

Mathematics (Basic)

SET - 3

SECTION - A

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

1. $\frac{23}{2^5 \times 5^2}$ का दशमलव प्रसार दशमलव के कितने स्थानों के बाद 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

2. 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)

3. यदि एक वृत्त का केंद्र $(3, 5)$ हो तो y का मान ज्ञात करें।
 If the centre of a circle is $(3, 5)$ and the end points of a diameter are $(4, 7)$ and $(2, y)$. Then the value of y is

(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)

4. दो सिक्कों को एक साथ उड़ाया जाए और सिक्कों से अधिकतम एक ही सिक्का उड़ाने का प्रायिकता:

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) $\frac{3}{4}$

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

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

(d)

5. $2\sqrt{3}$ एक

(a) पूर्णांक है

(b) परिमेय संख्या है

(c) अपरिमेय संख्या है (c) 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

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6. संचयी आवृत्तियों का उपयोग होता है

(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)

7. 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

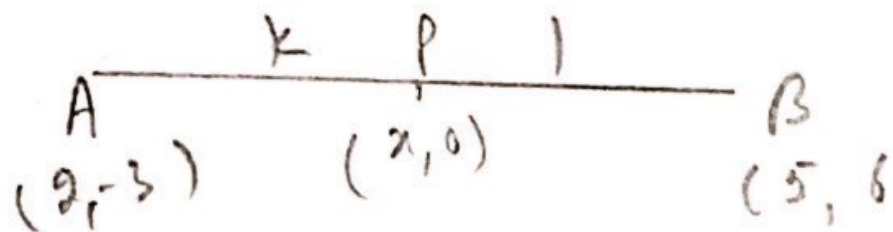
- (a) 36 (b) 35 (c) 9 (d) 81

HCF of two numbers = 27
 LCM of two numbers = 162
 one number = 54

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

8) The x-axis divides the line segment AB (2, -3) and B(5, 6) in the ratio

(a) 2:3 (b) 3:5 (c) 1:2 (d)



$$0 = \frac{6k - 3}{k + 1}$$

$$6k - 3 = 0$$

$$6k = 3$$

$$k = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 : 2$$



9. यदि बहुपद $kx^2 + 2x + 3k$ के शून्यकों का योग $3k$ के बराबर है तो k का बराबर है

If the sum of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $kx^2 + 2x + 3k$ is equal to their product. Then k equals

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

Let α, β are the roots of the polynomial $kx^2 + 2x + 3k$ in a polynomial.

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{2}{k}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{3k}{k} = 3$$

According to question

$$-\frac{2}{k} = 3$$

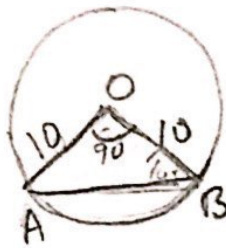
$$-2 = 3k$$

$$k = -\frac{2}{3}$$

10 10 सेमी त्रिज्या वाला वृत्त का एक जीवा वृत्त के केंद्र पर समकोण अंतरांतर करता है तो जीवा की लम्बाई है

A chord of a circle of radius 10 cm, subtends a right angle at its centre. The length of the chord (in cm) is

- (a) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$ (b) $5\sqrt{2}$ (c) $10\sqrt{2}$ (d) $10\sqrt{3}$



$$\angle AOB = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle OAB = \angle OBA = 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{OA}{AB} = \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{OA}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AB = 10\sqrt{2}$$

or.

In right-angled triangle

$$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2$$

$$= 10^2 + 10^2$$

$$= 100 + 100$$

$$AB^2 = 200$$

$$AB = \sqrt{200} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$11. (\tan^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ) \text{ का मान ज्ञात करें}$$

The value of $\tan^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ =$ _____

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

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

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

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

12. दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का संगत भुजाओं में 3:4 का अनुपात है तो उन त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात — है

The corresponding sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 3:4 then the ratio of the area of triangles is

Solution

We know ratio of area of two similar triangles is equal to square of ratio of their corresponding sides

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

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

13 द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ के
मूलों का मान — $\frac{29}{5}$

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

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

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

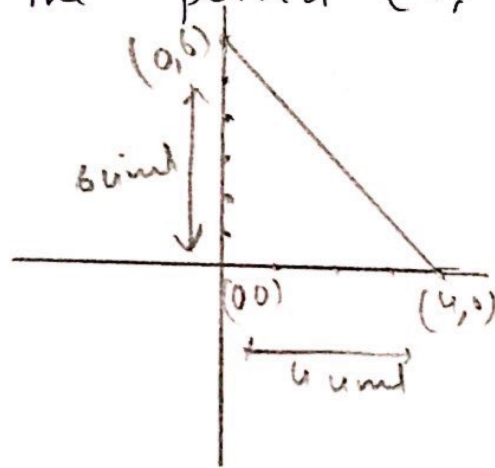
$$x(x-3) + 2(x-3) = 0$$

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

$$x = 3, -2$$

14. Find the area of the triangle formed with the origin and the points $(4,0)$ and $(0,6)$

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



$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6$$

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14। 2। 3।
 अल
 अरन

OR

A (1, 3) तः, B (4, 6) तः
 2 : 1
 अल
 अरन

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & 2 & : & 1 \\
 \hline
 A(1, 3) & P(x, y) & B(4, 6)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{2 \times 4 + 1 \times 1}{2 + 1} \\
 &= \frac{8 + 1}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P(x, y) = P(3, 5)$$

Question numbers 16 to 20,
Answer the following

16 यदि $3k-2$, $4k-6$ तथा $k+2$ एक समान्तर श्रृंखला के क्रमिक पद हैं तो k का मान ज्ञात कीजिए

If $3k-2$, $4k-6$ and $k+2$ are three consecutive terms of A.P. Then find the value of k

$$(4k-6) - (3k-2) = (k+2) - (4k-6)$$

$$4k - 6 - 3k + 2 = k + 2 - 4k + 6$$

$$k - 4 = -3k + 8$$

$$k + 3k = 8 + 4$$

$$4k = 12$$

CS Scanned with CamScanner $k = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

17.

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

माना $\frac{P}{Q} = \tan 23^\circ \times \tan 67^\circ$

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

Solution:

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

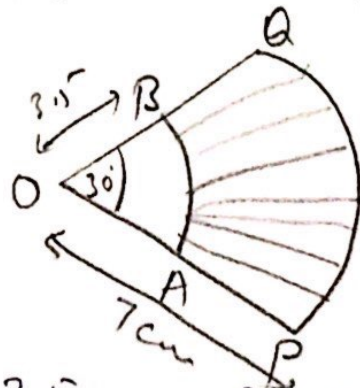
$$\tan (90 - 67) \times \tan 67^\circ$$

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

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

18 आवृत्ति में दो सम-क्षीय वृत्तों जिस का केंद्र O है तथा जिसकी त्रिज्याएँ 7cm तथा 3.5cm हैं का PA तथा AB दो चाप हैं यदि $\angle POA = 30^\circ$ है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए

In fig \overline{PA} and \overline{AB} are two arcs of concentric circles of radii 7cm and 3.5cm 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 =

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

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

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

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

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

$$9.625\text{cm}^2$$

19 59 पत्ता का अक्षर 9 री 9.0 जई लछा की
 गड़ी 9.0 री यादुच्छय) एक पत्ता निकाला
 गपा एक लाल रंग के बायशाह के आन
 का पुषकता जात कीकर

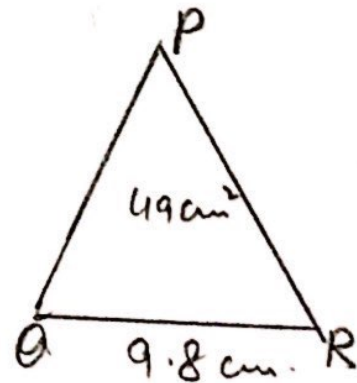
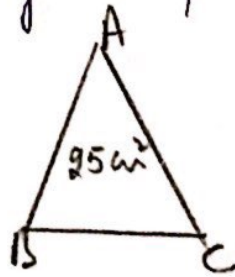
A card is drawn at random from
 a well shuffled pack of 59 cards
 Find the probability of getting a
 red king

Probability of getting a red king =

$$\frac{2}{59} = \frac{1}{26}$$

दो समरूप त्रिभुज ABC तथा PQR
 के क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 25 वर्ग सेमी तथा
 49 वर्ग सेमी हैं यदि QR = 9.8 सेमी है
 तो BC का मान ज्ञात कीजिए

Two similar triangles ABC and PQR
 have their areas 25 cm^2 and 49 cm^2
 respectively. If $QR = 9.8 \text{ cm}$ find BC



$$\frac{\text{ar}(ABC)}{\text{ar}(PQR)} = \left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{25}{49} = \left(\frac{BC}{9.8}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{9.8}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{BC}{9.8}$$

$$BC = \frac{9.8 \times 5}{7}$$

$$= 7 \text{ cm.}$$