# **KS-30**

# SELF ASSESSMENT TERM 1 MODEL PAPER - 2024 - 2025 MATHEMATICS

# (English & Telugu Medium)

Class:	<b>X</b> ]		(Max.)	Marks: 100	) (	Time: 3.15	Mnts
* *	AS	- 1	AS - 2	AS - 3	AS-4	AS - 5	Total
Q.No	1-6 13-1521	-23 29,30	7,8 16 24,25	5 3 1 9, 10 17, 18	261119273	2 1 2 20 28 33	33
Marks Allotted	40		20	10	15	15	100
Marks secured	1. B.	sure	shmaths	smaterial.c	com	1 -1 1	
Grade				(4)	8	7 17	
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まと 2. Ai ※3. Th ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	rయించబడి nswer a og సమాధాన nere are 4 ట్రహ్మెపత్రవ nere is an or o - IV very answ og సమాధాన	నది. Ill the ములు మీ section మలో 33 interna లోని ప్రశ్న er shoul	question కు ఇవ్వబడి s and 33 ప్రశ్నలు, 4 ప l choice in లకు మాత్రపె ld be writ	విమిషములు డ్ర ns in sep న సమాధానపత్ర questions. విభాగాలు కలవు n Section-IV మే అంతర్గత ఎ ten legibly a మభముగాను త్ర	oarate an కములోనే రార only. ooపికకు అవ and neatly రాయవలెను.	nswer bo మవలెను. కాశం కలదు.	okle
	: 1. Ans	swer all	questions	in one WOI క పదం లేక వా!	RD or PHR	RASE.	.*

[Turn Over

2. Point on positive Y - axis is 17 145M223224 7 1 1 ] ధన Y - అక్షముపై గల బిందువు
A) $(-2,0)$ B) $(0,2)$ C) $(2,0)$ D) $(0,-2)$
3. Discriminant of $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ is [ ] $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ విచక్రణ్
A) $-2$ B) 1 C) 0 D) 2
4. Mid point of the points (1, 1) and (– 1, – 1) is [ ] (1, 1) మరియు (– 1, – 1) ల మధ్య బిందువు
A) $(0,0)$ B) $(1,1)$ C) $(-1,-1)$ D) $(2,2)$
5. The product of roots of polynomial $x^2 + 7x + 10$ is [ ] $x^2 + 7x + 10$ బహుపది యొక్క శూన్యాల లబ్దం
A) 7 B) 5 C C) 2 D) 10
6. Sum of first 10 natural numbers is [ ] మొదటి 10 సహజ్ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం https://sureshmathsmaterial.com/
A) $10$ B) $55$ C) $110$ D) $100$ 7. Assertion : $x^2 + 3x + 1$ is a quadratic polynomial in $x$ . వాదన (A) : $x^2 + 3x + 1$ అనేది $x$ లో ఒక వర్గ బహుపది.
Reason (R): A polynomial of degree 2 is called quadratic polynomial. కారణం (R): పరిమాణం 2 గా గల బహుపదిని వర్గ బహుపది అంటారు. [ ]
A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation for A వాదన మరియు కారణం రెండూ సత్యం, కారణం అనేది వాదన యొక్క సరైన వివరణ
B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation for A వాదన మరియు కారణం రెండూ సత్యం, కారణం అనేది వాదన యొక్క సరైన వివరణ కాదు
C) A is true but the R is false వాదన నత్యం కాని కారణం అసత్యం

D) A is false but the R is true వాదన అసత్యం కాని కారణం సత్యం

- 14. Find the zeroes of the polynomial  $p(x) = x^2 15$ . ఒక వర్గ బహుపది  $p(x) = x^2 15$  కూన్యాలను కనుగొనండి.
- 15. Find the HCF of 26 and 91 by using prime factorisation method. కారణాంక విభజన ద్వారా 26 మరియు 91ల గ.సా.భాను కనుక్కొండి.
- 16. Is  $(x+1)^2=2(x-3)$  quadratic equation or not? Explain.  $(x+1)^2=2(x-3)$  వర్గ సమీకరణం అవుతుందా లేదా ? వివరించండి.
- 17. Check whether the linear equations x + y = 5, 2x + 2y = 10 are consistent or inconsistent. x + y = 5, 2x + 2y = 10 రేఖీయ సమీకరణాల జతలు సంగతం అవునో కాదో సరిచూడండి.
- 18. Write the conditions for the similarity of two triangles రెండు త్రిభుజుల నరూపకతకు నియమాలను రాయండి.
- 19. Find the coordinates of a point A, where AB is the diameter of a circle whose centre is (2, -3) and B is (1, 4).

  AB వ్యానంగా గల ఒక వృత్త కేంద్రము (2, 3) మరియు బిందువు B నిరూపకాలు (1, 4) అయితే బిందువు A నిరూపకాలు కనుక్కోండి.
- 20. Draw the rough diagram of the following statement to find the height of the tower.

"A vertical pole of length 6 m casts a shadow 4m long on the ground and at the same time a tower cast a shadow 28 m long." కింది దత్తాంశములో టవర్ ఎత్తు కనుగొనుటకు ఒక చిత్తు పటము గీయండి.

"నిటారుగా ఉన్న 6 మీ. పొడవుగల స్తంభం 4 మీ. పొడవుగల నీడను ఏర్పరిచిన, అదే సమయంలో ఒక టవర్ 28 మీ. పొడవుగల నీడను ఏర్పరచును."

# **SECTION - III**

Note: 1. Answer all questions

ఈ క్రింది అన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు రాయండి.

2. Each question carries 4 marks. ప్రత్యేక్షుక్తు 4 మార్కులు.

 $8 \times 4 = 32$ 

21. Find the ratio in which the line segment joining points (-3, 10) and (6, -8) is divided by (-1, 6). එරෙන්ව (-3, 10) කරිණා (6, -8) වේ ට්රාුල් රිණකරෙන්ට එරෙන්

(-1, 6) ఏ నిష్పత్తిలో విభజిస్తుందో కనుగొనండి.

- 22. Find the HCF of 96 and 404 by the prime factorisation method.

  Hence find LCM.

  కారణాంక విభజన ద్వారా 96 మరియు 404ల గ.సా.భాను కనుగానండి.

  తద్వారా, వాటి క.సా.గును కనుగానండి.
- 23. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of zeroes are  $\frac{1}{4}$  and -1 respectively? ఒక వర్గ బహుపది శూన్యాల మొత్తం మరియు లబ్ధములు వరుసగా  $\frac{1}{4}$  మరియు -1 అయిన ఆ వర్గబహుపదిని కనుగొనండి.
- 24. Prove that the line drawn through the midpoint of one side of a triangle parallel to another side bisects the third side.
  ఒక త్రిభుజంలో ఒక భుజం మధ్య బిందువు గుండా పోయే రేఖ రెండవ భుజానికి సమాంతరంగా ఉంటే అది మూడవ భుజాన్ని సమద్విఖండన చేస్తుందని చూపండి.
- 25. Find two numbers whose sum is 27 and product is 182.

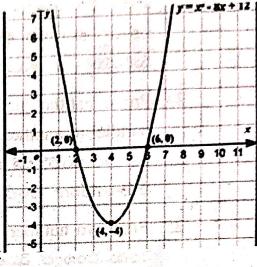
  రెండు సంఖ్యల మొత్తం 27 మరియు వాటి లబ్ధం 182 అయ్యే విధంగా ఉండే రెండు సంఖ్యలను కనుగొనుము.
- 26. Write the formula to find sum of first n terms of A. P and explain the terms in it.
  అంకశ్రేతలో మొదటి n పదాల మొత్తం కనుగొనడానికి సూత్రం తెలిపి, అందలి పదాలను వివరించండి.
- 27. Form the pair of linear equations in the following problem, and find the solution Five years ago, Nuri was thrice as old as Sonu. Ten years later, Nuri will be twice as old as Sonu. How old are Nuri and Sonu?

క్రింది సమస్యకు రేఖీయ సమీకరణాల జతలను తయారుచేయండి మరియు సాధనను కనుగొనుము:

ఐదు సంవత్సరముల క్రితం, నూరి వయస్సు సోను వయస్సునకు మూడు రెట్లు. 10 సంవత్సరముల తరువాత నూరి వయస్సు, సోను వయస్సునకు రెండు రెట్లు ఉంటుంది. నూరి మరియు సోనుల వయస్సులు ఎంతెంత? 28. Due to a heavy storm an electric wire got bent as shown in the figure. It followed a mathematical shape. Answer the following questions below.

భారీ తుఫాను కారణంగా చిత్రంలో చూపిన విధంగా విద్యుత్ తీగ వంగిపోయింది. ఇది ఒక గణిత భావనకు సంబంధించిన ఆకారాన్ని అనుసరించింది. ఈ క్రింది ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానమివ్వండి.

- i) Name the shape in which the wire is bent? తీగ వంగిపోయి ఏర్పడిన ఆకారం పేరు ఏమిటి?
- ii) How many zeroes are there for the polynomial? ఈ బహుపదికి ఎన్ని శూన్యాలు కలవు?
- iii) Write the points of intersection of graph and x axis. గ్రాపు మరియు x-అక్షము ఖండించుకొన బిందువులను రాయండి.
- iv) Find the zeroes of the polynomial బహుపది యొక్క శాన్యాలు కనుక్కొండి. మాగాలు ఇది మాగా



# SECTION - IV

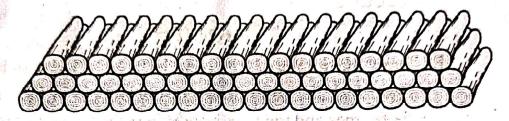
Note:

- 1. Answer all the questions. క్రింది అన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు రాయండి.
- Each question carries 8 marks.
   ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు 8 మార్కులు.
- 3. There is an internal choice for each question.  $5 \times 8 = 40$  ప్రత్నికు అంతర్గత ఎంపిక కలదు.
- 29. a) If the sum of the first n terms of an AP is  $4n n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n^{th}$  term. Also find the sum of 10 terms as working with the sum of 10 terms are working and  $n = n^2$  wound with such that  $n = n^2$  wound with the sum of  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$ . Find  $n = n^2$  wound with term second term and  $n = n^2$  wound with term second term and  $n = n^2$  wound with the sum of  $n = n^2$  wound with the sum of  $n = n^2$ . Find first term second term and  $n = n^2$  wound with the sum of  $n = n^2$  w

(Or)(ව්ය<u>ා</u>)

b) 200 logs are staked in the following manner. 20 logs in the bottom row, 19 in the next row, 18 in the row next to it and so on. In how many rows are the 200 logs placed and how many logs are in the top row?

200 చెక్క దుంగలను కింది విధంగా అమర్బారు అన్నింటికంటే కింద ఉన్న వరుసలో 20 చెక్క దుంగలను దానిపై 19 దుంగలను దానిపై 18 దుంగలను అమర్చిన మొత్తం 200 దుంగలను అమర్చుటకు ఎన్ని వరుసలు కావాలి అన్నింటికంటే పైన ఉన్న వరుసలో ఎన్ని చెక్క దుంగలు కలవు?



30. a) Find the co-ordinates of the points of transection of the line segment joining the points. A(2,-2) and B(-7,4) A(2,-2), B(-7,4) బిందువులను కలిపే రేఖాఖండాన్ని త్రిధాకరించే బిందువు నిరూపకాలు కనుక్కొండి.

# (Or) (ව්ය<u>ා</u>)

- b) Find the area of a Rhombus if it's vertices are (3,0), (4,5), (-1,4) and (-2,-1) taken in order.

  బిందువులు (3,0), (4,5), (-1,4) మరియు (-2,-1) లు వరుసగా రాంబస్ శీర్వాలు అయితే దాని వైశాల్యాన్ని కనుక్కొండి.
- 31. a) Prove that  $\sqrt{3}$  is an irrational number.  $\sqrt{3}$  ఒక కరణీయ సంఖ్య అని నిరూపించండి.

## (Or) (ව්යා)

- b) Prove that  $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$  is an irrational number.  $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$  ఒక కరణీయ సంఖ్య అని నిరూపించండి.
- 32. a) Prove that If a line divides any two sides of a triangle in the same ratio then the line is parallel to the third side.
  ఒక త్రిభుజంలో ఏవైనా రెండు భుజాలను ఒకే నిష్పత్తిలో విభజించు సరళరేఖ మాడవ భుజానికి సమాంతరంగా ఉండును అని చూపండి.

# (Or)(ಶೆದ್)

08 - EX

- b) If AD and PM or medians of triangles ABC and PQR, respectively where  $\Delta ABC$  similar to  $\Delta PQR$ . Prove that AB//PQ = AD//PM. AD మరియు PM లు వరుసగా  $\Delta ABC$  మరియు  $\Delta PQR$  లలో మధ్యగత రేఖలు మరియు  $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$  అయిన  $\Delta AB//PQ = AD//PM$  అని నిరూపించండి.
- 33. a) Draw the graph of the pair of linear equations x + 3 y = 6, 2x 3y = 12 find the solutions x + 3 y = 6, 2x 3y = 12 ేఖీయ సమీకరణాల జతను గ్రాఫ్ ద్వారా సాధించండి.

# (Or)(ව්ය<u>ා</u>)

b) Draw the graphs of the equations x - y + 1 = 0 and 3x + 2y - 12 = 0. Determine the co-ordinates of the witness of the triangle formed by these lines and the x-axis and shade the triangular region x - y + 1 = 0 మరియు 3x + 2y - 12 = 0 సమీకరణాలకు గ్రాఫ్ ను గీయండి. ఈ రేఖలతో మరియు  $x - \omega$  క్షంతో ఏర్పడిన త్రిభుజ శీర్వాలను గుర్తించండి మరియు త్రిభుజాకార ప్రాంతాన్ని షేడ్ చేయండి.

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#### SELF ASSESSMENT TERM 1 MODAL PAPER-2024-25

#### **X CLASS-MATHEMATICS**

#### 1. HCF of 144 and 420 is 12 then their LCM is

[ A ]

A) 5040

B) 4200

C) 1440

D) 2024

Sol: 
$$LCM = \frac{144 \times 420}{12} = 12 \times 420 = 5040$$

#### 2. Point on positive Y-axis is

A) 
$$(-2, 0)$$

B) 
$$(0, 2)$$

[C]

D) (0,-2)

[B]

Sol: Point on positive Y-axis is :(0, positive number)

#### 3. Discriminant of $x^2-2x+1=0$ is

A)-2

B) 1

**Sol**: Discriminant =  $b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 4 - 4 = 0$ 

#### 4. Midpoint of the points (1, 1) and (-1,-1) is

A) (0,0)

B) (1, 1)

C) (-1,-1)

D)(2,2).

Sol: Midpoint =  $\left(\frac{1-1}{2}, \frac{1-1}{2}\right) = (0,0)$ 

#### 5. The product of roots of polynomial x + 7x + 10 is

[D]

A) 7

D) 10

**Sol**: Product of roots =  $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$ 

#### 6. Sum of first 10 natural numbers is

[B]

D) 100

A) 10 B) 55 C) 110 Sol: Sum of first 10 natural numbers = 
$$\frac{10 \times 11}{2} = 5 \times 11 = 55$$

#### 7. Assertion: $x^2 + 3x + 1$ is a quadratic polynomial in x.

#### Reason (R): A polynomial of degree 2 is called quadratic polynomial.

[A]

- A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation for A
- B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation for
- C) A is true but the R is false
- D) A is false but the R is true

#### 8. Statement-1: All rectangles are always similar.

#### Statement-II: All Equilateral triangles are always congruent

[B]

- A) Both statements are true.
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement-1 is true and statement II is false
- D) Statement-1 is false and Statement II is true.
- Sol: B) Both statements are false

#### 9. The graph of linear equations in two variables represents a

Sol: Straight line.

10. State Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic.

Sol: Every composite number can be expressed (factorised) as a product of primes, and this factorisation is unique, apart from the order in which the prime factors occur.

#### 11. If nth term of an AP is n + 5 then

Match the following.

[C]

- i) a
- a) 15
- ii) d
- b) 6
- iii) a10

- c) 1
- A) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
- B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
- C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
- D) i-c, ii-b, iii-a
- Sol:  $a_n = n + 5$

ol: 
$$a_n=n+5$$

$$a_1=1+5=6 \rightarrow a=6$$

$$a_2=2+5=7$$

$$d = a_2 - a_1 = 7 - 6 = 1$$

$$a_{10}=10+5=15$$

#### 12. Draw the rough diagram of pair of parallel lines.

Sol:



**SECTION - II** 

8x2 = 16

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

#### 13. Find the 8th term of the AP 2,7, 12...

**Sol:** Given AP is 2, 7, 12,...

$$a = 2$$
;  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 7 - 2 = 5$ 

The 
$$8^{th}$$
 term =  $a_8 = a + 7d$ 

$$= 2 + 7 \times (5)$$

$$= 2 + 35 = 37$$

#### 14. Find the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2$ - 15.

**Sol**: 
$$(x) = x^2 - 15$$

$$= x^2 - \sqrt{15}^2$$

$$=(x+\sqrt{15})(x-\sqrt{15})$$

To find zeroes let p(x) = 0

$$(x+\sqrt{15})(x-\sqrt{15})=0$$

$$x + \sqrt{15} = 0 \qquad or \quad x - \sqrt{15} = 0$$

$$x = -\sqrt{15}$$
 or  $x = \sqrt{15}$ 

The zeroes of the polynomial  $p(x) = x^2 - 15$  are  $-\sqrt{15}$  and  $\sqrt{15}$ 

#### 15. Find the HCF of 26 and 91 by using prime factorisation method.

Sol: 
$$26 = 2 \times 13$$

$$91 = 7 \times 13$$

$$HCF(26, 91) = 13$$

LCM 
$$(26, 91) = 2 \times 7 \times 13 = 182$$

16. Is  $(x + 1)^2 = 2(x-3)$  quadratic equation or not? Explain.

Sol: 
$$(x+1)^2 = 2(x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2x - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 - 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7 = 0$$

It is of the form 
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$
 ( $a = 1, b = 0, c = 7$ )

The given equation is a quadratic equation.

17. Check whether the linear equations x + y = 5, 2x + 2y = 10 are consistent or inconsistent.

**Sol**: 
$$x + y - 5 = 0$$
 ;  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $b_1 = 1$ ,  $c_1 = -5$ 

$$a_1 = 1$$
.

$$b_1 = 1, c_1 = -5$$

$$2x + 2y - 10 = 0$$

$$2x + 2y - 10 = 0$$
 ;  $a_2 = 2$ ,  $b_2 = 2$ ,  $c_2 = -10$ 

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
;

$$\frac{b_1}{b_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2};$$
  $\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2};$   $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$a_2$$
 2  $b_2$  2  $c_2$  10 2
$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{a_2} = \frac{c_1}{a_2} \Rightarrow \text{ lines are coincident a}$$

 $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  lines are coincident and have infinitely many solutions.

The pair of given equations are consistent

#### 18. Write the conditions for the similarity of two triangles

Sol: (i) Their corresponding angles are equal and

(ii) Their corresponding sides are in the same ratio (or proportion).

19. Find the coordinates of a point A, where AB is the diameter of a circle whose centre is (2,3) and B is (1, 4).

**Sol:** We know that midpoint of diameter=centre

Midpoint of AB=C

$$\left(\frac{x+1}{2}, \frac{y+4}{2}\right) = (2, -3)$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = 2$$
 and  $\frac{y+4}{2} = -3$ 

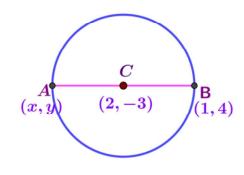
$$x + 1 = 2 \times 2$$
 and  $y + 4 = -3 \times 2$ 

$$x + 1 = 4$$
 and  $y + 4 = -6$ 

$$x = 4 - 1$$
 and  $y = -6 - 4$ 

$$x = 3$$
 and  $y = -10$ 

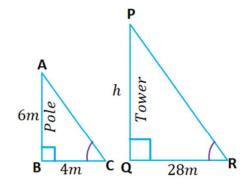
$$\therefore A = (3, -10)$$



20. Draw the rough diagram of the following statement to find the height of the tower.

"A vertical pole of length 6 m casts a shadow 4m long on the ground and at the same time a tower cast a shadow 28 m long.

Sol:



**SECTION - III** 

Note: 1. Answer all questions

2. Each question carries 4 marks.

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

# Find the ratio in which the line segment joining points (-3, 10) and (6,8) is divided by (-1, 6).

Sol: 
$$A(-3, 10) = (x_1, y_1)$$
 and  $B(6, -8) = (x_2, y_2) P(-1, 6) = (x, y)$ 

Let P divides AB in the ratio  $m_1$ :  $m_2$ 

$$\frac{m_1x_2 + m_2x_1}{m_1 + m_2} = -1$$

$$m_1(6) + m_2(-3) = -1(m_1 + m_2)$$

$$6m_1 - 3m_2 = -m_1 - m_2$$

$$6m_1 + m_1 = -m_2 + 3m_2$$

$$7m_1 = 2m_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1: m_2 = 2:7$$

## 22. Find the HCF of 96 and 404 by the prime factorisation method. Hence find LCM.

Sol: 
$$96 = 2^5 \times 3$$
,  
 $404 = 2^2 \times 101$ 

$$HCF(96,404) = 2^2 = 4$$

$$HCF(96,404) = 2^2 = 4$$

$$LCM(96, 404) = \frac{96 \times 404}{HCF(96, 404)}$$
$$96 \times 404$$

$$=\frac{4}{4}$$

$$= 96 \times 101$$

$$= 9696$$

## 23. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of zeroes 1/4 are and 1 respectively?

**Sol**: sum of the zeroes 
$$= \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4}$$

Product of zeroes 
$$= \alpha \beta = -1$$

The quadratic polynomial 
$$= k[x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta]$$

$$= k[x^{2} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)x + (-1)] = k[x^{2} - \frac{1}{4}x - 1]$$

When k = 4,

One quadratic polynomial =  $4 \times \left[ x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x - 1 \right] = 4x^2 - x - 4$ 

# 24. Prove that the line drawn through the midpoint of one side of a triangle parallel to another side bisects the third side.

**Sol:** Let  $in \triangle ABC$ , D is midpoint of AB and  $DE \parallel BC$ 

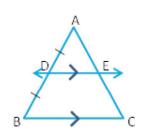
$$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} (by BPT)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{AE}{EC}$$
 (Since D is midpoint of AB ie, AD = DB)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AE = EC

$$\Rightarrow$$
 E is mid point of AC

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{DE}$$
 bisects AC



#### 25. Find two numbers whose sum is 27 and product is 182.

**Sol**: Let one number = x, The second number = 27 - x

$$x(27-x)=182$$

$$27x - x^2 = 182$$

$$-x^2 + 27x - 182 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 27x + 182 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 13x - 14x + 182 = 0$$

$$x(x-13) - 14(x-13) = 0$$

$$(x - 13)(x - 14) = 0$$

$$x - 13 = 0$$
 or  $x - 14 = 0$ 

$$x = 13$$
 or  $x = 14$ 

If x = 13 the required numbers are 13 and 14.

If x = 14 the required numbers are 14 and 13.

## 26. Write the formula to find sum of first n terms of A. P and explain the terms in it.

**Sol**: Sum of first n terms in AP =  $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$ 

n= Number of terms

a=First term

d=Common difference

# 27. Form the pair of linear equations in the following problem, and find the solution Five years ago, Nuri was thrice as old as Sonu. Ten years later, Nuri will be twice as old as Sonu. How old are Nuri and Sonu?

Sol:

	Nuri's age	Sonu's age
Present	x	у

5 years ago	x-5	y – 5
10 years later	<i>x</i> + 10	y + 10

From problem

$$x-5=3(y-5)$$
 and  $x+10=2(y+10)$   
 $x-5=3y-15$  and  $x+10=2y+20$ 

$$x - 3y = -15 + 5$$
 and  $x - 2y = 20 - 10$ 

$$x - 3y = -10 \rightarrow (1)$$
 and  $x - 2y = 10 \rightarrow (2)$ 

are the required pair of linear equations

28. Due to a heavy storm an electric wire got bent as shown in the figure. It followed a mathematical shape. Answer the following questions below.

6.0)



Sol: Parabola

#### ii) How many zeroes are there for the polynomial?

Sol: Two(or)2

#### iii) Write the points of intersection of graph and x axis.

Sol: (2,0),(6,0)

#### iv) Find the zeroes of the polynomial

Sol: 2,6

Note: 1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 8 marks.

3. There is an internal choice for each question.



Find first term second term and nth term. Also find the sum of 10 terms.

Sol: 
$$S_n = 4n - n^2$$

$$S_1 = 4 \times 1 - 1^2 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$S_2 = 4 \times 2 - 2^2 = 8 - 4 = 4$$

$$S_3 = 4 \times 3 - 3^2 = 12 - 9 = 3$$

$$S_4 = 4 \times 4 - 4^2 = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$a_1 = S_1 = 3$$

$$a_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$a_3 = S_3 - S_2 = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$\therefore a = 3, d = a_2 - a_1 = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$a_{10} = a + 9d = 3 + 9 \times (-2) = 3 - 18 = -15$$

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d = 3 + (n-1) \times (-2) = 3 - 2n + 2 = 5 - 2n$$

Sum of 10 terms 
$$S_{10} = 4 \times 10 - 10^2 = 40 - 100 = -60$$

b) 200 legs are staked in the following manner. 20 logs in the bottom row, 19 in the next row, 18 in the row next to it and so on. In how many rows are the 200 logs placed and how many logs are in the top row?

Sol: The logs in rows are 20,19,18,.....is an AP

$$a = 20, d = -1$$

$$S_n = 200$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] = 200$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[2 \times 20 + (n-1) \times (-1)] = 200$$

$$n[40 - n + 1] = 200 \times 2$$

$$41n - n^2 - 400 = 0$$

$$-n^2 + 41n - 400 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 41n + 400 = 0$$

$$(n-16)(n-25)=0$$

$$n - 16 = 0$$
 or  $n - 25 = 0$ 

$$n = 16 \text{ or } n = 25$$

$$n = 16$$
 (n cannot be 25)

$$a_{16} = a + 15d = 20 + 15(-1) = 20 - 15 = 5$$

The number of logs in the top row=5.

# 30. a) Find the co-ordinates of the points of transection of the line segment joining the points. A(2,-2) and B(-7,4)

Sol: 
$$A(2,-2)$$
 and  $B(-7,4)$ .

$$(x_1, y_1) \qquad (x_2, y_2)$$

Let P divides AB internally in the ratio 1 :  $2 = m_1 : m_2$ 

$$P(x,y) = \left(\frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}, \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1(-7) + 2(2)}{1 + 2}, \frac{1(4) + 2(-2)}{1 + 2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-7 + 4}{3}, \frac{4 - 4}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-3}{3}, \frac{0}{3}\right)$$

$$= (-1,0)$$

Let Q divides AB internally in the ratio 2:1= $m_1$ :  $m_2$ 

$$Q(x,y) = \left(\frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}, \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}\right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{2(-7) + 1(2)}{2 + 1}, \frac{2(4) + 1(-2)}{2 + 1}\right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{-14 + 2}{3}, \frac{8 - 2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-12}{3}, \frac{6}{3}\right)$$

$$=(-4,2)$$

Required trisectional points are P(-1, 0) and Q(-4, 2).

#### b) Find the area of a Rhombus if it's vertices are (3,0), (4, 5), (-1,4) and (-2,-1) taken in order

**Sol**: Given points A (3,0), B (4,5), C (-1,4), D (-2,-1)

$$A (3,0) = (x_1, y_1), C (-1,4) = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$d_1 = AC = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1 - 3)^2 + (4 - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{16 + 16}$$

$$= \sqrt{32}$$

$$= \sqrt{16 \times 2}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}units$$
Area of rhombus =  $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BD$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} \times 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$B(4,5) = (x_1, y_1), D(-2, -1) = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$d_2 = BD = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-2 - 4)^2 + (-1 - 5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 36}$$

$$= \sqrt{72}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 \times 2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2}units$$

#### 31. a) Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.

**Proof:**Let us assume  $\sqrt{3}$  is rational.

 $=\frac{1}{2}\times24\times2=24$  sq. units

Then  $\sqrt{3} = \frac{a}{b}$  (a, b are coprimes)

Squaring on both sides we get

$$3 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \Rightarrow 3b^2 = a^2 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3 divides  $a^2$ 

We can write a = 3c for some integer c

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 9c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3b^2 = 9c^2 \quad (from (1))$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 3c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = \frac{b^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3 divides  $b^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3 divides b

Therefore, both a and b have 3 as a common factor.

But this contradicts the fact that  $a\ and\ b$  are co-prime.

Thus our assumption is false.

So, we conclude that  $\sqrt{3}$  is irrational.

b) Prove that  $3+2\sqrt{5}$  is an irrational number.

p be a prime number .

If p divides  $a^2$  then p divides a

Sol: Let us assume that  $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$  is rational.

Let 
$$3 + 2\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$$
 (a, b are coprimes)

$$2\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b} - 3 = \frac{a - 3b}{b}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \frac{a - 3b}{2b} \rightarrow (1)$$

Since 2,3, a and b are integers the R.H.S of (1)ie  $\frac{a-3b}{2b}$  is rational

So the L. H. S  $\sqrt{5}$  also rational

But this contradicts the fact that  $\sqrt{5}$  is irrational.

Thus our assumption is false.

So, we conclude that  $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$  is irrational.

**32.** a) Prove that If a line divides any two sides of a triangle in the same ratio then the line is parallel to the third side.

Given: In  $\triangle ABC$ , a line DE is drawn such that  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ 

RTP : DE || BC

Proof: Assume that DE is not parallel to BC then draw the line  $DE^{I} \parallel BC$ 

In 
$$\triangle ABC$$
;  $DE^I \parallel BC$ 

$$So, \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE'}{E'C}$$
 (From Basic proportionality therem)

$$But \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC} (Given)$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{AE'}{E'C} \Rightarrow \frac{AE}{EC} + 1 = \frac{AE'}{E'C} + 1$$

$$\frac{AE + EC}{EC} = \frac{AE' + E'C}{E'C}$$

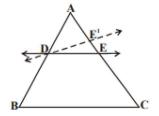
$$\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{AC}{E'C}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 EC = E'C

E and E' must coincide

b) If AD and PM or medians of triangles ABC and PQR, respectively where  $\triangle$ ABC similar to  $\triangle$ PQR. Prove that AB/PQAD/PM.

Sol:  $\triangle$  ABC  $\sim$   $\triangle$  PQR



In similar triangles corresponding angles are equal and corresponding sides are proportional

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = \angle P, \angle B = \angle Q, \angle C = \angle R$$
 and

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AC}{PR} \rightarrow (1)$$

Since AD and PM are medians

BC=2BD and QR=2QM

In ΔABD and ΔPQM,

$$\angle B = \angle Q \text{ (from (1))}$$

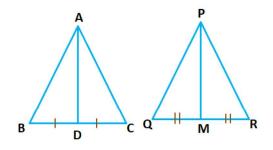
$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} (from(1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{2BD}{2QM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM}$$

∴  $\triangle$ ABD ~  $\triangle$ PQM (SAS similarity criterion)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AD}{PM}(CSST)$$



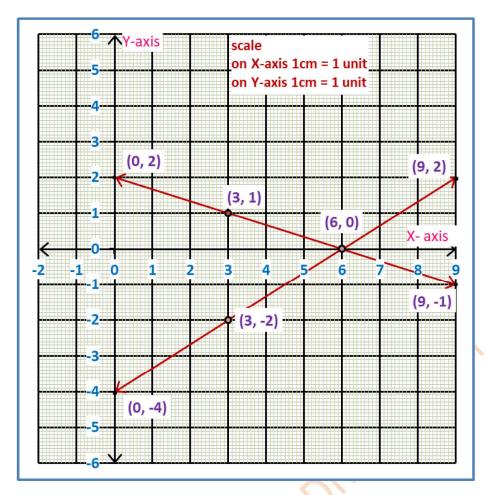
# 33. a) Draw the graph of the pair of linear equations x+3y=6, 2x-3y=12 find the solutions Sol:

$x + 3y = 6 \Rightarrow y = \frac{6 - x}{3}$			$2x - 3y = 12 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x - 12}{3}$		
х	$y = \frac{6 - x}{3}$	(x,y)	х	$y = \frac{2x - 12}{3}$	(x, y)
0	$y = \frac{6-0}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$	(0,2)	0	$y = \frac{2(0) - 12}{3} = \frac{-12}{3} = -4$	(0, -4)
3	$y = \frac{6-3}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$	(3,1)	3	$y = \frac{2(3) - 12}{3} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$	(3,-2)
6	$y = \frac{6-6}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$	(6,0)	6	$y = \frac{2(6) - 12}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$	(6,0)
9	$y = \frac{6-9}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$	(9,-1)	9	$y = \frac{2(9) - 12}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$	(9,2)

Both the lines intersect at (6,0)

So, the solution of the pair of linear equations is x=6 and y=0

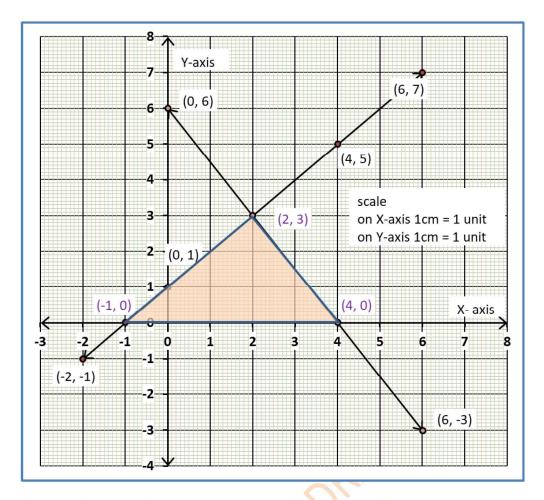
i.e., the given pair of equations is consistent.



b) Draw the graphs of the equations x-y+1=0 and 3x+2y-12=0 Determine the co-ordinates of the witness of the triangle formed by these lines and the x-axis and shade the triangular region Sol:

$x - y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = x + 1$				
x	y = x + 1	(x,y)		
-2	y = -2 + 1 = -1	(-2, -1)		
-1	y = -1 + 1 = 0	(-1,0)		
0	y = 0 + 1 = 1	(0,1)		
4	y = 4 + 1 = 5	(4,5)		
6	y = 6 + 1 = 7	(6,7)		

	$x - y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = x + 1$				
x	y = x + 1	(x,y)			
-2	y = -2 + 1 = -1	(-2, -1)			
-1	y = -1 + 1 = 0	(-1,0)			
0	y = 0 + 1 = 1	(0,1)			
4	y = 4 + 1 = 5	(4,5)			
6	y = 6 + 1 = 7	(6,7)			



Vertices of the required triangle are A(-1,0), B(4,0) and C(2,3).

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