60 = \frac{180 \times 1}{3} = \frac{180 \times 1}{1 + 2}$$

$$90 = \frac{180 \times 2}{4} = \frac{180 \times 2}{2 + 2}$$

$$108 = \frac{180 \times 3}{5} = \frac{180 \times 3}{3 + 2}$$

$$120 = \frac{180 \times 4}{6} = \frac{180 \times 4}{4 + 2}$$

Proceeding like this we get

$$x_n = \frac{180n}{n + 2}$$

24) Complete the addition :

- a) Calculate the sum of counting numbers from 1 to 10
 b) Calculate the sum of counting numbers from 1 to 100
 c) Calculate the sum of the 48 terms of the sequence 3, 4, 5... obtained by adding 1 repeatedly
 d) Calculate the sum of counting numbers from 10 to 20

Answers

- a) Sum = $(n + 1) \times \frac{n}{2} = (10 + 1) \times \frac{10}{2} = 55$
 b) Sum = $(100 + 1) \times \frac{100}{2} = 5050$
 c) Sum = $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \dots 50) - (1 + 2) = (50 + 1) \times \frac{50}{2} - 3 = 1272$
 d) Sum of numbers from 10 to 20 = sum from 1 to 20 - sum from 1 to 9
 $= (20 + 1) \times \frac{20}{2} - (9 + 1) \times \frac{9}{2} = 165$

25) The sum of first n counting numbers is $(n + 1) \times \frac{n}{2}$. Use this to complete the following calculations

- a) Consider the sequence of the multiples of 3
 3, 6, 9... Which is the largest two digit term of this sequence
 b) Calculate the sum of all terms of this sequence below 100
 c) Find the sum of all even numbers below 100
 d) Calculate the sum of all multiples of 7 below 100

Answers

- a) 99
 b) $3 + 6 + 9 + \dots 99 = 3(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots 33) = 3 \times (33 + 1) \times \frac{33}{2} = 1683$
 c) $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots 98 = 2(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots 49) = 2 \times (49 + 1) \times \frac{49}{2} = 2450$
 d) $7 + 14 + 21 + \dots 98 = 7(1 + 2 + 3 \dots 14) = 7 \times (14 + 1) \times \frac{14}{2} = 735$

26) Answer the following questions

- a) Find the sum of first 10 odd numbers
 b) Find the sum of first 25 odd numbers
 c) How many odd numbers from 1 makes the sum 1225?
 d) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 \dots + 2n - 1$ is in between 900 and 1000. What is n ?

Answers

- a) $s_n = n^2, s_{10} = 10^2 = 100$
- b) $s_n = n^2, s_{25} = 25^2 = 625$
- c) ആദ്യത്തെ n ഒറ്റസംഖ്യകളുടെ തുക $= n^2$.
 $n = \sqrt{1225} = 35$
- d) Perfect square in between 900 and 1000 is 961. $n^2 = 961, n = 31$

27) Have you heard of triangular numbers? The sequence of triangular numbers is given below

1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, ...

n th term of this sequence can be obtained from the pattern

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 \\ 3 &= 1 + 2 \\ 6 &= 1 + 2 + 3 \\ 10 &= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \\ 15 &= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

- a) What is the 10th triangular number?
- b) Write the algebraic form of the sequence of triangular numbers
- c) Which is the largest two digit triangular number?
- d) Find the 50 th triangular number

Answers

- a) $T_{10} = 1 + 2 + 3 \dots + 10 = (10 + 1) \frac{10}{2} = 55$
- b) $(n + 1) \times \frac{n}{2}$
- c) $T_{13} = (13 + 1) \times \frac{13}{2} = 91$
- d) $T_{50} = (50 + 1) \times \frac{50}{2} = 1275$

28) Look at the pattern given below

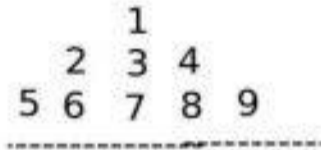
1
 3 5 7
 9 11 13 15 17
 19 21 23 25 27 29 31

- a) Write the sequence of number of numbers in each line
- b) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- c) How many numbers are there in 20 th line ?
- d) Which number comes in the right end of 20 th line ?
- d) Which number comes in the left end of 20 th line ?
- e) How many numbers are needed to make 20 lines of this pattern.

Answers

- a) 1, 3, 5, 7...
- b) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 2n - 1$
- c) $x_{20} = 2 \times 20 - 1 = 39$
- d) അവസാനസംഖ്യകളുടെ ശ്രേണി: 1, 7, 17, 31...
 $x_n = 2n^2 - 1, x_{20} = 2 \times 20^2 - 1 = 799$.
 ഇരുപതാംവരിയിലെ അവസാനസംഖ്യ = 799
- e) $2 \times 19^2 - 1 + 2 = 723$. (Add 2 to the number in the right end of 19 th line)
- f) $20^2 = 400$ are needed

29) Look at the pattern given below



- a) Write the sequence of number of numbers in each line
- b) Write the algebraic form of this sequence
- c) How many numbers are there in 20 th line ?
- d) Which number comes in the right end of 20 th line ?
- d) Which number comes in the left end of 20 th line ?
- e) Calculate the sum of all numbers upto the end of 20 th line

Answers

- a) 1, 3, 5, 7...
- b) $x_n = 2n - 1$
- c) 39
- d) $20^2 = 400$
(Sequence of numbers in the right end :1, 4, 9, 16...)
- e) $19^2 + 1 = 362$
- f) 1, 2, 3, 4... 400 Sum of numbers : $= (400 + 1) \times \frac{400}{2} = 80200$

30) The first term of an arithmetic sequence is 3 and common difference 2.

- a) Write the sequence
- b) How many times common difference should be added to its first term to its tenth term.
- c) What is the tenth term of this sequence?
- d) What is the 101 th term of this sequence?
- e) Is 100 a term of this sequence ? How can we realize it?

Answers

- a) 3, 5, 7, 9...
- b) 9times common difference should be added
- c) $x_{10} = 3 + 9 \times 2 = 3 + 18 = 21$
- d) $x_{101} = 3 + 100 \times 2 = 203$
- e) All terms are odd numbers . Even number 100 cannot be the term

31) 24, □, 34, 39, □... is a number sequence .If it is an arithmetic sequence

- a) What is its common difference

- b) Write two missing terms of this sequence
- c) Write three more terms of this sequence
- d) What should be added to the first term to get its tenth term
- e) Write the algebraic form of this sequence

Answers

- a) $2d = 34 - 24 = 10$
 $d = 5$
- b) Number in the first box is 29. Number in the second box $39 + 5 = 44$
- c) 49, 54, 59
- d) 9 common difference = $9 \times 5 = 45$ should be added
- e) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 5n + 19$

32) 15th term of an arithmetic sequence is 40 and its 20th term is 60

- a) What is the common difference?
- b) What is the first term?
- c) What is the tenth term of this sequence?
- d) Write the n th term or algebraic form of this sequence

Answers

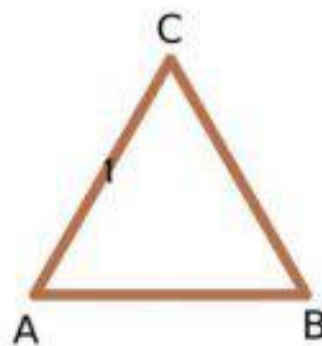
- a) $5d = 60 - 40 = 20, d = 4$
- b) $x_1 = x_{15} - 14 \times 4 = 40 - 14 \times 4 = 40 - 56 = -16$
- c) $x_{10} = f + 9d = -16 + 9 \times 4 = -16 + 36 = 20$
- d) $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n - 20$

CIRCLES

Focus Points

- ★ Angle in the semicircle is 90°
- ★ Angle outside the semicircle is less than 90°
- ★ Angle inside the semicircle is greater than 90°
- ★ An arc of a circle can make three type of angles. Angle on the arc, angle at the centre and angle in the complement
- ★ Angle formed by the arc in the complement is half the angle at the centre
- ★ Sum of the angles at the centre and in the complement is 180°
- ★ Angles on an arc are equal
- ★ If the vertices of a quadrilateral are on a circle we call it cyclic quadrilateral.
- ★ The sum of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180° .
- ★ The converse of the above statement is also true. If the sum of the opposite angles of a quadrilateral is 180° it will be a cyclic quadrilateral.
- ★ Square, rectangle and isosceles trapezium are cyclic .
- ★ Two chords of a circle AB and CD intersect at the point P inside the circle .It can be proved that $PA \times PB = PC \times PD$
- ★ This relation can be used to construct a rectangle having equal area of another rectangle.
- ★ If the chords intersect outside the circle ,the same relation holds. $PA \times PB = PC \times PD$
- ★ In the case of the intersecting chords of a circle,if one chord AB is the diametre of the circle and other chord CD is perpendicular to the diametre ,then $PA \times PB = PC^2$
- ★ This relation is used to construct a square with same area of a rectangle.It can be used to draw the lines of irrational lengths.

1) ABC is a triangle in which $AB = AC = BC$

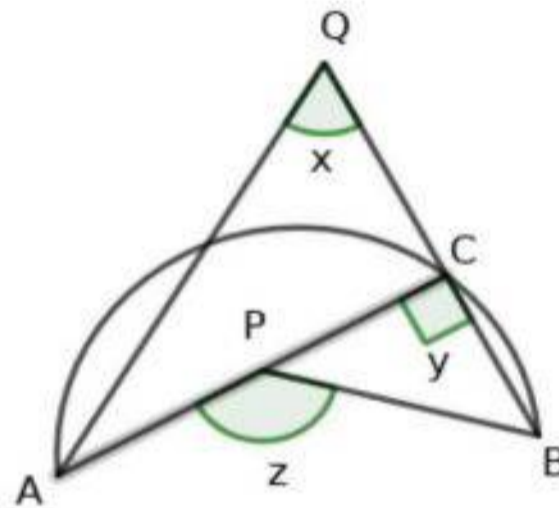


- a) What are the measure of its angles?
 b) What is the position of the vertex C based on the circle with diametre AB ? Is it inside ,outside or on the circle.

Answers

- a) 60°
 b) Outside the circle

- 2) In the figure AB is the diametre of a semicircle. Three angles x, y, z are marked outside, on the semicircle and inside the semicircle.



- a) What is the value of y ?
 b) If x, y, z are in an arithmetic sequence, then what is $x + z$?
 c) If the common difference of the sequence is 50 then find x and z

Answers

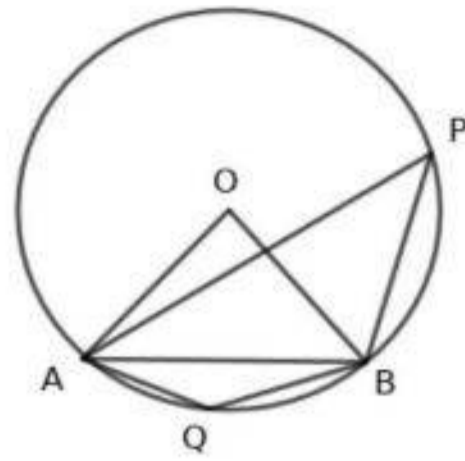
- a) $y = 90^\circ$
 b) $x + z = 2 \times 90 = 180^\circ$ (Refer the property of arithmetic sequence)
 c) $d = 50 \therefore x = 90 - 50 = 40^\circ, z = 90 + 50 = 140^\circ$

- 3) a) Draw a circle of radius 3cm. Construct a square with vertices are on the circle.
 b) What is the length of its side?
 c) Calculate the area of the square.

Answers

- a) Draw a circle of radius 3cm and diametre AB .
 b) Draw another diametre CD perpendicular to AB . Join the end points of the diametre . $ACBD$ will be a square
 c) Side of the square $AC = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ cm.
 Area = $3\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} = 18$ sq.cm

4) In the figure $\angle BDE = 40^\circ$

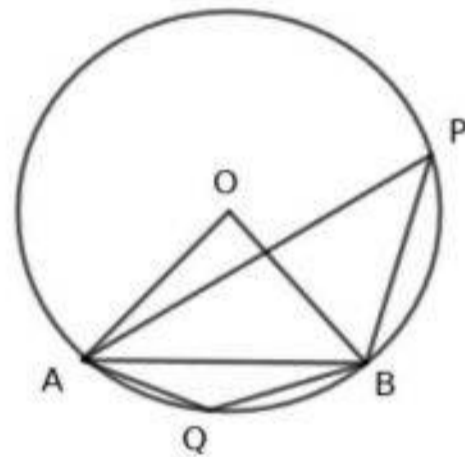


- What is the measure of angle ADB ?
- What is the measure of angle ACB ?
- What is the measure of angle AOB ?

Answers

- $\angle ADB = 180 - 40 = 140^\circ$
- $\angle ACB = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ$
- $\angle AOB = 2 \times 40 = 80^\circ$

5) Triangle OAB is an equilateral triangle



- What is the measure of angle AOB ?
- What is the measure of angle APB ?
- What is the measure of angle AQB ?

Answers

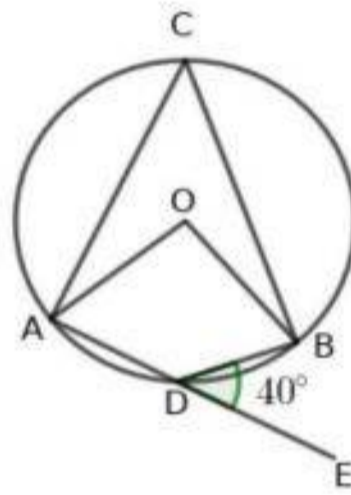
- $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- $\angle APB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$
- $\angle AQB = 180 - 30 = 150^\circ$

- 6) Draw a circle of radius 3cm. Construct the angles 30° and 150° with vertices on the circle using compasses and scale only.

Answers

- ★ Draw a circle of radius 3cm. Mark the center of the circle as O
- ★ Mark a point A on the circle. Draw the radius OA .
- ★ With A as the centre and OA as radius, draw an arc which cut the circle at B . Join OB , $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- ★ Mark a point P on the complement of the arc AB , which makes 60° at the center. $\angle APB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 = 30^\circ$
- ★ Mark a point Q on the arc AB . $\angle AQB = 180 - 30 = 150^\circ$

- 7) In the figure $\angle BDE = 40^\circ$



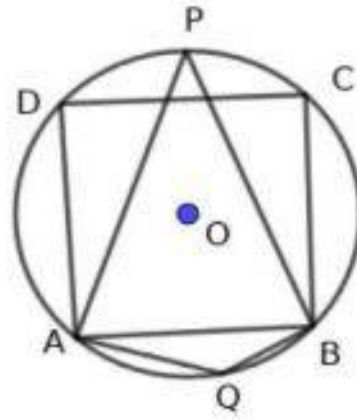
- a) What is the measure of $\angle ADB$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle ACB$?
- c) What is the measure of $\angle AOB$

1+1+1

Answer

- a) $\angle ADB = 180 - 40 = 140^\circ$
- b) $\angle ACB = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ$
- c) $\angle AOB = 2 \times 40 = 80^\circ$

- 8) $ABCD$ is a square. The diagonals AC and BD intersect at O .

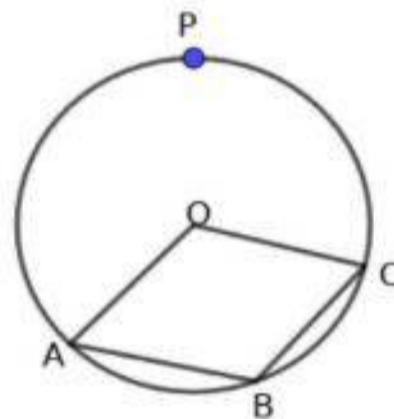


- What is the measure of angle AOB ?
- What is the measure of angle APB ?
- What is the measure of angle AQB ?

Answers

- Diagonals of a square are perpendicular to each other. $\angle AOD = 90^\circ$
- $\angle APD = 45^\circ$
- $\angle AQD = 180 - 45 = 135^\circ$

- 9) $OABC$ is a parallelogram. Three vertices are on a circle and one at the centre. P is a point on the circle

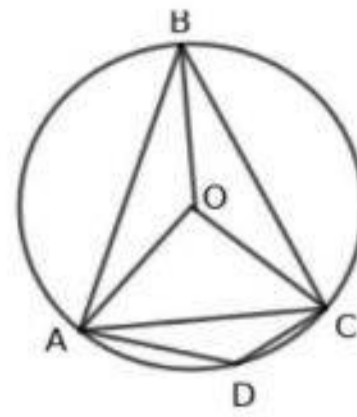


- Draw AP and CP , mark the angle $APC = x$. What is $\angle AOC$?
- What is angle ABC ?
- Find x .
- Find the angles of the parallelogram.

Answers

- $\angle AOC = 2x$
- $\angle ABC = 2x$ Opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal
- $\angle APC + \angle ABC = 180^\circ, x + 2x = 180, 3x = 180, x = 60$
- Angles are $120^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 60^\circ$

10) In the figure O is the centre of the circle, $\angle BAO = 20^\circ$, $\angle BCO = 10^\circ$

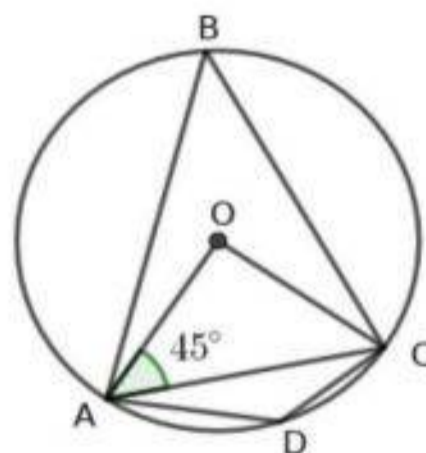


- What is the measure of angle ABC ?
- What is the measure of angle AOC ?
- What is the measure of angle ADC ?
- Find the angles of triangle AOC
- If the diameter of the circle is 10cm then find the length of the chord AB

Answers

- In triangle OAB , $OA = OB$. Angles opposite to the equal sides are equal. Similarly in the case of triangle OBC also.
 $\angle ABC = 20 + 10 = 30^\circ$
- $\angle AOC = 2 \times 30 = 60^\circ$
- $\angle ADC = 180 - 30 = 150^\circ$
- Triangle AOC , $OA = OC$, $\angle OAC = \angle OCA = \frac{180-60}{2} = 60^\circ$ $\triangle OAC$ is an equilateral triangle. Angles are 60° each.
- $OA = AC = OC = 5\text{cm}$, radius 5cm.

11) In the figure O is the centre of the circle, $\angle OAC = 45^\circ$ then



- What kind of triangle is OAC ?
- What is the measure of angle ABC ?

- c) What is the measure of angle ADC ?
- d) If the radius of the circle is 6cm then what is the length of the chord AC .

Answers

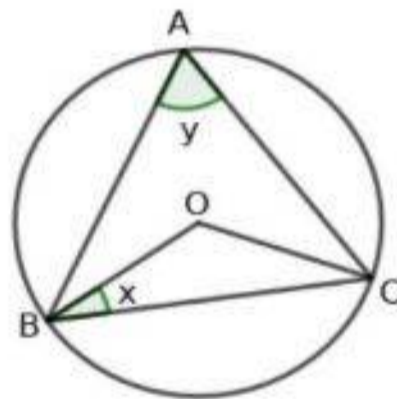
- a) $OA = OC, \angle OAC = \angle OCA = 45^\circ, \angle AOC = 90^\circ$. $\triangle OAC$ is an isosceles right triangle
- b) $\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = 45^\circ$
- c) $\angle ADC = 180 - 45 = 135^\circ$
- d) $AC = \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = 6\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$

- 12) Draw a circle of radius 3cm, construct an equilateral triangle with vertices on the circle. What is the length of the side?

Answers

- ★ Draw a circle with centre O and radius 3cm. Mark a point A on the circle and radius OA .
- ★ Divide the angle around the centre 120° each and mark the points B, C on the circle
- ★ Draw triangle ABC .
- ★ Length of side = $3\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$

- 13) O is the centre of the circumcircle of triangle ABC .
If $\angle BAC = y, \angle OBC = x$ then



- a) What is the measure of $\angle BCO$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle BOC$?
- c) Prove that $x + y = 90^\circ$

Answers

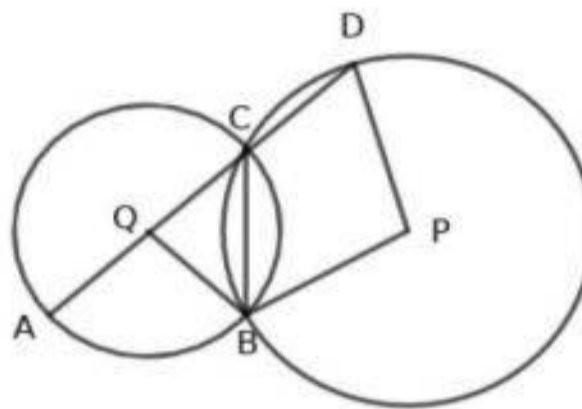
- a) Since $OB = OC$ opposite angles of these sides in triangle OBC are equal.
 $\angle BCO = x$.
- b) $\angle BOC = 180 - 2x$
- c) We know that $\angle BOC = 2 \times \angle BAC$
 $180 - 2x = 2y, 2x + 2y = 180, x + y = 90^\circ$

- 14) In triangle ABC , $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $\angle B = 80^\circ$. The vertices of the triangle are on the circumcircle of the triangle. Radius of the circumcircle is 3cm. Construct the triangle.

Answers

- ★ Draw a circle of radius 3, mark its centre as O and a point A on the circle. Draw the radius OA
- ★ Mark a point B on the circle such that $\angle AOB = 2 \times 70 = 140^\circ$
- ★ Mark a point C on the circle such that $\angle BOC = 2 \times 80 = 160^\circ$
- ★ Draw triangle ABC .

- 15) P and Q are the centre of the circles shown in the figure. Circles intersect at B and C . If $\angle AQB = 130^\circ$ then

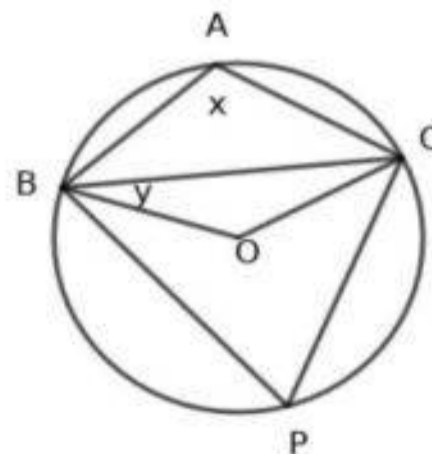


- a) What is the measure of $\angle ACB$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle BCD$?
- c) What is the measure of $\angle BPD$?

Answers

- a) $\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times 130 = 65^\circ$
- b) $\angle BCD = 180 - 65 = 115^\circ$
- c) The central angle of the complement of the arc BCD is $2 \times 115 = 230^\circ$. Therefore $\angle BPD = 360 - 230 = 130^\circ$

- 16) In the figure $\angle BAC = x$, $\angle CBO = y$, O is the centre of the circle.

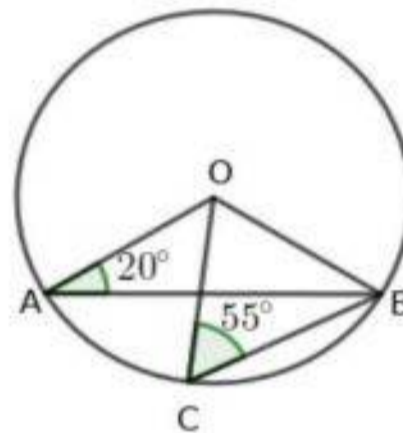


- a) What is the measure of $\angle BCO$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle BOC$?
- c) What is the measure of $\angle BPC$?
- d) Prove that $x - y = 90^\circ$?

Answers

- a) $\angle BCO = y$
(In triangle BCO , $OB = OC$. Angles opposite to equal sides are equal.)
- b) $\angle BOC = 180 - 2y$
- c) $\angle BPC = \frac{1}{2} \times \angle BOC = \frac{1}{2} \times (180 - 2y) = 90 - y$
- d) $\angle BAC + \angle BPC = 180$, $x + 90 - y = 180$, $x - y = 180 - 90 = 90^\circ$

- 17) In the figure O is the centre of the circle .If $\angle BCO = 55^\circ$, $\angle BAO = 20^\circ$ then

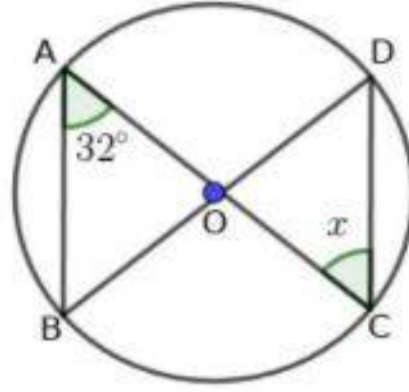


- a) What is the measure of $\angle OBC$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle BOC$?
- c) What is the measure of $\angle AOC$?
- d) What is the measure of $\angle ABC$?

Answers

- a) $\angle OBC = 55^\circ$
(In triangle OBC , $OB = OC$. Angles opposite to equal sides are equal.)
- b) $\angle BOC = 180 - (55 + 55) = 180 - 110 = 70^\circ$
- c) In triangle AOB , $\angle B = 20^\circ$, $\angle ACB = 180 - 40 = 140^\circ$
 $\angle AOC = 140 - 70 = 70^\circ$
- d) $\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 70 = 35^\circ$

- 18) In the figure O is the centre of the circle.If $\angle BAC = 32^\circ$ then



- Find the angles of triangle OAB
- What is the measure of $\angle DOC$?
- Find x

Answers

- In triangle OAB , $OA = OB$. Therefore $\angle B = 32^\circ$, $\angle AOB = 180 - 64 = 116^\circ$
- $\angle DOC = 116^\circ$
(Opposite angles are equal)
- In triangle OCD , $\angle D = x$
 $x + x + 116 = 180$, $2x = 64$, $x = 32$

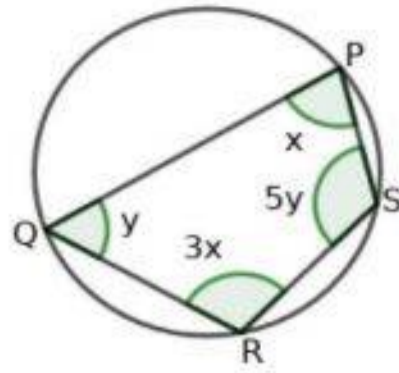
- 19) This is the picture of a clock face. 1, 8, 5 are joined to make a triangle. Find the angles of this triangle.



Answers

- ★ The central angle of the arc in between two numbers (say 1, 2) is $\frac{1}{12} \times 360 = 30^\circ$.
The central angle of the arc between 1 and 5 is $4 \times 30 = 120^\circ$.
The angle of the triangle with vertex at 8 is $\frac{1}{2} \times 120 = 60^\circ$
- ★ The central angle of the arc between 8 and 5 is $3 \times 30 = 90^\circ$.
The angle of the triangle with vertex at 1 is $\frac{1}{2} \times 90 = 45^\circ$
- ★ The central angle of the arc between 8 and 1 is $5 \times 30 = 150^\circ$.
The angle of the triangle with vertex at 5 is $\frac{1}{2} \times 150 = 75^\circ$

- 20) In the figure $PQRS$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. $\angle P = x$, $\angle Q = y$, $\angle R = 3x$, $\angle S = 5y$.

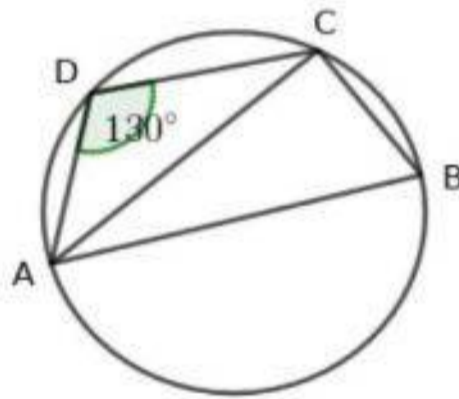


- a) Find x and y
- b) Find the angles of the quadrilateral.

Answers

- a) $\angle P + \angle R = 180^\circ$
 $x + 3x = 180, 4x = 180, x = 45$
 $\angle Q + \angle S = 180^\circ, y + 5y = 180, 6y = 180, y = 30$
- b) $\angle P = 45^\circ, \angle R = 3 \times 45 = 135^\circ, \angle Q = 30^\circ, \angle S = 5 \times 30 = 150^\circ$

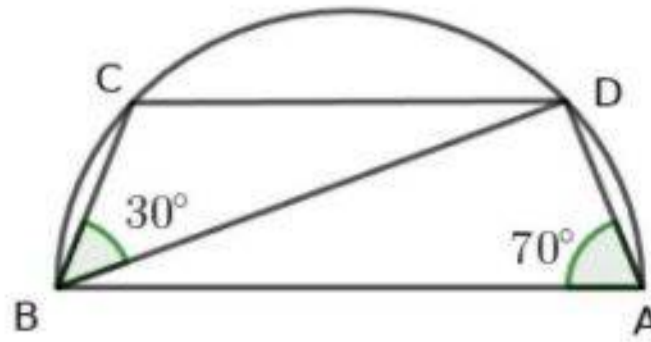
- 2) $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. AB is the diameter of the circle, $AD = CD$ and $\angle ADC = 130^\circ$.



- a) What is the measure of $\angle ACB$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle ABC$?
- c) Find $\angle DCB$.
- d) What is the measure of $\angle BAD$?

Answers

- a) $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ (Angle in the semicircle)
- b) $\angle ABC = 180 - 130 = 50^\circ$
- c) Since $CD = AD$, the angles opposite to the equal sides of triangle ADC are equal.
 $\angle DCA = 25^\circ, \angle DCB = 90 + 25 = 115^\circ$
- d) $\angle BAD = 180 - 115 = 65^\circ$



- What is the measure of $\angle BCD$?
- What is the measure of $\angle CDB$?
- What is the measure of $\angle ADC$?
- What is the measure of $\angle ABD$?

Answers

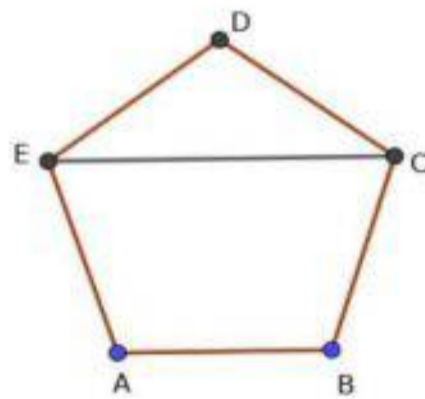
- $\angle BCD = 180 - 70 = 110^\circ$
- $\angle CDB = 180 - (30 + 110) = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ$
- $\angle ADC = \angle ADB + \angle BDC = 90 + 40 = 130^\circ$
- $\angle ABD = 180 - (90 + 70) = 180 - 160 = 20^\circ$

25) The parallelogram which is not a rectangle is not cyclic. Justify this statement

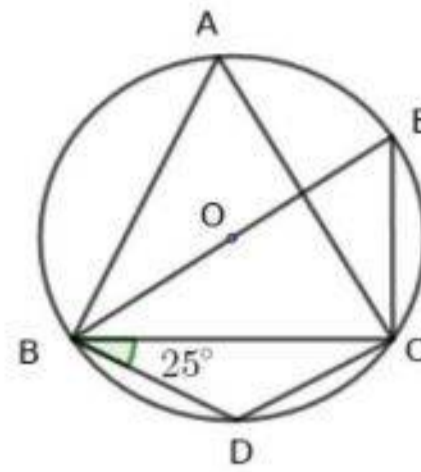
Answers

- ★ $ABCD$ is a parallelogram (Draw a parallelogram and name it as $ABCD$ in an order. $\angle A = \angle C$)
- ★ Since $ABCD$ is not a rectangle $\angle A \neq 90^\circ, \angle C \neq 90^\circ$
- ★ $\angle A + \angle C \neq 180^\circ$.
 $\therefore ABCD$ is not cyclic

26) In the figure $ABCDE$ is a regular pentagon. Prove that $ABCE$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.



22 In the figure $BD = CD, \angle DBC = 25^\circ$

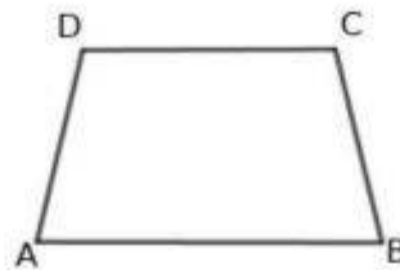


- What is the measure of $\angle BDC$?
- What is the measure of $\angle BAC$?
- What is the measure of $\angle EBC$?

Answers

- In triangle BDC , $BD = CD$. Angle opposite to these sides are equal $\angle BCD = 25^\circ$
 $\angle BDC = 180 - (25 + 25) = 130^\circ$
- $\angle BAC = 180 - 130 = 50^\circ$
- $\angle BEC = \angle BAC = 180 - 130 = 50^\circ, \angle EBC = 180 - (90 + 50) = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ$

23) In the figure $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral in which AB is parallel to CD and $AD = BC$



Prove that $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

Answers

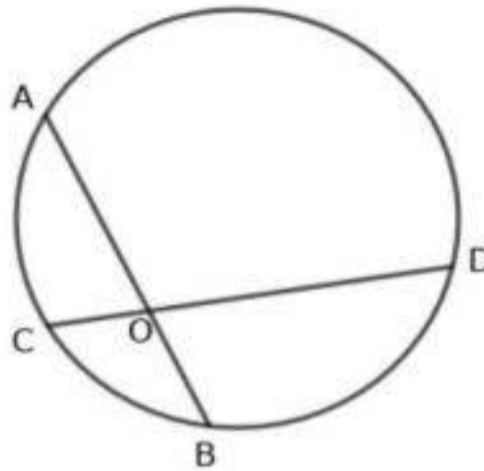
- ★ The line AB is parallel to CD . Therefore $\angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ$
- ★ Since $AD = BC$ then $ABCD$ is an isosceles trapezium $\angle A = \angle B$
- ★ Therefore $\angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$. $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

24) C, D are two points in a semicircle of diameter AB .
 If $\angle BAD = 70^\circ, \angle DBC = 30^\circ$ then

Answers

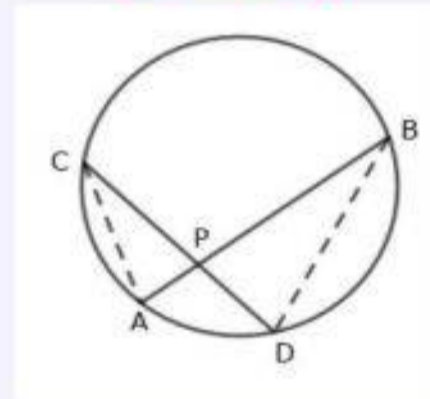
- ★ One angle of the regular pentagon is $= \frac{(5-2) \times 180}{5} = 108^\circ$
- ★ In triangle EDC , $ED = CD$, $\angle DEC = \angle DCE = \frac{180-108}{2} = 36^\circ$
- ★ $\angle ECB = 108 - 36 = 72^\circ$. In the quadrilateral $ABCE$, $\angle A + \angle C = 108 + 72 = 180^\circ$.
 $ABCE$ is cyclic.

27) In the figure the chord AB has length 8cm and $OA = 5$ cm.



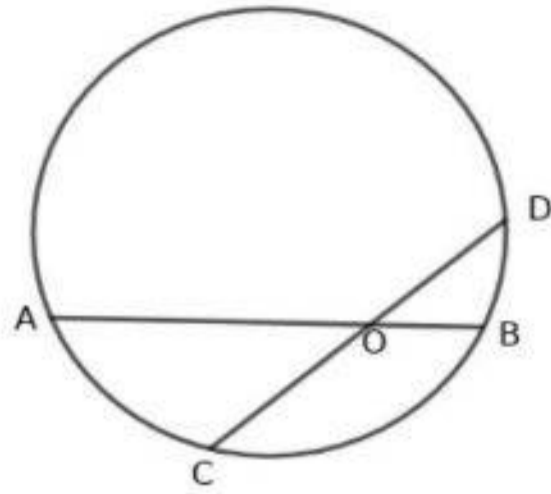
- a) What is the length of OB ?
- b) If $OC = 2.5$ cm, what is the length of OD ?

Answers



- a) $OB = 8 - 5 = 3$ cm
- b) $OA \times OB = OC \times OD$
 $5 \times 3 = 2.5 \times OD, OD = \frac{15}{2.5} = 6$ cm

28) The chords AB and CD intersect at O . This point divide each chord into two segments

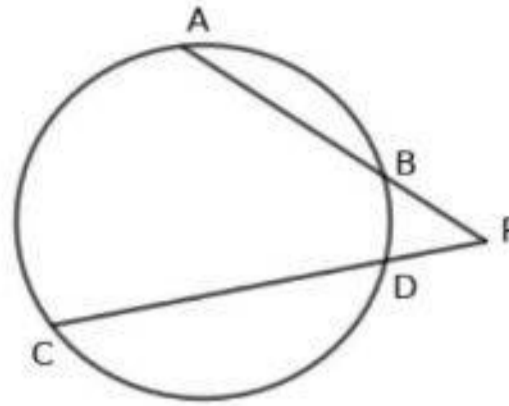


- a) What is the relation between these segments?
- b) If $CD = 10\text{cm}$ and $OD = 4\text{cm}$ then what is the length OC ?
- c) If $OA = 8\text{cm}$, $OC = 6\text{cm}$ and $OD = 4\text{cm}$ then what is the length OB ?

Answers

- a) $OA \times OB = OC \times OD$
- b) $OC = CD - OD = 10 - 4 = 6\text{ cm}$
- c) $8 \times OB = 6 \times 4, OB = 3\text{cm}$

29) The chords AB and CD intersect at P outside the circle.

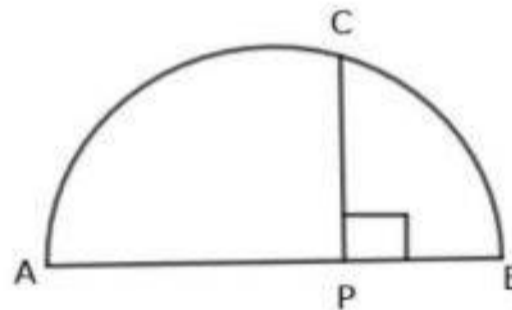


- What is the relation between PA , PB , PC and PD ?
- If $AB = 5\text{cm}$, $PB = 3\text{cm}$, $PD = 2\text{cm}$ then what is the length CD ?

Answers

- $PA \times PB = PC \times PD$
- $(5 + 3) \times 3 = (PD + CD) \times PD$
 $(5 + 3) \times 3 = (2 + CD) \times 2$
 $2 + CD = 12, CD = 10\text{cm}$

30) AB is the diameter of a semicircle, P is a point on AB and PC is perpendicular to AB

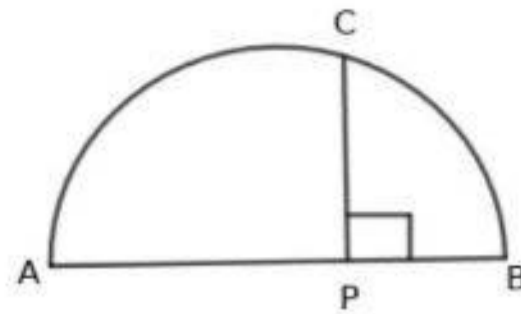


- Prove that $PA \times PB = PC^2$
- If $PA = 9\text{cm}$, $PB = 4\text{cm}$ then what is the length PC ?
- What is the area of the square with side PC ?

Answers

- Draw AC, BC . Consider triangle APC and triangle BPC . If $\angle PAC = x$ then $\angle PCA = 90 - x$, $\angle PCB = 90 - (90 - x) = x$, $\angle PBC = 90 - x$. These are similar triangles. Sides opposite to the equal angles are proportional.
 $\frac{PC}{PB} = \frac{PA}{PC}$
 $PA \times PB = PC^2$.
- $PC^2 = 9 \times 4 = 36, PC = 6\text{cm}$
- Area $PC^2 = 36\text{sq.cm}$

31) AB is the diameter of a semicircle, P is a point on AB and PC is perpendicular to AB

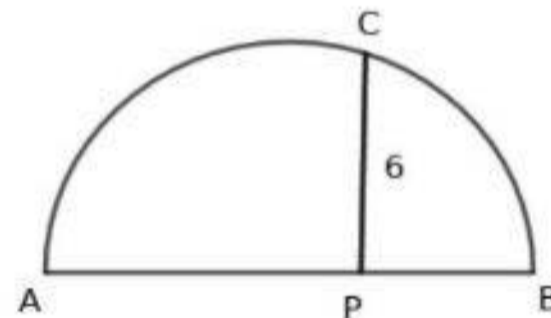


- If $PC = 6\text{cm}$, and $PB = 3\text{cm}$ then what is the length of PA
- What is the radius of the circle ?
- What is the area of the square drawn with side PC ?

Answers

- $PA \times PB = PC^2$
 $PA \times 3 = 6^2, PA = 12\text{cm}$
- $AB = 12 + 3 = 15\text{cm}$, Radius 7.5cm .
- Area $PC^2 = 36\text{sq.cm}$

32) In the figure AB is the diameter of the circle and PC is perpendicular to the diameter. $PA : PB = 2 : 1$ and $PC = 6\text{cm}$.



- Write the relation between PA , PB and PC ?
- Find the lengths PA and PB
- What is the radius of the circle?

Answers

- $PA \times PB = PC^2$
- If $PB = x$, $2x \times x = 6^2, 2x^2 = 36, x^2 = 18, x = \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \times 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$
 $PA = 6\sqrt{2}, PB = 3\sqrt{2}$
- $AB = 6\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2}$
Radius = $\frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}\text{cm}$

33) Draw a rectangle of sides 5cm and 3cm .Construct a square whose area is same as the area of the rectangle

Answers

- ★ Draw the quadrilateral $ABCD$. $AB = 5\text{cm}$, $BC = 3\text{cm}$.
- ★ Produce AB and mark the point E such that $BC = BE$
- ★ Draw a semicircle of diameter AE .Produce BC , meet the semixircle at F .
- ★ $BA \times BE = BF^2$ can be written as $AB \times BC = BF^2$. $AB \times BC$ is the area of the rectangle
- ★ Draw a square of side BF .Area of rectangle is equal to the area of the square as per the relation $AB \times BC = BF^2$

34) Draw an equilateral triangle of one side $\sqrt{18}\text{cm}$

- ★ $18 = 6 \times 3$, $6 + 3 = 9$
Draw a line AB of length 9cm
- ★ Draw a semicircle with diameter AB . Mark a point P at the diatance 6cm from A . Draw a perpendicular from P to AB . This line cut the circle at C . $PC = \sqrt{18}$.
- ★ Draw an equilateral triangle with PC as side

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Chapter 3:

MATHEMATICS OF CHANCE

Focus Points

- ★ Probability or mathematical chance is measured as the ratio of favourable outcome and possible outcome .
- ★ The experiments whose result or outcome cannot be predicted are called probability experiment
- ★ Probability can be measured as the ratio of areas in the calculation of the probability relating to the area of geometric figures . Here favourable outcome is the overlapping area and the possible outcome is the larger area.
- ★ A square is drawn inside a circle. A fine dot is placed without looking into the figure. The probability of falling the dot into the square is the ratio of the area of the square to the area of the circle.

- 1) A vessel contains 3 black beads and 2 white beads. One is taken from the vessel without looking into the vessel.
- What is the probability of getting black bead?
 - What is the probability of getting white bead?

Answers

- Probability of getting black bead = $\frac{3}{5}$
- Probability of getting white bead = $\frac{2}{5}$

- 2) A box contains 10 cards on which one of the numbers 1, 2, 3 ... 10 is written in each card. One card is taken from the box at random.
- What is the probability of getting a an even numbered card
 - What is the probability of getting an odd numbered card?
 - What is the probability of getting a card on which a prime number is written ?
 - What is the probability of getting a perfect square on the card.

Answers

- Probability of getting even = $\frac{5}{10}$
- Probability of getting odd = $\frac{5}{10}$
- Probability of getting prime number = $\frac{4}{10}$
അഭാജ്യസംഖ്യകൾ 2, 3, 5, 7
- Probability of getting perfect square = $\frac{3}{10}$
പൂർണ്ണവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ 1, 4, 9

- 3) Each of the numbers from 1 to 100 are written on small paper pieces .One is taken from the card at random.
- How many perfect squared cards are there in the box?
 - What is the probability of getting a perfect squared card?
 - What is the probability of getting an even numbered card?

- d) What is the probability of getting an odd numbered card?
 e) What is the probability of not getting a perfect numbered card?

Answers

- a) There are 10 perfect squares
 b) Probability of getting a perfect square = $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$
 c) Probability of getting even perfect square = $\frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$
 d) Probability of getting odd perfect square = $\frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$
 e) Probability of not getting a perfect square = $1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$

- 4) A die in which the numbers 1 to 6 are written on the faces is thrown

- a) What is the probability of falling an even numbered face?
 b) What is the probability of getting an odd numbered face ?
 c) What is the probability of getting a prime numbered face?

Answers

- a) Probability of falling even face = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
 b) Probability of falling odd face = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
 c) Probability of falling prime numbered face = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

- 5) Two digit numbers are written in small paper pieces and placed in a box. One is taken from the box at random

- a) How many multiples of 5 are there in the box?
 b) What is the probability of getting a multiple of 5?
 c) What is the probability of not getting a multiple of 5?

Answers

- a) 10, 11, 12... 99 are the two digit numbers. Number of two digit numbers is 90
 Multiples of five are 10, 15, 20... 95
 Number of numbers = 18
 b) Probability of getting a multiple of five = $\frac{18}{90}$
 c) Probability of not getting a multiple of five = $1 - \frac{18}{90} = \frac{72}{90}$

- 6) Numbers 1, 2, 3... 17 are written in small paper cards and placed in a box. One card is taken from the box at random.

- a) What is the probability of getting odd numbered card?
 b) What is the probability of getting prime numbered card?
 c) What is the probability of getting a multiple of 3?
 d) What is the probability of getting a multiple of 2 and 3?

Answers

- a) $\frac{9}{17}$
 b) $\frac{7}{17}$
 c) $\frac{5}{17}$
 d) $\frac{2}{17}$

- 7) A die numbered 1 to 6 are thrown.
- What is the probability of falling a number less than 4?
 - What is the probability of getting a multiple of 2?
 - What is the probability of falling a multiple of both 2 and 3
 - What is the probability of not falling a prime number?

Answers

- $\frac{3}{6}$
- $\frac{3}{6}$
- $\frac{1}{6}$
- $\frac{3}{6}$

- 8) What is the probability of getting 5 Sundays in the month December?

Answers

There are 31 days in December. 28 days divide 4 weeks, so four Mondays.
 The combinations are (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday), (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday), (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday),
 (Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), (Thursday, Friday, Saturday), (Friday, Saturday, Sunday),
 (Saturday, Sunday, Monday).
 There are three combinations in which Monday occur. Probability of occurring five Mondays is $\frac{3}{7}$

- 9) The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are written in small paper cards and placed in a box.

- How many cards are there in the box?
- If one card is taken from the box at random, what is the probability of getting an even numbered card?
- What is the probability of getting an odd numbered card?
- What is the probability of getting a card with equal digits?

Answers

- Numbers are
 11, 12, 13, 14
 21, 22, 23, 24
 31, 32, 33, 34
 41, 42, 43, 44
 Total number = 16
- Eight of them are even. Probability of getting even is $\frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$
- Eight of them are odd. Probability of getting odd is $\frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$
- 11, 22, 33, 44 are the numbers with equal digits. Probability $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

- 10) Two digit numbers are written in small paper pieces and placed in a box.

- How many paper slips are there in the box?
- If one is taken from the box, what is probability of getting a number with digits same?
- If one is taken from the box, what is probability of getting a number in which the product of the digits a prime number.
- What is the probability of getting a prime number?

Answers

- a) 10, 11, 12...99 are two digit numbers . There are 90 such numbers
- b) Numbers with same digits are 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99
Total number of these numbers is 9
Probability = $\frac{9}{90} = \frac{1}{10}$
- c) In the two digit numbers with product of the digits a prime , one digit is 1 and other digit is one of the numbers 2, 3, 5, 7
Numbers are 12, 13, 15, 17, 21, 31, 51, 71.
Probability = $\frac{8}{90}$
- d) There are 25 prime numbers below 100. 4 of them are one digit primes and the rest of the 21 numbers are two digit primes .Probability is = $\frac{21}{90}$

11) Two dices numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are thrown together. The outcome faces are written as pairs.

- a) How many pairs are there ?
- b) Make the list of pairs with sum 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 and 6 separately
- c) What is the probability of occurring the maximum sum

Answers

- a) number of pairs $6 \times 6 = 36$
- b) (1, 1) → sum = 2
(1, 2), (2, 1) → sum = 3
(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 1) → sum = 4
(1, 4), (4, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2) → sum = 5
(1, 5), (5, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 3) → sum = 6
(1, 6), (6, 1), (2, 5), (5, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3) → sum = 7
Sums are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7...12. Largest is 12.
- c) Proceeding like this there is only 1 pair with the largest sum 12. Probability = $\frac{1}{36}$

12) Two dice numbered 1 to 6 are thrown at together.

- a) Write the outcomes as pairs
- b) What is the probability of the occurrence of equal numbers ?
- c) What is the probability of the occurrence of perfect squares ?
- d) What is the probability of the occurrence of multiple of 2 in one die and multiple of 3 in other die ?

Answers

- a) (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6)
(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6)
(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6)
(4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6)
(5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6)
(6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)
- b) $\frac{6}{36}$
- c) (1, 1), (1, 4), (4, 1), (4, 4).
Probability $\frac{4}{36}$
- d) (2, 3), (4, 3), (6, 3), (2, 6), (4, 6), (6, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6), (6, 2), (6, 4)
Probability $\frac{11}{36}$

- 13) There are two circles in the picture. One is inside the other. Radius of the small circle is half of the radius of the big circle.

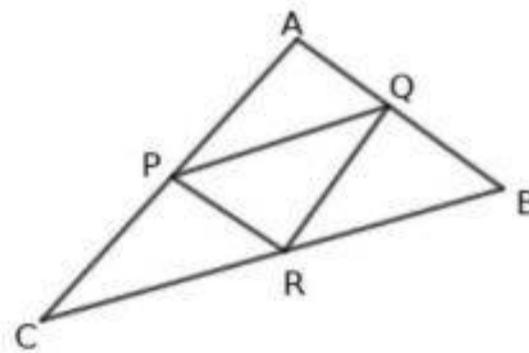


- a) If the radius of the small circle is r then what is the area of the small circle and big circle ?
 b) If a fine dot is placed into the figure, what is the probability of falling the dot in the small circle?
 c) What is the probability of falling the dot the yellow shaded part in the figure.

Answers

- a) Area of small circle πr^2
 Area of big circle $\pi \times (2r)^2 = 4\pi r^2$
 b) Probability of falling the dot in the small circle is $\frac{\pi r^2}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 c) Probability of falling the dot in the yellow shaded part is $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

- 14) Triangle PQR is drawn by joining the mid points of the sides of triangle ABC .

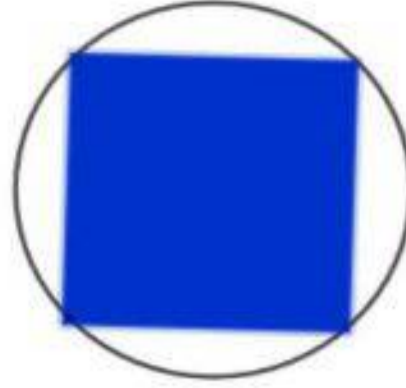


- a) How many equal triangles are there in the figure?
 b) A fine dot is placed into the figure. What is the probability of falling the dot in triangle PQR ?
 c) How many parallelograms are there in the picture?
 d) A fine dot is placed into the figure. What is the probability of falling the dot in the parallelogram $PQRC$?

Answers

- a) There are 4 equal triangles .
 $\triangle PQR, \triangle APQ, \triangle PCR, \triangle QRB$ are .
 b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (Area of equal triangles are equal)
 c) There are 3 parallelograms .
 $PQRC, PQBR, PRQA$ are equal parallelograms .
 d) To fall the dot in the parallelogram $PQRC$ it should either be in triangle PCR or triangle PQR
 Probability is $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

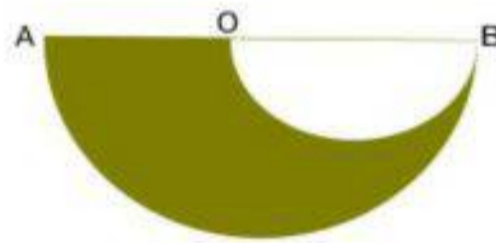
- 15) A square is drawn in a circle . The vertices of the square are on the circle. A fine dot is placed into the figure at random. What is the probability of falling the dot in the shaded square.



Answers

- * If one side of the square a the diagonal is $d = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{2}a$
Radius of the circle is $\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$
- * Area of the square a^2 , area of the circle $\pi \times \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$
- * Probability of falling the dot in the shade is $= a^2 \div \frac{\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

- 16) O is the center of the circle of diameter AB .
There is another circle with diameter OB . If r is the radius of the small circle



- a) What is the radius of the big circle ?
- b) Find the area of big circle and small circle.
- c) If a fine dot is placed into the figure what is the probability of falling the dot in the shaded part.

Answers

- a) $2r$
- b) Area of small semicircle $\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
Area of big semicircle $\frac{\pi(2r)^2}{2} = 2\pi r^2$
- c) Area of coloured part $2\pi r^2 - \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{3\pi r^2}{2}$
Probability = $\frac{3}{4}$

- 17) A box contains three paper slips carrying numbers 2, 3, 4 . Another box contains paper slips carrying fractions $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$. One is taken from each box at random
- a) How many pairs are possible?
 - b) What is the probability of getting the product of numbers in each pair a natural number?
 - c) What is the probability of not getting the numbers in the pair whose product is not a natural number?

Answers

- a) Number of pairs = $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $(2, \frac{1}{2}), (2, \frac{1}{3}), (2, \frac{1}{4})$
 $(3, \frac{1}{2}), (3, \frac{1}{3}), (3, \frac{1}{4})$
 $(4, \frac{1}{2}), (4, \frac{1}{3}), (4, \frac{1}{4})$
- b) Pairs with the product a natural number are $(2, \frac{1}{2}), (3, \frac{1}{3}), (4, \frac{1}{4}), (4, \frac{1}{2})$
 There are four such pairs.
 Probability of getting the product a natural number is = $\frac{4}{9}$
- c) Probability of not getting the product a natural number is $1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$

18) Manju has three ornaments :Green , Red and Blue ear rings and chains.She ware it in different ways.

- a) How many ways she can ware the ornaments?
 b) What is the probability of waring ornaments of same colour?
 c) What is the probability of wearing the ornaments of different colours?

Answers

- a) Number of pairs $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $(\text{Green, Green}), (\text{Green, Red}), (\text{Green, Blue})$
 $(\text{Blue, Green}), (\text{Blue, Red}), (\text{Blue, Blue})$
 $(\text{Red, Green}), (\text{Red, Red}), (\text{Red, Blue})$
- b) $(\text{Green, Green}), (\text{Red, Red}), (\text{Blue, Blue})$
 Probability = $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$
- c) Probability of wearing different colours is $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

19) A box contains 4 black balls and 3 white balls. Another box contains 5 black balls and 3 white balls. One from each box is taken at random.

- a) How many pair of balls are possible ?
 b) What is the probability of getting both balls black?
 c) What is the probability of getting both balls white?
 d) What is the probability of getting balls of different colours?

Answers

- a) Total number of possible selections = $(3 + 4) \times (5 + 3) = 7 \times 8 = 56$
- b) Probability of getting both black $\frac{4 \times 5}{56} = \frac{20}{56}$
- c) Probability of getting both white $\frac{3 \times 3}{56} = \frac{9}{56}$
- d) Probability of getting balls of different colours $\frac{(4 \times 3) + (3 \times 5)}{56} = \frac{27}{56}$

20) A box contains four paper slips carrying numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Another box contains paper slips carrying numbers 1, 2, 3. One from each box is taken at random and entered as pairs.

- a) How many pairs are possible ?
 b) What is the probability of getting a pair with the product of the digits odd?
 c) What is the probability of getting a pair with the product of the digits even?

Answers

- a) Number of pairs $4 \times 3 = 12$
(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)
(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3)
(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)
(4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)
- b) Pairs of getting product odd are (1, 1)(1, 3), (3, 1)(3, 3)
Probability $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$
- c) Probability of getting product even = $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

21) There are 30 boys and 20 girls in 10A. There are 15 boys and 25 girls in 10B.
One student is selected from each class at random.

- a) How many ways the selections can be made ?
b) What is the probability of getting both boys?
c) What is the probability of getting both girls?

Answers

- a) Total number of pairs $(20 + 30) \times (15 + 25) = 50 \times 40 = 2000$
- b) Probability of selecting both boys = $\frac{30 \times 15}{2000} = \frac{450}{2000} = \frac{9}{40}$
- c) Probability of getting both girls = $\frac{20 \times 25}{2000} = \frac{500}{2000} = \frac{1}{4}$

Chapter 4:

SECOND DEGREE EQUATIONS

Focus Points

- ★ Equations of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0, a \neq 0$ are second degree equations. In this unit we discuss various situations of forming second degree equations.
- ★ The values of x satisfying the equation are called solutions of the equations.
- ★ There are many methods to solve the equation. Completing the square method is a suitable way to solve the second degree equation.

1) Form the equations in the following cases.

- The sum of a number and its square is 12
- When a number is subtracted from its square results 20
- The sum of the square of a number and two times that number is 63
- Product of two consecutive odd numbers is 63.

Answers

- If the number is x then $x^2 + x = 12$
- If the number is x then $x^2 - x = 20$
- If the number is x then $x^2 + 2x = 63$
- Numbers are $x, x + 2$ then $x(x + 2) = 63, x^2 + 2x = 63$

2) The square of a number is 16.

- What are the numbers ?
- Take the number as x and form an equation
- Can the square of a real number -16 ? Explain.

Answers

- Numbers are 4, -4
- If the number is x then $x^2 = 16$
- No real number exist with its square a negative number. The square of -4 and the square of $+4$ is 16.

- 3) x is an odd number greater than 1.
- What are the odd numbers nearer to x
 - If the product of those numbers is 45, form an equation.
 - Find the numbers.

Answers

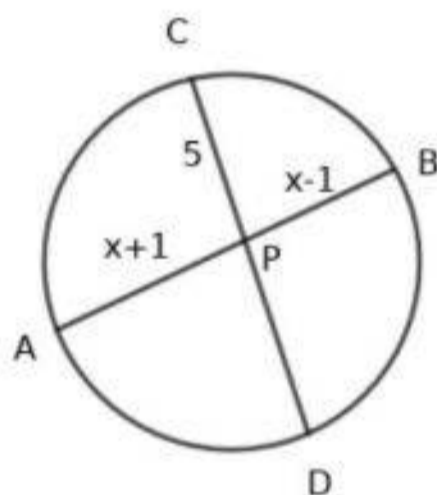
- Odd number is x . The numbers nearer to it are $x - 2, x + 2$
- $(x - 2)(x + 2) = 45$
 $x^2 - 4 = 45, x^2 = 49$
- $x = 7$
Numbers are 5, 9

- 4) If the sides of a square are reduced by 1, the area becomes 100.
- If the side of the first square before reducing is x , form an equation.
 - Find the side of the square.
 - What will be the perimeter of the new square.

Answers

- If one side is x then $(x - 1)^2 = 100$
- $x - 1 = \sqrt{100} = 10, x = 11$
- Perimetre decreases by 4. Perimetre of the new square is 40

- 5) The chords AB and CD meet at a point P inside the circle.
 $CD = 21\text{cm}, PC = 5\text{cm}.$



- What is PD ?
- If $PA = x + 1$ and $PB = x - 1$ then form an equation
- Find the length PA and PB .

Answers

- $PD = 21 - 5 = 16\text{cm}$
- $PA \times PB = PC \times PD$
 $(x + 1)(x - 1) = 5 \times 16 = 80$
 $x^2 - 1^2 = 80, x^2 - 1 = 80$
- $x^2 - 1 = 80 \rightarrow x^2 = 81, x = 9$
- $PA = 9 + 1 = 10\text{cm}, PB = 9 - 1 = 8\text{cm}$

- 6) The product of two consecutive even numbers is 360
- If the odd number in between these numbers is x then write the numbers .
 - Form an equation using the given condition.
 - Find the numbers.

Answers

- Numbers are $x - 1, x + 1$
- $(x - 1)(x + 1) = 360, x^2 - 1 = 360$
- $x^2 = 361, x = \sqrt{361} = 19$. Numbers $19 - 1 = 18, 19 + 1 = 20$

- 7) Consider the arithmetic sequence 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,
- Write the algebraic form of this sequence.
 - What is the position of the term in the sequence whose square is 625?
 - Is 36 a term of this sequence . How can you realize it ?
 - What is the position of 49 in this sequence ?

Answers

- $x_n = dn + (f - d) = 4n + (5 - 4) = 4n + 1$
- $(4n + 1)^2 = 625, 4n + 1 = \sqrt{625} = 25, 4n = 24, n = 6$
- All terms are odd numbers . The even number 36 cannot be a term of this sequence
- $4n + 1 = 49, 4n = 48, n = 12$.
12 th term is 49

- 8) Consider two adjacent even numbers
- If one of them is x then what is the other?
 - If the product is 120 then write a second degree equation.
 - Convert this equation as a completed square by suitable changes
 - Find the numbers .

Answers

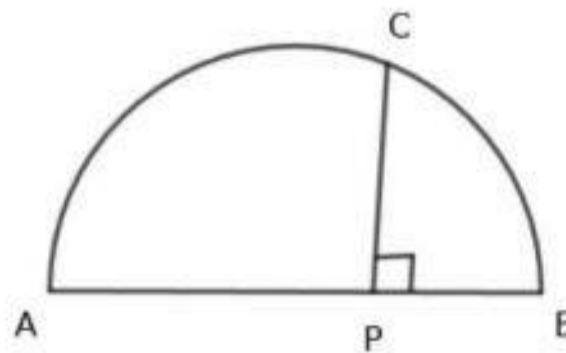
- $x + 2$
- $x(x + 2) = 120$
 $x^2 + 2x = 120$
- Add 1 on both sides $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 120 + 1$
 $(x + 1)^2 = 121$
- $x + 1 = \sqrt{121} = 11, 11, x + 1 = 11, x = 10$
Even numbers are 10, 12

- 9) Length of a rectangle is 8 more than its breadth.
- If the breadth is x then what is its length?
 - If the area is 240 sq.cm form a second degree equation.
 - Calculate the length and breadth

Answers

- a) Length = $x + 8$
 b) $x(x + 8) = 240, x^2 + 8x = 240$
 c) Add $(\frac{8}{2})^2$ on both sides. It is 16
 $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 240 + 16$
 $(x + 4)^2 = 256, x + 4 = \sqrt{256} = 16, x = 16 - 4 = 12$
 Breadth 12 cm, Length $12 + 8 = 20$ cm

- 10) In the figure AB is the diameter of the semicircle. AB is perpendicular to PC . Also, $AP = BP + 5$, $PC = 6$.



- a) Write the relation between the lengths PA, PB and PC
 b) If $PB = x$ then write an equation connecting the lengths PA, PB and PC
 c) What is the length of PB ?
 d) What is the radius of this circle. $\text{വൃത്തത്തിന്റെ ആരമെത്ര?}$

Answers

- a) $PA \times PB = PC^2$
 b) $(x + 5) \times x = 6^2, x^2 + 5x = 36$
 $x^2 + 5x + (\frac{5}{2})^2 = 36 + (\frac{5}{2})^2$
 $(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 = 36 + \frac{25}{4}$
 $(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 = \frac{169}{4}$
 $(x + \frac{5}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{169}{4}} = \frac{13}{2}$
 $x = \frac{13}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 4$
 c) $PB = 4$
 $AP = 4 + 5 = 9, AB = 9 + 4 = 13$
 Radius = 12cm

- 11) Consider the sequence of even numbers $2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$.
- a) What is its algebraic form?
 b) How many terms from the beginning in the order makes the sum 210?

Answers

- a) $x_n = 2n$
- b) $n(n+1) = 210, n^2 + n = 210$
 $n^2 + n + \frac{1}{4} = 210 + \frac{1}{4}$
 $(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{841}{4}$
 $n + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{841}{4}} = \frac{29}{2}$
 $n = \frac{29}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 14$
 The sum of the first 14 even numbers is 210

12) The smallest side of a right angled triangle is 4 less than its hypotenuse. Third side is 2 more than the smallest side.

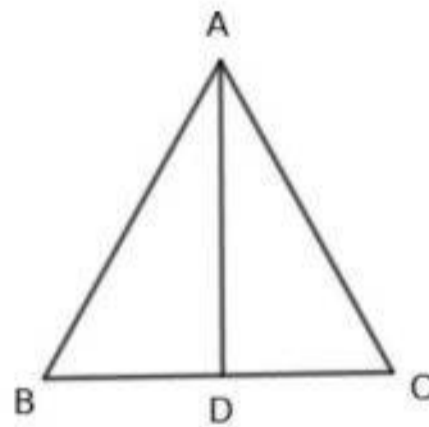
- a) If the smallest side is x what are the other two sides.
 b) Write an equation connecting the length of the sides .
 c) What is the length of the smallest side?
 d) Find the length of other sides of the triangle.

Answers

- a) If the smallest side is x then hypotenuse is $= x + 4$, third side is $x + 2$
- b) $(x + 4)^2 = (x + 2)^2 + x^2, x^2 + 8x + 16 = x^2 + 4x + 4 + x^2$
 $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$
- c) $x^2 - 4x = 12, x^2 - 4x + 4 = 12 + 4$
 $(x - 2)^2 = 16, x - 2 = 4, x = 6$
 Smallest side is 6
- d) Sides are 6, 8, 10

13) In triangle ABC , $AB = AC$

AD is the perpendicular from A to BC . This perpendicular distance from A to BC is 2 cm more than BC . Area of the triangle is 60 sq.cm



- a) If $BC = x$ then what is the length AD ?
 b) Form an equation connecting the lengths BC, AD and area of the triangle
 c) Find the length of BC .
 d) What is the length of AD ?
 e) Calculate the perimeter of the triangle ABC

Answers

- a) $AD = x + 2$
- b) $\frac{1}{2} \times x \times (x + 2) = 60$
 $x(x + 2) = 120, x^2 + 2x = 120$
- c) $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 121, (x + 1)^2 = 121, (x + 1) = \sqrt{121} = 11, x = 11 - 1 = 10\text{cm}$
- d) $AD = 10 + 2 = 12$
- e) $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2$
 $AB^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 = 169, AB = \sqrt{169} = 13\text{cm}$
 Perimetre = $13 + 13 + 10 = 36\text{cm}$

14) Length of a rectangle is 4 more than its breadth .Area of the rectangle is 357 sq.cm

- a) If the breadth is x then what is its length?
- b) Write an equation connecting length , breadth and area
- c) Find the length and breadth of the rectangle .

Answers

- a) Length $x + 4$
- b) $x(x + 4) = 357, x^2 + 4x = 357$
- c) $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 357 + 4 = 361, (x + 2)^2 = 361, x + 2 = \sqrt{361} = 19, x = 19 - 2 = 17$
- d) Breadth 17cm ,length $17 + 4 = 21\text{cm}$

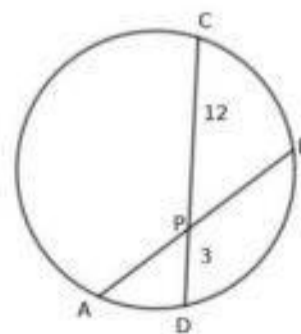
15) Hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is 1 less than twice its small side.Third side is 1 more than its small side

- a) If the small side is x what is the length of other two sides .
- b) Form an equation connecting the length of the sides .
- c) Calculate the length of the sides of the triangle.

Answers

- a) Hypotenuse = $2x - 1$, Third side = $x + 1$
- b) $(2x - 1)^2 = x^2 + (x + 1)^2, 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1$
 $2x^2 - 6x = 0$
- c) $x = 3$.Sides are :
 Hypotenuse $2x - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5\text{cm}$.
 Other two sides are 3cm ,4cm.

16) Two chords AB and CD intersect at P inside the circle.If $AB = 13\text{cm}$ and $PC = 12\text{ cm}, PD = 3\text{ cm}$



Chapter 5:

TRIGONOMETRY

Focus Points

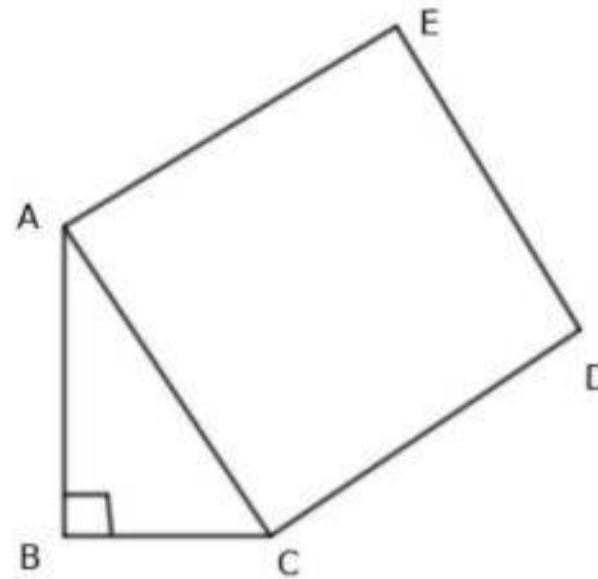
- ★ There are some special right triangles. The diagonal of a square makes two right triangles of angles $45^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$
- ★ If the side opposite to 45° is 1 then the side opposite to 90° will be $\sqrt{2}$. The sides are in the ratio $1 : 1 : \sqrt{2}$
- ★ The altitude of an equilateral triangle makes two right triangles. The angles of these triangles are $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$.
If the side opposite to 30° is 1, the side opposite to 90° will be 2, side opposite to 60° will be $\sqrt{3}$
- ★ A triangle can be scaled without altering its angles. While doing so length of the sides changes keeping the ratio of the sides constant. This is what we have studied in similar triangles.
- ★ Unchanging angles and unchanging ratio of the sides make a special type of angle measurements. These are known as trigonometric measurement of the angles.
- ★ We define trigonometric measurement of angles on the acute angles of a right triangle. In $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ right triangle the sides opposite to these angles are in the ratio $1 : 1 : \sqrt{2}$. Whatever be the size of the triangle this ratio remains unchanged.
- ★ The sides opposite to $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ angles of a right triangle are in the ratio $1 : \sqrt{3} : 2$. This ratio is independent of the size of the triangle. This leads to the measurement of angles, known as sin, cos, tan.
- ★ In triangle ABC , A, B, C are the angles and a, b, c are the opposite sides. If $B = 90^\circ$ then $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$, $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$, $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
- ★ $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.
 $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.
 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\tan 45^\circ = 1$

- 1) Consider a square of perimeter 40cm
 - a) What is the length of its side?
 - b) What is the length of its diagonal
 - c) What is the area of the square drawn on its diagonal?

- a) Write the relation between PA, PB, PC and PD
- b) If $PA = x$ form an equation
- c) Find the lengths of PA and PB
- 17) The sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence $7, 9, 11, 13 \dots$ is 40.
- a) Form a second degree equation using this condition.
- b) How many terms make the sum 40 ?
- c) Find n in another method .
- 18) The product of the digits of a two digit number is 18. When 63 is subtracted from the number we get the two digit number with digits in the reversed order.
- a) If the digit in the tens place is x when what will be the digit in the one's place ?
- b) Write the number using the place value of the digits.
- c) Form a second degree equation using the given condition.
- d) Find the number.
- 19) A rod of 16cm length is cut into two pieces. Two times the square of the length of the larger piece is equal to 164 more than the square of the smaller piece.
- a) If the length of the larger piece is x then what is the length of the smaller piece.
- b) Form an equation using the given conditions.
- c) Find the length of the pieces .

- a) Length of one side = $\frac{40}{4} = 10\text{cm}$
- b) Two sides and the diagonal form a $45^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$ right triangle .
The side opposite to 45° is 10cm .
 \therefore the side opposite to 90° is $10\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$
- c) Area = $(10\sqrt{2})^2 = 100 \times 2 = 200 \text{ sq.cm}$

2) In triangle ABC , $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $BC = 10\text{cm}$



- a) What is the length AB ?
- b) What is the length of the side AC ?
- c) What is the length of the diagonal of the square drawn on AC ?
- d) What is the perimeter of the square?

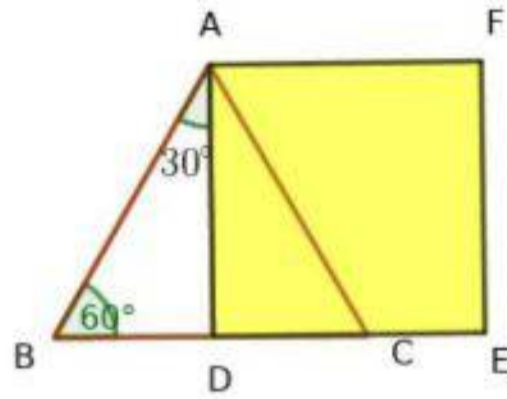
- a) In a $30 - 60 - 90$ triangle, side opposite to 30° is 10cm
Therefore side opposite to 60° is $10\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- b) Side opposite to 90° is 20cm
- c) Length of diagonal of the square is $20\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$
- d) Perimeter = $4 \times 20\sqrt{2} = 80\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$

3) Consider an equilateral triangle of side 10cm

- a) What is its altitude?
- b) Draw a rough diagram of the square drawn on the altitude
- c) What is the area of this square.
- d) What is the length of its diagonal?

a) $\triangle ABD$ is a 30 – 60 – 90 triangle. AD is the altitude. $AD = 5\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$

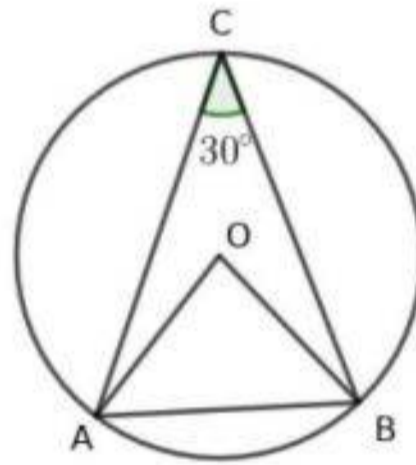
b) Figure



c) Area = $(5\sqrt{3})^2 = 25 \times 3 = 75 \text{ sq.cm}$

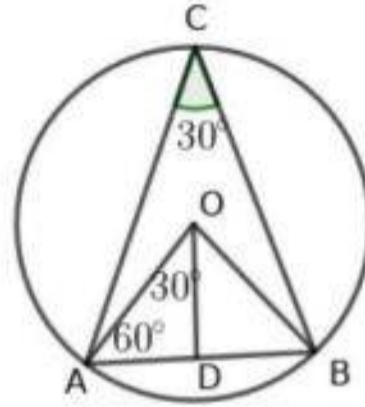
d) Length of the diagonal is $5\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{6}\text{cm}$

4) In the figure O is the centre of the circle. $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$



- What is the measure of $\angle AOB$?
- What kind of triangle is OAB ?
- If the radius of the circle is 12cm then what is the altitude of triangle OAB ?
- What is the area of triangle OAB ?

- a) $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$
- b) $OA = OB$, Angles opposite to the equal sides are equal. All angles are 60° .
This is an equilateral triangle
- c) Look at the picture



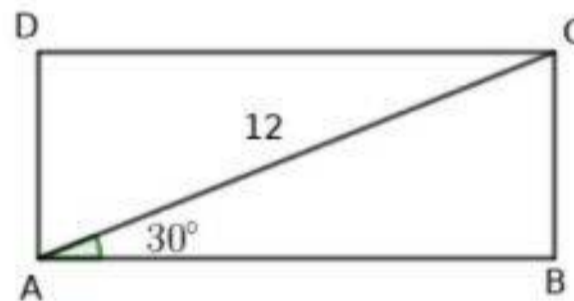
Draw OD perpendicular to AB

Triangle ODA is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.

Side opposite to 90° is 12cm , Side opposite to 30° is 6cm , $OD = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$

d) Area $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 6\sqrt{3} = 36\sqrt{3}\text{sq.cm}$

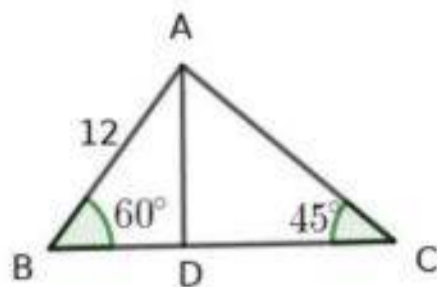
- 5) The diagonal of the rectangle ABC is 12cm , $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$



- a) What is the length of the side AB ?
- b) What is the length of the side BC ?
- c) Calculate the area of the rectangle

- a) $\triangle ABC$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ triangle.
Side opposite to 90° is 12cm
Side opposite to 30° is 6cm $AB = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- b) $BC = 6\text{cm}$
- c) Area = $AB \times BC = 36\sqrt{3}\text{sq.cm}$

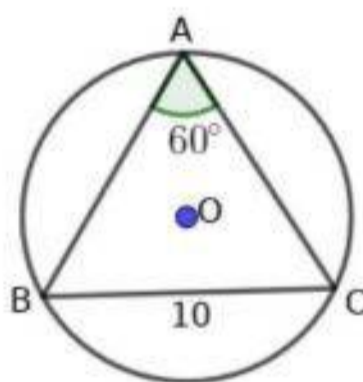
6) In triangle ABC , the line AD is perpendicular to BC , $AB = 12\text{cm}$



- What is the length of AD ?
- What is the length of AC ?
- What is the length of BC ?
- Calculate the area of triangle ABC ?

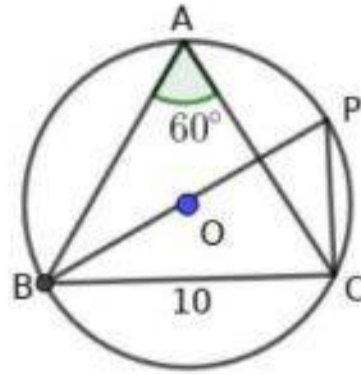
- $\triangle ADB$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $\angle A = 30^\circ$. The side opposite to 90° is 12cm .
 The side opposite to 30° is 6cm
 $BD = 6\text{cm}$, $AD = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- $\triangle ADC$ is a $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $AC = 6\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{6}\text{cm}$
- $CD = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$, $BC = 6 + 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- Area $A = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = \frac{1}{2} \times (6 + 6\sqrt{3}) \times 6\sqrt{3} = 18\sqrt{3}(1 + \sqrt{3})\text{sq.cm}$

7) In the figure O is the centre of the circle. $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$, $BC = 10$ then



- Draw the diameter from B which meet the circle at P
- Draw triangle BPC , write the measure of $\angle BPC$?
- What is the diameter of the circle? What is its radius?
- Calculate the area of triangle BPC ?

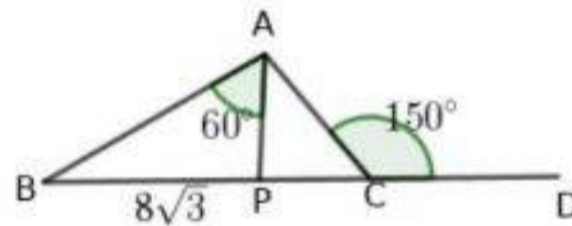
a) Picture is given below



Draw BP as in the figure. Draw PC

- b) $\angle BPC = 60^\circ$. (Angle in the same arc)
- c) $\triangle BPC$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 Side opposite to 60° is 10cm
 Side opposite to 30° is $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm
 Side opposite to 90° is $2 \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$
 Diameter = $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm, Radius = $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm
- d) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times PC = \frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}$ sq.cm

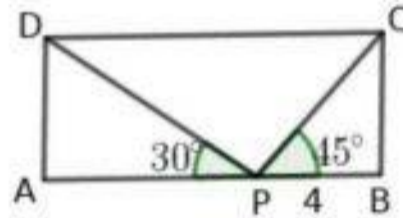
8) In the figure AP is perpendicular to BC , $\angle ACD = 150^\circ$, $\angle BAP = 60^\circ$



- What is the length of AP and AB .
- What is the measure of angle ACP ?
- What is the length of PC ?
- What is the area of the triangle ABC

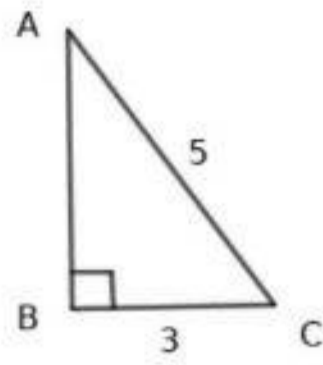
- a) $\triangle APB$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 Side opposite to 60° is $8\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
 Side opposite to 30° is 8cm
 Side opposite to 90° is 16cm .
 $AP = 8\text{cm}, AB = 16\text{cm}$
- b) $\angle ACP = 180 - 150 = 30^\circ$
- c) $AP = 8\text{cm}, PC = 8\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- d) $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AP = \frac{1}{2} \times 16\sqrt{3} \times 8 = 64\sqrt{3} \text{ sq.cm}$

9) In the figure $ABCD$ is a square. $\angle DPA = 30^\circ, \angle CPB = 45^\circ, PB = 4\text{ cm}$ then



- a) What is the length of BC ?
- b) What is the length of AP ?
- c) Find the area of the rectangle ?
- d) Find the length of PD and PC

- a) $\triangle PBC$ is a $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $BC = 4\text{cm}$
- b) $\triangle APD$ is a $30^\circ - 30^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $AD = 4\text{cm}, AP = 4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$.
- c) $AB = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}, BC = 4\text{cm}$
 $\text{Area} = 4(4 + 4\sqrt{3}) = 16(1 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ sq.cm}$
- d) $PD = 8\text{cm}, PC = 4\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$



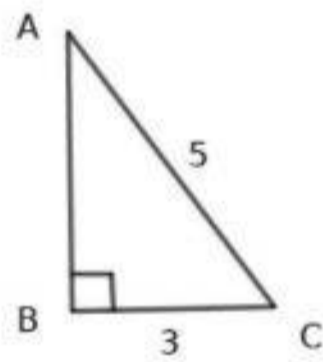
a) See the diagram

b) $AB = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$
 $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$, $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$

d) $\cos C = \frac{3}{5}$, $\tan C = \frac{4}{3}$

10) In triangle ABC , if $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ then

- a) Draw a rough diagram
- b) Write $\cos A$ and $\tan A$
- c) Write $\cos C$ and $\tan C$



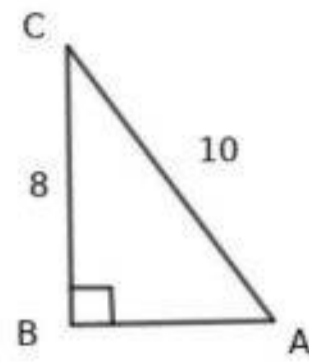
a) See the diagram

b) $AB = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$
 $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$, $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$

d) $\cos C = \frac{3}{5}$, $\tan C = \frac{4}{3}$

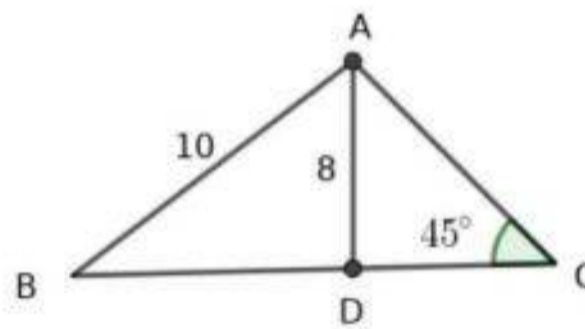
11) If in triangle ABC , $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\sin A = 0.8$ then

- a) Draw a rough diagram.
- b) Write $\cos A$, $\tan A$
- c) Write $\cos C$, $\tan C$



- a) See the diagram
- b) $\sin A = 0.8 = \frac{8}{10}$
 $AB = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6$
 $\cos A = \frac{6}{10} = 0.6$, $\tan A = \frac{8}{6}$
- d) $\cos C = \frac{8}{10}$, $\tan C = \frac{6}{8}$

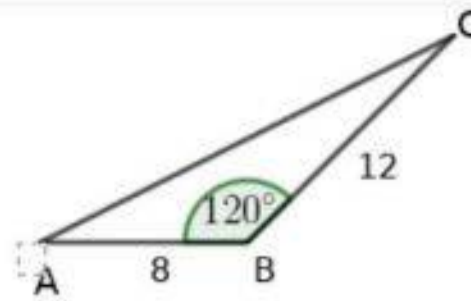
12) In the figure $AB = 10\text{cm}$, the altitude from A to BC is 8cm , $\angle C = 45^\circ$.



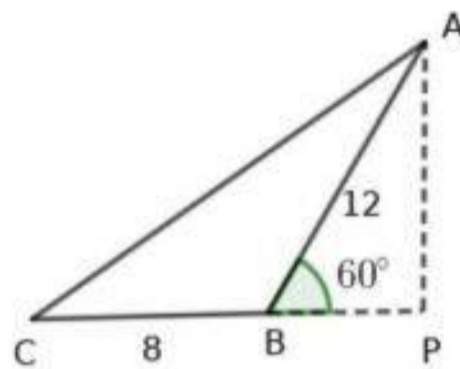
- a) What is the length of BD ?
- b) Write $\sin B$, $\cos B$, $\tan B$
- c) Write the length of BC
- d) Find the area of triangle ABC
- e) Find the perimeter of triangle ABC .

- a) $BD = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6\text{cm}$
- b) $\sin B = \frac{8}{10}$
 $\cos B = \frac{6}{10}$
 $\tan B = \frac{8}{6}$
- c) $\triangle ADC$ is a $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $AD = CD = 8\text{cm}$
 $BC = 6 + 8 = 14\text{cm}$
- d) $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 8 = 56 \text{ sq.cm}$
- e) $\text{Perimetre} = AB + AC + BC = 10 + 8\sqrt{2} + 14 = 24 + 8\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$

13) In triangle ABC , $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $BC = 12\text{cm}$, $\angle B = 120^\circ$



- What is the altitude from C to AB ?
- Find the area of triangle ABC .



a) $\angle ABP = 180 - 120 = 60^\circ$

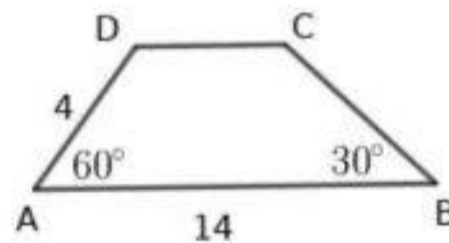
$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{AP}{AB}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{AP}{12}$$

$$AP = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$$

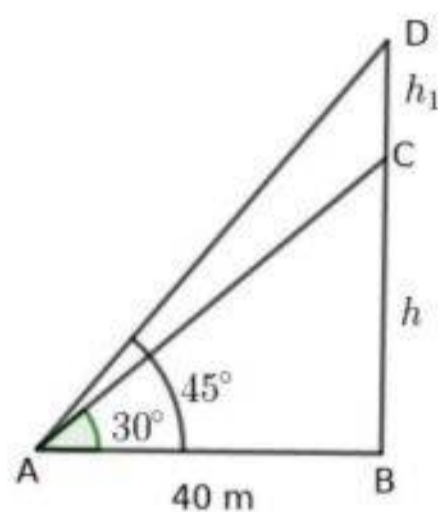
b) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6\sqrt{3} = 24\sqrt{3}$ sq.cm

14) $ABCD$ is a trapezium. $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, $AB = 14\text{cm}$, $AD = 4\text{cm}$



- What is the distance between parallel sides
- What is the length of CD
- Find the perimeter of the trapezium
- Calculate the area of the trapezium.

a) Diagram



b) In triangle ABD we have $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB}$

$$1 = \frac{h+h_1}{40}, h + h_1 = 40$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{BC}{AB}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{40}$$

$$h = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} = 23.1\text{m}$$

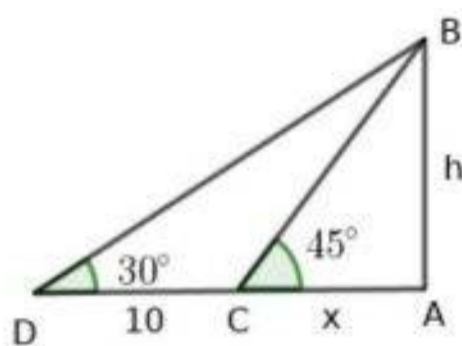
Height of the tower 23.1m

c) $23.1 + h_1 = 40, h_1 = 40 - 23.1 = 16.9\text{metre.}$

16) The shadow of a vertical tower on level ground increases by 10m when the altitude of the Sun changes from the angle of elevation 45° to 30° .

- Draw a rough diagram
- Calculate the height of the tower.

a) Diagram

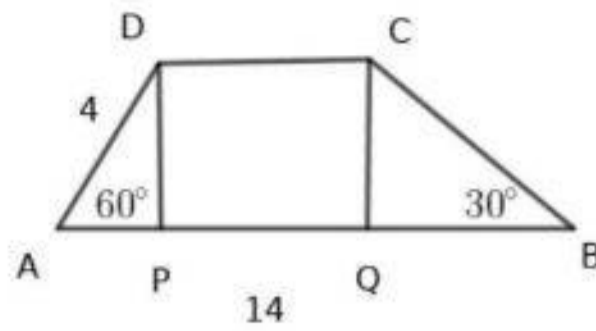


b) $\tan 45 = \frac{AB}{AC}, 1 = \frac{h}{x}, h = x$

$$\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x+10}$$

$$x + 10 = \sqrt{3}h, h = 13.65\text{metre.}$$

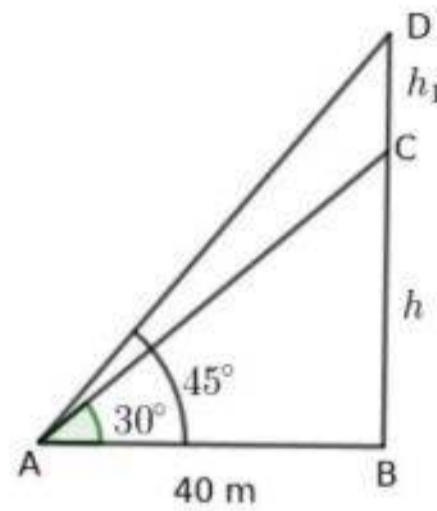
17) A tall building and a short building are standing on a level ground. The angle of elevation of the top of the short building from the foot of the tall building is 30° .



- a) Draw DP and CQ perpendicular to AB
 $\triangle APD$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 Side opposite to 90° is 4cm.
 $AP = 2\text{cm}$, $PD = 2\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$.
- b) $\triangle CQB$ is a $30 - 60 - 90$ triangle.
 $QC = 2\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$, $QB = 2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 6\text{cm}$
 $PQ = 14 - (2 + 6) = 6\text{cm}$
 $CD = 6\text{cm}$
- c) $CB = 4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$.
 perimetre = $14 + 4 + 6 + 4\sqrt{3} = 24 + 4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- d) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times h \times (a + b) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times (14 + 6) = 20\sqrt{3}\text{sq.cm}$

- 15) From a point on the ground 40 metre away from the foot of the tower sees the top of the tower at an angle of elevation 30° and sees the top of the water tank on the top of the tower at an angle of elevation 45° .
- Draw a rough diagram.
 - Find the height of the tower.
 - Find the height of the water tank

a) Diagram



b) In triangle ABD we have $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB}$

$$1 = \frac{h+h_1}{40}, h+h_1 = 40$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{BC}{AB}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{40}$$

$$h = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} = 23.1\text{m}$$

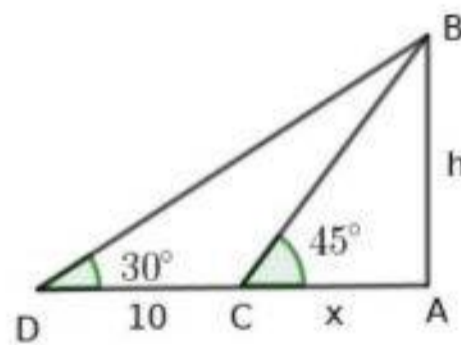
Height of the tower 23.1m

c) $23.1 + h_1 = 40, h_1 = 40 - 23.1 = 16.9\text{metre.}$

16) The shadow of a vertical tower on level ground increases by 10m when the altitude of the Sun changes from the angle of elevation 45° to 30° .

- Draw a rough diagram
- Calculate the height of the tower.

a) Diagram



b) $\tan 45 = \frac{AB}{AC}, 1 = \frac{h}{x}, h = x$

$$\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x+10}$$

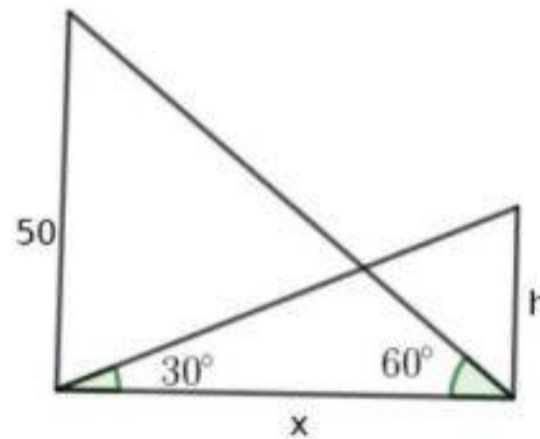
$$x + 10 = \sqrt{3}h, h = 13.65\text{metre.}$$

17) A tall building and a short building are standing on a level ground. The angle of elevation of the top of the short building from the foot of the tall building is 30° .

The angle of elevation of the top of the tall building from the foot of the short building is 60° . The tall building has height 50m.

- Draw a rough diagram
- What is the distance between the buildings.
- Calculate the height of the short building.

a) Diagram



$$\text{b) } \tan 60^\circ = \frac{50}{x}, \sqrt{3} = \frac{50}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{50}{1.73} = 28.9\text{m}$$

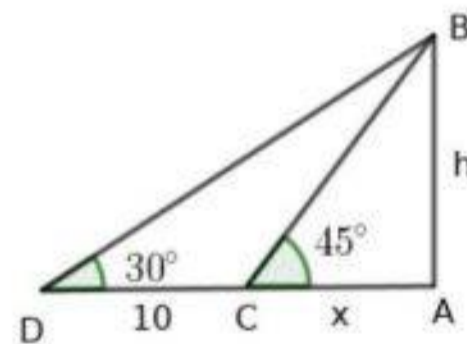
The distance between the buildings = 28.9m

$$\text{c) } \tan 30 = \frac{h}{x}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{28.9}, \sqrt{3}h = 28.9, h = \frac{28.9}{1.73} = 16.7\text{m}$$

- 18) The shadow of a vertical tower on level ground increases by 10m when the altitude of the Sun changes from the angle of elevation 45° to 30° .

- Draw a rough diagram
- Calculate the height of the tower.

a) Diagram



$$\text{b) } \tan 45 = \frac{AB}{AC}, 1 = \frac{h}{x}, h = x$$

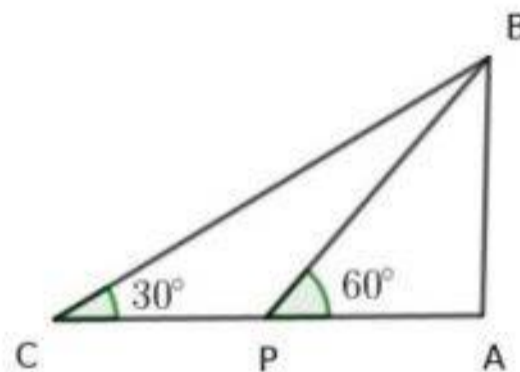
$$\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x+10}$$

$$x + 10 = \sqrt{3}h, h = 13.65\text{metre.}$$

- 19) The top of a 30 high building can be seen from a point at some distance from the foot of the building is at an angle of elevation 30° . When the point of observation is some distance closer to the building the angle become 60°

- Draw a rough diagram
- What is the distance from the foot of the building to the second point of observation.
- What is the distance between two points from which the top of the building is observed .
- What is the distance from the foot of the tower to the first point of observation.

a) Diagram

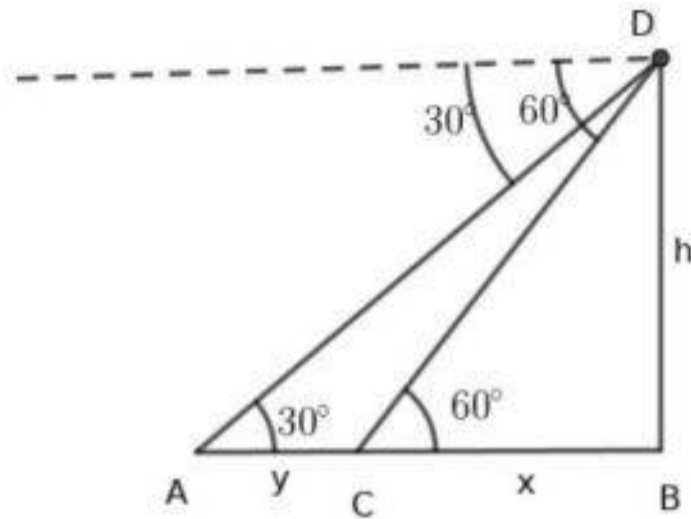


- In $\triangle ABP$, $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{30}{y}$, $\sqrt{3} = \frac{30}{y}$, $y = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} = 10\sqrt{3}\text{m}$
The second point is at the distance $10 \times 1.732 = 17.32\text{m}$ away from the building.
- $\tan 30 = \frac{30}{x+y}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{30}{x+y}$, $30\sqrt{3} = x + y = x + 17.3x = 30\sqrt{3} - 17.3 = 34.66\text{m}$
The distance between the points is 34.66m
- Distance is $x + y = 30\sqrt{3} = 51.96\text{m}$

- 20) A man sees a car moving towards a building at uniform speed at an angle of depression 30° from the top of the building. After 6 seconds the angle of depression becomes 60° .

- Draw a rough diagram.
- How long the car take to reach near the building?

a) Diagram



$$\star \tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{x}, h = \sqrt{3}x$$

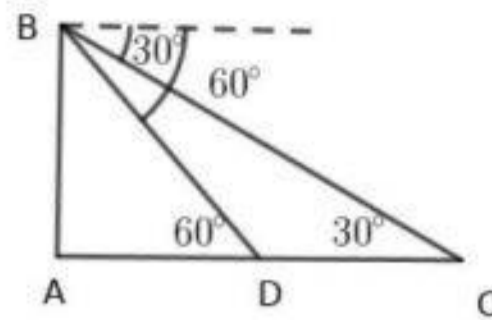
$$\star \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{x+y}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x+y}$$
$$x + y = 3x, y = 2x.$$

The car takes 6 seconds to travel y distance. Since $y = 2x, x = \frac{y}{2}$. Since the car travels equal distance in the equal interval of time the car takes 3 seconds to travel $\frac{y}{2}$ distance. That is the car takes 3 more seconds to reach the building

21) A man sees a boat approaching the shore at the angle of depression 30° from the top of a light house . After 6 seconds the angle of depression becomes 60° .

- Draw a rough diagram
- How long will the boat takes to reach the shore .
- If the speed of the boat is 25kilometre per hour, what is the distance from the shore to the second point of observation.

a) Diagram



b) $\triangle ABC$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. If $AB = h$, $AC = \sqrt{3}h$
 $\triangle ABD$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. $AD = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$CD = AC - AD = \sqrt{3}h - \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2h}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$AD : CD = 1 : 2$$

The boat takes 6 minutes to reach C to D . So the boat takes 3 minutes to reach the shore from D

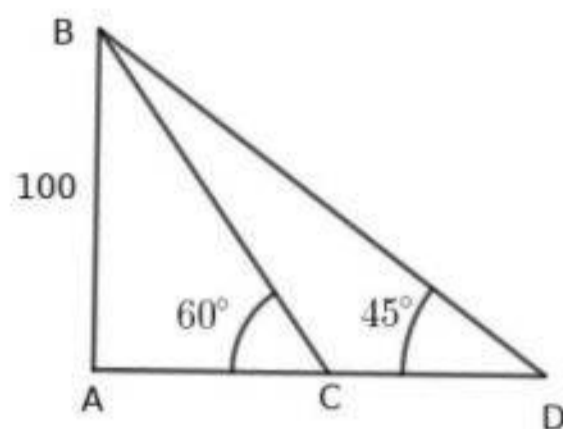
c) If the speed is 25 km per hour, $CD = \text{speed} \times \text{time}$. That is $CD = 25 \times \frac{6}{60} = 2.5 \text{ km}$.

The distance from A to D is 1.25 km

22) A man sees the top of a light house of height 100m at the angle of elevation 60° . After 2 minutes the angle becomes 45° .

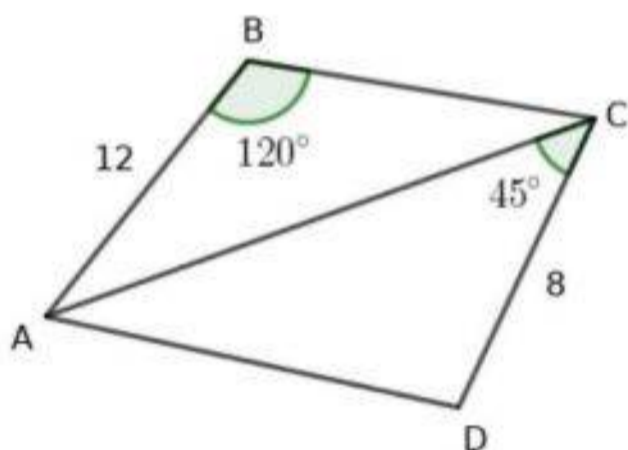
- Draw a rough diagram.
- Calculate the distance between the positions of observation.
- Calculate the speed of the boat.

a) Diagram

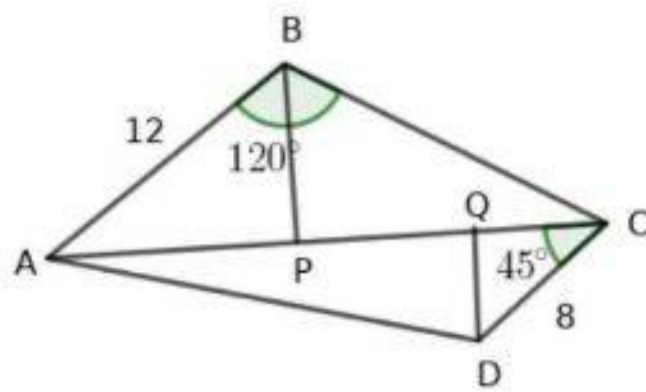


- b) $\triangle ABD$ is a $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. $AD = 100\text{m}$
 $\triangle ABC$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ = 90^\circ$ triangle. $AC = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} = 57.80\text{m}$
 $CD = 100 - 57.80 = 42.2\text{m}$
- c) $\text{Speed} = \text{distance} \div \text{time} = 42.2 \div 2 = 21.1 \text{ metre per minute .}$

23) In the figure $AB = BC = 12\text{cm}$, $\angle B = 120^\circ$, $\angle ACD = 45^\circ$, $CD = 8\text{cm}$

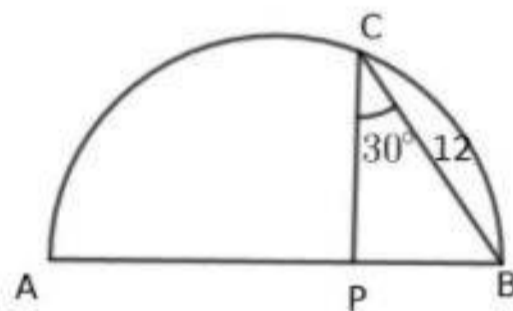


- What is the length of AC ?
- What are the altitudes from B and D to AC ?
- Calculate the area of $ABCD$.



- a) Since $AB = BC$, $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle .
 Draw BP perpendicular to AC .
 $\triangle ABP$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $AP = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$, $PC = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
 $AC = 12\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$.
- b) $PB = 6\text{cm}$, $\triangle AQC$ is a $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. $DC = 8\text{cm}$ $DQ = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}\text{cm}$
- c) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12\sqrt{3} \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12\sqrt{3} \times (6 + 4\sqrt{2}) = 6\sqrt{3}(6 + 4\sqrt{2})$ sq.cm

- 24) In the figure AB is the diameter of the semicircle. PC is perpendicular to AB .
 If $BC = 12\text{cm}$, $\angle PCB = 30^\circ$ then



- a) Find PB and PC
- b) What is the length of AP
- c) What is the radius of the semicircle.

- a) $\triangle CPB$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. Since $BC = 12\text{cm}$, $PB = 6\text{cm}$, $PC = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- b) $PA \times PB = PC^2$,
 $PA \times 6 = (6\sqrt{3})^2$
 $6 \times PA = 36 \times 3$, $PA = 18\text{cm}$
- c) Radius 12cm

Chapter 6:

COORDINATES

Focus Points

- ★ Two perpendicular straight lines divide the plane into four parts. The intersecting point of the lines is called origin.
- ★ The position of a point can be determined by a pair of real numbers. In $P(x, y)$ x is called x coordinate and y is called y coordinate
- ★ The coordinates of the origin is $(0, 0)$
- ★ y coordinates of all points on x axis is 0. y coordinates of all points on a line parallel to y axis are equal.
- ★ x coordinates of all points on y axis are 0. x coordinates of all points on a line parallel to y axis are equal.
- ★ The distance between two points on x axis or on a line parallel to x axis is the absolute value of the difference between their x coordinates
- ★ The distance between two points on y axis or on a line parallel to y axis is the absolute value of the difference between their y coordinates
- If P, Q are two points on a line parallel to x axis, their y coordinates are equal. In general $P(x_1, y), Q(x_2, y)$ can be considered as two points.
- If P, Q are two points on the line parallel to y axis, their x coordinates are equal. In general $P(x, y_1), Q(x, y_2)$ can be taken as two points
- x coordinates and y coordinates of points on inclined line are different. $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$ can be taken as the points.
- The distance between $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$ is $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$.

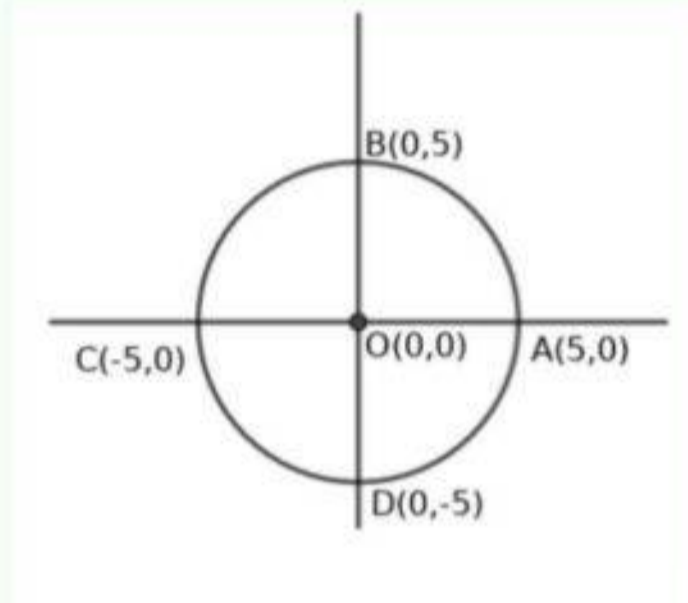
- 1) a) Draw coordinate axes, mark the points $A(-2, -2), B(-2, 2), C(2, 2), D(2, -2)$
b) What is the most suitable name to $ABCD$
c) Calculate the perimeter of $ABCD$

- a) Do yourself
b) Square
c) One side of the square is 4. Perimeter = 8

- 2) $A(1, 1), B(-3, 1), C(-3, -4), D(1, -4)$ are the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle.
a) What is the length of the side AB ? 1
b) What is the length of the side AD ?
c) Calculate the perimeter and area of the rectangle.

- a) $AB = |1 - 3| = 4$
- b) $AD = |1 - 4| = 5$
- c) Perimetre = $2(4 + 5) = 18$
Area = $4 \times 5 = 20$

- 3) There is a circle with centre at the origin . The circle passes through $(5, 0)$
- a) What is the radius of the circle?
 - b) What are the coordinates of the points where the circle cut the axes?
 - c) Is $(3, 4)$ a point on the circle? How can we realize it?



- a) 5
- b) $A(5, 0), B(0, 5), C(-5, 0), D(0, -5)$
- c) The distance from origin to the point $(3, 4)$ is $= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, the radius of the circle. This point is on this circle.

- 4) In $\triangle ABC$, $A(1, 3), B(7, 3), C(4, 11)$ are the vertices
- a) What is the length of AB ?
 - b) What is the altitude to AB
 - c) Calculate the area of $\triangle ABC$

- a) $AB = |7 - 1| = 6$
- b) $h = |11 - 3| = 8$
- c) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$ sq.cm

- 5) $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle. Side AB coincides x axis. If $A(-1, 0), B(5, 0)$ then
- a) What is the length of AB ?
 - b) What is the altitude of the triangle?
 - c) What are the coordinate pairs of C ?

- a) $AB = |5 - (-1)| = 6$
- b) Altitude = $3\sqrt{3}$
- c) $C(2, 3\sqrt{3}), C(2, -3\sqrt{3})$

6) Three vertices of $ABCD$ are $A(0, 0)$, $B(8, 0)$, $C(8, 4)$

- Write the coordinates of D
- Find the perimeter of the rectangle.
- Calculate the area of the rectangle.

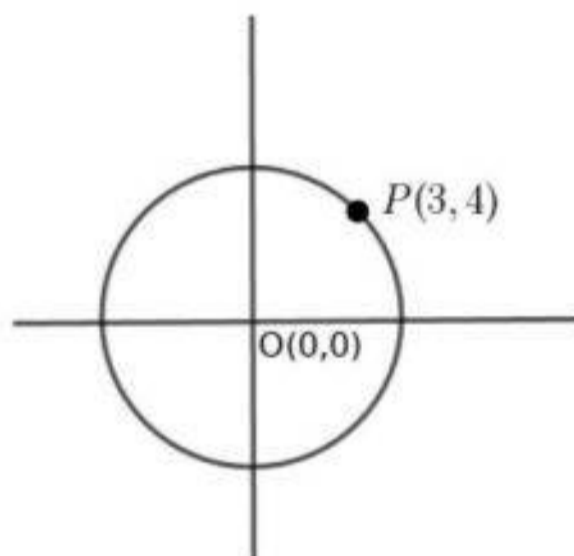
- $D(0, 4)$
- $AB = CD = 8$, $BC = AD = 4$
Perimetre = $2(8 + 4) = 24$
- Area = $8 \times 4 = 32$ sq. unit

7) In triangle ABC , $A(1, 2)$, $B(7, 2)$ are two vertices.

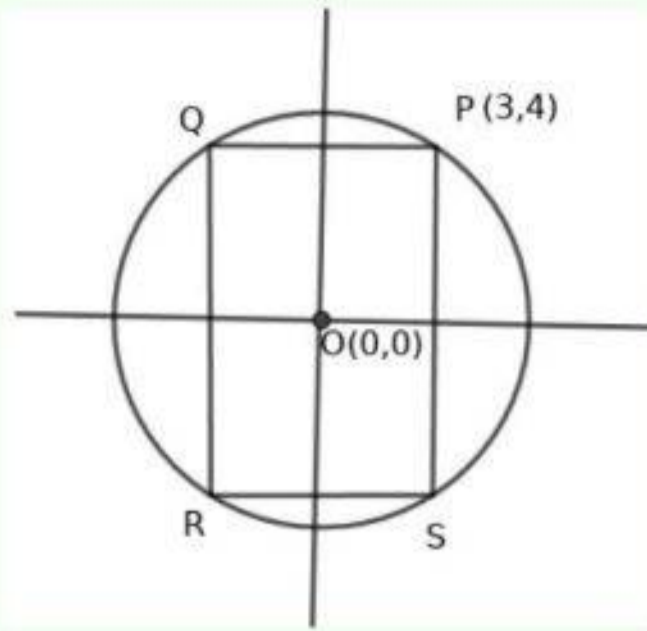
- What is the length of the side AB
- In triangle ABC , $\angle A = 90^\circ$. Write a pair of coordinates of C
- What is the length of side AC ?
- Calculate the area of the triangle.

- $AB = |7 - 1| = 6$
- $C(1, 5)$ or any other pair with x coordinate 1
- If $C(1, 5)$, $AC = |5 - 2| = 3$
- In the right triangle ABC with $A(1, 2)$, $B(7, 2)$ and $C(1, 5)$
Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 = 9$ sq. unit

8) $P(3, 4)$ is a point on a circle with centre at the origin

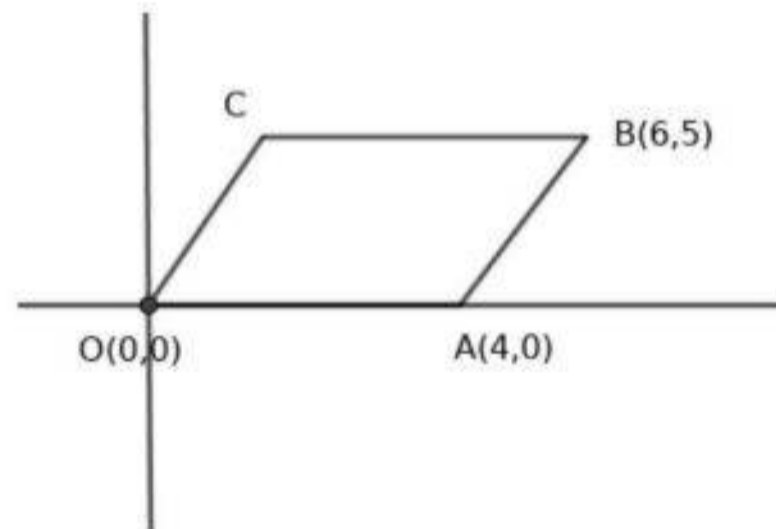


- What is the radius of the circle?
- $PQRS$ is a rectangle with its vertices on this circle, sides are parallel to the axes. Write the coordinates of its vertices.
- What are the points where the circle cut the axes
- Calculate perimeter and area of the rectangle.

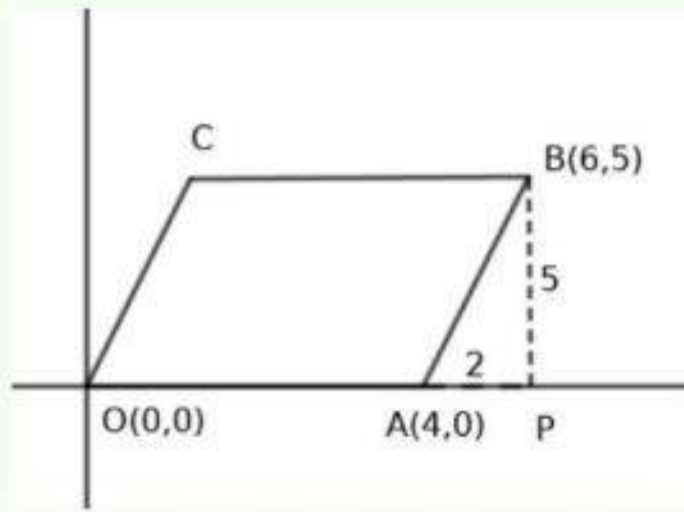


- a) Radius $OP = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$
- b) $Q(-3, 4), R(-3, -4), S(3, -4)$
- c) $(5, 0), (0, 5), (-5, 0), (0, -5)$
- d) Length $QR = PS = 8$, breadth $PQ = RS = 6$
perimetre = $2(8 + 6) = 28$, Area = 48

9) $OABC$ is a parallelogram, $O(0, 0), A(4, 0), B(6, 5)$

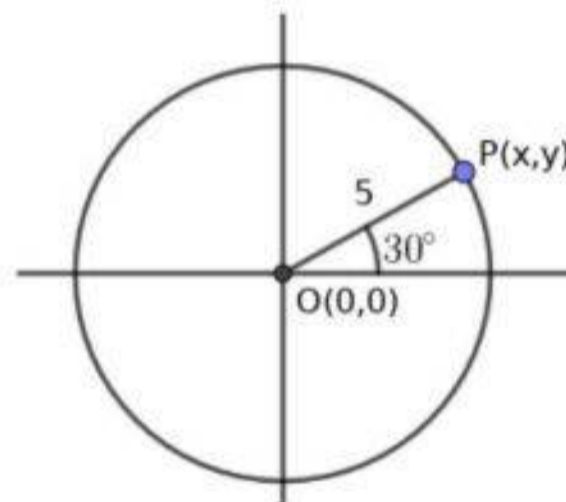


- a) Write the coordinates of C
- b) Write the length of OA and BC
- c) What is the distance between the parallel sides OA and BC
- d) Calculate area and perimetre of the parallelogram



- $OA = 4 \rightarrow BC = 4, C(6 - 4, 5) = C(2, 5)$
- $OA = 4, BC = 4$
- The distance between parallel sides OA and BC is 5
- From the figure, the perpendicular from B to x axis, AP and AB form a right triangle.
 Hypotenuse $AB = \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{29}$
 Perimetre = $8 + 2\sqrt{29}$
 Area of the parallelogram = $4 \times 5 = 20$

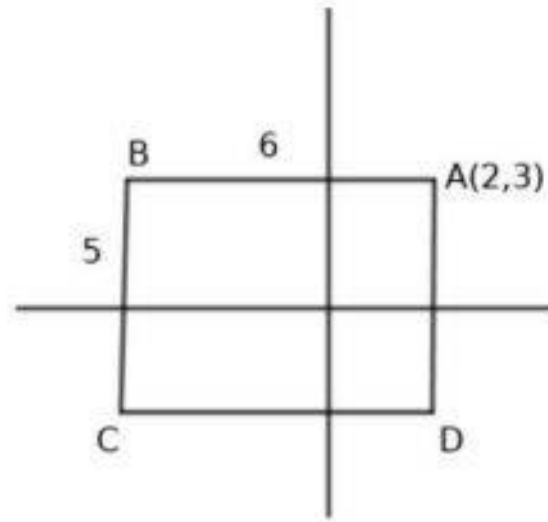
- 10) P is a point on the circle with centre at the origin and radius 5. If OP makes an angle 30° with the positive side of x axis,



- What are the points where the circle cut the axes?
- Write the coordinates of P
- The vertices of the rectangle $PQRS$, with the sides parallel to the axes are on the circle. Write the coordinates of the vertices.

- $(5, 0), (0, 5), (-5, 0), (0, -5)$
- Draw a line perpendicular to x axis. Let it be PN . $\triangle ONP$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 Side opposite to 90° is 5.
 $PN = \frac{5}{2}, ON = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}$
 $P(\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{5}{2})$.
- $Q(-\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{5}{2}), R(-\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}, -\frac{5}{2}), S(\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}, -\frac{5}{2})$

- 11) $ABCD$ is a rectangle, sides are parallel to the axes. If $A(2, 3), AB = 6, BC = 5$ then



- Write the coordinates of B, C, D
- Find the perimeter of the rectangle.
- Calculate the area of the rectangle.

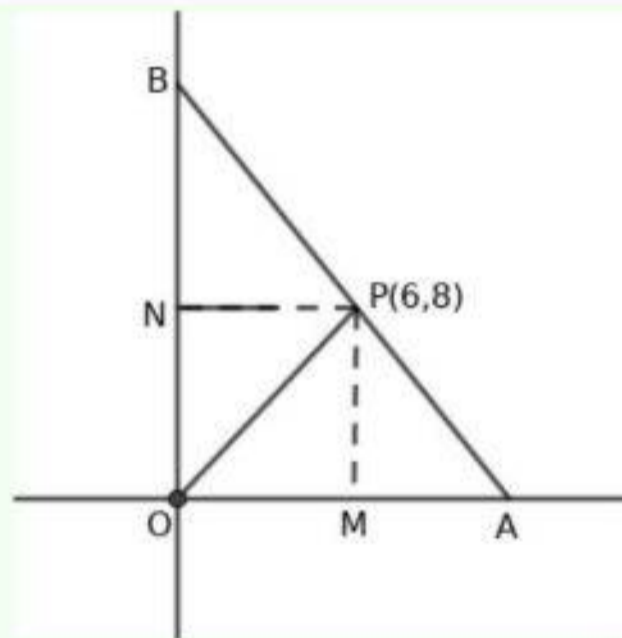
a) $B(2 - 6, 3) = B(-4, 3)$
 $C(-4, -2), D(2, -2)$

b) $AB = 6, BC = 5$
 Perimetre = 22

c) Area = $6 \times 5 = 30$

- 12) The perpendicular sides of the right triangle coincides the axes, right angled is at the origin . The mid point of the hypotenuse is $(6, 8)$. If the sum of the perpendicular sides is 28

- What is the radius of the circumcircle.
- What is the length of its hypotenuse?
- Find the area of the triangle.

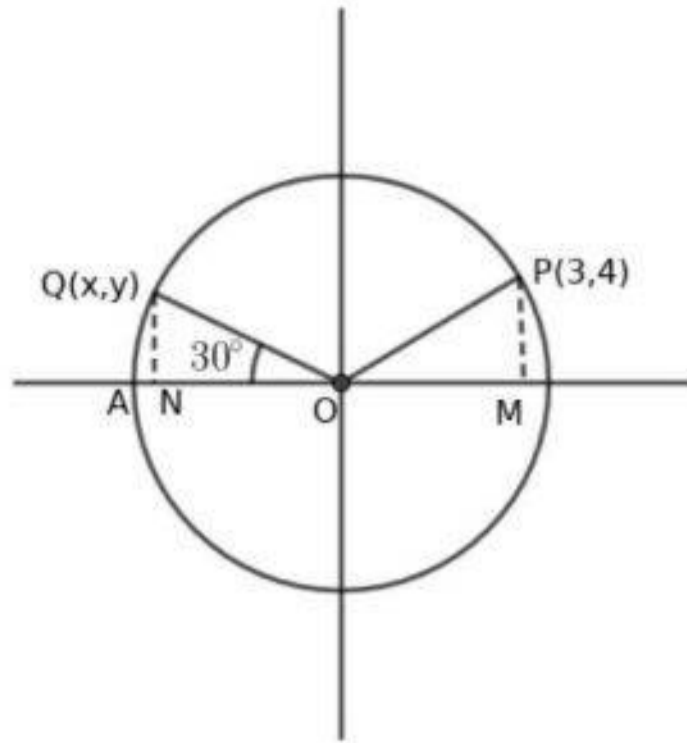


a) Radius of the circumcircle is $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$

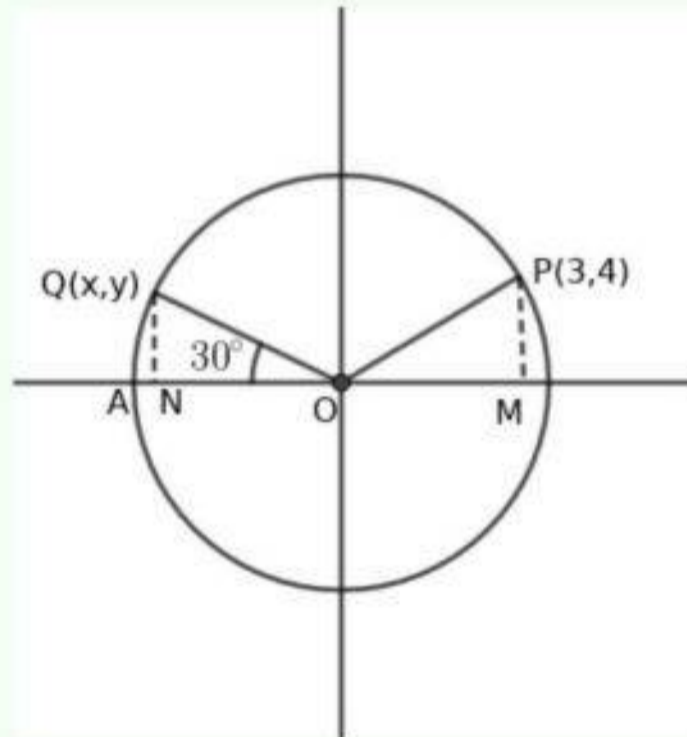
b) Length of the hypotenuse is 20

c) Draw PM perpendicular to x axis and PN perpendicular to y axis.
 $OP = PA = 10, \triangle POA$ is an isosceles triangle. Since $OM = 6, OA = 12$
 Similarly, $\triangle OPB$ is isosceles triangle, $ON = 8, OB = 16$
 Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96$.

- 13) $P(3, 4)$ is a point in a circle with centre at the origin.
 $Q(x, y)$ is another point on this circle, $\angle AOQ = 30^\circ$ then

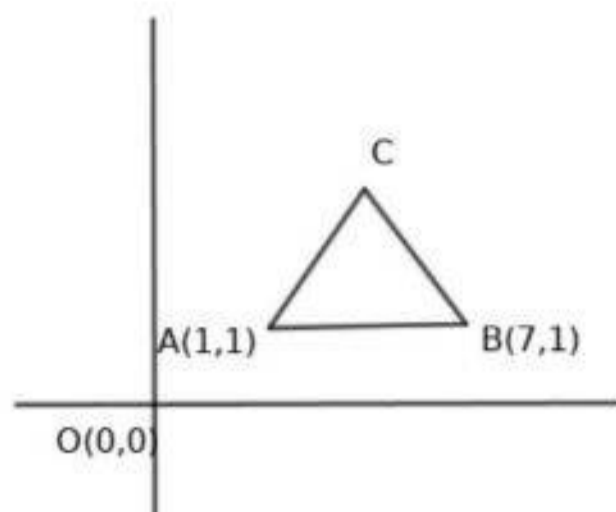


- What is the radius of this circle?
- What are the points where the circle cut the axes ?
- Write the coordinates of Q
- Write the coordinates of three more points on this circle.



- $OP = \sqrt{OM^2 + PM^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$
- $(5, 0), (0, 5), (-5, 0), (0, -5)$
- $\triangle ONQ$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle
 $OQ = 5, \therefore QN = \frac{5}{2}, ON = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}$
 $Q(-\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{5}{2})$
- $(-3, 4), (-3, -4), (3, -4)$

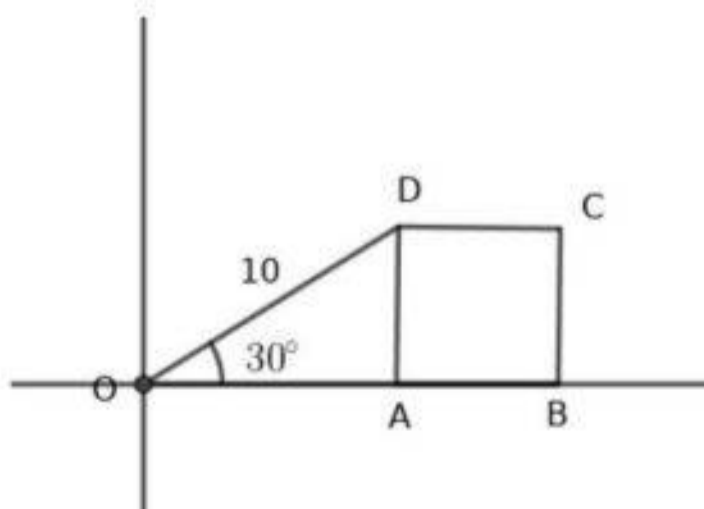
14) ABC is an equilateral triangle. If $A(1, 1), B(7, 1)$ then



- What is the length of one side?
- What is the altitude of this triangle?
- Write the coordinates of C
- Calculate the area of the triangle.

- $AB = |7 - 1| = 6$
- $3\sqrt{3}$
- $C(1 + 3, 1 + 3\sqrt{3})$
- Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$

15) In the figure $ABCD$ is a square. $OD = 10$, $\angle AOD = 30^\circ$.



- Write the coordinates of A

- b) What is the length of one side of the square?
 c) Write the coordinates of the vertices of the square.

- a) $OA = 5\sqrt{3}$
 $A(5\sqrt{3}, 0)$
 b) $AD = 5$, Side is 5 unit
 c) $A(5\sqrt{3}, 0), B(5 + 5\sqrt{3}, 0), C(5 + 5\sqrt{3}, 5), D(5\sqrt{3}, 5)$

16) Using the distance formula calculate the following.

- a) The distance between $P(-6, 7)$ and $Q(-1, -5)$
 b) What is the distance from origin to $(-5, 12)$
 c) Find the distance between $P(-7, -3)$ and $Q(-5, -11)$

- a) $PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
 $PQ = \sqrt{(-1 - (-6))^2 + (-5 - 7)^2}$
 $PQ = \sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13$
 b) $O(0, 0), A(-5, 12)$
 $OA = \sqrt{(-5 - 0)^2 + (12 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$
 c) $PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
 $PQ = \sqrt{(-5 - (-7))^2 + (-11 - (-3))^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{68}$

17) Consider the points $A(1, -1), B(5, 2), C(9, 5)$

- a) Find the distance AB, BC and AC
 b) Prove that these points are on a line.
 c) What is the mid point of AC ?

- a) $AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}, AB = \sqrt{(5 - 1)^2 + (2 - (-1))^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5$
 $BC = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}, BC = \sqrt{(9 - 5)^2 + (5 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5$
 $AC = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}, AC = \sqrt{(9 - 1)^2 + (5 - (-1))^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10$
 b) $AB + BC = 10, AC = 10 \rightarrow AB + BC = AC$
 A, B, C are on a line
 c) $AB = 5, BC = 5$. Therefore B is the mid point of AC

18) Consider the points $A(4, 2), B(7, 5), C(9, 7)$

- a) Find the distances AB, BC and AC
 b) Can we construct $\triangle ABC$? why?
 c) Write the property of these points.

- a) $AB = \sqrt{(7 - 4)^2 + (5 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$
 $BC = \sqrt{(9 - 7)^2 + (7 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $AC = \sqrt{(9 - 4)^2 + (7 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$
 b) The sum of two sides is not greater than the third side. Triangle cannot be constructed.
 c) $AB + BC = AC$. So, the points are on a line.

19) Consider the points $A(0, 1), B(1, 4), C(4, 3), D(3, 0)$

- Find the sides of $ABCD$
- Find the length of diagonals.
- Suggest a suitable name to this quadrilateral.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } AB &= \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{10} \\ BC &= \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (3-4)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{10} \\ CD &= \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{10} \\ AD &= \sqrt{(0-3)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10} \\ \text{b) } AC &= \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (3-1)^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} \\ BD &= \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (0-4)^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20} \\ \text{c) } &\text{Sides are equal. Diagonals are equal. } ABCD \text{ is a square.} \end{aligned}$$

20) Consider the points $A(2, 3), B(3, 4), C(5, 6), D(4, 5)$

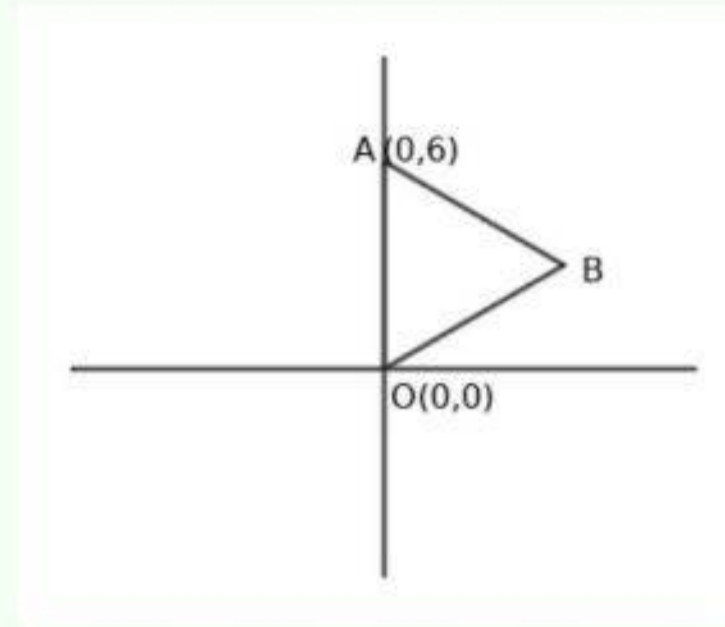
- Calculate the AB and CD
- Calculate AD and BC
- Find the length of diagonals $ABCD$
- Suggest a suitable name to $ABCD$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } AB &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ AB &= \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ CD &= \sqrt{(4-5)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \text{b) } AD &= \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (5-3)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ BC &= \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (6-4)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \text{c) } AC &= \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (6-3)^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2} \\ BD &= \sqrt{(4-3)^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \text{d) } AB &= CD, AD = BC \text{ opposite sides are equal} \\ AC &\neq BD \text{ diagonals are not equal. } ABCD \text{ is a parallelogram.} \end{aligned}$$

21) $\triangle OAB$ is an equilateral triangle. If $O(0, 0), A(0, 6)$ then

- Draw a rough diagram
- Find the length of one side.
- Write a pair of coordinates of B
- How many equilateral triangles are there satisfying this condition.

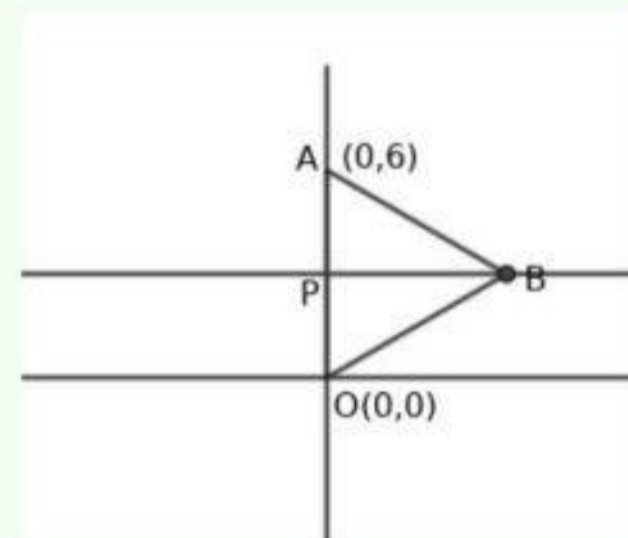
a) Look at the picture



b) $OA = |6 - 0| = 6$

c) Mid point of OA is $P(0, 3)$

$\triangle BAP$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle. $PA = 3, PB = 3\sqrt{3}$



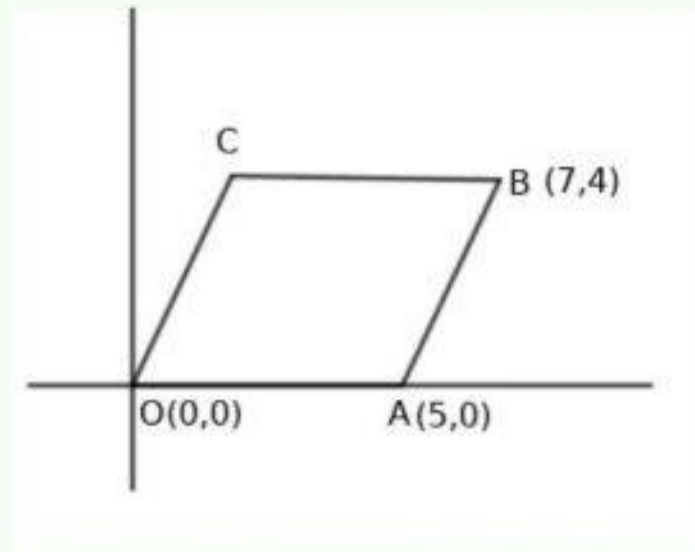
Coordinates of B are $B(3\sqrt{3}, 3)$

d) Two equilateral triangles are possible. Triangle with vertices $O(0, 0), B(0, 6), C(3\sqrt{3}, 3)$ and triangle with vertices $O(0, 0), B(0, 6), C(-3\sqrt{3}, 3)$

22) $OABC$ is a parallelogram. If $O(0, 0), A(5, 0), B(7, 4)$ then

- Draw a rough diagram
- Write the coordinates of C
- Calculate the area of the parallelogram.

a) Look at the picture



- b) Side OA is parallel to BC . Therefore the difference of x coordinates of O, A is same as the difference of x coordinates of B and C
Similarly in the case of y coordinates
 $C(7 - 5, 4) = C(2, 4)$
- c) Area = $5 \times 4 = 20$

23) In the trapezium $ABCD$, $A(8, 5)$, $B(-8, 5)$, $C(-5, -3)$, $D(5, -3)$ then

- Find the length of parallel sides
- What is the distance between parallel sides ?
- Calculate the area of the trapezium

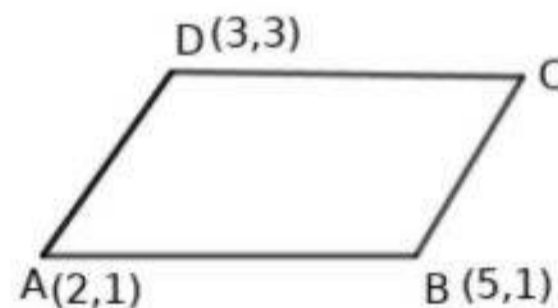
- a) y coordinates of A and B are equal. Line AB is parallel to x axis. y coordinates of C and D are equal. CD is parallel to x .
That is AB is parallel to CD . $AB = |8 - -8| = 16$, $CD = |5 - -5| = 10$
- b) Distance between AB and CD is $|5 - -3| = 8$
- c) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8(16 + 10) = 4 \times 26 = 104$

25) $P(2, -1), Q(3, 4), R(-2, 3), S(-3, -2)$ are the vertices of a quadrilateral.

- a) Find the length of sides .
- b) What is the length of its diagonals?
- c) Suggest a suitable name to this quadrilateral.
- d) Calculate the area .

- a) $PQ = \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (4+1)^2} = \sqrt{26}$
 $QR = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (3-4)^2} = \sqrt{26}$
 $RS = \sqrt{(-3+2)^2 + (-2-3)^2} = \sqrt{26}$
 $SP = \sqrt{(-3-2)^2 + (-2+1)^2} = \sqrt{26}$
- b) Diagonals $PR = \sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + (3+1)^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$
 $QS = \sqrt{(-3-3)^2 + (-2-4)^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$
- c) $PQ = QR = RS = SP$
 $PR \neq QS$. This is a rhombus
- d) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2 = 24$ sq.unit

25) In the figure $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. If $A(2, 1), B(5, 1), D(3, 3)$ then



- a) Write the coordinates of C
- b) Find the length of side AB and the distance between the parallel sides AB and CD
- c) Calculate the area of the parallelogram.

- a) AB is parallel to CD
The change in the x coordinates of A and B is same as the change in the x coordinates of C and D .
Change in the y coordinates of A and B is same as the change in the y coordinates of C and D
 $C(3 + 3, 3) = C(6, 3)$
- b) $AB = |5 - 2| = 3$
Distance between the parallel sides = $|3 - 1| = 2$
- c) Area = $3 \times 2 = 6$

Chapter 7:

TANGENTS

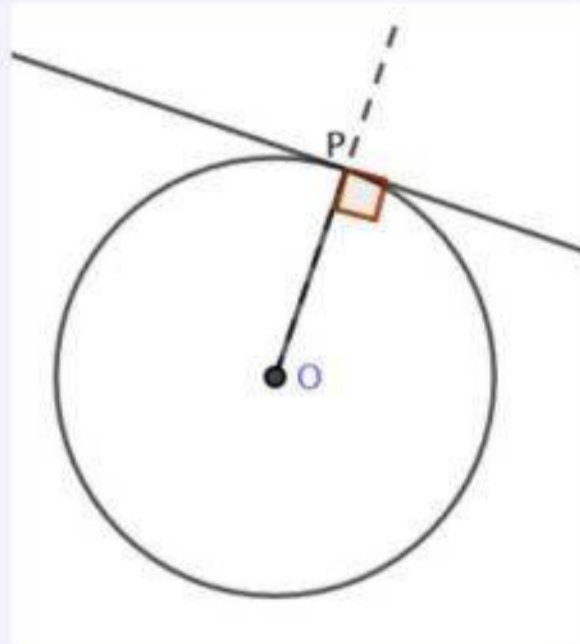
Focus Points

- ★ If a line touches only one point on a circle then, the line will be a tangent to the circle.
- ★ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius to the point where the line touches the circle
- ★ Radius , tangent and the line joining center of the circle to a point on the tangent form a right angled triangle.
- ★ Two tangents from an outer point and two radii to the point where the tangents touch the circle form a cyclic quadrilateral.
- ★ Length of tangents from an exterior point to a circle are equal.
- ★ Angle between chord and tangent in a circle is equal to angle in the complementary segment of the circle.

1) Construct a tangent to a circle by the steps given below

- a) Draw a circle of radius 3cm and mark a point P on the circle.
- b) Mark O as the centre of the circle and draw the radius OP
- c) Draw the tangent to the circle at P
- d) Draw another tangent to this circle parallel to the first tangent.

Answers

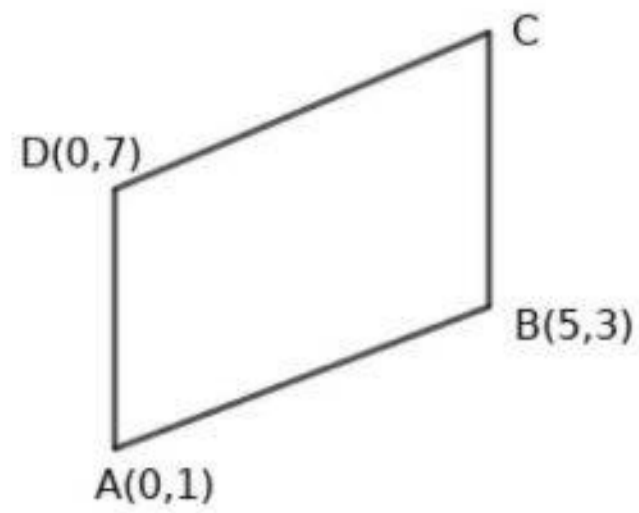


Extend the radius to the diameter. Draw tangent at the other end of the diameter also

2) Draw suitable figure find the lengths asked in the question.

- a) A tangent of length 12cm is drawn to a circle from a point outside the circle. If the radius of the circle is 5cm find the distance from centre to the exterior point from which the tangent is drawn.
- b) What is the length of tangent drawn from a point at the distance 10 cm away from centre of a circle of radius 6cm
- c) A tangent is drawn from a point at the distance 26 cm away from the centre of a circle. If the length of the tangent is 24cm find the radius of the circle.

26) In the parallelogram $ABCD$, if $A(0, 1)$, $B(5, 3)$, $D(0, 7)$ then



- Write the coordinates of C
- What is the distance between the sides AD and BC
- Calculate the area of the parallelogram

a) AD is parallel to BC

The difference in the x coordinates of A and D is same as that of B and C . It is zero.

The difference in the y coordinates of A and D is same as that of B and C . It is 6.

$$C(5, 3 + 6) = C(5, 9)$$

b) Distance = $|5 - 0| = 5$

c) Area = $6 \times 5 = 30$

Answers

Draw suitable figures If l is the length of tangent, r is the radius of the circle and d is the distance from the center to the outer point

$$d^2 = l^2 + r^2$$

$d^2 = 12^2 + 5^2 = 144 + 25 = 169$, $d = \sqrt{169} = 13\text{cm}$ If l is the length of tangent, r is the radius of the circle and d is the distance from the center to the outer point

$$d^2 = l^2 + r^2$$

$10^2 = l^2 + 6^2$, $l^2 = 100 - 36 = 64$, $l = \sqrt{64} = 8\text{cm}$ If l is the length of tangent, r is the radius of the circle and d is the distance from the center to the outer point

$$d^2 = l^2 + r^2$$

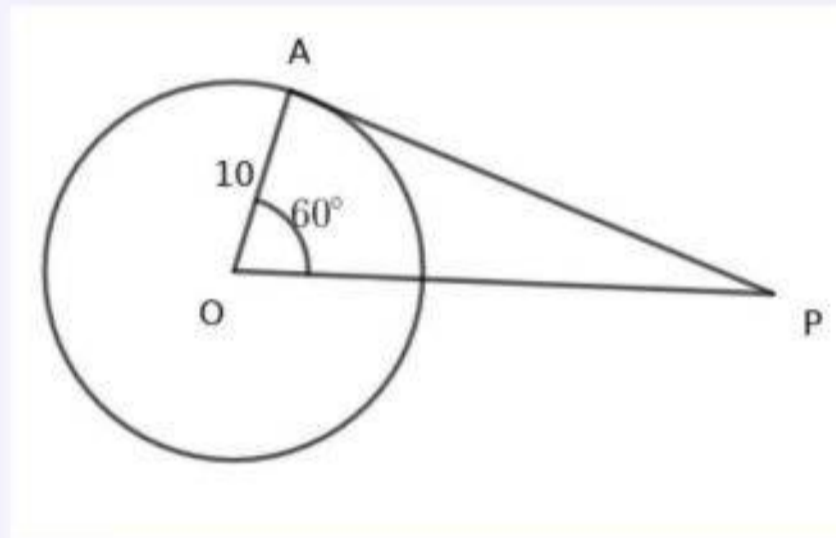
$26^2 = 24^2 + r^2$, $r^2 = 26^2 - 24^2 = 676 - 576 = 100$, $r = \sqrt{100} = 10\text{cm}$

8) O is the centre of a circle. A tangent PA is drawn from the outer point P to the circle at A

- Draw a rough diagram .
- If $\angle POA = 60^\circ$ then what are the other angles of $\triangle OAP$
- If $\angle POA = 60^\circ$, and the radius of the circle is 10cm find the length of tangent.
- What is the length of the line OP

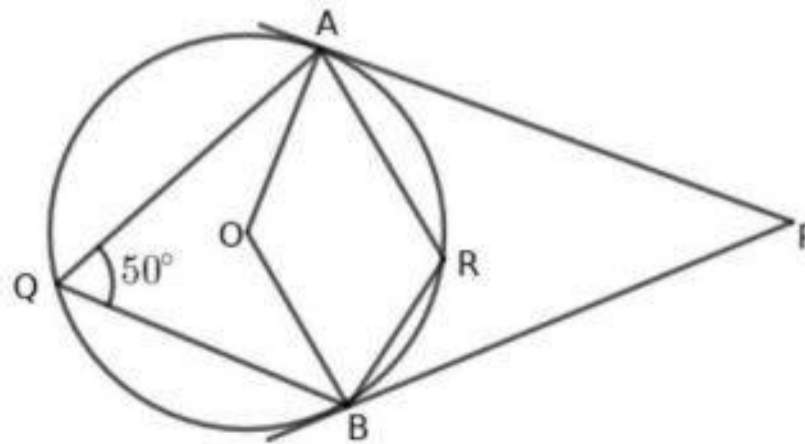
Answers

- see the diagram



- Other angles: $\angle OAP = 90^\circ$, $\angle POA = 60^\circ$, $\angle OPA = 30^\circ$
- $\triangle OPA$ is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
Side opposite to 30° is 10cm
Side opposite to 90° is 20cm .
Length of the tangent is $10\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$
- $OP = 20\text{cm}$

4) In the figure PA and PB are tangents O is the centre of the circle, $\angle AQB = 50^\circ$ then



- a) What is the measure of $\angle AOB$?
- b) What is the measure of angle $\angle ARB, \angle APB$?

Answers

- a) $\angle AOB = 2 \times 50^\circ = 100^\circ$
- b) $QARB$ is cyclic. $\angle ARB = 180 - 50 = 130^\circ$
- c) $OAPB$ is cyclic. $\angle APB = 180 - 100 = 80^\circ$

- 5) Two angles of a triangle are $40^\circ, 60^\circ$. The sides of the triangle touch a circle of radius 3 cm

Answers

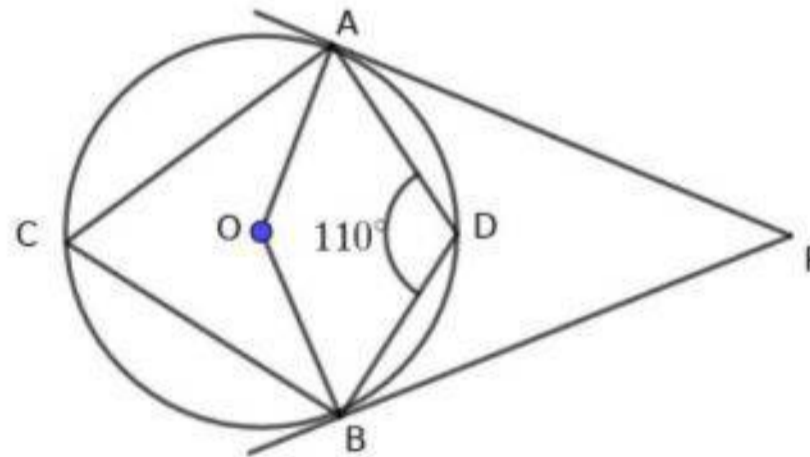
- ★ Draw a circle of radius 3 cm
- ★ Since two angles are $40^\circ, 60^\circ$ their supplementary angles are $180 - 40 = 140^\circ, 180 - 60 = 120^\circ$. Draw radii such that it divide the angle around the centre as $140^\circ, 120^\circ, 100^\circ$
- ★ Draw tangents to the circle at the ends of the radii.

- 6) The sides of an equilateral triangle touches the a circle of radius 3cm .Construct the triangle.

Answers

- ★ Draw a circle of radius 3cm . Mark the centre as O
- ★ Since the angles of an equilateral triangle are 60° , divide the angle around the centre as three equal parts of $180 - 60 = 120^\circ$
- ★ For this draw the radii OA, OB, OC
- ★ Draw tangents at A, B, C to the circle. The tangents make the triangle PQR

- 7) In the figure O is the centre of the circle. PA and PB are the tangents. If $\angle ADB = 110^\circ$ then



- a) Find the measure of $\angle ACB$
- b) Find the measure of $\angle AOB$
- c) Find the measure of $\angle APB$

Answers

- a) $\angle ACB = 180 - 110 = 70^\circ$
- b) $\angle AOB = 2 \times 70 = 140^\circ$
- c) $\angle APB = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ$

- 8) Two angles of a triangle are $120^\circ, 40^\circ$. The sides touch a circle of radius 3cm. Construct the triangle.

Answers

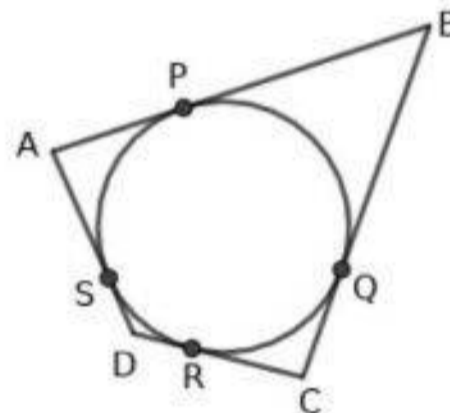
- ★ Draw a circle of radius 3cm
- ★ Draw radii which divides the angle around the centre as $180 - 120 = 60^\circ, 180 - 40 = 140^\circ, 160^\circ$
- ★ Draw tangents at the ends of the diameter which makes the triangle.

- 9) P is a point at the distance 7cm from the centre of a circle of radius 3 cm and centre O .
- a) Draw two tangents from P to the circle.
 - b) Measure the length of radius and write aside.
 - c) Write the geometric concept of this construction.

Answers

- a) ★ Draw a circle of radius 3cm, centre O . Mark a point P at the distance 7cm from the centre.
 - ★ Draw a circle with OP as the center. The second circle intersects the first circle at A and B
 - ★ Draw the lines PA and PB . These lines are the tangents to the circle of radius 3cm from P
- b) Construct geometrically and write the lengths. $PA = PB = \sqrt{40}$ cm
- c) Angle in the semicircle is 90° , tangent is perpendicular to the radius.

- 10) The sides of $ABCD$ touch the circle at P, Q, R, S



- a) Prove that $AB + CD = AD + BC$
- b) If $AB = 12$ cm, $CD = 8$ cm, $AD = 14$ cm then find BC .

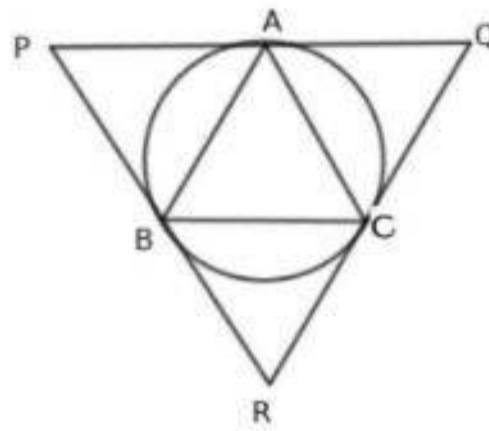
Answers

- a)

$AP = AS$	(1)
$BP = BQ$	(2)
$DR = DS$	(3)
$CR = CQ$	(4)

Adding these equations, $AP + BP + DR + CR = AS + BQ + DS + CQ$
 $(AP + BP) + (DR + CR) = (AS + DS) + (BQ + CQ)$
 $AB + CD = AD + BC$
- b) $12 + 8 = 14 + BC, BC = 20 - 14 = 6$ cm

- 11) ABC is an equilateral triangle. Tangents are drawn at the vertices to the circumcircle. These tangents form another triangle PQR .

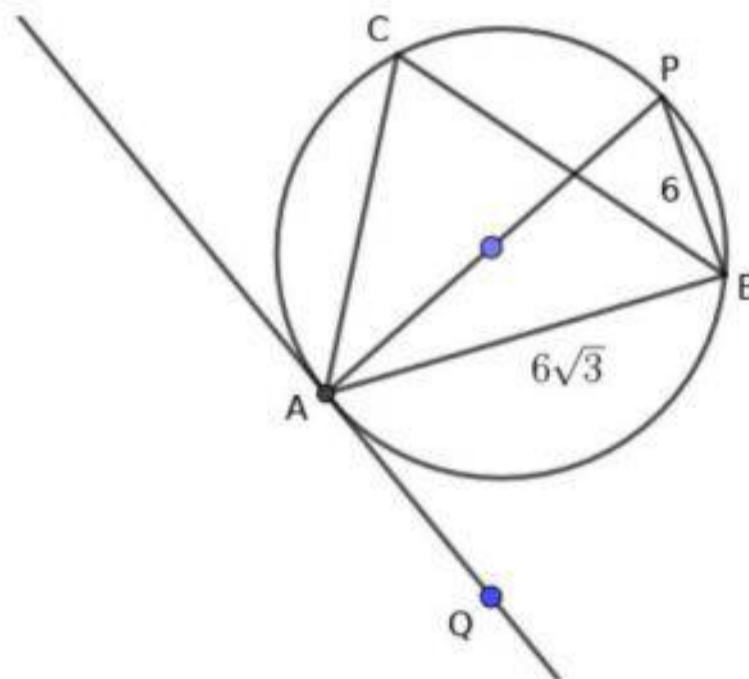


- Prove that PQR is an equilateral triangle.
- If the perimeter of ABC is 12cm then what is the perimeter of $\triangle PQR$.
- How many times the area of PQR is that of ABC ?

Answers

- $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle.
 $\angle A = \angle CBR = \angle BCR = 60^\circ$, $\angle R = 60^\circ$
 $\angle B = \angle CAQ = \angle ACQ = 60^\circ$, $\angle Q = 60^\circ$, $\angle P = 60^\circ$. $\triangle PQR$ is an equilateral triangle.
- $PACB$ is a parallelogram. $BC = PA$
 $QABC$ is a parallelogram $BC = AQ$ $\therefore PQ = 2 \times BC$,
Similarly $PR = 2 \times AC$, $QR = 2 \times AB$
Perimetre of $\triangle PQR = 2 \times 12 = 24\text{cm}$
- $PACB$, $QABC$, $RBAC$ are equal parallelograms. Each one can be divided into two equal triangles. We can see four equal triangles in the picture.
Area of $\triangle PQR = 4$ times the area of $\triangle ABC$

- 12) In the figure AP is the diameter of the circle. $AB = 6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$ $PB = 6\text{cm}$

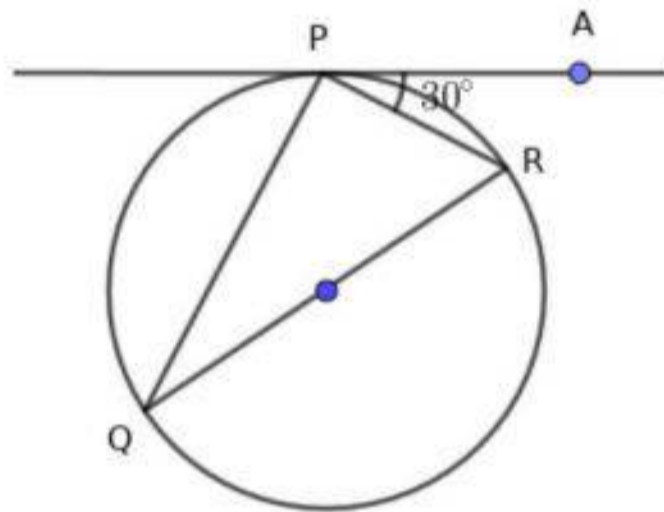


- What is the radius of the circle?
- What are the angles of $\triangle APB$?
- What is the measure of $\angle ACB$?
- What is the measure of $\angle BAQ$?

Answers

- a) $AP = \sqrt{(6\sqrt{3})^2 + 6^2} = 12$. Radius of the circle is 6 cm
- b) Since AP is the diameter $\angle B = 90^\circ$. Sides of $\triangle APB$ are in the ratio $1 : \sqrt{3} : 2$. It is a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle.
 $\angle A = 30^\circ, \angle P = 60^\circ, \angle B = 90^\circ$
- c) $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$ (angle in the same arc)
- d) 60°

- 13) In the figure QR is the diameter of the circle, PA is the tangent, $\angle RPA = 30^\circ$.

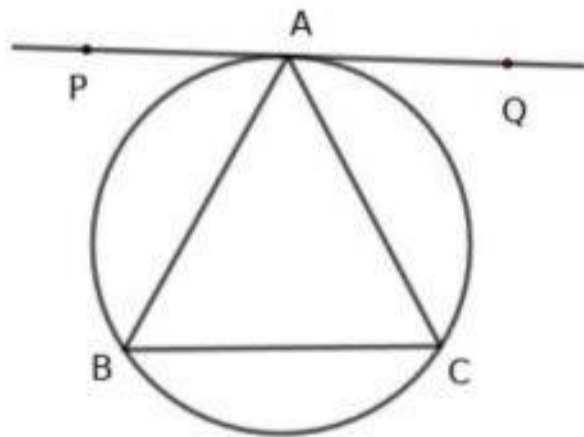


- a) What is the measure of $\angle PQR$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle PRQ$?
- c) What is the acute angle formed by PA with PQ ?

Answers

- a) $\angle PQR = 30^\circ$
- b) $\angle PRQ = 60^\circ$
- c) Acute angle is 60°

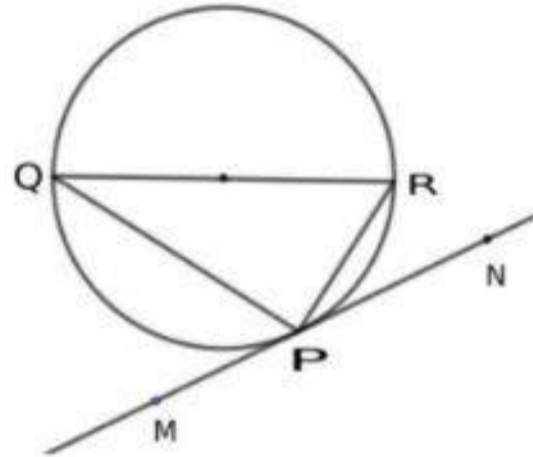
- 14) In $\triangle ABC$ $AB = AC$, a tangent PQ is drawn through A to its circumcircle. Prove that PQ is parallel to BC .



Answers

- ★ Since $AB = AC$ opposite angles are equal. $\angle B = \angle C$
- ★ $\angle PAB = \angle C$ (In a circle the angle between a chord and tangent at its end is equal to the angle in the other side of the chord on the circle.)
- ★ Since $\angle B = \angle C$, $\angle PAB = \angle B$. The equality of alternate angles shows that BC is parallel to the tangent at A .
 PQ is parallel BC

- 15) In the figure PQ is the diameter of the circle, MN is the tangent to the circle at P .
If $\angle RPN = 50^\circ$

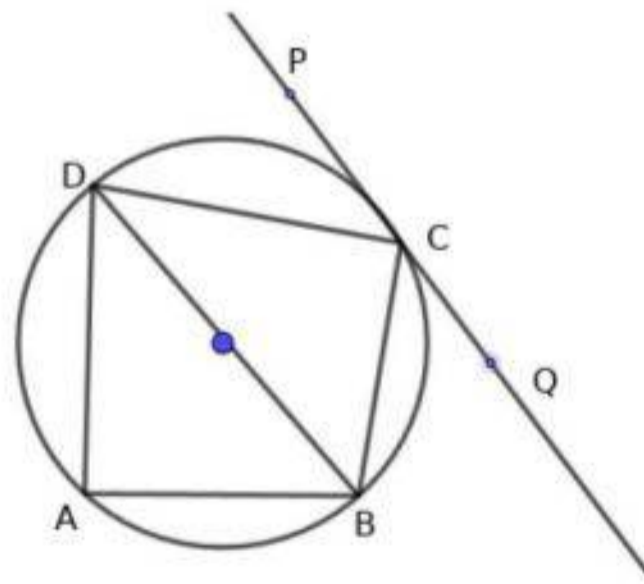


- a) What is the measure of $\angle PQR$?
- b) What is the measure of $\angle PRQ$?
- c) What is the measure of $\angle QPM$?

Answers

- a) $\angle PQR = 50^\circ$
(In a circle the angle between a chord and tangent at its end is equal to the angle in the other side of the chord on the circle.)
- b) $\angle QPR = 90^\circ$, $\angle PRQ = 90 - 50 = 40^\circ$
- c) $\angle QPM = \angle PRQ = 40^\circ$

- 16) $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. PQ is a tangent at C . BD is the diameter of the circle.
 $\angle DCP = 40^\circ$, $\angle ABD = 60^\circ$



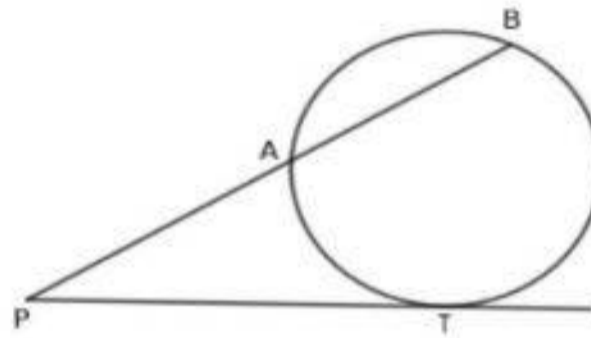
- a) What is the measure of angle DBC ?
- b) What is the measure of angle BCQ ?

- c) What is the measure of angle BDC ?
 d) What is the measure of ADB ?

Answers

- a) $\angle DBC = 40^\circ$
 b) $\angle BCD = 90^\circ, \angle BDC = 90 - 40 = 50^\circ, \angle BCQ = 50^\circ$
 c) $\angle BDC = 50^\circ$
 d) Since $DAB = 90^\circ, \angle ADB = 90 - 60 = 30^\circ$

- 17) PT is a tangent from an outer point P to the circle.
 Another line from P intersect the circle at A and B . If the length of the chord PB is 16cm and $AB = 7$ cm then

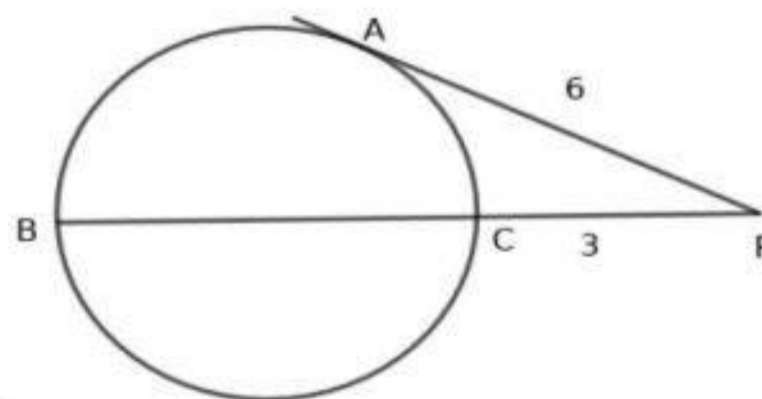


- a) What is the length PA ?
 b) What is the relation between PA, PB, PT ?
 c) What is the length of the tangent PT ?
 d) What is the length of the other tangent from P to the circle.

Answers

- a) $PA = 16 - 7 = 9\text{cm}$
 b) $PA \times PB = PT^2$
 c) $9 \times 16 = PT^2, PT = 3 \times 4 = 12\text{ cm}$
 d) 12cm

- 18) BC is the diameter of the circle. P is a point on BC produced.
 Tangent PA is drawn from P to the circle. If $PA = 6\text{cm}$ and $PC = 3\text{cm}$ then



- a) What is the length PB ?
 b) Find the radius of the circle.

Answers

- a) $PB \times PC = PA^2$
 $PB \times 3 = 6^2, PB = 12\text{cm}$
 b) $BC = 12 - 3 = 9\text{cm}$
 radius = $\frac{9}{2} = 4.5\text{cm}$

Chapter 8:

SOLIDS

Focus Points

- ★ Cone can be made by rolling a sectoral sheet. While doing so the arc length of the sector becomes the base perimeter of the cone. Area of the sector becomes lateral surface area of the cone. Lateral surface area is also known as curved surface area .
- ★ The radius of the sector becomes slant height of the cone . It can be denoted by l for between convenience.
- ★ Since arc length of the sector is equal to base perimeter of the cone we can make the relation given below

$$\frac{2\pi l}{360}x = 2\pi r$$

l radius of the sector , x central angle of the sector and r is the radius of the cone ,
 $lx = 360r$.

- ★ Area of the sector becomes the lateral surface area of the cone. We can make a formula to calculate lateral surface area of the cone

Curved surface area = Area of the sector

$$\text{Curved surface area} = \frac{\pi r^2}{360}x = \frac{\pi \times l \times l \times x}{360}$$

$$lx = 360r$$

$$\text{Curved surface area} = \frac{\pi \times l \times 360r}{360} = \pi r l$$

- 1) A sectoral sheet of central angle 120° is cut off from a circular sheet of radius 12cm . It is rolled in such a way as to get a cone.
- What is the slant height of the cone?
 - What is the radius of the cone ?
 - Find the curved surface area of the cone.

Answers

- Slant height $l = 12\text{cm}$
- $lx = 360r$
 $12 \times 120 = 360 \times r, r = 4\text{ cm}$
- Lateral surface area = $\pi r l = \pi \times 4 \times 12 = 48\pi\text{sq.cm}$

- 2) A cone is made by rolling a semicircular metal sheet of radius 10cm
- What is the slant height of the cone.
 - What is the radius of the cone.
 - Find the curved surface area of the cone.
 - Base is made by a suitable circular sheet. What is its total surface area ?

Answers

- a) slant height $l = 10\text{cm}$
- b) $lx = 360r$
 $10 \times 180 = 360 \times r, r = 5\text{cm}$
- c) Lateral surface area $= \pi rl = \pi \times 5 \times 10 = 50\pi\text{sq.cm}$
- d) Total surface area $= \text{Lateral surface area} + \text{base face} = 50\pi + 25\pi = 75\pi\text{sq.cm}$

3) A circular sheet of card board of radius 12cm .It is cut off into two sectors of central angle 120° and 240° .Both of them are rolled into cones.

- a) Name the measure common to both cones
- b) What is the radius of small cone ?
- c) What is the radius of the big cone.
- d) How radii of the cones are related to the radius of the circular sheet.

Answers

- a) slant height $= 12\text{ cm}$
- b) $lx = 360r_1 \rightarrow 12 \times 120 = 360 \times r_1$
 $r_1 = \frac{12 \times 120}{360} = 4\text{cm}$
- c) $lx = 360r_2 \rightarrow 12 \times 240 = 360 \times r_2$
 $r_2 = \frac{12 \times 240}{360} = 8\text{cm}$
- d) $r_1 + r_2 = 12$.Sum of the base radii of cones is equal to the radius of the circular sheet

4) A sector of central angle 90° is cut off from a circular sheet of radius 16cm .It is rolled in such a way as to get a cone.

- a) What is the lateral surface are of the cone?
- b) What is the radius of the cone?
- c) The remaining part of the circular sheet is also rolled to get a cone . What is its base radius?
- d) Which cone has more height ? Explain

Answers

- a) Area of sector is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of circular sheet.
Area of the sector $= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 16^2 = 64\pi\text{sq.cm}$
- b) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 16 \times 90 = 360 \times r$
 $r = \frac{16 \times 90}{360} = 4\text{cm}$
- c) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 16 \times 270 = 360 \times r$
 $r = \frac{16 \times 270}{360} = 12\text{cm}$
- d) Radius , height and slant height form a right triangle.Slant height of both pyramids are equal.It is equal to the hypotenuse of the triangle.Whenever the hypotenuse remains same , length of one perpendicular side increases according to the decrease of other side. Cone made from the sector of central angle has less height.

5) A cone is made by a sectoral sheet taken from a circular sheet.The slant height of the cone is two times its radius.

- a) What is the relation between lateral surface area and base area?

- b) If the base perimeter is 20π cm then what will be its lateral surface area ?
- c) What is the central angle of this sector?
- d) The remaining part is also rolled to get a cone. What is the ratio of the heights of cones so formed

Answers

- a) $l = 2r \rightarrow$ lateral surface area $= \pi r l = \pi \times r \times 2r = 2\pi r^2 = 2 \times$ base area
- b) $2\pi r = 20\pi \rightarrow r = 10$ cm
 $l = 20$ cm .Lateral surface area $\pi \times 10 \times 20 = 200\pi$ sq.cm
- c) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 2r \times x = 360 \times r$
 $x = 180^\circ$
- d) This is a semicircle. Remaining part is also a semicircle. Ratio of the height is 1 : 1

- 6) A cone is made by taking a sector from a circular sheet. The slant height of the cone is 25 cm and its radius 10 cm

- a) What is the radius of the circular sheet?
- b) What is the central angle of the sector?
- c) What is the central angle of the remaining part?
- d) What is the radius of the cone made by rolling the remaining part?

Answers

- a) 25 cm
- b) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 25 \times x = 360 \times 10, x = \frac{360 \times 10}{25} = 144^\circ$
- c) Central angle of sector $= 360 - 144 = 216^\circ$
- d) Radius of the cone $25 - 10 = 15$ cm

- 7) The base perimeter of a cone is 20π cm, slant height 18 cm . It is rolled to get a cone.

- a) What is the radius of the sector?
- b) What is the radius of the cone?
- c) What is the central angle of the sector?
- d) Find the lateral surface area of the cone?

Answers

- a) 18 cm
- b) $2\pi r = 20\pi, r = 10$ cm
- c) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 18 \times x = 360 \times 10, x = \frac{360 \times 10}{18} = 200^\circ$
- d) Lateral surface area $\pi r l = 180\pi$ sq.cm

- 8) A sector of central angle 288° and radius 25 cm is taken from a circular sheet .

- a) What is the radius of the cone?
- b) What is the height of the cone ?
- c) Find the lateral surface area of the cone?
- d) What is the radius of the cone made by rolling the remaining part?

Answers

- a) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 288 \times 25 = 360 \times r, r = \frac{288 \times 25}{360} = 20 \text{ cm}$
- b) $l^2 = h^2 + r^2, 25^2 = h^2 + 20^2 \rightarrow h^2 = 625 - 400 = 225, h = \sqrt{225} = 15 \text{ cm}$
- c) Lateral surface area $\pi rl = \pi \times 20 \times 25 = 500\pi \text{ sq.cm}$
- d) Radius of the remaining part $25 - 20 = 5 \text{ cm}$

9) Radius of a cone is 5cm, height 12cm

- a) what is the slant height of the cone?
- b) What is the total surface area of the cone?
- c) What is the volume of the cone ?
- d) In a cone , radius and height are equal. If the volume and curved surface area are equal then what is its radius ? What is its slant height?

Answers

- a) $l^2 = r^2 + h^2 \rightarrow l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13 \text{ cm}$
- b) Total surface area $\pi r^2 + \pi rl = \pi \times 5^2 + \pi \times 5 \times 13 = 25\pi + 65\pi = 90\pi$
- c) Volume $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 5^2 \times 12 = 100\pi \text{ cubic cm}$
- d) If $r = h$ then slant height $l = \sqrt{2}r$. Volume $= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times r = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times r^3$
Total surface area of the cone $= \pi \times r \times \sqrt{2}r$.
 $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^3 = \pi r \times \sqrt{2}r \rightarrow r = 3\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$
slant height $= \sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} = 6 \text{ cm}$

10) The base perimeter of a cone is $30\pi \text{ cm}$, height 20 cm

- a) What is the radius and slant height of the cone ?
- b) What is the total surface area?
- c) Find the volume of the cone?
- d) What is the volume of a cylindrical vessel of radius and height equal to that of the cone.

Answers

- a) $2\pi r = 30\pi, r = 15 \text{ cm}$
slant height $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} = \sqrt{625} = 25 \text{ cm}$
- b) Total surface area $\pi r^2 + \pi rl = 225\pi + 375\pi = 600\pi \text{ sq.cm}$
- c) Volume $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 15^2 \times 20 = 1500\pi \text{ cubic cm}$
- d) Volume becomes 3 times .Volume $= 4500\pi \text{ cubic cm}$

11) Diameter and height of a cone are equal.

- a) What is the relation between radius and slant height?
- b) What is the ratio of radius , height and slant height?
- c) If the radius is 6 cm then what is its volume?
- d) If the radius is 6 cm then what is the total surface area ?

Answers

- a) $h = 2r, l = \sqrt{r^2 + (2r)^2} = \sqrt{5r^2} = \sqrt{5}r$
- b) $r : h : l = r : 2r : \sqrt{5}r$
 $r : h : l = 1 : 2 : \sqrt{5}$
- c) If radius is 6cm then height 10cm .Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi \times 6^2 \times 10 = 360\pi$ cubic cm
- d) If radius is 6cm then $l = \sqrt{5} \times 6 = 6\sqrt{5}$ cm.
 Total surface area = $\pi \times 6^2 + \pi \times 6 \times 6\sqrt{5} = 36 + 36\sqrt{5}$
 $= 36(1 + \sqrt{5})$ sq.cm

12) Radius of a cone is r and height h .

- a) What will be the change in volume if radius and height are doubled?
- b) What will be the change in volume if radius is doubled and height is halved?
- c) How many solid cones can be made by melting a solid cone of radius 10cm and height 6cm with half the radius and height of the melted cone?

Answers

- a) $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.
 radius $2r$, height $2h$ Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi(2r)^2 \times (2h) = 8 \times \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = 8V$
 Volume becomes 8times
- b) If radius is $2r$ and height $\frac{h}{2}$ then
 volume $\frac{1}{3}\pi \times (2r)^2 \times \frac{h}{2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = 2V$
 Volume becomes 2 times .
- c) When radius and height become halved then volume become $\frac{1}{8}$ part . 8 cones can be made.

13) A conical measuring vessel is made by rolling a sectoral sheet of central angle 288° and radius 10cm.

- a) What is the radius of the vessel?
- b) What is the height of the vessel?
- c) What is the capacity of the vessel in litres ?

Answers

- a) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 10 \times 288 = 360 \times r$
 $r = \frac{10 \times 288}{360} = 8$ cm
- b) $h = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6$ cm
- c) Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi \times r^2 \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 8^2 \times 6 = 128\pi$ cubic cm
 1000cubic cm = 1litre
 Volume = $\frac{128 \times 3.14}{1000} = 0.4$ litre

14) Radius of a cone is 21cm , height 28cm.

- a) Calculate slant height.
- b) Find the lateral surface area .
- c) Calculate the total surface area
- d) Calculate the volume of the cone..

Answers

- a) $l^2 = r^2 + h^2, l^2 = 21^2 + 28^2 = 1225, l = \sqrt{1225} = 35$ cm
 b) Lateral surface area = $\pi r l = \pi \times 21 \times 35 = 735\pi$ sq.cm
 c) Total surface area = $\pi r^2 + \pi r l = \pi \times 21^2 + \pi \times 21 \times 35 = 441\pi + 735\pi = 1176\pi$ sq.cm
 d) Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 21^2 \times 28 = 4116\pi$ cubic cm

- 15) Ratio of radius and height of a cone are 3 : 4. Volume of the cone is 301.44 cubic cm
- Find the radius of the cone.
 - Find the height of the cone.
 - Calculate the slant height of the cone.
 - Calculate the lateral surface area of the cone.

Answers

- a) $r : h = 3 : 4, r = 3x, h = 4x$
 $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi r^2 h = 301.44, \frac{1}{3} \times 3.14 \times (3x)^2 \times (4x) = 301.44$
 $x^3 = \frac{301.44 \times 3 \times 7}{22 \times 9 \times 4} = 8$
 $x = 2, r = 3x = 6$ cm
 b) Height $h = 4x = 8$ cm
 c) $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ cm
 d) Lateral surface area = $\pi \times r \times l = 60\pi$ sq.cm

- 16) Lateral surface area of a cone is 4070 sq.cm , diametre 70 cm
- Find the slant height of the cone .
 - Find the height of the cone?
 - Calcualte the volume of the cone.

Answers

- a) $\pi r l = 4070, \frac{22}{7} \times 35 \times l = 4070, l = \frac{4070 \times 35}{22 \times 5} = 37$ cm
 b) $h = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{37^2 - 35^2} = \sqrt{144}, h = 12$ cm
 c) Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 35^2 \times 12 = 4900\pi$ cubic cm

- 17) The height of a cone is 24cm , its lateral surface area 550 sq.cm
- What is the radius of the cone?
 - Find the height of the cone?
 - Calcualte the volume of the cone?

Answers

- a) $\pi r l = 550, \frac{22}{7} \times r l = 550, r l = 175.$
 $r^2 l^2 = 175^2, r^2 (r^2 + h^2) = 175^2$
 If $r^2 = x$ then, $x(x + 24^2) = 175^2$
 $x^2 + 576x = 30625, x^2 + 576x - 30625 = 0$
 $x = 49 \rightarrow r^2 = 49, r = 7$
 b) $r l = 175, l = \frac{175}{7} = 25$ cm
 c) Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 7^2 \times 24 = 49 \times 8 \times \pi = 392\pi$ cubic cm

18) A semicircular sheet of radius 28cm is rolled in such a way as to get a cone.

- a) What is the slant height of the cone?
- b) Find the radius of the cone?
- c) Find the height of the cone?
- d) Calculate the volume of the cone

Answers

a) Slant height = 14cm

b) $lx = 360r \rightarrow 14 \times 180 = 360 \times r, r = \frac{14 \times 180}{360} = 7\text{cm}$

c) $h = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{14^2 - 7^2} = \sqrt{147}$. $h = \sqrt{147} = 12.12\text{ cm}$

d) Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 7^2 \times 12.12 = 621.6\text{cubic cm}$

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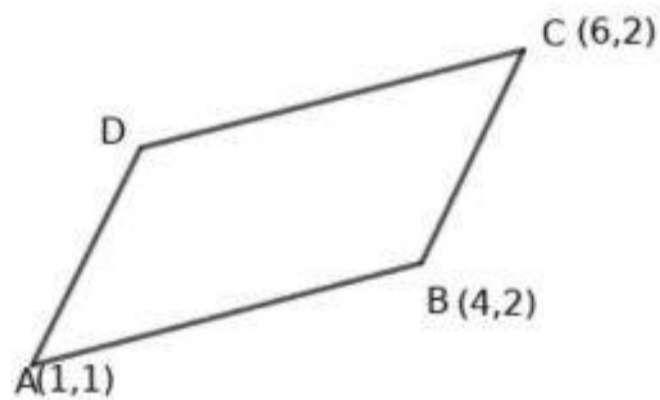
Chapter 9:

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA

Focus Points

- ★ In this unit we discuss the relation between the coordinates of point in a geometric figure algebraically.
- ★ Two points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ join to form a line. The relation between the coordinates of points on a line is the equation of the line. A line will have an equation.
- ★ The mid point of the line joining (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$
- ★ The slope of a line is the measure of its inclination.
- ★ In any line not parallel to either x axis or y axis, change in y is proportional to change in x . This proportionality constant is called slope of the line.
- ★ The slope of the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$ is $\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$

1) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. If $A(1, 1), B(4, 2), C(6, 7)$ then

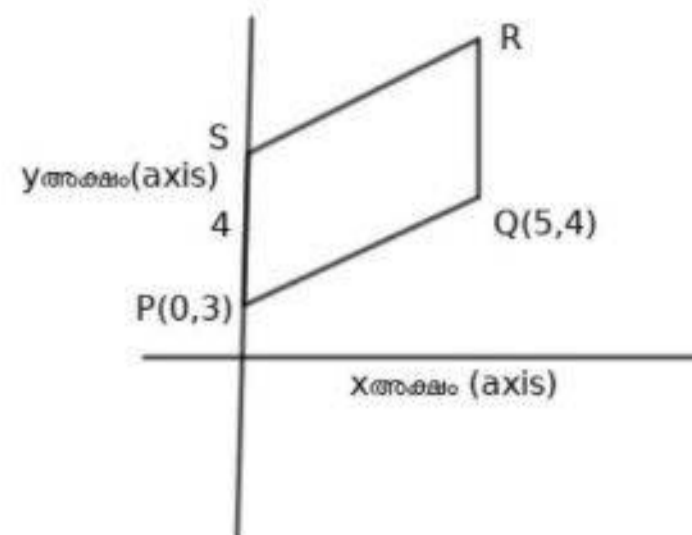


- Write the difference between x coordinates of A and B
- Write the difference between y coordinates of A and C
- Write the coordinates of D .

Answers

- The difference between x coordinates of A and B is $= 4 - 1 = 3$
- The difference between y coordinates of A and C is $= 7 - 1 = 6$
- $D(6 - 3, 7 - 1) = D(3, 6)$

2) In the figure $PQRS$ is a parallelogram .If $P(0, 3), PS = 4, Q(5,4)$ then



- Write the coordinates of S
- Write the coordinates of R
- Find the length of the sides.

Answers

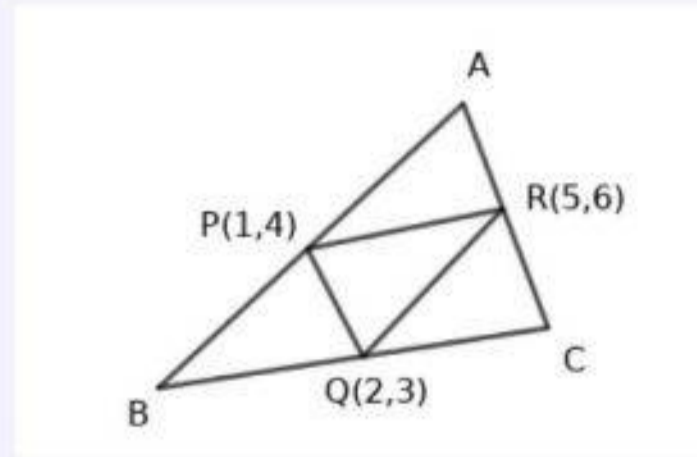
- $S(0, 3 + 4) = S(0, 7)$
- $R(5, 4 + 4) = R(5, 8)$
- $PQ = \sqrt{(5 - 0)^2 + (4 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 1} = \sqrt{26}$
 $PQ = RS = \sqrt{26}, PS = QR = 4$

3) $P(1, 4)$ the mid point of the side AB , $Q(2, 3)$ is the mid point of side BC , $R(5, 6)$ is the mid point of side AC

- Draw a suitable diagram representing the position of points
- Write the coordinates of B
- Write the coordinates of C
- Write the coordinates of A

Answers

a) Look at the picture



- b) $BPRQ$ is a parallelogram. The difference between x coordinates of P, R is 4
The difference between y coordinates is 2
 $B(2 - 4, 3 - 2) = B(-2, 1)$
- c) $PRCQ$ is a parallelogram. The difference between x coordinates of P, R is 4
The difference of y coordinates of P, R is 2.
 $C(2 + 4, 3 + 2) = C(6, 5)$
- d) $PQRA$ is a parallelogram. The difference between x coordinates of Q, R is 3
The difference between y coordinates is 3
 $A(1 + 3, 4 + 3) = A(4, 7)$

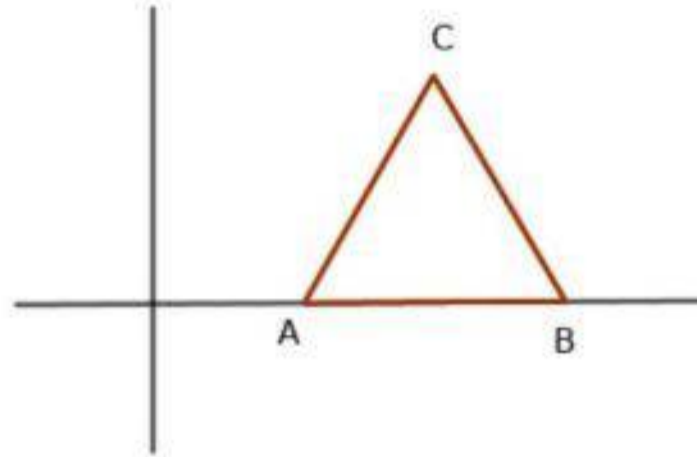
4) $(1, 5), (4, 1), (4, 5)$ are the mid points of the sides of a triangle.

- Draw a diagram and mark the mid points
- Find the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle.
- What kind of triangle is this ?
- Calculate the area of this triangle.

Answers

- a) mid point of AB is $(\frac{-3+1}{2}, \frac{2+5}{2}) = (-1, \frac{7}{2})$
- b) Mid point of BC is $(\frac{1+3}{2}, \frac{5+-4}{2}) = (2, \frac{1}{2})$
- c) Mid point of AC is $(\frac{-3+3}{2}, \frac{2+-4}{2}) = (0, -1)$

7) Triangle ABC is an equilateral triangle. $A(1, 0), B(5, 0)$

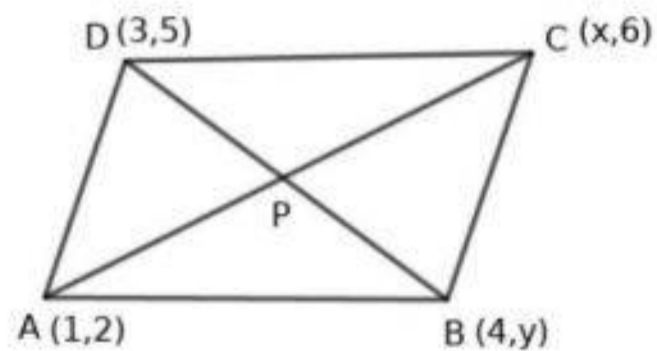


- a) Find side of the triangle
- b) What is the coordinates of the mid point of AB
- c) Find the coordinates of C

Answers

- a) $AB = |5 - 1| = 4$
- b) Mid point of AB is M .
 $M(\frac{1+5}{2}, 0) \rightarrow M(3, 0)$
- c) $C(3, 2\sqrt{3})$

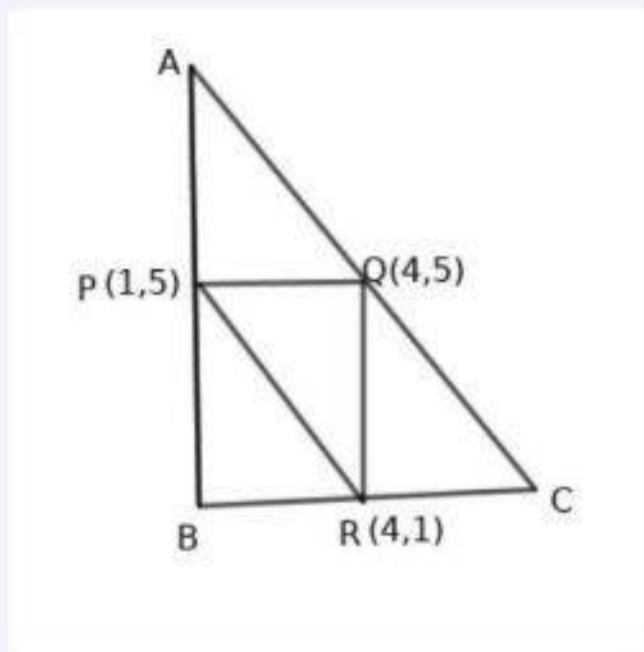
8) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. If $A(1, 2), B(4, y), C(x, 6), D(3, 5)$ then



- a) What is the x coordinate of the mid point of the diagonal BD .
- b) Write the coordinates of C
- c) Write the y coordinate of the diagonal AC
- d) Write the coordinates of B .

Answers

a) see picture



b) In $PQRB$, the difference between x coordinates of P, Q is 3.

The difference between y coordinates is 0.

Therefore $B(4 - 3, 1) = B(1, 1)$

In $PQCR$, the difference between x coordinates of P, Q is 3.

The difference between y coordinates is 0.

Therefore $C(4 + 3, 1) = C(7, 1)$

In $APRQ$, the difference between x coordinates of Q, R is 0.

The difference of y coordinates is 4.

Therefore $A(1, 5 + 4) = A(1, 9)$

c) $AB = 8, BC = 6, AC = 10. AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2. ABC$ is a right triangle

d) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$ sq.unit

5) The mid point of the side AB of triangle ABC is $P(1, 1)$. The mid point of the side BC is $(5, 4)$, mid point of the side AC is $(7, 4)$

a) Find the coordinate of the vertex A .

b) Find the coordinate of the vertex B

c) Find the coordinate of the vertex C .

Answers

a) $A(1 + 7 - 5, 1 + 4 - 4) \rightarrow A(3, 1)$

b) $B(1 + 5 - 7, 1 + 4 - 4) \rightarrow B(-1, 1)$

c) $C(7 + 5 - 1, 4 + 4 - 1) \rightarrow C(11, 7)$

6) In triangle $ABC, A(-3, 2), B(1, 5), C(3, -4)$ then

a) Find the coordinates of the mid point of AB

b) Find the coordinates of the mid point of BC

c) Find the coordinates of the mid point of AC

Answers

- a) Diagonals bisect each other. x coordinate of the mid point of BD is $\frac{4+3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$
- b) $\frac{1+x}{2} = \frac{7}{2}, 1+x = 7, x = 6$ $C(6, 6)$
- c) y coordinate of the mid point of AC is $\frac{2+6}{2} = 4$
- d) $\frac{5+y}{2} = 4, 5+y = 8, y = 3$ $B(4, 3)$

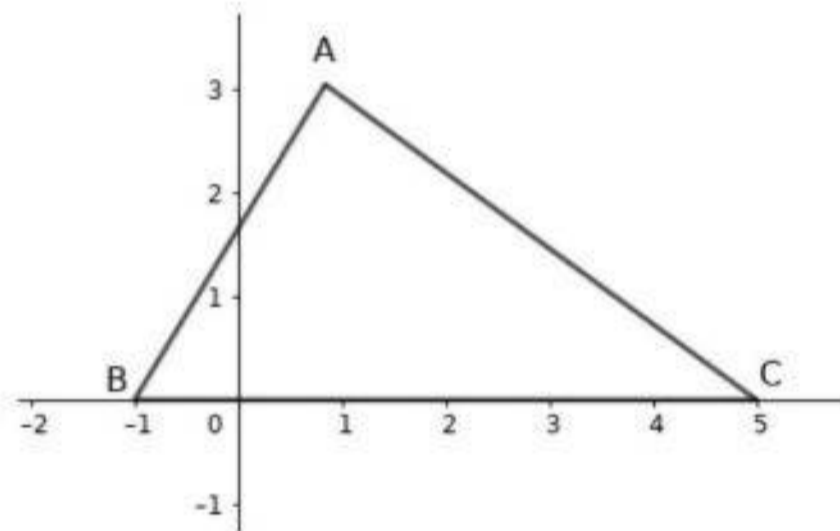
9) The centre of a circle is $(2, -3)$, AB is the diameter of the circle. If $B(4, -3)$ then

- a) What is the radius of the circle?
- b) Write the coordinates of the end A of the diameter
- c) CD is another diameter perpendicular to AB . Write the coordinates of C and D
- d) What is the area of $ACBD$?

Answers

- a) AB is parallel to x axis. Radius $OB = |4 - 2| = 2$
- b) $A(2 - 2, -3) \rightarrow A(0, -3)$
- c) CD is parallel to y axis. $C(2, -3 + 2) \rightarrow C(2, -1)$
 $D(2, -3 - 2) \rightarrow D(2, -5)$
- d) Area of $ABCD = \frac{d^2}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} = 8$ sq. unit

10) Two vertices of $\triangle ABC$ are on x axis. If $A(1, 3)$ then



- a) Write the coordinates of B and C from the figure
- b) Find the point at which the median from A intersects BC

Answers

- a) $B(-1, 0), C(5, 0)$
- b) Mid point of BC is the point where the median intersects the side BC . $M(\frac{-1+5}{2}, 0) = M(2, 0)$

11) Draw x axis and y axis (rough diagram), mark the points $A(4, 3)$ and $B(12, 7)$

- a) What is the slope of this line?
- b) Write the coordinates of another point on this line?
- c) How many lines are there having the same slope?

- 12) Consider the points $A(2, 3), B(3, 4), C(4, 5)$
- Find the slope of the line passing through $A(2, 3)$ and $B(3, 4)$
 - Find the slope of the line passing through $B(3, 4)$ and $C(4, 5)$
 - Are these points on a line? How can we realize it.
 - Write the coordinates of one more point on the line?

Answers

- Slope of AB is $= \frac{4-3}{3-2} = 1$
- Slope of BC is $= \frac{5-4}{4-3} = 1$
- Slope of AB and slope of BC are equal. B is the common point. So A, B, C are on a line.
- Find the linear relation between the coordinates of points. Using this relation we can write points.

- 13) Consider the points $A(2, 0), B(-6, -2), C(-4, -4), D(4, -2)$
- Find the slope of the lines AB and CD
 - Find the slope of the line AD and BC
 - Is $ABCD$ a parallelogram? Explain

Answers

- Slope of AB is $= \frac{-2-0}{-6-2} = \frac{-2}{-8} = \frac{1}{4}$
Slope of CD is $= \frac{-2-(-4)}{4-(-4)} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
 AB is parallel to CD
- Slope of AD is $= \frac{-2-0}{4-2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$
Slope of BC is $= \frac{-4-(-2)}{-4-(-6)} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$
 AD is parallel to BC
- Since opposite sides are parallel $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

- 14) $A(1, -2), B(x, 4)$ are the points on a line of slope x .
- Find x
 - Write the coordinates of another point on this line
 - Find the point at which the line cut x axis
 - Find the point at which the line cut y axis

Answers

- Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = 3, \frac{4 - (-2)}{x - 1} = 3, \frac{6}{x - 1} = 3, 3x - 3 = 6, 3x = 9, x = 3, B(3, 4)$
- Since 3 is the slope another point is $C(3 + 1, 4 + 3) \rightarrow C(4, 7)$
- y coordinate of the point on x axis is 0. The point is $P(x, 0)$. Consider $A(1, -2)$ and $(x, 0)$
 $\frac{-2 - 0}{1 - x} = 3, x = \frac{5}{3}, P(\frac{5}{3}, 0)$
- x coordinate of the point on y axis is 0. Point is $Q(0, y)$. $\frac{y - (-2)}{0 - 1} = 3, y = -5, Q(0, -5)$

- 15) $A(-4, 2), B(2, 6), C(8, 5), D(9, -7)$ are the vertices of a quadrilateral
- Find the coordinates of the mid point of the sides.

- b) Prove that the quadrilateral formed by the mid points is a parallelogram
 c) Find the coordinaters of the point where the diagonals intersect.

Answers

- a) Mid point of AB is $P(\frac{-4+2}{2}, \frac{2+6}{2}) \rightarrow P(-1, 4)$
 Mid point of BC is $Q(\frac{2+8}{2}, \frac{6+5}{2}) \rightarrow Q(5, \frac{11}{2})$
 Mid point of CD is $R(\frac{8+9}{2}, \frac{5+(-7)}{2}) \rightarrow R(\frac{17}{2}, -1)$
 Mid point of AD is $S(\frac{-4+9}{2}, \frac{2+(-7)}{2}) \rightarrow S(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2})$
- b) Find slope of PQ and RS . These are found to be equal. Both are $\frac{1}{4}$. PQ is parallel to RS .
 Slopes of PS and QR are equal. Slopes are equal. It is a parallelogram
- c) Try yourself

- 16) $A(-4, 3), B(7, 3), C(5, 1), D(-2, 1)$ are the vertices of a quadrilateral.

- a) Find the slope of the sides AB and CD
 b) Prove that $ABCD$ is an isosceles trapezium
 c) Find the area of the trapezium
 d) Calculate the perimeter of the trapezium

Answers

- a) y coordinates of A, B are equal. AB is parallel to x axis. Slope of AB is 0
 y coordinates of C, D are equal. CD is parallel to x axis. slope 0
- b) Since AB is parallel to CD , $ABCD$ is a trapezium.
 $AD = \sqrt{(-2 - (-4))^2 + (1 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $BC = \sqrt{(5 - 7)^2 + (1 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $AD = BC$, AB is parallel to CD . It is isosceles trapezium
- c) $AB = |7 - (-4)| = 11$, $CD = |5 - (-2)| = 7$, Distance between the parallel sides
 $= |3 - 1| = 2$
 Area $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (11 + 7) = 18$
- d) Perimetre $= 11 + 7 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 18 + 4\sqrt{2}$

Chapter 10:

POLYNOMIALS

Focus Points

- ★ If the polynomial $p(x)$ is the product of the polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ then we say that the polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ are the factors of the polynomial $p(x)$
- ★ If the first degree polynomial $(x - a)$ is a factor of the polynomial $p(x)$ then $p(a) = 0$: that is a is a solution of the equation $p(x) = 0$
- ★ If the polynomial $p(x)$ can be split into first degree factors as $p(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3) \cdots (x - a_n)$ then $a_1, a_2, a_3 \cdots a_n$ are the solutions of the equation $p(x) = 0$.
- ★ In the second degree polynomial $p(x)$ if $p(a) = 0$ then $x - a$ will be the factor of $p(x)$. If $p(-a) = 0$ then $x + a$ will be a factor.

- 1) Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 7x + 12$
- a) Write $p(x) = (x - a)(x - b)$.
 - b) Write $p(x)$ as the product of two first degree polynomials.
 - c) Find the solution of the equation $p(x) = 0$

Answers

a) $x^2 - 7x + 12 = (x - a)(x - b) = x^2 - (a + b)x + ab$
 $a + b = 7, ab = 12$

$$(a - b)^2 = (a + b)^2 - 4ab$$

$$(a - b)^2 = (7)^2 - 4 \times 12 \rightarrow a - b = \pm 1$$

If $a - b = 1$ then, $a - b = 1, a + b = 7 \rightarrow 2a = 8, a = 4, b = 3$

(What change occur in the answer corresponding to $a - b = -1$. Try yourself)

b) $p(x) = (x - 4)(x - 3)$

c) $p(x) = 0 \rightarrow (x - 4)(x - 3) = 0$
 $x = 3, 4$

- 2) Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + k$
- a) If x is a factor then find k .
 - b) $x - 1$ is a first degree factor of $p(x)$ then what is k ?
 - c) Use k for becoming $x - 1$ a factor and write the polynomial
 - d) Is $(x + 1)$ a factor of this polynomial .

Answers

- a) $k = 0$
- b) If $x - 1 = 0$ then $p(1) = 0$
 $1^3 - 4 \times 1^2 + 2 \times 1 + k = 0, k = 1$
- c) $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 1$
- d) $p(-1) = (-1)^3 - 4(-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 1 = -1 - 4 - 2 + 1 \neq 0$
 $x + 1$ is not a factor

3) Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12$

- a) If $p(x) = (x - a)(x - b)$ then what is $a + b$ and ab
- b) Find a, b and write $p(x)$ as the product of two first degree factors
- c) Find the solution of the equation $p(x) = 0$

Answers

- a) $x^2 - 8x + 12 = (x - a)(x - b) = x^2 - (a + b)x + ab, a + b = 8, ab = 12$
- b) $(a - b)^2 = (a + b)^2 - 4ab$
 $(a - b)^2 = 8^2 - 4 \times 12 = 16, a - b = 4.$
 $a + b = 8, a - b = 4 \rightarrow 2a = 12, a = 6, b = 2$
 $p(x) = (x - 6)(x - 2)$
- c) $p(x) = 0 \rightarrow (x - 6)(x - 2) = 0, x = 6, x = 2$

4) If $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - k$ then

- a) Find k such that $x - 1$ a factor of $p(x)$
- b) Write the polynomial. Is $(x + 1)$ a factor of $p(x)$
- c) What is the speciality of the coefficients of $p(x)$ having $x - 1$ a factor
- d) Write three polynomials having $x - 1$ a factor

Answers

- a) Since $(x - 1)$ a factor $p(1) = 0.$
 $1^3 - 4 \times 1^2 + 6 \times 1 - k = 0, 1 - 4 + 6 - k = 0, k = 3$
- b) $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 3$
 $p(-1) = (-1)^3 - 4 \times (-1)^2 + 6 \times (-1) - 3 = -1 - 4 - 6 - 3 = -14 \neq 0$
 $p(-1) \neq 0.$ Therefore $(x + 1)$ not a factor.
- c) Sum of the coefficients will be zero $(x - 1)$
- d) It can be any polynomial with sum of the coefficients is zero.
 $x^3 - x^2 + x - 1, 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 3, x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 1$

5) Consider the polynomials $p(x) = x^3 + 1, q(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

- a) Find $p(-1)$ and $q(-1)$
- b) What is the factor common to both the polynomials

Answers

- a) $p(-1) = (-1)^3 + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$
 $q(-1) = (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + (-1) + 1 = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 0$
- b) $p(-1) = 0, q(-1) = 0$ implies $(x - 1)$ is a factor of both. $(x - 1)$ is the common factor

- 6) If $p(x) = x^3 - 8$ then
- Check whether $x - 2$ a factor of $p(x)$
 - Write a first degree factor of $x^3 - 27$

Answers

- $p(2) = 2^3 - 8 = 8 - 8 = 0$
 $x - 2$ is a factor of $p(x)$
- $q(x) = x^3 - 27$ implies $q(3) = 3^3 - 27 = 27 - 27 = 0$
 $x - 3$ is a factor of $x^3 - 27$

- 7) Consider the equation $p(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 7$
- Check whether $x - 1$ a factor of this polynomial or not
 - If not what should be subtracted from $p(x)$ to get another polynomial $q(x)$ in which $x - 1$ is a factor

Answers

- $p(1) = 1^3 + 4 \times 1^2 + 1 - 7 = 6 - 7 = -1 \neq 0$
 $x - 1$ is not a factor
- Since $p(1) = -1$, on subtracting -1 from $p(x)$ we get $(x - 1)$ a factor.
 $q(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$

- 8) Consider the equation $p(x) = x^2 + 4x + k$
- If $k = 0$ write the first degree factors of $p(x)$
 - If $k = 4$ what are the factors of this polynomial?
 - What is the condition for k to get two first degree factors of $p(x)$?

Answers

- If $k = 0$, $p(x) = x^2 + 4x$. x is a factor. $x + 4$ is also a factor.
- If $k = 4$ then $x^2 + 4x + k = x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x + 2)(x + 2)$. Both factors are $x + 2$.
- $p(x) = x^2 + 4x + k$.
 $(x - a), (x - b)$ are the factors $x^2 + 4x + k = (x - a)(x - b) = x^2 - (a + b)x + ab$
 $a + b = -4, ab = k$. $(a - b)^2 = 4^2 - 4k$. If k is greater than 4, $(a - b)^2$ become a negative number. It is meaningless. k should be less than or equal to 4.

- 9) Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + 6x + k$
- If $k = 0$ then what are the first degree factors of $p(x)$?
 - What is the value of k to get two equal first degree factors?
 - If $k = 8$ what are the first degree factors of $p(x)$?

Answers

- If $k = 0$, $p(x) = x^2 + 6x \rightarrow x(x + 6)$. First degree factors are $x, x + 6$
- $x^2 + 6x + k = x^2 + 2 \times 3 \times x + 3^2 \rightarrow (x + 3)^2$. For this $k = 9$. $x + 3, x + 3$ are equal the factors
- If $k = 8$ then $p(x) = x^2 + 6x + 8 = x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8 = x(x + 4) + 2(x + 4) = (x + 4)(x + 2)$
First degree factors are $(x + 4), (x + 2)$

- 10) Consider the polynomial $x^2 + kx + 6$
- If $x - 1$ is a factor what is k ?
 - Write other first degree factor.
 - Find the solution of $x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$

Answers

- If $x - 1$ is a factor sum of the coefficients will be 0 . $k = -7$
- $x^2 - 7x + 6 = x^2 - x - 6x + 6 = x(x - 1) - 6(x - 1) = (x - 1)(x - 6)$. Other factor is $x - 6$
- $x = 1, x = 6$

STATISTICS

Focus Points

- Statistics is the study of numerical data collected from a group , its analysis and interpretation .
- Mean is an average calculated by dividing the sum of the numerical data by the number of observations.It touches each and every data collected from the group.
- The middle observation of the arrangement in the increasing or decreasing order is called median.Comparing to mean it touches the observations comes in the middle.

- 1) The marks obtained in ten class tests are given below

14, 17, 11, 19, 15, 17, 13, 10, 14, 18

- Calculate the mean of the marks .
- What are the marks comes in the middle if the marks are arranged in the increasing order?
- What is the median mark ?
- How many class tests are there scoring mark above median mark?

Answers

- Mean = $\frac{14+17+11+19+15+17+13+10+14+18}{10} = 14.8$
- Marks in the ascending order 10, 11, 13, 14, 14, 15, 17, 17, 18, 19
 $n = 10$ (even number). 5 th and 6 th comes in the middle. These are 14 and 15
- median = $\frac{14+15}{2} = 14.5$
- There are 5 marks above median 14.5

- 2) Atmospheric temperature of seven days in a week are given below .

$26^{\circ}C, 28^{\circ}C, 25^{\circ}C, 30^{\circ}C, 27^{\circ}C, 26^{\circ}C, 25^{\circ}C$

- Write the numbers in the ascending order.
- Calculate the mean of the temperatures.
- What is the median temperature?
- How many days are having temperature less than median temperature?
- How many temperatures are there below median temperature?

Answers

- $25^{\circ}C, 25^{\circ}C, 26^{\circ}C, 26^{\circ}C, 27^{\circ}C, 28^{\circ}C, 30^{\circ}C$
- Mean temperature = $\frac{25+25+26+26+27+28+30}{7} = 26.7^{\circ}C$
- 26 comes in the middle. Median is $26^{\circ}C$
- 2 days
- 1

- 3) Consider the arithmetic sequence $7, 10, 13 \dots$
- How many terms are there below 100?
 - Which term comes in the middle?
 - Calculate the mean of the numbers in the sequence below 100
 - Calculate the median of numbers in the sequence below 100
 - What is the relation between mean and median?

Answers

- $x_n = 3n + 4$. $3n + 4 < 100 \rightarrow 3n < 96, n < 32$. There are 11 numbers below 100 in this sequence.
- Since 31 is odd $\frac{31+1}{2} = 16$ th comes in the middle. $x_{16} = 3 \times 16 + 4 = 52$
- $x_{31} = 3 \times 31 + 4 = 97$. Sum = $(7 + 97) \times \frac{31}{2} = \frac{104 \times 31}{2} = 1612$
Mean = $\frac{1612}{31} = 52$
- Middle term is the median. It is the 16th term. $x_{16} = 3 \times 16 + 4 = 52$
- Mean and median are equal.

- 4) Consider the counting numbers from 1 to 100.
- How many multiples of 7 are there below 100?
 - Calculate the mean of the multiples of 7 below 100.
 - What is the median of the multiples of 7 below 100?
 - How many multiples are there more than median in this collection?

Answers

- $7, 14, 21 \dots 98$ are the numbers. $7n = 98 \rightarrow n = \frac{98}{7} = 14$.
There are 14 numbers.
- Sum of multiples of 7 below 100 is $7 + 14 + 21 \dots + 98 = (7 + 98) \times \frac{14}{2} = 105 \times 7 = 735$
Mean = $\frac{735}{14} = 52.5$
- 7th and 8th comes in the middle. $x_7 = 7 \times 7 = 49, x_8 = 7 \times 8 = 56$. Median = $\frac{49+56}{2} = 52.5$
- $x_8, x_9, x_{10}, x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}, x_{14}$ are more than 52.5
There are 7 numbers above median

- 5) The algebraic form of an arithmetic sequence is $3n + 2$
- Write the sequence
 - Calculate the mean of first 20 terms.
 - Calculate the median of the first 20 numbers of this sequence number of this sequence.
 - What is the relation between mean and median.

Answers

- a) Sequence is $5, 8, 11 \dots$
- b) $x_{20} = 3 \times 20 + 2 = 62$
Sum of first 20 terms $= (5 + 62) \times \frac{20}{2} = 670$
mean $= \frac{670}{20} = 33.5$
- c) 10 th and 11 th comes in the middle. $\therefore x_{10} = 32, x_{11} = 35$
Mean $= \frac{32+35}{2} = 33.5$
- d) Mean and median are equal.

6) Answer the following questions.

- a) Find the mean of 100 odd numbers .
- b) Find the median of first 100 odd numbers
- c) What is the mean of first n even numbers ?
- d) What is the median of first n even numbers ?

Answers

- a) mean $= \frac{100^2}{100} = 100$
- b) $1, 3, 5, 7 \dots$ are odd numbers. $x_n = 2n - 1$.
50 th and 51 st odd numbers comes in the middle. These are $2 \times 50 - 1, 2 \times 51 - 1$
Median $= \frac{99+101}{2} = 100$
- c) Mean $= \frac{n(n+1)}{n} = n + 1$
- d) $2, 4, 6, 8 \dots, x_n = 2n$
 $\frac{n}{2}$ th and $(\frac{n}{2} + 1)$ th comes in the middle. These are n and $n + 2$. Median $\frac{n+n+2}{2} = n + 1$

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