

## SECTION C

Question numbers 27 to 34 carry 3 marks each

27 यदि  $\alpha$  और  $\beta$  एक द्विघात बहुपदी  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 7x + 1$  के शून्यक हों, तो  $\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)$  का मान ज्ञात करें।

If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeroes of the polynomial  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 7x + 1$ , then find the value of  $\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)$

$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 7x + 1$$

$\alpha + \beta$  are the zeroes of the given polynomial

$$\alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-7}{5}\right) = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{49}{25} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\frac{39}{25} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac{39}{5}$$

# MATHEMATICS (BASIC)

## SET 1

प्रश्न संख्या 1-10 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।  
 प्रश्न संख्या 1-10 तक प्रश्न हैं।  
 प्रश्न संख्या 1-10 तक प्रश्न हैं।

Question numbers 1 to 10 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Select the correct option.

दो संख्याओं का प्र. सं. (HCF) 27 है तथा उनका ल. सं. (LCM) 162 है यदि एक संख्या 54 है तो दूसरी संख्या है

HCF of two numbers is 27 and their LCM is 162. If one of the numbers is 54 then the other number is

- (a) 36 (b) 35 (c) 9 (d) 81

$$\text{HCF of two numbers} = 27$$

$$\text{LCM of two numbers} = 162$$

$$\text{one number} = 54$$

$$\text{other number} = \frac{27 \times 162}{54} = 81$$

$$= 81$$

(d)

2 संख्या बारबारता सारणी का उपयोग होता है

शाल (a) माध्य (b) माध्यिका (c) बहुलक (d) सभी में  
The cumulative frequency table is useful in determining

(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All of these

Solution - Median  
(माध्यिका)

(b)



3. In fig O is the centre of circle. PO is a chord and PT is tangent at P which makes an angle of  $50^\circ$  with  $\angle POQ$  is

In fig O is the centre of circle. PO is a chord and PT is tangent at P which makes an angle of  $50^\circ$  with  $\angle POQ$  is

- a) ~~130~~  $130^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$  (c)  $100^\circ$  (d)

$$\angle 1 = 90 - 50 \quad [\because \text{Radius of the circle is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact}]$$

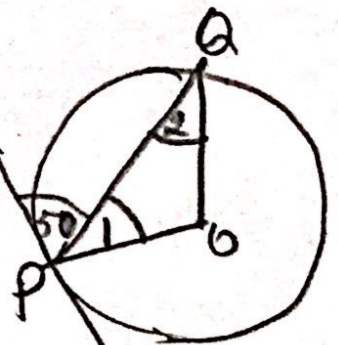
$$= 40$$

$$\angle 2 = 40 \quad (\text{angle opposite to equal sides are equal})$$

$$\angle POQ = 180 - (40 + 40)$$

$$= 180 - 80$$

$$= 100$$



4.  $2\sqrt{3}$  एक

(a) पूर्णांक है

(b) परिमेय संख्या है

(c) अपरिमेय संख्या है

(d) एक पूर्ण संख्या है।

$2\sqrt{3}$  is

(a) an integer (b) a rational number

(c) an irrational number (d) a whole number

Solution

Irrational number

अपरिमेय संख्या

(c)

5. दो सिक्के एक साथ उड़ाए जाएँ और उड़ान पड़ने पर सिक्के

Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at most one head is

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$

$$S = \{HH, TH, HT, TT\}$$

$$P(\text{getting at most one head}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

6. यदि  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$  व  $\frac{1}{\beta}$   $(3x^2 + 8x + k)$  के शून्य हैं, तो  $k$  का मान ज्ञात करें।

If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are zeros of the poly  $(3x^2 + 8x + k)$  is the reciprocal of the other. Then the value of  $k$  is

- (a) 3 (b) -3 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $-\frac{1}{3}$

$$3x^2 + 8x + k$$

One zero =  $\alpha$

other zero =  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$

Product of zero =  $\frac{k}{3}$

$$\alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$1 = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$k = 3$$

7.  $\frac{23}{2^5 \times 5^2}$  का दशमलव प्रसार दशमलव के किस स्थान पर समाप्त होगा।

The decimal expansion of  $\frac{23}{2^5 \times 5^2}$  will terminate after how many places of decimal

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 1

$$\frac{23}{2^5 \times 5^2} = \frac{23 \times 5^3}{2^5 \times 5^2 \times 5^3} = \frac{23 \times 125}{2^5 \times 5^5}$$

$$= \frac{23 \times 125}{10^5}$$

$$= \frac{2875}{10^5}$$

$$= 0.02875$$

decimal expansion will terminate after 5 places of decimal



8 एक तब घात वाले बहुपद के शून्यकों की अधिकतम संख्या है

The maximum number of zeroes a cubic polynomial can have is

(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 3

Solution

maximum number of zeroes a cubic polynomial can have = 3.

(d)

व बिंदु  $(-12, 5)$  का मूल बिंदु से दूरी है  
The distance of the point  $(-12, 5)$  from  
the origin is

(a) 12 (b) 5 (c) 13 (d) 169

Solution

Let  $P(-12, 5)$   $O(0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} OP &= \sqrt{(0 - (-12))^2 + (0 - 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{169} \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

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(c)

10. यदि एक वृत्त का केंद्र  $(3, 5)$  हो तो  $(4, 7)$  और  $(2, y)$  एक ही वृत्त पर स्थित होंगे।

If the centre of a circle is  $(3, 5)$  and the end points of a chord are  $(4, 7)$  and  $(2, y)$  then

- (a) 3      (b) -3      (c) 7

$(3, 5)$  is the mid point of  $(4, 7)$  and  $(2, y)$

$$\frac{7+y}{2} = 5$$

$$7+y = 10$$

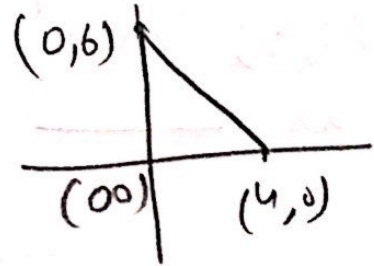
$$y = 3$$

(a)

Question No 11 to 15 fill in the blanks

11. मूल बिन्दु (0,0) तथा (4,0) तथा (0,6) से बना त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल —

The area of triangle formed with the origin and the points (4,0) and (0,6) —



Area of triangle =

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 = 12 \text{ square units}$$



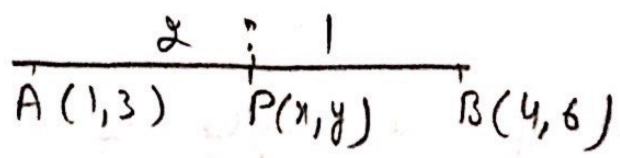
or.

$A(1,3)$  लाया  $B(4,6)$  या  $P(x,y)$  असा असा

2:1 असा असा

असा असा

The co-ordinates of the point dividing the line segment joining the points  $A(1,3)$  and  $B(4,6)$  in the ratio 2:1 is \_\_\_\_\_



$$x = \frac{2 \times 4 + 1 \times 1}{2 + 1} = \frac{8 + 1}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{2 \times 6 + 1 \times 3}{2 + 1} = \frac{12 + 3}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$(3, 5)$

12.  $\frac{\text{द्विघात समीकरण}}{\text{मूलों का मान}} \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad \frac{2}{21}$

Value of roots of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$  are

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x(x-3) + 2(x-3) = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 3, -2$$

13. If  $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$  then the value of  $\tan \theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{5}{13}}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{5}{13} \quad \text{Perp.}$$



$$\text{Perp.} = 5k$$

$$\text{Hyp.} = 13k$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Base})^2 &= (\text{H})^2 - (\text{P})^2 \\ &= (13k)^2 - (5k)^2 \\ &= 169k^2 - 25k^2 \\ &= 144k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Base} = 12k$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Perp.}}{\text{Base}} = \frac{5k}{12k}$$

$$14. (\tan^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ) \text{ का मान ज्ञात करें}$$

The value of  $\tan^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\tan^2 60 + \sin^2 45^\circ$$

$$(\sqrt{3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{6 + 1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$



15  $\frac{A}{21}$  समरूप त्रिभुजा  $\frac{A}{21}$  संगत  
 3:4 का अनुपात है तो  $\frac{A}{21}$   
 का अनुपात का अनुपात —

The corresponding sides of triangles are in the ratio  
 the ratio of the area of

Solution

We know ratio of area  
 similar triangles is equal  
 of ratio of their correspa

$$\frac{\text{area of one triangle}}{\text{area of another triangle}} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{9}{16}$$

Questions numbers 16 to 20, answer the following

16.  $(\cos 48^\circ - \sin 42^\circ)$  का मान ज्ञात करें।  
Find the value of  $\cos 48^\circ - \sin 42^\circ$

$$\cos 48^\circ - \sin 42^\circ$$

$$\cos (90 - 42) - \sin 42^\circ$$

$$\sin 42^\circ - \sin 42^\circ$$

0

OR  
मान ज्ञात करें  $(\tan 23^\circ) \times (\tan 67^\circ)$

Evaluate  $\tan 23^\circ \times \tan 67^\circ$

Solution

$$\tan 23^\circ \times \tan 67^\circ$$

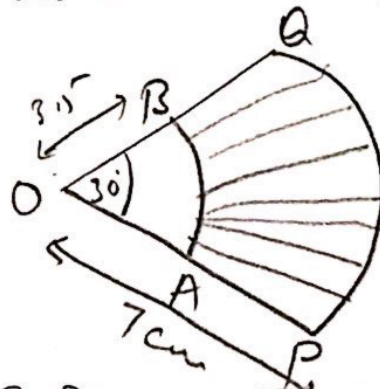
$$\tan (90^\circ - 67^\circ) \times \tan 67^\circ$$

$$\cot 67^\circ \times \tan 67^\circ$$

$$\cancel{\cot 67^\circ} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{\cot 67^\circ}}$$

17. आवृत्ति में दो सम-द्वीप वृत्तों जिस का केंद्र  $O$  है तथा जिनकी त्रिज्याएँ  $7\text{ cm}$  तथा  $3.5\text{ cm}$  हैं का  $PA$  तथा  $AB$  दो चाप हैं यदि  $\angle POA = 30^\circ$  है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए

In fig  $PA$  and  $AB$  are two arcs of concentric circles of radii  $7\text{ cm}$  and  $3.5\text{ cm}$  resp. with centre  $O$  if  $\angle POA = 30^\circ$  Then find the area of shaded portion



Let  $r = 3.5\text{ cm}$   $R = 7\text{ cm}$

Area of shaded portion =

$$\frac{\theta}{360} \pi R^2 - \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{30}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (7)^2 - \frac{30}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} (3.5)^2$$

$$\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{12} (7^2 - (3.5)^2)$$

$$\frac{11}{42} (49 - 12.25) = \frac{11}{42} \times 36.75$$

$$\frac{404.25}{42}$$

$$A = 6.25\text{ cm}^2$$

18 अच्छा प्रकार से मैची गई 52 पत्तों वाली ताश को गढ़ा है यादृच्छया एक पत्ता निकाला गया एक बाला कायशाह और को प्राप्तिता क्या है

A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 <sup>playing</sup> cards what is the probability of getting a black king.

solution :-

Probability of getting black king

$$\frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$$