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**CHAPTER**

**1**

**ALGEBRA**

**(बीजगणित)**

**IMPORTANT FORMULA & IDENTITIES**

1.  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
2.  $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
3.  $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$
4.  $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$
5.  $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$
6.  $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$
7.  $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$
8.  $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$
9.  $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)$
10.  $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$
11.  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + ab + bc + ca$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}[(a + b)^2 + (b + c)^2 + (c + a)^2]$
12.  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}[(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2]$
13.  $(a + b)^3 + (a - b)^3 = 2(a^3 + 3ab^2) = 2a(a^2 + 3b^2)$
14.  $(a + b)^3 - (a - b)^3 = 2(b^3 + 3a^2b) = 2b(3a^2 + b^2)$
15.  $(a + b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$
16.  $(a - b)^4 = a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^3 + b^4$
17.  $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2)$   
 $= (a - b)(a + b)(a^2 + b^2)$   
 $= (a - b)(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3)$
18.  $\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} + \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = \frac{2(a + b)}{a - b}$  (Number only)
19.  $\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a - b}$  (Root term)
20.  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 4$

**SOME SPECIAL FORMULA**

1.  $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 = [(a^2 + b^2)^2 - a^2b^2]$   
 $= (a^2 - ab + b^2)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
2.  $(a + b + c)(bc + ca + ab) - abc = (b + c)(a + b)(c + a)$
3.  $(a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$
4.  $a^4 + b^4 = (a^2 + b^2 - ab\sqrt{2})(a^2 + b^2 + ab\sqrt{2})$
5.  $(1 - x^2) = (1 + x)(1 - x)$

- $(1 - x^3) = (1 - x)(1 + x + x^2)$
- $(1 - x^4) = (1 - x)(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)$
- $(1 - x^5) = (1 - x)(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4)$
- So on
6.  $x^2 + (a + b)x + ab = (x + a)(x + b)$
7.  $x^2 - (a + b)x + ab = (x - a)(x - b)$
8.  $(x + p)(x + q)(x + r)$   
 $= x^3 + (p + q + r)x^2 + (pq + qr + pr)x + pqr$
9.  $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 + b^2)(a + b)(a - b) = (a - b)(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3)$   
 $a^8 - b^8 = (a^4 + b^4)(a^2 + b^2)(a + b)(a - b)$   
 $a^{16} - b^{16} = (a^8 + b^8)(a^4 + b^4)(a^2 + b^2)(a + b)(a - b)$
10.  $(a + b + c)^2 = (c - a - b)^2$   
 $= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab - bc - ca)$
11.  $(a - b + c)^2 = (b + c - a)^2$   
 $= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(bc - ab - ca)$
12.  $a^6 - b^6 = (a^2 - b^2)^3 + 3a^2b^2(a^2 - b^2)$   
 $= (a^3 + b^3)(a^3 - b^3)$
13.  $a^6 + b^6 = (a^2 + b^2)^3 - 3a^2b^2(a^2 + b^2)$
14. If  $x = \frac{2ab}{a + b}$  then  $\frac{x + a}{x - a} + \frac{x + b}{x - b} = 2$
15. If  $x = \frac{4ab}{a + b}$  then  $\frac{x + 2a}{x - 2a} + \frac{x + 2b}{x - 2b} = 2$
16.  $(a^5 - b^5) = (a - b)(a^4 + a^3b + ab^3 + a^2b^2 + b^4)$
17.  $(a + b + c)(bc + ab + ac) - abc$   
 $= (a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$
18.  $a(b^2 - c^2) + b(c^2 - a^2) + c(a^2 - b^2)$   
 $= (a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$
19.  $a^2(b - c) + b^2(c - a) + c^2(a - b)$   
 $= (a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$
20.  $a^3(b - c) + b^3(c - a) + c^3(a - b) = -(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)(b - c)(c - a)(a - b)$

**POINTS TO REMEMBERS**

- ⇒ Algebra के questions solve करने का मतलब केवल value put करना नहीं होता। केवल 30% questions value put करके किये जा सकते हैं।
- ⇒ Algebra में variety of questions बहुत ज्यादा है, तो सभी variety को करने का प्रयास करें।
- ⇒ इस chapter में सभी questions को mix. करके दिया गया है। Typewise नहीं क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको Paper का atmosphere इस book को करते-करते ही

**LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS**

मिले, exam में कभी Typewise questions नहीं आते। हमेशा mix. आते हैं, इसलिए मेरा प्रयास class हो या book दोनों में यह ही रहता है कि आप उस स्तर की ही तैयारी हमेशा रखें।

- ⇒ Algebra में rearrangement, equation multiplication or addition, different formation of same question. (एक ही प्रश्न के अनेक प्रकार) पर काफी प्रश्न आते हैं, जिसके लिए आपको पहले से तैयार रहना होता है।
- ⇒ आपको अपनी सोच को examiner की सोच से मिलाना होगा, ऐसा नहीं है कि जैसे questions आज तक आया है, वैसे ही आगे आये इसलिए मैंने अपने 5 selection के experience से examiner की सोच से मिलाने हेतु इसमें questions include किए हैं, जो आपको new लग सकते हैं। But वहां आपको exam में same मिल सकता है, इसलिए घबराएं नहीं आओ मिलकर selection के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास करें।

**1. FIX PATTERN**

- $x + \frac{1}{x} = n$
- $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 - 2$
- $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = n^3 - 3n = n(n^2 - 3) \rightarrow n \text{ multiple}$
- $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = (n^2 - 2)^2 - 2$
- $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 $= (n^2 - 2)(n)(n^2 - 3) - n$   
 $= n[(n^2 - 2)(n^2 - 3) - 1]$   
 Answer will be multiple of  $n$
- $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = (n^3 - 3n)^2 - 2$
- $x^7 + \frac{1}{x^7} = \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

Answer will be multiple of  $n$

अगर  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  से  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  में जाना हो, तो  $n^2$  में से 2 घटाएं, मतलब अगर दोनों ही जगह + है और Power दुगुनी ही रही है, तो  $n^2 - 2$

ex.  $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = t$ , then  $x^{10} + \frac{1}{x^{10}} = t^2 - 2$

अगर  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  से  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$  में जाना हो, तो  $n^3$  में से  $3n$  घटाएं, मतलब अगर दोनों ही जगह + है और Power तीन गुनी हो रही है, तो  $n^3 - 3n$

ex.  $x^{100} + \frac{1}{x^{100}} = P \Rightarrow x^{300} + \frac{1}{x^{300}} = P^3 - 3P$

$x - \frac{1}{x} = n$

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 + 2$ ,  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = n^3 + 3n = n(n^2 + 3)$

$\rightarrow n \text{ multiple}$

$x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = (n^2 + 2)^2 - 2$

$x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$

[Answer will be multiple of  $n$ ]

- अगर  $x - \frac{1}{x}$  से  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  में जाना हो, तो  $n^2$  में 2 जोड़ें (मतलब अगर - से + वाला निकालना है, जिसमें Power दुगुनी हो रही है, तो  $n^2 + 2$ )

Ex.  $x^{1/3} - \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} = z \Rightarrow x^{2/3} + \frac{1}{x^{2/3}} = z^2 + 2$

- अगर  $x - \frac{1}{x}$  से  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$  में जाना है, तो  $n^3$  में  $3n$  जोड़ें, मतलब अगर दोनों ही जगह है और Power तीन गुनी हो रही है, तो  $n^3 + 3n$

Ex.  $x^{0.2} - \frac{1}{x^{0.2}} = S \Rightarrow x^{0.6} + \frac{1}{x^{0.6}} = S^3 + 3S$

**BRIDGING FORMULA**

$x + \frac{1}{x}$  से  $x - \frac{1}{x}$  निकालना हो या vice-versa

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

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

- मतलब + वाली value निकालनी है, तो - वाली का square करके 4 जोड़ने पर आने वाली value का वर्ग मूल याद रखना है।
- - वाली value निकालनी है, तो + वाली का square करके 4 घटाने पर आने वाली value का वर्ग मूल याद रखना है।

**☞ मुद्दे की बात**

-ve में - minus

+ve में + plus

Upcoming changes for exams (होने वाले सम्भव बदलाव)

जो formation आपने आजतक ऐसे  $x + \frac{1}{x} = P$  देखी हैं, वह ऐसे बदल सकती हैं।

1.  $x - 10 = \frac{-1}{x}$

R.H.S. में minus देखकर पता लगेगा कि value  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  की मिलेगी और + plus देखकर पता लगेगा कि value  $x - \frac{1}{x}$  की मिलेगी।

L.H.S. -10 का मतलब है value +10 होगी। यानि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

2.  $x = \frac{-1}{x-10}$

R.H.S. में ऊपर के - से पता लगेगा कि value  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  की मिलेगी & R.H.S. ने नीचे के -10 से पता लगेगा value +10 होगी। यानि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

3.  $x(x-10) = -1$

R.H.S. में -1 से पता लगेगा कि value  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  की मिलेगी & L.H.S. में -10 का मतलब है कि value +10 होगी & vice-versa यानि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

4.  $x^2 + 1 = 10x$

R.H.S. में जो value होगी यानि 10 L.H.S में + का मतलब  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

5.  $x^2 + 1 - 10x = 0$

जो x के साथ -10 है, उसका मतलब +10 होगा &  $x^2 + 1$  में +sign से value  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$  मिलेगी।

**☞ SOME EXAMPLES**

1.  $x(x-z) = -1$  then  $x^3 [x^3 - (z^3 - 3Z)] = -1$

2.  $x = \frac{-1}{x-p}$  then  $x^3 = \frac{-1}{x^3 - (P^3 - 3P)}$

3.  $x - m = \frac{+1}{x}$ ;  $x^3 - (m^3 + 3m) = \frac{+1}{x^3}$

4.  $x^2 - 1 = kx$   $x^6 - 1 = (k^3 + 3k) x^3$

5.  $x^2 + 1 - tx = 0$   $x^6 + 1 - (t^3 - 3t) x^3 = 0$

The above all formulas are applicable when  $xy = 1$  means

$x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1$   $x^2 \times \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$   $x^3 \times \frac{1}{x^3} = 1$  & so on.

☞ if  $xy \neq 1$

If  $x - \frac{1}{x} = n$  then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 + 2xy$

$x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = n^3 - 3nxy$

If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = n$  then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 - 2xy$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = n^3 + 3nxy$

Ex.  $x - \frac{1}{2x} = 2$ ,  $4x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

$\Rightarrow 2x - \frac{1}{x} = 4$

Here  $xy = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ;  $n^2 + 2xy$

$\therefore n^2 + 2 \times 2 = 4^2 + 2 \times 2 = 20$

**☞ 2. FIX PATTERN**

A.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x^3 = -1$

**Power difference (Pd)**

3 & odd multiple of 3 becomes 0

Ex.  $x^{54} + x^{57} = 0$ ;  $x^{17} + x^{26} = 0$

Here power difference 9 odd multiple of 3

B.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = -1$

Pd 4 & odd multiple of 4 becomes 0

Ex.  $x^{40} + x^{44} = 0$ ;  $x^{82} + x^{94} = 0$

C.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^6 = -1$

Pd 6 & odd multiple of 6 becomes 0

Ex.  $x^{39} + x^{45} = 0$ ;  $x^{30} + x^{48} = 0$

D.  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^8 = -1$

Pd 8 & Odd multiple of 8 becomes 0

Ex.  $x^{20} + x^{28} = 0$

$x^{10} + x^{34} = 0$

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E.  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x^{12} = -1}$

Pd 12 & odd multiple of 12 becomes zero  
Ex.  $x^7 + x^{19} = 0$ ;  $x^{70} + x^{106} = 0$

F.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x^6 = -1}$

Pd 6 & odd multiple of 6 becomes 0  
Ex.  $x^{70} + x^{76} = 0$ ;  $x^{30} + x^{48} = 0$

G.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -1$  then  $x^3 = +1$

**3. FIX PATTERN**

$\Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$

$= \frac{1}{2} (a + b + c) [(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2]$

$= (a + b + c) [a(a - b) + b(b - c) + c(c - a)]$

$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = \frac{1}{2} [(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2]$

$= 3$  [If a, b & c are consecutive  $n, n+1, n+2$ ]

$= 12 [a, b, c = n, n + 2, n + 4]$   
 $= 1 [a = b = n, c = n + 1]$

$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$

$a + b + c = 0$        $a = b = c$   
 $\Rightarrow a + b - c = 0, a^3 + b^3 - c^3 + 3abc = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow a - b + c = 0, a^3 - b^3 + c^3 + 3abc = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -a + b + c = 0, -a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow a - b - c = 0, a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -a - b + c = 0, -a^3 - b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -a + b - c = 0, -a^3 + b^3 - c^3 - 3abc = 0$

**4. FIX PATTERN**

Let we have system of two linear equations

$a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

$a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

(1)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$  [consistent system] Unique solution

Intersecting lines

(2)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$  [consistent system] Infinite solution Coincident lines

(3)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$  [inconsistent system] No solution

Parallel lines

**EXERCISE**

1. If  $\frac{x}{xa + yb + zc} = \frac{y}{ya + zb + xc} = \frac{z}{za + xb + yc}$ ,  $x + y + z \neq 0$  then each ratio is

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

2.  $a + b + c = 4\sqrt{3}$  &  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 16$ , then  $a : b : c = ?$

- (a)  $1 : 1 : 1$       (b)  $1 : \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $1 : 2 : 3$       (d) None

3.  $a, b, c = (y - z) : (z - x) : (x - y)$  then,  $ax + by + cz = ?$

- (a) 1      (b) 3  
(c) 0      (d) -1

4.  $x = \sqrt[3]{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}} + \sqrt[3]{a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^3}}$ , then  $x^3 + 3bx = ?$

- (a) 0      (b) a  
(c) 2a      (d) 1

5.  $\frac{4x^3 - x}{(2x + 1)(6x - 3)} = ?$  If  $x = 9999$

- (a) 1111      (b) 2222  
(c) 3333      (d) 6666

6.  $\frac{3}{x+y} + \frac{2}{x-y} = 2$  &  $\frac{9}{x+y} - \frac{4}{x-y} = 1$ , then  $\frac{x}{y} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (b) 5  
(c)  $\frac{2}{3}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$

7. Value of

$\frac{1}{a^2 + ax + x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2 - ax + x^2} + \frac{2ax}{a^4 + a^2x^2 + x^4} = ?$

- (a) 2      (b) 1  
(c) -1      (d) 0

8.  $(a^2 + 4b^2 + 4b - 4ab - 2a - 8) = ?$

- (a)  $(a - 2b - 4)(a - 2b + 2)$   
(b)  $(a - b + 2)(a - 4b - 4)$   
(c)  $(a + 2b - 4)(a + 2b + 2)$   
(d)  $(a + 2b - 1)(a - 2b + 1)$

9.  $\frac{p}{a} + \frac{q}{b} + \frac{r}{c} = 1$  &  $\frac{a}{p} + \frac{b}{q} + \frac{c}{r} = 0$ , where  $p, q, r$  &  $a, b, c$  are non-zero, then  $\frac{p^2}{a^2} + \frac{q^2}{b^2} + \frac{r^2}{c^2} = ?$

- (a) -1      (b) 0  
(c) 1      (d) 2

10.  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab + bc + ca$ , then  $\frac{a+c}{b} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 2  
(c) 1 (d) -1

11. If  $(2a - 1)^2 + (4b - 3)^2 + (4c + 5)^2 = 0$ , then  $\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $2\frac{3}{8}$   
(c)  $1\frac{3}{8}$  (d)  $3\frac{3}{8}$

12.  $x(x + y + z) = 20$ ,  $y(x + y + z) = 30$  &  $z(x + y + z) = 50$  then  $2(x + y + z) = ?$

- (a) 20 (b) 10  
(c) 15 (d) 18

13.  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a+2}{a-2}$ , then value of  $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{2a}{a^2 + 2}$  (b)  $\frac{4a}{a^2 + 4}$   
(c)  $\frac{2a}{a^2 + 4}$  (d)  $\frac{4a}{a^2 + 2}$

14.  $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{a}{b}$  &  $\frac{1-y}{1+y} = \frac{b}{a}$  then  $\frac{x-y}{1+xy}$  is

- (a)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab}$   
(c)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2ab}$  (d)  $\frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$

15.  $x - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} = 0$ ,  $y - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} = 0$ ,  $(x^3 - 20\sqrt{2}) - (y^3 + 2\sqrt{2}) = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 1 (d) 0

16.  $m^2 - 5n = 2$ ,  $m^3 - 125n^3 - 30mn$  is ?

- (a) 6 (b) 7  
(c) 8 (d) 9

17.  $x = a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $y = a^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , then  $(x^4 - x^2y^2 - 1) + (y^4 - x^2y^2 + 1) = ?$

- (a) 13 (b) 12  
(c) 14 (d) 16

18.  $\frac{3-5x}{2x} + \frac{3-5y}{2y} + \frac{3-5z}{2z} = 0$ , value of  $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = ?$

- (a) 20 (b) 10  
(c) 5 (d) 15

19. If  $m = \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5 + \dots}}}$

$n = \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5 - \dots}}}$ , then

- (a)  $m + n - 1 = 0$  (b)  $m - n + 1 = 0$   
(c)  $m + n + 1 = 0$  (d)  $m - n - 1 = 0$

20.  $\frac{p^2 - p}{2p^3 + 6p^2} \div \frac{p^2 - 1}{p^2 + 3p} \div \frac{p^2}{p + 1} = ?$

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

21.  $a(2 + \sqrt{3}) = b(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1$ , then  $\frac{1}{a^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{b^2 + 1} = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 1  
(c) 4 (d) 9

22. The term to be added to  $121a^2 + 64b^2$  to make its perfect square is

- (a)  $176ab$  (b)  $276a^2b$   
(c)  $\sqrt{178ab}$  (d)  $188b^2a$

23.  $2x + \frac{2}{x} = 3$ , then  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{-9}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{-25}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (d) 11

24.  $x^3 + \frac{3}{x} = 4(a^3 + b^3)$  &  $3x + \frac{1}{x^3} = 4(a^3 - b^3)$ , then  $a^2 - b^2 = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 0  
(c) 1 (d) 2

25.  $p^{2x}(p^2 + 1) = p(p^{3x} + p^x)$ ,  $x = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 1$  (b)  $\pm p$   
(c) 0 (d)  $\frac{1}{p}$

26.  $9x^4 + 36 = ?$

- (a)  $9(x^2 + x + 3)^2$   
(b)  $9(x^2 + 2 + 2x)(x^2 - 2x + 2)$   
(c)  $9(x^2 - x - 3)^2$   
(d)  $8(x^2 - x + 3)(x^2 - x - 3)$

27.  $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{4}{1+x^4} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{5}{1-x^8}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{1-x^8}$   
(c)  $\frac{8}{1-x^8}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{1-x^8}$



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28.  $a^x = \sqrt{b}$ ,  $b^y = \sqrt[3]{c}$ ,  $c^z = \sqrt{a}$ ,  $xyz = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{12}$

29.  $x, y$  are two positive real number &  $x^{\frac{1}{3}} = y^{\frac{1}{4}}$  then

- (a)  $x^3 = y^4$  (b)  $x^3 = y$   
 (c)  $x = y^4$  (d)  $x^{20} = y^{15}$

30.  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1\right) = ?$

- (a)  $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6}$  (b)  $x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}$   
 (c)  $x^8 - \frac{1}{x^8}$  (d)  $x^6 - \frac{1}{x^6}$

31.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , then  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{1-\sqrt{1-x}} = ?$

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

32.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  then  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}\right) = ?$

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

33.  $x + \frac{9}{x} = 6$ ,  $x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} = ?$

- (a) 8 (b) 9  
 (c) 10 (d) 12

34.  $2a - \frac{3}{a} = 1$ ,  $a^3 + 4a^2 - 6a + 1 = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 0  
 (c) 10 (d) 7

35.  $\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{y}{1-y} + \frac{z}{1-z} = 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1-z} = ?$

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

36.  $0.4 + 0.44 + 0.444 + \dots n$  terms = ?

- (a)  $\frac{4}{9}\left[8n - 1 + \frac{1}{10^n}\right]$  (b)  $\frac{4}{81}\left[9n - 1 + \frac{1}{10^n}\right]$

(c)  $\frac{4}{81}\left[9n - 1 - \frac{1}{10^n}\right]$  (d)  $\frac{4}{9}\left[8n - 1 - \frac{1}{10^n}\right]$

37.  $x + y = a$  &  $xy = b^2$  then  $x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 + y^3 = ?$

- (a)  $(a^2 + 4b^2)a$  (b)  $a^3 - 3b^2$   
 (c)  $a^3 - 4b^2a$  (d)  $a^3 + 3b^2$

38.  $a^2 + b^2 = x$ ,  $ab = y$ ,  $\frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 - ab\sqrt{2} + b^2} = ?$

- (a)  $x + 2y$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}x + y$   
 (c)  $x + \sqrt{2}y$  (d)  $2x + y$

39.  $x = 2 - \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2 - \dots \infty}}}$ ,  $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 5 (d) None

40.  $x = 11\frac{1}{11}$  then  $x \frac{x}{x} = ?$

- (a) 11 (b) 12  
 (c) 13 (d) 14

41.  $\frac{x^2}{by + cz} = \frac{y^2}{cz + ax} = \frac{z^2}{ax + by} = 3\left(\frac{c}{2c + z} + \frac{b}{2b + y} + \frac{a}{2a + x}\right) = ?$

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

42.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{17}{4}$ ,  $x < 1$ ,  $x^{80} - \frac{1}{x^{80}} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{2^{320} - 1}{2^{160}}$  (b)  $\frac{2^{160} - 1}{2^{180}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1 - 2^{320}}{2^{160}}$  (d)  $\frac{1 - 2^{160}}{2^{180}}$

43.  $\frac{x+a}{b+c} + \frac{x+b}{c+a} + \frac{x+c}{a+b} + 3 = 0$ ,  $x = ?$

- (a)  $a + b + c$  (b)  $\sqrt{a + b + c}$   
 (c)  $-(a + b + c)$  (d)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

44.  $\frac{x+1}{x} + \frac{x}{x+1} = 2\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $x = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 2 or -3  
 (c) -3 (d) 2 or 4

45.  $a^2 = 2, a + 1 = ?$

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

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

46.  $\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x + 34} + \sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 11} = 9$

$\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x + 34} - \sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 11} = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 3  
(c) 5 (d) 9

47. If  $a, b, c$  are real numbers such that  $a + b + c \neq 0$   
 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 36, abc = 12$ , then  $(a + b)(b + c)(c + a) = ?$

(a) 144 (b) 96  
(c) -12 (d) None

48.  $a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 = 0, a^{725} + a^{720} + 1 = ?$

(a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) 3 (d) Can't determine

49.  $14(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = (a + 2b + 3c)^2, a : b : c = ?$

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

50.  $x = (\sqrt{5} - 1) \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 1}, x^2 = ?$

(a)  $\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2$   
(c) 5 (d) None

51.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10 \cdot 1, 10x = ?$  ( $x \neq$  integral value)

(a) 1 (b) 100  
(c) 10 (d) 1000

52. If  $x + y = 4, x^2 + y^2 = 14, x > y$ , then  $x$  &  $y$  is

(a)  $2 - \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}$  (b) 3, 1  
(c)  $2 + \sqrt{3}, 2 - \sqrt{3}$  (d)  $2 + \sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{2}$

53. If  $\frac{2p}{\sqrt{p^2 - 2p + 1}} = \frac{1}{4}, \left(p + \frac{1}{p}\right) = ?$

(a) 7 (b) 1  
(c)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (d) 10

54.  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = (x^3 + y^3)^2, \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = ?$

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

55. If  $x > 1$  &  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\frac{1}{12}$ , then value of  $x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{58975}{20736}$  (b)  $\frac{59825}{20736}$

(c)  $\frac{57985}{20736}$  (d)  $\frac{57895}{20736}$

56. If  $x + \frac{1}{x+1} = 1$ , then  $(x + 1)^5 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^5} = ?$

(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 4 (d) 8

57. If  $a + b + c = 2s$ ,

then  $\frac{(s-a)^2 + (s-b)^2 + (s-c)^2 + s^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} = ?$

(a)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$  (b) 0  
(c) 1 (d) 2

58.  $a + b + c = 0$ , then  $\left(\frac{a+b}{c} + \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{c+a}{b}\right)$

$\left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b}\right) = ?$

(a) 8 (b) -3  
(c) 9 (d) 0

59.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 99, \frac{100x}{2x^2 + 102x + 2} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

60.  $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{x}$ , then  $x - x^2 = ?$

(a) -a (b)  $\frac{1}{a}$

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

61. If  $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$  &  $xy = 1$ , then value of

$\frac{x^2 + 3xy + y^2}{x^2 - 3xy + y^2} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{30}{31}$  (b)  $\frac{70}{31}$

(c)  $\frac{35}{31}$  (d)  $\frac{37}{31}$

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62.  $x = b + c - 2a, y = c + a - 2b, z = a + b - 2c$

then,  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + 2xy$  is

- (a) 0 (b)  $a + b + c$   
(c)  $a - b + c$  (d)  $a + b - c$

63.  $a + b + c = 0$ , then

$$\frac{1}{(a+b)(b+c)} + \frac{1}{(a+c)(b+a)} + \frac{1}{(c+a)(c+b)} = ?$$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) -1 (d) -2

64.  $x^2 = y + z, y^2 = z + x, z^2 = x + y$ , then

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{1}{z+1} = ?$$

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

65.  $a^2 + b^2 = 2$  &  $c^2 + d^2 = 1$  then value of  $(ad - bc)^2 + (ac + bd)^2$  is

- (a)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 1 (d) 2

66. If  $x = \frac{4ab}{a+b}, a \neq b$ , then  $\frac{x+2a}{x-2a} + \frac{x+2b}{x-2b} = ?$

- (a) a (b) b  
(c) 2ab (d) 2

67.  $a + \frac{1}{a} + 1 = 0, (a \neq 0)$  then  $a^4 - a = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) -1

68.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$ , then  $\frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 - x + 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{2}$

69. If  $47.2506 = 4A + 7B + 2C + \frac{5}{D} + 6E$  then

$5A + 3B + 6C + D + 3E$  is:-

- (a) 53.6003 (b) 53.603  
(c) 153.6003 (d) 213.0003

70.  $\frac{x-a^2}{b+c} + \frac{x-b^2}{c+a} + \frac{x-c^2}{a+b} = 4(a+b+c)$  find x:-

- (a)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$   
(b)  $(a+b+c)^2$   
(c)  $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + ab + bc + ca)$   
(d)  $(ab + bc + ca)$

71. If  $\frac{x-a^2}{b^2+c^2} + \frac{x-b^2}{c^2+a^2} + \frac{x-c^2}{a^2+b^2} = 3$ , then value of x is:-

- (a)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$  (b)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + ab + bc + ca$   
(c)  $(a+b+c)^2$  (d)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$

72.  $x + y + z = 0$ , then  $\frac{x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2}{x^4 + y^4 + z^4} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 1 (d) 2

73. If  $a + b + c = 0$ , Find value of

$$\frac{1}{a^2+b^2-c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2+c^2-a^2} + \frac{1}{c^2+a^2-b^2} = ?$$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2ab (d) 2

74. If  $x = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1}}$ , then value of  $5x^2 - 5x - 1$  is :-

- (a) 0 (b) 3  
(c) 4 (d) 5

75.  $x^{x\sqrt{x}} = (x\sqrt{x})^x$  then x equals :-

- (a)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{9}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$

76.  $n + \frac{2}{3}n + \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{7}n = 97$ , then n = ?

- (a) 40 (b) 42  
(c) 44 (d) 46

77.  $2x + \frac{1}{3x} = 5$  then  $\frac{5x}{6x^2 + 20x + 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{7}$

78.  $a^3b = abc = 180, a, b, c$  are positive integers, then c = ?

- (a) 110 (b) 1  
(c) 4 (d) 180

79. If  $\frac{xy}{x+y} = a$ ,  $\frac{xz}{x+z} = b$  &  $\frac{yz}{y+z} = c$ ,  $a, b, c \neq 0$  then  $x$  equals to

- (a)  $\frac{2abc}{ab+bc-ac}$  (b)  $\frac{2abc}{ab+ac-bc}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2abc}{ac+bc-ab}$  (d)  $\frac{2abc}{ac+bc+ac}$

80. If  $a + b = 1$ ,  $c + d = 1$  &  $a - b = \frac{d}{c}$ , then value of  $c^2 - d^2$  is :-

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

81. If  $\frac{5x}{2x^2+5x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , then value of  $\left(x + \frac{1}{2x}\right)$  is :-

- (a) 15 (b) 10  
 (c) 20 (d) 5

82.  $x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 10 \cdot 1$ ,  $2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 10 \cdot 2$  then  $10x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = ?$

- (a) 100 · 1 (b) 110  
 (c) 10 (d) 11

83.  $999 \frac{998}{x} + 998 \frac{999}{y} = 1999$ ,  $999 \frac{x}{998} + 998 \frac{y}{999} = ?$  could be  $x$  &  $y$  are integers ?

- (a) 2999 (b) 1999  
 (c) 1998 (d) 2998

84.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$ ,  $x^{2n+1} + \frac{1}{x^{2n}} = ?$

- (a) -2 (b) 2  
 (c) -1 (d) 0

85.  $a^{\frac{1}{3}} = 12$ ,  $a^2 - 728a = ?$

- (a) 1728728 (b) 172800  
 (c) 1728028 (d) 1728000

86.  $\frac{5p-7q+10}{1} = \frac{3p+2q+1}{8} = \frac{11p+4q-10}{9}$ ,  $p + q = ?$

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

87.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$ ,  $x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5} = ?$

- (a)  $50\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $45\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $55\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $56\sqrt{5}$

88.  $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 0$  then  $\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^4 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 16  
 (c) -16 (d) 1

89.  $\left(4x + \frac{1}{5x}\right) = 20$ ,  $\left(3y - \frac{2}{y}\right) = 5$ , then  $\left(5x + \frac{1}{4x}\right)$

$\left(3y + \frac{2}{y}\right) = ?$

- (a) 125 (b) 225  
 (c) 175 (d) None

90. If  $a^{m^n} = (a^m)^n$ , then

- (a)  $m = n^{n-1}$  (b)  $n = m^{m-1}$   
 (c)  $m = n^{n-1}$  (d)  $n = m^{m-1}$

91.  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 47$ ,  $x + \frac{1}{x} = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) -3  
 (c) ±3 (d) 4

92.  $x + y + z = 6$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 20$ , then

$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = ?$

- (a) 64 (b) 70  
 (c) 72 (d) 76

93.  $(a - b) = 3$ ,  $(b - c) = 5$  &  $(c - a) = 1$ , then

$\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc}{a + b + c} = ?$

- (a) 17 · 5 (b) 15 · 5  
 (c) 20 · 5 (d) 10 · 5

94.  $a^2 + b^2 + 4c^2 = 2(a + b - 2c) - 3$ ,  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ?$

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

95. If  $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$  then  $\frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{a} = ?$

- (a) 1030 (b) 970  
 (c) 1025 (d) 930

96.  $x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$ , then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 10  
 (c) 12 (d) 18

97.  $(3x - 2y) : (2x + 3y) = 5 : 6$ , then  $\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}}{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y}}\right)^2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{25}$  (b) 5  
 (c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d) 25

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98.  $a - \frac{1}{a-3} = 5$ , then  $(a-3)^3 - \frac{1}{(a-3)^3} = ?$

- (a) 7 (b) 14  
(c) 2 (d) 5

99. If  $x = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  then value of

$8xy(x^2 + y^2)$  is :-

- (a) 112 (b) 194  
(c) 290 (d) 196

100.  $x^2 + x = 5$ , then value of  $(x+3)^3 + \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} = ?$

- (a) 140 (b) 110  
(c) 130 (d) 120

101.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$  then  $\frac{x^2+xy+y^2}{x^2-xy+y^2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{65}{63}$  (b)  $\frac{67}{65}$   
(c)  $\frac{69}{67}$  (d)  $\frac{63}{61}$

102.  $\frac{x^{24}+1}{x^{12}} = 7$ , then  $\frac{x^{72}+1}{x^{36}} = ?$

- (a) 343 (b) 433  
(c) 432 (d) 322

103. If  $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ , then  $\frac{x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^3} = ?$

- (a) 216 (b) 192  
(c) 198 (d) 204

104.  $a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}, a^{18} + a^{12} + a^6 + 1 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 6

105.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$ , then  $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = ?$

- (a) 12098 (b) 12048  
(c) 14062 (d) 12092

106.  $x + \frac{2}{x} = 1$ , then  $\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2(1-x)} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 2 (d) -2

107.  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 66$ , then  $\frac{x^2 - 1 + 2x}{x} = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 8$  (b) 10, -6  
(c) 6, -10 (d)  $\pm 4$

108. If  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$ , value of  $x^3 + y^3$  is

- (a) 950 (b) 730  
(c) 650 (d) 970

109.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 4, x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = ?$

- (a) 64 (b) 194  
(c) 81 (d) 124

110.  $\frac{x}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{1}{3}, x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$

- (a) 64 (b) 110  
(c) 81 (d) 124

111. If  $x > 1$  &  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 83$ , then  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$

- (a) 764 (b) 750  
(c) 756 (d) 760

112. If  $x = 1 - \sqrt{2}, \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = ?$

- (a) 8 (b) 8  
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (d) 1

113.  $a^2 + b^2 = 5ab$ , then  $\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{b^2 + a^2}\right) = ?$

- (a) 32 (b) 16  
(c) 23 (d) -23

114.  $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ , then  $x^2 + x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

- (a) 10 (b) 2  
(c) 6 (d) 8

115.  $a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0, a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 3a - \frac{3}{a} = ?$

- (a) 25 (b) 30  
(c) 35 (d) 40

116.  $x + \frac{1}{x} \neq 0, x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$  then  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 9  
(c) 16 (d) 25

117.  $a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}, a^6 - \frac{1}{a^6} + 2 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) 5

118.  $m^4 + \frac{1}{m^4} = 119, m - \frac{1}{m} = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 3$  (b) 4  
(c)  $\pm 2$  (d)  $\pm 1$

119. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$ , then  $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = ?$   
 (a) 322 (b) 126  
 (c) 123 (d) 113

120.  $x + \frac{1}{4x} = \frac{3}{2}$  then  $8x^3 + \frac{1}{8x^3} = ?$   
 (a) 18 (b) 36  
 (c) 24 (d) 16

121.  $x + \frac{9}{x} = 6$ ,  $x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2}$   
 (a) 8 (b) 9  
 (c) 10 (d) 12

122.  $\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$ , then  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = ?$   
 (a) 4 (b) -5  
 (c) 6 (d) 8

123.  $\frac{a^2 - bc}{a^2 + bc} + \frac{b^2 - ca}{b^2 + ca} + \frac{c^2 - ab}{c^2 + ab} = 1$ , then  
 $\frac{a^2}{a^2 + bc} + \frac{b^2}{b^2 + ca} + \frac{c^2}{c^2 + ab} = ?$   
 (a) 2 (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) -1

124. If  $(x - a)(x - b) = 1$ ,  $a - b + 5 = 0$ , Find  
 $(x - a)^3 - \frac{1}{(x - a)^3} = ?$   
 (a) 125 (b) -125  
 (c) 0 (d) 140

125.  $\sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x} = 3$ ,  $3\sqrt{3}x^3 + \frac{27}{3\sqrt{3}x^3} = ?$   
 (a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) 2

126.  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3$ ,  $x^{206} + x^{200} + x^{90} + x^{72} + x^{18} + 1 = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c)  $\sqrt{3}$  (d) -1

127.  $a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106$  &  $a^2 - 2b^2 + ab = 30$ . Find  $(2a + b)$   
 ) = ?  
 (a) 13 (b) 14  
 (c) 15 (d) 16

128.  $x^2 \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$ ,  $x^{2016} \frac{1}{x^{2016}} = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) 2

129.  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 2$ ,  $x^{58} + \frac{1}{x^{70}} + x^{70} + \frac{1}{x^{58}} + 2 = ?$   
 (a) 6 (b) 2  
 (c)  $2 + \sqrt{2}$  (d) can't det

130.  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $x^{96} + x^{72} + x^{120} + \frac{1}{x^{120}} = ?$   
 (a) 4 (b) 0  
 (c) -2 (d) None

131.  $p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = -2(p + 2q + 3r) - 14$ ,  $p + q + r = ?$   
 (a) -6 (b) 6  
 (c) -7 (d) 7

132. If  $2^x = 3^y = 6^{-z}$  then  $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) = ?$   
 (a)  $5 + 6 - 11$  (b)  $3 - 4 + 4$   
 (c)  $7 + 8 - 14$  (d)  $4 + 7 - 3$

133.  $x + y + z = 6$ ,  $(x-1)^3 + (y-2)^3 + (z-3)^3 = ?$   
 (a)  $3(x-1)(y+2)(z-3)$   
 (b)  $-3(x+1)(y-2)(z-3)$   
 (c)  $3(x-1)(y-2)(z+3)$   
 (d)  $3(x-1)(y-2)(z-3)$

134. If  $x = a(b-c)$ ,  $y = b(c-a)$ ,  $z = c(a-b)$  then  
 $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^3 = ?$

(a)  $\frac{xyz}{3abc}$  (b)  $\frac{3xyz}{abc}$   
 (c)  $3xyzabc$  (d)  $\frac{xyz}{abc}$

135.  $2x - \frac{1}{2x} = 6$ , then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{16x^2} = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{19}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{17}{2}$

(c)  $\frac{21}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{15}{2}$

136. If  $a = 225$ ,  $b = 226$ ,  $c = 227$ ,  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = ?$   
 (a) 2034 (b) 2340  
 (c) 2304 (d) 2430

137. If  $x = 16$  then  $x^4 - 17x^3 + 17x^2 - 17x + 17 = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3

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138.  $a + \frac{1}{b} = 1, b + \frac{1}{c} = 1, c + \frac{1}{a} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 1 (d) 2

139. If  $x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  then  $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{y - x} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $3\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $16\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{3}$

140.  $a = 4.36, b = 2.39$  &  $c = 1.97$ , then  $a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc$  is

- (a) 3.94 (b) 2.39  
(c) 0 (d) 1

141. If  $a = \sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{12}}, b = \sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{12}}$ , then  $a^3 + b^3$  is

- (a) 40 (b) 44  
(c) 48 (d) 52

142. If  $x(x-3) = -1$ , then  $x^3(x^3 - 18) = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 2  
(c) 1 (d) 0

143.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1} = a\sqrt[3]{4} + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c, a + b + c = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 3

144.  $x^2 + 2 = 2x$ , then  $x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 2 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 0 (d) None

145.  $z = 2^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2^{\frac{0}{3}} + 2^{\frac{2}{3}}, \left[\frac{3}{z} + 1\right]^2 = ?$

- (a)  $2^{\frac{2}{3}}$  (b)  $2^{\frac{4}{3}}$   
(c)  $2^{\frac{3}{3}}$  (d) None

146.  $z = 2^{\frac{3}{3}} + 2^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{0}{3}}, \left[z - \frac{1}{z} - 2\right]^3 = ?$

- (a)  $2^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (b)  $4^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
(c) 4 (d) None

147.  $f(x) = \frac{7}{x^7} + \frac{5}{x^5} + \frac{3}{x^3} + 1 + 3x^3 + 5x^5 + 7x^7$ ,

$f(2) = 1081.58, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = ?$

- (a) 540.79 (b)  $\frac{1}{1081.58}$

- (c) 1081.58 (d) 367.42

148. If  $a = \sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1, \left[\frac{(a-1)^3 - 5}{(a-1)}\right]^3 = ?$

- (a) 165 (b) 162  
(c) 163 (d) 164

149.  $x^{x^{x^{\dots}}} = 2, x^{2x^2} = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 16  
(c)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{2}$

150.  $x^{206} + x^{200} = 0, x^{194} = ? (x \neq 0)$

- (a)  $x^{176}$  (b)  $x^{182}$   
(c)  $-x^{182}$  (d)  $x^{200}$

151.  $x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \dots}}}}, x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) None (d)  $\sqrt{3}$

152. If  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{25} - \sqrt[3]{5} + 1} = A\sqrt[3]{25} + B\sqrt[3]{5} + C$ , then value of  $A + B - C = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 0 (d) None

153. If  $x = a + \frac{1}{a}$  &  $y = a - \frac{1}{a}$ , then value of

$x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2y^2$  is:-

- (a) 24 (b) 18  
(c) 16 (d) 12

154.  $\frac{(a-b)^2}{(b-c)(c-a)} + \frac{(b-c)^2}{(a-b)(c-a)} + \frac{(c-a)^2}{(a-b)(b-c)} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 3

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

155. If  $\frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} (x \neq 0, y \neq 0, x \neq y)$  then  $x^3 - y^3 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) -1 (d) 2

156. If  $xy(x+y) = 1$ , then value of  $\frac{1}{x^3y^3} - x^3 - y^3 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 3 (d) 2

157. If  $a^2 + a + 1 = 0$  then value of  $a^9$  is  
 (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 1 (d) 0
158. If  $\frac{4x-3}{x} + \frac{4y-3}{y} + \frac{4z-3}{z} = 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = ?$   
 (a) 9 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 (d) 6
159. If  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 3 = 2(a+b+c)$ , then  $(a+b+c) = ?$   
 (a) 3 (b) 2  
 (c) 4 (d) 5
160.  $(x-a)(x-b) = 1$ ,  $a-b+5=0$ , then  $(x-a)^3 - \frac{1}{(x-a)^3} = ?$   
 (a) -125 (b) 1  
 (c) 125 (d) 140
161.  $\frac{x-a^2}{b+c} + \frac{x-b^2}{c+a} + \frac{x-c^2}{a+b} = 4(a+b+c)$ , then  $x = ?$   
 (a)  $(a+b+c)^2$   
 (b)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$   
 (c)  $ab + bc + ca$   
 (d)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$
162. If  $(x-2a)(x-5a)(x-8a)(x-11a) + Ka^4$  is a perfect square then  $K = ?$   
 (a) 81 (b) 49  
 (c) 64 (d) 72
163. If  $2a - \frac{2}{a} + 3 = 0$ , then  $\left(a^3 - \frac{1}{a^3} + 2\right) = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{-40}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{47}{8}$   
 (c) 5 (d)  $\frac{-35}{8}$
164.  $p-2q=4$ ,  $p^3-3q^3-24pq-64=?$   
 (a) 2 (b) 0  
 (c) 3 (d) -1
165. If  $\left(n^2 - tn + \frac{1}{4}\right)$  is a perfect square then  $t = ?$   
 (a)  $\pm 2$  (b) 1, 2  
 (c) 2, 3 (d)  $\pm 1$
166. If  $x^2 + x + 1$  can be written as  $\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + q^2$  then  $q = ?$   
 (a)  $\pm \frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$
167.  $a + \frac{1}{a-2} = 4$ , then  $(a-2)^2 + \frac{1}{(a-2)^2} = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 2  
 (c) -2 (d) 4
168. If  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0$ , then  
 $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{xy} + \frac{1}{yz} + \frac{1}{zx}$   
 (a)  $x = y = z$  (b)  $x + y + z = 0$   
 (c)  $x + y = z$  (d)  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$
169.  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ , then  $x^{31} + y^{35} = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) 2
170.  $3x + \frac{1}{3x} = 8$ , then  $9x^2 + \frac{1}{9x^2} = ?$   
 (a) 64 (b) 62  
 (c) 60 (d) None
171.  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 7$  then  $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = ?$   
 (a) 47 (b) 49  
 (c) 51 (d) None
172.  $\frac{x^3}{y^3} + \frac{y^3}{x^3} = 4$  then  $\frac{x^6}{y^6} + \frac{y^6}{x^6} = ?$   
 (a) 16 (b) 14  
 (c) 9 (d) None
173. If  $6x + \frac{1}{4x} = 7$  then  $36x^2 + \frac{1}{16x^2} = ?$   
 (a) 49 (b) 52  
 (c) 46 (d) None
174. If  $4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{x}} = 8$  then  $16x + \frac{1}{25x} = ?$   
 (a)  $62 \cdot 4$  (b)  $65 \cdot 6$   
 (c)  $63 \cdot 4$  (d) None
175.  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = 4$  then  $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = ?$   
 (a) 18 (b) 19  
 (c) 14 (d) None
176.  $\frac{x^{200}}{y^{200}} - \frac{y^{200}}{x^{200}} = 10$  then  $\frac{x^{400}}{y^{400}} + \frac{y^{400}}{x^{400}} = ?$   
 (a) 102 (b) 100  
 (c) 104 (d) None



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177.  $\frac{p^{1.3}}{q^{1.3}} - \frac{q^{1.3}}{p^{1.3}} = 13$  then  $\frac{p^{2.6}}{q^{2.6}} + \frac{q^{2.6}}{p^{2.6}} = ?$

- (a) 169 (b) 167  
(c) 171 (d) None

178.  $3x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 8$ , then  $9x^3 + \frac{1}{16x^3} = ?$

- (a) 65.5 (b) 66.5  
(c) 63.5 (d) None

179.  $z - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2}$  then  $4z^2 + \frac{4}{z^2} = ?$

- (a) 7 (b) 9  
(c) -7 (d) -9

180.  $z^{\frac{4}{5}} + \frac{1}{z^{\frac{4}{5}}} = 11$  then  $z^{\frac{8}{5}} + \frac{1}{z^{\frac{8}{5}}} = ?$

- (a) 120 (b) 130  
(c) 119 (d) 118

181.  $5\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{x}} = 12$ , then  $25x + \frac{1}{25x} = ?$

- (a) 142 (b) 140  
(c) 143 (d) None

182.  $2x^{700} + \frac{1}{2x^{700}} = 15$  then  $4x^{1400} + \frac{1}{14x^{1400}} = ?$

- (a) 224 (b) 220  
(c) 225 (d) 223

183.  $2z^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{z^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 6$  then  $3z^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3}{z^{\frac{2}{3}}} + 1 = ?$

- (a) 22 (b) 25  
(c) 20 (d) None

184.  $5x^{\frac{2}{7}} + \frac{5}{x^{\frac{2}{7}}} = 15$  then  $2x^{\frac{4}{7}} + \frac{2}{x^{\frac{4}{7}}} + 3 = ?$

- (a) 17 (b) 18  
(c) 20 (d) None

185.  $3x^3 + \frac{1}{2x^3} = 10$  then  $9x^6 + \frac{1}{4x^6} = ?$

- (a) 100 (b) 97  
(c) 96 (d) None

186.  $6x + \frac{2}{5x} = 8$  then  $27x^2 + \frac{3}{25x^2} + 1 = ?$

- (a) 45.3 (b) 45.2  
(c) 40.3 (d) 45.4

187.  $9z^{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3}{4z^{\sqrt{5}}} = 12$ , then  $45z^{2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{5}{16z^{2\sqrt{5}}} - 1 = ?$

- (a) 71.5 (b) 71.4  
(c) 70.3 (d) None

188.  $2x(3x-7) = 5$  then  $9x^2 + \frac{25}{4x^2} = ?$

- (a) 62 (b) 63  
(c) 65 (d) 64

189.  $z^{2008} - \frac{1}{z^{2008}} = 3$  then  $z^{2008} + \frac{1}{z^{2008}} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{12}$  (b)  $\sqrt{13}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{11}$  (d)  $\sqrt{10}$

190.  $p^{\sqrt{7}} - \frac{1}{p^{\sqrt{7}}} = \sqrt{7}$  then  $p^{\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{p^{\sqrt{7}}} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{11}$  (b)  $\sqrt{13}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{12}$  (d)  $\sqrt{10}$

191.  $x^{2.018} - \frac{1}{x^{2.018}} = 5$  then  $x^{2.018} + \frac{1}{x^{2.018}} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{28}$  (b)  $\sqrt{30}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{27}$  (d)  $\sqrt{29}$

192.  $\frac{p^{17}}{q^{18}} - \frac{q^{18}}{p^{17}} = 9$  then  $\frac{p^{17}}{q^{18}} + \frac{q^{18}}{p^{17}} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{84}$  (b)  $\sqrt{85}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{80}$  (d) None

193.  $5z^a - \frac{3}{2z^a} = 3$  then  $5z^a + \frac{3}{2z^a} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{40}$  (b)  $\sqrt{38}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{35}$  (d)  $\sqrt{39}$

194.  $2x - \frac{1}{3x} = 6$ , Find  $3x + \frac{1}{2x} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{87}$  (b)  $\sqrt{85}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{80}$  (d) None

195.  $z^2 - \frac{1}{z^2+2} = 5$  then  $(z^2+2) + \frac{1}{(z^2+2)} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{53}$  (b)  $\sqrt{52}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{40}$  (d) None

196.  $x^{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{5}$  then  $x^{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{4\sqrt{2}}} = ?$   
 (a) 9 (b) 7  
 (c) 11 (d) None
197.  $z^{200} + \frac{1}{z^{200}} = 194$  then  $z^{50} + \frac{1}{z^{50}} = ?$   
 (a) 16 (b) 4  
 (c) 14 (d) None
198.  $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 4$  then  $(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2} = ?$   
 (a) 5 (b) 4  
 (c) 6 (d) 23
199.  $\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 3) = +1$ ,  $x^2(x^2 - 119) = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) +1  
 (c) 2 (d) None
200.  $x^4 = \frac{-1}{x^4 - 23}$  then  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = ?$   
 (a) 7 (b) -7  
 (c) -3 (d) 3
201.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$  &  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$  then  $\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x}$  is:-  
 (a) 52 (b) 76  
 (c) 4 (d) 64
202.  $25x - 20 = \frac{-1}{x}$  then  $25x^2 + \frac{1}{25x^2} = ?$   
 (a) 13 (b) 12  
 (c) 10 (d) 14
203.  $z^3 - 6 = \frac{-1}{z^3 + 3}$  then  $(z^3 + 3)^2 + \frac{1}{(z^3 + 3)^2} = ?$   
 (a) 78 (b) 81  
 (c) 80 (d) 79
204.  $(x - 12)(x - 5) = -1$  then  $(x - 5)^2 + \frac{1}{(x - 5)^2} = ?$   
 (a) 46 (b) 47  
 (c) 43 (d) None
205.  $3x(4x - 8) = -2$ , then  $27x^2 + \frac{3}{4x^2} + 1 = ?$   
 (a) 101 (b) 99  
 (c) 100 (d) None
206. If  $8x + \frac{2}{5x} = 16$ , then  $75x^2 + \frac{3}{16x^2} = ?$   
 (a) 292.3 (b) 292.5  
 (c) 292.4 (d) None

207.  $z^{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{z^{2\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{11}$  then  $Z^{8\sqrt{2}}(Z^{8\sqrt{2}} - 79) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 11 (d) None
208.  $\frac{x}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y} - \sqrt{12}\right) = -1$  then  $\frac{x^4}{y^4} + \frac{y^4}{x^4} = ?$   
 (a) 98 (b) 99  
 (c) 100 (d) None
209.  $x^{200}(x^{200} - 167) = -1$ ,  $x^{50} + \frac{1}{x^{50}} = ?$   
 (a)  $\sqrt{14}$  (b)  $\sqrt{12}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{10}$  (d)  $\sqrt{15}$
210.  $z + \frac{1}{z} = 527$  then  $z^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{z^{\frac{1}{4}}} = ?$   
 (a) 5 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
211.  $(9z - 12)2z = 3$ ,  $45z^2 + \frac{5}{4z^2} + 1 = ?$   
 (a) 93 (b) 90  
 (c) 96 (d) None
212.  $\sqrt{P}(\sqrt{P} - \sqrt{7}) = +1$ , then  $P(P - 79) = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) +1  
 (c) 79 (d) None
213.  $z^3 - \frac{1}{z^3} = \sqrt{5}$  then  $z^6 - \frac{1}{z^6} = ?$   
 (a)  $2\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $3\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $4\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $7\sqrt{5}$
214.  $5x^5 \frac{1}{4x^5} = 6$  then  $25x^{10} - \frac{1}{16x^{10}} = ?$   
 (a)  $6\sqrt{31}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{31}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{31}$  (d) None
215.  $2z - \frac{1}{3z} = 6$  then  $9z^2 - \frac{1}{4z^2} = ?$   
 (a)  $8\sqrt{87}$  (b)  $9\sqrt{87}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{87}$  (d) None
216.  $x + \frac{1}{x+1} = 1$  then find  $(x+1)^5 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^5} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 4 (d) 8



234.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{2x-4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{2x-4}}}$  for  $x > 2$ ,  
 $f(11) = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{7}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{7}$
235. If  $abc = 1$ ,  $\frac{2018}{1+a+ab} + \frac{2018}{1+b+bc} + \frac{2018}{1+c+ca} = ?$   
 (a) 2018 (b) 1009  
 (c) 1 (d) 6054
236.  $x^7 + x^6 + x = -1$  then  $x^{2000} + x^{2001} + \dots + x^{2012} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) 2
237. If  $\frac{x+y-z}{z} = \frac{x-y+z}{y} = \frac{y+z-x}{x}$  &  $xyz \neq 0$   
 $\frac{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}{xyz} = ?$   
 (a) 8 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 4
238.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$  then  $\frac{x^5+x^4+x^2+x}{x^3} = ?$   
 (a) 40 (b)  $37\sqrt{2}$   
 (c) 38 (d)  $20\sqrt{2}$
239. If  $a = \sqrt{5}+1$ ,  $b = \sqrt{5}-1$ , then  $\frac{1}{5(a+1)} - \frac{1}{b+1} = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{-1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{-2}{5}$   
 (c) -5 (d) 0
240. If  $A = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$  then  $A + \frac{1}{A}$  is:-  
 (a)  $\frac{16x^4+9x^2+1}{4x^3+x}$  (b)  $\frac{16x^4+8x^2+2}{4x^3+x}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4x^3+x}{16x^4+8x^2+9}$  (d) None
241. If  $p^2 + pq + q^2 = q^2 + qr + r^2$ ,  $p \neq q \neq r$ , then what will be value of  $p+q+r = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c)  $3pqr$  (d)  $-3pqr$

242. If  $a^{\sqrt{a}} = (a\sqrt{a})^a$  then a equals to  
 (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{4}$
243. If  $x = (\sqrt{5}-1)^{-1/5}$  then  $8x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5} = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}-1}$  (d)  $\frac{2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{\sqrt{5}-1}$
244. If  $16^{(3x+7)} + 16 = 8 \times 2^{(6x+14)}$ , then  $x = ?$   
 (a) 1 & -1 (b)  $\sqrt{5}$   
 (c) -2 (d) 0
245. The value of  $\sqrt{9-6a+a^2} + \sqrt{9+6a+a^2}$  if  $a < -3$  is :-  
 (a) 6 (b)  $2a$   
 (c)  $-2a$  (d) None
246. If  $f(x)$  is defined for all real values of  $x$  &  
 $f(a+b) = f(ab)$  for all  $a, b$  &  $f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = \frac{-1}{2}$ ,  
 $f(2005) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2005  
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{2}$  (d) None
247. Which of the following is an even function?  
 (a)  $f(x) = \frac{a^x+1}{a^x-1}$  (b)  $f(x) = \frac{x(a^x-1)}{a^x+1}$   
 (c)  $f(x) = \frac{a^x-a^{-x}}{a^x+a^{-x}}$  (d) None
248. If  $\frac{3}{(x+2)(2x+1)} = \frac{a}{(2x+1)} + \frac{b}{(x+2)}$  then  $b$  is  
 (a) 0 (b) -1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3
249. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 7$  &  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 9$ , then value of  
 $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$   
 (a) 125 (b) 369  
 (c) 360 (d) 260
250. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$  &  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 20$  then value of  
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4} = ?$   
 (a) 34 (b) 54  
 (c) 50 (d) None

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251. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$  &  $\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^4} = 22$  then  $x^2 + x^3 + x^4 = ?$   
 (a) 72 (b) 50  
 (c) 47 (d) None
252. If  $x^2 + 1 = 5x$ , then  $x^4 + x^6 + 2 = ?$   
 (a)  $21x^2 + 108x^3$  (b)  $23x^2 + 110x^3$   
 (c)  $23x^2 + 110x^3$  (d)  $14x^2 + 52x^3$
253. If  $x(x-5) = -1$ , &  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 27$  then  $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$   
 (a) 60 (b) -60  
 (c) 87 (d) None
254. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2a$ ,  $y + \frac{1}{y} = 2c$ ,  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2b$ ,  $y - \frac{1}{y} = 2d$   
 $xy + \frac{1}{xy} = ?$   
 (a)  $ac + bd$  (b)  $ac - bd$   
 (c)  $2(ac - bd)$  (d)  $2(ac + bd)$
255.  $x(x-3) = -1$ ,  $x^5(x^2-7)(x^3-18) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 1/2 (d) None
256.  
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) None
257.  $x(x-4) = -1$ ,  $\frac{(x-4)(x^3-52)}{x^2(x^2-14)(x^4-194)} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) None
258.  $x(x-\sqrt{3}) = -1$ ,  $x^6(x^2-1)(x^4+1) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c)  $\sqrt{3}$  (d) None
259.  $x(x-6) = -1$ , then  $x^5(x^2-34)(x^3-?) = 1$   
 (a) 194 (b) 198  
 (c) 196 (d) None
260.  $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ , then  $x^9 + x^7 - 47x^5 - 47x^3 = ?$   
 (a) 3 (b) -3  
 (c) 1 (d) -1
261.  $x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ , then  $x^8 + x^4 - 110x^5 - 110x = ?$   
 (a) 28 (b) 23  
 (c) -23 (d) None
262.  $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ , then  $x^5 + x^7 - 208x^3 = ?$   
 (a) 4 (b) -4  
 (c) 1 (d) None

263. If  $\frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \frac{2}{x+2}$  then  $x = ?$   
 (a)  $-\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 0 (d) 2
264. If  $z + \frac{1}{z} = 1$  &  $r = z^{4000} + \frac{1}{z^{4000}}$  & S be digit at units place in number  $2^{2^n} + 1$ , n being a natural number greater than 1, then  $r + s = ?$   
 (a) 2 (b) 4  
 (c) 6 (d) None
265. A, B & C are real values such that  $A + B + C = 2$   
 $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = 6$  &  $A^3 + B^3 + C^3 = 8$ , then find value of  $A^4 + B^4 + C^4$ ?  
 (a) 6 (b) 12  
 (c) 18 (d) 24
266.  $a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 = 0$ , then  $a^{2010} + a^{2015} + 1 = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) Cant't det
267. Let a, b, c, d & e be distinct integers such that  $(6-a)(6-b)(6-c)(6-d)(6-e) = 45$ . What is  $a + b + c + d + e$ ?  
 (a) 5 (b) 17  
 (c) 25 (d) 27
268. Let A, B & C be three numbers such that  $1001C - 2002A = 4004$   
 $1001B - 3003A = 5005$  then average of three numbers A, B & C?  
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 6 (d) 9
269. If a, b & c be real numbers such that  $a - 7b + 8c = 4$  &  $8a + 4b - c = 7$ . What is  $a^2 - b^2 + c^2 = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 4 (d) 7
270. If  $4^a = 5, 5^b = 6, 6^c = 7, 7^d = 8$ , what is  $abcd = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c) 2 (d)  $\frac{5}{2}$
271. If  $a = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1001}}{2}$ , then  $(4a^3 - 1004a - 1001)^{1001} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) a

272. Let  $a+1=b+2=c+3=d+4=a+b+c+d+5$ .  
What is  
 $a+b+c+d=?$

- (a) -5 (b)  $-\frac{10}{3}$   
(c)  $-\frac{7}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{3}$

273. The Value of  $A+B$  that satisfies  
 $(15^{30}+15^{-30})(15^{30}-15^{-30})=5^A 27^B - 5^{-A} 27^{-B}$  is:-

- (a) 20 (b) 60  
(c) 80 (d) 90

274.  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}+b^{\frac{1}{3}}+c^{\frac{1}{3}}=\frac{1}{2-\sqrt[3]{3}}$ , then  $a^3+b^3+c^3=?$

- (a)  $\frac{97^3-79 \times 88 \times 93}{5^9}$  (b)  $\frac{97^3-78 \times 83 \times 99}{5^9}$   
(c)  $\frac{97^3-88 \times 99 \times 73}{5^9}$  (d)  $\frac{97^3-73 \times 88 \times 99}{5^6}$

275. If  $x+\frac{1}{x+7}=0$ , then  $x-\frac{1}{x+7}=?$

- (a)  $3\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $3\sqrt{5}-7$   
(c)  $3\sqrt{5}+7$  (d) 8

276. If  $\frac{bx-ay}{bc}=\frac{ay-cz}{ac}=\frac{cz-bx}{ab}$  then, given that  
 $(bx \neq ay \neq cz)$

- (a)  $ab+bc+ca=0$  (b)  $ab-bc+ca=0$   
(c)  $ab+bc-ca=0$  (d)  $ab-bc-ca=0$

277. If  $2018^x+2018^{-x}=3$  then  $\sqrt{\frac{2018^{6x}-2018^{-6x}}{2018^x-2018^{-x}}}=?$

- (a) 144 (b) 9  
(c) 12 (d) None

278.  $\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^4-\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^4=8$  then

- $x^{315}+x^{309}+x^{124}+x^{118}+x^{60}+x^{54}+x^6+1$   
(a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) 64 (d) -64

279. If  $x^2+\frac{1}{25x^2}=\frac{8}{5}$  &  $x>0$ , then what is value of

- $x^3+\frac{1}{125x^3}=?$   
(a)  $7\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{5}$  (d)  $7\sqrt{6}$

280. If  $x=\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$ , then  $x^3-\frac{1}{x^3}=?$

- (a)  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $6\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}$

281. If  $p+\frac{1}{p}=8$ , then value of  $(p-8)^{2019}+\frac{1}{p^{2019}}=?$

- (a) 2 (b) 0  
(c) 3 (d) 1

282. What is sum of all the roots of equation

$$(7+4\sqrt{3})^{x^2-1}+(7-4\sqrt{3})^{x^2-1}=14$$

- (a)  $-2\sqrt{2}$  (b) 0  
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (d) 2

283. If  $a+b+c=a^3+b^3+c^3=1$  &  $a^2+b^2+c^2=9$  then

$$\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}=?$$

- (a) -1 (b) 0  
(c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

284.  $(1-m)(1+3x+9x^2+27x^3+81x^4+243x^5)=1-m^6$ ,  
 $m \neq 1$

$$\text{then } \frac{m}{x}=?$$

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

285.  $m=\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5+\dots\infty}}}$

$$n=\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5-\dots\infty}}}$$
 then

- (a)  $m-n+1=0$  (b)  $m+n-1=0$   
(c)  $m+n+1=0$  (d)  $m-n-1=0$

286.  $ax^3=by^3=cz^3$  &  $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=1$  then

$$\sqrt[3]{ax^2+by^2+cz^2}=?$$

- (a)  $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}$  (b)  $\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{b}+\sqrt[3]{c}$   
(c)  $2(\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{b}+\sqrt[3]{c})$  (d) 1

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287.  $x + y = \sqrt{3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$ ,  $x - y = \sqrt{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}}$ ,  $xy = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$  (d) None

288.  $x = \sqrt{2(1 + \sqrt{2})}$ ,  $x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $6\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} + 3(1 + \sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $1 + \sqrt{2}$

289. If  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x_n}}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, 2008$ ) &  $x_1 = 1$ , then

$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + \dots + x_{2008} x_{2009} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{-2008}{2009}$  (b)  $\frac{2008}{2009}$   
 (c) 1 (d) None

290.  $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = 11$  &  $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{a}{c} = 8$ , then

$\frac{a^3}{b^3} + \frac{b^3}{c^3} + \frac{c^3}{a^3} - 3 = ?$

- (a) 1967 (b) 67  
 (c) 1067 (d) None

291. If  $f(x) = \frac{4^x}{4^x + 2}$ ,  $f\left(\frac{1}{1999}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{1999}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{1998}{1999}\right) = ?$

- (a) 999 (b) 1998  
 (c)  $\frac{1}{1999}$  (d) None

292. If  $x^{x+16} = 16$  then  $x^{x+12} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b)  $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 (c)  $2^{\frac{1}{4}}$  (d) None

293. If  $3x^2 + \frac{12}{x^2} = 12$ , then  $x^2 - x^4 + x^6 = ?$

- (a) 6 (b) 4  
 (c) 0 (d) None

294.  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $x^{96} + x^{72} + x^{120} + \frac{1}{x^{120}} = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 0  
 (c) -2 (d) None

295.  $x(x - \sqrt{2}) = -1$  then  $x^{58} + \frac{1}{x^{70}} + x^{70} + \frac{1}{x^{58}} + 2 = ?$

- (a) 6 (b) 2  
 (c)  $2 + \sqrt{2}$  (d) Can't det

296.  $x^{\frac{1}{8}}(x^{\frac{1}{8}} - 1) = -1$ , then  $(x^3 + 1)(x^{52} + \frac{1}{x^{52}}) = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) -2  
 (c) 1 (d) None

297.  $x^{\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{-1}{x^{\frac{1}{16}} - 1}$  then

$(x^{38} + 1) \left( \frac{x^{96} + x^{93} + x^{90} + x^{87} + 1}{x^{19}} \right) = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 5  
 (c) -5 (d) None

298. If  $x(x - 110) = -1$  then  $x^3 \sqrt{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2}} = ?$

- (a) 2525 (b) 2025  
 (c) 2325 (d) None

299. If  $a + b + c + d = 4$  then  $\frac{1}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)} +$

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

$\frac{1}{(1-d)(1-a)(1-b)} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 4 (d)  $1 + abcd$

300. If  $x - \frac{1}{c} = c - \frac{1}{x}$  then value of  $x = ?$

- (a)  $c, \frac{1}{c}$  (b)  $c, c^2$   
 (c)  $c, 2c$  (d) 0, 1

301. If  $a = \frac{-1}{a - \sqrt{3}}$  then  $\left(\frac{a^{34} + 1}{a^{28} + a^6}\right) - \frac{17}{11} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{-28}{11}$  (b)  $\frac{28}{11}$   
 (c)  $\frac{17}{11}$  (d)  $\frac{-17}{11}$

302.  $x = \sqrt{2} + 1$ , then value of  $x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4} = ?$

- (a)  $8\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $18\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $6\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $24\sqrt{2}$

303. If  $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = 0$ , then what will be value of

$\frac{ca}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{ac} - \frac{c^3}{a^3} = ?$

- (a) -7 (b) -3  
 (c) 2 (d) -2

304.  $\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 1$  then  $\left(x^{1024} + \frac{1}{x^{1024}}\right)\left(x^{1023} + \frac{1}{x^{1023}}\right) = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) -2  
 (c) 1 (d) None

305.  $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + \sqrt{x^8 + \dots \infty}}} = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{x \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}$  (b)  $\frac{3 + 5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

306.  $\sqrt[3]{a + \frac{a+8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{a-1}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{a - \frac{a+8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{a-1}{3}}} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 0 (d) 3

307. Given that -2 is solution of  $\frac{1}{3}mx = 5x + (-2)^2$  then value

of  $(m^2 - 11m + 17)^{2007} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) None

308.  $x^{2018} + x^{2012} = 0$ ,  $x^{194} = ?$

- (a)  $x^{176}$  (b)  $x^{182}$   
 (c)  $-x^{182}$  (d)  $x^{200}$

309. If  $a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 = 0$  then find value of

$a^{2022} + a^{2016} + a^{2010} + a^{2004} - 1 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 0 (d) 2

310. If  $a^9 + a^8 + a^7 + a^6 + a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 = 0$

then  $a^{2020} + \frac{1}{a^{2030}} + a^{2040} + \frac{1}{a^{2050}} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 4  
 (c) 0 (d) None

311. If  $2x = a + \sqrt{\frac{4b^3 - a^3}{3a}}$  &  $2y = a - \sqrt{\frac{4b^3 - a^3}{3a}}$ ,

$x^3 + y^3 = ?$

- (a) a (b) b  
 (c)  $a^3$  (d)  $b^3$

312. If  $a^2 = by + cz$ ,  $b^2 = cz + ax$ ,  $c^2 = ax + by$

$\frac{x}{a+x} + \frac{y}{b+y} + \frac{z}{c+z} = ?$

- (a) abc (b) 1

- (c)  $\frac{abc}{xyz}$  (d)  $\frac{xyz}{abc}$

313. If  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 3$  then  $\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^5 - \frac{1}{x}} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{11}{36}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{36}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{27}$

314. If  $ab = cd = ef = a + b = 1$ ,  $c + d = 123$  &

$e + f = 2525$  then

$\sqrt[5]{a} + \sqrt[5]{b} + \sqrt[5]{c} + \sqrt[5]{d} + \sqrt[5]{e} + \sqrt[5]{f} = ?$

- (a) 6 (b) 7  
 (c) 8.329 (d) 9

315. If  $a + b + c = 20$  and  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 30$  then find value

of  $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c}\right)$

- (a) 597 (b) 600  
 (c) 599 (d) Can't det



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316. If  $x_1x_2x_3 = 5(10 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$  then

$$\frac{1}{1+x_1} + \frac{1}{1+x_2} + \frac{1}{1+x_3} = ?$$

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

317.  $x + \frac{1}{x+1} = 1$  then  $(x+1)^5 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^5} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 4 (d) 8

318.  $x(x-3) = -1$  then  $\frac{x^4 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 - 3x + 1} = ?$

- (a) 18 (b)  $\infty$   
(c) 27 (d) 55

319.  $x^3(x^3 - 5) = -1$  then  $x^{21} + \frac{1}{x^{21}} = ?$

- (a) 59675 (b) 55679  
(c) 57965 (d) 55796

320.  $x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0$ ,  $(x+4)^3 + \frac{1}{(x+4)^3} = ?$

- (a) 200 (b) 198  
(c) 189 (d) 188

321.  $z^3(z^3 - \sqrt{5}) = +1$ , then  $\frac{z^{42} - 1}{z^{21}} = ?$

- (a)  $367\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $369\sqrt{6}$   
(c)  $377\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $347\sqrt{8}$

322.  $2x(9x-18) = -3$ ,  $40x^3 + \frac{5}{27x^3} + 1 = ?$

- (a) 381 (b) 281  
(c) 182 (d) 190

323.  $\frac{x^{673}}{5} + \frac{5}{x^{673}} = 1$  then  $x^{2019} + 125 = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 0 (d) None

324.  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} + 4 = ?$

- (a)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)(x^2 - 1 + x^2)$   
(b)  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)(x^2 + 1 + x^2)$

(c)  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x} + 1\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x + \frac{1}{x} + 1\right)$

(d)  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x} + 1\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\right)$

325.  $x^2 + x = 5$ , then  $(x+3)^3 + \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} = ?$

- (a) 140 (b) 110  
(c) 130 (d) 120

326.  $a = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{12}}$ ,  $b = \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{12}}$  then  $a^3 + b^3 = ?$

- (a) 40 (b) 44  
(c) 48 (d) 52

327.  $\frac{b-c}{a} + \frac{a+c}{b} + \frac{a-b}{c} = 1$ ,  $a-b+c \neq 0$ , then which is true

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

328.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\frac{1}{12}$ ,  $\frac{x^8 - 1}{x^4} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{58975}{20736}$  (b)  $\frac{59825}{20736}$   
(c)  $\frac{57985}{20736}$  (d)  $\frac{57895}{20736}$

329.  $x = \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}}$ , then,  $x^3, (x^3 - ?) = -1$ , value of ?

- (a) 8 (b) 9  
(c) 2 (d) 4

330.  $x = \frac{7-\sqrt{45}}{2}$ ,  $\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = ?$

- (a)  $6\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$  (b)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$   
(c)  $7\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$  (d)  $14\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

331.  $x(2x-5) = +3$ , then  $4x^2 - \frac{9}{x^2} = ?$

- (a) 35 (b) 30  
(c) 25 (d) 49

332.  $a^2 = 2$ , then  $a+1 = ?$

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

333.  $a(a+1) = -1$  then  $(1-a+a^2)(1+a-a^2) = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) -4  
(c) 0 (d) 1

334.  $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$ ,  $\frac{x^3}{x^6 + 27x^3 + 27} = ?$

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

335.  $\frac{a}{a^2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$  then  $\frac{a^3}{a^6+a^5+a^4+a^3+a^2+a+1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{27}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{29}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{28}$  (d) None

336.  $x - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} = 0$  &  $y - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} = 0$ ,

$(x^3 - 20\sqrt{2}) - (y^3 + 2\sqrt{2}) = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 3  
(c) 2 (d) 1

337.  $x + \frac{2}{x} = 1$ ,  $\frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2(1-x)} = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 2  
(c) -2 (d) 1

338.  $x = \frac{-1}{x-1}$  then  $\frac{x^2+3x+1}{x^2+7x+1} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c)  $\frac{3}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

339.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}}$  &  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  then  $3x^2 - 5xy + 3y^2 = ?$

- (a) 1771 (b) 1171  
(c) 1177 (d) 1717

340.  $\left(m^4 - \frac{1}{m^4}\right)^3 = 64$ ,  $m^8 + \frac{1}{m^8} = ?$

- (a) 16 (b) 22  
(c) 20 (d) 18

341.  $\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = 3$ ,  $\frac{x^3}{y^3} + \frac{y^3}{x^3} = ?$

- (a)  $10\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $10\sqrt{13}$   
(c)  $13\sqrt{10}$  (d)  $13\sqrt{3}$

342. If  $a = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $ab = 1$  then  $\frac{a^2+3ab+b^2}{a^2-3ab+b^2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{31}{37}$  (b)  $\frac{41}{35}$   
(c)  $\frac{37}{31}$  (d)  $\frac{35}{41}$

343.  $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $xy = 1$  then  $\frac{x^2+5xy+y^2}{x^2-5xy+y^2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{37}{39}$  (b)  $\frac{39}{29}$   
(c)  $\frac{37}{29}$  (d)  $\frac{33}{29}$

344.  $2\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 7 = 0$ ,  $x = ?$

- (a) 1, 2 (b)  $2, -\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) -0, 1 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}, 1$

345.  $(x-a)(x-b) = 1$ ,  $a-b+8=0$ ,

$(x-a)^3 - \frac{1}{(x-a)^3} = ?$

- (a) 512 (b) 1  
(c) 488 (d) 536

346.  $x^{12}(x^{12}-7) = -1$ ,  $x^{36}(x^{36}-?) = -1$

- (a) 432 (b) 343  
(c) 433 (d) 322

347.  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ ,  $x^3 - 2x + 1 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 4

348.  $x^2 + 2 = 2x$ , then  $x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 2 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) -1 (d) None

349.  $3x^2 + x = 1$ , then  $6x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 2010 = ?$

- (a) 2009 (b) 2008  
(c) 2010 (d) None

350.  $a^b + a^{-b} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $a^b - a^{-b} = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 1$  (b)  $\pm 2$   
(c)  $\pm 3$  (d) None

351.  $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 = 8$ ,  $a^2 + ab + b^2 = 4$ ,  $ab = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 0  
(c) 2 (d) 1

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352.  $x = \frac{-1}{x - \sqrt{2}}$

$x^{64} + x^{60} + x^{2018} + x^{2014} + x^{2019} + \frac{1}{x^{2019}} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c)  $-\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

353.  $x^2 = \frac{-1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}}, x^{208} + \frac{1}{x^{208}} + x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8} + x^{2016}$

$+ \frac{1}{x^{2016}} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) -2  
(c) 4 (d) 0

354. If  $a^x = b, b^y = c$  &  $xyz = 1$  then what is  $c^z = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) a  
(c)  $a^2$  (d)  $ab$

355. If  $x$  varies as  $m^{\text{th}}$  power of  $y$ ,  $y$  varies as  $n^{\text{th}}$  power of  $z$  &  $x$  varies as  $p^{\text{th}}$  power of  $z$ , then relation between  $p, m$  &  $n$  will be?

(a)  $p = \sqrt{mn}$  (b)  $p = \frac{m}{n}$

(c)  $mn = \frac{1}{p}$  (d)  $p = mn$

356. If  $x$  varies directly as  $y$  & inversely as square of  $z$ , when  $y = 4, z = 14$  then  $x = 10$ , If  $y = 16, z = 7$  then  $x = ?$

- (a) 160 (b)  $\frac{16}{10}$   
(c) 490 (d) None

357. What are factors of  $x^{29} - x^{24} + x^{13} - 1$

- (a)  $x - 1$  (b)  $x + 1$   
(c)  $x - 1$  &  $x + 1$  (d) Neither  $x - 1$  &  $x + 1$

358. Let  $x = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots \infty}}}$  what is quadratic equation of it

- (a)  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$  (b)  $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$   
(c)  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$  (d)  $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

359. If  $a^x = b^y = ab, y = ?$

(a)  $\frac{x-1}{x}$  (b)  $\frac{x}{x-1}$

(c)  $\frac{x+1}{x}$  (d)  $\frac{x}{x+1}$

360. If  $(x + y)^2 - z^2 = 4, (y + z)^2 - x^2 = 9, (z + x)^2 - y^2$

$= 36$  then,  $x + y + z = ?$  if  $x + y + z > 0$

- (a) 7 (b) 14  
(c) 28 (d) 36

361.  $(3 \cdot 7)^x = (0.037)^y = 10000$  then  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 2 (d) None

362. If  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a+b+c}$  where  $a+b+c \neq 0$  &

$abc \neq 0$ ,

then what is value of  $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) -1 (d) 2

363. If  $\frac{1}{x^m} = \frac{1}{y^n} = \frac{1}{z^p}$  &  $xyz = 1$  then  $m + n + p = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) -1 (d) None

364. If  $(ab^{-1})^{2x-1} = (ba^{-1})^{x-2}$ , what is  $x = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 0 (d) 2

365.  $(x + y)^{-1}(x^{-1} + y^{-1})(xy^{-1} + x^{-1}y)^{-1} = ?$

- (a)  $(x + y)^{-1}$  (b)  $(x^2 + y^2)^{-1}$   
(c)  $x^2 + y^2$  (d)  $x + y$

366. If  $ab - b + 1 = 0$  &  $bc - c + 1 = 0$ , then  $(a - ac)$  equal to

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) -1 (d) 2

367. If  $a + b = \sqrt{7}, a - b = \sqrt{3}$ , Find value of  $ab(a^2 + b^2)$

- (a) 25 (b) 5  
(c) 15 (d) None

368. If  $x = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  then  $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

- (a)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (b) 2  
(c) 1 (d) 0

369. If  $ax + by = 6$  &  $bx - ay = 2, x^2 + y^2 = 4$  then  $a^2 + b^2 = ?$

- (a) 40 (b) 10  
(c) 4 (d) None

370.  $\frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{y}\right)^a \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^b}{\left(y + \frac{1}{x}\right)^a \left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right)^b} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{ab}$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{a+b}$  (d)  $\frac{x}{y}$

371. Value of  $R \frac{a^2 - 19a - 25}{a - 7} = a - 12 + \frac{R}{a - 7}$  is

- (a) -109 (b) -88  
 (c) -84 (d) -64

372. If  $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}} - c^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ , then value of  $(a + b - c)^2$

- (a)  $2ab$  (b)  $2bc$   
 (c)  $4ab$  (d)  $4ac$

373. What is  $\frac{(x^2 + y^2)(x - y) - (x - y)^3}{x^2y - xy^2} = ?$

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

374. I

$$x^2 = 6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}} + \sqrt{56 - \sqrt{56 - \sqrt{56 - \dots}}}$$

then what is one of values of  $x$  equal to

- (a) 6 (b) 5  
 (c) 4 (d)  $\sqrt{17}$

375. If  $196x^4 = x^6$ , then  $x^2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{x^6}{14}$  (b)  $14x^4$   
 (c)  $\frac{x^2}{14}$  (d)  $14x^2$

376. If  $ax + \frac{1}{bx} = c$ , then  $bx + \frac{1}{ax} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{bc}{a}$  (b)  $\frac{ac}{b}$   
 (c)  $\frac{a^2}{bc}$  (d)  $\frac{c}{ab}$

377. If  $a^m a^n = a^{mn}$ , then  $m(n - 2) + n(m - 2)$  equal to :-

- (a) -1 (b) +1  
 (c) 0 (d)  $\frac{-1}{2}$

378. The rational expression  $\frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - a} + \frac{1 - a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \sqrt{a}}$  equals

to if  $a \neq 1$

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

379. If mean of three numbers  $a, b$  &  $c$  is 3, then

$$\sqrt[3]{(7^{a+b-c})(7^{b+c-a})(7^{c+a-b})} = ?$$

- (a)  $7^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (b)  $7^{\frac{2}{3}}$   
 (c)  $7^2$  (d)  $7^3$

380. If  $(a - 5)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - d)^2 + (b + c + d - 9)^2 = 0$ , then the

value of  $(a + b + c)(b + c + d)$  is:-

- (a) 20 (b) 11  
 (c) 33 (d) 99

381. If  $a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106$  &  $a^2 - 2b^2 + ab = 30$ . Find

value of both  $|2a + b| = ?$

- (a) 13 (b) 14  
 (c) 15 (d) 16

382. If  $a + b + c = 15$ ,  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{71}{abc}$  then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = ?$$

- (a) 160 (b) 180  
 (c) 200 (d) 220

383. If  $3x - 2y = 11$  &  $(x + y)^2 = 48 + (x - y)^2$  then

$$27x^3 - 8y^3$$

equal to

- (a) 3707 (b) 3702  
 (c) 3770 (d) 2798

384. If  $\left|\frac{3x - 4}{2}\right| \leq \frac{5}{12}$  then  $18x$  can't be equal to

- (a) 19 (b) 20  
 (c) 24 (d) 18

385. If  $x = 1 - y$  &  $x^2 = 2 - y^2$ , then  $x^4 + y^4 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{2}$

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386. If  $x = \frac{2}{3 + \sqrt{7}}$  then  $(x-3)^2 = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 7 (d) 6
387. If  $x = 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ , then  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) = ?$   
 (a)  $1 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $3 + \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{3} - 1$
388. If  $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{x}$ , then value of  $x - x^2 = ?$   
 (a) a (b)  $\frac{1}{a}$   
 (c) -a (d)  $-\frac{1}{a}$
389. If  $x + y = 1$ ,  $x^3 + y^3 = 4$  then  $x^2 + y^2 = ?$   
 (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 7
390. If  $f(x) = ax^7 + bx^5 + cx^3 - 6$  &  $f(-9) = 3$  then  $f(9) = ?$   
 (a) 3 (b) 9  
 (c) -15 (d) 15
391. If  $a = 1000, b = 100, c = 10$  &  $d = 1$ ,  $(a + b + c - d) + (a + b - c + d) + (a - b + c + d) + (-a + b + c + d) = ?$   
 (a) 1111 (b) 2222  
 (c) 3333 (d) 2345
392. If  $(a^2 + b^2)^3 = (a^3 + b^3)^2$  &  $ab \neq 0$  then  $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)^6$  equals to:  
 (a)  $\frac{a^6 + b^6}{a^3 b^3}$  (b)  $\frac{64}{729}$   
 (c) 1 (d)  $\frac{a^6 + a^3 b^3 + b^6}{a^2 b^4 + a^4 b^2}$
393. If  $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ ,  $x^2 - 4x + 2 = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
394. If  $\frac{x^2}{y^2} + tx + \frac{y^2}{4}$  is a Perfect Square then  $t = ?$   
 (a)  $\pm 1$  (b)  $\pm 2$   
 (c) 0 (d)  $\pm 3$

395.  $1 - x^8 = 65$  &  $1 - x^4$ , then  $x = ?$   
 (a)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\pm 2\sqrt{2}$
396. If  $x(x-4) = -4$ , then  $x^2(x^2-5) = ?$   
 (a) 4 (b) -4  
 (c) -1 (d) None
397. If  $a + b + c = 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} + \frac{1}{(a+b)^3} + \frac{1}{(b+c)^3} + \frac{1}{(c+a)^3} = ?$   
 (a)  $3abc$  (b)  $-1$   
 (c) 0 (d)  $-1$
398. If  $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{a+b}{5} = \frac{b+c}{7} = \frac{a+b+c+d}{12}$ , then  $\frac{a+c}{b+d} = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{7}$  (d) 2
399. If  $a = \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3} + 1$ , then  $\frac{[(a-1)^3 - 5]^3}{(a-1)^3} = ?$   
 (a) 165 (b) 162  
 (c) 163 (d) 164
400.  $a = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{108} + 10}, b = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{108} - 10}$ ,  $x = a - b$  then  $x^3 + 6x - 20 = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 10 (d) None
401.  $\frac{635}{1000} + \frac{1000}{635} = x$  then  $\frac{1 \cdot 905}{3} + \frac{3}{1 \cdot 905} = ?$   
 (a)  $x^2$  (b)  $3x$   
 (c)  $x$  (d)  $0.1x$
402. If  $(a+b+2c+3d)(a-b-2c+3d) = (a-b+2c-3d)(a+b-2c-3d)$ , then  $2bc = ?$   
 (a)  $3ad$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $a^2 d^2$  (d)  $\frac{3a}{2d}$
403. If  $a = \frac{4}{3}$ , then  $27a^3 - 108a^2 + 144a - 1317 = ?$   
 (a) -253 (b) -1253  
 (c) 0 (d) 261

404. If  $(a + b)^2 = 21 + c^2, (b + c)^2 = 32 + a^2, (c + a)^2 = 28 + b^2, a + b + c = ?$

- (a) 9 (b) 10  
(c) 11 (d) 14

405.  $\frac{1}{a}(a^2 + 1) = 3$  then  $\frac{1}{a^3}(a^6 + 1) = ?$

- (a) 9 (b) 18  
(c) 27 (d) 1

406.  $\frac{2+a}{a} + \frac{2+b}{b} + \frac{2+c}{c} = 4$ , then  $\frac{ab+bc+ca}{abc} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 0 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

407. If  $x = \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 11} - 2, x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 3  
(c) 7 (d) 11

408.  $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0, \frac{2x}{x^2 - 7x + 6} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c)  $-\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $-\frac{1}{3}$

409.  $(x + 3)(x - 1) = 1, (x + 3)^3 - \frac{1}{(x + 3)^3} = ?$

- (a) 46 (b) 96  
(c) 76 (d) 66

410. If  $3a = 4b = 6c, a + b + c = 27\sqrt{29}$  then,

- $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} = ?$   
(a) 87 (b)  $3\sqrt{29}$   
(c) 82 (d) 83

411. If  $x = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt{2}}, y = \sqrt[6]{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}$  then  $xy = ?$

- (a)  $2 - \sqrt{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{2} - 1$   
(c) 1 (d)  $2 + \sqrt{2}$

412. If  $\sqrt{b^3\sqrt{b}} - \sqrt[3]{b\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{b}$  then  $b = ?$

- (a) 16 (b) 4  
(c) 256 (d) 64

413. If  $x^x + y^y = 31, 2x^x y^y$  could be if  $x$  &  $y$  integers  $\neq 0$

- (a) 216 (b) 96  
(c) 108 (d)  $12 \cdot 4$

414. If  $a^2 + b^2 = x, ab = y, \frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 - ab\sqrt{2} + b^2} = ?$

- (a)  $x + 2y$  (b)  $x + \sqrt{2}y$   
(c)  $y + \sqrt{2}x$  (d)  $2x + y$

415. If  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ , then  $\frac{x^3 + x + 1}{x^5} = ?$

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

416. If  $\frac{x}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = -1$ , then  $\frac{x^2}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{21}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{17}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{15}$  (d) None

417.  $z = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 3}} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 3}}}$

- $\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 3}}}$  then  $z = ?$   
(a) 2 (b) 1  
(c)  $\sqrt{7}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

418. For a real numbers  $x, [x]$  denotes integral part of  $x$ , then value of

$\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{100}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{100}\right] + \dots + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{99}{100}\right]$

equals to:-

- (a) 49 (b) 50  
(c) 48 (d) 51

419. If  $(a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3$  then  $(a + b + c)^{2001} = ?$

- (a)  $a^{2001} + b^{2001} + c^{2001} + 3a^{2001}b^{2001} + c^{2001}$   
(b)  $3a^{2001}b^{2001}c^{2001}$   
(c)  $a^{2001} + b^{2001} + c^{2001}$   
(d)  $a^{2002} + b^{2002} + c^{2002}$

420. If  $x + y + z = 0$ , then

$x\left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) + y\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}\right) + z\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) -3  
(c) 1 (d) 0

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421.  $3x + 7y + z = 5$ ,  $4x + 10y + z = 39$ ,  $\frac{x+y+z}{x+3y} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{-63}{34}$  (b)  $\frac{-53}{34}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-31}{34}$  (d) None

422. If  $y$  &  $z$  are prime numbers,  $x = yz$ ,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{3}{z}$ , then  $x + 5y + 2z$  could be

- (a) 10 (b) 30  
 (c) 15 (d)  $\frac{10}{3}$

423. If  $a + b + c = abc \neq 0$ ,

$$\frac{(1-b^2)(1-c^2)}{bc} + \frac{(1-a^2)(1-c^2)}{ac} + \frac{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)}{ab} = ?$$

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

424. Let  $a, b$  &  $c$  are real positive numbers such that

$$a(b+c) = 152, b(c+a) = 162, c(a+b) = 170, abc = ?$$

- (a) 672 (b) 688  
 (c) 704 (d) 720

425.  $f(xy) = \frac{f(x)}{y}$  for all positive real numbers  $x$  &  $y$

$$f(500) = 3, f(600) = ?$$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (d) 3

426.  $4^{x_1} = 5, 5^{x_2} = 6, 6^{x_3} = 7, \dots, 127^{x_{124}} = 128$  then what is  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{124} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
 (c) 3 (d)  $\frac{7}{2}$

427. If  $\frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c}$  then value of

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} + \frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2bc} + \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = ?$$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{6}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

428.  $\left(x^{32} + \frac{1}{x^{32}}\right)\left(x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^{16} + \frac{1}{x^{16}}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) = ?$

- (a)  $x^{64} + \frac{1}{x^{64}}$  (b)  $\frac{x^{64} + \frac{1}{x^{64}}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{x^{64} - \frac{1}{x^{64}}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$  (d)  $\frac{x^{32} + \frac{1}{x^{32}}}{x + \frac{1}{x}}$

429. If  $P = 4\sqrt{15}$  then value of  $q = \sqrt{P}$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{30} - 2(p+3)} - \sqrt{15}$$

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

430. If  $\frac{x}{p} = \frac{y}{q} = \frac{z}{r}$  then  $xy + yz + zx$  is equal to

- (a)  $\frac{(px + qy + rz)}{(p + q + r)^2}$   
 (b)  $\frac{[x^2(p+q+r)^2 - p^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]}{2p^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{(p+q+r)^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$   
 (d)  $\frac{p^2 + q^2 + r^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

431.  $x(2x+3) = 90$  &  $7y^{-2} + 2y^{-1} = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$  ( $x$  &  $y$  are positive numbers) then what is value of  $x^2 + y^2 = ?$

- (a) 45 (b) 109  
 (c) 117 (d) 126

432. If  $y = \frac{2-x}{1+x}, \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{2y+1}{y^2-1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{(1+x)(2-x)}{2x-1}$  (b)  $\frac{(1-x)(2+x)}{x-1}$
- (c)  $\frac{(1+x)(2-x)}{1-2x}$  (d)  $\frac{(1+x)(1-2x)}{2-x}$
433.  $x^2 + y^2 = z + 1$ ,  $y^2 + z^2 = x + 1$  then  $xyz = ?$   
 $z^2 + x^2 = y + 1$
- (a)  $-1, \frac{-1}{8}$  (b)  $1, \frac{-1}{8}$
- (c)  $-1, \frac{1}{8}$  (d)  $1, \frac{1}{8}$
434. If  $x = \frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{4}$ , then  $10x^3 - 21x^2 + 4x + 7 = ?$
- (a) 4 (b) -4  
 (c) 0 (d) None
435. If  $f(x+1) = 7x^2 + 6x + 3$ ,  $f(x-1) = ?$
- (a)  $7x^2 + 22x - 19$  (b)  $7x^2 - 22x + 19$   
 (c)  $7x^2 + 22x + 19$  (d)  $7x^2 - 22x - 19$
436. If  $80^x = 4$  &  $80^y = 5$  then  $20\left(\frac{1-x-y}{1-x}\right) = ?$
- (a) 20 (b) 4  
 (c) 25 (d) 80
437. If  $a, b, c$  are natural distinct numbers  $abc + ab + ac + bc + a + b + c = 1000$ .  $a + b + c = ?$
- (a) 28 (b) 16  
 (c) 21 (d) None
438. If  $(1-x^4) = m$  &  $1-x^2 = n$ , then among option  $x = ?$
- (a)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{m+n}{n}}$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{m+n}$   
 (c)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{m-n}{n}}$  (d)  $\pm \sqrt{n-m}$
439. If  $x = \frac{1}{x-1}$  then  $\left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right) = ?$
- (a)  $\pm \sqrt{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 (c)  $\pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$  (d) None
440.  $a+b+ab=8, b+c+bc=15, a+c+ac=35$  then  $a = ?$
- (a) 3.5 (b) 4.5  
 (c) 5.5 (d) 6.5
441. If  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 19 = 6(x-1)$ , then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x-4} = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 5  
 (c) 6 (d) 8
442. If  $a + a^2 + a^3 - 1 = 0$ , then  $a^3 + \frac{1}{a} = ?$
- (a) 1 (b) 4  
 (c) 2 (d) 3
443.  $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = (x^2 + px + q)^2$  then  $2q = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{a}{2c}$  (b)  $\frac{2c}{a}$   
 (c)  $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{9}$  (d) None
444. If  $a^x = b^y = c^z$ ,  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b}$  then  $\frac{2z}{x+z} = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{y}{x}$  (b)  $\frac{x}{y}$   
 (c)  $\frac{x}{z}$  (d)  $\frac{z}{x}$
445.  $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$  then  $x^9 + x^7 - 194x^5 - 194x^3 = ?$
- (a) 4 (b) -4  
 (c) 5 (d) -5
446.  $(x+1)(x+2) + \frac{1}{x(x-1)} = 0$  then  $x^2 + x = ?$
- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) -1
447.  $P(x) = 2x^5 - 64x^4 + 64x^3 - 64x^2 + 64x - 1$ ,  $P(31) = ?$
- (a) 2 (b) 61  
 (c) 62 (d) 60
448.  $a^3 = \frac{1}{a^3 - 36}$  then  $a^2 = \frac{-1}{a^2 - ?}$
- (a) 7 (b) 11  
 (c) 13 (d) 14
449.  $x = \frac{-1}{x + \sqrt{3}}$  then  $x^{42} + x^{48} + x^{54} + x^{60} + x^{66} + x^{72} = ?$
- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) -1 (d) None
450.  $x(x - \sqrt{3}) = -1$  then  $\frac{\left(x^{17} + \frac{1}{x^{17}}\right)\left(x^{20} + \frac{1}{x^{20}}\right)}{\left(x^{11} + \frac{1}{x^{11}}\right)\left(x^{14} + \frac{1}{x^{14}}\right)} = ?$
- (a) -1 (b) 1  
 (c) 0 (d) None



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451.  $x = \sqrt{5} - 2$ , then  $x^4 + 16x^2 + 8x^3 + 4 = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 1  
(c) 0 (d) 5

452. If  $ab - b + 1 = 0, bc - c + 1 = 0$  then  $a - ac = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 0 (d) 2

453.  $\frac{(a+b+c)^4 - (b+c)^4 - (a+c)^4 - (a+b)^4 + a^4 + b^4 + c^4}{a+b+c} = ?$

- (a)  $3abc$  (b)  $4abc$   
(c)  $6abc$  (d)  $12abc$

454.  $x^2(x+y+z) = 36, y^2(x+y+z) = 46, z^2(x+y+z) = 63,$   
 $xy(x+y+z) = 111, yz(x+y+z) = 99, zx(x+y+z) = 82$   
 $x, y, z > 0$  then  $x = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 4  
(c) 1 (d) None

455.  $x(x+1) = -1$ , then  $(1+x^{16} - x^{17})(1+x^{17} - x^{16}) = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) -4  
(c) 1 (d) None

456.  $\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = 14, x = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 2$  (b)  $\pm 3$   
(c)  $\pm 1$  (d) None

457.  $a^3 + 3a^2 + 9a = 1$ , then  $a^3 + \frac{3}{a} = ?$

- (a) 31 (b) 24  
(c) 26 (d) 28

458.  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x+y} = 0$ , then  $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c)  $2\sqrt{5}$  (d) None

459.  $x^{27} + 43\sqrt{3} = -1$ , then  $x^{108}(x^{108} + ?) = -1$

- (a) 623 (b) 23  
(c) -623 (d) None

460.  $x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$ , then  $(x-1)^{16} [(x-1)^{16} - ?] = -1$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 0 (d) None

461. If  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x+2}$  find :-

- (A)  $x^3 - 8$  (B)  $x^3$   
(C)  $2x^3 + 1$  (D)  $x^6 + 1$   
(a) 0, 6, 10 & 60  
(b) 5, 3, 17 & 10  
(c) 1, 5, 20 & 30  
(d) 0, 8, 17 & 465

462.  $3x + 4y - 11 = 18$  &  $8x - 16y + 12 = 6$  then the value of  $5x - 3y - 9 = ?$

- (a) 18 (b) -9  
(c) -27 (d) -18

463. Other two zero(es) of  $2x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 2$ , if two of its zero(es) are  $\sqrt{2}$  &  $-\sqrt{2}$  are :-

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  & 1 (b) 0 & 1

- (c) 1 & 2 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  & -1

464. If  $x = \frac{4}{3}$  is a root of polynomial  $f(x) = 6x^3 - 11x^2 + kx - 20$ , then find the value of  $k$ .

- (a) 10 (b) 19  
(c) -5 (d) 3

465. If  $x = 2$  and  $x = 0$  are roots of the polynomials  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + ax + b$ . Then values of  $a$  and  $b$  respectively are :-

- (a) 2, 0 (b) 1, 2  
(c) -1, 1 (d) 0, 3

466. Find  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  if  $x + 1$  and  $x + 2$  are factors of

$p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 2\alpha x + \beta$   
(a) 3, -1 (b) -1, 0  
(c) 0, -3 (d) 5, 6

467. What must be subtracted from  $x^3 - 6x^2 - 15x + 80$ , so that the result is exactly divisible by  $x^2 + x - 12$ ?

- (a)  $2x + 3$  (b)  $80 - x$   
(c)  $x^2 + x - 12$  (d)  $3x^2 + 9x - 8$

468. If  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  then evaluate  $\frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{\beta^3}$

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

469. Let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  be the roots of  $2x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x + 1$ . Find the value of  $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha$ .

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

470. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are -3 & 2, respectively.

- (a)  $x^2 - 3x - 2$  (b)  $x^2 + 3x + 2$   
(c)  $x^2 - 3x + 2$  (d)  $x^2 + 3x - 2$

471. The zeroes of the polynomial are  
 $p(x) = x^2 - 10x - 75$

- (a) 5, -15 (b) 5, 15  
 (c) 15, -5 (d) -5, -15

472. If two zeroes of the polynomial  $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 12$  are  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $-\sqrt{3}$ , then find the third zero?

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c) 3 (d) 4

473. Given that the sum of the zeroes of the polynomial  $(a + 1)x^2 + (2a + 3)x + (3a + 4)$  is -1. Find the product of its zeroes

- (a) 6 (b) 2  
 (c) -5 (d)  $-\frac{10}{3}$

474. Find the polynomial having  $5 \pm \sqrt{3}$  as its zeroes.

- (a)  $x^2 - 10x + 22$  (b)  $3x^2 + 4 + 5x$   
 (c)  $6x^2 - 7x - 3$  (d)  $x^2 - 10x + 75$

475. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are the zeroes of the polynomial  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ , then find the value of

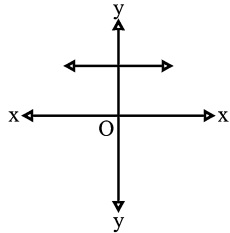
$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

- (a)  $\frac{2a+b}{4c}$  (b)  $\frac{-c}{d}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-d}{a}$  (d)  $\frac{b^2+4ac}{2a}$

476. If the zeroes of the polynomial  $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$  are  $a - b, a$  and  $a + b$ , find  $a$  and  $b$ .

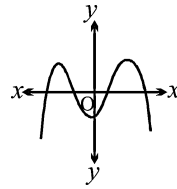
- (a)  $1, \sqrt{2}$  (b)  $-1, \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\pm 1, \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $\pm 1, -\sqrt{2}$

477. The graph of  $y = p(x)$  is given in fig. below, for a polynomial  $p(x)$ . The number of zeroes of  $p(x)$ , is/are



- (a) 3 (b) no zero  
 (c) 1 (d) 2

478. The graph of  $y = p(x)$  is given in fig. below, for a polynomial  $p(x)$ . The number of zeroes of  $p(x)$ , is/are



- (a) 4 (b) 3  
 (c) no zero (d) 2

479. Obtain all zeroes of  $x^4 - 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 9x + 12$  if two of its zeroes are  $\pm\sqrt{3}$ . Sum of zeroes is

- (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) -10 (d) 7

480. If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the polynomial  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 5x + k$  satisfying the relation

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = \frac{21}{4}$$

then find the value of  $k$  for this to be possible.

- (a) 4 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 5

481. Find a cubic polynomial with the sum of zeroes & sum of the product of its zeroes taken two at a time, and the product of its zeroes as 2, -7, -14 respectively.

- (a)  $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$  (b)  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 14$   
 (c)  $x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 2$  (d)  $2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2$

482. If  $p(x) = g(x)q(x) + r(x)$ , then degree of  $p(x)$  is equal to:-

- (a) product of degrees of  $g(x)$  &  $q(x)$   
 (b) product of degrees of  $g(x)$  &  $r(x)$   
 (c) sum of degrees of  $g(x)$  &  $q(x)$   
 (d) sum of degrees of  $g(x)$  &  $r(x)$

483. Which one of the following statements is correct?

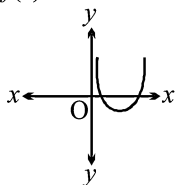
- (a) If  $x^6 + 1$  is divided by  $x + 1$ , then the remainder is -2.  
 (b) If  $x^6 + 1$  is divided by  $x - 1$ , then the remainder is 2.  
 (c) If  $x^6 + 1$  is divided by  $x + 1$ , then the remainder is 1.  
 (d) If  $x^6 + 1$  is divided by  $x - 1$ , then the remainder is -1.

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484. If one zero of the polynomial  $f(x) = 5x^2 + 13x + k$  is the reciprocal of the other, then the value of  $k$  is :-

- (a) 0 (b) 5  
(c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d) 6

485. The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is given in fig. What type of polynomial  $f(x)$  is?



- (a) cubic (b) quadratic  
(c) linear (d) None of these

486. Find a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are 8 and 10.

- (a)  $k(x^2 - 10x + 80)$  (b)  $k(x^2 - 2x + 1)$   
(c)  $k(x^2 - 18x + 80)$  (d)  $k(x^2 + 6x + 9)$

487. The HCF of  $45(2x^4 - x^3 - x^2)$  &  $75(8x^5 + x^2)$  is

- (a)  $15x(2x+1)$  (b)  $15x^2(2x+1)$   
(c)  $15x(2x+1)^2$  (d)  $15x^2(2x+1)^2$

488. If  $(x+5)$  is the HCF of  $(x^2 + 2x + 3b)$  and

$(6x^3 + ax^2 + 3x - 10)$ , then  $a - 2b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 31 (b) 21  
(c) 41 (d) 61

489. The LCM of  $20x^2y(x^2 - y^2)$  &  $35xy^2(x - y)$  is :-

- (a)  $140x^2y^2(x - y)$  (b)  $140xy^2(x^2 - y^2)$   
(c)  $140x^2y^2(x^2 - y^2)$  (d) None

490. If  $f(x) = x^2 + 5x + p$  &  $g(x) = x^2 + 3x + q$  have a common factor, then  $(p - q)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $2(5p - 3q)$  (b)  $2(3p - 5q)$   
(c)  $3p - 5q$  (d)  $5p - 3q$

491. If  $a + c + e = 0$  &  $b + d = 0$  then

$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$

is exactly divisible by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $x + 1$  (b)  $x - 1$   
(c) both (d) None

492. If  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  then calculate  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ .

- (a)  $\frac{3abc - b^3}{a^2c}$  (b)  $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$   
(c)  $\frac{a^3 - b^2}{ab}$  (d)  $\frac{abc}{4}$

493. Identify polynomials from the following:

(i)  $\frac{2}{x^2} - 3x + 2$  (ii)  $2x^2 + 3 - 4x$

(iii)  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 - 3$  (iv)  $\sqrt{x} - 6$

- (a) (i) & (ii) only (b) (ii) & (iii) only  
(c) (i) & (iii) only (d) (ii) & (iv) only

494. The remainder when  $x^4 - 5x + 6$  is divided by  $2 - x^2$  is of the

form  $px + q$ . What are the respective values of 'p' & 'q'?

- (a) 10, 5 (b) -5, 10  
(c) -10, 5 (d) -10, -5

495. For what value of 'm' is one zero of the polynomial  $(m^2 + 9)x^2 + 13x + 6m$ , the reciprocal of the other?

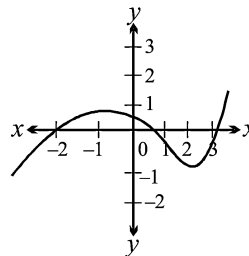
- (a) 9 (b) -3  
(c) 6 (d) 3

496. Find the remainder when  $5p^3 - 13p^2 + 21p - 14$  is divided

by  $(3 - 2p + p^2)$ .

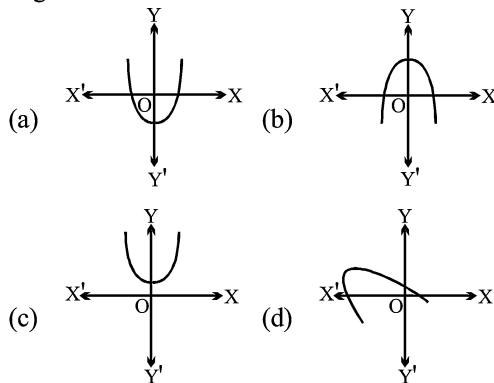
- (a) -5 (b) -15  
(c) -10 (d) 5

497. Choose the zeros of the polynomial whose graph is given

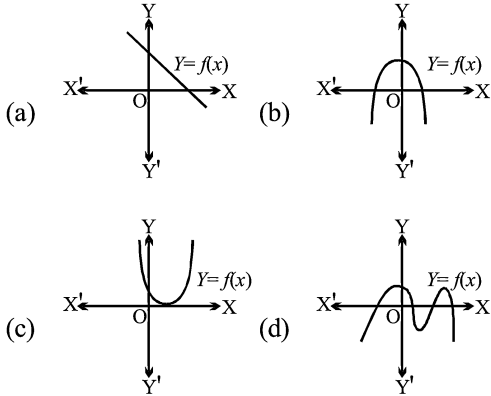


- (a) 1, -1, 2 (b) -2, 1, 3  
(c) -2, 0, 3 (d) -2, 2, 3

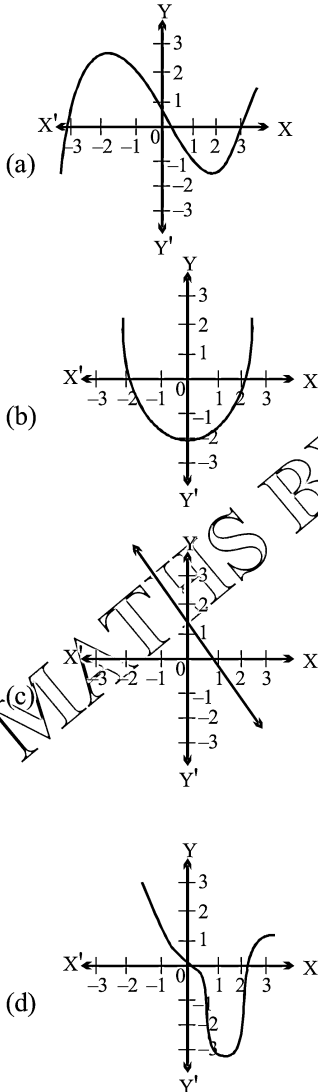
498. Identify the quadratic polynomial  $f(x)$  whose graph is given below has no zeros.



499. The graphs of  $y = f(x)$  are given in fig. For which of these is  $f(x)$  neither linear nor quadratic?



500. Choose the graph of cubic polynomial.



501. Find a quadratic polynomial, whose sum and product of zeros are  $\frac{-10}{\sqrt{3}}$  & 7 respectively.

- (a)  $x^2 + \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 10x + 7\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10x + 7\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $x^2 + 10x + 7\sqrt{3}$

502. A quadratic polynomial  $f(x) = 2x^2 - mx + n$  has  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  as its two zeros. Find the value of  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ .

- (a)  $\frac{1}{8}(m^2 - 4n)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}(m^2 + 4n)$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}(m^2 - 4n)$  (d)  $\frac{1}{3}(m^2 + 4n)$

503. Which of the following is the quadratic polynomial whose zeros are  $\frac{1}{3}$  &  $\frac{2}{5}$ ?

- (a)  $15x^2 + x - 2$  (b)  $15x^2 + 5x - 6$   
 (c)  $15x^2 - 5x + 6$  (d)  $15x^2 - x + 2$

504. If  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  are the zeros of the polynomial  $f(x) = x^2 + ax - b$ , find the polynomial having zeros

$\frac{1}{\alpha}$  &  $\frac{1}{\beta}$

- (a)  $abx^2 + bx - a$  (b)  $x^2 - \frac{a}{b}x - \frac{1}{b}$   
 (c)  $abx^2 - bx + a$  (d)  $x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x - \frac{1}{a}$

505. Factorize:  $2x^2 + 12\sqrt{2}x + 35$  & find the polynomial whose zeroes are twice of the given polynomial.

- (a)  $2x^2 + 24x + 70$   
 (b)  $\sqrt{2}x^2 + 24x + 70\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $4x^2 + 24\sqrt{2}x + 70$   
 (d)  $6x^2 - 31x + 47$

506. For what value of  $k$  is the polynomial  $2x^4 + 3x^3 + 2kx^2 + 3x + 6$  exactly divisible by  $(x + 2)$ ?

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 2 (d) -2

507. If one zero of the quadratic polynomial  $2x^2 - 8x - m$  is  $\frac{5}{2}$ , then the other zero is

- (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (b)  $-\frac{2}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $-\frac{15}{2}$

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508. If  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $f(t) = t^2 - 4t + 3$ , then the value of,  $\alpha^4\beta^3 + \alpha^3\beta^4$  is

- (a) 104 (b) 108  
(c) 112 (d) 5

509. If zeroes of the polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 - 3px^2 + qx - r$  are in the A.P. then

- (a)  $2p^3 = pq - r$  (b)  $2p^3 = pq + r$   
(c)  $p^3 = pq - r$  (d) None of these

510. If two zeroes of the polynomial  $x^4 - 6x^2 - 26x^2 - 138x - 35$  are  $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ , then the other zeroes are

- (a) 5, 7 (b) -5, 7  
(c) -5, -7 (d) 5, -7

511. The graph of polynomial  $p(x)$  cuts the x-axis at 2 places and touches it at 4 places. The number of zeroes of  $p(x)$  is

- (a) 2 (b) 6  
(c) 4 (d) 8

512. A polynomial of degree 7 is divided by a polynomial of degree 4. Degree of the quotient is

- (a) less than 3 (b) 3  
(c) more than 3 (d) more than 5

513. Twice the product of the zeroes of the polynomial  $23x^2 - 26x + 161$  is  $14p$ . Then  $p$  is :-

- (a) 3 (b) 1  
(c)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (d) (-1)

514. The sum and product of zeroes of  $p(x) = 63x^2 - 7x - 9$  are

S and P respectively. Then  $27S + 14P$  equals :-

- (a) 1 (b) 3  
(c)  $\frac{11}{3}$  (d) 9

515. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are zeroes of cubic polynomial  $x^3 + 5x - 2$ , then value of  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3$  is :-

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 6 (d) 2

516. If the remainder on division of  $x^3 + 2x^2 + kx + 3$  by  $x - 3$  is 21 then find the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $x^3 + 2x^2 + kx - 18$  is :-

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

517. Find the zeroes of the polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 16x + 80$ , if two of its zeroes are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign.

- (a) -5, 5, 6 (b) 4, -4, 5  
(c) 2, -2, 3 (d) 0, 6, -6

518. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are zeroes of  $p(x) = 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 1$  find the value of  $\alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1} + \gamma^{-1}$ .

- (a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 7 (d) 11

519. If the quotient of  $x^4 - 11x^3 + 44x^2 - 76x + 48$ , when divided by  $(x^2 - 7x + 12)$  is  $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ , then the descending order of A, B, C is :-

- (a) A, B, C (b) B, C, A  
(c) A, C, B (d) C, A, B

520. Fill in the blanks.

The zeroes of the polynomial  $x^2 - 6x - 16$  are \_\_\_\_\_ (P) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Q) \_\_\_\_\_. The product of the zeroes is \_\_\_\_\_ (R) \_\_\_\_\_ and the sum of the zeroes is \_\_\_\_\_ (S) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) (P) - (-2), (Q) - 8, (R) - (-16), (S) - 6  
(b) (P) - 2, (Q) - 8, (R) - 10, (S) - 16  
(c) (P) - 16, (Q) - 6, (R) - 2, (S) - 8  
(d) (P) - 6, (Q) - 16, (R) - 10, (S) - 16

521. Fill in the blanks.

The zeroes of the polynomial  $p(x)$  are the \_\_\_\_\_ (P) \_\_\_\_\_ of the points, where the graph of  $y = p(x)$  intersects \_\_\_\_\_ (Q) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) (P) - x-coordinates, (Q) - y-axis  
(b) (P) - y-coordinates, (Q) - x-axis  
(c) (P) - x-coordinates, (Q) - x-axis  
(d) (P) - y-coordinates, (Q) - y-axis

522. The roots of the equation  $1x^2 + nx + n = 0$  are in the ratio

$p : q$ . Then :-

- (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{1}} = 0$   
(b)  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} - \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{1}} = 0$   
(c)  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} - \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{1}} = 0$   
(d)  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{1}} = 1$

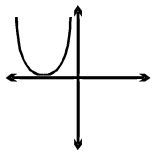
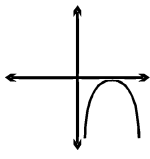
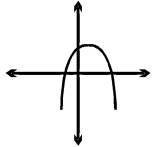
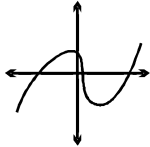
523. Given that two of the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  are 0, the third zero is :-

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

524. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $(k-1)x^2 + kx + 1$  is  $-3$ , then the value of  $k$  is :-

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

525. Which of the following is not the graph of a quadratic polynomial?

- (a)  (b)   
 (c)  (d) 

526. The value of  $ab$  so that  $x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 + ax + b$  is divisible by  $x^2 + 1$ , is

- (a) 1 (b) 7  
 (c) 6 (d) 11

527. Find  $f(4), f(-5), f(3.2)$  if

$f(x) = 6 \cdot 2x^2 - 4x^3 + 4 \cdot 28$

- (a)  $f(4) = -152 \cdot 52, f(-5) = 659 \cdot 28, f(3.2) = -63 \cdot 304$   
 (b)  $f(4) = -152 \cdot 52, f(-5) = 659 \cdot 27, f(3.2) = -63 \cdot 304$   
 (c)  $f(4) = -152 \cdot 53, f(-5) = 659 \cdot 28, f(3.2) = -63 \cdot 304$   
 (d)  $f(4) = -152 \cdot 52, f(-5) = -659 \cdot 28, f(3.2) = 63 \cdot 304$

528. If  $a-b, a, a+b$  are the roots of  $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ , then  $a + b^2 = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 2

529. Solve the following system of equations  $ax + by = c$  ;  
 $bx - ay = c$

- (a)  $x = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}, y = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (b)  $x = \frac{1}{a}, y = \frac{1}{b}$

(c)  $x = \frac{2ab}{(a+b)^2}, y = \frac{2ab}{(a-b)^2}$

(d)  $x = \frac{c(a+b)}{a^2 + b^2}, y = -\frac{c(a-b)}{a^2 + b^2}$

530. Determine the value of  $k$  for which the following system of equations becomes consistent :  $7x - y = 5$ ,  $21x - 3y = k$

- (a)  $k = 15$  (b)  $k = 11$   
 (c)  $k = 4$  (d)  $k = \frac{11}{2}$

531. Solve the following parts of equations by reducing them to a pair of linear equations:

$\frac{1}{3x+y} + \frac{1}{3x-y} = \frac{3}{4}; \frac{1}{2(3x+y)} - \frac{1}{2(3x-y)} = \frac{-1}{8}$

- (a)  $x = 1, y = 1$  (b)  $x = 1, y = 2$   
 (c)  $x = 3, y = 2$  (d)  $x = 4, y = 3$

532. For what value of  $k$  will the following system of linear equations have no solutions?

$3x + y = 1$  and  $(2k-1)x + (k-1)y = 2k+1$

- (a) 2 (b) 4  
 (c) 6 (d) 7

533. Which of the following is true if following pair of equations has unique solution ?  $3x - 2y = -8$

$(2m-5)x + 7y - 6 = 0$

- (a)  $m = \frac{11}{4}$  (b)  $m = -\frac{11}{4}$

- (c)  $m \neq -\frac{11}{4}$  (d)  $m \neq \frac{11}{4}$

534. If we buy 2 tickets from station A to station B, and 3 from station A to station C, we have to pay Rs. 795. But 3 tickets from station A to station B, and 5 tickets from A to station C, costs a total Rs. 1300. What is the fare from station A to B and that from station A to C?

- (a) 50, 175 (b) 70, 210  
 (c) 40, 160 (d) 75, 215

535. The coach of a cricket team buys 7 bats and 6 balls for Rs. 3800. Later, she buys 3 bats and 5 balls for Rs. 1750. Find the cost of each bat and each ball.

- (a) 400, 70 (b) 380, 80  
 (c) 500, 50 (d) 500, 70

536. The pair of linear equations  $x + 2y = 5$  &  $3x + 12y = 10$  has :-

- (a) unique solution  
 (b) no solution  
 (c) infinite many solution  
 (d) None

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537. What is the condition that a system of simultaneous equations  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$  &  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$  must satisfy to have exactly one solution ?

- (a)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$       (b)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$       (d)  $\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

538. The pair of equations  $5x - 15y = 8$  &  $3x - 9y = \frac{24}{5}$  has :-

- (a) one solution      (b) two solutions  
 (c) infinitely many solutions      (d) no solution

539. A pair of linear equations which has a unique solution  $x = 2, y = -3$  is :-

- (a)  $x + y = -1$       (b)  $2x + 5y = -11$   
 $2x - 3y = -5$        $4x + 10y = -22$   
 (c)  $2x - y = 1$       (d)  $x - 4y - 14 = 0$   
 $3x + 2y = 0$        $5x - y - 13 = 0$

540. A man sold a chair and a table together for 1520 thereby making profit of 25% on the chair and 10% on table.

By selling them together for 1535 he would have made a profit of 10% on chair and 25% on the table. Find the cost price of each.

- (a) Rs. 600, Rs.700      (b) Rs.6000, Rs.7000  
 (c) Rs.760, Rs.768      (d) Rs.900, Rs.1000

541. If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  has equal roots, then  $c = ?$

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

542. If the equation  $(1 + m^2)x^2 + (2mc)x + (c^2 - a^2) = 0$  has equal roots then :-

- (a)  $c^2 - a^2 = 1 + m^2$       (b)  $c^2 = a^2(1 + m^2)$   
 (c)  $c^2 a^2 = (1 + m^2)$       (d)  $c^2 + a^2 = 1 + m^2$

543. If  $(1 - b)$  is a root of quadratic equation  $x^2 + bx + 1 - b = 0$ , then its roots are :-

- (a) 0, 1      (b) 0, -1  
 (c) -1, 1      (d) 0, 2

544. If one root of the equation  $px^2 - 14x + 8 = 0$  is six times the other, then  $p$  is equal to :-

- (a) 2      (b) 3  
 (c) 1      (d) none of these

545. If  $x - 1$  is a common root of  $ax^2 + ax + 3 = 0$  and  $x^2 + x + b = 0$ , then  $ab =$

- (a) 3      (b) -3  
 (c) 4      (d) 0

546. If the roots of the equation  $(a - b)x^2 + (b - c)x + c - a = 0$  are equal then

- (a)  $2a = b - c$       (b)  $2a = c - b$   
 (c)  $2a = b + c$       (d)  $2b = a + c$

547. If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,

then  $\frac{\alpha}{a\beta + b} + \frac{\beta}{a\alpha + b} = ?$

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

548. If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of equation  $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ ,

find the value of  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$

- (a)  $\frac{27}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{-37}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{37}{4}$       (d)  $\frac{-27}{4}$

549. If one root of the equation  $a(b - c)x^2 + b(c - a)x + c(a - b) = 0$  is 1, then the other root is

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

550. The roots of the equation  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5\frac{1}{5}$  are:

- (a)  $5\frac{1}{5}$       (b) 5, -5  
 (c) -5, -5      (d) None of these

551. If the roots of  $\frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b} = \frac{1}{c}$  are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign, then the product of the roots is :-

- (a)  $-\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}\right)$       (b)  $-\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{4}\right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{a + b}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}$

552. Identify the quadratic equation from the following.

(a)  $p + \frac{1}{p} = 1, p \neq 0$  (b)  $p^2 + \frac{1}{p} = 1, p \neq 0$

(c)  $x^2 - \frac{1}{x} = 1, x \neq 0$  (d)  $x^2 + 2\sqrt{x} - 1 = 0$

553. What is the nature of the roots of the quadratic equation  $25x^2 - 49 = 0$ ?

- (a) Real and distinct (b) Real and equal  
(c) Irrational (d) No real roots

554. Which is not true?

- (a) Every quadratic polynomial can have at most two zeroes.  
(b) Some quadratic polynomial do not have any zero. [i.e, real zero]  
(c) Some quadratic polynomial may have only one zero [i.e, one real zero]  
(d) Every quadratic polynomial has two zeros.

555. If one root of  $x^2 + x - k = 0$  is square that of other, then find the value of k.

(a)  $-2 \pm \sqrt{5}$  (b)  $2 \pm \sqrt{5}$   
(c)  $4 \pm \sqrt{5}$  (d)  $-4 \pm \sqrt{5}$

556. What can you say about the graph of  $y = x^2 - 12x + 40$ ?

- (a) Intersects X-axis at 1 point.  
(b) Intersects X-axis at 2 points.  
(c) Intersects X-axis at 3 points.  
(d) Does not intersect at any point.

557. The altitude of a right triangle is 7cm less than its base  $x$  and its hypotenuse is 13cm. Identify the quadratic representation of the given statement.

(a)  $x(x-7) = 13$  (b)  $x^2 + (x-7)^2 = 13^2$   
(c)  $x^2 + (x+7)^2 = 13$  (d)  $x^2 + (x+7)^2 = 13^2$

558. Fill in the blanks:

If  $(P) \geq 0$ , then the roots of the quadratic equation

$(Q)$  are given by  $(R)$  and  $(S)$ .

(a)  $(P) : b^2 - 4ac; (Q) : bx^2 + ax + c = 0;$

$(R) : \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a};$

$(S) : (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 2a$

(b)  $(P) : b^2 - 4ac; (Q) : ax^2 + bx + c = 0;$

$(R) : \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a};$

$(S) : \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

(c)  $(P) : b^2 - 4ac; (Q) : bx^2 + ax + c = 0;$

$(R) : \frac{-a - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a};$

$(S) : \frac{-a + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

(d)  $(P) : c^2 - 4ba; (Q) : ax^2 + bx + c = 0;$

$(R) : \frac{-b \times \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a};$

$(S) : \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

559. In a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0, b^2 - 4ac$  is called

$(P)$ . There will be two distinct roots if  $b^2 - 4ac$

$(Q)$  will be no real roots if  $b^2 - 4ac$

$(R)$  and will two equal roots if  $b^2 - 4ac$

$(S)$ .

(a)  $(R)$  - Real Root,  $(Q) - > 0, (R) - < 0, (S) = 0$

(b)  $(P)$  - Discriminant,  $(Q) = 0, (R) - > 0, (S) - < 0$

(c)  $(P)$  - Real Root,  $(Q) - > 0, (R) = 0, (S) - < 0$

(d)  $(P)$  - Discriminant,  $(Q) - > 0, (R) - < 0, (S) = 0$

560. If we factorise  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0, a \neq 0$ , into a  $(P)$

of  $(Q)$  Linear factors, then the roots of the equation can be found by  $(R)$  each factors to

$(S)$ .

(a)  $(P)$  - product,  $(Q)$  - two,  $(R)$  - equating,  $(S)$  - zero

(b)  $(P)$  - sum,  $(Q) =$  two,  $(R)$  - equating,  $(S)$  - one

(c)  $(P)$  - product,  $(Q)$  - two,  $(R)$  - dividing,  $(S)$  - one

(d)  $(P)$  - sum,  $(Q)$  - three,  $(R)$  - equating,  $(S)$  - zero

561. Which of the following is not a quadratic equation?

(a)  $2(x-1)^2 = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$

(b)  $(x^2 - 1)^2 = x^2 + 3x + 9$

(c)  $(x^2 + 2x)^2 = x^4 + 3 + 4x^3$

(d)  $x^2 + 9 = 3x^2 - 5x$

562. The value of  $\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + \dots}}}}}$  is

(a) 4

(b) 6

(c) 8

(d) 10



ALGEBRA ANSWER - KEY

1. (d)	57. (c)	113. (c)	169. (a)	225. (a)	281. (b)	337. (d)	393. (a)	449. (a)	505. (b)
2. (a)	58. (c)	114. (a)	170. (b)	226. (d)	282. (b)	338. (d)	394. (a)	450. (b)	506. (b)
3. (c)	59. (c)	115. (d)	171. (a)	227. (a)	283. (a)	339. (d)	395. (c)	451. (d)	507. (c)
4. (c)	60. (c)	116. (b)	172. (b)	228. (a)	284. (b)	340. (d)	396. (b)	452. (a)	508. (b)
5. (c)	61. (d)	117. (b)	173. (c)	229. (d)	285. (d)	341. (b)	397. (c)	453. (d)	509. (a)
6. (b)	62. (a)	118. (a)	174. (a)	230. (a)	286. (b)	342. (c)	398. (d)	454. (a)	510. (b)
7. (d)	63. (b)	119. (c)	175. (a)	231. (c)	287. (a)	343. (b)	399. (b)	455. (a)	511. (b)
8. (a)	64. (b)	120. (a)	176. (a)	232. (b)	288. (c)	344. (b)	400. (a)	456. (a)	512. (b)
9. (c)	65. (d)	121. (c)	177. (c)	233. (d)	289. (c)	345. (d)	401. (c)	457. (d)	513. (b)
10. (b)	66. (d)	122. (b)	178. (a)	234. (b)	290. (c)	346. (d)	402. (a)	458. (c)	514. (a)
11. (a)	67. (a)	123. (a)	179. (b)	235. (a)	291. (a)	347. (c)	403. (b)	459. (c)	515. (c)
12. (a)	68. (c)	124. (d)	180. (c)	236. (a)	292. (a)	348. (b)	404. (a)	460. (b)	516. (a)
13. (b)	69. (c)	125. (b)	181. (a)	237. (a)	293. (a)	349. (a)	405. (b)	461. (d)	517. (b)
14. (d)	70. (b)	126. (a)	182. (d)	238. (a)	294. (c)	350. (b)	406. (d)	462. (b)	518. (a)
15. (d)	71. (a)	127. (b)	183. (a)	239. (b)	295. (b)	351. (d)	407. (b)	463. (a)	519. (d)
16. (c)	72. (b)	128. (d)	184. (a)	240. (a)	296. (b)	352. (c)	408. (c)	464. (b)	520. (a)
17. (d)	73. (a)	129. (b)	185. (b)	241. (b)	297. (c)	353. (a)	409. (c)	465. (a)	521. (c)
18. (b)	74. (c)	130. (c)	186. (d)	242. (d)	298. (a)	354. (b)	410. (a)	466. (b)	522. (a)
19. (d)	75. (c)	131. (a)	187. (a)	243. (d)	299. (a)	355. (d)	411. (c)	467. (d)	523. (a)
20. (b)	76. (b)	132. (a)	188. (d)	244. (c)	300. (a)	356. (a)	412. (d)	468. (b)	524. (a)
21. (b)	77. (d)	133. (d)	189. (b)	245. (a)	301. (a)	357. (a)	413. (a)	469. (a)	525. (d)
22. (a)	78. (b)	134. (c)	190. (a)	246. (c)	302. (d)	358. (c)	414. (b)	470. (b)	526. (b)
23. (c)	79. (c)	135. (a)	191. (d)	247. (b)	303. (d)	359. (b)	415. (c)	471. (c)	527. (a)
24. (c)	80. (b)	136. (b)	192. (b)	248. (c)	304. (b)	360. (a)	416. (b)	472. (d)	528. (a)
25. (a)	81. (d)	137. (b)	193. (d)	249. (c)	305. (a)	361. (b)	417. (b)	473. (b)	529. (d)
26. (b)	82. (d)	138. (c)	194. (a)	250. (a)	306. (b)	362. (b)	418. (b)	474. (a)	530. (a)
27. (c)	83. (b)	139. (b)	195. (a)	251. (c)	307. (b)	363. (b)	419. (c)	475. (b)	531. (a)
28. (d)	84. (d)	140. (c)	196. (b)	252. (b)	308. (b)	364. (a)	420. (b)	476. (a)	532. (a)
29. (d)	85. (d)	141. (d)	197. (b)	253. (b)	309. (b)	365. (b)	421. (a)	477. (b)	533. (c)
30. (d)	86. (c)	142. (a)	198. (d)	254. (d)	310. (b)	366. (a)	422. (b)	478. (a)	534. (d)
31. (b)	87. (c)	143. (a)	199. (a)	255. (a)	311. (d)	367. (b)	423. (c)	479. (a)	535. (c)
32. (d)	88. (b)	144. (c)	200. (d)	256. (a)	312. (b)	368. (b)	424. (d)	480. (b)	536. (a)
33. (c)	89. (c)	145. (b)	201. (a)	257. (a)	313. (b)	369. (b)	425. (c)	481. (b)	537. (b)
34. (c)	90. (a)	146. (c)	202. (d)	258. (a)	314. (d)	370. (c)	426. (d)	482. (c)	538. (c)
35. (d)	91. (b)	147. (c)	203. (d)	259. (b)	315. (a)	371. (a)	427. (a)	483. (b)	539. (d)
36. (b)	92. (c)	148. (b)	204. (b)	260. (b)	316. (c)	372. (c)	428. (c)	484. (b)	540. (a)
37. (c)	93. (a)	149. (a)	205. (c)	261. (c)	317. (b)	373. (b)	429. (b)	485. (b)	541. (d)
38. (c)	94. (d)	150. (b)	206. (b)	262. (b)	318. (b)	374. (c)	430. (b)	486. (c)	542. (b)
39. (b)	95. (b)	151. (b)	207. (b)	263. (b)	319. (c)	375. (d)	431. (c)	487. (b)	543. (b)
40. (c)	96. (d)	152. (c)	208. (a)	264. (b)	320. (b)	376. (a)	432. (c)	488. (c)	544. (b)
41. (d)	97. (d)	153. (c)	209. (d)	265. (c)	321. (c)	377. (c)	433. (b)	489. (c)	545. (a)
42. (b)	98. (b)	154. (b)	210. (a)	266. (c)	322. (b)	378. (d)	434. (a)	490. (b)	546. (c)
43. (c)	99. (a)	155. (a)	211. (c)	267. (c)	323. (c)	379. (d)	435. (b)	491. (c)	547. (d)
44. (b)	100. (b)	156. (c)	212. (a)	268. (b)	324. (d)	380. (d)	436. (b)	492. (b)	548. (d)
45. (a)	101. (d)	157. (c)	213. (b)	269. (b)	325. (b)	381. (b)	437. (a)	493. (b)	549. (d)
46. (c)	102. (d)	158. (c)	214. (a)	270. (b)	326. (d)	382. (b)	438. (c)	494. (b)	550. (a)
47. (b)	103. (d)	159. (a)	215. (b)	271. (b)	327. (d)	383. (a)	439. (c)	495. (d)	551. (a)
48. (b)	104. (a)	160. (d)	216. (b)	272. (b)	328. (a)	384. (d)	440. (a)	496. (a)	552. (d)
49. (c)	105. (a)	161. (a)	217. (b)	273. (c)	329. (d)	385. (d)	441. (c)	497. (b)	553. (a)
50. (c)	106. (a)	162. (a)	218. (b)	274. (c)	330. (c)	386. (c)	442. (c)	498. (c)	554. (d)
51. (a)	107. (b)	163. (b)	219. (d)	275. (b)	331. (a)	387. (a)	443. (b)	499. (d)	555. (b)
52. (c)	108. (d)	164. (b)	220. (d)	276. (a)	332. (d)	388. (a)	444. (a)	500. (a)	556. (d)
53. (d)	109. (b)	165. (d)	221. (b)	277. (c)	333. (a)	389. (a)	445. (b)	501. (c)	557. (b)
54. (d)	110. (b)	166. (b)	222. (c)	278. (b)	334. (d)	390. (c)	446. (b)	502. (c)	558. (b)
55. (a)	111. (b)	167. (b)	223. (a)	279. (c)	335. (b)	391. (b)	447. (b)	503. (a)	559. (d)
56. (b)	112. (b)	168. (a)	224. (c)	280. (b)	336. (a)	392. (b)	448. (b)	504. (b)	560. (a)
								505. (b)	561. (b)
								506. (b)	562. (a)
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								559. (d)	
								560. (a)	
								561. (b)	
								562. (a)	

ALGEBRA SOLUTIONS

1. (d) Let  $x = y = z = a = b = c = 1$   
 $\therefore$  Each equals  $\frac{1}{3}$
2. (a) Go through options let (a)  
 $x + x + x = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $3x = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\therefore \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times 3 = 16$   
 Also  $\therefore$  Ans. verified
3. (c)  
 $ax + by + cz$   
 $x(y-z) + y(z-x) + z(x-y)$   
 $\therefore xy - xz + yz - xy + zx + zy = 0$
4. (c) Let  $b = 0$   $a = 1$   
 L.H.S.  $\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{1+1+0} = \sqrt[3]{2}$   
 R.H.S.  $\Rightarrow x^3 + 3bx = 2 + 0 = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times 1 = 2a$
5. (c) Work on last digit  
 $\frac{4 \times 9 - 9}{(2 \times 9 + 1)(6 \times 9 - 3)}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{7}{(9)(1)} \rightarrow \frac{7}{9}$   
 $\therefore$  Last digit should be 3
6. (b) Let  $x + y = 3$ ,  $x - y = 2$   
 $\therefore \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{x+3+2}{3-2} = 5$
7. (d) Let  $a = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$
8. (a) Let  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$   
 $\therefore$  L.H.S. = 0  
 $(-2-4)(-2+2) = 0$
9. (c) Let  $\frac{p}{a} = x$ ,  $\frac{q}{b} = y$ ,  $\frac{r}{c} = z$   
 $\therefore x + y + z = 1$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$   
 $\therefore xy + yz + zx = ?$

- $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx)$   
 $1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
10. (b)  $a = b = c = 1$   
 $\therefore \frac{1+1}{1} = 2$
11. (a)  $\frac{(a+b+c)[(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]}{2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}$   
 $(2a - 1) = 0$   
 $a = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $4c + 5 = 0$   
 $c = \frac{-5}{4}$   
 $4b - 3 = 0$   $b = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\therefore a + b + c = 0$   
 Ans. is 0
12. (a) Let  $x + y + z = 10$   
 So  $x$  should be 2  
 $y$  should be 3  
 $z$  should be 5  
 $\therefore 2(x + y + z) = 20$
13. (b) Let  $a = 3$   
 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{1}$   
 $\therefore \frac{5^2 - 1}{5^2 + 1} = \frac{24}{26} = \frac{12}{13}$   
 $\therefore \frac{4 \times 3}{3^2 \times 4}$
14. (d) Using C & D  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = x$   
 $\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{y}$   
 Let  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 1$   
 $\therefore x = 3$   
 $y = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\therefore \frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + 1} = \frac{8}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $\therefore$  Option d satisfying this.

15. (d)  $x = \sqrt{3} + 1\sqrt{2}$   
 $y = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$   
 $x^3 \rightarrow$  all values contains  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (square root)  
 $x^3 \rightarrow$  all values contains  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (square root)  
 In question also all values will be is square root  
 $\therefore$  It is impossible to find any integer that would be answer so only possibility is 0 as answer (d).
16. (c) Let  $n = 0$ ,  $m = 2$   
 $2^3 = 8$
17. (d) Let  $a = 1$ ,  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 0$   
 $\therefore (2^4 - 0 - 1) + (0 - 0 + 1)$   
 $\therefore 16$
18. (b)  $(3 - 5x) = (3 - 5y)$   
 $= (3 - 5z) = 0$   
 [For equation to be 0]  
 $\therefore x = y = z = \frac{3}{5}$   
 $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = \frac{3 \times 2}{x}$   
 $\frac{3 \times 2 \times 5}{3} = 10$
19. (d)  $m = \sqrt{(x+1)(x)} + \sqrt{\dots\dots}$   
 $= x + 1$   
 Similarly,  $n = x$   
 $\therefore m - n = 1$
20. (b) Let  $P = 2$   
 $\frac{2}{40} \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2P^2}$  [through option]
21. (b)  $a(2 + \sqrt{3}) \times b(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1$   
 $\therefore ab = 1$   
 $b = \frac{1}{a}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + 1}{a^2 + 1} = 1$

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22. (a) Let  $a = b = 1$   
 $\therefore 185 + (176) = (x)^2$
23. (c)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\therefore n = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$   
 $\therefore n^3 - 3n + 2$   
 $\Rightarrow (1.5)^3 - 3 \times 1.5 + 2$   
 $\Rightarrow (1.5)^3 - 1.5$   
 $\therefore$  Answer is positive & could not be 11
24. (c) Let  $x = 1, a = 1, b = 0$   
 Both equation satisfying  
 $\therefore 1^2 - 0^2 = 1$
25. (a) Go through options  
 Let  $x = 1$   
 $\therefore p^2(p^2 + 1) = p^4 + p^2$   
 $p(p^3 + p) = p^4 + p^2$
26. (b) Let  $x = 1$   
 $\therefore$  L.H.S = 45  
 R.H.S. option  
 (a)  $= 9 \times 5^2$   
 (b)  $9 \times 5 \times 1$
27. (c) Let  $x = 0$   
 $\therefore 1 + 1 + 2 + 4 = 8$
28. (d)  $ax \times by \times cz = b^{1/2} c^{1/2} a^{1/2}$   
 $\therefore xyz = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$
29. (d)  $(x^{1/3})^{12} = (y^4)^{12}$   
 Taking 12<sup>th</sup> power  
 L.C.M of 3 & 4  
 $\therefore x^4 = y^3$   
 Option D satisfying it
30. (d) Let  $x = 1, \text{L.H.S.} = 0$   
 Option C & D possible on  
 Multiplying  $x \times x \times x^2 \times x^2$  we get  $x^6$   
 $\therefore$  Highest power of 6 possible
31. (b)  $x = \frac{1.7}{2} = 0.85$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{1.85}}{1 + \sqrt{1.85}} + \frac{\sqrt{0.15}}{1 - \sqrt{0.15}}$   
 $\approx \frac{1.35}{1 + 1.35} + \frac{0.42}{0.63} \approx (1. ....)$   
 $\therefore$  (b) possible

32. (d) As above  
 $\frac{1.35 + 0.4}{1.35 - 0.4} = \frac{1.75}{0.95}$   
 $\approx (1. .... something)$
33. (c) Let  $x = 3$   
 $\therefore 3^2 + \frac{9}{3^2} = 10$
34. (c)  $a = -1$  let  
 $\therefore -1 + 4 + 6 + 1 = 10$
35. (d)  $x = 0, y = 0, z = \frac{1}{2}$  (Let)  
 $\therefore \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1/2} = 4$
36. (b) Let  $n = 1$   
 $\therefore$  It should be 0.4  
 (a)  $\frac{4}{9}[7 + 0.1] \times$   
 (b)  $\frac{4}{81}[8 + 0.1] = 0.4$
37. (c)  $x = y = 1$  let  
 $a = 2; b^2 = 1$   
 Now L.H.S.  
 $1^3 - 1^2 \times 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 0$   
 $\therefore$  Option (a) not possible.  
 (b)  $8 - 3 = 5$   
 (c)  $8 - 8 = 0$
38. (c)  $a^4 + b^4$   
 $= (a^2 + b^2 - ab\sqrt{2})(a^2 + b^2 + ab\sqrt{2})$   
 $\therefore x + \sqrt{2}y$
39. (b)  $x = 2 - \frac{1}{x}$   
 $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$   
 $\therefore x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = 2$
40. (c)  $x = 11 + \frac{11}{11} = 12$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{x}{x} = 12 + 1 = 13$
41. (d)  $x = y = z = 4$  let  
 $a = b = c = 1$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{2+4}\right) \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$

42. (b)  $x$  could be 4 or  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Here  $x = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{4^{80}} - 4^{80}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2^{160}} - 2^{160} = \frac{1 - 2^{320}}{2^{160}}$
43. (c) Let  $a = b = c = 1$   
 $\therefore \frac{3(x+1)}{2} = -3$   
 $x + 1 = -2$   
 $x = -3$   
 $\therefore$  Option (c)
44. (b) Let 2  
 $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{13}{6}$   
 Let 3  
 $\therefore \frac{+2}{+3} + \frac{(+3)}{+2} = \frac{13}{6}$
45. (a)  $a = \sqrt{2}$   
 $a = \sqrt{2} + 1$   
 $\therefore$  (a)  $\times$  (b)  $\times$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{3 - 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2}$   
 not possible.  
 (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{(3 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{2} + 1$
46. (c) Let  $3x^2 - 4x = 15$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{15 + 34} + \sqrt{15 - 11}$   
 $= 7 + 2 = 9$   
 Questions asked  $7 - 2 = 5$
47. (b) We can see that  
 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$   
 $36 - 3 \times 12 = 0$   
 $\therefore$  Either  $a + b + c = 0$   
 (not possible)  
 or  $a = b = c = 0$   
 $\therefore abc = 12$   
 $\Rightarrow a^3 = 12$   
 $(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$   
 $= (2a)^3 = 8a^3 = 96$

48. (b) Multiply 'a' both sides  
 $a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a = 0,$   
 $a^5 = 1$

$\therefore 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

49. (c) See it like 14 (14)  
 $= 14^2$

So  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 14$

Also  $a + 2b + 3c = 14$

From options  $a = 1, b = 2$

$c = 3$

50. (c)  $x = (\sqrt{5}-1) + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}-1}$

$= \sqrt{5}-1+1$

$x^2 = 5$

51.(a)  $x = 10$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$

$x$  can't be 10 here

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{10}$

$10x = 1$

52. (c) From options

$x + y = 4$

$\therefore$  (b) & (c) possible

$x^2 + y^2 = 14$  (b)  $\times$

53. (d)

$\div P \Rightarrow \left( \frac{2}{\left(P + \frac{1}{P}\right) - 2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

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

$P + \frac{1}{P}$  should be 10

54. (d)  $x^6 + y^6 + 3x^2y^2(x^2 + y^2)$   
 $= x^6 + y^6 + 2x^3y^3$

$\therefore \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = \frac{2}{3}$

55. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{25}{12}$

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

$\therefore \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{625}{144} - 4$

$= \frac{49}{144}$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{7}{12}$

$\therefore x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}$

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

$= \left(\frac{25}{12}\right)\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

$\therefore$  Numerator should be multiple of 7

$\therefore$  (a) 58975

$\Rightarrow 975 - 58 = 917$

$\therefore \div 7$

56. (b) Let  $x = 0$

$\therefore 2$

57. (c)  $b = c = 0, a = 2, 5 = 1$

$\therefore \frac{(-1)^2 + 1 + 1 + 1}{2^2} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

58. (c)  $a + b = -c$

$b + c = -a$

$c + a = b$

$\therefore \left(\frac{-c}{c} - \frac{a}{a} - \frac{b}{b}\right)$

$\left(\frac{a}{-a} + \frac{b}{-b} + \frac{c}{-c}\right)$

$(-3) - (-3) = 9$

59. (c)  $x^2 + 1 = 99x$

$\therefore \frac{100x}{2(x^2 + 1) + 102x}$

$= \frac{100x}{300x} = \frac{1}{3}$

60. (c)  $x = -1$

$a = -2$

$\therefore -1 - 1 = -2 = a$

61. (d) Difference between numerator & denominator is  $6xy = 6$

62. (a)  $a = b = c = 1$  (Let)

$\therefore x = y = z = 0$

63.(b)  $\frac{1}{(-c)(-a)} + \frac{1}{(-b)(-c)} + \frac{1}{(-b)(-a)}$

$= \frac{b+c+a}{abc} = 0$

64. (b) Let  $x = y = z = 2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1$

65. (d) Let  $a = b = 1$

$c = 0, d = 1$

$\therefore$  We get  $1^2 + 1^2 = 2$

66. (d) Let  $a = 1, b = 3$

$\therefore x = 3$

We get  $\frac{3+2}{3-2} + \frac{3+6}{3-6}$

$= 5 + \frac{9}{3} = 5 - 3 = 2$

67. (a)  $a + \frac{1}{a} = -1$

Whenever above condition follow

$a^3 = +1$

$\therefore a(a^3 - 1)$

$\Rightarrow a(1 - 1) = 0$

68. (c) Divide by  $x$

$\therefore \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{3^2 - 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{7}{2}$

69. (c)  $40 + 7 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{100} + \frac{0}{1000} + \frac{5}{10000}$

$\therefore A = 10, B = 1, C = \frac{1}{10},$

$D = 100; E = \frac{1}{10000}$

$5A \rightarrow 50$

$3B \rightarrow 3$

$D \rightarrow 100$

$\therefore$  Answer near 153 only

(c) options possible

70. (b)  $a = b = c = 1$

$\frac{3(x-1)}{2} = 4 \times 3$

$x = 9$

$\therefore (1+1+1)^2$

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71. (a)  $a = b = c = 1$  (Let)

$$\therefore \frac{3(x-1)}{2} = 3$$

$$\therefore x - 1 = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$\therefore$  Option (A) (1+1+1)

72. (b)  $x = 1, y = -1, z = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

73. (a)  $a = 1, b = +1, c = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+1-4} + \frac{1}{1+4-1} + \frac{1}{4+1-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

74. (c)  $x = \sqrt{\frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}{2}}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} = \frac{2.2+1}{2} = 1.6$$

$$\therefore 5 \times (2.56) - 5(1.6) - 1 = 12.5 - 8 - 1 = 3.5 > 3$$

75. (c)  $x^{x^{3/2}} = (x^{3/2})^x$

Compare power  $\therefore$  base same

$$x^{3/2} = \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{9}{4}$$

76. (b)  $n$  should be divided by 3, 2 & 7

77. (d)  $\frac{6x^2+1}{3x} = 5$

$$6x^2 + 1 = 15x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{35x} = \frac{1}{7}$$

78. (b) Let  $a = 1, b = 180, c = 1$

79. (c)  $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \dots\dots(1)$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} \dots\dots(2)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \dots\dots(3)$$

We get 'x' if (1) + (2) - (3)

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{2}{x}$$

We can such that after -negative sign we will get 'ab' if we take LCM so we can mark option (c) answer without calculation.

80. (b) Let  $a = 1, b = 0, c = 1/2,$

$$d = 1/2$$

$$\therefore c^2 - d^2 = 0$$

$\therefore$  option (b) will become 0 on putting values

81. (d)  $\div$  by x

$$\frac{5}{2x + \frac{1}{x} + 5} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + \frac{1}{2x} = 5$$

82. (d) Let  $x = 10$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$

But  $x = 10$  not satisfying second equation

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow 10x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 10 \times \frac{1}{10} + 10 = 11$$

83. (b) Let  $x = 998, y = 999$

Equation (1) satisfy

$$\therefore 999 + \frac{998}{998} + 998 + \frac{999}{999} =$$

$$1999$$

84. (d) Put  $x = -1$

$$\therefore \frac{(-1)^{\text{odd}}}{(-1)^{\text{even}}} + \frac{1}{(-1)^{\text{even}}}$$

$$\therefore -1 + 1 = 0$$

85. (d)  $a = 1728$

$$\therefore a(a - 728) = 1728(1000) = 1728000$$

86. (c) In this type of questions put value of  $x$  &  $y$  in numerator such that we get denominator value

$$5P - 7Q + 10 = 1$$

$$Q = 2, P = 1$$

$$\therefore 3$$

87. (c)  $x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$

$$-\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$\therefore \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 5; x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$= ((\sqrt{5})^2 + 2)((\sqrt{5})^3 + 3\sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{5}$$

$$= 7(8\sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{5}$$

$$= 56\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 55\sqrt{5}$$

88. (b)

$$\left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 - \left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore \left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 = -4$$

$$\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^4 = 16$$

89. (c) Let  $y = 2$

$$\left(4x + \frac{1}{5x}\right) = 20$$

Multiply by  $5/4$

$$\therefore 5x + \frac{1}{4x} = 25$$

$$\therefore (25) \left(3 \times 2 + \frac{2}{2}\right) = 175$$

90. (a)  $a^m = a^{mn}; m^n = mn$

$$\therefore m^{n-1} = n; m = n^{1/n-1}$$

91. (b) As 47 is odd

$\therefore n$  should also be odd because when we move from

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = n \text{ to } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 - 2$$

$$\text{to } x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = (n^2 - 2)^2 - 2$$

$\therefore$  We get  $n$  as odd it could be  $\pm 3$

92. (c)  $x = 0, y = 4, z = 2$   
 $\therefore 4^3 + 2^3 = 72$

93. (a)  $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)[(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2]}{a+b+c}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}[3^2+5^2+1^2] = 17.5$

94. (d) Choose values of a, b & c such that we get  $3 = 2(3) - 3$   
 $\therefore a = 1, b = 1, c = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2\frac{1}{4}$

95. (b) In such types of questions see only all four options

$\frac{a^3+b^3}{ab} \Rightarrow \frac{a^3+b^3}{1}$   
 $\therefore ab = 1$

$\therefore a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = n^3 - 3n$

Just see which of the option could be  $n^3 - 3n$   
 $10^3 - 3 \times 10 = 970$

$\therefore$  Option (b) is answer

96. (d) Same as above we can see  $4^2 + 2$

97. (d) We can see numerator > Denominator is question

$\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}}{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y}}\right)^2$

$\therefore$  Option (b) & (d) could be answer. Also the answer should be perfect square.

98. (b) Without seeing given condition, we can mark answer by seeing options only as answer should be of  $n^3 + 3n$  form

Option (b)  $14 = 2^3 + 3 \times 2$

99. (a) We can see  $xy = \frac{1}{2^2-3} = 1$

$\therefore 8 \times 1 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow$  Answer should be multiple of 8

100. (b) As suggested by Mohit Goyal Sir again we have to see through options satisfying  $n^3 - 3n$

$\therefore$  (b)  $110 = 5^3 - 3 \times 5$

101. (d) We can see  $xy = 1$

$\therefore \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 2 + 1}{n^2 - 2 - 1} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 - 3}$

$\therefore$  We can see option (d) satisfying it

$\frac{8^2 - 1}{8^2 - 3} = \frac{63}{61}$

102. (d)  $x^{12} + \frac{1}{x^{12}} = 7$

$x^{36} + \frac{1}{x^{36}} = 7^3 - 3 \times 7 = 322$

103. (d)  $x^3 + x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}$

$= n^3 - 3n + n$   
 $= n^3 - 2n$

$\therefore$  Option satisfying above condition is

$6^3 - 2 \times 6 = 216 - 12 = 204$

104. (a)  $a^{18} + a^{12} + a^6 + 1$   
 Power difference 6

$\therefore 0 + 0 = 0$

105. (a)  $(x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{(x^3)^2} \Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}$

$\therefore$  Answer is from  $n^2 - 2$   
 We can see through option

(a)  $= 12100 - 2 = (110)^2 - 2$

106. (a)  $x^2 + 2 = x$  &  $1 - x = \frac{2}{x}$

$\therefore \frac{x+x}{x^2\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = \frac{2x}{2x} = 1$

107. (b)  $x \frac{1}{x} + 2$   
 $n^2 + 2 = 66$  given n could

be 8 or -8  
 $\therefore 8 + 2 = 10$   
 $-8 + 2 = -6$

108. (d) We can see  $xy = 1$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$  is of form  $n^3 - 3n$

$\therefore$  Option (d)  $10^3 - 3 \times 10$  satisfy this

109. (b)  $(x^2)^2 + \frac{1}{(x^2)^2}$

$\therefore z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = n^2 - 2$

$\therefore$  Option (b) satisfying  
 $14^2 - 2 = 194$

110. (b) As suggested by Mohit Goyal Sir see option only that is of form  $n^3 - 3n$

$\therefore 5^3 - 3 \times 5 = 110$

111. (b) As suggested see option satisfying  $n^3 - 3n$

$\therefore 7^3 - 3 \times 7 = 750$

112. (b)  $x = 1 - \sqrt{2} = -(\sqrt{2} - 1)$

$\frac{1}{x} = -(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

$-\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2} + 1$

$\therefore (1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + 1)^3 = 8$

113. (c)  $\frac{a^2}{ab} + \frac{b^2}{ab} = 5$

$\therefore \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 5$

$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 5^2 - 2 = 23$

114. (a)  $n + n^2 - 2$

Option satisfying above form  
 $10 = 3 + 3^2 - 2$

115. (d)  $(n^2 + 2) + 3n$

Let  $n = 4$

$\therefore$  Options (d) 40 Ans.

116. (b)  $x^6 + 1 = 0$

$x^6 = -1$

We know above condition satisfy when

$x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$

$\therefore (\sqrt{3})^4 = 9$

117. (b)  $a^6 = -1$  as above

$\therefore -1 + 1 + 2 = 2$

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118. (a) As  $m^4 + \frac{1}{m^4} = 119$  (odd)  
 $\therefore m - \frac{1}{m}$  should also be odd  
 $\therefore$  (a) & (d) possible  
 (d) +1 could not be possible very small

119. (c)  $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 $= (3^2 - 2)(3^3 - 3 \times 3) - 3$   
 $= 7 \times 18 - 3 = 123$

120. (a) Answer is of form  $n^3 - 3n$   
 $\therefore 3^3 - 3 \times 3 = 27 - 9 = 18$

121. (c) Let  $x = 3$   
 $\therefore 3^2 + \frac{9}{3^2} = 10$

122. (b)  $\div$  by  $x$   
 $\frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$

See through option now

$x + \frac{1}{x} = -5$   
 $\frac{-5-1}{-5+1} = \frac{-6}{-4} = \frac{3}{2}$

123. (a) Let  $b \neq 0$ , given equation satisfy  
 $\therefore$  We can put  $b = 0$  is question asked  
 $\therefore \frac{a^2}{a^2} + 0 + \frac{c^2}{c^2} = 2$

124. (d) Answer is of form  $n^3 + 3n$   
 $\therefore 5^3 + 3 \times 5 = 140$

125. (b)  $\sqrt{3}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 3$   
 $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$   
 $3\sqrt{3}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 3\sqrt{3} \times 0 = 0$

126. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$   
 Power difference '6' as well as odd multiple of 6 (18, 30.....) will also give 0.

$\therefore \frac{x^{206} + x^{200}}{0} + \frac{x^{90} + x^{72} + x^{18} + 1}{0} = 0$

127. (b)  $a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106$ .....(1)  
 $a^2 - 2b^2 + ab = 30$ .....(2)  
 (1) + (2)  $\times 3$   
 $a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106$   
 $a^2 - 6b^2 + ab = 90$   
 $\frac{4a^2 + b^2 + 4ab = 196}{(2a+b)^2 = 196}$   
 $2a+b = 14$

128. (d)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^6 = -1$   
 $\therefore \frac{x^{2016} + \frac{1}{x^{2016}}}{(x^6)^{336} + \frac{1}{(x^6)^{336}}} = \frac{(-1)^{336} + \frac{1}{(-1)^{336}}}{2} = 2$

129. (b)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$   
 $x^4 = -1$   
 Power difference '4' (as well as odd multiple of 4) results in 0.

$\therefore \frac{x^{58} + x^{70}}{0} + \frac{x^{58} + x^{70}}{x^{58} \times x^{70}} + 2 = 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$

130. (c)  $x^4 = z$  let;  
 $z + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $z^6 = -1$   
 $x^{24} = -1$

Power difference '24' results in 0.

$\therefore \frac{x^{96} + x^{72} + x^{120} + \frac{1}{x^{120}}}{0} = \frac{(x^{24})^5 + \frac{1}{(x^{24})^5}}{0} = -1 - 1 = -2$

131. (a)  $p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = -2(p + 2q + 3r) - 14$   
 We have to make it as 14  
 $= 2(14) - 14$   
 $\therefore p = -1, q = -2, r = -3$   
 $\therefore p + q + r = -1 - 2 - 3 = -6$

132. (a)  $2 = k^{1/x}$   
 $6 = k^{-1/z}$   
 $3 = k^{1/y}$   
 $2 \times 3 = 6$   
 $k^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} = k^{\frac{-1}{z}}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{-1}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$

133. (d)  $(x-1) + (y-2) + (z-3) = 6 - 6 = 0$   
 $\therefore a + b + c = 0$   
 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$   
 $\therefore 3(x-1)(y-2)(z-3)$

134. (c)  $\frac{x}{a} = b - c, \frac{y}{b} = c - a, \frac{z}{c} = a - b$

$\therefore \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 0$   
 $\therefore \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^3 = \frac{3xyz}{abc}$

135. (a) Answer will be of form  
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{(4x)^2}$   
 $n^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= x^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 3^2 + \frac{1}{2}$

136. (b)  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$   
 $= \left[ \frac{a+b+c}{2} \right] [(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$   
 $= \frac{678}{2} [6] = 2304$

137. (b) In this type of questions if given no. (here 16) is 1 less than (17) asked no. in question with alternate + & - sings ans. will be x with its sign (-ve here) so here  $-x + 17 = 17 - 16 = 1$

138. (c)  $a = -1, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = 2$   
 $\therefore 2 - 1 = 1$

139. (b)  $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= \frac{9}{\sqrt{3}} = 3\sqrt{3}$

140. (c)  $a - b - c = 0$   
 $\therefore a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc = 0$

141. (d) We can see that  $ab = 1$

$\therefore a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = n^3 - 3n$   
 $\therefore$  Option (d)  $52 = 4^3 - 3 \times 4$

142. (a) As suggested by Mohit Goyal Sir  
 We get  $3^3 - 3 \times 3 = 18$   
 - ve sign between  
 $\therefore$  Ans. will be -1

143. (a) We can see it like denominator of L.H.S  $(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)$  has to be multiplied with numerator on R.H.S.  $(a\sqrt[3]{4} + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c)$  to get 1. As we know  $\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1 = a^2 + ab + b^2$   
 $\therefore$  It has to be multiplied with  $(a - b)$

$(a^2 + ab + b^2)(a - b)$   
 $= a^3 - b^3$   
 $\downarrow = (\sqrt[3]{2})^3 - (1)^3 = 1$   
 $(\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)$

$\therefore a\sqrt[3]{4} + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c = \sqrt[3]{2} - 1$   
 $\therefore b = 1, a = 0, c = -1$

144. (c)  $x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 2$   
 $= x^4 - x^3 + 2x$   
 $= x^2(x^2 - x) + 2x$   
 $= x^2(x - 2) + 2x$   
 $[\because x^2 - x = x - 2]$   
 $= x(x^2 - 2x + 2)$   
 $= x \times 0 = 0$

145. (b)  $z = \sqrt[3]{16} + 1 + \sqrt[3]{4} = a^2 + b^2 + ab$

$\frac{3}{z} = (a - b)$

$\frac{3}{z} = \sqrt[3]{4} - 1$

$\frac{3}{z} + 1 = \sqrt[3]{4}$

$\left[ \frac{3}{z} + 1 \right]^3 = \sqrt[3]{16} = 2^{4/3}$

146. (c)  $z = 2 + \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} - 1$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1$

$\therefore \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt[3]{2} - 1$

$\therefore [\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1 - \sqrt[3]{2} + 1 - 2]^3 = 4$

147. (c) If we replace 'x' by  $\frac{1}{x}$  we can see that function will remain same

$\therefore f(2) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1081.58$

148. (b)  $(a - 1) = \sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{2}$   
 $(a - 1)^3 = 5 + 3\sqrt[3]{6}(a - 1)$   
 $(a - 1)^3 - 5 = 3\sqrt[3]{6}(a - 1)$   
 $\frac{(a - 1)^3 - 5}{(a - 1)} = 3\sqrt[3]{6}$   
 $\left[ \frac{(a - 1)^3 - 5}{(a - 1)} \right]^3 = 162$

149. (a)  $x^{x^{\infty}} = 2$

$\therefore x^2 = 2$   
 $x^{2 \times 2} = x^4 = 4$

150. (b)  $x^{200}(x^6 + 1) = 0$   
 $x^6 = -1$

If answer option (a)  $x^{18} = 1$  not possible

- (b)  $x^{12} = 1$  (✓)  
 (c)  $-x^{12} = 1$  (✗)  
 (d)  $x^6 = 1$  (✗)

151. (b)  $x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{x}$

$x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$

$x^6 = -1$

$\left[ (x^6)x^2 + \frac{1}{(x^6)x^2} \right]$

$= - \left[ x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = - [(\sqrt{3})^2 - 2]$

$= -1$

152. (c) Same as 143 questions.

$(\sqrt[3]{25} - \sqrt[3]{5} + 1) (\ ) = 1$

$(a^2 - ab + b^2) \frac{(a+b)}{a^3 + b^3} = 1$

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt[3]{5} + 1}{(\sqrt[3]{5})^3 + 1^3} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5} + 1}{6}$

$= A\sqrt[3]{25} + B\sqrt[3]{5} + C$

$\therefore A = 0, B = \frac{1}{6}, C = \frac{+1}{6}$

$A + B - C = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = 0$

153. (c) Let  $a = 1, x = 2, y = 0$

$\therefore 2^4 + 0 - 0 = 16$

154. (b)  $\frac{(a-b)^3 + (b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)}$

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

$= 3$



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155. (a)  $\frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} \Rightarrow (x+y)^2 = xy$

$x^2 + y^2 + xy = 0$   
 $\therefore x^3 - y^3 = 0$

156. (c)  $\frac{1}{xy} = x+y$

$\frac{1}{(xy)^3} = (x+y)^3$

$\therefore (x+y)^3 - x^3 - y^3$   
 $\therefore x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x+y) - x^3 - y^3$   
 $= 3 \times 1 = 3$

157. (c)  $(a-1)(a^2+a+1) = a^3 - 1$   
 $0 = a^3 - 1$   
 $a^3 = 1$

$\therefore \boxed{a^3 - 1}$

158. (c) Fix pattern question answer is multiple of x, y & z i.e. 4 answer. (c)

Or

$4x - 3 = 4y - 3 = 4z - 3 = 0$

$\therefore x = y = z = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{4}{3} \times 3 = 4$

159. (a) Fix pattern question see it as  $3 + 3 = 2 \times 3$

$\therefore a + b + c = 3$

160. (d) Special trick by Mohit Goyal Sir first see the option which is of the form  $n^3 + 3n$  (d)

$\therefore 5^3 + 3 \times 5 = 140$

161. (a) Let  $a = b = c = 1$

$\therefore 3^{\frac{(x-b)}{2}} = 12$

$x - 1 = 8$

$x = 9$

162. (a) Multiply all numbers  $2 \times 5 \times 8 \times 11 = 880$

The number which on adding to 880 gives perfect square will be as

$\therefore 880 + 81 = 961 = 31^2$

163. (b) If  $a = -2$  Then given condition satisfied.

$\therefore \left(-8 + \frac{1}{8} + 2\right) = \left(-6 + \frac{1}{8}\right)$

164. (b) Let  $q = 0$

$\therefore p = 4$

$\therefore 64 - 64 = 0$

165. (d) It could be  $\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$  or

$\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$  in both case

$t = -1$  &  $t = 1$

166. (b) Let  $x = 1$

$\therefore 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

R.H.S =  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$\frac{9}{4} + q^2 = 3$

$\therefore q^2 = \frac{3}{4}$

$q = \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}}{2}$

167. (b) Let  $a = 3$

$\therefore (3 - 2)^2 + \frac{1}{(3 - 2)^2}$

$= 1 + 1 = 2$

168. (a) Let  $x = y = z$

L.H.S. =  $\frac{3}{x^2}$

R.H.S. =  $\frac{3}{x^2}$

169. (a) As suggested by Mohit Goyal Sir see the coefficient of  $2x$  &  $2y$ . Here coefficient of  $2x = +1$

$\therefore$  Take  $x = -1$

Coefficient of  $2y = 0$

$\therefore (-1)^{31} + 0 = -1$

170. (b) Here let  $3x = z$

$\therefore z + \frac{1}{z} = 8$

$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 8^2 - 2 = 62$

171. (a) Let  $x^3 = z$

$z + \frac{1}{z} = 7 \Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}$

$= 7^2 - 2 = 47$

172. (b) Let  $\frac{x^3}{y^3} = z$

$\therefore z + \frac{1}{z} = 4 \Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}$   
 $= 4^2 - 2 = 14$

173. (c)  $6x + \frac{1}{4x} = 7$

$36x^2 + \frac{1}{16x^2} = 7^2 - \frac{2 \times 6}{4}$   
 $= 7^2 - 3 = 46$

174. (a)  $4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{x}} = 8$

$16x + \frac{1}{25x} = 8^2 - \frac{2 \times 4}{5}$

$= 64 - 1.6 = 62.4$

175. (a) Let  $x^3 = z$

$\therefore z - \frac{1}{z} = 4$

$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 4^2 + 2 = 18$

176. (a) Let  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{200} = z$

$\therefore z - \frac{1}{z} = 10$

$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 10^2 + 2 = 102$

177. (c)  $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{13} = z$

$\therefore z - \frac{1}{z} = 13$

$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 13^2 + 2 = 171$

178. (a)  $3x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{4x^{3/2}} = 8$

On squaring

$9x^3 + \frac{1}{16x^3} - \frac{2 \times 3}{4} = 64$

$\therefore 64 + 1.5 = 65.5$

179. (b)  $z - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2}$

$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$4\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) = 9$

180. (c)  $z^{4/5} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = 11$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 11^2 - 2 = 119$

181. (a) Let  $5\sqrt{x} = t$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = 12$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 12^2 - 2 = 142$

182. (d)  $2x^{700} = t$  let

$t + \frac{1}{t} = 15$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 15^2 - 2 = 223$

183. (a)  $z^{1/3} + \frac{1}{z^{1/3}} = 3$

$z^{2/3} + \frac{1}{z^{2/3}} = 3^2 - 2 = 7$

$\therefore 3(7) + 1 = 22$

184. (a)  $x^{2/7} + \frac{1}{x^{2/7}} = 3$

$x^{4/7} + \frac{1}{x^{4/7}} = 3^2 - 2 = 7$

$\therefore 2(7) + 3 = 17$

185. (b)  $3x^3 + \frac{1}{2x^3} = 10$

$6x^6 + \frac{1}{4x^6} = 10^2 - 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 97$

186. (d)  $3x + \frac{1}{5x} = 4$

$9x^2 + \frac{1}{25x^2} = 4^2 - \frac{2 \times 3}{5}$

$= 16 - 1.2 = 14.8$

$3\left(9x^2 + \frac{1}{25x^2}\right) = 14.8 \times 3 = 44.4$

$\therefore 44.4 + 1 = 45.4$

187. (a)  $3z^{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{4z^{\sqrt{5}}} = 4$

$9z^{2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{16z^{2\sqrt{5}}} = 4^2 - \frac{2 \times 3}{4}$

$= 16 - 1.5 = 14.5$

Required result  $= 14.5 \times 5 - 1 = 72.5 - 1 = 71.5$

188. (d)  $3x - \frac{5}{2x} = 7$

On rearranging

$9x^2 + \frac{25}{4x^2} = 7^2 + \frac{2 \times 3 \times 5}{2}$

$= 49 + 15 = 64$

189. (b)  $z^{2008} = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = 3$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{4 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$

190. (a)  $P^{\sqrt{7}} = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{7}$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{4 + (\sqrt{7})^2} = \sqrt{11}$

191. (d)  $x^{2 \cdot 018} = m$

$\therefore m - \frac{1}{m} = 5$

$m + \frac{1}{m} = \sqrt{4 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29}$

192. (b)  $\frac{p^{17}}{q^{18}} = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = 9$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{4 + 9^2} = \sqrt{85}$

193. (d)  $z^a = t$

$5t - \frac{3}{2t} = 3$

$5t + \frac{3}{2t} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{39}$

194. (a)  $2x - \frac{1}{3x} = 6$

On multiply by  $\frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore 3x - \frac{1}{2x} = 9$

$3x + \frac{1}{2x} = \sqrt{9^2 + 4 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{87}$

195. (a)  $z^2 + 2 = t$

$\therefore t - 2 - \frac{1}{t} = 5$

$t - \frac{1}{t} = 7$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{4 + 7^2} = \sqrt{53}$

196. (b)  $x^{\sqrt{2}} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{5}$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 = 3$

$t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 3^2 - 2 = 7$

197. (b) Let  $z^{50} = t$

$\therefore t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 194$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = \sqrt{194 + 2} = 14$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{14 + 2} = 4$

198. (d) Let  $\sqrt{x} + 1 = t$

$\therefore t - 1 + \frac{1}{t} = 4 \Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} = 5$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 5^2 - 2 = 23$

199. (a)  $\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = +3$

(On rearranging)

$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = 3^2 + 2 = 11$

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 11^2 - 2 = 119$

$\therefore x^2 (x^2 - 119) = -1$

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200. (d)  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 23$

(On rearranging)

$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \sqrt{23+2} = 5$

$x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{5-2} = \sqrt{3}$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3$

201. (a)  $xy = 1$

$\frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy} = n^3 - 3n$

$4^3 - 3 \times 4$  only option (a) satisfying.

202. (d)  $25x + \frac{1}{x} = 20$

(On dividing by 5)

$5x + \frac{1}{5x} = 4$

$\therefore 25x^2 + \frac{1}{25x^2} = 4^2 - 2 = 14$

203. (d)  $z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3+3} = 6$

(On rearranging)

$\therefore (z^3 + 3) + \frac{1}{(z^3 + 3)} = 9$

$(z^3 + 3)^2 + \frac{1}{(z^3 + 3)^2} = 9^2 - 2 = 79$

204. (b)  $(x-5) + \frac{1}{(x-5)} = k$  (needed)

$k$  का मान वह होगा जो  $(x-12)$  में जोड़ने पर  $(x-5)$  देगा।

$\Rightarrow (x-5)^2 + \frac{1}{(x-5)^2}$

$= 7^2 - 2 = 47$

205. (c)  $4x + \frac{2}{3x} = 8 \Rightarrow 2x + \frac{1}{3x} = 4$

$3x + \frac{1}{2x} = 4 \times \frac{3}{2} = 6$

$9x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2} = 6^2 - 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 33$

$\therefore 3 \times 33 + 1 = 100$

206. (b)  $4x + \frac{1}{5x} = 8$

$\therefore 5x + \frac{1}{4x} = 8 \times \frac{5}{4} = 10$

$\therefore$

$25x^2 + \frac{1}{16x^2} = 10^2 - \frac{2 \times 5}{4} = 97.5$

$\therefore 3(97.5) = 292.5$

207. (b)  $z^{2\sqrt{2}} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{11}$

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 9$

$t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 79$

$\therefore t^4(t^4 - 79) = -1$

208. (a)  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{12}$

(On rearranging)

$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = 12 - 2 = 10$

$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^4 = 10^2 - 2 = 98$

209. (d)  $x^{200} + \frac{1}{x^{200}} = 167$

$\Rightarrow t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 167$

$x^{50} = t$  (let)

$t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = \sqrt{167+2} = 13$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{13+2} = \sqrt{15}$

210. (a)  $z + \frac{1}{z} = 527 \Rightarrow \sqrt{z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$

$= \sqrt{527+2} = 23$

$z^{1/4} + \frac{1}{z^{1/4}} = \sqrt{23+2} = 5$

211. (c)  $9z - \frac{3}{2z} = 12 \Rightarrow 3z - \frac{1}{2z} = 4$

$\therefore 9z^2 + \frac{1}{4z^2} = 4^2 + 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 19$

$\therefore 19 \times 5 + 1 = 96$

212. (a)  $\sqrt{P} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} = \sqrt{7}$

$P + \frac{1}{P} = 9$

$\Rightarrow P^2 + \frac{1}{P^2} = 81 - 2 = 79$

$\therefore P^2(P^2 - 79) = -1$

213. (b) Let  $z^3 = t$

$\frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{5}$

$t^2 - \frac{1}{t^2} = \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{4+5} = 3$

$\therefore 3\sqrt{5}$

214. (a)  $5x^5 + \frac{1}{4x^5} = 6$  .....(i)

$\therefore 5x^5 - \frac{1}{4x^5} = \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \times \frac{5}{4}}$

$\therefore (1) \times (2) = 6\sqrt{31}$

215. (b)  $2z - \frac{1}{3z} = 6$

$\therefore 3z - \frac{1}{2z} = 6 \times \frac{3}{2} = 9$

$3z + \frac{1}{2z} = \sqrt{9^2 + 4 \times \frac{3}{2}}$

$= \sqrt{87}$

$\therefore 9\sqrt{87}$

216. (b) Let  $x = 0$

$\therefore 1^5 + \frac{1}{1^5} = 2$

217. (b) Direct through options  $n^3$

$-3 \times n$

$= 5^3 - 3 \times 5 = 110$

218. (b)  $z^{1.2} + \frac{1}{z^{1.2}} = 7$

$z^{3.6} + \frac{1}{z^{3.6}} = ?$

$z^{1.2} = t \Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} = 7 \Rightarrow t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3}$

$= 7^3 - 3 \times 7 = 322$

219. (d)  $x^5 = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{5}$

$\therefore t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3} = (\sqrt{5})^3 - 3\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

220. (d)  $z^3 = t$

$\therefore t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 527 \Rightarrow t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}$

$= \sqrt{527 + 2} = 23$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{23 + 2} = 5$

$t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3} = 110$

221. (b)  $4x^5 + \frac{3}{5x^5} = 4$

$64x^{15} + \frac{27}{125x^{15}} = 4^3 - 3 \times 4 \times \frac{3}{5} \times 4$

$= 64 - 28.8 = 35.2$

222. (c)  $\frac{1}{z^3} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t+3} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{(t+3) + 1}{t+3} = 7$

$\therefore \frac{(t+3)^2 + 1}{(t+3)^3} = 7^3 - 3 \times 7 = 322$

223. (a)  $2^{2\sqrt{5}} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{7}$

then,  $t^7 + \frac{1}{t^7}$

$= \left(t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4}\right) \left(t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3}\right) - \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)$

$= (23)(7\sqrt{7} - 3\sqrt{7}) - \sqrt{7}$

$= 92\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7} = 91\sqrt{7}$

224. (c)  $z^{500} = t$

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{11} \Rightarrow t^7 + \frac{1}{t^7}$

$= \left(t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4}\right) \left(t^3 + \frac{1}{t^3}\right) - \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)$

Here,  $t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} = 11 - 2 = 9$

$t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4} = 9^2 - 2 = 79$

$= (79)(11\sqrt{11} - 3\sqrt{11}) - (\sqrt{11})$

$= 79 \times 8\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{11}$

$= 632\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{11} = 631\sqrt{11}$

225. (a)  $z^{9.08} = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t+3} = 5$

$t + 3 - \frac{1}{t+3} = 8$

$\therefore \frac{(t+3)^3 - 1}{(t+3)^3} = 8^3 + 3 \times 8 = 536$

226. (d) Let  $z^{60} = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = 2$

$t^5 - \frac{1}{t^5} = \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \left(t^3 - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) - \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$

$= (6)(8 + 6) - 2 = 82$

227. (a)  $x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4} = \sqrt{7}$

Let  $x^4 = t$

$t - \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{7}$

$\therefore t^5 - \frac{1}{t^5}$

$= \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \left(t^3 - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) - \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$

$= (9)(7\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{7}) - \sqrt{7}$

$= 90\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7} = 89\sqrt{7}$

228. (a)  $z^6 + \frac{1}{z^6} = +\sqrt{10}$

[On rearrangement]

$\therefore z^6 - \frac{1}{z^6} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{10})^2 - 4} = \sqrt{6}$

Let  $z^6 = t$

$\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{6}$

$z^{30} - \frac{1}{z^{30}} = t^5 - \frac{1}{t^5}$

$= \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \left(t^3 - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) - \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$

$= \left[(\sqrt{6})^2 + 2\right] (6\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6}) - \sqrt{6}$

$= 72\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} = 71\sqrt{6}$

229. (d) Let  $z = x^2$

$\therefore z - \frac{1}{z} = 5 \Rightarrow z^3 - \frac{1}{z^3} = 140$

$\therefore z^6 - \frac{1}{z^6} = \left(z^3 - \frac{1}{z^3}\right) \left(z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3}\right)$

$z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3} = \sqrt{4 + (140)^2}$

$= 2\sqrt{1 + 70^2} = 2\sqrt{4901}$

$\therefore 140 \times 2\sqrt{4901}$

230. (a)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 14$

$y^3 + \frac{1}{y^3} = 18$

$\therefore x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 194$

$y^6 + \frac{1}{y^6} = 322$

$x^4(x^4 - 194) = -1$

$y^6(y^6 - 322) = -1$

On multiplying both

$\therefore x^4(x^4 - 194)y^6(y^6 - 322)$

$= -1 \times -1 = 1$

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231. (c)  $(2+\sqrt{3})^a + (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2+x-5-x} = 4$

$\therefore (2+\sqrt{3})^{x^2-5} + (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-5} = 4$

As  $x > 0$  The above condition satisfies when

$x^2 - 5 = \pm 1$

$x^2 = 6$  or  $x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm\sqrt{6}$

$x = \pm 2$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{6}$  & 2 possible

232. (b)  $f(x) = \frac{9^x}{9^x + 9}$

$f(2-x) = \frac{9^{2-x}}{9^{2-x} + 9}$

$f(x) + f(2-x) = \frac{9^x}{9^x + 9} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{9}{9^{2-x}}}$

$= \frac{9^x}{9^x + 9} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{9}{9^x}} \Rightarrow \frac{9^x + 9}{9^x + 9} = 1$

$\therefore \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{2019}\right) + f\left(\frac{4037}{2019}\right) \right] + \dots$

$\left[ f\left(\frac{2018}{2019}\right) + f\left(\frac{2020}{2019}\right) \right]$

$+ f\left(\frac{2019}{2019}\right)$

$= 1 \times 2018 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4037$

$\left[ \therefore f(1) = \frac{9^1}{9^1 + 9} = \frac{1}{2} \right]$

233. (d)  $y = f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$

$x = f^{-1}(y)$

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

$x = \frac{y}{1-y}$

$\therefore f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y}{1-y}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}$

234. (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11+2\sqrt{18}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{11-2\sqrt{18}}}$

$= \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{3-\sqrt{2}+3+\sqrt{2}}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$

235. (a) Let  $a = b = c = 1$

$\therefore \frac{2018}{3} \times 3 = 2018$  or

$\frac{2018}{1+a+\frac{1}{c}} \times \frac{2018}{1+\frac{1}{ac}+\frac{1}{a}} + \frac{2018}{1+c+ac}$

$\Rightarrow 2018 \left[ \frac{c}{1+a+ac} + \frac{ac}{1+ac+a} \right]$

$+ \frac{1}{1+a+ac}$

$= 2018 \times 1 = 2018$

236. (a) Let  $x = -1$

$\therefore x^{2000} + x^{2002} + \dots + x^{2012}$

$= 7$  (seven terms)

$x^{2001} + x^{2003} + \dots + x^{2011}$

$= -6$  (6 terms) = 1

237. (a) Let  $x = y = z = 1$

$\therefore 8$

238. (a)  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$

$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$

$x + \frac{1}{x} = 2(2+1) = 6$

$\therefore \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$= 6^2 - 2 + 6 = 40$

Or

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x + \frac{1}{x}$

$n^2 - 2 + n$

$\therefore$  Through option let  $n = 6$

$\therefore 36 + 6 - 2 = 40$

239. (b)  $\frac{1}{5(\sqrt{5}+2)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

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

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

$= \frac{-2(2+\sqrt{5})}{5(\sqrt{5}+2)}$

240. (a)

$\frac{1}{A+\frac{1}{A}} = \frac{4x^2+1}{x} + \frac{x}{(4x^2+1)}$

$\therefore \frac{(4x^2+1)^2 + x^2}{x(4x^2+1)} = \frac{16x^4+9x^2+1}{4x^3+x}$

241. (b)  $p^2 + pq = r^2 + qr$

$p^2 - r^2 + pq - qr = 0$

$(p-r)(p+r) + q(p-r) = 0$

$\therefore (p-r)(p+q+r) = 0$

$\therefore p+q+r = 0$

242. (d)  $a^{a^2} = a^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\therefore a^2 = \frac{3}{2}$

On squaring

$a^3 = \frac{9}{4}a^2$

$a = \frac{9}{4}$

243. (d)  $x^5 = (\sqrt{5}-1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-1}$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = \sqrt{5}-1$

$\therefore \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}-1} - (\sqrt{5}-1)$

$= \frac{8-6+2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}-1}$

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

244. (c) Choose value from options c (-2) satisfy.

245. (a) Since  $a < -3$

$$\therefore -3 - a < 0$$

$$3 - a > 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{(3-a)^2} + \sqrt{(3+a)^2}$$

$$= 3 - a + 3 + a = 6$$

246. (c)  $f(a+b) = f(ab)$

$$f(a+0) = f(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0\right) = f(0)$$

$$\therefore f(0) = f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(2005) = f(0) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

247. (b) If  $f(-x) = f(x)$  even

$f(-x) = -f(x)$  odd

Option (b) satisfies

$$f(x) = \frac{x(a^x - 1)}{a^x + 1}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{-x(a^{-x} - 1)}{a^{-x} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{-x(1 - a^x)}{1 + a^x}$$

$$= \frac{x(a^x - 1)}{a^x + 1}$$

248. (b)  $a(x+2) + b(2x+1) = 3$

$$\therefore a + 2b = 0 \dots (i)$$

$$2a + b = 3 \dots (ii)$$

$$a = -2b$$

$$\therefore -3b = 3$$

$$b = -1$$

249. (c) कभी-कभी हमें combination की value निकालना आसान रहता है।

$$\text{Here } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$= 47 + 322 = 369$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 369 - 9 = 360$$

$$250. (a) \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 7$$

$$x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 47$$

$$x^4 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 54$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 54 - 20 = 34$$

$$251. (c) \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 7$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 18$$

$$x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 47$$

$$x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^4} = 72$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x^3 + x^4 = 72 - 22 = 50$$

$$252. (b) \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 23 \Rightarrow x^4 + 1 = 23x^2$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 110 \Rightarrow x^6 + 1 = 110x^3$$

$$\therefore x^4 + x^6 + 2 = 23x^2 + 110x^3$$

$$253. (b) \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 23$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 110$$

$$\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 87$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^3} - x^2\right) = 87 - 27 = 60$$

$$\therefore x^2 - \frac{1}{x^3} = -60$$

254. (d) Let  $x = y = 1$

$$\therefore a = 1, c = 1, b = 0, d = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$\therefore$  (c) & (d) possible

Now let  $x = y = 2$

$$\therefore a = \frac{5}{4} = c$$

$$b = d = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore 4 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\therefore 2 \left[ \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{34}{16}\right) = \frac{17}{4}$$

255. (a)  $x(x-3) = -1$

$$x^2(x^2-7) = -1$$

$$x^3(x^3-18) = -1$$

$$\therefore x^5(x^2-7)(x^3-18) = 1$$

256. (a)  $x(x-4) = 1$

$$x^2(x^2-14) = -1$$

$$x^3(x^3-52) = -1$$

$$x^4(x^4-194) = -1$$

$\therefore$  On multiplying

$$(x-4)(x^2-14)$$

$$(x^3-52)(x^4-194) = 1$$

257. (a) As in previous question

$$\frac{x(x-4)x^3(x^3-52)}{x^2(x^2-14)x^4(x^4-194)} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x-4)(x^3-52)}{x^2(x^2-14)(x^4-194)} = 1$$

$$258. (a) \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2(x^2-1)x^4(x^4+1)$$

$$= (-1)(-1) = 1$$

259. (b)  $x(x-6) = -1$

$$x^2(x^2-34) = -1$$

$$x^3(x^3-198) = -1$$

$$\therefore x^5(x^2-34)(x^3-198) = 1$$

$$\therefore ? = 198$$

260. (b)  $x(x-3) = -1$

$$x^2(x^2-7) = -1$$

$$x^4(x^4-47) = -1$$

$$x^5(x^4-47) + x^3(x^4-47)$$

$$\left(\frac{-x^5}{x^4}\right) + \left(\frac{x^3}{x^4}\right)$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -3$$

261. (c)  $x(x-5) = -1$

$$x^2(x^2-23) = -1$$

$$x^3(x^3-110) = -1$$

$$x^5(x^3-110) + x(x^3-110)$$

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$$\left(-\frac{x^5}{x^3}\right) + \left(\frac{-x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$-\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -23$$

262. (b)  $x(x-4) = -1$   
 $x^2(x^2-14) = -1$   
 $x^3(x^3-52) = -1$   
 $x^4(x^4-194) = -1$   
 $x^5 - 194x^3 + x^7 - 14x^3$   
 $x^3(x^2-14) + x^3(x^4-194)$   
 $\frac{x^3}{-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{-x^4}$

$\Rightarrow -\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -4$

263. (b) Go through options  
 $x = 0$  not possible  
 $x = 2$  not possible

$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}}$  (L.H.S)  
 $\frac{4}{5}$  R.H.S.

264. (b)  $z + \frac{1}{z} = 1 \Rightarrow z^2 - z + 1 = 0$   
 $\therefore z \times (z^3)^{1333} + \frac{1}{(z^3)^{1333} + z} = r$   
 $r = -\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) = -1$

Unit digit of  $s = 2^{2^n} + 1$  is  $6 + 1 = 7$  as  $n > 1$  power divisible by 4  
 $r + s = 7 - 1 = 6$

265. (c)  $A = 2, B = 1, C = -1$  (Put)  
 $\therefore 2^4 + 1 + 1 = 18$

266. (c)  $a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 = 0$   
 ....(i)  
 On multiplying by a  
 $a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a = 0$   
 $\therefore a^5 - 1 = 0$   
 From (i)  
 $\therefore a^5 = 1$   
 $\therefore 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

267. (c)  $45 = (-3) \times (3) \times (5) \times (-1) \times (1)$

$\therefore 6 - a = -3$   
 $6 - b = 3$   
 $6 - c = 5$   
 $6 - d = -1$   
 $6 - e = 1$   
 $a = 9, b = 3, c = 1,$   
 $d = 7, e = 5$   
 $a + b + c + d + e = 25$

268. (b) Add both given equations  
 $1001(A + B + C) = 9009$   
 $A + B + C = 9$

$\frac{A + B + C}{3} = 3$

269. (b)  $a + 8c = 4 + 7b$ .....(i)  
 $8a - c = 7 - 4b$ .....(ii)  
 Squaring & adding (i) & (ii)  
 $65(a^2 + c^2) = 65(1 + b^2)$   
 $a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 1$

270. (b) Start from last  
 $7^d = 8$   
 $6^{cd} = 8$   
 $5^{bcd} = 8$   
 $4^{abcd} = 8$   
 $= 4^{3/2}$   
 $abcd = \frac{3}{2}$

271. (b)  $2a - 1 = \sqrt{1001}$   
 $4a^2 + 1 - 4a = 1001$   
 $4a^2 - 4a - 1000 = 0$ .....(i)  
 $4a^3 - 4a^2 - 1000a = 0$   
 $\therefore 4a^3 = 4a^2 + 1000a$   
 Put in given equation  
 $(4a^2 + 1000a - 1004a - 1001)^{1001}$   
 $(4a^2 - 4a - 1001)^{1001}$   
 $(100 - 1001)^{1001}$   
 $\therefore -1$

272. (b)  $a + 1 = a + b + c + d + 5$   
 $b + 2 = a + b + c + d + 5$   
 $c + 3 = a + b + c + d + 5$   
 $d + 4 = a + b + c + d + 5$   
 Add all  
 $\therefore a + b + c + d + 10 = 4(a + b + c + d) + 20$   
 $3(a + b + c + d) = -10$   
 $a + b + c + d = \frac{-10}{3}$

273. (c)  $15^{60} - 15^{-60}$   
 $= 5^{60} \times 3^{60} - 5^{-60} \times 3^{-60}$   
 $= 5^{60} 27^{20} - 5^{-60} \times 27^{-20}$   
 $\therefore A = 60$

$B = 20$   
 $A + B = 80$

274. (c)  $\frac{1}{x-y} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + xy}{x^3 - y^3}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt[3]{3}} = \frac{4 + \sqrt[3]{9} + 2\sqrt[3]{3}}{8 - 3}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{125}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{125}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{24}{125}}$   
 $\therefore a = \frac{64}{125}$   
 $b = \frac{9}{125}$   
 $c = \frac{24}{125}$   
 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = (a+b+c)^3 - 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$   
 $= \frac{97^3}{5^9} - \frac{3 \times 73 \times 33 \times 88}{5^9}$   
 $= \frac{97^3 - 73 \times 88 \times 99}{5^9}$

275. (b)  $(x+7) + \frac{1}{(x+7)} = 7$   
 $\therefore (x+7) - \frac{1}{(x+7)} = \sqrt{7^2 - 4}$   
 $x - \frac{1}{x+7} = 3\sqrt{5} - 7$

276. (a)  $bx - ay = kbc$   
 $ay - cz = kac$   
 $cz - bx = kab$   
 Add all  
 $\therefore 0 = k(ab + bc + ca)$   
 $k \neq 0$   
 $\therefore ab + bc + ca = 0$

277. (c) Let  $2018^x = z$   
 $\therefore z + \frac{1}{z} = 3$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{z^6 - 1}{z^6}} = \frac{1}{z}$

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

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{(7+1)(18)} = 12$$

278. (b)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$$

As it satisfying given equation

$$\therefore x^6 = -1$$

$$\cancel{x^{3+3}} + \cancel{x^{30+9}} + \cancel{x^{12+4}} + \cancel{x^{1+8}} + \cancel{x^{6+0}}$$

$$+ \cancel{x^{5+4}} + \cancel{x^6} + \cancel{x^1} = 0$$

279. (c)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{5x}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$

$$x + \frac{1}{5x} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{5}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{125x^3} = (\sqrt{2})^3 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

280. (b)  $x = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

$$x^2 = 2 + \sqrt{6} + 3$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{6} + 3}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 4$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{4-2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = 2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

281. (b)  $P - 8 = \frac{-1}{P}$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{-1}{P}\right)^{2019} + \left(\frac{1}{P}\right)^{2019} = 0$$

282. (b) Equation satisfy

If  $x^2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\therefore +\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + 0 = 0$$

283. (a) Let  $a = 2$

$$b = -2$$

$$c = 1$$

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

284. (b) Using formula

$$(1-m)(1+m+m^2+m^3+m^4+m^5)$$

$$= 1 - m^6$$

$$\therefore m = 3x \text{ (On comparing)}$$

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

285. (d) Let 5 can be written

$$(x+1)x$$

[Smart solution]

$$\therefore m = x + 1$$

$$n = x$$

$$\therefore m - n = 1$$

$$m - n - 1 = 0$$

286. (b) Let  $x = y = z = 3$

$$a = b = c = 3$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{3^3 \times 3} = 3\sqrt[3]{3}$$

Hence option (b)

287. (a)  $(x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2 = 4xy$

$$3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5} = 4xy$$

$$4xy = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}$$

288. (c)  $x^2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$

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

$$x(x^2 - 2) + x^2 - 2$$

$$(x^2 - 2)(x + 1)$$

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

$$4\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2}$$

289. (c)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}$

$$x_{n+1}x_n + x_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$x_{n+1}x_n = x_n - x_{n+1}$$

$$\therefore x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \dots + x_{2008}x_{2009}$$

$$= x_1 - x_2 + x_2 - x_3 + \dots + x_{2008} - x_{2009}$$

$$\therefore x_1 - x_{2009}$$

We used to calculate

Here  $x_2 = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$x_3 + \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x_{2009} = \frac{1}{1+2008} = \frac{1}{2009}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{2009} = \frac{2008}{2009}$$

290. (c) Let  $\frac{a}{b} = x, \frac{b}{c} = y, \frac{c}{a} = z$

$$xyz = 1$$

$$x + y + z = 11$$

$$xy + yz + zx = 8xyz = 8$$

$$\therefore x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

$$= (x+y+z)[(x+y+z)^2 - 3(xy + yz + zx)]$$

$$= 11 \times (121 - 24)$$

$$= 11 \times 97$$

$$= 1067$$

291. (a)  $f(x) = \frac{4^x}{4^x + 2}$

$$f(1-x) = \frac{4^{1-x}}{4^{1-x} + 2} = \frac{4}{4 + 2 \times 4^x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2 + 4^x}$$

$$f(x) + f(1-x) = \frac{4^x + 2}{4^x + 2} = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{1999}\right) + f\left(\frac{1998}{1999}\right) = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{1999}\right) + f\left(\frac{1997}{1999}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1998}{2} = 999 \text{ pairs}$$

Value of each pair = 1

$$\therefore 999 \times 1 = 999$$



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292. (a)  $x^{-x^{16}} = 16 = (2^{1/4})^{16}$   
 $= (2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^{16}} = (2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^6}}$   
 $\therefore x = 2^{1/4}$   
 Now,  $(2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^{12}}}$   
 $= (2^{1/4})^{(2^{1/4})^8} = (2^{1/4})^{2^2}$   
 $= (2^{1/4})^4 = 2$

293. (a) Let  $x^2 = 2$   
 $\therefore 2 - 2^2 + 2^3$   
 $10 - 4 = 6$

294. (c)  $z + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow z^6 = -1$   
 Here  $x^{24} = -1$   
 $x^{96} + x^{72} = 0$   
 $x^{120} + \frac{1}{x^{120}} = (-1^5) + \frac{1}{(-1)^5}$   
 $= -2$

295. (b)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$   
 $x^4 = -1$   
 Also odd multiples of 4  
 $x^{12} = -1$   
 $\therefore x^{58} + x^{70} + \frac{x^{58} + x^{70}}{x^{58} x^{70}} + 2$   
 $\therefore 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$

296. (b)  $x^{1/8} + \frac{1}{x^{1/8}} = 1$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = -1$   
 $\therefore x^3 = +1$   
 $(1+1) \left[ (x^3)^{17} \times x + \frac{1}{(x^3)^{17} \times x} \right]$   
 $2 \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -2$

297. (c)  $x^{1/16} + \frac{1}{x^{1/16}} = 1$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = -1$   
 $x^3 = +1$   
 $\frac{(x^{38+1})}{x^{19}} (1+1+1+1+1)$   
 $\left( x^{19} + \frac{1}{x^{19}} \right) (5)$   
 $\left[ (x^3)^6 \times x + \frac{1}{(x^3)^6 \times x} \right]^5$   
 $\therefore 5(-1) = -5$

298. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 110$   
 $\therefore \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = 5$   
 $(\sqrt[3]{x})^5 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^5} = 5$   
 $\left[ \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} \right] \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$   
 $= \frac{(5^2 - 2)(110) - 5}{(23)(110) - 5} = 2525$

299. (a)  $\frac{1-d+1-c+1-b+1-a}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-d)}$   
 $= \frac{4-(a+b+c+d)}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-d)}$   
 $= 0$

300. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = c + \frac{1}{c}$   
 $\therefore x = c$  or  $\frac{1}{c}$

301. (a)  $a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $a^6 = -1$

$\left[ \frac{(a^6)^5 \times a^4 + 1}{(a^6)^5 \times a^4 - 1} \right] - \frac{17}{11}$   
 $\left( \frac{1-a^4}{a^4-1} \right) - \frac{17}{11}$   
 $-1 - \frac{17}{11} = \frac{-28}{11}$

302. (d)  $x = \sqrt{2} + 1$   
 $\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2} - 1$   
 $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\sqrt{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4}$   
 $\therefore \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$   
 $= 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} (2^2 + 2) = 24\sqrt{2}$

303. (d) Let  $a = c = 1$   
 $\therefore b + \frac{1}{b} = -1$   
 We need to find  
 $\frac{1}{b^2} + b^2 - 1$   
 $\therefore -1 - 1 = -2$

304. (b)  $x^{1/4} + \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} = 1$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = -1$   
 $x^3 = +1$   
 $\left[ (x^3)^{341} \times x + \frac{1}{(x^3)^{341} \times x} \right] \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1} \right)$

As power divisible by 3

$\therefore \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \times 2 = -2$

305. (a) Let  $x = 1$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \dots \infty}}}$   
 $\therefore$  From formula

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots \infty}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+4x}+1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$
 Option (a) satisfies  
 306. (b) Let  $a = 1$   

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{1} + \sqrt[3]{1} = 2$$
 307. (b)  $\frac{1}{3}m(-2) = 5(-2) + (-2)^2$   

$$\frac{2m}{3} = 6$$

$$m = 9$$

$$\therefore (m^2 - 11m + 17)^{2007}$$

$$= (81 - 99 + 17)^{2007}$$

$$= (-1)^{2007} = -1$$
 308. (b)  $x^{2012}(x^6 + 1) = 0$   

$$\therefore x^{2012} \neq 0$$

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

$$x^6 = -1$$
 (a)  $x^{194} = x^{176} \Rightarrow x^{18} = 1$  not possible  
 (b)  $x^{194} = x^{182} \Rightarrow x^{12} = 1$  possible  
 (c)  $x^{194} = x^{182} \Rightarrow x^{12} = -1$  not possible  
 (d)  $x^{194} = x^{200} \Rightarrow x^6 = 1$  not possible  
 309. (b) On multiplying by  $a$   
 $a^6 + a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a = 0$   
 $a^6 - 1 = 0$   
 $[a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a = -1]$   
 $a^6 = 1$   
 As power of all a's divisible by 6  
 $\therefore 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 3$   
 310. (b) As in previous question  
 $a^{10} = 1$   
 $\therefore 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$   
 311. (d)  $2(x + y)$   
 $= 2a$  (on adding equation)  
 $x + y = a$   

$$4xy = a^2 - \frac{4b^3 + a^3}{3a}$$
 (On multiplying equation)

$$= \frac{3a^3 - 4b^3 + a^3}{3a}$$

$$4xy = \frac{4(a^3 - b^3)}{3a}$$

$$xy = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{3a}$$

$$3xy = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a}$$

$$\therefore x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)^3 - 3xy(x+y)$$

$$= a^3 - \frac{(a^3 - b^3)}{a}(a) = b^3$$
 312. (b) Let  $x = y = z = 1$   
 $a = b = c = 2$   

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2+1} \times 3 = 1$$
 313. (b) Divide numerator & denominator by  $x^2$   

$$\frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{3^2 + 2}{3^3 + 3 \times 3} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{11}{36}$$
 314. (d)  $\sqrt[3]{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} + \sqrt[3]{c} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{c}} + \sqrt[3]{e} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$   
 $a + \frac{1}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} = 1$   
 $c + \frac{1}{c} = 123 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{c} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{c}} = 3$   
 $e + \frac{1}{e} = 2525 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{e} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}} = 5$   
 $\therefore 5 + 3 + 1 = 9$ 
 315. (a)  $(a + b + c) \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$   
 $= 1+1+1 + \left( \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \right)$   
 $600 - 3 = \left( \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right)$   
 $= 597$ 
 316. (c) Let  $x_3 = 0$   
 $\therefore$  L.H.S. = 0  
 R.H.S. =  $5(10 + x_1 + x_2)$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = -10$   
 Let  $x_1 = x_2 = -5$   
 Put in question  

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-5} + \frac{1}{1-5} + \frac{1}{1+0}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 317. (b) Let  $x = 0$   

$$\therefore (0+1)^5 + \frac{1}{(0+1)^5} = 2$$
 318. (b)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$   
 On dividing  $N^r$  &  $D^r$  by  $x$   

$$\frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x - 3 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{0} = \infty$$
 319. (c)  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 5$   
 Let  $x^3 = z$   
 $\therefore z + \frac{1}{z} = 5$   
 $x^{21} + \frac{1}{x^{21}} = ?$   
 $z^7 + \frac{1}{z^7}$   
 $= \left( z^4 + \frac{1}{z^4} \right) \left( z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3} \right) - \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$   
 $= [(5^2 - 2)^2 - 2](110) - 5$   
 $= (527)(110) - 5$   
 Last two digits  $70 - 5 = 65$   
 320. (b) Only option (b) of the form  $n^3 - 3n$  as  $6^3 - 3 \times 6$   
 321. (c)  $z^3 - \frac{1}{z^3} = \sqrt{5}$   
 $z^{21} - \frac{1}{z^{21}} = ?$   
 Let  $z^3 = t$   
 $\therefore t - \frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{5}$   
 $t^7 - \frac{1}{t^7}$

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$$= \left(t^4 + \frac{1}{t^4}\right)\left(t^3 - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) + \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= \left[(\sqrt{5})^2 + 2\right]^2 - 2 \left[5\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{5}\right] + (\sqrt{5})$$

$$= (47)(8\sqrt{5}) + \sqrt{5}$$

$$= 377\sqrt{5}$$

Or

You can check multiple of  $\sqrt{5}$  only.

322. (b)  $9x + \frac{3}{2x} = 18$

$$3x + \frac{1}{2x} = 6$$

$$2x + \frac{1}{3x} = 6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4$$

$$5\left(8x^3 + \frac{1}{27x^3}\right) + 1$$

$$5\left(4^3 - 3 \times 4 \times \frac{2}{3}\right) + 1$$

$$5(56) + 1 = 281$$

323. (c) Let  $\frac{x^{673}}{5} = z$

$$\therefore z + \frac{1}{z} = 1$$

$$z^2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^{2019}}{125} = -1$$

$$\frac{x^{2019}}{125} + 125 = 0$$

324. (d) Put  $x = 1$

$\therefore$  Equation becomes

$$1 - 1 + 4 = 4$$

(a)  $(1 + 1)(1 - 1 + 1) = 2$

(b)  $(1 - 1) = 0$

(c)  $(1 - 1 + 1)(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1) = 5$

(d)  $(1 - 1 + 1)(1 + 1 - 1 + 1 + 2) = 4$

325. (b) Only option (b) is in the from  $n^3 - 3n$   
 $5^3 - 3 \times 5 = 110$

Or

$$(x+3)^3 + \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} \text{ value निकालने}$$

के लिए  $(x+3) + \frac{1}{(x+3)}$  की value चाहिए।

$$(x+3)(x) = -1$$

One factor, other we need to find

$$x^2 + x - 5 = 0$$

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

अब (1) में 3 को -2 से गुणा करने पर -6 आयेगा।

$$\therefore (x+3)(x-2) = -1$$

-2 में क्या जोड़ें, जो +3 आ जाए वह है 5

$$\therefore (x+3) + \frac{1}{(x+3)} = 5 \text{ \&}$$

$$(x+3)^3 + \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} = 5^3 - 3 \times 5$$

$$= 110$$

326. (d) As  $ab = 1$

$$\therefore n^3 - 3n$$

$$\therefore \text{(d) Option } 4^3 - 3 \times 4$$

327. (d)  $\left(\frac{b-c}{a}\right) + \left(\frac{a+c}{b}-1\right) + \left(\frac{a-b}{c}+1\right)$   
 $= 1 - 1 - 1 + 1$

$$\left(\frac{b-c-a}{a}\right) + \left(\frac{a+c-b}{b}-1\right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{a-b-c}{c}\right) = 0$$

$$(a-b+c)$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$$

328. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{25}{12}, x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{12}\right)^2 - 4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(\frac{25}{12}\right)\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)$$

(N<sup>r</sup>) Answer will be multiple of 7 & 25

329. (d)  $x^3 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 4$$

$$x^3(x^3 - 4) = -1$$

$$\therefore 4$$

330. (c)  $\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = n^3 - 3n + n$

$$= n^3 - 2n$$

$$= n(n^2 - 2)$$

$$= n\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$n = x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{7 + \sqrt{45} + 7 - \sqrt{45}}{2} = 7$$

$$\therefore 7\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

331. (a)  $2x - \frac{3}{x} = 5$

Put  $x = 3$

$$\therefore 4 \times 3^2 - \frac{9}{3^2} = 35$$

332. (d) Go through options

(a)  $a - 1 = a + 1$  not possible

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

$$= 2 \text{ not possible}$$

(c)  $\frac{a+1}{3-2a} = a + 1$

$$\therefore a = 1 \text{ not possible}$$

(d) Hence Answer

333. (a)  $a + \frac{1}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow a^3$

$$= +1 \text{ or } a^2 + a + 1 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 1 = -a$$

$$a + 1 = -a^2$$

$$\therefore (-a-a)(-a^2-a^2)$$

$$= 4a^3 = 4$$

334. (d) Put  $x = -1$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{1-27+27} = -1$$

335. (b) On dividing by 'a' we get

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$$

In given question dividing by  $a^3$  we get

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + a^2 + a + 1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^3}} = \frac{1}{18 + 7 + 3 + 1 + \frac{1}{29}} = \frac{1}{29}$$

336. (a)  $x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

$$y = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

$x^3$  &  $y^3$  contains all root terms hence among the option only zero can be answer.

337. (d)  $x^2 + 2 = x$  &  $1 - x = \frac{2}{x}$

$$\therefore \frac{x+x}{x^2 \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = 1$$

338. (d)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 1$ ,

$$x^2 + 1 = x$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x+x}{7x+x} = \frac{4x}{8x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

339. (d)  $x = \frac{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}}$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2(13+11)}{2} = 24$$

$$3 \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - 5$$

$$= 3[(24)^2 - 2] - 5 = 3(574) - 5 = 1722 - 5 = 1717$$

340. (d)  $m^4 - \frac{1}{m^4} = 4$

$$m^8 + \frac{1}{m^8} = 4^2 + 2 = 18$$

341. (b)  $\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = 3$ ,

$$\text{then } \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3$$

$$= 13\sqrt{13} - 3\sqrt{13} = 10\sqrt{13}$$

$$342. (c) \frac{a^2 + 3 + \frac{1}{a^2}}{a^2 - 3 + \frac{1}{a^2}} = \frac{n^2 - 2 + 3}{n^2 - 2 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^2 - 5} \Rightarrow \text{Option (c) satisfy}$$

$$\frac{6^2 + 1}{6^2 - 5} = \frac{37}{31}$$

343. (b) Same as above

$$\frac{n^2 - 2 + 5}{n^2 - 2 - 5} \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 + 3}{n^2 - 7}$$

$$\therefore \frac{6^2 + 3}{6^2 - 7}$$

344. (b) Go through options

$x = 0$  not possible  
 $x = 1$  not satisfying

$\therefore$  (b)

345. (d) Answer will be of form  $n^3$

$$+ 3n$$

$$\therefore 8^3 + 3 \times 8$$

इस type के question 5 sec. में देखते ही होते हैं।

346. (d)  $x^{12} + \frac{1}{x^{12}} = 7$

$$\text{then } x^{36} + \frac{1}{x^{36}}$$

$$= 7^3 - 3 \times 7 = 322$$

$$\therefore x^{36} (x^{36} - 322) = -1$$

347. (c)  $x^2 - 1 = x$  .....(i)

$$x^2 - 2 = x - 1$$
 .....(ii)

$$x(x^2 - 2) = x(x - 1) + 1$$

from (ii)

$$= x^2 - x + 1 = 1 + 1 \text{ from (i)}$$

$$= 2$$

348. (b)  $x^2 + 2 = 2x$  .....(i) given

$$x^2 (x^2 - x) + 2x$$

$$= x^2 (x - 2) + 2x$$

$$[x^2 - x = x - 2]$$

$$= x(x^2 - 2) + 2x$$

$$= 0 \quad [\text{From (i)}]$$

349. (a)  $3x^2 + x = 1$  .....(i)

$$(1) \times 2x$$

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

$$\therefore 6x^3 = 2x - 2x^2 \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$6x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 2010$$

$$= 2x - 2x^2 - x^2 - 3x + 2010$$

$$= -3x^2 - x + 2010$$

$$= -1 + 2010 = 2009$$

[From (i)]

350. (b) Let  $a^b = x$

$$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4} = \pm 2$$

351. (d) From formula

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

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

$$8 = 4 \times (a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$\therefore a^2 - ab + b^2 = 2$$
 .....(i)

$$a^2 + ab + b^2 = 4$$

Given .....(ii)

Subtract (1) from (2)

$$\therefore 2ab = 2$$

$$ab = 1$$

352. (c)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2}$

$$x^4 = -1$$

$\therefore$  Power difference 4 or odd multiple of 4 in sum series result in 0.

$$\frac{(x^4)^{505}}{x} + \frac{x}{(x^4)^{505}} = -\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}$$

353. (a)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$$x^8 = -1$$

$\therefore$  Power difference 8 or odd multiple of 8 in sum series result in 0.

$$x^{208} + x^8$$

$$200$$

Odd multiple of 8

$$\frac{x^8 + x^{208}}{x^8 \times x^{208}} \Rightarrow \text{it is also 0}$$

$$\therefore 0$$

$$\therefore (x^8)^{252} + \frac{1}{(x^8)^{252}}$$

$$= (-1)^{\text{even}} + \frac{1}{(-1)^{\text{even}}} = 2$$

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354. (b)  $c^z = b^{yz} = a^{xyz} = a$   
 $[\because xyz = 1]$

355. (d)  $x \propto y^{1/m}$  .....(i)

$y \propto z^{1/n}$  ....(ii)

$x \propto z^{1/p}$  .....(iii)

$x \propto z^{\frac{1}{mn}}$  from (i) & (ii)

Also  $x \propto z^p$

$\therefore \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{mn}$

$\therefore P = mn$

356. (a)  $x \propto \frac{y}{z^2}$

$\therefore \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{z_1^2} \times \frac{z_2^2}{y_2}$

$\therefore \frac{10}{x} = \frac{4 \times 7^2}{14^2 \times 16}$   
 $x = 160$

357. (a) Go through options in these types of questions

For  $x - 1$  to be factor  $x = 1$  satisfies given equation  
 $1^{29} - 1^{24} + 1^{13} - 1 = 0$

$x + 1$  to be factor  $x = -1$  satisfies given equation  
 $(-1)^{29} - (-1)^{24} + (-1)^{13} - 1 = -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 \neq 0$

358. (c)  $x = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$

[Remove 1 chain from  $\infty$  series remaining value will be  $x$ ]

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{x} + 1$

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

359. (b)  $a = (ab)^{1/x}$

$b = (ab)^{1/y}$

$ab = (ab)^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}$

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

$1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$

$y = \frac{x}{x-1}$

360. (a) Add all these equations.

$\therefore (x+y)^2 - z^2 + (y+z)^2 - x^2 + (z+x)^2 - y^2 = 49$

$\therefore (x+y+z)^2 = 49$

$x+y+z = 7$

361. (b)  $3.7 = (10000)^{1/x}$  .....(i)

$0.037 = (10000)^{1/y}$  .....(ii)

Divide (i) by (ii)

$\frac{3.7}{0.037} = (10000)^{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}$

$100 = (10000)^{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}$

$(10000)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (10000)^{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}$

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$

362. (b) Let  $a = b = 1, c = -1$

$\therefore 0$

363. (b)  $x = t^m$

$y = t^n$

$z = t^p$

As  $xyz = 1$

$\therefore t^{m+n+p} = 1$

$\therefore m+n+p = 0$

364. (a) Go through options

$(ab^{-1})^{+1} = (ba^{-1})^{+1}$

$\therefore$  Satisfies (a)

365. (b)  $\left(\frac{1}{x+y}\right)\left(\frac{x+y}{xy}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

366. (a) Let  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 2$

$\therefore c = -1$

$\therefore a - ac = \frac{1}{2}[1 - (-1)] = 1$

367. (b)  $a + b = \sqrt{7}$

$a - b = \sqrt{3}$

$\frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{2}$

$= a^2 + b^2 = \frac{7+3}{2} = 5$

$\frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{4}$

$= ab = \frac{7-3}{4} = 1$

$\therefore 5 \times 1 = 5$

368. (b)  $x = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{-1/2}$

$x^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \sqrt{2} + 1$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = \sqrt{2} - 1$

$x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} = (\sqrt{2} + 1) - (\sqrt{2} - 1) = 2$

369. (b)  $ax + by = 6$  .....(i)

$bx - ay = 2$  .....(ii)

Squaring & adding (i) & (ii)

$\therefore (a^2 + b^2)x^2 + (a^2 + b^2)y^2 = 40$

$(a^2 + b^2)(x^2 + y^2) = 40$

$a^2 + b^2 = \frac{40}{4} = 10$

$\left(\frac{xy+1}{y}\right)^a \left(\frac{xy-1}{y}\right)^b$

370. (c)  $\left(\frac{xy+1}{x}\right)^a \left(\frac{xy-1}{x}\right)^b$

$= \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^b = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{a+b}$

371. (a)  $\frac{(a-12)(a-7)+R}{a-7}$

$\frac{a^2 - 19a + 84 + R}{a-7}$

On comparing

$84 + R = -25$

$R = -109$

372. (c)  $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}$

On squaring

$a + b + 2a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} = C$

$a + b - c = -2a^{1/2}b^{1/2}$

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

373. (b) Let  $y = 1, x = 2$   
 $\therefore \frac{(5)(1) - 1}{4 - 2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
374. (c)  $x^2 = 6 + 3 + 7$   
 $\sqrt{(x+1)x} + \sqrt{(x+1)} + \dots \dots \infty$  in  
 +ve type series  $x + 1$   
 -ve type series  $x$   
 $\therefore x^2 = 16$   
 $x = \pm 4$
375. (d)  $x^6 = 196x^4$   
 $x^3 = \sqrt{196x^4} = 14x^2$
376. (a)  $abx^2 + 1 = bcx$  (given)  
 Question =  $\frac{abx^2 + 1}{ax}$   
 $\therefore \frac{bcx}{ax} = \frac{bc}{a}$
377. (c)  $m + n = mn$   
 Let  $m = n = 2$   
 $\therefore 0$
378. (d) Let  $a = 4$   
 $2 + \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{2}{1-4} + \frac{1}{1+2}$   
 $= \frac{-5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{-4}{6} = \frac{-2}{3}$   
 $\therefore$  (d) possible
379. (d)  $\sqrt[3]{7^{(a+b-c+b+c-a+c+a-b)}}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{7^{a+b+c}} = \sqrt[3]{7^9}$   
 $[a + b + c = 3 \times 3] = 7^3$
380. (d) Given equations equals to zero when  
 $(a-5)^2 = 0$   
 $(b-c)^2 = 0$   
 $(c-d)^2 = 0$   
 $(b+c+d-9)^2 = 0$   
 $a = 5, b = c = d$   
 $b + c + d = 9$   
 $3b = 9$   
 $b = 3$   
 $a = 5, b = c = d = 3$   
 $(5 + 3 + 3)(3 + 3 + 3)$   
 $11 \times 9 = 99$
381. (b)  $a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106 \dots (1)$   
 $a^2 - 2b^2 + ab = 30 \dots (2)$   
 $(1) + 3 \times (2)$

- $\therefore a^2 + 7b^2 + ab = 106$   
 $3a^2 - 6b^2 + 3ab = 90$   
 $\frac{4a^2 + b^2 + 4ab = 196}{(2a + b)^2 = 196}$   
 $2a + b = 14$
382. (b)  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$   
 $= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$   
 $= 15 ( )$   
 Answer multiple of 15  
 $\therefore$  (b) [Smart work by MG]
383. (a)  $27x^3 - 8y^3 = (3x - 2y)(ax^2 + 4y^2 + 6xy) = (11)$   
 $( ) =$  Answer multiple of 11  
 $\therefore$  (a) [Smart work by MG]
384. (d) Let  $18x = 18$  [So that calculation become easy]  
 $\therefore x = 1$   
 Put in given condition  
 $\left(\frac{3-4}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{5}{12}$  not possible
385. (d)  $x + y = 1 \dots (1)$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2 \dots (2)$  [given]  
 Squaring (1)  $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 1$   
 $2xy = 1 - 2$   
 $xy = \frac{-1}{2}$   
 $x^4 + y^4 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2x^2y^2$   
 $= 2^2 - 2\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 = 4 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$
386. (c)  $x = 3 - \sqrt{7}$   
 [On rationalising do d in mind]  
 $(x - 3) = -\sqrt{7}$   
 $(x - 3)^2 = 7$
387. (a)  $x - 1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$   
 $\frac{1}{x-1} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x-1} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$   
 $= 2\sqrt{3} + 1$
388. (a)  $\frac{x-1}{a} = \frac{-1}{x}$   
 $x^2 - x = -a$   
 $x - x^2 = a$

389. (a)  $(x + y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy$   
 $(x + y)$   
 $1 = 4 + 3xy (1)$   
 $xy = -1$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2xy$   
 $= 1 - 2(-1) = 3$
390. (c)  $f(9)a^9 + b^9 + c^9 - 6 \dots (i)$   
 $f(-9) = -(a^9 + b^9 + c^9) - 6$   
 $a^9 + b^9 + c^9$   
 $= -3 - 6 = -9$   
 Put in (i)  $f(9) = -9 - 6 = -15$
391. (b)  $a + b + c - d + a + b - c + d + d + d - b + c + d - d + b + c + d$   
 $2(a + b + c + d)$   
 $= 2(1000 + 100 + 10 + 1)$   
 $= 2(1111) = 2222$
392. (b)  $a^6 + b^6 + 3a^2b^2(a^2 + b^2)$   
 $= a^6 + b^6 + 2a^3b^3$   
 $3\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}\right) = 2$   
 $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)^6 = \frac{64}{729}$
393. (a)  $x - 2 = \sqrt{3}$   
 $x^2 + 4 - 4x = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x = -1$   
 $\therefore x^2 - 4x + 2 = -1 + 2 = 1$
394. (a)  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 \pm 2\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)$   
 $= \frac{x^2}{y^2} + tx + \frac{y^2}{4}$   
 $\therefore \boxed{t = \pm 1}$
395. (c)  $(1 - x^4)(1 + x^4) = 65$   
 $(64)(1 + x^4) = \frac{65}{64}$   
 $1 + x^4 = \frac{65}{64}$   
 $x^4 = \frac{1}{64}$   
 $\boxed{x = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$

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396. (b)  $x + \frac{4}{x} = 4$   
 $x = 2$  satisfying this  
 $2^2(2^2 - 5) = -4$

397. (c)  $a + b = -c$   
 $b + c = -a$   
 $c + a = -b$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} - \frac{1}{c^3} - \frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{1}{b^3} = 0$

398. (d)  $a = 3$   
 $a + b = 5$   
 $b + c = 7$   
 $a + b + c + d = 12$   
 $b = 2$   
 $c = 5$   
 $3 + 2 + 5 + d = 12$   
 $d = 2$

$\therefore \frac{a+c}{b+d} = \frac{3+5}{2+2} = 2$

399. (b)  $(a-1) = \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3} \dots\dots(1)$   
 $(a-1)^3$   
 $= 5 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}\sqrt[3]{3}(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3})$

$(a-1)^3 - 5 = 3\sqrt[3]{6}(a-1)$

From (i)

$\frac{(a-1)^3}{a-1} = 3\sqrt[3]{6}$

$\left[\frac{(a-1)^3 - 5}{a-1}\right]^3 = (3\sqrt[3]{6})^3$   
 $= 27 \times 6 = 162$

400. (a)  $x^3 = a^3 - b^3 = 3ab(a-b)$   
 Here  $a^3 - b^3 = 3ab(a-b)$   
 $= \sqrt{108} + 10 - (\sqrt{108} - 10) = 20$

$ab = \sqrt{108 - 100} = 2$

$x^3 = 20 - 6(x)$   
 $x^3 + 6x - 20 = 0$

401. (c)  $\frac{635}{100} + \frac{100}{635}$   
 Multiply & divide by 3

$\therefore \frac{3 \times 635}{3 \times 1000} + \frac{3 \times 1000}{3 \times 365} = \frac{3x}{3}$

$\frac{1905}{3 \times 1000} + \frac{3 \times 1000}{1905} = x$

$\frac{1.905}{3} + \frac{3}{1.905} = x$

402. (a)  $[(a+3d)^2 - (b+2c)^2]$   
 $= [(a-3d)^2 - (b-2c)^2]$   
 $\therefore (a+3d)^2 - (a-3d)^2$   
 $= (b+2c)^2 - (b-2c)^2$   
 $12ad = 8bc$

$\therefore 2bc = 3ad$

403. (b)  $3a = 4$   
 $3a - 4 = 0$   
 $(3a - 4)^3 = 0$   
 $27a^3 - 64 - 36a(3a - 4) = 0$   
 $27a^3 - 108a^2 + 144a = 64$   
 $\therefore 64 - 1317 = -1253$

404. (a)  $(a+b)^2 = 21 + c^2$   
 $(b+c)^2 = 32 + a^2$   
 $(c+a)^2 = 28 + b^2$   
 Add all three equations  
 $\therefore 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 2(ab + bc + ca)$   
 $= 81 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2$   
 $\therefore (a+b+c)^2 = 81$   
 $a+b+c = 9$

405. (b)  $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$   
 $\therefore a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 3^3 - 3 \times 3 = 18$   
 $(a^3 + 1) \frac{1}{a^3} = 18$

406. (d)  $2\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$

$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{4-3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

407. (b)  $x + 2 = \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}$   
 On cubing & rearranging we get terms of  $x$  as in question  $x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x$   
 केवल अंक पर focus करें  
 L.H.S. से +8  
 R.H.S. से +11  
 $\therefore 11 - 8 = 3$

408. (c)  $\frac{2x}{-5x-7x} = \frac{2x}{-12x} = \frac{-1}{6}$   
 [Put  $x^2 + 6 = -5x$ ]

409. (c) केवल option (c) को ही  $n^3 + 3n$  यानि  $4^3 + 3 \times 4$  लिख सकते हैं।

Or

या फिर ऐसे देखें कि  $(x+3) -$

$\frac{1}{(x+3)}$  की value चाहिए।

$(x+3)(x-1) = 1$  given है।  
 इसक एक factor  $x+3$  है दूसरे कि  $x+3$  बनाने के लिए  $-1$  में 4 जोड़ना पड़ेगा मतलब  $(x+3) -$

$\frac{1}{(x+3)} = 4$  होगा।

$\therefore 76$   
 410. (a)  $a : b : c = 4 : 3 : 2$

$\therefore 9 \text{ unit} \rightarrow 27\sqrt{29}$   
 $1 \text{ unit} \rightarrow 3\sqrt{29}$

$\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{29} \text{ unit}$   
 $\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{29} \times \sqrt{29} = 87$

411. (c)  $x = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt{2}}$   
 $y = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2} - 1}$   
 $xy = \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1^2} = 1$

412. (d)  $b$  की जगह ऐसी value आयेगी जो perfect cube & square दोनों हों।  
 $\therefore$  (d) 64

Or

$(b^1 \times b^{1/3})^{1/2} - (b \times b^{1/2})^{1/3} = b^{1/2}$   
 $b^{\frac{2}{3}} - b^{1/2} = b^{1/2}$

$b^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2b^{1/2}$

Take 6 power both sides

$(b^{2/3})^6 = (2b^{1/2})^6$

$b^4 = 64b^3$   
 $\therefore b = 64$

413. (a)  $3^3 + 2^2 = 31$   
 $\therefore x = 3, y = 2$   
 $\therefore 2 \times 3^3 \times 2^2 = 216$

414. (b) Using formula  
 $a^4 + b^4$   
 $= (a^2 + ab\sqrt{2} + b^2)(a^2 - ab\sqrt{2} + b^2)$   
 $\therefore \frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 - ab\sqrt{2} + b^2}$   
 $= a^2 + ab\sqrt{2} + b^2$   
 $= x + \sqrt{2}y$

415. (c)  $x^2 = x + 1$   
 $\frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^5} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2(x+1)}{x^5}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x^3} = \frac{x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x}$   
 As,  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$   
 On dividing by  $x$   
 $x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} = 0;$   
 $\frac{1}{x} = x - 1$

416. (b)  $\frac{x}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = -1$   
 On dividing by  $x$   
 $\frac{1}{x + 3 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{-1}$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = -4$   
 Question asked on dividing by  $x^2$   
 $\frac{x^2}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}$   
 $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{-17}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-4)^2 - 2 + 3} = \frac{1}{17}$

417. (b) Start from last (trick)  
 $z = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}$   
 $\sqrt{(2)^2 - (\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}})^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}$

$$\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = 1$$

418. (b)  $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = 0.5$  integral part 0  
 $\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{50}{100}\right] = 1.0$  integral part  
 start from here & equals 1

$\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{99}{100}\right] \Rightarrow 50$  values of  
 integer 1 will be there  
 $\therefore 1 \times 50 = 50$

419. (c)  $(a + b + c)^n = a^n + b^n + c^n$   
 where  $n$  is odd integer  
 $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \\ \text{means either of } (a + b) \\ (b + c) (c + a) = 0 \end{array} \right]$

420. (b)  $x + y + z = 0$   
 Let  $x = 2, y = z = -1$   
 $\therefore 2(-2) + (-1)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) + (-1)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)$   
 $= -4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -3$

421. (a)  $3x + 7y + z = 5$  .....(1)  
 $4x + 10y + z = 39$  .....(2)  
 $(2) - (1)$  we get  $x + 3y = 34$   
 $3 \times (1) - 2 \times (2)$  we get  $x + y + z = -63$   
 $\therefore \frac{-63}{34}$

422. (b)  $\frac{x + y}{xy} = \frac{3}{z}$   
 $xz = yz = 3xy$   
 $xz + x = 3xy$   
 $z + 1 = 3y$   
 Let  $y = 2$   
 $z = 5$   
 Both prime  
 $\therefore x = 2 \times 5 = 10$   
 $\therefore 10 + 5 \times 2 + 2 \times 5 = 30$

423. (c) Let  $a = b = c = x$   
 $\therefore 3x = x^3$   
 $x^2 = 3$   
 $x = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \frac{(1-3)(1-3)}{3} \times 3 = 4$

424. (d)  $a \times (b + c) = 152$   
 $b \times (c + a) = 162$   
 $c \times (a + b) = 170$   
 Let  $a = 8, b = 9, c = 170$   
 $\therefore 10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$

Or  
 Add all  
 $2(ab + bc + ca) = 484$   
 $ab + bc + ca = 242$   
 $ab + ac = 152$   
 $\therefore cb = 90$  .....(i)  
 $bc + ab = 162$   
 $\therefore ac = 80$  .....(ii)  
 $ac + bc = 170$   
 $ab = 72$  .....(iii)  
 $(1) \times (2) \times (3)$   
 $(abc)^2 = 72 \times 80 \times 90$   
 $\therefore abc = 720$

425. (c)  $f(600) = f\left(500 \times \frac{6}{5}\right)$   
 $= \frac{f(500)}{\frac{6}{5}} = \frac{3 \times 5}{6} = \frac{5}{2}$

426. (d)  $127^{x_{124}} = 128$   
 $(126)^{x_{123} \cdot x_{124}} = 128$   
 $(125)^{x_{122} \cdot x_{123} \cdot x_{124}} = 128$   
 $4^{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \dots x_{124}} = 64 \times 2 = 4^3 \times 4^{1/2}$   
 $= 4^{7/2}$

$\therefore x_1 \cdot x_2 \dots x_{124} = \frac{7}{2}$

427. (a) Let  $a = b = c = 1$   
 $\therefore \left[\frac{1+1-1}{2 \times 1}\right] \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$

428. (c)  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)$   
 $\left(x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}\right) \left(x^{16} + \frac{1}{x^{16}}\right)$   
 $\left(x^{32} + \frac{1}{x^{32}}\right)$



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On multiplying & dividing by

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  we get

$$\frac{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)\left(x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}\right)\dots\left(x^{32} + \frac{1}{x^{32}}\right)}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$$

Last तक solve करने से ऊपर  $x^{64} - \frac{1}{x^{64}}$   
नीचे  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$

429. (b)  $P = 4 - \sqrt{15} = \frac{8 - 2\sqrt{15}}{2}$

$$\sqrt{P} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

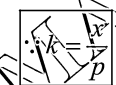
$$q = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{30 - 2(7 - \sqrt{5}) - \sqrt{15}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{16 + 2\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{15}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{15 + 1 - \sqrt{15}}} = \sqrt{P} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

430. (b)  $(x + y + z)^2 = k^2(p + q + r)^2$   
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx) = k^2(p + q + r)^2$   
 $xy + yz + zx = \frac{k^2}{2}[(p + q + r)^2 - (p^2 + q^2 + r^2)]$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2p^2} [x^2(p+q+r)^2 - p^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)]$$



431. (c)  $9y^{-1/2} = y^{+1/2} \quad y = 9$   
 $2x^2 + 3x - 90 = 0$   
 $(x - 6)(2x + 15) = 0$

$\therefore x = 6$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 6^2 + 9^2 = 117$

432. (c) Let  $x = 0, y = 2$

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

(c) 2 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

433. (b) Let  $x = y = z$   
 $\therefore 2x^2 = x + 1$   
 $2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$   
 $(2x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$

$x = \frac{-1}{2}$  or 1

$\therefore xyz = \frac{-1}{8}$  or 1

434. (a)  $x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Here,  $b = -3$

$2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2$

$b^2 - 4ac = 17$

$c = -1$

$\therefore ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
 $2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \dots (1)$

$(1) \times 5x$   
 $10x^3 - 15x^2 - 5x = 0 \dots (2)$

Put value of  $10x^3 = 15x^2 + 5x$  in given equation

$\therefore 15x^2 + 5x - 21x^2 + 4x + 7$   
 $= -6x^2 + 9x + 7$

$\therefore 7 - 3 = 4$

$[-2x^2 + 3x = -1]$   
 $[-6x^2 + 9x = -3]$

435. (b) Let  $x = -1$   
 $f(0) = 4$

Now, we get value of  $f(0) = 4$  by putting  $x = 1$  in  $f(x - 1)$

$\therefore (b) 7(1) - 22 + 19 = 4$

436. (b)  $80^{2x} \times 80^y = 80$

On squaring (i) & multiplying with (ii)

$\therefore 2x + y = 1$   
 $y = 1 - 2x$

$\therefore \frac{1 - x - 1 + 2x}{1 - x} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1 - x}$

$80^x = 4$

$20^x \times 4^x = 4$

$20^x = 4^{1-x}$

In question asked  $20^{\frac{x}{1-x}} = 4$

437. (a) On adding to both sides we get  
 $(a + 1)(b + 1)(c + 1)$

$= 1001 = 7 \times 11 \times 13$

$\therefore a = 6$

$b = 10$

$c = 12$

$\therefore a + b + c = 28$

438. (c)  $(1 - x^2)(1 + x^2) = m$

$1 + x^2 = \frac{m}{n}$

$x^2 = \frac{m}{n} - 1$

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{m-n}{n}}$

439. (c)  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$

$\left(\frac{x+1-(x-1)}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1-x^2-1}{x^4-1}\right)$

$\left(\frac{2}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{2}{x^4-1}\right)$

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

$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)$

$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{1 \pm \sqrt{5}} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

440. (a) On adding in each equation (Trick by MG)

$\therefore (1 + a)(1 + b) = 9 \dots (1)$

$(1 + b)(1 + c) = 16 \dots (2)$

$(1 + c)(1 + a) = 36 \dots (3)$

$(1 + a)(1 + b)(1 + c)$

$= \sqrt{36 \times 16 \times 9} = 72$

From (2)  $(1 + a)16 = 72$

$1 + a = 4.5$

$\therefore a = 3.5$

441. (c)  $\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 1}{x - 4}$

From given equation

$x^3 - 4x^2 = 6x - 25$

$\therefore \frac{6x - 25 + 1}{x - 4} = \frac{6(x - 4)}{x - 4} = 6$

442. (c)  $a + a^2 + a^3 = 1$   
 On dividing by 'a'  
 $1 + a + a^2 = \frac{1}{a}$

$\therefore a^3 + \frac{1}{a} = 1 + a + a^2 + a^3$   
 $[\therefore a + a^2 + a^3 = 1]$   
 $= 1 + 1 = 2$

443. (b)  $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = x^4$   
 $+ p^2x^2 + q^2 + 2px^3 + 2pqx$   
 $+ 2qx^2$   
 $c = 2pq$   
 $2p = a$   
 $\therefore c = aq$

$q = \frac{c}{a}$

$2q = \frac{2c}{a}$

444. (a)  $b^2 = ac$

$\therefore k^{\frac{2}{y}} = k^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}}$

Also  $a = k^{1/x}$   
 $b = k^{1/y}$   
 $c = k^{1/z}$

$\frac{2}{y} = \frac{x+z}{xz}$

$\frac{2z}{x+z} = \frac{y}{x}$

445. (b)  $x(x-4) = -1$   
 $x^4(x^4-194) = -1$   
 $x^5(x^4-194) + x^3(x^4-194)$   
 $x \times x^4(x^4-194)$   
 $+ \frac{x^4(x^4-194)}{x}$   
 $\therefore -\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -4$

446. (b)  $x(x-1)(x+1)(x+2) + 1 = 0$   
 $(x^2+x)(x^2+x-2) + 1 = 0$   
 $(x^2+x-1)^2 = 0$   
 $\therefore x^2+x=1$

447. (b)  $2[x^5 - 32x^4 + 32x^3 - 32x^2 + 32x] - 1$   
 $\therefore 2[+x] - 1$   
 $= 2 \times 31 - 1 = 61$

इस Type के Question में  $-+$  की alternative series होगी और दिए गए Number से 1 Number ज्यादा

question में होगा e.g.  $31 + 1 = 32$   
 hence तो Ans. में  $x$  आएगा और  $x$  के साथ वाला sign here +ve  
 $\therefore +x$

448. (b)  $a^3 - \frac{1}{a^3} = 36$

$\therefore a - \frac{1}{a} = 3$

$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 3^2 + 2 = 11$

$\therefore a^2 = \frac{-1}{a^2 - 11}$

$\therefore 11$

449. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore x^6 = -1$

As power difference is 6  
 We get 0. As answer (a)

450. (b)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$

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

1

$\frac{x^{37} + \frac{1}{x^{37}} + x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^{25} + \frac{1}{x^{25}} + x^3 + \frac{1}{x^{25}}}$

$\frac{(x^6)^6 \times x + 0 + \frac{1}{(x^6)^6 x}}{(x^6)^4 x + 0 + \frac{1}{(x^6)^4 x}}$

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

451. (d)  $x + 2 = \sqrt{5}$   
 $x^2 + 4 + 4x = 5$   
 $x^2 + x^4 = 1$   
 Again squaring  
 $x^4 + 16x^2 + 8x^3 = 1$   
 $\therefore$  Put in question  
 $\therefore 1 + 4 = 5$

452. (a)  $ab - b + 1 = 0 \times c$   
 $\Rightarrow abc - bc + c = 0 \dots\dots(i)$

$bc - c + 1 = 0 \times a$   
 $\Rightarrow abc - ac + a = 0 \dots\dots(ii)$

(i) & (ii)  
 $\therefore abc - bc + c = abc - ac + a$   
 $a - ac = -(bc - c)$   
 $= -(-1) = +1$

453. (d) Let  $a = b$   
 $b = c = -1$   
 $\therefore \frac{1-16-0-0+3}{-1} = 12$

454. (a)  $x^2(x+y+z) = 36 \dots(i)$   
 $y^2(x+y+z) = 46$   
 $z^2(x+y+z) = 63$   
 $2xy(x+y+z) = 222$   
 $2yz(x+y+z) = 198$   
 $2zx(x+y+z) = 164$

Add all  
 $\therefore (x+y+z)^2(x+y+z) = 729$

$\therefore x+y+z = 9$

Put in (i)  
 $\therefore x^2 \times 9 = 36$   
 $x = 2$

455. (a)  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -1$   
 $x^3 = +1$   
 $\therefore [1 + (x^3)^5 \times x - (x^3)^5 x^2]$   
 $[1 + (x^3)^5 x^2 - (x^3)^5 x]$   
 $[1 + x - x^2] [1 + x^2 - x]$   
 $[-2x^2] [-2x]$   
 $= 4x^3 = 4$

$x^2 + x = -1$   
 $\therefore 1 + x = -x^2$   
 $1 + x^2 = -x$

456. (a) In these type of question add 2 to R.H.S. gives value of  $4x^2$  [Trick by MG]  
 $\therefore 4x^2 = 16$   $x^2 = 4$   
 $x = \pm 2$

457. (d)  $a^3 + 3a^2 + 9a = 1 \dots\dots(i)$   
 Divide by  $a$   
 $\therefore a^2 + 3a + 9 = \frac{1}{a} \dots\dots(ii)$

We need  $\frac{3}{a}$

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∴ Multiply (ii) by 3  
 ∴  $3a^2 + 9a + 27 = \frac{3}{a}$   
 From (i)  $3a^2 + 9a = 1 - a^3$   
 ∴  $1 - a^3 + 27 = \frac{3}{a}$   
 $a^3 + \frac{3}{a} = 28$

458. (c) Here remember trick by MG  
 $\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = 1$   
 ∴  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{5}$   
 $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 = 5\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

459. (c)  $x^{27} + \frac{1}{x^{27}} = -3\sqrt{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^{54} + \frac{1}{x^{54}} = (-3\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 = 25$   
 $\therefore x^{108} + \frac{1}{x^{108}} = (25)^2 - 2 = 623$   
 $\therefore \frac{x^{108} + \frac{1}{x^{108}} - 623}{x^{108} - \frac{1}{x^{108}}} = 1$

460. (b)  $x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 3x + 2 = -1$   
 $(x-2)(x-1) = -1$   
 $(x-1) + \frac{1}{(x-1)} = 1$   
 $\therefore (x-1)^{16} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{16}} = -1$

461. (d)  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = -1$   
 [Trick by MG]  
 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} = -1$   
 Or  $x^3 = 2^3 = 8$

∴  $x^3 - 8 = 0$   
 ∴ (d) As other expression need not to be calculated go through options now by MG.

462. (b)  $3x + 4y = 29$  .....(i)  
 $8x - 6y = -6$  .....(ii)  
 (i)  $\times 3 +$  (ii)  $\times 2$   
 $\therefore 25x = 75$   
 $x = 3$   
 $\therefore y = 5$   
 $\therefore 5 \times 3 - 3 \times 5 - 9 = -9$

463. (a) Go through options by MG first check  $x = 1$   
 $\therefore 2 - 3 - 3 + 6 - 2 = 0$   
 $\therefore x = 1$  satisfies  
 $\therefore$  (d) cancel  
 Now check  $x = 0$   
 $0 - 3 \times 0 - 3 \times 0 + 6 \times 0 - 2 = -2$   
 Not satisfy  
 $\therefore$  (b) cancel  
 Now check  $x = 2$   
 $\therefore 32 - 24 - 12 + 12 - 2 = -2$   
 $\therefore$  (c) cancel

464. (b)  $f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 6 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 - 11 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + k \frac{4}{3} - 20 = 0$   
 $\therefore$  On solving  $12k = 228$   
 $\therefore k = 19$

465. (a)  $\therefore f(2) = f(0) = 0$   
 $\therefore 2^4 - 5 \times 2^2 + 2a + b = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 2a + b = 4$  .....(i)  
 &  $0 - 0 + 0 + b = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow b = 0$   
 $\therefore 2a = 4$   
 $a = 2$

466. (b) As  $x+1$  &  $x+2$  are factors  
 $\therefore x = -1$  &  $x = -2$  must satisfy  
 $\therefore p(-1) = p(-2) = 0$   
 $p(-1) = -1 + 3 + 2\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha + \beta = -2$  .....(1)  
 $p(-2) = -8 + 12 + 4\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow 4\alpha + \beta = -4$  .....(2)  
 $\therefore (2) - (1)$   
 $2\alpha = -2$   
 $\alpha = -1$   
 No need to calculate  $\beta$   
 As  $\alpha = -1$  in one option only.

467. (d) As it is divisible by  $x^2 + x - 12 = (x+4)(x-3)$   
 $\therefore x = 3$  &  $x = -4$  must satisfy  $x^3 - 6x^2 - 15x + 80 - k = 0$   
 $3^3 - 6 \times 3^2 - 15 \times 3 + 80 - k = 0$   
 $\therefore k = 8$   
 $\therefore$  (a)  $2 \times 3 + 3 = 9$   
 (b)  $80 - 3 = 77$   
 (c)  $3^2 + 3 - 12 = 0$

468. (b)  $\frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha^3 \beta^3} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)}{(\alpha\beta)^3}$   
 Here,  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$   
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$   
 $\therefore \frac{-b^3 - 3c\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)}{a^3 - \frac{3c}{a}\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)} = \frac{3abc - b^3}{c^3}$

469. (a)  $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{\text{coefficient of } x}{\text{coefficient of } x^3}$   
 $= \frac{6}{2} = 3$

470. (b) As  $x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$   
 $\therefore x^2 - (-3)x + 2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$

471. (c)  $p(x) = x^2 - 10x - 75 = x^2 - 15x + 5x - 75$   
 $= (x-15)(x+5)$   
 $\therefore x = 15, -5$  are zeroes  
 You can check through options also by MG

472. (d)  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\left(\frac{-4}{1}\right) = 4$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + \gamma = 4$   
 $\therefore \gamma = 4$

473. (b)  $x^2 + \frac{(2a+3)}{(a+1)}x + \frac{(3a+4)}{(a+1)} = 0$   
 $\alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{2a+3}{a+1}\right) = -1$   
 $\therefore a = -2$   
 $\alpha\beta = \frac{3a+4}{a+1} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$

474. (a)  $\alpha = 5 + \sqrt{3}$   
 $\beta = 5 - \sqrt{3}$   
 $\alpha + \beta = 10$  (a) & (d) possible  
 $\alpha\beta = 22$

475. (b)  $\frac{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{\frac{c}{a}}{\frac{-c}{d}} = \frac{-c}{d}$

476. (a)  $(a - b) + a + (a + b)$   
 $= 3a = -\left(\frac{-3}{1}\right) = 3$   
 $\therefore a = 1$

Now check for -1  
 $(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 1 + 1 \neq 0$   
 $\therefore [a = 1]$  only possibility  
 Or

$(a - b)(a)(a + b) = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

$\therefore (1 - b)(1 + b) = -1$   
 $1 - b^2 = -1$   
 $b^2 = 2 \Rightarrow b = \pm\sqrt{2}$

477. (b)  $y = p(x)$  does not intersect x axis  
 $\therefore$  no. of zeroes = 0

478. (a) As  $y = p(x)$  cuts x - axis at 4 points  
 $\therefore$  4 zeroes

479. (a)  $(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})$   
 $= x^2 - 3$  is a divisor of  $x^4 - 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 9x + 12$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3 \overline{) x^4 - 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 9x + 12} \\ \underline{-(x^2 - 3x + 4)} \phantom{+ 12} \\ 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 9x + 12 \\ \underline{-(3x^3 - 4x^2 + 12)} \phantom{+ 12} \\ 9x \phantom{+ 12} \\ \underline{-(9x)} \phantom{+ 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore (x^2 - 3x - 4)(x^2 - 3) = f(x)$   
 $(x - 4)(x + 1)(x^2 - 3) = f(x)$   
 $\therefore x = 4$  &  $-1$   
 $\therefore 4 - 1 = 3$

480. (b)  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-5}{2}$

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

$\therefore (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \alpha\beta = \frac{21}{4}$

$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta = \frac{21}{4}$

$\frac{25}{4} - \frac{k}{2} = \frac{21}{4}$

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

$\therefore k = 2$

481. (b)  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2 = -\frac{-b}{a}$

$[ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d]$

Go through option by MG

$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{c}{a} = -7$

482. (c) Sum of degrees of  $g(x)$  &  $q(x)$

483. (b)  $f(x) = x^6 + 1$

$f(x) = 1^6 + 1 = 2$

484. (b)  $5x^2 + 13x + k = f(x)$

$\alpha\beta = 1$

$\therefore \frac{k}{5} = 1$

$\therefore k = 5$

485. (b) As graph  $f(x) = y$  is a parabola

$\therefore f(x)$  is quadratic

486. (c)  $\alpha + \beta = 18$

$\alpha\beta = 80$

$\therefore$  (c) As through options by MG

487. (b)  $45x^2(2x^2 - x - 1)$

$\Rightarrow 45x^2(2x + 1)(x - 1)$

$75x^2(8x^3 + 1)$

$\Rightarrow 75x^2(2x + 1)(4x^2 + 1 + 2x)$

$\therefore 15x^2(2x + 1)$

488. (c) As  $x + 5$  H.C.F.

$\therefore x = -5$  satisfies both equation

$\therefore (-5)^2 + 2(-5) + 3b = 0$

$\Rightarrow b = -5$

$6(-5)^3 + a(-5)^2 + 3(-5) - 10$

$= 0 \Rightarrow a = 31$

$\therefore a - 2b = 41$

489. (c) I  $\rightarrow 20x^2y(x + y)(x - y)$

II  $\rightarrow 35xy^2(x - y)$

$\therefore$  L.C.M. = 140 of 20 and 35

L.C.M. of I & II = 140  $x^2y^2$

$(x + y)(x - y)$

[Highest power of x & y must be divided by  $(x + y)$  &  $(x - y)$ ]

490. (b) Let K be common factor

$\therefore k^2 + 5k + p = k^2 + 3k + q$

$2k = q - p$

$k = \frac{q - p}{2}$

Put K in  $x^2 + 5x + p = 0$

$\left(\frac{q - p}{2}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{q - p}{2}\right) + p = 0$

$(p - q)^2 = 2(3p - 5q)$

491. (c) Put  $x = 1$

$\therefore a + b + c + d + e = 0$

$\therefore$  Satisfy

Put  $x = -1$

$\therefore a - b + c - d + e = 0$

$\therefore$  Satisfy

492. (b)  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$

$= \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{2c}{a} = \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$

493. (b) Polynomials must have whole number (पूर्ण संख्या) as power of x.

494. (b)  $2 - x^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 2$

$\therefore 4 - 5x + 6 = 10 - 5x = px + q$

$\therefore p = -5, q = 10$

495. (d)  $\alpha\beta = 1 = \frac{6m}{m^2 + 9}$

$\therefore m^2 + 9 - 6m = 0$

$(m - 3)^2 = 0$

$\therefore m = 3$

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496. (a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5p-3 \\
 p^2-2p+3 \overline{)5p^3-13p^2+21p-14} \\
 \underline{5p^3-10p^2+15p} \\
 -3p^2+6p-14 \\
 \underline{-3p^2+6p-9} \\
 -5
 \end{array}$$

497. (b) As graph cuts x-axis at x = -2, 1, 3

498. (c) Cuts x axis at no point.

499. (d) Neither linear nor quadratic.

500. (a) The curve of cubic polynomial cuts x-axis at most 3 points.

501. (c)  $\alpha\beta = 7 = \frac{c}{a}$

(b) & (c)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-10}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

[From options by MG]

502. (c)  $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$

$$\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = \frac{m^2}{4} - n$$

503. (a) Through options by MG

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-2}{15}$$

504. (b)  $\alpha + \beta = -a$

$$\alpha\beta = -b$$

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-a}{-b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

[Through options by MG]

505. (b) Finding roots

$$-5\sqrt{2}, -7\sqrt{2}$$

Now divide by 2 as coefficient of  $x^2$  is 2

$$\therefore \frac{-5}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-7}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Zeroes of other polynomial

$$= \frac{-10}{\sqrt{2}} \& \frac{-14}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha\beta = 70$$

$\therefore$  Through options by MG

506. (b)  $x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$$\therefore 2(-2)^4 + 3(-2)^3 + 2k(-2)^2 + 3(-2) + 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore 32 - 24 + 8k - 6 + 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore 8k = -8$$

$$\therefore k = -1$$

507. (c)  $\alpha\beta = 4$

$$\frac{5}{2} + \beta = 4$$

$$\beta = \frac{8}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

508. (b)  $f(t) = (t-1)(t-3)$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 3$$

$$\therefore 1^4 \times 3^3 + 1^3 \times 3^4 = 81 + 27 = 108$$

Answer should divide by 9 without actual calculation

509. (a)  $\beta = \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2}$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3p$$

$$\therefore 3\beta = 3p$$

$$\beta = p \dots (1)$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = q \dots (2)$$

$$P(\alpha + r) + \gamma\alpha = q$$

$$P2\beta + \alpha\gamma = q$$

$$\alpha\gamma = q - 2p^2 \dots (3)$$

$$\therefore (q - 2p^2)p = r$$

$$-2p^3 + qp = r$$

$$2p^3 = qp - r$$

510. (b)  $\alpha + \beta = 4$

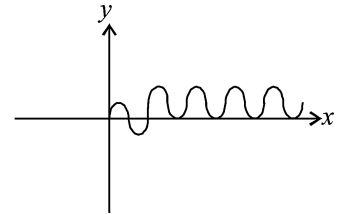
$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

$\therefore x^2 - 4x + 1$  is a factor of given polynomial

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 2x - 35 \\
 x^2 - 4x + 1 \overline{)x^4 - 6x^3 - 26x^2 + 138x - 35} \\
 \underline{x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2} \\
 -2x^3 - 27x^2 + 138x - 35 \\
 \underline{-2x^3 + 8x^2 - 2x} \\
 -35x^2 + 140x - 35 \\
 \underline{-35x^2 + 140x - 35} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x - 7)(x + 5) \\
 = f(x) \\
 x = 7 \& x = -5 \text{ other zeroes}
 \end{aligned}$$

511. (b)



$$\therefore \text{Number of zeroes} = 2 + 4 = 6$$

512. (b) Degree of quotient = Degree of divided - degree of divisor = 7 - 4 = 3

513. (b)  $2 \times \beta = \frac{2 \times 161}{23} = 14 = 14p$

$$\therefore P = 1$$

514. (a)  $\alpha + \beta = s = \frac{-(-7)}{63} = \frac{1}{9}$

$$\alpha\beta = p = \frac{-9}{63} = \frac{-1}{7}$$

$$27s + 14p$$

$$= 27 \times \frac{1}{9} + 14 \left(\frac{-1}{7}\right) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

515. (c)  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$

$$\therefore \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 = 3\alpha\beta\gamma$$

$$= 3 \frac{(-2)}{-1} = 6$$

516. (a)  $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + kx + 3$

$$p(3) = 27 + 2 \times 9 + k \times 3 + 3 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3k = -27$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -9$$

$$\therefore x^3 + 2x^2 - 9x - 18$$

Put  $x = 3$

$$\therefore 27 + 18 - 27 - 18 = 0$$

$\therefore$  (a) & (b)

$$x = 2$$

$$\therefore 8 + 8 - 18 - 18 \neq 0$$

517. (b) Here  $\alpha + \beta = 0$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{-80}{1} = -80$$

$\therefore$  (b) by options by MG

518. (a)  $\frac{\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{-5}{\frac{-1}{6}} = 5$

519. (d)  $(x^2 - 7x + 12) \times ( ) = x^4 - 11x^3 + 44x^2 - 76x + 48$   
 $\therefore$  Number should be  $+4 = (x^2 - 7x + 12)$

Now look at coefficient of x  
 R.H.S. =  $-76x$

L.H.S. =  $-28x - 48x = R.H.S.$   
 $-48x = +12 \times (-4x)$   
 $\therefore (x^2 - 4x + 4)(x^2 - 7x + 12) = f(x)$

$\therefore a = 1, b = -4, c = 4$   
 $\therefore c < a < b$

520. (a) Through options by MG  
 $\alpha + \beta = 6$

$\alpha\beta = -16$

$\therefore S = 6$

$R = -16$

521. (c) Answer by definition

522. (a)  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{p}{q} \dots (1)$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-n}{l} \dots (2)$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{n}{l} \dots (3)$

$\frac{p}{q}\beta^2 = \frac{n}{l}$

$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{n}{l} \cdot \frac{q}{p}} \dots (4)$

From (1) & (4)

$\therefore \frac{p}{q}\beta + \beta = \frac{-n}{l}$

$\left(\frac{p}{q} + 1\right) \sqrt{\frac{n}{l} \cdot \frac{q}{p}} = \frac{-n}{l}$

$\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} = -\sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}$

$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} = 0$

523. (a)  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{-b}{a}$

$\therefore \alpha = \frac{-b}{a}$

524. (a)  $(K-1)(-3)^2 + K(-3) + 1 = 0$

On solving  $K = \frac{4}{3}$

525. (d) Cuts x-axis at 3 points  
 $\therefore$  can't be quadratic polynomial

526. (b)  $x^2 + 1 = 0$

$\therefore x^2 = -1$

$\therefore (-1)^2 + x^2 \times x + 8x^2 + ax + b = 0$   
 $1 - x - 8 + ax + b = 0$

$\therefore a$  should be  $& b$  should be  $7$   
 $ab = 7$

527. (a)  $f(x) = 6.2x^2 - 4x^3 + 4.28$

$f(4) = 6.2(4^2) - 4 \times 4^3 + 4.28$

Answer divisible by (4)

(c) cancel

$f(-5) = 6.2(-5)^2 - 4(-5)^3 + 4.28$

Answer is positive

$\therefore$  (d) cancel

Last two digits should be 0.28

$\therefore$  (a)

Without actual calculations through options by MG.

528. (a)  $a - b + a + a + b = 3$   
 (sum of roots)

$\therefore 3a = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$(a - b)(a)(a + b) = -1$

[Product of roots]

$\therefore 1 - b^2 = -1$

$b = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore a + b^2 = 1 + 2 = 3$

529. (d)  $ax + by = c = bx - ay$

$(a - b)x = (b - a)y$

$\frac{x}{y} = -1$  [By MG]

530. (a) Equations are consistent with unique solution if

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$  with many solution if

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

$\frac{7}{21} = \frac{5}{k}$

$k = 15$

531. (a) Through options by MG  
 $x = 1$  &  $y = 1$

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{8}$

532. (a) System has no solutions if

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

$\therefore \frac{3}{2k-1} = \frac{1}{k-1}$   
 $\Rightarrow 2k-1 = 3k-3$   
 $k = 2$

533. (c)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$  for unique solution

$\frac{3}{2m-5} \neq \frac{-2}{7}$

$-4m + 10 \neq 21$

$-4m \neq 11$

$m \neq \frac{-11}{4}$

534. (d)  $2x + 3y = 795 \dots (1)$

$3x + 5y = 1300 \dots (2)$

$(1) \times 3 - (2) \times 2$

$6x + 9y = 2385$

$-6x - 10y = -2600$

$-1y = -215$

$\therefore y = 215$

Or go through options by MG.

535. (c)  $7x + 6y = 3800$

$3x + 5y = 1750$

Go through options by MG

$\therefore 500 \times 7 + 6 \times 50 = 3800$

536. (a)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

$\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

$\therefore$  Unique solutions (a)

537. (b)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

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538. (c)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-15}{-9} = \frac{5}{3},$

$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{24/5} = \frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

539. (d) Go through options by MG

(a)  $2 - 3 = -1$  not possible  
 $2 \times 2 - 3(-3) = 1 - 3$

(b)  $2 \times 2 + 5(-3) = -11$   
 $4(2) + 10(-3) = -22$

Possible but here

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

$\therefore$  Unique not possible

(c)  $2(2) - (-3) = 7$  not possible

540. (a) 125% A + 110%B

= 1520.....(1)

110%A + 125%B = 1535.....(2)

(1) - (2)

15% (A - B) = 15

100% (A - B) = 100

$\therefore$  (a) & (d) possible

Now check (a)  $600 \times 125\% + 700 \times 110\%$

$750 + 770 = 1520$

541. (d)  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

(D = 0 for equal roots)

$\therefore c = \frac{b^2}{4a}$

542. (b)  $x^2 + \frac{2mc}{1+m^2}x + \frac{c^2-a^2}{1+m^2} = 0$

D = 0

$b^2 = 4ac$

$\frac{4m^2c^2}{(1+m^2)^2} = \frac{4 \times 1 \times (c^2 - a^2)}{(1+m^2)}$

$m^2c^2 = (c^2 - a^2)(1+m^2)$

$m^2c^2 = c^2 + m^2c^2 - a^2 - m^2a^2$

$c^2 = a^2(1+m^2)$

543. (b)  $1 - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$

$\therefore x^2 + x = 0$

$\therefore x = 0$  &  $x = -1$

544. (b)  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{14}{p}$  .....(1)

$\alpha\beta = \frac{8}{p}$  .....(2)

$\beta = 6\alpha$  (given)

$\therefore 7\alpha = \frac{14}{p} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{p}$  .....(3)

Put  $\alpha$  in (2)

$\therefore \frac{2}{p} \times \frac{6 \times 2}{p} = \frac{8}{p}$

$p = 3$

545. (a)  $a + a + 3 = 0$

$\therefore a = \frac{-3}{2}$   
 $b + 2 = 0$

$\therefore ab = 3$

546. (c)  $(b - c)^2 = 4(a - b)(c - a)$

$b^2 + c^2 - 2bc$

$= 4ac - 4a^2 - 4bc + 4ab$

$b^2 + c^2 + 2bc - 4ab - 4ac = 0$

$(b + c - 2a)^2 = 0$

$\therefore b + c = 2a$

547. (d)  $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

$a = 1, b = 2, c = 1$

$\therefore \alpha = -1$

$\beta = -1$

$\therefore \frac{-1}{-1+2} \times 2 = \frac{-1}{+1} \times 2 = -2$

548. (d)  $(x - 4)(x - 1) = 0$

$\therefore x = 4$  or  $1$

$\alpha = 4, \beta = 1$

$\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 2 \times 4$

$\Rightarrow -7 + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-27}{4}$

549. (d)  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)}$

$\alpha = 1$

$\therefore \beta = \frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)}$

550. (a)  $x = 5$  &  $\frac{1}{5}$  both possible

(check direct)

551. (a)  $(x+a+x+b)c = (x+a)(x+b)$

$2xc + (a+b)c = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$

$x^2 + (a+b-2c)x + ab - (a+b)c = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 0$

$a + b - 2c = 0$

$\therefore a + b = 2c$

$\alpha\beta = ab - (a+b)c$

$= ab - \frac{(a+b)^2}{2}$

$= \frac{-(a^2 + b^2)}{2}$

552. (d) Not polynomial

Only (a)  $P^2 + 1 = P$  is quadratic equation

553. (a)  $b^2 - 4ac$

$= 0^2 - 4 \times 25(-49) = 4900$

$b^2 - 4ac > 0$

$\therefore$  Real distinct roots

554. (d)

555. (b)  $\alpha + \alpha^2 = 1$

$\alpha^3 = -k$

$\alpha = (-k)^{1/3}$

$\therefore (-k)^{1/3} + k^{2/3} = 1$

$(k^{2/3} - k^{1/3})^3 = 1^3$

$k^2 - k - 3k = 1$

$k^2 - 4k - 1 = 0$

$\therefore k = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

556. (d)  $x^2 - 12x + 40 = 0$

$\therefore D = \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$= \sqrt{144 - 4 \times 40}$

$\therefore D < 0$  not real roots

557. (b)

$x^2 + (x - 7)^2 = 13^2$

558. (b)  $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$  roots of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

559. (d) Through options by MG

$\therefore$  (a) & (c) not possible

$b^2 - 4ac > 0$  two distinct real roots

560. (a)

561. (b) Highest degree here 4

562. (a)  $y = \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{8 + \dots}}}$

$y^2 = 8 + 2y$

$y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0$

$(y + 2)(y - 4) = 0$

$y = -2$  or  $y = 4$



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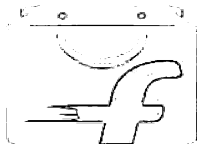


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CHAPTER

2

TRIGONOMETRY

(त्रिकोणमिति)

TRIGONOMETRY

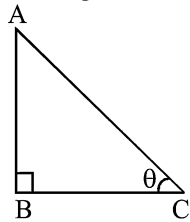
The branch of mathematics that deals with the study of relationships between the sides and angles of a triangles is called trigonometry.

The word 'trigonometry' is derived from the greek words 'tri' meaning three, 'gon' meaning sides and 'metron' meaning measure.

1. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS

In right  $\Delta ABC$ , AB is the hypotenuse, AC is the side opposite to  $\angle C$  ( $=\theta$ ) and BC is the side adjacent to  $\theta$ . For the angle C, AB is called perpendicular, side BC is called base and AC is called hypotenuse.

The trigonometric ratios for angle  $\theta$ :



(a)  $\sin\theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{AB}{AC}$

(b)  $\cos\theta = \frac{\text{Base}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{BC}{AC}$

(c)  $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Base}} = \frac{AB}{BC}$

(d)  $\text{cosec}\theta = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\text{Perpendicular}} = \frac{AC}{AB}$

(e)  $\sec\theta = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\text{Base}} = \frac{AC}{BC}$

(f)  $\cot\theta = \frac{\text{Base}}{\text{Perpendicular}} = \frac{BC}{AB}$

Note:

- (i)  $\text{Sin}\theta$  is a single symbol. It does not mean the product to sin and  $\theta$ .
- (ii) Only the term 'sin' has no meaning.
- (iii)  $(\sin\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta$  (Read as sin square theta)  
 $(\sin\theta)^2 \neq \sin^2\theta$

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

$(\sin\theta)^{-1} \neq \sin^{-1}\theta$

- (v) The values of trigonometric ratios remain the same for the same angle of different right triangles.

RECIPROCAL RELATION

The reciprocal relations for the trigonometric ratios are

(a)  $\frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \text{cosec}\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta \cdot \text{cosec}\theta = 1$

(b)  $\frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \sec\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta \cdot \sec\theta = 1$

(c)  $\frac{1}{\tan\theta} = \cot\theta \Rightarrow \tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta = 1$

2. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF SOME SPECIFIC ANGLES

From geometry, we are already familiar with the construction of angles of  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ . In this section, we will find the values of the trigonometric ratios for standard angles i.e.,  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .

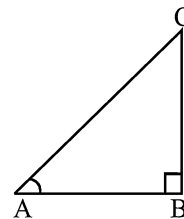
TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF  $45^\circ$

In  $\Delta ABC$ , right-angled at B, if one angle is  $45^\circ$ , then the other angle is also  $45^\circ$ .

i.e.,  $\angle A = \angle C = 45^\circ$

So,  $BC = AB$  as equal have equal sides opposite to them.

Now, Suppose  $BC = a$



Then by Pythagoras Theorem,  $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2$  and therefore  $AC = a\sqrt{2}$

Using the definitions of the trigonometric ratios, we have:

$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\text{side opposite to angle } 45^\circ}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

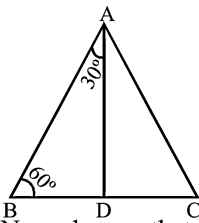
$= \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{a}{a\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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$$\begin{aligned} \cos 45^\circ &= \frac{\text{side adjacent to angle } 45^\circ}{\text{hypotenuse}} \\ &= \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{a}{a\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \tan 45^\circ &= \frac{\text{side opposite to angle } 45^\circ}{\text{side adjacent to angle } 45^\circ} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \\ \text{Also, } \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ &= \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} = \sqrt{2} \\ \sec 45^\circ &= \frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ} = \sqrt{2} \quad \& \quad \cot 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 45^\circ} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF 30° AND 60°**

Consider an equilateral triangle  $ABC$ . Since each angle in an equilateral triangle is  $60^\circ$ , therefore,  $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$ . Draw the perpendicular  $AD$  from  $A$  to the side  $BC$ . Now,  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$  Therefore  $BD = DC$  and  $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$



Now observe that:  $\triangle ABD$  is a right triangle, right-angled at  $D$  with  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle ABD = 60^\circ$ . Let us suppose that  $AB = 2a$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } BD &= \frac{1}{2} BC = a \\ \text{and } AD^2 &= AB^2 - BD^2 = (2a)^2 - a^2 = 3a^2, \\ \text{Therefore } AD &= a\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, we have: } \sin 30^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{a}{a\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Also } \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2, \sec 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\& \cot 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$

Similarly,

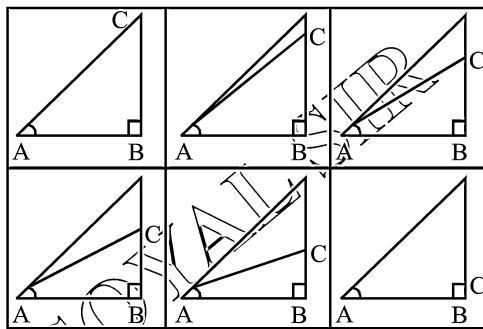
$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} = \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \sec 60^\circ = 2$$

$$\text{and } \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

**TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF 0° & 90°**

Let us observe what happens to the trigonometric ratios of angle  $A$ , if it is made smaller & smaller in the right triangle  $ABC$ , till it becomes zero. As  $\angle A$  gets smaller & smaller, the length of the side  $BC$  decreases. The point  $C$  gets closer to the point  $B$ , & finally when  $\angle A$  becomes very close to  $0^\circ$   $AC$  becomes almost the same as  $AB$ . (see fig.)



When  $\angle A$  is very close to  $0^\circ$ ,  $BC$  gets very close to 0 and so the value of  $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC}$  is very close to 0.

Also, when  $\angle A$  is very close to  $0^\circ$ ,  $AC$  is nearly the same as  $AB$  and so the value of  $\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC}$  is very

close to 1. With the help of the above information, we can define the values of  $\sin A$  and  $\cos A$  when  $A = 0^\circ$ . We define:  $\sin 0^\circ = 0$  and  $\cos 0^\circ = 1$ . Using these values, we have:

$$\tan 0^\circ = \frac{\sin 0^\circ}{\cos 0^\circ} = 0,$$

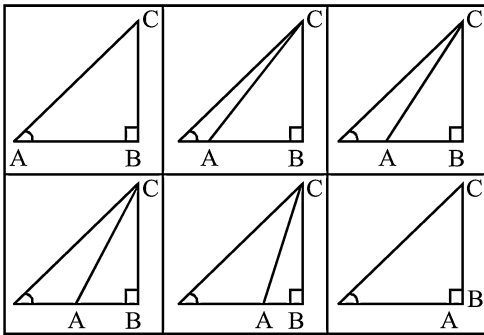
$$\cot 0^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 0^\circ} = 0, \text{ which is not defined.}$$

$$\sec 0^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 0^\circ} = 1,$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} 0^\circ = \frac{1}{\sin 0^\circ}, \text{ which is again not defined.}$$

Now, similarly, we can get the trigonometric ratios for the angle  $90^\circ$  when  $\angle A$  is made larger and larger; and hence  $\angle C$  gets smaller and smaller. Therefore the length of the side  $AB$  goes on decreasing i.e., the point  $A$  gets closer to point  $B$ . Finally, when  $\angle A$  is very close to  $90^\circ$ ,  $\angle C$  becomes very close to  $0^\circ$  and the side  $AC$  almost coincides with  $BC$ .

**TRIGONOMETRY (द्विघोणमिति)**

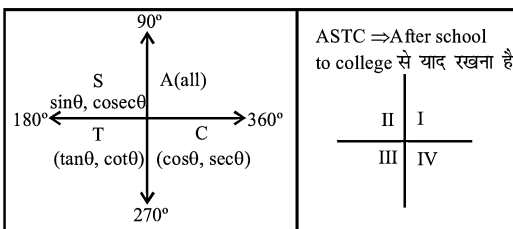


Trigonometrical ratio	$\theta$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
$\sin\theta$		0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos\theta$		1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan\theta$		0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Not defined
$\operatorname{cosec}\theta$		Not defined	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
$\sec\theta$		1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	Not defined
$\cot\theta$		Not defined	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0

**3. IMPORTANT RESULTS TO REMEMBER**

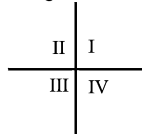
$\sin n\pi = 0$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 	$\cos 2n\pi = 1$ $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 
$\sin 0^\circ = 0$ $\sin 180^\circ = 0$ $\sin 360^\circ = 0$	$\cos 0^\circ = 1$ $\cos 180^\circ = -1$ $\cos 360^\circ = 1$
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$ $\sin 270^\circ = -1$	$\cos 90^\circ = 0$ $\cos 270^\circ = 0$

**4. QUADRANT SYSTEM**



I<sup>st</sup> quadrant  $\Rightarrow$  सभी +ve

ASTC  $\Rightarrow$  After school to college से याद रखना है

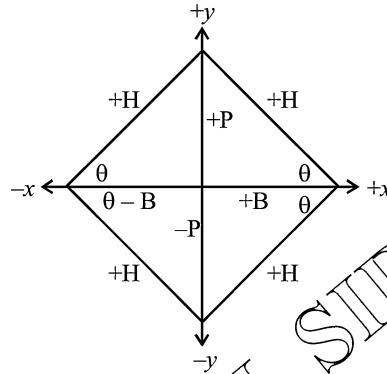


II<sup>nd</sup> quadrant  $\Rightarrow$  केवल  $\sin\theta$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$  +ve बाकी शेष -ve

III<sup>rd</sup> quadrant  $\Rightarrow$  केवल  $\tan\theta$ ,  $\cot\theta$  +ve शेष -ve

IV<sup>th</sup> quadrant  $\Rightarrow$  केवल  $\cos\theta$ ,  $\sec\theta$  +ve शेष -ve

5.



• I<sup>st</sup> quadrant में P, H और B सभी +ve हैं, इसलिए all trigonometric function +ve होंगे।

• II<sup>nd</sup> quadrant में P +ve, H +ve इसलिए केवल  $\sin$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec}$  +ve

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-B}{H} \text{ (-ve)} \quad \tan\theta = \frac{+P}{-B} \text{ (-ve)}$$

III<sup>rd</sup> quadrant में P -ve, B -ve,

$$\tan\theta = \frac{-P}{-B} = +ve, \quad \sin\theta = \frac{-P}{H} = -ve$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-B}{H} = -ve$$

• IV<sup>th</sup> quadrant में P -ve, B +ve, H +ve

$$\sin\theta = \frac{-P}{+H} = -ve, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{+B}{+H} = +ve$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{-P}{B} = -ve$$

6.

$90^\circ \pm \theta$	$[90^\circ$ के odd multiple में trigonometric function (T.F.) change होगा। ( $90^\circ, 270^\circ, 450^\circ, \dots$ )] $\sin\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta$ $\tan\theta \Rightarrow \cot\theta$ $\sec\theta \Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}\theta$	$180^\circ \pm \theta$	$[90^\circ$ के even multiple में trigonometric function (T.F.) change नहीं होगा। ( $180^\circ, 360^\circ, 540^\circ, \dots$ )]
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किसी भी (T.F.) की value निकालते वक्त हम दोनों में से कोई भी method use कर सकते हैं। केवल दो बात ध्यान रखें:

(i) Sign (+ या -) cartesian system के according लगाना है।

(ii) Value convert करने के बाद वाले T.F. की आयेगी।  
e.g. (1)  $\sin 120^\circ \Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ)$  या  $\sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ)$

(i) Ans +ve होगा क्योंकि  $\sin 120^\circ$  II quadrant में +ve होता है।

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(ii)  $+\sin 60^\circ$  या  $\cos 30^\circ$  (as per above rule)

Ans +  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (कोई भी method use करें)

2.  $\sec 240^\circ \Rightarrow$  (i) Ans - ve,  $\sec (180^\circ + 60^\circ)$  या  $\sec(270^\circ - 30^\circ)$

(ii)  $-\sec 60^\circ$  या  $-\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ$

Ans. -2

3.  $\cos 1020^\circ \Rightarrow 360^\circ \times 3 - 60^\circ$  [360° का multiple जो बचेगा उसके according quadrant आएगा]

Here 4th quadrant

$$\therefore +\cos 60^\circ = \frac{+1}{2}$$

**7. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF ALLIED ANGLES**

In each of the following figures, x and y are positive. Also triangles  $OPM$ ,  $OP'M'$ , or  $'OP'M$  are congruent.

$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$      $\sin(-\theta) = \frac{-y}{r} = -\frac{y}{r} = -\sin \theta$ ,  
 $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$      $\cos(-\theta) = \frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta$ ,  $\tan(-\theta) = \frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta$

Taking the reciprocals of these trigonometric ratios, we have  $\operatorname{cosec}(-\theta) = -\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ ,  $\sec(-\theta) = \sec \theta$  and  $\cot(-\theta) = -\cot \theta$

$\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$      $\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta$   
 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$      $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta$   
 $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$      $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{x}{y} = \cot \theta$

$\sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \cos \theta$      $\sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta$   
 $\cos(90^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta$      $\cos(90^\circ + \theta) = \frac{-y}{r} = -\sin \theta$   
 $\tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\cot \theta$      $\tan(90^\circ + \theta) = \frac{x}{-y} = -\frac{x}{y} = -\cot \theta$

$\sin(180^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$     Now,  $\sin(180^\circ + \theta) = \frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta$   
 $\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta$      $\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = \frac{y}{r} = -\cos \theta$   
 and,  $\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = \frac{y}{-x} = -\tan \theta$

$\sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta$      $\sin(180^\circ + \theta) = \frac{-y}{r} = -\sin \theta$   
 $\cos(180^\circ + \theta) = -\cos \theta$      $\cos(180^\circ + \theta) = \frac{-x}{r} = -\cos \theta$   
 $\tan(180^\circ + \theta) = \tan \theta$      $\tan(180^\circ + \theta) = \frac{-y}{-x} = \frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta$

8.  $\sin(-\theta) = \sin(0^\circ - \theta) = -\sin \theta$  IV quadrant  
 $\cos(-\theta) = \cos(0^\circ - \theta) = +\cos \theta$  IV quadrant  
 $\tan(-\theta) = \tan(0^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta$  IV quadrant  
 $\operatorname{cosec}(-\theta) = \operatorname{cosec}(0^\circ - \theta) = -\operatorname{cosec} \theta$  IV quadrant  
 $\sec(-\theta) = \sec(0^\circ - \theta) = +\sec \theta$  IV quadrant  
 $\cot(-\theta) = \cot(0^\circ - \theta) = -\cot \theta$  IV quadrant

**9. TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES**

An equation involving trigonometric ratios of an angle (say  $\theta$ ) is called a trigonometric identify, if it is true for all value of the angle( $\theta$ ) involved. For any acute angle  $\theta$ , we have

(i)  $\sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1$  or

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} \text{ or } \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

(ii)  $\cos \theta \cdot \sec \theta = 1$  or

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \text{ or } \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

(iii)  $\tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$  or

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \text{ or } \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

(iv)  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ ,  $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

(v)  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

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

$$\text{and } \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

(vi)  $\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\text{and } \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$$

(vii)  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta \Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

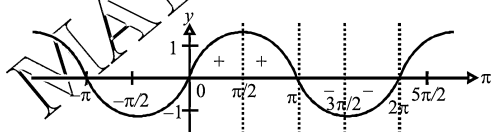
$$\text{and } \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1 \Rightarrow \cot \theta = \sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1}$$

**10. GRAPH AND OTHER USEFUL DATA OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS**

(a) Range  $\rightarrow [-1, 1]$ ,  $y = \sin x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\sin x$  बढ़ता रहता है।

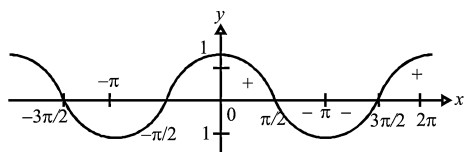
I & II quadrant + ve, III & IV, -ve



(b) Range  $\rightarrow [-1, 1]$ ,  $y = \cos x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\cos x$  घटता रहता है।

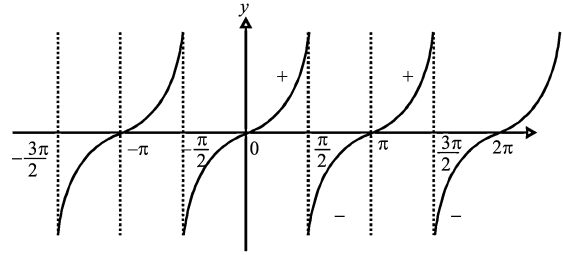
I + ve, II - ve, III - ve, IV + ve.



(c) Range  $\rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ ,  $y = \tan x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\tan x$  बढ़ता रहता है।

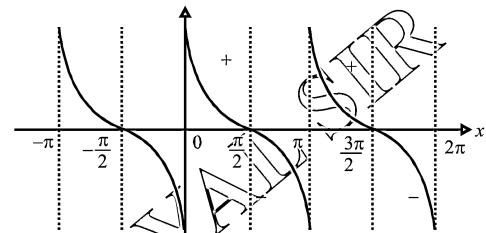
I + ve, II - ve, III + ve, IV - ve.



(d) Range  $\rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ ,  $y = \cot x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\cot x$  घटता रहता है।

I + ve, II - ve, III + ve, IV - ve.

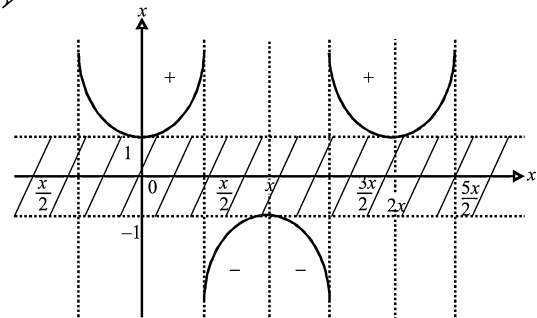


(e) Range  $\rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ ,  $y = \sec x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\sec x$  बढ़ता रहता है।

No. value between -1 & 1

I + ve, II - ve, III - ve, IV + ve.

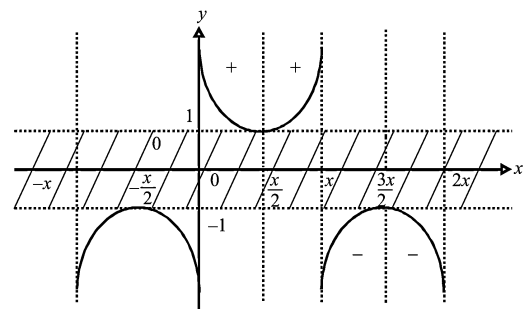


(f) Range  $\rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ ,  $y = \operatorname{cosec} x$

$0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$   $\operatorname{cosec} x$  घटता रहता है।

No. value between -1 & 1

I + ve, II + ve, III - ve, IV - ve.



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**11. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS FOR COMPOUND ANGLES:**

- (a)  $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
- (b)  $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$
- (c)  $\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$
- (d)  $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$
- (e)  $\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$
- (f)  $\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$

**SOME MORE RESULTS**

- (a)  $\sin(A + B) \sin(A - B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$
- (b)  $\cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$
- (c)  $\sin(A + B + C) = \sin A \cos B \cos C + \cos A \sin B \cos C + \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \sin C$
- (d)  $\cos(A + B + C) = \cos A \cos B \cos C - \cos A \sin B \sin C - \sin A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \cos C$
- (e)  $\tan(A + B + C) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A}$

**12. TRANSFORMATION FORMULAE**

Formulae to transform the product into sum or difference.

- (a)  $2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)$
- (b)  $2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)$
- (c)  $2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B)$
- (d)  $2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$

Formulae to transform the sum or difference into product

In above set of formulas substituting

$$A = \frac{C + D}{2} \text{ and } B = \frac{C - D}{2}$$

- (a)  $\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$
- (b)  $\sin C - \sin D = 2 \sin \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right)$
- (c)  $\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$
- (d)  $\cos D - \cos C = 2 \sin \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$

**13. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF MULTIPLE AND SUB-MULTIPLE ANGLES**

**Formulae for multiple angles:**

(a)  $\cos 2A = \cos(A + A) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$

Also  $\sin^2 A = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2A)$ ,  $\cos^2 A = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2A)$

(b)  $\sin 2A = \sin(A + A) = \sin A \cos A + \sin A \cos A = 2 \sin A \cos A$

(c)  $\tan 2A = \tan(A + A) = \frac{\tan A + \tan A}{1 - \tan A \tan A} = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$

(d)  $\sin 3A = \sin(2A + A) = \sin 2A \cos A + \cos 2A \sin A = 2 \sin A \cos A \cos A + (1 - 2 \sin^2 A) \sin A = 2 \sin A \cos^2 A + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A = 2 \sin A (1 - \sin^2 A) + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A = 2 \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$

(e)  $\cos 3A = \cos(2A + A) = \cos 2A \cos A - \sin 2A \sin A = (2 \cos^2 A - 1) \cos A - 2 \sin A \cos A \sin A = 2 \cos^3 A - \cos A - 2 \cos A (1 - \cos^2 A) = 2 \cos^3 A - \cos A - 2 \cos A + 2 \cos^3 A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$

(f)  $\sin 2A$  and  $\cos 2A$  in terms of  $\tan A$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A} = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

[Dividing numerator and denominator by  $\cos^2 A$ ]  
 $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

[Dividing numerator and denominator by  $\cos^2 A$ ]

Also  $\tan^2 A = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{1 + \cos 2A}$

(g) In the formula of  $\tan(A + B + C)$ , putting  $B = A$  and  $C = A$ , we get

$$\tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$$

Similarly, we can prove that  $\cot 3A$

$$= \frac{\cot^3 A - 3 \cot A}{3 \cot^2 A - 1}$$

**14. CONDITIONAL IDENTITIES**

Some standard identities in triangle:

- (a)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$
- (b)  $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$
- (c)  $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
- (d)  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$
- (e)  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (f)  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$

Note:  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$  is true for  $A+B+C = n\pi$ , where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

**15. SOME IMPORTANT RESULTS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS**

**Result 1:**  $\cos A \cos(60^\circ - A) \cos(60^\circ + A) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3A$

**Result 2:**  $\sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A$

**Result 3:**  $\tan \alpha \tan(60^\circ - \alpha) \tan(60^\circ + \alpha) = \tan 3\alpha$

**Result 4:**  $\cos 2A \cos 2^2 A \cos 2^3 A \dots \cos 2^{n-1} A$

$= \frac{\sin 2^n A}{2^n \sin A}$

**Result 5:** Angles are in A.P.

(a)  $\sin \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \dots + \sin(\alpha + (n-1)\beta)$

$= \frac{\sin \frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} \sin \left[ \alpha + (n-1) \frac{\beta}{2} \right]$

(b)  $\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha + 2\beta) + \dots$

$+ \cos(\alpha + (n-1)\beta) = \frac{\sin \frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} \cos \left[ \alpha + (n-1) \frac{\beta}{2} \right]$

**16. TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF THE SUM OF THREE OR MORE ANGLES**

(a)  $\sin(A+B+C) = \sin A \cos B \cos C + \cos A \sin B \cos C + \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \sin C$   
or

$\sin(A+B+C) = \cos A \cos B \cos C (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C)$

(b)  $\cos(A+B+C) = \cos A \cos B \cos C - \sin A \sin B \cos C - \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \sin C$

Or

$\cos(A+B+C) = \cos A \cos B \cos C (1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A)$

(c)  $\tan(A+B+C)$

$\frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan A \tan C}$   
(d)  $\cot(A+B+C)$

$= \frac{\cot A \cot B \cot C - (\cot A + \cot B + \cot C)}{\sum \cot A \cot B - 1}$

17. (a)  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos(A+B+C) = 4 \cos$

$\left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C+A}{2} \right)$

(b)  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C - \sin(A+B+C) = 4 \sin$

$\left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{C+A}{2} \right)$

**18. CONDITIONAL IDENTITIES**

(a)  $\sin(A+B) = \sin(180^\circ - C) = \sin C$

(b)  $\cos(B+C) = \cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A$

(c)  $\tan(C+A) = \tan(180^\circ - B) = \tan B$

(d)  $\sin \left[ \frac{(A+B)}{2} \right] = \sin(90^\circ - C/2) = \frac{\cos C}{2}$

(e)  $\cos \left[ \frac{(B+C)}{2} \right] = \cos(90^\circ - A/2) = \sin(A/2)$

(f)  $\tan \left[ \frac{(C+A)}{2} \right] = \tan(90^\circ - B/2) = \cot \frac{B}{2}$

(g)  $\sin \left( \frac{A+B}{4} \right) = \sin \left( \frac{\pi - C}{4} \right)$

$= \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi + C}{4} \right) = \cos \left( \frac{\pi + C}{4} \right)$

19.  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$

$\Rightarrow \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$

20.  $A + B + C = 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \cot A \cot B \cot C$

$\Rightarrow \tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A = 1$

21.  $A + B = 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \tan A \tan B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \tan A = \cot B$

$\Rightarrow \cot A \cot B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sin A \sec B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos A \operatorname{cosec} B = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sin A = \cos B$

22.  $A + B = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \cos A + \cos B = 0$

23.  $A + B = 45^\circ$  or  $225^\circ$

$\Rightarrow (1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$

$\Rightarrow (1 - \cot A)(1 - \cot B) = 2$

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24. Put - B in place of B  
 $\therefore A - B = 45^\circ$  or  $225^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow (1 + \tan A)(1 - \tan B) = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow (1 - \cot A)(1 + \cot B) = 2$
25.  $A + B = 135^\circ$  or  $315^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow (1 - \tan A)(1 - \tan B) = (1 + \cot A)(1 + \cot B) = 2$
26.  $A + B = 30^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{3} + \tan A)(\sqrt{3} + \tan B) = 4$
27.  $A + B = 60^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{3} \tan A)(1 + \sqrt{3} \tan B) = 4$
28.  $\cos \theta + \cos(120^\circ - \theta) + \cos(120^\circ + \theta) = 0$   
 $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2(120^\circ - \theta) + \cos^2(120^\circ + \theta) = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\cos^3 \theta + \cos^3(120^\circ - \theta) + \cos^3(120^\circ + \theta) = \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta$
29.  $\tan \theta + \tan(60^\circ + \theta) + \tan(120^\circ + \theta) = 3 \tan 3\theta$   
 $\tan \theta + \tan(60^\circ + \theta) - \tan(60^\circ - \theta) = 3 \tan 3\theta$
30.  $\tan A \tan B = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B}$   
 $\cot A \cot B = \frac{\cot A + \cot B}{\tan A + \tan B}$
31.  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta}$   
 $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta}$
32.  $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$   
 $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = 1 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$
33.  $\tan(45^\circ + \theta) = \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$   
 $\tan(45^\circ - \theta) = \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$
34.  $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$   
 $\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$
35.  $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta + \tan \theta$   
 $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \sec \theta - \tan \theta$

36.  $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{4}} = 4 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{8}} = 8 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{8}$   
 $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{16}} = 16 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{8} \cos \frac{\theta}{16}$   
 $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{32}} = 32 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{8} \cos \frac{\theta}{16} \cos \frac{\theta}{32}$
37.  $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = m$   
 $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = n$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = m^2 + n^2$
38.  $\sin(A + B) \sin(A - B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$   
 $= \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$   
 $\cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B$   
 $= \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$
39.  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta}$
40. Maximum & minimum values  
 जैसे की आप जानते हैं  $\sin \theta$  और  $\cos \theta$  की maximum & minimum value +1 & -1 होती है।  
 But  $\sin^2 \theta$  &  $\cos^2 \theta$  की maximum value -1 नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि  $\sin \theta$  &  $\cos \theta$  की power even है, तो -ve value नहीं मिल सकती। तो minimum 0 लेना पड़ेगा।
- |   | Max.      | Mini.     |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| $(\sin \theta)^{\text{even}}$ & $(\cos \theta)^{\text{even}}$                 | +1        | 0         |
| $(\sin \theta)^{\text{odd}}$ & $(\cos \theta)^{\text{odd}}$                   | +1        | -1        |
| $(\tan \theta)^{\text{even}}$ & $(\cot \theta)^{\text{even}}$                 | $+\infty$ | 0         |
| $(\tan \theta)^{\text{odd}}$ & $(\cot \theta)^{\text{odd}}$                   | $+\infty$ | $-\infty$ |
| $(\sec \theta)^{\text{even}}$ & $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta)^{\text{even}}$ | $+\infty$ | +1        |
| $(\sec \theta)^{\text{odd}}$ & $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta)^{\text{odd}}$   | $+\infty$ | $-\infty$ |
- 41.
- |  | Mini.     | Maxi.     |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| $\sin \theta, \sin n\theta$                    | -1        | +1        |
| $\cos \theta, \cos n\theta$                    | -1        | +1        |
| $\tan \theta$                                  | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| $\cot \theta$                                  | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| $\sec \theta$                                  | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$                  | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta, \sec^2 \theta$ | 1         | $+\infty$ |



$\cot^2\theta, \tan^2\theta$	0	$+\infty$
$\cot^3\theta, \sin^3\theta$	-1	+1
$\sin^2\theta, \cos^2\theta$	0	+1
$2\sin\theta$	-2	+2
$4\cos\theta$	-4	+4
$27\sin 2\theta$	-27	+27

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

$[\sin\theta\cos\theta]^n$	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$\left(+\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
	Power $n = \text{odd}$	
	0	$\left(+\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
	Power $n = \text{odd}$	

(i)  $a \sin\theta + b \cos\theta = y$

Let  $a = R \cos \alpha$  .....(i)

$b = R \sin \alpha$  .....(ii)

$y = R[\sin\theta\cos\alpha + \cos\theta\sin\alpha]$

$y = R \sin(\theta + \alpha)$

$y \text{ max.} = +R = +\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
$y \text{ min.} = -R = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Squaring & adding (i) & (ii)

$a^2 + b^2 = R^2 (\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha)$

$R = \pm\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

(ii)  $a \sin^2\theta + b \cos^2\theta = y$

$y a > b$  if  $a < b$

Max.  $\rightarrow a$  max. =  $b$

Mini.  $\rightarrow b$  mini. =  $a$

a और b में जो value बड़ी होगी, वह maximum value होगी, y की जो छोटी होगी वह minimum value होगी y की।

(iii)  $\sin^m\theta + \cos^n\theta = y$

$m, n \text{ even}$

$y \text{ max.} = +1$

$y \text{ mini.} = (\text{at } \theta = 45^\circ) \text{ always}$

(iv)  $a \tan^2\theta + b \cot^2\theta = y$

Mini. value =  $2\sqrt{ab}$

Maxi. value =  $+\infty$

$a \sin^2\theta + b \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = y$

$y = (\sqrt{a} \sin\theta)^2 + (\sqrt{b} \operatorname{cosec}\theta)^2 - 2\sqrt{ab} + 2\sqrt{ab}$

$(\sqrt{a} \sin\theta - \sqrt{b} \operatorname{cosec}\theta)^2 + 2\sqrt{ab}$

$y \text{ min.} = 2\sqrt{ab}$

when,  $\sqrt{a} \sin\theta = \sqrt{b} \operatorname{cosec}\theta$

$\sin^2\theta = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$

$y \text{ min.} = 2\sqrt{ab}$ if $b \leq a$
$= a + b$ if $b \geq a$
$y \text{ max.} = +\infty$

Similarly,  $a \cos^2\theta + b \sec^2\theta = y$

$y \text{ min.} = 2\sqrt{ab}$ if $b \leq a$
$= a + b$ if $b \geq a$
$y \text{ max.} = +\infty$

(v)  $y = a \sec^2\theta + b \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$

$= a(1 + \tan^2\theta) + b(1 + \cot^2\theta)$

$= a + b + a \tan^2\theta + b \cot^2\theta$

$y \text{ min.} = a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}$
$y \text{ max.} = (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2$

42. Radian (R)

$\Rightarrow 1^\circ = 60'$  (60 minutes)

$\Rightarrow 1' = 60''$  (60 seconds)

$\Rightarrow 60' = 1^\circ$  (60 minutes)

$3600'' = 1^\circ$

जब तक  $60'$  या  $3600''$  नहीं बढ़ेगा  $1^\circ$  नहीं बढ़ेगा।

$\Rightarrow 180^\circ = \pi^c$  ( $\pi$  radian)

$10^\circ = \frac{\pi^c}{18}$  (radian)

$\Rightarrow 22 \text{ radian} = 1260^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 1^c$  (1 radian) =  $\left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi}\right) = 57^\circ 16' 22''$  (app.)

$\Rightarrow 1^\circ = \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right)^c = 0.01746 \text{ radian (app.)}$

Grade (G)

$\Rightarrow 90^\circ = 100G$  (Grade)

$\Rightarrow 1G = 100'$

$\Rightarrow 1' = 100''$

Relation between degree, grade & radian.

$\frac{D}{90} = \frac{G}{100} = \frac{2R}{\pi}$

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**43. VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF STANDARD ANGLES:**

(a) Value of  $\sin 18^\circ$ :

Let  $\theta = 18^\circ$ , then  $5\theta = 90^\circ$

or  $2\theta + 3\theta = 90^\circ$

or  $2\theta = 90^\circ - 3\theta$

or  $\sin 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta)$

or  $\sin 2\theta = \cos 3\theta$

or  $2\sin\theta \cos\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$

or  $2\sin\theta = 4\cos^2\theta - 3$  [dividing by  $\cos\theta$ ]

or  $2\sin\theta = 4(1 - \sin^2\theta) - 3 = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta$

All these values are tabulated as follows:

	$7.5^\circ$	$15^\circ$	$18^\circ$	$22.5^\circ$	$36^\circ$	$67.5^\circ$	$75^\circ$
$\sin$	$\frac{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
$\cos$	$\frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}+2\sqrt{2}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
$\tan$	$(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}-1)$	$2-\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\sqrt{2}-1$	$\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{2}+1$	$2+\sqrt{3}$
$\cot$	$(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}+1)$	$2+\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{2}+1$	$\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}$	$\sqrt{2}-1$	$2-\sqrt{3}$

**44. Some important points to remember (कुछ खास बातें ध्यान रखें!)**

- कुछ विद्यार्थी यह सोचते हैं कि trigonometry में value put करके पूरी trigonometry हो सकती है, पर ध्यान रखिए केवल 30-40% में ही value put होती है।
- अगर इसमें अच्छा score करना है, तो सभी varieties को ध्यान से समझें।
- Value put करते वक्त ध्यान रखिए maximum जगह  $\theta = 0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ$  का प्रयोग करें, परंतु ये सभी ध्यान रखें ऐसा करने पर denominator में zero न बनें।
- किसी question में अगर  $\tan\theta$  &  $\cot\theta$  दोनों हैं, तो  $\theta = 0^\circ$  और  $90^\circ$  नहीं रख सकते  $\theta = 45^\circ$  try करना है।
- Trigonometry के कुछ question ऐसे भी मिलेंगे, जिसमें न तो value put होगी, न कोई trigonometry formulae पर होगा, ऐसे question का link algebra के questions से हो सकता है। (Keep in mind)

**PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLE**

Triangular shapes have fascinated us since our childhood. A triangle has six basic elements namely, three angles and three sides. Of these only three elements are independent. The remaining are dependent on these three. This dependence can be expressed in terms of trigonometric ratios. Apart from the six el-

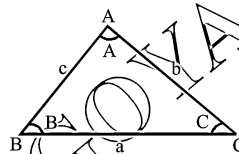
ements, there are many other things associated with triangles e.g., altitudes, medians, perpendicular bisectors, etc., which you have learnt upto now. In fact, there are too many things associated with triangles which will be studied with their minute detail in this chapter.

You must have used different properties of triangle unconsciously but after studying this chapter you would have learnt where they are applied.

For a  $\Delta ABC$ , sides opposite to angles A, B and C i.e., BC, CA and AB are represented by a, b and c respectively. We denote half of the perimeter of the triangle by i.e.,  $2s = a + b + c$ .

Geometrical properties of A, B, C and a, b, c.

1.  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$
2.  $a + b > c, b + c > a, c + a > b$
3.  $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$



**PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLE ( $\Delta$ )**

Any triangle ABC has six components i.e., three sides (a, b, c) and three angles ( $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$ ).

The identities relating these components are called properties of triangle.

e.g.,  $A + B + C = \pi; \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C};$   
 $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = c^2$

Most of these properties are cyclic in nature due to periodicity of trigonometric functions.

**SOLUTIONS OF TRIANGLE ( $\Delta$ )**

Given any three of the above six components, generally it is possible to find the remaining three unknown components of triangle using the properties of triangle, this process is known as solving the triangle and the obtained components are called solutions of triangle. For solving a  $\Delta$ , we need some basic tools such as sine formula, cosine formula Napier's Analogy, cotangent formulae, projection formulae etc. Let us discuss them one by one.

**SINE FORMULA**

In any triangle ABC, the ratios of the sides to sine of the opposite angles are equal. i.e.,

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R,$$

Where R is circumradius of  $\Delta ABC$ .

**Case I:** Let the triangle ABC be acute angled, AD is perpendicular to BC.

$$\sin B = \frac{AD}{c} \text{ or } AD = c \sin B$$

Figure

$$\text{Again, } \sin C = \frac{AD}{b} \text{ or } AD = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore b \sin C = c \sin B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

In the similar manner, we can prove that

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

From the diagram given below,  $\sin A = \frac{a/2}{R}$

Figure

$$\Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{a}{2R} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

From equations (1), (2) and (3),

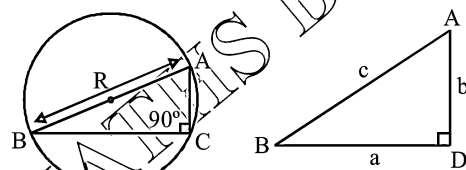
$$\text{we have } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

**Case II:** Let the triangle ABC be right angled triangle,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $\sin C = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A = a/c, \sin B = b/c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{1} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \dots\dots(4)$$

$$\text{Also } \sin B = \frac{b}{2R}$$



$$\text{or } \frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R$$

From (4) and (5), we have

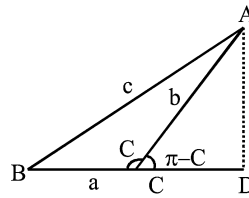
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

**Case III:** Let the triangle ABC be an obtuse-angled triangle such that  $\angle C > 90^\circ$ .

$$\text{In } \triangle ABD, \sin B = \frac{AD}{c} \Rightarrow AD = c \sin A$$

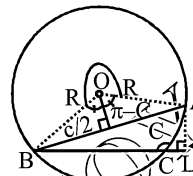
$$\text{In } \triangle ACD, \sin(\pi - C) = \frac{AD}{b} \Rightarrow AD = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore b \sin C = c \sin B \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



$$\text{Similarly, } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \dots\dots(6)$$



From the above figure, we have  $\sin(\pi - C) = \frac{c/2}{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{c}{2R} \Rightarrow \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \quad \dots\dots(7)$$

therefore from (6) and (7), we have

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

- To solve a triangle with two angles and one side given.
- To solve a triangle with two sides, an angle opposite to one of sides is given.
- To convert a relation consisting of angles of  $\Delta$  into a relation containing sides.

e.g., Find all component of  $\Delta ABC$  of which

- $a = 5, \angle A = 60^\circ, \angle B = 45^\circ, \angle C = 75^\circ$
- $a = 4, b = 6, \angle A = 60^\circ$

$$\text{Sol. (a) } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{b}{1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{c}{\sin 75^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}; = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \sin 75^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}}; c = \frac{10(\sqrt{3}+1)}{\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{2})} = \frac{5(\sqrt{3}+1)}{\sqrt{6}}$$

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(b) by sine formula

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{2(4)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} > 1$$

which is impossible as  $\sin B \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore \Delta$  does not exist

**COSINE FORMULA**

In a right angled triangle, an angle can be expressed in terms of the sides of the triangle. Can we express an angle of any triangle in terms of the sides of the triangle?

Yes, there is formula, which relates all sides, an angle. The formula derived below is known as cosine rule.

$$\text{i.e., } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac},$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

**Case1:** Let us consider ABC to be acute angled triangle, where AD is perpendicular to BC, as shown in figure.

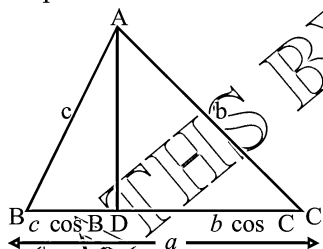
$$AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 = AD^2 + (BC - CD)^2 \text{ \{as } BC = BD + DC\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 = AD^2 + CD^2 + BC^2 - 2BC \cdot CD$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2BC (AC \cos C)$$

Properties and solution of Triangle



$$\left. \begin{aligned} a^2 &= AD^2 + DC^2 = AC^2 \text{ and } \frac{DC}{AC} = \cos C \\ \Rightarrow c^2 &= b^2 + a^2 - 2a \cdot b \cos C \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2a \cdot b \cos C$$

{given  $AB = c, BC = a, AC = b$ }

$$\text{or } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Similarly,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \text{ and } \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

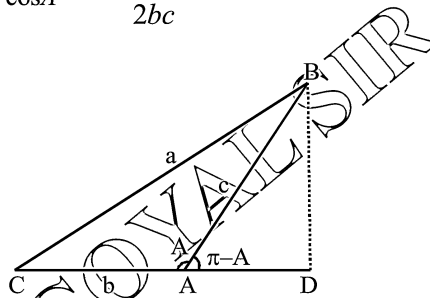
$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \text{ and } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

**Case2:** Let ABC be an obtuse angled  $\Delta$ , obtuse angled at A. Draw BD perpendicular to AC. Then by Euclidean Geometry, we have

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 + 2AC \cdot AD$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b \cdot c \cos A \left\{ \because \frac{AD}{c} = \cos(\pi - A) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$



**Case3:** Let ABC be a right angled  $\Delta$ . Then by Euclidean Geometry.

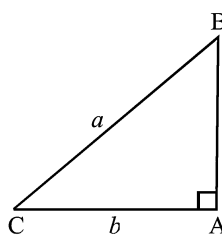
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \text{ and } A = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \text{ (}\because \cos A = \cos 90^\circ = 0\text{)}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

Similarly, it may be shown that

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ac} \text{ and}$$



Applications of cosine formula

Cosine formulae are used to find the angles of triangle if all the three sides ( $a, b, c$ ) are given.

$$\text{i.e., } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \text{ gives angle A when sides } a, b, c \text{ are given.}$$

- $\cos A > 0 \Leftrightarrow \angle A$  acute;  $\Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 - a^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 > a^2$
- $\cos A < 0 \Leftrightarrow \angle A$  obtuse;  $\Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 < a^2$

•  $\cos A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \angle A = \pi/2 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 = a^2$   
 $> 0 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 > a^2$

To solve the triangle if two sides and included angle (e.g.,  $b, c, \angle A$ ) are given.

To solve the triangle if two sides and any one angle (e.g.,  $a, b, \angle A$ ) are given.

e.g., If  $a = 5, b = 7, c = 8$ , find angle B.

**Sol.**  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$   
 $= \frac{25 + 64 - 49}{2 \times 5 \times 8} = \frac{40}{80} = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore B = 60^\circ$

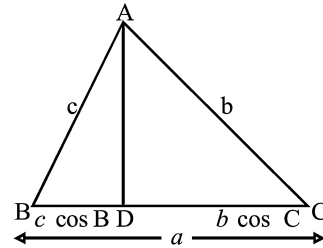
**PROJECTION FORMULA**

In a  $\Delta ABC$ , BD and DC are the projections of AB and AC on BC where AD is perpendicular on BC.

$a = BC = BD + DC = c \cos B + b \cos C$

Similarly,  $b = a \cos C + c \cos A$  and

$c = a \cos B + b \cos A$ .



**EXERCISE**

1. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$ ,  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  then value of

$\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{6}{7}$

2.  $2\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{7}{3}$ , then value of  $\tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta$  is

- (a) 0 (b) -1  
 (c)  $\frac{3}{7}$  (d)  $-\frac{3}{7}$

3.  $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin \theta}{1-\sin \theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta}} = ?$

- (a)  $2\cos \theta$  (b)  $2\sin \theta$   
 (c)  $2\cot \theta$  (d)  $2\sec \theta$

4.  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = a$ ,  $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = b$ , then  $b(a^2 - 1) =$

- (a)  $2a$  (b)  $3a$   
 (c) 0 (d)  $2ab$

5. If  $\sin A : \cos A = 4 : 7$ , then  $\frac{7 \sin A - 3 \cos A}{7 \sin A + 3 \cos A} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{14}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

6. If  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ,  $\sin \theta = \frac{-3}{5}$ ,  $\cot = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{10}$  (d) 10

7.  $\tan 35^\circ = K$ , then  $\frac{\tan 145^\circ - \tan 125^\circ}{1 + \tan 145^\circ \tan 125^\circ} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{2K}{1-K^2}$  (b)  $\frac{1-K^2}{2K}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2K}{1+K^2}$  (d)  $\frac{1-K^2}{1+K^2}$

8.  $(\sin \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha)^2 + (\cos \alpha + \sec \alpha)^2 = K + \tan^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \alpha$ ,  $K = ?$

- (a) 9 (b) 5  
 (c) 7 (d) 3

9.  $\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ ;  $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\pm \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$   
 (c)  $\pm \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$  (d) 1

10.  $\cos \theta - 4\sin \theta = 1$ , then  $\sin \theta + 4\cos \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 1$  (b)  $\pm 2$   
 (c) 0 (d)  $\pm 4$

11.  $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$ , then  $(a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta)^2 = ?$

- (a)  $c^2 + a^2 + b^2$  (b)  $a^2 - b^2 + c^2$   
 (c)  $c^2 - a^2 + b^2$  (d)  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2$

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12.  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , then  $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
(c) 1 (d) 2

13.  $\sin x + \sin^2 x = 1$ ,  $\cos^8 x + 2\cos^6 x + \cos^4 x = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
(c) 1 (d) 2

14.  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $-\frac{5}{2}$

- (c)  $\frac{7}{2\sqrt{5}}$  (d)  $-\frac{7}{2\sqrt{5}}$

15.  $\sin A + \sin 2A + \sin 3A = 0$ , then  $\cos 2A + \cos 4A + \cos 6A = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 2 (d) 0

16.  $4^{\sin x} + 3^{\sec y} = 11$ , then  $5 \times 16^{\sin x} - 2 \times 3^{\sec y} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) -2 (d) None

17.  $16^{\sin^2 x} + 16^{\cos^2 x} = 10$ ,  $x = ?$

- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$  (d) (a) & (c) both

18.  $\tan \theta = \frac{-4}{3}$ ;  $\sin \theta = ?$

- (a)  $-\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{5}$   
(c) a or b (d) none

19.  $2\cos \theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $2\cos 3\theta = ?$

- (a)  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  (b)  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$   
(c)  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$  (d)  $\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$

20.  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{3}$ , then value of  $\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta = ?$

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

21. If  $29\tan \theta = 31$ , then  $\frac{1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta} = ?$

- (a) 810 (b) 900  
(c) 540 (d) 490

22.  $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} = a$ ,  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = b$ ,  $\sin^2 \beta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{a^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2 + 1}{a^2 - b^2}$

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

23. If  $\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \tan^2 \beta$ , then  $\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta = ?$

- (a)  $\cot^2 \alpha$  (b)  $\cot^2 \beta$   
(c)  $\tan^2 \alpha$  (d)  $\tan^2 \beta$

24.  $\tan 2\theta \tan 3\theta = 1$ , where  $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then  $\theta = ?$

- (a)  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  (b)  $18^\circ$   
(c)  $24^\circ$  (d)  $30^\circ$

25.  $\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 99$ , then  $\frac{100\sin \theta}{2\sin^2 \theta + 102\sin \theta + 2} = ?$

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

- (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

26.  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = r$ , then  $\tan^5 \theta + \cot^5 \theta = ?$

- (a)  $r^5 - 5r^3 + 5r$  (b)  $r^5 + 5r^3 + 5r$   
(c)  $r^5 + 5r^3 - 5r$  (d)  $r^5 - 5r^3 - 5r$

27.  $\tan \theta = 2$ , then value of  $\frac{8\sin \theta + 5\cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta + 3\cos \theta} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{21}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{8}{5}$

- (c)  $\frac{7}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{5}$

28.  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta = l$ ,  $\sec \theta - \cos \theta = m$ , then value of  $l^2 m^2 (l^2 + m^2 + 3)$

- (a) -1 (b) 0  
(c) 1 (d) 2

29.  $(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) \left( \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right)$

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

30.  $\frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta} = \frac{5}{4}$ , then  $\frac{\tan^2\theta + 1}{\tan^2\theta - 1} = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{25}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{41}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{41}{40}$  (d)  $\frac{40}{41}$
31.  $\sin(\pi\cos\theta) = \cos(\pi\sin\theta)$ ,  $\sin 2\theta = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-3}{4}$  (d) None
32.  $x = a(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)^2$ ,  $y = b(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^2$  then  $x^2y^2 = ?$
- (a)  $ab\sec\theta$  (b)  $a^2b^2\tan\theta$   
 (c)  $a^2b^4$  (d)  $a^2b^2$
33. If  $2\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ , then value of  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)}$
- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3
34.  $\tan\theta = 1$ , then value of  $\frac{8\sin\theta + 5\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta - 2\cos^3\theta + 7\cos\theta} = ?$
- (a) 2 (b)  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 3 (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$
35.  $\frac{x}{\cos\theta} = \frac{y}{\cos\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{z}{\cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}$ , then  $x + y + z = ?$
- (a)  $3\cos\theta$  (b)  $\cos 3\theta$   
 (c) 0 (d) 1
36.  $\tan\theta \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) = K \tan 3\theta$   
 $K = ?$
- (a) -1 (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{3}$  (d) 3

37.  $\tan\theta \frac{1}{\tan\theta} = 1$ ,  $\tan^{2016}\theta \frac{1}{\tan^{2016}\theta} = ?$
- (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 2 (d) can't determined
38.  $3\left[\sin^4\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + \sin^4(3\pi + \alpha)\right] - 2\left[\sin^6\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) + \sin^6(5\pi - \alpha)\right] = ?$
- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 3 (d)  $\sin^4\alpha + \sin^2\alpha$
39. If  $\theta$  is in first quadrant,  $5\tan\theta = 4$ , then  $\frac{5\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta}{\sin\theta + 2\cos\theta} = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{5}{14}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{14}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{14}$  (d) 0
40.  $\sum_{k=1}^3 \cos 2k\left(2k-1\right)\frac{\pi}{12} = ?$
- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$
41.  $\frac{\cos 60^\circ + \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ - \sin 60^\circ} = ?$
- (a)  $\sqrt{3} - 2$  (b)  $-(\sqrt{3} + 2)$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{3} + 2$  (d) 1
42.  $\tan\theta + \sec\theta = l$ ,  $\sec\theta = \frac{l^2 + m}{nl}$ ,  $m : n = ?$
- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1  
 (c) 4 : 1 (d) 1 : 4
43.  $x = \sec\theta - \tan\theta$ ,  $y = \operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta$
- (a)  $xy + 1 = x - y$  (b)  $xy + 1 = y - x$   
 (c)  $xy + 1 = x + y$  (d)  $xy - 1 = x + y$
44.  $\frac{-\pi}{2} < x < 0$ ,  $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\sin x - \cos x = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{7}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{-7}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{-1}{5}$

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45.  $a \sec \theta + b \tan \theta + c = 0$ ,  $p \sec \theta + q \tan \theta + r = 0$ , then  $(br - qc)^2 - (pc - ar)^2 = ?$   
 (a)  $(aq - bp)^2$  (b)  $(ap - bq)^2$   
 (c)  $(aq + bp)^2$  (d)  $(aq - bp)^3$
46. If  $P = a \cos^3 x + 3a \cos x \sin^2 x$ ;  $Q = a \sin^3 x + 3a \cos^2 x \sin x$ , then  $(P+Q)^{2/3} + (P-Q)^{2/3} = ?$   
 (a)  $2a^{2/3}$  (b)  $a^{1/3}$   
 (c)  $2a^{1/3}$  (d)  $a^{2/3}$
47.  $\cos x + \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , then  $\tan x = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-(4-\sqrt{7})}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{3}$
48.  $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ , then value of  $\tan 15^\circ \cot 75^\circ + \tan 75^\circ \cot 15^\circ = ?$   
 (a) 14 (b) 12  
 (c) 10 (d) 8
49. If  $A = \tan 11^\circ \tan 29^\circ$ ,  $B = 2 \cot 61^\circ \cot 79^\circ$ , then  
 (a)  $A = 2B$  (b)  $A = -2B$   
 (c)  $2A = B$  (d)  $2A = -B$
50. Value of  $\frac{\cot 30^\circ - \cot 75^\circ}{\tan 15^\circ - \tan 60^\circ} = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c)  $\sqrt{3} - 1$  (d) -1
51.  $\tan \alpha = n \tan \beta$ ,  $\sin \alpha = m \sin \beta$ ,  $\cos^2 \alpha = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{m^2}{n^2 + 1}$  (b)  $\frac{m^2}{n^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{m^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1}$  (d)  $\frac{m^2 + 1}{n^2 + 1}$
52.  $\sec \theta = x + \frac{1}{4x}$  ( $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ),  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{x}{2}$  (b)  $2x$   
 (c)  $x$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2x}$
53.  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{7}{13}$ , ( $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ),  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{17}{13}$  (b)  $\frac{13}{17}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{13}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{17}$

54.  $2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ( $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ),  $2 \sin \theta + \cos \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$
55.  $\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = 3$ , then  $\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$
56.  $(\sec x \sec y + \tan x \tan y)^2 - (\sec x \tan y + \tan x \sec y)^2 = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) 0  
 (c)  $\sec^2 x$  (d) 1
57. Value of  $(1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 0 (d) -1
58.  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = 2 + \sqrt{5}$ ,  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
59.  $\cot^2 A \cot^2 B = 3$ , then value of  $(2 - \cos 2A)(2 - \cos 2B) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
60. If  $\cos^6 \alpha + \sin^6 \alpha + K \sin^2 2\alpha = 1$ , then  $K = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
61. If  $\cos 25^\circ + \sin 25^\circ = P$ , then  $\cos 50^\circ$  is  
 (a)  $\sqrt{2 - P^2}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{2 - P^2}$   
 (c)  $P\sqrt{2 - P^2}$  (d)  $-P\sqrt{2 - P^2}$
62. If  $\sin (10^\circ 6' 32'') = a$ , then value of  $\cos (79^\circ 53' 28'')$   $+\tan(10^\circ 6' 32'')$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{a(1 + \sqrt{1 - a^2})}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$  (b)  $\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a^2}}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{1 - a^2} + a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$  (d)  $\frac{a\sqrt{1 - a^2} + 1}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$



63.  $\sin x + \cos x = P$  &  $\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x = q$ ,  $P^3 - 3P = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $-2q$   
(c)  $2q$  (d)  $4q$

64. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\theta$  an acute angle &  $\tan \theta$  is equal to three times of  $\cot \theta$ , find the value of  $\sin^2 \theta +$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cot^2 \theta ?$$

- (a)  $\frac{22}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{23}{12}$   
(c)  $\frac{23}{11}$  (d)  $\frac{23}{8}$

65. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{20}{21}$ , then value of  $\frac{1 - \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}$  is

- (a)  $\frac{4}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{7}$

66. If  $\cos x = \frac{2 \cos y - 1}{2 - \cos y}$ , then value of  $\tan \frac{x}{2} \cot \frac{y}{2}$  is

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

67. If  $x = \frac{U+V}{1-UV}$ ,  $y = \frac{U-V}{1+UV}$ , then value of  $\frac{x+y}{1-xy} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{U}{1+V^2}$  (b)  $\frac{2U}{1+UV}$   
(c)  $\frac{2U}{1+U^2}$  (d)  $\frac{2U}{1-U^2}$

68. If ABC is angled triangle at C & having 'u' units, 'v' units & 'w' units as the lengths of its sides opposite to be vertices A, B & C respectively, then  $\tan A + \tan B = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{u^2}{vw}$  (b) 1  
(c)  $u+v$  (d)  $\frac{w^2}{uv}$

69. If  $a^2 = \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$ , then value of  $\frac{a+1}{a-1} = ?$

- (a)  $\sec \theta$  (b) 1  
(c) 0 (d)  $\tan \theta$

70. If  $\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , then  $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$

71.  $(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)(\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y) = ?$

- (a)  $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (b)  $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$   
(c)  $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (d)  $\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$

72. Which of the following is correct?

- (a)  $\tan x > 1$ ,  $45^\circ < x < 90^\circ$

- (b)  $\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $0^\circ < x < 30^\circ$

- (c)  $\cos x > \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $60^\circ < x < 90^\circ$

- (d)  $\sin x = \cos x$  for some value of  $x$   $30^\circ < x < 45^\circ$

73. Maximum value of  $\sin(\cos x)$  is ?

- (a) 1 (b)  $\sin 1$

- (c)  $\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  (d)  $\sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

74. If  $1 \text{ rad} = 57^\circ 16' 21''$  then  $10 \text{ rad} = ?$

- (a)  $570^\circ 16' 21''$  (b)  $573^\circ 43' 10''$

- (c)  $571^\circ 43' 40''$  (d)  $572^\circ 43' 30''$

75. If magnitude of an angle is  $15^\circ 49' 50''$ , then magnitude of 100 times that angle will be

- (a)  $1580^\circ 30' 20''$  (b)  $1582^\circ 3' 20''$

- (c)  $1583^\circ 3' 20''$  (d)  $1581^\circ 30' 20''$

76. If  $\theta$  is acute,  $3(\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta) = 5$ , then

- (a)  $\cos 2\theta = \sin \theta$  (b)  $\cos 2\theta = \tan \theta$

- (c)  $\cos 2\theta = \cos \theta$  (d)  $\cos 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta$

77. Pendulum of length 60 cm while oscillating travels a distance (arc) of 18 cm, the angle travelled by it is ?

- (a)  $15^\circ$  (b)  $17 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

- (c)  $20^\circ$  (d)  $22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

78. A wheel takes 10 second to complete 24 rotations. For making a travelling of 110 radian, time taken by it will be = ? (opp.)

- (a) 5 sec (b) 75 sec

- (c) 10 sec (d) 8 sec.

79.  $3 \sin x + 4 \cos x + r$  is always greater than or equal to 0. What is smallest value 'r' can take?

- (a) 5 (b)  $-5$

- (c) 4 (d) 3

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80.  $4x = \sec \theta, \frac{4}{x} = \tan \theta$ , then  $8 \left( x^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 2 (d) None

81.  $\tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$

82.  $(\sqrt{3} + \tan 5^\circ) (\sqrt{3} + \tan 10^\circ) (\sqrt{3} + \tan 20^\circ) (\sqrt{3} + \tan 25^\circ) = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 16  
(c) 2 (d) can't determined

83. In  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $\cos A + \sin A - \frac{2}{\cos B + \sin B} = 0$ , then

$\frac{a+b}{c} = ?$

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

84. Area of  $\Delta ABC$  is  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ ,  $\tan C = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 8

85.  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{19}, \frac{\sin 23\alpha - \sin 3\alpha}{\sin 16\alpha + \sin 4\alpha} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c)  $\sin 2\alpha$  (d) None

86. If  $0 < \theta < \phi < 90^\circ$ , then

- (a)  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 > 2$   
(b)  $(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi) \leq 2$   
(c)  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi < 2$   
(d)  $(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi) > 2$

87. If  $0 < x < 45^\circ$  &  $45^\circ < y < 90^\circ$  then

- (a)  $\sin x = \sin y$  (b)  $\sin x < \sin y$   
(c)  $\sin x > \sin y$  (d)  $\sin x \leq \sin y$

88. If  $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  &  $P = \sec^2 \theta$ , then

- (a)  $P < 1$  (b)  $P = 1$   
(c)  $P > 1$  (d)  $P \geq 1$

89.  $\cos \theta + \sec \theta = 2, (0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ)$ ,  $\cos 10\theta + \sec 11\theta = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) -1 (d) 2

90. If  $(1 + \sin \alpha) (1 + \sin \beta) (1 + \sin \gamma) = (1 - \sin \alpha) (1 - \sin \beta) (1 - \sin \gamma)$  then each side equal to?

- (a)  $\pm \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$   
(b)  $\pm \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$   
(c)  $\pm \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$   
(d)  $\pm \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma$

91.  $\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha + 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

92. If  $\frac{2 \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = 1$ , then  $\cot \theta = ?$

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

93.  $63^\circ 14' 15''$

- (a)  $\left( \frac{2811\pi}{8000} \right)^c$  (b)  $\left( \frac{3811\pi}{8000} \right)^c$   
(c)  $\left( \frac{4811\pi}{8000} \right)^c$  (d)  $\left( \frac{5811\pi}{8000} \right)^c$

94.  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{3\pi}{8} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6}$

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

95.  $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = 2 \frac{51}{79}$ , then  $\sin \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{13}{89}$  (b)  $\frac{65}{144}$   
(c)  $\frac{209}{79}$  (d)  $\frac{25}{109}$

96. If  $r = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right), s = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right), t = -\operatorname{cosec} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ ,  $r^3 + s^3 + t^3 = ?$

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

- (c) 0 (d)  $\frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

97.  $\frac{\sin x}{a} = \frac{\cos x}{b} = \frac{\tan x}{c} = K; bc + \frac{1}{ck} + \frac{ak}{1+bk} = ?$

(a)  $K\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{K}\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$

(c)  $\frac{1}{K^2}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{K}$

98.  $\sin(x + 2y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  &  $\cos(x + 4y) = 0, x \& y = ?$

(a)  $30^\circ, 15^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ, 45^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ, 60^\circ$  (d)  $0^\circ, 90^\circ$

99.  $\frac{\sec\theta \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) - \tan\theta \cot(90^\circ - \theta) + \sin^2 55^\circ + \sin^2 35^\circ}{\tan 10^\circ \tan 20^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 70^\circ \tan 80^\circ}$

(a)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
(c) 0 (d) None

100.  $\frac{\tan\theta}{1 - \cot\theta} + \frac{\cot\theta}{1 - \tan\theta} = \frac{-R}{2} + \sec\theta \operatorname{cosec}\theta; R = ?$

(a) 1 (b) -2  
(c) 0 (d) 2

101.  $\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta + \sin^3\theta = 1, \cos^6\theta - 4\cos^4\theta + 8\cos^2\theta = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 4  
(c) -4 (d) 1

102.  $\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{40}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{40}\right) + \dots + \sin^2\left(\frac{20\pi}{40}\right)$

(a) 11 (b)  $10\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $10\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $11\frac{1}{2}$

103.  $1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x + \dots + \infty = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}, x = ?$

(a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

104.  $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}, \tan 15^\circ \cot 75^\circ + \tan 75^\circ \cot 15^\circ = ?$

(a) 14 (b) 12  
(c) 10 (d) 8

105.  $\log(\tan 1^\circ) + \log(\tan 2^\circ) + \dots + \log(\tan 89^\circ) = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) -1

106.  $\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} = ?$

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

107.  $\cos 24^\circ + \cos 55^\circ + \cos 125^\circ + \cos 204^\circ + \cos 300^\circ = ?$

(a) 2 (b) 0

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

108.  $\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{5\pi}{14} \sin \frac{7\pi}{14} \sin \frac{9\pi}{14} \sin \frac{11\pi}{14} \sin \frac{13\pi}{14} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{16}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{32}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{64}$

109.  $\frac{\tan 57^\circ + \cot 37^\circ}{\tan 33^\circ + \cot 53^\circ} = ?$

(a)  $\tan 33^\circ \cot 53^\circ$  (b)  $\tan 53^\circ \cot 37^\circ$

(c)  $\tan 33^\circ \cot 57^\circ$  (d)  $\tan 57^\circ \cot 37^\circ$

110. In  $\Delta ABC, \angle A = 90^\circ, BC = a, AC = b, AB = c$   
 $\tan B + \tan C = ?$

(a)  $\frac{c^2}{ab}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2 + c^2}{b^2}$

(c)  $\frac{b^2}{ac}$  (d)  $\frac{a^2}{bc}$

111. If  $\frac{\sin A - \sin C}{\cos C - \cos A} = \cot B$ , then A, B & C are in

(a) AP (b) GP  
(c) HP (d) None

112.  $\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{5}, (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) = ?$

(a)  $\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$

(c)  $\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

113.  $P = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin\theta}{1 + \sin\theta}}, Q = \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$  &  $R = \frac{\cos\theta}{1 + \sin\theta}$  then

(a)  $P = Q = R$  (b)  $Q = R \neq P$   
(c)  $R = P \neq Q$  (d)  $P = Q \neq R$

114. a, b & c are sides of  $\Delta ABC$ . If a, b & c related to relation  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab + bc + ca$ , then  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$  is

(a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{4}$

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115.  $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = x$ , then  $x$  is  
 (a)  $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2$   
 (b)  $\tan^2 A + \cot^2 A - 2$   
 (c)  $\tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 2$   
 (d)  $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 2$
116.  $a^2 \sec^2 x - b^2 \tan^2 x = c^2$ , then value of  $\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x = ?$   
 ( $b^2 \neq a^2$ )  
 (a)  $\frac{b^2 - a^2 + 2c^2}{b^2 + a^2}$  (b)  $\frac{b^2 + a^2 - 2c^2}{b^2 - a^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{b^2 - a^2 - 2c^2}{b^2 + a^2}$  (d)  $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2 + 2c^2}$
117. If  $2\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = ?$   
 (a) -1 (b) 2  
 (c) 10 (d) 0
118.  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $2y \cos \theta = x \sin \theta$ ,  $2x \sec \theta - y \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 3$ ,  
 $x^2 + y^2 = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 2 (d) 4
119. If  $\theta = 60^\circ$ , then  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}$  is  
 (a)  $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$  (b)  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sec \frac{\theta}{2}$  (d)  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$
120.  $(r \cos \theta - \sqrt{3})^2 + (r \sin \theta - 1)^2 = 0$ , then  $\frac{r \tan \theta + \sec \theta}{r \sec \theta + \tan \theta} = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$
121.  $p \tan(\theta - 30^\circ) = q \tan(\theta + 120^\circ)$ ,  $\frac{p+q}{p-q} = ?$   
 (a)  $2 \cos 2\theta$  (b)  $\cos 2\theta$   
 (c)  $2 \sin 2\theta$  (d)  $\sin 2\theta$
122.  $\cos A + \cos(240^\circ + A) + \cos(240^\circ - A) = ?$   
 (a)  $\cos A$  (b) 0  
 (c)  $\sqrt{3} \sin A$  (d)  $\sqrt{3} \cos A$
123.  $A+B+C = \pi$ , then  $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin A \sin B} = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3

124.  $A+B+C = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = ?$   
 (a)  $1 - 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$  (b)  $1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C$   
 (c)  $1 - \sin A \sin B \sin C$  (d)  $1 - 3 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
125. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}$ , then  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = ?$   
 (a)  $\pm \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$   
 (c)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta$  (d)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta$
126. Find the value of  $(\tan \theta) (1 + \sec 2\theta) (1 + \sec 4\theta) (1 + \sec 8\theta)$   
 (a)  $\tan 10\theta$  (b)  $\tan 12\theta$   
 (c)  $\tan 8\theta$  (d) 1
127.  $a(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = 1$ ,  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = b$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$  then  
 (a)  $b^2 = 2(a+1)$  (b)  $b^2 = 2(a-1)$   
 (c)  $2a = b^2 - 1$  (d)  $2a = b^2 + 1$
128. If  $\pi \sin \theta = 1$ ,  $\pi \cos \theta = 1$ , then  $\left(\sqrt{3} \tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\theta\right) + 1\right) = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c) 2 (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
129.  $\sin x + \sin y = a$  &  $\cos x + \cos y = b$ , then  $\sin(x+y) = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$  (b)  $\frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (c)  $2(a^2 - b^2)$  (d)  $4ab$
130. If  $2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta = y + \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $\cot \theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right)\right]$   
 (b)  $\pm \frac{1}{2} \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4} \left(y^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)$   
 (d)  $\pm \frac{1}{2} \left(y - \frac{1}{y}\right)$

131.  $\cos^4 \theta - \frac{1}{8} \cos 4\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{8}$

132.  $\tan A - \tan B = x, \cot A - \cot B = y, \cot(A - B) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$

133.  $2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) 3

134. Find the value of  $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = ?$

- (a)  $\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  (b)  $\tan\left(\frac{-\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$  (d)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$

135. Which are correct (निम्न में से कौन सही है.)

- (i)  $\cos 40^\circ > \cos 70^\circ$   
 (ii)  $\sin 34^\circ > \sin 64^\circ$   
 (iii)  $\tan 43^\circ < \tan 45^\circ$   
 (iv)  $\cot 28^\circ < \cot 27^\circ$   
 (v)  $\sec 19^\circ > \sec 38^\circ$   
 (vi)  $\cos 20^\circ < \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ$   
 (a) All (b) 1, 3, 4, 6  
 (c) 1, 3, 4 (d) None

136.  $\cos \pi x = x^2 - x + \frac{5}{4}, x = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) -1 (d) None

137.  $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \sin B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c) 2 (d) 1

138.  $\tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A = ?$

- (a)  $\tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$   
 (b)  $\tan 3A - \tan 2A \tan A$   
 (c)  $\tan 3A + \tan 2A + \tan A$   
 (d)  $\tan 3A + \tan 2A \tan A$

139.  $\sin 20^\circ (\tan 10^\circ + \cot 10^\circ)$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 1 (d) 2

140.  $\tan \theta = m \neq 0, \tan 2\theta = n \neq 0$  &  $\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta = \tan 3\theta$  then

- (a)  $m = n$  (b)  $m + n = 1$   
 (c)  $m + n = 0$  (d)  $mn = -1$

141. If  $p \sin \theta + q \cos \theta = a$  &  $p \cos \theta - \sin \theta = b$ , then

$\frac{p+a}{q+b} + \frac{q-b}{p-a} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $a^2 + b^2$   
 (c) 0 (d) 2

142. If angles of  $\triangle ABC$ , A, B & C form an AP, then  $\sin B = ?$

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

- (c) 1 (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

143. If  $x = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$ , then  $(x-a)(b-x) = ?$

- (a)  $(a-b) \sin \theta \cos \theta$   
 (b)  $(a-b)^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$   
 (c)  $(a-b)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$   
 (d)  $(a-b) \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$

144. If  $\tan^2 \theta = 1 - m^2$ , then  $\sec \theta + \tan^3 \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta = ?$

- (a)  $(2-m^2)$  (b)  $(2-m^2)^{1/2}$   
 (c)  $(2-m^2)^{2/3}$  (d)  $(2-m^2)^{3/2}$

145. If angle  $\theta$  be divided into two parts such that tangent of one part is K times the tangent of other &  $\phi$  is their difference, then  $\sin \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{K+1}{K-1} \sin \phi$  (b)  $\frac{K-1}{K+1} \sin \phi$

- (c)  $\frac{2K-1}{2K+1} \sin \phi$  (d) None

146. If  $\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A = 3$ , then  $\frac{\sin^4 A + 1}{\sin^2 A} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 7  
 (c) 10 (d) 3

147.  $\frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta - 1} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 2

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

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148. If  $a = \sin \theta + \cos \theta$ ;  $b = \sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta$ ,  $(3a - 2b) = ?$

- (a)  $a^3$  (b)  $b^3$   
 (c)  $ab$  (d) None

149.  $\sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{A}{2} \right) - \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{A}{2} \right)$

- (a)  $\sin A$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A$   
 (c)  $\sin^2 A$  (d)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$

150. If  $x = a (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)$ ;  $y = \frac{b(1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta}$ ,  $xy = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$  (b)  $a^2 - b^2$   
 (c)  $ab$  (d)  $\frac{a}{b}$

151. In an acute angled  $\Delta ABC$ . If  $\tan (A + B - C) = 1$ ,  $\sec (B + C - A) = 2$ , find the value of A, B & C

- (a)  $60^\circ, 52\frac{1}{2}^\circ, 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  (b)  $0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ, 45^\circ, 45^\circ$  (d)  $15^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$

152. If  $0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then  $\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x \geq$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) 3

153. If  $5\theta$  &  $4\theta$  are acute angles satisfying  $\sin 5\theta = \cos 4\theta$ , then  $2\sin 3\theta - \sqrt{3} \tan 3\theta = ?$

- (a)  $\sin 2\theta$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d) 0

154. If  $\cos \theta - 4\sin \theta = 1$ , then  $\sin \theta + 4\cos \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\pm 2$  (b)  $\pm 4$   
 (c)  $\pm 3$  (d) 0

155. Consider following statements

- (i)  $\sin A$  is not the product of 'sin' & 'A'  
 (ii) Only 'sin' has no meaning

Which of the statement above is/are correct?

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन-सा सत्य है/हैं?

- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)  
 (c) Both (i) & (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

156. If  $4\sin \theta = 3\cos \theta$ , find  $\frac{\sec^2 \theta}{4(1 - \tan^2 \theta)} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{25}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{25}{28}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{6}$

157. If A, B, C are interior angles of  $\Delta ABC$  then  $\cos$

$\left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right) = ?$

- (a)  $\cos \frac{A}{2}$  (b)  $\sin \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right)$   
 (c)  $\sin \frac{A}{2}$  (d) None

158.  $\cot \theta = \frac{15}{8}$  then  $\frac{1(2 + 2\sin \theta)}{(1 + \cos \theta)} \cdot \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)}{(2 - 2\cos \theta)} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{156}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{225}{64}$  (d) -1

159.  $\frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \sin \theta \cos \theta$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c)  $2\cos \theta$  (d)  $4\sin \theta$

160. If  $\sec^2 \theta (1 + \sin \theta) (1 - \sin \theta) = K$ , then find value of K ?

- (a)  $\sin \theta$  (b)  $\sec \theta$   
 (c) 1 (d)  $\cot \theta$

161. If  $1 + \sin^2 \theta = 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ , then  $\tan \theta$  can have values

- (a) 4, 0 (b)  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{3}$   
 (c) None (d)  $1, \frac{1}{2}$

162. If  $\theta$  is an acute angle &  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$ , then value of  $\tan^{2018} \theta + \cot^{2018} \theta + \sec^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$

- (a)  $\frac{9}{2}$  (b) 1  
 (c) 0 (d)  $\frac{5}{3}$

163.  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = x$ ,  $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = y$ , then  $(x^2 - 1)y = ?$

- (a)  $2x$  (b) 2  
 (c)  $x$  (d)  $yx$

164.  $\frac{\cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta + 1}{\cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta + 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sin\theta}$  (b)  $\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$   
 (c)  $\cot\theta$  (d)  $\sec\theta$

165.  $\frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta - 1}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$  (b)  $\cos\theta + \sin\theta$   
 (c)  $\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$  (d)  $\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$

166.  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = a$ ,  $\sec\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = b$ ,  $b(a^2 - 1) = ?$

- (a)  $2a$  (b)  $3a$   
 (c)  $0$  (d)  $2ab$

167. If  $\tan\theta = \frac{2x(x+1)}{2x+1}$ ,  $\sin\theta = ?$

- (a)  $(2x+1)^2$  (b)  $2x(x+1)$   
 (c)  $\frac{2x+1}{2x^2+2x+1}$  (d)  $\frac{2x(x+1)}{2x^2+2x+1}$

168. What is value of 'sinθ' if tanθ is  $\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$ ?

- (a)  $-\frac{4}{5}$  but not  $\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $-\frac{4}{5}$  or  $\frac{4}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4}{5}$  but not  $-\frac{4}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{4}$  but not  $-\frac{5}{4}$

169. If for an angle θ, the value of  $\sin\theta = 1$ , then the value of  $\tan\theta = (M)$ ,  $\sec\theta = (N)$ ,  $\cot\theta = (O)$  &  $\cos\theta = (P)$

- (a)  $(M) = 1$ ,  $(N) = 0$ ,  $(O) = 0$ ,  $(P) = 1$   
 (b)  $(M) = \text{not defined}$ ,  $(N) = \text{not defined}$ ,  $(O) = 0$ ,  $(P) = 0$   
 (c)  $(M) = 0$ ,  $(N) = \text{not defined}$ ,  $(O) = 0$ ,  $(P) = 0$   
 (d)  $(M) = \text{not defined}$ ,  $(N) = 0$ ,  $(O) = 1$ ,  $(P) = 1$

170. For any value of θ, if  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$  cannot be defined then for that value of θ,  $\sin\theta = (P)$ ,  $\tan\theta = (Q)$ ,  $\sec\theta = (R)$  &  $\cos\theta = (S)$

- (a)  $(P) = 0$ ,  $(Q) = 1$ ,  $(R) = 1$ ,  $(S) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (b)  $(P) = 1$ ,  $(Q) = 0$ ,  $(R) = 0$ ,  $(S) = 1$   
 (c)  $(P) = 0$ ,  $(Q) = 0$ ,  $(R) = 1$ ,  $(S) = 1$   
 (d)  $(P) = 1$ ,  $(Q) = 1$ ,  $(R) = 0$ ,  $(S) = 0$

171. In right triangle ABC,  $BC = 7$ ,  $AC - AB = 1$  cm,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{32}{24}$   
 (c)  $\frac{31}{25}$  (d)  $\frac{25}{31}$

172.  $\operatorname{cosec}39^\circ = x$ ,  $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 51^\circ} + \sin^2 39^\circ + \tan^2 51^\circ$

$\frac{1}{\sin^2 51^\circ \sec^2 39^\circ}$

- (a)  $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$  (b)  $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$   
 (c)  $x^2 - 1$  (d)  $1 - x^2$

173. If  $(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}$  &  $2(\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta) = 1$ , then  $\alpha = ?$

$\left[0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

174.  $\operatorname{cosec}x - \sin x = a$  &  $\sec x - \cos x = b$ , then

- (a)  $(a^2 b)^{2/3} + (ab^2)^{2/3} = 1$   
 (b)  $(ab^2)^{2/3} + (a^2 b)^{2/3} = 1$   
 (c)  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$   
 (d)  $b^2 - a^2 = 1$

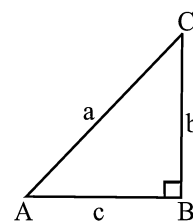
175. Find the value of  $\frac{\sin^2 22^\circ + \sin^2 68^\circ}{\cos^2 22^\circ + \cos^2 68^\circ} + \sin^2 63^\circ + \frac{\cos 63^\circ}{\sin 27^\circ}$

- (a) 2 (b) 0  
 (c) 1 (d) 3

176. Find value of  $\sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

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

177. In the given figure, the value of  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = ?$



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- (a)  $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b}$  (b) 1  
 (c)  $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b}$  (d)  $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b}\right)^2$

178. If  $7\sin^2\theta + 3\cos^2\theta = 4$ , then find value of  $\sec\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta$ , where  $\theta$  is acute

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

179. Consider the following statements:

**Statement 1:** For  $0 \leq A \leq 90^\circ$ , value of  $\sin A$  is always less than or equal to 1.

**Statement 2:** For  $0 \leq A \leq 90^\circ$ , value of  $\cos A$  can be greater than 1, less than 1 or equal to 1.

**Statement 3:** For  $0 \leq A \leq 90^\circ$ , value of  $\sec A$  is  $\geq 1$

- (a) Statements 1 & 2 are true, statement 3 is false.  
 (b) Statements 2 & 3 are true, statement 1 is false.  
 (c) Statements 1 & 3 are true & statements 2 is false  
 (d) All statements are true.

180. Consider following statements:

In a right triangle ABC, right angled at A.

**Statement 1:**  $\sin$  of  $\angle B = \frac{AC}{BC}$  &  $\cos$  of  $\angle B =$

$$\frac{AB}{BC}$$

**Statement 2:**  $\sin$  of  $\angle C = \frac{AB}{BC}$  &  $\cos$  of  $\angle C =$

$$\frac{AC}{BC}$$

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.  
 (b) Statement 1 is false & statement 2 is true.  
 (c) Both statements 1 & 2 are true.  
 (d) Both statements 1 & 2 are false.

181. Consider following statements:

**Statement 1:** In a right triangle PQR right angle at Q.

$$\sin P = \cos R$$

**Statement 2:** If  $P = 30^\circ$  &  $R = 60^\circ$ , then  $\sin P = \cos R$

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

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.

- (b) Statement 1 is false & statement 2 is true.  
 (c) Both the statements 1 & 2 are true.  
 (d) Both the statements 1 & 2 are false.

182. Consider the following statements:

**Statement 1:** according to trigonometric identities  $\tan^2 A = 1 + \sec^2 A$  where  $0 \leq A \leq 90^\circ$

**Statement 2:** According to trigonometric identities  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 - \cot^2 A$  where  $0^\circ \leq A \leq 90^\circ$

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.  
 (b) Statement 1 is false & statement 2 is true.  
 (c) Both the statements 1 & 2 are true.  
 (d) Both the statements 1 & 2 are false.

183. Consider following two statements:

**Statement 1:** As  $\theta$  increases  $\sin \theta$  increases  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$

**Statement 2:** As  $\theta$  decreases  $\cos \theta$  decreases  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.  
 (b) Statement 1 is false & statement 2 is true.  
 (c) Both the statements 1 & 2 are true.  
 (d) Both the statements 1 & 2 are false.

184. **Assertion:** In a right angled triangle, if  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$

the greatest side of triangle is 5 units.

**Reason:**  $(\text{greatest side})^2 = (\text{hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{perpendicular})^2 + (\text{base})^2$

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A & R are individually true & R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A & R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

185. **Assertion:** In a right angled triangle, is  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\& \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ then } \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Reason: } \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A & R are individually true & R is correct. explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A & R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.



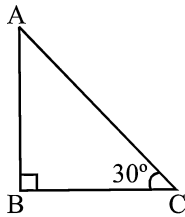
186. **Assertion:** In a right angled triangle,  $\sin 47^\circ = \cos 43^\circ$

**Reason:**  $\sin \theta = \cos (90^\circ + \theta)$ , where  $\theta$  is an angle in the right angled triangle.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A & R are individually true & R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A & R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

187. **Assertion:** If BC = 20m, height AB is 11.56 m.



**Reason:**  $\tan \theta = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Base}}$  where  $\theta$  is

$\angle ACB$

Which is correct?

- (a) Both A & R are individually true & R is correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A & R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

188. Match the columns I and columns II.

**Column I** **Column II**

(A) If  $2\sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{3}$  then value of  $\theta$  is (p)  $20^\circ$

(B) If  $2\cos 3\theta = 1$ , then value of  $\theta$  is (q)  $\frac{7}{25}$

(C) If  $\tan 3x = \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$  then value of  $x$  is (s)  $15^\circ$

(D) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$  then  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$  is (t)  $30^\circ$

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q, (B)  $\rightarrow$  s, (C)  $\rightarrow$  p, (D)  $\rightarrow$  t
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  t, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  p
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  t, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p, (B)  $\rightarrow$  q, (C)  $\rightarrow$  t, (D)  $\rightarrow$  s

189. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 3\text{cm}$  &  $BC = 4\text{cm}$ .

**Column I** **Column II**

- (A)  $\sin C$  (p)  $3/5$
- (B)  $\cos C$  (q)  $4/5$
- (C)  $\tan A$  (r)  $5/3$
- (D)  $\sec A$  (s)  $4/3$

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  r, (C)  $\rightarrow$  p, (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p, (B)  $\rightarrow$  q, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  s
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q, (B)  $\rightarrow$  s, (C)  $\rightarrow$  r, (D)  $\rightarrow$  p

190. Match the following columns:

**Column I** **Column II**

(A)  $\frac{\cos A}{1+\sin A} + \frac{1+\sin A}{\cos A}$  (p)  $\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A$

(B)  $\frac{\cos A - \sin A + 1}{\cos A + \sin A - 1}$  (q)  $2\sec A$

(C)  $\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin A}}{1-\sin A}$  (r)  $\sec A + \tan A$

(D)  $\frac{\sin^2 A}{1-\cos A}$  (s)  $\frac{1+\sec A}{\sec A}$

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  r, (D)  $\rightarrow$  s
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p, (B)  $\rightarrow$  q, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  r, (C)  $\rightarrow$  p, (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r, (B)  $\rightarrow$  s, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  p

191. Match the following columns:

**Column I** **Column II**

(A)  $\frac{\tan 60^\circ}{(\sin 60^\circ - \tan 30^\circ) \times 3}$  (p)  $\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cot 45^\circ}$

(B)  $\frac{2 \times \cos 30^\circ}{\sqrt{3}(\tan 60^\circ - \cot 60^\circ)}$  (q)  $\frac{\sec 60^\circ}{\sec 45^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ}$

(C)  $\frac{\cos 90^\circ \times \sin 45^\circ}{2 \tan 30^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ}$  (r)  $\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ$

(D)  $\frac{\cot 60^\circ}{2(\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ - \sin 60^\circ)}$  (s)  $\frac{\cot 90^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ}$

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p, (B)  $\rightarrow$  q, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  q, (C)  $\rightarrow$  r, (D)  $\rightarrow$  p

192. Match the following columns:

**Column I** **Column II**

(A)  $\frac{\tan 37^\circ}{\operatorname{cosec} 53^\circ}$  (p)  $\sec 37^\circ$

(B)  $\frac{\tan 37^\circ}{\cos 53^\circ}$  (q)  $\operatorname{cosec} 53^\circ \cos 37^\circ$

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- (C)  $\frac{\sin 37^\circ}{\cos 53^\circ}$  (r)  $\sec 53^\circ$   
 (D)  $\tan 53^\circ \sec 37^\circ$  (s)  $\cos 53^\circ$   
 (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  q  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s, (B)  $\rightarrow$  p, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q, (B)  $\rightarrow$  r, (C)  $\rightarrow$  s, (D)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p, (B)  $\rightarrow$  s, (C)  $\rightarrow$  q, (D)  $\rightarrow$  r

193. If  $\sum_{i=1}^n \sin \theta_i = n$ , then the value of  $\sum_{i=1}^n \cos \theta_i$  is

- (a)  $n$  (b)  $0$   
 (c)  $1$  (d) None

194.  $\frac{\sin x \sin 2x + \sin 3x \sin 6x + \sin 4x \sin 13x}{\sin x \cos 2x + \sin 3x \cos 6x + \sin 4x \cos 13x}$

- (a)  $\tan 5x$  (b)  $\tan 7x$   
 (c)  $\tan 9x$  (d)  $\tan 11x$

195.  $\frac{\sin(x+y) - 2\sin x + \sin(x-y)}{\cos(x+y) - 2\cos x + \cos(x-y)} = ?$

- (a)  $\tan x$  (b)  $2\tan x$   
 (c)  $\tan y$  (d)  $2\tan y$

196.  $\frac{\sin(a-c) + 2\sin a + \sin(a+c)}{\sin(b-c) + 2\sin b + \sin(b+c)} = ?$

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

197. The value of  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{13}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{13}\right) =$

- ?  
 (a)  $0$  (b)  $1$   
 (c)  $9$  (d) None

198. If  $\tan \alpha = (1+2^{-a})^{-1}$ ,  $\tan \beta = (1+2^{a+1})^{-1}$ ,  $\alpha + \beta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

199.  $\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta$  (b)  $0$   
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{2} \cos 2\theta$  (d)  $-1$

200. If  $\frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin(x-y)} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$ ,  $\frac{\tan x}{\tan y}$  is equal to

- (a)  $-1$  (b)  $\frac{a}{b}$   
 (c)  $ab$  (d) None

201. If  $A+B+C = \pi$ , then  $\frac{\cot A + \cot B}{\tan A + \tan B} + \frac{\cot B + \cot C}{\tan B + \tan C} +$

$\frac{\cot C + \cot A}{\tan C + \tan A} = ?$

- (a)  $1$  (b)  $0$   
 (c)  $2$  (d) None

202. If  $A+B+C = \pi$ , then  $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \sin A} +$

$\frac{\cos C}{\sin A \sin B} = ?$

- (a)  $1$  (b)  $0$   
 (c)  $2$  (d) None

203. In a triangle  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 6$ , &  $\tan A \tan B = 2$ , then value of  $\tan A$ ,  $\tan B$  &  $\tan C$  are

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}, 4, \frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $2, 1, 3$   
 (c)  $1, 2, 0$  (d) None

204. If  $x = a \cos^3 \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin^3 \theta$  then

- (a)  $\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{b}{y}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$  (b)  $\left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{a}{y}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$  (d)  $\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$

205.  $\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \dots$  upto  $n$  terms

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \sin(n\theta) \operatorname{cosec} \theta$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \sin(2n\theta) \operatorname{cosec} \theta$   
 (c)  $\sin 2n\theta$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

206.  $\cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{64}$

207.  $16 \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \cos \frac{16\pi}{15} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
(c) 2 (d) None

208. Let  $f(\theta) = \frac{\cot \theta}{1 + \cot \theta}$  &  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ , then the value of

$f(\alpha)f(\beta) = ?$

- (a) 2 (b)  $-\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d) None

209. In a triangle ABC,  $2\cot B \cot C = 1$ , then  $\cos B \cos C$  will be equal to:

- (a)  $\sin A$  (b)  $\sin B$   
(c)  $\cos A$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

210. If  $(\tan x - \tan y)^2$ ,  $(\tan y - \tan z)^2$  &  $(\tan z - \tan x)^2$  are in A.P., then  $(\tan x - \tan y)$ ,  $(\tan y - \tan z)$  &  $(\tan z - \tan x)$  are in

- (a) A.P. (b) G.P.  
(c) H.P. (d) None

211. Find x from equation  $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + A) + x \cos A \cot(90^\circ + A) = \sin(90^\circ + A)$

- (a)  $\tan A$  (b)  $\cot A$   
(c)  $\sec A$  (d)  $\cos A$

212.  $\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{8}\right) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{32}$

213.  $\sum_{r=1}^5 \cos(2r-1)\frac{\pi}{11}$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(c)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (d) None

214. If  $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan 4\alpha) = 2$ ,  $\left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{16}\right)$  then  $\alpha = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{20}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{30}$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi}{40}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{60}$

215.  $\frac{\sin^2 3A}{\sin^2 A} - \frac{\cos^2 3A}{\cos^2 A} = ?$

- (a)  $\cos 2A$  (b)  $8\cos 2A$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{8}\cos 2A$  (d) None

216. The value of  $\sin^3 10^\circ + \sin^3 50^\circ - \sin^3 70^\circ$  is equal to

- (a)  $-\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
(c)  $-\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $-\frac{3}{8}$

217. If  $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{2x}$  then x must be

- (a) -3 (b) 2  
(c) 1 (d) None

218. If  $A = 130^\circ$ ,  $x = \sin A + \cos A$ , then

- (a)  $x > 0$  (b)  $x < 0$   
(c)  $x = 0$  (d)  $x \geq 0$

219. If  $a = \frac{\pi}{18}$  rad, then  $\cos a + \cos 2a + \dots + \cos 15a$  is equal to

- (a) 0 (b) -1  
(c) 1 (d)  $\pm 1$

220.  $(1 + \tan x + \tan^2 x)(1 - \cot x + \cot^2 x) > 0$  for x, given by

- (a)  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  (b)  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$   
(c) for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  (d)  $x \geq 0$

221.  $x = h + a \sec \theta$  &  $y = k + b \operatorname{cosec} \theta$  then

- (a)  $\frac{a^2}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{b^2}{(y+k)^2} = 1$   
(b)  $\frac{a^2}{(x-h)^2} + \frac{b^2}{(y-k)^2} = 1$   
(c)  $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
(d)  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$

222. If  $0 < \alpha < \beta < \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then  $\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma}$  lies between

- (a)  $\sin \alpha$  &  $\sin \gamma$  (b)  $\tan \alpha$  &  $\tan \gamma$   
(c)  $\cos \alpha$  &  $\cos \gamma$  (d) None

223. If  $\sin A - \sqrt{6} \cos A = \sqrt{7} \cos A$ , then  $\cos A + \sqrt{6} \sin A = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{6} \sin A$  (b)  $\sqrt{7} \sin A$   
(c)  $\sqrt{6} \cos A$  (d)  $\sqrt{7} \cos A$

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224. A, B, C are angles of  $\Delta$ , then  $\sin^2A + \sin^2B + \sin^2C - 2\cos A \cos B \cos C = ?$

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

225. If  $\frac{3\pi}{4} < \alpha < \pi$ , then  $\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2\alpha + 2\cot\alpha} = ?$

- (a)  $1 + \cot\alpha$  (b)  $1 - \cot\alpha$   
(c)  $-1 - \cot\alpha$  (d)  $-1 + \cot\alpha$

226. If  $\cos A = \cos B \cos C$  &  $A + B + C = \pi$ , then  $\cot B \cot C = ?$

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

227. If A, B, C be angles of  $\Delta$ , then  $\sum \frac{\cot A + \cot B}{\tan A + \tan B} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
(c) 0 (d) None

228. In a  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $\cos A \cos B \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8}$  &

$\sin A \sin B \sin C = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{8}$ , then value of  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+4}{\sqrt{3}-1}$   
(c)  $\frac{6-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$

229. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \cot \theta$ , then  $\sin(A-\theta) \sin(B-\theta) \sin(C-\theta) = ?$

- (a)  $\tan^3\theta$  (b)  $\cot^3\theta$   
(c)  $\sin^3\theta$  (d)  $\cos^3\theta$

230. If  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = 3 + \frac{1}{12}$ , then value of  $\frac{\cos\theta + \cot\theta}{8} = ?$

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

231. If ABC is an equilateral  $\Delta$  such that

$$\sqrt{\sin A} + \sqrt{\sin B} + \sqrt{\sin C} = \sqrt{k \frac{\cos A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

then value of  $k = ?$

- (a) 12 (b) 14  
(c) 6 (d) 3

232. If  $\tan 6\theta = \frac{4}{3}$  then find the value of  $\frac{1}{2} (4\operatorname{cosec} 2\theta - 3\sec 2\theta) = ?$

- (a) 5 (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
(c) 10 (d) None

233. If  $\sin \frac{23\pi}{24} = \sqrt{\frac{2\sqrt{p}-\sqrt{q}-1}{4\sqrt{r}}}$ , then find value of  $p^2 + q^2 - r^2 = ?$

- (a) 9 (b) 4  
(c) 17 (d) None

234. If  $\cot \frac{\pi}{24} = \sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} + \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{s}$  where,  $p, q, r, \& s$  are natural numbers &  $p < q < r < s$ , then  $p + q + r - s =$

- (a) 3 (b) 12  
(c) 15 (d) None

235. The value of  $E = \cos^4x - K^2\cos^2 2x + \sin^4x$  which is independent of  $x$  is  $\frac{1}{t}$ , then the value of  $t = ?$

- (a) 2 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

236. If  $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{P} - \sqrt{Q}$ ,  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{R} - \sqrt{S}$  &

$\sin \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{T} - \sqrt{S}}{P}$  where P, Q, R, S & T are natural

numbers, then find sum of areas of the triangle formed by sides whose lengths are equal to P, Q, T & rectangle formed by adjacent side of length R & S.

- (a) 8 (b) 6  
(c) 12 (d) None

237.  $(1 - \cot 1^\circ)(1 - \cot 2^\circ)(1 - \cot 3^\circ) \dots (1 - \cot 44^\circ) = 2^n$ , then  $n = ?$

- (a) 22 (b) 44  
(c) 21 (d) None

238. If  $\frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin(B-C)}$  in  $\Delta ABC$ , then  $a^2, b^2$  &  $c^2$  are in

- (a) A.P. (b) G.P.  
(c) H.P. (d) None

239. In triangle ABC, if  $\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{10} = \frac{a+b}{9}$ , then

- (a)  $\frac{\cos A}{12} = \frac{\cos B}{9} = \frac{\cos C}{2}$   
 (b)  $\frac{\cos A}{9} = \frac{\cos B}{12} = \frac{\cos C}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\cos A}{4} = \frac{\cos B}{8} = \frac{\cos C}{7}$   
 (d)  $\frac{\cos A}{2} = \frac{\cos B}{12} = \frac{\cos C}{9}$

240. In a triangle ABC if  $\frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c}$  then,

angle C equal to

- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$   
 (c)  $45^\circ$  (d) None

241. In a triangle ABC, then  $\frac{\cos^2 B - \cos^2 C}{b+c} + \frac{\cos^2 C - \cos^2 A}{c+a} + \frac{\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B}{a+b} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) None

242. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{2\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{2\cos C}{c} = \frac{a}{bc} + \frac{b}{ca}$

then angle A = ?

- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
 (c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$

243. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{\tan A}{1} = \frac{\tan B}{2} = \frac{\tan C}{3}$  then

- (a)  $6\sqrt{2}a = 3\sqrt{5}b = 2\sqrt{10}c$   
 (b)  $3\sqrt{5}a = 6\sqrt{2}b = 2\sqrt{10}c$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{10}a = 3\sqrt{5}b = 6\sqrt{2}c$   
 (d)  $2\sqrt{10}a = 6\sqrt{2}b = 3\sqrt{5}c$

244. If K is perimeter of  $\Delta ABC$ , then  $b\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + c\cos^2 \frac{B}{2}$

- (a)  $\frac{K}{2}$  (b) K  
 (c) 2K (d) None

245. In a triangle  $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , then area of square described with one side of triangle as diagonal is to that of rectangle, its length & breadth as having often two sides of triangle.

- (a) equal (b) twice  
 (c) half (d) none

246. In a triangle ABC,  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 7$  &  $\sin A = \frac{3}{4}$ , how

many such triangles are possible?

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c) 2 (d) infinite

247. If the angles of triangle ABC are in A.P. then

- (a)  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - ab$  (b)  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - ac$   
 (c)  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - ac$  (d)  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2$

248. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin(A+B)} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{c^2}{a^2 - b^2}$  (d)  $\frac{c^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

249. In  $\Delta ABC$ , is  $c^2 + a^2 - b^2 = ac$ , then  $\angle B$  equal to

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (d) None

250. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $b^2 \cos 2A - a^2 \cos 2B$  equal to

- (a)  $b^2 - a^2$  (b)  $b^2 - c^2$   
 (c)  $c^2 - a^2$  (d)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

251. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a \sin(B - C) + b \sin(C - A) + c \sin(A - B)$  equal to

- (a) 0 (b)  $a + b + c$   
 (c)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$  (d)  $2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

252. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec} A (\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C)$  is equal to

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

253. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 4$ ,  $c = 5$ , then  $\sin 2B$  equals

- (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{20}$   
 (c)  $\frac{24}{25}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{50}$

254. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $2b^2 = a^2 + c^2$ , then  $\frac{\sin 3B}{\sin B}$  equals to

- (a)  $\frac{c^2 - a^2}{2ac}$  (b)  $\frac{c^2 - a^2}{ca}$   
 (c)  $\left( \frac{c^2 - a^2}{ca} \right)^2$  (d)  $\left( \frac{c^2 - a^2}{2ca} \right)^2$

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255. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13}$ , then  $\cos C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{7}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{17}{36}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{17}$

256. If sides of  $\Delta$  be 6, 10, 14 then  $\Delta$  is  
 (a) obtuse angled (b) acute angled  
 (c) right angled (d) equilateral

257. In  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $a \cos B = b \cos A$ , only then the triangle is

- (a) equilateral (b) Isosceles  
 (c) Scalene (d) Right angled

258. If in a triangle ABC,  $2 \cos A = \sin B \operatorname{cosec} C$  then

- (a)  $a = b$  (b)  $b = c$   
 (c)  $c = a$  (d)  $2a = bc$

259. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $(b+c) \cos A + (c+a) \cos B + (a+b) \cos C = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c)  $a + b + c$  (d)  $2(a + b + c)$

260. In  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $a = 16$ ,  $b = 24$ ,  $c = 20$ , then  $\cos \frac{B}{2}$  equal to

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

261. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $2a \sin \left( \frac{A+B+C}{2} \right)$  equal to

- (a)  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2$  (b)  $c^2 + a^2 - b^2$   
 (c)  $b^2 - c^2 - a^2$  (d)  $c^2 - a^2 - b^2$

262. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a = \sqrt{3} + 1$ ,  $\angle B = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 45^\circ$ , then area of triangle is (1 m<sup>2</sup>)

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

263. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $\frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$  & sides  $a = 2$  then area of triangle is

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

264. If  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ ,  $2S = a + b + c$  then  $4S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)$  is equal to

- (a)  $S^4$  (b)  $b^2 c^2$   
 (c)  $c^2 a^2$  (d)  $a^2 b^2$

265. If median AD of a  $\Delta ABC$ , makes angle  $\theta$  with side AB then  $\sin(A-\theta) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{b}{c} \operatorname{cosec} \theta$  (b)  $\frac{b}{c} \sin \theta$   
 (c)  $\frac{c}{b} \sin \theta$  (d)  $\frac{c}{b} \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

266. If bisector of angle A of triangle ABC makes an angle  $\theta$  with BC, then  $\sin \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\cos \frac{(B-C)}{2}$  (b)  $\sin \frac{(B-C)}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sin \frac{(B-A)}{2}$  (d) None

267. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $\angle A = 105^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ ,  $b = 4$  then  $a$  &  $c = ?$

- (a)  $4(2 + \sqrt{3}), 2\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$   
 (b)  $4\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3})$   
 (c)  $4(2 + \sqrt{3}), 4\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$   
 (d)  $4(1 + \sqrt{3}), 2\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

268. In  $\Delta ABC$  is  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ ,  $b = 4$ ,  $c = 4\sqrt{3}$ , then  $a$ ,  $\angle B$  &  $\angle A = ?$  (respectively)

- (a) 8,  $30^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$  (b) 8,  $90^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$   
 (c) 2,  $60^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$  (d) 8,  $70^\circ$ ,  $50^\circ$

269. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ,  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ , then  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  &  $C$  are (respectively)

- (a)  $30^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $90^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $30^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $90^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$

270. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 2\sqrt{3}$ , then find angle B

- (a)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$   
 (c)  $\cos^{-1} \frac{5}{13}$  (d) None

271. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ , then  $a + c\sqrt{2} = ?$

- (a) 2b (b) 2c  
 (c) 2a (d) None

272. If  $a, b, c$  are sides of  $\Delta$  such that  $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 2c^2(a^2 + b^2)$  then find possible angles opposite to side  $c$ .
- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  or  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  only  
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       (d)  $\frac{3\pi}{6}$  only
273. Let  $D$  be mid point of side  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$  such that  $\Delta ADC$  is equilateral then  $a^2 : b^2 : c^2$  is equal to
- (a) 1 : 4 : 3      (b) 4 : 1 : 3  
 (c) 4 : 3 : 1      (d) 3 : 4 : 1
274. We are given  $b, c$  &  $\sin B$  such that  $B$  is acute &  $b < c \sin B$ , then
- (a) No triangle is possible  
 (b) One triangle is possible  
 (c) Two triangles are possible  
 (d) A right angled triangle is possible.
275. The sides of triangles are  $3x + 4y, 4x + 3y$  &  $5x + 5y$  where  $x, y > 0$  then  $\Delta$  is
- (a) Right angled      (b) Equilateral  
 (c) Obtuse angled      (d) None
276. In a  $\Delta ABC, a = 5, b = 7$  &  $\sin A = 3/4$  then how many such triangles are possible ?
- (a) 1      (b) 0  
 (c) 2      (d) None
277. In a  $\Delta ABC, \cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C \sin^2 A = 1$ , then  $\Delta$  is
- (a) right angled isosceles  
 (b) isosceles whose equal angles are greater than  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (c) equilateral  
 (d) None
278. In  $\Delta ABC, 2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C =$
- (a)  $S^2$       (b)  $ab + bc + ca$   
 (c)  $4\Delta$       (d) None
279. In any  $\Delta ABC, 2r(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)$  is equal to
- (a)  $\Delta$       (b)  $2\Delta$   
 (c)  $3\Delta$       (d)  $\frac{2\Delta}{R}$
280. In  $\Delta ABC, \sin C + \cos C + \sin(2B + C) - \cos(2B + C) = 2\sqrt{2}$  then,
- (a) triangles is right angled  
 (b) triangles is equilateral  
 (c) triangle is isosceles  
 (d) triangle is isosceles right angled
281. In a triangle length of two larger sides are 24 & 22 respectively. If angles are in A.P., then third side is
- (a)  $12 + 2\sqrt{13}$       (b)  $12 - 2\sqrt{13}$   
 (c)  $12\sqrt{3} + 2$       (d) (a) & (b) both
282. In a  $\Delta ABC, a^2 + c^2 = 2013b^2$ , then  $\frac{\cot A + \cot C}{\cot B} = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2012}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{1006}$   
 (c) 2012      (d) 1006
283. In a  $\Delta ABC, \angle B = \frac{\pi}{8}$  &  $\angle C = \frac{5\pi}{8}$  & altitude  $AD = h$  then  $h : a = ?$
- (a) 1 : 2      (b) 2 : 1  
 (c) 1 : 4      (d) None
284. In an isosceles  $\Delta ABC, AB = AC$ . if vertical angle  $A$  is  $20^\circ$ , then  $a^3 + b^3$  is equal to
- (a)  $3ac^2$       (b)  $3a^2b$   
 (c)  $abc$       (d) None
285. In  $\Delta ABC, \angle A = \frac{2\pi}{3}, b - c = 3\sqrt{3}$  & area  $\Delta ABC = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$  cm<sup>2</sup> then  $a$  is
- (a)  $6\sqrt{3}$       (b) 9  
 (c) 18      (d) None
286. In  $\Delta ABC, (a + b + c)(b + c - a) = kbc$  is
- (a)  $k < 0$       (b)  $k > 6$   
 (c)  $0 < k < 6$       (d)  $k > 4$
287. The sides of triangle are  $a = 2x + 3, b = x^2 + 3x + 3, c = x^2 + 2x$  then  $\angle B = ?$
- (a)  $120^\circ$       (b)  $60^\circ$   
 (c)  $30^\circ$       (d)  $45^\circ$
288.  $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{(x+y)^2}{4xy}$ , where  $x, y$  are real gives real  $\theta$  if & only if
- (a)  $x + y = 0$       (b)  $x = y$   
 (c)  $|x| = |y| \neq 0$       (d) None
289. Let  $P = a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta$ , then for real  $\theta$
- (a)  $P > \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (b)  $P < -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (c)  $-\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq P \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (d) None

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290. The value of  $\tan \frac{\pi}{16} + 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8} + 4$  equals to

- (a)  $\cot \frac{\pi}{8}$  (b)  $\cot \frac{\pi}{16}$   
 (c)  $\cot \frac{\pi}{16} - 4$  (d) None

291. The maximum value of  $1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) + 2 \cos$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)$  for real values of  $\theta$  is

- (a) 3 (b) 5  
 (c) 4 (d) None

292. The maximum value of  $\cos 2\theta + \cos \theta$  for real values of  $\theta$  is

- (a)  $-\frac{9}{8}$  (b) 0  
 (c) -2 (d) None

293. The least value of  $\cos^2 \theta - 6 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta + 2$  is

- (a)  $4 + \sqrt{10}$  (b)  $4 - \sqrt{10}$   
 (c) 0 (d) None

294. If  $\cos^4 \theta \sec^2 \alpha, \frac{1}{2}$  &  $\sin^4 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$  are in A.P. then

$\cos^8 \theta \sec^6 \alpha, \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\sin^8 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^6 \alpha$  are in

- (a) A.P. (b) G.P.  
 (c) H.P. (d) None

295. If  $\tan \frac{\pi}{9}, x$  &  $\tan \frac{5\pi}{18}$  are A.P. &  $\tan \frac{\pi}{9}, y$  &  $\tan \frac{7\pi}{18}$  are also in A.P., then

- (a)  $2x = y$  (b)  $x > y$   
 (c)  $x = y$  (d) None

296. If  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = a$  &  $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = b$ , then  $\tan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $-\frac{a}{b}$  (b)  $\frac{-b}{a}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  (d) None

297. Let  $a = \cos A + \cos B - \cos(A+B)$  &  $b = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}$

$\cos \frac{A+B}{2}$  then  $a - b$  equal to

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c) -1 (d) None

298. If  $\cos 2x + 2 \cos x = 1$ , then  $\sin^2 x (2 - \cos^2 x)$  is equal to

- (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c)  $-\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $\sqrt{5}$

299. If  $0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \phi$ ,  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin^{2n} \phi$  &  $z =$

$z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \phi \sin^{2n} \phi$  then

- (a)  $xyz = xz + y$  (b)  $xyz = xy + z$   
 (c)  $xyz = x + z + y$  (d)  $xyz = yz + x$

300. The equation  $\cos \theta = x + \frac{P}{x}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  has a real solution for  $\theta$ , then

- (a)  $P = \frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $P \leq \frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $P \geq \frac{1}{4}$  (d) None

301. If  $f(x) = \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x}$ , where  $x \neq n\pi$ , then range of values of  $f(x)$  for real values of  $x$  is

- (a)  $[+1, 3]$  (b)  $[-\infty, -1]$   
 (c)  $[3, \infty]$  (d)  $[-1, 3]$

302. If  $a = \frac{1}{5 \cos x + 12 \sin x}$  then for real  $x$

- (a) the least positive value of  $a$  is  $\frac{1}{13}$   
 (b) the greatest negative value of  $a$  is  $-\frac{1}{13}$   
 (c)  $a \leq \frac{1}{13}$   
 (d)  $-\frac{1}{13} \leq a \leq \frac{1}{13}$

303. Let  $y = \sin x \sin(60^\circ + x) \sin(60^\circ - x)$ , then for all real  $x$

- (a) the minimum value of  $y$  is  $-\frac{1}{4}$   
 (b) the maximum value of  $y$  is 1  
 (c)  $y \leq \frac{1}{4}$   
 (d)  $y \geq -1$



304. Let  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = X\cos\theta + Y\sin\theta$ ,  $y = X\sin\theta - Y\cos\theta$  such that  $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = aX^2 + bY^2$  where  $a, b$  are constants then

- (a)  $a = -1, b = 3$       (b)  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (c)  $a = 3, b = -1$       (d)  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

305. If  $7\cos x - 24\sin x = \lambda \cos(x + \alpha)$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  be true for all  $x \in R$  then

- (a)  $\lambda = 25$       (b)  $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{24}{25}$   
 (c)  $\lambda = -25$       (d)  $\alpha = \cos^{-1} \frac{7}{25}$

306. If  $\tan\theta = a \neq 0$ ,  $\tan 2\theta = b \neq 0$  &  $\tan\theta + \tan 2\theta = \tan 3\theta$  then

- (a)  $a = b$       (b)  $ab = 1$   
 (c)  $a + b = 0$       (d)  $b = 2a$

307. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{C+B}{C-B} \tan \frac{A}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $\tan\left(\frac{A}{2} + B\right)$       (b)  $\cot\left(\frac{A}{2} + B\right)$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(A + \frac{B}{2}\right)$       (d) None

308. If area of  $\Delta ABC$  be  $\lambda$ , then  $a^2 \sin 2B + b^2 \sin 2A$  is equal to

- (a)  $2\lambda$       (b)  $\lambda$   
 (c)  $4\lambda$       (d) None

309. If  $K$  be perimeter of  $\Delta ABC$ , then  $b\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + c\cos^2 \frac{B}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $K$       (b)  $2K$   
 (c)  $\frac{K}{2}$       (d) None

310. If  $R$  denotes circumradius then in  $\Delta ABC$   $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{2aR}$  equal to

- (a)  $\cos(B-C)$       (b)  $\sin(B-C)$   
 (c)  $\cos B - \cos C$       (d) None

311. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\cot \frac{A-B}{2} \tan \frac{A+B}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$       (b)  $\frac{a-b}{a+b}$   
 (c)  $\frac{a(a-b)}{b(a+b)}$       (d) None

312. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $(c + a + b)(a + b - c) = ab$ ,  $\angle C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$       (d) None

313. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $A : B : C = 3 : 5 : 4$ , then  $a + b + c\sqrt{2} = ?$

- (a)  $2b$       (b)  $2c$   
 (c)  $3b$       (d)  $3a$

314. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a^2 \cos^2 A = b^2 + c^2$ , then

- (a)  $A < \frac{\pi}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{4} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 (c)  $A > \frac{\pi}{2}$       (d)  $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$

315. Two sides of a triangle are given by the roots of equation  $x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 2 = 0$ , the angle between the

sides is  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ . The perimeter of triangle is

- (a)  $6 + \sqrt{3}$       (b)  $2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{10}$       (d) None

316. Two sides of a triangle are  $2\sqrt{2}$  cm &  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm the

angle opposite to shorter side of two is  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , the largest possible length of the third side is (area)

- (a)  $\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$       (b)  $6 + \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$       (d) None

317. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a = 8, b = 10, c = 12$ , then  $C$  is equal to

- (a)  $\frac{A}{2}$       (b)  $2A$   
 (c)  $3A$       (d) None

318. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$  &  $\tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{20}{37}$ , then

- (a)  $2a = b + c$       (b)  $a > b > c$   
 (c)  $2c = a + b$       (d) None

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319. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a = 2b$  &  $|A-B| = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\angle C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (d) None

320. In  $\Delta ABC$ , the tangent of half the difference of two angles is one-third the tangent of half the sum of the two angles. The ratio of the sides opposite the angles is

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

321. The area of  $\Delta ABC$  is  $a^2 - (b - c)^2$ , then  $\tan A$  equal to

- (a)  $\frac{4}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{8}{15}$  (d) None

322. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = h$  & length of perpendicular from B to AC is P such that  $h = 4P$ . If  $AB < BC$  then  $\angle C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  (d) None

323. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $B = \frac{\pi}{8}$  &  $C = \frac{5\pi}{8}$ , the altitude from A to side BC is

- (a)  $\frac{a}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{2a}{b+c}$   
 (c)  $\frac{(b+c)}{2}$  (d) None

324. Two angles of a triangle are  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  &  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  the length of included side is  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)$  cm area of triangle is = ? (cm<sup>2</sup>)

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$  (d) None

325. If in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{a}{\cos A} = \frac{b}{\cos B}$  then

- (a)  $2\sin A \sin B \sin C = 1$   
 (b)  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sin^2 C$   
 (c)  $2\sin A \cos B = \sin^2 C$   
 (d) None

326. In  $\Delta ABC$ , the sides a, b & c are such that they are

roots of  $x^3 - 11x^2 + 38x - 40 = 0$ , then  $\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b) 1  
 (c)  $\frac{9}{16}$  (d) None

327. In  $\Delta ABC$ , the incentre is the middle point of median AD, then  $\cos A$  has value

- (a)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

328. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $3a = b + c$ , then  $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) None

329. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle A > \angle B$ , if  $\sin A$  &  $\sin B$  satisfy the equation,  $3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x - k = 0$ ,  $0 < k < 1$  then  $\angle C = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

330. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $c \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + a \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{3b}{2}$ , then a, b, & c

- are  
 (a) GP (b) HP  
 (c) AP (d) None

331. The ratio of distances of the orthocentre of an acute angled  $\Delta ABC$  from the sides BC, AC & AB is

- (a)  $\cos A : \cos B : \cos C$   
 (b)  $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C$   
 (c)  $\sec A : \sec B : \sec C$   
 (d) None

332. In  $\Delta ABC$ , I is the incentre. The ratio  $IA : IB : IC = ?$

- (a)  $\operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2} : \operatorname{cosec} \frac{B}{2} : \operatorname{cosec} \frac{C}{2}$   
 (b)  $\sin \frac{A}{2} : \sin \frac{B}{2} : \sin \frac{C}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sec \frac{A}{2} : \sec \frac{B}{2} : \sec \frac{C}{2}$   
 (d) None

333. If  $\alpha, \beta, \lambda$  are the altitudes of  $\Delta ABC$  &  $2S$  denotes its perimeter then  $\alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1} + \lambda^{-1}$

- (a)  $\frac{\Delta}{S}$  (b)  $\frac{S}{\Delta}$   
 (c)  $S\Delta$  (d) None

334. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $R$  = circumradius,  $r$  = inradius, then value of  $\frac{a\cos A + b\cos B + c\cos C}{a+b+c} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{R}{r}$  (b)  $\frac{R}{2r}$   
 (c)  $\frac{r}{R}$  (d)  $\frac{2r}{R}$

335. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $2S$  = perimeter &  $R$  = circumradius then  $\frac{S}{R}$  equal to

- (a)  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$   
 (b)  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C$   
 (c)  $\sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}$   
 (d) None

336. If for  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\cot A \cot B \cot C > 0$ , then triangle is?

- (a) Right angled  
 (b) Acute angled  
 (c) Obtuse angled  
 (d) All these options are possible

337. The number of possible triangles  $ABC$  in which  $BC = \sqrt{11}$  cm,  $CA = \sqrt{13}$  cm &  $A = 60^\circ$  is -

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) None

338. The distances of circumcentre of acute angled  $\Delta ABC$  from the sides  $BC, CA$  &  $AB$  are in :-

- (a)  $a\sin A : b\sin B : c\sin C$   
 (b)  $\cos A : \cos B : \cos C$   
 (c)  $\tan A : \tan B : \tan C$   
 (d) None

339. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\tan C < 0$ , then

- (a)  $\tan A \tan B < 0$   
 (b)  $\tan A \tan B > 1$   
 (c)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C < 0$   
 (d)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C > 0$

340. The number of values of  $\theta$  satisfying  $4\cos \theta + 3\sin \theta = 5$  as well as  $3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta = 5$  is :-

- (a) One (b) Two  
 (c) Zero (d) None

341. If  $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + k\cos^2 2\theta = 1$ , then  $k$  is equal to :-

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

342. Smallest value of  $7\cos \theta + 12$  is :-

- (a) 5 (b) 12  
 (c) 7 (d) 17

343. Maximum value of  $4\cos x + 3\sin x + 5$  is :-

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) None

344. Maximum value of  $4\sin^2 \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta$  is :-

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

345. If  $y = \cos^2 x + \sec^2 x$  then :-

- (a)  $y \leq 2$  (b)  $y \leq 1$   
 (c)  $y \geq 2$  (d)  $1 < y < 2$

346. Maximum value of  $5\cos \theta + 3\cos \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3$  is :-

- (a) 5 (b) 11  
 (c) -10 (d) -1

347. Maximum value of  $\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  in internal  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  is attained at  $x = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

348. Maximum value of  $\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) - \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)$  is :-

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

349. Maximum value of  $\frac{1}{3\cos \theta - 4\sin \theta + 7}$  is

- (a)  $\frac{1}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{12}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{12}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

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350. Maximum value of  $4\sin^2x - 12\sin x + 7$  is

- (a) 25 (b) 4  
(c) does not exist (d) None

351. The minimum value of  $2^{\sin x} + 2^{\cos x}$  is equals to

- (a)  $2^{1-\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $2^{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$   
(c)  $2^{\sqrt{2}-1}$  (d) None

352. If  $y = (\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 + (\cos x + \sec x)^2$ , then minimum value of  $y$  ?

- (a) 7 (b) 3  
(c) 9 (d) 0

353. The minimum value of the function  $f(x) =$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}} + \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} + \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\sec^2 x - 1}}$$

$$+ \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1}} \text{ whenever it is defined is}$$

- (a) 4 (b) -2  
(c) 0 (d) 2

354. Find range of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sin x - 6}$

- (a)  $\left[-1, \frac{-1}{11}\right]$  (b)  $\left[\frac{-1}{11}, \frac{-1}{6}\right]$   
(c)  $\left[\frac{-1}{6}, -1\right]$  (d) None

355. Find range of  $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^2 x - 6\sin x + 9} + 3$

- (a) [5, 7] (b)  $[-1, 1]$   
(c) [5, 6] (d) None

356. If  $\sin^2 \theta = x^2 - 3x + 3$  is meaningful, then find values of  $x$

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) -1, 2  
(c) 3 (d) None

357. Find minimum value of  $\sin^{2018} \theta \cos^{2018} \theta$

- (a) -1 (b)  $\frac{1}{2^{2018}}$   
(c)  $\frac{-1}{2^{2018}}$  (d) 0

358. Minimum value of  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta$  is

- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
(c) 2 (d)  $\frac{-1}{4}$

359. Minimum & Maximum value of  $2018 - \sin^2 \theta$

- (a) 2018, 2019 (b) 2018, 2017  
(c) 2017, 2018 (d) 2018, 2019

360. Minimum value of  $169\sin^2 \theta + 100\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$  is

- (a) 130 (b) 260  
(c) 529 (d) None

361. Minimum value of  $144\sec^2 \theta + 121\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$  is

- (a) 264 (b) 529  
(c) 519 (d) None

362. Minimum value of  $\sin^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta$

- (a) 3 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 7

363. Minimum value of  $14\cos^2 \theta + 19\sec^2 \theta$  is

- (a) 33 (b)  $2\sqrt{14 \times 19}$   
(c) 14 (d) None

364. Minimum value of  $\sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \cos^2 B + \sec^2 B + \tan^2 C + \cot^2 C = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 7

365. Minimum value of  $12\cos^2 \theta + 18\tan^2 \theta$  is

- (a) 12 (b) 18  
(c) 30 (d) None

366. Find difference in maximum & minimum value of  $\cos^2 x + \sin x$

- (a)  $\frac{9}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{-9}{4}$   
(c) 0 (d) None

367. Find sum of maximum & minimum value of  $\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{4}$  (d) None

368. Find minimum value of  $\frac{(\sin^{44} \theta + \cos^{52} \theta) \times 16}{17}$

- (a)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22} \left(\frac{17}{16}\right)$  (b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22}$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{23}$  (d) 1

369. Find (maximum value)<sup>2</sup> - (minimum value) of  $10\cos^2 x - 6\sin x \cos x + 2\sin^2 x$

- (a) 120 (b) 9  
(c) 122 (d) None

370. If  $\sin A + \cos A = x$

$$\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = \frac{1}{4} [4 - 3(x^2 - 1)^2] \text{ valid for all } x^2$$

= ?

- (a)  $< 0$  (b)  $\leq -2$   
 (c)  $\leq 2$  (d)  $< 1$

371. If  $x = \sin 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ$ , then  $xy = ?$ ,  $y = \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{64}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{32}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$

372. If  $z = \sin 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ$ , then  $8z = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \tan 10^\circ$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cot 10^\circ$  (d)  $\sqrt{3} \cot 10^\circ$

373.  $\tan 5\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta = ?$

- (a) 0  
 (b)  $\tan 9\theta$   
 (c)  $\tan 5\theta - \tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta$   
 (d)  $\frac{\sin 6\theta - \sin 3\theta - \sin 2\theta}{\cos 5\theta - \cos 3\theta - \cos 2\theta}$

374.  $\tan 70^\circ + \tan 170^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 70^\circ \tan 170^\circ = ?$

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

375.  $\cos^2 7^\circ + \cos^2 53^\circ + \cos^2 67^\circ = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 1 (d) None

376.  $\cos^3 20^\circ + \cos^3 140^\circ + \cos^3 100^\circ = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

377.  $\tan 20^\circ - \tan 40^\circ + \tan 80^\circ = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

378.  $\cos 70^\circ + \cos 50^\circ + \cos 170^\circ = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c) 2 (d) None

379.  $\frac{\cos \pi}{7} + \frac{\cos 2\pi}{7} + \frac{\cos 3\pi}{7} + \frac{\cos 4\pi}{7} + \frac{\cos 5\pi}{7} + \frac{\cos 6\pi}{7} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c) 2 (d) None

380. If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , A, B & C are positive acute angles and  $\cot A \cot B \cot C = K$ , then

- (a)  $K < 1$  (b)  $K > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $K = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $K = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$

381. If  $\cos A = \tan B$ ,  $\cos B = \tan C$ ,  $\cos C = \tan A$ , then  $\sin A = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$

382. If  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$ , then find value of  $\tan^{2018} \theta + \cot^{2018} \theta = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
 (c) -1 (d) 0

383.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \cos \theta$ , then  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$

- (a)  $2 \cos 3\theta$  (b)  $2 \sin 3\theta$   
 (c)  $\sin 3\theta$  (d)  $\cos 3\theta$

384. If  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \dots \infty}}}$ ,

then  $\cot^2 \theta = ?$

- (a) 15 (b)  $\sqrt{15}$   
 (c) 17 (d)  $\sqrt{17}$

385. Find value of  $\frac{1 - \cot^2 67 \frac{1}{2}^\circ}{1 + \cot^2 67 \frac{1}{2}^\circ} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b) 1  
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d) None

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386.  $2\cos\theta = z + \frac{1}{z}$ , then  $2\cos^2\theta = ?$

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) + 1$  (b) 1

(c)  $\frac{3}{z^3}$  (d)  $\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) - 1$

387. If  $(\sin x + \sin y + \sin z)^2 = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z$ , then

(a)  $\sin x + \sin y + \sin z = 0$

(b)  $\cos x + \cos y + \cos z = 0$

(c)  $\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sin y} + \frac{1}{\sin z} = 0$

(d) None

388. If  $\sin A$ ,  $\cos A$  &  $\tan A$  are in G.P then  $\cos^3 A + \cos^2 A = ?$

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 3 (d) 4

389.  $\frac{\sec 8x - 1}{\sec 4x - 1} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{\tan 2x}{\tan 8x}$  (b)  $\frac{\tan 8x}{\tan 2x}$

(c)  $\frac{\cot 8x}{\cot 2x}$  (d)  $\frac{\cot 2x}{\cot 8x}$

390. If  $\cos A + \cos B = 0$ ,  $\sin A + \sin B$ , then  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B = ?$

(a)  $-2\sin(A+B)$  (b)  $2\cos(A+B)$

(c)  $2\sin(A+B)$  (d)  $-2\cos(A+B)$

391. If  $\frac{\sin^4 A}{a} + \frac{\cos^4 A}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$ , then  $\frac{\sin^8 A}{a^3} + \frac{\cos^8 A}{b^3} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}$  (b)  $\frac{a^3b^3}{(a+b)^3}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{(a+b)^3}$  (d)  $\frac{ab}{(a+b)^2}$

392.  $\frac{\sin 4\theta + \sin 6\theta + \sin 8\theta + \sin 10\theta}{\cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta + \cos 8\theta + \cos 10\theta} = ?$

(a)  $\tan 7\theta$  (b)  $\cot 7\theta$

(c)  $\tan 14\theta$  (d)  $\cot 14\theta$

393. If  $9\sin^2\theta + 9\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = 82$  &  $0^\circ < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $9\cos 2\theta = ?$

(a) 7 (b) -7

(c) 3 (d) None

394.  $\left(1 + \frac{\cos \pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos 3\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos 5\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos 7\pi}{8}\right) = ?$

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$

395. If  $3x\sin\theta + 2y\cos\theta = 4$  &  $2x\sin\theta - 3y\cos\theta = 2$ , then relation between  $x$  &  $y$  ?

(a)  $\frac{256}{x^2} + \frac{4}{y^2} = 169$  (b)  $\frac{81}{x^2} + \frac{49}{y^2} = 144$

(c)  $\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{256}{y^2} = 169$  (d)  $\frac{49}{x^2} + \frac{81}{y^2} = 144$

396. If  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = p$ , then  $\sin^6\theta + \cos^6\theta$  is equal to :-

(a)  $\frac{1+6p^2-3p^4}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{1+6p^2-3p^4}{4}$

(c)  $\frac{1+6p^2+3p^4}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{1+6p^2+3p^4}{4}$

397.  $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{16} = ?$

(a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b) 2

(c) 1 (d) None

398.  $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{18} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{9} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{18} + \sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{9} = ?$

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d) None

399. If  $\sin A + \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$  &  $\cos A + \sin A = \frac{1}{3}$ , then

$\sin 3A = ?$

(a)  $\frac{-59}{72}$  (b)  $\frac{-59}{36}$

(c)  $\frac{-72}{59}$  (d) None

400. If  $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ , then  $\cos 2A = ?$

(a)  $\sin B$  (b)  $\sin 2B$

(c)  $\cos 2B$  (d)  $\sin 3B$

401.  $\frac{\tan^2 2A - \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 2A \tan^2 A} = ?$   
 (a)  $\tan 2A \tan A$  (b)  $\tan 3A \tan A$   
 (c)  $\frac{\tan 3A}{\tan A}$  (d) None
402.  $\cos 80^\circ + \cos 40^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = ?$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) -1 (d) None
403.  $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = ?$   
 (a)  $\sin 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ$  (b)  $\sin 70^\circ + \sin 80^\circ$   
 (c)  $\sin 15^\circ + \sin 35^\circ$  (d)  $\sin 25^\circ + \sin 45^\circ$
404. If  $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$ , then find value of  $32 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2} = ?$   
 (a) 11 (b) 12  
 (c) 13 (d) None
405. If  $\tan(x + y) = 3 \tan x$ , then  $\sin(2x + y) = ?$   
 (a)  $2 \sin x$  (b)  $2 \sin y$   
 (c)  $\sin x$  (d)  $\sin y$
406.  $(4 \cos^2 9^\circ - 3)(4 \cos^2 27^\circ - 3) = ?$   
 (a)  $\tan 9^\circ$  (b)  $\cot 9^\circ$   
 (c)  $\tan 27^\circ$  (d)  $2 \tan 9^\circ$
407.  $\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ \cos 108^\circ \cos 144^\circ = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{16}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{64}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$
408.  $\frac{1 + \sin 2A - \cos 2A}{1 + \sin 2A + \cos 2A} = ?$   
 (a)  $\tan A$  (b)  $\tan 2A$   
 (c)  $2 \tan A$  (d)  $2 \tan 2A$
409.  $\cos^3 \theta \sin 3\theta + \sin^3 \theta \cos 3\theta = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$  (b)  $\frac{3}{4} \sin 4\theta$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{4} \sin 2\theta$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4} \sin 3\theta$
410.  $(1 + \sec 2\theta)(1 + \sec 4\theta)(1 + \sec 8\theta) = ?$   
 (a)  $\frac{\tan 8\theta}{\tan \theta}$  (b)  $\frac{\tan \theta}{\tan 8\theta}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\tan 8\theta}{\tan 2\theta}$  (d)  $\frac{\tan 4\theta}{\tan \theta}$
411. If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , then  $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin A \sin B} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 2 (d) -2

412. If  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{15}$ , then  $\cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha \cos 8\alpha \cos 14\alpha = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{1}{16}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{32}$
413. If  $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$  &  $B + C = A$ , then  $\tan A = ?$   
 (a)  $2(\tan B + \tan C)$  (b)  $\tan B + \tan C$   
 (c)  $\tan B + 2 \tan C$  (d)  $2 \tan B + \tan C$
414. Let  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ , then  $\sec 2x - \tan 2x$  equal to  
 (a)  $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  (b)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  (d)  $\tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
415. If  $\tan \beta = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \operatorname{cosec}(\alpha + \gamma)$ , then  $\cot \alpha, \cot \beta, \cot \gamma$  are in  
 (a) A.P (b) G.P  
 (c) H.P (d) None
416. If  $\theta_1$  &  $\theta_2$  are two values in  $[0, 2\pi]$  for which  $\tan \theta = \lambda$ , then  $\tan \frac{\theta_1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta_2}{2} = ?$   
 (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 (d) None
417. If  $\cos x = \frac{2 \cos y - 1}{2 - \cos y}$ , then  $\tan \frac{x}{2} \cot \frac{y}{2}$  is equal to  
 (a)  $\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
418.  $\tan 9^\circ - \tan 27^\circ - \tan 63^\circ + \tan 81^\circ$  is  
 (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 (d) None
419. If triangle ABC,  $\tan \frac{A}{2}, \tan \frac{B}{2}, \tan \frac{C}{2}$  are in H.P., then value of  $\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} = ?$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4

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420. In triangle ABC,  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 6$  &  $\tan A \tan B = 2$ , then values of  $\tan A$ ,  $\tan B$  &  $\tan C$  are

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b)  $3, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3}$   
 (c)  $4, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$  (d) None

421. If  $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{3}{2}$ , then  $\tan(A+B) = ?$ ,  $A$ ,

$B \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

- (a)  $\sqrt{14}$  (b)  $\sqrt{17}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{13}$  (d)  $\sqrt{15}$

422. If  $\cos A + \cos B - \cos(A+B) = \frac{3}{2}$ , then

- (a)  $A+B=0$  (b)  $A=2B$   
 (c)  $A=B$  (d)  $2A=B$

423. If  $x = \sec \theta - \tan \theta$  &  $y = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$  then

- (a)  $xy + 1 = x - y$  (b)  $xy + 1 = y - x$   
 (c)  $xy + 1 = x + y$  (d)  $xy - 1 = x + y$

424. If  $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin A}{1+\sin A}} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\cos A}$ , for all permissible

value of A, then A can belong to

- (a) Ist quadrant (b) IInd quadrant  
 (c) IIIrd quadrant (d) can't determined

425. If  $\frac{\sin x}{a} = \frac{\cos x}{b} = \frac{\tan x}{c} = k$ , then  $bc + \frac{1}{ck} + \frac{ak}{1+bk}$  is

- (a)  $k\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{k}\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{k^2}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{k}$

426.  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$  &  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , then  $\tan \theta = ?$

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

427. Let  $M_k(x) = \frac{1}{k}(\sin^k x + \cos^k x)$ ,  $x \in R$  &  $k \geq 1$ , then  $M_4(x) - M_6(x) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$

- (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{12}$

428. Let  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  be such that  $\pi < \alpha - \beta < 3\pi$ . If

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{-21}{65}$  &  $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{-27}{65}$ ,

then value of  $\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{130}}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{130}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{6}{65}$  (d)  $\frac{-6}{65}$

429. If  $0 < x < \pi$  &  $\cos x + \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$  then  $\tan x$  is

- (a)  $\frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-(4+\sqrt{7})}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{4}$

430. If  $\theta = 3\beta$ ,  $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ ,  $a \operatorname{cosec} \beta - b \sec \beta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$   
 (c)  $a+b$  (d) None

431. If  $\frac{\cos 6x + 6 \cos 4x + 15 \cos 2x + 10}{\cos 5x + 5 \cos 3x + 10 \cos x} = 1$ , then smallest positive value of  $x$  will be

- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $120^\circ$

432. If  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = a$  &  $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = b$ , then

$\tan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = ?$

- (a)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{2-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$   
 (c)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2-b^2}{4+a^2+b^2}}$  (d)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$

433. What is value of

$\left[ (\cos 7A + \cos 5A) \div (\sin 7A - \sin 5A) \right]$

- (a)  $\tan A$  (b)  $\tan 4A$   
 (c)  $\cot 4A$  (d)  $\cot A$



434. What is value of  $[1 - \sin(90^\circ - 2A)]/[1 + \sin(90^\circ + 2A)]$  ?

- (a)  $\sin A \cos A$  (b)  $\cot^2 A$   
(c)  $\tan^2 A$  (d)  $\sin^2 A \cos A$

435. What is value of  $\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ = ?$

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

436. What is value of  $\frac{(\cos 3\theta + 2\cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta)}{(\cos \theta + 2\cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta)}$  +

- $\frac{\sin 2\theta \tan 3\theta}{\cos 2\theta}$   
(a)  $\cos 2\theta$  (b)  $\sin 2\theta$   
(c)  $\tan 2\theta$  (d)  $\cot \theta \sin 2\theta$

437. What is value of  $\frac{[2\sin(45^\circ + \theta)\sin(45^\circ - \theta)]}{\cos 2\theta} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b)  $\tan 2\theta$   
(c)  $\cot 2\theta$  (d) 1

438. What is value of  $\sin(90^\circ + 2A)[4 - \cos^2(90^\circ - 2A)] = ?$

- (a)  $2[\cos^3 A - \sin^3 A]$  (b)  $2[\cos^3 A + \sin^3 A]$   
(c)  $4[\cos^6 A + \sin^6 A]$  (d)  $4(\cos^6 A - \sin^6 A)$

439. What is value of  $[\cos(90^\circ + A) \div \sec(270^\circ - A)] + [\sin(270^\circ + A) \div \operatorname{cosec}(630^\circ - A)] = ?$

- (a)  $3\sec A$  (b)  $\tan A \sec A$   
(c) 0 (d) 1

440. What is value of  $\frac{[\sin(y-z) + \sin(y+z) + 2\sin y]}{[\sin(x-z) + \sin(x+z) + 2\sin x]} = ?$

- (a)  $\cos x \sin y$  (b)  $\frac{\sin y}{\sin x}$   
(c)  $\sin z$  (d)  $\sin x \tan y$

441. What is value of

- $\frac{[\sin(x+y) - 2\sin x + \sin(x-y)]}{[\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y) - 2\cos x]} \times \frac{(\sin 10x - \sin 8x)}{(\cos 10x + \cos 8x)} = ?$   
(a) 0 (b)  $\tan^2 x$   
(c) 1 (d)  $2\tan x$

442. What is value of  $\frac{[\sin(90^\circ - 10\theta) - \cos(180^\circ - 6\theta)]}{[\cos(90^\circ - 10\theta) - \sin(180^\circ - 6\theta)]} = ?$

- (a)  $\tan 2\theta$  (b)  $\cot 2\theta$   
(c)  $\cot \theta$  (d)  $\cot 3\theta$

443. If  $\sec \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \sqrt{2}$ , then value of

$\frac{2\sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $3\sqrt{2}$

- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

444. What is value of  $\frac{1}{\sin^4(90^\circ - \theta)} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(90^\circ - \theta) - 1} = ?$

- (a)  $\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta$  (b)  $\sec^4 \theta$   
(c)  $\tan^4 \theta$  (d)  $\tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$

445. What is value of  $\frac{[\tan(90^\circ - A) + \cot(90^\circ - A)]^2}{[2\sec^2(90^\circ - 2A)]}$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

446. What is value of  $\{\sin(90^\circ - x) \cos(\pi - (x - y))\} + \{\cos(90^\circ - x) \sin(\pi - (y - x))\} = ?$

- (a)  $-\cos y$  (b)  $-\sin y$   
(c)  $\cos x$  (d)  $\tan y$

447. What is value of  $\frac{[(\sin x + \sin y)(\sin x - \sin y)]}{[(\cos x + \cos y)(\cos y - \cos x)]} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) -1 (d) 2

448. What is value of  $\frac{(\tan 5\theta + \tan 3\theta)}{4\cos 4\theta(\tan 5\theta - \tan 3\theta)} = ?$

- (a)  $\sin 2\theta$  (b)  $\cos 2\theta$   
(c)  $\tan 4\theta$  (d)  $\cot 2\theta$

449. What is value of  $\frac{4}{3} \cot^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 3\cos^2(150^\circ) - 4$

$\operatorname{cosec}^2 45^\circ + 8\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  (b) 1

- (c)  $\frac{-7}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{13}{2}$

450. What is value of  $\sin(B - C) \cos(A - D) + \sin(A - B) \cos(C - D) + \sin(C - A) \cos(B - D) = ?$

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

- (c) 1 (d) 0

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451. What is value of  $\cos \left[ \frac{180^\circ - \theta}{2} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{180^\circ - 90}{2} \right] +$

$\sin \left[ \frac{180^\circ - 30}{2} \right] \sin \left[ \frac{180^\circ - 130}{2} \right] = ?$

- (a)  $\sin 2\theta \sin 4\theta$  (b)  $\cos 2\theta \cos 6\theta$   
 (c)  $\sin 2\theta \sin 6\theta$  (d)  $\cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta$

452. What is value of  $[\tan^2(10^\circ - \theta) - \sin^2(90^\circ - \theta)] \times$

$\operatorname{cosec}^2(90^\circ - \theta) \cot^2(90^\circ - \theta) = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) -1 (d) 2

453. What is value of  $\frac{(\sin 4x + \sin 4y)[\tan(2x - 2y)]}{(\sin 4x - \sin 4y)}$

- (a)  $\tan 2(2x + 2y)$  (b)  $\tan^2 2x$   
 (c)  $\cot(x - y)$  (d)  $\tan(2x + 2y)$

454. What is value of

$\frac{(32\cos^6 x - 48\cos^4 x + 18\cos^2 x - 1)}{\cos(60^\circ + x)4\sin x \cos x \sin(60^\circ - x)\cos(60^\circ - x)\sin(60^\circ + x)}$

- (a)  $4\tan 6x$  (b)  $4\cot 6x$   
 (c)  $8\cot 6x$  (d)  $8\tan 6x$

455. What is value of  $\frac{\left[ 2 \cot \frac{(\pi - A)}{2} \right]}{\left[ 1 + \tan^2 \frac{(2\pi - A)}{2} \right]}$

- (a)  $2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$  (b)  $\cos A$   
 (c)  $\sin A$  (d)  $2\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$

456. If  $\tan \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$ , what is value of  $\cos \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$  (b)  $\frac{2x^2 - 4}{2x^2 + 4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$  (d)  $\frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 2}$

457. What is value of  $\frac{(\cos 40^\circ - \cos 140^\circ)}{(\sin 80^\circ + \sin 20^\circ)}$

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

458. What is value of  $\frac{[1 - \tan(90^\circ - \theta) + \sec(90^\circ - \theta)]}{[\tan(90^\circ - \theta) + \sec(90^\circ - \theta) + 1]} = ?$

- (a)  $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$  (b)  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sin \theta$  (d)  $\cos \theta$

459. What is value of  $\frac{[\sin(90^\circ - A) + \cos(180^\circ - 2A)]}{[\cos(90^\circ - 2A) + \sin(180^\circ - A)]} = ?$

- (a)  $\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos A$  (b)  $\cot \frac{A}{2}$   
 (c)  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  (d)  $\sin A \cos \frac{A}{2}$

460. What is value of  $\frac{2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}{\cot^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta)} - 1 = ?$

- (a)  $\sin 2\theta$  (b)  $\sin^2 \theta$   
 (c)  $\cos^2 \theta$  (d)  $\cos 2\theta$

461. What is value of  $\frac{\cos 2A + 2\cos^2 A - 2\cos 2A \cos A}{\sin 2A - 2\sin^2 A \sin 2A}$

- (a)  $2\cot A$  (b)  $2\tan A$   
 (c)  $\tan A$  (d)  $\cot A$

462. What is value of  $\cos 15^\circ - \cos 165^\circ = ?$

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

463. If  $P + Q + R = 60^\circ$ , what is value of  $\cos Q \cos R (\cos P - \sin P) + \sin Q \sin R (\sin P - \cos P) = ?$

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

- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

464. What is value of

$\frac{[1 - \tan^2(90^\circ - \theta)]}{[\cos^2(90^\circ - \theta) - 1]} = ?$

- (a)  $-\sin 2\theta$  (b)  $-\cos 2\theta$   
 (c)  $\cos 2\theta$  (d)  $\sin 2\theta$

465. What is the value of

$\frac{[1 + 2 \cot^2(90^\circ - x) - 2 \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - x) \cot(90^\circ - x)]}{[\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - x) - \cot(90^\circ - x)]} = ?$

- (a)  $\cos x + \sin x$  (b)  $\sin x - \cos x$   
 (c)  $\sec x + \tan x$  (d)  $\sec x - \tan x$

466. What is value of  $\sin(180^\circ - \theta) \sin(90^\circ - \theta) -$

$$\left[ \frac{\cot(90^\circ - \theta)}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \right] = ?$$

- (a)  $\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$  (b)  $\frac{\cot \theta}{(1 + \cot^2 \theta)^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\tan \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2}$  (d)  $\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$

467. What is value of

$$\left[ \frac{(\sin 7x - \sin 5x)}{(\cos 7x + \cos 5x)} \right] - \left[ \frac{\cos 6x - \cos 4x}{\sin 6x + \sin 4x} \right] = ?$$

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

468. What is value of  $\left[ \frac{(\cos^3 2\theta + 3 \cos 2\theta)}{\cos^6 \theta - \sin^6 \theta} \right] = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 4 (d) 2

469. What is value of  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + A\right) \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + A\right) = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 0  
 (c)  $\cot \frac{A}{2}$  (d) -1

470. What is value of

$$\left[ (\sec 2\theta + 1) \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} \right] \times \frac{1}{2} (\cot \theta - \tan \theta) = ?$$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c)  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$  (d)  $\sec \theta$

471. What is the value of  $\sin(630^\circ + A) + \cos A = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 0 (d)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

472. What is the value of

$$\left[ \frac{(\sin 59^\circ \cos 31^\circ + \cos 59^\circ \sin 31^\circ)}{(\cos 20^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \sin 20^\circ \sin 25^\circ)} \right] = ?$$

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

473. What is value off  $\cos(90^\circ - B) \sin(C - A) + \sin(90^\circ + A) \cos(B + C) - \sin(90^\circ - C) \cos(A + B) = ?$

- (a) 1  
 (b)  $\sin(A + B - C)$   
 (c)  $\cos(B + C - A)$   
 (d) 0



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TRIGONOMETRY ANSWER - KEY

1. (c)	50. (d)	99. (a)	148. (a)	197. (a)	246. (b)	295. (a)	344. (d)	393. (a)	442. (b)
2. (b)	51. (c)	100. (b)	149. (b)	198. (b)	247. (b)	296. (b)	345. (c)	394. (d)	443. (d)
3. (d)	52. (b)	101. (b)	150. (c)	199. (a)	248. (a)	297. (a)	346. (c)	395. (a)	444. (a)
4. (a)	53. (a)	102. (c)	151. (a)	200. (b)	249. (c)	298. (a)	347. (a)	396. (b)	445. (c)
5. (d)	54. (c)	103. (b)	152. (c)	201. (a)	250. (a)	299. (b)	348. (c)	397. (b)	446. (a)
6. (a)	55. (c)	104. (a)	153. (d)	202. (c)	251. (a)	300. (b)	349. (a)	398. (b)	447. (c)
7. (b)	56. (d)	105. (a)	154. (b)	203. (b)	252. (c)	301. (d)	350. (d)	399. (a)	448. (b)
8. (c)	57. (b)	106. (a)	155. (c)	204. (c)	253. (c)	302. (a, b)	351. (b)	400. (b)	449. (a)
9. (b)	58. (a)	107. (d)	156. (b)	205. (a)	254. (d)	303. (a, c)	352. (c)	401. (b)	450. (d)
10. (d)	59. (c)	108. (d)	157. (c)	206. (b)	255. (b)	304. (c, b)	353. (b)	402. (a)	451. (b)
11. (d)	60. (a)	109. (d)	158. (b)	207. (a)	256. (a)	305. (b, a, d)	354. (a)	403. (b)	452. (b)
12. (c)	61. (c)	110. (d)	159. (a)	208. (c)	257. (b)	306. (c)	355. (a)	404. (a)	453. (d)
13. (c)	62. (a)	111. (a)	160. (c)	209. (c)	258. (c)	307. (a)	356. (a)	405. (a)	454. (c)
14. (b)	63. (b)	112. (c)	161. (a)	210. (a)	259. (c)	308. (c)	357. (d)	406. (a)	455. (c)
15. (d)	64. (b)	113. (a)	162. (a)	211. (a)	260. (a)	309. (c)	358. (b)	407. (b)	456. (c)
16. (b)	65. (c)	114. (d)	163. (a)	212. (a)	261. (b)	310. (b)	359. (c)	408. (a)	457. (b)
17. (d)	66. (b)	115. (c)	164. (b)	213. (a)	262. (b)	311. (a)	360. (b)	409. (b)	458. (b)
18. (c)	67. (d)	116. (b)	165. (a)	214. (a)	263. (d)	312. (c)	361. (b)	410. (a)	459. (c)
19. (c)	68. (d)	117. (d)	166. (a)	215. (a)	264. (d)	313. (c)	362. (d)	411. (c)	460. (d)
20. (a)	69. (d)	118. (a)	167. (d)	216. (d)	265. (c)	314. (c)	363. (a)	412. (b)	461. (*)
21. (b)	70. (b)	119. (b)	168. (b)	217. (c)	266. (a)	315. (b)	364. (c)	413. (c)	462. (c)
22. (c)	71. (d)	120. (a)	169. (b)	218. (a)	267. (a)	316. (a)	365. (a)	414. (b)	463. (a)
23. (c)	72. (a)	121. (a)	170. (c)	219. (b)	268. (a)	317. (b)	366. (a)	415. (a)	464. (*)
24. (b)	73. (b)	122. (b)	171. (c)	220. (c)	269. (a)	318. (b)	367. (a)	416. (b)	465. (d)
25. (b)	74. (d)	123. (c)	172. (c)	221. (b)	270. (a)	319. (b)	368. (b)	417. (b)	466. (*)
26. (a)	75. (c)	124. (a)	173. (b)	222. (b)	271. (a)	320. (d)	369. (a)	418. (c)	467. (c)
27. (a)	76. (a)	125. (b)	174. (a)	223. (b)	272. (a)	321. (c)	370. (c)	419. (c)	468. (c)
28. (c)	77. (b)	126. (b)	175. (a)	224. (b)	273. (b)	322. (c)	371. (c)	420. (a)	469. (d)
29. (d)	78. (b)	127. (c)	176. (c)	225. (c)	274. (a)	323. (a)	372. (a)	421. (d)	470. (b)
30. (c)	79. (a)	128. (c)	177. (b)	226. (d)	275. (c)	324. (c)	373. (c)	422. (c)	471. (c)
31. (c)	80. (b)	129. (b)	178. (a)	227. (a)	276. (b)	325. (c)	374. (a)	423. (b)	472. (d)
32. (d)	81. (a)	130. (d)	179. (c)	228. (a)	277. (a)	326. (c)	375. (a)	424. (a)	473. (d)
33. (b)	82. (b)	131. (d)	180. (c)	229. (c)	278. (c)	327. (b)	376. (a)	425. (b)	
34. (a)	83. (a)	132. (b)	181. (a)	230. (a)	279. (d)	328. (d)	377. (c)	426. (a)	
35. (c)	84. (b)	133. (b)	182. (d)	231. (a)	280. (d)	329. (a)	378. (b)	427. (d)	
36. (a)	85. (b)	134. (c)	183. (a)	232. (a)	281. (d)	330. (c)	379. (b)	428. (a)	
37. (c)	86. (c)	135. (b)	184. (a)	233. (a)	282. (b)	331. (c)	380. (d)	429. (c)	
38. (b)	87. (b)	136. (d)	185. (a)	234. (a)	283. (a)	332. (a)	381. (b)	430. (b)	
39. (a)	88. (d)	137. (a)	186. (c)	235. (a)	284. (a)	333. (b)	382. (a)	431. (c)	
40. (d)	89. (c)	138. (a)	187. (a)	236. (a)	285. (b)	334. (c)	383. (a)	432. (d)	
41. (b)	90. (a)	139. (d)	188. (c)	237. (a)	286. (c)	335. (a)	384. (a)	433. (d)	
42. (a)	91. (b)	140. (c)	189. (b)	238. (a)	287. (a)	336. (b)	385. (a)	434. (c)	
43. (b)	92. (a)	141. (c)	190. (a)	239. (a)	288. (c)	337. (c)	386. (a)	435. (c)	
44. (b)	93. (a)	142. (b)	191. (a)	240. (a)	289. (c)	338. (b)	387. (c)	436. (a)	
45. (a)	94. (b)	143. (b)	192. (b)	241. (a)	290. (b)	339. (c)	388. (a)	437. (d)	
46. (a)	95. (d)	144. (d)	193. (b)	242. (a)	291. (c)	340. (c)	389. (a)	438. (d)	
47. (c)	96. (b)	145. (a)	194. (c)	243. (a)	292. (a)	341. (d)	390. (d)	439. (d)	
48. (a)	97. (b)	146. (b)	195. (a)	244. (a)	293. (b)	342. (a)	391. (c)	440. (b)	
49. (c)	98. (a)	147. (d)	196. (a)	245. (a)	294. (a)	343. (d)	392. (a)	441. (b)	

TRIGONOMETRY SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Divide by  $\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$  we get

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{11}}{1 + \frac{1}{11}} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

2. (b)  $-(\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta) = -1$

3. (d)  $\theta = 0^\circ$ , we get  $1 + 1 = 2$

$\therefore$  (a) & (d) possible

$\theta = 90^\circ$ , we get  $\frac{2}{0} = \infty$

$\therefore$  (d)

4. (a) Put  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Now,

$$2\sqrt{2} \left[ (\sqrt{2})^2 - 1 \right] = 2\sqrt{2} = 2a$$

5. (d) Put  $\sin A = 4$ ,  $\cos A = 7$

$$\therefore \frac{7 \times 4 - 3 \times 7}{7 \times 4 + 2 \times 7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 - 3}{4 + 2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

6. (a)  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$

$$90^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ$$

$\therefore \frac{\theta}{2}$  lies in (ii) quadrant

$\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$  must be negative

7. (b)  $\tan(145^\circ - 125^\circ) = \tan 20^\circ$

$$= \cot 70^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 70^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \tan^2 35^\circ)}{2 \tan 35^\circ} = \frac{1 - K^2}{+2K}$$

8. (c) Put  $\alpha = 45^\circ$

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

$$= K + 1 + 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} - 2 = K$$

$$K = 7$$

9. (b) Squaring both sides

$$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$\therefore 1 - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$-2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2\sin^2\theta - 1$$

$$(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^2$$

$$= \cos^2 + \sin^2 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta + 1$$

$$= 2 - 2\sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2\theta + 1$$

$$= 2 - 2\sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta + \sin\theta = \pm\sqrt{2}\cos\theta$$

10. (d) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin 0^\circ + 4\cos 0^\circ = 4$$

11. (d) Let  $a = \cos\theta$ ,  $b = \sin\theta$

$$c = 1$$

$$\therefore (\cos\theta\sin\theta - \sin\theta\cos\theta)^2 = 0$$

Now, see which options comes out to be 0.

$$\therefore \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta - 1 = 0$$

12. (c)  $\sin\theta = \cos^2\theta$ ,  $\therefore \sin\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \cos^2\theta & \cos^4\theta \end{matrix}$$

13. (c)  $\sin x = \cos^2 x$

$$\therefore \sin^4 x + 2\sin^3 x + \sin^2 x$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \sin x)^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

14. (b)  $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = \cos 120^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

15. (d) Put  $\Rightarrow A = 90^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore -1 + 1 + (-1) = -1$$

16. (b) Let  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sec x = 2$$

$$\therefore 5 \times 16^2 - 2 \times 3^2$$

$$= 5 \times 4 - 2 \times 9 = 2$$

17. (d)  $16^{\frac{1}{4}} + 16^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2 + 2^3 = 10$

It means we can put:  $\theta = 30^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$  also both gives 10

18. (c)  $\tan\theta$  negative in (ii) & (iv) quadrant

$\sin\theta$  + ve in (ii) quadrant

- ve in (iv) quadrant

19. (c)  $\theta = 0^\circ$ ,  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$ ,

$$\therefore 2\cos 3\theta = 2$$

$\therefore$  (a) & (c) possible

$$\theta = 30^\circ, x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore$$

$$2\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

We learn in algebra

20. (a)  $\cot\theta = \sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - 1} = \sqrt{2}$

$$\therefore \cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

or

$$\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{H}{P}, P = 1,$$

$$H = \sqrt{3}, \therefore B = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{B}{P} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

21. (b)  $\left( \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta} \right)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{31 + 29}{31 - 29} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{60}{2} \right)^2 = 900$$

$$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{31 \leftarrow \sin\theta}{29 \leftarrow \cos\theta}$$

22. (c) Let  $\alpha = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore a = 0, b = \frac{1}{\sin\beta} \Rightarrow \sin^2\beta = \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$\therefore$  (c) & (d) possible

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If  $\alpha = 0^\circ, b = 0, \frac{1}{\cos\beta} = a$

$$\sin\beta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2-1}}{a}, \sin^2\beta = \frac{a^2-1}{a^2}$$

23. (c) Let  $\alpha = 0^\circ, \beta = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore \cos^2\beta - \sin^2\beta$  should be 0

24. (b)  $\tan A \tan B = 1$   
 If  $A + B = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore 5\theta = 90^\circ$   
 $\theta = 18^\circ$

25. (b) Divide by  $\sin\theta$  both numerator & denominator

$$\therefore \frac{100}{2\left(\sin\theta + \frac{1}{\sin\theta}\right) + 102}$$

$$= \frac{100}{2(99) + 102} = \frac{100}{300}$$

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

26. (a) Let  $\theta = 45^\circ, \therefore r = 2,$   
 $\tan^5\theta + \cot^5\theta = 2$   
 $32 - 40 + 10 = 2$

27. (a) Divide by  $\cos\theta$

$$= \frac{8\tan\theta + 5}{\sin^2\theta \tan\theta + 2\cos^2\theta + 3}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 2 + 5}{2 \times 1 + 3} = \frac{21}{5}$$

28. (c) Put  $\theta = 45^\circ,$   
 $l = m = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 3\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$$

29. (d) Put  $\theta = 0^\circ$   
 $\therefore (2-1) \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}\right) = 2$

30. (c) If we subtract numerator & denominator we get 2 it means  $N - D$  should be 2 or its factor  
 $\therefore$  (c) & (d) possible, value of  $N > D$

31. (c)  $\sin A = \cos B$   
 $\Rightarrow A + B = 90^\circ$

$$\pi (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \frac{-3}{4}$$

32. (d)  $\theta = 0^\circ, x = a, y = b$   
 $\therefore x^2y^2 = a^2b^2$

33. (b) Let  $x = 1,$   
 $\therefore$  L.H.S. = R.H.S  
 Now  $(1-1)^1 + (1+1)^0 = 0 + 1 = 1$

34. (a)  $\theta = 45^\circ, \sin\theta = \cos\theta = x$   
 (let)  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{8x + 5x}{x^3 - 2x^3 + 7x} = \frac{13}{7 - x^2}$$

$$= \frac{13}{7 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

35. (c) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{\cos(-120^\circ)} = \frac{z}{\cos 120^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{-1/2} = \frac{z}{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore x + y + z = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

36. (a)  $\tan\theta \tan(60^\circ + \theta) \tan[180^\circ - (60^\circ - \theta)]$   
 $[\therefore \tan\theta(60^\circ + \theta) \tan(60^\circ - \theta) = \tan 3\theta]$   
 $= -\tan 3\theta \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$

37. (c) Let  $\tan\theta = x$   
 $\therefore x \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 1$

To find  $x^{2016} + \frac{1}{x^{2016}} = ?$

We know when  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 1,$   
 $x^3 = -1$

$$\therefore (x^3)^{672} + \frac{1}{(x^3)^{6+2}}$$

$$\therefore (-1)^{672} + \frac{1}{(-1)^{672}} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

38. (b) Let  $\alpha = 0^\circ,$   
 $\therefore 3[1+0] - 2[1+0] = 1$

39. (a)  $\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{4}{5}$   
 $\therefore \frac{5 \times 4 - 3 \times 5}{4 + 2 \times 5} = \frac{5}{14}$

40. (d)  $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12}$   
 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B = 1$  if  $A+B=90^\circ$   
 (Put  $k = 1, 2 \& 3$ )

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

41. (b)  $\frac{1 + \tan 60^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ} \Rightarrow$  Answer should be (-ve) as denominator (-ve)  
 $\therefore$  (a) & (b) possible  
 Numerator should be greater

$$\frac{\sec\theta + \tan\theta = l}{\sec\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{1}{l}}$$

42. (a)  $2\sec\theta = \frac{l^2+1}{l}$   
 $\sec\theta = \frac{l^2+1}{2l}$   
 $\therefore m = 1, n = 2,$   
 $\therefore 1 : 2$

43. (b) Put  $\theta = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore x = \sqrt{2} - 1, y = \sqrt{2} + 1$   
 $\therefore xy = 1$   
 Now through option  $xy + 1 = 2$   
 Also  $y - x = 2$   
 $\therefore xy + 1 = y - x$

44. (b) As  $x$  is negative  
 $\therefore \sin x$  should be negative

$$= \frac{-3}{5}$$

$\cos x$  should be positive  $= \frac{4}{5}$

$$\therefore \sin x - \cos x = \frac{-3}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{-7}{5}$$

45. (a) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \begin{matrix} a+c=0 & \& p+r=0 \\ \boxed{c=-a} & & \boxed{r=-p} \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore (-bp + aq)^2 - (-ap + ap)^2 = (aq - bp)^2$$

46. (a) Let  $x = 0$ ,  $P = a$ ,  $Q = 0$

$$\therefore (a)^{2/3} + (a)^{2/3} = 2a^{2/3}$$

47. (c)  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \tan^2 x + 8 \tan x + 3 = 0$$

$$\tan x = \frac{-8 + \sqrt{64 - 36}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-4 + \sqrt{7}}{3}$$

48. (a)  $\tan 15^\circ \tan 15^\circ + \cot 15^\circ \cot 15^\circ$

$$[\tan A = \cot B]$$

$$\text{If } A + B = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 15^\circ + \frac{1}{\tan^2 15^\circ}$$

$$\text{Let } \tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3} = x$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = n^2 - 2$$

Option (a)  $4^2 - 2$  satisfying above (Property)

49. (c)  $\tan A = \cot B$  if  $A + B = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore B = 2 \tan 29^\circ \tan 11^\circ = 2A$$

$$\therefore B = 2A$$

50. (d)  $\tan A = \cot B$

$$\text{If } A + B = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 15^\circ}{\tan 15^\circ - \tan 60^\circ} = -1$$

51. (c)  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 30^\circ$

$$n = 3$$

$$\therefore m = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos^2 60^\circ = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(A) \frac{3}{10} \quad (B) \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(C) \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

52. (b) Let  $x = 1$ ;  $\sec \theta = 5/4$ ;  $\therefore$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$= 2x$$

53. (a) Let  $\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$ ;  $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$

$$\therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{17}{13}$$

54. (c) Let  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ;

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

55. (c)  $(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(1)$

$$= (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$$

$$= (k)(3k) = 3k^2$$

$\therefore$  Answer multiple of 3.

56. (d) Let  $x = y = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore (2 + 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$9 - 8 = 1$$

57. (b) Let  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore (2 - \sqrt{2})(2 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$= 4 - 2 = 2$$

58. (a)

$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{H}{B} + \frac{P}{B} = 2 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore H + P = 2 + \sqrt{5} \quad B = 1$$

$$\therefore P = 2 \quad B = 1$$

$$H = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

59. (c) Let  $A = 30^\circ$ ;  $B = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore (2 - \cos 60^\circ)(2 - \cos 90^\circ)$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)(2) = 3$$

60. (a)  $(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)^3$   
 $= \cos^6 \alpha + \sin^6 \alpha + 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$   
 $(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)$

$$1 = \cos^6 \alpha + \sin^6 \alpha + \frac{3}{4} (4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^2$$

$$1 = \cos^6 \alpha + \sin^6 \alpha + \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{3}{4}$$

61. (c)  $(\cos 25^\circ + \sin 25^\circ)^2 = \cos^2 25^\circ$   
 $+ \sin^2 25^\circ + 2 \sin 25^\circ \cos 25^\circ$   
 $P^2 = 1 + \sin 50^\circ$

$$\sin 50^\circ = \frac{P^2 - 1}{P}$$

$$\cos^2 50^\circ = 1 - \sin^2 50^\circ$$

$$= 1 - (P^2 - 1)^2$$

$$= (1 + P^2 - 1)(1 - P^2 + 1)$$

$$= P^2 (2 - P^2)$$

$$\cos 50^\circ = P \sqrt{2 - P^2}$$

62. (a) Let  $10^\circ 6' 32'' = \theta$

$$\therefore 79^\circ 53' 28'' = 90^\circ - \theta$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{a}{1}$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) + \tan \theta = ?$$

$$\sin \theta + \tan \theta$$

$$a + \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(\sqrt{1 - a^2} + 1)}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$$

63. (b) Let  $x = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore P = 1 = q$$

$$\therefore P^3 - 3P = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$= -2q$$

64. (b)  $\tan \theta = 3 \cot \theta$ ,

$$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Now } \sin^2 60^\circ + \operatorname{cosec}^2 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cot^2 60^\circ = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$$

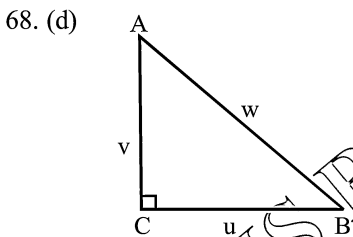
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$$= \frac{9+16-2}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$$

65. (c)  $\tan\theta = \frac{20 \rightarrow P}{21 \rightarrow B}$  ;  
 $\therefore H = 29$   
 $\frac{H-P+B}{H+P+B} \Rightarrow \frac{29-20+21}{29+20+21}$   
 $= \frac{30}{70} = \frac{3}{7}$

66. (b) Let  $x = 90^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore 0 = 2\cos y - 1$   
 $\cos y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \tan 45^\circ \cot 30^\circ$   
 $= 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$

67. (d) Let  $u = \tan A = V$ ,  
 $\therefore x = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}, y = 0$   
 $\frac{x+y}{1-xy} = x = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$



$$\tan A + \tan B = \frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv} = \frac{w^2}{uv}$$

69. (d)  $a^2 = \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta}$

$$a^2 = \left( \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}$$

Using (c) & (d)  
 $\frac{a+1}{a-1} = \frac{2\sin\theta}{2\cos\theta} = \tan\theta$

70. (b) Let  $\theta = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^4 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^4$   
 $= \frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8}$

71. (d) Let  $x = 0^\circ$   
 $\therefore (\sin y) (-\sin y) = -\sin^2 y$   
 $\therefore$  option (d) satisfying it on putting  $x = 0^\circ$

72. (a)  $\tan 45^\circ = 1$   
 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$   
 $\therefore \tan x > 1$

73. (b) Maximum value of  $\cos x = 1$   
 $\therefore$  Max. value of  $\sin(\cos x)$  is  $\sin 1$

74. (d)  $10 \times (57^\circ 16' 21'')$   
 $= 570^\circ + 160' + 210''$   
 $= 570^\circ + 2^\circ + 40' + 3' + 30''$   
 $[60'' = 1', 60' = 1^\circ]$   
 $= 572^\circ + 43' + 30''$

75. (c)  $100 (15^\circ 49' 50'')$   
 $= 1500^\circ + 4900' + 5000''$   
 $= 1500^\circ + 81^\circ + 40' + 83' + 20''$   
 $= 1581^\circ + 123' + 20''$   
 $= 1583^\circ + 3' + 20''$

76. (a) Let  $\theta = 30^\circ, \left[ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{5}{3}$   
 $\therefore \cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$

77. (b) Angle =  $\frac{\text{Arc}}{\text{Radius}}$   
 $= \frac{18}{60} = \frac{3}{10}$   
 $= 0.3 \text{ rad}$   
 $\frac{22}{7} \text{ radian} = 180^\circ$   
 $\frac{3}{10} \text{ radian}$   
 $= \frac{180^\circ}{22} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{189}{11}$   
 $\approx \left( 17 \frac{1}{2} \right)^\circ$  (approximate)  
 Or  
 $1 \text{ rad} = 57^\circ 16'$   
 $0.3 \text{ rad} = 57 \times 0.3$   
 $\Rightarrow 17^\circ < \theta < 18^\circ$

78. (b)  $24 \text{ rotation} = 24 \times 2\pi$   
 $= 48\pi \text{ radian in } 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $110 \text{ radian in } \frac{10}{48\pi} \times 110$

$$= \frac{10 \times 7}{48 \times 22} \times 110$$

$$= \frac{350}{48} \approx 7.5 \text{ sec}$$

79. (a)  $3\sin x + 4\cos x$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{max.} = 5 \left( \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \right)$   
 $\text{mini.} = -5$   
 $\therefore 5 + r \geq 0 [r \geq -5]$   
 For  $r$  to be smallest  
 $-5 + r \geq 0 [r = 5]$   
 $r$  should be  $+5$

80. (b)  $16x^2 - \frac{16}{x^2} = \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta$   
 $16 \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 1;$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

81. (a)  $\frac{\tan 6^\circ \tan 18^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ}{\tan 18^\circ}$   
 $[\because \tan x \tan(60^\circ - x) \tan(60^\circ + x) = \tan 3x]$   
 $\frac{\tan 6^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 54^\circ}{\tan 18^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{\tan 18^\circ}{\tan 18^\circ} = 1$

82. (b)  $(\sqrt{3} + \tan 5^\circ)(\sqrt{3} + \tan 10^\circ)$   
 $(\sqrt{3} + \tan 20^\circ)(\sqrt{3} + \tan 25^\circ)$   
 $(\sqrt{3} + \tan A)(\sqrt{3} + \tan B) = 4$   
 If  $A+B = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore 4 \times 4 = 16$

83. (a) Let  $A = B = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore C = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$   
 $\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin C}$



$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C$$

84. (b)  $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$

$$\left[ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = 2ab \cos C$$

$$\therefore \tan C = 4$$

85. (b)  $19\alpha = \pi$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin(19\alpha + 4\alpha) - \sin 3\alpha}{\sin(19\alpha - 4\alpha) + \sin 4\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi + 4\alpha) - \sin 3\alpha}{\sin(\pi - 4\alpha) + \sin 4\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{-(\sin 4\alpha + \sin 3\alpha)}{\sin 4\alpha + \sin 3\alpha} = -1$$

86. (c)  $\therefore \sin^2 \theta > 0; \cos^2 \phi < 1$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi < 2$$

87. (b) As  $\sin \theta$  increases from  $0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin y > \sin x$$

88. (d)  $\sec^2 0^\circ = 1; \sec^2 45^\circ$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$$

$$\therefore P \geq 1$$

89. (c) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ; \therefore 1+1=2$

90. (a) Let  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0^\circ;$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = 1$$

91. (b) Let  $\alpha = 0^\circ; \therefore 1$

92. (a)  $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{2}$  [let]

Put in question

$$\therefore \frac{2 \times 2 - 1}{1 + 2} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

93. (a) We know  $60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore \text{Answer will be } 63^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2.7} \text{ (app.)}$$

Option (a) satisfies

94. (b)  $\tan A \tan B = 1$

$$\text{If } A + B = 90^\circ \text{ or } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \tan \frac{3\pi}{8}}{1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12}}{1}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

95. (b) Divide by  $\sec \theta$

$$\therefore \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \frac{209}{79};$$

$$\therefore \frac{H+P}{H-P} = \frac{209}{79}$$

Now see option (b) satisfy condition

96. (d)  $r = s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$r + s + t = 0$$

$$\therefore r^3 + s^3 + t^3 = 3rst = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

97. (b)  $\frac{\cos x \tan x}{k} + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$

$$\frac{\sin x}{k^2} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\frac{a}{k} + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{k} + \frac{1}{ak} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \left( a + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

98. (a)  $x + 2y = 60^\circ \dots \dots (1)$

$$x + 4y = 90^\circ \dots \dots (2)$$

Subtract (1) from (2)

$$2y = 30^\circ; y = 15^\circ$$

$$x = 30^\circ$$

99. (a)  $\frac{\sec \theta \sec \theta - \tan \theta \tan \theta + 1}{1 \times 1 \times \sqrt{3}}$

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

$$\tan A \tan B = 1$$

$$\therefore A + B = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = 1$$

100. (b)  $\theta = 135^\circ$

$$\frac{-1}{1 - (-1)} \frac{-1}{1 - (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{-R}{2} + (-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})$$

$$-1 = \frac{-R}{2} - 2$$

$$= \frac{-R}{2} = 1; R = -2$$

101. (b)  $\sin \theta (1 + \sin^2 \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$

$$\sin \theta (2 - \sin^2 \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$$

Squaring both sides

$$\sin^2 \theta (4 + \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta) = \cos^4 \theta$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 \theta)(4 + \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta) = \cos^4 \theta$$

$$\cos^6 \theta - 4 \cos^4 \theta + 8 \cos^2 \theta = 4$$

102. (c)  $\sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{40} \right) + \sin^2 \left( \frac{19\pi}{40} \right) = 1$

$$\frac{18}{2} + \sin^2 \left( \frac{10\pi}{40} \right) + 1$$

$$9 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 10 \frac{1}{2}$$

103. (b)  $S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 1 - \sin x$$

$$1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 1 - \sin x$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; x = 60^\circ$$

104. (a)  $(\tan 15^\circ)^2 + (\cot 15^\circ)^2$

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

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 4^2 - 2 = 14$$

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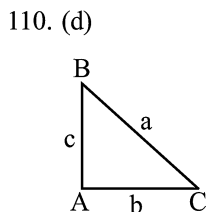
105. (a)  $\log(\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ)$   
 $\tan A \tan B = 1$   
 $A + B = 90^\circ$   
 $\log(1) = 0$

106. (a)  $\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8}$   
 $= 2 \left( \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} \right)$   
 $= 2 \left( \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$   
 $= 2 \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$   
 $= 2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 \right]$   
 $= 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$

107. (a)  $\cos 24^\circ + \cos 55^\circ - \cos 55^\circ - \cos 24^\circ + \cos(360^\circ - 60^\circ)$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \right)$

108. (a)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{5\pi}{14} \times 1 \times \sin \frac{5\pi}{14}$   
 $\sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{\pi}{14}$   
 $\Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{14} \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{14}$   
 $\Rightarrow \left( \cos \frac{6\pi}{14} \cos \frac{4\pi}{14} \cos \frac{2\pi}{14} \right)^2$   
 $= \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \right)^2 \times \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}} \left( \frac{\sin 2\pi}{7} \times \frac{\cos 2\pi}{7} \times \frac{\cos 3\pi}{7} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{7}}{2} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{7}$   
 $= \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7}} \left( \frac{\sin^2 4\pi}{7} \cos^2 \frac{4\pi}{7} \right)$   
 $= \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} \sin^2 \frac{8\pi}{7}}{7} \times \frac{1}{64}$

109. (d)  $\frac{\tan 57^\circ + \frac{1}{\tan 37^\circ}}{\frac{1}{\tan 57^\circ} + \tan 37^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{\tan 57^\circ}{\tan 37^\circ} = \tan 57^\circ \cot 37^\circ$



$\tan B = \frac{b}{c}$

$\tan C = \frac{c}{b}$

$\frac{b^2 + c^2}{bc} = \frac{a^2}{bc}$

111. (a)  $\frac{2 \cos \frac{A+C}{2} \sin \frac{A-C}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A+C}{2} \sin \frac{A-C}{2}} = \cot B$   
 $\cot \frac{A+C}{2} = \cot B$   
 $\frac{A+C}{2} = B$   
 $\therefore A, B \text{ \& } C \text{ in A.P.}$

112. (a)  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - \sin 2\theta = 1$

$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{5}$

$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}$

113. (a)  $P = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

$Q = \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

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

$P = Q = R$

114. (d)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = 0$

It is valid for  $a = b = c$

$\therefore$  triangle will be equilateral

$3 \times \sin^2 60^\circ = \frac{9}{4}$

115. (c)  $A = 45^\circ$   
 $2 + 2 = 4$   
 $x = 4$   
 $1 + 1 + 2 = 4$

116. (b)  $x = 45^\circ$   
 $2a^2 - b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 = 2; b^2 = 1; c^2 = 3$   
 $\sec^2 45^\circ + \tan^2 45^\circ = 2 + 1 = 3$

$\frac{1 + 2 - 6}{1 - 2} = \frac{+3}{1 - 1} = +3$

117. (d) Put  $x = 1$  condition Satisfied  
 $\therefore 1 - 1 = 0$

118. (a)  $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{xy}{x} = \frac{y}{x}$

$\sin \theta \Rightarrow y$

$\cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2}$

$\therefore 2x \times \frac{2}{x} - y \times \frac{1}{y} = 3$

$\therefore$  We can take  $\sin \theta = y$

$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{2}$

$x^2 + 4y^2 = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

119. (b)  $\left[ \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{2} - \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \right)^2 \right] \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\left( \frac{\sin \theta}{2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2} - \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$

120. (a)  $r \cos \theta = \sqrt{3} - (1)$   
 $r \sin \theta = 1 - (2)$

$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (1) \div (2)$

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2$$

$$r^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = 4$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\therefore$$

$$2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

121. (a)  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = 3$$

$$\frac{p+q}{p-q} = \frac{3+1}{3-1} = 2$$

122. (b)  $A = 30^\circ$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$

123. (c) Let equilateral  $\Delta$   
 $A = B = C = 60^\circ$

$$3 \times \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2$$

124. (a)  $A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{(-1) \times 3}{1 - 4} = \frac{-3}{-3} = 1$$

125. (b)  $\tan\theta$   
 $\frac{\tan\alpha - 1}{\tan\alpha + 1} = \tan(\alpha - 45^\circ)$

$$\theta = \alpha - 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Let } \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\pm\sqrt{2} \times 1$$

Or

$$\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}$$

(Using C & D)

$$\sin\alpha = k(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)$$

$$\cos\alpha = k(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$$

Square & add

$$1 = k^2(2)$$

$$k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha - \cos\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (2\cos\theta)$$

$$= \pm\sqrt{2} \cos\theta$$

126. (b)  $\theta = 30^\circ$  (let)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1+2)(1-2)(1-2) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan 8 \times 30^\circ = \tan 240^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

127. (c)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

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

$$b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 1 \text{ verify}$$

128. (c)  $\sin\theta = \cos\theta$   
 $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore [\sqrt{3} \times \tan(2 \times 15^\circ) + 1]$$

$$\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 = 2$$

129. (b)  $x = y = 45^\circ$

$$a = b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin(90^\circ) = 1$$

$\therefore$  Option (b) verify

$$\frac{2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}{2+2} = 1$$

130. (d)  $(\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta) + (\operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta)$

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

$$\operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta = y$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\cot\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( y - \frac{1}{y} \right)$$

131. (d)  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

132. (b)  $A = 60^\circ$

$$B = 30^\circ$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{3} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cot 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{3}$$

133. (a)  $2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\cos\frac{9\pi}{13} + \left[ 2\cos\frac{4\pi}{13}\cos\frac{\pi}{13} \right]$

$$= 2\cos\frac{\pi}{13} \left( -\cos\frac{4\pi}{13} \right) + 2\cos\frac{4\pi}{13}$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{13} = 0$$

134. (c) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$  Answer = 1

$\therefore$  option (c) and (d) possible

Let  $\theta = 90^\circ$

Answer 0  $\therefore$  (c)

Or

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

135. (b)  $0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$

$\sin\theta$  increasing  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$  decreasing

$\cos\theta$  decreasing  $\sec\theta$  increasing

$\tan\theta$  increasing  $\cot\theta$  decreasing

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}30^\circ = 2 > \cos20^\circ$$

136. (d)  $x = 1, -1, 0$  Not satisfy

$\therefore$  (d)

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137. (a) Let  $A = 90^\circ$ ;  
 $B = 0$

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

138. (a)  $\tan(2A + A)$

$$= \frac{\tan A + \tan 2A}{1 - \tan A \tan 2A}$$

$$\tan 3A - \tan A \tan 2A \tan 3A =$$

$$\tan A + \tan 2A$$

$$\tan A \tan 2A \tan 3A = \tan 3A -$$

$$\tan 2A - \tan A$$

139. (d)  $\sin 20^\circ \times \frac{2}{\sin 20^\circ} = 2$

$$\left[ \because \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta} \right]$$

140. (c)  $\tan 3\theta = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta}{1 - \tan \theta \tan 2\theta}$

$$\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta}{1 - \tan \theta \tan 2\theta}$$

$$(\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta)(1 - \tan \theta \tan 2\theta) -$$

$$(\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta) = 0$$

$$(\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta)[1 - \tan \theta \tan 2\theta - 1] = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(m+n)(mn) = 0$$

$$mn \neq 0$$

$$\therefore m + n = 0$$

141. (c) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$q = a$$

$$p = b$$

$$\therefore \frac{b+a}{a+b} + \frac{a-b}{b-a}$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 0$$

142. (b)  $B = \frac{A+C}{2}$

$$A + B + C = 180^\circ$$

$$3B = 180^\circ$$

$$A = 30^\circ; B = 60^\circ; C = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

143. (b) Let  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a & x & b \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ (2-1)(3-2) = 1 \end{matrix}$$

Option (b)  $(1-3)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

144. (d)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$m = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore (2-0)^{3/2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

145. (a)  $A + B = \theta$

$$A - B = \phi$$

$$\tan A = k \tan B$$

$$\frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \frac{k}{1}$$

$$\frac{k+1}{k-1} = \frac{\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B}{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \phi}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{k+1}{k-1} \sin \phi$$

146. (b) Let  $\sin A = x$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 7$$

147. (d)  $\frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta - 1} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta - 1}$

$$\frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^2 \theta - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}$$

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

148. (a)  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = a^2$

$$1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = a^2$$

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

$$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^3 = a^3$$

$$\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta + 3\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = a^3$$

$$\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta + 3 \frac{(a^2 - 1)}{2} (a) = a^3$$

$$b + \frac{3a}{2}(a^2 - 1) = a^3$$

$$2b + 3a(a^2 - 1) = 2a^3$$

$$(3a - 2b) = a^3$$

149. (b)  $\sin^2(A) - \sin^2(B)$   
 $= \sin(A+B) \sin(A-B)$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \sin(A)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A$$

150. (c)  $\theta = 90^\circ$   
 $x = a; y = b$   
 $xy = ab$

Or

$$\frac{x}{a} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$$

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

$$xy = ab$$

151. (a)  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

(b) & (d) option eliminated  
 Check with (c)  
 $\tan(90^\circ + 45^\circ - 45^\circ) \neq 1$

152. (c)  $x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$  always for  $x > 0$

153. (d)  $\sin A = \cos B$

$$[A + B = 90^\circ]$$

$$9\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$3\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

154. (b) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore \text{Ans. 4 (b)}$$

Or

$$a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = m$$

$$a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = n$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = m^2 + n^2$$

$$1^2 + 4^2 = 1^2 + ?^2$$

$$? = \pm 4$$

155. (c) Option (c) is correct

156. (b)  $\tan\theta = \frac{3}{4}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{\frac{25}{16}}{4\left(1 - \frac{9}{16}\right)} = \frac{25}{28}$

157. (c)  $\cos\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)$

$= \cos\left(\frac{180^\circ - A}{2}\right)$

$= \sin\frac{A}{2}$

158. (b)  $\frac{2(1 - \sin^2\theta)}{2(1 - \cos^2\theta)} \Rightarrow \cot^2\theta$

$= \frac{225}{64}$

159. (a) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$\therefore 1 + 0 = 1$

160. (c)  $\sec^2\theta(1 - \sin^2\theta) = 1 = k$

161. (a)  $\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 3\sin\theta\cos\theta$

$\cos^2\theta + 2\sin^2\theta - 3\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$

$(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)(\cos\theta - 2\sin\theta) = 0$

$\therefore \boxed{\tan\theta = 1}$

$\boxed{\cos\theta = 2\sin\theta}$

$\boxed{\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}}$

162. (a)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

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

$\frac{9}{2}$

163. (a)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$x = \sqrt{2}$

$y = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore (2-1)2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore 2x$

164. (b)  $\frac{(\cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta) - (\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta)}{\cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta + 1}$

$= \frac{(\cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta)(1 - \operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta)}{\cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta + 1}$

$= \cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta}$

165. (a)  $\frac{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta) - (\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1}$

$= \frac{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta)(1 + \tan\theta - \sec\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1}$

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

166. (a)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$a = \sqrt{2}$

$b = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{2}(2-1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$\frac{2a}{2a}$

167. (d)  $x = 1$

$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{2 \times 1 \times 2}{2 + 2 + 1} = \frac{4}{5}$

168. (b)  $\tan\theta = \frac{-4}{3}$

$\theta$  in IV and II quadrant

$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$  or  $-\frac{4}{5}$

169. (b)  $\sin\theta = 1$

$\theta = 90^\circ$

$\tan 90^\circ = \text{n.d.}$

$\therefore$  (b) & (c) possible  
 $\sec 90^\circ = \text{n.d.} \therefore$  (b)

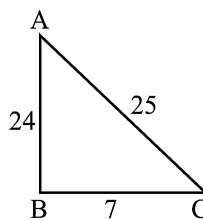
170. (c)  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$\sin\theta = 0$

$\therefore$  (a) & (c) possible

$\tan\theta = 0 \therefore$  (c)

171. (c)



$AC - AB = 1$

Remember triple

24, 7, 25

or we can find by

$\frac{7^2}{2} \Rightarrow 24.5$  means 24 & 25

$\cos A = \frac{24}{25}$

$\cos B = 0$

$\cos C = \frac{7}{25}$

$\therefore \frac{31}{25}$

172. (c)  $\sin^2 51^\circ + \cos^2 51^\circ +$

$\tan^2 51^\circ - \frac{\cos^2 39^\circ}{\sin^2 51^\circ}$

$\cancel{1} + \tan^2 51^\circ - \cancel{1}$

$\operatorname{cosec} 39^\circ = \sec 51^\circ = x$

$\tan^2 51^\circ = x^2 - 1$

173. (b) Go through options

$\alpha = 45^\circ$  &  $90^\circ$  not possible

Check (b)

$2(\cos^2 30^\circ - \cos^2 60^\circ)$

$2\left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1$

174. (a) Put  $x = 45^\circ$

$\therefore a = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore$  (a)  $a^{\frac{3 \times 2}{3}} + a^{\frac{3 \times 2}{3}} = 1$

$2a^2 = 1$

(c)  $2a^2 = 1$

(a) & (c) possible

$a^2 + b^2$

$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2 + \sec^2 x +$

$\cos^2 x - 2$

$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \sec^2 x + 1 - 4$

This can't be 1

$\therefore$  (a)

175. (a)  $\frac{1}{1} + \sin^2 63^\circ + \cos^2 63^\circ$

$\therefore 2$

[ $\sin A = \cos B$   $A+B = 90^\circ$ ]

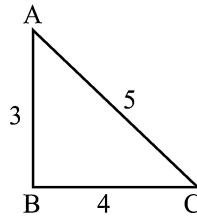
176. (c)  $\cos 45^\circ = 1 - 2\sin^2 22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

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- $\sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
 $= \sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$   
 $= \sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$
177. (b)  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A$  always 1  
No need to calculate
178. (a)  $7\sin^2\theta + 3 - 3\sin^2\theta = 4$   
 $4\sin^2\theta = 1$   
 $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\theta = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 2$
179. (c) Statement 1 correct  
Statement 2 wrong  
 $\therefore$  Statement 3 correct
180. (c)  $S - 1 \Rightarrow$  correct  
 $S - 2 \Rightarrow$  correct
181. (a)  $S - 1 \Rightarrow$  correct  
 $S - 2 \Rightarrow$  wrong
182. (d)  $S - 1 \Rightarrow$  wrong  
 $S - 2 \Rightarrow$  wrong
183. (a)  $\sin\theta \Rightarrow$  increasing  
 $\cos\theta \Rightarrow$  decreasing  
0 to  $90^\circ$   
 $S - 1$  correct  
 $S - 2$  wrong
184. (a) Both correct  
R is correct explanation of A  
 $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$
185. (a) Both correct  
R is correct explanation of A
186. (c)  $A \Rightarrow$  correct  
 $R \Rightarrow$  wrong
187. (a)  $\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 20$   
 $1 \Rightarrow \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{20\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 $= 11.56$   
 A correct  
 R correct explanation of A
188. (c) See wisely the options

- (a) answer is different in all option so we need to calculate only (a)  
 $\therefore 2\theta = 60^\circ$   
 $\theta = 30^\circ$   
 (a)  $\Rightarrow$  t

189. (b) (A)  $\sin c = \frac{3}{5}$



- $\therefore$  (A)  $\Rightarrow$  p
190. (a)  $\sec A - \tan A + \sec A + \tan A$   
 $2\sec A$   
 (a)  $\Rightarrow$  q

191. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times 3$   
 (a)  $\Rightarrow$  r

192. (b) (a)  $\frac{\tan 37^\circ \sin 53^\circ}{\tan 37^\circ \cos 37^\circ}$   
 $\frac{\sin 37^\circ}{\cos 53^\circ}$   
 (a)  $\Rightarrow$  s

193. (b)  $\sin_1\theta + \sin_2\theta + \dots + \sin_n\theta = n$

Let  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \dots = 90^\circ$

$\therefore 1 \times n = n$

$\therefore \cos\theta_1 + \dots + \cos\theta_n = 0$

194. (c)  $\sin A \sin B = \frac{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)}{2}$

$\sin A \cos B = \frac{\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)}{2}$

$\frac{\cos x - \cos 3x + \cos 3x - \cos 9x + \cos 9x - \cos 17x}{\sin 3x - \sin x + \sin 9x - \sin 3x + \sin 17x - \sin 9x}$

$= \frac{2 \sin 9x \sin 8x}{2 \sin 8x \cos 9x} = \tan 9x$

195. (a)  $\frac{2 \sin x \cos y - 2 \sin x}{2 \cos x \cos y - 2 \cos x}$

$\frac{2 \sin x (\cos y - 1)}{2 \cos x (\cos y - 1)} = \tan x$

196. (a)  $\frac{2 \sin a \cos C + 2 \sin a}{2 \sin b \cos c + 2 \sin b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin a (\cos c + 1)}{2 \sin b (\cos c + 1)}$

$= \frac{\sin a}{\sin b}$  or take  $c = 0$

(a)  $\frac{4 \sin a}{4 \sin b} = \frac{\sin a}{\sin b}$

197. (a)  $\cos A + \cos B = 0$   
 $A + B = 180^\circ$

$\therefore 0$

198. (b) Let  $\alpha = 0$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$

$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}}$

$\therefore (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

199. (a)  $\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B)$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos 2\theta$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta$

Or

Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

200. (b)

$\frac{\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)}{\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)} = \frac{a}{b}$

$\frac{2 \sin x \cos y}{2 \cos x \sin y} = \frac{a}{b}$

$\frac{\tan x}{\tan y} = \frac{a}{b}$

201. (a)  $\frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} = \cot A \cot B$   
 $\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A \tan B} = \cot A \cot B$

$\therefore \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$  (property) for  $(A + B + C = \pi)$

If none option नहीं होता, तो  $A = B = C = 60^\circ$  से आसान हो जाता।

202. (c) 
$$\frac{\cos[\pi - (B + C)]}{\sin B \sin C}$$
  

$$\frac{\sin B \sin C - \cos B \cos C}{\sin B \sin C}$$

$$= 1 - \cot B \cot C$$
  
 $\therefore 1 - \cot B \cot C + 1 - \cot C \cot A + 1 - \cot B \cot C$   
 $= 3 - (\cot A \cot B + \cot A \cot C + \cot C \cot A)$   
 $= 3 - 1$  (by property)  $= 2$

203. (b)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$   
 $6 = 2 \times \tan C$   
 $\tan C = 3$   
 $\tan A + \tan B = 6 - 3 = 3$   
 $\tan A \tan B = 2$   
 $\therefore \tan A = 2$   
 $\tan B = 1$  satisfy

204. (c)  $\cos \theta = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$\sin \theta = \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
 $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$

$\therefore \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$

205. (a)  $\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \dots + \cos(\alpha + (n-1)\beta)$   
 Angles in A.P.

$$\frac{\cos\left[\alpha + (n-1)\frac{\beta}{2}\right] \sin\left(\frac{n\beta}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$$

Here,  $\alpha = \theta$

$\beta = 2\theta$

$$= \frac{\cos[\theta + (n-1)\theta] \sin n\theta}{\sin \theta}$$
  

$$= \frac{\cos n\theta \sin n\theta}{\sin \theta}$$
  

$$= \frac{\sin 2n\theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2}$$

206. (b)  $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$   
 $\cos 20^\circ \cos(60^\circ - 20^\circ) \cos(60^\circ + 20^\circ)$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cos 3 \times 20^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$$

207. (a) Angles in G.P.

$$\frac{16 \times \sin^2 4 \times \frac{2\pi}{15}}{2^4 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{15}}$$

$$= \frac{16}{16} \times \frac{\sin \frac{32\pi}{15}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{15}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{15}\right)}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{15}} = 1$$

208. (c)  $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = 1$

$$\frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta - 1}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta} = 1$$

$\cot \alpha \cot \beta - 1 = \cot \alpha + \cot \beta$

$$f(\alpha) f(\beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta}{(1 + \cot \alpha)(1 + \cot \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta + 1 + \cot \alpha \cot \beta}$$
  

$$= \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta}{2 \cot \alpha \cot \beta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

209. (c)  $2 \cot B \cot C = 1$

$2 \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C$

$\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C$

$= -\cos B \cos C$

$\cos(B + C) = -\cos B \cos C$

$\cos A = \cos B \cos C$

$\therefore$  (c)

210. (a)  $a = \tan x - \tan y$

$b = \tan y - \tan z$

$c = \tan z - \tan x$

$a + b + c = 0$  [ $a + c = -b$ ]

$a^2 + c^2 = 2b^2$

$a^2 + c^2 + 2ac = b^2$

$-b^2 = 2ac$

$b = \frac{2ac}{-b}$

$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2ac}{a+c}$

$\therefore a, b$  &  $c$  are in H.P.

211. (a)  $(\sec A) + x \cos A (-\tan A) = \cos A$

$\sec A - \cos A = x \sin A$

$x = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} = \tan A$

212. (a)  $\left(1 + \frac{\cos \pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos 3\pi}{8}\right)$

$\left(1 - \frac{\cos 3\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\cos \pi}{8}\right)$

$= \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 \pi}{8}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 3\pi}{8}\right)$

$= \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 \pi}{8}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \pi}{8}\right)$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \cos A = \sin B \\ \text{if } A + B = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}\right]$

$= \frac{\sin^2 \pi \cos^2 \pi}{8 \times 8}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{\sin \pi}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$

213. (a)  $\sum_{r=1}^5 \cos(2r-1) \frac{\pi}{11}$

$= \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} +$

$\cos \frac{7\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{11}$

$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{11}\right)$

$+ \frac{\cos 7\pi}{11} + \frac{\cos 9\pi}{11}$

$= \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{5\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{8\pi}{11}\right)$

$\sin \frac{5\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{8\pi}{11}$

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$$= \frac{\sin \frac{10\pi}{11}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} = \frac{\sin \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{11} \right)}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

214. (a)  $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$   
 $A + B = 45^\circ$   
 $5\alpha = 45^\circ$   
 $\alpha = 9^\circ = \frac{\pi}{20}$

215. (a)  $\frac{(\sin 3A \cos A)^2 - (\cos 3A \sin A)^2}{(\sin A \cos A)^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{[\sin 3A \cos A - \cos 3A \sin A]}{(\sin 3A \cos A + \cos 3A \sin A)} \cdot \frac{(\sin A \cos A)^2}{(\sin A \cos A)^2}$   
 $= \frac{\sin 2A \times \sin 4A}{\sin^2 2A} \cdot \frac{(\sin A \cos A)^2}{(\sin A \cos A)^2}$   
 $= \frac{4 \times 2 \sin 2A \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} \cdot \frac{(\sin A \cos A)^2}{(\sin A \cos A)^2}$   
 $= 8 \cos 2A$

216. (d)  $\sin^3 10^\circ + \sin^3 (60^\circ - 10^\circ) - \sin^3 (60^\circ + 10^\circ)$   
 $= \frac{-3}{8}$  property

217. (c)  $0 \leq \sin^2 \theta \leq 1$   
 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{2x} \leq 1$   
 $x > 0$  as it is in denominator  
 $\therefore x^2 + y^2 + 1 \leq 2x$   
 $x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 \leq 0$   
 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 0$   
 $x = 1$  &  $y = 0$

218. (a)  $x = \sin 130^\circ + \cos 130^\circ$   
 $= \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 130^\circ + \cos 130^\circ \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$   
 $= \sqrt{2} \sin (130^\circ + 45^\circ)$   
 $= \sqrt{2} \sin 175^\circ$   
 $\therefore x > 0$

219. (b)  $18a = \pi$   
 $\cos A + \cos B = 0$   
 If  $A + B = 180^\circ$  or  $\pi$   
 Here  $\pi = 18a$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos a + \cos 17a \\ \cos 2a + \cos 16a \\ \cos 8a + \cos 10a \\ \cos 9a + \cos 18a \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \pi = -1$$

220. (c)  $(\sec^2 x + \tan x)(\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot x)$   
 $\Rightarrow \sec^2 x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \sec^2 x \cot x + \tan x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} - 1 - \frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} + \frac{1}{\cos x \sin x}$   
 $= \frac{4}{(\sin 2x)^2} - 1$

it is possible for all values of  $x$

221. (b)  $\frac{x-h}{a}$

$$= \sec \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{a}{x-h}$$

$$\frac{y-k}{b} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{b} = \frac{1}{y-k}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{a}{x-h} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{b}{y-k} \right)^2 = 1$$

222. (b)  $0 < \sin \alpha < \sin \beta < \sin \gamma < 1$

$$\left[ \sin \theta \text{ increasing function in } \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$3 \sin \alpha < \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma < 3 \sin \gamma$$

.....(i)  
 $1 > \cos \alpha > \cos \beta > \cos \gamma > 0$

$$\left[ \cos \theta \text{ decreasing function in } \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$3 \cos \alpha > \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma > 3 \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{3 \cos \gamma} < \frac{1}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma} < \frac{1}{3 \cos \alpha}$$

.....(ii)

(i) × (ii)

$$\tan \alpha < \left( \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma} \right) < \tan \gamma$$

223. (b)  $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}$

$$\cos A = (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}) \sin A$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}) \sin A + \sqrt{6} \sin A$$

$$= \sqrt{7} \sin A$$

224. (b) Let equilateral  $\Delta$   
 $A = B = C = 60^\circ$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 3 - 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^3$$

$$\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

225. (c) Take any value between

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} < \alpha < \pi$$

Let  $\alpha = 150^\circ$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$-1 - \cot 150^\circ = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

226. (d)  $\cos A = \cos B \cos C$   
 $\cos(B+C) = -\cos A$

$$\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C$$

$$= -\cos A$$

$$\cos B \cos C + \cos A = \sin B \sin C$$

$$2 \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C$$

$$\cot B \cot C = \frac{1}{2}$$

227. (a)

$$\frac{\tan B + \tan A}{\tan A \tan B} = \cot A \cot B$$

$$\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B} = \cot A \cot B$$

$$\sum ( ) = \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C$$

$$+ \cot C \cot A = 1$$

$$\therefore A + B + C = 180^\circ$$

228. (a)  $\cos A \cos B \cos C$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8} \dots \dots (i)$$

$$\sin A \sin B \sin C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{8} \dots \dots (ii)$$

(i) ÷ (ii)



$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$

$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C$

$\therefore ABC$  is a  $\Delta$

229. (c)  $\cot B + \cot C = \cot \theta - \cot A$

$\frac{\sin(B+C)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{\sin(A-\theta)}{\sin \theta \sin A}$

$\sin(A-\theta) = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin B \sin C} \sin \theta \dots (i)$

$\sin(B-\theta) = \frac{\sin^2 B}{\sin A \sin C} \sin \theta \dots (ii)$

$\sin(C-\theta) = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A \sin B} \sin \theta \dots (iii)$

(i)  $\times$  (ii)  $\times$  (iii) =  $\sin^3 \theta$

230. (a)  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{37}{12}$

$2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{37}{6} = \frac{6+1}{6}$

$\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta = \frac{1}{6}$

$\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = 6$

$\therefore \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

231. (a)  $A = B = C = 60^\circ$

$3\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{k \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$

Squaring

$9 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = k \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2$

$9 = k \times \frac{3}{4}; k = 12$

232. (a)  $\tan 6\theta = \frac{3}{4}$

$\sin 6\theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow 4 = 5 \sin 6\theta$

$\cos 6\theta = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow 3 = 5 \cos 6\theta$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{(4 \cos 2\theta - 3 \sin 2\theta)}{\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta}$

$\frac{5(\sin 6\theta \cos 2\theta - \cos 6\theta \sin 2\theta)}{\sin 4\theta}$

$= \frac{5 \sin 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta} = 5$

233. (a)  $\sin \frac{23\pi}{24} = \sin \frac{\pi}{24} = \sin 7.5^\circ$

$2 \sin^2 7.5^\circ$

$= 1 - \cos 15^\circ \left( \cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$

$= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$\sin 75^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1}{4\sqrt{2}}}$

$\therefore p = 2, q = 3, r = 2$   
 $p^2 + q^2 - r^2 = 9$

234. (a)  $\cot \frac{\pi}{24} = \cot 7.5^\circ = \frac{\cos 7.5^\circ}{\sin 7.5^\circ}$

$= \frac{1 + \cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$

$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6}$   
 $p = 2, q = 3, r = 4, s = 6$   
 $p + q + r - s = 3$

235. (a)

$E = (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - k^2$

$(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)^2$

$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - k^2$

$(1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x -$

$2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x)$

$= (1 - k^2) - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x (1 - 2k^2)$

It is independent of  $x$  if  $2k^2 = 1$

$k^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore E = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

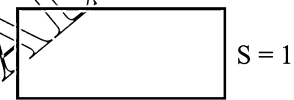
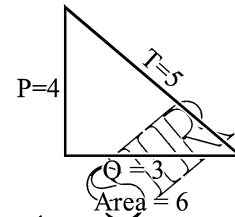
$E = \frac{1}{t} \therefore t = 2$

236. (a)  $\tan 15^\circ = \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}$

$\tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}$

$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$

$\therefore P = 4, Q = 3, R = 2, S = 1, T = 5$



$\therefore 6 + 2 = 8$

237. (a)  $(1 - \cot A)(1 - \cot B) = 2$   
 $A + B = 45^\circ$

$\therefore 2 \times 2 \dots \dots \dots 22$  times

$\therefore 2^{22}$

$n = 22$

238. (a)  $\sin A \sin$

$(B - C) = \sin C \sin(A - B)$

$\sin(B + C) \sin(B - C)$

$= \sin(A + B) \sin(A - B)$

$\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$

$2 \sin^2 B = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 C$

$2b^2 = a^2 + c^2$

$\sin A a$

$\sin B b$

$\sin C c$

$\therefore a^2, b^2 \text{ \& } c^2$  in A.P.

239. (a)  $b + c = 11, c + a = 10, a + b = 9, a + b + c = 15$

$\therefore a = 4, b = 5, c = 6$

$\cos A = \frac{5^2 + 6^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 5 \times 6}$

$= \frac{25 + 36 - 16}{60} = \frac{45}{60} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\cos B = \frac{6^2 + 4^2 - 5^2}{2 \times 6 \times 4} = \frac{27}{48} = \frac{9}{16}$

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$$\cos C = \frac{16 + 25 - 36}{2 \times 4 \times 5} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cos A : \cos B : \cos C$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} : \frac{9}{16} : \frac{1}{8} = 12 : 9 : 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos A}{12} = \frac{\cos B}{9} = \frac{\cos C}{2}$$

$$240. (a) \frac{a+b+2c}{(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{3}{a+b+c}$$

$$(a+b+c)^2 + ac + bc + c^2 = 3ab + 3ac + 3bc + 3c^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{ab} = 2 \cos C = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C = 60^\circ$$

$$241. (a) \frac{\sin^2 C - \sin^2 B}{b+c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{K^2(c^2 - b^2)}{b+c} = k(c-b)$$

$$K(c-b) + K(a-c) + K(b-a) = 0$$

$$242. (a) \frac{2 \cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{2 \cos C}{c}$$

$$= \frac{2(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bca} + \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2acb}$$

$$+ \frac{2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2abc}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + 3b^2 + c^2}{2abc}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ$$

$$243. (a)$$

$$\frac{\tan A}{1} = \frac{\tan B}{2} = \frac{\tan C}{3} = K$$

In  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$

$$= \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

$$6K = 6K^3$$

$$K^2 = 1$$

$$K \pm 1$$

$K = -1$  not possible all angles will be obtuse  
 $\therefore K = 1$   
 $\tan A = 1, \tan B = 2, \tan C = 3$

$$\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sqrt{2}a = \frac{\sqrt{5}b}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}c}{3}$$

$$\boxed{6\sqrt{2}a = 3\sqrt{5}b = 2\sqrt{10}c}$$

$$244. (a) b \left( \frac{1 + \cos C}{2} \right) + c \left( \frac{1 + \cos B}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{b+c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(b \cos C + c \cos B)$$

$$= \frac{b+c}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \text{ (Projection formula)}$$

$$= \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$245. (a) \frac{\cos A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc}$$

$$1 + \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc}$$

$$1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc}$$

$$1 - \frac{a^2}{2bc} = 0$$

$$a^2 = 2bc$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a^2 = bc$$

$$246. (b) a \rightarrow \sin A, b \rightarrow \sin B,$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$$

$$7 \rightarrow \frac{3 \times 7}{20} = \frac{21}{20} = \sin B$$

It is not possible.

$$247. (b) B = \frac{A+C}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{180^\circ - B}{2}$$

$$3B = 180^\circ$$

$$B = 60^\circ$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = ac$$

$$a^2 + c^2 - ac = b^2$$

$$248. (a) \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin(180^\circ - C)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B}{\sin C}$$

$$a \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ac} \right) - b \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + \cancel{b^2} - b^2 - b^2 - \cancel{c^2} + a^2}{2c^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}$$

Or  
 Let  $A = B = C = 60^\circ$   
 (a) option become 0

$$249. (c) \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{ac} \Rightarrow 2 \cos B = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$250. (a) b^2 (1 - 2 \sin^2 A) - a^2 (1 - \sin^2 B)$$

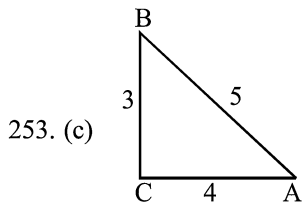
$$b^2 - a^2 - 2 [b^2 \sin^2 A - a^2 \sin^2 B]$$

$$= b^2 - a^2$$

$$\boxed{\therefore b \sin A = a \sin B}$$

251. (a) Let equilateral triangle  
 $0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

252. (a)  $\operatorname{cosec} A \sin(B+C)$   
 $\operatorname{cosec} A \sin A = 1$



253. (c)  $\sin 2B = 2 \sin B \cos B$

$$= \frac{2 \times 4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

254. (d) 
$$\frac{3 \sin B - 4 \sin^3 B}{\sin B}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 4 \sin^2 B}{1}$$

$$= 3 - 4(1 - \cos^2 B)$$

$$= 4 \cos^2 B - 1$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \right)^2 - 1$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{b^4}{4a^2c^2} \right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 + c^2)}{4a^2c^2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2c^2} = \frac{(c^2 - a^2)^2}{4a^2c^2}$$

255. (b)  $b + c = 11, e + a = 12, a + b = 13$   
 $a + b + c = 18$   
 $\therefore a = 7, b = 6, c = 5$

$\operatorname{cosec} C = \frac{1}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{7}}$   
 $= \frac{7}{5}$

256. (a)  $a = 6, b = 10, c = 14$   
 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 36 + 100 - 196 < 0$

$\therefore \cos C < 0$

$\therefore C$  Obtuse

257. (b)  $\operatorname{acos} B = \operatorname{bcos} A$   
 $\sin A \operatorname{cos} B = \sin B \operatorname{cos} A$   
 $\sin(A - B) = 0$

$\therefore A = B$

$\therefore$  isosceles  $\Delta$

258. (c)  $2 \cos A \sin C = \sin B$

$$2 \cos A \sin C = \sin(A + C)$$

$$2 \cos A \sin C = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C$$

$$\sin(A - C) = 0$$

$$A = C \Rightarrow \sin A = \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow a = c$$

259. (c)  $(b \cos A + a \cos B) + (c \cos A + a \cos C) + (c \cos B + b \cos C)$   
 $= c + b + a$

Projection formula

Let  $a = b = c, A = B = C = 60^\circ$

Equilateral triangle

$$2a \times \frac{1}{2} + 2a \times \frac{1}{2} + 2a \times \frac{1}{2} = 3a$$

260. (a)  $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$

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

$$\frac{1 + \cos B}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ac}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{256 + 400 - 576}{2 \times 16 \times 20}}{2}$$

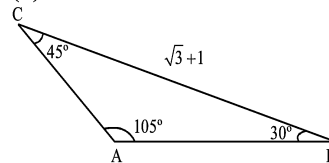
$$= \frac{1 + \frac{80}{400}}{2} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\cos \frac{B}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

261. (b)  $2ac \sin \left( \frac{180^\circ - 2B}{2} \right)$

$$2ac \cos B = a^2 + c^2 - b^2$$

262. (b)



$$\frac{\sin 105^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{AB}$$

$$\frac{\sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{AB} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{AB}$$

$$AB = 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC \sin B$$

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

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

263. (d)  $\frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b}$

$$= \frac{\cos C}{c} = k \dots (i)$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$

$$= \frac{\sin C}{c} = k^1 \dots (ii)$$

(ii)  $\div$  (i)

$$\tan A = \tan B = \tan C = \frac{k^1}{k}$$

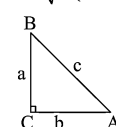
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore A = B = C$

$\therefore$  Equilateral triangle

264. (d) Triangle

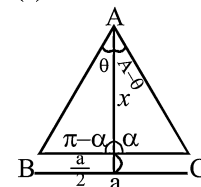
$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$



$$4\Delta^2 \Rightarrow 4 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} ab \sin 90^\circ \right)^2$$

$$= a^2 b^2$$

265. (c)



$$\Delta ADC \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\sin(A - \theta)} = \frac{b}{\sin \alpha}$$

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$$\frac{a}{2\sin(A-\theta)} = \frac{ab}{2c\sin\theta}$$

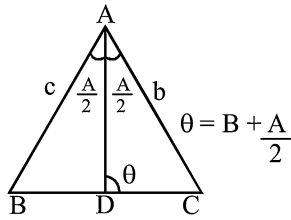
$$\sin(A-\theta) = \frac{c}{b}\sin\theta$$

$\triangle ADB$

$$\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\sin\theta} = \frac{c}{\sin(\pi-\alpha)} \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{2c\sin\theta}{a}$$

266. (a)



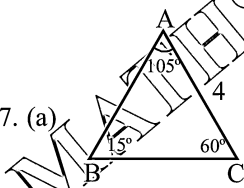
$$\sin\theta = \sin\left(B + \frac{A}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi - (B+C)}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{B-c}{2}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{B-c}{2}\right)$$

267. (a)



$$\frac{4}{BC} = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\sin 105^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\sin 90^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \cos 90^\circ \sin 15^\circ}$$

$$\frac{4}{BC} = \tan 15^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 4(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\frac{4}{AB} = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$AB = \frac{4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = 2\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3}+1)$$

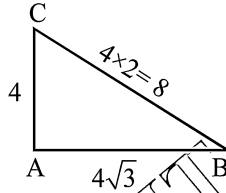
268. (a)  $4\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\sin 60^\circ)$

$$4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\sin B)$$

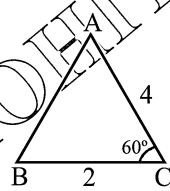
$$B = 30^\circ$$

$$A = 90^\circ$$

$$a = 8$$



269. (a)



$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{2^2 + 4^2 - c^2}{2 \times 2 \times 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{20 - c^2}{2 \times 2 \times 4}$$

$$c^2 = 12$$

$$c = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\sin 60^\circ)$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\sin A)$$

$$\therefore A = 30^\circ$$

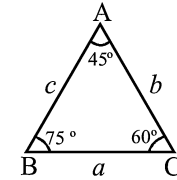
$$\therefore B = 90^\circ$$

270. (a)  $5 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \times 5} \times 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \sin B$$

$$B = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$



271. (a)

$$a + c\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin A + \sin C$$

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

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

Options b = k sin 75°

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

$$2b = k \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\therefore a + c\sqrt{2} = 2b$$

272. (a)  $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 2ab\cos C$

On squaring

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + 2a^2b^2 - 2b^2c^2 - 2a^2c^2 = 4a^2b^2\cos^2 C$$

$$2a^2c^2 + 2a^2b^2 + 2a^2b^2 - 2b^2c^2 - 2a^2c^2$$

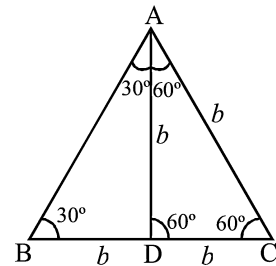
$$= 4a^2b^2\cos^2 C$$

$$\cos^2 C = \frac{1}{2}$$

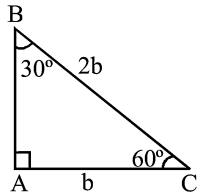
$$\cos C = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

273. (b)



$\therefore a = 2b$   
 $AB = BD$   
 $\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DBA = 30^\circ$



$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}b$   
 Now,  $a^2 : b^2 : c^2$   
 $4b^2 : b^2 : 3b^2 = 4 : 1 : 3$   
 or we can see  
 $a = 2b$

$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{4}{1}$

$\therefore$  Option (b) only

274. (a)  $b < c \sin B$

$\frac{b}{c} < \sin B$

$\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} < \sin B \Rightarrow \sin C > 1$

No triangle possible

275. (c)  $a = 3x + 4y$

$b = 4x + 3y$

$c = 5x + 3y$

$a^2 = 9x^2 + 16y^2 + 24xy$

$b^2 = 16x^2 + 9y^2 + 24xy$

$c^2 = 25x^2 + 25y^2 + 50xy$

$c^2 > a^2 + b^2$

$\therefore$  obtuse angle  $\Delta$

276. (b)  $5 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$

$7 \rightarrow \frac{3}{20} \times 7 \Rightarrow \frac{21}{20} = \sin B$

$\sin B > 1$  not possible

$\therefore 0$

277. (a)  $\cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C (1 - \cos^2 A) = 1$

$\cos(B - C) = 1 + \sin B \sin C \cos^2 A$

Max. 1                      It should be 0

$\therefore B = C \text{ \& } A = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore$  Right angled isosceles

278. (c)  $\frac{(2R \sin A)(2R \sin B)(\sin C)}{2}$

$= \frac{ab \sin C}{2} = \Delta$

279. (d)  $2r \left( \frac{a}{2R} + \frac{b}{2R} + \frac{c}{2R} \right)$

$\frac{r}{R}(a+b+c)$

$\frac{r}{R}(2S) \Rightarrow \frac{2\Delta}{R}$

280. (d)  $\sin C + \cos C + \sin(2B + C) - \cos(2B + C)$

$\Rightarrow [\sin C + \sin(2B + C)] + [\cos C - \cos(2B + C)]$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin(B+C)\cos B + 2\sin(B+C)\sin B$

$2\sin A[\cos B + \sin B] = \sqrt{2}$

$\sin A \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin B \right] = 1$

$\sin A \sin \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + B \right] = 1$

Possible when

$\sin A = 1 \text{ \& } \sin \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + B \right] = 1$

$A = 90^\circ, B = 45^\circ \text{ \& } C = 45^\circ$

$\Delta ABC$  isosceles rt.  $\Delta$

281. (d) A, B, C in A.P.

$\therefore 2B = A + C$

$3B = 180^\circ$

$B = 60^\circ$

$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2ac}$

two larger side area a & b

Or a & c

$\therefore \frac{24^2 + c^2 - 22^2}{2 \times 24 \times c} = \frac{1}{2}$

$c = 12 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

282. (b)  $\frac{\cot A + \cot C}{\cot B}$

$\frac{(\cos A \sin C + \cos C \sin A)}{\sin A \sin C \frac{\cos B}{\sin B}}$

$\frac{\sin(A+C)\sin B}{\sin A \sin C \cos B}$

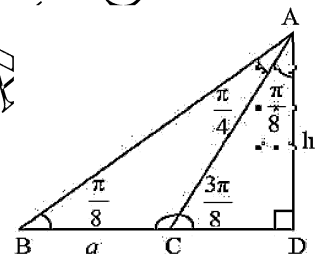
$= \frac{\sin^2 B}{\sin A \sin C \cos B}$

$\frac{b^2}{\sin A \sin C \cos B}$

$= \frac{2b^2}{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}$

$= \frac{2b^2}{2012b^2} = \frac{1}{1006}$

283. (a)



$CD = h \cot \frac{3\pi}{8}$

$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{8}}{\sin 90^\circ} \times \frac{a}{h \cot \frac{3\pi}{8}}$

$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{\cos \frac{3\pi}{8}} \times \sin \frac{3\pi}{8}$

$= \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{3\pi}{8}$

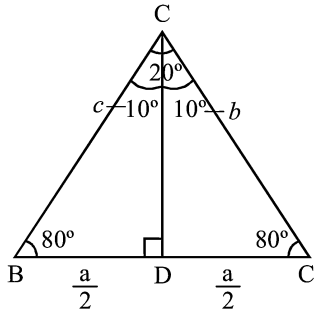
$\therefore \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}$   
 $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$= \sqrt{2} \times \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

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284. (a)



$$DC = b \sin 10^\circ = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$a = 2b \sin 10^\circ$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = 8b^3 \sin^3 10^\circ + b^3 = b^3 (8 \sin^3 10^\circ + 1)$$

$$\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

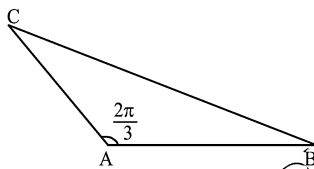
$$= b^3 [2(4 \sin^3 10^\circ) + 1]$$

$$= b^3 [2(3 \sin 10^\circ - \sin 30^\circ) + 1]$$

$$= 6b^3 \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= 6b^3 \frac{a}{2b} = 3ab^2 = 3ac^2$$

285. (b)



$$\frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$bc \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$bc = 18$$

$$b - c = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{(b-c)^2 + 2bc - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$-18 = 27 + 2 \times 18 - a^2$$

$$a^2 = 81; \quad a = 9$$

286. (c) Let  $a = b = c \Rightarrow$  Equilateral triangle = 1

$$(1+1+1)(1+1-1) = k$$

$$k = 3$$

287. (a) Let  $x = 1$

$$a = 5, b = 7, c = 3$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$= \frac{25 + 9 - 49}{2 \times 5 \times 3} = \frac{-15}{30} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore B = 120^\circ$$

288. (c)  $0 \leq \sin^2 \theta \leq 1$

$$\frac{(x+y)^2}{4xy} = 1$$

if  $x = y$

$$\frac{(x+y)^2}{4xy} = 0$$

if  $x = -y$

$$\therefore |x| = |y| \neq 0$$

289. (c)  $P = a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta$

$$P_{\max} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$P_{\min} = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

290. (b)  $\cot \theta - \tan \theta = 2 \cot 2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{\cot \pi}{16} - 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{8} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= 4 \cot \frac{\pi}{4} + 4 = \cot \frac{\pi}{16}$$

291. (c)  $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) +$

$$\sqrt{2}(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$$

$$= 1 + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$$

max. value of  $\cos \theta + \sin \theta$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore = 1 + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right) \sqrt{2} = 4$$

292. (a)  $2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 + \cos \theta$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 2 \left[ \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 2 \left[ \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \right] - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-9}{8} + 2 \left[ \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \right]^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Minimum value} = \frac{-9}{8}$$

$$\text{when } \left( \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = 0$$

293. (b)  $2 \sin^2 \theta - 3 \sin 2\theta + 3$

$$= 4 - (\cos 2\theta + 3 \sin 2\theta)$$

Max. value

$$= +\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = +\sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore 4 - \sqrt{10} \text{ least value}$$

294. (a)  $\cos^4 \theta \sec^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha = 1$

$$\cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha$$

$$\sin^4 \theta + \sin^4 \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$(\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \theta = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^8 \theta \sec^6 \alpha + \sin^8 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^6 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$\therefore$  A.P.

295. (a)  $2x = \tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 50^\circ}$$

$$= \sec 50^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$$

$$2y = \tan 20^\circ + \tan 70^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 70^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sin 40^\circ} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\therefore 2y = 4x} \quad \boxed{y = 2x}$$

296. (b)  $2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \times \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = a \dots (i)$

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = b \dots (ii)$$

(i)  $\div$  (ii)

$$\cot\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{-a}{b}$$

$$\tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

297. (a)  $a = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2} -$

$$2\cos^2\frac{A+B}{2} + 1$$

$$= 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)$$

$$\left[\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\right] + 1$$

$$= 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \times 2\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$= b + 1$$

$$\therefore a - b = 1$$

298. (a)  $\cos^2x + \cos x - 1 = 0$

$$\cos x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cos^2x = \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(1 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(2 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2} = 1$$

299. (b)

$$x = 1 + \cos^2\phi + \cos^4\phi + \dots \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1 - \cos^2\phi} = \frac{1}{\sin^2\phi}$$

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

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

$$xyz = \frac{1}{\sin^2\phi \times \cos^2\phi (1 - \sin^2\phi \cos^2\phi)}$$

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

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

$$= xy + z$$

300. (b)  $x^2 - \cos\theta x + P = 0$

$$x = \frac{\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2\theta - 4P}}{2}$$

$$x \text{ real, } \cos^2\theta - 4P \geq 0$$

$$4P \leq \cos^2\theta \leq 1$$

$$P \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

301. (d)  $\frac{3\sin x - 4\sin^3x}{\sin x} = f(x)$

$$3 - 4\sin^2x$$

$$f(x) \text{ max.} = 3$$

$$\sin^2x = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ mini.} = 3 - 4$$

$$\sin^2x = 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$\therefore (-1, 3)$$

302. (a & b)

$$-13 < 5\cos x + 12\sin x \leq 13$$

$$-13 \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq 13$$

$$-13 \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq 13$$

$$\boxed{a \leq \frac{-1}{13}} \quad \boxed{\frac{-1}{13} \leq a}$$

$$\therefore (a) \& (b)$$

303. (a & c)

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x$$

(Property)

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{4} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

304. (c & b)  $x^2 + y^2 = X^2 + Y^2$

$$xy = (X^2 - XY^2)\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$-XY(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)$$

$$x^2 + 4xy + y^2$$

$$= X^2 + Y^2 + 2(X^2 - Y^2)\sin 2\theta$$

$$-4XY\cos 2\theta$$

$$(1 + 2\sin 2\theta)X^2 + (1 - 2\sin 2\theta)Y^2$$

$$-4\cos 2\theta XY$$

$$\therefore a = 1 + 2\sin 2\theta$$

$$b = 1 - 2\sin 2\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore a = 1 + 2 \times 1 = 3$$

$$b = 1 - 2 \times 1 = -1$$

$$\therefore (c) \& (b)$$

305. (b, a, d)

$$\text{Max.} \Rightarrow \sqrt{24^2 + 7^2} = 25$$

$$\therefore 25\cos(x + \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow 25\left(\cos x \times \frac{7}{25} - \frac{24}{25}\sin x\right)$$

$$\lambda = 25$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{24}{25}$$

$$(b), (a) \& (d)$$

306. (c)  $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta - \tan \theta = 0$

$$= \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta \tan \theta$$

$$a \tan 3\theta = 0$$

$$\tan 3\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta + \tan 2\theta = 0$$

$$a + b = 0$$

307. (a)  $\frac{\sin C + \sin B}{\sin C - \sin B} \tan \frac{A}{2}$

$$= \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-B}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C-B}{2}\right)} \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right) \cot\left(\frac{C-B}{2}\right) \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{C-B}{2}\right)$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{180^\circ - A - B - B}{2}\right)$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{A}{2} + B\right)$$

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308. (c)  $2a^2\sin B\cos B + 2b^2\sin A\cos A$

$$= \frac{a^2b}{R}\cos B + \frac{2b^2a}{\sqrt{2}R}\cos A$$

$$= \frac{ab}{R}[a\cos B + b\cos A]$$

$$= \frac{abc}{R} \Rightarrow 4\lambda$$

309. (c)

$$\frac{b}{2}(1+\cos C) + \frac{c}{2}(1+\cos B)$$

$$= \frac{b+c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(b\cos C + c\cos B)$$

$$= \frac{b+c+a}{2} = \frac{k}{2}$$

310. (b)  $= \frac{4R^2(\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)}{4R^2 \sin A}$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} &= 2R \\ a &= 2R \sin A \end{aligned} \right]$$

$a = 2R \sin A$

$\therefore \frac{\sin(B+C)\sin(B-C)}{\sin A}$

$= \sin(B-C)$

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}$$

311. (a)

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$[(2\cos C \sin D = \sin(C+D) + \sin(C-D))]$

312. (c)

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

$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -ab$$

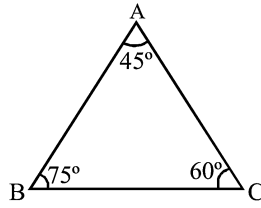
$$2a\cos C = -ab$$

$$\cos C = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$C = 120^\circ$

313. (c)

$12 \rightarrow 180^\circ, 4 \rightarrow 60^\circ, 5 \rightarrow 75^\circ, 3 \rightarrow 45^\circ$



$a = 2R\sin 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}R$

$b = 2R\sin 75^\circ = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)R}{\sqrt{2}}$

$c = 2R\sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}R$

$$a+b+c\sqrt{2}$$

$$= R\left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{6}\right)$$

$$= R\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= R\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}+3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= 3R\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 3b$$

314. (c)  $\cos A$

$$\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} = \frac{a^2\cos^2 A - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{a^2(\cos^2 A - 1)}{2bc} < 0$$

$\therefore A > \frac{\pi}{2}$

315. (b)  $a+b = 2\sqrt{3}$

$ab = 2$

$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}$$

$$a^2+b^2-c^2 = ab$$

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

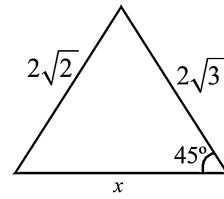
$$12 - 4 - 2 = c^2$$

$$c^2 = 6$$

$c = \sqrt{6}$

$\therefore 2\sqrt{3} + 6$

316. (a)



$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2}{4\sqrt{3}x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4+x^2}{4\sqrt{3}x}$$

$$x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$$

$x = \sqrt{6} \pm \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$

317. (b)  $\cos C = \frac{10^2 + 8^2 - 12^2}{2 \times 10 \times 8}$

$$= \frac{20}{2 \times 10 \times 8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{10^2 + 12^2 - 8^2}{2 \times 10 \times 12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$

$$= 2 \times \frac{9}{16} - 1 = \frac{1}{8} = \cos C$$

$\therefore C = 2A$

318. (b)  $\tan \frac{A}{2} > \tan \frac{B}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{A}{2} > \frac{B}{2}$  or  $A > B$

$$\tan\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{5}{6} + \frac{20}{37}}{1 - \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{20}{37}} = \frac{305}{122}$$

$$\tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{122}{305}$$

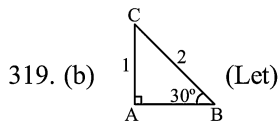
$\therefore \tan \frac{C}{2} < \tan \frac{B}{2}$   $\left(\frac{122}{305} < \frac{20}{37}\right)$

$\therefore C < B$

$C < B < A$

$c < b < a$





Also  $A - B = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\therefore$  Satisfied

$\angle C = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

320. (d)

$\tan\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \tan\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{\sin(A) - \sin(B)}{\sin(A) + \sin(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$[2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$

$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore a : b = 2 : 1$

321. (0)

$-(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + 2bc = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$

$-\frac{2bc \cos A}{2} + 2bc = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$

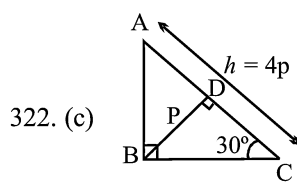
$\frac{(1 - \cos A)}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A = \frac{1}{4}$

$\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A = 4$

$2\cot A = 4 - \frac{1}{4}$

$\cot A = \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow \tan A = \frac{8}{15}$



$CD = P \cot C$

$AD = P \cot A = P \tan C$

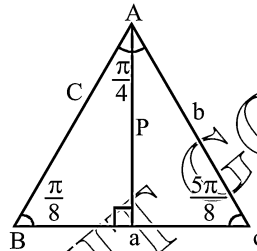
$4p = P(\cot C + \tan C)$

$\frac{2}{\sin 2C} = \frac{2}{4}$

$\sin 2C = \frac{1}{2}$

$C = 15^\circ$

323. (a)



$\frac{1}{2}Pa = \frac{b}{2}c \sin 45^\circ$

$P = \frac{bc}{\sqrt{2}a}$

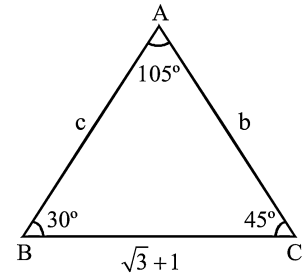
$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{8}}{\sin 45^\circ}$   
 $b = \sqrt{2}a \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$   
 $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin \frac{5\pi}{8}}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{2}a \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}$

$\therefore P = \frac{2a^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}}{a\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \cos \frac{4\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \right]$

$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left( +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{a}{2}$

324. (c)



$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{b} = \frac{\sin 105^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}$

$b = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times ba \sin C$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times (\sqrt{3}+1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

325. (c)  $\frac{2R \sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2R \sin B}{\cos B}$

$\sin A \cos B = \cos A \sin B$

$2\sin A \cos B$

$= \cos A \sin B + \sin A \cos B$

$= \sin(A+B) = \sin C$

326. (\*)  $\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc \times a} + \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca \times b}$

$+ \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab \times c}$

$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc}$

$= \frac{(a+b+c)^2 - 2(ab+bc+ca)}{2abc}$

Here  $a + b + c = 11$

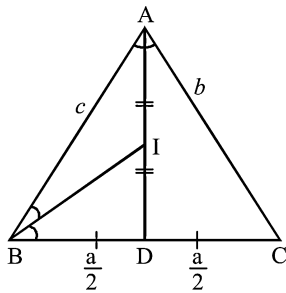
$ab + bc + ca = 38$

$abc = 40$

$\therefore \frac{11^2 - 2 \times 38}{2 \times 40} = \frac{9}{16}$

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327. (b)



$$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{AB}{BD} \Rightarrow C = \frac{a}{2} \text{ or } a$$

$$= 2c$$

$$\text{Similarly } b = 2c$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{4c^2 + c^2 - 4c^2}{4c^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

328. (d)  $3\sin A = \sin B + \sin C$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}$$

$$3 \cos \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right) = 2 \cos \frac{B-C}{2}$$

$$3 \left( \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} - \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$2 \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

329. (c)  $\sin 3A = K$  also  $\sin 3B = K$

$$\sin 3A = \sin 3B$$

$$\therefore 3A + 3B = \pi$$

$$3(A+B) = \pi$$

$$A+B = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore C = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

330. (c)  $\frac{c(1+\cos A)}{2} + \frac{a(1+\cos C)}{2}$

$$= \frac{3b}{2}$$

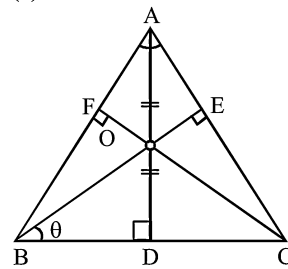
$$a+c+(C\cos A + a\cos C) = 3b$$

$$a+c+b = 3b$$

$$a+c = 2b$$

$$\therefore \text{A.P.}$$

331. (c)



$$OD = BD \tan \theta = c \cos B \tan(90^\circ - C)$$

$$\therefore BD = c \cos B$$

$$= c \cos B \cot C$$

$$= \frac{c \cos B \cos C}{\sin C}$$

$$= 2R \cos B \cos C$$

$$\Rightarrow OD = \frac{2R \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\cos A}$$

Others OE

$$= \frac{2R \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\cos B}$$

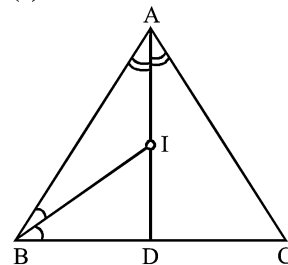
OF

$$= \frac{2R \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\cos C}$$

$$OD : OE : OF$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos A} : \frac{1}{\cos B} : \frac{1}{\cos C}$$

332. (a)



$$\frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B}$$

$$AD = \frac{ca}{b+c} \frac{\sin B}{\sin \left( \frac{A}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\Delta}{b+c} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2}$$

$$BD = \frac{ac}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{b+c}{a}$$

$$\frac{ID}{AI} = \frac{a}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{AD}{AI} = \frac{a+b+c}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{AI}{AD} = \frac{b+c}{a+b+c}$$

$$AI = \frac{\Delta}{s} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2}$$

Similarly BI & CI

$$\therefore AI : BI : CI$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2} : \operatorname{cosec} \frac{B}{2} : \operatorname{cosec} \frac{C}{2}$$

333. (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \alpha a = \Delta$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{a}{2\Delta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{b}{2\Delta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{c}{2\Delta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b+c}{2\Delta} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{s}{\Delta}$$

334. (c) Let equilateral triangle

$$a = b = c$$

$$\therefore \frac{3\alpha \cos A}{3\alpha}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{2}{1} \text{ (in eq. } \Delta) \quad \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{2}$$

335. (a)  $\frac{S}{R} = \frac{a+b+c}{2R}$

$$= \sin A + \sin B + \sin C$$

336. (0)  $\cot A \cot B \cot C > 0$

(+) (+) (+)

(-) (-) (+) but two negatives can't be possible in triangle

∴ Acute angled triangle

337. (c)  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{13 + C^2 - 11}{2\sqrt{13}C}$$

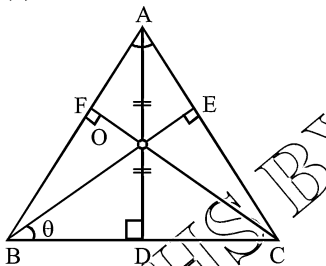
$$C^2 - \sqrt{13}C + 2 = 0$$

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{13} \pm \sqrt{13-8}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{13} \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

∴ Two values of (c) possible

338. (b)



$$MD = MB \cos A = R \cos A$$

∴ Required ratio

$$= R \cos A : R \cos B : R \cos C$$

$$= \cos A : \cos B : \cos C$$

339. (c)  $\tan C < 0$

∴ C obtuse

$$\tan A \text{ \& \> } \tan B > 0$$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$$

$$= \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

(+) (+) (-)

$$< 0$$

340. (c) Add both equations

$$7(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = 10$$

$$\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \frac{10}{7}$$

Max. value of  $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2}$

$$= 1.414$$

$$\frac{10}{7} \Rightarrow 1.42$$

∴ No  $\theta$  possible

341. (d)

$$\frac{1 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{k} + k \cos^2 2\theta = 1$$

By property

$$\therefore k \cos^2 2\theta = \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2\theta$$

$$k = \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 2\theta$$

342. (a)  $\cos \theta$  minimum value = -1

$$7 \cos \theta \text{ minimum value} = -7$$

$$\therefore 12 - 7 = 5$$

343. (d) Maximum value of  $4 \cos x + 3 \sin x$

$$= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

$$\therefore y \text{ max.} = 5 + 5 = 10$$

344. (d) Maximum value of  $a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x$  is a/b which ever is maximum

here,  $4 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x$  maximum = 4

345. (c)  $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$

where  $x = \cos x$

AM  $\geq$  GM

$$\frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{2} \geq \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 2$$

$$\therefore y \geq 2$$

346. (c)  $y = 5 \cos \theta + 3 \cos \theta \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 3$

$$= 5 \cos \theta + 3 \cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 3 \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + 3$$

$$= \frac{13}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta + 3$$

$$y \text{ max.} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} + 3$$

$$= 7 + 3 = 10$$

347. (a)  $y = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$

$$y \text{ max.} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$\text{at } \theta = \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 45^\circ$$

$$x = 45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

348. (c)  $y = \cos^2 (60^\circ - x) - \cos^2 (60^\circ + x)$

$$[\cos^2 B - \cos^2 A = \sin(A+B) \sin(A-B)]$$

$$= \sin [(60^\circ + x) + (60^\circ - x)] \sin (60^\circ - x - (60^\circ + x))$$

$$= \sin 120^\circ \sin 2x$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$y \text{ max.} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

[∵  $\sin 2x$  max. value is +1]

349. (a)  $3 \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta \Rightarrow$  maxi. value

$$= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$y \text{ mini.} = \frac{1}{5+7} = \frac{1}{12}$$

350. (d)  $y = 4 \left[ \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + \frac{7}{4} \right]$

$$= 4 \left[ \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[ \left( \sin x - \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{2}{4} \right]$$

$$y \text{ max.} = 4 \left[ \left( -1 - \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

when  $\sin x = -1$

$$= \left( \frac{25-2}{4} \right) \times 4 = 23$$

351. (b) A.M.  $\geq$  G.M.

$$\frac{2^{\sin x} + 2^{\cos x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^{\sin x} \times 2^{\cos x}}$$

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$2^{\sin x} + 2^{\cos x} \geq 2\sqrt{2^{\sin x + \cos x}}$   
 $\therefore$  Minimum value of  
 $2 \times 2^{\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2}}$   
 $= 2 \times 2^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$   
 352. (c)  $y = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2$   
 $(\sin x \operatorname{cosec} x + \cos x \operatorname{sec} x) + \sec^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$   
 $= 1 + 2 \times 2 + 1 + \tan^2 x + 1 + \cot^2 x$   
 $= 7 + \tan^2 x + \cot^2 x$   
 $= 7 + 2 = 9$   
 $\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x$  minimum = 2  
 353. (\*)  $f(x)$   
 $= \frac{\sin x}{|\sin x|} + \frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|} + \frac{\tan x}{|\tan x|} + \frac{\cot x}{|\cot x|}$   
 Because denominator part is always positive irrespective of quadrant.  
 Now in Ist quad.  $f(x) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$   
 IInd quad.  $f(x) = +1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -2$   
 IIIrd quad.  $f(x) = -1 - 1 + 1 + 1 = 0$   
 IVth quad.  $f(x) = -1 + 1 - 1 - 1 = -2$   
 $f(x)$  mini. = -2  
 354. (a)
 

	Mini.	Max.
$5 \sin x$	-5	+5
$5 \sin x - 6$	-5-6 -11	+5-6 -1

 $\therefore f(x) \left( \frac{-1}{-1}, \frac{-1}{11} \right)$   
 355. (a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{(\sin x - 3)^2} + 3$   
 $= (\sin x - 3) + 3$   
 But it is negative value since  $\sin x \leq 1$   
 $\therefore$  We write it as  $3 - \sin x$   
 $= 3 - \sin x + 3$   
 $= 6 - \sin x$   
 $f(x)$  mini. =  $6 - 1 = 5$   
 $f(x)$  max. =  $6 + 1 = 7$   
 $\therefore [5, 7]$

356. (a)  $\sin^2 \theta \rightarrow$  Mini. 0      Max. 1  
 $\therefore x^2 - 3x + 3 \geq 0$  it is always true.  
 And  $x^2 - 3x + 3 \leq 1$   
 Here,  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$   
 $(x-2)(x-1) = 0$   
 $\therefore x = 1, 2$   
 357. (d)  $(\sin \theta \cos \theta)^{2018}$   
 $\left[ \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]^{2018}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Minimum value of  $(\sin 2\theta)^{\text{even}} = 0$   
 358. (b) Put  $\theta = 45^\circ$  as power even  
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$   
 359. (c)  $\sin^2 \theta$  Mini. = 0      Max. = 1  
 $\therefore 2018 - 0 = 2018$  Max.  
 $2018 - 1 = 2017$  Mini.  
 360. (b)  $a \sin^2 \theta + b \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$  Mini.  
 $= 2\sqrt{ab}$  if  $a > b$   
 $= 2\sqrt{169 \times 100}$   
 $= 2 \times 130 = 260$   
 361. (b)  $a \sec^2 \theta + b \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$   
 Mini.  $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2$   
 $\therefore (12+11)^2 = 529$   
 362. (d)  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 1 + \cot^2 \theta + 1 + \tan^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta$   
 $= 3 + 2(\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta)$   
 $= 3 + 2 \times 2 = 7$   
 363. (a)  $a \cos^2 \theta + b \operatorname{sec}^2 \theta$  if  $b \geq a$   
 $\therefore$  Mini. value =  $a + b$   
 $= 14 + 19 = 33$   
 364. (c)  $z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}$  Minimum value = 2  
 $\therefore 2\sqrt{ab} + 2\sqrt{ab} + 2\sqrt{ab}$   
 where  $ab = 1$   
 $= 6$   
 365. (a)  $12 \cos^2 \theta + 18 (\sec^2 \theta - 1)$   
 $12 \cos^2 \theta + 18 \sec^2 \theta - 18$   
 as  $b > a$

$\therefore$  Minimum value  
 $= a + b = 18 + 12 - 18 = 12$   
 366. (a)  $\cos^2 x + \sin x = 1 - \sin^2 x + \sin x$   
 $= 1 - \left( \sin^2 x - \sin x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$   
 Middle term =  $\sin x$   
 [It's coefficient = 1]  
 $\therefore + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$   
 $= 1 - \left( \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= \frac{5}{4} - \left( \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$   
 Max. value =  $\frac{5}{4}$  as mini. value of  
 $\left( \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = 0$   
 Mini. value  
 $= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$  as  $\frac{5}{4} - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$   
 $= -1$   
 इसे बढ़े से बढ़ा बनाना होगा।  
 Difference of max. - mini.  
 $= \frac{5}{4} - (-1) = \frac{9}{4}$   
 367. (a)  $\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$   
 $\Rightarrow 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$   
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{4} (\sin 2x)^2$   
 Mini.  $\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 Max.  $\Rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1$   
 Max. + Mini. =  $1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$   
 or  
 $x = 45^\circ$  Minimum.  
 $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{4}$   
 Maximum. = 1  
 $1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

368. Put  $\theta = 45^\circ$  for minimum

$$\left[ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{26} \right] \times \frac{16}{17}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \right] \times \frac{16}{17}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22} \left(\frac{17}{16}\right) \times \frac{16}{17}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22}$$

369. (a)  $10\cos^2x - 6\sin x \cos x + 2\sin^2x$

$$8\cos^2x - 6\sin x \cos x + \sin^2x + \sin^2x + \cos^2x$$

$$\Rightarrow (3\cos x - \sin x)^2 + 1$$

Min. value where  $3\cos x - \sin x = 0$

$$\tan x = 3$$

As it is possible

$$0 + 1 = 1 \text{ minimum value}$$

Maximum value of

$$3\cos x - \sin x = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{10})^2 + 1 = 11$$

Now, (maximum value)<sup>2</sup> - Mini.<sup>2</sup>

$$= 11^2 - 1 = 120$$

370. (c) Let  $A = 45^\circ$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [4 - 3(x^2 - 1)^2]$$

$$4 - 3(x^2 - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$3 = 3(x^2 - 1)^2$$

$$(x^2 - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 2$$

$\therefore$  Only (c) possible

371. (c)  $xy$

$$= \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\cos 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$$

372. (a)  $z = \sin 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ$

$$= \sin 10^\circ \frac{1 \sin 60^\circ}{4 \sin 80^\circ}$$

$$\left[ \sin x \sin(60^\circ - x) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin(60^\circ + x)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{8 \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$[\sin A = \cos B \quad A + B = 90^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \tan 10^\circ$$

$$8z = \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ$$

373. (c)  $\tan 5\theta = \frac{\tan 3\theta + \tan 2\theta}{1 - \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta}$

$$\tan 5\theta - \tan 5\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta$$

$$= \tan 3\theta + \tan 2\theta$$

$$\tan 5\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta$$

$$= \tan 5\theta - \tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta$$

374. (a)  $\tan(240^\circ)$

$$= \tan(70^\circ + 170^\circ)$$

$$\frac{\tan 70^\circ + \tan 170^\circ}{1 - \tan 70^\circ \tan 170^\circ}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan 70^\circ \tan 170^\circ}{\sqrt{3} (1 - \tan 70^\circ \tan 170^\circ)}$$

$$= \tan 70^\circ + \tan 170^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \tan 70^\circ + \tan 170^\circ +$$

$$\sqrt{3} \tan 70^\circ \tan 170^\circ$$

375. (a)  $\cos^2 7^\circ + \cos^2 53^\circ + \cos^2 67^\circ$

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

As,  $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2(60^\circ - \theta) + \cos^2(60^\circ + \theta)$

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

376. (a)  $\cos^3 \theta + \cos^3(120^\circ - \theta) + \cos^3(120^\circ + \theta)$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta$$

Here,  $\theta = 20^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{4} \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

377. (c)  $\tan \theta + \tan(60^\circ + \theta) - \tan(60^\circ - \theta)$

$$= 3 \tan 3\theta$$

$$\tan 20^\circ + \tan 80^\circ - \tan 40^\circ$$

$$= 3 \tan 60^\circ$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3}$$

378. (b)  $\Rightarrow 2\cos 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ = 0$$

379. (b)  $\cos A + \cos B = 0$

$$A + B = 180^\circ$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

$$= \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{7}$$

$$= \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} = 0$$

380. (d)  $\cot A \cot B \cot C = \text{maximum}$

when  $\cot A = \cot B = \cot C$

$$A = B = C = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$k \leq \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

381. (b) In all three equation

$$\text{Let } A = B = C$$

$\therefore$  Equation become  $\cos A$

$$= \tan A$$

$$\cos^2 A = \sin A$$

$$1 - \sin^2 A = \sin A$$

$$\sin^2 A + \sin A - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin A$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \times 1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \text{ as } \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

not possible

382. (a) Put  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore (1)^{2018} + (1)^{2018} = 2$$

383. (a)  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = n^3 - 3n$

$$= 8\cos^3 \theta - 6\cos \theta$$

$$= 2[4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta]$$

$$= 2\cos 3\theta$$

Or

Put  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$x = 1$$

$$\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 2$$

Option (a) satisfying on putting above values.

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384. (a)  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \sqrt{4 \times 3 - 1} \sqrt{4 \times 3 - 1} \dots$

$\operatorname{cosec}\theta = 4$   
 $\therefore \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - 1$   
 $= 16 - 1 = 15$

385. (a)  $\frac{1 - \tan^2 22^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 22^\circ} \frac{1^\circ}{2}$

$= \cos 2 \times 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\left[ \cos 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta}, \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan\theta \right]$

386. (a)  $z = 1, \theta = 0^\circ$   
 $\therefore 2\cos^2 0^\circ = 2$   
 $\therefore$  Option (a)

$\frac{1}{2}(1+1)+1=2$

or  
 Squaring both sides

$4\cos^2\theta = z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} + 2$

$2\cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) + 1$

387. (c)  $(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab+bc+ca)$

Here,  $ab+bc+ca=0$   
 $\therefore \div abc$

$\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 0$

Hence,  $\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sin y} + \frac{1}{\sin z} = 0$

388. (a)  $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\cos A}{\tan A}$

$\cos^2 A = \sin^2 A$   
 $\therefore \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1$

389. (a)  $= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 8x}{1 - \cos 4x}\right) \left(\frac{\cos 4x}{\cos 8x}\right)$   
 $= \frac{2\sin^2 4x \cos 4x}{2\sin^2 2x \cos 8x}$

$= \frac{\sin 4x \sin 8x}{\sin^2 2x \cdot 2 \cos 8x}$   
 $= \frac{2\sin 2x \cos 2x \tan 8x}{\sin^2 2x \cdot 2}$   
 $= \frac{\tan 8x}{\tan 2x}$

390. (d) Put  $A = 0$   
 $B = 180^\circ$   
 $\therefore \cos 0^\circ + \cos 360^\circ = 2$   
 $\therefore$  Option (d)  $-2\cos(0^\circ + 180^\circ) = +2$

Or

$\cos A + \cos B = \sin A + \sin B$  on squaring  
 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + 2\cos A \cos B = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + 2\sin A \sin B$   
 $\therefore \cos 2A + \cos 2B = -2\cos(A+B)$

391. (c)  $\left(\frac{a+b}{a}\right) \sin^4 A + \cos^4 A \left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right) = 1$

$\left(\frac{a+b}{a} \sin^2 A\right) \sin^2 A + \left(\frac{a+b}{b} \cos^2 A\right) \cos^2 A = 1$   
 $\cos^2 A = 1$

क्योंकि  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$  होता है।

$\therefore \frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 A}$  होना चाहिए।

$\frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A}$

$\therefore \sin^2 A = \frac{a}{a+b}$

$\cos^2 A = \frac{b}{a+b}$

यह जरूर verify कर लें कि  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$  आ रहा है।

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

$\therefore \frac{\sin^8 A}{a^3} + \frac{\cos^8 A}{b^3}$

$= \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)^4 \times \frac{1}{a^3} + \left(\frac{b}{a+b}\right)^4 \times \frac{1}{b^3}$

$= \frac{a+b}{(a+b)^4} = \frac{1}{(a+b)^3}$

392. (a)  $\frac{(\sin 4\theta + \sin 6\theta) + (\sin 8\theta + \sin 10\theta)}{(\cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta) + (\cos 8\theta + \cos 10\theta)}$

$= \frac{2\sin 5\theta \cos \theta + 2\sin 9\theta \cos \theta}{2\cos 5\theta \cos \theta + 2\cos 9\theta \cos \theta}$   
 $= \frac{2\sin 7\theta \cos 2\theta}{2\cos 7\theta \cos 2\theta} = \tan 7\theta$

Or shortcut

As angles are in A.P. & ratio of sin & cosec

$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{4\theta+10\theta}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{4\theta+10\theta}{2}\right)} = \tan 7\theta$

393. (a)  $\sin^2\theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = 9 + \frac{1}{9}$

$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{9}$  as

$\sin^2\theta = 9$  (not possible)

$9\cos 2\theta = 9\left(1 - \frac{2 \times 1}{9}\right) = 7$

394. (d)  $\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$

$\left[1 + \cos\left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)\right]$

$\left[1 + \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right]$

$\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$

$\left(1 - \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$

$\left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$

$= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}$

$= \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2$

[ $\sin A = \cos B, A + B = 90^\circ$ ]

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

395. (a)  $3x\sin\theta + 2y\cos\theta = 4 \times 2$

$2x\sin\theta - 3y\cos\theta = 2 \times 3$

& subtract

$13y\cos\theta = 2$

Similarly

$13\sin\theta = \frac{16}{x} \dots\dots(i)$

$13\cos\theta = \frac{2}{y} \dots\dots(ii)$

Squaring (i) & (ii) & add

$169(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) = \frac{256}{x^2} + \frac{4}{y^2}$

$\frac{256}{x^2} + \frac{4}{y^2} = 169$

396. (b) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$\therefore P = 1$

(a)  $\frac{1+6-3}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

(b)  $\frac{1+6-3}{4} = 1$

(c)  $\frac{1+6+3}{16} = \frac{5}{8}$

(d)  $\frac{1+6+3}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$

Or

$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = P$

Squaring

$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = P^2$

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

$\sin^6\theta + \cos^6\theta = 1 - 3\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

$= 1 - 3\left(\frac{P^2-1}{2}\right)^2$

$= 1 - \frac{3}{4}(P^4 + 1 - 2P^2)$

$= \frac{1+6P^2-3P^4}{4}$

397. (b)  $[A + B = 90^\circ]$

$\cos^2A + \cos^2B = 1$

$\cos^2\frac{\pi}{16} + \cos^2\frac{7\pi}{16}$

$= \cos^2\frac{3\pi}{16} + \cos^2\frac{5\pi}{16} = 1$

$\therefore 1 + 1 = 2$

398. (b)  $\sin^2\frac{\pi}{18} + \sin^2\frac{\pi}{9} + \cos^2\frac{2\pi}{18}$

$+ \cos^2\frac{\pi}{18}$

$\sin\frac{7\pi}{18} = \cos\frac{2\pi}{18}$

$\sin\frac{4\pi}{9} = \cos\frac{0.5\pi}{9} = \cos\frac{\pi}{18}$

$A + B = 90^\circ$

$= 1 + 1 = 2$

399. (a) Squaring & adding

$1 + 1 + 2$

$(\sin A \cos 2A + 1 \cos A \sin 2A)$

$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{13}{36}$

$2\sin 3A = \frac{13}{36} - 2$

$= \frac{13-72}{36}$

$\sin 3A = \frac{-59}{72}$

400. (b)  $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$

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

$1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore A + B = 45^\circ$

$2(A+B) = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \cos 2A = \sin 2B$

401. (b)  $\left(\frac{\tan 2A - \tan A}{1 + \tan 2A \tan A}\right)$

$\left(\frac{\tan 2A + \tan A}{1 - \tan 2A \tan A}\right)$

$= \tan(2A-A) \tan(2A+A)$

$= \tan A \tan 3A$

402. (a)  $\cos 80^\circ + \cos 40^\circ - \cos 20^\circ$

$= 2\cos\left(\frac{80^\circ+40^\circ}{2}\right)$

$\cos\left(\frac{80^\circ-40^\circ}{2}\right) - \cos 20^\circ$

$= 2\cos 60^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ$

$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = 0$

403. (b)  $(\sin 10^\circ + \sin 50^\circ) + (\sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ)$

$= 2\sin 30^\circ \cos 20^\circ + 2\sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ$

$= \cos 20^\circ + \cos 10^\circ$

$= \sin 70^\circ + \sin 80^\circ$

404. (a)  $16 \times 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2}$

$16 \times \left[ \cos\left(\frac{A-5A}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{A+5A}{2}\right) \right]$

$16 \times (\cos 2A - \cos 3A)$

$16 \times [2\cos^2 A - 1 - 4\cos^3 A + 3\cos A]$

$16 \times \left[ 2 \times \frac{9}{16} - 1 - 4 \times \frac{27}{64} + 3 \times \frac{3}{4} \right] = 11$

405. (a)  $\tan(x+y) = 3 \tan x$

$\frac{\sin(x+y)\cos x}{\cos(x+y)\sin x} = 3$

Using componendo & dividendo

$\frac{\sin(x+y)\cos x + \cos(x+y)\sin x}{\sin(x+y)\cos x - \cos(x+y)\sin x}$

$= \frac{3+1}{3-1}$

$\frac{\sin(2x+y)}{\sin y} = 2$

$\sin(2x+y) = 2\sin y$

406. (a)  $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$

$\frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos\theta} = 4\cos^2\theta - 3$

$\therefore \frac{\cos 27^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ} \times \frac{\cos 81^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ}$

$= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ} = \tan 9^\circ$

407. (b)  $\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ \cos 108^\circ \cos 144^\circ$

$= \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ (-\sin 18^\circ)$

$(-\cos 36^\circ)$

$= \cos^2 36^\circ \sin^2 18^\circ$

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$

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408. (a)  $\frac{(1 - \cos 2A) + \sin 2A}{(1 + \cos 2A) + \sin 2A}$

$$\frac{2\sin^2 A + \sin 2A}{2\cos^2 A + \sin 2A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sin A(\sin A + \cos A)}{2\cos A(\sin A + \cos A)}$$

= tan A

409. (b)  $\cos^3 \theta (3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta) + \sin^3 \theta$   
 $(4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta)$

$$= 3\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 3\cos \theta \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3\sin \theta \cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \frac{3\sin 2\theta}{2} \cos 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sin 4\theta$$

410. (a)  $\frac{(1 + \cos 2\theta)(1 + \cos 4\theta)(1 + \cos 8\theta)}{\cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 8\theta}$

$$\frac{2\cos^2 \theta \times 2\cos^2 2\theta \times 2\cos^2 4\theta}{\cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 8\theta}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{8\cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta}{\cos 8\theta} \right] \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\sin 8A}{\sin A} = 8 \cos A \cos 2A \cos 4A$$

$$= \frac{\sin 8\theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos 8\theta} = \frac{\tan 8\theta}{\tan \theta}$$

411. (c)  $\frac{\cos[180^\circ - (B + C)]}{\sin B \sin C}$

$$= \frac{-\cos(B + C)}{\sin B \sin C}$$

$$= -\left[ \frac{\cos B \cos C}{\sin B \sin C} - \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\sin B \sin C} \right]$$

$$= -[\cot B \cot C - 1]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1 + \cot B \cot C}{-1 + \cot C \cot A - 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A - 3}$$

$$\therefore -(1-3) = 2$$

412. (b)  $\cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha \cos 8\alpha \cos 14\alpha$   
 $= (\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha \cos 8\alpha)$

$$\frac{\cos 14\alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2^4 \alpha \cos 14\alpha}{2^4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 16\alpha \cos 14\alpha}{16 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(15\alpha + \alpha) \cos(15\alpha - \alpha)}{16 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{(-\sin \alpha)(-\cos \alpha)}{16 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$\therefore [15\alpha = \pi]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

413. (c)  $\tan A \tan B = 1$  as  $A + B$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan C = \tan(A + B)$$

$$= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{2}$$

$$= 2 \tan C \Rightarrow \tan B = \tan A$$

414. (b)  $\sec 2x - \tan 2x = \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{\sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$$

Or

Let  $x = 30^\circ$

$$\sec 60^\circ - \tan 60^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

(a)  $\tan(-15^\circ) = -\tan 15^\circ$  [x]

(b)  $\tan 15^\circ$  [✓]

(c)  $\tan 75^\circ$  [x]

(d)  $\tan^2 75^\circ$  [x]

415. (a)  $\tan \beta = \frac{2\sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$

$\Rightarrow$

$$2\cot \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha \sin \gamma} =$$

$$\cot \gamma + \cot \alpha$$

$$\therefore \cot \alpha, \cot \beta \text{ \& \cot } \gamma \text{ A.P}$$

416. (b) Let  $\theta_1 = 60^\circ$

$$\theta_2 = 180^\circ + 60^\circ$$

$\therefore$

$$\tan 30^\circ \tan 120^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-\sqrt{3}) = -1$$

417. (b) Put  $y = 60^\circ$  we get  $x = 90^\circ$

$$\cos x = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan 45^\circ \cot 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

Or

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$2 \left( \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}} \right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}}{2 - \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}}{2}}$$

$$6 \tan^2 \frac{y}{2} = 2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} \cot \frac{y}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

418. (c)  $(\tan 9^\circ + \cot 9^\circ) - (\tan 27^\circ + \cot 27^\circ)$

$$\frac{2}{\sin 18^\circ} - \frac{2}{\sin 54^\circ}$$



$$2 \frac{[\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ]}{\sin 54^\circ \sin 18^\circ}$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ} \right] = 4$$

419. (c)  $\frac{2}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{C}{2}}$

Let equi.  $\Delta$   $A = B = C = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= \cot 30^\circ \cot 30^\circ = 3$$

420. (a)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$   
 $= \tan A \tan B \tan C$

In  $\Delta ABC$

$$6 = 2 \tan C$$

$$\tan C = 3$$

$$\therefore \tan A + \tan B = 6 - 3 = 3$$

$$\tan A \tan B = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Either } \tan A = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

$$\tan B = 2 \text{ or } 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Option (a)}$$

421. (d)  $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\frac{\sin B}{\cos B}$

$$\tan(A+B)$$

$$= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{4 \tan A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$$

Also,  $\sin B = 2 \sin A \cos B$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cos A$$

$$\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1$$

$$4 \sin^2 A + \frac{4 \cos^2 A}{9} = 1$$

$$36 \tan^2 A + 4 = 9 \sec^2 A$$

$$36 \tan^2 A + 4 = 9 + 9 \tan^2 A$$

$$27 \tan^2 A = 5$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \tan(A+B) = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{15}{27}}$$

$$= \sqrt{15}$$

422. (c)  $\cos A + \cos B - \cos(A+B)$   
 $= \frac{3}{2}$

$$2 \cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) - 2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) - 2 \cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

As it is quadratic equation in

$$\cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$$

As  $\cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$  is always real

$$\text{Discriminant} \geq 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) - 4 \geq 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \geq 4$$

$$\cos^2 \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \geq 1$$

$$\cos^2 \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$A = B$$

423. (b) Put  $x = y = 45^\circ$

$$x = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$xy = 1$$

(a)  $1 + 1$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) - (\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad [\times]$$

(b)  $1 + 1$

$$= (\sqrt{2} + 1) - (\sqrt{2} - 1) \quad [\checkmark]$$

(c)  $1 + 1$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad [\times]$$

(d)  $1 - 1$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad [\times]$$

Or

$$xy + 1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) + 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) - \left( \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\tan \theta + \cot \theta) - (\sec \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta) - (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - x$$

424. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{(1 - \sin A)^2} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}}{1 - \sin^2 A} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$

L.H.S

$$\frac{1 - \sin A}{|\cos A|} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos A}$$

Only if  $\cos A > 0$

425. (b)  $ak = \sin x$

$$bk = \cos x$$

$$ck = \tan x$$

$$\frac{\cos x \tan x}{k^2} + \frac{1}{\tan x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{k^2} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{k^2} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{k^2} + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ak}{k^2} + \frac{1}{ak}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left( a + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

426. (a)  $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \frac{1}{5}$

Squaring both sides

$$1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25}$$

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$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{-24}{25}$$

∴ θ in II quadrant  
tanθ will also be -ve  
Now check only (a) & (b)

(a) if  $\tan\theta = \frac{-4}{3}$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Or

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{-24}{25} = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$$

Solve for tanθ we get  $\frac{-4}{3}$

427. (d) Put  $x = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore M_k(x) = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\therefore M_4(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$M_6(x) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{6-4}{24} = \frac{1}{12}$$

428. (a)  $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \frac{-21}{65}$

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{-27}{65}$$

Squaring & adding:

$$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \cos^2\beta + 2$$

$$[\sin\alpha\sin\beta + \cos\alpha\cos\beta]$$

$$= \left(\frac{-21}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-27}{65}\right)^2$$

$$2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1170}{4225}$$

$$2[1 + \cos(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1170}{4225}$$

$$2 \times 2 \cos^2 \frac{(\alpha - \beta)}{2} = \frac{1170}{4225}$$

$$\cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = \frac{9}{130}$$

$$\cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{130}}$$

$$[\because \pi < \alpha - \beta < 3\pi]$$

429. (c)  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{-3}{4}$$

[∴ x in II quadrant]

$$\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$3\tan^2 x + 8\tan x + 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \tan x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 36}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan x = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{7}}{3}$$

430. (b)  $a \operatorname{cosec} \beta - b \sec \beta$

$$= \frac{a}{\sin \beta} - \frac{b}{\cos \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} [a \cos \beta - b \sin \beta]}{\sin \beta \cos \beta \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left[ \frac{\sin 3\beta \cos \beta - \cos 3\beta \sin \beta}{\sin \beta \cos \beta} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left[ \frac{\sin 2\beta}{\sin \beta \cos \beta} \right]$$

$$\left[ \because \sin 3\beta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \cos 3\beta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

431. (c)

$$\frac{(\cos 6x + \cos 4x) + 5(\cos 4x + \cos 2x) + 10(\cos 2x + 1)}{\cos 5x + 5 \cos 3x + 10 \cos x}$$

$$\frac{2 \cos 5x \cos x + 2 \times 5 \cos 3x \cos x + 10 \times 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos 5x + 5 \cos 3x + 10 \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos x [\cos 5x + 5 \cos 3x + 10 \cos x]}{\cos 5x + 5 \cos 3x + 10 \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos x = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

432. (d)  $\alpha = 90^\circ, \beta = 0^\circ$  let

$$a = 1 = b$$

$$\therefore \tan^{90^\circ} = 1$$

Option (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{4-1-1}{1+1}} = 1$

433. (d)  $\frac{2 \cos 6A \cos A}{2 \cos 6A \sin A} = \cot A$

[Use direct formula]

यह भी ध्यान रखें, जैसे ऊपर और नीचे दोनों ही जगह

$$\frac{7A + 5A}{2} = 6A$$

$$\frac{7A - 5A}{2} = A$$

आएगा, तो सीधा यह देखें कौन-सा भाग करेगा, जैसे यहाँ  $\cos 6A$  आएगा, तो उत्तर सीधा दिख जाएगा।

$$\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \cot A$$

434. (c)  $\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{1 + \cos 2A} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin^2 A}{2 \cos^2 A}$

$$= \tan^2 A$$

435. (c)  $2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

436. (a)  $\theta = 0^\circ, \therefore \frac{1+2+1}{1+2+1} + 0 = 1$

437. (d) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ,$

$$\frac{2 \sin 45^\circ \sin 45^\circ}{1} \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

438. (d) Let  $A = 0^\circ$ ,  $\therefore 4$   
 (c) & (d) possible  
 Now let  $A = 90^\circ$   
 $= -4$

439. (d)  $\left(\frac{-\sin A}{-\operatorname{cosec} A}\right) + \left(\frac{-\cos A}{-\sec A}\right)$   
 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

440. (b) Let  $z = 0^\circ$ ,  $\frac{4 \sin y}{4 \sin x} = \frac{\sin y}{\sin x}$

441. (b)  $\left(\frac{2 \sin x \cos y - 2 \sin x}{2 \cos x \cos y - 2 \cos x}\right) \times \left(\frac{2 \cos 9x \sin x}{2 \cos 9x \cos x}\right)$   
 $\tan x \frac{(\cos y - 1)}{(\cos y + 1)} \times \tan x = \tan^2 x$

442. (b)  $\frac{\cos 10\theta + \cos 6\theta}{\sin 10\theta - \sin 6\theta}$   
 $= \frac{+2 \cos 8\theta \cos 2\theta}{2 \cos 8\theta \sin 2\theta}$   
 $= \cot 2\theta$

443. (d)  $1 + \tan \theta = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\tan \theta = \sqrt{2} - 1$

On dividing by  $\sin \theta$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\cot \theta - 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} + 1 - 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

444. (a)  $\frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1$   
 $\frac{\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1)}$   
 $\frac{\sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta}$

445. (c) Let  $A = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore \frac{[1+1]^2}{[2]} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

446. (a)  $\{-\cos x \cos(x-y) + \sin x \sin(y-x)\}$   
 $-\{\sin x \sin(x-y) + \cos x \cos(x-y)\}$   
 $-\cos(x-y-x) = -\cos y$

447. (c)

$$\frac{\left[2 \sin \frac{(x+y)}{2} \cos \frac{(x-y)}{2}\right] \left[2 \cos \frac{(x+y)}{2} \sin \frac{(x-y)}{2}\right]}{\left[2 \cos \frac{(x+y)}{2} \cos \frac{(x-y)}{2}\right] \left[-2 \sin \frac{(x+y)}{2} \sin \frac{(x-y)}{2}\right]}$$

$\therefore +1$   
 Or  
 Put  $x = 0^\circ, y = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{(1)(-1)}{(1)(-1)} = 1$$

448. (b) Let  $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan 5\theta}{4 \cos 240^\circ \tan 5\theta} = \frac{1}{4 \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)}$$

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

$\therefore$  (b)  $\cos 2\theta$  As  
 Or

$$\frac{\sin 5\theta \cos 3\theta + \sin 3\theta \cos 5\theta}{4 \cos 4\theta (\sin 5\theta \cos 3\theta - \sin 3\theta \cos 5\theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin 8\theta}{4 \cos 4\theta \sin 2\theta} = \frac{2 \sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta}{4 \cos 4\theta \sin 2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 4\theta}{2 \sin 2\theta} = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta}{2 \sin 2\theta}$$

449. (a)  $\frac{4}{3} \times 3 + 3 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - 4(2) + 8$

$$\therefore 4 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

450. (d) Let  $A = B = C = D$

$$\therefore 0$$

451. (b)  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{9\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{13\theta}{2}$

$$\frac{\cos 4\theta - \cos 5\theta}{2} + \frac{\cos 8\theta + \cos 5\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)}{2}$$

$$= \cos A \cos B$$

$$\frac{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)}{2}$$

$$= \sin A \sin B$$

$$\frac{\cos 4\theta + \cos 8\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \cos 6\theta \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

Or

Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$\therefore$  (b) & (d) possible

$$\cos 2\theta \cos 6\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta$$

Among these two options choose value of  $\theta$  such that  $\cos 6\theta$  &  $\cos 4\theta$  give different values.

Let  $\theta = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (-1) + 0 = \frac{-1}{2}$$

(b) possible

452. (b)  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\right] [2] [1] = 1$$

453. (d)

$$\frac{2 \sin 2(x+y) \cos 2(x-y) \tan 2(x-y)}{2 \cos 2(x+y) \sin 2(x-y)}$$

$$= \tan 2(x+y) \times 1$$

Or

Put  $y = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin 4x \tan 2x}{\sin 4x} = \tan 2x$$

454. (c)  $\frac{2[16 \cos^6 x - 24 \cos^4 x + 9 \cos^2 x] - 1}{4 \times \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x \times \frac{1}{4} \cos 3x}$

$$\frac{2[4 \cos^3 x - 3 \sin x]^2 - 1}{\sin 6x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 6x}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos^2 3x - 1}{\sin 6x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 6x \times 8}{\sin 6x} = 8 \cot 6x$$

$$= \frac{\cos 6x \times 8}{\sin 6x} = 8 \cot 6x$$

455. (c)  $\frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}$

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$$\Rightarrow 2 \tan \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sin A$$

456. (c)  $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$

$$\sec\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{x+2}{x-2}$$

On adding

$$2\sec\theta = \frac{(x-2)^2 + (x+2)^2}{x^2 - 4}$$

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

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$$

Or

Put  $x = 3$

$$\therefore \sec\theta + \tan\theta = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{\sec\theta - \tan\theta = 5}{2\sec\theta = \frac{26}{5}}$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{13}{5}$$

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

457. (b)  $\frac{+2 \sin 90^\circ \sin 50^\circ}{2 \sin 50^\circ \cos 30^\circ}$

$$= \frac{+1}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

458. (b)  $\frac{(1 - \cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta)}{(\cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta + 1)}$

Let  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\therefore \tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$$

459. (c)  $\frac{\cos A - \cos 2A}{\sin 2A + \sin A}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{+2 \sin \frac{3A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{3A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

460. (d)  $\frac{2 \cos^2\theta \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta}{\cot^2\theta \sec^2\theta} - 1$

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

$$= \sec 2\theta$$

461. (\*) Wrong question asked in CGL 2017 mains

462. (c)  $\cos 15^\circ + \cos 15^\circ = 2 \cos 15^\circ$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

463. (a) Let  $P = \theta = 0^\circ$   $R = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

464. Wrong question in CGL 2017 mains

465. (b)  $\frac{(1 + 2 \tan^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan x)}{\sec x - \tan x}$

$$\frac{(\sec x - \tan x)^2}{\sec x - \tan x} = \sec x + \tan x$$

466. (\*) Wrong question

467. (c)  $\left( \frac{2 \cos 6x \sin x}{2 \cos 6x \cos x} \right) - \left( \frac{-2 \sin 5x \sin x}{2 \sin 5x \cos x} \right)$

$$\tan x + \tan x = 2 \tan x$$

468. (c) Let  $\theta = 0^\circ$ ,  $\frac{1+3}{1} = 4$

469. (d) Let  $A = 0^\circ$

$$\therefore (1)(-1) = -1$$

470. (b) Let  $\theta = 30^\circ$

$$(3) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 1$$

471. (c) Let  $A = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore 0 + 0 = 0$$

472. (d)  $\frac{\sin(59^\circ + 31^\circ)}{\cos(20^\circ + 25^\circ)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2}$

473. (d) Let  $A = B = C$

$$\therefore 0 + \cos A \cos 2A - \cos A \cos 2A = 0$$



MATHS BY MOHINI GOVIND

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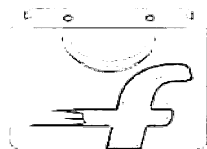


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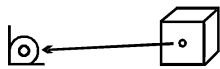
HEIGHT & DISTANCE

(ऊँचाई और दूरी)

INTRODUCTION:

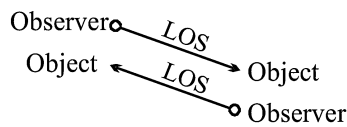
The height or length of an object or distance between two distant objects can be determined with the help of trigonometric ratios.

LINE OF SIGHT (दृष्टि रेखा):

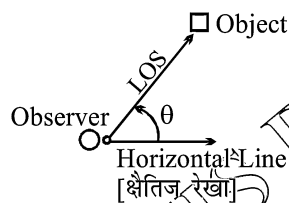


The line drawn from the eye of an observer to the point on object (viewed by observer) is LOS (Line of sight)

(आँखों से किसी वस्तु पर स्थित किसी बिन्दु तक खींची गई रेखा)

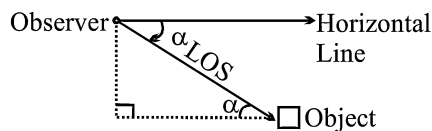


Angle of elevation (उन्नयन कोण)



The angle formed by line of sight with horizontal when object is above horizontal level is called angle of elevation ( $\theta$ ) object is at higher level than observing point.

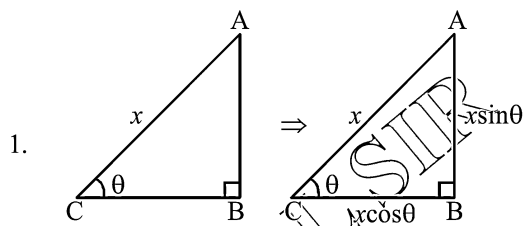
ANGLE OF DEPRESSION (अवनयन कोण):



Object is at lower level than observing point

The angle formed by line of sight with horizontal when object is below horizontal level is called angle of depression. ( $\alpha$ )

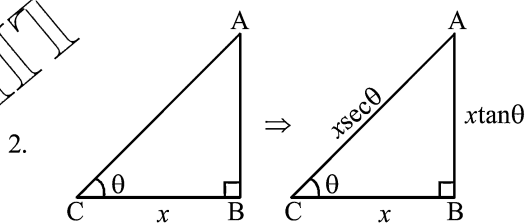
SOME USEFUL TECHNIQUES (S.U.T)



$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\theta$  जिसके साथ बनेगा वो  $x \cos\theta$

$\theta$  के सामने  $x \sin\theta$

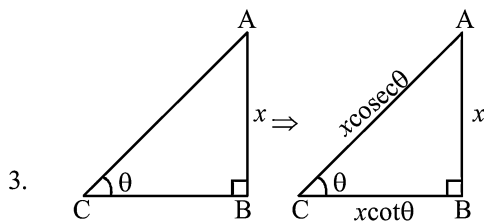


$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$

अगर  $x$  base की length होगी,

तो कर्ण (H) =  $x \sec\theta$

लम्ब (P) =  $x \tan\theta$



$\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta = 1$

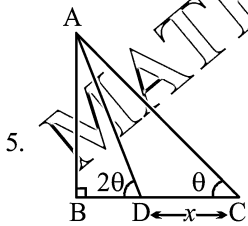
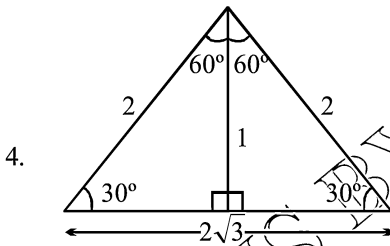
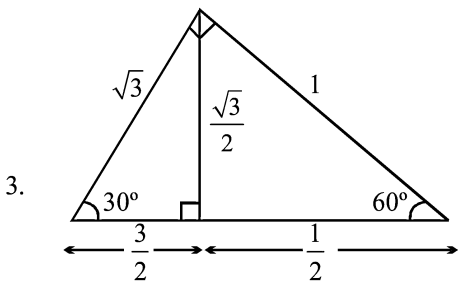
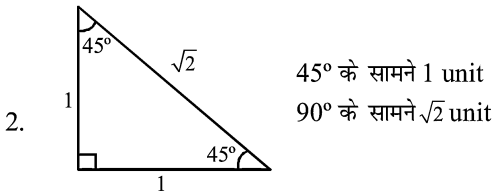
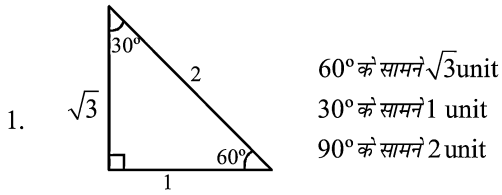
अगर  $x$  perpendicular की length होगी,

तो आधार (B) =  $x \cot\theta$

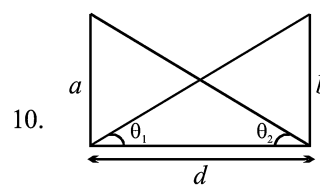
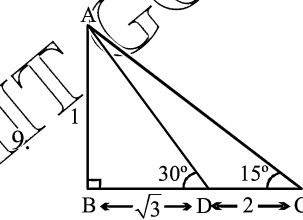
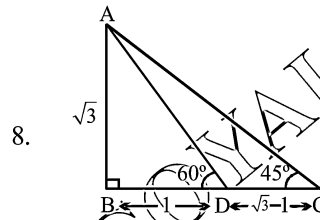
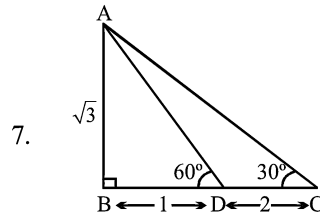
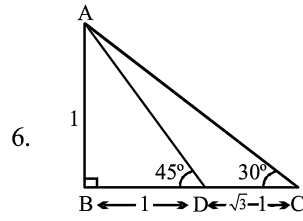
कर्ण (H) =  $x \operatorname{cosec}\theta$

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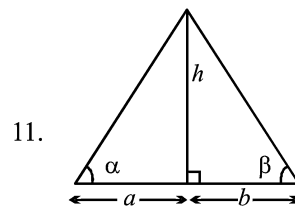
POINTS TO REMEMBER



$AD = CD = x$   
 When,  $\angle ACB = \theta$   
 $\angle ADB = 2\theta$   
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle PAC + \angle ACB$   
 $2\theta = \angle DAC + \theta$   
 $\angle DAC = \theta$   
 $\therefore AD = DC = x$



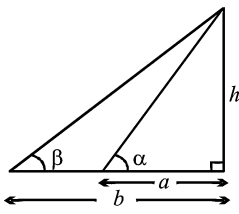
$d\sqrt{ab}$   
 When  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$



If  $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$   
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{a}$        $\tan \beta = \frac{h}{b}$   
 $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{h^2}{ab}$        $1 = \frac{h^2}{ab}$

$h = \sqrt{ab}$

**HEIGHT & DISTANCE (ऊँचाई और दूरी)**

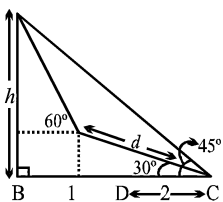
12. 

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{a} \qquad \tan \beta = \frac{h}{b}$$

$$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{h^2}{ab}$$

$h = \sqrt{ab}$

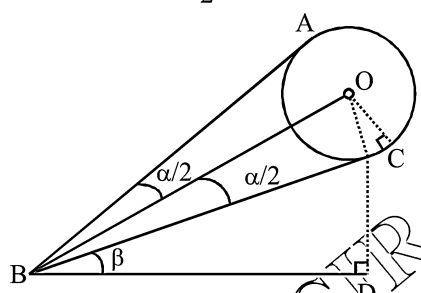
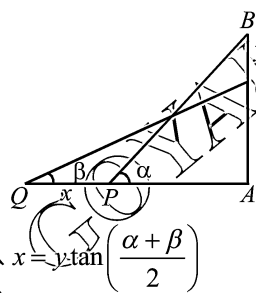
[If  $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ ]

13. 

$$h = \frac{d}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

d → distance covered up a slope of  $30^\circ$

14. Around bottom of radius r subtends an angle of  $\alpha$  at eye of an observer while angle of elevation of its centre is  $\beta$ . Then height of centre from horizontal,

$$D\Delta = r \sin \beta \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\alpha}{2}$$



$$x = y \tan \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$$

**EXERCISE**

- A vertical pole on one side of a street subtends a right angle at a window exactly on the opposite side. If angle of elevation of the window from base of a pole be  $60^\circ$  & the width of street be 30m, then height of window is  
 एक गली के एक किनारे पर एक लम्बवत खम्बा ठीक विपरीत दिशा में एक खिड़की एक समकोण बनाता है। यदि खम्बे के आधार से खिड़की का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  हो तथा गली की चौड़ाई 30 मीटर हो, तो खिड़की की ऊँचाई है ?  
 (a)  $10\sqrt{3}$                       (b)  $20\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $40\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $30\sqrt{3}$
- The angles of elevation of the top of a tower at the top and foot of a pole of height 10m are  $30^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$  respectively. Find the height of the tower (m).  
 एक 10 मीटर ऊँचे खम्बे के शिखर तथा आधार पर एक मीनार के उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  तथा  $60^\circ$  हैं। मीनार की ऊँचाई (मी.) ज्ञात कीजिए।  
 (a) 20                                  (b) 40  
 (c) 55                                  (d) 15

- A vertical tower stands on a horizontal plane & is surmounted by a vertical flag staff of height 5m. At point on the plane, the angle of elevation of the bottom & the top of the flag staff are respectively  $30^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$ . Find height of tower ?  
 एक लम्बवत मीनार एक क्षैतिज समतल पर स्थित है तथा इसकी चोटी पर एक 5 मीटर लम्बवत लगा है। समतल पर एक बिन्दु पर ध्वजदंड के आधार तथा शिखर के उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  तथा  $60^\circ$  है। मीनार की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?  
 (a) 2.5m                              (b) 450 cm  
 (c) 1.5m                              (d) 160 cm
- There is a small island in the middle of a 100m wide river & a tall tree stands on the island. P & Q are points directly opposite to each other on two banks & in line with tree. If angles of elevation of the top of the tree from P & Q are respectively  $30^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$ . Find height of tree?  
 एक 100 मीटर चौड़ी नदी के बीच में एक द्वीप है तथा उस द्वीप पर लम्बा वृक्ष खड़ा है। P तथा Q दो बिन्दु ठीक एक-दूसरे के विपरीत दो किनारों पर स्थित हैं। यदि वृक्ष के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण P तथा Q से क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  तथा  $45^\circ$  है। वृक्ष की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



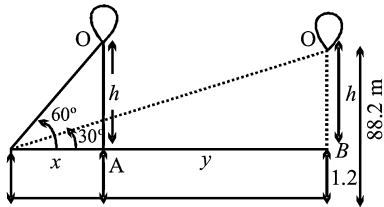
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- (a) 36.6 m (b) 1.73 m  
(c) 2.73 m (d) 4.46 m
5. A person observed the angle of elevation of the top of a tower as  $30^\circ$ . He walked 50m towards the foot of the tower along level ground & found angles of elevation of the top of tower as  $60^\circ$ . Find height of tower?  
एक व्यक्ति ने एक मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  प्रेक्षित किया। वह 50 मीटर मीनार के आधार की ओर समतल पर चला और उसने मीनार के शिखर की उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  स्थापित किया। मिनार की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?  
एक व्यक्ति ने एक मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  प्रेक्षित किया। वह 50 मीटर मीनार के आधार की ओर समतल पर चला और उसने मीनार के शिखर की उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  स्थापित किया। मिनार की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $25\sqrt{3}$  (b) 15  
(c)  $15\sqrt{2}$  (d) 25
6. The horizontal distance between two towers is 140m. The angle of elevation of the top of first tower when seen from the top of second tower is  $30^\circ$ . If the height of the second tower is 60m, find the height of first tower?  
दो मीनारों के बीच की क्षैतिज दूरी मीटर है। पहले मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  है, जब दूसरे मीनार के शिखर से देखा जाता है। यदि दूसरे मीनार की ऊंचाई 60 मीटर है, तो पहले मीनार की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a) 140.83 (b) 150  
(c) 153.4 (d) 166
7. From a point on the ground, the angles of the elevation of the bottom & the top of a transmission tower fixed at the top of a 20m high building are  $45^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$  respectively. Find the height of the tower ?  
जमीन पर बिन्दु से, एक संचार मीनार के तल तथा शिखर के उन्नयन कोण एक 20 मीटर ऊंची इमारत के शिखर पर, क्रमशः  $45^\circ$  तथा  $60^\circ$  निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। मीनार की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $20(\sqrt{3}-1)$  (b)  $20(\sqrt{3})$   
(c)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (d) 40
8. If a flag staff of 6m height placed on the top of a tower throws a shadow of  $2\sqrt{3}$  m. along the ground, then find angle that the sun makes with the ground ?  
यदि एक 6 मीटर ऊंचा ध्वजदंड, जो एक मीनार के शिखर पर स्थित है, जमीन पर एक  $2\sqrt{3}$  मीटर छाया छोड़ता है, तो सूर्य के द्वारा जो कोण जमीन पर बनाया जाता है, ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

9. An observer 1.5m tall is 28.5m away from a chimney. The angle of elevation of the top of the chimney from his eye is  $45^\circ$ . What is the height of chimney?  
एक 1.5 मीटर लम्बा परिदर्शक एक चिमनी से 28.5 मीटर की दूरी पर है, उसकी आंखों से चिमनी के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  है। चिमनी की ऊंचाई क्या है?
- (a) 30 (b) 60  
(c) 45 (d)  $\sqrt{3}-1$
10. Two persons are 'a' metres apart & height of one is double that of other. If from the middle point of line joining their feet, an observer finds the angular elevation of their tops to be complementary, then find the height of shortest person.  
दो व्यक्ति मीटर की दूरी पर हैं तथा एक की लम्बाई दूसरे की दोगुनी है। यदि उनके पैरों के निकट रेखा से, एक परिदर्शक उनके शिखरों के उन्नयन कोण समपूरक पाता है, तो छोटे व्यक्ति की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (b) 4a  
(c)  $\frac{2a}{3}$  (d)  $6a(\sqrt{3}+1)$
11. The angles of depression of the top & the bottom of an 8m tall building from the top of a multi-storeyed building are  $30^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$  respectively. Find height of the multi-storeyed building?  
एक 8 मीटर ऊंची इमारत के शिखर तथा तल के अवनमन कोण, एक बहु मंजिल इमारत से क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  तथा  $45^\circ$  है। बहु मंजिल इमारत की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $8\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4(3+\sqrt{3})$   
(c)  $12(\sqrt{2}+1)$  (d)  $5\sqrt{3}$
12. A man on the top of a vertical tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards it. If it takes 12 minutes for the angle of depression to change from  $30^\circ$  to  $45^\circ$ , how soon after this, will the car reach the tower? Give your answer to nearest seconds?  
एक व्यक्ति एक लम्बवत मीनार के शिखर पर एक समान गति से मीनार की ओर चलती हुई कार को देखता है। यदि यह अवनमन कोण को  $30^\circ$  से  $45^\circ$  में बदलने के लिए 12 मिनट का समय लेती है, तो इसके कितने समय के बाद कार मीनार तक पहुंच जायेगी। अपना उत्तर सेकेंड के समीपतम दीजिए?
- (a) 16 m. 23 sec. (b) 140 sec.  
(c) 40 m. 105 sec. (d) 360 sec.

13. A 1.2 m tall girl spots a balloon moving with the wind in a horizontal line at a height of 88.2m from the ground. The angle of elevation of the balloon from the eyes of the girl at any instant is  $60^\circ$ . After some time, the angle of elevation reduces to  $30^\circ$  (as shown), find distance travelled by balloon during interval?

एक 1.2 मीटर लम्बी लड़की, एक गुब्बारे को जमीन से 88.2 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर क्षैतिज दिशा में हवा में गति करते हुए देखती है। उस क्षण लड़की की आँखों से गुब्बारे का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  है। कुछ समय बाद उन्नयन को  $30^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। (जैसा दर्शाया गया है) इस अंतराल के दौरान गुब्बारे के द्वारा तय की गई दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 87 (b)  $57\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $58\sqrt{3}$  (d) 60

14. A professor standing on one end of the football field observes the elevation of the top of a flood light tower at an angle  $\alpha$ . He then walks a distance equal to twice the height of the tower & finds that the elevation of the top of the tower is now at an angle of  $2\alpha$ .  $\alpha = ?$

एक प्रोफेसर एक फुटबॉल के अंतिम सिरे पर गड़ढा है, तथा वह तेज रोशनी वाले लाइट मीनार के शिखर का एक उन्नयन कोण देखता है, फिर मीनार की ऊँचाई की दोगुनी दूरी चलता है और अब वह पाता है कि मीनार के शिखर पर उन्नयन कोण  $2\alpha$  है।  $\alpha = ?$

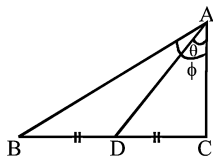
- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $15^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$

15. From the figure, find value of  $\frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \phi}$  & is given that

D be mid-point of BC.  $\angle BAC = \phi$

चित्र से  $\frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \phi}$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। दिया गया है, कि D,

BC का मध्य बिन्दु है?



- (a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{7}$

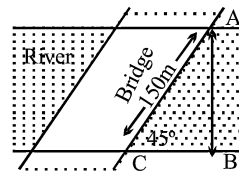
16. The horizontal distance between two towers is 140m. The angles of depression of the top of the first tower when seen from the top of second tower is  $30^\circ$ , if height of second tower is 60m. Find height of first tower ?

दो मीनारों के बीच की क्षैतिज दूरी 140 मीटर है। पहले मीनार के शिखर का अवनयन कोण, जब दूसरे मीनार के शिखर से देखा जाता है,  $30^\circ$  है। यदि दूसरे मीनार की ऊँचाई 60 मीटर है। पहले मीनार की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 140.83 (b) 80  
(c) 40 (d) 100.44

17. A bridge across a river makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with river bank as shown. If the length of the bridge across river is 150m. Find  $x = AB$  (width of river)

एक पुल एक नदी के ऊपर, नदी के किनारे के साथ  $45^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। जैसा दर्शाया गया है। यदि नदी ऊपर पुल की लम्बाई 150 मीटर है, तो नदी की चौड़ाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $75\sqrt{2}$  (b) 150  
(c)  $\frac{75}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d) 75

18. The angle of elevation of jet-plane from a point P on ground is  $60^\circ$ . After a flight of 15 seconds, the angle of elevation changes to  $30^\circ$ . If jet plane is flying at a constant height of  $1500\sqrt{3}$ , find speed of jet plane in (km/h)

जमीन पर एक बिन्दु P से एक जेटवायुयान का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$ । 15 सेकेण्ड की उड़ान के बाद, उन्नयन कोण में  $30^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। यदि जेट वायुयान  $1500\sqrt{3}$  की स्थिर ऊँचाई से उड़ रहा है, जेटवायुयान की गति (किमी. में) ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 720 (b) 900  
(c) 480 (d) 520

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19. At a point on level ground, the angle of elevation of a vertical tower is found to be such that its tangent is  $\frac{5}{12}$ . On walking 192m towards tower, the tangent of angle of elevation is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Find height of tower समतल जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर, एक लम्बवत मीनार का उन्नयन कोण इस प्रकार है कि उसका  $\tan\theta$ ,  $\frac{5}{12}$  है। मीनार की ओर 192 मीटर चलने पर उन्नयन कोण का  $\tan\theta$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  हो जाता है। मीनार की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a) 300 (b) 200  
(c) 180 (d) 100
20. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower standing on a horizontal plane from a point A is  $\alpha$ . After walking distance  $d$  towards foot of tower the angle of elevation is found to be  $\beta$ . Find height of the tower is? एक क्षैतिज समतल पर स्थित एक मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण, एक बिन्दु A से  $\alpha$  है। मीनार के आधार की ओर  $d$  दूरी चलने पर उन्नयन कोण  $\beta$  पाया जाता है। मीनार की ऊंचाई है?
- (a)  $\frac{d}{\cot\alpha + \cot\beta}$  (b)  $\frac{d}{\cot\alpha - \cot\beta}$   
(c)  $\frac{d}{\tan\beta - \tan\alpha}$  (d)  $\frac{d}{\tan\beta + \tan\alpha}$
21. A vertical pole consists of two parts, the lower part being one third of the whole. At a point in the horizontal plane through the base of the pole & distance 20 m from it, the upper part of the pole subtends an angle whose tangent is  $1/2$ . The possible heights of the pole are? एक लम्बवत खम्बा दो भागों से बना है। नीचे का भाग पूरे खम्बे का एक-तिहाई है। क्षैतिज समतल पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर, खम्बे के आधार से 20 मीटर की दूरी पर खम्बे का ऊपर का भाग एक कोण बनाता है। जिसका  $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  है। खम्बे की सम्भव ऊंचाईयां हैं?
- (a) 20m & 60m (b) 20m &  $20\sqrt{3}$  m  
(c) 16m & 48 (d) None
22. An observer on the top of a tree finds the angle of depression of a car moving towards the tree to be  $30^\circ$ . After 3 min. this angle becomes  $60^\circ$ . After how much more time will car reach the tree?

- एक परिदर्शक एक वृक्ष के शिखर पर, वृक्ष की ओर गति करती हुई कार का अवनमन कोण  $30^\circ$  पाता है। 3 मिनट के यह कोण  $60^\circ$  हो जाता है। कितने और समय के बाद कार वृक्ष तक पहुंच जायेगी?
- (a) 4 min. (b) 1.5 min.  
(c) 4.5 min. (d) 2 min.
23. The angle of elevation of a tower from a point. A due south of it is  $30^\circ$  & from a point B due west of it is  $45^\circ$ . If the height of tower is 100m. Then AB = ? एक मीनार का दक्षिण ध्रुव के स्थित एक बिन्दु A से उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  तथा पश्चिम में स्थित एक बिन्दु B से  $45^\circ$  है। यदि मीनार की ऊंचाई 100 मीटर है, तो AB = ?
- (a) 173.2m (b) 141.4m  
(c) 150m (d) 200m
24. The angle of elevation of a stationary clouds from a point a point 2500m above a lake is  $15^\circ$  & the angle of depression of its reflection in the lake is  $45^\circ$ . The height of cloud above lake level is (m). एक तालाब के 2500 मीटर ऊपर स्थित एक बिन्दु से, एक स्थिर बादल का उन्नयन कोण  $15^\circ$  है तथा तालाब में उसकी परछाई का अवनमन कोण  $45^\circ$  है। तालाब के ऊपर बादल की ऊंचाई (मीटर में) है?
- (a)  $500\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2500\sqrt{3}$   
(c) 2500 (d) None
25. A vertical tower stands on a declivity which is inclined at  $15^\circ$  to the horizon. From the foot of the tower a man ascends the declivity from 80° ft. Then, finds that the tower subtends an angle of  $30^\circ$ , the height of the tower is? एक लम्बवत मीनार पर स्थित है, जो क्षितिज से  $15^\circ$  के झुकाव पर है। मीनार के आधार से एक व्यक्ति और वह पाता है कि मीनार  $30^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। मीनार की ऊंचाई है?
- (a)  $40(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$  (b)  $20(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$   
(c)  $40(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$  (d) None
26. From a point, a meter above a lake, the angle of elevation of a cloud is  $\alpha$  & the angle of depression of its reflection is  $\beta$ . The height of the cloud is ? एक तालाब से  $a$  मीटर ऊपर स्थित एक बिन्दु से एक बादल का उन्नयन कोण  $\alpha$  है तथा उसकी परछाई का अवनमन कोण  $\beta$  है। बादल की ऊंचाई है?
- (a)  $\frac{a \sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$  (b)  $\frac{a \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}$   
(c)  $\frac{a \sin(\beta + \alpha)}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}$  (d) None

27. A tower of height 'b' subtends an angle at a point O on the level of the foot of the tower at a distance 'a' from the foot of the tower. If a pole mounted on the tower also subtends an equal angle at O, the height of the pole is?

एक b ऊँचाई का मीनार, अपने आधार से a दूरी पर स्थित एक बिन्दु O पर एक कोण बनाता है। यदि मिनार पर स्थित एक खम्बा भी एक कोण बनाता है, जो बिन्दु O पर बनाये गए कोण के समान है, खम्बे की ऊँचाई है?

- (a)  $a\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}\right)$  (b)  $a\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}\right)$   
 (c)  $b\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}\right)$  (d)  $b\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}\right)$

28. A tower subtends an angle  $\alpha$  at a point on the same level as the root of the tower & at a second point b metres above the first, the angle of depression of the foot of the tower is  $\beta$ , the height of the tower is एक मिनार अपने आधार तल पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर एक  $\alpha$  कोण बनाता है तथा पहले बिन्दु से b मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित एक दूसरे बिन्दु पर, मिनार आधार का अवनमन कोण  $\beta$  है, मिनार की ऊँचाई है?

- (a)  $b \cot \alpha \tan \beta$  (b)  $b \tan \alpha \tan \beta$   
 (c)  $b \tan \alpha \cot \beta$  (d) None

29. The length of the shadow of a pole inclined at  $10^\circ$  to the vertical towards the sun is 2.05m. When the elevation of the sun is  $38^\circ$ , the length of the pole is एक खम्बे की परछाई की लम्बाई 2.05 मीटर है, जो सूर्य की ओर लम्बवत रूप से झुका हुआ है। जब सूर्य का उन्नयन  $10^\circ$  कोण  $38^\circ$  हो, खम्बे की लम्बाई है?

- (a)  $\frac{2.05 \sin 42^\circ}{\sin 38^\circ}$  (b)  $\frac{2.05 \cos 38^\circ}{\cos 42^\circ}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2.05 \sin 38^\circ}{\sin 42^\circ}$  (d) None

30. A balloon is observed simultaneously from three points A, B & C on straight road directly under it. The angular elevation at B is twice & at C is thrice that of A. If the distance between A & B is 200m & the distance between B & C is 100m, then the height of balloon is given by एक गुब्बारा, एक सड़क पर स्थित तीन बिन्दु A, B तथा C से एक साथ देखा जाता है। जो गुब्बारे के ठीक नीचे है। बिन्दु B पर उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु A का दुगुना है तथा बिन्दु C पर उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु A के उन्नयन कोण का तीन गुना है। यदि बिन्दु A तथा B के बीच की दूरी 200 मीटर है तथा बिन्दु B और C के बीच की दूरी 100 मीटर है, तो गुब्बारे की ऊँचाई बताइए ?

एक गुब्बारा, एक सड़क पर स्थित तीन बिन्दु A, B तथा C से एक साथ देखा जाता है। जो गुब्बारे के ठीक नीचे है। बिन्दु B पर उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु A का दुगुना है तथा बिन्दु C पर उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु A के उन्नयन कोण का तीन गुना है। यदि बिन्दु A तथा B के बीच की दूरी 200 मीटर है तथा बिन्दु B और C के बीच की दूरी 100 मीटर है, तो गुब्बारे की ऊँचाई बताइए ?

- (a) 50 (b)  $50\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $50\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

31. A tower PQ stands at a point Q in a triangular park ABC such that the sides a, b, c of the triangle subtend equal angles at Q the foot of the tower & the tower subtends angles  $\alpha, \gamma, \beta$  at A, B, C respectively then

$a^2(\cot \beta - \cot \gamma) + b^2(\cot \gamma - \cot \alpha) + c^2(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$  is एक त्रिभुजाकार मैदान ABC में बिन्दु Q पर एक मीनार PQ इस प्रकार स्थित है कि त्रिभुज की भुजायें a, b, c बिन्दु Q पर समान कोण बनाती हैं। मीनार A, B, C पर क्रमशः  $\alpha, \gamma, \beta$  कोण बनाता है, तो

- $a^2(\cot \beta - \cot \gamma) + b^2(\cot \gamma - \cot \alpha) + c^2(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$  है?  
 (a) 2 (b) 0  
 (c) 3 (d) None

32. A man observes when he has climbed up one third of the length of an inclined ladder placed against a wall, the angular depression of an object on the floor is  $\alpha$  & that after he climbed the ladder fully, the depression is  $\beta$ . If inclination of ladder to floor is  $\theta$ , then  $\cot \theta = ?$

एक आदमी जब एक सीढ़ी की लम्बाई की एक-तिहाई ऊँचाई पर चढ़ता है, जो एक दीवार के सहारे झुकी हुई है, तो वह देखता है कि एक वस्तु का अवनमन जमीन  $\alpha$  पर है। तथा इसके बाद वह पूरी सीढ़ी पर चढ़ता है और देखता है कि अब अवनमन कोण  $\beta$  है। यदि सीढ़ी का जमीन से  $\theta$  झुकाव है, तो  $\cot \theta = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{3 \cot \beta - \cot \alpha}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3 \cot \alpha - \cot \beta}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta}{2}$

33. A circular ring of radius 3cm hangs horizontally from a point 4 cm vertically above the centre by 4 strings attached at equal intervals to its circumference. If the angle between two consecutive strings is  $\theta$ , then  $\cos \theta$  is equal to:

एक 3 सेमी. त्रिज्या का वृत्तीय गोला, वृत्त के केंद्र से 4 सेमी. ऊपर लम्बवत स्थित बिन्दु पर 4 तारों से वृत्त की परिधि पर समान अंतराल पर बंधा है। यदि दो लगातार तारों के बीच का कोण  $\theta$  है, तो  $\cos \theta$  का मान है?

- (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{25}$   
 (c)  $\frac{16}{25}$  (d) None

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34. A vertical pole PS has two marks at Q & R such that the portions PQ, PR & PS subtend angles  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  at a point on the ground distance  $x$  from the bottom of pole P. If  $PQ = a, PR = b, PS = c$  &  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$  then  $x^2$  is equal to = ?

एक लम्बवत खम्बे पर दो निशान इस प्रकार हैं कि भाग PQ, PR तथा PS खम्बे के आधार से  $x$  दूरी पर जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  कोण बनाते हैं। यदि  $PQ = a, PR = b, PS = c$  तथा है, तो  $x^2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{a^3}{a+b+c}$  (b)  $\frac{b^3}{a+b+c}$   
 (c)  $\frac{c^3}{a+b+c}$  (d)  $\frac{abc}{a+b+c}$

35. PQ is a vertical tower, P is the foot, Q the top of the tower. A, B, C are three points in the horizontal plane through P. The angles of elevation of Q from A, B, C are equal & each is equal to  $\theta$ , the sides of  $\Delta ABC$  are  $a, b$  &  $c$  the area of  $\Delta ABC$  is  $\Delta$ . The height of the tower is

PQ एक लम्बवत मीनार है। P आधार तथा Q शिखर है। A, B, C तीन बिन्दु P क्षैतिज दिशा में स्थित हैं। A, B तथा C से Q का उन्नयन कोण  $\theta$  है। त्रिभुज A, B, C की भुजायें  $a, b$  तथा  $c$  हैं तथा त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $\Delta$  है। मीनार की ऊंचाई है?

- (a)  $\frac{abc \tan \theta}{4\Delta}$  (b)  $\frac{abc \cot \theta}{4\Delta}$   
 (c)  $\frac{abc \sin \theta}{4\Delta}$  (d) None

36. A harbour lies in a direction  $60^\circ$  south of west from a fort & at a distance 30km from it, a ship sets out from the harbour at noon & sails due east at 10 km an hour. The ship will be 70km from the fort at?

एक बंदरगाह दक्षिण पश्चिम की ओर एक किला से  $60^\circ$  पर स्थित है तथा इसेसे 30 किमी. की दूरी पर, बंदरगाह से दोपहर में एक जहाज प्रस्थान करता है तथा एक घण्टे में पूर्व की ओर किमी. प्रस्थान कर जाता है। जहाज किला से 70 किमी. की दूरी पर होगा?

- (a) 7pm (b) 8pm  
 (c) 5pm (d) 10pm

37. A house subtends a right angle at the window of an opposite house & the angle of elevation of the window from the bottom of the first house is  $60^\circ$ . If the distance between the two houses is 6m, then height of first house is

एक घर, एक विपरीत घर की खिड़की पर एक समकोण बनाता है तथा प्रथम घर के आधार से खिड़की का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  है। यदि घरों के बीच की दूरी 6 मीटर है, तो प्रथम घर की ऊंचाई है?

- (a)  $4\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $6\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $8\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

38. A flag staff of 5m high stands on a building of 25m high for an observer at a height of 30m, the flag staff & the building subtend equal angles. The distance of the observer from top of the flag staff is एक 25 मीटर ऊंची इमारत पर एक 5 मीटर ऊंचा ध्वजदंड स्थित है। एक परिदर्शक के लिए, 30 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर, ध्वजदंड तथा इमारत समान कोण बनाते हैं। ध्वजदंड के शिखर से परिदर्शक की दूरी है

- (a)  $5\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  (d) None

39. A ladder rests against a wall making an angle  $\alpha$  with the horizontal. The foot of the ladder is pulled away from the wall through a distance  $x$  so that it slides a distance  $y$  down the wall making an angle  $\beta$  with the horizontal, then

एक दीवार के सहारे एक सीढ़ी झुकी हुई है तथा सीढ़ी क्षैतिज से  $\alpha$  कोण बनाती है। सीढ़ी का आधार, दीवार से  $x$  दूरी पर खींचा जाता है, तो यह दीवार से नीचे  $y$  दूरी फिसलकर क्षैतिज से  $\beta$  को बनाती है। तो-

- (a)  $y = x \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)$   
 (b)  $x = y \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)$   
 (c)  $x = y \tan(\alpha + \beta)$   
 (d)  $y = x \tan(\alpha + \beta)$

40. Each side of a square subtends an angle of  $60^\circ$  at the top of a tower  $h$  metre high standing in the centre of square. If  $a$  is the length of each side square then एक वर्ग की प्रत्येक भुजा, वर्ग के केंद्र में स्थित एक  $h$  मीटर ऊंचे मीनार के शिखर पर  $60^\circ$  का कोण बनाती है यदि वर्ग की प्रत्येक भुजा की लम्बाई  $a$  है तो -

- (a)  $2h^2 = a^2$  (b)  $2a^2 = h^2$   
 (c)  $3a^2 = 2h^2$  (d)  $2h^2 = 3a^2$

41. At the foot of a mountain, the elevation of its summit is  $45^\circ$ , after ascending 1000 m towards the mountain up a slope of  $30^\circ$  inclination, the elevation is found to be  $60^\circ$ , then height of mountain is  
 एक पर्वत के आधार पर, इसके शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  है, पर्वत की ओर 1000 मीटर चढ़ने पर  $30^\circ$  के झुकाव पर, उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  पाया जाता है। तो पर्वत की ऊँचाई है?

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} km$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} km$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{3}} km$  (d) None

42. A flag staff stands in the centre of a rectangular field whose diagonal is 1200 m & subtends angles  $15^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$  at the mid-points of the sides of the field. The height of the flag staff is (m)

एक ध्वजदण्ड एक आयताकार मैदान के केंद्र में स्थित है, जिसका जिसका विकर्ण 1200 मीटर है तथा ध्वजदण्ड मैदान की भुजाओं के मध्य बिन्दुओं पर  $15^\circ$  तथा  $45^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। ध्वजदण्ड की ऊँचाई (मी. में) है?

- (a) 200 (b)  $300\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $300\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$  (d) 400

43. A vertical lamppost of height 9m stands at the corner of a rectangular field. The angle of elevation of its top from the farthest corner is  $30^\circ$ , whereas from another corner is  $45^\circ$ . The area of fields is

एक आयताकार मैदान के कोने पर एक 9 मीटर ऊँचा बिजली का खंभा खड़ा है। इसके शिखर का उन्नयन कोण सुदूर कोने से  $30^\circ$  है, जबकि दूसरे कोने से  $45^\circ$  है। मैदान का क्षेत्रफल है?

- (a)  $81\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $9\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $81\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $9\sqrt{3}$

44. ABC is a triangular park with  $AB = AC = 100$ , a clock tower is situated at the midpoint of BC. The angles of elevation of the top of tower at A & B are  $\cot^{-1} 3.2$  &  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} 2.6$  respectively. The height of the tower is

ABC एक त्रिकोणीय मैदान है, ( $AB = AC = 100$ ), BC के मध्य बिन्दु पर एक मीनार स्थित है। A तथा B पर मीनार के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः  $\cot^{-1} 3.2$  तथा  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} 2.6$  है। मीनार की ऊँचाई है?

- (a) 25m (b) 50m  
 (c) 40m (d) None

45. A bird is perched on the top of a tree 20m high & its elevation from a point on the ground is  $45^\circ$ . If flies off horizontal straight away from observer & in 15 sec. the elevation of bird is reduced to  $30^\circ$ . The speed of the bird is

एक 20 मीटर ऊँचे वृक्ष के शिखर पर एक चिड़िया बैठी है तथा जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु से इसका उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  है। यह परिदर्शक से दूर क्षितिज के समांतर दिशा में सीधे उड़ती है तथा सेकेंड में चिड़िया का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  पहुँच जाता है। चिड़िया की गति है?

- (a) 14.64 m/s (b) 17.71m/s  
 (c) 12 m/s (d) None

46. The upper  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$  portion of a vertical pole subtends

an angle  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$  at a point in the horizontal plane through its foot and at a distance 40m from the foot. A possible height of vertical pole is (m)

एक लम्बवत खम्बे का ऊपरी  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$  वां भाग, एक क्षैतिज तल पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर, जो खंभे के आधार से 40 मीटर

की दूरी पर है,  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$  कोण बनाता है। लम्बवत खम्बे की सम्भव ऊँचाई है (मीटर में)

- (a) 20 (b) 40  
 (c) 60 (d) 80

47. A tower stands at centre of a circular park. A & B are two points on the boundary of the park such that  $AB = a$  subtends an angle of  $60^\circ$  at the foot of the tower & the angle of elevation of the top of tower from A or B is  $30^\circ$ , the height of tower is

एक मीनार एक वृत्तीय मैदान में स्थित है। A तथा B दो बिन्दु मैदान की सीमा पर इस प्रकार हैं कि  $AB = a$ , मीनार के आधार पर  $60^\circ$  का एक कोण बनाता है तथा मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण A और B से  $30^\circ$  है। मीनार की ऊँचाई है?

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

48. AB is a vertical pole with B at ground level & A at the top. A man finds the angle of elevation of the point A from a certain point C on the the ground is  $60^\circ$ . He moves away from the pole along line BC to a point D such that  $CD = 7m$ . From D the angle of elevation of the point A is  $45^\circ$ . Then the height of the pole is (m)

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AB एक लम्बवत खंभा है, जिसका B आधार है और A शिखर। एक व्यक्ति जमीन पर स्थित बिन्दु C पर, बिन्दु A का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  पाता है वह खंभे से दूर रेखा BC की ओर बिन्दु D तक पाता है, जहाँ  $CD = 7m$  है। बिन्दु A का उन्नयन कोण D से  $45^\circ$  है। तो खंभे की ऊंचाई है (मी. में)

(a)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$  (b)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (\sqrt{3}+1)$   
 (c)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}(\sqrt{3}-2)$  (d)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$

49. A bird is sitting on the top a vertical pole 20m high & its elevation from a point O on the ground is  $45^\circ$ . It flies off horizontally straight away from point O. After one second, the elevation of the bird from O is reduced to  $30^\circ$ . Then the speed (m/s) of the bird is एक 20 मीटर ऊंचे लम्बवत खंभे के शिखर पर एक चिड़िया बैठी है और जमीन पर एक बिन्दु O से इसका उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  है। यह बिन्दु O से क्षैतिज के समांतर दिशा में सीधे उड़ती है। एक सेकेंड के बाद, चिड़िया का उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु O से  $30^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। तो चिड़िया की गति (मी./से) में है?

- (a)  $40(\sqrt{2}-1)$  (b)  $40(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $20\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $20(\sqrt{3}-1)$

50. If the angles of elevation of the top of a tower from three collinear points A, B & C on a line leading to the foot of the tower are  $30^\circ, 45^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$  respectively, then the ratio  $AB : BC = ??$  यदि एक मीनार के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण तीन बिन्दुओं A, B तथा C से, जो मीनार के आधार के अग्रगामी रेखा पर स्थित हैं, क्रमशः  $30^\circ, 45^\circ$  और  $60^\circ$  है। तो अनुपात  $AB : BC = ?$

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

51. A 6ft tall man finds that angle of elevation of the top of a 24ft high pillar & the angle of depression of its base are complementary angles. The distance of the man from the pillar is (ft) एक 6 फीट लम्बा व्यक्ति यह पाता है कि, एक 24 फीट ऊंचे खंभे के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण और इसके आधार का अवनमन कोण सम्पूरक हैं। खंभे से व्यक्ति की दूरी है? (फीट में)

- (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $8\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $6\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

52. Three vertical poles of heights  $h_1, h_2$  &  $h_3$  at the vertices A, B & C of a  $\Delta ABC$  subtend angles  $\alpha, \beta$  &  $\gamma$  respectively at the circumcentre of triangle.

If  $\cot\alpha, \cot\beta$  &  $\cot\gamma$  are in A.P, then  $\frac{1}{h_1}, \frac{1}{h_2}, \frac{1}{h_3}$

तीन लम्बवत खंभे जिनकी ऊंचाई  $h_1, h_2$  और  $h_3$  है, एक त्रिभुज ABC के तीन शीर्षों A, B और C पर क्रमशः  $\alpha, \beta$  और  $\gamma$  कोण बनाते हैं। यदि  $\cot\alpha, \cot\beta$  और  $\cot\gamma$  A.P

में हैं, तब  $\frac{1}{h_1}, \frac{1}{h_2}, \frac{1}{h_3}$  हैं?

- (a) AP (b) GP  
 (c) HP (d) None

53. The angle of elevation of the top of a hill from each of vertices A, B, C of a horizontal triangle is  $\alpha$ . The height of the hill is एक पहाड़ के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण, एक क्षैतिज त्रिभुज के प्रत्येक शीर्ष A, B, C से  $\alpha$  है। पहाड़ की ऊंचाई है।

एक पहाड़ के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण, एक क्षैतिज त्रिभुज के प्रत्येक शीर्ष A, B, C से  $\alpha$  है। पहाड़ की ऊंचाई है।

- (a)  $b \tan \alpha \operatorname{cosec} B$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} a \tan \alpha \operatorname{cosec} A$

- (c)  $\frac{1}{2} C \tan \alpha \operatorname{cosec} C$  (d) None

54. A vertical pole PO is standing at centre O of a square ABCD. If AC subtends an angle of  $90^\circ$  at the top P of the pole then the angle subtended by a side of the square at P is एक वर्ग ABCD के केंद्र O पर एक लम्बवत खंभा PQ खड़ा है। यदि AC खंभे के शिखर P पर  $90^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है, तो वर्ग की भुजा के द्वारा खंभे के शिखर P पर कितना कोण बनाया जायेगा?

एक वर्ग ABCD के केंद्र O पर एक लम्बवत खंभा PQ खड़ा है। यदि AC खंभे के शिखर P पर  $90^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है, तो वर्ग की भुजा के द्वारा खंभे के शिखर P पर कितना कोण बनाया जायेगा?

- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d) None

55. A vertical lamp-post, 6m high stands at a distance of a 2m from a wall, 4m high. A 1.5m tall man starts to walk away from the wall on the other side of the wall, in line with lamp-post. The maximum distance to which the man can walk remaining in shadow is (m) एक 4 मीटर ऊंची दीवार से 2 मीटर की दूरी पर, एक 6 मीटर ऊंचा लम्बवत बिजली का खंभा खड़ा है। एक 1.5 मीटर लम्बा व्यक्ति दीवार से दूर, दीवार की दूसरी ओर, बिजली के खंभे की दिशा में चलना प्रारंभ करता है। वह अधिकतम दूरी क्या है, जो व्यक्ति बची हुई परछाई में चल सकता है। (मीटर में)

- (a)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c) 4 (d) None

56. A man standing between two vertical posts finds that the angle subtended at his eyes by the tops of the posts is a right angle. If the heights of the two posts are two times & four times the height of the man & the distance between them is equal to the length of the longer post, then ratio of the distances of the man from the shorter & the longer post is

एक व्यक्ति दो लम्बवत खंभों के बीच में खड़ा है, वह पाता है कि, खंभों के शिखरों के द्वारा उसकी आंखों पर बनाया गया कोण, समकोण है। यदि दो खंभों की ऊँचाई, व्यक्ति की ऊँचाई की दोगुना और चारगुनी है और यदि उनके बीच की दूरी लम्बे खंभे की लम्बाई के समान है, तो व्यक्ति और छोटे खंभे तथा लम्बे खंभे की दूरी का अनुपात क्या होगा?

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

57. The height of a tower is  $h$  & angle of elevation of the top of tower is  $\alpha$ . On moving a distance  $\frac{h}{2}$  towards the tower, the angle of elevation becomes  $\beta$ . What is value of  $(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$ ?

एक मीनार की ऊँचाई  $h$  और मीनार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $\alpha$  है। मीनार की ओर  $\frac{h}{2}$  दूरी चलने पर, उन्नयन कोण  $\beta$  हो जाता है,  $(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$  का मान क्या है?

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

58. From an aeroplane, vertically above a straight horizontal plane, the angle of depression of two consecutive kilometers stones on the opposite sides of aerolpane are found to be  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$ , find Height of aeroplane?

एक हवाई जहाज से, जो क्षितिज तल के ऊपर लम्बाकार में है, दो लगातार स्टोव के अवनमन कोण, हवाई जहाज के विपरीत दिशा में क्रमशः  $\alpha$  और  $\beta$  पाये जाते हैं। हवाई जहाज की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}$  (b)  $\frac{\tan \alpha \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}$   
(c)  $\frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha + \sin \beta}$  (d)  $\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha + \cos \beta}$

59. The angle of elevation of a cloud from a point 'h' meters above surface of a lake is  $x$  & angle of depression of its reflection in lake is  $y$ . Then height of cloud above lake is

एक तालाब की सतह से  $h$  मीटर ऊपर स्थित एक बिन्दु से, एक बादल का उन्नयन कोण  $x$  है और इसकी परछाई का अवनमन कोण तालाब में  $y$  है। तब तालाब से ऊपर बादल की ऊँचाई क्या होगी?

- (a)  $h \frac{\tan y}{\tan x}$  (b)  $h \left( \frac{\tan y + \tan x}{\tan y - \tan x} \right)$   
(c)  $h \left( \frac{\tan y - \tan x}{\tan y + \tan x} \right)$  (d)  $h \frac{\tan x}{\tan y}$

60. A spherical balloon of radius  $r$  subtends an angle  $\theta$  at the eye of an observer. If the angle of elevation of its centre is  $\phi$ . Find height of centre of balloon

एक  $r$  त्रिज्या का गोलाकार गुब्बारा एक परिदर्शक की आंख पर एक कोण बनाता है। यदि इसके केंद्र का उन्नयन कोण  $\phi$  है। गुब्बारे के केंद्र की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \phi$  (b)  $r \sin \phi \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2}$   
(c)  $r \sin \theta \operatorname{cosec} \phi$  (d)  $\sin \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \phi$

61. A boy on horizontal plane find birds flying at a distance of 100m from him at an elevation of  $30^\circ$ . A girl standing on the roof of 20m building, finds the angle of elevation of the bird to be  $45^\circ$ . Both the boy & girl are on opposite sides of bird. Find distance of bird from the girl.

एक लड़का क्षितिज तल पर पाता है कि एक चिड़िया उससे 100 मीटर की दूरी पर,  $30^\circ$  के ऊँची इमारत की छत पर एक लड़की खड़ी है, यह चिड़िया का उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  पाती है। लड़का और लड़की दोनों, चिड़िया की विपरीत दिशाओं में हैं। चिड़िया की लड़की से दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 75m (b)  $60\sqrt{2}$ m  
(c) 60m (d) 42.3 m

62. AB is a vertical pole. The end A is on the level ground, C is the middle point of AB & P is a point on the level ground. The portion CB subtends an angle  $\beta$  at P. If  $AP = nAB$ , then  $\tan \beta$  equal

AB एक लम्बवत खंभा है, जिसका सिरा A समतल जमीन पर है, C, AB का मध्य बिन्दु है और P समतल जमीन पर एक बिन्दु है। भाग CB, P पर एक  $\beta$  कोण बनाता है। यदि  $AP = nAB$  तब  $\tan \beta$  का मान क्या होगा?

- (a)  $\frac{n}{2n^2 + 1}$  (b)  $\frac{n}{n^2 - 1}$   
(c)  $\frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$  (d) None



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63. The angle of elevation of the top of a T.V tower from three points A, B & C in a straight line through the foot of tower are  $a, 2a$  &  $3a$  respectively. If  $AB = a, BC = b$ , the height of tower is.

एक टी.वी. मीनार के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण, तीन बिन्दु A, B और C से, जो एक सीधी रेखा में है, मीनार के आधार से, क्रमशः  $a, 2a$  &  $3a$  हैं। यदि तो  $AB = a, BC = b$  मीनार की ऊंचाई क्या है?

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

64. At a point on a horizontal line through the base of a monument, the angle of elevation of the top of monument is found to be such as that its tangent is  $1/5$ . On walking 138m towards the monument the secant of angle of elevation is found to be  $\frac{\sqrt{193}}{12}$ , the height of the monument is

एक स्मारक के आधार से एक क्षितिज रेखा पर एक बिन्दु पर, स्मारक के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण इस प्रकार पाया जाता है कि इसका  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{5}$  है। स्मारक की ओर 138 मीटर

चलने पर उन्नयन कोण का सिकेंट  $\frac{\sqrt{193}}{12}$  पाया जाता है, स्मारक की ऊंचाई क्या है?

- (a) 35 (b) 49
- (c) 42 (d) 56

65. The angles of elevation of top of a tower from two points A & B lying on horizontal through the foot of tower are respectively  $15^\circ$  &  $30^\circ$ . If A & B are on the same side of tower &  $AB = 48m$ , then height of tower is  $(\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3})$

एक मीनार के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण, दो बिन्दु A और B, जो मीनार के आधार से क्षितिज तल पर स्थित हैं, क्रमशः  $15^\circ$  और  $30^\circ$  हैं। यदि A और B मीनार की एक तरफ ही हैं, और  $AB = 48$  मी. तब मीनार की ऊंचाई क्या है?

$(\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3})$

- (a)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (b) 24
- (c)  $28\sqrt{3}$  (d) 96

66. During the cyclone, due to wind the top of a tree touched top of a pole 9ft high. The distance of pole from the tree is 12ft. After sometime the tree broke down & touched the bottom of another pole which is  $5\sqrt{3}$  ft from the tree. Find the angle formed by the broken part of tree with the ground.

तूफान के दौरान, एक वृक्ष का शिखर एक 9 फीट ऊंचे खंभे के शिखर को छूता है। खंभे की वृक्ष से 12 फीट दूरी है। कुछ समय बाद वृक्ष टूट जाता है और दूसरे खंभे के आधार को छूता है, जो वृक्ष से  $5\sqrt{3}$  फीट दूरी पर है। वृक्ष के टूटे हुए भाग के द्वारा जमीन से बनाया गया कोण ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $20^\circ$
- (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$

67. PQ is tower standing on a horizontal plane Q being foot of tower. A & B are two points such that  $\angle QAB = 90^\circ, AB = 4cm, \cot PAQ = 3/10, \cot PBQ = 1/2$ , height of tower =?

एक मीनार PQ एक क्षैतिज समतल पर स्थित है। Q मीनार का आधार है। A और B दो बिन्दु इस प्रकार हैं कि  $\angle QAB = 90^\circ, AB = 4cm, \cot PAQ = 3/10, \cot PBQ = 1/2$  है। मीनार की ऊंचाई है ?

- (a) 10 (b) 20
- (c) 15 (d) None

68. A person of height 2m wants to get a fruit which is on a tree at height  $10/3m$ . If he stands at a distance  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$  from foot of tree then the angles at which he should throw a stone so that it hits the fruit is?

एक 2 मीटर लम्बा व्यक्ति, एक फल प्राप्त करना चाहता है, जो एक  $10/3$  मीटर ऊंचे वृक्ष पर लगा है। यदि वह वृक्ष के

आधार से की दूरी  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$  पर खड़ा है, तो वह कोण ज्ञात कीजिए, जो उसके द्वारा फल पर पत्थर फेंक कर बनाया जाता है।

- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$
- (c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

69. An aeroplane flying horizontally at height of 3km above ground is observed at a certain point on earth to subtend an angle of  $60^\circ$ , after 15 sec flight angle of elevation changed to  $30^\circ$ , speed of aeroplane ( $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$ ) is. (m/s)

**HEIGHT & DISTANCE (ऊँचाई और दूरी)**

- एक हवाई जहाज जमीन से 3 किमी. ऊपर क्षितिज के समांतर दिशा में उड़ रहा है और पृथ्वी पर एक निश्चित बिन्दु पर  $60^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। 15 सेकेंड बाद जहाज का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। हवाई जहाज की गति क्या है?
- (a) 230.63 (b) 230.93  
(c) 235.85 (d) 236.25
70. A hydrogen filled balloon ascending at rate of 18km/h was drifted by wind. Its angle of elevation at 10<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> minutes were found to be  $60^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$  respectively. The wind speed in (whole numbers) during last 5 mins approximately is equal to :-  
एक हाइड्रोजन से भरा हुआ गुब्बारा 18 कि./घंटा की दर से उठता हुआ हवा के द्वारा मोड़ लिया गया। 10<sup>वें</sup> और 15<sup>वें</sup> मिनट पर इसके उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः  $60^\circ$  और  $45^\circ$  पाये जाते हैं। हवा की गति (पूर्ण संख्या में) अंतिम 5 मिनट के दौरान लगभग क्या होगी?
- (a) 7 (b) 2.6  
(c) 11 (d) 33
71. On walking 100meters towards a building in a horizontal line, the angle of elevation of its top changes from  $45^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$ , what will be the height (in meters) of the building?  
क्षितिज दिशा में एक इमारत की ओर 100 मीटर चलने पर इसके शिखर का उन्नयन कोण  $45^\circ$  से  $60^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। इमारत की ऊँचाई क्या होगी? (मीटर में)
- (a)  $50(3 + \sqrt{3})$  (b)  $100(\sqrt{3} + 1)$   
(c) 150 (d)  $100\sqrt{3}$
72. The upper part of a tree, broken over the wind make an angle of  $60^\circ$  with ground. The distance between the root & the point where top of the tree touches the ground is 25metres. What was the height (in meters) of the tree?  
एक वृक्ष का ऊपर का भाग वहाँ से टूट जाता है, जो जमीन से  $60^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। वृक्ष के आधार की उस बिन्दु से दूरी, जहाँ पर वृक्ष का टूटा हुआ भाग जमीन को स्पर्श करता है, 25 मीटर है। वृक्ष की ऊँचाई (मीटर में) क्या थी?
- (a) 84.14 (b) 93.3  
(c) 98.25 (d) 120.24
73. The height of a tower is 300 meters, when its top is seen from the top of another tower, then angle of depression is  $60^\circ$ . The horizontal distance between the bases of the two towers is 120 meters. What is the height (in meters) of the small tower?
- एक मीनार की ऊँचाई 300 मीटर है। जब इसका शिखर दूसरे मीनार के शिखर से देखा जाता है, तो अवनमन कोण  $60^\circ$  है। दोनों मीनार के आधार के बीच की क्षैतिज दूरी 120 मीटर है। छोटे मीनार की ऊँचाई (मीटर में) क्या है?
- (a) 88.24 (b) 106.71  
(c) 92.15 (d) 112.64
74. The angle of elevation of an aeroplane from a point on the ground is  $60^\circ$ . After flying for 30 seconds, the angle of elevation changes to  $30^\circ$ . If aeroplane is flying at a height of 4500m, then what is speed (m/s) of aeroplane?  
जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु से एक हवाई जहाज का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  है। 30 सेकेंड तक उड़ने के बाद इसका उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  में बदल जाता है। यदि हवाई जहाज 4500 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर उड़ रहा है, तो हवाई जहाज की गति (मी./से.) में क्या है?
- (a)  $50\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $100\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $200\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $300\sqrt{3}$
75. A kite is flying in the sky. The length of string between a point on the ground & kite is 420m. The angle of elevation of string with the ground is  $30^\circ$ . Assuming that there is no slack in the string, then what is height of kite?  
एक पतंग आसमान में उड़ रही है। पतंग और जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु के बीच धागे की लम्बाई 420 मीटर है। जमीन से धागे का उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  है। माना कि धागा ढीला नहीं है, तो पतंग की ऊँचाई क्या है?
- (a) 210 (b)  $140\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $210\sqrt{3}$  (d) 150
76. A balloon leaves from a point P rises at a uniform speed. After 6 minutes, an observer situated at a distance of  $450\sqrt{3}$  metres from point P observes that angle of elevation of balloon is  $60^\circ$ . Assume that point of observation & point P are on same level. What is speed of Balloon? (m/s)  
एक गुब्बारा एक बिन्दु से एक समान गति से छोड़ा जाता है। 6 मिनट के एक परिदर्शक, जो बिन्दु P,  $450\sqrt{3}$  मीटर की दूरी पर खड़ा है, वह गुब्बारे का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  पाता है। अवलोकन बिन्दु तथा P बिन्दु एक ही समतल पर स्थित हैं। गुब्बारे की गति (मी./से.) क्या है?
- (a) 4.25 (b) 3.75  
(c) 4.5 (d) 3.25

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77. Two points P & Q are at the distance of  $x$  &  $y$  (where  $y > x$ ) respectively from the base of a building & on a straight line. If angles of elevation of the top of the buildings from points P & Q are complementary, then what is the height of building?

बिन्दु P और Q एक इमारत के आधार से, एक सीधी रेखा में क्रमशः  $x$  और  $y$  दूरी पर है। (जहाँ  $y > x$ )। यदि इमारत के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण, बिन्दु P और Q से समपूरक तब इमारत की ऊंचाई क्या है?

- (a)  $xy$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{xy}$

78. The tops of two poles of height 60m & 35m are connected by a rope. If the rope makes an angle with the horizontal whose tangent is  $\frac{5}{9}$ , then what is distance between the two poles?

दो खंभों के शिखर जिनकी ऊंचाई 60 मीटर और 35 मीटर है, एक तार के द्वारा बंधे हैं। यदि तार क्षैतिज से एक कोण बनाता है, जिसका  $\frac{5}{9}$  है, तब दोनों खंभों के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

- (a) 63 (b) 30  
 (c) 25 (d) 45

79. A navy captain going away from a light house at the speed of  $4(\sqrt{3}-1)$  m/s. He observes that it takes him 1 min to change the angle of elevation of the top of lighthouse from  $60^\circ$  to  $45^\circ$ . What is height of lighthouse?

एक नौवी कप्तान  $4(\sqrt{3}-1)$  मी./से. की गति से एक प्रकाश स्तम्भ से दूर जाता है। वह यह पाता है कि उसको प्रकाश स्तम्भ का उन्नयन कोण  $60^\circ$  से  $45^\circ$  में बदले में 1 मिनट का समय लगता है। प्रकाश स्तम्भ की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $240\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $480(\sqrt{3}-1)$   
 (c)  $360\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $280\sqrt{2}$

80. The distance between the tops of two buildings, 38 meters & 58 meters high is 52 meters. What will be distance (in meters) between two buildings?

दो इमारत जिनकी ऊंचाई 38 मीटर तथा 58 मीटर है, शिखर के बीच दूरी 52 मीटर है/दोनों इमारतों के बीच की दूरी (मीटर में) क्या होगी?

- (a) 46 (b) 42  
 (c) 44 (d) 48

81. The angles of elevation of the top of a tree 220m high from two points lie on the same plane are  $30^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$ . What is distance between the two points? एक 220 मीटर ऊंचे वृक्ष के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण दो बिन्दुओं से, जो एक ही समतल पर स्थित है, क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  तथा  $60^\circ$  है। इमारत की ऊंचाई क्या है?

- (a) 193.22 (b) 144.04  
 (c) 172.12 (d) 161.05

82. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower 72m high from the top & bottom of a building are  $30^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$  respectively. What is height of building?

एक 72 मीटर ऊंचे मीनार के शिखर के उन्नयन कोण, एक इमारत के शिखर तथा आधार से क्रमशः  $30^\circ$  और  $60^\circ$  है। इमारत की ऊंचाई क्या है?

- (a) 42 (b)  $20\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (d) 48

83. A pole is standing on the top of house. Height of the house is 25 meters. The angle of elevation of the top of house from point P is  $45^\circ$  & the angle of elevation of the top of pole from P is  $60^\circ$ . Point P is on the ground level. What is height of pole?

एक खंभा एक घर के शिखर पर खड़ा है। घर की ऊंचाई 25 मीटर है। घर के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु P से  $45^\circ$  है और खंभे के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु P से  $60^\circ$  है। बिन्दु P समतल जमीन पर स्थित है। खंभे की ऊंचाई क्या है?

- (a)  $10(\sqrt{3}+1)$  (b)  $15(\sqrt{3}+1)$   
 (c)  $25(\sqrt{3}-1)$  (d)  $20(\sqrt{3}-1)$

84. A ladder is placed against a wall such that it just reaches the top of the wall. The foot of ladder is at a distance of 5m from the wall. The angle of elevation of the top of wall from base of ladder is  $15^\circ$ . What is length of ladder?

एक सीढ़ी एक दीवार के सहारे इस प्रकार लगी है कि यह दीवार के शिखर तक पहुंचती है। सीढ़ी का आधार दीवार से 5 मीटर की दूरी पर है दीवार के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण, सीढ़ी के आधार से  $15^\circ$  है। सीढ़ी की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $5\sqrt{6}-5\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{6}-5\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $5\sqrt{2}-1$  (d)  $5\sqrt{3}+5\sqrt{2}$

85. An aeroplane is flying horizontally at a height of 18km above ground. The angle of elevation of plane from point X is  $60^\circ$  & after 20 seconds, its angle of elevation from X becomes  $30^\circ$ . If point X is on ground, then what is speed (km/h) of aeroplane?

**HEIGHT & DISTANCE (ऊँचाई और दूरी)**

एक हवाई जहाज जमीन से 1.8 किमी. की ऊँचाई पर क्षितिज के समांतर दिशा में उड़ रहा है। जहाज का बिन्दु X उन्नयन कोण  $30^\circ$  है तथा 20 सेकेंड के बाद इसका उन्नयन कोण बिन्दु X से  $30^\circ$  हो जाता है, यदि बिन्दु X जमीन पर स्थित है, तो हवाई जहाज की गति (किमी./घंटा) क्या है?

- (a)  $216\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $105\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $201\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $305\sqrt{3}$

86. Two trees are standing along the opposite sides of road. Distance between two trees is 400m. There is a point on the road between the trees. The angle of depression of the point from top of trees are  $45^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$ . If the height of the tree which makes  $45^\circ$  is 200m, then what will be the height of other tree?

दो वृक्ष एक सड़क की विपरीत दिशाओं में खड़े हैं। दोनों वृक्षों के बीच की दूरी 400 मीटर है। वृक्षों के बीच सड़क पर एक बिन्दु स्थित है। वृक्षों के शिखर से बिन्दु के अवनमन कोण क्रमशः  $45^\circ$  और  $60^\circ$  हैं। यदि उस वृक्ष की ऊँचाई 200 मीटर है, जो  $45^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है, तब दूसरे वृक्ष की ऊँचाई क्या होगी?

- (a) 200 (b)  $200\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $100\sqrt{3}$  (d) 250

87. A tower stands on the top of building which is from 40m high. The angle of depression of a point situated on the ground from the top & bottom of tower are found to be  $60^\circ$  &  $45^\circ$  respectively. What is height of tower?

एक 40 मीटर ऊँची इमारत के शिखर पर एक मीनार खड़ी है। जमीन पर स्थित एक बिन्दु के अवनमन कोण, एक मीनार के शिखर तथा आधार से क्रमशः  $60^\circ$  और  $45^\circ$  है। मीनार की ऊँचाई क्या है?

- (a)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $30(\sqrt{3}+1)$   
(c)  $40(\sqrt{3}-1)$  (d)  $50(\sqrt{3}-1)$

88. From a point P, the angle of elevation of a tower is such that its tangent is  $3/4$ . On walking 560m towards tower the tangent of angle of elevation of tower becomes  $4/3$ . What is height of tower?

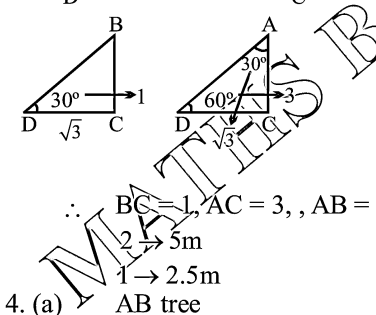
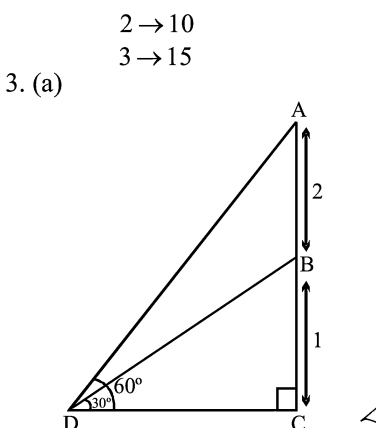
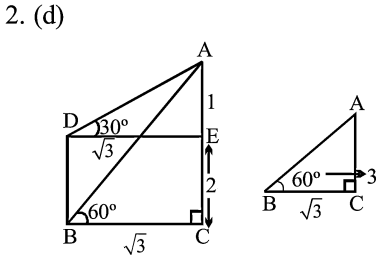
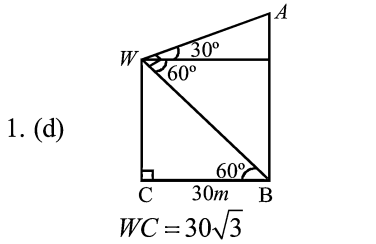
एक बिन्दु P से, एक मीनार का उन्नयन कोण इस प्रकार है कि उसका  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$  है। मीनार की ओर 560 मीटर चलने पर मीनार के उन्नयन कोण का  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$  हो जाता है। मीनार की ऊँचाई क्या है?

- (a) 720 (b) 960  
(c) 840 (d) 1030

**HEIGHT & DISTANCE ANSWER - KEY**

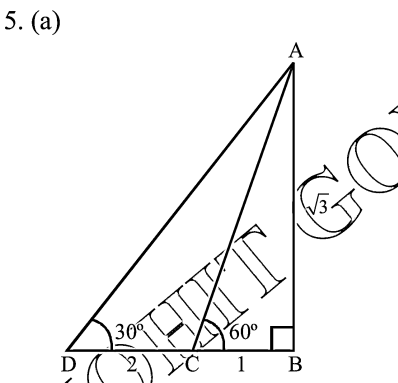
1. (d)	10. (a)	19. (c)	28. (c)	37. (c)	46. (b)	55. (a)	64. (c)	73. (c)	82. (d)
2. (d)	11. (b)	20. (b)	29. (c)	38. (c)	47. (c)	56. (a)	65. (b)	74. (b)	83. (c)
3. (a)	12. (a)	21. (a)	30. (d)	39. (b)	48. (b)	57. (a)	66. (a)	75. (a)	84. (b)
4. (a)	13. (c)	22. (b)	31. (b)	40. (a)	49. (d)	58. (b)	67. (a)	76. (b)	85. (a)
5. (a)	14. (c)	23. (d)	32. (a)	41. (a)	50. (a)	59. (b)	68. (a)	77. (d)	86. (b)
6. (a)	15. (b)	24. (b)	33. (c)	42. (c)	51. (c)	60. (b)	69. (b)	78. (d)	87. (c)
7. (a)	16. (a)	25. (c)	34. (d)	43. (a)	52. (a)	61. (d)	70. (d)	79. (a)	88. (b)
8. (b)	17. (a)	26. (c)	35. (a)	44. (a)	53. (b)	62. (a)	71. (a)	80. (d)	
9. (a)	18. (a)	27. (d)	36. (b)	45. (a)	54. (c)	63. (c)	72. (b)	81. (d)	

HEIGHT & DISTANCE SOLUTIONS

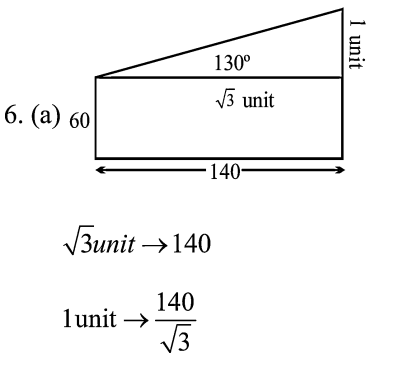


पहले ratio बना लें, फिर solve करें।  
 $\Delta ABQ$   
 $AB = BQ = 1$   
 $\Delta ABP, AB = 1, BP = \sqrt{3}$   
 $PQ \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} + 1 \rightarrow 100m$

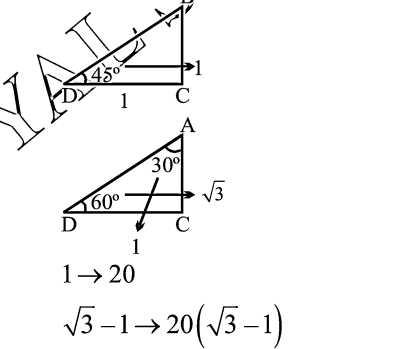
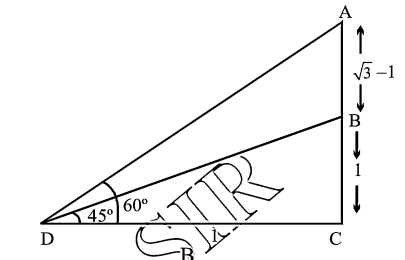
$1 \rightarrow \frac{100}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{100(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{2}$   
 $= 36.6m$



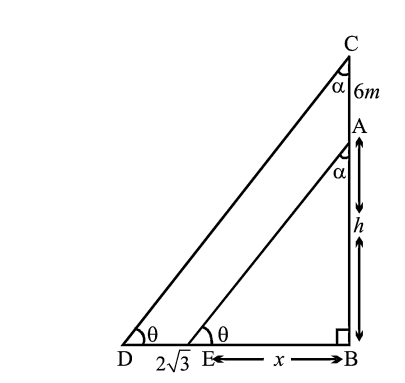
$\therefore BD = 3, BC = 1, CD = 2$   
 $2 \rightarrow 50$   
 $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{50}{2}\sqrt{3} = 25\sqrt{3}$



Total height =  $\frac{140}{\sqrt{3}} + 60$   
 $= 140.83 m$

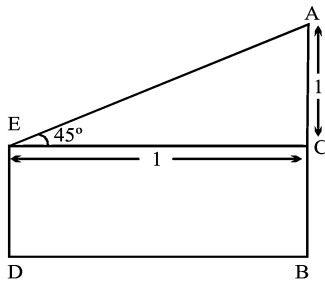


8. (b) AB tower AC flagstaff  
 BE & DE shadow of tower AB & flagstaff AC



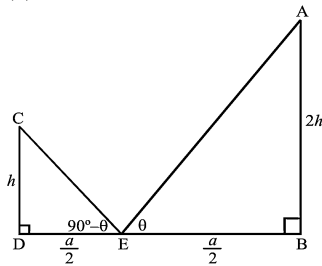
$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{x} = \frac{h+6}{x+2\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\therefore \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\theta = 60^\circ$

9. (a)



$CE = 1 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 28.5 \text{m}$   
 Height of chimney =  $AB$   
 $= AC + BC = 28.5 + 1.5$   
 $= 30 \text{m}$

10. (a)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{2h}{a/2} \dots (1)$$

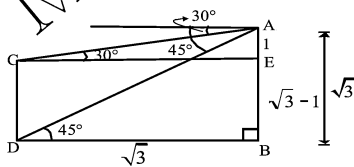
$$\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{h}{a/2} \dots (2)$$

$$(1) \times (2) = 1$$

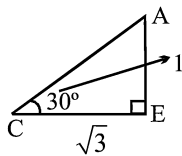
$$\frac{2h^2}{a^2/4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

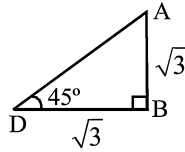
11. (b)



In  $\triangle AEC$



In  $\triangle ABD$



In questions given,  
 $CD = BE = 8 \text{m}$

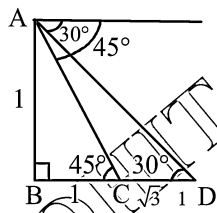
$$\sqrt{3} - 1 \Rightarrow 8$$

$$\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \times \sqrt{3}$$

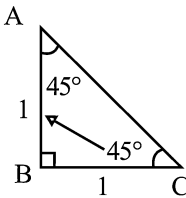
$$\Rightarrow 8\sqrt{3} \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$$

$$= 4(3 + \sqrt{3})$$

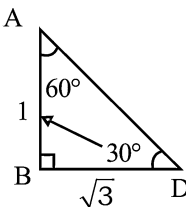
12. (a)



In  $\triangle ABC$



In  $\triangle ABD$



As speed same distance  $\alpha$  time

$$\sqrt{3} - 1 \Rightarrow 12 \text{ minutes}$$

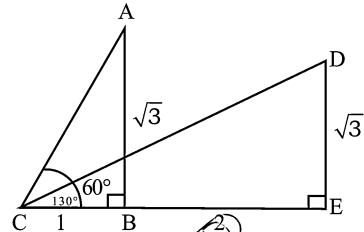
$$1 \Rightarrow \frac{12}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{12(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$$

$$= 6(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

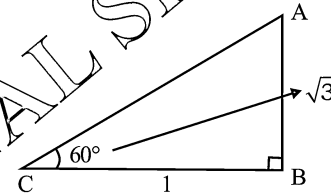
$$= 6(1.7 + 1) = 16.2 \text{ minutes (app.)}$$

13. (c)

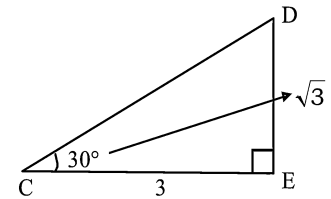
$$DE = 88.2 - 1.2 = 87$$



In  $\triangle ABC$



In  $\triangle DEC$

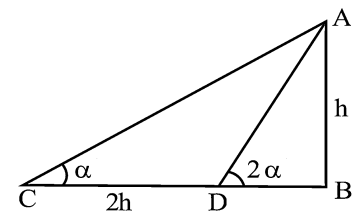


$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 87$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{87}{\sqrt{3}} \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 58\sqrt{3}$$

14. (c)



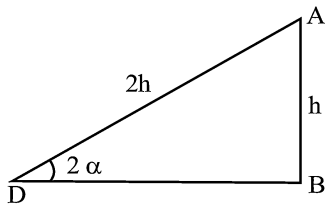
$$\angle CAD + \angle ACD = 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \alpha$$

$$\therefore CD = AD = 2h$$

In  $\triangle ABD$

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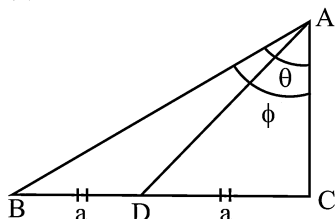


$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{h}{2h} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 15^\circ$$

15. (b)



In  $\triangle ADC$

$$AC = a \cot \theta$$

In  $\triangle ACB$

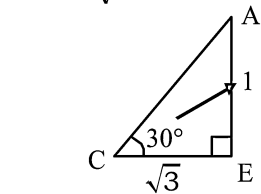
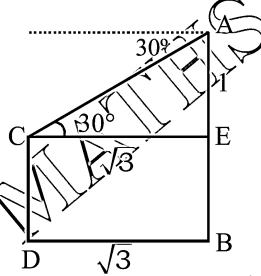
$$AC = 2a \cot \phi$$

$$\therefore a \cot \theta = 2a \cot \phi$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \phi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

16. (a)

$$CD = EB = 60$$



$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 140$$

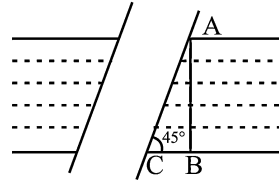
$$1 \rightarrow \frac{140}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$AB = AC + EB$$

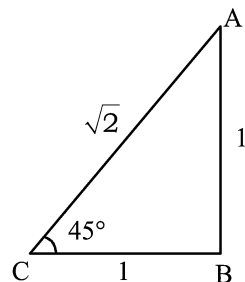
$$= \frac{140}{\sqrt{3}} + 60 = 80.83 + 60 =$$

$$140.83$$

17. (a)



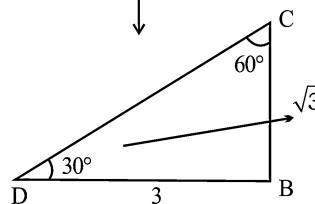
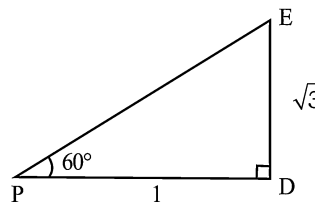
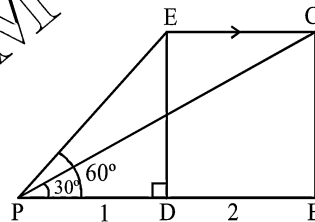
In  $\triangle ABC$



$$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 150$$

$$(AB) 1 \rightarrow \frac{150}{\sqrt{2}} = 75\sqrt{2}$$

18. (a)



$$ED \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 1500\sqrt{3}$$

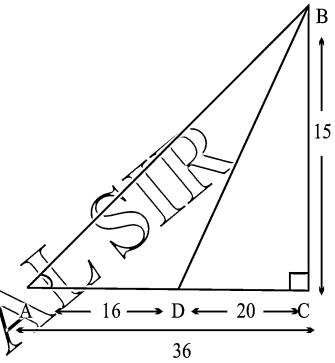
$$2 \rightarrow 3000\text{m}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{3000\text{m}}{155} = 200\text{m/s}$$

$$5 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 18 \text{ km/h}$$

$$200 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 720 \text{ km/h}$$

19. (c)



$$\tan A = \frac{5}{12} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$\tan D = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{BC}{DC}$$

BC should be same

$$\therefore BC = 15 \text{ (Let divide by 3 \& 5)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{15}{36}$$

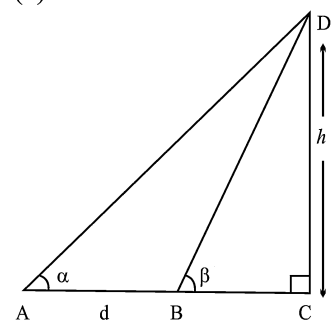
$$\frac{BC}{DC} = \frac{15}{20}$$

$$16 \rightarrow 192$$

$$15 \rightarrow 180$$

m

20. (b)



In  $\triangle DCB$ ,  $BC = h \cot \beta$  (S.U.T.)

(3)

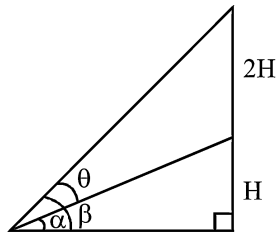
In  $\triangle DCA$ ,  $AC = h \cot \alpha$

(S.U.T. (3))

$$d = AC - BC = h(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$$

$$h = \frac{d}{\cot \alpha - \cot \beta}$$

21. (a)



Let height = 3H

$$\tan(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \beta \tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3H - H}{20 - 20} \quad 1 + \frac{3H \times H}{20 \times 20}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2H \times 20}{400 + 3H^2}$$

$$3H^2 - 80H + 400 = 0$$

$$3H^2 - 60H - 20H + 400 = 0$$

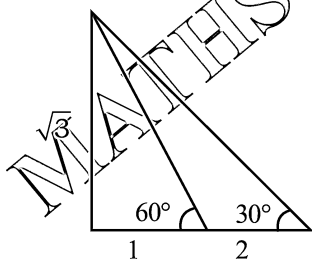
$$3H(H - 20) - 20(H - 20) = 0$$

$$(3H - 20)(H - 20) = 0$$

$$3H = 20 \text{ or } H = 20$$

$$\therefore \text{height of pole} = 20 \text{ or } 3 \times 20 = 60$$

22. (b)



As speed is same

$$S = \frac{D}{T}$$

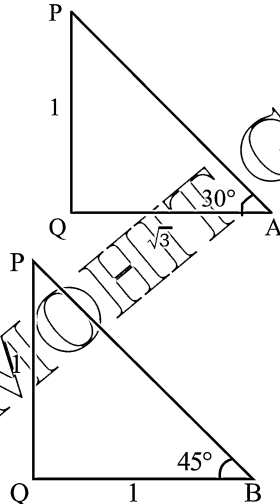
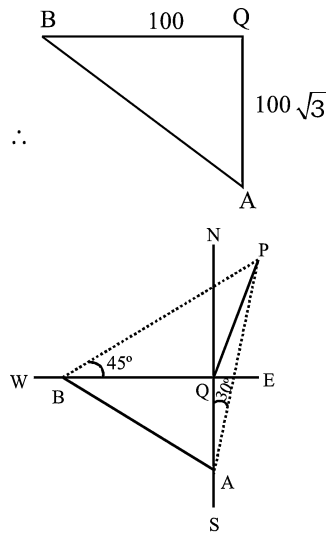
$$D \propto T$$

Time will be in 2 : 1

$$2 \rightarrow 3 \text{ minute}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1.5 \text{ minute}$$

23. (d)



$$1 \rightarrow 100$$

$$QA \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 100\sqrt{3}$$

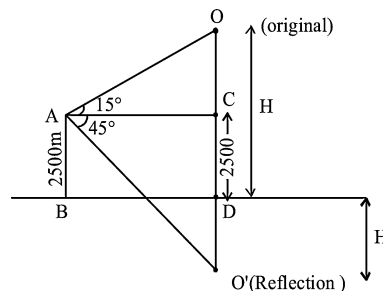
$$PQ = QB = 100$$

$$AB = 200 \text{m (As ratio will be 1:}$$

$$\sqrt{3}:2)$$

24. (b)

Lake



$$\text{As } OC = H - 2500$$

$$AC = O'C = 2500 + H$$

In  $\triangle OAC$ ,  $AC = OC \cot 15^\circ$

(from S.U.T पीछे theory में देखें)

$$OC \cot 15^\circ = 2500 + H$$

$$(H - 2500)(2 + \sqrt{3}) = 2500 + H$$

$$H + \sqrt{3}H - 5000 - 2500\sqrt{3}$$

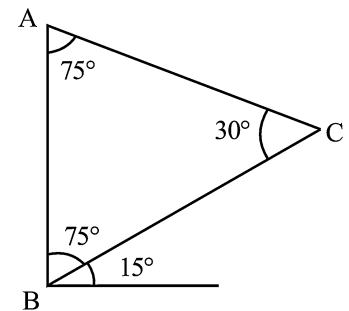
$$= 2500$$

$$H(\sqrt{3} + 1) = 7500 + 2500\sqrt{3}$$

$$H = \frac{2500\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$$

$$= 2500\sqrt{3}$$

25. (c) Declivity means downward slope



$$BC = 80$$

$\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{80}{AB} = \frac{\sin 75^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$AB = \frac{80 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$$

$$(2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{80\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$$

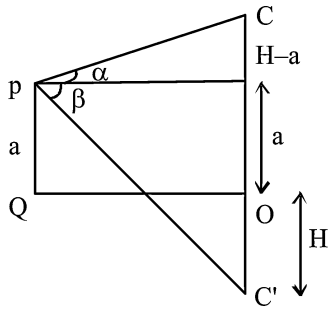
$$= 80\sqrt{2} \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 40(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$



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26. (c)



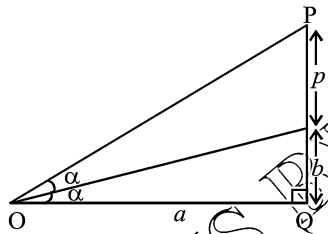
$$(H + a) \cot \beta = (H - a) \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{H}{a} = \frac{\cot \beta + \cot \alpha}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$$

$$\frac{H}{a} = \frac{\cos \beta \sin \alpha + \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\cos \beta \sin \alpha - \sin \beta \cos \alpha}$$

$$\left( H = \frac{a \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)} \right)$$

27. (d)



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}, \tan 2\alpha = \frac{p+b}{a}$$

$$\text{Also } \Rightarrow \frac{p+b}{a} = \frac{2\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}$$

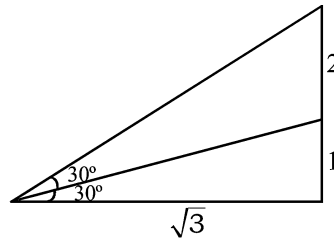
$$p + b = \frac{2ba^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$p = \frac{2ba^2}{a^2 - b^2} - b$$

$$p = \frac{ba^2 + b^3}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{b(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2}$$

Or

$$\text{Let } \alpha = 30^\circ$$



$$p = 2$$

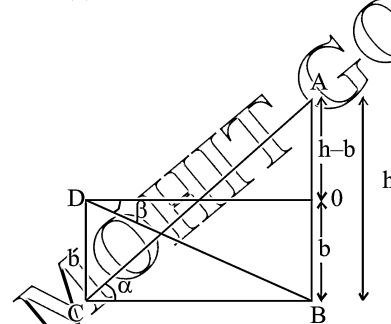
$$a = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{1(3+1)}{3-1} = 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{b(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2}$$

28. (c)



$$\text{In } \triangle ABC, h = BC \tan \alpha$$

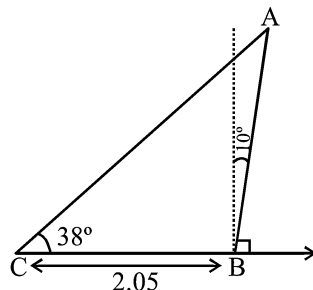
$$[\text{S.U.T. .... (2)}]$$

$$\text{In } \triangle BOD, OD = b \cot \beta$$

$$\text{As } OD = BC$$

$$\therefore h = b \cot \beta \tan \alpha$$

29. (c)



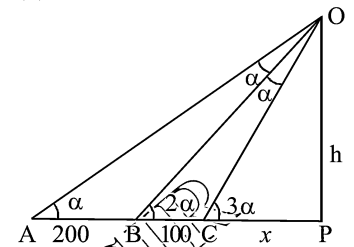
$$\text{In } \triangle ABC$$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\sin 38^\circ}{\sin CAB}$$

$$AB = \frac{2.05 \sin 8^\circ}{\sin 42^\circ}$$

$$CAB = 180^\circ - 38^\circ - 10^\circ - 90^\circ = 42$$

30. (d)

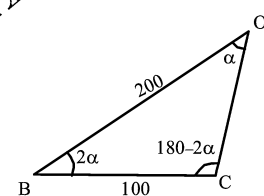


$$\angle AOB = \alpha, \therefore AB = BO = 200$$

$$\text{In } \triangle OBP, h = 200 \sin 2\alpha$$

$$[\text{S.U.T. (1)}]$$

$$\text{In } \triangle OBC$$



$$\frac{200}{100} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 3\alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$

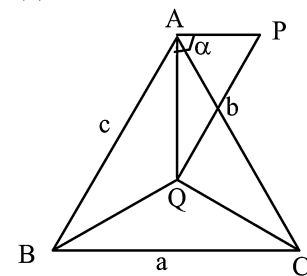
$$\frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2$$

$$\text{Here } \alpha = 30^\circ \text{ satisfy}$$

$$\therefore h = 200 \sin 60^\circ$$

$$h = 100\sqrt{3}$$

31. (b)



$$\angle AQB = \angle BQC$$

$$= \angle AQC = 120^\circ$$

$$PQ = h$$

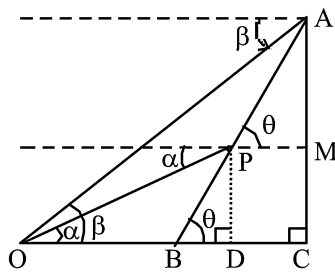
$$AQ = h \cot \alpha$$

$$BQ = h \cot \beta \quad [\text{S.U.T. (3)}]$$

$$CQ = h \cot \gamma$$

In  $\Delta BQC$   
 $\cos 120^\circ = \frac{h^2 \cot^2 \beta + h^2 \cot^2 \gamma - a^2}{2h^2 \cot \beta \cot \gamma}$   
 $-h^2 \cot \beta \cot \gamma = h^2 \cot^2 \beta + h^2 \cot^2 \gamma - a^2$   
 $a^2 = h^2$   
 $(\cot^2 \beta + \cot^2 \gamma + \cot \beta \cot \gamma)$   
 $(\cot \beta - \cot \gamma) a^2 = h^2 [\cot^3 \beta - \cot^3 \gamma]$   
 $b^2 (\cot \gamma - \cot \alpha) = h^2 (\cot^3 \gamma - \cot^3 \alpha)$   
 $c^2 (\cot \alpha - \cot \beta) = h^2 (\cot^3 \alpha - \cot^3 \beta)$

32. (a)

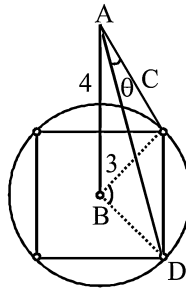


Let  $AB = l$ ,  $AP = \frac{2l}{3}$ ,  $PB = \frac{l}{3}$   
 $PD = \frac{l}{3} \sin \theta$ ,  $AC = l \sin \theta$   
 In  $\Delta OPD$   
 $OD = \frac{l}{3} \sin \theta \cot \alpha$  [S.U.T - 3]  
 In  $\Delta OAC$ ,  $OC = l \sin \theta \cot \beta$  [S.U.T - 3]  
 In  $\Delta APM$ ,  $PM = \frac{2l}{3} \cos \theta$  [S.U.T - 1]  
 Now  $OC - OD = PM$   
 $l \sin \theta \cot \beta - \frac{l}{3} \sin \theta \cot \alpha = \frac{2l}{3} \cos \theta$

$$\frac{3 \cot \beta - \cot \alpha}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cot \theta$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{3 \cot \beta - \cot \alpha}{2}$$

33. (c)



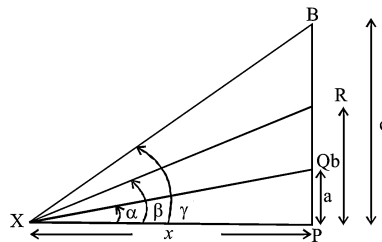
B centre  $AC = AD = 5$   
 $\angle CBD = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore CD = 3\sqrt{2}$   
 $[\therefore \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2}]$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{5^2 + 5^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2}{2 \times 5 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{32 - 18}{50} = \frac{16}{50} = \frac{8}{25}$$

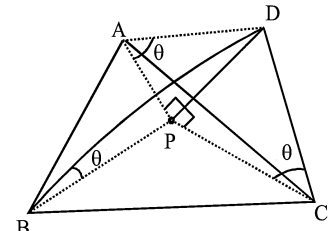
34. (d)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{x}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{b}{x}$

$$\tan \gamma = \frac{c}{x}$$



As  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$   
 $\therefore \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma$   
 $\frac{a+b+c}{x} = \frac{abc}{x^3}$   
 $x^2 = \frac{abc}{a+b+c}$

35. (a)

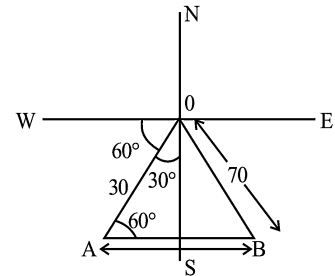


As all angles equal to  $\theta$   
 $\therefore PA = PB = PC$   
 Hence P is circumcentre of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $PQ = h$   
 $\therefore PA = PB = PC = h \cot \theta$  [S.U.T - 3]

Also  $R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = h \cot \theta$

$$h = \frac{abc \tan \theta}{4\Delta}$$

36. (b)



In  $\Delta OAB$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{30^2 + AB^2 - 4900}{2 \times 30 \times AB}$$

$$AB^2 - 30AB - 4000 = 0$$

$$AB^2 - 80AB + 50AB - 4000 = 0$$

$$(AB - 80)(AB + 50) = 0$$

$$\therefore AB = 80 \text{ KM}$$

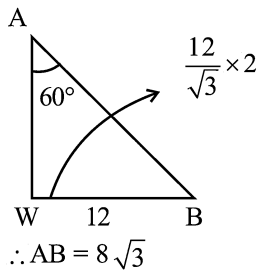
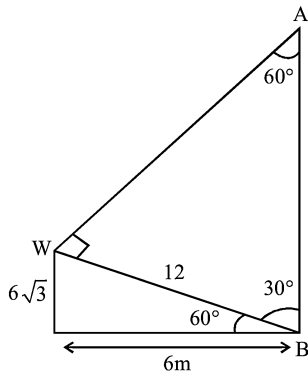
Speed of ship = 10 km/h

$$\therefore \text{time} = 8 \text{ h}$$

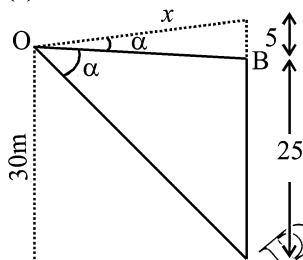
From 12:00 noon to 08:00 pm

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37. (c)



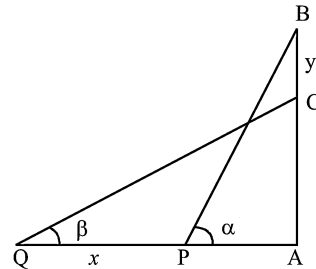
38. (c)



$OA = x$   
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{x}$   
 $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{30}{x} = \frac{30}{5 \cot \alpha}$   
 $\tan 2\alpha = 6 \tan \alpha$   
 $\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = 6 \tan \alpha$   
 $3 - 3 \tan^2 \alpha = 1$   
 $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$   
 $x = 5 \cot \alpha$   
 $x = 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

39. (b)

$PB = QC = l$   
 $CB = AB - AC$   
 $= l \sin \alpha - l \sin \beta$  ----- (1)

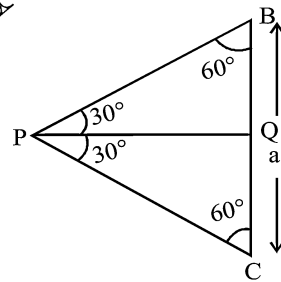


$PQ = AQ - AP$   
 $= l \cos \beta - l \cos \alpha$  ---(2)

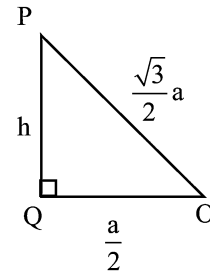
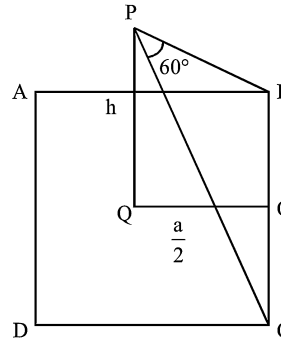
(1) ÷ (2)

$\frac{CB}{PQ} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta}{\cos \beta - \cos \alpha}$   
 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)}{2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)}$   
 $= \cot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$   
 $\therefore x = y \tan \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$

40. (a)



$OP = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$

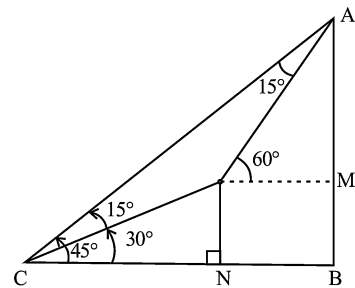


$h^2 = \frac{3a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{a^2}{2}$

$2h^2 = a^2$

41. (a)

$AO = OC = 1 \text{ km}$   
 $ON = \frac{1}{2} \text{ km}$  (opposite to  $30^\circ$ )  
 $\therefore MB = \frac{1}{2} \text{ km}$

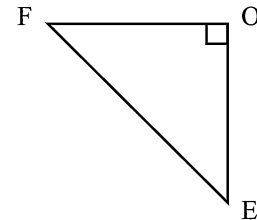


In  $\triangle AOM$   
 $AO = 1 \text{ km}$

$\therefore AM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ km}$

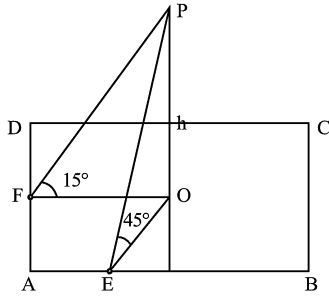
$AB = AM + MB = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \text{ km}$

42. (c)



$OF = h \cot 15^\circ$   
 $OE = h \cot 45^\circ$

(S.U.T - 3)



$$EF = h \sqrt{\cot^2 15^\circ + \cot^2 45^\circ}$$

$$= h \sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2 + 1}$$

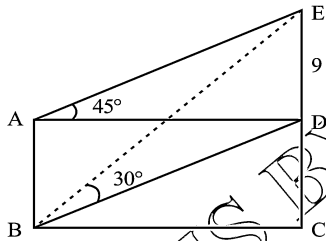
$$= 2h \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

Now  $BD = 1200 = 2EF$

$$= 4h \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$h = \frac{300}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = 300\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

43. (a)



$\triangle ADE$ ,  $AD = DE = 9$

$\triangle BDE$ ,  $BD = 9\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$  In  $\triangle ABD$ ,  $AB = \sqrt{(9\sqrt{3})^2 + 9^2}$

$$= 9\sqrt{2}$$

$\therefore$  Area  $ABCD = 9\sqrt{2} \times 9$

$$= 81\sqrt{2} \text{ m}^2$$

44. (a)

$$\cot \alpha = 3.2$$

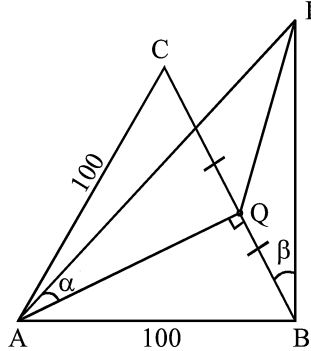
$$\operatorname{cosec} \beta = 2.6$$

$$\cot \beta = \sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta - 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{576} = 2.4$$

$$AQ = h \cot \alpha$$

$$BQ = h \cot \beta \quad (\text{S.U.T - 3})$$



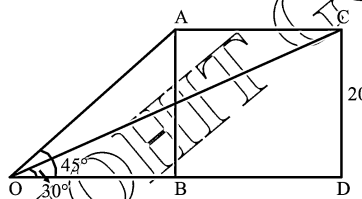
$\therefore \triangle AQB$

$$AB^2 = AQ^2 + QB^2$$

$$100^2 = [(3.2)^2 + (2.4)^2] h^2$$

$$h = 25 \text{ m}$$

45. (a)



$AB = CD = 20$

In  $\triangle OAB$ ,  $OB = 20$

In  $\triangle OCD$ ,  $OD = 20\sqrt{3}$

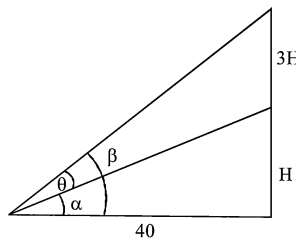
Now  $BD = OD - OB$

$$= 20(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 14.64 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = BD$$

$$= \frac{AC}{1} = 14.64 \text{ m/s}$$

46. (b)



$$\beta = \theta + \alpha$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{5} = \tan(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \beta \tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\frac{4H}{40} - \frac{H}{40}}{1 + \frac{4H^2}{40 \times 40}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\frac{3H}{40}}{\frac{40^2 + 4H^2}{40 \times 40}}$$

$$200H = 40^2 + 4H^2$$

$$4H^2 - 200H + 1600 = 0$$

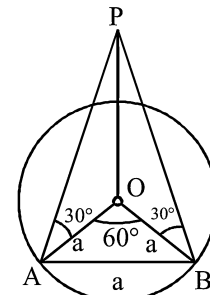
$$4H^2 - 40H - 160H + 1600 = 0$$

$$4H(H - 10) - 160(H - 10) = 0$$

$$H = 10 \text{ or } H = 40$$

$$\therefore 4H = 40 \text{ or } 160 \text{ m}$$

47. (c)

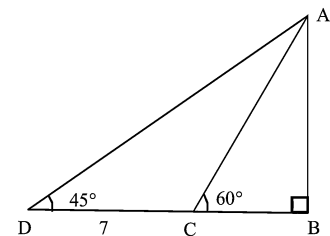


$OA = AB = OB = a$

$\triangle POB$ ,  $\angle POB = 90^\circ$

$$OP = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{opposite to } 30^\circ)$$

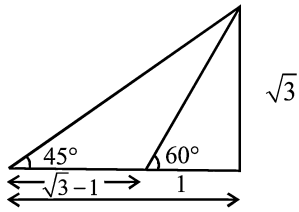
48. (b)



$$\sqrt{3} - 1 \Rightarrow 7$$

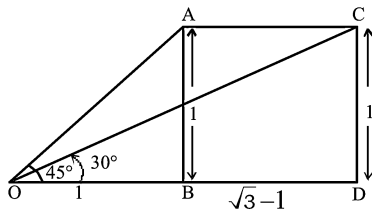
$$\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{7 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

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$$7\sqrt{3} \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2}$$

49. (d)



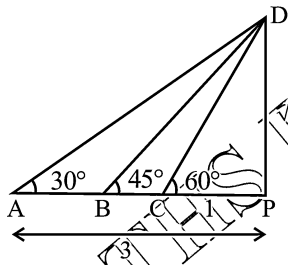
$$1 \rightarrow 20$$

$$\sqrt{3}-1 \rightarrow 20(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$\therefore AC = BD = 20(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{20(\sqrt{3}-1)}{1}$$

50. (a)



In  $\triangle OAC$

$$AC = 2$$

In  $\triangle OBP$

$$BC = \sqrt{3}-1$$

$$\text{As } OP = BP = \sqrt{3}$$

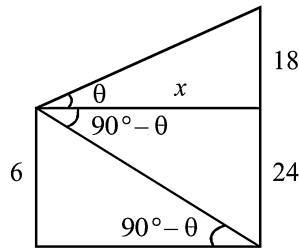
$$AB = AC - BC$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

51. (c)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{18}{x}, \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{6}{x}$$

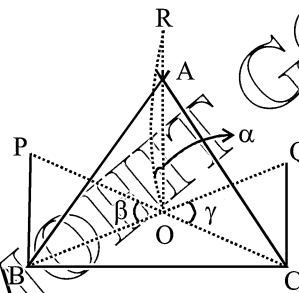
$$\therefore \frac{18}{x} \times \frac{6}{x} = 1$$

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

52. (a)

$$OA = OB = OC = R$$

O circumcentre



$$OA = R = h_1 \cot \alpha$$

$$OB = R = h_2 \cot \beta$$

$$OC = R = h_3 \cot \gamma$$

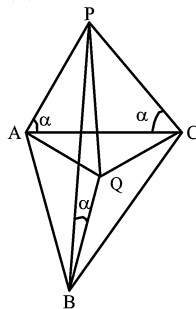
$$\frac{R}{h_1}, \frac{R}{h_2}, \frac{R}{h_3} \text{ are in A.P since}$$

$\cot \alpha, \cot \beta$  and  $\cot \gamma$  in A.P

$\therefore R$  same

$$\therefore \frac{1}{h_1}, \frac{1}{h_2}, \frac{1}{h_3} \text{ in A.P}$$

53. (b)



As the angles are same

$\therefore Q$  must be circumcentre

$$AQ = h \cot \alpha$$

Also

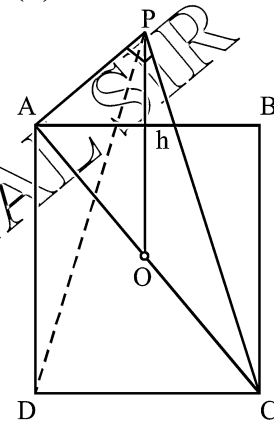
$$AQ = R = h \cot \alpha$$

$$h = R \tan \alpha$$

$$h = \frac{a}{2 \sin A} \tan \alpha$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{a \tan \alpha}{2} \operatorname{cosec} A$$

54. (c)



$$\angle OPA = \angle OPC = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore AO = h \text{ (} \triangle APO \text{)}$$

$$OC = h \text{ (} \triangle OPC \text{)}$$

$$PA = PC = \sqrt{2} h$$

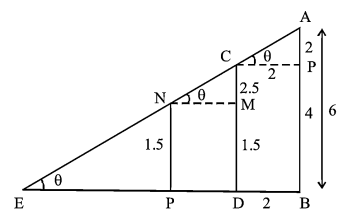
$$AC = 2h = \sqrt{2} CD$$

$$CD = \sqrt{2} h$$

$$\therefore PC = CD = PD \therefore \text{eq. } \triangle$$

$$\therefore \angle DPC = 60^\circ$$

55. (a)



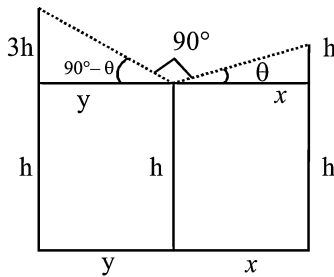
In  $\triangle ACP$

$$\tan \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta = 45^\circ$$

$$MN = DF = 2.5$$

56. (a)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{x} \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$$\tan (90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta = \frac{3h}{y}$$

$$\text{----- (2)}$$

$$(1) \times (2) = 1$$

$$\frac{3h^2}{xy} = 1$$

$$xy = 3h^2$$

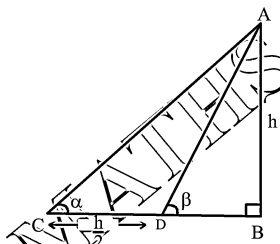
$$\text{also } x + y = 4h$$

On solution we get  $x = 3h$   $y = h$

$$x = h, y = 3h$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 1 : 3 \text{ or } 3 : 1$$

57. (a)



In  $\Delta ABD$

$$BD = h \cot \beta \quad (\text{S.U.T - (3)})$$

In  $\Delta ABC$

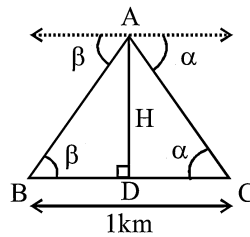
$$BC = h \cot \alpha \quad (\text{S.U.T - (3)})$$

$$CD = BC - BD$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = h (\cot \alpha - \cot \beta)$$

$$\therefore \cot \alpha - \cot \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

58. (b)



In  $\Delta ABD$ ,  $BD = h \cot \beta$

In  $\Delta ACD$ ,  $CD = h \cot \alpha$

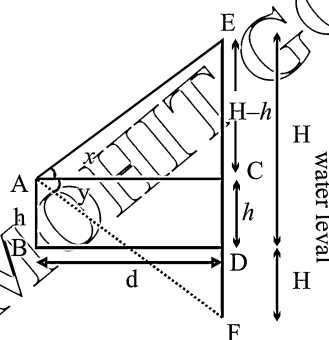
$$BC = BD + CD$$

$$1 = h (\cot \beta + \cot \alpha)$$

$$1 = h \left( \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{\tan \alpha \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}$$

59. (b)



$$\tan x = \frac{H-h}{d}$$

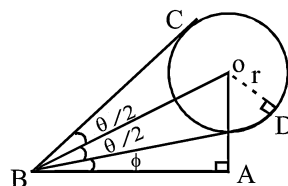
$$\tan y = \frac{H+h}{d}$$

$$\frac{\tan y}{\tan x} = \frac{H+h}{H-h}$$

$$\frac{\tan y + \tan x}{\tan y - \tan x} = \frac{H}{h}$$

$$\therefore H = h \left( \frac{\tan y + \tan x}{\tan y - \tan x} \right)$$

60. (b)



In  $\Delta OBD$

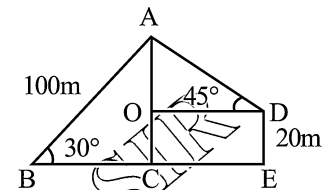
$$OB = r \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (\text{S.U.T - 3})$$

In  $\Delta OAB$

$$OA = OB \sin \phi \quad (\text{S.U.T - 1})$$

$$= r \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \phi$$

61. (d)



In  $\Delta ABC$

$$AC = AB \sin 30^\circ = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50$$

$$\therefore AO = AC - OC$$

$$= 50 - 20 = 30$$

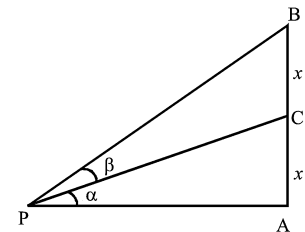
In  $\Delta AOD$

$$AD = AO \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = 30 \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 30 (1.414)$$

$$= 42.3 \text{ (approx.)}$$

62. (a)



$$\therefore AP = n AB$$

$$\therefore AP = 2nx$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{x}{2nx} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2x}{2nx} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta - \alpha)$$

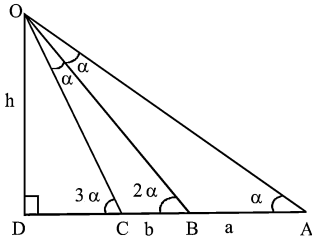
$$= \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{2n}} = \frac{n}{2n^2 + 1}$$

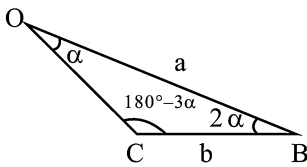
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

63. (c)

AB = BO = a,  
In  $\triangle ODB$   
OD = OBsin2 $\alpha$   
h = asin2 $\alpha$



In  $\triangle OCB$



$$\frac{a}{\sin(180^\circ - 3\alpha)} = \frac{b}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 3 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3b - a}{4b}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{a + b}{4b}$$

As  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

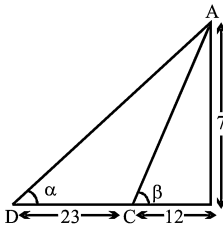
Now from (1)  
h = 2a sin $\alpha$ cos $\alpha$

$$= 2a \sqrt{\frac{3b-a}{4b}} \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{4b}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2a}{4b} \sqrt{(3b-a)(a+b)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{(a+b)(3b+a)}$$

64. (c)



Sec $\beta$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{193}}{12} \frac{H}{B}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{7}{12} = \frac{P}{B}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{7}{12}$$

As AB should be same

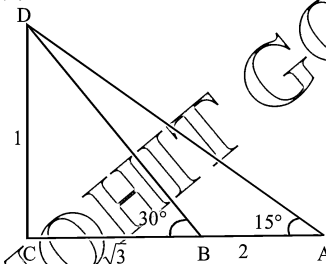
$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{7}{35} \quad \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{7}{12}$$

we get CD = 35 - 12 = 23 unit

$$23 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 138$$

$$7 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 42 \text{ m}$$

65. (b)

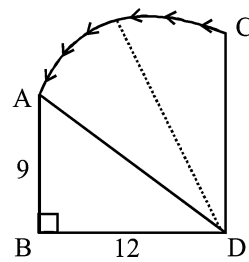


(As given in properties)

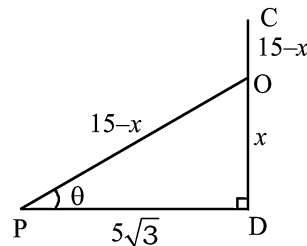
$$2 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 48$$

$$1 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 24 \text{ m}$$

66. (a)



Let CD tree  
AB pole = 9 ft.



In  $\triangle ODP$

$$(15-x)^2 - x^2 = 75$$

$$(15-2x)(15) = 75$$

$$2x = 10$$

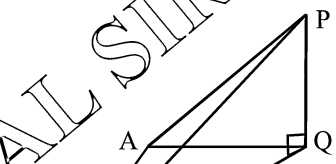
$$x = 5$$

$$\tan OPD = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$

67. (a)  $\cot PAQ = \frac{AQ}{PQ} = \frac{3}{10}$

$$\cot PBQ = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{BQ}{PQ}$$



$\therefore$  We can see that all values

$$AQ = 3, PQ = 10$$

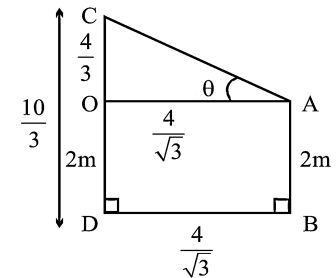
$$BQ = 5$$

$$AB = 4$$

Satisfies

$$\therefore PQ = 10$$

68. (a)



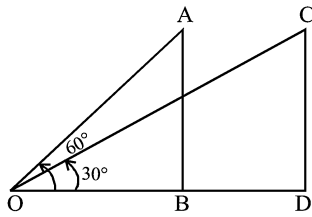
$$CO = CD - OD$$

$$= \frac{10}{3} - 2 = \frac{4}{3} \text{ As } \tan \theta$$

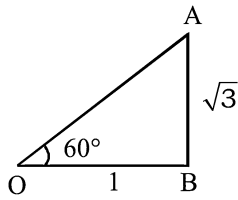
$$= \frac{CO}{OA} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

69. (b)



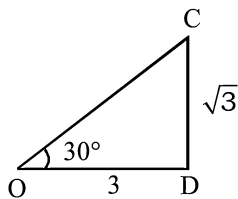
In  $\triangle ABO$



$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 3000$

$OB = 1 \rightarrow \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} = 1000\sqrt{3}$

In  $\triangle OCD$



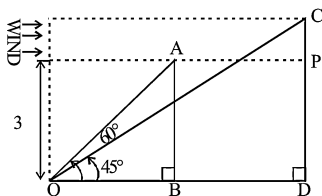
As,  $AB = CD$

$BD = 3 - 1 = 2 \text{ unit} = 2000\sqrt{3}$

$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

$\frac{2000 \times 1.732}{15} = 230.93 \text{ m/s (app.)}$

70. (d)



- 18km  $\rightarrow$  60 minutes
- 3km  $\rightarrow$  10 minutes
- 4.5km  $\rightarrow$  15 minutes

$\therefore AB = 3 \text{ km } CD = 4.5 \text{ km}$   
 In  $\triangle OCD$ ,  $OD = CD = 4.5 \text{ km}$   
 In  $\triangle ABO$   $OB = AB \cot 60^\circ$

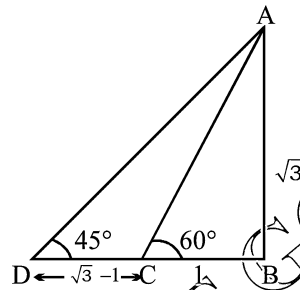
$\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \text{ km}$

$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{AP}{5}$

$= \frac{4.5 - \sqrt{3}}{5} \times 60$

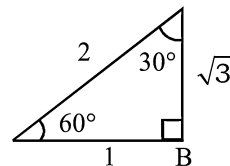
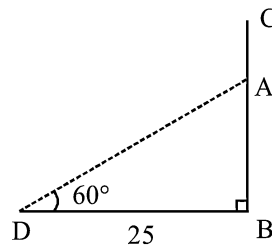
$\approx 33 \text{ km/h (app.)}$

71. (a) According to points to remember (3)



$\sqrt{3} - 1 \Rightarrow 100\sqrt{3}$   
 $\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \times \sqrt{3}$   
 $\frac{100\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$

72. (b)



$1 \rightarrow 25$

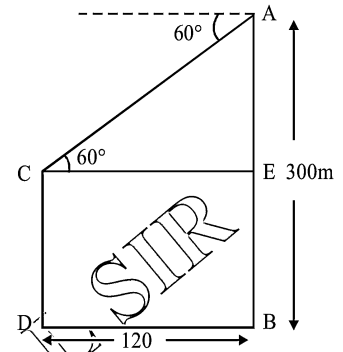
$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 25\sqrt{3}$

$2 \rightarrow 50$

$AB = 25\sqrt{3}$

73. (c)

$AD = 50 = AC$   
 $BC = 50 + 25\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 50 + 25 \times 1.732$   
 $= 93.3 \text{ (app)}$

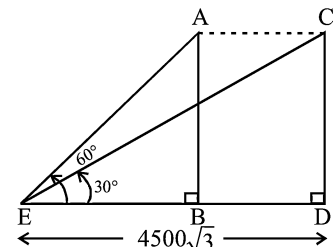


$CE = 120$

$\therefore AE = 120\sqrt{3}$

$BE = 300 - 120\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 300 - 120 \times 1.732$   
 $= 300 - 204.0 \approx 96 \text{ take approximation}$   
 92.15 Ans

74. (b)



As  $AB = 4500 = BC$

$\therefore DE = 4500\sqrt{3}$

$BE = 4500 \cot 60^\circ$

$= \frac{4500}{\sqrt{3}}$

$= 1500\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore AC = 4500\sqrt{3} - 1500\sqrt{3}$

$= 3000\sqrt{3}$

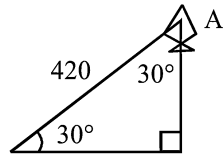
$\text{Speed} = \frac{3000\sqrt{3}}{30}$

$= 100\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$



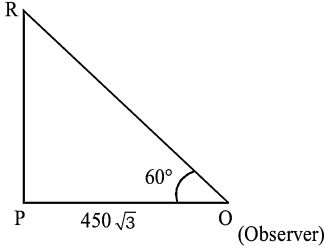
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75. (a)



$AB = 420 \sin 30^\circ = 210 \text{ m}$

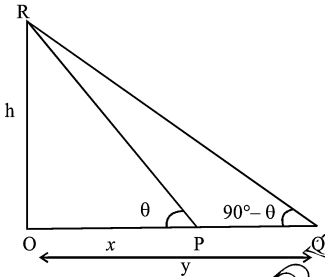
76. (b)



$PR = 450 \sqrt{3} \tan 60^\circ = 450 \times 3 \text{ m}$

$\text{speed} = \frac{450 \times 3}{6 \times 60} = 3.75 \text{ m/s}$

77. (d)



$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{x}$  (1)

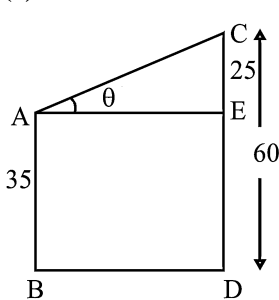
$\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{h}{y}$  (2)

(1) × (2)

$\frac{h^2}{xy} = 1$

$h = \sqrt{xy}$

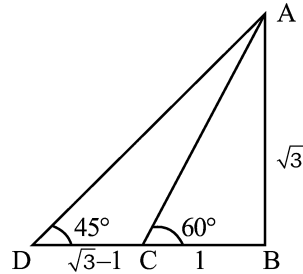
78. (d)



$CE = 60 - 35 = 25$

$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{9} \rightarrow \frac{25}{45}$

79. (a) Point to remember (3) property.

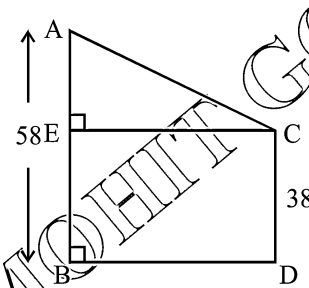


$\sqrt{3}-1 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 4(\sqrt{3}-1) \times 60$

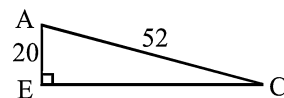
$\sqrt{3} \text{ unit} \Rightarrow 4 \times 60 \times \sqrt{3}$

$= 240\sqrt{3}$

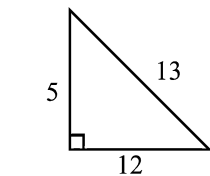
80. (d)



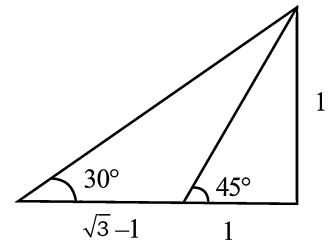
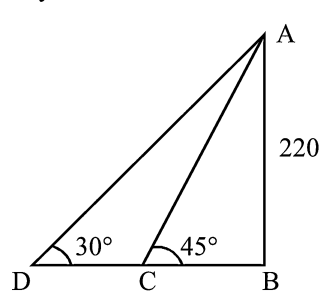
$CD = BE = 38$      $AE = 58 - 38 = 20$



$\therefore EC = 12 \times 4 = 48 \text{ m}$



81. (d) Point to remember (6) property.



$1 \rightarrow 220$

Point to remember property (b)

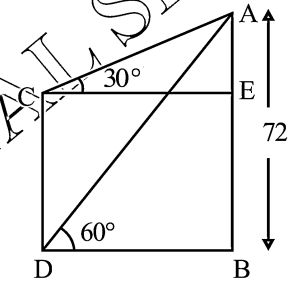
$\sqrt{3}-1 \rightarrow 220(\sqrt{3}-1)$

$220(0.7)$

$= 154 \text{ App}$

From options (d) only

82. (\*)



$BD = 72 \cot 60^\circ = 24\sqrt{3}$

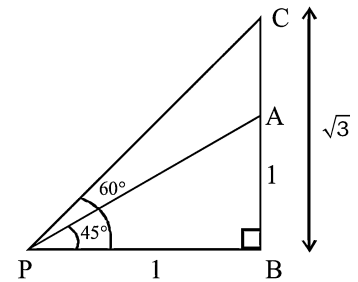
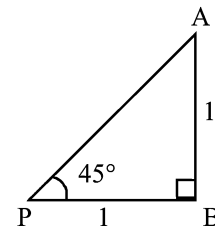
$CE = 24\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore AE = 24\sqrt{3} \tan 30^\circ = 24$

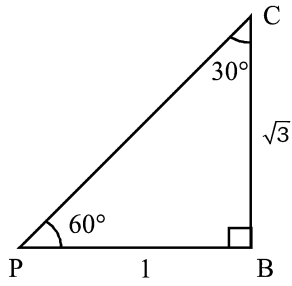
$\therefore BE = 72 - 24 = 48 \text{ m}$

यह सब प्रतिक्रिया brain में करनी है और Answer direct लिखना है।

83. (c) In  $\triangle ABP$

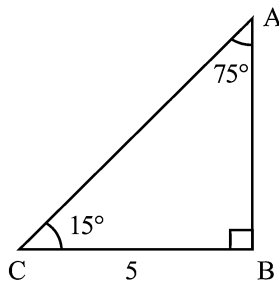


In  $\triangle CBP$



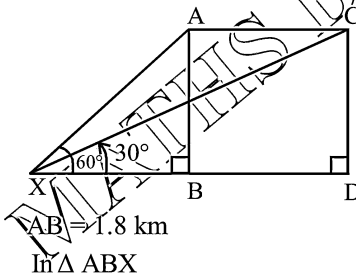
$\therefore AC = \sqrt{3} - 1$   
 $1 \rightarrow 25$   
 $\sqrt{3} - 1 \rightarrow 25(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

84. (b)



$AC = 5 \sec 15^\circ$   
 $= \frac{5}{\cos 15^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{5 \times 4}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}$   
 $= 5(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

85. (a)



$AB = 1.8 \text{ km}$   
 In  $\Delta ABX$

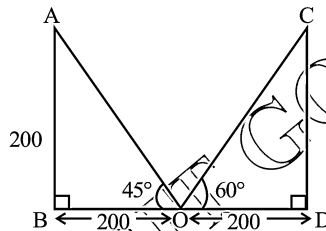
$BX = 1.8 \cot 60^\circ$   
 $= \frac{1.8}{\sqrt{3}} = 600\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$

In  $\Delta CDX$   
 $XD = 1800 \cot 30^\circ = 1800\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore BD = AC = 1800\sqrt{3} - 600\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 1200\sqrt{3}$

speed =  $\frac{1200\sqrt{3}}{20} = 60\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$   
 $5 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 18 \text{ km/h}$   
 $60\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 18 \times 12\sqrt{3} = 216\sqrt{3}$

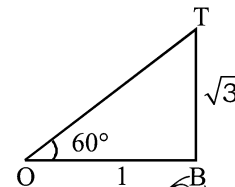
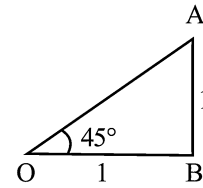
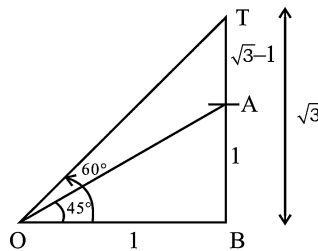
We can see 9 multiple too as  
 216 multiple of 9

86. (b)



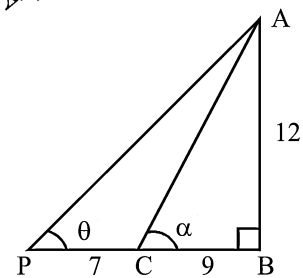
$AB = BO = 200$   
 $\therefore OD = 200(400 - 200)$   
 $CD = OD \tan 60^\circ$   
 $= 200\sqrt{3}$

87. (c)



$\therefore AT = \sqrt{3} - 1$   
 $1 \rightarrow 40$   
 $\sqrt{3} - 1 \rightarrow 40(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

88. (b)



$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{AB}{BP}$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{AB}{BC}$

As AB should be same (L.C.M of 4 & 3)

$\therefore \frac{AB}{BP} = \frac{12}{16} \quad \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{12}{9}$

$\therefore 7 \rightarrow 560$   
 $12 \rightarrow 960$



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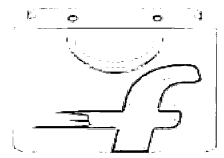
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# GEOMETRY

It is one of the most important topics of any competitive exam like SSC, CAT, MAT etc.

यह chapter आपकी Imagination, Understanding of figure और Application of Theorem पर आधारित है।

- ☉ प्रत्येक Concept को Detail में समझें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा Practice करें, जो Shortcuts इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं, उनका Application Daily Routine के Questions में जरूर करें, उससे Exam में काफी समय बचेगा।
- ☉ जब Practice अच्छी होने लगे, तो कोशिक करें कम-से-कम लिखा जाये। जैसे मैंने बहुत Questions के Solutions में किया है Step Skipping Approach से।
- ☉ बार-बार Common Diagram बनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा, कोशिश कीजिए Diagram दिमाग में बनाने की, जिससे Pen free habits develop हो सके।
- ☉ Geometry बहुत Interesting Topic हैं, शुरुआत में थोड़ा परेशान करेगा, But जैसे-जैसे आप Last Question तक पहुँचेंगे, तो समझ जायेंगे कि इसे कितना आसान बनाया जा सकता है।
- ☉ इस Book को करते समय थोड़ा Patience बनाये रखें, क्योंकि बहुत से Questions आपको Difficult लग सकते हैं, But जब Target 100% का है, तो ऐसे Question करके जाने होंगे, यह आपकी Thinking Direction Expand करेंगे, चाहे वह Exam में same न आयें।

Let's Start Future Officers.



CHAPTER

4

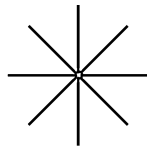
GEOMETRY

(ज्यामिति)

**Point ( बिन्दु )**

Figure of which length, breadth & height are infinitely that cannot be measured.

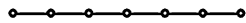
- Through a given point, there pass an infinite number of lines called concurrent lines



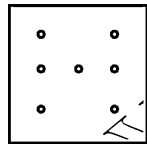
- Through two given point one & only one line can be drawn that contain both points



- Points are said to be collinear, if they lie on a common line.



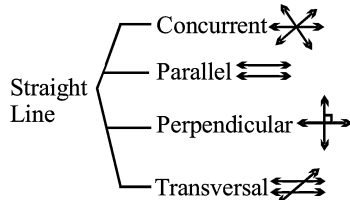
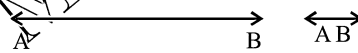
- Points are said to be coplanar, if they lie on a common plane.



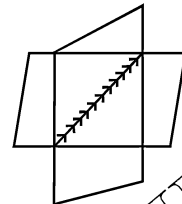
- Points are said to be non-collinear, if they are not situated on a straight line.

**Line ( रेखा )**

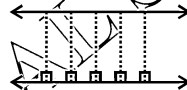
Infinite number of points connected having almost no distance between them is a line. It is endless means it does not have any end points & can be extended in both directions.



- Intersection of two different lines is a point.
- When lines are lie in a common plane they are coplanar
- When two planes intersect they intersect in a line



- Perpendicular distance between two parallel lines are always equal



Number of points of intersection:- If there are n lines in a plane. No two lines are parallel & not more than two lines intersect at same point, they intersect each other at y number of points then,

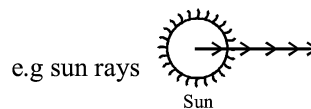
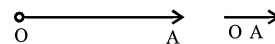
$$0 \leq y \leq {}^n C_2$$

e.g. of 5 lines

$$\therefore y = {}^5 C_2 = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} = 10$$

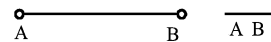
**Ray ( किरण )**

A ray starts from one end point & can be extended indefinitely in other direction.



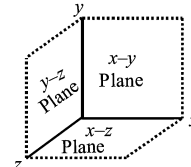
**Line Segment ( रेखा खण्ड )**

A part of line that has two fixed end points & it can be measurable, we use mostly line segments in our study of Geometry.



**Plane ( तल )**

A flat 2D surface that has length & breadth but no thickness is plane

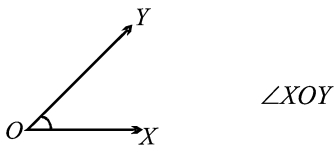


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**Angle (कोण)**

When two rays or line segment start from a common initial point then an angle is formed.

It is denoted by  $\angle$

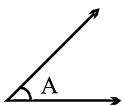


OY & OX are arms on sides of angle.

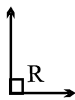
O vertex of angle

**Types of angle (कोण के प्रकार):**

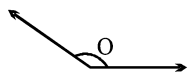
- Acute Angle (त्यून् कोण) (A):  $0^\circ \leq A \leq 90^\circ$



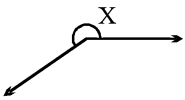
- Right angle (समकोण) (R):  $R = 90^\circ$



- Obtuse angle (अधिक कोण) (O):  $90^\circ < O < 180^\circ$



- Reflex angle (प्रतिवर्त कोण) (X):  $180^\circ < X < 360^\circ$



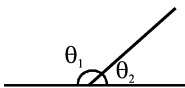
- Straight Angle (सीधा कोण) (S):  $S = 180^\circ$



- Complementary Angles (संपूरक कोण):  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$

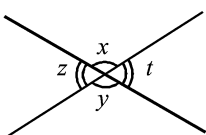


- Supplementary Angles (पूरक कोण):  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 180^\circ$

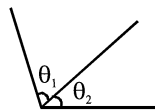


- Vertically Opposite Angles (लंबवत विपरीत कोण):

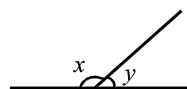
$x = y$  &  $z = t$



- Adjacent angles (आसन्न कोण): Angles having common side  $\theta_1$  &  $\theta_2$  adjacent angles



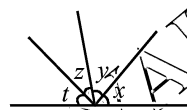
- Linear Pair (रैखिक जोड़ी): One side common & two supplementary angles



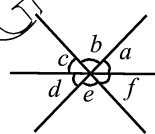
$x + y = 180$

$x$  &  $y$  linear pair

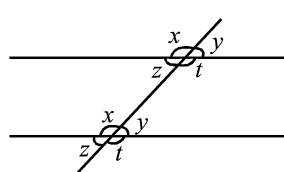
- Angles on one side of line (रेखा के एक तरफ का कोण):  $x + y + z + t = 180^\circ$



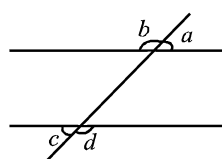
- Angles around one point (बिन्दु के सभी तरफ का कोण):  $a + b + c + d + e + f = 360^\circ$



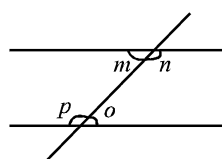
- Corresponding angles (सभी कोण): Pair of  $x, y, z$  &  $t$  are corresponding  $\angle$ s



- Exterior angles [बाहरी कोण]:  $a, b, c$  &  $d$  exterior angles

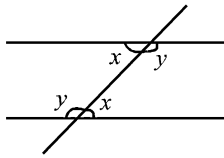


- Interior angles [आंतरिक कोण]:  $m, n, o$  &  $p$  are interior angles



$m + p = n + o = 180^\circ$

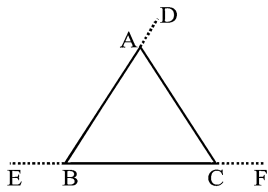
16. Alternate interior angles [वैकल्पिक आंतरिक कोण]:



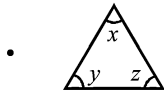
Pair of  $x$  &  $y$  are alternate interior angles.

**☞ Triangle (त्रिभुज)**

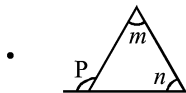
A three sided closed 2D figure formed by joining 3 non-collinear points is triangle.



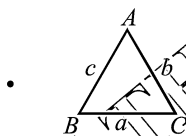
A, B & C are vertices (शीर्ष) of  $\Delta ABC$   
 AB, BC & AC are sides (भुजा) of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  &  $\angle C$  are interior angles (आंतरिक कोण) of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\angle ACF$ ,  $\angle CAD$ ,  $\angle ABE$  are exterior angles (बाहरी कोण) of  $\Delta ABC$



$x + y + z = 180^\circ$  or  $\pi$  radian



$\angle P = \angle m + \angle n$



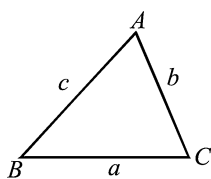
Perimeter =  $a + b + c$

Semiperimeter(s) =  $\frac{a + b + c}{2}$

**TYPES OF TRIANGLES [त्रिभुज के प्रकार]**

**On the basis of side [सतह के आधार पर]**

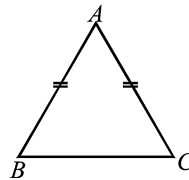
1. Scalene triangle



None of three sides are equal [तीनों में से कोई सतह समान नहीं है]

$a \neq b \neq c \Rightarrow \angle A \neq \angle B \neq \angle C$

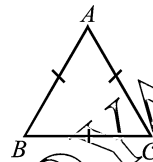
2. Isosceles triangle [समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज]



Atleast two sides equal [लगभग दो सतह बराबर]

$AB = AC \Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$

3. Equilateral triangle [समबाहु त्रिभुज]

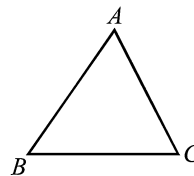


All three sides equal [तीनों सतह बराबर]

$AB = BC = AC \Rightarrow \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$

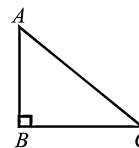
**On the basis of angles [कोण के आधार पर]**

1. Acute angles triangle [न्यूनकोणीय त्रिभुज]



$\angle A, \angle B, \angle C < 90^\circ$

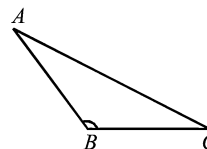
2. Right angled triangle [समकोणीय त्रिभुज]



One angle equals to  $90^\circ$

$\angle B = 90^\circ$

3. Obtuse angled triangle [अधिक कोणीय त्रिभुज]

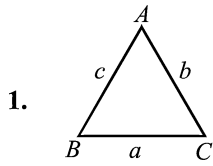


One of angle is obtuse  $> 90^\circ$

$\angle B > 90^\circ$

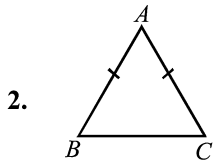
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PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLE

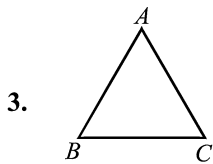


$(b - c) < a < b + c$   
 $(c - a) < b < c + a$   
 $(a - b) < c < a + b$

Third side is always less than sum of remaining two sides & greater than positive difference of remaining two sides.

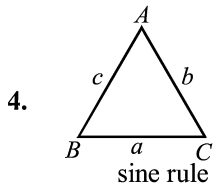


$AB = AC \Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$



If  $AB > AC$  then  $\angle C > \angle B$

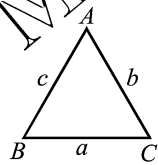
Angle opposite to greatest side will be greater [सबसे बड़ी भुजा के विपरीत अधिक कोण होगा]



sine rule  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

$R \rightarrow$  circumradius of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\Rightarrow a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C$

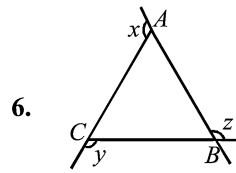
5. COSINE RULE



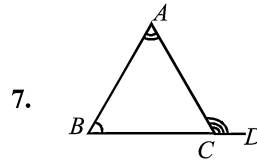
$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$

$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

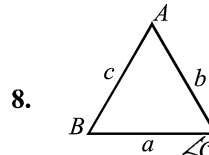


$x + y + z = 360^\circ$  [Sum of exterior  $\angle$ s of  $\Delta$ ]



$\angle BAC + \angle ABC = \angle ACD$

[Exterior  $\angle$  sum property]



Where is largest side

(a) If C acute angle  $\Rightarrow \cos C > 0$

$\therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 > c^2$

(b) If C obtuse angle  $\Rightarrow \cos C < 0$

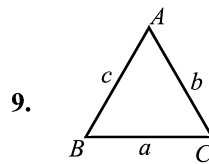
$\therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} < 0$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 < c^2$

(c) If C right angle  $\Rightarrow \cos C = 0$

$\therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = 0$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



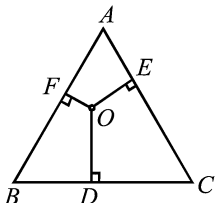
$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$   $\Delta \rightarrow$  area of triangle

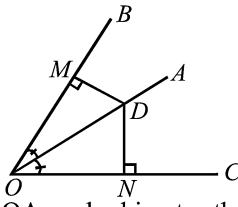
$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

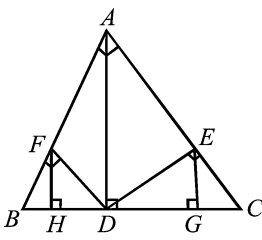
where,  $s \rightarrow$  semiperimeter  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$



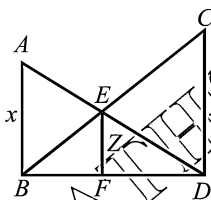
10.   
 O any point, then  $AF^2 + BD^2 + CE^2 = AE^2 + BF^2 + CD^2$

11.   
 OA angles bisector then  $DM = DN$

12.   
 $90^\circ = \angle BAC = \angle BFD = \angle ADC$   
 $= \angle DEC = \angle DGE = \angle FHB$   
 BAC right  $\Delta$

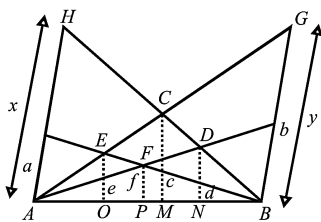
- (a)  $DH = DG$       (b)  $HG = 2\sqrt{CG \times BH}$   
 (c)  $AD = FH + EG$

13. Cross ladder theorem



$AB \parallel CD \parallel EF$   
 then  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$

14. Extended crossed ladder theorem



$FP \parallel EO \parallel AH \parallel BG \parallel DM \parallel CN$

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{c}$  .....(i)

$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{f}$  .....(ii)

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{d}$  .....(iii)

$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{e}$  .....(iv)

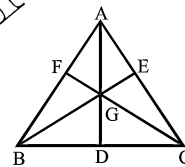
(i) + (ii) = (iii) + (iv)

$\therefore \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e}$

15. The number of triangles with perimeter P & integer side lengths is given by:

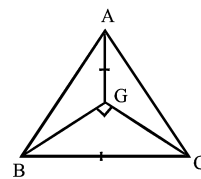
$N = \frac{P^2}{48}$  if P even  
 $= \frac{(P+3)^2}{48}$  if P odd  
 e.g. If P = 48 then N = 48

16.



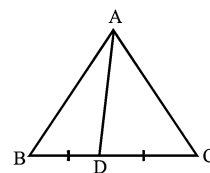
AD, BE & CF medians [माध्यिका]  
 $\Rightarrow 3(AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2) = 4(AD^2 + BE^2 + CF^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2 = 3(AG^2 + BG^2 + CG^2)$

17.



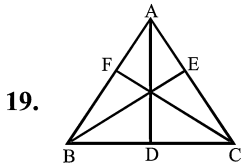
$AG = BC$  [G is centroid]  
 $\Rightarrow \angle BGC = 90^\circ$

18. Apollonius theorem for length of median [माध्यिका की लम्बाई के लिए अपोलोनियोस प्रमेय]



$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AD^2 + BD^2)$  AD median

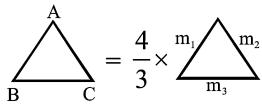
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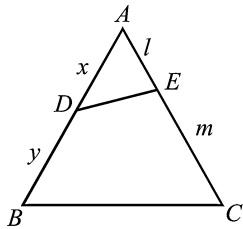
19.

AD, BE & CF are medians  $m_1, m_2$  &  $m_3$  then area

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{4}{3} \times \Delta m_1 m_2 m_3$$



Area of original  $\Delta ABC = \frac{4}{3} \times$  area of  $\Delta$  formed by  $m_1, m_2, m_3$

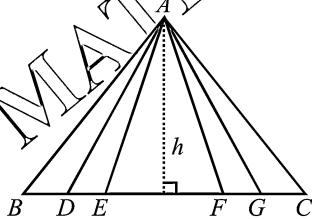


20.

$$\frac{\text{Area} \Delta ADE}{\text{Area} \Delta ABC} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times x \times l \times \sin A}{\frac{1}{2} \times (x+y) \times (l+m) \times \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{x \cdot l}{(x+y)(l+m)}$$

21.



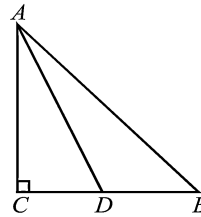
Area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \text{Base} \times \text{height}$

As height same

$\therefore$  Area  $\times$  Base

Area  $\Delta$  ABD : area ADE : area AEF : area AFG : area AGC

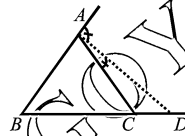
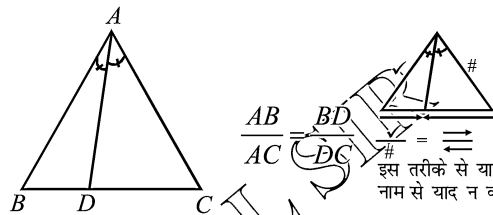
= BD : DE : EF : FG : GC



22.

$$AB^2 + CD^2 = BC^2 + AD^2$$

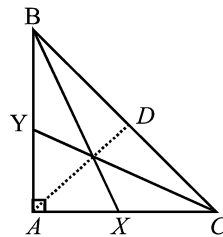
23. Angle bisector theorem [प्रमेय द्विभाजक कोण]



AD-angle bisector (external)

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$$

24.



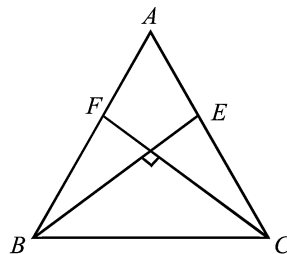
BX, CY & AD medians

$$\Rightarrow BC^2 + XY^2 = BX^2 + CY^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times Y^2 = 5BC^2 = 4(BX^2 + CY^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5AD^2 = BX^2 + CY^2$$

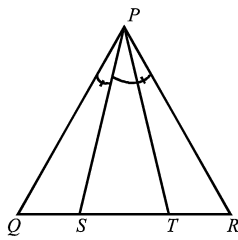
25.



BE & CF are median  $\perp$  to each other

$$5BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$$

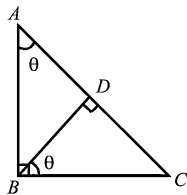
26.



$PT \perp QR$ ,  $PS$  angle bisector of  $\angle QPR$

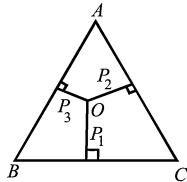
$$\angle TPS = \frac{1}{2} |\angle Q - \angle R|$$

27.



In rt  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle DBC = \angle BAC$

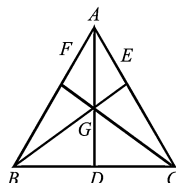
28.



O any point inside equilateral  $\Delta$   
 $P_1, P_2$  &  $P_3$  are  $\perp$  dropped on  $BC, AC$  &  $AB$

Then  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$  = height of eq.  $\Delta = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$

29.



$AD, BE, CF$  are medians

$BG + GC < BC$

$CG + AG < AC$

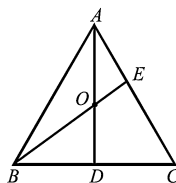
$AG + BG < AB$

$2(AG + BG + CG) > AB + BC + AC$

$2 \times \frac{2}{3} (AD + BE + CF) > AB + BC + AC$

$\therefore \frac{4}{3} (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) > side_1 + side_2 + side_3$

30.

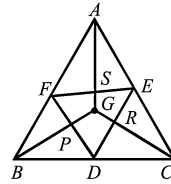


O is mid-point of median AD

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow AE = \frac{1}{3} AC$$

31.

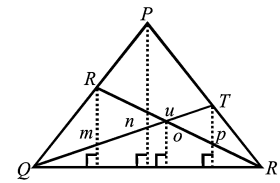
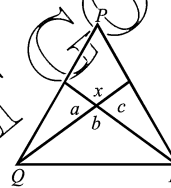


D, E & F mid-points, G centroid

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AS}{SG} = \frac{BP}{PG} = \frac{CR}{RG} = 3:1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{area} \triangle DEF = \frac{1}{4} \text{area} \triangle ABC$$

32. Ladder Theorem of Area [सीढ़ी का प्रमेय क्षेत्र]



$x, a, b$  &  $c$  are area of region mentioned

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{o} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{p} \text{ [By cross ladder theorem]}$$

Area  $\times$  height (Base same)

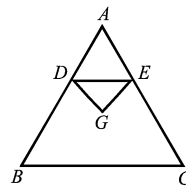
$$\frac{1}{\Delta PQR} + \frac{1}{\Delta QUR} = \frac{1}{\Delta SQR} + \frac{1}{\Delta TQR}$$

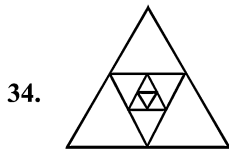
$$\frac{1}{x+a+b+c} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

33. Area of  $\Delta$  formed by centroid & mid-point of any

two sides of triangle is  $\frac{1}{12}$  of original of  $\Delta$

$$\text{area} \triangle DGE = \frac{1}{12} \text{area} \triangle ABC$$





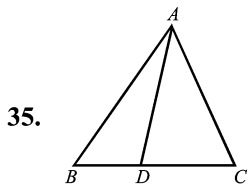
Infinite times mid-point of  $\Delta$  joined & new triangle formed then,

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sum of area of all triangles} = \frac{4}{3}A$$

Where A is area of largest  $\Delta$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sum of perimeter of all } \Delta_s = 2K$$

[K is perimeter of largest  $\Delta$ ]



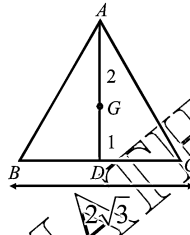
Equilateral  $\Delta ABC$

$$\text{If } BD = \frac{BC}{3} \Rightarrow 9AD^2 = 7BC^2$$

$$\text{If } BD = \frac{BC}{4} \Rightarrow 16AD^2 = 13BC^2$$

$$\text{If } BD = \frac{BC}{5} \Rightarrow 25AD^2 = 21BC^2$$

36. Equilateral  $\Delta ABC$  Property by MG

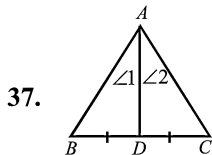


G  $\rightarrow$  centroid [केंद्रक]

$$\frac{AD}{3} = \frac{AG(R)}{2} = \frac{GD(r)}{1} = \frac{BC}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = 3\sqrt{3}n^2$$

Where n is value of 1 unit.



$$\frac{1}{2}(AD)(AB)\sin \angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(AD)(AC)\sin \angle 2$$

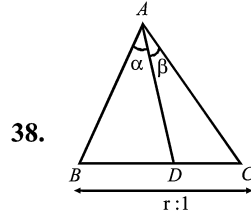
$$AB \sin \angle 1 = AC \sin \angle 2$$

If  $AB < AC$

$$\sin \angle 1 > \sin \angle 2$$

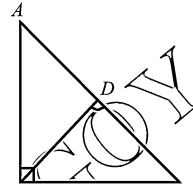
$$\therefore \angle 1 > \angle 2$$

Greater angle with smaller sides by median



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} r \Rightarrow \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{r \sin \beta}$$

39. Right angle triangle [समकोण त्रिभुज]



$$\Rightarrow BD^2 = AD \times DC$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{BD^2} = \frac{1}{AB^2} + \frac{1}{BC^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB \times BC}{AC} = BD$$

$$\Rightarrow AD \times AC = AB^2$$

$$CD \times AC = BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{AB^2}{BC^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta BDC \sim \Delta ADB$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = r^2 + 2Rr$$

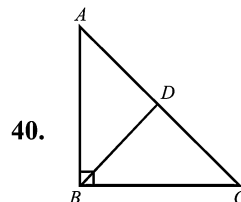
$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{AB + BC - AC}{2} = S - H$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (S - H)S = (S - 2M_H)S$$

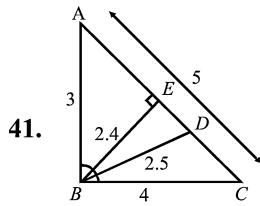
S  $\rightarrow$  Semi perimeter

H  $\rightarrow$  hypotenuse

$M_H$   $\rightarrow$  median of hypotenuse

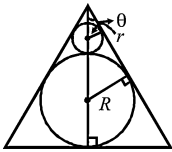


$$\text{BD median, } AD = DC = BD = \frac{AC}{2}$$



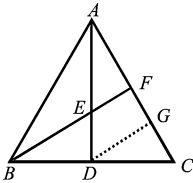
41.

BD → median (माध्यिका) BE → altitude (लम्ब)  
 $r = 1, R = 2.5$  Area =  $6n^2$   
 $n$  → value of 1 unit



42.

$$\frac{R-r}{R+r} = \sin \theta$$



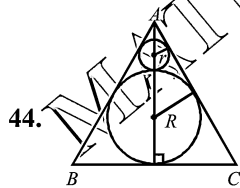
43.

$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{m}{n}, \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\frac{FG}{GC} = \frac{p}{q}$$

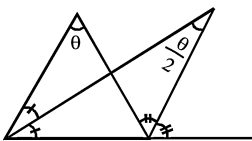
$$AF : FG : GC = mp : np : nq$$



44.

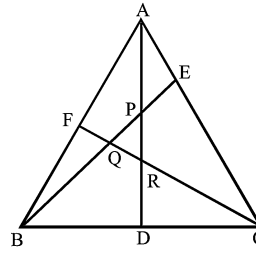
ABC equilateral  $\Delta$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{3}$$



45.

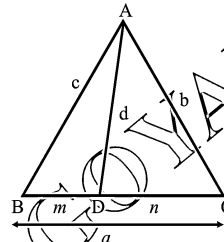
46. Routh's Theorem



$$\frac{CD}{DB} = x, \frac{AE}{EC} = y, \frac{BF}{FA} = z$$

$$\frac{\text{area} \Delta PQR}{\text{area} \Delta ABC} = \frac{(xyz - 1)^2}{(xy + y + 1)(xz + x + 1)(yz + z + 1)}$$

47. Stewart's Theorem



$$b^2m + c^2n = a(mn + d^2)$$

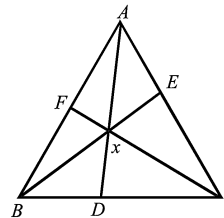
↓

Can be written as  $man + dad = bmb + cnc$

इस तरीके से या रखें

A man & his dad put a bomb in sink

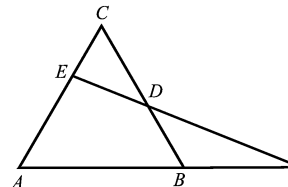
48. Ceva's Theorem



The Cevians AD, BE & CE are concurrent iff

$$BD \times CE \times AF = DC \times EA \times FB$$

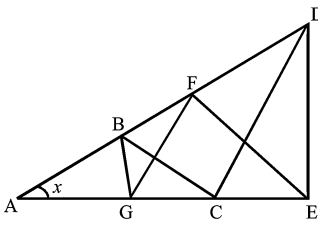
49. Menelaus Theorem



Let three points D, E & F on BC, AC & AB of  $\Delta ABC$  then points are collinear iff

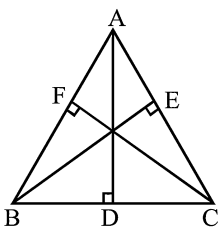
$$\frac{AF}{BF} \times \frac{BD}{CD} \times \frac{CE}{EA} = -1$$

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

50. 

$AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FG$

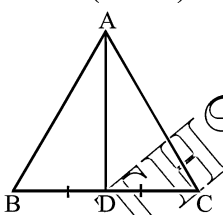
$\angle x = \frac{180^\circ}{\text{number of equal sides}}$

51. 

$\frac{EF}{a} + \frac{FD}{b} + \frac{DE}{c} = \frac{R+r}{R}$

52. Original  $\Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  formed by joining mid-point  
 Equilateral  $\rightarrow$  Equilateral  
 Isosceles  $\rightarrow$  Isosceles  
 Obtuse  $\rightarrow$  Obtuse  
 Right  $\rightarrow$  Right  
 Acute  $\rightarrow$  Acute

53. Median (माध्यिका)

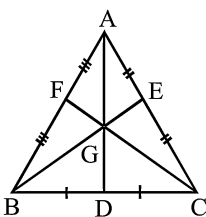


$\Rightarrow$  Line segment drawn from vertex of triangle to mid-point of opposite side is median

$\Rightarrow$  Median divides  $\Delta$  into two equal area triangles as area  $\Delta ABD = \text{area } \Delta ADC$

$\Rightarrow BD = DC, AD$  is median

**Centroid (केंद्रक)**  
 $\Rightarrow$  Point where three medians of  $\Delta$  meet is centroid



$\Rightarrow$  G centroid

$\Rightarrow \frac{AG}{GD} = \frac{BG}{GE} = \frac{CG}{GF} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\Rightarrow BD = DC, CE = AE, BF = FA$

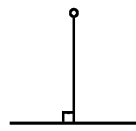
$\Rightarrow \text{area } \Delta DEF = \frac{1}{4} \text{area } \Delta ABC$

$\Rightarrow \text{area } \Delta FGE = \frac{1}{12} \text{area } \Delta ABC$

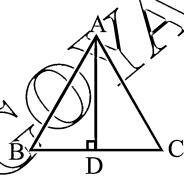
$\Rightarrow AB + BC + AC > AD + BE + CF$

$\Rightarrow$  six triangles of equal area

54. ALTITUDE (लम्ब)



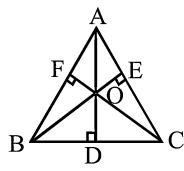
$\Rightarrow$  Shortest distance from a point



$\Rightarrow$  Altitude is a perpendicular drawn from vertex to opposite side

$\Rightarrow AD \perp BC$

**Orthocentre (लम्ब केंद्र)**



$\Rightarrow$  [O] orthocentre is a point where 3 altitude meets.

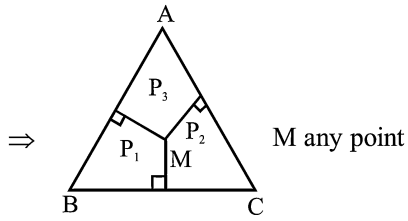
$\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \angle A$   
 $\angle COA = 180^\circ - \angle B$   
 $\angle AOB = 180^\circ - \angle C$

$\Rightarrow AB : BC : AC = \frac{1}{CF} : \frac{1}{AD} : \frac{1}{BE}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta OBC \rightarrow$  Orthocentre A  
 $\Delta OAB \rightarrow$  Orthocentre C  
 $\Delta OAC \rightarrow$  Orthocentre B

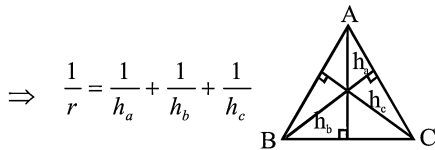
$\Rightarrow \frac{AO}{AD} + \frac{BO}{OE} + \frac{CO}{CF} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{OD}{AD} + \frac{OE}{BE} + \frac{OF}{CF} = 1$



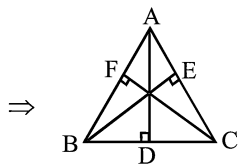
$$\frac{P_1}{h_a} + \frac{P_2}{h_b} + \frac{P_3}{h_c} = 1$$

$h_a, h_b, h_c$  are altitude AD, BE & CF  
 $\Rightarrow AO \times OD = BO \times OE = CO \times OF$



$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_a = \frac{bc}{2R}, h_b = \frac{ca}{2R}, h_c = \frac{ab}{2R}$$



$AC > AD, BC > CF, AB > BE$   
 $AB + BC + AC > AD + CF + BE$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{area } \Delta ABC$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{H \left( H - \frac{1}{h_a} \right) \left( H - \frac{1}{h_b} \right) \left( H - \frac{1}{h_c} \right)}}$$

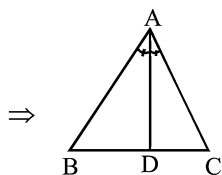
Where,  $H = \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}$

55. Angle Bisector [कोण समद्विभाजक]



$\Rightarrow$  Line which divides angle into two equal parts

$\Rightarrow$  It is drawn from vertex.

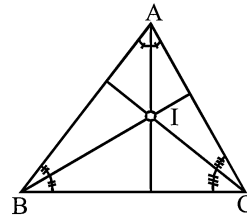


$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$$

Where AD angle bisector

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAD = \angle CAD$$

Incentre [अंतः केंद्र]

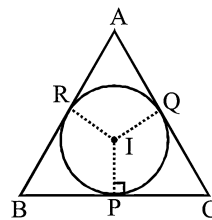


I incentre is the point where three angle bisector meet.

$$\Rightarrow \angle AIB = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle C$$

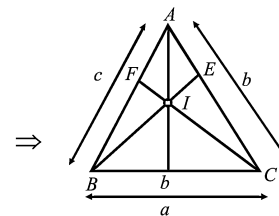
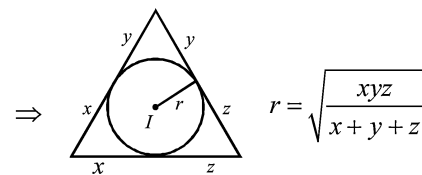
$$\angle BIC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$$

$$\angle CIA = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle B$$



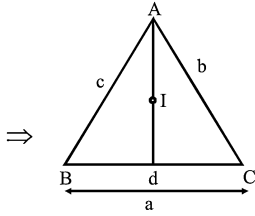
$$IP = IQ = IR = r \text{ (in radius)} = \frac{\Delta}{s}$$

$\Rightarrow$  I equidistant from all three sides



$$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{b+c}{a} \quad \frac{BI}{IE} = \frac{a+c}{b}$$

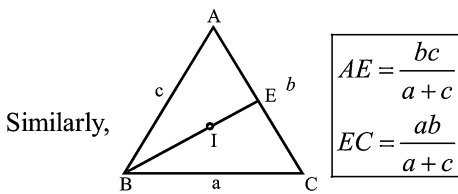
$$\frac{CI}{IF} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



$$BD : DC = c : b$$

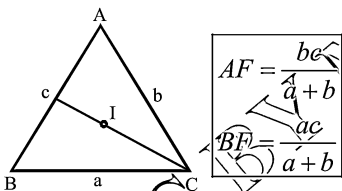
$$c + b \rightarrow a \quad 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b+c}$$

$$\therefore c \rightarrow \begin{cases} BD = \frac{ac}{b+c} \\ DC = \frac{ab}{b+c} \end{cases}$$

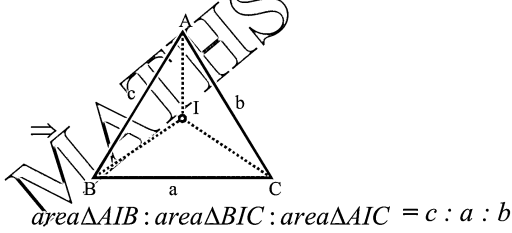


Similarly,

$$\begin{cases} AE = \frac{bc}{a+c} \\ EC = \frac{ab}{a+c} \end{cases}$$

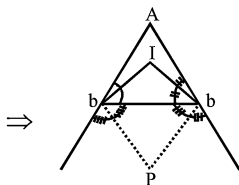


$$\begin{cases} AF = \frac{bc}{a+b} \\ BF = \frac{ac}{a+b} \end{cases}$$



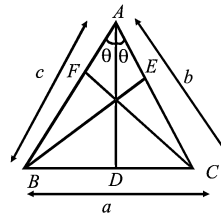
$$\text{area}\Delta AIB : \text{area}\Delta BIC : \text{area}\Delta AIC = c : a : b$$

[height same]



$$\angle BIC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A \quad \angle BPC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$$

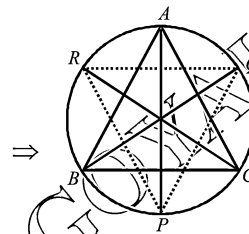
⇒ Length of angle bisector



$$AD = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$$

$$BE = \frac{2ac \cos \frac{B}{2}}{a+c}$$

$$CF = \frac{2ab \cos \frac{C}{2}}{a+b}$$



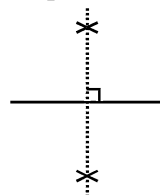
△ABC, Angle bisector of A, B & C meet circumcircle at P, Q & R

$$\angle RPQ = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{2} + \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\angle RQP = 90^\circ - \frac{B}{2} = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{C}{2}$$

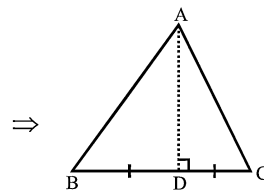
$$\angle PRQ = 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}$$

### 56. Perpendicular Bisector [लम्ब द्विभाजक]



⇒ Line which is perpendicular to other line & bisect it into two equal parts.

⇒ Drawn on line not from vertex

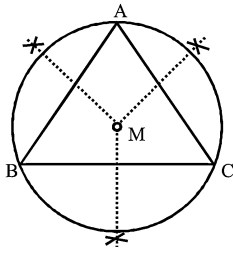


AD need not touch vertex always

⇒ AD ⊥ BC, BD = DC



**Circumcentre [परिकेंद्र]**



⇒ M (circumcentre) is a point where three perpendicular bisectors meet.

⇒  $\angle AMB = 2\angle C$

$\angle BMC = 2\angle A$      $\angle CMA = 2\angle B$

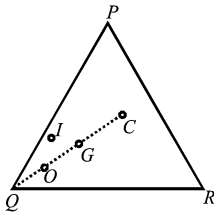
⇒  $MA = MB = MC = R$  [Circumradius (परित्रिज्या)]

$$= \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$$

⇒ M equidistant from all three vertices.

**57. Different centres in various types of triangles [विभिन्न प्रकार के त्रिभुजों में भिन्न-भिन्न केंद्र]**

**(a) Acute Triangle**



O → Orthocentre [लम्बकेंद्र]

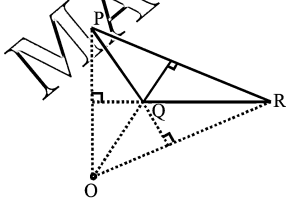
G → Centroid [केंद्रक]

C → Circumcentre [परिकेंद्र]

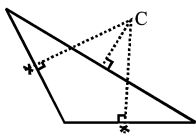
I → Incentre [अंतःकेंद्र]

All 4 centres inside

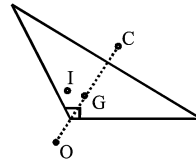
**(b) Obtuse angled triangle**



O outside  $\Delta$  opposite to longest side

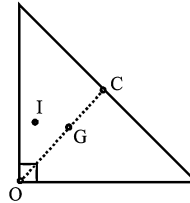


C outside below longest side



2 centres inside 2 outside

**(c) Right angled triangle [समकोण त्रिभुज]**

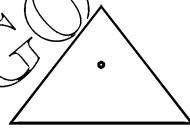


2 centres inside 2 on triangle

O is at right angle vertex

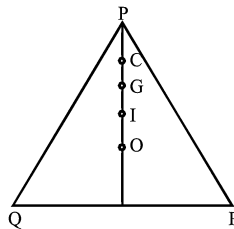
C is at mid-point of hypotenuse

**(d) Equilateral triangle [समबाहु त्रिभुज]**



All centres on one point

**(e) Isosceles triangle [समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज]**



Only triangle with all 4 centres on one straight line  
orders of centres may change

Altitude = angle bisector = median = perpendicular bisector

☞ In all the triangles (except equilateral)

$$O \quad G \quad C \quad \frac{OG}{GC} = \frac{2}{1}$$

O, G, C in straight line always.

**58. Distance between incentre & circumcentre (d) (अंतःकेंद्र और परिकेंद्र के बीच की दूरी)**

$$d^2 = R(R - 2r)$$

or 
$$\frac{1}{R-d} + \frac{1}{R+d} = \frac{1}{r}$$

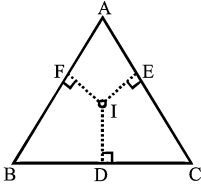
r → inradius

R → circumcentre

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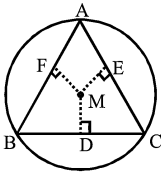
59. Distance of centres from sides [भुजा से केंद्र की दूरी]

(a) Incentre (अंतः केंद्र)



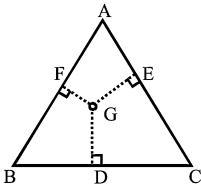
ID : IE : IF = 1 : 1 : 1

(b) Circumcentre (परिकेंद्र)



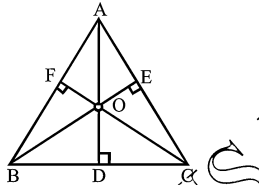
MD : ME : MF = cosA : cosB : cosC

(c) Centroid (केंद्रक)



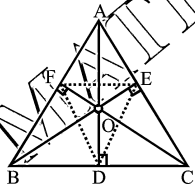
GD : GE : GF = bc : ca : ab

(d) Orthocentre [लम्बकेंद्र]



OD : OE : OF = secA : secB : secC

60.



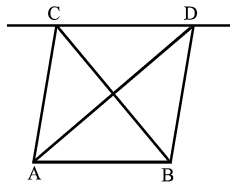
$\Delta DEF \rightarrow$  PEDAL triangle of  $\Delta ABC$

O  $\rightarrow$  Orthocentre

OA = 2R cosA

OB = 2R cosB

OC = 2R cosC

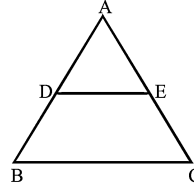


61.

AB || CD

$\Rightarrow area\Delta ABC = area\Delta ADB$

62. Thales Theorem



If DE || BC then  $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$  & vice versa

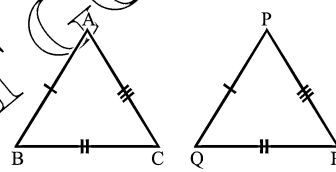
63. Congruency of two triangles [दो त्रिभुजों का एक जैसा होना]

$\Rightarrow$  Congruency means same shape, same area & same size of  $\Delta$

$\Rightarrow$  One of the triangle superpose on other so as two cover it exactly.

Rules of congruency of triangles:

(A) SSS

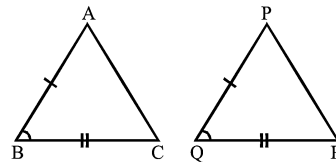


AB = PQ

BC = QR

AC = PR then  $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

(B) SAS



Two sides & included angle same

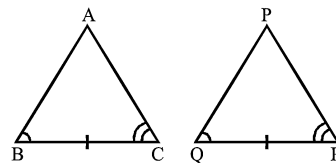
AB = PQ

$\angle ABC = \angle PQR$

BC = QR

$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

(c) ASA  $\Rightarrow$  Two angles & included side equal



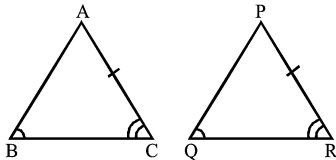
$\angle B = \angle Q$

$BC = QR$

$\angle C = \angle R$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

(d) AAS  $\Rightarrow$  Two angles & side opposite to one of angles is equal



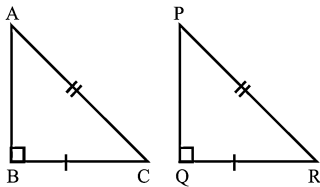
$\angle B = \angle Q$

$\angle C = \angle R$

$AC = PR$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

(e) R.H.S.  $\Rightarrow$  Right angle, hypotenuse & one side equal



$AC = PR$

$BC = QR$

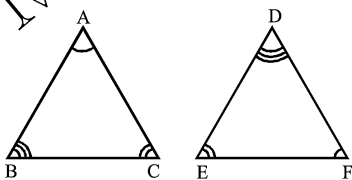
$\angle B = \angle Q = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

**64. SIMILARITY OF TRIANGLE [त्रिभुजों की समरूपता]**

- $\Rightarrow$  Same shape, size may or may not be same
- $\Rightarrow$  Important question on writing order of similarity
- $\Rightarrow$  Two triangles are similar if either their corresponding angles are equal or corresponding sides are proportional

(A) AAA



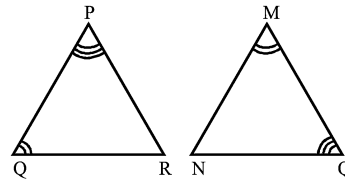
$\angle A = \angle D$

$\angle B = \angle E$

$\angle C = \angle F$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

(B) AA

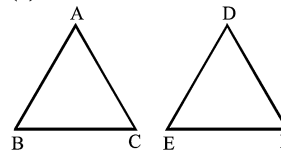


$\angle P = \angle O$

$\angle Q = \angle M$

$\therefore \Delta PQR \sim \Delta OMN$

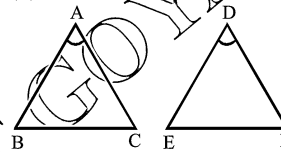
(c) SSS



$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF}$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

(d) SAS



$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}$

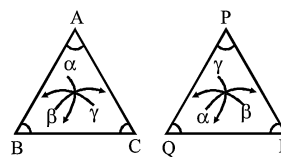
$\angle A = \angle D$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

65. Ratio of perimeter of similar  $\Delta s$   
 = Ratio of its corresponding sides  
 = Ratio of medians  
 = Ratio of altitudes  
 = Ratio of inradii  
 = Ratio of angle bisectors  
 = Ratio of circumradius

66. Ratio of area of similar  $\Delta s$   
 = (Ratio of corresponding sides)<sup>2</sup>  
 = (Ratio of medians)<sup>2</sup>  
 = (Ratio of altitudes)<sup>2</sup>  
 = (Ratio of inradius)<sup>2</sup>  
 = (Ratio of angle bisector)<sup>2</sup>  
 = (Ratio of circumradius)<sup>2</sup>

67. Similarity का Questions में use करते हुए Direct देखें बार-बार ratio लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है।



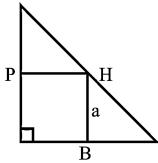
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$\alpha$  के सामने वाली,  $\beta$  के सामने वाली और  $\gamma$  के सामने वाली का ratio same होगा।

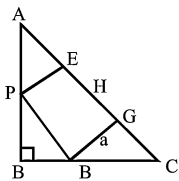
Here,  $\frac{BC}{PR} = \frac{AC}{PQ} = \frac{AB}{QR}$

68. AA criteria सबसे best रहता है, similarity observe करने के लिए।

69. Square of maximum size in right triangle [समकोण त्रिभुज में अधिकतम वर्ग]



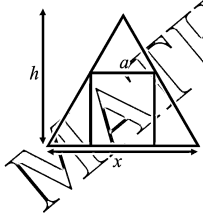
Side of square  $\Rightarrow a = \frac{PB}{P+B}$



$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{GC \times AE}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{PBH}{P^2 + B^2 + PB}$

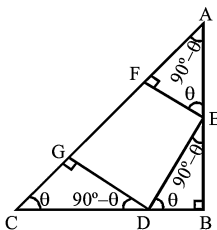
70. Square of maximum size in equilateral  $\Delta$



$a = \frac{hx}{h+x}$

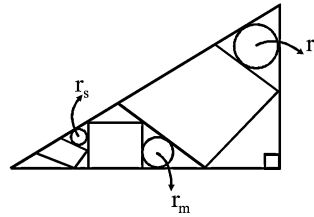
$a \rightarrow$  side of square

71.



$\Delta AEF \sim \Delta DGC \sim \Delta EBD \sim \Delta ABC$   
Where, DEFG is a square

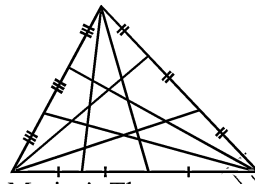
72.



Three squares in a right triangle.  
 $r_s, r_m$  &  $r_l$  is G.P. series

$r_m = \sqrt{r_l r_s}$

73.

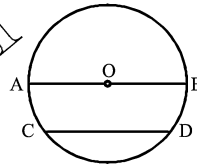


Marion's Theorem  
Area of shaded portion (hexagon)

$= \frac{1}{10} \times \text{area of triangle}$

CIRCLE (वृत्त)

1.



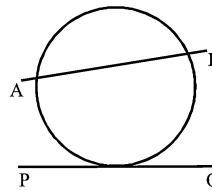
O  $\rightarrow$  centre (केन्द्र)

AB  $\rightarrow$  Diameter (व्यास) =  $2\pi$

OB  $\rightarrow$  radius (त्रिज्या) ( $r$ )

CD  $\rightarrow$  chord, Area =  $\pi r^2$

2.



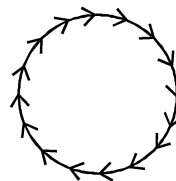
AB  $\rightarrow$  Secant (छेदक रेखा)

passes through two points of circle

PQ  $\rightarrow$  Tangent (स्पर्श रेखा)

Passes through one point of circle.

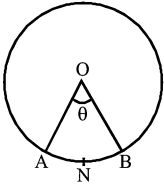
3.



Total boundary or curvature of circle is its circumference (C) (परिमाप)

$$C = 2\pi r = \pi d$$

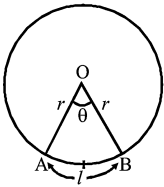
4.



Minor arc (लघु-चाप)  $\widehat{ANB}$

Major arc (दीर्घ चाप)  $\widehat{AMB}$

5.

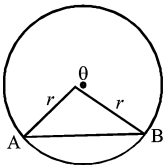


Sector (वृत्त खण्ड) part of circle enclosed by arc & two radii

$$\text{area of sector} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times r \times l$$

$$\text{Arc length} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$$

6.



Segment: A sector minus the  $\Delta$  formed by two radii is segment of circle.

Area of segment  $\Rightarrow$  area of sector - ar  $\Delta OAB$

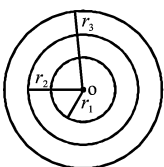
$$= \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta$$

Perimeter of segment = length of arc + length of segment AB

$$= \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r + 2r \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

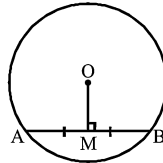
$$= \frac{\pi r \theta}{180^\circ} + 2r \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

7.



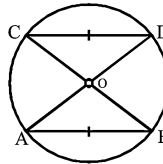
Concentric circles  $\rightarrow$  having same common centre but different radii.

8.



$$OM \perp AB \Rightarrow AM = MB$$

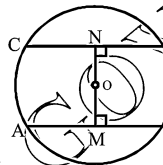
9.



$$AB = CD \Rightarrow \angle AOB = \angle COD \text{ (O centre)}$$

Equal chords subtend equal angles at centre.

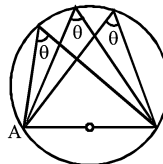
10.



$$AB = CD \Rightarrow OM = ON$$

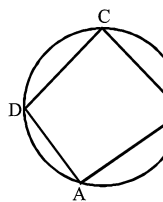
O centre

11.



Angles on same segment of circle are equal.

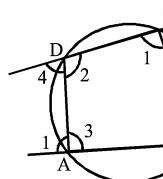
12.



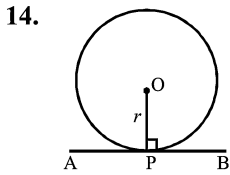
$$\angle A + \angle C = \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$$

Sum of opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$

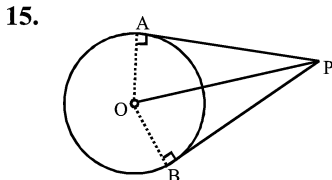
13.



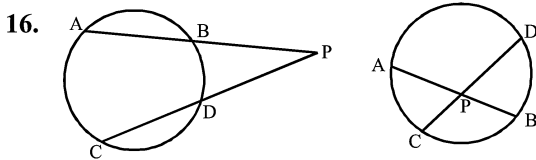
In cycle quadrilateral given angles are equal.



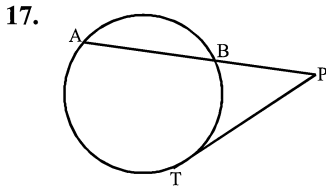
AB tangent OP(radius)  $\perp$  AB



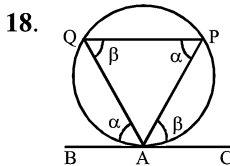
PA = PB



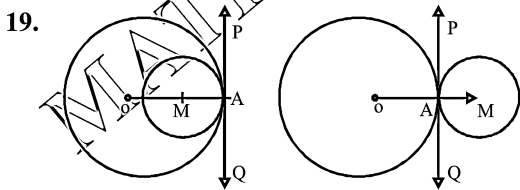
PA  $\times$  PB = PC  $\times$  PD (in both cases)



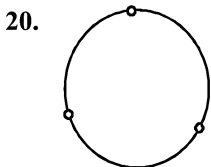
PA  $\times$  PB = PT<sup>2</sup>



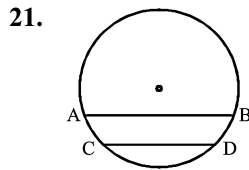
Alternate segment theorem.



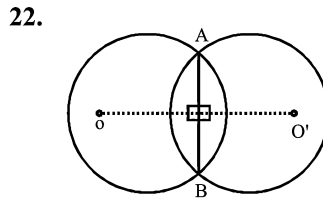
point of contact lies on line joining their centres



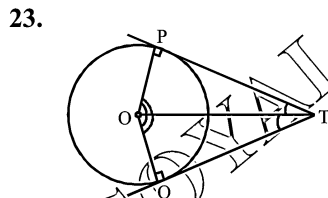
Only one circle can pass through three non-collinear points.



AB > CD chord nearest to centre will be greater.



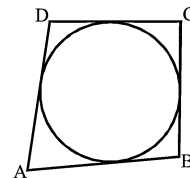
OO' perpendicular bisector of AB



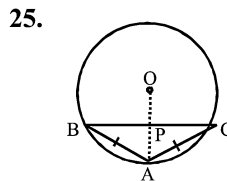
$\angle TOP = \angle TOQ$

&  $\angle PTO = \angle QTO$  also  $\Delta POT \cong \Delta QOT$

24. Pitot Theorem

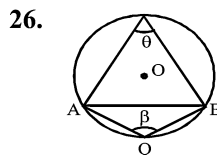


AB + CD = BC + AD



If AB = AC

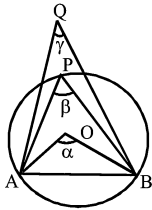
Then Bisector of  $\angle BAC$  pass through centre O.



Major segment angle acute minor segment angle obtuse  $\theta < 90^\circ$

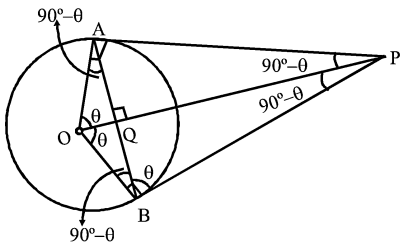
$\beta > 90^\circ$

27.



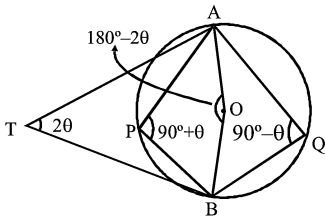
$\alpha > \beta > \gamma$

28.



$\Delta PQA \sim \Delta PQB \sim \Delta PAO \sim \Delta AQO$

29.



O centre

30.



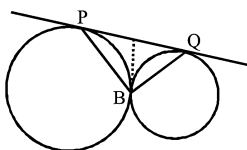
$\angle AOB = 2\theta$  in each case

31.



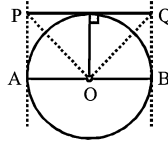
quadrilateral formed by angle bisectors of cyclic quadrilateral is also cyclic MNOP is cyclic.

32.



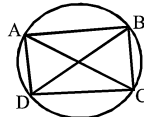
$\angle PBQ = 90^\circ$  (always)

33.



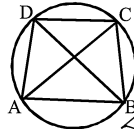
$\angle POQ = 90^\circ$

34.



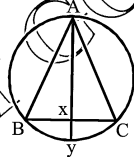
ABCD cyclic trapezium then it must be isosceles & diagonal must be equal  $AB \parallel CD \Rightarrow AD=BC$   
 $AC = BD$

35. Ptolemy theorem



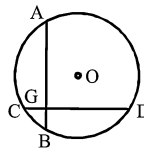
$AC \times BD = AB \times CD + BC \times AD$

36.



ABC equilateral  $\Delta$ , y any point then  $(AX)(AY) = AB^2$

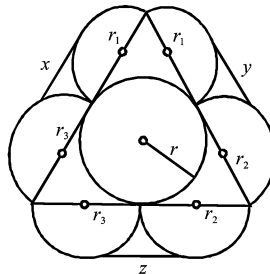
37.



$AB = 2a, CD = 2b$   
 $OG = c$   
 $AB \perp CD$

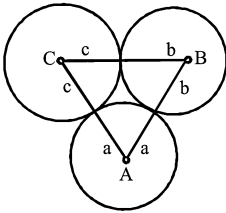
then  $r = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}}$

38.



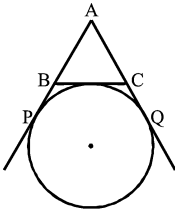
$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2}$

39.



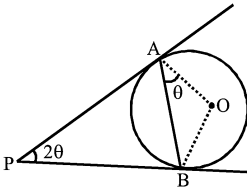
area of  $\triangle ABC = \sqrt{abc(a+b+c)}$  where  $a, b$  &  $c$  are radius of circle with centre A, B & C

40.



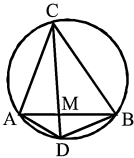
$$AQ = \frac{1}{2} [\text{perimeter of } \triangle ABC]$$

41.



O centre of circle

42.

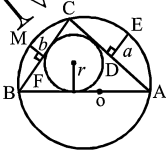


D any point, ABC is an equilateral triangle

$$\rightarrow CD = AD + BD$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{DM} = \frac{1}{DA} + \frac{1}{DB}$$

43.



DE sagitta of AC

O centre of circle, FM sagitta of BC

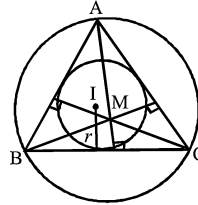
$$\rightarrow r = \sqrt{2ab}$$

$$\rightarrow R = a + b + r$$

$r$  → inradius

$R$  → circumradius

44.

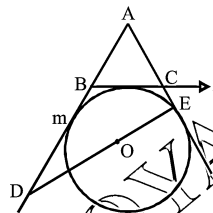


$M$  → orthocentre

$I$  → incentre

$$MA + MB + MC = 2(R + r)$$

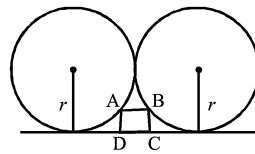
45.



O'excēnter,  $CE = n, BD = m$

$$DE = 2\sqrt{mn}$$

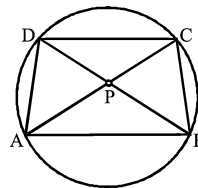
46.



ABCD square of side 'a'

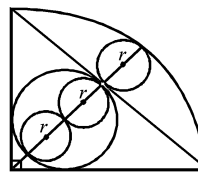
$$a = \frac{2}{5}r$$

47.



$$AB \times AD \times CP = BC \times CD \times AP$$

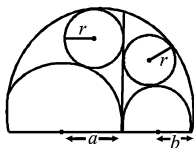
48.



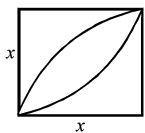
three small circles are of equal radius



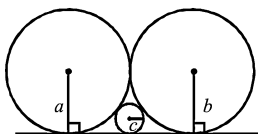
49.  $r = \frac{ab}{a+b}$



Area of leaf =  $\frac{4}{7}x^2$

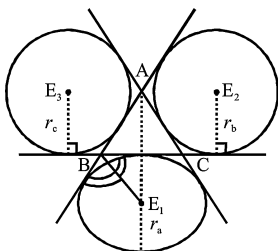


50.



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}$  a, b & c are radius

51. Excentre (बहिर्केन्द्र)



$r_a, r_b$  &  $r_c$  exradius of escribed circle internal bisector of  $\angle A$  & external bisector of  $\angle B$  meets at  $E_1$  (Excentre)

$\rightarrow r_a = \frac{\Delta}{S-a}, r_b = \frac{\Delta}{S-b}, r_c = \frac{\Delta}{S-c}$

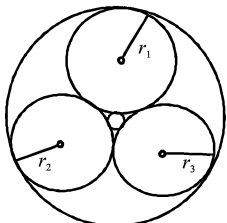
$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$

$r \rightarrow$  inradius

$\Delta = \sqrt{r r_a r_b r_c}$

$\Delta \rightarrow$  area of triangle

52. Descarte's theorem (kissing circle)

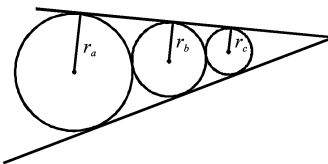


$\frac{1}{R} = \left| \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_1 r_2} + \frac{1}{r_2 r_3} + \frac{1}{r_3 r_1}} \right|$

- larger circle

+ smaller circle

53.

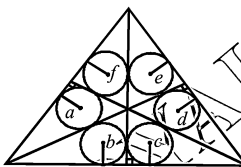


$r_a, r_b$  &  $r_c$  in G.P

$r_b^2 = r_a r_c$

$r_b = \sqrt{r_a r_c}$

54.

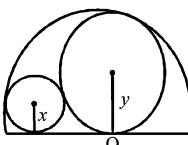


3 altitude inside triangles

$a \times b \times c = d \times e \times f$

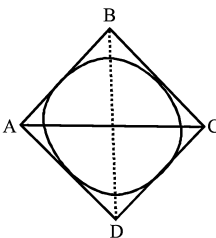
a, b, c, d, e & f are radius of circles

55.



O centre  $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2}{1}$

56.

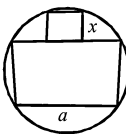


ABCD Rhombus

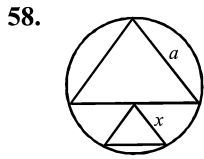
AC = x, BD = y

$r = \frac{xy}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

57.

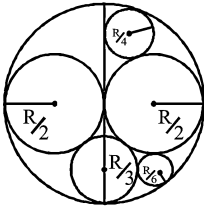


Two squares in a circle  $x = \frac{a}{5}$

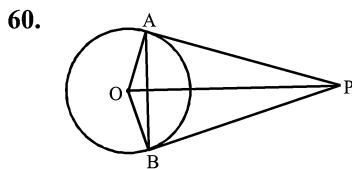


Two equilateral triangle in a circle  $x = \frac{a}{4}(\sqrt{5} - 1)$

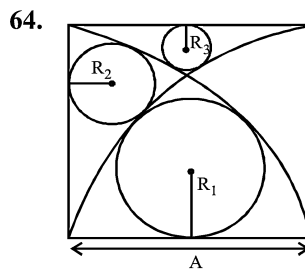
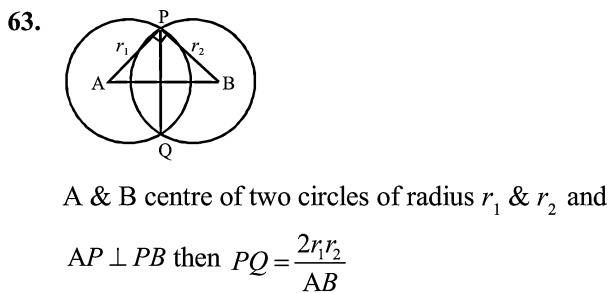
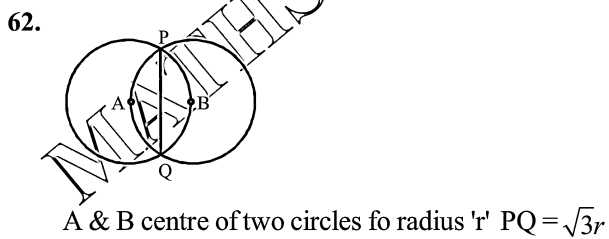
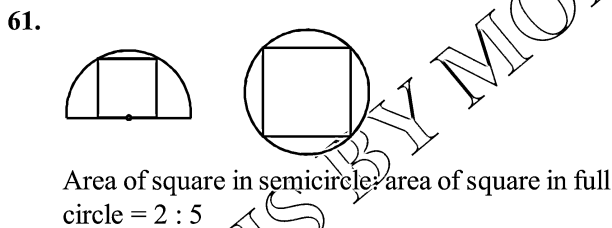
59. Magical Circle



$R \rightarrow$  radius of biggest circle



$\Delta APB$  equilateral  $\Delta OP = 2r$   
O centre

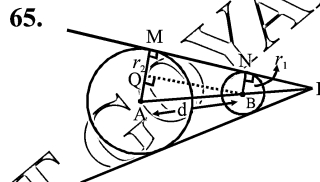


$$R_1 = \frac{3}{8}a$$

$$R_2 = \frac{a}{6}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{a}{16}$$

$a \rightarrow$  side of square

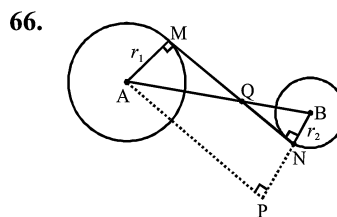


$\rightarrow \Delta PAM \sim \Delta PBN$

$$\rightarrow \frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{AM}{BN} = \frac{PM}{PN} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$\rightarrow MN = BQ \rightarrow$  DCT (direct common tangent)

$$\rightarrow MN = BQ = \sqrt{AB^2 - AQ^2} \\ = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2}$$



$\rightarrow MN = AP = TCT$

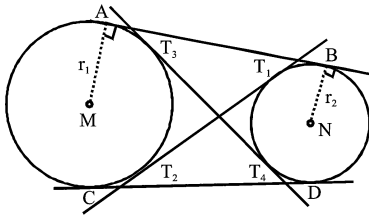
(Transverse common tangent)

$$\rightarrow AP = \sqrt{AB^2 - PB^2} \\ = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta AMQ \sim \Delta BNQ \quad \frac{AM}{BN} = \frac{AQ}{BQ} = \frac{MQ}{NQ} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

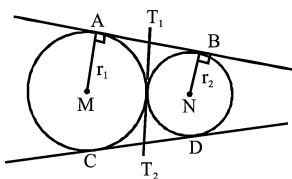
67. Tangents (स्पर्श रेखाएँ)

4 Tangents



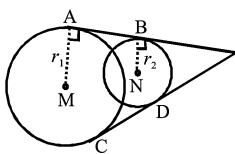
→ AB & CD (DCT)  
 T<sub>1</sub>T<sub>2</sub> & T<sub>3</sub>T<sub>3</sub> (TCT)  
 → MN > r<sub>1</sub> + r<sub>2</sub>

3 Tangents



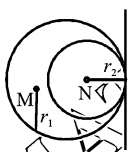
→ AB & CD (DCT)  
 → T<sub>1</sub>T<sub>2</sub> (TCT)  
 → MN = r<sub>1</sub> + r<sub>2</sub>

2 Tangents



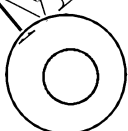
→ AB & CD (DCT)  
 → MN < r<sub>1</sub> + r<sub>2</sub>

1 Tangents

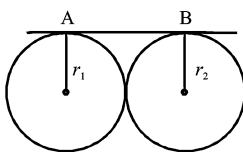


$MN = |r_1 - r_2|$

0 Tangents



68. TCT < DCT



69.

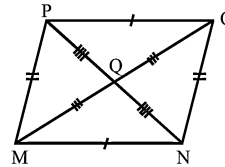
$AB = DCT = \sqrt{(r_1 + r_2)^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2}$

$= 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}$

इस property का use बहुत questions में direct होगा।

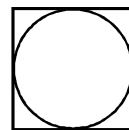
70. Quadrilateral (चतुर्भुज)

☞ Parallelogram (समांतर चतुर्भुज)



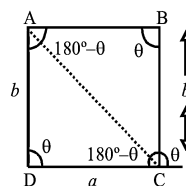
- (1) Opposite sides equal and parallel
- (2) ∠M = ∠O, ∠N = ∠P opposite angles equal
- (3) ∠M + ∠N = ∠N + ∠O = ∠O + ∠P = ∠P + ∠M = 180°
- (4) MQ = QO & NQ = QP
- (5) Diagonals may or may not be equal
- (6)

Parallelogram inscribed in a circle is rectangle



Parallelogram circumscribing circle is a rhombus

- (8) Area of parallelogram = base × height
- (9) ΔPMN ≅ ΔPON & ΔPMO ≅ ΔMNO
- (10) If MO=NP, then it is a rectangle
- (11)



In ΔADC

$\cos \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - d^2}{2ab}$

In ΔBDC

$\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - d_2^2}{2ab}$

$\therefore \frac{a^2 + b^2 - d_1^2}{2ab} = \frac{-(a^2 + b^2 - d_2^2)}{2ab}$

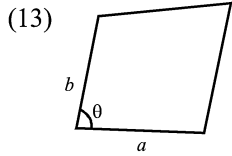
$\therefore 2(a^2 + b^2) = d_1^2 + d_2^2$

**LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS**

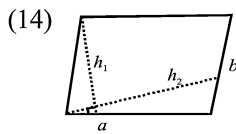
where  $d_1$  &  $d_2$  are diagonals

(12)  $area = 2\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-d)}$

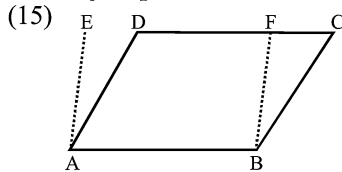
where  $s = \frac{a+b+d}{2}$  & d is diagonal connecting a & b



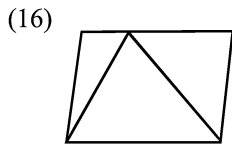
Area =  $absin\theta$



$ah_1 = bh_2$

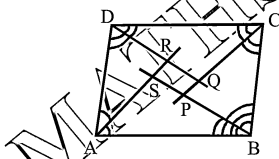


area ABCD = area ABFE parallelogram on same base AB & between same parallel lines have equal area.



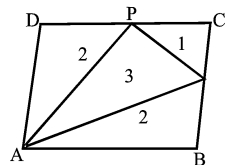
Area of triangle =  $\frac{area\ of\ llgm}{2}$

(same base & same parallel lines)



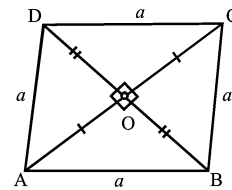
→ Bisectors of angle of parallelogram forms a rectangle

∴ PQRS is a rectangle



→  $\Delta APQ = \frac{3}{8} ABCD$

**RHOMBUS ( समचतुर्भुज )**



→ all sides equal  $AB = BC = CD = DA = a$

→ opposite angles equal

$\angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$

→ diagonals bisect each other at  $90^\circ$

→ Diagonal bisect vertex angle

→ Area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$

$d_1$  &  $d_2$  are diagonals

→  $\Delta AOB = \Delta BOC = \Delta COD = \Delta AOD$

→ area ABCD =  $4 \times$  area  $\Delta COD$

$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{d_1}{2} \times \frac{d_2}{2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$

→  $\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2 = a^2$

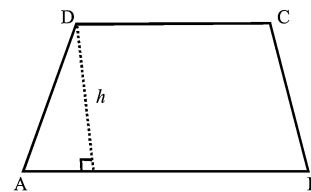
$d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 4a^2$

→ all rhombus are llgm but reverse is not true

→ Rhombus may or may not be square but all squares are rhombuses.

→ Its centre is equidistant from its sides it has in circle

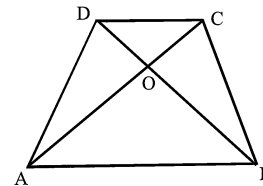
**TRAPEZIUM ( समलम्ब चतुर्भुज )**



→  $AB \parallel CD$

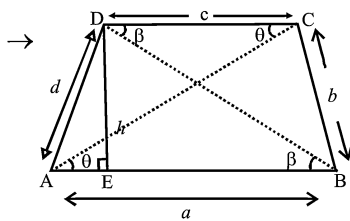
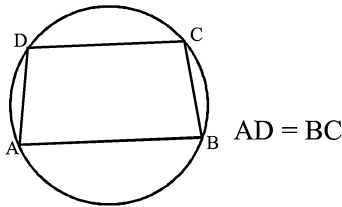
→ Area of trapezium =  $\frac{1}{2} (AB + CD) \times height$

→ If  $AD = BC$  then  $AC = BD$



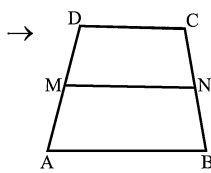
→  $\Delta AOB \sim \Delta COD$   $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{AO}{CO}$

→ If trapezium inscribed in a circle then it is an isosceles trapezium with equal oblique sides.



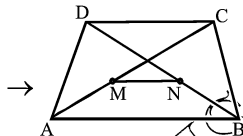
$AC^2 + BD^2 = BC^2 + AD^2 + 2AB \times CD$

$d_1^2 + d_2^2 = b^2 + d^2 + 2ac$



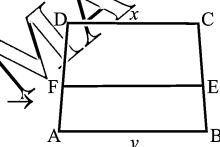
M & N mid-points

$MN = \frac{AB + CD}{2}$



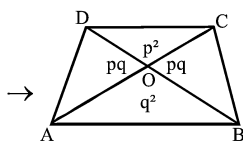
M & N mid-point of AC & BD

$MN = \frac{AB + CD}{2}$



If area ABEF = ar CDFE

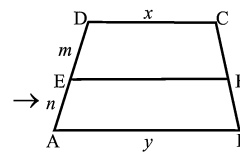
Then  $EF = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}$



CD:AB = p : q

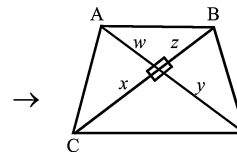
then  $\Delta COD : ar\Delta BOC : ar\Delta AOB : ar\Delta AOD$

$p^2 : pq : q^2 : pq$



$EF \parallel AB \parallel CD$

$EF = \frac{1}{m+n} [my + nx]$



$x^2 + w^2 = AC^2$

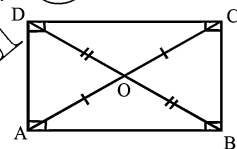
$w^2 + z^2 = AB^2$

$z^2 + y^2 = BD^2$

$y^2 + x^2 = CD^2$

$AB^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$

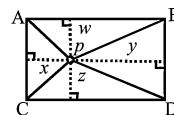
RECTANGLE ( आयत )



→  $AB = CD$  &  $AD = BC$

→  $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$

→  $AC = BD$  (Diagonal same length)



P any point in rectangle

BRITISH FLAG THEOREM

$w^2 + x^2 = AP^2$

$w^2 + y^2 = BP^2$

$y^2 + z^2 = DP^2$

$z^2 + x^2 = CP^2$

$AP^2 + DP^2 = BP^2 + CP^2$

→ Its centre is equidistant from its vertices hence it has a circumcircle

→ Area(A) =  $l \times b$

(P) Perimeter =  $2(l + b)$

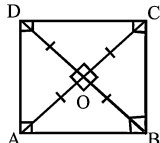
Diagonal =  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2}$

→  $l - b = \sqrt{d^2 - 2A}$

→  $A = \left[ \frac{p^2}{8} - \frac{d^2}{2} \right]$

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**SQUARE (वर्ग)**

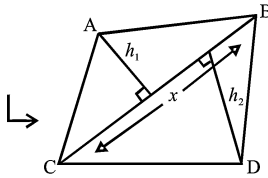


- $AB = CD = BC = AD$
- Diagonal bisect each other at  $90^\circ$
- 4 triangles of equal area

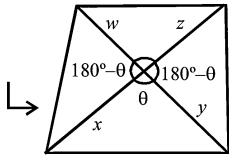
→  $\text{area} = (\text{side})^2 = \frac{(\text{diagonal})^2}{2}$

- $AC = BD = \sqrt{2}a$
- $\text{perimeter} = 4a$

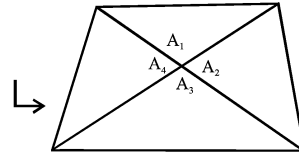
**QUADRILATERAL**



$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}xh_1 + \frac{1}{2}xh_2 = \frac{1}{2}x(h_1 + h_2)$

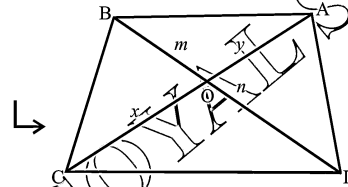


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2}xy \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}yz \sin(180^\circ - \theta) + \\ &\frac{1}{2}zw \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}wx \sin(180^\circ - \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta (x+z)(y+w) = \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$



$A_1 \times A_3 = A_2 \times A_4$

$A_1, A_2, A_3$  &  $A_4$  are corresponding areas



$\text{ar} \triangle ABD : \text{ar} \triangle CBD = m : n$

$\text{ar} \triangle ACB : \text{ar} \triangle ACD = x : y$



Diagonal	Square	Rectangle	Parallelogram	Rhombus	Trapezium
Equal		✓	✗	✗	✗
Bisect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bisect Vertex angle	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Right angle	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Makes 4 congruent Triangles	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

Opposite angles equal in all except trapezium



**Original Figure**

**Figure formed by joining mid-points**

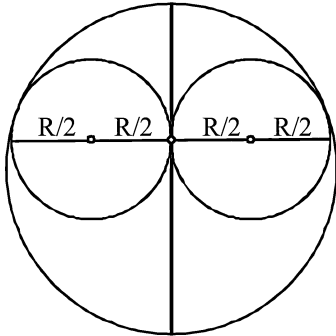
- Quadrilateral (चतुर्भुज)
- Parallelogram (समांतर चतुर्भुज)
- Rectangle (आयत)
- Rhombus (समचतुर्भुज)
- Square (वर्ग)
- Trapezium (समलंब चतुर्भुज)
- Isosceles Trapezium (समद्विबाहु त्रैपेजियम)

- Parallelogram (समांतर चतुर्भुज)
- Parallelogram (समांतर चतुर्भुज)
- Rhombus (समचतुर्भुज)
- Rectangle (आयत)
- Square (वर्ग)
- 4 Similar triangle (समरूप त्रिभुज)
- Rhombus (समचतुर्भुज)

KISSING CIRCLE CONCEPT

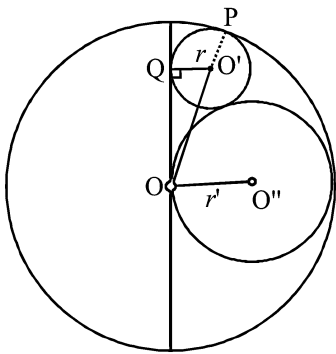
यह 5 Property है, जो आपको याद रखनी है, जो आपको आगे दिए हुए 103 सवालों को हल करने में सहायता करेंगे।

1.



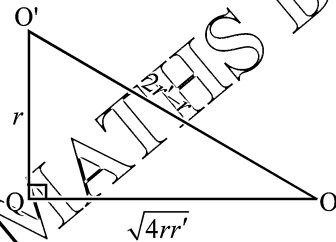
$R \Rightarrow$  radius of big circle

2.



$r' = R/2$

$OQ = DCT = \sqrt{4rr'}$



$\therefore r^2 + 4rr' = (2r' - r)^2$

$r^2 + 4rr' = 4r'^2 + r^2 - 4rr'$

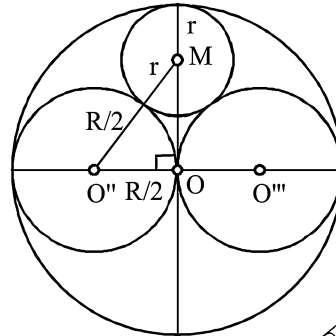
$8rr' = 4r'^2$

$r' = 2r$

$\therefore r = \frac{R}{2 \times 2} = \frac{R}{4}$

$r = \frac{R}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{Radius of big circle}}{4}$

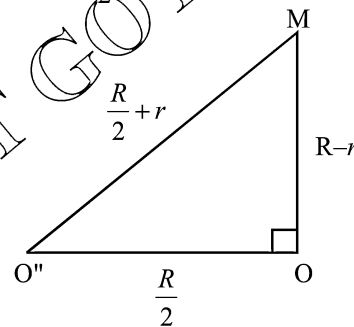
3.



$OM = R - r$

$O''M = \frac{R}{2} + r$

$OO'' = \frac{R}{2}$



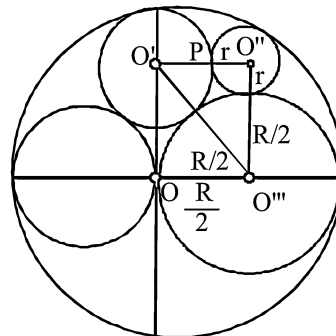
$\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + (R - r)^2 = \left(\frac{R}{2} + r\right)^2$

$\frac{R^2}{4} + R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr = \frac{R^2}{4} + r^2 + Rr$

$R^2 = 3Rr$

$r = \frac{R}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{Radius of big circle}}{3}$

4.

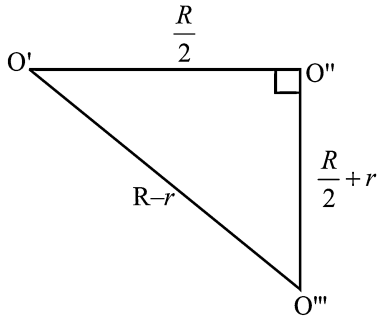


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$$OO''' = O'O'' = \frac{R}{2}, \quad O''P = r$$

$$O'P = \frac{R}{2} - r, \quad O''O''' = \frac{R}{2} + r$$

$$O'O''' = \frac{R}{2} - r + \frac{R}{2} = R - r$$



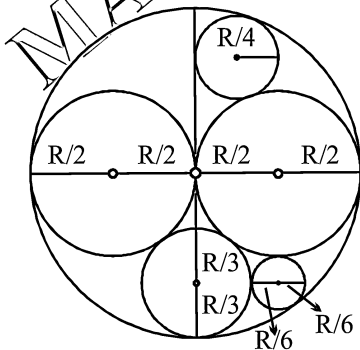
$$\left(\frac{R}{2} + r\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 = (R - r)^2$$

$$\frac{R^2}{4} + r^2 + Rr + \frac{R^2}{4} = R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr$$

$$3Rr = \frac{R^2}{2}$$

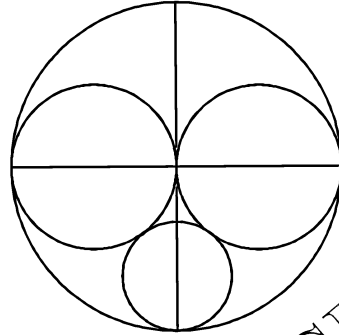
$$r = \frac{R}{6} = \frac{\text{Radius of big circle}}{6}$$

5. (100 सवाल का एक जवाब, है ना मुद्दे की बात)

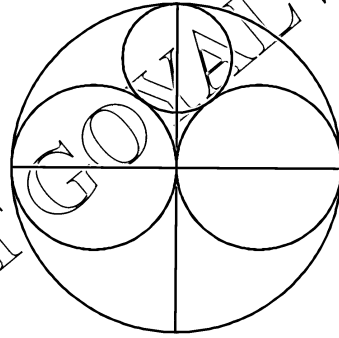


इस पर बनने वाले Most Important Questions

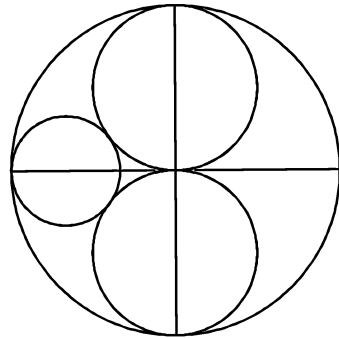
1. इनमें से किसी भी type का questions exam में मिल सकता है। जैसी आकृति दर्शाई गई है।



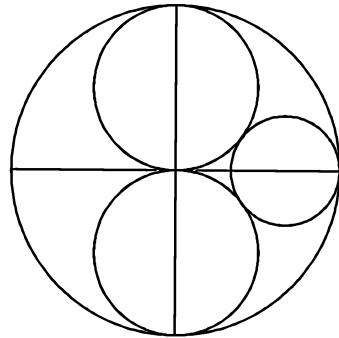
2.



3.

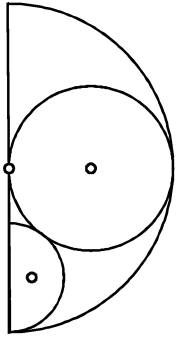


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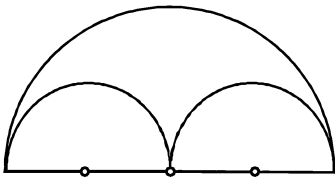




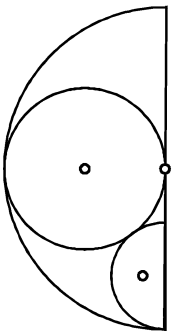
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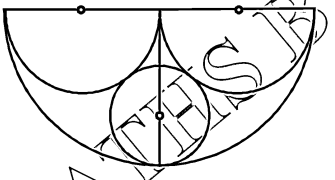
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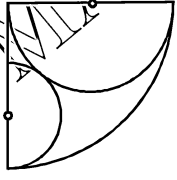
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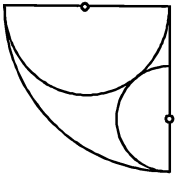
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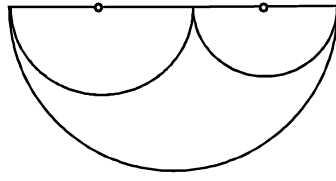
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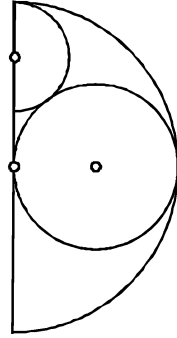
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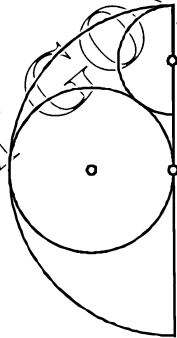
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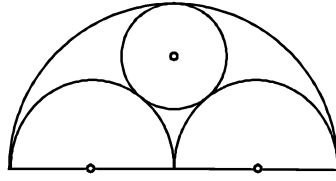
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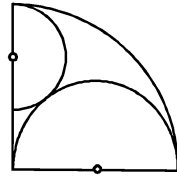
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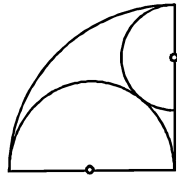
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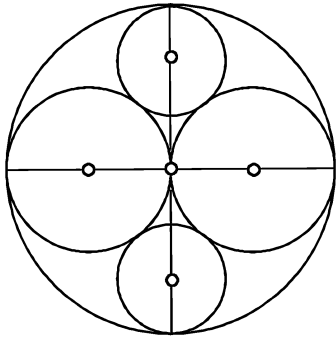


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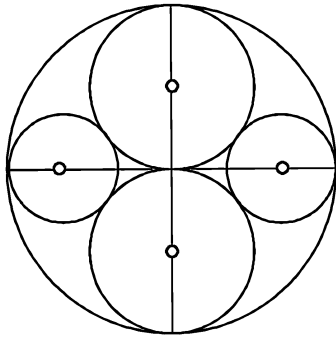


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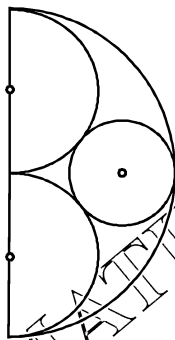
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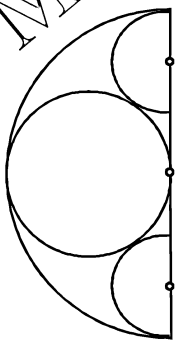
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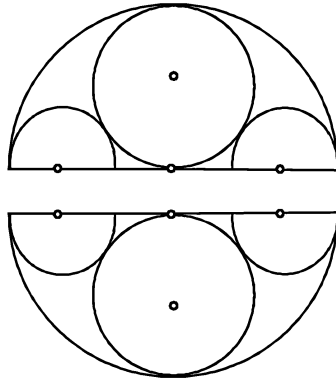
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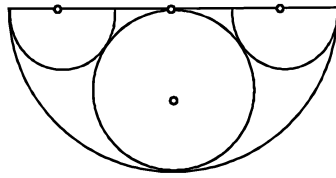
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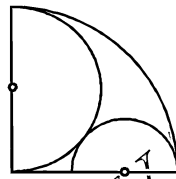
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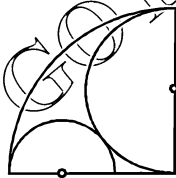
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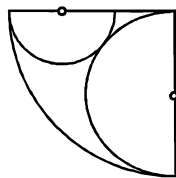
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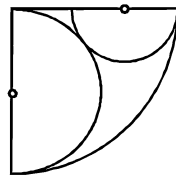
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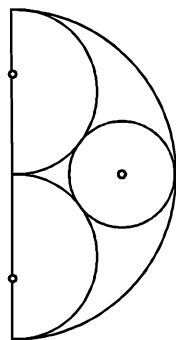
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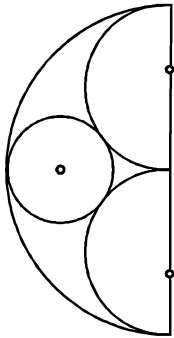


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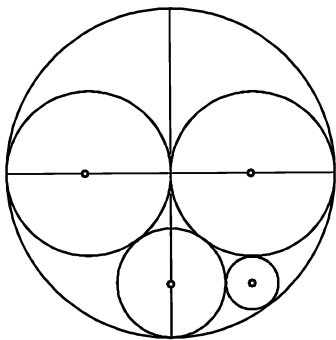


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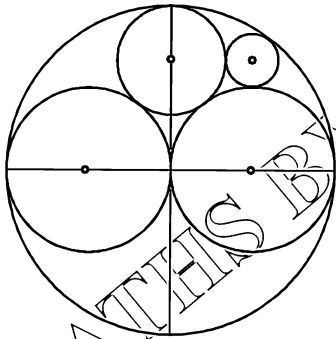
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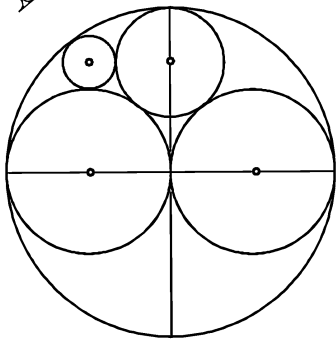
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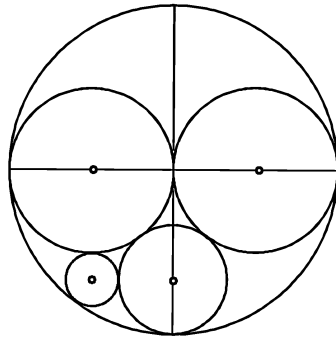
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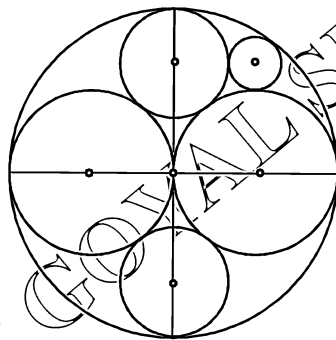
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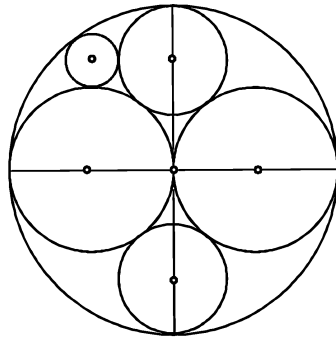
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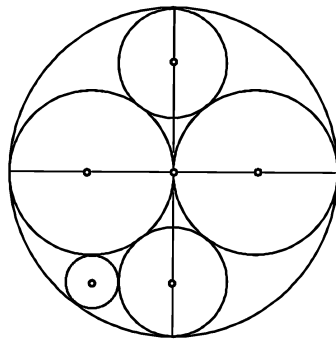
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34.

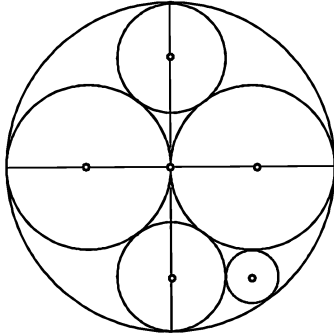


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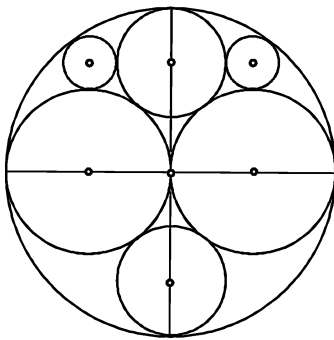


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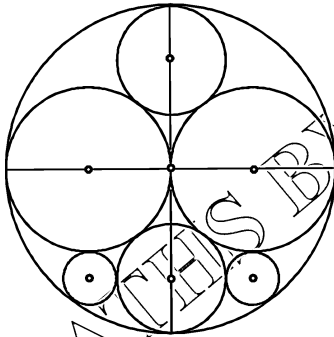
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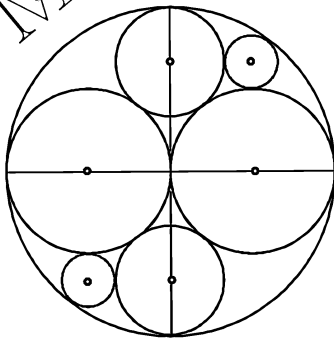
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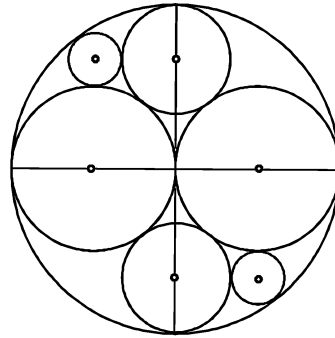
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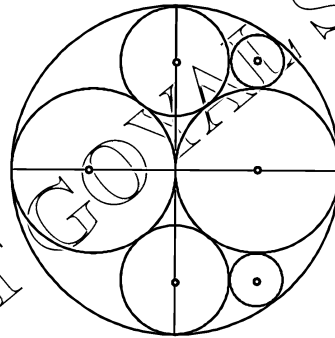
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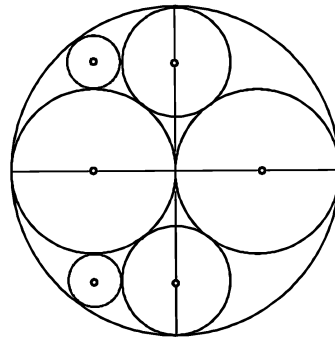
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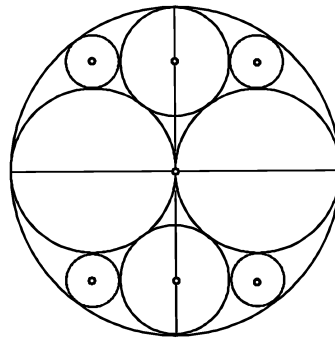
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42.

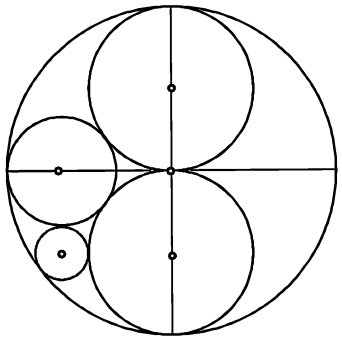


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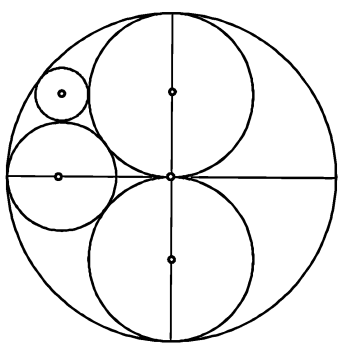


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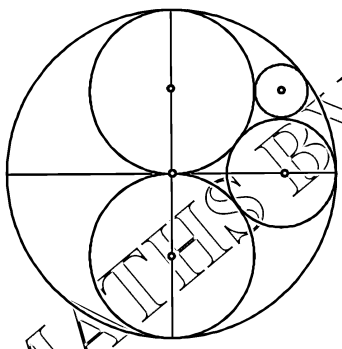
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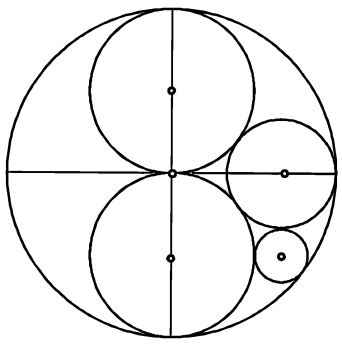
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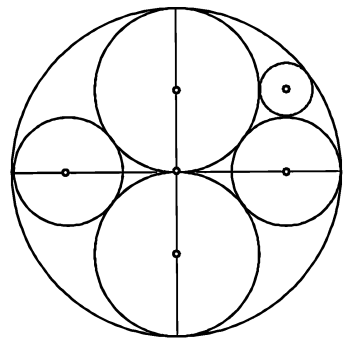
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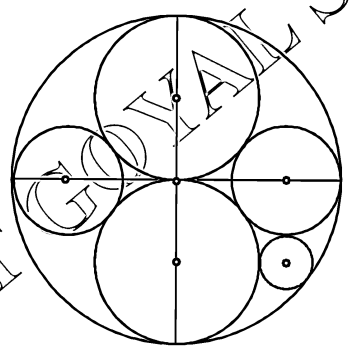
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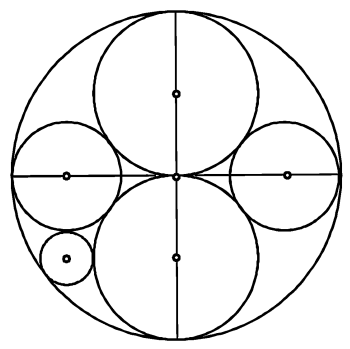
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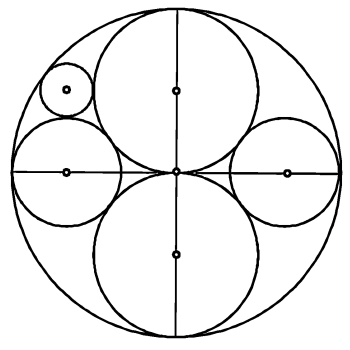
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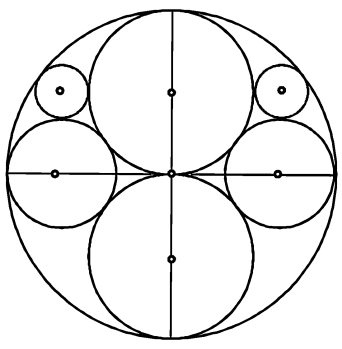


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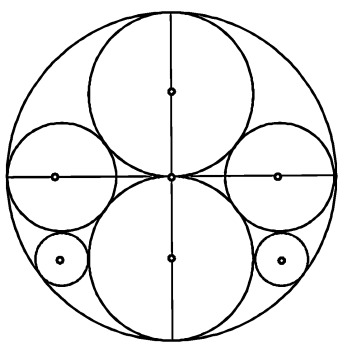


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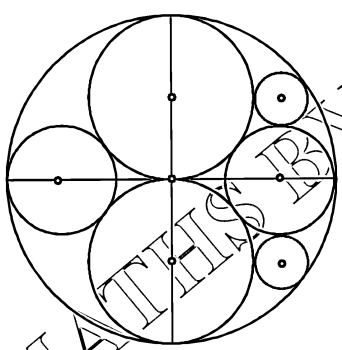
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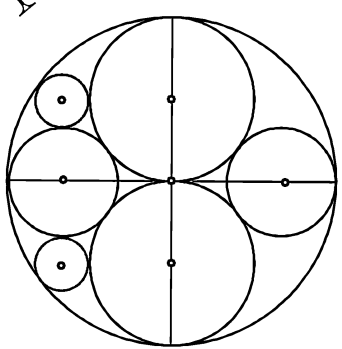
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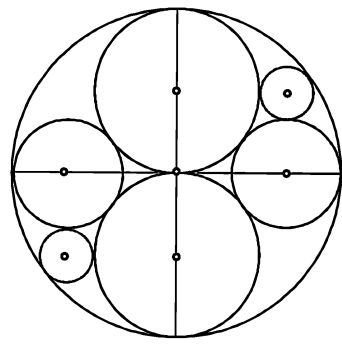
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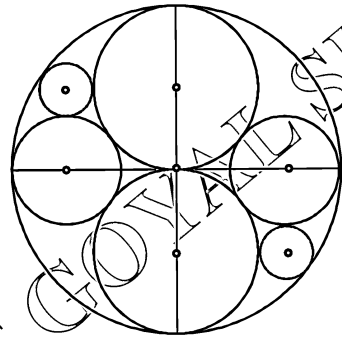
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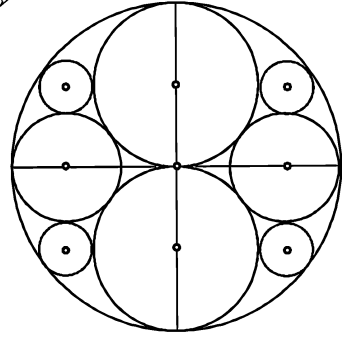
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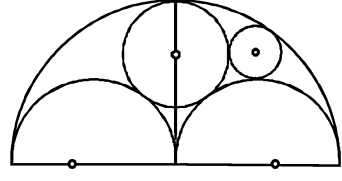
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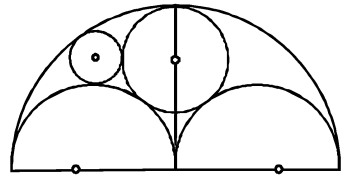
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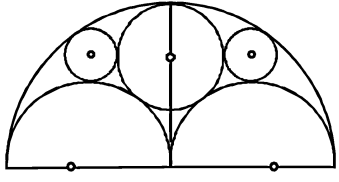
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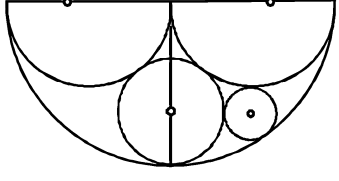
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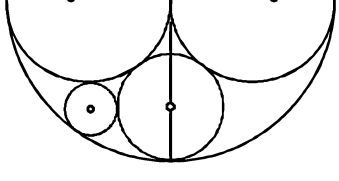
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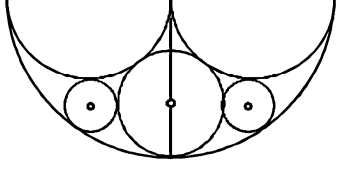
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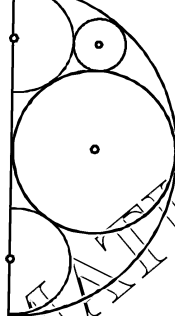
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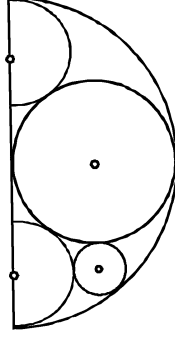
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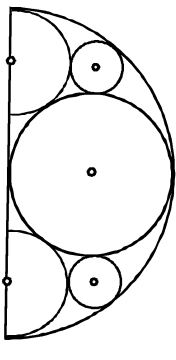
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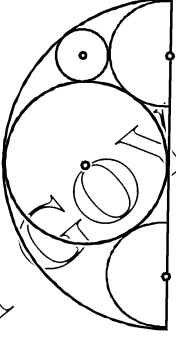
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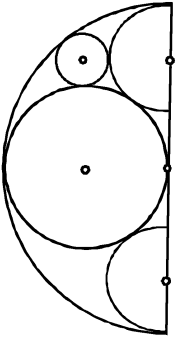
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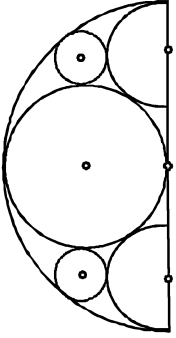
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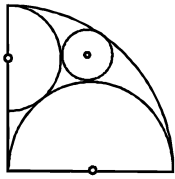
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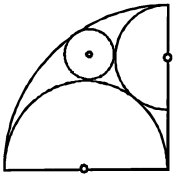
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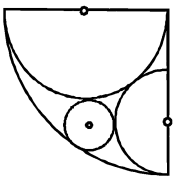
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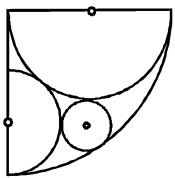
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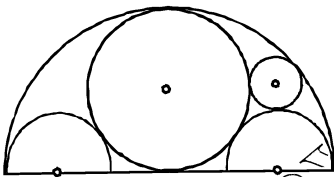
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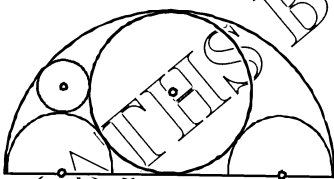
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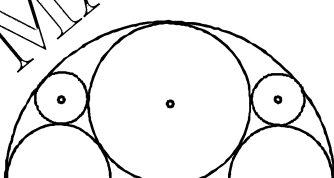
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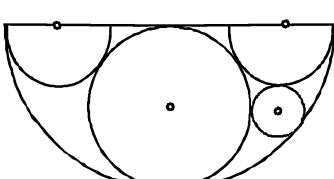
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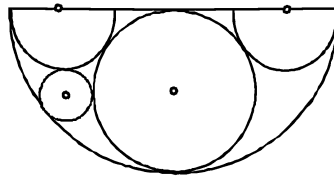
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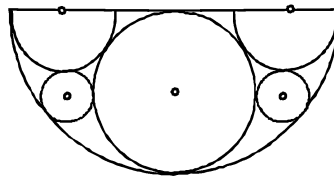
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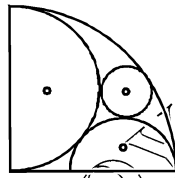
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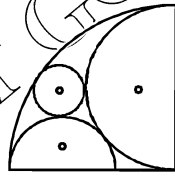
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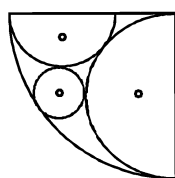
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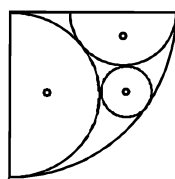
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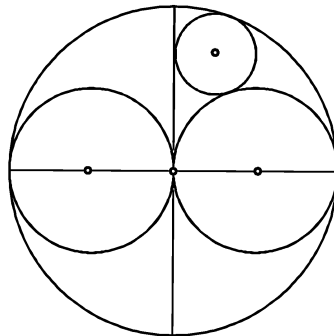
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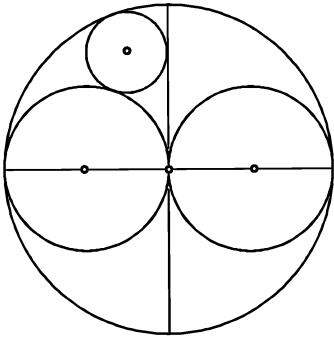
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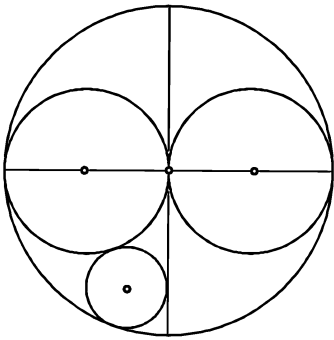
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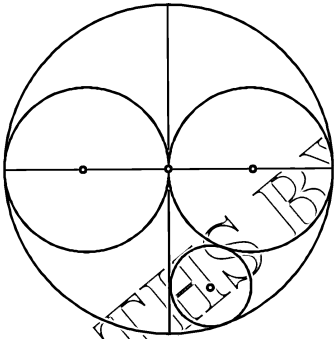
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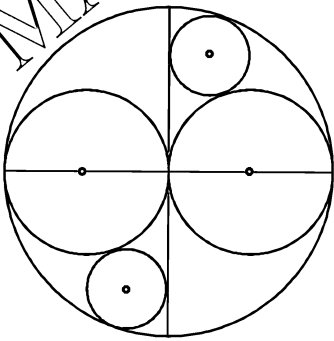
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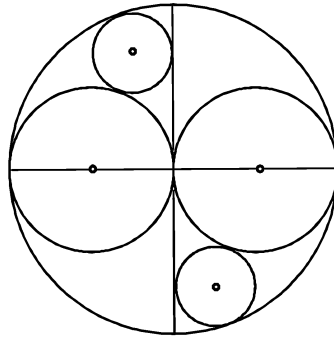
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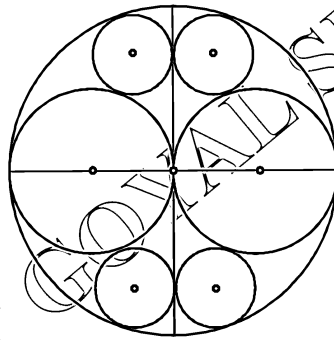
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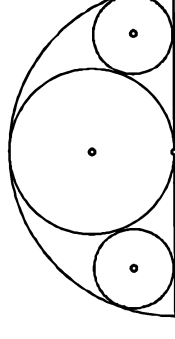
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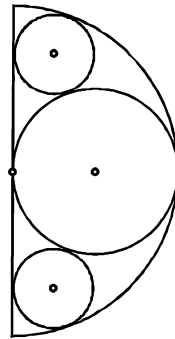
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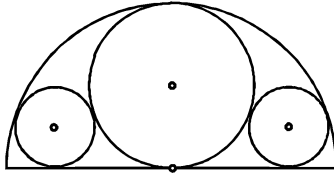


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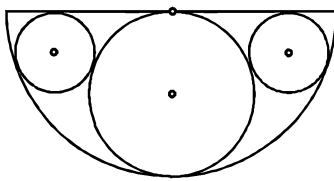


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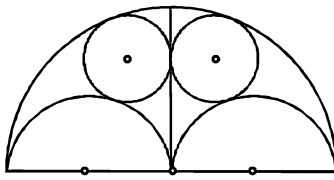
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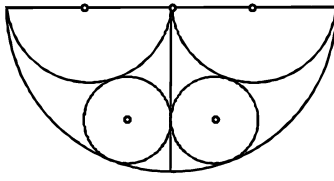
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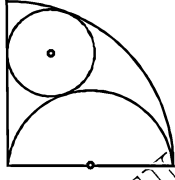
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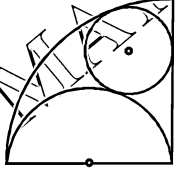
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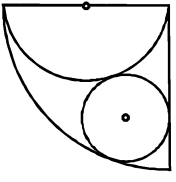
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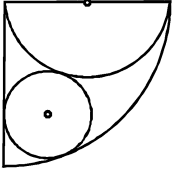
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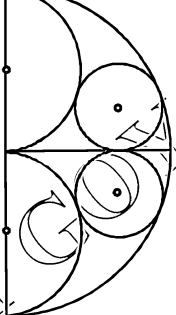
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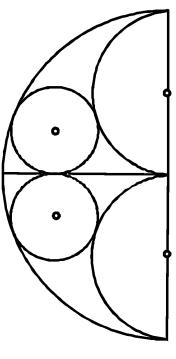
101.



102.



103.

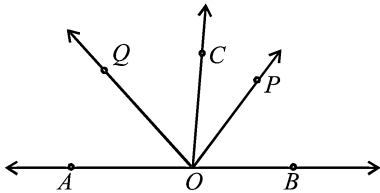


दिए गए सभी आकृति में concept same ही लगाना है। Orientation, Right, Left, Upper half और lower half cutting पर आधारित सभी प्रश्न हैं। Examiner द्वारा यह Psychology इस्तेमाल की जाती है कि एक ही concept को कितने अलग प्रकार से दिखाया जा सकता है।

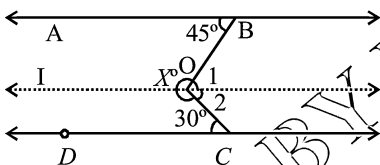


EXERCISE

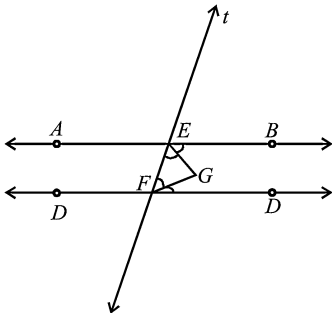
1. An angle is equal to one-third of its supplement. Its measure is equal to:  
 एक कोण अपने संपूरक के एक-तिहाई के बराबर है। उस कोण का मान होगा?  
 (a)  $40^\circ$  (b)  $50^\circ$   
 (c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $55^\circ$
2. The complement of  $30^\circ 20'$  is:  
 $30^\circ 20'$  का संपूरक है?  
 (a)  $69^\circ 40'$  (b)  $59^\circ 40'$   
 (c)  $35^\circ 80'$  (d)  $159^\circ 40'$
3. In the given figure,  $OP$  bisect  $\angle BOC$  and  $OQ$  bisects  $\angle AOC$ . Then  $\angle POQ$  is equal to:  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $OP$ ,  $\angle BOC$  का तथा  $OQ$ ,  $\angle AOC$  का समद्विभाजक है। तो  $\angle POQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



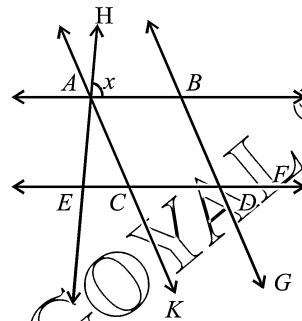
- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $100^\circ$
4. In the given,  $AB \parallel CD$ . Then X is equal to:  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $AB \parallel CD$ , तो X का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



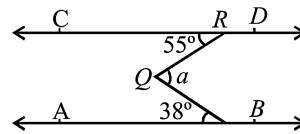
- (a)  $290^\circ$  (b)  $300^\circ$   
 (c)  $280^\circ$  (d)  $285^\circ$
5. In the adjoining figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $t$  is the transversal,  $EG$  and  $FG$  are the bisectors of  $\angle BEF$  and  $\angle DFE$  respectively, then  $\angle EGF$  is equal to:  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $t$  एक तिर्यक रेखा है,  $EG$  तथा  $FG$  क्रमशः  $\angle BEF$  तथा  $\angle DFE$  के समद्विभाजक हैं, तब  $\angle EGF$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



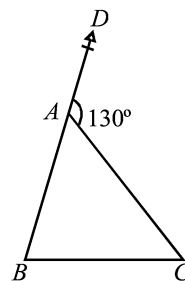
- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $75^\circ$   
 (c)  $80^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$
6. In the given figure,  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $AC \parallel BD$ . If  $\angle EAC = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle FDG = 55^\circ$ ,  $\angle HAB = x$ , then the value of  $x$  is  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $AB \parallel CD$  तथा  $AC \parallel BD$ , यदि  $\angle EAC = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle FDG = 55^\circ$ ,  $\angle HAB = x$ , तो  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a)  $95^\circ$  (b)  $70^\circ$   
 (c)  $35^\circ$  (d)  $85^\circ$
- In fig,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\angle a$  is equal to:  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $AB, CD$  के समांतर है,  $\angle a$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



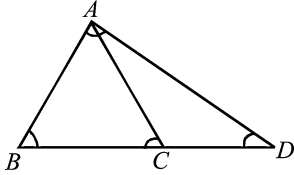
- (a)  $93^\circ$  (b)  $103^\circ$   
 (c)  $83^\circ$  (d)  $97^\circ$
8. In the following figure,  $\angle B : \angle C = 2 : 3$ , find  $\angle B + \angle C$ .  
 निम्नांकित चित्र में,  $\angle B : \angle C = 2 : 3$ , तो  $\angle B + \angle C$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



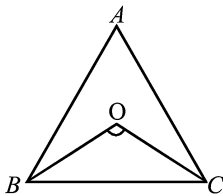
- (a)  $120^\circ$  (b)  $52^\circ$   
 (c)  $78^\circ$  (d)  $130^\circ$

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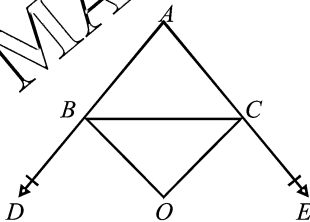
9. In the given figure,  $\angle B = \angle C = 55^\circ$  and  $\angle D = 25^\circ$ , then:  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $\angle B = \angle C = 55^\circ$  तथा  $\angle D = 25^\circ$ , तो:



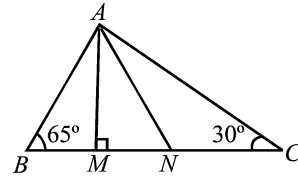
- (a)  $BC < CA < CD$   
 (b)  $BC > CA > CD$   
 (c)  $BC < CA, CA > CD$   
 (d)  $BC > CA, CA < CD$
10. In  $\triangle ABC$ , the angle bisectors of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  meet at O. If  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ , then  $\angle BOC$  is equal to:  
 त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle B$  और  $\angle C$  के द्विविभाजक O पर मिलते हैं। यदि  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ , तो  $\angle BOC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



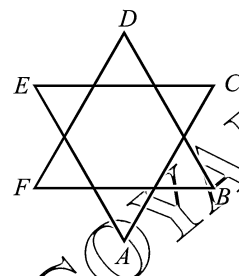
- (a)  $135^\circ$  (b)  $125^\circ$   
 (c)  $115^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$
11. The sides AB and AC of  $\triangle ABC$  have been produced to D and E respectively. The bisectors of  $\angle CBD$  and  $\angle BCE$  meet at O. If  $\angle A = 40^\circ$ , then  $\angle BOC$  is equal to:  
 त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा AB और AC क्रमशः D और E तक बढ़ाया जाता है।  $\angle CBD$  और  $\angle BCE$  के द्विविभाजक बिन्दु O पर मिलते हैं। यदि  $\angle A = 40^\circ$ , तब  $\angle BOC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $65^\circ$   
 (c)  $75^\circ$  (d)  $70^\circ$
12. In the given figure,  $AM \perp BC$  and AN is the bisector of  $\angle A$ . What is the measure of  $\angle MAN$ .  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $AM \perp BC$  और AN, कोण A का द्विविभाजक है।  $\angle MAN$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $17.5^\circ$  (b)  $15.5^\circ$   
 (c)  $20^\circ$  (d)  $25^\circ$
13. In the adjoining figure  
 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F =$   
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F =$

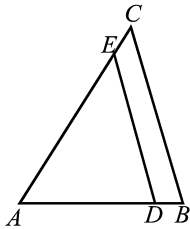


- (a)  $270^\circ$  (b)  $300^\circ$   
 (c)  $360^\circ$  (d)  $330^\circ$
- Fill in the blanks with a letter from a corresponding figure in the box below:

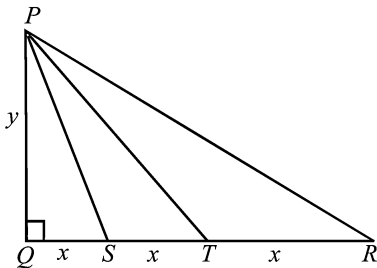
 A	 B	 C	 D
 E	 F	 G	 H
 I	 J	 K	 L

14. Choice.....is congruent to  $\triangle A$ .  
 छांटिए.....त्रिभुज A के सर्वांगसम है।
15. Choice.....is similar to  $\triangle A$ .  
 चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज A के समरूप है।
16. Choice.....is congruent to  $\triangle B$ .  
 चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज B के सर्वांगसम है।
17. Choice.....is similar to  $\triangle B$ .  
 चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज B के समरूप है।

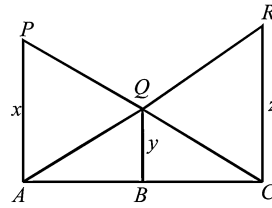
18. Choice.....is congruent to  $\triangle E$ .  
चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज E के सर्वांगसम है।
19. Choice.....is similar to  $\triangle E$ .  
चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज E के समरूप है।
20. Choice.....is congruent to  $\triangle D$ .  
चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज D के सर्वांगसम है।
21. Choice.....is similar to  $\triangle D$ .  
चयन कीजिए.....त्रिभुज D के समरूप है।
22. Triangle(s).....are right triangles.  
चयन कीजिए, त्रिभुज.....समकोण त्रिभुज है।
23. Triangle(s).....are equilateral triangles.  
त्रिभुज.....समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं।
24. In Fig.  $DE \parallel BC$ . If  $AD = x$ ,  $DB = x - 2$ ,  $AE = x + 2$  and  $EC = x - 1$ , find the value of  $x$ .  
चित्र में,  $DE \parallel BC$ . यदि  $AD = x$ ,  $DB = x - 2$ ,  $AE = x + 2$  और  $EC = x - 1$ , तो  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4 (b) 7  
(c) 5 (d) 2
25. A right triangle has hypotenuse of length  $p$  cm, and one side of length  $q$  cm. If  $p - q = 1$ ; find the length of the third side of the triangle.  
एक समकोण त्रिभुज के कर्ण की लम्बाई  $p$  सेमी. है तथा एक भुजा की लम्बाई  $q$  सेमी. है। यदि  $p - q = 1$ , त्रिभुज की तीसरी भुजा की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a)  $\sqrt{2q+1}$  cm (b)  $\sqrt{2(q+1)}$  cm  
(c)  $\sqrt{2q+1}$  cm (d)  $\sqrt{2q+q^2}$  cm
26. In the given figure, S and T trisect the side QR of a right triangle PQR. Then which of the following is correct?  
दिए गए चित्र में, S और T, त्रिभुज PQR की भुजा QR को तीन भागों में विभाजित करते हैं, तब निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

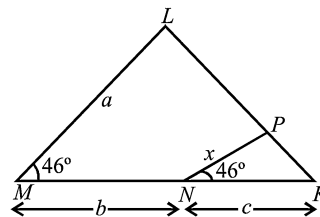


- (a)  $8PT^2 = 3PR^2 + 5PS^2$   
(b)  $8PR^2 = 8PT^2 + 8PS^2$   
(c)  $8PT^2 - 4PR^2 = 6PS^2$   
(d)  $8PT^2 = 7RP^2 - 6PS^2$
27. In the given figure PA, QB and RC, each are perpendicular to AC. Which of the following is correct?  
दिए गए चित्र में PA, QB और RC, प्रत्येक AC के लम्बवत हैं। निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $y + z = x$  (b)  $\frac{1}{x+z} = \frac{1}{y}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$  (d) None of these

28. Given  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ . If  $AB = 2DE$  and area of  $\triangle ABC$  is  $56 \text{ cm}^2$  find the area of  $\triangle DEF$ .  
दिया गया है  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ , यदि  $AB = 2DE$  और  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल  $56 \text{ सेमी}^2$  है, तो  $\triangle DEF$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?
- (a) 14 sq. cm (b) 5 sq. cm  
(c) 18 sq. cm (d) 56 sq. cm
29. If in an isosceles triangle 'a' is the length of the base and 'b' is the length of one of the equal side, then its area is equal to  
यदि एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज में 'a' आधार की लम्बाई तथा 'b' समान भुजाओं में से एक भुजा की लम्बाई है, तब इसका क्षेत्रफल होगा?
- (a)  $a^2\sqrt{b^2 - 4b^2}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2}{4}(\sqrt{4b - a^2})$   
(c)  $\frac{a}{4}\sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
30. In the given figure, express  $x$  in terms of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ .  
दिए गए चित्र में,  $x$  का मान  $a$ ,  $b$  तथा  $c$  के रूप में अभिव्यक्त कीजिए?



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(a)  $x = \frac{ab}{a+b}$       (b)  $x = \frac{ac}{b+c}$   
 (c)  $x = \frac{bc}{b+c}$       (d)  $x = \frac{ac}{a+c}$

31. Which of the following statement is false?  
 निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

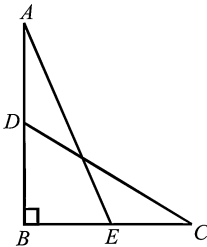
- (a) All isosceles triangles are similar.  
सभी समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज समरूप होते हैं।
- (b) All equilateral triangles are similar.  
सभी समबाहु त्रिभुज समरूप होते हैं।
- (c) All circles are similar.  
सभी वृत्त समरूप होते हैं।
- (d) None of the above./उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं।

32. Which among the following is correct?  
 निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) The ratios of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of their corresponding sides.  
दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात, उनकी समरूपी भुजाओं के अनुपात के बराबर होता है।
- (b) The areas of two similar triangles are in the ratio of the corresponding altitudes.  
दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात, उनके समरूपी लम्ब के अनुपात के बराबर होता है।
- (c) The ratio of area of two similar triangles are in the ratio of the corresponding medians.  
दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात, उनकी समरूपी माध्यिकाओं के अनुपात के बराबर होता है।
- (d) If the areas of two similar triangles are equal, then the triangles are congruent.  
यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल बराबर हैं, तो त्रिभुज सर्वांगसम होते हैं।

33. In the figure given below,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AE = DC = 13$  cm,  $BE = 5$  cm and  $AD = EC = x$  cm. find the value of  $x$ .

दिए गए चित्र में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AE = DC = 13$  सेमी.,  $BE = 5$  सेमी. और  $AD = EC = x$  सेमी. है।  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 5      (b) 7  
 (c) 2      (d) 3

34. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $D$  and  $E$  are points on the sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  respectively such that  $DE \parallel BC$ . If  $AD = 4x - 3$ ,  $AE = 8x - 7$ ,  $BD = 3x - 1$  and  $CE = 5x - 3$ , find the value of  $x$ .

एक त्रिभुज  $ABC$  में,  $D$  और  $E$  भुजा  $AB$  और  $AC$  पर बिन्दु हैं, और  $DE \parallel BC$  है। यदि  $AD = 4x - 3$ ,  $AE = 8x - 7$ ,  $BD = 3x - 1$  तथा  $CE = 5x - 3$  है, तो  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 6      (b) 5  
 (c) 4      (d) 1

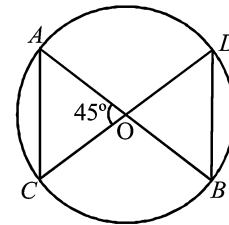
35. If  $ABC$  and  $EBC$  are two equilateral triangles such that  $D$  is mid-point of  $BC$ , then the ratio of the areas of triangles  $ABC$  and  $BDE$  is

यदि त्रिभुज  $ABC$  और  $EBC$  दो समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं तथा  $D$ ,  $BC$  पर मध्य बिन्दु है, तो त्रिभुज  $ABC$  तथा  $BDE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 2 : 1      (b) 1 : 2  
 (c) 1 : 4      (d) 4 : 1

36. If in fig,  $O$  is the point of intersection of two chords  $AB$  and  $CD$  such that  $OB = OD$ , then triangles  $OAC$  and  $ODB$  are, where  $O$  is centre of circle

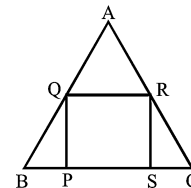
यदि चित्र में,  $O$  जीवा  $AB$  तथा  $CD$  का प्रतिच्छेदित बिन्दु है तथा  $OB$  और  $OD$ , तब त्रिभुज  $OAC$  और  $ODB$  हैं, जहाँ  $O$  वृत्त का केंद्र है?



- (a) equilateral but not similar  
 (b) isosceles but not similar  
 (c) equilateral and similar  
 (d) isosceles and similar

37.  $ABC$  is an isosceles triangle in which  $AB = AC = 10$  cm.  $BC = 12$  cm.  $PQRS$  is a rectangle inside the isosceles triangle. Given  $PQ = SR = y$  cm. and  $PS = QR = 2x$  cm. then  $x =$

$ABC$  एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसमें  $AB = AC = 10$  सेमी.  $BC = 12$  सेमी., समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज के अंदर  $PQRS$  एक आयत है। दिया है,  $PQ = SR = 4$  सेमी. और  $PS = QR = 2x$  सेमी.। तब  $x = ?$



(a)  $6 - \frac{3y}{4}$  (b)  $6 + 6y$

(c)  $6 + \frac{4y}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{7x+8y}{4}$

38. ABC be rt. triangle with rt. angle at A. If  $AD \perp BC$ , then AD in terms of 'b' and 'c' provided  $AC = b$  and  $AB = c$  is

ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, जिसमें समकोण A पर है। यदि  $AD \perp BC$ , दिया गया है  $AC = b$  और  $AB = c$  तब AD को b तथा c के रूप में अभिव्यक्त कीजिए?

(a)  $\frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$  (b)  $\frac{bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$

(c)  $\frac{bc}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$  (d)  $\frac{c}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$

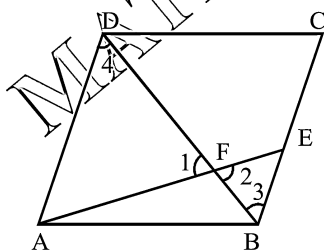
39. A 15 metres high tower casts a shadow 24 metres long at a certain time and at the same time, a telephone pole casts a shadow 16 metres long. Find the height of the telephone pole.

एक 15 मीटर ऊँची मीनार एक 24 मीटर लम्बी छाया छोड़ती है। एक निश्चित समय पर और उसी समय पर, एक टेलीफोन खम्बा 16 मीटर लम्बी छाया छोड़ता है। टेलीफोन खम्बे की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

(a) 40 cm (b) 24 cm  
(c) 101 cm (d) 10 cm

40. The diagonal BD of a parallelogram ABCD intersects the segment AE at the point F, where E is any point on the side BC. Then

एक समानांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD का विकर्ण BD, रेखा AE को बिन्दु F पर प्रतिच्छेदित करता है, जहाँ E कोई बिन्दु है, भुजा BC पर तब

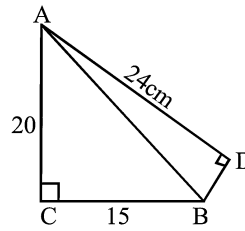


(a)  $\frac{EF}{FA} = \frac{FB}{AB}$  (b)  $DF \times EF = FB \times FA$

(c)  $DF \times EF = (FB)^2$  (d) None of these

41. From the given figure, then length of the sides AB and BD.

दिए चित्र में, भुजा AB तथा BD की लम्बाई क्या होगी?



(a) 25 cm and 7 cm (b) 25 cm and 17 cm  
(c) 7 cm and 15 cm (d) 18 cm and 7 cm

42.  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle right angled at B. Similar triangles ACD and ABE are constructed on sides AC and AB. Ratio between the areas of  $\triangle ABE$  and  $\triangle ACD$  is

$\triangle ABC$  एक समकोण समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसमें समकोण B पर है। भुजा AC तथा AB पर दो समान (समरूप) त्रिभुज ACD और ABE बनाये गए हैं।  $\triangle ABE$  और  $\triangle ACD$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा?

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

43. ABCD is a square. F is the mid-point of AB, BE is one-third of BC. If the area of the  $\triangle FBE$  is 108 sq. cm find the length AC.

ABCD एक वर्ग है, F भुजा AB का मध्य बिन्दु है, BE, BC की एक-तिहाई है। यदि  $\triangle FBE$  का क्षेत्रफल 108 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है, तो भुजा AC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

(a)  $(\sqrt{36\sqrt{2}})$  cm (b)  $37\sqrt{2}$  cm

(c)  $(36\sqrt{2})$  (d)  $(36)^2$  cm

44. Triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle right angled at B.  $\triangle ADB$  and  $\triangle AEC$  are equilateral triangle then. त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसमें समकोण B पर है।  $\triangle ADB$  और  $\triangle AEC$  समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं, तो-

(a)  $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Area}(\triangle CAE)$

(b)  $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = \text{Area}(\triangle CAE)$

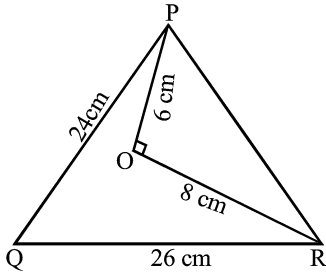
(c)  $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = 3 \text{Area}(\triangle CAE)$

(d)  $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = 2 \text{Area}(\triangle CAE)$

45. In figure given below, O is a point inside  $\triangle PQR$  such that  $\angle POR = 90^\circ$ ,  $OP = 6$  cm and  $OR = 8$  cm. If  $PQ = 24$  cm,  $QR = 26$  cm, then

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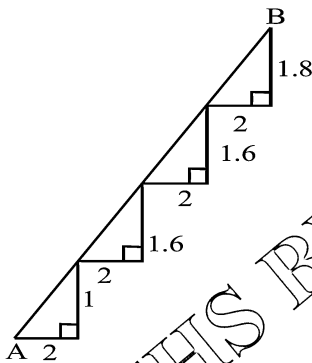
नीचे दिए गए चित्र में, O त्रिभुज  $\Delta PQR$  के अंदर एक बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार है कि  $\angle POR = 90^\circ$ ,  $OP = 6$  cm और  $OR = 8$  cm। यदि  $PQ = 24$  cm,  $QR = 26$  cm है, तो-



- (a)  $\angle QRP = 90^\circ$       (b)  $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$   
 (c)  $\angle QPR = 90^\circ$       (d)  $\Delta PQR$  is an isosceles

46. There is a stair case as shown in the figure connecting points A and B. Measurement of steps are marked in the figure. Find the length of stair case.

जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, एक जीना स्थित है, जिसमें A और B संयोजक बिन्दु हैं। सीढ़ियों का मापन चित्र में चिह्नित किया गया है। जीने की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 6.5 units      (b) 10 units  
 (c) 7.8 units      (d) 8 units

47.  $\Delta ABC$  is right-angled triangle right angled at A. A circle is inscribed in it and the lengths of the two sides containing the right angle are 6 cm and 8 cm. Find the radius of the circle.

त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है,  $\angle A$  पर इसके अंतर्गत एक वृत्त बनाया गया है और त्रिभुज की समकोण बनाने वाली भुजाओं की लम्बाई 6 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

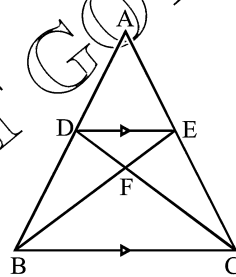
- (a) 1.5 cm      (b) 2.2 cm  
 (c) 3 cm      (d) 2 cm

48. Identify the incorrect statement. सही कथन पहचानिए?

- (a) A right angled triangle may have 1, 1 and 2 as its sides.  
 एक समकोण त्रिभुज में, 1, 1 और 2 त्रिभुज की भुजायें हो सकती हैं।  
 (b) 1, 2,  $\sqrt{3}$  are the sides of a right angled triangle.  
 1, 2,  $\sqrt{3}$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज की भुजायें हो सकती हैं।  
 (c) The ratio of corresponding sides of two squares whose areas are in the ratio 4 : 1 is 2 : 1  
 दो वर्गों के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात 4 : 1 है, उनकी समरूपी भुजाओं का अनुपात 2 : 1 होगा।  
 (d) 17, 8 and 15 are the sides of a right angled.  
 17, 8 और 15 एक समकोण त्रिभुज की भुजायें होंगी?

49. In the given figure  $DE \parallel BC$  and  $AD : DB = 5 : 4$  then are  $(\Delta DFE) : ar(\Delta CFB)$

दिए गए चित्र में,  $DE \parallel BC$  और  $AD : DB = 5 : 4$  है, तो  $(\Delta DFE)$  का क्षेत्रफल :  $(\Delta CFB)$  का क्षेत्रफल = ?



- (a) 25 : 81      (b) 5 : 81  
 (c) 81 : 25      (d) 22 : 88

50. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  and D is the midpoint of BC, then

त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  और D भुजा BC का मध्यबिन्दु है, तो-

- (a)  $AC^2 = AD^2 + 3CD^2$   
 (b)  $AC^2 + AD^2 = CD^2$   
 (c)  $3AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2$   
 (d)  $AD^2 = CD^2 + 3AC^2$

51. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D is the mid point of BC and  $AE \perp BC$ . If  $AC > AB$ , then

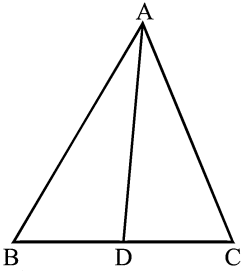
$\Delta ABC$  में, D भुजा BC का मध्यबिन्दु है और  $AE \perp BC$ . यदि  $AC > AB$  है, तो-

- (a)  $AC^2 = AD^2 - BC^2 + DC^2$   
 (b)  $AB^2 = AD^2 - BC \cdot DE + \frac{1}{4} BC^2$   
 (c)  $AD^2 = AB^2 + \frac{1}{4} BC^2 - BC \cdot DE$   
 (d) All of the above



52. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$ ,  $\angle B = 70^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 50^\circ$ , then  $\angle BAD = ?$

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$ ,  $\angle B = 70^\circ$  और  $\angle C = 50^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle BAD = ?$



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $40^\circ$   
(c)  $50^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$
53. E and F are points on the sides PQ and PR respectively of a  $\triangle PQR$ . In which of the following options is  $EF \parallel QR$ ?

E और F एक  $\triangle PQR$  की भुजाओं PQ और PR पर स्थित कोई बिन्दु हैं, निम्न में से किस कथन में  $EF \parallel QR$  है?

- (a)  $PE = 3.9$  cm,  $EQ = 3$  cm,  $PF = 3.6$  cm.,  $FR = 2.4$  cm  
(b)  $PE = 4$  cm,  $EQ = 4.5$  cm,  $PF = 8$  cm.,  $FR = 9$  cm  
(c)  $PQ = 1.28$  cm,  $PR = 2.56$  cm,  $PE = 0.8$  cm.,  $PF = 0.52$  cm  
(d) Both (b) and (c)

54. If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$  such that  $BC = 2.1$  cm and  $EF = 2.8$  cm. If the area of triangle DEF is  $16$  cm<sup>2</sup>, then the area of triangle of ABC (in sq. cm) is

यदि  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$  और  $BC = 2.1$  सेमी. तथा  $EF = 2.8$  सेमी.। यदि त्रिभुज DEF का क्षेत्रफल  $16$  cm<sup>2</sup> है, तो त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> में।

- (a) 9 (b) 12  
(c) 8 (d) 13
55. A triangle has side lengths 4, 6, 8. A tangent is drawn to the incircle parallel to side 4 cutting other two sides at M and N, then the length of MN is.

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाओं की लम्बाई 4, 6, 8 है। त्रिभुज के अंतःवृत्त से एक स्पर्शी खींची जाती है, जो 4 इकाई लम्बाई वाली भुजा के समांतर है तथा दूसरी दो भुजाओं को M तथा N पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती है, तो MN की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{10}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{20}{9}$   
(c)  $\frac{5}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{3}$

56. Fill in the blanks:

If a perpendicular is drawn from the \_\_\_(P)\_\_\_ of a right angle of a right triangle to the \_\_\_(Q)\_\_\_, then the triangles on both sides of the perpendicular are \_\_\_(R)\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_(S)\_\_\_.

रिक्त स्थान भरिए:

यदि एक लम्ब \_\_\_(P)\_\_\_ से डाला जाये समकोण त्रिभुज के \_\_\_(Q)\_\_\_ तो त्रिभुज लम्ब के दोनों ओर होंगे \_\_\_(R)\_\_\_

- (a) (P) = base, (Q) = hypotenuse, (R) = Congruent, (S) = each other.  
(b) (P) = base, (Q) = any of the three sides, (R) = Congruent, (S) = whole triangle.  
(c) (P) = vertex, (Q) = hypotenuse, (R) = similar, (S) = whole triangle and each other.  
(d) (P) = vertex, (Q) = hypotenuse, (R) = Congruent, (S) = each other.

57. If  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle XYZ$  are two similar triangles then,

$$\left(\frac{AB}{XY}\right)^2 = \text{___(P)___} = \text{___(Q)___} = \text{___(R)___}$$

यदि दो त्रिभुज  $\triangle ABC$  तथा  $\triangle XYZ$  समरूप त्रिभुज हैं, तो

$$\left(\frac{AB}{XY}\right)^2 = \text{___(P)___} = \text{___(Q)___} = \text{___(R)___}$$

(a) (P) =  $\left(\frac{BC}{YZ}\right)^2$ , (Q) =  $\left(\frac{XZ}{CA}\right)^2$ , (R) =  $\left(\frac{XY}{AB}\right)^2$

(b) (P) =  $\left(\frac{BC}{YZ}\right)^2$ , (Q) =  $\left(\frac{CA}{ZX}\right)^2$ , (R)

$$= \frac{\text{area } \triangle ABC}{\text{area } \triangle XYZ}$$

(c) (P) =  $\left(\frac{XZ}{CA}\right)^2$ , (Q) =  $\left(\frac{XY}{AB}\right)^2$ , (R) =  $\left(\frac{YZ}{BC}\right)^2$

(d) (P) =  $\left(\frac{BC}{YZ}\right)^2$ , (Q) =  $\left(\frac{CA}{XZ}\right)^2$ , (R)

$$= \frac{\text{area } \triangle XYZ}{\text{area } \triangle ABC}$$

58.  $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$  and  $\frac{\text{area } \Delta ABC}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = \frac{16}{9}$ . If PQ = 18 cm and BC = 12 cm, then AB and QR are respectively.

यदि  $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$  और  $\frac{\text{क्षेत्रफल } \Delta ABC}{\text{क्षेत्रफल } \Delta PQR} = \frac{16}{9}$ . यदि

PQ = 18 cm और BC = 12 cm, तो क्रमशः AB और QR क्या हैं?

- (a) 9 cm, 24 cm (b) 24 cm, 9 cm  
(c) 32 cm, 6.75 cm (d) 13.5 cm, 16 cm

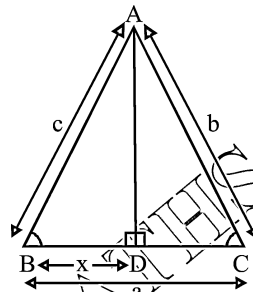
59. E and F are respectively, the mid-points of the sides AB and AC of  $\Delta ABC$  and the area of the quadrilateral BEFC is k times of the area of  $\Delta ABC$ . The value of k is.

E और F एक  $\Delta ABC$  की भुजाओं AB तथा AC के मध्य बिन्दु हैं और चतुर्भुज BEFC का क्षेत्रफल  $\Delta ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का k गुणा है। k का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

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

60. In  $\Delta ABC$ , segment AD  $\perp$  BC, if BD = x units, then x is:

$\Delta ABC$  में, भाग AD  $\perp$  BC, यदि BD = x इकाई, तो x = ?



- (a)  $x = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2a}$  (b)  $x = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2c}$   
(c)  $x = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2b}$  (d)  $x = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2abc}$

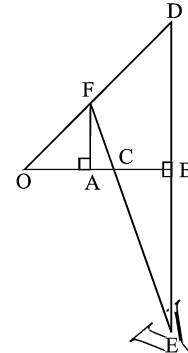
61. In a  $\Delta ABC$ , E divides AB in the ratio 3 : 1 and F divides BC in the ratio 3 : 2, then the ratio of areas of  $\Delta BEF$  and  $\Delta ABC$  is

$\Delta ABC$  में, E, AB को 3 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटती है और F, BC को 3 : 2 के अनुपात में बाँटती है, तो  $\Delta BEF$  और  $\Delta ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 3 : 5 (b) 3 : 10  
(c) 1 : 5 (d) 3 : 20

62. In the given figure., OB is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment DE, FA  $\perp$  OB and FE intersects OB at the point C.

दी गई आकृति में, OB रेखा खण्ड DE का लम्ब द्विभाजक है, FA  $\perp$  OB और FE, OB को बिन्दु C पर प्रतिच्छेदित करता है?



(a)  $\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{1}{OC} = \frac{1}{OB}$

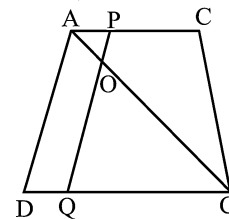
(b)  $\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{1}{OB} = OC^2$

(c)  $\frac{1}{OA} = \frac{1}{OC^2} + \frac{1}{OB^2}$

(d)  $\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{1}{OB} = \frac{2}{OC}$

63. In the given fig, if AB  $\parallel$  DC and AC and PQ intersect each other at the point O. Then

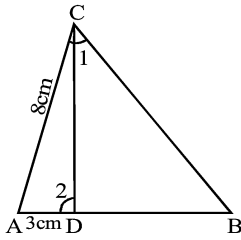
दी गई आकृति में, यदि AB  $\parallel$  DC और AC तथा PQ एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु O पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं। तब-



- (a)  $(OA)^2 = OC \cdot AP$  (b)  $OA \cdot CQ = OC \cdot OP$   
(c)  $OA + CQ = AP$  (d)  $OA \cdot CQ = OC \cdot AP$

64. In the given figure, if  $\angle ACB = \angle CDA$ , AC = 8cm and AD = 3 cm, and find BD

दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $\angle ACB = \angle CDA$ , AC = 8cm तथा AD = 3 cm है, तो BD ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{55}{3}$  (b) 64 cm  
(c) 55 cm (d)  $\frac{8}{3}$

65. If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ,  $AB = 4$  cm,  $DE = 6$  cm,  $EF = 9$  cm and  $FD = 12$  cm, the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$ .

यदि  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ,  $AB = 4$  cm,  $DE = 6$  cm,  $EF = 9$  cm और  $FD = 12$  cm,  $\triangle ABC$  का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 9 cm (b) 81 cm  
(c) 18 cm (d) 27 cm

66. For going to a city B from city A, there is a route via city C such that  $AC \perp CB$ ,  $AC = 2x$  km and  $CB = 2(x+7)$  km. It is proposed to construct a 26 km highway which directly connects the two cities A and B. Find how much distance will be saved in reaching city B from city A after the construction of the highway.

शहर A से शहर B को जाने के लिए, एक रास्ता शहर C से इस प्रकार जाता है कि  $AC \perp CB$ ,  $AC = 2x$  km और  $CB = 2(x+7)$  km है। यह 26 किमी. ऊँचा रास्ता बनाया जाये, तो वह शहर A तथा B को सीधे जोड़ता है। ज्ञात कीजिए कि कितनी दूरी बचायी जायेगी। शहर A से शहर B तक पहुंचने में, ऊँचा रास्ता बनाने के बाद।

- (a) 8 km (b) 12 km  
(c) 6 km (d) 24 km

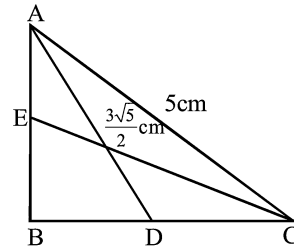
67. In the given figure, ABC is a right triangle, right angled at B. AD and CE are the two medians drawn from A and C respectively. If  $AC = 5$  cm and  $AD =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$  cm, find the length of CE.

दी गई आकृति में, ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण B पर। AD और CE क्रमशः A और C से डाली गई दो माध्यिकाकार्यें

है। यदि  $AC = 5$  cm और  $AD = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$  cm, CE की लंबाई

ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $5\sqrt{2}$  cm (b)  $2\sqrt{5}$  cm  
(c) 6 cm (d)  $\sqrt{7}$

68. O is any point inside a triangle ABC. The bisector of  $\angle AOB$ ,  $\angle BOC$  and  $\angle COA$  meet the sides AB, BC and CA at points D, E and F respectively then एक त्रिभुज ABC के अंदर O कोई बिन्दु है।  $\angle AOB$ ,  $\angle BOC$  और  $\angle COA$  के द्विभाजक क्रमशः AB, BC तथा CA को बिन्दु D, E और F पर मिलते हैं। तब-

(a)  $AD \times BE \times CF = DB \times EC \times FA$   
(b)  $AD \times BE \times CF = 2$   
(c)  $AD \times DB \times CF = DB \times EC \times FA$   
(d)  $\frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{CF}{DB} = \frac{EC}{FA}$

69. ABC is a right triangle right angled at B and D is the foot of the  $\perp$  drawn from B on AC. If  $DM \perp BC$  and  $DN \perp AB$ . Then ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण B पर और B से AC पर एक लम्बा डाला गया है, जिसका आधार बिन्दु D है। यदि  $DM \perp BC$  तथा  $DN \perp AB$  है। तो-

- (a)  $DM^2 = DN \times MC$  (b)  $DN^2 = MC \times AB$   
(c)  $DM = DN \times MC$  (d)  $DM^2 = DN \times BC$

70.  $\triangle ABC$  is right triangle, right angled at B.  $\triangle AFC$ ,  $\triangle ABD$  and  $\triangle BCE$  are equilateral triangles described on the hypotenuse and two sides of the  $\triangle ABC$ . Then which of the following is true?  $\triangle ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण B पर। त्रिभुज ABC के कर्ण तथा दूसरी दो भुजाओं पर क्रमशः  $\triangle AFC$ ,  $\triangle ABD$  और  $\triangle BCE$ , तीन समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाये गये हैं। निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) Area  $\triangle (ABC) = 3$  Area  $(\triangle ACF)$   
(b) Area  $\triangle (ACF) =$  Area  $(\triangle ABD) +$  area  $(\triangle BCE)$   
(c) Area  $\triangle (AFC) = 2$  Area  $(\triangle ABC)$   
(d) Area  $\triangle AFC =$  Area  $(\triangle ABC)$

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71. If A be the area of a right triangle and b one of the sides containing the right angle, then the length of the altitude on the hypotenuse is

यदि A एक समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है और त्रिभुज में समकोण बनाने वाली भुजाओं में से एक भुजा b है, तो कर्ण पर डाले गए, तो लम्ब की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

(a)  $\frac{2b}{\sqrt{b^2 + A^2}}$  (b)  $\frac{b^2 + 4A^2}{\sqrt{2Ab}}$

(c)  $\frac{2Ab}{\sqrt{b^4 + 4A^2}}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2Ab}}{\sqrt{b^4 + 4A^2}}$

72. Two triangles are similar but not congruent and the lengths of the sides of the first are 6 cm, 11 cm and 12 cm. The sides of the second also have integral lengths and one of them is congruent to a side of the first. What is the perimeter of the second triangle?

दो त्रिभुज समरूप हैं लेकिन सर्वांगसम नहीं हैं और पहले त्रिभुज की भुजाओं की लम्बाई क्रमशः 6 सेमी., 11 सेमी. और 12 सेमी. हैं। दूसरे त्रिभुज की भुजाओं की लम्बाई भी पूर्ण सांख्यिक है और उनमें से एक भुजा पहले त्रिभुज की भुजा के सर्वांगसम है। दूसरे त्रिभुज का परिमाण क्या होगा?

- (a) 29 cm (b) 53 cm  
(c) 58 cm (d) 56 cm

73. Consider the following three statements:  
**Statement-1:** If the altitude of two similar triangles are in the ratio 2 : 1, then the ratio of their areas is 4 : 1.

**Statement2:**  $PQ \parallel BC$  and  $AP : PB = 1 : 2$ . Then

$$\frac{\text{Area}(\Delta APQ)}{\text{Area}(\Delta ABC)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

**Statement3:** Their areas of two similar triangles are respectively 9 cm<sup>2</sup> and 16 cm<sup>2</sup>. The ratio of their corresponding sides is 3 : 4. Which is true?

निम्न तीन कथनों को विचारिए:

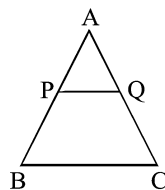
**कथन1:** यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के लम्ब 2 : 1 के अनुपात में है, तो उनके क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात 4 : 1 होगा।

**कथन2:**  $PQ \parallel BC$  और  $AP : PB = 1 : 2$ . तो

$$\frac{\text{Area}(\Delta APQ)}{\text{Area}(\Delta ABC)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

**कथन3:** दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 9 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> और 16 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। उनकी समरूपी भुजाओं का अनुपात 3 : 4 है।

निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

74. Consider the following two statements:

**Statement1:** All similar triangles are congruent.

**Statement2:** If the corresponding sides of two triangles are in the same ratio and their corresponding angles are equal, then the triangles are similar.

Now, choose the correct option.

निम्न दो कथनों को विचारिए:

**कथन1:** सभी समरूप त्रिभुज सर्वांगसम होते हैं।

**कथन2:** यदि दो त्रिभुजों की समरूपी भुजायें समान अनुपात में हैं और उनके समरूपी कोण समान हैं, तो वे त्रिभुज समरूप होते हैं। सही कथन बताइये।

- (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.  
(b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.  
(c) Both the statements 1 and 2 are true.  
(d) Both the statement 1 and 2 are false.

75. Consider the following two statements:

**Statement1:** If a perpendicular is drawn from the vertex of the right angle of a right triangle to the hypotenuse then two triangles on both sides of the perpendicular are similar to the whole triangle.

**Statement2:** If a perpendicular is drawn from the vertex of the right angle of a right angle triangle to the hypotenuse then two triangles on both sides of the perpendicular are congruent to each other.

Now, choose the correct option.

निम्न दो कथनों का विचारिये:

**कथन1:** यदि एक समकोण त्रिभुज के समकोण के शीर्ष से कर्ण पर एक लम्ब डाला जाता है तो लम्ब के दोनों ओर के त्रिभुज सम्पूर्ण त्रिभुज के समरूप होते हैं।

**कथन2:** यदि एक समकोण त्रिभुज के समकोण के शीर्ष से कर्ण पर एक लम्ब डाला जाता है, तो लम्ब के दोनों ओर के त्रिभुज एक-दूसरे सर्वांगसम होते हैं।

अब, सही कथन बताइए:

- (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.  
(b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.  
(c) Both the statements 1 and 2 are true.  
(d) Both the statements 1 and 2 are false.

76. Consider the following three statements.

**Statement1:** If in triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$  then  $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

**Statement2:** If in triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  and  $BD$  is perpendicular on  $AC$ , then  $\triangle BDC \sim \triangle ABC$ .

**Statement3:** In a right triangle the sum of two angles (other than right angle) is greater than the right angle.

Now, choose the correct option

निम्न तीन कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन1:** यदि त्रिभुज  $ABC$  में,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$  तो  $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

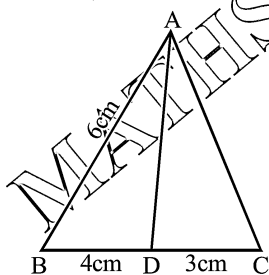
**कथन2:** यदि त्रिभुज  $ABC$  में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  और  $BD$ ,  $AC$  पर लम्बवत है। तो  $\triangle BDC \sim \triangle ABC$ .

**कथन3:** एक समकोण त्रिभुज में दो कोणों का योग (समकोण से दूसरे) समकोण से बड़ा होता है।

अब, सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

- (a) Statements 1 and 2 are true and statement 3 is false.
- (b) Statements 2 and 3 are false and statement 1 is true.
- (c) Statements 1 and 3 are false and statement 2 is true.
- (d) Statements 1 and 2 are false and statement 3 is true.

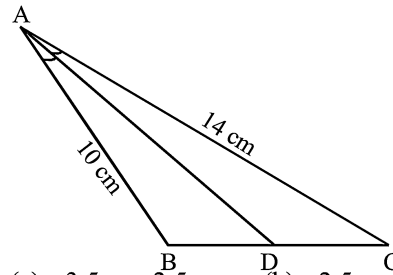
77. In the given figure,  $AD$  is the bisector of  $\angle A$ . If  $BD = 4$  cm,  $DC = 3$  and  $AB = 6$  cm, determine  $AC$  दिए गए चित्र में,  $\angle A$ ,  $AD$  का समद्विभाजक है। यदि  $BD = 4$  cm,  $DC = 3$  और  $AB = 6$  cm, तो  $AC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 4.5 cm
- (b) 3.5 cm
- (c) 4.8 cm
- (d) 3.2 cm

78. In the given figure,  $AD$  is the bisector of  $\angle BAC$ . If  $AB = 10$  cm,  $AC = 14$  cm and  $BC = 6$  cm, find  $BD$  and  $DC$ .

दिए गए चित्र में,  $AD$ ,  $\angle BAC$  का द्विभाजक है। यदि  $AB = 10$  cm,  $AC = 14$  cm और  $BC = 6$  cm, तो  $BD$  और  $DC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 3.5 cm, 2.5 cm
- (b) 2.5 cm, 3.5 cm
- (c) 4.5 cm, 3.5 cm
- (d) 3.5 cm, 4.5 cm

79. Match the two column:

**Column I**

**Column II**

- (A) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}$ ,  $\angle A = \angle P$
- (B) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (C) In  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{BC}{QR}$
- (D) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$

- (p) AA similarity criterion
- (q) SAS similarity criterion
- (r) SSS similarity criterion
- (s) BPT

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}, \angle A = \angle P$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

- (A) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (B) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (C) In  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{BC}{QR}$
- (D) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

- (A) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (B) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (C) In  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{BC}{QR}$
- (D) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

- (A) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (B) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (C) In  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{BC}{QR}$
- (D) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$

$$BPT \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{CE}$$

सही मिलान कीजिए:

- (A) सही वृत्त होते हैं।
- (B) यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल समान है, तो वे होते हैं।
- (C) यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं को कोई रेखा समान अनुपात में बांटती है।
- (D) एक समलंब के विकर्ण होते हैं।

- (p) तीसरी भुजा के समांतर होता है।
- (q) समरूप होते हैं।
- (r) एक-दूसरे को अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं।
- (s) सर्वांगसम है।

- (A) सही वृत्त होते हैं।
- (B) यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल समान है, तो वे होते हैं।
- (C) यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं को कोई रेखा समान अनुपात में बांटती है।
- (D) एक समलंब के विकर्ण होते हैं।

- (A) सही वृत्त होते हैं।
- (B) यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल समान है, तो वे होते हैं।
- (C) यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं को कोई रेखा समान अनुपात में बांटती है।
- (D) एक समलंब के विकर्ण होते हैं।

- (A) सही वृत्त होते हैं।
- (B) यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल समान है, तो वे होते हैं।
- (C) यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं को कोई रेखा समान अनुपात में बांटती है।
- (D) एक समलंब के विकर्ण होते हैं।

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p

80. Match the two columns

**Column-I**

**Column-II**

- (A) All circle are
- (B) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$
- (C) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B = \angle Q$
- (D) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}$ ,  $\angle A = \angle P$

- (p) parallel to third side
- (q) तीसरी भुजा के समांतर
- (r) सर्वांगसम है।
- (s) BPT

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- (B) If the areas of two similar triangle are equal they are  
 यदि दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल बराबर हैं।
- (C) If a line divides any two sides of triangle in the same ratio, then the line is  
 यदि एक रेखा किसी त्रिभुज के दो पक्षों को समान अनुपात में विभाजित करती है।

- (D) Diagonals of a trapezium एक समलंब चतुर्भुज के विकर्ण होते हैं। (s) congruent सर्वांगसम
- (a) (A) → q; (B) → s; (C) → p; (D) → r  
 (b) (A) → p; (B) → q; (C) → r; (D) → s  
 (c) (A) → q; (B) → p; (C) → r; (D) → s  
 (d) (A) → q; (B) → s; (C) → r; (D) → p

81. Match the two columns

Column-I

Column-II

- (A) In an equilateral triangle with side 4 cm, altitude = ...cm (p) 100
- (B) In an equilateral triangle with side 4 cm, area = ....cm<sup>2</sup> (q) 13
- (C) Two poles of height 6 m and 11 m stand vertically upright on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is 12, then the distance between their tops is.....m. (r)  $4\sqrt{3}$
- (D) A vertical stick 20 m long casts a shadow 10 m long on the ground. At the same time, a tower casts a shadow 50 m long on the ground. The height of the tower is.....m (s)  $2\sqrt{3}$

मिलान कीजिए-

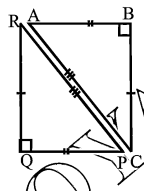
- (I) (II)
- (A) एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में भुजा 4 सेमी. है तो उसका लम्ब = ....सेमी. (p) 100
- (B) एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में भुजा की 4 सेमी. है, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल = ....(सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> (q) 13
- (C) दो खम्बे 6 सेमी. और 11 सेमी. की ऊंचाई के, एक समतल मैदान में खड़े हैं। यदि उनके आधार के बीच की दूरी 12 है, तो उनके शिखरों के बीच की दूरी है.....मी. (r)  $4\sqrt{3}$

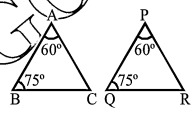
- (D) एक 20 मी. लम्बी, लम्बवत छड़ी एक 10 मी. लम्बी छाया देती है मैदान पर। उसी समय एक मीनार मैदान पर 50 मी. की छाया देती है। मीनार की ऊंचाई होगी-

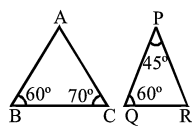
- (a) (A) → r; (B) → s; (C) → p; (D) → q  
 (b) (A) → s; (B) → p; (C) → q; (D) → r  
 (c) (A) → s; (B) → p; (C) → r; (D) → q  
 (d) (A) → s; (B) → r; (C) → q; (D) → p

82. Look at the pair triangles in column-I and match their relation with column-II.

खण्ड-I में त्रिभुजों के जोड़े देखिए और उनका सम्बंध खण्ड-II से मिलान कीजिए:

(A)  (p)  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$  but  $\triangle ABC \not\cong \triangle PQR$

(B)  (q)  $\triangle ABC \not\cong \triangle PQR$  and  $\triangle ABC \not\sim \triangle PQR$

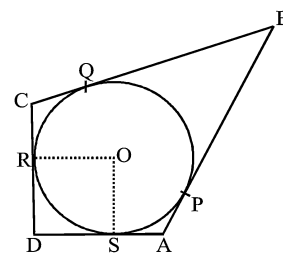
(C)  (r)  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$  and  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$

Now, choose the correct option:

- (a) (A) → r; (B) → q; (C) → p  
 (b) (A) → r; (B) → p; (C) → q  
 (c) (A) → p; (B) → r; (C) → q  
 (d) (A) → p; (B) → q; (C) → r

83. In the given figure,  $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 38$ cm,  $CD = 28$  cm and  $BP = 25$ cm, then find the radius of the circle.

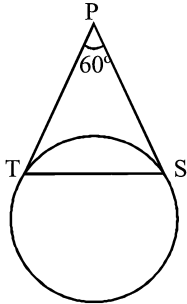
दी गई आकृति में,  $\angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 38$  सेमी.,  $\angle D = 28$  सेमी. और  $BP = 25$  सेमी., तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 15 cm (b) 10 cm  
 (c) 8 cm (d) 9 cm

84. In the given figure, PT and PS are tangents to a circle from a point P such that  $PT = 5$  cm and  $\angle TPS = 60^\circ$ , then find the length of chord TS.

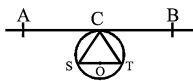
दी गई आकृति में, PT और PS एक बिन्दु P से एक वृत्त पर स्पर्शी हैं,  $PT = 5$  सेमी. और  $\angle TPS = 60^\circ$ , तो जीवा TS की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 5 cm (b) 7 cm  
(c) 4 cm (d) 6 cm

85. In the given figure, AB is a tangent at a point C of the circle with centre O. If  $\angle TCB = 30^\circ$ , find  $\angle ACS$

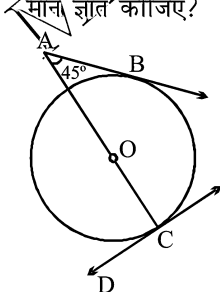
दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर बिन्दु C पर AB एक स्पर्शी है। यदि  $\angle TCB = 30^\circ$  है,  $\angle ACS$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $70^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $100^\circ$  (d)  $80^\circ$

86. The diagram shows a circle with centre O. Line AB is tangent to the circle at point B and line DC is tangent to the circle at point C. If the radius of the circle is 2 cm, what is the measure of AC?

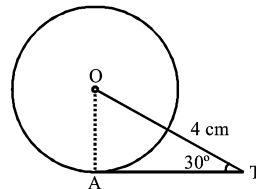
चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, एक वृत्त है जिसका केंद्र O है। वृत्त पर बिन्दु B पर रेखा AB एक स्पर्शी है तथा बिन्दु C पर DC एक स्पर्शी है। यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 सेमी. है, तो AC का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $(2\sqrt{2} + 2)$  cm (b) 1.414 cm  
(c)  $3\sqrt{2}$  cm (d) 2 cm

87. In the given figure, AT is a tangent to the circle with centre O such that  $OT = 4$  cm &  $\angle OTA = 30^\circ$ . Find the length of AT.

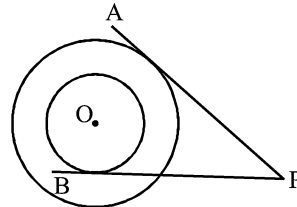
दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त से AT एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है, और  $OT = 4$  सेमी. और  $\angle OTA = 30^\circ$ , AT की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 cm (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) 4 cm

88. In the given figure, two concentric circles with centre O are of radii 5 cm and 3 cm. From an external point P, tangents PA and PB are drawn to these circles. If  $AP = 12$  cm, then find BP.

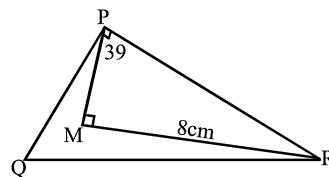
दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले दो सकेन्द्र वृत्त हैं, जिनकी त्रिज्यायें 5 सेमी. और 3 सेमी. हैं। एक बाह्य बिन्दु P से वृत्तों पर PA तथा PB दो स्पर्श रेखाएं खींची गई हैं। यदि  $AP = 12$  सेमी., तो BP ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $4\sqrt{10}$  cm (b) 4 cm  
(c) 5 cm (d) 3 cm

89. In the given figure  $\angle QPR = 90^\circ$ ,  $QR = 26$  cm,  $PM = 6$  cm,  $MR = 8$  cm and  $\angle PMR = 90^\circ$ , find the area of  $\Delta PQR$

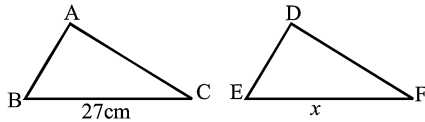
दी गई आकृति में  $\angle QPR = 90^\circ$ ,  $QR = 26$  cm,  $PM = 6$  cm,  $MR = 8$  cm और  $\angle PMR = 90^\circ$  है, तो  $\Delta PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $180 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $240 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $120 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $150 \text{ cm}^2$

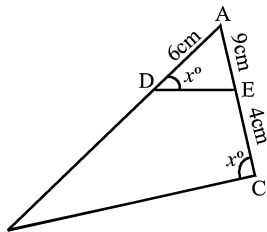
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90. The areas of the two similar  $\Delta$ s are  $81 \text{ cm}^2$  and  $144 \text{ cm}^2$ . If the largest side of the smaller  $\Delta$  is  $27 \text{ cm}$ , then the largest side of the larger  $\Delta$  is:  
 दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल  $81$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> और  $144$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। यदि छोटे त्रिभुज बड़ी भुजा  $27$  सेमी. है। तो बड़े त्रिभुज की बड़ी भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $24 \text{ cm}$  (b)  $48 \text{ cm}$   
 (c)  $36 \text{ cm}$  (d) None of these

91. In the given figure, find the length of  $BD$ .  
 दिए गए चित्र में,  $BD$  की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $13.5 \text{ cm}$  (b)  $12 \text{ cm}$   
 (c)  $14.5 \text{ cm}$  (d)  $15 \text{ cm}$

92.  $ABC$  is a right  $\Delta$ , right-angled at  $C$ . If  $AB = c$ ,  $BC = a$  and  $CA = b$  and  $p$  is the length of the perpendicular from  $C$  on  $AB$ . Then:  
 $ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है कोण  $C$  पर। यदि  $AB = c$ ,  $BC = a$  और  $CA = b$  तथा  $C$  से  $AB$  पर एक लम्ब डाला गया है, जिसकी लम्बाई  $p$  है, तो

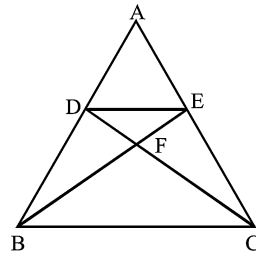
- (a)  $\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{b^2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{p^2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

93. In the given figure  $DE \parallel BC$  and  $AD : DB = 5 : 4$ . Then

$$\frac{ar(\Delta DFE)}{ar(\Delta CFB)}$$

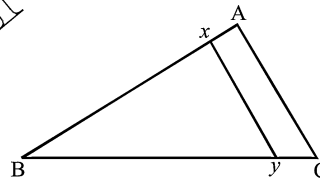
दी गई आकृति में  $DE \parallel BC$  और  $AD : DB = 5 : 4$  है, तो

$$\frac{ar(\Delta DFE)}{ar(\Delta CFB)}$$



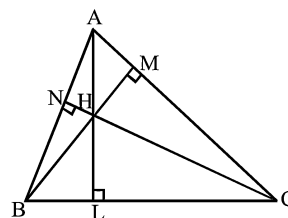
- (a)  $\frac{25}{81}$  (b)  $\frac{25}{16}$   
 (c)  $\frac{16}{25}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{81}$

94. In the fig.  $XY \parallel AC$  and  $XY$  divides triangular region  $ABC$  into two part-equal in area. Then  $\frac{AX}{AB}$  is equal to:  
 आकृति में,  $XY \parallel AC$  और  $XY$  एक त्रिभुज  $ABC$  को दो समान भागों में बांटती हैं, तो  $\frac{AX}{AB}$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



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

95. If  $H$  is the orthocentre of  $\Delta ABC$ , then the orthocentre of  $\Delta HBC$  is (fig. given):  
 यदि  $H$ ,  $\Delta ABC$  का लम्बकेंद्र है,  $\Delta HBC$  का लम्बकेंद्र ज्ञात कीजिए:

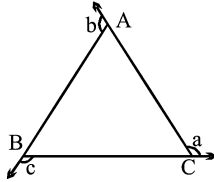


- (a)  $N$  (b)  $M$   
 (c)  $A$  (d)  $L$



96. If the sides of a triangle are produced then the sum of the exterior angles i.e.,  $\angle a + \angle b + \angle c$  is equal to:

यदि एक त्रिभुज की भुजाओं को इस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाता है कि उनके बाह्य कोणों  $\angle a + \angle b + \angle c$  का योग = ?



- (a)  $180^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
(c)  $360^\circ$  (d)  $270^\circ$

97. Incentre of a triangle lies in the interior of:

- अंतः केंद्र त्रिभुज के अंतर्गत हो, तो है  
(a) an isosceles triangle only  
(b) any triangle  
(c) an equilateral triangle only  
(d) a right triangle only

98. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , the bisectors of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  intersect each other at a point O. Then  $\angle BOC$  is equal to:

एक  $\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle B$  तथा  $\angle C$  के द्विभाजक एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु O पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। तो  $\angle BOC$  का मान ज्ञात करें?

- (a)  $90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$  (b)  $120^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$   
(c)  $90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$  (d)  $120^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

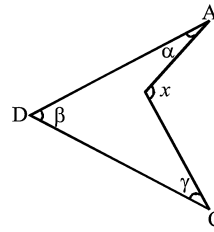
99. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , the sides AB and AC are produced to P and Q respectively. The bisectors of  $\angle PBC$  and  $\angle QCB$  intersect at a point O. Then  $\angle BOC$  is equal to:

एक  $\triangle ABC$  में भुजा AB तथा AC को क्रमशः P तथा Q तक बढ़ाया जाता है।  $\angle PBC$  तथा  $\angle QCB$  के द्विभाजक एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु O पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं, तो  $\angle BOC$  का मान ज्ञात करें?

- (a)  $90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$  (b)  $120^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$   
(c)  $90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$  (d)  $120^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

100. In the given figure, which of the following is true:

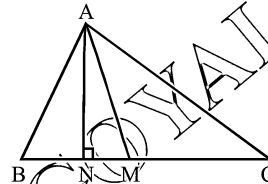
दी गई आकृति में, निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $x = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$  (b)  $x + \beta = \alpha + \gamma$   
(c)  $x + \gamma = \beta + \alpha$  (d)  $x + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$

101. In the given figure, In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B > \angle C$ . If AM is the bisector of  $\angle BAC$  and  $AN \perp BC$ , then  $\angle MAN$  is equal to:

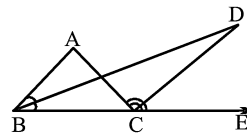
दी गई आकृति में,  $\triangle ABC$  में  $\angle B > \angle C$ , यदि  $\angle BAC$  का द्विभाजक AM है और  $AN \perp BC$  है, तो  $\angle MAN$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}(\angle C - \angle B)$   
(c)  $\angle B + \angle C$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}(\angle B - \angle C)$

102. In the figure, BD & CD are angle bisectors of  $\angle ABC$  &

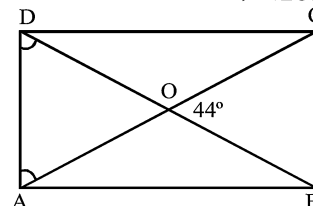
$\angle ACE$ , respectively. Then  $\angle BDC$  is equal to:  
दी गई आकृति में, BD और CD क्रमशः  $\angle ABC$  और  $\angle ACE$  के द्विभाजक हैं। तो  $\angle BDC$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



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

103. The diagonals of a rectangle ABCD meet at O. If  $\angle BOC = 44^\circ$ , then  $\angle OAD$  is equal to:

एक आयत ABCD के विकर्ण एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु O पर काटते हैं। यदि  $\angle BOC = 44^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle OAD$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

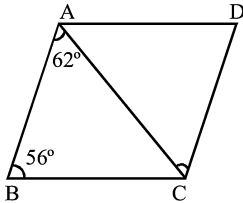


- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $100^\circ$  (d)  $68^\circ$

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104.  $ABCD$  is a rhombus with  $\angle ABC = 56^\circ$ , then  $\angle ACD$  is equal to:

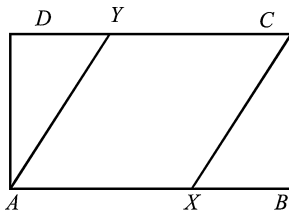
$ABCD$  एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है, जिसमें  $\angle ABC = 56^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ACD$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $56^\circ$  (d)  $62^\circ$

105.  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram and  $X, Y$  are the mid-points of sides  $AB$  and  $CD$  respectively. Then quadrilateral  $AXCY$  is a:

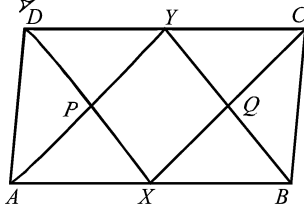
$ABCD$  एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है और  $X, Y$  क्रमशः भुजा  $AB$  और  $CD$  के मध्य बिन्दु हैं। तो चतुर्भुज  $AXCY$  होगा?



- (a) parallelogram (b) rhombus  
(c) square (d) rectangle

106.  $X, Y$  are the mid-points of opposite sides  $AB$  and  $DC$  of a parallelogram  $ABCD$ .  $AY$  &  $DX$  are joined intersecting in  $P$ ;  $CX$  &  $BY$  are joined intersecting in  $Q$ . Then  $PXQY$  is a:

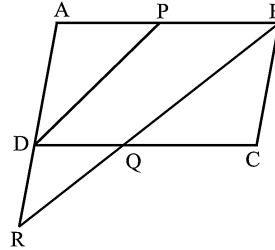
$X, Y$  एक समांतर चतुर्भुज  $ABCD$  की विपरीत भुजाओं  $AB$  और  $DC$  के मध्यबिन्दु हैं।  $AY$  और  $DX$  को जोड़ा जाता है तथा वे एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु  $P$  पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं।  $CX$  और  $BY$  को जोड़ा जाता है तथा वे एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु  $Q$  पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं, तो  $PXQY =$



- (a) Rectangle (b) Rhombus  
(c) Parallelogram (d) Square

107.  $P$  is the mid-point of side  $AB$  to a parallelogram  $ABCD$ . A line through  $B$  parallel to  $PD$  meets  $DC$  at  $Q$  and  $AD$  produced at  $R$ . The  $BR$  is equal to:

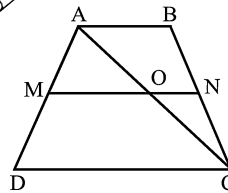
एक समांतर चतुर्भुज  $ABCD$  की भुजा  $AB$  का  $P$  मध्य-बिन्दु है। एक रेखा  $B$  से होकर जाती है तथा  $PD$  के समांतर है और  $DC$  को  $Q$  पर मिलती है और  $AD$  को  $R$  तक बढ़ाया जाता है। तो  $BR$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $BQ$  (b)  $2BQ$   
(c)  $2BQ$  (d) None of these

108.  $ABCD$  is a trapezium in which  $AB \parallel CD$ .  $M$  and  $N$  are the mid-points of  $AD$  and  $BC$  respectively. If  $AB = 12$  cm and  $MN = 14$  cm. Find  $CD$ .

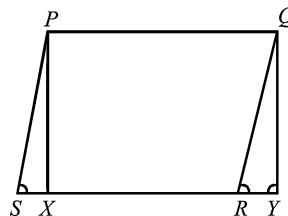
$ABCD$  एक समलम्ब है जिसमें  $AB \parallel CD$ .  $M$  और  $N$  क्रमशः  $AD$  और  $BC$  के मध्य-बिन्दु हैं। यदि  $AB = 12$  सेमी. और  $MN = 14$  cm है, तो  $CD$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



- (a) 2 cm (b) 5 cm  
(c) 12 cm (d) 16 cm

109.  $PQRS$  is a parallelogram.  $PX$  and  $QY$  are, respectively, the perpendicular from  $P$  and  $Q$  to  $SR$  and  $SR$  produced. The  $PX$  is equal to:

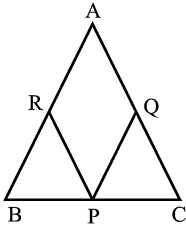
$PQRS$  एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है।  $SR$  पर  $P$  और  $Q$  से क्रमशः  $PX$  और  $QY$  लम्ब डाले जाते हैं और  $SR$  को बढ़ाया जाता है।  $PX$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



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

110. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , P, Q and R are the mid-points of sides BC, CA and AB respectively. If AC = 21 cm, BC = 29 cm and AB = 30 cm. The perimeter of the quad. ARPQ is.

एक  $\triangle ABC$  में, P, Q और R क्रमशः BC, CA और AB के मध्य बिन्दु हैं। यदि AC = 21 cm, BC = 29 cm और AB = 30 cm. चतुर्भुज ARPQ का परिमाण ज्ञात करें?



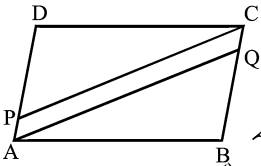
- (a) 91 cm (b) 60 cm  
(c) 51 cm (d) 70 cm

111. ABCD is a parallelogram. P is a point on AD such that  $AP = \frac{1}{3} AD$  and Q is a point on BC such that

$CQ = \frac{1}{3} BC$ . Then AQCP is a:

ABCD एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है। P, AD पर कोई बिन्दु है, तथा  $AP = \frac{1}{3} AD$  और Q, BC पर कोई बिन्दु इस प्रकार है कि

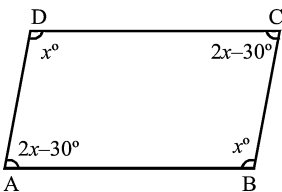
$CQ = \frac{1}{3} BC$  है, तो AQCP एक = ?



- (a) Parallelogram (b) Rhombus  
(c) Rectangle (d) Square

112. Find the measure of each angle of a parallelogram. If one of its angles is  $30^\circ$  less than twice the smallest angle.

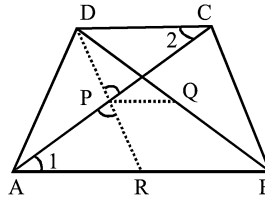
एक समांतर चतुर्भुज का प्रत्येक कोण का मापण ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि इसका एक कोण छोटे कोण के दोगुने से  $30^\circ$  कम है।



- (a)  $60^\circ, 100^\circ, 90^\circ, 20^\circ$   
(b)  $80^\circ, 40^\circ, 120^\circ, 90^\circ$   
(c)  $100^\circ, 90^\circ, 90^\circ, 80^\circ$   
(d)  $70^\circ, 110^\circ, 70^\circ, 110^\circ$

113. ABCD is a trapezium and P, Q are the mid-points of the diagonals AC and BD. Then PQ is equal to:

ABCD एक समलम्ब है और P, Q विकर्ण AC और BD के मध्य बिन्दु हैं। तो PQ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



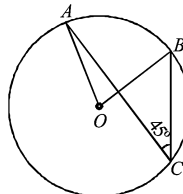
- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}(AB)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}(CD)$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}(AB - CD)$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$

114. Two circle with centres A and B of radii 5 cm and 3 cm touch each other internally. If the perpendicular bisector of segment AB meets the bigger circle in P and Q, find the length of PQ.

A और B केंद्र वाले दो वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्यायें 5 सेमी. और 3 सेमी., एक दूसरे को अंतः स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि रेखा AB का लम्ब द्विभाजक बड़े वृत्त को P और Q पर मिलता है। PQ की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

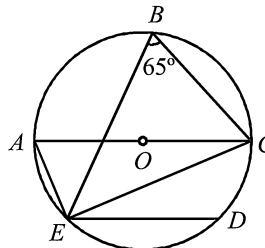
- (a)  $4\sqrt{6}$  cm (b)  $\sqrt{24}$  cm  
(c)  $8\sqrt{3}$  cm (d)  $4\sqrt{3}$

115. In the given figure  $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$  then दी गई आकृति में  $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$ , तो



- (a)  $OA < OC$  (b)  $OA \perp OB$   
(c)  $OA = AB$  (d)  $OA \perp OC$

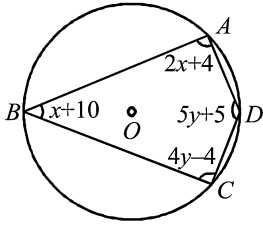
116. In the given figure, chord ED is a parallel to the diameter AC of the circle. Given,  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$ , find  $\angle DEC$  दी गई आकृति में जीवा ED वृत्त के व्यास AC के समांतर है। दिया गया है,  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$ , तो  $\angle DEC$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $115^\circ$   
(c)  $25^\circ$  (d)  $65^\circ$

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117. The values of  $x$  &  $y$  in the given figure.  
दी गई आकृति में  $x$  और  $y$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $25^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$       (b)  $40^\circ$  &  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$  &  $25^\circ$       (d)  $40^\circ$  &  $25^\circ$

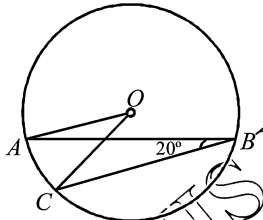
118. A circle has radius  $\sqrt{2}$  cm. It is divided into two segments by a chord of length 2 cm. Then the angle subtended by the chord at a point in major segment is:-

एक वृत्त की त्रिज्या  $\sqrt{2}$  सेमी. है। एक 2 सेमी. लम्बी जीवा के द्वारा इसे दो खण्डों में विभाजित किया जाता है। बड़े खण्ड में एक बिन्दु पर जीवा के द्वारा बनाये गये कोण का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $75^\circ$       (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $80^\circ$       (d)  $45^\circ$

119. In fig, if  $\angle ABC = 20^\circ$ , then  $\angle AOC$  is equal to:

आकृति में यदि  $\angle ABC = 20^\circ$ , तो  $\angle AOC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

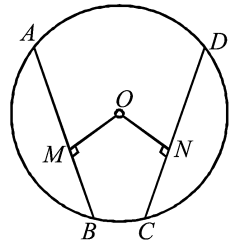


- (a)  $20^\circ$       (b)  $40^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$       (d)  $10^\circ$

120. When two circles intersect at points A and B with AC and AD being the diameter of the first and second circle then the points B, C and D are जब दो वृत्त जिनके व्यास AC और AD हैं, एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु A और B पर काटते हैं। तो बिन्दु B, C और D होंगे?  
(a) concurrent      (b) circumcentre  
(c) orthocentre      (d) collinear

121. In the given figure,  $O$  is the centre of a circle.  $AB$  &  $CD$  are its two chords. If  $OM \perp AB$ ,  $ON \perp CD$  &  $OM = ON$ , then:

दी गई आकृति में  $O$  एक वृत्त केंद्र है।  $AB$  और  $CD$  इसकी दो जीवायें हैं। यदि  $OM \perp AB$ ,  $ON \perp CD$  &  $OM = ON$ , तो:



- (a)  $AB \neq CD$       (b)  $AB < CD$   
(c)  $AB > CD$       (d)  $AB = CD$

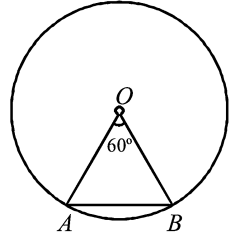
122. If  $PQ$  is a chord of a circle with radius  $r$  units and  $R$  is a point on the circle such that  $\angle PRQ = 90^\circ$ , then the length of  $PQ$  is:

यदि  $PQ$  एक वृत्त की जीवा है, जिसकी त्रिज्या  $r$  इकाई है और  $R$  वृत्त पर एक बिन्दु है और  $\angle PRQ = 90^\circ$ , तो  $PQ$  की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए:

- (a)  $r$  units      (b)  $2r$  units  
(c)  $r/2$  units      (d)  $4r$  units

123. In the given figure, chord  $AB$  subtends  $\angle AOB$  equal to  $60^\circ$  at the centre of the circle. If  $OA = 5$  cm, then length of  $AB$  (in cm) is:

दी गई आकृति में, वृत्त के केंद्र पर जीवा  $AB$ , कोण  $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$  बनाती है, जिसका मान  $60^\circ$  है। यदि  $OA = 5$  cm, तो  $AB$  की लम्बाई (in cm) ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a)  $\frac{5}{2}$  cm      (b)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$  cm  
(c) 5 cm      (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$  cm

124. The line joining the centre of a circle to the mid-point of a chord is always:

एक वृत्त की एक जीवा के मध्यबिन्दुओं को जोड़ने वाली रेखा हमेशा होती है-

- (a) parallel to the chord/जीवा के समांतर  
(b) perpendicular to chord/जीवा के लम्बवत्  
(c) equal to the chord/जीवा के समान  
(d) tangent to the chord/जीवा पर स्पर्शी रेखा होती है

125. There is one & only one circle passing through three given \_\_\_\_ points.

केवल और केवल एक वृत्त तीन बिन्दुओं से पास होता है, वे बिन्दु होते हैं?

- (a) collinear (b) non-collinear  
(c) far-off (d) nearest

126. Which of the following statement is true for the longest chord of a circle?

- (a) It is equal to radius./त्रिज्या के समान होती है  
(b) It is two times of radius./यह त्रिज्या दुगुनी होती है।  
(c) It is never equal to diameter./यह कभी व्यास के समान नहीं होती है।  
(d) It is two times of diameter./यह व्यास के दुगुनी होती है।

127. When two chords of a circle bisect each other then which of the following statements is true?

जब एक वृत्त की दो जीवायें एक-दूसरे को द्विविभाजित करती हैं, तो निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) Both chords are perpendicular to each other/दोनों जीवायें एक-दूसरे के लम्बवत् होती हैं।।  
(b) Both chords are parallel to each other/दोनों जीवायें एक-दूसरे के समांतर होती हैं।  
(c) Both chords are unequal/दोनों जीवायें असमान होती हैं।  
(d) Both are diameters of the circle/दोनों जीवायें वृत्त के व्यास होती हैं।

128. Which of the following is/are incorrect?

निम्न में से कौन-सा गलत है?

- (a) The perpendicular drawn from the centre of the circle to a chord bisects the chord/वृत्त के केंद्र से जीवा पर डाला गया लम्ब जीवा के द्विविभाजित करता है।  
(b) Congruent arcs of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre/एक वृत्त के सर्वांगसम चाप केंद्र पर समान कोण बनाते हैं।  
(c) Congruent arcs of a circle subtend right angles at the centre/एक वृत्त के सर्वांगसम चाप केंद्र पर समकोण बनाते हैं।  
(d) Chords equidistant from the centre of a circle are equal in length/एक वृत्त के केंद्र से समान दूरी पर स्थित जीवायें लम्बाई में समान होती हैं।

129. Which of the following is/are correct?

निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) A circle has only finite number of equal chords./एक वृत्त में समान जीवाओं की संख्या सीमित होती है।  
(b) A circle is not a plane figure./एक वृत्त एक समतल आकृति नहीं होता।

(c) Sector is the region between the diameter and its arc/वृत्तखण्ड व्यास और चाप के बीच का क्षेत्र होता है।

(d) A chord of a circle, which is twice as long as its radius is a diameter of the circle./एक वृत्त की जीवा, जो लम्बाई में त्रिज्या के दुगुनी है, वृत्त का व्यास होती है।

130. Which of the following is/are correct?

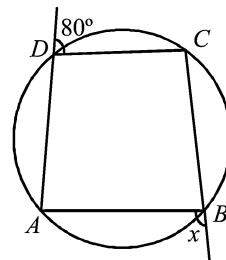
निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) A continuous piece of a circle is arc of the circle./एक वृत्त का लगातार भाग वृत्त का चाप होता है।  
(b) Segment of a circle is the region between an arc and radius of the circle./एक वृत्त का वृत्तखण्ड के चाप और त्रिज्या के बीच का क्षेत्र होता है।  
(c) A circle divides the plane, on which it lies, in two parts./एक वृत्त जिस समतल पर स्थित होता है, उसे दो भागों में विभाजित करता है।  
(d) Circles having the same centre and different radii are called congruent circles./वृत्त जिनके केंद्र समान तथा त्रिज्यायें असमान होती हैं, वे सर्वांगसम वृत्त होते हैं।

131. In the given figure, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral.

The value of  $\frac{x^\circ}{50}$  is

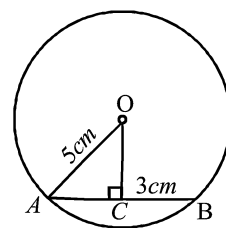
दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है, तो  $\frac{8^\circ}{50}$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 50 (d) 4

132. In the given figure, the length of AB, if OA = 5 cm and OC = 3 cm is

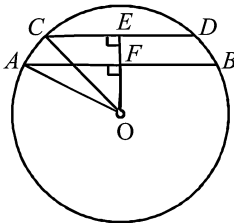
दी गई आकृति में, यदि OA = 5 cm और OC = 3 सेमी. है, तो AB की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 4 cm (b) 5 cm  
(c) 7 cm (d) 8 cm

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133. In the given figure,  $OE \perp CD$ ,  $OF \perp AB$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB = 24\text{cm}$ ,  $CD = 10\text{ cm}$ , radius  $OA = 13\text{cm}$ . The length of  $OF$  is:-  
 दी गई आकृति में,  $OE \perp CD$ ,  $OF \perp AB$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB = 24\text{ cm}$ ,  $CD = 10\text{cm}$ , त्रिज्या  $OA = 13\text{cm}$ .  $OF$  की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए:-



- (a) 3 cm
- (b) 5 cm
- (c) 4 cm
- (d) 6 cm

134. The locus of the centre of wheel rolling on a straight road is:

एक सीधी सड़क पर, एक बेलनाकार पहिया का बिन्दु पथ होता है-

- (a) Circle
- (b) Curved path
- (c) Straight line
- (d) None of these

135. Which of the following is/are incorrect?

निम्न में से कौन-सा गलत है?

(a) Semicircle is one of the sector whose central angle is  $180^\circ$  अर्द्धवृत्त एक ऐसा वृत्तखण्ड होता है, जिसका केंद्रीय कोण  $180^\circ$  होता है।

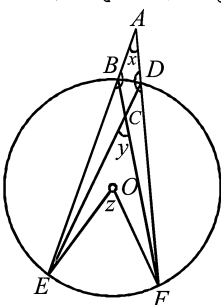
(b) Length of the Arc =  $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$  / वृत्त के चाप की लम्बाई =  $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$

(c) Circle can be divided into four equal sectors whose angle is  $90^\circ$  वृत्त के चार समान भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है, जिनका कोण  $90^\circ$  होता है।

(d) Area of sector =  $\frac{360^\circ}{\theta \times \pi r^2}$  / वृत्तखण्ड का क्षेत्रफल =  $\frac{360^\circ}{\theta \times \pi r^2}$

136. In figure,  $O$  is the centre of the circle. Then:

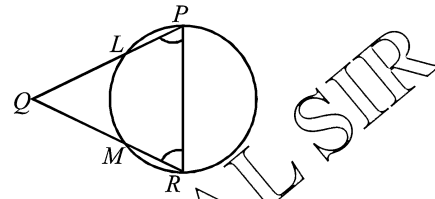
दी गई आकृति में,  $O$  वृत्त का केंद्र है, तो



- (a)  $x + y = z$
- (b)  $y = z$
- (c)  $x + 2y = z$
- (d)  $2x = z$

137. In an isosceles  $APQR$  in which  $PQ = QR$ . A circle which passes through  $P$  &  $R$  intersect at point  $L$  &  $M$  to the side  $PQ$  &  $QR$  respectively as shown in the figure then which one of the following is true?

एक समद्विबाहु  $APQR$  में जिसमें  $PQ = QR$  एक वृत्त  $P$  और  $R$  से पास होता है तथा भुजा  $PQ$  और  $QR$  को क्रमशः बिन्दु  $L$  और  $M$  पर काटता है, जैसा कि आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

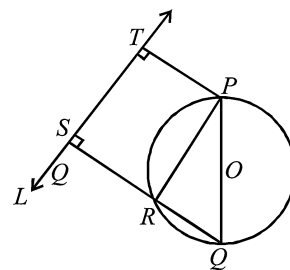


(a)  $L$  &  $M$  are the mid-points of  $PQ$  &  $QR$  respectively /  $L$  और  $M$  क्रमशः  $PQ$  और  $QR$  के मध्य-बिन्दु हैं।

- (b)  $LM = \frac{1}{2} PR$
- (c)  $LM \parallel PR$
- (d)  $\angle PQR = \angle QLM$

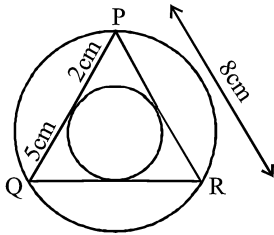
138. In the figure given below  $PQ$  is the diameter of the circle with centre  $O$ . If  $PT$  &  $QS$  are the perpendicular to the line  $L$ , &  $QS$  meet the circle at point  $R$  then which one of the following is correct?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $O$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त का  $PQ$  व्यास है। यदि  $PT$  और  $QS$  रेखा  $L$  पर लम्बवत् हैं और  $QS$  वृत्त पर स्थित बिन्दु  $R$  पर मिलती है। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $\Delta PRT$  is acute angled triangle
- (b)  $TP = RS$
- (c) Quadrilateral  $RPST$  is a square
- (d)  $\angle SRP$  is obtuse angle

139. In the figure given below length of side  $QR$  is...  
नीचे दी गई आकृति में, भुजा  $QR$  की लम्बाई क्या है?

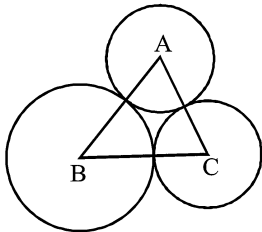


- (a) 11 cm (b) 10 cm  
(c) 12 cm (d) 9 cm

140. In the figure given below  $AB = 7\text{cm}$   $BC = 8\text{cm}$   $CA = 5\text{cm}$ . The radius of circles are \_\_\_\_

If A, B & C are centres

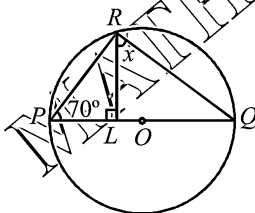
नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $AB = 7$  सेमी.,  $BC = 8$  सेमी.,  $CA = 5$  सेमी., तो वृत्तों की त्रिज्यायें ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि A, B और C न्यून कोण हैं?



- (a) 2 cm, 4 cm & 5 cm  
(b) 1 cm, 3 cm & 7 cm  
(c) 2 cm, 5 cm & 3 cm  
(d) 1 cm, 3 cm & 4 cm

141. In the adjoining figure given below,  $O$  is the centre of circle, the value of  $x$  is...

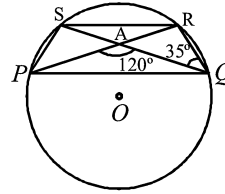
नीचे दी गई सही हुई आकृति में,  $O$  वृत्त का केंद्र का केंद्र है।  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $80^\circ$  (b)  $75^\circ$   
(c)  $70^\circ$  (d)  $65^\circ$

142. In the figure given below,  $O$  is the centre of circle and  $\angle AQR = 35^\circ$  &  $\angle PAQ = 120^\circ$  then  $\angle SPR$  is equal to:

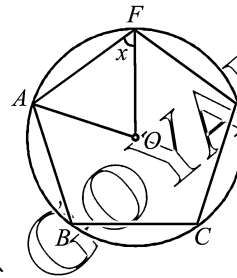
नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $O$  वृत्त का केंद्र और  $\angle AQR = 35^\circ$  और  $\angle PAQ = 120^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle SPR$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $20^\circ$   
(c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $25^\circ$

143. In the given pentagon ABCDE,  $AB = BC = CD = DE = AE$ . The value of  $x$  is? ( $O$  is centre of circle)

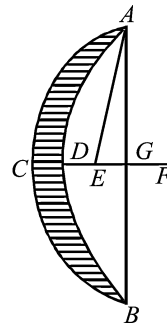
नीचे दिए गए पंचभुज ABCDE में  $AB = BC = CD, DE = AE$  तो  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए? (यदि  $O$  वृत्त का केंद्र है।)



- (a)  $36^\circ$  (b)  $54^\circ$   
(c)  $72^\circ$  (d)  $108^\circ$

144. A crescent is formed of two circular arcs ACB, ADB of equal radius centres E and F in the given figure. The perpendicular bisector of AB cuts the crescent at C and D, where  $CD = 12\text{ cm}$ ,  $AB = 16\text{ cm}$ . The radius of arcs is

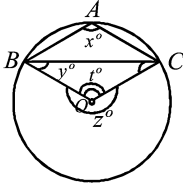
दी गई आकृति में, दो समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्तीय चाप जिनकी E और F है, के द्वारा एक सिकेंट बनता है। AB का लम्ब द्विविभाजक सिकेंट को C और D पर काटता है, जहां  $LD = 12$  सेमी.,  $AB = 16$  सेमी., चाप की त्रिज्या क्या होगी?



- (a) 18 cm (b) 16 cm  
(c) 12 cm (d) 10 cm

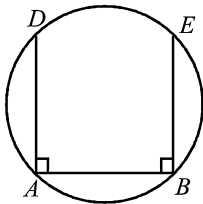
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145. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. A is any point on minor arc BC. Find the value of  $\angle BAC - \angle OBC$   
 दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है। छोटे चाप BC पर A कोई बिन्दु है।  $\angle BAC - \angle OBC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $90^\circ$
- (b)  $120^\circ$
- (c)  $60^\circ$
- (d)  $45^\circ$

146. Given a chord AB in a circle as shown  
 AB एक वृत्त की जीवा है, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है।

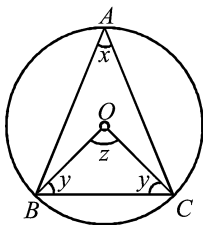


If two more chords AD and BE are drawn perpendicular to AB which of the following is correct?

यदि दो और जीवायें AD और BE, AB लम्बवत् हैं। निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a)  $AD = BE$
- (b)  $AD = 2BE$
- (c)  $2AD = BE$
- (d)  $AD = 3BE$

147. BC is a chord of a circle with centre O. A is a point on major arc BC. Find the total measure of  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle OBC$   
 BC एक वृत्त की जीवा है, जिसका केंद्र O है। बड़े खण्ड BC पर A कोई बिन्दु है।  $\angle BAC$  और  $\angle OBC$  का कुल मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $90^\circ$
- (b)  $100^\circ$
- (c)  $120^\circ$
- (d)  $150^\circ$

148. Fill in the blanks

A quadrilateral is said to be cyclic if the (P) of a pair of (Q) angles of the quadrilateral is (R)

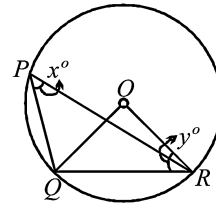
रिक्त स्थान भरिए

एक चतुर्भुज को चक्रिय चतुर्भुज कहलाता है यदि (P) (Q) चतुर्भुज के कोण होते हैं (R)

- (a) (P) Sum, (Q) Opposite, (R) Supplementary  
(P) योग, (Q) विपरीत, (R) अनुपूरक
- (b) (P) Sum, (Q) Opposite (R) Complementary  
(P) योग, (Q) विपरीत (R) समपूरक
- (c) (P) Difference, (Q) adjacent, (R) Supplementary  
(P) अंतर, (Q) निकटवर्ती (R) अनुपूरक
- (d) (P) Sum (Q) adjacent (R) complementary  
(P) योग, (Q) निकटवर्ती (R) समपूरक

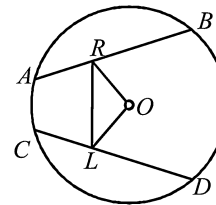
149. In the figure below, O is the centre of the circle and  $\angle QPR = x^\circ$ ,  $\angle ORQ = y^\circ$ . Which statement is true about  $x^\circ$  and  $y^\circ$

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है और  $\angle QPR = x^\circ$ ,  $\angle ORQ = y^\circ$ , कौन-सा कथन  $x^\circ$  और  $y^\circ$  के बारे में सही है?



- (a)  $x^\circ + y^\circ = 120^\circ$
- (b)  $x^\circ + y^\circ = 180^\circ$
- (c)  $x^\circ + y^\circ = 90^\circ$
- (d)  $x^\circ + y^\circ = 150^\circ$

150. In the given circle with centre O, the mid-points of two equal chords AB & CD are R & L respectively. दिए गए वृत्त में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, दो समान जीवाओं AB & CD के मध्य बिन्दु क्रमशः R और L हैं।



If  $\angle OLK = 25^\circ$ , then  $\angle LKB = ?$

यदि  $\angle OLK = 25^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle LKB = ?$

- (a)  $125^\circ$
- (b)  $115^\circ$
- (c)  $105^\circ$
- (d)  $90^\circ$



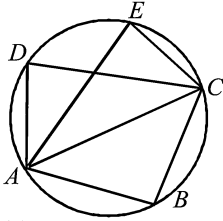
151. A circle of radius 25 units has a chord going through a point that is located 10 units from the centre. What is the shortest possible length that chord could have?  
 एक वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 25 इकाई है, में एक जीवा एक बिन्दु, जो केंद्र से 10 इकाई की दूरी पर है, से पास होती है। उस जीवा की न्यूनतम संभव लम्बाई क्या होगी?

- (a) 25 units (b)  $\sqrt{525}$  units  
 (c) 40 units (d)  $\sqrt{2100}$  units

152. Given, a quadrilateral ABCD is inscribed in a circle as shown in the figure below:

If  $\angle B = 125^\circ$ , then  $\angle E$  is equal to

एक वृत्त के अंदर एक चतुर्भुज ABCD बनाया गया है, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। यदि  $\angle B = 125^\circ$ , तो  $\angle E$  का मान क्या होगा?



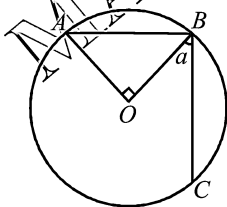
- (a)  $55^\circ$  (b)  $125^\circ$   
 (c)  $130^\circ$  (d)  $62.5^\circ$

153. Two parallel chords of a circle whose diameter is 13 cm are respectively, 5 cm and 12 cm in length. If both the chords lie in a semi-circle, then the distance between the chords is.

एक वृत्त में दो समांतर जीवायें हैं जिनकी लम्बाई क्रमशः 5 सेमी. और 12 सेमी. है। यदि दोनों जीवायें अर्धवृत्त में स्थित हैं, तो जीवाओं के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 8.5 cm (b) 5 cm  
 (c) 3.5 cm (d) 3 cm

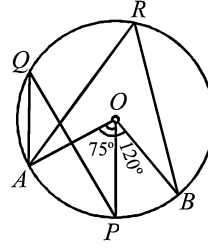
154. In the given figure, O is the centre of circle and  $AB = BC$  and  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ , then  $\angle a$  is दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है और  $AB = BC$  तथा  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ , तो  $\angle a = ?$



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d) None of these

155. In the figure given below, if  $\angle AOP = 75^\circ$  and  $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ , then what is  $\angle AQP$ ?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $\angle AOP = 75^\circ$  और  $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ , तो  $\angle AQP$  क्या होगा?



- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $37.5^\circ$   
 (c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $22.5^\circ$

156. AB and CD are two parallel chords of a circle such that  $AB = 10$  cm and  $CD = 24$  cm. If the chords are on the opposite sides of the centre and the distance between them is 17 cm, the radius of the circle is

AB और CD एक वृत्त की दो समांतर जीवायें हैं और  $AB = 10$  cm और  $CD = 24$  cm है। यदि जीवायें केंद्र की विपरीत दिशाओं में स्थित हैं और उनके बीच की दूरी 17 सेमी. है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 14 cm (b) 10 cm  
 (c) 13 cm (d) 15 cm

157. The radii of two circles are 9 cm and 12 cm. The circumference of a circle whose area is equal to sum of the areas of the two circles is

दो वृत्तों की त्रिज्यायें क्रमशः 9 सेमी. और 12 सेमी. हैं। उस वृत्त का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसका क्षेत्रफल इन दोनों वृत्तों के क्षेत्रफल के योग के बराबर है।

- (a) 15 cm (b)  $15\pi$  cm  
 (c)  $30\pi$  cm (d) 225 cm

158. The sum of the areas of two circles which touch each other externally is  $153\pi$  sq. units. If the sum of their radii is 15 units, then the ratio of large radius to the smaller radius is equal to

दो वृत्तों के क्षेत्रफल का योग  $153\pi$  (इकाई)<sup>2</sup> है, जो एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि उनकी त्रिज्याओं का योग 15 इकाई है, तो बड़ी त्रिज्या और छोटी त्रिज्या का अनुपात बराबर-

- (a) 4 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) None of these

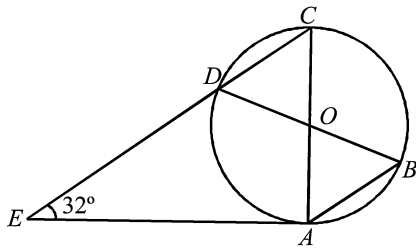
159. ABCD is cyclic quadrilateral and O is the centre of the circle. If  $\angle COD = 130^\circ$  and  $\angle BAC = 25^\circ$ , the value of  $\angle BOC$  and  $\angle BCD$  are respectively.

ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है और O वृत्त का केंद्र है। यदि  $\angle COD = 130^\circ$  और  $\angle BAC = 25^\circ$ , तो  $\angle BOC$  और  $\angle BCD$  मान क्रमशः है-

- (a)  $40^\circ, 90^\circ$  (b)  $50^\circ, 90^\circ$   
 (c)  $65^\circ, 50^\circ$  (d)  $70^\circ, 80^\circ$

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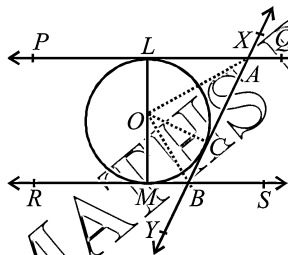
160. In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle ABCD. The straight lines AC and BD intersect at O. The tangent at A meets CD produced at E and  $\angle AED = 32^\circ$   $\angle ABD$  and  $\angle AOD$   
 आकृति में, O वृत्त ABCD का केंद्र है। सीधी रेखायें AC और BD एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु पर काटती हैं। CD को E तक बढ़ाया गया है तथा A से एक स्पर्श रेखा जाती है, जो CD को E पर मिलती है और  $\angle AED = 32^\circ$ , तो  $\angle ABD$  और  $\angle AOD$  के मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $60^\circ, 120^\circ$  (b)  $58^\circ, 116^\circ$   
 (c)  $114^\circ, 72^\circ$  (d)  $50^\circ, 108^\circ$

161. PQ and RS are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre O and another tangent XY with point of contact C and intersect PQ at A and RS at B. Find  $\angle AOB$ .

एक O केंद्र वाले वृत्त की, PQ और RS दो समांतर स्पर्श रेखायें हैं तथा एक दूसरी स्पर्श रेखा XY बिन्दु C से होकर जाती है, जो PQ को A पर तथा RS को B पर काटती है।  $\angle AOB$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $120^\circ$

162. The radius of the incircle of a triangle is 4 cm and the secant into which the side is divided by the point of contact are 6 cm, 8 cm. find the other two sides of the triangle.

एक त्रिभुज के अंतःवृत्त की त्रिज्या 4 सेमी है और सिकेंट जिसके द्वारा भुजा को विभाजित किया जाता है, 6 सेमी है और वह भुजा 8 सेमी है। त्रिभुज की ओर दो भुजाओं को ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 15 cm, 13 cm (b) 20 cm, 10 cm  
 (c) 18 cm, 11 cm (d) 10 cm, 15 cm

163. In a right angled  $\triangle ABC$ , right angled at B,  $BC = 15$  cm and  $AB = 8$  cm. A circle is inscribed in  $\triangle ABC$ . The radius of the circle is:

एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC, जो कोण B पर समकोण है, में  $BC = 15$  सेमी और  $AB = 8$  सेमी। त्रिभुज ABC में एक वृत्त बनाया गया है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 3 cm (b) 4 cm  
 (c) 2 cm (d) 5 cm

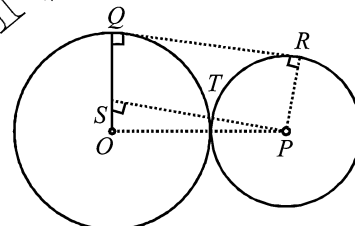
164. The tangents drawn at the end points of two perpendicular diameter of a circle are parallel to each other, which form a square and whose length of side is 2 cm. The radius of the circle is

एक वृत्त के दो लम्बवत् व्यासों के अंतिम बिन्दुओं से दो समांतर स्पर्श रेखायें खींची जाती हैं, जिनके द्वारा एक वर्ग बनता है, जिसकी लम्बाई 2 सेमी है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी?

- (a) 2 cm (b) 4 cm  
 (c) 0.35 cm (d) 1 cm

165. Two circle with centres O and P, and radii 8 cm and 4 cm touch each other externally. Find the length of their common tangent QR.

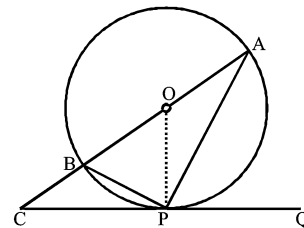
O तथा P वाले केंद्र वाले दो वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्यायें 8 सेमी तथा 4 सेमी हैं, एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं, उनकी सामूहिक स्पर्श रेखा QR की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 8 cm (b) 7 cm  
 (c)  $8\sqrt{2}$  cm (d)  $7\sqrt{3}$  cm

166. A tangent CQ touches a circle with centre O at P. Diameter AB is produced to meet the tangent at C. If  $\angle ACP = a^\circ$  and  $\angle BPC = b^\circ$ , find the relation connecting a and b.

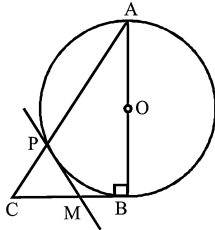
O केंद्र वाले वृत्त को, एक स्पर्श रेखा CQ बिन्दु P पर स्पर्श करती है। व्यास AB को बढ़ाया जाता है तथा यह स्पर्श रेखा को C पर मिलता है। यदि  $\angle ACP = a^\circ$  और  $\angle BPC = b^\circ$ , a और b के बीच संबंध ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $a^\circ + b^\circ = 180^\circ$  (b)  $a^\circ + 2b^\circ = 90^\circ$   
 (c)  $a^\circ - b^\circ = 160^\circ$  (d)  $2a^\circ + b^\circ = 100^\circ$

167. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ . If a circle drawn with AB as diameter intersects the hypotenuse AC at P, which of the following is true?

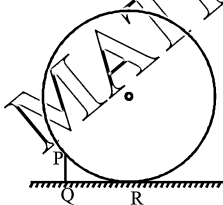
$\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ , यदि एक वृत्त बनाया जाता है जिसका व्यास AB है और वृत्त कर्ण AC को P पर काटता है। निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a) The tangent drawn to the circle at P bisects the side BC./ वृत्त पर P से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा भुजा BC को द्विविभाजित करती है।
- (b) The tangent drawn to the circle at A bisects the side AB./ वृत्त पर A से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा भुजा AB को द्विविभाजित करती है।
- (c) The tangent drawn to the circle at B bisects the side AC./ वृत्त पर B से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा भुजा AC को द्विविभाजित करती है।
- (d) The tangent drawn to the circle at C bisects the side BC./ वृत्त पर C से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा भुजा BC को द्विविभाजित करती है।

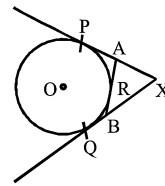
168. A ball is in the rest position against a step PQ. If PQ = 10 cm and QR = 15 cm, then find diameter of the ball.

एक गेंद एक सीढ़ी PQ के सहारे विराम अवस्था में स्थित है। यदि PQ = 10 सेमी. और QR = 15 सेमी., तो गेंद का व्यास ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 16 cm
- (b) 32.5 cm
- (c) 28 cm
- (d) 42 cm

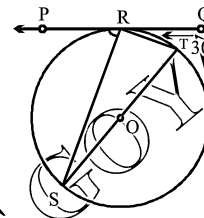
169. In figure, XP and XQ are tangents from X to the circle with centre O. R is a point on the circle. Then: आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर X से दो स्पर्श रेखायें XP और XQ खींची गई हैं। वृत्त पर R कोई बिन्दु है, तो -



- (a)  $2 \times AP = XP$
- (b)  $XB + BR = XA + AR$
- (c)  $XB = \frac{1}{2} XQ$
- (d)  $XQ + XA = XP + XB$

170. In the figure, PQ is tangent at a point R of the circle with centre O. If  $\angle TRQ = 30^\circ$ , find  $\angle PRS$ .

आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु R से एक PQ स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है। यदि  $\angle TRQ = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle PRS$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $50^\circ$
- (b)  $90^\circ$
- (c)  $110^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

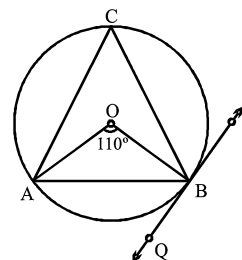
171. PQ is a tangent drawn from a point P to a circle with centre O and QOR is a diameter of the circle such that  $\angle POR = 120^\circ$ , then  $\angle OPQ$  is

O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु P से PQ एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है। और QOR वृत्त का व्यास है,  $\angle POR = 120^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle OPQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $60^\circ$
- (b)  $45^\circ$
- (c)  $30^\circ$
- (d)  $90^\circ$

172. In figure, AB is a chord of circle, and PQ is a tangent at point B of the circle. If  $\angle AOB = 110^\circ$ , then  $\angle ABQ$  is

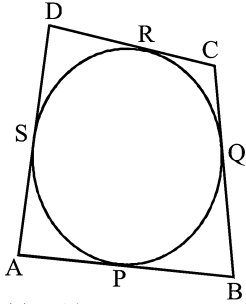
आकृति में, AB वृत्त का व्यास है और PQ वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु B से, एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है। यदि  $\angle AOB = 110^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ABQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $45^\circ$
- (b)  $70^\circ$
- (c)  $55^\circ$
- (d)  $35^\circ$

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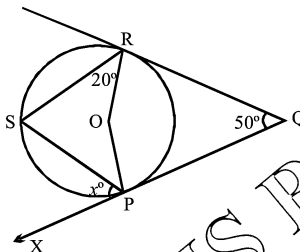
173. In the given figure, quadrilateral ABCD is circumscribed touching the circle at P, Q, R and S. If AP = 6 cm, BP = 5 cm, CQ = 3 and DR = 4 cm, then perimeter of quadrilateral ABCD is दी गई आकृति में, ABCD चतुर्भुज के अंदर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, जो चतुर्भुज को बिन्दु P, Q, R और S पर स्पर्श करता है यदि AP = 6 cm, BP = 5 cm, CQ = 3 और DR = 4 cm है, तो चतुर्भुज ABCD का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 18 cm (b) 27 cm  
(c) 36 cm (d) 22 cm

174. In the diagram, PQ and QR are tangents to the circle centre O, at P and R respectively. Find the value of x.

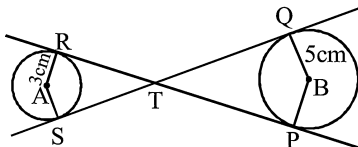
आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्थित बिन्दु P और R से दो स्पर्श रेखा PQ और QR खींची जाती है, तो x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 25 (b) 35  
(c) 45 (d) 55

175. In the figure, RTP and STQ are common tangents to the two circles with centres A and B. The radii of the two circles are 3 cm and 5 cm respectively. If ST : TQ = 1 : 3 and RT = 4 cm. Find the length of QT and AB.

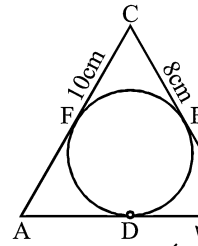
आकृति में, A और B केंद्र वाले वृत्तों से दो सामूहिक स्पर्श रेखा RTP और STQ खींची जाती है। दोनों वृत्तों की त्रिज्यायें क्रमशः 3 cm और 5 cm हैं। यदि ST : TQ = 1 : 3 और RT = 4 cm है, तो QT और AB की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) QT = 10 cm, AB = 15 cm  
(b) QT = 15 cm, AB = 12 cm  
(c) QT = 18 cm, AB = 18 cm  
(d) QT = 12 cm, AB = 18 cm

176. A circle is inscribed in a triangle ABC having sides 8 cm, 10 cm and 12 cm as shown in figure. Find AD, BE and CF

एक त्रिभुज ABC में एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, त्रिभुज की भुजायें 8 सेमी., 10 सेमी. और 12 सेमी. हैं, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। AD, BE और CF ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) AD = 7 cm, BE = 5 cm, CF = 3 cm  
(b) AD = 4 cm, BE = 6 cm, CF = 5 cm  
(c) AD = 2 cm, BE = 2 cm, CF = 4 cm  
(d) AD = 5 cm, BE = 7 cm, CF = 3 cm

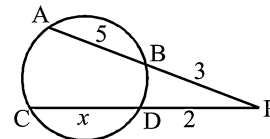
177. Two tangents TP and TQ to a circle with centre O from an external point T. Then  $\angle PTQ \div \angle OPQ$ .

O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर, बाहरी स्थित एक बिन्दु T से दो स्पर्श रेखा TP और TQ खींची जाती हैं। तो  $\angle PTQ \div \angle OPQ$  है?

- (a) 8 (b) 6  
(c) 4 (d) 2

178. Two chords AB and CD of a circle intersect each other at P outside the circle. If AB = 5 cm, BP = 3 cm and PD = 2, find CD.

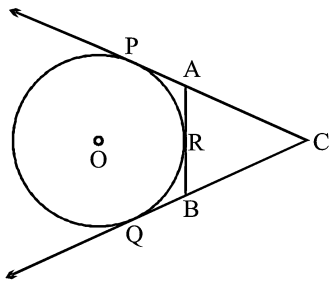
एक वृत्त की दो जीवायें AB और CD वृत्त के बाहर एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु P पर काटती हैं। यदि AB = 5 सेमी., BP = 3 सेमी. और PD = 2 सेमी. है, तो CD ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a) 4 cm (b) 5 cm  
(c) 8 cm (d) 10 cm

179. In the given figure, CP and CQ are tangents to a circle with centre O. ARB is another tangent touching the circle at R. If CP = 11 cm and BC = 7 cm, then find the length of BR.

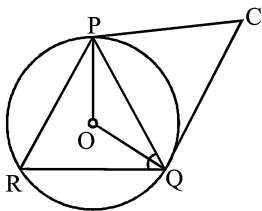
दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त से CP और CQ दो स्पर्श रेखायें खींची जाती हैं। ARB एक-दूसरी स्पर्श रेखा है, जो वृत्त को बिन्दु R पर स्पर्श करती है। यदि CP = 11 सेमी. BC = 7 सेमी., तो BR की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 4 cm (b) 10 cm  
(c) 3.5 cm (d) 8 cm

180. In the given figure,  $PQ = QR$ ,  $\angle RQP = 68^\circ$ ,  $CQ$  and  $PC$  are tangents to the circle with centre  $O$ . Calculate the values of  $\angle QOP$  and  $\angle QCP$

दी गई आकृति में,  $PQ = QR$ ,  $\angle RQP = 68^\circ$ ,  $PC$  और  $CQ$ ,  $O$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त से दो स्पर्श रेखायें खींची जाती हैं।  $\angle QOP$  और  $\angle QCP$  के मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\angle QOP = 112^\circ$ ,  $\angle QCP = 68^\circ$   
(b)  $\angle QOP = 68^\circ$ ,  $\angle QCP = 112^\circ$   
(c)  $\angle QOP = 100^\circ$ ,  $\angle QCP = 40^\circ$   
(d)  $\angle QOP = 80^\circ$ ,  $\angle QCP = 60^\circ$

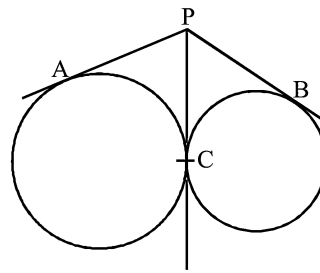
181. With the vertices  $\triangle ABC$  as centres, three circles are described, each touching the other two externally. If the sides of the triangle are 9 cm, 7 cm and 6 cm, find the radii of the circle.

$\triangle ABC$  के शीर्ष  $A, B, C$  को केंद्र मानकर तीन वृत्त खींचे जाते हैं, प्रत्येक एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि त्रिभुज की भुजायें 9 सेमी., 7 सेमी. और 6 सेमी. हैं, वृत्तों की त्रिज्यायें ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 3 cm, 6 cm, 9 cm (b) 4 cm, 5 cm, 2 cm  
(c) 2 cm, 3 cm, 11 cm (d) 9 cm, 7 cm,  $\sqrt{3}$  cm

182. Two circles touch each other externally at a point  $C$  and  $P$  is a point on the common tangent at  $C$ . If  $PA$  and  $PB$  tangents to the two circles, then

दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु  $C$  पर बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं और  $P$  एक बिन्दु है, एक सामूहिक स्पर्श रेखा पर, जो  $C$  से होकर जाती है यदि  $PA$  और  $PB$  वृत्तों से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखायें हैं?

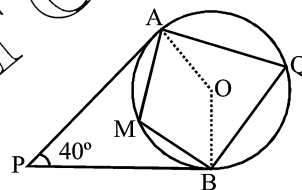


- (a)  $PA = 2 PB$  (b)  $PC = \frac{1}{2} PB$

- (c)  $PB = \frac{1}{2} PA$  (d)  $PA = PB$

183. In the given figure,  $PA$  and  $PB$  are two tangents to the circle with centre  $O$ . If  $\angle APB = 40^\circ$ , find  $\angle AQB$  and  $\angle AMB$ .

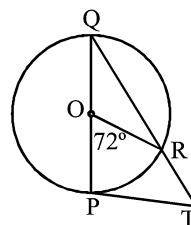
दी गई आकृति में,  $O$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त से  $PA$  और  $PB$  दो स्पर्श रेखायें खींची जाती हैं। यदि  $\angle APB = 40^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle AQB$  और  $\angle AMB$  के मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\angle AQB = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle AMB = 110^\circ$   
(b)  $\angle AQB = 110^\circ$ ,  $\angle AMB = 70^\circ$   
(c)  $\angle AQB = 100^\circ$ ,  $\angle AMB = 50^\circ$   
(d)  $\angle AQB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle AMB = 40^\circ$

184. In the given figure  $PQ$  is a diameter of a circle with centre  $O$  and  $PT$  is a tangent at  $P$ .  $QT$  meets the circle at  $R$ . If  $\angle POR = 72^\circ$ , find  $\angle PTR$

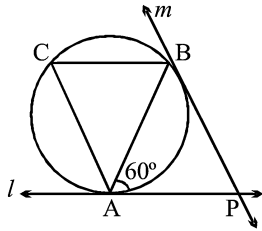
दी गई आकृति में,  $PQ$  वृत्त का व्यास है और  $P$  पर  $PT$  एक स्पर्श रेखा है।  $QR$  वृत्त को बिन्दु  $R$  पर काटती है। यदि  $\angle POR = 72^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle PTR$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $50^\circ$  (b)  $54^\circ$   
(c)  $27^\circ$  (d)  $108^\circ$

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185. In the diagram below, if  $l$  and  $m$  are two tangents and  $AB$  is a chord making an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the tangent  $l$ , then the angle between  $l$  and  $m$  is नीचे दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $l$  और  $m$  दो स्पर्श रेखायें हैं और  $AB$  एक जीवा है, जो स्पर्श रेखा  $l$  के साथ  $60^\circ$  का कोण बनाती हैं, जो  $l$  और  $m$  के बीच बनाये गए कोण का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

186. The length 'L' of a tangent, drawn from a point 'A' to a circle is  $\frac{4}{3}$  of the radius 'r'. The shortest distance from A to the circle is:

एक वृत्त पर एक बिन्दु A से एक स्पर्श रेखा L खींची जाती है, जिसकी लम्बाई वृत्त की त्रिज्या  $r$  की  $\frac{4}{3}$  है, बिन्दु A से वृत्त की न्यूनतम दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?:

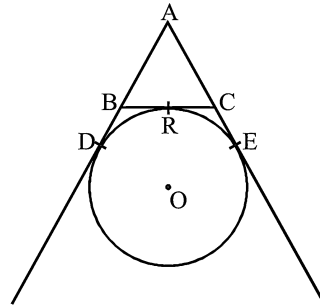
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}r$  (b)  $r$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}L$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}L$

187. \_\_\_(P)\_\_\_ tangent(s) can be drawn to a circle through a point inside the circle; \_\_\_(Q)\_\_\_ tangent(s) can be drawn if the point is outside the circle and \_\_\_(R)\_\_\_ tangent(s) can be drawn if the point is lying on the circle.

\_\_\_(P)\_\_\_ स्पर्श रेखा एक वृत्त पर एक बिन्दु से खींची जा सकती है, यदि बिन्दु वृत्त के अंदर स्थित हो \_\_\_(Q)\_\_\_ स्पर्श रेखा खींची जा सकती है, यदि बिन्दु वृत्त के बाहर स्थित हो और \_\_\_(R)\_\_\_ स्पर्श रेखा खींची जा सकती है, यदि बिन्दु वृत्त पर स्थित है।

- (a) (P) - two, (Q) - one, (R) - two  
(b) (P) - no, (Q) - two, (R) - one  
(c) (P) - two, (Q) - two, (R) - no  
(d) (P) - one, (Q) - two, (R) - one

188. In the above figure the perimeter of the triangle ABC is 28 cm and  $BC = 6$  cm. The length of AD is ऊपर दी गई आकृति में त्रिभुज ABC का परिमाप 28 सेमी. है और  $BC = 6$  सेमी.। AD की लम्बाई कितनी है?

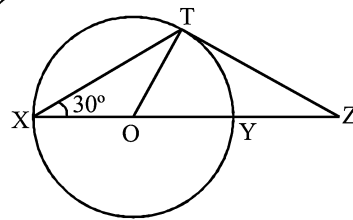


- (a) 0.22 m (b) 0.14 m  
(c) 0.17 m (d) 0.12 m

189. In the figure below XOY is the diameter of the circle and the extended XY meets the tangent (TZ) of the circle at Z. If  $\angle TXY = 30^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle TZY$  is equal to

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, XOY वृत्त का व्यास है और XY को बढ़ाया जाता है, जो वृत्त से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा TZ को Z पर मिलती है। यदि  $\angle TXY = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle TZY$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $15^\circ$   
(c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$

190. Two circles with centres P and R touch each other externally at O. A line passing through O cuts the circles at T and S respectively, then

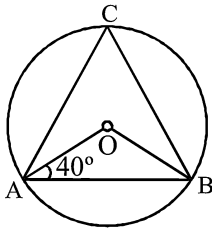
P और R केंद्र वाले दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को O पर बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। एक रेखा जो O से होकर जाती है, वृत्तों को क्रमशः T और S पर काटती है, तो

- (a) PT and RS are of equal length/PT और RS लम्बाई में समान होती है।  
(b) PT and RS are perpendicular to each other/PT और RS एक-दूसरे के लम्बवत् होती है।  
(c) PT and RS are intersecting/PT और RS एक-दूसरे को काटती है।  
(d) PT and RS are parallel/PT और RS समांतर होती है।

191. A cyclic parallelogram is a एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज होता है-

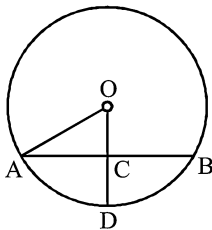
- (a) square/वर्ग
- (b) quadrilateral/चतुर्भुज
- (c) trapezium/समलंब चतुर्भुज
- (d) rectangle/आयत

192. In figure, if  $\angle OAB = 40^\circ$ , then  $\angle ACB$  is equal to चित्र में, यदि  $\angle OAB = 40^\circ$ , तो  $\angle ACB$  किसके समान है?



- (a)  $50^\circ$
- (b)  $40^\circ$
- (c)  $60^\circ$
- (d)  $70^\circ$

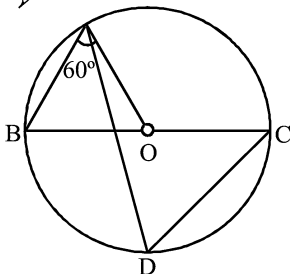
193. In given figure, if  $OA = 5$  cm,  $AB = 8$  and  $OD$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ , then  $CD$  is equal to- दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $OA = 5$  cm,  $AB = 8$  और  $OD$ ,  $AB$  के लम्बवत हैं, तो  $CD$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 cm
- (b) 3 cm
- (c) 4 cm
- (d) 5 cm

194. In given figure,  $BC$  is a diameter of the circle and  $\angle BAO = 60^\circ$ . Then  $\angle ADC$  is equal to:

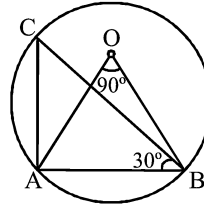
दी गई आकृति में,  $BC$  का वृत्त का व्यास है और  $\angle BAO = 60^\circ$ , तो  $\angle ADC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$
- (b)  $45^\circ$
- (c)  $60^\circ$
- (d)  $120^\circ$

195. In given figure, if  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ , then  $\angle CAO$  is equal to

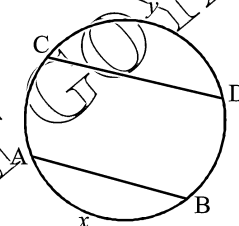
दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ , तो  $\angle CAO$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$
- (b)  $45^\circ$
- (c)  $90^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

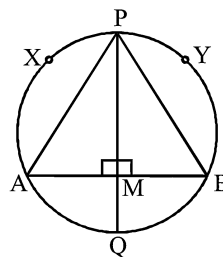
196. If arcs  $AXB$  and  $CYD$  of a circle are congruent the ratio of chord  $AB$  and chord  $CD$ .

यदि एक वृत्त के चाप  $AXB$  और  $CYD$  सर्वांगसम हैं। तो जीवा  $AB$  और जीवा  $CD$  का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 1 : 2
- (b) 1 : 1
- (c) 2 : 1
- (d) None of these

197. If the perpendicular bisector of a chord  $AB$  of a circle  $PXA$ ,  $QBY$  intersects the circle at  $P$  and  $Q$ , then यदि एक वृत्त  $PXA$ ,  $QBY$  की जीवा  $AB$  का लम्बवत् द्विविभाजक वृत्त के बिन्दु  $P$  और  $Q$  पर काटता है, तो-



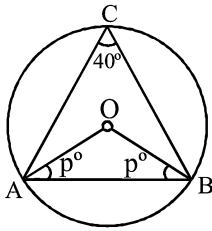
- (a) Arc  $PXA =$  Arc  $PYB$
- (b)  $AB = PM$
- (c)  $AP = PM$
- (d) None of these

198.  $ABCD$  is such a quadrilateral that  $A$  is the centre of the circle passing through  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$ . then  $ABCD$  एक चतुर्भुज इस प्रकार है कि  $A$  उस वृत्त का केंद्र है, जो  $B$ ,  $C$  और  $D$  से होकर जाता है, तो-

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- (a)  $\angle CBD + \angle CDB = \angle BAD$
- (b)  $\angle CBD + \angle CDB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAD$
- (c)  $\angle CBD + \angle CDB = \frac{2}{3} \angle BAD$
- (d) None of these

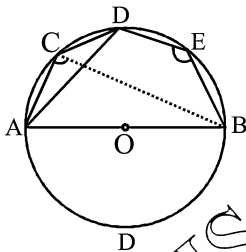
199. In given figure,  $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$ , find  $\angle OAB$   
 दी गई आकृति में,  $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle OAB$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $50^\circ$
- (b)  $45^\circ$
- (c)  $30^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

200. In given figure, AOB is a diameter of the circle and C, D, E are any three points on the semicircle. Then  $\angle ACD + \angle BED = ?$

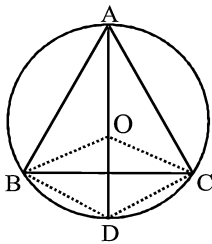
दी गई आकृति में, AOB वृत्त का व्यास है और C, D, और E अर्धवृत्त पर स्थित कोई तीन बिन्दु हैं तो  $\angle ACD + \angle BED = ?$



- (a)  $150^\circ$
- (b)  $250^\circ$
- (c)  $270^\circ$
- (d)  $360^\circ$

201. If ABC is equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle and P be any point on a minor arc BC which does not coincide with B or C, then which of the following is true.

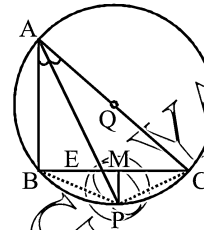
यदि एक वृत्त के अन्तर्गत एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC बनाया जाता है और वृत्त के लघु चाप BC में, P कोई बिन्दु स्थित है, जो B और C के अनुरूप नहीं है, तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $\angle BAP = \angle CAP$
- (b)  $\angle AOC = 2\angle APC$
- (c)  $\angle AOB = 2\angle APB$
- (d) All of the above

202. In  $\triangle ABC$  with sides 6cm, 7cm & 8cm, the angle bisector of the largest angle divides the opposite side into two segments what is length of shorter segment?  
 किसी त्रिभुज ABC जिसकी भुजा 6, 7 और 8cm है सबसे बड़े कोण का समद्विभाजक सामने वाली भुजा की दो भाग में बाँटता है। तो छोटा भाग होगा।

- (a)  $\frac{24}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{21}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{48}{13}$
- (d)  $\frac{56}{13}$



- (a)  $BP = BQ$
- (b)  $BP = AB$
- (c)  $BQ = AB$
- (d) None of these

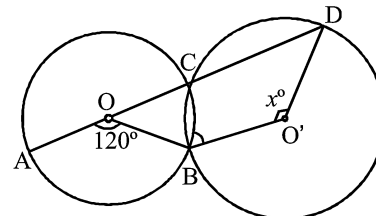
203. ABCD is a parallelogram. The circle through A, B and C intersects CD produced at E. If  $AB = 10$  cm,  $BC = 8$  cm,  $CE = 14$  cm, find AE

ABCD एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है। CD को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है, तथा एक वृत्त जो A, B और C होकर जाता है। CD को E पर काटता है। यदि  $AB = 10$  सेमी.,  $BC = 8$  सेमी.,  $CE = 14$  सेमी., AE का ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 7 cm
- (b) 4 cm
- (c) 8 cm
- (d) 6 cm

204. In the given figure, O and O' are the centres of two circles intersecting each other at B and C. ACD is a straight line, find x

दी गई आकृति में, O और O' दो वृत्तों के केंद्र हैं, जो एक-दूसरे को B और C पर काटते हैं। ACD एक सीधी रेखा है,  $x^\circ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

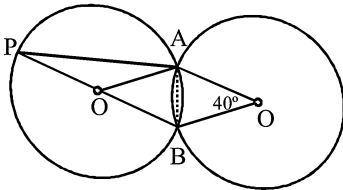


- (a)  $120^\circ$
- (b)  $100^\circ$
- (c)  $140^\circ$
- (d)  $110^\circ$



205. In the given figure, two congruent circles with centres O and O' intersect at A and B. If  $\angle AOB = 40^\circ$ , then find  $\angle APB$

दी गई आकृति में, O और O' केंद्र वाले दो सर्वांगसम वृत्त एक-दूसरे को A और B पर काटते हैं। यदि  $\angle AOB = 40^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle APB$  का ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $35^\circ$   
(c)  $25^\circ$  (d)  $20^\circ$

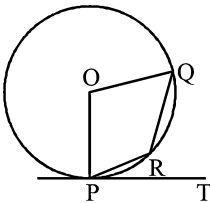
206. Which of the following statement is not true?

निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (a) There is only one tangents at a point of the circle./वृत्त के एक बिन्दु पर केवल एक ही स्पर्श रेखा होती है।  
(b) The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to circle are equal./वृत्त पर एक बाहरी बिन्दु से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखाओं की लम्बाई समान होती है।  
(c) There can be many tangents to a circle through a point lying outside the circle/वृत्त के बाहर स्थित किसी बिन्दु से वृत्त पर कई स्पर्श रेखाएँ खींची जा सकती हैं।  
(d) No tangent can be drawn to the circle from a point in side the circle/वृत्त के अंदर स्थित एक बिन्दु से वृत्त पर कोई स्पर्श रेखा नहीं खींची जा सकती है।

207. In the figure, PQ is a chord of a circle with centre O & PT is the tangent at P such that  $\angle QPT = 70^\circ$ , then the measure of  $\angle PRQ$  is equal to:

आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त की PQ एक जीवा है और PT बिन्दु P पर स्पर्श रेखा है, यदि  $\angle QPT = 70^\circ$ , तो  $\angle PRQ$  का मान ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $135^\circ$  (b)  $150^\circ$   
(c)  $120^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$

208. PQ is a chord of length 8cm of a circle of radius 5cm. The tangents at P & Q intersect at a point T. Then the length of TP is:-

PQ एक वृत्त की जीवा है जिसकी लम्बाई 8 सेमी. है, और वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है। P और Q से खींची जाने वाली स्पर्श रेखाएं एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु T पर काटती हैं, तो TP की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $10\frac{2}{7}$  cm (b)  $24.5$  cm  
(c)  $\frac{20}{3}$  cm (d)  $12$  cm

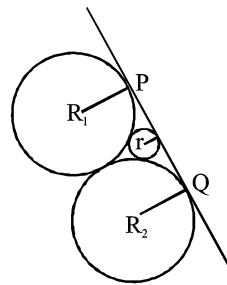
209. The distance between the centres of two circles of radii 3cm & 8cm respectively is 13cm. If PQ is the direct common tangent of the circle, then its length is:-

दो वृत्तों के केंद्रों की बीच की दूरी 13 सेमी. है, जिनकी त्रिज्यायें क्रमशः 3 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. है। यदि PQ वृत्त की उभयनिष्ठ अनुस्पर्श रेखा है, तो इसकी लम्बाई क्या होगी?

- (a) 11 cm (b) 12 cm  
(c) 13 cm (d) 14 cm

210. Three circles with radii  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , &  $r$  touch each other externally as shown in the adjoining figure. If PQ is their common tangent &  $R_1 > R_2$ , then which of the following relations is correct?

तीन वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्यायें  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , और  $r$  हैं, एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। यदि PQ इनकी अनुस्पर्श रेखा है और  $R_1 > R_2$ , तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $R_1 - R_2 = r$   
(b)  $R_1 + R_2 = 2r$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{r}$   
(d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$

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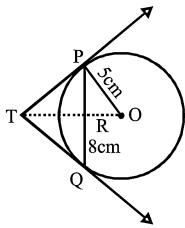
211. ABC is a triangle in which AB = 4 cm, BC = 5 cm and AC = 6 cm. A circle is drawn to touch side BC at P, side AB extended at Q and side AC extended at R. Then, AQ equals:-

ABC एक त्रिभुज है, जिसमें AB = 4 सेमी., BC = 5 सेमी. और AC = 6 सेमी. एक वृत्त बनाया जाता है, जो भुजा BC को P पर स्पर्श करता है, भुजा AB को Q तक बढ़ाया जाता है और भुजा AC को R तक बढ़ाया जाता है, तो AQ का मान कितना है?

- (a) 7.0 cm (b) 7.5 cm  
(c) 6.5 cm (d) 15.0 cm

212. PQ is a chord of length 8 cm of a circle of radius 5 cm. The tangents at P & Q intersect at a point T (see fig.). Find the length of TP.

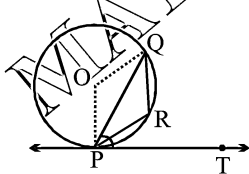
5 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त की जीवा PQ है, जिसकी लम्बाई 8 सेमी. है। P और Q पर स्पर्श रेखायें बिन्दु T पर काटती हैं। TP की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 20 cm (b)  $\frac{20}{3}$  cm  
(c) 30 cm (d) 45 cm

213. In fig. PQ is a chord of a circle & PT is the tangent at P such that  $\angle QPT = 60^\circ$ . Then  $\angle PRQ$  is equal to:

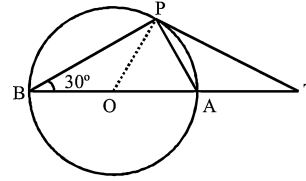
आकृति में, PQ एक वृत्त की जीवा है और PT, P पर स्पर्श रेखा है, यदि  $\angle QPT = 60^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle PRQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $110^\circ$   
(c)  $120^\circ$  (d)  $100^\circ$

214. In the fig. BOA is a diameter of a circle & the tangent at a point P meets BA extended at T. If  $\angle PBO = 30^\circ$ , then  $\angle PTA$  is equal to:-

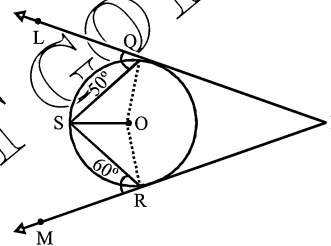
आकृति में, BOA वृत्त का व्यास है और P पर स्पर्श रेखा PT, BA को T पर मिलती है। यदि  $\angle PBO = 30^\circ$ , तो  $\angle PTA$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
(c)  $15^\circ$  (d)  $115^\circ$

215. In fig., PQL & PRM are tangent to the circle with centre O at the points Q & R, respectively & S is a point on the circle such that  $\angle SQL = 50^\circ$  &  $\angle SRM = 60^\circ$ . Then  $\angle QSR$  is equal to:

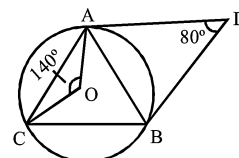
आकृति में, PQL और PRM वृत्त पर क्रमशः Q और R पर स्पर्श रेखायें हैं, वृत्त का O केंद्र है और S वृत्त पर स्थित कोई दूसरा बिन्दु है, यदि  $\angle SQL = 50^\circ$  और  $\angle SRM = 60^\circ$ . तो  $\angle QSR$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:-



- (a)  $110^\circ$  (b)  $70^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $80^\circ$

216. In given figure, O is centre of the circumcircle of  $\Delta ABC$ . Tangents at A & B intersect at D. Given  $\angle ADB = 80^\circ$  &  $\angle AOC = 140^\circ$ , calculate the  $\angle CAB$ .

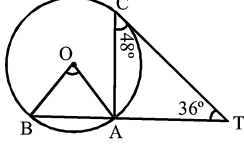
दी गई आकृति में,  $\Delta ABC$  के बाह्य वृत्त का केंद्र O है। A और B पर स्पर्श रेखायें बिन्दु D पर काटती हैं। दिया गया है  $\angle ADB = 80^\circ$  और  $\angle AOC = 140^\circ$ , तो  $\angle CAB$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
(c)  $80^\circ$  (d)  $70^\circ$

217. A, B & C are three points on a circle. The tangent at C meets BA produced at T. Given that  $\angle ATC = 36^\circ$  & that the  $\angle ACT = 48^\circ$ , calculate the angle subtended by AB at the centre of the circle.

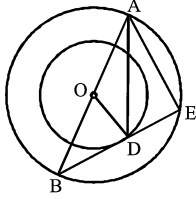
A, B और C एक वृत्त पर स्थित तीन बिन्दु हैं। BA को T तक बढ़ाया जाता है और C से एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची जाती है, जो BA को T पर मिलती है। दिया गया है  $\angle ATC = 36^\circ$  और  $\angle ACT = 48^\circ$ , AB के द्वारा वृत्त के केंद्र पर बनाये गए कोण का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $48^\circ$  (b)  $96^\circ$   
(c)  $115^\circ$  (d)  $100^\circ$

218. The radii of two concentric circles are 13cm & 8cm. AB is a diameter of the bigger circle. BE is a tangent to the smaller circle touching it at D. Find the length of AD.

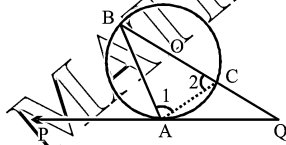
दो सकेन्द्र वृत्तों की त्रिज्यायें 13 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. हैं। AB बड़े वृत्त का व्यास है। BE छोटे पर D से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा है। AD की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 19 cm (b) 14 cm  
(c) 10 cm (d) 6 cm

219. In the figure, O is the centre of the circle. PQ is a tangent to the circle at A. If  $\angle PAB = 58^\circ$ . Find  $\angle ABQ$  &  $\angle AQB$ .

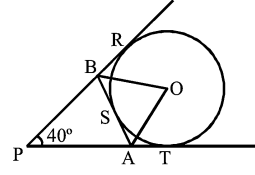
आकृति में O वृत्त का केंद्र है, PQ वृत्त पर A से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा है। यदि  $\angle PAB = 58^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ABQ$  और  $\angle AQB$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $13^\circ, 16^\circ$  (b)  $44^\circ, 48^\circ$   
(c)  $78^\circ, 22^\circ$  (d)  $32^\circ, 26^\circ$

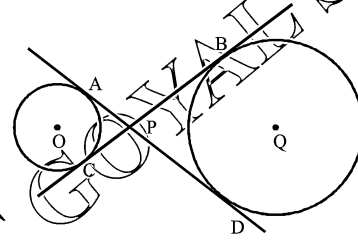
220. As shown in the figure, triangle PAB is formed by three tangents to circle with centre O and  $\angle APB = 40^\circ$ . Find  $\angle AOB$ .

जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त की तीन स्पर्श रेखाओं से त्रिभुज PAB बनाया गया है और  $\angle APB = 40^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle AOB$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $40^\circ$  (b)  $110^\circ$   
(c)  $70^\circ$  (d)  $140^\circ$

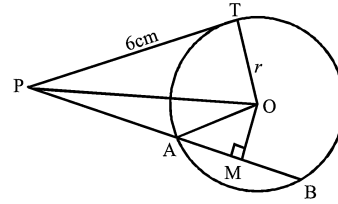
221. In the given figure, the diameters of two wheels have measure 4cm & 8cm. Determine the lengths of the belts AD & BC that pass around the wheels if it is given that belts cross each other at right angles. दी गई आकृति में, दो पहियों के व्यास 4 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. हैं। पट्टी AD और BC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए, जो एक-दूसरे को समकोण पर काटती है और पट्टियों के ऊपर से गुजरती हैं?



- (a) 6cm, 6cm (b) 14cm, 10cm  
(c) 10cm, 2cm (d) 12cm, 10cm

222. In the given figure, PT is a tangent & PAB is a secant. If  $PT = 6$ cm,  $AB = 5$ cm, find the length of PA.

दी गई आकृति में, PT एक स्पर्श रेखा है और PAB एक सिकेंट है। यदि  $PT = 6$  सेमी.,  $AB = 5$  सेमी. है, PA की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 6 cm (b) 4 cm  
(c) 5 cm (d) 7 cm

223. Consider the following two statements निम्न कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**Statement - 1:** Only two tangents can be drawn through a point on the circle/वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु से केवल दो स्पर्श रेखाएं खींची जा सकती हैं।

**Statement - 2:** The tangent at any point on a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact./वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर स्पर्श रेखा, वृत्त की त्रिज्या लम्बवत् होती है।

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Now, choose the correct option.

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.
- (b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
- (c) Both statements are true.
- (d) Both statements are false.

224. Consider the following two statements:

निम्न कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**Statement - 1:** A circle have only one tangent./एक वृत्त पर केवल एक स्पर्श रेखा हो सकती है।

**Statement - 2:** A tangent on a circle can have infinite parallel tangents./वृत्त पर एक स्पर्श रेखा की अनन्त समांतर स्पर्श रेखायें हो सकती हैं।

**Statement - 3:** A tangent to a circle intersects it at only one point./एक वृत्त पर एक स्पर्श रेखा इसे केवल एक बिन्दु पर ही काटती है।

Now, choose the correct option.

अब, सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

- (a) Statement 1 & 2 are false & Statement 3 is true.
- (b) Statement 2 & 3 are false & Statement 1 is true.
- (c) Statement 1 & 3 are true & Statement 2 is false.
- (d) Statement 1 & 2 are true & Statement 3 is false.

225. Consider the following two statements:

निम्न दो कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**Statement - 1:** A circle can have maximum two parallel tangents./एक वृत्त की अधिकतम दो समांतर स्पर्श रेखायें हो सकती हैं।

**Statement - 2:** A secant is a line intersecting a circle in two points./एक सिकेट वह रेखा होती है, जो वृत्त को दो बिन्दुओं पर काटती है।

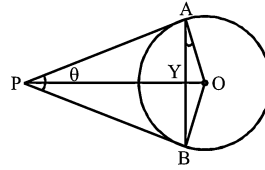
Now, choose the correct option.

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

- (a) Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.
- (b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
- (c) Both statements are true.
- (d) Both statements are false.

226. If two tangents PA & PB drawn to circle with centre O from an external point P (see fig.), then match the columns.

यदि O केंद्र वाले वृत्त के बाहरी स्थित बिन्दु P से वृत्त पर PA और PB दो स्पर्श रेखायें खींची जाती हैं, तो सही मिलान कीजिए:



Column - I

- (A)  $\angle PAB$
- (B)  $\angle OAP$
- (C)  $\angle OAB$
- (D)  $\angle AOB$

Column - II

- (p)  $90^\circ$
- (q)  $\theta/2$
- (r)  $90^\circ - \theta/2$
- (s)  $180^\circ - \theta$

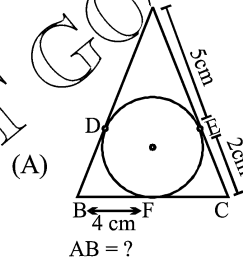
Now choose the correct options:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r; (D)  $\rightarrow$  p
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s

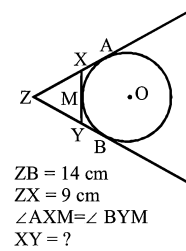
227. Match the two columns/दो खण्डों का मिलान कीजिए:

Column I

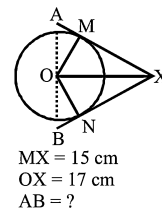
Column II



- (A) AB = ? (p) 16



- (B) ZB = 14 cm  
ZX = 9 cm  
 $\angle AXM = \angle BYM$   
XY = ? (q) 9 cm



- (C) MX = 15 cm  
OX = 17 cm  
AB = ? (r) 10 cm

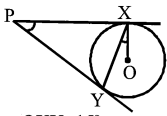
Now, choose the correct option:

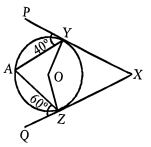
- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p

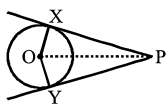
228. Match the two columns/दो खण्डों का मिलान कीजिए:

Column I

Column II

(A)  (p) 30°  
 $\angle XOY = 15^\circ$   
 $\angle XPY = ?$

(B)  (r) 50°  
 $\angle PYA = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle AZQ = 60^\circ$   
 $\angle YAZ = ?$

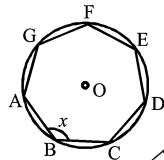
(C)  (s) 80°  
 $\angle XPO = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle XOP = ?$

Now, choose the correct option:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q

229. There are seven equal chords in the circle with centre O in the given figure. The value of  $x$ ?

दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले में सात समान जीवायें हैं।  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a)  $128\frac{4}{7}$  (b)  $180\frac{6}{7}$   
 (c)  $128\frac{1}{7}$  (d)  $360\frac{4}{7}$

230. A cyclic trapezium is always:

एक चक्रीय समलम्ब चतुर्भुज हमेशा होता है:

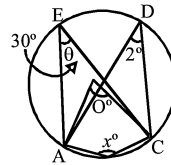
- (a) equilateral (b) isosceles  
 (c) triangle (d) None of these

231. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. If

$\angle CEA = 30^\circ$ , then the value of  $\frac{x^\circ - y^\circ - z^\circ}{20^\circ}$  is:

दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है। यदि  $\angle CEA = 30^\circ$ ,

तो  $\frac{x^\circ - y^\circ - z^\circ}{20^\circ}$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a) 6 (b) 2  
 (c) 4 (d) 3

232. A line L intersects two concentric circles A, B, C & D. then

एक रेखा दो सकेन्द्र वृत्तों को A, B, C और D पर काटती है, तो-

- (a)  $AB = CD$  (b)  $(AB)(CD) = (AD)(AB)$   
 (c)  $PD = AC$  (d)  $AB > CD$

233. If bisectors of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD intersect the circle, circumscribing it at the point P & Q. Then :

यदि एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज ABCD के विपरीत कोणों के द्विविभाजक वृत्त के बिन्दु P और Q पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं, तो

- (a) PQ is not diameter  
 (b)  $\angle QPA = 40^\circ$   
 (c) PQ is diameter  
 (d) None of the above is true.

234. In a circle, the major arc is 3 times the minor arc. The corresponding central angles and the degree measures of two arcs are

एक वृत्त में, बड़ा चाप छोटे चाप का तीन गुणा है। समरूपी केंद्रीय कोण और दोनों चापों का डिग्री में माप क्या है?

- (a)  $90^\circ$  &  $270^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$  &  $90^\circ$   
 (c)  $270^\circ$  &  $90^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$  &  $210^\circ$

235. If A & B are two points on a circle such that

$m(\widehat{AB}) = 260^\circ$ . A possible value for the angle subtended by arc AB at a point on the circle is:-

यदि A और B एक वृत्त पर दो बिन्दु इस प्रकार हैं कि

$m(\widehat{AB}) = 260^\circ$ , तो चाप AB के द्वारा वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिन्दु पर बनाये गए कोण का मान क्या होगा?

- (a)  $100^\circ$  (b)  $75^\circ$   
 (c)  $50^\circ$  (d)  $25^\circ$

236. If AB is a chord of a circle, P & Q are the two points on the circle different from A & B, then:-

यदि AB एक वृत्त की जीवा है, P और Q वृत्त पर स्थित दो बिन्दु हैं, जो A और B से भिन्न हैं, तो

- (a)  $\angle APB = \angle AQB$   
 (b)  $\angle APB + \angle AQB = 180^\circ$  or  $\angle APB = \angle AQB$   
 (c)  $\angle APB + \angle AQB = 90^\circ$   
 (d)  $\angle APB + \angle AQB = 180^\circ$

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237. If two diameters of a circle intersect each other at right angles, then quadrilateral formed by joining their end points is a:

यदि एक वृत्त के दो व्यास एक-दूसरे को समकोण पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं, तो इनके अंतिम बिन्दुओं को मिलाने पर चतुर्भुज बनता है, जो

- (a) rhombus
- (b) rectangle
- (c) parallelogram
- (d) square

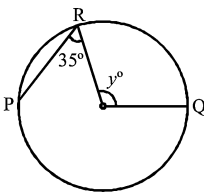
238. A circle with radius 2 units is intersected by a line at points R & T. Find the maximum possible distance between R & T?

एक वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 2 इकाई है, एक रेखा के द्वारा बिन्दु R और T पर प्रतिच्छेदित किया जाता है। R और T पर प्रतिच्छेदित किया जाता है। R और T के बीच की अधिकतम संभव दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 1 unit
- (b)  $2\pi$  units
- (c)  $4\pi$  units
- (d) 4 units

239. O is the centre of the circle as shown in the figure.  $\angle ORP = 35^\circ$  and the distance between P & Q through 'O' is 4cm. What is the measure of  $\angle ROQ$ ?

जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, O वृत्त का केंद्र है।  $\angle ORP = 35^\circ$  और P और Q के बीच की दूरी 4 सेमी. है, जो O से होकर जाती है।  $\angle ROQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $55^\circ$
- (b)  $35^\circ$
- (c)  $105^\circ$
- (d)  $70^\circ$

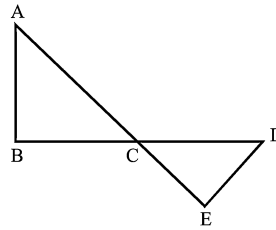
240. A triangle ABC is inscribed in a circle, the bisectors of whose angles meet the circumference at X, Y & Z. Determine the angles X, Y & Z respectively.

एक त्रिभुज ABC एक वृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया है, जिनके कोणों के अर्ध विभाजक वृत्त की परिधि पर X, Y और Z पर मिलते हैं। कोण X, Y और Z के मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}, 90^\circ - \frac{B}{2}, 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}$
- (b)  $90^\circ, 60^\circ, 30^\circ$
- (c)  $\frac{A}{2}, \frac{B}{2}, \frac{C}{2}$
- (d)  $\frac{B}{2}, \frac{A}{2}, \frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2}$

241. In the figure,  $\triangle ABC$  is similar to  $\triangle EDC$ .

दी गई आकृति में,  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\triangle EDC$  के समरूप हैं।



If we have  $AB = 4$  cm,  $ED = 3$  cm,  $CE = 4.2$  cm &  $CD = 4.8$  cm, find the value of CA & CB

यदि  $AB = 4$  cm,  $ED = 3$  cm,  $CE = 4.2$  cm और  $CD = 4.8$  cm है, तो CA & CB के मान ज्ञात कीजिए:

- (a) 6 cm, 6.4 cm
- (b) 4.8 cm, 6.4 cm
- (c) 5.4 cm, 6.4 cm
- (d) 5.6 cm, 6.4 cm

242. The area of similar triangles, ABC & DEF are  $144 \text{ cm}^2$  &  $81 \text{ cm}^2$  respectively. If the longest side of larger  $\triangle ABC$  be 36 cm, then the longest side of smaller  $\triangle DEF$  is:-

दो समरूप त्रिभुजों, ABC और DEF के क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः  $144 (\text{सेमी.})^2$  और  $81 (\text{सेमी.})^2$  हैं। यदि बड़े  $\triangle ABC$  की लम्बी भुजा 36 सेमी. है, तो  $\triangle DEF$  छोटे की लम्बी भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 20 cm
- (b) 26 cm
- (c) 27 cm
- (d) 30 cm

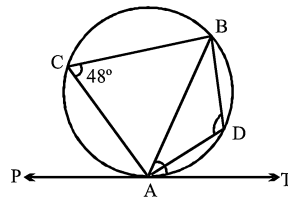
243. The radius of a circle is 9cm & length of one of its chords is 14 cm, find the distance of the chord from the centre.

एक त्रिभुज की त्रिज्या 9 सेमी. है और इसकी एक जीवा की लम्बाई 14 सेमी. है। जीवा की केंद्र से दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए:

- (a) 5.66 cm
- (b) 6.3 cm
- (c) 4 cm
- (d) 7 cm

244. In the given figure find  $\angle ADB$ ?

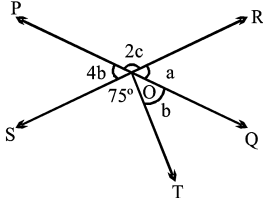
दी गई आकृति में,  $\angle ADB$  ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $132^\circ$
- (b)  $144^\circ$
- (c)  $48^\circ$
- (d)  $96^\circ$

245. In the given two straight line, PQ & RS intersects each other at O. If  $\angle SOT=75^\circ$  find the value of  $a$ ,  $b$  &  $c$ ?

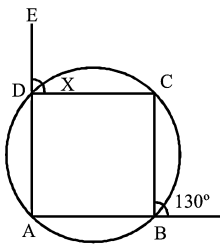
दी गई आकृति में दो सीधी रेखायें PQ और RS एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु O पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं। यदि  $\angle SOT=75^\circ$  तो  $a$ ,  $b$  और  $c$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:



- (a)  $a = 84^\circ, b = 21^\circ, c = 48^\circ$
- (b)  $a = 48^\circ, b = 20^\circ, c = 50^\circ$
- (c)  $a = 72^\circ, b = 24^\circ, c = 54^\circ$
- (d)  $a = 64^\circ, b = 28^\circ, c = 45^\circ$

246. In the following figure A, B, C & D are the concyclic points. Find the value of  $x$ ?

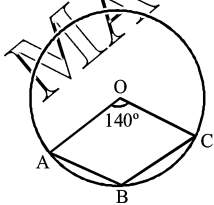
दी गई आकृति में, A, B, C और D सचक्रीय बिन्दु हैं।  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $130^\circ$
- (b)  $50^\circ$
- (c)  $60^\circ$
- (d)  $30^\circ$

247. In the following figure, it is given that O is the centre of the circle &  $\angle AOC=140^\circ$ . Find  $\angle ABC$ ?

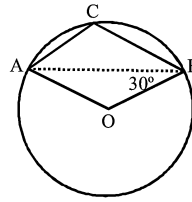
दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है और  $\angle AOC=140^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ABC = ?$



- (a)  $110^\circ$
- (b)  $115^\circ$
- (c)  $120^\circ$
- (d)  $130^\circ$

248. In the following figure, O is the centre of the circle &  $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$ , find  $\angle ACB$ ?

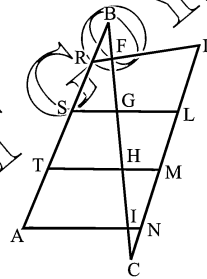
दी गई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है और  $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ACB = ?$



- (a)  $60^\circ$
- (b)  $120^\circ$
- (c)  $75^\circ$
- (d)  $90^\circ$

249. In the figure, AB is parallel to CD &  $RD \parallel SL \parallel TM \parallel AN$ , &  $BR : RS : ST : TA = 3 : 5 : 2 : 7$  if it is known that  $CN = 1.333 BR$ . Find the ratio of  $BF : FG : GH : HI : IC$

आकृति में AB, CD के समांतर हैं और  $RD \parallel SL \parallel TM \parallel AN$  और  $BR : RS : ST : TA = 3 : 5 : 2 : 7$  यदि  $CN = 1.333 BR$  है, तो  $BF : FG : GH : HI : IC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $3 : 7 : 2 : 5 : 4$
- (b)  $3 : 5 : 2 : 7 : 4$
- (c)  $4 : 7 : 2 : 5 : 3$
- (d)  $4 : 5 : 2 : 7 : 3$

250. In a triangle ABC, point D is on side AB & point E is on side AC, such that BCED is a trapezium.  $DE : BC = 3 : 5$ . Calculate the ratio of the area of  $\triangle ADE$  & the trapezium BCED.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में भुजा AB पर बिन्दु D स्थित है और भुजा AC पर बिन्दु E स्थित है। यदि BCED एक समलम्ब चतुर्भुज है।  $DE : BC = 3 : 5$  है, तो  $\triangle ADE$  और समलम्ब चतुर्भुज BCED के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

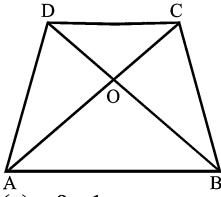
- (a)  $3 : 4$
- (b)  $9 : 16$
- (c)  $3 : 5$
- (d)  $9 : 25$

251. In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a trapezium in which

$AB \parallel DC$  &  $AB = 3DC$ . Determine the ration of the areas of  $(\triangle AOB \& \triangle COD)$ .

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक समलम्ब चतुर्भुज है, जिसमें  $AB \parallel DC$  और  $AB = 3DC$ ,  $\triangle AOB$  और  $\triangle COD$  के क्षेत्रफलों का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

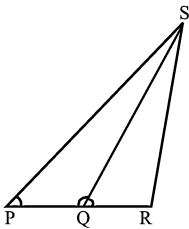
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- (a) 9 : 1                      (b) 1 : 9  
(c) 3 : 1                      (d) 1 : 3

252. In the figure below,  $PQ = QS$ ,  $QR = RS$  & angle  $SRQ = 100^\circ$ . How many degrees is angles  $QPS$ ?

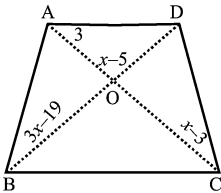
नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $PQ = QS$ ,  $QR = RS$  और कोण  $SRQ = 100^\circ$  है, तो कोण  $QPS$  का मान कितना होगा?



- (a)  $20^\circ$                       (b)  $40^\circ$   
(c)  $15^\circ$                       (d)  $30^\circ$

253. In the given figure,  $AD \parallel BC$ . Find the value of  $x$ .

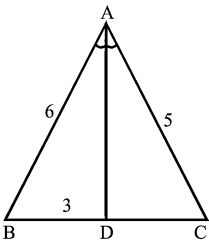
दी गई आकृति में,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $x$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $x = 8, 9$                       (b)  $x = 7, 8$   
(c)  $x = 8, 10$                       (d)  $x = 7, 10$

254. In the above figure,  $AD$  is the bisector of  $\angle BAC$ ,  $AB = 6\text{cm}$ ,  $AC = 5\text{cm}$  &  $BD = 3\text{cm}$ . Find  $DC$ .

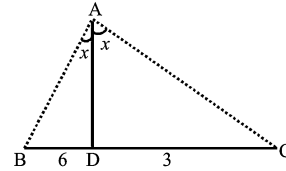
ऊपर दी गई आकृति में,  $AD$ ,  $\angle BAC$  का अर्धविभाजक है,  $AB = 6\text{cm}$ ,  $AC = 5\text{cm}$  और  $BD = 3\text{cm}$  है, तो  $DC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 11.3 cm                      (b) 2.5 cm  
(c) 3.5 cm                      (d) 4 cm

255. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  is the bisector of  $\angle BAC$ ,  $AB = 8\text{ cm}$ ,  $BD = 6\text{ cm}$  &  $DC = 3\text{ cm}$ . Find  $AC$ .

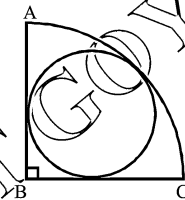
$\triangle ABC$  में,  $AD$ ,  $\angle BAC$  का अर्धविभाजक है,  $AB = 8\text{ cm}$ ,  $BD = 6\text{ cm}$  और  $DC = 3\text{ cm}$  है, तो  $AC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 4 cm                      (b) 6 cm  
(c) 3 cm                      (d) 5 cm

256. If  $ABC$  is a quarter circle & a circle is inscribed in it & if  $AB = 1\text{ cm}$ , find radius of smaller circle?

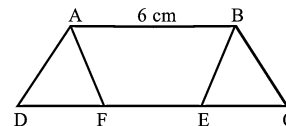
यदि  $ABC$  एक-चौथाई वृत्त है और इसके अंतर्गत एक वृत्त बनाया गया है और यदि  $AB = 1$  सेमी., तो छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



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

257.  $ABCD$  is a trapezium in which  $AB$  is parallel to  $DC$ ,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $AB = 6\text{ cm}$ ,  $AB = EF$  and  $DF = EC$ . If two lines  $AF$  and  $BE$  are drawn so that area of  $ABEF$  is half of  $ABCD$ . Find  $DF/CD$ ?

$ABCD$  एक समलम्ब चतुर्भुज है, जिसमें  $AB$ ,  $DC$  के समांतर हैं,  $AD$ ,  $BE$ ,  $AB = 6$  सेमी.,  $AB = EF$  और  $DF = EC$ । यदि दो रेखायें  $AF$  और  $BE$  खींची जाती हैं, तो  $ABEF$  का क्षेत्रफल  $ABCD$  का आधा हो जाता है।  $DF/DC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?

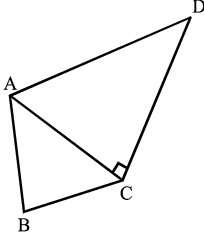


- (a)  $1/4$                       (b)  $1/3$   
(c)  $2/5$                       (d)  $1/6$

258. In the given figure,  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle ACD$  are right angle triangle &  $AB = x\text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = y\text{ cm}$ ,  $CD = z\text{ cm}$  &  $x \cdot y = z$  &  $x, y$  &  $z$  has minimum integral value. Find the area of  $ABCD$ ?



दी गई आकृति में,  $\triangle ABC$  और  $\triangle ACD$  समकोण त्रिभुज हैं और  $AB = x$  cm,  $BC = y$  cm,  $CD = z$  cm और  $x - y = z$  और  $x$ ,  $y$  और  $z$  के न्यूनतम संख्यात्मक मान हैं।  $ABCD$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $36 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $64 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $24 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $25 \text{ cm}^2$

259. In a right angled triangle, find the hypotenuse if base & perpendicular are respectively 36015 cm & 48020 cm.

एक समकोण त्रिभुज में, यदि आधार और लम्ब क्रमशः 36015 सेमी. और 48020 सेमी. हैं, तो कर्ण की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 69125 cm (b) 60025 cm  
(c) 391025 cm (d) 60125 cm

260. If the sides of a triangle measure 13, 14, 15 cm respectively, what is the height of the triangle for the base side 14?

यदि एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें क्रमशः 13, 14 और 15 सेमी. हैं, तो 14 सेमी. वाली भुजा पर डाले गए लम्ब की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 10 (b) 12  
(c) 14 (d) 13

261. A lateral side of an isosceles triangle is 15 cm & the altitude is 8 cm. What is the radius of the circumscribed circle?

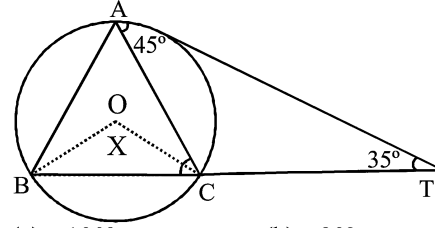
एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज की एक छोटी भुजा 15 सेमी. है और ऊँचाई 8 सेमी. है। इसके बाह्य वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 9.625 (b) 9.375  
(c) None (d) 9.125

262. In the figure given below (not drawn to scale), A, B & C are three points on a circle with center O. The chord BC is extended to point T such that AT becomes a tangent to the circle at point A. If  $\angle CTA = 35^\circ$  &  $\angle CAT = 45^\circ$  calculate  $x^\circ$  ( $\angle BOC$ )?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर A, B और C तीन बिन्दु स्थित हैं। जीवा BC को बिन्दु T तक बढ़ाया जाता है और AT वृत्त पर बिन्दु A से स्पर्श रेखा बन जाती है। यदि  $\angle CTA = 35^\circ$  और  $\angle CAT = 45^\circ$  है, तो  $x^\circ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

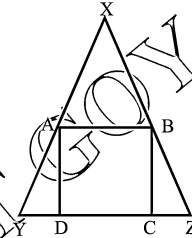
( $\angle BOC$ )?



- (a)  $100^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
(c)  $110^\circ$  (d)  $65^\circ$

263. In the figure given below, XYZ is a right angled triangle in which  $\angle Y = 45^\circ$  &  $\angle X = 90^\circ$ . ABCD is a square inscribed in it whose area is  $64 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the area of triangle XYZ?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, XYZ एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, जिसमें  $\angle Y = 45^\circ$  और  $\angle X = 90^\circ$  है। इसके अंतर्गत ABCD एक वर्ग बनाया गया है जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $64 \text{ cm}^2$  है। त्रिभुज XYZ का क्षेत्रफल कितना है?



- (a) 100 (b) 64  
(c) 144 (d) 81

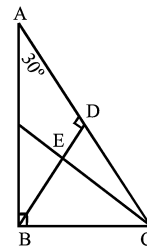
264. The numerical value of the product of the three sides (which are integers when measured in cm) of a right triangle having a perimeter of 56 cm is 4200. Find the length of the hypotenuse?

एक समकोण त्रिभुज जिसका परिमाप 56 सेमी. है, की तीन भुजाओं के गुणनफल का संख्यात्मक मान 4200 है। तीनों भुजायें पूर्ण संख्या हैं। त्रिभुज के कर्ण की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 24 (b) 25  
(c) 15 (d) 30

265.  $AB \perp BC$ ,  $BD \perp AC$  & CE bisects  $\angle C$ ,  $\angle A = 30^\circ$ . Then what is  $\angle CED$ ?

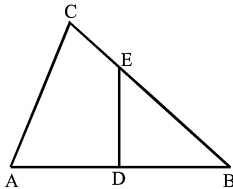
$AB \perp BC$ ,  $BD \perp AC$  और CE,  $\angle C$  का अर्ध-विभाजक है,  $\angle A = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle CED$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $65^\circ$

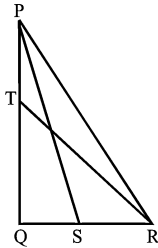
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266. In the given figure, it is given that  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD = DB$ ,  $DE$  is perpendicular to  $AB = 20$ , &  $AC = 12$ . The area of quadrilateral  $ADEC$  is:-  
 दी गई आकृति में, यह दिया गया है कि  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD = DB$ ,  $DE$   $AB$  पर लम्बवत है और  $AB = 20$ , और  $AC = 12$ . चतुर्भुज  $ADEC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  (b) 75  
 (c) 48 (d)  $58\frac{1}{2}$

267. In the figure given below  $PS$  &  $RT$  are the medians each measuring 4 cm, triangle  $PQR$  is right angled at  $Q$ . What is the area of the triangle  $PQR$ ?  
 नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $PS$  और  $RT$  माध्यिकायें हैं, प्रत्येक 4 सेमी. है। त्रिभुज  $PQR$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है  $\angle Q$  पर, त्रिभुज  $PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल कितना है?

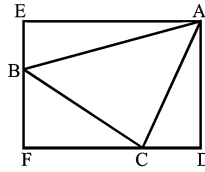


- (a) 5.2 (b) 6.4  
 (c) 6.2 (d) 7.2

268. The perimeter of a triangle is 105 cm. The ratio of its altitudes is  $3 : 5 : 6$ . Find the sides of the triangle?  
 एक त्रिभुज का परिमाण 105 सेमी. है। त्रिभुज की ऊंचाईयों का अनुपात  $3 : 5 : 6$  है। त्रिभुज की भुजायें ज्ञात कीजिए।  
 (a) 72, 46, 36 (b) 62, 28, 41  
 (c) 30, 60, 25 (d) 50, 30, 25

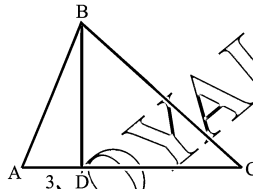
269. In the given figure,  $EADF$  is rectangle and  $ABC$  is a triangle whose vertex lie on the sides of  $EADF$ ,  $AE = 30$ ,  $BE = 12$ ,  $CF = 18$  &  $BF = 4$ . Find the length of the line joining the mid-points of the sides  $AB$  &  $BC$ .

दी गई आकृति में,  $EADF$  आयत है और  $ABC$  एक त्रिभुज है, जिसके शीर्ष  $EADF$  की भुजाओं पर स्थित है।  $AE = 30$ ,  $BE = 12$ ,  $CF = 18$  और  $BF = 4$ ,  $AB$  और  $BC$  के मध्य बिन्दुओं को जोड़ने वाली रेखा की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 5 (b) 10  
 (c) 15 (d) None of these

270. In the figure given below, if angle  $ABC = 90^\circ$ , &  $BD$  is perpendicular to  $AC$ , &  $BD = 4$  cm &  $AD = 3$  cm, what will be the length of  $BC$ ?  
 नीचे दी गई आकृति में यदि कोण  $ABC = 90^\circ$  और  $BD$ ,  $AC$  पर लम्बवत है और  $BD = 4$  सेमी.,  $AD = 3$  सेमी.,  $BC$  की लम्बाई क्या होगी?



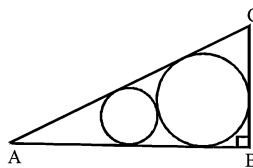
- (a) 13 (b) 15  
 (c) 10 (d)  $\frac{20}{3}$

271. The perimeter of right triangle is 36 & the sum of square of its sides is 450. The area of right triangle is :-

एक समकोण त्रिभुज का परिमाण 36 है और इसकी भुजाओं के वर्ग का योग 450 है। समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल कितना है?  
 (a) 42 (b) 54  
 (c) 62 (d) 100

272. The circles are tangent to one another and each circle is tangent to the sides of the right triangle  $ABC$  with right angle  $ABC$ . If the larger circle has radius 12 and the smaller circle has radius 3, what is the area of the triangle?

एक समकोण त्रिभुज  $ABC$  जो  $B$  पर समकोण है, में दो वृत्त स्थित हैं तथा एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा त्रिभुज की भुजाओं को भी स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या 12 है और छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या 3 है, तो त्रिभुज क्षेत्रफल कितना है?



- (a) 420 (b) 620  
 (c) 540 (d) None

273. If a, b & c are the sides of a triangle, &  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = bc + ca + ab$ , then the triangle is:-

यदि एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें a, b और c हैं। और  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = bc + ca + ab$ , तो त्रिभुज होगा?

- (a) Equilateral (b) Isosceles  
(c) Right-angled (d) Obtuse-angled

274. Which one of the following cannot be the ratio of angles in a right-angled triangle?

निम्न में से कौन-सा एक समकोण त्रिभुज के कोणों का अनुपात है?

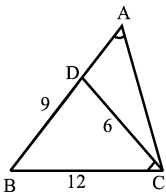
- (a) 1 : 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3 : 5  
(c) 1 : 1 : 2 (d) None of these

275. Consider the triangle ABC shown in the following figure where BC = 12 cm, DB = 9 cm, CD = 6cm &  $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$ .

Perimeter of  $\frac{\Delta BCD}{\Delta ADC} = ?$

एक त्रिभुज ABC को देखिए, जो चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, जहाँ BC = 12 cm, DB = 9 cm, CD = 6cm और  $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$ .

$\frac{\Delta BCD}{\Delta ADC}$  का परिमाण?



- (a) 4 : 7 (b) 7 : 9  
(c) 9 : 7 (d) None

276. In a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$  &  $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 + X$ . What is value of X?

एक  $\Delta ABC$  में,  $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$  और  $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 + X$  है, तो X का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) (BC)(CA) (b) (AB)(BC)  
(c) -(BC)(CA) (d) Zero

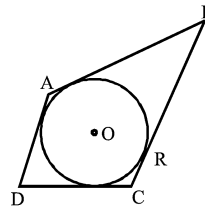
277. ABC is an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle with AB = 5 cm. Let the bisector of the angle A meet BC in X & the circle in Y. What is the value of AX.AY?

ABC के समबाहु त्रिभुज है जो एक वृत्त के अंतर्गत बनाया गया है, और AB = 5 सेमी., माना कि कोण A अर्ध-विभाजक BC को X पर और वृत्त को Y पर मिलता है। AX.AY का मान कितना है?

- (a) 16 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 25 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 20 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 30 cm<sup>2</sup>

278. In the figure given above, a circle is inscribed in a quadrilateral ABCD. Given that, BC = 38 cm, QB = 27, DC = 25 & AD is perpendicular to DC. What is the radius of the circle.

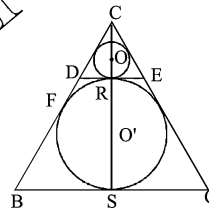
ऊपर दी गई आकृति में, एक चतुर्भुज ABCD में एक वृत्त बनाया गया है। दिया गया है BC = 38 cm, QB = 27 cm, DC = 25 cm और AD, DC पर लम्बवत् है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 11 cm (b) 14 cm  
(c) 15 cm (d) 16 cm

279. Two circles are placed in equilateral triangle. What is ratio of area of smaller circle to that of larger circle?

एक समबाहु-त्रिभुज में दो वृत्त स्थित हैं। अर्धवृत्त और बड़े वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 : 7 (b) 1 : 7  
(c) 1 : 9 (d) 3 : 7

280. The lengths of three sides of a triangles are known. In which of the cases given below, it is impossible to construct a triangle?

एक त्रिभुज की तीन भुजायें दी गई हैं। निम्न में से किस-से एक त्रिभुज बनाया जा सकता है?

- (a) 15 cm, 12 cm, 10 cm  
(b) 3.6 cm, 4.3 cm, 5.7 cm  
(c) 17 cm, 12 cm, 6 cm  
(d) 2.3 cm, 4.4 cm, 6.8 cm

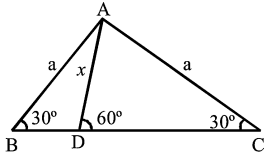
281. In a  $\Delta ABC$ , XY is drawn parallel to BC, cutting sides at X & Y, where AB = 4.8 cm, BC = 7.2 cm & BX = 2 cm. What is the length of XY?

एक  $\Delta ABC$  में, रेखा XY, BC के समांतर है, जो भुजायें X और Y पर काटती है, जहाँ AB = 4.8 cm, BC = 7.2 cm और BX = 2 cm. है, तो XY की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए??

- (a) 4 cm (b) 4.1 cm  
(c) 4.2 cm (d) 4.3 cm

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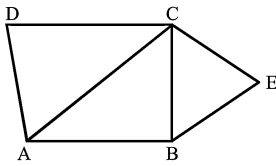
282. In the below figure, what is  $x$  equal to?  
नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $x$  का मान क्या होगा?



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

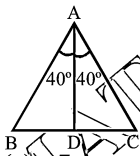
283. ABC is an isosceles triangle right angled at B. Two equilateral triangles are constructed with side BC & AC as shown in figure. Find the ratio of ar(ABCD) & ar(ΔACE)

ABC एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जो कोण B पर समकोण है। जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, भुजा BC और AC पर दो समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाये गये हैं। ΔBCD और ΔACE का क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 4 : 1 (d) 1 : 2

284. In the following figure, if  $BC = 8$  cm,  $AB = 6$  cm,  $AC = 9$  cm, then DC is equal to:-  
दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $BC = 8$  cm,  $AB = 6$  cm,  $AC = 9$  cm. है तो DC का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 7 cm (b) 7.2 cm  
(c) 4.8 cm (d) 4.5 cm

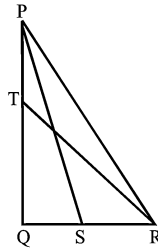
285. The sides of a triangle measure 4 cm, 5.4 cm & 2.2. Three circles are drawn with centres at A, B & C in such a way that each circle touches the other two. Then, the diameters of these circles would measure(in cm)?

एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें 4 सेमी., 5.4 सेमी. और 2.2 सेमी. हैं। A, B, C को केंद्र मानकर तीन वृत्त इस प्रकार बनाये जाते हैं कि प्रत्येक एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं। तो तीनों वृत्तों के व्यास क्या होंगे? (सेमी.में)

- (a) 1.11, 1.7, 5.0 (b) 1.6, 2.8, 5.2  
(c) 1.5, 2.9, 5.2 (d) 1.6, 3.0, 5.0

286. In the figure given below PS & RT are the medians each measuring 4 cm, triangle PQR is right angled at Q. Then  $PR^2 + TS^2$  ?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, PQR एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण Q पर और PS और RT त्रिभुज की माध्यिकायें हैं, प्रत्येक 4 सेमी. है। तो  $PR^2 + TS^2$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{62}$   
(c) 16 (d) 32

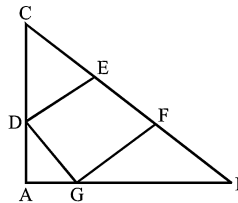
287. There is an equilateral triangle of side 32 cm. The mid-points of the sides are joined to form another triangle, whose mid-points are again joined to form still another triangle. This process is continued for 'n' number of times. The sum of the perimeters of all the triangles is 180 cm. Find the value of n.

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा 32 सेमी. है। इसकी भुजाओं के मध्य बिन्दुओं को मिलाकर एक-दूसरा त्रिभुज बनाया गया है। फिर इसके मध्य-बिन्दुओं को मिलाकर एक-दूसरा त्रिभुज बनाया गया है। यह प्रक्रिया n बार की जाती है। सभी त्रिभुजों के परिमाण का योग 180 सेमी. है। n का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 8 (d) 3

288. DEFG is a square,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $BD = 16$ ,  $EC = 9$ ,  $DE = ?$

दी गई आकृति में, DEFG एक वर्ग है,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $BD = 16$ ,  $EC = 9$ ,  $DE = ?$



- (a) 8 (b) 10  
(c) 12 (d) 14

289. Let D be the middle point of the side BC of a triangle ABC. If the triangle ADC is equilateral, then  $a^2 : b^2 : c^2$  is equal to :-

एक त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा BC का D मध्य बिन्दु है। यदि त्रिभुज ADC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, तो  $a^2 : b^2 : c^2 = ?$

- (a) 1 : 4 : 3 (b) 4 : 1 : 3  
(c) 4 : 3 : 1 (d) 3 : 4 : 1

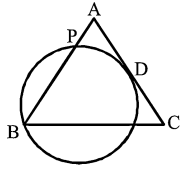
290. In  $\triangle ABC$ , the bisector of  $\angle BAC$  intersects  $BC$  at  $D$  & the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  at  $E$ , If  $AB : AD = 4 : 5$ ,  $AE : AC$  is

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle BAC$  का अर्ध-विभाजक  $BC$  को  $D$  पर तथा  $\triangle ABC$  के बाह्य वृत्त को  $E$  पर काटता है। यदि  $AB : AD = 4 : 5$  तो  $AE : AC = ?$

- (a) 4 : 5                      (b) 5 : 4  
(c) 3 : 2                      (d) 2 : 3

291. In the given figure,  $ABC$  is an isosceles  $\triangle$  in which  $AB = AC$ . A circle through  $B$  touches  $AC$  at its midpoint  $D$  & intersects  $AB$  at  $P$ . Then which of the following is correct:-

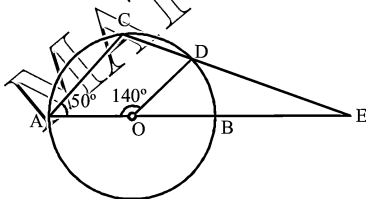
दी गई आकृतियों में,  $ABC$  एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसमें  $AB = AC$ . एक वृत्त जो  $B$  से जाता है,  $AC$  के मध्य-बिन्दु  $D$  और  $AB$  को बिन्दु  $P$  पर काटते हैं। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?



- (a)  $AP = \frac{3}{4} AB$                       (b)  $AP = \frac{2.5}{3} AB$   
(c)  $AP = \frac{4}{5} AB$                       (d)  $AP = \frac{1}{4} AB$

292. In the given figure,  $O$  is the centre of a circle. If  $\angle AOD = 140^\circ$  &  $\angle CAB = 50^\circ$ , what is  $\angle EDB$  :-

दी गई आकृति में,  $O$  एक वृत्त का केंद्र है। यदि  $\angle AOD = 140^\circ$  और  $\angle CAB = 50^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle EDB$  क्या होगा?

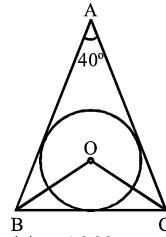


- (a)  $70^\circ$                       (b)  $40^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$                       (d)  $50^\circ$

293. In the given  $O$  is the centre of incircle for  $\triangle ABC$ . Find

$\angle BOC$  if  $\angle BAC = 40^\circ$ .

दी गई आकृति में,  $O$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  के अंतःवृत्त का केंद्र है। यदि  $\angle BAC = 40^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle BOC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $100^\circ$                       (b)  $120^\circ$   
(c)  $90^\circ$                       (d)  $110^\circ$

294. In a triangle  $ABC$ , the length of the sides  $AB$ ,  $AC$  &  $BC$  are 3, 5 & 6 cm respectively. If a point  $D$  on  $BC$  is drawn such that the line  $AD$  bisects the angle  $A$  internally, then what is the length of  $BD$ ?

एक त्रिभुज  $ABC$  में, भुजा  $AB$ ,  $AC$  और  $BC$  की लम्बाई क्रमशः 3, 5 और 6 सेमी. है। यदि  $BC$  पर  $D$  एक बिन्दु स्थित है और  $AD$  रेखा इस प्रकार खींची जाती है कि कोण  $A$  को अंतः द्विविभाजित करती है, तो  $BD$  की लम्बाई क्या होगी?

- (a) 2 cm                      (b) 2.25 cm  
(c) 2.5 cm                      (d) 3 cm

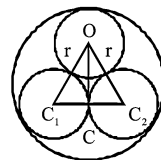
295. Two circles with radii 'a' & 'b' respectively touch each other externally. Let 'c' be the radius of a circle that touches these two circles as well as a common tangent to the two circles. Then:

दो वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्यायें क्रमशः  $a$  और  $b$  हैं, एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। माना  $C$  उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या है, जो इन दोनों वृत्तों को अनुस्पर्श करते हैं, तो-

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$                       (d) None of these

296. Two circles of unit radius touch each other and each of them touches internally a circle of radius two, a shown in the following figure. The radius of the circle which touches all the three circles:

इकाई त्रिज्या वाले दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा एक दो इकाई त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त को अंतः स्पर्श करते हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए, जो इन तीनों वृत्तों को स्पर्श करता है?

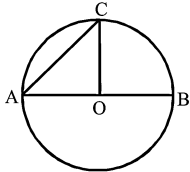


- (a) 5                      (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{3}$                       (d) None of these

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297. In the accompanying figure, AB is one of the diameters of the circle & OC is perpendicular to it through the centre O. If AC is  $7\sqrt{2}$ , then what is the area of the circle in  $\text{cm}^2$ ?

संयुक्त चित्र में, AB वृत्त का व्यास है तथा इस पर केंद्र O से OC लम्ब डाला गया है। यदि AC,  $7\sqrt{2}$  से है, तो वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 24.5 (b) 49  
(c) 98 (d) 154

298. The circumcentre of a triangle is always the point of intersection of the:-

एक त्रिभुज का परिकेंद्र हमेशा किसके कटान का बिन्दु होता है?  
(a) Medians  
(b) Bisectors  
(c) Perpendicular bisectors  
(d) Perpendiculars dropped from the, vertices on the opposite side of the triangle

299. The number of tangents that can be drawn to two non-intersecting circle is:-

दो परस्पर ना काटने वाले वृत्तों से स्पर्श रेखायें बनाई जा सकती हैं-

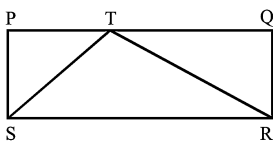
- (a) 4 (b) 3  
(c) 2 (d) 1

300. With the vertices of a  $\Delta ABC$  as centers, three circles are described each touching the other two externally. If the sides of the triangle are 4, 6 & 8 cm respectively, then the sum of the radii of the three circles equals:-

एक त्रिभुज ABC के शीर्षों को केंद्र मानकर तीन वृत्त बनाये जाते हैं, जो एक-दूसरे को अंतः स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि त्रिभुज की भुजायें क्रमशः 4, 6 और 8 सेमी. हैं, तो तीनों वृत्तों की त्रिज्याओं का योग क्या होगा?

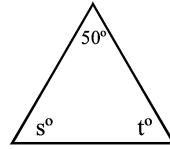
- (a) 10 (b) 14  
(c) 12 (d) 9

301. In the figure below, what is the ratio of the area of the triangle STR to the area of the rectangle PQRS? नीचे दी गई आकृतियों में, त्रिभुज STR और आयत PQRS के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



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

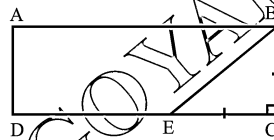
302. In the figure above, if  $s < 50^\circ < t$ , then:- दी गई आकृति में, यदि  $s < 50^\circ < t$ , तो:-



- (a)  $t < 80$  (b)  $s + t < 130$   
(c)  $50 < t < 80$  (d)  $t > 80$

303. In the diagram below, ABCD is a rectangle. The area of isosceles right triangle BCE is 14, &  $DE = 3 EC$ . What is the area of ABCD?

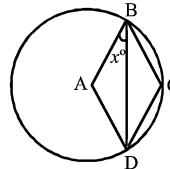
नीचे दिए गए चित्र में, ABCD एक आयत है। समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज BCE जो कोण C पर समकोण है, का क्षेत्रफल 14 है और  $DE = 3EC$ , ABCD का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 112 (b) 56  
(c) 84 (d)  $3\sqrt{28}$

304. In the figure given below, A is the centre of the circle &  $AB = BC = CD$ . What is the value of x?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, A वृत्त का केंद्र है और  $AB = BC = CD$ , x का मान क्या होगा?



- (a)  $20^\circ$  (b)  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
(c)  $25^\circ$  (d)  $30^\circ$

305. Which of the following are possible measure for the angles of a parallelogram?

निम्न में से कौन-से, एक समांतर चतुर्भुज के कोणों के संभव मान हैं?

- (a) 90, 90, 90, 90  
(b) 40, 70, 50, 150  
(c) 50, 130, 50, 130  
(1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
(3) (c) only (4) (b) & (c) only

306.  $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  are three angles of a triangle. If  $\angle A - \angle B = 15^\circ, \angle B - \angle C = 30^\circ$ , then  $\angle A, \angle B$  &  $\angle C$  are:

- $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  एक त्रिभुज के तीन कोण हैं। यदि  $\angle A - \angle B = 15^\circ, \angle B - \angle C = 30^\circ$ , तो  $\angle A, \angle B$  &  $\angle C$  के मान क्या होंगे?  
 (a)  $80^\circ, 60^\circ, 40^\circ$  (b)  $70^\circ, 50^\circ, 60^\circ$   
 (c)  $80^\circ, 65^\circ, 35^\circ$  (d)  $80^\circ, 55^\circ, 45^\circ$
307. D & E are two points on the sides AC & BC, respectively of  $\triangle ABC$  such that  $DE = 18$  cm,  $CE = 5$  cm &  $\angle DEC = 90^\circ$ ,  
 If  $\tan(\angle ABC) = 3.6$ , then find AC : CD.  
 त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा AC और BC पर D और E दो बिन्दु स्थित हैं, यदि  $DE = 18$  सेमी.,  $CE = 5$  सेमी. और  $\angle DEC = 90^\circ$ , यदि  $\tan(\angle ABC) = 3.6$ , तो AC : CD ज्ञात करें?  
 (a) BC : 2CE (b) 2CE : BC  
 (c) 2CD : CE (d) CE : 2BC
308. D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that  
 $AD \perp BC$ . E is a point on AD for which  $AE : ED = 5 : 1$ .  
 If  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  &  $\tan(\angle ACB) = 6 \tan(\angle DBE)$ , then find  $\angle ACB$ .  
 एक त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा BC पर D एक बिन्दु स्थित है, यदि  $AD \perp BC$ , E, AD पर एक बिन्दु है तथा  $AE : ED = 5 : 1$ , यदि  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  और  $\tan(\angle ACB) = 6 \tan(\angle DBE)$ , तो  $\angle ACB$  ज्ञात कीजिए?  
 (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $15^\circ$
309. In  $\triangle ABC$ , D & E are points on AB & AC respectively such that  $DE \parallel BC$  & DE divides the  $\triangle ABC$  into two parts of equal areas. Then ratio AD : BD is:  
 $\triangle ABC$  में, D और E क्रमशः भुजा AB और AC पर दो बिन्दु स्थित हैं, यदि  $DE \parallel BC$  और DE,  $\triangle ABC$  को दो समान भागों में विभाजित करती है। तो AD : BD का अनुपात ज्ञात करें?  
 (a) 1 : 1 (b)  $1 : \sqrt{2} - 1$   
 (c)  $1 : \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $1 : \sqrt{2} + 1$
310. If I is the incentre of  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\angle BIC = 135^\circ$ , then  $\triangle ABC$  is:  
 यदि I,  $\triangle ABC$  का अंतः केंद्र है और  $\angle BIC = 135^\circ$  है, तो  $\triangle ABC$  होगा:  
 (a) acute angled (b) equilateral  
 (c) right angled (d) obtuse angled
311. A, B, C are three points on a circle. The tangent at A meets BC produced at T,  $\angle BTA = 40^\circ, \angle CAT = 44^\circ$ . The angle subtended by BC at the centre of the circle is:  
 A, B, C एक वृत्त पर स्थित तीन बिन्दु हैं। A पर स्पर्श रेखा BC को T पर मिलती है,  $\angle BTA = 40^\circ, \angle CAT = 44^\circ$  है, तो BC के द्वारा वृत्त के केंद्र पर बनाया गया कोण कितना है?  
 (a)  $84^\circ$  (b)  $92^\circ$   
 (c)  $96^\circ$  (d)  $104^\circ$
312. If O is the circumcentre of  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\angle OBC = 35^\circ, \angle BAC$  is equal to:  
 यदि O,  $\triangle ABC$  का परिकेंद्र है और  $\angle OBC = 35^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle BAC$  का मान ज्ञात करें?  
 (a)  $55^\circ$  (b)  $110^\circ$   
 (c)  $70^\circ$  (d)  $35^\circ$
313. If I is the incentre of  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\angle BIC = 135^\circ$ , then  $\triangle ABC$  is:  
 यदि I,  $\triangle ABC$  का अंतः केंद्र है और  $\angle BIC = 135^\circ$  है, तो  $\triangle ABC$  होगा?  
 (a) acute angled (b) equilateral  
 (c) right angled (d) obtuse angled
314. In the right angle ABC. BD divides the triangle ABC into two triangles of equal perimeters. Find the length of BD, given that  $AC = 100, BC = 60, \angle B = 90^\circ$ .  
 समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में, BD त्रिभुज ABC को दो समान परिमाप वाले त्रिभुजों में विभाजित करती है। दिया है,  $AC = 100, BC = 60, \angle B = 90^\circ$ , BD की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?  
 (a) 25 (b)  $24\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $20\sqrt{5}$  (d) None of these
315. A triangle PQR is drawn to circumscribe a circle of radius 8 cm such that the segments QT & TR, into which QR is divided by the point of contact T, are of lengths 14 cm & 16 cm respectively. If the area of  $\triangle PQR$  is  $336 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the sides PQ & PR.  
 एक त्रिभुज PQR के बाहर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, जिसकी त्रिज्या 8 सेमी. है, QR को बिन्दु T के द्वारा QT और TR में विभाजित किया जाता है, जिनकी लम्बाई क्रमशः 14 सेमी. और 16 सेमी. हैं। यदि  $\triangle PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल  $336 \text{ cm}^2$  है, तो भुजा PQ और PR ज्ञात कीजिए?  
 (a) 26, 28 (b) 18, 26  
 (c) 24, 26 (d) 30, 22

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316. Side AB of rectangle ABCD is divided into four equal parts by points X, Y, Z the ratio of

the,  $\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta XYD}{\text{Area of rectangle ABCD}}$  is

आयत ABCD की भुजा AB को बिन्दुओं X, Y, Z के द्वारा चार समान भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है,

$\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta XYD}{\text{Area of rectangle ABCD}}$  का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 1/7 (b) 1/6
- (c) 1/9 (d) 1/8

317. Two angles of a triangle are 1/2 radian & 1/3 radian.

The measure of the third angle in degrees  $\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$ ,

एक त्रिभुज के दो कोण 1/2 रेडियन और 1/3 रेडियन हैं। तीसरे कोण मान डिग्री में ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $132\frac{1}{11}^\circ$  (b)  $132\frac{2}{11}^\circ$
- (c)  $132\frac{3}{11}^\circ$  (d)  $132^\circ$

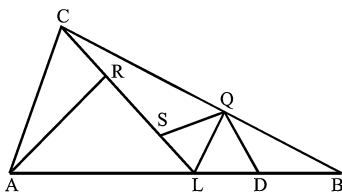
318. In a right angled triangle ABC,  $\angle B$  is right angle and  $AC = 2\sqrt{5}$  cm. If  $AB - BC = 2$  cm, then the value of  $(\cos^2 A - \cos^2 C)$  is:

एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle B$  समकोण है और  $AC = 2\sqrt{5}$  cm सेमी। यदि  $AB - BC = 2$  cm है, तो  $(\cos^2 A - \cos^2 C)$  का मान क्या होगा?

- (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{10}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

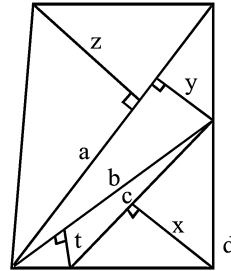
319. In the figure(not drawn to scale) given below 'L' is a point on AB such that  $AL : LB = 4 : 3$ . LQ is parallel to AC & QD is parallel to CL. In  $\Delta ARC$ ,  $\angle ARC = 90^\circ$ . What is ratio  $AL : LD$ ?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, L, AB पर एक बिन्दु स्थित है, यदि  $AL : CB = 4 : 3$ . LQ, AC के समांतर है और QD, AC के समांतर है।  $\Delta ARC$  में,  $\angle ARC = 90^\circ$  है, तो  $AL : LD$  का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 3 : 7 (b) 4 : 3
- (c) 7 : 3 (d) 8 : 3

320. A surveyor in his field book has drawn the plot as shown in the given figure. The area of the plot is: एक सर्वे के द्वारा मैदान में एक प्लॉट बनाया गया है, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। तो प्लॉट का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}(az + by + ct + dx)$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{2}(bt + cx + ay + dx)$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{2}(cx + bt + by + az)$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{2}(b+t)(c+x) + \frac{1}{2}(a+b)(y+z)$

321. O is any point inside a  $\Delta ABC$ . The bisectors of  $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$  &  $\angle COA$  meet the sides AB, BC & CA in points D, E, F respectively.  $AD \times BE \times CF$  is equal to

एक  $\Delta ABC$  के अंतर्गत O कोई बिन्दु है।  $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$  और  $\angle COA$  के समद्विभाज भुजाओं AB, BC और CA को क्रमशः बिन्दु D, E, F पर मिलते हैं।  $AD \times BE \times CF$  का मान होगा?

- (a)  $DB \times EC \times FA$  (b)  $DB \times AC \times FA$
- (c)  $AB \times EC \times FA$  (d)  $DB \times EC \times AC$

322. In an equilateral ABC, if  $AD \perp BC$  then which of the following would be correct?/ एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC में, यदि  $AD \perp BC$  तो निम्न में कौन-सा सही होगा?

- (a)  $2AB^2 = 3AD^2$  (b)  $3AB^2 = 4AD^2$
- (c)  $5AB^2 = 6AD^2$  (d)  $4AB^2 = 5AD^2$

323. ABCD is square. BCE & ACF are equilateral triangles described on side BC & diagonal AC respectively then, the area  $(\Delta BCE) : \text{area}(\Delta ACF)$  is

ABCD एक वर्ग है। भुजा BC विकर्ण AC पर क्रमशः BCE और ACF समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाए गए हैं, तो  $(\Delta BCE) : (\Delta ACF)$  क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात = ?

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1
- (c) 4 : 1 (d) 1 : 4



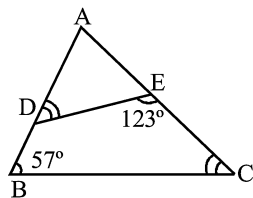
324.  $\triangle ABC$  is right angled at A.  $AB = 3$  units.  $AC = 4$  units &  $AD$  is perpendicular to  $BC$ . What is the area of the  $\triangle ADB$

$\triangle ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है कोण A पर  $AB = 3$  इकाई,  $AC = 4$  इकाई और  $AD$ ,  $BC$  पर लम्बवत् है।  $\triangle ADB$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{9}{25}$  sq unit      (b)  $\frac{54}{25}$  sq unit  
(c)  $\frac{72}{25}$  sq unit      (d)  $\frac{96}{25}$  sq unit

325. In the given figure,  $AD = 11$  cm,  $AB = 18$  cm &  $AE = 9$  cm then  $EC$  is:

दिए गए चित्र में,  $AD = 11$  सेमी.  $AB = 18$  सेमी. और  $AE = 9$  सेमी. है, तो  $EC$  ज्ञात कीजिए?

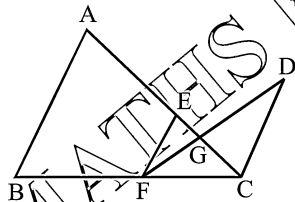


- (a) 22 cm      (b) 9 cm  
(c) 13 cm      (d) 11 cm

326. In the adjoining figure (not drawn to scale)  $AB$ ,  $EF$  &  $CD$  are parallels. Given that  $EG = 5$  cm,  $GC = 10$  cm &  $DC = 18$  cm,  $AB = 15$  cm, then  $AC$  is:

आसन्न आकृति में (पैमाने पर नहीं खींचा)  $AB$ ,  $EF$  और  $CD$  समांतर हैं। जैसा कि दिया है-  $EG = 5$  cm,  $GC = 10$  cm और  $DC = 18$  cm,  $AB = 15$  cm है। तो  $AC$  है।

- (a) 21 cm      (b) 25 cm  
(c) 18 cm      (d) 28 cm



327.  $ABCD$  is a rhombus. A straight line through  $C$  cuts  $AD$  produced at  $P$  &  $AB$  produced at  $Q$ . If  $DP =$

$\frac{1}{2} AB$  then the ratio of the length of  $BQ$  &  $AB$  is:

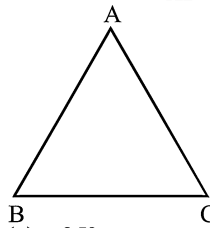
$ABCD$  एक समचतुर्भुज है।  $P$  और  $AB$  के माध्य से एक

सीधी रेखा  $Q$  पर निर्मित होती है। यदि  $DP = \frac{1}{2} AB$  है, तो

$BQ$  और  $AB$  की लंबाई का अनुपात है?

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

328.  $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$ ,  $\frac{AC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\angle BAC = ?$



- (a)  $95^\circ$       (b)  $100^\circ$   
(c)  $105^\circ$       (d)  $110^\circ$

329. The side  $AB$  of a parallelogram  $ABCD$  is produced to  $E$  in such a way that  $BE = AB$ ,  $DE$  intersects  $BC$  at  $Q$ . The point  $Q$  divides  $BC$  in the ratio:

समांतर चतुर्भुज  $ABCD$  की भुजा  $AB$  इस तरह से  $E$  के लिए बनी होती है कि  $BE = AB$ ,  $DE$ ,  $BC$  को  $Q$  पर काटता है। बिन्दु  $Q$ ,  $BC$  को अनुपात में विभाजित करता है।

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

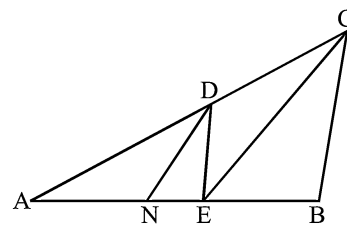
330. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $D$  is the mid-point of  $BC$  and  $E$  is the mid-point of  $AD$ . The line  $BE$  is extended and it intersects  $AC$  at  $T$ . If  $AB = 18$  cm,  $BC = 17$  cm and  $AC = 15$  cm then  $TC$  is

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $D$ ,  $BC$  का मध्य बिन्दु है तथा  $E$ ,  $AD$  का मध्य बिन्दु है।  $BE$  रेखा को बढ़ाया जाता है और यह  $T$  पर  $AC$  को काटता है। यदि  $AB = 18$  cm,  $BC = 17$  cm और  $AC = 15$  cm, तो  $TC$  है?

- (a) 8 cm      (b) 9 cm  
(c) 10 cm      (d) 7 cm

331. In the given figure,  $DE \parallel BC$  &  $EC \parallel ND$ ,  $AE : EB = 4 : 5$  then  $EN : EB$  is:-

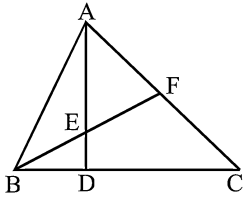
दिए गए चित्र में,  $DE \parallel BC$  और  $EC \parallel ND$ ,  $AE : EB = 4 : 5$  है, तो  $EN : EB$  है?



- (a) 5 : 9      (b) 9 : 4  
(c) 4 : 5      (d) 4 : 9

332. In the given figure  $\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $AC = 760$  cm then  $AE$  is:-

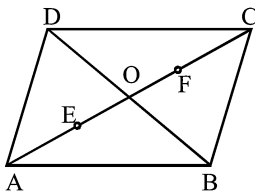
दिए गए चित्र में,  $\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $AC = 760$  cm, तो  $AE$  है?



- (a) 80 cm (b) 90 cm  
(c) 100 cm (d) 160 cm

333. In the adjoining figure ABCD is parallelogram & E, F are the centroid of  $\triangle ABD$  &  $\triangle BCD$  respectively then EF equals to:-

आसन्न आकृति में, ABCD समांतर चतुर्भुज है और E, F, क्रमशः  $\triangle ABD$  और  $\triangle BCD$  का केंद्रक है, तो EF किसके समान है?



- (a) AE (b) BE  
(c) CE (d) DE

334. D is any point side AC of  $\triangle ABC$ . If P, Q, X, Y are the mid-points of AB, BC, AD & DC respectively, then the ratio of PX & QY is:-

$\triangle ABC$  की सतह AC, D कोई बिन्दु है। यदि P, Q, X, Y का मध्य बिन्दु क्रमशः AB, BC, AD और DC है, तो PX और QY अनुपात है?

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

335. In a triangle ABC, angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$  cut the side BC at D and meet the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  at E, then

$AB \cdot AC + DE \cdot AE =$

एक त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle BAC$  समद्विभाजक भुजा BC को बिन्दु Q पर काटता है तथा  $\triangle ABC$  के बाह्यवृत्त को E पर मिलता है, तो

$B \cdot AC + DE \cdot AE =$

- (a)  $AD^2$  (b)  $AE^2$   
(c)  $CE^2$  (d)  $CD^2$

336. A right triangle has hypotenuse p cm & one side of length q cm. If  $p - q = 1$ , find the length of the third side of a triangle.

एक समकोण त्रिभुज की कर्ण P है तथा एक भुजा की लम्बाई 2 सेमी है। यदि  $p - q = 1$ , त्रिभुज तीसरी भुजा की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\sqrt{2q+1}$  cm (b)  $\sqrt{2p+1}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{p^2+q^2}$  (d) None of these

337. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 5$  cm,  $BC = 12$  cm find BQ if Q is centroid.

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 5$  cm,  $BC = 12$  cm, यदि Q केंद्रक है।

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

- (c)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm (d)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cm

338. In a triangle ABC, the lengths of the sides AB & AC equal to 17.5 cm & 9 cm respectively. Let D be a point on the line segment BC such that AD is perpendicular to BC. If

$AD = 3$  cm, then what is the radius (in cm) of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC?

Q if Q is centroid.

त्रिभुज ABC में, भुजा AB तथा AC की लम्बाई क्रमशः 17.5 सेमी. तथा 9 सेमी. है। माना D रेखाखण्ड BC पर स्थित एक बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार AD, BC पर लम्बवत् है। यदि  $AD = 3$  सेमी., तो त्रिभुज ABC के बाह्यवृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए (सेमी. में)

- (a) 27.85 (b) 32.25  
(c) 26.25 (d) 22.45

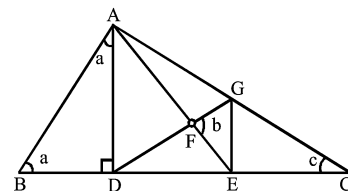
339. The sides of a triangle are in geometric progression with common ratio  $r < 1$ . If the triangle is a right-angled triangle, then  $r^2$  is given by:-

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएं G.P. में है, जिसमें  $r < 1$ , यदि त्रिभुज एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, तो  $r^2$  है:

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$

340. In  $\triangle ABC$  (not drawn to scale).  $AD = AG = GC$  &  $FD = FG$ . Find  $a + b + c$ .

$\triangle ABC$  में (स्केल पर नहीं बनाया गया है).  $AD = AG = GC$  और  $FD = FG$  है, तो  $a + b + c$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $210^\circ$  (b)  $165^\circ$   
(c)  $135^\circ$  (d)  $175^\circ$

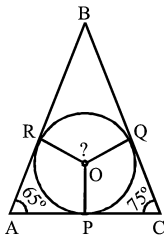
341. Two circles of radius 4 units & 3 units are at some distance such that the length of the transverse common tangent & the length of their direct common tangent are in the ratio 1 : 2. What is the distance between the centres of those circles.

त्रिज्या 4 इकाईयों और 3 इकाईयों के दो वृत्त कुछ दूरी पर होते हैं, जैसे अनुप्रस्थ आम स्पर्श रेखा की लंबाई और उनके सीधे सामान्य स्पर्शरेखा की लंबाई 1 : 2 के अनुपात में होती है। उन हलकों के केंद्रों के बीच दूरी क्या है?

- (a)  $\sqrt{50}$  (b)  $\sqrt{65}$   
(c) 8 (d) Cannot be determined

342. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , O is the incentre,  $\angle BAC = 65^\circ$  &  $\angle BCA = 75^\circ$ , then find the value of  $\angle ROQ$ .

$\triangle ABC$  में O अंतःकेंद्र है  $\angle BAC = 65^\circ$  और  $\angle BCA = 75^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle ROQ$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $80^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
(c)  $140^\circ$  (d) Can't be determined

343. O is the centre of a circle, AC & BD are two chords of the circle intersecting each other at P. If  $\angle AOB = 15^\circ$  &  $\angle COD = 30^\circ$ , then  $\sin^2 \angle APB + \cot^2 \angle COD$  is equal to:-

एक वृत्त का केंद्र O है, वृत्त के दो सतहों को AC और BD को P पर काटता है। यदि  $\angle AOB = 15^\circ$  और  $\angle COD = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\sin^2 \angle APB + \cot^2 \angle COD$  किसके समान है?

- (a) 4 (b)  $\frac{10}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

344. In a triangle ABC,  $AB + BC = 12$  cm,  $BC + CA = 14$  cm &  $CA + AB = 18$  cm. Find the radius of the circle (in cm) which has the same perimeter as the triangle.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में,  $AB + BC = 12$  cm,  $BC + CA = 14$  cm और  $CA + AB = 18$  cm है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करें, जिसमें त्रिभुज के समान परिधि है।

- (a)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{9}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{2}$

345. In a right-angled triangle XYZ, right-angled at Y, if  $XY = 2\sqrt{6}$  &  $XZ - YZ = 2$ , then  $\sec X + \tan X$  is:-

समकोण त्रिभुज XYZ, समकोण Y पर, यदि  $XY = 2\sqrt{6}$  और  $XZ - YZ = 2$ , तो  $\sec X + \tan X$  है?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{6}$   
(c)  $2\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

346. In  $\triangle PQR$ , S & T are points on sides PR & PQ respectively such that  $\angle PQR = \angle PST$ . If  $PT = 5$  cm,  $PS = 3$  cm &  $TQ = 3$  cm then length of SR is:-

$\triangle PQR$  में, PR और PQ सतह पर क्रमशः बिन्दु S और T है, जैसा कि  $\angle PQR = \angle PST$  है। यदि  $PT = 5$  cm,  $PS = 3$  cm और  $TQ = 3$  cm, तो SR की लंबाई है?

- (a) 5 cm (b) 6 cm  
(c)  $\frac{31}{3}$  cm (d)  $\frac{41}{3}$  cm

347. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , BD & CE are two medians which intersects each other at 'O'. AO intersects the line ED at M. Find the ratio of AM : MO.

$\triangle ABC$  में, BD & CE दो मध्य-बिन्दु हैं, जो कि एक-दूसरे को O पर काटते हैं। रेखा ED को AO, M पर काटता है? AM : MO का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

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

348. ABC is a right angled triangle. AD is perpendicular to the hypotenuse of BC. If  $AC = 2AB$ , then the value of BD is:-

ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है। AD, BC कर्ण के लंबवत है। यदि  $AC = 2AB$  है, तो BD का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{BC}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{BC}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{BC}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{BC}{5}$

349. ABC is a right angled triangle at A & AD is perpendicular to the hypotenuse. Then  $\frac{BD}{CD}$  is:-

ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, जो A और AD के कर्ण के लंबवत है, तो  $\frac{BD}{CD}$  है?

- (a)  $\left(\frac{AB}{AC}\right)^2$  (b)  $\left(\frac{AB}{AD}\right)^2$   
(c)  $\frac{AB}{AC}$  (d)  $\frac{AB}{AD}$

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350. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , a line DE is drawn parallel to BC. If

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{6}{7}$$

then the ratio of area of  $\triangle ADE$  to the area of  $\square DEBC$  is:-

$\triangle ABC$  में, एक रेखा DE, BC के समांतर खींची जाती है।

यदि  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{6}{7}$  है, तो  $\square DEBC$  के क्षेत्र में  $\triangle ADE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात :-

- (a) 169 : 36                      (b) 13 : 133  
(c) 36 : 133                      (d) 36 : 169

351. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , a line DE is drawn parallel to BC, which

divides the triangles in equal area then  $\frac{AD}{DB}$  is equal to:-

$\triangle ABC$  में, एक रेखा DE, BC के समांतर खींची जाती है, जो

कि त्रिभुजों को बराबर में विभाजित करता है, तो  $\frac{AD}{DB}$  के समान है।

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

352. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , D & E are two points on the side BC such that they trisect the line BC. If M & N are the two points on line AB & AC. ME  $\parallel$  AC & ND  $\parallel$  AB. The line ME & ND intersect at O. Find

$$\frac{\text{area}(\triangle DOE) + \text{area}(\square AMON)}{\text{area}(\triangle ABC)}$$

$\triangle ABC$  में, D और E दो बिन्दु हैं। रेखा BC, BC को ही काटती है। यदि रेखा AB और AC पर M और N दो बिन्दु हैं। ME  $\parallel$  AC और ND  $\parallel$  AB है। ME और ND, O पर काटती

है।  $\frac{\text{area}(\triangle DOE) + \text{area}(\square AMON)}{\text{area}(\triangle ABC)}$  ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 3 : 1                      (b) 4 : 3  
(c) 3 : 4                      (d) 1 : 3

353. In  $\triangle ABC$ , AD is median, E is the mid-point of line AD & G is centroid. Find the ratio of area of  $\triangle BEG$  &  $\triangle ABC$ .

$\triangle ABC$  में, AD माध्य है, रेखा AD का E मध्य बिन्दु है और G केंद्रक है।  $\triangle BEG$  और  $\triangle ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

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

354. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , a line DE is drawn parallel to BC. If area of  $\triangle ABC$  is 150  $\text{cm}^2$  & AD : DB = 2 : 3 then the area of  $\triangle DBE$  is:-

$\triangle ABC$  में, एक रेखा DE, BC के समांतर खींची जाती है। यदि  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 150  $\text{cm}^2$  और AD : DB = 2 : 3 है, तो  $\triangle DBE$  का क्षेत्रफल है।

- (a) 24  $\text{cm}^2$                       (b) 27  $\text{cm}^2$   
(c) 36  $\text{cm}^2$                       (d) 60  $\text{cm}^2$

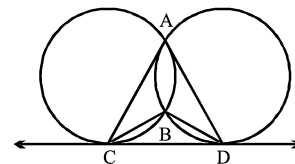
355. The three medians AD, BE & CF of  $\triangle ABC$  intersect at G. If the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is 60  $\text{sq. cm}$  then the area of quadrilateral BDGF is:-

$\triangle ABC$  का तीन माध्य AD, BE और CF, G पर काटता है। यदि  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 60  $\text{sq. cm}$  है, तो चतुर्भुज BDGF का क्षेत्रफल है?

- (a) 10  $\text{sq. cm}$ .                      (b) 15  $\text{sq. cm}$ .  
(c) 20  $\text{sq. cm}$ .                      (d) 30  $\text{sq. cm}$ .

356. CD is direct common tangent to two circles intersecting each other at A & B. The  $\angle CAD + \angle CBD$  is equal to:-

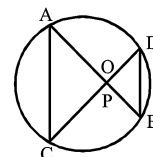
CD दो वृत्तों, जो एक-दूसरे को A तथा B पर काटते हैं, पर उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखा है।  $\angle CAD + \angle CBD = ?$



- (a) 180°                      (b) 90°  
(c) 360°                      (d) 120°

357. In the given figure O is the centre of the circle. If AB = 16 cm, CP = 6 cm, PD = 8 cm & AP > PB then what will be the value of AP.

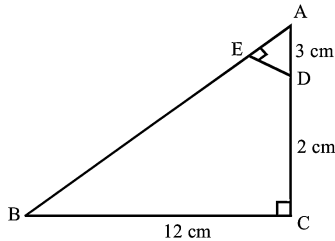
दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है। यदि AB = 16 सेमी., PD = 8 सेमी. और AP > PB तो AP का मान क्या होगा?



- (a) 12 cm                      (b) 24 cm  
(c) 8 cm                      (d) 6 cm

358. In the given figure,  $\triangle ABC$  is right angled at C &  $DE \perp AB$ . Find the lengths of AE.

दी हुई आकृति में,  $\triangle ABC$  एक-समकोण है, C पर तथा  $DE \perp AB$  है। AE की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $AE = \frac{15}{13}$  cm      (b)  $AE = \frac{13}{15}$  cm  
 (c)  $AE = \frac{11}{13}$  cm      (d)  $AE = \frac{11}{15}$  cm

359. D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that

$AD \perp BC$ . E is a point on AD such that  $AE : ED = 5 : 1$ . If  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  &  $\tan(\angle ACB) = 6 \tan(\angle DBE)$ ,

$$\frac{\sin \angle ACB}{\cos \angle DAC} =$$

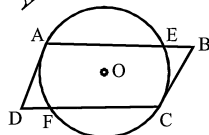
$\triangle ABC$  की भुजा BC पर D एक स्थित बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार  $AD \perp BC$ , E, AQ पर स्थित बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार  $AE : ED = 5 : 1$ . यदि  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  &  $\tan(\angle ACB) =$

$$6 \tan(\angle DBE), \frac{\sin \angle ACB}{\cos \angle DAC} = ?$$

- (a) 1      (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2}$       (d) None

360. In the given figure 'O' is the centre of the circle. If  $AE = 4$  cm,  $EB = 2$  cm, also  $AE = FC$  &  $BC = AD$ , then  $DF = ?$

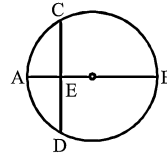
दी हुई आकृति में, वृत्त का केंद्र, यदि  $AE = 4$  सेमी.,  $EB = 2$  सेमी तथा  $AE = FC$  और  $BC = AD$ , तो  $DF = ?$



- (a) 1 cm      (b) 2 cm  
 (c) 4 cm      (d) 6 cm

361. In the given figure, AB is a diameter of a circle & CD is perpendicular to AB, if  $AB = 10$  cm &  $AE = 2$  cm, then what is the length of ED?

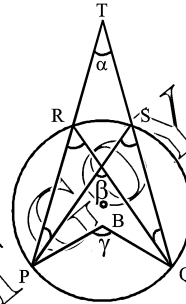
दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र यदि  $AE = 4$  सेमी.,  $EB = 2$  सेमी. तथा  $AE = FC$  और  $BC = AD$  तो  $DF = ?$



- (a) 5 cm      (b)  $\sqrt{20}$  cm  
 (c)  $\sqrt{10}$  cm      (d) 4 cm

362. In this figure B is centre, If  $\alpha = 50^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 80^\circ$ . Find the value of  $\gamma$ .

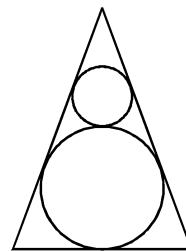
इस आकृति में, B केंद्र है, यदि  $\alpha = 50^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 80^\circ$ .  $\gamma$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $50^\circ$       (b)  $80^\circ$   
 (c)  $130^\circ$       (d)  $65^\circ$

363. In given fig. ABC is an eq.  $\triangle$ . Two circles of radius 4 cm & 12 cm are inscribed in  $\triangle$ . Then side of an eq.  $\triangle$  is?

दी हुई आकृति में, ABC एक समबाहु  $\triangle$  है। 4 सेमी. तथा 12 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले दो वृत्त  $\triangle$  के अंदर बनाये गए हैं, तो समबाहु  $\triangle$  की भुजा है?



- (a)  $\frac{32}{\sqrt{3}}$       (b)  $24\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{64}{\sqrt{3}}$       (d)  $32\sqrt{3}$

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364. D & E are the mid-points of AB & AC of  $\triangle ABC$ , BC is produced to any point P, DE, DP & EP are joined then/  $\triangle ABC$  में, D तथा E क्रमशः भुजा AB तथा AC का मध्य बिन्दु है तथा BC को आगे की तरफ कोई बिन्दु P तक बढ़ाया जाता है तथा DE, DP तथा EP को मिला दिया जाता है, तो

- (a)  $\triangle PED = \frac{1}{4} \triangle ABC$
- (b)  $\triangle PED = \triangle DEC$
- (c)  $\triangle ADE = \triangle BEC$
- (d)  $\triangle BDE = \triangle BEC$

365. In right angled triangle ABC, at right B if P & Q are points on sides AB & BC respectively then:- एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में, यदि P तथा Q भुजा AB तथा BC पर दो बिन्दु हो, तो

- (a)  $AQ^2 + CP^2 = PQ^2 + AC^2$
- (b)  $AB^2 + CP^2 = PQ^2 + AC^2$
- (c)  $2(AQ^2 + CP^2) = PQ^2 + AC^2$
- (d)  $AQ^2 + CP^2 = 2(PQ^2 + AC^2)$

366. If ABC is right angled triangle,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  & M, N are the mid-points of AB & BC then  $4(AN^2 + CM^2)$  is equal to/यदि त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  तथा M, N क्रमशः भुजा AB तथा BC का मध्य बिन्दु है, तो  $4(AN^2 + CM^2)$  बराबर है:

- (a)  $4AC^2$
- (b)  $6AC^2$
- (c)  $5AC^2$
- (d)  $\frac{5}{4}AC^2$

367. BL & CM are medians of  $\triangle ABC$  right angled at A &

BC = 5 cm. If  $BL = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$  cm then the length of CM is/BL तथा CM, समकोण  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  की दो माध्यिकाएं हैं तथा BC = 5 सेमी., यदि  $BL = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$  cm, तो CM की लम्बाई है:

- (a)  $2\sqrt{5}$  cm
- (b)  $5\sqrt{2}$  cm
- (c)  $10\sqrt{2}$  cm
- (d)  $4\sqrt{5}$  cm

368. If  $\triangle ABC$  is equilateral & AD perpendicular to BC then  $AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2 = ?$  यदि त्रिभुज ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा AD, भुजा BC पर लम्ब हो, तो

- (a)  $3AD^2$
- (b)  $5AD^2$
- (c)  $2AD^2$
- (d)  $4AD^2$

369. A, B, C & D are the vertex of square. M & N are the mid-points of line AB & BC. P is a point on diagonal

BD. If  $BP = \frac{5}{6}BD$  then  $\frac{\text{ar of } \triangle BMN}{\text{ar } \triangle MNP}$  is/ A, B, C

तथा D एक वर्ग का शीर्ष बिन्दुएं हैं। M तथा N रेखा AB तथा BC का मध्य बिन्दु है तथा P, विकर्ण BD पर इस प्रकार

है कि  $BP = \frac{5}{6}BD$  तो

- (a) 13 : 7
- (b) 7 : 3
- (c) 10 : 3
- (d) 3 : 7

370. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , D & E are points lie on AB & AC, M & N are points lie on BD & EC.  $DE \parallel MN \parallel BC$ . If

$$\frac{AD}{DM} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ \&}$$

$\frac{DM}{MB} = \frac{4}{5}$  & area of  $\triangle AMN$  is  $800 \text{ cm}^2$  then the area of

$\square MNCB$  is/एक  $\triangle ABC$  में बिन्दुएं D तथा E भुजा AB तथा AC पर स्थित है। M तथा N बिन्दुएं, भुजा BD तथा EC

पर स्थित हैं, यदि  $\frac{AD}{DM} = \frac{2}{3}$  तथा  $\frac{DM}{MB} = \frac{4}{5}$  तथा  $\triangle AMN$

का क्षेत्रफल  $800 \text{ cm}^2$  है, तो  $\square MNCB$  का क्षेत्रफल है:

- (a)  $1600 \text{ cm}^2$
- (b)  $1550 \text{ cm}^2$
- (c)  $1650 \text{ cm}^2$
- (d) None of these

371.  $B_1$  is a point on the side AC of  $\triangle ABC$  &  $B_1B$  is joined. A line is drawn through A parallel to  $B_1B$  meeting BC at  $A_1$  & another line is drawn through C parallel to  $B_1B$  meeting AB produced at  $C_1$ . Then:-  $\triangle ABC$  की भुजा AC पर  $B_1$  एक बिन्दु है और  $B_1B$  मिला दी जाती है।  $B_1B$  के समांतर A से होकर एक रेखा खींची जाती है, जो BC से  $A_1$  पर मिलती है और  $B_1B$  के समांतर एक रेखा खींची जाती है, जो C से होकर जाती है और AB से  $C_1$  पर मिलती है, तो:

(a)  $\frac{1}{CC_1} - \frac{1}{AA_1} = \frac{1}{BB_1}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{CC_1} + \frac{1}{AA_1} = \frac{1}{BB_1}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{BB_1} - \frac{1}{AA_1} = \frac{2}{CC_1}$

(d)  $\frac{1}{AA_1} - \frac{1}{CC_1} = \frac{2}{BB_1}$

372. The diameter of a circle is 80 cm. The radii (in cm) of their concentric circles drawn in such a manner that the whole area is divided into four equal parts. Then radius of these circle are -

एक वृत्त का व्यास 80 सेमी. है, उसके केंद्र वृत्त इस प्रकार बनाए गए हैं कि पूरा क्षेत्र चार समान भागों में विभाजित किया गया है, तो इन वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएं हैं?

(a)  $20\sqrt{2}$ ,  $20\sqrt{3}$ , 20

(b)  $\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ,  $\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ,  $\frac{10}{3}$

(c)  $10\sqrt{3}$ ,  $10\sqrt{2}$ , 10

(d) 17, 14, 9

373. Two chords AB & CD of a circle with centre O, intersect each other at P. If  $\angle AOC = 100^\circ$  &  $\angle BOD = 70^\circ$  then the value of  $\angle APC$  is:-

O केंद्र वाले वृत्त की दो जीवाएं AB और CD एक-दूसरे को P पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं। यदि  $\angle AOC = 100^\circ$  तथा  $\angle BOD = 70^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle APC$

(a)  $80^\circ$  (b)  $75^\circ$

(c)  $85^\circ$  (d)  $95^\circ$

374.  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  are two concentric circles with centres at O. Their radii are 12 cm & 3 cm respectively. B & C are the points of contact of two tangents draw to  $C_2$  from a point A lying on the circle  $C_1$ . Then the area of the quadrilateral ABOC is:-

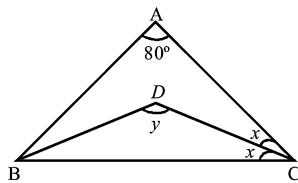
$C_1$  तथा  $C_2$  दो सकेन्द्र वृत्त हैं, जिनका केंद्र O है। इनकी त्रिज्याएं क्रमशः 12 सेमी. तथा 3 सेमी. हैं।  $C_1$  वृत्त पर स्थित बिन्दु A से  $C_2$  वृत्त पर B तथा C पर दो स्पर्श रेखाएं खींची जाती हैं, तो चतुर्भुज ABOC का क्षेत्रफल है:

(a)  $\frac{9\sqrt{15}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $12\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}^2$

(c)  $9\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $6\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}^2$

375. In the given figure,  $\angle A = 80^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 2x^\circ$  &  $\angle BDC = y^\circ$ , BD & CD bisect  $\angle B$  &  $\angle C$  respectively. The value of x & y are:-

दी गई आकृति में,  $\angle A = 80^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 2x^\circ$  और  $\angle BDC = y^\circ$ , BD तथा CD क्रमशः  $\angle B$  और  $\angle C$  को समद्विभाजित करता है, तो x तथा y है, क्रमशः



(a)  $15^\circ$ ,  $70^\circ$  (b)  $10^\circ$ ,  $160^\circ$

(c)  $20^\circ$ ,  $130^\circ$  (d)  $120^\circ$ ,  $125^\circ$

376. The point in the plane of a triangle which is at equal perpendicular distance from the sides of the triangle is:

किसी त्रिभुज के अंदर एक बिन्दु से उसके सभी भुजाओं की लम्बवत् दूरी समान हो, तो वह बिन्दु है:

(a) Circumcentre/परिकेंद्र

(b) Centroid/केंद्रक

(c) Incentre/अंतःकेंद्र

(d) Orthocentre/लम्बकेंद्र

377. In  $\triangle ABC$ , the internal bisector of the  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  &  $\angle C$  intersect the circumcircle at X, Y, & Z respectively. If  $\angle A = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle CZY = 30^\circ$  then  $\angle BYZ$  equals to :-

$\triangle ABC$  के  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  तथा  $\angle C$  का आंतरिक समद्विभाजक परिवृत्त को क्रमशः X, Y, तथा Z बिन्दुओं पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। यदि  $\angle A = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle CZY = 30^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle BYZ$  है?

(a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $115^\circ$

(c)  $100^\circ$  (d)  $50^\circ$

378. Three sides of  $\triangle ABC$  are  $a = 30$  cm,  $b = 33$  cm,  $c = 57$  cm. The internal bisectors of  $\angle A$  passes through incentre O. The ratio of AO & OD is:-

एक  $\triangle ABC$  तीनों भुजायें  $a = 30$  cm,  $b = 33$  cm,  $c = 57$  cm हैं। यदि  $\angle A$  का आंतरिक समद्विभाजक अंतः केंद्र 'O' से गुजरता है, तो AO तथा OD का अनुपात है:

(a) 1 : 3 (b) 3 : 2

(c) 4 : 1 (d) 3 : 1

379. The angle between the external bisectors of two angles of a triangle is  $54^\circ$ . Then the third angle of the triangle is:-

समद्विभाजकों के बीच का कोण  $54^\circ$  है, तो त्रिभुज का तीसरा कोण है?

(a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $108^\circ$

(c)  $36^\circ$  (d)  $72^\circ$

380. AD is perpendicular to the internal bisectors of  $\angle ABC$  of  $\triangle ABC$ . DE is drawn through D & parallel to BC to meet AC at E. If the length of AC is 12 cm then the length of AE (in cm) is:-

AD,  $\triangle ABC$  के  $\angle A$  के आंतरिक समद्विभाजक पर लम्ब है। DE, D से गुजरते हुए BC के समांतर खींचा गया है, जो AC से E पर मिलता है। यदि AC = 12 सेमी. है, तो AE बराबर (सेमी.) में है?

(a) 8 (b) 3

(c) 4 (d) 6

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381. ABC is an equilateral triangle and CD is the internal bisector of  $\angle C$ . If DC is produced to E such that  $AC = CE$  then  $\angle CAE$  is:-

समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा CD, LC का आंतरिक समद्विभाजक है। यदि DC को E तक इस प्रकार बढ़ाया गया है कि  $AC = CE$  है, तो  $\angle CAE$

- (a)  $45^\circ$
- (b)  $75^\circ$
- (c)  $30^\circ$
- (d)  $15^\circ$

382. The radius of the incircle of the equilateral triangle having each side measures 6 cm is:

समबाहु त्रिभुज के अंतः वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी, यदि उसकी प्रत्येक भुजा 6 सेमी. है:

- (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm
- (b)  $\sqrt{3}$  cm
- (c)  $6\sqrt{3}$  cm
- (d) 2 cm

383. The inradius of an equilateral triangle is of length 3 cm, then the length of each of its median is:-

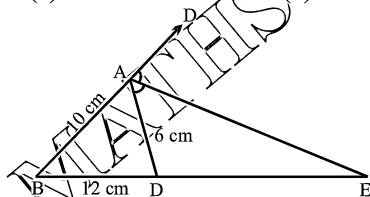
यदि एक समबाहु के अंतः वृत्त की त्रिज्या 3 सेमी. है, तो उसकी प्रत्येक माध्यिका है:

- (a) 12 cm
- (b)  $\frac{9}{2}$  cm
- (c) 4 cm
- (d) 9 cm

384. In the given figure, AE is the bisector of the exterior  $\angle CAD$  meeting BC produced at E. If  $AB = 10$  cm,  $AC = 6$  cm &  $BC = 12$  cm then CE is:-

दी हुई आकृति में, AE, बाह्य कोण CAD का समद्विभाजक है, जो BC बढ़ाए हुए बिन्दु E से मिलता है। यदि  $AB = 10$  cm,  $AC = 6$  cm और  $BC = 12$  cm है, तो CE है:

- (a) 20 cm
- (b) 15 cm
- (c) 18 cm
- (d) 9 cm



385. If O be the circumcentre of a triangle PQR &  $\angle QOR = 110^\circ$ ,

$\angle OPR = 25^\circ$  then  $\angle PRQ$  is:-

यदि त्रिभुज PQR का परिकेंद्र है तथा  $\angle QOR = 110^\circ$ ,  $\angle OPR = 25^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle PRQ$

- (a)  $65^\circ$
- (b)  $50^\circ$
- (c)  $55^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

386. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle BCA = 40^\circ$ , O is the point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides, then the angle  $\angle BOC$  is

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle BCA = 40^\circ$  तथा O, भुजाओं के लम्ब समद्विभाजक का प्रतिच्छेद बिन्दु है, तो  $\angle BOC$  है

- (a)  $100^\circ$
- (b)  $120^\circ$
- (c)  $130^\circ$
- (d)  $140^\circ$

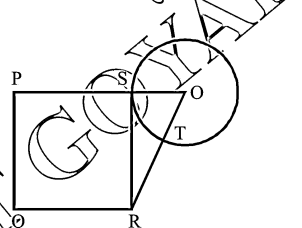
387. If O is the circumcentre of  $\triangle ABC$  lying inside the triangle then  $\angle OBC + \angle BAC = ?$

बिन्दु O,  $\triangle ABC$  का परिकेंद्र है, जो  $\triangle ABC$  के अंदर है, तो  $\angle OBC + \angle BAC = ?$

- (a)  $120^\circ$
- (b)  $110^\circ$
- (c)  $90^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

388. PQRS is a square, SR is tangent (at point S) to the circle with centre O and  $TR = OS$ . Then, the ratio of area of the square to the area of the circle is:

PQRS एक वर्ग है। O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर SR एक स्पर्श रेखा है। (S पर) तथा  $TR = OS$  तो वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल तथा वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है:



- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{11}{7}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{\pi}$
- (d)  $\frac{7}{11}$

389. AB and CD are two chords of a circle such that  $AB = 8$  cm,  $CD = 10$  cm and  $AB \parallel CD$ . If the perpendicular distance between AB and CD is 2cm, then what is the radius of the circle equal to: If both chords are on same side of centre:

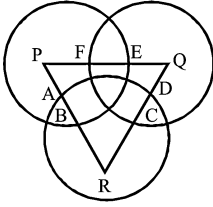
AB तथा CD एक वृत्त की जीवाएं हैं, इस प्रकार  $AB = 8$  सेमी.,  $CD = 10$  सेमी. तथा  $AB \parallel CD$ , तथा AB तथा CD के बीच लम्बवत् दूरी 2 सेमी. है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है, यदि दोनों जीवाएं केंद्र के एक ओर ही स्थित हैं?

- (a)  $\frac{5\sqrt{17}}{4}$  cm
- (b)  $\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{5}$  cm
- (c)  $\frac{3\sqrt{17}}{5}$  cm
- (d)  $\sqrt{17}$  cm

390. The figure below shows three circles, each of radius 25 and centres at P, Q and R respectively. Further  $AB = 6$ ,  $CD = 12$  and  $EF = 15$ . What is the perimeter of the triangle PQR ?



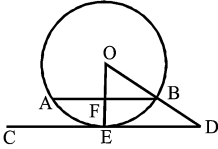
नीचे आकृति में तीन वृत्त जिनके केंद्र P, Q तथा R हैं, तथा प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या केंद्र P, Q तथा R हैं, तथा प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 25 है। AB = 6, CD = 12 तथा EF = 15 है। त्रिभुज PQR का परिमाण है?



- (a) 117 (b) 116  
(c) 113 (d) 121

391. In the figure above, O is the center of the circle CD is a tangent to the circle at E. OE bisects the chord AB at F. AB = 16 cm and EF = 2 cm. Find the length of DE (in cm).

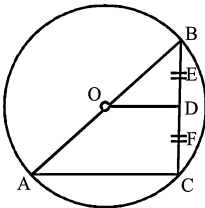
ऊपर दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, CD वृत्त पर E पर स्पर्श रेखा है। OE जीवा AB की F पर समद्विभाजित करता है। AB = 16 सेमी तथा EF = 2 सेमी., DE की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए। (सेमी. में)



- (a)  $\frac{108}{15}$  (b)  $\frac{118}{15}$   
(c)  $\frac{126}{15}$  (d)  $\frac{136}{15}$

392. In the above figure, AB is the diameter of the circle with centre O. AB = 24 cm. OD is perpendicular to BC. OE bisects  $\angle BOD$  and BE : ED = 2 : 1 F is the mid-point of DC. find the length of AF (in cm).

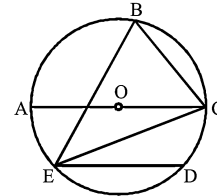
ऊपर दी हुई आकृति में, AB वृत्त का व्यास है, जिसका केंद्र O है। AB = 24 सेमी., OD, BC पर लम्ब है। OE,  $\angle BOD$  को समद्विभाजित करती है तथा BE : ED = 2 : 1, F, DC का मध्य बिन्दु है। AF की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए (सेमी. में)



- (a)  $\sqrt{171}$  (b)  $\sqrt{181}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{161}$  (d)  $\sqrt{211}$

393. In figure chord ED is parallel to the diameter, AC of the circle. If  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$  then  $\angle DEC = ?$

दी हुई आकृति में, ED व्यास AC के समांतर है। यदि  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$  तो  $\angle DEC = ?$



- (a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $55^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $25^\circ$

394. Two circles with centres P and Q intersect at B and C. A, D are points on the circles with centres P and Q respectively such that A, C and D are collinear.

If  $\angle APB = 130^\circ$ , and  $\angle BQD = x^\circ$ , then the value of x is:

P और Q केंद्र वाले दो वृत्त B तथा C एक-दूसरे को काटते हैं। P तथा Q केंद्र वाले वृत्तों पर क्रमशः बिन्दु A तथा Q स्थित है। इस प्रकार A, C, D संरेख है। यदि  $\angle APB = 130^\circ$ , और  $\angle BQD = x^\circ$ , तो x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए:

- (a) 65 (b) 130  
(c) 195 (d) 135

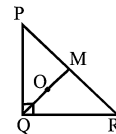
395. G is the centroid of the equilateral  $\triangle ABC$ . If AB = 10 cm, then the length of AG is

समाबहु  $\triangle ABC$  का केंद्रक है। यदि AB = 10 cm, तो AG की लम्बाई है?

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

396. In the given figure,  $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$ , O is the centroid of  $\triangle PQR$ , PQ = 5 cm and QR = 12 cm then OQ equals to

दी गई आकृति में  $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$  तथा O केंद्रक है। PQ = 5 cm और QR = 12 cm, तो OQ है:



- (a)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cm (b)  $4\frac{1}{3}$  cm  
(c)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm (d)  $5\frac{1}{3}$  cm

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397. In  $\triangle ABC$ , G is the centroid,  $AB = 15$ ,  $BC = 18$  cm and  $AC = 25$  cm. Find GD where D is the mid-point of BC:

$\triangle ABC$  में G केंद्रक है,  $AB = 15$ ,  $BC = 18$  cm और  $AC = 25$  cm तथा D, भुजा BC का मध्य बिन्दु है, तो GD की लम्बाई है:

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{86}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{86}$

(c)  $\frac{7}{3}\sqrt{86}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{86}$

398. O and C are respectively the orthocentre and the circumcentre of an acute angled triangle PQR. The points P and O are joined and produced to meet the side QR at S. If  $\angle PQS = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle QCR = 130^\circ$  then  $\angle RPS$  is/ O तथा C क्रमशः त्रिभुज PQR का लम्ब केंद्र तथा परिकेंद्र हैं तथा त्रिभुज न्यूनकोण है। P तथा O को मिलाया जाता है और आगे बढ़ाने पर SR से बिन्दु S पर मिलत हैं। यदि  $\angle PQS = 60^\circ$  तथा  $\angle QCR = 130^\circ$  तो  $\angle RPS$  है

(a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $35^\circ$   
(c)  $70^\circ$  (d)  $40^\circ$

399. I and O are (respectively the incentre and circumcentre of  $\triangle ABC$ ). The line AI produced intersects the circum circle of  $\triangle ABC$  at the point D. If  $\angle ABC = x^\circ$ ,  $\angle BID = y^\circ$  and  $\angle BOD = z^\circ$ , then  $\frac{z+x}{y}$  ?

I तथा O क्रमशः  $\triangle ABC$  के अंतः केंद्र तथा परिकेंद्र हैं। रेखा AI को बढ़ाया जाता है, तो परिवृत्त को बिन्दु D पर प्रतिच्छेदित करता है। यदि  $\angle ABC = x^\circ$ ,  $\angle BID = y^\circ$

तथा  $\angle BOD = z^\circ$  है, तो  $\frac{z+x}{y}$  ?

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

400. In an isosceles  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = AC$  and  $\angle A$  is two time of  $\angle B$ . If  $AB = 3$  cm, then ratio of in radius to circumradius is /एक समद्विबाहु  $\triangle ABC$  में  $AB = AC$  तथा  $\angle A, \angle B$  का दो गुना है। यदि  $AB = 3$  cm है, तो अंतः त्रिज्या तथा परित्रिज्या का अनुपात है?

(a) 1 : 2 (b)  $(\sqrt{2}-1):1$

(c)  $(2\sqrt{2}-1):1$  (d)  $1 : (2\sqrt{2}-1)$

401. The radius of the circumcircle of a right angled triangle is 15 cm and the radius of its incircle is 6 cm then the sides of the triangle is/किसी समकोण त्रिभुज परिवृत्त की त्रिज्या 15 सेमी. तथा अंतः वृत्त की त्रिज्या 6 सेमी. है, तो त्रिभुज की भुजाएं हैं?

(a) 30, 40, 41 (b) 18, 24, 30  
(c) 30, 24, 25 (d) 24, 36, 20

402. Two medians AD and BE of  $\triangle ABC$  intersect at G at right angle. If  $AD = 9$  cm, and  $BE = 6$  cm, then the length of BD (in cm) is

$\triangle ABC$  की माध्यिकाएं AD तथा BE एक-दूसरे को समकोण बनाते हुए बिन्दु G पर काटते हैं। यदि  $AD = 9$  cm और  $BE = 6$  cm, तो BD की लम्बाई (सेमी. में) है

(a) 5 cm (b) 5.5 cm  
(c) 6 cm (d) 4 cm

403. In the median drawn on the base of a triangle is half of its base, then the triangle will be यदि किसी त्रिभुज की माध्यिका, खींचे गए भुजा पर की लम्बाई की आधी है, तो त्रिभुज है?

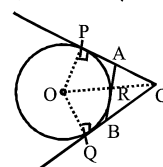
- (a) Acute angled triangle/न्यूनकोण त्रिभुज  
(b) Right angled triangle/समकोण त्रिभुज  
(c) Obtused angled triangle/अधिक कोण त्रिभुज  
(d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं।

404. In  $\triangle ABC$ , BE, AD and CF are medians on sides AC, BC and AB respectively.  $AD = 10$  cm,  $BE = 6$  cm and  $CF = 8$  cm then the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is  $\triangle ABC$  में, BE, AD और CF क्रमशः AC, BC और AB पर माध्यिकाएं हैं। यदि  $AD = 10$  cm,  $BE = 6$  cm और  $CF = 8$  cm, तो  $\triangle ABC$  क्षेत्रफल है?

(a)  $48 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $32 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $40 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $96 \text{ cm}^2$

405. In figure, CP and CQ are tangents from an external point C to a circle with centre O, AB is another tangent which touches the circle at R. If  $CP = 11$  cm and  $BR = 4$  cm, find the length of BC.

चित्र में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त के बाहरी स्थित एक बिन्दु C से वृत्त पर दो स्पर्श रेखाएं CP और CQ खींची गई हैं, AB कोई दूसरी स्पर्श रेखा है, जो वृत्त को बिन्दु R पर स्पर्श करती है। यदि  $CP = 11$  सेमी. और  $BR = 4$  सेमी., BC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



(a) 7 cm (b) 8 cm  
(c) 5 cm (d) 10 cm

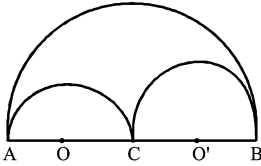
406. PR is a tangent at a point Q on a circle, in which O is the centre and its radius is 8 cm. If OR = 16 cm and OP = 10 cm, then the length of PR is—

एक पर स्थित बिन्दु Q पर PR एक स्पर्श रेखा है, जहाँ O वृत्त का केंद्र है और इसकी त्रिज्या 8 सेमी. है। यदि QR = 16 सेमी. और OP = 10 सेमी., तो PR की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 18 cm (b) 19 cm  
(c) 19.8 cm (d) 21.86

407. Find the area of shaded portion given that the circles with centres O and O' are 6 cm and 18 cm in diameter respectively and ACB is a semi circle?

दिया गया है ACB एक अर्धवृत्त है और O तथा O' केंद्र वाले दो वृत्त जिनके पास व्यास क्रमशः 6 सेमी. और 18 सेमी. हैं। रेखांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $54 \pi \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $27 \pi \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $36 \pi \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $18 \pi \text{ cm}^2$

408. A, B, C, D are points on a circle, such that ABD is an equilateral triangle and AC is diameter of the circle. What is the ratio of the perimeter of the quadrilateral ABCD to the perimeter of the circle?

एक वृत्त पर बिन्दु A, B, C, D इस प्रकार स्थित हैं कि ABD एक समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं और AC वृत्त का व्यास है। चतुर्भुज ABCD और वृत्त के परिमाप का अनुपात ज्ञात होगा?

- (a)  $\sqrt{2} + 1 : \pi$  (b)  $3 + \sqrt{2} : 2\pi$   
(c)  $\sqrt{3} + 1 : \pi$  (d)  $4 + \sqrt{3} : 3\pi$

409. Two circles with centers A and B and radius 2 units touch each other externally at 'C' and radius '2' units meets other two at D and E. Then the area of the quadrilateral ABDE is:

दो वृत्त जिनके A और B हैं और त्रिज्या 2 इकाई हैं, एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु C पर बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। और त्रिज्या 2 इकाई दूसरे-दो बिन्दु D और E पर मिलती हैं। तो चतुर्भुज ABDE का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $2\sqrt{2}$  sq. unit (b)  $3\sqrt{3}$  sq. unit  
(c)  $3\sqrt{2}$  sq. unit (d)  $2\sqrt{3}$  sq. unit

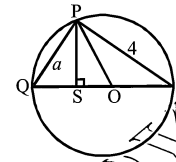
410. Two tangents PA and PB are drawn from a point P to the circle. If the radius of the circle is 5 cm and AB = 6 cm and O is the centre of the circle. OP cuts AB at C and OC = 4cm, then OP:

एक बिन्दु P से वृत्त पर PA और PB दो स्पर्श रेखाएं खींची जाती हैं। यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है और AB = 6 सेमी. और O वृत्त का केंद्र है। OP, AB को बिन्दु C पर काटती है और OC = 4 सेमी., तो OP ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  cm (b) 25 cm  
(c) 13 cm (d) None of these

411. If in the given figure, PQ = a, PR = 4 cm, while O is the centre of the circle and S is a point between O and Q such that PS ⊥ QR. Find the length of OP.

यदि दिए गए चित्र में, PQ = a, PR = 4 सेमी., जबकि O वृत्त का केंद्र है और S, O तथा Q के मध्य स्थित एक बिन्दु है और PS ⊥ QR। O, P की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{16+a^2}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{16-a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2+16}}$   
(c)  $\frac{4a-16}{16a-a^2}$  (d)  $\frac{2\sqrt{a^2-16}}{16+a^2}$

412. P and Q are the middle points of two chords (not diameters) AB and AC respectively of a circle with centre at a point O. The lines OP and OQ are produced to meet the circle respectively at the points R and S. T is any point on the major arc between the points R and S of the circle. If  $\angle BAC = 32^\circ$ ,  $\angle RTS = ?$

P और Q एक वृत्त जिसका केंद्र O है, की दो जीवाओं AB और AC (व्यास नहीं हैं), के मध्य बिन्दु हैं। रेखाओं OP तथा OQ को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है तथा वे वृत्त पर बिन्दु R व S पर मिलती हैं। बड़े चाप में बिन्दु R व S के बीच T कोई बिन्दु स्थित है। यदि  $\angle BAC = 32^\circ$ ,  $\angle RTS = ?$

- (a)  $32^\circ$  (b)  $74^\circ$   
(c)  $106^\circ$  (d)  $64^\circ$

413. AB is diameter of bigger circle with centre O & AO is diameter of smaller circle & AC = 28 cm, C is point on bigger circle  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , find AD, where ADC on straight line & D point on smaller circle? O केंद्र वाले बड़े वृत्त का व्यास AB है और AC = 28 सेमी., य C बड़े वृत्त पर स्थित बिन्दु है,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , AD ज्ञात कीजिए जहाँ A और C सीधी रेखा पर हैं और D छोटे वृत्त पर स्थित बिन्दु है?

- (a) 14 (b) 28  
(c) 21 (d) None

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414. In  $\Delta PQR$ , the bisector of internal  $\angle Q$  and external  $\angle R$  meet at O. If  $\angle QOR = \left(\frac{31}{2}\right)^\circ$ ,  $PQ = PR$  then external angle of  $\angle Q$  is  
 $\Delta PQR$  में  $\angle Q$  का आंतरिक तथा  $\angle R$  का बाह्य समद्विभाजक 'O' पर मिलते हैं। यदि  $\angle QOR = \left(\frac{31}{2}\right)^\circ$  तथा  $PQ = PR$  तो  $\angle Q$  का बाह्य कोण की माप है:

- (a)  $105.5^\circ$  (b)  $106.5^\circ$   
 (c)  $106^\circ$  (d)  $105^\circ$

415. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $AB = 5$  cm,  $BC = 8$  cm and  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ , then AC equals to

$\Delta ABC$  में,  $AB = 5$  cm,  $BC = 8$  cm और  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$  तो AC बराबर है

- (a) 7 (b)  $\sqrt{55}$   
 (c) 12 (d)  $\sqrt{56}$

416. If two sides of a triangle are 4 cm and 10 cm then third side lies between, let third side = a

यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाएं 4 सेमी. तथा 10 सेमी. है, तो तीसरी भुजा 'a' होगी

- (a)  $a > 5$  (b)  $6 \leq a \leq 12$   
 (c)  $a < 6$  (d)  $6 < a < 14$

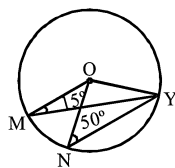
417. If the sides of a  $\Delta ABC$  are a, b and c where c is the largest then which statement(s) are true.

यदि  $\Delta ABC$  की भुजाएं, a, b तथा c जहां, c सबसे बड़ी भुजा है, तो कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

- (a)  $\Delta ABC$  is acute if  $c^2 < (a^2 + b^2)$  /  $\Delta ABC$  न्यूनकोण है यदि  $c^2 < (a^2 + b^2)$   
 (b)  $\Delta ABC$  is right  $\Delta$  if  $c^2 = (a^2 + b^2)$  /  $\Delta ABC$  समकोण है यदि  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$   
 (c)  $\Delta ABC$  is obtuse if  $c^2 > (a^2 + b^2)$  /  $\Delta ABC$  अधिक कोण है यदि  $c^2 > (a^2 + b^2)$   
 (d) All ये सभी

418. In the given figure.  $\angle ONY = 50^\circ$  and  $\angle OMY = 15^\circ$  then the value of  $\angle MON$

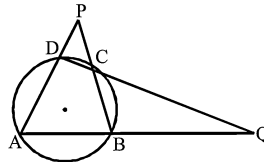
दी हुई आकृति में,  $\angle ONY = 50^\circ$  तथा  $\angle OMY = 15^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle MON$  का मान है?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $40^\circ$   
 (c)  $20^\circ$  (d)  $70^\circ$

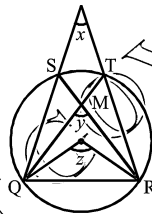
419. In the adjoining figure  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle ABC = 80^\circ$ , then  $\angle BQC$  is equal to:

दी हुई आकृति में,  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  तथा  $\angle ABC = 80^\circ$  है, तो  $\angle BQC$  है:



- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $80^\circ$   
 (c)  $20^\circ$  (d)  $30^\circ$

420. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. Then  $\angle x + \angle y$  is equal to/ दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, तो  $\angle x + \angle y$  है:



- (a)  $2z$  (b)  $\frac{z}{2}$   
 (c) z (d) None of these

421. A, B, C are three points on a circle. The tangent at A meets BC produced at T.  $\angle BTA = 40^\circ$  and  $\angle CAT = 44^\circ$ . The angle subtended by BC at centre of the circle is/A, B, C वृत्त पर तीन बिन्दु हैं। बिन्दु A पर खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा, BC को बढ़ाने पर मिलते हैं। यदि  $\angle BTA = 40^\circ$  तथा  $\angle CAT = 44^\circ$  है, तो BC के द्वारा केंद्र पर बना कोण है:

- (a)  $84^\circ$  (b)  $92^\circ$   
 (c)  $96^\circ$  (d)  $104^\circ$

422. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. The side AB is extended to E in such a way that  $BE = BC$ . If  $\angle ADC = 70^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAD = 95^\circ$ , then  $\angle DCE$  is equal to/ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है तथा भुजा AB को बिन्दु E तक इस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाता है कि  $BE = BC$  तथा  $\angle BAC = 95^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADC = 70^\circ$  तो  $\angle DCE$  है

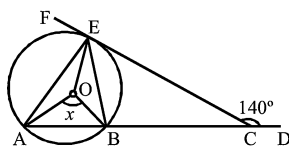
- (a)  $140^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $165^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$

423. ABC is a cyclic triangle and the bisectors of  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle BCA$  meet the circle at P, Q and R respectively then  $\angle RQP$  measures:

ABC एक चक्रीय त्रिभुज है तथा  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\angle ABC$  और  $\angle BCA$  के समद्विभाजक वृत्त को क्रमशः P, Q और R पर काटते हैं, तो  $\angle RQP$  की माप है:

- (a)  $90^\circ - \frac{B}{2}$  (b)  $90^\circ + \frac{C}{2}$   
 (c)  $90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$  (d)  $90^\circ + \frac{B}{2}$

424. In the given figure,  $BE = EC$ ,  $\angle ECD = 140^\circ$  then  $\angle AOB$  is:/ दी हुई आकृति में,  $BE = EC$ ,  $\angle ECD = 140^\circ$  तो  $\angle AOB$  है:



- (a)  $100^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $70^\circ$  (d)  $80^\circ$

425. ABCD is a concyclic quadrilateral. The tangents at A and C intersect each other at P. If  $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ , then  $\angle APC$  is:/ ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है। बिन्दु A तथा C पर डाले गए स्पर्श रेखाएं एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु P पर काटते हैं। यदि  $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ , तो  $\angle APC$  है:

- (a)  $120^\circ$  (b)  $70^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

426. Chords AB and CD of a circle intersect at E and are perpendicular to each other. Segments AE, EB and ED are of length 2 cm, 6 cm and 3 cm, respectively. Then the length of the diameter of the circle (in cm) is: एक वृत्त की दो जीवाएं AB तथा CD एक दूसरे को समकोण पर बिन्दु E पर काटते हैं। रेखाखण्ड AE, EB तथा ED की लम्बाइयाँ क्रमशः 2 सेमी., 6 सेमी. तथा 3 सेमी. हैं, तो वृत्त की व्यास की लम्बाई (सेमी.) है:

- (a)  $\sqrt{65}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{65}$   
 (c) 65 (d)  $\frac{65}{2}$

427. In a right angled triangle, the circumcentre of the triangle lies:/ एक समकोण त्रिभुज में, त्रिभुज का परिकेंद्र होता है:

- (a) Inside the triangle/त्रिभुज के अंदर  
 (b) Outside the triangle/त्रिभुज के बाहर  
 (c) On mid-point of the hypotenuse/कर्ण का मध्य बिन्दु  
 (d) On right angle vertex/शीर्ष पर

428. AB and AC are two chords of a circle such that  $AB = AC = 6$  cm. If the radius of the circle is 5 cm then

BC is:/ AB तथा AC एक वृत्त की दो जीवाएं इस प्रकार हैं कि  $AB = AC = 6$  cm, यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है, तो BC है:

- (a) 4.8 cm (b) 9.6 cm  
 (c) 2.4 cm (d) 8.4 cm

429. A chord AB of a circle  $C_1$  of radius  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)$  cm touches a circle  $C_2$  which is concentric to  $C_1$ . If the radius  $C_2$  is  $(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  cm. The length of AB is:/ एक

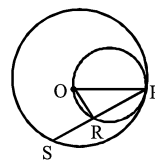
वृत्त  $C_1$  की त्रिज्या  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)$  सेमी. है, जिसकी जीवा AB, एक अन्य वृत्त  $C_2$  जो वृत्त  $C_1$  के संकेंद्रीय है, को स्पर्श करता है। यदि वृत्त  $C_2$  की त्रिज्या  $(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  सेमी. है तो वृत्त AB की लम्बाई है-

- (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $8\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $4\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $4\sqrt{3}$

430. The maximum number of common tangents drawn to two circles when both circles touch each other externally is/ जब दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को बाह्यतः स्पर्श करते हैं, तो उनके उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखाओं की अधिकतम संख्या है:

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 0

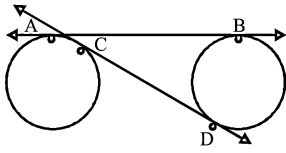
431. In the adjoining figure, the diameter of the larger circle is 10 cm and the smaller circle touches internally the larger circle at P and passes through O, the centre of the larger circle and OR is equal to 4 cm, then the length of chord SP is:/ दी हुई आकृति में बड़े वृत्त का व्यास 10 सेमी है तथा छोटा वृत्त, बड़े वृत्त को बिन्दु P पर स्पर्श करता है तथा बड़े वृत्त के केंद्र O से गुजरता है। यदि  $OR = 4$  सेमी. है, तो जीवा SP की लम्बाई है:



- (a) 9 cm (b) 12 cm  
 (c) 6 cm (d)  $8\sqrt{2}$

432. If two equal circles of radius 5 cm have two common tangent AB and CD which touch the circle on A, C and B, D respectively and if  $CD = 24$ , then the length of AB is/ यदि समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है, जिस पर दो उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखाएं AB तथा CD खींची गई हैं, जो क्रमशः A, C तथा B, D पर स्पर्श करती हैं। यदि  $CD = 24$  सेमी. है, तो AB की लम्बाई है:

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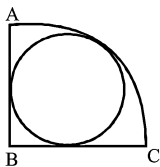


- (a) 27 cm (b) 25 cm  
(c) 26 cm (d) 30 cm
433. Two tangents PA and PB are drawn from a point P to the circle. if the radius of the circle is 5 cm and AB = 6 cm and O is the centre of the circle. OP cuts AB at C and OC = 4 then OP equal to/एक वृत्त पर बाह्य बिन्दु P से दो स्पर्श रेखाएं PA तथा PB खींची गई हैं। यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. तथा AB = 6 सेमी. और O वृत्त का केंद्र है एवं OP, AB को C पर काटती है तथा OC = 4 सेमी. है, तो OP है:

- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  cm (b) 25 cm  
(c) 13 cm (d) None of these
434. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. AB and DC when produced meet at P. If PA = 8 cm, PB = 6 cm, PC = 4 cm then the length of the PD is/ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है। AB तथा DC को आगे बढ़ाने पर बिन्दु P पर मिलते हैं। यदि PA = 8 cm, PB = 6 cm, PC = 4 cm है, तो PD की लम्बाई है:

- (a) 10 cm (b) 6 cm  
(c) 12 cm (d) 8 cm
435. From four corners of a square sheet of side 4 cm, four pieces, each in the shape of arc of a circle with radius 2 cm, are cut out. The area of the remaining portion is/एक 4 सेमी. भुजा वाले वर्गाकार कागज के प्रत्येक कोने से 2 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त के चाप के आकार के कागज काटे जाते हैं, शेष बचे कागज का क्षेत्रफल है:
- (a)  $(8 - 4\pi)$  sq. cm (b)  $(16 - 4\pi)$  sq. cm  
(c)  $(16 - 8\pi)$  sq. cm (d)  $(4 - 2\pi)$  sq. cm

436. ABC is a quarter circle and a circle is inscribed in it and if AB = 1 cm then the radius of smaller circle is/यदि ABC एक चतुर्थांश है तथा एक अन्य वृत्त इसके अंदर बनायी गई है। यदि AB = 1 सेमी. है, तो छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या है:



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

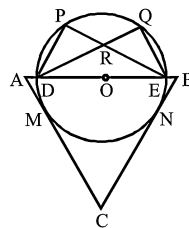
437. Three equal circles of unit radius touch each other. Then the area of the circle circumscribing the three circles is/तीन इकाई त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं, तो इन्हें बाह्यतः स्पर्श करके जाने वाले वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल है:

- (a)  $6\pi(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$  (d)  $3\pi(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$

438. A square is inscribed in quarter circle in such a way that two of its adjacent vertices be on the two radii at an equal distance from the centre, while the other two vertices be on the circular-arc. If the square has sides of length 'x' cm then the radius of the circle is/एक वर्ग किसी चतुर्थांश के अंदर इस प्रकार खींचा गया है कि इसके दो संलग्न शीर्ष केंद्र से बराबर दूरी पर वृत्त की त्रिज्या पर स्थित हैं, जबकि शेष दो शीर्ष वृत्ताकार चाप पर हैं। यदि वर्ग के प्रत्येक भुजा x cm है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है:

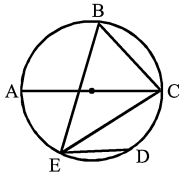
- (a)  $\frac{16x}{x + 4}$  (b)  $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x}}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}x$

439. ABC is an isosceles triangle and AC, BC are the tangents at M and N respectively. DE is the diameter of the circle. If  $\angle ADP = \angle BEQ = 100^\circ$ , then the value of  $\angle PRD$  is/ABC एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा AC, BC बिन्दुओं M तथा N पर क्रमशः स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं। यदि  $\angle ADP = \angle BEQ = 100^\circ$ , तो  $\angle PRD$  है-



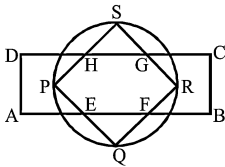
- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $50^\circ$   
(c)  $20^\circ$  (d) can't be determined

440. In the figure, chord ED is parallel to the diameter AC of the circle. If  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$  then  $\angle DEC$  is/दी हुई आकृति में जीवा ED, व्यास AC के समांतर है। यदि  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$  है तो  $\angle DEC$  है



- (a)  $25^\circ$  (b)  $35^\circ$   
(c)  $125^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

441. In the adjoining fig. ABCD is a rectangle in which length is twice of breadth. H and G divide the line CD into three equal parts. Similarly points E and F trisect the line AB. A circle PQRS is circumscribed a square. PQRS which passes through the point E, F, G and H, then the ratio of areas of circle to that of rectangle is/ बगल की आकृति में, ABCD एक आयत है, जिसकी लम्बाई, चौड़ाई की दुगुनी है। H तथा G, भुजा CD को तीन बराबर भागों में बांटते हैं। ठीक उसकी प्रकार E तथा F, भुजा AB को भी तीन बराबर भागों में बांटता है। एक वृत्त के अंतर वर्ग PQRS खींचा गया है, जो E, F, G तथा H बिन्दुओं से होकर गुजरता है, वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल तथा आयत का अनुपात है:



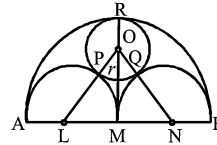
- (a)  $\frac{5\pi}{36}$  (b)  $\frac{25\pi}{36}$   
(c)  $\frac{25\pi}{27}$  (d)  $\frac{25\pi}{72}$

442. Two circles internally touch each other. Its radius are 2 cm and 3 cm respectively. Find the longest chord of the outer circle that touch incircle./दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को आंतरिक रूप से स्पर्श करते हैं। इसकी त्रिज्याएं क्रमशः 2 सेमी. तथा 3 सेमी. है। बाहर वाले वृत्त की सबसे लम्बी जीवा की लम्बाई क्या होगी, जो अंतः वृत्त को स्पर्श करती है:

- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  cm (b)  $3\sqrt{2}$  cm  
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}$  cm (d)  $\sqrt{2}$  cm

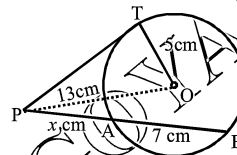
443. AB is line segment of length 12 cm and M is the mid-point. Semicircle are drawn with AM, MB and AB is diameter on the same side of the line AB. A circle with centre 'O' and radius 'r' is drawn so that it touches all the three semicircles. Find the value of 'r' if L and N are mid-point of an AM and MB respectively and the point O, P, L and the point O, Q, N and R, O, M are collinear?

AB एक 12 सेमी. लम्बी रेखाखण्ड है तथा M, AB का मध्य बिन्दु है। AB के एक ही तरफ तीन अर्धवृत्त, AM, AB तथा AB को व्यास लेकर खींचे गए हैं। एक अन्य वृत्त, केंद्र O तथा त्रिज्या r इस प्रकार खींची गई है कि यह, तीनों अर्धवृत्तों को स्पर्श करता है r की मान क्या है यदि L तथा N क्रमशः AM तथा MB का मध्य-बिन्दु है तथा O, P, L तथा O, Q, N सरेखी बिन्दुएं हैं:



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

444. The value of x is:/ x का मान है:



- (a) 7 cm (b) 9 cm  
(c) 6 cm (d) 10 cm

445. Let C be a point on a straight line AB. Circles are drawn with diameter AC and AB. Let P be any point on the circumference of the circle with diameter AB. If PA meets the other circle at Q, then/मान लीजिए, एक सरल रेखा AB पर एक बिन्दु C है। उसमें AC तथा AB व्यास वाले दो वृत्त बनाए गए हैं। मान लीजिए, AB एक व्यास वाले वृत्त की परिधि पर एक बिन्दु P है। तदनुसार, यदि AP दूसरे-वृत्त पर Q पर मिलती हो, तो निम्न में क्या सही है:

- (a)  $QC \parallel AB$   
(b) QC is never parallel to PB  
(c)  $QC = \frac{1}{2} PB$

- (d)  $QC \parallel PB$  and  $QC = \frac{1}{2} PB$

446. In a circle, a diameter AB and a chord PQ (which is not a diameter) intersect each other at X perpendicularly. If  $AX : BX = 3 : 2$  and the radius of the circle is 5 cm, then the length of the chord PQ is/ एक वृत्त में, एक व्यास AB और एक जीवा PQ (जो व्यास नहीं है) एक-दूसरे को X बिन्दु पर लंबवत काटते हैं। यदि  $AX : BX = 3 : 2$  हो और वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. हो, तो जीवा PQ की लंबाई बताइए:

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(a)  $2\sqrt{13}$  cm      (b)  $5\sqrt{3}$  cm

(c)  $4\sqrt{6}$  cm      (d)  $6\sqrt{5}$  cm

447. Let two chords AB and AC of the larger circle touch the smaller circle having same centre at X and Y. Then  $XY = ?$  बड़े वृत्त की दो जीवाएं AB और AC छोटे वृत्त को, जिसका केंद्र समान है, X और Y पर स्पर्श करती हैं, तो  $XY = ?$

(a) BC      (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  BC

(c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  BC      (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$  BC

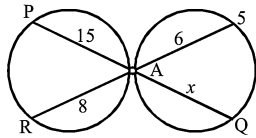
448. O is the circumcentre of the isosceles  $\triangle ABC$ . Given that  $AB = AC = 5$  cm, and  $BC = 6$  cm. Then radius of the circle is/ समद्विबाहु  $\triangle ABC$  का परिकेंद्र O है। यह मानते हुए कि  $AB = AC = 5$  सेमी और  $BC = 6$  सेमी. वृत्त की त्रिज्या बताइए:

(a) 3.015 cm      (b) 3.205 cm

(c) 3.025 cm      (d) 3.125 cm

449. Two circle are touching to each other at point A, Find  $AQ = ?$

दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को बिन्दु A पर स्पर्श करते हैं।  $AQ$  ज्ञात कीजिए?



(a) 11.25

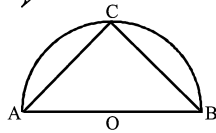
(b) 20

(c) 3.2

(d) None

450. AB is a diameter of semicircle ACB, where C is the mid-point of arc ACB. Find the ratio of perimeters of the semicircle and  $\triangle ABC$  ?

AB, अर्धवृत्त ACB का व्यास है जहां C चाप ACB का मध्य बिन्दु है। अर्धवृत्त और त्रिभुज ABC के परिमाप का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?



(a)  $(\pi + 2)(\sqrt{2} - 1) : 2$

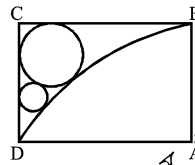
(b)  $(\sqrt{2} + 1) : (\sqrt{2} - 1)$

(c)  $\sqrt{2} : 1$

(d)  $\pi + 2 : 2\sqrt{2}$

451. In a square ABCD of side/length 1 unit an arc is drawn with centre at A and radius equal to AB another circle is drawn tangent to the arc and the sides BC and CD. A third circle is drawn tangent to the previous circle, the arc and the side CD what is the radius of the circle?

1 इकाई भुजा वाले वर्ग ABCD के अंदर एक चाप लगाया गया है, जिसका केंद्र A और त्रिज्या AB के बराबर है। एक अन्य वृत्त बनाया गया है, जो चाप और भुजा BC और CD को स्पर्श करता है। एक तीसरा वृत्त बनाया जाता है, जो पहले वृत्त को स्पर्श करता है और चाप तथा भुजा CD को भी स्पर्श करता है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?



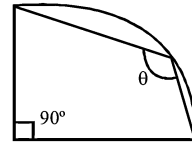
(a)  $\frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2}{4}$

(c) 0.071

(d) 0.05

452. What is the angle  $\theta$  in the quadrant of a circle shown below:

जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, चतुर्थांश में कोण  $\theta$  का मान क्या है?



(a)  $135^\circ$

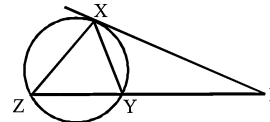
(b)  $90^\circ$

(c)  $120^\circ$

(d) May have any value between  $90^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$

453.  $XP = 12$  cm;  $YZ = 7$  cm, perimeter of  $\triangle PXY$  is 27 cm perimeter of  $XZP = ?$

$XP = 12$  cm;  $YZ = 7$  cm,  $\triangle PXY$  का परिमाप 27 cm,  $XZP$  का परिमाप = ?



(a) 30

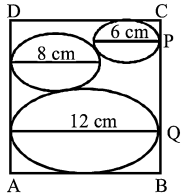
(b) 36

(c) 28

(d) 42



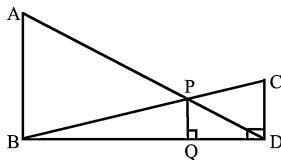
454. Find  $PQ = ?$ , ABCD is a rectangle, having 3 circles inside of diameter 6, 8 & 12 cm respectively.  
 $PQ = ?$ , ABCD एक आयत है, जिसमें तीन वृत्त का अंदर का व्यास क्रमशः 6, 8 और 12 सेमी. है।



- (a)  $6\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $4\sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $5\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $6\sqrt{5}$

455. In the diagram given below,  $\angle ABD = \angle CDB = 90^\circ = \angle PQD$ . If  $AB : CD = 3 : 1$ , the ratio of  $CD : PQ = ?$

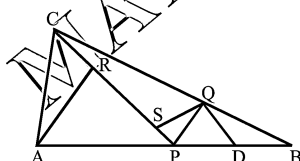
नीचे दी हुई आकृति में,  $\angle ABD = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$ . यदि  $AB : CD = 3 : 1$ ,  $CD : PQ$  का अनुपात है?



- (a) 1 : 0.69 (b) 1 : 0.75  
 (c) 1 : 0.72 (d) None of these

456. In the figure (not drawn to scale) give below, P is a point on AB such that  $AP : PB = 3 : 4$ . PQ is parallel to AC and QD is parallel to CP. In  $\triangle ARC$ ,  $\angle ARC = 90^\circ$ , and in  $\triangle PQS$ ,  $\angle PSQ = 90^\circ$ . The length of QS is 6 cm. What is the ratio  $AP : PD$ ?

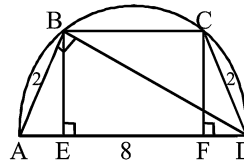
नीचे दी हुई आकृति में, (स्कैल पर नहीं बनाई गई है) P, AB पर स्थित बिन्दु इस प्रकार है कि  $AP : PB = 4 : 3$ , PQ, AC के समांतर है और QD, CP के समांतर हैं।  $\triangle ARC$  में  $\angle ARC = 90^\circ$  और  $\triangle PQS$  में,  $\angle PSQ = 90^\circ$ , QS की लम्बाई 6 सेमी. है।  $AP : PD$  का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 10 : 3 (b) 2 : 1  
 (c) 7 : 3 (d) 8 : 3

457. On a semicircle with diameter AD, chord BC is parallel to AD. Further each of the chords AB and CD has length 2 units, while  $AD = 8$  units. What is the length of BC?

एक अर्धवृत्त में, जिसका व्यास AD है, जीवा BC, AD में समांतर है। और जीवा AB तथा CD की लम्बाई 2 इकाई है। जबकि  $AD = 8$  इकाई, BC की लम्बाई क्या है?



- (a) 7.5 (b) 7  
 (c) 7.75 (d) 8

458. In triangle ABC if  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  & AD is angle bisector, D is point on BC, then length AD is equal to:  
 त्रिभुज ABC में यदि  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  & AD समद्विभाजक है, D, BC पर स्थित कोई बिन्दु है, तो AD की लम्बाई है?

- (a)  $\frac{bc}{b+c}$  (b)  $\frac{2bc}{b+c}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}bc}{b+c}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}bc}{b+c}$

459. ABC is an equilateral triangle with side length 1 unit P is any point on the circumcircle of this triangle. What is the value of  $AP^2 + BP^2 + CP^2$ ?

ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसकी भुजा 1 इकाई है। इस त्रिभुज के बाह्य वृत्त पर P कोई बिन्दु है।  $AP^2 + BP^2 + CP^2$  का मान क्या है?

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

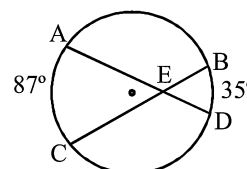
460. If smallest of an integral right angled triangle is 23 cm, then what would be digital sum of perimeter of this triangle?

एक संपूर्ण समकोण त्रिभुज की सबसे छोटी भुजा की लम्बाई 23 सेमी. है, इस त्रिभुज के परिमाप का अंकीय योग क्या होगा?

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 7 (d) 8

461. In the diagram below of circle O, chords  $\overline{AD}$  and  $\overline{BC}$  intersect at E.  $m\widehat{AC} = 87^\circ$  and  $m\widehat{BC} = 35^\circ$ . What is the degree measure of  $\angle CEA$ ?

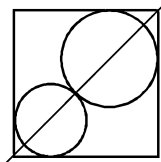
नीचे दी हुई आकृति में O केंद्र वाले वृत्त की जीवाएं  $\overline{AD}$  और  $\overline{BC}$  एक दूसरे को बिन्दु E पर काटती हैं।  $m\widehat{AC} = 87^\circ$  और  $m\widehat{BC} = 35^\circ$   $\angle CEA$  का मान क्या है अंश (डिग्री में)?



- (a) 87 (b) 61  
 (c) 43.5 (d) 26

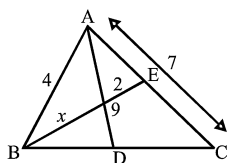
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462. Two coins are put in a square of side 1 as shown the diagram. The sum of the radii of coins is:  
दो सिक्के, एक 1 इकाई भुजा वाले वर्ग में रख जाते हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। सिक्कों की त्रिज्याओं का योग है?



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

463. If AD is median of  $\triangle ABC$ . E is on AC, such that AB = AE, line BE cuts AD at G, then find the value of BG. If AB = 4 cm, AC = 7 and GE = 2 cm  
यदि AD,  $\triangle ABC$  की माध्यिका है, E, AC पर कोई बिन्दु है, तथा AB = AE, रेखा BE और AD बिन्दु पर काटती हैं, तो BG का मान ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि AB = 4 सेमी., AC = 7 सेमी. और GE = 2 सेमी. है।



- (a)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{4}$   
(c) 3.6 (d) None

464. It smallest side of an integral right angled triangle is 23 cm., then what would be digital sum of perimeter of this triangle?  
यदि एक संपूर्ण समकोण त्रिभुज की सबसे छोटी भुजा 23 सेमी. है, तो इस त्रिभुज के परिमाण का अंकीय योग क्या होगा?

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 7 (d) 8

465. If  $\triangle ABC$  is a right angled triangle with hypotenuse AC = 15 cm. points M and N trisect the side AC, then  $BM^2 + BN^2 = ?$   
यदि  $\triangle ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है जिसका कर्ण AC = 15 सेमी. है। बिन्दु M और N भुजा AC को तीन भागों में विभाजित करते हैं, तो  $BM^2 + BN^2 = ?$

- (a) 100 (b) 125  
(c) 175 (d) 225

466. In a triangle ABC, point F and D on side BC such that that  $BF : FD : DC = 1 : 2 : 3$ . Point E is on AB and  $AE : EB = 2 : 3$ . If G is mid-point of ED, then what would be ratio of area of quad BEGF to that to that AEDC.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, भुजा BC पर बिन्दु F और D इस प्रकार स्थित हैं कि  $BF : FD : DC = 1 : 2 : 3$ , बिन्दु E, AB पर है और  $AE : EB = 2 : 3$ , यदि G, ED का मध्य बिन्दु है, तो चतुर्भुज BEGF और AEDC के क्षेत्रफल का परिमाण क्या होगा?

- (a) 1 : 7 (b) 2 : 7  
(c) 3 : 11 (d) None

467. In a triangle ABC, D, E & F are points on BC, CA & BA (resp.). If D is mid-point of BC, CE = 6, EA = 4 cm, AF : FB = 4 : 5 and area of quad BDEF is 47  $cm^2$  then what is the area of triangle DEC.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, D, E और F क्रमशः भुजा BC, CA और BA पर स्थित बिन्दु हैं। D, BC का मध्य बिन्दु है। CE = 6 सेमी. EA = 4 सेमी., AF : FB = 4 : 5 और चतुर्भुज BDEF का क्षेत्रफल 47 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है तो त्रिभुज DEC का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 25 (b) 24  
(c) 32 (d) 27

468. If AD = 18 cm, BE = 24 cm and CF = 30 cm are medians of  $\triangle ABC$  and G is centroid, then what would be area  $\triangle EFG$ ?

यदि AD = 18 cm, BE = 24 cm और CF = 30 cm,  $\triangle ABC$  की माध्यिकाएं हैं तथा  $\triangle EFG$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा ?

- (a) 24 (b) 30  
(c) 32 (d) None

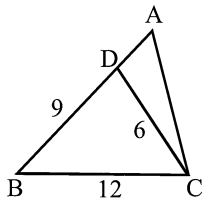
469. If in a  $\triangle ABC$ , D is a point on side AB such that AD = 4 cm, DB = 5 cm and DC = 8 cm, then find the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $\angle ABC = \angle DCA$

यदि  $\triangle ABC$  में, D भुजा AB पर स्थित एक बिन्दु है और AD = 4 cm, DB = 5 cm और DC = 8 cm, तो  $\triangle ABC$  का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि  $\angle ABC = \angle DCA$

- (a) 27 (b) 28  
(c) 30 (d) Can't be determined

470. Consider the triangle ABC shown in the following figure where BC = 12 cm, DB = 9 cm, CD = 6 cm and  $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$ . What is the ratio of the perimeter of the triangle AD C to that of the triangle BDC?

त्रिभुज ABC का परिकलन कीजिए जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है जहाँ BC = 12 सेमी., DB = 9 सेमी., CD = 6 सेमी और  $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$ . त्रिभुज ADC और BDC के परिमाण का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{7}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{8}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{6}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{9}$

471. A circle, is inscribed in a triangle with sides measuring 4 cm, 6 cm and 8 cm. What is the area of the circle in square centimeters?

एक त्रिभुज के अंदर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, त्रिभुज की भुजायें 4 सेमी., 6 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. हैं। वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है (सेमी)<sup>2</sup> में?

- (a)  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$

472. An equilateral triangle  $T_1$  has area  $100\sqrt{3}$  sq. cm. A second triangle,  $T_2$  is drawn with vertices on the mid-points of the sides of  $T_1$ . The mid-points of the sides of  $T_2$  are the vertices of triangle  $T_3$ , and so on. What is the sum of the perimeters, in centimeters, of all the triangles,  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  etc.

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज  $T_1$  का क्षेत्रफल  $100\sqrt{3}$  (सेमी)<sup>2</sup> है। एक दूसरा त्रिभुज  $T_2$  बनाया जाता है, जिसके शीर्ष त्रिभुज  $T_1$  की भुजाएं पर स्थित हैं। त्रिभुज  $T_2$  के मध्यबिन्दु, त्रिभुज  $T_3$  के शीर्ष हैं तथा इसी प्रकार और भी हैं। सभी त्रिभुजों  $T_1, T_2, T_3, \dots$  आदि के परिमापों का योग क्या है?

- (a) 120 (b) 60  
 (c) 100 (d) None

473. In a  $30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$  triangle, the longest side and the shortest side differ in length by 2002 units. What is the length of the longest side?

एक के कोण  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  हैं, सबसे बड़ी भुजा और छोटी भुजा की लम्बाइयों का अंतर 2002 इकाई है। बड़ी भुजा की लम्बाई क्या है?

- (a) 2002 (b) 3003  
 (c) 4004 (d) None

474. What is the area of a triangle with sides of length 7, 8 and 9?

एक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है, जिसकी भुजाओं की लम्बाई 7, 8 और 9 है?

- (a)  $6\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $12\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $18\sqrt{5}$  (d) None

475. The base of an isosceles triangle is 80 cm long. If the area of the triangle cannot exceed 1680 square centimeters, what is the maximum number of centimeters in the perimeter of the triangle?

एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का आधार 80 सेमी. लम्बा है। यदि त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल 1680 (सेमी)<sup>2</sup> से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है, तो त्रिभुज के परिमाप की अधिकतम संख्या क्या है?

- (a) 98 (b) 196  
 (c) 138 (d) None

476. Triangle has sides measuring 41 cm, 41 cm and 18 cm. A second triangle has sides measuring 41 cm, 41 cm and  $x$  cm, where  $x$  is a whole number not equal to 18. If the two triangles have equal areas, what is the value of  $x$ ?

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 41 सेमी., 41 सेमी. और 18 सेमी. हैं। एक दूसरे त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 41 सेमी., 41 सेमी. और  $x$  सेमी. हैं (जहां  $x$  एक पूर्णांक है। 18 के बराबर नहीं है। यदि दोनों त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल समान हैं, तो  $x$  का मान क्या है?

- (a) 40 (b) 80  
 (c) 60 (d) Can't be determined

477. In a triangle ABC,  $AB = 16$  units,  $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle ACB = 45^\circ$ . What is the length of BC?

एक त्रिभुज ABC में,  $AB = 16$  इकाई,  $\angle CAB = 30^\circ$  और  $\angle ACB = 45^\circ$ . BC की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें?

- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $8\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $16\sqrt{2}$  (d) none

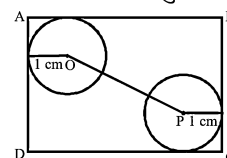
478. Triangle has sides of lengths 10, 24 and  $n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer. The number of values of  $n$  for which his this triangle has three acute angles is

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 10, 24 और  $n$  हैं, जहां  $n$  एक धनात्मक संख्या है।  $n$  का मान, जिसके लिए इस त्रिभुज में तीन न्यून कोण हैं।

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 (d) 5

479. The each side of the square is 6 cm. Find the distance of OP? O and P centres of circles.

वर्ग की प्रत्येक भुजा 6 सेमी. है, OP की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $5\sqrt{2}$

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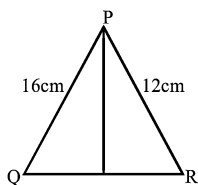
480. What is the ratio measures of the in radius, circum-radius and one of the ex-radius of an equilateral triangle?

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज की अंतः, बाह्य और एक पूर्व, त्रिज्याओं के मान का अनुपात है?

- (a) 1 : 2 : 5 (b) 1 : 3 : 5  
(c) 1 : 2 : 3 (d) 1 : 1.4142 : 2

481. PT is median, which length is 10 cm. Find the altitude perpendicular drawn on QR

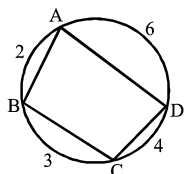
PT एक माध्यिका है, जिसकी लम्बाई 10 सेमी. है, QR पर डाले गए लम्ब का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 19.2 (b) 9.8  
(c) 9.6 (d) None

482. In the figure  $\widehat{AB} = 2$ ,  $\widehat{BC} = 3$ ,  $\widehat{CD} = 4$  and  $\widehat{DA} = 6$ . Find  $\angle BCD$ ?

आकृति में,  $\widehat{AB} = 2$ ,  $\widehat{BC} = 3$ ,  $\widehat{CD} = 4$  और  $\widehat{DA} = 6$ .  $\angle BCD$  ज्ञात कीजिए ?



- (a)  $72^\circ$  (b)  $84^\circ$   
(c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $96^\circ$

483. The sides of a  $\triangle ABC$  are  $AB = \sqrt{13}$ ,  $BC = 4\sqrt{3}$  and  $CA = 7$ . The find  $\sin x$ , where  $x$  is the smallest angle of the triangle is equal to:

एक त्रिभुज ABC की भुजाएं हैं,  $AB = \sqrt{13}$ ,  $BC = 4\sqrt{3}$  और  $CA = 7$  है, तो  $\sin x$  ज्ञात कीजिए, जहां  $x$  त्रिभुज का छोटा कोण है।

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (d) None

484. In a quadrilateral of ABCD,  $BC = 10$  cm,  $CD = 14$  cm,  $AD = 12$  cm &  $\angle CBA = \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ . If  $AB = a + \sqrt{b}$  where a base positive integers, then  $a + b = ?$

चतुर्भुज ABCD,  $BC = 10$  cm,  $CD = 14$  cm,  $AD = 12$  cm और  $\angle CBA = \angle BAD = 60^\circ$ . यदि  $AB = a + \sqrt{b}$  जहाँ a और b धनात्मक पूर्णांक है, तो त्रिभुज की अंतः त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 212 (b) 208  
(c) 196 (d) 204

485. If 2, 3, 4 are altitudes of a triangle then what is the in radius of the triangle

यदि 2, 3, 4 एक त्रिभुज के लम्ब में हैं, तो त्रिभुज की अंतः त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 11/12 (b) 12/13  
(c) 13/12 (d) None

486. If in a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 7$  cm,  $BC = 4$  cm and  $CA = 10$  cm. Point D is on BC such that AD is angle bisector and I is incentre then  $AI : ID = ?$

यदि एक  $\triangle ABC$  में  $AB = 7$  cm,  $BC = 4$  cm और  $CA = 10$  cm. और बिन्दु D, BC पर इस प्रकार स्थित है कि AD एक समद्विभाजक है और I अंतः केंद्र है, तो  $AI : ID = ?$

- (a) 17 : 4 (b) 2 : 1  
(c) 11 : 10 (d) 4 : 13

487. If in a  $\triangle ABC$  side BC makes an angle  $132^\circ$  at incentre then angle subtended by side BC at orthocentre is?

यदि एक  $\triangle ABC$  में, भुजा BC अंतः केंद्र पर  $132^\circ$  का कोण बनाती है, तो भुजा BC के द्वारा लम्बकेंद्र पर बनाया गया कोण है?

- (a) 100 (b) 104  
(c) 96 (d) 86

488. If in triangle distance between orthocentre and circum-centre is 9.9 cm then what is the distance between centroid and orthocentre?

यदि त्रिभुज में लम्बकेंद्र और परिकेंद्र के बीच की दूरी 9.9 सेमी. है, तो केंद्रक तथा लम्बकेंद्र के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

- (a) 8.8 (b) 6.6  
(c) 3.3 (d) 6

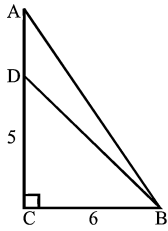
489. When the base of a triangle is increased by 10% and the altitude to this base is decreased by 10%, the area is

जब एक त्रिभुज का आधार 10% घटाया जाता है, तो त्रिभुज क्षेत्रफल है?

- (a) unchanged (b) decreased by 10%  
(c) increased by 1% (d) decreased by 1%

490. In the figure given below, triangle ABC is right-angled. What is the area of triangle ABD ?

नीचे दी हुई आकृति में, त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है। त्रिभुज ABD का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 6 (b) 7  
(c) 8 (d) 9

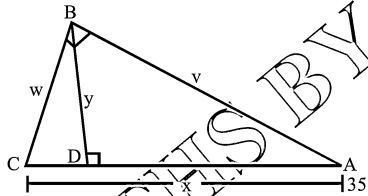
491. Let ABC be an equilateral triangle with sides X. Let P be the point of intersection of the three angle bisectors. What is the length of AP?

माना ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसकी भुजा x है, और माना कि P तीन समद्विभाजकों का प्रतिच्छेदित बिन्दु है। AP की लम्बाई क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{4x\sqrt{3}}{6}$

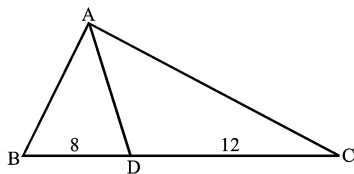
492. In the figure below,  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle BDA$  are both right angles. If  $v + w = 35$  and  $x + y = 37$ , then what is the value of  $y$ ?

नीचे दी गई आकृति में,  $\angle ABC$  और  $\angle BDA$  दोनों समकोण हैं। यदि  $v + w = 35$  और  $x + y = 37$  है, तो  $y$  का मान क्या है?



- (a) 11 (b) 12  
(c) 13 (d) 14

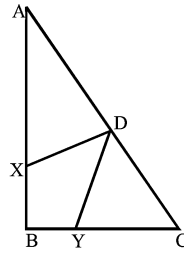
493. The area of  $\Delta ABC$  is 60 square units. If  $BD = 8$  units and  $DC = 12$  units, what is the area of  $\Delta ABD$ ?  
 $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 60 वर्ग इकाई है। यदि  $BD = 8$  इकाई और  $DC = 12$  इकाई है, तो  $\Delta ABD$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 24 (b) 40  
(c) 48 (d) 36

494. In right triangle ABC,  $AX = AD$  and  $CY = CD$ , as shown in the figure below. What is the measure of  $\angle XDY$ ?

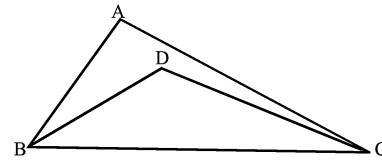
एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में,  $AX = AD$  और  $CY = CD$ , जैसा कि नीचे चित्र में दिखाया गया है,  $\angle XDY$  का मान क्या है?



- (a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $40^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d) cannot be determined

495. In triangle ABC,  $\angle A$  is equal to  $120^\circ$ . A point D is inside the triangle such that  $\angle DBC = 2\angle ABD$  and  $\angle DCB = 2\angle ACD$ . What is the measure of  $\angle BDC$ ?

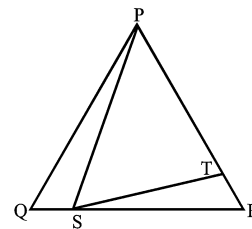
त्रिभुज ABC,  $\angle A$  का मान  $120^\circ$  है। D त्रिभुज के अंदर स्थित एक बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार  $\angle DBC = 2\angle ABD$  और  $\angle DCB = 2\angle ACD$ .  $\angle BDC$  का मान क्या है?



- (a) 135 (b) 140  
(c) 145 (d) 150

496. In the figure shown, PQR is an isosceles triangle with  $PQ = PR$ , S is a point on QR such that  $PS = PT$ .

Also,  $\angle QPS = 30^\circ$ . What is the measure of  $\angle RST$ ?  
आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, PQR एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसमें  $PQ = PR$ , S, QR पर स्थित बिन्दु इस प्रकार है कि  $PS = PT$  और  $\angle QPS = 30^\circ$ .  $\angle RST$  का मान क्या है?



- (a)  $7.5^\circ$  (b)  $15^\circ$   
(c)  $20^\circ$  (d)  $45^\circ$

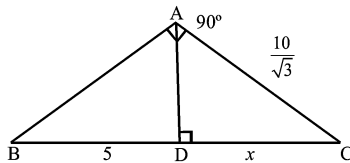
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497. Two sides of a triangle are length 15 and 7 centimeters. If the length of the third side is an integer value, what is the sum of all the possible lengths of the third side?

एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं की लम्बाई 15 और 7 सेमी है। यदि तीसरी भुजा की सभी सम्भव लम्बाईयों का कोण क्या है?

- (a) 253 (b) 231  
(c) 210 (d) 195

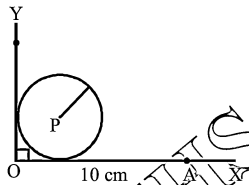
498. Find  $x = ?$



- (a) 15 (b) 20  
(c) 10 (d) None

499. A circle of radius 3 cm is drawn touching both the axes OX and OY as shown in the figure. Another tangent is drawn to the circle from a point A 10 cm away from O on OX which meets OY at B. Find the length OB?

एक 3 सेमी त्रिज्या वाला वृत्त बनाया गया है, जो चाप OX और OY को स्पर्श करता है, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। एक दूसरी स्पर्श रेखा वृत्त पर एक बिन्दु A, जो O से 10 सेमी की दूरी पर है, के खींची जाती है, OX पर जो OY को B पर मिलती है। OB की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 10 cm (b)  $\frac{20}{7}\sqrt{50}$  cm  
(c)  $\frac{21}{2}$  cm (d) 12 cm

500. Three sides of triangle ABC are a, b and c,  $a = 4700$  cm,  $b = 4935$  cm and  $c = 6815$  cm. The internal bisector of  $\angle A$  meets BC at P and the bisector passes through incentre O.  $PO : OA = ?$

किसी त्रिभुज ABC की भुजाएँ a, b एवं c है।  $a = 4700$  सेमी,  $b = 4935$  सेमी एवं  $c = 6815$  सेमी।  $\angle A$  की अंतर्द्वक रेखा BC से P पर मिलती है एवं अंतः केन्द्र O से गुजरती है।  $PO : OA = ?$

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

501. I is a point inside the triangle ABC, the bisectors of angle BIC, angle AIC and angles AIB meet the side BC, CA and AB in points E, F, and D respectively. The lengths (in cm) of AD, DB, AF, FC and BE are 3, 5, 4, 4, 6 respectively. What is the lengths of CE ?

त्रिभुज ABC के अंदर बिंदु I स्थित है, कोण BIC, कोण AIC और कोण AIB का समद्विभाजक भुजाओं BC, CA और AB पर क्रमशः बिंदु E, F और D पर मिलते हैं। AD, DB, AF, FC तथा BE की लंबाईयों क्रमशः 3, 5, 4, 4, और 6 है। CE की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a) 2 cm (b) 3.6 cm  
(c) 4.4 cm (d) None of these

502. The side of a  $\Delta ABC$  are  $AB = \sqrt{13}$ ,  $BC = 4\sqrt{3}$  and  $CA = 7$  Then find  $\sin x$  where  $x$  is the smallest angles of the triangles equal to ?

$\Delta ABC$  की भुजाएँ  $AB = \sqrt{13}$ ,  $BC = 4\sqrt{3}$  और  $CA = 7$  है। तो  $\sin x$  ज्ञात कीजिए जहाँ  $x$  त्रिभुज का सबसे छोटा कोण है?

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $(\sqrt{3}-1)/2\sqrt{2}$  (d) Not

503. For which measures of the sides of  $\Delta ABC$  is angle B the largest angle of the triangle?

$\Delta ABC$  की भुजाओं के किन मानों के लिए कोण B त्रिभुज का सबसे बड़ा कोण है?

- (a)  $AB = 2, BC = 6, AC = 7$   
(b)  $AB = 6, BC = 12, AC = 8$   
(c)  $AB = 16, BC = 9, AC = 10$   
(d)  $AB = 18, BC = 14, AC = 5$

504. In a right triangle ABC, BD, DE, DF, FG and EH are perpendicular to AC, BC, AB and AD & DC respectively, then  $GD : DH = ?$

एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में, BD, DE, DF, FG और EH लम्बवत् है क्रमशः AC, BC, AB तथा AD पर। तो  $GD : DH = ?$

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

505. Inside an equilateral triangle there is a point from which the length of perpendicular on all the three sides are 1 cm, 2 cm, & 3 cm then, what would be area of equilateral triangles.

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के अंदर एक बिंदु स्थित है जिससे तीनों भुजाओ पर डाले गए लंबों की लंबाई 1 सेमी, 2 सेमी तथा 3 सेमी है, तो समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a)  $9\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 12 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c)  $12\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (d) Data inadequate

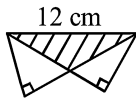
506. If three tangential circles touches each other from outside, and their radii are 1 cm, 2 cm, & 3 cm. If we draw a circle such that the centre of all three given tangential circles are on the perimeter of new circle, Then what is radius of new circle.

यदि तीन स्पर्शीय वृत्त एक-दूसरे को वाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं और उनकी त्रिज्याएँ 1 सेमी, 2 सेमी और 3 सेमी हैं। यदि हम एक नया वृत्त इस प्रकार खींचते हैं कि पहले तीनों वृत्तों के केंद्र नए वृत्त की परिधि पर स्थित होते हैं, तो नए वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 2 cm (b) 2.5 cm  
(c) 3 cm (d) 3.33 cm

507. Two congruent  $90^\circ-60^\circ-30^\circ$  triangles are placed, as shown, so that they overlap partly and their hypotenuses coincide. If the hypotenuse is 12 cm, find the area common to both triangles.

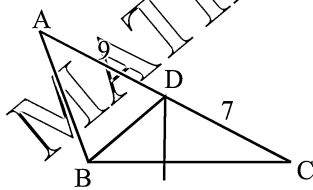
दो सर्वांगसम  $90^\circ-60^\circ-30^\circ$  त्रिभुज इस प्रकार बनाएँ गए हैं कि उनका कुछ अंश एक-दूसरे को ठकता है, जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है और उनके कर्ण अनुरूपी हैं। यदि कर्ण 12 सेमी है, तो दोनों का सामूहिक क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $6\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (b)  $8\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c)  $9\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (d)  $12\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>

508. In triangle ABC, side AC and the perpendicular bisector of side BC meet in point D, and BD bisects  $\angle ABC$ . If AD = 9, and DC = 7. What is the area of triangle ABD?

त्रिभुज ABC में, भुजा AC तथा भुजा BC का लंब समद्विभाजक बिंदु D पर मिलते हैं तथा BD,  $\angle ABC$  को समद्विभाजित करती है यदि AD = 9 और DC = 7, तो त्रिभुज ABD को क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $14\sqrt{5}$  (b) 21  
(c) 28 (d)  $21\sqrt{5}$

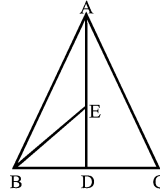
509. The perimeter of an isosceles right triangles is 2a. Then its area is

एक समद्विबाहु समकोण त्रिभुज को परिमाप 2a है। तो इसका क्षेत्रफल है:

- (a)  $4a^2\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $3a^2/2$   
(c)  $a^2(3-2\sqrt{2})$  (d)  $4a^2(1+\sqrt{3})$

510. Triangle ABC (shown in the figure) is equilateral with side length of 16 Also,  $AD \perp BC$  and  $AE \cong ED$ . What is the value of BE?

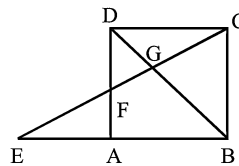
त्रिभुज ABC (जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है) एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसकी भुजा की लंबाई 16 है तथा  $AD \perp BC$  तथा  $AE \cong ED$ , BE का मान क्या है?



- (a)  $4\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$   
(c)  $\frac{16}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $4\sqrt{7}$

511. In the square ABCD, AB is extended and E is a point on AB such that CE intersects AD at F and BD at G. The length of FG and GC are 3 and 5 units. What is the length of EF?

वर्ग ABCD में AB को बढ़ाया गया है तथा E, AB पर स्थित बिंदु है और CE, AD को F पर तथा BD को G पर काटती है। FG और GC की लंबाईयाँ 3 और 5 इकाई हैं। EF की लंबाई क्या है?



- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c)  $\frac{13}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{3}$

512. In a triangle ABC. D point is on BC such that AD is perpendicular on BC. If AB = 40 cm. AC = 14 cm & AD = 5 cm then what is the circumradius of triangles ABC.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, D, BC पर स्थित बिंदु है और AD, BC के लंबवृत्त है। यदि AB = 40 सेमी, AC = 14 सेमी और AD = 5 सेमी तो त्रिभुज ABC की वाह्य त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 77.77 cm (b) 56 cm  
(c) 70 cm (d) 66.66 cm

513. In a triangle ABC. D is on AC such that BD is median and  $\angle BDC = 45^\circ$ . If  $\angle BAC = \angle DBC = \theta$  then  $\theta = ?$

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, D, AC पर स्थित बिंदु है तथा BD माध्यिका है और  $\angle BDC = 45^\circ$  यदि  $\angle BAC = \angle DBC = \theta$  तो  $\theta = ?$

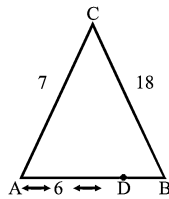
- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $15^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$

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514. In a right triangles ABC, BD, DE, DF, FG and EH are perpendicular to AC. BC, AB and AD & DC respectively. If FG = 4 cm & EH = 2cm then BD = ?  
 एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में BD, DE, DF, FG तथा EH लंबवृत्त है, क्रमशः AC, BC, AB, AD तथा DC पर। यदि FG = 4 सेमी और EH = 2 सेमी तो BD = ?

- (a) 4.5 (b) 5  
 (c) 6 (d) 7

515. DB could be DB हो सकती है:



- (a) 5 (b) 12  
 (c) 19 (d) 25

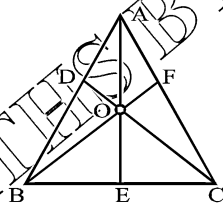
516. In  $\Delta ABC$ , point O is incenter

$\Delta ABC$  में, बिंदु O अंतः केंद्र है,  $\frac{BO}{OF}$  ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\frac{AO}{OE} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{CO}{OD} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Find  $\frac{BO}{OF} = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{7}{38}$  (b)  $\frac{38}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (d) None

517. Circumradius of a right triangle is 5.4 & radius is 3.2 find area of the triangle.

एक समकोण त्रिभुज की वाह्य त्रिज्या 5.4 है तथा अन्तः त्रिज्या 3.2 है। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 42.40 (b) 44.80  
 (c) 46.00 (d) None

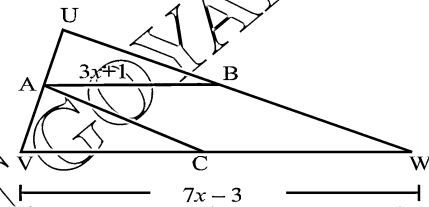
518. In the sides of a triangle are 8,12 and 15. The longest side of a similar triangles is 18. What is the ratio of the perimeter of the smaller triangle to the perimeter of the larger triangle?

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएँ 8, 12 तथा 15 है। एक समरूप त्रिभुज की सबसे बड़ी भुजा 18 है। छोटे त्रिभुज तथा बड़े त्रिभुज के परिमाण का अनुपात क्या है।

- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 4 : 9  
 (c) 5 : 6 (d) 25 : 36

519. In the diagram of  $\Delta UVW$  below. A is the midpoint of  $\overline{UV}$ . B is the midpoint of  $\overline{UW}$ . C is the midpoint of  $\overline{VW}$ . and  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{AC}$  are drawn.

नीचे  $\Delta UVW$  की आकृति में, A,  $\overline{UV}$  का मध्यबिंदु है, B,  $\overline{UW}$  का मध्यबिंदु है। C,  $\overline{VW}$  का मध्यबिंदु है और  $\overline{AB}$  और  $\overline{AC}$  खींची गई है।



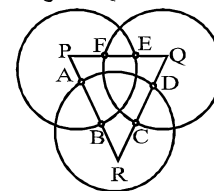
If  $VW = 7x - 3$  and  $AB = 3x + 1$ , What is the length of  $\overline{VC}$ ?

यदि  $VW = 7x - 3$  और  $AB = 3x + 1$ ,  $\overline{VC}$  की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a) 5 (b) 13  
 (c) 16 (d) 32

520. Shown below are three circles, each of radius 20 and centres at P, Q and R further  $AB = 5$ ,  $CD = 10$   $EF = 12$ . What is the perimeter of the triangle PQR?

नीचे तीन वृत्त बनाए गए हैं, प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 20 है और केंद्र P, Q और R तथा  $AB = 5$ ,  $CD = 10$ ,  $EF = 12$ , त्रिभुज PQR का परिमाण क्या है?



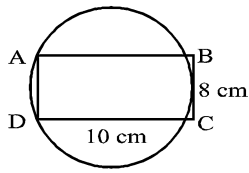
- (a) 93 (b) 96  
 (c) 147 (d) None

521. ABCD is a rectangle having length 10 cm ?

Breadth 8 cm. find radius of circle.

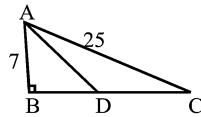
ABCD का एक आयत है जिसकी लंबाई 10 सेमी और चौड़ाई 8 सेमी है, वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।





- (a) 5.6 (b) 3  
(c) 5.8 (d) None

522. Triangle ABC is right angled at B.  $AB = 7$ ,  $AC = 25$  and D is a point on BC such that AD is the bisector of angle A, as shown in the figure, त्रिभुज ABC समकोण है B पर,  $AB = 7$ ,  $AC = 25$  तथा D, BC पर स्थित बिन्दु है, इस प्रकार कि AD, कोण A का समद्विभाजक है जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है।

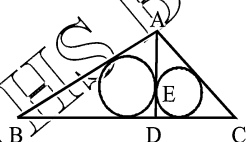


What is the length of AD ?

AD की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a) 9.00 (b) 8.75  
(c) 12.5 (d) 13.0

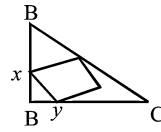
523. Sides of triangle ABC are  $AB = 12$ ,  $BC = 18$ , and  $AC = 10$ . There is a point D on BC, such that both incircles of triangles ABD and ACD touch AD at a common point E, as shown in the adjacent figure. त्रिभुज ABC की भुजाएँ  $AB = 12$ ,  $BC = 18$  और  $AC = 10$  है। D, BC पर स्थित एक बिन्दु है, तथा त्रिभुज ABD और ACD के अंतः वृत्त दोनों AD को बिंदु E पर स्पर्श करते हैं। जैसा बगल की आकृति में दिखाया गया है, CD की लंबाई है?



The length of CD

- (a) is 8 (b) is 12  
(c) is 16 (d) cannot be determined

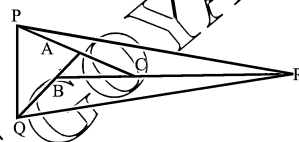
524. ABC is an isosceles triangle right angled at B. A square is inscribed inside the triangle with three vertices of the square on three sides of the triangles as shown in the adjacent figure. It is known that the ratio  $x$  to  $y$  is equal to 2 to 1. The ratio of the area of the square to the area of the triangle is equal to ABC एक समद्विबाहु समकोण त्रिभुज है B पर। त्रिभुज के अंदर एक वर्ग बनाया गया है। तथा वर्ग के तीन शीर्ष त्रिभुज की तीनों भुजाओं पर स्थित हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। यह ज्ञात है कि  $x$  और  $y$  का अनुपात 2:1 है। वर्ग और त्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है।



- (a) 2:5 (b) 1:10  
(c) 1:3 (d) 2:3

525. In triangle ABC sides AB, AC, and BC are extended till Q, P and R such that  $AC = AP$ ,  $BC = CR$ , and  $AB = BQ$ , as shown in the adjacent figure, It is known that the area of triangles ABC is 10 square centimeters.

त्रिभुज ABC में, भुजाओं AB, AC और BC को Q, P और R इस प्रकार बढ़ाया गया है कि  $AC = AP$ ,  $BC = CR$ , और  $AB = BQ$ , जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है। यदि ज्ञात है कि त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल 10 वर्ग सेमी है। त्रिभुज PQR का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



What is the area of triangle PQR?

- (a) 40 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 70 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 80 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 90 cm<sup>2</sup>

526. In the adjacent figure, triangle ABC is equilateral and D, E and F are points on AB, BC, and AC such

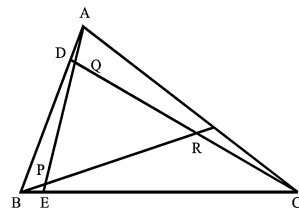
$AD = BE = CF = \frac{AB}{3}$ . BF, CD, and AE intersect to

form triangle PQR inside ABC. What is the ratio of the area of triangle PQR to that of triangle ABC ?

बगल की आकृति में, त्रिभुज ABC समबाहु है, तथा D, E और F, AB, BC और AC पर स्थित बिंदु इस प्रकार हैं कि

$AD = BE = LF = \frac{AB}{3}$ , BF, CD और AE एक दूसरे को

काटते हैं और त्रिभुज PQR बनाते हैं ABC के अंदर। त्रिभुज PQR और ABC के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 1:9 (b) 1:7  
(c) 1:8 (d) 1:12

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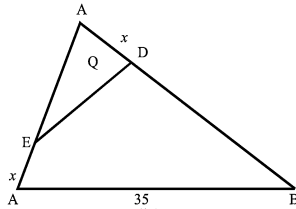
527. Four lines parallel to the base of a triangle divide each of the other sides into five equal segments and the area into five distinct parts. If the area of the largest of these parts is 27, then what is the area of the original triangle.

चार रेखाएँ एक त्रिभुज के आधार के समांतर हैं, तथा दूसरे दो भुजाओं को पांच बराबर खण्डों में तथा पांच अलग-अलग क्षेत्रफल के भागों में बाँटती हैं। यदि उनमें बड़े भाग का क्षेत्रफल 27 है तो आरम्भिक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 135
- (b) 75
- (c) 225
- (d) 175

528. In the diagram  $AB = 35$ ,  $AE = CD = x$ ,  $EC = 8$ ,  $ED = 7$ . Also angle  $DEC = \text{angle } ABC$ .

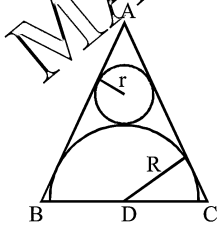
Find  $x$ ?  
चित्र में  $AB = 35$ ,  $AE = CD = x$ ,  $EC = 8$ ,  $ED = 7$  और कोण  $DEC = \text{कोण } ABC$   $x$  ज्ञात करें?



- (a) 2
- (b) 2.4
- (c) 3
- (d) None

529. Triangle ABC is equilateral. D, the midpoint of BC, is the centre of the semicircle whose radius is  $R$  which touches AB and AC, as well as a smaller circle with radius  $r$  which also touches AB and AC. What is the value of  $\frac{R}{r}$ ?

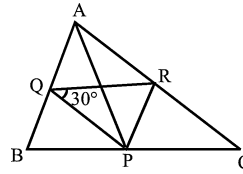
ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है। BC का मध्यबिंदु D अर्धवृत्त का केंद्र है जिसकी त्रिज्या  $R$  है और AB तथा AC को स्पर्श करता है ठीक उसी प्रकार एक छोटा वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या  $r$  है और AB तथा AC को स्पर्श करता है।  $\frac{R}{r}$  का मान क्या है?



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

530. In the adjacent figure (not drawn to scale)  $\angle PQR = 30^\circ$ . Find the other two angles of  $\Delta PQR$ . If PQ and PR are the angle bisectors of  $\angle APB$  and  $\angle APC$ , respectively.

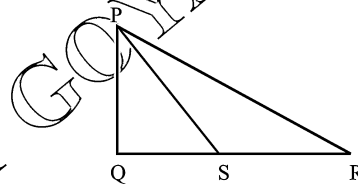
संलग्न चित्र में (स्केल पर नहीं बनाया गया है)  $\angle QPR = 30^\circ$ ,  $\Delta PQR$  के दूसरे दो कोण ज्ञात कीजिए यदि PQ और PR,  $\angle APB$  और  $\angle APC$  के समद्विभाजक हैं।



- (a)  $30^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$
- (b)  $60^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$
- (c)  $70^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$
- (d)  $75^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$

531. In the following figure, PS bisects  $\angle QPR$ . The area of  $\Delta PQS = 40$  sq. cm. and PR is 2.5 times of PQ. Find the area of  $\Delta PQR$ .

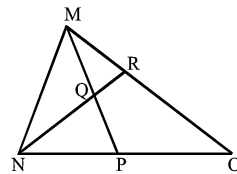
आकृति में, PS,  $\angle QPR$  को द्विभाजित करती है।  $\Delta PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल = 40 वर्ग सेमी तथा PR, PQ के 2.5 गुणा है।  $\Delta PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a) 35 sq. cm,
- (b) 70 sq. cm,
- (c) 105 sq. cm,
- (d) 140 sq. cm,

532. In  $\Delta MNO$ , MP is a median. NQ bisects MP and meets MO in R. Find the length of MR if  $MO = 30$  cm.

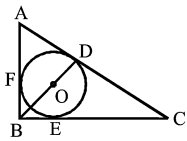
$\Delta MNO$  में MP एक माध्यिका है, NQ, MP को द्विविभाजित करती है तथा MO को R पर मिलती है। MR की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि  $MO = 30$  सेमी।



- (a) 5 cm
- (b) 6 cm
- (c) 10 cm
- (d) 15 cm

533. The figure below shown triangle ABC, right angled at B. O is the incentre of the triangle and BD is the altitude to AC. D, E and F are point of contact of the incircle of the triangle with its sides. Find the ratio of the length of BE and EC.

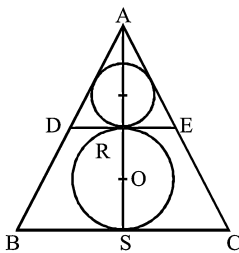
नीचे दी हुई आकृति में त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है B पर। O त्रिभुज का अन्तः केंद्र है और BD, AC पर डाला गया लम्ब है। D, E और F त्रिभुज के अंतः वृत्त पर स्थित बिंदु हैं, जो इसकी भुजाओं पर हैं। BE तथा EC की लंबाई का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $2 - \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2 : 2 - \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2} : 2 - \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2 : 2 + \sqrt{2}$

534. Two circles are placed in equilateral triangles what is the ratio of the area of smaller circles to that of larger circle?

दो वृत्तों को एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में रखा गया है। छोटे वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल और बड़े वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 2 : 7 (b) 1 : 9  
 (c) 1 : 7 (d) 3 : 7

535. If area of a trapezium ABCD is 180 units square whose height is 20 units and one parallel side is 10 units. If P and Q are mid points of diagonals AC & BD then PQ = ?

यदि एक समलंब चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल 180 वर्ग इकाई है जिसकी ऊँचाई 20 इकाई तथा एक समांतर भुजा 10 इकाई है। यदि P और Q AC और BD के मध्यबिंदु हैं तो PQ = ?

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 2.5 (d) Cannot be determined

536. If exradii of a triangle are 12, 18 & 36 cm. Then find the area of triangle.

यदि एक त्रिभुज की बाह्य त्रिज्याएँ 12, 18 और 36 सेमी हैं तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $36 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $108 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $108\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $216 \text{ cm}^2$

537. I is incentre of  $\Delta ABC$  where,  $AB = AC = 15 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 24 \text{ cm}$  & D is midpoint of BC then AI = ?

यदि I  $\Delta ABC$  का अंतः केंद्र है, जहाँ  $AB = AC = 15 \text{ सेमी}$  और D, BC का मध्यबिंदु है तो AI = ?

- (a) 3 cm (b) 4 cm  
 (c) 5 cm (d) 6 cm

538. How many triangles are possible two altitudes are 6cm & 8cm and other altitude is also a natural number.

कितने त्रिभुज संभव हैं जिनके दो लंब 6 सेमी और 8 सेमी हैं तथा अन्य लंब भी एक प्राकृतिक संख्या है?

- (a) 18 (b) 13  
 (c) 20 (d) 21

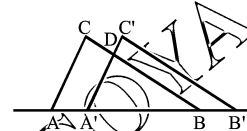
539. In a right angled triangle with sides p, q, r (where  $p < q < r$ ),  $2p + 7r = 9q$ . If  $p = 12 \text{ cm}$ , find the value of r

एक समकोण त्रिभुज में जिनकी भुजाएँ p, q, r हैं (जहाँ  $p < q < r$ ),  $2p + 7r = 9q$ . यदि  $p = 12 \text{ सेमी}$ , r का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 25 cm (b) 25.5 cm  
 (c) 26 cm (d) 26.5 cm

540. In triangle ABC,  $AB = 10$ ,  $AC = 7$  and  $BC = 8$ . How do we need to slide it along AB so that the area of the overlapping region (the shaded triangle  $A'BD$ ) is one-half the area of the triangle ABC?

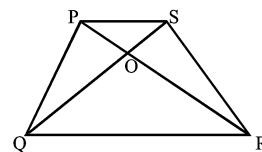
$\Delta ABC$  में,  $AB = 10$ ,  $AC = 7$  और  $BC = 8$ , हम इसे AB के सम्मुख किस प्रकार घुमाएँ ताकि ढकने वाले क्षेत्रफल, त्रिभुज ABC के क्षेत्रफल का आधा हो जाए?



- (a)  $10 + 5\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $10 - 5\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $10 - 3\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

541. In the figure, PS and QR are parallel lines. If  $PO : OR = 1 : 4$  and the length of  $QO = 12 \text{ cm}$ , find out the length of SO.

आकृति में PS तथा QR समांतर रेखाएँ हैं। यदि  $PO : OR = 1 : 4$  और QO की लंबाई = 12 सेमी SO की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2 cm (b) 3 cm  
 (c) 4 cm (d) 4.5 cm

542. D is the mid point of the side QR of a triangle PQR. O is a point on PD such that PO is 4 times OD. QO and RO produced meet PR and PQ in E and F respectively. Find the length of the sides PQ if  $FQ = 3 \text{ cm}$ .

त्रिभुज PQR की भुजा QR का D मध्य बिंदु है। O, PQ पर स्थित बिंदु है तथा PO, OQ की 4 गुणा है। QO तथा RO को बढ़ाया जाता तथा वे PR और RQ को क्रमशः बिंदु E और F पर मिलती है भुजा PQ की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए यदि  $FQ = 3 \text{ सेमी}$ ।

- (a) 3 cm (b) 6 cm  
 (c) 8 cm (d) 9 cm

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

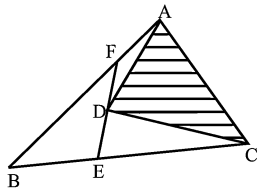
543. In  $\Delta PQR$ , the line segment  $MN$  intersects  $PQ$  in  $M$  and  $PR$  in  $N$  such that  $MN$  is parallel to  $QR$ . Find the ratio of  $QM : QP$  if it is known that the area of the  $\Delta PMN$  is half of the  $\Delta PQR$ .

$\Delta PQR$  में, रेखाखंड  $MN$ ,  $PQ$  को  $M$  पर तथा  $PR$  को  $N$  पर इस प्रकार काटती है।  $MN : QR$  के समांतर है।  $QM : QP$  का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए यदि यह ज्ञात है कि  $\Delta PMN$  का क्षेत्रफल त्रिभुज  $PQR$  का आधा है?

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

544.  $ABC$  is a triangle with area 1.  $AF = AB/3$ ,  $BE = BC/3$  and  $ED = FD$ . Find the area of the shaded figure.

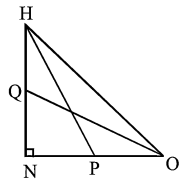
$ABC$  त्रिभुज है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 1 है।  $AF = AB/3 = BE = BC/3$  तथा  $ED = FD$ , रेखांकित आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{5}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{13}{16}$

545. Find the sum of squares of the medians  $MP$  and  $OQ$  drawn from the two acute angled vertices of a right angled triangle  $MNO$ . The longest side of  $\Delta MNO$  is 20 cm.

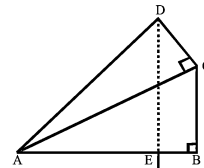
साध्यिका  $MP$  तथा  $OQ$  के वर्ग का योग ज्ञात कीजिए जो एक समकोण त्रिभुज  $MNO$  के न्यून कोण के शीर्ष से खींची गई है  $\Delta MNO$  को सबसे बड़ी भुजा 20 सेमी है।



- (a) 200 sq. cm (b) 300 sq. cm  
 (c) 400 sq. cm (d) 500 sq. cm

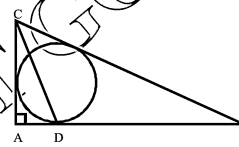
546. Right triangle  $ABC$  with  $AB = 48$ , and  $BC = 20$ , is kept on a horizontal plane. Another right-triangle  $ADC$ . (right-angled at  $C$ ) is kept on the triangle with  $DC = 39$  cm. A vertical line is drawn through point  $D$ , intersection  $AB$  at  $E$ . Then the length of  $BE$  is equal to.

समकोण त्रिभुज  $ABC$ , जिसमें  $AB = 48$  तथा  $BC = 20$  एक क्षैतिज समतल पर रखा गया है। एक दूसरा समकोण त्रिभुज  $ADC$  (जो  $C$  पर समकोण है) त्रिभुज पर रखा गया है जिसमें  $DC = 39$  सेमी, बिंदु  $D$  से एक लम्बवत रेखा खींची गई जो  $AB$  को  $E$  पर काटती है। तो  $BE$  की लंबाई बराबर है



- (a) 15 (b) 21  
 (c) 12 (d) 18

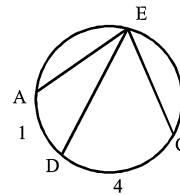
547. In the figure,  $AB = 8$  cm and  $AC = 6$  cm. Find  $CD$ . आकृति में,  $AB = 8$  सेमी तथा  $AC = 6$  सेमी,  $CD$  ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{40}$  (b)  $\sqrt{34}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{38}$  (d)  $\sqrt{39}$

548. In the figure  $\widehat{AED} = 1$  and  $\widehat{CED} = 4$ , If  $\angle ABC = 100^\circ$  then  $\angle AED = ?$

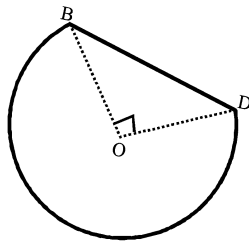
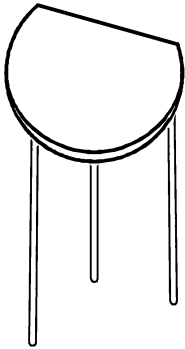
आकृति में  $\widehat{AED} = 1$  तथा  $\widehat{CED} = 4$ , यदि  $\angle ABC = 100^\circ$  तो  $\angle AED = ?$



- (a)  $18^\circ$  (b)  $20^\circ$   
 (c)  $24^\circ$  (d)  $25^\circ$

549. The diagram shown a table whose top is in the shape of part of a circle with centre,  $O$ , and radius 60 centimetres.  $BD$  is a straight line. Angle  $BOD$  is  $90^\circ$ . Calculate the perimeter of the table top.

आकृति में दिखाया गया है, एक मेज जिसका ऊपरी भाग एक वृत्त के आकार में है जिसका केंद्र  $O$  तथा त्रिज्या 60 सेमी है।  $BD$  एक सीधी रेखा है, कोण  $BOD = 90^\circ$  है मेज के ऊपरी भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $90\pi + 60\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $30\pi + 60\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $90\pi + 30\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

550. ABC is a triangle in which side  $BC = a$ ,  $AC = b$  and  $AB = c$ . R is the radius of the circumcircle of triangle ABC and

$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ . Which of the following is not equal to

the area of triangle ABC?

ABC एक त्रिभुज है जिसमें भुजा  $BC = a$ ,  $AC = b$  तथा  $AB = c$ , R त्रिभुज ABC का बाह्य त्रिज्या है तथा  $R =$

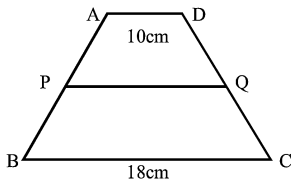
$\frac{a+b+c}{2}$ , निम्न में से कौन-सा त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल

नहीं है?

- (a)  $\frac{ab \sin C}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{abc}{4R}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$   
 (d)  $\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{\tan A}$

551. In the given figure, ABCD is trapezium such that  $AD \parallel BC$  and P, Q are the point on AB and CD respectively such that  $PQ \parallel AD$  and  $AP : PB = 5 : 3$ . Then PQ is:

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक सलम्ब चतुर्भुज है, तथा  $AD \parallel BC$ . तथा PQ क्रमशः AB और CD पर स्थित बिंदु है, तथा  $PQ \parallel AD$  तथा  $AP : PB = 5 : 3$  तो PQ है:



- (a) 15 (b) 12  
 (c) 16 (d) None

552. In a  $\Delta ABC$ , D lies on BC such that  $BD : BC = 1 : 2$ , E lies on AD such that  $AE : AD = 1 : 3$  & F lies on CE such that  $CF : CE = 1 : 4$ , O is point of intersection of lines AD & BF then  $BO : BF = ?$

एक  $\Delta ABC$  में, D, BC पर स्थित है और  $BD : BC = 1 : 2$ , E, AD पर स्थित है और  $AE : AD = 1 : 3$  तथा F, CE पर स्थित है और  $CF : CE = 1 : 4$ , O, रेखा AD तथा BF का प्रतिच्छेदित बिंदु है तो  $BO : BF = ?$

- (a) 4 : 5 (b) 1 : 5  
 (c) 1 : 3 (d) None

553. In an isosceles  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $AB = AC = 10$ ,  $BC = 16$  cm, I and G are incentre & centroid then what is the distance between I & G.

एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta ABC$  में, यदि  $AB = AC = 10$  सेमी,  $BC = 16$  सेमी, I तथा G अंतः केंद्र और केंद्रक है तो I तथा G के बीच की दूरी, क्या है?

- (a) 0.33 (b) 0.25  
 (c) 0.5 (d) 0.66

554. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $AC = 14$  cm, point D is on BC such that, AD is median,  $\angle BAD = 50^\circ$  &  $\angle CAD = 80^\circ$  then  $AD = ?$

$\Delta ABC$  में,  $AC = 14$  सेमी, बिंदु D, BC पर इस प्रकार स्थित है कि AD माध्यिका है,  $\angle BAD = 50^\circ$  तथा  $\angle CAD = 80^\circ$  तो  $AD = ?$

- (a) 12 cm (b) 7 cm  
 (c) 14 cm (d) Data inadequate

555. In isosceles right triangle ABC,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ , AD is median then  $\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle CAD}$  is.

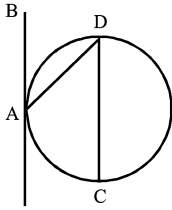
समद्विबाहु समाकोण त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  AD माध्यिका

है तो  $\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle CAD}$  है:

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
 (c) 1 (d) None

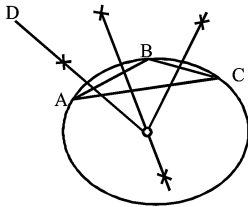
556. In the diagram below  $\overline{AB}$  is parallel to  $\overline{CD}$ .  $\overline{CD}$  is a diameter and  $\overline{AB}$  is a tangents line. Find the measure of  $\angle DAB$  in degrees.

नीचे आकृति में,  $\overline{AB}, \overline{CD}$  के समांतर है,  $\overline{CD}$  व्यास है तथा AB एक स्पर्श रेखा है।  $\angle DAB$  को मान अंश में ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 20 (b) 30  
(c) 45 (d) 60

557. The diagram below shows the construction of the centre of the circles circumscribed about  $\Delta ABC$ . This construction represents how to find the intersection of  
नीचे आकृति में, वृत्त के केन्द्र की संरचना से  $\Delta ABC$  बनता है यह संरचना किसके कटान बिंदु को प्रदर्शित करती है?



- (a) the angle bisectors of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\Delta ABC$  के कोण समद्विभाजकों के  
(b) the medians to the sides of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\Delta ABC$  को भुजाओं पर डाली की माध्यिकाओं के  
(c) the altitudes to the sides of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\Delta ABC$  की भुजाओं पर डाले गए लंबों के  
(d) the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of  $\Delta ABC$   
 $\Delta ABC$  की भुजाओं के लंब समद्विभाजकों के

558. Given a parallelogram whose acute angles is  $60^\circ$  if the squares of the length of the diagonals are in ratio

$1 : 3$  then  $\frac{a}{b}$  is ( where a, b are the length of the sides)

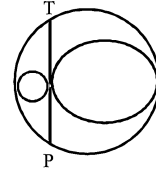
एक समांतर चतुर्भुज दिया गया है जिसका न्यून कोण  $60^\circ$  है, यदि विकर्णों की लंबाईयों के वर्ग का अनुपात  $1 : 3$  है तो

$\frac{a}{b}$  है: (जहाँ a, b भुजाओं की लंबाई है)

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

559. Three circles are drawn touching each other, their centers lying on a straight line. The line PT is 16 units long and is tangents to the two smaller circles, with points P and T lying on the larger circle.

तीन वृत्त इस प्रकार खींचे गए हैं कि एक दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे हैं। उनके केंद्र एक सीधी रेखा पर स्थित होते हैं। रेखा PT 16 इकाई लंबी है तथा दो छोटे वृत्तों पर स्पर्श रेखा है, बिंदु P और T बड़े वृत्त पर स्थित है।



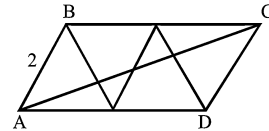
The area inside the largest circle but outside the smaller two circles is equal to.

बड़े वृत्त के अंदर का तथा दो छोटे वृत्तों के बाहर का क्षेत्रफल है:

- (a)  $4\pi$  (b)  $8\pi$   
(c)  $16\pi$  (d)  $32\pi$

560. Monty is playing with geometrical shapes made of paper. He cuts four equilateral triangles of side length 2 and joins them together to form a parallelogram ABCD, as shown in the figure.

मोंटी एक कागज की ज्यामितीय आकृति से खेल रहा है। वह 2 इकाई लम्बी भुजा के चार समबाहु त्रिभुज काटता है तथा उन्हें आपस जोड़कर एक समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD बनाता है जैसा आकृति में दिखाया गया है। विकर्ण AC की लंबाई क्या है?



What is the length of the diagonals AC?

- (a)  $\sqrt{8}$  (b)  $\sqrt{14}$   
(c)  $2\sqrt{7}$  (d) 6.5

561. In a circle, chords AB and CD intersect perpendicularly at P. If  $AP = 20$ ,  $PB = 36$  and  $CP = 24$ , then the perimeter of the circle is.

एक वृत्त में, जीवों AB तथा CD बिंदु P पर एक-दूसरे को लंबवत् काटती है। यदि  $AP = 20$ ,  $PB = 36$  तथा  $CP = 24$  तो वृत्त का परिमाप है:

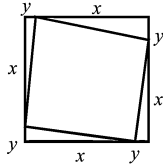
- (a)  $2\pi\sqrt{119}$  (b)  $2\pi\sqrt{793}$   
(c)  $2\pi\sqrt{65}$  (d)  $2\pi\sqrt{484}$

562. A square is inscribed inside another square, as shown in the figure. Each vertex of the inner square divides the sides of the outer squares in the ratio  $x : y$ . The area of the inside square is  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the area of the bigger squares.

एक वर्ग दूसरे वर्ग के अंदर बनया गया है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, आंतरिक वर्ग का प्रत्येक शीर्ष बाह्य वर्ग की भुजा को  $x : y$  के अनुपात में विभाजित करता है। आंतरिक

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल बाह्य वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{4}{5}$  है।  $\frac{x}{y}$  का

मान है:

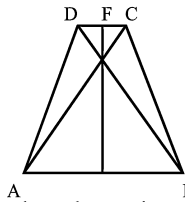


The value of  $x/y$  is equal to

- (a)  $1 + \sqrt{5}$                       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$   
 (c)  $4 - \sqrt{15}$                       (d)  $4 + \sqrt{15}$

563. ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid with  $AB = 10$  and  $CD = 6$ . The length of the altitude  $EF = 8$ .

ABCD एक समद्विभाजक समलंब चतुर्भुज है जिसमें  $AB = 10$  तथा  $CD = 6$ , लंब  $EF$  की लंबाई = 8 तो, ABCD का परिमाण है।

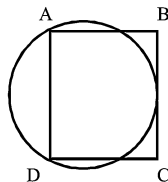


Then the perimeter of ABCD is

- (a)  $16 + 2\sqrt{11}$                       (b)  $16 + 8\sqrt{15}$   
 (c)  $16 + 4\sqrt{17}$                       (d)  $16 + 4\sqrt{13}$

564. ABCD is a square with side length 10. A circle is drawn through A and D so that it is tangent to BC

ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 10 है। A तथा D से एक वृत्त खींचा गया है तथा BC इसका स्पर्श रेखा है। तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?



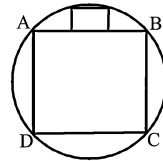
What is the radius of circle?

वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 5    (b) 6  
 (c) 6.25    (d) 6.75

565. Square ABCD is inscribed inside a circle, Another square is inscribed between square ABCD and the circle such that its two vertices are on the circle and one sides lies along AB, as shown. The ratio of the length of the sides of the smaller square and bigger square is.

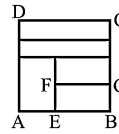
वर्ग ABCD एक वृत्त के अंदर बनया गया है। वर्ग ABCD और वृत्त के बीच दूसरा वर्ग इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है कि इसके दो शीर्ष वृत्त पर स्थित है तथा भुजा AB की दिशा में है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, छोटे वर्ग तथा बड़े वर्ग की भुजाओं की लंबाई का अनुपात है:



- (a) 1/5    (b) 2/7  
 (c) 3/8    (d) 4/9

566. ABCD is a square with side length 2 cm. It is divided into five rectangles of equal areas, as shown in the figure.

ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 2 सेमी है। यह समान क्षेत्रफलों के पाँच आयतों में विभाजित किया जाता है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। आयत BEFG का परिमाण है:



The perimeter of the rectangle BEFG is.

- (a) 51/16    (b) 36/11  
 (c) 58/15    (d) 47/13

567. Three circles are in a row touching each other such that all three of them have two common tangents. The radii of the largest and the smallest circle are 9 and 4 respectively. Line segment AB passes through the centres of the circles and lies on the two outer circles. What is the length of AB?

तीन वृत्त एक पंक्ति में एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे हैं तथा तीनों की दो उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखा है। बड़े तथा छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्याएँ 9 तथा 4 है। रेखा खंड AB वृत्तों के केंद्रों से होकर जाती है तथा दो बाहरी वृत्तों पर स्थित होती है। AB की लंबाई क्या है।

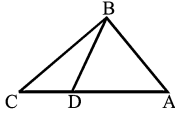


- (a) 38    (b)  $26 + 3\sqrt{32}$   
 (c)  $26 + 2\sqrt{38}$     (d) 19

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568. In triangle ABC the length of the sides AB, BC, and AC are 12, 18 and 20 units, respectively. D is point on AC such that AB = DB.

त्रिभुज ABC में, भुजाओं AB, BC तथा AC की लंबाई क्रमशः 12, 18 तथा 20 इकाई है। D, AC पर स्थित एक बिंदु है तथा AB = DB, AD : DC के अनुपात का मान है:



The value of the ratio of AD : DC is .

- (a) 3 : 2 (b) 11 : 9  
(c) 7 : 3 (d) 3 : 1

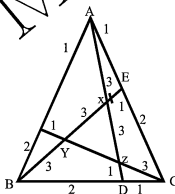
569. Let L, M and N are three parallel lines. M is in the middle on two such that the perpendicular distance between LM & MN are 2 cm & 5 cm respectively. Points A, B & C are lines L, M & N respectively such that ABC form an equilateral triangle then what is the length of  $\Delta ABC$  .

माना L, M और N तीन समांतर रेखाएँ हैं। M दो के बीच में स्थित है तथा LM और MN के बीच की लंबवत् दूरी 2 सेमी और 5 सेमी है। बिंदु A, B और C रेखा L, M और N पर स्थित है, तथा ABC एक त्रिभुज बनाता है तो  $\Delta ABC$  की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a)  $3\sqrt{13}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{14}$   
(c)  $2\sqrt{13}$  (d)  $3\sqrt{14}$

570. If in  $\Delta ABC$  , D, E and F are the point of trisection of respective sides as shown in figure. further each of the ratio AX : XD, BY : YE and CZ : ZF is 3 : 4 find the ratio of the areas of triangles XYZ and triangle ABC.

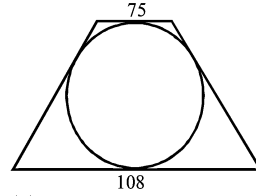
यदि  $\Delta ABC$  में, D, E और F भुजाओं के तिर्यक बिंदु हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। प्रत्येक AX : XD, BY : YE तथा CZ : ZF का अनुपात 3 : 4 है। त्रिभुज XYZ तथा ABC के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2 : 9 (b) 1 : 7  
(c) 3 : 7 (d) 4 : 9

571. A circle is inscribed inside an isosceles trapezoid with length of its parallel side as 75 and 108 units as, shown in the figure. The diameter of the inscribed circles is

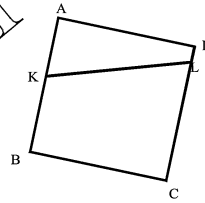
एक समद्विबाहु समलंब चतुर्भुज में एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, तथा इसका समांतर भुजाओं की लंबाई 75 और 108 इकाई है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। अंतः वृत्त का व्यास है:



- (a) 87.5 (b) 90  
(c) 91.5 (d) 100

572. A cubic container of edge 16 cm is  $\frac{5}{8}$  full of liquid. It is tilted along an edge. the diagram shows the cross section of the container and the liquid in it. The ratio of length of line segment LC to length of line segment BK is 3 : 2 exactly.

एक घनाकार पात्र जिसकी भुजा 16 सेमी है, द्रव से  $\frac{5}{8}$  भरा हुआ है। यह भुजा की दिशा में झुकाया जाता है। आकृति पात्र का क्षेत्र तथा इसमें उपस्थित द्रव को दिखाता है। रेखाखंड LC तथा रेखाखंड BK की लंबाई का अनुपात 3 : 2 है।



The length of line segment LC is रेखाखंड LC की लंबाई है।

- (a) 6 (b) 9  
(c) 12 (d) 15

573. Two circles touch each other externally and also touch a bigger circle of diameter 10 cm internally, as shown in the figure. A triangle is formed by joining the centers of the three circle. The perimeter of the triangles in cm is .

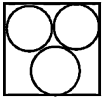
दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं तथा एक 10 सेमी व्यास वाले वृत्त को अंतः स्पर्श करते हैं जैसा आकृति में दिखाया गया है तीनों वृत्त के केंद्रों को जोड़कर एक त्रिभुज बनाया जाता है। त्रिभुज का परिमाण है, सेमी में:



- (a) 5 (b) 10  
(c) 15 (d) 20



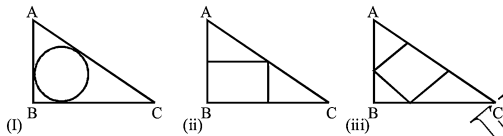
574. Three circles, each of diameter 4cm, are kept touching each other. The smallest square circumscribing circles is drawn, as shown in the figure. What is the length of the side of the square?  
तीन वृत्त, प्रत्येक का व्यास 4 सेमी है इस प्रकार रखे है। कि एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे है। इन वृत्तों के बाहर एक छोटा वर्ग बनाया गया है, जैसा आकृति में दिखाया गया है। वर्ग की भुजा की लंबाई क्या है?



- (a) 7.14 (b) 7.58  
(c) 7.86 (d) 7.92

575. In a right-angled isosceles triangle ABC, a circle and two separate squares are inscribed, as shown in the figure

एक समद्विबाहु समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में, एक वृत्त तथा दो अलग-अलग वर्ग बनाए गए है, जैसा चित्र में दिखाया है। तीनों स्थितियों में बनाई गई आकृतियों के क्षेत्रफल का बढ़ता हुआ क्रम है:



The increasing order of the areas of the inscribed figure in three cases is

- (a) I > III > II (b) II > I > III  
(c) I > II > III (d) II > III > I

576. The length of the side of the square is 2. Find the radius of the smaller circle.

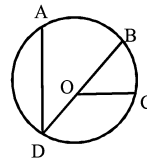
वर्ग की भुजा की लंबाई 2 है। छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4 - 2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $2 - \sqrt{3}$  (d) None

577. In the figure. O is the centre of a circle of radius 3. the points D, O and B are collinear. If  $\angle ADB = 44^\circ$

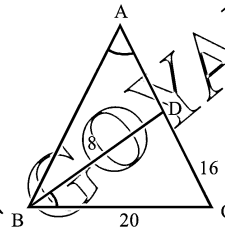
and  $\angle BOC = 32^\circ$  the length of arc  $\widehat{ABC}$  is.  
आकृति में, O एक का केंद्र है जिसकी त्रिज्या 3 है, बिंदु D, O तथा B संरेख है। यदि  $\angle ADB = 44^\circ$  तथा  $\angle BOC = 32^\circ$ , तो चाप  $\widehat{ABC}$  की लंबाई है।



- (a)  $3\pi$  (b)  $3\pi \cos 76^\circ$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{2}\pi \cos 76^\circ$  (d)  $2\pi$

578. In this  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $BD = 8$  cm  $BC = 20$  cm,  $CD = 16$  cm &  $\angle CBD = \angle CAB$ . Find the perimeter of  $\triangle BDA$ .

नीचे दिये चित्र त्रिभुज ABC में जहाँ  $BD = 8$  सेमी,  $BC = 20$  सेमी,  $CD = 16$  सेमी और  $\angle CBD = \angle CAB$  है। तो त्रिभुज BDA का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 36 (b) 27  
(c) 32 (d) 39

579. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 7$ , if AD is angle bisector such that D is on BC, then length of AD will be

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 6$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 7$ , यदि AD कोण द्विभाजक है, जैसा कि D, BC पर है, तो AD लंबाई होगी।

- (a) 6 (b) 3  
(c) 9 (d) 4.5

580. If three circles and a straight lines touches each other at six different point & radius of two bigger circle is 4 cm and 6.25 cm then what would be radius of smallest circles in (metre).

यदि तीन वृत्त तथा एक सीधी रेखा एक-दूसरे को छः भिन्न बिंदुओं पर स्पर्श करता है तथा दो बड़े वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ 4 सेमी और 6.25 सेमी है, तो छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी?

- (a) 0.123 (b) 1.234  
(c) 2.33 (d) None

581. There are how many different integral sided triangle possible whose perimeter is 18 unit.

पूर्ण सांख्यिक भुजाओं वाले कितने त्रिभुज बनाए जा सकते है जिनकी परिमाण 18 इकाई है?

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
(c) 7 (d) 8

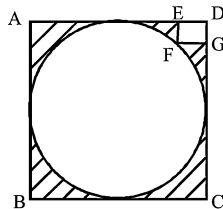
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582. For given perimeter P units of triangle, there are 12 different integral side triangles are possible, then what is the sum of digits of P?  
P इकाई के परिमाण के त्रिभुज से, अलग-अलग पूर्ण सांख्यिक भुजाओं वाले 12 त्रिभुज बनाए जाते हैं तो P के अंकों का योग क्या है?

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
(c) 7 (d) 8

583. In the given fig. ABCD is a square, circumscribing a circle. A rectangle DEFG with EF = 7cm & FG = 14 cm. whose sides ED & DG lies on sides of square & one vertex F is on the circles. Then find the area of shaded region [take  $\pi = 22/7$ ]

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसके अंदर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है। एक आयत DEFG की भुजा EF = 7 cm तथा FG = 14। जिसकी भुजाएँ ED तथा DG वर्ग की भुजाओं पर स्थित है तथा शीर्ष F वृत्त पर स्थित है। तो छापित अंश का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $900 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $936 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $994 \text{ cm}^2$  (d) None

584. What would be area of right angled triangle whose sides are in AP and difference of longest sides and smallest side is 3.6 cm.

उस समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए जिसकी भुजाएँ AP में है तथा बड़ी और छोटी भुजाओं का अन्तर 3.6 सेमी है

- (a) 10.8 (b) 21.6  
(c) 19.44 (d) 43.2

585. If in a  $\triangle ABC$ , AD is median & D lies on side BC such that  $\angle BAD = 80^\circ$  &  $\angle DAC = 20^\circ$  and AC = 14 cm then AD = ?

एक  $\triangle ABC$  में, AD माध्यिका है तथा D भुजा BC पर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $\angle BAD = 80^\circ$  तथा  $\angle DAC = 20^\circ$  तथा AC = 14 सेमी तो AD = ?

- (a)  $7 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$  (b)  $7 \cdot \sin 45^\circ$   
(c)  $7 \cdot \sin 60^\circ$  (d)  $7 \cdot \sin 90^\circ$

586. If two altitudes of a triangles are 3 cm and 4 cm and magnitude of another altitude is natural number in cm then how many different triangles are possible. एक त्रिभुज के दो लंब 3 सेमी और 4 सेमी है तथा दूसरा लंब एक प्राकृतिक संख्या है सेमी में, तो कितने अलग-अलग त्रिभुज सम्भव हैं?

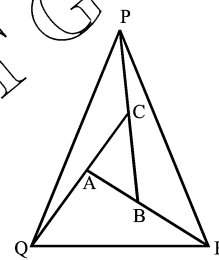
- (a) 5 (b) 8  
(c) 9 (d) 10

587. If in a triangle  $\triangle ABC$ , points D, E & F are on sides BC, AC & AB such that  $BD : DC = 1 : 2$ ;  $CE : AE = 2 : 3$  &  $AF : AB = 3 : 7$  then what would be ratio of area of quadrilateral BDEF to area of triangles AFE. एक त्रिभुज ABC में बिंदु D, E और F भुजा BC, AC तथा AB पर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $BD : DC = 1 : 2$ ,  $CE : AE = 2 : 3$  तथा  $AF : AB = 3 : 7$  तो चतुर्भुज BDEF और त्रिभुज AFE के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 29 : 55 (b) 27 : 50  
(c) 55 : 29 (d) 50 : 27

588. If in the given fig P, Q & R are on the extended sides of BC, CA & AB, such that  $AB : BR = 1 : 1$ ,  $BC = 2 \cdot CP$  &  $2 \cdot CA = 3 \cdot QA$ ; then area  $(\triangle PQR) : \text{area}(\triangle ABC) = ?$

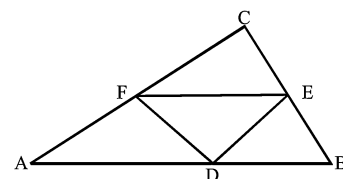
दी गई आकृति में भुजा BC, CA तथा AB को P, Q तथा R तक बढ़ाया गया है। इस प्रकार  $AB : BR = 1 : 1$ ,  $BC = 2 \cdot CP$  और  $2 \cdot CA = 3 \cdot QA$ ; तो क्षेत्रफल  $(\triangle PQR) : \text{क्षेत्रफल}(\triangle ABC) = ?$



- (a) 11 : 3 (b) 14 : 3  
(c) 13 : 3 (d) 4 : 1  
(e) Not

589. In the diagrams of  $\triangle ABC$  shown below D is the midpoint of  $\overline{AB}$ . E is the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$ . and F is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$ . If  $AB = 20$ ,  $BC = 12$ , and  $AC = 16$ . What is the perimeter of trapezoid ABEF ?

नीचे  $\triangle ABC$  की आकृति में, D,  $\overline{AB}$  का मध्यबिंदु है। E,  $\overline{BC}$  का मध्यबिंदु है तथा  $\overline{AC}$  का मध्यबिंदु है। यदि  $AB = 20$ ,  $BC = 12$ , तथा  $AC = 16$ , समलंब चतुर्भुज ABEF का परिमाण क्या है?



- (a) 24 (b) 36  
(c) 40 (d) 44

590. The lateral side of an isosceles  $\Delta$  is 15cm & altitude correspond to these sides is 8 cm, what is its circumradius?

एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  की समान भुजाओं में से एक 15 सेमी है तथा इनके सम्मुख डाला गया लंब 8 सेमी है, इसकी बाह्य त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 16 (b)  $\frac{225}{16}$   
(c)  $\frac{325}{16}$  (d) 17

591. What would be ratio of inradius to circum radius of a triangle whose angles are in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 4. एक त्रिभुज की अन्तः त्रिज्या और बाह्य त्रिज्या का अनुपात क्या होगा? जिसके कोण 1 : 1 : 4 के अनुपात में है।

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

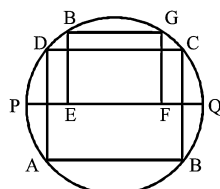
592. If in a  $\Delta ABC$ , point D, E & F lies on sides BC, CA & AB. If centroid "G" lies on AD and points E & F are midpoint of their respective sides. If EF & AD intersect at point I, then AI : GD = ?

यदि एक  $\Delta ABC$  में, बिंदु D, E तथा भुजा BC, CA तथा AB पर स्थित है। यदि केंद्रक "G", AB पर स्थित है तथा बिंदु E और F उनकी सम्मुख भुजाओं के मध्यबिंदु है I यदि EF और AD बिंदु I पर काटती है तो AI : GD = ?

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

593. ABCD is a square inscribed inside a circle. PQ is a diameter of the circle and is parallel to AB. EFGH is a square inscribed inside the semicircle with diameter PQ. The radius of the circles is 5cm.

ABCD एक वृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया वर्ग है। PQ वृत्त का व्यास है तथा AB के समांतर है। EFGH अर्धवृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया वर्ग है जिसकी व्यास PQ है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी है।



What is the value of the shaded area, common to both the squares ?

छापित अंश का क्षेत्रफल क्या है, जो दो वर्गों का सामूहिक है।

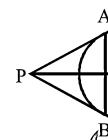
- (a)  $5\sqrt{10}$  (b)  $10\sqrt{10}$   
(c)  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{10}$  (d) None

594. To a circles with center O. tangents PA and PB are drawn from an external point P touching the circles at A and B respectively. as shwon in the figure.

Also,  $\frac{1}{AO^2} + \frac{1}{PA^2} = \frac{1}{25}$

O केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर एक बाहरी बिंदु P से दो स्पर्श रेखाएँ PA तथा PB बिंदु A तथा B पर खींची जाती है। जैसा चित्र

में दर्शाया गया है। तथा  $\frac{1}{AO^2} + \frac{1}{PA^2} = \frac{1}{25}$  जीवा AB की लंबाई है।



The length of the chord AB is

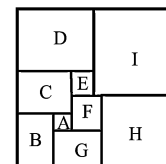
जीवा AB की लंबाई है-

- (a) 5 (b) 7.5  
(c) 10 (d) None

595. 9 squares are arranged as shown in the figure below.

If the area of square A is 1 cm<sup>2</sup> and that of square B is 81 cm<sup>2</sup>, find the area of square I.

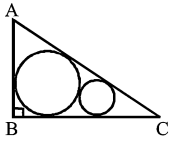
नीचे आकृति में वर्ग बनाए गए हैं। यदि वर्ग A का क्षेत्रफल 1 सेमी वर्ग है तथा वर्ग B का 81 सेमी वर्ग 2 वर्ग I का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 256 (b) 289  
(c) 324 (d) 361

596. Triangle ABC is a right angled triangle right-angled at B. The black circle, of radius 4 cm touches the three sides of the triangle and the white circle, with radius 1 cm, touches the black circle and the two sides of the triangle, as shown in the figure. Find the length of the side AB. Find the length of the sides AB.

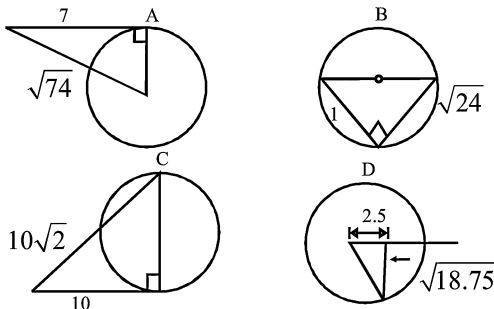
त्रिभुज ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण B पर, काला वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 4 सेमी है, त्रिभुज की तीनों भुजाओं को स्पर्श करता है तथा सफेद वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 1 सेमी है काले वृत्त को स्पर्श करता है तथा त्रिभुज दो भुजाओं को जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। भुजा AB की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 28 (b) 32  
(c) 36 (d) None

597. The figure below to answer questions. Which circle is not congruente?

नीचे दी हुई आकृति देखिए और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए।  
कौन-सा वृत्त सर्वांगसम नहीं है?



- (a) B (b) A  
(c) D (d) C

598. ABC is an equilateral triangle and D is a point on minor arc AB of the circumcircle ABC such that  $BD = 2005$  and  $CD = 2006$ . Compute AD.

ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा D लघु चाप AB में स्थित एक बिंदु है,  $\Delta ABC$  के बाह्य वृत्त के, इस प्रकार  $BD = 2005$  तथा  $CD = 2006$ , AD ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 1 (b)  $4011$   
(c)  $\frac{4011}{2}$  (d) None

599. Triangle has area 30, one side of length 10 and the median to that sides of length 9. Let  $\theta$  be the acute angle formed by that side and the median. What is  $\sin \theta$ ?

एक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल 30 है, एक भुजा की लंबाई 10 तथा उस गुणा पर डाली गई माध्यिका की लंबाई 9 है। माना  $\theta$  न्यून कोण है जो उस भुजा और माध्यिका के द्वारा बनाया गया है  $\sin \theta$  क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{3}{10}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{9}{20}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

600. There is an equilateral triangle of side 32 cm. The mid-points of the sides are joined to form another triangle, whose mid-point are again joined to form still another triangle. This process is continued for 'n' number of times. The sum of the perimeter of all the triangles is 180 cm. Find the value of n.

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसकी भुजा 32 सेमी है। भुजाओं के मध्यबिंदुओं को जोड़कर एक दूसरा त्रिभुज बनाया जाता है जिसके मध्यबिंदुओं दोबारा जोड़कर एक दूसरा त्रिभुज बनाया जाता है यह प्रक्रिया n बार दोहराई गई। सभी त्रिभुजों के परिमाणों का योग 180 सेमी है n का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 8 (d) 3

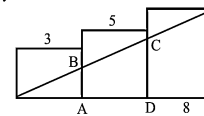
601. Triangle ABC is similar to triangle DEF. The lengths of the sides of  $\Delta ABC$  are 58 and 11. What is the length of the shortest side of  $\Delta DEF$  if its perimeter is 60?

त्रिभुज ABC त्रिभुज DEF के समान है।  $\Delta ABC$  की भुजाओं की लंबाई 5, 8 11 है,  $\Delta DEF$  सबसे छोटी भुजा की लंबाई क्या है यदि इसका परिमाण 60 है?

- (a) 10 (b)  $\sqrt{2.5}$   
(c) 20 (d) 27.5

602. Three squares of side length 3, 5 & 8 kept side by side. A corner of smallest square is joined to a corner of biggest squares as shown in figure.

तीन वर्ग जिनकी भुजा 3, 5, 8 है, एक दूसरे की भुजाओं के सम्मुख रखे हैं। छोटे वर्ग का एक कोना बड़े वर्ग का एक कोना बनता है, जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है।

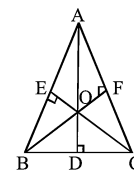


What is the area of trapezium ABCD  
समलम्ब चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 10 (b) 13.75  
(c) 12.5 (d) 15

603. If AD, BF & CE are the altitude of  $\Delta ABC$ , such that  $AO = 4\text{cm}$ ,  $OD = 3\text{cm}$  &  $BO = 6\text{cm}$  then among option which could be a possible length of altitude CE?

यदि AD, BF तथा CE  $\Delta ABC$  के लंब हैं, इस प्रकार  $AO = 4$  सेमी,  $OD = 3$  सेमी तथा  $BO = 6$  सेमी तो निम्न में से कौन-सी लंब CE की लंबाई हो सकती है?



- (a) 3.7 (b) 59  
(c) 54.55 (d) 56

604. If 3 cm, 4 cm & 5 cm are altitudes of a triangle then what would be in radius of that triangle

यदि एक त्रिभुज के लंब 3 सेमी., 4 सेमी. तथा 5 सेमी. हैं, तो उस त्रिभुज की अंतः त्रिज्या क्या हो सकती है?

- (a) 1/12 (b) 30/47  
(c) 60/47 (d) 47/30

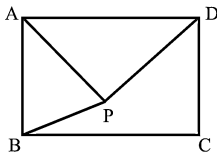
605. If side of an equilateral triangle ABC is 3 cm and point D is on BC such that BD = 1 cm.

यदि एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा 3 सेमी है, तथा बिंदु D, BC पर स्थित है इस प्रकार BD = 1 सेमी तो AD = ?

- (a) 2.7 cm (b)  $\sqrt{7}$  cm  
(c)  $\sqrt{8}$  cm (d) None

606. P is a point inside rectangle ABCD such that AP = 4 units, BP = 3 units and PD = 5 units. Find the length of PC

आयत ABCD के अंदर P एक स्थित बिंदु है, इस प्रकार AP = 4 इकाई, BP = 3 इकाई तथा PD = 5 इकाई, PL की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $3\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

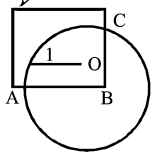
607. In the figure, the square and the circles are intersecting each other such that AB = BC. If the radius of the

circle, with the centres as O, is 1 units and  $OB = \frac{1}{2}$

then find the length of AB.

आकृति में, वर्ग और वृत्त एक दूसरे को काटते हैं, इस प्रकार AB = BC, यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 1 इकाई है जिसका केंद्र O

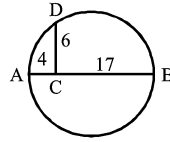
है तथा  $OB = \frac{1}{2}$ , तो AB की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

608. In the figure, CD is perpendicular to chord AB. Find the radius of circles?

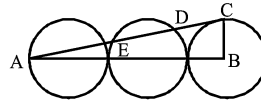
आकृति में CD, AB के लम्बवत् है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{65}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{65}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{65}{4}$  (d) None

609. Three circles, each of radius 1 cm, are touching each other. AB is the line passing through the centres of the three circles with A lying on one of the outermost circle and B being the centres of the other outermost circle, as shown in the figure. AC is tangents to the circles with centre B and cuts chords DE on the middle circle. Find the length DE.

तीन वृत्त, प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 1 सेमी है, एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं। AB तीनों वृत्तों के कटों से होकर जाने वाली रेखा है, A एक बाहरी वृत्त पर स्थित है तथा B दूसरे बाहरी वृत्त का केंद्र है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है AC, B केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्पर्श रेखा है तथा जीवा DE को मध्य वृत्त पर काटती है। DE की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{8}{5}$  (d) None

610. In triangle ABC, AB = 5 cm, BC = 6 cm, and CA = 7 cm. There is a point P inside the triangle such that P is at a distance of 2 cm from AB and 3 cm from BC. How far is P from CA?

त्रिभुज ABC में, AB = 5 सेमी, BC = 6 सेमी तथा CA = 7 सेमी। त्रिभुज के अंदर P एक बिंदु है इस प्रकार P, AB से 2 सेमी की दूरी पर है तथा BC से 3 सेमी की दूरी पर। बिंदु P, CA से कितनी दूरी पर है?

- (a)  $\frac{12\sqrt{6}+28}{7}$  (b)  $12\sqrt{6}-28$   
(c)  $12\sqrt{6}+28$  (d)  $\frac{12\sqrt{6}-28}{7}$

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

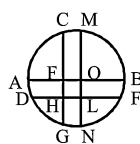
611. P, Q, S and R are point on the circumference of a circles of radius r, such that PQR is an equilateral triangle and PS is a diameter of the circle. What is the perimeter of the quadrilateral PQSR?

P, Q, S तथा R एक वृत्त की परिधि पर स्थित बिंदु है, जिसकी त्रिज्या r है, इस प्रकार PQR एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा PS वृत्त का व्यास है। चतुर्भुज PQSR का परिमाप क्या है?

- (a)  $r(1+\sqrt{3})$  (b)  $2r\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $2r(1+\sqrt{3})$  (d)  $2r(\sqrt{3}-1)$

612. In the following figure, the diameter of the circle is 3 cm. AB and MN are two diameters such that MN is perpendicular to AB. In addition, CG is perpendicular to AB such that AE : EB = 1 : 2 and DF is perpendicular to MN such that NL : LM = 1 : 2. The length of DH in cm is.

आकृति में, वृत्त का व्यास 3 सेमी है। AB तथा MN दो व्यास इस प्रकार है कि MN, AB पर लम्बवत् है तथा CG, AB पर लम्बवत् इस प्रकार AE : EB = 1 : 2 तथा DF, MN पर लम्बवत् है इस प्रकार NL : LM = 1 : 2, DH की लंबाई है (सेमी में)



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

613. If side ratio of a triangle is 10 : 11 : 12 then what is the ratio of circum radius to inradius.

यदि एक त्रिभुज की भुजाओं का अनुपात 10 : 11 : 12 है तो बाह्य त्रिज्या तथा अन्तः त्रिज्या का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 13 : 7 (b) 40 : 19  
 (c) 80 : 39 (d) None

614. What would be diameter of circle whose two chords AB and CD makes angle of 90° at point E such that, CE = 2 cm, CD = 9 cm, & EB = 3 cm.

उस वृत्त का व्यास क्या होगा? जिसकी दो जीवाएँ AB तथा CD बिंदु E पर 90° का कोण बनाती है तथा CE = 2 सेमी, CD = 9 सेमी तथा EB = 3 सेमी।

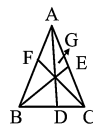
- (a) 12 cm (b)  $\sqrt{122}$  cm  
 (c)  $\sqrt{129}$  cm (d) None

615. What would be radius of circle of maximum area inside a sector of a circle whose radius is 12 cm and central angle of sector is 60°

12 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त के एक खण्ड के अंतर्गत एक अधिकतम वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी, तथा खंड केन्द्रित कोण 60° है।

- (a) 6 cm (b) 4 cm  
 (c)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{12}$

616. AF = 4, BD = 3, CE = 1, DC = 2 & AE = 6. Find BF  
 AF = 4, BD = 3, CE = 1, DC = 2 तथा AE = 6. तथा BF ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 4 (d) None

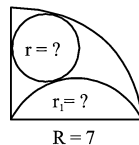
617. If triangle made by taking three medians of a right angled triangle is also a right angle triangle. Then ratio of sides of original right triangle is ?

यदि एक समकोण त्रिभुज की माध्यिकाओं के द्वारा एक समकोण त्रिभुज ही बनाया जाता है, उसकी समकोण त्रिभुज की भुजाओं का अनुपात है?

- (a)  $1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2:\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{7}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{5}$  (d) 3 : 4 : 3

618. If R = 7, then find r : r<sub>1</sub>

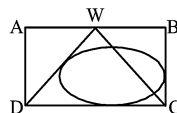
यदि R = 7, r : r<sub>1</sub> ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

619. ABCD is a square and W is midpoint of sides AB. If the side of square is 16 cm. Then radius of the circle is:

ABCD एक वर्ग है तथा भुजा AB का मध्य बिंदु W है। यदि वर्ग की भुजा 16 सेमी हो तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या होगी।



- (a)  $\frac{5}{3+\sqrt{5}}$  cm (b)  $\frac{10}{3+\sqrt{5}}$  cm  
 (c)  $\frac{32}{3+\sqrt{5}}$  cm (d) None of these

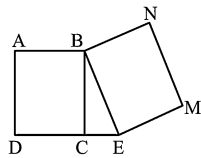
620. A triangle with side lengths in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 is inscribed in a circle of radius 3. What is the area of the triangle?

एक त्रिभुज, जिसकी भुजाओं की लंबाई का अनुपात 3 : 4 : 5 है, एक वृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया है, वृत्त की त्रिज्या 3 है। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 8.64 (b) 12  
(c) 17.28 (d) 18

621. In the given figure, ABCD is a square of sides 3 cm. If BEMN is another square of sides 5 cm and BCE is a triangle right angled at C, then the length of CN will be

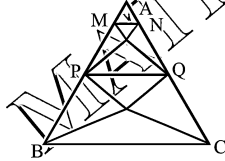
दी हुई आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 3 सेमी है। यदि BEMN कोई दूसरा वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 5 सेमी है तथा BCE एक समकोण त्रिभुज है C पर तो LN की लंबाई होगी:



- (a)  $\sqrt{56}$  cm (b)  $\sqrt{57}$  cm  
(c)  $\sqrt{58}$  cm (d)  $\sqrt{59}$  cm

622. In an equilateral  $\Delta ABC$ , P & Q are mid-point of AB & AC. M & N are mid-point of AP & AQ respectively if area of  $\Delta ABC$  is  $3600\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> then shaded area = ?

समबाहु  $\Delta ABC$  में, P और Q, AB तथा AC के मध्य-बिन्दु हैं। M और N, AP तथा AQ के मध्य बिन्दु हैं, यदि  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल  $3600\sqrt{3}$  सेमी<sup>2</sup> है, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल = ?



- (a)  $1250\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $1275\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $1800\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

623. If the ratio of sides of the  $\Delta$  is 5 : 6 : 7. Find ratio of inradius & circumradius of triangle

यदि  $\Delta$  की भुजाओं का अनुपात 5 : 6 : 7 है। त्रिभुज की अंत-त्रिज्या तथा बाह्य-त्रिज्या का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 7 : 16 (b) 16 : 35  
(c) 35 : 16 (d) None

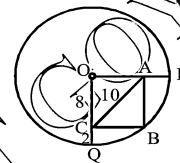
624. In  $\Delta ABC$ , B & E are the point on AC & BC such that  $DE \perp$  to BC &  $\tan \angle ABC = 3.6$ ,  $DE = 18$ ,  $EC = 5$ ,  $AC : CD = ?$

$\Delta ABC$  में, B तथा E, AC और BC पर स्थित बिन्दु हैं। इस प्रकार  $DE \perp BC$  तथा  $\tan \angle ABC = 3.6$ ,  $DE = 18$ ,  $EC = 5$ ,  $AC : CD = ?$

- (a)  $BC : 2CE$  (b)  $CE : 2BC$   
(c)  $DE : 2CE$  (d)  $CE : 2DE$

625. In the figure, O is the centre of circle, B is a point on circumference & OABC is a rectangle. OA & OC are produced to meet the circle at P and Q respectively. If  $AC = 10$  &  $CQ = 2$ , Find AP

आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, B परिधि पर स्थित बिन्दु है तथा OABC एक आयत है। OA तथा OC को बढ़ाया जाता है तथा वृत्त पर P और Q मिलते हैं। यदि  $AC = 10$ ,  $CQ = 2$ , AP ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 (b) 4  
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $4\sqrt{2}$

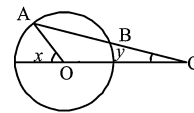
626. The sides of a triangle are given to be  $x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $2x + 1$  &  $x^2 - 1$ , then largest of three angles of triangle is

एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें हैं,  $x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $2x + 1$  तथा  $x^2 - 1$ , तो त्रिभुज का सबसे बड़ा कोण होगा?

- (a)  $75^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
(c)  $135^\circ$  (d)  $\frac{x\pi}{x+1}$

627. If O is the centre of the given circles and  $BC = AO$ , then

यदि O दिए हुए वृत्त का केंद्र है तथा  $BC = AO$  तो:

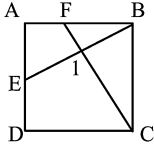


- (a)  $2x = y$  (b)  $x = 3y$   
(c)  $3x = y$  (d)  $x = 2y$

628. In the given figure, ABCD is a square of side 1 units E and F are midpoints of AD and AB respectively. I is the point of intersection BE and CF. Then the area of quadrilateral IEDC is:-

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दी हुई आकृति में ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 1 इकाई है। E तथा F क्रमशः AD तथा AB के मध्यबिंदु है। I, BE तथा CF कटान बिंदु है। तो चतुर्भुज IEDC का क्षेत्रफल है।



- (a)  $\frac{11}{16}$  unit<sup>2</sup>                      (b)  $\frac{11}{18}$  unit<sup>2</sup>  
 (c)  $\frac{11}{20}$  unit<sup>2</sup>                      (d)  $\frac{7}{24}$  unit<sup>2</sup>

629. In a triangle ABC, the internal bisector of the angle A meets BC at D. If AB = 4, AC = 3 and  $\angle A = 60^\circ$ , then the length of AD is.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, कोण A का अन्तः समद्विभाजक BL को D पर मिलता है। यदि AB = 4, AC = 3 तथा  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  तो AD की लंबाई है:

- (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$                               (b)  $\frac{12\sqrt{3}}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{15\sqrt{3}}{8}$                               (d)  $\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{7}$

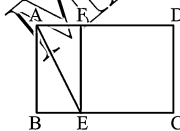
630. The length of the common chord of two circles of radii 15 cm and 20 cm, whose centres are 25 cm apart, is (in cm)

दो वृत्त, जिनकी त्रिज्याएँ 15 सेमी तथा 20 सेमी हैं तथा केंद्र 25 सेमी की दूरी पर स्थित है, की सामुहिक जीवा है।

- (a) 24                                      (b) 25  
 (c) 15                                      (d) 20

631. In the figure given, ABCD is rectangle. The area of the isosceles right triangle ABE =  $7\text{cm}^2$ , EC = 3 (BE). The area of ABCD (in  $\text{cm}^2$ ) is

दी हुई आकृति में, ABCD एक आयत है। समद्विबाहु समकोण त्रिभुज ABE का क्षेत्रफल  $7$  (सेमी)<sup>2</sup> है, EC = 3 (BE)। ABCD का क्षेत्रफल है:



- (a) 21                                      (b) 28  
 (c) 42                                      (d) 56

632. If in a  $\Delta ABC$ . AB = 16 cm, BC = 30 cm & CA = 34 cm and I is incentre of the triangle then IA = ?

यदि त्रिभुज ABC में, AB = 16 सेमी, BC = 30 सेमी तथा CA = 34 सेमी तथा I त्रिभुज का अन्तः केंद्र है तो IA = ?

- (a) 6 cm                                  (b)  $2\sqrt{17}$   
 (c) 8 cm                                  (d) None

633.  $\Delta ABC$  is a right angled triangle at B. in which AB = 9 cm & BC = 8 cm. Point D & E lies on AB & BC such that AD : DB = BC : BE = 2:1. O is the mid point of line segment DE then what is the distance length of BO (in cm)

$\Delta ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है B पर, जिसमें AB = 9 सेमी तथा BC = 8 सेमी बिंदु D तथा E, AB तथा BC पर स्थित है इस प्रकार AD : DB = BC : BE = 2 : 1, O रेखाखंड DE मध्यबिंदु है तो BO की लंबाई क्या है? (सेमी में)

- (a)  $\sqrt{5}$                                   (b)  $\sqrt{7}$   
 (c) 2.5                                    (d) 3

634. In the given fig, QA : AB = RB : BC = PC : PA = 1 :

3, then  $\frac{\text{area } \Delta ABC}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = ?$

दी हुई आकृति में, QA : AB = RB : BC = PC : PA = 1 :

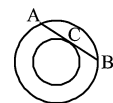
तो  $\frac{\Delta ABC \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}}{\Delta PQR \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}} = ?$



- (a) 13 : 36                              (b) 36 : 13  
 (c) 13 : 23                              (d) 23 : 13

635. The line AB is 6 meters in length and tangent to the inner one of the two concentric circles at point C. It is known that the radii of the two circles are integers. The radius of the outer circles is.

रेखा AB जो 6 मीटर है लंबाई में तथा दो सकेन्द्र वृत्तों में से आन्तरिक की स्पर्श रेखा है बिंदु C पर। यह ज्ञात है कि दोनों वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ पूर्ण सांख्यिक हैं। बाह्य वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या है:



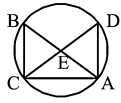
- (a) 5 m                                    (b) 10 m  
 (c) 6 m                                    (d) 4 m

636. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $A = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $b - c = 3\sqrt{3}$  &  $\text{area } ABC = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , a = ?

$\Delta ABC$  में,  $A = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $b - c = 3\sqrt{3}$  तथा  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल

$= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , a = ?

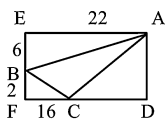




- (a)  $6\sqrt{3}$  (b) 9  
(c) 18 (d) None

637. In the given figure, point A, B, C and D lie on the circle.  $AD = 24$  and  $BC = 12$ . What is the ratio of the area of  $\triangle CBE$  to that of  $\triangle ADE$ ?

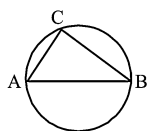
दी हुई आकृति में, बिंदु A, B, C तथा D वृत्त पर स्थित हैं।  $AD = 24$  तथा  $BC = 12$   $\triangle CBE$  तथा  $\triangle ADE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है ?



- (a) 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 2  
(c) 1 : 3 (d) Data Insufficient

638. In the given figure, EADF is a rectangle and ABC is a triangle whose vertices lie on the sides of EADF.  $AE = 22$ ,  $BE = 6$ ,  $CF = 16$  and  $BF = 2$ . Find the length of the line joining the midpoints of the sides AB and BC.

दी हुई आकृति में, EADF एक आयत है तथा ABC एक त्रिभुज, जिसके शीर्ष EADF की भुजाओं पर स्थित हैं।  $AE = 22$ ,  $BE = 6$ ,  $CF = 16$  तथा  $BF = 2$  भुजा AB तथा BC के मध्यबिंदुओं को जोड़ने वाली रेखा की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (b) 5  
(c) 3.5 (d) None of these

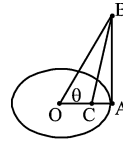
639. The figure shows a circle of diameter AB and radius 6.5 cm. If chord CA is 5 cm long, find the area of  $\triangle ABC$ .

आकृति में एक वृत्त है जिसकी व्यास AB तथा त्रिज्या 6, 5 सेमी है। यदि जीवा CA 5 सेमी लंबी है, तो  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 60 (b) 30  
(c) 36 (d) None

640. A circle centred at O has radius 1 and contains the point A. The segment AB is tangent to the circle at A and  $\angle AOB = \theta$ . If point C lies on  $\overline{OA}$  and  $\overline{BC}$  bisector  $\angle ABO$  then  $OC = ?$

एक वृत्त O पर स्थित है जिसकी त्रिज्या 1 है तथा बिंदु A वृत्त पर स्थित है। रेखाखंड AB वृत्त पर A पर स्पर्श रेखा है तथा  $\angle AOB = \theta$  यदि बिंदु C,  $\overline{OA}$  पर स्थित है तथा  $\overline{BC}$ ,  $\angle ABO$  को समद्विभाजित करती तो  $OC = ?$

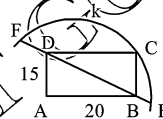


- (a)  $\sec^2 \theta - \tan \theta$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$

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

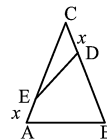
641. Let ABCD be a rectangle with sides lengths 15 and 20 as shown. Let k be a circle centered at A passing through C. Find the length of a chord EF.

माना ABCD एक आयत है जिसकी भुजाएँ 15 तथा 20 है जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है। माना k एक वृत्त है जो A पर केन्द्रित है तथा C से होकर जाता है। जीवा EF की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4 (b) 25  
(c)  $2\sqrt{37 \times 13}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{20 \times 25}$   
(e) 50

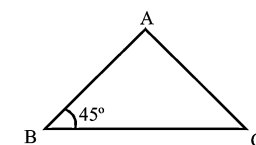
642.  $AB = 35$ ,  $AE = CD = x$ ,  $EC = ED = 7$ ,  $\angle DEC = \angle ABC$ ,  $x = ?$



- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) None

643.  $\angle ABC$  is equal to  $45^\circ$  as shown in the given figure. If  $\frac{AC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$ , then  $\angle BAC$  is equal to

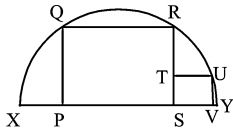
$\frac{AC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$ , then  $\angle BAC$  is equal to  $\angle ABC 45^\circ$  है जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। यदि  $\frac{AC}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$  तो  $\angle BAC$  का मान बराबर है:



- (a)  $95^\circ$  (b)  $100^\circ$   
(c)  $105^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$

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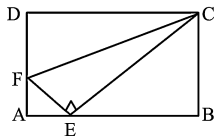
644. In the diagram, a semicircle with diameter XY. Rectangle PQRS is inscribed in the semicircle with PQ = 12 & QR = 28. Square STUV has T on RS, U on semicircle & V on XY, area of STUV is closet to. चित्र में, एक अर्धवृत्त है जिसकी व्यास XY है। आयत PQRS अर्धवृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया है, तथा PQ = 12, QR = 28, वर्ग STUV, वर्ग T RS पर, U अर्धवृत्त पर तथा V XY पर स्थित है। STUV का क्षेत्रफल लगभग है:



- (a) 12 (b) 13  
(c) 14 (d) 16

645. If square ABCD, E is the midpoint of  $\overline{AB}$ . A line perpendicular to  $\overline{CE}$  at E meets  $\overline{AD}$  at F. What fraction of the area of square ABCD is the area of triangle CEF?

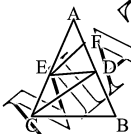
वर्ग ABCD में, E,  $\overline{AB}$  का मध्यबिंदु है एक रेखा E पर जो  $\overline{CE}$  के लंबवत् है  $\overline{AD}$  को F पर मिलती है। वर्ग ABCD तथा त्रिभुज CEF के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 5 : 16 (b) 3 : 16  
(c) 1 : 16 (d) 7 : 16

646. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{FE} \parallel \overline{DC}$ , AF = 8, and FD = 12. Find DB.

$\Delta ABC$  में,  $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{FE} \parallel \overline{DC}$ , AF = 8 तथा FD = 12, DB ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4.8 (b) 30  
(c) 24 (d) None

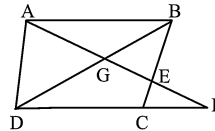
647. The measure of the longer base of a trapezoid is 97. The measure of the line segment joining the midpoints of the diagonals is 3. Find the measures of the shorter base.

एक समलंब चतुर्भुज के लंबे आधार का मान 97 है। विकर्णों के मध्य बिंदुओं को जोड़ने वाली रेखाखंड का मान 3 है, छोटे आधार का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 91 (b) 94  
(c) 93 (d) 92

648. In parallelogram ABCD, E is on  $\overline{BC}$ .  $\overline{AE}$  cut diagonal  $\overline{BD}$  at G and  $\overline{DC}$  at F. If AG = 6 and GE = 4, find EF.

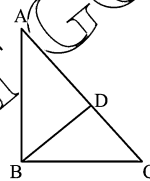
समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD में, E,  $\overline{BC}$  पर स्थित है।  $\overline{AE}$  विकर्ण  $\overline{BD}$  को G पर तथा  $\overline{DC}$  को F पर काटती है। यदि AG = 6 तथा GE = 4, EF ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{10}{3}$  (b) 10  
(c) 5 (d) 7.5

649. In " $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle B$  is a right angle, AC = 6cm, and D is the midpoint of AC. The length of BD is.

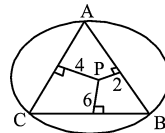
$\Delta ABC$  में,  $\angle B$  एक समकोण है, AC = 6 सेमी तथा D, AC का मध्यबिंदु है। BD की लम्बाई है:



- (a) 4 cm (b)  $\sqrt{6}$  cm  
(c) 3cm (d) 3.5cm

650. In the diagram below.  $\Delta ABC$  is inscribed in circle P. The distances from the center of circle P to each sides of the triangle are shown. Which statement about the sides of the triangle is true?

नीचे आकृति में,  $\Delta ABC$  वृत्त P के अंदर बनाया गया है। वृत्त P के केंद्र से त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा की दूरी दी गई है। त्रिभुज की भुजाओं के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही है?



- (a)  $AB > AC > BC$   
(b)  $AB < AC$  and  $AC > BC$   
(c)  $AC > AB > BC$   
(d)  $AC = AB$  and  $AB > BC$

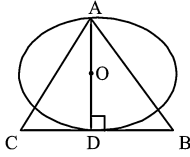
651. Let ABC and  $ABC'$  be two non-congruent triangles with sides  $AB = 4$ ,  $AC = AC' = 2\sqrt{2}$  and angle B =  $30^\circ$ . The absolute value of the difference between the area of these triangles is:

माना  $\triangle ABC$  तथा  $\triangle ABC$  दो असवगिसम त्रिभुज है जिसमें  $AB = 4, AC = AC = 2\sqrt{2}$  तथा कोण  $B = 30^\circ$ , इन त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफलों के अंतर का सही मान है:

- (a) 8 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 2

652. If the circle with centre O has area  $9\pi$ . What is the area of equilateral triangle ABC?

यदि O केंद्र वाले वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल  $9\pi$  है। समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

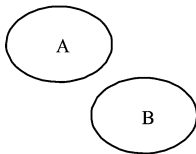


- (a)  $\frac{12\sqrt{3}n}{\pi}$  (b)  $\frac{12\sqrt{3}n^2}{\pi}$   
(c)  $\frac{27\sqrt{3}n}{4\pi}$  (d) None

653. In the diagram below. circles A and circles B are shown.

What is the total number of lines of tangency that are common to circle A and circle B?

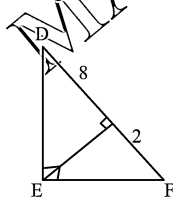
नीचे आकृति में, वृत्त A तथा वृत्त B दिए गए हैं। वृत्त A तथा वृत्त B की कुल कितनी सामुहिक स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं?



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

654. In  $\triangle DEF$  is right-angled triangle right angle at E.  $EG \perp DF$ . If  $DG = 8$  cm and  $GF = 2$  cm, then find the ratio of  $DE : EF$ .

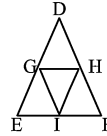
$\triangle DEF$  कोण E पर एक समकोण त्रिभुज है।  $EG \perp DF$ , यदि  $DG = 8$  सेमी तथा  $GF = 2$  सेमी, तो  $DF : EF$  का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 3 : 2 (b) 4 : 3  
(c) 5 : 4 (d) 2 : 1

655. In  $\triangle DEF$ , points G, I and H are on sides DE, EF and DF respectively such that  $DG : GE = 3 : 5, EI : IF = 5 : 3, HF : HD = 3 : 2$ . If the area of  $\triangle GHI = 45$  sq. units, then find the area of  $\triangle DEF$ .

$\triangle DEF$  में, बिंदु G, I तथा H क्रमशः भुजा DE, EF तथा DF पर स्थित हैं, इस प्रकार  $DG : GE = 3 : 5, EI : IF = 5 : 3, HF : HD = 3 : 2$ ,  $\triangle GHI$  का क्षेत्रफल 45 वर्ग इकाई है तो  $\triangle DEF$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 128 sq. cm (b) 64 sq. cm  
(c) 192 sq. cm (d) 256 sq. cm

656. In  $\triangle PQR$  right angled at Q, A & B are mid points of the sides PQ & QR respectively. Which of the following is true?

समकोण  $\triangle PQR$  में जो Q पर समकोण है, A तथा B क्रमशः भुजा PQ तथा QR के मध्यबिंदु हैं। निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a)  $PB^2 + AR^2 = PR^2$   
(b)  $PB^2 + AR^2 = \frac{6}{5} PR^2$   
(c)  $PB^2 + AR^2 = \frac{7}{6} PR^2$   
(d)  $PB^2 + AR^2 = \frac{5}{4} PR^2$

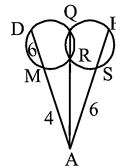
657. In a rectangle ABCD,  $AB = 8$  cm and  $BC = 6$  cm. If  $CT \perp BD$ , then find the ratio of  $BT : DT$

एक आयत ABCD में,  $AB = 8$  सेमी तथा  $BC = 6$  सेमी, यदि  $CT \perp BD$ , तो  $BT : DT$  का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 16 : 9 (b) 25 : 9  
(c) 9 : 16 (d) 1 : 4

658. In the given figure AMD, APQ and ASR are secants to the given circles. If  $AM = 4$  cm,  $MD = 6$  cm and  $AS = 5$  cm, then find the length of line segment SR.

दी हुई आकृति AMD में, APQ तथा ASR दिए हुए वृत्त की सिकेंट हैं। यदि  $AM = 4$  सेमी,  $MD = 6$  सेमी तथा  $AS = 5$  सेमी, तो रेखाखंड SR की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

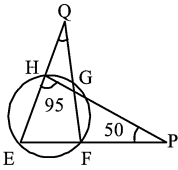


- (a) 6 cm (b) 5 cm  
(c) 4 cm (d) 3 cm

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659. The sides EF and GH of a cyclic quadrilateral are produced to meet at P, the sides EH and FG are produced to meet at Q. If the measure of  $\angle EHG = 95^\circ$  and  $\angle GPF = 50^\circ$ , then find the measure of  $\angle GQH$ .

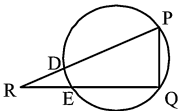
एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज की भुजा EF तथा GH को बढ़ाया जाता है तथा वे बिंदु P पर मिलती हैं, भुजा EH तथा FG को Q तथा बढ़ाया जाता है। यदि  $\angle EHG = 95^\circ$  तथा  $\angle GPF = 50^\circ$  तो  $\angle GQH$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $55^\circ$
- (b)  $40^\circ$
- (c)  $35^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

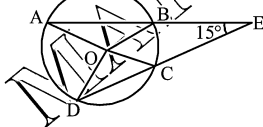
660. In the following figure, the measure of  $\angle PRQ = 45^\circ$  and  $\Delta PQR$  is right angled at Q. If  $RD = 3$  units and  $QE = 5\sqrt{2}$  units, then find the length of PR.

दी हुई आकृति में,  $\angle PRQ = 45^\circ$  तथा  $\Delta PQR$  कोण Q पर समकोण त्रिभुज है। यदि  $RD = 3$  इकाई तथा  $QE = 5\sqrt{2}$  इकाई तो PR की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 16 units
- (b) 20 units
- (c)  $20\sqrt{2}$  units
- (d) 15 units

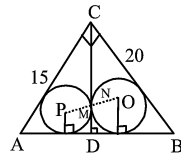
661.  $\angle AOD - \angle BOC = ?$



- (a) 15
- (b) 22.5
- (c) 30
- (d) 37.5

662. In the given figures, ABC is a right angle  $\Delta$ . CD is the altitude. Circles are inscribed within  $\Delta ACD$  and  $\Delta BCD$ . P and Q are centres of the circles. What is the distance PQ.

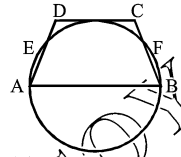
दी हुई आकृति में, ABC एक समकोण  $\Delta$  है। CD लंब है।  $\Delta ACD$  तथा  $\Delta BCD$  के अंदर वृत्त बनाए गए हैं। P तथा Q वृत्तों के केंद्र हैं। PQ की दूरी क्या है?



- (a) 5
- (b)  $\sqrt{50}$
- (c)  $\sqrt{30}$
- (d) 7

663. ABCD is a trapezium with  $CD \parallel AB$  and CD is a tangent to the circle. As shown in the figure. AB is a diameter of the circle. E & F are mid points of AD & BC respectively. What is the  $\angle ABC = ?$

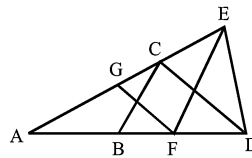
ABCD एक समलंब चतुर्भुज है जिसमें  $CD \parallel AB$  तथा CD वृत्त पर स्पर्श रेखा है। जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। AB का वृत्त का व्यास है। E तथा F, AD तथा BC के मध्य बिंदु हैं।  $\angle ABC$  क्या है?



- (a)  $55^\circ$
- (b)  $65^\circ$
- (c)  $75^\circ$
- (d)  $85^\circ$

664. In the figure below,  $AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FG = GA$ . Then angles DAF is approximately.

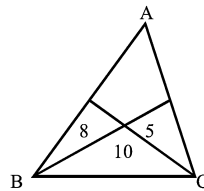
नीचे आकृति में,  $AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FG = GA$ , तो कोण DAE लगभग है:



- (a) 15
- (b) 20
- (c) 30
- (d) 25

665.  $\Delta ABC$  is divided into four parts by straight lines from two of its vertices. The area of the three triangular parts are 8 sq units, 5 sq units & 10 sq units. What is the area of the remaining part (in sq units)?

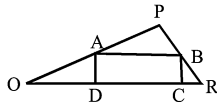
$\Delta ABC$  दो रेखाओं के द्वारा जो इसके दो शीर्ष से खींची गई है, चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। तीन त्रिभुजीय भागों के क्षेत्रफल 8 (इकाई)<sup>2</sup>, 5 (इकाई)<sup>2</sup> तथा 10 (इकाई)<sup>2</sup> है। बचे हुए भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है (वर्ग इकाई में)



- (a) 32
- (b) 40
- (c) 54
- (d) 22

666. A square ABCD is constructed inside a triangle PQR sides PR = 10 cm, PQ = 17 cm & QR = 21 cm. Find the perimeter of the square ABCD. (approx)

एक त्रिभुज PQR, जिसकी भुजाएँ PQ = 10 सेमी, PQ = 17 सेमी तथा QR = 21 सेमी, है के अंदर एक वर्ग ABCD बनाया गया है। वर्ग ABCD का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए/ (लगभग)



- (a) 28 (b) 23.2  
(c) 25.4 (d) 28.8

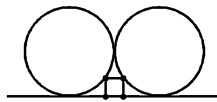
667. In  $\Delta ABC$  its in circle touches AB, BC & AC at P, Q & R respectively. If AR = 2, CR = 5 &  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ , Find area  $\Delta ABC$

$\Delta ABC$  में, इसका वृत्त AB, BC तथा AC को क्रमशः बिंदु P, Q तथा R पर स्पर्श करता है। यदि AR = 2, CR = 5 तथा  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ ,  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $10\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $20\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $40\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

668. Find the area of a square, which is sandwiched between two congruent tangential circles of radius 10 cm and their direct tangent.

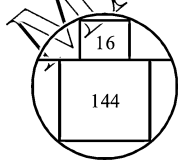
एक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जो दो 10 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त तथा उनकी उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखा के बीच स्थित है।



- (a) 4 (b) 16  
(c) 8 (d) 25

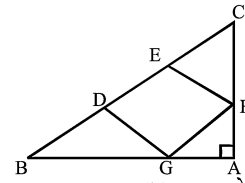
669. Area of small square = 16, area of bigger square = 144 then radius of circle ??

छोटे वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = 16, बड़े वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = 144 तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है?



- (a) 5 (b)  $\sqrt{85}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{53}$  (d) None

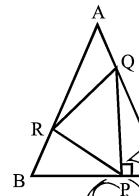
670. In the given figure, DEFG is a square and  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ . If BD = 16 cm and EC = 9 cm, then find DE  
आकृति में DEFG एक वर्ग है और  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ । यदि BD = 16 सेमी और EC = 9 सेमी, DE तो निकाले।



- (a) 8 सेमी (b) 10 सेमी  
(c) 12 सेमी (d) 14 सेमी

671. Equilateral triangle PQR is inscribed in equilateral triangle ABC as shown below with  $PQ \perp BC$ .

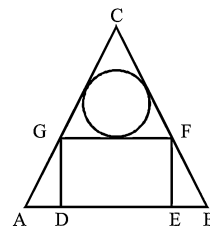
The ratio of the area of  $\Delta PQR$  to the area of  $\Delta ABC$  is समबाहु त्रिभुज PQR, समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC में बनाया गया है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है तथा  $PQ \perp BC$ ,  $\Delta PQR$  तथा  $\Delta ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

672. ABC is equilateral triangle with side  $(2 + \sqrt{3})$ . Find the radius of circle inscribed triangle CGF?

ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसमें भुजा  $(2 + \sqrt{3})$  है। त्रिभुज CGF के अंदर बनाए गए वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



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

673. ABC is a triangle, right angle make on B & AB : BC = 3 : 4.  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$  is equal to –  
ABC एक त्रिभुज है, जो B पर समकोण बनाया है और AB : BC = 3 : 4 है।  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$  किसके बराबर है?

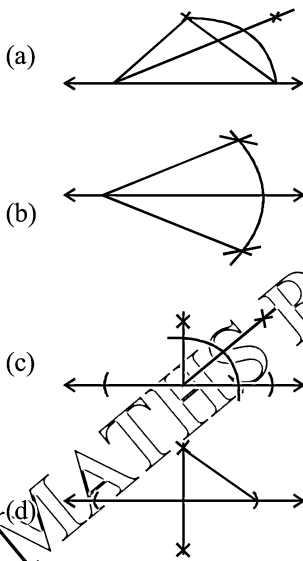
- (a) 2 (b)  $\frac{11}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{12}{5}$  (d) 3

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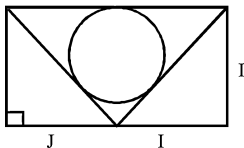
674. Find the radius of that circle whose area is equal to the area of triangle with medians 3m, 4m, and 5m. (app)  
 उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करें जिसका क्षेत्रफल 3 मी., 4 मी. तथा 5 मी. माध्यिका वाले त्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल के बराबर है।  
 (a) 1.18 (b) 2.36  
 (c) 1.59 (d) 1.36

675. In  $\triangle ABC$ .  $AB = 5$  feet and  $BC = 3$  feet. Which inequality represents all possible values for the length or  $\overline{AC}$  in feet?  
 $\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 5$  फिट तथा  $BC = 3$  फिट निम्न में से कौन-सा  $\overline{AC}$  की लंबाई के लिए सभी सम्भावित मानों को प्रदर्शित करता है, फिट में?  
 (a)  $2 \leq AC \leq 8$  (b)  $2 < AC < 8$   
 (c)  $3 \leq AC \leq 7$  (d)  $3 < AC < 7$

676. Which diagram shows the construction of a  $45^\circ$  angle?  
 कौन-सी आकृति  $45^\circ$  कोण की संरचना को प्रदर्शित करती है?



677. Find the area enclosed by the circle in the picture.  
 चित्र में वृत्त के द्वारा घेरा गया क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

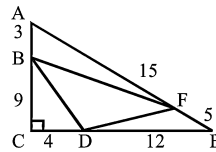
678. In quadrilateral ABCD  $\angle A = 120^\circ$  angles B & D are right angles  $AB = 13$  and  $AD = 46$ ,  $AC = ??$   
 चतुर्भुज ABCD में,  $\angle A = 120^\circ$  तथा कोण B और D समकोण हैं,  $AB = 13$  तथा  $AD = 46$ ,  $AC = ?$   
 (a) 60 (b) 62  
 (c) 64 (d) 65

679. A trapezoid ABCD with base AB and CD, we have  $AB = 52$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $CD = 39$ , and  $DA = 5$ . The area of ABCD is.  
 समलंब चतुर्भुज ABCD में, आधार AB तथा CD हैं, जिसमें  $AB = 52$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $CD = 39$  तथा  $DA = 5$ . ABCD का क्षेत्रफल है:  
 (a) 182 (b) 195  
 (c) 210 (d) 234

680. In right triangle  $\triangle ACE$ , we have  $AC = 12$ ,  $CE = 16$ , and  $EA = 20$ . Points B, D, and F are located on  $\overline{AC}$ ,  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{EA}$ , respectively, so that  $AB = 3$ ,  $CD = 4$ , and  $EF = 5$ . What is the ratio of the area of  $\triangle BDF$  to that of  $\triangle ACE$ ?  
 समकोण त्रिभुज ACE में,  $AC = 12$ ,  $CE = 16$  तथा  $EA = 20$ , बिंदु B, D तथा F,  $\overline{AC}$ ,  $\overline{CE}$  तथा  $\overline{EA}$  पर स्थित हैं। इस प्रकार-

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{9}{25}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{16}$

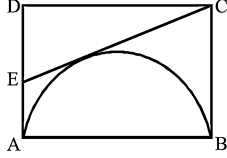
681.  $AB = 3$ ,  $CD = 4$  &  $EF = 5$ , what is the ratio of area of  $\triangle BDF$  &  $\triangle ACE$   
 $AB = 3$ ,  $CD = 4$  तथा  $EF = 5$ ,  $\triangle BDF$  तथा  $\triangle ACE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{9}{25}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{16}$

682. Square ABCD has side length 2. A semicircle with diameter  $\overline{AB}$  is constructed inside the square and the tangent to the semicircle from C intersects side  $\overline{AD}$  at E. What is the length of  $\overline{CE}$ ?

वर्ग ABCD की भुजा की लंबाई 2 है। एक अर्धवृत्त जिसका व्यास  $\overline{AB}$  है, वर्ग के अंदर बनाया जाता है तथा C से अर्धवृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा D को E पर काटती है।  $\overline{CE}$  की लंबाई क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{2}$

683. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 7$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 9$ , point D is on circumscribed circle of  $\triangle$ . So that AD bisects  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\frac{AD}{CD} = ?$

$\frac{AD}{CD} = ?$

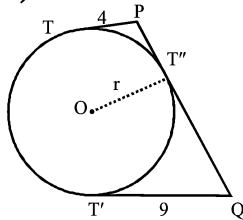
$\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 7$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 9$ , बिंदु D,  $\triangle$  के वृत्त के केन्द्र पर स्थित है, इस प्रकार AD,  $\angle BAC$  को

समद्विविभाजित करता है  $\frac{AD}{CD} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{9}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{17}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{2}$

684. In the adjoining figure TP and T'Q are parallel tangents to a circle of radius r. with T and T' the points of tangency. PT'Q is a third tangent with T'' as a point of tangency. If TP = 4 and T'Q = 9 then r is.

बगल की आकृति में, TP तथा T'Q R त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त पर T तथा T' पर दो समांतर स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं। PT'Q एक तीसरी स्पर्श रेखा है T'' पर 1 यदि TP = 4 तथा T'Q = 9 तो r है:



- (a) 25/6  
 (b) 6  
 (c) 25/4  
 (d) a number other than 25/6, 6, 25/4

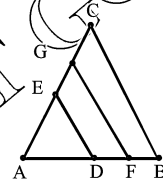
685. Nondegenerate  $\triangle ABC$  has integer side lengths,  $\overline{BD}$  is an angle bisector,  $AD = 3$ , and  $DC = 8$ . What is the smallest possible value of the perimeter?

$\triangle ABC$  की भुजा की लंबाई पूर्ण सांख्यिक है,  $\overline{BD}$  कोण समद्विविभाजक है।  $AD = 3$  तथा  $DC = 8$ , परिमाप की छोटी से छोटी सम्भव मान क्या है?

- (a) 30 (b) 33  
 (c) 35 (d) 36

686. Triangle ABC is equilateral with  $AB = 1$ . Points E and G are on  $\overline{AC}$  and points D and F are on  $\overline{AB}$  such that both  $\overline{DE}$  and  $\overline{FG}$  are parallel to  $\overline{BC}$ . further more. triangle ADE and trapezoids DFGE and FBCG all have the same perimeter. What is  $DE + FG$ ?

त्रिभुज ABC समबाहु है जिसमें  $AB = 1$ , बिंदु E तथा G,  $\overline{AC}$  पर तथा बिंदु D और F,  $\overline{AB}$  पर स्थित है, इस प्रकार  $\overline{DE}$  तथा  $\overline{FG}$ ,  $\overline{BC}$  के समांतर है, त्रिभुज ADE तथा समलंब चतुर्भुज DFGE तथा FBCG सभी का समान परिमाप है।  $DE + FG$  क्या है?

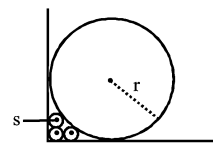


- (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{21}{13}$  (d)  $\frac{13}{8}$

687. Three circles of radius s are drawn in the first quadrant of the xy- plane. The first circle is tangent to both axes, the second is tangent to the first circle and the x- axis, and the third is tangent to the first circle and the y - axis. A circle of radius  $r > s$  is tangent to both axes and to the second the third circles. What is  $r/s$ ?

s त्रिज्या वाले तीन वृत्त, xy - समतल के प्रथम चतुर्थांश में खींचे गए हैं। प्रथम वृत्त दोनों अक्षों पर स्पर्शी है, दूसरा प्रथम वृत्त x- अक्ष पर स्पर्शी है तथा तीसरा प्रथम वृत्त पर स्पर्शी है तथा y- अक्ष पर। एक वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या  $r > s$  दोनों अक्षों

पर, दूसरे वृत्त पर तथा तीसरे वृत्त पर स्पर्शी है।  $\frac{r}{s}$  क्या है?



- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 8 (d) 9

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

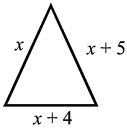
688.  $\triangle ABC$   $AB = 86$ , and  $AC = 97$ . A circle with center  $A$  and radius  $AB$  intersects  $\overline{BC}$  at point  $B$  and  $X$ . Moreover  $\overline{BX}$  and  $\overline{CX}$  have integer lengths. What is  $BC$ ?

$\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 86$  तथा  $AC = 97$ , एक वृत्त जिसकी केंद्र  $A$  है तथा त्रिज्या  $AB$  है,  $\overline{BC}$  को बिंदु  $B$  तथा  $X$  पर काटती है। और  $\overline{BX}$  तथा  $\overline{CX}$  की पूर्ण सांख्यिक लंबाई है, तो  $BC$  क्या है?

- (a) 11 (b) 28  
(c) 33 (d) 61

689. The three side lengths of a non degenerate  $\triangle$  are  $x$ ,  $x + 5$  &  $x + 1$ , which of following not possible value for  $x$ .

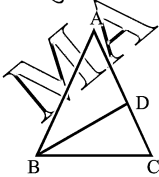
एक त्रिभुज की तीन भुजाओं की लंबाई  $x$ ,  $x + 5$  तथा  $x + 1$  है, निम्न में से कौन-सा  $x$  का सम्भावित मान नहीं है?



- (a) 10 (b) 7  
(c) 4 (d) 8

690. Consider all triangles  $ABC$  satisfying in the following conditions:  $AB = AC$ ,  $D$  is a point on  $\overline{AC}$  for which  $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ ,  $AC$  and  $CD$  are integers, and  $BD^2 = 57$ . Among all such triangles, the smallest possible value of  $AC$ .

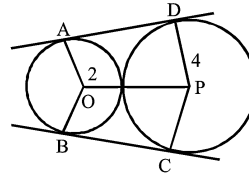
निम्न स्थितियों में त्रिभुज  $ABC$  का परिकलन कीजिए,  $AB = AC$ ,  $D$ ,  $\overline{AC}$  पर स्थित बिंदु है, जिसके लिए  $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ ,  $AC$  तथा  $CD$  पूर्ण सांख्यिक है। तथा  $BD^2 = 57$ , सभी त्रिभुजों में  $AC$  का सबसे छोटा सम्भावित मान है:



- (a) 9 (b) 10  
(c) 11 (d) 12

691. Circles with centers  $O$  and  $P$  have radii 2 and 4, respectively, and are externally tangent. Points  $A$  and  $B$  are on the circle centered at  $O$ , and points  $C$  and  $D$  are on the circle centered at  $P$ , such that  $\overline{AD}$  and  $\overline{BC}$  are common external tangents to the circles. What is the area of hexagon  $A O B C P D$ ?

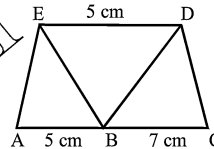
$O$  तथा  $P$  केंद्र वाले वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ क्रमशः 2 तथा 4 है तथा बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। बिंदु  $A$  तथा  $B$ ,  $O$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्थित है तथा बिंदु  $C$  और  $D$ ,  $P$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर स्थित है, इस प्रकार  $\overline{AD}$  तथा  $\overline{BC}$  बाह्य उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं। षटभुज  $A O B C P D$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $24\sqrt{2}$   
(c) 36 (d)  $24\sqrt{3}$

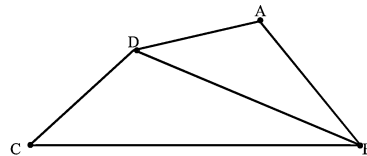
692. In the given figure,  $AC$  is parallel to  $ED$  &  $AB = DE = 5$  cm &  $BC = 7$  cm, what is the area  $ABDE$  : area  $BDE$  : area  $BCD$  equal to:

दी गई आकृति में,  $AC$ ,  $ED$  के समांतर है और  $AB = DE = 5$  सेमी. और  $BC = 7$  सेमी.,  $ABDE$  का क्षेत्रफल :  $BDE$  का क्षेत्रफल :  $BCD$  का क्षेत्रफल के समान है?



- (a) 10 : 5 : 7 (b) 8 : 4 : 7  
(c) 2 : 1 : 2 (d) 8 : 4 : 5

693. In quadrilateral  $ABCD$ ,  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 17$ ,  $CD = 5$ ,  $DA = 9$ , and  $BD$  is an integer. What is  $BD$ ?  
चतुर्भुज  $ABCD$  में,  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 17$ ,  $CD = 5$ ,  $DA = 9$  तथा  $BD$  एक पूर्ण सांख्यिक है।  $BD$  क्या है?

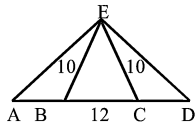


- (a) 11 (b) 12  
(c) 13 (d) 14

694. Point  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  lie on a line, in that order, with  $AB = CD$  and  $BC = 12$ . Point  $E$  is not on the line, and  $BE = CE = 10$ . The perimeter of  $\triangle AED$  is twice perimeter of  $\triangle BEC$ . Find  $AB$ .

बिंदु  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  तथा  $D$  एक रेखा पर स्थित है, इस प्रकार  $AB = CD$  तथा  $BC = 12$ । बिंदु  $E$  रेखा पर स्थित नहीं है तथा  $BE = CE = 10$ ,  $\triangle AED$  का परिमाप  $\triangle BEC$  के परिमाप का दोगुना है।  $AB$  ज्ञात कीजिए।

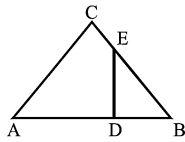




- (a)  $\frac{15}{2}$  (b) 8  
(c)  $\frac{17}{2}$  (d) 9

695. In the given figure, it is given that angle C = 90°, AD = DB, DE is perpendicular to AB = 20, and AC = 12 the area of quadrilateral ADEC is:

दी हुई आकृति में, यह दिया गया है  $C = 90^\circ$   $AD = DB$ , DE, AB पर लंबवत् है तथा  $AB = 20$  तथा  $AC = 12$ , चतुर्भुज ADEC का क्षेत्रफल है:



- (a) 37 (1/2) (b) 75  
(c) 48 (d) 58 (1/2)

696. Triangle ABC has AB = 13, BC = 14 and AC = 15.

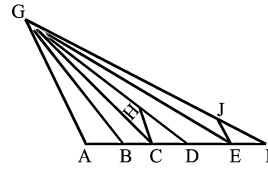
The points D, E and F are the midpoint of  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AC}$  respectively. Let X ≠ E be the intersection of the circumcircles of  $\triangle BDE$  and  $\triangle CEF$ . What is  $XA + XB + XC = ?$

त्रिभुज ABC में,  $AB = 13$ ,  $BC = 14$  तथा  $AC = 15$ , बिंदु D, E, तथा F,  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{BC}$  तथा  $\overline{AC}$  के मध्यबिंदु है। माना  $X \neq E$ ,  $\triangle BDE$  और  $\triangle CEF$  का प्रतिच्छेदित बिंदु है।  $XA + XB + XC = ?$

- (a) 24 (b)  $14\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{195}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{129\sqrt{7}}{14}$

697. Points A, B, C, D, E and F lie, in that order, on  $\overline{AF}$ , dividing it into five segments, each of length 1. Point G is not on line AF. Point H lies on  $\overline{GD}$ , and point J lies on  $\overline{GF}$ . The line segment  $\overline{HC}$ ,  $\overline{JE}$ , and  $\overline{AG}$  are parallel. What is  $HC|JE$ ?

बिंदु A, B, C, D, E तथा F,  $\overline{AF}$  पर इस प्रकार स्थित है किस इसको पांच खण्डों में विभाजित करते हैं, प्रत्येक की लम्बाई है। बिन्दु G रेखा, AF पर स्थिति नहीं है। बिन्दु H,  $\overline{GD}$  पर स्थित है तथा बिन्दु J,  $\overline{GF}$  पर स्थित है। रेखाखण्ड  $\overline{HC}$ ,  $\overline{JE}$  और  $\overline{AG}$  पर समांतर है।  $HC|JE$  क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{3}$

698. In  $\triangle ABC$ , AB = 10, BC = 6 & CA = 8 cm & I

incentre of  $\triangle$  then area of  $\triangle ABI$ ??  $\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 10$  सेमी,  $BC = 6$  सेमी तथा  $CA = 8$  सेमी, ID, का अन्तः केंद्र है तो  $\triangle ABI$  का क्षेत्रफल है?

- (a)  $6 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $8 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $10 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $12 \text{ cm}^2$

699. If in  $\triangle ABC$ , AB = 2 cm, BC = 4 cm & CA = 3 cm,

$\overline{PD}$ ,  $\overline{BE}$  &  $\overline{CF}$  are angle bisectors & I is the incentre of  $\triangle$  then what is ratio of area of  $\triangle AFT$  to area  $\triangle BDI$ ?

यदि  $\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = 2$  सेमी,  $BC = 4$  सेमी तथा  $CA = 3$  सेमी, AD, BE तथा CF को समद्विभाजक है तथा  $\triangle$  का अंतः केंद्र है तो  $\triangle AFT$  तथा  $\triangle BDI$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 5 : 4 (b) 15 : 28  
(c) 13 : 30 (d) 10 : 12

700. If in a triangle length of altitudes are 30 cm, 40 cm & 24 cm. then largest angle of  $\triangle$  is.

यदि एक त्रिभुज में लम्बों की लंबाई, 30 सेमी 40 सेमी तथा 24 सेमी है, तो  $\triangle$  का अधिकतम कोण है:

- (a)  $150^\circ$  (b)  $115^\circ$   
(c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $120^\circ$

701. If in a  $\triangle ABC$ , AD, BE & CF are altitudes such that AD = 6 cm, BE = 9 cm & CF = 12 cm then angle A = ??

यदि  $\triangle ABC$  में AD, BE तथा CF लंब है, इस प्रकार  $AD = 6$  सेमी,  $BE = 9$  सेमी तथा  $CF = 12$  सेमी तो कोण k = ?

- (a)  $67^\circ$  (b)  $85^\circ$   
(c)  $90^\circ$  (d) None

702. How many different triangles are possible whose two altitudes are 7cm & 6cm & third altitudes is an even number.

एक कितने भिन्न त्रिभुज सम्भव है, जिनके दो लंब 7 सेमी तथा 6 सेमी है तब तीसरा लंब एक विषम संख्या है।

- (a) 18 (b) 19  
(c) 20 (d) 21

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703. If O is orthocentre of  $\Delta ABC$  such that AD, BC are altitudes such that  $AO = 3\text{cm}$ ,  $OD = 2\text{cm}$ ,  $BO = 6$  then  $OE = ??$

यदि O,  $\Delta ABC$  का लंबकेंद्र है इस प्रकार AD, BE लंब है, तथा  $AD = 3$  सेमी,  $OD = 2$  सेमी,  $BO = 6$  सेमी, तो  $OE = ?$

- (a) 1.5 cm
- (b) 1 cm
- (c) 0.5 cm
- (d) None

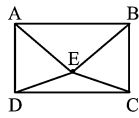
704.  $\Delta ABC$  is a right angled triangle at B in which  $AB = 9\text{ cm}$ , &  $BC = 8\text{ cm}$  point D & E is on AB & BC such that  $AD : DB = BC : BE = 2 : 1$ . O is mid-point of line segment DE then what is the distance length of BO?

$\Delta ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है कोण B पर जिसमें  $AB = 9$  सेमी तथा  $BC = 8$  सेमी। बिंदु D तथा E, AB तथा BC पर स्थित है, इस प्रकार  $AD : DB = BC : BE = 2 : 1$ , O, रेखाखंड DE का मध्यबिंदु है तो BO की दूरी क्या है?

- (a)  $\sqrt{5}$
- (b) 2.5
- (c)  $\sqrt{7}$
- (d) 3

705. Given square ABCD with  $m\angle EDC = m\angle ECD = 15^\circ$  then  $\angle ABE = ??$

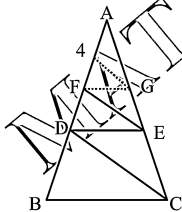
वर्ग ABCD में  $m\angle EDC = m\angle ECD = 15^\circ$  तो  $\angle ABE = ?$



- (a)  $30^\circ$
- (b)  $60^\circ$
- (c)  $45^\circ$
- (d) None

706. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$ ,  $FE \parallel DC$ ,  $AF = 4$  &  $FD = 6$  Find  $DB = ??$

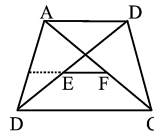
$\Delta ABC$ ,  $DE \parallel BC$ ,  $FE \parallel DC$ ,  $AF = 4$  तथा  $FD = 6$ , DB ज्ञात कीजिए??



- (a)  $\frac{20}{3}$
- (b) 15
- (c) 6
- (d) None

707. The measure of larger base of trapezoid is 97. The measure of live segment joining the midpoint of diagonals is 3. Find measure of short base.

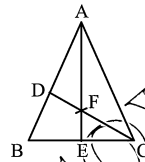
समलंब चतुर्भुज के बड़े आधार का मान 97 है। तथा विकर्णों के मध्यबिंदुओं को जोड़ने वाली रेखा का मान 3 है। तो छोटे आधार का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 91
- (b) 92
- (c) 93
- (d) None

708. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D is a point on side BA such that  $BD : DA = 1 : 2$ . E is a point on side CB such that  $CE : EB = 1 : 4$ , segments DC & AE intersect at F,  $CF : FD = ?$

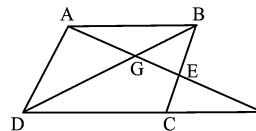
$\Delta ABC$  में, बिंदु D भुजा BA पर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $BD : DA = 1 : 2$ , E भुजा CB पर स्थित बिंदु है इस प्रकार  $CE : EB = 1 : 4$  खंड DC तथा AE, E पर काटते हैं,  $CF : FD = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{8}$
- (d) None

709. In parallelogram ABCD, E is on BC, AE cuts diagonal BD at G & DC at F, If  $AG = 6$  &  $GE = 9$  Then  $EF = ??$

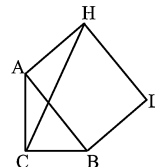
समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD में, E, BC पर स्थित है, AE विकर्ण BD को G पर काटता है तथा DC को P पर, यदि  $Ag = 6$  तथा  $gE = 4$  तो  $EF = ?$



- (a) 5
- (b) 7.5
- (c) 10
- (d) 6

710. In right  $\Delta ABC$ , square ABCH is drawn externally as shown  $AC = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$ . Find  $CH = ?$

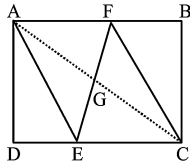
समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  में, वर्ग ABCH बाहर की ओर बनाया गया है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है,  $AC = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$ , CH ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{58}$
- (b)  $2\sqrt{58}$
- (c)  $3\sqrt{58}$
- (d) None

711. In sides AB & DC of rectangle ABCD, Point F & E are chosen so that AFCE is a rhombus. If AB = 10, BC = 12, EF = ??

आयत ABCD की भुजाओं AB तथा DC पर बिंदु F तथा E इस प्रकार है कि AFCE एक समचतुर्भुज है। यदि AB = 10, BC = 12, EF = ?



- (a)  $\frac{15}{2}$  (b) 15  
(c) 18 (d) 21

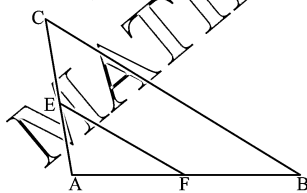
712. A man walks one mile east, then one mile northeast then another mile east, find distance in miles between man's initial and final positions?

एक व्यक्ति एक मील पश्चिम में जाता है फिर एक मील उत्तरी पश्चिम में जाता है फिर दूसरा मील पश्चिम में, व्यक्ति प्रारम्भिक तथा अंतिम स्थिति के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

713. If the measures of two sides & the included angle of a triangle are  $7, \sqrt{50}$  &  $135^\circ$  respectively, find measure of segment following mid-points of two given sides.

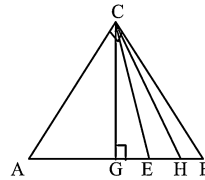
यदि एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं का मान  $7, \sqrt{50}$  है तथा उनके बीच बने कोण का मान  $135^\circ$  है। तो दी हुई भुजाओं के मध्यबिंदुओं को जोड़ने वाले रेखाखंड की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 13 (b)  $\frac{13}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{11}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{15}{2}$

714. Hypotenuse AB of right  $\Delta ABC$  is divided into four congruent segments by points G, E & H in order A, G, E, H, B as shown, AB = 20, Find sum of measure of line segments from C to G, E & H.

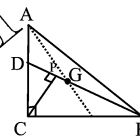
एक समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  का कर्ण AB बिंदु G, E, तथा H के द्वारा चार सर्वांगसम खंडों में विभाजित किया जाता है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, AB = 20, C से G तथा H को जोड़ने वाली रेखाखंडों की लंबाई का योग ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 300 (b) 250  
(c) 350 (d) 200

715. In  $\Delta ABC$ , C is a right angles, AC & BC are each equal to 1, D is mid point of AC, BD is drawn & a line perpendicular to BD at P is drawn from C find distances from P to intersection of medians of  $\Delta ABC$ .

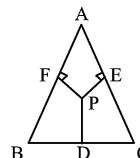
$\Delta ABC$  में, C समकोण है, AC तथा BC का मान 1 है, D AC का मध्यबिंदु है, BD को खींचा जाता है तथा BD पर C से एक रेखा लंबवत् बिंदु P पर डाली जाती है।  $\Delta ABC$  के मध्य बिंदुओं से P की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{15}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{20}$  (d) None

716. From point P inside  $\Delta ABC$ , perpendicular are drawn to the sides meeting BC, CA & AB at points D, E & F respectively as shown. If BD = 8, DC = 14, CE = 13, AF = 12 & FB = 6. AE = ??

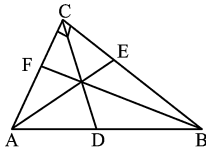
$\Delta ABC$  के बाहर स्थित बिंदु P से भुजाओं BC, CA तथा AB पर बिंदु D, E तथा F पर लंब डाले जाते हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। यदि BD = 8, DC = 14, CE = 13, AF = 12 तथा FB = 6, AE = ?



- (a)  $\sqrt{145}$  (b) 145  
(c)  $\sqrt{122}$  (d) None

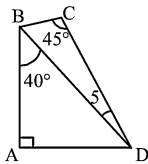
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717. If AE & BF are medians drawn to legs of right  $\Delta ABC$ , find numerical values of  $\frac{AE^2 + BF^2}{AB^2}$   
 यदि AE तथा BF समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  के शीर्षों से माध्यिकाएँ खींची जाती हैं।  $\frac{AE^2 + BF^2}{AB^2}$  का संख्यात्मक मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



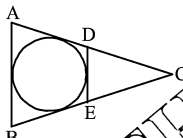
- (a) 4 : 5                      (b) 3 : 4  
 (c) 5 : 4                      (d) 4 : 3

718. Find area of quadrilateral ABCD if  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABD = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle BDC = 5^\circ$  &  $AB = 6$   
 चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए यदि  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABD = 40^\circ$ ,  $\angle BDC = 5^\circ$  &  $AB = 6$



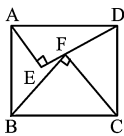
- (a) 27                          (b) 15  
 (c) 18                          (d) 36

719. What will be perimeter of  $\Delta CDE$ , if DE is a tangents &  $AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 5$ ,  $AC = 6$   
 $\Delta CDE$  को परिमाप क्या होगा, यदि DE एक स्पर्श रेखा है तथा  $AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 5$ ,  $CA = 6$



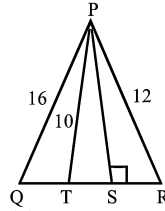
- (a) 6                              (b) 7.8  
 (c) 8                              (d) None

720. In the given figure ABCD is a rectangle Find AB  
 $DE = 24$ ,  $AE = 7$ ,  $BF = 15$ .  
 दी हुई आकृति में ABCD एक आयत है।  $DE = 24$ ,  $AE = 7$ ,  $BF = 15$ , AB ज्ञात कीजिए।



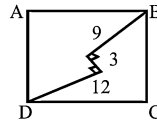
- (a)  $\frac{50}{3}$                           (b)  $\frac{25}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{55}{3}$                           (d) None

721. If PT is median in  $\Delta PQR$  & PS is altitude  $PT = 10$  cm,  $PS = ??$   
 यदि PT,  $\Delta PQR$  में माध्यिका है तथा PS लंब है,  $PT = 10$  सेमी,  $PS = ?$



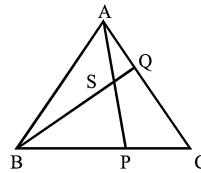
- (a) 9.6                          (b) 19.2  
 (c) 10.2                        (d) None

722. Find AB if ABCD is a square.  
 AB ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि ABCD एक वर्ग है।



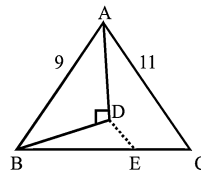
- (a) 15                            (b)  $15\sqrt{2}$   
 (c) 16                            (d) None

723. In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $BP : PC = 2 : 3$  &  $AQ : QC = 1 : 3$  AS :  $SP = ??$   
 $\Delta ABC$  में  $BP : PC = 2 : 3$  तथा  $AQ : QC = 1 : 3$  AS :  $SP = ??$



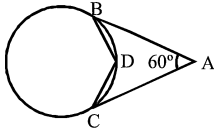
- (a)  $\frac{5}{3}$                             (b)  $\frac{6}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$                             (d) None

724. ABC is a  $\Delta$  with  $AB = 9$  &  $AC = 11$ , E is the midpoint of BC, AD bisects  $\angle BAC$  &  $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ . Find DE.  
 ABC एक  $\Delta$  है, जिसमें  $AB = 9$  तथा  $AC = 11$ , E, BC का मध्यबिंदु है, AD,  $\angle BAC$  को समद्विभाजित करती है तथा  $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$  DE ज्ञात कीजिए।

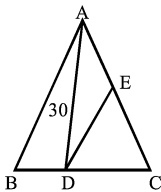


- (a) 1                              (b) 2  
 (c) 15                            (d) 3

725. If AB & AC are tangent as shown then find.  
 $\angle ABD + \angle ACD = ??$   
 यदि AB तथा AC स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है,  
 $\angle ABD + \angle ACD$  ज्ञात कीजिए?

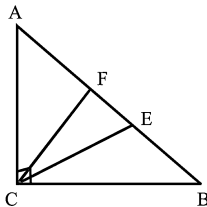


- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
 (c)  $80^\circ$  (d)  $120^\circ$
726. In the given figure below AB = AC,  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  & AE = AD. Then  $\angle CDE$  equals.  
 दी हुई आकृति में, AB = AC,  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  तथा AE = AD तो  $\angle CDE$  किसके बराबर है?



- (a)  $7.5^\circ$  (b)  $10^\circ$   
 (c)  $12.5^\circ$  (d)  $15^\circ$
727. In  $\triangle ABC$ , AB = BC. The points P & Q are on sides BC & AB resp. such that AC = AP = PQ = QB,  $\angle B = ??$   
 $\triangle ABC$  में, AB = BC बिंदु P तथा Q क्रमशः भुजाओं BC तथा AB पर स्थित बिंदु हैं, इस प्रकार AC = AP = PQ = QB,  $\angle B = ?$

- (a)  $25\frac{5}{7}$  (b)  $26\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $40^\circ$
728. In a right  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , E, F are on AB such that AE = AC, BF = BC,  $\angle ECF$  is degrees = ??  
 समकोण  $\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , E, F AB पर स्थित हैं, इस प्रकार AE = AC, BF = BC  $\angle ECF$  अंश में है?



- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  (d) None

729. In  $\triangle ADE$ ,  $\angle ADE = 140^\circ$ , B & C are on the sides AD & AE respectively if AB = BC = CD = DE,  $\angle EAD = ??$   
 $\triangle ADE$  में  $\angle ADE = 140^\circ$ , B पर तथा C क्रमशः भुजा AD तथा AE तथा पर स्थित हैं, यदि AB = BC = CD = DE,  $\angle EAD = ?$
- (a)  $5^\circ$  (b)  $6^\circ$   
 (c)  $7.5^\circ$  (d)  $10^\circ$

730. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ , D is on side AC & the angle bisector of  $\angle A$  intersect BD at H such that AH : EH = 3 : 1, BH : HD = 5 : 3,  $\angle C = ??$   
 $\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ , D भुजा AC पर स्थित है तथा  $\angle A$  का समद्विभाजक BD को H पर काटता है इस प्रकार AH : EH = 3 : 1 तथा BH : HD = 5 : 3,  $\angle C = ?$
- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $55^\circ$   
 (c)  $75^\circ$  (d)  $80^\circ$

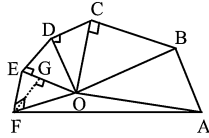
731. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 96^\circ$ , extend BC to an arbitrary point D. The angle bisector of  $\angle ABC$  &  $\angle ACD$  intersect at  $A_1$  and angle bisector of  $\angle A_1BC$  &  $\angle A_1CD$  intersect at  $A_2$  & so on. The angles bisector of  $\angle A_4BC$  &  $\angle A_4CD$  intersect at  $A_5$ .  $\angle A_5 = ?$   
 $\triangle ABC$  में,  $\angle A = 96^\circ$ , BC को बिंदु D तक बढ़ाया जाता है।  $\angle ABC$  तथा  $\angle ACD$  के समद्विभाजित  $A_1$  पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं तथा  $\angle A_1BC$  तथा  $\angle A_1CD$  के समद्विभाजित  $A_2$  पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं।  $\angle A_4BC$  &  $\angle A_4CD$  के समद्विभाजित  $A_5$  पर,  $\angle A_5 = ?$
- (a)  $12^\circ$  (b)  $6^\circ$   
 (c)  $24^\circ$  (d)  $3^\circ$

732. In right  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ , E is on BC such that AC = BE, D is on AB such that  $DE \perp BC$ , BE = BC =  $BD = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\angle B = ?$   
 समकोण  $\triangle ABC$  में  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ , E, BC पर स्थित है इस प्रकार AC = BE, D, AB पर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $DE \perp BC$ , BE = BC =  $BD = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\angle B = ?$
- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $60^\circ$   
 (c)  $45^\circ$  (d) None

733. The diagram shown a hexagon ABCDEF made up of five right-angled isosceles triangles ABO, BCO, CDO, DEO, EFO & a  $\triangle AOF$ , where O is point of intersection of lines BF & AE. Given OA = 8 cm, area of  $\triangle AOF = ?$

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चित्र, एक षटभुज ABCDEF को दर्शाया है, जो पाँच समद्विबाहु समकोण त्रिभुज ABO, BCO, CDO, DEO, EFO तथा  $\Delta AOF$  से बनाया गया है, जहाँ O रेखा BF तथा AE का प्रतिच्छेद बिंदु है, दिया है  $OA = 8$  सेमी,  $\Delta AOF$  को क्षेत्रफल है?



- (a) 8 (b) 4  
(c)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

734. In right,  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ , AD is angle bisector  $\angle A$  which intersects BC at D given  $AB = 15$ cm,  $AC = 9$ cm. Find distance of D from AB.

समकोण  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ , AD,  $\angle A$  का समद्विभाजक है जो BC को बिंदु D पर काटता है। दिया है।  $AB = 15$  सेमी,  $AC = 9$  सेमी, D की AB से दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{9}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$

735. In right triangle ABC,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 12$ cm,  $AC = 6$ cm the perpendicular bisector of AB intersects AB & BC at D & E respectively find CE.

समकोण त्रिभुज ABC में,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 12$  सेमी,  $AC = 6$  सेमी, AB का समद्विभाजक लंब AB तथा BC को D तथा E पर काटता है। CE ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 4.5 (b) 3.5  
(c) 6.5 (d) 4.8

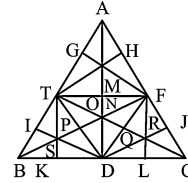
736. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D, F, H, J are points on AB & E, G, J, K are points on AC such that  $AD = DF = FH = HJ = JB$  &  $AE = EG = GI = IK = KC$ . Then ratio of area of 5 parts in which  $\Delta$  divided will be.

$\Delta ABC$  में, D, F, H, J, AB पर स्थित बिंदु है तथा E, G, J, K, AC पर स्थित बिन्दु हैं, इस प्रकार  $AD = DF = FH = HJ = JB$  तथा  $AE = EG = GI = IK = KC$ , तो उन पाँच भागों के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा जिसके  $\Delta$  विभाजित किया जाता है?

- (a) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5  
(c) 1 : 4 : 9 : 16 : 25 (d) 1 : 3 : 5 : 7 : 9

737. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D, E & F are mid-points of BC, AB & AC, M, S, O, R are centroid of  $\Delta AEF$ ,  $\Delta BED$ ,  $\Delta DEF$ , &  $\Delta CDF$  resp. With their respective median. If area of  $\Delta ABC = 96$  cm<sup>2</sup> then area of  $\Delta OSD = ??$

$\Delta ABC$  में, D, E तथा F, BC, AB तथा AC के मध्यबिंदु है, M, S, O, R,  $\Delta AEF$ ,  $\Delta BED$ ,  $\Delta DEF$ , तथा  $\Delta CDF$  के केंद्रक है, इनकी माध्यिका के सम्मुख। यदि  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 96 (सेमी)<sup>2</sup> है दो  $\Delta OSD$  का क्षेत्रफल है?



- (a) 8 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 4 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 12 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) None

738. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D & E are two points on AB & AC such

that  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{1}{3}$  &  $\frac{EC}{EA} = \frac{1}{3}$ , O is mid pt of DE, Find ratio of area of  $\Delta BOC$  to area  $\Delta ABC$ .

$\Delta ABC$  में, D तथा E, AB तथा AC पर स्थित बिंदु हैं, इस

प्रकार  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{1}{3}$  तथा  $\frac{EC}{EA} = \frac{1}{3}$ , O, DE का मध्यबिंदु है,

$\Delta BOC$  तथा  $\Delta ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 3 : 16 (b) 1 : 2  
(c) 1 : 4 (d) None

739. ABC is an isosceles  $\Delta$  with base  $BC = 12$ cm there is a rectangle GHED inside triangle whose base is GH on side BC,  $HE = 6$ cm, F is mid pt of BC, If AF

$= 24$ cm, then  $\frac{\text{area DEGH}}{\text{area } \Delta ABC} = ?$

ABC एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है, जिसमें आधार  $BC = 12$  सेमी, त्रिभुज के अंदर एक आयत GHED है जिसका आधार GH भुजा BC पर है,  $HE = 6$  सेमी, F, BC का मध्यबिंदु है। यदि

$AF = 24$  तो  $\frac{\text{DEGH का क्षेत्रफल}}{\Delta ABC का क्षेत्रफल} = ?$

- (a) 3 : 8 (b) 5 : 8  
(c) 6 : 24 (d) None

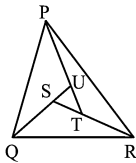
740. Let ABC be equilateral  $\Delta$ , extend side AB beyond B to a point B' so that  $BB' = 3AB$ , similarly extend side BC beyond C to a point C' so that  $CC' = 3BC$  & extend side CA beyond A to a point A' so that  $AA' = 3CA$  what is ratio of area  $\Delta A'B'C'$  to area of  $\Delta ABC$ ?

माना ABC समबाहु त्रिभुज है, भुजा AB को B तक बढ़ाया गया है, इस प्रकार  $BB' = 3AB'$  इसी तरह भुजा BC को बिंदु C' तक बढ़ाया गया है, इस प्रकार  $CC' = 3BC$  तक भुजा CA को बिंदु A' तक बढ़ाया गया है, इस प्रकार  $AA' = 3CA$ ,  $\Delta A'B'C'$  तथा  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 9 : 1                      (b) 25 : 1  
(c) 36 : 1                      (d) 37 : 1

741. In the given figure, In  $\Delta STU$ ,  $ST = 8$  cm,  $TU = 9$  cm, &  $SU = 12$  cm &  $QU = 24$  cm,  $SR = 32$  cm &  $PT = 27$  cm what is ratio of area of  $\Delta PQU$  & area of triangle PTR?

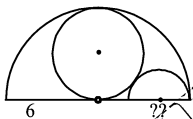
दी हुई आकृति में,  $\Delta STU$  में,  $ST = 8$  सेमी,  $TU = 9$  सेमी तथा  $SU = 12$  सेमी तथा  $QU = 24$  सेमी,  $SR = 32$  सेमी तथा  $PT = 27$  सेमी,  $\Delta PQU$  तथा  $\Delta PTR$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 1 : 1                      (b) 4 : 9  
(c) 2 : 3                      (d) 5 : 2

742. The large semicircle has radius of 6, what is radius of small semicircle? (All circles only touch at single points)

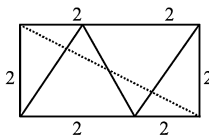
बड़े अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या 6 है, छोटे अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है? (सभी वृत्त केवल एक ही बिंदु पर स्पर्श करते हैं)



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

743. Every triangle is equilateral & has sides lengths of 2. What is length of dotted line??

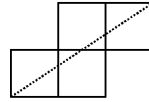
प्रत्येक त्रिभुज समबाहु है तथा भुजा की लंबाई 2 है, बिंदु रेखा की लंबाई क्या है?



- (a)  $\sqrt{20}$                       (b)  $\sqrt{27}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{28}$                       (d)  $\sqrt{29}$

744. Each square has an area of 1. What is length of dotted line.

प्रत्येक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 1 है। बिंदु रेखा की लंबाई क्या है?

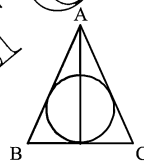


- (a)  $\sqrt{6}$                       (b)  $\sqrt{10}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{13}$                       (d) 5

745. In the given figure,  $\Delta ABC$  is an equilateral triangle with side as 1 unit. The given circle is the incircle of  $\Delta ABC$ . If area of shaded region be expressed as  $\frac{a\sqrt{b}-c}{d}$ , where  $a, b, c, d$  are natural numbers  $b$  is independent of a perfect square, then  $a + b + c + d = ?$

दी हुई आकृति में,  $\Delta ABC$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसकी भुजा की इकाई 1 है, दिया गया वृत्त  $\Delta ABC$  का अन्तः वृत्त है। यदि छांपित अंश का क्षेत्रफल है  $\frac{a\sqrt{b}-c}{d}$ , जहाँ  $a, b, c, d$  प्राकृतिक संख्याएँ  $b$  पूर्ण पर निर्भर नहीं है तो  $a + b + c + d = ?$

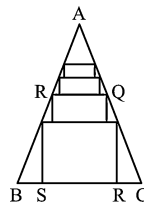
दी हुई आकृति में,  $\Delta ABC$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसकी भुजा की इकाई 1 है, दिया गया वृत्त  $\Delta ABC$  का अन्तः वृत्त है। यदि छांपित अंश का क्षेत्रफल है  $\frac{a\sqrt{b}-c}{d}$ , जहाँ  $a, b, c, d$  प्राकृतिक संख्याएँ  $b$  पूर्ण पर निर्भर नहीं है तो  $a + b + c + d = ?$



- (a) 214                      (b) 212  
(c) 211                      (d) None

746. The largest possible square PQRS is inscribed in an equilateral triangle ABC. The longest possible square is inscribed in  $\Delta APQ$ . This process is continued infinite times. If the length of each side of PQRS is 1 unit, then find the sum of the perimeters of all the squares in figure.

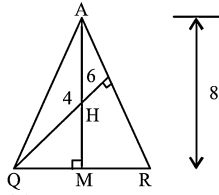
अधिकतम सम्भावित वर्ग PQRS एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC के अंदर बनाया गया है, अधिकतम सम्भावित वर्ग  $\Delta APQ$  में बनाया गया है। यह प्रक्रिया अनंत बार दोहराई गई है। यदि PQRS की प्रत्येक भुजा की लंबाई 1 इकाई है, तो आकृति में सभी वर्गों के परिमापों का योगदान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$                       (b)  $4 + \sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $4 - 2\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$

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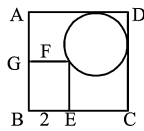
747. Find QY = ?



- (a) 3 (b) 4  
(c) 7 (d) None

748. ABCD is a square of side 6cm, BEFG is also a square then radius of circle =??

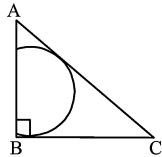
ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुज 6 सेमी है, BEFG भी एक वर्ग है तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है =?



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$   
(c)  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (d) None

749. In a right  $\Delta$ , a semicircle is drawn as shown AB = 6, BC = 8, then radius of semicircle equal to ??

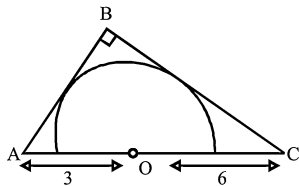
एक वर्ग समकोण  $\Delta$  में, एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है, जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है, AB = 6, BC = 8, तो अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है?



- (a)  $\frac{16}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{8}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{3}$  (d) 4

750. ABC is a right angled  $\Delta$  right angled at B, a semicircle is drawn as shown then radius of semicircle is ?? O centre of semicircle.

ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है B पर, एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। तो अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या है? O अर्धवृत्त का केंद्र है।

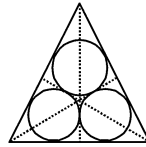


- (a)  $\frac{36}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$

- (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (d) None

751. Three circle of radius r units & are drawn inside an equilateral  $\Delta$  of sides a units such that each circle touches other two circles & two sides of  $\Delta$ , then ratio of radius of circle to side of eq  $\Delta$ .

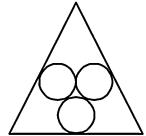
r इकाई त्रिज्या वाले तीन वृत्त एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  के अंदर बनाए गए हैं, जिसकी भुजा a इकाई है, इस प्रकार प्रत्येक वृत्त दूसरे दो वृत्त को तथा  $\Delta$  की दो भुजाओं को स्पर्श करता है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या तथा समबाहु  $\Delta$  की भुजा का अनुपात है?



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

752. Three circles are inscribed within a triangle such that they are tangent to one another & to mid-point of one edge of triangle. If each circle has radius of 1 cm what is lengths of triangle (in cm)

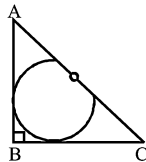
एक त्रिभुज के अंदर तीन वृत्त इस प्रकार बनाए गए हैं कि वे एक दूसरे को तथा त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा के मध्यबिंदु को स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 1 सेमी है, तो त्रिभुज की लंबाई क्या है? (सेमी में)



- (a)  $4 - 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $2 - 2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $2 + 2\sqrt{3}$

753. In a rt.  $\Delta$ , a semicircle is drawn as shown AB = 6, BC = 8, Then radius of semicircle equal to?

एक समकोण  $\Delta$  में एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, AB = 6, BC = 8 तो अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है:

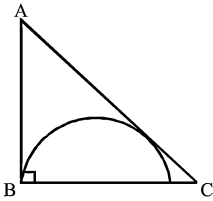


- (a)  $\frac{48}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{24}{14}$   
(c)  $\frac{24}{7}$  (d) 1



754. In a rt.  $\Delta$ , a semicircle is drawn as shown  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$ , Then radius of semicircle equals to.

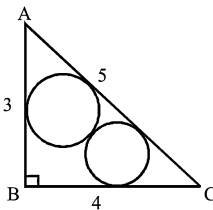
एक समकोण त्रिभुज में, एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है, जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है,  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$  तो अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है:



- (a) 3 (b)  $\frac{24}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{8}{3}$  (d) None

755. In a right  $\Delta$ , right angles at B as shown two circles of equal radius touch each other as shown, Then radius of circle equal to.

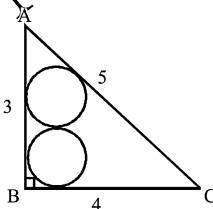
एक समकोण  $\Delta$  में, जो B पर समकोण है, दो समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त बनाए गए हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है:



- (a)  $\frac{5}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{5}$

756. In a right  $\Delta ABC$ , right angled at B as shown two circles of same radius are drawn on perpendicular. Then radius of each circle is equal to.

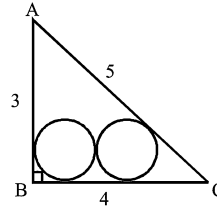
एक समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  में, जो B पर समकोण है, दो समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त लंब पर बनाए गए हैं। तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है:



- (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

757. In a rt.  $\Delta ABC$ , right angled at B, two circles are drawn on base BC of equal radius. Then radius of each circle equals to.

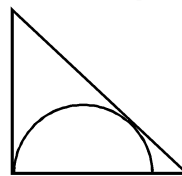
एक समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  में, जो B पर समकोण है, जो समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त आधार BC पर बनाए गए हैं तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या बराबर है:



- (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{6}{5}$

758. A semicircle is inscribed in an isosceles triangle with base 16 & height 15 so that diameter of semicircle is contained in base of triangle as shown what is radius of semicircle?

एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज के अंदर, जिसका आधार 16 है तथा ऊँचाई 15 है, एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है, इस प्रकार अर्धवृत्त का व्यास त्रिभुज के आधार पर है जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है। अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?



- (a)  $4\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{120}{17}$   
(c) 10 (d)  $\frac{17\sqrt{2}}{2}$

759. A triangles with side 5, 12 & 13 has both an inscribed & circumscribed circle. What is distance be between the centres of these circle?

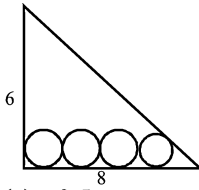
एक त्रिभुज जिसकी भुजाएँ 5, 12 तथा 13 है, के दोनों अन्तः वृत्त तथा बाह्य वृत्त हैं। इन वृत्तों के केंद्रों के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{65}$  (d)  $3\sqrt{5}$

760. In the given figure, 4 circles of equal radius are drawn, then radius of each circle is, where  $\Delta$  is right  $\Delta$ ?

दी हुई आकृति में, समान त्रिज्या वाले 4 वृत्त बनाए गए हैं, तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या है जहाँ  $\Delta$  समकोण त्रिभुज है?

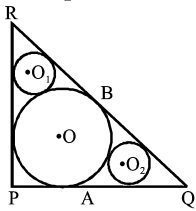
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- (a) 0.5
- (b) 0.6
- (c) 0.7
- (d) 0.8

761.  $\Delta PQR$  is a right angled  $\Delta$  with  $\angle P = 90^\circ$  centre of incircle of given triangle is  $O$ . circles with centre  $O_1$  &  $O_2$  touch the circle & two sides as shown in figure. If radius of incircle of  $\Delta PQR$  is 1 cm &  $BR : BQ = 2 : 3$ , then find value of  $r_1 : r_2$  (when  $r_1 : r_2$  radius of circle with centre  $O_1$ , &  $O_2$ )

$\Delta PQR$  एक समकोण  $\Delta$  है जिसमें  $\angle P = 90^\circ$  दिए हुए त्रिभुज के अन्तः वृत्त का केंद्र  $O$  है।  $O_1$  तथा  $O_2$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त  $O$  केंद्र वाले वृत्त को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा दो भुजाओं को जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। यदि  $\Delta PQR$  के अन्तवृत्त की त्रिज्या 1 सेमी है तथा  $BR : BQ = 2 : 3$ , तो  $r_1 : r_2$  ज्ञात कीजिए।  $C$  जहाँ  $r_1 : r_2, O_1$  तथा  $O_2$  केंद्र वाले वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ हैं।

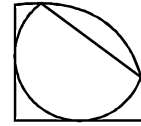


- (a)  $\frac{33 - 11\sqrt{5} - 6\sqrt{10} + 10\sqrt{2}}{18}$
- (b)  $\frac{33 + 11\sqrt{5} - 6\sqrt{10} - 10\sqrt{2}}{18}$
- (c)  $\frac{33 - 11\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{10} - 10\sqrt{2}}{18}$
- (d)  $\frac{33 + 11\sqrt{5} - 6\sqrt{10} - 10\sqrt{2}}{18}$

762. In given fig., a semicircle is inscribed in a quarter circle as shown then  $\frac{\text{area of semicircle}}{\text{area of quarter circle}} = ?$

दी हुई आकृति में, एक वृत्तीय चतुर्थास में एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, तो

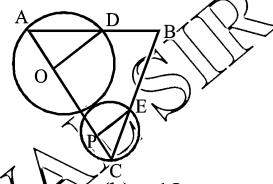
$$\frac{\text{अर्धवृत्त का क्षेत्रफल}}{\text{वृत्तीय चतुर्थास का क्षेत्रफल}} = ?$$



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

763. If the radius of the circles with centres  $O$  &  $P$  as shown below are 4 & 2 units respectively. Find area of  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\angle DOA = \angle EPC = 90^\circ$

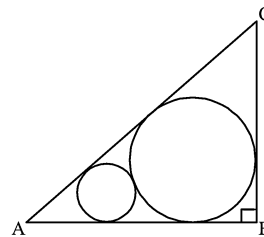
यदि  $O$  तथा  $P$  केंद्र वाले वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ क्रमशः 4 तथा 2 इकाई हैं  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए,  $\angle DOA = \angle EPC = 90^\circ$



- (a) 36
- (b) 18
- (c) 62
- (d) 48

764. The circles are tangent to one another & each circle is tangent to sides of right triangles  $ABC$  with right angle  $ABC$ . If large circle has radius 12 & smaller circle has radius 3, what is area of triangles?

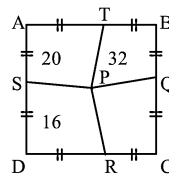
वृत्त एक-दूसरे को तथा समकोण त्रिभुज  $ABC$ , जो  $B$  पर समकोण है, को स्पर्श करते हैं, बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या 12 तथा छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या 3 है तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 620
- (b) 540
- (c) 420
- (d) None

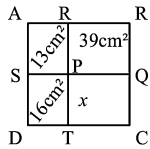
765.  $ABCD$  is a square, with area of respective region as given. Find areas of quadrilateral  $PQCR$ .

$ABCD$  एक वर्ग है जिसमें विशेष क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रफल दिये गए हैं। चतुर्भुज  $PQCR$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 28 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 36 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 4 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) None

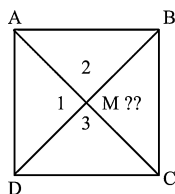
766. If ABCD is a rectangle then find area (x) = ?, SQ || AB & RT || AD  
 यदि ABCD एक आयत है तो x का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए,  
 SQ || AB तथा RT || AD.



- (a) 36 (b) 48  
 (c) 24 (d) 54

767. A convex quadrilateral is divided into four parts by diagonal, area of 3 part are 1, 2 & 3 find area of fourth part.

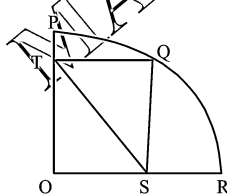
एक चतुर्भुज विकर्णों के द्वारा चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है, 3 भागों के क्षेत्रफल 1, 2 तथा 3 है। चौथे भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a) 6 (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d) None

768. PQR is a quadrant with centre O & radius 7cm. If the semiperimeter of rectangle is 8. Find parameter of STPQR=?

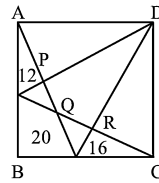
PQR एक चतुर्थांश है, जिसका केंद्र O है तथा त्रिज्या 7 सेमी है, यदि आयत का अर्धपरिमाप 8 है। तो STPQR का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 24 (b) 36  
 (c)  $10 + 3\pi$  (d) None

769. ABCD is a square, Find area of quadrilateral PQRD is area of respective region is given as shown.

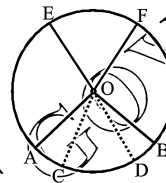
ABCD एक वर्ग है, चतुर्भुज PQRD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए यदि निजी भाग का क्षेत्रफल दिया गया है।



- (a) 48 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 36 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 16 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 24 cm<sup>2</sup>

770. If arc AB = 9cm, arc CD = 4.5 cm & arc EF =  $\frac{1}{2}$

arc CD &  $\angle AOB = 80^\circ$  then  $\angle EOF = ?$  O centre  
 अगर चाप AB = 9cm है, चाप CD = 4.5cm, और चाप EF =  $\frac{1}{2}$  चाप CD और  $\angle AOB = 80^\circ$  फिर  $\angle EOF = ?$  O केंद्र है।



- (a) 80° (b) 40°  
 (c) 20° (d) 10°

771. Let ABC be right angled triangle where  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  &

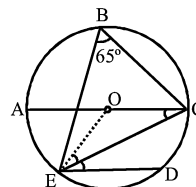
$AD \perp BC$ . If  $\Delta ABC$  area = 40cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\Delta ACD = 10$ cm<sup>2</sup> & AC = 9cm, then BC = ?

मान लीजिए ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है जहाँ  $A = 90^\circ$  और  $AD \perp BC$ . अगर  $\Delta ABC$  क्षेत्रफल = 40cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\Delta ACD = 10$ cm<sup>2</sup> और AC = 9cm, तो बताईए BC = ?

- (a) 4 (b) 6  
 (c) 12 (d) 18

772. A chord ED is parallel to diameter AC of circle. If  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$ , then what is value of  $\angle DEC$  ?

एक जीवा ED समानान्तर है व्यास AC के (वृत्त में). अगर  $\angle CBE = 65^\circ$ , तो  $\angle DEC$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

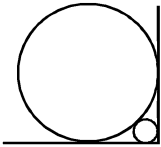


- (a) 35° (b) 25°  
 (c) 45° (d) 55°

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773. A circle with radius 2 is placed against a right angle. Another smaller circle is also placed as shown. What is radius of smallest circle ?

एक वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 2cm है वह एक समकोण त्रिभुज के विरुद्ध खड़ा है। तथा छोटा वृत्त भी वही है जैसा की चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। तो छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $4 - 2\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $7 - 4\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $6 - 4\sqrt{2}$

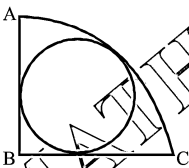
774. P, Q, S & R are points on circumference of a circle of radius 'r' such that PQR is an equilateral  $\Delta$  & PS is a diameter of circle. What is perimeter of quadrilateral PQSR ?

एक वृत्त जिसकी त्रिज्या 'r' है उसकी परिधि पर P, Q, S तथा R बिन्दु है इस प्रकार है कि  $\Delta PQR$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाता है तथा वृत्त का व्यास PS दर्शाता है। तो चतुर्भुज PQSR का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $2r(1 + \sqrt{3})$  (b)  $2r(2 + \sqrt{3})$   
 (c)  $r(1 + \sqrt{5})$  (d)  $2r + \sqrt{3}$

775. If ABC is a quarter circle & a circle is inscribed in it & if AB = 1 cm, Find radius of smaller circle.

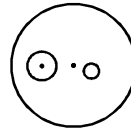
ABC एक वृत्त का चतुर्थांश है उसके अंदर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है, तथा AB = 1cm तो अंदर बने छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

776. Two non-intersecting circles one lying inside another are of diameter a & b, (where  $a > b$ ). The minimum distance between their circumference is c. Then distance between their centres is:-

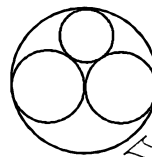
दो अप्रतिच्छेदित वृत्त जिनका व्यास a तथा b है ( $a > b$ ) वे एक दूसरे के अंदर बनाए गए हैं, किन्तु स्पर्श नहीं करते। उनकी परिधि की न्यूनतम दूरी C है। तो उनके केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

777. Two circles of unit radius touch each other & each of them touches internally circle of radius two, then radius of circle which touches all the three circles is?

दो वृत्त इकाई त्रिज्या के एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं और प्रत्येक एक बड़े वृत्त को अंतः स्पर्श करते हैं जिसकी त्रिज्या 2 है, तो उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी जो तीनों को स्पर्श करेगा।



- (a)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (d) None

778. AX = 9cm

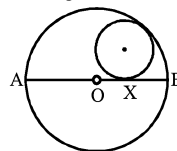
AO = 7cm

Find radius of smaller circle.

AX = 9cm

AO = 7cm

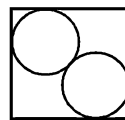
छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2 (b)  $\frac{45}{14}$   
 (c) 4 (d) None

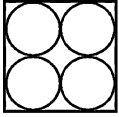
779. In the given figure, square is of side length 2 then radius of circle will be:-

दिए गए चित्र में ब्रग की भुजा की लम्बाई 2cm है तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



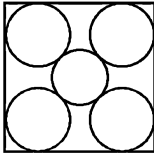
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d) None

780. In the given figure, radius of each circle is 2 then side of square equals to :-  
 दिए गए चित्र में प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 है तो वर्ग की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।



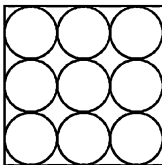
- (a) 4 (b) 8  
 (c) 12 (d) None

781. In the given figure, side of square is  $\sqrt{2}$  then radius of each circle (identical) is  
 दिए गए चित्र में, वर्ग की भुजा  $\sqrt{2}$  है, तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



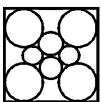
- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $2-\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}-1$

782. In the given figure radius of each circle is 2 unit then perimeter of square will be?  
 दिए गए चित्र में प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 इकाई है, वर्ग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।



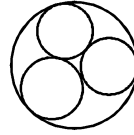
- (a) 12 (b) 24  
 (c) 48 (d) 36

783. In given figure side of square is  $\sqrt{2}$  then radius of each circle equals to:-  
 दिए गए चित्र में वर्ग की भुजा  $\sqrt{2}$  है, तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



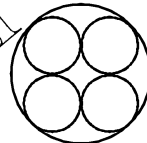
- (a)  $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}-1}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}+1}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}-1}$

784. In the given figure radius of each smaller circle is 2 unit then radius of circumscribing circle?  
 दिए गए चित्र में प्रत्येक छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 इकाई है तो परिवृत की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



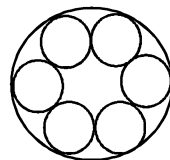
- (a)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}+1$  (b)  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}+2$   
 (c)  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}+4$  (d)  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}-1$

785. In the given figure, if radius of each circle being 2 unit then radius of circumscribing circle circumscribing all the circles will be:-  
 दिए गए चित्र में, अंश प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 इकाई है तो परिवृत की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसके अन्दर सारे छोटे वृत्त हैं? (जिसने सभी वृत्तों को घेरा हुआ है)



- (a)  $\sqrt{2}+1$  (b)  $2\sqrt{2}+1$   
 (c)  $2(\sqrt{2}+1)$  (d)  $2\sqrt{2}-1$

786. In the given figure, radius of each smaller circle being 2 unit then radius of circumscribing circle will be?  
 दिये गये चित्र में प्रत्येक छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 इकाई है तो घेरने (परिवृत)वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

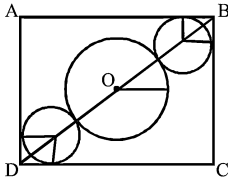


- (a) 12 (b) 6  
 (c) 4 (d) None

787. In the given fig. a square ABCD, radius of two smaller circle is r units & radius of bigger circle is 2r units. Diagonal BD of square passes through the centre of all the circles, then ratio of radius of smaller circles to side of square?

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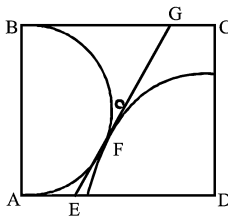
दिये गये चित्र में ABCD एक वर्ग है, दो छोटे वृत्तों की त्रिज्या 'r' है तथा बड़े वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या '2r' है वर्ग का विकर्ण BD सीमा वृत्तों के केन्द्रों से होकर गुजरता है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या तथा वर्ग की भुजा का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2 : 7                      (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 3 : 8                      (d) None

788. ABCD is a square of side length 4 cm. EG is a common tangent to both semicircle & sector. Find length of EF.

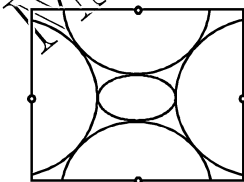
ABCD एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 4cm है। EG अर्धवृत्त और क्षेत्रक दोनों के लिए एक उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्शरेखा है। EF की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $2\sqrt{5}$                       (b)  $\sqrt{5}-1$   
(c)  $\sqrt{5}+1$                       (d)  $\sqrt{5}$

789. In the given figure, four identical semi-circle each of radius 2 drawn at centre of each side of square then find radius of incircle.

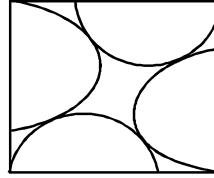
दिये गये चित्र में चार समरूप अर्धवृत्त है जिनकी त्रिज्या 2cm है, जो कि वर्ग के प्रत्येक पक्ष के केंद्र पर बनाये गये है। तो अंतर्वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$                       (b)  $2\sqrt{2}-1$   
(c)  $2\sqrt{2}+2$                       (d)  $\sqrt{2}-1$

790. In the given figure, four equal semicircle of radius r are inscribed as shown then ratio of radius of semicircle to side of square equals to:-

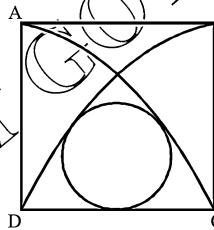
दिये गये चित्र में चार बराबर अर्धवृत्त बनाये गये है जिनकी त्रिज्या 'r' है, तो अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या तथा वर्ग भुजा के बीच का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

791. In the given figure ABCD is a square of side 'a' with quadrant as shown a circle is inscribed as shown then radius of circle is?

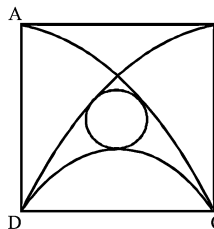
दिये गये चित्र में एक वर्ग ABCD है जिसकी 'a' है उसके चतुर्थ भाग में एक वृत्त बनाया गया है (जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है) तो बताइये उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी।



- (a)  $\frac{3a}{5}$                       (b)  $\frac{2a}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{3a}{8}$                       (d)  $\frac{3a}{4}$

792. In the given figure ABCD is a square of side 'a' with quadrant as shown & a semicircle, a circle is enclosed between two quadrants & semicircle as shown then radius of circle is?

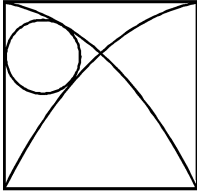
दिए गए चित्र में ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 'a' है। जो कि एक चतुर्भांश में स्थित है। व एक अर्धवृत्त जो कि दो चतुर्भांशों के बीच बना है। व एक अर्धवृत्त है जो दर्शाया गया है। जिसकी त्रिज्या ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\frac{a}{5}$                       (b)  $\frac{a}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{3a}{4}$                       (d)  $\frac{a}{3}$

793. In the given figure, a square of side 'a' with quadrant shown a small circle is inscribed as shown then radius of circle equals to:-

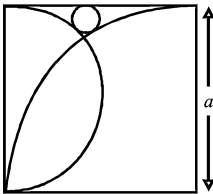
जैसा की चित्र में दिखाया गया है पार्श्व के एक वर्गाकार भाग में एक छोटा वृत्त दिखाया गया है जैसा कि दिखाया गया है वृत्त के त्रिज्या के बराबर है



- (a)  $\frac{a}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{a}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{6}$

794. In the given figure, a square of side a and a quadrant & a semicircle is drawn inside square as shown a circle is drawn as shown then radius of circle will be:-

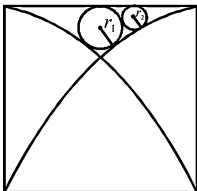
दिए गए चित्र में, एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 'a' है व एक चतुर्भांश है। व अर्धवृत्त किसी वृत्त के अन्तः में दर्शाया गया है। तो उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\frac{a}{6-4\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{6+4\sqrt{2}}$   
(c)  $\frac{a}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{3-2\sqrt{2}}$

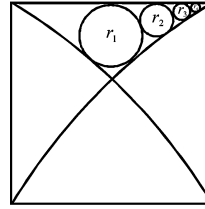
795. In the given figure find  $r_2$  in terms of 'a' side of square.

दिये गये चित्र में से ' $r_2$ ' का मान ज्ञात कीजिए 'a' के संदर्भ में जो कि वर्ग की भुजा है।



- (a)  $\frac{a}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{9}$   
(c)  $\frac{a}{25}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{36}$

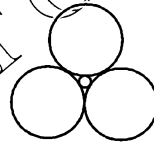
796. In the given figure, find ' $r_4$ ' (radius of fourth circle) दिये गये चित्र में से ' $r_1$ ' ज्ञात कीजिए (चौथे वृत्त की त्रिज्या)



- (a)  $\frac{a}{25}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{16}$   
(c)  $\frac{a}{36}$  (d)  $\frac{a}{49}$

797. In the given figure 3 circles of equal radius  $r$  touching each other & a smaller circle is drawn inside as shown then radius of smaller circle will be:-

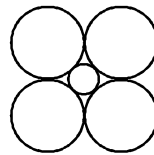
दिये गये चित्र में तीन वृत्त दिखाये गये हैं जिनकी त्रिज्या ' $r$ ' है और वो आपस में एक दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे हैं, तथा एक छोटा वृत्त अन्दर बनाया गया है उसकी त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}+1\right)r$  (b)  $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}-1\right)r$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+1\right)r$  (d)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r$

798. In the given figure, Four circles touch each other tangentially & a circle drawn inside touching all the four circles, then radius of circle will be if radius of bigger circle be ' $r$ '.

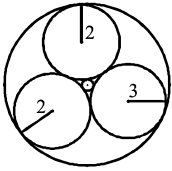
जैसा की चित्र में दिखाया गया है चार वृत्त एक दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे हैं आंतरिक रूप से सभी वृत्तों को स्पर्श करता हुआ एक वृत्त बनाया गया। इन वृत्तों की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए जबकि बड़े वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या ' $r$ ' है?



- (a)  $r(\sqrt{2}+1)$  (b)  $r(\sqrt{2}-1)$   
(c)  $r(\sqrt{3}-1)$  (d) None

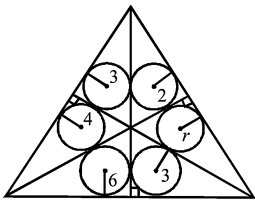
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799. In the given figure, their radius are shown find radius of smaller circle:-  
 दिए गए चित्र में त्रिज्या दी गई है, छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या बताईए?



- (a)  $\frac{3(\sqrt{21}-4)}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{2(\sqrt{21}-4)}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3(\sqrt{21}-4)}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{3(\sqrt{21}-4)}{6}$

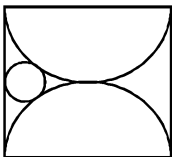
800. In a triangle with three altitudes 6 circles are drawn as shown with their radius find radius of remaining circle:-  
 जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है, एक त्रिभुज के तीनों लम्बों से 6 वृत्तों का निर्माण किया गया है, बल्कि वृत्तों की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $\frac{4}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 (c) 1.5 (d) 2

801. The diagram below shows a square of side length 10cms. It contains two semicircles which touch each other at centre of square, and a small circle which is tangent to the square & both semicircles. What is radius of small circle?

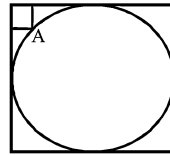
नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक वर्ग बनाया गया है जिसकी भुजा 10cm है। वर्ग के अंदर दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं जो वर्ग के केंद्र पर आपस में स्पर्श करते हैं। तथा एक छोटा वृत्त जो वर्ग तथा अर्धवृत्त दोनों को स्पर्श करता है। तो छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 10 (b)  $\frac{5}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (d) None

802. In the figure below, the rectangle at corner measures  $10\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm}$ . The corner A of rectangle is also a point on the circumference of the circle. What is radius of the circle in cm?

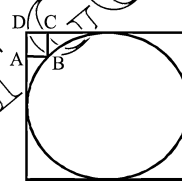
दिए गए चित्र में एक आयत का माप  $10 \times 20\text{cm}$  है। आयत का एक कोना A वृत्त की परिनिधि पर आता है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 10 (b) 40  
 (c) 50 (d) None

803. In the figure below, the square at corner circle is of radius  $4\sqrt{2}$  cm, Then side of square will be?

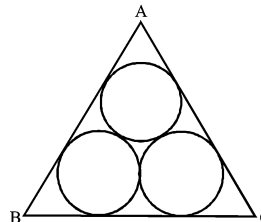
दिए गए चित्र में, एक वर्ग के कोने में बने वृत्त की त्रिज्या  $4\sqrt{2}$  cm है। वर्ग की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

804. In a given figure, 3 circles of radius 3cm inscribed in equilateral  $\triangle ABC$  will be?

जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है, एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के अंदर तीन वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 3cm है बनाए गए हैं, समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।



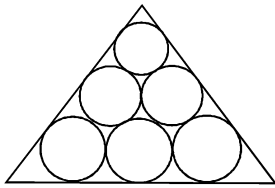
- (a)  $2(\sqrt{3}+1)$  (b)  $4(\sqrt{3}+1)$   
 (c)  $6(\sqrt{3}+1)$  (d)  $6(\sqrt{3}-1)$



805. The diagram shows six equal circles inscribed in equilateral

$\triangle ABC$ . The circle touches externally among themselves & also touch the sides of triangle. If radius of each circle is 2 cm, then each side of triangle will be:-

चित्र में देखा जा सकता है, एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के अंदर छह बराबर वृत्त बनाए गए हैं। वृत्त बाहरी रूप से एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा त्रिभुज कि भुजाओं को भी स्पर्श करते हैं। अगर प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2cm है, तो त्रिभुज कि भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।

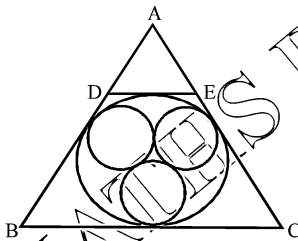


- (a)  $8 + 4\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4 + 4\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $8 - 4\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $8 + 2\sqrt{3}$

806. In the given figure, ABC is an equilateral triangle,  $DE \parallel BC$

radius of smaller circle is r, then radius of each identical circle inscribed in bigger circle will be:-

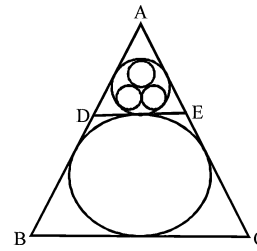
जैसा कि चित्र में देखा जा सकता है  $\triangle ABC$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है,  $DE \parallel BC$  तथा छोटे वृत्त कि त्रिज्या 'r' है। बड़े वृत्त के अंदर बनाए गए सभी समान छोटे वृत्तों कि त्रिज्या का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}r}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}r}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

807. In the given fig., ABC is an equilateral triangle  $DE \parallel BC$ , radius of bigger circle is R, then radius of each identical circle inscribed in smaller circle will be:-

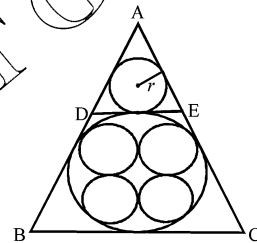
दिए गए चित्र में,  $\triangle ABC$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है,  $DE \perp BC$  बड़े वृत्त कि त्रिज्या R है, छोटे वृत्त के अंदर बनाए गए सभी समान वृत्तों कि त्रिज्या का मान क्या होगा?



- (a)  $\frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{R}{2\sqrt{3} - 3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{R}{2\sqrt{3} + 3}$  (d) None

808. In the given fig. four identical circle inscribed in bigger circle. If ABC is equilateral triangle & circle in  $\triangle ADE$  is of radius 'r' &  $DE \parallel BC$  then radius of each smaller circle inscribed in bigger circle will be:-

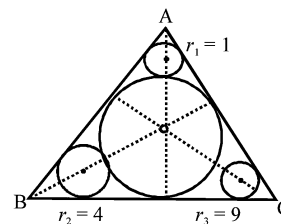
जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है, एक बड़े वृत्त के अंदर चार समान वृत्त बनाए गए हैं। अगर  $\triangle ABC$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा त्रिभुज  $\triangle ADE$  के अंदर एक 'r' त्रिज्या का वृत्त इस प्रकार बनाया गया है कि  $DE \perp BC$ , बड़े वृत्त के अंदर बनाए गए छोटे वृत्तों कि ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $3(\sqrt{2} + 1)r$  (b)  $3(\sqrt{2} - 1)r$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{2} - 1r$  (d) None

809. In the given fig. ABC is a triangle, circles with radii as shown are drawn inside triangle each touching two sides & the incircle. Find radius of incircle of  $\triangle ABC$ .

दिये गये चित्र में  $\triangle ABC$  त्रिभुज है इसके अन्दर वृत्त इस तरह बनाये गये हैं इसके अन्दर वृत्त इस तरह बनाये गये हैं कि वे त्रिभुज की दो भुजाओं तथा अन्तःवृत्त को स्पर्श करते हैं। ता बताइये अन्तःवृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी जो त्रिभुज  $\triangle ABC$  है।

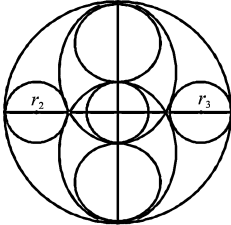


- (a) 10 (b) 12  
 (c) 11 (d) 14

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

810. Radius of biggest circle is  $3r$  then radius ( $r_2$ ) of smallest circle will be if vertical three circle are identical.

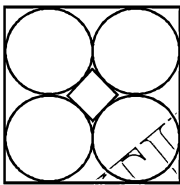
बड़े वाले त्रिभुज की त्रिज्या  $3r$  है तो छोटे वाले त्रिभुज की त्रिज्या ( $r_2$ ) ज्ञात कीजिए जबकि शीर्ष से तीनोंवृत्त समान है



- (a)  $\frac{r}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{3r}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3r}{4}$  (d) None

811. Four circles of equal size are inscribed in a square as shown in diagram. Inside of four circles is a smaller square tangent to each of the four circles. If the large square has a side length equal to 4, what is length of side of smaller square?

जैसा की चित्र में देखा जा सकता एक वृत्त के अन्दर चार बराबर वर्ग बनाये गये है इन चारों वृत्तो के अन्दर एक छोटा वर्ग इस तरह बनाया है कि वह चारो वृत्तो को स्पर्श करता जाता है। अगर बड़े वाले वर्ग की भुजा 4cm है तो छोटे वाले वर्ग की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।

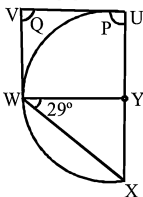


- (a)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{2} + 2$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{2} - 2$  (d) None

812. In the figure, Y is centre of semicircle & YUVW is a rhombus,

$\angle YWX = 29^\circ$ , then  $\angle P : \angle Q = ?$

दिये गये चित्र में y अर्धवृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा YUVW एक समचतुर्भुज है,

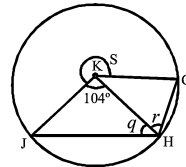


- (a)  $\frac{29}{61}$  (b)  $\frac{61}{29}$   
 (c)  $\frac{56}{29}$  (d)  $\frac{56}{39}$

813. In the figure, K is centre of circle GK is parallel to HJ &

$\angle HKJ = 104^\circ$ ,  $\angle s + \angle r - \angle q = ?$

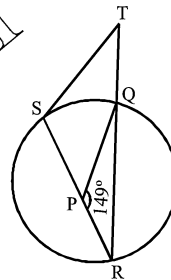
दिये गये चित्र में K वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा GK समान्तर है HJ के और  $\angle HKJ = 104^\circ$   $\angle s + \angle r - \angle q = ?$



- (a)  $251^\circ$  (b)  $185^\circ$   
 (c)  $71^\circ$  (d)  $241^\circ$

814. In the figure, P is centre of circle & TQR is a straight line. Given that ST is parallel to PQ, Find  $\angle QTS$

दिये गये चित्र में P वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा TQR सीधी रेखा है। ST समान्तर है PQ के तो  $\angle QTS$  ज्ञात कीजिए।

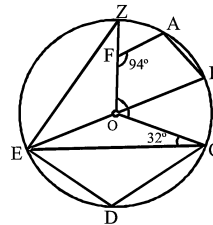


- (a)  $31^\circ$  (b)  $14.5^\circ$   
 (c)  $15.5^\circ$  (d)  $16.5^\circ$

815. In the figure, O is the centre of circle & AF || BE || CD.

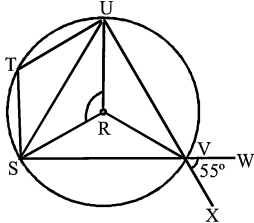
Find  $\angle ZOC - \angle ZEO$ .

दिये गये चित्र में O वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा AF || BE || CD ज्ञात कीजिए  $\angle ZOC - \angle ZEO$ ।



- (a)  $107^\circ$  (b)  $117^\circ$   
 (c)  $75^\circ$  (d)  $32^\circ$

816. R is the centre of circle & UVX & SVW are straight lines. If  $\angle WVX = 55^\circ$  &  $\angle UVR$  is 4 times of  $\angle RVS$ ,  $\angle STU + \angle SRU + \angle RVS = ?$   
 R एक वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा UVX और SVW सीधी रेखा है अगर  $\angle WVX = 55^\circ$  तथा  $\angle UVR$  चार गुना है  $\angle RVS$  के,  $\angle STU + \angle SRU + \angle RVS = ?$

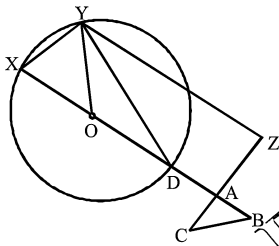


- (a)  $236^\circ$  (b)  $246^\circ$   
 (c)  $256^\circ$  (d) None

817. In the figure, O is centre of circle & XB is parallel to YZ.  $AC = AB$ ,  $\angle OYX = 52^\circ$  &  $\angle CBA = 53^\circ$ ,  $\frac{\angle ZYD}{\angle YZA} = ?$

दिये गये चित्र में O वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा XB समान्तर है XY के,

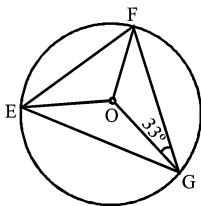
$AC = AB$ ,  $\angle OYX = 52^\circ$  और  $\angle OBA = 53^\circ$ ,  $\frac{\angle ZYD}{\angle YZA} = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{53}{19}$  (b)  $\frac{19}{53}$   
 (c)  $\frac{38}{53}$  (d)  $\frac{19}{106}$

818. O is centre of circle. Given that ratio of  $\angle OFG : \angle EOG$  is 3 : 10. Find  $\angle EOF$ .

O एक वृत्त का केन्द्र है तो  $\angle OFG : \angle EOG = 3 : 10$  तो बताइए  $\angle EOF$  क्या होगा?

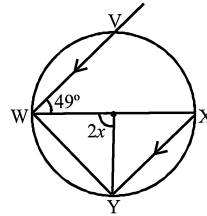


- (a)  $126^\circ$  (b)  $136^\circ$   
 (c)  $116^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$

819. In the figure, O is centre of circle, Find  $\angle x$ .

$\angle VWY = \angle XYW = 90^\circ$

चित्र में O वृत्त का केन्द्र है तो  $\angle x$  ज्ञात कीजिए जबकि  $\angle VWY = \angle XYW = 90^\circ$

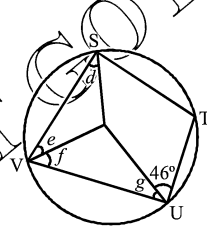


- (a)  $98^\circ$  (b)  $49^\circ$   
 (c)  $59^\circ$  (d)  $48^\circ$

820. In the fig. O is centre of circle & OSTU is a rhombus.

Find value of  $\angle d + \angle e + \angle f + \angle g$

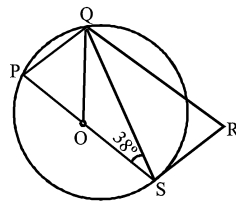
दिये गये चित्र में O एक वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा OSTU एक समचतुर्भुज है तो  $\angle d + \angle e + \angle f + \angle g$  ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $114^\circ$  (b)  $134^\circ$   
 (c)  $124^\circ$  (d)  $154^\circ$

821. In the fig., PQR is a parallelogram O is the centre of circle. Find  $\angle OPQ + \angle PQS$

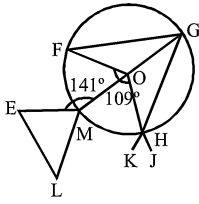
PQRS एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है और O वृत्त का केन्द्र है तो  $\angle OPQ + \angle PQS$  ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $132^\circ$  (b)  $142^\circ$   
 (c)  $146^\circ$  (d)  $152^\circ$

822. In the figure, O is centre of circle, MOG, KHG & OHJ are straight lines. Find  $\angle JHK$ ,  $EM \parallel FO$  &  $ML \parallel OH$

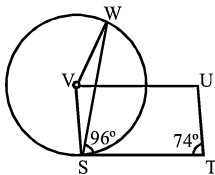
जैसा की चित्र में दिया है O वृत्त का केन्द्र है, MOG, KHG और OHJ सीधी रेखाएं हैं,  $EM \parallel FO$  &  $ML \parallel OH$ , तो  $\angle JHK$  ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $35^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $55^\circ$  (d)  $65^\circ$

823. In the figure, STUV is a parallelogram & V is centre of circle. Find  $\angle UVW$

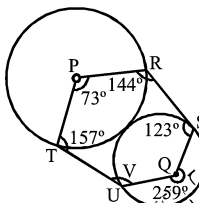
चित्र में STUV एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है तथा V वृत्त का केन्द्र है तो  $\angle UVW$  ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $76^\circ$  (b)  $86^\circ$   
 (c)  $84^\circ$  (d)  $74^\circ$

824. In the fig., P & Q are centres of both circles respectively. Find  $\angle V$

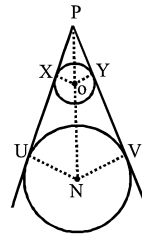
दिये गये चित्र में P और Q क्रमशः दोनो वृत्तों के केन्द्र हैं, तो  $\angle V$  ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $122^\circ$  (b)  $132^\circ$   
 (c)  $134^\circ$  (d)  $124^\circ$

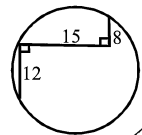
825. PA & PB are two tangents drawn to two circles of radius 3cm & 5 cm respectively. PA touches the smaller & larger circle at point X & Y resp. PB touches the smaller & larger circle at point U & V resp. The centres of smaller & larger circles are O & N respectively.  $ON = 12$ , Then what is the value of PY.

PA और PB त्रिज्या 3cm और 5cm के वृत्तों के लिए क्रमशः दो स्पर्शरेखाएँ हैं, PA क्रमशः X और Y बिंदु पर छोटे और बड़े वृत्तों को स्पर्श करता है PB क्रमशः U और V बिंदु पर छोटे और बड़े वृत्तों को स्पर्श करता है। छोटे और बड़े वृत्तों के केन्द्र क्रमशः O और N हैं।  $ON = 12$ , तो PY का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $3\sqrt{35}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{35}$   
 (c)  $7\sqrt{15}$  (d)  $9\sqrt{15}$

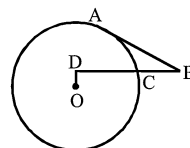
826. What is radius of the circle?  
 वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{85}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{85}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{85}{6}$  (d) None

827. Given  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = DC = 3$ cm &  $OD = 2$ cm, Find radius of circle O centre.

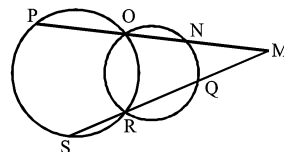
दिया गया है  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = DC = 3$ cm और  $OD = 2$ cm O केन्द्र वाला वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 22 (b)  $\sqrt{22}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{14}$  (d) None

828. In the given figure,  $MN = 9$ ,  $MP = 18$ ,  $MQ = 8$ ,  $MO = 12$

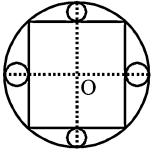
$RS = ?$   
 जैसा की चित्र में दिया गया है  $MN = 9$ ,  $MP = 18$ ,  $MQ = 8$ ,  $MO = 12$ ,  $RS = ?$



- (a) 2 (b) 2.5  
 (c) 3.5 (d) 4.5

829. O is centre of bigger circle with radius R, A square is inscribed in it, 4 equal radius smaller circle are inscribed as shown, then  $r = ?$

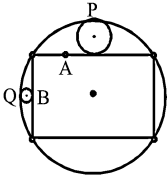
O बड़े वृत्त का केन्द्र है जिसकी त्रिज्या R है एक वर्ग तथा चार छोटे समान वृत्त इसके अन्दर बनाये गये हैं जैसा की चित्र में दिख रहा है तो बताइये छोटे वृत्त 'r' की त्रिज्या क्या होगी।



- (a)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)R$  (b)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)R$   
 (c)  $(\sqrt{2}-1)R$  (d) None

830. A square is inscribed in a circle of radius 1 circles P & Q are the largest circles which can be inscribed in the indicated segments of the circle. The line joining the centres of circles P & Q intersects the square at points A & B. Then  $AB = ?$

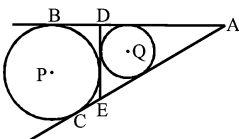
एक वर्ग त्रिज्या 1 के एक वृत्त में खुदा हुआ है वृत्त p और Q सबसे बड़े वृत्त हैं जिन्हें वृत्त के संकेतित खंडों में अंकित किया जा सकता है वृत्त p और Q के केन्द्र से जुड़ने वाली रेखा बिन्दु A और B पर वर्ग काटती है तो AB ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $3 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$   
 (c)  $3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (d) None

831. If AB, AC & DE are common tangents to two given circles whose centre are P & Q as shown in figure such that  $AD = 6\text{cm}$ ,  $AE = 10\text{cm}$  &  $DE = 8\text{cm}$ , Then  $PQ = ?$

अगर AB, AC और DE (सामान्य स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं) दो दिए गए वृत्तों के लिए जो वृत्त P और Q क्रमशः केन्द्र की हैं, जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है, तो  $AD = 6\text{cm}$ ,  $AE = 10\text{cm}$ , और  $DE = 8\text{cm}$  तो  $PQ = ?$

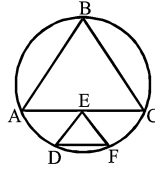


- (a)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $8\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $4\sqrt{5}$  (d) None

832. Two equilateral  $\Delta$  inscribed in a circle as shown E is mid point of AC, then side of smaller equilateral  $\Delta$  equals to:-

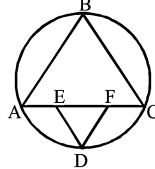
(where  $a =$  side of bigger equilateral  $\Delta$ )

दो समबाहु त्रिभुज को एक वृत्त में बना हुआ दिखाया गया है E, AC का मध्यबिंदु है, तो छोटे समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा किसके बराबर होगी ( $a =$  बड़े समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा है)



- (a)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)a$  (b)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right)a$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)a$  (d)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}\right)a$

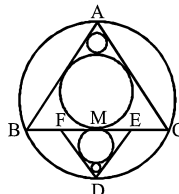
833.  $\Delta ABC$  is an equilateral  $\Delta$  &  $DEF$  is also an equilateral  $\Delta$  if D is mid-point of arc AB = 12, Then  $DE = ?$   $\Delta ABC$  तथा  $DEF$  दो समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं अगर D चाप का मध्यबिन्दु है। और  $AB = 12\text{cm}$  है तो  $DE = ?$



- (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 6 (d) 5

834.  $\Delta ABC$  &  $\Delta DEF$  is an equilateral triangle M is mid-point of BC then ratio of radius of bigger circle in bigger triangle to smaller circle in smaller triangle will be:-

$\Delta ABC$  और  $\Delta DEF$  समबाहु त्रिभुज है, M, BC का मध्यबिन्दु है। बड़े त्रिभुज में बनने वाले बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या तथा छोटे त्रिभुज में बनने वाले छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या का अनुपात ज्ञात करें

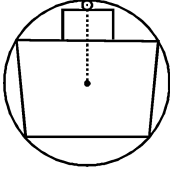


- (a) 9 : 1 (b) 3 : 1  
 (c) 1 : 9 (d) 8 : 1

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835. Big square is of side 'a', with a square of maximum size placed over it a small circle is placed as shown then radius of this small circle:-

बड़ा वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 'a' उसके ऊपर एक छोटा वृत्त रखा गया है। वृत्त कि त्रिज्या ज्ञात करो

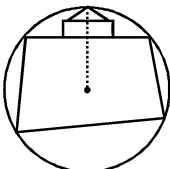


(a)  $a \left[ \frac{10-7\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} \right]$  (b)  $a \left[ \frac{10-7\sqrt{2}}{20\sqrt{2}} \right]$

(c)  $a \left[ \frac{10-5\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} \right]$  (d) None

836. Big square is of side 'a', with a square of maximum size placed over it, an equilateral triangle is placed as shown then side of equilateral triangle will be:-

बड़े वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 'a' है उसके ऊपर एक अधिकतम से अधिकतम बड़ा वर्ग रखा गया है, और एक समबाहु त्रिभुज भी रखा है जैसा की चित्र में देखा जा सकता है। समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।

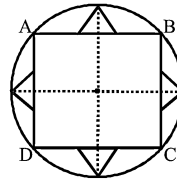


(a)  $\left[ \frac{10-7\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} \right] a$  (b)  $\left[ \frac{10\sqrt{2}-14}{10} \right] a$

(c)  $\left[ \frac{10\sqrt{2}-14}{10\sqrt{3}} \right] a$  (d) None

837. ABCD is a square of maximum size inscribed in a circle. Four identical equilateral triangles inscribed in a circle over side of square as shown. If side of square is 'a' then side of equilateral triangle will be:-

एक वृत्त के अंदर बड़े से बड़े वर्ग बनाया गया है। जो ABCD वर्ग है। चारो भुजाओं पर एक समान समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाए जाते है जैसा कि चित्र में देखा जा सकता है। अगर वर्ग कि भुजा 'a' है तो समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए।

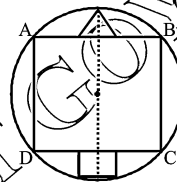


(a)  $\left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] a$  (b)  $\left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right] a$

(c)  $\left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] a$  (d) None

838. ABCD, is a square of side 'a', ratio of side of equilateral  $\Delta$  & side of smaller square will be:-

एक वर्ग ABCD जिसकी भुजा 'a' समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा तथा छोटे वर्ग की भुजा का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

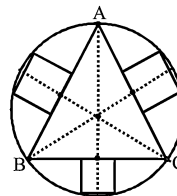


(a)  $5 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{5\sqrt{3}}$

(c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$  (d) None

839. ABC is an equilateral  $\Delta$  of side  $2\sqrt{3}$ , three identical square are placed as shown then side of square equals to:-

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC है जिसकी भुजा  $2\sqrt{3}$ , तीन एक समान वर्ग उसक पर रख गए है जैसा कि चित्र में देखा जा सकता है। वर्ग कि भुजा क्या होगी।



(a)  $\frac{2\sqrt{19}-4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{19}-4}{10}$

(c)  $\frac{2\sqrt{19}+4}{10}$  (d) None

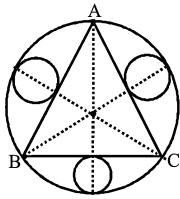
840. ABC is an equilateral  $\Delta$  of side 'a', three identical smaller circle of radius 'r' are drawn as shown, if R

is radius of circle circumscribing  $\Delta$  ABC, then  $\frac{r}{R} =$

?

ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसकी भुजा 'a' है। तीन समान छोटे वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 'r' का निर्माण किया गया है जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। अगर बाहर से ( $\Delta ABC$ ) घेरने

वाले वृत्त कि त्रिज्या 'R' तो  $\frac{r}{R} = ?$  ज्ञात करें।

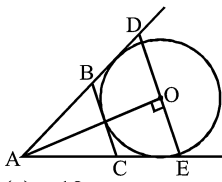


- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d) None

841. In the given figure, BD = 4, CE = 9, then DE = ?

O Excentre

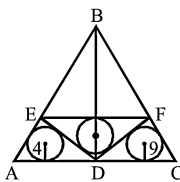
दिए गए चित्र में BD = 4, CE = 9, तो DE = ? यहाँ O बाहरी केन्द्र है।



- (a) 12 (b) 8  
 (c) 9 (d) None

842. In the given figure, ABC is a right angled triangle, BD is an altitude, DE & DF are perpendicular on AB & BC. If radius of circle are shown, then radius of circle in  $\Delta DEF$  equals to:-

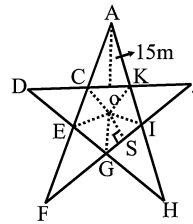
दिये गये चित्र में ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है BD एक शीर्षलम्ब है, DE और DF AB तथा BC पर क्रमशः लम्ब है और त्रिभुज DEF के अन्दर बताए गए वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?



- (a) 6 (b) 12  
 (c) 9 (d) 8

843. The figure shows a star formed by 5 identical isosceles triangles & a regular pentagon CEGIK which is a 5-sided polygon with equal sides. Given that O is the centre of star length OS = 12m & KC = CE = EG = GI = IK = 14m, Find area of star.

5 समान समिद्धबाहु त्रिभुजों द्वारा निर्मित द्वारा CEJIK जिसकी पाँचो भुजाएँ बराबर है O तारे का केन्द्र है OS = 12cm और KC = CE = EG = GI = IK = 14cm, तारे का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



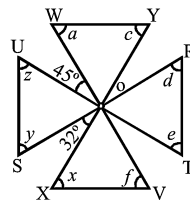
- (a) 2100 (b) 2520  
 (c) 945 (d) 2320

844. In the figure ROS, TOU, VOW & XOY are straight lines.

Find  $\angle f + \angle x + \angle y + \angle z + \angle a + \angle c + \angle d + \angle e = ?$

दिये गये चित्र में ROS, TOU, VOW तथा XOY सीधी रेखाएँ है

तो  $\angle f + \angle x + \angle y + \angle z + \angle a + \angle c + \angle d + \angle e = ?$



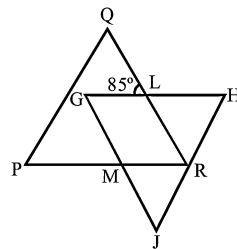
- (a) 514° (b) 554°  
 (c) 454° (d) None

845. In the figure, PQR & GHJ are equilateral triangles &

$\angle QLG = 85^\circ, \angle RMJ$

दिये गये चित्र में PQR तथा GHJ समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा

$\angle QLG = 85^\circ, \angle RMG = ?$

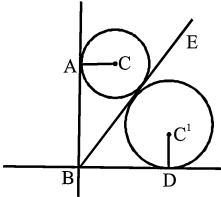


- (a) 35° (b) 45°  
 (c) 55° (d) 40°

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846. In the figure shown, two identical circles of radius 12cm each are drawn with centres C & C' with AB & BD being their respective tangents at A & D. If BE is their common tangent  $AB \perp BD$ ,  $BD = ?$

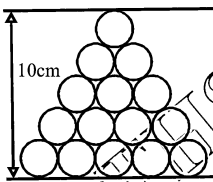
दिये गये चित्र में दो समान वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 12cm है तथा केन्द्र C और C' AB और BD उनके संबंधित स्पर्शरेखा A तथा D पर है? अगर BE उनकी आम स्पर्शरेखा है तथा  $AB \perp BD$ ,  $BD = ?$



- (a)  $12(\sqrt{2}-1)$  (b)  $12\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $12(\sqrt{2}+1)$  (d) 24

847. 15 identical circles are arranged in a triangle like shape as shown in figure given below. If the height of given figure is 10cm, then find radius of each circle.

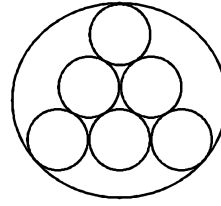
15 समरूप वृत्त एक त्रिभुज में व्यवस्थित होते हैं जैसे आकृति में जैसा कि नीचे चित्र में दिखाया गया है अगर प्रत्येक चित्र लम्बाई 10cm है तो बताइये प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{5(3\sqrt{3}-1)}{22}$  (b)  $\frac{5(3\sqrt{3}-2)}{22}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5(4\sqrt{3}-3)}{11}$  (d)  $\frac{5(2\sqrt{3}-1)}{11}$

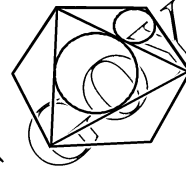
848. Six circles each of unit radius are being circumscribed by another larger circle. All the smaller circle touch each other. What is radius of larger circle?

एक बड़े वृत्त के अन्दर छः इकाई त्रिज्या के वृत्त बताये गये हैं सीधी वृत्त एक दूसरे को स्पर्श कर रहे हैं तो बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}+4}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d) can't be determined

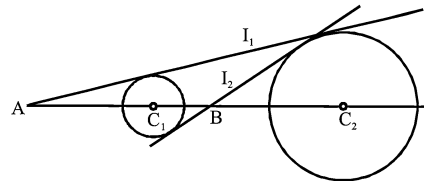
849. In the regular hexagon shown below, what is ratio of area of smaller circle to that of bigger circle? नीचे दिखाए गए नियमित षट्भुज में बड़े वृत्त के छोटे वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $3 : 7+2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $3 : 7+\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $3 : 16+4\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $3 : 7+4\sqrt{3}$

850. The figure given below shows two circles with centres  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  and radii 2cm & 4cm respectively such that  $C_1C_2 = 9$ cm. Two common tangents  $I_1$  &  $I_2$  are drawn to the circles and they intersect the line passing through  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  at points A & B respectively. What is length of AB(cm)

नीचे दिए गए आकड़े केन्द्र  $C_1$  और  $C_2$  और त्रिज्या 2cm और 4cm के साथ दो वृत्त पर दिखाता है जैसे कि  $C_1C_2 = 9$ cm है आम स्पर्शरेखा  $I_1$  और  $I_2$  को हलको के लिए खींचा जाता है और बिंदु A और B पर क्रमशः  $C_1$  और  $C_2$  से होकर गुजरने वाली रेखा को रोकते हैं जो AB की लम्बाई क्या होगी?



- (a) 27 (b) 21  
 (c) 18 (d) 12

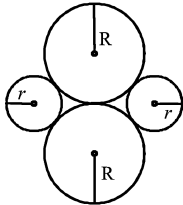
851. Two circles of radius R touches each other and other two identical circles each of radius 'r' as shown.

Then find  $\frac{r}{R} = ?$



त्रिज्या R के दो वृत्त एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं और अन्य दो समान वृत्त प्रत्येक त्रिज्या "r" को दर्शाते हैं और फिर

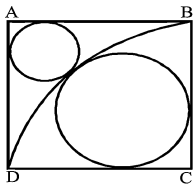
मिलते हैं तो बताइये  $\frac{r}{R} = ?$



- (a)  $\sqrt{2} + 1 : 1$  (b)  $\sqrt{2} + 1 : 2$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2} - 1 : 1$  (d)  $\sqrt{2} - 1 : 2$

852. ABCD is a square, radius of smaller circle is 6cm, then radius of larger circle inscribed in quadrant ACB as shown will be:-

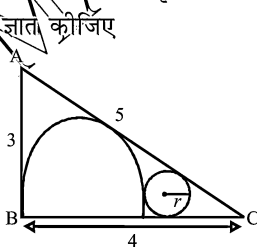
ABCD छोटे वृत्त का एक वर्ग त्रिज्या 6 है और फिर चतुर्भुज ACB में उत्कीर्ण बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी जैसा की दिखाया गया है।



- (a)  $6\sqrt{2} + 1$  (b)  $6\sqrt{2} - 6$   
 (c)  $6(\sqrt{2} + 1)$  (d)  $6\sqrt{2} - 1$

853. In the given figure, ABC is a right  $\Delta$  right angled at B with dimension as shown a semicircle & a circle is inscribed and a circle of radius 'r' touching semicircle & sides of triangle. Then 'r' = ?

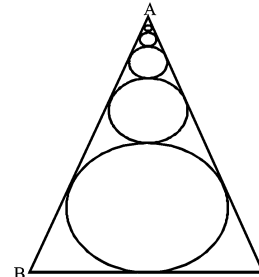
दिए गए चित्र में  $\Delta ABC$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, B पर समकोण है। जैसा कि चित्र में देखा जा सकता है व्यास से एक अर्धवृत्त तथा एक वृत्त बनाया गया है जिसकी त्रिज्या 'r' है और वह अर्धवृत्त तथा त्रिभुज को स्पर्श कर रहा है। 'r' ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$   
 (c)  $1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$

854.  $\Delta ABC$  is an equilateral  $\Delta$  with radius of smallest circle being 2 cm then radius of second largest circle will be:-

$\Delta ABC$  एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2cm हैं तो दूसरे दीर्घ वृत्त की त्रिज्या होगी:-

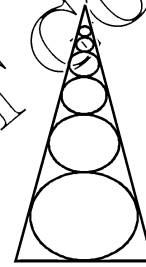


- (a) 18 (b) 54  
 (c) 162 (d) None

855. Infinite circle approaches vertices of an equilateral  $\Delta$  of side

$6\sqrt{3}$  then sum of radius of all circle will be?

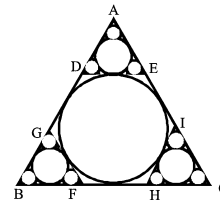
किसी समबाहु  $\Delta$  की भुजा जो कि  $6\sqrt{3}$  है अनंत वृत्त जो कि त्रिभुज के एक-काने से खींचे गए हैं, तो सभी त्रिज्याओं का जोड़ होगा



- (a) 4 (b)  $\frac{9}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{11}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{13}{2}$

856. Given ABC is an equilateral  $\Delta$  of side  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm with  $DE \parallel BC$ ,  $FG \parallel AC$ ,  $HI \parallel AB$ , identical circles are drawn as shown, then shaded area will be?

दिए गए समबाहु  $\Delta$  में जिसकी भुजा  $2\sqrt{3}$  है तथा  $DE \parallel BC$ ,  $FG \parallel AC$ ,  $HI \parallel AB$  दिया है यदि बीचों बीच वृत्त खींचे गए हैं तो भरे गए भाग का क्षेत्रफल होगा:-



- (a)  $\frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi}{27}$  (b)  $\frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{9\sqrt{3} - \pi}{9}$  (d) None

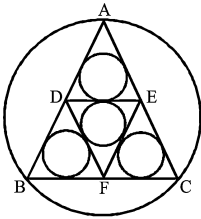
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857. ABC is an equilateral  $\Delta$  inscribed in a circle of radius R, D, E & F are mid-points of sides AB, AC & BC. 4 smaller identical circles of radius 'r' inscribed as

shown, then  $\frac{r}{R} = ?$

$\Delta ABC$  एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है जिसके अन्तः में एक वृत्त खींचा गया है। तथा जिसके मध्य बिन्दु R, D, E तथा F है जो कि AB, AC तथा BC पर स्थित है। यदि चार लघु वृत्तों की

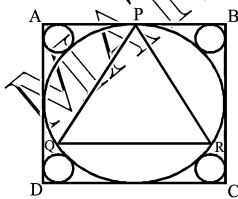
त्रिज्या 'r', तो दर्शाए  $\frac{r}{R} = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

858. ABCD is a square, a circle is inscribed in it with radius 'R', equilateral  $\Delta PQR$  of side  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm inscribed in circle as shown, four identical circle each of radius 'r' are drawn, then  $r = ?$

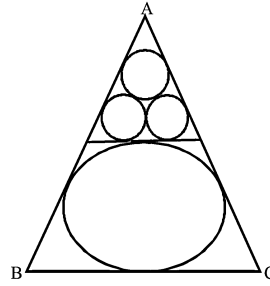
ABCD एक वर्ग है, एक अन्तः वृत्त खींचा गया है जिसकी त्रिज्या 'R' है। एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  जिसकी भुजा  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm जो कि वृत्त के अन्तः में खींचा गया है इसी प्रकार चार और वृत्त खींचे गए हैं जिनकी त्रिज्या 'r' है तो बताइए  $r = ?$



- (a)  $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $3 - \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $6 - 4\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $6 - \sqrt{2}$

859. ABC is an equilateral triangle, radius of its incircle is 3, then radius of each identical circle (r) as shown will be:-

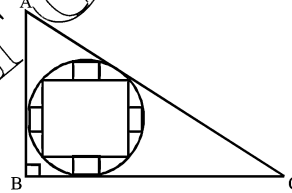
ABC एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है तथा इसके अन्तः वृत्त की त्रिज्या 3 है, तो प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या r की माप = ?



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

860.  $\Delta ABC$  is an isosceles right  $\Delta$ , inside its incircle a square of maximum size inscribed in it & four identical square of maximum size of side 2cm inscribed as shown then find area of  $\Delta$  ?

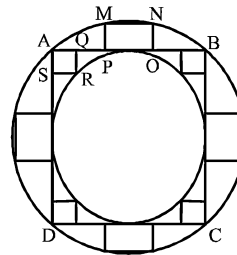
ABC एक समद्विबाहु लम्ब  $\Delta$  है, जिसके अन्तः में वृत्त खींचा गया है तथा वृत्त के अन्तर्भाग में एक अधिकाधिक आकार का वर्ग है तथा चार अधिकाधिक आकार के, 2cm भुजा वाले वृत्त खींचे गए हैं, तो  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल = ?



- (a)  $150 + 100\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $150 - 100\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $120 + 100\sqrt{2}$  (d) None

861. ABCD is a square of side 'a' inscribed in a circle as shown MNOP square of maximum size inscribed as shown AQSR is a square of maximum size inside square ABCD outside its incircle, then ratio of side of AQSR : MNOP : ABCD = ?

ABCD एक वर्ग है, जो एक वृत्त में खुदा हुआ है, जैसा कि दिखाए गए अधिकतम आकार के MNOP वर्ग को दर्शाया गया है, जैसा कि दिखाया गया है कि AQSR अपने वृत्त के बाहर वर्ग ABCD के अंदर अधिकतम आकार का एक वर्ग है, तो AQSR : MNOP : ABCD = ?



(a)  $5(\sqrt{2}-1):2\sqrt{2}:10\sqrt{2}$

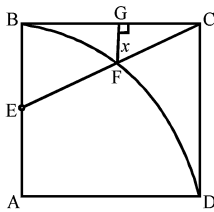
(b)  $5(\sqrt{3}-1):2\sqrt{2}:10\sqrt{2}$

(c)  $2\sqrt{2}:5(\sqrt{2}-1):10\sqrt{2}$

(d) None

862. ABCD is a square of side 5cm, E being mid-point of AB, ABD is a quadrant, then value of  $x = ?$

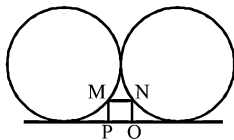
ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 5cm है, E, AB का मध्यबिन्दू है तथा ABCD एक चतुर्थांश है तब बताओ  $x = ?$



- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 1.5 (d) None

863. Two identical circle of radius 'r' are touching each other & a square MNOP inscribing in between as shown then side of square equals to:-

दो एक जैसे वृत्त त्रिज्या = r वाले एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा एक वर्ग MNOP इनके बीच खींचा गया तो वर्ग की भुजा = ?

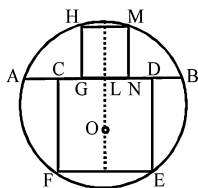


- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}r$  (b)  $\frac{2}{5}r$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{3}r$  (d)  $\frac{3}{5}r$

864. O centre of circle, CDEF & GHMN is a square, DN = 4.

$OL \perp AB$ ,  $OL = x = ?$  If  $a - b = 4$ , '2a' being side of big square '2b' being side of small square.

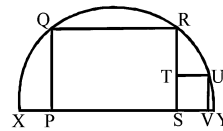
किसी वृत्त जिसका केन्द्र O है तथा CDEF है व GHMN एक वर्ग है  $DN = 4$ ,  $OL \perp AB$ ,  $OL = x = ?$  यदि  $a - b = 4$  तथा दीर्घ वर्ग की भुजा =  $2a$  तथा लघु वृत्त की भुजा =  $2b$  है



- (a) 4 (b)  $\frac{25}{4}$   
(c) 5 (d) None

865. PQRS is a rectangle,  $PQ = 12$ ;  $QR = 28$ , STUV is a square, area of STUV equals to :-

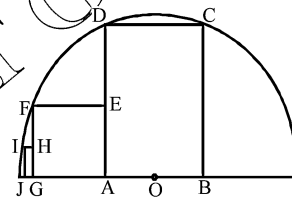
PQRS एक आयत है,  $PQ = 12$ ;  $QR = 28$  हैं। STUV एक वर्ग है तो वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल?



- (a) 13 (b) 14  
(c) 25 (d) 16

866. ABCD is a square of side 'a' & AGFE is a square of side 'b' GHIJ is also a square, all inscribed in a semicircle of radius R then  $b = ?$

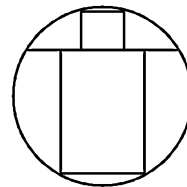
एक वर्ग ABCD जिसकी भुजा 'a' तथा अन्य वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 'b' जो कि AGFE है तथा GHIJ भी एक वर्ग है तथा सभी वर्ग एक अर्धवृत्त के अन्तः भाग में हैं जिसकी त्रिज्या = R है तो  $b = ?$



- (a)  $R/2$  (b)  $\sqrt{5}R$   
(c)  $R/\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $R/\sqrt{5}$

867. The square of area  $16\text{cm}^2$  &  $144\text{cm}^2$  are drawn as shown inside a circle of radius 'r' then  $r = ?$

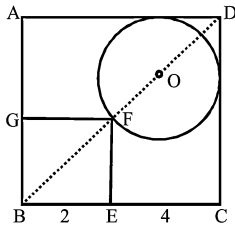
दो वर्ग जिनका क्षेत्रफल  $16\text{cm}^2$  व  $144\text{cm}^2$  है जो कि किसी त्रिज्या 'r' वाले वृत्त के अन्तः भाग में स्थित हैं तो 'r' = ?



- (a)  $2\sqrt{85}$  (b)  $\sqrt{85}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{79}$  (d) None

868. ABCD & BEFG is a square of side 6cm & 2cm, then radius of circle inscribed will be equal to :-

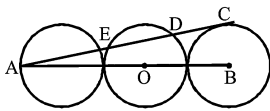
दो वर्ग ABCD व BEFG जिनकी भुजा 6cm व 2cm है तो यदि वे किसी वृत्त के अन्तः भाग में स्थित तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या = ?



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (d) None

869. Three circles each of radius 1cm are touching each other AB the line passing through centres of these circles with A lying on one of outermost circle & B being centre of other outermost circle; AC is tangent to circle with centre B & cuts chord DE on middle circle, DE = ?

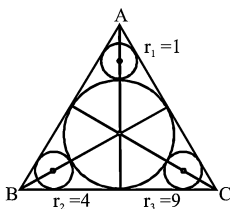
तीन वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 1 cm है आपस में स्पर्श करते हैं, तथा एक रेखा AB तीनों के केन्द्र से होकर गुजरती है पहले वृत्त से A तथा B आखरी वृत्त पर है, AC, केन्द्र B वाले वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखा है तथा जीवा DE को मध्य से काटती है तो DE = ?



- (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{8}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{5}$

870. ABC is a triangle, circles with radii as shown are drawn inside triangle each touching two sides & incircle. Find radius of incircle of  $\triangle ABC$ .

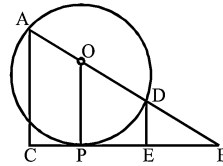
ABC एक  $\Delta$  है, वृत्त जो कि  $\Delta$  के अर्न्तभाग में स्थित है तथा  $\Delta$  की दो भुजाओं को स्पर्श करते हैं। तो  $\Delta ABC$  की त्रिज्या = ?



- (a) 11 (b) 12  
 (c) 13 (d) 14

871. In given figure, AC & DE are perpendicular to tangent CB. AB passes through centre O of circle whose radius is 20cm, If AC = 36cm, what is length of DE ?

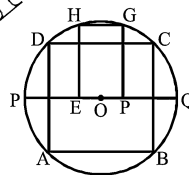
दिए गए चित्र में AC व DE स्पर्श रेखा CB पर लम्ब हैं। केन्द्र 'O' से रेखा AB गुजरती तथा वृत्त की त्रिज्या = 20cm है अगर AC=36cm तो DE की लम्बाई = ?



- (a) 4 (b) 2  
 (c) 6 (d) 8

872. ABCD is a square inscribed inside a circle. PQ is a diameter of circle & parallel to AB, EFGH is a square inscribed inside the semicircle with diameter PQ radius of circle is 5, then area common to both squares will be?

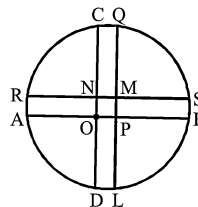
एक वर्ग ABCD किसी वृत्त के अन्तः में खींचा गया है। PQ उस वृत्त की व्यास है तथा AB पर लम्ब है। EFGH एक वर्ग है जो कि एक अर्धवृत्त के अर्न्तभाग में है जिसका व्यास PQ तथा त्रिज्या = 5 है तथा दोनो वर्गों का उभयनिष्ठ भाग का क्षेत्रफल = ?



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

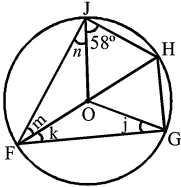
873. In the given figure CD & AB are diameter of circle & AB & CD are perpendicular to each other. LQ & SR are perpendiculars to AB & CD respectively. Radius of circle is 5cm, PB : PA = 2 : 3 & CN : ND = 2 : 3, SM = ?

दिए गए चित्र में CD व AB व्यास तथा AB व CD एक दूसरे पर लम्ब है। LQ व SR, AB व CD पर लम्ब है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या = 5cm, PB : PA = 2 : 3 & CN : ND = 2 : 3, SM = ?



- (a)  $5\sqrt{3}-3$  (b)  $4\sqrt{3}-2$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{5}-1$  (d)  $2\sqrt{6}-1$

874. In the figure, O is the centre of circle & OGHJ is a rhombus. Find the value of  $\angle j + \angle k + \angle m + \angle n$   
 दिए गए चित्र में 'O' किसी वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा OGHJ एक समचतुर्भुज है। तो  $\angle j + \angle k + \angle m + \angle n = ?$

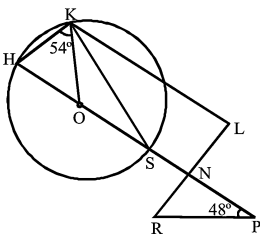


- (a)  $118^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $122^\circ$  (d)  $112^\circ$

875. In the figure O is centre of circle & HP is parallel to KL, NR = NP,  $\angle OKH = 54^\circ$  &  $\angle RPN = 48^\circ$ .

Find  $\angle LKS + \angle KLN$

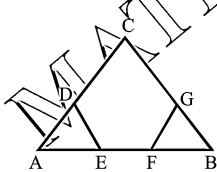
किसी चित्र में 'O' वृत्त का केन्द्र तथा  $HP \parallel KL$ ,  $NR = NP$ ,  $\angle OKH = 54^\circ$  &  $\angle RPN = 48^\circ$  तो बताओ  $\angle LKS + \angle KLN$  ?



- (a)  $96^\circ$  (b)  $122^\circ$   
 (c)  $132^\circ$  (d)  $142^\circ$

876. In the given figure, ABC is an triangle. Triangles ADE & BFG are equilateral triangles each with side 5 cm and AF = 10 cm. Find area of shaded region ( $\text{cm}^2$ ):

दी गई आकृति में, ABC एक त्रिभुज है। त्रिभुज ADE तथा त्रिभुज BFG दोनों 5 सेमी. भुजा वाले समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं। यदि AF = 10 सेमी. तब छायांकित क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $180\sqrt{3}$  (b) 512  
 (c) 175 (d)  $\frac{175\sqrt{3}}{4}$

877. Let ABC be an equilateral triangle and AD perpendicular to BC, then  $AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2 = ?$

ABC एक समभुज त्रिभुज है और  $AD \perp BC$ । तब  $AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2$  ज्ञात करें?

- (a)  $2AD^2$  (b)  $3AD^2$   
 (c)  $4AD^2$  (d)  $5AD^2$

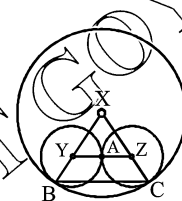
878. Consider obtuse-angled triangles with sides 8 cm, 15 cm & x cm. If x is an integer, then how many such triangles exist?

एक अधिक कोण त्रिभुज जिसकी भुजाएं 8 सेमी. तथा x सेमी है। यदि x एक पूर्णांक है, तब ऐसे कितने त्रिभुज बन सकते हैं?

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) 10

879. In the adjoining figure, 2 circles with centres Y & Z touch each other externally at point A. Another circle with centre X touches the other 2 circles internally at B & C. If XY = 6 cm, YZ = 9 cm, & ZX = 7 cm, then radii of the circles are

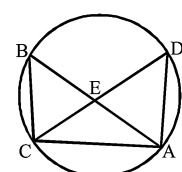
दी गई आकृति में दो वृत्त जिनके केंद्र Y तथा Z है, एक-दूसरे को बाह्य रूप से बिन्दु A पर स्पर्श करता है। यदि XY = 6 सेमी. है, YZ = 9 सेमी तथा ZX = 7 सेमी. है तब तीनों वृत्तों की त्रिज्या है?



- (a) 4, 5, 7 (b) 5, 9, 11  
 (c) 5, 4, 11 (d) 9, 11, 13

880. In the adjoining figure, point A, B, C & D lie on the circle. AD = 24 & BC = 12. What is ratio of the area of  $\triangle CBE$  to that of triangle  $\triangle ADE$

साथ दी हुई आकृति में बिन्दु, A, B, C तथा D एक वृत्त की परिधि पर है यदि AD = 24 तथा BC = 12, तब  $\triangle CBE$  एवं  $\triangle ADE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें?

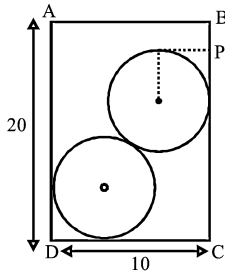


- (a) 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 3  
 (c) 1 (d) Data insufficient

881. Rectangle of  $10 \times 20$  has two circles of diameters 8 cm placed as shown in the figure. The value of DC : BP = ?

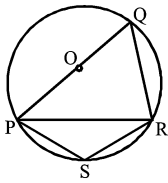
एक  $10 \times 20$  आकार के आयत के अंदर 8 सेमी. व्यास वाले दो वृत्त इस प्रकार रखे हैं कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है, DC : BP का अनुपात ज्ञात करें?

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS



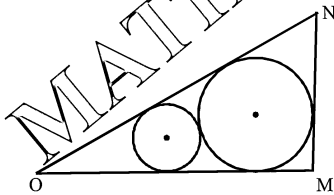
- (a)  $\frac{5}{6-\sqrt{15}}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{12-2\sqrt{15}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{10}{6-2\sqrt{15}}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{6+2\sqrt{15}}$

882. In the given diagram 'O' is centre of circle.  $\angle PSR$  is  $120^\circ$ ,  $QR = 6$  cm, what is area of  $\Delta PQR = ?$   
 दी गई आकृति में वृत्त का केंद्र 'O' है।  $\angle PSR = 120^\circ$ ,  $QR = 6$  cm,  $\Delta PQR = ?$



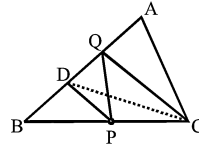
- (a)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $24\sqrt{3}$   
 (c) 27 (d) Data insufficient

883. In the given figure,  $MON$  is a right-angled triangle  $\angle NMO = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle NOM = 60^\circ$ , if radius of smaller circle is 2 cm, then what is radius of large circle?  
 दी गई आकृति में,  $MON$  एक समकोण त्रिभुज है।  $\angle NMO = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle NOM = 60^\circ$  है। यदि छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2 सेमी. है, तो बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या (सेमी. में) क्या है?



- (a) 4 (b) 6  
 (c) 4.5 (d) 7.5

884. In the  $\Delta ABC$ , D is mid-point of AB, P is any point on BC such that  $CQ \parallel PD$ . If area of  $\Delta ABC$  is 4 units, then area of  $\Delta BPQ$  is  
 $\Delta ABC$  में AB का मध्य बिन्दु D है, BC पर एक बिन्दु P इस तरह है कि  $CQ \parallel PD$ , यदि  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 4 इकाई वर्ग है तब  $\Delta BPQ$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 5 sq. units (b) 4 sq. units  
 (c) 2.5 sq. units (d) 2 sq. units

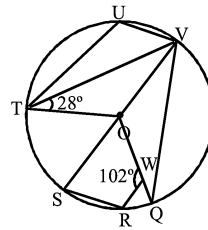
885. AB & AC are two tangents to a circle whose radius is 6 cm. If  $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$ , then what is value of  $\sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = ?$

AB और AC एक वृत्त की दो स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं, जिसकी त्रिज्या 6 सेमी है। यदि  $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$ , तब  $\sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2}$  का मान ज्ञात करें?

- (a)  $6\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $4\sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $9\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $8\sqrt{3}$

886. O is the centre of circle &  $RW \parallel SV \parallel TU$ , Find  $\angle QOT + \angle QVO$

कई वृत्त जिसका केंद्र 'O' है तथा  $RW \parallel SV \parallel TU$ , तो  $\angle QOT + \angle QVO = ?$

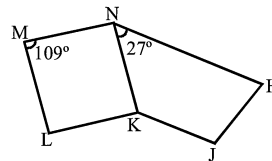


- (a)  $163^\circ$  (b)  $173^\circ$   
 (c)  $183^\circ$  (d)  $193^\circ$

887. In the figure,  $KLMN$  is a rhombus with  $\angle NML = 109^\circ$ ,  $NKJH$  is a trapezium with  $NH$  parallel to  $KJ$  &  $\angle HNK = 27^\circ$

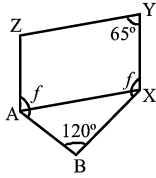
Find  $\angle JKL$  :-

चित्र में  $KLMN$  एक समचतुर्भुज है जिसमें  $\angle NML = 109^\circ$  तथा  $NKJH$  एक समलम्ब जिसमें  $NH \parallel KJ$  तथा  $\angle HNK = 27^\circ$  तो  $\angle JKL = ?$



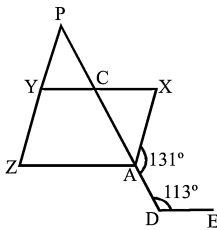
- (a)  $88^\circ$  (b)  $96^\circ$   
 (c)  $98^\circ$  (d)  $86^\circ$

888. In the figure,  $XYZA$  is a parallelogram,  $\angle ZAB$  &  $\angle YXB$ , are equal. Find  $\angle f$  :-  
 चित्र में,  $XYZA$  एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है तथा  $\angle ZAB$  &  $\angle YXB$  तो  $\angle f = ?$



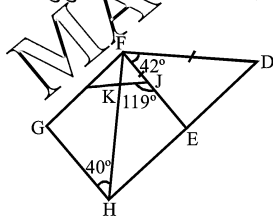
- (a)  $115^\circ$  (b)  $240^\circ$   
 (c)  $120^\circ$  (d)  $130^\circ$

889. In the figure,  $XYZA$  is a parallelogram &  $YBC$  is a triangle  $BD$  is a straight line &  $ED$  is parallel to  $AZ$ .  
 $\angle ADE = 113^\circ$   
 &  $\angle XAD = 131^\circ$ . Find  $\angle XYZ$  :-  
 चित्र में,  $XYZA$  एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है तथा  $YBC$  एक  $\Delta$  है। 'BD' एक सीधी रेखा है तथा  $ED \parallel AZ$   
 $\angle ADE = 113^\circ$   
 &  $\angle XAD = 131^\circ$ . तो  $\angle XYZ = ?$



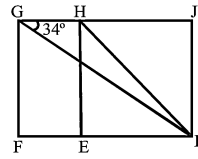
- (a)  $126^\circ$  (b)  $116^\circ$   
 (c)  $134^\circ$  (d)  $144^\circ$

890. In the figure,  $DEF$  is an isosceles  $\Delta$ ,  $EFGH$  is a parallelogram &  $HED$  is a straight line. Find  $\angle HKJ$   
 चित्र में  $DEF$  एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है।  $EFGH$  एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है तथा  $HED$  एक सीधी रेखा हो तो  $\angle LHKJ = ?$



- (a)  $101^\circ$  (b)  $91^\circ$   
 (c)  $81^\circ$  (d)  $111^\circ$

891. The figure shows a square  $DEHJ$  & a rectangle  $EFGH$ .  $\angle DGH = 34^\circ$ . Find  $\angle GDH$   
 चित्र में  $DEHJ$  एक वर्ग तथा  $EFGH$  एक आयत है।  $\angle DGH = 34^\circ$  तो  $\angle GDH = ?$

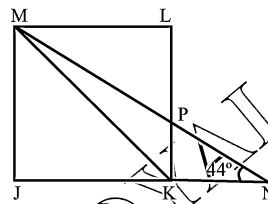


- (a)  $21^\circ$  (b)  $31^\circ$   
 (c)  $11^\circ$  (d) None

892. In the figure,  $JKLM$  is a square &  $\angle KNM = 44^\circ$ , calculate  $\angle MPL + \angle KMP$ .

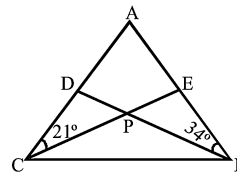
$\angle MPL + \angle KMP$ .

चित्र में,  $JKLM$  एक वर्ग तथा  $\angle KNM = 44^\circ$ , तो  $\angle MPL + \angle KMP = ?$



- (a)  $45^\circ$  (b)  $46^\circ$   
 (c)  $47^\circ$  (d)  $48^\circ$

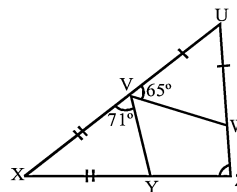
893. Calculate value of  $\angle EFD$ , given that triangle  $ABC$  is an equilateral  $\Delta$ ,  $\angle ABD = 34^\circ$  &  $\angle ACE = 21^\circ$   
 $\angle EFD$  की गणना करो, यदि  $ABC$  एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है,  $\angle ABD = 34^\circ$  व  $\angle ACE = 21^\circ$  है।



- (a)  $105^\circ$  (b)  $115^\circ$   
 (c)  $100^\circ$  (d)  $125^\circ$

894. In the diagram  $UVW$  &  $VXY$  are isosceles triangle,  $UV = UW$  &  $VX = XY$ ,  $UZX$  is a triangle. Find  $\angle UZX$ .

चित्र में  $UVW$  व  $VXY$  समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है,  $UV = UW$  व  $VX = XY$ ,  $UZX$  एक  $\Delta$  है।  $\angle UZX = ?$

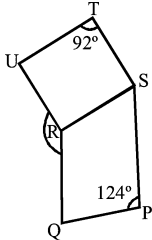


- (a)  $82^\circ$  (b)  $91^\circ$   
 (c)  $92^\circ$  (d)  $93^\circ$

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895. In the figure, PQRS is a parallelogram & RSTU is a rhombus, what is value of  $\angle QRU$  ?

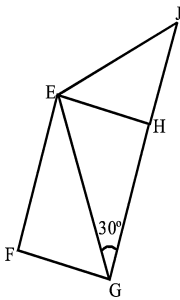
चित्र में, PQRS एक सामान्तर चर्तुभुज है व RSTU एक समचर्तुभुज है, तो  $\angle QRU = ?$



- (a)  $134^\circ$                       (b)  $144^\circ$
- (c)  $140^\circ$                       (d)  $100^\circ$

896. EFGH is a parallelogram & EHJ is an equilateral triangle. JHG is a straight line. Find  $\angle EGF$

EFGH एक सामान्तर चर्तुभुज है व EHJ एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है। तथा JHG एक सीधी रेखा है तो  $\angle EGF = ?$

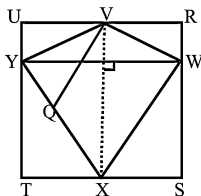


- (a)  $36^\circ$                       (b)  $35^\circ$
- (c)  $45^\circ$                       (d)  $60^\circ$

897. In the diagram, RSTU is a square &  $XW = XV = XY$ , WY is parallel to RU & it is perpendicular to VX. If  $\angle QVY$  is  $22^\circ$ ,

Find  $\angle WVQ$ .

चित्र में, RSTU एक वर्ग है व  $XW = XV = XY$ ,  $WY \parallel RU$  तथा  $WY \perp VX$  यदि  $\angle QVY = 22^\circ$  तो  $\angle WVQ = ?$

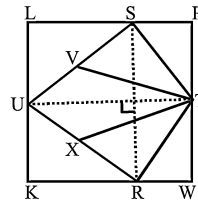


- (a)  $118^\circ$                       (b)  $128^\circ$
- (c)  $122^\circ$                       (d)  $130^\circ$

898. In the figure, KLPN is a square &  $UR = UT = US$ .

Given that  $VT = TX$ ,  $\angle VTS = 53^\circ$  & RS is parallel to KL & it is perpendicular to TU. Find  $\angle VTX$

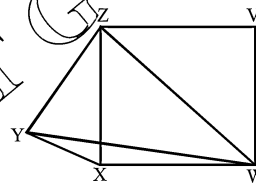
चित्र में, KLPN एक वर्ग है तथा  $UR = UT = US$  तथा  $VT = TX$  दिया है,  $\angle VTS = 53^\circ$ ,  $RS \parallel KL$ ,  $RS \perp TU$ , तो  $\angle VTX = ?$



- (a)  $44^\circ$                       (b)  $46^\circ$
- (c)  $52^\circ$                       (d)  $49^\circ$

899. In the figure, WXZV is a square,  $XY = XW$  & XYZ is an equilateral triangle. Find  $\angle YWZ$

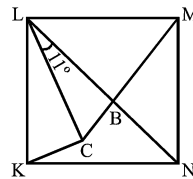
चित्र में, WXZV एक वर्ग है।  $XY = XW$  व XYZ एक समबाहु (त्रिभुज) है। तो  $\angle YWZ = ?$



- (a)  $45^\circ$                       (b)  $15^\circ$
- (c)  $30^\circ$                       (d) None

900. KLMN is a square, CBM & LBN are straight lines

$LK = LC$  &  $\angle BLC = 11^\circ$ ,  $\angle LKC - \angle NMC = ?$   
KLMN एक वर्ग है, CBM व LBN सीधी रेखाएँ हैं:  $LK = LC$  व  $\angle BLC = 11^\circ$ ,  $\angle LKC - \angle NMC = ?$

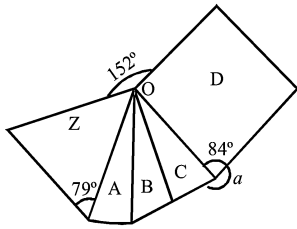


- (a)  $73^\circ$                       (b)  $28^\circ$
- (c)  $35^\circ$                       (d)  $45^\circ$

901. The figure shows 3 identical isosceles triangles A, B & C one more isosceles triangle Z & a rhombus D, What is value of  $\angle a$  ?

चित्र में तीन एक जैसे समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज A, B व C है तथा एक अन्य समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज Z है व D एक समचर्तुभुज है तो  $\angle a$  का मान = ?

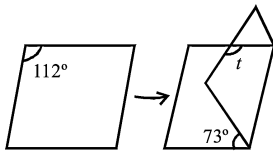




- (a) 250° (b) 200°  
(c) 230° (d) 201°

902. A piece of paper in original shape of parallelogram was folded as shown. Find  $\angle t$

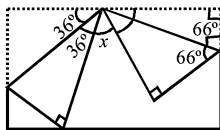
एक कागज के टुकड़े को जो सामान्तर चतुर्भुज के आकार का है दिखाई गई विधि द्वारा मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle t = ?$



- (a) 112° (b) 68°  
(c) 39° (d) 141°

903. A rectangle piece of paper is folded at two of its corners as shown in the figure. Find  $\angle x$  :-

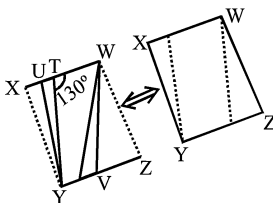
एक आयताकार कागज को दोनों कोनों से मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle x = ?$



- (a) 24° (b) 36°  
(c) 60° (d) 55°

904. WXYZ is a parallelogram which was folded along dotted lines to form rectangle WUYV. The two shaded triangles are the flaps formed after the folding. Given that  $\angle WTY = 130^\circ$ . Find  $\angle ZWX$ .

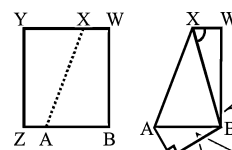
WXYZ एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है जिसे दिए गए बिन्दुओं वाली रेखा से मोड़कर आयत WUYV बनता है तो छायांकित  $\Delta$  भी मोड़े जाते हैं जिसमें  $\angle WTY = 130^\circ$  है। तो  $\angle ZWX = ?$



- (a) 110° (b) 120°  
(c) 130° (d) 135°

905. The figure shows a rectangular piece of paper WYZB that measures 18cm, by 12 cm,  $WX = AZ = 5$ cm, The paper is folded along dotted line XA such that point Y touches point B. If  $\angle WXB$  is  $80^\circ$ , Find area of WXAZB &  $\angle XAZ$

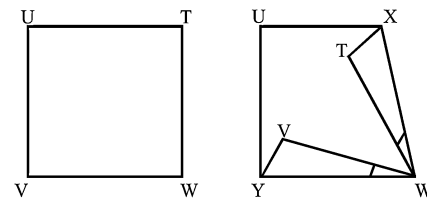
कोई कागज का आयताकार टुकड़ा WYZB जिसकी माप 18cm 12cm है  $(18 \times 12)$ .  $WX = AZ = 5$ cm, कागज को छेदक (XA) रेखा द्वारा मोड़ दिया जाता है जिससे कि Y, B को स्पर्श करता है। यदि  $\angle WXB = 80^\circ$  तो WXAZB व  $\angle XAZ$  का क्षेत्रफल = ?



- (a) 78, 130° (b) 108, 120°  
(c) 138, 130 (d) 138, 110°

906. The figure shows a piece of square paper TUVW folded at two of its corners T & V.  $\angle TXW : \angle TWX = 3 : 1$  &

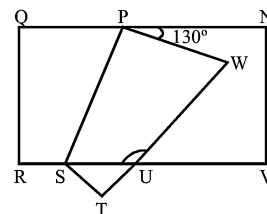
$\angle VWY$  is  $10^\circ$  smaller than  $\angle TWX$ , Find  $\angle TWV$  किसी कागज का वर्गाकार टुकड़ा TUVW मोड़ने के बाद T व V से मोड़ा जाता है  $\angle TXW : \angle TWX = 3 : 1$  व  $\angle VWY$  तो  $\angle TWV = ?$



- (a) 20° (b) 25°  
(c) 12.5° (d) 22.5°

907. A rectangular piece of paper was folded as shown. Find  $\angle SUW$

किसी आयताकार टुकड़े को मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle SUW = ?$



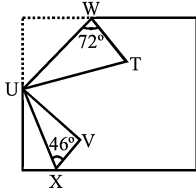
- (a) 71° (b) 128°  
(c) 138° (d) 142°

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908. Two corners of square are folded as shown figure.

Find  $\angle TUV$  :-

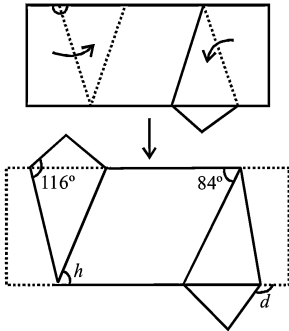
किसी वर्गाकार टुकड़े को मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle TUV = ?$



- (a)  $36^\circ$
- (b)  $46^\circ$
- (c)  $56^\circ$
- (d)  $58^\circ$

909. A rectangular piece of paper is folded along the dotted line as shown. Find  $\angle h + \angle d$  :-

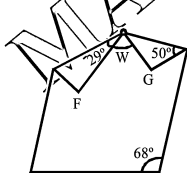
किसी आयताकार टुकड़े को छेदक रेखा के लम्बवत मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle h + \angle d = ?$



- (a)  $96^\circ$
- (b)  $148^\circ$
- (c)  $138^\circ$
- (d)  $120^\circ$

910. In the figure, a piece of paper that is of parallelogram shape is folded at two corners F & G as shown. Find  $\angle w$  :-

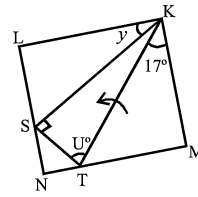
चित्र में, एक कागज का टुकड़ा जो कि सामान्तर चतुर्भुज के आकार का है F व G कोनों से मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle w = ?$



- (a)  $18^\circ$
- (b)  $86^\circ$
- (c)  $76^\circ$
- (d)  $66^\circ$

911. The figure shows a rectangle KMNL being folded along KT.  $\angle TKM = 17^\circ$ ,  $\angle y + \angle j = ?$

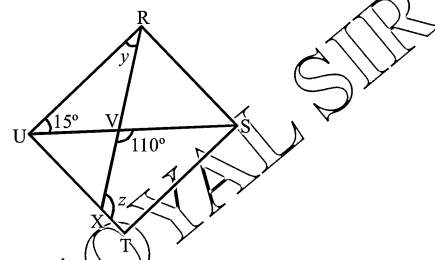
आयत KMNL, KT के लम्बवत मोड़ा जाता है तो  $\angle TKM = 17^\circ$ ,  $\angle y + \angle j = ?$



- (a)  $73^\circ$
- (b)  $129^\circ$
- (c)  $139^\circ$
- (d)  $56^\circ$

912. Given that RSTU is a rhombus, then  $\angle y + \angle z = ?$

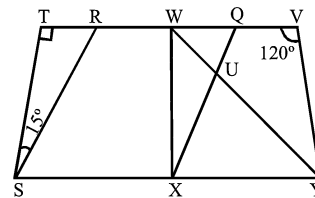
RSTU एक समचतुर्भुज दिया गया है, तो  $\angle y + \angle z = ?$



- (a)  $140^\circ$
- (b)  $120^\circ$
- (c)  $130^\circ$
- (d)  $85^\circ$

913. VWXY & QRSX are rhombuses. Find  $\angle QUW$  :-

VWXY व QRSX दो समचतुर्भुज है, तो  $\angle QUW = ?$

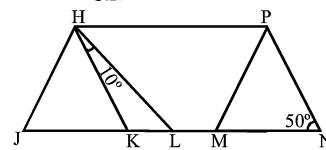


- (a)  $85^\circ$
- (b)  $75^\circ$
- (c)  $65^\circ$
- (d) None

914. In the figure, PHKN & PHJM are parallelograms. Given that

$\angle KHL = 10^\circ$ ,  $\angle PNM = 50^\circ$  & PMN is an isosceles triangles where  $PM = PN$ ,  $\angle HLK = ?$

चित्र में, PHKN व PHJM सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है। दिया है  $\angle KHL = 10^\circ$ ,  $\angle PNM = 50^\circ$  & PMN एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है जिसमें  $PM = PN$   $\angle HLK = ?$

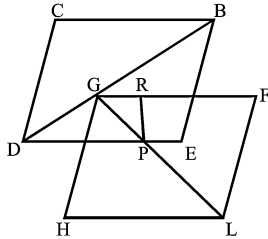


- (a)  $40^\circ$
- (b)  $50^\circ$
- (c)  $45^\circ$
- (d)  $48^\circ$

915. In the figure, BCD is an equilateral triangle BCDE & FGHL are identical rhombuses. Given that BC is parallel to LH,

$\angle GPR = 15^\circ$  &  $BD = FG$ ,  $\angle GPE = ?$

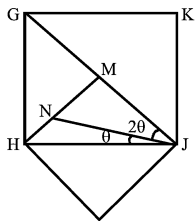
चित्र में, BCD एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है, BCDE व FGHL एक जैसे समचतुर्भुज है।  $BC \parallel LH$ ,  $\angle GPR = 15^\circ$  व  $BD = FG$ ,  $\angle GPE = ?$



- (a)  $115^\circ$
- (b)  $105^\circ$
- (c)  $125^\circ$
- (d)  $120^\circ$

916. The figure two squares GHJK & HLJM,  $\angle NJM$  is twice as larger as  $\angle NJH$ ,  $\angle MNJ = ?$

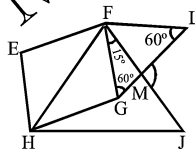
GHJK व HLJM दो वर्ग है,  $\angle NJM$ ,  $\angle NJH$  का दो गुना है,  $\angle MNJ = ?$



- (a)  $60^\circ$
- (b)  $75^\circ$
- (c)  $30^\circ$
- (d) None

917. In the figure, EFGH is a square, LFG is an equilateral  $\Delta$ , what is  $\angle LMJ$ ?

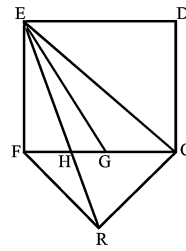
चित्र में EFGH एक वर्ग है, LFG एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है,  $\angle LMJ = ?$



- (a)  $105^\circ$
- (b)  $115^\circ$
- (c)  $120^\circ$
- (d)  $100^\circ$

918. In the figure, CDEF is a square & CBF is an equilateral triangle.  $\angle GEH = 10^\circ$ ,  $\angle CEG = ?$

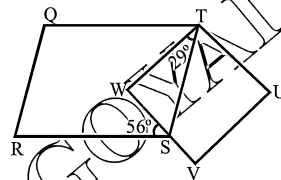
चित्र में, CDEF एक वर्ग है व CBF एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है,  $\angle GEH = 10^\circ$ ,  $\angle CEG = ?$



- (a)  $15^\circ$
- (b)  $10^\circ$
- (c)  $20^\circ$
- (d)  $25^\circ$

919. TUVW is a square, QRST is a parallelogram. Find  $\angle QTW$  :-

TUVW एक वर्ग है, QRST एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है तो  $\angle QTW = ?$

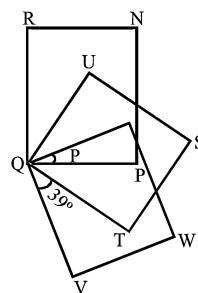


- (a)  $34^\circ$
- (b)  $32^\circ$
- (c)  $44^\circ$
- (d)  $38^\circ$

920. STQU is a square. NPQR & QVWX are similar rectangle which overlap to form  $\angle p$ . Given that  $\angle TQV = 39^\circ$  & that

$\angle UQR = \angle PQU$ , Find  $\angle p$

STQU एक वर्ग है। NPQR व QVWX दो समान आयत है जो अतिच्छादन (overlap) करने पर  $\angle p$  बनाता है।



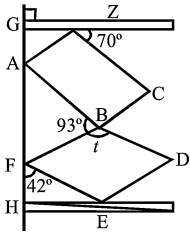
$\angle TQV = 39^\circ$  व  $\angle UQR = \angle PQU$ ,  $\angle p = ?$

- (a)  $5^\circ$
- (b)  $4^\circ$
- (c)  $6^\circ$
- (d)  $7^\circ$

921. In the figure, shows a rhombus & a rectangle lined up between two poles. Find  $\angle t$

चित्र में समचतुर्भुज व एक आयत दो खम्भों के बीच खींचे गए है तो  $\angle t = ?$

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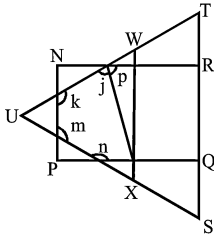


- (a)  $109^\circ$
- (b)  $71^\circ$
- (c)  $99^\circ$
- (d)  $89^\circ$

922. UWX is an equilateral triangle, NPQR is a rectangle & WXTS is a trapezium. UWS & UXT are straight lines if

$\angle p = 70^\circ$ , find  $\angle j + \angle k + \angle m + \angle n$

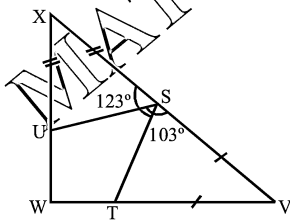
चित्र में, UWX एक समबाहु है। UWS व UXT दो सीधी रेखाएँ है यदि  $\angle p = 70^\circ$  तो  $\angle j + \angle k + \angle m + \angle n$  ?



- (a)  $460^\circ$
- (b)  $470^\circ$
- (c)  $480^\circ$
- (d)  $450^\circ$

923. In the figure, VWX is a triangle. S, T & U are points on the triangle such  $VS = VT$  &  $UX = SX$ . If  $\angle VSU = 103^\circ$  &  $\angle USX = 123^\circ$ ,  $\angle TWU = ?$

चित्र में, VWX एक  $\Delta$  है, S, T व U बिन्दु दिए है तथा  $VS = VT$  व  $UX = SX$  यदि  $\angle VSU = 103^\circ$  व  $\angle USX = 123^\circ$ ,  $\angle TWU = ?$

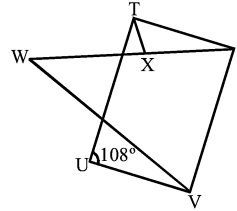


- (a)  $78^\circ$
- (b)  $68^\circ$
- (c)  $88^\circ$
- (d)  $98^\circ$

924. In the figure, STUV is a parallelogram with length of SV 2 times the length of ST. SVW is an equilateral triangle. X is a point on SW such that  $SX = XW$ ,  $\angle TUV$  is  $108^\circ$ .

Find  $\angleXTU$

चित्र में, STUV एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है जिसकी लम्बाई SV, ST के दोगुना है। SVW एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है। X एक बिन्दु है SW पर जिससे  $SX = XW$ ,  $\angle TUV$  is  $108^\circ$  तो  $\angleXTU = ?$

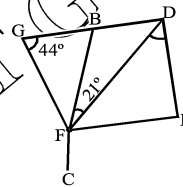


- (a)  $6^\circ$
- (b)  $5^\circ$
- (c)  $4^\circ$
- (d)  $5.5^\circ$

925. In the figure, DEFG is a parallelogram DBG & BFC are straight lines.  $\angle CFG = 148^\circ$ ,  $\angle DGF = 44^\circ$  &  $\angle DFB = 21^\circ$

$\angle EFC + \angle EDF = ?$

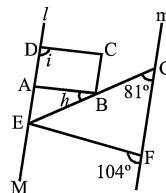
चित्र में, DEFG एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है तथा DBG व BFC दो सीधी रेखाएँ है  $\angle EFC + \angle EDF = ?$



- (a)  $129^\circ$
- (b)  $139^\circ$
- (c)  $128^\circ$
- (d)  $109^\circ$

926. Between two parallel lines l & m ABCD is a parallelogram EFG is a triangle with  $EF \parallel AB$  then  $\angle h + \angle i = ?$

दो रेखाएँ l व m के मध्य ABCD एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज व EFG एक  $\Delta$  है जिसमें  $EF \parallel AB$  है तो  $\angle h + \angle i = ?$

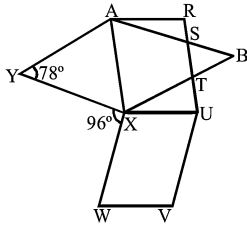


- (a)  $76^\circ$
- (b)  $99^\circ$
- (c)  $79^\circ$
- (d)  $89^\circ$

927. In the figure, RUXA is a rectangle. XYAB is a rhombus &

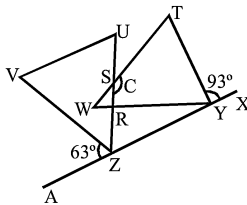
UVWX is a parallelogram.  $\angle XYA = 78^\circ$  &  $\angle WXY = 96^\circ$ ,  $\angle TXU + \angle VXW = ?$

चित्र में, RUXA एक आयत है XYAB एक समचतुर्भुज है तथा UVWX एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है।  $\angle XYA = 78^\circ$  व  $\angle WXY = 96^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle TXU + \angle VXW = ?$



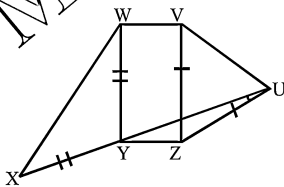
- (a)  $106^\circ$  (b)  $96^\circ$   
 (c)  $116^\circ$  (d)  $100^\circ$

928. In the diagram, YTW & ZUV are equilateral triangles XYZA is a straight line.  $\angle AZV = 63^\circ$  &  $\angle XYT = 93^\circ$ . Find  $\angle c$   
 चित्र में YTW व ZUV दो समबाहु  $\Delta$  है व XYZA एक सीधी रेखा है।  $\angle AZV = 63^\circ$  व  $\angle XYT = 93^\circ$  है तो  $\angle c = ?$



- (a)  $146^\circ$  (b)  $156^\circ$   
 (c)  $140^\circ$  (d)  $136^\circ$

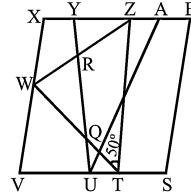
929. VWYZ is a square & UVZ is an equilateral  $\Delta$ . WXY is an isosceles triangle. UYX is a straight line.  
 $\angle ZUY + \angle WXY = ?$   
 VWYZ एक वर्ग है व UVZ एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है, WXY एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है व UYX एक सीधी रेखा है तो  $\angle ZUY + \angle WXY = ?$



- (a)  $52^\circ$  (b)  $52.5^\circ$   
 (c)  $42.5^\circ$  (d)  $50^\circ$

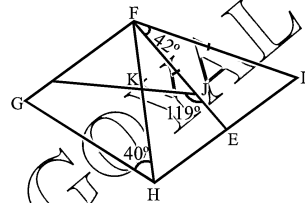
930. SVXB is a parallelogram. UYA & TWZ are triangles  $\angle UYZ = 77^\circ$  &  $\angle ZTW = 50^\circ$ .  
 $\angle TZW + \angle UQW + \angle WRY = ?$

SVXB एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है, UYA व TWZ दो  $\Delta$  है  $\angle UYZ = 77^\circ$  व  $\angle ZTW = 50^\circ$ .  
 $\angle TZW + \angle UQW + \angle WRY = ?$



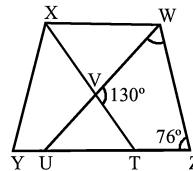
- (a)  $310^\circ$  (b)  $300^\circ$   
 (c)  $320^\circ$  (d)  $210^\circ$

931. DEF is an isosceles triangle. EFGH is a parallelogram & HED is a straight line.  $\angle HKJ = ?$   
 DEF एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है, EFGH एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है व HED एक सीधी रेखा है,  $\angle HKJ = ?$



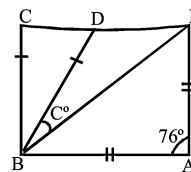
- (a)  $100^\circ$  (b)  $101^\circ$   
 (c)  $102^\circ$  (d)  $104^\circ$

932. In the figure, WXYZ is a trapezium, WVX is an isosceles triangle with  $WV = XV$ . WU & XT are straight lines.  $\angle ZWV = ?$   
 चित्र में, WXYZ एक समलम्ब है, WVX एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है जिसमें  $WV = XV$ . WV व XT दो सीधी रेखाएँ है तो  $\angle ZWV = ?$



- (a)  $49^\circ$  (b)  $39^\circ$   
 (c)  $29^\circ$  (d)  $35^\circ$

933. In the figure,  $AB \parallel DC$  &  $CB \parallel EA$ . Triangles AEB & BCD are isosceles triangles. Find  $\angle i$   
 चित्र में,  $AB \parallel DC$  व  $CB \parallel BA$ , AEB व BCD दो समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है  $\angle i = ?$



- (a)  $24^\circ$  (b)  $34^\circ$   
 (c)  $26^\circ$  (d)  $28^\circ$

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934. EHJM & EGKM are parallelograms & FLK is an isosceles

$\Delta$ . Given that

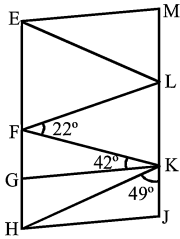
$\angle FKG = 42^\circ, \angle EML = 61^\circ$  &  $\angle HKJ = 49^\circ,$

$\angle GKH = ?$

EHJM व EGKM दो सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है व FLK एक समद्विबाहु

$\Delta$  है,  $\angle FKG = 42^\circ, \angle EML = 61^\circ$  &  $\angle HKJ = 49^\circ,$

$\angle GKH = ?$



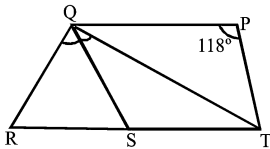
- (a)  $10^\circ$                       (b)  $15^\circ$
- (c)  $11^\circ$                       (d)  $14^\circ$

935. In the figure, PQST is a rhombus & QS = QR,  $\angle TPQ = 118^\circ$

$\angle TQR = ?$

चित्र में, PQST एक समचतुर्भुज है व QS = QR, LTP

$118^\circ, \angle TQR = ?$



- (a)  $67^\circ$                       (b)  $87^\circ$
- (c)  $77^\circ$                       (d)  $56^\circ$

936. In the figure, VWY is a triangle with  $WY = WV$ , while UVWX is a parallelogram & XWY is a straight line. Given

$\angle WXU = 92^\circ, \angle TWY = 145^\circ, \angle UTW = 52^\circ,$

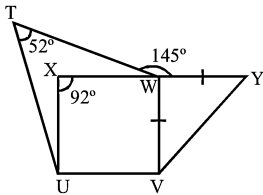
$\angle WVY + \angle TWV = ?$

चित्र में VWY एक  $\Delta$  है जिसमें  $WY = WV$ , जबकि UVWX

एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है व XWY एक सीधी रेखा है। दिय

है-  $\angle WXU = 92^\circ, \angle TWY = 145^\circ, \angle UTW = 52^\circ,$

$\angle WVY + \angle TWV = ?$

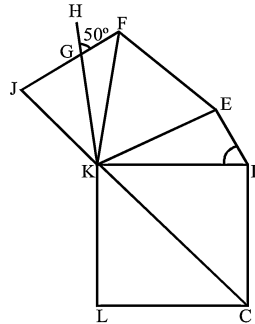


- (a)  $167^\circ$                       (b)  $157^\circ$
- (c)  $166^\circ$                       (d)  $150^\circ$

937. CDKL & EFJK are identical squares. Given that

$\angle FGH = 50^\circ$  & HL is a straight line, Find  $\angle KDE$ .

CDKL व EFJK दो समान वर्ग है,  $\angle FGH = 50^\circ$  व HL एक सीधी रेखा है तो  $\angle KDE = ?$

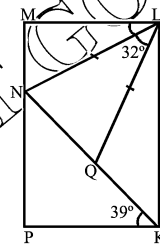


- (a)  $60^\circ$                       (b)  $70^\circ$
- (c)  $50^\circ$                       (d)  $65^\circ$

938. KLMP is a rectangle. Given that QLN is an isosceles triangle. Find  $\angle NLM$

KLMP एक आयत है तथा एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  QLN दिय है

तो  $\angle NLM = ?$



- (a)  $45^\circ$                       (b)  $30^\circ$
- (c)  $35^\circ$                       (d)  $40^\circ$

939. In the figure  $\angle WBF$  is a right angled isosceles triangle.

$WF \parallel YE, \angle DAZ = 49^\circ, \angle BDC = 42^\circ,$

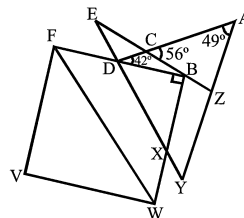
$\angle ZCA = 56^\circ.$

Find  $\angle AYE = ?$

चित्र में LWBF एक लम्ब जो कि समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  में है।

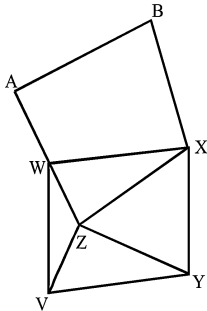
$WF \parallel YE, \angle DAZ = 49^\circ, \angle BDC = 42^\circ, \angle ZCA = 56^\circ.$

तो  $\angle AYE = ?$



- (a)  $34^\circ$                       (b)  $44^\circ$
- (c)  $42^\circ$                       (d)  $46^\circ$

940. In the figure, VWXY is a square, XYZ is an equilateral triangle, XZAB is a rhombus, WX = ZX. Find  $\angle ZAB$  :-  
 चित्र में, VWXY एक वर्ग है, XYZ एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है, XZAB एक समचतुर्भुज है, WX = ZX, तो  $\angle ZAB$  :-=?

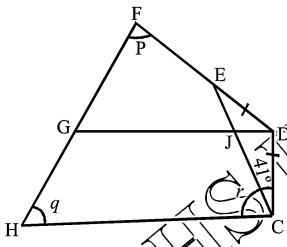


- (a)  $100^\circ$  (b)  $95^\circ$   
 (c)  $105^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$

941. In the figure,  $\angle DCE = 41^\circ$ ,  $DC = DE$  &  $CH \parallel DG$ ,

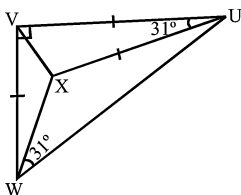
Given that  $\angle r$  is  $\frac{1}{3} \angle p$  &  $\angle r$  is 4 times  $\angle q$ . Find  $\angle r = ?$

चित्र में,  $\angle DCE = 41^\circ$ ,  $DC = DE$  व  $CH \parallel DG$ ,  $\angle r$  is  $\frac{1}{3} \angle p$  व  $\angle r$  is 4 times  $\angle q$ . तो  $\angle r = ?$



- (a)  $32^\circ$  (b)  $42^\circ$   
 (c)  $50^\circ$  (d)  $52^\circ$

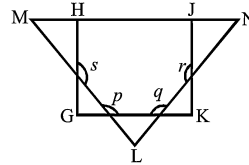
942. In the diagram shown, UVW is a right angled triangle &  $UV = VW = UX$ . Find  $\angle XUW + \angle UXV = ?$   
 चित्र में, UVW एक लम्ब  $\Delta$  है व  $UV = VW = UX$  तो  $\angle XUW + \angle UXV = ?$



- (a)  $88^\circ$  (b)  $89^\circ$   
 (c)  $88.5^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$

943. In the figure, LMN is an equilateral triangle, GHJK is a square & MHJN is a straight line. Find  $\angle p + \angle q + \angle r + \angle s$

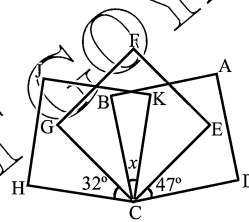
चित्र में, LMN एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है, GHJK एक वर्ग व MHJN एक सीधी रेखा है तो  $\angle p + \angle q + \angle r + \angle s = ?$



- (a)  $540^\circ$  (b)  $720^\circ$   
 (c)  $630^\circ$  (d) None

944. The figure shows three identical squares ABCD, CEFG & CKJH.  $\angle DCE = 47^\circ$  &  $\angle GCH = 32^\circ$ , Find  $\angle x$

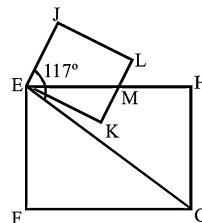
चित्र में तीन एक समान वर्ग ABCD, CEFG व CKJH हैं।  $\angle DCE = 47^\circ$  व  $\angle GCH = 32^\circ$ , तो  $\angle x = ?$



- (a)  $10^\circ$  (b)  $12^\circ$   
 (c)  $11^\circ$  (d)  $13^\circ$

945. The figure shows two squares EFGH & JEKL,  $\angle GEJ = 117^\circ$ ,  $\angle EML - \angle MEK = ?$

चित्र में दो वर्ग EFGH व JEKL,  $\angle GEJ = 117^\circ$  तो  $\angle EML - \angle MEK = ?$

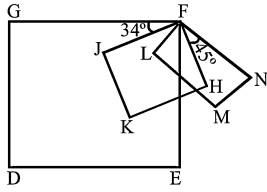


- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $95^\circ$   
 (c)  $100^\circ$  (d)  $108^\circ$

946. The figure shows two squares DEFG & FHKJ & a rectangle LMNF.  $\angle GFJ = 34^\circ$  &  $\angle HFN = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle EFL = ?$

चित्र में दो वर्ग DEFG व FHKJ दर्शाए गए हैं व एक LMNF आयत है,  $\angle GFJ = 34^\circ$  व  $\angle HFN = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle EFL = ?$

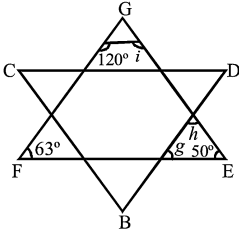
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- (a)  $10^\circ$  (b)  $21^\circ$   
 (c)  $31^\circ$  (d)  $11^\circ$

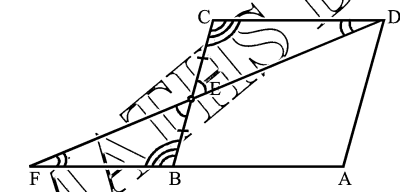
947. The figure is made up of an equilateral triangle BCD & a trapezium EFHJ.  $\angle JHF = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle HFE = 63^\circ$ ,  $\angle FEJ = 50^\circ$   
 $\angle g + \angle h + \angle i = ?$

चित्र में एक समबाहु  $\Delta BCD$  व एक समलम्ब EFHJ बनाया गया है।  $\angle JHF = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle HFE = 63^\circ$ ,  $\angle FEJ = 50^\circ$   
 $\angle g + \angle h + \angle i = ?$



- (a)  $250^\circ$  (b)  $253^\circ$   
 (c)  $157^\circ$  (d)  $257^\circ$

948. ABCD is a parallelogram. E is mid-point of BC. DE & AB are produced to meet at F. Then  
 ABCD एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है। E, BC का मध्यबिन्दु है। DE व AB को F तक बढ़ाया गया है तो



- (a)  $AF^2 = 2AB^2$  (b)  $AF = 2AB$   
 (c)  $AF = \frac{3}{2} AB$  (d)  $AF = 3AB$

949. In parallelogram ABCD, diagonal AC cuts BE at F, BE meet AD at E, Then:-  
 ABCD एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है जिसमें विकर्ण AC, BC को F काटता है। BE, AD को E पर मिलता है तो

- (a)  $EF \times FB = AE \times FC$   
 (b)  $BF \times FA = EF \times FC$   
 (c)  $AE \times FC = BC \times AF$   
 (d)  $AE \times AB = BC \times FB$

950. In trapezium ABCD,  $AB \parallel CD$ , then  $AC^2 + BD^2 = ?$

- एक समलम्ब ABCD में,  $AB \parallel CD$ , तो  $AC^2 + BD^2 = ?$   
 (a)  $BC^2 + AD^2 + 2(BC)(AD)$   
 (b)  $AB^2 + CD^2 + 2(AB)(CD)$   
 (c)  $AB^2 + CD^2 + 2(AD)(BC)$   
 (d)  $BC^2 + AD^2 + 2(AB)(CD)$

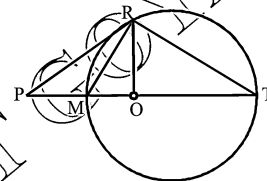
951. ABCD is a parallelogram,  $AB = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $AD = 6\text{cm}$ , Bisector of  $\angle A$  meets DC at E & meet produced BC at F then  $CF = ?$

ABCD एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है। जिसमें  $AB = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $AD = 6\text{cm}$ ,  $\angle A$  का समद्विभाजक DC को E पर मिलता है तथा BC को F पर मिलता है तो  $CF = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 2  
 (c) 6 (d) 8

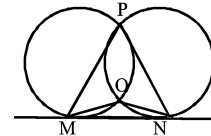
952. PR is a tangent to circle, O is centre of circle, if  $\angle ORT = 40^\circ$ , Find  $\angle TMR = ?$

PR एक वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखा है। 'O' वृत्त का केन्द्र है। यदि  $\angle ORT = 40^\circ$ , तो  $\angle TMR = ?$



- (a)  $40^\circ$  (b)  $50^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $70^\circ$

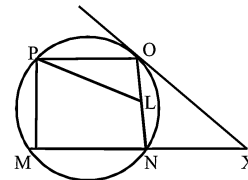
953.  $\angle MPN + \angle MON = ?$   
 $\angle MPN + \angle MON = ?$



- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $180^\circ$  (d)  $160^\circ$

954. MNOP is a square inscribed in a circle of radius, 5cm if L is mid-point of ON, then  $PL = ?$

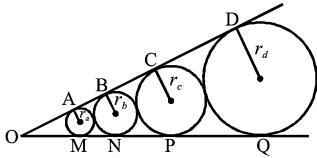
MNOP एक वर्ग जो त्रिज्या 5cm वाले वृत्त के अन्तः में स्थित है यदि L, ON का मध्यबिन्दु है तो  $PL = ?$



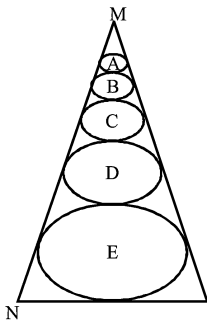
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{125}}{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{125}{2}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{225}$  (d) None



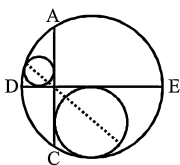
955.  $r_a = 4\text{cm}$   
 $r_c = 9\text{cm}$   
 then  $OD = ?$   
 $r_a = 4\text{cm}$   
 $r_c = 9\text{cm}$   
 तो  $OD = ?$



- (a)  $25\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $18\sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $27\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $27\sqrt{3}$
956. MNO is an isosceles  $\Delta$ , A, B, C, D & E are 5 circles  
 radius of circle A is  $\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}$  & radius of circles C is  
 $2\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}$  then radius of circle E will be:-  
 MNO एक समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है तथा A, B, C, D व E पाँच वृत्त  
 है जिसमें वृत्त A =  $\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$  व वृत्त C =  $2\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$  त्रिज्या माप के  
 है तो वृत्त E की त्रिज्या =?

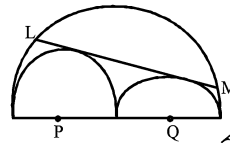


- (a) 4 (b) 8  
 (c)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $8\sqrt{2}$
957. Find the radius of the biggest circle of figure, if chord  
 AC & DE are perpendicular to each other & both  
 smaller circles are tangential to bigger circle & given  
 chords & radii of smaller circles are 1cm & 2cm,  
 centres of all circles lie on a straight line:-  
 चित्र में सबसे बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या बताओ, यदि जीवा AC व  
 DE एक दूसरे पर लम्ब हों व दो लघुवृत्त बड़े वृत्त तो स्पर्श  
 करते हों व दिए गए लघुवृत्त की जीवा व त्रिज्या:- 1cm व  
 2cm सभी वृत्तों का केन्द्र एक सीधी रेखा पर हों।



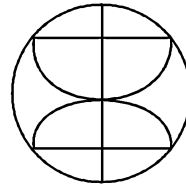
- (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$   
 (c)  $3(\sqrt{2} + 1)$  (d) None

958. In the diagram, the semicircles centred at P & Q are  
 tangent to each other & to the large semicircle &  
 their radii are 6 & 4 respectively. Line LM is tangent  
 to semicircles P & Q, Find LM:-  
 आरेख में, P व Q पर केंद्रित अर्द्धवृत्त एक-दूसरे के और बड़े  
 अर्द्धवृत्त स्पर्शज्या क्रमशः 6 और 4 हैं। रेखा LM, P और Q  
 के लिए स्पर्श रेखा है। LM ज्ञात करें?

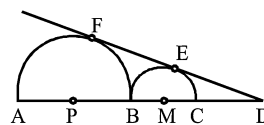


- (a)  $\frac{8\sqrt{114}}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{4\sqrt{114}}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{8\sqrt{114}}{5}$  (d) None

959. Two circles of radius 2 & 3 are inscribed as shown  
 in a circle of radius r, then r equals to:-  
 दो वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 2 व 3 है जैसा कि वृत्त में त्रिज्या r  
 दिखाया गया है, तो  $r = ?$



- (a)  $\sqrt{13}$  (b)  $\sqrt{17}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{5}$  (d) None
960. The figure shows two semicircles with centres P &  
 M. The semicircles are tangent to each other at point  
 B, & DE is tangent to both semicircles at F & E, If  $PB =$   
 $BC = 6$ ,  $ED = ?$   
 चित्र में दो अर्द्धवृत्त जिनका केन्द्र P व M है। दोनों अर्द्धवृत्त  
 एक दूसरे को B पर स्पर्श करते हैं तथा DE दोनों वृत्तों  
 (अर्द्धवृत्तों) को स्पर्श करती है (F व E पर) यदि  $PB = BC =$   
 $6$ ,  $ED = ?$



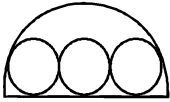
- (a)  $\sqrt{72}$  (b)  $\sqrt{70}$   
 (c) 6 (d)  $5\sqrt{2}$

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961. Three circles each of radius 'r' are inscribed in a semicircle of radius R, then  $\frac{R}{2r} = ?$

तीन वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 'r' है वे किसी अर्धवृत्त जिसकी

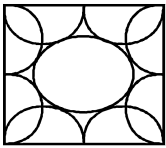
त्रिज्या 'R' के अन्तः में स्थित है, तो  $\frac{R}{2r} = ?$



- (a)  $\sqrt{5} + 1$  (b)  $\sqrt{3} + 1$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$

962. Eight semicircles lie inside the square with side length 2 as shown, what is radius of circle tangent to all of these semicircles?

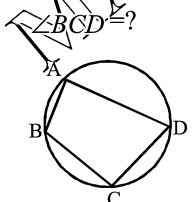
किसी 2cm लम्बाई भुजा वाले एक वर्ग के अन्तः 8 अर्धवृत्त स्थित है, तो सभी अर्धवृत्तों को स्पर्श करने वाली स्पर्श रेखा वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या होगी।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{3}$

963. In the figure,  $\widehat{AB} = 2$ ,  $\widehat{BC} = 3$ ,  $\widehat{CD} = 4$  &  $\widehat{DA} = 6$ . Find  $\angle BCD$

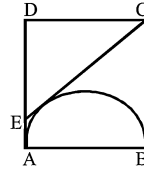
चित्र में,  $\widehat{AB} = 2$ ,  $\widehat{BC} = 3$ ,  $\widehat{CD} = 4$  तो  $\widehat{DA} = 6$ . तो  $\angle BCD = ?$



- (a)  $72^\circ$  (b)  $84^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $96^\circ$

964. Square ABCD has side length 2, A semicircle with diameter AB is constructed inside the square & The tangent to the semicircle from C intersects side AD at E, What is length of CE?

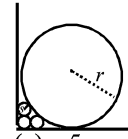
एक स्पर्श जिसकी भुजा 2 है, एक अर्धवृत्त जिसका व्यास AB है वर्ग के अन्तर्गत स्थित है, C से निकलने वाली स्पर्श रेखा (अर्धवृत्त से) AD को E पर काटती है तो CE की लम्बाई = ?



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

965. Three circles of radius 's' are drawn in first quadrant of XY plane. The first circle is tangent to both axes the second is tangent to first circle & the x - axis & third is tangent to the first circle & the y - axis. A circle of radius 'r' > 's' is tangent to both axes & to the second & third circles. What is  $\frac{r}{s} = ?$

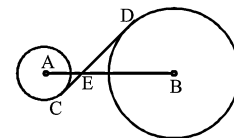
XY के क्षेत्र में तीन वृत्त 's' त्रिज्या वाले पहले चतुर्थांश में खींचे गए हैं। पहला वृत्त दो अक्षों पर, दूसरा वृत्त पहले पर तथा x-अक्ष पर तथा तीसरा पहले वृत्त पर और y-अक्ष पर स्पर्शी हैं। वृत्त ( $r > s$ ) दोनों अक्षों पर तथा दूसरे और तीसरे वृत्तों पर स्पर्शी है।  $\frac{r}{s} = ?$



- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 8 (d) 9

966. Circle with centres A & B have radii 3 & 8 respectively. A common internal tangent intersects the circles at C & D respectively, line AB & CD intersect at E & AE = 5, What is CD?

दो वृत्त जिनका केन्द्र A तथा B है तथा त्रिज्या क्रमशः 3 और 8 है। एक उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखा (आंतरिक) वृत्त को क्रमशः C और D पर प्रतिछेदित करती है। रेखा AB तथा CD बिन्दु E पर काटती है तथा AE = 5, CD ज्ञात कीजिए।

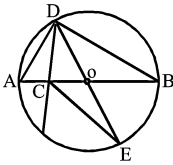


- (a) 13 (b)  $\frac{44}{3}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{221}$  (d)  $\frac{55}{3}$

967. Let AB be a diameter of a circle & C be a point on AB with  $2AC = BC$ . Let D & F be points on the circle such that

$DC \perp AB$  & DE is a second diameter. What is ratio of area of  $\triangle DCE$  to area of  $\triangle ABD$ ?

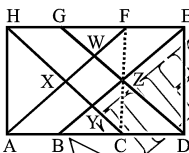
AB एक वृत्त का व्यास है तथा बिन्दु C व्यास AB पर इस प्रकार है  $2AC = BC$ , बिन्दु D तथा F वृत्त पर इस प्रकार कि  $DC \perp AB$  तथा DE एक दूसरा व्यास है। तो त्रिभुज  $\triangle DCE$  तथा  $\triangle ABD$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

968. In rectangle ADEH, points B & C trisect AD & points G & F trisect HE. In addition  $AH = AC = 2$ . What is area of quadrilateral WXYZ shown in figure?

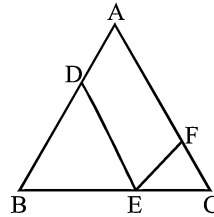
एक आयत ADEH में, बिन्दु B तथा C, AD को समत्रिभाजन और G तथा F, HE को समत्रिभाजन करते हैं। इसके अलावा  $AH = AC = 2$  है। चतुर्भुज WXYZ का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

969. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = AC = 28$  &  $BC = 20$ , points D, E & F are on sides AB, BC & AC respectively such that DE & EF are parallel to AC & AB respectively, what is perimeter of parallelogram ADEF?

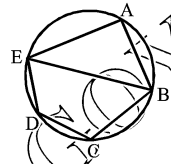
$\triangle ABC$  में,  $AB = AC = 28$  व  $BC = 20$  बिंदु D, E व F क्रमशः भुजाओं AB, BC व AC पर स्थित है।  $DE \parallel AC$  व  $EF \parallel AB$ , तो सामान्तर चतुर्भुज ADEF का परिमाण ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 48 (b) 52  
 (c) 60 (d) 56

970. In the given circle, the diameter  $\overline{EB}$  is parallel to DC & AB is parallel to ED. The angles AEB & ABE are in ratio 4 : 5. What is  $\angle BCD = ?$

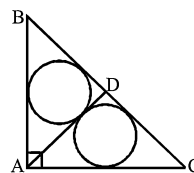
दिए गए वृत्त में, व्यास  $\overline{EB}$ , DC के समांतर व AB, ED के समांतर है, कोण  $\angle AEB$  व  $\angle ABE$  का अनुपात क्रमशः 4 : 5 है।  $\angle BCD = ?$



- (a)  $120^\circ$  (b)  $125^\circ$   
 (c)  $130^\circ$  (d)  $135^\circ$

971. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 10$  & D is midpoint of BC. What is sum of radii of circles inscribed in  $\triangle ADB$  &  $\triangle ADC$ ?

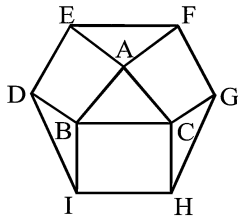
त्रिभुज  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $AC = 8$ ,  $BC = 10$  तथा D BC पर एक मध्य बिन्दु है। त्रिभुज  $\triangle ADB$  तथा  $\triangle ADC$  में बनाए गए सभी वृत्तों की त्रिज्या का योग ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $\frac{11}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{17}{6}$  (d) 3

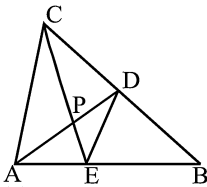
972. Equilateral  $\triangle ABC$  has side length 1 & squares ABDE, BCHI & CAFG lie outside the triangle. What is area of hexagon DEFGHI?

समबाहु त्रिभुज  $\triangle ABC$  की भुजा 1 है तथा वर्ग ABDE, BCHI व CAFG त्रिभुज के बाहर स्थित है। तो षट्भुज DEFGHI का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{12+3\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{9}{2}$   
 (c)  $3+\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{6+3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

973. In  $\triangle ABC$ , medians  $AD$  &  $CF$  intersect at  $P$ ,  $PE = 1.5$ ,  $PD = 2$  &  $DE = 2.5$ . What is area of  $AEDC$ ?  $\triangle ABC$  माधिका  $AD$  व  $CF$  को  $P$  पर काटती है, व  $PE = 1.5$ ,  $PD = 2$  व  $DE = 2.5$ ।  $AEDC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 13 (b) 13.5  
 (c) 14 (d) 14.5

974. Triangle  $ABC$  has side lengths  $AB = 12$ ,  $BC = 24$  &  $AC = 18$ . The line through incentre of  $\triangle ABC$  parallel to  $BC$  intersect  $AB$  at  $M$  &  $AC$  at  $N$ . What is perimeter of  $\triangle AMN$ ?

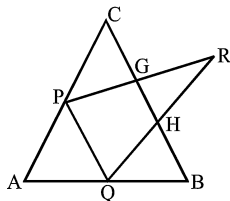
$\triangle ABC$  कि भुजा की लम्बाई  $AB = 12$ ,  $BC = 24$  व  $AC = 18$  है। एक रेखा जो  $\triangle ABC$  के अंतः-केन्द्र से जाती है और  $BC$  के समान्तर है तथा  $AB$  को  $M$  पर व  $AC$  को  $N$  पर काटती है। तो  $\triangle AMN$  का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 27 (b) 30  
 (c) 42 (d) 36

975. In the given figure,  $P$  &  $Q$  are the mid points of  $AC$  &  $AB$ . Also,  $PG = GR$  &  $HQ = HR$ . What is ratio of area of

$\triangle PQR$  : area of  $\triangle ABC$  ?

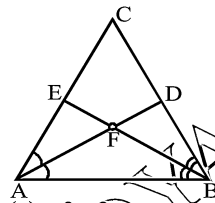
दिए गए चित्र में,  $P$  &  $Q$  क्रमशः  $AC$  व  $AB$  के मध्य बिंदु हैं, और  $PG = GR$  व  $HQ = HR$ । त्रिभुज  $\triangle PQR$  के क्षेत्रफल तथा  $\triangle ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{3}$

976. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = 7$  &  $CA = 8$ , point  $D$  lies on  $BC$  &  $AD$  bisects  $\angle BAC$ . Point  $E$  lies on  $AC$  &  $BE$  bisects  $\angle ABC$ . The bisectors intersect at  $F$ . What is ratio  $AF : FD$ ?

$\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = 7$  व  $CA = 8$ , बिन्दु  $D$   $BC$  पर स्थित है तथा  $AD$  कोण  $\angle BAC$  को द्विविभाजित करता है। बिन्दु  $E$ ,  $AC$  पर स्थित है तथा कोण  $\angle ABC$  को  $BE$  द्विविभाजित करती है।



- (a) 3 : 2 (b) 5 : 3  
 (c) 2 : 1 (d) 7 : 3

977. Triangle  $ABC$  has  $AC = 3$ ,  $BC = 4$  &  $AB = 5$ , point  $D$  is on  $AB$  &  $CD$  bisects the right angle. The inscribed circles of

$\triangle ADC$  &  $\triangle BCD$  have radii  $r_a$  &  $r_b$ . Then what is  $\frac{r_a}{r_b} = ?$

त्रिभुज  $ABC$  में  $AC = 3$ ,  $BC = 4$  व  $AB = 5$ , बिन्दु  $D$   $AB$  पर स्थित है व  $CD$  समकोण को द्विविभाजित करता है।  $\triangle ADC$  में व  $\triangle BCD$  में बनाए गए वृत्तों की त्रिज्या  $r_a$  व

$r_b$  है। तो  $\frac{r_a}{r_b}$  ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{1}{28}(10-\sqrt{2})$  (b)  $\frac{1}{14}(10-\sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{28}(10-\sqrt{2})$  (d)  $\frac{3}{56}(10-\sqrt{2})$

978. In right  $\triangle ABC$ , the hypotenuse  $AB = 5$  leg  $AC = 3$ .

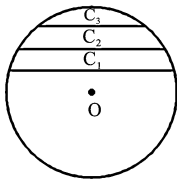
The bisector of angle  $A$  meets opposite side in  $A_1$ . A second right triangle  $PQR$  is constructed with hypotenuse  $PQ = A_1B$  & leg  $PR = A_1C$ . If the bisector of angle  $P$  meets the opposite side in  $P_1$ . Then length of  $PP_1$  :-

समकोण  $\triangle ABC$  में, कर्ण  $AB = 5$ , भुजा  $AC = 3$  है।  $A$  का समद्विभाजक  $A_1$  को उल्टी दिशा में मिलता है। एक दूसरा समकोण  $\triangle PQR$  है जिसमें कर्ण  $PQ = A_1B$  व भुजा  $PR = A_1C$  है। यदि  $P$  का समद्विभाजक  $P_1$  को उल्टी दिशा में मिलता है तो  $PP_1$  की लम्बाई = ?

- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

979. Let  $C_1, C_2$  &  $C_3$  be three parallel chords of a circle on the same side of center. The distance between  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  is same as the distance between  $C_2$  &  $C_3$  the lengths of chords are 20, 16 & 8. Then radius of circle is:-

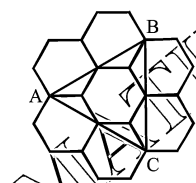
माना  $C_1, C_2$  व  $C_3$  तीन जीवाएँ हैं जो किसी वृत्त के केन्द्र की एक ही दिशा में स्थित हैं।  $C_1$  व  $C_2$  की दूरी  $C_2$  व  $C_3$  की बीच की दूरी के समान है, व जीवाओं की लम्बाई क्रमशः 20 व 16 व 8 है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या = ?



- (a) 12 (b)  $4\sqrt{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{65}}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{22}}{2}$

980. Six regular hexagons surround a regular hexagon of side length 1 as shown, what is area of  $\triangle ABC$ ?

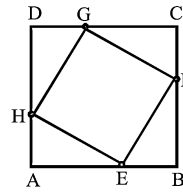
छः समान षट्कोण किसी षट्कोण आकृति के चारों तरफ सटे हैं तथा षट्कोण आकृति की एक भुजा 1cm है तो  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



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

981. Square EFGH has one vertex on each side of square ABCD. Point E is on AB with  $AE = 7EB$ . What is ratio of area of EFGH to area of ABCD?

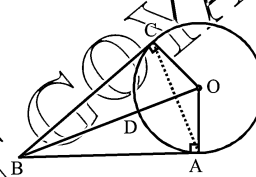
वर्ग EFGH का प्रत्येक कोना वर्ग ABCD की भुजाओं को स्पर्श करता है। AB पर बिन्दु E, जिससे कि  $AE = 7EB$  है। तो EFGH का क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ABCD के क्षेत्रफल के अनुपात के साथ ज्ञात करो



- (a)  $\frac{49}{64}$  (b)  $\frac{25}{32}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}$

982. Points A & C lie on a circle centred at O each of BA & BC are tangent to the circle &  $\triangle ABC$  is equilateral. The circle intersects BO at D.  $BD : BO = ?$

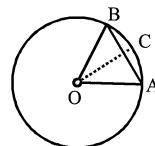
किसी O केन्द्र वाले वृत्त पर बिन्दु A व C हैं। तथा AB व BC वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं व  $\triangle ABC$  एक समकोण  $\triangle$  है। वृत्त Bo को D पर काटता है। तो  $BD : BO = ?$



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

983. Points A & B are on a circle of radius 5 &  $AB = 6$ . Point C is midpoint of the minor arc AB. What is length of segment AC.

किसी 5cm त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त पर बिन्दु A व B हैं,  $AB = 6$ cm बिन्दु C लघु चाप का मध्यबिन्दु है, तो खंड AC की लम्बाई ज्ञात करो:-



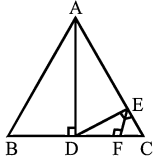
- (a)  $\sqrt{10}$  (b)  $\sqrt{14}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{15}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{2}$

984. In the figure ABC is an equilateral triangle &  $AD \perp BC$ ,

$DE \perp AC$  &  $EF \perp BC$ . If  $EF = \sqrt{3}$ , then length of side of the triangle ABC is:-

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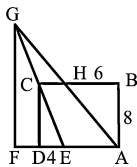
चित्र में  $\triangle ABC$  एक समबाहु  $\triangle$  है व  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $DE \perp AC$   $EF \perp BC$  है। यदि  $EF = \sqrt{3}$ , तो त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा की लम्बाई ज्ञात करो:-



- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b) 8  
(c) 4 (d) 9

985. In rectangle ABCD, we have  $AB = 8$ ,  $BC = 9$ , H is on BC with  $BH = 6$ , E is on AD with  $DE = 4$ . Line EC intersects line AH at G & F is on line AD with  $GF \perp AF$ . Find the length of GF.

आयत ABCD में,  $AB = 8$ ,  $BC = 9$ , H, BC पर स्थित है, तथा  $BH = 6$  है। E, AD पर स्थित है तथा  $DE = 4$  है। रेखा EC, रेखा AH को G पर काटती है तथा F, AD पर स्थित है तथा  $GF \perp AF$  है। तो GF की लम्बाई ज्ञात करो।



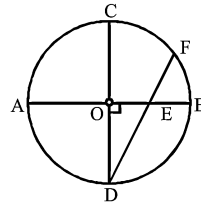
- (a) 16 (b) 20  
(c) 24 (d) 28

986. Two parallel chords in a circle have lengths 10 & 14 & the distance between them is 6. The chord parallel to these chords & midway between them is of length  $\sqrt{m}$  where m is ?

दो सामान्तर जीवाएं जिनकी लम्बाई 10 व 14 व उनके बीच की दूरी 06 है (6). जीवा, उन जीवाओं के सामान्तर है तथा उनके बीच की दूरी  $\sqrt{m}$  है तो  $m = ?$

- (a)  $\sqrt{184}$  (b) 184  
(c) 156 (d) 168

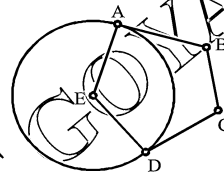
987. In the figure AB & CD are diameters of the circle with center O,  $AB \perp CD$  & chord DF intersects AB at E, if  $DE = 6$  &  $EF = 2$ . Then area of circle is:-  
चित्र में AB व CD किसी O केन्द्र वाले वृत्त का व्यास है। तथा  $AB \perp CD$  व जीवा DF, AB को E पर प्रतिच्छेद करती है यदि  $DE = 6$  व  $EF = 2$  है तो वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $23\pi$  (b)  $24\pi$   
(c)  $\frac{49\pi}{2}$  (d)  $25\pi$

988. Given regular pentagon ABCDE a circle can be drawn that is tangent to DC at D & to AB at A. The number of degrees in minor arc AD is:-

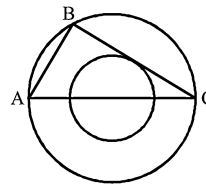
दिए गए पंचभुज ABCDE में एक वृत्त इस प्रकार खींचा गया है जिससे स्पर्श रेखा DC को D पर व AB को A पर स्पर्श करता है। तो लघु चाप AB में डिग्री की संख्या ज्ञात करो:



- (a) 72 (b) 108  
(c) 144 (d) 135

989. The ratio of the radii of two concentric circles is 1 : 3. If AC is a diameter of the larger circle, BC is a chord of the larger circle that is tangent to the smaller circle &  $AB = 12$ , then radius of larger circle is:-

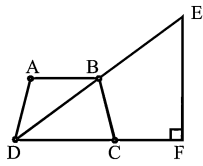
दो समकेन्द्रक वृत्तों की त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 1 : 3 है। यदि AC दीर्घ वृत्त का व्यास हो व BC दीर्घ वृत्त की जीवा हो, जो कि लघु वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखा है व  $AB = 12$ , तो दीर्घ वृत्त की त्रिज्या = ?



- (a) 13 (b) 18  
(c) 21 (d) 24

990. In the figure, ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid with side lengths  $AD = BC = 5$ ,  $AB = 4$ ,  $DC = 10$ . The point C is an DF & B is the midpoint of hypotenuse DE in right triangle DEF. Then  $CF = ?$

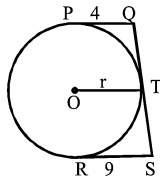
चित्र में, ABCD एक दो समान भुजाओं वाला समलम्ब है, जिसकी भुजाएं  $AD = BC = 5$ ,  $AB = 4$ ,  $DC = 10$  है तथा बिन्दु C, DF पर व B, कर्ण DE का मध्यबिन्दु है जो समकोण  $\triangle DEF$  में स्थित है तो  $CF = ?$



- (a) 3.5 (b) 3.25  
(c) 3.75 (d) 4.0

991. In the adjoining figure PQ & RS are parallel tangents to a circle of radius  $r$  with P & Q the points of tangency. QTS is a third tangent with T as a point of tangency. If  $PQ = 4$  &  $RS = 9$ , then  $r$  is:-

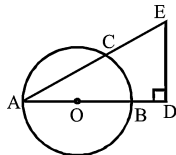
दिए गए चित्र में PQ व RS दो सामान्तर स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं जो कि वृत्त की त्रिज्या ' $r$ ' व P व Q वृत्त के स्पर्श बिन्दुओं को दर्शाते हैं। QTS एक तीसरी स्पर्श रेखा है जिसका स्पर्श बिन्दु T है। यदि  $PQ = 4$  व  $RS = 9$  है, तो  $r = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{25}{6}$  (b) 6  
(c)  $\frac{25}{4}$  (d) can't determine

992. The diameter AB of a circle of radius 2 is extended to a point D outside the circle so that  $BD = 3$ , point E is chosen so that  $ED = 5$  & line ED is perpendicular to line AD. Segment AE intersects circle at a point C between A & E. What is the area of  $\Delta ABC$ ?

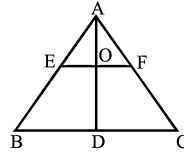
किसी AB व्यास वाले वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2cm है जो कि बढ़ाए जाने पर बिन्दु D को वृत्त के बाहरी भाग पर है स्पर्श करती है तो  $BD = 3$ , बिन्दु E व  $ED = 5$  व रेखा  $ED \perp AD$  खंड AE वृत्त को C पर काटता है जो कि A व E के बीच स्थित है तो  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\frac{120}{37}$  (b)  $\frac{140}{37}$   
(c)  $\frac{140}{39}$  (d)  $\frac{145}{39}$

993. In the  $\Delta ABC$ , the ratio of angles A, B & C is 3 : 2 : 1,  $AD \perp BC$  &  $EF \parallel BC$ , EF & AD intersect at O. If  $EO = OD$ , then ratio of OF : BC is:-

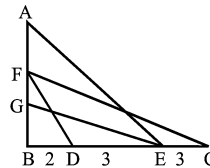
$\Delta ABC$  में A, B व C का अनुपात क्रमशः 3 : 2 : 1 है  $AD \perp BC$  व  $EF \parallel BC$ , EF, AD को O पर प्रतिच्छेद करता है। यदि  $EO = OD$  तो  $OF : BC = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4(1+\sqrt{3})}$  (b)  $\frac{27(2-\sqrt{3})}{32}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

994. In the given figure,  $CF \parallel GE$  &  $DF \parallel EA$ ,  $BG = 1$ ,  $BD = 2$  &  $DE = EC = 3$ . Find ratio of areas of  $\Delta BGE$  &  $\Delta ABE$

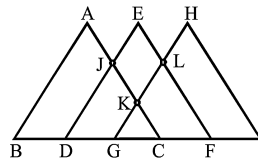
चित्र में,  $CF \parallel GE$  और  $DF \parallel EA$  है  $BG = 1$ ,  $BD = 2$  और  $DE = EC = 3$  है तो  $\Delta BGE$  और  $\Delta ABE$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करो:-



- (a) 1 : 8 (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 1 : 3 (d) 2 : 5

995. In the figure, ABC, DEF & GHI are equilateral triangles having same area. It is also given that  $BD = DG = GC$ . Find ratio of the area of figure EJKL to area of figure AKHIBA.

चित्र में, ABC, DEF व GHI तीन समबाहु  $\Delta$  हैं, जिनका क्षेत्रफल समान है तथा  $BD = DG = GC$  है तो आकृति EJKL व आकृति AKHIBA बीच का अनुपात ज्ञात करो ?

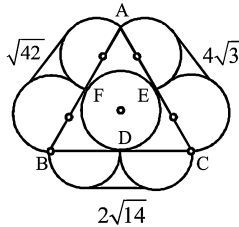


- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{17}$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{19}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{11}$

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996. In the figure, incircle of  $\Delta ABC$  is tangent at points D, E & F.  $2\sqrt{14}$ ,  $4\sqrt{3}$  &  $\sqrt{42}$  are the lengths of common tangents to semicircles of diameters (BD, CD), (CE, AE) & (AF, BF) respectively. AE & AF radius  $r_1$ , AE & AF radius  $r_2$ , CE & CD radius  $r_3$ , then radius of incircle is :-

चित्र में  $\Delta ABC$  के अन्तः एक वृत्त है जो कि  $\Delta$  को D, E व F स्पर्श रेखा के अंतर्गत स्पर्श करता है।  $2\sqrt{14}$ ,  $4\sqrt{3}$  व  $\sqrt{42}$  वे उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखाएं हो जो अर्धवृत्तों जिनका व्यास (BD, CD), (CE, AE) व (AF, BF) को स्पर्श करती हो। AE व AF की त्रिज्या ' $r_1$ ', AE व AF की त्रिज्या ' $r_2$ ', CE व CD की त्रिज्या ' $r_3$ ' है, तो अन्तः वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करो।



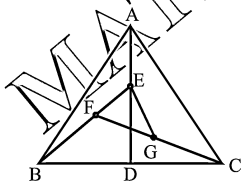
- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) None

997. In  $\Delta ABC$ , D is mid point of side BC, E is the mid point of AD, F is mid point of BE & G is mid point of FC. Then

$$\frac{\text{area } \Delta EFG}{\text{area } \Delta ABC} = ?$$

$\Delta ABC$  में, D, BC का मध्यबिन्दु व E, AD का मध्यबिन्दु व F, BE का मध्यबिन्दु है तथा G, FC का मध्य बिन्दु है तो

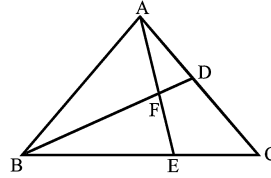
$$\frac{\text{area } \Delta EFG}{\text{area } \Delta ABC} = ?$$



- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{16}$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$

998. In  $\Delta ABC$ , E is mid point of BC while F is mid point of AE & BF meets AC at D as shown. If area of  $\Delta ABC = 48$ . Find area of  $\Delta AFD$ .

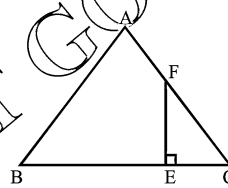
$\Delta ABC$  में, E, BC का मध्य-बिन्दु F, AE का मध्य बिन्दु व BF, AC को D पर मिलता है यदि  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल = 48 है तो  $\Delta AFD$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो



- (a) 16
- (b) 12
- (c) 4
- (d) 6

999. A triangle has sides that measures 13, 14 & 15. A line perpendicular to side of measure 14 divides the interior of triangle into two regions of equal area. Find measure of segment of perpendicular that lies within triangle.

किसी  $\Delta$  की भुजाएं क्रमशः 13, 14 व 15 है। एक रेखा भुजा जिसकी माप 14 है उसके लम्ब है। को  $\Delta$  के उस भाग को माप ज्ञात करो जो  $\Delta$  के अन्दर लम्ब है।

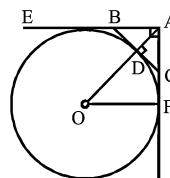


- (a)  $2\sqrt{7}$
- (b)  $4\sqrt{7}$
- (c) 12
- (d)  $4\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$

1000. A circle O is tangent to the hypotenuse BC of isosceles right

$\Delta ABC$ . AB & AC are extended & are tangent to circle O at E & F respectively as shown. The area of triangle is  $X^2$ . Find area of circle.

कोई 'O' केन्द्र वाला वृत्त है तथा उसकी स्पर्श रेखा BC की स्पर्श रेखा बिन्दु E व पर है।  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल =  $X^2$  है तो वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\pi X^2(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$
- (b)  $(3 + 2\sqrt{2})X^2$
- (c)  $\pi X^2(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$
- (d) None



GEOMETRY ANSWER - KEY

1. (c)	51. (b)	101. (d)	151. (d)	201. (d)	251. (a)	301. (c)	351. (d)	401. (b)	451. (a)
2. (b)	52. (a)	102. (c)	152. (a)	202. (c)	252. (a)	302. (d)	352. (d)	402. (a)	452. (a)
3. (a)	53. (b)	103. (d)	153. (a)	203. (c)	253. (a)	303. (a)	353. (d)	403. (b)	453. (b)
4. (d)	54. (a)	104. (d)	154. (b)	204. (a)	254. (b)	304. (d)	354. (c)	404. (b)	454. (a)
5. (a)	55. (b)	105. (a)	155. (b)	205. (d)	255. (a)	305. (d)	355. (c)	405. (a)	455. (b)
6. (d)	56. (c)	106. (c)	156. (c)	206. (c)	256. (a)	306. (c)	356. (a)	406. (c)	456. (c)
7. (a)	57. (b)	107. (c)	157. (c)	207. (d)	257. (b)	307. (a)	357. (a)	407. (b)	457. (a)
8. (d)	58. (b)	108. (d)	158. (a)	208. (c)	258. (a)	308. (c)	358. (a)	408. (c)	458. (b)
9. (d)	59. (c)	109. (a)	159. (b)	209. (b)	259. (c)	309. (b)	359. (a)	409. (b)	459. (b)
10. (b)	60. (a)	110. (c)	160. (b)	210. (d)	260. (b)	310. (c)	360. (b)	410. (a)	460. (b)
11. (d)	61. (d)	111. (a)	161. (c)	211. (b)	261. (c)	311. (d)	361. (d)	411. (d)	461. (b)
12. (a)	62. (d)	112. (d)	162. (a)	212. (b)	262. (b)	312. (a)	362. (c)	412. (b)	462. (b)
13. (c)	63. (d)	113. (c)	163. (a)	213. (c)	263. (c)	313. (c)	363. (b)	413. (a)	463. (a)
14. (*)	64. (a)	114. (a)	164. (d)	214. (a)	264. (b)	314. (b)	364. (b)	414. (a)	464. (b)
15. (*)	65. (c)	115. (d)	165. (c)	215. (b)	265. (b)	315. (a)	365. (a)	415. (a)	465. (b)
16. (*)	66. (a)	116. (c)	166. (b)	216. (a)	266. (b)	316. (d)	366. (c)	416. (d)	466. (b)
17. (*)	67. (a)	117. (d)	167. (a)	217. (b)	267. (b)	317. (c)	367. (a)	417. (d)	467. (d)
18. (*)	68. (a)	118. (d)	168. (b)	218. (a)	268. (d)	318. (a)	368. (d)	418. (d)	468. (a)
19. (*)	69. (a)	119. (d)	169. (b)	219. (d)	269. (b)	319. (c)	369. (d)	419. (c)	469. (a)
20. (*)	70. (b)	120. (d)	170. (d)	220. (c)	270. (d)	320. (d)	370. (c)	420. (c)	470. (a)
21. (*)	71. (c)	121. (d)	171. (c)	221. (a)	271. (b)	321. (a)	371. (b)	421. (d)	471. (c)
22. (*)	72. (c)	122. (b)	172. (c)	222. (b)	272. (d)	322. (b)	372. (a)	422. (c)	472. (a)
23. (*)	73. (b)	123. (c)	173. (c)	223. (b)	273. (a)	323. (a)	373. (c)	423. (a)	473. (c)
24. (a)	74. (b)	124. (b)	174. (c)	224. (a)	274. (c)	324. (b)	374. (c)	424. (b)	474. (b)
25. (a)	75. (a)	125. (b)	175. (d)	225. (c)	275. (c)	325. (c)	375. (c)	425. (c)	475. (b)
26. (a)	76. (c)	126. (b)	176. (a)	226. (d)	276. (c)	326. (b)	376. (c)	426. (a)	476. (b)
27. (c)	77. (a)	127. (c)	177. (d)	227. (c)	277. (b)	327. (c)	377. (a)	427. (c)	477. (b)
28. (a)	78. (b)	128. (c)	178. (d)	228. (d)	278. (b)	328. (c)	378. (d)	428. (b)	478. (c)
29. (c)	79. (d)	129. (d)	179. (a)	229. (a)	279. (c)	329. (a)	379. (d)	429. (a)	479. (a)
30. (b)	80. (d)	130. (a)	180. (a)	230. (b)	280. (d)	330. (d)	380. (d)	430. (c)	480. (c)
31. (a)	81. (d)	131. (a)	181. (b)	231. (d)	281. (c)	331. (d)	381. (d)	431. (c)	481. (c)
32. (d)	82. (b)	132. (d)	182. (d)	232. (a)	282. (c)	332. (d)	382. (b)	432. (c)	482. (d)
33. (b)	83. (a)	133. (b)	183. (a)	233. (c)	283. (d)	333. (a)	383. (d)	433. (a)	483. (b)
34. (d)	84. (a)	134. (c)	184. (b)	234. (c)	284. (c)	334. (b)	384. (c)	434. (c)	484. (d)
35. (a)	85. (b)	135. (d)	185. (c)	235. (c)	285. (b)	335. (b)	385. (d)	435. (b)	485. (b)
36. (d)	86. (a)	136. (a)	186. (c)	236. (b)	286. (d)	336. (a)	386. (d)	436. (a)	486. (a)
37. (a)	87. (b)	137. (c)	187. (b)	237. (d)	287. (a)	337. (b)	387. (c)	437. (c)	487. (c)
38. (c)	88. (a)	138. (b)	188. (b)	238. (d)	288. (c)	338. (c)	388. (c)	438. (c)	488. (b)
39. (d)	89. (c)	139. (a)	189. (c)	239. (d)	289. (b)	339. (b)	389. (a)	439. (c)	489. (d)
40. (b)	90. (c)	140. (c)	190. (d)	240. (a)	290. (a)	340. (b)	390. (a)	440. (a)	490. (d)
41. (a)	91. (a)	141. (c)	191. (d)	241. (d)	291. (d)	341. (b)	391. (d)	441. (d)	491. (a)
42. (b)	92. (d)	142. (a)	192. (a)	242. (c)	292. (d)	342. (c)	392. (a)	442. (a)	492. (b)
43. (c)	93. (a)	143. (b)	193. (a)	243. (a)	293. (d)	343. (a)	393. (d)	443. (a)	493. (a)
44. (d)	94. (d)	144. (d)	194. (c)	244. (a)	294. (d)	344. (b)	394. (d)	444. (a)	494. (c)
45. (c)	95. (c)	145. (a)	195. (d)	245. (a)	295. (d)	345. (b)	395. (b)	445. (a)	495. (b)
46. (b)	96. (c)	146. (a)	196. (b)	246. (b)	296. (c)	346. (c)	396. (b)	446. (c)	496. (b)
47. (d)	97. (b)	147. (a)	197. (a)	247. (a)	297. (d)	347. (c)	397. (d)	447. (b)	497. (d)
48. (a)	98. (c)	148. (a)	198. (b)	248. (b)	298. (c)	348. (d)	398. (b)	448. (d)	498. (a)
49. (a)	99. (b)	149. (c)	199. (b)	249. (b)	299. (a)	349. (a)	399. (c)	449. (a)	499. (c)
50. (a)	100. (a)	150. (b)	200. (c)	250. (b)	300. (d)	350. (c)	400. (b)	450. (a)	500. (a)

GEOMETRY ANSWER - KEY

501. (b)	551. (a)	601. (b)	651. (b)	701. (d)	751. (d)	801. (b)	851. (c)	901. (d)	951. (a)
502. (a)	552. (d)	602. (b)	652. (a)	702. (b)	752. (b)	802. (c)	852. (c)	902. (d)	952. (b)
503. (a)	553. (d)	603. (c)	653. (d)	703. (b)	753. (b)	803. (b)	853. (a)	903. (c)	953. (c)
504. (a)	554. (b)	604. (c)	654. (d)	704. (b)	754. (a)	804. (b)	854. (b)	904. (c)	954. (b)
505. (c)	555. (b)	605. (b)	655. (c)	705. (d)	755. (a)	805. (a)	855. (b)	905. (c)	955. (c)
506. (d)	556. (c)	606. (a)	656. (d)	706. (d)	756. (a)	806. (b)	856. (b)	906. (a)	956. (b)
507. (d)	557. (b)	607. (c)	657. (c)	707. (a)	757. (b)	807. (c)	857. (a)	907. (b)	957. (b)
508. (a)	558. (a)	608. (b)	658. (d)	708. (c)	758. (b)	808. (b)	858. (c)	908. (c)	958. (a)
509. (c)	559. (d)	609. (c)	659. (b)	709. (a)	759. (a)	809. (c)	859. (c)	909. (b)	959. (a)
510. (d)	560. (c)	610. (d)	660. (a)	710. (d)	760. (d)	810. (d)	860. (a)	910. (b)	960. (a)
511. (d)	561. (b)	611. (c)	661. (c)	711. (b)	761. (c)	811. (c)	861. (a)	911. (b)	961. (b)
512. (b)	562. (c,d)	612. (b)	662. (b)	712. (c)	762. (a)	812. (b)	862. (a)	912. (a)	962. (b)
513. (a)	563. (c)	613. (c)	663. (c)	713. (b)	763. (a)	813. (a)	863. (b)	913. (b)	963. (d)
514. (c)	564. (c)	614. (d)	664. (d)	714. (c)	764. (d)	814. (c)	864. (c)	914. (a)	964. (d)
515. (b)	565. (a)	615. (b)	665. (d)	715. (b)	765. (a)	815. (a)	865. (d)	915. (d)	965. (d)
516. (b)	566. (c)	616. (a)	666. (b)	716. (a)	766. (b)	816. (b)	866. (d)	916. (a)	966. (b)
517. (b)	567. (a)	617. (a)	667. (a)	717. (c)	767. (a)	817. (b)	867. (b)	917. (a)	967. (c)
518. (c)	568. (b)	618. (a)	668. (b)	718. (c)	768. (a)	818. (b)	868. (c)	918. (a)	968. (a)
519. (c)	569. (c)	619. (c)	669. (b)	719. (c)	769. (a)	819. (b)	869. (c)	919. (a)	969. (d)
520. (a)	570. (*)	620. (a)	670. (c)	720. (a)	770. (c)	820. (b)	870. (a)	920. (c)	970. (c)
521. (c)	571. (b)	621. (c)	671. (c)	721. (a)	771. (d)	821. (b)	871. (a)	921. (a)	971. (c)
522. (b)	572. (c)	622. (b)	672. (a)	722. (a)	772. (b)	822. (a)	872. (a)	922. (b)	972. (d)
523. (a)	573. (b)	623. (b)	673. (c)	723. (c)	773. (d)	823. (b)	873. (d)	923. (c)	973. (b)
524. (a)	574. (c)	624. (a)	674. (c)	724. (a)	774. (a)	824. (a)	874. (c)	924. (a)	974. (b)
525. (b)	575. (c)	625. (b)	675. (b)	725. (a)	775. (a)	825. (a)	875. (c)	925. (a)	975. (a)
526. (b)	576. (a)	626. (b)	676. (c)	726. (d)	776. (d)	826. (c)	876. (d)	926. (c)	976. (c)
527. (b)	577. (d)	627. (b)	677. (c)	727. (a)	777. (c)	827. (b)	877. (c)	927. (b)	977. (d)
528. (a)	578. (b)	628. (c)	678. (b)	728. (b)	778. (b)	828. (b)	878. (d)	928. (b)	978. (b)
529. (c)	579. (a)	629. (b)	679. (c)	729. (d)	779. (d)	829. (a)	879. (c)	929. (b)	979. (d)
530. (b)	580. (d)	630. (a)	680. (d)	730. (b)	780. (b)	830. (b)	880. (a)	930. (a)	980. (b)
531. (d)	581. (c)	631. (d)	681. (d)	731. (d)	781. (b)	831. (c)	881. (a)	931. (b)	981. (b)
532. (c)	582. (b)	632. (d)	682. (d)	732. (a)	782. (c)	832. (a)	882. (a)	932. (b)	982. (b)
533. (a)	583. (d)	633. (c)	683. (d)	733. (b)	783. (a)	833. (b)	883. (b)	933. (a)	983. (a)
534. (b)	584. (c)	634. (d)	684. (b)	734. (b)	784. (b)	834. (a)	884. (d)	934. (a)	984. (b)
535. (a)	585. (d)	635. (a)	685. (b)	735. (a)	785. (c)	835. (b)	885. (a)	935. (b)	985. (b)
536. (d)	586. (d)	636. (d)	686. (c)	736. (d)	786. (b)	836. (c)	886. (b)	936. (a)	986. (b)
537. (a)	587. (d)	637. (a)	687. (d)	737. (a)	787. (d)	837. (a)	887. (d)	937. (c)	987. (b)
538. (c)	588. (b)	638. (b)	688. (b)	738. (b)	788. (b)	838. (a)	888. (b)	938. (c)	988. (c)
539. (b)	589. (d)	639. (b)	689. (c)	739. (a)	789. (a)	839. (a)	889. (b)	939. (b)	989. (b)
540. (b)	590. (b)	640. (d)	690. (c)	740. (b)	790. (b)	840. (b)	890. (a)	940. (a)	990. (d)
541. (b)	591. (c)	641. (c)	691. (b)	741. (b)	791. (c)	841. (a)	891. (b)	941. (d)	991. (b)
542. (d)	592. (b)	642. (d)	692. (a)	742. (a)	792. (b)	842. (a)	892. (d)	942. (c)	992. (b)
543. (b)	593. (a)	643. (c)	693. (c)	743. (c)	793. (d)	843. (b)	893. (b)	943. (a)	993. (a)
544. (c)	594. (c)	644. (d)	694. (d)	744. (c)	794. (b)	844. (a)	894. (c)	944. (b)	994. (b)
545. (d)	595. (c)	645. (a)	695. (d)	745. (a)	795. (c)	845. (a)	895. (b)	945. (a)	995. (b)
546. (a)	596. (b)	646. (b)	696. (c)	746. (a)	796. (d)	846. (c)	896. (a)	946. (d)	996. (a)
547. (a)	597. (c)	647. (a)	697. (d)	747. (c)	797. (d)	847. (d)	897. (b)	947. (d)	997. (b)
548. (b)	598. (a)	648. (c)	698. (c)	748. (b)	798. (b)	848. (c)	898. (a)	948. (c)	998. (c)
549. (a)	599. (d)	649. (c)	699. (b)	749. (b)	799. (a)	849. (d)	899. (c)	949. (b)	999. (b)
550. (*)	600. (a)	650. (a)	700. (c)	750. (b)	800. (a)	850. (d)	900. (d)	950. (d)	1000. (a)

GEOMETRY SOLUTIONS

1. (c)  $x + y = 180^\circ$

$x + \frac{x}{3} = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{3} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow x = 135^\circ$

$\therefore y = 45^\circ$

Go through options

(a)  $40^\circ + 3 \times 40^\circ = 160^\circ$

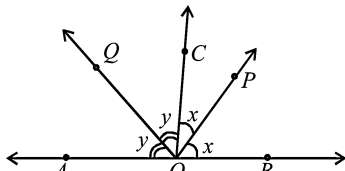
(b)  $50^\circ + 3 \times 50^\circ = 200^\circ$

(c)  $45^\circ + 3 \times 45^\circ = 180^\circ$

(d)  $55^\circ + 3 \times 55^\circ = 220^\circ$

2. (b) Complementary  $x + y = 90^\circ$

3. (a)

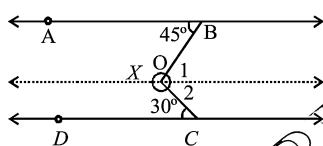


Angle on straight line sum is  $180^\circ$

$2(x + y) = 180^\circ$

$x + y = 90^\circ$

4. (d)



$\angle 1 = 45^\circ$  (alternate  $\angle$ s)

$\angle 2 = \angle OCD = 30^\circ$

(alternate  $\angle$ s)

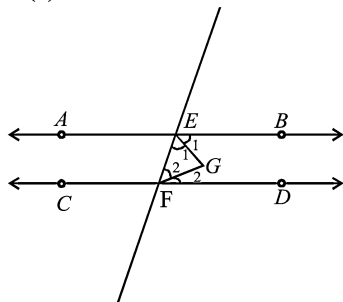
$\therefore \angle X = 360^\circ - (\angle 1 + \angle 2)$

$= 360^\circ - (45^\circ + 30^\circ)$

$= 360^\circ - 75^\circ = 285^\circ$

लिखकर नहीं direct देखें चित्र में।

5. (a)



$\angle BEF + \angle DFE = 180^\circ$

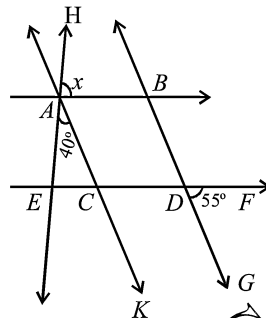
$2(\angle 1 + \angle 2) = 180^\circ$

$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$

$\angle EGF = 180^\circ - (\angle 1 + \angle 2)$

$= 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$

6. (d)



ABCD is a  $\Delta$

$\angle FDG = \angle BDG = 55^\circ$

(vertically opposite)

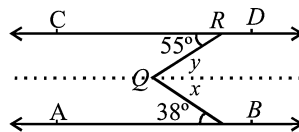
$\angle D = \angle A = 55^\circ$

$x + 55^\circ + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$

$x = 85^\circ$

Direct figure में ही करें लिखना नहीं है।

7. (a)



Direct property

$\angle a = 55^\circ + 38^\circ = 93^\circ$

$(\angle a = x + y)$

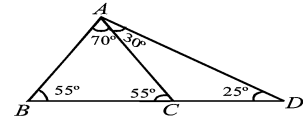
$\begin{cases} x = 38^\circ \\ y = 55^\circ \end{cases}$

8. (d) 2 : 3

$5 \rightarrow 130^\circ$

[Exterior angle of  $\Delta$  is equal to sum of interior opposite  $\angle$ s]

9. (d)



$\angle CAD = 55^\circ - 25^\circ = 30^\circ$

(exterior angle property)

$\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 55^\circ = 70^\circ$

बड़े कोण के सामने वाली भुजा बड़ी

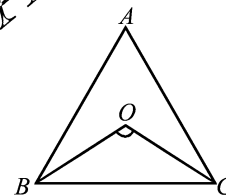
In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $AC > BC$

In  $\Delta ACD$

$CD > AC$

$BC > CA$ ,  $CA < CD$

10. (b)



$\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

[Direct in properties]

$= 90^\circ + 35^\circ = 125^\circ$

11. (d)  $\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

[Direct in properties]

$= 90^\circ - \frac{40^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$

12. (a)  $\angle MAN = \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABC - \angle ACB)$

[Direct in properties]

$= \frac{1}{2} (65^\circ - 30^\circ) = 17.5^\circ$

13. (c)  $\angle A + \angle C + \angle E = 180^\circ$

[sum of  $\angle$ s of  $\Delta$ s]

$\angle D + \angle B + \angle F = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F$

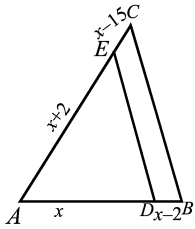
$= 360^\circ$

14. C (CSA)

15. I or C (AAA)

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

- 16. K (AAS)
- 17. H or K (AA)
- 18. J (ASA)
- 19. J or F (AAA)
- 20. L (ASA)
- 21. L (AA) or G (SAS)
- 22. A, C, E, F, I, J
- 23. B, H, K
- 24. (a)



$$\frac{x+2}{x-1} = \frac{x}{x-2}$$

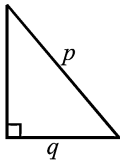
[∵ ΔADE & ΔABC]

$$\left[ \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{AD}{DB} \right]$$

$$x^2 - 4 = x^2 - x$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

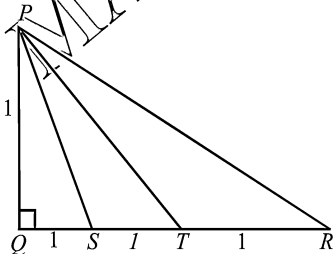
- 25. (a)



Let triplet 3, 4, 5

$$\therefore r = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2q+1} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

- 26. (a)



Let  $x = 1 = y$

$$PS = \sqrt{2}$$

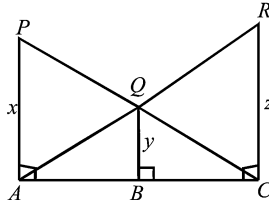
$$PT = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$PR = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

Put in options

- (a)  $8 \times 5 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 2 = 40$  (✓)
- (b)  $8 \times 10 = 8 \times 5 + 8 \times 2$  (✗)
- (c)  $8 \times 5 - 4 \times 10 = 6 \times 2$  (✗)
- (d)  $8 \times 5 = 7 \times 10 - 6 \times 2$  (✗)

- 27. (c)



ΔCBQ & ΔCAP

$$\frac{CB}{CA} = \frac{y}{x}$$

.....(1)

ΔABQ & ΔACR

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{y}{z}$$

.....(2)

(1) + (2)

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

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

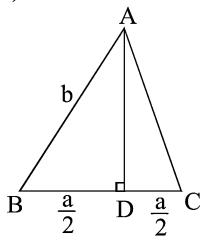
[Remember property]

28. (a) Side ratio = 2 : 1 Area ratio = 4 : 1

$$4 \rightarrow 56$$

$$1 \rightarrow 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

- 29. (c)



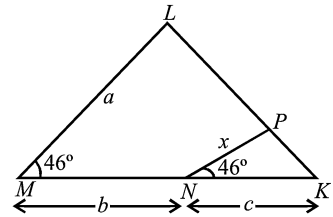
$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}$$

- 30. (b)



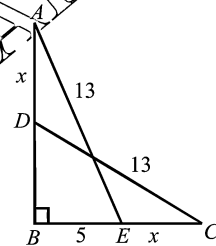
ΔKNP ~ ΔKML

$$\therefore \frac{x}{a} = \frac{c}{b+c}$$

$$x = \frac{ac}{b+c}$$

- 31. (a)

- 33. (b)



Recall triplets 5, 12, 13

$$AE = 13$$

$$AB = 12$$

$$BE = 5$$

$$x + DB = 12$$

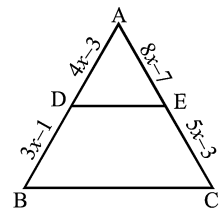
$$\text{Also } x + 5 = 12$$

$$\therefore DB = 5$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

Option से direct value put करके verify करें, इतना लिखना नहीं है।

- 34. (d)



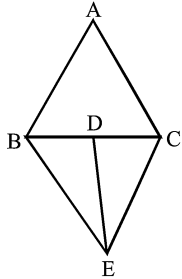
ΔADE ~ ΔABC

[∵ DE || BC]

$$\therefore \frac{4x-3}{3x-1} = \frac{8x-7}{5x-3}$$

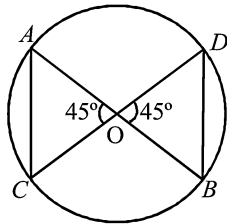
इसके बाद option से value put करके verify करना है।

35. (a)  $\frac{23}{17} = \frac{41}{27}$  (b)  $\frac{17}{14} = \frac{33}{22}$   
 (c)  $\frac{13}{11} = \frac{25}{17}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$



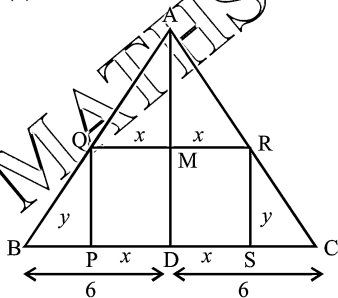
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BEC$  equilateral  $\triangle$  with same base  
 $\therefore \text{Ar} \triangle ABC : \text{Ar} \triangle BDE$   
 $2 : 1$

36. (d)



$\angle AOC = \angle BOD$   
 (vertically opposite angle)  
 $OB = OD = OA = OC = r$   
 $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA = \angle ODB = \angle OBD$   
 $\therefore$  Isosceles & similar

37. (a)



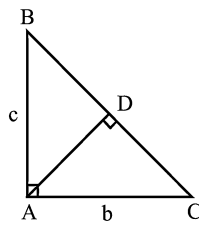
$\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BDA$

$$\frac{BP}{BD} = \frac{PQ}{AD}$$

$$\frac{6-x}{6} = \frac{y}{8}$$

$$x = 6 - \frac{3}{4}y$$

38. (c)

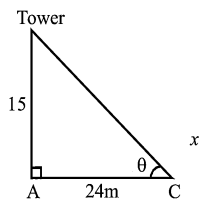


$$AD = \frac{AB \times AC}{BC}$$

(Right  $\triangle$  property)

$$= \frac{bc}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}$$

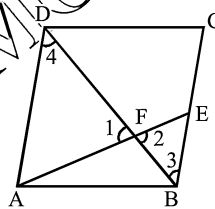
39. (d)



As,  $\triangle$  similar

$$\therefore \frac{15}{24} = \frac{x}{16} \Rightarrow x = 10$$

40. (b)

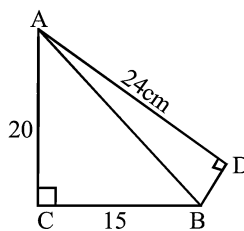


$\angle 1 = \angle 2$  (vertically opposite  $\angle$ s)  
 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$  (Alternate  $\angle$ s)  
 $\therefore \triangle AFD \sim \triangle EFB$

$$\frac{AF}{FE} = \frac{DF}{FB}$$

$$DF \times FE = FB \times FA$$

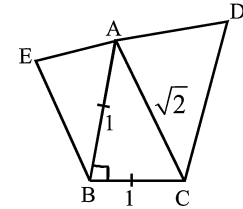
41. (a)



$AB = 25$  by pythagoras

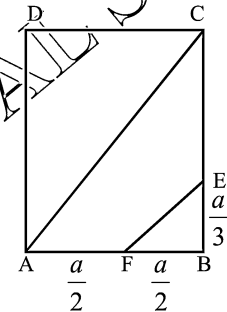
$\therefore$  In  $\triangle ABD$   
 $25^2 - 24^2 = BD^2$   
 $BD = 7$

42. (b)



$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ACD)}{\text{ar}(\triangle ABE)} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{1^2} = 2:1$$

43. (c)



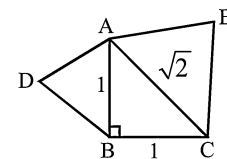
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{a}{3} = 108$$

$$a^2 = 108 \times 12$$

$$a = 12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$AC = \sqrt{2}a = 36\sqrt{2}$$

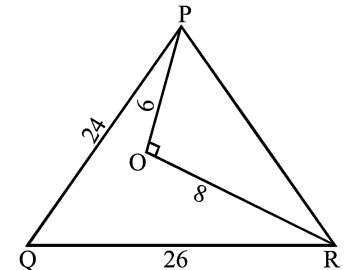
44. (d)



$$\frac{\text{ar} \triangle ABD}{\text{ar} \triangle AEC} = \frac{1^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

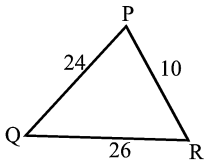
Area  $\propto$  (side)<sup>2</sup> (eq.  $\triangle$ )

45. (c)



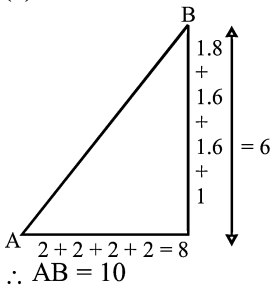
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

PR = 10  
[ By pythagoras triplet]

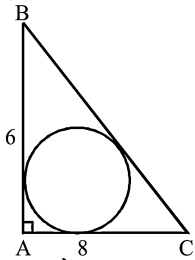


$24^2 + 10^2 = 26^2$   
 $\therefore \angle QPR = 90^\circ$

46. (b)



47. (d)



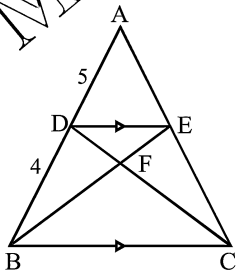
याद रखें जब 3, 4, 5 rights triangle बनता है।

तो  $r = 1$ ; 6, 8, 10 के साथ इसका दोगुना  $r = 2$

Or  
 $r = \frac{P + B - H}{2} = \frac{6 + 8 - 10}{2} = 2$

48. (a)

49. (a)



$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$

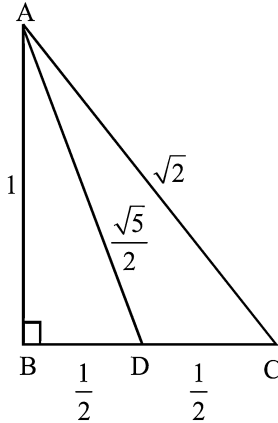
$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{5}{9}$

Similarly,  $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{5}{9}$

$\therefore DFE \sim CBF$

$\frac{ar DFE}{ar CFB} = \frac{25}{81}$

50. (a)



Let isosceles  $\Delta$

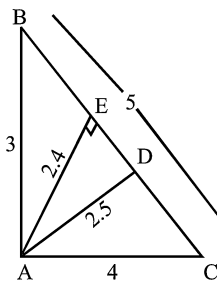
(a)  $2 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$  (✓)

(b)  $2 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$  (✗)

(c)  $3 \times 2 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$  (✗)

(d)  $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times 2$  (✗)

51. (b)



In  $\triangle AED$

DE = 0.7

[By pythagoras]

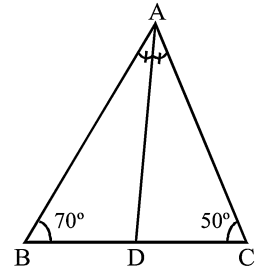
(a)  $3^2 = (2.5)^2 - 5^2 + (2.5)^2$

(b)  $3^2 = (2.5)^2 - 5 \times 0.7 +$

$\frac{1}{4} \times 25$

$= 6.25 - 3.5 + 6.25 = 9$

52. (a)



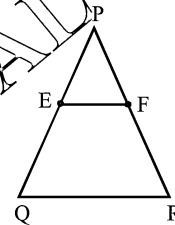
As,  $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$

$\therefore AD$  angle bisector

$\angle A = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 50^\circ = 60^\circ$

$\angle BAD = 30^\circ$

53. (b)



$\frac{PE}{EQ} = \frac{PF}{FR}$

(a)  $\frac{3.9}{3} \neq \frac{3.6}{2.4}$

(b)  $\frac{4}{4.5} = \frac{8}{9}$  (✓)

(c)  $\frac{PE}{PQ} = \frac{PF}{PR} \Rightarrow \frac{0.8}{1.28} = \frac{0.52}{2.56}$

[Not possible]

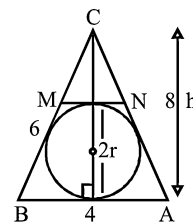
54. As,

$\frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{ar ABC}{ar DEF} = \frac{9}{16} \rightarrow 9$

$\therefore \frac{ar ABC}{ar DEF} = \frac{9}{16} \rightarrow 16$   
लिखना नहीं है Question में Direct देखना है।

55. (b)



$$r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{9(5)(3)(1)}}{9} = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{9}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$$

$$s = \frac{6+4+8}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times h = 3\sqrt{15}$$

$$h = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$\frac{MN}{AB} = \frac{h-2r}{h} \text{ (similar } \Delta \text{)}$$

$$\frac{MN}{AB} = 1 - \frac{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}}{\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{2}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$9 \rightarrow 4$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{20}{9}$$

56. (c)

$$57. \frac{AB^2}{XY^2} = \frac{BC^2}{YZ^2} = \frac{CA^2}{ZX^2} = \frac{ar\Delta ABC}{ar\Delta XYZ}$$

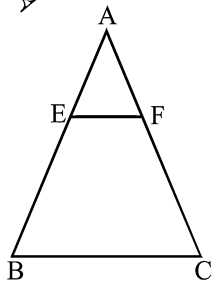
58. (b)

$$\text{Side} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BQ} = \frac{4}{3} \xrightarrow{\times 6} \frac{24}{18}$$

$$\frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{4}{3} \xrightarrow{\times 12} \frac{12}{9}$$

Only AB calculate करके answer mark करें।

59. (c)



$$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

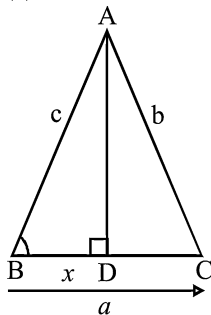
$$\therefore \frac{ar\Delta AEF}{ar\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{ar\Delta AEF}{quad.\Delta BEFC} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Quadrilateral

$$BEFC = \frac{3}{4} \times ar\Delta ABC$$

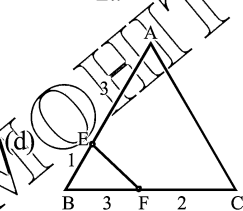
60. (a)



$$\cos B = \frac{x}{c} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a}$$

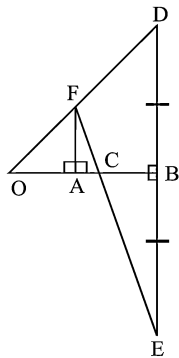
61. (d)



$$\frac{ar\Delta BCF}{ar\Delta BAC} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 1 \times \sin B}{\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4 \times \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20}$$

62. (d)



$\Delta OFA \sim \Delta ODB$

$$\frac{FA}{BD} = \frac{OA}{OB} \dots\dots(i)$$

$\Delta FCA \sim \Delta ECB$

$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{FA}{BE}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{FA}{BD}$$

[ $\because BE = BD$ ]

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{OA}{OB}$$

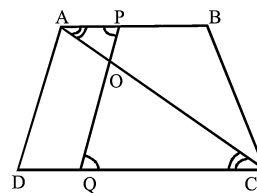
From (i)

$$\frac{OC - OA}{OB - OC} = \frac{OA}{OB}$$

On solving we get

$$\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{1}{OB} = \frac{2}{OC}$$

63. (d)

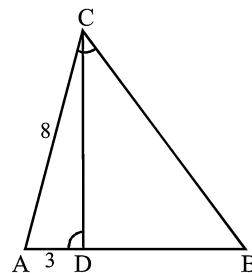


$\Delta ADP \sim \Delta COQ$

$$\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{AP}{CQ}$$

$$OA \times CQ = AP \times OC$$

64. (a)



$\Delta ADC \sim \Delta ACB$

$$\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{AB}{8}$$

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$$AB = \frac{64}{3}$$

$$\therefore BD = \frac{64}{3} - 3 = \frac{55}{3}$$

65. (c)  $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

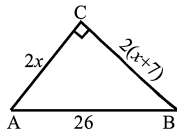
$$= \frac{\text{Perimeter of } ABC}{\text{Perimeter of } DEF}$$

$$= \frac{??}{6+9+12}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 27$$

$$2 \rightarrow 18$$

66. (a)



Recall triplet

5, 12, 13  
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 10 24 26

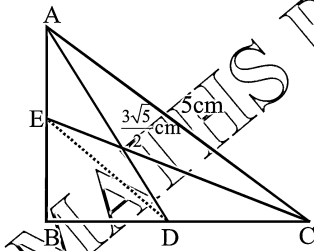
$$\therefore 2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\therefore AC + CB - AB$$

$$34 - 26 = 8 \text{ km}$$

67. (a)



$DE = \frac{5}{2}$  as D & E mid points

Direct property

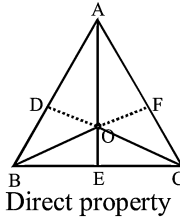
$$DE^2 + AC^2 = CE^2 + AD^2$$

$$\frac{25}{4} + 25 = CE^2 + \frac{45}{4}$$

$$CE^2 = \frac{125}{4} - \frac{45}{4} = 20$$

$$CE = 2\sqrt{5}$$

68. (a)



Direct property

$$\frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{AD}{DB}$$

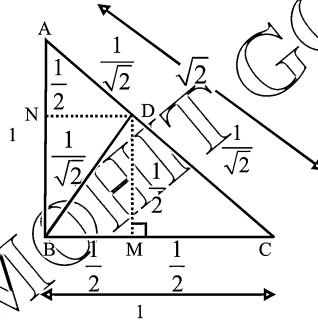
$$\frac{OB}{OC} = \frac{BE}{EC}$$

$$\frac{OC}{OA} = \frac{FC}{FA}$$

On multiplying all

$$\therefore \frac{AD \times BE \times FC}{DB \times EC \times FA} = 1$$

69. (a)



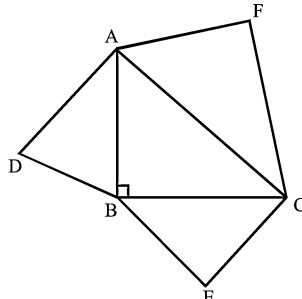
(a)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1$

(c)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

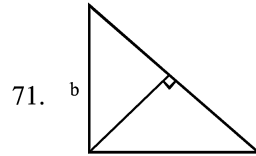
(d)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1$

70. (b)

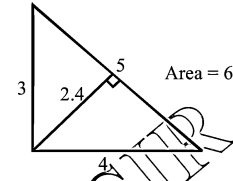


$$AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$$

Area ABD + Area BCE  
 = area AFC



Area let any right  $\Delta$  3, 4, 5

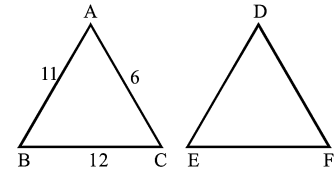


(a)  $\frac{2 \times 3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2}} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{5}}$

(b)  $\frac{9 + 4 \times 6^2}{\sqrt{2 \times 6 \times 3}} = \frac{153}{6}$

(c)  $\frac{36}{\sqrt{81 + 4 \times 6^2}} = \frac{36}{15} = 2.4$

72. (c)



Sides of  $\Delta$  DEF are 6k, 11k, 12k

Only possibility 6k = 12;  
 11k = 22; 12k = 24

$\therefore K = 2$  as sides integer

$\therefore$  Perimeter = 58

K = 1 not possible

$\therefore$  triangles are not congruent

73. (b) 74. (b) 75. (a) 76. (c)

77. (a)  $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{6}{AC}$

$$4 \rightarrow 6$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4.5$$

Question में Direct ही देख कर mark करें।

78. (b)  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{5}{7}$

Option (b) only possible



79. (d) (a) Part सभी option में अलग है, केवल (a) निकालने पर answer mark हो सकता है।

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

By SAS

$$\therefore (A) \rightarrow q$$

80. (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q

$\therefore$  (c) & (d) possible

(B)  $\rightarrow$  s

81. (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s

$\therefore$  (b), (c) & (d) possible

Now check (d) as it is different in (b), (c) & (d)

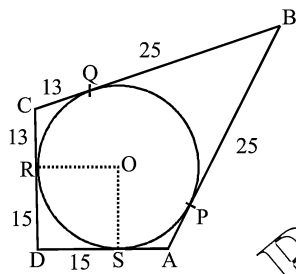
$$\frac{20}{10} = \frac{100}{50} \quad \therefore (D) \rightarrow P$$

82. (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r

(B)  $\rightarrow$  p

(C)  $\rightarrow$  q

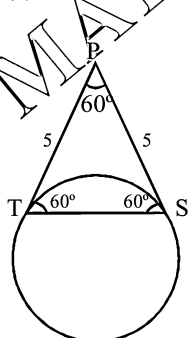
83. (a)



ORDS square

$$\therefore OR = OS = r = 15$$

84. (a)

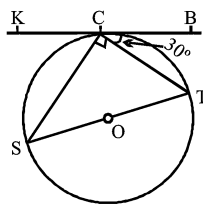


PT = PS = 5 tangents

$\triangle TPS$  eq.  $\triangle$

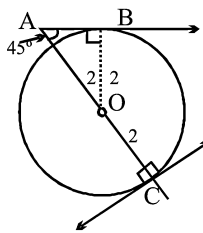
$$\therefore TS = 5$$

85. (b)



$$\angle ACS = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$$

86. (a)

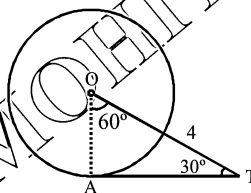


$$OB = 2$$

$$\therefore AO = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

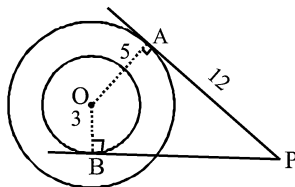
87. (b)



$$2 \rightarrow 4$$

$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$$

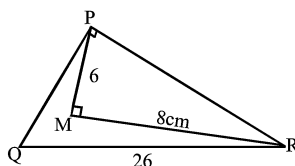
88. (a)



OP = 13 by pythagoras

$$\therefore BP = \sqrt{13^2 - 3^2} = 4\sqrt{10}$$

89. (c)



PR = 10 by pythagoras

$$PQ = \sqrt{26^2 - 10^2} = 24$$

$\therefore$  Area PQR

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10 = 120$$

90. (c)

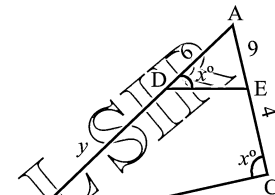
Area ratio 81 : 144

Side ratio 9 : 12

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$27 \quad 36$$

91. (a)



$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$

$$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC}$$

$$\frac{9^3}{6+y} = \frac{6^2}{13}$$

$$19.5 = 6 + y$$

$$y = 13.5$$

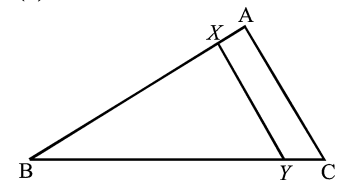
92. (d) Direct property

93. (a)  $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle CFB$

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Area DEF}}{\text{Area CFB}} = \frac{25}{81}$$

94. (d)



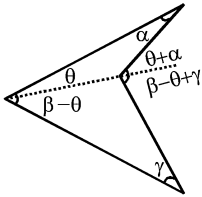
$$\frac{\text{Area BXY}}{\text{Area ABC}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Sides } \frac{BX}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{AX}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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95. (c)  
 96. (c)  $180^\circ - A + 180^\circ - B + 180^\circ - C = 540^\circ - (A + B + C) = 540^\circ - 180^\circ = 360^\circ$   
 97. (b)  
 98. (c)  
 99. (b)  
 100. (a)

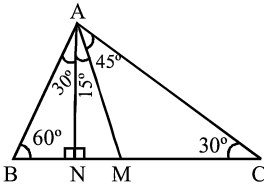


$\therefore x = \theta + \alpha + \beta - \theta + \gamma$

$x = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$

101. (d) Direct property  
 Or

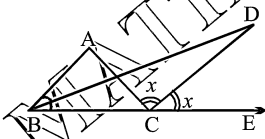
Let  
 $\angle B = 60^\circ$   
 $\angle C = 30^\circ$



As, AM bisector  
 Now check through options

$\frac{1}{2}(\angle B - \angle C) = 15^\circ$

102. (c)



$\angle B + \angle A = 2x$  (exterior angle)

$\angle BDC = 180^\circ - \frac{\angle B}{2} - (180^\circ - x)$

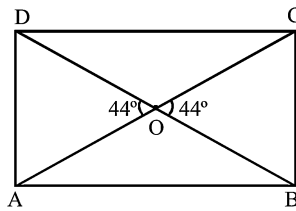
x)

$x - \frac{\angle B}{2} = \frac{\angle B}{2} + \frac{\angle A}{2} - \frac{\angle B}{2}$

$= \frac{\angle A}{2}$

Direct Property

103. (d)



O centre

OA = OD

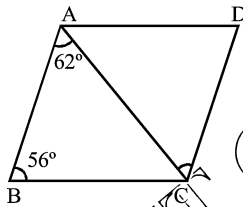
$\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = x$

$x + x + 44^\circ = 180^\circ$

$2x = 136^\circ \quad x = 68^\circ$

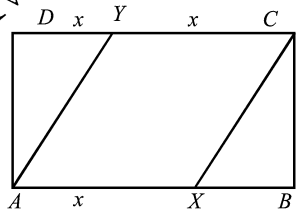
Direct दिमाग में करें लिखना नहीं है।

104. (d)



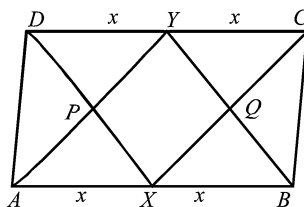
$\angle ACD = \angle BAC$   
 (Alternate  $\angle$ s) =  $62^\circ$

105. (a)



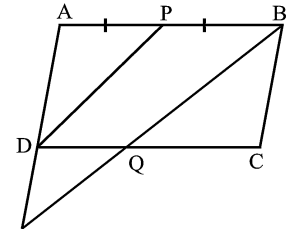
Opposite sides equal & parallel  
 $\therefore$  Parallelogram

106. (c)



DX || YB  
 $\therefore$  PX || YQ  
 Also XQ || PY  
 $\therefore$  Parallelogram

- 107.



As  $PD \parallel BQ$

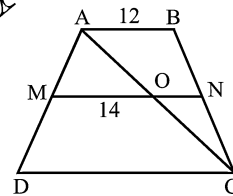
$\triangle APD \sim \triangle ABR$

$\therefore PD = \frac{1}{2}BR$

$PD = BQ = \frac{1}{2}BR$

$\therefore BR = 2QB$

108. (d)



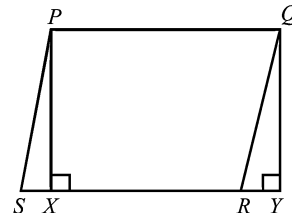
$MN = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$

[Property]

$\therefore 28 = 12 + CD$

$CD = 16$

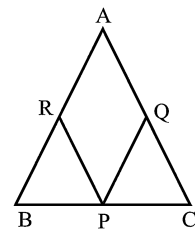
109. (a)



PX = QY

Height same

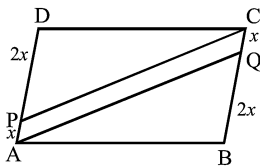
110. (c)



P, Q, & R are mid points

$\therefore AR \parallel PQ$   
 $AQ \parallel RP$   
 $AR = PQ \text{ \& } AQ = PR$   
 $\therefore \text{Perimeter}$   
 $= AR + RP + AQ + QP$   
 $= 2AR + 2AQ$   
 $= AB + AC$   
 $= 30 + 21$   
 $= 51 \text{ cm}$

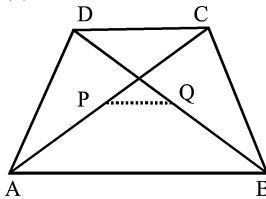
111. (a)



$AD = BC = 3x$   
 $\therefore AQCP \text{ is llgm}$   
 As  $AP \parallel CQ \text{ \& } PC \parallel AQ$

112. (d) Opposite angle equal & adjacent angle sum  $180^\circ$ . Only in (d)

113. (c)



$$PQ = \frac{1}{2} (AB - CD)$$

Direct property.

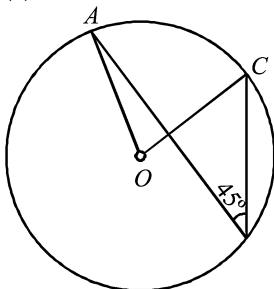
114.  $AM = MB = 1$   
 $PM^2 = AP^2 - AM^2 = 5^2 - 1^2$   
 $= 24$

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

$$PQ = 2PM = 4\sqrt{6}$$

Direct mind में करें कब तक लिखते रहेंगे।

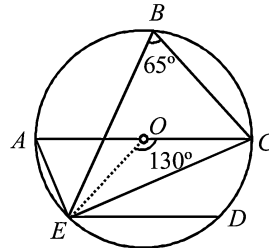
115. (d)



$$\angle AOC = 2\angle CBA = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore OA \perp OC$$

116. (c)



$$\angle EOC = 2 \times 65^\circ = 130^\circ$$

$$OE = OC = r$$

$$\therefore \angle OCE = \frac{180^\circ - 130^\circ}{2}$$

$$= 25^\circ$$

$$\angle DEC = \angle OCE = 25^\circ$$

(alternate angles)

इतना लिखा, तो कैसे होगा, figure देखते-देखते Property mind में लगायें।

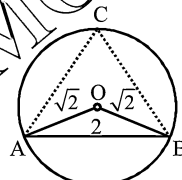
117. (d)  $x + 10 + 5y + 5 = 180^\circ$

(Opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral)

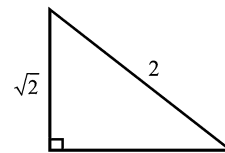
$$x + 5y = 165^\circ$$

Direct option से match करें

118. (d)

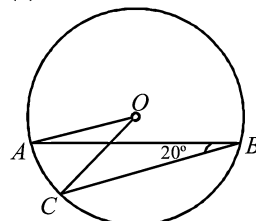


$$\angle AOB = 90^\circ$$



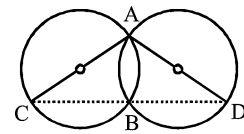
$$\therefore \angle ACB = 45^\circ$$

119. (d)



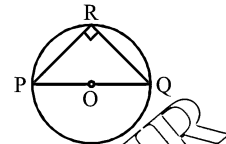
$$\angle AOC = 2\angle ABC = 40^\circ$$

120. (d)



121. (d)  $AB = CD$  equal chord equidistant from centre.

122. (b)



$$PQ = 2r$$

123. (c)



$$OA = OB = r$$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore$  Equilateral triangle

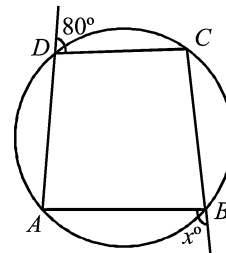
$$\therefore AB = 5$$

124. (b) 125. (b) 126. (b)

127. (d) 128. (c) 129. (d)

130. (a)

131. (a)



$$\angle ADC = 100^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = 80^\circ$$

$$[\because \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ]$$

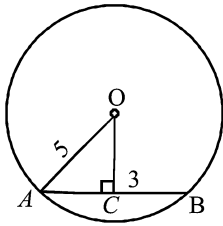
$$\therefore x = 100^\circ$$

$$\frac{x^\circ}{50} = 2$$

लिखते कब तक रहेंगे Direct देखो figure में।

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132. (d)

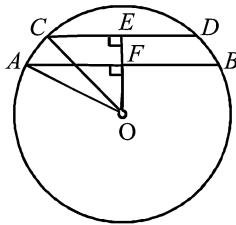


AC = 4 (Pythagoras triplet)

$$\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$$

$$\therefore AB = 8$$

133. (b)



$$AF = \frac{AB}{2} = 12$$

$$CE = \frac{CD}{2} = 5$$

$$OA = 13$$

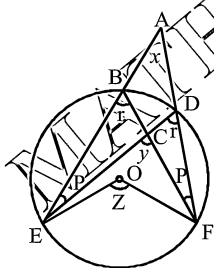
$$\therefore OC = 13 = r$$

$$OF = 5$$

134. (c)

135. (d)

136. (a)



$\angle EBF = \angle EDF = r$   
(Angle on same chord)

$\angle BEC = \angle DEC = P$  (Angle on same chord)

In  $\triangle ADP$   
 $x + P = r$  .....(1)

In  $\triangle CDP$   
 $y = r + P$ .....(2)

(Sum of interior opposite angles of triangles is equal to exterior angle)

$$x + y = 2r$$

$$(1) + (2)$$

$$x + y = Z$$

$$[\therefore Z = 2r]$$

137. (c)  $QL \times QP = QM \times QR$

$$\therefore QL = QM$$

$$\text{Also } QP = QR$$

$$\therefore \frac{QL}{QP} = \frac{QM}{QR}$$

$$\therefore LM \parallel PR$$

138. (b)

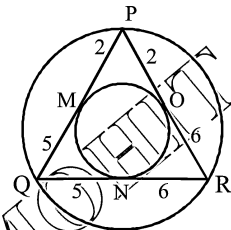
$$\angle PRQ = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle PRS = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle TPR = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{TPSR is rectangle}$$

$$\therefore TP = SR$$

139. (a)



$$PM = PO = 2$$

$$OR = RN = 6$$

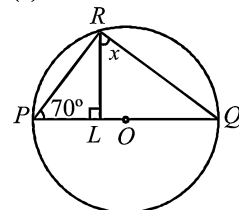
$$QN = QM = 6$$

$$QN = QM = 5$$

$$\therefore QR = 11$$

140. (c) As  $AB + BC + CA = 2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) = 20$   
 $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 10$

141. (c)



$$\angle LRP = 20^\circ$$

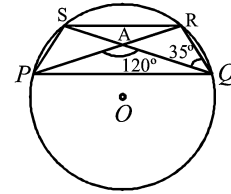
$$[90^\circ + 70^\circ + \angle LRP = 180^\circ]$$

$$\angle LRP + x = 90^\circ$$

$$[\text{Angle in semicircle}]$$

$$\therefore x = 70^\circ$$

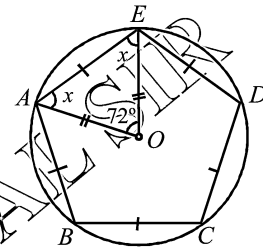
142. (a)



$$\angle SPR = 35^\circ = \angle SQR$$

[Angle on same chord]

143. (b)



$$OE = OA = r$$

$$\therefore$$

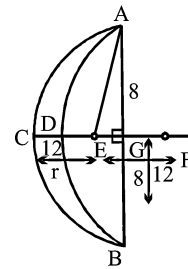
$$\angle OAE = x, \angle AOE = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$$

$$x + x + 72^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 108^\circ$$

$$x = 54^\circ$$

144. (d)



$$DE = r - 12$$

$$EC = FD = r \Rightarrow EC - ED$$

$$= FD - DE$$

$$CD = EF = 12$$

(Distance between centres)

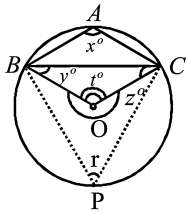
$$EG = GF$$

$$[\therefore \sqrt{r^2 - 8^2} = EG = GF]$$

$$\therefore EG = 6 \text{ cm } \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \right]$$

$$\therefore AE = 10 \text{ cm} = r \text{ (triplet)}$$

145. (a)



$x + r = 180^\circ$   
 (Opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral) ....(1)  
 $t = 2r$   
 (Angle at centre)

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

Put in (1)

$$x + \frac{t}{2} = 180^\circ$$

In  $\triangle BOC$

$$t + y^\circ + y^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$[OB = OC = r]$$

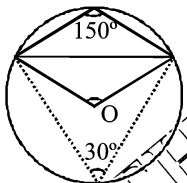
$$t = 180^\circ - 2y \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\therefore x + \frac{180^\circ - 2y}{2} = 180^\circ$$

$$x - y = 90^\circ$$

Or

Choose only value & verify



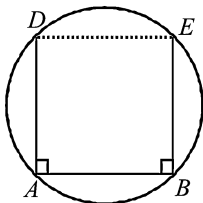
$$\text{Let } x = 150^\circ$$

$$t = 60^\circ$$

$$t = 60^\circ$$

$$x - y = 150^\circ - 60^\circ = 90^\circ$$

146. (a)



$AD \parallel BE$

$\therefore DE = AB \text{ \& } AD = BE$

147. (a)

Let  $x = 30^\circ$

$$\therefore Z = 60^\circ \text{ (angle at centre)}$$

$$\therefore y = 60$$

$$(OB = OC = r)$$

$$\therefore x + y = 30^\circ + 60^\circ = 90^\circ$$

148. (a)

$$149. (c) \quad \angle QOR = 2x$$

(Angle at centre)

$$\therefore \text{In } \triangle OQR$$

$$2x + y + y = 180^\circ$$

$$[\because OR = OQ = r]$$

$$x + y = 90^\circ$$

Or choose any value

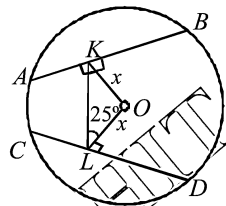
$$\text{Let } x = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle QOR = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore y = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore x + y = 90^\circ$$

150. (b)

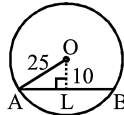


$$\angle LKO = 25^\circ$$

$OK = OL = x$  equal chord, equidistant from centre]

$$\therefore \angle LKB = 90^\circ + 25^\circ = 115^\circ$$

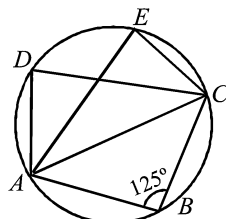
151. (d)



$$AL = \sqrt{25^2 - 10^2} = \sqrt{525}$$

$$AB = 2AL = \sqrt{2100}$$

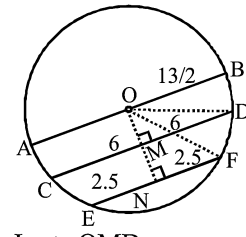
152. (a)



$$\angle B + \angle E = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle E = 55^\circ$$

153. (a)



In  $\triangle OMD$

$$OM = \sqrt{OD^2 - DM^2}$$

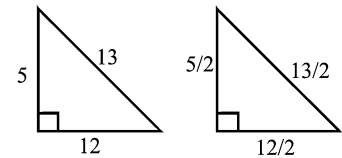
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 - (6)^2} = 2.5$$

In  $\triangle OFN$

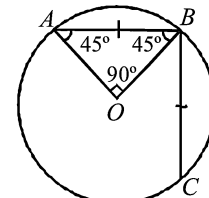
$$ON = \sqrt{\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 - 2.5^2} = 6$$

$$\therefore MN = 6 - 2.5 = 3.5$$

Direct triplet से देखें, तो best है।



154. (b)



$$OA = OB = r$$

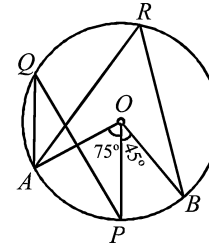
$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 45^\circ$$

As  $AB = BC$

$$\therefore \angle OBC = 45^\circ$$

[ $\because \angle COB = 90^\circ$  equal chord subtend equal angle at centre]

155. (b)

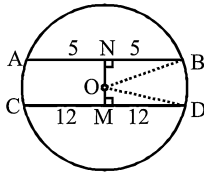


$$\angle POB = 120^\circ - 75^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle AQP = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOP = 37.5^\circ$$

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156. (c)



Recall triplet 5, 12, 13

MN = 17

Let ON = 12

OM = 5

As it giving OB = OD

= 13 = r

r = 13 cm

157. (c)  $A = a_1 + a_2 = \pi (9^2 + 12^2)$

$$\pi R^2 = \pi 15^2$$

$$\therefore R = 15$$

$$\therefore 2\pi R = 30\pi$$

158. (a)  $\pi(r_1^2 + r_2^2) = 153\pi$

$$\therefore r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 153$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 15 \text{ (given)}$$

no need to calculate यह देखें

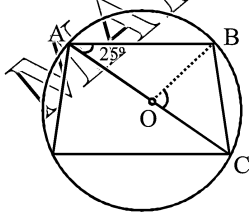
कौन-से 2 numbers को square

करके 153 आयेगा 144 + 9

$$12^2 + 3^2$$

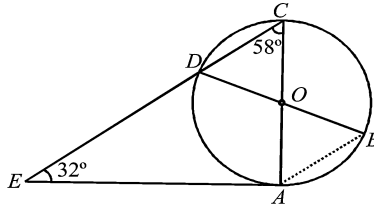
$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{12}{3} = \frac{4}{1}$$

159. (b) Option से देखने को आदत डालें।



$$\angle BOC = 2\angle BAC = 50^\circ$$

160. (b) जैसे की 4 options में values different है।  $\angle ABD$  and  $\angle AOD$  तो केवल कोई एक calculate करने से काम बन सकता है, जो easy हो, calculate करना वही calculate करें।



$$\angle ECA = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 32^\circ = 58^\circ$$

$$\angle ABD = \angle ACD = 58^\circ$$

$$\angle AOD = 2\angle ACD = 116^\circ$$

161. (c) As it is a property based question.

क्योंकि जो पूछा गया है वह value हमेशा रहेगी।

$\therefore$  Let C mid point of arc

$$\therefore \angle LOC = \angle MOC = 90^\circ$$

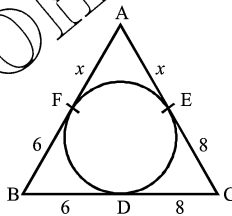
And we get ALOC & OMCB square

$\therefore$  OA diagonal

$$\therefore \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 45^\circ$$

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

162. (a)



$$DC = DE = 8$$

$$BD = BF = 6$$

$$r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$$

$$s = \frac{14 + 14 + 2x}{2} = 14 + x$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{(14+x)(x)(6)(8)}$$

$$r = \frac{(14+x)(x)6 \times 8}{(14+x)^2}$$

$$14 + x = 3x$$

$$2x = 14$$

$$x = 7$$

$$\therefore AB = 13$$

$$CA = 15$$

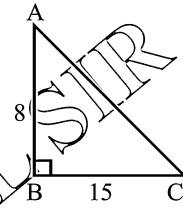
Or  
Option से करें, तो बहुत बढ़िया।  
AB & AC की value इस तरह होगी  
की उनमें  $(8+x) - (6+x) = 2$  का  
अंतर होगा।  
अगर और भी option होते, फिर भी  
हम verify कर सकते हैं।

$$AC = 15$$

$$AB = 13 \text{ means } x = 7$$

यह same आना चाहिए।

163. (a)

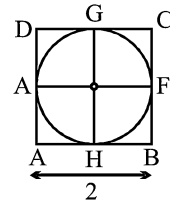


AC = 17 by triplet

$$r = \frac{P+B-H}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15+8-17}{2} = 3$$

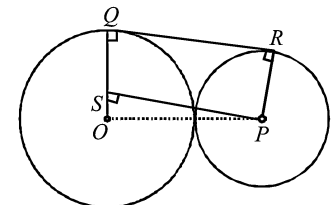
164. (d)



AB = 2 cm

$$\therefore r = \frac{AB}{2} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

165. (c)



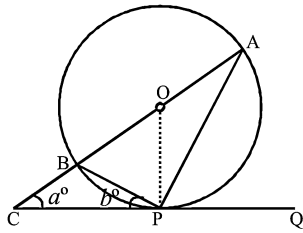
$$QR = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}$$

[Direct formula]

$$2\sqrt{4 \times 8}$$

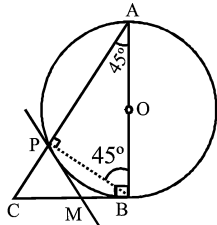
$$= 8\sqrt{2}$$

166. (b)



$\angle APB = 90^\circ$   
 [Angle in semicircle]  
 $\angle ABP = a^\circ + b^\circ$   
 [Exterior angle]  
 $\angle BAP = \angle BPC = b^\circ$  [alternate segment]  
 $\therefore 90^\circ + a^\circ + b^\circ + b^\circ = 180^\circ$   
 $a^\circ + 2b^\circ = 90^\circ$

167. (a)

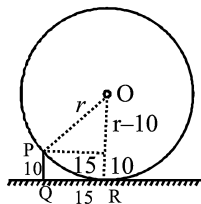


Question general property पर है।  
 Let P mid point  
 $\therefore \angle PAB = \angle PBA = 45^\circ$   
 $\angle BPM = 45^\circ$   
 [Alternate segment]  
 $\therefore \angle CPM = 45^\circ$   
 $\angle PBM = 45^\circ$   
 $\angle PCM = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore PC = PB$   
 PM angle bisector

$$\frac{PC}{PB} = \frac{CM}{MB}$$

$$CM = MB$$

168. (b)



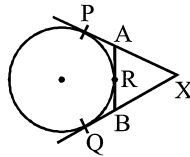
$$r^2 = (r - 10)^2 + 15^2$$

$$(r + r - 10)(10) = 15^2$$

$$2r - 10 = 22.5$$

$$2r = 32.5$$

169. (b)

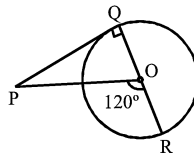


$AP = AR$ ,  $RB = QB$   
 $XP = XQ$   
 tangents  
 $XA + AP = XB + BQ$   
 $XA + AR = XB + BR$

170. (d)  $\angle SRT = 90^\circ$

[Angle in semicircle]  
 $\therefore \angle PRS = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

171. (c)

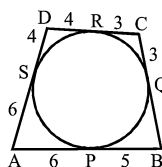


$\angle OPQ = 120^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$   
 [External angle]  
 $\angle POR = \angle OQP + \angle OPQ$

172. (c)  $\angle ACB = \frac{110^\circ}{2} = 55^\circ$

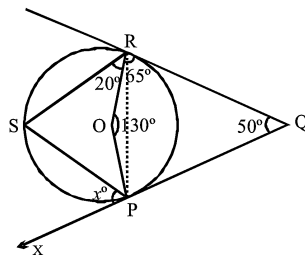
$\angle ABQ = \angle ACB = 55^\circ$   
 [Alternate segment]

173. (c)



Using equal tangent property  
 Perimeter of quadrilateral ABCD is  
 $= (6 + 5 + 3 + 4) \times 2 = 36$

174. (c)



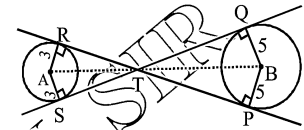
$\angle POR = 130^\circ$   
 $[\angle POR + \angle PQR = 180^\circ]$

$QR = QP$   
 $\therefore \angle QRP = \frac{180^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$

$\angle ORP = 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ$   
 $\angle SRP = 20^\circ + 25^\circ = 45^\circ$   
 $= x$

[Alternate segment]

175. (d)



$TR = TS$   
 [Need not necessary ABT in a straight line]

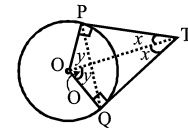
$$\frac{ST}{TQ} = \frac{TR}{TQ} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$TQ = 12$   
 $\therefore BT = 13$  &  $AT = 5$   
 $\therefore AB = 18$ ,  $QT = 12$

176. (a)  $AD + BE + CF$   
 $= \frac{AB + CB + AC}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$

(c) cancels  
 Calculate AD  
 $\therefore$  it is different in all option  
 $\therefore AD + BE + CE = 15$   
 $[\therefore CE = CF]$   
 $\therefore AD = 15 - 8 = 7$  cm

177. (d)



As answer is based on univarsal property

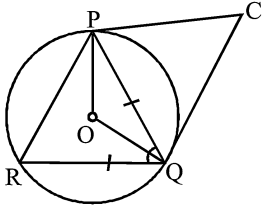
$\therefore$  Let  $x = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore y = 30^\circ$   
 $\angle OPQ = 60^\circ$   
 $\frac{\angle PTQ}{\angle OPQ} = \frac{120^\circ}{60^\circ} = 2$

178. (d)  $PB \times PA = PD \times PC$   
 $3 \times 8 = 2 \times PC$   
 $PC = 12$   
 $\therefore x = 10$

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179. (a)  $CP = CQ$   
 $CP = CB + BR$   
 $BR = 4 \text{ cm}$

180. (\*)



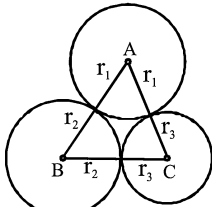
$\angle PRQ = \angle QRP$

[ $\because PQ = QR$ ]

$\therefore \angle PRQ = \frac{180^\circ - 68^\circ}{2} = 56^\circ$

$\therefore \angle QOP = 2 \times 56^\circ = 112^\circ$

181. (b)



$r_1 + r_2 = 9$

$\therefore$  (a) & (b) possible

$r_2 + r_3 = 7$

$\therefore$  (b) As Option से देखें best है।

Or

$r_1 + r_2 = 9$  .....(1)

$r_2 + r_3 = 7$  .....(2)

$r_3 + r_1 = 6$  .....(3)

$\therefore 2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) = 22$

$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 11$  .....(4)

$\therefore$  (4) - (1)

(4) - (2)

(4) - (3)

$r_3 = 2r_1 = 4$

$r_2 = 5$

182. (d)  $PA = PC$

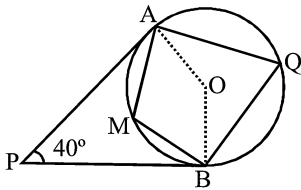
(Tangents of bigger circle)

$PC = PB$

(tangents of smaller circle)

$\therefore PA = PB$

183. (a)



$OA \perp AP$

$OB \perp PB$

$\therefore$

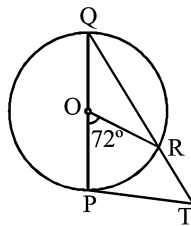
$\angle AOB = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$

$\angle AQB = \frac{140^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$

Also,

$\angle AMB = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$

184. (b)



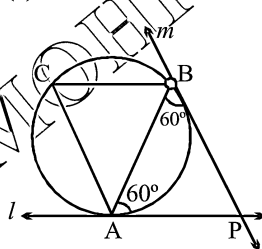
$\angle PQT = \frac{\angle POR}{2} = 36^\circ$

$OP \perp PT$

$\therefore$  In  $\Delta QPT$ ,

$\angle PTR = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ$

185. (c)

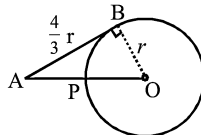


$\angle ABP = \angle PAB = 60^\circ$

[ $\because BP = AP$ ]

$\therefore \angle APB = 60^\circ$

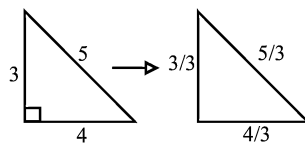
186. (c)



$AP = ?$

$L = \frac{4}{3}r$

Using pythagoras triplets



$\therefore OA = \frac{5}{3}r$

$AP = OA - OP$

$= \frac{5}{3}r - r$

$= \frac{2}{3}r$

$\therefore AP = \frac{L}{2}$

187. (b)

188. (b)  $AB + BC + CA = 28$

$AB + AC = 22$

$\therefore 2AB = 22$

[ $\because AB = AC$ ]

[ $AB = 11$ ]

$BD = BR = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

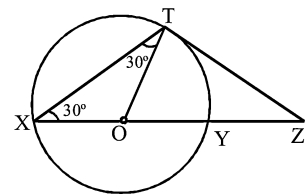
$\therefore AD = AB + BD = 14 \text{ cm}$   
 $= 0.14 \text{ m}$

Or

$AD = \frac{1}{2}$  perimeter of

$\Delta ABC = 14 \text{ cm}$

189. (c)



$OT = OX = r$

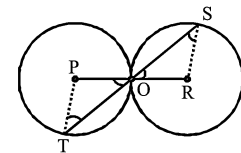
$\therefore \angle OTX = 30^\circ$

$\angle XTZ = \angle OTZ + \angle OTX$

$= 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ$

$\therefore \angle TZX = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$

190. (d)



$OP = PT = r$

$\therefore \angle POT = \angle PTO$

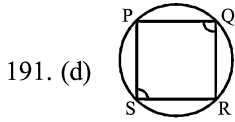
$OR = RS = r$

$\therefore \angle ROS = \angle RSO$

Also  $\angle POT = \angle ROS$  [V.O.A]



$\therefore \angle PTO = \angle RSO$  Alternate angles are equal  
 $\therefore PT \parallel RS$



191. (d)

As  $\angle S + \angle Q = 180^\circ$

Also  $\angle S = \angle Q$

[Opposite angles of a parallelogram]

$\therefore \angle S = \angle Q = 90^\circ$

$\therefore$  llgm PQRS rectangle

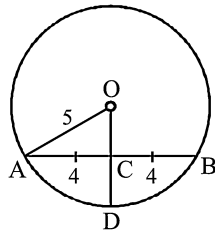
192. (a)  $\angle OAB = 40^\circ = \angle OBA$

[ $\because OA = OB = r$ ]

$\therefore \angle AOB = 100^\circ = 2\angle ACB$

$\therefore \angle ACB = 50^\circ$

193. (a)



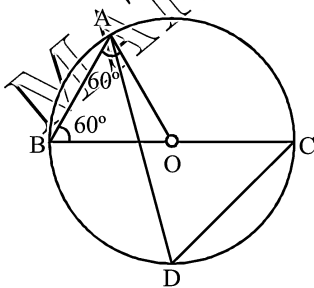
OC = 3 by triplet

$\therefore OD - OC = CD$

$5 - 3 = CD$

$CD = 2$

194. (c)



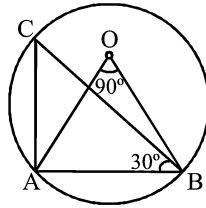
$OA = OB = r$

$\therefore \angle OBA = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ABO = 60^\circ$

[Angle on same chord]

195. (d)



$OA = OB = r$

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

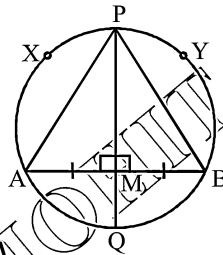
$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle CAO = 180^\circ - \angle OAB - \angle ABC - \angle ACB$   
 $= 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 60^\circ$

196. (b)  $\widehat{AXB} = \widehat{CYD}$ , chord must be equal

$\therefore AB : CD = 1 : 1$

197. (a)



AM = BM

$\angle AMP = \angle BMP$

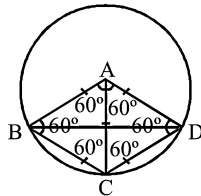
PM common

$\triangle APM \cong \triangle BPM$  [SAS]

$\therefore AP = BP$  [CPCT]

Area  $A \times P \cong$  area  $PYB$

198. (b)



Question based on universal result let any value

$\angle BAC = 60^\circ =$  (Let) C mid point (let)

$\therefore \angle CBD = 30^\circ$

$\angle CDB = 30^\circ$

$\angle BAD = 120^\circ$

$\therefore \angle CBD + \angle CDB = 60^\circ$

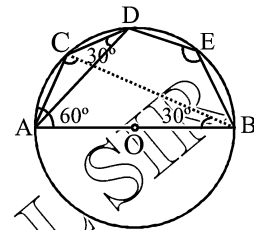
$= \frac{\angle BAD}{2}$

199. (b)  $\angle AOB = 80^\circ$

$\therefore P^\circ + P^\circ = 180^\circ - 80^\circ$

$P = \frac{100^\circ}{2} = 50^\circ$

200. (c)



Question based on universal result let any value

Let  $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ ,

C mid point.

$\angle CDA = \angle CBA = 30^\circ$

[same chord]

$\therefore \angle CAD = 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle DAB = 30^\circ$

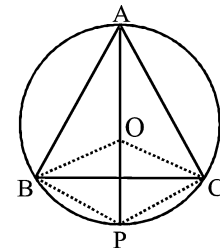
$\Rightarrow \angle BED = 150^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ACD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$

$\therefore 120^\circ + 150^\circ = 270^\circ$

ये सब लिखना नहीं है Direct दिमाग में करना है।

201. (d) Universal result based question any value let



Let P mid-point

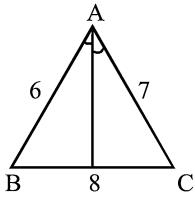
$\therefore \angle BAP = \angle CAP$

$\angle AOC = 2\angle APC$

$\angle AOB = 2\angle APB$

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202. (c)



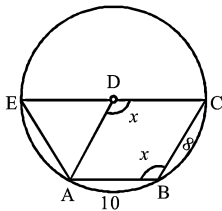
A longest angle opposite to longest side

$$6 : 7 \rightarrow 8$$

$$13 \rightarrow 8$$

$$6 \rightarrow \frac{8 \times 6}{13} = \frac{48}{13}$$

203. (c)



$$\angle D = \angle B$$

[Opp.  $\angle$ s of parallelogram]

$$\angle B + \angle E = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle D + \angle E = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{Also } \angle ADE + x = 180^\circ$$

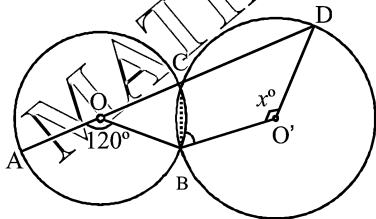
$$\therefore \angle ADE = \angle AED$$

$$\therefore AE = AD$$

$$\text{Also } AD = BC$$

$$\therefore AE = 8 \text{ cm}$$

204. (a)



$$\angle ACB = \frac{120^\circ}{2} = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

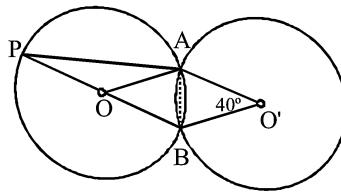
Reflex

$$\angle BOD = 2 \times 120^\circ = 240^\circ$$

$$\text{Now } 240^\circ + x = 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 120^\circ$$

205. (d)



As circle congruent

$$\therefore AO' BO \text{ parallelogram}$$

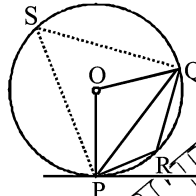
$$\therefore \angle AOB = 40^\circ$$

[opposite angle of parallelogram]

$$\angle APB = \frac{1}{2} \times 40^\circ = 20^\circ$$

206. (c)

207. (d)

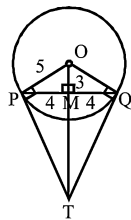


$$\angle QPT = \angle PSQ = 70^\circ$$

(alternate segment)

$$\angle PRQ = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$$

208. (c)



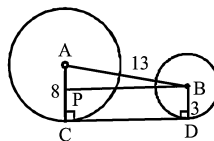
$$OM = 3 \text{ by triplet}$$

$$\triangle OPT \sim \triangle OMP$$

$$\frac{OP}{PT} = \frac{OM}{MP} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$PT = \frac{20}{3}$$

209. (b)



$$PC = BD = 3$$

$$\therefore AP = 5 \text{ \& } PB = 12$$

$$\therefore CD = 12$$

$$210. (d) \quad PR = 2\sqrt{R_1 r} \text{ (DCT)}$$

$$RQ = 2\sqrt{R_2 r} \text{ (DCT)}$$

$$PQ = 2\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \text{ (DCT)}$$

$$PQ = PR + RQ$$

$$\sqrt{R_1 R_2} = \sqrt{R_1 r} + \sqrt{R_2 r}$$

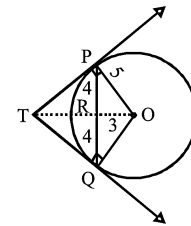
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1}}$$

211. (b)

[Perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$ ]

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [4 + 5 + 6] = 7.5$$

212. (b)



$$TP = TQ$$

TO is angle bisector of  $\angle PTQ$

$$\therefore OT \perp PQ$$

$$\therefore PR = RQ = 4$$

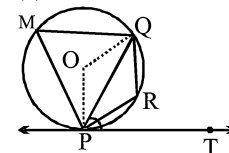
$$\text{Similarly, } OR = 3$$

$$\triangle OPT \sim \triangle ORP$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{TP} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore TP = \frac{20}{3}$$

213. (c)



$$\angle QPT = 60^\circ$$

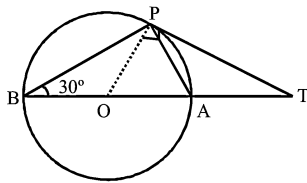
$$\angle PMQ = 60^\circ$$

[Alternate segment]

$$\therefore \angle PRQ = 120^\circ$$

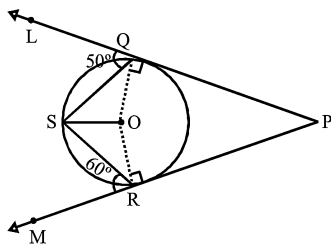
[Opposite angle of cyc. quad.]

214. (a)



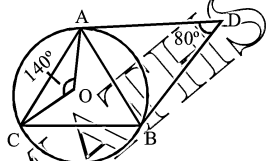
$OP = OB = r$   
 $\therefore \angle OPB = 30^\circ$   
 $\angle BPT = 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle PTA = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - \angle BPT$   
 (In  $\triangle PBT$ )  
 $= 30^\circ$

215. (b)



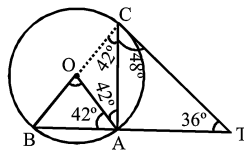
$\angle OQS = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$   
 $\angle ORS = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$   
 $\angle OSQ = 40^\circ$   
 &  $\angle OSR = 30^\circ$   
 $\angle QSR = 70^\circ$

216. (a)



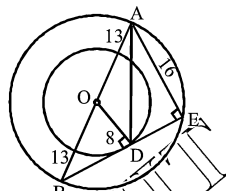
$DA = DB$  (Tangents)  
 $\therefore \angle DAB = \frac{180^\circ - 80^\circ}{2} = 50^\circ$   
 $OA \perp AD$   
 $\therefore \angle OAB = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$   
 $OA = OC = r$   
 $\therefore \angle OAC = \frac{180^\circ - 140^\circ}{2} = 20^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle CAB = 20^\circ + 40^\circ = 60^\circ$

217. (b)



$OC \perp CT$   
 $\therefore \angle OCA = 42^\circ$   
 $OC = OA = r$   
 $\angle OAC = 42^\circ$   
 $\angle CAB = 48^\circ + 36^\circ = 84^\circ$   
 (exterior angle)  
 $\therefore \angle OAB = 84^\circ - 42^\circ = 42^\circ$   
 $\angle OBA = 42^\circ$   
 $\angle AOB = 180^\circ - 84^\circ = 96^\circ$

218. (a)



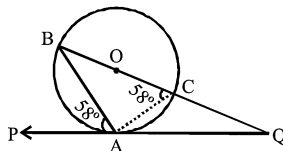
$\angle AEB = 90^\circ$   
 [Angle in semicircle]  
 $\triangle ODB \sim \triangle AEB$   
 $\frac{OB}{AB} = \frac{OD}{AE} = \frac{r}{2r} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore AE = 16$

$BD = \sqrt{13^2 - 8^2} = \sqrt{105}$

$BD = DE = \sqrt{105}$

$\therefore AD^2 = \sqrt{16^2 + 105} = 19 \text{ cm}$

219. (d)



Check through options  
 $\angle ABQ + \angle AQB = 58^\circ$   
 [Exterior angle]  
 Or  
 $\angle BAP = \angle BCA$   
 [Alternate segment]

$\therefore \angle BCA = 58^\circ$

$\angle BAC = 90^\circ$

[Angle in semicircle]

$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 58^\circ = 32^\circ$

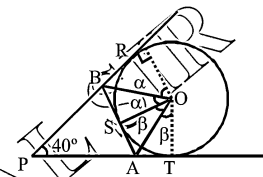
$\angle ABC + \angle AQB = \angle BAP$

$32^\circ + \angle AQB = 58^\circ$

$\angle AQB = 26^\circ$

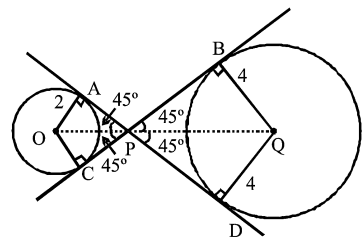
[पर इतना बनाया, तो क्या बनाया]

220. (c)



$BR = BS$   
 $AS = AT$  [Tangent]  
 $OR = OS = OT = r$   
 $\angle BOS = \angle ROB = \alpha$   
 $\angle AOS = \angle AOT = \beta$   
 $\angle ROT + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$   
 $\angle ROT = 140^\circ$   
 $2(\alpha + \beta) = 140^\circ$   
 $\alpha + \beta = 70^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle AOB = 70^\circ$

221. (a)



By property

$\angle BPQ = \angle DPQ = \angle APO$

$= \angle CPO = 45^\circ$

$PD = PB = 4$

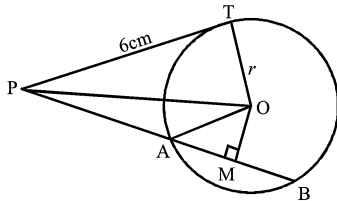
[Using rt  $\triangle$  property  $1 : 1 : \sqrt{2}$ ]

Similarly  $AP = PC = 2$

$\therefore AD = BC = 6 \text{ cm}$

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222. (b)



$$PA \times PB = PT^2$$

$$PA \times (PA + 5) = 36$$

$$\therefore PA = 4, \text{ through options}$$

223. (b)

224. (a)

225. (c)

226. (d) Calculate

(A)  $\angle PAB$  only you will get the answer.

$$\angle APB = \theta$$

$$\angle OAB = \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ (Property)}$$

$$\angle PAB = 90^\circ - \angle OAB$$

$$= 90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}$$

(A)  $\rightarrow r$

227. (c)

(A)  $AE = AD = 5$

$BF = BD = 4$

$\therefore AB = 9$

$\therefore$  (A)  $\rightarrow q$

(B)  $ZB = ZA = 14$

$ZX = 9$

$\therefore XA = 5$

$\Rightarrow XM = 5$

Also  $MY = 5$

[ $\therefore \angle AXM = \angle BYM$ ]

$\therefore XY = 10$

$\therefore$  (B)  $\rightarrow r$

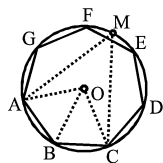
228. (d) (A)  $\angle OXY = \frac{\angle XPY}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \angle XPY = 2 \times 15^\circ = 30^\circ$$

(A)  $\rightarrow P$

(d) Calculate उतना ही करें जितनी जरूरत हो।

229. (a)



$$\angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{7}$$

$$\angle AOC = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{7} = \frac{720^\circ}{7}$$

$$\angle AMC = \frac{360^\circ}{7} \left( \frac{\angle AOC}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1260^\circ - 360^\circ}{7} = \frac{900^\circ}{7}$$

Check last digit

(a)  $7 \times 8 + 4 \rightarrow 0$

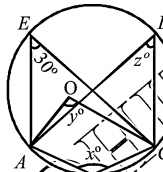
(b)  $8 \times 7 + 1 \rightarrow 7$

(c)  $0 + 6 \rightarrow 6$

(d)  $0 + 4 \rightarrow 4$

230. (b)

231. (d)



$$y = 2\angle CEA = 60^\circ$$

$$z = \angle CEA = 30^\circ$$

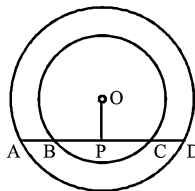
$$x + z = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 150^\circ$$

$$\frac{x - y - z}{20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{150^\circ - 60^\circ - 30^\circ}{20^\circ} = \frac{60^\circ}{20^\circ} = 3$$

232. (a)



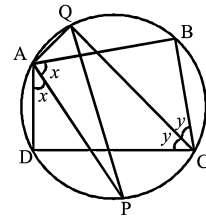
$AP = PD;$

$PB = PC$

$AP - PB = PD - PC$

$AB = CD$

233. (c)



$$2(x + y) = 180^\circ$$

[opp. angles of cyclic quadrilateral]

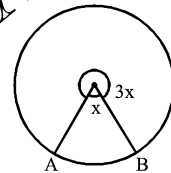
$$\therefore x + y = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle QAB = \angle BCQ = y$$

$$\therefore \angle QAP = x + y = 90^\circ$$

PQ diameter

234. (c)



Direct options से देखें केवल (c)

Major : Minor

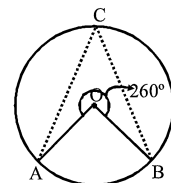
3 : 1

4  $\rightarrow 360^\circ$  ;

3  $\rightarrow 270^\circ$

1  $\rightarrow 90^\circ$

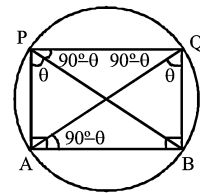
235. (c)



$$\angle AOB = 100^\circ$$

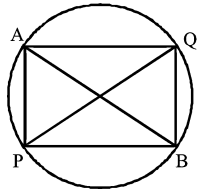
$$\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{100^\circ}{2} = 50^\circ$$

236. (b)



Universal property based question

∴ Let any thing  
Let rectangle APQB  
∴  $\angle APB = \angle AQB = \theta$   
Ist case  
IInd case

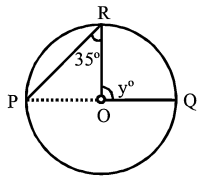


AB & PQ intersecting  
∴  $\angle APB + \angle AQB = 180^\circ$

237. (d)

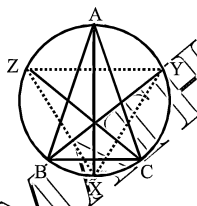
238. (d)  $RT = 2r = 4$  units

239. (d)



$OR = OP = r$   
∴  $\angle OPR = 35^\circ$   
∴  $\angle ROQ = 2 \times 35^\circ = 70^\circ$

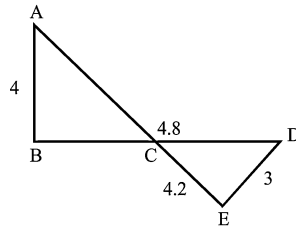
240. (a)



$\angle BYX = \frac{A}{2}$   
 $\angle ZYB = \frac{C}{2}$   
 $\angle ZYX = \angle BYX + \angle ZYB$   
 $= \frac{A+C}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{B}{2}$

Similarly,  $\angle ZXY = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$

241. (d)

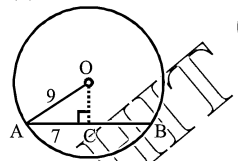


$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta EDC$   
 $\frac{AB}{ED} = \frac{BC}{DC} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 6.4$   
 $= \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 4.2$

242. (c)  $\frac{\text{Area } ABC}{\text{Area } DEF} = \frac{144}{81}$

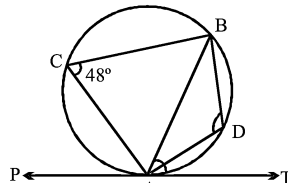
Side  $\rightarrow \frac{12}{9} \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 36$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 27 \text{ cm}$

243. (a)



$OC = \sqrt{9^2 - 7^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{81 - 49} = \sqrt{32}$   
 $= 4\sqrt{2} = 4 \times 1.414 = 5.656$

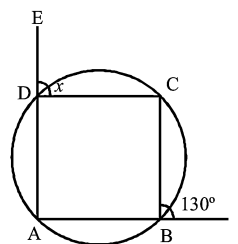
244. (a)



$\angle ADB = 180^\circ - 48^\circ = 132^\circ$

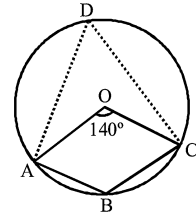
245. (a)  $a = 4b$  (V.O.A)  
सीधा mark करें

246. (b)



$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$   
 $\angle ADC + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$   
∴  $\angle ADC = 130^\circ$   
∴  $x = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$

247. (a)



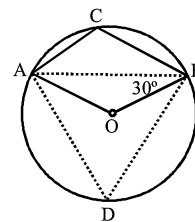
$\angle ADC = 70^\circ \left( \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC \right)$

∴  $\angle ABC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$   
[Opp. angles of cyclic quad.]

∴  $\angle ABC = 110^\circ$

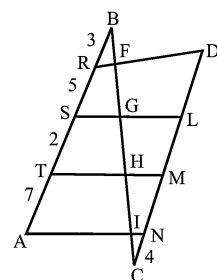
केवल समझाने के लिए लिखा जा रहा है direct diagram में देखिए।

248. (b)



$OB = OA = r$   
∴  $\angle DAB = 30^\circ$   
∴  $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$   
 $\angle ADB = 60^\circ$   
 $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$

249. (b)



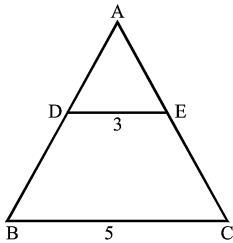
$CN = 1.333...BR = 1 + \frac{1}{3}BR$

$\frac{CN}{BR} = \frac{4}{3}$

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As lines are parallel  
 $\therefore$  Similar triangles  
 $BF : FG : GH : HI : IC$   
 $3 : 5 : 2 : 7 : 4$

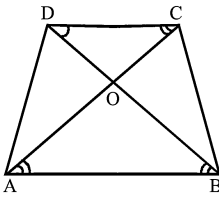
250. (b)



$$\frac{\text{Area}\Delta ADE}{\text{Area}\Delta ABC} = \frac{3^2}{5^2} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$\therefore \text{Area}\Delta ADE : \text{area trap BCE D}$   
 $9 : 16$

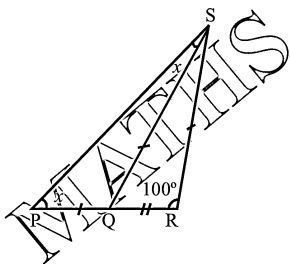
251. (a)  $\frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{3}{1}$



$$\therefore \frac{\text{Ar}\Delta AOB}{\text{Ar}\Delta COD} = \frac{3^2}{1^2} = 9$$

[ $\because \Delta AOB \sim \Delta COD$ ]

252. (a)

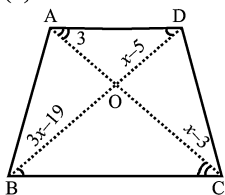


$$\angle QSR = \angle RQS = \frac{80^\circ}{2} = 40^\circ$$

$$2x = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 20^\circ$$

253. (a)



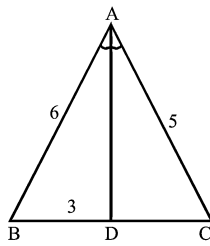
$$\Delta AOD \sim \Delta BOC$$

$$\frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{x-5}{3x-19}$$

Now go through option  
 $x = 9$  satisfying

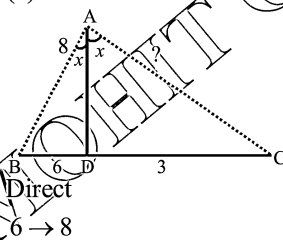
$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8}$$

254. (b)



$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{6}{5} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{3}{2.5}$$

255. (a)

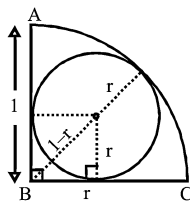


$$6 \rightarrow 8$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4\text{cm}$$

दिमाग में करना है, बात-बात पर लिखना Inspector के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है।

256. (a)



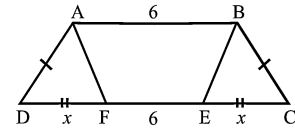
$$(1-r) = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$(\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2}r)$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{2} + 1)r = 1$$

$$r = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

257. (b)



As  $AD = BC$  &  $DF = EC$   
 Also  $AB = EF$   
 $\therefore AF = BF$

$$\frac{\text{Ar}ABEF}{\text{Ar}ABCD} = \frac{AB \times BE}{\frac{1}{2}(12 + 2x) \times BE} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore 1 \rightarrow 12$$

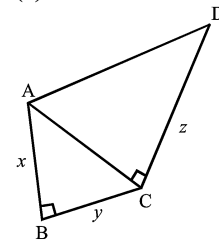
$$2 \rightarrow 24$$

$$\therefore 2x = 12$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\frac{DF}{CD} = \frac{6}{6 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

258. (a)



$$x = 3$$

$$y = 4$$

$$z = 12$$

$$AC = 5$$

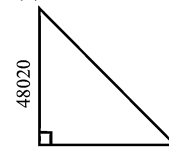
$$\therefore \text{Area } ABC + \text{Area } \Delta ACD$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5$$

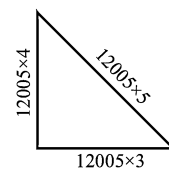
$$\downarrow$$

$$6 + 30 = 36$$

259. (c)

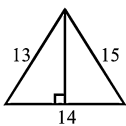


$$48020 - 36015 = 12005$$

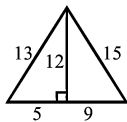


$$\therefore 60025$$

260. (b)



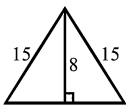
Recall triplets



As,  $5+9 = 14$

$\therefore$  Assumption correct (b)

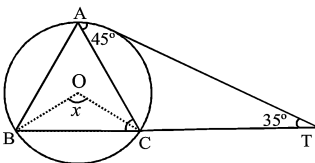
261.



$= 14.0625$

$$R = \frac{15 \times 15 \times x}{4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times x \times 8}$$

262. (b)



$\angle ABC = \angle CAT = 45^\circ$

[Alternate segment]

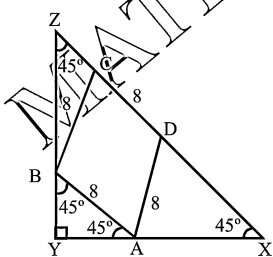
$\angle ACB = 45^\circ + 35^\circ = 80^\circ$

[Exterior Angle]

$\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 45^\circ = 55^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BOC = 2 \times 55^\circ = 110^\circ$

263. (c)



$AX = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2} = BX$

$AY = BZ = 8\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \Delta XYZ = \frac{1}{2}(XY) \times (XZ)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(12\sqrt{2})(12\sqrt{2})$

$= 144$

Direct property

$Ar\Delta = 2.25 \times ar\ square$

$= 2.25 \times 64 = 144$

264. (b)  $P \times B \times H = 4200$

$P + B + H = 56$

7 must be in any of P, B & H

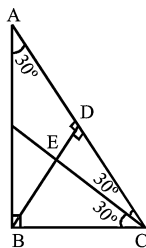
$\therefore$  Triplet containing 7  $\Rightarrow 7, 24,$

25

Which add upto 56

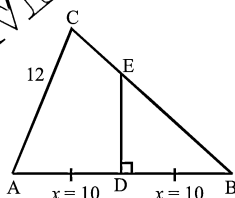
$\therefore H \rightarrow 25$

265. (b)



$\angle CED = 180^\circ - \angle CDE - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

266. (b)



$Area\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96$

$\Delta ACB \sim \Delta EDB$

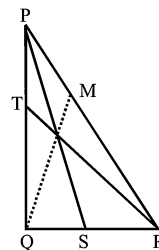
$\frac{BC}{DB} = \frac{16}{10} = \frac{8}{5}$

$BC = 16$  by triplet

$\frac{ArABC}{Ar\Delta EDB} = \frac{64}{25} \rightarrow \frac{96}{\frac{6}{64} \times 25}$

$= 37 \frac{1}{2}$

267. (b)



$PS^2 + RT^2 = \frac{5}{4} PR^2$

$32 \times 4 = 5 PR^2$

$PR = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$

Triangles median equal

isosceles rt  $\Delta$

$1 : 1 : \sqrt{2}$ ;

$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{64}{10} = 6.4$

268. (d) Only option

(d) satisfying perimeter 105

Or

Altitude  $\rightarrow 3 : 5 : 6$

Sides  $\rightarrow 10 : 6 : 5$

[Product must be constant  $\therefore$  area equal]

$\therefore 21 \rightarrow 105$

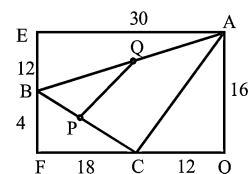
$1 \rightarrow 5$

$10 \rightarrow 50$

$6 \rightarrow 30$

$5 \rightarrow 25$

269. (b)



$AE = DF$

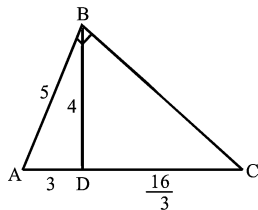
$30 = CF + CD$

$30 = 18 + CD$

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∴ CD = 12  
 In right  $\triangle ADC = AC = 20$   
 By triplets  
 ∴ PQ =  $\frac{1}{2}$  AC = 10

270. (d)



AB = 5  
 By triplet  
 $3 \times DC = 4^2$ ;

$DC = \frac{16}{3}$   
 $CD \times AC = BC^2$ ;

$\frac{16}{3} \times \frac{25}{3} = BC^2$

$BC = \frac{4 \times 5}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$

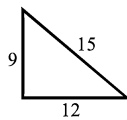
271.  $P^2 + B^2 + H^2 = 450$

$\Rightarrow 2H^2 = 450$

H = 15

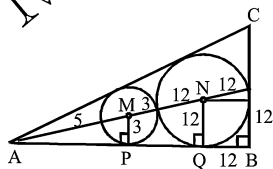
P + B + H = 36

∴ P + B = 21



∴ Area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 12 = 54$

272. (d)

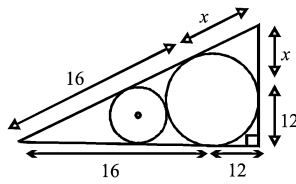


$\triangle APM \sim \triangle AQN$

$\frac{MP}{NQ} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 5$

AM = 5

∴ AQ = 16



$(16 + x)^2 - (12 + x)^2 = 28^2$

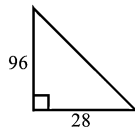
On solving

$(28 + 2x)(4) = 28^2$

$28 + 2x = 7 \times 28$

$2x = 168$ ;

$x = 84$



Area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 96 = 1344$

273. (a) Let a = b = c

274. (c) (a)  $6 \rightarrow 180^\circ$

$[3 + 2 + 1]$

$3 \rightarrow 90^\circ$

(b)  $4 \rightarrow 180^\circ(1 + 1 + 2)$

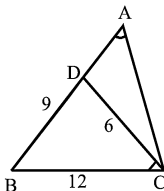
$2 \rightarrow 90^\circ$

(c)  $9 \rightarrow 180^\circ$

$5 \rightarrow 100^\circ$

[Largest angle can't be greater than  $90^\circ$ ]

275. (c)



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD$

$\frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$

∴ Perimeter of

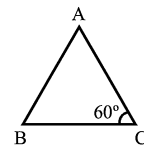
$\frac{BDC}{ABC} = \frac{3 \rightarrow 27}{4 \rightarrow 36}$

∴ AD + DC =  $36 - (12 + 9) = 15$

∴  $\frac{\text{perimeter of BCD}}{\text{Perimeter of ADC}}$

$= \frac{27}{21} = \frac{9}{7}$

276. (c)



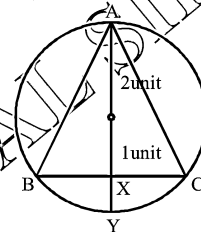
$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{BC^2 + CA^2 - AB^2}{2 \times BC \times CA} = \frac{1}{2}$

∴  $BC^2 + CA^2 = AB^2 + BC \times CA$

$AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 - BC \times CA$

∴  $X = -BC \times CA$

277. (b)



$AX = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 5 = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;

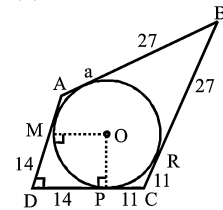
$3 \text{ unit} \rightarrow \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$AY = 4 \text{ unit} \Rightarrow \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2 \times 3} \times 4 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$

∴ (AX)(AY)

$= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} = 25$

278. (b)

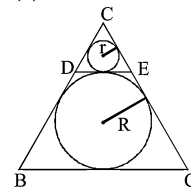


$OP \perp DC$  &  $OM \perp AD$

OP = OM = r = 14

Opposite side of square

279. (c)



Direct property



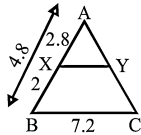
$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{A} = \frac{1}{9}$$

280. (d)  $(4.4 - 2.3) = 2.1 < C < 6.7$   
 $(4.4 + 2.3)$

But c given 6.8

281. (c)



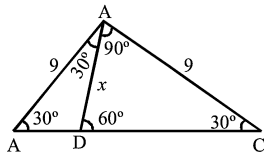
$$\frac{AX}{AB} = \frac{XY}{BC}$$

$$\Delta AXY \sim \Delta ABC$$

$$\frac{2.8}{4.8} = \frac{XY}{7.2}$$

$$XY = 4.2 \text{ cm}$$

282. (c)

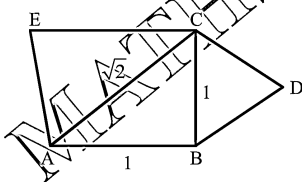


In rt  $\Delta DAC$

$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a$$

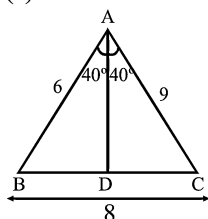
$$1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

283. (d)



$$\frac{Ar\Delta BCD}{Ar\Delta ACE} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

284. (c)

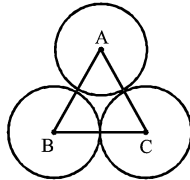


$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{\phi}{\phi} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$5 \rightarrow 8$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4.8$$

285. (b)



$$2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) = AB + BC + CA$$

$$= 4 + 3.4 + 2.2 = 9.6$$

$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 4.8$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 4$$

$$\therefore r_3 = 0.8$$

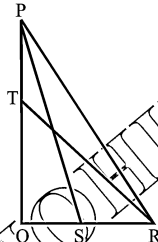
$$\therefore 2r_3 = 1.6$$

$$r_2 + r_3 = 3.4$$

$$\therefore r_1 = 1.4$$

$$2r_1 = 2.8$$

286. (d)

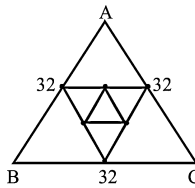


$$PR^2 + ST^2 = PS^2 + RT^2$$

(Property)

$$\therefore 4^2 + 4^2 = 32$$

287. (a)

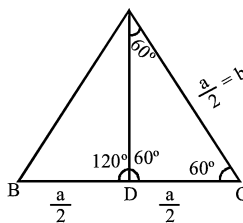


$$96 + 48 + 24 + 12 = 180$$

$$\therefore n = 4$$

288. (c)  $DE = EF = \sqrt{16 \times 9}$   
 $= 12$  (property)

289. (b)



$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2a \times \frac{a}{2}}$$

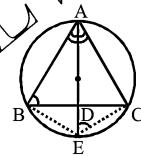
$$\frac{a^2}{2} = a^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - c^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{3a^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore a^2 : b^2 : c^2 = a^2 : a^2 : \frac{3a^2}{4}$$

$$= 4 : 1 : 3$$

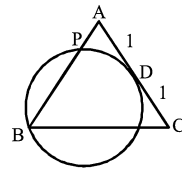
290. (a)



$$\Delta ABD \sim \Delta AEC$$

$$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{4}{5}$$

291. (d)



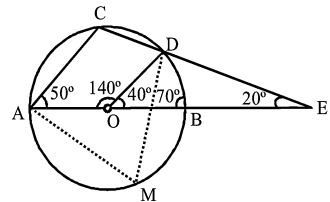
$$\text{Let } AB = AC = 2;$$

$$AP \times AB = AD^2$$

$$AP \times 2 = 1^2;$$

$$AP = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{AB}{4}$$

292. (d)



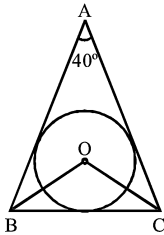
$$\angle BOD = 180^\circ - \angle AOD = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle AMD = \frac{140^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$$

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$\therefore \angle ACD = 110^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow$  In  $\triangle AEC$   
 $50^\circ + 110^\circ + \angle AEC = 180^\circ$   
 $\angle AEC = 20^\circ$   
 $OB = OD = r$   
 $\therefore \angle OBD = \frac{140^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle BDE = 70^\circ - 20^\circ = 50^\circ$   
 (Exterior angle property)

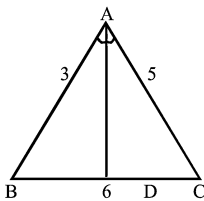
293. (d)



$\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

(O in centre)  
 $= 90^\circ + 20^\circ = 110^\circ$

294. (d)



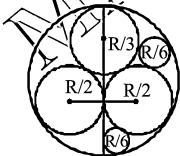
AD angle bisector

$\therefore 3 : 5 \rightarrow 6;$   
 $8 \rightarrow 6$

$BD = 3 \rightarrow \frac{6 \times 3}{8} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$

295. (d) Direct property

296. (c)



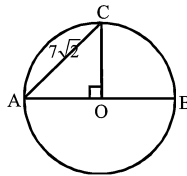
[100 Questions का एक जवाब Property]

$\therefore \frac{R}{2} = 1;$

$R = 2$

$\frac{R}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

297. (d)



As  $OC \perp AB$   
 $\therefore$  [mid-point]  
 $\therefore OC = OA = r$

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

Area  $\rightarrow 154$

$r \rightarrow 7$   
 Perimeter  $\rightarrow 44$   
 Area  $\rightarrow 154$   
 Property

298. (c)

299. (a)

300. (d)  $2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) = 18$   
 $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 9$

301. (c) As base same & height same

$\frac{\Delta STR}{\square PQRS} = \frac{1}{2}$

302. (d)  $s + t = 130^\circ$

$t = 130^\circ - s$

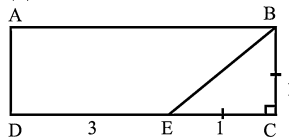
As  $s < 50^\circ$   
 $t = 130^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$

if  $s = 50^\circ$

But  $s < 50^\circ$

$\therefore t > 80^\circ$

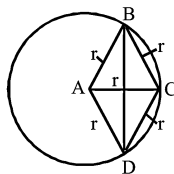
303. (a)



$\Delta BEC = \frac{1 \times 1}{2} \rightarrow 14$

$ABCD = 4 \times 1 \rightarrow 14 \times 2 \times 4 = 112$

304. (d)



$AB = CB = CD = AD = AC = r$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  eq.  $\triangle$

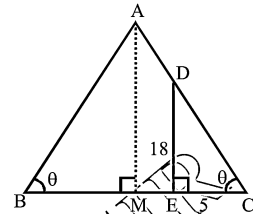
$\therefore x = 30^\circ$

305. (d) Opposite angles equal

306. (c) Go through options

A - B =  $15^\circ$  only in (c)

307. (a)



Draw  $AM \perp BC$

$\tan \theta = \frac{36}{10}$

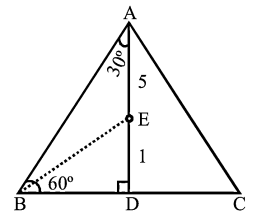
$= \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{DE}{EC} = \frac{AM}{MC}$

$\therefore BM = MC$  (M mid point)

$\triangle AMC \sim \triangle DEC$

$\frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{MC}{CE} = \frac{BC}{2CE}$

308. (c)



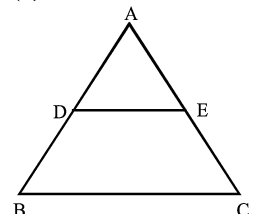
$\tan \angle ACB = 6 \tan \angle DBE$

$= 6 \times \frac{DE}{DB} = \frac{AD}{DB}$

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

[equilateral  $\triangle$ ]

309. (b)



$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$

as  $DE \parallel BC$

$$\frac{ar\Delta ADE}{ar\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

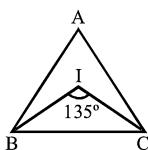
$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$AD = 1$$

$$AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{2}-1$$

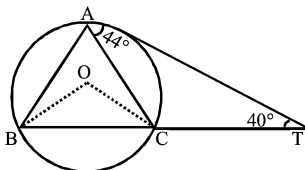
310. (c)



$$90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A = 135^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ$$

311. (d)



$$\angle ACB = 44^\circ + 40^\circ = 84^\circ$$

$$\angle CAT = \angle ABC = 44^\circ$$

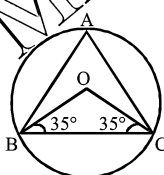
(Alternate segment)

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle A = 180^\circ - 84^\circ - 44^\circ = 52^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 104^\circ$$

312. (a)



$$OB = OC = r$$

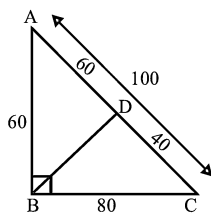
$$\angle OBC = \angle OCB = 35^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle BAC = \frac{110^\circ}{2} = 55^\circ$$

313. (c)

314. (b)



$$60 + BD + AD = 80 + BD + CD$$

$$AD - CD = 20$$

$$AD + CD = 100$$

$$\therefore AD = 60$$

$$CD = 40$$

$$\cos C = \frac{80}{100} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{80^2 + 40^2 - BD^2}{2 \times 80 \times 40}$$

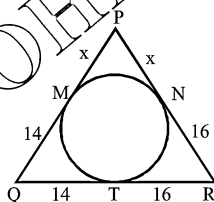
$$\therefore \frac{80^2 \times 4}{5} = 80^2 + 40^2 - BD^2$$

$$5120 = 8000 - BD^2$$

$$BD^2 = 2880$$

$$BD = 24\sqrt{5}$$

315. (a)



Choose from options:

$$PM = PN$$

$$\therefore PR - PQ = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{(a) (c) (d)}$$

$$\text{Area} = 336$$

$$= \sqrt{(60+x)(x)(14)(16)}$$

As x is integer

$$\text{(a) } x = 12$$

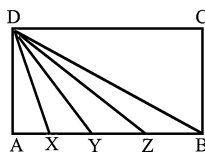
$$\text{(c) } x = 10$$

$$\text{(d) } x = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{On putting } x = 12$$

We get  $30 + x$  as multiple of 7

316. (d)



$$\text{As } \Delta ABD = \frac{1}{2} \text{ as } ABCD$$

As triangles on same base & equal height

$$\therefore \text{area}$$

$$\Delta XYD = \frac{1}{4} \text{ area } \Delta ABD$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \text{ as } ABCD$$

$$317. \text{ (c) } \frac{22}{7} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \angle C$$

$$\frac{22 \times 6}{7 \times 6} - \frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \angle C$$

$$\angle C = \frac{97}{42} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{97}{42} \times \frac{180^\circ \times 30^\circ}{22}$$

$$= \frac{97 \times 15^\circ}{11}$$

Use last digit

$$\therefore \text{(a) 3} \quad \text{(b) 4}$$

$$\text{(c) 5} \quad \text{(d) 2}$$

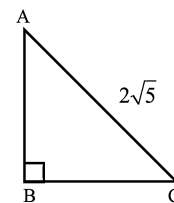
We can apply remainder theorem

also by MG

$$(-2) \times (4) = -8$$

$$\therefore 11 - 8 = 3$$

318. (a)



$$AB - BC = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$AB^2 + BC^2 = 20$$

AB = 4 & BC = 2 satisfying

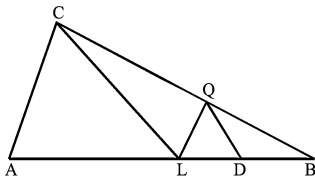
$$\cos^2 A - \cos^2 C = \frac{AB^2}{AC^2} - \frac{BC^2}{AC^2}$$

$$= \frac{AB^2 - BC^2}{AC^2}$$

$$= \frac{4^2 - 2^2}{20} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

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319. (c)



$$\frac{AL}{LB} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{QC}{QB} \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle LBQ$$

$$\triangle BLC \sim \triangle BDQ$$

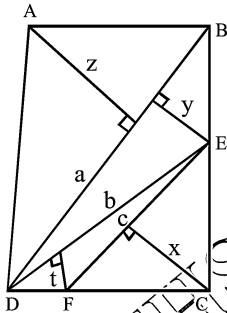
$$\frac{QC}{QB} = \frac{LD}{DB} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{LD}{LB} = \frac{4}{7} \dots\dots(2)$$

$$(1) \div (2)$$

$$\frac{AL}{LD} = \frac{3}{4} = 7 : 3$$

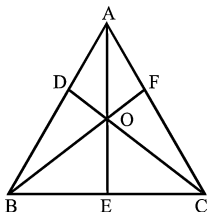
320. (b)



$$\triangle ABD + \triangle BED + \triangle DEF + \triangle EFC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(az + ay + bE + cx)$$

321. (a)



$$\frac{AO}{OB} = \frac{AD}{DB} \dots\dots(1)$$

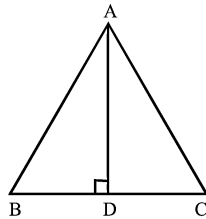
$$\frac{BO}{OC} = \frac{BE}{EC} \dots\dots(2)$$

$$\frac{CO}{DA} = \frac{CF}{AF} \dots\dots(3)$$

$$(1) \times (2) \times (3)$$

$$AD \times BE \times CF = DB \times EC \times AF$$

322. (b)



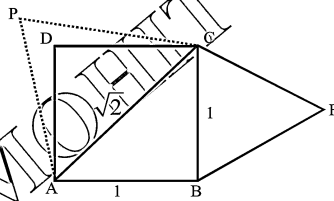
$$AB = 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow AB^2 = 12$$

$$AD = 3 \Rightarrow AD^2 = 9$$

$$\frac{AB^2}{AD^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

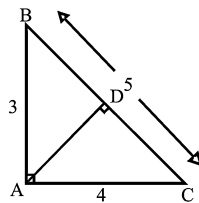
$$\therefore 3AB^2 = 4AD^2$$

323. (a)



$$\frac{ar\triangle BCE}{ar\triangle ACF} = \frac{1^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

324. (b)



$$\triangle ADB \sim \triangle CAB$$

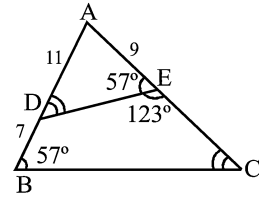
$$\text{Side ratio } 3 : 5$$

$$\text{Area ratio } 9 : 25$$

$$25 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

$$9 \rightarrow \frac{54}{25}$$

325. (c)



$$\triangle AED \sim \triangle ABC$$

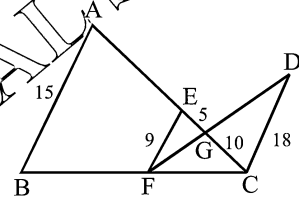
$$\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$$

$$\frac{11}{AC} = \frac{9}{18}$$

$$\therefore AC = 22$$

$$\therefore EC = 13$$

326. (b)



$$\triangle EFG \sim \triangle CDG$$

$$\frac{EG}{CG} = \frac{EF}{CD}$$

$$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{EF}{18} \rightarrow 9$$

$$\triangle CEF \sim \triangle CAB$$

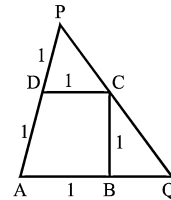
$$\frac{9}{15} = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$3 : 5$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$15 \quad 25$$

327. (c)

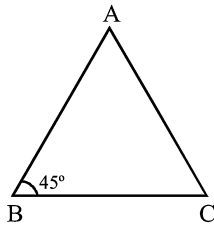


$$\triangle BQC \sim \triangle AQP$$

$$\frac{BC}{AP} = \frac{BQ}{AQ} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BQ}{AB} = \frac{1}{1}$$

328. (c)



$$\frac{AC}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AB}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

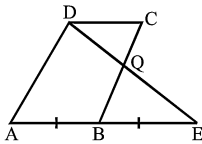
$$\therefore \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$$

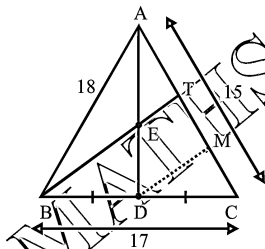
329. (a)



$$\frac{BQ}{AD} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BQ}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

330. (d)



$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{AT}{TM} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$[\Delta AET \sim \Delta TM]$$

$$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{TM}{MC} = \frac{1}{1}$$

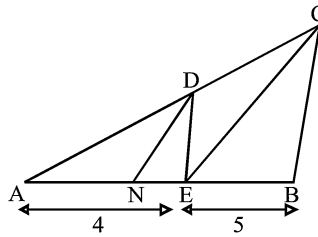
$$[\Delta BCT \sim \Delta DCM]$$

$$\therefore AT = TM = MC$$

$$\therefore 3 \rightarrow 15$$

$$2 \rightarrow 10$$

331. (d)



$$\frac{AN}{NE} = \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{4}{5}$$

AE should be same

Let  $36 \div 9 \& 4$

$$\therefore AN = 16$$

$$EN = 20$$

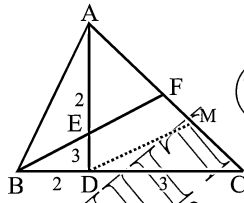
$$EB = 45$$

$$\therefore EN : EB$$

$$20 : 45$$

$$4 : 9$$

332. (d)



$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{AF}{FM} = \frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{FM}{MC} = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 3} = \frac{6}{9}$$

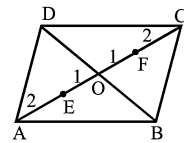
$$\therefore AF : FM : MC$$

$$4 : 6 : 9$$

$$\therefore 19 \rightarrow 760$$

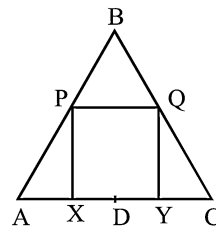
$$4 \rightarrow 160$$

333. (a)



$$EF = AE$$

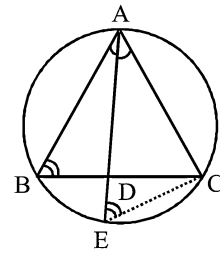
334. (b)



Let D mid-point &  $\Delta$  equilateral

$$\therefore \frac{PX}{QY} = \frac{1}{1}$$

335. (b)

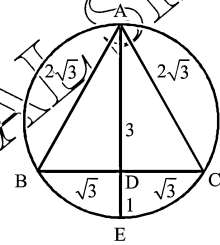


$$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AE}{AC}$$

$$AB \times AC = AE \times AD$$

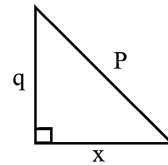
$$\therefore AE \times AD + DE \times AE = AE \times (AD + DE) = AE^2$$

[Or let eq.  $\Delta$  as directed by MG]



$$(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 1 \times 4 = 16 = AE^2$$

336. (a)



$$P - q = 1$$

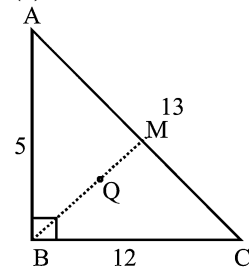
$$P^2 - q^2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 = (P + q)(P - q)$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{P + q}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2q + 1}$$

337. (b)



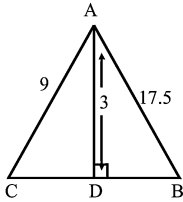
$$BM = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$BQ : QM = 2 : 1$$

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{13}{2} \quad 2 \rightarrow \frac{13}{3}$$

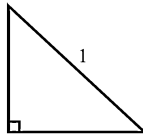
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

338. (c)



$$R = \frac{9 \times 17.5}{2 \times 3} = \frac{52.5}{2} = 26.25$$

339. (b)



Let sides  $1, r, r^2$

As  $r < 1$

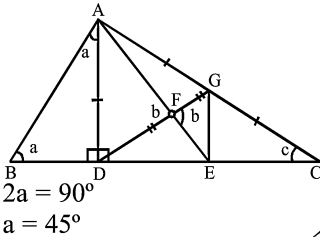
$\therefore$  side 1 greatest

$$\therefore r^4 + r^2 = 1$$

$$r^4 + r^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore r^2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

340. (b)



$$2a = 90^\circ$$

$$a = 45^\circ$$

$\triangle ADG$  isosceles &  $AF \perp DG$

$$\therefore b = 90^\circ$$

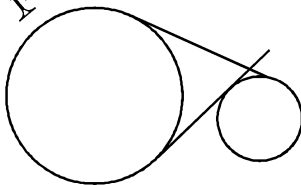
In rt  $\triangle ADC$

$$\sin C = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore a + b + c = 165^\circ$$

341. (b)



$$\frac{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{d^2 - 49}{d^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

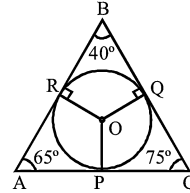
$$3 \rightarrow 48$$

$$1 \rightarrow 16$$

$$\therefore d^2 = 65$$

$$\therefore d = \sqrt{65}$$

342. (c)

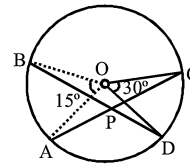


$$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle ROQ = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 40^\circ$$

$$= 140^\circ$$

343. (a)



$$\angle APB = 2(30^\circ + 15^\circ) = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \angle APB + \cot^2 \angle COD$$

$$1 + \sqrt{3} = 4$$

344. (b) Add all

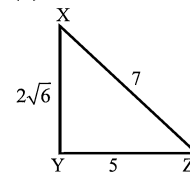
$$\therefore 2(AB + BC + AC) = 44$$

$$AB + BC + CA = 22$$

$$2\pi r = 22$$

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

345. (b)



$$XZ - YZ = 2$$

$$\text{As } XY^2 = 24$$

$$\therefore \text{Hit \& trial}$$

$$7^2 - 5^2 = 24$$

$$\therefore XZ = 7$$

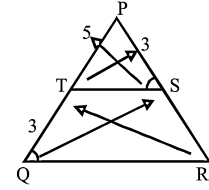
Or

$$YZ = 5$$

$$\therefore \sec X + \tan X$$

$$= \frac{7}{2\sqrt{6}} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}$$

346. (c)



$$\triangle PST \sim \triangle PQR$$

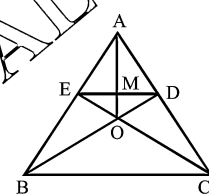
लिखना नहीं है Direct देखिए

$$\frac{5}{PR} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$PR = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$\therefore SR = \frac{40}{3} - 3 = \frac{31}{3}$$

347. (c)



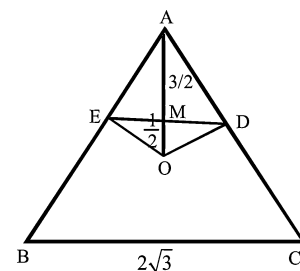
Direct property

$$\frac{AM}{MO} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$AM \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$$

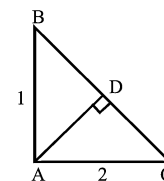
$$MO = \frac{1}{2}$$

Let  $\triangle$  equilateral



$$\therefore \frac{AM}{MO} = \frac{3}{1}$$

348. (d)



$$BC = \sqrt{5}$$

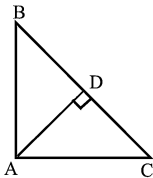
$$AB^2 = BD \times BC$$

$$1 = BD \times \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore BD = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{BC}{5}$$

[Imagination concept by MG]

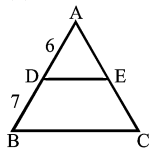
349. (a)



$$\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB^2}{AC^2}$$

Direct property

350. (c)



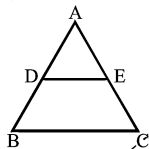
$$\text{Area} \left( \frac{\Delta DAE}{\Delta BAC} \right) = \frac{36}{169}$$

$$\therefore ADE : DEBC$$

$$36 : 133$$

दिमाग में करें लिखना नहीं है।

351. (d)

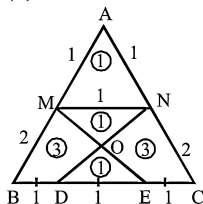


$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

Step skipping करना सीखें।

352. (d)



Let eq.  $\Delta$

$$\therefore MN = 1$$

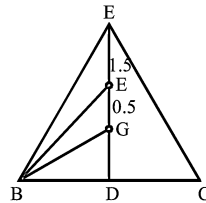
$$\text{Area} \frac{DOE}{NOEC} = \frac{DOE}{MBDO} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\Delta AMN}{MBNC} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore MON \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Required area} = \frac{1+2}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

353. (b)



Let AD = 3

$$AE = 1.5$$

[Let eq.  $\Delta$  answer on universal result]

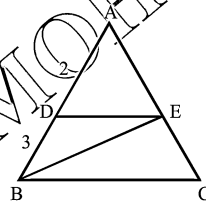
$$AG = 2$$

$$\therefore EG = 0.5$$

$$\frac{\Delta BEG}{\Delta ABD} = \frac{0.5}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{\Delta BEG}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{12}$$

354. (c)



$$\frac{\text{area} \Delta ADE}{\text{area} \Delta ABC} = \left( \frac{2}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$$

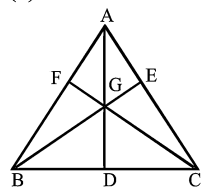
$$\text{area} \Delta ADE : \text{area} \Delta DBE$$

$$\frac{2}{4} : \frac{3}{6} \quad [\text{height same}]$$

$$25 \rightarrow 150$$

$$6 \rightarrow 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

355. (c)

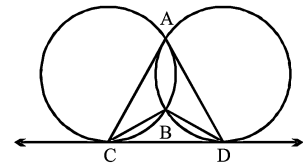


Six triangles of equal area

$$\therefore 6 \rightarrow 60$$

$$BGDF 2 \rightarrow 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

356. (a)



$$\angle BCD = \angle CAB$$

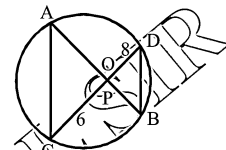
$$\angle BDC = \angle BAD$$

$$\angle BCD + \angle BDC + \angle CBD$$

$$= \angle CAD + \angle CBD$$

$$\therefore \angle CAD + \angle CBD = 180^\circ$$

357. (a)



$$PC \perp PD = PA \times PB$$

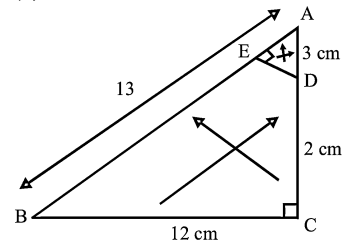
$$PA \times PB = 48$$

$$PA + PB = 16$$

$$\therefore PA = 12$$

$$PB = 4$$

358. (a)

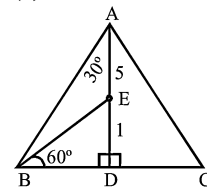


$$\Delta AED \sim \Delta ACB$$

$$\frac{3}{13} = \frac{AE}{5}$$

$$AE = \frac{15}{13}$$

359. (a)



$$\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{6DE}{DB} = \frac{AD}{DB}$$

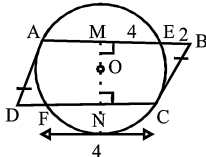
$$\therefore CD = DB$$

$$\therefore \text{eq. } \Delta ABC$$

$$\frac{\sin \angle ACB}{\cos \angle DAC} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = 1$$

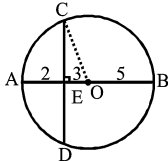
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360. (b)



OM = ON equal chord  
 AE = FC  
 AD = BC ( $\therefore$  Parallelogram)  
 BE = DF = 2

361. (d)

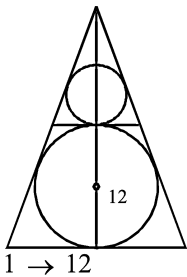


$AO = 5 = \frac{AB}{2}$   
 OC = 5  
 OE = 3  
 $\therefore CE = 4$  &  $DE = 4$

362. (c)  $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$  [Direct property]

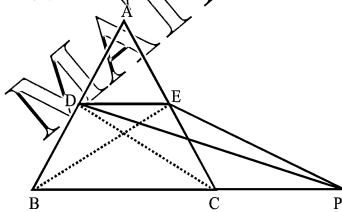
$\therefore 50^\circ + 80^\circ = 130^\circ$

363. (b)



$1 \rightarrow 12$   
 $2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 24\sqrt{3}$

364. (b)

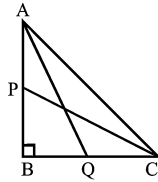


$DE = \frac{BC}{2}$

$\frac{Area\Delta ADE}{Area\Delta BDEC} = \frac{1}{3}$

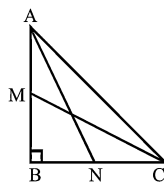
As  $\Delta DEC$  &  $\Delta PED$  have  
 Same base & height  
 $\therefore$  (b) same area

365. (a)



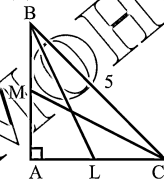
Let mid. point as question based  
 on universal result  
 Direct property  
 $AQ^2 + CP^2 = PQ^2 + AC^2$

366. (c)



As  $AN^2 + MC^2 = MN^2 + AC^2$   
 $= \left(\frac{AC}{2}\right)^2 + AC^2 = \frac{5AC^2}{4}$   
 $\therefore 4(AN^2 + MC^2) = 5AC^2$

367. (a)

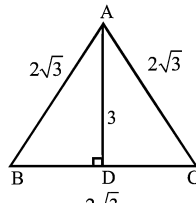


$BL^2 + CM^2 = \frac{5}{4} BC^2$   
 $\therefore CM^2 = \frac{5}{4} \times 25 - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2$

$= \frac{125}{4} - \frac{45}{4} = 20$

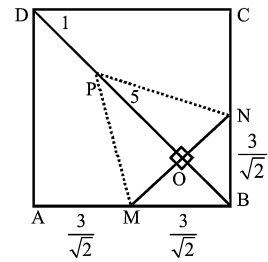
$CM = 2\sqrt{5}$

368. (d)



$\therefore 3 \times (2\sqrt{3})^2 = 36 = 4 \times 3^2$   
 $\therefore 4 \times AD^2$

369. (d)



As  $\sqrt{2}a = 6$

$a = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$

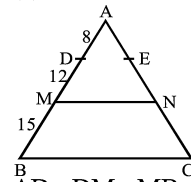
$\therefore MN = 3$

$BO = \frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore OP = \frac{7}{2}$

$\frac{area\Delta BMN}{area\Delta MNP} = \frac{BO}{OP}$   
 $\therefore$  Base same  
 $\therefore \frac{3}{7}$

370. (c)

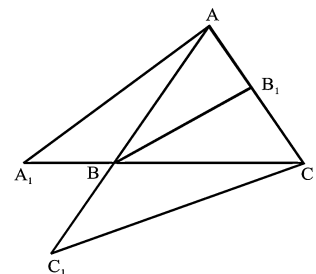


AD : DM : MB  
 8 : 12 : 15 [By ratio method]

$\frac{area\Delta AMNC}{area\Delta ABC} = \left(\frac{AM}{AB}\right)^2$   
 $= \left(\frac{20}{35}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{49}$

$\therefore area\Delta AMN \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 800$   
 $area\Delta MNCB \rightarrow 33 \rightarrow 1650$

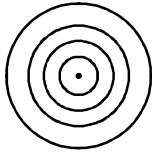
371. (b)



$\frac{1}{AA_1} + \frac{1}{CC_1} = \frac{1}{BB_1}$   
 [Direct property]



372. (a)



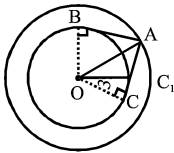
$R = 40$

Area of smallest circle is  $\frac{\pi 40^2}{4}$

$= \pi 20^2$

(a) Only possible  
Go through options in these question.

373. (c)  $\angle APC = \frac{1}{2}(100^\circ + 70^\circ) = 85^\circ$



374. (c)

$$\text{Area } \Delta AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times AB$$

Area quad. ABOC = 2 area

$\Delta AOB$

$= 3 \times AB$

Now, AB

$$= \sqrt{12^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{135} = 3\sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore 3 \times AB = 9\sqrt{15}$$

375. (c)  $\angle y = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A = 130^\circ$

No need to solve for x

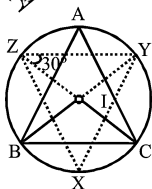
जितना जरूरत है, उतना काम करें।

Maths तो selection के बाद भी

बनता रहेगा।

376. (c)

377. (a)



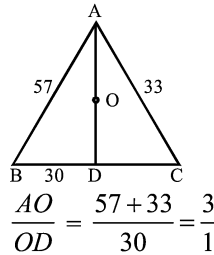
$\angle A = 50^\circ$

$$\angle BIC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$$

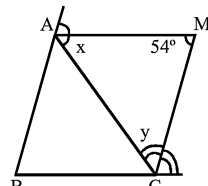
$$= 115^\circ = \angle YIZ$$

$$\therefore \angle BYZ = 180^\circ - 115^\circ - 30^\circ = 35^\circ$$

378. (d)



379. (d)



$$x + y = 180^\circ - 54^\circ = 126^\circ$$

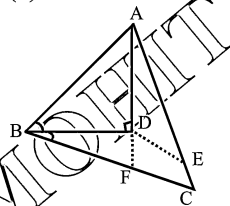
Direct property

$$\angle AMC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} B$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = 90^\circ - 54^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = 72^\circ$$

380. (d)



As  $BD \perp$  as well as angle bisector

$\therefore$  Isosceles  $\Delta$

$AD = DF$

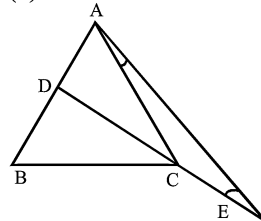
$\Delta ADE \sim \Delta AFC$

$$\frac{AD}{DF} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$

$\therefore$  E is mid-point

$$\therefore AE = \frac{AC}{2} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

381. (d)



$AC = CE$

$\angle ACD = 30^\circ$

$\angle ACE = 150^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle CAE = \frac{180^\circ - 150^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ$$

382. (b)  $2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

383. (d)  $1 \rightarrow 3$

$$3 \rightarrow 9$$

384. (c)  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{BC}$

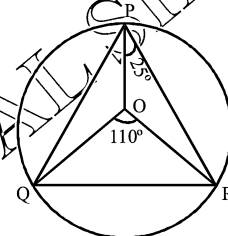
$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{3x} = \frac{12+x}{x}$$

Difference

$$2 \rightarrow 12$$

$$3 \rightarrow 18$$

385. (d)



$$\angle ORP = \angle OPR = 25^\circ$$

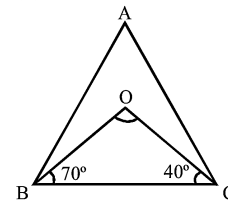
[ $\therefore OP = OR$ ]

$$\angle ORQ = \angle OQR$$

$$= \frac{180^\circ - 110^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle PRQ = 35^\circ + 25^\circ = 60^\circ$$

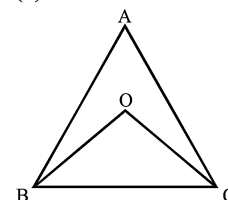
386. (d)



$$\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 40^\circ = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle BOC = 140^\circ$$

387. (c)



Let eq.  $\Delta$

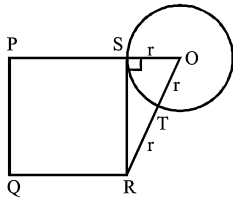
$$\angle OBC = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle BAC = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle OBC + \angle BAC = 90^\circ$$

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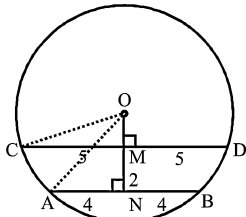
388. (c)



$$SR = \sqrt{3}r$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Area of square}}{\text{Area of circle}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}r)^2}{\pi r^2} = \frac{3}{\pi}$$

389. (a)



$$\begin{aligned} OM^2 + 25 &= ON^2 + 16 \\ ON^2 - OM^2 &= 9 \\ (ON + OM)(ON - OM) &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ON + OM) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$ON - OM = 2$$

$$\therefore 2ON = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$ON = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\therefore 4^2 + \left(\frac{13}{4}\right)^2 = r^2$$

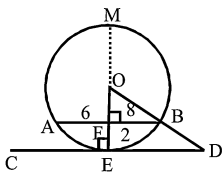
$$\frac{169 + 256}{16} = r^2$$

$$\frac{425}{16} \Rightarrow r = \frac{5\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

390. (a) Perimeter of

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta PQR &= 6r - AB - CD - EF \\ &= 150 - 6 - 12 - 15 = 117 \end{aligned}$$

391. (d)



$$\begin{aligned} MF \times 2 &= 8 \times 8 \\ MF &= 32 = r + r - 2 \\ 2r &= 34 \\ r &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

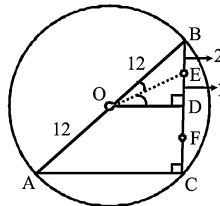
$$\therefore OF = 15$$

$$\Delta OFB \sim \Delta OED$$

$$\therefore \frac{15}{17} = \frac{8}{DE}$$

$$DE = \frac{136}{15}$$

392. (a)



$$\Delta BOD \sim \Delta BAC$$

$$\therefore OD = \frac{AC}{2}$$

$$\frac{OD}{OB} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 6$$

$$\frac{AC}{2} \rightarrow 12$$

$$AC = 12$$

$$\therefore \text{In } \Delta ABC, CD = BD$$

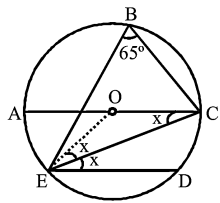
$$BD = \sqrt{12^2 - 6^2} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore CF = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$AF = \sqrt{12^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{144 + 27} = \sqrt{171}$$

393. (d)



$$\angle DEC = \angle ACE = x$$

$$OC = OE$$

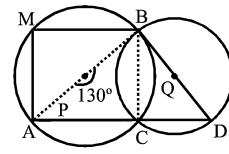
$$\therefore \angle OEC = \angle OCE = x$$

$$\angle EOC = 130^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2x = 50^\circ$$

$$x = 25^\circ$$

394. (b)



$$\angle AMB = \frac{130^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle ACB = 115^\circ$$

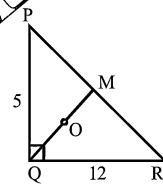
$$\angle BCD = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle BQD = 130^\circ$$

395. (b)  $2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 10$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

396. (b)



$$PR = 13$$

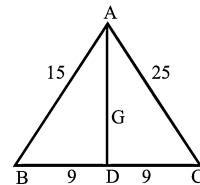
$$QM = PM = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{QO}{OM} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{13}{2}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{13}{3}$$

397. (d)



$$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AD^2 + BD^2)$$

$$225 + 625 = 2(AD^2 + 81)$$

$$425 = AD^2 + 81$$

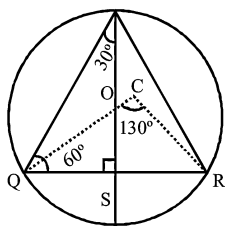
$$AD^2 = 344$$

$$AD = 2\sqrt{86}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{86}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{86}$$

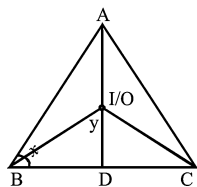
398. (b)



$$\angle QPR = \frac{130^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle RPS = 65^\circ - 30^\circ = 35^\circ$$

399. (c)

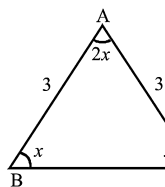


Let eq.  $\Delta$  as questions on universal result

$$x = 60^\circ, y = 60^\circ, z = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+z}{y} = 2$$

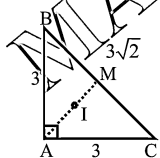
400. (b)



$$4x = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 45^\circ$$

$$2x = 90^\circ$$

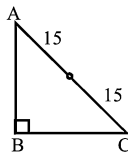


$$AM = BM = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{3+3-3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{6-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{6-3\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

401. (b)



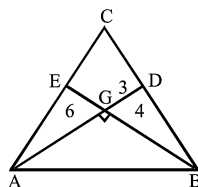
$$R = 15, r = 6$$

Go through options  
Only (b) triplet

$$\text{Also } R = \frac{H}{2} = \frac{30}{2}$$

$$\text{Also } r = \frac{P+B-H}{2} = 6$$

402. (a) Doubt in diagram



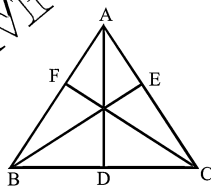
$$\frac{AG}{GD} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 6$$

$$\frac{BG}{GE} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 4$$

$$\therefore BD = 5$$

403. (b)

404. (b)



$$ar\Delta ABC = \frac{4}{3} ar\Delta M_1 M_2 M_3$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 32$$

405. (a)

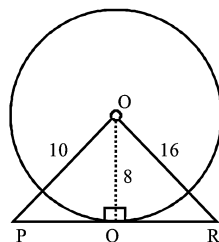
$$CP = CQ = 11$$

$$CB + BQ = 11$$

$$CB + BR = 11$$

$$CB = 11 - 4 = 7 \text{ cm}$$

406. (c)



$$PQ = 6$$

[By triplet]

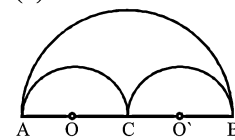
$$QR = \sqrt{16^2 - 8^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{24 \times 8} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 8 \times 1.732 = 13.856$$

$$\therefore PR = 19.856$$

407. (b)



$$AC = 6$$

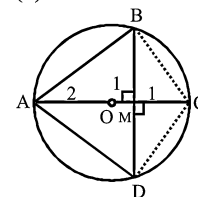
$$CB = 18$$

$$\therefore AB = 24 = 2R$$

$$\therefore R = 12$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} (12^2 - 3^2 - 9^2) = \frac{\pi}{2} (54) = 27\pi$$

408. (c)



$$AM = 3$$

$$MC = 1$$

[Equilateral triangle property by MG]

$$BM = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BC = CD = 2$$

$$AB = AD = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter } ABCD$$

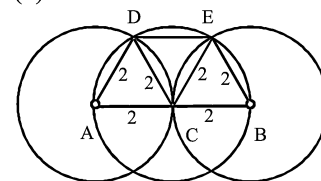
$$2\sqrt{3} \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

Perimeter of circle

$$= 2\pi \times 2 = 4\pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\pi}$$

409. (b)

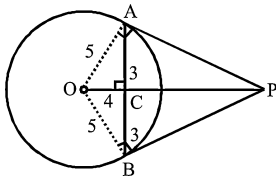


Area quad. ABDE = 3  $\times$  eq.  $\Delta$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2 = 3\sqrt{3}$$

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410. (a)

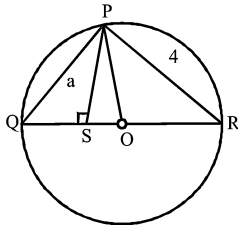


$AC^2 = OC \times CP$   
 (Right triangle property)

$$\therefore CP = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore OP = 4 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

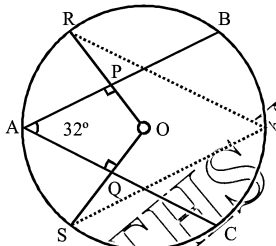
411. (d)



$$OP = \frac{QR}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{16 + a^2}}{2}$$

$\therefore$  [QR by pythagoras]

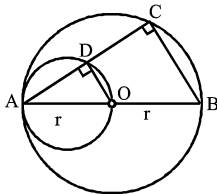
412. (b)



$$\angle POQ = 180^\circ - 32^\circ = 148^\circ$$

$$\angle RTS = \frac{148^\circ}{2} = 74^\circ$$

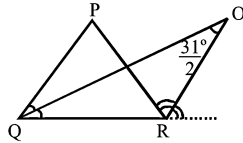
413. (a)



$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AO}{OB} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{AC}{2} = 14 \text{ cm}$$

414. (a)



$$\angle PQR = 2 \times \frac{31^\circ}{2} = 31^\circ$$

As  $PQ = PR$

$$\therefore \angle PQR = \angle PRQ = x$$

$$x + x + 31^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 149^\circ$$

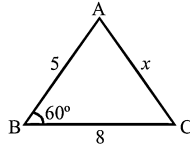
$$x = 74.5$$

$\therefore$  External angle of

$$Q = 180^\circ - 74.5$$

$$= 105.5$$

415. (a)



$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{5^2 + 8^2 - x^2}{2 \times 5 \times 8}$$

$$\therefore 40 = 25 + 64 - x^2$$

$$x^2 = 49$$

$$x = 7$$

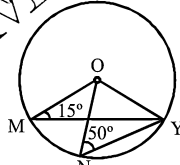
416. (d)  $10 - 4 < a \Rightarrow 6 < a$

$$10 + 4 > a \Rightarrow 14 > a$$

$$6 < a < 14$$

417. (d) Direct property

418. (d)



$$ON = OY = r$$

$$\therefore \angle ONY = \angle OYN = 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle NOY = 80^\circ$$

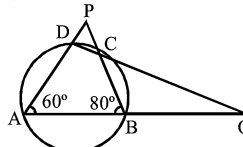
$$OM = OY = r$$

$$\therefore \angle OYM = 15^\circ$$

$$\angle MOY = 150^\circ$$

$$\angle MON = 150^\circ - 80^\circ = 70^\circ$$

419. (c)



$$\angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 100^\circ$$

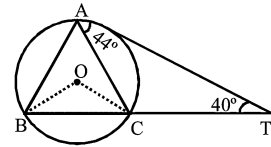
$\therefore$  In  $\triangle ADQ$

$$60^\circ + \angle ADQ + \angle BQC = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BQC = 20^\circ$$

420. (c) Direct property

421. (d)



$$\angle ABC = 44^\circ$$

[Alternate segment]

$$\angle ACB = 44^\circ + 40^\circ = 84^\circ$$

[Exterior angle property]

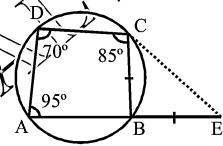
$$\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 44^\circ - 84^\circ = 52^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 2 \times 52^\circ = 104^\circ$$

इतना लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है अगर

Direct figure में property लगाएं।

422. (c)



$$\angle BCD = 180^\circ - \angle DAB = 85^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$$

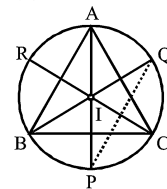
$$\angle BCE = \angle BEC = x$$

$$\therefore 2x = 110^\circ \text{ [exterior angle]}$$

$$x = 55^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE = 110^\circ + 55^\circ = 165^\circ$$

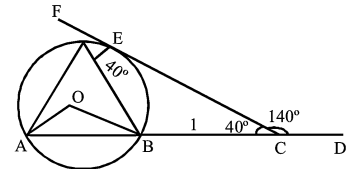
423. (a)



$$\angle AIC = 90^\circ + \frac{B}{2}$$

$$PQR = 90^\circ - \frac{B}{2}$$

424. (b)



$$\angle EAB = 40^\circ \text{ [Alternate segment]}$$

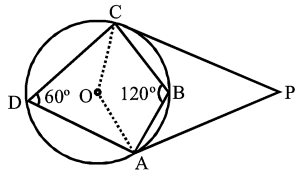
$$\angle EBA = 40^\circ + 40^\circ = 80^\circ$$

[Exterior angle sum]

$$\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ \times 2 = 120^\circ$$

425. (c)



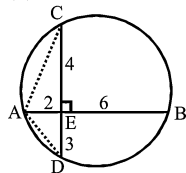
$$\angle ADC = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle AOC = 120^\circ$$

$$\angle OAP + \angle OCP + \angle AOC + \angle APC = 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle APC = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

426. (a)



$$CE \times ED = AE \times BE$$

$$CE = 4$$

$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$AD = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{\sqrt{13} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{7}}{4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2R = \sqrt{65}$$

427. (c)

428. (b) AB & AC equal

$\therefore$  Centre O lie on bisector of

$$\angle BAC$$

$$\therefore P \text{ is mid point } \left[ \frac{6}{6} = \frac{BP}{PC} \right]$$

$$OP \perp BC$$

$$OA = 5$$

$$s = \frac{5+5+6}{2} = 8$$

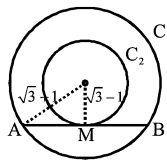
$$\Delta AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times OA \times BP$$

$$= \sqrt{8 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2} = 12$$

$$\therefore BP = \frac{24}{5} = 4.8$$

$$\therefore BC = 9.6$$

429. (a)

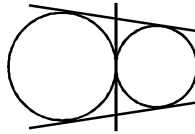


$$AM^2 = (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 - (\sqrt{3}-1)^2$$

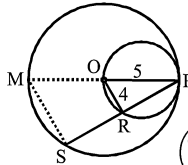
$$= 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$AM = 2\sqrt{3}$$

430. (c)



431. (c)



OP diameter

$$\angle ORP = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore PR = 3$$

$$\frac{OP}{OM} = \frac{PR}{SR}$$

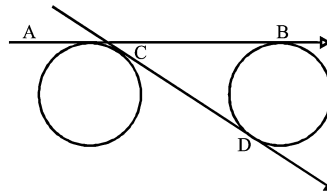
$$[\Delta OPR \sim \Delta MPS]$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{5} = \frac{PR}{SR}$$

$$\therefore PR = SR = 3$$

$$\therefore SP = 6$$

432. (c)



$$CD = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = d$$

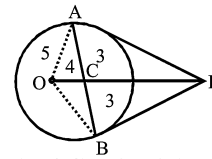
$$d = 26$$

$$AB = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{26^2 - (0)^2}$$

$$= 26$$

433. (a)



As  $OC = 4$ ,  $OA = 5$  &  $AC = 3$

In rt  $\Delta OAP$

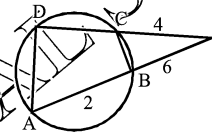
$$AC^2 = OC \times CP$$

$$9 = 4 \times CP$$

$$CP = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$OP = 4 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{25}{4} \text{ cm}$$

434. (c)



$$PB \times PA = PC \times PD$$

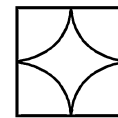
$$6 \times 8 = 4 \times PD$$

$$PD = 12$$

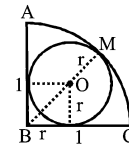
435. (b)

$$(4 - \pi)r^2 = (4 - \pi)2^2 = 16 - 4\pi$$

Direct formula



436. (a)



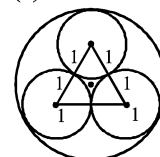
$$OB = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$BM = OB + OM = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$BM = 1 = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

437. (c)



Descartes's Theorem

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$$\frac{1}{R} = \left| \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} \times 3} \right|$$

$$= \frac{3}{r} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

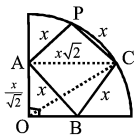
$$R = \frac{r}{3 - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \left| \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-3} \right|$$

$$= \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \pi R^2 = \frac{\pi \beta}{\theta} (2 + \sqrt{3})^2$$

438. (c)



AC = diagonal =  $x\sqrt{2}$

OA = OB = given

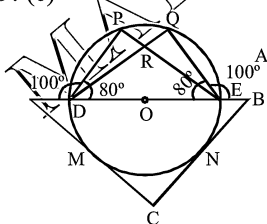
$$\therefore \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

In  $\triangle OAC$

$$OC = \sqrt{(x\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5x^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

439. (c)



$$\angle PDE = \angle QED = 80^\circ$$

$$\angle DPE = \angle DQC = 90^\circ$$

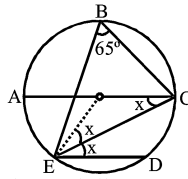
$$\angle PED = 10^\circ$$

$$\angle QDE = 10^\circ$$

$$\angle DRE = 180^\circ - 20^\circ = 160^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle PRD = 20^\circ$$

440. (a)



OE = OC

$$\Rightarrow \angle OCE = \angle OEC = x$$

$$\angle OCE = \angle CED = x$$

[Alternate angles]

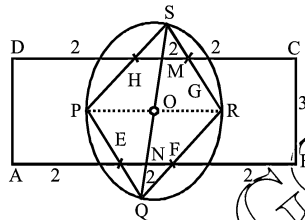
$$\angle EOC = 130^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2x + 130^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 50^\circ$$

$$x = 25^\circ$$

441. (d)



Let length = 6, Breadth = 3

SM = NQ = 1

HM = MG = 1 = EN = NF

$$\therefore SD = SM + MN + NQ$$

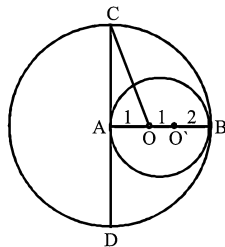
$$= 1 + 3 + 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Circle}}{\text{Rectangle}} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}{6 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{4 \times 6 \times 3} = \frac{25\pi}{72}$$

442. (a)



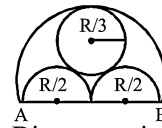
OC = 3

OA = 1

$$\therefore AC = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$CD = 4\sqrt{2}$$

443. (a)



Direct question on special circle by MG

$$AB = 2R = 12$$

$$R = 6$$

$$\therefore \frac{R}{3} = 2 \text{ cm}$$

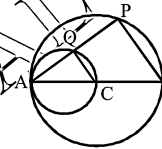
444. (a)  $x(x + 7) = 12^2$

$$[\because PT = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12]$$

Put from options

$$x = 9$$

445. (a)

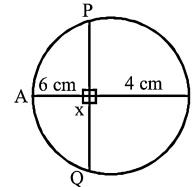


$$\angle AQC = \angle APB = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore QC \parallel PB$$

C may or may not be centre of AB

446. (c)



$$\frac{AX}{XB} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5 \rightarrow 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 4 \text{ cm}$$

PX = XQ as AB  $\perp$  PQ

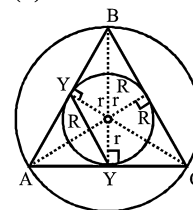
$$\therefore (PX) \times (XQ) = 6 \times 4$$

$$(PX)^2 = 24$$

$$(PX) = 2\sqrt{6}$$

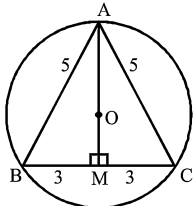
$$\therefore PQ = 4\sqrt{6}$$

447. (b)



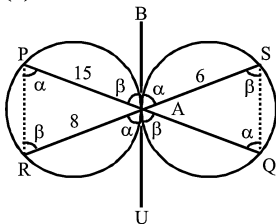
$XB = YC = R^2 - r^2$   
 $AX = AY = R^2 - r^2$   
 $\therefore AX = AY = XB = YC$   
 $\Rightarrow AB = AC$   
 $\therefore X \& Y$  mid point By mid-point theorem  
 $XY \parallel BC, XY = \frac{1}{2} BC$

448. (d)



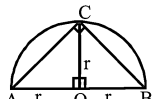
$AM = 4$  cm  
 By pythagoras  
 $R = \frac{ab}{2hc} = \frac{5 \times 5}{2 \times 4} = \frac{25}{8} = 3.125$

449. (a)



By alternate segment  
 $\angle SAT = \angle SQA = \alpha$   
 $\angle QAU = \angle ASQ = \beta$   
 Similarly others  
 $\Delta PRA \sim QSA$   
 $\frac{PA}{AR} = \frac{AQ}{AS}$   
 $\frac{15}{8} = \frac{x}{6}$   
 $x = \frac{90}{8}$   
 $x = 11.25$

450. (a)



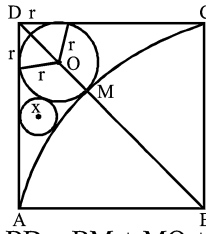
$AC = BC = x$  [isosceles]  
 $\therefore x^2 + x^2 = 4r^2$   
 $2x^2 = 4r^2$   
 $x^2 = \sqrt{2}r^2$

$$x = \sqrt{2}r$$

perimeter of semicircle  
 Perimeter of  $\Delta ABC$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi r + 2r}{2r + 2\sqrt{2}r} = \frac{x+2}{2+2\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{(\pi+2)(2\sqrt{2}-2)}{4} \\
 &= \frac{(\pi+2)(\sqrt{2}-1)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

451. (a)



$BD = BM + MO + OD$   
 $\sqrt{2} = 1 + r + \sqrt{2}r$   
 $\frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{\sqrt{2}+1} = r$   
 $r = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2}{2}$

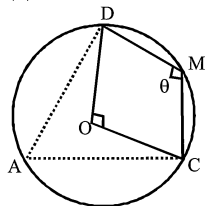
Now,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}+2)^2} = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2}+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

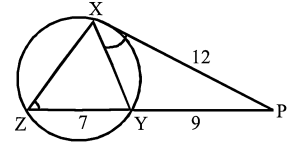
452. (a)



$$\angle BAC = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle BMC = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$$

453. (b)



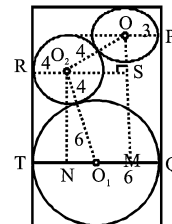
$PX^2 = PY \times PZ$   
 $12^2 = (PY)(PY + 7)$   
 $PY = 9$

$\Delta PXY \sim \Delta PZX$

Perimeter of  $\Delta PXY$   
 Perimeter of  $\Delta PZX$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{PX}{PZ} &= \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \\
 \therefore 3 &\rightarrow 27 \\
 4 &\rightarrow 36
 \end{aligned}$$

454. (a)



$MQ = Q_3P = 3$   
 $\therefore O_1M = 3$   
 Similarly  $TN = 4$   
 $O_1N = 2$   
 $O_2S = O_1N + O_1M = 5$   
 $\therefore O_3S = \sqrt{7^2 - 5^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$   
 Also  $O_2N = \sqrt{10^2 - 2^2} = 4\sqrt{6}$   
 $PQ = O_3S + SM = O_3S + O_2N$   
 $= O_3S + O_2N$   
 $= O_3S + O_2N = 4\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6}$   
 $= 6\sqrt{6}$

455. (b) Direct property

$$\frac{1}{PQ} = \frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{CD} = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

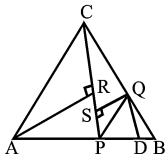
$$\therefore PQ = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$CD : PQ$$

$$1 : \frac{3}{4} = 1 : 0.75$$

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456. (c)



$$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{CQ}{QB} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$\therefore PQ \parallel AC$

$$\frac{CQ}{QB} = \frac{PD}{DB} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$\therefore DQ \parallel CP$

$$\therefore AP \rightarrow 4$$

$$PB \rightarrow 3$$

$$PD \rightarrow 4$$

$$DB \rightarrow 3$$

$$\therefore PB \rightarrow 7$$

But PB should be same

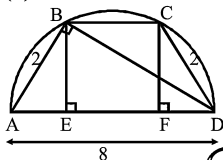
$$\therefore \frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{4 \times 7}{3 \times 7} = \frac{28}{21}$$

$$\frac{PD}{DB} = \frac{12}{9}$$

$$\therefore AP : PD = 28 : 12 = 7 : 3$$

इतना लिखना नहीं है, केवल concept समझना है और without pen figure में करना है।

457. (a)



$$BD = \sqrt{8^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{60}$$

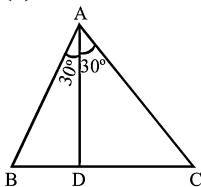
Use Ptolemy's Theorem

$$BD \times CA = AD \times BC$$

$$\sqrt{60} \times \sqrt{60} = 8 \times BC$$

$$BC = \frac{60}{8} = 7.5$$

458. (b)

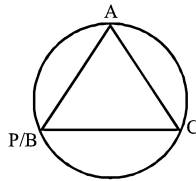


Let eq.  $\Delta$  as question based on inform result

$$\therefore a = b = c$$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

459.



Let B & P point same as question based on inform result

$$\therefore AP = 1$$

$$BP = 0$$

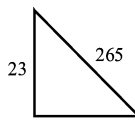
$$CP = 1$$

$$\therefore 1^2 + 1^2 = 2$$

460. (b) Other two triplets are

$$\frac{23^2}{2} = \frac{529}{2} = 264.5$$

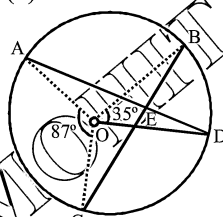
$$\therefore 264 \text{ \& } 265$$



$$\text{Perimeter} = 27 + 264 + 265$$

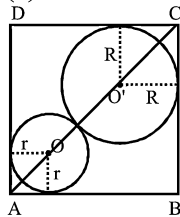
$$\text{Digital sum} = 3$$

461. (b)



$$\angle CEA = \frac{1}{2}(87^\circ + 35^\circ) = 61^\circ$$

462. (b)



$$AO = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$O'C = R\sqrt{2}$$

$$OO' = R + r$$

$$AC = \sqrt{2}$$

$$[\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}]$$

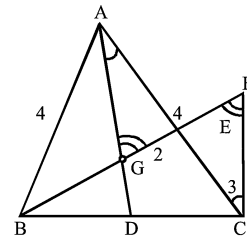
$$\therefore AC = AO + OO' + O'C$$

$$= r\sqrt{2} + R + r + R\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 = (r+R)(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$r + R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

463. (a)



Draw  $CF \parallel AD$

$$\angle EFC = \angle EGA$$

[Alternate angle]

$$\angle FCE = \angle EAG$$

$$\therefore \Delta AGE \sim \Delta CGF$$

$$\text{As } \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BG}{GF}$$

$$\therefore BG = GF = x$$

$$\therefore EF = x - 2$$

$$\frac{EC}{AE} = \frac{EF}{GE}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{x-2}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{7}{2}}$$

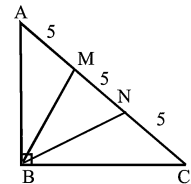
$$464. (b) \frac{23^2}{2} = \frac{529}{2} = 264.5$$

$$\therefore 264 \text{ \& } 265 \text{ other two sides}$$

$$\therefore 23 + 264 + 265 = 3$$

[digital sum not sum]

465. (b)



$$BN^2 + AB^2 = 2BM^2 + 2 \times 5^2$$

[Appolonius theorem]

$$\text{Similarly, } BC^2 + BM^2$$

$$= 2BN^2 + 2 \times 5^2$$

On adding

$$AB^2 + BC^2 = BM^2 + BN^2 + 100$$

$$\therefore BM^2 + BN^2 = AC^2 - 100 =$$

$$15^2 - 100 = 125$$

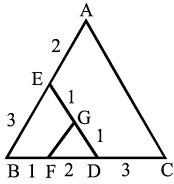
Or

$$BM^2 + BN^2 = \frac{5}{9}(AC)^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} \times 15^2 = 125$$



466. (b)



$$\frac{\Delta DGF}{\Delta DEB} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta \right]$$

$$\frac{\Delta BED}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{3 \times 3}{6 \times 5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

∴ Quad. BEGF = 2

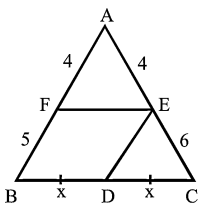
$$[\Delta BDE - \Delta GFD]$$

$$\text{Quad. EDC} = 7$$

$$[\Delta ABC - \Delta BED]$$

$$\therefore 2 : 7$$

467. (d)



$$\frac{\Delta AFE}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{4 \times 4}{9 \times 10} = \frac{16}{90}$$

$$\frac{\Delta CDE}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{6 \times x}{2x \times 10} = \frac{6}{20} \rightarrow 27$$

$$\therefore \text{CDE} = 27 \quad \text{AFE} = 16$$

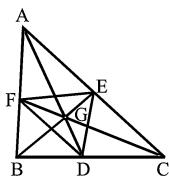
$$\text{BDF} = 90 - 16 - 27 = 47$$

$$47 \rightarrow 47$$

$$\text{DEC} = 27$$

468. (a) As sides of median form triplets

∴ Triangle must be right triangle

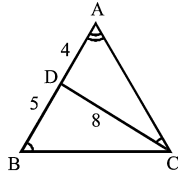


$$\Delta EFG = \frac{1}{12} \Delta ABC$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{4}{3} \Delta m_1 m_2 m_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 24 = 24$$

469. (a)



$$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta ACD$$

$$\frac{8}{BC} = \frac{4}{AC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{DC}{BC}$$

$$\frac{AC}{9} = \frac{8}{2AC}$$

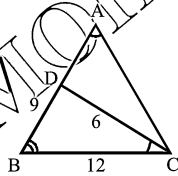
$$AC^2 = 36$$

$$AC = 6$$

$$\therefore BC = 12$$

$$\therefore 12 + 6 + 9 = 27$$

470. (a)



$$\Delta BCD \sim \Delta BAC$$

$$\frac{12}{9} = \frac{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta ABC}{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta BDC}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 36$$

$$3 \rightarrow 27$$

$$\therefore 36 - 12 - 9 = 15$$

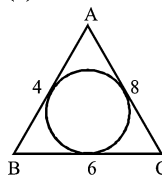
Other two side sum AD + AC

$$\therefore \Delta ADC = AD + AC + 6$$

$$= 21$$

$$\frac{P(ADC)}{P(BDC)} = \frac{21}{27} = \frac{7}{9}$$

471. (c)



$$r = \frac{\Delta}{S}$$

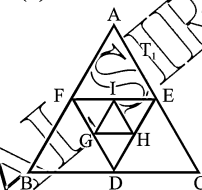
$$S = \frac{8+4+6}{2} = 9$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \sqrt{9 \times 1 \times 3 \times 5} = 3\sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{9} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\therefore \pi r^2 = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

472. (a)



$$\Delta ABC \rightarrow T_1$$

$$\Delta DEF \rightarrow T_2$$

$$\Delta GHI \rightarrow T_3$$

Perimeter of all triangles

= 2 × Perimeter of original Triangles

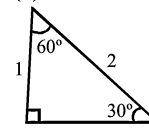
$$\text{As } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 100\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = 20$$

$$\therefore 3a = 60$$

$$\therefore 2 \times 60 = 120$$

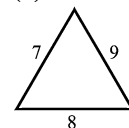
473. (c)



$$1 \rightarrow 2002$$

$$2 \rightarrow 4004$$

474. (b)



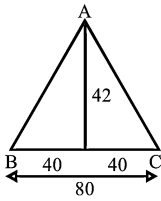
$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$s = \frac{7+8+9}{2} = 12$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \sqrt{12 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3} = 12\sqrt{5}$$

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475. (b)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 80 \times AD = 1680$$

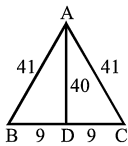
$$AD = 42$$

$$\therefore AB = 58$$

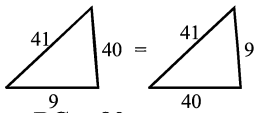
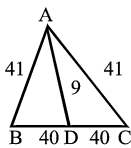
- [20, 21, 29]  
[40, 42, 58]

$$\therefore \Delta ABC = AB + AC + BC = 58 + 58 + 80 = 196$$

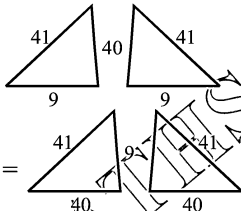
476. (b)



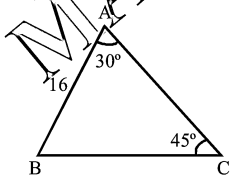
AD = 40 (9, 40, 41 triplets)



$$\therefore BC = 80$$



477. (b)



$$\frac{16}{BC} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\frac{16}{BC} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BC = \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

478. (c) Greatest side can be 24 or n

$$\therefore n^2 < 24^2 + 10^2 \text{ \& } 24^2 < n^2 + 10^2$$

$$n^2 < 676$$

$$476 < n^2$$

$$n < 26$$

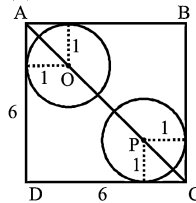
$$21 < n$$

$$21 < n < 26$$

$$\therefore n = 22, 23, 24, 25$$

$$\therefore \text{Four values}$$

479. (a)



$$AO = \sqrt{2}$$

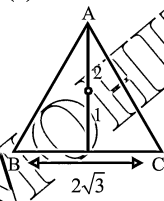
$$PC = \sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{2}a = 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = AO + OP + PC$$

$$OP = 6\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

480. (c)



$$R = 2$$

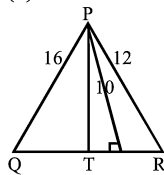
$$r = 1$$

$$r_a = \frac{\Delta}{S - a} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

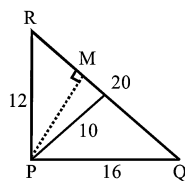
$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = 3$$

$$\therefore r : R : r_a = 1 : 2 : 3$$

481. (c)



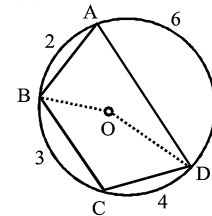
Let right  $\Delta$   
 $\therefore$  Median here = 10



It means RPQ right triangles

$$PM = \frac{12 \times 16}{20} = 9.6$$

482. (d)



$$\text{Angle} = \frac{\text{Arc}}{\text{radius}}$$

r same

$$\therefore \theta \propto \text{arc}$$

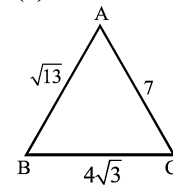
$$6 + 4 + 3 + 2 \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 360$$

$$\angle BOD \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 168^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 84^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 96^\circ (180^\circ - 84^\circ)$$

483. (b)



Smallest angle opposite to smallest side  
 $\therefore$  Angle C

$$\cos C = \frac{7^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{13})^2}{2 \times 7 \times 4\sqrt{3}}$$

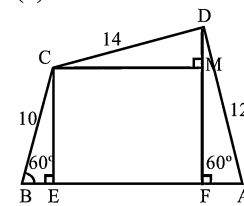
$$\cos C = \frac{97 - 13}{56\sqrt{3}} = \frac{84}{56\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$\therefore C = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \frac{1}{2}$$

484. (d)



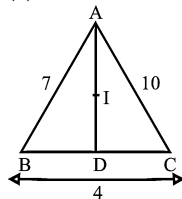
$\triangle AFD$   
 $2 \rightarrow 12$   
 $1 \rightarrow 6 = AF$   
 $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3} = DF$

$\triangle CED$   
 $2 \rightarrow 10$   
 $1 \rightarrow 5 = BE$   
 $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 5\sqrt{3} = CE$   
 $DM = DF - CE$   
 $= 6\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$

$\therefore CM = \sqrt{193}$   
 $AB = 6 + 5 + \sqrt{193}$   
 $= 11 + \sqrt{193}$   
 $\Rightarrow a = 11$   
 $b = 193$   
 $\therefore 11 + 193 = 204$

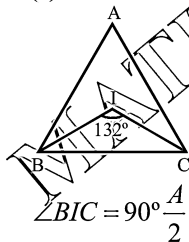
485. (b)  $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\therefore r = \frac{12}{13}$

486. (a)

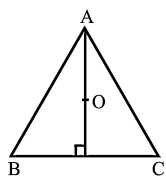


$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{7+10}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$

487. (c)



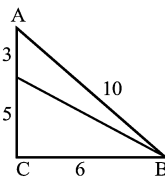
$\angle BIC = 90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$   
 $\therefore \frac{A}{2} = 42^\circ$   
 $A = 84^\circ$



$\angle BOC = 180^\circ - 84^\circ = 96^\circ$

488. (b)  $\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{C}$   
 $3 \rightarrow 9.9$   
 $2 \rightarrow 6.6$

489. (d)  $Area = \frac{1}{2} B \times h$   
 $\therefore 10 - 10 - \frac{10 \times 10}{100} = -1$   
 $\therefore 1\% \text{ decrease}$



490. (d)

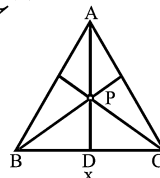
$\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$

$\triangle BDC = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15$

$\therefore \triangle ABD = 24 - 15 = 9$

$\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times BC$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 = 9$

491. (a)



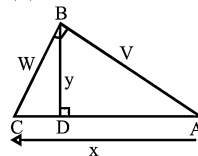
All centres are one point in eq. triangle

$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$

$\frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$

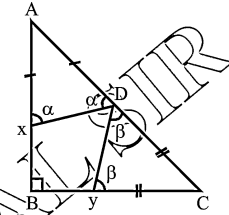
492. (b)



$V + W = 35$   
 $X + Y = 37$   
 Better to let triplet  
 $V = 15$   
 $W = 20$   
 $\therefore x = 25$  &  $y$  in that case will be 12

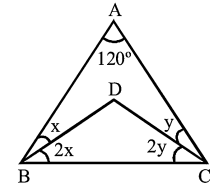
493. (a)  $\frac{\triangle ABD}{\triangle ADC} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 [Height same  $\therefore$  Area  $\propto$  Base]  
 $2 + 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 60$   
 $2 \rightarrow 24$

494. (c)



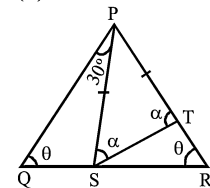
$\angle XDY = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$   
 $\angle C + \angle A = 90^\circ$   
 $180^\circ - 2\beta + 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 90^\circ$   
 $2(\alpha + \beta) = 270^\circ$   
 $\alpha + \beta = 135^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle XDY = 45^\circ$

495. (b)



$\angle B + \angle C = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore 3(x + y) = 60^\circ$   
 $x + y = 20^\circ$   
 $\angle BDC = 180^\circ - 2(x + y) = 140^\circ$

496. (b)

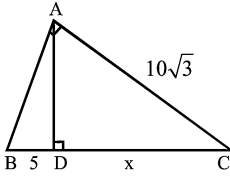


$\angle RSP = 30^\circ + \theta$   
 [External angle property]  
 $\angle RST + \alpha = 30^\circ + \theta$   
 $\angle RST = 30^\circ + \theta - \alpha$   
 $\alpha = \theta + \angle RST$   
 $\therefore \angle RST = 30^\circ - \theta + \theta - \angle RST$   
 $2\angle RST = 30^\circ$   
 $\angle RST = 15^\circ$

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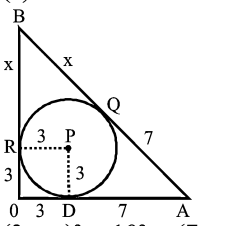
497. (d)  $15 - 7 < C < 15 + 7$   
 $8 < C < 22$   
 $\therefore C = 9, 10, \dots, 21$   
 $\therefore$  Sum of all length  
 $= (1 + \dots + 21) - (1 + \dots + 8)$   
 $= \frac{21 \times 22}{2} - \frac{8 \times 9}{2}$   
 $= 21 \times 11 - 4 \times 9$   
 $= 3(77 - 12)$   
 $= 65 \times 3 = 195$

498. (a)



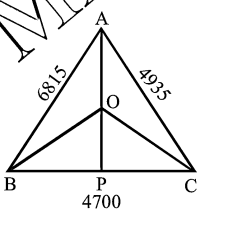
$x(x+5) = (10\sqrt{3})^2$   
 $x(x+5) = 300$   
 $\therefore x = 15$   
 From option

499. (c)



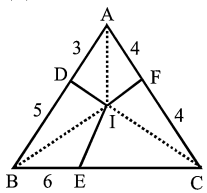
$(3+x)^2 + 10^2 = (7+x)^2$   
 $100(10+2x)(4)$   
 $10+2x = 25$   
 $2x = 15$   
 $x = 7.5$   
 $\therefore DB = 7.5 + 3 = 10.5$

500. (a)



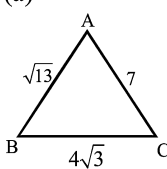
$\frac{AO}{OP} = \frac{6815 + 4935}{4700} = \frac{11750}{4700} = \frac{5}{2}$   
 $\therefore \frac{OP}{AO} = 2:5$

501. (b)



We can use [CEVA'S Theorem]  
 $AD \times BE \times CF = BD \times CE \times AF$   
 $3 \times 6 \times 4 = 5 \times CE \times 4$   
 $CE = 3.6$

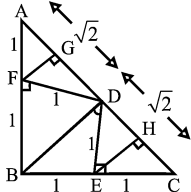
502. (a)



Smallest side AB  
 $\therefore$  Smallest angle C

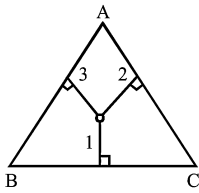
$\cos C = \frac{(4\sqrt{3})^2 + 7^2 - (\sqrt{13})^2}{2 \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 7}$   
 $= \frac{97 - 13}{56\sqrt{3}} = \frac{84}{56\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 $\therefore C = 30^\circ$

503. (a)  $\angle B$  largest means AC largest among three sides  
 504. (a)



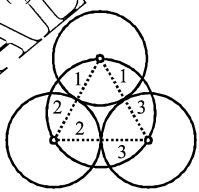
Let isosceles A.  $\Delta$   
 As GD & DH are length of same type isosceles right triangle  
 $\therefore GD = DH$

505. (c)



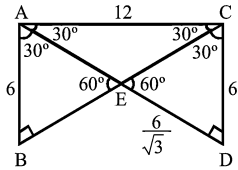
$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$   
 $\therefore 6 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$   
 $a = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (4\sqrt{3})^2 = 12\sqrt{3}$

506. (b)



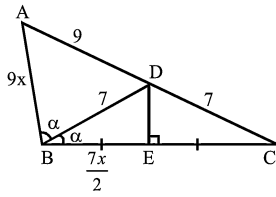
$R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{3 \times 4 \times 5}{4 \times 6} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$   
 $a = 2 + 1 = 3$   
 $b = 3 + 1 = 4$   
 $c = 3 + 2 = 5$

507. (d)



$\Delta ABC$   
 $2 \rightarrow 12$   
 $AB = 1 \rightarrow 6$   
 $BC = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3}$   
 Similarly,  $CD = 1$  &  $AD = 6\sqrt{3}$   
 In  $\Delta CDE$   $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6$   
 $1 \rightarrow \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 Required area  
 $= \Delta ACD - \Delta CDE$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6\sqrt{3} \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \times 6$   
 $= 18\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3} = 12\sqrt{3}$

508. (a)



As  $DE$  is  $\perp$  bisector passing through vertices

$$\therefore DB = DC = 7$$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\therefore AB = 9x$$

$$BC = 7x \text{ \& } BE = \frac{7x}{2}$$

In  $\triangle ABD$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{7^2 + (9x)^2 - 9^2}{2 \times 7 \times 9x}$$

$$\text{In } \triangle DBE \cos \alpha = \frac{7x}{2} = \frac{x}{2}$$

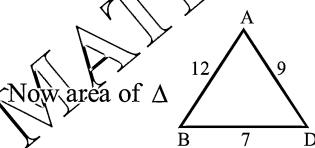
$$\therefore \frac{x}{2} = \frac{81x^2 - 32}{2 \times 7 \times 9x}$$

$$63x^2 = 81x^2 - 32$$

$$9 \times 8x^2 = 32 \times 16$$

$$x^2 = \frac{16}{9} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore 9x = 9 \times \frac{4}{3} = 12$$

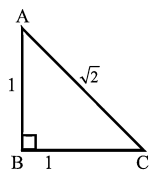


$$S = 14$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \sqrt{14 \times 2 \times 7 \times 5}$$

$$= 14\sqrt{5}$$

509. (c)



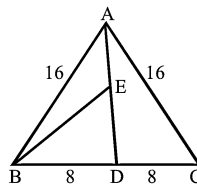
$$2 + \sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2a$$

$$\therefore 1 \rightarrow \frac{2a}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2a}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2a}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4a^2(2 - \sqrt{2})^2}{2 \times 2^2} =$$

$$\frac{a^2(6 - 4\sqrt{2})}{2} = a^2(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$



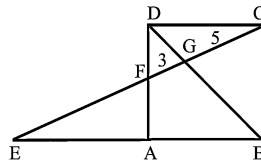
510. (d)

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$AE = ED = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BE = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 48} = \sqrt{112} = 4\sqrt{7}$$



511. (d)

$\triangle DGF$  &  $\triangle CGB$

$$\therefore \frac{DF}{CB} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{FA}{CB} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Also  $\triangle EFA \sim \triangle ECB$

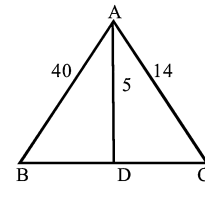
$$\therefore \frac{FA}{CB} = \frac{EF}{EF + 8} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 8$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{16}{3}$$

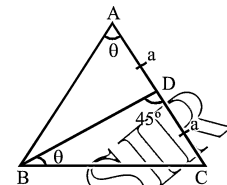
$$\therefore EF = \frac{16}{3}$$

512. (b)



$$R = \frac{40 \times 14}{2 \times 5} = 56$$

513. (a)



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDC$

$$\therefore \angle B = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC \frac{\sin B}{2a} = \frac{\sin \theta}{BC}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{\sin \theta}{BC}$$

$$\text{In } \triangle BDC \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{BC} = \frac{\sin \theta}{a}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{2} \frac{a}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

Or

$\triangle DBC \sim \triangle BAC$

$$\therefore \frac{DC}{BC} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$BC^2 = a \times 2a$$

$$\therefore BC = \sqrt{2}a$$

Now in  $\triangle DBC$

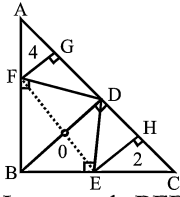
$$\frac{\sin \theta}{a} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sqrt{2}a}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$

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514. (c)

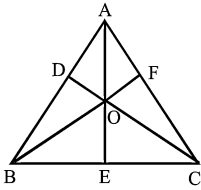


In rectangle BEFD  
EF & BD diagonal cuts at O  
∴ O mid point  
In trapezium EFGH

$$OD = \frac{1}{2} (EH + FG) = 3$$

$$\therefore BD = 6 \text{ cm}$$

515. (b)  $18 - 7 < AB < 18 + 7$   
 $11 < AB < 25$   
 $11 < AD + DB < 25$   
 $11 - AD < DB < 25 - AD$   
 $5 < DB < 19$   
 ∴ Only (b) possible



516. (b)

$$\frac{AO}{DE} = \frac{AB+AC}{BC} = \frac{5}{4}$$

.....(i)

$$\frac{CO}{OD} = \frac{AC+BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ .....(ii)}$$

(i) में  $AB + AC + BC = 9$  & (ii) में  $AB + AC + BC = 5$  आ रहा है।  
 Make it equal by (i) × 5 & (ii) × 9

$$\therefore \frac{AB + AC}{BC} = \frac{25}{20} \text{ .....(i)}$$

$$\frac{AC + BC}{AB} = \frac{27}{18} \text{ .....(ii)}$$

$$\therefore AB = 18, BC = 20, AC = 7$$

Now,

$$\frac{BO}{OF} = \frac{AB + BC}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{18 + 20}{7} = \frac{38}{7}$$

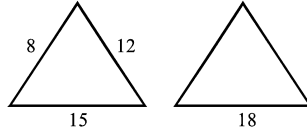
517. (b)  $R = 5.4$   
 $r = 3.2$

$$\Delta = r^2 + 2Rr$$

$$= (3.2)^2 + 2 \times 5.4 \times 3.2$$

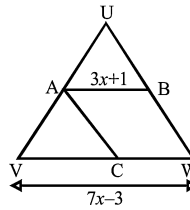
$$= 44.80$$

518. (c)



$$\text{As longest side ratio} = \frac{15}{18} = \frac{5}{6}$$

∴ Perimeter also 5 : 6



519. (c)

As A & B are mid-point

$$\therefore AB = \frac{1}{2} VW$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{7x-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6x + 2 = 7x - 3$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\therefore 7x - 3 = 32$$

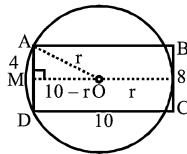
$$VC = \frac{1}{2} VW = 16$$

520. (a) Perimeter of

$$\Delta PQR = 6R - (AB + CD + EF)$$

$$= 120 - 27 = 93$$

521. (c)



$$AM = 4$$

$$OM = 10 - r$$

∴ In rt  $\Delta AMO$

$$r^2 - (10 - r)^2 = 16$$

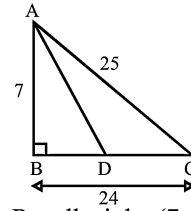
$$(r^2 + 10 - r^2) (r - 10 + r) = 16$$

$$10 (2r - 10) = 16$$

$$2r = 1.6 + 10 = 11.6$$

$$\boxed{r = 5.8}$$

522. (b)



Recall triplet (7, 24, 25)

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\therefore 32 \rightarrow 24$$

$$7 \rightarrow \frac{24}{32} \times 7 = \frac{21}{4} = BD$$

∴ In rt  $\Delta ABD$

$$AB^2 + BD^2 = AD^2$$

$$7^2 + \left(\frac{21}{4}\right)^2 = AD^2$$

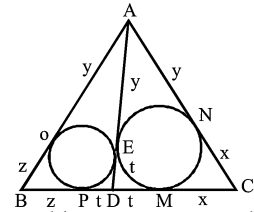
On solving  $AD = 8.75$

We can use D.S

$$\text{L.H.S} = 4$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = AD^2$$

523. (a)



Making tangents equal

$$\therefore AB + BC + CA$$

$$= y + z + z + 2t + x + x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + y + z + t) = 40$$

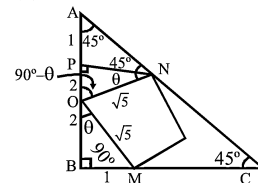
$$x + y + z + t = 20$$

$$(x + t) + (y + z) = 20$$

$$CD + AB = 20$$

$$CD = 20 - 12 = 8$$

524. (a)



$$OM = ON = \sqrt{5}$$

[side of square by pythagoras]

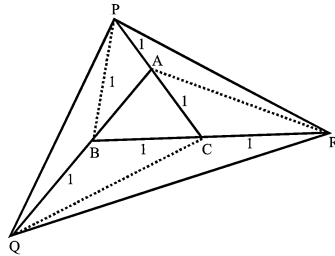
$$\Delta OPN \cong \Delta OBM [ASA]$$

∴ PN = BM = 1  
 OP = OB = 2  
 In Δ APN  
 AP = PN = 1

Now area of square  
 area of Δ  

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{5})^2}{\frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC} = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5}$$
  
 = 2:5  
 [∴ AB = BC]

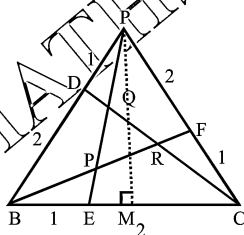
525. (b)



∴ sides AC, BC & AB behaves as median of ΔABR, ΔACQ, ΔPBC  
 Area ΔABC = x ∴ ACR = PAR = x  
 Similarly APB = PBQ = BCQ = QCR = x

∴ ΔPQR = x + x + x + x + x + x + x + ΔABC  
 = 7x = 7 × 10 = 70 cm<sup>2</sup>

526. (b)



From AM ⊥ BC  
 ΔPQR will also be eq. Δ by symnetry  
 EM = BM - BE  

$$= \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
  

$$AM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$AE^2 = AM^2 - EM^2$$

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

$$AE = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\Delta BPE \sim \Delta ABE$$

$$\frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{PE}{BE}$$

$$BP = 3PE$$

Similarly  $\frac{PB}{BA} = \frac{BE}{AE}$

$$BP = \frac{AB \times BE}{AE}$$

$$BP = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\therefore PE = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

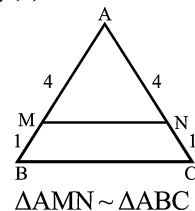
$$\therefore PQ = AE - AQ - PE$$

$$[AQ = BP]$$

$$= \sqrt{7} - 4PE = \sqrt{7} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta RPQ}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{PQ^2}{(AB)^2} = \frac{9}{7 \times 9} = \frac{1}{7}$$

527. (b)



$$\Delta AMN \sim \Delta ABC$$

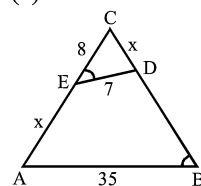
$$\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Area } \Delta AMN}{\text{Area } \Delta ABC} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\therefore MNBC = 9 \rightarrow 27$$

$$\Delta ABC = 25 \rightarrow 75$$

528. (a)



ΔDEC ~ ΔABC

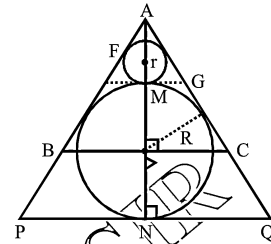
$$\frac{x}{8+x} = \frac{7}{35} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 8$$

$$1 \rightarrow 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

529. (c)



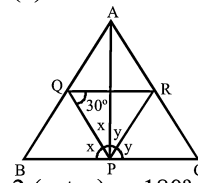
In ΔAPQ  
 $PQ = 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $AM = 3$   
 $MN = 2R = 2$  [in radius]  
 $\therefore AM = 1$   
 $\therefore r$  is in radius of circle in ΔAFC  
 Here  $3 \rightarrow 1$  [AM]

$$r \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{R}{r} = \frac{3}{1}$$

530. (b)

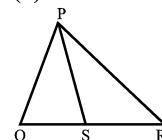


$$2(x+y) = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x+y = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle R = 60^\circ$$

531. (d)



As PS in common r angle same

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta PQS}{\Delta PSR} = \frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{1}{2.5}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 40$$

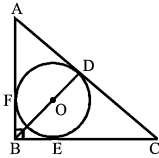
$$PQR \ 3.5 \rightarrow 140$$

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532. (c)  $MR = \frac{MO}{3}$

[Direct property]  
 $\therefore 10$

533. (a)



Let isosceles rt  $\Delta$   
 $AB = BC = 1$

$AC = \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore AC = \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore AD = DC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$DC = EC = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$AD = AF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

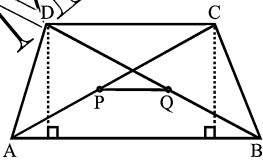
$\therefore BF = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = BE$

$\therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

534. (b)  $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{a}{A} = \frac{1}{9}$

535. (a)



$PQ = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$  [Property]

Area =  $\frac{AB+CD}{2} \times h$

$AB+CD = \frac{180 \times 20}{20} = 18$

$CD + 10 = 18$   
 $CD = 8$

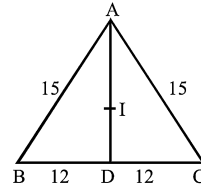
$\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{2}[10 + 8] = 9$

536. (d)  $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}$

$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $\therefore r = 6$

$\Delta = \sqrt{rr_a r_b r_c}$   
 $= \sqrt{6 \times 12 \times 18 \times 36} = 216$

537. (c)



$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{AB+AC}{BC} = \frac{30}{24} = \frac{5}{4}$

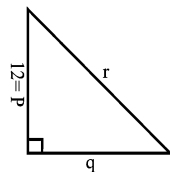
In rt  $\Delta ADB$   
 $AD = 9$  [By pythagoras]  
 $\therefore 9 \rightarrow 9$   
 $\therefore 5 \rightarrow 4$

538. (c) Direct formula

$\frac{h_a h_b}{h_a + h_b} < h_c < \frac{h_a h_b}{h_a - h_b}$

$\frac{48}{14} < h_c < \frac{48}{2}$

$3.42 < h_c < 24$   
 $\therefore 4, \dots, 23$   
 $\therefore 20$  values



539. (b)

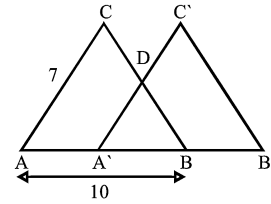
$9q - 7r = 24$

$q = \frac{24 + 7r}{9}$

$144 = r^2 - \left(\frac{24 + 7r}{9}\right)^2$

On solving  
 $2r^2 - 21r - 765 = 0$  &  $r = 25.5$

540. (b)



$\Delta A'DB \sim \Delta ACB$

As  $\frac{\text{Area } A'DB}{\text{area } ACB} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{A'B}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

$AA' = \sqrt{2} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$

$= 10 - 5\sqrt{2}$

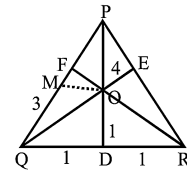
541. (b)  $\Delta POS \sim \Delta ROQ$

$\frac{RO}{OR} = \frac{SO}{OQ} = \frac{1}{4}$

$4 \rightarrow 12$

$1 \rightarrow 3$

542. (d)



Draw  $OM \parallel QD$

$\therefore \Delta PMO \sim \Delta PQD$

$\frac{PM}{PQ} = \frac{PO}{PD} = \frac{4}{5} \dots (i)$

Similarly  $\Delta FMO \sim \Delta FQR$

$\frac{FM}{FQ} = \frac{MO}{QR} = \frac{MO}{2QD} = \frac{4}{2 \times 5} = \frac{2}{5}$

$\frac{FM}{MQ} = \frac{2}{3}$

$5 \rightarrow 3$

$3 \rightarrow 1.8 = MQ$

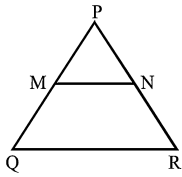
From (i)  $1 \rightarrow 1.8$

$5 \rightarrow 9$

इतना सब कुछ लिखना नहीं है। Figure में देखते-देखते यह question हल किये जाते हैं।



543. (b)



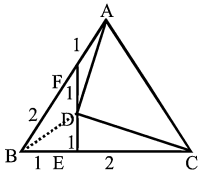
$$\frac{\Delta PMN}{\Delta PQR} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PM}{PQ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{MQ}{QP} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

544. (c)



$$\frac{\text{Area } \Delta BFE}{\text{Area } \Delta ABC} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3 \times 3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\frac{\text{Area AFEC}}{\text{Area } \Delta ABC} = \frac{7}{9}$$

Let BDF area = 2x, then area

$$\Delta DFA = \frac{1}{2} \text{Area BDE} = x \text{ (h same)}$$

$$\text{Area } \Delta CDE = 2 \text{ ar } \Delta BDE = 2 \times 2x = 4x$$

$$\therefore 2 \rightarrow (2x + 2x) = 4x$$

$$[BDF + BDE]$$

$$7 \rightarrow 14x$$

$$\Delta ADC = 14x - (4x + x) = 9x$$

$$\frac{\text{Area } \Delta ADC}{\text{Area } \Delta ABC} = \frac{9x}{18x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2 \rightarrow 1$$

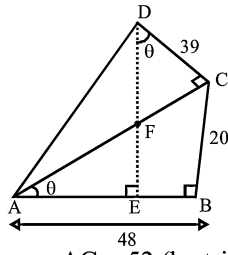
$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

545. (d)  $MP^2 + OQ^2$

$$= \frac{5}{4} [MN^2 + ON^2]$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \times 20^2 = 500$$

546. (a)



$$AC = 52 \text{ (by triplet)}$$

$$\therefore AD = 65 \text{ [by triplet]}$$

$$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DCF$$

$$\frac{20}{FC} = \frac{48}{13}$$

$$FC = \frac{65}{4}$$

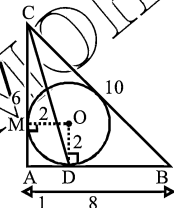
$$\therefore AF = 52 - \frac{65}{4} = \frac{143}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{FC} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$16 \rightarrow 48 \text{ \& \ } 5 \rightarrow 15$$

547. (a)



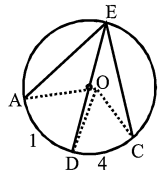
$$r = 2 \text{ [As told in properties by MG]}$$

$$\therefore \text{OMAD is square}$$

$$AD = 2$$

$$\therefore CD = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{40}$$

548. (b)



$$\angle AEC = 100^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 200^\circ$$

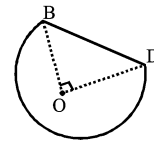
$$\text{Angle } \alpha \text{ arc length}$$

$$5 \rightarrow 200^\circ$$

$$1 \rightarrow 40^\circ \Rightarrow \angle AOD = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = \frac{40^\circ}{2} = 20^\circ$$

549. (a)



$$OB = OD = r = 60$$

$$BD = 60\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of Arc BD}$$

$$\frac{270^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \pi \times 60 = 90\pi$$

$$\text{Perimeter of table top}$$

$$= 90\pi + 60\sqrt{2}$$

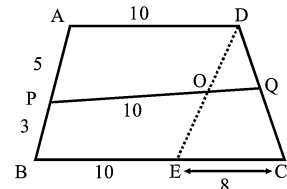
550. Except (d) all possible

551. (a)

$$PQ = \frac{1}{5+3} [5 \times 18 + 3 \times 10]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [120] = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Or



$$\frac{DO}{OE} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{OQ}{EC} = \frac{5}{8}$$

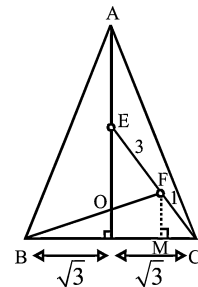
$$\text{As } EC = 8$$

$$\therefore OQ = 5$$

$$\therefore PQ = 15$$

552. (d) Let  $\Delta ABC$  equilateral

$$AD \perp BC$$



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Drop  $FM \perp DC$

$\Delta FMC \sim \Delta EDC$

$$\frac{CF}{EF} = \frac{CM}{MD} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

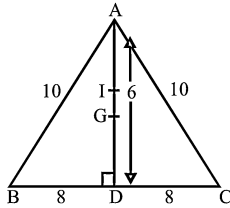
$$MD = 3 \rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$\therefore \Delta BOD \sim \Delta BFM$

$$\frac{BO}{OF} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BO}{BF} = \frac{4}{7}$$

553. (d)



$$\frac{AG}{GD} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

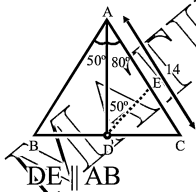
$$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{10+10}{16} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$9 \rightarrow 6$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{10}{3} = AI$$

$$AG - AI = 4 - 3.33 = 0.66$$

554. (b)



$$\therefore \angle ADE = 50^\circ$$

[Alternate  $\angle$ ]

$$\therefore \angle AED = 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore AD = AE$$

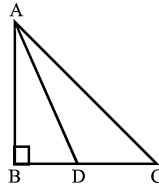
$\Delta CDE \sim \Delta CBA$

$$\frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{CE}{AE}$$

$$\therefore CE = AE = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

$$\therefore AD = 7 \text{ cm}$$

555. (b)

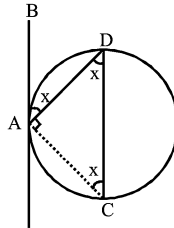


$$\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin C} \times \frac{CD}{BD}$$

[Direct by MG]

$$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

556. (c)



$$\angle DAB = \angle ADC$$

[Alternate  $\angle$ ]

$$\angle DAB = \angle ACD$$

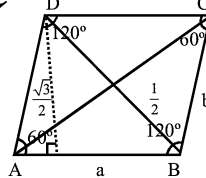
[Alternate segment]

$$\therefore 2x = 90^\circ$$

$$x = 45^\circ$$

557. (d)

558. (a)



$$\frac{BD^2}{AC^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

In  $\Delta ABD$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - BD^2}{2ab}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - ab = BD^2 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

In  $\Delta ABC$   $\cos 120^\circ$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - AC^2}{2ab}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - AC^2}{2ab}$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + ab = AC^2 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - ab}{a^2 + b^2 + ab} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3a^2 + 3b^2 - 3ab = a^2 + b^2 + ab$$

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 - 4ab = 0$$

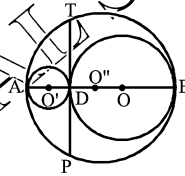
$$2(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) = 0$$

$$(a - b)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 1$$

559.



$O', O \& O''$  be centre of smallest to largest circle

$r_S, r_M, r_L$  be radius of circles

$$2r_S + 2r_M = 2r_L$$

$$r_S + r_M = r_L$$

$OD \perp PT$  also  $DT = PD$

$$AD \times DB = PD \times DT$$

$$2r_S \times 2r_M = 64$$

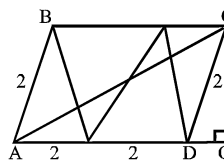
$$r_S \times r_M = 16$$

Required area

$$= \pi[(r_S + r_M)^2 - r_S^2 - r_M^2]$$

$$= \pi(2r_S r_M) = 32\pi$$

560. (c)



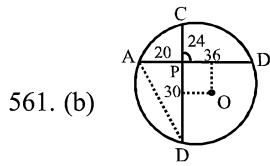
$$CG = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = h = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore DG = 1$$

[By pythagoras]

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 5^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}$$



561. (b)

$$AP \times PB = PC \times PD$$

$$20 \times 36 = 24 \times PD$$

$$PD = 30$$

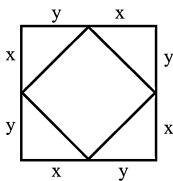
$$AD = \sqrt{30^2 + 20^2} = 10\sqrt{13}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{36^2 + 30^2} = 6\sqrt{61}$$

In  $\triangle ABD$   $R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$

$$= \frac{56 \times 10\sqrt{13} \times 6\sqrt{61}}{4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 56 \times 30} = \sqrt{793}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2\pi\sqrt{793}$$



562. (c or d)

$$\text{Area} \left( \frac{\text{Inner square}}{\text{Outer square}} \right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\text{Area of remaining triangle} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\text{Outer square}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} (xy) = \frac{1}{5} (x+y)^2$$

Denominator -  $N^r$  both sides

$$4 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} = 2xy$$

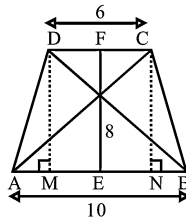
$$x^2 + y^2 - 8xy = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{+8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4}}{2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore 4 - \sqrt{15} \text{ or } 4 + \sqrt{15}$$

$\therefore$  (c) or (d)

563. (c)



$$MD = EF = 8$$

$$AM = 10 - MN - BN$$

$$= 10 - 6 - 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{8^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{68}$$

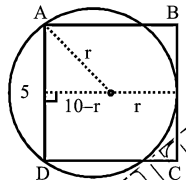
$$= 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\therefore BC = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 10 + 6 + 2 \times 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$= 16 + 4\sqrt{17}$$

564. (c)



$$r^2 - (10 - r)^2 = 5^2$$

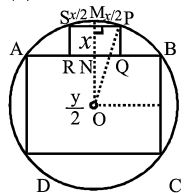
$$(r + 10 - r)(r - 10 + r) = 25$$

$$2r - 10 = 2.5$$

$$2r = 12.5$$

$$r = 6.25$$

565. (a)



$$OP = \text{radius} = \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{2} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$OP^2 - MP^2 = OM^2$$

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

$$\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + xy$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{4} + xy = 0$$

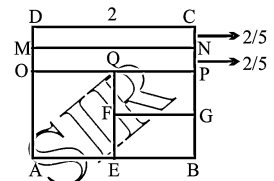
$$5x^2 + 4xy - y^2 = 0$$

$$x = \left( \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 20}}{10} \right) y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$\therefore$  Remember

$$\left( \frac{\text{Smallest square}}{\text{Big square}} \right)_{\text{sides}} = \frac{1}{5}$$



566. (c)

$$\text{Equal areas square} = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Each rectangle} = \frac{4}{5}$$

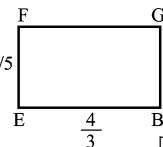
$$OA = 2 - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore QF = FE = \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$AE \times OA = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{2}{3}$$

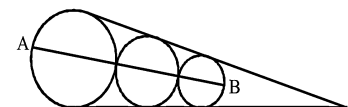
$$\text{Also } FE \times BE = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow BE = \frac{4}{3}$$



$$\therefore \text{Perimeter BEFG} = 2 \left[ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{58}{15}$$

567. (a)



$r_s, r_m, r_L$  in G.P always three circle touches like this

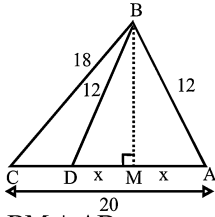
$$r_m = \sqrt{r_s r_L} = 6$$

$$\therefore AB = 2(r_s + r_m + r_L)$$

$$= 2(4 + 9 + 6) = 38$$

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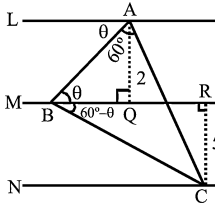
568. (b)



$BM \perp AD$   
 $DM = AM$   
 Equating BM in  $\triangle BDM$  &  $\triangle BMC$   
 $BM^2 = 12^2 - DM^2$   
 $BM^2 = 18^2 - CM^2$   
 $\therefore 18^2 - 12^2 = CM^2 - DM^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 180 = (CD)(CM + DM)$   
 $= (CD)(CM + AM)$   
 $= (CD)(20)$   
 $\therefore CD = 9$   
 $\therefore D = 11$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = 11 : 9$

569. (c)



$\sin \theta = \frac{2}{AB} = [\text{In } \triangle ABQ]$

$\sin(60^\circ - \theta) = \frac{5}{BC} = [\text{In } \triangle BRC]$

$AB = BC = a$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{a}$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta = \frac{6}{a}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{a}$

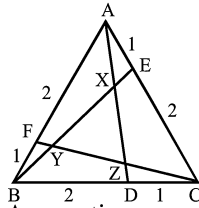
$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{a}\right)^2 = 1$

$\frac{4 + 48}{a^2} = 1$

$a = 2\sqrt{13}$

570.



As question on universal result

$\therefore$  Let eq.  $\Delta$

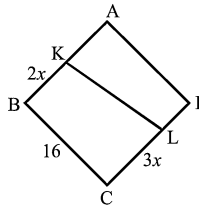
571. (b)  $4R^2 = 108 \times 75$

$R^2 = 27 \times 75$

$R^2 = 5 \times 9 = 45$

$\therefore 2R = 90$

572. (c)



Volume of liquid

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(3x + 2x) \times 16 \times 16$

$= \frac{5}{8} \times 16 \times 16 \times 16$

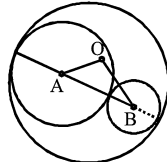
$5x^2 = \frac{5}{4} \times 16$

$5x = 20$

$x = 4$

$\therefore 3x = 12$

573. (b)



Centres must be collinear

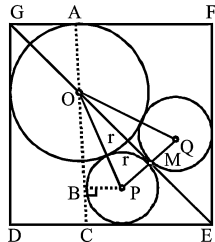
$\therefore O$  should be on AB

$AB = \frac{R}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ cm}$

$OA + OB + AB = AB + AB$

$= 10 \text{ cm}$

574. (c)



$GD = AC = AO + OB + BC$

OPQ eq.  $\Delta$

$\angle POM = 30^\circ$

$\angle DGE = \angle BOM = 45^\circ$

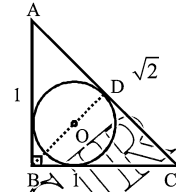
$\therefore \angle BOP = 15^\circ$

$\therefore BO = 2r \cos 15^\circ$

$\therefore GD = r + 2r \cos 15^\circ + r$

$= 2r(1 + \cos 15^\circ) = 7.86$

575. (c)



$BD = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{BO}{OD} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$

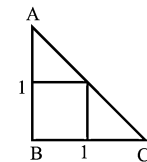
$\therefore \sqrt{2} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Area =  $\pi(0.3)^2 = (0.09)\pi$

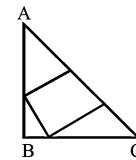
$= 1 - 0.7 = 0.28$

$\cong 0.3$



$a = \frac{1 \times 1}{1 \times 1} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

Area =  $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

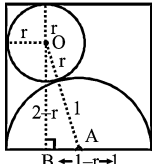


$a = \frac{PBH}{H^2 + PB} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \sqrt{2}}{2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$a^2 = \frac{2}{9} = 0.22$

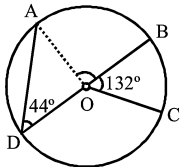
$III < II < I$

576.



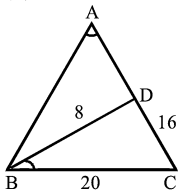
In rt  $\Delta OBA$   
 $(2-r)^2 + (1-r)^2 = (1+r)^2$   
 $(2-r)^2 = 4r$   
 $4 + r^2 - 4r = 4r$   
 $r^2 - 8r + 4 = 0$   
 $r = \frac{8 + \sqrt{48}}{2} = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$

577. (d)



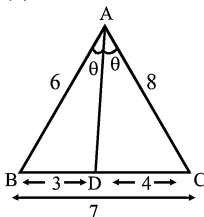
$\angle AOB = 2 \times 44^\circ = 88^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle AOC = 120^\circ$   
 $360^\circ \rightarrow 2\pi r$   
 $120^\circ \rightarrow \frac{2\pi r}{3} = 2\pi$

578. (b)



$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta BDC$   
 $\frac{BC}{DC} = \frac{20}{16}$   
 $\frac{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta ABC}{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta BDC} = \frac{5}{4}$   
 $5 \rightarrow 55$   
 $4 \rightarrow 44$   
 $\therefore \text{Perimeter of } \Delta ABC = 55$   
 $AB + AD = 55 - 20 - 16 = 19$   
 $\therefore \Delta ABD = 19 + 8 = 27$

579. (a)



$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\cos \theta$  Equation in  $\Delta ABD$  &  $\Delta ADC$

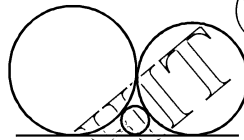
$\therefore \frac{6^2 + AD^2 - 3^2}{2 \times 6 \times AD} = \frac{8^2 + AD^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 8 \times AD}$

$\frac{27 + AD^2}{3} = \frac{48 + AD^2}{4}$

$\frac{27 + AD^2}{48 + AD^2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore 1 \rightarrow 21$   
 $3 \rightarrow 63$   
 $\therefore AD^2 = 36$   
 $AD = 6 \text{ cm}$

580. (d)



$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6.25}}$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.5}$   
 $= 0.5 + 0.4 = 0.9$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = 0.9$

$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{81}{100}$   
 $r = \frac{100}{81} = 1.234 \text{ cm}$   
 $= 0.0123 \text{ cm}$

581. (c) No. of integral triangles

$= \frac{18^2}{48} = 6.75 = 7$

[Nearest integer]

As p is even

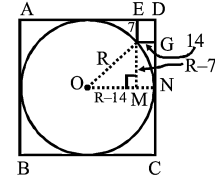
582. (b) Even P,

$11.5 < \frac{P^2}{48} < 12.5$   
 $\therefore 23.49 < P < 24.49$   
 $\therefore P = 24$  integer

Odd P,  $11.5 < \frac{(P+3)^2}{48} < 12.5$

$\therefore 23.49 < (P+3)^2 < 24.49$   
 $P = \text{odd not possible}$   
 $\therefore P = 24 \Rightarrow \text{digital sum} = 6$

583. (d)



In rt  $\Delta FMO$   
 $R^2 - (R-7)^2 = (R-14)^2$   
 $(2R-7)^2 = R^2 + 196 - 28R$   
 $R^2 - 42R + 245 = 0$   
 $(R-35)(R-7) = 0$   
 $R = 35$  as 7 not possible  
 Required area  
 $= \text{Square} - \text{Circle} - \text{Rectangle}$

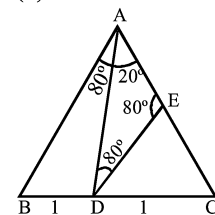
$= 70^2 - \frac{22}{4}(35)^2 - 14 \times 7$   
 $= 952 \text{ cm}^2$

584. (c) 3, 4, 5 in A.P.

$2 \rightarrow 3.6$   
 $1 \rightarrow 1.8$   
 $\therefore 3 \rightarrow 5.4$   
 $4 \rightarrow 7.2$

$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.4 \times 7.2 = 19.44$

585. (d)



Draw  $DE \parallel AB$   
 $\angle ADE = \angle BAD = 80^\circ$   
 [Alternate  $\angle s$ ]  
 $\therefore \angle AED = 80^\circ$

$\Delta CDE \sim \Delta CBA$

$\frac{CD}{DB} = \frac{CE}{EA}$

$\therefore CE = EA = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

$\therefore AD = 7 \sin 90^\circ$

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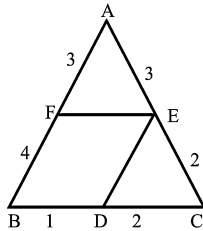
586. (d)  $\frac{3 \times 4}{4+3} < h_c < \frac{3 \times 4}{4-3}$

$\frac{12}{7} < h_c < 12$

$h_c = 2, \dots, 11$

$\therefore$  10 values

587. (d)



$\frac{\Delta AFE}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{9}{7 \times 5} = \frac{9}{35}$

[Angle same]

$\frac{\Delta CDE}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{4}{3 \times 5} = \frac{4}{15}$

$\Delta ABC$  should be same

$\therefore$  L.C.M. of 35 & 15 = 105

$\therefore$  AFE =  $9 \times 3 = 27$

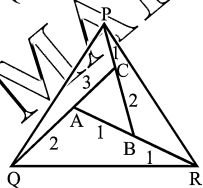
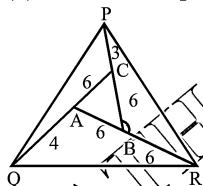
ABC =  $35 \times 3 = 105$

CDE =  $4 \times 7 = 28$

$\therefore$  BDFE =  $105 - 28 - 27 = 50$

$\therefore \frac{BDFE}{AFE} = \frac{50}{27}$

588. (b) Let ABC eq.  $\Delta$  of side 6



Ar  $\Delta$  PQR

= ABC + BPR + PCQ + AQR

=  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} 6^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \sin 120^\circ$

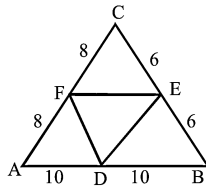
[ $6 \times 9 + 10 \times 3 + 12 \times 4$ ]

=  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (132)$

$\frac{\text{Ar } \Delta PQR}{\text{Ar } \Delta ABC} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (6^2 + 132)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} 6^2}$

=  $\frac{168}{36} = \frac{14}{3}$

589. (d)



$FE = \frac{1}{2} AB = 10$

$\therefore$  Perimeter =  $8 + 10 + 6 + 20 = 44$

590. (b)  $R = \frac{ab}{2h_c} = \frac{15 \times 15}{2 \times 8} = \frac{225}{16}$

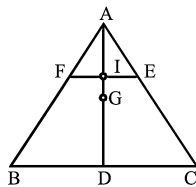
591. (c)  $\frac{r}{R} = \cos A + \cos B + \cos C - 1$

$6 \rightarrow 180^\circ$   
 $\rightarrow 30^\circ$   
 $4 \rightarrow 120^\circ$

$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \cos 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ + \cos 120^\circ - 1$

$\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}$

592. (b)



Let eq.  $\Delta$

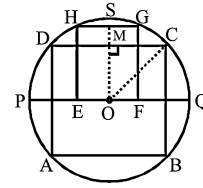
$\frac{AG}{GD} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\therefore I = G$

(All centres on one point)

AI : GD = 2 : 1

593. (a)



OM = MC =  $\frac{a}{2}$

[Where a side of big square]

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} = r = 5$

a = 5

OF = SG =  $\frac{1}{2} FG = \frac{1}{2} OS$

In rt  $\Delta$  OSG

$OS^2 + SG^2 = OG^2$

$OS^2 + \left(\frac{OS}{2}\right)^2 = 25$

$\frac{5OS^2}{4} = 25$

OS =  $2\sqrt{5}$

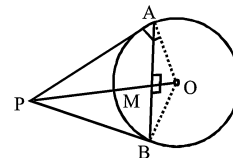
$\therefore EF = 2\sqrt{5}$

Required area

= EF  $\times$  OM

=  $2\sqrt{5} \times \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{10}$

594. (c)



In rt  $\Delta$   $\frac{1}{PA^2} + \frac{1}{OA^2} = \frac{1}{AM^2}$

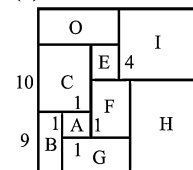
[Direct Rt.  $\Delta$  Property]

$\therefore AM = 5$

$\therefore MB = 5$

$\therefore AB = 10$

595. (c)

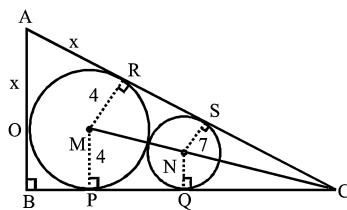


Side  $\rightarrow$  A  $\rightarrow$  1

B  $\rightarrow$  9

$C \rightarrow 9 + 1 = 10$   
 Side of G  $\rightarrow B - A = 8$   
 Side of F  $\rightarrow G - A = 8 - 1 = 7$   
 Side E  $\rightarrow C + B - F - G$   
 $10 + 9 - 7 - 8 = 4$   
 Side H  $\rightarrow G + F \rightarrow 8 + 7 = 15$   
 Side I  $\rightarrow H + F - E \rightarrow 15 + 7 - 4 = 18$   
 $\therefore \text{Area} = 18^2 = 324$   
 केवल ques. में देखते-देखते करना है, जल्दी होगा।

596. (b)



$$RS = PQ = 2\sqrt{4 \times 1} = 4$$

$$\Delta CNS \sim \Delta CMR$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{CS}{CR} = \frac{CS}{CS + RS}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4$$

$$4 \rightarrow \frac{16}{3} = CR = CP$$

$$BP = OB = R = 4$$

$$\therefore BC = 4 + \frac{16}{3} = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$$

$$(4+x)^2 + \left(\frac{28}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{16}{3} + x\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{28}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\left(\frac{28}{3} + 2x\right)$$

$$\text{On solving } = x = 28$$

$$\therefore AB = 32$$

597. (c) For congruent circle  $r$  should be same

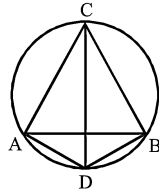
(a)  $(\sqrt{74})^2 - 7^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow r = 5$

(b)  $1^2 + (\sqrt{24})^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow r = 5$

(c)  $(10\sqrt{2})^2 - (10^2) = (2r)^2 \Rightarrow r = 5$

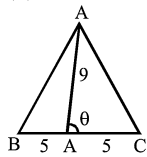
$\therefore$  (d) Only Hence option (c)

598. (a)



$AD + BD = CD$   
 $AD = 2006 - 2005 = 1$   
 [Direct property]

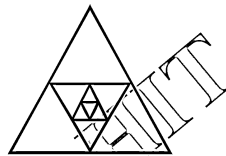
599. (d)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 5 \sin \theta = 15 \quad \left[ \frac{30}{2} = 15 \right]$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

600. (a)



Perimeter of biggest  $\Delta \rightarrow 32 \times 3 = 96$

Perimeter of next  $\Delta \rightarrow$

$$\frac{96}{2} = 48$$

$$\therefore 96 + 48 + 24 + 12 = 180$$

$$\therefore n = 4$$

Or G.P series  $\frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

$$\frac{96 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 180$$

$$1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{90}{96} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\therefore n = 4$$

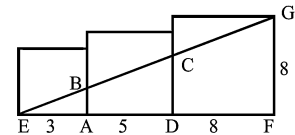
601. (b)  $\frac{\text{Perimeter ABC}}{\text{Perimeter DEF}} = \frac{24}{60} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$2 \rightarrow 5$$

$$5 \rightarrow 12.5$$

[Shortest side of ABC]

602. (b)



$\Delta FAB \sim \Delta EFG$

$$\frac{\text{area EAB}}{\text{area EFG}} = \left( \frac{AE}{EF} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{area EAB}}{\text{area EFG}} = \left( \frac{3}{16} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{256}$$

$$\frac{\text{area EAB}}{\text{area EDC}} = \left( \frac{AE}{ED} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$\text{area ABCD} = 55$$

$$\therefore 256 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 8 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$55 \rightarrow \frac{55}{4} = 13.75 \text{ cm}^2$$

603. (c)  $AO \times OD = BO \times OF = CO \times OE$

$$4 \times 3 = 6 \times OF$$

$$OF = 2$$

$$\therefore BF = 8$$

$$\frac{7 \times 8}{7+8} < CE < \frac{7 \times 8}{8-7}$$

$$3.7 \dots < CE < 56$$

$\therefore$  Option (c) could be possible

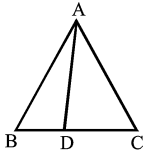
604. (c)  $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{47}{60}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{60}{47}$$

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605. (b)



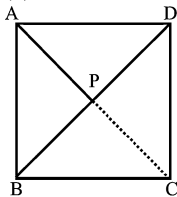
$$\text{As } BD = \frac{BC}{3}$$

$$\therefore 9AD^2 = 7BC^2$$

$$\therefore 9 \times AD^2 = 7 \times 9$$

$$AD = \sqrt{7}$$

606. (a)

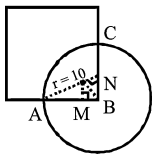


$$PA^2 + PC^2 = PB^2 + PD^2$$

$$PC^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 4^2 = 18$$

$$PC = 3\sqrt{2}$$

607. (c)



$$OM = ON = a$$

[equal chords equidistance]  
from centre

$$\sqrt{2}a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$OM = MB = a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

In  $\triangle OAM \rightarrow$

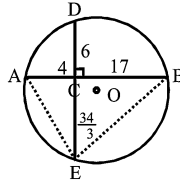
$$\therefore AM^2 = \sqrt{1^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$AM = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AB = MB + AM$$

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

608. (b)



$$AC \times CB = CD \times CE$$

$$CE = \frac{4 \times 17}{6} = \frac{34}{3}$$

$$AE = \sqrt{4^2 + \left(\frac{34}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{144 + 1156}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1300}}{9} = \frac{10\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

$$BE = \sqrt{17^2 + \left(\frac{34}{3}\right)^2}$$

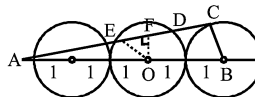
$$= \sqrt{\frac{17^2 \times 9 + 17^2 \times 2^2}{3^2}}$$

$$= \frac{17\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{ab}{2h_c} = \frac{17 \times \sqrt{13} \times \frac{10}{3} \times \sqrt{13}}{2 \times \frac{34}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 13}{6} = \frac{65}{6}$$

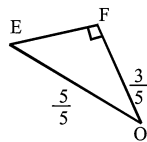
609. (c)



$$\triangle AFO \sim \triangle ACB$$

$$\frac{AO}{AB} = \frac{OF}{CB} = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \frac{3}{5} \text{ cm}$$

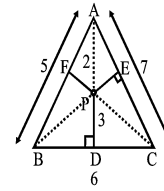
$$\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}$$



$$\therefore EF = \frac{4}{5} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore ED = \frac{8}{5} \text{ cm}$$

610. (d)



$$\triangle ABC = \triangle APB + \triangle BPC + \triangle CPA$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (28 + 7x)$$

Also  $\triangle ABC$   
 $= \sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)}$

$$= \sqrt{9 \times 4 \times 2 \times 3}$$

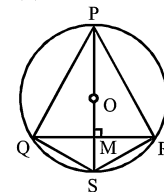
$$S = \frac{6 + 5 + 7}{2} = 9$$

$$= 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} (28 + 7x) = 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$x = \frac{12\sqrt{6} - 28}{7}$$

611. (c)



Concept by MG

$$R = 2$$

[Circum radius]

$$PQ = PR = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$QM = MR = \sqrt{3}$$

$$OM = 1$$

$$MS = 1$$

$$\therefore QS = SR = 2$$

$\therefore$  Perimeter

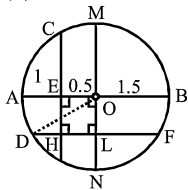
$$= 2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} + 4 = 4(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

On putting  $r = 2$  in option (c)



612. (b)



$$\frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{EB}{2} \rightarrow 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$OB = r = 1.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore OE = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Similarly } OL = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

In rt  $\triangle OLD$

$$OL^2 + DL^2 = OD^2 = r^2$$

$$(0.5)^2 + (DL)^2 = (1.5)^2$$

$$DL^2 = 2$$

$$DL = \sqrt{2}$$

$$DH = DL - HL$$

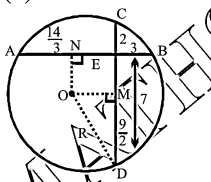
$$= \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{2}$$

613. (c)  $\frac{R}{r} = \frac{abc}{4\Delta \times \Delta} = \frac{abc}{4\Delta^2}$

$$S = \frac{12+11+10}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{10 \times 11 \times 12 \times \frac{33}{2}}{4 \times \frac{33}{2} \times \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{11}{2} \times \frac{9}{2}} = \frac{80}{39}$$

614. (d)



$$AE \times EB = CE \times ED$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{2 \times 7}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$MD = \frac{CD}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$AN = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{14}{3}}{2} = \frac{23}{6}$$

$$\therefore NE = OM = AE - AN$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} - \frac{23}{6} = 5/6$$

In rt  $\triangle OMD$

$$R^2 = \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2$$

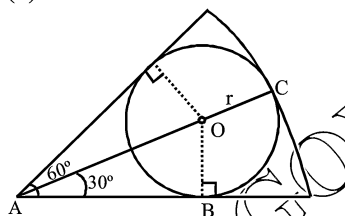
$$R^2 = \frac{81}{4} + \frac{25}{36}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{729 + 25}{36} = \frac{754}{36}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{754}}{6}$$

$$\therefore 2R = \frac{\sqrt{754}}{3}$$

615. (b)



$$OA = r \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = 2r$$

$$\therefore AC = 2r + r = 3r = 12$$

$$\therefore r = 4$$

616. (a) AD, BE & CF are cevians, use Ceva's theorem

$$AF \times BD \times CE = BF \times DC \times AE$$

$$4 \times 3 \times 1 = BF \times 2 \times 6$$

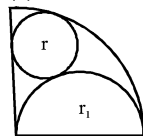
$$BF = 1$$

617. (a) Medians of right triangle form right triangle then

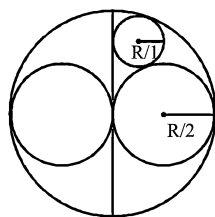
$$5(\text{shortest side})^2 = (\text{medium side})^2 + (\text{largest side})^2$$

$$\text{Here, (a) } 5(1)^2 = 2 + 3$$

618. (a)



Questions on kissing circle concept

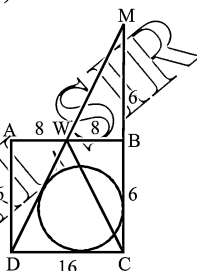


$$r_1 = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{R}{4}$$

$$\frac{r}{r_1} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

619. (c)



$$\frac{8}{16} = \frac{WB}{CD} = \frac{MB}{MC}$$

$$= \frac{MB}{MB+BC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore MB = BC = 16$$

$$MD = \sqrt{(32)^2 + (16)^2} = 16\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{\Delta}{S} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 32}{48 + 16\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{32}{3 + \sqrt{5}}$$

620. (a) Circum radius is  $\frac{5}{2}$  unit

$$\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow 3$$

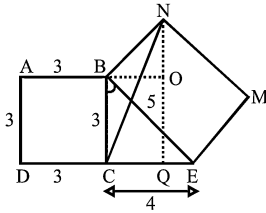
$$(n)1 \rightarrow \frac{3 \times 2}{5}$$

$$\text{Area } 6n^2 = 6 \times \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{216}{25} = 8.64$$

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621. (c)



In  $\triangle CBN \cos(90^\circ + \theta)$

$$= \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - CN^2}{2 \times 3 \times 5}$$

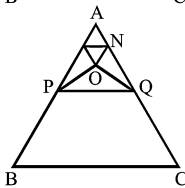
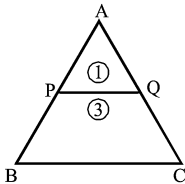
$$-\sin\theta = \frac{34 - CN^2}{30}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{34 - CN^2}{30}$$

$$CN^2 = 58$$

$$CN = \sqrt{58} \text{ cm}$$

622. (b)



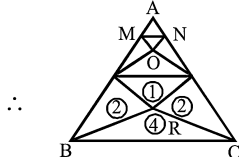
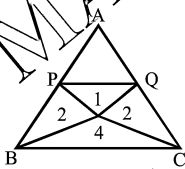
$$\Delta MNO = \frac{1}{12} \Delta APQ$$

$$\Delta MNO = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 9$$

$$1 \rightarrow 3$$

$$\therefore ABC = 12 \text{ unit}$$



$$\Delta MNO = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$\Delta BCR = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Shaded area} = \frac{3}{12} + 4$$

$$= \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\text{Now, } 12 \rightarrow 3600\sqrt{3}$$

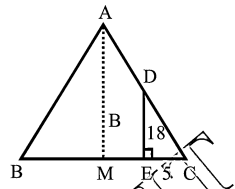
$$\frac{17}{4} \rightarrow \frac{17}{4} \times 300\sqrt{3} = 1275\sqrt{3}$$

623. (b)  $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\Delta \times 4\Delta}{s \times abc}$

$$= \frac{4s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{sabc}$$

$$= \frac{4(4)(3)(2)}{5 \times 6 \times 7} = \frac{16}{35}$$

624. (a)



$$\tan \angle ACB = \frac{18}{5} = 3.6$$

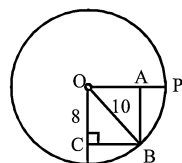
$$\angle B = \angle C$$

$$AB = AC$$

$$\frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{MC}{CE} = \frac{BC}{2CE}$$

$$\left[ MC = \frac{BC}{2} \right]$$

625.



$$OB = AC = 10$$

$$OC = 8$$

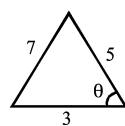
$$\therefore BC = 6 = OA$$

$$AP = OP - OA$$

$$= 10 - 6 = 4$$

626. (b) Let  $x = 2$

$$\therefore 7, 5 \text{ \& } 3$$

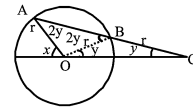


$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{5^2 + 3^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 5 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{34 - 49}{30} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 120^\circ$$

627. (b)



$$\angle BOC = \angle BCO = y$$

$$\angle OBA = \angle OAB = y + y$$

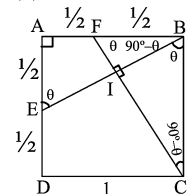
$$[\text{exterior}]$$

$$= 2y$$

$$\therefore \text{In } \triangle AOC$$

$$x = 2y + y \Rightarrow x = 3y$$

628. (c)



$$\Delta AEB \sim \Delta BFC$$

$$BE = \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Delta BFI \sim \Delta BEA$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}ABE}{\text{ar}BFI} = \left(\frac{BE}{BF}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{1}$$

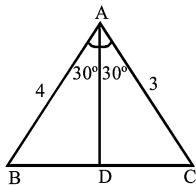
$$5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \Rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{20} [\text{BFI}]$$

$$\therefore \Delta BIC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{DEIC} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{20}$$

629. (b)



$$\Delta ABC = \Delta ABD + \Delta ADC$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \sin 60^\circ$$

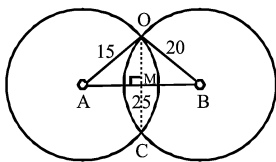
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times AD \times \sin 30^\circ + \frac{1 \times 3}{2}$$

$$\times \sin 30^\circ AD$$

$$6\sqrt{3} = \frac{7}{2} AD$$

$$AD = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

630. (a)



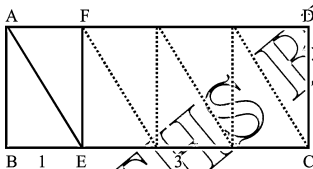
$$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$$

$$OM = 2.4 \times 5$$

$$= 12 \text{ [3, 4, 5 triplet]}$$

$$\therefore OC = 24$$

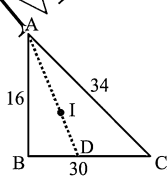
631. (d)



$$\text{Area } ABCD$$

$$= 8 \times \Delta ABE = 8 \times 7 = 56$$

632. (d)



$$\frac{16}{34} = \frac{8}{17} = \frac{BD}{DC}$$

$$25 \rightarrow 30$$

$$8 \rightarrow \frac{30}{25} \times 8$$

$$BD = 9.6$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{16^2 + \left(\frac{48}{5}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{16}{5} \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2} = \frac{16}{5} \sqrt{34}$$

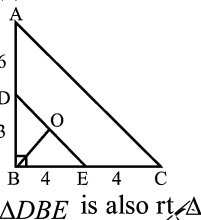
$$\frac{AI}{ID} = \frac{16 + 34}{30} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore 8 \rightarrow \frac{16\sqrt{34}}{5}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{16\sqrt{34} \times 5}{5 \times 8}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{34}$$

633. (c)



$\Delta DBE$  is also rt  $\Delta$

$$DE = 5 \text{ \& } BO = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$



$$\frac{\Delta AQP}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1 \times 3}{3 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\Delta BQR}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\frac{\Delta CPR}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1 \times 2}{4 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Make  $\Delta ABC$  same by taking

LCM of 9, 4, 6 = 36

$$\therefore \Delta AQP = 9$$

$$\Delta BQR = 8$$

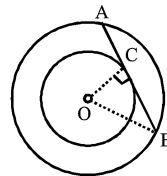
$$\Delta CPR = 6$$

$$\Delta ABC = 36$$

$$\Delta PQR = 36 - (9 + 8 + 6) = 13$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{area } \Delta ABC}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = \frac{36}{13}$$

635. (a)



$$BC = \frac{AB}{2} = 3$$

$$BC^2 = OB^2 - OC^2$$

$$9 = R^2 - r^2$$

Recall triplet (3, 4, 5)

$$\therefore R = 5 \text{ m}$$

636. (b)  $b^2 + c^2 - 2bc = 27$

$$b^2 + c^2 = 27 + 36 = 63$$

$$\text{area } \Delta ABC \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

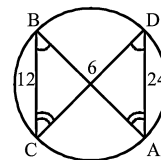
$$\therefore bc = 18$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{63 - a^2}{2 \times 18} \Rightarrow a^2 = 63 + 18 = 81$$

$$a = 9$$

637. (a)

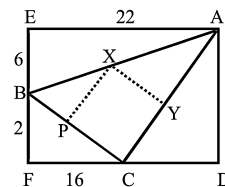


$\angle B = \angle D$  &  $\angle BCD = \angle DAB$   
[Angles on same chord]

$$\therefore \Delta BEC \sim \Delta DEA$$

$$\frac{\text{area } \Delta CBE}{\text{area } \Delta CDF} = \left(\frac{12}{24}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

638. (b)



$$AD = EF = 8$$

$$DF = AE = 22$$

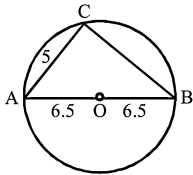
$$\therefore CD = 6$$

$$\therefore AC = 10 \text{ (by triplet)}$$

$$\therefore XP = 5$$

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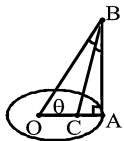
639. (b)



$\therefore CB = 12$   
[By triplets 5, 12, 13]

$$\therefore \text{area} \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5 = 30$$

640.



$$1 - AC = OC$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{AB}{OB}$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{AC}{OC}$$

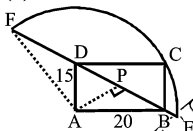
$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{AC}{OC}$$

$$\text{Put in (i) } 1 - OC \sin \theta = OC$$

$$OC(1 + \sin \theta) = 1$$

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

641. (c)



$$BD = 25$$

[By triplet, 3, 4, 5 multiple]

$$AP = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 12$$

[By triplet multiple]

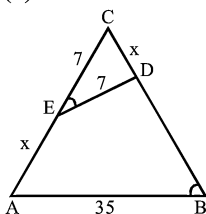
$$AF = AC = BD, \text{ radius} = 25$$

$$\therefore FP = \sqrt{25^2 - 12^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{13 \times 37}$$

$$\therefore EF = 2\sqrt{37 \times 13}$$

642. (d)



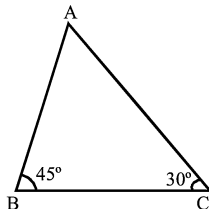
$$\Delta DEC \sim \Delta ABC$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x}{7+x}$$

$$4x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{7}{4}$$

643. (c)



$$\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

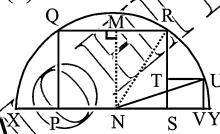
$$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin 45^\circ)$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\sin 30^\circ)$$

$$\therefore C = 30^\circ$$

$$A = 105^\circ$$

644. (d)



$$QM = MR = 14$$

$$PQ = MN = 12$$

$$\therefore RN = \sqrt{12^2 + 14^2}$$

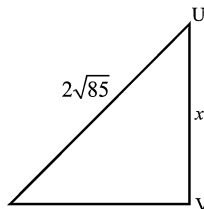
$$= \sqrt{440} = 2\sqrt{85}$$

$$\therefore NU = 2\sqrt{85} = \text{radius}$$

$$\text{Let } UV = x$$

$$\therefore NV = 14 + x$$

In rt  $\Delta NVU$



$$(14+x)^2 + x^2 = 440$$

$$2x^2 + 28x - 144 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 14x - 72 = 0$$

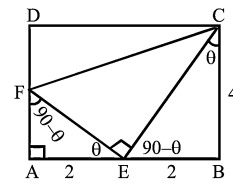
$$x^2 + 18x - 4x - 72 = 0$$

$$(x+18)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = x^2 = 16$$

645. (a)



Let side of square ABCD be 4

$$\therefore AE = EB = 2$$

$$\Delta FEA \sim \Delta ECB \quad \frac{2}{4} = \frac{FA}{AE}$$

$$\therefore FA = 1$$

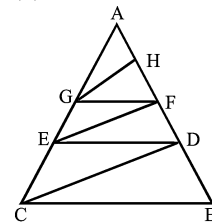
$$\therefore FE = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$CE = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{\Delta CEF}{\text{area} ABCD}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}}{4 \times 4} = \frac{5}{16}$$

646. (b)



Draw  $GF \parallel BC$

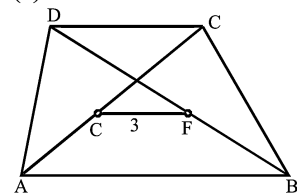
$$\Delta AEF \sim \Delta ACD$$

$$\frac{EF}{CD} = \frac{AF}{AD} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Delta EFD \sim \Delta CDB$$

$$\frac{EF}{CD} = \frac{FD}{DB} = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow 12$$

647. (a)

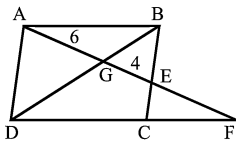


$$EF = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$$

$$6 = 97 - CD$$

$$CD = 91$$

648. (c)



$\triangle ADG \sim \triangle EBG$

$\therefore \frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{EC}{AD} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\triangle FEC \sim \triangle FAD$

$\therefore \frac{FE}{FA} = \frac{EC}{AD} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{FE}{FE+10} = \frac{1}{3}$

$2 \rightarrow 10$

$1 \rightarrow 5$

$\therefore FE = 5$

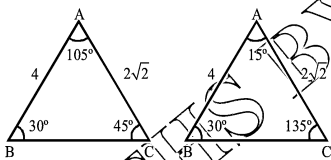
649. (c)  $BD = AD = DC$

$= \frac{AC}{2} = 3 \text{ cm}$

650. Chord nearest to centre will be longest

$AB > AC > BC$

651. (b)



$\frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin C} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\therefore \sin C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore C = 45^\circ \text{ or } 135^\circ$

$\therefore A = 105^\circ \text{ or } 15^\circ$

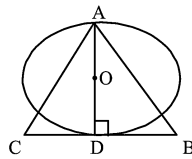
Difference in area

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{2} (\sin 105^\circ - \sin 45^\circ)$

$= 4\sqrt{2} (2\cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ)$

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

652. (a)



$\pi r^2 = 9n$

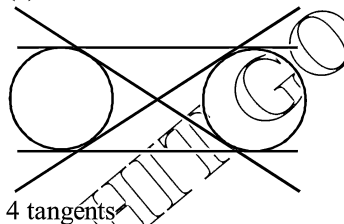
$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi}}$  [MG]

$1 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi}}$

Area  $3\sqrt{3}(1)^2 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{3}\left(4\frac{n}{\pi}\right)$

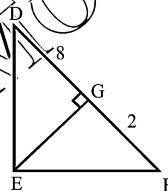
$= \frac{12\sqrt{3}n}{\pi}$

653. (d)



4 tangents

654. (d)

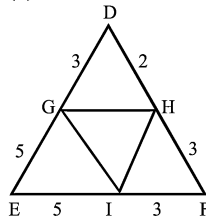


Direct property right  $\Delta$

$\frac{DE^2}{EF^2} = \frac{DG}{GF} = \frac{8}{2} = \frac{4}{1}$

$\therefore DE : EF = 2 : 1$

655. (c)



$\frac{\triangle DGH}{\triangle DEF} = \frac{3 \times 2}{8 \times 5} = \frac{3}{20} \left( \frac{\times 16}{\times 16} \right)$

$\frac{\triangle FHI}{\triangle DEF} = \frac{3 \times 3}{8 \times 5} = \frac{9}{40} \left( \frac{\times 8}{\times 8} \right)$

$\frac{\triangle EGI}{\triangle DEF} = \frac{5 \times 5}{8 \times 8} = \frac{25}{64} = \left( \frac{\times 5}{\times 5} \right)$

$\triangle DEF \rightarrow$  same  $\therefore$  LCM of 20, 40, 64  $\rightarrow$  320

$\therefore \triangle DGH \rightarrow 48$

$\triangle FHI \rightarrow 72$

$\triangle EGI \rightarrow \frac{125}{8}$

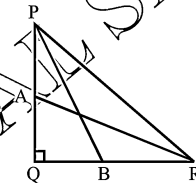
Total  $\rightarrow 245$

$\therefore \triangle AGHI = 320 - 245 = 75$

$\therefore 75 \rightarrow 45$

$320 \rightarrow \frac{45}{75} \times 320 = 192$

656. (d)

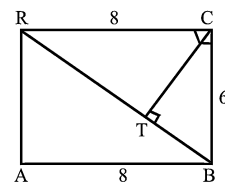


$PB^2 + AR^2$

$= AB^2 + PR^2$  (Property)

$= \left( \frac{PR}{2} \right)^2 + PR^2 = \frac{5}{4} PR^2$

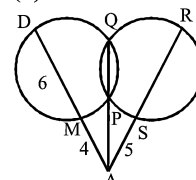
657. (c)



$\frac{BT}{DT} = \frac{BC^2}{CD^2}$

$= \left( \frac{6}{8} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$  [Property]

658. (d)



$AM \times AD = AP \times AQ$

$= AS \times AR$

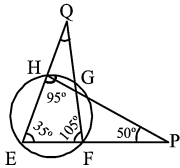
$4 \times 10 = 5 \times AR$

$AR = 8$

$\therefore SR = 3 \text{ cm}$

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659. (b)



$\angle HEF = 180^\circ - (50^\circ + 95^\circ) = 35^\circ$

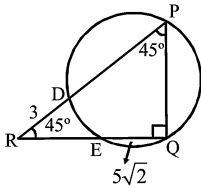
$\angle GFE = 180^\circ - 95^\circ = 105^\circ$

[Cyclic quad. opp.  $\angle s$ ]

$\therefore$  In  $\Delta QEF$ ,

$\angle EQF = 180^\circ - (105^\circ + 35^\circ) = 40^\circ$

660. (a)



$PQ = QR = a$

$PR = a\sqrt{2}$

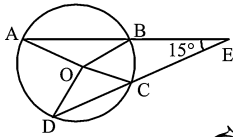
$RE \times RQ = RD \times PR$

$(a - 5\sqrt{2}) \times a = 3 \times a\sqrt{2}$

$a = 8\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore PR = 8\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 16$

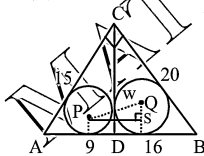
661. (c)



Direct property

$\angle AOD - \angle BOC = 2\angle AED = 30^\circ$

662. (b)



$AB = 25$  [by triplet]

$CD = 2.4 \times 5 = 12$

[By 3, 4, 5 triplet]

$\therefore AD = 9$  &  $DB = 16$

[By triplets]

$r_p = 3$

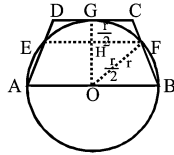
$r_q = 4$  [Direct triplet property]

$\therefore QS = r_q - r_p = 1$

Also  $PS = r_p + r_q = 7$

$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{7^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{50}$

663. (c)



H is mid point of OG

In  $\Delta OFH$

$\sin \angle OFH = \frac{r}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \angle OFH = 30^\circ = \angle BOF$

$\angle BFO = \angle FBO = \frac{150^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$

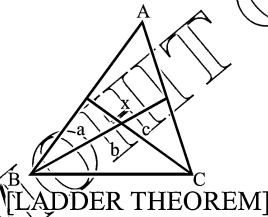
$\therefore \angle ABC = 75^\circ$

664. (d) Count no. of equal sides = 7

$\therefore \angle DAF = \frac{180^\circ}{7} = 25^\circ$

Approx.

665. (d)



[LADDER THEOREM]

$\frac{1}{\Delta} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c}$

$\frac{1}{\Delta} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{15}$

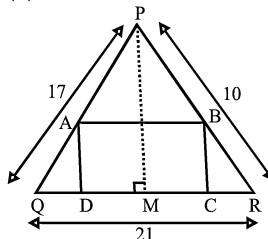
$\frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{10}$

$= \frac{5+6-9}{90} = \frac{2}{90}$

$\Delta = 45$

$\therefore x = 45 - 8 - 10 - 5 = 22$

666. (b)



$S = \frac{17 + 10 + 21}{2} = 24$

Area  $\Delta PQR$

$= \sqrt{24 \times 7 \times 14 \times 3}$

$= \sqrt{7^2 \times 12^2} = 84$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times PM \times 21 = 84$

$PM = 8$

Let side of square x

Area APB + area ABQR

$=$  area  $\Delta PQR$

$\frac{1}{2} \times x \times (8-x) + \frac{1}{2} \times (21-x) \times x = 84$

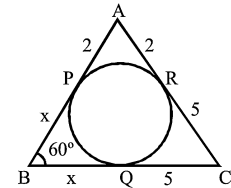
$8x - \frac{x^2}{2} + 21x - \frac{x^2}{2} = 168$

$29x - 168 = x^2$

$x = \frac{168}{29}$

$4x = \frac{168 \times 4}{29} = 23.17 \approx 23.3$

667. (a)



$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{(5+x)^2 + (2+x)^2 - 7^2}{2(5+x)(2+x)}$

$x^2 + 7x - 30 = 0$

$(x+10)(x-3) = 0$

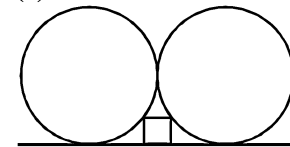
$\therefore x = 3$

Now area  $\Delta ABC$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AB \sin 60^\circ$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$

668. (b)



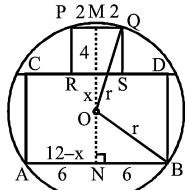
Side of square  $= \frac{2}{5}r$

[Direct property]

$\therefore$  Side  $= \frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4$

$\therefore$  (side)<sup>2</sup> = 16

669. (b)



O is centre of circle

OM ⊥ PQ

∴ MQ = 2

ON ⊥ AB

∴ NB = 6

Equating value of r from

ΔOMQ & ΔONB

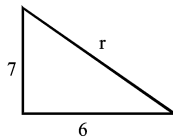
$$(4+x)^2 - (12-x)^2 = 6^2 - 2^2$$

$$(16)(2x-8) = 32$$

$$2x-8 = 2$$

$$x = 5$$

∴ In ΔONB

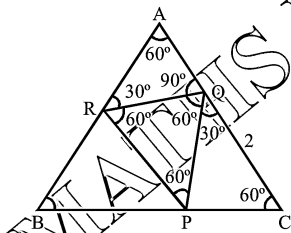


$$r = \sqrt{85}$$

670. (c) DE = √(9×16)

$$\text{[Direct property]} \\ = 12$$

671. (c)



In ΔQPC

$$PQ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$QC = 2$$

In ΔARQ, RQ = √3

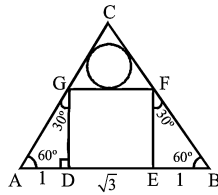
$$\therefore AQ = 1$$

$$\therefore AC = 3$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}\Delta PQR}{\text{ar}\Delta BAC} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

672. (a)



$$\therefore 2 + \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

∴ These are exact

$$\therefore GF = \sqrt{3}$$

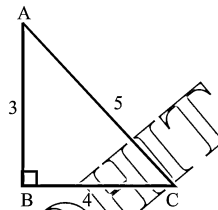
Now ΔCGF is also eq. Δ

Here use [Eq. Δ property by MG]

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

673. (c)



$$\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$$

$$\frac{4}{5} + 1 + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

674. (c) Area of Δ = 4/3 × Δm<sub>1</sub>m<sub>2</sub>m<sub>3</sub>

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

$$\therefore \pi r^2 = 8$$

$$r^2 = \frac{8 \times 7}{22} = \frac{4 \times 7}{11} = \frac{28}{11}$$

$$r^2 = 2.5$$

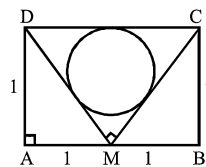
$$r = 1.59 \text{ approx.}$$

675. (b) 5 - 3 < AC < 5 + 3

$$2 < AC < 8$$

676. (c) By conclusion

677. (c)



$$DM = CM = \sqrt{2}$$

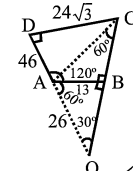
Also CD = 2

∴ ∠CMD is rt Δ

$$\therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 2}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \pi r^2 = \pi(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

678. (b)



In rt ΔABO

$$1 \rightarrow 13$$

$$26 \rightarrow 26 (\because AO)$$

In rt ΔCDO

$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 72$$

$$1 \rightarrow 24\sqrt{3} \text{ (CD)}$$

In rt ΔCDA

$$AC = \sqrt{(24\sqrt{3})^2 + (46)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{24^2 \times 3 + (46)^2}$$

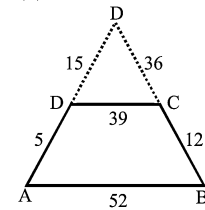
We can use last digit concept

$$\text{As } AC = \sqrt{24^2 \times 3 + 46^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\dots 8 + \dots 6} = \sqrt{\dots 4}$$

Last digit 2 or 8

679. (c)



ΔOCD ~ ΔOBA

$$\frac{39}{52} = \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{OD}{OA} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 5$$

$$3 \rightarrow 15 \text{ (OD)}$$

Similarly, 1 → 12

$$3 \rightarrow 36 \text{ (CO)}$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}\Delta COD}{\text{ar}\Delta ABC} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$$

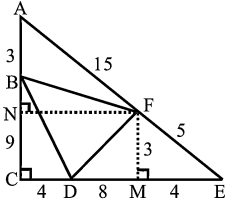
$$\therefore \text{ar. trapezium} = 7 \text{ unit}$$

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$$9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 15$$

$$7 \rightarrow \frac{18 \times 15}{9} \times 7 = 210$$

680. (d)



$\triangle EFM \sim \triangle ECA$

$$\frac{EF}{EA} = \frac{FM}{AC} = \frac{5}{20} \rightarrow 3$$

$$\therefore FM = 3$$

$$\therefore ME = 4$$

$$CM = FN = 12$$

$$ar\triangle ACE = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96$$

$ar\triangle BDF$

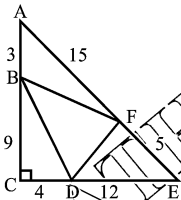
$$= \triangle ACE - \triangle BCD - \triangle DFE - \triangle ABF$$

$$= 96 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 12 \right)$$

$$= 96 - \frac{1}{2} (108) = 42$$

$$\therefore \frac{ar\triangle BDF}{ar\triangle ACE} = \frac{42}{96} = \frac{7}{16}$$

681. (d)



$$\frac{Area\triangle ABF}{Area\triangle ACE} = \frac{15 \times 3}{12 \times 20} = \frac{3}{16}$$

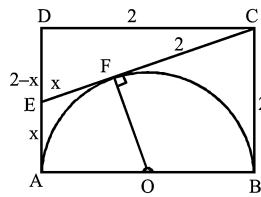
$$\frac{Area\triangle BCD}{Area\triangle ACE} = \frac{9 \times 4}{16 \times 12} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{Area\triangle DEF}{Area\triangle ACE} = \frac{12 \times 5}{16 \times 20} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\therefore \frac{Area\triangle BDF}{Area\triangle ACE}$$

$$= \frac{16 - (3 + 3 + 3)}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$$

682. (d)



$$CF = CB = 2$$

$$EF = AE = x$$

$$DE = 2 - x$$

$\therefore$  In rt  $\triangle CDE$

$$CD^2 + DE^2 = CE^2$$

$$2^2 = (2 + x)^2 - (2 - x)^2$$

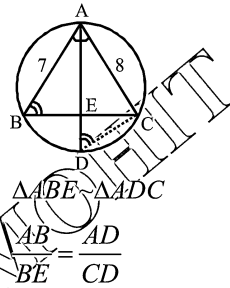
$$4 = 4(2x)$$

$$2x = 1$$

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

$$\therefore CE = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

683. (b)



$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADC$

$$\frac{AB}{BE} = \frac{AD}{CD}$$

.....(i)

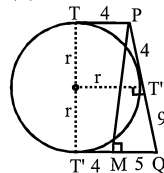
$$\text{Also } \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\therefore 15 \rightarrow 9$$

$$7 \rightarrow \frac{9}{15} \times 7 = BE$$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{7 \times 15}{9 \times 7} = \frac{5}{3}$$

684. (b)



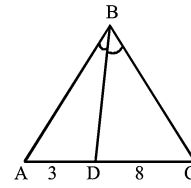
$$r = \frac{PM}{2}$$

In rt  $\triangle PMQ$

$$PM = 12 \text{ by triplet}$$

$$\therefore r = 6$$

685. (b)



$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{Take } AB = 3$$

$$BC = 8$$

$$\therefore AC = 11$$

$\therefore$  Triangle not possible

$$BC - AB < AC < BC + AB$$

$$\text{Now take } AB = 6$$

$$BC = 16$$

[smallest multiple of ratio]

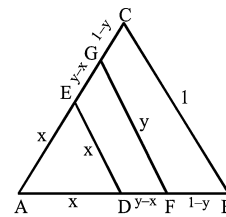
$$\therefore AC = 11$$

$\therefore$  triangles possible

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter}$$

$$= 6 + 11 + 16 = 33$$

686. (c)



$$\triangle ADE = 3x$$

$$\square DEFG = x + y + 2y - 2x$$

$$= 3y - x$$

$$\square BFGC = y + 1 + 1 - y + 1 - y$$

$$= 3 - y$$

$$3x - 3 = y$$

$$3y - x = 3 - y$$

$$\therefore 3x + y = 3 \dots (i)$$

$$4y - x = 3 \dots (ii)$$

$$3x + y = 4y - x$$

$$4x = 3y$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3y}{4}$$

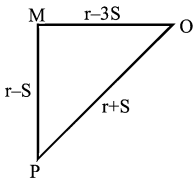
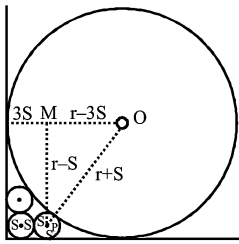
Put in (i)

$$\therefore y = \frac{12}{13} \text{ \& } x = \frac{9}{13}$$

$$\therefore x + y = \frac{21}{13}$$



687. (d)



$$(r - 3S)^2 = 4rS$$

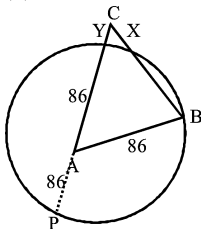
$$r^2 - 10rS + 9S^2 = 0$$

$$(r - 9S)(r - S) = 0$$

$r = 9S$  Only  
 $r = S$  not possible

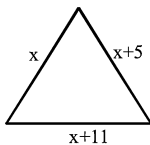
$$\therefore \frac{r}{S} = \frac{9}{1}$$

688. (d)



$CY = 11$   
 $AC = 97$   
 $AB = 86$   
 $(CX) \times (BC) = (CY) \times (AC)$   
 $(CX)(BC) = 11 \times 183 = 11 \times 61 \times 3 = 33 \times 61$   
 $\therefore CX = 33$   
 $BC = 61$

689. (c)



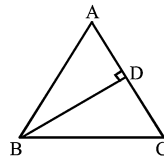
$$(x + 11 - x) < x + 5 < (x + 11 + x)$$

$$\therefore 11 < x + 5$$

$$\therefore x > 6$$

$\therefore$  (c) not possible

690. (c)



$$AB^2 - AD^2 = BD^2$$

$$AC^2 - AD^2 = BD^2$$

$$(AC + AD)(AC - AD) = 57$$

$$57 \times 1$$

$$\therefore 2AC = 58$$

$$AC = 29$$

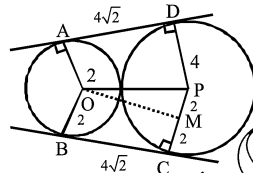
Or  $(AC + AD)(AC - AD) = 19 \times 3$

$$\therefore 2AC = 22$$

$$AC = 11$$

$AC = 11$  minimum

691. (b)



$$AD = BC = 2\sqrt{4} \times 2 = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$OP = 6$$

$$PM = 2$$

$$OM = BC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

As OPBC  
 $= \Delta OPM + \square OBMC$

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

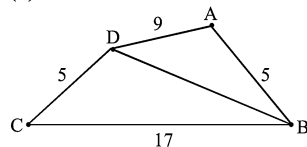
$$= 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of hexagon} = 24\sqrt{2}$$

692. (a)

As lines are parallel  
 $\therefore ar\Delta ABE : ar\Delta BDE : ar\Delta BCD = 5 : 5 : 7$   
 $\therefore arABDE : arBDE : arBCD = 5 + 5 : 5 : 7 = 10 : 5 : 7$

693. (c)



$$9 - 5 < BD < 9 + 5 \text{ In } \Delta ADB$$

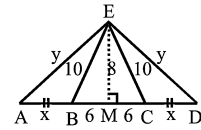
$$4 < BD < 14$$

$$17 - 5 < BD < 17 + 5 \text{ In } \Delta BCD$$

$$12 < BD < 22$$

$$\therefore BD = 13 \text{ only integer}$$

694. (d)

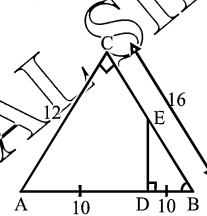


$$\Delta AED = 2\Delta BEC \text{ perimeter}$$

$$= 2 \times (10 + 10 + 12) = 64$$

$\Delta AED$  is also isosceles  
As  $AM = MD$   
 $2x + 2y + 12 = 64$   
 $\therefore x + y = 26$   
Recall triplet [8, 15, 17]  
 $\therefore x = 9$

695. (d)



$BC = 15$  by triplet  
 $\Delta EDB \sim \Delta ACB$

$$\frac{are\Delta EDB}{are\Delta ACB} = \left(\frac{10}{16}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{64}$$

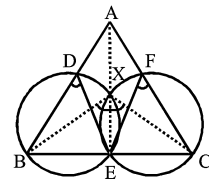
$$area \Delta ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96$$

$$64 \rightarrow 96$$

$$25 \rightarrow 37.5$$

(ADEC)  $39 \rightarrow 58.5$

696. (c)



$\Delta ADF \cong \Delta DBE \cong \Delta FEC$   
 $\therefore \angle B \times C = 2\angle A \quad \therefore X$  is circumcentre

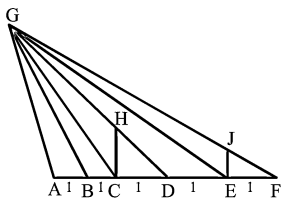
$\therefore XA = XB = XC = R$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{65}{8}$$

$$3R = \frac{195}{8}$$

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697. (d)



$\Delta AGD \sim \Delta CHD$

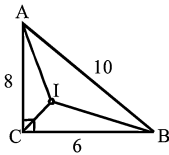
$\frac{HC}{1} = \frac{AG}{3}$

$\Delta AGF \sim \Delta E J F$

$\frac{J E}{1} = \frac{A G}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{H C}{J F} = \frac{5}{3}$

698. (c)



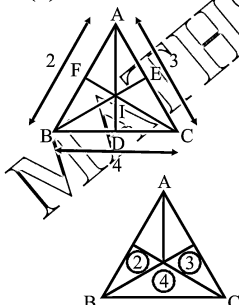
$ar\Delta AIB : ar\Delta BIC : ar\Delta AIC$   
 $= AB : BC : CA$   
 $= 10 : 6 : 8 = 5 : 3 : 4$

$[\because r = \text{height (same)}]$

$12 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$

$5 \rightarrow 10 \text{ cm}^2$

699. (b)



$AIB : BIC : CIA = 2 : 4 : 3$

$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{AF}{FB} = \frac{2}{3}$

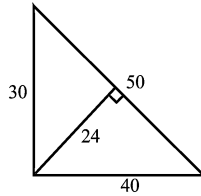
and  $ar\Delta BDI : ar\Delta DIC = 2:3$

$5 \rightarrow \textcircled{4}$   
 $2 \rightarrow \frac{8}{5}$

Now,

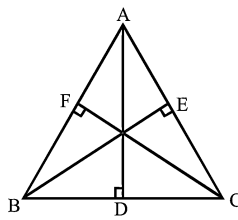
$\frac{ar\Delta AFI}{ar\Delta BDI} = \frac{6 \times 5}{7 \times 8} = \frac{15}{28}$

700. (c) Imagine right  $\Delta$  question based on experience



$\therefore 90^\circ$

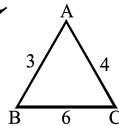
701. (d)



$AD : BE : CF$   
 $6 : 9 : 12$   
 $2 : 3 : 4$   
 Altitudes Sides  $BC : AC : AB$   
 $6 : 4 : 3$

[As area same]

$\cos A = \frac{4^2 + 3^2 - 6^2}{2 \times 4 \times 3} = \frac{-11}{24}$



$\therefore A$  obtuse (d)

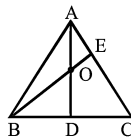
702. (b)  $\frac{h_a h_b}{h_a + h_b} < h_c < \frac{h_a h_b}{h_a - h_b}$

$\frac{42}{13} < h_c < \frac{42}{1} \Rightarrow 3\frac{2}{13} < h_c < 4_2$

As 21 even number from 1 to 42  
 2 & 42 not possible

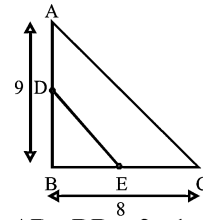
$\therefore 21 - 2 = 19$

703. (b)



$AO \times OD = BO \times OE$   
 $\therefore 3 \times 2 = 6 \times OE$   
 $OE = 1$

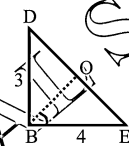
704. (b)



$AD : DB = 2 : 1$   
 $\therefore 3 \rightarrow 9,$   
 $2 \rightarrow 6, 1 \rightarrow 3$

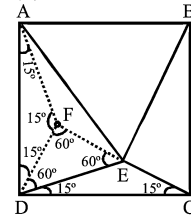
$\therefore AD = 6, DB = 3; \frac{BC}{BE} = \frac{2}{1},$

$2 \rightarrow 8, 1 \rightarrow 4$   
 $\therefore BE = 4$



$BO = \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

705. (b)



Draw  $\Delta F D$  on  $A D$  such that  $\angle F A D = \angle F D A = 15^\circ$

$\angle F D E = 60^\circ$

$\Delta F A D \cong \Delta E D C$  (ASA)

$\therefore D E = D F$

$\angle A F C = 360^\circ - (150^\circ + 60^\circ) = 150^\circ$

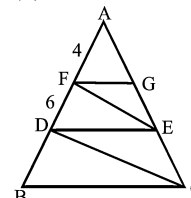
$\therefore \angle F A E = 15^\circ$

$\therefore \angle D A E = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \angle E A B = 60^\circ$

Similarly,  $\angle A B E = 60^\circ$

706. (b)



In  $\Delta A D C$   $\frac{A F}{F D} = \frac{A E}{E C} \dots\dots\dots(i)$

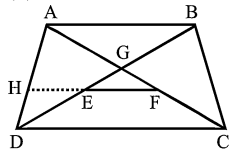
In  $\triangle ABC \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$  .....(ii)

(i) = (ii)

$\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{DB}$

DB = 15

707. (a)

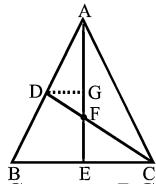


$EF = \frac{1}{2} (CD - AB), \quad 2 \times 3 =$

CD - AB

AB = 97 - 6 = 91

708. (c)



Construct  $DG \parallel BC$

$\triangle ADG \sim \triangle ABE$

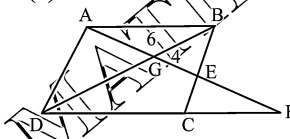
$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AG}{BE} = \frac{2}{3}$  .....(1)

$\triangle DGF \sim \triangle CEF$

$\frac{EC}{DG} = \frac{CF}{FD}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{4} BE}{\frac{2}{3} BE} = \frac{CF}{FD} \Rightarrow \frac{CF}{FD} = \frac{3}{8}$

709. (a)



$\triangle FDG \sim \triangle ABG \Rightarrow \frac{GF}{AG} = \frac{GD}{GB}$

.....(i)

$\triangle BGE \sim \triangle DGA$

$\Rightarrow \frac{GD}{GB} = \frac{AG}{GE} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$  .....(ii)

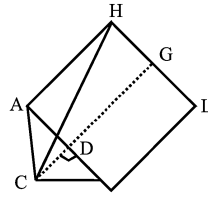
$\therefore \frac{GF}{AG} = \frac{3}{2}$

2  $\rightarrow$  6

3  $\rightarrow$  9

$\therefore EF = 9 - 4 = 5$

710. (b)



Draw  $CG \parallel BL$

$CH^2 = CG^2 + GH^2$

In rt  $\triangle HGC$

$GH = AD$  from

$AD \times AB = AC^2$

$AD = \frac{36}{10} = 3.6$

$\therefore GH = 3.6$

In rt  $\triangle ACB$

CD = 4.8

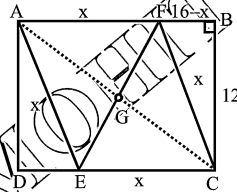
[Direct from property of 3-4-5  $\triangle$ ]

$\therefore CH^2 = (3.6)^2 + (4.8)^2$

[ $\because CG = 10 + 4.8$ ]

$CH = 2\sqrt{58}$

711. (b)

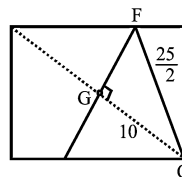


In  $\triangle FBC$

$x^2 = (16-x)^2 + 12^2$

$x = \frac{25}{2}$

$GC = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$



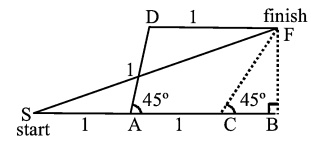
$\therefore GF^2 = \left(\frac{25}{2}\right)^2 - 10^2$

$= \frac{625}{4} - 100 = \frac{225}{4}$

$\therefore GF = \frac{15}{2}$

$\therefore EF = 2 \times GF = 15$

712. (c)



FC = AD = 1

In rt  $\triangle FBC$

$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 1$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = FB = CB$

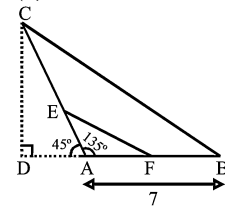
$SF^2 = SB^2 + BF^2$

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

$= 4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$SF = \sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}$

713. (b)



$AC = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore$  In rt  $\triangle CDA$

AD = DC = 5

$EF = \frac{1}{2} BC$

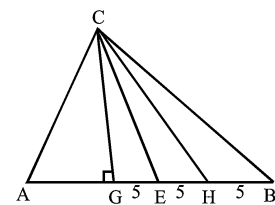
Also  $BC^2 = CD^2 + BD^2$

[In rt  $\triangle BCD$ ]

$= 5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$

$\therefore EF = \frac{13}{2}$

714. (c)



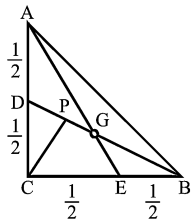
$CG^2 = BG \times AG = 15 \times 5$   
 $= 75$  .....(i)

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In rt  $\triangle CGH$   
 $CG^2 + GH^2 = HC^2$   
 $HC^2 = 75 + 100 = 175$  .....(ii)  
 In rt  $\triangle CGE$   
 $CG^2 + GE^2 = CE^2$   
 $75 + 25 = CE^2$  .....(iii)  
 $= 100 = CE^2$   
 $\therefore (1) + (2) + (3) = 100 + 75 + 175 = 350$

$$\left[ \text{Direct } \frac{7AB^2}{8} \right]$$

715. (b)



$PG = DG - DP$  .....(i)

In  $\triangle DCB$

$DB^2 = DC^2 + CB^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1^2$

$DB = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Also  $DP \times DB = DC^2$

$\therefore DP = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$

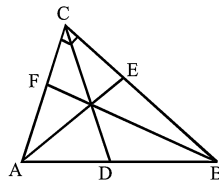
$\therefore PG = \frac{1}{3}DB - DP$

$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{1}{15}\sqrt{5}$

716. (a) Question based on direct property

$BD^2 + CE^2 + AF^2$   
 $= CD^2 + EA^2 + FB^2$   
 $8^2 + 13^2 + 12^2$   
 $= 14^2 + AF^2 + 6^2$   
 $\therefore AE = \sqrt{145}$

717. (c)



Let isosceles rt  $\triangle$

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2}$

$AC = BC = 1$

$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AE^2 + BE^2)$

$2 + 1 = 2\left(AE^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$

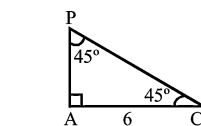
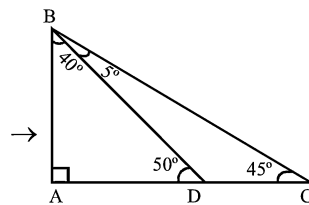
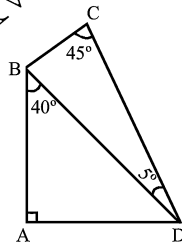
$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = AE^2$

$\frac{5}{4} = AE^2$

$AE^2 = BF^2 = \frac{5}{4}$

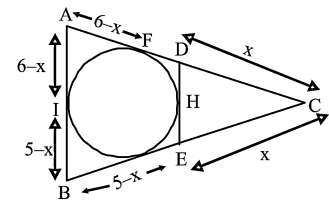
$\therefore \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$

718. (c) Right triangle CBD triple drawn



$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 = 18$

719. (c)

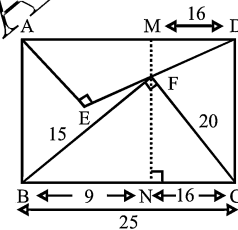


$\therefore AB = 6 - x + 5 - x = 3$

$\therefore 11 - 2x = 3 \quad 2x = 8$

As perimeter  $\triangle CDF = CD + DH + HE + CE$   
 $= CD + DF + EG + CE = CF + CG = 2x = 8$

720. (a)



As  $DE = 24$

$AE = 7$

$\therefore AD = 25$

[By pythagoras]

$\therefore BC = 25$ , Since  $BF = 15$

$\therefore CF = 20$

$FN = \frac{15 \times 20}{25} = 12$

Also  $\frac{BN}{NC} = \frac{9}{16}$

$\therefore BN = 6, NC = 16$

$\triangle DMF \sim \triangle DEA$

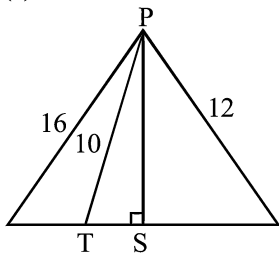
$\therefore \frac{MF}{AE} = \frac{MD}{ED}$

$MF = \frac{16}{24} \times 7 = \frac{14}{3}$

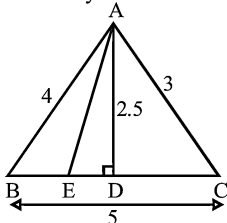
$\therefore AB = MF + FN$

$= 12 + \frac{14}{3} = \frac{50}{3}$

721. (a)



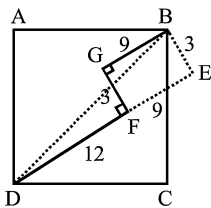
Try to recall



AE = 2.5  
AD = 2.4

Here it is 4 times of this  $\Delta$   
 $\therefore PS = 2.4 \times 4 = 9.6$

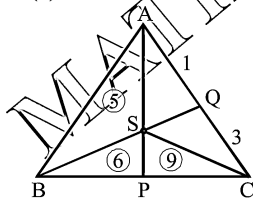
722. (a)



In  $\Delta BED$

$BD^2 = BE^2 + DE^2 = 3^2 + 21^2$   
 $BD = 15\sqrt{2}$  [diagonal =  $\sqrt{2}a$ ]  
 $\therefore AB = 15$

723. (c)



$\frac{arASB}{arBSC} = \frac{1}{3 \text{ unit}}$

$\left[ \therefore \frac{ASQ}{SQC} = \frac{1}{3} \right]$

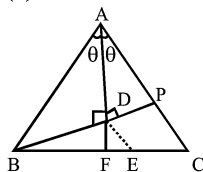
$\frac{arBSP}{arPSC} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) \rightarrow 5 \text{ unit}$

arBSC same  $\therefore 15 \text{ unit}$

BSP =  $2 \times 3 = 6$   
PSC =  $3 \times 3 = 9$   
ASB =  $1 \times 5 = 5$

$\therefore \frac{AS}{SP} = \frac{5}{6}$

724. (a)



As  $AD \perp$  as well as angle bisector

$\therefore ABP$  isosceles  
 $AB = AP = 9$

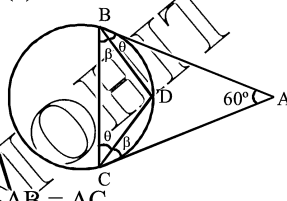
$\therefore PC = 2$   
As  $BD = DP$  &  $BE = EC$

$\therefore \Delta BDE \sim \Delta BPC$

$\frac{DE}{PC} = \frac{1}{2}$

$DE = 1$

725. (a)



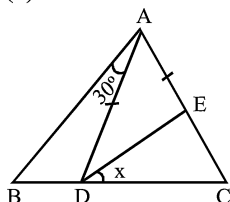
$AB = AC$

$\Rightarrow \angle abc = \angle acb = 60^\circ$

$2\theta + 2\beta = 120^\circ$

$\therefore \theta + \beta = 60^\circ$

726. (d)



$x = \angle ADC - \angle ADE$

$= \angle ADC - \angle AED$

$= \angle ADC - (x + \angle C)$

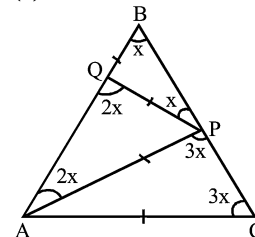
$\therefore 2x = \angle ADC - (\angle C)$

$= (\angle B + 30^\circ - \angle C)$

$\therefore x = \frac{30^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ$

$\therefore (\because \angle B = \angle C)$

727. (a)



Exterior angle की Property लगानी है।

$\angle QBP = \angle QPB = x$

$\therefore \angle PQA = \angle PAQ = 2x$

$\angle APC$  exterior to

$\angle PAB$  &  $\angle PBA$

$\therefore \angle APC = 2x + x = 3x$

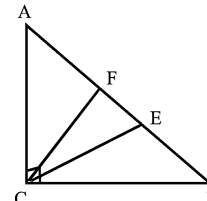
As  $AB = BC$

$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BCA = 3x$

$\therefore$  In  $\Delta ABC$   $3x + 3x + x$

$= 180^\circ$   
 $x = \frac{180^\circ}{7} = 25\frac{5}{7}$

728. (b)



$\angle AEC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle A)$

$= 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$

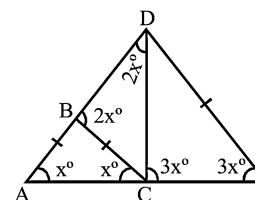
Similarly,  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ - \frac{B}{2}$

$\angle ECF = 180^\circ - \angle AEC - \angle BFC$

$= 180^\circ - \left( 180^\circ - \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$

$= \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$

729. (d) Use exterior angle property



As  $\angle ADE = 140^\circ$

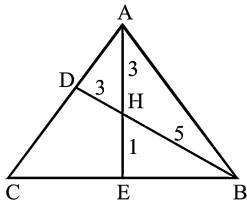
$x^\circ + 140^\circ + 3x = 180^\circ$

$4x = 40^\circ$

$x = 10^\circ$

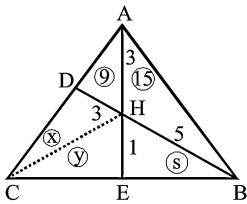
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730. (b)



$\Delta AHB : \Delta BHE = 3 : 1$   
 $= 15 : 5$

$\Delta AHD : \Delta AHB$   
 $3 : 5 = 9 : 15$



In  $\Delta BCD$   
 $\Delta BHC : \Delta DHC = 5 : 3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5+y}{x}$

$\therefore 5x = 15 + 3y \dots\dots(i)$

In  $\Delta ACE$   
 $\Delta ACH : \Delta CHE = 3 : 1$

$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{x+9}{y}$

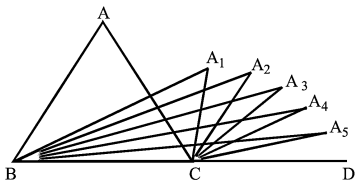
$3y = x + 9 \dots\dots(ii)$

Put in (i)  
 $\therefore 5x = 15 + 9 + x$   
 $x = 6$

$\therefore y = 5$   
 $\therefore \Delta CHE = \Delta BHE$

$\therefore CE = BE$   
 $\Delta ABC$  isosceles  
 $\therefore \angle C = \frac{180^\circ - 70^\circ}{2} = 55^\circ$

731. (d)



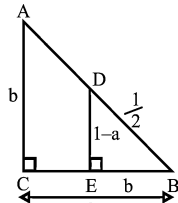
By property

$\angle A_1 = \frac{A}{2}$

$\angle A_2 = \frac{A}{2^2}$

$\angle A_5 = \frac{A}{2^5} = \frac{96^\circ}{32} = 3^\circ$

732. (a)



$DE + BC = 1$   
 $DE = 1 - a$

$\Delta ACB \sim \Delta DEB$

$\frac{b}{1-a} = \frac{a}{b}$   
 $b^2 = a - a^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = a \dots\dots(1)$

In  $\Delta DEB$   
 $(1-a)^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$1 - 2a + a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$1 - 2a + a = \frac{1}{4}$

$a = \frac{3}{4}$

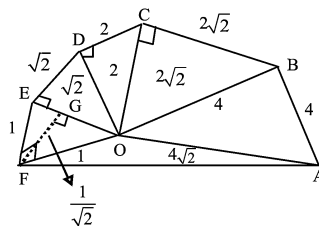
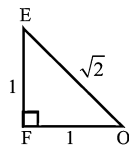
$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{4}$

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

$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ$

$\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$

733. (b) Start from EFO



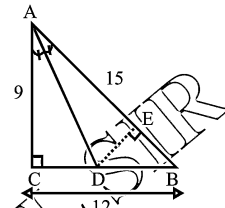
$4\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 8$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{8}{4\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 1$

$ar\Delta AOF = \frac{1}{2} \times AO \times FG$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 = 4$

734. (b)

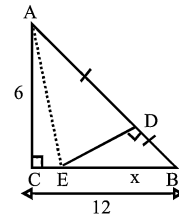


$\frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$   
 $\therefore 8 \rightarrow 12$   
 $3 \rightarrow 4.5$   
 $5 \rightarrow 7.5$   
 $\therefore BD = 7.5$   
 $CD = 4.5$

$\Delta DEB \sim \Delta ACB$

$\therefore \frac{DE}{DB} = \frac{AC}{AB} \Rightarrow \frac{DE}{7.5} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$

735. (a)



Join AE

As  $ED \perp$  as well as bisector

$\therefore \Delta AEB$  isosceles

$AE = BE = x$

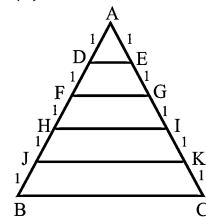
$CE = 12 - x$

In rt  $\Delta ACE \rightarrow AC^2 + CE^2 = AE^2$

$6^2 + (12 - x)^2 = x^2$

On solving  $x = 4.5$

736. (d)



As lines parallel because ratio same

$\therefore AD : AF : AH : AJ : AB$   
 $1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5$   
 Area ratio:  $1^2 : 2^2 - 1^2 : 3^2 - 2^2 :$   
 $4^2 - 3^2 : 5^2 - 4^2$   
 $1 : 3 : 5 : 7 : 9$

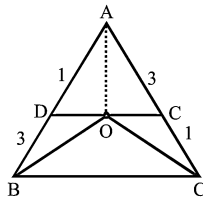
737. (a) Area of each smaller  $\Delta$

$= \frac{1}{24}$  area  $\Delta ABC$

$= \frac{1}{24} \times 96 = 4$

$\therefore$  Area of  $\Delta OSD = 4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$

738. (b)



$\frac{\text{ar}\Delta ADE}{\text{ar}\Delta ABC} = \frac{1 \times 3}{4 \times 4} = \frac{3}{16}$

[Angle same]

As O mid point

$\Delta ADO = 1.5$

$\Delta AOE = 1.5$

$\therefore \Delta DOB = 1.5 \times 3 = 4.5$  &

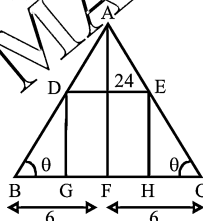
$\Delta COE = 0.5$

$\therefore \Delta BOC$

$= 16 - (3 + 4.5 + 0.5) = 8$

$\therefore \frac{\Delta BOC}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$

739. (a)



$\Delta CHE \sim \Delta CFA$

$\frac{CF}{FA} = \frac{CH}{HE} \quad \frac{6}{24} = \frac{CH}{6}$

$CH = 1.5$

$\therefore HF = 4.5$

$\therefore GH = 9$

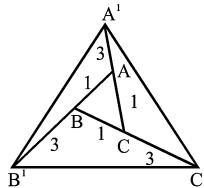
$\therefore EH = 6$

$\therefore$  Area DFGH  $= 9 \times 6 = 54$

$\frac{\text{ar}\Delta DFGH}{\text{ar}\Delta ABC}$

$= \frac{54}{\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 24} = \frac{9}{24} = \frac{3}{8}$

740. (d)



As ratio given let it be sides

$\therefore \Delta ABC$  equilateral triangle

$\therefore \text{ar}\Delta A'CC' = \text{ar}\Delta AA'B'$

$= \text{ar}\Delta B'CC'$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times \sin 120^\circ = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\text{area}\Delta ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{\text{area}\Delta A'B'C'}$

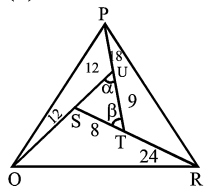
$= 3 \times 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$= \frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\text{area}\Delta ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\therefore$  Ratio  $37 : 1$

741. (b)



$\frac{\Delta SUT}{\Delta PUQ}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 9 \sin \alpha}{\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 18 \times \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{1}{4}$

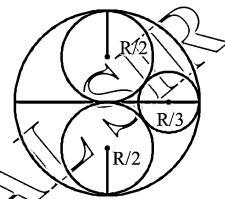
$\frac{\Delta SUT}{\Delta PTR}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 8 \times \sin \beta}{\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 27 \times \sin(180^\circ - \beta)} = \frac{1}{9}$

$\therefore \frac{\Delta PUQ}{\Delta PTR} = \frac{4}{9}$

742. (a) By property 100 questions

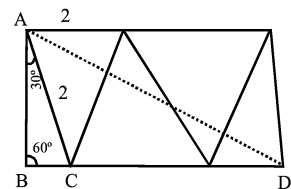
का एक जवाब By MG



$R = 6$

$\frac{R}{3} = 2$

743. (c)



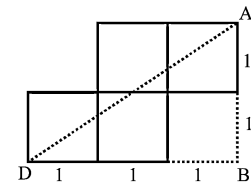
$\therefore AB = \sqrt{3}$

$BC = 1$

$\therefore AD = \sqrt{AB^2 + BD^2}$

$= \sqrt{3 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{28}$

744. (c)



$AD = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$

745. (a) Shaded area

$= \frac{\Delta ABC - \text{circle}}{2}$

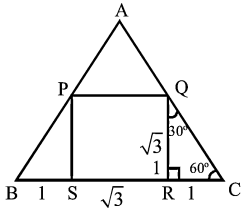
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$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \begin{array}{l} 2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = r \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1 - \frac{22}{7} \times \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{21\sqrt{3} - 22}{168} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{11}{42} \\ &= \frac{21\sqrt{3} - 22}{168} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a + b + c + d \\ = 21 + 3 + 22 + 168 = 214 \end{aligned}$$

746. (a)



$$\text{Side ratio of } \frac{BC}{PQ} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$$

Smallest <<<< greatest  
As  $r$  will remain same  
 $\therefore$  it will form GP series in which  
perimeter of first square is 4

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_{\infty} &= \frac{4}{1 - (2\sqrt{3} - 3)} \\ &= \frac{4}{4 - 2\sqrt{3}} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

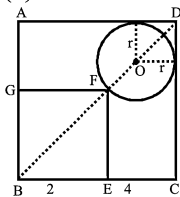
747. (c)  $QH \times HY = PH \times HM$

$$4 \times HY = 6 \times 2$$

$$HY = 3$$

$$\therefore QY = 7$$

748. (b)



$$BE = 2\sqrt{2}$$

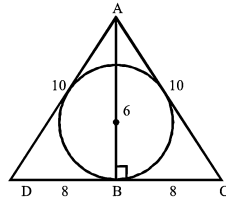
$$OD = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore BF + FO + OD = BD$$

$$2\sqrt{2} + r + r\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

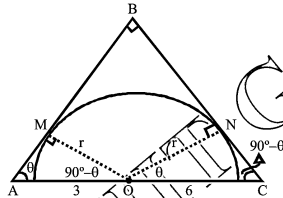
$$r(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

749. (b)



$$r = \frac{\Delta}{S} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 6}{\frac{36}{2}} = \frac{8}{3}$$

750. (b)



$$\Delta AMO \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{r}{3}$$

$$\Delta ONC \Rightarrow \sin(90 - \theta) = \frac{r}{6}$$

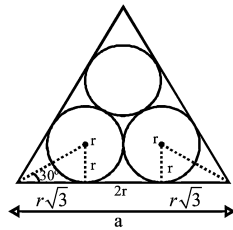
$$\cos \theta = \frac{r}{6}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{r^2}{9} + \frac{r^2}{36} = 1$$

$$r^2 = \frac{36}{5} \Rightarrow r = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$$

751. (d)

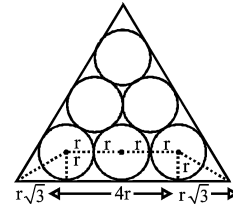


$$a = 2r + 2r\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = 2r(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{3} + 1)}$$

752. (b)

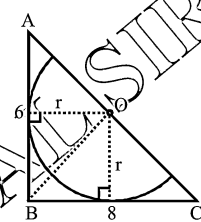


$$\therefore 4r + 2r\sqrt{3} = a$$

$$a = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore r = 1$$

753. (b)



Direct formula

$$r = \frac{PB}{P+B} = \frac{8 \times 6}{8+6} = \frac{24}{7}$$

Or  $ABC = ABO + BOC$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times 8r$$

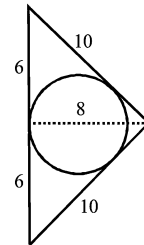
$$24 = 7r$$

$$r = \frac{24}{7}$$

754. (a) Direct formula

$$\rightarrow r = \frac{PB}{P+H} = \frac{6 \times 8}{6+10} = \frac{48}{16} = 3$$

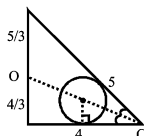
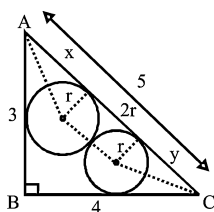
Or



$$r = \frac{\Delta}{S} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 8}{\frac{1}{2} \times 32} = 3$$



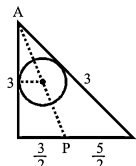
755. (a)



CO angle bisector

$5 : 4 \rightarrow 3$

$\therefore \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}}$



AP angle bisector  $3 : 5 \rightarrow 4$

$\therefore \tan \left( \frac{A}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}}$

$\therefore$  In original figure

$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{x} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}}$

$\therefore x = 2r$

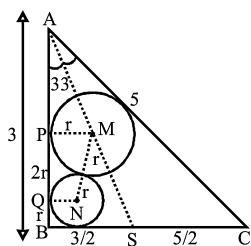
Similarly  $\tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{y} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}}$

$\therefore y = 3r$

$\therefore AC = 2r + 2r + 3r = 5$

$\therefore 7r = 5$   
 $r = \frac{5}{7}$

756. (a)



AS is angle bisector

$\therefore \frac{3}{5} = \frac{BS}{SC}$

$8 \rightarrow 4$

$3 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = BS$

$5 \rightarrow \frac{5}{2} = SC$

$\triangle APM \sim \triangle ABS$

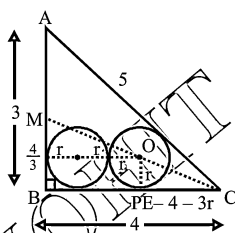
$\frac{AP}{PM} = \frac{AB}{BS} = \frac{3}{3/2} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\frac{2}{1} = \frac{3-3r}{r}$

$5r = 3$

$\therefore r = \frac{3}{5}$

757 (b)



CM angle bisector of  $\angle C$

$5 : 4 \rightarrow 3$

$9 \rightarrow 3$

$5 \rightarrow 5/3$

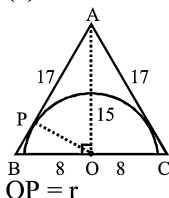
$4 \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = BM$

$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4-3r}{r}$

$6r = 4$

$\therefore r = \frac{2}{3}$

758. (b)



$\Rightarrow \frac{15 \times 8}{17} = OP = r = \frac{120}{17}$

759. (a)  $r = \frac{12+5-13}{2} = 2$

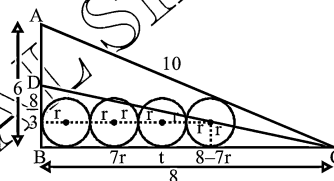
$R = \frac{13}{2}$

$d^2 = R(R-2r) = \frac{13}{2} \left( \frac{13}{2} - 4 \right)$

$= \frac{13 \times 5}{4}$

$d = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$

760. (d)



CD is angle bisector

$\therefore 5 : 4 \rightarrow 6$

$9 \rightarrow 6$

$5 \rightarrow \frac{10}{3}$

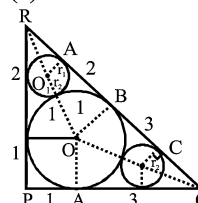
$4 \rightarrow \frac{8}{3} = BD$

$\triangle CEO \sim \triangle CBD$

$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{8-7r}{r}$

$\therefore r = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$

761. (c)



Recall triplet 3, 4, 5

$r = 1$  satisfying

All given condition

In rt.  $\triangle OBQ$

$OQ = \sqrt{10}$  by triplet

In rt.  $\triangle OBR$

$OR = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$

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$\Delta O_1AR \sim \Delta OBR$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r_1} = \frac{OR}{O_1R} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{OR - (r_1 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} - r_1 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{r_1} - 1 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{5} + 1}$$

Similarly,  $r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{10} - 1}{\sqrt{10} + 1}$

$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{5} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{10} + 1}{\sqrt{10} - 1}$$

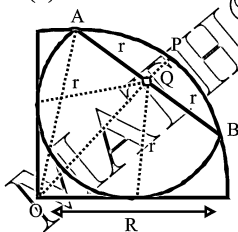
$$= \frac{(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2 (\sqrt{10} + 1)^2}{4 \cdot 9}$$

$$= \frac{(6 - 2\sqrt{5})(11 + 2\sqrt{10})}{36}$$

$$= \frac{(3 - \sqrt{5})(11 + 2\sqrt{10})}{18}$$

$$= \frac{33 - 11\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{10} - 2\sqrt{50}}{18}$$

762. (a)



$OQ \perp AB$

$\therefore AQ = QB$

$OQ = r\sqrt{2}$

In  $\Delta OQA$

$OQ^2 + QA^2 = OA^2$

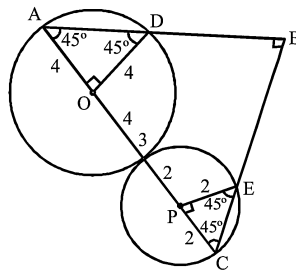
$(r\sqrt{2})^2 + r^2 = R^2$

$R^2 = 3r^2$

$\therefore \frac{\text{Area of semicircle}}{\text{Area of quarter circle}}$

$$= \frac{\frac{\pi r^2}{4}}{\frac{\pi R^2}{4}} = \frac{2r^2}{R^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

763. (a)



$AC = AM + MC$   
 $= 8 + 4 = 12$

$\sqrt{2}x = 12$

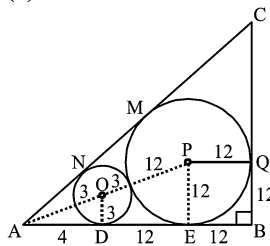
$x = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore AB = BC = 6\sqrt{2}$

$\text{Area } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times (6\sqrt{2})^2$

$= 36$

764. (d)



$DE = 2 \sqrt{12 \times 3} = 12$

$\Delta ADO \sim \Delta AEP$

$\frac{OP}{PE} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

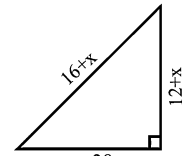
$1 : 4$

$3 \rightarrow 12$

$\therefore 1 \rightarrow 4 = AD$

$AM = AE = 16$

$CM = CQ = x$

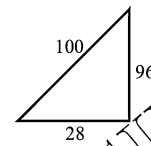


$(16 + x)^2 - (12 + x)^2 = 28^2$

$(28 + 2x)(4) = 28^2 \times 28$

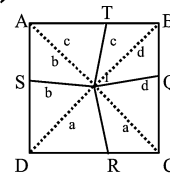
$2x = 28 \times 6$

$x = 84$



$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 96 = 1344$

765. (a)



$a + b = 16$

$b + c = 20$

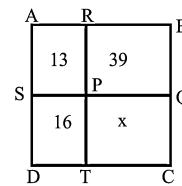
$c + d = 32$

$a + d = ?$

$(1) + (3) - (2)$

$= 32 + 16 - 20 = 28 \text{ cm}^2$

766. (b)



$\frac{\text{area } ARPS}{\text{area } RPBQ} = \frac{13}{39} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{\text{area } SPDT}{\text{area } PQT C} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 16$   
 $\therefore \text{area } PQT C = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 48$

767. (a)  $\frac{\text{Area } \Delta AMD}{\text{area } \Delta AMB} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{DM}{MB}$

$\frac{\text{Area } \Delta DMC}{\text{area } \Delta BMC} = \frac{DM}{BM} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 3$

[height same]

768. (a) Perimeter of arc QR

$$= \frac{2\pi \times 7}{4} = 11$$

$$OS + OT = 8$$

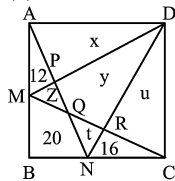
$$PT + SR = (2 \times \text{radius} - OS +$$

$$OT) = 14 - 8 = 6$$

$$ST = OQ = \text{radius} = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 11 + 7 + 6 = 24$$

769. (a)



Area sq. ABCD

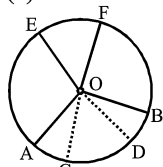
$$= \text{ar } \triangle AND + \text{ar } \triangle MDC$$

$$12 + x + 20 + l + 16 + x + y + x$$

$$= x + y + l + z + y + x$$

$$y = 48$$

770. (c)



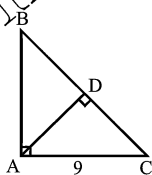
$$\widehat{CD} = \frac{1}{2} \widehat{AB}$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = \frac{80^\circ}{2} = 40^\circ$$

$$\widehat{EF} = \frac{1}{2} \widehat{CD}$$

$$\therefore \angle EOF = \frac{1}{2} \times 40^\circ = 20^\circ$$

771. (d)



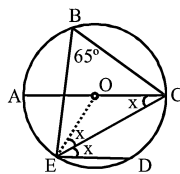
$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DAC$

$$\therefore \frac{BC^2}{AC^2} = \frac{40}{10}$$

$$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 18 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 9$$

772. (b)



$$OE = OC = r$$

$$\therefore \angle OEC = \angle OCE = x$$

$$\angle ACE = \angle CED = x$$

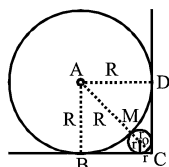
[Alternate  $\angle$ s]

$$\angle EOC = 2 \times 65^\circ = 130^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2x = 50^\circ$$

$$x = 25^\circ$$

773. (d)



$$OC = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$AC = \sqrt{2}R$$

$$\text{Also } AC = AM + MO + OC$$

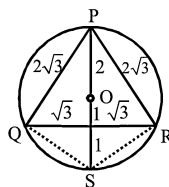
$$\sqrt{2}R = R + r + \sqrt{2}r$$

$$R(\sqrt{2} - 1) = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$r = \frac{R(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{(\sqrt{2} + 1)} = R(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

774. (a)



Eq.  $\triangle$  property by MG

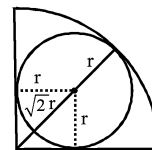
$$\therefore QS = SR = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} + 2$$

$$+ 2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Where } r = 2$$

775. (a)



$$\sqrt{2}r + r = 1$$

[Radius of quarter circle]

$$\therefore r(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 1$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

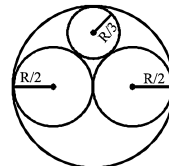
776. (d)

$$OB = OC - BC$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} - (BD + DC)$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} - \left(\frac{b}{2} + c\right) = \frac{1}{2}(a - b) - c$$

777. (c)



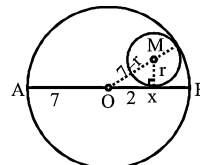
Special property by MG

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

$$R = 2$$

$$\frac{R}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

778. (b)



In rt  $\triangle MXO$

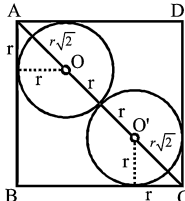
$$(7 - r)^2 = 2^2 + r^2$$

$$(7 - 2r)(7) = 4$$

$$r = \frac{45}{14}$$

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779. (d)



$$AC = AO + OO' + O'C$$

$$= r\sqrt{2} + 2r + r\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2r + 2r\sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = 2r(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

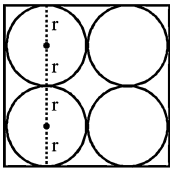
AC also equal diagonal of square

$$\therefore 2r(1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$[\therefore \sqrt{2}a]$$

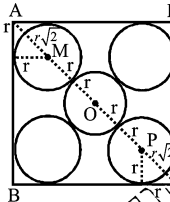
$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

780. (b)



Side of square =  $4r = 4 \times 2 = 8$

781. (b)



$$\text{Diagonal } AC = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2$$

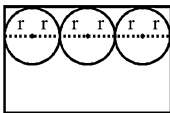
$$2 = r\sqrt{2} + 2r + r\sqrt{2}$$

$$4r + 2r\sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$2r + r\sqrt{2} = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

782. (c)

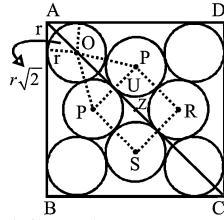


$$6r = \text{side of square perimeter}$$

$$= 6r \times 4 = 24r$$

$$\therefore 48$$

783. (a)



$$AC = 2AZ$$

$$AZ = AO + OU + UZ$$

$\Delta OPQ$  is equilateral triangle of side  $2r$

$$\therefore OU = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2r = \sqrt{3}r$$

$$UZ = \frac{QR}{2} = \frac{2r}{2} = r$$

$$\therefore AZ = \sqrt{2}r + \sqrt{3}r + r$$

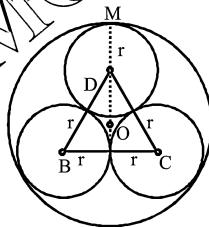
$$\therefore AC = 2(r + \sqrt{2}r + \sqrt{3}r)$$

Also  $AC = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2$

$$= 2(r + \sqrt{2}r + \sqrt{3}r)$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

784. (b)



ABC equilateral triangle

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2r$$

[By MG property]

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r$$

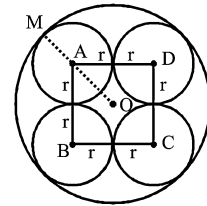
$$\therefore OM = OA + AM$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r + r$$

$$\therefore R = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)r$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + 2$$

785. (c)



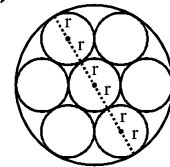
$$AC = \sqrt{2} \times 2r = 2\sqrt{2}r$$

$$AO = \frac{2\sqrt{2}r}{2} = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$OM = OA + AM = \sqrt{2}r + r = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$R = 2(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

786. (b)



Put a similar circle inside all circles

$$6r = 2R$$

$$R = 3r$$

$$\therefore R = 3 \times 2 = 6$$

787. (d)  $OD = \sqrt{2}r + r + 2r$

$$= \sqrt{2}r + 3r$$

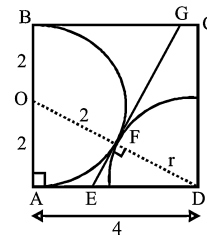
$$BD = 2(\sqrt{2}r + 3r)$$

Now,  $\sqrt{2}a = 2(\sqrt{2}r + 3r)$

$$\frac{a}{r} = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 3) = 2 + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{2 + 3\sqrt{2}}$$

788. (b)



$$OD = 2\sqrt{5}$$

[By pythagoras]

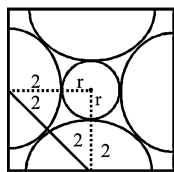
$$\therefore r = 2\sqrt{5} - 2$$

$\triangle OAD \sim \triangle EFD$

$$\frac{EF}{OA} = \frac{r}{AD}$$

$$EF = \frac{(2\sqrt{5} - 2) \times 2}{4} = \sqrt{5} - 1$$

789. (a)

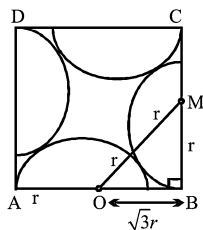


$$\sqrt{2}(2+r) = 4$$

$$2+r = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

790. (b)



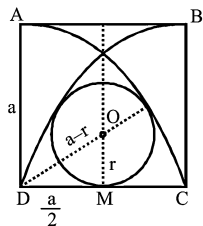
$$AB = AO + OB$$

$$a = (\sqrt{3} + 1)r$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = \sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$$

791. (c)



In rt  $\triangle OMD$

$$(a-r)^2 - r^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

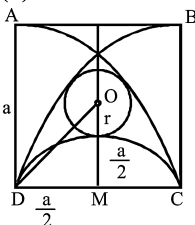
$$a(a-2r) = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$a-2r = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$2r = \frac{3a}{4}$$

$$r = \frac{3a}{8}$$

792. (b)



$$OD = a - r$$

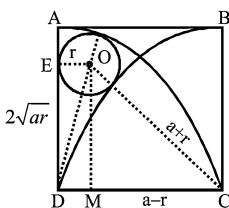
In rt  $\triangle OMD$

$$(a-r)^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2} + r\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$a^2 + r^2 - 2ar = \frac{a^2}{4} + r^2 + ar + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore 3ar = \frac{a^2}{2} \quad r = \frac{a}{6}$$

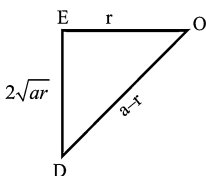
793. (d)



$$OM = \sqrt{(a+r)^2 - (a-r)^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{ar}$$

$$OM = DE = 2\sqrt{ar}$$

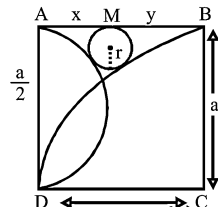


$$\therefore (a-r)^2 = 4ar + r^2$$

$$\therefore 6ar = a^2$$

$$r = \frac{a}{6}$$

794. (b)



MB is DCT to small circle & quadrant

$$\therefore y = 2\sqrt{ar}$$

$$\text{Similarly } x = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{2} \times r}$$

$$= \sqrt{2ar}$$

$$x + y = 2\sqrt{ar} + \sqrt{2ar}$$

Also  $x + y = a$ ,

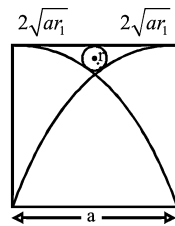
$$a^2 = 4ar + 2ar + 4ar\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 6ar + 4ar\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = 6r + 4r\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{6 + 4\sqrt{2}}$$

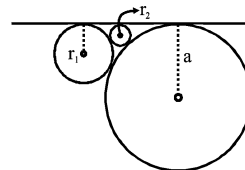
795. (c)



$$a = 4\sqrt{ar_1}$$

$$a^2 = 16ar_1$$

$$r_1 = \frac{a}{16}$$



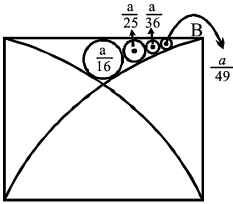
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Now,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{a}{25}$$

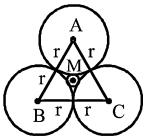
796. (d)



Direct property this patterns keeps on following:

$$\therefore r_4 = \frac{a}{49}$$

797. (b)



ABC is eq.  $\Delta$  of side  $2r$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2r$$

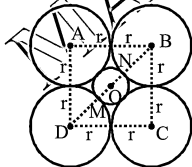
$$AO \Rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r$$

$$OM = r_2$$

$$r_2 = AO - AM$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r - r = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - 1\right)r$$

798. (b)



$r_1 \rightarrow$  radius of smaller circle

$$BD = 2r\sqrt{2}$$

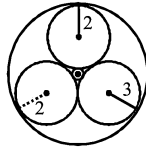
$$DO = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$DO = DM + MO$$

$$r\sqrt{2} = r + r_1$$

$$r_1 = r(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

799. (a)



By Descartes's Theorem

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

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

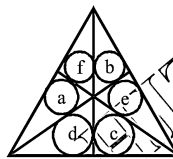
By Descartes's Theorem

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{4}{3} + 2\sqrt{\frac{7}{12}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{21}}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{3(\sqrt{21} - 4)}{5}$$

800. (a)

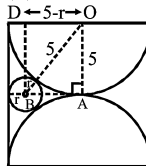


$$a \times b \times c = d \times e \times f$$

$$4 \times 3 \times 2 = 6 \times 3 \times r$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{4}{3}$$

801. (b)



$$OD = AB = 5 - r$$

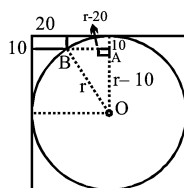
In rt  $\Delta OAB$

$$(5 + r)^2 = 5^2 + (5 - r)^2$$

$$4 \times 5 \times r = 25$$

$$r = \frac{25}{20} = \frac{5}{4}$$

802. (c)



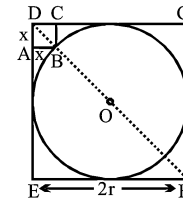
In rt  $\Delta OAB$

$$(r - 10)^2 + (r - 20)^2 = r^2$$

$$\therefore r = 50$$

[Recall triplet 30, 40, 50]

803. (b)



$$BD = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$DF = 2r\sqrt{2}$$

$$DF = BD + BM + FM$$

$$2r\sqrt{2} = 2r + \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}x$$

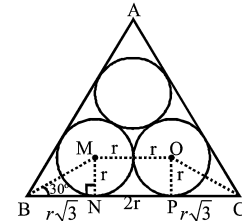
$$2r(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 2\sqrt{2}x$$

$$x = \frac{r(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = 4(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

804. (b)

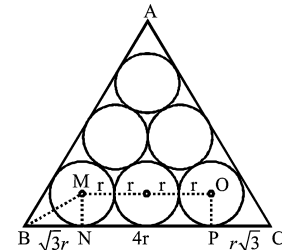


$$BN = PC = r\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BC = 2r + 2r\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2r(\sqrt{3} + 1) = 6(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

805. (a)

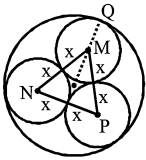


$$BC = 4r + 2r\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BC = 2r(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

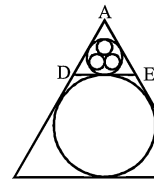
$$= 8 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

806. (b) Radius of each bigger circle will be  $3r$  by eq. triangle property, let  $x$  be radius of each smaller circle



$$\begin{aligned} OQ &= 3r \\ 2\sqrt{3} &\rightarrow 2x \\ 2 &\rightarrow \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} = OM \\ OQ &= OM + MQ \\ 3r &= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} + x \\ \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)x &= 3r \\ x &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

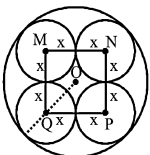
807. (c) Radius of circle inscribed in  $\triangle ADE$  will be  $\frac{R}{3}$  by Property



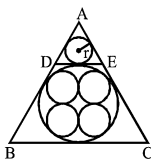
Now radius of each circle inside it be  $x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R}{3} &= \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)x \\ x &= \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3} + 3} \end{aligned}$$

808. (b) Bigger circle radius  $3r$



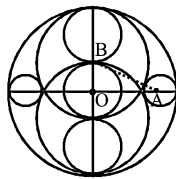
$$QN = 2\sqrt{2}x$$



$$\begin{aligned} QO &= \frac{QN}{2} = \sqrt{2}x \\ OS &= QO + QS = \sqrt{2}x + x = 3r \\ x &= \frac{3r}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = 3(\sqrt{2} - 1)r \end{aligned}$$

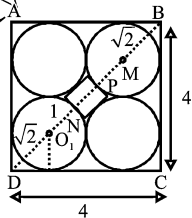
809. (c)  $r = \sqrt{r_a r_b} + \sqrt{r_b r_c} + \sqrt{r_c r_a}$   
[Direct formula for such type questions]  
 $= 2 + 6 + 3 = 11$

810. (b)



$$\begin{aligned} AB &= 2r + r_2 \\ OB &= r \\ OA &= 3r - r_2 \\ \text{Using Pythagoras} \\ r^2 + (3r - r_2)^2 &= (2r + r_2)^2 \\ 6r^2 &= 10r r_2 \end{aligned}$$

811. (c)  $r_2 = \frac{3r}{5}$



$$\begin{aligned} BD &= 4\sqrt{2} \\ BD &= DO + ON + NP + PM + MB \\ 4\sqrt{2} &= \sqrt{2} + 1 + x + 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} &= x + 2 \\ x &= 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

812. (b)  $YW = YX = \text{radius}$   
 $\therefore \angle YXW = \angle YWX = 29^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle UYW = 58^\circ$  [exterior  $\angle$ ]  
 $\angle P = 180^\circ - 58^\circ = 122^\circ$   
 $\angle Q = \angle UYW = 58^\circ$   
[Opposite angle of rhombus]

$$\frac{\angle P}{\angle Q} = \frac{122^\circ}{58^\circ} = \frac{61}{29}$$

813. (a)  $\angle q = \frac{180^\circ - 104^\circ}{2} = 38^\circ$   
 $\angle q = \angle GKH = 38^\circ$

[Alternate angles]  
 $KH = KG = \text{radius}$

$$\therefore \angle r = \frac{180^\circ - 38^\circ}{2} = 71^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle S &= 360^\circ - (104^\circ + 38^\circ) \\ &= 218^\circ, \\ \angle s + \angle r - \angle q &= 218^\circ + 71^\circ - 38^\circ \\ &= 251^\circ \end{aligned}$$

814. (c)  $\angle PQR = \frac{180^\circ - 149^\circ}{2} = 15.5^\circ$

[ $\because PQ = PR = \text{radius}$ ]

As  $TS \parallel PQ$

$$\therefore \angle PQR = \angle QTS = 15.5^\circ$$

815. (a)  $\angle FOB = 180^\circ - 94^\circ = 86^\circ$   
 $\angle OEC = \angle OCE = 32^\circ$   
 $\angle COB = 32^\circ + 32^\circ = 64^\circ$   
[Exterior  $\angle$  of  $\Delta$ ]  
 $\angle ZOC = \angle FOB + \angle COB$   
 $= 86^\circ + 64^\circ = 150^\circ$

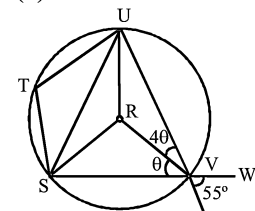
$$\angle ZEC = \frac{\angle ZOC}{2} = 75^\circ$$

$$\angle ZEO = \angle ZEC - \angle OEC$$

$$= 75^\circ - 32^\circ = 43^\circ$$

$$\therefore 150^\circ - 43^\circ = 107^\circ$$

816. (b)



$$\angle UVS = \angle WVX = 55^\circ$$

$$5\theta = 55^\circ$$

$$\theta = 11^\circ = \angle RVS$$

$$\angle SRU = 55^\circ \times 2 = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle STU = 180^\circ - 55^\circ = 125^\circ$$

[Opp.  $\angle$  of cyc. quadrilateral]

$$\therefore 11^\circ + 110^\circ + 125^\circ = 246^\circ$$

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817. (b)  $OX = OY = \text{radius}$   
 $\therefore \angle OXY = \angle OYX = 52^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle YOD = 52^\circ + 52^\circ = 104^\circ$

[Exterior  $\angle$  of  $\Delta$ ]

$\angle ODY = \angle OYD$

$= \frac{180^\circ - 104^\circ}{2} = 38^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ZYD = 38^\circ$

[alternate  $\angle$ s]

$AC = AB$

$\therefore \angle ACB = 53^\circ$

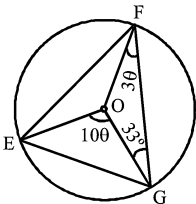
$\therefore \angle XAC = 53^\circ + 53^\circ = 106^\circ$

[Exterior  $\angle$  of  $\Delta$ ]

$\angle XAC = \angle ZYA = 106^\circ \dots\dots(2)$

$\therefore \frac{38^\circ}{106^\circ} = \frac{19}{53}$

818. (b)



$OF = OG$

$\therefore 3\theta = 33^\circ$

$\theta = 11^\circ$

$\therefore \angle EOG = 110^\circ$

$\angle EGO = \frac{180^\circ - 110^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ$

$\therefore \angle EGF = 35^\circ + 33^\circ = 68^\circ$

$\therefore \angle EOF = 136^\circ$

819. (b)  $\angle OWY = 90^\circ - 49^\circ = 41^\circ$

$\angle OYW = 41^\circ$

$\therefore \angle WOY = 180^\circ - 41^\circ - 41^\circ = 98^\circ$

$\therefore 2x = 98^\circ$

$x = 49^\circ$

820. (b)  $\angle OUT = \angle OST = 46^\circ$

$\angle STU = 180^\circ - 46^\circ = 134^\circ$

$\angle d + \angle e + \angle f + \angle g =$

$360^\circ - 46^\circ - 46^\circ - 134^\circ = 134^\circ$

821. (b)  $\angle PQS = 90^\circ$

[Angle in semicircle]

$\therefore \angle OPQ = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 38^\circ = 52^\circ$

$\therefore 90^\circ + 52^\circ = 142^\circ$

822. (a)  $\angle FOG = 141^\circ$

[corresponding  $\angle$ s]

$\angle HOG = 360^\circ - 141^\circ - 109^\circ = 110^\circ$

$\angle OHG = \frac{180^\circ - 110^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ$

$\angle JHK = \angle OHG = 35^\circ$

(V.O.A)

823. (b)  $\angle VSW = 180^\circ - 74^\circ - 96^\circ = 10^\circ$

$\angle VWS = 10^\circ$

$\angle SVU = \angle STU = 74^\circ$

$\angle UVW = 180^\circ - 10^\circ - 10^\circ - 74^\circ = 86^\circ$

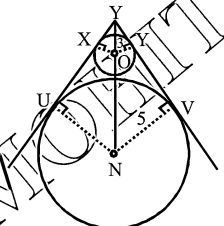
824. (a) Sum of  $\angle$  of PRSQT

$= 180^\circ \times 4 = 720^\circ$  (sum of 4  $\Delta$ )

$\angle SQU = 360^\circ - 259^\circ = 101^\circ$

$\therefore \angle V = 720^\circ - 101^\circ - 73^\circ - 157^\circ - 144^\circ - 123^\circ = 122^\circ$

825. (a)

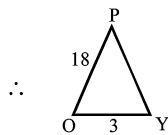


$\Delta POY \sim \Delta PNV$

$\frac{OY}{NV} = \frac{PO}{PN} = \frac{3}{5}$

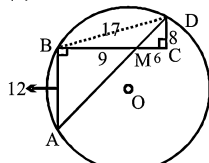
$\therefore 2 \rightarrow 12$  (ON)

$3 \rightarrow 18$  (PO)



$PY = \sqrt{18^2 - 3^2} = 3\sqrt{35}$

826. (c)



$BD = 17$  by triplet

$\Delta BMA \sim \Delta CMD$

$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{MC}{BM}$

$2 : 3$

$5 \rightarrow 15$

$2 \rightarrow 6$  [MC]

$3 \rightarrow 9$  [BM]

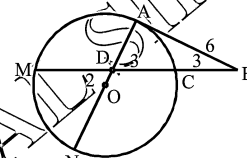
$\therefore AM = 15$  &  $DM = 10$

$\therefore AD = 25$

$R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{25 \times 12 \times 17}{4 \times (54 + 36)} = \frac{85}{6}$

$[\Delta = A_{BM} + B_{MD}]$

827. (b)



$AB^2 = BC \times BM$

$36 = 3 \times BM$

$BM = 12$

$\therefore MD = 6$

$MD \times DC = AD \times DN$

$6 \times 3 = (r - 2) \times (r + 2)$

$18 = r^2 - 4$

$r = \sqrt{22}$

828. (b) Smaller circle  $MN \times MO$

$= MQ \times MR$

$9 \times 12 = 8 \times MR$

$MR = \frac{27}{2}$

Larger circle  $MP \times MO$

$= MR \times MS$

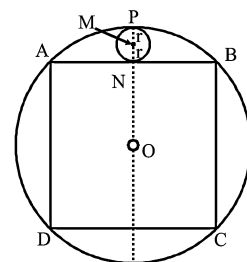
$18 \times 12 = \frac{27}{2} \times MS$

$MS = 16$

$\therefore RS = MS - MR$

$= 16 - 13.5 = 2.5$

829. (a)





$AC = 2R$

$\therefore AB = BC = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}R$

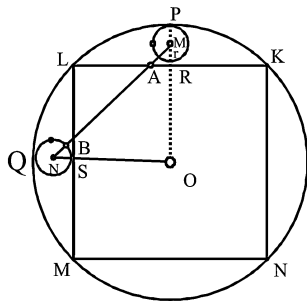
$OP = R = ON + NP$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2} + 2r$

$R - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = 2r$

$r = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)R$

830. (b)



$MR = r = AR$

$AM = NB = \sqrt{2}r$

$LN = 2$

$\therefore KL = \sqrt{2}$

$LR = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = OR$

$\therefore OP - OR = 2r$

$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2r \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$LA = LR - r$

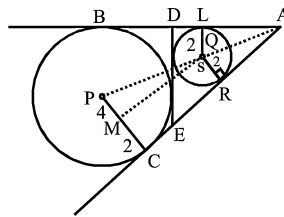
$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$= \frac{2-\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$AB = \sqrt{2}LA$

$= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

831. (c)



$\therefore QR = 2$

[In circle of 6, 8 10]

$PC = r_a = \frac{\Delta}{s-a} = \frac{24}{12-8} = 6$

[Described circle of right  $\Delta$  ADE]

$PM = 6 - 2 = 4$

$QL = DL = 2$

$\therefore AL = 4 = AR$

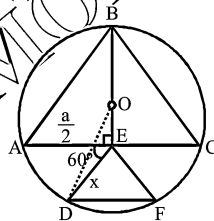
$\Rightarrow AQ = 2\sqrt{5}$

$\Delta ARQ \sim \Delta ACP$

$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{AQ}{AP} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{5} = 6\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore PQ = 4\sqrt{5}$

832. (a)

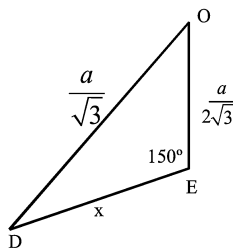


$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} = OE$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = OD$

In  $\Delta ODE$



$\cos 150^\circ = \frac{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{12} - \frac{a^2}{3}}{2 \times x \times \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{-ax}{2}$

$x^2 + \frac{ax}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 2ax - a^2 = 0$

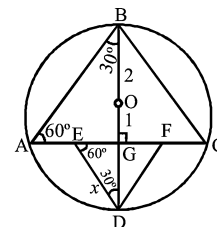
$x = \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - (-16a^2)}}{8}$

$= \frac{-2a \pm 2a\sqrt{5}}{8}$

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)a$

$x = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)a$

833. (b)



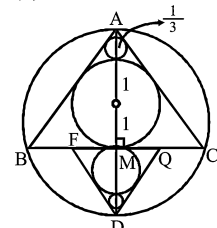
$\Delta ABG \sim \Delta EDG$

$BO : OG = 2 : 1$

$\frac{BG}{DG} = \frac{AB}{x}$

$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{12}{x} \Rightarrow x = 4$

834. (a)

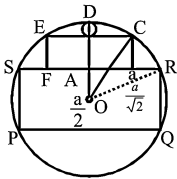


MD = 1 unit as AM = 3 unit (2R) AD = 4 unit

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Radius of bigger circle in smaller  $\Delta = \frac{1}{3}$  unit [2 : 1  $\rightarrow$  1]  
 $\therefore$  radius of smaller circle in smaller  $\Delta = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$   
 Required ratio =  $\frac{1}{9} = 9 : 1$

835. (b)



Side of square CEFG =  $\frac{a}{5}$   
 $OD = OA + AB + BD$

$$R = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{5} + 2r$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7a}{10} + 2r$$

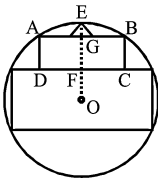
$$\left[ \therefore R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$2r = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{7a}{10}$$

$$= a \left( \frac{10 - 7\sqrt{2}}{20\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$r = a \left[ \frac{10 - 7\sqrt{2}}{20\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

836. (c)



$$OE = OF + FG + \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

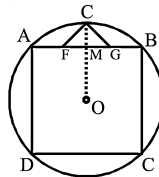
$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7a}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{7a}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{10 - 7\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} \right) \times \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} = x$$

$$x = \left( \frac{10\sqrt{2} - 14}{10\sqrt{3}} \right) a$$

837. (a)



As  $OE = \text{radius} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $OE = OM + ME$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2} \right) a = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

$$x = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) a$$

838. (a) Equilateral  $\Delta$  side

$$= \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) a \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

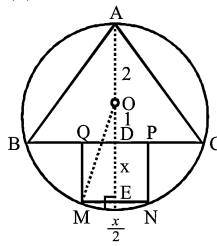
Smaller square side

$$= \frac{a}{5} \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$(i) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) a = 5(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$(ii) = \frac{a}{5} = \sqrt{3}$$

839. (a)



As  $BC = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore AO = 2, OD = 1$  [Property by MG]

$$OM = 2$$

In rt  $\Delta OEM$

$$OM^2 = OE^2 + EM^2$$

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

$$= 1 + x^2 + 2x + \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{4} + 2x - 3 = 0$$

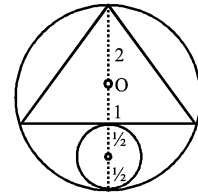
$$5x^2 + 8x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 240}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{304}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-8 + 4\sqrt{19}}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{19} - 4}{5}$$

840. (b)



Use equilateral  $\Delta$  property by MG

$$\therefore R = 2$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1/2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

841. (a)  $DE = 2\sqrt{4 \times 9} = 12$

842. (a)  $r = \sqrt{4 \times 9} = 6$

843. (b) Area CEKIG

$$= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 12 = 420 \text{ m}^2$$

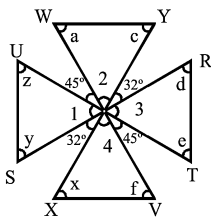
Area of isosceles  $\Delta ACK$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 15 = 105 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Area of } 5 \Delta s = 105 \times 5 = 525 \text{ m}^2$$

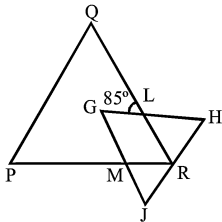
$$\therefore \text{Area of star} = 525 + 420 = 945 \text{ m}^2$$

844. (a)



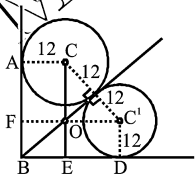
$\angle ROY = \angle XOS = 32^\circ$   
 $\angle TOV = \angle WOU = 45^\circ$   
 $z + y = 180^\circ - \angle 1$   
 $d + e = 180^\circ - \angle 3$   
 $x + f = 180^\circ - \angle 4$   
 $a + c = 180^\circ - \angle 2$   
 $\therefore a + c + d + e + f + x + y + z$   
 $= 720^\circ - (\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4)$   
 $= 720^\circ - (360^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ - 32^\circ - 32^\circ)$   
 $= 360^\circ + 90^\circ + 64^\circ = 514^\circ$

845. (a)



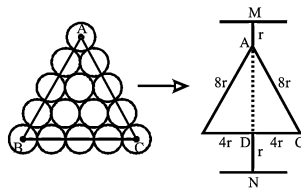
$\angle GLR = 180^\circ - 85^\circ = 95^\circ$   
 $\angle MGL = 60^\circ$  [eq. (1)]  
 $\angle GMR = 360^\circ - 95^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ$   
 $= 145^\circ$   
 $\angle RMJ = 180^\circ - 145^\circ = 35^\circ$

846. (c)



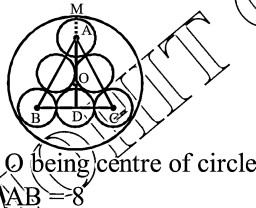
$OC^1 = \frac{24}{\sqrt{2}} = 12\sqrt{2} = DE,$   
 $BE = OF = 12$   
 $\therefore BD = BE + DE$   
 $= 12 + 12\sqrt{2}$

847. (d)



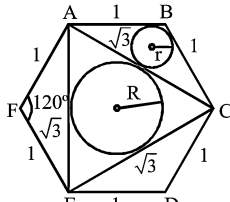
$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 8r$   
 $AD \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \frac{8r}{2\sqrt{3}} \times 3 = 4\sqrt{3}r$   
 $\therefore MN = MA + AD + DN$   
 $= r + 4\sqrt{3}r + r$   
 $2r + 4\sqrt{3}r = 10$   
 $r = \frac{10}{2 + 4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3} + 1}$   
 $= \frac{5(2\sqrt{3} - 1)}{11}$

848. (c)



$O$  being centre of circle  
 $AB = 8$   
 $2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 4$   
 $(AO)^2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $OM = AO + AM$   
 $= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 = \frac{4 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

849. (d)



Let side of hexagon 1 unit  
 $\cos 120^\circ = \frac{1^2 + 1^2 - AE^2}{2}$   
 $\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{2 - AE^2}{2}$   
 $AE^2 = 3$   
 $AE = \sqrt{3}$

$$r = \frac{\Delta}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\Delta}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

.....(1)

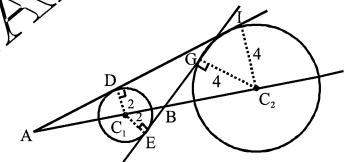
$$R = \frac{3\Delta}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\Delta}{\sqrt{3}}$$

[ $\therefore \Delta AEC = 3 \Delta ABC$ ]

$$(i) \frac{r}{R} = \frac{2\Delta}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\Delta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

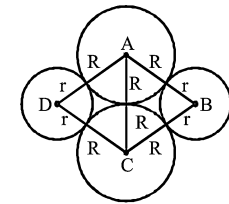
$$(ii) \frac{a}{A} = \frac{r^2}{r^2 C} = \frac{3}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{3}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}$$

850. (d)



$\Delta C_1EB \sim \Delta C_2EB$   
 $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{C_1B}{BC_2}$   
 $\therefore 1 : 2$   
 $3 \rightarrow 9$   
 $CB(1) \rightarrow 3$   
 $BC_2(2) \rightarrow 6$   
 $\Delta ADC_1 \sim \Delta AFC_2$   
 $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{AC_1}{AC_2}$   
 $1 : 2$   
 $\therefore AC_1 \rightarrow 1$   
 $C_1C_2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 9$   
 $\therefore AC_1 = 9 \text{ cm}$   
 $\therefore AB = AC_1 + BC_1 = 9 + 3 = 12 \text{ cm}$

851. (c)



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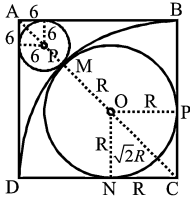
In rt  $\triangle ADC$

$$2R = \sqrt{2}(R+r)$$

$$(2-\sqrt{2})R = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}-1$$

852. (c)



$$CM = CB = CD = R + \sqrt{2}R$$

$$AC = AP + PM + MO + OC$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} + 6 + R + \sqrt{2}R \dots (1)$$

Also AC

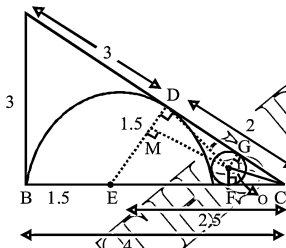
$$= \sqrt{2}(R + \sqrt{2}R) \dots (2)$$

$$(1) = (2)$$

$$\sqrt{2}R + 2R = 6\sqrt{2} + 6 + R + \sqrt{2}R$$

$$R = 6\sqrt{2} + 6 = 6(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

853. (a)



$$DE = \frac{P \times B}{P+H} = \frac{3 \times 4}{3+5} = 1.5$$

$$CD = 2$$

$$DG = 2\sqrt{1.5 \times r}$$

$$= \sqrt{6r} = OM$$

Area  $\triangle DEC$

$$= \triangle DOC + \triangle EOC + \triangle DOE$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1.5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times 2.5 \times r$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times 1.5 \times \sqrt{6r}$$

$$3 = 4.5r + 1.5\sqrt{6r}$$

$$2 = 3r + \sqrt{6r}$$

$$\sqrt{6r} = (3r-2)$$

$$6r = 9r^2 - 12r + 4$$

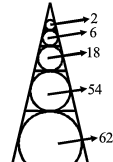
$$9r^2 - 18r + 4 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324 - 144}}{18}$$

$$= \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{180}}{18}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{18} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

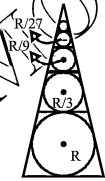
854. (b)



$r, 3r, 9r, 27r, 81r$  is pattern

$$\therefore 54$$

855. (b)



$$\text{Sum} = R + \frac{R}{3} + \frac{R}{9} + \frac{R}{27} \dots \infty$$

[G.P series]

$$\text{Sum} = R + \frac{R}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{R}{3}$$

Use property of eq.  $\triangle$  by MG

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$R(1) \rightarrow 3$$

$$\therefore \text{sum} = \frac{9}{2}$$

856. (b) Area of shaded position in ADF (x)

$$= \text{ar } \triangle ADE - \text{O} - 3(\text{O})$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

radius of incircle (r)1  $\rightarrow$  1 cm

$\therefore$  radius of big radius circle

$$\text{in ADE (O)} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ cm}$$

radius of small circle in ADE [O]

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

If area of incircle = A =  $\pi r^2 = \pi$

[O] area of big circle in ADE

$$= \frac{A}{9}$$

[O] area small circle in ADE

$$= \frac{A}{81}$$

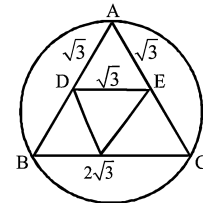
$\therefore$  Put in (1),

$$x = \frac{1}{9} \triangle ABC - \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{3 \times \pi}{81}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{4\pi}{27} = \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi}{27}$$

$$\text{Required area} = 3r = \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi}{9}$$

857. (a)



Use equi.  $\triangle$  property by MG

$$R = 2 \text{ units}$$

$$DE = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

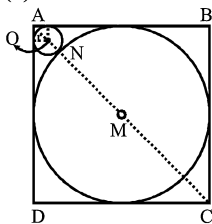
In  $\triangle ADE$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

$$(r) 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

858. (c)



$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$(R)2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Side of square (a)} \rightarrow 2R = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$AC = 4\sqrt{2}, AM = 2\sqrt{2}$$

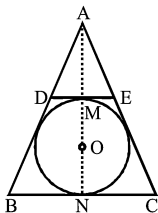
$$AM = AO + ON + MN$$

$$2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}r + r + 2$$

$$2(\sqrt{2} - 1) = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$r = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

859. (c)

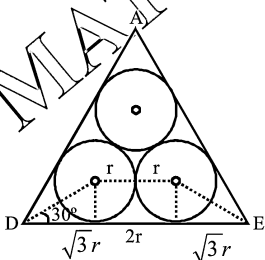


$$\text{Eq. } \Delta \text{ property by MG 1} \rightarrow 3$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3} \text{ (BC)}$$

$$\frac{AM}{MN} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{3}}$$



$$2r + 2\sqrt{3}r = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$r(\sqrt{3} + 1) = \sqrt{3}$$

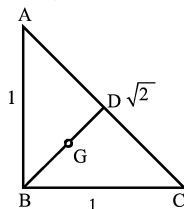
$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

860. (a)

$$\frac{\text{small square side}}{\text{long square side}} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Radius of incircle} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$



$$r = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{10}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 10(\sqrt{2} + 1) \text{ cm}$$

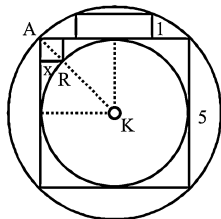
$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 10(\sqrt{2} + 1) \times 10$$

$$(\sqrt{2} + 1) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 50(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2$$

$$= 150 + 100\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

861. (a)



$$AK = RK + AR$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{2}x$$

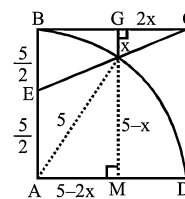
$$\frac{5}{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1) = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$x = \frac{5(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore x : 1 : 5 = \frac{5(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2\sqrt{2}} : 1 : 5$$

$$= 5(\sqrt{2} - 1) : 2\sqrt{2} : 10\sqrt{2}$$

862. (a)



$$\Delta CGF \sim \Delta CBE$$

$$\frac{x}{GC} = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

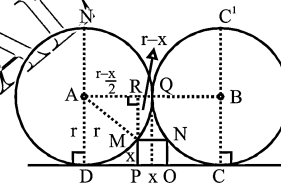
$$GC = 2x$$

$$\text{In rt } \Delta FMA$$

$$(5 - 2x)^2 + (5 - x)^2 = 25$$

$$x = 1$$

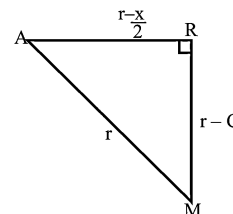
863. (b)



$$RQ = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$AR = AQ - RQ = r - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{In rt } \Delta ARM$$



$$\left(r - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + (r - x)^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} - rx + r^2 + x^2 - 2rx = r^2$$

$$r^2 - 3rx + \frac{5x^2}{4} = 0$$

$$4r^2 - 12rx + 5x^2 = 0$$

$$r = \left(\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 80}}{8}\right)x$$

$$= \frac{20x}{8} = \frac{5}{2}x$$

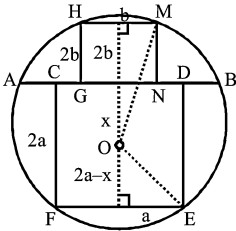
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Also  $r = \frac{x}{2}$

$x = 2r$  [It is of big square CDC 'Δ']

$$x = \frac{2r}{5}$$

864. (c)



OE = OM radius

$$(2a - x)^2 + a^2 = b^2 + (2b + x)^2$$

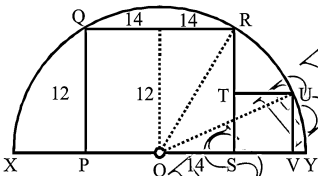
$$5a^2 - 4ax + x^2 = 5b^2 + 4bx + x^2$$

$$5(a^2 - b^2) = 4(a + b)x \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{5(a-b)}{4} = x$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4} \times 4 = 5$$

865. (d)



Let x be side of square STUV

$$OU = OR = \sqrt{12^2 + 14^2} = 2\sqrt{85}$$

In rt ΔOVU

$$UV^2 + OV^2 = OU^2$$

$$x^2 + (14 + x)^2 = 340$$

$$2x^2 + 28x - 144 = 0$$

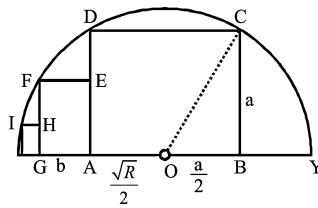
$$x^2 + 14x - 72 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{196 + 288}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-14 + 22}{2} = \frac{22 - 14}{2} = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = x^2 = 16$$

866. (d)



$$OF = OC$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{a\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{5}}$$

In rt ΔFGO

$$GF^2 + GO^2 = OF^2$$

$$b^2 + \left(b + \frac{R}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = R^2$$

$$b^2 + b^2 + \frac{R^2}{5} + \frac{2bR}{\sqrt{5}} = R^2$$

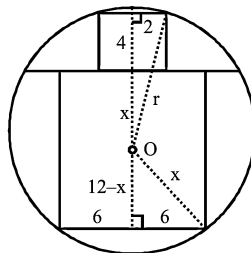
$$5b^2 + \sqrt{5}bR - 2R^2 = 0$$

$$b = \frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{5 + 40}}{10}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$b = \frac{R}{\sqrt{5}}$$

867. (b)



Equating radius

$$(x + 4)^2 + 2^2 = (12 - x)^2 + 6^2$$

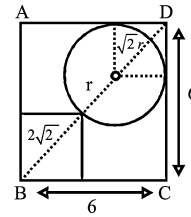
$$16(2x - 8) = 32$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\therefore r^2 = 9^2 + 2^2 = 85$$

$$r = \sqrt{85}$$

868. (c)



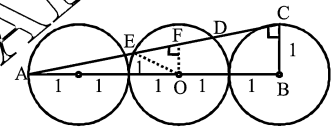
$$BD = 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$6\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} + r + \sqrt{2}r$$

$$4\sqrt{2} = r(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$r = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

869. (c)



ΔAOF ~ ΔABC

$$\frac{AO}{AB} = \frac{OF}{BC}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{OF}{1}$$

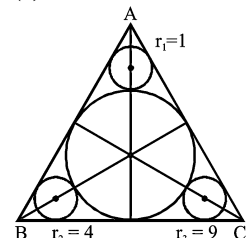
$$OF = \frac{3}{5}$$

In rt ΔOFE

$$EF = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore DE = \frac{2 \times 4}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

870. (a)

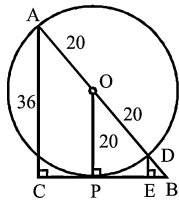


$$r = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} + \sqrt{r_2 r_3} + \sqrt{r_3 r_1}$$

[Property]

$$= 2 + 6 + 3 = 11$$

871. (a)



$$\Delta BPO \sim \Delta BCA$$

$$\frac{OP}{AC} = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 20$$

$$5 \rightarrow 25 \text{ (OB)}$$

$$\therefore DB = 5$$

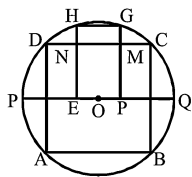
$$\Delta BED \sim \Delta BPO$$

$$\frac{BD}{BO} = \frac{DE}{OP}$$

$$\frac{5}{25} = \frac{DE}{20}$$

$$DE = 4 \text{ cm}$$

872. (a)



Area of square in semicircle : circle

$$2 : 5$$

$$\text{Side } \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{5}$$

$$BD = 10$$

$$BC = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \rightarrow 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{10}$$

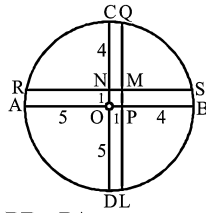
$$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ [EF]}$$

$$FM = \frac{BC}{2} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area EFMN}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{10}$$

873. (d)



$$PB : PA$$

$$2 : 3$$

$$5 \rightarrow 10$$

$$2 \rightarrow 4 \text{ (PB)}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 6 \text{ (PA)}$$

$$\therefore OP = 1$$

Similarly, CN : ND

$$2 : 3$$

$$\therefore CN = 4$$

$$ND = 6$$

$$ON = 1$$

Now ONMP is a square

In rt  $\Delta ONS$

$$N \quad x+1$$

$$1$$

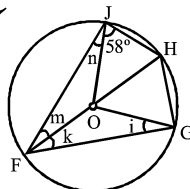
$$5$$

$$O$$

$$x+1 = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{6} - 1$$

874. (c)



$$HJ \parallel OG$$

$$\therefore \angle GOJ = 180^\circ - 58^\circ = 122^\circ$$

$$\angle j + \angle k = \angle GOH \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\angle m + \angle n = \angle HOJ \dots\dots(ii)$$

$$\angle j + \angle k + \angle m + \angle n = \angle GOJ$$

$$(i) + (ii) = 122^\circ$$

875. (c) OH = OK

$$\angle OHK = 54^\circ$$

$$\angle KSH = \angle LKS$$

$$= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 54^\circ = 36^\circ$$

$$\angle RPN = \angle NRP = 48^\circ$$

$$[\because NP = NR]$$

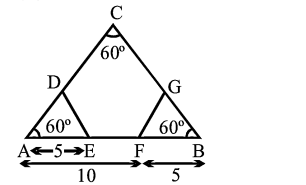
$$\angle RNS = 48^\circ + 48^\circ = 96^\circ$$

[Exterior  $\angle$  of  $\Delta$ ]

$$= \angle KLN$$

$$\angle KLN + \angle LKS = 96^\circ + 36^\circ = 132^\circ$$

876. (b)



Shaded area

$$= \Delta CDE - \Delta ADE - \Delta BEF$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} [15^2 - 5^2 - 5^2]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} [225 - 50] = \frac{175\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

877. (c) AB = BC = AC = x

$$\therefore x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = 3x^2$$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

$$AD^2 = \frac{3}{4}x^2$$

$$4AD^2 = 3x^2$$

878. (d) If 15 is longest side then  $8^2 + x^2 < 15^2$

$$+ x^2 < 15^2$$

$$x^2 < 7 \times 23$$

$$x^2 < \sqrt{161}$$

$$x < 12.6$$

If x longest side then

$$8^2 + 15^2 < x^2 \Rightarrow 17 < x$$

Possible value of x

$$15 - 8 < x < 15 + 8$$

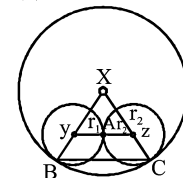
$$7 < x < 23$$

$$\therefore [x = 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18,$$

$$19, 20, 21, 22]$$

$$\therefore 10 \text{ values}$$

879. (c)



$$yz = r_1 + r_2 = 9$$

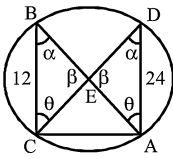
$$\therefore (a) \& (c) \text{ possible}$$

$$xz = R - r_2 = 7$$

$$\therefore 11 - 4 = 7$$

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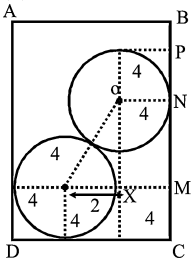
880. (a)



$$\triangle CBE \sim \triangle ADE$$

$$\frac{\text{area} \triangle CBE}{\text{area} \triangle ADE} = \left[ \frac{12}{24} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

881. (a)



$$MN = OX = \sqrt{8^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore CP = 4 + 2\sqrt{15} + 4$$

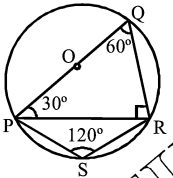
$$= 8 + 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$BP = 20 - (8 + 2\sqrt{15})$$

$$= 12 - 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore \frac{DC}{BP} = \frac{10}{12 - 2\sqrt{15}} = \frac{5}{6 - \sqrt{15}}$$

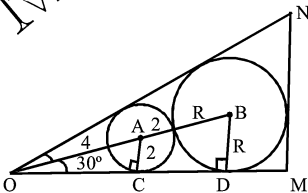
882. (a)



$$PR = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\sqrt{3} = 18\sqrt{3}$$

883. (b)



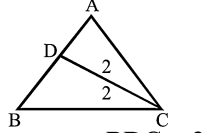
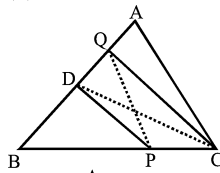
$$\triangle OAC \sim \triangle OBD$$

as hypotenuse of OAC is twice of perpendicular same will in other triangle

$$\therefore 4 + 2 + R = 2R$$

$$\therefore R = 6$$

884. (d)



$$\text{area} \triangle BDC = 2$$

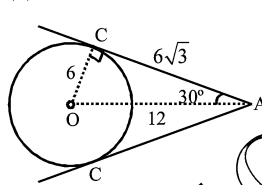
$$\text{area} \triangle DPC = \text{area} \triangle DQP$$

$$\therefore \text{area} \triangle BDC$$

$$= \text{area} \triangle BPD + \text{area} \triangle DQP$$

$$= \text{area} \triangle BQP = 2$$

885. (a)



$$\sqrt{(6\sqrt{3})^2 + (6\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{216} = 6\sqrt{6}$$

886. (b)  $\angle OVT = 28^\circ$

$$[\because OT = OV = R]$$

$$\angle TOS = 28^\circ + 28^\circ = 56^\circ$$

$$\angle SOW = 180^\circ - 102^\circ = 78^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle QOT = 78^\circ + 56^\circ = 134^\circ \dots (i)$$

$$\therefore \angle TVQ = \frac{134^\circ}{2} = 77^\circ$$

$$\angle OVQ = 77^\circ - 28^\circ = 49^\circ \dots (ii)$$

$$(i) + (ii) = 134^\circ + 39^\circ$$

$$= 173^\circ$$

887. (b)  $\angle NKL = 109^\circ$  [Opp. angle of rhombus]

$$\angle NKJ = 180^\circ - 27^\circ = 153^\circ$$

$$\angle JKL = 360^\circ - 109^\circ - 153^\circ = 98^\circ$$

888. (b)  $\angle YZA = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$   
Sum of interior angles of 5 sided polygon =  $540^\circ$

$$\therefore 540^\circ = 2f + 120^\circ + 65^\circ + 115^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2f = 240^\circ$$

$$\angle f = 120^\circ$$

889. (b)  $\angle DAZ = 113^\circ$

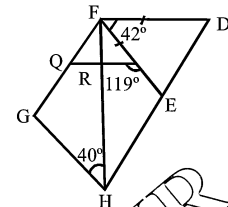
$$[ED \parallel AZ]$$

$$\therefore \angle ZAX = 360^\circ - 113^\circ - 131^\circ = 116^\circ$$

$$\angle XYZ = \angle ZAX = 116^\circ$$

$$[\text{opp. } \angle \text{ of parallelogram}]$$

890. (a)



$$\angle HFE = \angle GHE = 40^\circ$$

$$[\text{Alternate angles}]$$

$$\angle FJK = 180^\circ - 119^\circ = 61^\circ$$

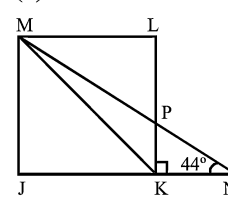
$$\therefore \angle HKJ = 40^\circ + 61^\circ = 101^\circ$$

$$[\text{Exterior } \angle \text{ of } \triangle]$$

891. (b)  $\angle GDH$

$$= 180^\circ - 34^\circ - 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 11^\circ$$

892. (d)



$$\angle MPL = \angle KPN$$

$$= 90^\circ - 44^\circ = 46^\circ$$

$$\angle PKM = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle KMP = 46^\circ - 45^\circ = 1^\circ$$

$$[\text{Exterior property}]$$

$$\angle MPL + \angle KMP = 47^\circ$$

893. (b)  $\angle FCB = 60^\circ - 21^\circ = 39^\circ$

$$\angle FBC = 60^\circ - 34^\circ = 26^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle CFB = 180^\circ - 26^\circ - 39^\circ$$

$$= 115^\circ$$

$$= \angle EFD \text{ (V.O.A.)}$$

894. (c)  $\angle WUV = 180^\circ - 65^\circ - 65^\circ = 50^\circ$

$$\angle VXY = 180^\circ - 71^\circ - 71^\circ = 38^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle UZX = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 38^\circ = 92^\circ$$

895. (b)  $\angle SRU = 92^\circ$

$$[\text{opp. } \angle \text{ of rhombus}]$$

$$\angle QRS = 124^\circ$$

$$[\text{opp. } \angle \text{ of parallelogram}]$$

$$\angle QRU = 360^\circ - 124^\circ - 92^\circ$$

$$= 144^\circ$$



896. (a)  $\angle EHJ = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle HEG = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle EGF = 30^\circ$

[Alternate angles]

897. (b)  $VX = WY$  [RSTU square]  
 $\therefore YWX$  is an equilateral triangle

$\therefore \angle YXV = \frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$

$\angle XVY = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$

$= \angle XVW$

$\angle WWY = 75^\circ + 75^\circ = 150^\circ$

$\therefore \angle WWQ = 150^\circ - 22^\circ = 128^\circ$

898. (a)  $\angle SUR = 60^\circ$   
 [Equilateral  $\Delta$ ] same as Q. 897

$\therefore \angle TUR = \frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$

$\angle UTR = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$

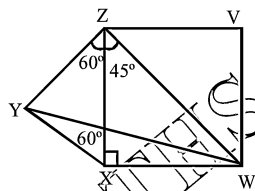
$\angle RTS = 150^\circ$

$\angle RTX = \angle STV = 53^\circ$

$\Rightarrow$

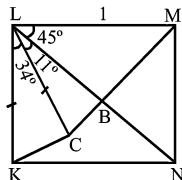
$\angle VTX = 150^\circ - 53^\circ - 53^\circ = 44^\circ$

899. (c)



$\angle WXY = \frac{180^\circ - 150^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ$

$\therefore \angle YWZ = 45^\circ - 15^\circ = 30^\circ$



900. (d)

$\angle KLC = 45^\circ - 11^\circ = 34^\circ$

$\therefore \angle LKC = \frac{180^\circ - 34^\circ}{2} = 73^\circ$

$\angle MLC = 56^\circ$

$\therefore \angle LMC = \frac{180^\circ - 56^\circ}{2} = 62^\circ$

$\therefore \angle NMC = 90^\circ - 62^\circ = 28^\circ$

Required result  $= 73^\circ - 28^\circ = 45^\circ$

901. (d) Unequal angle of  $z = 180^\circ - 79^\circ - 79^\circ = 22^\circ$

Angle made by rhombus at O  $= 180^\circ - 84^\circ = 96^\circ$

$\therefore$  At O,  $3x + 22^\circ + 96^\circ + 152^\circ = 360^\circ$

$x = 30^\circ$

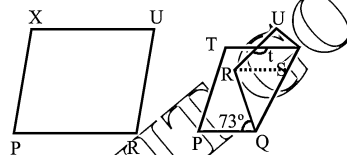
Equal angle of C

$= \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$

$\therefore a + 84^\circ + 75^\circ = 360^\circ$

$a = 360^\circ - 159^\circ = 201^\circ$

902. (d)



$\angle R = 112^\circ$  [parallelogram]

$\angle SRO = 73^\circ$  [Alternate angles]

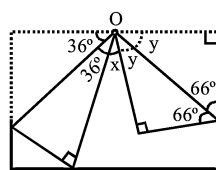
$\angle URS = 112^\circ - 73^\circ = 39^\circ$

$t + 39^\circ = 180^\circ$

[Interior angles]

$t = 141^\circ$

903. (c)



$\angle y = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 66^\circ = 24^\circ$

Angle at O

$36^\circ + 36^\circ + x + 2y = 180^\circ$

$x + 72^\circ + 48^\circ = 180^\circ$

$x = 60^\circ$

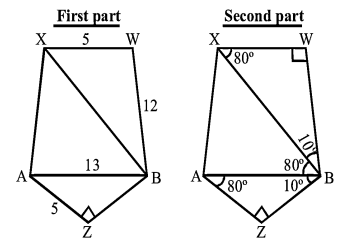
904. (c)  $\angle UTY = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ = \angle TYV$

$\angle UYT = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$

$\angle TYX = 40^\circ \times 2 = 80^\circ$

$\angle ZWX = \angle XYV = 50^\circ + 80^\circ = 130^\circ$

905. (c)



Area WXYZB

$= \Delta XWB + \Delta AXB + \Delta AZB$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5$

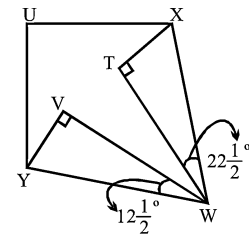
$= 30 + 78 + 30 = 138$

$AB = XB$

$\therefore \angle BAX = \frac{180^\circ - 80^\circ}{2}$

$\therefore \angle XAZ = 80^\circ + 50^\circ = 130^\circ$

906. (a)



$3 : 1$

$\therefore 4 \rightarrow 90^\circ$

$1 \rightarrow 22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ = \angle TWX$

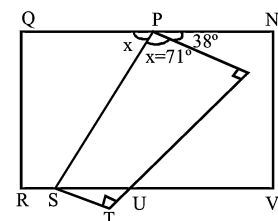
$3 \rightarrow 67 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

$\angle VWY = 22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ - 10^\circ = 12 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

$\angle TWV = 90^\circ - 22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ - 22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$

$= 12.5^\circ - 12.5^\circ = 20^\circ$

907. (b)



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$x + 38^\circ = 180^\circ$

$x = 71^\circ$

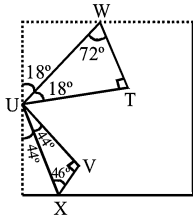
$\angle PSU = 71^\circ$

[Alternate angles]

$\angle SUW$

$= 360^\circ - 71^\circ - 71^\circ - 90^\circ = 128^\circ$

908. (c)



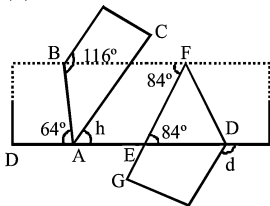
$\angle VUX = 44^\circ$

$\angle TUV = 18^\circ$

$\angle TUV = 180^\circ - 18^\circ - 18^\circ - 44^\circ - 44^\circ$

$= 56^\circ$

909. (b)



$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 116^\circ = 64^\circ$

$\angle BAC = \angle BAD = 64^\circ$

$\therefore h + 64^\circ + 64^\circ = 180^\circ$

$h = 52^\circ$

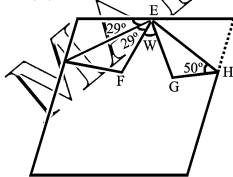
$\angle DEG = 180^\circ - 84^\circ = 96^\circ$

$\therefore \angle d = 96^\circ$

[corresponding  $\angle s$ ]

$\therefore \angle h + \angle d = 96^\circ + 52^\circ = 148^\circ$

910. (b)



$\angle G = 180^\circ - 68^\circ = 112^\circ$

$\angle GEH = 180^\circ - 112^\circ - 50^\circ = 18^\circ$

$\therefore \angle W = 180^\circ - 29^\circ - 29^\circ - 18^\circ - 18^\circ = 86^\circ$

911. (b)  $\angle SKT = 17^\circ$

$y + 17^\circ + 17^\circ = 90^\circ$

$\angle y = 56^\circ$

$\therefore \angle j = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 17^\circ = 73^\circ$

$\angle y + \angle j = 129^\circ$

912. (a)  $\angle RVU = 110^\circ$  [V.O.A]

$\therefore \angle y = 180^\circ - 110^\circ - 15^\circ = 55^\circ$

$\angle SUT = 15^\circ = \angle UST$

$\angle UTS = 150^\circ$

$\angle z = 360^\circ - 110^\circ - 150^\circ - 15^\circ = 85^\circ$

$\therefore y + z = 85^\circ + 55^\circ = 140^\circ$

913. (b)  $\angle QWY = \frac{180^\circ - 120^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$

$\angle SRQ = 90^\circ + 15^\circ = 105^\circ$

$\angle XQR = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$

$\angle QUW = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 30^\circ = 75^\circ$

914. (a)  $\angle HKN = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$

$\angle HLK = 180^\circ - 130^\circ - 10^\circ = 40^\circ$

915. (d) BCD, BDE FGL, GHL are equilateral triangles

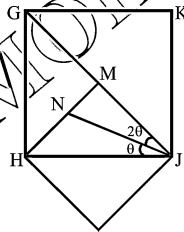
$\angle FGL = 60^\circ = \angle EPL$

[corresponding  $\angle s$ ]

$\angle RPE = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 105^\circ$

$\therefore \angle GPE = 105^\circ + 15^\circ = 120^\circ$

916. (a)



$3\theta = 45^\circ$

$\theta = 15^\circ$

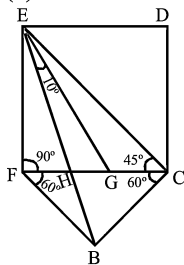
$\angle HMJ = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle MNJ = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

917. (a)  $\angle LFM = 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle LMJ = 60^\circ + 45^\circ = 105^\circ$

918. (a)



$\angle FEB = \angle FBE = \frac{180^\circ - 150^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ$

$\angle CEG = 45^\circ - 15^\circ - 10^\circ = 20^\circ$

919. (a)

$\angle TSW = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 29^\circ = 61^\circ$

$\angle QTW = 180^\circ - 61^\circ - 56^\circ - 29^\circ = 34^\circ$

920. (c)  $\angle UQR = \angle PQU = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle PQT = 45^\circ$

$\angle P = 90^\circ - 45^\circ - 39^\circ = 6^\circ$

921. (a)  $\angle GZA = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 90^\circ = 20^\circ$

$\angle GAZ = 90^\circ - 20^\circ = 70^\circ$

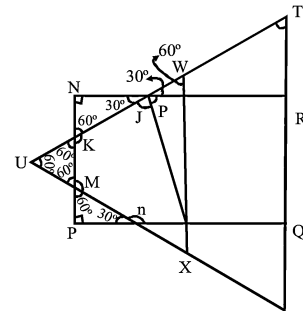
$\angle BAF = 180^\circ - 70^\circ - 90^\circ = 20^\circ$

$\angle BFA = 180^\circ - 93^\circ - 20^\circ = 67^\circ$

$\angle BFE = 180^\circ - 67^\circ - 42^\circ = 71^\circ$

$\therefore \angle t = 180^\circ - 71^\circ = 109^\circ$

922. (b)



$J + P = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$

$K = 120^\circ$

$m = 120^\circ$

$n = 150^\circ$

$\therefore J + K + m + n + P = 540^\circ$

$J + K + m + n = 540^\circ - 70^\circ$

$= 470^\circ$

923. (c)  $\angle XSU = 77^\circ$

$\angle VST = 57^\circ$

$\angle XUS = \angle XSU = 77^\circ$

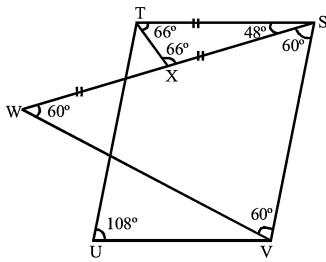
$\Rightarrow \angle WXS = 180^\circ - 154^\circ = 26^\circ$

$\angle VST = \angle VTS = 57^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle TVS = 180^\circ - 114^\circ = 66^\circ$

$\therefore \angle XWV = 180^\circ - 26^\circ - 66^\circ = 88^\circ$

924. (a)



$$\angle XST = 108^\circ - 60^\circ = 48^\circ$$

$$SX = ST = \frac{SV}{2}$$

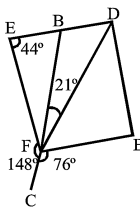
$$\therefore \angle STX = \angle SXT$$

$$= \frac{180^\circ - 48^\circ}{2} = 66^\circ$$

$$\angle UTS = 72^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angleXTU = 72^\circ - 66^\circ = 6^\circ$$

925. (a)



$$\angle EFG = 180^\circ - 44^\circ = 136^\circ$$

$$\angle EFC = 360^\circ - 148^\circ - 136^\circ = 76^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DFG = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ$$

$$\therefore 76^\circ + 53^\circ = 129^\circ$$

[Required result]

926. (c)  $\angle GEF = 23^\circ = h$

[alternate angles]

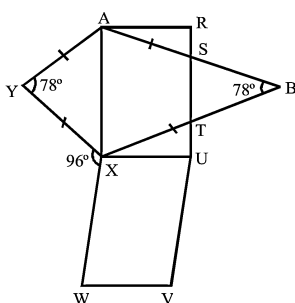
$$\angle GFE = 180^\circ - 104^\circ = 76^\circ$$

$$\angle FEM = 76^\circ = i^\circ$$

[corresponding angles]

$$\angle i + \angle h = 76^\circ + 23^\circ = 99^\circ$$

927. (b)



$$\angle BXA = \frac{180^\circ - 78^\circ}{2} = 51^\circ$$

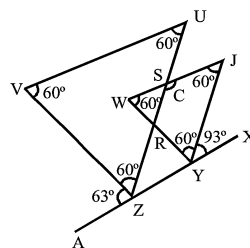
$$\angle TXU = 90^\circ - 51^\circ = 39^\circ$$

$$\angle UXW = 360^\circ - 96^\circ - 90^\circ - 51^\circ = 123^\circ$$

$$\angle VWX = 180^\circ - 123^\circ = 57^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{Required result} = 57^\circ + 39^\circ = 96^\circ$$

928. (b)



$$\angle XZU = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 63^\circ = 57^\circ$$

$$\angle WYZ = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 93^\circ = 27^\circ$$

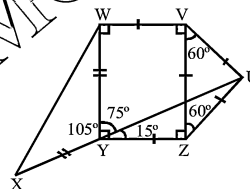
$$\angle ZRY = 180^\circ - 27^\circ - 57^\circ = 96^\circ = \angle WRS$$

[V.O.A]

$$\therefore \angle WSR = 180^\circ - 96^\circ - 60^\circ = 24^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 24^\circ = 156^\circ$$

929. (b)



$$\angle ZUY = \frac{180^\circ - 150^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ$$

$$\angle WXY = \frac{180^\circ - 105^\circ}{2} = 37\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 37 + \frac{1}{2} + 15^\circ = 52\frac{1}{2}$$

$$930. (a) \angle TZW + \angle ZRQ + \angle TQR + 50^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle TZW + \angle WRY + \angle WQV = 310^\circ$$

$$[\angle ZRQ = \angle WRY \text{ \& } \angle TQR = \angle WQV]$$

$$931. (b) \angle FED = \frac{180^\circ - 42^\circ}{2} = 69^\circ$$

$$\angle HEF = 180^\circ - 69^\circ = 111^\circ$$

$$\angle FHE = 180^\circ - 111^\circ - 40^\circ = 29^\circ$$

[EF || HG]

$\angle HKJ$

$$= 360^\circ - 119^\circ - 111^\circ - 29^\circ = 101^\circ$$

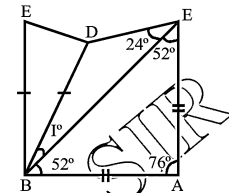
$$932. (b) \angle WVX = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle WXV = \frac{180^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$$

$$= \angle XWU = \angle WUZ$$

$$\therefore \angle ZWV = 180^\circ - 76^\circ - 65^\circ = 39^\circ$$

933. (a)



$$\angle ABE = \angle AEB$$

$$= \frac{180^\circ - 76^\circ}{2} = 52^\circ$$

$$\angle BCD = \angle BAE = 76^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD$$

$$= 180^\circ - 76^\circ - 76^\circ = 28^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle i = 180^\circ - 76^\circ - 52^\circ - 28^\circ = 24^\circ$$

$$934. (a) \angle FKL = \frac{180^\circ - 22^\circ}{2} = 79^\circ$$

$\angle GKH$

$$= 180^\circ - 42^\circ - 79^\circ - 49^\circ = 10^\circ$$

935. (b)  $\angle QST = 118^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle QSR = 180^\circ - 118^\circ = 62^\circ$$

$$\angle SQR = 180^\circ - 62^\circ \times 2 = 56^\circ$$

$$\angle PQS = 180^\circ - 118^\circ = 62^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle TQS = \frac{62^\circ}{2} = 31^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle TQR = 56^\circ + 31^\circ = 87^\circ$$

936. (a)  $\angle UXW = \angle VWY = 92^\circ$

$$\angle WVY = \frac{180^\circ - 92^\circ}{2} = 44^\circ$$

$$\angle TWV = 360^\circ + 45^\circ - 92^\circ = 123^\circ$$

$$\therefore 44^\circ + 123^\circ = 167^\circ$$

937. (c)  $\angle EKG = \angle FGH = 50^\circ$

$$\angle DKE = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle KDE = \frac{180^\circ - 40^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$$

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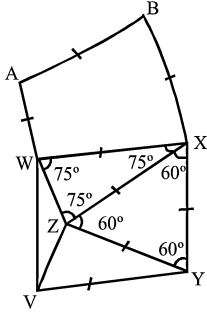
938. (c)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle KNP &= 180^\circ - 39^\circ - 90^\circ = 51^\circ \\ \angle LNQ &= \frac{180^\circ - 32^\circ}{2} = 74^\circ \\ \angle LNM &= 180^\circ - 74^\circ - 51^\circ = 55^\circ \end{aligned}$$

939. (b)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle BDX &= 45^\circ \\ [FW \parallel DX] \\ \angle ADY &= \angle BDC + \angle BDX \\ &= 42^\circ + 45^\circ = 87^\circ \\ \angle AYE &= 180^\circ - 49^\circ - 87^\circ = 44^\circ \end{aligned}$$

940. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} \angle ZAB &= 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ \\ [XZ \parallel AB] \end{aligned}$$

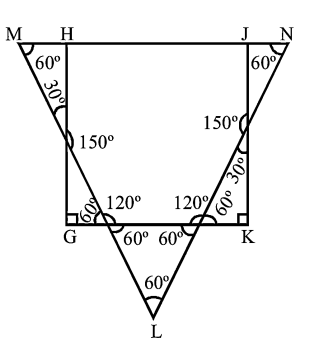
941. (d)

$$\begin{aligned} r : p &= 1 : 3 \\ r : q &= 4 : 1 \\ \therefore r : p : q &= 4 : 12 : 1 \\ \angle DEC &= 41^\circ \\ \therefore \angle FEC &= 180^\circ - 41^\circ = 139^\circ \\ p + q + r &= 360^\circ - 139^\circ = 221^\circ \\ 17 \rightarrow 221^\circ \\ 4 \rightarrow 52^\circ \\ [D.S. \text{ का use करें ans, वह होगा जिसका DS, 7 होगा}] \end{aligned}$$

942. (c)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle XUV &= 45^\circ - 31^\circ = 14^\circ \\ [\text{Isosceles rights } \Delta] \\ \angle UXV &= \frac{180^\circ - 31^\circ}{2} = 74.5^\circ \\ 74.5^\circ + 14^\circ &= 88.5^\circ \end{aligned}$$

943. (a)



$$\therefore 150^\circ + 150^\circ + 120^\circ + 120^\circ = 540^\circ$$

944. (b)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle KCG &= 90^\circ - 32^\circ = 58^\circ \\ \angle ECB &= 90^\circ - 47^\circ = 43^\circ \\ \angle x &= 43^\circ + 58^\circ - 90^\circ = 11^\circ \end{aligned}$$

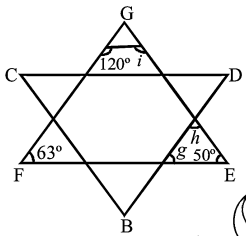
945. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle MEK &= 90^\circ + 45^\circ - 117^\circ = 18^\circ \\ \angle EML &= 90^\circ + 18^\circ = 108^\circ \\ \therefore 108^\circ - 18^\circ &= 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

946. (d)

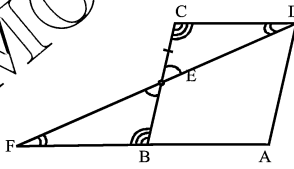
$$\begin{aligned} \angle JFE &= 90^\circ - 34^\circ = 56^\circ \\ \angle LFH &= 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ \\ \angle EFL &= 56^\circ + 45^\circ - 90^\circ = 11^\circ \end{aligned}$$

947. (d)



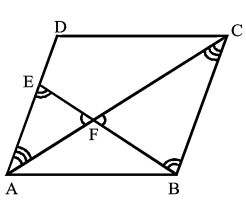
$$\begin{aligned} \angle g + \angle h &= 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ \\ \angle i &= 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 63^\circ - 50^\circ = 127^\circ \\ \therefore 130^\circ + 127^\circ &= 257^\circ \end{aligned}$$

948. (c)



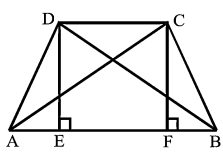
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta BFE &\cong \Delta CDE \\ \therefore FB &= CD \\ \Rightarrow FB &= BA \\ [\because CO = BA] \\ \therefore AF &= 2AB \end{aligned}$$

949. (b)



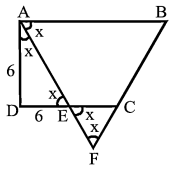
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta CFB &\sim \Delta AFE \\ \frac{BF}{EF} &= \frac{FC}{FA} \\ BF \times FA &= FC \times EF \end{aligned}$$

950. (d)



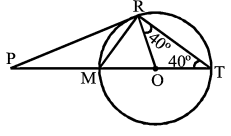
$$\begin{aligned} AC^2 &= CF^2 + AF^2 \\ &= CF^2 + (AB - BF)^2 \\ &= BC^2 - BF^2 + AB^2 + BF^2 - 2AB \times BF \\ AC^2 &= BC^2 + AB^2 - 2AB \times BF \dots \dots (i) \\ \text{Similarly, } BD^2 &= AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \times AE \dots \dots (ii) \\ (i) + (ii) & \rightarrow \\ AC^2 + BD^2 &= BC^2 + AD^2 + 2AB \\ &= BC^2 + AD^2 + 2AB(EF) = BC^2 + AD^2 + 2AB \times CD \end{aligned}$$

951. (a)



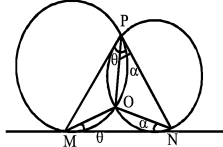
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore AD &= DE = 6 \\ CE &= CF = 10 - 6 = 4 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

952. (b)



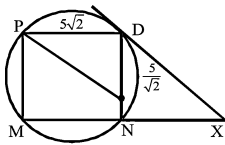
$$\begin{aligned} \angle ORP &= 90^\circ \\ OR &= OT \\ \therefore \angle RTO &= 40^\circ \\ \angle ROM &= 40^\circ + 40^\circ = 80^\circ \\ \therefore \angle OMR &= \frac{180^\circ - 80^\circ}{2} = 50^\circ \end{aligned}$$

953. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Using Alternate segment theorem} \\ \angle MPN + \angle MON &= \theta + \alpha + 180^\circ - (\theta + \alpha) = 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

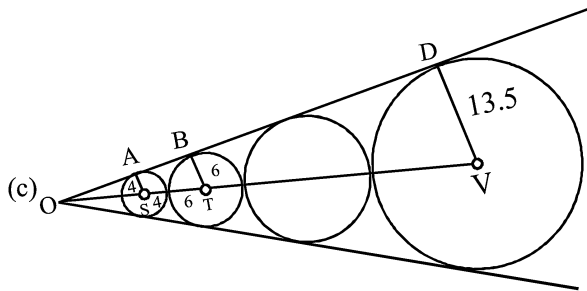
954. (b)



$$\sqrt{2}OP = 10 \quad OP = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore PL = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{50 + \frac{25}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{125}{2}}$$

955.



$$r_b = \sqrt{r_a r_c} = 6$$

$$rc = \sqrt{r_b r_d} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{6 \times r_d}, r_d = 13.5$$

$$AS : BT \Rightarrow 2 : 3$$

$$1 \rightarrow 10$$

$$2 \rightarrow 20 \text{ [OS]}$$

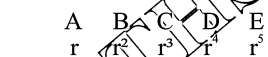
$$\therefore OA = \sqrt{288} = 8\sqrt{6}$$

$$AO : OD = 4 : 13.5 = 8 : 27$$

$$\therefore 8 \rightarrow 8\sqrt{6}$$

$$27 \rightarrow 27\sqrt{6}$$

956. (b)  $\sqrt{2}, 2, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, 4\sqrt{2}$



Or

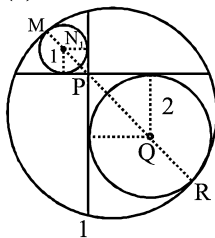
$$r_B^2 = \sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore r_A = \sqrt{2}$$

As G.P. series formation

$$\therefore \sqrt{2}, 6, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, 4\sqrt{2}$$

957. (b)



$$NP = \sqrt{2}$$

$$PQ = 2\sqrt{2}$$

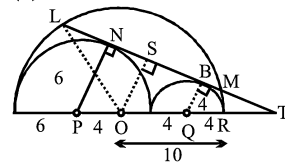
$$MR = \text{Diameter} = MN + NP + PQ + QR$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$2r = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \frac{3}{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

958. (a)



O being centre of big Circle

$$\therefore R = \frac{6+6+4+4}{2} = 10$$

$$\Delta PNT \sim \Delta QBT$$

$$\frac{RT+14}{6} = \frac{RT+4}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{RT+14}{R+4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 10$$

$$2 \rightarrow 20$$

$$RT = 16$$

Draw, OS  $\parallel$  BQ

$$\frac{OS}{OT} = \frac{BQ}{QT} \Rightarrow \frac{OS}{26} = \frac{4}{40}$$

$$OS = \frac{26}{5}$$

In  $\Delta OSL$

$$OL^2 = OS^2 + SL^2$$

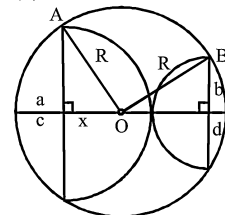
$$10^2 = \left(\frac{26}{5}\right)^2 + SL^2$$

$$SL^2 = 10^2 - \left(\frac{26}{5}\right)^2$$

$$SL = \sqrt{\left(\frac{76}{5}\right)\left(\frac{24}{5}\right)} = \frac{4\sqrt{114}}{5}$$

$$LM = 2SL = \frac{8\sqrt{114}}{5}$$

959. (a)



O centre of biggest circle

$$CD = a + b$$

$$OD = a + b - x$$

Equating R both  $\Delta s$

$$a^2 + x^2 = (a + b - x)^2 + b^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b - x - x)(a + b)$$

$$= (a + b - 2x)(a + b)$$

$$a - b = a + b - 2x$$

$$2x = 2b$$

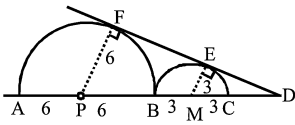
$$x = b$$

$$\therefore R^2 = x^2 + a^2$$

$$R = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

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960. (a)



$$FE = 2\sqrt{6 \times 3} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

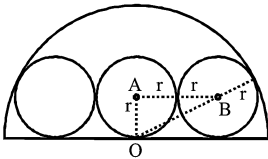
$\Delta PFD \sim \Delta MED$

$$3 : 6$$

$$1 : 2$$

$$1 \rightarrow 6\sqrt{2} = ED$$

961. (b)



In rt  $\Delta OAB$

$$r^2 + (2r)^2 = (R - r)^2$$

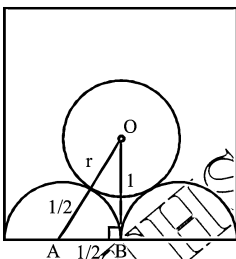
$$5r^2 = R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr$$

$$R^2 - 2Rr - 4r^2 = 0$$

$$R = \left( \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16}}{2} \right) r$$

$$= (1 \pm \sqrt{5})r \quad \frac{R}{2r} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$

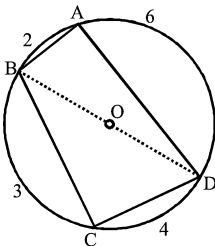
962. (b)



$$r + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

963. (d)



Angle  $\propto$  Arc ( $\because$  r same)

$$\therefore 2 + 3 + 4 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 360^\circ$$

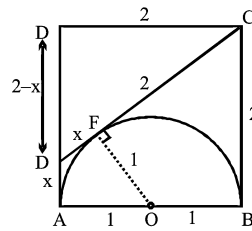
$$7 \rightarrow 168^\circ$$

( $\angle BOD$ )

$$\therefore \angle BAD = 84^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 180^\circ - 84^\circ = 96^\circ$$

964. (d)



$$CF = CB = 2$$

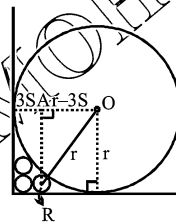
$$(2-x)^2 + 2^2 = (x+2)^2$$

$$4 = 4 \times 2x$$

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

$$\therefore CE = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

965. (d)



$$OA = r - 3s$$

$$OB = r + s$$

$$AB = r - s$$

$$(r - 3s)^2 + (r - s)^2 = (r + s)^2$$

$$r^2 + 9s^2 - 6rs = 4rs$$

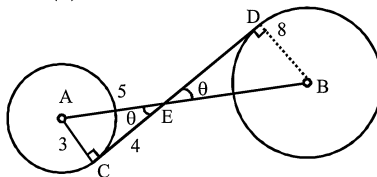
$$r^2 - 10rs + 9s^2 = 0$$

$$(r - 9s)(r - s) = 0$$

$$r = s \text{ or } r = 9s$$

$$r = s \text{ not possible } \frac{r}{s} = 9$$

966. (b)



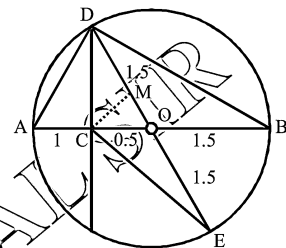
$\Delta ACE \sim \Delta BDE$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{DE}$$

$$DE = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\therefore CD = 4 + \frac{32}{3} = \frac{44}{3}$$

967. (c)



$$BC = 2$$

$$AC = 1$$

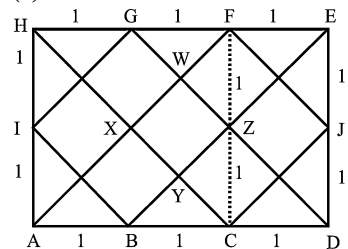
$$\therefore BO = 1.5$$

$$\frac{\text{Area} \Delta DCO}{\text{Area} \Delta ADB} = \frac{0.5}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

[R same = DC]

$$\frac{\text{area} \Delta DCE}{\text{area} \Delta ABD} = \frac{1+1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

968. (a)



WXYZ will be

square by symmetry

$\therefore$  Take any

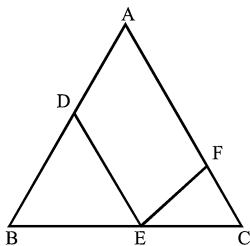
$\Delta$  let ZCB

$$BZ = \sqrt{2}$$

$$YZ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

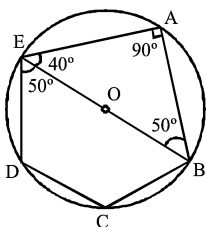
$$\therefore \text{area} = \left( \frac{1}{C} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

969. (d)



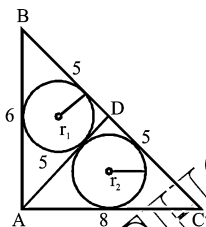
$\triangle BDE \sim \triangle BAC$   
 Also  $\triangle CEF \sim \triangle CBA$   
 $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle FEC$  are isosceles  
 $\therefore BD = DE$   
 $AB = AD + DB = AD + DE$   
 $= 28$   
 $\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 2 \times 28 = 56$

970. (c)



$\angle ABE = \angle BED = 50^\circ$   
 [Alternate angles]  
 $\therefore \angle BCD = 180 - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$

971. (c)

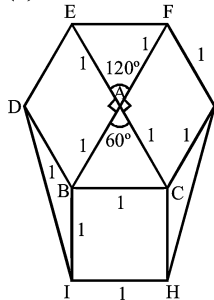


$BD = DC = AD = \frac{10}{2} = 5$   
 $\text{area} \triangle ABD = \text{area} \triangle ADC$   
 $\therefore \frac{\text{area} \triangle ABC}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6 \times 8}{2}$   
 $= 12$   
 $(S_1 = \frac{5+5+6}{2})$   
 $\therefore r_1 = \frac{12}{S_1} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $(S_2 = \frac{5+5+8}{2})$

$$r_2 = \frac{12}{S_2} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore r_1 + r_2 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{17}{6}$$

972. (d)



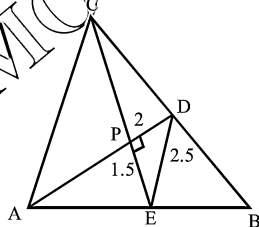
$\triangle ABC + 3 \times BCHI + 3 \times \triangle EFG$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1^2 + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \sin 120^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{3} + 3$$

973. (b)



$\triangle PDE$  is a right  $\triangle$  forming triplets  
 D & E are mid point  
 P centroid

$$\text{area} \triangle PDE = \frac{1}{12} \text{area} \triangle ABC$$

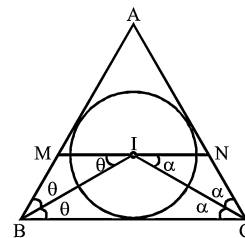
$$\therefore \text{area} \triangle ABC = 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1.5$$

$$= 18$$

$$\frac{\text{area} \triangle BDE}{\text{area} \triangle ABC} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

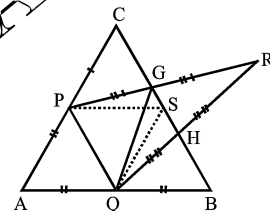
$4 \rightarrow 18$   
 $[ACDE] 3 \rightarrow 13.5$

974. (b)

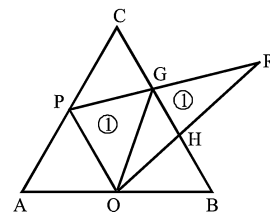


$\angle MIB = \angle IBC = \theta$   
 [Alternate angles]  
 $\angle NIC = \angle ICB = \alpha$   
 [Alternate angles]  
 $\therefore MI = MB$  &  $NI = NC$   
 Perimeter of  $\triangle IMN$   
 $= AM + MI + IN + AN$   
 $= AM + MB + NC + AN$   
 $= AB + AC = 12 + 18 = 30$

975. (a)

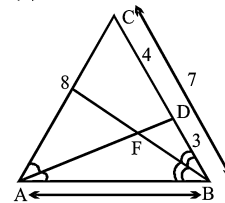


Let S mid pt of BC  
 $\text{area} \triangle PGQ = \text{area} \triangle PSQ$   
 $= 1 \text{ unit}$



$PG = GR$   
 $\therefore \text{area} \triangle GRQ = 1 \text{ unit}$   
 $\text{area} \triangle ABC = 4 \times \text{area} \triangle PQG$   
 $= 4 \text{ unit}$   
 $\therefore \frac{\text{area} \triangle PQR}{\text{area} \triangle ABC} = \frac{1+1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

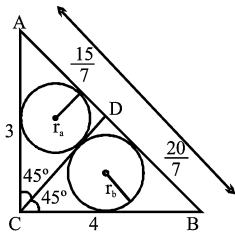
976. (c)



$$\frac{AF}{FD} = \frac{AB + AC}{BC} = \frac{8 + 6}{7} = 2:1$$

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977. (d)



AB = 5 divided in 3 : 4

7 → 5

1 →  $\frac{5}{7}$

3 →  $\frac{15}{7}$  (AD)

4 →  $\frac{20}{7}$  (BD)

In  $\Delta BCD$

$$\frac{20}{7} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin B} \cdot \frac{CD}{CD}$$

$$CD = \frac{20}{7} \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

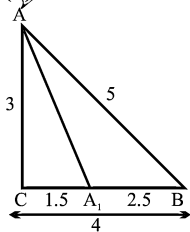
$$\therefore \frac{r_a}{r_b} = \frac{\Delta a \times S_b}{S_a \times \Delta_b}$$

$$= \frac{10 - \sqrt{2}}{14} \times \frac{3 \times \frac{15}{7} \times \sin A}{4 \times \frac{20}{7} \times \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{10 - \sqrt{2}}{14} \times \frac{93}{164} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{56} (10 - \sqrt{2})$$

978. (b)

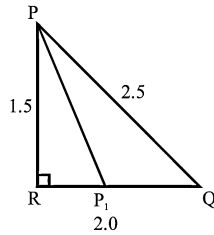


5 : 3

8 → 4

5 → 2.5 (A1B)

3 → 1.5 (A1C)



Now, 3 : 5

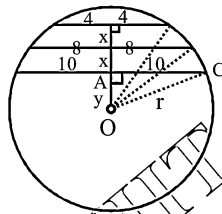
8 → 2

3 →  $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\therefore PP_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{5}$$

979. (d)



Equating radius from 3 right triangles

$$10^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 + 8^2$$

$$36 = x^2 + 2xy \dots\dots(i)$$

$$(x + y)^2 + 8^2 = (2x + y)^2 + 4^2$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + 64 = 4x^2 + 4xy + 16$$

$$48 - 3x^2 = 2xy$$

\dots\dots(ii)

Put value of 2xy in (i)

$$\therefore 36 = x^2 + 48 - 3x^2$$

$$2x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 6 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{Put in (i)}$$

$$36 - 6 = 2\sqrt{6} y$$

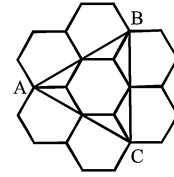
$$y = \frac{15}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{15\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{In } \Delta OAC \left(\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2 + 10^2 = r^2$$

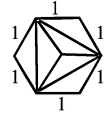
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{150}{4} + 100}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{550} = \frac{5\sqrt{22}}{2}$$

980. (b)



6 triangular sections

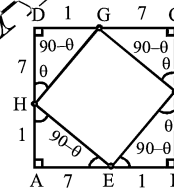


in  $\Delta ABC$  put together to form a new hexagon of side 1

$\therefore \Delta ABC = 2 \times$  area of hexagon

$$= 2 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^2 = 3\sqrt{3}$$

981. (b)



All four right triangles are congruent by ASA

$\therefore$  One side of triangles will be 7 & other 1

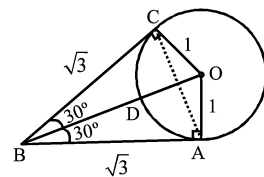
$$\therefore EF = \sqrt{7^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{50}$$

$$AB = 8$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Area EFGH}}{\text{area ABCD}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{50}}{8}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{50}{64} = \frac{25}{32}$$

982. (b)



Using right  $\Delta 30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$  property

$$BO = 2$$

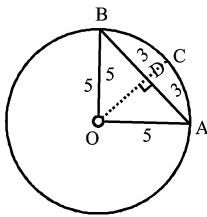
$$\therefore OD = 1$$

$$\therefore BD = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BO} = \frac{1}{2}$$

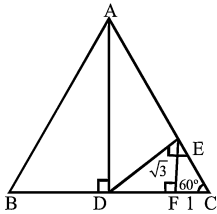


983. (a)



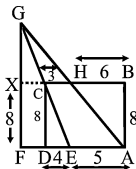
∴ OD = 4  
 CD = 5 - 4 = 1  
 ∴ AC =  $\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$

984. (b)



In rt  $\triangle ECF$   
 FC = 1  
 [Using  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ ]  
 DF  $\times$  FC = EF<sup>2</sup>  
 ∴ DF = 3  
 ∴ DC = 4  $\Rightarrow$  BC = 8

985. (b)



$\triangle GCH \sim \triangle GEA$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{GC}{GE}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{GC}{CE}$$

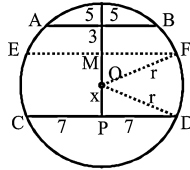
$\triangle GXE \sim \triangle GFE$

$$\frac{GC}{CE} = \frac{GX}{XF}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{GX}{8}$$

∴ GX = 12  
 $\Rightarrow$  GF = 12 + 8 = 20

986. (b)



$x = \sqrt{r^2 - 49}$   
 ON = 6 + x or 6 - x  
 6 - x if CD on opposite side of O  
 6 + x if CD on same side of O  
 ∴  $(6 \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 49})^2 + 5^2 = r^2$

$36 + r^2 - 49 + 25 \pm 12$

$\sqrt{r^2 - 49} = r^2$

$12 \pm 12\sqrt{r^2 - 49} = 0$

only - sign work ∴ CD opposite side

$12 = 12\sqrt{r^2 - 49}$

$r^2 - 49 = 1$

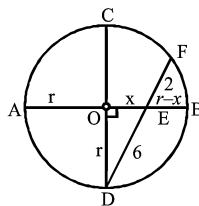
$x = 1$   
 OM = 2, r =  $5\sqrt{2}$ , x = 1

MF =  $\sqrt{50 - 4} = \sqrt{46}$

EF =  $2\sqrt{46} = \sqrt{184}$

∴ m = 184

987. (b)



$(r + x)(r - x) = 6 \times 2 = 12$

$r^2 - x^2 = 12$

$r^2 + x^2 = 36$  [In  $\triangle ODE$ ]

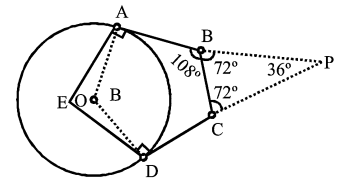
∴ Adding both

$2r^2 = 48$

$r^2 = 24$

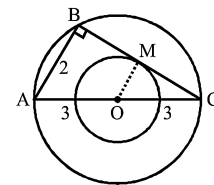
Area =  $\pi r^2 = 24\pi$

988. (c)



O is centre  
 $\angle ABC = 180^\circ$   
 [∴ Exterior  $\angle$  of pentagon is  $\frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$ ]  
 ∴  $\angle BPC = 180^\circ - 144^\circ = 36^\circ$   
 Now in quad. AODP  
 $\angle AOD = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 144^\circ$

989. (b)

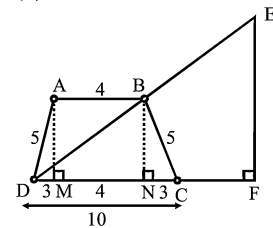


$\triangle CMO \sim \triangle CBA$   
 O mid point

$\frac{OM}{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 6$

∴ 3  $\rightarrow$  18

990. (d)



$DM = NC = \frac{10 - 4}{2} = 3$

∴ DB = BE

∴ DN = NF

[By similarity]

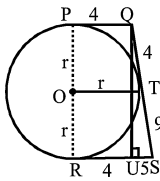
As DN = 7

∴ NF = 7

CF = NF - NC = 7 - 3 = 4.0

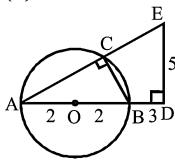
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

991. (b)



QU = 12  
By [5, 12, 13] triplet  
QU = PR = 2r  
2r = 12  
r = 6

992. (b)



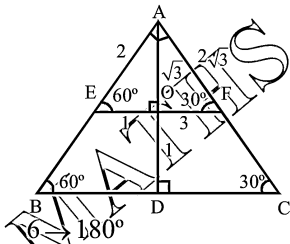
$AE = \sqrt{5^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{74}$   
 $\Delta ACB \sim \Delta ADE$   
 $\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{74}}$

$$\frac{\text{Area} \Delta ACB}{\text{Area} \Delta ADE} = \frac{16}{74}$$

$$74 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5$$

$$16 \rightarrow \frac{35}{2 \times 74} \times 16 = \frac{140}{37}$$

993. (a)



1  $\rightarrow$  30°  
2  $\rightarrow$  60°  
3  $\rightarrow$  90°  
Let EO = 1 unit & use 30° - 60° - 90° Property

In rt  $\Delta ADC$   
 $DC = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \cot 30^\circ = 3 + \sqrt{3}$

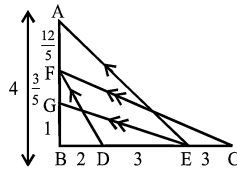
In rt  $\Delta ADB$

$$DB = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \cot 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$BC = 3 + \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3 + 3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4 + 4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{OF}{BC} = \frac{3 \times \sqrt{3}}{4 + 4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4(1 + \sqrt{3})}$$



994. (b)

$\Delta BGE \sim \Delta BFC$   
[ $\because GE \parallel FC$ ]

$$\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{BG}{GF}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{GF}$$

$$GF = \frac{3}{5}$$

$\Delta BED \sim \Delta BAE$

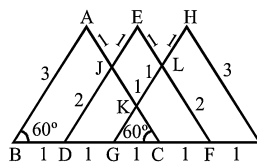
$$\frac{BD}{DE} = \frac{BF}{FA}$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} BF &= 1 + \frac{3}{5} \\ \therefore BF &= \frac{8}{5} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$FA = \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$\therefore$

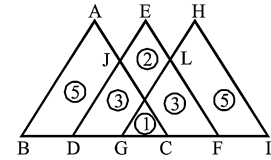
$$\frac{\text{area} \Delta BGE}{\text{area} \Delta ABE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



995. (b)

Let ABC triangle side be 3

BD = DG = GC = CF = IF = 1  
All triangles equilateral all similar



Ratio of areas by similarity of triangles

$$\frac{\Delta FGL}{\Delta FED} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\therefore \square ESKJ = 2 \text{ unit}$$

$$\frac{\text{Area} EJKL}{\text{Area} AKHIBA} = \frac{2}{17}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{17}$$

996. (a)  $\frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{42})^2} + \frac{1}{(4\sqrt{3})^2} + \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{14})^2}$

[Direct formula]  
 $\frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2}$

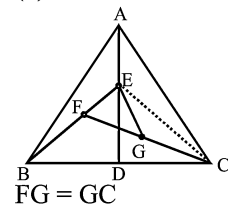
x, y & z D.C.T

$$= \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{56} = \frac{8+7+6}{168 \times 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{21}{168 \times 2} = \frac{3}{24 \times 2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$R = 4$$

997. (b)



FG = GC

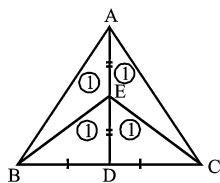
$$\therefore \Delta FEG = \Delta GEC = 1 \text{ unit}$$

$$\Delta CEF = \Delta CFB = 2 \text{ unit}$$

$$\Delta BEC = 4 \text{ unit}$$

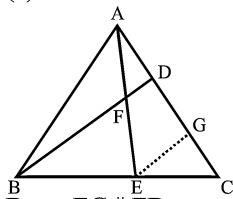
$$\Delta ABC = 2\Delta BEC = 8 \text{ unit}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta EFG}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{8}$$

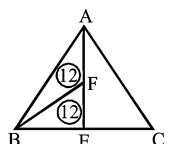
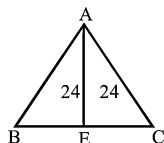


$\therefore \Delta BEC = \frac{1}{2} \Delta ABC$

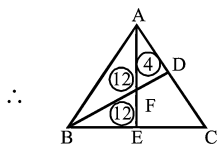
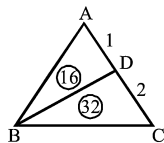
998. (c)



Draw  $EG \parallel FD$

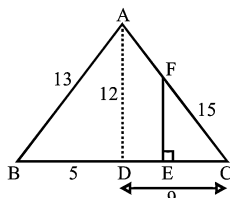


$AD = DG = GC$



$\therefore \text{Area } \Delta AFD = 4$

999. (b)



Using triplet  $AD = 12, BD = 5, DC = 9$

$\Delta CEF \sim \Delta CDA$

$\frac{FE}{EC} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$

$\text{Area } \Delta FEC = \frac{1}{2} \Delta ABC =$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 12 = 42$

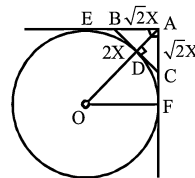
$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 4x \times 3x = 42$

$x = \sqrt{7}$

$\therefore 4x = 4\sqrt{7} \text{ (EF)}$



1000. (a)



$\frac{1}{2} a^2 = X^2$

$a = \sqrt{2}X$

$r_a = \frac{\Delta}{s-a} = \frac{X^2}{\frac{s(\sqrt{2}+2)}{2} - 2X}$

$= \frac{2 \times 2}{X(2\sqrt{2}+2-4)} = \frac{2X}{2\sqrt{2}-2}$

$r_a = \frac{X}{\sqrt{2}-1} = X(\sqrt{2}+1)$

Area =

$\pi r_a^2$

$= \pi X^2 (\sqrt{2}+1)^2 = \pi X^2 (3+2\sqrt{2})$

MATHS BY MOHINI GOYAL

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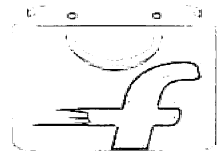


DIGITAL SUM एवं MG CONCEPT पर आधारित

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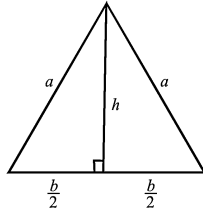
CHAPTER

5

MENSURATION

(क्षेत्रमिति)

1. ISOSCELES TRIANGLE



$$\rightarrow h = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{b^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$$

$$= \frac{b}{4} \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$$

2. Area of any  $\Delta$  if one side all angles are given

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin A} = \frac{b^2 \sin A \sin C}{2 \sin B} = \frac{c^2 \sin B \sin A}{2 \sin C}$$

3. FOR CALCULATIONS (TIPS BY MG)

$\rightarrow$  option अगर दूर-दूर हैं then use approximation

$\rightarrow \pi = \frac{22}{7}$  use multiple of 11 by MG CONCEPT

wherever  $\pi$  comes

$\rightarrow$  एक से अधिक option में 11 का Multiple है तो other numbers का multiple MG Concept से देखें।

$\rightarrow \pi$  की जगह Digital sum 7 का प्रयोग करें DS

Method लगाने के लिये यदि  $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$  दे रखा है) यदि

$\pi \neq 3.14$  है तो DS 8 लेना होगा।

$\rightarrow$  CIRCLE (में)

R	$2\pi R$	$\pi R^2$
7	44	154

3.5	$\frac{44}{2} = 22$	$\frac{154}{4}$
-----	---------------------	-----------------

14	$44 \times 2 = 88$	$154 \times 4$
----	--------------------	----------------

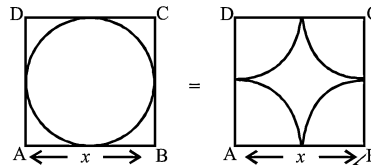
28	$44 \times 4 = 176$	$154 \times 16$
----	---------------------	-----------------

$P \times r \quad A \times r^2$

$r$  दोगुना तो  $r \rightarrow 2$ times

$P$  double  $A \rightarrow 4$ times

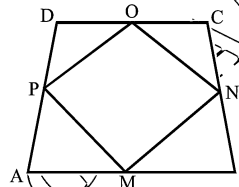
4.



Shaded area in each case  $= \frac{3}{14} x^2$

ABCD is a square

5.

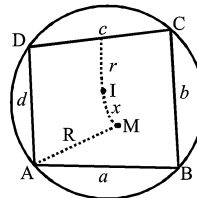


ABCD is a quadrilateral of area Z, M, N, O & P are mid points of sides

$\rightarrow$  MNOP is 11 gm

$\rightarrow \text{area MNOP} = \frac{Z}{2}$

6.



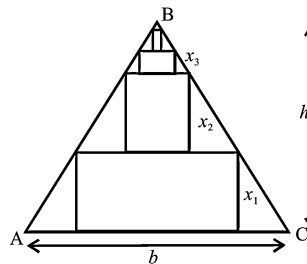
I  $\rightarrow$  Incentre

M  $\rightarrow$  Circumcentre

$x \rightarrow$  Distance between I & M

$$\frac{1}{(R+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(R-x)^2} = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

7.

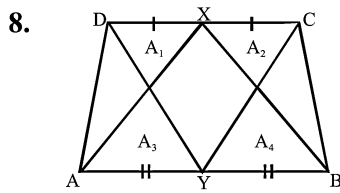


$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  side of square  $x_1 = \frac{bh}{b+h}$

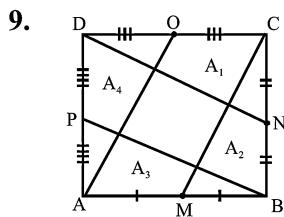
$$x_2 = \frac{bh^2}{(b+h)^2}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{bh^3}{(b+h)^3}$$

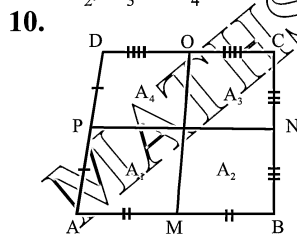
$$x_n = \frac{bh^n}{(b+h)^n}$$



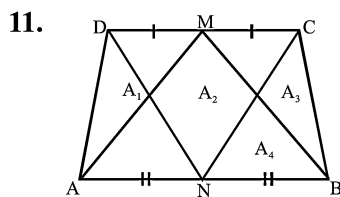
$x$  &  $y$  mid-point of quadrilateral  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  &  $A_4$  areas of  $\Delta S$   $A_1 + A_4 = A_2 + A_3$



ABCD is a quadrilateral  $M, N, O$  &  $P$  are mid points of sides  $A_1 + A_4 = A_2 + A_3$  where  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  &  $A_4$  are areas.



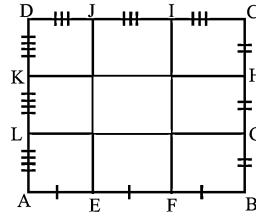
A, B, C & D quadrilateral  $M, N, O$  &  $P$  mid-points  $A_1 + A_3 = A_2 + A_4 = \frac{(\text{ar } ABCD)}{2}$



M & N mid-points of sides of quadrilateral

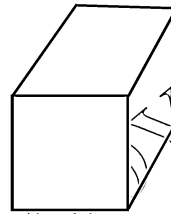
$$A_2 = A_1 + A_3$$

12.



$$\text{Shaded Area} = \frac{ABCD}{9}$$

13. CUBE (घन)



→ Volume =  $a^3$

→ Total surface area =  $6a^2 = 2d^2$

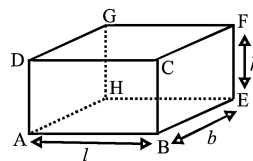
→ 6 face 12 edges 8 corners

→ (d) Diagonal of cube =  $\sqrt{3}a$

→ Diagonal of each face =  $\sqrt{2}a$

→ Three cubes of sides  $a, b$  &  $c$  meet to form a new cube of side  $x$ , then  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = x^3$

14. CUBOID (घनाभ)



→ Volume =  $l \times b \times h$

→ T.S.A =  $2(lb + bh + hl)$

→  $V = \sqrt{A_1 A_2 A_3}$

$A_1, A_2, A_3$  area of three unique faces

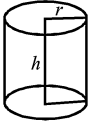
→  $d = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

→ Area of four walls =  $2(l + b) \times h$

→ Length of longest pole in cuboid

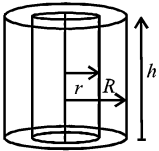
=  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

15. CYLINDER (बेलन)



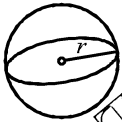
→ Volume =  $\pi r^2 h$   
 → C.S.A =  $2\pi r h$   
 → T.S.A =  $2\pi r(r + h)$   
 →  $\frac{C.S.A}{T.S.A} = \frac{2\pi r h}{2\pi r(h + r)} = \frac{h}{h + r}$

16. Hollow Cylinder (खोखला बेलन)



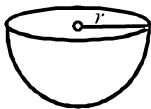
→ volume =  $\pi(R^2 - r^2)h$   
 $= \pi(R + r)(R - r)h$   
 → C.S.A =  $2\pi R h + 2\pi r h$   
 $= 2\pi h(R + r)$   
 → T.S.A =  $2\pi h(R + r) + 2\pi(R^2 - r^2)$   
 → Thickness =  $R - r$

17. SPHERE (गोला)



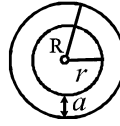
→ Volume =  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$   
 → C.S.A = T.S.A =  $4\pi r^2$

18. HEMISPHERE (अर्द्धगोला)



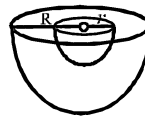
→ Volume =  $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$   
 → C.S.A =  $2\pi r^2$   
 → T.S.A =  $3\pi r^2$

19. SPHERICAL SHEEL (गोलाकार शील)



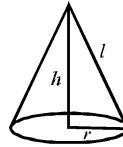
→  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(R^3 - r^3)$   
 → Inner surface area =  $4\pi r^2$   
 → Outer surface area =  $4\pi R^2$   
 → Thickness =  $d = R - r$

20. HEMISPHERICAL SHELL (अर्द्धगोलाकार शील)



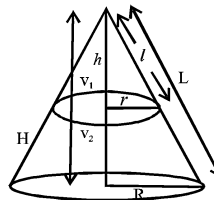
→ Volume =  $\frac{2}{3}\pi(R^3 - r^3)$   
 → Inner-curved surface area =  $2\pi r^2$   
 → outer curved surface area =  $2\pi R^2$   
 → Total surface area =  $3\pi(R^2 - r^2)$

21. CONE (शंकु)



→ Volume =  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$   
 → C.S.A =  $\pi r l$   
 → T.S.A =  $\pi r(r + l)$

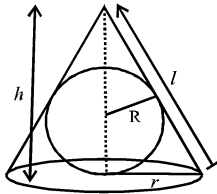
22.



→  $\frac{h}{H} = \frac{r}{R} = \frac{l}{L} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_1}{V_1 + V_2}}$

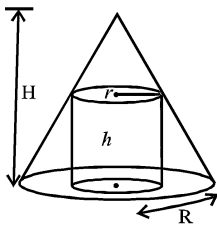
→  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{r^3}{R^3 - r^3} = \frac{l^3}{L^3 - l^3} = \frac{h^3}{H^3 - h^3}$

**23. LARGEST SPHERE IN CONE**

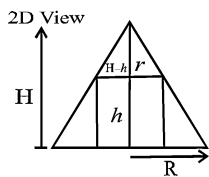


$$R = \frac{rh}{R+l}$$

**24. MAX. VOLUME OF CYLINDER IN A CONE**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume max} &= \frac{4}{27} \pi R^2 H \\ &= \boxed{r = \frac{2}{3} R} \end{aligned}$$



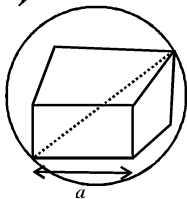
$$\frac{H-h}{r} = \frac{H}{R} \text{ (using similarity)}$$

$$\frac{H-h}{H} = \frac{r}{R}$$

$$1 - \frac{h}{H} = \frac{r}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \left( \frac{R-r}{R} \right) H$$

**25. LARGEST POSSIBLE CUBE IN ASPHERE**

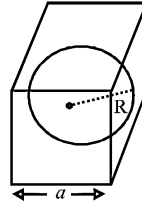


R(radius of sphere)

$$\sqrt{3}a = 2R$$

$$a = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

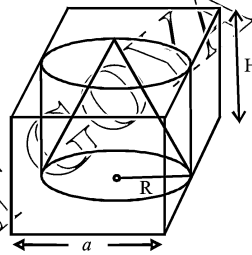
**26. LARGEST POSSIBLE SPHERE INSIDE A CUBE**



$$2R = a$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2}$$

**27. LARGEST POSSIBLE CONE/CYLINDER INSIDE A CUBE**

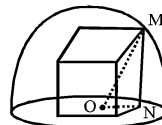


$$\rightarrow 2R = a$$

$$\boxed{R = \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{H = a}$$

**28. LARGEST POSSIBLE CUBE IN HEMISPHERE**



$$ON = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

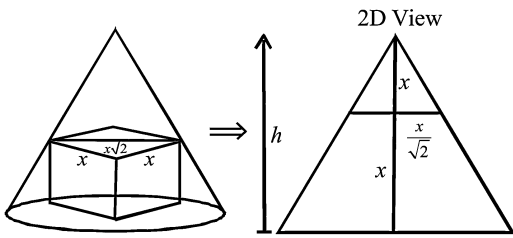
$$R = OM = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + a^2}$$

$$2R^2 = 3a^2$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} a$$



**29. LARGEST POSSIBLE CUBE INSIDE A CONE**

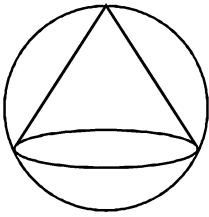


$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}rh}{\sqrt{2}r + h}$$

Proof:  $\frac{h}{r} = \frac{h-x}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{xh}{\sqrt{2}} = rh - hx$

$$x\left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}} + r\right) = rh \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{2}rh}{\sqrt{2}r + h}$$

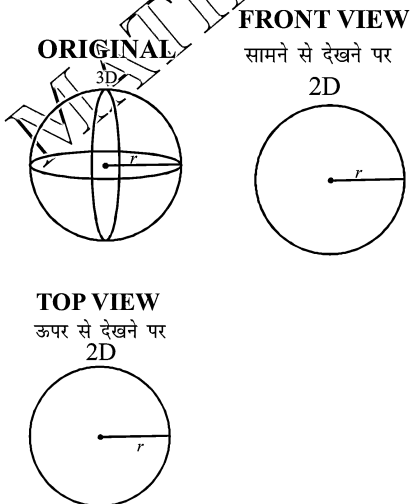
**30. MAXIMUM VOLUME OF CONE IN A SPHERE**



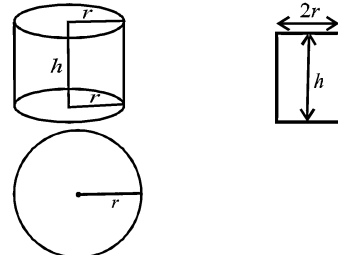
$$V_{\max} = \frac{32}{81} \pi r^3$$

**31. 3D → 2D VISUALISATION**

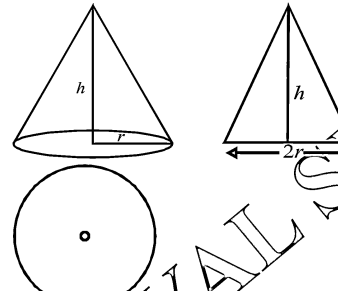
**(A) SPHERE**



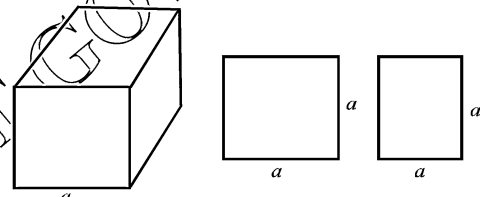
**(B) CYLINDER**



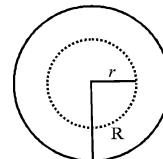
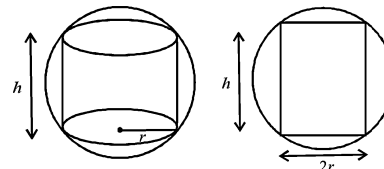
**(C) CONE**



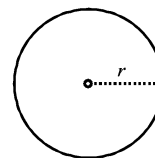
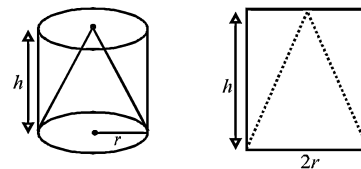
**(D) CUBE**

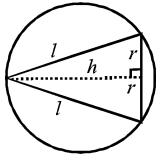
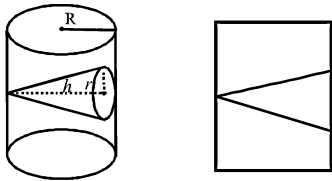


**(E) CYLINDER INSIDE SPHERE**

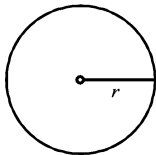
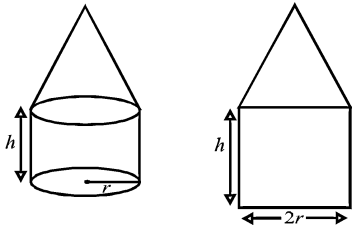


**(F) CONE INSIDE A CYLINDER**

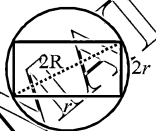
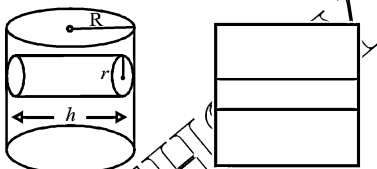




$$R = \frac{l^2}{2h} \text{ Radius of cylinder}$$



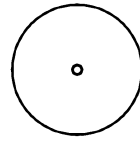
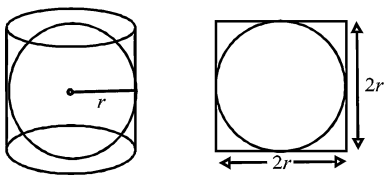
(G) CONE ON A CYLINDER  
CYLINDER INSIDE A CYLINDER



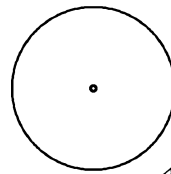
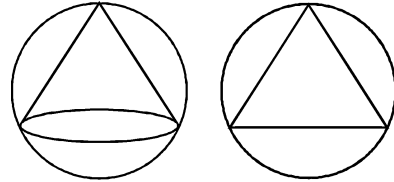
$$4R^2 = 4r^2 + h^2$$

$$\frac{R^2 - r^2}{h^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

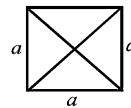
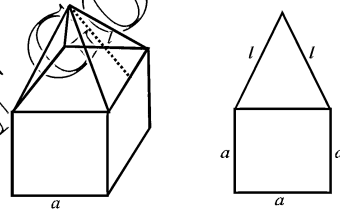
(H) SPHERE INSIDE A CYLINDER



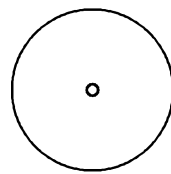
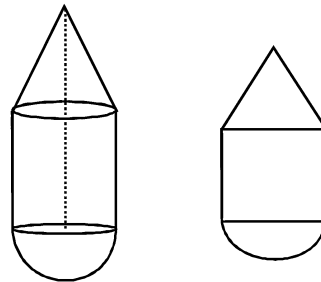
(I) CONE INSIDE A SPHERE



(J) PYRAMID ON A CUBE

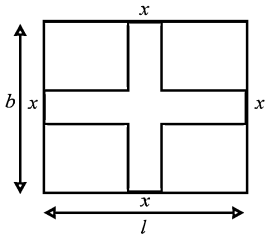


(K) TOY

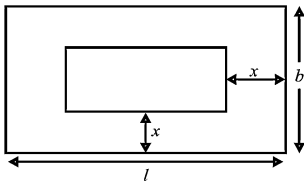


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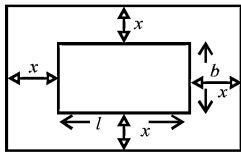
32.



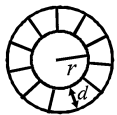
→ Area of path =  $(l + b - x)x$   
 → Area excluding path =  $(l - x)(b - x)$



→ Area of path =  $(l + b - 2x)x$   
 → Area excluding path =  $(l - 2x)(b - 2x)$

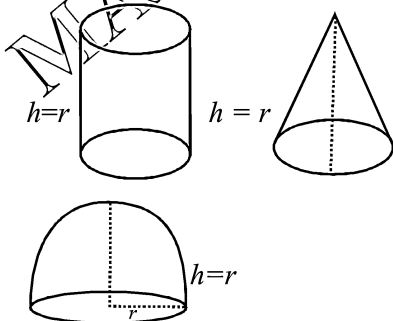


→ Area of path =  $(l + b + 2x)x$   
 → Area including path =  $(l + 2x)(b + 2x)$



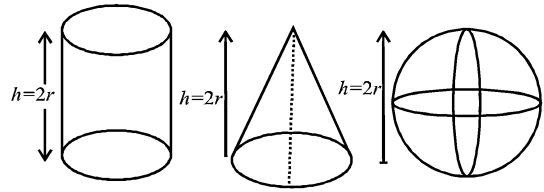
→ Area of circular pathway =  $\pi d(2r + d)$

33.



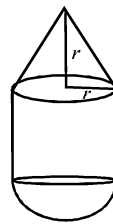
Volume → 3 : 1 : 2  
 C.S.A → 1 : 1 : 1  
 T.S.A. → 4 : 3 : 3

34.



Volume → 3 : 1 : 2  
 C.S.A → 4 :  $\sqrt{5}$  : 4  
 T.S.A. → 6 :  $(\sqrt{5} + 1)$  : 4

35.

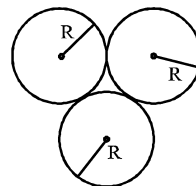


VOLUME → CYLINDER : 3 : HEMISPHERE : 2 : CONE : 1  
 C.S.A →  $\sqrt{2}$  :  $\sqrt{2}$  : 1

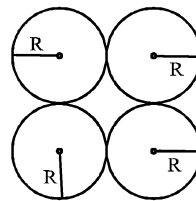
36. → If sphere is cut along diameter n times, then its surface area increases by " $n \times 2\pi r^2$ "

→ Total surface area of all parts =  $(4 + n)\pi r^2$

37.

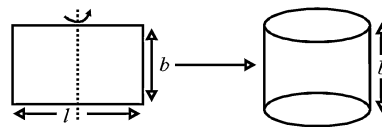


Shaded area =  $\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)R^2$

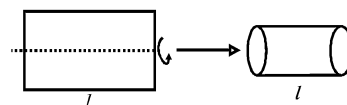


Shaded area =  $(4 - \pi)R^2$

38.



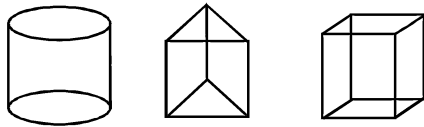
Volume =  $\frac{b \times l^2}{4\pi}$



$$\text{Volume} = \frac{l \times b^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{height} \times (\text{other side})^2}{4\pi}$$

**39. PRISM**

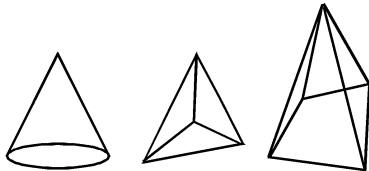


(CIRCULAR) (TRIANGULAR) (SQUARE)

SAME SURFACE → TOP & BOTTOM

- Volume = Base Area × Height
- C.S.A = Base Perimeter × Height
- T.S.A = C.S.A + (Top & Bottom Area)

**40. PYRAMID**



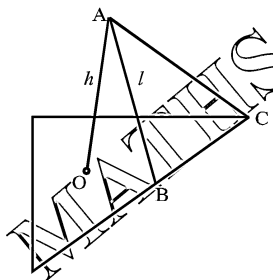
POINT AT THE TOP

→ VOLUME =  $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{BASE AREA} \times \text{HEIGHT}$

→ C.S.A

=  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{BASE PERIMETER} \times \text{SLANT HEIGHT}$

→ T.S.A = C.S.A + BOTTOM AREA

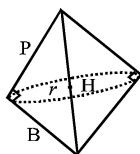


OA(h) → height (ऊँचाई)

AB(l) → slant height (तिरछी ऊँचाई)

AC → slant edge (तिरछी भुजा)

**41. DOUBLE CONE (द्विशंकु)**

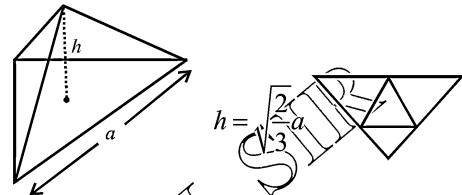


Right angle Δ rotated to make a double cone

$$r = \frac{B \times P}{H}$$

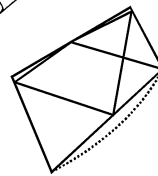
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 H$$

**42. TETRAHEDRON (चतुर्भुज) → 4 equilateral Δ pyramid**



$$\text{Volume} = \frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{2}}$$

**43. OCTAHEDRON (अष्टफलक) 8 equilateral Δ square pyramid**



$$\text{volume} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} a^3$$

$$\text{area} = 2\sqrt{3}a^2$$

→ 8 EQUILATERAL Δ SQUARE PYRAMID

**44. FRUSTUM OF A CONE (शंकु का छिन्नक)**

→ Volume =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi (r^2 + R^2 + rR)h$

→ C.S.A =  $\pi l (R + r)$

where  $l = \sqrt{R^2 + (R - r)^2}$

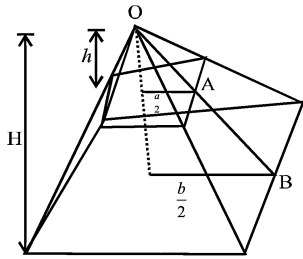
→ T.S.A = C.S.A +  $\pi (R^2 + r^2)$

→ height of original cone =  $\frac{Rh}{R - r}$

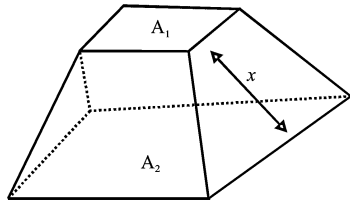
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45. FRUSTUM OF A SQUARE PYRAMID

OA = l  
OB = L



$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{h}{H} = \frac{l}{L}$$



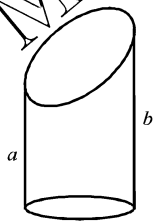
$$V = \frac{h}{3} [A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2}]$$

$$C.S.A = \frac{1}{2} (P_1 + P_2) l$$

$$T.S.A = C.S.A + A_1 + A_2$$

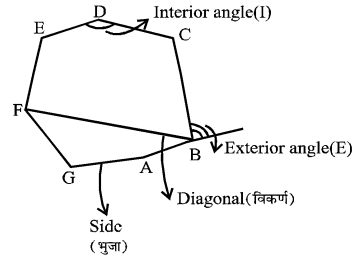
A<sub>1</sub> & A<sub>2</sub> are areas of top and bottom P<sub>1</sub> & P<sub>2</sub> their perimeter, l slant height of frustum.

46. Volume =  $\frac{\pi r^2}{2} (a + b)$



$$T.S. \text{ area} = \pi r \left[ r + a + b + \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}} \right]$$

47. POLYGON ( बहुभुज )



⇒ Convex diagonals inside	Concave diagonals outside
⇒ Regular all aides & angles aame	Irregular sides & angles not same

→ exterior angle (E)  
=  $\frac{360^\circ}{n}$ , n no. of sides

→ I + E = 180° (always)

→ I =  $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$  [each interior angle]

→ Number of diagonals in n-sided polygon

$$= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

→ (S<sub>E</sub>) Exterior angles sum = 360° (always)

→ (S<sub>I</sub>) Interior angle sum = (2n-4) × 90° = (n-2) × 180°

→  $\frac{\text{sum of interior angles}(S_I)}{\text{sum of Exterior angles}(S_E)}$

$$= \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{n-2}{2}$$

→ If polygon has n ≥ 3, then we can cut it into (n-2) triangles, ∴ sum of interior angles = (n-2) × 180°

	n	S <sub>I</sub>	E	S <sub>E</sub>	I
TRIANGLE	3	180°	120°	360°	60°
QUADRILATERAL	4	360°	90°	"	90°
PENTAGON	5	540°	72°	"	108°
HEXAGON	6	720°	60°	"	120°
HEPTAGON	7	900°	$\frac{360^\circ}{7}$	"	$\frac{900^\circ}{7}$
OCTAGON	8	1080°	45°	"	135°
NONAGON	9	1260°	40°	"	140°
DECAGON	10	1440°	36°	"	144°

☞ As  $n \uparrow E \downarrow I \uparrow$ , Greater the no. of sides, internal angle increases & external angle decreases

☞ Area of polygon =  $\frac{na^2}{4} \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times r \times n$

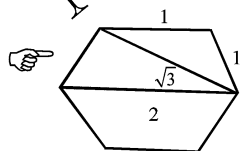
=  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{perimeter} \times \text{in radius}$

(R) Circumradius =  $\frac{a}{2} \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$

Inradius(r) =  $\frac{a}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$

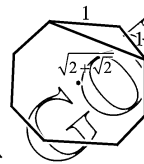
☞ If difference between internal & external angle of regular polygon of 'n' sides be  $\theta$  then

$n = \frac{720^\circ}{(180^\circ - \theta)}$



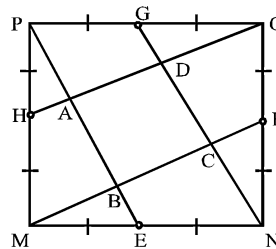
Ratio of given sides 1 : 2 :  $\sqrt{3}$  in regular hexagon

☞ REGULAR OCTAGON



Area =  $2a^2(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

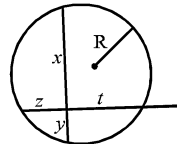
48.



area of square ABCD =  $\frac{\text{area of } MNOP}{5}$

where E, F, G & H are mid points

49.

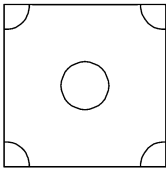


$4R^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2$

where R is radius of circle.

EXERCISE

1. From each corner of a square of side 4 cm; a quadrant of a circle of radius 1 cm is cut & also a circle of diameter 2 cm is cut as shown in the figure. Then the area of the remaining portion of the square is:- 4 सेमी. भुजा वाले वर्ग के प्रत्येक कोणों से, 1 सेमी. त्रिज्या वृत्त का चतुर्थांश काटा जाता है, एक 2 सेमी. व्यास का वृत्त भी काटा जाता है। जैसे आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। तो वर्ग के बचे हुए भाग का क्षेत्रफल है-

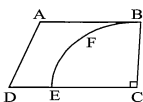


- (a)  $\frac{66}{7} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $\frac{68}{7} \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $\frac{64}{7} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $\frac{62}{7} \text{ cm}^2$
2. A copper wire when bent in the form of an equilateral triangle has area  $121\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$ . If the same wire is bent into the form of a circle, find the area enclosed by the wire.

जब एक कॉपर तार एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के रूप में मोड़ा जाता है, तो इसका क्षेत्रफल  $121\sqrt{3}$  सेमी.<sup>2</sup> हो जाता है। यदि यही तार एक वृत्त के रूप में मोड़ा जाये, तो उसके द्वारा घेरा गया क्षेत्रफल होगा-

- (a)  $345.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $346.5 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $342.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $340.25 \text{ cm}^2$
3. In the figure given below, a piece of cardboard, in the shape of a trapezium ABCD, and  $AB \parallel DC$  &  $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ , quarter circle BFEC is removed. Given  $AB = BC = 3.5 \text{ cm}$  &  $DE = 2 \text{ cm}$ . Calculate the area of the remaining piece of the cardboard.

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, कार्डबोर्ड का एक टुकड़ा समलम्ब चतुर्भुज ABCD के आकार में है। तथा  $AB \parallel DC$  और  $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ , चतुर्थांश वृत्त BFEC को अलग कर लिया जाता है। दिया है,  $AB = BC = 3.5$  तथा  $DE = 2$  सेमी., कार्डबोर्ड के बचे हुए भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए ?

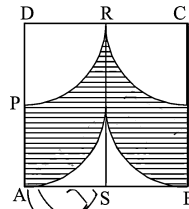


- (a)  $\frac{51}{8} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $\frac{43}{8} \text{ cm}^2$

- (c)  $\frac{49}{8} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $\frac{45}{8} \text{ cm}^2$

4. In the given figure, ABCD is a square. Points P & Q are mid-points of sides AD & BC respectively. Now, points P, Q, C & D are centres of quadrants of circles of the same radius. If the area of the shaded portion is  $162 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the radius of the quadrants.

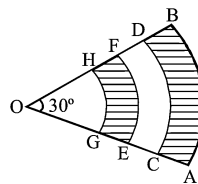
दी हुई आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है। बिन्दु P तथा Q क्रमशः भुजा AD और BC के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। अब बिन्दु P, Q, C और D समान त्रिज्या वाले चतुर्थांश वृत्त के केंद्र हैं। यदि छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $162 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है, तो चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4 cm (b) 6 cm  
 (c) 8 cm (d) 9 cm

5. In the adjoining figure, AB is the arc of circle with radius 28 cm & centre O. three concentric arcs are drawn in such a way, so that  $OG = GE = EC = CA$ . Find the area of shaded region if  $\angle BOA = 30^\circ$ .

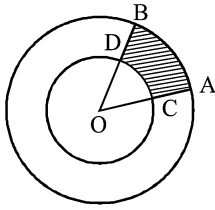
दी हुई आकृति में, AB, O केंद्र तथा 28 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का चाप है। 3 सकेंद्र चाप इस प्रकार लगाए गए हैं कि  $OG = GE = EC = CA$ । छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि  $\angle BOA = 30^\circ$



- (a)  $\frac{380}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{383}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{385}{3}$  (d) None of these

6. The figure shows two concentric circles with centre O & radii 3.5 m & 7 m. If  $\angle BOA = 40^\circ$ , find the area of the shaded region.

चित्र में दो सकेंद्र वृत्त बनाए गए हैं, जिनका केंद्र O है तथा त्रिज्या 3.5 मीटर और 7 मीटर हैं। यदि  $\angle BOA = 40^\circ$ , तो छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

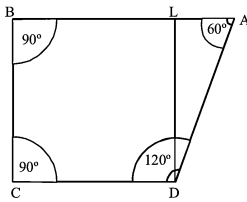


- (a)  $\frac{77}{6} \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $\frac{76}{5} \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $\frac{73}{6} \text{ cm}^2$       (d) None of these

7. ABCD is a field in the shape of a trapezium,  $AB \parallel DC$  &

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$ . Four sectors are formed with centres A, B, C & D (see figure). The radius of each sector is 17.5 m. Find the total area of four sectors.

ABCD एक मैदान है, समलम्ब चतुर्भुज के आकार में।  $AB \parallel DC$  तथा  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$  चार खण्ड खींचे गए हैं, जिनके केंद्र A, B, C तथा D हैं। प्रत्येक खण्ड की त्रिज्या 17.5 मीटर है। चारों खण्डों का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $960.5 \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $965.2 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $962.5 \text{ cm}^2$       (d)  $964.5 \text{ cm}^2$

8. A horse is placed for grazing inside a rectangular field 70 m by 52 m & is tethered to one corner by a rope 21 m long. On how much area can it graze?

एक घोड़ा चरने के लिए एक आयताकार मैदान 70 मी. तथा 52 मी., जिसकी चौड़ाई तथा लम्बाई है, के अंदर एक कोने में एक 21 मी. लम्बी रस्सी से बांधा गया है। घोड़े के पूरा कितना क्षेत्रफल चरा जा सकता है।

- (a)  $350 \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $360.5 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $345 \text{ cm}^2$       (d)  $346.5 \text{ cm}^2$

9. The area of an equilateral triangle is  $49\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$ .

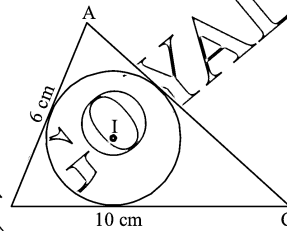
Taking each angular point as center, circles are drawn with radius equal to half the length of the side of the triangle. Find the area of triangle not included in the circles. (Take  $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$ )

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $49\sqrt{3}$  सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। प्रत्येक कोणीय बिन्दु को केंद्र मानते हुए वृत्त खींचे जाते हैं, जिनकी त्रिज्याएँ त्रिभुज की भुजा की लम्बाई की आधी हैं। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जो वृत्त के अंतर्गत ना हो।

- (a)  $7.77 \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $7.75 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $7 \text{ cm}^2$       (d)  $6.5 \text{ cm}^2$

10. In the adjoining figure, ABC is a triangle right angled at A. Find the area of the shaded region if  $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 10 \text{ cm}$  & I is the centre of incircle of  $\triangle ABC$ .

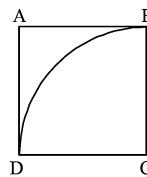
बगल में दी हुई आकृति में, ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण A पर। छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि  $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 10 \text{ cm}$  तथा  $\triangle ABC$  के अंतः वृत्त का केंद्र है।



- (a)  $\frac{78}{7} \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $\frac{80}{7} \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $\frac{81}{7} \text{ cm}^2$       (d)  $\frac{85}{7} \text{ cm}^2$

11. ABCD is a square of side 4 cm. Find the shaded area, BCD is a quadrant.

ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 4 सेमी. है, छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, BCD एक चतुर्थांश है।



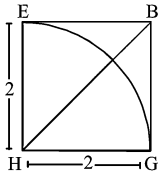
- (a)  $\frac{24}{7}$       (b)  $\frac{26}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{27}{7}$       (d)  $\frac{25}{7}$

12. EFGH is a square of side 2 cm, EGH is a quadrant. Find shaded area :-

EFGH एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 2 सेमी. है। EGH एक चतुर्थांश है। छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

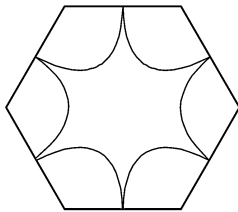


LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS



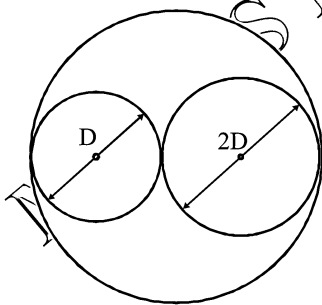
- (a)  $\frac{3}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{5}$

13. Six equal area subtended at corner of a hexagon of side 14 cm. Find shaded area  
 एक 14 सेमी. भुजा वाले षटभुज के प्रत्येक कोणों में छः समान चाप लगाए गए हैं। छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



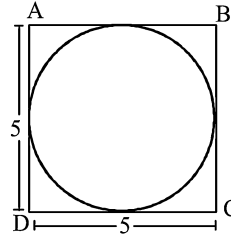
- (a)  $294\sqrt{3} - 308$  (b)  $294\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $284\sqrt{3} - 308$  (d) None

14. Three circle are drawn in figure diameter of two circles are shown then area of shaded portion will be:-  
 चित्र में तीन वृत्त खींचे गए हैं, दो वृत्तों के व्यास दिखाए गए हैं, तो छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल होगा-



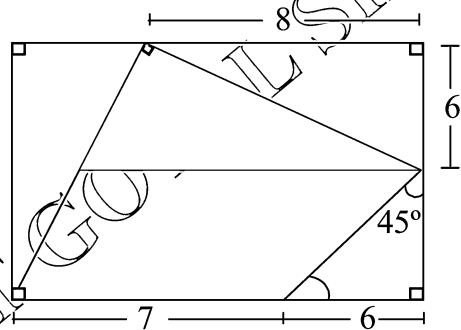
- (a)  $\frac{\pi D^2}{2}$  (b)  $\pi D^2$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi D^2}{3}$  (d) None

15. ABCD is a square, a circle is inscribed in it as shown then unshaded area will be:-  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है, इसके अंदर एक वृत्त खींचा गया है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है, तो छापित क्षेत्रफल होगा-



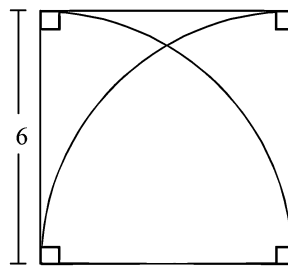
- (a)  $\frac{100 - \pi}{4}$  (b)  $100 - 25\pi$   
 (c)  $\frac{100 - 25\pi}{4}$  (d) None

16. Find shaded area./ छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 32.5 (b) 39.6  
 (c) 36.5 (d) 35.5

17. In the figure, two quadrants are drawn in a square. Find region shaded shown:-  
 आकृति में, एक वर्ग दो चतुर्थांश बनाए गए हैं, छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



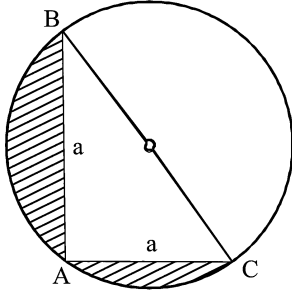
- (a)  $3(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$  (b)  $4(3\pi - \sqrt{3})$   
 (c)  $7\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $7\sqrt{3} - 2\pi$

18. There is pyramid on a base which is a regular hexagon of side 2a. If every slant edge of this pyramid is of length  $\frac{5a}{2}$  then the volume of this pyramid must be:-

एक पिरामिड है, जिसका आधार नियमित षटभुज है, जिसकी भुजा  $2a$  है। यदि प्रत्येक तिर्यक ऊँचाई पिरामिड की  $\frac{(5a)}{2}$  है, तो पिरामिड का आयतन होगा-

- (a)  $3a^3$  (b)  $3a^3\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $3a^3\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $6a^3$

19. If BC passes through centre of the circle, then the area of the shaded region in the given figure is:-  
यदि BC वृत्त के केंद्र से होकर गुजरती है, तो दी हुई आकृति में छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल है।



- (a)  $\frac{a^2}{2}(3-\pi)$  (b)  $a^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$   
(c)  $2a^2(\pi-1)$  (d)  $\frac{a^2}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$

20. A cone whose height is 15 cm & radius of base is 6 cm is trimmed sufficiently to reduce it to a pyramid whose base is an equilateral triangle. The volume of the portion removed is (approx.)

एक शंकु जिसकी ऊँचाई 15 सेमी. है और आधार की त्रिज्या 6 सेमी. है, से एक पिरामिड काटा जाता है जिसका आधार समबाहु त्रिभुज है।

अलग किए गए भाग का आयतन है

- (a)  $330 \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $328 \text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $325 \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $331 \text{ cm}^3$

21. If a solid right circular cylinder is made of iron is heated to increase its radius and height by 1% each, then the volume of the solid is increased by:

यदि एक ठोस परिपत्र सिलेंडर जो लोहे का बना है, गर्म किया जाता है, तो इसकी त्रिज्या और ऊँचाई प्रत्येक 1% बढ़ जाती है, तो ठोस के आयतन में वृद्धि होती है-

- (a) 1.01% (b) 3.03%  
(c) 2.02% (d) 1.2%

22. The base of a prism is a regular hexagon. If every edge & side of hexagon prism measures 1 m, then the volume of the prism is:

एक प्रिज्म का आधार एक नियमित षटभुज है, यदि प्रिज्म की प्रत्येक भुजा 1 मी. है, तो प्रिज्म का आयतन है-

- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ m}^3$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m}^3$   
(c)  $\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5} \text{ m}^3$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m}^3$

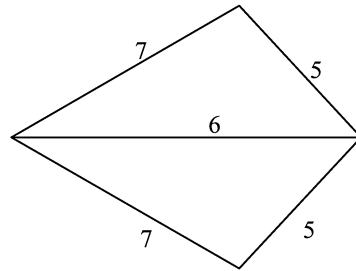
23. Two circles of unit radii, are so drawn that the centre of one lies on the circumference of the other. The area of the region common to both the circles, is:

इकाई त्रिज्या के दो वृत्त इस प्रकार खींचे जाते हैं कि एक का केंद्र दूसरे की परिधि पर स्थित होता है। दोनों वृत्तों के सामूहिक भाग का क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $\frac{(4\pi-3\sqrt{3})}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{(4\pi-6\sqrt{3})}{12}$   
(c)  $\frac{(4\pi-3\sqrt{3})}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{(4\pi-6\sqrt{3})}{6}$

24. The length of four sides & a diagonal of the quadrilateral are indicated in the diagram. If A denotes the area & l the length of the other diagonal, then A & l are respectively:-

एक चतुर्भुज की चार भुजाओं तथा एक विकर्ण की लम्बाई चित्र में दी गई है। यदि A क्षेत्रफल तथा l दूसरे विकर्ण की लम्बाई है, तो क्रमशः A तथा l क्या होंगे?



- (a)  $12\sqrt{6}, 4\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $12\sqrt{6}, 5\sqrt{6}$   
(c)  $6\sqrt{6}, 4\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $6\sqrt{6}, 5\sqrt{6}$

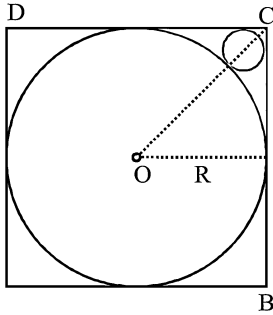
25. If a regular square pyramid has a base of side 8 cm & height of 30 cm, then its volume is:

यदि एक नियमित वर्ग पिरामिड के आधार की भुजा 8 सेमी. तथा ऊँचाई 30 सेमी. है, तो इसका आयतन है?

- (a) 120 cc (b) 240 cc  
(c) 640 cc (d) 900 cc

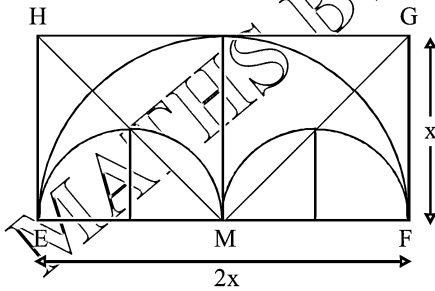
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26. In the figure given, the radius of the smaller circle is  $\sqrt{2} - 1$  cm. Then the area of shaded region will be:-  
दी हुई आकृति में, छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या  $\sqrt{2} - 1$  सेमी. है। तो छापित भाग का क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $3 - \sqrt{2}$  cm<sup>2</sup>
- (b)  $\frac{3}{4}(4 - \pi) + \sqrt{2}(4 - \sqrt{2}\pi)$  cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c)  $\frac{3}{4}(4 - 5\pi) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(4 - 3\pi)$  cm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) Data insufficient

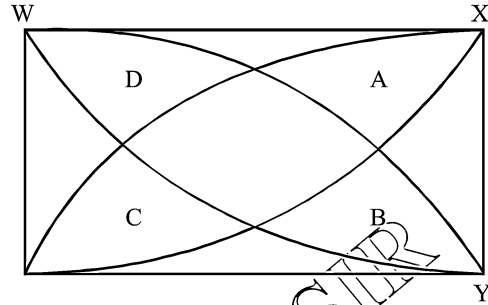
27. EFGH is a rectangle of side 2x, M is mid point. Two semicircle are drawn with EM & MF as diameter. A circle with diameter EF is drawn. Find shaded area.  
EFGH एक आयत है जिसकी भुजा 2x है, M मध्यबिन्दु है, EM तथा MF को व्यास मानकर दो अर्धवृत्त खींचे जाते हैं। एक वृत्त EF को व्यास मानकर खींचा गया है। छापित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{x^2}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{x^2}{8}$
- (c)  $\frac{x^2}{4}$
- (d) None

28. WXYZ is a square of side 14 cm. The shaded area is 64 cm<sup>2</sup>. Calculate the total areas of A, B, C & D.  
(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

WXYZ एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 14 सेमी. है। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल 64 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। A, B, C, D का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



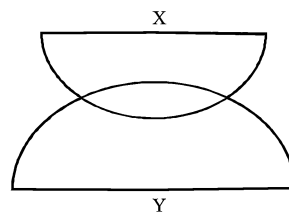
- (a) 48
- (b) 96
- (c) 144
- (d) 98

29. The figure is not drawn to scale. It is made up of 2 semicircles, X & Y, overlapping each other. The radius of semicircle X is 7 cm while the radius of semicircle Y is 14 cm.  $\frac{3}{7}$  of semicircle X is shaded.

What fraction of the whole figure is not shaded? Express the answer in the simplest form. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

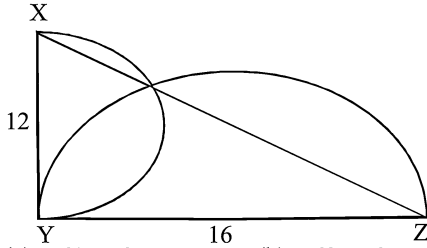
आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। यह दो अर्धवृत्तों X तथा Y से बनी है। जो एक-दूसरे पर अतिव्यापी हैं। अर्धवृत्त X की त्रिज्या 7 सेमी. है जबकि अर्धवृत्त Y की त्रिज्या 14 सेमी. है।

अर्धवृत्त X का  $\frac{3}{7}$  भाग छायांकित किया गया है। संपूर्ण आकृति का कितना भाग छायांकित नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर साधारण रूप में दीजिए। ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



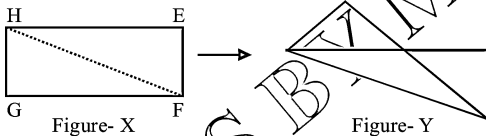
- (a)  $\frac{30}{31}$
- (b)  $\frac{29}{31}$
- (c)  $\frac{29}{32}$
- (d)  $\frac{27}{32}$

30. In the figure, not drawn to scale, XYZ is a right angled triangle. XY is 12 cm, YZ is 16 cm. Find the total area of the shaded parts. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )  
आकृति में, स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है, XYZ एक समकोण त्रिभुज है। XY, 12 सेमी. है, YZ, 16 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का संपूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



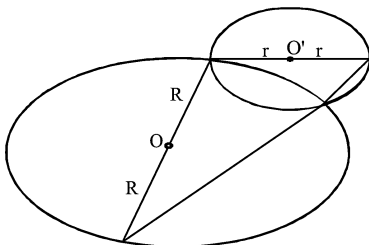
- (a)  $61 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $62 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $63 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $64 \text{ cm}^2$

31. Figure X shows a rectangle EFGH. It is folded to form Figure Y. The area of Figure Y is  $\frac{5}{8}$  of the area of Figure X. The area of the shaded part in Figure Y is  $36 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the area of rectangle EFGH.  
X आकृति में एक आयत EFGH दर्शाया गया है। यह मोड़कर आकृति Y बनाई जाती है। आकृति Y का क्षेत्रफल  $\frac{5}{8}$  है, आकृति X का। आकृति Y में छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $36 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है। आयत EFGH का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 36 (b) 96  
(c) 48 (d) None

32. If  $R = 14 \text{ cm}$ , O centre & O' centre  $r = 7 \text{ cm}$ . Area of Shaded Region?  
यदि  $R = 14 \text{ सेमी.}$ ,  $r = 7 \text{ सेमी.}$  O तथा O' केंद्र है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

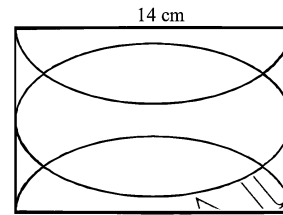


- (a) 574 (b) 576  
(c) 674 (d) 676

33. The figure consists of a rectangle, one circle and two semi-circles. The area of each overlapping shaded portion is  $44 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the total area of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में, एक आयत, एक वृत्त तथा दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। प्रत्येक अतिव्यापी छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $44 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है। सम्पूर्ण छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

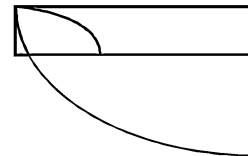
( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 120 (b) 104  
(c) 112 (d) 108

34. The figure is made of 2 quadrants & a rectangle. The rectangle measures 12 cm by 4 cm. Find the area of the shaded part.

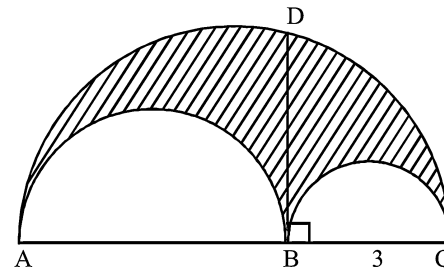
आकृति में 2 चतुर्थांश तथा एक आयत बनाया गया है। आयत की भुजायें 12 सेमी. तथा 4 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $20\pi - 44$  (b)  $40\pi - 48$   
(c)  $20\pi - 48$  (d)  $40\pi - 44$

35. In the adjoining figure there are three semicircles in which  $BC = 6 \text{ cm}$  &  $BD = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$ . What is the area of the shaded region (in  $\text{cm}^2$ ):

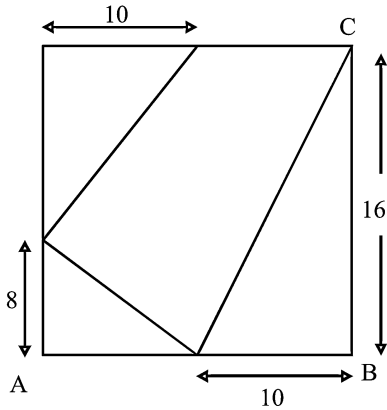
बगल में दी हुई आकृति में तीन अर्धवृत्त हैं, जिनमें  $BC = 6 \text{ सेमी.}$  और  $BD = 6\sqrt{3}$  है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



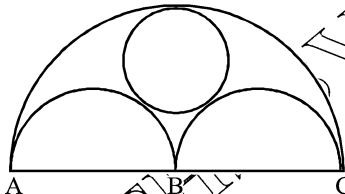
- (a)  $12\pi$  (b)  $9\pi$   
(c)  $27\pi$  (d)  $28\pi$

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36. Find the area of the shaded region in the given figure of square ABCD:  
दी हुई आकृति में वर्ग ABCD के छायांकित भाग की क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 128 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (b) 192 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 148 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (d) 168 cm<sup>2</sup>
37. In the following figure AB = BC & AC = 84 cm. The radius of the inscribed circle is 14 cm. B is the centre of the largest semi-circle. What is the area of the shaded region?  
दी हुई आकृति में AB = BC तथा AC = 84 सेमी. अंदर बनाए गए वृत्त की त्रिज्या 14 सेमी. है। B बड़े अर्धवृत्त का केंद्र है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 335 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (b) 770 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 840 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (d) 650 cm<sup>2</sup>
38. If from a circular sheet of paper of radius 15 cm, a sector of 144° is removed & the remaining is used to make a conical surface, then the angle at the vertex will be:  
यदि एक 15 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्तीय कागज से एक 144° का खण्ड अलग किया जाये तथा शेष भाग को शंकुआकार में मोड़ दिया जाये, तो शीर्ष पर बना कोण होगा-

- (a)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$                       (b)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$   
(c)  $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$                       (d)  $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$

39. If a sphere is placed inside a right circular cylinder so as to touch the top, base & the lateral surface of the cylinder. If the radius of the sphere is R, the volume of the cylinder is:

यदि एक गोला, एक सिलेंडर के अंदर इस प्रकार खा जाता है कि यह सिलेंडर के शीर्ष, आधार तथा पार्श्व सतह को स्पर्श करता है। यदि गोले की त्रिज्या R है, तो सिलेंडर का आयतन है।

- (a)  $2\pi R^3$                       (b)  $8\pi R^3$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$                       (d) none of these

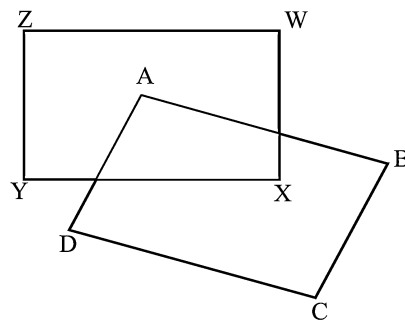
40. The base of a pyramid is a rectangle 40m long & 20m wide. The slant height of the pyramid from the mid-point of the shorter side of the base to the apex is 29m. What is the volume of pyramid?

एक पिरामिड का आधार आयत है, जिसकी लम्बाई 40 सेमी. तथा चौड़ाई 20 मी. है। पिरामिड की तिर्यक ऊंचाई, आधार की छोटी भुजा के मध्य-बिन्दु से शीर्ष तक 29 मी. है। पिरामिड की आयतन क्या है?

- (a) 5600 m<sup>3</sup>                      (b) 400m<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 6500 m<sup>3</sup>                      (d)  $1753\sqrt{110}$  m<sup>3</sup>

41. The figure is made up of two identical squares, ABCD & WXYZ. The area of each square is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. Point A is the centre of square WXYZ. Find the unshaded area.

आकृति में, दो समान वर्ग ABCD तथा WXYZ बनाये गये हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 100 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। बिन्दु A वर्ग WXYZ का केंद्र है। जो भाग छायांकित नहीं है। उसका क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



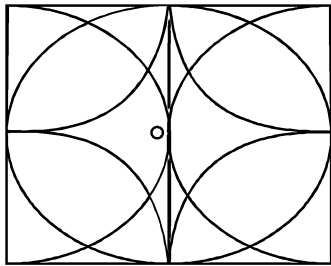
- (a) 150                      (b) 120  
(c) 160                      (d) 180

42. The figure is made up of a circle, 4 identical semi-circles & a square of side 14 cm. O is the centre of the circle. What is the area of the shaded figure?

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में, एक वृत्त, 4 समान अर्धवृत्त तथा एक 14 सेमी. भुजा वाला वर्ग बनाया गया है। O वृत्त का केंद्र है। छायांकित

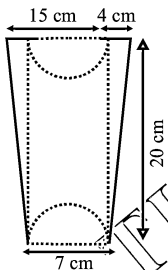
भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 70 (b) 77  
(c) 80 (d) 96

43. The figure given shows two identical semicircles cut out from a piece of coloured paper.

दी हुई आकृति में, एक रंगीन कागज के टुकड़े से दो समान अर्धवृत्त काटे गए हैं।



Find the area of the remaining piece of paper

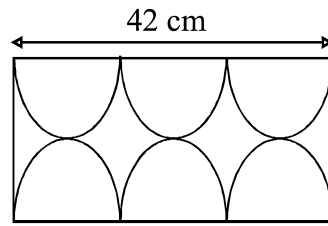
( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

कागज के शेष भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

- (a) 296.1 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 265.4 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 221.5 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 201.7 cm<sup>2</sup>

44. Rohit bought a piece of cloth as shown in the figure. The portion of the cloth that is not coloured consists of 6 identical semi-circles.

रोहित कपड़े का एक टुकड़ा खरीदता है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। कपड़े का वह भाग जो रंगीन नहीं है। उसमें 6 समान अर्धवृत्त हैं।



Find the area of the coloured portion.

रंगीन भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

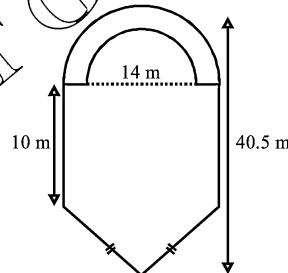
- (a) 144 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 126 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 195 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 243 cm<sup>2</sup>

45. The given figure shows a plot of land, which is made up of 2 semicircles, a rectangle & an isosceles triangle. The diameter of the bigger semicircle is 7 m longer than that of the smaller semicircle. (Use

$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में, मिट्टी का एक मैदान है, जिसमें दो अर्धवृत्त बने हैं, एक आयत तथा एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज बने हैं। बड़े अर्धवृत्त का व्यास छोटे अर्धवृत्त के व्यास से 7 सेमी. अधिक है। यदि छायांकित भाग में घास है। तो उस घास के मैदान का

क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



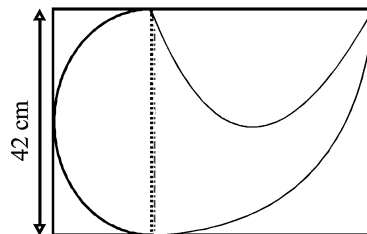
- (a) 502m<sup>2</sup> (b) 497m<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 433m<sup>2</sup> (d) 564m<sup>2</sup>

46. The figure given is made up of a rectangle, 2 identical semicircles & a quadrant. Find the unshaded area of

the figure. (Use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

दी हुई आकृति में एक आयत, 2 समान अर्धवृत्त तथा एक चतुर्थांश बने हैं। आकृति के उस भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात

कीजिए, जो छायांकित नहीं है। ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



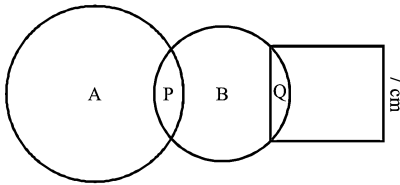
- (a) 1350 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 1154 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 1400 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 1260 cm<sup>2</sup>

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47. In the given figure, a circle with centre B overlaps another circle with centre A & a square. The ratio of area of P & Q is 5 : 4 & the area of Q is 1/8 the area of circle B. the radii of circle A & circle B are 10 cm & 8 cm respectively.

Find the unshaded area of the figure. (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ )

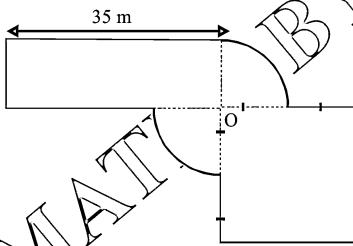
दी हुई आकृति में, एक B केंद्र वाला वृत्त दूसरे A केंद्र वाले वृत्त पर अतिव्यापी है। P तथा Q का अनुपात 5 : 4 है तथा Q का क्षेत्रफल वृत्त B के क्षेत्रफल का 1/8 है। वृत्त A तथा B की त्रिज्यायें क्रमशः 10 सेमी. और 8 सेमी. हैं। आकृति का जो भाग छायांकित नहीं है। उसका क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 449.75 cm<sup>2</sup>      (b) 450.92 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 563.72 cm<sup>2</sup>      (d) 507.44 cm<sup>2</sup>

48. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle whose diameter is 14 cm. Find the perimeter of the figure. (Use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

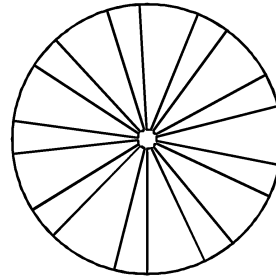
दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, जिसका व्यास 14 सेमी. है। आकृति का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 134 cm      (b) 124 cm
- (c) 112 cm      (d) 160 cm

49. Arjun draw a figure as shown in figure, where a circle is divided into 18 equal parts. He then shaded some of the parts. Find total area that Arjun shaded. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

अर्जुन एक चित्र बनाता है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है, जहां एक वृत्त 18 समान भागों में विभाजित किया गया है फिर वह उसका भाग छायांकित कर देता है ( $\pi = 3.14$ )। अर्जुन के द्वारा किए गए छायांकित भाग का संपूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

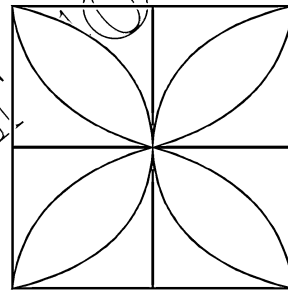


- (a) 25.12 cm<sup>2</sup>      (b) 29.25 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 36.4 cm<sup>2</sup>      (d) 45.2 cm<sup>2</sup>

50. 4 identical semicircles are drawn inside a big square as shown. Each side of the big square is 14 cm long.

Find the area of the shaded region. (Use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

एक बड़े वर्ग के अंदर 4 समान-अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। वर्ग की प्रत्येक भुजा 14 सेमी. लम्बी है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

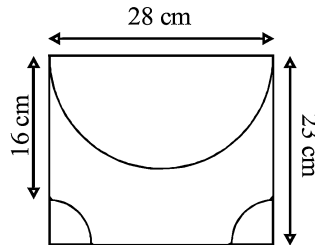


- (a) 125 cm<sup>2</sup>      (b) 112 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 173 cm<sup>2</sup>      (d) 159 cm<sup>2</sup>

51. The figure give shows a rectangle with a semicircle & 2 identical quadrants inside it.

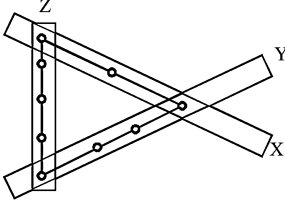
What is the shaded area of the figure? (Use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

दी गई आकृति में एक आयत, एक अर्धवृत्त तथा 2 समान चतुर्थांश दिए गए हैं। आकृति का छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

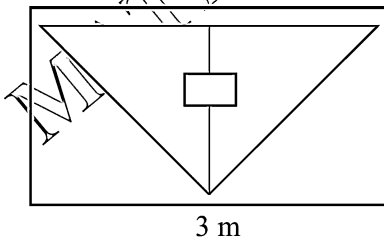


- (a) 363 cm<sup>2</sup>      (b) 259 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 305 cm<sup>2</sup>      (d) 216 cm<sup>2</sup>

52. Three planks of different lengths, X, Y & Z are nailed together to make a frame as shown. Plank X has 3 holes which divide it into 4 equal parts. Plank Y has 4 holes which divide it into 5 equal parts. Plank Z has 5 holes which divide it into 6 equal parts. In the frame, the holes A, B & C are three corners of an equilateral triangle. Plank X is 120 cm long. What is the total length of Plank X, Plank Y & Plank Z? तीन विभिन्न लम्बाई के प्लांक X, Y तथा Z एक साथ एक फ्रेम बनाते हैं, जैसा दिखाया गया है। प्लांक X में 3 छेद हैं, जो इसे 4 समान भागों में बांटते हैं। प्लांक Y में 4 छेद हैं, जो इसे 5 समान भागों में बांटते हैं, तथा प्लांक Z में 5 छेद हैं, जो इसे 6 समान भागों में बांटते हैं। फ्रेम में, छेद A, B तथा C एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के तीन कोण हैं। प्लांक X की 120 सेमी. लम्बाई है। प्लांक X, Y तथा Z की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई क्या है?

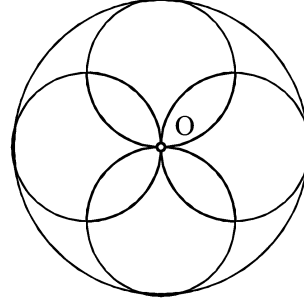


- (a) 310 (b) 275  
(c) 320 (d) 315
53. In the figure, ABCD & DEFG are the figure shows a square that is cut out from a big triangle. The area of the triangle & that of the square are whole numbers. Both the height & the base of the triangle are equal. If the shaded area is  $103 \text{ cm}^2$ , find आकृति में एक वर्ग, एक बड़े त्रिभुज में से काटा जाता है। त्रिभुज तथा वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल पूर्ण सांख्यिक है। त्रिभुज की ऊंचाई तथा आधार समान है। यदि छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $103 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है। ज्ञात कीजिए

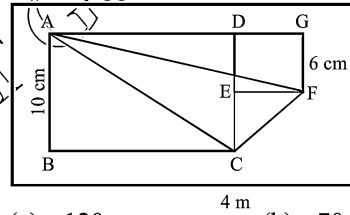


- (A) The length of the square/ वर्ग की लम्बाई  
(B) The base of the triangle/ त्रिभुज का आधार  
(a) 16, 5 (b) 5, 16  
(c) 4, 12 (d) 3, 16
54. Find the area of shaded region, if the diameter of larger circle is 8 cm.

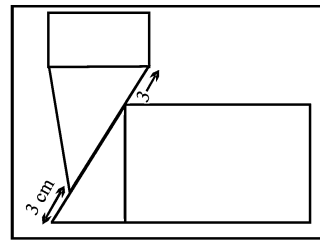
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि बड़े वृत्त का व्यास 9 सेमी. है?



- (a)  $8\pi - 12$  (b)  $4\pi - 12$   
(c)  $8\pi - 16$  (d)  $16\pi - 8$
55. In the figure, ABCD & DEFG are squares. Find the area of the shaded triangle ACF. आकृति में, ABCD तथा DEFG वर्ग है। छायांकित त्रिभुज ACF का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 120 (b) 70  
(c) 50 (d) 45
56. The figure is made up of two identical right-angled triangles, a small square & a big square. The perimeter of the shaded region is 50 cm, & the total area of the two unshaded squares is  $254.5 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the total area of the two shaded right-angled triangles. आकृति में, दो समान समकोण त्रिभुज एक छोटा वर्ग तथा एक बड़ा वर्ग दिए गए हैं। छायांकित भाग का परिमाप 50 सेमी. है तथा दो वर्ग जो छायांकित नहीं हैं, उनका सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल  $254.5 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है। दो छायांकित समकोण त्रिभुजों का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 229.5 (b) 114.50  
(c) 133.50 (d) 114.75



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57. If  $l, b, p$  be the length, breadth & perimeter of a rectangle &  $b, l, p$  are in GP (in order), then  $l/b$  is:  
यदि  $l, b, p$  एक आयत की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई तथा परिमापत है।  
तथा  $b, l, p$  GP में है, तो  $l/b$  है।

- (a)  $2 : 1$  (b)  $(\sqrt{3} - 1) : 1$   
(c)  $(\sqrt{3} + 1) : 1$  (d)  $2 : \sqrt{3}$

58. A spherical steel ball was silver polished then it was cut into 4 similar pieces. What is ratio of the polished area to the non polished area:

एक गोलाकार स्टील गेंद को पॉलिश किया गया है और फिर इसे 4 समान टुकड़ों में काटा गया। पॉलिश किए गए क्षेत्रफल तथा बिना पॉलिश के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है?

- (a)  $1 : 1$  (b)  $1 : 2$   
(c)  $2 : 1$  (d) can't be determined

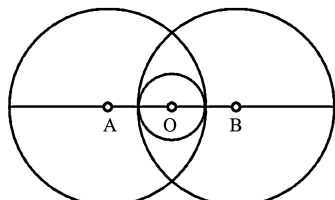
59. 125 identical cubes are cut from a big cube & all the smaller cubes are arranged in a row to form a long cuboid. What is the percentage increase in the total surface area of the cuboid over the total surface area of the cube?

125 सेमी. समान घनाभ एक बड़े घन सभी छोटे घन इस प्रकार रखे जाते हैं कि उनसे एक लम्बा घनाभ बनता है। घनाभ के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में घन के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल से कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी?

- (a)  $234\frac{2}{3}\%$  (b)  $235\frac{1}{3}\%$   
(c)  $134\frac{2}{3}\%$  (d) none of these

60. There are two circles intersecting each other. Another smaller circle with centre O, is lying between the common region of two larger circles. Centres of the circle (i.e. A, O & B) are lying on a straight line. AB = 16 cm & the radii of the larger circles are 10 cm each. What is the area of the smaller circle?

दो वृत्त एक-दूसरे को प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। एक-दूसरा छोटा वृत्त जिसका केंद्र O है। दोनों बड़े वृत्तों के सामूहिक क्षेत्र में स्थित है। वृत्तों के केंद्र (A, O तथा B) एक सीधी रेखा पर स्थित हैं। AB = 16 सेमी. तथा बड़े वृत्तों की प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. है। छोटे वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $4\pi \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $2\pi \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{\pi} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ cm}^2$

61. There is a cone of height 12 cm, out of which a smaller cone which is the top portion of the original cone) with the same vertex and vertical axis is cut out. What is the ratio of the volume of the larger (actual) cone to the remaining part (frustum) of the cone, If the height of the smaller cone is 9 cm?

एक शंकु है जिसकी ऊंचाई 12 सेमी. है, तथा इससे एक छोटा शंकु समान शीर्ष वाला अक्ष के लम्बवत् काटा जाता है। बड़े शंकु तथा शंकु के शेष भाग के आयतन तथा अनुपात क्या है, यदि छोटे शंकु का ऊंचाई 9 सेमी. है।

- (a)  $3 : 1$  (b)  $9 : 1$   
(c)  $64 : 36$  (d)  $16 : 7$

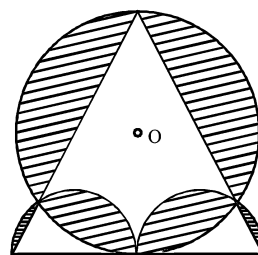
62. Harshit bus a right circular cylinder which he inserted completely into a right circular cone of height 30 cm. The vertical angle of the cone is  $60^\circ$  and the diameter of the cylinder is  $8\sqrt{3}$  cm. What is the volume of the cone?

हर्षित के पास एक समकोणीय परिपात्र सिलेंडर है, जिससे वह 30 सेमी-ऊंचाई का एक समकोणीय परिपात्र शंकु बनाता है। शंकु का शीर्षीय कोण  $60^\circ$  है तथा सिलेंडर का व्यास  $8\sqrt{3}$  सेमी. है। शंकु का आयतन क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{3000}{7}\pi \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $3000\pi \text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $4860\pi \text{ cm}^3$  (d) can't be determined

63. Bigger circle of radius 8 & two identical semicircle of radius 4 are drawn O centre, find area of shaded region.

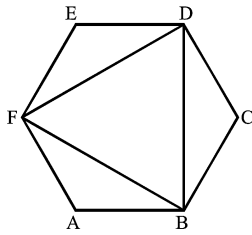
बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या 8 है तथा दो समान अर्धवृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या 4 है तथा केंद्र O है, बनाए गए हैं। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



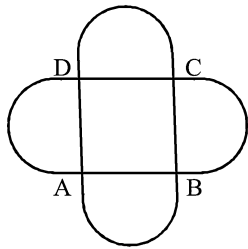
- (a)  $80\pi - 128$  (b)  $40\pi - 64$   
(c)  $80\pi - 144$  (d)  $48\pi - 128$

64. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 6 cm. What is the area of triangle BDF?

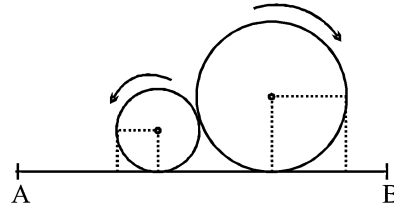
ABCDEF एक नियमित षटभुज है, जिसकी भुजा 6 सेमी. है। त्रिभुज BDF का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



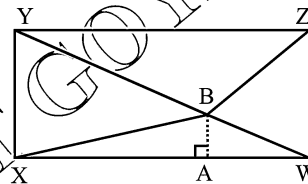
- (a)  $32\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$       (b)  $27\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $24 \text{ cm}^2$       (d) None of these
65. ABCD is a square of side  $a \text{ cm}$ . AB, BC, CD and AD all are the chords of circles with equal radii each. If the chords subtends an angle of  $120^\circ$  at their respective centres, find the total area of the given figure, where arcs are part of the circles:  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा  $a$  सेमी. है। AB, BC तथा AD जीवाएं हैं। समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्तों की। यदि सभी जीवाएं अपने पर  $120^\circ$  का कोण बनाती है, दी हुई आकृति का संपूर्ण क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जहां चाप वृत्तों के ही भाग हैं।



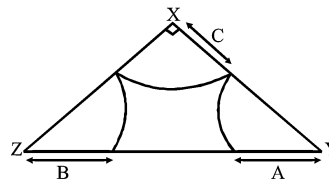
- (a)  $\left[ a^2 + 4 \left( \frac{\pi a^2}{9} - \frac{a^2}{3\sqrt{2}} \right) \right]$   
 (b)  $\left[ a^2 + 4 \left( \frac{\pi a^2}{9} - \frac{a^2}{4\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]$   
 (c)  $\left[ 9a^2 - 4\pi + 3\sqrt{3}a^2 \right]$   
 (d) None of these
66. The figure is not drawn to scale. Two balls, X and Y, turn and move along the line AB in opposite directions. The radius of Y is 10 cm. The ratio of the diameter of Ball Y to that of Ball X is 5 : 2. If Ball X turns 10 rounds and Ball Y turns 2 rounds, how far apart are the two balls now?  
 आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। दो गेंद X तथा Y को घुमाया गया तथा रेखा AB की ओर किया गया विपरीत दिशाओं में Y की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. है। गेंद Y तथा गेंद X के व्यास का अनुपात 5 : 2 है। यदि गेंद X 10 चक्कर लेती है तथा गेंद Y 2 चक्कर लेती है, दोनों गेंद कितनी दूरी पर है।



- (a)  $120\pi + 4\sqrt{10}$       (b)  $80\pi + 2\sqrt{40}$   
 (c)  $100\pi + 4\sqrt{10}$       (d) None
67. The figure shows a rectangle WXYZ. The lines are extended from point W, X, Y & Z & they meet at point B. The length of YZ is 30 cm & the length of AB is 4 cm. Given that the area of triangle WBZ is  $65 \text{ cm}^2$  & the area of triangle XBY is  $1.05 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the breadth of rectangle in mixed number.  
 आकृति में एक आयत WXYZ दिया गया है है। बिन्दु W, X, Y तथा Z से रेखाएं खिंची गई हैं। तथा ये बिन्दु B पर मिलती हैं। YZ की लम्बाई 30 सेमी. है तथा AB की लम्बाई 4 सेमी. है।



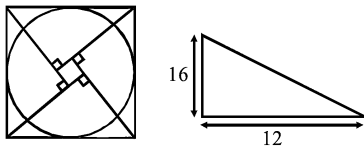
- (a)  $12\frac{2}{3}$       (b)  $11\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c)  $13\frac{1}{3}$       (d)  $14\frac{2}{3}$
68. The figure is not drawn to scale. A, B & C are radii of 21 cm long. Find the area of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )  
 आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। A तथा B त्रिज्या 21 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 209      (b) 189  
 (c) 188      (d) 200
69. The figure shows 4 similar right angled triangles arranged to form a big square which encloses a circle. The midpoints of the 4 sides of the big square touch the circumference of the circle. The two sides which form the right angle of each triangle are 16 cm & 12 cm respectively. Find the area of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

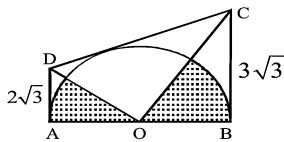
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

आकृति में, 4 समान समकोण त्रिभुज इस प्रकार बनाये गए हैं कि उनसे मिलकर एक बड़ा वर्ग बनता है, जिसके अंदर एक वृत्त है। बड़े वर्ग की चारों भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु वृत्त की परिधि को स्पर्श करते हैं। त्रिभुज की समकोण बनाने वाली दो भुजाओं की लम्बाई क्रमशः 16 सेमी. तथा 12 सेमी. हैं छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए! ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 52 (b) 43  
(c) 86 (d) None

70. A semicircle is drawn with AB as diameter & AD =  $2\sqrt{3}$  & BC =  $3\sqrt{3}$ , then shaded area will be :- एक अर्धवृत्त खींचा जाता है, जिसका व्यास AB है। तथा AD =  $2\sqrt{3}$  और BC =  $3\sqrt{3}$ , तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $\frac{7\pi}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{13\pi}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{9\pi}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$

71. A calf is tied with a rope of length 12 m at a corner of a rectangular field of the dimensions 35 m × 25 m. If the length of the rope is increase to 23 m, then the additional grassy area in which the calf can graze is:

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

एक गाय को बच्चा को एक 12 मी. लम्बी रस्सी से एक आयताकार मैदान के एक कोने से बांधा जाता है जिसकी भुजाएं 35m × 25m है, तो वह बड़ा घास का मैदान, जिसमें गाय का बच्चा चर सकता है, क्या होगा? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

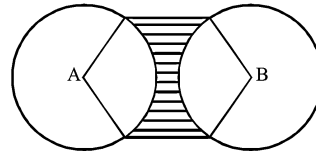
- (a) 280.0 m<sup>2</sup> (b) 300.0 m<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 302.5 m<sup>2</sup> (d) 312.5 m<sup>2</sup>

72. Area of the largest triangle that can be inscribed in a semi-circle of radius r units is: r इकाई त्रिज्या वाले अर्धवृत्त में बड़े-से-बड़े त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $r^2$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} r^2$   
(c)  $2r^2$  (d)  $\sqrt{2} r^2$

73. What is the area of the shaded region shown below, if the radius of each circle is equal to the side of the hexagon, which is turn is equal to 6 cm, and A & B are the centers of the circles?

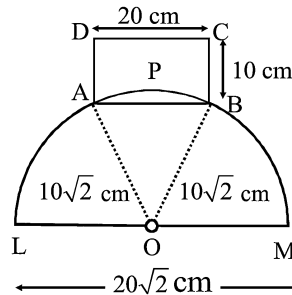
नीचे दिए गए छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है, यदि प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या षटभुज की भुजा के समान है, जो 6 सेमी. है तथा A और B वृत्तों के केंद्र हैं।



- (a)  $6(9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi)$  (b)  $4(9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi)$   
(c)  $6(9\sqrt{2} - 4\pi)$  (d) None of these

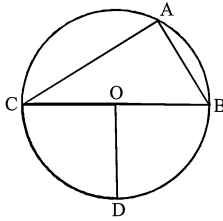
74. In figure, ABCD is a rectangle of 20cm × 10cm. A semi-circle is drawn with centre at O & radius  $10\sqrt{2}$  cm & it passes through A & B. Find the area of the shaded region in the figure.

आकृति में ABCD एक आयत है जिसकी भुजाएं 20 सेमी. × 10 सेमी. हैं। एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया जाता है जिसका केंद्र O तथा त्रिज्या  $10\sqrt{2}$  सेमी. है और यह A तथा B से पास होती है। आकृति में छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $(\pi - 10) \times 50$  (b)  $(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \times 100$   
(c)  $(3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \times 100$  (d)  $(5 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \times 100$

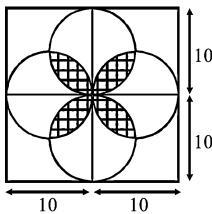
75. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle with AC = 24cm, AB = 7cm &  $\angle BOD = 90^\circ$ . Find the area of the shaded region. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ ) दी हुई आकृति में, O वृत्त का केंद्र है। AC = 24 सेमी., AB = 7 सेमी. तथा  $\angle BOD = 90^\circ$ , छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $283.97 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $285.97 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $286.97 \text{ cm}^2$  (d) None of these

76. Find the area of the shaded region. [All the circles shown in the figure are congruent]

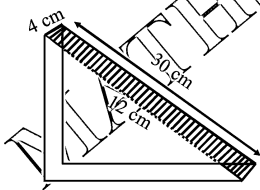
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। सभी वृत्त आकृति में दिए गए। सर्वांगसम हैं।



- (a)  $25\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$  (b)  $50\pi$   
 (c)  $100\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$  (d)  $200(\pi-1)$

77. Two identical right-angled triangles overlap each other as shown. Find the area of the shaded part.

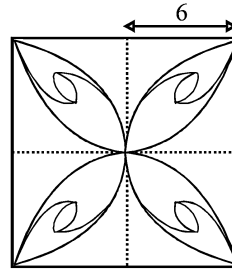
दो समान समकोण त्रिभुज एक-दूसरे पर अतिव्यापी हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 94 (b) 84  
 (c) 74 (d) 86

78. The figure is made up of curved lines (arcs) of quadrants with radius of different lengths in a square of edge 6 m. Find the Total shaded area. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

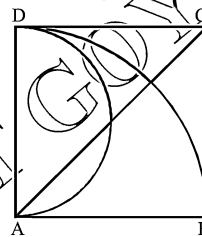
आकृति में एक वर्ग में, जिसकी भुजा 6 सेमी. है, विभिन्न त्रिज्याओं वाले चाप लगाए गए हैं। संपूर्ण छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 84.23 (b) 72.96  
 (c) 70.08 (d) None

79. ABCD is a square. A quadrant is drawn with A as centre. A semicircle is drawn with AD as diameter. AC joined then area of shaded region will be if side of square is 14 cm.

ABCD एक वर्ग है। एक चतुर्थांश बनाया जाता है वर्ग में जिसका केंद्र A है, AD को व्यास मानकर एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया जाता है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा, यदि वर्ग की भुजा 14 सेमी. है।



- (a) 63 (b) 56  
 (c) 77 (d) 80

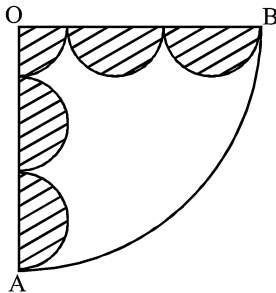
80. In a bullet the gun powder is to filled up inside the metallic enclosure. The metallic enclosure is made up of a cylindrical base & conical top with the base of radius 5cm. The ratio of height of cylinder & cone is 3 : 2. A cylindrical hole is drilled through the metal solid with height two-third the height of metal solid. What should be the radius of the hole, so that the volume of the hole (in which gun powder is to filled up) is one-third the volume of metal solid after drilling?

एक बुलेट में गन पाउडर धातु पेट्री में भरा हुआ है। धातु पेट्री का आधार सिलेंडर आकार है तथा शिखर शंकुआकार है तथा आधार की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है। सिलेंडर तथा शंकु की ऊँचाई का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। एक सिलेंडर आकार का ठोस द्रव की ऊँचाई के दो-तिहाई ऊँचाई का छेद किया जाता है, ठोस द्रव में छेद की ऊँचाई क्या होगी, जिससे छेद का आयतन ठोस द्रव के आयतन का एक-तिहाई हो जाए?

- (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{88}{5}}$  cm (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{55}{8}}$  cm  
 (c)  $\frac{55}{8}$  cm (d)  $33\pi$  cm

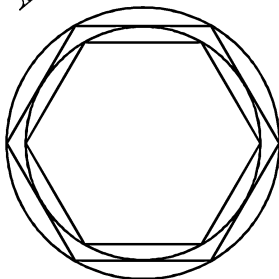
81. A circular paper is folded along its diameter, then again it is folded to form a quadrant. Then it is cut as shown in the figure, after it the paper was reopened in the original circular shape. Find the ratio of the original paper to that of the remaining paper? (The shaded portion is cut off from the quadrant. The radius of quadrant OAB is 5cm & radius of each semicircle is 1cm):

एक वृत्तीय कागज को उसके व्यास के अनुदिश मोड़ा जाता है और दोबारा मोड़कर उसे एक चतुर्थांश बनाया जाता है। फिर उसके काटा जाता है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, उसके बाद कागज को वास्तविक वृत्तीय आकार में खोला जाता है। वास्तविक कागज तथा शेष कागज का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए? (छायांकित भाग को चतुर्थांश से काटा जाता है। चतुर्थांश OAB की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. तथा प्रत्येक अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या 1 सेमी. है।)



- (a) 25 : 16 (b) 25 : 9  
(c) 20 : 9 (d) none of these
82. A regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of radius R. A nother circle is inscribed int he hexagon. Now another hexagon is inscribed in the second (smaller) circle. What is ratio of area of inner circle to outer circle?

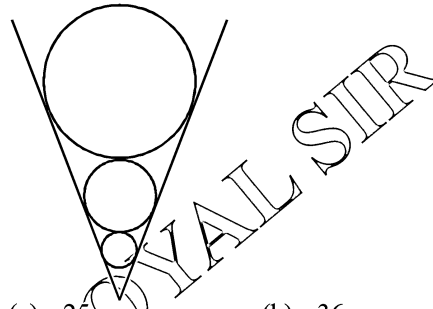
R त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त में एक नियमित षटभुज बनाया गया है। अब एक-दूसरे वृत्त षटभुज के अंदर बनाया गया है। अब एक-दूसरे षटभुज छोटे वृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया है। अंतः वृत्त तथा बाह्य वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 3 : 4 (b) 3 : 8  
(c) 9 : 16 (d) 4 : 7

83. Five spheres are kept in a cone in such a way that each sphere touch the lateral surface of the cone, this is due to increasing radius of the spheres starting from the vertex of the cone. The radius of the smallest sphere is 16 cm & the radius of largest sphere be 81 cm then radius of middle most sphere.

एक शंकु के अंदर पांच गोलें इस प्रकार रखे गए हैं कि वे एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं तथा शंकु के पार्श्व सतह को स्पर्श करते हैं, इस प्रकार सभी गोलों की बढ़ी हुई त्रिज्या शंकु के शीर्ष हैं। छोटे गोलें की त्रिज्या 16 सेमी. है तथा बड़े गोलें की त्रिज्या 81 सेमी. है तो मध्य गोलें की त्रिज्या है?



- (a) 25 (b) 36  
(c)  $25\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

84. A cylinder with height & radius 2 : 1 is filled with soft drink & then it is tilted so as to allow some soft drink to flow off to an extent where the level of soft drink just touches the lowest point of the upper mouth. If the quantity of soft drink left is poured into a conical flask whose height & base radius are same as that of the cylinder so as to fill the conical flask completely, the quantity of soft drink left in the cylinder as a fraction of its total capacity is:

एक सिलेंडर की ऊंचाई तथा त्रिज्या 2 : 1 है तथा यह सोफ्ट ड्रिन्क से भरा हुआ है और कुछ सोफ्ट ड्रिन्क को दूसरे बर्तन में निकाल लिया जाता है। ऊपरी भाग के निचले बिन्दु की सोफ्ट ड्रिन्क कहां पर स्पर्श करेगी?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$

85. What is the height of the cone which is formed by joining the two ends of a sector of circle with radius r & angle 60°?

एक शंकु की ऊंचाई क्या है, जिसे एक वृत्त के खण्ड के दो अंतिम छोर से जोड़कर बनाया गया है तथा उस वृत्त खण्ड की त्रिज्या r है तथा कोण 60° है।

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}r$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{25}}{6}r$   
(c)  $\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d) none of these

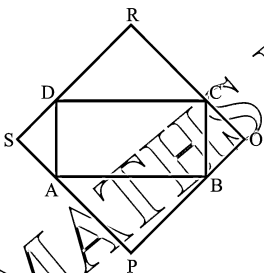
86. If a cube of maximum possible volume is cut off from a solid sphere of diameter  $d$ , then the volume of the remaining (waste) material of the sphere would be equal to:

यदि एक अधिकतम आयतन का घन, एक  $d$  व्यास वाले गोले से काटा जाता है, तो गोले के शेष भाग का आयतन क्या होगा?

- (a)  $\frac{d^3}{3} \left( \pi - \frac{d}{2} \right)$  (b)  $\frac{d^3}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{d^2}{4} (\sqrt{2} - \pi)$  (d) none of these

87. ABCD is a rectangle & there are four equilateral triangles. Area of  $\triangle ASD$  equals to area of  $\triangle BQC$  & area of  $\triangle DRC$  equals to area of  $\triangle APB$ . The perimeter of the rectangle is 12 cm. Also the sum of the areas of the four triangles is  $10\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> then the total area of the figure thus formed:

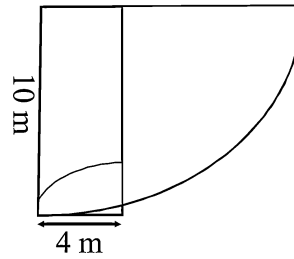
ABCD एक आयत है तथा चार समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं,  $\triangle ASD$  का क्षेत्रफल  $\triangle BQC$  के क्षेत्रफल के समान है तथा  $\triangle DRC$  का क्षेत्रफल  $\triangle APB$  के क्षेत्रफल के समान है। आयत का परिमाण 12 सेमी. है तथा चारों त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल का योग  $10\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> है, तो आकृति का सम्पूर्ण (कुल) क्षेत्रफल है?



- (a)  $2(4 + 5\sqrt{3})$  cm<sup>2</sup> (b)  $5(4 + 2\sqrt{3})$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (c)  $42\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (d) none of these

88. The figure is made of 2 quadrants & a rectangle. The rectangle measures 10 cm by 4 cm, find the area of the shaded part.

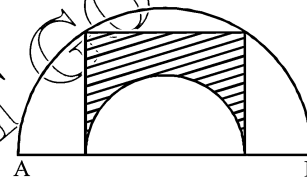
आकृति में 2 चतुर्थांश तथा एक आयत बना है। आयत की भुजाएं 10 cm व 4 cm हैं। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $27\pi - 40$  (b)  $28\pi - 40$   
 (c)  $40\pi - 29$  (d)  $29\pi - 40$

89. A square of maximum size is inscribed in a semicircle of diameter AB. Inside square a semicircle is drawn with its one of its side as diameter. Find shaded area if radius of semicircle is 7.

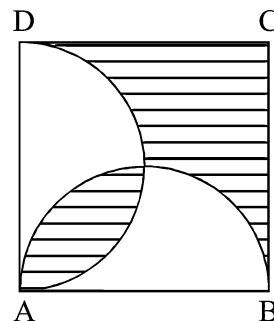
एक अधिकतम आकार का वर्ग एक AB व्यास के अर्धवृत्त में बनाया गया है। वर्ग की भुजा को व्यास मानकर वर्ग के अंदर एक अर्धवृत्त बनाया गया है। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए यदि अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या 7 है?



- (a)  $\frac{119}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{129}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{117}{5}$  (d) None

90. ABCD is a square. AD is a diameter of semicircle & AB is diameter of another semicircle. Find area of shaded region if side of square is 14 cm.

ABCD एक वर्ग है। AD अर्धवृत्त व्यास है तथा AB दूसरे अर्धवृत्त का व्यास है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि वर्ग की भुजा 14 सेमी. है।



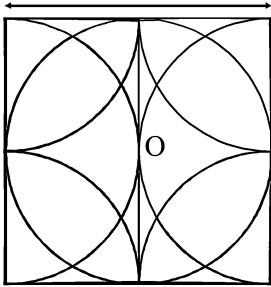
- (a) 196 (b) 98  
 (c) 88 (d) 90

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91. The figure is made up of a circle, 4 identical semicircles & a square of side 14cm. O is the centre of circle. What is the area of the shaded figure? (Take

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

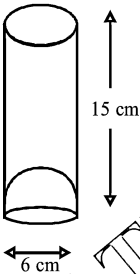
आकृति में, एक वृत्त, 4 समान अर्धवृत्त तथा एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 14 सेमी. है, O वृत्त का केंद्र बने हैं। छायांकित आकृति का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 98 (b) 77  
(c) 70 (d) 80

92. In the adjoining figure, the bottom of the glass has a hemispherical raised portion. If the glass is filled with orange juice, the quantity of juice which a person will get is:-

आकृति में, ग्लास का तल अर्धगोलाकार है। यदि ग्लास संतर के जूस से भरा है, जूस की वह मात्रा जो एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा ली जायेगी है?



- (a)  $135\pi \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $117\pi \text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $99\pi \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $36\pi \text{ cm}^3$

93. A circus tent is made of canvas & is in the form of a right circular cylinder & a right circular cone above it. The diameter & height of the cylindrical part of the tent are 126m & 5m respectively. The total height of the tent is 21m. Find the total cost of tent if the canvas used costs 12 per square meter.

एक सर्कस टेंट कैनवास से बना है तथा यह एक वृत्तीय सिलेंडर के आकार में है तथा इसके ऊपर का भाग शंकुआकार है। सिलेंडर भाग का व्यास तथा ऊंचाई 126 सेमी. है तथा 5 मी. है। टेंट की कुल ऊंचाई 21 मी. है। यदि कैनवास लागत रु.12/प्रति (मी.)<sup>2</sup> है, तो कुल लागत ज्ञात कीजिए टेंट की?

- (a) 178000 (b) 178200  
(c) 178400 (d) 187200

94. Cubes A, B, C having edges of 18 cm, 24 cm & 30 cm respectively are melted & moulded into a new cube D. Find the edge of the bigger cube D.

घन A, B, C की भुजा क्रमशः 18 सेमी., 24 सेमी. तथा 30 सेमी. है। तीनों को पिघलाकर एक नया घन D बनाया जाता है। बड़े घन की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 32 (b) 28  
(c) 39 (d) 36

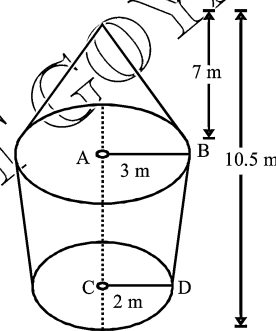
95. The diameters of two cones are equal. If their slant height are in the ratio 5 : 4, find the ratio of their curved surface area.

दो शंकुओं के व्यास समान हैं। यदि उनकी तिर्यक ऊंचाईयों 5 : 4 हैं, उनके पार्श्व सतह के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 4 : 5  
(c) 5 : 4 (d) 5 : 2

96. Observe the following figure & find the total volume of the haystack.

निम्न आकृति को विचारिए तथा कुल आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $405 \text{ m}^3$  (b)  $400 \text{ m}^3$   
(c)  $407 \text{ m}^3$  (d)  $390 \text{ m}^3$

97. A right circular cone of height h is cut by a plane parallel to the base at a distance h/3 from the base, then find the ratio of the volumes of the resulting cone & the frustum.

एक h ऊंचाई के शंकु को उसके आधार से h/3 दूरी पर एक प्लेन के द्वारा उसके आधार के समांतर काटा जाता है। काटने पर बने कोण तथा फर्स्टम के आयतन का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 8 : 19 (b) 8 : 13  
(c) 8 : 7 (d) 2 : 9

98. The height of a conical tent is 14 m & its floor area  $346.5 \text{ m}^2$ . The length of canvas, 11 m wide, required for it is.

एक शंकु आकार टेंट की ऊंचाई 14 मी. है तथा उसके आधार का क्षेत्रफल  $346.5 \text{ (मी.)}^2$  है। 11 मी. चौड़ाई वाले कैनवास की लम्बाई है-

- (a) 490m (b) 525m  
(c) 665m (d) 860m

99. A solid metallic sphere of radius 10.5 cm is melted & recast into a number of smaller cones, each of radius 3.5 cm & height 3 cm. The number of cones so formed is:

एक 10.5 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले ठोस गोले को पिघलाकर बहुसंख्या में छोटे-2 शंकु बनाए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 3.5 सेमी. है तथा ऊंचाई 3 सेमी. है। बनाए गए शंकुओं की संख्या क्या है?

- (a) 125 (b) 126  
(c) 120 (d) 115

100. A 20m deep well, with diameter 7m is dug & the earth from digging is evenly spread out to form a platform 22m by 14m. The height of the platform is:-

एक 20 मी. गहरे गड्ढे को खोदकर मिट्टी निकाली जाती है तथा इसके चारों ओर फैलाई जाती है। गड्ढे का व्यास 7 सेमी. है तथा उस मिट्टी से एक प्लेटफार्म बनाया जाता है जिसकी माप 22 मी. × 14 मी. है, प्लेटफार्म की ऊंचाई है?

- (a) 2.5m (b) 3.5m  
(c) 3m (d) 2m

101. A spherical ball of radius 3 cm is melted & recast into three spherical balls. The radii of two of these balls are 1.5 cm & 2 cm. The radius of the third ball is.

एक 3 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले गेंद को पिघलाकर तीन छोटी गेंद बनाई जाती है। उनमें दो गेंदों की त्रिज्यायें 1.5 सेमी. तथा 2 सेमी. है। तीसरी गेंद की त्रिज्या है?

- (a) 1.5 cm (b) 2 cm  
(c) 3 cm (d) 2.5 cm

102. The cost of painting the TSA of a cone at 5 paise/cm<sup>2</sup> is ₹ 35.20. If its slant height is 25 cm, then its volume is.

एक शंकु के सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल को रंगने की लागत 5 पैसे प्रति (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> से रु. 35.20 है, यदि इसकी तिर्यक ऊंचाई 25 सेमी. है, तो इसका आयतन है।

- (a) 1223 cm<sup>3</sup> (b) 1232 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 1323 cm<sup>3</sup> (d) 1332 cm<sup>3</sup>

103. The height of a cone is 30 cm. A small cone is cut off at the top parallel to the base. If its volume is 1/27<sup>th</sup> the volume of the cone, the height at which the section is made from base is:-

एक शंकु की ऊंचाई 30 सेमी. है। एक छोटा शंकु आधार के समांतर ऊपर से काटा जाता है। यदि इसका आयतन बड़े शंकु के आयतन का 1/27 है, तो आधार से वह ऊंचाई क्या है, जिस पर इसे काटा गया था?

- (a) 10 cm (b) 15 cm  
(c) 20 cm (d) none of these

104. A glass cylinder with diameter 20 cm has water to a height of 9 cm. A metal cube of 8 cm edge is immersed in it completely. The height by which water will rise in the cylinder is:- (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ ). (approx)

एक ग्लास सिलिंडर में, जिसका व्यास 20 सेमी. है, 9 सेमी. ऊंचाई तक पानी भरा है। इसके अंदर एक 8 सेमी. भुजा का घन रखा जाता है, पूरी तरह से। सिलिंडर में जिस ऊंचाई तक पानी उठेगा वह ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 1.6 cm (b) 2.5 cm  
(c) 1 cm (d) 2.6 cm

105. A solid sphere of radius r is melted & cast into the shape of a solid cone of height h, being equal to 'r' the radius of the base of the cone is:-

एक r त्रिज्या वाले ठोस गोले को पिघलाकर एक ठोस शंकु बनाया जाता है, जिसकी ऊंचाई h है, शंकु के आधार की त्रिज्या है?

- (a) 2r (b) 3r  
(c) r (d) 4r

106. If a cone is cut into two parts by a horizontal plane passing through the mid-point of its axis, then the ratio of the volumes of the upper part & the cone is:-

एक शंकु को एक क्षैतिज प्लेन के द्वारा इसके अक्ष के मध्यबिन्दु से दो भागों में काटा जाता है, ऊपरी भाग तथा शंकु के आयतन का अनुपात है-

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 1 : 6 (d) 1 : 8

107. Water flows at rate of 10 meter per minute from a cylindrical pipe 5 mm in diameter. How long will it take to fill up a conical vessel whose diameter at the base is 40 cm & depth 24 cm?

एक 5 मिली. मी. व्यास के सिलिंडर आकार पाइप से पानी 10 मी. प्रति मिनट की दर से बहता है। यह कितने समय में एक शंकुआकार बर्तन को भर देगा, जिसके आधार का व्यास 40 सेमी. तथा गहराई 24 सेमी. है।

- (a) 48 minute 15 sec (b) 51 minute 12 sec  
(c) 52 minutes 1 sec (d) 55 minutes

108. A cylindrical vessel 32 cm high & 18 cm as the radius of the base, is filled with sand. This bucket is emptied on the ground & a conical heap of sand is formed. If the height of the conical heap is 24 cm, the radius of its base is:-

एक सिलिंडर आकार बर्तन मिट्टी से भरा है। जिसकी ऊंचाई 32 सेमी. तथा आधार की त्रिज्या 18 सेमी. है। इस बर्तन को जमीन पर खाली कर दिया जाता है तथा इससे मिट्टी का एक ढेर बन जाता है। शंकुआकार में/यदि इस शंकुआकार ठोस की ऊंचाई 24 सेमी. है, तो आधार की त्रिज्या है?

- (a) 12 cm (b) 24 cm  
(c) 36 cm (d) 48 cm



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109. If length, breadth & height of a cuboid is increased by x%, y% & z% respectively then its volume is increased by:-

यदि एक घनाभ की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई तथा ऊंचाई क्रमशः x%, y% तथा z% बढ़ाई जाती है, तो इसके आयतन में वृद्धि होगी?

- (a)  $\left[ x + y + z + \frac{xy + zy + yz}{100} + \frac{xyz}{(100)^2} \right] \%$
- (b)  $\left[ x + y + z + \frac{xy + zy + yz}{100} \right] \%$
- (c)  $\left[ x + y + z + \frac{xyz}{(100)^2} \right] \%$
- (d)  $\frac{100^2(x + y + z) + 100(xy + zy + yz) + xyz}{100^3}$

110. Consider a cylinder height n cm & radius  $\frac{3}{\pi}$  cm. A

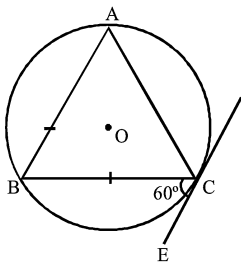
string of width h cm, when wound around the cylinder without keeping any space two turns, covers the lateral surface of the cylinder completely. What is the required length of string?

एक सिलेंडर की ऊंचाई h सेमी. तथा त्रिज्या  $\frac{3}{\pi}$  सेमी. है। एक h सेमी. चौड़ाई की रस्सी को सिलेंडर पर लपेटा जाता है, दो चक्करों के बीच बिना स्थान दिए। रस्सी पूरी तरह से सिलेंडर के पार्श्व सतह को ढक लेती है। रस्सी की लम्बाई कितनी है?

- (a)  $\frac{6n}{h}$  cms
- (b)  $\frac{12n}{h}$  cms
- (c)  $\frac{36n}{6nh^2}$  cms
- (d) 6n cms

111. In the figure given below,  $\Delta ABC$  is circumscribed by a circle with centre O. A tangent is drawn touching the circle at C, such that  $\angle BCE = 60^\circ$ . If  $AB = BC = 4$  cm, then find the area of shaded portion.

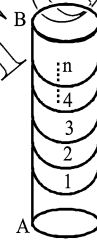
नीचे दी हुई आकृति में, O केंद्र वाले वृत्त के अंदर  $\Delta ABC$  से घेरा गया है। वृत्त पर बिन्दु C से एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है।  $\angle BCE = 60^\circ$ . यदि  $AB = BC = 4$  सेमी., तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{16\pi}{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{(16\pi - 12\sqrt{3})}{9}$
- (c)  $\frac{(16\pi - 10\sqrt{3})}{9}$
- (d)  $\frac{16\pi}{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$

112. Consider a cylinder of height h cm & radius  $r = \frac{2}{\pi}$  cm as shown in the figure (not drawn to scale). A string of a certain length, when wound on its cylindrical surface, starting at point A & ending at point B, gives a maximum of n turns (in other words, the string's length is the minimum length required to wind n turns). What is the vertical spacing in cm between two consecutive turns?

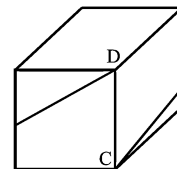
आकृति में एक h ऊंचाई तथा  $r = \frac{2}{\pi}$  त्रिज्या का सिलेंडर दिखाया गया है। एक निश्चित लम्बाई की रस्सी सिलेंडर के चारों ओर बांधी जाती है, बिन्दु A से प्रारंभ होती है तथा बिन्दु B पर खत्म हो जाती है, तथा यह अधिकतम h चक्कर लेती है। (दूसरे शब्दों में रस्सी की लम्बाई, h चक्कर लगाने में प्रयोग की गई लम्बाई है।) दो लगातार चक्करों के बीच की दूरी क्या है?



- (a) h/n
- (b)  $h/\sqrt{n}$
- (c)  $h/n^2$
- (d) cannot be determined with given information

113. The same string, when wound on the four exterior four walls of a cube of side n cm, starting at point C & ending at point D, can give exactly one turn (as shown in the figure). The length of the string, in cm, is:-

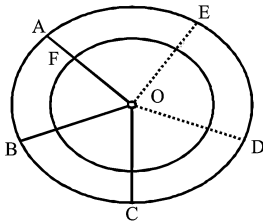
वही रस्सी, जब एक h भुजा के घन के चारों ओर बांधी जाती है, बिन्दु C से प्रारंभ होती है तथा बिन्दु D पर अंत, वह केवल एक चक्कर लेती है। (जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है) रस्सी की लम्बाई है (सेमी. में)



- (a)  $\sqrt{2} n$
- (b)  $\sqrt{17} n$
- (c) n
- (d)  $\sqrt{13} n$

114. The figure is not drawn to scale. It is made up of 2 concentric circles. O is the centre of the circles. OA is 7cm & OF is 5cm. OA, OB, OC, OD & OE cut the circles into 5 identical parts. Find the area of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

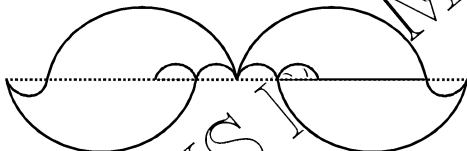
आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। इसमें 2 सकेन्द्र वृत्त बने हैं। वृत्तों का केंद्र O है। OA की लम्बाई 7 सेमी. है तथा OF, 5 सेमी. है। OA, OB, OC, OD तथा OE वृत्त को 5 समान भागों में बांटती हैं। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 30.144 (b) 30.128  
(c) 30.124 (d) 30.024

115. The figure is not drawn to scale. It has 4 big semicircles with diameter 100 cm each & 5 small semicircles with diameter 48 cm. What is the area of the shaded figure?

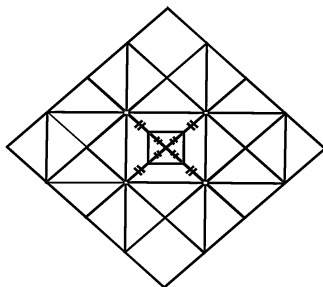
आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। इसमें 4 बड़े अर्धवृत्त हैं, प्रत्येक का व्यास 100 सेमी. है तथा 5 छोटे अर्धवृत्त हैं, प्रत्येक का व्यास 48 सेमी. है। छायांकित आकृति का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $2560\pi$  (b)  $3560\pi$   
(c)  $2840\pi$  (d)  $2660\pi$

116. The figure is made of 16 square tiles, what fraction of figure is unshaded? Give your answer in the simplest form.

आकृति में 16 वर्गाकार टाइल हैं, आकृति का कितना भाग बिना छायांकित के है। अपना उत्तर साधारण संख्या में दीजिए?

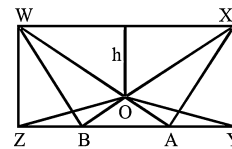


- (a)  $\frac{5}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{11}{16}$

- (c)  $\frac{13}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{16}$

117. In the figure, WXYZ is a rectangle.  $h = 20$  cm,  $WX = 30$  cm,  $XY = 24$  cm. Find the area of the shaded parts.

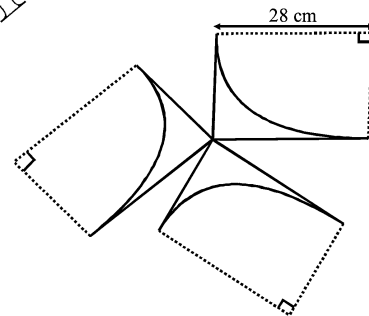
आकृति में, WXYZ एक आयत है।  $h = 20$  सेमी.  $WX = 30$  सेमी.,  $XY = 24$  सेमी.। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 110 (b) 120  
(c) 80 (d) 90

118. The figure shown is formed by cutting out three identical quadrants from three identical squares. Find the area of the figure. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

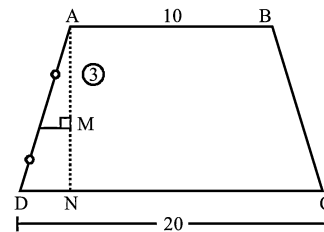
आकृति में, तीन समान चतुर्थांश, तीन समान वर्गों से काटकर बनाये जाते हैं। आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 504 (b) 604  
(c) 502 (d) 514

119. In trapezium ABCD, M is mid-point,  $AN \perp DC$ ,  $AM = 6$ , area of shaded part = ? ( $GD = BC$ )

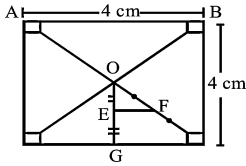
समलम्ब चतुर्भुज ABCD में, M मध्य-बिन्दु है।  $AN \perp DC$ ,  $AM = 6$ , छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल है- ( $GD = BC$ )



- (a) 21.5 (b) 22.5  
(c) 23.5 (d) 24.5

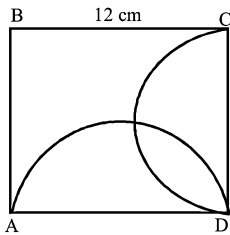
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120. ABCD is a square, O is centre of square DE = EG. F mid-point of OC, then shaded area = ?  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है, O वर्ग का केंद्र है, OE = EG, F, OC का मध्य बिन्दु है, छायांकित क्षेत्रफल है-



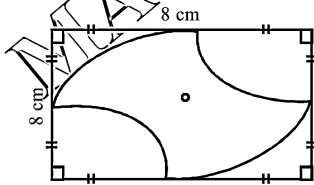
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b) 1  
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

121. ABCD is a square of side 12cm, two semicircles are drawn as shown then shaded area = ?  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 12 सेमी. है, दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं, छायांकित क्षेत्रफल है।



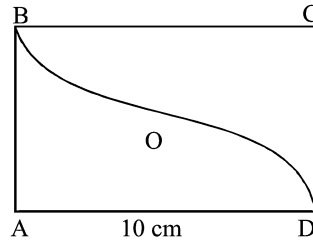
- (a) 72 (b) 108  
 (c) 76 (d) 84

122. Given below is a square of side 8 cm, two quadrant at corners & two other inverted quadrants at other two corner. Find shaded area:-  
 नीचे एक वर्ग दिया है, जिसकी भुजा 8 सेमी. है, दो चतुर्थांश दो कोनों से तथा दूसरे दो कोनों में दो चतुर्थांश बने हैं। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



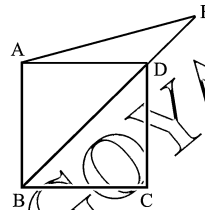
- (a) 16 (b) 48  
 (c) 32 (d) 20

123. ABCD is a square of side 10 cm quadrants with arc OB & OD are drawn O centre of square shaded area?  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 10 सेमी. है, OB तथा OD चाप से चतुर्थांश बनाये जाते हैं। O वर्ग का केंद्र है। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल है-



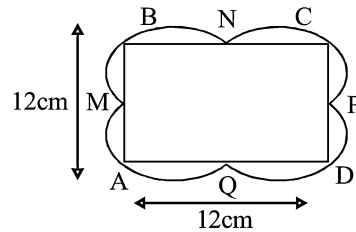
- (a) 40 (b) 45  
 (c) 35 (d) 50

124. Area of rectangle is 24 sq. unit BD = DE find the area of shaded required?  
 आयत का क्षेत्रफल 24 वर्ग इकाई है। BD = DE छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



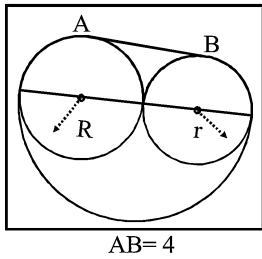
- (a) 12 (b) 18  
 (c) 20 (d) 16

125. ABCD is a square of side 12 cm, 8 identical semicircular arc are drawn. Find shaded area.  
 ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 12 सेमी. है, 8 समान अर्धवृत्त बनाये गए हैं। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $144\pi$  (b)  $36\pi$   
 (c)  $108\pi$  (d)  $100\pi$

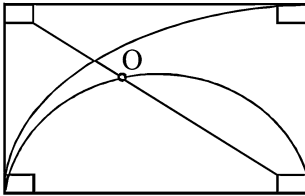
126. Two circle of radius R & r are drawn as shown. AB is a common tangent equals to 4. Then shaded area:-  
 R तथा r त्रिज्या वाले दो वृत्त बनाये गए हैं, AB उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखा है, जिसकी लम्बाई 4 है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल है-



- (a)  $4\pi$  (b)  $8\pi$   
(c)  $6\pi$  (d)  $12\pi$

127. ABCD is a square of side a, O is centre then shaded area equals to if a semicircle & quadrant inscribed as shown:-

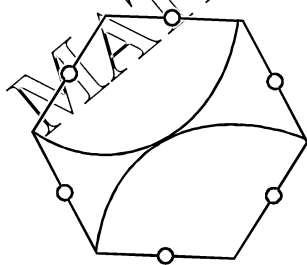
ABCD, a भुजा का एक वर्ग है, O वृत्त का केंद्र है, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल कितना है। यदि एक अर्धवृत्त तथा चतुर्थांश बनाए गए हैं।



- (a)  $\frac{3a^2}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{a^2}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{a^2}{4}$

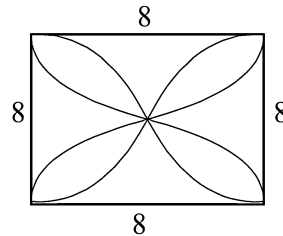
128. Given below is a regular hexagon of side 'x' two sectors with radius x are drawn at corner as shown then shaded area equals to?

नीचे एक नियमित षटभुज दिया गया है, जिसकी भुजा x है, x त्रिज्या के दो खण्ड बनाये गए हैं, कोनों में, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल है-



- (a)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-4\pi}{6}\right)x^2$  (b)  $\left(\frac{9\pi-4\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)x^2$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-4\pi}{3}\right)x^2$  (d)  $\left(\frac{9\pi-4\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)x^2$

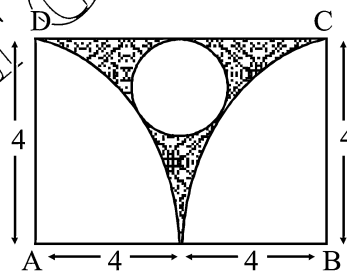
129. Four semicircle are drawn in a square of side 8 cm. Then shaded area will be:-  
8 सेमी. भुजा वाले वर्ग में चार अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $8\pi - 16$  (b)  $32\pi - 64$   
(c)  $28\pi - 64$  (d)  $36\pi - 64$

130. ABCD is a rectangle with AB = 8, two quadrants are drawn as shown, a circle touching rectangle & two quadrant is drawn then shaded area will be:-

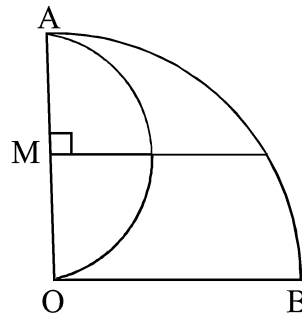
ABCD एक आयत है, जिसमें AB = 8, दो चतुर्थांश बनाए गए हैं, जैसा-दिखाया-गया है, एक वृत्त आयत को स्पर्श करता है, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $48 - 9\pi$  (b)  $32 - 9\pi$   
(c)  $45 - 9\pi$  (d)  $50 - 9\pi$

131. Find area of shaded region if a semicircle is drawn inside quadrant with M as centre.

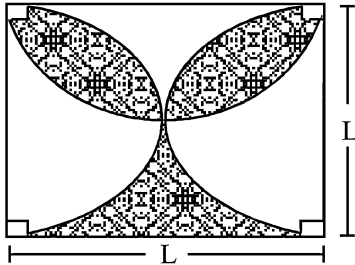
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि एक अर्धवृत्त एक चतुर्थांश के अंदर बनाया जाता है, जिसका केंद्र r है।



- (a)  $8\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $7\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

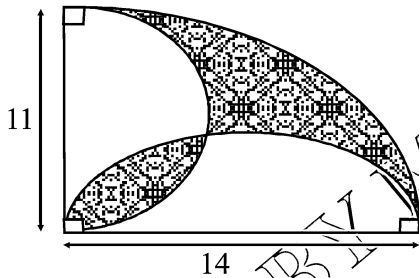
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132. Given below is a square 3 semicircles are drawn as shown. Find shaded area:-  
नीचे एक वर्ग तथा 3 अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\pi L^2}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi L^2}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi L^2}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi L^2}{2}$

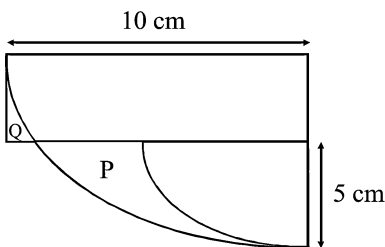
133. Find area of shaded region if in quadrant of radius 14 two semicircles are drawn as shown:-  
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि चतुर्थांश के अंदर दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं, चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या 14 है।



- (a) 49 (b) 63  
(c) 72 (d) 56

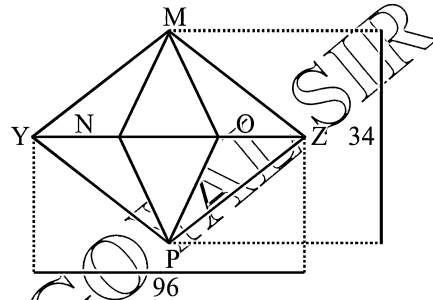
134. The figure shows 2 quarter circles & a rectangle. The radius of the big quarter circle is 10 cm. The radius of the small quarter circle is 5 cm. Find the difference in area between the two shaded parts P & Q.

आकृति में, दो चतुर्थ वृत्त तथा एक आयत दिए हैं। बड़े चतुर्थ वृत्त की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. है, छोटे चतुर्थ वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है। दो छायांकित भाग P तथा Q के क्षेत्रफलों में अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए?

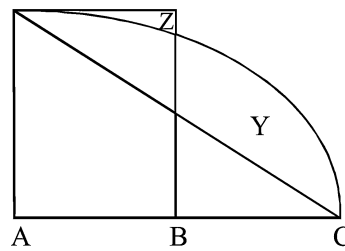


- (a)  $\frac{125\pi - 100}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{75\pi - 100}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{75\pi - 200}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{75\pi - 100}{4}$

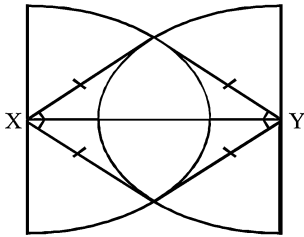
135. MNO & NOP are two identical equilateral triangles. MN = NY & PO = OZ. Given that MP = 34 cm & YZ = 96 cm, find the total unshaded areas.  
MNO तथा NOP दो समान समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं। MN = NY तथा PO = OZ दिया है, MP = 34 सेमी. तथा YZ = 96 सेमी. बिना छायांकित कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1188 (b) 1208  
(c) 1288 (d) 1088
136. The figure consists of a rectangle, a quadrant & an isosceles triangle. Given that the radius of the quadrant is 10 cm & B is the midpoint of line AC, find the difference between the shaded areas Y & Z.  
आकृति में एक आयत, एक चतुर्थांश तथा एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज दिया है। चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. है तथा B रेखा AC का मध्यबिन्दु है। Y तथा Z के छायांकित क्षेत्रफलों में अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।



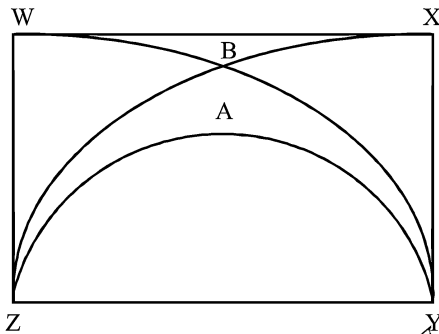
- (a)  $25\pi - 12.5$  (b)  $25\pi - 37.5$   
(c)  $37.5\pi - 25$  (d)  $50\pi - 37.5$
137. The figure shows two identical semi-circles. XY is a straight line. X & Y are the centres of the semi-circles. Given that the radius of the semi-circle is 10 cm, find the area of the shaded regions.  
आकृति में दो समान अर्धवृत्त दिए हैं। XY एक सीधी रेखा है। X तथा Y अर्धवृत्तों के केंद्र हैं। अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. है, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 107 (b) 104  
(c) 109 (d) 94

138. In the figure, WXYZ is a square of side 28 cm with a semi-circle & 2 quadrants drawn in it. Find the difference in area of the shaded regions A & B.

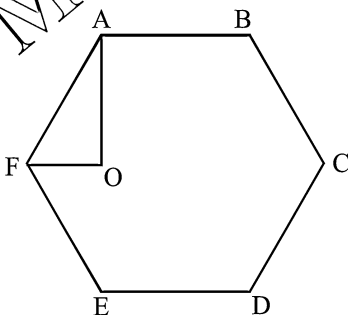
आकृति में, WXYZ एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 28 सेमी. है, इसमें एक अर्धवृत्त तथा 2 चतुर्थांश बनाए गए हैं। भाग A तथा B के छायांकित क्षेत्रफल में अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 170 (b) 165  
(c) 140 (d) 180

139. In the figure below ABCDEF is a regular hexagon. The  $\angle AOF = 90^\circ$  & FO is parallel to ED. What is the ratio of the area of the triangle AOF to that of the hexagon ABCDEF?

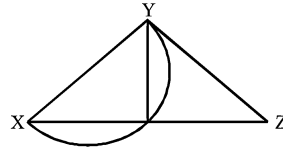
नीचे दी गई आकृति में, एक नियमित षटभुज बना है।  $\angle AOF = 90^\circ$  तथा FO, ED के समांतर है। त्रिभुज AOF तथा षटभुज ABCDEF के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 1/12 (b) 1/8  
(c) 1/24 (d) 1/18

140. The figure is made up of a right angled isosceles triangle XYZ & a semicircle.  $XY = YZ$  & the diameter of the semicircle is 28 cm. Find the area of the shaded part of the figure.

आकृति में, एक समकोण समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज XYZ तथा एक अर्धवृत्त बने हैं।  $XY = YZ$  तथा अर्धवृत्त का व्यास 28 सेमी. है। आकृति के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 196 (b) 216  
(c) 256 (d) 146

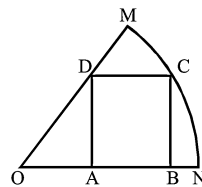
141. The area of a parallelogram PQRS is B sq. cm. The distance between PQ & SR is ' $a_1$ ' cm & the distance between QR & PS is ' $a_2$ ' cm. Find the perimeter of the parallelogram PQRS.

एक समांतर चतुर्भुज PQRS का क्षेत्रफल B वर्ग सेमी. है। PQ तथा SR के बीच की दूरी  $a_1$  है, तथा QR और PS के बीच की दूरी  $a_2$  सेमी. है। समांतर चतुर्भुज PQRS का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{2B(a_1 a_2)}{a_1 + a_2}$  (b)  $\frac{2B(a_1 + a_2)}{a_1 a_2}$   
(c)  $\frac{B(a_1 a_2)}{a_1 + a_2}$  (d)  $\frac{B(a_1 + a_2)}{a_1 a_2}$

142. In the figure given below, OMN is an octant of a circle having centre at O. ABCD is a rectangle with  $AD = 6$  cm &  $AB = 2$  cm. Find the area of the octant of the circle.

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, OMN एक वृत्त का चाप है, जिसका केंद्र O है। ABCD एक आयत है, जिसमें  $AD = 6$  सेमी. है तथा  $AB = 2$  सेमी. वृत्त के चाप का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



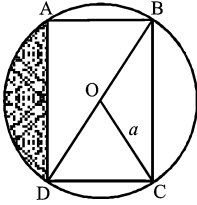
- (a)  $8\pi\text{cm}^3$  (b)  $8.5\pi\text{cm}^3$   
(c)  $12\pi\text{cm}^3$  (d)  $12.5\pi\text{cm}^3$

143. In the following figure, ABCD is rectangle & the measure

$\angle ODC$  is  $60^\circ$ . If the radius of the circle circumscribing the rectangle ABCD is ' $a$ ' units, then find the area of the shaded region.

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निम्न में आकृति में, ABCD एक आयत है तथा  $\angle ODC = 60^\circ$ , यदि आयत में बने वृत्त की त्रिज्या  $a$  इकाई है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{a^2}{2}(2\sqrt{3} - \pi)$  sq.units
- (b)  $\frac{a^2}{2}(\pi - \sqrt{3})$  sq.units
- (c)  $\frac{a^2}{2}(2\pi - \sqrt{3})$  sq.units
- (d)  $a^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$  sq.units

144. A regular prism of length 15 cm is cut into two equal halves along its length. So that the cutting plane passes through two opposite vertices of the hexagonal base. Find the surface area of one of the resultant solids if one side of the hexagon measures 6 cm.

एक नियमित प्रिज्म, जिसकी लम्बाई 15 सेमी. है, तो बराबर भागों में लम्बाई के अनुदिश काटा जाता है, काटने वाला प्लेन षट्भुजीय आधार के दो विपरीत शीर्षों से पास होता है। बने दोस में से एक का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि षट्भुज की एक भुजा 6 सेमी. है।

- (a) 580 sq.cm
- (b) 543 sq.cm
- (c) 486 sq.cm
- (d) 593 sq.cm

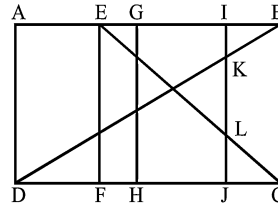
145. A cone has a height  $h$  & base radius  $r$ . The volume of the cone is bisected by a plane parallel to the base which is at a distance of  $k$  from the base. Find the value of  $k$ .

एक शंकु की ऊँचाई  $h$  तथा आधार त्रिज्या  $r$  है। शंकु का आयतन दो बराबर भागों में काटा जाता है एक प्लेन के द्वारा, आधार के समांतर, जो आधार से  $k$  दूरी पर है।  $k$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}h$
- (b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}h$
- (c)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}h$
- (d)  $\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)h$

146. In the given figure, ABCD is a rectangle which is divided into four equal rectangles by EF, GH, & IJ. If BC = 3 cm & AB = 8 cm then KL = ?

दी हुई आकृति में, ABCD एक आयत है, जो चार बराबर आयतों में विभाजित किया गया है, EF, GH तथा IJ के द्वारा। यदि BC = 3 सेमी. तथा AB = 8 सेमी., तो  $k = ?$

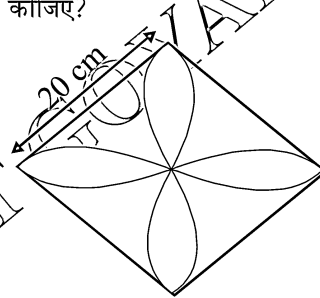


- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 1.25 cm
- (c) 1.5 cm
- (d) 2 cm

147. Given below is a square of side 20 cm, 4 semicircle are drawn on each side. Find the perimeter of the shaded region.

(Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

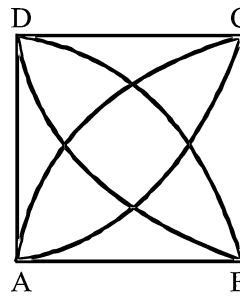
नीचे एक 20 सेमी. भुजा का वर्ग दिया है, प्रत्येक भुजा पर 4 अर्धवृत्त बनाये गए हैं। छायांकित भाग का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 124.2
- (b) 125.6
- (c) 127.8
- (d) 120

148. ABCD is a square, four quadrant are drawn at each corner. If side of square is  $x$  then shaded area will be:-

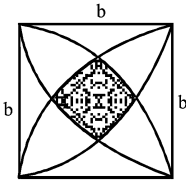
ABCD एक वर्ग है, चार चतुर्थांश, वर्ग के प्रत्येक कोने में बनाये गए हैं। यदि वर्ग की भुजा  $x$  है, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $x^2\left[\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1\right]$
- (b)  $4x^2\left[\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1\right]$
- (c)  $4x^2\left[\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1\right]$
- (d)  $4x^2\left[\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - 1\right]$

149. Four quadrants are drawn one at each corner of square, then shaded area will be, if side of square is b cm.

एक वर्ग के प्रत्येक कोने में चार चतुर्थांश बनाये गये हैं, तो छायांकित क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा? यदि वर्ग की भुजा b सेमी. है?



- (a)  $b^2 \left[ 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$  (b)  $b^2 \left[ 1 - \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$   
 (c)  $4b^2 \left[ 1 - \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$  (d)  $b^2 \left[ 1 + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$

150. A triangles  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  angles has the smallest side equal to 10 cm. This triangle is first rotated about the smallest side & then about the second largest side. If the volumes of the cones generated a & b respectively, then:-

एक त्रिभुज, जिसके कोण  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  है, की सबसे छोटी भुजा 10 सेमी. है। यह त्रिभुज पहले छोटी भुजा के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है और फिर बड़ी भुजा के अनुदिश। यदि बने शंकु के आयतन क्रमशः a तथा b हैं, तो -

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

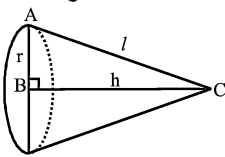
151. 748 cc of metal is used to make a metallic cylindrical pipe of length 14 cm & external radius 9 cm. Find its thickness.

748 घन सेमी. धातु से एक सिलिंडर आकार का पाइप बनाया जाता है, जिसकी लम्बाई 14 सेमी. है तथा बाह्य त्रिज्या 9 सेमी. है, इसकी मोटाई ज्ञात कीजिए ?

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

152. A right-angled triangle ABC, where  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ , is rotated about BC. If BC = 16 cm and AC = 20 cm, find the volume of the right circular cone traced out by triangle. (approx.)

एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  को BC के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है। यदि  $BC = 16$  सेमी. तथा  $AC = 20$  सेमी. इस त्रिभुज के द्वारा बनाये गए शंकु का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $2413 \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $2311 \text{ cm}^3$   
 (c)  $1254 \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $1725 \text{ cm}^3$

153. A cylindrical can whose base is horizontal & of internal radius 3.5 cm contains sufficient water so that when a solid sphere is placed in the can, water just covers the sphere. Given that the sphere just fits in the can, find the depth of water in the can before the sphere was put into it.

एक सिलिंडर आकार केन, जिसका आधार क्षैतिज है तथा अंतः त्रिज्या 3.5 सेमी. है, पानी की पर्याप्त मात्रा से भरा है। अतः जब इसमें एक गोला रखा जाता है, तो पानी गोले के ऊपर आ जाता है। दिया है कि गोला पूरी तरह से केन में आ जाता है, केन में गोला रखने से पहले पानी की गहराई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 2.3 cm (b) 5.1 cm  
 (c) 1.5 cm (d) 3.2 cm

154. Water flows at a rate of 10 meters per minute from a cylindrical pipe 5 mm in diameter. The time taken to fill up a conical vessel, whose diameter at the base is 40 cm & depth 24 cm., is:-

एक 5 मिली. मी. व्यास के सिलिंडर आकार पाइप से पानी 10 मी. प्रति मिनट की दर से बहता है। एक शंकु आकार के बर्तन को भरने में कितना समय लगेगा, जिसकी आधार त्रिज्या 40 सेमी. तथा गहराई 24 सेमी. है।

- (a) 55 minutes  
 (b) 52 minutes 1 sec.  
 (c) 51 minutes 12 sec.  
 (d) 48 minutes 15 sec.

155. A circular metallic sheet is divided into two parts in such a way that each part can be folded into a cone. If the ratio of their curved surface areas is 1 : 2, the ratio of their volumes is :-

एक वृत्तीय धातु शीट को दो भागों में इस तरह बांटा जाता है कि प्रत्येक भाग एक शंकु के आकार में मोड़ा जा सके। यदि उनके पार्श्व सतह क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात 1 : 2 है, तो उनके आयतनों का अनुपात है।

- (a) 1 : 8 (b)  $1 : \sqrt{16}$   
 (c)  $1 : \sqrt{10}$  (d) 2 : 3

156. A solid metallic block of volume one cubic metre is melted & recast into the form of a rectangular bar of length 9 meters having a square base. If the weight of the block is 90kg & biggest cube is cut off from the bar, then the weight of the cube is:

एक घन मी. आयतन के ठोस धातु ब्लॉक को पिघलाकर एक आयताकार बार बनाया जाता है, जिसकी लम्बाई 9 मी. है तथा आधार वर्गाकार है यदि ब्लॉक का वजन 90 किलो ग्राम है तथा बार से बड़ा घन काटा जाता है, तो घन का वजन है-

- (a)  $6\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg}$  (b)  $5\frac{2}{3} \text{ kg}$   
 (c)  $4\frac{2}{3} \text{ kg}$  (d)  $3\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg}$



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157. The rain water from a roof  $22\text{m} \times 20\text{m}$  drains into a cylindrical vessel having diameter of base  $2\text{m}$  & height  $3.5\text{m}$ . If the vessel is just full, find the rainfall in cm.

एक छत से, जिसका परिमाण  $22\text{ मी.} \times 20\text{ मी.}$  है, बारिश का पानी एक सिलेंडर आकार बर्तन में भरा जाता है, जिसके आधार का व्यास  $2\text{ मी.}$  है तथा ऊंचाई  $3.5\text{ मी.}$  है। यदि बर्तन पूरा भरा जाता है, तो बारिश की बूंद का आकार ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $2.5\text{ cm}$  (b)  $2.4\text{ cm}$   
(c)  $2\text{ cm}$  (d)  $2.6\text{ cm}$

158. A cone of maximum size is carved out from a cube of edge  $14\text{ cm}$ . Find the surface area of the remaining solid left out after the cone carved out.

एक अधिकतम आकार का शंकु एक,  $14\text{ सेमी.}$  भुजा वाले घन से काटा जाता है। शंकु काटने के बाद शेष ठोस का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $1022 + 154\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $1020 + 154\sqrt{5}$   
(c)  $1045 + 145\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $1020 + 145\sqrt{5}$

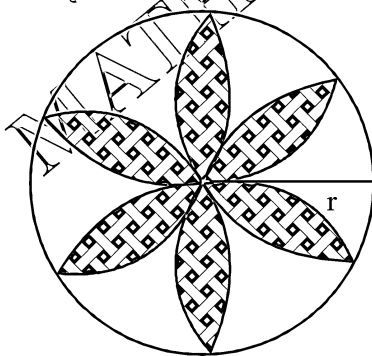
159. A sector of a circle of radius  $6\text{ cm}$ , has an angle of  $120^\circ$ . It is rolled up so that the two bounding radii are joined together to form a cone. Find T.S.A of the cone.

एक वृत्त के खण्ड की त्रिज्या  $6\text{ सेमी.}$  है तथा कोण  $120^\circ$  है। इसको मोड़कर दो त्रिज्याओं को जोड़कर एक शंकु बनाया जाता है। संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए शंकु का।

- (a)  $12\pi\text{cm}^2$  (b)  $16\pi\text{cm}^2$   
(c)  $15\pi\text{cm}^2$  (d)  $14\pi\text{cm}^2$

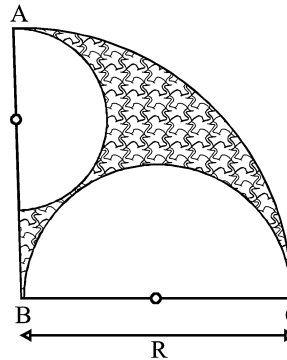
160. Given below is a circle of radius 'r' six semicircles are intersect each other at centre of circle. Find shaded area = ?

नीचे  $r$  त्रिज्या का एक वृत्त दिया गया है, वृत्त के केंद्र से छः अर्धवृत्त काटे गए हैं। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $r^2[2\pi - 3]$  (b)  $2r^2[2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}]$   
(c)  $r^2[2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}]$  (d)  $r^2[2\pi - \sqrt{3}]$

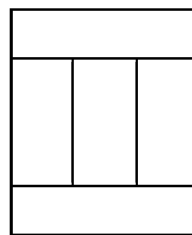
161. Given below is a quadrant of radius  $R$ , two semicircle are drawn as shown then find area of shaded area:- नीचे  $R$  त्रिज्या का एक चतुर्थांश दिया गया है, दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{5\pi R^2}{18}$  (b)  $\frac{5\pi R^2}{72}$   
(c)  $\frac{3\pi R^2}{70}$  (d)  $\frac{5R^2}{72}$

162. The figure is made up of 5 identical rectangles with a perimeter of  $336\text{ cm}$ . Find the area of each rectangle.

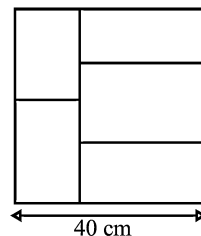
आकृति में 5 समान आयत दिए हैं, जिनका परिमाण  $336\text{ सेमी.}$  है। प्रत्येक आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $1123$  (b)  $1223$   
(c)  $1423$  (d)  $1323$

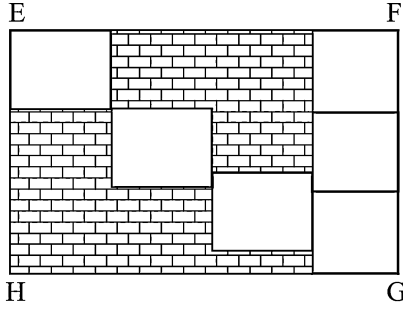
163. A rectangular paper can be divided into 5 identical small rectangles as shown. Given that the breadth of the paper is  $40\text{ cm}$ , find the area.

एक आयताकार कागज को 5 समान आयतों में विभाजित किया जाता है। दिया है, कागज की चौड़ाई  $40\text{ सेमी.}$  है, क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

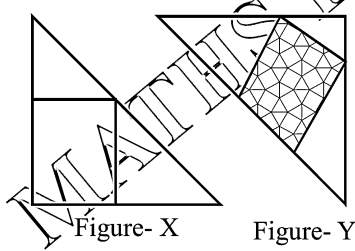


- (a)  $1720$  (b)  $1860$   
(c)  $1920$  (d)  $2320$

164. In the figure, 6 identical squares lie within the rectangle EFGH. Each square measures 3 cm by 3 cm. What is the perimeter of rectangle EFGH?  
आकृति में 6 समान वर्ग का एक आयत EFGH में स्थित हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ग की भुजा 3 सेमी. है। आयत EFGH का परिमाण क्या है?



- (a) 63 (b) 42  
(c) 48 (d) 52
165. The figure X & Y, are two identical isosceles triangles. Both figures contain a square of a different size. Given that the area of the square in figure Y is  $360 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of the square in figure X.  
आकृति X और Y दो समान समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज (हैं)। दोनों आकृतियों में अलग-अलग आकार को एक वर्ग बना है। दिया है, आकृति Y में वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल  $360 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है, आकृति X में वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 280 (b) 340  
(c) 320 (d) 260
166. Area of the triangle whose sides are 13 cm, 9 cm & 6 cm is:-  
एक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा, जिसकी भुजाएं 13 सेमी., 9 सेमी. तथा 6 सेमी. हैं।
- (a)  $23.6 \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $26.3 \text{ m}^2$   
(c)  $36.34 \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $23.66 \text{ m}^2$

167. The sides of a triangular plot are in the ratio of 3 : 5 : 7 & its perimeter is 300m. Its area is:-  
एक त्रिभुजाकार मैदान की भुजाएं 3 : 5 : 7 के अनुपात में हैं तथा इसका परिमाण 300 मी. है। इसका क्षेत्रफल है-
- (a)  $1500\sqrt{2} \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $1500\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$   
(c)  $1425\sqrt{2} \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $1500 \text{ m}^2$

168. The length of two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are 5 cm & 3.5 cm. One of its diagonals is 6.5 cm long. Area of the parallelogram is:-  
एक समांतर चतुर्भुज की भुजाएं 5 सेमी. तथा 3.5 सेमी. है। इसका एक विकर्ण 6.5 सेमी. है। समांतर चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $13\sqrt{10} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $23\sqrt{5} \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $10\sqrt{5} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $10\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

169. The base of a right-angled triangle is 8 cm & hypotenuse is 10 cm. Its area will be:-  
एक समकोण त्रिभुज का आधार 8 सेमी. है तथा कर्ण 10 सेमी. है। इसका क्षेत्रफल होगा-

- (a)  $24 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $40 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $48 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $80 \text{ cm}^2$

170. A regular hexagon has a side 6 cm. its area is :-  
एक षटभुज की भुजा 6 सेमी. है। इसका क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $10\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $11\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $54\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

171. Area of a quadrilateral whose sides & one diagonal are given, can be calculated by dividing the quadrilateral into..... triangles & using the..... formula.

एक चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल, जिसकी भुजाएं तथा विकर्ण दिए हैं, निकाला जा सकता है, चतुर्भुज को.....में बांटकर तथा.....सिद्धांत का प्रयोग करके-

- (a) two, semi-area (b) three, Heron's  
(c) four, Heron's (d) two, Heron's

172. PQRS is a parallelogram. A & B are two points on QR such that the area of the parallelogram PQRS is 10 times the area of, triangle PAB. If AB = 3 cm, then PS is equal to :-

PQRS एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है। A तथा B, QR पर स्थित दो बिन्दु हैं तथा समांतर चतुर्भुज PQRS का क्षेत्रफल त्रिभुज PAB के क्षेत्रफल का 10 गुना है। यदि AB = 3 सेमी. है, तो PS का मान है-

- (a) 15 cm (b) 30 cm  
(c) 25 cm (d) 20 cm

173. Area of an equilateral triangle, of each side 2a units is:-

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एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है, जिसकी प्रत्येक भुजा  $2a$  इकाई है।

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$  sq.units (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$  sq.units  
(c)  $\sqrt{3}a^2$  sq.units (d)  $2\sqrt{3}a^2$  sq.units

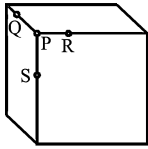
174. The percentage increase in the area of triangle, if its each side is quadrupled is equal to:-

यदि एक त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा  $3/4$  हो जाये, तो इसके क्षेत्रफल में कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगी?

- (a) 1500% (b) 1200%  
(c) 900% (d) 800%

175. P is vertex of cuboid & Q, R & S are three points on the adjacent edges passing through P as shown. PQ = PR = 2 cm & PS = 1 cm. Then the area of  $\Delta$  QRS (in  $cm^2$ ) is:-

P एक घनाभ का शीर्ष है तथा Q, R और S तीन बिन्दु इसकी भुजाओं पर स्थित है, जो बिन्दु P से होकर जाती हैं। PQ = PR = 2 सेमी. तथा PS = 1 सेमी., तो त्रिभुज QRS का क्षेत्रफल है- (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> में-



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{2}$

176. If every side of a triangle is doubled, then increase in the area of the triangle is:-

यदि एक त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा दोगुनी कर दी जाये, तो त्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल वृद्धि होगी-

- (a)  $100\sqrt{2}\%$  (b) 200%  
(c) 300% (d) 400%

177. A square & an equilateral triangle have equal perimeters. If the diagonal of the square is  $12\sqrt{2}$  cm, then area of the triangle is:-

एक वर्ग तथा एक समबाहु त्रिभुज के परिमाप बराबर हैं। यदि वर्ग का विकर्ण  $12\sqrt{2}$  सेमी. है, तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $24\sqrt{2} cm^2$  (b)  $24\sqrt{3} cm^2$   
(c)  $48\sqrt{3} cm^2$  (d)  $64\sqrt{3} cm^2$

178. The lengths of the sides of a triangle are 5 cm, 12 cm & 13 cm. The length of perpendicular from the opposite vertex to the side whose length is 13 cm, is

$\frac{m}{13}$ . Find the value of  $m \div 10$ .

एक त्रिभुज की भुजाओं लम्बाई 5 सेमी., 12 सेमी. तथा 13 सेमी. हैं। 13 सेमी. वाली भुजा के विपरीत शीर्ष से डाले गए

लम्ब की लम्बाई  $\frac{m}{13}$  है।  $m \div 10$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए

- (a) 6 (b) 60  
(c) 5 (d) 13

179. In a family with two sons, a father has a field in the form of a right angled triangle with sides including right angle are 18 m & 40 m. He wants to give independent charge to his sons, so he divided the field in the ratio 2 : 1 : 1, the bigger part he kept for himself & divided remaining equally among the sons, find the total area distributed to the sons.

एक परिवार में दो बेटे हैं, और पिता के पास एक समकोण त्रिभुजाकार में एक खेत है तथा त्रिभुज में समकोण बनाने वाली भुजायें 18 मी. तथा 40 मी. हैं। वह अपने बेटों को स्वतंत्र चार्ज देना चाहता है। इसलिए वह इस खेत को 2 : 1 के अनुपात में बांटता है। बड़ा भाग वह स्वयं रखता है तथा शेष को वह दोनों बेटों को बराबर बांट देता है, दोनों बेटों को दिसा गया कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 360  $m^2$  (b) 90  $m^2$   
(c) 180  $m^2$  (d) 200  $m^2$

180. A rhombus shaped field has green grass for 36 cows to graze. If each side of the field is 30 m & longer diagonal is 48 m, then how much area of grass each cow will get, if 216  $m^2$  of area is not to be grazed.

एक समचतुर्भुज आकार के मैदान में हरी घास 36 गायों के चरने के लिए है। यदि मैदान की प्रत्येक भुजा 30 मी. है तथा बड़ा विकर्ण 48 मी. है, तो प्रत्येक गाय को घास का कितना क्षेत्र मिलेगा, यदि 216 (मी.)<sup>2</sup> क्षेत्र नहीं चरा गया है?

- (a) 6  $m^2$  (b) 12  $m^2$   
(c) 18  $m^2$  (d) 29  $m^2$

181. The sides of an equilateral triangle are  $(2a - b + 5)$ ,  $(a + b)$  &  $(2b - a + 2)$ . What is the area of the triangle?

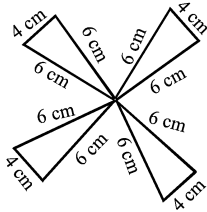
एक समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजायें  $(2a - b + 5)$ ,  $(a + b)$  तथा  $(2b - a + 2)$  है, त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times a^2$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times b^2$

- (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 49$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 81$

182. White & grey coloured triangular plastic sheets are used to make a toy as shown in figure. Find the difference in areas of shaded & unshaded coloured sheets used for making the toy.

सफेद तथा मटियाले रंग की त्रिभुजाकार शीट से खिलौने बनाये जाते हैं, जैसे आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। खिलौनों को बनाने के लिए प्रयोग की गई शीट के छायांकित तथा बिना छायांकित क्षेत्रफल में अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $1 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $0 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $16\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$

183. A triangle & a parallelogram have the same base & the same area. If the sides of the triangle are 15 cm, 14 cm & 13 cm & the parallelogram stands on the side of 15 cm, find the height of the parallelogram.

एक त्रिभुज तथा एक समांतर चतुर्भुज का समान आधार तथा समान क्षेत्रफल है। यदि त्रिभुज की भुजायें 15 सेमी., 14 सेमी. तथा 13 सेमी. हैं। तथा 15 सेमी. वाली भुजा पर समांतर चतुर्भुज स्थित है। समांतर चतुर्भुज की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 4.2 cm (b) 5.6 cm  
 (c) 8.4 cm (d) 2.1 cm

184. A triangle has perimeter 32 cm, one side 11 cm & difference of other two sides is 5 cm. Determine its area:-

एक त्रिभुज का परिमाण 32 सेमी. है, एक भुजा 11 सेमी. है तथा दूसरी दो भुजाओं में अंतर 5 सेमी. है। क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $4\sqrt{30} \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $8\sqrt{30} \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $6\sqrt{30} \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $5\sqrt{30} \text{ cm}^2$

185. A rhombus has perimeter 100 m & one of its diagonal is 40 m. Find the area of the rhombus.

एक समचतुर्भुज का परिमाण 100 मी. है तथा इसका एक विकर्ण 40 मी. है। समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $600 \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $500 \text{ m}^2$   
 (c)  $400 \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $300 \text{ m}^2$

186. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate option.

According to Heron's formula if 's' is the P of a triangle & a, b, c are the three sides of the triangle respectively, then the area of the triangle is Q.

रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

हिरोन्स सिद्धांत के अनुसार यदि s एक त्रिभुज का P है, तथा a, b, c त्रिभुज की तीन भुजायें हैं। तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है Q.

(a) (P) - perimeter

(Q) -  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

(b) (P) - semi-perimeter

(Q) -  $\left[ \frac{1}{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \right]^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

(c) (P) - semi-perimeter

(Q) -  $[s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)]^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

(d) (P) - perimeter

(Q) -  $[s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)]^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

187. Fill in the blanks -

The semi-perimeter of an equilateral triangle ABC of side 'a' is P, the height of same

$\Delta ABC$  is Q & the area of that triangle is R.

रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC का सेमी. परिधी है। P, जिसकी भुजा a है, समान त्रिभुज ABC की ऊंचाई है

Q तथा इस त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है R.

(a) (P) -  $\frac{3}{2}a$  (Q) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$  (R) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

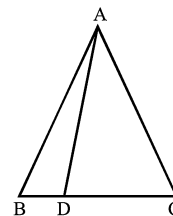
(b) (P) - 3a (Q) -  $\frac{3}{2}a$  (R) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$

(c) (P) -  $\frac{3}{2}a$  (Q) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$  (R) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

(d) (P) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$  (Q) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$  (R) -  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

188. In the figure given, D divides the side BC of  $\Delta ABC$  in the ratio 3 : 5. What is the area of  $\Delta ABD$ ?

दी हुई आकृति में, D,  $\Delta ABC$  की भुजा BC को 3.5 में बांटती है।  $\Delta ABD$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



(a)  $\frac{2}{5} \times \text{ar}(\Delta ABC)$  (b)  $\frac{3}{5} \times \text{ar}(\Delta ABC)$

(c)  $\frac{5}{8} \times \text{ar}(\Delta ABC)$  (d)  $\frac{3}{8} \times \text{ar}(\Delta ABC)$

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

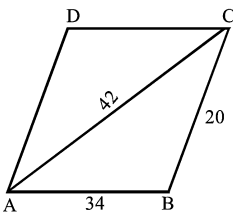
189. Find the cost of laying grass in a triangular field of sides 50 m, 65 m & 65 m at the rate of ₹ 7 per m<sup>2</sup>.  
cost of laying grass at the rate of ₹ 7 per m<sup>2</sup>.

एक त्रिभुजाकार मैदान में घास लगाने वाली लागत ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसकी भुजायें 50 मी., 65 मी. तथा 65 मी. हैं। रु. 7 प्रति मी.<sup>2</sup> की दर से।

- (a) 10,200 (b) 10,100  
(c) 10,500 (d) 10,000

190. The adjacent sides of a parallelogram ABCD are AB = 34 cm, BC = 20 cm & diagonal AC = 42 cm. Find the area of the parallelogram.

एक समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD की भुजायें, AB = 34 सेमी., BC = 20 सेमी. तथा विकर्ण AC = 42 सेमी. हैं। चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



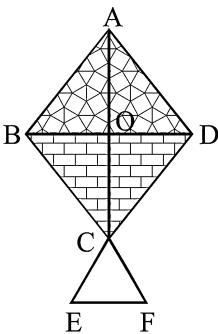
- (a) 670 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 672 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 595 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 550 cm<sup>2</sup>

191. A kite in the shape of a square with each diagonal 32 cm & having a tail in the shape of an isosceles triangle of base 8 cm & each side 6 cm is made of three different shades as shown in the figure. How much paper of each shade has been used in it?

[Given  $\sqrt{5} = 2.24$ ]

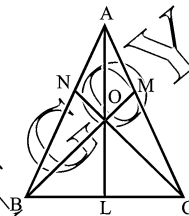
एक पतंग एक वर्ग के आकार की है जिसका प्रत्येक विकर्ण 32 सेमी. है तथा उसकी पूंछ एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज के आकार की है, जिसका आधार 8 सेमी. है तथा प्रत्येक भुजा 6 सेमी. है, तथा यह तीन अलग-अलग शेड से बनी है, जैसे चित्र में दर्शाया है। प्रत्येक शेड के लिए कितना कागज प्रयोग

किया जायेगा? [ $\sqrt{5} = 2.24$ ]



- (a) Area( $\Delta ABD$ ) = 256 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta BCD$ ) = 256 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta CEF$ ) = 17.92 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(b) Area( $\Delta ABD$ ) = 258 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta BCD$ ) = 258 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta CEF$ ) = 17.92 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) Area( $\Delta ABD$ ) = 256 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta BCD$ ) = 256 cm<sup>2</sup>, Area( $\Delta CEF$ ) = 18 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(d) None of these

192. A point O is taken inside an equilateral  $\Delta ABC$ . If OL, OM, ON, AC & ON. AB such that OL = 14 cm, OM = 10 cm & ON = 6 cm, find the area of  $\Delta ABC$ .  
एक समबाहु  $\Delta ABC$  के अंदर एक बिन्दु O स्थित है। यदि  $OL \perp BC$ ,  $OM \perp AC$  और  $ON \perp AB$  इस प्रकार हैं कि  $OL = 14$  cm,  $OM = 10$  cm और  $ON = 6$  cm,  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $300\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (b)  $200\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c)  $250\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> (d)  $100\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>

193. If Anish is moving along the boundary of a triangular field of sides 35m, 53m, & 66m and you are moving along the boundary of a circular field whose area is double the area of the triangular field, then the radius of the circular field is

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

यदि अनीश एक त्रिभुजाकार मैदान की भुजाओं के अनुदिश घूमता है, जिसकी भुजायें 35 मी., 53 मी. तथा 66 मी. हैं। तथा तुम एक वृत्तीय आकार के मैदान की परिधि के अनुदिश घूमते हो, जिसका क्षेत्रफल त्रिभुजाकार मैदान के क्षेत्रफल का दोगुना है। तो वृत्तीय मैदान की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $14\sqrt{3}$  m (b)  $3\sqrt{14}$  m  
(c)  $28\sqrt{3}$  m (d)  $7\sqrt{3}$  m

194. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 m. The area is:-

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज की परिमाप 60 मी. है। इसका क्षेत्रफल है-

- (a)  $10\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>2</sup> (b)  $15\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>2</sup>  
(c)  $20\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>2</sup> (d)  $100\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>2</sup>

195. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 32 cm. The ratio of the equal side to its base is 3 : 2. Find the area of the triangle.

एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का परिमाण 32 सेमी. हैं। समान भुजाओं तथा आधार का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\sqrt{32}$  cm (b) 32 cm  
(c)  $32\sqrt{4}$  cm (d)  $32\sqrt{2}$  cm

196. The area of an equilateral triangle with side  $2\sqrt{3}$  cm is:-

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है। जिसकी  $2\sqrt{3}$  भुजा सेमी. है?

- (a) 5.196 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 0.866 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 3.496 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 1.732 cm<sup>2</sup>

197. If the area of an equilateral triangle is  $16\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>, then the perimeter of the triangle is:-

यदि एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $16\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> है, तो त्रिभुज का परिमाण है-

- (a) 48 cm (b) 24 cm  
(c) 12 cm (d) 36 cm

198. The edges of a triangular board are 6 cm, 8 cm & 10 cm. The cost of painting it at the rate of 9 paise per cm<sup>2</sup> is:-

एक त्रिभुजाकार बोर्ड की भुजायें 6 सेमी., 8 सेमी. तथा 10 सेमी. हैं। रु. 9 प्रति (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> की दर से इस गेज का खर्च क्या है?

- (a) 2.00 (b) 2.16  
(c) 2.48 (d) 3.00

199. The area of a regular hexagon of side 'a' is the sum of the areas of the..... equilateral triangles with side a.

एक नियमित षट्भुज, जिसकी भुजा a है, का क्षेत्रफल..... समबाहु त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफल के योग के बराबर होता है, जिनकी भुजा a है।

- (a) five (b) six  
(c) four (d) none of these

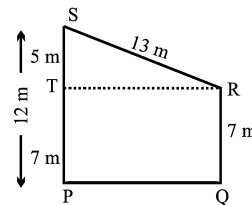
200. A rhombus shaped sheet with perimeter 40 cm & one diagonal 12 cm, is painted on both sides at the rate of 5 per cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the cost of painting.

एक समचतुर्भुज आकार की शीट, जिसका परिमाण 40 सेमी. है तथा एक विकर्ण 12 सेमी. है, को दोनों तरफ से रंगना है, रु. 5 प्रति (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> की दर से। रंगने का खर्च ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 950 (b) 940  
(c) 900 (d) 960

201. Find the area of the trapezium PQRS with height PQ given in figure.

समलम्बचतुर्भुज PQRS का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसकी ऊंचाई PQ दी है, चित्र में



- (a) 115 m<sup>2</sup> (b) 110 m<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 100 m<sup>2</sup> (d) 114 m<sup>2</sup>

202. A field is in the shape of a trapezium having parallel sides 90 m & 30 m. These sides meet the third side at right angles. The length of the fourth side is 100 m. If it costs 4 to plough 1 m<sup>2</sup> of the field, find the total cost of ploughing the field.

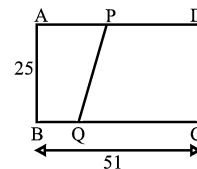
एक मैदान समलम्बचतुर्भुज के आकार में है, जिसकी समांतर भुजायें 90 मी. तथा 30 मी. हैं। ये भुजायें तीसरी भुजा से समकोण पर मिलती हैं। चौथी भुजा की लम्बाई 100 मी. है। यदि 1 (मी.)<sup>2</sup> को जोतने का खर्च 4 रु. है, तो मैदान को जोतने का कुल लागत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 19,300 (b) 19,200  
(c) 19,400 (d) 19,100

203. The dimensions of a rectangle ABCD are 51 cm × 25 cm. A trapezium with its parallel sides QC & PD in the ratio 9 : 8, is cut off from the rectangle as shown in figure. If the area of the trapezium PQCD is

$\frac{5}{6}$ th part of the area of the rectangle, find the lengths QC & PD.

एक आयत ABCD की भुजायें 51 cm × 25 cm हैं। एक समलम्बचतुर्भुज की समांतर भुजायें QC तथा PD, 9 : 8 के अनुपात में हैं तथा यह एक आयत से काटा गया है, जैसा चित्र में दिख रहा है। यदि PQCD का क्षेत्रफल आयत के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{5}{6}$ th भाग है। QC तथा PD की लम्बाइयां ज्ञात कीजिए?

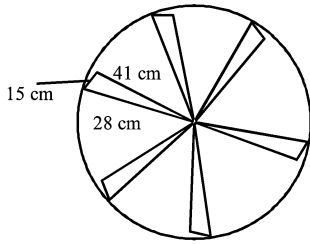


- (a) QC = 81 cm, PD = 72 cm  
(b) QC = 36 cm, PD = 32 cm  
(c) QC = 45 cm, PD = 40 cm  
(d) QC = 54 cm, PD = 48 cm

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204. Two identical circle with same inside design as shown in figure are to be made at the entrance. The identical triangular leaves are to be painted red & the remaining area green. Find the total area to be painted red.

दो समान वृत्तों के अंदर समान डिजाइन किया गया है, जैसा चित्र में दिख रहा है। समान त्रिभुजाकार पत्तियां लाल रंग से रंगी गई हैं। तथा शेष को हरे रंग से रंगा गया है। लाल रंग से रंगा गया कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1521 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (b) 1162 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 1512 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (d) 1632 cm<sup>2</sup>

205. Quadrilateral ABCD whose sides in metres are 9, 40, 28 & 15 respectively & the angle between the first two sides is a right angle. What is the area of quadrilateral ABCD?

चतुर्भुज ABCD की भुजायें क्रमशः 9, 40, 28 तथा 15 मी. हैं तथा पहली दो भुजाओं के मध्य समकोण है। चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 310 m<sup>2</sup>                              (b) 300 m<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 306 m<sup>2</sup>                              (d) 312 m<sup>2</sup>

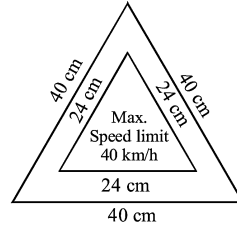
206. The perimeter of a triangle is 50 cm. One side of a triangle is 4 cm longer than the smaller side & the third side 6 cm less than twice the smaller side. Find the area of the triangle.

एक त्रिभुज का परिमाप 50 सेमी. है। त्रिभुज की भुजा, छोटी भुजा से 4 सेमी. लम्बी है तथा तीसरी भुजा छोटी भुजा के दोगुने से 6 सेमी. कम है। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $5\sqrt{30}$  cm<sup>2</sup>                      (b)  $10\sqrt{30}$  cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c)  $20\sqrt{30}$  cm<sup>2</sup>                      (d)  $15\sqrt{30}$  cm<sup>2</sup>

207. A caution sign is shown in the given figure. Find the area to be painted in red (shaded in figure), in order to warn the people about the danger ahead. [Use  $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$ ]

दी हुई आकृति में सावधान निर्देश दिए हैं। लाल रंग से रंगे गए क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। जो व्यक्तियों को खतरे से सावधान करने के लिए लगे हैं?



- (a) 443.4 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (b) 440.4 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 438.4 cm<sup>2</sup>                      (d) None of these

208. Consider the following two statements :-

दो कथनों को विचारिए:

**Statement-1** : The area of a right-angled triangle/ समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल

$$= \frac{\text{Product of the two sides containing right angle}}{2}$$

**Statement-2** : If the perimeter of a triangle is s & the sides of the triangle are a, b & c respectively then the area of the triangle

$$= \frac{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{4} \text{ / यदि एक त्रिभुज का परिमाप } S \text{ तथा त्रिभुज की भुजायें क्रमशः } a, b \text{ तथा } c \text{ है, तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है } = \frac{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{4}$$

Which of the following is true?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सत्य है?

- (a) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false. कथन 1 सही है तथा कथन 2 गलत है।
- (b) Statement 1 is false & Statement 2 is true. कथन 1 गलत है तथा कथन 2 सही है।
- (c) Both the statements 1 & 2 are true. कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं।
- (d) Both the statements 1 & 2 are false. कथन 1 और 2 दोनों गलत हैं।

209. Consider the following three statements./निम्न कथनों को विचारिए:

**Statement-1** : Heron's formula is applied only for calculating the area of a triangle./ हिरोन्स सिद्धांत केवल त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल निकालने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Statement-2** : If the four sides of a quadrilateral are given then its area can be calculated by using the Heron's formula./ यदि एक चतुर्भुज की चार भुजाएं दी हों, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल हिरोन्स सिद्धांत से ज्ञात किया जा सकता है।

**Statement-3** : Heron's formula is also known as Hero's formula./ हिरोन्स फार्मुला हिरोन्स फार्मुला भी जाना जाता है।

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Statement 1 and 2 are true & Statement 3 is false.  
कथन 1 और 2 सही है तथा कथन 3 गलत है।
- (b) Statement 1 and 2 are false & Statement 3 is true.  
कथन 1 और 2 गलत है और कथन 3 सही है।
- (c) Statement 1 and 3 are true & Statement 2 is false.  
कथन 1 और 3 सही है और कथन 2 गलत है।
- (d) Statement 2 and 3 are false & Statement 1 is true.  
कथन 2 और 3 गलत है और कथन 1 सही है।

210. Consider the following two statements./निम्न कथनों को विचारिए:

**Statement-1** : If  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ , where a, b, c are the sides of a triangle then the area of the triangle is  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  / यदि  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ , a, b, c त्रिभुज की भुजायें हैं। तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

**Statement-2** : We can calculate the area of a quadrilateral if its four sides & one diagonal is given./ यदि एक चतुर्भुज की चार भुजायें तथा एक विकर्ण दिया हो, तो हम उसका क्षेत्रफल निकाल सकते हैं।

Which of the following is true?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है

- (a) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false.

कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 गलत है।

- (b) Statement 1 is false & Statement 2 is true.

कथन 1 गलत है और कथन 2 सही है।

- (c) Both the statements 1 & 2 are true.

कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं।

- (d) Both the statements 1 & 2 are false.

कथन 1 और 2 दोनों गलत हैं।

211. **Assertion** : The sides of a triangle are 3 cm, 4 cm & 5 cm. Its area is  $6 \text{ cm}^2$ ./एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें 3 सेमी., 4 सेमी. तथा 5 सेमी. है, तो इसका क्षेत्रफल  $6 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है।

**Reason** : If  $2s = (a+b+c)$ , where a, b, c are the sides of a triangle, then area  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  / यदि  $2s = (a+b+c)$ , एक त्रिभुज की भुजायें हैं, तो इसका क्षेत्रफल

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are correct & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect./ यदि कथन सही है, परंतु कारण गलत है।
- (d) If Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct./ यदि कथन गलत है, परंतु कारण सही है।

212. **Assertion** : Area of a triangle  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  where a, b, c are the sides of the triangle &  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ ./एक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  जहां, a, b, c त्रिभुज की भुजायें हैं तथा  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ .

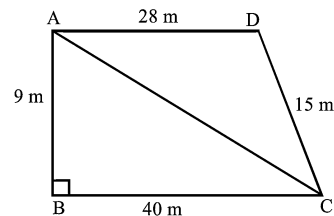
**Reason** : Area of a triangle  $= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$  /

त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{आधार} \times \text{ऊंचाई}$

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन सही है?

- (a) A is true & R is false./A सही है और R गलत है।
- (b) A is false & R is true./A गलत है और R सही है।
- (c) Both A & R are true & R is the correct explanation of A./ A और R दोनों सही हैं तथा R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
- (d) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A./ A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, परंतु R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

213. Match the two columns for the figure shown below./ नीचे दी गई आकृति के लिए, सही मिलान कीजिए-



**Column I**

- (A) Area of  $\square DABC$   
(B) Area of  $\triangle ADC$

**Column II**

- (p) 41  
(q) 126



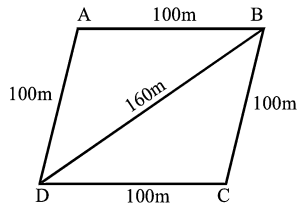
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- (C) Total  $\Delta ABC$  (r) 306  
 (D) AC (s) 180

Choose the correct option./ सही विकल्प को चुनें:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  r  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s; (D)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s; (D)  $\rightarrow$  r

214. Match the two columns for the figure shown below./ नीचे दी गई आकृति के लिए, सही मिलान कीजिए-



- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Column I</b>                         | <b>Column II</b> |
| (A) Semi-perimeter of $\Delta ABD$      | (p) 180          |
| (B) area of $\Delta ABC$                | (q) 60           |
| (C) area of $\Delta BCD$                | (r) 9600         |
| (D) perpendicular distance on BD from C | (s) 4800         |

Choose the correct option./सही विकल्प चुनिए:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s; (D)  $\rightarrow$  r  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  s; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q

215. Match the two columns./सही मिलान कीजिए: (हिन्दी नहीं है विकल्प को)

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Column I</b>   | <b>Column II</b> |
| (A) The length of three side of triangle are 26cm, 28 cm & 30cm. The height correspondng to base 28 cm is                   | (p) 6 cm         |
| त्रिभुज की तीन भुजाओं की लम्बाई 26 सेमी. है, 28 सेमी. तथा 30 सेमी., 28 सेमी. आधार वाली भुजा के समरूप लम्ब की ऊंचाई क्या है। |                  |
| (B) The area of an equi. $\Delta$ is $4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$ . The perimeter of the triangle measures is                   | (q) 4 cm         |
| समबाहु $\Delta$ का क्षेत्रफल $4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$ है, त्रिभुज का  |                  |

परिमाप क्या है।

- (C) If the height of an equi. triangle is  $3\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$ , then each side of the triangle measures  $3\sqrt{3}$  सेमी. है। तो त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा की माप है। (r) 24 cm  
 (D) Let the base of an isosceles triangle be 6 cm & each of the equal sides be 5 cm. Then its height is (s) 12 cm

यदि एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का आधार 6 सेमी. है तथा प्रत्येक समान भुजा 5 सेमी. है, तो इसकी ऊंचाई है।

Choose the correct option./सही विकल्प चुनिए:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  r

216. Match the Column I with Column II  
 स्तम्भ-I का स्तम्भ-II से मिलान कीजिए।

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Column I</b> | <b>Column II</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|

(A) (p) area of  $\Delta ABC = 4 \times \sqrt{6} \times x^2 \text{ cm}^2$

(B) (q) area of  $\Delta ABC = 0.75 \times \sqrt{15} \times x^2 \text{ cm}^2$

(C) (r) area of  $\Delta ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2 \text{ cm}^2$

(D) (s) area of  $\Delta ABC = 3\sqrt{(x+3)(x-3)} \text{ cm}^2$

- Choose the correct option./सही विकल्प चुनिए
- (a) (A) → r;(B) → q;(C) → s;(D) → p  
 (b) (A) → s;(B) → r;(C) → p;(D) → q  
 (c) (A) → s;(B) → q;(C) → r;(D) → p  
 (d) (A) → p;(B) → q;(C) → s;(D) → r
217. The diameter of a garden roller is 1.4m & it is 2m long. Total area covered in 5 revolutions is:-  
 एक उद्यान रोलर का व्यास 1.4 मी. है तथा यह 2 मी. लम्बा है। 5 चक्करों में कुल घेरा गया क्षेत्रफल है-  
 (a) 4.4m<sup>2</sup> (b) 8.8m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 44m<sup>2</sup> (d) 84m<sup>2</sup>
218. The volume of a rectangular block of stone is 10368 dm<sup>3</sup>. If its length, breadth & height are in the ratio 3 : 2 : 1, then its length, breadth & height are:-  
 एक पत्थर के आयताकार ब्लॉक का आयतन 10368 (डेसी मी.)<sup>3</sup> है। यदि इसकी लम्बाई, चौड़ाई तथा ऊंचाई, 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में हैं, तो इसकी लम्बाई, चौड़ाई तथा ऊंचाई हैं-  
 (a) 36 dm, 18 dm, 4 dm  
 (b) 36 dm, 24 dm, 12 dm  
 (c) 18 dm, 14 dm, 36 dm  
 (d) 36 dm, 18 dm, 21 dm
219. A right circular cone is generated by revolving a right angled triangle about one of the sides containing the:-  
 एक समकोण त्रिभुज को एक भुजा के अनुदिश घुमाकर एक शंकु बनाया जाता है, त्रिभुज की उन भुजाओं के बीच है-  
 (a) vertical angle (b) obtuse angle  
 (c) acute angle (d) right angle
220. Volume of a cylinder is three times the volume of a ..... on the same base & of the same height  
 एक सिलेंडर का आयतन तीन गुना होता है.....के आयतन का, जिसकी समान आधार है तथा समान ऊंचाई।  
 (a) another cylinder (b) cube  
 (c) sphere (d) cone
221. The volume of a sphere is equal to ..... the volume of a cylinder of the same height & diameter.  
 एक गोल का आयतन, समान ऊंचाई तथा व्यास वाले सिलेंडर के आयतन का .....होता है।  
 (a) two-third (b) one-third  
 (c) 8 times (d) double
222. In a hot water heating system, there is a cylindrical pipe of length 28 m & diameter 5 cm. The total radiating surface in the system.  
 एक पानी गर्म करने वाले सिस्टम में एक सिलेंडर आकार का पाइप है, जिसकी लम्बाई 28 मी. तथा व्यास 5 सेमी. है। सिस्टम में कुल विकिरण सतह है।  
 (a) 4 m<sup>2</sup> (b) 6.2 m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 6 m<sup>2</sup> (d) 4.4 m<sup>2</sup>

223. If the diameter of a sphere is decreased by 25%, then its curved surface area decrease by:-  
 यदि एक गोल का व्यास 25% घटा दिया जाये, तो उसका वक्राकार सतह का क्षेत्रफल घटेगा।  
 (a) 44.25% (b) 43.50%  
 (c) 43.75% (d) 75.43%
224. If the inner dimensions of a cuboidal box are 50cm × 40cm × 30cm, then the length of the longest rod that can be placed in the box is:-  
 यदि एक घनाभ आकार डिब्बे की आंतरिक आयाम 50 m × 40 cm × 30 cm हैं, तो उस रोड की लम्बाई क्या होगी, जो इसमें रखा जा सकता है?  
 (a) 50 cm (b) 50√2 cm  
 (c) 50√3 cm (d) 120 cm
225. A small indoor green house is made entirely of glass panes held together with tape. It is 30 cm long, 25 cm wide & 25 cm high. How much of tape is needed for all the 12 edges?  
 एक छोटा इन्दोर ग्रीन हाउस पूरी तरह से कांच से बना है, टेप के साथ यह 30 सेमी. लम्बा, 25 सेमी. चौड़ा तथा 25 सेमी. ऊंचा है। सभी 12 धार के लिए कितने टेप की आवश्यकता है?  
 (a) 230 cm (b) 320 cm  
 (c) 302 cm (d) 203 cm
226. A hemispherical tank of radius 3 cm is full of milk. It is connected to a pipe, through which liquid is emptied at the 1/7 litre per second. The time taken to empty the tank completely?  
 एक गोलार्द्ध टैंक जिसकी त्रिज्या 3 सेमी. है, दूध से भरा पूरा। इसे एक पाइप से जोड़ दिया जाता है, जिससे 1/7 लीटर प्रति सेकेंड की दर से द्रव खाली होने लगता है। टैंक को पूरा खाली करने में लगा समय?  
 (a) 0.302 sec (b) 0.396 sec  
 (c) 0.453 sec (d) 0.492 sec
227. If V is the volume of a cuboid of dimensions a, b, c & A is its surface area, then  $\frac{A}{V}$  is  
 यदि V एक घनाभ का आयतन है, जिसकी आयत a, b, c और A इसका पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल है, तो  $\frac{A}{V} = ?$   
 (a) a<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>c<sup>2</sup> (b) 2 $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{abc}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca}\right)$

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228. If each edge of a cube, of volume  $V$ , is doubled, then the volume of the new cube is:-

यदि  $V$  आयतन वाले घन की प्रत्येक भुजा दोगुनी कर दी जाये, तो नए घन का आयतन होगा-

- (a)  $2V$  (b)  $4V$   
(c)  $6V$  (d)  $8V$

229. Two cylindrical jars have their diameters in the ratio  $3 : 1$ , but height  $1 : 3$ . Then the ratio of their volumes is:-

दो सिलिंडर आकार के जारो की आयत  $3 : 1$  के अनुपात में है; लेकिन उनकी ऊंचाईयां  $1 : 3$  के अनुपात में है। तो उनके आयतनों का अनुपात है-

- (a)  $1 : 3$  (b)  $3 : 1$   
(c)  $2 : 5$  (d)  $1 : 4$

230. A rectangular sheet of metal,  $x$  cm by  $y$  cm has a square of size  $z$  cm cut from each corner. The sheet is then bent to form a tray of depth  $z$  cm. The volume of the tray is:-

एक धातु की आयताकार शीट, जो  $x$  सेमी  $\times$   $y$  सेमी. है, से प्रत्येक कोने से एक-एक  $z$  सेमी. का वर्ग काटा जाता है। फिर शीट को एक डिब्बे के आकार में मोड़ दिया जाता है, जिसकी ऊंचाई  $z$  सेमी. है। डिब्बे का आयतन है-

- (a)  $z(x - z)(y - z)cm^3$   
(b)  $xyzcm^3$   
(c)  $z(x - 2z)(y - 2z)cm^3$   
(d)  $(x + y)zcm^3$

231. The volumes of two cylinders are as  $a : b$  & their heights are as  $c : d$ . Find the ratio of their diameters. दो सिलिंडरों का आयतन  $a : b$  है तथा उनकी ऊंचाईयां  $c : d$  है। उनके व्यास का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए:

- (a)  $\frac{ad}{bc}$  (b)  $\frac{ad^2}{ac^2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{\frac{ad}{bc}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{a \times c}{b \times d}}$

232. The radius of a sphere is increased by  $P\%$ . Its surface area increases by:-

एक गोल की त्रिज्या  $P\%$  बढ़ाई गई है। इसके पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में वृद्धि होगी-

- (a)  $P\%$  (b)  $P^2\%$   
(c)  $\left(2P + \frac{P^2}{100}\right)\%$  (d)  $\frac{P^2}{2}\%$

233. The ratio of the volume & surface area of a sphere of unit radius without considering units is:-

एक इकाई त्रिज्या वाले गोले के आयतन तथा पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात होगा-

- (a)  $4 : 3$  (b)  $3 : 4$   
(c)  $1 : 3$  (d)  $3 : 1$

234. If the volumes of two cones are in the ratio  $1 : 4$  & their diameters are in the ratio  $4 : 5$ , then the ratio of their heights is:-

यदि दो शंकु के आयतन  $1 : 4$  के अनुपात में है तथा उनके व्यास  $4 : 5$  के अनुपात में है, तो उनकी ऊंचाईयों का अनुपात है।

- (a)  $25 : 64$  (b)  $5 : 4$   
(c)  $64 : 25$  (d)  $5 : 16$

235. A match box measures  $4cm \times 2.5cm \times 1.5cm$ . Then which of the following does not represent the volume of a packet containing 12 such boxes is:-

एक माचिस का डिब्बा  $4$  सेमी.  $\times$   $2.5$  सेमी.  $\times$   $1.5$  सेमी. है। तो निम्न में से कौन एक पैकेट के आयतन प्रदर्शित नहीं करता है, जिसमें  $12$  ऐसे ही डिब्बे हैं।

- (a)  $12 \times 15 cm^3$   
(b)  $(12 \times 4 \times 2.5 \times 1.5) cm^3$   
(c)  $180 cm^3$   
(d)  $(4 \times 2.5 \times 1.5) cm^3$

236. A solid cube is cut into two cuboids of equal volumes. The ratio of the total surface area of the given cube & that of one of the cuboids is:-

एक ठोस घन को दो समान आयतों के घनाभ में काटा जाता है। दिए गए घन के सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा एक घनाभ के सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है-

- (a)  $6a^2 : 4a^2$  (b)  $8a^2 : 6a^2$   
(c)  $3 : 4$  (d)  $2 : 3$

237. The height of a lead pipe is  $3.5m$  long, if the external diameter of the pipe is  $2.4 cm$  & the thickness of the lead is  $2mm$  &  $1$  cubic cm of lead weighs  $11 gm$ . Then weight of the pipe is:-

एक शीशे से पाइप की ऊंचाई  $3.5$  मी है। यदि पाइप का बाह्य व्यास  $2.4$  सेमी. है तथा शीशे की मोटाई  $2$  मिली मी. है तथा  $1$  (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> शीशे का वजन  $11$  ग्राम है। तो पाइप का वजन है?

- (a)  $(484 \times 18)gm$   
(b)  $5.324 kgs$   
(c)  $5 kg$   
(d)  $27(2.2)(0.2)(350)(11)gm$

238. The volume of the two spheres are in the ratio  $64 : 27$ . The difference of their surface areas, if the sum of their radii is  $7$ , is:-

दो गोलों का आयतन  $64 : 27$  के अनुपात में है। उनके सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में अंतर क्या होगा, यदि उनकी त्रिज्याओं का योग  $7$  है?

- (a)  $28 cm^2$  (b)  $88 cm^2$   
(c)  $64\pi cm^2$  (d)  $36\pi cm^2$

239. If the inner dimensions of a cuboidal box are  $50\text{cm} \times 40\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$ , then the length of the longest rod that can be placed in the box is  $50\sqrt{a}$  cm. The value of 'a' is:-

यदि एक घनाभ आकार के डिब्बे की आंतरिक आयत  $50\text{ cm} \times 40\text{ cm} \times 30\text{ cm}$  है, तो डिब्बे में अधिकतम लम्बाई की शेड  $50\sqrt{a}$  cm है, a का मान है?

- (a) 5 (b) 2  
(c) 7 (d) 3

240. Twenty-seven solid iron spheres, each of radius r & surface area s are melted to form a sphere with surface area s'. The radius (r') of the new sphere is k(r). The value of 'k' is:-

27 ठोस लोहे के गोल, प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या r है तथा पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल s है, को पिघलाकर एक गोला बनाया जाता है, जिसका पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल s' है। नए गोले की त्रिज्या k है। k का मान है

- (a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d)  $\frac{5}{3}$

241. The largest sphere is carved out of a cube of side 7 cm. The volume of the sphere is:-

एक 7 सेमी. भुजा के घन से एक अधिकतम गोला काटा जाता है। गोले का आयतन है-

- (a)  $179.67\text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $165\text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $175.67\text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $343\text{ cm}^3$

242. The external dimensions of wooden box are 18 cm, 10 cm & 6 cm respectively & thickness of the wood is 5mm. If the empty box weighs 3.15 kg, the weight of 1 c.c. of wood is.

एक लकड़ी के डिब्बे की बाह्य आयत क्रमशः 18 सेमी., 10 सेमी. तथा 6 सेमी. है तथा लकड़ी की मोटाई 5 मी.मी. है। यदि खाली डिब्बे का वजन 3.15 किग्रा. है, 1(सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> में लकड़ी का वजन है?

- (a) 7 gm (b) 15 gm  
(c) 10 gm (d) 1 gm

243. A solid consists of a circular cylinder with an exact fitting right circular cone placed on the top. The height of the cone is h. If the total volume of the solid is three times the volume of the cone, then the height of the cylinder is:-

एक ठोस सिलेंडर में इसके शीर्ष की ओर एक शंकु रखा है। शंकु की ऊंचाई h है। यदि ठोस का कुल आयतन, शंकु के आयतन का तीन गुना है। तो सिलेंडर की ऊंचाई है?

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

244. A spherical lead ball of radius 10 cm is melted & small lead balls of radius 5 mm are made. The total number of possible small lead balls is:-

एक शीशे की गोलाई गेंद, जिसकी त्रिज्या 10 मिमी. है, को पिघलाकर छोटी गोलाई शीशे की गेंद बनाई जाती हैं, जिनकी त्रिज्या 5 मिमी. हैं छोटी शीशे की गेंदों की संख्या कितनी है?

- (a) 800 (b) 125  
(c) 400 (d) 8000

245. In a cube if the length of diagonal is  $\sqrt{12}$  cm, then the volume of the cube is:-

एक घन में, यदि विकर्ण की लम्बाई  $\sqrt{12}$  cm है, तो घन का आयतन है?

- (a)  $8\sqrt{12}\text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $8\text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $16\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $16\text{ cm}^3$

246. The number of small cubes with edges of 10 cm that can be accommodated in a cubical box of 1 metre edge is:-

एक घन आकार के डिब्बे से, जिसकी 1 मी. भुजा है, कितने छोटे घन बनाये जा सकते हैं, जिनकी भुजा 10 सेमी. है।

- (a) 10 (b) 100  
(c) 1000 (d) 10000

247. The radii of three cylindrical jars of equal height are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. Second jar is full with water which is first poured into the first jar. After filling the first jar, water is poured into the third jar. Which of the following statement is true?

तीन समान ऊंचाई के सिलेंडर आकार के जारों की त्रिज्यायें, 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में हैं। दूसरा जार पानी से भरा है, जो पहले जार में पलट दिया जाता है, पहला जार भरने के बाद पानी तीसरे जार में पलट दिया जाता है निम्न में कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Third jar is half full  
(b) Third jar is one third full  
(c) Third jar is two thirds full  
(d) Third jar is four ninths full

248. The areas of three adjacent faces of a cuboid are x, y, z. If the volume is V, then  $V^2$  is:-

एक घनाभ के तीन आसन्न सतह के क्षेत्रफल x, y तथा z हैं। यदि आयतन v है, तो  $v^2 = ?$

- (a) xyz (b)  $x^2y^2z^2$   
(c)  $x^3y^3z^3$  (d) 2xyz

249. Riya took a spherical orange & put a thread around its boundary in the middle, she noted that the length of the thread was 22 cm. How much do you think was the diameter of the orange ?

रिया एक गोलाकार संतरा लेती है तथा एक धागा इसके चारों ओर लपेटती है, मध्य में, वह देखती है कि धागे की लम्बाई 22 सेमी. है संतरे का व्यास कितना हो सकता है?

- (a) 3.5 cm (b) 7 cm  
(c) 11 cm (d) 22 cm

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250. A cube of edge 'k' is divided into 'n' equal cubes. Determine the edge of the new cube.  
 एक k भुजा वाला घन समान n घनों में बांटा जाता है। नए घन की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए?

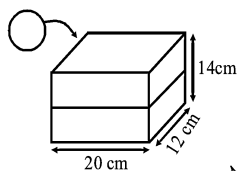
- (a)  $\sqrt{nk}$  (b)  $\frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt[3]{nk}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{k}$

251. Total surface area of cylinder is equal to the  $(P) \times (Q) + (R)$   
 एक सिलिंडर का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होता है-  
 $(P) \times (Q) + (R)$

- | P                         | Q              | R        |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------|
| (a) radius of base        | base area      | height   |
| (b) circumference of base | radius of base | height   |
| (c) circumference of base | area of base   | height   |
| (d) radius of base        | height         | diameter |

252. A spherical iron ball of volume  $720 \text{ cm}^3$  is immersed in a half-filled tank as shown in the figure. Find the rise in the water level.

एक गोलाकार लोहे की गेंद, जिसका आयतन  $720 \text{ (सेमी.)}^3$  है, एक आधे भरे हुए टैंक में डुबाया गया, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। ज्ञात कीजिए की पानी कितनी ऊंचाई तक उठेगा?



- (a) 3 cm (b)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cm  
 (c)  $4\frac{3}{4}$  cm (d) 6 cm

253. How many spherical lead shots, each of radius 1 cm can be made from a sphere of radius 4 cm?

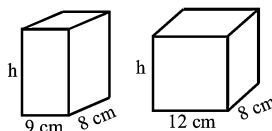
एक 4 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले गोले से कितने गोलाकार शीशे शट्स बनाये जा सकते हैं, यदि प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 1 सेमी. है?  
 (a) 32 (b) 16  
 (c) 64 (d) 48

254. The curved surface area of a cylindrical pillar is  $264 \text{ m}^2$  & its volume  $924 \text{ m}^3$ . Find its diameter.

एक सिलिंडर आकार स्तंभ का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल  $264 \text{ (मी.)}^2$  है तथा इसका आयतन  $924 \text{ (मी.)}^3$  है इसका व्यास ज्ञात कीजिए?  
 (a) 7 m (b) 13 m  
 (c) 14 m (d) 15 m

255. Two rectangular boxes have the same height & length, but different widths as shown in the figure. The difference in the volumes of the boxes is  $360 \text{ cm}^3$ . What is the height of the boxes?

दो आयताकार डिब्बों की समान ऊंचाई तथा लम्बाई है, लेकिन भिन्न चौड़ाई हैं, जिस चित्र में दिखाया है। डिब्बों के आयतनों में अंतर  $360 \text{ (सेमी.)}^3$  है। डिब्बों की ऊंचाई क्या है?



- (a) 18 cm (b) 15 cm  
 (c) 16 cm (d) 14 cm

256. The base of a conical tent is of area  $616 \text{ sq. cm}$ . A 48 cm long vertical pole is placed at its centre so that it touches the roof of the tent. How much canvas is needed to make the tent if the base is also covered with canvas?

एक शंकुआकार टेंट का आधार क्षेत्रफल  $616 \text{ (सेमी.)}^2$  है। इसके केंद्र पर एक 48 सेमी. लम्ब एक लम्बवत् स्तम्भ स्थित है तथा वह टेंट की छत को स्पर्श करता है। टेंट बनाने के लिए कितना कैनवस आवश्यक है? यदि आधार भी कैनवस से ढका जाये।

- (a)  $2816 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $2861 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $2618 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $2681 \text{ cm}^2$

257. If the height of a cylinder is doubled, by what number the radius of its base be multiplied so that the resulting cylinder has the same volume as that of the original cylinder?

यदि एक सिलिंडर की ऊंचाई दोगुनी कर दी जाये, तो इसकी त्रिज्या को किस संख्या से गुणा की जाये, ताकि बने सिलिंडर का आयतन वास्तविक सिलिंडर के आयतन के समान ही हो?

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

258. The bottom side & front areas of a rectangular box are known. The product of these areas is equal to:-

एक आयताकार डिब्बे के तल, पक्ष क्षेत्र तथा सामने का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात है। इन क्षेत्रफलों का गुणनफल है?

- (a) the volume of the box  
 (b) the square root of the volume  
 (c) twice the volume  
 (d) the square of the volume

259. A right circular cone has for its base a circle having the same radius as a given sphere. The volume of the cone is one-half that of the sphere. The ratio of the altitude of the cone to the radius of its base is:

एक शंकु का आधार वृत्ताकार है तथा इसका त्रिज्या दिये गए गोले की त्रिज्या के समान है। शंकु का आयतन गोले के आयतन का आधा है। शंकु की ऊंचाई तथा आधार त्रिज्या का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

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

260. A rectangle of length "a" & breadth "b" is revolved  $360^\circ$  about its length. The volume of the resulting cylinder is:-

एक आयत की लम्बाई a तथा चौड़ाई b है तथा यह लम्बाई के अनुदिश  $360^\circ$  का कोण बनाता है। बने सिलेंडर का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a)  $\pi ab^2$  (b)  $\pi a^2b$   
(c)  $\pi ab$  (d)  $2\pi ab$

261. The diameter of a solid metallic right circular cylinder is equal to its height. After cutting out the largest possible solid sphere S from this cylinder, the remaining material is recast to form a solid sphere  $S_1$ . What is the ratio of the radius of sphere S to that of sphere  $S_1$ ?

एक ठोस धातु के वृत्ताकार सिलेंडर का व्यास उसकी ऊंचाई के बराबर है। सिलेंडर से अधिकतम ठोस को गोला S काटने के बाद शेष भाग को मोड़कर एक ठोस गोला  $S_1$  बनाया जाता है। गोले S तथा गोले  $S_1$  की त्रिज्या का अनुपात क्या है?

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

262. From a  $25\text{cm} \times 35\text{cm}$  rectangular cardboard, an open box is to be made by cutting out identical squares of area  $25\text{cm}^2$  from each corner & turning up the sides. The volume of the box is.

एक  $25$  सेमी.  $\times$   $35$  सेमी. भुजाओं वाले आयताकार कार्डबोर्ड से, प्रत्येक कोने से  $25$  (सेमी) $^2$  क्षेत्रफल काटकर एक खुला डिब्बा बनाया जाता है। डिब्बे का आयतन है-

- (a)  $3000\text{cm}^3$  (b)  $1875\text{cm}^3$   
(c)  $21875\text{cm}^3$  (d)  $1250\text{cm}^3$

263. Let P(4, k) be any point on the line  $y = 6 - x$ . If the vertical segment PQ is rotated about y - axis, the volume of the resulting cylinder is:-

माना P (4, K) रेखा  $y = 6 - x$  पर कोई बिन्दु है। यदि लम्बवत् खण्ड PQ को Y अक्ष के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है, तो बने सिलेंडर का आयतन है?

- (a)  $32\pi$  (b)  $16\pi$   
(c)  $\frac{32}{3}\pi$  (d)  $8\pi$

264. The radius of a cylindrical box is 8 cm & the height is 3 cm. The number of cm that may be added to either the radius or the height so that in either case the volume of the cylinder increases by same magnitude is:-

एक सिलेंडर आकार डिब्बे की त्रिज्या 8 सेमी. तथा ऊंचाई 3 सेमी. है। त्रिज्या या ऊंचाई में कितने सेमी. की वृद्धि की जाये, ताकि किसी भी केस में सिलेंडर का आयतन में समान परिमाण में वृद्धि हो-

- (a) 1 (b) 5  
(c)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  (d) 24

265. The diameter of a right circular cylinder is decreased by 10%. The volume of cylinder remains the same then the percentage increase in height is:

एक वृत्ताकार सिलेंडर का व्यास 10% घटाया जाता है। सिलेंडर का आयतन समान रहता है, तो ऊंचाई में कितनी प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

- (a) 20 % (b) 23.45 %  
(c) 5 % (d) 20.5 %

266. The volume of a sphere having radius  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  cm is equal to the volume of a right circular cone whose lateral surface area is three times of the area of base. The altitude of the cone is:

एक  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले गोले का आयतन, एक शंकु के आयतन के बराबर है। तथा शंकु का पार्श्व सतह क्षेत्रफल आधार के क्षेत्रफल का तीन गुना है। शंकु की ऊंचाई है।

- (a) 4 cm (b) 6 cm  
(c) 8 cm (d) 10 cm

267. A copper wire 3 mm in diameter is rounded about a cylinder whose length is 1.2m & diameter is 10 cm, so as to cover the curved surface of the cylinder. The length of the wire is: ( $\pi = 3.14$ )

एक कॉपर तार 3 मिमी. का, एक सिलेंडर के चारों ओर लपेटा जाता है, जिसकी लंबाई 1.2 मी. तथा व्यास 10 सेमी. है, इसलिए यह तार सिलेंडर के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्र को पूरी तरह ढक लेता है। तार की लम्बाई है-

- ( $\pi = 3.14$ )  
(a) 125.6 m (b) 1256 m  
(c) 12.56 m (d) 1.256 m

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268. The total surface area of a cone whose radius is  $\frac{r}{2}$  & slant height  $2l$  is:-

एक शंकु का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल, जिसकी त्रिज्या  $\frac{r}{2}$  तथा तिर्यक  $2l$  ऊंचाई है-

- (a)  $2\pi r(l+r)$                       (b)  $\pi r(l+\frac{r}{4})$   
 (c)  $\pi r(l+r)$                       (d)  $2\pi r l$

269. The radii of two cylinders are in the ratio of 2 : 3 & their heights are in the ratio of 5 : 3. The ratio of their volumes is:

दो सिलेंडर की त्रिज्यायें 2 : 3 के अनुपात में हैं तथा उनकी ऊंचाईयों 5 : 3 के अनुपात में हैं। उनके आयतनों का अनुपात है?

- (a) 10 : 17                              (b) 20 : 27  
 (c) 17 : 27                              (d) 20 : 37

270. In a cylinder, if radius is doubled & height is halved, then the curved surface area will be:-

एक सिलेंडर में, यदि त्रिज्या दोगुनी तथा ऊंचाई आधी कर दी जाये, तो इसका वक्र क्षेत्रफल होगा-

- (a) halved                              (b) doubled  
 (c) same                                (d) four times

271. The radius of a hemispherical balloon increases from 6 cm to 12 cm as air is being pumped into it. The ratio of the surface areas of the balloon in the two cases is:-

एक गोलार्द्ध गुब्बारे की त्रिज्या हवा भरकर 6 सेमी., 12 सेमी. बढ़ा दी जाती है इसमें हवा भरकर 1 दिनों स्थिति में गुब्बारे के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है-

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

272. The volume of a sphere is equal to the ..... of the volume of a cylinder whose height & diameter are equal to the diameter of sphere.

एक गोले का आयतन, एक सिलेंडर के आयतन का.....होता है, सिलेंडर की ऊंचाई तथा व्यास गोले के व्यास के बराबर है।

- (a) two-third                          (b) one-third  
 (c) one-fifth                          (d) None of these

273. If a sphere is inscribed in a cube, then the ratio of the volume of the cube to the volume of the sphere will be:-

यदि एक घन के अंदर एक गोला बनाया जाये, तो घन के आयत तथा गोले के आयतन का अनुपात होगा-

- (a) 3 :  $\pi$                                 (b) 5 :  $\pi$   
 (c) 6 :  $\pi$                                 (d) None of these

274. A small village, having a population of 5,000 requires 75 litres of water per head per day. The village has got an over head tank of measurement 40m x 25m x 15m. For how many days will the water of this tank last?

एक छोटे गांव में 5,000 जनसंख्या है, जिसे प्रति दिन 75 लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता है। गांव में एक 40 मी. x 25 मी. x 15 मी. की परिमाण का बड़ा टैंक आ जाता है। इस टैंक का पानी कितने दिनों में खत्म होगा?

- (a) 40 days                              (b) 45 days  
 (c) 35 days                              (d) 30 days

275. A cylindrical tube opened at both the ends is made of iron sheet which is 2 cm thick. If the outer diameter is 16 cm & its length is 100 cm, find how many cm<sup>3</sup> of iron has been used in making the tube?

एक सिलेंडर आकार ट्यूब दोनों ओर से खोल दिया जाता है, जो 2 सेमी. मोटी लोहे की शीट से बना है। यदि बाह्य व्यास 16 सेमी. है तथा इसकी लम्बाई 100 सेमी. है। ज्ञात कीजिए कि कितने (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> लोहा इस ट्यूब को बनाने में प्रयोग किया जाएगा?

- (a) 8800 cm<sup>3</sup>                              (b) 8810 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 (c) 8000 cm<sup>3</sup>                              (d) 8900 cm<sup>3</sup>

276. If h, C & V respectively are the height, the curved surface & volume of cone. Then which of the following holds:-

यदि h, c तथा v एक शंकु की ऊंचाई, वक्र क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन हैं। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a)  $3\pi Vh^3 - C^2h^2 = 0$   
 (b)  $3\pi Vh + C^2h^2 = -1$   
 (c)  $3\pi Vh^3 + Ch + 9V = 0$   
 (d)  $3\pi Vh^3 - C^2h^2 + 9V^2 = 0$

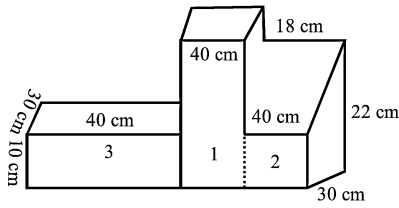
277. If the volume of sphere is divided by its surface area, the result is 27 cm. Then diameter of the sphere is:-

यदि गोले का आयतन, इसके पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल के द्वारा विभाजित किया जाता है, तो परिणाम 27 सेमी. आता है, तो गोले का व्यास है?

- (a) 81 cm                                (b) 243 cm  
 (c) 162 cm                                (d) 40.5 cm

278. In the given figure, a podium is shown, whose each face is rectangular. Find its volume(in cm<sup>3</sup>). In the figure, 1 represents winner, 2 for first runner-up & 3 for second runner-up.

दी हुई आकृति में, एक पोटियम दर्शाया गया है, जिसकी प्रत्येक सतह आयताकार है। इसका आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> में। आकृति में, 1 जीतने वाले को, 2 पहले जाने वाले को तथा 3 दूसरे जाने वाले को प्रदर्शित करते हैं?



- (a) 86000 cm<sup>3</sup>      (b) 86400 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 86200 cm<sup>3</sup>      (d) 86100 cm<sup>3</sup>

279. The diameter of the moon is approximately one-fourth the diameter of the earth. What fraction of the volume of the earth is the volume of the moon?

चाँद का व्यास पृथ्वी के व्यास का एक चौथाई है। पृथ्वी के आयतन का कितना भाग चाँद के आयतन का है?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{64}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{32}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{16}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$

280. Consider the following three statements./निम्न कथनों को विचारिए:

**Statement-1** : The lateral surface area of a cuboid shaped room = the perimeter of the rectangular floor  $\times$  height of the room./ एक घनाभ आकार कमरे का पार्श्व क्षेत्रफल होता है = आयताकार जमीन का परिमाप  $\times$  कमरे की ऊँचाई

**Statement-2** : Total surface area of a cylinder = circumference of the circular base  $\times$  (diameter of the base  $\div$  height of the cylinder)./ एक सिलिंडर का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होता है = वृत्तीय आकार आधार की परिधी  $\times$  (आधार का व्यास  $\div$  सिलिंडर की ऊँचाई)

**Statement-3** : Curved surface area of a cone =  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  standing height of the cone  $\times$  circumference of

the base of the cone./ एक शंकु का वक्र क्षेत्रफल =  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  शंकु की तिर्यक ऊँचाई  $\times$  शंकु के आधार की परिधि

Which of the following is correct./निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Statement 1 & 3 are true & statement 2 is false. कथन 1 और 3 सही है तथा कथन 2 गलत है।  
(b) Statement 1 & 2 are false & statement 3 is true. कथन 1 और 2 गलत है तथा कथन 3 सही है।  
(c) Statement 1 & 3 are false & statement 2 is true. कथन 1 और 3 गलत है तथा कथन 2 सही है।  
(d) All statements are true./सभी कथन सही हैं।

281. Consider the following three statements./निम्न तीन कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**Statement-1** : Volume of a cylinder is equal to the 3 times of the volume of a cone./सिलिंडर का आयतन, शंकु के आयतन का 3 गुना होता है।

**Statement-2** : Total surface area of a cone is curved = curved surface area of the cone + area of its base./ एक शंकु का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = शंकु का वक्र क्षेत्रफल + इसके आधार का क्षेत्रफल

**Statement-3** : Total surface area of a hemisphere of radius.

$r = 2\pi r^2$  / एक  $r$  त्रिज्या वाले अर्धगोले का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होता है =  $2\pi r^2$

Which of the following is correct./निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Statement 1 & 3 are true & statement 2 is false. कथन 1 और 3 सही है तथा कथन 2 गलत है।  
(b) Statement 2 & 3 are true & statement 1 is false. कथन 2 और 3 सही है तथा कथन 1 गलत है।  
(c) Statement 1 & 2 are true & statement 3 is false. कथन 1 और 2 सही है तथा कथन 3 गलत है।  
(d) Statement 2 & 3 are true & statement 1 is false. कथन 2 और 3 सही है तथा कथन 1 गलत है।

282. **Assertion** : In a cylinder, if radius is halved & height is doubled, the volume will be halved./एक सिलिंडर में, यदि त्रिज्या आधी तथा ऊँचाई दोगुनी कर दी जाये, तो आयतन आधा हो जायेगा

**Reason** : In a cylinder, radius is doubled and height is halved, curved surface area will be same. / एक सिलिंडर में, यदि त्रिज्या दोगुनी तथा ऊँचाई आधी हो जाये, तो वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल समान होगा।

Which of the following is correct?/ निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are correct & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।  
(b) If both Assertion & Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।  
(c) If Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect./ यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन कारण गलत है।  
(d) If Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct./ यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, लेकिन कारण सही है।



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283. **Assertion** : The total surface area of a cone whose radius is

$\frac{r}{2}$  & slant height  $2l$  is  $(\pi)r\left(l + \frac{r}{4}\right)$ . एक शंकु जिसकी त्रिज्या तथा तिर्यक ऊंचाई  $2l$  है, तो संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल  $(\pi)r\left(l + \frac{r}{4}\right)$  होगा।

**Reason** : Total surface area of cone is  $\pi r(l + r)$  where  $r$  is radius &  $l$  is the slant height of the cone. एक शंकु का संपूर्ण पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होता है, जहां  $r$  त्रिज्या तथा  $l$  शंकु की तिर्यक ऊंचाई है।

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are correct & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect./यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, तो कारण गलत है।
- (d) If Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct./यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, तो कारण सही है।

284. **Assertion** : If the inner dimensions of a cuboidal box are

$50\text{cm} \times 40\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$ , then the length of the longest rod that can be placed in the box is  $50\sqrt{2}$  cm. यदि घनाभ की आंतरिक भुजाएँ  $50$  सेमी.  $\times 40$  सेमी.  $\times 30$  सेमी. है, तो इसमें अधिकतम लम्बाई की शोड रखी जाने वाली  $50\sqrt{2}$  सेमी. है।

**Reason** : The line joining opposite corners on a cuboid is called its diagonal.

Also, length of longest rod = diagonal =  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

एक घनाभ विपरीत कोनों मिलने वाले रेखा को इसका विकर्ण कहा जाता है। इसके अलावा, सबसे लंबे छड़ की लंबाई = विकर्ण =  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है।

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are correct & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।

- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect./यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) If Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct./यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, लेकिन कारण सही है।

285. **Assertion** : A cone is a solid figure./एक शंकु की ठोस आकृति होती है।

**Reason** : A cone is generated when rectangular sheet is rotated about its axis./जब एक आयताकार शीट को इसके अक्ष के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है, तो एक शंकु बनता है।

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are true & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false./यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) If Assertion is false but Reason is true./यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, लेकिन कारण सही है।

286. **Assertion** : Into a circular drum of radius  $4.2$  m & height  $3.5$  m, the number of full bags of wheat can be emptied if the space required for wheat in each bag is  $2.1$  cu m, is 92 bags nearly./एक  $4.2$  मी. त्रिज्या तथा  $3.5$  मी. ऊंचाई के वृत्ताकार ड्रम में, गेहूं से फुल बैगों को खाली किए जा सकते हैं, यदि प्रत्येक बैग में गेहूं के लिए  $2.1$  मी.<sup>3</sup> स्थान चाहिए, 92 है लगभग

**Reason** : Volume of circular drum is  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$  where  $r$  is radius &  $h$  is height of drum./वृत्ताकार ड्रम का आयतन  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$  है, जहां जहां  $r$  त्रिज्या तथा  $h$  ड्रम की ऊंचाई है।

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are true & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।

- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If both Assertion is true but Reason is false./ यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) If both Assertion is false but Reason is true./ यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, लेकिन कारण सही है।

287. **Assertion** : A shot put is metallic sphere of radius 4 cm. If the density of the metal is 10 g per cm<sup>3</sup>, then the mass of the shot put is 2 kg./एक शोट पुट धातु का गोला है, जिसकी त्रिज्या 4 सेमी. है। यदि धातु सांद्रता 10 ग्राम प्रति (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> है, तो शोटपुट का वजन 2 कि.ग्राम है।

**Reason** : Volume of sphere of radius r is  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$  / r

त्रिज्या वाले गोले का आयतन  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) If both Assertion & Reason are true & Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) If both Assertion & Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) If both Assertion is true but Reason is false./ यदि दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) If both Assertion is false but Reason is true./ यदि दोनों कथन गलत हैं, लेकिन कारण सही है।

288. **Assertion** : The volume of a right circular cone is

$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$  / एक शंकु का आयतन  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$  होता है

**Reason** : The volume of a right circular cylinder is 3 times the volume of a cone./सिलेंडर का आयतन शंकु के आयतन का 3 गुना होता है।

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Both A & R are true & R is the correct explanation of A./ कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) Both A & R are true & R is not the correct explanation of A./ कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

- (c) A is true but R is false./कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) A is false but R is true./कथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

289. **Assertion** : Curved surface area of a right circular cone is

$\pi \times$  radius of base  $\times$  slant height/एक शंकु का वक्र क्षेत्रफल  $\pi \times$  त्रिज्या का आधार  $\times$  तिर्यक ऊंचाई होता है।

**Reason** : Curved surface area of a right circular cylinder is

$2 \times \pi \times$  radius of base  $\times$  height./एक सिलेंडर का वक्र क्षेत्रफल होता है  $2 \times \pi \times$  आधार की त्रिज्या  $\times$  ऊंचाई

Which of the following is correct?/निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) Both A & R are true & R is the correct explanation of A./ यदि कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) Both A & R are true & R is not the correct explanation of A./ कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) A is true but R is false./ कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- (d) A is false but R is true./ कथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

290. Match the following.

**Column I**

**Column II**

- (A) Rectangle rotated about axis  
आयत को अक्ष के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है
- (B) Semicircle rotating about diameter  
अर्धवृत्त को व्यास के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है।

- (p) cone/शंकु
- (q) cube/घन

- (C) Right angled triangle rotating about base  
समकोण त्रिभुज का आधार के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है।

- (D) Six square sheet छ: वर्गाकार शीट
- (r) cylinder/सिलेंडर
- (s) sphere/गोला

Choose the correct option./सही विकल्प चुनिए:

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  s; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  p
- (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q
- (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s

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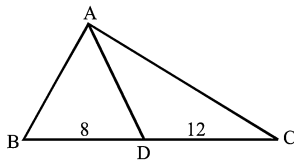
291. Let ABC be an equilateral triangle with sides x. Let P be the point of intersection of the three angle bisectors. What is the length of AP?

ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसकी भुजा x है। माना P तीन समद्विबाहु कोणों का कटान बिन्दु है। AP की लम्बाई क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{4x\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{2x\sqrt{3}}{6}$

292. The area of  $\Delta ABC$  is 60 square units. If  $BD = 8$  units &  $DC = 12$  units. What is the area of  $\Delta ABD$ ?

$\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल 60 इकाई है। यदि  $BD = 8$  इकाई और  $DC = 12$  इकाई है।  $\Delta ABD$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 24 (b) 40  
 (c) 48 (d) 36

293. Two sides of a triangle are length 15 & 7 centimeters. If the length of the third side is an integer value, what is the sum of all the possible lengths of the third side?

एक त्रिभुज की दो भुजायें 15 तथा 7 सेमी. हैं। यदि तीसरी भुजा की लम्बाई एक पूर्ण संख्या है, तीसरी भुजा की सभी संभव लम्बाईयों का योग क्या है?

- (a) 253 (b) 231  
 (c) 195 (d) 210

294. A water lily with a rigid straight stem extends one meter above the surface of the water. When it bends at the bottom of its stem, it disappears under the water at a distance three meter from where the stem originally came out of the water. How deep is the lake?

एक चाटर लिली की सीधी तने को पानी के तल से ऊपर उठाया जाता है। फिर यह तल से मुड़कर लग जाती है। यह पानी में गायब हो जाती है, जहां चाटर लिली पहले पानी से बाहर आयी थी, वहां से 3 सेमी. की दूरी पर तालाब की गहराई कितनी है?

- (a) 6 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 (d) 5

295. Four lines parallel to the base of a triangle divide each of the other sides into five equal segments & the area into five distinct parts. If the area of the largest of these parts is 27, then what is the area of the original triangle?

चार रेखायें एक त्रिभुज के आधार के समांतर हैं, जो दूसरी भुजाओं को पांच समान खण्डों में विभाजित करती हैं तथा भिन्न पांच क्षेत्रफल भागों में/ यदि उनमें बड़े भाग का क्षेत्रफल 27 है, तो वास्तविक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 135 (b) 75  
 (c) 225 (d) 175

296. In triangle PQR, points X, Y & Z are on PQ, PR & QR, respectively, such that  $PX = XQ$ ,  $\frac{RY}{YP} = \frac{a}{b}$ , &

$\frac{QZ}{ZR} = 3$ . Also

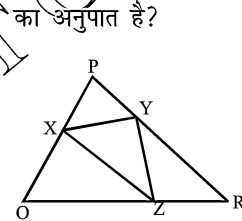
$(\text{area } \Delta PXY)^2 = (\text{area } \Delta QXZ) \times (\text{area } \Delta RYZ)$ .

The ratio a : b is:-

त्रिभुज PQR में, बिन्दु X, Y और Z क्रमशः PQ, PR तथा QR स्थित हैं, इस प्रकार  $PX = XQ$ ,  $\frac{RY}{YP} = \frac{a}{b}$ , &  $\frac{QZ}{ZR} = 3$ .

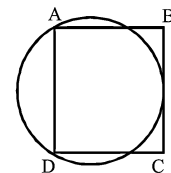
तथा  $(\text{area } \Delta PXY)^2 = (\text{area } \Delta QXZ) \times (\text{area } \Delta RYZ)$ , a : b का अनुपात है?

(a)  $\frac{3 + \sqrt{105}}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{2 + \sqrt{35}}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3 + \sqrt{31}}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{105} - 3}{6}$



297. ABCD is a square with side length 10. A circle is drawn through A & D so that it is tangent to BC. What is the radius of circle?

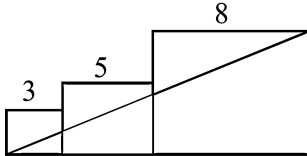
ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 10 है, A तथा D से एक वृत्त बनाया जाता है, तो BC इसकी स्पर्शीय रेखा है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?



- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 6.25 (d) 6.75

298. Three squares of side lengths 3, 5, & 8 are kept side by side. A corner of the smallest square is joined to a corner of the biggest square, as shown in the figure. What is the area of the shaded figure?

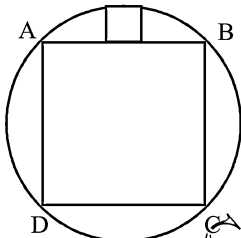
तीन 3, 5 तथा 8 इकाई लम्बाई के वर्ग सटाकर रखे हैं। एक-दूसरे की भुजा से सबसे छोटे वर्ग का एक कोना सबसे बड़े वर्ग के एक कोने से जोड़ा जाता है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। छायांकित आकृति का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 10 (b) 12.5  
(c) 13.75 (d) 15

299. Square ABCD is inscribed inside a circle. Another square is inscribed between square ABCD & the circle such that its two vertices are on the circle & one side lies along AB, as shown in the figure.

एक वृत्त के अंदर वर्ग ABCD बनाया जाता है। एक दूसरा वर्ग, वर्ग ABCD तथा वृत्त के बीच में बनाया जाता है, इस प्रकार दो शीर्ष वृत्त पर स्थित छोटे हैं तथा एक भुजा AB पर स्थित है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया है। छोटे वर्ग तथा बड़े वर्ग की भुजाओं की लम्बाई का अनुपात है।

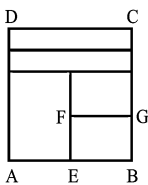


- (a) 1/5 (b) 2/7  
(c) 3/8 (d) 4/9

300. ABCD is a square with side length 2 cm. It is divided into five rectangles of equal areas, as shown in the figure.

The perimeter of the rectangle BEFG is:-

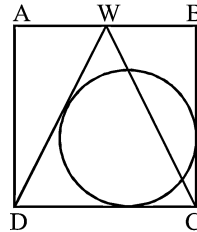
ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 2 सेमी. है। यह समान क्षेत्रफल के पांच आयतों में विभाजित किया जाता है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया है। आयत BEFG का परिमाण है?



- (a) 51/16 (b) 36/11  
(c) 58/15 (d) 47/13

301. ABCD is a square W is midpoint side AB. If the side of the square is 8 cm. Then the radius of the circle is:-

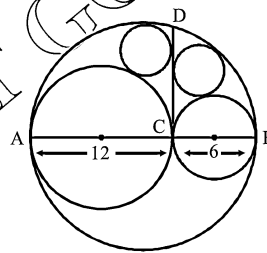
ABCD एक वर्ग है, W, भुजा AB का मध्य-बिन्दु है। यदि वर्ग की भुजा 8 सेमी. है। तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है-



- (a)  $\frac{16}{2+\sqrt{5}}$  (b)  $\frac{16}{6+\sqrt{5}}$   
(c)  $\frac{16}{3+2\sqrt{5}}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{3+\sqrt{5}}$

302. In fig. below area of shaded circle equals to:-

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, छायांकित वृत्तों का क्षेत्रफल है?



- (a)  $4\pi$  (b)  $8\pi$   
(c)  $12\pi$  (d)  $16\pi$

303. Two identical circles intersect so that their centres & the points at which they intersect, form a square of side 1 cm. The area in sq.cm of the portion that is common to the two circles, is:-

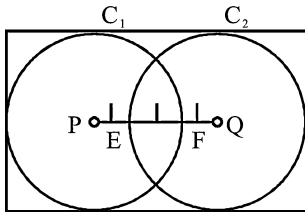
दो समान वृत्त एक-दूसरे को इस प्रकार उनके केंद्र पर कि 1 सेमी. भुजा का वर्ग बनाता है। दोनों वृत्तों में सामूहिक भाग का क्षेत्रफल है (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> में।

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi}{5}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2} - 1$

304. Two circles  $C_1$  &  $C_2$ , having the same radius of 2 cm & centers at P & Q respectively, intersect each other such that the line of centers PQ intersects  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  at F & E respectively. EF = 1 cm. The whole assembly is enclosed in a rectangle of the minimum area. The perimeter of the rectangle is:-

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दो वृत्तों  $C_1$  तथा  $C_2$  की समान त्रिज्या 2 सेमी. है तथा केंद्र P और Q हैं। वे एक-दूसरे को इस प्रकार प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं कि रेखा PQ,  $C_1$  को F पर तथा  $C_2$  को E पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती है।  $EF = 1$  सेमी.। सभी बिन्दु एक आयत के क्षेत्र में स्थित है। आयत का परिमाण है?



- (a) 44 (b) 28  
(c) 22 (d) 33

305. The adjacent sides AB, BC of a square of side 'a' units are tangent to a circle. The vertex D of the square lies on the circumference of the circle. The radius of the circle could be:

एक वर्ग की a इकाई वाली भुजा AB, BC एक वृत्त पर स्पर्शी रेखा हैं। शीर्ष D वर्ग का, वृत्त की परिधि पर स्थित है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या होगी-

- (a)  $a(2 - \sqrt{2})$  (b)  $a(\sqrt{2} - 1)$   
(c)  $a(\sqrt{2} + 1.5)$  (d)  $a(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

306. ABCD is a parallelogram & P is any point within it. If the area of the parallelogram ABCD is 20 units, then what is the sum of the areas of the  $\Delta PAB$  &  $\Delta PCD$ ?

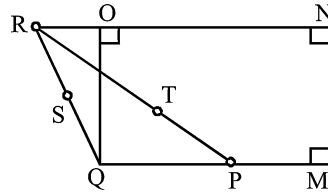
ABCD एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है तथा P इसमें कोई बिन्दु है। यदि समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD का परिमाण 20 इकाई है, तो त्रिभुज PAB तथा त्रिभुज PCD के क्षेत्रफल का योग क्या है?

- (a) 5 units (b) 10 units  
(c) 12 units (d) Cannot be determined

307. A rectangle MNOQ is drawn & length 'NO' is extended to point R & a triangle QPR is drawn with

$QP = \frac{2}{3} QM$ . Angle ORP =  $45^\circ$  & side QR =  $4\sqrt{17}$  cm, S & T are the midpoints of sides QR & PR respectively. If ST = 6 units, the area (in sq. cm) of the rectangle is:-

एक MNOQ आयत खींचा गया है तथा लम्बाई 'NO' को बिन्दु R तक बढ़ाया जाता है तथा त्रिभुज QPR बनाया गया है, जिसमें  $QP = \frac{2}{3} QM$ ,  $\angle QRP = 45^\circ$  और भुजा QR =  $4\sqrt{17}$  cm, S और T क्रमशः भुजा QR और PR के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। यदि ST = 6 इकाई, आयत का क्षेत्रफल है- (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> में।

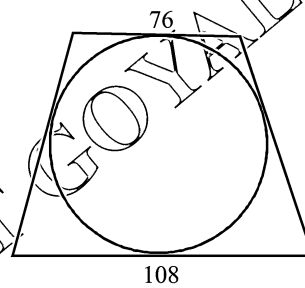


- (a) 112 (b) 144  
(c) 288 (d) 256

308. A circle is inscribed inside an isosceles trapezoid with lengths of its parallel sides 75 & 108 units, as shown in the figure.

The diameter of the inscribed circle is:-

एक वृत्त एक समद्विबाहु समलम्ब चतुर्भुज के अंदर बनाया गया है, तथा इसकी समांतर भुजायें 75 और 108 इकाई हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया है। बनाये गए वृत्त का व्यास है।



- (a) 87.5 (b) 90  
(c) 91.5 (d) 100

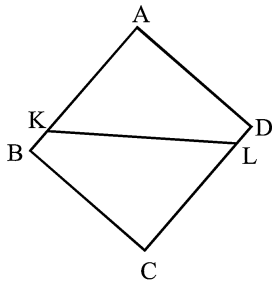
309. A square & an equilateral triangle have the same perimeter. What is the ratio of the area of circle circumscribing the square to the area of the circle inscribed in the triangle?

एक वर्ग तथा एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का परिमाण बराबर है। वर्ग के बाहर बनाये गए वृत्त का तथा त्रिभुज के अंदर बनाये गए वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है?

- (a) 16 : 9 (b) 18 : 5  
(c) 24 : 7 (d) 27 : 8

310. A cubic container of edge 16 cm is  $\frac{5}{8}$  full of liquid. It is tilted along an edge. The diagram shows the cross section of the container & the liquid in it. The ratio of length of line segment LC to length of line segment BK is 3 : 2 exactly. The length of line segment LC is:-

एक घनाकार बर्तन जिसकी लम्बाई 6 सेमी. है,  $\frac{5}{8}$  भाग द्रव से भरा है। यह एक भुजा के अनुदिश मोड़ दिया जाता है। आकृति में बर्तन का अनुप्रस्थ काट तथा इसका द्रव दिखाया गया है। खण्ड LC तथा खण्ड BK की लम्बाई का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। खण्ड LC की लम्बाई है-



- (a) 6 (b) 9  
(c) 12 (d) 15

311. Hexagon ABCDEF is inscribed in a circle. The sides AB, CD & EF are each  $x$  units in length of where the sides BC, DE, & FA are each  $y$  units in length. Then, the radius of the circle is:-

षट्भुज ABCDEF एक वृत्त में बनाया गया है। भुजा AB, CD तथा EF प्रत्येक की भुजा  $x$  इकाई है। भुजा BC, DE तथा FA प्रत्येक की ऊंचाई  $y$  इकाई है। तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है?

- (a)  $[(x^2 + y^2 + xy) / 3]^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
(b)  $[(x^2 + y^2 + xy) / 2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
(c)  $[(x^2 + y^2 - xy) / 3]^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
(d)  $[(x^2 + y^2 - xy) / 2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

312. A cone of volume  $V$  is cut into three pieces by plane parallel to the base. If the planes are at height  $\frac{h}{3}$  &

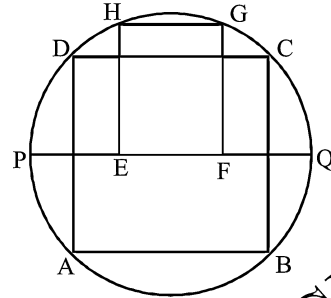
$\frac{2h}{3}$  above the base, the volume of the piece of the cone between the two planes is:-

एक  $V$  आयतन का शंकु एक प्लेन के द्वारा तीन-तीन भागों में काटा जाता है। आधार के समांतर। यदि प्लेन आधार से  $h/3$  तथा  $2h/3$  ऊंचाई पर हैं, शंकु के भागों का आयतन दो प्लेन के बीच है-

- (a)  $\frac{8V}{27}$  (b)  $\frac{7V}{27}$   
(c)  $\frac{V}{27}$  (d)  $\frac{11V}{27}$

313. ABCD is a square inscribed inside a circle. PQ is a diameter of the circle & is parallel to AB. EFGH is a square inscribed inside the semicircle with diameter PQ. The radius of the circle is 5 cm. What is the value of the shaded area, common to both the squares?

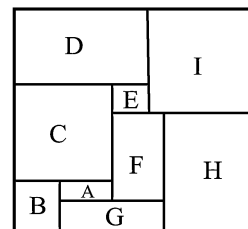
ABCD एक वृत्त में बनाया गया वर्ग है। PQ वृत्त का व्यास है तथा AB के समांतर है। EFGH एक वर्ग है, जो PQ व्यास वाले अर्धवृत्त के अंदर बनाया गया है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी. है। दोनों वर्गों के बीच सामूहिक छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{10}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{5}$   
(c)  $5\sqrt{10}$  (d)  $4\sqrt{10}$

314. 9 squares are arranged as shown in the figure above. If the area of square A is  $1 \text{ cm}^2$  & that of square B is  $81 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of square I.

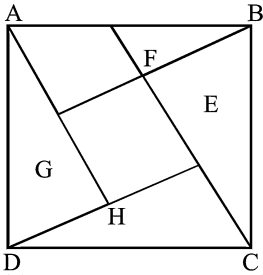
9 वर्ग इस प्रकार से रखे गये हैं, जैसे चित्र में दिखाया है। यदि वर्ग A का क्षेत्रफल (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है तथा वर्ग B का  $81$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। वर्ग I का क्षेत्रफल है-



- (a) 225 (b) 289  
(c) 324 (d) 196

315. In the figure, ABCD is a square with side length 17 cm. Triangles AGB, BFC, CED & DHA are congruent right triangles. If  $EC = 8$ , find the area of the shaded figure.

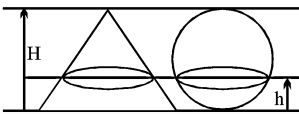
आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 17 सेमी. है। त्रिभुज AGB, BFC, CED और DHA सर्वांगसम समकोण त्रिभुज हैं। यदि  $EC = 8$ , छायांकित आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 25 (b) 64  
(c) 49 (d) 81

316. A right circular cone of height  $H$  cm & base diameter  $H$  cm, & a sphere of diameter  $H$  cm are kept on a horizontal plane. If a horizontal plane slices both the solids, both the cross-sections will be circles. A horizontal plane at height  $h$  gives cross-sections of equal areas with both the cone & the sphere, as shown in the figure. The value of height  $h$  is:-

एक शंकु की ऊँचाई  $H$  सेमी. है तथा आधार व्यास  $H$  सेमी. है तथा एक  $H$  सेमी. व्यास का गोला क्षैतिज तल पर रखा है। यदि एक क्षैतिज तल दोनों ठोस को सिलाइस कर देता है, दोनों अनुप्रस्थ काट वृत्त हो जायेंगे। एक क्षैतिज प्लेन  $h$  ऊँचाई पर बराबर क्षेत्रफल के अनुप्रस्थ काट देता है। शंकु तथा गोले का, जैसा चित्र में दिखाया गया है।  $h$  ऊँचाई का मान है-



- (a)  $\frac{H}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{H}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{H}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{H}{6}$

317. If the height of a cylinder is decreased by 10% and that radius of the cylinder is increased by 10% then the volume of the cylinder.

यदि एक सिलेंडर की ऊँचाई 10% घटाती जाये तथा त्रिज्या 10% बढ़ाई जाये तो सिलेंडर आयतन-

- (a) remains unchanged  
(b) decreases by 8.9%  
(c) increases by 8.9%  
(d) increases by 10.9%

318. A sphere is inscribed in a cone whose radius & height are 12 & 16 units, respectively. Then, the volume of the sphere is:-

एक गोला एक शंकु में बनाया गया है, जिसकी त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई क्रमशः 12 तथा 16 इकाई हैं। तो गोले का आयतन है-

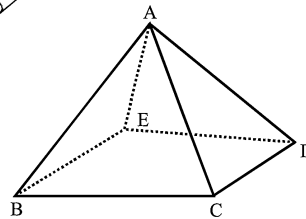
- (a)  $216\pi$  (b)  $256\pi$   
(c)  $288\pi$  (d)  $312\pi$

319. The volume of the circumscribed sphere of a cube  $c_1$  is twice the volume of the inscribed sphere of another cube  $c_2$ . Then, the ratio of the surface area  $s_1$  of the inscribed sphere of the cube  $c_1$  & the surface area  $s_2$  of the circumscribed sphere of the cube  $c_2$  is:-  
एक  $c_1$  घन के बाह्य गोले का आयतन,  $c_2$  घन के अंतः गोले के आयतन का दोगुना है। तो  $c_1$  घन के अंतः वृत्त के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा  $c_2$  घन के बाह्य वृत्त के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है-

- (a)  $\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}$   
(c)  $\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

320. The pyramid ABCDE has a square base, and all four triangular faces are equilateral. Find the measures of the angle BAD (in degrees).

पिरामिड ABCDE का आधार एक वर्ग तथा उसकी चारों त्रिभुजाकार सतह समबाहु हैं। कोण BAD का मान ज्ञात कीजिए (डिग्री में)



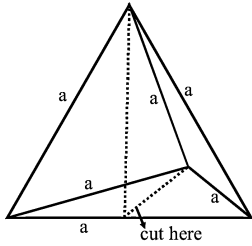
- (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

321. A mixing bowl is hemispherical in shape, with a radius of 12 inches. If it contains water to half its depth, then the angle through which it must be tilted before water will begin to pour out is:-

एक मिक्स कटोरा आकार में अर्धगोलाकार है, जिसकी त्रिज्या 12 इंच है। यदि इसमें आधी ऊँचाई तक पानी भर दिया जाये, तो वह कोण जो पानी भरने से पहले बन रहे थे।

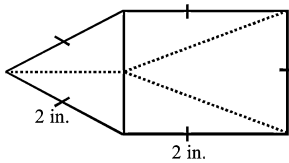
- (a)  $15^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$

322. The 6 edges of a regular tetrahedron are length  $a$ . The tetrahedron is sliced along one of its edges to form two identical solids. Find the area of the slice.  
एक नियमित रूप से चतुर्थपाश्वरीय की 6 भुजाओं की लम्बाई  $a$  है। चतुर्थापाश्वरी को इसकी भुजा के अनुदिश सिलाइस किया जाता है, तो दो समान ठोस बनते हैं। सिलाइस का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

323. Which choice describes a figure that has a one-third of volume of figure below:-  
 निम्न में से कौन-सा, नीचे दी गई आकृति के आयतन का एक-तिहाई प्रदर्शित करता है।



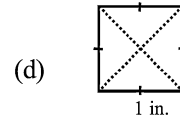
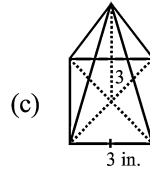
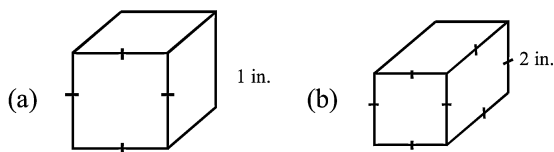
- (a) a right triangular prism with base sides that measure 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.  
 एक त्रिभुजाकार प्रिज्म जिसके आधार की भुजा 2 इंच है तथा ऊंचाई 2 इंच है।  
 (b) a cube with base sides that measure 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.  
 एक घन जिसके आधार की भुजा 2 इंच है तथा ऊंचाई 2 इंच है।  
 (c) a triangular pyramid with base sides that measure 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.

एक त्रिभुजाकार पिरामिड जिसकी आधार भुजा 2 इंच है तथा ऊंचाई 2 इंच है।

- (d) a square pyramid with base sides that measure 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.  
 एक वर्गाकार पिरामिड जिसकी आधार भुजा 2 इंच है तथा ऊंचाई 2 इंच है।

324. Which figure below has a third of the volume of a 3 in. cube?

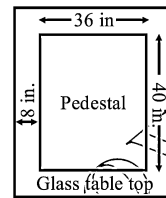
कौन-सी आकृति का आयतन एक 3 इंच घन के आयतन का है?



325. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.

A glass tabletop is supported by a rectangular pedestal. If the tabletop is 8 inches wider than the pedestal on each side, what is the perimeter of the glass tabletop?

नीचे दी गई आकृति का प्रयोग कीजिए, नीचे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए-

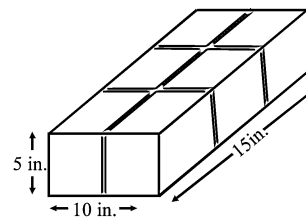


- (a) 116 inches      (b) 176 inches  
 (c) 184 inches      (d) 232 inches

326. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.

Agular Manufacturing Company packages a product for shipping by wrapping tape around the package as shown in the diagram. An additional 10% length of tape per package is needed for overlap. What is the total length of tape needed per package?

आकृति का प्रयोग कीजिए, नीचे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए। एक उत्पादन कंपनी, एक समान को पैक करने और एक टेप लपेटता है, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। एक बार लपेटने के लिए 10% लम्बाई की वृद्धि होती है। टेप की कुल कितनी लम्बाई की आवश्यकता होगी?



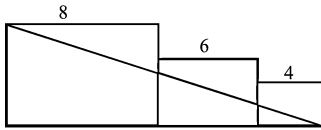
- (a) 55 inches      (b) 66 inches  
 (c) 77 inches      (d) 110 inches

327. What is the area of the shaded regions, If three squares with sides are given.

छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए तीन वर्ग भुजाओं वाले दिए गए हैं?



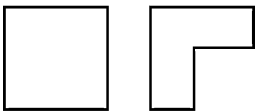
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS



- (a)  $\frac{408}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{410}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{308}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{418}{9}$

328. One-fourth of the area of a square with each side measuring  $2x$  cm is sectioned off & removed. ("Before & After" pictures of the procedure appear to right.) The area removed is itself square-shaped. What is the perimeter of the resultant figure in centimeters?

$\frac{1}{4}$  क्षेत्रफल वाले एक वर्ग को जिसकी प्रत्येक भुजा  $2x$  cm को काटकर अलग कर लिया जाता है पहला और बाद वाला चित्र दायीं ओर बना है। जिस हिस्से को अलग किया जाता है वह भी वर्गाकार आकृति है। परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त आकृति का परिमाण cm में ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $6x$  (b)  $7x$   
 (c)  $8x$  (d)  $9x$

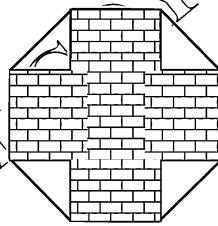
329. A regular hexagon with a perimeter of  $12\sqrt{2}$  units lies in the cartesian plane in such a way that its center is on the origin, two of the vertices lie on the x-axis, and the midpoints of two of its sides lie on the y-axis. If the portion of the hexagon that lies in quadrant 1 is completely revolved around the x-axis, a solid whose volume is X cubic units results. If the same portion is completely revolved around the y-axis, a solid with a volume of Y cubic units results. Evaluate

एक नियमित षट्भुज आकृति जिसका परिमाण  $12\sqrt{2}$  इकाई है, जो कि काटी जियन पर इस प्रकार स्थित है कि इसका केन्द्र मूल पर स्थित है, कि, इसका केन्द्र मूल पर स्थित है, इसके दो शीर्ष x-अक्ष पर, इसकी दो भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु y-अक्ष को पूर्णतः घेरता हो तथा परिणामस्वरूप आकृति प्राप्त होती है। एक ठोस आकृति जिसका द्रव्यमान X cubic unit है। यदि इसी प्रकार की आकृति y-अक्ष की ओर घुमाया जाता है तथा जिसका द्रव्यमान Y cubic unit है तो  $\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)^2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{48}{49}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{16}{9}$  (d) None of these

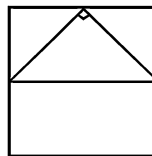
330. A concave dodecagon (the cross shown to the right) is inside of, and shares four nonconsecutive sides with, a regular octagon. Each reflex angle of the dodecagon measures  $270^\circ$ , and every other interior angle of the dodecagon is a right angle. If the octagon has a perimeter of 16 cm, what is the area of the dodecagon in square centimeters?

एक लगातार बारहकोना, एक नियमित अठभुज के अन्दर इस प्रकार स्थित है कि इसकी चारों भुजायें अठभुज से स्पर्श करती है। बारहकोना का प्रत्येक (प्रतिक्षेप) कोण का मान  $270^\circ$  है। तथा दूसरा अन्तः कोण एक समकोण है। यदि अठभुज का परिमाण 16 सेमी. है, तो बारहकोण आकृति का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (सेमी. में)।



- (a)  $4 + 8\sqrt{2}$  (b) 16  
 (c)  $4 + 16\sqrt{2}$  (d) 20

331. An isosceles right triangle is inscribed in a square. Its hypotenuse is a midsegment of the square. What is the ratio of the triangle's area to the square's area? एक समद्विबाहु समकोण  $\Delta$  किसी वर्ग के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है। इसका कर्ण वर्ग की मध्य रेखा है तथा वर्ग को दो समान भागों में विभाजित करता है। तो  $\Delta$  के क्षेत्रफल व वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

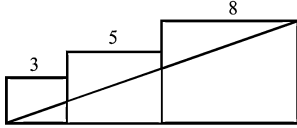


- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

332. Three squares of side lengths 3, 5, & 8 are kept side by side. A corner of the smallest square is joined to a corner of the biggest square, as shown in the figure. What is the area of the shaded figure?

दी गई सूचना के अनुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

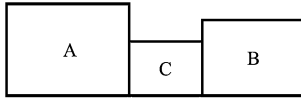
तीन वर्ग जिनकी भुजाएँ क्रमशः 3, 5 व 8 है एक दूसरे के साथ सटाकर रखे गए हैं। सबसे छोटे वर्ग का एक कोना सबसे बड़े वर्ग के एक कोने मिलाया गया है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो?



- (a) 10 (b) 12.5  
(c) 13.75 (d) 15

333. The perimeter of the figure formed by 3 squares, A, B & C, is 54 cm. The length of square C is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of square B. The length of square A is twice the length of square B. Find the area of square.

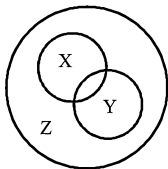
चित्रानुसार, तीन वर्ग A, B, तथा C से बनी आकृति का परिमाण 54 है। वर्ग C की भुजा की लम्बाई वर्ग B की भुजा की लम्बाई का  $\frac{1}{2}$  है वर्ग A की भुजा की लम्बाई वर्ग B की भुजा की लम्बाई की दोगुनी है। तो A का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो?



- (a) 64 (b) 81  
(c) 36 (d) 100

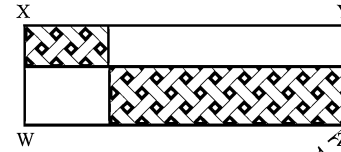
334. In the figure, the ratio of the area of circle X to circle Y to circle Z is 2 : 3 : 9. If  $\frac{1}{3}$  of X is shaded, what is the ratio of the shaded part to the unshaded part to the total figure?

चित्र में वृत्त X, Y व Z के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्रमशः 2 : 3 : 9 है। यदि X का  $\frac{1}{3}$  भाग छायांकित है, तो छायांकित भाग का बना छायांकित भाग के साथ अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 2 : 38 : 40 (b) 2 : 27 : 29  
(c) 2 : 25 : 27 (d) 2 : 17 : 19

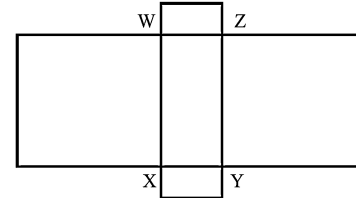
335. Rectangle WXYZ is made up of an unshaded rectangle, an unshaded square & two shaded rectangles. The area of the square is  $25 \text{ cm}^2$  & the perimeter of the unshaded rectangle is 78 cm. What is the total area of the 2 shaded rectangles?



- (a) 215 (b) 185  
(c) 235 (d) 195

336. In the figure, the unshaded rectangle WXYZ has a perimeter of 20 cm. A square is constructed on each of its sides. If the total area of the squares is  $80 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of the unshaded rectangle.

चित्र में अछायांकित आयत WXYZ का परिमाण 20cm है। इसकी प्रत्येक भुजा पर एक-एक वर्ग बनाया गया है, यदि सभी वर्गों का क्षेत्रफल  $80 \text{ cm}^2$  है तो अछायांकित आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

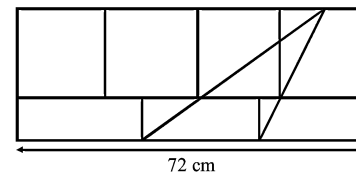


- (a) 30 (b) 45  
(c) 60 (d) 36

337. The figure made up of 7 identical rectangles. Find the shaded area.

दर्शाया गया चित्र 7 समान दिखने वाले आयतों से बनाया गया है-

- (अ) आकृति का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।  
(ब) छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

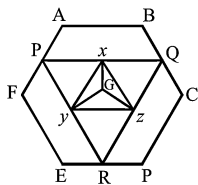


- (a) 504 (b) 1008  
(c) 484 (d) 702

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338. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon P, Q & R are mid point of sides as shown, x, y & z are mid points of PQ, PR & RQ, G is centroid. Then find ratio of shaded area to unshaded area?

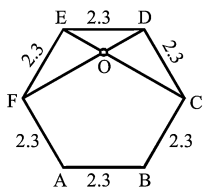
दिशाए गए चित्र में ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है व P, Q व R इसकी भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु है तथा X, Y व Z भुजाओं PQ, PR व RQ के मध्यबिन्दु है a केन्द्रक है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1 : 32 (b) 1 : 31  
(c) 2 : 17 (d) None

339. In given figure find  $\frac{\text{ar}\Delta DOE}{\text{ar}ABCOF} = ?$

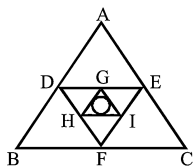
दिशाए गए चित्र में  $\frac{\Delta DOE \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}}{\Delta ABCOF \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}} = ?$



- (a) 1 : 18 (b) 1 : 15  
(c) 1 : 13 (d) 1 : 17

340. ABC is a equilateral  $\Delta$ , circum radius of  $\Delta = 4\sqrt{3}$ . D, E, F are mid point. G, I, H is mid point. Find area of shaded region.

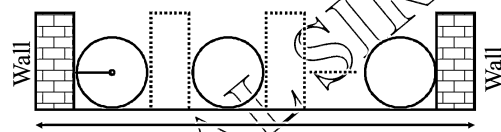
ABC एक समभुज है तथा इसके बह्यवृत्त की त्रिज्या  $4\sqrt{3}$  है। D, E, F भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु है। G, I, H भी मध्यबिन्दु है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो?



- (a)  $45\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $45\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
(c)  $35\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $36\sqrt{3}$

341. In the diagram shown, 23 identical rubber balls were placed between two wall with equally spaced gaps between them. The first rubber ball & the last rubber ball were touching the front wall & last wall respectively. Given that the distance between the two walls was 399 cm & that the radius of a rubber ball was 7 cm. Find the length of the gap between any two adjacent rubber balls as shown.

चित्र में, 23 एक जैसी रबर गेंदें दो दीवारों के बीच समान दूरी पर रखीं हैं पहली गेंद, पहली दीवार को व दूसरी गेंद दूसरी दीवार को छूती है। दोनों दीवारों के बीच की दूरी 399cm है तथा गेंद की त्रिज्या 7cm है। दो लगातार गेंदों के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात करें?



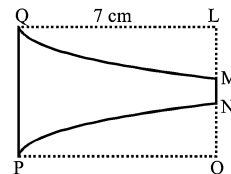
- (a) 3.5 (b) 4.5  
(c) 7 (d) None

342. LOPQ is a rectangular cardboard with LQ = 7 cm. Two quarter circles have been cut from it as shown. The remaining cardboard, which is the shaded part,

has an area of  $56 \text{ cm}^2$ . Using  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ , find the length of MN.

LOPQ एक आयताकार कार्डबोर्ड है जिसकी भुजा LQ = 7cm है दो चतुर्थांश भाग के वृत्तों को आयत में से काटा गया है। तथा छायांकित भाग बचा हुआ कार्डबोर्ड है। जिसका

क्षेत्रफल =  $56 \text{ cm}^2$  है।  $\frac{22}{7}$  दिया है। तो MN की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें?

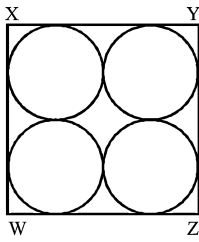


- (a) 7 (b) 3  
(c) 5 (d) 6

343. The figure shows 4 identical circles in a square, WXYZ. The area of the square is  $16 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the area of the shaded part

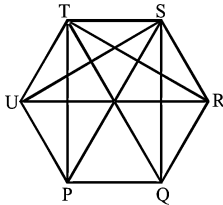
(Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

चित्र में 4 एक जैसी वृत्त एक वर्ग WXYZ में दिखाए गए हैं। वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल  $16 \text{ cm}^2$  है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 0.76 (b) 0.86  
(c) 0.96 (d) 1.86

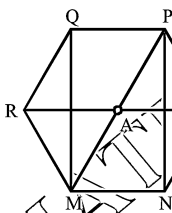
344. PQRSTU is a regular hexagon whose area is  $360 \text{ cm}^2$ , then area of shaded region will be:-  
PQRSTU एक नियमित षट्भुज आकृति है जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $360 \text{ cm}^2$  है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 60 (b) 40  
(c) 80 (d) 45

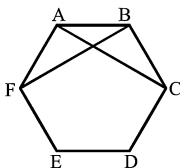
345. In the given figure, MNOPQR is a regular hexagon of side 24 cm, Find shaded area, if A is centre of hexagon.

दिए गए चित्र में MNOPQR एक नियमित षट्भुज है जिसकी भुजा 24cm है। यदि A षट्भुज का केन्द्र है, तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $432\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $144\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $288\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $400\sqrt{3}$

346. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon, then % of area of hexagon which is shaded will be:-  
ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है, तो छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 20% (b) 9.09%  
(c) 27.77% (d) 11.11%

347. A square, whose side is 2 meters, has its corners cut away so as to form an octagon with all sides equal. Then length of each side of the octagon, in metres is:  
एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 2m है, को इस प्रकार शीर्षों से काटा गया है कि समान भुजाओं वाली अष्टभुज आकृति बनती है। तो अष्टभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें?

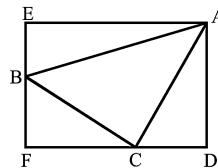
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}+1}$

- (c)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$

348. The sum of the areas of two circles, which touch at other externally, is  $153\pi$ . If the sum of their radii is 15, the ratio of the smaller to the larger radius is:  
दो वृत्त जो एक दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं के क्षेत्रफलों का योग  $153\pi$  है। तथा उनकी त्रिज्याओं का योग 15 है। तथा छोटी त्रिज्या व बड़ी त्रिज्या का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

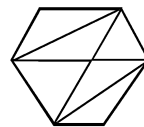
- (a) 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 2  
(c) 1 : 3 (d) None of these

349. In the figure, EADF is a rectangle & ABC is a triangle whose vertices lie on the sides of EADF, AE = 30, BE = 12, CF = 18 & BF = 4. Find the length of the line joining the mid-points of the sides AB & BC.  
दिए गए चित्र में EADF एक आयत व ABC एक  $\Delta$  है। जिसके शीर्ष भुजाओ (आयत की) पर स्थित हैं जिसमें AE = 30, BE = 12, CF = 18 व BF = 4 है तो AB व BC के मध्य बिन्दुओं को जोड़ने वाली भुजाओ की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 5 (b) 10  
(c) 15 (d) None of these

350. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 'a' then ratio of shaded & unshaded area will be:-  
ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज आकृति है जिसकी भुजा 'a' है, तो छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल व अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात कीजिए।

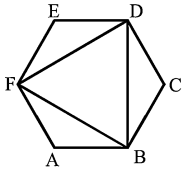


- (a) 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 5  
(c) 1 : 2 (d) 1 : 3

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351. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 6. Then area of shaded region will be?

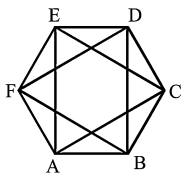
ABCDEF एक 6cm भुजा वाला षट्भुज है, तो छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो?



- (a)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $27\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $36\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $18\sqrt{3}$

352. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 6 cm, then shaded area will be:-

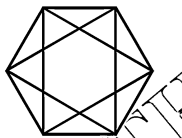
ABCDEF एक 6cm भुजा वाला षट्भुज है, तो छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो?



- (a)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $27\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $36\sqrt{3}$

353. MNOPQR is a regular hexagon of side 3 cm, then ratio of smaller shaded hexagon area to larger original hexagon area will be:-

MNOPQR एक 3cm भुजा वाला षट्भुज है तो लघु-छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का बड़े षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

354. Water in a canal, 30 dm wide & 12 dm deep is following with velocity of 10 km per hour. How much area will it irrigate in 30 minutes, if 8 cm of standing water is required for irrigation?

एक पानी से भरी नहर में जो कि 30dm चौड़ी तथा 12dm गहरी है पानी 10km/h की गति से बह रहा है। यह कितना क्षेत्रफल सिंचेगी 30 मिनट में यदि 8cm स्थिर पानी की सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यकता हो?

- (a)  $220000 \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $225500 \text{ m}^2$   
(c)  $230000 \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $225000 \text{ m}^2$

355. The radii of the solid metallic spheres are  $r_1$  &  $r_2$ . The spheres are melted together & recast in a solid cone of height  $(r_1 + r_2)$

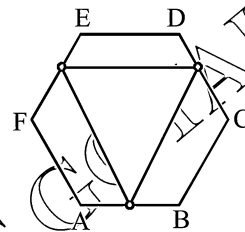
The radius of the cone is.

दोस गोलों की त्रिज्याएँ  $r_1$  व  $r_2$  है। दो गोलों को एक साथ पिघलाकर एक  $(r_1 + r_2)$  ऊँचाई वाला एक ठोस शंकु बनाया जाता है तो शंकु की त्रिज्या ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2}$   
(c)  $2 \times \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - r_1 r_2}$  (d) none of these

356. Given below is a regular hexagon of side 3.6 cm, then find ratio of shaded area & unshaded area.

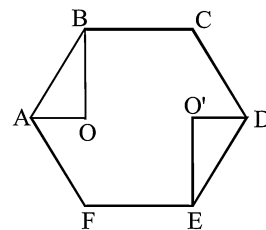
नीचे दिये गये चित्र में एक 3.6cm भुजा का षट्भुज है तो छायांकित भाग का तथा अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 3 : 8 (b) 2 : 5  
(c) 3 : 5 (d) 2 : 7

357. Given below is a regular hexagon of side 'a' cm. If  $\angle BOA = 90^\circ$  &  $\angle DOE = 90^\circ$  then ratio of shaded area to unshaded area will be:-

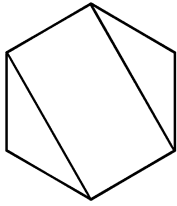
दिया गया षट्भुज भुजा 'a' cm वाली आकृति है। यदि  $\angle BOA = 90^\circ$  व  $\angle DOE = 90^\circ$  है तो छायांकित भाग का अछायांकित भाग के साथ क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{11}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{12}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

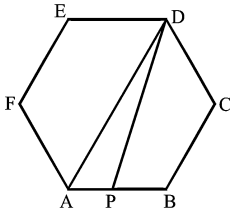
358. Given below a regular hexagon of side 'b' cm then ratio of shaded area to original hexagon area will be:-

दिए गए षट्भुज में भुजा 'b'cm दी गई है तो छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का पूरे षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल के साथ अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



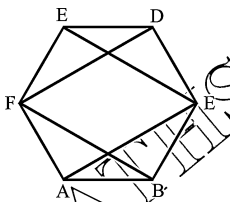
- (a)  $\frac{3}{1}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{1}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$

359. Find shaded area in a regular hexagon of side  $x$  cm, P is mid point of AB. दिए गए षट्भुज में छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें यदि उसकी प्रत्येक भुजा  $X$  सेमी. व AB का मध्यबिन्दु 'P' है।



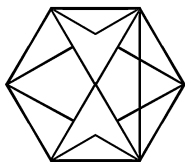
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}x^2$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}x^2$

360. Find area of shaded region in a regular hexagon of side 6 cm. 6cm भुजा वाले एक षट्भुज के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें



- (a)  $27\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $18\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $30\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $24\sqrt{3}$

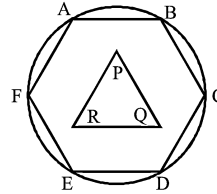
361. Find ratio of shaded area to unshaded area in a regular hexagon shown:- दिए गए नियमित षट्भुज में छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल के साथ अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 2 : 9 (b) 2 : 7  
 (c) 3 : 7 (d) 4 : 7

362. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon & PQR is an equilateral triangle of side 'a'. The area of shaded portion is X & CD : PQ :: 2 : 1. Find area of circle circumscribing hexagon in terms of X.

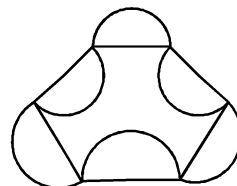
ABCDEF एक षट्भुज है व PQR एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है जिसकी भुजा 'a' है। जिसमें छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल CD : QP :: 2 : 1 है। तो षट्भुज के परिवृत का क्षेत्रफल 'X' में ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\frac{16\pi X}{23\sqrt{3}}$  (b)  $\frac{42\pi X}{5\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\pi X}{3\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{3}\pi X$

363. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 'm' cm. Six semicircles are drawn as shown then area of shaded region will be:-

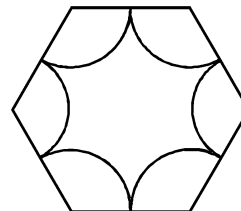
ABCDEF एक 'm' भुजा वाला षट्भुज है 6 अर्द्धवृत्त प्रत्येक भुजाओं को व्यास मानकर खींचे गए हैं। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $1.5\sqrt{3} m^2$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3} m^2$   
 (c)  $2.4\sqrt{3} m^2$  (d)  $0.9\sqrt{3} m^2$

364. Find shaded area in a regular hexagon of side 6 cm. Six circular arc are drawn as shown?

6cm भुजा वाले एक षट्भुज के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें। जिसमें 6 अर्द्धवृत्त खींचे गए हैं जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया है।

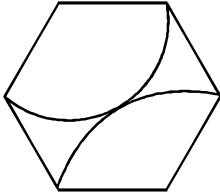


- (a)  $54\sqrt{3} - 18\pi$  (b)  $54\sqrt{3} - 12\pi$   
 (c)  $27\sqrt{3} - 19\pi$  (d) None

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365. Find area of shaded region in a regular hexagon of side 'a' cm. If two circular arc drawn at corner as shown:-

छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें, भुजा 'a' वाले षट्भुज में यदि दो वृत्तीय चाप शीर्ष से दिखाए अनुसार खींची गई है।



- (a)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-\pi}{6}\right)a^2$  (b)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-4\pi}{3}\right)a^2$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-2\pi}{3}\right)a^2$  (d)  $\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}-4\pi}{6}\right)a^2$

366. Match the two columns.

लम्बे से लम्बे उस खम्भे की ऊँचाई ज्ञात करो जिसकी विभाएँ  $12m \times 9m \times 9m$  है। एक कमरे में रखा गया है।

Column I

- (A) Length of the longest pole that can be kept in a room  $(12m \times 9m \times 9m)$  is  
 (B) The volume of a cube is  $2744 \text{ cm}^3$ . Its surface area is  
 (C) Each edge of a cube is increased by 50% ,percentage of increase in surface area is  
 (D) A cube of side 6 cm is cut into a number of cubes of side 2cm. Number of cubes is.

Column II

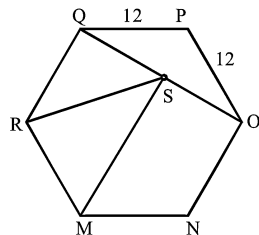
- (p) 125  
 (q) 27  
 (r) 1176  
 (s) 17

Now choose the correct option.

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q; (D)  $\rightarrow$  s  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  s; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p; (D)  $\rightarrow$  q

367. Find shaded area in a regular hexagon MNOPQR, if each side being 12 cm & s is mid point of OQ.

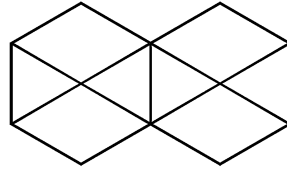
षट्भुज MNOPQR, जिसकी प्रत्येक भुजा 12cm है के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात किजिए, जिसमें 's' 'OQ' का मध्य बिन्दु है।



- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}a^2}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}a^2}{8}$

368. Find area of shaded region, two identical hexagon of side 4 cm are shown.

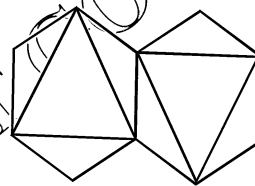
दो एक जैसे षट्भुज जिनकी भुजा 4cm है के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $16\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $28\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $12\sqrt{3}$

369. Find ratio of shaded area to unshaded area, if given below is two regular hexagon:-

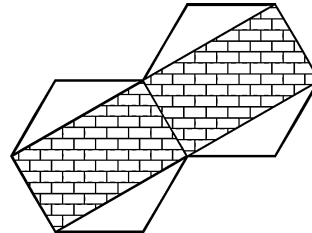
दिए गए दो षट्भुजों में छायांकित भाग का अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



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

370. Find ratio of shaded area to total area. If given below is two regular hexagon.

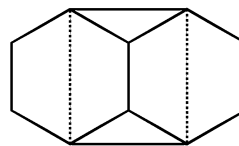
दिए गए दो षट्भुजों में छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का व कुल आकृति के क्षेत्रफल के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



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

371. Find ratio of shaded area to total area of figure.

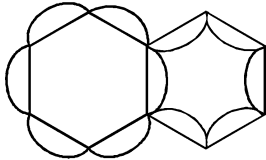
दिए गए चित्र में छायांकित भाग का कुल अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 2 : 7 (b) 1 : 7  
 (c) 4 : 7 (d) None

372. Equal radius semicircle are drawn on sides of a regular hexagon, six identical arc are drawn inside at corner of other hexagons. Ratio of shaded area to total area of both hexagon.

एक नियमित षट्भुज की भुजाओं पर समान त्रिज्या वाले अर्द्धवृत्त खींचे गये हैं। दूसरे षट्भुज के कोनों पर बाहर की ओर 6 समान चाप खींचे गये हैं। छायांकित भाग तथा दोनों षट्भुजों के क्षेत्रफलों का अनुपात क्या है।



- (a) 3 : 8                      (b)  $\sqrt{3}\pi:8$   
 (c)  $\pi:3$                       (d) None

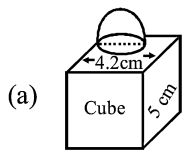
373. Match the two columns.

मिलान करें-

- (A) कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल घन का व जिसके ऊपर अर्द्धगोला है  
 (B) टोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल  
 (C) वक्र पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल

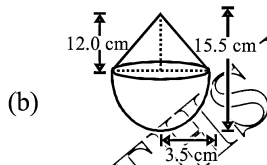
Column-I

Column-II



- (p)  $660\text{ cm}^2$

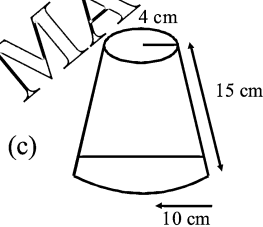
T.S.A. of the cube with the hemispherical top.



- (q)  $214.5\text{ cm}^2$

T.S.A of the solid

- (r)  $163.86\text{ cm}^2$



Curved surface area = ?

Now choose the correct option.

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  r  
 (b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p  
 (c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q  
 (d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p

374. A regular hexagon has a perimeter of 12 cm. What is its area?

एक षट्भुज जिसका परिमाप 12cm है का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $6\sqrt{3}$                       (b)  $72\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $144\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $216\sqrt{3}$

375. Octagon ABCDEFGH is similar to octagon JKLMNOPQ.

If  $AB = 10$ ,  $JK = 8$ , &  $m\angle A = 120^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle J$  in degree?

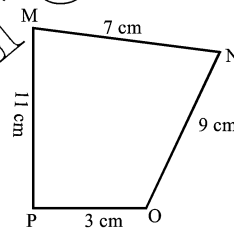
अष्टभुज ANCDFGH, अष्टभुज JKLMNOPQ के समरूप है। यदि  $AB = 10$ ,  $JK = 8$  व  $m\angle A = 120^\circ$  है तो डिग्री में  $m\angle J$  का मान ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $96^\circ$                       (b)  $120^\circ$   
 (c)  $135^\circ$                       (d)  $150^\circ$

376. In the figure,  $MN = 7$  cm,  $NO = 9$  cm,  $OP = 3$  cm &  $PM = 11$  cm.  $\angle MNO$  &  $\angle OPM$  are right angles.

Find the area of the figure MNOP.

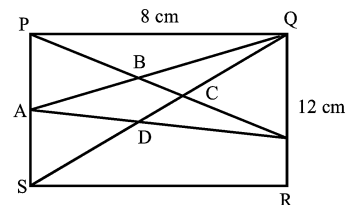
दिए गए चित्र में,  $MN = 7$  cm,  $NO = 9$  cm,  $OP = 3$  cm और  $PM = 11$  cm।  $\angle MNO$  और  $\angle OPM$  समकोण हैं। चित्र MNOP का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 48.5                      (b) 49.5  
 (c) 50.5                      (d) 49

377. The figure is not drawn to scale. Given that the area of ABCD is  $40\text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of the shaded part.

चित्र स्केल पर नहीं खींचा गया है आकृति ABCD का क्षेत्रफल  $40\text{ cm}^2$  है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



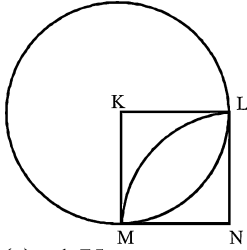
- (a) 8                      (b) 14  
 (c) 24                      (d) 12

378. The figure is made up of a circle & a square, KLMO of area  $25\text{ cm}^2$ . K is the centre of the circle. Calculate the total shaded area of the figure. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )



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यह चित्र वृत्त एवं वर्ग से बनाया गया है KLM का क्षेत्रफल  $25\text{cm}^2$  है। K वृत्त का केन्द्र है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1.75 (b) 14.25  
(c) 15.25 (d) 14.65

379. The figure shows two identical semicircles. X & Y are the centres of the semicircles. Line AB is 60 cm.

$\frac{1}{5}$  of each

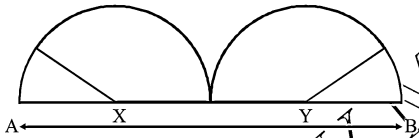
semicircle is shaded. Find the total area of the shaded parts.

(Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

चित्र में दो समान अर्द्धवृत्त हैं। X तथा Y इनके केन्द्र हैं। रेखा

$AB = 60\text{cm}$  है। प्रत्येक अर्द्धवृत्त का  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग छायांकित है। तो

छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 140.3 (b) 142.3  
(c) 145.3 (d) 141.3

380. Match the Column I with Column II

मिलान करें:-

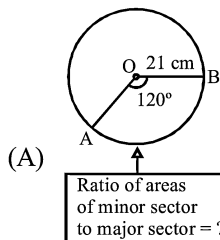
(अ) अनुपात ज्ञात करें:- लघु खंड व दीर्घ त्रिज्यखंड के बीच (क्षेत्रफलों के बीच)

(ब) अनुपात ज्ञात करें - बड़े वृत्त के लघुत्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल व छोटे वृत्त के लघु त्रिज्यखंड के बीच

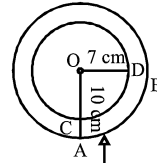
(स) अनुपात ज्ञात करें:- लघुत्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल व लघु वृत्तखंड के क्षेत्रफल के बीच

Column I

Column II

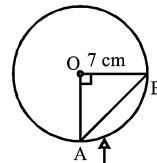


- (p) 100 : 49



- (B) Ratio of the areas minor sector of big circle to area of minor sector of small circle = ?

(q) 11 : 4



- (C) Ratio of area of minor sector to area of minor segment = ?

(r) 1 : 2

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (A)  $\rightarrow$  q; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p  
(b) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  p; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q  
(c) (A)  $\rightarrow$  p; (B)  $\rightarrow$  r; (C)  $\rightarrow$  q  
(d) (A)  $\rightarrow$  r; (B)  $\rightarrow$  q; (C)  $\rightarrow$  p

381. There are two concentric circles such that the area of the outer circle is four times the area of the inner circle. Let A, B & C be three distinct points on the perimeter of the outer circle such that AB & AC are tangents to the inner circle. If the area of the outer circle is 12 square centimeters then find the area (in square centimeters) of the triangle ABC.

सकेन्द्र वाले दो वृत्त इस प्रकार हैं कि बाहरी वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल आन्तरिक वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का चार गुना है। माना A, B व C तीन ऐसे बिन्दु हैं जो बाहरी वृत्त की परिधि पर स्थित हैं तथा AB व AC आन्तरिक वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं। यदि बाहरी वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल  $12\text{cm}^2$  है तो  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

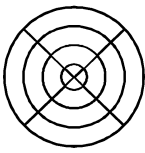
- (a)  $\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$  (b)  $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$   
(c)  $\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$  (d) None of these

382. A bucket is raised from a well by means of a rope which is wound a wheel of diameter 77 cm. Given that the bucket ascends in 1 min. 28 seconds with a uniform speed of 1.1 m/sec, calculate the number of complete revolutions the wheel makes in raising the bucket.

एक बाल्टी को एक कुएँ से एक रस्सी द्वारा इस प्रकार उठाया जाता है कि वह रस्सी 77cm व्यास वाले एक पहिए को घेरे हुए है दिया गया है कि 1.1m/sec की गति से जब बाल्टी को उठाया जाता है तो वह 1 min 28 sec में चढ़ती है तो कुल चक्करों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जो पहिये के द्वारा बाल्टी को उठाने में लगाए गये।

- (a) 38 (b) 40  
(c) 45 (d) None of these

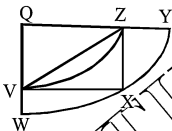
383. The biggest circle has a diameter of 28 cm. Find the total area of the shaded parts. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ ) दीर्घ वृत्त का व्यास 28cm है तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 460.58 (b) 461.58  
(c) 462.58 (d) 450.52

384. The figure is made up of a big quadrant OWY a small quadrant OVZ & a square VXZO. The radius of the big quadrant OWY is 14 cm. The area of the big quadrant is twice the area of the small quadrant OVZ. Find the area of the shaded parts.

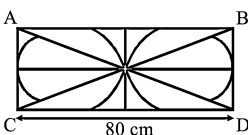
यह चित्र एक बड़े चतुर्थांश OWY व एक छोटे चतुर्थांश OVZ व एक वर्ग VXZO द्वारा बनाया गया है। बड़े चतुर्थांश OWY की त्रिज्या 121cm है। बड़े चतुर्थांश का क्षेत्रफल छोटे चतुर्थांश के क्षेत्रफल को दोगुना है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 84 (b) 86  
(c) 94 (d) 76

385. The figure shows 2 identical circles enclosed in a rectangle ABCD. Find the area of the shaded parts. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

चित्र में दो समान वृत्त किसी आयत ABCD के अन्तर्गत स्थित है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



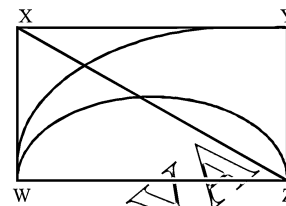
- (a) 1216 (b) 1356  
(c) 1256 (d) 1316

386. The figure, not drawn to scale, is made up of a square, a quadrant & a semicircle. WXYZ is a square of side 28 cm. Find the area of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

चित्र जो कि स्केल पर नहीं खींचा गया है, एक वर्ग, एक चतुर्थांश व एक अर्द्धवृत्त से बना है। WXYZ एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 28cm है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$



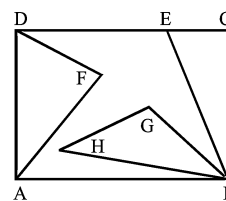
- (a) 504 (b) 448  
(c) 548 (d) 512

387. In the figure, ABCD is a square of sides 24 cm. G is the midpoint of BD. DE = EC. DG is 4 times of FG.

AH is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of AG. Find the total shaded area.

चित्र में, ABCD एक 24cm भुजा वाला वर्ग है G, BD का मध्यबिन्दु है। DE = EC. DG, F G का चार गुना है। AH,

AG का  $\frac{3}{8}$  है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 180 (b) 243  
(c) 234 (d) 306

388. Find the total surface area of rt. circular cylinder whose base area is  $346.5 \text{ cm}^2$  & whose height is 24 cm.

एक गोल बेलनाकार आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए जिसका आधार का क्षेत्रफल  $346.5 \text{ cm}^2$  तथा ऊँचाई 24cm है।

- (a)  $2727 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $2772 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $2277 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $7722 \text{ cm}^2$

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389. The volume of a cylinder is  $448\pi \text{ cm}^3$  & height 7 cm. Find its lateral surface area:-

एक बेलन का सिलेंडर का आयतन  $448\pi \text{ cm}^3$  है। तथा ऊँचाई 7cm है। पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $253 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $352 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $532 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $325 \text{ cm}^2$

390. The diameter of a garden roller is 1.4 m, & 2 m long. How much area will it cover in 5 revolutions.

किसी बाग में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले रोलर का व्यास 1.4m तथा 2m है। यदि वह पाँच चक्कर लगाता है तो उसके द्वारा कितना क्षेत्रफल घेरा जायेगा।

- (a)  $44 \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $140 \text{ m}^2$   
(c)  $440 \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $220 \text{ m}^2$

391. How many spherical ball can be made out of a solid cube of lead whose edge is 44 cm, each ball being 4 cm in diameter?

किसी 44cm किनारे वाले एक घन में से कितनी गोलाकार गेंदे बनाई जा सकती है। यदि प्रत्येक गेंद का व्यास 4cm हो?

- (a) 2451 (b) 2541  
(c) 1254 (d) 1452

392. A conical vessel of radius 6 cm & height 8 cm is completely filled with water. A metal sphere is drop into the water. The size of the sphere is such that when it touches the inner surface, it just get immersed. The fraction of water that overflows from the conical vessel is:

एक शंक्वाकार आकृति जिसकी त्रिज्या 6cm व ऊँचाई 8cm है पानी से भरी है। एक धातु का गोलाकार पानी में डाला जाता है जब वह गोलाकार धातु आकृति में डाला जाता तो वह पूर्णतः जब जाता है बाहर निकल आता है तो उस बाहर निकले पानी का भाग ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{16}$

393. A toy is in the form of a cone mounted on a hemisphere of radius 3.5 cm. The total height of the toy is

15.5 cm. Find the total surface area. (use  $\pi = 3\frac{1}{7}$ )

एक खिलौना अर्द्धगोले पर शंकु के आकार का है जिसकी त्रिज्या 3.5cm है। तथा खिलौने की पूर्ण ऊँचाई 15.5cm है तो कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $241.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $214.5 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $412.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $124.5 \text{ cm}^2$

394. A petrol tank is a cylinder of base diameter 21 cm & length 18 cm fitted with conical ends each of the axis length 9 cm. Detremine the capacity of the tank?

एक बेलनाकार पेट्रोल टैंक जिसका आधार व्यास 21 तथा ऊँचाई 18cm है। शंकु के किनारों द्वारा फिट किया जाता है। जिसमें प्रत्येक अक्ष की लम्बाई 9cm है। तो टैंक की क्षमता ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $8136 \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $8163 \text{ cm}^3$   
(c)  $8316 \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $8631 \text{ cm}^3$

395. If a sphere & a cube have equal surface areas, then the ratio of the diameter of the sphere to the edge of the cube is:-

यदि एक गोले व एक घन का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल समान है तो गोले के व्यास व घन के किनारे के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1  
(c)  $\sqrt{\pi} : \sqrt{6}$  (d)  $\sqrt{6} : \sqrt{\pi}$

396. If a cone, a hemispherical & a cylinder have equal bases & have same height, then the ratio of their volumes is:

यदि एक शंकु, एक अर्द्धगोला तथा एक बेलन का आधार समान है तथा ऊँचाई भी समान है तो उनके आयतनों का अनुपात है?

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

397. The interior of a building is in the form of a cylinder of base radius 12 m & height 3.5 m, surmounted by a cone of equal base & slant height 12.5 m. The capacity of the building will be:-

किसी इमारत का आन्तरिक हिस्सा बेलनाकार का है जिसका आधार 12m व ऊँचाई 3.5m है। ऊपर से एक शंकु से घिरा है जिसका समान आधार व तिर्यक ऊँचाई 12.5m है। तो इमारत का आयतन होगा

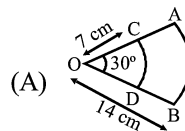
- (a)  $2110 \text{ m}^3$  (b)  $2100 \text{ m}^3$   
(c)  $1980 \text{ m}^3$  (d)  $2112 \text{ m}^3$

398. Match the figures in Column I with the areas of their shaded region in Column II

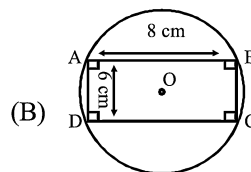
आकृति के छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्र का कॉलम दो से मिलान करें।

Column I

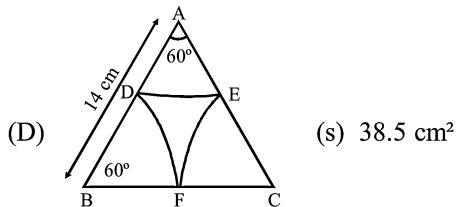
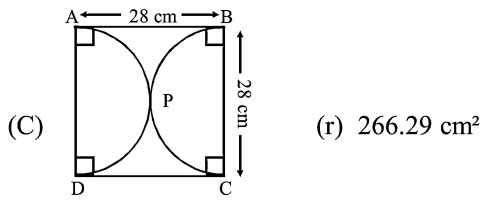
Column II



(p)  $7.87 \text{ cm}^2$



(q)  $168 \text{ cm}^2$



Choose the correct option.

- (a) (A) → r; (B) → s; (C) → p; (D) → q  
 (b) (A) → s; (B) → r; (C) → q; (D) → p  
 (c) (A) → r; (B) → p; (C) → q; (D) → s  
 (d) (A) → s; (B) → p; (C) → q; (D) → r

399. The figure is not drawn to scale. It shows a container made of two connected cubical tanks, A & B. Tank A is sealed at the top & completely filled to the brim.

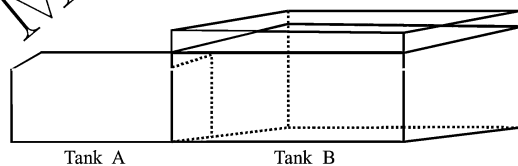
Tank B is  $\frac{3}{5}$  filled with 129600 ml of water. The

height of the water level in Tank B is 1 cm higher than that in Tank A. The height of Tank B is 60 cm. Water is then drained from the container & the height of the water level falls to 30 cm. What is the volume of water in the tank now in litres?

यह आकृति स्केल पर खींची नहीं गई है। इसमें एक कन्टेनर दो घनाकार टैंकों A और B पूरी तरह पानी से भरा है। टैंक B

में  $\frac{3}{5}$  पानी जो कि 129600ml है, से भरा है टैंक B की ऊँचाई

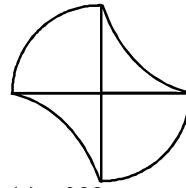
60cm है। तभी पानी को टैंक से बाहर निकाला जाता है तथा पानी का स्तर तो टैंक की धारिता लीटर में ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 111.675 (b) 111.625  
 (c) 112.625 (d) 112

400. The shaded figure is made up of 4 quarter arcs of radius 12 cm. Find its area. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

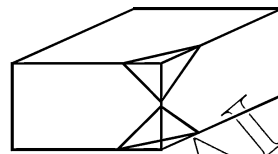
छायांकित आकृति चार चतुर्थांश चापों जिनकी त्रिज्या 12cm है से बनी है इसका क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 288 (b) 144  
 (c) 216 (d) 180

401. Each corner of a rectangular prism is cut off. Two (of the eight) cuts are shown. How many edges does the new figure have?

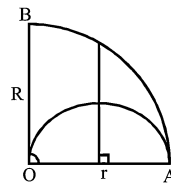
एक आयताकार प्रिज्म का प्रत्येक कोना काटा गया है। आठ में से दो कट दर्शाये गये हैं। कितने किनारों पर नयी आकृति बनेगी?



- (a) 24 (b) 30  
 (c) 36 (d) 42

402. If  $r = 2\sqrt{3}$ , a semicircle is drawn inside a quadrant of radius R as shown. Then area of shaded region = ?

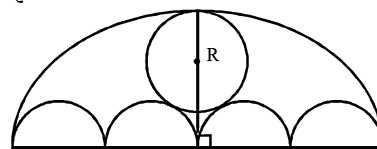
यदि  $r = 2\sqrt{3}$ , एक अर्द्धवृत्त किसी चतुर्थांश में खींचा जाता है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $(5\pi - \sqrt{3})$  (b)  $(6\pi + 6\sqrt{3})$   
 (c)  $(5\pi - 6\sqrt{3})$  (d)  $(4\pi - 6\sqrt{3})$

403. Four identical small semicircle of radius r are inscribed in a semicircle a circle is placed touching bigger semicircle & smaller circle of radius 'R' as shown then R = ?

किसी अर्द्धवृत्त में उसके व्यास पर चार अर्द्धवृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या r है समान दूरी पर खींचे जाते हैं तथा अर्द्धवृत्त की परिधि व छोटे अर्द्धवृत्तों की परिधि को स्पर्श करते हुए एक वृत्त खींचा जाता है तो 'R' का मान ज्ञात करें।

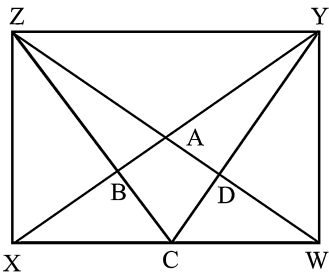


- (a)  $\frac{3}{5}r$  (b)  $\frac{6}{5}r$   
 (c)  $\frac{8}{5}r$  (d)  $\frac{7}{6}r$

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404. In the figure, not drawn to scale, WXYZ is a rectangle with a length of 45 cm & a width of 22 cm. The area of the quadrilateral ABCD is 75 cm<sup>2</sup>. C is mid point of WX. Find the ratio of the shaded area to the unshaded area.

चित्र में, WXYZ एक आयत है जिसकी भुजाएँ 45cm व 22cm है तथा दर्शाए गए चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल 75cm<sup>2</sup> है। C, WX का मध्यबिन्दु है तो छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल व अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

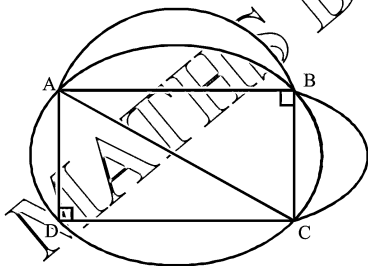


- (a) 57 : 32                      (b) 19 : 14  
(c) 29 : 14                      (d) 19 : 13

405. The figure is made up of a circle, a rectangle & 2 semicircle. AC, the diameter of the circle, is 15 cm. AB is 12 cm & BC is 9 cm. What is the total area of the shaded parts?

चित्र में एक वृत्त, एक आयत व दो अर्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। AC जो कि वृत्त का व्यास है 15cm है, AB = 12 व BC = 9cm है।

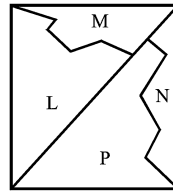
- (अ) छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।  
(ब) छायांकित भाग का कुल परिमाप ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 54                                  (b) 45  
(c) 60                                  (d) 72

406. The rectangle is divided into four parts L, M, N & P. The ratio of area of part L to part M is 8 : 1 & ratio of part M to part N is 4 : 1, if area of part P is 70 cm<sup>2</sup> then area of rectangle will be:-

आयत को चार भागों LMN व P में बाँटा गया है भाग L के क्षेत्रफल व भाग M के क्षेत्रफल के बीच का अनुपात 8 : 1 है व भाग M : N = 4 : 1 है यदि भाग P का क्षेत्रफल 70cm<sup>2</sup> है, तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा।

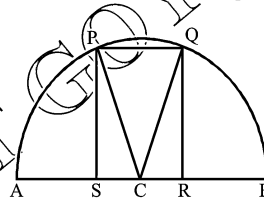


- (a) 72                                  (b) 108  
(c) 144                                (d) 180

407. In the adjoining figure PQRS is a square of maximum possible area which is circumscribed by the semi circle. Points R & S lie on the diameter AB. What is the area of the square if radius of the circle is 'r'?

दिये गये चित्र में, PQRS एक ऐसा वर्ग का है जो कि अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल घेरते हुए एक अर्धवृत्त के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है।

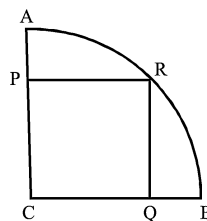
बिन्दु R व S उसके व्यास AB पर स्थित है। तो वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें। यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या (r) हो:-



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}r^2$                               (b)  $\frac{4}{5}r^2$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{5}r^2$                                 (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}r^2$

408. In the adjoining figure a quadrant (of circle) inscribes a square of maximum possible area. If the radius of the circle be 'r' then what is the area of the square?

दिए गए चित्र में, एक चतुर्थांश है (वृत्त का) जिसके अन्दर एक अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल वाला वर्ग बनाया गया है। यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या 'r' हो तो वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

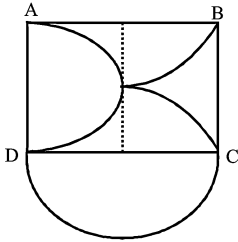


- (a)  $\frac{r^2}{2}$                                     (b)  $\frac{3r^2}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{3}}$                                 (d)  $2\sqrt{6}r$

409. The figure is formed by 2 semicircles, 2 identical quarter circles & a square ABCD. The perimeter of square ABCD is 60 cm. What is the total area of the shaded parts?

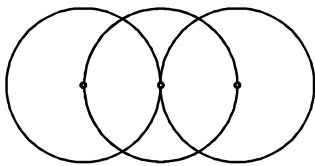
(Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

चित्र में दो अर्द्धवृत्त दर्शाए गए हैं। व दो वृत्त के चतुर्थांश तथा एक वर्ग ABCD है। वर्ग ABCD का परिमाण 60m है। तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 200.8125 (b) 200.3125  
(c) 202.3125 (d) 204.8125

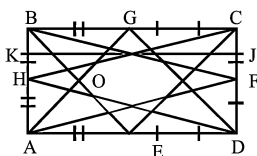
410. Three identical circles of radius  $r$  pass through the centre of each other as shown then shaded area = ?  
तीन समान वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्या समान है। एक-दूसरे के केन्द्र से होकर गुजरते हैं। जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}-\pi}{3}\right)r^2$  (b)  $(3\sqrt{3}-\pi)r^2$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}-\pi}{3}\right)r^2$  (d) None

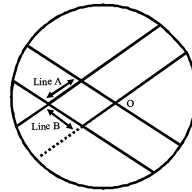
411. The figure is formed using four identical isosceles triangles AGD, AFB, BEC & CHD. ABCD is a square where E, F, G & H are midpoints of its sides. Given  $FJ = CJ$ ,  $HK = BK$  &  $AD = 14$  cm, find the total area of the shaded parts.

चित्र में चार समान समद्विबाहु  $\Delta AGD, AFB$  व  $BEC$  तथा  $CHD$  बनाये गये हैं, ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसमें E, F, G व H क्रमशः भुजाओं  $FJ = CJ, HK = BK$  तथा  $AD = 14$  cm है तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 73.5 (b) 72.5  
(c) 73 (d) 74

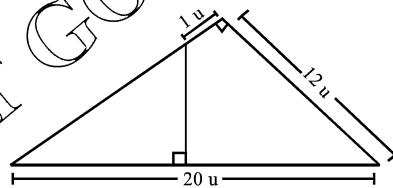
412. The figure shows a circle with parts of its region shaded. O is the centre of the circle. Line A is 14.3 cm & Line B is 15.8 cm. Find the difference between the shaded & unshaded areas. दिए चित्र में एक वृत्त के कुछ भाग छायांकित किए गये हैं। 'O' वृत्त का केन्द्र है। रेखा A = 14.3cm तथा रेखा B = 15.8cm है तो छायांकित भाग व अछायांकित भाग के बीच का अन्तर ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 900.76 (b) 904.76  
(c) 903.76 (d) 902.76

413. Find area of shaded region.

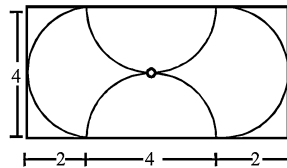
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $42u^2$  (b)  $38u^2$   
(c)  $40u^2$  (d)  $44u^2$

414. Find shaded area.

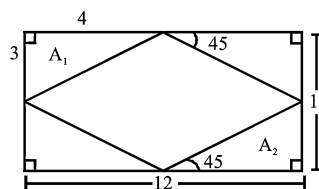
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 16 (b) 32  
(c) 18 (d) None

415. Find area of shaded region.

छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



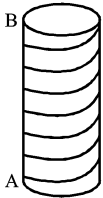
- (a) 12 (b) 8  
(c) 16 (d) 10

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416. Consider a cylinder of height  $h$  cm & radius  $r = \frac{4}{\pi}$  cm as shown in the figure. A string of certain length when wound on its cylindrical surface, starting at point A, gives a maximum of 'n' turns. If there is no spacing between any to consecutive turns and the width of string be  $x$  cm, then the required length of string is:-

एक बेलनाकार आकृति जिसकी ऊँचाई ' $h$ ' cm है व  $r = \frac{4}{\pi}$  cm

है। एक निश्चित लम्बाई की रस्सी जो कि 'A' बिन्दु से शुरू होती हुई बेलन पर अधिकतम ' $n$ ' मोड़ लेती है। यदि दो लगातार मोड़ के बीच गैप नहीं है तथा रस्सी की चौड़ाई  $x$  सेमी. है। तो रस्सी की लम्बाई की आवश्यकता होगी-



- (a)  $\frac{8x}{h}$  cm                      (b)  $\frac{8h}{x}$  cm  
 (c)  $8hx$  cm                      (d)  $2\sqrt{2} \frac{h}{x}$  cm

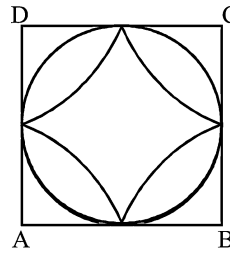
417. Raju has a rectangular iron sheet 10-ft long. He has to cut out 7 circular discs from this sheet. What is the minimum possible width of the iron sheet if the radius of each disc is 1 ft?

राजू के पास एक आयताकार लोहे का टुकड़ा '10ft' लम्बा है। उसे इस टुकड़े में से 7 वृत्त काटने हैं। यदि प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या '1ft' होता

- (a)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$                       (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $2 + 2\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $3 + \sqrt{2}$

418. ABCD is a square. A circle is inscribed in the square. Also taking A, B, C, D (the vertices of square) as the centres of four quadrants, drawn inside the circle, which are touching each other on the mid-points of the sides of square. Area of square is  $4 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the area of the shaded region?

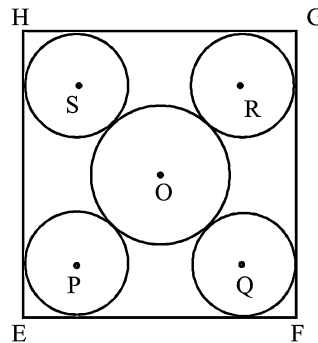
ABCD एक वर्ग है। जिसके अन्दर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है। ABCD जो कि वर्ग के शीर्ष है तथा वृत्त चतुर्थांशों के केन्द्र भी है। जो कि एक दूसरे को वर्ग की भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु पर स्पर्श करते हैं। वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल =  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\left(4 - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \text{ cm}^2$                       (b)  $(2\pi - 4) \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $(4 - 2\pi) \text{ cm}^2$                       (d) none of these

419. In the adjoining diagram EFGH is a square with side 'a' cm. In the diagram the area of the larger circle with centre 'O' is equal to the sum of the areas of all the rest four circles with equal radii, whose centres are P, Q, R & S. What is the ratio between the side of square & radius of a smaller circle?

दिए गए चित्र में EFGH एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 'a' cm है। चित्र में बड़े वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल जिसका केन्द्र 'O' है। बाकी चारों वृत्तों जिनके केन्द्र क्रमशः P, Q, R व S है। के क्षेत्रफलों के योग के बराबर है। चारों वृत्तों की त्रिज्या समान है। तो वर्ग की भुजा व सबसे छोटे वृत्त की त्रिज्या के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $(2\sqrt{2} + 3)$                       (b)  $(2 + 3\sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $(4 + 3\sqrt{2})$                       (d) can't be determined

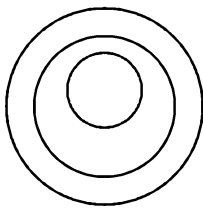
420. The radius of a cone is  $\sqrt{2}$  times the height of the cone. A cube of maximum possible volume is cut from the same cone. What is the ratio of the volume of the cone to the volume of the cube?

किसी शंकु की त्रिज्या उसकी ऊँचाई की  $\sqrt{2}$  गुणा है एक घन अधिकाधिक आयतन व घन के आयतन के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $3.18\pi$                       (b)  $2.25\pi$   
 (c)  $2.35$                       (d) can't be determined

421. The figure is made up of 3 circles. The ratio of the area of the smallest circle to the largest circle is 2 : 5 while the shaded area is  $\frac{3}{7}$  of the unshaded area. What is the ratio of the shaded area to the area of the smallest circle?

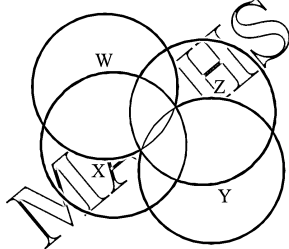
चित्र में तीन वृत्त दर्शाए गए हैं। सबसे लघु व सबसे दीर्घ वृत्त के क्षेत्रफलों के बीच का अनुपात 2 : 5 है। जबकि छायांकित भाग अछायांकित भाग का  $\frac{3}{7}$  है। तो छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल का सबसे लघु वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल के साथ अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 3 : 4                      (b) 4 : 7  
(c) 5 : 11                     (d) None

422. The figure is made up of 4 identical circles where W, X, Y & Z are the centres of the circles. Each circle has a radius of 7 cm. Find the area of the shaded region. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

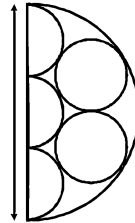
चित्र में W, X, Y व 2 केन्द्र वाले चार वृत्त दर्शाए गए हैं। प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 7cm है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें। ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a)  $\frac{308}{6}$                       (b)  $\frac{218}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{308}{3}$                      (d) None

423. A piece of rope is used to make the figure shown. Inside the big semicircle are 2 small circles & 3 small semi-circles, all of which have the same radius. The diameter of the big semicircle is 30 cm. Find the area of the shaded region. (Leave the answer in terms of  $\pi$ )

दर्शाए गए चित्र में एक रस्सी को यह चित्र बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है जिसमें एक अर्द्धवृत्त में 2 लघु वृत्त व 3 लघु अर्द्धवृत्त हैं। सभी की त्रिज्या बराबर है। बड़े अर्द्धवृत्त का व्यास 30cm है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें। (उत्तर ' $\pi$ ' में ज्ञात करें)

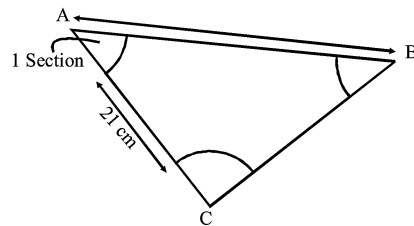


- (a)  $\frac{80\pi}{3}$                       (b)  $\frac{95\pi}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{103\pi}{3}$                      (d)  $\frac{100\pi}{3}$

424. Three similar sections are cut away from an equilateral cardboard triangle ABC. Each side of the equilateral triangle is 56 cm. Find the perimeter of the remaining cardboard.

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

एक समबाहु कार्डबोर्ड  $\triangle ABC$  में से तीन समान त्रिज्यखण्ड काटे जाते हैं। समबाहु  $\triangle$  की प्रत्येक भुजा 56cm है। तो बचे हुए कार्डबोर्ड का परिमाण ज्ञात करें। (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 118                      (b) 128  
(c) 120                     (d) 115

425. A boiler in the form of a cylinder 2 m long with hemispherical ends each of 2 m diameter, find the volume of the boiler.

एक पानी उबालने वाला बेलनाकार बर्तन जिसकी लम्बाई 2m व दोनो ओर अर्द्धगोले जिनका व्यास 2m है तो बेलनाकार बर्तन का आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $10\frac{10}{21} \text{ m}^3$                       (b)  $10\frac{20}{21} \text{ m}^3$   
(c)  $9\frac{11}{21} \text{ m}^3$                      (d)  $11\frac{19}{21} \text{ m}^3$



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426. The circular ends of a bucket are of radii 35 cm & 14 cm & the height of the bucket is 40 cm. Find the capacity of the bucket.

एक बाल्टी जिसके दोनो ओर वृत्तीय गोलाई है तथा त्रिज्या 35cm व 14cm है। तथा ऊँचाई 40cm है। तो बाल्टी का आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 80010 cm<sup>3</sup> (b) 80000 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 80080 cm<sup>3</sup> (d) 79000 cm<sup>3</sup>

427. If the radii of the circular ends of a conical bucket, which is 45 cm high are 28 cm & 7 cm. Find the capacity of the bucket.

एक शंक्वाकार बाल्टी जिसके दोनो ओर वृत्तीय गोलाई है। जिसकी ऊँचाई 45cm तथा त्रिज्या 28cm व 7cm है का क्रमशः आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 48500 cm<sup>3</sup> (b) 48510 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 48000 cm<sup>3</sup> (d) 48200 cm<sup>3</sup>

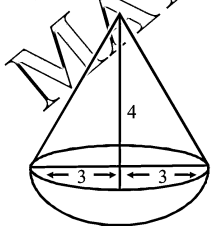
428. The internal & external diameter of a hollow hemispherical vessel are 42 cm & 45.5 cm respectively. Find its capacity (volume app.) & also its outer curved surface area

एक खाली अर्द्धगोले की आन्तरिक व बाह्य व्यास क्रमशः 42cm व 45.5cm है। इसका आयतन ज्ञात करें व बाहरी वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल भी ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 5.27 liters, 3253.25 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(b) 5.20 liters, 3251.25 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 5.27 liters, 3200.18 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(d) 5.27 liters, 3250.25 cm<sup>2</sup>

429. A toy is in the form of a cone mounted on a hemisphere. The diameter of the base of the cone is 6 cm & its height is 4 cm. Calculate the surface area of the toy. ( $\pi = 3.14$ )

एक खिलौना जो कि शंक्वाकार का है तथा उसके 3 परि सिरे पर एक अर्द्धगोला बना है। शंकु के आधार का व्यास 6cm है। व इसकी ऊँचाई 4cm है। तो खिलौने का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 102.58 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 103.62 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 105.28 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 101.25 cm<sup>2</sup>

430. 50 circular plates, each of radius 7 cm & thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm are placed on above another to form a solid right circular cylinder. Find the total surface area & the volume of the cylinder so formed.

50 वृत्तीय प्लेट है, प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या 7cm है। तथा मोटाई  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm

है। एक दूसरे के ऊपर इस प्रकार रखी गई है कि एक बेलनाकार आकृति प्राप्त होती है। तो बनी बेलनाकार आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल व आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 1400 cm<sup>2</sup>, 3850 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(b) 1408 cm<sup>2</sup>, 3850 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 1432 cm<sup>2</sup>, 3800 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(d) 1408 cm<sup>2</sup>, 3800 cm<sup>3</sup>

431. A rectangular tank 15 m long & 11 m broad is required to receive entire liquid contents from a full cylindrical tank of internal diameter 21 m & length 5 m. Find the least height of the tank that will serve the purpose.

एक आयताकार टैंक जिसकी लम्बाई 15cm व चौड़ाई 11m है। तथा एक अन्य बेलनाकार टैंक जिसका व्यास 21cm है का तरल पूरी तरह आयताकार टैंक में आ जाता है। तो बेलनाकार टैंक का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल व आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 10.2 cm (b) 10.8 cm  
(c) 10.5 cm (d) 9.6 cm

432. From a solid right circular cylinder with height 10 cm & radius of the base 6 cm a right circular cone of the same height & same base is removed. Find volume of the remaining solid.

एक बेलनाकार आकृति जिसकी ऊँचाई 10cm व त्रिज्या 6cm है मे से एक शंकु समान आधार व समान ऊँचाई वाला काटा जाता है बचे टोस का आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $754\frac{2}{7}$  cm<sup>3</sup> (b)  $742\frac{6}{7}$  cm<sup>3</sup>  
(c)  $714\frac{2}{7}$  cm<sup>3</sup> (d)  $785\frac{5}{7}$  cm<sup>3</sup>

433. A cylinder whose height is two-third of its diameter has the same volume as a sphere of radius 4 cm. Calculate the radius of the base of the cylinder.

एक बेलन जिसकी ऊँचाई उसके व्यास की  $\frac{2}{3}$  है। उसका आयतन एक 4cm त्रिज्या वाले गोले के समान है। बेलन के आधार की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) r = 5 cm (b) r = 3 cm  
(c) r = 4 cm (d) r = 6 cm

434. A hemi-spherical bowl of internal radius 9 cm is full of liquid. This liquid is to be filled into cylindrical shaped small bottles each of diameter 3 cm & height 4 cm. How many bottles are necessary to empty bowl?

एक अर्द्धगोला कटोरा जिसकी आन्तरिक त्रिज्या 9cm है। पूरा तरल से भरा है। यह तरल बेलनाकार बोटलों में भरा जाना है जिनका व्यास 3cm है व ऊँचाई 4cm है। उन बोटलों की संख्या ज्ञात करें जो उस कटोरे के खाली कर देंगी।

- (a) 56 (b) 54  
(c) 60 (d) 48

435. If h, c, v are respectively the height, the C.S.A & the volume of a cone, find the value of  $3\pi rh^3 - c^2h^2 + 9v^2$

यदि h, c, v क्रमशः किसी शंकु की ऊँचाई, वक्र पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल व आयतन है, तो  $3\pi rh^3 - c^2h^2 + 9v^2$  का मान ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 0 (d) 3

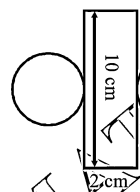
436. The diameter of the internal & external surfaces of a hollow spherical shell are 6 cm & 10 cm, respectively. If it is melted & recast into a solid cylinder of length  $2\frac{2}{3}$  cm. Find the diameter of the cylinder?

खाली गोले की आन्तरिक व बाह्य त्रिज्या क्रमशः 6cm व 10cm है, यदि इस गोले को पिघलाकर एक बेलनाकार आकृति बनाई जाती है। जिसकी लम्बाई  $2\frac{2}{3}$  cm है तो बेलन का व्यास ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 12 cm (b) 8 cm  
(c) 10 cm (d) 14 cm

437. The diagram shows the parts of a right cylinder. The volume of the cylinder, in  $cm^3$  is:-

चित्र में एक सीधे बेलन के भाग दर्शाए गए हैं बेलन का आयतन  $cm^3$  में ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\frac{20}{\pi}$  (b)  $\frac{50}{\pi}$   
(c)  $\frac{25}{\pi}$  (d)  $40\pi$

438. If h be the height &  $\alpha$  the semi-vertical angle of a right circular cone, then its volume is given by:-

किसी वृत्तीय शंकु की ऊँचाई h तथा ' $\alpha$ ' उसका अर्द्धशीर्ष कोण है तो इसका आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 \tan^2 \alpha$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}\pi h^2 \tan^2 \alpha$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{3}\pi h^2 \tan^3 \alpha$  (d)  $\frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 \tan^3 \alpha$

439. If the radius of the sphere is increases by 100% the volume of the corresponding sphere is increased by:- यदि किसी गोले की त्रिज्या को 100% बढ़ाया जाता है तो उसके आयतन में कितने % वृद्धि होगी।

- (a) 200% (b) 500%  
(c) 700% (d) 800%

440. A sphere is melted & a half of the melted liquid is used to form 11 identical cubes, whereas the remaining half is used to form 7 identical smaller spheres. The ratio of the side of the cube to the radius of the new small sphere is:-

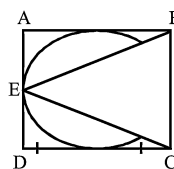
यदि एक गोले को पिघलाने के बाद आधे का प्रयोग 11 घन व आधे का प्रयोग 7 समान गोले बनाने के लिए किया जाता है तो घन की भुजा व छोटे गोले की त्रिज्या के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (b)  $\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (d) 2

441. The figure is made up of a circle, a triangle & a square of sides 28 cm. E is the mid-point of AD.

Find the area of the shaded region. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

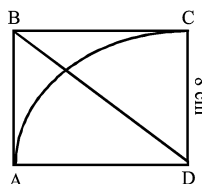
चित्र में, एक वृत्त है, एक  $\Delta$  व एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 28cm है, बनाये गये हैं। E, AD का मध्यबिन्दु है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 376 (b) 476  
(c) 446 (d) 486

442. ABCD is a square with a quadrant inscribed then area of shaded region will be:-

ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसमें एक चतुर्थांश बना है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

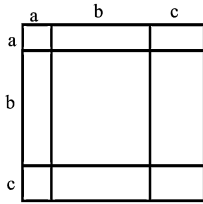


- (a) 32 (b) 36  
(c) 40 (d) 64

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443. Find shaded area:-

छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

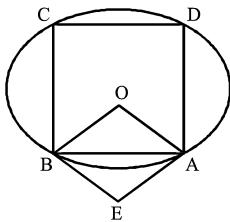


- (a)  $(a + b + c)^2 - (a - b + c)^2$
- (b)  $(a + b - c)^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2$
- (c)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - (a + b + c)^2$
- (d)  $(a + b + c)^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2$

444. The figure shows a circle with centre O & diameter, 14 cm. ABCD & OAEB are squares. Find the total area of the shaded portion of the figure. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

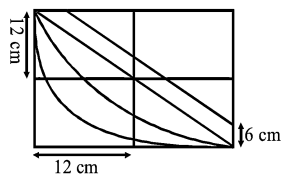
चित्र में एक वृत्त है जिसका केन्द्र O व व्यास 14cm है। ABCD व OAEB दो वर्ग हैं। तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 70
- (b) 75
- (c) 77
- (d) 88

445. Harshit noticed the patterns on the square tiles & tried to calculate the area of the shaded part. Leave the answer in 2 decimal places. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

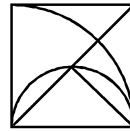
हर्षित ने वर्ग टाइल का पैटर्न देखा व छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल की गणना की कोशिश की उत्तर 2 दशमलव तक ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 218.08
- (b) 208.88
- (c) 228.80
- (d) 218.88

446. The figure is made up of a quadrant, a square & a semicircle. The area of the square is 144 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the area of the shaded parts.

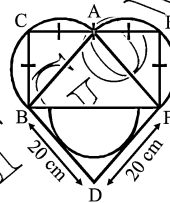
चित्र में एक चतुर्थांश, एक वर्ग व एक अर्द्धवृत्त दिया गया है। वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 144cm<sup>2</sup> है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $18\pi - 18$
- (b)  $18\pi - 9$
- (c)  $18\pi - 36$
- (d)  $18\pi - 32$

447. The figure is made up of semicircles, a square ABDF & a rectangle BCEF. The length of the square ABDF is 20 cm. Find the area of the shaded figure. Leave the answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

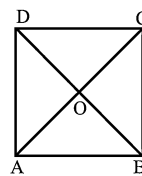
चित्र में अर्द्धवृत्त, वर्ग ABDF व आयत BCEF है। वर्ग ABDF की लम्बाई 20cm है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो। उत्तर  $\pi$  में ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $50\pi$
- (b)  $36\pi$
- (c)  $45\pi$
- (d)  $55\pi$

448. Adjoining figure shows a square ABCD in which O is the point of intersection of diagonals AC & BD. Four squares of maximum possible area are formed inside each four triangles AOB, BOC, COD & AOD. What is the total area of these 4 squares?

चित्र में एक वर्ग ABCD है O वह प्रतिच्छेदी बिन्दु है जो विकर्ण AC व BD को प्रतिच्छेद करने से मिलता है। चारों  $\Delta$  AOB, BOC, COD व AOD. तो चारों वृत्तों का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 400 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 100 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 80 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) none of these

449. Altitude & base of a right angle triangle are  $(x + 2)$  &  $(2x + 3)$ (in cm). If the area of the triangle be 60 cm<sup>2</sup>, the length of the hypotenuse is:-

एक समकोण  $\Delta$  का शीर्षलम्ब तथा आधार क्रमशः  $(x + 2)$  व  $(2x + 3)$  cm है। यदि  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल  $60\text{cm}^2$  है, तो कर्ण की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 21 cm (b) 13 cm  
(c) 17 cm (d) 15 cm

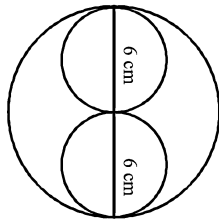
450. Find the area of a regular octagon with each side 'a' cm:-

एक अष्टभुज जिसकी भुजा 'd' cm है का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $2a^2(1 + \sqrt{2})$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}a(1 + \pi)$   
(c)  $a^2(\sqrt{2} + 2)$  (d) none of these

451. Find the perimeter of the shaded part. The diameter of the small circle is 6 cm.

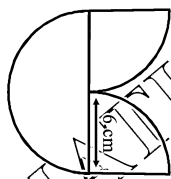
छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात करे, यदि छोटे वृत्त का व्यास 6cm है।



- (a)  $18\pi$  (b)  $24\pi$   
(c)  $27\pi$  (d)  $20\pi$

452. Find the perimeter of the figure. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

चित्र का परिमाण ज्ञात करें ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

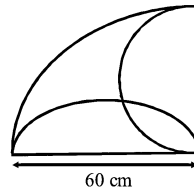


- (a)  $\frac{340}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{248}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{348}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{358}{7}$

453. The figure shows one big quadrant & two small semicircles. The radius of the big quadrant is 60 cm.

Find the shaded area of this figure. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

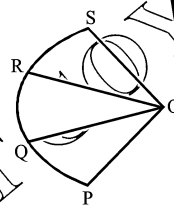
चित्र में एक बड़ा चतुर्थांश व दो छोटे अर्द्धवृत्त दर्शाए गए हैं। बड़े चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या 60cm है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 1026 (b) 1016  
(c) 936 (d) 1036

454. OPQRS is part of a circle of radius 10 cm. OPR & OQS are quarter circles. The area of the shaded part OQR is  $40\text{cm}^2$  & the perimeter of the shaded part OQR is 30 cm. Find the area of the figure OPQRS.

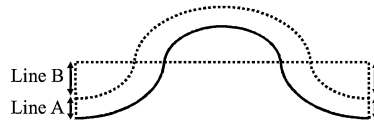
OPQRS एक 10cm त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का भाग है। OPR व QS वृत्त के चतुर्थ भाग हैं। छायांकित भाग OQR का क्षेत्रफल  $40\text{cm}^2$  है तथा परिमाण  $= 30\text{cm}$  है। तो आकृति OPQRS का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 140 (b) 127  
(c) 117 (d) 137

455. The figure is not drawn to scale. It is formed by quadrants & semicircles of two sizes. The radius of the larger quadrant is 3 cm longer than the radius of the smaller quadrant. The radius of the smaller quadrant (Line B) is 12 cm. Find the area of the shaded part.

यह चित्र किसी स्केल पर नहीं खींचा गया है। इसमें दो माप के चतुर्थांश एवं अर्द्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। बड़े चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या, छोटे चतुर्थांश की त्रिज्या से 3cm लम्बी है। छोटे चतुर्थांश (रेखा B) की त्रिज्या 12cm है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

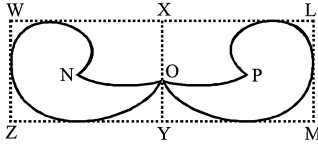


- (a) 250.34 (b) 252.14  
(c) 254.34 (d) 250

456. In the figure, WXYZ & XYML are squares. P & N are centres of square WXYZ & OQRS respectively. O is the centre of XY. If  $WL = 56\text{cm}$ , find the area of the shaded region.

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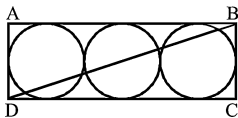
चित्र में, WXYZ व XYML वर्ग हैं। P व N क्रमशः वर्ग WXYZ व PQRS के केन्द्र हैं। 'O' XY का केन्द्र है। यदि  $WL = 56\text{cm}$  हो तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 462
- (b) 824
- (c) 904
- (d) 924

457. The diagram shows 3 identical circles embedded in a rectangle. Given that the length of the rectangle is 18 cm, find the total area of the shaded parts.

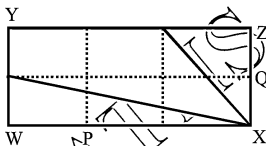
एक आयत के अन्तर्गत 3 समान वृत्त चित्र में दिखाए गए हैं। आयत की लम्बाई 18cm दी गई है। छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $54 - 13\pi$
- (b)  $44 - 13\pi$
- (c)  $54 - 13.5\pi$
- (d)  $45 - 13.5\pi$

458. In the figure, WXZY is a rectangle. The ratio of the length of PX to the length of WX is 2 : 3. Q is the midpoint of XZ. The area of rectangle WXYZ is 192 cm<sup>2</sup>. What is the area of the shaded part?

चित्र में WXZY एक आयत है जिसमें  $PX : WX = 2 : 3$  है। Q, XZ का मध्यबिन्दु है। आयत का क्षेत्रफल (WXYZ) = 192 छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 48
- (b) 92
- (c) 112
- (d) 102

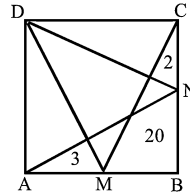
459. The perimeter of a triangle is 105 cm. The ratio of its altitude is 3 : 5 : 6. Find the sides of the triangle.

एक  $\Delta$  का परिमाप 105cm है। इसके शीर्षलम्बों का अनुपात 3:5:6 है।  $\Delta$  की भुजाएँ ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 72, 46, 36
- (b) 62, 28, 41
- (c) 30, 60, 25
- (d) 50, 30, 25

460. Segments starting with points M & N & ending with vertices of the rectangle ABCD divide the given figure into eight parts (see the figure). The areas of three parts of the rectangle are indicated in the picture. What is the area of the shaded region?

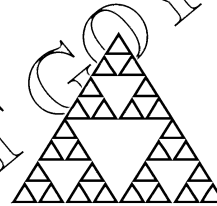
एक आयत ABCD में बिन्दु M तथा N से रेखाखण्ड प्रारम्भ होकर आयत के शीर्षों तक जाते हैं। तथा आयत को आठ भागों में विभाजित करते हैं। आकृति में, आयत के तीन भागों का क्षेत्रफल दर्शाया गया है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 25
- (b) 40
- (c) 29
- (d) 20

461. In the diagram, all triangles are equilateral. If AB = 16 then the total area of all the black triangles is:-

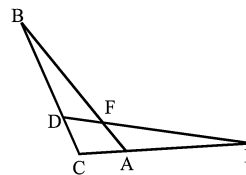
चित्र में, सभी  $\Delta$  समबाहु  $\Delta$  हैं। यदि  $AB = 16$  हो तो  $\Delta$  के छायांकित भागों का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $25\sqrt{3}$
- (b)  $27\sqrt{3}$
- (c)  $35\sqrt{3}$
- (d)  $35\sqrt{3}$

462. In the figure below  $DC = AC = 1$  &  $CB = CE = 4$ . If the area of triangle ABC is equal to S then the area of the quadrilateral AFDC is equal to:-

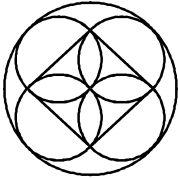
दिए गए चित्र में  $DC = AC = 1$  तथा  $CB = CE = 4$  दिया है। यदि  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल = 5 है तो चतुर्भुज AFDC का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $\frac{S}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{S}{4}$
- (c)  $\frac{S}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{2S}{5}$

463. The figure is made up of a big circle & 4 small identical circles. The diameter of the small circle is 28 cm. Find the shaded area.

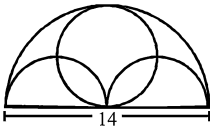
चित्र में एक बड़ा वृत्त व 4 छोटे समान वृत्त दिए गए हैं। छोटे वृत्त का व्यास = 28cm. तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1620 (b) 1440  
(c) 1680 (d) 1580

464. Given below a semicircle of diameter 14, two semicircle & a circle inscribed in it as shown. Find area of shaded region:-

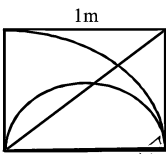
दिए गए अर्द्धवृत्त में व्यास = 14cm है। जिसमें दो अर्द्धवृत्त व एक वृत्त दिखाया गया है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 49 (b) 77  
(c) 108 (d) 63

465. Find shaded area:- (in square)

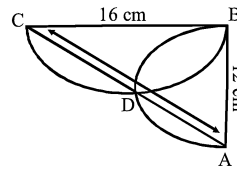
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो



- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{16}$

466. The figure is made up of a right angled triangle ABC & two semicircles with AB & BC as their diameters respectively. The two semicircles & the line AC meet at D as shown. AB = 12 cm, BC = 16 cm & AC = 20 cm. Find the area of the shaded region.

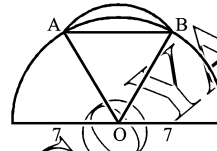
चित्र में एक समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  तथा क्रमशः AB व BC वाले व्यास के दो अर्द्धवृत्त दर्शाए गए हैं। दोनो अर्द्धवृत्त रेखा AC को 'D' पर मिलते हैं। AB = 20cm है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $50\pi - 98$  (b)  $40\pi - 96$   
(c)  $50\pi - 96$  (d)  $50\pi - 64$

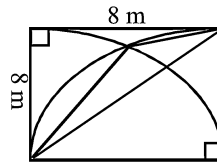
467. In a semicircle eq.  $\Delta ABO$  inscribed as shown a semicircle drawn with AB as diameter then shaded area equals to, O is centre.

एक अर्द्धवृत्त में एक समबाहु  $\Delta ABO$  खींचा गया है। भुजा AB को व्यास मानकर एक अर्द्धवृत्त खींचा गया है। 'O' बड़े अर्द्धवृत्त का केन्द्र व  $\Delta$  का एक शीर्ष है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



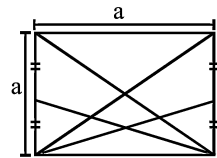
- (a)  $\frac{4\sqrt{3} + 77\sqrt{3}}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{77 + 147\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{77 + 147\sqrt{3}}{12}$  (d) None

468. Shaded area will be:-



- (a)  $8(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  (b)  $4(\sqrt{3} + 1)$   
(c)  $4(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  (d)  $16(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

469. Shaded area will be:-

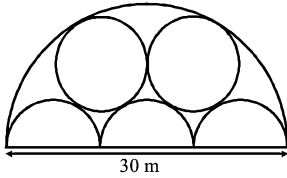


- (a)  $3a^2 / 8u^2$  (b)  $2a^2 / 5u^2$   
(c)  $a^2 / 8u^2$  (d)  $5a^2 / 12u^2$

470. A piece of ribbon is used to make the figure shown. Inside the big semicircle are 2 small circles & 3 small semi-circles, all of which have the same radius. The diameter of the big semicircle is 30 m. Find the area of the shaded region. (Leave your answer in terms  $\pi$ )

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

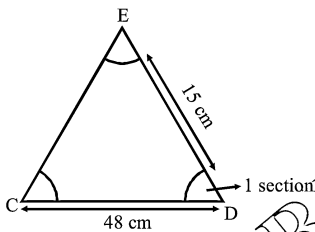
एक रिबन द्वारा, दी गई आकृति बनाई गई है। एक बड़ा अर्द्धवृत्त है जिसमें दो वृत्त व तीन अर्द्धवृत्त बनाए गए हैं। जिनकी त्रिज्या समान है बड़े अर्द्धवृत्त का व्यास = 30cm है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a)  $\frac{80\pi}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{125\pi}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{100\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{100\pi}{9}$

471. CDE is an cardboard, 3 identical section are mad at corner of eq.  $\Delta$  as shown. If side of an equilateral triangle is 48 cm. Find the perimeter of the remaining cardboard.  $\pi = 3.14$

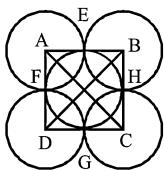
CED एक  $\Delta$  है जो कार्डबोर्ड से बना है। तीन त्रिज्यखण्ड बनाए गए हैं।  $\Delta$  के प्रत्येक कोने में जिसमें  $CD = 48\text{cm}$  छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 94.32 (b) 95.18  
 (c) 96.81 (d) 90

472. A square of side 12 m is drawn & a circle is inscribed in it. Now with each vertex as center, a circle is drawn passing through the midpoints of the two sides of the square, which meet at the vertex. Find the area of the shaded portion. (in  $\text{m}^2$ )

एक 12m भुजा वाला वर्ग खींचा गया है। तथा एक वृत्त इसके अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है। अब, प्रत्येक शीर्ष को केन्द्र मानकर वृत्त इस प्रकार खींचे गए हैं कि वे एक दूसरे को वर्ग की भुजा के मध्यबिन्दु पर स्पर्श करते हैं। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $18\pi - 36$  (b)  $36\pi - 72$   
 (c)  $9\pi - 72$  (d)  $18\pi - 72$
473. Find the length of the string wound on a cylinder of

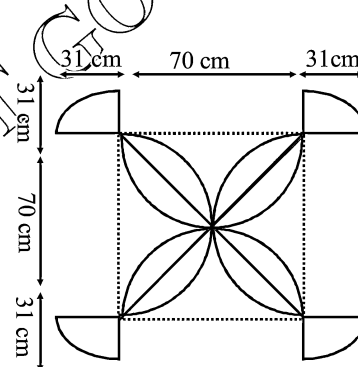
height 48 cm & a base diameter of  $5\frac{1}{11}$  cm. The string makes exactly four complete turns round the cylinder while its two ends touch the cylinder's top & bottom.

एक रस्सी की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए जो एक बेलन पर लपेटी गयी है, बेलन की ऊँचाई 48 सेमी. है तथा आधार का व्यास  $5\frac{1}{11}$  सेमी. है। रस्सी बेलन पर पूर्णतः चार बार लपेटी गयी है जबकि इसके दो अंतिम छोर बेलन के आधार व शीर्ष पर लगे हैं।

- (a) 192 cm (b) 80 cm  
 (c) 64 cm (d) cannot be determined

474. Find the area of the shaded part.

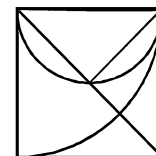
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $961\pi + 1400$  (b)  $900\pi + 1400$   
 (c)  $861\pi + 1300$  (d) None

475. On semicircle & one quadrant drawn in square whose area is  $121 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the area of the shaded parts. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

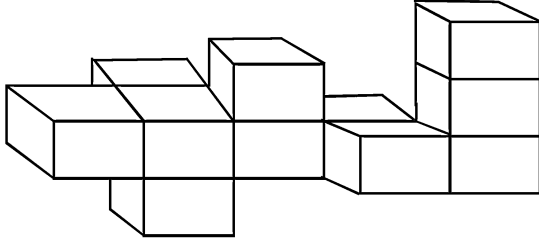
एक वर्ग में, एक अर्द्धवृत्त तथा एक चतुर्थांश बनाये गये हैं। वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल  $121(\text{सेमी.})^2$  है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 16.2325 (b) 17.2425  
 (c) 16.108 (d) 17

476. The figure is made of unit cubes. If Rohit were to dip the figure in blue paint, what area of the figure would be painted?

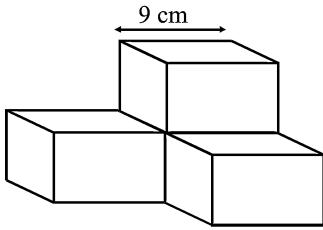
एक आकृति घनों द्वारा बनाई जाती है। यदि रोहित को इस पर रंग करना हो तो आकृति का वह क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें जिस पर रंग किया जाना है।



- (a) 4300 (b) 4600  
(c) 4900 (d) 4700

477. The figure is made of unit cubes. If Gurmeet were to dip the figure in brown paint, what area of the figure would be painted?

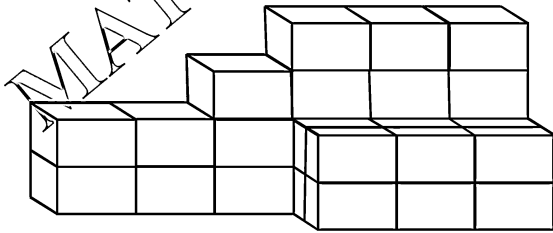
चित्र में घन दिखाए गए हैं यदि हरमीत को आकृति पर रंग करना हो तो (भूरा) तो रंगने वाले भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो



- (a) 1518 (b) 1402  
(c) 1458 (d) 1608

478. The solid figure is made up of 10 cm cubes. Find its volume.

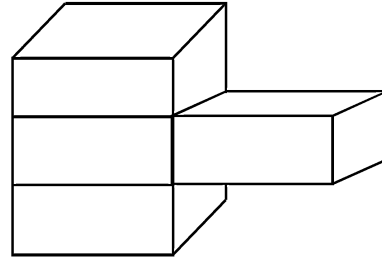
यह ठोस आकृति 10cm भुजा वाले घनों से बनी है (अ) इसका आयतन ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 30000 (b) 32000  
(c) 35000 (d) 31000

479. The solid figure is made up of 4 identical cubes of edge 8 cm. Find the total surface area of the solid figure.

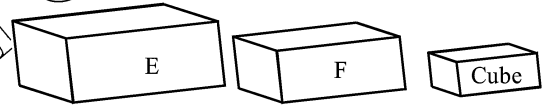
एक ठोस 8cm किनारे वाले 4 घनों से मिलकर बना है तो, ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1152 (b) 1052  
(c) 1092 (d) 1082

480. Gabby has two rectangular boxes E & F. The length, breadth & height of Box E are four times those of Box F. She packed 13 identical cubes exactly into Box F. How many such cubes can be packed exactly into Box E? (Diagrams are not drawn to scale?)

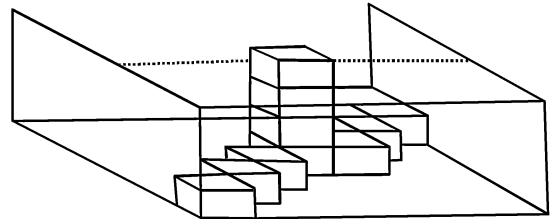
गैबी के पास दो आयताकार घनाभ E व F हैं। एक घनाभ E की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई व ऊँचाई घनाभ F की चार गुना है। गैबी ने 13 एक जैसे घन, घनाभ F में रखे, तो इसी प्रकार के कितने घन, घनाभ E में रखे जा सकते हैं।



- (a) 840 (b) 756  
(c) 812 (d) 832

481. Sonu puts sixteen 1 cm cubes into a transparent tank. How many more 1 cm cubes are needed to fill up the whole tank completely?

एक पारदर्शी टंकी में सोनू ने 1cm वाले 16 घन रखे हैं। तो और कितने 1cm वाले घनों की आवश्यकता होगी कि टंकी पूर्णतः भर जाए।

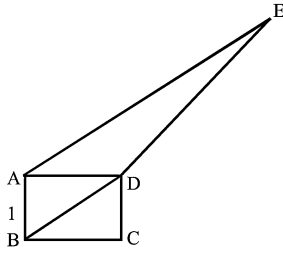


- (a) 186 (b) 198  
(c) 180 (d) None

482. The area of the rectangle ABCD is 2 & BD = DE. Find the area of the shaded region.

आयत ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें यदि BD = DE दिया है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

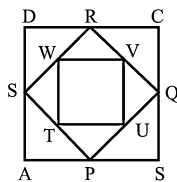




- (a)  $\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{5/2}$  (d) 1

483. PQRS is a square drawn inside square ABCD of side  $2x$  units by joining the midpoints of the sides AB, BC, CD, DA. The square TUVW is drawn inside PQRS, where T, U, V, W are the midpoints of SP, PQ, QR & RS. If the process is repeated an infinite number of times the sum of the areas of all the squares will be equal to:-

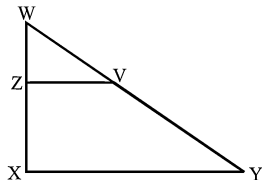
PQRS एक वर्ग है, जो वर्ग ABCD के अंदर AB, BC, CD, DA के मध्य-बिन्दुओं को मिलाकर बनाया गया है। वर्ग ABCD की भुजा  $2x$  इकाई है। वर्ग TUVW वर्ग PQRS के अंदर बनाया गया है, जहाँ T, U, V, W, SP, PQ, QR & RS के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। यदि यह प्रक्रिया अनंत बार की गई है, तो सभी वर्गों के क्षेत्रफल का योग क्या होगा?



- (a)  $8x^2$  (b)  $3x^2$   
 (c)  $16x^2$  (d)  $6x^2$

484. What is the area of the shaded portion? It is given that  $ZV \parallel XY$ ,  $WZ = ZX$ ,  $ZV = 2a$  &  $ZX = 2b$ .

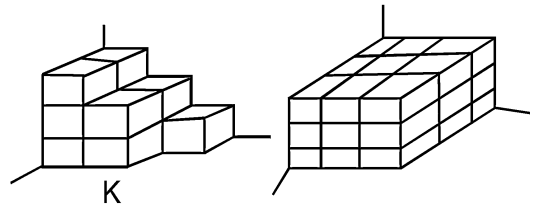
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें यदि  $2v \parallel XY$ ,  $WZ = 2x$ ,  $ZV = 2a$  तथा  $ZX = 2b$  दिया है।



- (a)  $\frac{4ab}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{8ab}{3}$   
 (c)  $6ab$  (d)  $3ab$

485. How many more unit cubes must be added to solid K so that it becomes a cube of 3 cm edge?

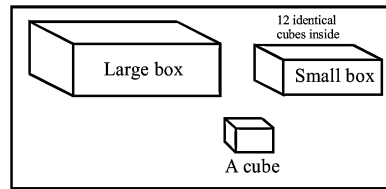
एक आकृति 'K' में घनों की कितनी इकाई जोड़ी जाए कि वह एक 3cm किनारे वाला घन बन जाए।



- (a) 16 (b) 18  
 (c) 14 (d) 12

486. Mini has two rectangular boxes A & B. The length, breadth & height of Box A are thrice those of Box B. She packed 12 identical cubes exactly into the small box. How many such cubes can be packed exactly into Box A? (The diagram is not drawn to scale.)

मिनी के पास A व B दो आयताकार बॉक्स है बॉक्स 'A' की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई व ऊँचाई बॉक्स B की तीन गुना है। मिनी को छोटे बॉक्स में 12 एक जैसे घन रखने हैं तो बॉक्स 'A' में कितने घनों को रखा जा सकता है।



- (a) 244 (b) 314  
 (c) 304 (d) 324

487. RSTU is a rectangle which has a breadth of 8 m. It is

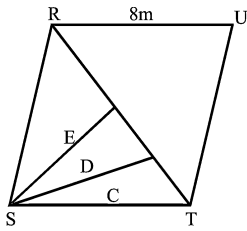
divided into 4 triangles. Triangle C is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the area

of the rectangle &  $\frac{1}{2}$  the area of Triangle E. Triangle

D has an area of  $13 \text{ m}^2$ . Find the area of the rectangle.

RSTU एक आयत है जिसकी चौड़ाई 8cm है। यह चार त्रिभुजों में बाँटा गया है।  $\Delta 'C'$  का क्षेत्रफल आयत के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{1}{8}$  है। तथा  $\Delta 'E'$  के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{1}{2}$  है।  $\Delta 'D'$  का क्षेत्रफल

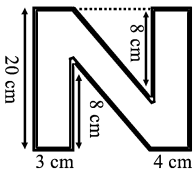
$13 \text{ cm}^2$  है तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 104 (b) 98  
(c) 96 (d) 102

488. Rekha painted a letter 'N' on a piece of rectangular cardboard that has a length of 20 cm. The ratio of the length to the breadth of the cardboard is 5 : 2. Both triangles were identical. What area of the cardboard was painted?

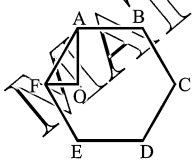
रेखा ने एक शब्द 'N' किसी आयताकार कार्डबोर्ड पर रखकर रंगा, जिसकी लम्बाई 20cm है। आयत की लम्बाई : चौड़ाई = 5 : 2 है तथा दोनो  $\Delta$  समान है तो रंग किए कार्डबोर्ड का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 160 (b) 156  
(c) 150 (d) 152

489. In the figure below, ABCDEF is a regular hexagon &  $\angle AOF = 90^\circ$ , FO is parallel to ED. What is the ratio of the area of the triangle AOF to that of the hexagon ABCDEF?

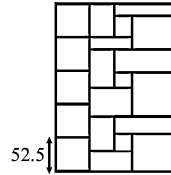
दिए गए चित्र में ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है। तथा  $\angle AOF = 90^\circ$  FO  $\parallel$  ED है तो  $\Delta AOF$  का क्षेत्रफल : षट्भुज ABCDEF का क्षेत्रफल =



- (a)  $\frac{1}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{24}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{18}$

490. Chetan used some identical rectangular tiles & black square tiles to decorate part of a floor as shown. The length of each tile is 52.5 cm. Find the total area of the shaded regions.

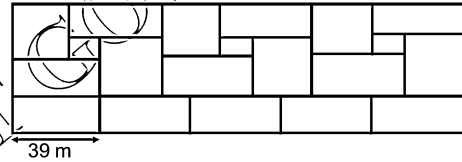
चेतन ने फर्श के किसी हिस्से को सजाने के लिए कुछ समान आयताकार टाइल व काली वर्गाकार टाइल प्रयोग की। प्रत्येक टाइल की लम्बाई 52.5cm है। तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 912.75 (b) 918.75  
(c) 900.75 (d) 920.25

491. Some identical rectangular tiles are arranged to form a big rectangle as shown. The length of each tile is 39 m. Find the area of the shaded part.

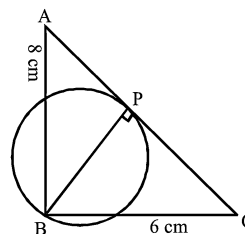
कुछ आयताकार टाइलों का प्रयोग एक बड़ा आयत बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। प्रत्येक टाइल की लम्बाई 39m है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 144 (b) 121  
(c) 169 (d) 125

492. In a right angle triangle ABC, a perpendicular is dropped from vertex B to hypotenuse AC. Now taking BP as diameter a circle is drawn as shown in the figure. Find out the area of shaded portion (app.)

$\Delta ABC$  एक समकोण  $\Delta$  है, एक लम्ब रेखा शीर्ष 'B' से कर्ण AC पर डाला जाता है। अब, BP को व्यास मान कर एक वृत्त जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। खींचा जाता है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

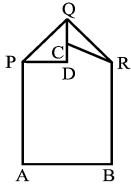


- (a) 4.93 (b) 3.51  
(c) 5.2 (d) 6.1

493. The figure when unfolded, becomes a square ABCD with Q lies on CD. If  $2(CQ) = 5(DP)$  &  $4RB = AB = 60$ cm. What is the area of  $\Delta PDQ$ ?

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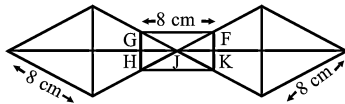
जब एक आकृति को खोला जाता है तो ABCD वर्ग बनता है। जिसमें Q, CD पर स्थित है यदि  $2(CQ) = 5(DP)$  व  $4RB = AB = 60\text{cm}$  है तो  $\Delta PDQ$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 150.2 (b) 151.2  
(c) 152.2 (d) 153.2

494. The figure is made up of 3 similar overlapping squares of side 8 cm. The squares touched one another at corners F, G, H, J & K. Saurav shaded the parts where the squares overlapped each other. What fraction of the figure is the shaded part?

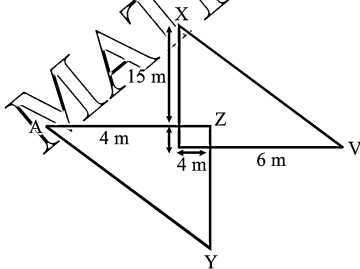
तीन समान वर्ग एक के ऊपर एक रखे गए हैं जिनकी भुजा 8cm है। तीनों वर्ग एक दूसरे को शीर्ष F, G, H, J व k पर छूते हैं। सौरव ने कुछ भाग छायांकित किया है तो उस भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें



- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{6}$

495. In the figure, not drawn to scale, Triangle VWX & YZA are identical right-angled triangles. Find the unshaded area of the figure.

चित्र में VWX व YZA दो समान दिखने वाले समकोण  $\Delta$  हैं अछायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 79 (b) 90  
(c) 158 (d) 144

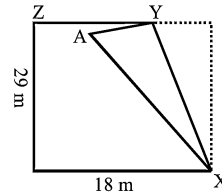
496. In the figure not drawn to scale, a rectangular piece of paper measuring 29 m by 18 m is folded at the

corner A in such a way that YA is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its breadth.

Find the area of Triangle XYA.

चित्र में, एक आयताकार कागज जिसकी भुजाएँ 29m व 18m हैं को शीर्ष 'A' से इस प्रकार मोड़ा जाता है कि  $YA = \frac{1}{3}$  है

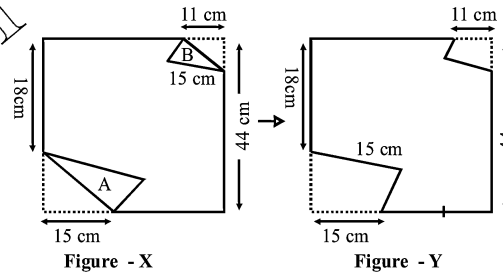
इसकी चौड़ाई का  $\Delta XYA$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 58 (b) 87  
(c) 57 (d) 63

497. Katrina folded a rectangular piece of paper, coloured on one side, to form Figure-X as shown below. She cut out the folded part A & B into the shape as shown in Figure Y. Find the area of Figure Y.

कटरीना एक तरफ से रंगे हुए आयताकार कागज को दिखाए गए चित्रानुसार (आकृति X) मोड़ती है। वह कागज को A व B भाग में चित्र y के अनुसार काटती है। तो आकृति y का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 760 (b) 865  
(c) 565 (d) 765

498. In a right angled triangle, find the hypotenuse if base & perpendicular are respectively 36015 cm & 48020 cm.

एक समकोण  $\Delta$  में कर्ण ज्ञात करो यदि आधार व लम्ब क्रमशः 360cm व 48020cm है।

- (a) 69125 cm (b) 60025 cm  
(c) 391025 cm (d) 60125 cm

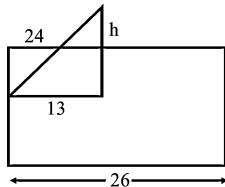
499. Find the length of the longest pole that can be placed in an indoor stadium 24 metre long, 18 metre wide & 16 metre high.

उस लम्बे से लम्बे खम्भे की लम्बाई ज्ञात करें जो एक स्टेडियम के अन्दर रखा जा सकता था जिसकी लम्बाई = 24m, चौड़ाई = 8m व ऊँचाई = 16m है।

- (a) 30 metres (b) 25 metres  
(c) 34 metres (d)  $\sqrt{580}$  metres

500. The base of a pyramid is a rectangle of sides  $18\text{m} \times 26\text{m}$  & its slant height to the shorter side of the base is  $24\text{m}$ . Find its volume.

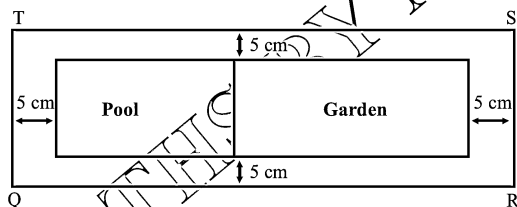
एक पिरामिड का आधार आयताकार है जिसकी भुजाएँ  $13\text{m} \times 26\text{m}$  है। इसकी तिर्यक ऊँचाई इसके आधार पर  $24\text{m}$  है। इसका आयतन ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $156\sqrt{407}$       (b)  $78\sqrt{407}$   
 (c)  $312\sqrt{407}$       (d)  $234\sqrt{407}$

501. Mr. Tanuj owned a rectangular piece of land, QRST, as shown in the figure below, A path of width  $5\text{m}$  was tiled around the pool & the garden. The area of the square pool was  $169\text{m}^2$  & the area of rectangular garden was  $390\text{m}^2$ . Find the area of the path of land.

श्री मान तनुज एक आयताकार भूमि के टुकड़े QRST के मालिक है जैसा कि चित्र में, दिखाया गया है। एक रास्ता जिसकी चौड़ाई  $5\text{m}$  है, तालाब व बाग के चारों तरफ बनाया गया है। वर्गाकार तालाब का क्षेत्रफल  $169\text{m}^2$  है तथा आयताकार बाग का क्षेत्रफल  $390\text{m}^2$  है तो रास्ते का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



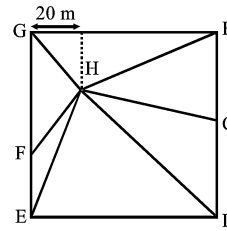
- (a) 660      (b) 650  
 (c) 559      (d) 750

502. Given that CD is longer than FE by  $9\text{m}$  &  $DE = 44\text{m}$ . m. CD is

$\frac{1}{2}$  of BC & the total area of Triangle BHG & Triangle DHE is  $1452\text{m}^2$ . Find the area of the unshaded triangles.

CD, FE से  $9\text{m}$  लम्बा है तथा  $DE = 44\text{m}$  है।  $CD = \frac{1}{2} BC$

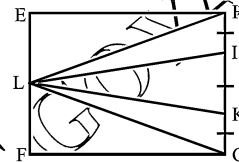
है, व  $\Delta BHG$  व  $\Delta DHE$ , दोनों का कुल क्षेत्रफल  $1452\text{m}^2$  है। तो अछायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 304      (b) 354  
 (c) 384      (d) 394

503. The figure shows a rectangle of area  $108\text{cm}^2$ . Given that  $HJ = JK = KG$ , find the total area of the shaded parts in the figure.

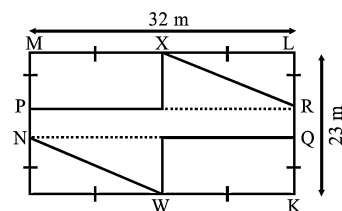
चित्र में  $108\text{cm}^2$  वाला एक आयत दिया है।  $HJ = JK = KG$  दिया है। तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 54      (b) 36  
 (c) 45      (d) 42

504. The figure is not drawn to scale. JKLM is a rectangle. W is the midpoint of JK & X is the midpoint of ML. Given that  $JN = PM = KQ = RL$  &  $NP = QR = 7\text{m}$ , find the area of the shaded part.

चित्र में JKLM एक आयत दिया है W, JK का मध्यबिन्दु है व X, ML का मध्यबिन्दु है।  $JN = PM = KQ = RL$  तथा  $NP = QR = 7\text{m}$  दिया है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

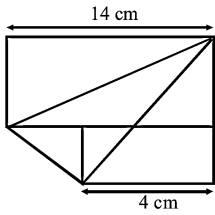


- (a) 224      (b) 232  
 (c) 252      (d) 352

505. The figure consists of 2 squares of side  $14\text{cm}$  &  $4\text{cm}$  respectively. What is the area of the shaded triangle?

चित्र में  $14\text{cm}$  व  $4\text{cm}$  वाले 2 वर्ग है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

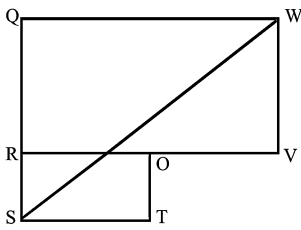
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- (a) 92
- (b) 96
- (c) 98
- (d) 102

506. QRVW is a square, ST is  $\frac{3}{5}$  of RV & the area of RSTU is  $216\text{m}^2$ . Given RS = UV, find the area of the shaded parts.

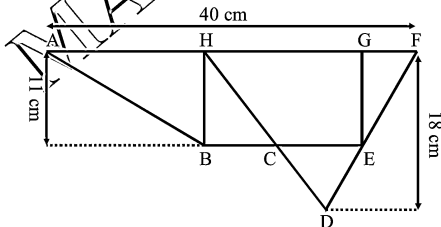
QRVW एक वर्ग है ST RV का  $\frac{3}{5}$  है व RSTU का क्षेत्रफल  $216\text{m}^2$ . RS = UV दिया है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 630
- (b) 610
- (c) 720
- (d) 730

507. In the figure, CEGH is a quadrilateral with an area of  $163\text{cm}^2$ . The ratio of AH to HG to GF is 5 : 3 : 2. Given that the height of Triangle HDF is 18 cm, AF = 40 cm & BH = 11 cm. Find the area of the figure ( $\text{cm}^2$ )

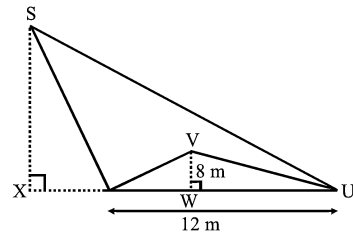
चित्र में, CEGH एक  $163\text{cm}^2$  क्षेत्रफल वाला चतुर्भुज है। AH : HG : GF = 5 : 3 : 2 है।  $\triangle HDF$  की ऊँचाई 18cm है, AF = 40cm व BH = 11cm है।  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 259
- (b) 242
- (c) 249
- (d) 217

508. Triangle STU & triangle VTU share the same base TU. The height of the triangle STU is 6 times the height of triangle VTU. Given that VW is 8 m & TU is 12 m, find the area of the shaded part. ( $\text{m}^2$ )

$\triangle STU$  व  $\triangle VTU$  एक ही आधार TU पर बने हैं।  $\triangle STU$  की ऊँचाई,  $\triangle VTU$  की ऊँचाई का 6 गुना है। VW = 8m व TU = 12m दिया है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 220
- (b) 210
- (c) 240
- (d) 260

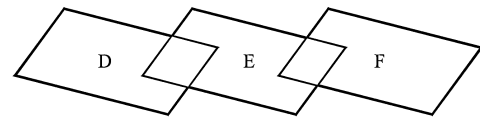
509. The ratio of the area of Rectangle D to that of Rectangle E to that of Rectangle F is 7 : 4 : 3.  $\frac{2}{21}$  of

Rectangle D &  $\frac{1}{9}$  of Rectangle F are shaded. The shaded area is  $48\text{cm}^2$ . Find the total unshaded area of the figure.

आयत D, E व F के क्षेत्रफलों का अनुपात क्रमशः 7 : 4 : 3

है। आयत D का  $\frac{2}{21}$  भाग, आयत F का  $\frac{1}{9}$  भाग छायांकित है।

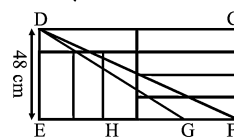
तथा छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $48\text{cm}^2$  है। तो अछायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 476
- (b) 576
- (c) 520
- (d) 540

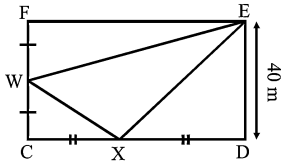
510. In the figure, Rectangle CDEF is made up of 8 identical rectangles. DE = 48 cm & FG = GH. Find the area of Triangle FDG.

चित्र में आयत CDEF, 8 समान आयतों से मिलकर बना है DE, 48cm है and FG = GH,  $\triangle FDG$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

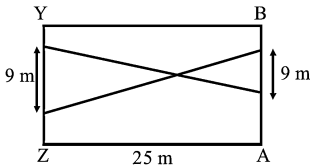


- (a) 420
- (b) 540
- (c) 432
- (d) 408

511. CDEF is a rectangle. DE is 40 m & CD is twice of DE. Find the area of Triangle EWX.  
CDEF एक आयत है। DE = 40m व CD = 2 DE.  $\Delta EWX$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



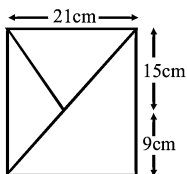
- (a) 3200 (b) 1600  
(c) 1200 (d) 1800
512. In the figure, YZAB is a square of side 25m. Find the total area of the shaded parts.  
चित्र में, 25m भुजा वाला एक वर्ग YZAB है। तो छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 512.5 (b) 112.5  
(c) 612.5 (d) 587.5
513. In the figure below, STUV is a square of the area  $81 \text{ cm}^2$ . The length of ST is 3 times the length of TW. What is the area of Triangle STW.  
दिए गए चित्र में STUV  $81 \text{ cm}^2$  क्षेत्रफल वाला एक वर्ग है। तो ST की लम्बाई TW की लम्बाई की तीन गुनी है  $\Delta STW$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 13 (b) 13.5  
(c) 14.5 (d) 15
514. The figure is made up of two shaded triangles within a rectangle. Find the area of the unshaded part.  
दिया गया चित्र दो छायांकित त्रिभुजों को मिलाकर बने एक आयत से बना है। तो अछायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



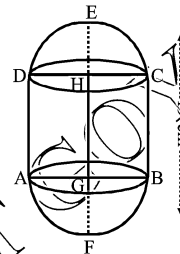
- (a) 94.5 (b) 84.5  
(c) 90.5 (d) 92.5

515. Two circles touch internally. The sum of their areas is  $116\pi \text{ cm}^2$  & distance between their centres is 6 cm. Find the radii of the circles.  
दो वृत्त एक दूसरे को अन्तः स्पर्श करते हैं। दोनों के क्षेत्रफलों का योग  $116\pi \text{ cm}^2$  व V केन्द्र बीच की दूरी 6cm है। त्रिज्याएँ ज्ञात करें।

- (a) 10 cm, 4 cm (b) 11 cm, 4 cm  
(c) 9 cm, 5 cm (d) 10 cm, 5 cm

516. A solid is in form of a cylinder with hemispherical ends. The total height of the solid is 19 cm & the diameter of the cylinder is 7 cm. Find the total surface area of the solid.

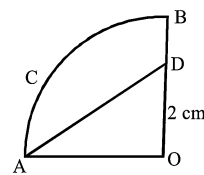
यह ठोस आकृति एक बेलन है जिसके दोनों सिरों पर अर्द्धगोले लगे हैं। ठोस की ऊँचाई = 19cm व बेलन का व्यास = 7cm है। तो ठोस का कुल-पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $398.75 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $418 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $444 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $412 \text{ cm}^2$

517. In the adjoining figure, AOBCA represents a quadrant of a circle of radius 3.5 cm with centre O. Calculate the area of the shaded portion.

चित्र में AOBCA एक वृत्त का चतुर्थांश है जिसकी त्रिज्या = 3.5cm व केन्द्र 'O' है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

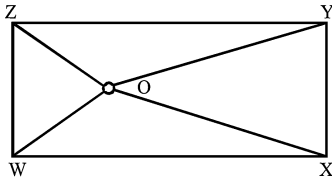


- (a)  $35 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $7.875 \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $9.625 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $6.125 \text{ cm}^2$

518. The figure is not drawn to scale. WXYZ is a rectangle. Triangles WOZ & XOY are identical. The area of triangle YOZ is  $78.75 \text{ m}^2$ . The ratio of the area of the triangle WOZ to the area of triangle YOZ is 2 : 7. Find the area of triangle WOZ.

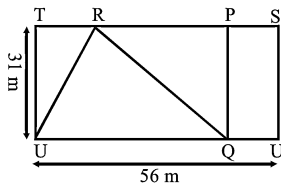
चित्र में WXYZ एक आयत है,  $\Delta WOZ$  व  $\Delta XOY$  समान हैं।  $\Delta YOZ$  का क्षेत्रफल  $78.75 \text{ m}^2$  तथा  $\Delta WOZ$  व  $\Delta YOZ$  के क्षेत्रफलों के बीच का अनुपात 2 : 7 है तो  $\Delta WOZ$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

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- (a) 50.625                      (b) 46.75  
(c) 52.25                        (d) 48

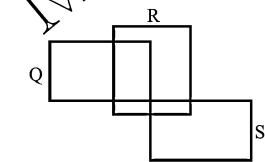
519. The area of rectangle SPQV is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the area of the Rectangle STUV. Find the area of the shaded parts. आयत SPQV का क्षेत्रफल, आयत STUV के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{1}{4}$  है, तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करे।



- (a) 1025                        (b) 1065  
(c) 1085                        (d) 1125

520. The figure not drawn to scale, is made up of two identical squares, Q & S & a rectangle R. The ratio of the area Q to the area of R to the area of S is 1 : 2 : 1. The ratio of the unshaded part of Q to the unshaded part of S is 3 : 4 respectively. Given that half of the area of Q is shaded & the total area of all the shaded parts is 126 cm<sup>2</sup>, what is the area of the whole figure?

चित्र में दो वर्ग UV व S दिए गए हैं तथा R एक आयत है। Q के क्षेत्रफल, S के क्षेत्रफल व R के क्षेत्रफल के बीच 1 : 2 : 1 का अनुपात है। तथा 'Q' के अछायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल के बीच 3 : 4 का अनुपात है। तथा यह भी दिया है कि 'Q' का आधा भाग छायांकित किया गया है। तो पूरी आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करे।

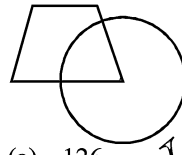


- (a) 432                            (b) 478.8  
(c) 450                            (d) None

521. The figure is made up of a four-sided figure & an oval. The area of the four-sided figure is  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the area of the oval.

Given that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the oval is shaded & the area of the shaded part is 70 m<sup>2</sup>, what is the difference between the area of oval & the area of the four-sided figure? चित्र में, एक चार भुजाओं वाली आकृति तथा एक अंडाकार आकृति बनीं है। चार भुजाओं वाली आकृति का क्षेत्रफल अंडाकार आकृति के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{2}{5}$  है दिया है कि अंडाकार

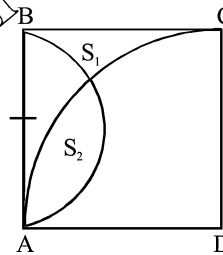
आकृति का  $\frac{1}{3}$  भाग शापित है तथा छापित भाग क्षेत्रफल 70 सेमी. है। अंडाकार आकृति के क्षेत्रफल तथा चार भुजाओं वाली आकृति के क्षेत्रफल का अन्तर क्या है।



- (a) 126                            (b) 144  
(c) 182                            (d) 175

522. ABCD is a square if SIDE AB equal 4 unit find AREA difference of shaded region. (u<sup>2</sup>)

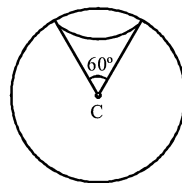
एक वर्ग ABCD की भुजा AB = 4 इकाई है तो छायांकित भागों के बीच का अन्तर ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $(3\pi - 8)$                       (b)  $2(3\pi - 8)$   
(c)  $(6\pi - 8)$                       (d)  $6\pi + 8$

523. One day Bittu planned to make orange juice & used a portion of the spherical orange as shown in the figure. Find out the volume of the remaining orange. Radius of the orange is 6cm.

एक बिट्टू ने संतरे का रस निकालने की सोची तथा इसके लिए उसने एक वृत्तीय संतरे का प्रयोग किया। जेसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया है। बचे हुए संतरे का आयतन ज्ञात करें। त्रिज्या = 6cm दी गई है।



- (a)  $120\pi$                             (b)  $150\pi$   
(c)  $240\pi$                             (d)  $210\pi$

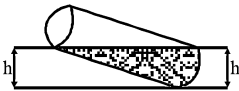
524. Three cubes of volumes,  $1 \text{ cm}^3$ ,  $216 \text{ cm}^3$  &  $512 \text{ cm}^3$  are melted to form a new cube. What is the diagonal of the new cube?

तीन घन जिनका आयतन  $1 \text{ cm}^3$ ,  $216 \text{ cm}^3$  व  $512 \text{ cm}^3$  है को पिघलाकर एक नया घन बनाया जाता है। तो नए घन का विकर्ण ज्ञात करो।

- (a)  $9\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $6\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $4.5\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $9\sqrt{2}$

525. A cylinder with height & radius in a ratio 2 : 1 is full of soft drink. It is tilted so as to allow the soft drink to flow off till the point where the level of soft drink just touches the lowest point of the upper mouth & the highest point of the base, as shown in the figure. If 18L is spilled out in this process then capacity of cylinder.

एक बेलन की ऊँचाई व त्रिज्या के बीच 2 : 1 का अनुपात है व यह पूरा साफ्ट ड्रिंक से भरा है। इस बेलन को इस प्रकार झुकाया जाता है कि बेलन के ऊपर के भाग को व आधार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिखाती है यदि 18L ड्रिंक इस दौरान गिर जाती है। तो आयतन ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 36L (b) 54L  
(c) 27L (d) 24L

526. The perimeter of this rectangular field is 525 m. It is subdivided into six identical rectangular enclosures as shown. What is the area of the rectangular field?

एक आयताकार भूमि के टुकड़े का परिमाण 525m है। इसे 6 आयताकार टुकड़ों में फिर से बाँटा जाता है तो आयताकार भूमि का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

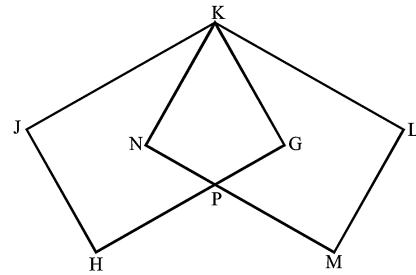


- (a) 16075 (b) 16825  
(c) 16715 (d) 16875

527. The figure consists of two overlapping squares GHJK & KLMN. P is the  $\frac{1}{7}$  mark of the sides, GH & MN.

Express the shaded area as a fraction of the total unshaded area. (Give your answer in the simplest form)

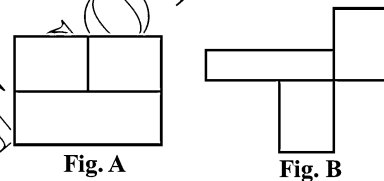
चित्र में, दो वर्ग GHJK तथा KLMN दिये हैं जो एक-दूसरे को ठके हुए हैं। बिन्दु P भुजा GH तथा MN से  $\frac{1}{7}$  दूरी पर स्थित है। छायांकित क्षेत्रफल अछायांकित क्षेत्रफल का कितना भाग है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{13}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{14}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{12}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{16}$

528. Figures A & B are each made up of 3 identical rectangles. Both figures have the same area of  $294 \text{ cm}^2$  each. What is the perimeter of figure B?

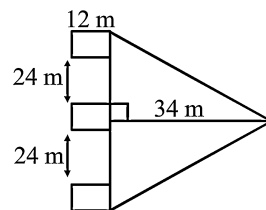
चित्र 'A' व 'B' प्रत्येक समान आयतों से बनीं। दोनों आकृतियों का क्षेत्रफल प्रत्येक  $294 \text{ cm}^2$  है। आकृति 'B' का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 84 (b) 98  
(c) 91 (d) 56

529. The shaded figure is made up of 3 identical squares of side 12 cm & a triangle with a height of 34 cm. What is the area of the figure?

छायांकित आकृति 312cm भुजा वाले तीन वर्गों से मिलकर बनी है। तथा इसमें 34cm ऊँचाई वाला एक  $\Delta$  भी दर्शाया गया है। तो आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



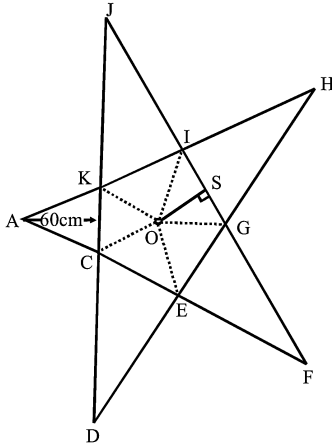
- (a) 1860 (b) 1428  
(c) 1960 (d) 1760

530. The figure shows a star formed by 5 identical isosceles triangles & a regular pentagon CEGIK (which is a 5 sided polygon with equal sides). Given that O is the centre of the star, length OS = 12 cm & KC = CE = EG = GI = IK = 10 cm, find the area of the star.



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चित्र में पाँच एक-जैसे त्रिभुजों के द्वारा तथा एक पंचभुज CEGIK के द्वारा एक सितार बनाया गया है। पंचभुज की पाँच भुजाएँ बराबर हैं दिया गया है कि O, सितारे का केन्द्र है। OS = 12 सेमी. तथा KL = CE = EG = GI = IK = 10 सेमी. सितारे का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 1200
- (b) 1500
- (c) 1400
- (d) 1800

531. The figure is made up of 2 triangles, RXY & VXY.

RS is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of VW & TU is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of RS & difference between VW & TU is 12m. Given that YX = 11m, find the area of the entire figure.

चित्र में दो  $\Delta RXY$  तथा  $\Delta VXY$  दिए गए हैं।  $RS = \frac{1}{2} VW$  व

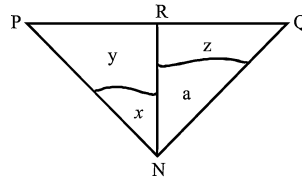
$TU = \frac{1}{2} RS$   $VW - TU = 12m$   $YX = 11m$ . तो चित्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 165
- (b) 145
- (c) 150
- (d) 110

532. The figure shows the Triangle NPQ that is divided into 4 parts x, y, z & a. The line NR divided the triangle into 2 equal parts. The ratio of Area x to Area y is 1 : 3 & the ratio of Area y to Area z is 5 : 1. Area a is 204 cm<sup>2</sup>. What is the area of Triangle NPQ?

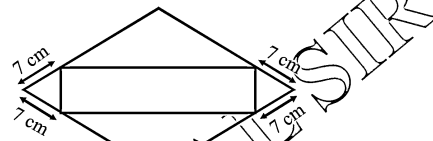
चित्र में  $\Delta NPQ$  को X, Y, Z व a भागों में बाँटा गया है तथा रेखा NR  $\Delta$  को दो समान भागों में बाँटती है  $\Delta X$  के क्षेत्रफल व  $\Delta Y$  व  $\Delta Z$  के क्षेत्रफलों के बीच 5 : 1 का अनुपात है  $\Delta 'a'$  का क्षेत्रफल 204cm<sup>2</sup>  $\Delta NPQ$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 320
- (b) 480
- (c) 360
- (d) 450

533. The figure shows a rectangle in a square. The square is of side 15 cm. What is the area of the rectangle?

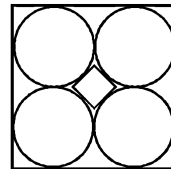
चित्र में एक आयत, एक वर्ग के अन्तर्गत बना है वर्ग की भुजा 15cm है तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 112
- (b) 56
- (c) 110
- (d) 91

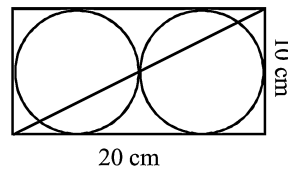
534. Given a square of side 4 cm, four identical circles are inscribed as shown, a small shaded square also inscribed then its area will be:-

दिए गए वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 4cm के अन्दर चार वृत्त बनाए गए हैं तथा वृत्तों के बीच का एक भाग छायांकित किया गया है। जो वर्ग है, तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$
- (b)  $12 - 6\sqrt{2}$
- (c)  $12 - 4\sqrt{2}$
- (d)  $12 - 8\sqrt{2}$

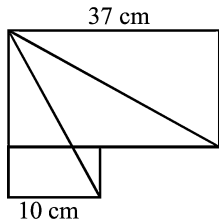
535. What is the area of the shaded region? छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $100 - 25\pi$
- (b)  $80 - 16\pi$
- (c)  $100 - 20\pi$
- (d) None

536. The figure is made up of 2 squares of different sizes. Find the area of the shaded part.

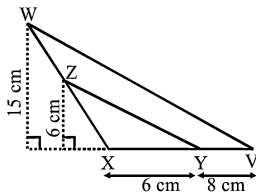
चित्र में दो अलग-अलग माप के वर्ग हैं। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 684.5 (b) 635.5  
(c) 549.5 (d) 515.5

537. The figure is made up of 2 triangles,  $\triangle YZX$  &  $\triangle VWX$ . Find the area of the shaded part in the figure.

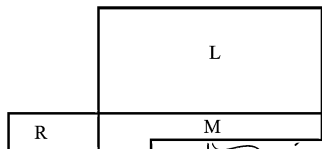
चित्र दो  $\triangle YZX$  व  $\triangle VWX$  है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 97 (b) 87  
(c) 105 (d) 93

538. In the figure, the area of the square K is  $36 \text{ m}^2$  & the area of square L is  $225 \text{ m}^2$ . Find the perimeter of the figure.

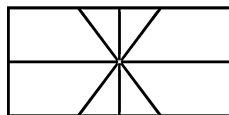
चित्र में वर्ग K का क्षेत्रफल  $36 \text{ m}^2$  व वर्ग L का क्षेत्रफल  $225 \text{ m}^2$  है तो चित्र का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 63 (b) 72  
(c) 68 (d) 84

539. The figure is made up of 4 identical squares. What percentage of the figure is shaded?

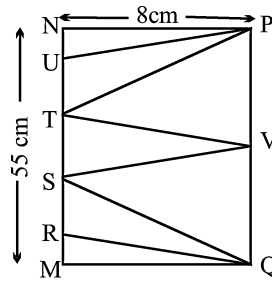
यह चित्र 4 वर्गों से मिलकर बना है। तो आकृति का कितना % भाग



- (a) 33.33% (b) 20%  
(c) 25% (d) 37.5%

540. In the figure, MNPQ is a rectangle.  $MR = RS = ST = TU = UN$ . What is the area of the shaded part?

चित्र में, MNPQ एक आयत है।  $MR = RS = ST = TU = UN$  है। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 121 (b) 111  
(c) 143 (d) 132

541. The figure shows a square (J & K) & a triangle (K & L). Find the difference between the area of J & the area of L.

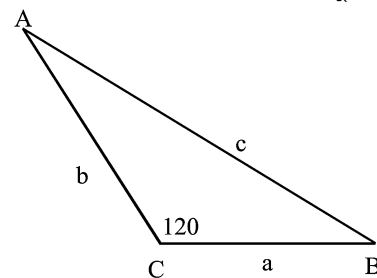
चित्र में वर्ग J व K तथा  $\triangle K$  व L है। तो 'J' के क्षेत्रफल व L के क्षेत्रफल का अन्तर ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 705 (b) 805  
(c) 815 (d) 75

542. Two persons starts walking on a road that diverge at an angle of  $120^\circ$ . If they walk at the rate of 3 km/h & 2 km/h respectively. Find the distance between them after 4 hours.

दो व्यक्ति  $120^\circ$  के कोण पर झुकी सड़क पर चलना प्रारम्भ करते हैं। यदि वे 3km/h व 2km/h की चाल से चलते हैं तो चार घंटे बाद उनके बीच की दूरी ज्ञात करें।



- (a)  $4\sqrt{19}$  km (b) 5 km  
(c) 7 km (d)  $8\sqrt{19}$  km

543. Find the ratio of the diameter of the circles inscribed in & circumscribing an equilateral triangle to its height.

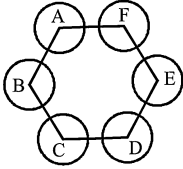
एक समबाहु  $\triangle$  के अन्दर व बाहर खींचे गए वृत्तों के व्यासों के बीच तथा ऊँचाई का अनुपात ज्ञात करो।

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

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544. Find the sum of the areas of the shaded sectors given that ABCDFE is any hexagon & all the circles are of same radius  $r$  with different vertices of the hexagon as their centres as shown in the figure.

किसी षट्भुज ABCDFE के कोनों से 'r' त्रिज्या वाले 6 वृत्त खींचे गए हैं तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



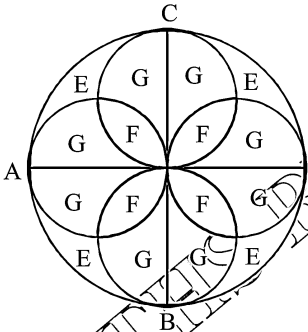
- (a)  $2\pi r^2$  (b)  $\frac{3\pi r^2}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\pi r^2}{4}$  (d)  $\pi r^2$

545. ABCD is a circle & circles are drawn with AO, CO, DO & OB as diameters. Areas E & F are shaded.

$\frac{E}{F}$  is equal to:-

ABCD एक वृत्त है तथा AU, CU, DO व OB व्यास मानकर वृत्त खींचे गए हैं क्षेत्रफल E व F छायांकित है

तो  $\frac{E}{F} = ?$



- (a) 1 (b) 1/2  
 (c) 1/4 (d)  $\pi/4$

546. Each of the figure is made up of four identical right-angled triangles. The shortest side of each triangle is 9 m. The perimeter of each triangle is 56 m. Find the ratio perimeter of fig.1 to fig.2

चित्र में 4 समान समकोण  $\Delta$  दिखाए गए हैं। प्रत्येक  $\Delta$  की लघु भुजा 9m है तथा प्रत्येक  $\Delta$  का परिमाप 56m है तो चित्र 1 के व चित्र 2 के परिमाणों के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

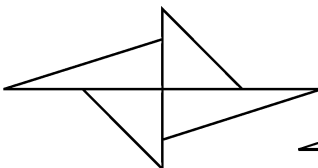


Figure-1

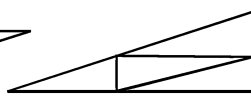
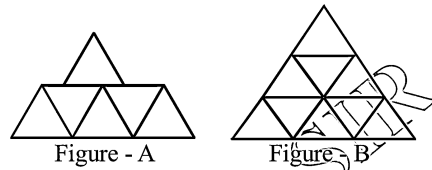


Figure-2

- (a) 19 : 14 (b) 17 : 14  
 (c) 19 : 17 (d) 17 : 16

547. Figure U is made up of nine similar equilateral triangles. Three triangles were removed from Figure U & the remaining triangles were rearranged to form Figure V. The perimeter of Figure U is 378 cm. What is the perimeter of Figure V?

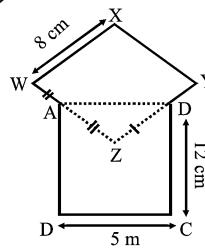
चित्र 'U' समान समबाहु  $\Delta$  से मिलकर बना है तीन  $\Delta$  चित्र U में से काटे गए हैं तथा बचे हुए  $\Delta$  से आकृति V का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 378 (b) 336  
 (c) 294 (d) 350

548. The figure shown below is cut from a piece of paper. WXYZ is a square & ABCD is a rectangle. Find the area of the figure.

दिए गए चित्र में कागज से एक आकृति काटी गई है WXYZ एक वर्ग तथा ABCD एक आयत है चित्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 118 (b) 116  
 (c) 114 (d) 112

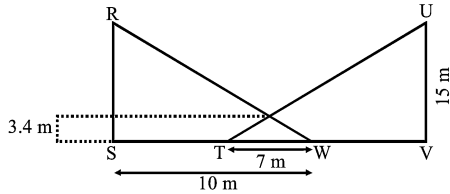
549. ABCD is a parallelogram in which  $AB = 6\sqrt{3}$  cm &  $BC = 6$  cm & angle  $ABC = 120$  degrees. The bisector of angles A, B, C & D from a quadrilateral PQRS. The area of PQRS in sq.cm. is:-

ABCD एक सामान्तर चतुर्भुज है जिसमें  $AB = 6\sqrt{3}$  cm व  $BC = 6$  cm व angle  $ABC = 120$  है। कोण  $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  व  $\angle D$  के समद्विभाजकों से चतुर्भुज PQRS बना है। PQRS का क्षेत्रफल  $\text{cm}^2$  में ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $18\sqrt{3}(2 - \sqrt{3})$  (b)  $18\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $36\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $18(2 - \sqrt{3})$

550. Two identical triangles, UVT & RSW overlap each other as shown. Given that  $UV = RS = 15$  m &  $VW = ST = 10$  m, what is the area of the figure that is unshaded?

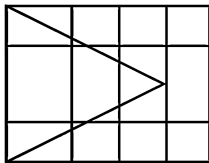
दो समान  $\Delta UVT$  व  $\Delta RSW$  है। एक दूसरे को चित्रानुसार ढके है।  $UV = RS = 15m$  व  $VW = ST = 10m$  दिया है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 129.6 (b) 126.9  
(c) 125.5 (d) 125

551. The figure is made up of 6 similar rectangles of length 36 cm. Find the area of the shaded parts.

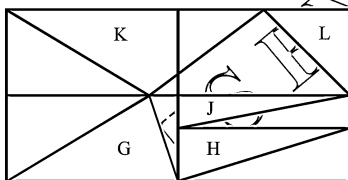
चित्र 36cm भुजा वाले 6 आयतों से मिलकर बना है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 729 (b) 824  
(c) 676 (d) 784

552. The figure is made up of four identical squares of sides 17 m. Find the total area of the figure that is shaded.

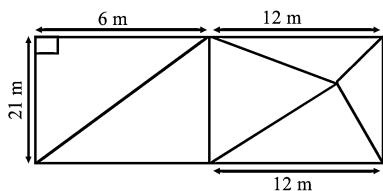
चित्र 17m भुजा वाले चार समान वर्गों से मिलकर बना है छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1156 (b) 574  
(c) 578 (d) 678

553. In the figure not drawn to scale, find the total area of the shaded triangles.

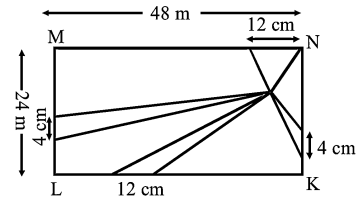
चित्र में, छायांकित  $\Delta$  का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 270 (b) 320  
(c) 217 (d) 207

554. The figure is made up of 4 triangles within a Rectangle KLMN. Find the total shaded area.

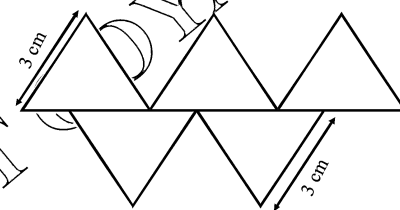
चित्र में चार  $\Delta$  जो कि आयत KLMN के अन्दर बने है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 260 (b) 240  
(c) 270 (d) 320

555. The figure is made up of 5 identical equilateral triangles each of side 3 cm. Find the perimeter of the figure.

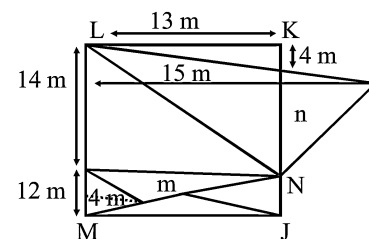
चित्र में 3cm भुजा वाले 5 समान समबाहु  $\Delta$  है चित्र का परिमाण ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 33 (b) 30  
(c) 36 (d) 27

556. In the figure, JKLM is a rectangle where NM is a straight line. Find the ratio of areas of the shaded Triangle m to triangle n.

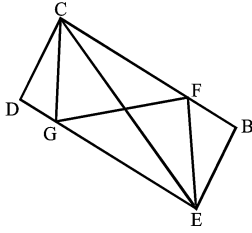
चित्र में JKLM एक आयत है इसमें रेखा NM है तो छायांकित  $\Delta m$  व  $\Delta n$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 18 : 25 (b) 25 : 18  
(c) 9 : 25 (d) 18 : 17

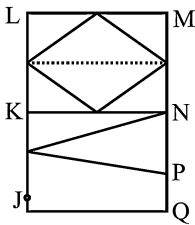
557. In the figure, BCDE is a rectangle with an area of  $942 \text{ cm}^2$ . Given that the area of Triangle EFG is  $391 \text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of Triangle CGD.

चित्र में BCDE एक आयत है जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $942 \text{ cm}^2$  है व  $\Delta EFG$  का क्षेत्रफल  $391 \text{ cm}^2$  है। तो  $\Delta CGD$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 81 (b) 79  
(c) 80 (d) 70

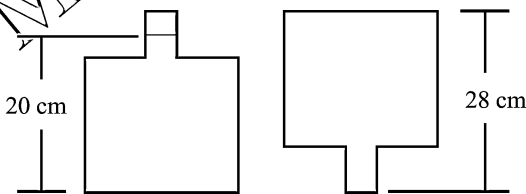
558. KLMN is a square & PN = KN = KL. Find the total area of the shaded parts, given that JQ = 29 m. KLMN एक वर्ग है तथा PN = KN = KL है यदि JQ = 29m हो तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 784 (b) 841  
(c) 961 (d) 851

559. An airtight medicine bottle has been made by fixing a cylinder of radius 3 cm with a cylinder of radius 1 cm. The bottle contains a liquid medicine. When the bottle is up the right way the height of the liquid inside is 20 cm. When the bottle is inverted the height of the liquid inside is 28 cm, as shown in the figure. What is height of bottle?

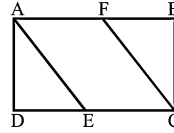
एक हवा बंद दवाई की बोतल बेलनाकार है जिसकी त्रिज्या 3cm वक्र इसके अन्दर एक बेलन जिसकी त्रिज्या 1cm है इसके अन्दर बना है। यदि बोतल की सीधा खड़ा किया जाता है तो इसकी ऊँचाई 20cm है यदि बोतल को उल्टा किया जाता है तो ऊँचाई 28cm होती है तो बोतल की ऊँचाई ?



- (a) 28 (b) 29  
(c) 30 (d) 31

560. On sides  $\overline{AB}$  &  $\overline{DC}$  of rectangle ABCD, points F & E are chosen so that AFCE is a rhombus. If AB = 16 & BC = 12, find EF.

आयत ABCD की भुजाओं  $\overline{AB}$  व  $\overline{DC}$  पर F व E इस प्रकार स्थित है, कि AFCE एक समचर्तुभुज है। यदि AB = 16cm व BC = 12 है तो EF =



- (a) 12 (b)  $\sqrt{183}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{193}$  (d) 15

561. The radius of a cylinder is increased by 16.67%. By what percent should the height of the cylinder reduced to maintain the volume of the cylinder?

यदि किसी बेलन की त्रिज्या को 16.67% बढ़ाया जाता है तो बेलन की ऊँचाई कितनी घटाई जाए कि आयतन समान रहे।

- (a) 26.53% (b) 14.28%  
(c) 20% (d) 16.67%

562. A right circular cone of volume P, a right circular cylinder of volume Q & sphere of volume R all have the same radius, and the common height of the cone & the cylinder is equal to the diameter of the sphere. Then :

एक शंकु जिसका आयतन P है, एक बेलन जिसका आयतन Q व एक गोला जिसका आयतन R है कि त्रिज्याएँ समान है तथा शंकु व बेलन की ऊँचाई गोले के व्यास के समान है तो ज्ञात करें:-

- (a)  $P - Q + R = 0$  (b)  $P + Q = R$   
(c)  $2P = Q + R$  (d)  $P^2 - Q^2 + R^2 = 0$

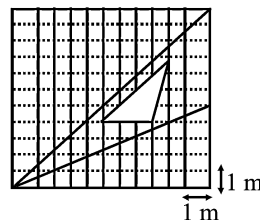
563. The volume of the solid generated by the revolution of an isosceles right angled triangle about its hypotenuse of length 3x is:

एक समकोण  $\Delta$  को घुमाने पर (कर्ण से घुमाने पर) जो कि 3x है, जो आकृति बनती है उसका आयतन ज्ञात करें।

- (a)  $\frac{8\pi x^3}{3}$  (b)  $8\pi x^3$   
(c)  $\frac{9}{4}\pi x^3$  (d)  $\frac{27\pi x^3}{3}$

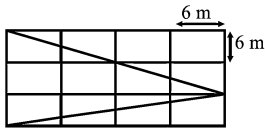
564. Find the total shaded area in the figure.

चित्र के छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 16 (b) 14  
(c) 18 (d) 15

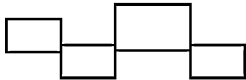
565. Find the area of the shaded triangle in the figure.  
छायांकित  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 261 (b) 212  
(c) 216 (d) 256

566. The figure, not drawn to scale, consists of a large square & 3 identical small squares. The side of the large square is thrice the side of the small square. If the area of the small square is  $16\text{ cm}^2$ , find the area of the figure.

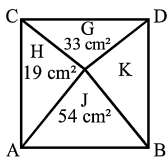
चित्र में एक बड़ा वर्ग व तीन समान छोटे वर्ग हैं बड़े वर्ग की भुजा छोटे वर्ग की भुजा तीन गुना है। यदि छोटे वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल  $16\text{ cm}^2$  है तो चित्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 182 (b) 196  
(c) 194 (d) 192

567. CDEF is a rectangle & is divided into 4 unequal triangles G, H, J & K as shown. Find the area of Triangle K.

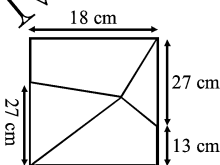
एक आयत CDEF को 4 असमान भागों में बाँटा गया है (G, H, J व K)  $\Delta k$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 87 (b) 68  
(c) 58 (d) 78

568. Find the total area of the unshaded parts of the figure.

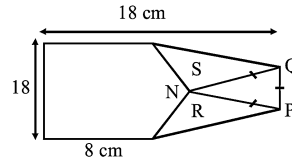
अछायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 467 (b) 474  
(c) 487 (d) 477

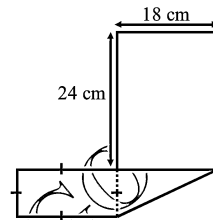
569. Paper with two of the corners folded. Triangle R & Triangle S are identical & Triangle NPQ is an equilateral triangle. Find the area of the shaded part.

किसी कागज के दो शीर्षों को मोड़ा गया है  $\Delta R$  व  $\Delta S$  समान है। तथा  $\Delta NPQ$  एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



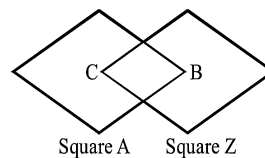
- (a) 204 (b) 114  
(c) 214 (d) 184

570. A rectangular strip of ribbon is folded as shown. What is the area of the strip of ribbon before it is folded? एक आयताकार पट्टी को दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा जाता है पट्टी को मोड़ने से पहले उसका क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 1020 (b) 1080  
(c) 720 (d) 840

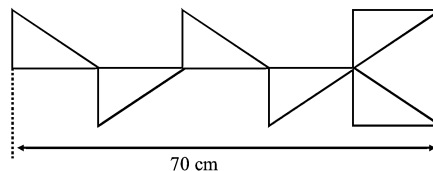
571. Two identical squares overlap each other to form the figure shown. B & C are the centres of squares Z & A respectively. What fraction of the figure is shaded? दो समान वर्ग एक दूसरे को ढकते हैं B व C क्रमशः वर्ग Z व A के केन्द्र हैं तो आकृति का कितना भाग छायांकित किया गया है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{9}$

572. The figure is made up of 6 identical isosceles triangles. Find the area of the figure.

चित्र में 6 समान समद्विबाहु  $\Delta$  है चित्र का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।

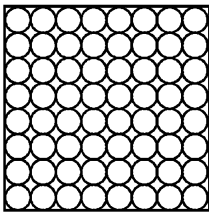


- (a) 608 (b) 578  
(c) 628 (d) 588

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573. All the circles are tangent to one another / or the sides of the rectangle. All circles have radius 1. What is the area of the shaded region to the nearest whole unit, i.e. the region outside all the circles but inside the rectangle?

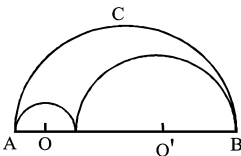
सभी वृत्त एक आयत की भुजाओं पर एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हुए बने हैं। सभी वृत्तों की त्रिज्या है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल पूर्ण संख्या में जो कि वृत्त के बाहर परन्तु आयत के अन्दर है ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 48 (b) 58  
(c) 62 (d) 52

574. Find the area of shaded portion given that the circles with centres O & O' are 6 cm & 18 cm in diameter respectively & ACB is a semi circle.

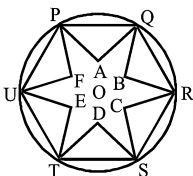
वृत्त के उस छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें जिनके केन्द्र O व O' है तथा व्यास क्रमशः 6cm व 18cm है। वृत्त ACB एक अर्धवृत्त है



- (a)  $54 \pi \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $27 \pi \text{ cm}^2$   
(c)  $36 \pi \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $18 \pi \text{ cm}^2$

575. O is the center of the circle having radius (OP) = r. PQRSTU is a regular hexagon & PAOBRCSDEUFP is a regular six pointed star.

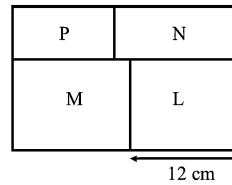
किसी 'O' केन्द्र वाले वृत्त में OP त्रिज्या = 'r' है PQRSTU एक षट्भुज है तथा PAOBRCSDEUFP '6' सितारे बनाने वाले बिन्दु है। तो षट्भुज PQRSTU का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 12r (b) 9r  
(c) 6r (d) 8r

576. The figure is made up of 3 rectangles L, M & N & square P. Rectangle L & Rectangle M are identical. Rectangle L has a breadth of 12 cm. The area of square P is  $25 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the perimeter of Rectangle N?

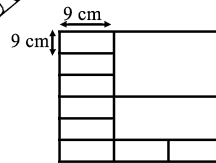
यह चित्र तीन आयत L, M व N से तथा एक वर्ग 'P' से बना है आयत L व M समान है। आयत L की चौड़ाई = 12cm है तथा वर्ग P का क्षेत्रफल  $25 \text{ cm}^2$  है। तो आयत N का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 48 (b) 42  
(c) 36 (d) 38

577. The figure is made up of 8 identical 9 cm squares & 2 identical rectangles. Find the area of the shaded rectangle.

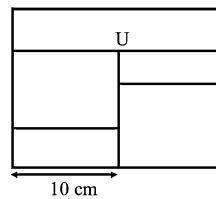
चित्र में 8 वर्ग जिनकी भुजा 9cm है व 2 समान आयत है छायांकित आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 402 (b) 404  
(c) 405 (d) 415

578. Shruti used 3 similar rectangles & 2 similar squares to make the figure shown (not drawn to scale). Find the area of the figure.

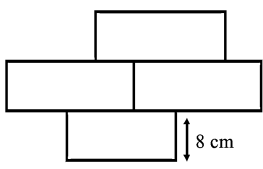
श्रुति ने आकृति बनाने के लिए 3 समान आयत व 2 समान वर्ग के लिए है। तो आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 600 (b) 800  
(c) 1000 (d) 900

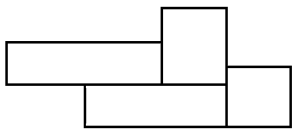
579. The figure shows 4 identical rectangles(not drawn to scale). The length of each rectangle is five times its breadth. Given that the breadth of each rectangle is 8 cm, find the perimeter of the figure.

चित्र में चार समान आयत दिखाए गए हैं। प्रत्येक आयत की लम्बाई, उसकी चौड़ाई की पाँच गुना है तथा प्रत्येक आयत की चौड़ाई = 8cm है तो आकृति का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



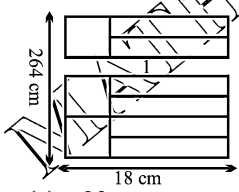
- (a) 168 (b) 188  
(c) 208 (d) 218

580. The figure is made up of 4 identical rectangles with no overlapping parts. Each rectangle has a perimeter of 12 cm. Find the perimeter of the figure.  
चित्र 4 आयत आपस में जुड़े हैं। प्रत्येक आयत का परिमाण 12cm है। तो आकृति का परिमाण ज्ञात करें।



- (a) 28 (b) 32  
(c) 36 (d) 40

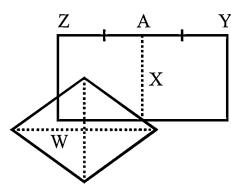
581. A rectangular floor tile has a pattern formed by 3 identical small rectangles as shown. The length of the tile is 18 cm. If we want to lay them side by side as shown to occupy a length of 264 cm, how many tiles do we need?  
एक आयताकार फर्श में तीन समान छोटे आयत एक पैटर्न बनाते हैं। उक्त टाइल की लम्बाई = 18cm है। यदि उनकी भुजाओं को मिलाकर रखी जाता है तो कुल लम्बाई 264cm है तो कितनी टाइलों की आवश्यकता होगी?



- (a) 23 (b) 22  
(c) 21 (d) 24

582. The figure is made up of two squares W & X. The length of square W is equal to YA, & YA = AZ. If the area of the shaded region is 9 cm<sup>2</sup>, find the length of square X.

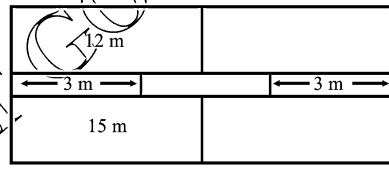
यह चित्र दो वर्गों X व W से बना है। वर्ग W व YA की लम्बाई समान है तथा YA = AZ. यदि छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल 9cm<sup>2</sup> है तो वर्ग X की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 12 (b) 18  
(c) 16 (d) 20

583. The figure shows a square plot of land that Mr. Gupta has. The perimeter of the square plot of land is 404 m. He wants to fence up the rectangular shaded area to grow vegetables. The price of fencing 1 m of land is Rs25. How much does Mr. Gupta need to pay for fencing the land?(Rs.)

चित्र में एक प्लॉट श्री गुप्ता का है जिसका परिमाण (वर्ग) = 404m है। वह इस प्लॉट को आयताकार हिस्से को चारों तरफ से तार से बाँधना चाहता है तथा सब्जियाँ उगाना चाहता है (जो भाग छायांकित है) तार लगाने का 1m का खर्च Rs.25 है। तो श्री गुप्ता द्वारा किया गया खर्च ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 8100 (b) 8200  
(c) 7300 (d) 8300

584. A feature wall is covered by 10 identical small rectangular boards as shown. The height of the wall is 235 cm. What is the area of the feature wall?

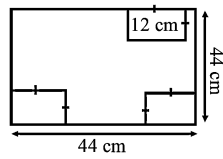
एक दीवार को 10 समान छोटे आयतों द्वारा ढका गया है दीवार की ऊँचाई 235cm है तो दीवार का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करो।



- (a) 66270 (b) 66070  
(c) 63270 (d) 64080

585. Find the area of the shaded part, three identical square in a big square.

तीन समान वर्ग के एक बड़े वर्ग में खींचे गये हैं। तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?

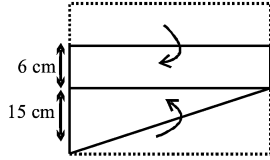


- (a) 1304 (b) 1208  
(c) 1604 (d) 1504



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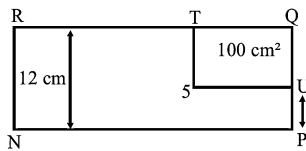
586. A rectangular piece of paper was folded as shown. Find the perimeter of the paper before it was folded. एक कागज का टुकड़ा मोड़ा गया है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। मोड़ने से पहले कागज का परिमाण क्या था?



- (a) 78 (b) 84  
(c) 86 (d) 82

587. In the figure(not drawn to scale), NPQR is a rectangle & SUQT is a square. The area of SUQT is  $100\text{m}^2$ . Find the length of PU.

चित्र में, (स्केल पर नहीं बनाया गया है) NPQR एक आयत है तथा SUQT एक वर्ग है। SUQT का क्षेत्रफल  $100$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। PU की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



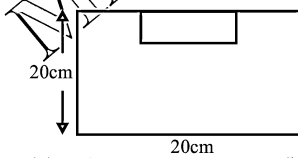
- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 1.5 (d) 2.5

588. The figure is made up of a shaded rectangle inside a square. The length of the square is  $20\text{ cm}$  & its area is 8 times the area of the shaded rectangle. What is the breadth of the shaded rectangle if its length is

$\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the square?

चित्र में, एक छापित आयत एक वर्ग के अंदर बनाया गया है। वर्ग की लम्बाई  $20$  सेमी. है तथा इसका क्षेत्रफल, छापित आयत के क्षेत्रफल का 8 गुना है। छापित आयत की चौड़ाई

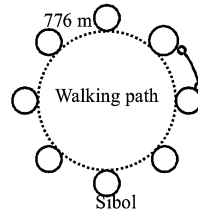
क्या है? यदि लम्बाई वर्ग की लम्बाई की  $\frac{1}{2}$  है।



- (a) 4 (b) 6  
(c) 5 (d) 8

589. The circumference of a circular walking path is  $776\text{ m}$ . 8 stools are placed along the path at an equal distance. Find the distance between any 2 stools.

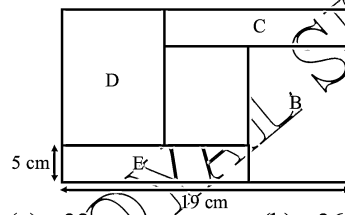
एक वृत्ताकार रास्ते की परिधि  $776$  मी. है। रास्ते के किनारे 8 स्टूल समान दूरी पर रखे गये हैं। किसी 2 स्टूल के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 96 (b) 97  
(c) 98 (d) 92

590. B, C, D & E are identical rectangles. What is the perimeter of the shaded part?

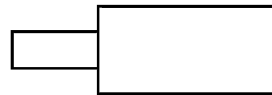
B, C, D तथा E एक जैसे आयत हैं। छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 32 (b) 36  
(c) 40 (d) 48

591. The figure is made up of 2 squares. The length of the smaller squares is half the length of the bigger square. Given that the perimeter of the whole figure is  $60\text{ cm}$ , find the length of the bigger square.

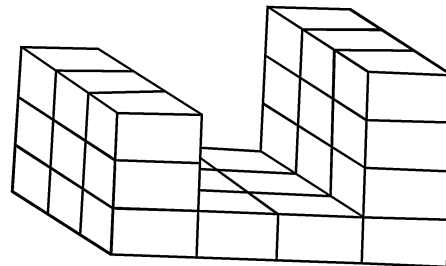
आकृति में 2 वर्ग बने हैं, छोटे वर्ग की लम्बाई, बड़े वाले वर्ग की लम्बाई की आधी है। दिया गया है, कि पूरी आकृति का परिमाण  $60$  सेमी. है। बड़े वर्ग की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 10 (b) 14  
(c) 12 (d) 9

592. The solid is made up of 4 cm cubes. Find the volume of the solid.

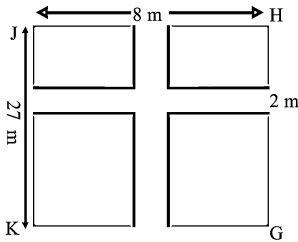
एक ठोस 4 सेमी. भुजा वाले घनों से बनाया गया है। ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1728 (b) 1296  
(c) 1627 (d) 1962

593. GHJK is a rectangular garden 27 m long & 8 m wide. Two pathways are laid across as shown. Each pathway is 2 m wide. What area of the garden is not covered by the pathways?

GHJK एक आयताकार बगीचा है, जिसकी लम्बाई 27 मी. व चौड़ाई 8 मी. है। दो रास्ते बगीचे के बीच से जाते हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है, प्रत्येक रास्ता 2 मी. चौड़ा है। बगीचे का कितना क्षेत्र, रास्ते में प्रयोग नहीं होगा?

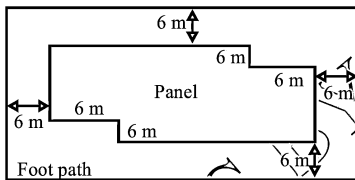


- (a) 150 (b) 140  
(c) 160 (d) 120

594. A pool is surrounded by a footpath as shown. The length of the footpath is 42 metres & its breadth is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its length. Find the area of the pool.

एक तालाब को फुटपाथ से घेरा गया है, जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है। फुटपाथ की लंबाई 42 मी. तथा इसकी चौड़ाई

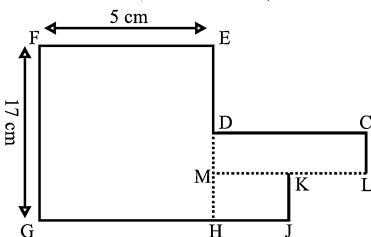
लंबाई की  $\frac{1}{2}$  है। तालाब का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 192 (b) 196  
(c) 198 (d) 204

595. The figure is made up of rectangle EFGH & squares CDML & KMHJ. The length of CD is equal to the length of EF. The length of CL is five times the length of HJ. Find the length of DE.

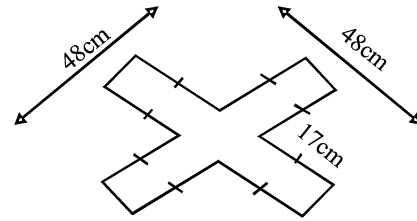
आकृति में, आयत EFGH तथा वर्ग CDML तथा वर्ग KMHJ बनाये गये हैं। CD की लम्बाई, EF की लम्बाई के बराबर है। CL की लम्बाई, HJ की लम्बाई की पांच गुना है। DE की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 11 (b) 12  
(c) 13 (d) 10

596. Given the figure, find the area.

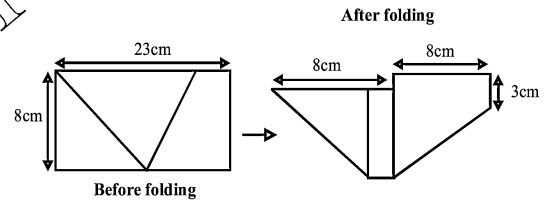
दी गई आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1028 (b) 1078  
(c) 1148 (d) 1248

597. Figure 1 shows a rectangular piece of paper measuring 23 cm by 8 cm. It is folded along the dotted lines to form Figure 2. Find the area of Figure 2.

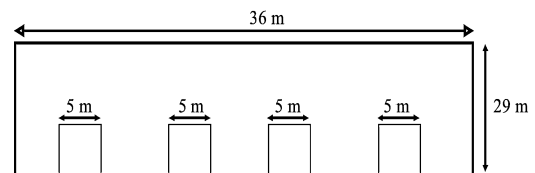
आकृति 1 में एक आयताकार टुकड़ा, जिसकी भुजायें 23 सेमी.  $\times$  8 सेमी. हैं, दिया गया है। ये रेखा के अनुदिश मोड़ा गया है, जिससे आकृति 2 बनाई गई है। आकृति 2 का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 120 (b) 155  
(c) 144 (d) 124

598. Mrs Singhal has a rectangular garden fully covered with grass. 4 squares of grass were removed as shown in the diagram. What is the area of the garden covered with grass now?

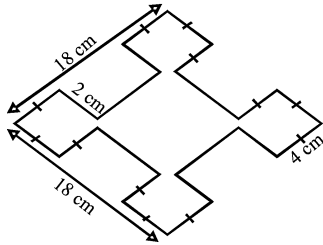
मि. सिंघल के पास आयताकार बाग है, जो पूरी तरह से घास से ढका है। घास के चार वर्ग अलग कर लिये जाते हैं, जैसा चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। अब घास से घिरे बाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 904 (b) 924  
(c) 944 (d) 964

599. Find area of figure.

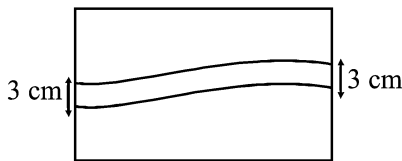
आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 160 (b) 150  
(c) 162 (d) 172

600. The figure is made up of a square with a shaded part within it of 3 cm thickness throughout. Given that the figure has a total area of 100 cm<sup>2</sup>, find the area of the shaded part.

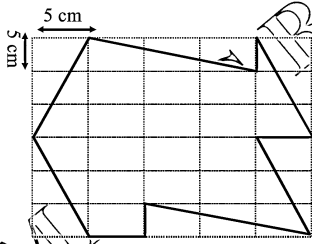
आकृति में एक वर्ग बना है, जिसमें एक छायांकित भाग है, जिसकी मोटाई 3 सेमी. है। पूरी आकृति का क्षेत्रफल 100 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 30 (b) 20  
(c) 35 (d) 25

601. Find the area of the following figure.

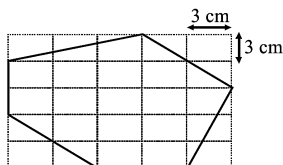
निम्न आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 520 (b) 625  
(c) 525 (d) 640

602. Find the area of the following figure.

निम्न आकृति का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 172 (b) 182  
(c) 160 (d) 162

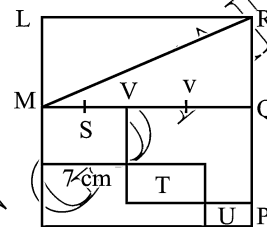
603. The diagram shows a rectangle NPRL, which is made up of square NPQM & rectangle MRQL. Figure S, T & U are squares & the area of square U is 9 m<sup>2</sup>.

The area of square S is  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the shaded area in rectangle MQRL & MV = VQ.

Find the unshaded area of rectangle MQRL.

चित्र में, एक आयत NPRL दिया गया है, जिसमें आयत NPQM तथा आयत MQRL बनाये गये हैं। आकृति S, T तथा U वर्ग है तथा वर्ग U का क्षेत्रफल 9 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। आयत MQRL में वर्ग S का क्षेत्रफल छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल

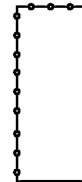
का  $\frac{2}{5}$  है। तथा MV = VQ आयत MQRL के छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 250 (b) 225  
(c) 150 (d) 175

604. 5 poles are placed along the breadth of a rectangular field. The space between 2 poles is 48 cm. If 10 poles are placed along the length of the rectangular field in the similar way, what is the perimeter of the rectangle? Give the answer in meters.

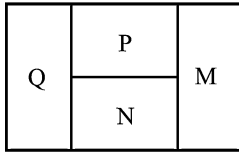
एक आयताकार मैदान की चौड़ाई के अनुदिश 5 स्तम्भ रखे गये हैं। दो स्तम्भों के बीच की दूरी 48 सेमी. है। यदि आयताकार मैदान की लम्बाई के अनुदिश 10 स्तम्भ उसी तरीके से रख दिए जायें, तो आयत का परिमाण क्या होगा? उत्तर मी. में दीजिए।



- (a) 12.48 (b) 12.46  
(c) 11.48 (d) 12.36

605. The figure is made up of 4 identical rectangles, M, N, P & Q. The perimeter of rectangle M is 150 cm. Find the area of rectangle P.

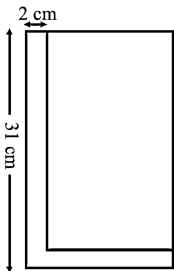
आकृति में, 4 एक-जैसे आयत M, N, P तथा Q बने हैं। आयत M का परिमाण 150 सेमी. है। आयत P का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1125 (b) 1225  
(c) 1250 (d) 1525

606. After a rectangular piece of paper was cut into 18 squares of sides 5 cm each, a piece of L-shaped strip of paper was left as shown. Given that the length of the rectangular piece of paper is 31 cm, what is the perimeter of the rectangular piece of paper before it was cut?

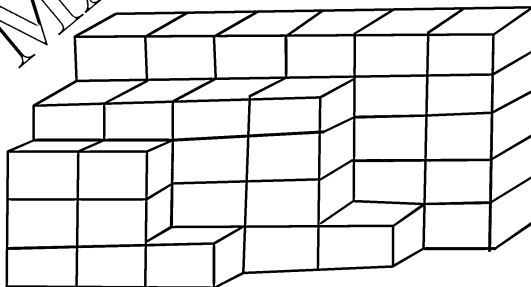
एक आयताकार कागज के टुकड़े को 5 सेमी. भुजा वाले 18 वर्गों में काटने के बाद एक L-आकृति की कागज की पट्टी बचती है। दिया गया है। आयताकार कागज के टुकड़े की लम्बाई 31 सेमी. है। आयताकार कागज के टुकड़े को काटने से पहले, इसका परिमाण क्या था?



- (a) 86 (b) 76  
(c) 96 (d) 90

607. The solid is made up of 8 m cubes. Find the volume of the solid.

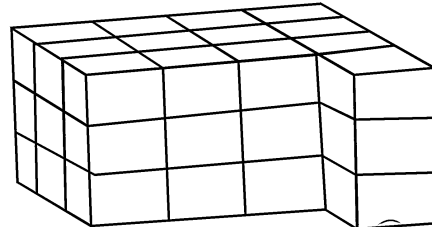
एक ठोस 8 मी. भुजा वाले घनों से बना है। ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 27648 (b) 27628  
(c) 26780 (d) 24628

608. The solid is made up of 9m cubes. Find the volume of the solid.

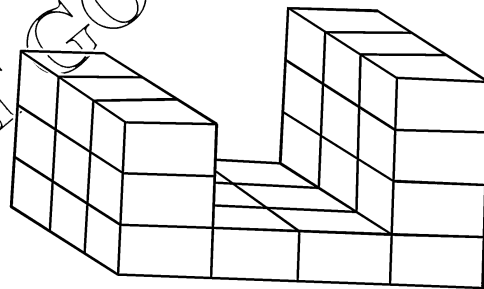
एक ठोस 9 मी. भुजा वाले घनों से मिलकर बना है। ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 20431 (b) 22431  
(c) 28431 (d) 26431

609. The solid is made up of 4 cm cubes. Find the volume of the solid.

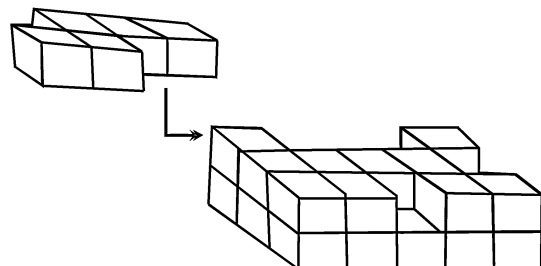
एक ठोस 4 सेमी. भुजा वाले घनों से बना है। ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 1468 (b) 1568  
(c) 1708 (d) 1728

610. Some unit cubes are added to the solid on the left to form the solid on the right. How many unit cubes are added to the solid on the left?

कुछ इकाई वाले घन एक ठोस के बायें ओर जोड़कर, ठोस को दायें ओर से बनाया गया है। ठोस के बायें ओर इकाई वाले कितने घन जोड़े गये हैं।

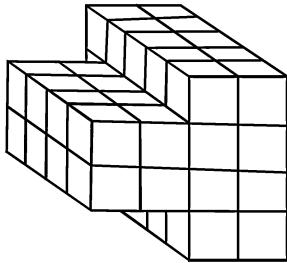


- (a) 25 (b) 20  
(c) 22 (d) 23

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611. The solid is made up of 8 cm cubes. Find the volume of the solid.

एक ठोस 8 सेमी. भुजा वाले घनों से बना है। ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



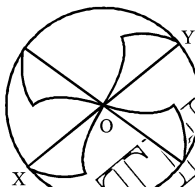
- (a) 28672 (b) 20457  
(c) 21682 (d) 28602

612. The figure shows a circle, O is the centre & the diameter XOY is 42 cm long. Each of the shaded part is formed by the radius of the big circle & 2 identical quarter arcs. Find the total area of the shaded parts

in the figure. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में, एक वृत्त दिया गया है, जिसका केंद्र O है तथा व्यास XOY की लम्बाई 42 सेमी. है। प्रत्येक छायांकित भाग बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या के द्वारा तथा 2 एक-जैसे चतुर्थांश चापों के द्वारा बना है। आकृति में छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल

ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



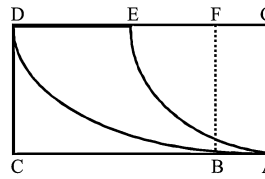
- (a) 289 (b) 361  
(c) 256 (d) 400

613. The figure, not drawn to scale, consists of a rectangle ABFG, a square BCDF, & 2 identical quadrants AGE & BFD. AG = 8 cm & FG = 4 cm. Find

the shaded area. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में, जो स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है, एक आयत ABFG, एक वर्ग BCDF तथा 2 एक-जैसे चतुर्थांश AGE तथा BFD बने हैं। AG = 8 सेमी. तथा FG = 4 सेमी.

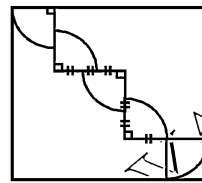
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 16 (b) 18  
(c) 32 (d) 30

614. 5 identical quarter circles were cut out from a square cardboard of length 18 cm. Find the area of the 5 quarter circles. Leave the answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

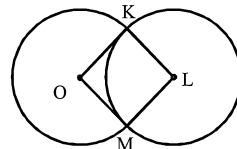
एक 18 सेमी. भुजा वाले वर्गाकार कार्डबोर्ड से 5 एक-जैसे वृत्ताकार चतुर्थांश काटे गए हैं। 5 वृत्ताकार चतुर्थांश का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। उत्तर  $\pi$  में दीजिए।



- (a)  $20\pi$  (b)  $\frac{405}{16}\pi$   
(c)  $26\pi$  (d)  $18\pi$

615. The figure is made up of 2 identical circles with centres O & L. OKLM is a square of sides 10 cm. Find the area of the shaded part.

आकृति में 2 एक-जैसे वृत्त जिनके केंद्र O तथा L हैं। OKLM, 10 सेमी. भुजा वाला एक वर्ग है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



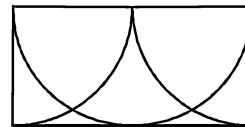
- (a)  $100 - 25\pi$  (b)  $100 + 55\pi$   
(c)  $100 + 50\pi$  (d) None

616. The figure is made up of 2 similar quadrants & a semicircle in a rectangle. Diameter of semicircle is 28 cm. Find the perimeter of the shaded part. (Take

$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

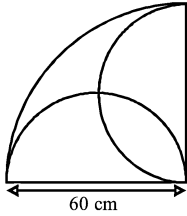
आकृति में एक आयत के अंदर 2 समरूप चतुर्थांश तथा एक अर्धवृत्त बने हैं। अर्धवृत्त का व्यास 28 सेमी. है। छायांकित

भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 22 (b) 33  
(c) 44 (d) 42

617. Find the perimeter of the shaded figure.  
छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए?



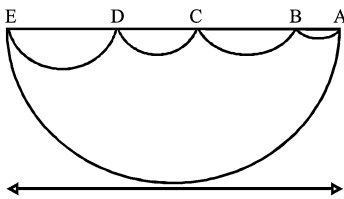
- (a)  $90\pi$  (b)  $96\pi$   
(c)  $84\pi$  (d)  $87\pi$

618. The figure is made up of 5 semicircles. AB : BC : CD : DE is 2 : 3 : 1 : 4. Line AE is 28 cm. Find the

perimeter of the shaded part. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में 5 अर्द्धवृत्त बने हैं। AB : BC : CD : DE = 2 : 3 : 1 : 4 रेखा AE, 28 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का परिमाण

ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



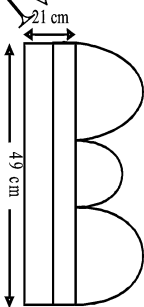
- (a) 88 (b) 80  
(c) 77 (d) 99

619. The figure is made up of 3 rectangles & 3 semicircles. Find the perimeter of the figure. (Take

$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

आकृति में 3 आयत तथा 3 अर्द्धवृत्त बने हैं। आकृति का

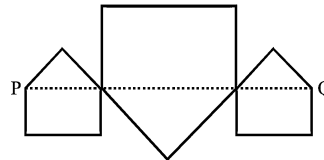
परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- (a) 160 (b) 178  
(c) 168 (d) 158

620. The shaded figure is formed using 3 squares & 3 equilateral triangles. The length of the straight line PQ is 15 cm. Find the perimeter of the shaded figure.

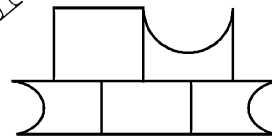
छायांकित आकृति 3 वर्ग तथा 3 समबाहु त्रिभुजों से बनी हैं। सीधी रेखा PQ, 15 सेमी. है। छायांकित आकृति का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 85 (b) 75  
(c) 90 (d) 95

621. The figure is formed by 5 identical squares with 3 similar semi-circles cut out from it. Each square has a side of 14 cm. Find the perimeter of shaded figure. Leave the answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

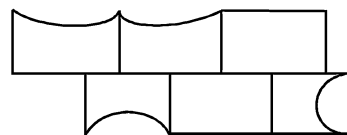
आकृति 5 समान वर्गों से बनी है, जिसमें से 3 समरूप अर्द्धवृत्त काटे गये हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ग की भुजा 14 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।  $\pi$  में ही उत्तर छोड़ देना।



- (a)  $27\pi + 126$  (b)  $21\pi + 98$   
(c)  $21\pi + 96$  (d)  $98\pi + 21$

622. The figure is formed by 6 identical squares with 4 similar semi-circles cut out from it. Each square has a side of 14 cm. Find the perimeter of the shaded figure. Express the answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

आकृति में 6 समान वर्ग बने हैं, जिसमें से 4 समान अर्द्धवृत्त काटे गये हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ग की भुजा 14 सेमी. है। छायांकित आकृति का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए। उत्तर  $\pi$  में छोड़ देना।



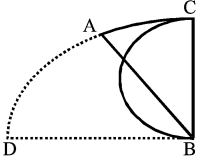
- (a)  $98 + 14\pi$  (b)  $21\pi + 98$   
(c)  $28\pi + 98$  (d)  $28\pi + 49$

623. The diagram shows a semicircle with a diameter of 21 cm. Quadrant CDB has the centre A. The line AB divides the quadrant equally into 2 parts. Find the

perimeter of the shaded region. (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

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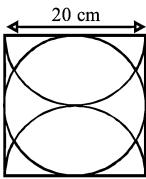
चित्र में, एक अर्द्धवृत्त बना है, जिसका व्यास 21 सेमी. है। चतुर्थांश CDB का केंद्र A है। रेखा AB चतुर्थांश को 2 बराबर भागों में बांटती है। छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 70.5 (b) 72.5  
(c) 69.5 (d) None

624. Find the perimeter of the shaded parts. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

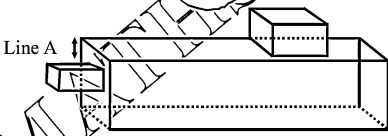
छायांकित भाग का परिमाण ज्ञात कीजिए। ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 61.8 (b) 62.8  
(c) 72.8 (d) 62.4

625. The figure is not drawn to scale. It shows an empty container made up of a cuboid, measuring 40cm by 25cm by 25cm & 2 similar cubes of sides 5cm. Line A is 10 cm. 12.5l of water is poured into the cuboid. What is the height of the water level from the base of the container?

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। इसमें एक खाली बर्तन घनाभ के आकार का जिसकी भुजायें 40 सेमी.  $\times$  25 सेमी. भुजा वाले समरूप घन दिए गए हैं। रेखा A 10 सेमी. है। पानी का 12.5 लीटर घन के ऊपर से निकलकर घनाभ में डाला जाता है। बर्तन के आधार से पानी कितनी ऊंचाई पर है?

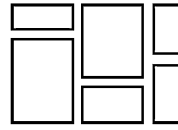


- (a) 13 (b)  $\frac{510}{41}$

- (c)  $\frac{410}{51}$  (d) None

626. A square piece of cardboard is cut into six rectangles of different sizes. The total perimeter of the six rectangles is 20 m. Find the total area of the square piece of cardboard.

कार्डबोर्ड के एक वर्गाकार टुकड़े को निम्न आकृति के 6 आयत में काटा जाता है। 6 आयतों का कुल परिमाण 20 मी. है। कार्डबोर्ड के वर्गाकार टुकड़े का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 4 (b) 9  
(c) 6 (d) 16

627. The figure is made up of a rectangle & a semi-circle. Diameter of the circle is 80 cm. Find the area of the shaded part.

(Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )

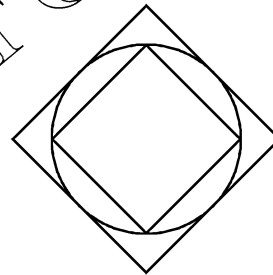
आकृति में एक आयत तथा एक अर्द्धवृत्त बनाये गये हैं। वृत्त का व्यास 80 सेमी. है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए? ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



- (a) 1306 (b) 1296  
(c) 1344 (d) 1096

628. The figure consists of 2 squares & a circle. If the length of the bigger square is 10 cm, what is the area of the shaded part?

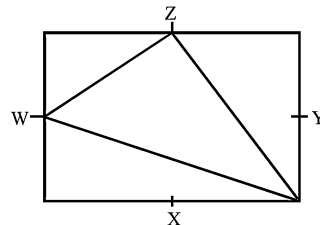
आकृति में 2 वर्ग तथा एक वृत्त दिए हैं। यदि बड़े वर्ग की लम्बाई 10 सेमी. है, तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 50 (b) 32  
(c) 24 (d) 36

629. W, X, Y & Z are mid-points of the sides of the square. If the area of the square is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. What is the area of the unshaded triangle? Leave you answer in mixed number.

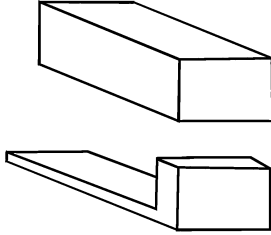
W, X, Y तथा Z एक वर्ग की भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। यदि वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 100 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। छायांकित त्रिभुजों का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $52\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $62\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $62\frac{1}{2}$

630. The figure shows a wooden cuboid that measures 125cm by 20cm by 20cm. Find the maximum number of 3cm cubes that can be cut by from the wooden cuboid.

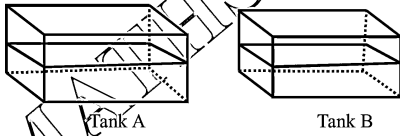
आकृति में लकड़ी का एक घनाभ दर्शाया गया है, जिसकी माप 125 सेमी. × 20 सेमी. × 20 सेमी. है। 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले कितने घन लकड़ी के घनाभ से काटे जा सकते हैं?



- (a) 1476 (b) 1296  
(c) 1306 (d) 1096

631. The figure is not drawn to scale. Tank A & Tank B have base areas of 1500 cm<sup>2</sup> & 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> respectively. Water was poured into an empty rectangular Tank A until it reached a height of 20 cm. Some of the water was then poured from Tank A into Tank B which contained 1.5l of water until the height of the water in both tanks were the same. Find the new height of the water in Tank A.

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। टैंक A तथा टैंक B की क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 1500 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> तथा 1000 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। खाली आयताकार टैंक A में पानी डाला जाता है, जब तक यह पानी 20 सेमी. ऊँचाई तक ना पहुँच जाये। फिर टैंक A से कुछ पानी टैंक B में डाला जाता है, जिसमें 1.5 ली. पानी था। और यह पानी A से B में तब तक डाला जाता है, जब तक दोनों टैंक में समान ऊँचाई न हो जाये पानी की। तो टैंक A में पानी की नई ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



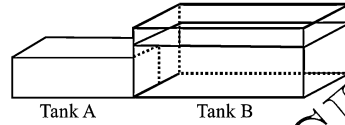
- (a) 14.2 (b) 12.6  
(c) 16.2 (d) 15.4

632. The figure is not drawn to scale. It shows a container made of two connected cubical tanks, A & B. Tank A is sealed at the top & completely filled to the brim. Tank B is  $\frac{3}{5}$  filled with 129600 ml of water.

The height of the water level in Tank B is 1 cm higher than that in Tank A. The height of Tank B is 60 cm. Water is then drained from the container & the height of the water level from the base falls to 30 cm. What is the volume of water in the tank now in litres?

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनी है। इसमें एक बर्तन है, जो दो जुड़े हुए घनाकार टैंक A तथा B से बना है। टैंक A ऊपर से

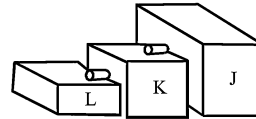
बंद है तथा बिम से पूर्णतः भरा हुआ है। टैंक B का  $\frac{3}{5}$  भाग 129600 मिली. पानी से भरा है। टैंक B में पानी टैंक A से 1 सेमी. अधिक ऊँचाई तक भरा है। टैंक B की ऊँचाई 60 सेमी. है। फिर बर्तन से पानी गिराया जाता है तथा पानी का स्तर आधार से 30 सेमी. तक गिर जाता है। अब टैंक में पानी का आयतन क्या है, ली. में



- (a) 144 (b) 134.75  
(c) 144.75 (d) 150

633. In the diagram not drawn to scale. Tank J & Tank K each has a button that, when pressed, will cause the water to flow out if water level is higher than the hole. Tank J measures 134 cm by 42 cm by 137 cm. Tank K measures 55 cm by 21 cm by 68 cm. Tank L is 69 cm by 20 cm by 26 cm. Both holes are located at a height of 14 cm from the top of their respective containers. When Tank J is completely filled with water & both buttons are pressed, what will be the final water level in tank L?

चित्र में, जो स्केल पर नहीं बना है। टैंक J तथा K प्रत्येक में एक बर्तन है, जिसे दबाये जाने पर पानी बाहर निकलने लगता है। यदि पानी का स्तर छेद से ऊपर है। टैंक J की माप 134 सेमी. × 42 सेमी. × 137 सेमी. है। टैंक K की माप 55 सेमी. × 21 सेमी. × 68 सेमी. है। टैंक L की माप 69 सेमी. × 20 सेमी. × 26 सेमी. है। दोनों छेद अपने-अपने टैंक में ऊपर से 14 सेमी. की ऊँचाई पर लगे हैं। जब टैंक J पूरी तरह पानी से भर जाता है तथा दोनों बर्तन दबाये जाते हैं, तो टैंक L में अंत में पानी का स्तर कितना हो जायेगा?



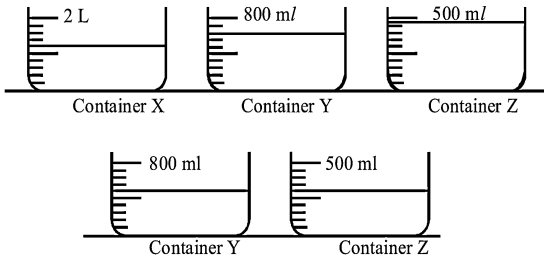
- (a) 11.9 (b) 12  
(c) 12.1 (d) None

634. At first, Container X, Y & Z contained water as shown. Some water from containers Y & Z was poured into Container X without any spilling over. The amount of water left in Containers Y & Z is shown. What would be the amount of water in Container X?



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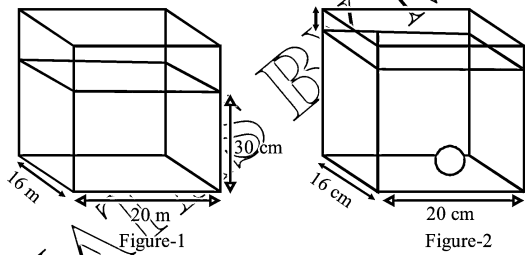
प्रारंभ में टैंक X, Y तथा Z में पानी भरा था, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। टैंक X तथा Z से कुछ पानी टैंक X में डाला जाता है, पानी बिना छलकाये। टैंक Y तथा Z में बचे हुए पानी का स्तर दर्शाया गया है। टैंक X में कितना पानी होगा?



- (a) 1600
- (b) 1540
- (c) 1510
- (d) 1700

635. The figure is not drawn to scale. The tank was  $\frac{2}{3}$  filled with water to a height of 30 cm. When a rubber ball was dropped into the tank, the height of the water level was 1.5 cm from the brim of the tank. Find the volume of the rubber ball.

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनायी गई है। टैंक  $\frac{2}{3}$  पानी से भरा है, 30 सेमी. ऊंचाई तक। जब टैंक में एक रबर गेंद डाली जाती है, तो पानी का स्तर 1.5 सेमी. तक बढ़ जाता है। रबर गेंद का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



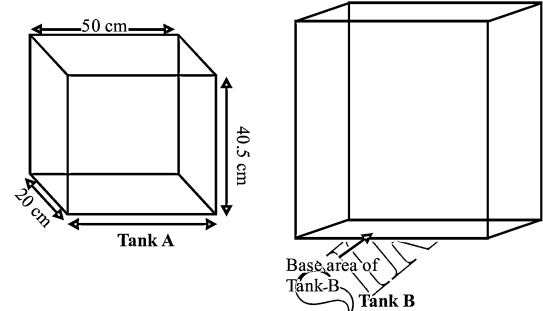
- (a) 4320
- (b) 3570
- (c) 3960
- (d) 4120

636. The figure is not drawn to scale. An empty Tank A measures 50 cm by 20 cm by 40.5 cm. Tank B with a base area of 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> was completely filled with water. Shubham poured  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the water from Tank B into Tank A. The water filled 70% of Tank A. What was the height of Tank B?

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनायी गई है। एक खाली टैंक A की माप 50 सेमी. × 20 सेमी. × 40.5 सेमी. है। टैंक B जिसका

आधार क्षेत्रफल 1000 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है, पूरी तरह पानी से भरा है।

टैंक B से  $\frac{1}{2}$  पानी का भाग टैंक A में बहने लगता है। टैंक A का 70% टैंक में पानी भर जाता है। टैंक B की ऊंचाई क्या थी?

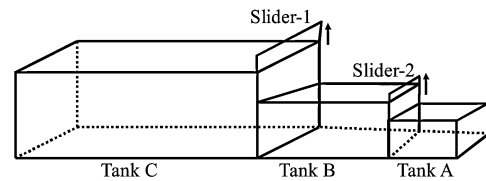


- (a) 57.6
- (b) 56.7
- (c) 55.5
- (d) 54.6

637. The diagram shows 3 containers of different dimensions each separated by a partition. Tank C, measuring 20 m by 15 m by 21 m is filled with water to its brim. Tank B is an empty cuboidal container with a

length of 10 m. Slider 1 is lifted to release  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the water from Tank C to Tank B, after which the partition is slid down to separate Tank C & Tank B. Next, Slider 2 is removed & some water from Tank B flows into Tank A such that the height of the water level of Tank B & Tank A is 7m. What is the length of Tank A?

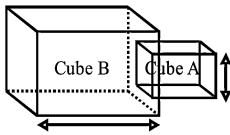
चित्र में भिन्न माप के 3 टैंक दर्शाये गये हैं। प्रत्येक टैंक एक दीवार के द्वारा अलग किया गया है। टैंक C, 20 मी. × 15 मी. × 21 मी. है, पानी से ऊपर तक भरा है। टैंक B एक खाली घनाभ है, जिसकी लम्बाई 10 मी. है। दीवार 1 खिसकने पर  $\frac{1}{4}$  पानी टैंक C से टैंक B में बहने लगता है, जिसके बाद टैंक C तथा टैंक B एक-दूसरे के नीचे खिसक जाते हैं। अब दूसरी दीवार हटा ली जाती है तथा कुछ पानी टैंक B से टैंक A में आने लगता है, इस प्रकार टैंक B तथा टैंक A में पानी का स्तर 7 सेमी. तक हो जाता है। टैंक A की लम्बाई क्या है?



- (a) 5
- (b) 7.5
- (c) 6
- (d) 10

638. The figure shows an empty container. It is made from two cubical tanks. Tanks, Cube A & Cube B, are of sides 10 cm & 20 cm respectively. Cube A is attached to the centre of one of the sides of the Cube B. 5 litres of water is poured into the container such that water flows in to fill part of Cube A. What is the height of the water level in the container B?

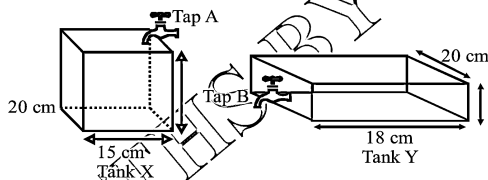
आकृति में एक खाली टैंक दिखाया गया है। यह दो घनाकार टैंकों से मिलकर बना है। घन A तथा B की क्रमशः भुजा 10 सेमी. तथा 20 सेमी. है। घन A को घन B की एक भुजा के मध्य में जोड़ा गया है। टैंक में 5 ली. पानी डाला जाता है, घन A में पानी बहने लगता है भरने के लिए टैंक B में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई क्या है?



- (a) 10 (b) 11  
(c) 12 (d) 15

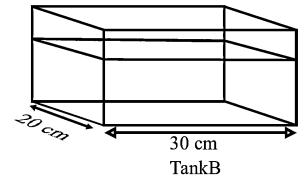
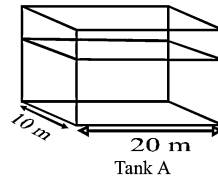
639. Water has been poured into 2 rectangular containers X & Y. The height of the water level in both containers are the same. The difference in the volume of the two containers is  $168 \text{ cm}^3$ . What is the total volume of water in both containers in  $\text{cm}^3$ ?

दो आयताकार टैंक X तथा Y में पानी भरा जाता है। दोनों टैंकों में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई समान है। दोनों टैंकों के आयतन में अंतर  $168 \text{ (सेमी)}^3$  है। दोनों टैंकों में पानी का कुल आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> में।



- (a) 1648 (b) 1748  
(c) 1848 (d) 1948

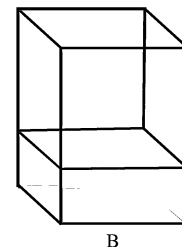
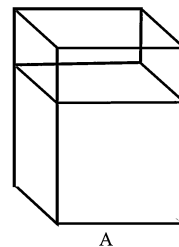
640. The figure is not drawn to scale. Sonam poured some water into Tank A & Tank B until the water levels in both tanks were the same. She found out that the total amount of water in both tanks was 32000 ml. She then poured another 1200 ml of water into Tank A to fill it to the brim. Find the height of Tank A in the end. आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनी है। सोनम टैंक A तथा टैंक B में कुछ पानी भरती है, जब तक पानी का स्तर दोनों में समान न हो जाये। वह पाती है कि दोनों टैंकों में पानी की कुल मात्रा 32000 मिली. है। फिर वह टैंक A में दूसरा 1200 मिली. पानी भरने लगती है। इसको ऊपर तक भरने तक। अंत में टैंक A की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 40 (b) 42  
(c) 46 (d) 48

641. The figure is not drawn to scale. A & B are two rectangular tanks. The base area of A is  $50 \text{ cm}^2$  while the base area of B is  $40 \text{ cm}^2$ . Tank A & B contained some water & the height of the water level in Tank A was 43 cm as shown. Dan then poured some water from Tank A into Tank B. After that, the height of the water level in both tanks became 30 cm. What was the height of the water level in Tank B at first?

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। A तथा B दो आयताकार टैंक हैं। A का आधार क्षेत्रफल  $50 \text{ सेमी.}^2$  है, जबकि B का आधार क्षेत्रफल  $40 \text{ सेमी.}^2$  है। टैंक A तथा B में कुछ पानी है तथा टैंक A में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई 43 सेमी. है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। फिर टैंक A से कुछ पानी टैंक B में डाला जाता है, इसके बाद दोनों टैंकों में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई 30 सेमी. हो जाती है। प्रारंभ में टैंक B में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई कितनी थी?

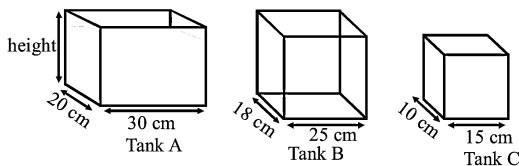


- (a) 13.75 (b) 14.75  
(c) 14.25 (d) 15.25

642. The figure is not drawn to scale. Tank A is filled with water to a height of 10 cm. The water in Tank A is poured into 2 rectangular tanks, Tank B & Tank C, such that the heights of the water in the 3 tanks are equal. Find the volume of water poured out of Tank A in litres.

आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनी है। टैंक A पानी से 10 सेमी. ऊंचाई तक भरा है। टैंक A से पानी दो आयताकार टैंक B तथा C में डाला जाता है। इस प्रकार तीनों टैंकों में पानी की ऊंचाई बराबर हो जाती है। टैंक A से डाले गये पानी का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए? (ली. में)

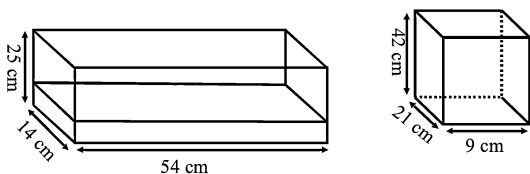
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- (a) 3.5 (b) 4  
(c) 3.75 (d) 3

643. The figure shows two tanks. 25% of Tank A is filled with water. Some of this water is then poured from Tank A to Tank B without spilling. The heights of the water level in both tanks are now equal. Find the height of the water level in Tank A after pouring.

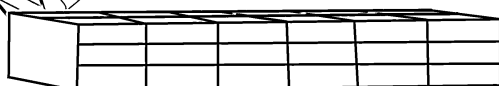
आकृति में दो टैंक दर्शाये गये हैं। टैंक A का 25% भाग पानी से भरा है। टैंक से कुछ पानी टैंक B में डाला जाता है, बिना छलकाये अब दोनों टैंकों में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई बराबर हो जाती है। टैंक से पानी निकालने के बाद पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 5 cm (b) 5.5 cm  
(c) 6 cm (d) 6.5 cm

644. A rectangular block is sprayed black on all the six faces before it is cut into 36 identical cubes as shown in the diagram. The total surface area of the 36 individual cubes is 576 cm<sup>2</sup> more than the surface area of the original block that is sprayed black. What is the volume of the rectangular block?

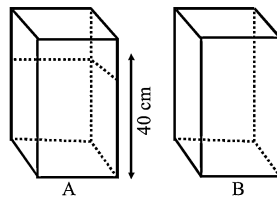
एक आयताकार ब्लॉक को 36 समान घनों में काटने से पहले, इसके सभी 6 तलों को काले रंग से रंगा गया था, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। सभी 36 घनों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 576 सेमी<sup>2</sup> ज्यादा है। मूल आयताकार ब्लॉक के कुछ पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल से। आयताकार ब्लॉक का आयत क्या होगा?



- (a) 248 (b) 432  
(c) 268 (d) 288

645. A & B are two rectangular tanks. The base area of A is 80 cm<sup>2</sup> while that of B is 50 cm<sup>2</sup>. At first, A contained water to a height of 40 cm & B was empty, as shown. Rashid then poured some water from A to B. After that, the height of the water level in A was twice that in B. What was the new height of the water level in A?

A तथा B दो आयताकार टैंक हैं। A का आधार क्षेत्रफल 80 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है, जबकि B का 50 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है। प्रारंभ में टैंक A में 40 सेमी. ऊंचाई तक पानी भरा था तथा टैंक B खाली था, जैसा कि चित्र में दर्शाया गया है। राशिद टैंक A से टैंक B में कुछ पानी डालता है। इसके बाद टैंक A में पानी की ऊंचाई, टैंक में पानी की ऊंचाई के दोगुनी हो जाती है। टैंक A में पानी के स्तर की नयी ऊंचाई क्या है।



- (a)  $\frac{320}{21}$  (b)  $\frac{640}{21}$   
(c)  $\frac{320}{11}$  (d) None

646. The figure shows a rectangular glass tank partly filled with 1 cm cubes. After adding 1 extra cube, how many more cubes are needed to fill Tank completely?

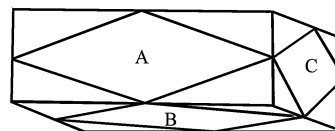
आकृति में, एक आयताकार ग्लास टैंक दिया है, जो आधा 1 सेमी. भुजा वाले घनों से भरा है। टैंक को पूर्णतः भरने के लिए कितने टैंकों की आवश्यकता होगी?



- (a) 12 (b) 11  
(c) 13 (d) 14

647. The figure shows a cube with 3 painted parts A, B & C. These painted parts are of the same area & they are touching the midpoints of the sides of the cube. The total area of the painted parts is 96 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the volume of 3 such cubes.

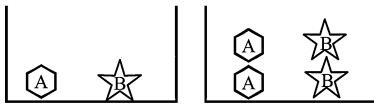
आकृति में एक घन दिया है, जिसके 3 भाग A, B तथा C रंगे गये हैं। इन रंगे गये भागों का क्षेत्रफल समान है तथा ये घन की भुजाओं के मध्य-बिन्दुओं को स्पर्श करते हैं। रंगे गये भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल 96 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है। इस प्रकार तीनों घनों का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 512 (b) 1536  
(c) 1440 (d) 240

648. The figure shows two containers, Tank 1 & Tank 2. They each have the same amount of water but with different objects placed in them. The total volumes in Tank A & Tank B are 170 ml & 280 ml respectively. Find the volume of the water in each container.

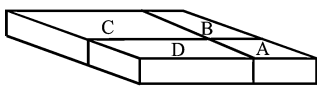
आकृति में दो टैंक 1 तथा टैंक 2 दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक में पानी की समान मात्रा है। लेकिन इनमें अलग-अलग वस्तु रखी गई है। टैंक A तथा B का कुल आयतन क्रमशः 170 मिली. तथा 280 मिली. है। प्रत्येक टैंक में पानी का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 60 (b) 70  
(c) 80 (d) 65

649. This figure is not drawn to scale. A rectangular cuboid has been divided into 4 parts, A, B, C & D. The volume of A, B & C are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 6. A is a cube & has a volume of 64 cm<sup>3</sup>. Find the total area of the shaded parts.

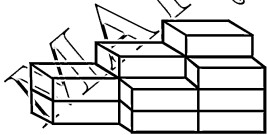
यह आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गयी है। एक आयताकार घनाभ 4 भाग A, B, C तथा D में विभाजित किया गया है। A, B तथा C के आयतन का अनुपात 1 : 2 : 6 है। A एक घन है तथा इसका आयतन 64 सेमी.<sup>3</sup> है। छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 80 (b) 70  
(c) 60 (d) 64

650. The figure shows a solid made up of identical cubes glued together. The surface area of the solid, including the base is painted black. The volume of the solid 1750 cm<sup>3</sup>. What is the total surface area that is painted black?

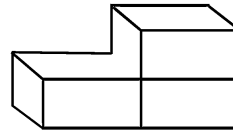
आकृति में, एक ठोस समान घनों से बना है, जो एक-साथ जुड़े हैं। ठोस का पृष्ठीय-क्षेत्रफल आधार को मिलाकर काले रंग से रंगा गया है। ठोस का आयतन 1750 सेमी.<sup>3</sup> है। काले रंग से रंगे गये भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 1020 (b) 1050  
(c) 1040 (d) 1030

651. The figure is made up of identical cubes. The total area of the shaded faces is 338 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the volume of the solid figure when we add 1 more of such cubes to it.

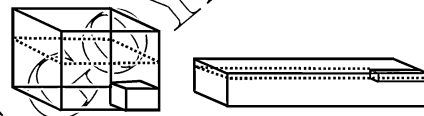
आकृति समान घनों से मिलकर बनी है। छायांकित भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल 338 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। यदि हम इन घनों में इसी प्रकार का एक ओर घन जोड़ दे, तो इस ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 8768 (b) 8728  
(c) 8788 (d) 8888

652. Figure 1 shows a closed rectangular tank of dimensions 40 cm by 40 cm by 80 cm with a cube of edge 20 cm glued to its bottom left corner. Tank contains 70 litres of water. Figure 2 shows the same rectangular tank lying on its side. Find the height of the water level, in centimetres.

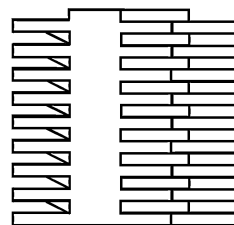
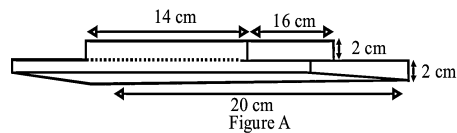
आकृति 1 में एक बंद आयताकार टैंक, जिसकी भुजायें 40 सेमी., 40 सेमी. तथा 80 सेमी. हैं। इसके आधार बायें के कोने में एक 20 सेमी. भुजा वाला घन बना है, टैंक में 70 ली. पानी भरा है। आकृति 2 में समान आयताकार टैंक है, जो इसकी भुजा के बराबर में स्थित है। पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए सेमी. में।



- (a)  $\frac{145}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{15}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{155}{7}$  (d) None

653. The diagram shows a container made of some identical sections. Figure A shows one section of the container. When 5828 cm<sup>3</sup> of water was poured into the container, find the water level in the container.

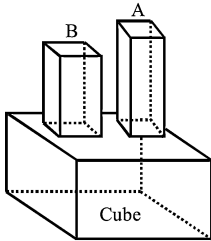
चित्र में एक टैंक है, जो कुछ समान खण्डों से बना है। आकृति A में टैंक का एक खण्ड दर्शाया गया है। जब टैंक 5828 (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> पानी डाला जाता है, तो टैंक में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 21.2125 (b) 22.25  
(c) 23.25 (d) 24.2125

654. The figure shows an empty transparent tank made from three containers. The two containers A & B on top are in the form of cuboids which have square bases of side 6 cm & 4 cm as shown in the figure. The bottom container is in the form of a cube of side 14 cm. 3.42l of water are poured into the empty vase. Find the height of the water level from the base of the vase. (1 litre = 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>)

आकृति में, एक खाली पारदर्शी टैंक दिया है, जो तीन टैंकों से बना है। दो टैंक A तथा B इसके ऊपर स्थित है। एक घनाभ की आकृति में, जिनका आधार वर्गाकार है तथा भुजायें 6 सेमी. और 4 सेमी. है, जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है। नीचे वाला टैंक एक घन की आकृति में, जिसकी भुजा 14 सेमी. है। 3.42 ली पानी खाली बर्तन में डाला जाता है। बर्तन के आधार से पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए? (1 ली.=1000 सेमी.<sup>3</sup>)



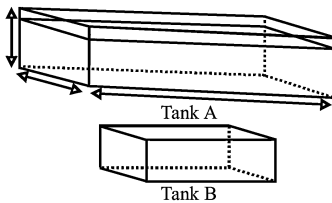
- (a) 13 (b) 27  
(c) 24 (d) 26

655. The figure is not drawn to scale. Tank A measuring 40 cm by 30 cm by 20 cm is filled to the brim. When

$\frac{3}{5}$  of water was transferred from Tank A to Tank B, 1.8 litres of water overflowed. Tank B has a base area of 300 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the height of Tank B.

आकृति स्कूल पर नहीं बनी है। टैंक A की भुजायें 40 सेमी., 30 सेमी. तथा 20 सेमी. है तथा ब्रिम से भरा है। जब टैंक

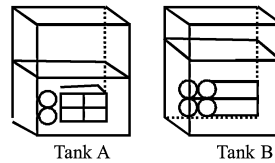
A से टैंक B में पानी का  $\frac{3}{5}$  भाग डाला जाता है, 1.8 ली पानी ऊपर निकल जाता है। टैंक B का आधार क्षेत्रफल 300 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। टैंक B की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 43 (b) 42  
(c) 46 (d) 45

656. The figure shows 2 identical containers each holding 202 cm<sup>3</sup> of water. The volumes of the water, the cubes & balls in Tank A & Tank B are 646 cm<sup>3</sup> & 1183 cm<sup>3</sup> respectively. What is the volume of each ball? Give the answer in cm<sup>3</sup>

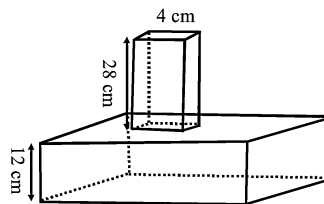
आकृति में 2 समान टैंक दिये हैं। प्रत्येक में 202 (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> पानी भरा है। जब टैंक A तथा टैंक B में, घन तथा गेंद डाली जाती हैं, तो पानी का आयतन क्रमशः 646 (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> गेंद का आयतन क्या है। (उत्तर (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> में दीजिए।)



- (a) 250 (b) 251  
(c) 253 (d) 252

657. The figure shows an empty flower vase of height 40 cm. It is made from containers. The top container is in the form of a cuboid which has a square base side 4 cm & height 28 cm. The bottom container is in the form of a cube of 12 cm. 2.16 litres of water is poured into the empty vase. What is the height of the water level from the base of the vase? (1 litre = 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>)

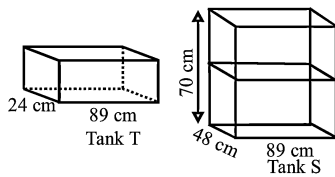
आकृति में एक खाली बर्तन दिया है, जिसकी ऊंचाई 40 सेमी. है। यह टैंकों से मिलकर बना है। ऊपर का टैंक एक घनाभ आकृति का है, जिसका आधार वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 4 सेमी. है तथा ऊंचाई 28 सेमी. है। नीचे वाला टैंक एक 12 सेमी. भुजा वाले घन की आकृति का है। खाली बर्तन में 2.16 ली. पानी डाला जाता है। बर्तन के आधार से पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए। (1 ली. = 1000 (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup>)



- (a) 32 (b) 35  
(c) 39 (d) 37

658. Two rectangular containers are shown. Container S contained water to half its height. All the water from Container S was poured into Container T without spilling. What was the height of the water level in Container T?

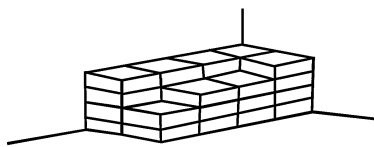
दो आयताकार टैंक दर्शाये गये हैं। टैंक S में इसकी ऊंचाई के आधा पानी भरा है। टैंक S से पूरा पानी टैंक T में डाला जाता है, बिना छलकाये। तो टैंक T में पानी के स्तर की ऊंचाई ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 70 (b) 84  
(c) 74 (d) 35

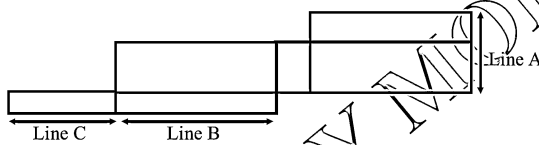
659. The figure is made up of 3 cm cubes. What is the volume of the figure?

आकृति में, 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले घन दिये हैं। आकृति का आयतन क्या है?



- (a) 784 (b) 929  
(c) 816 (d) 756

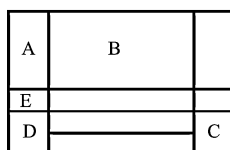
660. The figure shows the net of a cuboid not drawn to scale. Line A(B + H) is 50 cm. Line B(L) is 40 cm. Line C(B) is 35 cm. Find the volume of the cuboid. आकृति में, एक घनाभ-आकार का नेट बना है। रेखा A (B+H) 50 सेमी. है। रेखा B(L) 40 सेमी. है, रेखा C (B) 35 सेमी. है। घनाभ का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए। (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> में



- (a) 22000 (b) 221000  
(c) 21500 (d) 20250

661. The figure shows a piece of paper. When the shaded rectangles A, C, D & square B is cut out, the remaining parts form the net of a cuboid. Area E is a square. Given that the area of A is 18 cm<sup>2</sup> & the area of B is 81 cm<sup>2</sup>, find the volume of the cuboid(cm<sup>3</sup>)

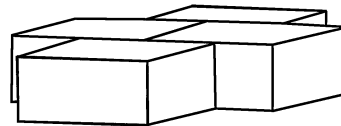
आकृति में एक कागज का टुकड़ा दिया है, जब छापित आयत A, C, D तथा वर्ग B काटे जाते हैं, बायें भाग से एक घनाभ-आकार का नेट बनता है। क्षेत्र E एक वर्ग है। दिया गया है कि A का क्षेत्रफल 18 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है तथा B का क्षेत्रफल 81 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। घनाभ का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 45 (b) 60  
(c) 30 (d) 36

662. The block of wood shown was dipped into a pail of paint. The block was then cut into 4 identical cubes along the dotted lines & taken apart. The total unpainted area of the 4 cubes was 300 cm<sup>2</sup>. What was the volume of each cube

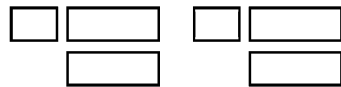
एक लकड़ी के ब्लॉक को रंगा गया है। ब्लॉक को 4 समान घनों में काटा जाता है। बिंदु-युक्त रेखा के अनुदिश तथा अलग कर लिया जाता है। 4 घनों के बना रंगे भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल 300 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। प्रत्येक घन का आयतन क्या था?



- (a) 375 (b) 325√3  
(c) 350√3 (d) 375√3

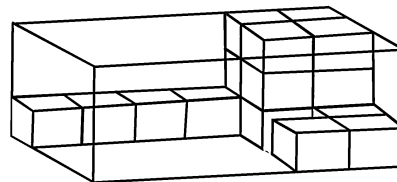
663. The figure shows cardboard pieces used to form the net of a cuboid. The area of each square piece is 25 cm<sup>2</sup> & the area of each rectangular piece is 40 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find volume of cuboid.

आकृति में, कार्डबोर्ड के टुकड़ों का प्रयोग कर एक घनाभ-आकार का नेट बनाया गया है। प्रत्येक वर्गाकार टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल 25 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है तथा प्रत्येक आयताकार टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल 40 (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। घनाभ का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a) 100 (b) 150  
(c) 200 (d) 180

664. The figure shows a rectangular glass box partly filled with unit cubes. When the box is completely filled with unit cubes, how many cubes are there altogether? आकृति में एक आयताकार ग्लास बॉक्स दिया है, जो आधा इकाई वाले घनों से भरा है। यदि बॉक्स को पूरी तरह इकाई वाले घनों से भरा जाये तो कितने घन एक-साथ हो जायेंगे?

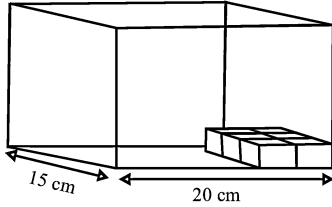


- (a) 60 (b) 66  
(c) 72 (d) 90

665. The figure is not drawn to scale. 100 3cm cubes are placed layer by layer into a tank with a base area of 20 cm by 15 cm. What is the height of the cubes when all the cubes are stacked up into the tank?

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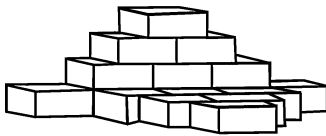
आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनाई गई है। 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले 100 घन एक टैंक में सटा कर रखे गये हैं। टैंक का आधार क्षेत्र 20 सेमी. × 15 सेमी. है। यदि टैंक में सभी घनों को खड़ा कर दिया जाये, तो घनों की ऊँचाई क्या होगी?



- (a) 12 (b) 9  
(c) 15 (d) 18

666. The solid is made up of 3 cm cubes. What is the volume of the minimum number of cubes that must be added to form a bigger cube?

एक टोस 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले घनों से बनाया है, कम-से-कम घनों की कितनी संख्या एक बड़े घन को बनाने के लिये जोड़ी जाये?



- (a) 2906 (b) 2916  
(c) 3126 (d) 2816

667. The figure shows cardboard pieces used to form the net of a cuboid. The area of each square piece is 4 cm<sup>2</sup> & the area of each rectangular piece is 32 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the volume of the cuboid.

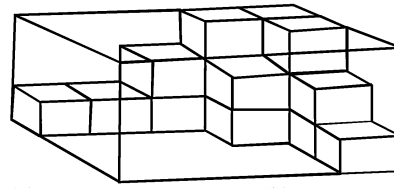
आकृति में कार्डबोर्ड के टुकड़ों का प्रयोग कर एक घनाभ-आकार का नेट बनाया गया है। प्रत्येक वर्गाकार टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल 4 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है तथा प्रत्येक आयताकार टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल 32 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। घनाभ का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 81 (b) 64  
(c) 80 (d) 66

668. The figure shows a rectangular glass box party filled with unit cubes. When the box is completely filled with unit cubes, how many cubes are there altogether.

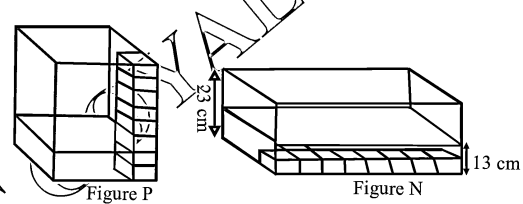
आकृति में एक आयताकार ग्लास बॉक्स इकाई घनों से आधा भरा है। यदि बॉक्स को दूरी तरह इसी प्रकार के घनों से दूरी तरह भर जाये तो कुल कितन घन हो जायेंगे?



- (a) 60 (b) 45  
(c) 50 (d) 55

669. Figure N shows a rectangular container filled with some water & 8 identical blocks. The base area of the rectangular container 456 cm<sup>2</sup>. Figure P shows the same container being turned upright. Find the volume of water in the container.

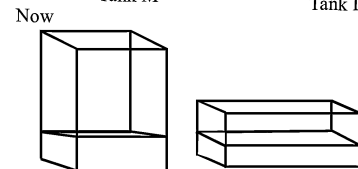
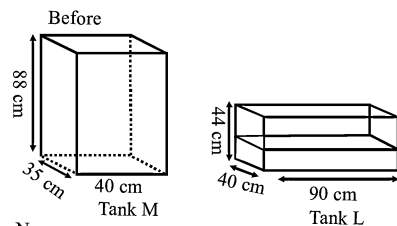
आकृति N में एक आयताकार टैंक में कुल पानी भरा है तथा 8 समान ब्लॉक रखे हैं। आयताकार टैंक का क्षेत्रफल 456 सेमी.<sup>2</sup> है। आकृति P में समान टैंक-दिया गया है जो उसके दायीं ओर स्थित है। टैंक में पानी का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 1420 (b) 1250  
(c) 1520 (d) 1440

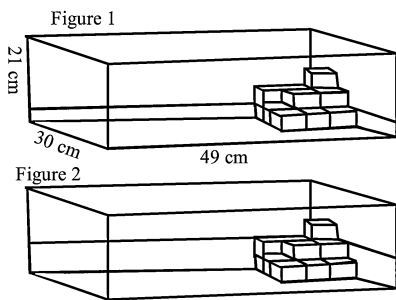
670. Tank L is half-filled with water while Tank M is empty. Shivam poured water from Tank L into Tank M without spilling until the water level in both tanks were the same. What is the volume of the water in Tank M now?

टैंक L पानी से आधा भर है जबकि टैंक M खाली है। सोनम टैंक L से टैंक M में पानी डालती है बिना छलकाये तब दोनों टैंकों में पानी का स्तर समान न हो जायें। अब टैंक M में पानी का आयतन क्या है?



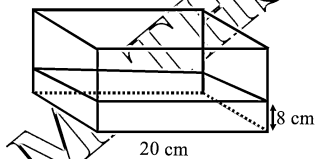
- (a) 22000 (b) 24076  
(c) 23016 (d) 22176

671. A tank measuring 49 cm by 30 cm by 21 cm, with some cubes placed inside, was filled with 3.159 l of water to the height as shown in Figure 1. Some water was then added into the tank to the height as shown in Figure 2. The total amount of water in the tank was then 9.706 l. What is the volume of one cube? एक टैंक की माप 49 सेमी. 30 सेमी. तथा 21 सेमी. है, इसमें कुछ घन रखे हैं तथा 3.159 ली. पानी से भरा है जैसा कि आकृति 1 में दर्शाया गया है। फिर कुछ पानी और डाला जाता है टैंक में, जैसा कि आकृति 2 में पानी कुल मात्रा 9,706 ली. हो जाती है। एक घन का आयतन क्या होगा?



- (a) 847 (b) 827  
(c) 729 (d) 884

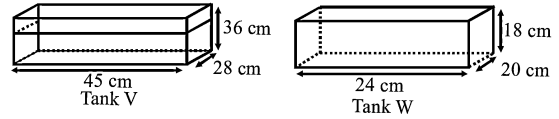
672. The following tank has a square base of side 20 cm. It is filled with water to a height of 8 cm. If 30 l more of water is needed to fill the tank completely, what is the height of the tank? निम्न टैंक का आधार वर्गाकार है जिसकी भुजा 20 सेमी. है यह 8 सेमी. ऊँचाई तक पानी से भरा है। यदि टैंक को पूर्णतः भरने के लिए 30 ली. पानी की आवश्यकता है टैंक की ऊँचाई कितनी है?



- (a) 75 (b) 83  
(c) 67 (d) 91

673. Tank V measuring 45 cm by 28 cm by 36 cm is  $\frac{7}{9}$  filled with water. The water is then poured into another tank. Tank W measuring 24 cm by 20 cm by 18 cm until it is full. What is the volume of water left in Tank V? Give your answer in cubic centimetres. टैंक V की माप 45 सेमी. 28 सेमी. तथा 36 सेमी. है तथा इसका  $\frac{7}{9}$  भाग पानी से भरा है। फिर एक दूसरे टैंक W में

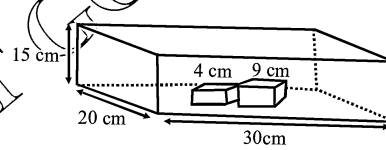
पानी डाला जाता है। टैंक W की माप 24 सेमी., 20 सेमी. तथा 18 सेमी. है, इसमें पानी तब तक यह दूरी तरह न जाये, तो टैंक V में बचे पानी का आयतन क्या होगा, घन(सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> में दीजिए।



- (a) 26640 (b) 25640  
(c) 24640 (d) 23640

674. An open tank of depth 15 cm has a horizontal base of length 30 cm & breadth 20 cm. Two wooden cubes, of side 4 cm & 9 cm respectively, rest on the base of the tank. How much water must be poured into the tank so that the tank is half filled?

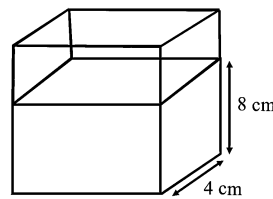
एक खुले टैंक का जिसकी गहराई 15 सेमी. है क्षैतिज आधार है जिसकी लम्बाई 30 सेमी. तथा चौड़ाई 20 सेमी. है। इस टैंक के आधार पर दो लकड़ी के घन स्थित हैं जिनकी भुजाये क्रमशः 4 सेमी. तथा 9 सेमी. है। टैंक में कितना पानी डाला जाये जिससे कि यह आधा भर जाये।



- (a) 3702 (b) 3704  
(c) 3707 (d) 3705

675. Kathy had an empty container of capacity 739 cm<sup>3</sup> & a 4 cm square base tank filled with water to a height 8 cm. She filled the container with some water until it is  $\frac{4}{5}$  full. She then transferred half of the water from the container into the tank. How much water was there in the tank now?

कैथी के पास एक खाली डिब्बा है जिसकी क्षमता 739 (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> है तथा एक 4 सेमी. भुजा वाला वर्गाकार टैंक है, जो 8 सेमी. ऊँचाई तक पानी से भरा है वह टैंक को भरती है तब तक यह  $\frac{4}{5}$  पानी से न भर जाये। फिर वह इस डिब्बा से टैंक में आधा पानी डालती है। अब टैंक में कितना पानी हो गया है?

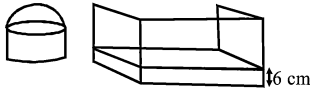


- (a) 432.4 (b) 423.6  
(c) 432.6 (d) 440



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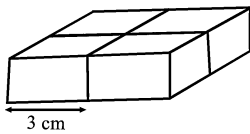
676. The figure below is not drawn to scale. A tank has a square base area of  $36 \text{ m}^2$ . It was filled with water to a height of 6 m. Vicky added 15 containers of water & the height of the water level rose to 10 m. Find the volume of each container. नीचे दी गई आकृति स्केल पर नहीं बनी है। एक टैंक का आधार वर्गाकार है जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $36 \text{ मी.}^2$  है यह 6 मी. ऊँचाई तक पानी से भरा है। जिसकी ने 15 पानी के पात्र इसमें डाले तथा पानी का स्तर 10 मी. तक बढ़ गया। प्रत्येक पात्र का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 9.6 (b) 9.5  
(c) 8.4 (d) 9.2

677. Vinni has 20 cubes of edge 3 cm. He uses all the cubes to make a cuboid that has a square base as shown. If he wants to build a big cube of side 21 cm, how many more 3 cm cubes will he need?

विन्नी के पास 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले 20 घन हैं। वह इन घनों का प्रयोग कर एक घनाभ बनाता है, जिसका आधार वर्गाकार है। यदि वह एक 21 सेमी. भुजा वाला बड़ा घन बनाना चाहता है। तो 3 सेमी. भुजा वाले कितने और घनों की आवश्यकता होगी?



- (a) 323 (b) 343  
(c) 363 (d) 320

678. Shivani used a ribbon of length  $5\text{m } 32\text{cm}$  to tie a cubical gift box with a bow as shown. She used 52 cm of ribbon for the bow. What was the volume of the gift box?

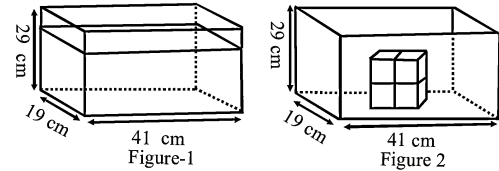
शिवानी एक  $5 \text{ मी. } 32 \text{ सेमी.}$  लम्बाई के रिबन का प्रयोग कर एक घनाकार का गिफ्ट (उपहार) बॉक्स बनाती है। वह 52 सेमी. रिबन का प्रयोग करती है बाँधने के लिए बॉक्स को गिफ्ट बॉक्स का आयतन क्या है?



- (a) 21600 (b) 296000  
(c) 216000 (d) 276000

679. A rectangular tank measuring 41 cm by 19 cm by 29 cm was filled with 20.1 litres of water as shown in the Figure R. When four identical wooden blocks were put into the tank, 1045 ml of water overflowed from the tank as shown in Figure S. Find the volume of one such wooden block.

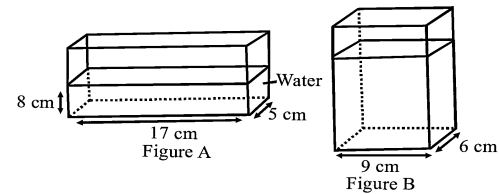
एक आयताकार टैंक जिसकी माप 41 सेमी., 19 सेमी. तथा 29 सेमी. है, 20.1 ली. पानी से भरा हुआ है, जैसा कि आकृति R में दर्शाया गया है। जब चार समान लकड़ी के ब्लॉक इस टैंक में रखे जाते हैं, तो 1045 मी. ली. पानी टैंक से ऊपर बहने लगता है, जैसा आकृति S में दर्शाया है।



- (a) 848 (b) 884  
(c) 804 (d) 874

680. Figure A shows a rectangular container. It is  $\frac{2}{5}$  filled with water. The length of the container is 17 cm & its breadth is 5 cm. All the water in the rectangular container is poured into another tank as shown in Figure B. Find the height that represents the water level of the amount of water in it.

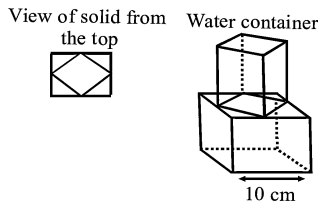
आकृति A में एक आयताकार डिब्बा दिया है। इसका  $\frac{2}{5}$  भाग पानी से भरा है। डिब्बा की लम्बाई 17 सेमी. है तथा चौड़ाई 5 सेमी. है। इस आयताकार डिब्बे से पूरा पानी एक दूसरे टैंक में डाला जाता है जैसा आकृति B में दर्शाया है। इसमें पानी के स्तर की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 8 (b) 10  
(c)  $12\frac{16}{27}$  (d)  $10\frac{16}{27}$

681. The figure shows an empty water container made out of 2 different solid shapes. The bottom part of the figure is formed by a 10cm cube. The top part of the figure is formed by a cuboid with the corners of its square base touching the midpoints of the edges of the cube. The figure shows the view of the solid from the top. 3 litres of water is poured into the empty water container. Find the height of the water level from the base of the water container.

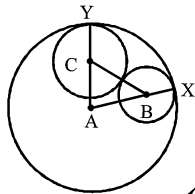
आकृति में एक खाली पानी का पात्र दर्शाया गया है, जो 2 भिन्न ठोस से बना है। आकृति का नीचे वाला भाग एक 10 सेमी. भुजा वाले घन से बना है तथा ऊपर का भाग एक घनाभ से बना है इसके कोने घन की भुजाओं के मध्य बिन्दुओं को स्पर्श करते हैं। आकृति में ठोस का ऊपरी हिस्सा दिखाया गया है। खाली पानी वाले पात्र में 3 ली. पानी डाला जाता है, पानी वाले पात्र के आधार से पानी के स्तर की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 40 (b) 50  
(c) 60 (d) 45

682. The figure, the circle B is tangent to circle (with centre A) A at X, circle C is tangent to circle A at Y & circles B & C are tangent to each other. If AB = 6, AC = 5 & BC = 9, then AX = ?

आकृति में, वृत्त B A केन्द्र वाले वृत्त पर बिन्दु X से स्पर्श करता है तथा वृत्त C बिन्दु Y पर स्पर्श करता है तथा वृत्त B और C एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि AB = 6, AC = 5 तथा BC = 9 तो AX = ?



- (a) 9 (b) 8  
(c) 10 (d) 10.5

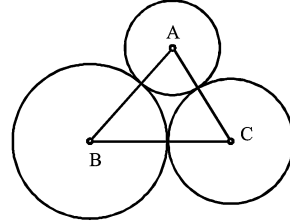
683. A piece of wire 72 cm long is cut into two equal pieces & each is formed into a circle. What is sum of areas of circles (cm<sup>2</sup>)?

एक 72 सेमी. लम्बाई का तार दो बराबर टुकड़ों में काटा गया है तथा प्रत्येक से एक वृत्त बनाया जाता है। वृत्तों के क्षेत्रफलों का योग क्या है, समी. में।

- (a)  $\frac{324}{\pi}$  (b)  $\frac{648}{\pi}$   
(c)  $\frac{162}{\pi}$  (d) None

684. Circle A, circle B & circle C are externally tangent as shown express radius of circle A in terms of BC, AC & AB respectively.

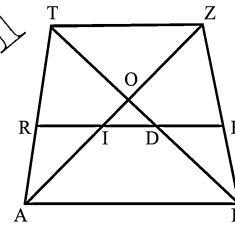
वृत्त A, वृत्त B, वृत्त C एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं, वृत्त A की त्रिज्या क्रमशः BC, AC तथा AB के रूप में ज्ञात कीजिए?



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

685. In the figure, TAPZ has TZ || AP || ER, R & E are midpoints of AT & PZ respectively. If AP = 64, IZ = 28, AZ = 46, OI = ?

आकृति में, TAPZ में TZ || AP || ER, R और E क्रमशः AT और PZ का मध्यबिन्दु हैं। यदि AP = 64, IZ = 28, AZ = 46, OI = ?



- (a) 8 (b) 9  
(c) 10.5 (d) None

686. Triangle PYT is a right triangle in which PY = 66 & YT = 77, if PT is more than 50 & is expressed in simplified form as  $x\sqrt{y}$ , then find  $x + y$  ?

त्रिभुज PYT एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, जिसमें PY = 66 तथा YT = 77, यदि PT, 50 से ज्यादा है और  $x\sqrt{y}$  के रूप में व्यक्त किया गया है, तो  $x + y$  ज्ञात कीजिए?

- (a) 11 (b) 85  
(c) 93 (d) 96

687. In quadrilateral ABCD with diagonals AC & BD intersecting at O, BO = 4, OD = 6, AO = 8, OC = 3 & AB = 6. Find AD.

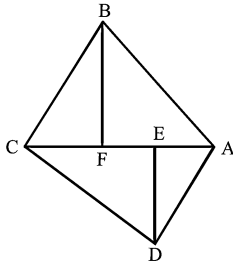
एक चतुर्भुज ABCD में, जिसके विकर्ण AC तथा BD बिन्दु O पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। BO = 4, OD = 6, AO = 8, OC = 3 तथा AB = 6, AD ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\sqrt{165}$  (b)  $\sqrt{163}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{164}$  (d)  $\sqrt{166}$

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688. In the figure ABCD is a quadrilateral with right angles at A & C points E & F are on AC & DE & BF are perpendicular to AC. If AE = 3, DE = 5 & CE = 7 then find BF.

आकृति ABCD एक चतुर्भुज है जिसमें A तथा C पर समकोण बने हैं बिन्दु E तथा F भुजा AC तथा DE पर स्थित हैं तथा BF, AC पर लम्बवत् है। यदि AE = 3, DE = 5 तथा CE = 7 तो BF ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4.2 (b) 4  
(c) 4.1 (d) 3.8

689. Incribed in a circle is a quadrilateral having sides of lengths 25, 39, 52 & 60 taken consecutively. What is the diameter of this circle?

एक वृत्त के अन्दर एक चतुर्भुज बनाया गया है जिसकी भुजाये 25, 39, 52 तथा 60 सेमी. हैं। इस वृत्त का व्यास क्या है?

- (a) 65 (b)  $\frac{65}{2}$   
(c) 63 (d) None

690. Quadrilateral ABCD with consecutive sides of 8, 15 & 12 is inscribed in a circle with circumference  $17\pi$ . Given that AC is a diameter of the circle, what is the length of other diagonal of quadrilateral?

चतुर्भुज ABCD जिसकी लगातार भुजाये 8, 15 तथा 12 है, एक वृत्त के अन्दर बनाया गया है जिसका परिमाण  $17\pi$  है। दिया है कि AC वृत्त का व्यास है, चतुर्भुज के दूसरे विकर्ण की लम्बाई क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{145}}{17}$  (b)  $\frac{96+15\sqrt{145}}{17}$   
(c)  $\frac{96+\sqrt{145}}{17}$  (d)  $\frac{96+15\sqrt{145}}{13}$

691. In cyclic quadrilateral ABCD with diagonals intersecting at E, AB = 5, BC = 10, BE = 7 & CD = 6. Find CE.

एक वृत्तीय चतुर्भुज ABCD में जिसके विकर्ण बिन्दु E पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। AB = 5 BC = 10, BE = 7 तथा CD = 6 तो CE ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{38}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{42}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{41}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{36}{5}$

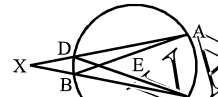
692. Consider cyclic quadrilateral ABCD with AB = 6, BC = 7, CD = 8 & AD = 9,  $AC^2 = ?$

एक वृत्तीय चतुर्भुज ABCD में, AB = 6, BC = 7, CD = 8 तथा AD = 9  $AC^2 = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{2035}{17}$  (b)  $\frac{2025}{19}$   
(c)  $\frac{2035}{19}$  (d)  $\frac{2015}{19}$

693. In the diagram chords AB & CD intersect at point E within the circle. If CE = 12, AE = 8, AB = 14 & AD = 10. Find AX.

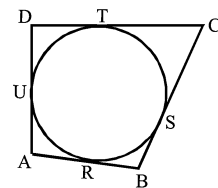
चित्र में वृत्त की जीवा AB तथा CD बिन्दु E पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती हैं। यदि CE = 12, AE = 8, AB = 14 तथा AD = 10, AX ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{40}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{70}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{65}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{55}{3}$

694. In the figure, AB, BC, DC & AD are tangent to circle if AR = 3, D = 90° & arc RST measures 210°. Find area of circle.

आकृति में, AB, BC, DC तथा AD वृत्त पर स्पर्श हैं। यदि AR = 3, LD = 90° तथा चाप RST की माप 218 है, वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $3\sqrt{3}\pi$  (b)  $27\pi$   
(c)  $9\pi$  (d)  $12\pi$

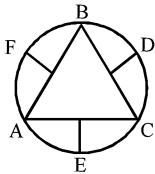
695. Three sides of a quadrilateral have lengths 1, 2 & 5. The fourth side is an integer x, what is sum of all the possible values of x?

एक चतुर्भुज की 3 भुजाएं 5, 2 तथा 1 हैं। चौथी भुजा एक पूर्णांक x है। तो x के सभी सम्भावित भागो का योग क्या होगा?

- (a) 14 (b) 18  
(c) 15 (d) 25

696. The segments from AB to F, from BC to D & from CA to E are perpendicular bisectors of AB, BC & AC. If perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$  is 35 & the radius of the circle is 8. Find area of hexagon AECDBF

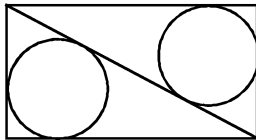
खण्ड AB से F तक, BC से D तक तथा CA से E तक, AB, BC तथा AC के लम्ब समद्विभाजक हैं। यदि  $\triangle ABC$  का परिमाप 35 है तथा वृत्त की त्रिज्या 8 है, षट्भुज AECDBF का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 70 (b) 100  
(c) 140 (d) None

697. In a rectangle of length 12 cm & breadth 5 cm, one of the diagonals is drawn & then circles are inscribed in both right triangles formed. Find distance between the centers of two circles.

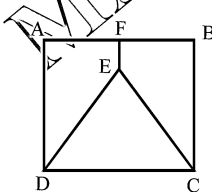
एक आयत में जिसकी लम्बाई 12 सेमी. तथा चौड़ाई 5 सेमी. है, एक विकर्ण खींचा गया है और फिर बने दो समकोण त्रिभुजों में दो वृत्त खींचे गये हैं। दोनों वृत्तों के केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{63}$  (b)  $\sqrt{65}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{62}$  (d)  $\sqrt{61}$

698. ABCD is a square &  $\triangle DCE$  is an equilateral triangle. Given  $FE = 1$  &  $FE \parallel AD$ . Find DC

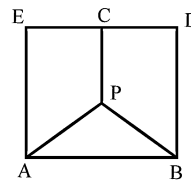
ABCD एक वर्ग है तथा  $\triangle DCE$  एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है दिया है  $FE = 1$  तथा  $FE \parallel AD$  ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $2 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4 - 2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $4 + \sqrt{3}$  (d)  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$

699. A square with side 6 inches as shown. If P is a point such that the segments PA, PB & PC are equal in length & segment PC is perpendicular to segment ED, what is area of triangle APB?

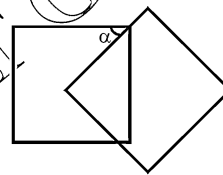
एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 6 इन्च है। यदि P एक बिन्दु इस प्रकार है कि खण्ड PA, PB तथा PC लम्बाई में बराबर हैं तथा खण्ड PC खण्ड ED पर लम्बवत् है, त्रिभुज APB का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{27}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{23}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{27}{2}$

700. A square with side length one is rotated about one vertex by an angle  $\alpha$ , where  $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ , if  $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ . Find the area common to both the original square & its rotated image.

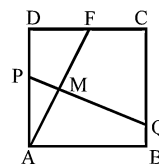
एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा 1 है, को एक शीर्ष के अनुदिश कोण  $\alpha$  घुमाया जाता है, जहाँ  $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ , यदि  $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ , मूल वर्ग तथा इसको घुमाये जाने वाली आकृति के बीच का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{22}{50}$  (d) None

701. Inside a square ABCD with sides of length 9 inches segment AE is drawn where E is point on DC which is 5 inches from D. The perpendicular bisector of AE is drawn & intersects AE, AD & BC at points M, P & Q respectively. Find  $PM : MQ = ?$

एक वर्ग ABCD में, जिसकी भुजा 9 इन्च है, खण्ड AE खींचा जाता है जहाँ बिन्दु E, CD पर स्थित है जो D से 5 इन्च की दूरी पर स्थित है। AE का लम्ब समद्विभाजक खींचा जाता है तथा AE, AD और BC को बिन्दु M, P तथा Q पर काटता है। PM: MQ ज्ञात कीजिए।

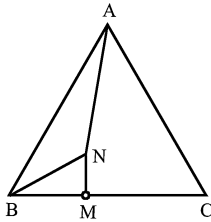


- (a)  $\frac{5}{19}$  (b)  $\frac{10}{19}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{13}$

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702. In  $\triangle ABC$ , M is midpoint of side BC, AN bisects  $\angle BAC$  &  $BN \perp AN$ . If sides AB & AC have lengths 14 & 19 respectively then find MN.

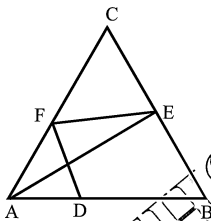
$\triangle ABC$  में M भुजा BC का मध्यबिन्दु है AN  $\angle BAC$  का समद्विभाजक है तथा  $BN \perp AN$  यदि भुजा AB तथा AC की लम्बाई 14 और 19 हैं तो MN ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2.4 (b) 2.5  
(c) 3.2 (d) 2.2

703. Triangle ABC in figure has area 10, points D, E & F all distinct from A, B & C are on sides AB, BC & CA respectively &  $AD = 2$ ,  $DB = 3$ . If triangle ABE & quadrilateral DBEF have equal areas, then what is that area?

आकृति में त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल 10 है, बिन्दु D, E तथा F सभी A, B तथा C से अलग-अलग है तथा भुजा AB, BC और CA पर स्थित है  $AD = 2$ ,  $DB = 3$  यदि त्रिभुज ABE तथा चतुर्भुज DBEF के क्षेत्रफल बराबर हैं तो वह क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 3.6 (b) 6  
(c) 4.8 (d) None

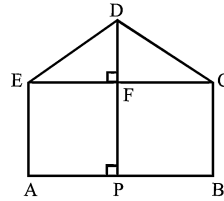
704. In triangle ABC, point D is mid-point of BC & point E is midpoint of AC. If  $AD = 6$ ,  $BE = 9$  &  $AC = 10$ . Then find area of  $\triangle ABC$

त्रिभुज ABC में, D, BC का मध्यबिन्दु है तथा E, AC का मध्यबिन्दु है। यदि  $AD = 6$ ,  $BE = 9$  तथा  $AC = 10$  तो  $\triangle ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 36 (b) 24  
(c) 18 (d) 32

705. In pentagon ABCDE, the perpendicular bisector of AB passes through the vertex D & point P on AB. The pentagon is symmetric with respect to DP &  $BC \parallel AE$ . If  $BC = 4$ ,  $AB = 16$  &  $DP = 7$ . Find area of pentagon ABCDE.

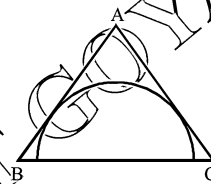
पंचभुज ABCDE में, AB का लम्ब समद्विभाजक शीर्ष D से तथा बिन्दु P, जो AB पर स्थित है, से होकर जाता है। पंचभुज समरूप है तथा  $BC \parallel AE$  यदि  $BC = 4$ ,  $AB = 16$  तथा  $DP = 7$  तो पंचभुज ABCDE का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 77 (b) 88  
(c) 78 (d) 80

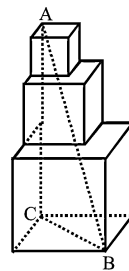
706. Find the area of semicircle inscribed in  $\triangle ABC$  as shown where  $AB = AC = 25$  &  $BC = 40$

$\triangle ABC$  में बनाये गये अर्द्धवृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है। जहाँ  $AB = AC = 25$  तथा  $BC = 40$



- (a)  $60\pi$  (b)  $72\pi$   
(c)  $66\pi$  (d)  $60\pi$

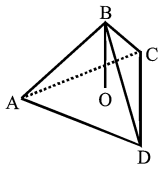
707. Three cubes are stacked as shown if the cubes have edge lengths 1, 2 & 3, what is the length of portion of segment AB that is contained in the center of cube. तीन घन खड़े किये गये जैसा दर्शाया गया है यदि घनों की भुजाओं की लम्बाई 1, 2 तथा 3 है। तो खण्ड AB के उस भाग की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए जो घनों के बीच में बना है।



- (a)  $\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{6}$   
(c)  $3\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $1.5\sqrt{6}$

708. Find the distance from vertex B to face ACD if ABCD is a regular tetrahedron with side length 6.

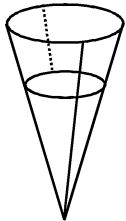
शीर्ष B से तल ACD की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए यदि ABCD एक नियमित है जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 6 है।



- (a)  $\sqrt{6}$                       (b)  $2\sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $3\sqrt{3}$

709. The water tank in the diagram is in the shape of an inverted right circular cone. The radius of its base is 16 feet & its height is 96 feet, what is the height in feet of the water in tank if the amount of water is 25% of tank's capacity?

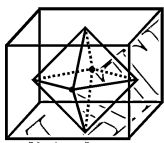
चित्र में पानी वाला टैंक एक उल्टे वृत्ताकार शंकु की आकृति में है। इसके आधार की त्रिज्या 16 है फिट है तथा इसकी इसली ऊँचाई 96 फिट है, टैंक में पानी की ऊँचाई फिट में ज्ञात कीजिए यदि पानी की मात्रा, टैंक की क्षमता का 25% है।



- (a)  $48\sqrt{2}$                       (b)  $24\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $36\sqrt{2}$                       (d)  $48\sqrt{2}$

710. What is volume of a regular octahedron whose vertices are the centres of the faces of a cube whose edge has length 6?

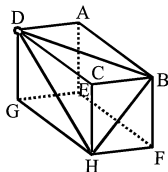
एक नियमित अष्टभुज का आयतन क्या है जिसके शीर्ष एक 6 इकाई भुजा वाले घन के तलों के केन्द्र हैं।



- (a) 18                                  (b) 36  
 (c) 24                                  (d) 48

711. In the adjoining figure a rectangular solid  $\angle DHG = 45^\circ$  &  $\angle FHB = 60^\circ$ . Find cosine of  $\angle BHD$ .

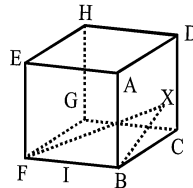
एक आयताकार ठोस में  $\angle DHG = 45^\circ$  व  $\angle FHB = 60^\circ$   $\angle BHD$  का cosine ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$                                   (b)  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$                                   (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

712. Consider a unit cube (a cube with unit side length) ABCDEFGH. Let X be the center of the face ABCD. Find FX.

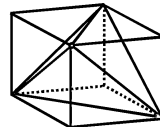
एक, इकाई भुजा वाला घन ABCDEFGH, मान X तल ABCD का केन्द्र है, FX ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{6}$                                   (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$                                   (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

713. Four of the eight vertices of a cube are vertices of a regular tetrahedron. Find the ratio of surface area of cube to surface area of the tetrahedron.

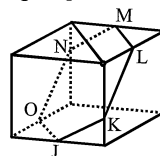
एक घन के चार शीर्ष एक नियमित चतुर्पाशर्य के शीर्ष हैं। घन के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा चतुर्पाशर्य के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

714. Regular hexagon JKLMNO intersects the edges of a cube at the midpoints of the cube's edges. What is the ratio of area of the hexagon to the total surface area of cube?

एक नियमित षट्भुज JKLMNO एक भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दुओं पर काटता है भुजाओं को षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल तथा घन के कुल पृष्ठाय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

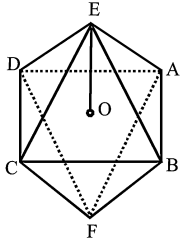


- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$                                   (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$                                   (d) None

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715. Find the volume of a regular octahedron with side length 1 cm.

1 सेमी. भुजा वाले एक नियमित अष्टभुज का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$

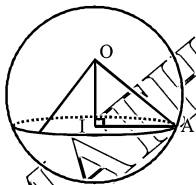
716. Find the volume of a regular tetrahedron with side length 1 cm.

1 सेमी. भुजा वाले एक नियमित चतुर्भुज का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \text{ cm}^3$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \text{ cm}^3$

717. Find the volume of a cone whose vertex is the center of a sphere of radius 5 & whose base is the intersection of this sphere with a plane 3 units away from sphere's center.

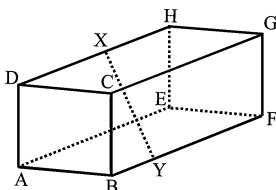
एक शंकु का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए जिसका शीर्ष, एक 5 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का केन्द्र है तथा इसका आधार इस वृत्त के केन्द्र से 3 इकाई की दूरी पर स्थित एक प्लेन है।



- (a)  $16\pi$  (b)  $25\pi$   
 (c)  $9\pi$  (d) None

718. In the rectangular parallel piped ABCDEFGH below AB = 4, BC = 3, CG = 9, BY = 3, DX = 5. Find XY.

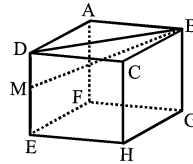
एक आयताकार समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCDEFGH में, AB = 4, BC = 3, CG = 9 BY = 3 तथा DX = 5, XY ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{13}$  (b)  $\sqrt{29}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{19}$  (d)  $\sqrt{17}$

719. In cube ABCDEFGH, ABCD in a face & M is mid-point of edge DE, Find BM if AB = 4.

घन ABCDEFGH में, ABCD एक फेस है तथा M भुजा DE का मध्यबिन्दु है, BM ज्ञात कीजिए यदि AB = 4



- (a) 6 (b)  $2\sqrt{7}$   
 (c) 3 (d) None

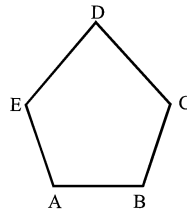
720. A ball was floating in a lake when the lake froze. The ball was removed (without breaking the ice), leaving a hole 24 cm diameter across the top & 8 cm deep. What was radius of ball in centimeters?

एक गेंद एक तालाब में डाली गई तब तालाब जमा हुआ था। गेंद को हटा लिया गया बिना बर्फ को तोड़े, तथा इसे हटाने पर एक छेद बन जाता है ऊपर जिसका व्यास 24 सेमी. है, तथा गेहर की गहराई 8 सेमी. है। गेंद की त्रिज्या क्या थी, सेमी. में।

- (a) 12 (b) 5  
 (c) 13 (d) 6

721. The convex pentagon ABCDE has  $\angle A = \angle B = 120^\circ$ . EA = AB = BC = 2 & CD = DE = 4, what is area of ABCDE?

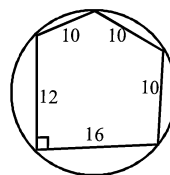
पंचभुज ABCDE में,  $\angle A = \angle B = 120^\circ$  EA = AB = BC = 2 तथा CD = DE = 4, ABCDE का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $6\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
 (c)  $7\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

722. Find the number of square units in the area of the inscribed pentagon with right angle & dimension as shown.

वर्गों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जो एक पंचभुज के अन्दर बनाये जा सकते हैं जैसा कि आकृति में दर्शाया गया है।

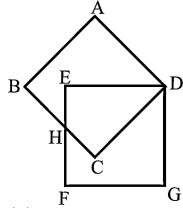


(a)  $95 + 96\sqrt{3}$       (b)  $96 + 75\sqrt{3}$

(c)  $96 + 25\sqrt{3}$       (d)  $98 + 25\sqrt{3}$

723. ABCD & DEFG are squares of area 16. If H is the midpoint of BC & EF. Then find the total area of ABHFGDCH.

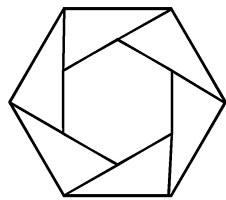
ABCD तथा DEFG वर्ग हैं जिनका क्षेत्रफल 16 है, यदि BC का मध्यबिन्दु है तथा EF का। तो ABHFGDCH का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



(a) 32      (b) 24  
(c) 28      (d) 26

724. Given hexagon ABCDEF with sides of length 16, six congruent  $30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$  triangles are drawn as shown. Find ratio of area of smaller hexagon formed to area of original hexagon.

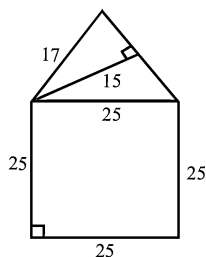
एक षट्भुज ABCDEF दिया गया है जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 16 है, 6 सर्वांगसम  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  के त्रिभुज बनाये गये हैं जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है छोटे षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का तथा मूल षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

725. Find total area of the figure with right angles  $l$  segment measures as shown.

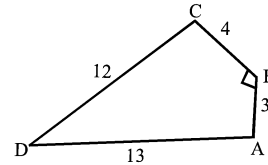
आकृति का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसमें समकोण तथा खण्डों की माप दी गई है।



(a) 1065      (b) 985  
(c) 835      (d) 935

726. Sides AB, BC, CD & DA of convex quadrilateral ABCD have lengths 3, 4, 12 & 13 respectively &  $\angle CBA$  is a right angle. What is area of quadrilateral?

एक चतुर्भुज की भुजाओं AB, BC, CD तथा DA की लम्बाई है 3, 4, 12 तथा 13 तथा  $\angle CBA$  एक समकोण है। चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है।



(a) 36      (b) 28  
(c) 38      (d) 42

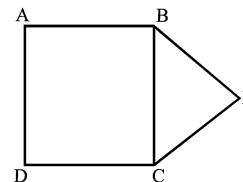
727. Find area of a regular octagon with side length 2.

2 इकाई भुजा वाले एक नियमित अष्टभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

(a)  $8 + 8\sqrt{2}$       (b)  $4 + 8\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $8 + \sqrt{2}$       (d)  $8 + 6\sqrt{2}$

728. In the figure, EBC is an equilateral triangle & ABCD is a square. Find measure of  $\angle BCD$ .

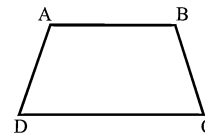
आकृति में EBL एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तथा ABCD एक वर्ग है।  $\angle BCD$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



(a)  $15^\circ$       (b)  $30^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$       (d)  $25^\circ$

729. Figure ABCD is a trapezoid with  $AB \parallel DC$ ,  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\angle BCD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle CDA = 60^\circ$ . Find DC.

आकृति ABCD एक समलम्ब चतुर्भुज है, जिसमें  $AB \parallel DC$ ,  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\angle BCD = 45^\circ$  &  $\angle CDA = 60^\circ$   $\angle BD = 45^\circ$  तथा  $\angle DA = 60^\circ$  DC ज्ञात कीजिए।



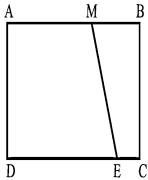
(a)  $4 + \sqrt{3}$       (b)  $8 + \sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $8 + 2\sqrt{3}$       (d) None



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730. Given rectangle ABCD such that AM = MB, AB = 24, BC = 18, DE = x. Find value of x such that area of region AMED is exactly twice that of region MBCE.

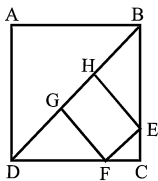
आयत ABCD में, AM = MB, AB = 24, BC = 18, DE = x, x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए, तथा AMED का क्षेत्रफल, AMED के क्षेत्रफल का दोगुना है।



- (a) 15 (b) 18  
(c) 20 (d) 24

731. If ABCD & EFGH are squares & AB = 1. Find area of square EFGH.

यदि ABCD तथा EFGH वर्ग हैं तथा AB = 1, वर्ग EFGH का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{9}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{9}$

732. Let ABCD be a parallelogram of area 10 with AB = 3 & BC = 5. Locate E, F & G on segments AB, BC & AD respectively with AE = BF = AG = 2. Let the line through G parallel to EF intersect CD at H. Find area of quadrilateral EFGH.

ABCD एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 10 है तथा AB = 3, BC = 5 बिन्दु E, F तथा G क्रमशः खण्ड AB, BC तथा AD पर स्थित हैं तथा AE = BF = AG = 2, EF के समांतर एक रेखा CD को H पर प्रतिच्छेदित करती है। चतुर्भुज EFGH का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 5 (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
(c) 3 (d) None

733. Find the number of sides in a polygon whose interior angles have sum 2340°.

एक बहुभुज में भुजाओं की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके अन्तः कोणों का योग 2340° है?

- (a) 15 (b) 16  
(c) 20 (d) 18

734. If the sum of all the angles except one of a convex polygon is 2190°, then how many sides does polygon have?

यदि एक बहुभुज के सभी कोण केवल एक को छोड़कर का योग 2190° है तो बहुभुज में कितनी भुजाये है?

- (a) 14 (b) 12  
(c) 15 (d) None

735. Exactly three of interior angles of a convex polygon are obtuse. What is maximum number of sides of such a polygon?

एक बहुभुज के तीन अन्तः कोण अधिकोण हैं। तो इस बहुभुज में अधिकतम कितनी भुजायें होंगी?

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
(c) 7 (d) 8

736. In regular polygon ABCDE....., we have  $\angle ACD = 120^\circ$ . How many sides does the polygon have?

एक नियमित बहुभुज ABCDE..... में  $\angle ACD = 120^\circ$ , इस बहुभुज में कितनी भुजाये है?

- (a) 8 (b) 6  
(c) 9 (d) 10

737. A regular polygon with exactly 20 diagonals is inscribed in a circle. The area of polygon is  $144\sqrt{2}$ . Find area of circle.

एक नियमित बहुभुज में 20 विकर्ण हैं, जो एक वृत्त के अन्दर बनाया गया है। बहुभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $144\sqrt{2}$  है। वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $72\pi$  (b)  $76\pi$   
(c)  $64\pi$  (d)  $68\pi$

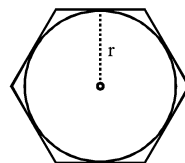
738. Let S be sum of interior angles of a polygon P for which interior angle is 7.5 times the exterior angle at the same vertex. Find possible value of S.

माना S एक बहुभुज के अन्तः कोणों का योग है जिसमें अन्तः कोण 7.5 गुण है बाह्य कोण के समान शीर्ष पर तो S का सम्भावित मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 2500° (b) 2600°  
(c) 2700° (d) 2400°

739. Find the ratio of area of a circle inscribed in a regular hexagon to area of circle circumscribed about same hexagon.

एक नियमित षट्भुज के अन्दर बनाये गये वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का तथा उसी षट्भुज के बाहर बनाये गये वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{16}$

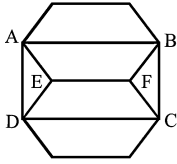
740. Find area of a regular dodecagon if its circumscribed circle has a circumference of  $12\pi$ .

एक नियमित बाहरकोण का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए यदि इसके बाह्यवृत्त की परिधि  $12\pi$  है।

- (a) 72 (b) 108  
 (c) 80 (d) 84

741. The coplanar regular hexagons shown share the side EF. Given that perimeter of quadrilateral ABCD is  $44 + 22\sqrt{3}$ . Find EF.

एक नियमित षट्भुज को भुजा EF के द्वारा विभाजित किया गया है। चतुर्भुज ABCD का परिमाप  $44 + 22\sqrt{3}$  दिया गया है। EF ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 11 (b) 22  
 (c) 10 (d) 20

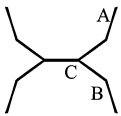
742. An equilateral triangle & a regular hexagon have equal perimeters. If area of triangle is 2. Find area of hexagon.

एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का तथा एक नियमित षट्भुज का परिमाप बराबर है। यदि त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल 2 है तो षट्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 3 (b)  $3\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{3}$  (d) 3.6

743. Two congruent regular 20 sided polygons share a side as shown. Find degree measure of  $\angle ACB$

20 भुजाओं वाले दसो सर्वांगसम बहुभुज एक भुजा के द्वारा अलग किये गये है।  $\angle ACB$  का डिग्री में मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $18^\circ$  (b)  $36^\circ$   
 (c)  $44^\circ$  (d)  $32^\circ$

744. Two angles of a convex octagon are congruent. Each of the other angles has degree measure triple that of each of the first two angles. Find degree measure of the larger angles.

एक अष्टभुज के दो कोण सर्वांगसम का मान डिग्री में है। बड़े कोण का मान डिग्री में ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $162^\circ$  (b)  $144^\circ$   
 (c)  $135^\circ$  (d)  $136^\circ$

745. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon with side length 6. Find area of triangle BCE.

ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 6 है। त्रिभुज BCE का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $12\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $16\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $20\sqrt{3}$

746. Find the number of diagonals that can be drawn in a polygon of 100 sides.

100 भुजाओं वाले एक बहुभुज में कितने विकर्ण बनाये जा सकते हैं।

- (a) 4750 (b) 4850  
 (c) 4950 (d) 5000

747. The shortest diagonal of a regular hexagon has length  $8\sqrt{3}$ .

What is radius of the circle inscribed in hexagon.

एक नियमित षट्भुज के सबसे छोटे विकर्ण की लम्बाई छोटे विकर्ण की लम्बाई  $8\sqrt{3}$  है। षट्भुज में बनाये गये वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है।

- (a)  $8\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $8\sqrt{2}$

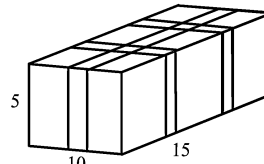
748. Six points are equally spaced around a circle with radius 1. What is the sum of lengths of all possible segments formed by connecting two of points?

1 त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त पर 6 बिन्दु समान दूरी पर स्थित है। दो बिन्दुओं को जोड़ने वाले सभी सम्भावित खण्डों की लम्बाई का योग क्या होगा?

- (a)  $6 + 12\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $6 + 6\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $12 + 6\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $12 + \sqrt{3}$

749. Use the diagram below, ABC company packages a product for shipping by wrapping tape around package. An additional 10% length of tape per package is needed for overlap. What is total length of tape needed per package?

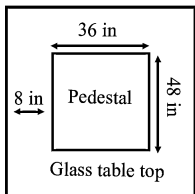
नीचे दिये गये चित्र का प्रयोग कर, ABC कम्पनी एक सामान को पैक करने के लिये, सामान के चारों ओर एक टेप का प्रयोग करती है।



- (a) 110 (b) 100  
 (c) 80 (d) 90

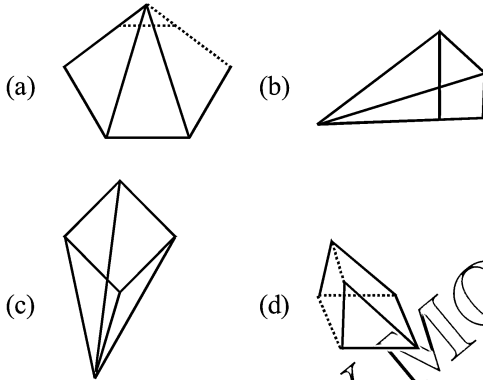
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750. A glass tabletop is supported by a rectangular pedestal. If tabletop is 8 inches wider than pedestal on each side, what is perimeter of glass tabletop?(inches)  
 एक ग्लास टेबलेट को एक आयताकार कुर्सी के द्वारा सपोर्ट किया गया है। यदि टेबलेट 8 इन्च चौड़ा है कुर्सी के चारों ओर 1 ग्लास टेबलेट का परिमाण क्या है?

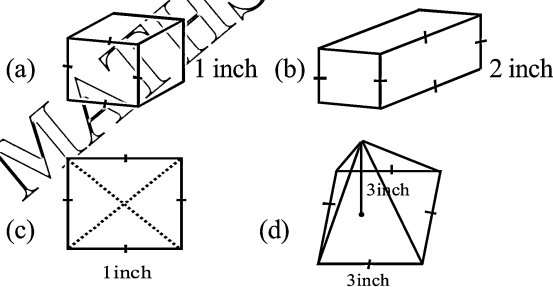


- (a) 184
- (b) 176
- (c) 202
- (d) 232

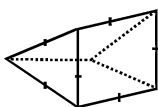
751. Which figure below is a right prism?  
 नीचे दी आकृति कौन-सी समकोण प्रिज्म है?



752. Which figure below has a third of volume of 3 inch cube?  
 नीचे दी गई आकृति में किसका आयतन, 3 इन्च घन का तीसरा है?



753. Which choice describes a figure that has a third of the volume of figure below?  
 निम्न में से कौन-सी आकृति का वर्णन नीचे दी गई आकृति के आयतन का तीसरा है,



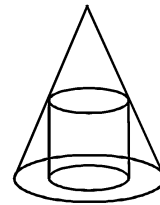
- (a) a right triangles prism with base sides that measure 2in & a height of 2in  
 एक त्रिभुजाकार प्रिज्म जिसकी आधार भुजा 2inch है तथा 2inch ऊँचाई है।
- (b) a cube with base sides that measures 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.  
 एक घन जिसकी आधार की भुजा 2inch है तथा ऊँचाई 2 inch है।
- (c) a triangular pyramid with base sides that measures 2 in. & a height that measures 2 in.  
 एक त्रिभुजाकार पिरामिड जिसकी आधार भुजा 2inch तथा ऊँचाई 2 inch है?
- (d) a square pyramid with base sides that measures 2 inches & a height that measures 2cm.  
 एक वर्गाकार पिरामिड जिसकी आधार भुजा 2inch है तथा ऊँचाई 2inch है।

754. The volume of a rectangular prism is 144 cubic inches. The height of prism is 8 inches. Which measurements-in inches could be the dimensions of base?  
 एक आयताकार प्रिज्म का आयतन  $144(\text{inch})^3$  है। प्रिज्म की ऊँचाई 8inch है। आधार की भुजायें क्या होंगी (inch में)

- (a)  $3.3 \times 5.5$
- (b)  $2.5 \times 7.2$
- (c)  $12 \times 8$
- (d)  $9 \times 9$

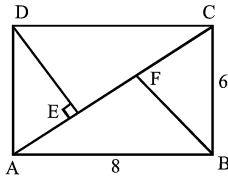
755. A right circular cylinder with diameter equal to its height is inscribed in a right circular cone the cone has diameter 10 & altitude 12 & axes of cylinder & cone coincides. What is radius of cylinder?

एक वृत्ताकार बेलन जिसका व्यास इसकी ऊँचाई के समान है, एक वृत्तीय शंकु में बनाया गया है। तथा शंकु का व्यास 10 है और ऊँचाई 12 है। बेलन की त्रिज्या क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{8}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{30}{11}$
- (c)  $\frac{25}{8}$
- (d)  $\frac{7}{2}$

756. ABCD is a rectangle of dimensions  $6 \times 8$ . DE & BF are perpendicular drawn on diagonal of rectangle. What is ratio of shaded to that of unshaded region?  
 ABCD एक आयत है जिसकी भुजाये  $6 \times 8$  है। DE तथा BF आयत के विकर्ण पर डाले गये लम्ब है। छायांकित भाग का अछायांकित भाग अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{9}{16}$  (b)  $\frac{16}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{25}{16}$

757. A hollow right circular cylinder of radius  $r$  & height  $4r$  is standing vertically on a plane. If a solid right circular cone of radius  $2r$  & height  $6r$  is placed with its vertices down in cylinder then volume of portion of cone outside cylinder is:- एक खाली वृत्ताकार बेलन जिसकी त्रिज्या  $r$  तथा ऊँचाई  $4r$  है एक समतल पर लम्बवत् खड़ा है। यदि एक ठोस वृत्ताकार शंकु जिसकी त्रिज्या  $2r$  तथा ऊँचाई  $6r$  है, बेलन के अन्दर शीर्ष से रख दिया जाये तो बेलन से बाहर शंकु के बचे भाग का आयतन क्या होगा?

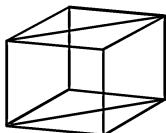
- (a)  $\frac{8}{3}\pi r^3$  (b)  $2\pi r^3$   
 (c)  $7\pi r^3$  (d)  $\frac{9}{8}\pi r^3$

758. All four faces of a regular pyramid with a square base are found to be of same area. The height of pyramid is 3 cm, total area of all of its surfaces ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) एक पिरामिड जिसका आधार एक वर्ग है, के सभी 5 तलों क्षेत्रफल समान है। पिरामिड ऊँचाई 3 सेमी. है इसके सभी तलों का कुल क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a) 8 (b) 10  
 (c) 12 (d) 16

759. A solid cube is cut into two halves by a plane passing through exactly two corners of cube as shown. What is ratio of total surface area of both halves put together & original total surface area of cube?

एक ठोस घन, एक प्लेन के द्वारा इसके दो कोनों भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है जैसा दर्शाया गया है आकृति में। दोनों भागों के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का तथा मूल घन के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है।



- (a)  $\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{3}+2$  (b)  $\sqrt{6}+1:\sqrt{6}$   
 (c)  $6:6+\sqrt{6}$  (d)  $3+\sqrt{2}:3$

760. 16 cylindrical cans each with radius 1 cm are placed inside a wooden carton four in a row. If cans touch adjacent cans & the wall of box, then which of following could be internal areas of bottom of carton? 1सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले 16 वृत्ताकार कैन एक लकड़ी के बॉक्स में एक-एक पंक्ति में चार-चार बराबर वाले कैन को तथा बॉक्स की दीवार का स्पर्श करता है। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा कार्टन के आधार का क्षेत्रफल हो सकता है?

- (a) 16 (b) 32  
 (c) 64 (d) None

761. What is number of double cones of semi-vertex angle  $\alpha$  & having 'r' as radius of mid section which can be moulded out of cylinder of base radius 'r' & height  $2r \cot \alpha$  ?

एक  $r$  त्रिज्या वाले तथा  $2r \cot \alpha$  ऊँचाई वाले बेलन से कितने शंकु बनाये जा सकते हैं। यदि शंकु का अर्द्ध-शीर्ष कोण  $\alpha$  है तथा  $r$  त्रिज्या है

- (a) 6 (b) 12  
 (c) 3 (d) 8

762. A prism has a hexagonal base of side 'a' cm. Find % change in its volume if its height is reduced by 14.28% while base area remains same:-

एक प्रिज्म का आधार,  $a$  सेमी भुजा वाले षट्भुज है। यदि इसकी ऊँचाई को 14.28% से घटा दिया जाये तथा आधार क्षेत्रफल समान रहे तो इसके आयतन में कितने % का परिवर्तन होगा?

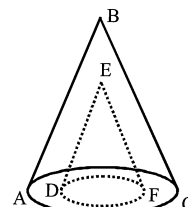
- (a) increase 14.28% (b) decrease 7.14%  
 (c) decrease 14.28% (d) None

763. The radius & height of a right solid circular cone ABC are respectively 6 &  $2\sqrt{7}$  cm. A coaxial cone DEF of radius 3 cm & height  $\sqrt{7}$  cm is cutout. What is whole surface area of remaining solid formed?

एक ठोस वृत्ताकार शंकु ABC की त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई 6 तथा  $2\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है। एक शंकु DEF जिसकी त्रिज्या 3सेमी. तथा ऊँचाई  $\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है बड़े शंकु से काटा जाता है बचे ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

एक ठोस वृत्ताकार शंकु ABC की त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई 6 तथा  $2\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है। एक शंकु DEF जिसकी त्रिज्या 3सेमी. तथा ऊँचाई  $\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है बड़े शंकु से काटा जाता है बचे ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

एक ठोस वृत्ताकार शंकु ABC की त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई 6 तथा  $2\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है। एक शंकु DEF जिसकी त्रिज्या 3सेमी. तथा ऊँचाई  $\sqrt{7}$  सेमी. है बड़े शंकु से काटा जाता है बचे ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a)  $81\pi$  (b)  $87\pi$   
 (c)  $84\pi$  (d) None

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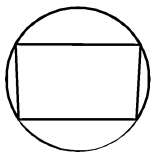
764. A right circular solid cone of maximum volume is cut off from a solid cylinder of volume  $V$ . The remaining part is melt & recast into four identical solid sphere. What is volume of each sphere?

एक वृत्ताकार ठोस अधिकतम आयतन का शंकु एक  $V$  आयतन वाले ठोस बेलन से काटा जाता है, बचे भाग को पिघलाया जात है तथा 4 समान ठोस गोलों बनाये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक गोले का आयतन क्या होगा?

- (a)  $\frac{V}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{V}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{V}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{V}{6}$

765. A square of side length 'a' is inscribed in a circle as shown, what is area of shaded region.

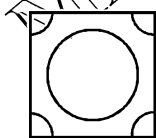
एक  $a$  भुजा वाला वर्ग एक वृत्त में खींचा जाता है, जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $\left(\frac{3\pi + 2}{8}\right)a^2$  (b)  $\left(\frac{3\pi - 2}{8}\right)a^2$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{3\pi + 2}{4}\right)a^2$  (d) None

766. ABCD is a square of side 5 cm. At the four corners four circular arcs each of radius 1 cm are drawn. A circle of radius 2.5 cm with centre is drawn inside square. What is area of shaded region.

ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 5 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले चार वृत्ताकार चाप खींचे गये हैं। वर्ग के बाहर 2.5 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाला एक वृत्त खींचा गया है, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a)  $25 - 7\pi$  (b)  $25 - 6.25\pi$   
 (c)  $25 - 7.25\pi$  (d)  $25 - 8\pi$

767. There are two identical cubes, out of one cube a sphere of maximum volume ( $V_s$ ) is cut off out of second cube, a cone of max. volume ( $V_c$ ) is cut off such

that, its base lies on one face of cube/ Then  $\frac{V_c}{V_s} = ?$

दो समान घन बने हैं। एक घन से अधिकतम आयतन ( $V_s$ ) वाला एक गोला काटा जाता है तथा दूसरे घन से अधिकतम आयतन ( $V_c$ ) वाला एक शंकु काटा जाता है। इस प्रकार इनके

आधार घन के एक तल पद स्थित हैं। तो  $\frac{V_c}{V_s} = ?$

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

768. The area of an isosceles triangle is 'a' when angle included between two equal sides is  $60^\circ$ . What will be area if angle included between two equal sides become  $120^\circ$ . Keeping length same as before:-

एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल  $a$  है, जब दो समान भुजाओं के बीच  $60^\circ$  का कोण बनाया जाता है। यदि दोनों समान भुजाओं के बीच  $120^\circ$  का कोण हो जाये तो क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा? भुजाओं की लम्बाई पहले जितनी ही रहे?

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

769. A circular disc of area  $A_1$  is given with its radius as diameter of a circular disc of area  $A_2$  is cut out of it then area of remaining disc is  $A_3$ , then relation between  $A_1, A_3$  &  $A_2$ ?

एक  $A_1$  क्षेत्रफल वाली वृत्ताकार डिस्क, एक  $A_2$  क्षेत्रफल वाली वृत्ताकार डिस्क में से काटी गयी है। काटी गयी डिस्क का व्यास मूल डिस्क की त्रिज्या है। बचे भाग क्षेत्रफल  $A_3$  है।  $A_1, A_3$  तथा  $A_2$  में सम्बन्ध स्थापित कीजिए।

- (a)  $A_1 A_3 = 16 A_2^2$  (b)  $A_1 A_3 < 16 A_2^2$   
 (c)  $A_1 A_3 > 16 A_2^2$  (d)  $A_1 A_3 = 9 A_2^2$

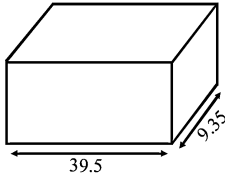
770. A hollow square shaped tube open at both ends is made of iron. The internal square is of 5cm & the length of the tube is 8cm there are  $192 \text{ cm}^3$  of iron in tube. Find its thickness.

एक खाली वर्गाकार नली दोनों ओर से खुली है जो लोहे से बनी है। नली की लम्बाई 8 सेमी. है। नली का आयतन  $192 \text{ (सेमी)}^3$  है। इसकी मोटाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 1.5 (d) 3

771. A lid of rectangular box of slides 39.5 cm by 9.35 cm is sealed all around with tape such that there is an overlapping 3.75 cm of tape. What is length of tape used?

एक आयताकार बॉक्स जिसकी भुजायें 39.5 सेमी. और 9.35 सेमी. हैं को चारों ओर से एक टेप के द्वारा घेरा चक्कर के लिए 3.75 सेमी. प्रयोग की जाती है। तो प्रयोग किये जाने वाली टेप की कुल लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 100.45 (b) 97.70  
(c) 101.45 (d) 101.25

772. An equilateral triangle with side 'a' is revolved about one of its sides as axes. What is volume of solid of revolution thus obtained?

एक समबाहु जिसकी भुजा a है को इसकी एक भुजा के अनुदिश घुमाया जाता है। घुमाये जाने वाले त्रिभुज का आयतन क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{\pi a^3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi a^3}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{\pi a^3}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\pi a^3}{16}$

773. The height of cone, cylinder & hemisphere are equal. If their radius in ratio 2 : 3 : 1. Then ratio of their volume?

एक शंकु, बेलन तथा अर्धवृत्त की ऊँचाई समान है। यदि उनकी त्रिज्याएं 2 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में हैं तो उनके आयतन में हैं तो उनके आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 4 : 2 : 27 (b) 4 : 27 : 2  
(c) 9 : 6 : 2 (d) None

774. A cardboard sheet is in the form of a circular sector of radius 30 cm & central angle  $144^\circ$  is folded to make a cone, what is radius of cone?

एक कार्डबोर्ड का टुकड़ा एक वृत्ताकार खण्ड की आकृति में है, जिसकी त्रिज्या 30 सेमी. तथा केन्द्रक कोण  $144^\circ$  है, उसका मोड़कर एक शंकु बनाया जाता है, शंकु की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 9 (b) 12  
(c) 14 (d) 8

775. A chord AB of circle of radius 20cm makes a right angle at centre of circle. What is area of minor segment?(cm<sup>2</sup>)

Take  $\pi = 3.14$

20 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त की एक जीवा AB वृत्त के केन्द्र पर समकोण बनाती है। लघु खण्ड का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a) 112 (b) 314  
(c) 114 (d) 200

776. A square of side x is taken. A rectangle is cut out from this square such that one side of rectangle is

half that of square in other is  $\frac{1}{3}$  the first side of rectangle.

What is area of remaining portion.

x भुजा वाला एक वर्ग लिया जाता है, इस वर्ग से एक आयत काटा जाता है इस प्रकार आयत की एक भुजा वर्ग की भुजा

की आधी है तथा दूसरी भुजा आयत की पहली भुजा की  $\frac{1}{3}$  हैं

बचे भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{x^2}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{11x^2}{12}$   
(c)  $\frac{7x^2}{12}$  (d)  $\frac{3x^2}{4}$

777. From a wooden cylindrical block whose diameter is equal to its height a sphere of maximum possible volume is curved out. What is ratio of volume of utilised wood to that of wasted wood?

एक लकड़ी के बेलनाकार ब्लॉक से जिसका व्यास इसकी ऊँचाई के बराबर है, अधिकतम आयतन वाला एक गोला काटा जाता है। प्रयोग की गई लकड़ी के आयतन का तथा व्यर्थ की गई लकड़ी के आयतन का अनुपात क्या है?

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

778. A circle is inscribed in an equilateral triangle of side 'a'. What is area of any square inscribed in the circle?

a भुजा वाले एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में एक वृत्त बनाया जाता है। इस वृत्त में बनाये गये किसी वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{a^2}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{3a^2}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1a^2}{3}$

779.  $S_1, S_2$  &  $S_3$  are 3 rectangular sheets of identical areas with their lengths in ratio 1 : 2 : 3. If each is converted into a right circular cylinder open at both ends by joining its shorter parallel sides, what is ratio of volumes of 3 cylinders  $S_1, S_2$  &  $S_3$  resp. so formed?

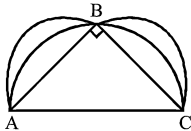
$S_1, S_2$  तथा  $S_3$  समान 3 आयताकार टुकड़े हैं जिनकी लम्बाई का अनुपात 1 : 2 : 3 है। यदि प्रत्येक टुकड़े से एक वृत्ताकार बेलन के दोनों अंतिम छोर छोटी समांतर भुजा से बनाये जाते हैं।  $S_1, S_2$  तथा  $S_3$  3 बेलनों के आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 2 : 1 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 : 3  
(c) 2 : 3 : 1 (d) None

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780. In fig. ABC is a right angled triangle with B as right angle. Three semi-circle are drawn with AB, BC & AC as diameters. What is area of shaded portion if area of triangle is 6 sq. units?

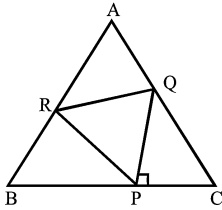
आकृति में ABC एक समकोण त्रिभुज है, कोण B पर तीन अर्द्धवृत्त बनाये जाते हैं जिनके व्यास AB, BC तथा AC है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है, यदि  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल  $6(\text{इकाई})^2$  है।



- (a) 4.5 (b) 3  
(c) 6 (d) 7.5

781. Equilateral triangle PQR is inscribed in an equilateral triangle ABC as shown, with  $PQ \perp BC$ . The ratio of the area of  $\Delta PQR$  to area of  $\Delta ABC$ .

समबाहु त्रिभुज PQR एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC में बनाया जाता है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है।  $PQ \perp BC$ ,  $\Delta PQR$  के क्षेत्रफल का तथा  $\Delta ABC$  के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

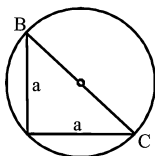
782. A corner of cube of side length 8m when cut by plane which bisect the side of cube we get a pyramid whose volume is?

8 मी. भुजा वाले एक घन के जब एक प्लेन के द्वारा दो बराबर भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है तो हमें एक पिरामिड प्राप्त होता है, जिसका आयतन है

- (a) 8.37 (b) 10.67  
(c) 11.20 (d) 9.68

783. If BC pass through centre of circle, then area of shaded region = ?

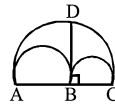
यदि BC को वृत्त के केन्द्र से पास किया जाता है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $\frac{a^2}{2}(3 - \pi)$  (b)  $a^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$   
(c)  $2a^2(\pi - 1)$  (d)  $\frac{a^2}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$

784. There are 3 semicircles in which  $BC = 6\text{cm}$  &  $BD = 6\sqrt{3}$ . What is area of shaded region?

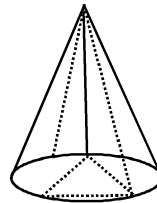
3 अर्द्धवृत्त है जिनमें  $BC = 6$ सेमी. तथा  $BD = 6\sqrt{3}$ , तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा।



- (a)  $12\pi$  (b)  $9\pi$   
(c)  $27\pi$  (d)  $28\pi$

785. A cone of height 15 cm & radius = 6 cm is trimmed sufficiently to reduce it to a pyramid whose base is an equilateral triangle. Then volume of portion removed?

15 सेमी. ऊँचाई तथा 6 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले एक शंकु से काटकर एक पिरामिड बनाया जाता है जिसका आधार एक समबाहु  $\Delta$  है। तो काटे गये भाग का आयतन क्या होगा?



- (a)  $20\pi - 15\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $9(20\pi - 15\sqrt{3})$   
(c)  $9(20\pi - 20\sqrt{3})$  (d) None

786. If from a circular sheet of paper of radius 18 cm a sector of  $144^\circ$  is removed & the remaining is used to make a conical surface then angle at the vertex will be:-

यदि एक कागज की वृत्ताकार टुकड़े से, जिसकी त्रिज्या 1 सेमी. है एक  $144^\circ$  का खण्ड काटा जाता है तथा बचे भाग से एक शंकु आकार की सतह बनाई जाती है। तो शीर्ष दूर बना कोण होगा-

- (a)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$  (b)  $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$   
(c)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$  (d)  $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$

787. Area of rhombus is  $144 \text{ cm}^2$  & the ratio of length of two diagonals is  $1 : 2$ . The sum of lengths of its diagonals are:-

एक समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल  $144$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है। विकर्णों की लम्बाई का अनुपात  $1 : 2$  है। इसके विकर्णों की लम्बाई का योग क्या होगा?

- (a) 72 (b) 40  
(c) 36 (d)  $18\sqrt{2}$

788. A large solid sphere of diameter 15 m is melted & recast into several small spheres of diameter 3m. What is % increase in surface area of smaller spheres over that of large sphere?

15 मी. व्यास का एक गोला पिघलाया जाता है तथा 3 मी. व्यास वाले कई (बहुत सारे) छोटे गोले बनाये जाते हैं। छोटे गोले का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल बड़े गोले के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल से कितना % अधिक है।

- (a) 200% (b) 400%  
(c) 600% (d) can't determined

789. A parallelogram whose sides 30 cm & 20 cm & one of its diagonals is 40 cm long then its area is:-

एक समांतर चतुर्भुज की भुजाएं 30 सेमी. तथा 20 सेमी. हैं और इसका एक विकर्ण 40 सेमी. है तो इसका क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a)  $75\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $150\sqrt{15}$   
(c) 245 (d) 300

790. The area of rectangular field is  $52000 \text{ m}^2$ . Then rectangular area has been drawn on a map to the scale 1 cm to 100 m. The length is shown as 3.25 cm on the map. The breadth of rectangular field is:-

एक आयताकार मैदान का क्षेत्रफल  $52000$ (मी.)<sup>2</sup> है। यह आयताकार क्षेत्र एक मैप पर खींचा जाता है बेचने के लिए 1सेमी. से 100मी. तक मैप की लम्बाई 3.25 मी. है।

आयतकार मैदान की चौड़ाई क्या होगी?

- (a) 210 m (b) 150 m  
(c) 160 m (d) 123 m

791. The radius of cylinder is 10 cm & height is 4 cm then number of cms that may be added either to radius or to the height to get same increase in volume.

एक बेलन की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी. तथा ऊँचाई 4 सेमी. है। तो आयतन में कुछ वृद्धि करने के लिए इसकी त्रिज्या या ऊँचाई में कितने (सेमी.) जोड़ा जाये।

- (a) 5 cm (b) 4 cm  
(c) 25 cm (d) 16 cm

792. If surface area of a sphere is  $346.5 \text{ cm}^2$  then its radius is?

यदि एक गोले का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल  $346.5$  (सेमी.)<sup>2</sup> है, तो इसकी त्रिज्या क्या होगी

- (a) 7 (b) 5.25  
(c) 3.25 (d) 9

793. A toy in form of cone mounted on a hemisphere. The radius of hemisphere is 3 cm & height of cone is 4 cm. Total surface area of toy?

एक अर्द्धवृत् के ऊपर एक शंकु रखकर एक खिलौना बनाया जाता है। अर्द्धवृत् की त्रिज्या 3 सेमी. है तथा शंकु की ऊँचाई 4 सेमी. खिलौने का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a) 75.43 (b) 103.71  
(c) 85.35 (d) 120.71

794. When each side of cube is increased by 2cm volume is increased by  $1016 \text{ cm}^3$ . Find the side of cube, if each side is decreased by 2 cm, by how much will volume decrease?

जब एक घन की भुजा को 2 सेमी. बढ़ाया जाता है तो इसका आयतन  $1016$ (सेमी.)<sup>3</sup> बढ़ जाता है। घन की भुजा ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि प्रत्येक भुजा को 2 सेमी. घटाया जाये तो इसका आयतन कितना घट जायेगा?

- (a) 12 cm,  $729 \text{ cm}^3$  (b) 8 cm,  $512 \text{ cm}^3$   
(c) 9 cm,  $729 \text{ cm}^3$  (d) 12 cm,  $728 \text{ cm}^3$

795. Let A & B be two solid spheres such that area of B is 300% more than A, then volume of A is found to be K% lower than B, K = ?

माना A तथा B दो ठोस गोले हैं तथा B का क्षेत्रफल A के क्षेत्रफल से 300% अधिक है। तो A का आयतन B से K% कम है।

- (a) 85.5 (b) 92.5  
(c) 90.5 (d) 87.5

796. 2 cm of rain has fallen on a square km of area. 50% of water was stored in a tank of dimension  $100\text{m} \times 10\text{m}$ . Find increase in water level in tank?

2 सेमी. बूंद एक वर्गाकार क्षेत्र में गिरती है। 50% पानी एक टैंक में इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता जिसकी भुजायें  $100\text{m} \times 10\text{m}$  है। टैंक में पानी के स्तर की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 10 cm (b) 100 m  
(c) 10000 mm (d) 100 cm

797. The base radius & slant height of conical vessel is 3 cm & 6 cm respectively. Find volume of water that must be required when a sphere of radius 1 cm is placed into it water just imersed it?

एक शंकु आकार के बर्तन की त्रिज्या तथा तिर्यक ऊँचाई क्रमशः 3cm तथा 6cm है। उस पानी का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए, तब शंकु में 1cm त्रिज्या वाला गोला रखने पर पानी ऊपर निकल जाता है।

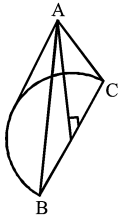
- (a)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$  (b)  $\frac{5}{3}\pi$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{3}\pi$  (d) None



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798. A solid right circular cone having slant height  $L$  & radius  $r$  is cut from the vertex along height 'h' (from top to bottom) in two identical pieces. What is ratio of total surface area of any such piece to the total surface area of original cone?

एक शंकु की तिर्यक ऊँचाई  $L$  है तथा त्रिज्या  $r$  है, शीर्ष से इसकी ऊँचाई  $L$  के अनुदिश काटा जाता है, दो बराबर भागों में। एक भाग के कुल पृष्ठीय शंकु के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए



- (a)  $\frac{h}{\pi(r+L)}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{h^2}{\pi(r^2+rL)} \right]$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{\pi(r+L)}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{h^2}{\pi(r^2+L^2)}$

799. The lateral surface of cylinder develops into a rectangle whose diagonal is equal to  $4\pi$  & forms an angle

$\frac{\pi}{6}$  with base. What is volume of cylinder?

एक बेलन के वक्रपृष्ठ से एक आयत बनायी जाता है जिसका

विकर्ण  $4\pi$  है तथा आधार से  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  का कोण बनता है। बेलन का

आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $6\pi^2$  (b)  $3\pi^2$   
 (c)  $4.5\pi^2$  (d) None

800. The volume of cuboid whose sides are in ratio of 1 : 2 : 4 is same as that of cube. What is ratio of diagonal of cuboid to that of cube?

एक घनाभ जिसकी भुजाये 1 : 2 : 4 के अनुपात में है, का आयतन घन के आयतन के बराबर है। घनाभ के विकर्ण का तथा घन के विकर्ण का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a)  $\sqrt{1.25}$  (b)  $\sqrt{1.5}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{1.75}$  (d)  $\sqrt{1.85}$

801. In a triangle PQR, C is the cuboid, PQ = 30cm, QR = 36 cm and PR = 50cm. If D is mid point of QR, then what is length of CD?

त्रिभुज PQR में, C केन्द्रक है, PQ = 30cm, QR = 36cm तथा PR = 50cm, यदि D, QR का मध्यबिन्दु है तो CD की लम्बाई क्या है।

- (a)  $\frac{4\sqrt{86}}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{86}}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5\sqrt{86}}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{86}}{2}$

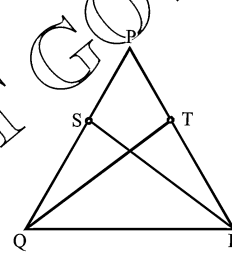
802. An equilateral triangle of area  $300 \text{ cm}^2$  is cut from its three vertices to form a regular hexagon. Area of hexagon is what % of area of triangle?

एक  $300 \text{ cm}^2$  क्षेत्रफल वाले समबाहु त्रिभुज को इसके तीन शीर्ष से काटा जाता है तथा एक नियमित षट्भुज बनता है, षट्भुज का क्षेत्रफल त्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल का कितना % है?

- (a) 66.66% (b) 33.33%  
 (c) 83.33% (d) 56.41%

803. In the given figure, PQR is an equilateral triangle with side as 12 cm, S & T are the mid points of sides PQ & PR respectively. What is area of shaded region.

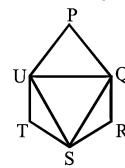
दी गई आकृति में, PQR एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, जिसकी भुजा 12cm है, S और T क्रमशः भुजा PQ तथा PR के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $10\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $12\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $9\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $14\sqrt{3}$

804. In the given figure, PQRSTU is a regular hexagon of side 12 cm. What is area of triangle SQU?

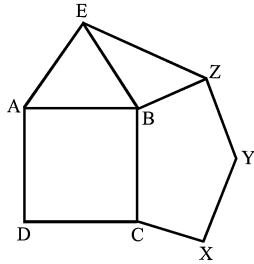
दी गई आकृति में, PQRSTU एक नियमित षट्भुज है जिसकी भुजा 12cm है। त्रिभुज SQV का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $162\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $216\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $108\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $54\sqrt{3}$

805. In the given figure, ABCD is a square, BCXYZ is a regular pentagon & ABE is an equilateral triangle  $\angle EBZ = ?$

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है, BCXYZ एक नियमित पंचभुज है तथा ABE एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है तो  $\angle EBZ = ?$



- (a)  $102^\circ$  (b)  $98^\circ$   
(c)  $78^\circ$  (d)  $64^\circ$

806. The radius & height of a solid cylinder increased by 2% each then what will be approximate percentage increase in volume?

एक ठोस बेलन की त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई प्रत्येक को 2% बढ़ाया जाता है। तो आयतन में लगभग कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी?

- (a) 6.76 (b) 5.88  
(c) 6.12 (d) 3.34

807. A sphere of radius 21 cm is cut into 8 identical parts by 3 cuts (1 cut along each axis). What will be total surface area ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) of each part?

21cm त्रिज्या वाले एक गोले को 3 कटों में काटा जाता है। 11 कट प्रत्येक अक्ष के अनुदिश/ प्रत्येक भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a) 844.5 (b) 1732.5  
(c) 1039.5 (d) 1115.6

808. Two identical hemispheres of maximum possible size are cut from a solid cube of side 14 cm. The bases of hemispheres are part of two opposite faces of cube. What is total volume of remaining part of cube

14cm भुजा वाले एक ठोस घन से दो समान अधिकतम बाकार के अर्द्धवृत्त काटे जाते हैं। अर्द्धवृत्तों के आधार घन के दो विपरीत तल हैं। घन के बचे भाग का कुल आयतन ज्ञाक कीजिए।

- (a) 1536.33 (b) 898.5  
(c) 1467.33 (d) 1306.67

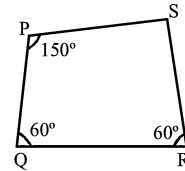
809. Identical cubes of largest possible size are cut from a solid cuboid of size  $65\text{cm} \times 26\text{cm} \times 3.9\text{cm}$ . What is total surface area of all small cubes taken together?

अधिकतम आकार के समान घन एक ठोस घनाब से काटे जाते हैं। घनाब का आकार  $65\text{cm} \times 26\text{cm} \times 3.9\text{cm}$  है। सभी छोटे घनों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

- (a) 30420 (b) 15210  
(c) 20280 (d) 16440

810. In the given figure, PQRS is a quadrilateral. If  $QR = 18\text{cm}$  &  $PS = 9\text{cm}$ . What is area of quadrilateral PQRS ?

दी गई आकृति में, PQRS एक चतुर्थांश है, यदि  $QR = 18\text{cm}$  तथा  $PS = 9\text{cm}$ , चतुर्थांश PQRS का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

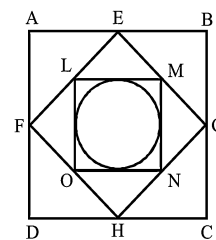


- (a)  $\frac{64\sqrt{3}}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{177\sqrt{3}}{2}$

- (c)  $\frac{135\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{98\sqrt{3}}{3}$

811. In the given figure, ABCD is a square, EFGH is a square formed by joining midpoints of sides of ABCD. LMNO is a square formed by joining midpoints of sides of EFGH. A circle is inscribed inside EFGH. If area of circle is  $38.5\text{ cm}^2$  then. What is area of square ABCD ?

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक वर्ग है वर्ग EFGH वर्ग ABCD की भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दुओं को जोड़ने पर बनाया गया वर्ग। वर्ग LRNO वर्ग EFGH की भुजाओं के मध्य बिन्दुओं को जोड़ने पर बनाया गया वर्ग है। EFGH के अन्दर एक वृत्त बनाया गया है। यदि वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल  $38.5\text{cm}^2$  है। तो वर्ग ABCD का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 98 (b) 196  
(c) 122.5 (d) 171.5

812. PQRS is a square of side 16 cm. What is value of side of largest octagon (regular) that can be cut from given square?

PQRS एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 16cm है। दिये वर्ग से एक नियमित अष्टभुज की भुज की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $8 - 4\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $16 + 8\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $16\sqrt{2} - 16$  (d)  $16 - 8\sqrt{2}$

813. The radius of base of solid cone is 9 cm & its height is 21 cm. It cut into 3 parts by two cuts which are parallel to its base. The cuts are at height of 7 cm & 14 cm from base respectively. What is ratio of curved surface areas of top, middle & bottom parts respectively?

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एक ठोस शंकु के आधार की त्रिज्या 9cm है तथा इसकी ऊँचाई 21cm है। यह 3 भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है तथा शंकु के आधार के समांतर कट लगाये जाते हैं। तथा ये कट आधार से 7cm तथा 14cm की ऊँचाई लगाये जाते हैं। ऊपरी मध्य भाग तथा नीचे वाले भाग के वक्रपृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 1 : 4 : 8                      (b) 1 : 3 : 5  
(c) 1 : 3 : 9                      (d) 1 : 6 : 12

814. A right circular cylinder has height as 18cm & radius as 7cm. The cylinder is cut in three equal parts (by 2 cuts parallel to base). What is % increase in total surface area?

एक वृताकार बेलन की ऊँचाई 18cm है। तथा त्रिज्या 7cm है। यह बेलन 2 कट के द्वारा तीन बराबर भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है। और ये कट आधार के समांतर लगाये जाते हैं कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में कितने % की वृद्धि होगी?

- (a) 62                                  (b) 56  
(c) 48                                  (d) 52

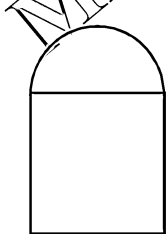
815. The ratio of curved surface area & volume of a cylinder is 1 : 7. The ratio of total surface area & volume is 187 : 770. What is respective ratio of its base radius & height?

एक बेलन के वक्रपृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन का अनुपात 1 : 7 है। कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन का अनुपात 187 : 770 है। इसकी त्रिज्या तथा ऊँचाई का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 5 : 8                                  (b) 4 : 9  
(c) 3 : 7                                  (d) 7 : 10

816. A hemisphere is kept on top of a cube. Its front view is shown in given figure total height of figure is 21 cm. The ratio of curved surface area of hemisphere & total surface area of cube is 11 : 42. What is total volume (in cm<sup>3</sup>) of figure?

एक घन के ऊपर एक अर्धवृत्त रखा जाता है। दी गई आकृति में इसके सामने का भाग दिया गया है। अर्धवृत्त के वक्रपृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल तथा घन के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात 11 : 42 है। आकृति का कुल आयतन क्या है? (cm<sup>3</sup> में)



- (a) 3318.33                              (b) 3462.67  
(c) 3154.67                              (d) 3248.33

817. A solid cube has side 8 cm. It is cut along diagonals of top face to get 4 equal parts. What is total surface area of each part?

एक ठोस घन की भुजा 8cm है। यह इसके विकर्ण के अनुदिश ऊपर से काटा जाता है तथा 4 समान भाग प्राप्त होते हैं। प्रत्येक भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a)  $96 + 64\sqrt{2}$                       (b)  $80 + 64\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $96 + 48\sqrt{2}$                       (d)  $80 + 48\sqrt{2}$

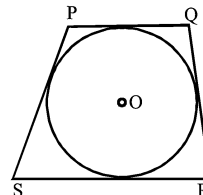
818. A regular pyramid has a square base. The height of pyramid is 22 cm & side of its base is 14cm. Volume of pyramid is equal to volume of sphere. What is radius of the sphere?

एक नियमित पिरामिड का आधार एक वर्ग है तथा पिरामिड की ऊँचाई 22cm है तथा आधार की भुजा 14cm है। पिरामिड का आयतन गोले के आयतन के समान है। गोले की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a)  $\sqrt[3]{49}$                                   (b) 7  
(c) 14                                      (d)  $\sqrt[3]{98}$

819. In the given figure, a circle touches the sides of the quadrilateral PQRS. The radius of circle is 9 cm.  $\angle RSP = \angle SRQ = 60^\circ$  &  $\angle PQR = \angle QPS = 120^\circ$ . What is perimeter of quadrilateral?

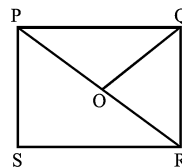
दी गई आकृति में एक वृत्त एक चतुर्भुज PQRS की भुजाओं को स्पर्श करता है।  $\angle RSP = \angle SRQ = 60^\circ$  व  $\angle PQR = \angle QPS = 120^\circ$  चतुर्भुज का परिमाण क्या है?



- (a)  $36\sqrt{3}$                               (b)  $24\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $48\sqrt{3}$                               (d) 32

820. In the given fig., PQRS is a square of side 8 cm  $\angle PQO = 60^\circ$ . What is area of  $\Delta POQ$ ?

दी गई आकृति में, PQRS एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 8cm है  $\angle PQO = 60^\circ$   $\Delta POQ$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $32\sqrt{3}$                               (b)  $24(\sqrt{3} - 1)$   
(c)  $48(\sqrt{3} - 1)$                       (d)  $16(3 - \sqrt{3})$

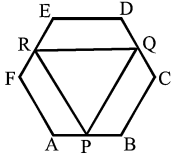
821. The area of a regular hexagon is equal to area of the square. What is ratio of perimeter of regular hexagon to perimeter of square?

एक नियमित षटभुज का क्षेत्रफल वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल के समान है। नियमित षटभुज के परिमाण का तथा वर्ग के परिमाण का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a)  $\sqrt{6\sqrt{3}} : \sqrt{3\sqrt{6}}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3} : \sqrt{6\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{6\sqrt{3}} : 2$  (d)  $\sqrt{6\sqrt{3}} : 2\sqrt{3}$

822. In the given fig., ABCDEF is a regular hexagon of side 12 cm. P, Q & R are mid points of AB, CD & EF respectively. What is area of  $\Delta PQR$  ?

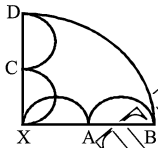
दी गई आकृति में ABCDEF एक नियमित षटभुज है जिसकी भुजा 12cm है। P, Q तथा R क्रमशः भुजा AB, CD तथा EF के मध्यबिन्दु है।  $\Delta PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है,



- (a)  $27\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $81\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $54\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $54\sqrt{6}$

823. In the given figure, four identical semicircles are drawn in a quadrant,  $XA = 7$ , area of shaded region equals to?

दी गई आकृति में चार समान अर्धवृत्त एक चतुर्थांश में खींचे जाते हैं,  $XA = 7$  छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 70 (b) 140  
 (c) 77 (d) 84

824. A cylinder of radius 4.5 cm & height 12 cm just fits in another cylinder completely with their axis perpendicular. What is radius of second cylinder?

एक 4.5cm त्रिज्या तथा 12cm ऊँचाई का बेलन एक दूसरे बेलन में रखा जाता है इसके अक्ष के लम्बवत् दूसरे बेलन की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 15 (d) 7.5

825. A right circular cylinder has height 28 cm & radius of base 14 cm. Two hemispheres of radius 7 cm each are cut from each of two bases of cylinder. What is total surface area of remaining part?

एक वृत्ताकार बेलन की ऊँचाई 28cm है तथा आधार की त्रिज्या 14cm है। बेलन के प्रत्येक आधार से 7cm त्रिज्या वाले दो अर्धवृत्त काटे जाते हैं। बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 3842 (b) 4312  
 (c) 3296 (d) 4436

826. Two spheres of equal radius are taken out by cutting from a solid cube of side  $(12 + 4\sqrt{3})$  cm. What is maximum volume of each sphere?

दो समान त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का ठासे घन से काटे जाते हैं। घन से काटे जाते हैं। घन की भुजा  $(12 + 4\sqrt{3})$  cm है। प्रत्येक गोले का अधिकतम आयतन क्या है?

- (a) 1077.31 (b) 905.14  
 (c) 966.07 (d) 1007.24

827. Three toys are in a shape of cylinder, hemisphere & cone. The three toys have same base, height of each toy is  $2\sqrt{2}$  cm. What is ratio of total surface areas of cylinder, hemisphere & cone respectively?

तीन खिलौने एक बेलन एक अर्धवृत्त तथा शंकु के आकार में हैं। तीनों खिलौनों को आधार समान है तथा प्रत्येक की ऊँचाई  $2\sqrt{2}$  cm है। बेलन अर्धवृत्त तथा शंकु के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a)  $4 : 3 : (\sqrt{2} + 1)$  (b)  $4 : 3 : (2 + \sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $4 : 3 : 2\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2 : 1 : (1 + \sqrt{2})$

828. A solid cube is cut into 27 identical cubes. What is % increase in total surface area?

एक ठोस घन को 27 समान घनों में काटा जाता है। कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में कितने % की वृद्धि हुई है?

- (a) 150 (b) 200  
 (c) 300 (d) 250

829. A regular square pyramid has side of its base 20 cm & height 45 cm is melted & recast into a regular triangle pyramids of equilateral base of side 10 cm & height  $10\sqrt{3}$  cm. What are total numbers of regular triangular pyramid?

एक नियमित वर्गाकार पिरामिड की आधार की भुजा 20cm है तथा ऊँचाई 45cm है इसको पिघलाकर पिरामिड बनाये जाते हैं जिसके आधार समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिसकी भुजा 10cm है तथा पिरामिड की ऊँचाई  $10\sqrt{3}$  cm है। कितने कुल नियमित त्रिभुजाकार पिरामिड बनये गये हैं?

- (a) 24 (b) 27  
 (c) 20 (d) 28

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830. A metallic hemispherical bowl is made up of steel, total steel used in making bowl is  $342\pi \text{ cm}^3$ . The bowl can hold  $144\pi \text{ cm}^3$  water. What is thickness of bowl & the curved surface area of outer side?

एक धातु की अर्द्धवृत्ताकार कटोरा स्टील से बनाया जाता है। कटोरे को बनाने में कुल  $342\pi \text{ cm}^3$  धातु प्रयोग की जाती है कटोरे में  $144\pi \text{ cm}^3$  पानी आ सकता है कटोरे की मोटाई क्या है? तथा बाहर का वक्रपृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 6,  $162\pi$  (b) 3,  $162\pi$   
(c) 6,  $81\pi$  (d) 3,  $81\pi$

831. A cone of radius 90 cm & height 120 cm stands on its base. It is cut into 3 parts by 2 cuts parallel to its base such that height of three parts (from top to bottom) are in ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. What is total surface area of middle part?

एक शंकु को, जिसकी त्रिज्या 90cm तथा ऊँचाई 120cm है, इसके आधार पर खड़ा किया जाता है, यह दो कट के द्वारा 3 भागों में काटा जाता है तथा कट आधार के समांतर लगाये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार तीन भागों की ऊँचाई का अनुपात (ऊपर से नीचे तक) 1 : 2 : 3 है। मध्य भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 14600 (b) 16500  
(c) 17800 (d) 18500

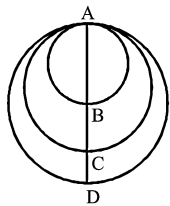
832. A prism has a square base whose side is 8 cm. The height of prism is 80 cm. The prism is cut into 10 identical parts by 9 cuts which are parallel to base of prism. What is total surface area of all 10 parts together? ( $\text{cm}^2$ )

एक प्रिज्म का आधार वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 8cm है। प्रिज्म की ऊँचाई 80cm है। प्रिज्म को 9 कट के द्वारा समान भागों में काटा जाता है, प्रिज्म के आधार के समांतर। सभी 10 भागों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा? ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) में

- (a) 4260 (b) 2560  
(c) 3840 (d) 3220

833. ABCD passes through the centres of three circles as shown in figure.  $AB = 2 \text{ cm}$  &  $CD = 1 \text{ cm}$ . If the area of middle circle is average of areas of other two circles then what is length of BC?

ABCD एक वृत्त के केन्द्र से होकर जाता है जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है  $AB = 2\text{cm}$  तथा  $CD = 1\text{cm}$  यदि मध्य वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल दूसरे दो वृत्तों के क्षेत्रफलों का औसत है तो BC की लम्बाई क्या है?



- (a)  $\sqrt{6} - 1$  (b)  $\sqrt{6} + 1$

- (c)  $\sqrt{6} - 3$  (d)  $\sqrt{6} + 3$

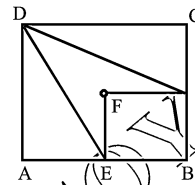
834. PQRS is a regular pentagon. If PR & QT intersect to each other at X, then what is value of  $\angle TXR$ ?

PQRS एक नियमित पंचभुज है। यदि PR तथा QT एक दूसरे को बिन्दु X पर काटते हैं, तो  $\angle TXR$  का मान क्या है?

- (a)  $98^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
(c)  $72^\circ$  (d)  $108^\circ$

835. In the given figure, ABCD & BEFG are squares of sides 8 cm & 6 cm respectively. What is area of shaded region?

दी गई आकृति में, ABCD तथा BEFG वर्गों जिनकी भुजाएं क्रमशः 8cm तथा 6cm हैं, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 14 (b) 12  
(c) 8 (d) 16

836. PQRS is a parallelogram & its area is  $300 \text{ cm}^2$  side PQ is extended to X such that  $PQ = QX$ . If XS intersects QR at Y, then what is area of  $\Delta SYR$ ?

PQRS एक समांतर चतुर्भुज तथा इसका क्षेत्रफल  $300\text{cm}^2$  है। भुजा PQ को X तक बढ़ाया जाता है इस प्रकार  $PQ = QX$ , यदि XS, QR को Y पर काटता है तो  $\Delta SYR$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 75 (b) 50  
(c) 120 (d) 100

837. A regular triangular pyramid is cut by 2 planes which are parallel to its base. The planes trisect the altitude of pyramid, volume of top, middle & bottom parts is  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  respectively. What is value of  $V_1 : V_3 : V_2$ ?

एक नियमित त्रिभुजाकार पिरामिड 2 प्लेन के द्वारा काटा जाता है, आधार के समांतर प्लेन पिरामिड की ऊँचाई ऊपरी आयतन मध्य और नीचे भाग को क्रमशः  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  में काटता है।  $V_1 : V_3 : V_2$  का मान क्या है?

- (a) 1 : 8 : 27 (b) 1 : 7 : 19  
(c) 1 : 19 : 7 (d) 2 : 9 : 27

838. The ratio of total surface area & volume of a sphere is 1 : 7. This sphere is melted to form small spheres of equal size. The radius of each small sphere is

$\frac{1}{6}$ th of radius of large sphere. What is sum of curved surface areas of all small spheres?

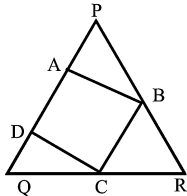
एक गोले के कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन का अनुपात 1 : 7 है। इस गोले को पिघलाकर समान आकार के छोटे गोले बनाये जाते हैं प्रत्येक छोटे गोले की त्रिज्या बड़े गोले की

त्रिज्या की  $\frac{1}{6}$ th है। सभी छोटे गोलो के वक्रपृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का योग क्या है?

- (a) 31276 (b) 36194  
(c) 25182 (d) 33264

839. In the given figure, PQR is a triangle & quadrilateral ABCD is inscribed in it. QD = 2 cm, QC = 5 cm, CR = 3 cm, BR = 4 cm, PB = 6cm, PA = 5 cm & AD = 3 cm. What is area of quadrilateral ABCD?

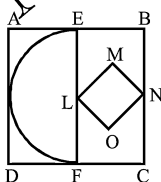
दी गई आकृति में, PQR एक त्रिभुज है तथा चतुर्भुज ABCD इसके अन्दर बनाया जाता है। QD = 2 cm, QC = 5 cm, CR = 3 cm, BR = 4 cm, PB = 6cm, PA = 5 cm व AD = 3 cm.



- (a)  $\frac{23\sqrt{21}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{15\sqrt{21}}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{17\sqrt{21}}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{23\sqrt{21}}{5}$

840. In the given figure ABCD is a square of side 14cm E & F are mid points of sides AB & DC respectively. EPF is a semicircle whose diameter is EF. LMNO is a square. What is area of shaded region?

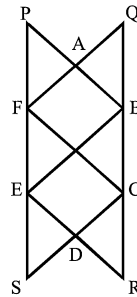
दी गई आकृति में ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 4cm है। E तथा DC के मध्यबिन्दु है। EPF एक अर्द्धवृत्त है जिसका व्यास EF है। LMNO एक वर्ग है छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 108.5 (b) 94.5  
(c) 70 (d) 120

841. In the given figure, ABCDEF is a regular hexagon whose side is 6 cm. APF, QAB, DCR & DES are equilateral  $\Delta$ s, what is area of shaded region?

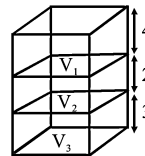
दी गई आकृति में, ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है जिसकी भुजा 6cm है। APF, QAB, DCR तथा DES समबाहु  $\Delta$  है, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $18\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $72\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $36\sqrt{3}$

842. A right prism has a square base with side of base 4 cm & height of prism is 9 cm. The prism is cut in three parts by two planes parallel to its base. If planes are at height of 4 cm & 6 cm from top then what is ratio of volume of top, middle & bottom part respectively?

एक प्रिज्म का आधार वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 4cm है। तथा प्रिज्म की ऊँचाई 9cm है। प्रिज्म 3 भागों में 2 कट के द्वारा काटा जाता है, प्रिज्म के आधार के समांतर 1 यदि प्रिज्म के शीर्ष से प्लेन 4cm तथा 6cm की ऊँचाई पर है तो ऊपरी, मध्य तथा नीचे वाले के आयतन का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a) 1 : 7 : 19 (b) 16 : 4 : 9  
(c) 4 : 2 : 3 (d) None

843. Radius of base of a hollow cone is 8 cm & its height is 15 cm, A sphere of largest radius is put inside the cone. What is ratio of radius of base of cone to radius of sphere?

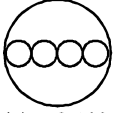
एक खाली शंकु के आधार की त्रिज्या 8cm है तथा इसकी ऊँचाई 15cm है। अधिकतम त्रिज्या का एक गोला शंकु के अन्दर रखा जाता है। शंकु के आधार की त्रिज्या का तथा गोले की त्रिज्या का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a) 5 : 3 (b) 4 : 1  
(c) 2 : 1 (d) 7 : 3

844. A solid cylinder has radius of base 14 cm & height 15 cm. 4 identical cylinders are cut from each base as shown in given figure. Height of small cylinder is 5cm. What is total surface area of remaining part?

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एक टोस बेलन के आधार की त्रिज्या 14cm है तथा ऊँचाई 15cm है। प्रत्येक आधार से 4 समान बेलन काटे जाते हैं, जैसा दी गई आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। छोटे बेलने की ऊँचाई 5cm है। बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 3740 (b) 3432  
(c) 3124 (d) 2816

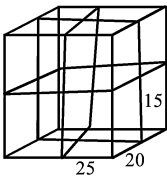
845. 10 identical solid spherical balls of radius 3 cm are melted to form a single sphere. In this process 20% of solid is wasted. What is radius of bigger sphere?

3cm त्रिज्या वाली 10 समान टोस गोलाकार गेंद को पिघलाकर एक गोला बनाया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में 20% टोस का प्रयोग किया गया है। बड़े गोले की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 24 (b) 12  
(c) 8 (d) 6

846. A cuboid of size 50cm × 40cm × 30cm is cut into 8 identical parts by 3 cuts. What is total surface area of all 8 parts?

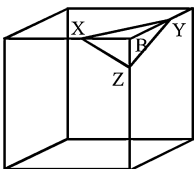
एक घनाभ जिसकी माप 50cm, 40cm, 30cm है, को 3 कट के द्वारा 8 समान भागों में काटा गया है। सभी 8 भागों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 11750 (b) 14100  
(c) 18800 (d) 23500

847. A right triangular pyramid XYZB is cut from cube as shown in figure. The side of cube is 16 cm. X, Y & Z are mid points of edges of cube. What is total surface area of pyramid?

एक त्रिभुजाकार पिरामिड को एक घन से काटा गया है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया है। घन की भुजा 16cm है। X, Y तथा Z घन की भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु है। पिरामिड का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $48(\sqrt{3} + 1)$  (b)  $24(4 + \sqrt{3})$   
(c)  $28(6 + \sqrt{3})$  (d)  $32(3 + \sqrt{3})$

848. A solid sphere has a radius 21 cm. It is melted to form a cube. 20% material is wasted in this process. The cube is melted to form hemisphere. In this process 20% material is wasted. The hemisphere is melted to form two spheres of equal radius 20% material was also wasted in this process. What is radius of each new sphere?

एक टोस गोले की त्रिज्या 21cm है। इसको पिघलाकर एक घन बनाया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में 20% पदार्थ प्रयोग किया गया है। घन को पिघलाकर एक अर्द्धवृत्त बनाया गया है। इस प्रक्रिया में भी रखे पदार्थ प्रयोग किया गया है, अर्द्धवृत्त को पिघलाकर दो गोले बनाये गये हैं जिनकी त्रिज्या समान है। इस प्रक्रिया में 20% पदार्थ प्रयोग किया गया है प्रत्येक नये गोले की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a)  $4.2\sqrt[3]{2}$  (b)  $2.1\sqrt[3]{2}$   
(c)  $2.1\sqrt[3]{4}$  (d)  $8.4\sqrt[3]{4}$

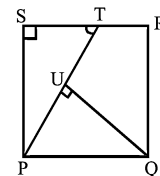
849. A pyramid has a square base. The side of square is 12 cm and height of pyramid is 21 cm. The pyramid is cut into 3 parts by 2 cuts parallel to its base. The cuts are at height of 7 cm & 14 cm respectively from base. What is difference (in  $\text{cm}^3$ ) in the volume of top most & bottom most part?

एक पिरामिड का आधार वर्ग है। वर्ग की भुजा 12cm है तथा पिरामिड की ऊँचाई 21cm है। पिरामिड को 2 कट के द्वारा 3 भागों में काटा गया है कट आधार के समांतर लगाये गये हैं तथा आधार से क्रमशः 7cm तथा 14cm की ऊँचाई पर है। ऊपरी भाग तथा निचले भाग के आयतन में क्या अन्तर है ( $\text{cm}^3$  में)

- (a) 672 (b) 944  
(c) 786 (d) 918

850. Find area of shaded region if PQRS is a square of side 8 cm,  $RT = 2$  cm &  $QU \perp PT$ .

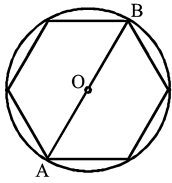
छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि PQRS एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 8cm है,  $RT = 2$ cm तथा  $QU \perp PT$ .



- (a) 24.32 (b) 24.64  
(c) 25.64 (d) 22.44

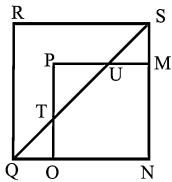
851. A regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of radius 4. What is the area of hexagon?

4 इकाई त्रिज्या वाले एक वृत्त में एक नियमित षट्भुज बनाया गया है षट्भुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



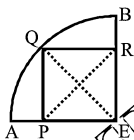
- (a)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $27\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $54\sqrt{3}$

852. MNOP is a square of a  $64 \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $SM = 1 \text{ cm}$ ,  $QO = 4 \text{ cm}$ . Find shaded area. RSQN is a rectangle ( $\text{cm}^2$ )  
 MNOP एक वर्ग है जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $64 \text{ cm}^2$  है,  $SR = 1 \text{ cm}$   $QO = 4 \text{ cm}$ , छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।  
 RSQN एक आयत है।



- (a)  $\frac{50}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{74}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{70}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{68}{3}$

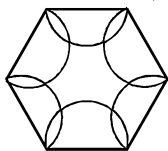
853. The quarter circle has centre C & radius 10-cm. If perimeter of rectangle CPQR is 26 then the perimeter of APRBQA is चतुर्थांश वृत्त का केन्द्र C है तथा त्रिज्या 10cm है। यदि आयत CPQR का परिमाप 26 है तो APRBQA का परिमाप क्या होगा?



- (a)  $12 + 5\pi$  (b)  $17 + 5\pi$   
 (c)  $15 + 7\pi$  (d)  $13 + 7\pi$

854. Find area of shaded in a regular hexagon ABCDEF with side 'x'.

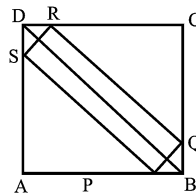
एक नियमित षट्भुज में छायांकित भाग क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{3\pi x^2}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi x^2}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi x^2}{4}$  (d)  $\pi x^2$

855. A rectangular plank  $\sqrt{10} \text{ m}$  wide is placed symmetrical along the diagonal of a square of 10 m as shown in figure. Area of plank in ( $\text{m}^2$ ).

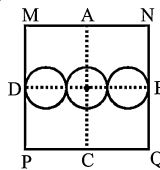
एक  $\sqrt{10} \text{ m}$  चौड़ा आयताकार प्लैंक एक वर्ग में विकर्ण के अनुदिश रखा गया है वर्ग की भुजा 10cm है जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया है। प्लैंक का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a)  $10(\sqrt{20} - 1)$  (b)  $10(\sqrt{5} - 1)$   
 (c)  $(10\sqrt{20} - 1)$  (d)  $10(\sqrt{10} - 1)$

856. MNOP is a rectangle,  $MN = 15 \text{ cm}$ ,  $NO = 10 \text{ cm}$ . ABCD are mid points of sides. Three circles of same radius are drawn inside ABCD as shown. Then radius of each circle will be:-

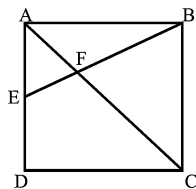
MNOP एक आयत है  $Mn = 15 \text{ cm}$ ,  $NO = 10 \text{ cm}$  ABCD भुजाओं के मध्यबिन्दु है। ABCD के अन्दर समान त्रिज्या के तीन वृत्त खींचे गये हैं, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया है। प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या होगी।



- (a)  $\frac{15}{4}(2 + \sqrt{2})$  (b)  $\frac{15}{4}(2 - \sqrt{2})$   
 (c)  $\frac{15}{4}(2\sqrt{2} - 2)$  (d)  $\frac{15}{4}(2 + 2\sqrt{2})$

857. In the given figure, ABCD is a square of side 8 unit, if  $AE = 2$  unit, then find area of quad. CDE.

दी गई आकृति में ABCD एक वर्ग है, जिसकी भुजा 8 इकाई है। यदि,  $AE = 2$  इकाई, तो चतुर्थांश CDE का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



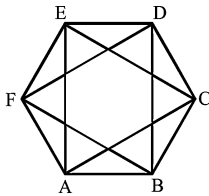
- (a)  $\frac{152}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{142}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{147}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{154}{5}$



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858. There is a regular hexagon ABCDEF of side length 2, diagonals AC, BD, CE, DF, EA & FB are drawn from another hexagon in the middle then what is area of smaller hexagon?

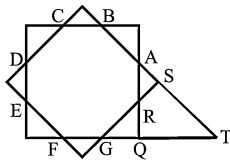
ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है, जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 2 है, विकर्ण AC, BD, CE, DF, EA तथा FB एक दूसरे षट्भुज में मध्य में खींचे जाते हैं,



- (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$
- (b)  $4\sqrt{3}$
- (c)  $6\sqrt{3}$
- (d)  $2\sqrt{2}$

859. In the given figure, the regular octagon ABCDEFGH formed has a perimeter of 32 units. What is the area of quadrilateral QRST?

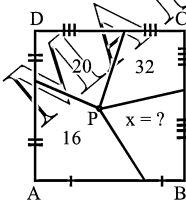
दी गई आकृति में, एक नियमित अष्टभुज का परिमाप 32 इकाई है। चतुर्भुज QRST का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a)  $8 + 8\sqrt{2}$
- (b)  $6 + 4\sqrt{8}$
- (c)  $4\sqrt{8}$
- (d)  $2 + 4\sqrt{8}$

860. Find the area of region x, inside a rectangle, P any point.

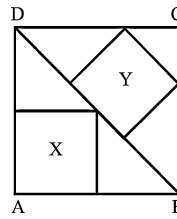
x भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए आयत के अन्दर P कोई स्थित बिन्दु है।



- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 28
- (d) 25

861. ABCD is a square of side 'a' then ratio of shaded area of X to Y will be equals to? If X & Y are largest possible squares.

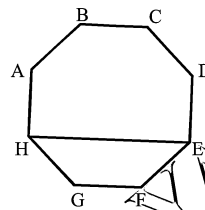
ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा a है। तो छायांकित भाग X का Y का अनुपात क्या होगा? यदि X और Y अधिकतम वर्ग है।



- (a) 4 : 3
- (b) 3 : 8
- (c) 8 : 9
- (d) 7 : 4

862. Area of shaded region inside a regular octagon is  $6 \text{ cm}^2$ , then find area of regular octagon? ( $\text{cm}^2$ )

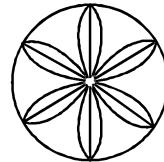
एक नियमित अष्टभुज में छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल  $60 \text{ cm}^2$  है, तो अष्टभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 36
- (b) 24
- (c) 18
- (d) 27

863. In the given figure below, a flower is inscribed in a circle of radius 1 cm, then find area of flower ( $\text{cm}^2$ ).

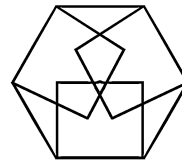
दी गई आकृति में, 1cm त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त में एक फूल बनाया गया है। तो फूल का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (b)  $2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}$
- (c)  $\frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (d)  $4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}$

864. Find shaded area inside a regular hexagon of side 'a' if three squares are drawn as shown:-

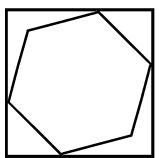
a भुजा वाले नियमित षट्भुज के अन्दर छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि तीन वर्ग बनाये गये हैं जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है।



- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16}(7-4\sqrt{3})a^2$
- (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}(7-4\sqrt{3})a^2$
- (c)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}(7-2\sqrt{3})a^2$
- (d) None

865. The diagram shows a regular hexagon, with sides of length 1, inside a square. Two vertices of hexagon lie on a diagonal of square & the other four lie on edges, what is area of square?

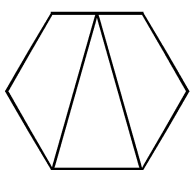
चित्र में एक नियमित षट्भुज दर्शाया गया है, जिसकी भुजा 1 है, एक वर्ग के अन्दर 1 षट्भुज के दो शीर्ष वर्ग के विकर्ण पर स्थित हैं तथा दूसरे चार शीर्ष वर्ग की भुजा पर स्थित हैं वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



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

866. Given below is a regular hexagon, calculate ratio of area of shaded triangle & hexagon?

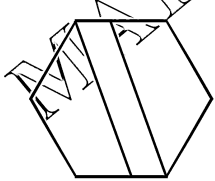
नीचे एक नियमित षट्भुज दिया गया है, छायांकित त्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल का तथा षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 1 : 2 (d) 1 : 7

867. Given below is a regular hexagon. Calculate ratio of area of shaded part & hexagon.

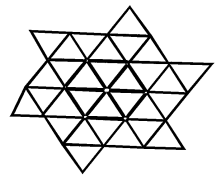
नीचे दिए गए एक नियमित षट्भुज दिए गए हैं। छायांकित भाग और षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात की गणना करें?



- (a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 2  
(c) 2 : 5 (d) 3 : 4

868. The diagram contains six equilateral triangles with sides of length 2 & a regular hexagon with sides of length 1, what fraction of whole shape is shaded?

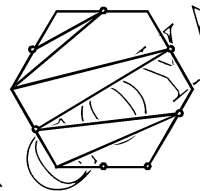
चित्र में, 6 समबाहु त्रिभुज जिनकी भुजा की लम्बाई 2 है तथा एक नियमित षट्भुज जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 1 है दिया है। पूरी आकृति का कितना भाग छायांकित किया गया है।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$

869. Given below is a regular hexagon of side 'a' with their mid points as shown. Find ratio of shaded area to area of hexagon.

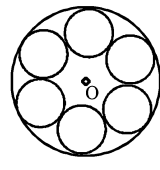
नीचे एक नियमित षट्भुज दिया है, जिसकी भुजा 'a' है छायांकित भाग तथा षट्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

870. O centre of bigger circle, 6 identical circle of radius r are drawn radius of bigger circle is 10 cm, r = ?

O बड़े वृत्त का केंद्र है, r त्रिज्या वाले 6 समान वृत्त खींचे गये हैं, बड़े वृत्त की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी., r = ?



- (a)  $\frac{11}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{10}{7}$   
(c)  $\frac{10}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{7}$

871. Find the radius of biggest possible semicircle that can be inscribed in a square of side 2 cm.

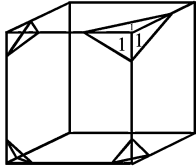
उस अधिकतम अर्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए जो एक 2cm भुजा वाले वर्ग के अन्दर बनाया गया है।

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

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872. In the given figure, a cube of side 3, eight pyramid of dimensions shown removed from each corner of cube, then ratio of volume of 8 pyramid to remaining solid equals?(4 pyramids are shown)

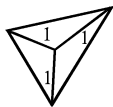
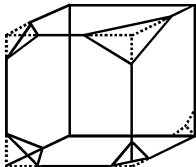
दी गई आकृति में 3 भुजा वाला एक घन है, तथा घन के प्रत्येक कोने से 8 पिरामिड काटे गये हैं तो 8 पिरामिड के आयतन तथा ठोस के बचे भाग के आयतन का अनुपात तथा आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा।



- (a) 4 : 81                      (b) 4 : 77  
(c) 3 : 86                      (d) None

873. Given below is a cube side 3 cm, eight identical pyramid removed then total surface area of remaining solid?(only four corner removed shown).

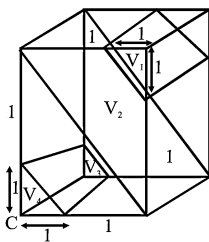
नीचे एक घन दिया गया है, जिसकी भुजा 3cm है, 7 समान पिरामिड काटे गये हैं बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a)  $42 - 4\sqrt{3}$                       (b)  $42 + 4\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $66 + 4\sqrt{3}$                       (d)  $48 + 4\sqrt{3}$

874. In the fig. shown a cube of side 2 cm, it is cut by three planes parallel to each other as shown & divide cube into four parts - then ratio of volume of first, second, third & fourth parts  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = ?$

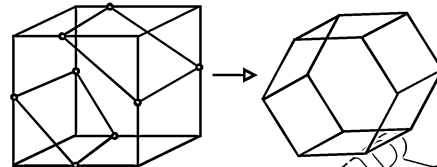
आकृति में, (2cm भुजा) का एक घन है, यह तीन प्लेन के द्वारा जो एक-दूसरे के समांतर हैं, काटा गया है तथा घन को चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है, तो पहले, दूसरे तीसरे तथा चौथे भाग के आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा? ( $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = ?$ )



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

875. Given below a cube of side 'a' cm, it is cut by two identical planes at the corner through mid point of sides & result in body X then volume of body X equals?

नीचे एक घन दिया गया है, जिसकी भुजा a cm है यह दो समान प्लेन के द्वारा, भुजाओं के मध्य-बिन्दुओं से काटा जाता है तथा परिणाम आकृति X में दर्शाया गया तो आकृति X का आयतन क्या होगा?



- (a)  $\frac{a^3}{4}$                                       (b)  $\frac{4a^3}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{3a^3}{4}$                                       (d)  $\frac{5a^3}{6}$

876. Cube of side 6 cm is given on which a square pyramid of height 4 cm is cut by a plane which is at height 2 cm from base. Volume of remaining solid?

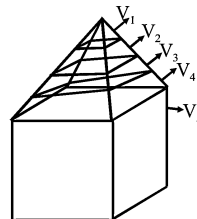
एक घन दिया गया है जिसकी भुजा 6cm है, इसके ऊपर एक वर्गाकार पिरामिड रखा गया है जिसकी ऊँचाई 4cm है। यह आधार से 4cm है। यह आधार से 2cm की ऊँचाई पर एक प्लेन के द्वारा काटा जाता है बचे ठोस का आयतन क्या है।



- (a) 258                                      (b) 268  
(c) 278                                      (d) 284

877. On a cube of side 'a' cms a square pyramid of same side & height is placed on it as shown. Pyramid is cut by three identical planes at equal heights, then ratio of volume  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 : V_5 = ?$

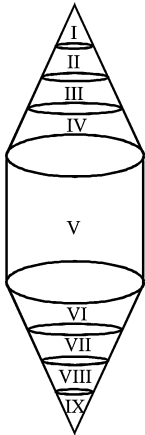
एक a भुजा वाले घन के ऊपर एक वर्गाकार पिरामिड रखा गया है समान भुजा का तथा ऊँचाई का 1 पिरामिड तीन समान प्लेन के द्वारा बराबर ऊँचाई पर काटा जाता है तो  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 : V_5 = ?$



- (a) 1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 192
- (b) 1 : 8 : 27 : 64 : 216
- (c) 1 : 6 : 19 : 37 : 216
- (d) None

878. Two identical cones are placed over & bottom of solid cylinder. Both cones are cut by identical planes at equal height as shown height of cone being equal to height of cylinder. Then:  $V_I : V_{II} : V_{III} : V_{IV} : V_V : V_{VI} : V_{VII} : V_{VIII} : V_{IX} = ?$

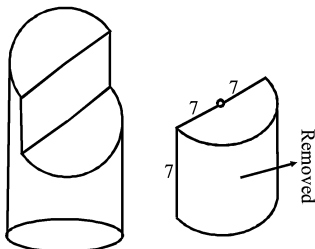
a समान शंकु रखे गये हैं, जिनके आधार तथा तल एक ठोस बेलन है। दोनों शंकु समान प्लेन के द्वारा बराबर ऊँचाई दर काटे जाते हैं, जैसा दर्शाया गया है। शंकु की ऊँचाई बेलन की ऊँचाई के बराबर है तो  $V_I : V_{II} : V_{III} : V_{IV} : V_V : V_{VI} : V_{VII} : V_{VIII} : V_{IX} = ?$



- (a) 1 : 8 : 27 : 64 : 216 : 64 : 27 : 8 : 1
- (b) 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 6 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1
- (c) 1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 192 : 37 : 19 : 7 : 1
- (d) 1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 216 : 37 : 19 : 7 : 1

879. A solid cylinder whose height equals to diameter of its base, its radius equals to 7 cm it is cut from mid height & a part is removed as shown then total surface area of remaining body equals to:-

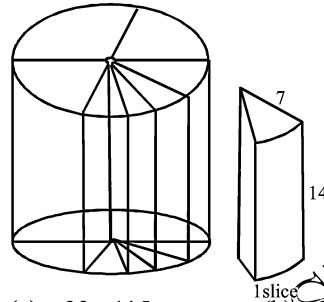
एक ठोस बेलन जिसकी ऊँचाई इसके आधार के व्यास के बराबर है, इसकी त्रिज्या 7cm है, यह मध्य भाग से काटा जाता है तथा एक भाग अलग कर लिया जाता है, जैसे दर्शाया गया है तो बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a) 778
- (b) 708
- (c) 868
- (d) 968

880. A cylinder is polished & then cut into 16 identical slices as shown. Then ratio of polished area to unpolished area will be if  $r = 7, h = 14$ .

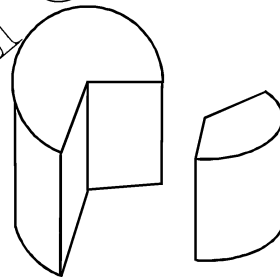
एक बेलन को पॉलिश किया जाता है तथा 16 समान टुकड़ों में काटा जाता है जैसा दर्शाया गया है। तो पॉलिश किये गये क्षेत्र का तथा बिना पॉलिश किये गये क्षेत्र का अनुपात क्या होगा?



- (a) 33 : 115
- (b) 33 : 112
- (c) 37 : 112
- (d) 34 : 117

881. A cylinder of radius 7 cm & height 14 cm is cut as shown then total surface area of remaining solid equals to?

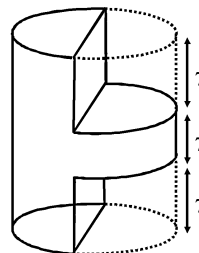
एक 7cm त्रिज्या तथा 14cm ऊँचाई का बेलन काटा जाता है जैसा दर्शाया गया है, तो बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a) 889
- (b) 789
- (c) 869
- (d) 879

882. A cylinder is cut by planes at equal heights as shown & part is removed from top & bottom then total surface area of remaining body will be equals to if height of cylinder is 21 cm & radius 7 cm.

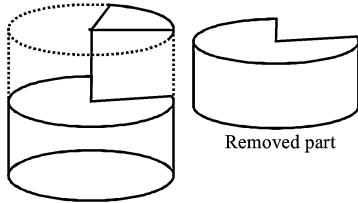
एक बेलन प्लेन के द्वारा समान ऊँचाई पर काटा जाता है तथा शीर्ष और तल से कटे भाग को अलग कर लिया जाता है, तो बचे भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा यदि बेलन की ऊँचाई 21cm है तथा त्रिज्या 7cm है।



- (a) 1070
- (b) 1120
- (c) 1080
- (d) None

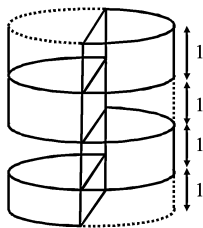
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883. If a cylinder is cut from half height as shown if original volume was  $V$  now volume will be:- (O centre)  
 यदि एक बेलन आधी ऊँचाई से काट दिया जाता है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है यदि मूल आयतन  $V$  था तो अब आयतन होगा।  
 यदि O केन्द्र है।



- (a)  $\frac{V}{8}$  (b)  $\frac{5V}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4V}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{3V}{5}$

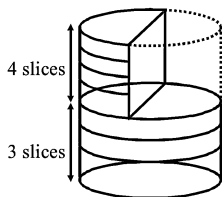
884. If radius of cylinder be 7 cm & it is cut as shown then total surface area of body so formed:-  
 यदि एक बेलन की त्रिज्या 7cm है तथा यह काटा जाता है, तो जो आकृति बनी है उसका कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा।



- (a) 560 (b) 780  
 (c) 760 (d) 750

885. A cylinder is cut as shown then its upper half remaining part is cut into 4 identical slices & lower half remaining part is cut into 3 identical slices, then ratio of volume of a small slice to volume of a big slice.

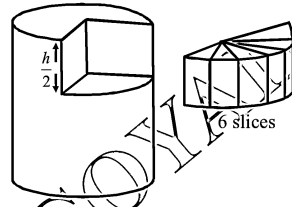
एक बेलन को काटा जाता है जैसा दर्शाया गया है और फिर इसके ऊपरी बचे आधे भाग को 4 समान टुकड़ों तथा नीचे वाले आधे भाग को 3 समान टुकड़ों में काटा जाता है। तो छोटे टुकड़े के तथा बड़े टुकड़े के आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा?



- (a)  $\frac{8}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{9}$

886. A cylinder upper half - quarter volume is removed is shown & removed part is cut into 6 identical sides, then ratio of volume of each slice to volume of remaining solid?

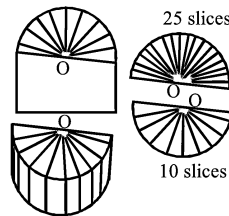
एक बेलन के ऊपर वाले आधे भाग से 9 चतुर्थांश आयतन अलग किया गया है तथा निकाले गये भाग को 6 समान टुकड़ों में काटा गया है, तो प्रत्येक टुकड़े के आयतन का तथा बचे टोस के आयतन का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{47}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{48}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{42}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{45}$

887. A cylinder is cut into two equal halves then one half is slice into 10 identical pieces & other half into 25 identical slices as shown then ratio of volume of 10 small slices to 25 bigger slices will be:- (O centre)

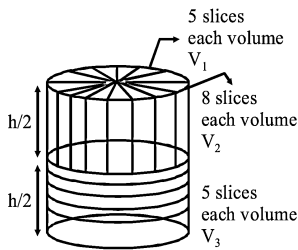
एक बेलन को दो बराबर भागों में काटा जाता है फिर एक आधे भाग को 10 समान टुकड़ों में काटा गया है तथा दूसरे आधे भाग को 25 समान टुकड़ों में काटा गया है तो 10 छोटे टुकड़ों के आयतन के आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा? (यदि O केन्द्र है)



- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{1}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4}{25}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

888. A cylinder is first cut at  $\frac{h}{2}$  then upper half is cut into two halves along diameter then slicing is done as shown  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = ?$

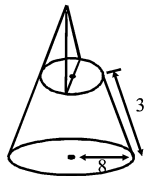
एक बेलन को शुरू में  $\frac{h}{2}$  ऊँचाई पर काटा जाता है फिर ऊपर वाले आधे भाग को दो बराबर भागों में काटा जाता है व्यास के अनुदिश तो  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = ?$



- (a) 8 : 5 : 16                      (b) 10 : 16 : 5  
(c) 1 : 2 : 2                        (d) 16 : 5 : 8

889. A cone is cut as shown below, if  $r = 8$  cm & height = 6 cm, then total surface area of remaining solid will be:-

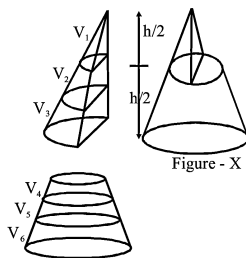
एक शंकु को काटा जाता है जैसा नीचे दर्शाया है यदि  $r = 8$  cm तथा ऊँचाई = 6 cm तो बचे टोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a)  $150\pi + 24$                       (b)  $150\pi + 12$   
(c)  $142\pi + 12$                       (d)  $140\pi + 24$

890. Figure X is cut by a plane at equal heights both top & bottom part then ratio of volume of  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 : V_5 : V_6 = ?$

आकृति X एक प्लेन के द्वारा समान ऊँचाई पर काटा गया है तो  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 : V_5 : V_6 = ?$

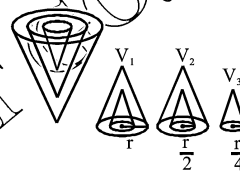


- (a) 1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 61 : 91  
(b) 1 : 7 : 19 : 74 : 122 : 182  
(c) 1 : 8 : 27 : 64 : 125 : 216  
(d) 1 : 7 : 19 : 64 : 125 : 216

891. Radius of biggest cone  $r$  & height  $h$ , radius of middle cone  $\frac{r}{2}$  & height  $\frac{h}{2}$ , radius of smallest cone  $\frac{r}{4}$  &

height  $\frac{h}{4}$ . Smallest cone of volume  $V_3$  removed from middle one leaving volume  $V_2$  of middle cone &  $V_1$  be volume of cone left after removing middle cone? Then  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = ?$

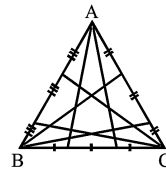
बड़े शंकु की त्रिज्या  $r$  है और ऊँचाई  $h$  तथा मध्य शंकु की त्रिज्या  $\frac{r}{2}$  है और ऊँचाई  $\frac{h}{2}$  छोटे शंकु की त्रिज्या  $\frac{r}{4}$  तथा ऊँचाई  $\frac{h}{4}$  है  $V_3$  आयतन बीच से हटा लिया जाता है।  $V_2$  आयतन वाला शंकु बीच में रह जाता है तथा  $V_1$  मध्य शंकु के बायें बीच शंकु का आयतन है तो  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = ?$



- (a) 56 : 7 : 1                          (b) 64 : 7 : 1  
(c) 64 : 8 : 1                          (d) None

892. If area of triangle  $60 \text{ cm}^2$ , lines from the vertex of triangle trisect the corresponding side, then area of shaded portion (hexagon) will be?

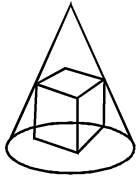
यदि  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल  $60 \text{ cm}^2$  है त्रिभुज के शीर्ष से लम्ब विपक्ष भुजाओं को तीन भागों में काटते हैं, तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a) 8    (b) 20  
(c) 6    (d) 5

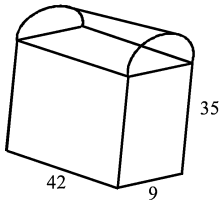
893. A cube is placed inside a cone of radius 1 cm & height 3 cm, one of its face being on the base of the cone & vertices of opposite face touching the cone. What is length of side of cube?

1 cm त्रिज्या तथा 3 cm ऊँचाई वाले एक शंकु के अन्दर एक एक घन रखा गया है इसका एक तल शंकु के आधार पर है तथा विपरीत तलों के शीर्ष शंकु को स्पर्श करते हैं घन की भुजा की लम्बाई क्या है?



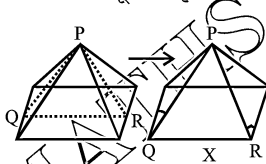
- (a)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}-5}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}-6}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{9\sqrt{2}-6}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{9\sqrt{2}+6}{7}$

894. Given below is a prism with a half cylinder on top. Find volume of entire solid.  
 नीचे एक प्रिज्म दिया गया है जिसके शीर्ष पर एक आधा बेलन स्थित है। पूरे ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



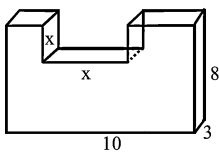
- (a) 14560 (b) 14566.50  
 (c) 14440 (d) 14560.50

895. Given below is a square pyramid it is cut by a plane perpendicular to its base which divides it into two equal parts if side of base is 8 & height 3 cm, then total surface area of body X?  
 नीचे एक वर्गाकार पिरामिड दिया गया है यह एक प्लेन के द्वारा इसके आधार के लम्बवत काटा जाता है जो इसको दो बराबर भागों में बाटता है। यदि आधार की भुजा 8 है तथा 3cm है तो पूरी आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a) 84 (b) 52  
 (c) 72 (d) None

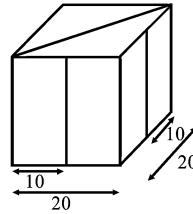
896. Find 'x' so that volume of the U-shaped rectangular structure is equal to 165cm<sup>3</sup>.  
 x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए दिया है U आकृति आयत का आयतन 165cm<sup>3</sup> है।



- (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 6

897. A cube is cut into three parts by two vertical slices. Find volume of shaded part.

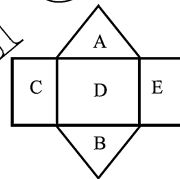
एक घन दो लम्बवत स्लाइस के द्वारा तीन भागों में काटा गया है छायांकित भाग का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 2000 (b) 2400  
 (c) 3000 (d) 2700

898. If A & B are an equilateral triangles of area  $\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> & C, D & E are three squares, then find the volume of prism formed by given figure.

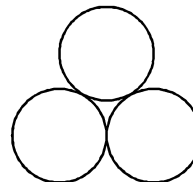
यदि A और B समबाहु त्रिभुज हैं, जिनका क्षेत्रफल  $\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup> तथा C, D और E तीन वर्ग है, तो दी हुई आकृति में बने प्रिज्म का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) None

899. Three circle of equal radii touch each other as shown in figure. The radius of each circle is 1 cm. What is area of shaded region? (cm<sup>2</sup>)

तीन समान त्रिज्या के वृत्त एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करते हैं जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया है, प्रत्येक वृत्त की त्रिज्या 1cm है, छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है।



- (a)  $\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}-\pi}{2}\right)$  (b)  $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}-\pi}{3}\right)$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$  (d) None

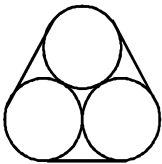
900. There is a pulley over a well whose radius is 10.5 cm, depth of water from pulley is 82.50 m. A rope is tied with pulley whose one side is attached with a bucket. How many times will the pulley rotate to draw water from the well?

एक कुएँ के ऊपर एक पुली स्थित है, गडढे की त्रिज्या 10.5cm है, दुली से पानी की गहराई 82.50cm है। पुली से एक रस्सी बांधी जाती है, जिसका एक किनारा एक बाल्टी से जुड़ा है कुएँ से पानी निकालने के लिए पुली को कितने बार घुमाया जायेगा?

- (a) 120 times (b) 122 times  
(c) 123 times (d) 125 times

901. Three ring(circular) of diameter 10 cm each are bound together by a rubber band as shown in figure. Find the length of rubber band.

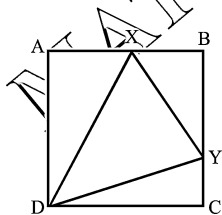
तीन वृत्ताकार छल्ले जिनका व्यास 10cm है एक रबड़ के द्वारा बाँधे गये है, जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है, रबड़ बैंड की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $30 + 10\pi$  (b)  $60 + 20\pi$   
(c)  $40 + 20\pi$  (d)  $30 + 20\pi$

902. Polygon ABCD is a rectangle. Points X & Y are on sides AB & BC respectively, such that  $\triangle DXY$  is equilateral. If areas of triangles DAX & DCY are 5 & 3 respectively. Find area of  $\triangle BXY$ .

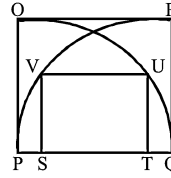
बहुभुज ABCD एक आयत है, बिन्दु X तथा Y भुजा AB तथा BC पर स्थित है। इस प्रकार  $\triangle DXY$  समबाहु है। यदि त्रिभुज DAX तथा DCY के क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 5 तथा 3 है।  $\triangle BXY$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 6 (b) 8  
(c) 7 (d) 4

903. Given below a square OPQR of side 25 cm. Two quadrants are drawn with P & Q as centre, a square STUV inscribed between them as shown, then side of square STUV will be? नीचे OPQR एक वर्ग दिया गया है जिसकी भुजा 25cm है, दो चतुर्थांश खींचे जाते हैं

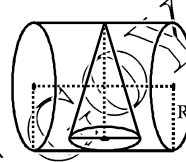
जिनके केन्द्र P तथा Q है। इनके बीच में एक वर्ग STUV बनाया गया है, जैसा दर्शाया गया है, तो STUV की भुजा क्या होगी?



- (a) 15 (b) 10  
(c) 20 (d) 18

904. A cone of radius 3cm & height 4 cm is placed vertically inside a cylinder of radius R such that it fits exactly inside cylinder as shown, then R = ?

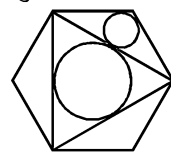
एक 3cm त्रिज्या वाला तथा 4cm ऊँचाई वाला शंकु एक R त्रिज्या वाले बेलन के अन्दर स्थित है, इस प्रकार यह पूरी तरह से बेलन के अन्दर फिट हो जाता है। तो R = ?



- (a)  $\frac{25}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{25}{8}$   
(c)  $\frac{8}{3}$  (d) None

905. In the regular hexagon shown below, what is ratio of area of smaller circle to that of bigger circle?

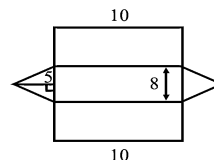
नीचे दिये गये नियमित षट्भुज में छोटे वृत्त के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है।



- (a)  $3 : 7 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $3 : 7 + \sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $3 : 16 + 4\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $3 : 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$

906. Find the volume of prism from the given figure.

नीचे दी गई आकृति में, प्रिज्म का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



[NET OF PRISM]

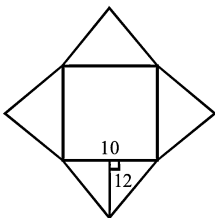
- (a) 200 (b) 240  
(c) 180 (d) 250



LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

907. Find volume of square pyramid formed by given figure (cm<sup>3</sup>)

नीचे दी गई आकृति में वर्गाकार पिरामिड का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।

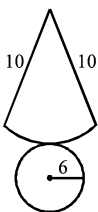


[NET OF PYRAMID]

- (a) 400 (b) 600  
(c)  $100\sqrt{119}$  (d)  $\frac{100\sqrt{119}}{3}$

908. Find volume of cone formed by given figure:

नीचे दी गई आकृति में शंकु का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।

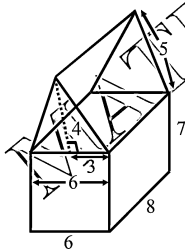


[NET OF CONE]

- (a)  $90\pi$  (b)  $96\pi$   
(c)  $108\pi$  (d)  $104\pi$

909. Calculate total surface area of body given below?

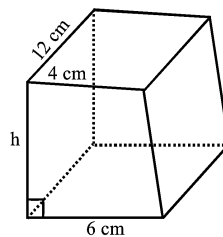
नीचे दी गई दूरी आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 244 (b) 348  
(c) 358 (d) 328

910. The cross section of a prism 12cm long is a trapezium, with measurements shown if volume of a prism is 300cm<sup>3</sup>. Calculate value of h.

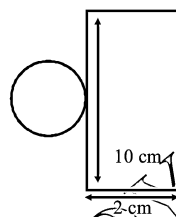
एक 12cm लम्बे प्रिज्म का अनुप्रस्थ काट एक समलम्ब है, जिसकी माप दी गई है। यदि प्रिज्म का आयतन 300cm<sup>3</sup> है। h का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 4 (b) 6  
(c) 5 (d) 7.5

911. The diagram shows the net of right cylinder. Find volume of cylinder in cm<sup>3</sup>.

चित्र में एक वृत्ताकार बेलन का नेट दर्शाया गया है, बेलन का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए। (cm<sup>3</sup> में)



- (a)  $\frac{20}{\pi}$  (b)  $\frac{50}{\pi}$   
(c)  $\frac{25}{\pi}$  (d)  $40\pi$

912. The diagram shows the cross section of six identical spherical marbles touching each other on a horizontal surface.

If the volume of a marble is  $\frac{9\pi}{2}$  cm<sup>3</sup>.

Calculate length of MS in cm.

चित्र में, 6 समान गोलाकार मारबल का अनुप्रस्थ-काट दर्शाया गया है जो एक-दूसरे को क्षैतिज तल पर स्पर्श कर रहे हैं।

यदि एक मारबल का आयतन  $\frac{9\pi}{2}$  cm<sup>3</sup> हैं, MS की लम्बाई

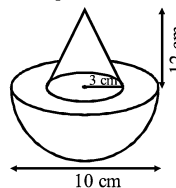
ज्ञात कीजिए cm में,



- (a) 9 (b) 27  
(c) 18 (d) 36

913. Calculate the volume of composite solid consisting of a cone & a hemisphere.

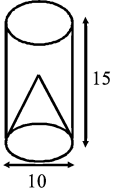
एक ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए जो एक शंकु तथा एक अर्धवृत्त से मिलकर बना है।



- (a)  $\frac{308\pi}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{348\pi}{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{368\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{358\pi}{3}$

914. The diagram shows a cylinder with a diameter of 10cm & height 15cm. The shaded portion in the form of a cone, with base diameter 10cm & height 6cm is hollowed out. Find volume of remaining solid.

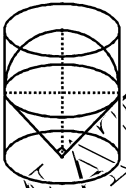
चित्र में एक बेलन दिया है जिसका व्यास 10cm तथा ऊँचाई 15cm है। छायांकित भाग एक शंकु के आकार में है, जिसका आधार व्यास 10cm है तथा ऊँचाई 6cm है, बेलन से काटा जाता है, बचे टोस का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $375\pi$  (b)  $350\pi$   
 (c)  $325\pi$  (d)  $330\pi$

915. A right cone & a hemisphere lie on opposite sides of a common base of 10m diameter & the cone is right angled at vertex. If a cylinder circumscribe them in this position. What additional space will be enclosed?

एक शंकु तथा एक अर्द्धवृत्त एक सामुहिक भुजा के विपरीत स्थित है, तथा उस भुजा का आधार व्यास 10cm है। तथा शंकु शीर्ष पर समकोण है यदि इनके बाहर एक बेलन बनाया जाता है तो कितने स्थान घेरे जायेंगे।



- (a)  $100\pi$  (b)  $120\pi$   
 (c)  $125\pi$  (d)  $135\pi$

916. The number of bricks each measuring  $25\text{cm} \times 12.5\text{cm} \times 7.5\text{cm}$  required to construct a wall 6m long, 5m high & 0.5m thick, while the mortar occupies 5% of volume of the wall is:-

एक दीवार, जिसकी लम्बाई 6m, चौड़ाई 5m तथा 0.5m मोटाई है को बनाने के लिए कितनी ईंटों की आवश्यकता होगी? प्रत्येक ईंट की माप  $25\text{cm} \times 12.5\text{cm} \times 7.5\text{cm}$  है। यदि 5% दीवार के आयतन में चूना है।

- (a) 5740 (b) 3040  
 (c) 6080 (d) 8120

917. Three cubes with sides in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 are melted to form a single cube whose diagonal is  $12\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$ .

The sides of the cubes are:-

तीन घन, जिनकी भुजाओं का अनुपात 3 : 4 : 5 है, एक साथ पिघलाकर एक घन बनाया जाता है, जिसका विकर्ण  $12\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$  है, घनों की भुजाये क्या होंगी?

- (a) 3cm, 4cm, 5cm (b) 6cm, 8cm, 10cm  
 (c) 9cm, 12cm, 15cm (d) None of these

918. X & Y are two cylinders of same height, the base of X has diameter that is half the diameter of the base of Y. If the height of X is doubled, volume of X becomes:-

X और Y दो बेलन है समान ऊँचाई के, X बेलन का व्यास, X बेलन के व्यास का आधार है। यदि X की ऊँचाई दोगुनी कर दी जाये तो X का आयतन हो जायेगा-

- (a) equal to volume of Y  
 (b) half the volume of Y  
 (c) double the volume of Y  
 (d) greater than volume of Y

919. Let A & B be two solid spheres such that the surface area of B is 300% higher than the surface area of A. The volume of A is found to be K% lower than volume of B. Then value of K must be:-

माना A तथा B दो ठोस गोले हैं, इस प्रकार B का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल A के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल से 300% अधिक है तथा A का आयतन B के आयतन से K% कम है। K का मान क्या होगा?

- (a) 85.5 (b) 92.5  
 (c) 90.5 (d) 87.5

920. A cylindrical bucket of height 36cm & radius 21cm is filled with sand. The bucket is emptied on the ground & a conical heap of sand is formed. The height of conical heap is 12cm. The radius of the heap at base is:-

एक बेलनाकार बाल्टी की ऊँचाई 36cm है तथा त्रिज्या 21cm है, मिट्टी से भरी है। बाल्टी को खाली कर दिया जाता है तथा इससे एक शंकु आकार का ढेर बनता है। शंकु आकार के ढेर की ऊँचाई 12cm है। ढेर की त्रिज्या क्या है

- (a) 63cm (b) 53cm  
 (c) 56cm (d) 66cm

921. A rectangular piece of cardboard  $18\text{cm} \times 24\text{cm}$  is made into an open box by cutting a square of 5cm side from each corner & building up the side. Find volume of the box in cubic centimeters.

एक आयताकार कार्डबोर्ड के टुकड़े जिसकी माप  $18\text{cm} \times 24\text{cm}$  है, के प्रत्येक कोने से 5cm भुजा के वर्ग काटकर एक खुला बॉक्स बनाया गया है बॉक्स का आयतन क्या होगा? ( $\text{cm}^3$  में)

- (a) 560 (b) 432  
 (c) 216 (d) None

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

922. If the weight of a spherical shell is  $\frac{7}{8}$  th of what it would be if it were a solid shell. The ratio of inner to outer radii of shell is:-

एक गोलाकार सेल का वजन यदि वह एक ठोस सेल होती तो उसका  $\frac{7}{8}$  है। सेल आन्तरिक त्रिज्या तथा बाहरी त्रिज्या का अनुपात क्या होगा?

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

923. The volumes of two cylinders are as a : b & their heights are as c : d. Find ratio of their diameters.

दो बेलनों का आयतन a : b हैं तथा उनकी ऊँचाई c : d के अनुपात में है उनके व्यास का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $\frac{ad}{bc}$  (b)  $\frac{ad^2}{ac^2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{\frac{ad}{bc}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d}}$

924. The base of a pyramid is a rectangle 40m long & 20m wide. The slant height of the pyramid from the mid point of shorter side of base to the apex is 29m. Then volume of pyramid will be?

एक पिरामिड का आधार आयत है जिसकी माप 40m × 20m है। आधार की छोटी भुजा के मध्य बिन्दु से पिरामिड की तिर्यक ऊँचाई 29cm है। पिरामिड का आयतन क्या होगा?

- (a) 5600m<sup>3</sup> (b) 400m<sup>3</sup>  
(c) 6500m<sup>3</sup> (d)  $1753\sqrt{110}$ m<sup>3</sup>

925. In a bullet the gun powder is to be filled up inside the metallic enclosure. The metallic enclosure is made up of a cylindrical base & conical top with the base of radius 5cm. The ratio of height of cylinder & cone is 3 : 2. A cylindrical hole is drilled through the metal solid with height two third the height of metal solid. What should be radius of the hole, so that the volume of the hole (in which gun powder is to be filled up) is one-third the volume of metal solid after drilling?(cm)

एक बुलेट में बन्दूक का पाउडर धातु संलग्नक भरा है। धातु संलग्नक का आधार बेलन से बना है तथा शीर्ष शंकु से बना है, आधार की त्रिज्या 5cm है। बेलन तथा शंकु की ऊँचाई का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। एक बेलनाकार छेद किया जाता है संलग्नक में, उसकी पूरी ऊँचाई की  $\frac{2}{3}$  ऊँचाई पर छेद की त्रिज्या कितनी होनी चाहिए जिससे कि छेद का आयतन पूरे धातु के ठोस के आयतन का  $\frac{1}{3}$  हो जाये, छेद के बाद?

- (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{88}{5}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{55}{8}}$   
(c)  $\frac{55}{8}$  (d) 33π

926. A cubical cake is cut into several smaller cubes by dividing each edges in 7 equal parts, the cake is cut from the top along the two diagonals forming four prisms, some of them get cut & rest remained in the cubical shape. A complete cubical(smaller) cake was given to adults and cut off part of a smaller cake is given to a child (which is not an adult). If all the cakes were given equally each piece to a person how many people could get the cake?

एक घनाभ आकार केक को कई छोटे घनों में काटा गया है, प्रत्येक किनारे को 7 समान भागों में बाँटकर, केक को ऊपर से दो विकर्णों के अनुदिश काटा गया है जिससे 4 प्रिज्म बनते हैं, उसमें से कुछ भाग कटे जाते हैं तथा बाकी घनाभ आकार में ही रह जाता है। पूरा घनाभ आकार केक एक आदमी को दिया गया तथा कटे हुए छोटे केक को एक बच्चे को (जो बड़ा आदमी नहीं है) यदि पूरा केक प्रत्येक टुकड़े में बराबर दिया गया, एक व्यक्ति को कुल कितने लोगों में बाटा जाएगा।

- (a) 343 (b) 448  
(c) 367 (d) 456

927. The radius of a cone is  $\sqrt{2}$  times the height of the cone. A cube of maximum possible volume is cut from same line. What is the ratio of volume of cone to volume of cube?

एक शंकु की त्रिज्या उसकी ऊँचाई की  $\sqrt{2}$  गुना है। इस शंकु से एक अधिकतम आयतन का घन काटा जाता है। शंकु के आयतन का तथा घन के आयतन का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- (a) 3.18π (b) 2.25π  
(c) 2.3π (d) can't determined

928. In a factory there are two identical solid blocks of iron. When the first block is melted & recast into spheres of equal radii 'r'. Then 14cc of iron was left but when the second block was melted & recast into sphere each of equal radii '2r' then 36cc of iron was left. The volumes of solid blocks & all the spheres are in integers. What is volume of each of larger spheres of radius '2r'?

एक फैक्ट्री में लोहे के दो समान ठोस ब्लॉक हैं। जब पहला ब्लॉक पिघलाकर, r त्रिज्या का गोला बनाया जाता है, तो 14cc लोहा बच जाता है, लेकिन जब दूसरा ब्लॉक पिघलाकर 2r त्रिज्या वाले गोले बनाये जाते हैं, तो 36 cc लोहा बच जाता है। ठोस ब्लॉक तथा सभी गोलों का आयतन पूर्ण सांख्यिक है। 2r त्रिज्या वाले प्रत्येक गोले का आयतन क्या है?

- (a) 88 (b) 176  
(c) 160 (d) 66

929. Assume that a mango & its seed both are spherical,

now if radius of seed is  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the thickness of the

pulp. The seed lies exactly at the centre of the fruit. What % of total volume of mango and its pulp (app.)

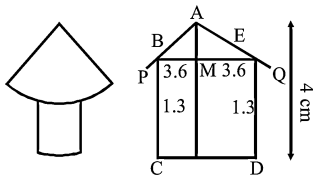
माना कि एक आम तथा उसका बीच दोनो ही गोलाकार हैं अब यदि बीच की त्रिज्या  $\frac{2}{5}$  है पल्प की मोटाई की। बीच

फल के बिल्कुल बीच में स्थित हैं आम के आयतन का कितना % है उसका पल्प?

- (a) 97.67 (b) 94.66  
(c) 95% (d) 93%

930. Diagram I shows a traditional hut which consists of a circular cylinder with overhanging roof. The roof is the curved surface of cone & is supported by a central vertical pole.

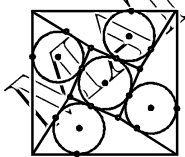
चित्र I में एक धार्मिक झोपड़ी दी गई है, जिसमें एक वृत्ताकार बेलन है। घन शंकु का वक्रपृष्ठ है तथा एक लम्बवत् स्तम्भ के सहारे है। झोपड़ी के अन्दर का आयतन क्या होगा?



- (a)  $26.32\pi$  (b)  $28.52\pi$   
(c)  $28.40\pi$  (d)  $23.23\pi$

931. A square of side 'a' is partitioned into 4 congruent right triangles & a small square, all with equal in radii r, calculate r:-

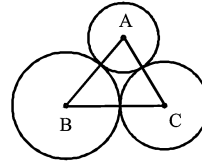
एक a भुजा वाले वर्ग को 4 सर्वांगसम समकोण  $\Delta$  तथा एक छोटे वर्ग में बाँटा गया है। सभी को समान अन्तः त्रिज्या है r का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}\right]a$  (b)  $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{4}\right]a$   
(c)  $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{4}\right]a$  (d)  $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right]a$

932. Circle A, circle B & circle C are externally tangent. Express radius of circle A in terms of BC, AC & AB respectively.

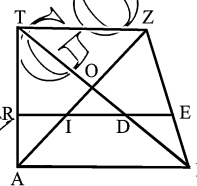
वृत्त A वृत्त B तथा वृत्त C एक-दूसरे को बाह्य स्पर्श करते हैं। वृत्त A की त्रिज्या BC, AC तथा AB के रूप में ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{BC+AC-AB}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{AC+AB-BC}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{BC+AB-AC}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{BC+AB+AC}{2}$

933. In the figure TAPZ has  $TZ \parallel AP \parallel ER$  & R & E are the midpoints of AT & PZ respectively. If AP = 64, TZ = 28 & AZ = 46. Find OI.

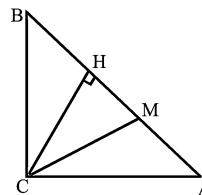
आकृति TAPZ में  $TZ \parallel AP \parallel ER$  तथा R और E, AT तथा PZ के मध्यबिन्दु हैं। यदि AP = 64, TZ = 28, AZ = 46, OI ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 6 (b) 7.5  
(c) 9 (d) 12

934. The angle between median CM & the hypotenuse AB of right triangle ABC is equal to  $30^\circ$ . Find area of  $\Delta ABC$  if the altitude CH is equal to 4.

एक समकोण  $\Delta ABC$  की माध्यिका तथा कर्ण AB के बीच का कोण  $30^\circ$  है।  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए यदि लम्ब LH का मान 4 है।



- (a) 32 (b) 16  
(c) 24 (d) 28

935. Find area of rhombus with a side of length 13 & one diagonal of length 24.

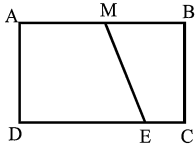
एक समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए जिसकी भुजा एक विकर्ण की लम्बाई 24 है।

- (a) 124 (b) 108  
(c) 120 (d) 114

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936. Given rectangle ABCD such that  $AM = MB$ ,  $AB = 24$ ,  $BC = 18$  &  $x = DE$ . Find value of  $x$  such that area of region AMED is exactly twice that of region MBCE.

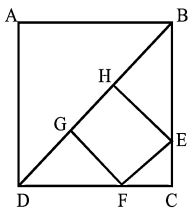
दिए गये आयत ABCD में  $AM = MB$ ,  $AB = 24$ ,  $BC = 18$  तथा  $x = DE$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए, इस प्रकार भाग AMED का क्षेत्रफल का दोगुना है।



- (a) 15 (b) 16  
(c) 18 (d) 20

937. If ABCD & EFGH are squares &  $AB = 1$ . Find area of square EFGH.

यदि ABCD तथा EFGH वर्ग है तथा  $AB = 1$ , वर्ग EFGH का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{9}$   
(c)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

938. Let ABCD be a parallelogram of area 10 with  $AB = 3$  &  $BC = 5$ . Locate E, F & G on segments AB, BC & AD respectively, with  $AE = BF = AG = 2$ . Let the line through G parallel to EF intersect CD at H. Find area of quadrilateral EFGH.

यदि ABCD एक समांतर चतुर्भुज है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 10 है, तथा  $AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 5$ , E, F तथा G खण्ड AB, BC तथा AD पर स्थित है तथा  $AE = BF = AG = 2$  माना G से जाने वाली रेखा जो EF के समांतर है। CD को H पर काटती है। चतुर्भुज EFGH का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 7

939. The shortest diagonal of a regular hexagon has length  $8\sqrt{3}$ . What is radius of circle inscribed in the hexagon?

एक नियमित षट्भुज के छोटे विकर्ण की लम्बाई  $8\sqrt{3}$  है षट्भुज में बनाये गये वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a)  $8\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $4\sqrt{3}$

- (c)  $6\sqrt{3}$  (d) 4

940. ANCDEF is a regular hexagon with side length 6. Find area of triangle BCE.

ABCDEF एक नियमित षट्भुज है जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 6 है  $\triangle BCE$  का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a)  $24\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $36\sqrt{3}$

- (c)  $18\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $30\sqrt{3}$

941. An equilateral triangle & a regular hexagon have equal perimeters. If area of triangle is 2. Find the area of hexagon.

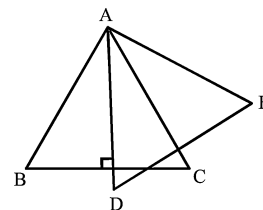
एक समबाहु त्रिभुज तथा एक नियमित षट्भुज का परिमाण बराबर है। यदि त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल 2 है षट्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 3 (b)  $3\sqrt{3}$

- (c) 6 (d)  $4\sqrt{3}$

942.  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle ADE$  are both equilateral with side length 4. Segment AD is perpendicular to BC. Find area of the region common to both triangles.

$\triangle ABC$  तथा  $\triangle ADE$  दोनों समबाहु त्रिभुज है जिनकी भुजा की लम्बाई 4 है। खण्ड AD BC पर लम्बवत् है। दोनो त्रिभुजों के सामुहिक भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

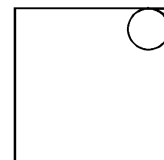


- (a)  $12 - \sqrt{3}$  (b)  $24 - \sqrt{3}$

- (c)  $24 - 12\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $24 - 6\sqrt{3}$

943. The square in the figure has sides with length 9 cm. The radius of the circle is 2 cms. What is the area of shaded region?

आकृति में वर्ग की भुजा 9cm है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या 2cm है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

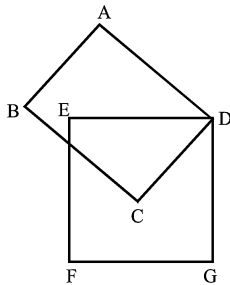


- (a)  $77 - 3\pi$  (b)  $67 - 3\pi$

- (c)  $77 - 6\pi$  (d)  $70 - 7\pi$

944 ABCD & DEFG are squares of area 16. If H is mid-point of BC & EF, then find the total area of ABHFGD?

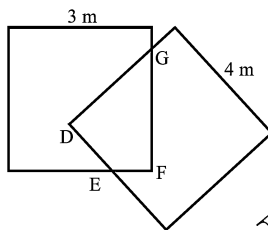
ABCD तथा DEFG वर्ग हैं जिनका क्षेत्रफल 16 है। यदि H BC तथा EF का मध्यबिन्दु है, तो ABHFGD का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 24 (b) 22  
(c) 28 (d) 20

945. A 3-meter square & a 4-meter square overlap as shown in diagram. D is centre of 3-meter square. Find area of shaded region DGFE.

एक 3m वाला वर्ग तथा एक 4m वाला वर्ग एक-दूसरे को ढके हुए हैं। जैसा आकृति में दर्शाया गया है। छायांकित भाग DGFE का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

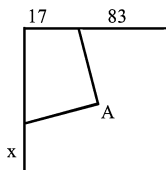


- (a)  $\frac{9}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{14}{9}$   
(c)  $\frac{16}{9}$  (d) None

946. In the figure, point A is the center of a 100 cm by 100 cm square. Find 'x' such that shaded region has an area that is one-fifth of the area of square.

आकृति में, A एक वर्ग का केन्द्र है, वर्ग की माप 100cm × 100cm हैं x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए, इस प्रकार छायांकित

भाग का क्षेत्रफल वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{1}{5}$  हैं

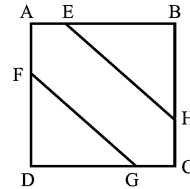


- (a) 33 (b) 34  
(c) 37 (d) 38

947. ABCD is a square & AE = AF = CG = CH, Given AB = 5 & the shaded region is five-ninths the area of ABCD. Find AF.

ABCD एक वर्ग है तथा AE = AF = LG = CH, दिया है, AB = 5 तथा छायांकित भाग का

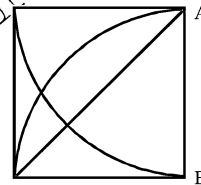
क्षेत्रफल ABCD के क्षेत्रफल का  $\frac{5}{9}$  है, AF ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $\frac{25}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{8}{3}$

948. In the diagram, the curved paths are arcs of circles centered at vertices A & B of a square of side 6. Find area of shaded section.

आकृति में, घुमावदार रास्ता वृत्त का चाप है, A तथा B है एक वर्ग के शीर्ष है जिसकी भुजा 6 है। छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $15\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{9\pi - 15\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{15}{2}\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{15\pi - 9\sqrt{3}}{2}$

949. A pyramid has a square base with sides of length 1 & has lateral faces that are equilateral  $\Delta$ s. A cube is placed within pyramid so that one face is on the base of pyramid & its opposite face has all its edges on lateral faces of pyramid. What is volume of this cube?

एक वर्ग का आधार वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई है तथा पार्श्व फेस है जो समबाहु  $\Delta$  है। पिरामिड के अन्दर एक घन रखा गया है इस प्रकार एक तल पिरामिड का आधार है तथा सभी विपरीत तल पिरामिड के किनारे है। घन का आयतन क्या है?

- (a)  $5\sqrt{2} - 7$  (b)  $7 - 4\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$

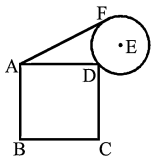
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950. Square ABCD has side length 'm', a circle centred at E has radius 'r', r & m are both rational. The circle passes through D & D lies on BE, point F lies on circle on same side of BE as A. Segment AF is

tangent to circle,  $AF = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\frac{r}{m} = ?$

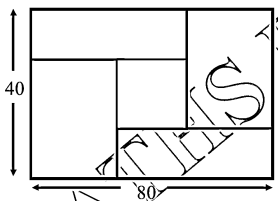
वर्ग ABCD की भुजा की लम्बाई m है, एक वृत्त जो E पर केन्द्रित है की त्रिज्या r है, r तथा m दोनों परिमेय हैं। वृत्त D से पास होता है, बिन्दु F वृत्त पर स्थित है BE के ओर जैसे A हैं खण्ड AF वृत्त पर स्पर्श है,

$AF = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\frac{r}{m} = ?$



- (a)  $\frac{5}{9}$
- (b)  $\frac{5}{3}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{9}{5}$

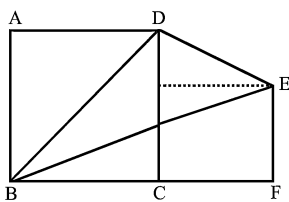
951. The length & breadth of rectangle given below are 80cm & 40cm respectively. If this rectangle is divided in two equal rectangles, 2 equal squares & a shaded square, then area of shaded square is:-(cm<sup>2</sup>) नीचे दिये गए आयत की लम्बाई तथा चौड़ाई क्रमशः 80cm तथा 40cm है। यदि इस आयत को दो बराबर आयतों में, 2 समान वर्गों में एक छायांकित वर्ग में विभाजित किया जाये तो छायांकित वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?



- (a) 576
- (b) 400
- (c) 900
- (d) 784

952. In the given figure, two squares are placed side by side. If area of larger square is 400 cm<sup>2</sup> then area of shaded part is?

दी गई आकृति में दो वर्ग भुजाओं के अनुदिश रखे गये हैं, यदि बड़े वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 400cm<sup>2</sup> है तो छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 100
- (b) 200
- (c)  $\frac{400}{3}$
- (d) 240

953. When length of cuboid is increased by 20%, the breadth of cuboid is increased by 40% & height decrease by 10%, then volume of cuboid increased by: जब एक घनाभ की लम्बाई 20% बढ़ाई जाती है, चौड़ाई 40% बढ़ाई जाती है तथा ऊँचाई 10% घटाई जाती है तो घनाभ के आयतन में कितने % की वृद्धि होती है?

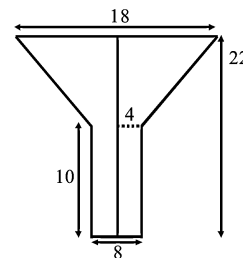
- (a) 50%
- (b) 48.8%
- (c) 51.8%
- (d) 65.8%

954. The volume of material of a hemispherical shell with outer & inner radii 6cm & 5cm respectively is:- एक अर्धवृत्ताकार शैल का आयतन है जिसकी बाह्य तथा आन्तरिक त्रिज्याएँ क्रमशः 6cm तथा 5cm है।

- (a)  $\frac{124\pi}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{241\pi}{3}$
- (c)  $\frac{364\pi}{3}$
- (d)  $\frac{182\pi}{3}$

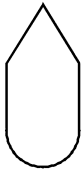
955. An oil funnel made of tin sheet consists of a 10cm long cylindrical portion attached to a frustum of a cone is shown. If total height is 22cm, diameter of cylinder is 8cm & diameter of top of funnel is 18cm. What is area of tin sheet required to make funnel?

एक तेल की कीप तिन की चादर से बना है जिसमें 10cm लम्बी बेलनाकार भाग, एक शंकु के छिन्न से जुड़ा है जैसा दर्शाया गया है यदि कुल ऊँचाई 22cm है, बेलन का शीर्ष का व्यास 8cm है। कीप को बनाने के लिए कितने क्षेत्रफल की तिन की चादर की आवश्यकता होगी।



- (a) 148π
- (b) 179π
- (c) 249π
- (d) 212π

956. A toy cylindrical is made so that one side of it is mounted by a cone & other by a hemisphere as shown. If the total length of toy is 19cm, radius of cylindrical part is 6cm, the surface area of conical part is same as cylindrical part, then volume of toy is(cm<sup>3</sup>) एक बेलनाकार खिलौना इस प्रकार बना है कि एक ओर एक शंकु लगा है तथा दूसरी ओर एक अर्धवृत्त लगा है, यदि खिलौने की कुल लम्बाई 19cm है, बेलनाकार भाग की त्रिज्या 6cm है, शंकुआकार का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल बेलनाकार भाग के क्षेत्रफल के समान है तो खिलौने का आयतन है



- (a) 1190 (b) 1320  
(c) 1860 (d) 1541

957. What is total surface area of largest cube that can be carve out from a sphere of radius 6cm?

एक अधिकतम घन का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा जो एक 6cm त्रिज्या वाले गोले से काटा गया है?

- (a) 128 cm<sup>2</sup> (b) 288 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 416 cm<sup>2</sup> (d) 304 cm<sup>2</sup>

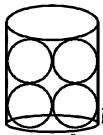
958. What is total surface area of largest cube inside a hemisphere of 6cm such that 4 vertices of cube lies on the base of hemisphere?(cm<sup>2</sup>)

उस अधिकतम घन का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा जो एक 6cm त्रिज्या वाले अर्द्धवृत्त में स्थित है तथा 4 शीर्ष घन के अर्द्धवृत्त के आधार पर स्थित हैं।

- (a) 144 (b) 288  
(c) 216 (d) 208

959. A cylindrical vessel of diameter 24cm contains some water. If four spheres of radii 6cm each are lowered into water until they are completely immersed, then water level in vessel rise by(cm).

एक बेलनाकार बर्तन में कुछ पानी भरा है जिसका व्यास 24cm है। यदि 6cm त्रिज्या वाले चार गोलों पानी के अन्दर इस प्रकार रखे जाये कि पूरी तरह पानी में डूब जाये तो बर्तन में पानी का स्तर कितना उठेगा?



- (a) 4 (b) 8  
(c) 12 (d) 6

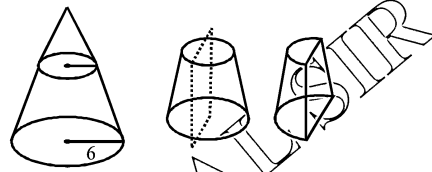
960. Let the largest possible right circular cone & the largest possible sphere be fitted into two cubes of same length. If C & S denote the volme of cone & volume of sphere, respectively. Then which one of following is correct?]

माना कि एक अधिकतम वृताकार शंकु तथा अधिकतम गोला एक समान लम्बाई के घन के अन्दर रखे जाते हैं यदि C तथा S क्रमशः शंकु तथा गोले के आयतन हैं तो निम्न में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) C = 2S (b) S = 2C  
(c) C = S (d) C = 3S

961. A cone of radius 6cm & height 8cm is cut by a horizontal plane at height 4cm from base. Then upper part is removed & lower part is cut by a vertical plane which divides into two identical parts as shown, then total surface area of one such part will be?

एक शंकु जिसकी त्रिज्या 6cm तथा ऊँचाई 8cm है, को आधार से 4cm की ऊँचाई पर काटा जाता है एक क्षैतिज प्लेन के द्वारा फिर ऊपर वाला भाग हटा लिया जाता है और नीचे वाला भाग एक लम्बवत् प्लेन के द्वारा काटा जाता है, जो समान भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है तो ऐसे एक भाग का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $45\pi + 24$  (b)  $36\pi + 45$   
(c)  $45\pi + 36$  (d) None

962. Find volume of combined body

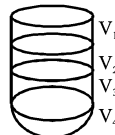
संयुक्त शरीर का आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए?



- (a)  $\frac{1306\pi}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1406\pi}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1360\pi}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1400\pi}{6}$

963. A cylinder of radius 7cm & height 14cm is placed over a hemisphere. If cylinder is cut by two plane parallel to its base at height of 2cm, 6cm from top & cut parts have volume as shown then  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = ?$

एक 7cm त्रिज्या वाला तथा 14cm ऊँचाई वाला बेलन एक अर्द्धवृत्त के ऊपर रखा है। यदि बेलन को दो प्लेन के द्वारा 2cm तथा 6cm की ऊँचाई पर काटा जाता है आधार के समांतर 1 तथा काटे गए भागों का आयतन  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = ?$



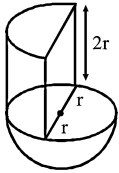
- (a) 3 : 6 : 12 : 7 (b) 3 : 6 : 12 : 14  
(c) 1 : 2 : 4 : 7 (d) 4 : 7 : 13 : 16



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964. A semi cylinder of radius 'r' & height 2r is placed over a hemisphere as shown then total surface area of body will be:-

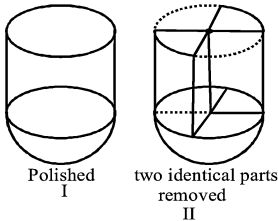
एक अर्द्ध-बेलन जिसकी त्रिज्या r है तथा ऊँचाई 2r है, एक अर्द्धवृत्त के ऊपर स्थित है जैसा दर्शाया गया है तो पूरी आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होगा



- (a)  $(3\pi + 4)r^2$       (b)  $(5\pi + 2)r^2$   
 (c)  $(5\pi + 4)r^2$       (d)  $(4\pi + 5)r^2$

965. Fig. I shows a cylinder of height 2r placed over hemisphere of radius 'r' & polished, two identical parts are removed as shown in figure II. Find ratio of polished area & unpolished area if r = 7.

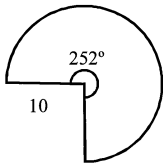
आकृति 1 में एक बेलन अर्द्धवृत्त के ऊपर स्थित है अर्द्धवृत्त की ऊँचाई 2r है तथा त्रिज्या r है। तथा पॉलिश किया जाता है, दो समान भाग अलग कर लिये जाते हैं जैसा आकृति II में दिखाया गया है पॉलिश किये गये भाग का तथा बिना पॉलिश किये गये भाग का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।



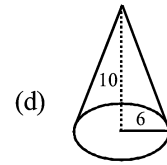
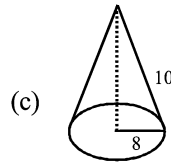
- (a)  $\frac{99}{67}$       (b)  $\frac{67}{99}$   
 (c)  $\frac{98}{67}$       (d)  $\frac{97}{69}$

966. Which of the cones below can be formed from a 252° sector of a circle of radius 10 by aligning two straight sides?

नीचे दिखाया गया कौन-सा शंकु एक वृत्त के 252° खण्ड से बनाया जा सकता है, वृत्त की त्रिज्या 10 है।

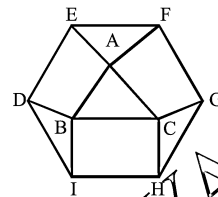


- (a)      (b)



967. Equilateral  $\Delta ABC$  has side length 1 & squares ABDE, BCHI & CAFG lie outside the triangle. What is the area of hexagon DEFGHI?

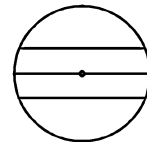
समबाहु  $\Delta ABC$  की भुजा की लम्बाई 1 है तथा वर्ग ABDE, BCHI तथा CAFG त्रिभुज के बाहर स्थित है। षट्भुज DEFGHI का क्षेत्रफल क्या है



- (a)  $\frac{12+3\sqrt{3}}{4}$       (b)  $3+\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{6+3\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d) 6

968. Two equal parallel chords are drawn 8 inches apart in a circle of radius 8 inches. The area of that part of the circle that lies between the chords is:-

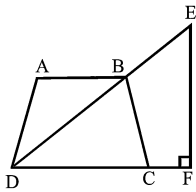
एक 8 इंच त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त के अन्दर दो समांतर जीवाएँ खींची गई हैं 8 इंच की दूरी है दोनों के बीच में। वृत्त के उस भाग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जो दोनों जीवाओं के बीच में स्थित है।



- (a)  $21\frac{1}{3}\pi - 32\sqrt{3}$       (b)  $32\sqrt{3} + 21\frac{1}{3}\pi$   
 (c)  $32\sqrt{3} + 42\frac{2}{3}\pi$       (d)  $16\sqrt{3} + 42\frac{2}{3}\pi$

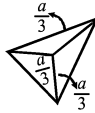
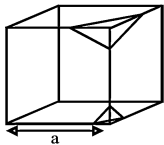
969. In the figure ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid with side lengths AD = BC = 5, AB = 4 & DC = 10. The point C is on DF & B is the midpoint of hypotenuse DE in right triangle DEF. Then CF = ?

आकृति में, ABCD एक समद्विबाहु समलम्ब चतुर्भुज है जिसकी भुजाओं की लम्बाई है AD = BC = 5, AB = 4 व DC = 10 बिन्दु C DF पर स्थित है तथा कर्ण ED का मध्यबिन्दु है तो CF = ?



- (a) 3.25 (b) 3.5  
(c) 4 (d) 3.75

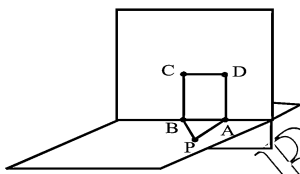
970. Each corner of a rectangular prism is cut off, two (of the eight) cuts are shown. How many edges does the new figure have? एक आयताकार प्रिज्म का प्रत्येक कोन काटा गया है। दो कट दर्शाये गये हैं आठ में से कितने किनारों पर नयी आकृति है?



- (a) 24 (b) 36  
(c) 30 (d) 42

971. Triangle PAB & square ABCD are in perpendicular planes. Given that PA = 3, PB = 4 & AB = 5. What is PD?

त्रिभुज PAB तथा वर्ग ABCD एक-दूसरे के लम्बवत हैं। दिया है- PA = 3, PB = 4 तथा AB = 5, PD क्या है?



- (a) 5 (b)  $\sqrt{34}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{41}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{13}$

972. Trapezoid ABCD has the bases AB & CD & diagonals intersecting at K. Suppose that AB = 9, DC = 12 & the area of  $\Delta AKD$  is 24. What is area of trapezoid ABCD?

समलम्ब चतुर्भुज ABCD के आधार AB तथा CD है तथा विकर्ण K पर प्रतिच्छेदित करते हैं। AB = 9, DC = 12 तथा  $\Delta AKD$  का क्षेत्रफल  $2r$  है। समलम्ब चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

- (a) 92 (b) 94  
(c) 96 (d) 98

973. One dimension of a cube is increased by 1 another is decreased by 1 & the third is left unchanged. The volume of new rectangular solid is 5 less than that of cube. What was the volume of cube?

एक घन की एक भुजा 1 बढ़ाई जाती है तथा दूसरी 1 घटाई जाती है तीसरी समान ही रहती है नये आयताकार ठोस का आयतन घन के आयतन से 5 कम है। घन का आयतन क्या था?

- (a) 8 (b) 27  
(c) 125 (d) 64

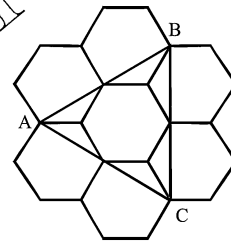
974. Square EFGH has one vertex on each side of square ABCD point E is on AB with AE = 7EB. What is ratio of area of EFGH to area ABCD?

वर्ग EFGH का एक शीर्ष वर्ग ABCD की प्रत्येक भुजा पर स्थित है। बिन्दु E AB पर स्थित है, AE = 7EB EFGH के क्षेत्रफल का तथा ABCD के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?

- (a)  $\frac{49}{64}$  (b)  $\frac{25}{32}$   
(c)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}$

975. Six regular hexagons surround a regular hexagon of side length 1, as shown. What is area of  $\Delta ABC$ ?

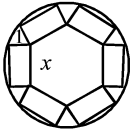
6 नियमित षट्भुज एक नियमित षट्भुज के चारों ओर स्थित है जिसकी भुजा 1 इकाई है जैसा दर्शाया गया है।  $\Delta ABC$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



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

976. A round table has radius 4. Six rectangles place mats are placed on the table. Each place mat has width 1 & length x as shown. They are positioned so that each mat has two corners on the edge of the table, these two corners being end points of same side of length x. Further, the mats are positioned so that inner corners each touch an inner corner of an adjacent mat. What is x = ?

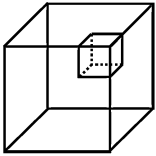
एक गोलाकार मेज की त्रिज्या 4 है। 6 आयताकार चटाई के टुकड़े मेज पर स्थित हैं प्रत्येक टुकड़े की चौड़ाई 1 है तथा लम्बाई है जैसा दर्शाया गया है ये इस प्रकार स्थित है कि प्रत्येक टुकड़े के दो कोने मेज के किनारे पर हैं जो x लम्बाई वाली भुजा की ओर हैं फिर टुकड़ों को इस प्रकार खिसकाया जाता है कि बराबर वाला टुकड़ा एक-दूसरे को स्पर्श करता है तो x क्या है?



- (a)  $2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{3\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$

977. A solid cube of side length 1 is removed from each corner of solid cube of side length B. How many edges does the remaining solid have?

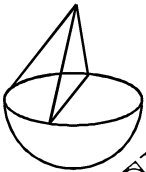
एक ठोस घन जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 1 इकाई है एक दूसरे 3 इकाई भुजा वाले घन के प्रत्येक कोने से काटा गया है बचे हुए ठोस में कितनी भुजाएं होंगी?



- (a) 36 (b) 60  
 (c) 72 (d) 84

978. A semi-cone is placed over a hemisphere of radius 'r' if height of cone is equals to diameter of its base then ratio of volume of upper half cone to volume of combined body equals to:-

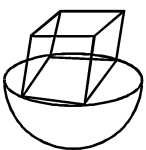
एक अर्द्ध शंकु एक अर्द्धवृत्त के ऊपर रखा गया है अर्द्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या r है, यदि शंकु की ऊँचाई इसके आधार के व्यास के समान है तो ऊपर वाले आधे शंकु के आयतन का तथा पूरी आकृति के आयतन का अनुपात है-



- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

979. A cube of maximum size is placed over a hemisphere of radius 'r'. Find total surface area of body so formed.

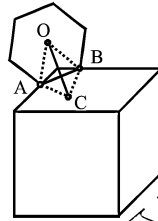
अधिकतम आकार का एक घन एक अर्द्धवृत्त के ऊपर स्थित है अर्द्धवृत्त की त्रिज्या r है, पूरी बनी आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a)  $r^2(3\pi + 7)$  (b)  $r^2(3\pi + 8)$   
 (c)  $r^2(3\pi + 10)$  (d)  $r^2(3\pi + 12)$

980. A regular hexagon is placed over a cube of side 'a', A & B be mid point of side of cube. O & C being centre of hexagon & upper surface of cube respectively. Then volume of pyramid formed by OABC will be:-

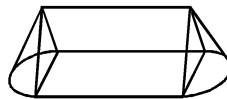
a भुजा वाले एक घन के ऊपर एक नियमित षट्भुज स्थित है, A तथा B घन की भुजा के मध्यबिन्दु हैं O तथा C षट्भुज का तथा घन के ऊपरी सतह का केन्द्र है। तो OABC के द्वारा बनाये गये पिरामिड का आयतन क्या होगा-



- (a)  $\frac{a^3}{16\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{a^3}{16\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{a^3}{16\sqrt{6}}$  (d)  $\frac{a^3}{8\sqrt{6}}$

981. A body is formed by attaching two semi cone at each end of a regular triangular prism of height 2r. If radius of cone be 'r' & height equals to its diameter, then total surface area of body so formed will be:-

एक नियमित त्रिभुजाकार प्रिज्म के दोनों छोर पर दो अर्द्ध शंकु लगाकर एक आकृति बनाई गई है, प्रिज्म की ऊँचाई 2r है। यदि शंकु की त्रिज्या r है तथा ऊँचाई इसके आधार के व्यास के बराबर है तो पूरी आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल होगा-



- (a)  $r^2(\pi\sqrt{5} + \pi + 4 + 4\sqrt{5})$   
 (b)  $r^2(\pi\sqrt{5} + \pi + 4 + 2\sqrt{5})$   
 (c)  $r^2(\pi + \pi\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} + 2)$   
 (d)  $r^2(\pi\sqrt{5} + 4 + 2\pi + 2\sqrt{5})$

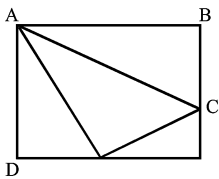
982. Consider a right circular cone of base radius 4 cm & height 10 cm. A cylinder is to be placed inside cone with one of flat surfaces resting on the base of cone. Find largest possible total surface area of cylinder?

एक वृताकार शंकु के आधार की त्रिज्या 4cm है तथा ऊँचाई 10cm है। शंकु के अन्दर एक बेलन रखा गया है जिसकी एक सतह शंकु के आधार पर स्थित है बेलन का अधिकतम कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

(a)  $\frac{100\pi}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{80\pi}{3}$

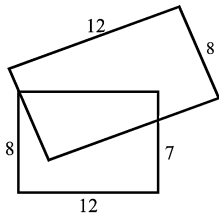
(c)  $\frac{120\pi}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{130\pi}{9}$

983. Area of rectangle ABCD is 72. If A & mid points of BC & CD are joined to form a triangle then area of that triangle is? आयत ABCD का क्षेत्रफल 72 है यदि A तथा BC और CD के मध्यबिन्दु एक त्रिभुज बनाते हैं तो उस त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है।



- (a) 27 (b) 36  
(c) 30 (d) 40

984. Two identical rectangles with dimensions as shown. Find shaded area of both rectangle. दो समान आयत दिये गये हैं जिनकी माप दी गई हैं दो आयत का छायांकित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

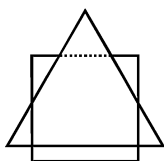


- (a) 64 (b) 36  
(c) 54 (d) 63

985. If a  $6\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$  square is placed on a triangle it can cover upto 60% of triangle. If triangle is placed on square it can cover upto  $\frac{2}{3}$  of square. Then area of  $\Delta$  is:-

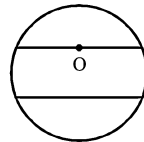
एक  $6\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$  वर्ग एक त्रिभुज के ऊपर रखा जाता है तो त्रिभुज का 60% भाग ढक लेता है। यदि त्रिभुज वर्ग के ऊपर

रखा जाये तो यह वर्ग का  $\frac{2}{3}$  भाग ढक लेता है तो  $\Delta$  का क्षेत्रफल है



- (a) 24 (b) 36  
(c) 40 (d) 60

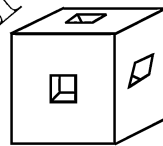
986. A circular grass plot 4m in diameter is cut by a straight path 1m wide, one edge of which passes through centre of plot. Area of remaining portion is:- एक वृताकार घास का मैदान जिसका व्यास 4cm है एक 1cm चौड़े सीधे रास्ते के द्वारा काटा जाता है जिसका एक किनारा मैदान के केन्द्र से होकर जाता है। बचे हुये भाग का क्षेत्रफल है



- (a)  $\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{10\pi}{3} - \sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{10\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{10\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$

987. A  $3 \times 3 \times 3\text{cm}$  cube has three holes each of  $1 \times 1\text{cm}$  cross section running from centre of each face to centre of opposite face. Then total surface area of solid so obtained is:-

एक  $3 \times 3 \times 3\text{cm}$  घन प्रत्येक स्तर के तीन छेद प्रत्येक  $1 \times 1\text{cm}$  अलग कर लिये जाते हैं तो बने ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल है



- (a) 48 (b) 64  
(c) 72 (d) 66

988. Three concentric circles with radius a, b & c,  $a < b < c$ . If  $a = 8$ ,  $b = 9$ , middle circle bisects area between other two circles then  $c = ?$

तीन संकेन्द्र वृत्त हैं जिनकी त्रिज्याएं a, b और c हैं  $a < b < c$  यदि  $a = 8$ ,  $b = 9$ , मध्य वृत्त दूसरे दो वृत्तों के क्षेत्रफल को दो भागों में बाँटता है तो  $C = ?$

- (a)  $7\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $6\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $7\sqrt{3}$  (d) 10

989. A sphere has a diameter of  $500\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$ . A biggest cube is fitted in it. Now a biggest sphere is fitted within this cube. Again a biggest cube is fitted in smaller sphere, ratio of volume of bigger cube to volume of smaller cube is:-

एक गोले का व्यास  $500\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$  है इसके अन्दर एक अधिकतम घन रखा जाता है अब इस घन के अन्दर एक अधिकतम गोला रखा जाता है। फिर दोबारा छोटे गोले में एक अधिकतम घन रखा जाता है बड़े घन के आयतन का तथा छोटे घन के आयतन का अनुपात है।

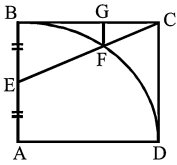
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

(a) 3 : 1 (b)  $2\sqrt{3} : 1$

(c)  $3\sqrt{3} : 1$  (d)  $4\sqrt{3} : 1$

990. ABCD is a square of side 5 units. E being mid point of AB. A quadrant is drawn inside as shown. Find FG.

ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा 5 इकाई है E, AB का मध्यबिन्दु है। इस वर्ग के अन्दर एक चतुर्थांश बनाया गया है जैसा दर्शाया गया है। FG ज्ञात कीजिए।



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

991. In rectangle ABCD  $CE \perp DB$  at E,  $BE = \frac{1}{4}BD$  &  $CE = 5$ cm. Find length of AC.

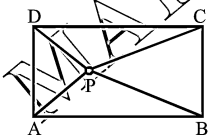
आयत ABCD में,  $CE \perp DB$ , E पर  $BE = \frac{1}{4}BD$  तथा  $CE = 5$ cm. AC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

(a)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{2}}$

(c)  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $\frac{16}{\sqrt{3}}$

992. ABCD is a rectangle. P is an inner point of rectangle such that  $PA = 3$ ,  $PB = 4$ ,  $PC = 5$ ,  $PD = ?$

ABCD एक आयत है। बिन्दु P आयत के अन्दर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $PA = 3$ ,  $PB = 4$ ,  $PC = 5$ ,  $PD = ?$

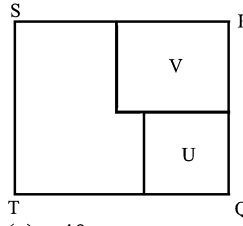


(a)  $\sqrt{17}$  (b)  $\sqrt{18}$

(c)  $\sqrt{15}$  (d)  $\sqrt{19}$

993. The figure shows square U & square V inside square QRST. The area of square U is  $49 \text{ cm}^2$ , if the area of square V is  $169 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find perimeter of shaded part.

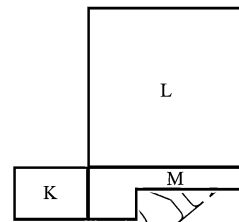
आकृति में वर्ग U तथा वर्ग V वर्ग QRST के अन्दर स्थित हैं वर्ग U का क्षेत्रफल  $49 \text{ cm}^2$  है तथा वर्ग V का क्षेत्रफल  $169 \text{ cm}^2$  है।



(a) 40 (b) 60  
(c) 53 (d) 66

994. In figure, area of square K is  $36 \text{ m}^2$  & area of square L is  $225 \text{ m}^2$ . Find perimeter of figure.

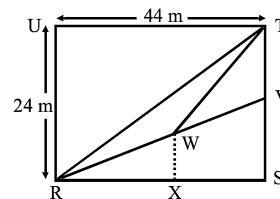
आकृति में वर्ग K का क्षेत्रफल  $36 \text{ cm}^2$  है तथा वर्ग L का क्षेत्रफल  $225 \text{ cm}^2$  है। आकृति का परिमाप ज्ञात कीजिए।



(a) 84 m (b) 78 m  
(c) 90 m (d) 88 m

995. The figure is made up of a rectangle RSTU. RWV is a straight line &  $VT = RX$ . The ratio of SV to ST is  $5 : 8$ . Find shaded area.

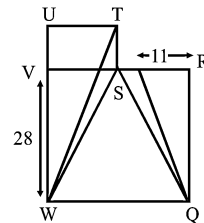
आकृति में एक आयत RSTU बना है RWV एक सीधी रेखा है तथा रेखा  $UT = RX$  है। SU तथा ST का अनुपात  $5 : 8$  हैं छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



(a)  $42.5 \text{ m}^2$  (b)  $44.5 \text{ m}^2$   
(c)  $40.5 \text{ m}^2$  (d)  $50.5 \text{ m}^2$

996. QRVW & STUV are squares. The area of STUV is  $100 \text{ cm}^2$ . Find the total shaded area in figure.

QRVW तथा STUV वर्ग हैं STUV का क्षेत्रफल  $100 \text{ cm}^2$  है। आकृति में छायांकित भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

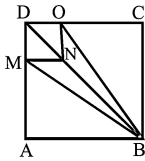


(a) 98 (b) 128  
(c) 148 (d) 138

997. DMNO is a small square of side  $y$  cm in the corner of a big square ABCD of side  $x$ . What is ratio of area of quadrilateral MNOB to that of square ABCD

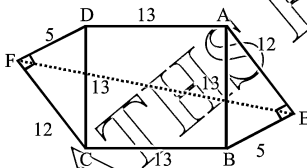
given  $\frac{x}{y} = ?$

DMNO एक छोटा वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा  $y$  यह वर्ग बड़े वर्ग  $x$  भुजा वाले ABCD के कोने में स्थित हैं चतुर्भुज MNOB तथा वर्ग ABCD के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है?



- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{9}$

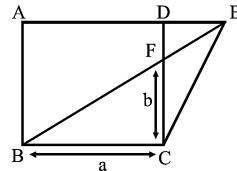
998. ABCD is a square with  $AB = 13$ . Points E & F are exterior to ABCD such that  $BE = DF = 5$  &  $AE = CF = 12$ . If EF can be represented as  $m\sqrt{n}$  where  $m$  &  $n$  are positive integers &  $m$  is not divisible by square of any prime number then find  $mn = ?$   
 ABCD एक वर्ग है जिसमें  $AB = 13$ , E तथा F ABCD के बाहर स्थित है इस प्रकार  $BE = DF = 5$  तथा  $AE = CF = 12$  यदि EF  $m\sqrt{n}$  है जहां  $m$  और  $n$  धनात्मक संख्या है तथा  $m$  किसी भी अभाज्य संख्या से विभाजित नहीं है तो  $mn = ?$



- (a) 34 (b) 68  
 (c) 17 (d) 24

999. In the above diagram,  $\square ABCD$  is a square with side AD extended to point E, & BE is a straight line. If the length of BC is  $a = 30$  &  $CF = b = 20$ . What is area of  $\triangle CEF$ ?

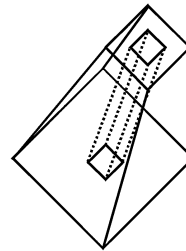
ऊपर दिये गए चित्र में  $\square ABCD$  एक वर्ग है जिसकी भुजा AD को बिन्दु E तक बढ़ाया गया है तथा BE एक सीधी रेखा है। यदि रेखा BC,  $a = 30$  तथा  $CF = b = 20$  है,  $\triangle CEF$  का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?



- (a) 152 (b) 150  
 (c) 148 (d) 154

1000. A square pyramid of side 16cm & height 6 cm is cut at height 3cm from base by a horizontal plane parallel to base & part left is shown in figure a square shaped hole of cross section area  $1\text{cm}^2$  is drilled across the body. Find the total surface area of remaining body ( $\text{cm}^2$ )

एक वर्गीकार पिरामिड की भुजा 16cm तथा ऊँचाई 6 है इसको आधार से 3cm की ऊँचाई पर एक क्षैतिज प्लेन के द्वारा इसके आधार के समांतर काटा जाता है तथा भाग जो बचता है वो एक वर्ग के आकार का है तथा उसमें अनुप्रस्थ काट छेद का क्षेत्रफल  $1\text{cm}^2$  किया जाता है, बचे हुई आकृति का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (a) 560 (b) 548  
 (c) 558 (d) 570



MENSURATION ANSWER - KEY

1. (b)	51. (b)	101. (d)	151. (a)	201. (d)	251. (b)	301. (d)	351. (b)	401. (c)	451. (b)
2. (b)	52. (a)	102. (b)	152. (a)	202. (b)	252. (a)	302. (b)	352. (a)	402. (b)	452. (c)
3. (c)	53. (b)	103. (c)	153. (a)	203. (c)	253. (c)	303. (b)	353. (b)	403. (c)	453. (a)
4. (d)	54. (c)	104. (a)	154. (c)	204. (c)	254. (a)	304. (c)	354. (d)	404. (b)	454. (c)
5. (c)	55. (c)	105. (a)	155. (c)	205. (c)	255. (b)	305. (a)	355. (c)	405. (a)	455. (c)
6. (a)	56. (d)	106. (d)	156. (d)	206. (c)	256. (a)	306. (b)	356. (c)	406. (c)	456. (d)
7. (c)	57. (c)	107. (b)	157. (a)	207. (a)	257. (b)	307. (c)	357. (c)	407. (a)	457. (c)
8. (d)	58. (a)	108. (c)	158. (a)	208. (a)	258. (d)	308. (b)	358. (b)	408. (a)	458. (c)
9. (a)	59. (a)	109. (a)	159. (c)	209. (c)	259. (c)	309. (d)	359. (b)	409. (b)	459. (d)
10. (b)	60. (a)	110. (a)	160. (c)	210. (b)	260. (a)	310. (c)	360. (d)	410. (b)	460. (a)
11. (d)	61. (c)	111. (b)	161. (b)	211. (c)	261. (b)	311. (a)	361. (b)	411. (a)	461. (b)
12. (a)	62. (d)	112. (a)	162. (d)	212. (d)	262. (b)	312. (b)	362. (a)	412. (c)	462. (d)
13. (a)	63. (a)	113. (b)	163. (c)	213. (c)	263. (a)	313. (c)	363. (a)	413. (a)	463. (c)
14. (b)	64. (b)	114. (a)	164. (b)	214. (d)	264. (b)	314. (c)	364. (a)	414. (a)	464. (a)
15. (c)	65. (b)	115. (a)	165. (c)	215. (a)	265. (b)	315. (c)	365. (d)	415. (b)	465. (b)
16. (d)	66. (a)	116. (b)	166. (d)	216. (b)	266. (a)	316. (c)	366. (d)	416. (b)	466. (c)
17. (a)	67. (b)	117. (b)	167. (b)	217. (c)	267. (a)	317. (c)	367. (d)	417. (a)	467. (c)
18. (c)	68. (b)	118. (a)	168. (d)	218. (b)	268. (b)	318. (c)	368. (a)	418. (b)	468. (d)
19. (d)	69. (b)	119. (b)	169. (a)	219. (d)	269. (b)	319. (d)	369. (c)	419. (b)	469. (d)
20. (d)	70. (c)	120. (a)	170. (d)	220. (a)	270. (c)	320. (d)	370. (a)	420. (b)	470. (c)
21. (b)	71. (c)	121. (a)	171. (d)	221. (a)	271. (a)	321. (b)	371. (c)	421. (a)	471. (c)
22. (b)	72. (a)	122. (c)	172. (b)	222. (d)	272. (a)	322. (c)	372. (b)	422. (c)	472. (b)
23. (c)	73. (a)	123. (d)	173. (c)	223. (c)	273. (c)	323. (c)	373. (b)	423. (d)	473. (b)
24. (a)	74. (c)	124. (a)	174. (a)	224. (b)	274. (a)	324. (c)	374. (a)	424. (a)	474. (a)
25. (c)	75. (a)	125. (d)	175. (c)	225. (b)	275. (a)	325. (d)	375. (b)	425. (a)	475. (b)
26. (c)	76. (c)	126. (a)	176. (c)	226. (b)	276. (d)	326. (d)	376. (b)	426. (c)	476. (b)
27. (a)	77. (b)	127. (d)	177. (d)	227. (b)	277. (d)	327. (a)	377. (a)	427. (b)	477. (c)
28. (b)	78. (b)	128. (a)	178. (a)	228. (d)	278. (b)	328. (c)	378. (b)	428. (a)	478. (d)
29. (c)	79. (a)	129. (b)	179. (c)	229. (b)	279. (a)	329. (a)	379. (d)	429. (b)	479. (a)
30. (a)	80. (b)	130. (b)	180. (c)	230. (c)	280. (a)	330. (a)	380. (b)	430. (b)	480. (d)
31. (b)	81. (a)	131. (b)	181. (c)	231. (c)	281. (c)	331. (a)	381. (a)	431. (c)	481. (c)
32. (a)	82. (a)	132. (a)	182. (b)	232. (c)	282. (b)	332. (c)	382. (b)	432. (a)	482. (d)
33. (b)	83. (c)	133. (d)	183. (b)	233. (c)	283. (a)	333. (b)	383. (b)	433. (c)	483. (a)
34. (b)	84. (b)	134. (c)	184. (a)	234. (a)	284. (a)	334. (c)	384. (a)	434. (b)	484. (c)
35. (c)	85. (a)	135. (b)	185. (a)	235. (d)	285. (c)	335. (d)	385. (c)	435. (c)	485. (a)
36. (a)	86. (b)	136. (d)	186. (b)	236. (a)	286. (c)	336. (a)	386. (b)	436. (d)	486. (d)
37. (b)	87. (a)	137. (a)	187. (a)	237. (b)	287. (d)	337. (a)	387. (c)	437. (b)	487. (a)
38. (c)	88. (d)	138. (c)	188. (d)	238. (b)	288. (a)	338. (d)	388. (c)	438. (a)	488. (d)
39. (a)	89. (a)	139. (a)	189. (c)	239. (b)	289. (b)	339. (c)	389. (b)	439. (c)	489. (a)
40. (a)	90. (b)	140. (a)	190. (b)	240. (c)	290. (a)	340. (b)	390. (a)	440. (b)	490. (b)
41. (a)	91. (c)	141. (d)	191. (a)	241. (a)	291. (a)	341. (a)	391. (b)	441. (b)	491. (c)
42. (a)	92. (b)	142. (d)	192. (a)	242. (c)	292. (a)	342. (c)	392. (a)	442. (a)	492. (b)
43. (c)	93. (b)	143. (d)	193. (a)	243. (c)	293. (c)	343. (b)	393. (b)	443. (d)	493. (b)
44. (b)	94. (d)	144. (b)	194. (d)	244. (d)	294. (c)	344. (b)	394. (c)	444. (c)	494. (c)
45. (b)	95. (c)	145. (d)	195. (d)	245. (b)	295. (b)	345. (a)	395. (d)	445. (d)	495. (c)
46. (d)	96. (c)	146. (b)	196. (a)	246. (c)	296. (c)	346. (c)	396. (d)	446. (c)	496. (b)
47. (b)	97. (a)	147. (b)	197. (b)	247. (b)	297. (c)	347. (a)	397. (d)	447. (a)	497. (d)
48. (a)	98. (b)	148. (b)	198. (b)	248. (a)	298. (c)	348. (a)	398. (b)	448. (d)	498. (b)
49. (a)	99. (b)	149. (a)	199. (b)	249. (b)	299. (a)	349. (b)	399. (a)	449. (c)	499. (c)
50. (b)	100. (a)	150. (a)	200. (d)	250. (b)	300. (c)	350. (c)	400. (b)	450. (a)	500. (a)

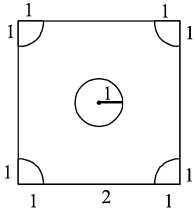
MENSURATION ANSWER - KEY

501. (a)	551. (a)	601. (c)	651. (c)	701. (a)	751. (d)	801. (a)	851. (c)	901. (a)	951. (b)
502. (d)	552. (c)	602. (d)	652. (c)	702. (b)	752. (d)	802. (a)	852. (c)	902. (d)	952. (b)
503. (b)	553. (d)	603. (a)	653. (a)	703. (b)	753. (d)	803. (d)	853. (b)	903. (a)	953. (c)
504. (d)	554. (b)	604. (a)	654. (b)	704. (a)	754. (b)	804. (c)	854. (c)	904. (b)	954. (d)
505. (c)	555. (a)	605. (c)	655. (b)	705. (b)	755. (b)	805. (a)	855. (a)	905. (d)	955. (c)
506. (a)	556. (a)	606. (c)	656. (c)	706. (b)	756. (b)	806. (c)	856. (c)	906. (a)	956. (b)
507. (a)	557. (c)	607. (a)	657. (c)	707. (a)	757. (c)	807. (b)	857. (a)	907. (d)	957. (b)
508. (c)	558. (b)	608. (c)	658. (a)	708. (b)	758. (c)	808. (d)	858. (a)	908. (b)	958. (a)
509. (b)	559. (b)	609. (d)	659. (d)	709. (a)	759. (d)	809. (a)	859. (a)	909. (b)	959. (b)
510. (c)	560. (d)	610. (b)	660. (b)	710. (b)	760. (c)	810. (c)	860. (c)	910. (c)	960. (b)
511. (c)	561. (a)	611. (a)	661. (d)	711. (a)	761. (c)	811. (b)	861. (b)	911. (b)	961. (b)
512. (a)	562. (a)	612. (b)	662. (d)	712. (b)	762. (c)	812. (c)	862. (b)	912. (c)	962. (c)
513. (b)	563. (c)	613. (c)	663. (c)	713. (b)	763. (d)	813. (b)	863. (d)	913. (d)	963. (a)
514. (a)	564. (a)	614. (a)	664. (c)	714. (b)	764. (d)	814. (b)	864. (b)	914. (c)	964. (c)
515. (a)	565. (c)	615. (c)	665. (a)	715. (b)	765. (a)	815. (d)	865. (a)	915. (c)	965. (a)
516. (b)	566. (d)	616. (c)	666. (b)	716. (b)	766. (c)	816. (b)	866. (a)	916. (c)	966. (b)
517. (d)	567. (b)	617. (a)	667. (b)	717. (a)	767. (b)	817. (a)	867. (a)	917. (b)	967. (b)
518. (a)	568. (d)	618. (a)	668. (a)	718. (b)	768. (a)	818. (b)	868. (d)	918. (c)	968. (b)
519. (c)	569. (a)	619. (c)	669. (c)	719. (a)	769. (b)	819. (c)	869. (a)	919. (d)	969. (c)
520. (b)	570. (b)	620. (b)	670. (d)	720. (c)	770. (a)	820. (d)	870. (c)	920. (a)	970. (b)
521. (a)	571. (c)	621. (b)	671. (a)	721. (c)	771. (c)	821. (d)	871. (a)	921. (a)	971. (b)
522. (b)	572. (d)	622. (c)	672. (b)	722. (b)	772. (c)	822. (b)	872. (b)	922. (a)	972. (d)
523. (c)	573. (a)	623. (a)	673. (a)	723. (b)	773. (b)	823. (d)	873. (b)	923. (c)	973. (c)
524. (a)	574. (b)	624. (b)	674. (c)	724. (a)	774. (b)	824. (d)	874. (c)	924. (a)	974. (b)
525. (a)	575. (c)	625. (b)	675. (b)	725. (c)	775. (c)	825. (b)	875. (c)	925. (d)	975. (b)
526. (d)	576. (a)	626. (a)	676. (a)	726. (a)	776. (b)	826. (b)	876. (a)	926. (b)	976. (b)
527. (c)	577. (c)	627. (b)	677. (a)	727. (a)	777. (a)	827. (a)	877. (a)	927. (b)	977. (d)
528. (b)	578. (b)	628. (a)	678. (c)	728. (b)	778. (a)	828. (b)	878. (c)	928. (b)	978. (a)
529. (a)	579. (c)	629. (d)	679. (b)	729. (c)	779. (a)	829. (a)	879. (c)	929. (a)	979. (b)
530. (d)	580. (a)	630. (a)	680. (c)	730. (c)	780. (c)	830. (b)	880. (b)	930. (b)	980. (c)
531. (d)	581. (b)	631. (b)	681. (b)	731. (b)	781. (b)	831. (b)	881. (a)	931. (b)	981. (a)
532. (b)	582. (a)	632. (c)	682. (c)	732. (a)	782. (b)	832. (c)	882. (b)	932. (b)	982. (a)
533. (a)	583. (d)	633. (a)	683. (b)	733. (a)	783. (d)	833. (a)	883. (b)	933. (c)	983. (a)
534. (d)	584. (a)	634. (c)	684. (d)	734. (c)	784. (c)	834. (d)	884. (c)	934. (a)	984. (c)
535. (a)	585. (d)	635. (a)	685. (b)	735. (b)	785. (b)	835. (b)	885. (b)	935. (c)	985. (c)
536. (c)	586. (b)	636. (b)	686. (d)	736. (c)	786. (b)	836. (a)	886. (c)	936. (d)	986. (d)
537. (b)	587. (a)	637. (a)	687. (d)	737. (a)	787. (c)	837. (c)	887. (c)	937. (b)	987. (c)
538. (d)	588. (c)	638. (b)	688. (a)	738. (c)	788. (b)	838. (d)	888. (a)	938. (a)	988. (a)
539. (c)	589. (b)	639. (c)	689. (a)	739. (c)	789. (b)	839. (c)	889. (c)	939. (b)	989. (c)
540. (d)	590. (b)	640. (c)	690. (b)	740. (b)	790. (b)	840. (b)	890. (b)	940. (c)	990. (a)
541. (a)	591. (c)	641. (a)	691. (b)	741. (a)	791. (a)	841. (c)	891. (a)	941. (a)	991. (c)
542. (a)	592. (a)	642. (d)	692. (b)	742. (a)	792. (b)	842. (b)	892. (c)	942. (c)	992. (b)
543. (d)	593. (a)	643. (a)	693. (b)	743. (b)	793. (b)	843. (a)	893. (c)	943. (a)	993. (d)
544. (a)	594. (c)	644. (d)	694. (b)	744. (a)	794. (b)	844. (b)	894. (b)	944. (a)	994. (a)
545. (a)	595. (a)	645. (b)	695. (d)	745. (c)	795. (d)	845. (d)	895. (a)	945. (a)	995. (c)
546. (a)	596. (c)	646. (b)	696. (c)	746. (b)	796. (c)	846. (c)	896. (c)	946. (c)	996. (c)
547. (b)	597. (a)	647. (b)	697. (b)	747. (c)	797. (b)	847. (d)	897. (c)	947. (b)	997. (a)
548. (a)	598. (c)	648. (a)	698. (d)	748. (c)	798. (c)	848. (d)	898. (b)	948. (c)	998. (a)
549. (a)	599. (d)	649. (a)	699. (b)	749. (a)	799. (a)	849. (a)	899. (a)	949. (a)	999. (b)
550. (b)	600. (a)	650. (b)	700. (a)	750. (d)	800. (c)	850. (b)	900. (d)	950. (a)	1000. (d)



MENSURATION SOLUTIONS

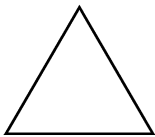
1. (b)



Remaining portion

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \square - \text{Quarter Circle} \times 4 - \text{Circle} \\
 &= \square - \text{Circle} - \text{Circle} \\
 &= 4^2 - 2 \times \pi \times 1^2 \\
 &= 16 - 2 \times \frac{22}{7} = \frac{68}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (b)



Eq.  $\Delta$  property by MG

$$3\sqrt{3}n^2 = 121\sqrt{3}$$

$$n^2 = \frac{121}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$n = \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore 1 \rightarrow \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 22$$

$$6\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 66$$

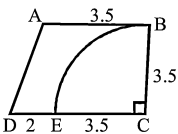
$$\therefore 2\pi r = 66$$

$$r = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{(21)^2}{4} = \text{multiple of 11}$$

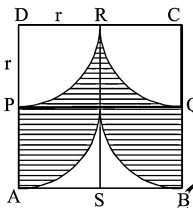
3. (c)



Area of remaining part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \square - \text{Quarter Circle} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(5.5 + 3.5) \times 3.5 - \frac{\pi r^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{9 \times 3.5}{2} - \frac{154}{16} \\
 &= \frac{63}{4} - \frac{154}{16} \\
 &= \frac{98}{16} = \frac{49}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (d)

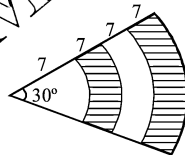


Combine lower shaded area with above

We get two squares

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 2r^2 &= 162 \\
 r^2 &= 81 \\
 r &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$

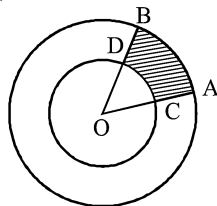
5. (c)



Shaded area

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi \times 14^2}{12} - \frac{\pi \times 7^2}{12} + \frac{\pi \times 28^2}{12} - \frac{\pi \times 21^2}{12} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{12}(21 \times 7) + \frac{\pi}{12}(49 \times 7) \\
 &= \frac{22(21 + 49)}{12} = \frac{22 \times 70}{12} \\
 &= \frac{385}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. (a)



Shaded area

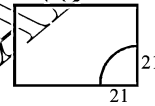
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi}{9}(R^2 - r^2) = \frac{\pi}{9}(7^2 - 35^2) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{9}[10.5][3.5] \\
 &= \frac{38.5}{3} = \frac{77}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. (c) Total angle =  $360^\circ$

$\therefore$  Required area  $\pi r^2$

$$\frac{22}{7} \times (17.5)^2 = 11 \text{ multiple}$$

8. (d)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\pi R^2}{4} &= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{(21)^2}{4} \\
 &= 11 \text{ multiple}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. (a)



Direct formula

$$= \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)r^2$$

Using eq.  $\Delta$  concept by MG

$$3\sqrt{3}n^2 = 49\sqrt{3}$$

$$n = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore 1 \rightarrow \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 14$$

$$r = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

Required area

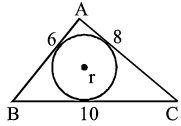
$$= \left[\sqrt{3} - \frac{22}{7 \times 2}\right] \times 7^2$$

$$= 49\sqrt{3} - 77$$

$$= 49 \times 1.73 - 77$$

Use D.S. concept by MG  
We get 7.77

10. (b)



$$r = 2$$

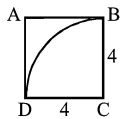
Shaded area

$$\triangle - \bigcirc$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 - \frac{22}{7} \times 2^2$$

$$= 24 - \frac{88}{7} = \frac{80}{7} \text{ cm}^2$$

11.(d)

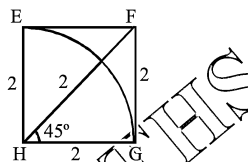


Shaded area

$$\square - \frac{1}{4}\bigcirc$$

$$4^2 - \frac{\pi \times 4^2}{4} = 16 - \frac{88}{7} = \frac{24}{7}$$

12. (a)

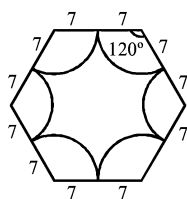


Requ. Area =  $\square - \triangle$

$$2 \times 2 - \frac{\pi r^2}{8}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{22}{14} = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$$

13. (a)



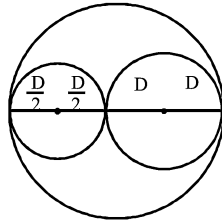
Required area

$$= \bigcirc - 6 \times \triangle$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 14^2 - 2\pi r^2$$

$$= 294\sqrt{3} - 308$$

14. (b)



Radius of big circle =  $\frac{3D}{2}$

Required area

$$= \bigcirc - \bigcirc - \bigcirc$$

$$= \pi \left[ \left( \frac{3D}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{D}{2} \right)^2 - D^2 \right]$$

$$= \pi D^2 \left( \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right)$$

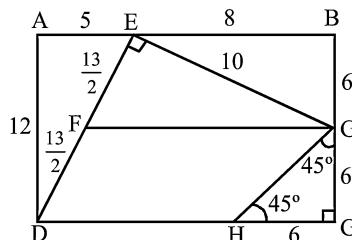
$$= \pi D^2$$

15. (c) Required area

$$= 5^2 - \pi \left( \frac{5}{2} \right)^2$$

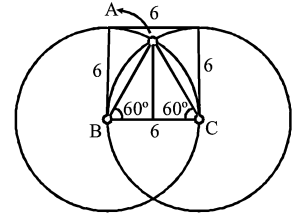
$$= 25 - \frac{25\pi}{4} = \frac{100 - 25\pi}{4}$$

16. (d)



$$EF = FD = \frac{13}{2} \text{ Area}$$

17. (a)



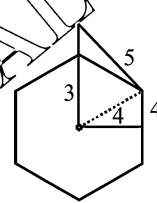
Shaded area

$$= \triangle + \triangle - \triangle$$

$$= \frac{\pi 6^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 12\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 3(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$$

18. (c) Let  $a = 2$



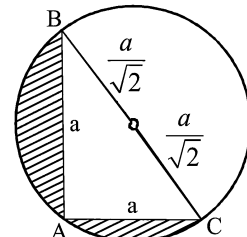
$\therefore$  Volume

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4^2 \times 3$$

$$= 24\sqrt{3}$$

Options (c)  $3 \times 2^3 \times \sqrt{3} = 24\sqrt{3}$

19. (d)



Required area

$$= \frac{1}{4}\bigcirc - \triangle$$

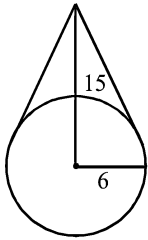
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

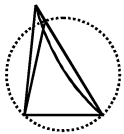
$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right]$$

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20. (d)



$$\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 6^2 \times 15 = 180\pi$$



$$2 \rightarrow 6$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (6\sqrt{3})^2 \times 15$$

$$= 135\sqrt{3}$$

$$\left[ 180 \times \frac{22}{7} - 135 \times 1.732 \right]$$

$$[565.71 - 233.82]$$

$$= 331 \text{ [Approx.]}$$

21. (b)  $\text{var}^2 h$

Three successive increase of 1% equivalent to

$$1 + 1 + \frac{1 \times 1}{100} = 2.01\%$$

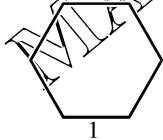
& 1% increase

$$2.01 + 1 + \frac{2.01 \times 1}{100}$$

$$= 3.01 + 0.0201$$

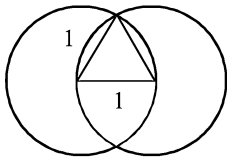
$$= 3.0301\%$$

22. (b)



$$\text{Volume} = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^2 \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

23. (c)



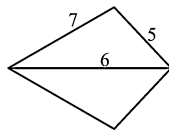
Required area

$$= 2 \left[ \triangle_{60^\circ} + \triangle_{60^\circ} - \triangle \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{\pi \times 1^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

24. (a)



Area  $\Delta$

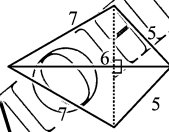
$$= \sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)}$$

$$S = \frac{7+6+5}{2} = 9$$

$$= \sqrt{9 \times 2 \times 4 \times 3} = 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area quad.} =$$

$$6\sqrt{6} \times 2 = 12\sqrt{6}$$



Length of perpendicular

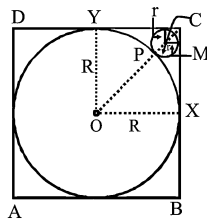
$$= \frac{2 \times 6\sqrt{6}}{6} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$\therefore$  Length of other diagonal

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

25. (c)  $\frac{1}{3} \times 8^2 \times 30 = 640$

26. (c)



$$MC = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$OC = R\sqrt{2}$$

$$OC = OP + PM + MC$$

$$R\sqrt{2} = R + r + r\sqrt{2}$$

$$R(\sqrt{2}-1) = r(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$R = \frac{r(\sqrt{2}+1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + 1$$

Shaded area

$$= \text{Area of square} - \text{Area of quarter circle} - \text{Area of circle}$$

$$= R^2 - \frac{\pi R^2}{4} - \pi r^2$$

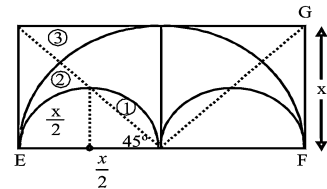
$$= (\sqrt{2}+1)^2 - \frac{\pi}{4} [(\sqrt{2}+1)^2 + 4(\sqrt{2}-1)^2]$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} (3 + 2\sqrt{2} + 12 - 8\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} (15 - 6\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (4 - 5\pi) + \frac{1}{2} (4 - 3\pi)$$

27. (a)



Required shaded area

$$= 2 [(1) + (2) + (3)]$$

$$(3) = \frac{x}{2} \times x - \frac{\pi x^2}{8} = \frac{1x^2}{2} - \frac{\pi x^2}{8}$$

$$(1) =$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi x^2}{4 \times 4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$(2) = \frac{45^\circ}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{x}{2} - \frac{45^\circ}{x} \times \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi x^2}{8} - \frac{\pi x^2}{4 \times 4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^2}{4}$$

∴ (1) + (2) + (3)

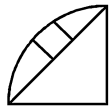
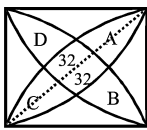
$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\pi xy}{8} + \frac{\pi y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{\pi xy}{8}$$

$$= \frac{\pi xy}{16} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

2 [(1) + (2) + (3)]

$$= 2 \times \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

28. (b)



$$\frac{A+C}{2} = \text{quarter circle} - \text{triangle} - 32$$

$$= 154 - \frac{196}{2} - 32$$

A + C = 24 × 2 = 48

∴ B + D = 48

∴ A + B + C + D = 96

29. (c) Area of X =  $\frac{154}{2} = 77$

Area of Y =  $\frac{154 \times 4}{2} = 308$

Shaded area =  $\frac{3}{4} \times 77 = 33$

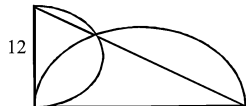
Area of whole figure

= 77 + 308 - 33 = 352

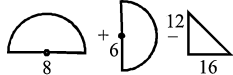
Now shaded = 352 - 33 = 319

∴ Required ratio =  $\frac{319}{352} = \frac{29}{32}$

30. (a)



Required area



$$\frac{\pi}{2} [8^2 + 6^2] - \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16$$

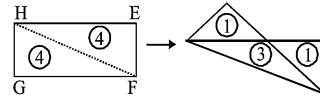
$$= \frac{100\pi}{2} - 96$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 3.14}{2} - 96$$

$$= 157 - 96$$

$$= 61 \text{ cm}^2$$

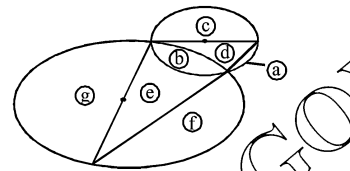
31. (b)



③ → 36

⑧ → 96

32. (a)



Area of smaller circle

$$A_1 = \text{a} + \text{b} + \text{c} + \text{d}$$

Area of bigger circle

$$A_2 = \text{b} + \text{e} + \text{f} + \text{g}$$

Area of Δ

$$A_3 = \text{b} + \text{d} + \text{e}$$

Shaded area

$$A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \text{a} + \text{b} + \text{c}$$

$$+ \text{d} + \text{e} + \text{f} + \text{g} - \text{b}$$

$$- \text{d} - \text{e}$$

$$= \text{a} + \text{b} + \text{c} + \text{f} + \text{g}$$

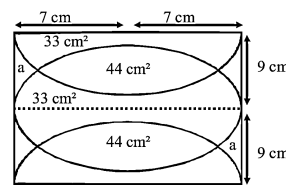
$$\therefore A_1 = 154$$

$$A_2 = 154 \times 4 = 616$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 14 = 196$$

$$\therefore 616 + 154 - 196 = 574$$

33. (b)



Area of semicircle =  $\frac{154}{2} = 77$

Area of region

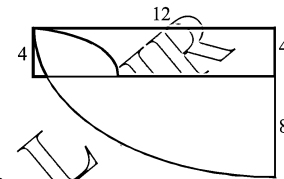
$$\text{a} = \frac{\text{square} - 77 - 33}{2}$$

$$= \frac{126 - 110}{2} = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

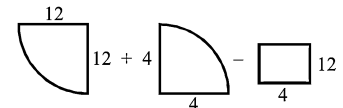
∴ Shaded area

$$= 44 + 44 + 8 + 8 = 104 \text{ cm}^2$$

34. (b)



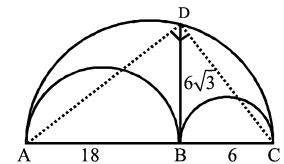
Shaded area



$$= \frac{\pi 12^2}{4} + \frac{\pi 4^2}{4} - 48$$

$$= 40\pi - 48$$

35. (c)



∠ADC = 90° (Angle in a semi-circle)

$$DB^2 = BC \times AB$$

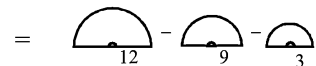
$$(6\sqrt{3})^2 = 6 \times AB$$

$$\therefore AB = 18$$

$$\therefore AC = 18 + 6 = 24$$

$$R = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

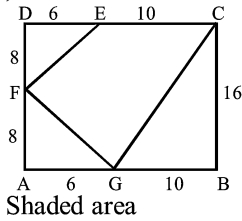
∴ Shaded area



$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [12^2 - 9^2 - 3^2] = 27\pi$$

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36. (a)

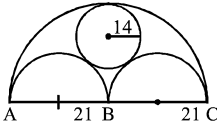


Shaded area

$$= \square_{16} - 8 \triangle_{6} - \triangle_{10} 16 - 8 \triangle_{6}$$

$$= 16^2 - 24 - 80 - 24 = 128$$

37. (b)



Shaded area

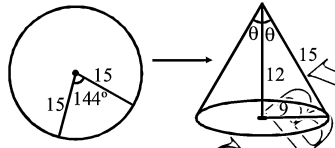
$$= \frac{154 \times 6^2}{2} - \frac{154 \times 3^2}{2} - \frac{154 \times 3^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{154 \times 2^2}{2} = 154 [18 - 9 - 4]$$

$$= 154 \times 5 = 770 \text{ cm}^2$$

We can directly check by MG concept multiple of 11 only option.

38. (c)



$$\frac{3}{5} \frac{216^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi 15^2 = \pi r^2 \times 15$$

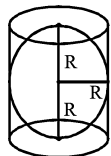
$$r = 9$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

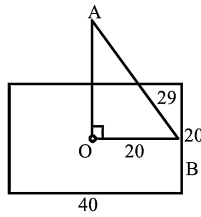
$$2\theta = 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

39. (a)



Volume of cylinder =  $\pi R^2 \times 2R$   
 $= 2\pi R^3$

40. (a)



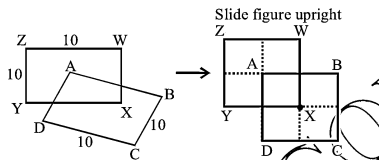
OA = 21 by triplets

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times 40 \times 20 \times 21$$

$$= 5600 \text{ m}^3$$

By MG concept 7 multiple can be seen.

41. (a)

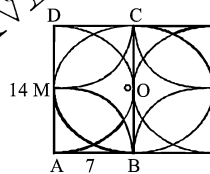


7 areas identical 6 unshaded each small square

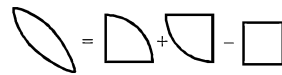
$$= \frac{10 \times 10}{4} = 25$$

$$6 \times 25 = 150$$

42. (a)



Shaded area =  $\square_{14} - 4 \times \text{quarter circle}$



$$= \frac{154}{4} + \frac{154}{4} - 49$$

$$= 77 - 49 = 28$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area =  $14 \times 7 - 28 = 70$

43. (c) Area of remaining part

$$= \frac{19}{7} - 2 \times \text{quarter circle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 26 \times 20 - 2 \times \frac{154}{2 \times 4}$$

$$= 260 - 38.5 = 221.5$$

44. (b) Required area

$$= 14 \square_{42} - 6 \times \text{semi-circle}$$

$$= 42 \times 14 - 6 \times \frac{154}{2}$$

$$= 588 - 462$$

$$= 126$$

Use last digit concept as all option have different.

45. (b) Shaded area

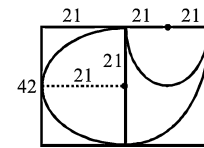
$$= 10 \square_{21} - \text{triangle} + \text{semi-circle}$$

$$= 210 + \frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 20 + \frac{154}{2}$$

$$= 210 + 210 + 77 = 497$$

Again use last digit concept directly & avoid calculation

46. (d)



Unshaded area

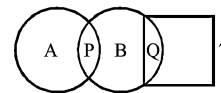
$$\left[ 42 \square_{21} - \text{quarter circle} \right] + \left[ 42 \square_{21} - \text{quarter circle} \right] + \text{quarter circle}$$

$$\therefore 42 \square_{42} - 42 \text{ quarter circle}$$

$$63 \times 42 - \frac{154 \times 6^2}{4}$$

9 & 7 multiple by MG concept.

47. (b)



Required unshaded area

$$= \left[ \text{circle A} - P \right] + \left[ \text{circle B} - P - Q \right]$$

$$+ \left[ \square_{7} - Q \right]$$

$$= \text{A} + \text{B} + \frac{1}{7} 7 - 2 (\text{P} + \text{Q})$$

$$\text{Q} = \frac{\text{B}}{8}$$

$$4 \rightarrow \frac{\text{B}}{8}$$

$$P + Q \Rightarrow 9 \rightarrow \frac{9}{32} \text{B}$$

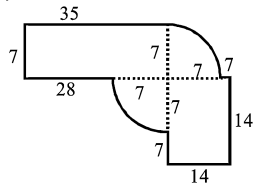
$$2(P + Q) \rightarrow \frac{9}{16} \text{B}$$

$$\therefore \text{A} + \frac{7}{16} \text{B} + \frac{1}{7} 7$$

$$3.14 \left( 100 + \frac{7}{16} \times 64 \right) + 49$$

$$3.14 \times (128) + 49 = 450.92$$

48. (a)



Required perimeter  
 = two sectors + 28 + 7 + 35 + 7 + 14 + 14 + 7  
 =  $\frac{44}{2} + 112 = 134$

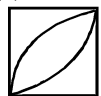
49. (a) Shaded area = 9 × area of each sector

$$= 9 \times \frac{20^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi r^2 \times 3.14 \times 4^2}{2}$$

Use DS concept  
 $\therefore \text{D.S} \rightarrow 1$

50. (b)



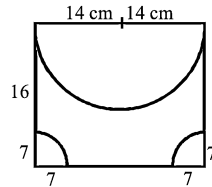
Shaded area  
 =  $\frac{1}{4} \pi 7^2 + \frac{1}{4} \pi 7^2 - 7^2$

$$= \frac{154}{4} + \frac{154}{4} - 49 = 77 - 49 = 28$$

Required shaded area =  $28 \times 4 = 112$

We can use MG concept & mark multiple of 7 as answer directly.

51. (b)



Shaded area

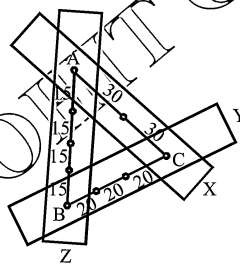
$$\frac{1}{4} \pi 14^2 - \frac{1}{4} \pi 7^2 - \frac{1}{4} \pi 7^2$$

$$28 \times 23 - \frac{154 \times 4}{2} - \frac{154}{4} - \frac{154}{4}$$

$$= 259 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use MG concept mark multiple directly.

52. (a)



Length of X = 120  
 Length of Y =  $20 \times 5 = 100$   
 Length of Z =  $15 \times 6 = 90$   
 = 310 cm

53. (b) Hit & trial go through options

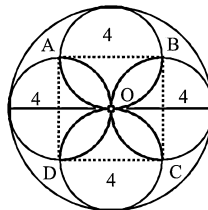
$$\frac{x^2}{2} = y^2 + 103 \quad x \text{ length of } \Delta$$

$$x^2 - 2y^2 = 206 \quad y \text{ side of square}$$

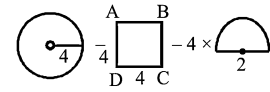
$$\therefore x = 16$$

$$y = 5$$

54. (c)

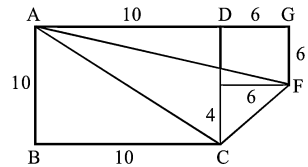


Required area



$$\pi(16) - 16 - \frac{4 \times \pi \times 2^2}{2} = 8\pi - 16$$

55. (c)



Required area

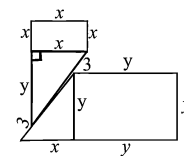


$$= 100 + \frac{1}{2}(10+6) \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 16$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10$$

$$= 100 + 48 - 48 - 50 = 50$$

56. (d)



$$x + y + 3 + y + x + 3 = 50$$

$$x + y = 22$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 254.5$$

$$(x + y)^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 2xy$$

$$484 - 254.5 = 2xy$$

$$229.5 = 2xy$$

$$xy = \text{Required area}$$

$$= \frac{229.5}{2} = 114.75$$

57. (c)

$$l^2 = bp$$

$$l^2 = b^2(l + b)$$

$$l^2 - 2bl - 2b^2 = 0$$

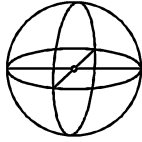
$$l = \left[ \frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (-8)}}{2} \right] b$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \right] b$$

$$\frac{l}{b} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{1}$$

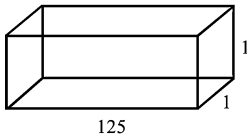
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58. (a)  $\frac{l}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1}$   
 $\therefore$  [-ve Not possible]



Polished area =  $4\pi r^2$   
 Now polished area  
 $= 8 \times \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = 4\pi r^2$   
 $\therefore$  Required ratio = 1 : 1

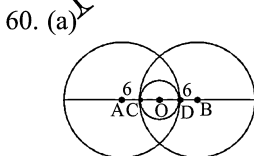
59. (a)  $125x^3 = y^3$   
 $y = 5x$   
 $x$  side of small cube,  $y$  side of big cube  
 Let  $y = 5$ ,  $\therefore x = 1$



Total surface area of cube (Original)  
 $= 6 \times 5^2 = 150$   
 Total surface area of cuboid  
 $= 2(125 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 125)$   
 $= 502$

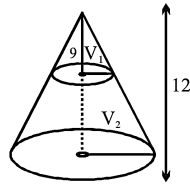
$\therefore$  Increase = 352  
 % increase

$= \frac{352}{150} \times 100 = \frac{2}{3} \times 100 = 234 \frac{2}{3}\%$



$AD + DB = 16$   
 $10 + DB = 16$   
 $DB = 6 = AC$   
 $\therefore CD = 10 - 6 = 4$   
 $\therefore OD = 2$   
 Area =  $\pi 2^2 = 4\pi$

61. (c)

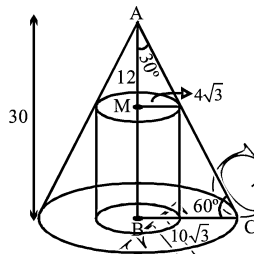


$\frac{h}{H} = \frac{\phi}{12} \frac{3}{4} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_1}{V_1+V_2}}$

$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_1+V_2} = \frac{27}{64}$

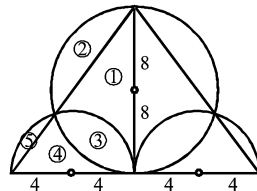
$\frac{V_1+V_2}{V_2} = \frac{64}{64-27} = \frac{64}{37}$

62. (b)



$BC = 10\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore$  Volume  
 $= \frac{1}{3} \pi (10\sqrt{3})^2 \times 30$   
 $= 3000\pi$

63. (a)



Area of Big circle  
 $= 2[(1) + (2) + (3)]$   
 Area if semicircles =  $2[(3) + (4) + (5)]$

Area of  $\Delta = 2[(1) + (3) + (4)]$

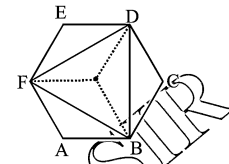
Shaded area =  $2[(2) + (3) + (5)]$

$\therefore$

Required answer

$64\pi + 16\pi - \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 16$   
 $= 80\pi - 128$

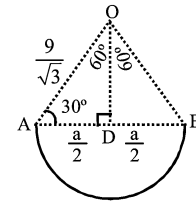
64. (b)



$\therefore$  Required area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Hexagon}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 27\sqrt{3}$

65. (b)



$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$

Area of each circular part

$= \text{Square} - \Delta$

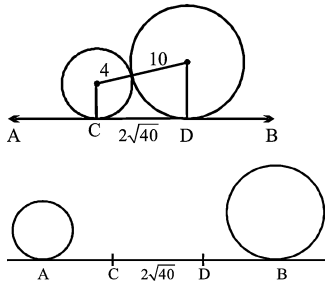
$\frac{\pi a^2}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \times a \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{9} - \frac{a^2}{4\sqrt{3}}$

Required area

$= \text{Square} + 4 \times \text{circular part}$

$= a^2 + 4 \left[ \frac{\pi a^2}{9} - \frac{a^2}{4\sqrt{3}} \right]$

66. (a)



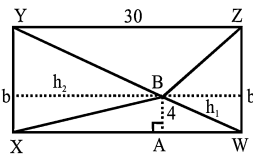
$$AC = 2\pi \times 4 \times 10 = 80\pi$$

$$BD = 2\pi \times 10 \times 2 = 40\pi$$

$$\therefore AB = 80\pi + 2\sqrt{40} + 40\pi$$

$$= 120\pi + 4\sqrt{10}$$

67. (b)



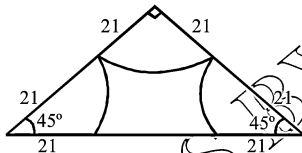
$$ar \times WBX = \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 4 = 60$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(b \times h_1 + b h_2) = 65 + 105 = 170$$

$$b(h_1 + h_2) = 340$$

$$b = \frac{340}{30} = \frac{34}{3}$$

68. (b)



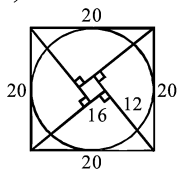
Area of shaded part

$$= \text{Area of } \triangle - 2 \times \text{Area of } \triangle - \text{Area of } \text{Sector}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 42 \times 42 - \frac{154 \times 9}{2}$$

$$= 42 \times 21 - 77 \times 9 = 189 \text{ cm}^2$$

69. (b)

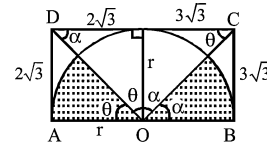


$$\text{Shaded area} = \left[ \frac{\square - \circ}{4} \right] \times 2$$

$$= \frac{400 - 3.14 \times 10^2}{2} = \frac{400 - 314}{2}$$

$$= 43$$

70. (c)



$$\theta + \alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$r^2 = 2\sqrt{3} \times 3\sqrt{3}$$

[Right \(\Delta\) property]

$$r^2 = 18$$

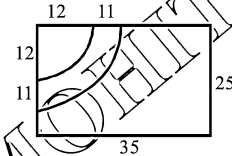
$$r = 3\sqrt{2}$$

Shaded area

$$= \frac{\pi r^2}{360^\circ} [\theta + \alpha] = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(3\sqrt{2})^2 \pi}{4} = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

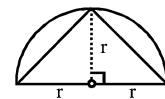
71. (c)



$$\frac{\pi}{4} [23^2 - 12^2]$$

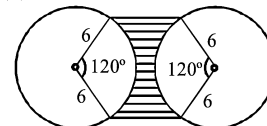
$$\frac{22}{7 \times 4} \times 35 \times 11 = \frac{55 \times 11}{2} = 302.5$$

72. (a)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2r \times r = r^2$$

73. (a)



Shaded area

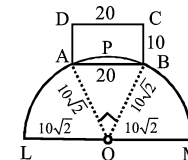
$$= \text{Hexagon} - 2 \times \text{Sector}$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 - \frac{240^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi 6^2$$

$$= 54\sqrt{3} - 24\pi$$

$$= 6[9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi]$$

74. (c)



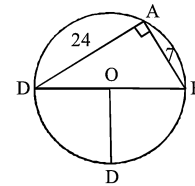
Shaded area =  $\square - \text{Sector}$

$$= 20 \times 10 - \left[ \frac{\pi \times (10\sqrt{2})^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (10\sqrt{2})^2 \right]$$

$$= 200 - (50\pi - 100)$$

$$= 300 - 50\pi$$

75. (a)



Required shaded area

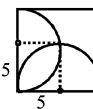
$$= \text{Circle} - \triangle$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \pi \left( \frac{25}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 7$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 3.14 \times (12.5)^2 - 84$$

$$= 283.97$$

76. (c)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \square - \text{Sector}$$

$$= \frac{\pi 5^2}{2} - 5^2 = \frac{25\pi}{2} - 25$$

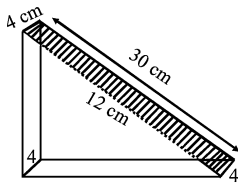
Required shaded area

$$= 4 \times \left[ \frac{25\pi}{2} - 25 \right] = 50\pi - 100$$



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77. (b)



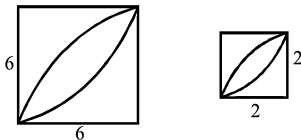
Area of shaded

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}(30 - 12) \times 4$$

Area of rectangle =  $12 \times 4 = 48$

$$\therefore \text{Required shaded area} = 48 + 36 = 84 \text{ cm}^2$$

78. (b)



Area of big leaf =  $\square + \text{quarter circle} - \square$

$$= \frac{\pi 6^2}{4} - 36 = 18\pi - 36$$

Area of small leaf =  $\frac{\pi 2^2}{4} - 4$

$$= 2\pi - 4$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area in a quadrant

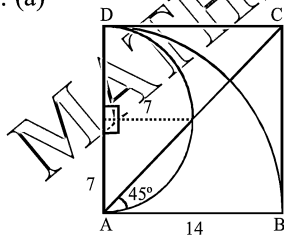
$$= (18\pi - 36) - (2\pi - 4) = 16\pi - 32$$

Required shaded area

$$= 4(16\pi - 32)$$

$$= 64 \times 3.14 - 128 = 72.96$$

79. (a)



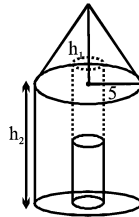
Required shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14 - \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi 7^2 - 7 \times 7 \right]$$

$$= \frac{154 \times 2^2}{8} - \left[ \frac{154}{4} - \frac{49}{2} \right]$$

$$= 77 - [14] = 63$$

80. (b)



$$V_{\text{body}} = \frac{1}{3} \pi 5^2 h_1 + \pi 5^2 h_2$$

$$\frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{body}} = \pi 5^2 \times \frac{11h_1}{6}$$

$$h_3 = \frac{2}{3}(h_1 + h_2) = \frac{5h_1}{3}$$

Volume of hole  $V_h = \pi r_2^2 h_3$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \pi r_2^2 h_1$$

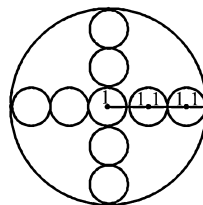
$$V_h = \frac{1}{3} [V_{\text{body}} - V_h]$$

$$4V_h = V_{\text{body}}$$

$$4 \times \frac{5}{3} \pi r_2^2 h_1 = \pi 5^2 \times \frac{11h_1}{6}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{8}$$

81. (a)



Area of larger circle =  $\pi 5^2$

$$= 25\pi$$

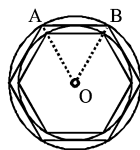
Area of smaller circle =  $\pi 1^2 = \pi$

Remaining area

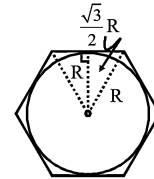
$$= 25\pi - 9 \times \pi = 16\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{25\pi}{16\pi} = \frac{25}{16}$$

82. (a)



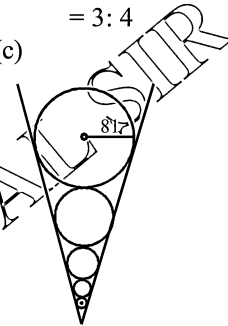
OA = OB = AB = R



$\therefore$  Required area ratio

$$= \frac{\pi \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R \right)^2}{\pi R^2} = 3:4$$

83. (c)



$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{r_3}{r_2} = \frac{r_4}{r_3} = \frac{r_5}{r_4} = k$$

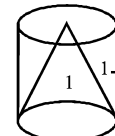
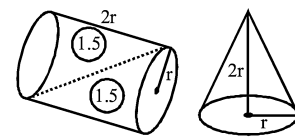
$$\frac{r_5}{r_1} = k^4 = \frac{81}{16} \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_2 \times r_3}{r_1 \times r_2} = k^2$$

$$\frac{r_3}{r_1} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{9}{4} \times 16 = 36$$

84. (b)



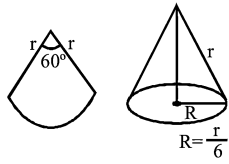
3 units total volume

$\therefore$  Volume left in cylinder = 0.5 units

Total capacity = 3 units

$$\therefore \frac{0.5}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

85. (a)

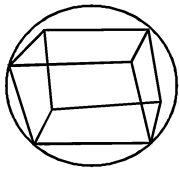


$$\frac{2\pi r}{6} = 2\pi R$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{r}{6}$$

$$h = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^2}{36}} = \frac{r\sqrt{35}}{6}$$

86. (b)



Diagonal of cube = diameter of sphere

$$\sqrt{3}a = d$$

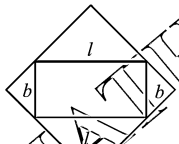
$$V_w = V_s - V_c$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3 - a^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi \frac{d^3}{8} - \frac{d^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{d^3}{3} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]$$

87. (a)



$$l + b = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

Total area of all

$$\text{all } \Delta = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (l^2 + b^2) = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore l^2 + b^2 = 20$$

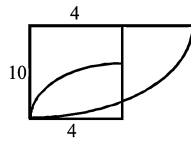
$$\therefore 2lb = (l + b)^2 - (l^2 + b^2)$$

$$= 36 - 20$$

$$lb = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$\therefore 8 + 10\sqrt{3}$$

88. (d)



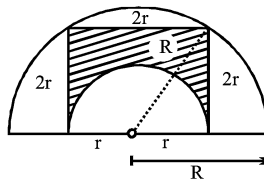
Shaded area

$$= 10 \left[ \frac{100\pi}{4} + \frac{16\pi}{4} - 40 \right]$$

$$= \frac{100\pi}{4} + \frac{16\pi}{4} - 40$$

$$= 29\pi - 40$$

89. (a)



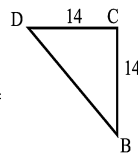
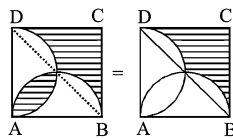
$$R = \sqrt{5}r$$

$$r = \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \therefore 2r = \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required area} = \left[ \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}} \right]^2 - \frac{\pi \times 7^2}{2 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{196}{5} - \frac{77}{5} = \frac{119}{5}$$

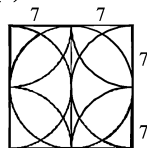
90. (b)



Shaded area =

$$= \frac{14^2}{2} = 98$$

91. (c)



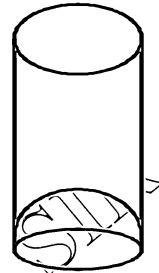
$$\text{Shaded area} = 14 \left[ \frac{7}{7} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= 98 - \left[ \frac{7}{7} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{7}{7} \right]$$

$$= 98 - [77 - 49] = 98 - [28]$$

$$= 70$$

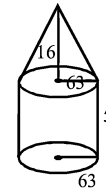
92. (b)



$$\pi 3^2 \times 15 - \frac{2}{3} \pi 3^3$$

$$135\pi - 18\pi = 117\pi$$

93. (b)



Lateral surface area of cone

$$= \pi r l$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 63 \times \sqrt{63^2 + 16^2}$$

$$= 12870 \text{ m}^2$$

Curved surface area of cylinder

$$= 2\pi \times 63 \times 5 = 1980 \text{ m}^2$$

$\therefore$  Total cost

$$= 12 \times (1980 + 12870)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 178200$$

94. (d)  $\sqrt[3]{18^3 + 24^3 + 30^3} = x$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{27 + 64 + 125} = 6 \times 6 = 36$$

95. (c) Curved surface area  $\propto l$

$$\therefore 5 : 4$$

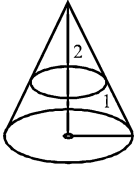
96. (c) Total volume =  $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 3^2 \times 7$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 3.5 (2^2 + 3^2 + 2 \times 3)$$

$$= 11 \text{ multiple by MG concept}$$

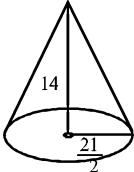
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97. (a)



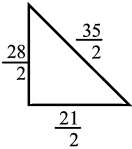
$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{2^3}{3^3 - 2^3} = \frac{8}{19}$$

98. (b)



$$\pi r^2 = 346.5$$

$$r^2 = \frac{441}{4} \rightarrow r = \frac{21}{2}$$



$$\therefore l = \frac{35}{2}$$

$\therefore$  length

$$= \frac{\pi \times \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{35}{2}}{11} = 525$$

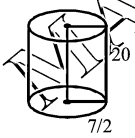
99. (b)  $\frac{4}{\beta} \times \pi \times (10.5)^3$

$$= n \times \frac{1}{\beta} \pi \times (3.5)^2 \times 3$$

$$n = 126$$

9 multiple by MG concept

100. (a)



$$\pi \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 \times 20 = 22 \times 14 \times h$$

$$h = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

101. (d)

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi 2^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi (1.5)^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$r^3 = 3^3 - 2^3 - (1.5)^3$$

$$= 19 - (1.5)^3 = 19 - 3.375$$

$$r^3 = 15.625$$

$$r = 2.5$$

102. (b) Total surface area

$$= \frac{3520}{5} = 704 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\pi r(r+l) = 704$$

$$r = 7$$

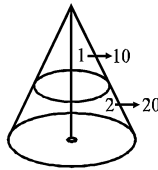
$$\therefore h = 24$$

$$\therefore l = 25$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 7^2 \times 24 = 1232 \text{ cm}^3$$

Use MG concept & mark multiple of 11 as answer.

103. (c)



$$\frac{V_1}{V_1 + V_2} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27}} = \frac{h}{H} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 10$$

$$\therefore 20 \text{ cm}$$

104. (a)



Volume of water rise = volume of cube

$$\pi r^2 h = a^3$$

$$3.14 \times 10^2 \times h = 8 \times 8 \times 8$$

$$h = 1.6 \text{ cm (approx.)}$$

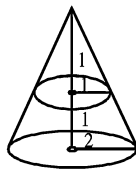
105. (a)  $\frac{4}{\beta} \pi r^3 = \frac{1}{\beta} \pi R^2 h$

$$4r^3 = R^2 h$$

$$R^2 = 4r^2$$

$$R = 2r$$

106. (d)



$$\frac{V_1}{V_1 + V_2} = \frac{1^3}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

107. (b)  $\frac{1}{3} \pi 20^2 \times 24$

$$= \pi \times \left(\frac{5}{2} \times 10^{-1}\right)^2 \times 1000 \times t$$

$$\frac{400 \times 8 \times 16}{1000} = t$$

$$t = \frac{256}{5} = 51 \frac{1}{5} \text{ minutes.}$$

$$= 51 \text{ minutes } 12 \text{ seconds}$$

108. (c)  $\frac{1}{\beta} \times \pi \times R^2 \times 248$

$$R^2 = 18^2 \times 2^2$$

$$R = 36 \text{ cm}$$

केवल उतना ही लिखें जितना exam

point of view से relevant हो।

109. (a) Volume = Area  $\times$  height  
Area increase by

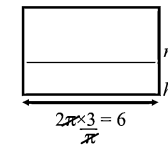
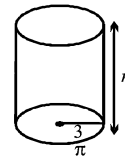
$$\left[x + y + \frac{xy}{100}\right] \%$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = \left[x + y + \frac{xy}{100}\right] + z$$

$$+ \left[x + y + \frac{xy}{100}\right] \times \frac{z}{100}$$

$$= \left[x + y + z + \frac{xy}{100} + \frac{xz}{100} + \frac{yz}{100} + \frac{xyz}{(100)^2}\right] \%$$

110. (a)

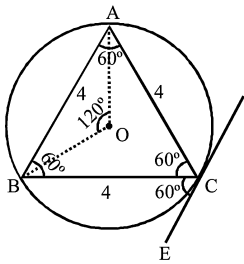


$$\text{No. of turns} = \frac{n}{h}$$

Required length

$$= \frac{6 \times n}{h} = \frac{6n}{h}$$

111. (b)



Equilateral  $\Delta$  concept by MG

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 4$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Shaded area} = \text{Sector} - \Delta$$

$$= \frac{\pi \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{9} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{16\pi - 12\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

112. (a) As there are  $n$  terms spread over height  $h$

$\therefore$  Vertical spacing between two terms =  $\frac{h}{n}$

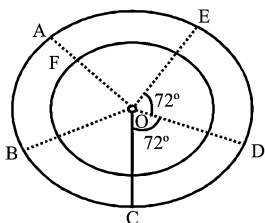
113. (b)



Open all 4 surfaces of cube. Using Pythagoras

$$\sqrt{(4n)^2 + n^2} = \sqrt{17}n$$

114. (a)



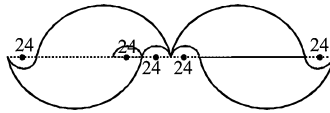
$$\frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$$

$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{144^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi (7^2 - 5^2)$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 12 = 30.144$$

Use DS concept by MG.

115. (a)



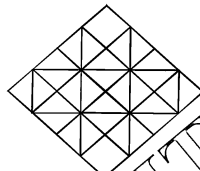
$$\text{Shaded area} = 4 \times \text{segment} - 5 \Delta$$

$$= 2 \times \pi \times 50^2 - \frac{5 \times \pi \times 24^2}{2}$$

$$= \pi [5000 - 1440]$$

$$= \pi [3560]$$

116. (b)



Total number of square tiles shaded = 16

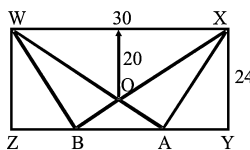
Total no. of shaded  $\Delta$  = 10

Total no. of  $\Delta$  =  $16 \times 2 = 32$

$\therefore$  Fraction of unshaded

$$= \frac{22}{32} = \frac{11}{16}$$

117. (b)



Shaded area

$$= 2 \times \left[ \text{Area of } \triangle WXA - \text{Area of } \triangle WOX \right]$$

=

$$2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 24 - \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 20 \right]$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} [30 \times 4] = 120$$

118. (a) Area of figure

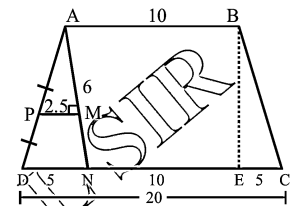
$$= 3 \times \left[ 28 \square - 28 \frac{28}{4} \right]$$

$$= 28^2 \times 3 - 3 \times \frac{154 \times 4^2}{4}$$

$$= 2352 - 1848$$

$$= 504$$

119. (b)  $MP = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$



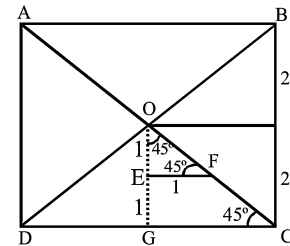
$$\text{Area } \triangle APM = \frac{2.5 \times 6}{2} = 7.5$$

$$\frac{\text{Area } \triangle APM}{\text{Area } \text{PMDN}} = \frac{1}{2^2 - 1^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 7.5$$

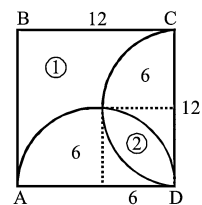
$$3 \rightarrow 22.5$$

120. (a)



$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

121. (a)



$$(1) = \square_{12} - \frac{6}{6} - \frac{6}{6} - \square_{6}$$

$$(2) = -\square_{6} + \frac{6}{6} + \frac{6}{6} + \square_{6}$$

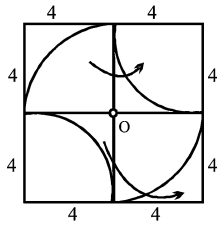
On adding we get

$$\square_{12} - 2 \times \square_{6}$$

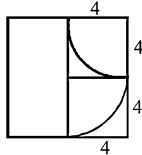
$$= 144 - 36 \times 2 = 72$$

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122. (c)

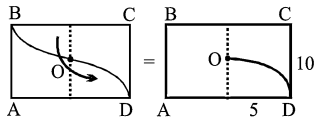


Shaded area =



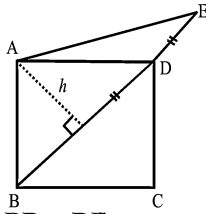
$= 4 \times 8 = 32$

123. (d)



$10 \times 5 = 50$

124. (a)



$BD = DE$   
 $h$  same

$\therefore \text{area } \triangle ABD = \text{area } \triangle ADE = 12$

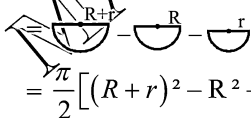
125. (b) 8 semicircle = 4 circle

$= 4 \times \pi \times 3^2$   
 $= 36\pi$

126. (a)  $AB = 2\sqrt{Rr} = 4$

$Rr = 4$

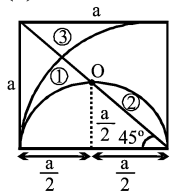
Shaded area



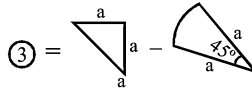
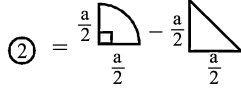
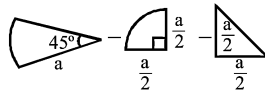
$= \frac{\pi}{2} [(R+r)^2 - R^2 - r^2]$

$\frac{\pi}{2} [2Rr] = 4\pi$

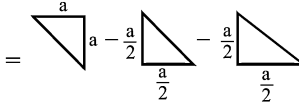
127. (d)



① =



① + ② + ③

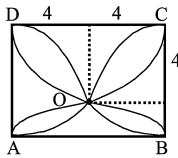


$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 - \frac{1a^2}{2 \times 4} - \frac{1a^2}{2 \times 4} = \frac{a^2}{4}$

128. (a) Shaded area

$= \text{Hexagon} - x^2 - 120^\circ \text{ sector} - 120^\circ \text{ sector}$   
 $= \frac{6 \times \sqrt{3}}{4} x^2 - \frac{240^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi x^2$   
 $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}x^2}{2} - \frac{2\pi x^2}{3}$   
 $= x^2 \left[ \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi}{6} \right]$

129. (b)

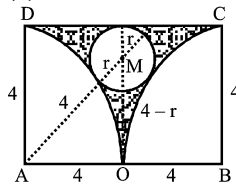


Required shaded area =  $4 \times$  (leaf shape)

leaf =  $\frac{\pi 4^2}{4} + 4 \frac{\pi 4^2}{4} - \frac{\pi 4^2}{4}$   
 $= \frac{\pi 4^2}{2} - 16 = 8\pi - 16$

$\therefore \text{Total} = 32\pi - 64$

130. (b)



Shaded area

$= 4 \left[ \frac{\pi 4^2}{8} - 4 \frac{\pi 4^2}{4} - \frac{\pi 4^2}{4} - \pi \right]$

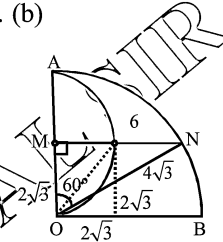
In rt  $\triangle AMO (4+r)^2 - (4-r)^2$

$= 16$   
 $4 \times 4 \times r = 16$   
 $r = 1$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

$= 32 - \frac{\pi 4^2}{2} - \pi \times 1^2$   
 $= 32 - 9\pi$

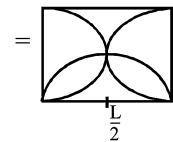
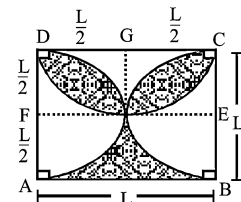
131. (b)



Shaded area

$= \text{Sector } ANM - \text{Sector } MNP - \text{Sector } PNO$   
 $= \frac{1}{6} \pi (4\sqrt{3})^2 - \frac{\pi (2\sqrt{3})^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 6$   
 $= 8\pi - 3\pi - 6\sqrt{3} = 5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$

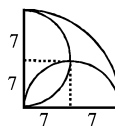
132. (a)



$\therefore$  Required shaded area

$= \frac{\pi L^2}{2 \times 4} = \frac{\pi L^2}{8}$

133. (d)



Shaded area

$$= 14 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (7)^2 - 7 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \right] \times 2$$

$$= \frac{154}{2} - 49$$

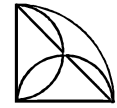
$$= 28$$

∴ Shaded area

$$= \frac{154 \times 4}{4} - \frac{154}{2} - \frac{154}{2} + 28 \times 2$$

$$= 154 - 154 + 28 \times 2 = 56$$

Or

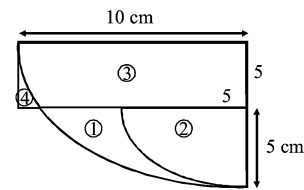


Shaded area =  $14 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (7)^2 - 7 \times 7 \right]$

$$= \frac{154 \times 4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$= 154 - 98 = 56$$

134. (c)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi (5)^2 - 10 \times 5 \right] + 10 \times 5 - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi (5)^2 - 10 \times 5 \right]$$

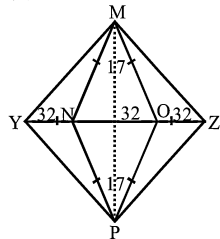
$$= 10 \times 5 - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi (5)^2 - 10 \times 5 \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi 10^2}{4} - \frac{\pi 5^2}{4} - 50$$

$$= \frac{\pi 75}{4} - 50$$

$$= \frac{75\pi - 200}{4}$$

135. (d)



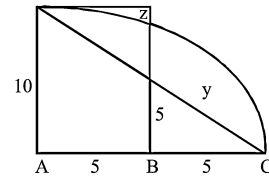
Total unshaded area

$$2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 96 \times 17 - \frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 17 \right]$$

$$= 2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 96 \times 17 - \frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 17 \right]$$

$$= [64 \times 17] = 1088 \text{ cm}^2$$

136. (b)

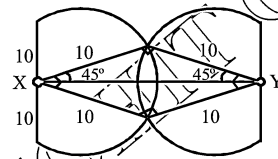


$$y - z = 10 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (5)^2 - 5 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi 10^2}{4} - 5 \times 10 - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$= 25\pi - 37.5$$

137. (a)



Area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50$

Shaded area of leaf

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \right] - 10 \times 10$$

$$= \frac{\pi 10^2}{4} - 50 = 25\pi - 50$$

Total shaded area

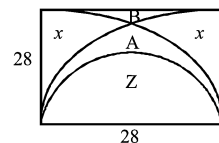
$$= \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10$$

$$= \frac{\pi 10^2}{4} + 25\pi - 50$$

$$= 50\pi - 50 = 50(\pi - 1)$$

$$= 50(2.14) = 107$$

138. (c)



$$x + A = \frac{28}{28} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi (14)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14$$

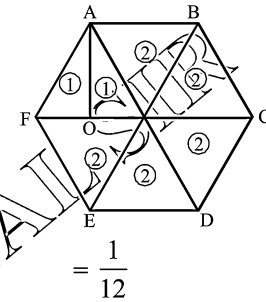
$$x + B = \frac{28}{28} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi (14)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$A - B = \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (14)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi (14)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14 \right]$$

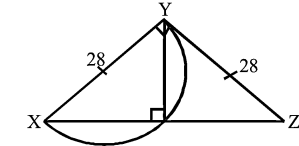
$$= \frac{154 \times 4^2}{2} - \frac{154 \times 4}{2} - 784$$

$$= 924 - 784 = 140$$

139. (a)



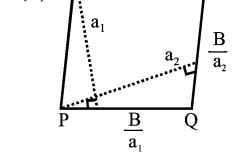
140. (a)



shaded area =  $\frac{1}{2} [XYZ]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 28 \right) = 196$$

141. (b)

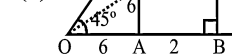


Area = Base  $\times$  height

∴ Perimeter

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{B}{a_1} + \frac{B}{a_2} \right] = 2B \left[ \frac{a_1 + a_2}{a_1 a_2} \right]$$

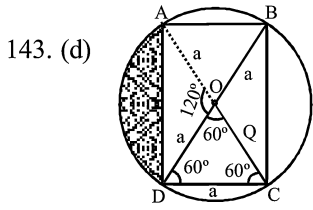
142. (d)



∴ OC = 10 = r

$$\therefore \frac{\pi 10^2}{8} = 12.5\pi$$

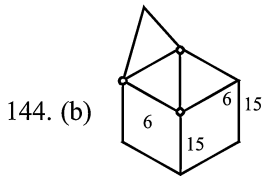
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Shaded area =  $\frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi a^2 - a^2 \sin 120^\circ$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times a^2 \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3} a^2}{4}$$

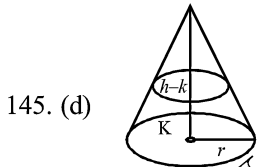


$$6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 + 6 \times 15 \times 5$$

$$= 54\sqrt{3} + 450$$

$$= 450 + 54 \times 1.7$$

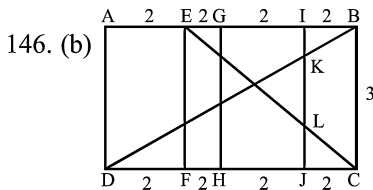
$$= 543 \text{ cm}^2. (\text{app.})$$



$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{h-k}{h} = 1 - \frac{k}{h}$$

$$\frac{k}{h} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$k = h \left[ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/3} \right]$$



Using similarity

$$\frac{KJ}{BC} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 9/4$$

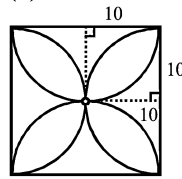
Similarly,  $\frac{IL}{BC} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\therefore IL = 2$$

$$IK = 3 - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore KL = 2 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \text{ cm}$$

147. (b)



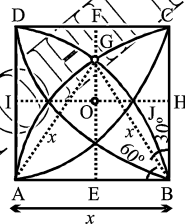
Perimeter of

$$= \frac{180^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi \times 10$$

$$\therefore \text{Total perimeter} = 40\pi$$

$$= 40 \times 3.14 = 125.6$$

148. (b)



Area FGC

$$= x \left[ \frac{x}{2} - x \sin 30^\circ \right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\pi x^2}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3} x^2}{8}$$

$$GJ = x - x \sin 30^\circ - 4 \times \text{area FGC}$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{\pi x^2}{4} - 4 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\pi x^2}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3} x^2}{8} \right]$$

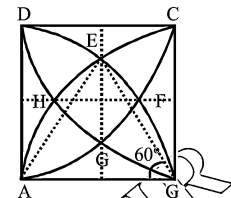
$$= \frac{\pi x^2}{12} - x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3} x^2}{2}$$

Total shaded area =  $4 \times$  (area of one shaded region)

$$= 4 \left[ \frac{\pi x^2}{12} - x^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x^2 \right]$$

$$= 4x^2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right]$$

149. (a)



Required shaded area

$$= b^2 - 4 \times \left[ \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi b^2}{4} - \frac{\pi b^2}{6} - \left( \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi b^2}{4} - \frac{\pi b^2}{6} - \frac{\pi b^2}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3} b^2}{4}$$

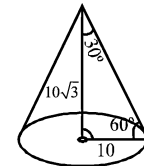
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} b^2}{2} - \frac{\pi b^2}{12}$$

$\therefore$  Required shaded area

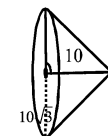
$$= b^2 - 4 \times \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3} b^2}{4} - \frac{\pi b^2}{12} \right]$$

$$= b^2 \left[ 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

150. (a)



$$a = V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi 10^2 \times 10\sqrt{3}$$



$$b = V_2 = \frac{1}{3} \pi (10\sqrt{3})^2 \times 10$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{10^2 \times 10\sqrt{3}}{(10\sqrt{3})^2 \times 10}$$

$$= \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{100 \times 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore b > a$$

$$\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$$

151. (a)  $748 = \pi(9^2 - r^2) \times 14$

$$(9^2 - r^2) = 17$$

$$r^2 = 64$$

$$r = 8$$

$$\therefore \text{Thickness} = 9 - 8 = 1 \text{ cm}$$

152. (a)  $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 12^2 \times 16$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 12^2 \times 16$$

$$= \frac{16896}{7} \approx 2413 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (approx.)}$$

153. (a) Initial water + Volume of sphere

$$= \text{Volume of cylinder upto height of water level}$$

$$\pi \times (3.5)^2 h + \frac{4}{3} \pi (3.5)^3$$

$$= \pi (3.5)^2 \times 7$$

$$h + \frac{4}{3} \times 3.5 = 7$$

$$h = 7 - \frac{14}{3} = \frac{7}{3} = 2.3 \text{ cm}$$

154. (c) Time taken

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of cone}}{\text{Volume of water per minute}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \pi \times 20^2 \times 24}{\pi \times (0.25)^2 \times 1000}$$

convert all dimensions in cm

$$= 51 \text{ minutes/12 seconds}$$

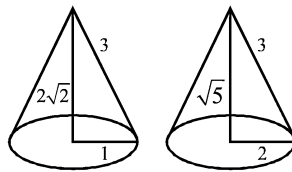
155. (c)



C. S. A  $\propto rl$

$l$  remaining same for both of cone

$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Let  $l = 3$

Using pythagoras we calculate heights

$$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{r_1^2 h_1}{r_2^2 h_2} = \frac{1^2 \times 2\sqrt{2}}{2^2 \times \sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

156. (d)  $1 \text{ m}^3 = x^2 \times 9$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$$

Possible side of biggest cube

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

$\therefore$  Weight of cube

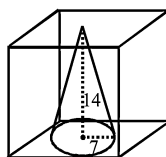
$$= \text{Weight of block} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{90}{27} = \frac{10}{3}$$

157. (a)  $22 \times 20 \times h = \pi \times 1^2 \times 3.5$

$$h = \frac{0.5}{20} = \frac{1}{40} \text{ m} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

158. (a)



Surface area left = S. A of cube

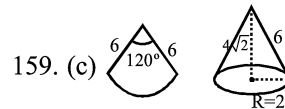
+ C. S. A of one -  $\pi \times 7^2$

$$= 6 \times 14^2 + \pi \times 7^2$$

$$\times \sqrt{14^2 + 7^2} - 154$$

$$= 1176 - 154 + 154\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 1022 + 154\sqrt{5}$$



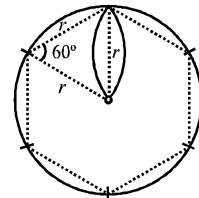
$$\frac{2\pi \times 6}{3} = 2\pi R$$

$$\therefore R = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore$  T. S. A.

$$= \pi \times 2^2 + \pi \times 2 \times 6 = 16\pi$$

160. (c)



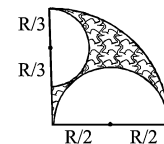
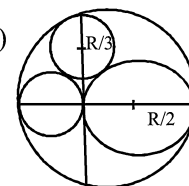
$$\left(\frac{\pi r^2}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{Total shaded area} = 12 \times \left(\frac{\pi r^2}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2}{4}\right)$$

$$= 12 \times \left[\frac{\pi r^2}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2}{4}\right]$$

$$= r^2 [2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}]$$

161. (b)



Shaded area

$$= R \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



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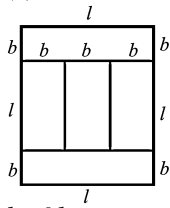
$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{4} - \frac{\pi R^2}{2 \times 4} - \frac{\pi R^2}{2 \times 9}$$

$$= \pi R^2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{18} \right]$$

$$= \pi R^2 \left[ \frac{18 - 9 - 4}{72} \right]$$

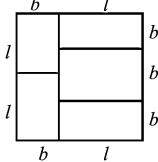
$$= \frac{5\pi R^2}{72}$$

162. (d)



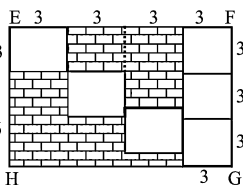
$l = 3b$   
 Perimeter =  $4[l + b]$   
 $\Rightarrow l + b = \frac{336}{4} = 84$   
 $4b = 84$   
 $b = 21$   
 $\therefore l = 63$   
 $\therefore l \times b = 63 \times 21 = 1323$

163. (c)



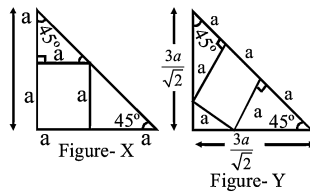
$2l = 3b$   
 $\frac{l}{b} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\therefore 5 \rightarrow 40$   
 $1 \rightarrow 8$   
 $3 \rightarrow 24 = l$   
 $2 \rightarrow 16 = b$   
 $\therefore$  Area of figure  
 $= 24 \times 16 \times 5$   
 $= 1920$

164. (b)



$\therefore$  Perimeter =  $2(9 + 12)$   
 $= 42$

165. (c)



$\sqrt{2}x = 3a$   
 $x = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{2}}$

Area(X) =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2a \times 2a = 2a^2$

Area(Y) =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3a}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{9a^2}{4}$

$\frac{Area_x}{Area_y} = \frac{2a^2}{\frac{9a^2}{4}} = \frac{8}{9} \rightarrow 320$   
 $\frac{Area_x}{Area_y} = \frac{9a^2}{4} = \frac{8}{9} \rightarrow 360$

166. (d)  $a = 13, b = 9, c = 6$

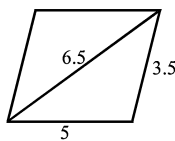
$s = \frac{28}{2} = 14$

Area =  $\sqrt{14 \times (14-13) \times (14-9) \times (14-6)} = \sqrt{560}$   
 $= 23.66$

167. (b)  $15 \rightarrow 300$

$3 \rightarrow 60$   
 $5 \rightarrow 100$   
 $7 \rightarrow 140$   
 $\therefore 5 = 150,$   
 Area =  $\sqrt{150 \times 10 \times 50 \times 90}$   
 $= 100 \times 5 \times 3 \times \sqrt{3} = 1500\sqrt{3}$

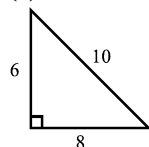
168. (d)



Area =  $2 \sqrt{7.5 \times 4 \times 1 \times 2.5}$   
 $= 10\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore S = \frac{6.5 + 3.5 + 5}{2} = 7.5$

169. (a)

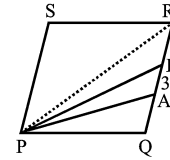


$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 24$

170. (d)  $6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 54\sqrt{3}$

171. (d)

172. (b)



parallelogram PQRS

$\Delta PAB$

$\frac{QR \times \text{height}}{AB \times \text{height}}$

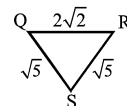
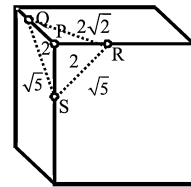
$\frac{QR}{AB} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$   
 $\therefore RS = 30 \text{ cm}$

173. (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (2a)^2 = \sqrt{3}a^2$

174. (a)  $a \rightarrow 4a$

Area  $\rightarrow$  (side)<sup>2</sup>  
 $\therefore$  Area now equals to  $16a^2$   
 $= 16 \times$  previous area  
 $\therefore 1500\%$  increase  $[16 - 1 = 15]$

175. (c)



Semi perimeter =  $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore$  Area  
 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})}$   
 $= \sqrt{3 \times 2} = \sqrt{6}$

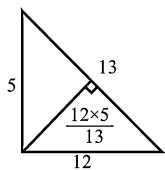
176. (c) Let equilateral  $\Delta$

$\therefore a \rightarrow 2a$   
 Area A  $\rightarrow 4A$   
 $\therefore 3A$  increase  
 $\therefore$  increment 300%

177. (d) Side of square = 12

$\therefore 4 \times 12 = 3a$   
 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 16^2 = 64\sqrt{3}$

178. (a)

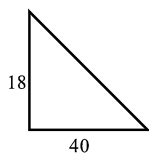


$$\therefore \frac{12 \times 5}{13} = \frac{M}{13}$$

$$m = 60$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{10} = 6$$

179. (c)

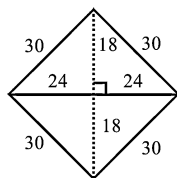


$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 18 = 360$$

$$4 \rightarrow 360$$

$$2 \rightarrow 180$$

180. (c)



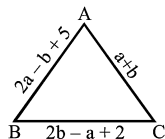
Use triplet

$$\text{Area} = \frac{(48) \times 36}{2} = 864$$

$$\text{Area available} = 864 - 216 = 648$$

$$\text{Area grazed by each cow} = \frac{648}{2} = 324 \text{ m}^2$$

181. (c)



$$a + b = 2b - a + 2 \quad (AC = BC)$$

$$2a - b = 2 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$AC = AB$$

$$a + b = 2a - b + 5$$

$$2b - a = 5 \dots (ii)$$

$$\therefore a = 2b - 5$$

Put in (i)

$$2(2b - 5) - b = 2$$

$$4b - 10 - b = 2$$

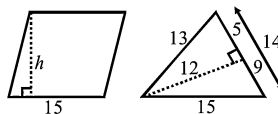
$$b = 4$$

$$\therefore a = 3$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (4+3)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 49$$

182. (b) See directly no need to calculate

183. (b)



[Use hit & trial]

$$15 \times h = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 12$$

$$h = \frac{84}{15} = 5.6 \text{ cm}$$

184. (a)  $a + b = 32 - 11 = 21$

$$a - b = 5$$

$$\therefore a = 13, b = 8$$

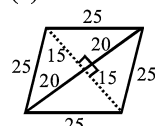


$$S = 16$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{16 \times 5 \times 3 \times 8}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{30}$$

185. (a)



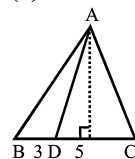
By triplet other diagonal 30

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 40 = 600 \text{ m}^2$$

186. (b)

187. (a)

188. (d)

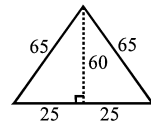


Height same

$\therefore \text{Area} \propto \text{Base}$

$$\frac{\Delta ABD}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{3}{3+5} = \frac{3}{8}$$

189. (c)



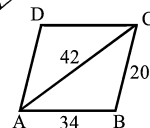
Use triplet

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 60 = 1800$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost} = 1800 \times 7 = 12600$$

We can check directly by MG concept multiple of 7

190. (b)

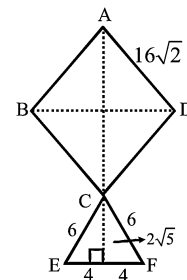


$$\text{Area} = 2 \times \sqrt{48 \times 6 \times 28 \times 14}$$

कोशिश करें ये Direct करने की।

Check by MG concept multiple of 3

191. (a)



$$\sqrt{2}a = 32$$

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

Area ABD = Area BCD

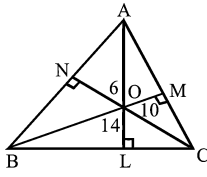
$$= \frac{(16\sqrt{2})^2}{2} = 256$$

$$\text{Area CEF} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$8\sqrt{5} = 8 \times 2.24 = 17.92 \text{ cm}^2$$

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192. (a)



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a = 10 + 14 + 6$$

$$\left[ \because \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \right]$$

$$a = 20\sqrt{3}$$

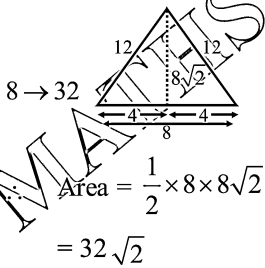
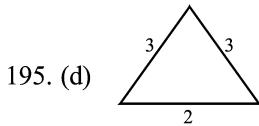
$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (20\sqrt{3})^2 = 300\sqrt{3}$$

193. (a)  $2\sqrt{77 \times 11 \times 24 \times 42} = \pi r^2$   
 $= 2 \times 7 \times 11 \times 12 = \pi r^2$

$$r = 14\sqrt{3}$$

194. (d) Side = 20

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (20)^2 = 100\sqrt{3}$$



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8\sqrt{2} = 32\sqrt{2}$$

196. (a)  $2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$

$$3\sqrt{3}n^2 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{3}$$

[Property of eq.  $\Delta$  by MG]  
 $= 3 \times 1.732 = 5.196$

197. (b)  $3\sqrt{3}n^2 \rightarrow 16\sqrt{3}$

$$n^2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

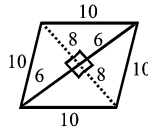
$$n = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$6\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 24$$

198. (b) Multiple of 9 MG concept direct 2.16

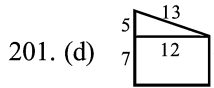
199. (b)



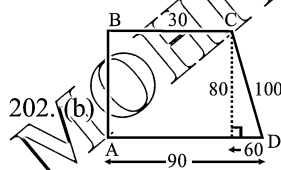
200. (d)

$$\text{Total area} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 12 \right] = 96$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 2 \times 96 \times 5 = 960$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \times (12 + 7) \times 12 = 114$$

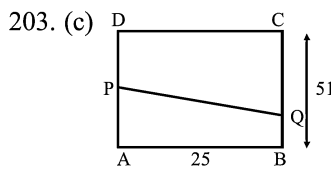


Use triplet

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} (90 + 30) \times 80$$

$$= 4800$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost} = 4800 \times 4 = 19200$$



$$6 \rightarrow 51 \times 25$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{51 \times 25 \times 5}{6} = \text{area PQCD}$$

$$\frac{51 \times 25 \times 5}{6} = \frac{1}{2} (9x + 8x) \times 25$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{QC} = 45 (9 \times 5)$$

$$\text{PD} = 40 (8 \times 5)$$

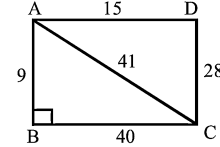
204. (c)  $\Delta = \sqrt{42 \times 1 \times 14 \times 27}$   
 $= 14 \times 9 = 126$

Total required area

$$= 12 \times \Delta = 126 \times 12$$

$$= 1512$$

205. (c)



AC = 41 using triplet

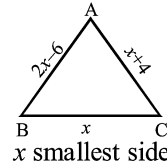
$$\therefore \Delta ADC = \sqrt{42 \times 1 \times 14 \times 27} = 126$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 9 = 180$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 9 = 180$$

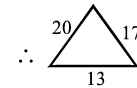
$$\therefore \text{ABCD} = 180 + 126 = 306$$

206. (c)



$$4x - 2 = 50$$

$$x = 13$$



$$\therefore \Delta = \sqrt{25 \times 5 \times 12 \times 8} = 20\sqrt{30}$$

207. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} [40^2 - 24^2]$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 64 \times 16 = 256\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 256 \times 1.732 = 443.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

208. (a) S is semi perimeter not perimeter

209. (c)

210. (b)

211. (c)

212. (d)

213. (c) AC = 41 by triplet  
 [need not to calculate everything]

214. (d) area  $\Delta ABC = 2 \text{ area } \Delta BCD$   
 $\therefore (b) \rightarrow r$   
 $(c) \rightarrow s$

215. (a)

216. (b)  $B \rightarrow r$

217. (c)


$$\left[ 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 2 \right] \times 5 = 44 \text{ cm}^2$$

218. (b) Check through options 3 : 2 : 1

219. (d)

220. (a)

220. (a)

221. (a)   $= \frac{2}{3}$

222. (d)  $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 28 \times 10^{-2}$   
 $= 4.4 \text{ m}^2$

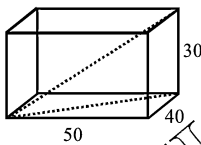
223. (c)  $r \rightarrow 25\% \downarrow$

$\therefore \text{C.S.A.} \propto r^2$

$$\therefore 25 + 25 - \frac{25 \times 25}{100}$$

$$43.75\% \downarrow$$

224. (b)



Length of longest rod

$$= \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2 + 50^2} = 50\sqrt{2}$$

225. (b) Perimeter =  $4[l + b + h]$   
 $= 4(30 + 25 + 25) = 320 \text{ cm}$

226. (b)  $t = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3^3 \times \frac{1}{1000}}{\frac{1}{7}}$

[convert in liters]

$$= \frac{396}{100} = 0.396 \text{ sec.}$$

227. (b)  $\frac{A}{V} = \frac{2(ab + bc + ca)}{abc}$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right]$$

Or we can check degree of option

(a)  $\text{m}^2$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\text{m}}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{\text{m}^3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\text{m}^2}$

But  $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{m}^3} = \frac{1}{\text{m}}$

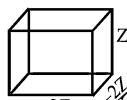
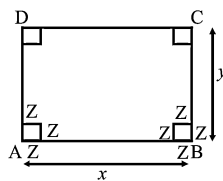
228. (d)  $V \propto a^3$

$a \rightarrow 2a$

$\therefore V \rightarrow 8V$

229. (b)  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{r_1^2 h_1}{r_2^2 h_2} = \frac{3^2 \times 1}{1^2 \times 3} = \frac{3}{1}$

230. (c)



$$\therefore (x - 2z)(y - 2z)z$$

231. (c)  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} \times \frac{c}{d}$

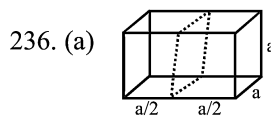
$$\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \frac{ad}{bc} \quad \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{ad}{bc}}$$

232. (c)  $P + P + \frac{P \times P}{100}$

233. (c)  $\frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{R}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

234. (a)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4^2}{5^2} \times \frac{h_1}{h_2} \quad \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{25}{64}$

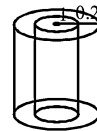
235. (d) as it is volume of one match box.



$$\frac{6a^2}{2 \left[ \frac{a}{2} \times a + a \times a + \frac{a}{2} \times a \right]}$$

$$\frac{6a^2}{4a^2}$$

237. (b)



Volume of lead

$$= \frac{22}{7} [(1.2)^2 - 1^2] \times 350$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 2.2 \times 0.2 \times 350$$

$$= 484 \text{ cm}^3$$

$1 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow \text{parallelogram}$

$$484 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow 11 \times 484$$

$$= 5.324 \text{ kg}$$

238. (b)  $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{27}} = \frac{4}{3}$

$$r_1 = 4$$

$$r_2 = 3 [\because r_1 + r_2 = 7]$$

$$4\pi(4^2 - 3^2) = 28\pi = 88 \text{ cm}^2$$

239. (b) Length of longest rod

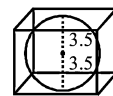
$$= \sqrt{50^2 + 40^2 + 30^2} = 50\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

240. (c)  $27 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

$$r^1 = 3r \quad \therefore k = 3$$

241. (a)



$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{539}{3}$$

$$= 179.67$$

242. (c) External volume

$$= 18 \times 10 \times 6 = 1080 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Internal volume} = 17 \times 9 \times 5 = 765 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Thickness} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}$$

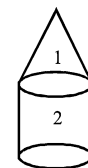
$$\text{Volume of wood} = 1080 - 765$$

$$= 315 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$315 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow 3150 \text{ gm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow 10 \text{ gm}$$

243. (c)



LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{V_{\text{cylinder}}}{2}$$

$$\frac{h_{\text{cone}}}{3} = \frac{h_{\text{cylinder}}}{2} \quad h_{\text{cylinder}}$$

$$= \frac{2h}{3}$$

244. (d) No. of balls

$$= \frac{10^3}{\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^3} = 1000 \times 8$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^3 = 1000 \times 8$$

$$= 8000$$

$$\text{No. of balls} = \frac{R^3}{r^3}$$

245. (b)  $\sqrt{3}a = \sqrt{12}$

$$a = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = 2^3 = 8$$

246. (c) No of small cubes

$$= \frac{100 \times 100 \times 100}{10 \times 10 \times 10} = 1000$$

247. (b)  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3$

$$1 : 4 : 9$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{a} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ full third jar}$$

248. (a)  $lb = x$

$$bh = y$$

$$hl = z$$

$$(lbh)^2 = xyz$$

$$V^2 = xyz$$

249. (b)  $2\pi r = 22$

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

250. (b)  $n \times (k^1)^3 = k^3$

[Volume equal]

$$k^1 = \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

251. (b)

252. (a)  $720 = 20 \times 12 \times h$

$$\therefore h = 3 \text{ cm}$$

जितना जरूरी ही exam में केवल उतना लिखें।

253. (c) No. of shots =  $\left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^3 = 64$

254. (a)  $\frac{2\pi rh}{\pi r^2 h} = \frac{264}{924}$

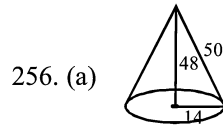
$$\frac{2}{r} = \frac{1}{3.5}$$

$$\therefore r = 7 \text{ m}$$

255. (b)  $12 \times 8 \times h - 9 \times 8 \times h = 360$

$$24h = 360$$

$$h = 15 \text{ cm}$$



$$\pi r(r+l) = \pi r^2 + \pi rl$$

$$\frac{22}{7} \times r^2 = 616$$

$$r^2 = 28 \times 7$$

$$r = 14$$

$$= 616 + \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) \times 14 \times 50 = 2816$$

257. (b)  $V \propto r^2 h$

$$\text{Volume same, } V \propto \frac{r^2}{2} \times 2h$$

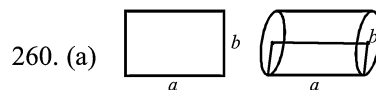
$$\therefore \left[\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}\right]^2 \times 2h \text{ or get } r^2 h$$

$$\therefore r \text{ multiplied by } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

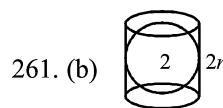
258. (d)  $(lb)(bh)(hl) = V^2$

259. (c)  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

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



$$\text{Volume} = \pi b^2 a$$



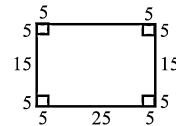
$$Vs = 2$$

$$Vs_1 = 2$$

$$\frac{Vs}{Vs_1} = \frac{2}{1}$$

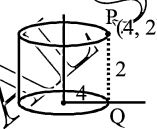
$$\frac{r^3}{r_1^3} = \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{r}{r_1} = \frac{2^{1/3}}{1}$$

262. (b)



$$\text{Volume of box} = 25 \times 15 \times 5 = 1875$$

263. (a)  $k = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$



$$\text{Volume} = \pi 4^2 \times 2 = 32\pi$$

264. (b)

$$\pi(8+x)^2 \times 3 = \pi(8)^2(3+x)$$

Now check from option & verifying by using D.S. or MG concept we get only  $x = 5\frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{cept we get only } x = 5\frac{1}{3}$$

265. (b)  $r \rightarrow 10\% \downarrow$  means  $10 \rightarrow 9$

$$10 \rightarrow 9$$

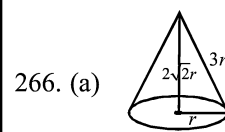
$$\text{Area } 100 \rightarrow 81$$

$$h \quad 81 \rightarrow 100$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = A \times h$$

$$\therefore \frac{19}{81} \times 100 = 23.45\%$$

[approx.]



$$\frac{4}{3} \pi (\sqrt[3]{2})^3 = \text{Volume of cone}$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Given } \pi rl = 3\pi r^2$$

$$l = 3r$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \pi r^2 \times 2\sqrt{2}r = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$r^3 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\therefore h = 2\sqrt{2}r = 4$$

267. (a) Total rounds of wire

$$= \frac{1.2 \times 100}{3/10} = 400 \text{ round}$$

Length of wire required

$$= 2\pi r \times 400$$

$$= 800\pi \times 5 = 4000\pi \text{ cm} = 40\pi \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 125.6 \text{ m}$$

268. (b)  $\pi \frac{r}{2} \left( \frac{r}{2} + 2l \right) \pi r \left( l + \frac{r}{4} \right)$

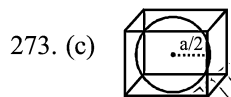
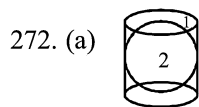
269. (b)  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{2^2 \times 5}{3^2 \times 3} = \frac{20}{27}$

270. (c) C.S.A.  $\propto rh$

$$2r \times \frac{h}{2} = rh$$

$\therefore$  No change

271. (a)  $r \rightarrow 2r$   
 $A \rightarrow 4A$   
 $\therefore 1 : 4$



$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{V_e}{V_s} = \frac{6}{\pi}$$

274. (a) Water in tank

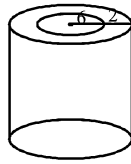
$$= 40 \times 25 \times 15 \times 100 \text{ ltrs}$$

No. of days water lost

$$= \frac{40 \times 25 \times 15 \times 1000}{55000 \times 75}$$

$$= 40 \text{ days}$$

275. (a)



$$\text{Volume} = \pi(8^2 - 6^2) \times 100$$

$$= \pi(14) \times 2 \times 100$$

11 multiple by MG concept

276. (d) Let any value of  $r$  &  $h$  & check

277. (d)  $\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{4\pi r^2} = 27$

$$\frac{r}{3} = 27$$

$$r = 81$$

$$2r = 162$$

278. (b)  $V_1 = 40 \times 30 \times 40 = 48000$   
 $V_2 = 40 \times 30 \times 22 = 26400$   
 $V_3 = 40 \times 10 \times 30 = 12000$   
 $\frac{48000}{26400} = \frac{12000}{86400}$

279. (a)  $\frac{V_M}{V_E} = \left( \frac{R_M}{R_E} \right)^3 = \left( \frac{R_E}{4 \times R_E} \right)^3$   
 $\frac{64}{1} = \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^3$

280. (a)

281. (c)

282. (b)

283. (a) T.S.A.

$$= \pi r \left[ 2l + \frac{r}{2} \right] = \pi r \left[ \frac{r}{4} \right]$$

284. (a)

285. (c)

286. (c) No. of bags =

$$\frac{\frac{22}{7} \times 4.2 \times 4.2 \times 3.5}{2.1}$$

$$= 92.4 \approx 92 \text{ nearly.}$$

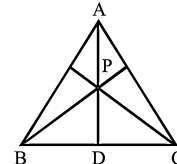
287. (d)

288. (a)

289. (b)

290. (a) (a)  $\rightarrow$  Cylinder  $\rightarrow r$   
 (b)  $\rightarrow$  sphere  $\rightarrow s$   
 (c)  $\rightarrow$  cone  $\rightarrow p$   
 (d)  $\rightarrow$  cube  $\rightarrow q$

291. (a)

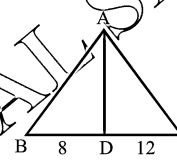


$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$$

292. (a)



h same  $\therefore$  Area  $\propto$  Base

$$8 : 12$$

$$2 : 3$$

$$5 \rightarrow 60$$

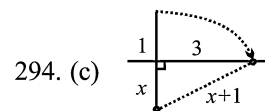
$$2 \rightarrow 24$$

293. (c)  $15 - 7 < x < 15 + 7$

$$8 < x < 22$$

$$\therefore 9 + 10 \dots \dots \dots 21$$

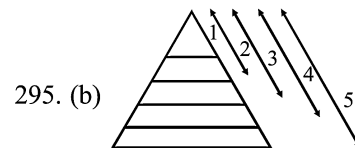
$$\Rightarrow \text{sum} = 195$$



$$(x+1)^2 - x^2 = 9$$

$$2x+1 = 9$$

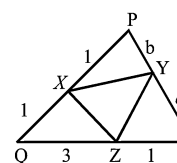
$$x = 4$$



$$5^2 - 4^2 = 9 \rightarrow 27$$

$$25 \rightarrow 75$$

296. (c)



$$\frac{\text{area } PXY}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = \frac{b}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\frac{\text{area } QXZ}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{\text{area } \Delta RYZ}{\text{area } \Delta PQR} = \frac{a}{4(a+b)}$$

$$(\Delta P \times XY)^2 = (\text{area } \Delta QXZ) \times (\text{area } \Delta RYZ)$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{b}{2(a+b)} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{a}{4(a+b)}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a+b} = \frac{3}{8} a$$

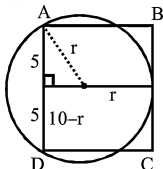
$$8b^2 = 3a^2 + 3ab$$

$$3a^2 + 3ab - 8b^2 = 0$$

$$a = \left( \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+96}}{6} \right) b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{105}-3}{6}$$

297. (c)



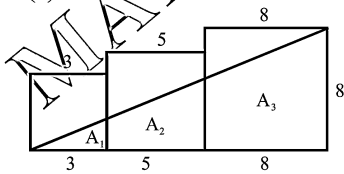
$$r^2 - (10-r)^2 = 25$$

$$(2r-10)(10) = 25$$

$$2r-10 = 2.5$$

$$r = 6.25$$

298. (c)



Ratio of their area

$$A_1 : A_2 : A_3$$

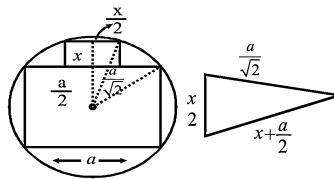
$$3^2 : 8^2 - 3^2 : 16^2 - 8^2$$

$$9 : 55 : 192$$

$$256 \rightarrow 64 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 8 \right]$$

$$55 \rightarrow \frac{55}{4} = 13.75$$

299. (a)



$$\frac{x^2}{4} + x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} + ax = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{4} + ax - \frac{a^2}{4} = 0$$

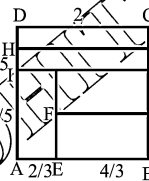
$$5x^2 + 4ax - a^2 = 0$$

$$x = \left[ \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{10} \right] a$$

$$= \left[ \frac{6-4}{10} \right] a$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

300. (c)



Area of square =  $2^2 = 4$

$\therefore$  Each rectangle =  $\frac{4}{5}$

$$AI = 2 - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{6}{5}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

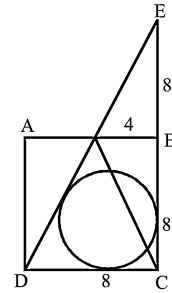
$$\therefore EB = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore BH = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$\therefore$  Perimeter of BEFG

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \right] = \frac{58}{15}$$

301. (d)

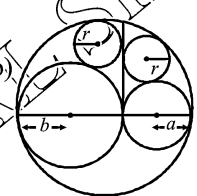


$$DE = \sqrt{16^2 + 8^2} = 8\sqrt{5}$$

$$r = \frac{16+8-8\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$= 12 - 4\sqrt{5}$$

302. (b)

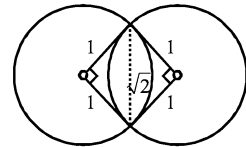


Direct property to learn

$$r = \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{6 \times 3}{6+3} = 2$$

$$\therefore \pi r^2 \times 2 = 8\pi$$

303. (b)

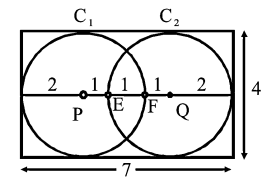


Common area =  $2 \times D$

$$= 2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

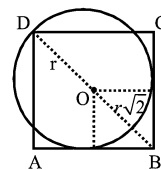
$$= 2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

304. (c)



$$\therefore 2(7+4) = 22$$

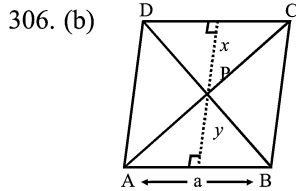
305. (a)



$$r + r\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}a$$

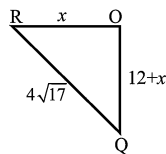
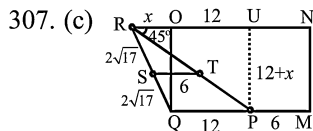
$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2}+1} = a\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$r = a(2-\sqrt{2})$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \times a \times h = \frac{1}{2} a(x+y)$$

$$\frac{20}{2} = (\Delta PAB + \Delta PCD) = 10$$



In  $\Delta OQR = 4\sqrt{17}$

$$(12+x)^2 + x^2 = (4\sqrt{17})^2$$

$$2x^2 + 24x - 128 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 12x - 64 = 0$$

$$(x+16)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\text{Breadth} = 12 + x = 16$$

$$\text{Length} = 18$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = 16 \times 18 = 288$$

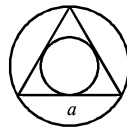
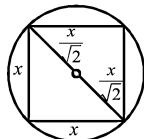
308. (b)  $(\text{Diameter})^2 = a \times b$

$$\text{Diameter} = \sqrt{75 \times 108}$$

$$= 5 \times 2 \times 9 = 90$$

309. (d)  $4x = 3a$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\text{Area}_1 = \frac{\pi x^2}{2}$$

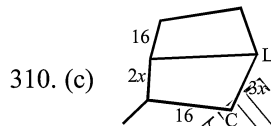
$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area}_2 = \frac{\pi a^2}{12}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{\pi x^2 \times 12}{2 \times \pi a^2} = 6 \frac{x^2}{a^2}$$

$$6 \times \frac{9}{16} = 27:8$$



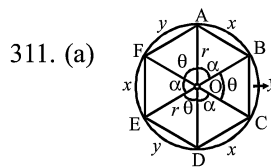
$$\text{Volume of water} \Rightarrow (16)^3 \times \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (5x) 16 \times 16$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\therefore 3x = 12$$

$$\text{LC} = 12$$



$$3(\theta + \alpha) = 360^\circ$$

$$\theta + \alpha = 120^\circ$$

$$\angle AEF = \frac{180^\circ - \theta}{2} + \frac{180^\circ - \alpha}{2}$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{(\theta + \alpha)}{2} = 120^\circ$$

In  $\Delta AOE, \cos 120^\circ$

$$= \frac{r^2 + r^2 - AE^2}{2r^2} \quad (i)$$

In  $\Delta AEF, \cos 120^\circ$

$$= \frac{x^2 + y^2 - AE^2}{2xy} \quad (ii)$$

From  $AE^2 = 3r^2$

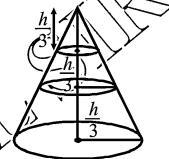
Put in (ii)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 3r^2}{2xy}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3r^2$$

$$r = \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2 + xy}{3} \right)^{1/2}$$

312. (b)



$\therefore$  Height ratio = 1 : 2 : 3

$$V_1 : V_2 : V_3$$

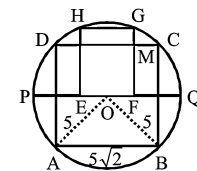
$$1^3 : 2^3 - 1^3 : 3^3 - 2^3$$

$$1 : 7 : 19$$

$$27 \rightarrow V$$

$$7 \rightarrow \frac{7V}{27}$$

313. (c)



Area of square in semicircle : circle

$$2 : 5$$

$$\text{Side } \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \rightarrow 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore EF = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$FM = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

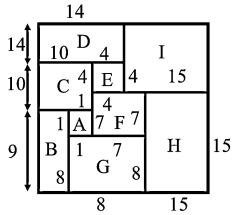
$$\text{Area} = EF \times FM = \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{10}$$



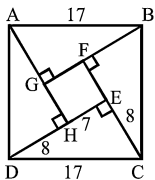
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314. (c)



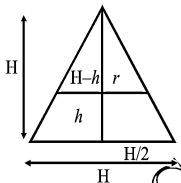
$B + C = 10 + 9 = 19$   
 $(B + C) - (G + F) = 19 - 8 - 7 = 2$   
 $\therefore E = 2$   
 $(H + F) - (E) = I = 15 + 7 - 4 = 18$   
 $\therefore 18^2 = 324$

315. (c)



$ED = 15$   
 $DEC \text{ \& \ } DHA \text{ congruent}$   
 $\therefore DH = 8$   
 $\text{Side of square} = 7$   
 $\therefore \text{Area of square} = 49$

316. (c)

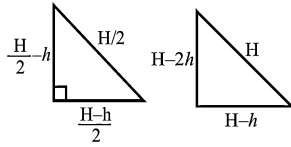
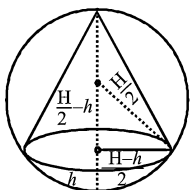


$\frac{H-h}{r} = \frac{H}{h}$

$r = \frac{H-h}{2}$

$H = 2R$

$R = \frac{H}{2}$



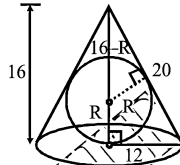
$\therefore (H-2h)^2 + (H-h)^2 = H^2$   
 $H^2 + 4h^2 - 4Hh + H^2 + h^2 - 2Hh = H^2$   
 $H^2 - 6Hh + 5h^2 = 0$   
 $(H-5h)(H-h) = 0$   
 $\therefore H = 5h$   
 $\therefore H = h \text{ not possible}$

$\therefore h = \frac{H}{5}$

317. (c)  $h \ 10 \rightarrow 9$

$r \ 10 \rightarrow 11$   
 $r \ 10 \rightarrow 11$   
 $\text{Volume } 1000 \rightarrow 1089$   
 $\therefore 8.9\% \text{ increase}$

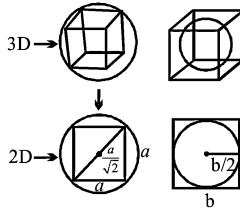
318. (c)



$\frac{16-R}{r} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{5}{3}$   
 $\therefore R = 6$

$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 6^3 = 288\pi$

319. (d)



$\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^3 = 2 \times \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^3$

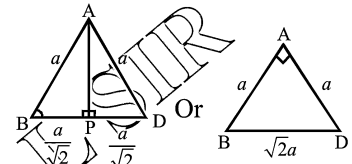
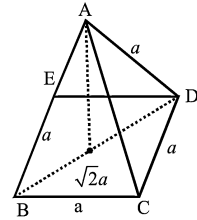
$\frac{a^3}{b^3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$

$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2}$

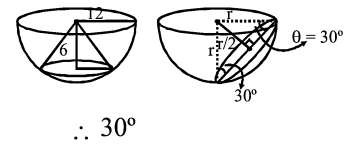
$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{4}{3}}}$

320. (d)

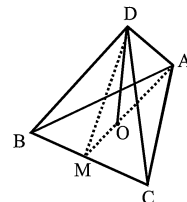


$\angle ABD = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle BAP = 45^\circ = \angle DAP$   
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$   
 $\text{See directly triplet}$   
 $\therefore \angle BAD = 90^\circ$

321. (b)



322. (c)



$AM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$

$AO = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$

In right  $\triangle DOA$

$a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = OD^2$

$OD = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} a$

height of tetrahedron

∴ Area

$$\Delta ADM = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a$$

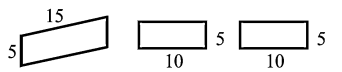
$$= \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

323. (c) Given figure is a prism look for pyramid with same base & height.

324. (c)

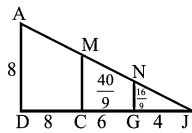
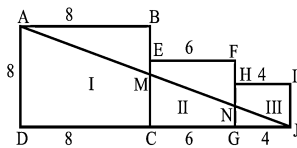
325. (d)  $2[(36+16) + (48 + 16)]$   
 $= 2[116] = 232$

326. (d)



$2(15 + 5) + 2 \times 2(10 + 5)$   
 $\Rightarrow 40 + 60 = 100$  with 10% extra  
 $\therefore 110$

327.



$$\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{10}{18} = \frac{MC}{8}$$

$$MC = \frac{40}{9}$$

Similarly,  $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{NG}{40}$   
 $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{NG}{40}$

$$NG = \frac{16}{9}, BM = 8 - \frac{40}{9} = \frac{32}{9}$$

$$HN = 4 - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{20}{9}$$

area MNCG

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{40+16}{9} \right) \times 6 = \frac{56}{3}$$

$$\text{area ABM} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \frac{32}{9} = \frac{128}{9}$$

area HNIJ

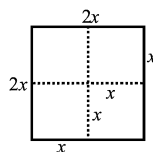
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{20}{9} + 4 \right) \times 4 = \frac{112}{9}$$

∴ Total shaded area

$$= \frac{56}{3} + \frac{128}{9} + \frac{112}{9}$$

$$= \frac{168 + 128 + 112}{9}$$

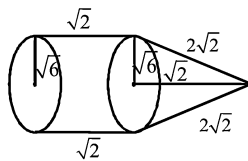
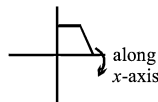
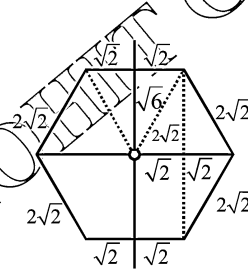
$$= \frac{408}{9}$$



328. (c)

Perimeter  $= x + 2x + 2x + x + 2x$   
 $= 8x$

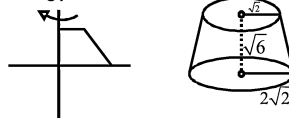
329. (a)



$$X = V_1$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \pi (\sqrt{6})^2 \times \sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}\pi$$

along y-axis



$$Y = V_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \sqrt{6} \left[ (2\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \right]$$

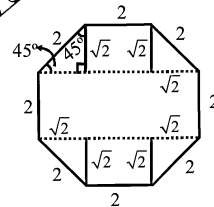
$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi [14] \sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{X}{Y} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}\pi}{\frac{1}{3} \pi 14 \sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{1224\sqrt{2}}{714\sqrt{6}} = \frac{12}{7\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{X}{Y} = \frac{48}{49}$$

330. (a)



Area of dodecagon

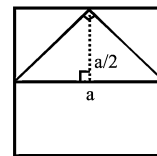
$$= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} (2+2\sqrt{2}) \sqrt{2} \right] \times 12$$

$$\therefore (2+2\sqrt{2})2 + 2 \times (2 \times \sqrt{2})$$

$$4 + 4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}$$

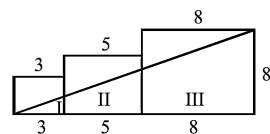
$$= 4 + 8\sqrt{2}$$

331. (a)



$$\therefore \frac{\Delta \text{Area}}{\square \text{Area}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{a}{2}}{a^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

332. (c)



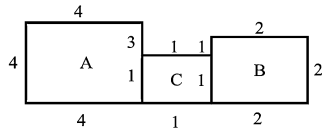
I : II : III  
 Area  $3^2 : 8^2 - 3^2 : 16^2 - 8^2$   
 $9 : 55 : 192$

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$$256 \rightarrow \frac{16 \times 8}{2} = 64$$

$$55 \rightarrow 13.75$$

333. (b)



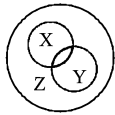
Perimeter  
 $= (4+4+4+3+1+1+2+2+1)$

$$= 24 + 54 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \text{ } 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{area of A} = (9)^2 = 81 \text{ cm}^2$$

334. (c)



L.C.M of 2, 3, 9  $\rightarrow 18$

$$\therefore 2 \times 18 : 3 \times 18 : 9 \times 18$$

$$X_{\text{area}} \rightarrow 36$$

$$X_{\text{shaded}} \rightarrow 12$$

$$Y_{\text{area}} \rightarrow 54$$

$$Z_{\text{area}} \rightarrow 162$$

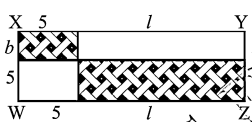
$$\text{Unshaded area} = 162 - 12 = 150$$

$$\therefore \text{Shaded : Unshaded : Total}$$

$$12 : 150 : 162$$

$$2 : 25 : 27$$

335. (d)



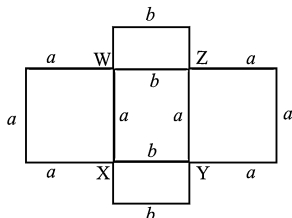
$$l + b = \frac{78}{2} = 39$$

Total shaded area of rectangle

$$= 5b + 5l$$

$$= 5(b+l) = 5 \times 39 = 195 \text{ cm}^2$$

336. (a)



Length of big square = a

Length of small square = b

$$a + b = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \dots\dots(i)$$

$$2(a^2 + b^2) = 80$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 40 \dots\dots(ii)$$

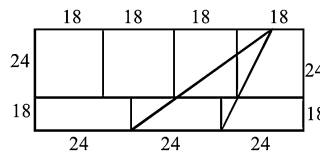
$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$10^2 = 40 + 2ab$$

$$2ab = 60$$

$$ab = 30$$

337. (a)



$$l = \frac{72}{3} = 24$$

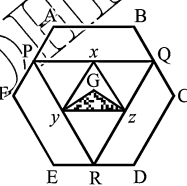
$$b = \frac{72}{4} = 18$$

Area of shaded region

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 42$$

$$= 504$$

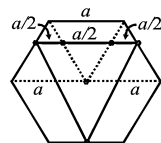
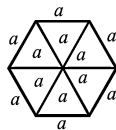
338. (b)



$$\Delta Gyz = 1 \text{ unit}$$

$$\therefore \Delta xyz = 3 \text{ unit}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta PQR = 12 \text{ unit}$$



$$\text{Area} \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left( \frac{3a}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Area hexagon} = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (a)^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\text{Hexagon}} = \frac{9a^2}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 12$$

$$\therefore 8 \rightarrow 32 \text{ (Total area)}$$

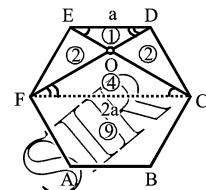
$$\text{Unshaded area} = 32 - 1$$

$$= 31$$

$$\text{Shaded area} = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 : 31$$

339. (c)



$$\Delta EOD \sim \Delta COF$$

$$\frac{a}{2a} = \frac{OD}{OF} = \frac{OE}{OC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta EOD}{\Delta COF} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{In } \Delta DFC = \frac{OD}{OF} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{area} ODC}{\text{area} OFC} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{2}$$

$$\text{Similarly } OEF \rightarrow \boxed{2}$$

$$\text{Area of hexagon} = 2 \times [(4) +$$

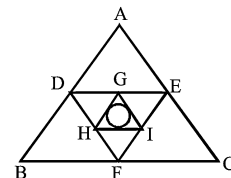
$$(2) + (2) + (1)] = 18$$

$$\square AFCB = 9$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{area} \Delta DOE}{\text{area} \square ABCOF}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{1}}{\boxed{13}} = \frac{1}{13}$$

340. (b)



Circumradius

$$2 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Side } 2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 12$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 12^2 = 36\sqrt{3}$$

Area FEC =  $9\sqrt{3} = \Delta DEF$

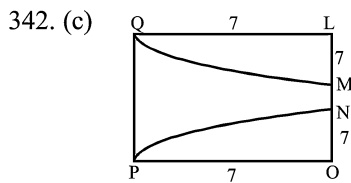
$\Delta DGH + \Delta HFI = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$

∴ Shaded area

$= 9\sqrt{3} \times 2 + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$

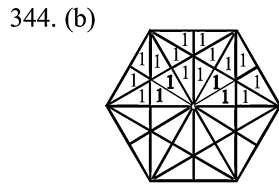
$= \frac{45\sqrt{3}}{2}$

341. (a) Diameter of ball =  $7 \times 2 = 14$   
 Total no. of gaps between balls = 22  
 Distance covered by 23 balls =  $23 \times 14 = 322$   
 Distance left for gaps =  $399 - 322 = 77$   
 Length of gaps between two balls =  $\frac{77}{22} = 3.5 \text{ cm}$

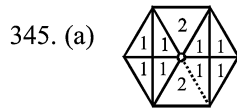


- Area of two quarter (a semicircle) =  $\frac{154}{2} = 77$   
 Area of rectangle =  $77 + 56 = 133$   
 $\frac{133}{7} = \text{Breadth LO}$   
 ∴ LO = 19  
 MN =  $19 - 14 = 5$

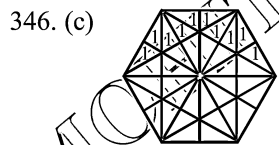
343. (b)   
 ∴ Area of shaded part =  $2 \times 2 - \pi \times 1^2 = 4 - \pi = 4 - 3.14 = 0.86$



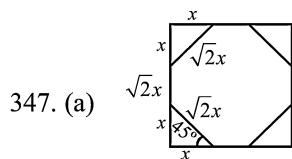
344. (b) Given area of hexagon equals to  $36 \rightarrow 360 \text{ cm}^2$   
 Required shaded Area  $\boxed{4} \rightarrow 40 \text{ cm}^2$



345. (a) ∴  $12 \rightarrow 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (24)^2$   
 Required area  $6 \rightarrow 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 24 \times 24 = 432\sqrt{3}$



346. (c) Shaded part =  $\textcircled{10}$   
 Total part =  $1 \times 6 \times 6 = \textcircled{36}$   
 ∴  $\frac{\textcircled{10}}{\textcircled{36}} \times 100 = \frac{2.5}{9} \times 100 = 27.77\%$

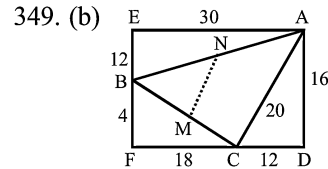


347. (a) ∴  $2x + \sqrt{2}x = 2$   
 $x = \frac{2}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$

348. (a)  $\pi(r_1^2 + r_2^2) = 153\pi$   
 $r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 153$

- $r_1 + r_2 = 15$   
 By hit & trial  $r_1 = 12$   
 $r_2 = 3$

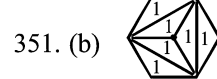
$\frac{3}{12} = 1 : 4$



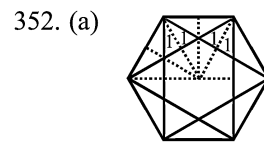
349. (b) Use pythagoras theorem to find sides

$MN = AC = \frac{20}{2} = 10$

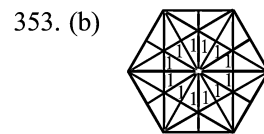
350. (c)   
 Total 2 rhombus + 2 eq.  $\Delta$   
 ∴ Unshaded area = 4 eq.  $\Delta$   
 ∴  $\frac{2}{4} = 1 : 2$



351. (b)  $\boxed{6} \rightarrow 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2$   
 $\boxed{3} \rightarrow 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 27\sqrt{3}$



352. (a) ∴  $\boxed{2} \times 6 = 12$  units shaded area  
 $36 \text{ units} = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2$   
 $12 \text{ units} = \frac{216}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 18\sqrt{3}$



353. (b) Smaller hexagon = 12 units  
 Larger hexagon =  $(6 \times 6) = 36$  units  
 ∴  $\frac{1}{3}$

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354. (d) Volume of water flows out in 1 hours

$$= 10 \times 1000 \times \frac{30}{10} \times \frac{12}{10}$$

$$= 36000 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume of water that flows in 30 min.

$$= 18000 \text{ m}^3$$

$\frac{2}{25} \text{ m}$  (8cm) of standing water required

$\therefore$  Area irrigated

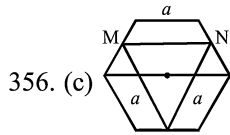
$$= \frac{18000}{\frac{2}{25}} = 225000 \text{ m}^2$$

355. (c)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi(r_1^3 + r_2^3) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(r_1 + r_2)r^2$

$$4(r_1 + r_2)(r_1^2 + r_2^2 - r_1r_2)$$

$$= (r_1 + r_2)r^2$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - r_1r_2}$$



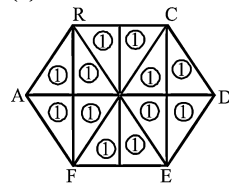
$$MN = \frac{a + 2a}{2} = \frac{3a}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{Total area}} = \frac{\frac{3a}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times a^2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4 \times 6} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{Unshaded area}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

357. (c)

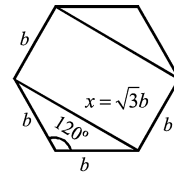


Shaded area  $\rightarrow$  2 units

Unshaded area  $\rightarrow$  10 units

$$\therefore \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

358. (b)



$$\cos 120^\circ = \frac{b^2 + b^2 - x^2}{2b^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{b^2 + b^2 - x^2}{2b^2}$$

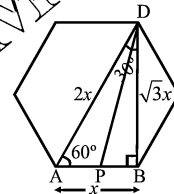
$$x = \sqrt{3}b$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{Unshaded area}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}b \times b}{\left(\frac{1}{2}b^2 \sin 120^\circ\right) \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

359. (b)



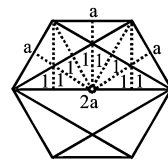
$$\text{Area of } \triangle ABD = \frac{1}{2}x \times \sqrt{3}x$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle APD = \frac{1}{2} \times \triangle ABD$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

2360. (d)



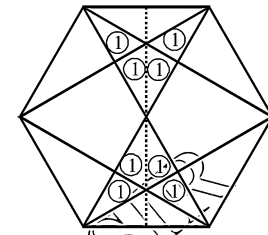
Shaded area = 16 units

$$36 \text{ units} \rightarrow 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2$$

16 units

$$\rightarrow 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 16 = 24\sqrt{3}$$

361. (b)

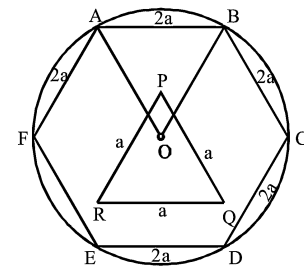


Shaded area = 8 unit

Unshaded area = 36 - 8 = 28 unit

$$\therefore \text{Ratio } \frac{8}{28} = \frac{2}{7}$$

362. (a)



$$\triangle PQR = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$$

$\square$  ABCDEF

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2a)^2 = 6\sqrt{3}a^2$$

Shaded area

$$= X = 6\sqrt{3}a^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{23\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$$

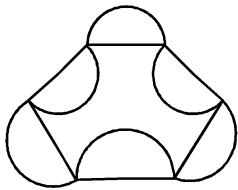
Area of circle =  $\pi(2a)^2$

$$= 4\pi a^2$$

$$\left[ \therefore a^2 = \frac{4X}{23\sqrt{3}} \right]$$

$$4\pi \frac{4X}{23\sqrt{3}} = \frac{16\pi X}{23\sqrt{3}}$$

363. (a)



Area of shaded region  
= area of hexagon

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} m^2 = 1.5 \sqrt{3} m^2$$

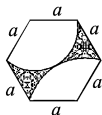
364. (a) Shaded area

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 - 6 \times \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi 3^2$$

$$= 6 \times \left[ 9\sqrt{3} - \frac{9}{3} \pi \right]$$

$$= 54\sqrt{3} - 18\pi$$

365. (d)



Shaded area

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times a^2 - 2 \times \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi a^2$$

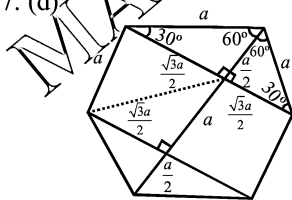
$$= a^2 \left[ \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$= a^2 \left[ \frac{18\sqrt{3} - 8\pi}{12} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2 [9\sqrt{3} - 4\pi]}{6}$$

366. (d)

367. (d)



$\therefore$  Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

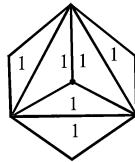
$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( a + \frac{a}{2} \right) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{8} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}a^2}{8}$$

368. (a) Shaded area = 4 units

$$\therefore 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4^2 = 16\sqrt{3}$$

369. (c)

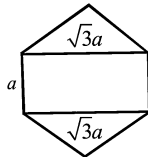


$\therefore$  Shaded area = 3 + 3 = 6 units

Unshaded = 3 + 3 = 6 units

$\therefore$  1 : 1

370. (a)



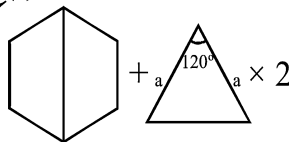
$\therefore$  Shaded area =  $2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$

$$\text{Total area} = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}a^2}{3\sqrt{3}a^2} = 2:3$$

371. (c)



$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2$$

$$\text{Shaded area} = 2\sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\text{Total area} = \frac{2 \times 6\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{3}a^2}{2}$$

$\therefore$  Required ratio

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}a^2}{7\sqrt{3}a^2} = \frac{4}{7}$$

372. (b)

$$\frac{5 \times \pi \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2}{2} + \frac{6 \times 120^\circ \times \pi \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2}{360^\circ}$$

$$= \text{Shaded area} \frac{5\pi a^2}{8} + \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{9\pi a^2}{8}$$

Total area of hexagon

$$= 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} = 3\sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{9\pi a^2}{8 \times 3\sqrt{3}a^2} = \sqrt{3}\pi : 8$$

373. (b)

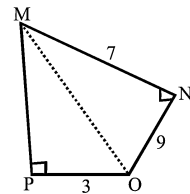
374. (a)  $a = 2$

$$\text{Area} = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2 = 6\sqrt{3}$$

375. (b) As figure similar

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle J = 120^\circ$$

376. (b)

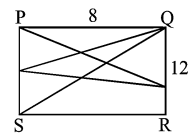


$\therefore$  Area of MNOP

$$= \frac{1}{2} [3 \times 11 + 7 \times 9]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [99] = 49.5$$

377. (a)

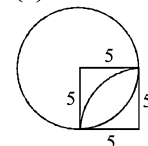


Area of 2 triangles

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 8 = 48$$

$$\text{Area of shaded part} = 48 - 40 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

378. (b)



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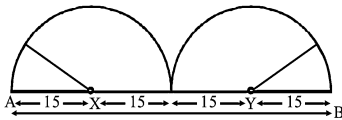
$$= \square + \square - \square$$

$$= \frac{\pi 5^2}{2} - 25$$

$$= 25 [1.57 - 1]$$

$$= 14.25$$

379. (d)

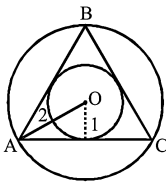


$$\text{Total shaded area} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\pi 15^2}{2}$$

$$= 45\pi = 141.3$$

380. (b)

381. (a)



$\triangle ABC$  is equilateral triangle

$$\pi R^2 = 12$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{12}{\pi}}$$

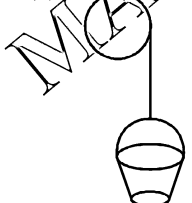
$$2 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{12}{\pi}}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}}$$

Eq.  $\Delta$  property by MG

$$\triangle ABC \rightarrow 3\sqrt{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^2 = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$$

382. (b)



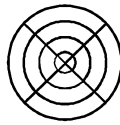
Length of rope = Distance covered in 88 sec.

$$= 1.1 \times 88 \times 100 = 9680 \text{ cm}$$

No. of revolution

$$= \frac{\text{length of rope}}{2\pi r} = 40$$

383. (b)



Shift shaded parts to complete quarter circle

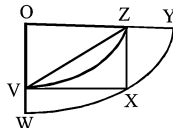
Area of shaded region

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \pi (14)^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 3.14 \times 196 = 147 \times 3.14$$

$$= 461.58$$

384. (a)



Area of big quadrant

$$= \frac{154 \times 2^2}{4} = 154$$

Area of square

$$= \frac{d^2}{2} = \frac{14^2}{2} = 98$$

Area of smaller quadrant

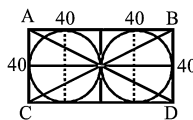
$$= \frac{154}{2} = 77$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle OZV = \frac{98}{2} = 49$$

$\therefore$  Area of shaded part

$$(154 - 98) + (77 - 49) = 56 + 28 = 84$$

385. (c)



Rectangle area =  $80 \times 40 = 3200$

Two unshaded  $\Delta$ s

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 40 \times 2$$

$$= 1600$$

Area of rest unshaded part

$$= 4 \times \left[ \frac{20^2}{2} - 4 \times \frac{20^2}{4} \right]$$

$$= 4 \times \left( 400 - \frac{3.14 \times 400}{4} \right)$$

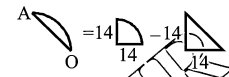
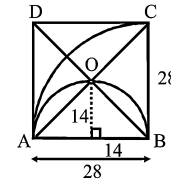
$$= 4 \times (86) = 344$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

$$= 3200 - 1600 - 344$$

$$= 1256$$

386. (b)



$$= \frac{154 \times 2^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$= 154 - 98 = 56$$

Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14\sqrt{2} \times 14\sqrt{2} - 56 + \frac{154 \times 4^2}{8}$$

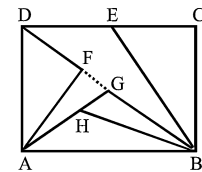
$$= 196 - 56 + 308$$

$$= 504 - 56$$

$$= 448$$

$$= 448$$

387. (c)



$$\text{Area } AGB = \frac{1}{4} \times 24 \times 24 = 144$$

DF : FG : GB = 3 : 1 : 4 [ $\because$  mid-point]

$\therefore$

ar  $\triangle AFD$  : ar  $\triangle AFG$  : ar  $\triangle AGB$

$$= 3 : 1 : 4$$

$$\therefore 4 \rightarrow 144$$

$$1 \rightarrow 36$$

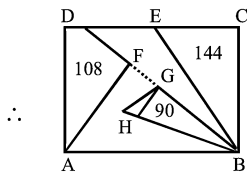
$$3 \rightarrow 108$$

$$\triangle AHB : \triangle BGH = AH : HG = 3 : 5$$

$$1 \rightarrow 18$$

$$3 \rightarrow 54 [\triangle AHB]$$

$$5 \rightarrow 10 [\triangle BHG]$$



∴ Shaded area =  $(24)^2 - 108 - 90 - 144 = 576 - 342 = 234$

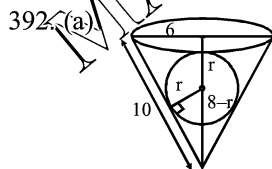
388. (c)  $2\pi r(r+h)$   
 = total surface area  
 $\pi r^2 = 346.5$   
 $r^2 = \frac{31.5 \times 7}{2}$   
 $r^2 = \frac{63 \times 7}{4}$   
 $r = \frac{7 \times 3}{2} = 10.5$

∴ T.S.A. =  $2 \times 346.5 + 44 \times 1.5 \times 24$   
 =  $693 + 1584 = 2277$

389. (b)  $448 \neq \pi r^2 \times 7$   
 $r^2 = 64$   
 $r = 8$   
 ∴  $2\pi rh$   
 $\rightarrow 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 8 \times 7 = 352$

390. (a)  $\frac{2 \times 22}{7} \times \frac{14}{2} \times 2 \times 5$   
 ∴ 44

391. (b)  $\frac{44 \times 44 \times 44}{4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2^3}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Multiple of 11 & 7 by MG concept

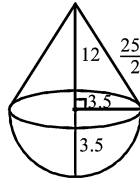


$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{r}{10} = \frac{r}{8-r}$   
 ∴  $r = 3$

Fraction of water overflows  
 $\frac{\text{Volume of sphere}}{\text{Volume of cone}}$

$\frac{4}{3} \pi 3^3$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \pi 6^2 \times 8 = \frac{3}{8}$

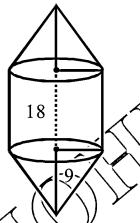
393. (b)



T.S.A. =  $\pi rl + 2\pi r^2$   
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \left( \frac{25}{2} + 7 \right)$   
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times \frac{39}{2}$

Answer multiple of 11 & 13 by MG concept

394. (c)



$\frac{22}{7} \times \left( \frac{21}{2} \right)^2 \left( 18 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 9 \right)$

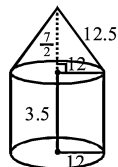
∴ Multiple of 11 & 7 by MG concept

395. (d)  $4\pi r^2 = 6a^2$   
 $D^2 \pi = 6a^2$

$\frac{D}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{\pi}}$

396. (d) Direct property 1 : 2 : 3  
 Or

Check cone : cylinder 1 : 3 only in (d)



Recall triplet 25, 24, 7  
 ∴ Height  $\frac{7}{2}$  of cone

Height same of cylinder & cone  
 ∴ Total volume

$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 12^2 \times 3.5$

Multiple of 11 & 3 by MG concept

398. (b)

399. (a) Tank B not filled  $\frac{2}{5}$

∴  $\frac{2}{5} \times 60 = 24$  cm

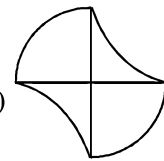
Height of B not filled  
 Height of tank A =  $60 - 24 - 1 = 35$

Volume of remaining water in A  
 $= 35 \times 35 \times 30 = 3675$  cm<sup>3</sup>

Volume of remaining water in B  
 $= 60 \times 60 \times 30 = 108000$  cm<sup>3</sup>

∴ Total volume =  $108000 + 3675 = 111675$  cm<sup>3</sup>  
 $= 111.675$  l

400. (b)



$= 12 \times 12 - \frac{1}{4} \pi 12^2$

∴ Shaded area =  $2 \times 12^2 = 288$

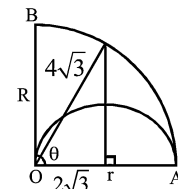
401. (c) 12 edges internally

+ 3 extra edge at each corner

∴  $3 \times 8 = 24$  edges

∴ Total  $24 + 12 = 36$  edges

402. (b)



$2r = R$

$\theta = 60^\circ$

[ by rt. triangle property ]



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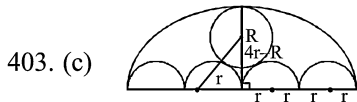
∴ Shaded area

$$= 4\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi(2\sqrt{3})^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(4\sqrt{3})^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 6 - \frac{\pi(2\sqrt{3})^2}{4}$$

$$= 8\pi - 6\sqrt{3} - 3\pi$$

$$= 5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$$



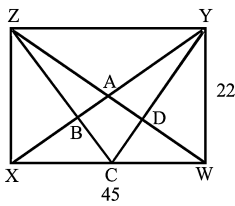
$$(R+r)^2 = r^2 + (4r-R)^2$$

$$R^2 + r^2 + 2rR = r^2 + 16r^2 - 8rR + R^2$$

$$16r^2 = 10rR$$

$$R = \frac{16}{10}r \quad \boxed{R = \frac{8}{5}r}$$

404. (b)



Area of XCY & WCZ

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 22$$

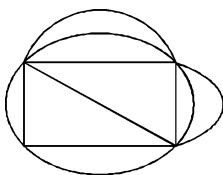
$$= 495 \text{ cm}^2$$

Unshaded area = 495 - 75 = 420 cm<sup>2</sup>

∴ Shaded area = 45 × 22 - 420 = 990 - 420 = 570

∴ Shaded : Unshaded area = 570 : 420 = 19 : 14

405. (a)



Shaded area = area of rt Δ

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 9 = 54$$

406. (c) L : M = 8 : 1

M : N = 4 : 1

∴ L : M : N = 32 : 4 : 1

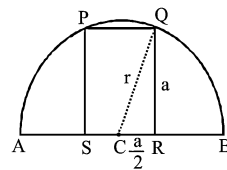
As L + M is half of rectangle = N + P

∴ L : M : N : P = 32 : 4 : 1 : 35

35 → 70

∴ 72 → 144 cm<sup>2</sup>

407. (a)

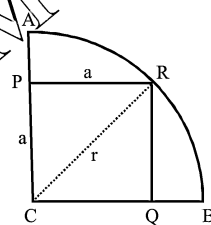


$$a^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} = r^2$$

$$\frac{5a^2}{4} = r^2$$

$$a^2 = \frac{4r^2}{5}$$

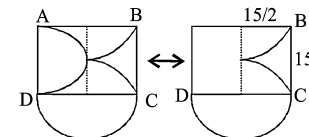
408. (a)



$$\sqrt{2}a = r$$

$$a^2 = \frac{r^2}{2}$$

409. (b)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{15}{2} \cdot 15 + \frac{\pi(15/2)^2}{2}$$

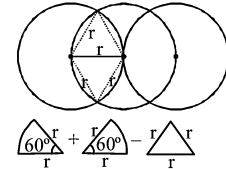
$$= \frac{225}{2} + \frac{\pi(15)^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{225}{2} + \frac{225 \times 3.14}{8}$$

$$= 112.5 + 88.3125$$

$$= 200.8125$$

410. (b)



$$4 \times \left( \frac{\pi r^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2}{4} \right)$$

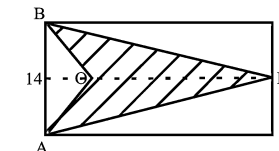
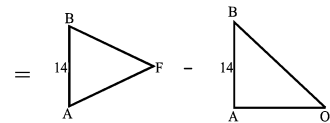
Shaded area

$$= \pi r^2 - \left( \frac{4\pi r^2}{3} - \sqrt{3}r^2 \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{3}r^2 - \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3} \right) r^2$$

411. (a) Shaded area

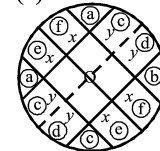


$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14 - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= 14 \times 7 \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= 73.5$$

412. (c)



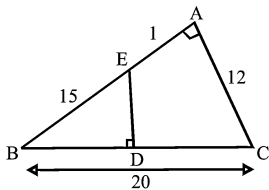
(e), (f), (a), (b), (c), (d), cancel with each other

$$\therefore \text{difference in area} = 4 \times x \times y$$

$$= 4 \times 15.8 \times 14.3$$

$$= 903.76$$

413. (a)



$$\Delta BDE \sim \Delta BAC$$

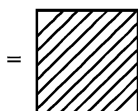
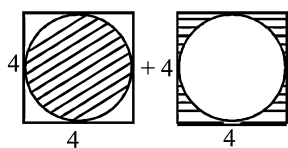
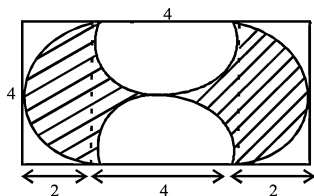
$$\frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{BD}{BA}$$

$$\frac{as\Delta BDE}{\Delta BAC} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$16 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 16$$

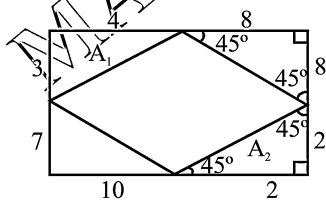
$$7 \rightarrow 42 \text{ (AEDC)}$$

414. (a)



$$\therefore \text{Total Shaded Area} = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

415. (b)

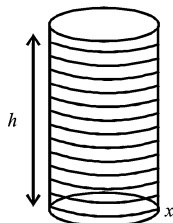


$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore = 8$$

416. (b) No. of turns =  $\frac{h}{x}$



Height of string in one turn

$$= 2\pi r = 2\pi \times \frac{4}{\pi} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$  length of string in  $\frac{h}{x}$  turns

$$= \frac{8h}{x}$$

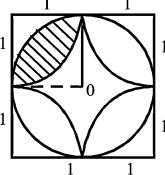
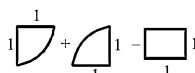
417. (a) Maximum five discs can be placed of diameter 2 along the length



$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{3} \text{ by triplet}$$

$$\therefore \text{width} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

418. (b) Shaded area



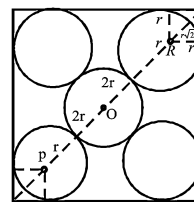
$$= \frac{\pi 1^2}{2} - 1$$

$\therefore$  Total shaded area

$$= 4 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi - 4$$

419. (b)  $4\pi r^2 = \pi R^2$   
 $= R = 2r$

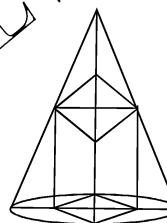


$$6r + 2r\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$\frac{6 + 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$3\sqrt{2} + 2 = \frac{a}{r}$$

420. (b) Direct formula



$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}hr}{\sqrt{2}r + h}$$

here  $r = \sqrt{2}h$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2h^2}{3h}$$

$$h = \frac{3}{2}x$$

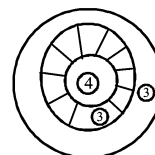
$$\frac{V_{\text{cone}}}{V_{\text{cube}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{3x\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{2}x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{9\pi}{4} = 2.25\pi$$

421. (a)  $\frac{\text{Smallest circle}}{\text{Largest circle}} = \frac{2 \rightarrow 4}{5 \rightarrow 10}$

$$\frac{\text{Shaded}}{\text{Unshaded}} = \frac{3}{7}$$

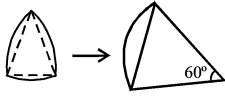
Total 10 unit area of largest circle



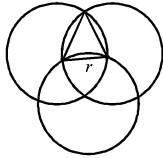
$$\therefore \frac{\text{Shaded}}{\text{Smallest circle}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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422. (c)



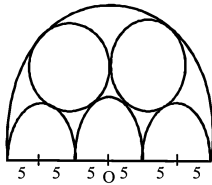
Net shaded area of each part  
∴ 4 such part are there in figure



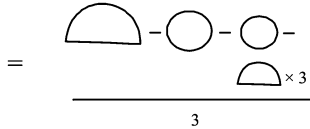
$$\therefore \frac{240^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times 154 = \frac{308}{3}$$

423. (d)



Area of shaded shape here



$$= \frac{225\pi}{2} - 87.5\pi$$

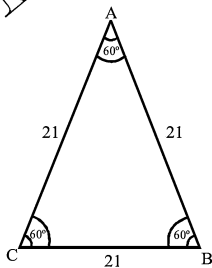
$$= \frac{25\pi}{3}$$

∴ total shaded area

$$= 25\pi + \frac{25\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{100\pi}{3}$$

424. (a)



Diameter = 35

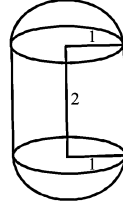
∴ circumference of semicircle

$$= \frac{\pi d}{2} = 55$$

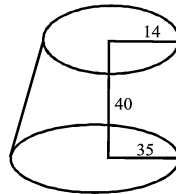
$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 21 \times 3 + 55 = 118$$

425. (a)  $\pi l^2 \times 2 + \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times l^3$

$$\frac{10\pi}{3} = \frac{10 \times 22}{21}$$



426. (c)

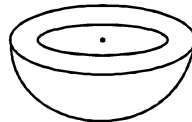


$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 40 [35^2 + 14^2 + 35 \times 14]$$

11 multiple by MG concept

427. (b) Multiple of 11 ans by MG concept or by using DS concept Answer DS should be 9 as formula contain 45 only by seeing it, answer mark किया जा सकता है

428. (a)

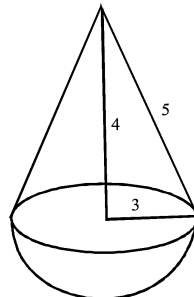


As surface area different in all options केवल C.S.A calculate करें

$$2\pi \times (22.75)^2 \Rightarrow 11$$

Multiple by MG concept

429. (b)



Surface area of toy

$$= \pi \times 3 \times 5 + 2\pi \times 3^2$$

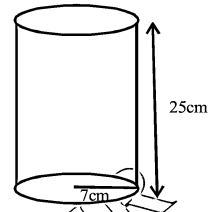
$$= 33\pi$$

$$= 33 \times 3.14$$

⇒ By D.S. concept

$$[D.S. 6 \times 8] = 3$$

430. (b)



$$\text{Volume} = \pi \times 7^2 \times 25$$

By MG concept A & B 11 multiple

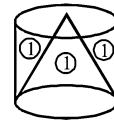
$$T.S.A = 2\pi \times 7(7+35)$$

By MG concept 11 multiple

431. (c)  $\frac{\frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{21}{2}\right)^2 \times 5}{15 \times 11} = h$

$h = 7$  multiple by MG concept

432. (a)



$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 6^2 \times 10$$

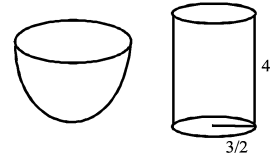
$$\Rightarrow \frac{22 \times 240}{7}$$

Answer multiple of 3 by MG concept

433. (c)  $\pi r^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 2r\right) = \frac{4}{3} \pi 4^3$

$$\therefore r = 4$$

434. (b)



No. of bottles

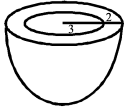
$$\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$$

$$= \frac{\pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \times 4}{3}$$

Answer should be multiple of 9 by MG concept

435. (c) Only number are given in options  $\therefore$  only possibility is O because we don't get any number in formula of C.S.A or volume.

436. (d)



$$\frac{4}{3}\pi(5^3 - 3^3) = r^2$$

$$\frac{\pi \times 8}{3}$$

$$\therefore r = 7$$

$$2r = 14$$

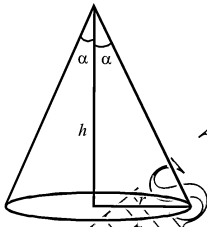
437. (b)  $2\pi r = 10$   $h = 2$

$$r = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \left(\frac{5}{\pi}\right)^2 \times 2$$

$$= \frac{50}{\pi}$$

438. (a)



$$r = h \tan \alpha$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi (h \tan \alpha)^2 h$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 \tan^2 \alpha$$

439. (c)  $r \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$

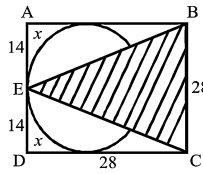
$$v \rightarrow 1^3 \rightarrow 2^3$$

$\therefore +7$  increase  $\therefore 700\%$

440. (b)  $11 \times a^3 = 7 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3}{r^3} = \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^{1/3}$$

441. (b)



$$\square - \bigcirc = 4x$$

$$28^2 - 154 \times 4 = 4x$$

$$x = 42$$

$$2x = 84$$

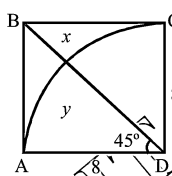
Total shaded area

$$= \triangle + = 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 28 + 84$$

$$= 476$$

442. (a)



$$x = \frac{8^2 - \frac{\pi 8^2}{4}}{2} = \frac{8^2 - \pi 8^2}{4}$$

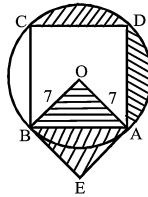
$$= 32.8\pi$$

$$y = \frac{\pi 8^2}{8} = 8\pi$$

$$x + y = 32$$

443. (d)  $(a + b + c)^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2$

444. (c)



Total shaded area

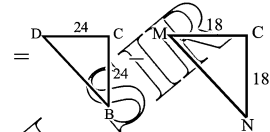
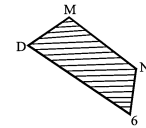
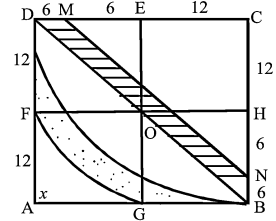
$$= \frac{\bigcirc - \square}{2} + \frac{\square}{7}$$

$$= \frac{154 - (7\sqrt{2})^2}{2} + 49$$

$$= 28 + 49$$

$$= 77$$

445. (d)



$$= \frac{1}{2}[24^2 - 18^2]$$

$$= 126$$

$$x = \square_{12} - \frac{1}{4}\bigcirc_{12}$$

$$= 144 - 36\pi$$



Dotted area

$$= \square_{24} - \frac{1}{4}\bigcirc_{24} - x$$

$$576 - 144\pi - (144 - 36\pi)$$

$$= 432 - 108\pi$$

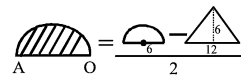
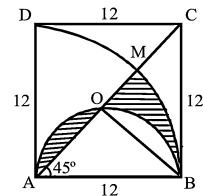
$\therefore$  Total shaded area

$$= 432 - 108\pi + 126$$

$$= 558 - 108\pi$$

$$= 218.88$$

446. (c)



$$= \frac{18\pi - 36}{2}$$

$$= 9\pi - 18$$

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$$= 18\pi - 36 - [9\pi - 18]$$

$$= 9\pi - 18$$

$$\therefore \text{Total shaded area}$$

$$= 9\pi - 18 + 9\pi - 18$$

$$= 18\pi - 36$$

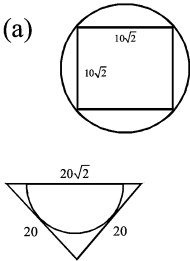
OR

$\therefore$  required area

$$= \frac{12}{12} \cdot \frac{145^\circ}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{12}{12} \cdot \frac{12}{12}$$

$$= 18\pi - 36$$

447. (a)



Radius of semicircle

$$= \frac{20 \times 20}{20 + 20} = 10$$

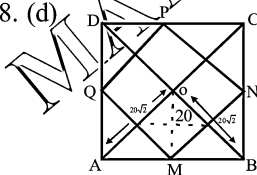
Required shaded area =

$$[\pi 10^2 - 10\sqrt{2} \times 10\sqrt{2}] + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 - \frac{\pi 10^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= 100\pi - 200 + 200 - 50\pi$$

$$= 50\pi$$

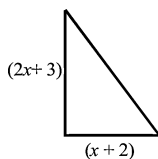
448. (d)



Area of all squares

$$= \frac{20^2}{2} \times 4 = 800 \text{ cm}^2$$

449. (c)



$$\frac{(2x+3)(x+2)}{2} = 60$$

use triplet through option

15, 8, 17

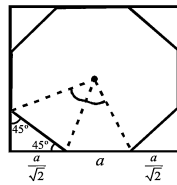
if H = 17

other P & B = 15 & 8

$x = 6$  and area = 60

450. (a)  $\therefore$  Area of octagon

$$= (a + \sqrt{2}a)^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times a \times a$$



$$= (a + \sqrt{2}a)^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

$$= a^2 (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - a^2$$

$$= 2a^2 (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

451. (b) perimeter of Shaded part

$$= 2\pi(6) + 2 \times 2\pi(3) = 24\pi$$

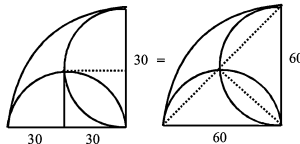
452. (c)

$$\frac{\pi \times 12}{2} + \frac{6 + 12\pi}{4} + \frac{12\pi}{4} + 6$$

$$= 12\pi + 12$$

$$= \frac{348}{7}$$

453. (a)



$\therefore$  Required shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi 60^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 60$$

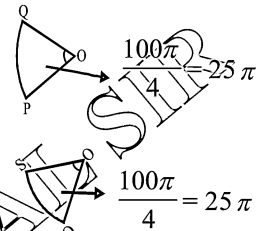
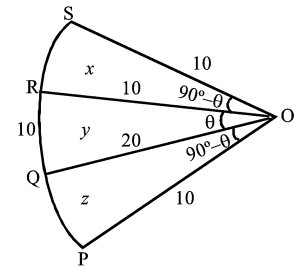
$$= 900\pi - 1800$$

$$= 900(\pi - 2)$$

$$= 900(1.14)$$

$$= 1026$$

454. (c)



$\therefore$  Total area

$$= 25\pi + 25\pi - 40$$

$$= 50\pi - 40$$

$$= 50(3.14) - 40$$

$$= 117$$

455. (c) On combining it will make a complete circle

$$\pi(15^2 - 12^2)$$

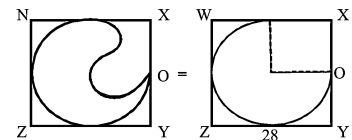


$$= 3.14(27)(3)$$

$$= 254.34$$

Use D.S concept for calculation

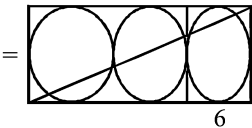
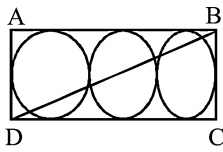
456. (d)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{3}{4} \times 154 \times 2^2 = 462$$

$$\text{Required shaded area} = 462 \times 2 = 924$$

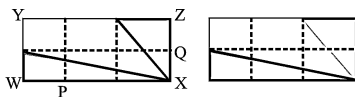
457. (c)



$$\triangle = x = \frac{\square - \odot}{6} = \frac{36 - 9\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Required shaded area} = 6x = 6 \times \left( \frac{36 - 9\pi}{4} \right) = 54 - 13.5\pi$$

458. (c)



Area of each small rectangle

$$= \frac{192}{6} = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

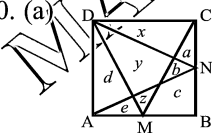
$$\therefore \text{Shaded area} = 3.5 \text{ area of rectangle}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \times 32 = 112$$

459. (d) As altitude ratio  $\rightarrow 3:5:6$   
Side ratio  $\rightarrow 10:6:5$

[Altitude  $\propto$  side  $\therefore$  area same]

460. (a)



$$\square - \frac{1}{2} \triangle - \frac{1}{2} \triangle + y = a + c + e$$

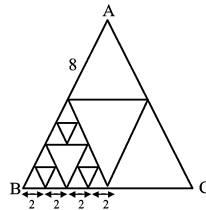
$$y \triangle + \triangle - \square + a + c + e$$

$$y = a + c + e$$

$$\therefore 2 + 20 + 3 = 25$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} \triangle + \triangle - \square \right] b = 0$$

461. (b)

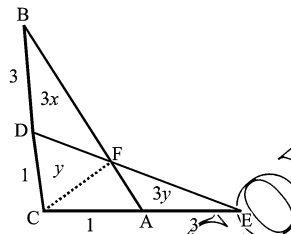


Total no. of black triangle = 27

$$\therefore 27 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 2^2$$

$$= 27\sqrt{3}$$

462. (d)



$$\text{ar } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 2 = S$$

$$\text{ar } \triangle CDE = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4 = 2$$

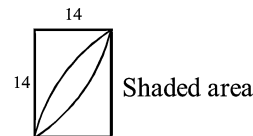
$$4x + y = 4y + x$$

$$x = y$$

$$\therefore 5x \rightarrow 2 = S$$

$$2x \rightarrow \frac{2S}{5}$$

463. (c)



$$= \square + \triangle - \square$$

$$= \frac{154 \times 2^2}{2} - 14^2$$

$$= 308 - 196$$

$$= 112$$

$\therefore$  Required shaded area

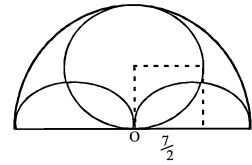
$$= 2 \times \left( \frac{154}{2} \right) + 4 \times 0$$

$$= 2 \times 154 \times 2^2 + 4 \times 112$$

$$= 4 \times 420$$

$$= 1680 \text{ cm}^2$$

464. (a)



$$0 = \square + \triangle - \square$$

$$= \frac{154}{2^2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} = 7$$

$\therefore$  Required Shaded area

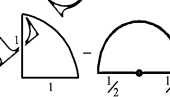
$$= \square - 2 \times \triangle + 2 \times \square - 2 \times \square$$

$$= 2 \times \square - 4 \times \triangle$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{154}{4} - 4 \times 7$$

$$= 49$$

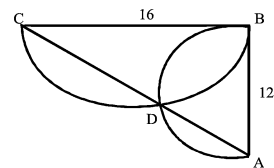
465. (b)



$$\frac{\pi \times 1^2}{4} - \pi \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}$$

466. (c)

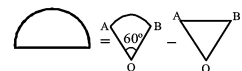
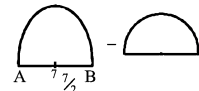


$$\frac{8}{2} \pi + \frac{6}{2} \pi - \frac{16}{2} \times 12$$

$$32\pi + 18\pi - 96$$

$$50\pi - 96$$

467. (c) Shaded area =



$$= \frac{154}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 7^2$$

$$= \frac{77}{3} - \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

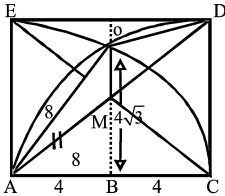
$$= \frac{154}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{77}{3} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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$$= \frac{77}{12} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{77 + 147\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

468. (d)



OB =  $4\sqrt{3}$   
 $\Delta ABM \sim \Delta ACD$   
 side ratio 1 : 2

Area 1 : 4  $\left( \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 = 32 \right)$

$\therefore 1 \rightarrow 8$   
 ar  $\Delta ABO$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 8\sqrt{3}m^2$$

$$\therefore \Delta AOM = (8\sqrt{3} - 8)m^2$$

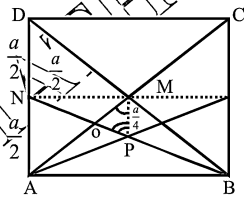
$$\Delta AOM = \Delta OMD$$

[ $\because$  base & height same]

$$\Delta AOD = 2 \times 8(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$= 16(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

469. (d)



$$\Delta AON \sim \Delta MOP$$

$\therefore$  side 1 : 2

$$MO : AO = 1 : 2$$

$\therefore$  ar ANO : MON = 2 : 1

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8}$$

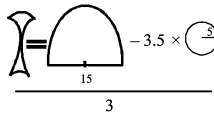
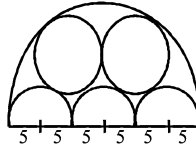
$$2 \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{3 \times 8} \times 2 = \frac{a^2}{12}$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{a}{2} + 2 \times \frac{a^2}{12}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{6} = \frac{5a^2}{12}$$

470. (c)



$$\frac{225\pi}{2} - \frac{7}{2} \times 25\pi$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{3}$$

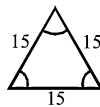
$$\therefore \text{Required shaded area}$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{3} + \frac{25\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{100\pi}{3}$$

471. (c)



$$d = 2r = 33$$

$$\text{perimeter} = 15 + 15 + 15 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \pi d = 45 + \frac{33}{2} \times 3.14$$

$$= 96.81 \text{ Use DS concept}$$

472. (b)  $\diamond = \square + \square - \square$

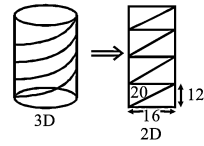
$$= \frac{36\pi}{2} - 36 = 18\pi - 36$$

Required shaded area

$$= 2 \times (18\pi - 36)$$

$$= 36\pi - 72$$

473. (b)



$$\text{perimeter} = 2\pi \times \frac{56}{22}$$

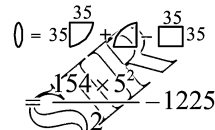
$$= 16$$

For one turn length required

$$= 20$$

$$\text{Total length} = 20 \times 4 = 80$$

474. (a)



$$= 25 [77 - 49] = 25 \times 28 = 700$$

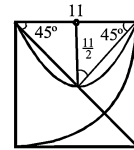
$\therefore$  Shaded area required

$$= 2 \times 0 + \frac{31}{2}$$

$$= 1400 + \pi 31^2$$

$$= 961\pi + 1400$$

475. (b)



Shaded area

$$= \frac{11}{11} \times \frac{11}{11} \times \frac{11}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi 121}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times \frac{11}{2}$$

$$= \frac{121}{8} (\pi - 2)$$

$$= \frac{121}{8} (3.14 - 2)$$

$$= 17.2425$$

476. (b) one face glued cubes = 5

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 4a^2$$

two face glued cubes = 4

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 4a^2$$

three face glued cubes = 1

$$\Rightarrow 1 \times 3a^2$$

Four face glued cubes = 1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 \times 2a^2}{46a^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 2a^2}{46a^2}$$

$$\text{Total} \therefore 46 \times 10^2 = 4600$$

477. (c)  $\frac{5a^2 \times 3 + 3a^2 \times 1}{18a^2}$

$\therefore 18 \times 81 = 1458$

478. (d) Count by seeing from top view

$\therefore 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 3 + 6 \times 2$

$\therefore 31 \times 10^3 = 3100$

479. (a)  $5a^2 \times 3 + 3a^2 \times 1 = 18a^2 = 18 \times 64 = 1152$

480. (d)  $13 \times a^3 = lbh$   
Volume of E =  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times lbh = 64lbh = 64 \times 13a^3$

$\therefore$  No. of cubes packed in

$E = \frac{64 \times 13a^3}{a^3}$

$= 832$

481. (c)  $l = 1 \times 7 = 7\text{cm}$

$b = 1 \times 7 = 7\text{cm}$

$h = 1 \times 4 = 4\text{cm}$

$\therefore$  Volume of tank

$= 7 \times 7 \times 4$

$= 196\text{cm}^3$

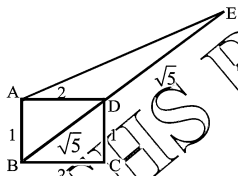
volume of cubes

$= 1 \times 16 = 16\text{cm}^3$

$\therefore$  volume remaining =  $180\text{cm}^3$

$\therefore$  180 more cubes

482. (d)



ar  $\triangle BDA = ar \triangle ADE$  (height same & base same)

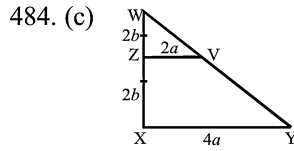
$\therefore ar ADE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 = 1$

483. (a) After joining mid point the area of resultant square will be half of previous one

$\therefore 4x^2 + 2x^2 + x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} \dots \infty$

Sum =  $\frac{4x^2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = 8x^2$

$\left(S_{as} - \frac{a}{1-r}, GP\right)$



ZV || XY  
WZ = ZX  
 $\therefore XY = 2VZ = 4a$

$\therefore$  Area  $\frac{\Delta}{wxy} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4a \times 4b = 8ab$

area of  $\Delta WZV = \frac{1}{2} \times 2a \times 2b = 2ab$

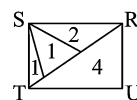
$\therefore$  shaded area =  $8ab - 2ab = 6ab$

485. (a) volume of required cube =  $3^3 \times 27 = 11 \times 3^3$   
volume of given cube =  $11 \times 3^3$   
 $\therefore$  volume required =  $3^3(27 - 11) = 3^3 \times 16$   
 $\therefore$  16 more cubes required.

486. (d)  $\frac{\text{volume of large box}}{\text{volume of small box}} = \frac{27}{1}$

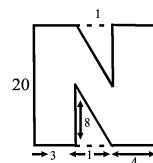
$1 \rightarrow 12$   
 $27 \rightarrow 12 \times 27 = 324$

487. (a) Let area 8 unit



$1 \rightarrow 13$   
 $8 \rightarrow 104$

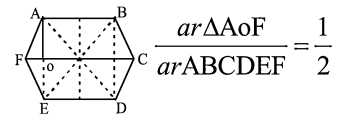
488. (d)



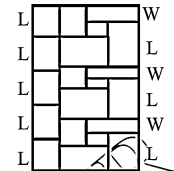
$5 \rightarrow 20$   
 $2 \rightarrow 8$   
 $\therefore$  Area of cardboard =  $20 \times 8 = 160$   
area of  $\Delta = 4$

$\therefore$  painted cardboard =  $160 - 4 \times 2 = 152\text{cm}^2$

489. (a)



490. (b)



$L = 52.5$   
 $3L + 3W = 5L$

$\Rightarrow 3W = 2L$

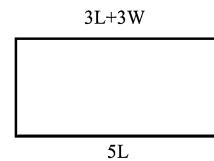
$\therefore 3W = 105$

$W = 35$

Length of Square =  $L - W = 17.5$

$\therefore$  Shaded area =  $3 \times (17.5)^2 = 918.75\text{cm}^2$

491. (c)

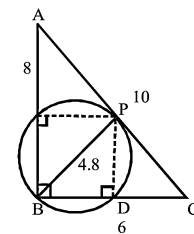


$\therefore 2L = 3W$   
 $3W = 78$   
 $W = 26$

Shaded part area

$= [L - W]^2 = 13^2 = 169$

492. (b)



$\triangle BPD \sim \triangle ACB$   
Side 4.8 : 10  
12 : 25



LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

Area 144 : 625

625 → 24

$$144 \rightarrow \frac{24 \times 144}{625}$$

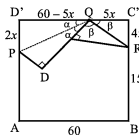
∴ Required shaded area

$$= \frac{\pi \times (2.4)^2}{2} - \frac{24 \times 144}{625}$$

$$= 9.0432 - 5.5296$$

$$= 3.5136$$

493. (b)



$2(\alpha + \beta) = 180^\circ$

$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$

$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = 1$

$$\left(\frac{2x}{60-5x}\right) \left(\frac{45}{5x}\right) = 1$$

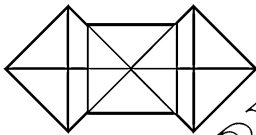
$$60 - 5x = 18$$

$$x = 8.4$$

∴ area  $\Delta PQD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 8.4 \times 18$

$= 151.2$

494. (c)



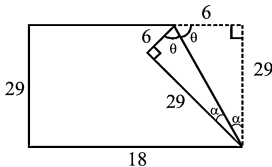
Area of shaded part  $= \frac{8^2}{2} = 32$

Area of unshaded part  
 $= 2 \times (64 - 16) + 64 - 32$   
 $96 + 32 = 128$

495. (c)

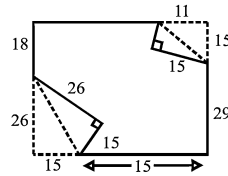
∴ unshaded area  
 $= \left[\frac{19 \times 10}{2} - 4^2\right] \times 2$   
 $= (95 - 16) \times 2 = 158$

496. (b)



∴ Area XYA  $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 29$   
 $= 87$

497. (d)



∴ Required area

$= 30 \times 44 - 2 \times$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 11 + \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 36\right]$$

$= 1320 - 15 \times 27$

$= 1320 - 565$

$= 765$

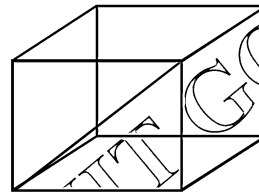
498. (b)  $3 \times 12005$

$4 \times 12005$

$5 \times 12005$

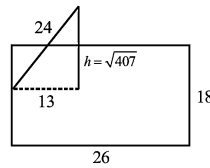
∴ 60025

499. (c)



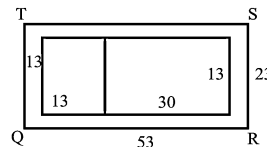
Length  
 $= \sqrt{24^2 + 16^2 + 18^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{576 + 256 + 324}$   
 $= \sqrt{1156}$   
 $= 34$

500. (a)



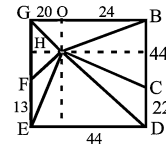
∴  $V = \frac{1}{3} \times 26 \times 18 \times \sqrt{407}$   
 $= 156\sqrt{407}$

501. (a)



∴ Land area  
 $= [53 \times 23 - 43 \times 13]$   
 $= (1219 - 559)$   
 $= 660$

502. (d)



$\frac{1}{2} \times 44 \times h = 1452$

$BD = h = 66$

$OH = \frac{1}{2} \times 44$

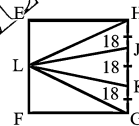
∴ Required area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 20 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times 24$$

$$= 130 + 264$$

$$= 394$$

503. (b)



area  $\Delta LHG = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

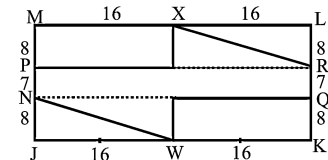
$= 54$

as base & height same

∴ each  $\Delta$  equals to  $\frac{54}{3} = 18$

∴ shaded area  $= 36\text{cm}^2$

504. (d)

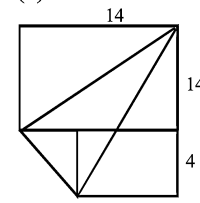


Shaded area

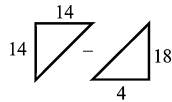
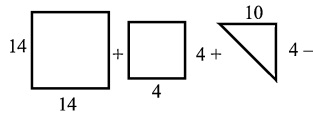
$7 \times 32 + 8 \times 16$

$= 224 + 128 = 352$

505. (c)

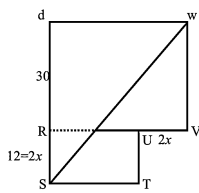


Shaded area



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14 + 16 + 20 - 36 = 98$$

506. (a)



$$6x^2 = 216$$

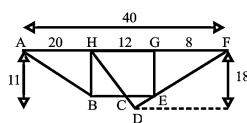
$$x = 6$$

$$2x = 12$$

shaded area

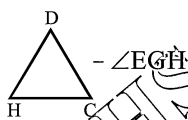
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 42 = 630\text{m}^2$$

507. (a)



$$\text{ar HGBE} = 12 \times 11 = 132\text{cm}^2$$

$$\Delta CED + \Delta EFG =$$

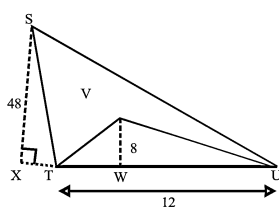


$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 18 - 163 = 17\text{cm}^2$$

$$\Delta AHB = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 11 = 110$$

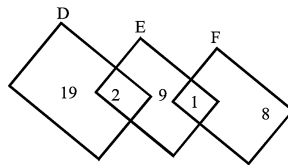
$$\therefore \text{Total area} = 132 + 17 + 110 = 259\text{cm}^2$$

508. (c)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 [48 - 8] = 240\text{m}^2$$

509. (b)



$$\text{Area of D : E : F} = 7 : 4 : 3$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$

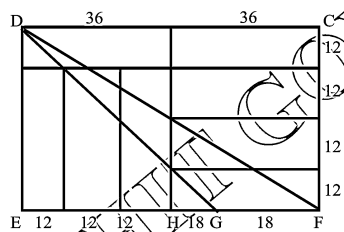
$$21 : 12 : 9$$

(from D&F in question)

$$3 \rightarrow 48$$

$$36 \rightarrow 48 \times 12 = 576\text{cm}^2$$

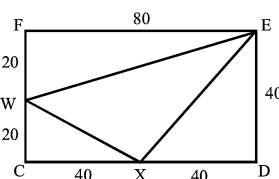
510. (c)



$$\text{as } \Delta AGF = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 48 = 432\text{cm}^2$$

steps skip करने की आदत डालिये  
Diagram देखकर समझें Exam में आपको Diagram में ही काम करना है लिखना नहीं है।

511. (c)



$$\Delta EWX$$

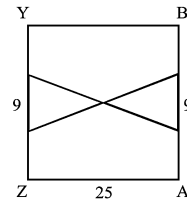
$$= \text{Rectangle } ECXW - \Delta EWC - \Delta EWX - \Delta CXW$$

$$= 80 \times 40 -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 40 - \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 40 - \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 80$$

$$= 3200 - 800 - 400 - 800 = 1200\text{m}^2$$

512. (a)



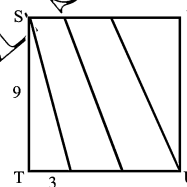
Area of unshaded part

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 25 = 111.25\text{m}^2$$

Area of shaded part

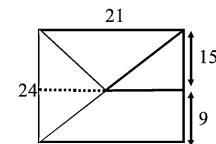
$$= 625 - 111.25 = 512.5\text{m}^2$$

513. (b)



$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 3 = 13.5\text{m}^2$$

514. (a)



unshaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 24 - \frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 15$$

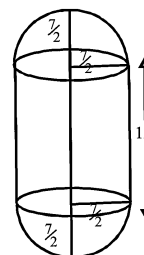
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 9 = 94.5\text{cm}^2$$

$$515. (a) \quad \pi(r_1^2 + r_2^2) = 116\pi$$

$$\therefore r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 116$$

Now check through option

516. (b)



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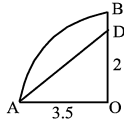
T.S.A

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{7}{2} \times 12 + 4\pi \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

= Answer multiple of 11 by MG Concept

∴ A & B Answer should be Integer

517. (d)



Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi (3.5)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3.5 \times 2$$

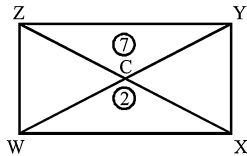
$$= \frac{154}{4} - 3.5$$

$$= 9.625 - 3.5$$

$$= 6.125$$

you can check through DS concept & calculation से बचें

518. (a)

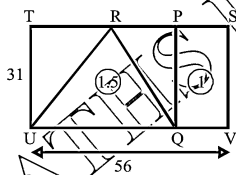


$$7 \rightarrow 78.75$$

$$9 \rightarrow 101.25$$

$$\text{area } \Delta Woz = \frac{101.25}{2} = 50.625$$

519. (c)

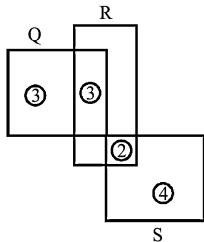


$$\therefore \textcircled{4} \rightarrow 56 \times 31$$

$$\textcircled{2.5} \rightarrow \frac{56 \times 31}{4} \times 2.5$$

$$= 1085\text{m}^2$$

520. (b)



Q : R : S

1 : 2 : 1

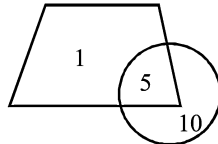
↓

6 : 12 : 6

$$5 \rightarrow 126$$

$$19 \rightarrow \frac{126}{5} \times 19 = 478.8$$

521. (a)



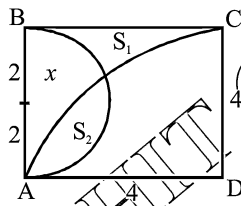
Let oval area = 15

∴ Four sided figure area = 6

$$5 \rightarrow 70$$

$$9 \rightarrow 14 \times 9 = 126\text{m}^2$$

522. (b)



$$(S_2 + x) - (S_1 + x) =$$

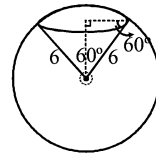
Required answer

$$2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi (4)^2 - \left[ 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{4} \pi (4)^2 \right] \right)$$

$$= 2\pi - 16 + \frac{\pi \times 4^2}{4}$$

$$= 6\pi - 16$$

523. (c)



$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 6^3 = 240\pi$$

$$\therefore \left[ \frac{300^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{5}{6} \right]$$

524. (a)  $512 + 216 + 1 = 729 = a^3$

$$\therefore a = 9$$

$$\sqrt{3}a = 9\sqrt{3}$$

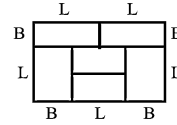
525. (a)

$$1 \rightarrow 18L$$

$$2 \rightarrow 36L$$



526. (d)



$$5L + 4B = 525$$

$$\text{Also } 2B = L$$

$$\therefore 7L = 525$$

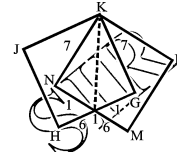
$$L = 75 \therefore B = 37.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = (2L)(B + L)$$

$$= (150)(112.5)$$

$$= 16875\text{m}^2$$

527. (c)



Shaded area

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 1 \right] \times 2$$

$$= 7$$

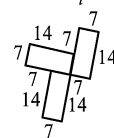
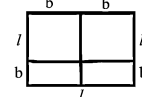
Unshaded area

$$= [7^2 - 7] \times 2$$

$$= 84$$

$$\therefore \frac{7}{84} = \frac{1}{12}$$

528. (b)



$$\text{area of each rectangle} = \frac{294}{3}$$

$$= 98$$

$$l = 2b$$

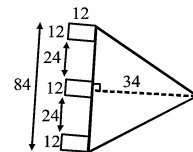
$$\therefore b = 7$$

$$l = 14$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 7 \times 6 + 14 \times 4$$

$$= 98$$

529. (a)



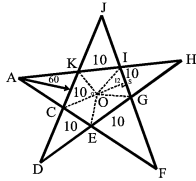
Area of figure

$$= 12^2 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 84 \times 34$$

$$= 432 + 1428$$

$$= 1860\text{cm}^2$$

530. (d)



area of 5 isosceles

$$\Delta = 5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 60$$

$$= 1500 \text{cm}^2$$

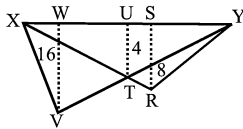
area of pentagon

$$= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 12$$

$$= 300 \text{cm}^2$$

$\therefore$  area of star =  $1800 \text{cm}^2$

531. (d)



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{RS} : \text{TU} : \text{VW} \\ 2 : 1 : 4 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 8 \quad 4 \quad 16 \\ \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow 12 \end{array}$$

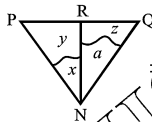
area entire figure

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11 [16 + 8 - 4]$$

$$= 110 \text{m}^2$$

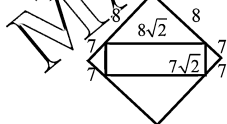
532. (b)



$$17 \rightarrow 204$$

$$40 \rightarrow 480 \text{cm}^2$$

533. (a)

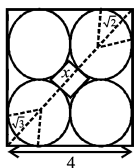


$\therefore$  area of rectangle

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \times 7\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 112$$

534. (d)



$$x + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

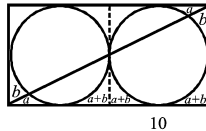
$$x = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 2^2 (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2$$

$$= 4(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 12 - 8\sqrt{2}$$

535. (a)



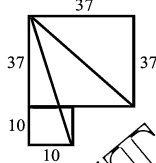
$$4(a+b) = 10 \left[ \frac{a+b}{10} \right]^2$$

$$= 100 - 25\pi$$

Required area

$$= 100 - 25\pi$$

536. (c)



Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 37 \times 37 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 37 - \frac{1}{2} \times 37 \times 10$$

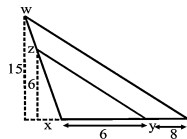
$$= (37)^2 + 10^2 - \frac{47 \times 10}{2} - \frac{37^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37^2}{2} + 100 - 235$$

$$= 684.5 - 135$$

$$= 549.5 \text{cm}^2$$

537. (b)

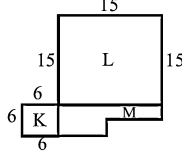


$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 15 - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [14 \times 15 - 6 \times 6]$$

$$= 87 \text{cm}^2$$

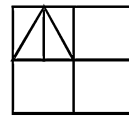
538. (d)



$$15 \times 4 + 6 \times 4$$

$$= 84 \text{m}$$

539. (c)



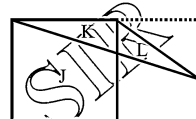
$\therefore$  Shaded area = 1 square figure = 4 square

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

540. (d) Area of shaded part

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 3 \times 8 = 132 \text{cm}^2$$

541. (a)



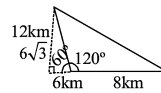
$(J+K) + (K+L) = \text{required area}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 30 - \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 30$$

$$= 900 - \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 13$$

$$= 705 \text{m}^2$$

542. (a)

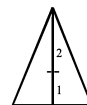


$$\therefore \sqrt{(14)^2 + (6\sqrt{3})^2} = C$$

$$C = \sqrt{196 + 108}$$

$$= \sqrt{304} = 4\sqrt{19}$$

543. (d)



$$2r : 2R : h$$

$$2 : 4 : 3$$

544. (a)  $2 \times \pi r^2$

$$720^\circ \rightarrow 360^\circ \times 2$$

545. (a)

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

$$2G + 2F = 2G + F + E$$

$$\therefore F = E$$

$$\therefore \frac{E}{F} = 1$$

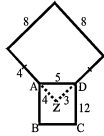
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546. (a) perimeter of 1 =  $(56-9-9) \times 4 = 152$   
 perimeter of 2 =  $56 \times 2 = 112$   
 $\therefore \frac{152}{112} = \frac{19}{14}$

547. (b)  $9a = 378$   
 $a = 42$

Perimeter of V =  $42 \times 8 = 336$

548. (a)

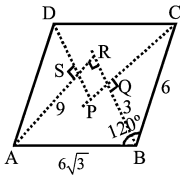


Required area

$$= \left(8^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3\right) + 12 \times 5$$

$$= 58 + 60 = 118$$

549. (a)



PQRS will be rectangle by property

$$RB = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$RQ = 3(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$AR = 9$$

$$AS = 3\sqrt{3}$$

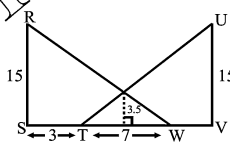
$$\therefore RS = 3\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$\therefore PQRS = 3(\sqrt{3} - 1) \times 3\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$= 18(2\sqrt{3} - 3)$$

$$= 18\sqrt{3}(2 - \sqrt{3})$$

550. (b)



unshaded area

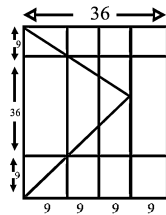
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 2 \times 7$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 15 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 3.3$$

$$= 150 - 23.1$$

$$= 126.9$$

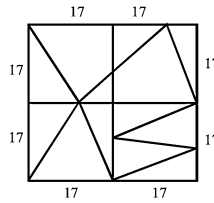
551. (a)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 54 \times 27$$

$$= 27^2 = 729$$

552. (c)



$$K+L = \frac{1}{2} \times 34 \times 17$$

$$J+H = \frac{1}{2} \times 17 \times 17$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \times 17 \times 17$$

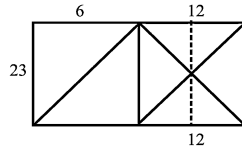
$$\therefore K+L+J+H+G$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [17 \times 34 + 17^2 + 17^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (17+17)^2$$

$$= 578 \text{m}^2$$

553. (d)



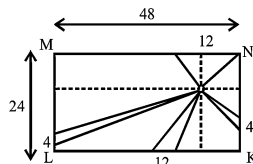
Shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 23 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 23$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 23$$

$$= 207$$

554. (b)

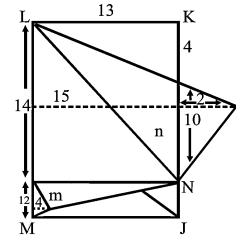


$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 48 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 24$$

$$= 240$$

555. (a) perimeter =  $11 \times 3 = 33 \text{cm}$

556. (a)



area of m

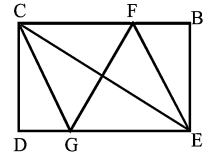
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 13 - \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 9 = 54 \text{ area of n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2 = 75$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{n} = \frac{54}{75} = \frac{18}{25}$$

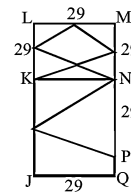
557. (c)



$$\Delta EFG + \Delta CGD = \frac{942}{2} = 471$$

$$\Delta CGD = 471 - 391 = 80$$

558. (b)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 58 \times 29$$

$$= 29^2 = 841$$

559. (b) Empty space will have same volume

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

$$h_1 = 9h_2$$

$$\text{Also } 20 + h_1 = 28 + h_2$$

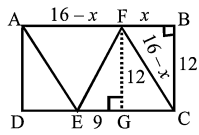
$$h_1 - h_2 = 8$$

$$8h_2 = 8$$

$$\therefore h_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{height of bottle} = 28 + 1 = 29$$

560. (d)



$$(16 - x - x)(12) = 12^2$$

$$x = 3.5$$

$$EG = (16 - 3.5) - 3.5 = 9$$

$$\therefore EF = 15$$

561. (a)

$$R \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$$

$$\text{area } 36 \rightarrow 49$$

$$h \quad 49 \rightarrow 36$$

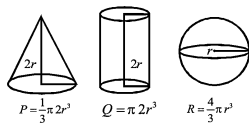
$$V \propto A \times h$$

$$V \text{ constt}$$

$$A \propto \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{13}{49} \times 100 = 26.53\%$$

562. (a)



$$P = \frac{1}{3}\pi 2r^2 h$$

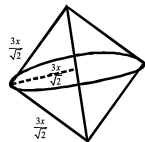
$$Q = \pi 2r^2 h$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$P + R = Q$$

$$\therefore P - Q + R = 0$$

563. (c)



$$\text{volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9\pi x^3}{4}$$

564. (a)

$$\text{Area of big triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7 = 21\text{m}^2$$

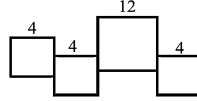
$$\text{area of small } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 5 = 5\text{m}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{shaded area} = 21 - 5 = 16\text{m}^2$$

565. (c)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 24 = 216\text{m}^2$$

566. (d)



$$\therefore \text{Required area} = 12^2 + 16 \times 4 = 192\text{cm}^2$$

567. (b)

$$G + J = H + K$$

$$\therefore K = 33 + 54 - 19 = 87 - 19 = 68$$

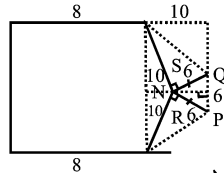
568. (d)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 27 \times 18 = \text{shaded area} = 243$$

$$\text{Total area} = 40 \times 18 = 720$$

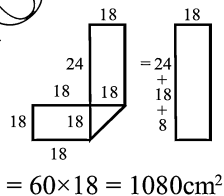
$$\therefore \text{unshaded} = 720 - 243 = 477\text{cm}^2$$

569. (a)



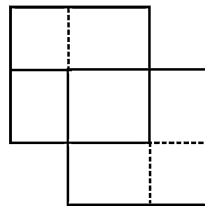
$$\text{Shaded area} = 18 \times 18 - 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6\right) = 324 - 120 = 204$$

570. (b)



$$= 60 \times 18 = 1080\text{cm}^2$$

571. (c)



$$7 \text{ total square } 1 \text{ shaded}$$

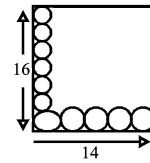
$$\therefore \frac{1}{7}$$

572. (d)



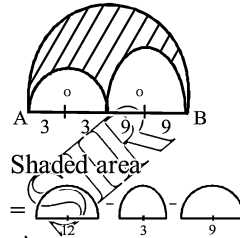
$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 14^2 \times 6 = 588\text{cm}^2$$

573. (a)



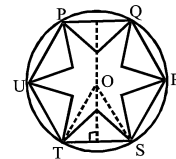
$$16 \times 14 - 56 \times \pi \times 1^2 = 224 - 176 = 48$$

574. (b)



$$\text{Shaded area} = \frac{\pi}{2} (12^2 - 3^2 - 9^2) = 27\pi$$

575. (c)

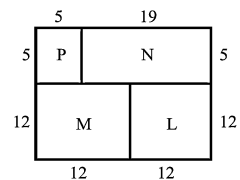


$$OT = OS = r$$

$$\therefore TS = r$$

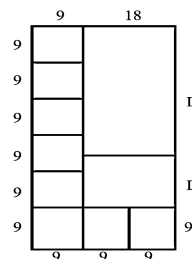
$$\therefore \text{perimeter} = 6r$$

576. (a)



$$\text{perimeter of } N = 2 \times (19 + 5) = 48\text{cm}$$

577. (c)



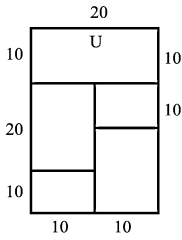
$$2L = 45$$

$$L = 22.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Shaded area} = 22.5 \times 18 = 405\text{cm}^2$$

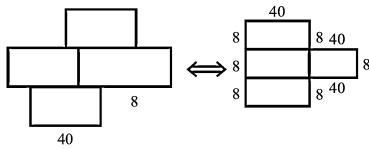
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578. (b)



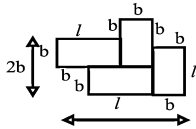
$\therefore 40 \times 20 = 800\text{cm}^2$

579. (c)



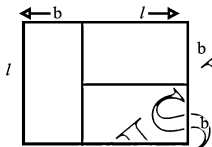
$40 \times 4 + 8 \times 6$   
perimeter = 208cm

580. (a)



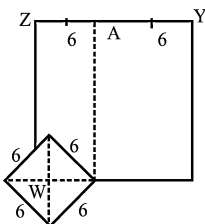
$2(l + b) = 12$   
 $\therefore l + b = 6$   
 $l = 2b$   
 $\therefore 3b = 6$   
 $b = 2$   
 $\therefore \text{total} = 3l + 8b$   
 $= 14b$   
 $= 28$

581. (b)



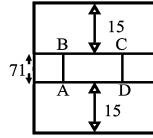
$l = 2b$   
 $\therefore l + b = 18$   
 $3b = 18$   
 $b = 6$   
 $l = 12$   
 $\frac{264}{12} = 22 \text{ tiles}$

582. (a)



area of  $w = 9 \times 4 = 36$   
 $\therefore \text{side} = 6$   
 $\therefore \text{Length of } X = 2 \times 6 = 12$

583. (d)



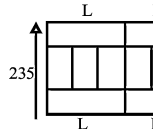
Side of square =  $\frac{404}{4} = 101$

$101 - 30 = 71$

$= 95$   
 $\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 2(71 + 95)$   
 $= 332\text{m}$

$\therefore \text{cost} = 332 \times 25$   
 $= 8300\text{Rs}$

584. (a)

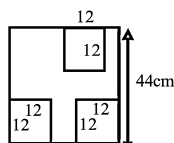


$L = 3B$   
 $L + 2B = 235$   
 $\therefore 5B = 235$   
 $B = 47$   
 $L = 141$

$\therefore$  235

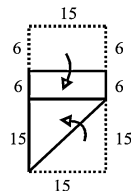
Area =  $282 \times 235$   
 $= 66270\text{cm}^2$

585. (d)



$\therefore \text{shaded area}$   
 $= 44^2 - 12^2 \times 3$   
 $= 1504\text{m}^2$

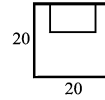
586. (b)



perimeter =  $2(27 + 15)$   
 $= 84\text{cm}$

587. (a) Length  $PQ = QP - QU$   
 $= 12 - 10 = 2$

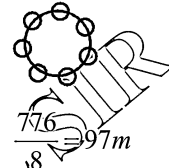
588. (c)



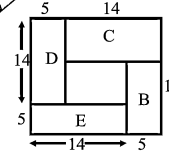
area of rectangle =  $\frac{400}{8} = 50$

$50 = \frac{20}{2} \times b$   
 $b = 5$

589. (b)



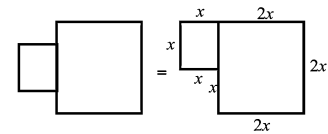
590. (b)



Length of square =  $19 - 5 - 5$   
 $= 9$

$\therefore \text{perimeter} = 9 \times 4$   
 $= 36\text{cm}$

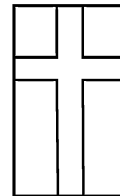
591. (c)



$\therefore 10x \rightarrow 60\text{cm}$   
 $2x \rightarrow 12\text{cm}$

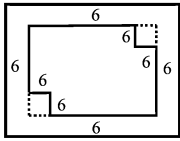
592. (a) No. of cubes = 27  
 $\therefore \text{Required volume}$   
 $= 4^3 \times 27 = 1728$

593. (a)



Total area of garden  
 $= 27 \times 8 = 216\text{m}^2$   
Total area of pathways  
 $= (27 \times 2) + (8 - 2) \times 2$   
 $= 66\text{m}^2$   
 $\therefore \text{Required area}$   
 $= 216 - 66$   
 $= 150\text{m}^2$

594. (c)

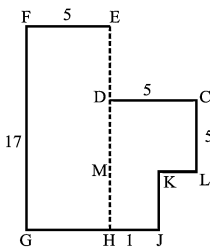


$$\text{Breadth} = \frac{42}{2} = 21$$

$$\text{Length of pool} = 42 - 6 - 6 = 30$$

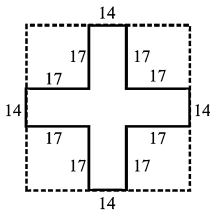
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Breadth of pool} &= 21 - 6 - 6 = 9 \\ \text{area of pool} &= 30 \times 9 - 2 \times 6 \times 6 \\ &= 198\text{m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

595. (a)



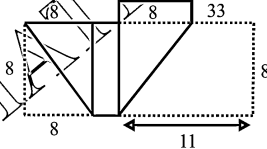
$$\begin{aligned} DE &= 17 - 5 - 1 \\ &= 11\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

596. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required area} &= 48^2 - 17^2 \times 4 \\ &= 2304 - 1156 = 1148 \end{aligned}$$

597. (a)



area of fig2

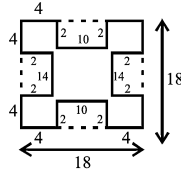
$$= -8 \times \frac{8}{23} - 8 \times \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{11} \times 8 + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= 23 \times 8 - \frac{8 \times 8}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 8 + 8 \times 3$$

$$= 8(23 - 4 - 7 + 3) = 120\text{cm}^2$$

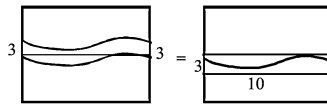
598. (c)  $36 \times 29 - 4 \times 5 \times 5 = 944$

599. (d)



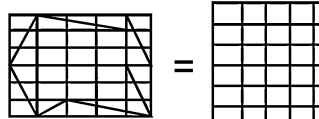
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of figure} &= 18^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 2 - 2 \times 14 \times 2 \\ &= 172\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

600. (a)



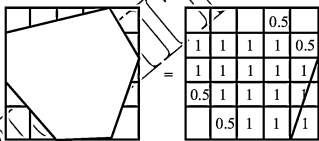
$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 10 &= \\ \therefore 30\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

601. (c)



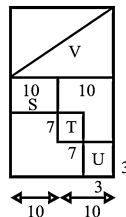
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area shaded figure} &= 25 - 1 \\ &= 24\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

602. (d)



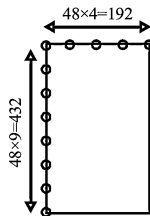
$$\begin{aligned} \text{18 squares} \\ \therefore 18 \times 9 = 162 \end{aligned}$$

603. (a)



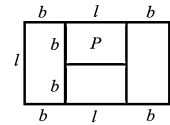
$$\begin{aligned} 2 \rightarrow 10 \times 10 &= 100 \\ 5 \rightarrow 250\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

604. (a)



$$\begin{aligned} 2(192 + 432) &= 1248\text{cm} \\ \therefore 12.48\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

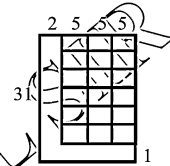
605. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} l &= 2b \\ \therefore 2(l+b) &= 150 \\ l + b &= 75 \\ 3b &= 75 \\ b &= 25 \\ l &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{area of} \\ P &= 50 \times 25 = 1250\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

606. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{31}{5} &= 6\text{squares } 1 \text{ remainder} \\ \text{width of lower rectangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{18}{6} = 3\text{rows}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{perimeter} &= 2(17+31) \\ &= 96\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

607. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of cubes} &= 7 + 17 + 30 = 54 \\ \therefore 54 \times 8^3 &= 27648\text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

608. (c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of cubes} &= 3 \times 3 \times 4 + 3 = 39 \\ \therefore \text{Volume} &= 39 \times 729 \\ &= 28431 \end{aligned}$$

609. (d)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of cubes} &= 3 \times 9 = 27 \\ \therefore \text{volume} &= 27 \times 64 \\ &= 9 \text{ multiple by MG concept} \end{aligned}$$

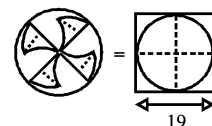
610. (b)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of cubes in left} &= 5 \\ \text{No. of cubes right in} &= 5 \times 3 \times 2 - 5 = 25 \\ \therefore \text{more required} &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

611. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of cubes} &= 5 \times 8 + 4 \times 4 \\ &= 56 \\ \therefore \text{volume} &= 56 \times 8^3 \\ &= 28672\text{cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

612. (b)

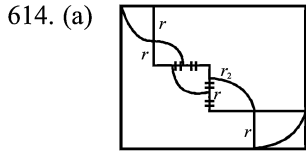


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Square} \\ &= 19^2 = 361\text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



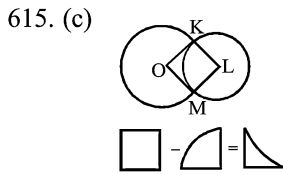
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613. (c) Sliding down the quadrant AEG to left to touch BDF  
 $\therefore$  shaded area = additional area  
 $= 4 \times 8 = 32$

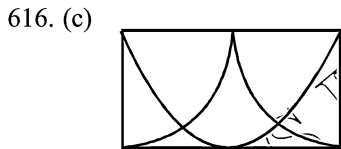


$4.5r = 18$   
 $r = 4$

$\therefore$  Area  $= \frac{5}{4} \times \pi (4)^2$   
 $= 20\pi$

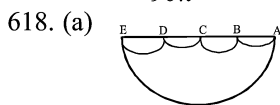


$10^2 - \frac{\pi 10^2}{4}$   
 $= 100 - 25\pi$   
 Required shaded area  
 $= 100 - 25\pi + \frac{\pi \times 10^2 \times 3}{4}$   
 $= 100 + 50\pi$



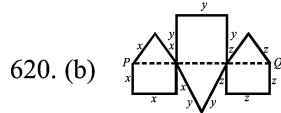
perimeter of shaded part  
 $=$  circumference of  
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 28$   
 $= 44\text{cm}$

617. (a) Perimeter of figure  
 $=$  circumference of semicircles + perimeter of quadrant  
 $= \frac{\pi \times 60}{2} \times 2 + \frac{\pi \times 2 \times 60}{4}$   
 $= 60\pi + 30\pi$   
 $= 90\pi$

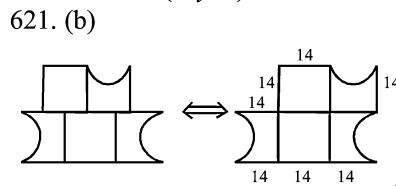


perimeter of shaded part  
 $=$  perimeter of big circle  
 $= \pi \times d = \pi \times 28$   
 $= 88\text{cm}$

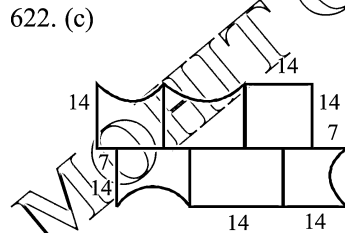
619. (c)  $42 + 49 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 49$   
 $= 168\text{cm}$



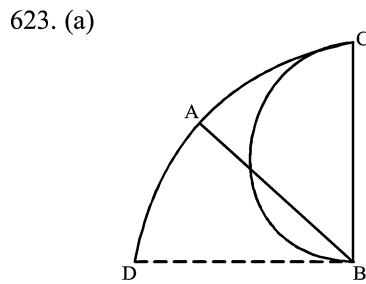
$x + y + z = 15$   
 $= 5(x+y+z) = 75$



$14 \times 7 + \frac{\pi \times 14}{2} \times 3$   
 $= 98 + 21\pi$

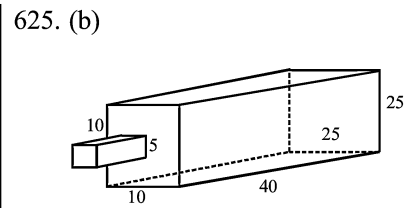


$= 14 \times 7 + 2\pi \times 14$   
 $= 98 + 28\pi$



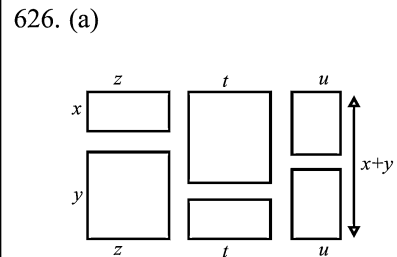
$\overline{AB} + \overline{AC} + \overline{OC} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OB}$   
 $\frac{\pi \times 21}{2} + 21 + \frac{\pi \times 42}{8}$   
 $33 + 21 + 16.5$   
 $= 70.5$

624. (b) perimeter of shaded part  
 $=$  circumference of circle  
 $= \pi \times 20$   
 $= 20 \times 3.14 = 62.8$

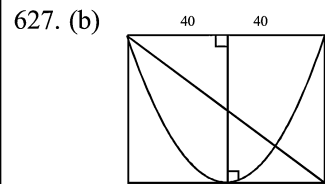


$1L = 1000\text{cm}^3$   
 $12.5L = 12500\text{cm}^3$   
 Volume of water  $= 25 \times 40 \times 10$   
 $= 10000\text{cm}^3$  to base of side cube  
 combined base area  
 $= 5^2 + 40 \times 25 = 1025\text{cm}^2$   
 $1025 \times h = 12500 - 10000$

$h = \frac{2500}{1025} = \frac{100}{41}$   
 height from base  
 $= \frac{100}{41} + 10 = \frac{510}{41} \text{cm}$

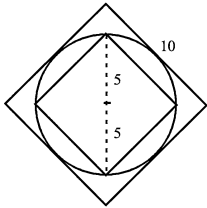


find  $(x+y)^2 = ??$   
 given  
 $6(x+y) + 4(z+t+u) = 20$   
 $10(x+y) = 20$   
 $\therefore x+y = 2$   
 $2^2 = 4$



area of shaded part = area of quarter circle  
 $= \frac{3.14 \times 40^2}{4}$   
 $= 400 \times 3.14$   
 $= 1296\text{m}^2$

628. (a)

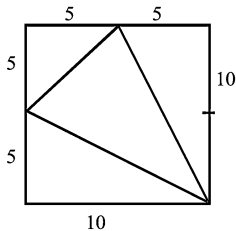


$$\sqrt{2}a = 10$$

$$a = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{area} = (5\sqrt{2})^2 = 50$$

629. (d)



$$\frac{5 \times 5}{2} + \frac{5 \times 10}{2} + \frac{10 \times 5}{2}$$

$$= \frac{125}{2} = 62\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

630. (a) Number of cubes along

$$\text{length} = \frac{125}{3} = 41 \text{ remainder } 2$$

numbers of cubes along breadth / height

$$= \frac{20}{3} = 6 \text{ remainder } 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Max. no. of } 3\text{cm cubes}$$

$$= 41 \times 6 \times 6$$

$$= 1476$$

631. (b) volume of water A

$$= 1500 \times 20 = 30000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 30\text{L}$$

$$\text{Total A + B} = 31.5\text{L}$$

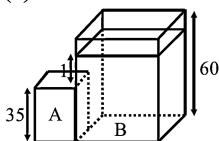
$$\text{Total base area}$$

$$= 1500 + 1000 = 2500 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{height of container}$$

$$A = \frac{31500}{2500} = 12.6 \text{ cm}$$

632. (c)



$$\text{Fraction of B not filled} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Height of B not filled

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 60 = 24$$

$$\text{height of A} = 60 - 24 - 1$$

$$= 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume of water remaining in A}$$

$$= 35 \times 35 \times 30$$

$$= 36750 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume of remaining water in B}$$

$$= 30 \times 60 \times 60$$

$$= 108000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{Total volume in}$$

$$\text{A + B} = 108000 + 36750$$

$$= 144750 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 144.75 \text{ ltrs}$$

633. (a) Volume of container J to pour into k =  $14 \times 134 \times 42$

$$= 78792 \text{ cm}^3$$

volume of container k that can be filled before overflow

$$= 55 \times 21 \times (68 - 14)$$

$$= 55 \times 21 \times 54$$

$$= 62370 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume of water in container

$$L = 78792 - 62370$$

$$= 16422 \text{ cm}^3$$

Base area of L  $\times$  height of water in L = 16422

$$h = \frac{16422}{69 \times 20}$$

$$= \frac{5474}{23 \times 20}$$

$$= 11.9 \text{ cm}$$

634. (c) No. of division in each container = 10

$$\therefore \text{volume in X}$$

$$= \frac{2000}{10} \times 6 = 1200 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{volume in Y}$$

$$= \frac{800}{10} \times 8 = 640 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{volume in Z}$$

$$= \frac{500}{10} \times 9 = 450 \text{ ml}$$

Volume out from

$$y = \frac{800}{10} \times 2 = 160 \text{ ml}$$

volume out from

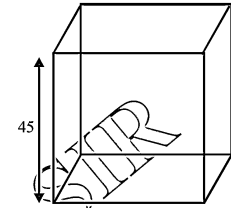
$$z = \frac{500}{10} \times 3 = 150 \text{ ml}$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume of water in X now}$$

$$= 1200 + 160 + 150$$

$$= 1510 \text{ ml}$$

635. (a)



$$\text{filled } 2 \rightarrow 30$$

$$\text{Total } 3 \rightarrow 45$$

$$\text{rise in level of water}$$

$$= 45 - 30 - 1.5$$

$$= 13.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume of rubber ball}$$

$$= \text{volume of water rise}$$

$$= 20 \times 16 \times 13.5$$

$$= 4320 \text{ cm}^3$$

636. (b) 1  $\rightarrow$  70% of  $50 \times 20 \times 40.5$

$$2 \rightarrow 70\%$$

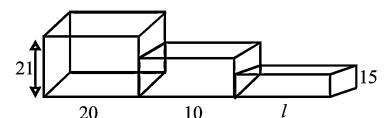
$$\text{of } 50 \times 20 \times 40.5 \times 2$$

$$= \text{capacity of B}$$

$$= 56700 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{height of B} = \frac{56700}{1000} = 56.7 \text{ cm}$$

637. (a)



Volume of water that flows in

$$B = 20 \times 15 \times 21 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6300}{4}$$

$$= 1575 \text{ cm}^3$$

Base area of tank A & B

$$= \frac{1575}{7} = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

Total length of B & A

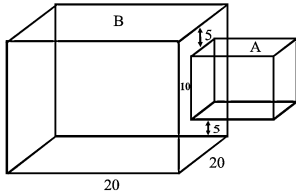
$$= \frac{225}{15} = 15 \text{ m}$$

length of B = 10

$\therefore$  length of A = 5m

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638. (b)



volume of water in cube B before being flow to A  
 $= 20 \times 20 \times 5$   
 $= 2000 \text{cm}^3$   
 combined area of A & B  
 $= 20^2 + 10^2$   
 $= 500 \text{cm}^2$   
 volume of water left to be filled in both =  $5000 - 2000$   
 $= 3000 \text{cm}^3$   
 $\therefore$  height of water in container A  
 $= \frac{3000}{500} = 6 \text{cm}$   
 $\therefore$  height of water level in B =  $5 + 6 = 11 \text{cm}$

639. (c)

$18 \times 20 \times x - 20 \times 15 \times x$   
 $= 168 \text{cm}^3$   
 $60x = 168 \text{cm}^3$   
 Total volume  $660x$   
 $= 168 \times 11$   
 $= 1848 \text{cm}^3$

640. (c)

$20 \times 10 \times h + 20 \times 30 \times h$   
 $= 32000 \text{ml}$   
 $800h = 32000$   
 $h = 40 \text{cm}$   
 remaining height of

$A = \frac{1200}{20 \times 10} = 6 \text{cm}$

total height of A =  $46 \text{cm}$

641. (a)

Change in water level in A =  $43 - 30 = 13 \text{cm}$   
 $\therefore$  volume poured in B =  $13 \times 50 = 650 \text{cm}^3$   
 $\therefore$  height increase in B =  $\frac{650}{40} = 16.25 \text{cm}$   
 $\therefore$  initial height was =  $30 - 16.25$   
 $= 13.75 \text{cm}$

642. (d)  $30 \times 20 \times 10$

$= 30 \times 20 \times h + 25 \times 18 \times h + 10 \times 15 \times h$   
 $6000 = 1200h$   
 $h = 5 \text{cm}$

$\therefore$  Volume of water poured out from A  
 $= 30 \times 20 \times (10 - 5)$   
 $= 3000 \text{cm}^3$   
 $= 3 \text{Ltrs}$

643. (a)

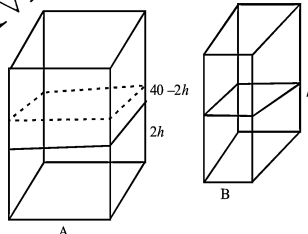
Volume out  
 $= 54 \times 14 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= 4725 \text{cm}^3$   
 Combined base area  
 $= 54 \times 14 + 9 \times 21$   
 $= 756 + 189$   
 $= 945 \text{cm}^2$   
 $\therefore$  height of each tank after

pouring =  $\frac{4725}{945} = 5 \text{cm}$

644. (d)

$36 \times 6a^2 - 2 \times (2a \times 6a + 2a \times 3a + 3a \times 6a)$   
 $= 576$   
 $216a^2 - 72a^2 = 576$   
 $144a^2 = 576$   
 $a^2 = 4$   
 $a = 2$   
 volume =  $36a^3$   
 $= 36 \times 8 = 288 \text{cm}^3$

645. (b)



$\therefore 80 \times (40 - 2h) = 50 \times h$   
 $320 - 16h = 5h$   
 $\therefore 21h = 320$

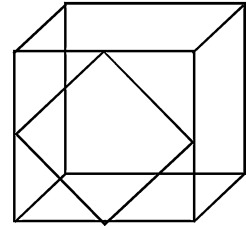
$h = \frac{320}{21}$

$\therefore 2h = \frac{640}{21} \text{cm}$

646. (b)

total no. of cubes that can fill the tank =  $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$   
 Number of cubes in tank after adding 1 extra cube =  $12 + 1 = 13$   
 $\therefore$  Extra cube needed =  $24 - 13 = 11$

647. (b)



Area of each painted side

$= \frac{96}{3} = 32 \text{cm}^2$

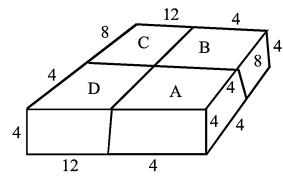
Area of one side of cube =  $32 \times 2 = 64$

$\therefore$  Side of cube =  $8 \text{cm}$   
 volume of cube =  $8^3 = 512$   
 volume of 3 cube =  $512 \times 3 = 1536 \text{cm}^3$

648. (a)

Volume of one hexagon & star =  $280 - 170 = 110 \text{ml}$   
 volume of water in each container =  $170 - 110 = 60$

649. (a)



Length of A =  $\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$   
 volume of B =  $128$

$\therefore$  Breadth of B =  $\frac{128}{16} = 8$

Volume of C =  $6 \times 64$

$\therefore$  length of C =  $\frac{6 \times 64}{4 \times 8} = 12$

$\therefore$  shaded area =  $16 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 = 80 \text{cm}^2$

650. (b)

$14a^3 = 1750$   
 $\therefore a^3 = 125$   
 $a = 5$

area of side of one cube =  $5^2 = 25$

Total no. of sides painted =  $42$

$\therefore$  Total painted area =  $42 \times 25 = 1050 \text{cm}^2$

651. (c)

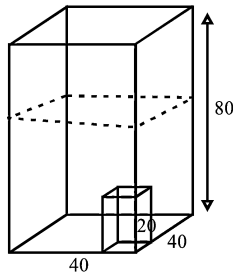
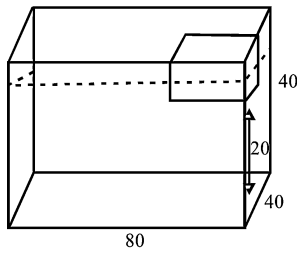
$\frac{338}{2} = 169 \text{cm}^2$  area of one face

$\therefore$  side of face =  $13 \text{cm}$

Total no. of cubes =  $3 + 1 = 4$

$\therefore$  Volume of solid cubes =  $4 \times 13 \times 13 \times 13 = 8788$

652. (c)



Volume of water under cube is =  $80 \times 40 \times 20$   
 =  $64000 \text{cm}^3 = 64 \text{L}$   
 Volume of water beside cube  
 =  $70 - 64 = 6 \text{L} = 6000 \text{cm}^3$   
 Base area of water beside cube =  $80 \times 40 - 20 \times 20$   
 =  $2800 \text{cm}^2$   
 $\therefore$  height of water level

beside cube =  $\frac{6000}{2800} = \frac{15}{7}$   
 $\therefore$  height of water level  
 =  $20 + \frac{15}{7} = \frac{155}{7} \text{cm}$

653. (a) Volume of bigger cuboid  
 =  $20 \times 2 \times 16 = 640 \text{cm}^3$   
 Volume of smaller cuboid  
 =  $14 \times 16 \times 2 = 448 \text{cm}^3$   
 $\therefore$  Total volume of  
 A =  $640 + 448$   
 =  $1088 \text{cm}^3$

Number of section of container  
 =  $\frac{5828}{1088} = 5 \text{ remainder } 388 \text{cm}^3$

$\therefore 5 \times 4 = 20 \text{cm} + \frac{388}{320}$   
 (320 area of bigger)  
 =  $20 + 1.2125$   
 =  $21.2125 \text{cm}$

654. (b) Volume of base cube  
 =  $14 \times 14 \times 14 = 2744 \text{cm}^3$   
 Volume of water of inside the container at top only  
 =  $3420 - 2744$   
 =  $676 \text{cm}^3$   
 combined area of A & B  
 =  $4^2 + 6^2 = 52 \text{cm}^2$   
 $\therefore$  height of water container

on top only =  $\frac{676}{52} = 13 \text{cm}$   
 $\therefore$  total height of water level  
 =  $13 + 14 = 27 \text{cm}$

655. (b) Volume of water transferred to

B =  $20 \times 30 \times 40 \times \frac{3}{5}$   
 =  $14400 \text{cm}^3$   
 =  $14.4 \text{Ltrs}$   
 Water left in B =  $14.4 - 1.8$   
 =  $12.6 \text{Ltrs}$   
 Height of B

=  $\frac{12600}{300} = 42 \text{cm}$

656. (c)  $2B + 4C = 646 - 202$   
 =  $444 \dots (i)$   
 $4B + 2C = 1183 - 202$   
 =  $981 \dots (ii)$   
 $2 \times (ii) - (i)$

$\frac{8B + 4C = 1962}{-2B + 4C = 444}$   
 $\hline 6B = 1518$

B =  $\frac{1518}{6} = 253 \text{cm}^3$

657. (c) volume of base  
 =  $12 \times 12 \times 12 = 1728 \text{cm}^3$   
 $\therefore$  volume in top container  
 =  $2160 - 1728$   
 =  $432 \text{cm}^3$   
 height in top container

=  $\frac{432}{4 \times 4} = 27 \text{cm}$

$\therefore$  Total height =  $27 + 12 = 39 \text{cm}$

658. (a)  $89 \times 48 \times 35 = 89 \times 24 \times h$

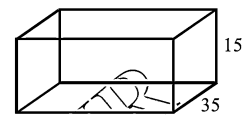
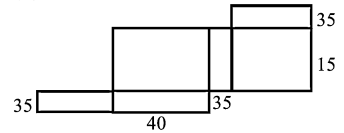
$\therefore h = 70 \text{cm}$

659. (d)  $4 \times 5 = 20$   
 $3 \times 2 = 6$

$2 \times 1 = \frac{2}{28} \text{cubes}$

$\therefore 28 \times 3^3 = \text{total volume}$   
 $\therefore 28 \times 27 = 756 \text{cm}^3$

660. (b)



line A = Breadth + height = 50  
 line B = length = 40  
 line C = Breadth = 35  
 $\therefore$  volume =  $40 \times 35 \times 15 = 21000 \text{cm}^3$

661. (d) Length of B =  $\sqrt{81} = 9 \text{cm}$   
 breadth of A = 2cm  
 $\therefore$  Volume of cuboid =  $2 \times 2 \times 9 = 36 \text{cm}^3$

662. (d) Total no. of unpainted face (square) = 4  
 area of each square face  
 =  $\frac{300}{4} = 75 \text{cm}^2$

side of each face =  $\sqrt{75}$   
 $\therefore$  Volume  
 =  $75 \sqrt{75} = 375 \sqrt{3}$

663. (c) Side of square = 5  
 $\therefore$  Breadth of rectangle  
 =  $\frac{40}{5} = 8$

$\therefore$  volume of cuboid  
 =  $5 \times 8 \times 5 = 200 \text{cm}^3$

664. (c) No. of cubes occupy along length of box = 6  
 " " " " Breadth = 4  
 " " " " height = 3  
 $\therefore$  Total no. of cubes  
 =  $6 \times 4 \times 3 = 72$

665. (a) Length wise no. of cubes  
 =  $\frac{20}{3} = 6$

Remainder 2  $\therefore$  6 cubes  
 Breadth wise no. of cubes

=  $\frac{15}{3} = 5 \text{cubes}$

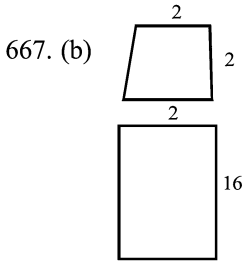
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$\therefore 6 \times 5 = 30$  cubes in a layer

$$\frac{100}{30} = 3 \text{ remainder } 10$$

$\therefore 3 \text{ layer} + 1 \text{ layer} = 4 \text{ layer}$   
Height of cubes =  $4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ cm}$

666. (b) No. of cubes in figure = 17  
no. of cubes to form bigger cube =  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$   
 $\therefore$  cubes added = 108  
volume added =  $108 \times 3^3 = 2916 \text{ cm}^3$



$\therefore$  volume = Base area  $\times$  height  
 $= 4 \times 16 = 64 \text{ cm}^3$

668. (a) No. of cubes can be occupied in box =  $5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60$

669. (c) Capacity of tank =  $456 \times 23 = 10488$   
volume of water + 8 blocks =  $456 \times 13 = 5928$ .....(i)

Volume of water + 2 blocks  
 $= \frac{1}{4} \times 10488 = 2622$ .....(ii)

(i)-(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  6 block  $\approx 3306$

1 block  $\approx \frac{3306}{6} = 551$

$\therefore$  Volume of water =  $2622 - 2 \times 551 = 1520 \text{ cm}^3$

670. (d) Volume in L

$$= 40 \times 90 \times 44 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 79200 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Base area of L} = 90 \times 40 = 3600 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Base area of tank M} = 40 \times 35 = 1400 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Total base area} = 500 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{height of water} = \frac{79200}{500}$$

$$= 15.84 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume in M} = 15.84 \times 35 \times 40 = 22176 \text{ cm}^3$$

671. (a) Volume of water added =  $9.706 - 3.159 = 6.547 \text{ Ltrs}$   
volume of cube + 3.159 = volume of 5 cube + 6.547  
 $\therefore$  volume of 4 cube =  $6.547 - 3.159 = 3.388 \text{ l}$   
 $\therefore$  volume of 1 cube

$$= \frac{3.388}{4}$$

$$= 0.847 \text{ l} = 847 \text{ cm}^3$$

672. (b) Remaining height

$$= \frac{30000}{20 \times 20} = 75 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$  height of tank =  $75 + 8 = 83 \text{ cm}$

673. (a) Volume of water in V =  $\frac{7}{9} \times 36 \times 45 \times 28 = 35280 \text{ cm}^3$   
Capacity of W =  $24 \times 20 \times 18 = 8640 \text{ cm}^3$   
water left in V =  $35280 - 8640 = 26640 \text{ cm}^3$

674. (c)  $20 \times 30 \times \frac{15}{2} = 4^3 + 9^3 + \text{water poured}$   
 $4500 - 64.729 = \text{water poured}$   
 $\therefore 3707 \text{ cm}^3$

675. (b) Volume of water in tank =  $4 \times 4 \times 8 = 128 \text{ cm}^3$   
Volume of water in container =  $\frac{4}{5} \times 739 = 591.2 \text{ cm}^3$   
Total volume of water in tank after shifting

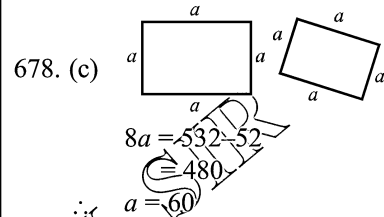
$$= 128 + \frac{1}{2} \times 591.2 = 423.6 \text{ cm}^3$$

676. (a) volume of water added =  $36 \times 4 = 144 \text{ m}^3$   
Volume of 15 container = 144

$\therefore$  volume of 1 container

$$= \frac{144}{15} = 9.6 \text{ cm}^3$$

677. (a) for a cube of side 21 cm, 7 cubes on each side  
 $\therefore$  total cubes needed =  $7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$   
additional cubes needed =  $343 - 20 = 323$



$$\text{Volume} = 60^3 = 216000 \text{ cm}^3$$

679. (b) Capacity of tank =  $41 \times 19 \times 29 = 22591 \text{ cm}^3$   
volume of 4 wooden blocks + 20100 =  $22591 + 1045$

$\therefore$  volume of 4 blocks = 3536  
volume of one block

$$= \frac{3536}{4} = 884 \text{ cm}^3$$

680. (c) Base area of tank =  $9 \times 6 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$

$$\text{Height of water} = \frac{17 \times 5 \times 8}{54}$$

$$= \frac{680}{54} = \frac{340}{27} = 12 \frac{16}{27} \text{ cm}$$

681. (b) Volume of bottom container =  $10^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$

$\therefore$  volume in top container =  $3000 - 1000 = 2000 \text{ cm}^3$

Base area of top container

$$\frac{10^2}{2} = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

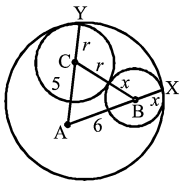
$\therefore$  Height of water level of top

$$\text{container} = \frac{200}{50}$$

$$= 40 \text{ cm}$$

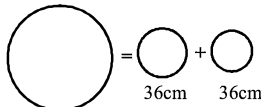
$\therefore$  Total height =  $40 + 10 = 50 \text{ cm}$

682. (c)



$r$  radius of circle C  
 $x$  " " " X  
 $r + x = 9$  ..... (1)  
 $AY = AX$   
 $=$  radius of big circle  
 $r + 5 = 6 + x$   
 $r - x = 1$ ..... (2)  
 $\therefore$  (1) + (2)  
 $2r = 10$   
 $r = 5$   
 $\therefore x = 4$   
 $\therefore AX = AB + BX$   
 $= 6 + 4 = 10$

683. (b)



$$2\pi r = 36$$

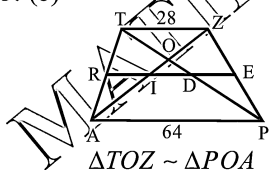
$$r = \frac{18}{\pi}$$

$$2 \times \pi \left(\frac{18}{\pi}\right)^2 = 2 \times \frac{324}{\pi} = \frac{648}{\pi}$$

684. (d)  $r_a + r_b = c$  ---(1)  
 $r_b + r_c = a$  ---(2)  
 $r_a + r_c = b$  ---(3)  
 find ' $r_a$ ' add (1) & (3) ---(2)  
 $\therefore 2r_a = b + c - a$

$$r_a = \frac{b + c - a}{2}$$

685. (b)



$\Delta TOZ \sim \Delta POA$

$$\frac{28}{64} = \frac{OZ}{AO}$$

$OZ : AO \rightarrow 7 : 16$   
 $\therefore OZ = 14$   $AO = 32$

$\Delta ZIE \sim \Delta ZAP$

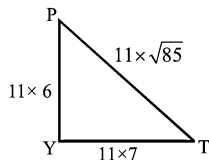
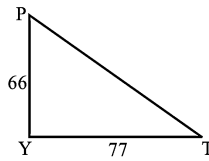
$$\frac{ZI}{AZ} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 23$$

$$ZI = 23$$

$$OI = ZI - OZ$$

$$= 23 - 14 = 9$$

686. (d)

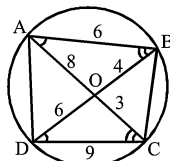


$$\therefore PT = 11\sqrt{85}$$

$$x = 11 \quad y = 85$$

$$\therefore 96$$

687. (d)



Ar  $AO \times CO = BO \times DO$   
 $\therefore$  quadrilateral cyclic

$\Delta ABO \sim \Delta DCO$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{6}{DC}$$

$$DC = 4.5$$

similarly  $\Delta ADO \sim \Delta BCO$

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{BC}{AD}$$

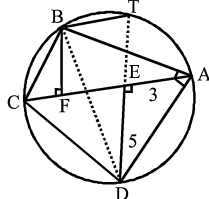
$$BC = \frac{AD}{2}$$

$$\therefore 6 \times \frac{9}{2} - BC \times AD = 10 \times 11$$

$$(Ptolemy theorem)$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{166}$$

688. (a)



$$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$$

$\therefore ABCD$  is a cyclic

Draw  $DE \perp BT$  such that

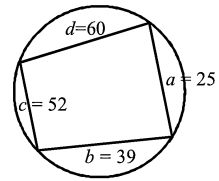
$BTFE$  is a rectangle

Now  $CE \times AE = TE \times ED$

$$7 \times 3 = TE \times 5$$

$$TE = \frac{21}{5} = 4.2 = BF$$

689. (a)



$$b^2 + c^2 = a^2 + d^2$$

here

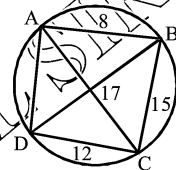
$\therefore$  Diagonal is equals to diameter

$$x^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$= 39^2 + 52^2$$

$\therefore x = 65$  (by triplets)

690. (b)



diameter ( $2r$ ) = 17

$\therefore \Delta ABC$  is rights  $\Delta$

$\angle ADE = 90^\circ$  angle in semi circle

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{145}$$

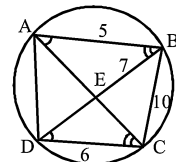
(by phythagoras)

$\therefore$  By ptolemy theorem

$$17 \times x = 12 \times 8 + 15 \sqrt{145}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{96 + 15\sqrt{145}}{17}$$

691. (b)

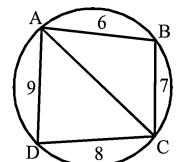


$\Delta ABE \sim \Delta DCE$

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{7}{CE}$$

$$CE = \frac{42}{5}$$

692. (b)



$$\cos B = \frac{6^2 + 7^2 - AC^2}{2 \times 6 \times 7}$$

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$$\cos D = \frac{9^2 + 8^2 - AC^2}{2 \times 9 \times 8}$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - B)$$

$$= \frac{9^2 + 8^2 - AC^2}{2 \times 9 \times 8}$$

$$= -\cos B$$

$$\therefore \frac{9^2 + 8^2 - AC^2}{2 \times 9 \times 8}$$

$$= \frac{6^2 + 7^2 - AC^2}{2 \times 6 \times 7}$$

$$(145 - AC^2) \times 7$$

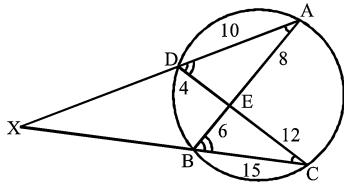
$$= -12(85 - AC^2)$$

$$19AC^2 = +12 \times 85 + 7 \times 145$$

$$= 2035$$

$$AC^2 = \frac{2035}{19}$$

693. (b)



$$\therefore DE = \frac{8 \times 6}{12} = 4$$

$$\Delta AED \sim \Delta CEB$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{6} = \frac{10}{BC} \quad BC = 15$$

$$\Delta AXB \sim \Delta CXD$$

$$\frac{BX}{DX} = \frac{14}{16} = \frac{7}{8} \therefore BX = \frac{7}{8} DX$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{10 + DX}{15 + BX}$$

$$25 = 8DX - 7BX$$

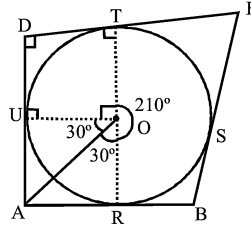
$$25 = 8DX - 7 \times \frac{7}{8} DX$$

$$25 = \frac{15DX}{8}$$

$$DX = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$\therefore AX = 10 + \frac{40}{3} = \frac{70}{3}$$

694. (b)



In right  $\Delta ARO$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

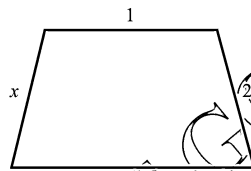
$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 3\sqrt{3} \text{ (OR) } = r$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi (3\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 27\pi$$

695. (d)



Sum of three sides of quadrilateral must exceed the fourth side (longest)

$$1 + 2 + 5 > x \quad \& \quad 1 + 2 + x > 5$$

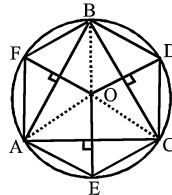
$$x < 8 \quad \& \quad x > 2$$

$$\therefore 2 < x < 8$$

$$\therefore 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$$

$$\therefore 25$$

696. (c)



perpendicular bisectors meet at circumcentre O

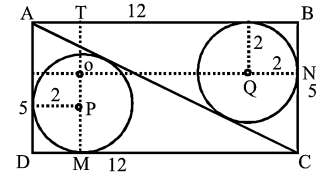
$$\text{ar } AECDBF = \text{ar}(AOBF + \text{ar}(AOCE) + \text{ar}(BOCD))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times r \times BC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times r (AB + AC + BC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 35 = 140$$

697. (b)



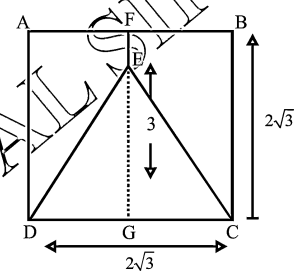
$$r = \frac{12 + 5 - 13}{2} = 2$$

$$OP = TM - TO - PM = 5 - 2 - 2 = 1$$

$$OQ = 12 - 2 - 2 = 8$$

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{8^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{65}$$

698. (d)



Using property of eq.  $\Delta$  by MG

$$2\sqrt{3} - 3 \rightarrow 1$$

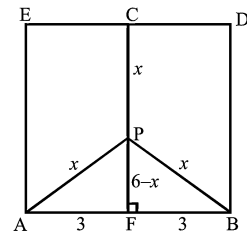
$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3} - 3} \times 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{3} + 3)}{3}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 6\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

699. (b)



$$\text{In rt } \Delta AFP$$

$$x^2 - (6-x)^2 = 9$$

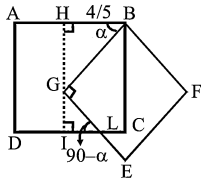
$$6(2x-6) = 9$$

$$x = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\therefore 6-x = 6 - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{ar } \Delta APB = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$$

700. (a)



In rt  $\Delta GHB$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \frac{4}{5} (\text{BH})$$

$$5 \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$GH = \frac{3}{5} \text{ cm}$$

$$GI = 1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ cm}$$

In rt  $\Delta GIL$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\text{GL})$$

$$IL = \frac{3}{10}$$

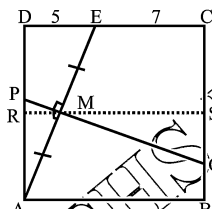
Common area

$$= \square ABCD - \square AHDI - \Delta BHG - \Delta GIL$$

$$1^2 - \frac{1}{5} \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{10}$$

$$= \frac{50 - 10 - 12 - 3}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$$

701. (a)



Draw  $RS$  through  $M$  similarly to  $DC$

$$RM = 2.5$$

(as  $M$  Mid point)

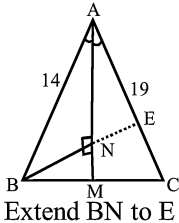
$$RS = 12$$

$$MS = 9.5$$

$$\Delta PMR \sim \Delta QMS$$

$$\frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{RM}{MS} = \frac{2.5}{9.5} = \frac{5}{19}$$

702. (b)



Extend  $BN$  to  $E$

Since  $AN \perp BE$  also  $AN$  angle bisector

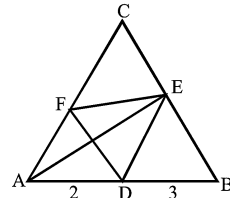
$$AB = AE = 14$$

$N$  mid point of  $BE$

$$\therefore \text{in } \Delta BEC, MN = \frac{EC}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

703. (b)



$$\Delta AEB = \Delta AED + \Delta EDB \dots (1)$$

$$\square BDFE = \Delta DEF + \Delta EDB$$

$$\dots (2)$$

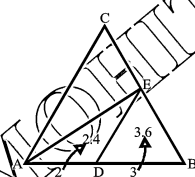
$$\therefore \Delta DEF = \Delta AED$$

As both  $DE$  are on common base

$\therefore DE$  must be parallel to  $AC$

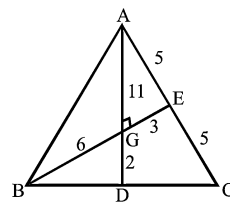
$$\frac{\Delta DEB}{\Delta ABC} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow 3.6$$

$$\therefore \Delta ABE = 3.6 + 2.4 = 6$$



$\Delta ADE$  &  $\Delta DEB$  have same length of height.

704. (a)

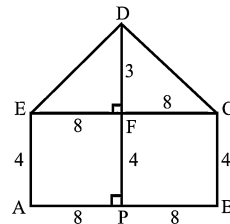


$\Delta AGE$  is right  $\Delta$

$$\Delta ABC = 6 \times \Delta AGE$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 36$$

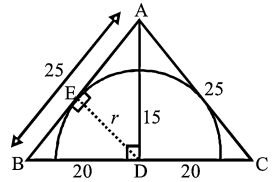
705. (b)



$$ABCDE = 2 \times \Delta PDE$$

706. (b)

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (7 + 4) \times 8 = 88$$



$$\Delta DEB \sim \Delta ADB$$

$$\frac{20}{25} = \frac{r}{15}$$

$$r = 12$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = 72\pi$$

707. (a)

$$AC = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

$$BC = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{6^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

As part of length of  $AC$  in first : second ; third

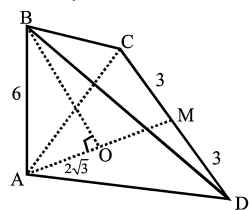
1 : 2 : 3

Same for  $AB$

$$6 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \sqrt{6}$$

708. (b)



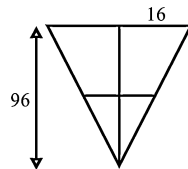
Equilateral  $\Delta$  concept by  $MG$

$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6$$

$$2 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} (\text{AO})$$

$$\therefore BO = \sqrt{6^2 - (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

709. (a)



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{r^3}{R^3 - r^3}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{R^3 - r^3}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{R^3}{r^3} - 1$$



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$$\frac{R^3}{r^3} = 4$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{1} \therefore \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{1}$$

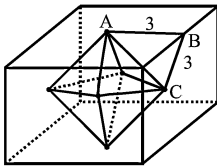
$$\sqrt[3]{4} \rightarrow 96$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{96}{\sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{96\sqrt[3]{4^2}}{4}$$

$$= 24\sqrt[3]{16}$$

$$= 48\sqrt[3]{2}$$

710. (b)



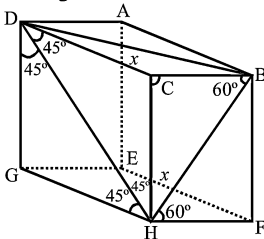
$$AC = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$AO = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$\therefore$  Area of regular octahedron

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (3\sqrt{2})^2 \times 3 = 36$$

711. (a)



In  $\triangle HCB$

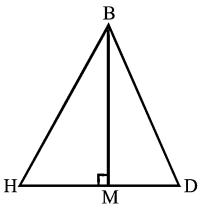
$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow x$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{BH})$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{BC})$$

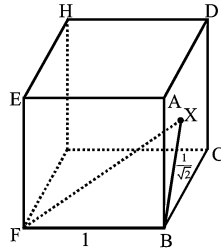
$$DH = x\sqrt{2}$$

$\triangle BHD$  is an isosceles  
 $BD = BH$



$$\cos BHD = \frac{HM}{BH} = \frac{\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

712. (b)

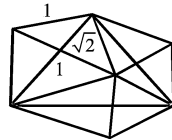


$$BX = \frac{BD}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$FX = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

713. (b)



$\therefore$  Each side of regular tetrahedron =  $\sqrt{2}$

Total surface area of regular tetrahedron

$$= 4 \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) (\sqrt{2})^2$$

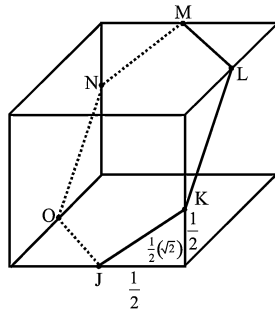
$$= 2\sqrt{3}$$

Total surface area of cube

$$= 6 \times 1^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

714. (b)



Let side of cube 1cm

$\therefore$  side of hexagon

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

Total surface area of hexagon

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

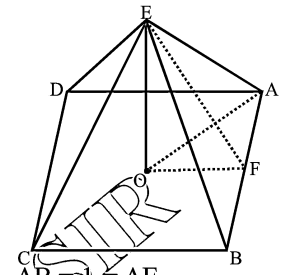
$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Total surface area of cube

$$= 6 \times 1^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

715. (b)



$AO = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$EO = \sqrt{1^2 - \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

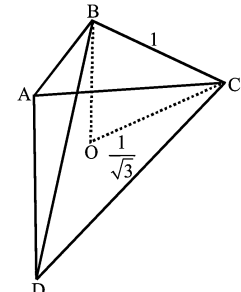
$\therefore$  Volume of pyramid

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 1^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$\therefore$  Volume of octahedron

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

716. (b)



Using eq  $\Delta$  Concept by MG

$$2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = OC$$

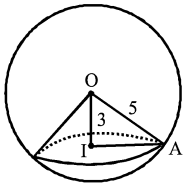
$$BO = \sqrt{1^2 - \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$\therefore$  volume of tetrahedron

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 1^2}{4} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \text{ cm}^3$$

717. (a)

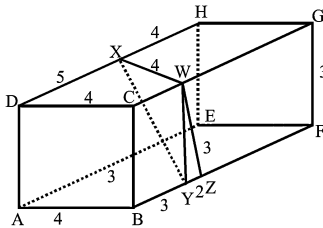


$\therefore IA = Y = \text{radius of cone}$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 4^2 \times 3$$

$$= 16\pi$$

718. (b)

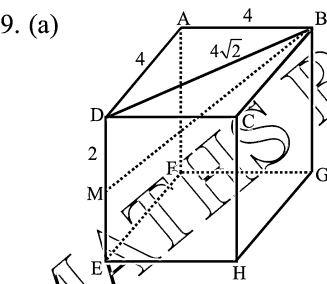


Draw  $WX \parallel CD$  &  
 $WZ \parallel BC$   
 $YZ = YF - ZF$   
 $= 6 - 4 = 2$

In  $\Delta WZY \therefore WY = \sqrt{4+9}$   
 $= \sqrt{13}$

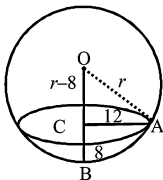
In  $\Delta WZY, XY$   
 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{13})^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{29}$

719. (a)



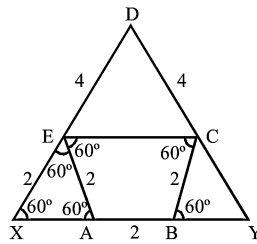
$BM = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{2})^2 + 2^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{36} = 6$

720. (c)



$r^2 = (r - 8)^2 + 12^2$   
using triplet 12, 5, 13  
 $\therefore r = 13$

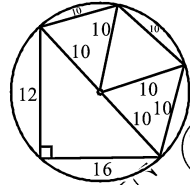
721. (c)



Draw  $EC \parallel AB$   
 $EX \parallel EB$   
 $CY \parallel AE$   
 $\Delta DXY$  is eq.  $\Delta$

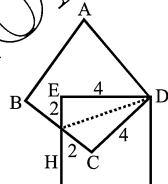
ar ABCDE  
 $= \text{ar } \Delta DXY - \text{ar } \Delta AXE - \text{ar } \Delta BCY$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} [6^2 - 7^2 - 2^2]$   
 $= 7\sqrt{3}$

722. (b)



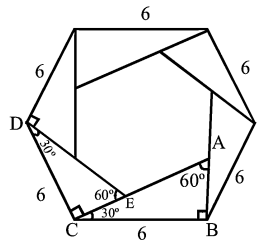
area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 + 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 14^2$   
 $= 96 + 75\sqrt{3}$

723. (b)



ar ABHFGDCH  
 $= \text{ar } \square ABCD + \text{ar } EFGD$   
 $- \text{ar } \Delta EHD - \text{ar } \Delta CHD$   
 $= 16 + 16 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4$   
 $= 24$

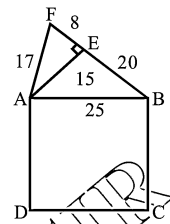
724. (a)



In  $\Delta ABC \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6$   
 $2 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3} (AC)$   
In  $\Delta CDE$   
 $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6$

$1 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} (CE)$   
 $\therefore AE = AC - CE$   
 $= 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \text{area of larger hexagon}$   
 $= \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$

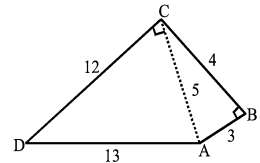
725. (c)



By triplets  $BE = 20$   
 $EF = 8$   
 $\therefore \text{Required area}$

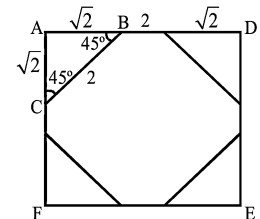
$= 25^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 15$   
 $= 625 + 210 = 835$

726. (a)



$AC = 5$  by triplet  
 $\therefore \angle ACD = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore \text{Required area}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$   
 $= 36$

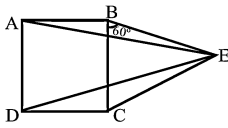
727. (a)



$\therefore \text{Area of octagon}$   
 $= \square ADEF - 4 \times \Delta ABC$   
 $= (2+2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}$   
 $= 12 + 8\sqrt{2} - 4$   
 $= 8 + 8\sqrt{2}$

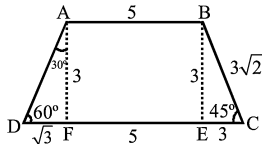
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728. (b)



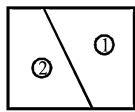
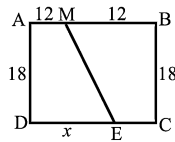
$\angle AEB = 15^\circ = \angle BAE$   
 Similarly  $\angle CED = 15^\circ$   
 $\angle BED = \angle BEC - \angle CED$   
 $= 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 45^\circ$

729. (c)



$\therefore DC = 5 + 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 8 + \sqrt{3}$

730. (c)

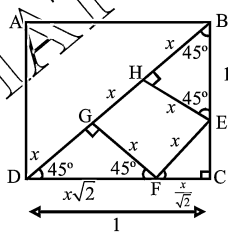


$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow 24 \times 18$   
 $MDE \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{24 \times 18 \times 2}{3}$   
 $= 24 \times 12$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(12+x) \times 18 = 24 \times 12$

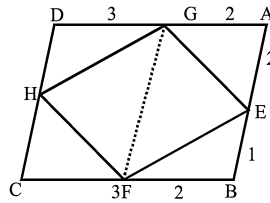
$(12+x) \times \frac{18}{3} = \frac{24 \times 24}{3}$   
 $x = 20$

731. (b)



$BD = x + x + x = 3x$   
 $3x = \sqrt{2}$   
 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$   
 $x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

732. (a)



Since  $AG = FB$   
 &  $AG \parallel FB$   
 $\therefore FG \parallel AB$   
 $\text{ar } \triangle EGF = \frac{1}{2} \text{ar } ABFG$

$\text{ar } \triangle GHF = \frac{1}{2} \text{ar } DGFC$

on adding

$\text{ar } EFGH = \frac{1}{2} [\text{ar } ABCD]$   
 $= 5$

733. (a)

Each interior angle

$= 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{n}$

Sum of interior angle  
 $= 180^\circ n - 360^\circ$   
 $\therefore 180n - 360 = 2340$   
 $180n = 2700$   
 $n = 15$

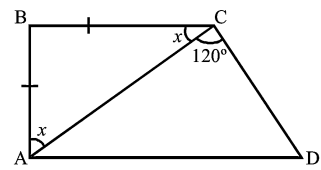
734. (c)

Sum of all angles  
 $= 180n - 360^\circ$   
 As possible value of last angle is between  $0^\circ$  &  $180^\circ$   
 $\therefore 2190^\circ < \text{Sum} < 2190^\circ + 180^\circ$   
 $2190^\circ < \text{Sum} < 2370^\circ$   
 $2190^\circ < 180n - 360^\circ$  &  
 $180n - 360^\circ < 2370^\circ$   
 $85 < 6n$   $6n < 91$   
 $14.16 < n < 15.16$   
 $\therefore n = 15$

735. (b)

$n \rightarrow$  no. of sides  
 3 angles obtuse ( $< 180^\circ$ )  $n-3$   
 3 angles acute ( $< 90^\circ$ )  
 Sum =  $180n - 360^\circ$   
 $180n - 360^\circ < 3(180^\circ) + 90^\circ(n-3)$   
 $\therefore 90n < 630$   
 $n < 7$   
 $\therefore 6$  max.

736. (c)

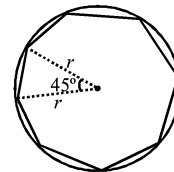


$\angle ABC = \angle BCD$   
 $\therefore$  (polygon regular)  
 $\therefore 180^\circ - 2x = 120^\circ + x$   
 $3x = 60^\circ$   
 $x = 20^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BCD = 140^\circ$   
 Exterior angle  
 $= 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Number of sides

$= \frac{360^\circ}{40^\circ} = 9$

737. (a)



$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 20$   
 $\therefore n = 8$

Octagon =  $\frac{360^\circ}{8} = 45^\circ$

$8 \times \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin 45^\circ = 144\sqrt{2}$   
 $r^2 = 36 \times 2$

$\pi r^2 = 72\pi$

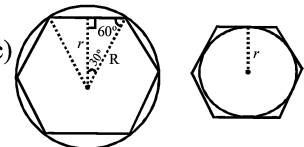
738. (c)

$E + 7.5E = 180^\circ$   
 $E = \frac{360^\circ}{17}$

No. of sides =  $\frac{360^\circ}{\frac{360^\circ}{17}} = 17$  sides

$\therefore$  Sum of interior angle  
 $= 180^\circ (17 - 2)$   
 $= 2700^\circ$

739. (c)



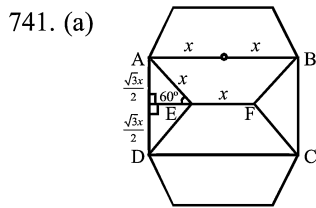
$$r \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

$$R \rightarrow 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{A} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

740. (b) Dodecagon has 12 sides  
each Central angle  
 $= \frac{360^\circ}{12} = 30^\circ$   
Given  $2\pi r = 12\pi$   
 $r = 6$   
area of dodecagon  
 $= 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \sin 30^\circ$   
 $= 108$



$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = (2x + \sqrt{3}x) \times 2$$

$$\therefore 4x + 2\sqrt{3}x = 44 + 22\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 11$$

742. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 2$

$$a^2 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \dots (1)$$



$3a = 6x$  (Equal perimeter)

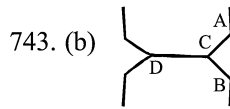
$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

area of hexagon

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} \times 2 = 3$$



743. (b)

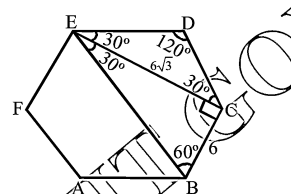
$$\angle ACD = 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{20} = 162^\circ$$

$$\angle ACD + \angle BCD + \angle ACB = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle ACB = 360^\circ - 162^\circ - 162^\circ = 36^\circ$$

744. (a)  $2 \times \theta + 6 \times 3\theta = 20\theta$   
Sum of interior angles  
 $= 180^\circ (8 - 2)$   
 $= 1080^\circ$   
 $20\theta = 1080^\circ$   
 $\therefore \theta = 54^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  larger angles  $= 3\theta = 162^\circ$

745. (c)



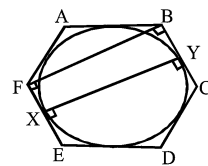
use right  $\Delta$ ,  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$

$$\therefore EC = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area } \Delta BCE = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\sqrt{3} = 18\sqrt{3}$$

746. (b)  $\frac{n(n-3)}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \times 97}{2} = 4850$

747. (b)

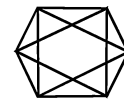
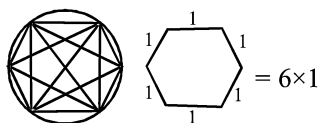


$$XY = FB = 8\sqrt{3}$$

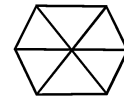
$$XY = 2R = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$R = 4\sqrt{3}$$

748. (c)



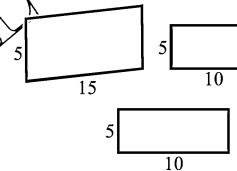
$$= 6\sqrt{3}$$



$$= 3 \times 2$$

$$\therefore 6 + 6\sqrt{3} + 6 = 12 + 6\sqrt{3}$$

749. (a)



Perimeter of type

$$= 2 \times 20 + 2 \times 15 + 2 \times 15 = 100$$

$$\text{Total length} = 100 + 10\% \text{ of } 100 = 110$$

750. (d)  $36 + 8 + 8 =$  length of glass top  $= 52$

$48 + 8 + 8 =$  Breadth of glass top  $= 64$

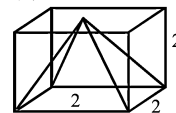
$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 2(64 + 52) = 232 \text{ inches}$$

751. (d)

752. (d)  $\frac{1}{3} \times 3^2 \times 3 = 9$

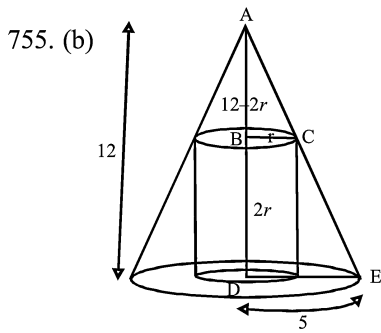
$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{ cube volume}$$

753. (d)



754. (b) Area  $= \frac{144}{8} = 18 \text{ inches}^2$

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using similarity  $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta ADE$

$$\frac{r}{5} = \frac{12-2r}{12}$$

$$12r = 60 - 10r$$

$$22r = 60$$

$$r = \frac{30}{11}$$

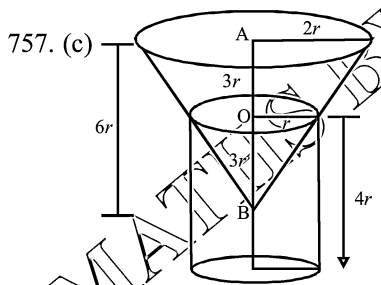
756. (b)  $\frac{ar\Delta ADE}{ar\Delta AEC} = \left(\frac{6}{8}\right)^2$

(by Similarity)

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

$$\frac{ar\Delta CFB}{ar\Delta AFB} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{unshaded area}} = \frac{16}{9}$$

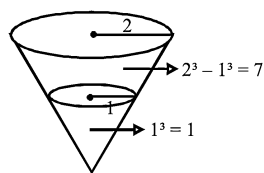


Using similarity

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

$\therefore O$  mid point of  $AB$

$\therefore AO = OB = 3r$

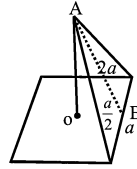


Volume ratio 1 : 7

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \times 3r$$

$$\therefore 7 \rightarrow 7 \pi r^3$$

758. (c)



$AB$  should be  $2a$  for area to be  $a^2$

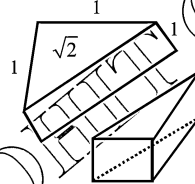
$$\therefore 4a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} = 9$$

$$\frac{15a^2}{4} = 9$$

Total area

$$\Rightarrow 5a^2 = \frac{9 \times 4}{3} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

759. (d)



Total Surface area of cube

$$= 6$$

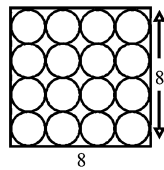
Total surface area of both halves

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

$$\therefore 6 + 2\sqrt{2} : 6$$

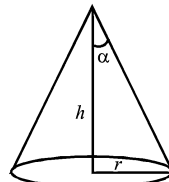
$$3 + \sqrt{2} : 3$$

760. (c)



$$\therefore 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

761. (c)



$$h = r \cot \alpha$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 (r \cot \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\pi r^3}{3} \cot \alpha$$

$$V_{\text{cylinder}} = \pi r^2 (2r \cot \alpha)$$

$$= 2\pi r^3 \cot \alpha \dots (1)$$

$$V_{\text{Double cone}} = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 \cot \alpha \dots (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = 3$$

762. (c)

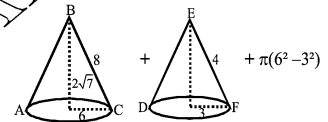
$$V = A \times h$$

A constant

$$\therefore V \propto h$$

$\therefore V$  decrease by 14.25%

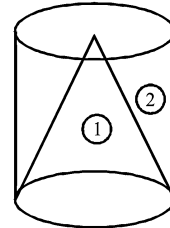
763. (b)



$$\pi \times 6 \times 8 + \pi \times 3 \times 4 + \pi 27$$

$$87\pi$$

764. (d)



$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow V$$

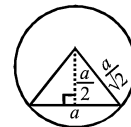
$O \rightarrow \text{sphere}$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{2}}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore 3 \rightarrow V$$

$$0.5 \rightarrow \frac{V}{6}$$

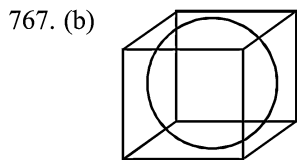
765. (a)



$$\frac{3}{4} \pi \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\pi a^2}{8} + \frac{a^2}{4} = \left(\frac{3\pi + 2}{8}\right) a^2$$

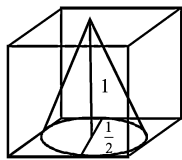
766. (c) Shaded area  
 $= \square - 4 \times \text{quarter circle} - \text{circle}$   
 $= 25 - \pi - \pi \times (2.5)^2$   
 $= 25 - 7.25\pi$



Let side 1cm

$$V_s = \frac{4}{3}\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$V_c = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 1$$

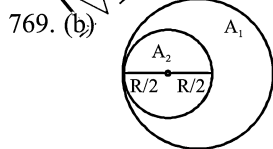
$$= \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_c}{V_s} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{12}}{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

768. (a) Area  $\propto \sin C$  if length same

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 120^\circ}$$

$$a' = a$$



$$A_1 = \pi R^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{3\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$A_1 A_3$$

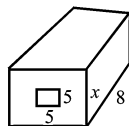
$$= \frac{3\pi^2 R^4}{4}$$

$$A_2^2 = \frac{\pi^2 R^4}{16}$$

$$16A_2^2 = \pi^2 R^4$$

$$\therefore A_1 A_3 < 16A_2^2$$

770. (a)



$$8x^2 - 5^2 \times 8 = \text{Iron used}$$

$$8x^2 = 192 + 200$$

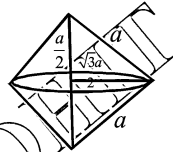
$$x^2 = 49$$

$$x = 7$$

$$\text{Thickness} = \frac{7-5}{2} = 1\text{cm}$$

771. (c)  $2(l + b) + 3.75$   
 $= 2 \times (39.5 + 9.35) + 3.75$   
 $= 101.45\text{cm}$

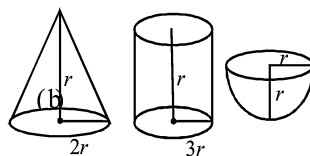
772. (c)



$$\text{Volume} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{a}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^3}{4}$$

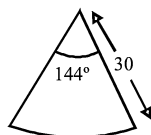
773.



$$\frac{1}{3}\pi 4r^2 \times r : \pi (3r)^2 \times r : \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

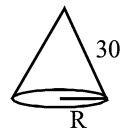
$$4 : 27 : 2$$

774. (b)



$$\text{Arc length} = \frac{144^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi \times 30$$

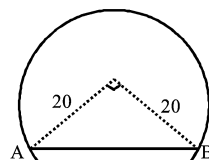
$$= 24\pi$$



$$\therefore 2\pi R = 24\pi$$

$$R = 12$$

775. (c)



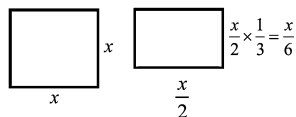
Required area

$$= \frac{1}{4}\pi 20^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20$$

$$= 314 - 200$$

$$= 114\text{cm}^2$$

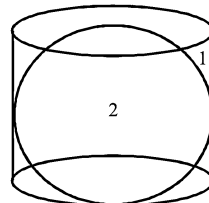
776. (b)



Remaining area

$$= x^2 - \frac{x^2}{12} = \frac{11x^2}{12}$$

777. (a)

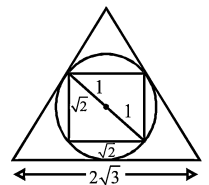


$$\text{Volume utilised} = 2$$

$$\text{Volume wasted} = 1$$

$$\therefore 2 : 1$$

778. (a)



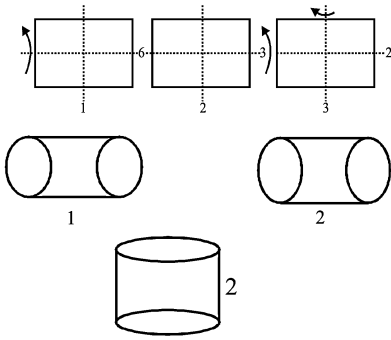
$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a$$

$$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

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779.(a)



$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{height} \times (\text{other side})^2}{4\pi}$$

$$V \propto h \times (\text{other side})^2$$

$$\therefore V_1 : V_2 : V_3$$

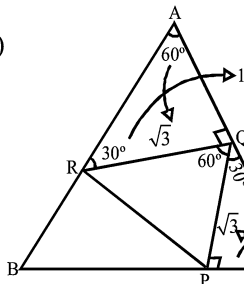
$$1 \times 6^2 : 2 \times 3^2 : 2 \times 3^2$$

$$2 : 1 : 1$$

780. (c) Shaded area

$$= \text{area of } \Delta \text{ (direct formula)} \\ = 6$$

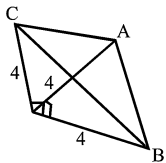
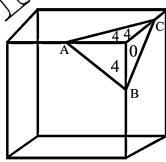
781.(b)



$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar} \Delta PQR}{\text{ar} \Delta ABC} = \left( \frac{PQ}{AC} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^2$$

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

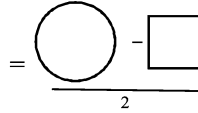
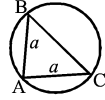
782. (b)



$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4 \times 4}{2} \times 4 = 10.67$$

Visualise करना पड़ेगा Base AOB पर खड़ा करके pyramid रखें

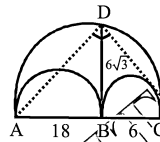
783. (d) Required Area



$$= \frac{\pi \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2}{2} - a^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right)$$

784. (c)

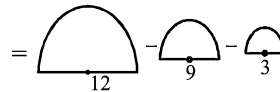


$$BD^2 = BC \times AB$$

$$(6\sqrt{3})^2 = 6 \times AB$$

$$AB = 18$$

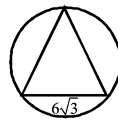
$\therefore$  Shaded area



$$= 72\pi - \frac{81\pi}{2} - \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$= 27\pi$$

785. (b)



top view

$$2 \rightarrow 6$$

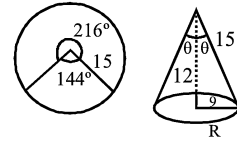
$$2\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi 6^2 \times 15 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (6\sqrt{3})^2 \times 15$$

$$180\pi - 135\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 9(20\pi - 15\sqrt{3})$$

786. (b)



$$\angle \pi R = \frac{216^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \angle \pi \times 15$$

$$R = \frac{3}{5} \times 15 = 9$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$2\theta = 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x \times 2x = 144$$

$$x = 12$$

$$\therefore 3x = 36$$

788. (b) No. of small sphere

$$= \left( \frac{15}{3} \right)^3 = 125$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{25}{1}$$

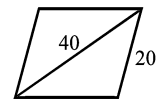
$\therefore$  large sphere area = 25

all small sphere area

$$= 125 \times 1 = 125$$

$$\therefore \frac{125 - 25}{25} \times 100 = 400\%$$

789. (b)



$$\text{ar} \parallel \text{gm}$$

$$= 2 \times \sqrt{45 \times 5 \times 25 \times 15}$$

$$= 75\sqrt{15}$$

Answer करते time केवल उत्तर

लिखें जितना मैने लिखा है

$$790. (b) \frac{52000}{325} = 160m$$

$\therefore$  3.25cm represent length

$$3.25 \times 100m$$

$$= 325m$$

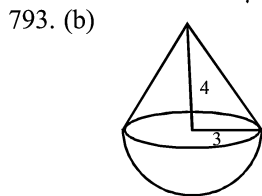
791. (a)  $(r+x)^2 h = r^2 (h+x)$   
 $(10+x)^2 \times 4 = 10^2 (4+x)$   
 use options to solve now  
 यदि B 4 रखते हैं तो L.H.S,  
 R.H.S में 7 multiple होना  
 चाहिये

© 25 रखते हैं तो 29 multiple  
 होना चाहिये

Ⓒ 16 रखते हैं तो 13 multiple  
 होना चाहिये

792. (b)  $4\pi r^2 = 346.5$   
 r में 7 multiple जरूरी है तभी  
 exact Answer आएगा

∴ C & D Cancel  
 r = 7 Possible नहीं है  
 Answer आएगा फिर [B]



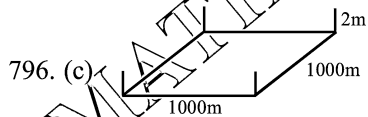
∴  $\pi \times 3 \times 5 + 2 \times \pi \times 9$   
 $33\pi$  Take approx

794. (d) Use option  
 $12^3 - 10^3 = 728$   
 $9^3 - 8^3 \neq 729$   
 $8^3 - 7^3 \neq 512$   
 $12^3 - 10^3 \neq 729$

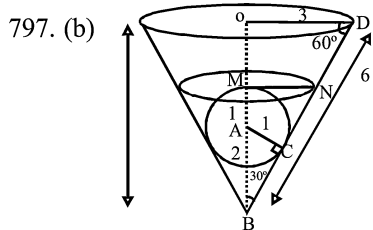
795. (d)

A	B
Area 1	4
radius 1	2
volume $1^3$	$2^3 = 8$

∴  $\frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow 87.5\%$

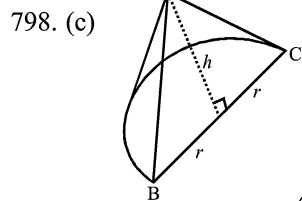


∴  $1000 \times 1000 \times \frac{2}{100} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 100 \times 10 \times h$   
 $h = 10m$   
 ∴ 10000 mm



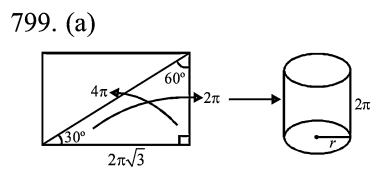
$\frac{OD}{BD} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \angle ODC = 60^\circ$

AB = 2cm  
 In  $\Delta MBN$   
 $60^\circ \rightarrow 3$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \text{radius MN}$   
 ∴  $V_w = V_c - V_s$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \pi (\sqrt{3})^2 \times 3 - \frac{4}{3} \pi$   
 $= \frac{5}{3} \pi$

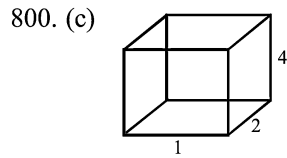


T.S.A of original cone  
 $= \pi r (r+L) \dots (1)$   
 Now T.S.A  
 $= \frac{\pi r (r+L)}{2} + ar \Delta ABC$   
 $= \frac{\pi r (r+L)}{2} + rh \dots (2)$

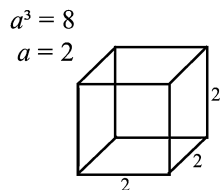
(2) ÷ (1)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{\pi(r+L)}$



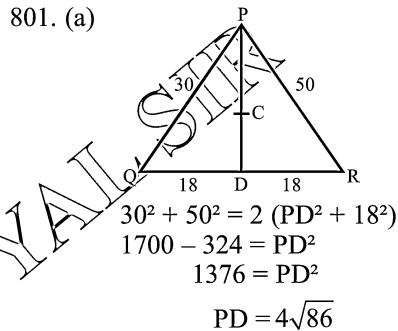
$2\pi r = 2\pi\sqrt{3}$   
 $r = \sqrt{3}$   
 ∴  $\pi \times (\sqrt{3})^2 \times 2\pi$   
 $= 6\pi^2$



Volume =  $1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8$

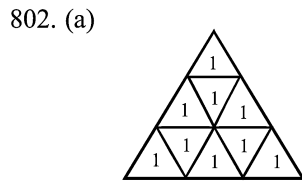


Diagonal of cube  
 $= \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2}}{2\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} = \sqrt{175}$

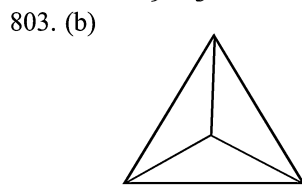


$30^2 + 50^2 = 2(PD^2 + 18^2)$   
 $1700 - 324 = PD^2$   
 $1376 = PD^2$   
 $PD = 4\sqrt{86}$

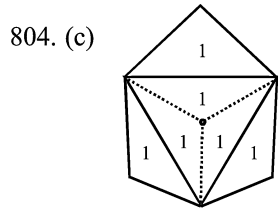
∴  $3 \rightarrow 4\sqrt{86}$   
 $1 \rightarrow \frac{4\sqrt{86}}{3}$



∴  $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \times 100 = 66.66\%$



Shaded area =  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 12^2$   
 $= 12\sqrt{3}$

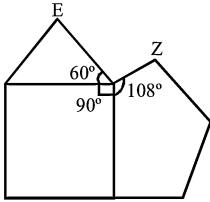




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$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{3}{6} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Hexagon} \\ &= 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 12^2 = 108\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

805. (a)



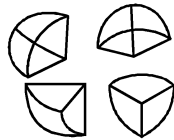
$$\begin{aligned} \angle CBZ &= 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{5} \\ &= 108^\circ \\ \angle EBZ &= 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 60^\circ - 108^\circ \\ &= 102^\circ \end{aligned}$$

806. (c) Area ↑ by  $2 + 2 + \frac{2 \times 2}{100}$   
 $= 4.04\%$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V &= A \times h \\ \therefore V &\uparrow \text{ by} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4.04 + 2 + \frac{4.04 \times 2}{100} \\ 6.04 + 0.0808 = 6.1208 \end{aligned}$$

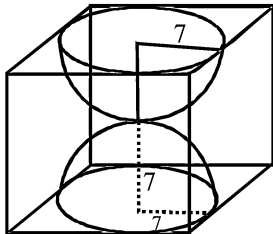
807. (b&c)



Total surface area  
 $= 4\pi r^2 + 4\pi r^2$   
 $= 8\pi r^2$   
 Answer multiple of 11 & 9  
 by MG concept

$\therefore$  B & C  
 Now approx.  $8 \times 3 \times 400$   
 $=$  B

808. (d)

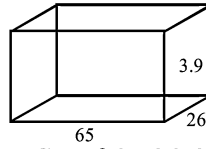


Required Volume  
 $= 14^3 - \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 7^3$

Answer will be approx.  
 $= 1306.67$

ⓓ [Can not use DS or MG Concept]

809. (a)

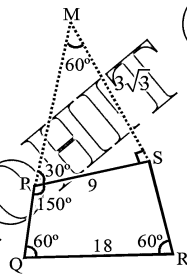


H.C.F of 65, 26, 3.9  
 $= 1.3\text{cm}$   
 will be side of cube  
 $\therefore$  No. of cubes

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{65 \times 26 \times 3.9}{1.3 \times 1.3 \times 1.3} \\ &= 50 \times 20 \times 3 \\ &= 3000 \end{aligned}$$

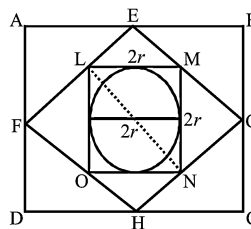
$\therefore$  Total surface area  
 $= 3000 \times 6 \times (1.3)^2$   
 multiple of 9 by MG concept

810. (c)



$$\begin{aligned} 60^\circ &\rightarrow 9 \\ 30^\circ &\rightarrow 3\sqrt{3} = MS \\ \text{Required area} \\ &= \frac{18 \times 18}{18} - \frac{18 \times 3\sqrt{3}}{9} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}(18)^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 3\sqrt{3} \\ &= 81\sqrt{3} - \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{135\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

811. (b)



$$\begin{aligned} LN &= 2r\sqrt{2} = EG \\ FG &= 2r\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = AB = 4r \end{aligned}$$

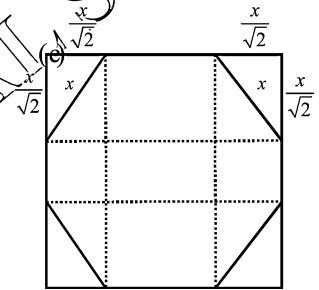
$$\begin{aligned} &4r \\ \therefore \text{area} &= 16r^2 \\ \pi r^2 &= 38.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{3.5 \times 7}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 16r^2 &= \frac{16 \times 3.5 \times 7}{2} \\ &= 196 \end{aligned}$$

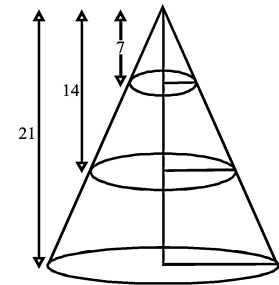
(use DS or MG concept)

812.



$$\begin{aligned} x + \sqrt{2}x &= 16 \\ x &= \frac{16}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = 16(\sqrt{2} - 1) \\ &= 16\sqrt{2} - 16 \end{aligned}$$

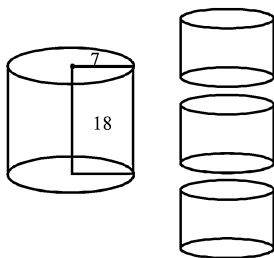
813. (b)



$$\begin{aligned} h_1 : h_2 : h_3 &= 1 : 2 : 3 \\ \therefore r_1 : r_2 : r_3 &= 1 : 2 : 3 \\ \therefore l_1 : l_2 : l_3 &= 1 : 2 : 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CSA}_1 : \text{CSA}_2 : \text{CSA}_3 \\ &= 1 \times 1 : 2 \times 2 : 3 \times 3 \\ &= 1 : 4 : 9 \\ \therefore \text{top} : \text{Middle} : \text{Bottom} \\ &= 1 : 4 - 1 : 9 - 4 \\ &= 1 : 3 : 5 \end{aligned}$$

814. (b)



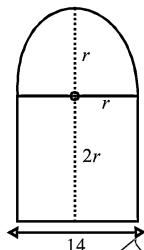
initial surface area  
 $= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$   
 Now total surface area  
 $= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh + 4\pi r^2$   
 $\therefore$  Increase  $= 4\pi r^2$   
 %-increase  
 $= \frac{4\pi r^2}{2\pi r(r+h)} = \frac{2r}{r+h} \times 100$

815. (d)

Volume  $\rightarrow 770 \leftarrow 7$   
 $\therefore$  C.S.A  $\rightarrow 110 \leftarrow 1$   
 T.S.A  $\rightarrow 187$

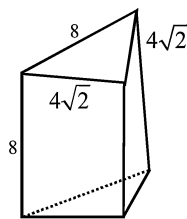
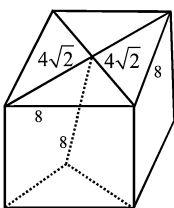
$\frac{2\pi rh}{2\pi r(r+h)} = \frac{110}{187} \times \frac{10}{17}$   
 $r \rightarrow 7$   
 $h \rightarrow 10$

816. (b)



$3r = 21$   
 $r = 7$   
 Volume  
 $= (14)^3 + \frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 7^3$   
 $= 14^3 + \frac{2 \times 154 \times 7}{3}$   
 $= 2744 + 718.67$   
 $= 3462.67$

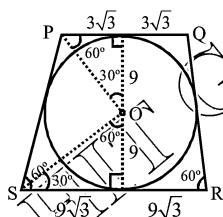
817. (a)



T.S.A = Base perimeter  $\times$   
 height +  $\frac{64}{4} \times 2$   
 $= 8(8 + 8\sqrt{2}) + 32$   
 $= 96 + 64\sqrt{2}$

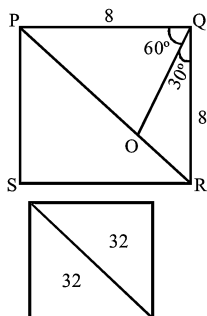
818. (b)  $\frac{1}{\beta} \times 14^2 \times 22 = \frac{4}{\beta} \pi \times r^3$   
 $r^3 = 49 \times 7$   
 $r = \sqrt[3]{49 \times 7} = 7$

819. (c)



$\therefore PQ + RS = 24\sqrt{3}$   
 $PQ + RS = PS + QR$   
 by property  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter  $= 48\sqrt{3}$

820. (d)



Area  $\propto ab \sin C$ , ab constant  
 $\therefore$  Area  $\times \sin C$   
 $\frac{\Delta PQO}{\Delta QOR} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$   
 $\sqrt{3} + 1 \rightarrow 32$   
 $\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{32}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \times \sqrt{3}$

$= 16\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$   
 $= 16(3 - \sqrt{3})$

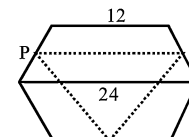
821. (d)  $6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} = x^2$

$\frac{a^2}{x^2} = \frac{4}{6\sqrt{3}}$

$\frac{\text{perimeter of hexagon}}{\text{perimeter of square}}$

$= \frac{6a}{4x} = \frac{6 \times \sqrt{3} \times 4}{4 \times \sqrt{6\sqrt{3}}}$   
 $= \frac{6 \times \sqrt{3} \times 4}{4 \times \sqrt{6\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{6\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$

822. (b)

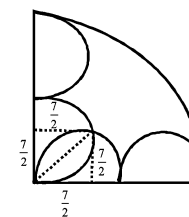


P & Q mid point

$\therefore PQ = \frac{24 + 12}{2} = 18$   
 $\therefore$  Area  $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 18^2$   
 $= 81\sqrt{3}$

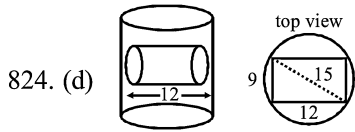
823. (d)

shaded area  
 $= 14 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi \left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^2 \right] + 0$



$= \frac{154 \times 4}{4} - \frac{154}{4} \times \frac{1 \times 4}{2}$   
 $= \frac{154}{4} - \frac{154}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= \left[ \frac{1}{4} \pi \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 \right]$   
 $= 154 - 77 + 7$   
 $= 84$

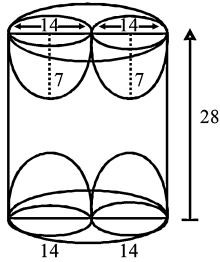
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$\therefore \text{radius} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$

3D  $\rightarrow$  2D visualisation

825. (b)



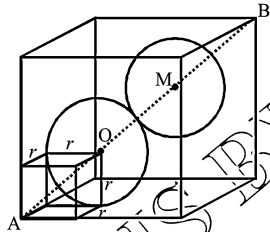
T.S.A of remaining part

$= 4\pi \times (7)^2 + 8\pi(7)^2$

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14(14 + 28) + 4\pi(7)^2$

Answer 11 & 7 multiple by MG Concept

826. (b)



3D visualisation

$AO = \sqrt{3}r$

$\therefore MB = \sqrt{3}r$

$OM = 2r$

$\therefore 2r + 2\sqrt{3}r = \sqrt{3}(12 + 4\sqrt{3})$

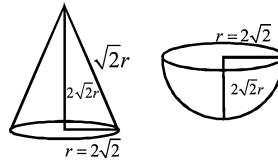
Diagonal of cube

$r(2 + 2\sqrt{3}) = 6(2 + 2\sqrt{3})$

$\therefore r = 6$

$\therefore \text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 6^3 = 905.14$

827. (a) Answer can be marked by Calculating for hemisphere and cone



$\pi r(r + \sqrt{2}r) \quad 3\pi r^2$

$\therefore 3\pi r^2 : \pi r^2 (\sqrt{2} + 1)$

$3 : \sqrt{2} + 1$

जितना जरूरी ही उतना ही

Calculate करें

828. (b)  $27a^3 = x^3$

$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore$  T.S.A of 27 cubes

$= 1 \times 27 = 27 \times 6$

T.S.A of single cube

$= 3^2 \times 6$

$\therefore \text{Ratio} \frac{3}{1}$

$\therefore$  increase by 200%

829. (a) No. of triangular pyramid

$\frac{1}{3} \times 20^2 \times 45$

$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 10^2 \times 10\sqrt{3}$

Answer multiple of 3 not 9 by MG Concept

830. (b)  $\frac{2}{3} \pi r_1^3 = 144\pi$

$r_1 = 6$

$\frac{2}{3} \pi (r_2^3 - r_1^3) = 342\pi$

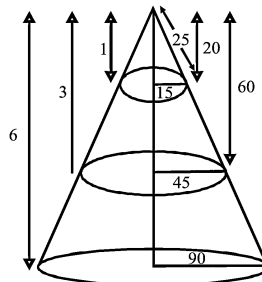
$\therefore r_2 = 9$

Thickness = 3

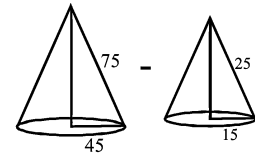
$\therefore \text{C.S.A} = 2\pi r^2$

$= 2\pi \times 9^2 = 162\pi$

831. (b)



T.S.A of middle part

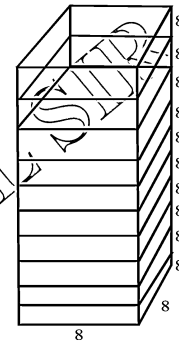


$+ \pi(15^2 + 45^2)$

$= \pi \times 45 \times 75 - \pi \times 15 \times 25 + \pi(15^2 + 45^2)$

Answer multiple of 11 & 3 by MG Concept

832. (c)



T.S.A =  $6 \times 8^2 \times 10 = 3840$

833. (a)  $r_m^2 = \frac{r_s^2 + r_L^2}{2}$

$\left(\frac{2+BC}{2}\right)^2$

$= \frac{1^2 + \left(\frac{2+1+BC}{2}\right)^2}{2}$

$2 + \frac{BC^2}{2} + 2BC$

$= 1 + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{BC^2}{4} + \frac{3}{2}BC$

$\frac{BC^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}BC - \frac{5}{4} = 0$

$BC^2 + 2BC - 5 = 0$

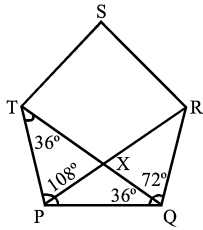
$BC = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+20}}{2}$

$= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$

$= -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$

$\therefore \sqrt{6} - 1$

834. (d)



RQ=PQ

$$\angle XPQ = \frac{180^\circ - 108^\circ}{2}$$

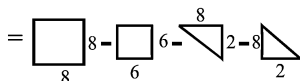
= 36°

$\angle TPX = 72^\circ$

$\angle TXR = 72^\circ + 36^\circ$

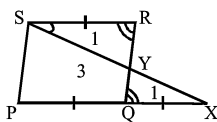
= 108°

835. (b) Shaded area



$\therefore 64 - 36 - 8 - 8 = 12$

836. (a)



By ASA

$\Delta SYR \cong \Delta XYQ$

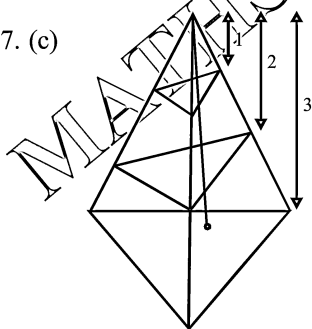
$$\frac{ar \Delta XYQ}{ar \Delta PYSQ} = \frac{1}{3}$$

by Similarity

$4 \rightarrow 300cm^2$

$\therefore 1 \rightarrow 75cm^2$

837. (c)



same concept as in cone

Ratio of

$$V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = 1^3 : 2^3 - 1^3 : 3^3 - 2^3$$

= 1 : 7 : 19

$\therefore V_1 : V_3 : V_2 = 1 : 19 : 7$

838. (d)  $\frac{4\pi r^2}{3} = \frac{1}{7} \therefore r = 21$

No. of small sphere

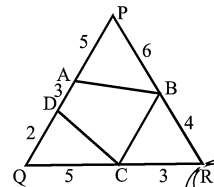
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{r}{6}\right)^3 = 216$$

$\therefore$  C.S.A of all sphere

$$= 216 \times 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{21}{6}\right)^2$$

$\therefore$  By MG Concept Multiple of 9 & 11

839. (c)



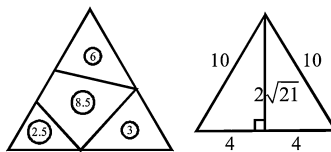
Area  $\propto ab$  if  $\sin\theta$  constant

$$\frac{\Delta PAB}{\Delta PQR} = \frac{5 \times 6}{10 \times 10} = \frac{3}{10} \rightarrow 6$$

$$\frac{\Delta QDC}{\Delta PQR} = \frac{10}{80} = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow 2.5$$

$$\frac{\Delta BCR}{\Delta PQR} = \frac{12}{80} = \frac{3}{20}$$

Make  $\Delta PQR \rightarrow 20$



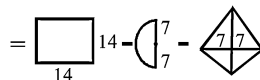
area  $\Delta PQR = 8\sqrt{21}$

$\therefore 20 \rightarrow 8\sqrt{21}$

8.5  $\rightarrow ?$

17 multiple by MG

840. (b) Shaded area

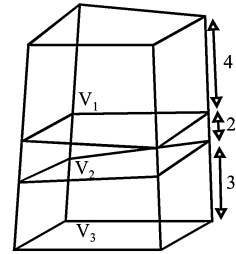


$$= 196 - \frac{154}{2} - \frac{7^2}{2}$$

= 94.5

841. (c) shaded area =  $8 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 72\sqrt{3}$

842. (b)

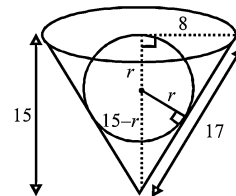


$V \propto$  Base Area  $\times$  height, as area same

$\therefore$  Volume  $\propto$  height

$V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = 4 : 2 : 3$

843. (a)



using similarity

$$\frac{r}{15-r} = \frac{8}{17}$$

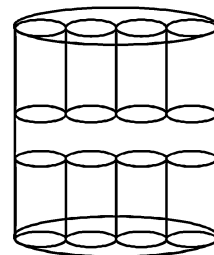
$$17r = 120 - 8r$$

$$25r = 120$$

$r = \frac{24}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{\text{Radius of cone}}{r} = \frac{8}{\frac{24}{5}} = \frac{5}{3}$

844. (b)



T.S.A

=  $2\pi \times 14(14 + 15)$

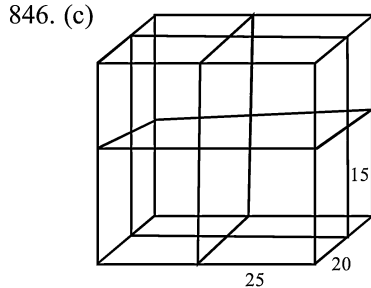
+  $8 \times 2 \times \pi \times \frac{7}{2} \times 5$

=  $88 \times 29 + 880$

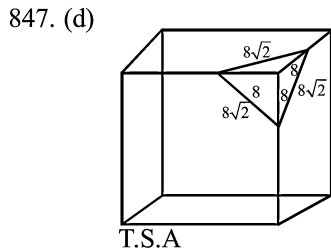
Last digit 2

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845. (d)  $10 \times \frac{4}{\beta} \pi \times 3^3 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{\beta} \pi R^3$   
 $R = 6$

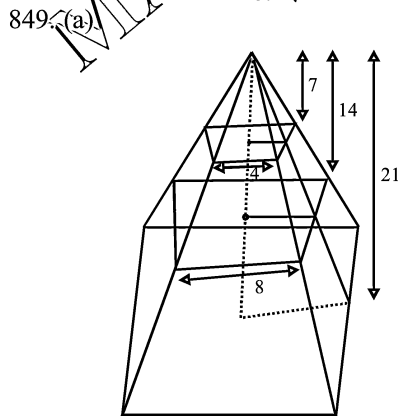


Required surface area  
 $= 8 \times 2$   
 $(25 \times 20 + 15 \times 20 + 25 \times 15)$   
 Use D.S concept by MG  
 $7 \times (5)$   
 $= 8$



$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (8\sqrt{2})^2 + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8$   
 $= 32\sqrt{3} + 96$

848. (d)  $\frac{4}{\beta} \pi (21)^3 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3$   
 $= 2 \times \frac{4}{\beta} \pi R^3$   
 $R = \frac{21 \times 4}{5\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{21 \times 4 \times \sqrt[3]{4}}{5 \times 2}$   
 $= 8.4\sqrt[3]{4}$



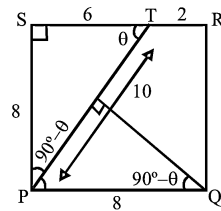
By Concept of Similarity  
 side ratio  $1 : 2 : 3$

Ratio of  $V_1 : V_2 : V_3$   
 $1^3 : 2^3 - 1^3 : 3^3 - 2^3$   
 $1 : 7 : 19$

$27 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \times 12 \times 21$

$18 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12 \times 12 \times 21}{27} \times 18$   
 $= 16 \times 21 \times 2 = 336 \times 2$   
 $= 336 \times 2$   
 $= 672$

850. (b)



$\Delta PST \sim QUP$

$\frac{ar PST}{ar \Delta QUP} = \left(\frac{10}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16}$

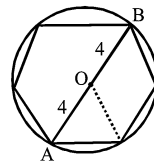
$25 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 24cm^2$

$41 \rightarrow \frac{24}{25} \times 4cm^2$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

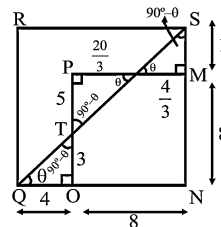
$= 64 - \frac{24}{25} \times 41$   
 $= 24.64cm^2$

851. (c)



$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4^2 = 24\sqrt{3}$

852. (c)



$OT = 3$   
 as  $\Delta QTO \sim \Delta QSN$

$UM = \frac{4}{3}$  as  $\Delta SMU \sim \Delta SNQ$

$\therefore PU = 8 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$

$PT = 8 - 3 = 5$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

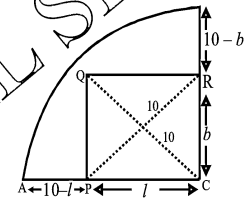
$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{20}{3} +$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times 1$

$= 6 + \frac{50}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$

$= \frac{70}{3} cm^2$

853. (b)



$\widehat{AOB} = \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times 10 = 5\pi$

$AP = 10 - l$

$PR = 10$

$RB = 10 - b$

Add all

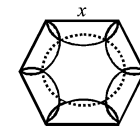
$= 5\pi + 10 + 10 - l + 10 - b$

$= 5\pi + 30 - (l + b)$

$= 5\pi + 30 - 13$

$= 5\pi + 17$

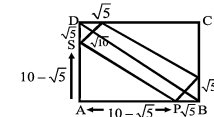
854. (c)



Shifting of leaves makes a complete circle of diameter x

$\therefore$  Area  $= \pi \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi x^2}{4}$

855. (a)

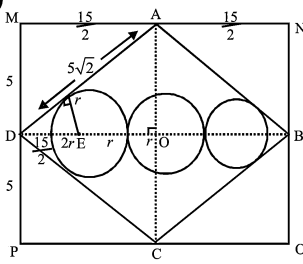


$SP = \sqrt{2}(10 - \sqrt{5})$   
 $= 10\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{10}$

$\therefore$  Area  $= (10\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{10}) \times \sqrt{10}$

$= (10\sqrt{20} - 10)m^2$

856. (c)



$$\Delta AOD \sim \Delta EFD$$

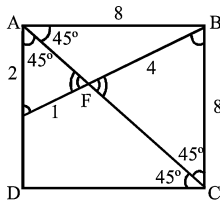
$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\frac{15}{2} - 2r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r(2 + \sqrt{2}) = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{15}{2(2 + \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{15(2 - \sqrt{2})}{4}$$

857. (a)



$$\text{ar } \Delta AFE : \text{ar } \Delta AFB = 1 : 4$$

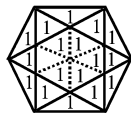
$$5 \rightarrow 8$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1.6$$



$$\therefore 30.4 = \frac{152}{5}$$

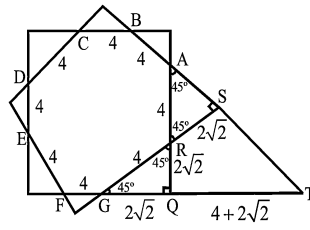
858. (a)



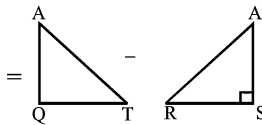
$$\therefore \frac{6}{18} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 \times 6$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}$$

859. (a)



$$\therefore \text{area QRST}$$



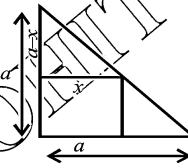
$$= \frac{1}{2}(4 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 8 + 4 + 8\sqrt{2} - 4$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} + 8$$

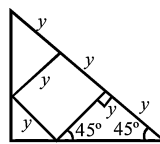
860. (c)  $32 + 16 = 20 + x$   
(opp areas sum equal)  
 $x = 48 - 20 = 28$

861. (b)



$$a - x = x \text{ (using similarity)}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2} \therefore x^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$$



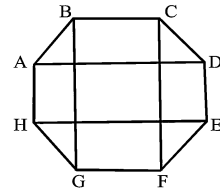
$$3y = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{3}$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \frac{2a^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{4}}{\frac{2a^2}{9}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

862. (b)

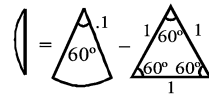
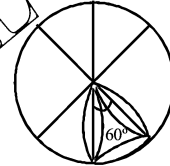


$$4 \times \text{Area of octagon} = \text{Area of hexagon}$$

$$\therefore 4 \times 6 = 24$$



863. (b)

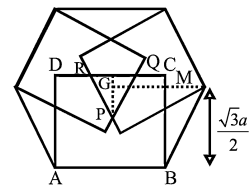


$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi \times 1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\text{Required area} = 12 \times \left( \frac{1}{6} \pi \times 1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}$$

864. (b) PQR will be equilateral  $\Delta$  as hexagon symmetrical G centroid centre of hexagon.



$$CM = a - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) a$$

$$\therefore 1 \rightarrow \left( \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) a$$

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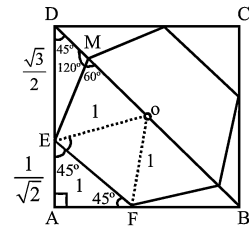
ar eq.  $\Delta PQR$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 a^2$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} a^2 \left[ \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} (7-4\sqrt{3}) a^2$$

865. (a)



$EF \parallel DB$

$$\therefore AE = AF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

In  $\Delta DME$

$$\frac{DE}{ME} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

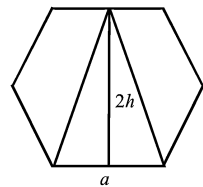
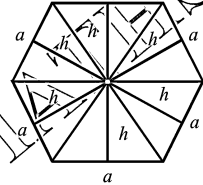
$$DE = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

area of square

$$= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}+2$$

860. (a)



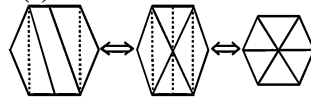
$$= \frac{6 \times ah}{2} = 3ah$$

area of  $\Delta = ah$

$\therefore 1:3$

Hexagon area

867. (a)



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

868. (d) Shaded  $\Delta = 6$   
Total triangle = 30

$$\therefore \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$$

869. (a)  $\cos 120^\circ = \frac{2^2 + 2^2 - x^2}{8}$

$$-4 = 8 - x^2$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{ar } \Delta AGDE = \frac{1}{2} (4) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{ar } EDF = \sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore$  Shaded area

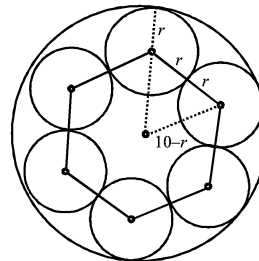
$$2\sqrt{3}$$

area of hexagon

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 = 6\sqrt{3}$$

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

870. (c)

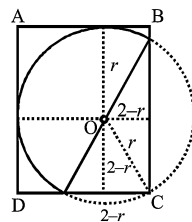


$$10 - r = 2r$$

$$10 = 3r$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{10}{3}$$

871. (a)



$$\sqrt{2}(2-r) = r$$

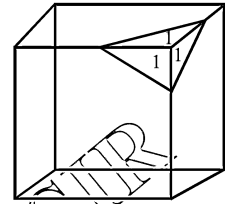
$$2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}r = r$$

$$r = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$= 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

872. (b)



volume of 8 pyramid

$$= 8 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 \times 1$$

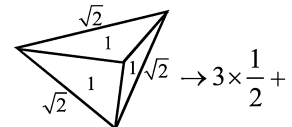
$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

volume of cube =  $3^3 = 27$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{volume of 8 pyramid}}{\text{volume of cube}} = \frac{4}{81}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{volume of 8 pyramid}}{\text{volume of remaining solid}} = \frac{4}{77}$$

873. (b)



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\therefore$  Total surface area of remaining solid

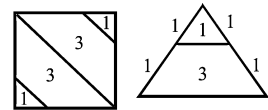
$$= 6 \times 3^2 -$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \times 8 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\sqrt{2})^2 \times 8$$

$$= 54 - 12 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

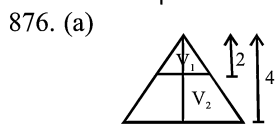
$$= 42 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

874. (c)



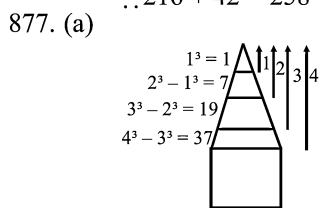
Area ratio 1 : 3

Volume  $\propto$  Area  $\times$  height  
 same  
 $\therefore$  volume  $\propto$  Area  
 [ $\because$  height same]  
 $V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = 1 : 3 : 3 : 1$   
 875. (c) Volume of body formed  
 $= a^3 - 2 \times \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times a \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= a^3 - \frac{a^3}{4}$   
 $= \frac{3a^3}{4}$



$\therefore V_1 : V_2 = 1 : 7$   
 Volume of square pyramid  
 is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of volume of cube.

$8 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times 6^2 \times 4$   
 $8 \rightarrow 48$   
 $\therefore 7 \rightarrow 42$   
 $\therefore 216 + 42 = 258$



$\therefore 1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 64 \times 3$   
 $1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 192$

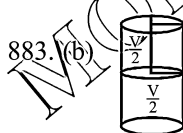
878. (c) Ratio of  $V_I : V_{II} : V_{III} : V_{IV}$   
 $= 1^3 : 2^3 - 1^3 : 3^3 - 2^3 : 4^3 - 3^3$   
 $= 1 : 7 : 19 : 37$   
 $V_x = 3 \times V_{IV} = 64 \times 3$   
 $= 192$   
 $\therefore$  Required ratio  
 $1 : 7 : 19 : 37 : 192 : 37 : 19 : 7 : 1$

879. (c) T.S.A of ramaing body  
 $= 2\pi r(r+h) + 2r \times r - \frac{2\pi rh}{4}$   
 $= 2\pi r^2 + \frac{6\pi rh}{4} + 2r^2$   
 $= 5\pi r^2 + 2r^2$   
 $= 5 \times 154 + 98 = 868\text{cm}^2$

880. (b) Polished area  
 $= 2\pi r(r+h) = 44 \times (21)$   
 Unpolished area  
 $= \square_{14 \times 32}$   
 $= 32 \times 7 \times 4$   
 $\therefore$  required ratio  
 $= \frac{44 \times 21}{32 \times 7 \times 14} = \frac{33}{112}$

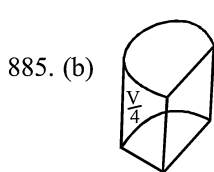
881. (a) T.S.A of remaing solid  
 $= 2\pi r(r+h) \times \frac{3}{4} + r \times h \times 2$   
 $= 44 \times 21 \times \frac{3}{4} + 7 \times 14 \times 2$   
 $= 693 + 196$   
 $= 889\text{cm}^2$

882. (b)  $2\pi r(r+h) - \frac{2\pi r}{2} \times \frac{h}{3} \times 2$   
 $+ 2r \times \frac{h}{3} \times 2$   
 $44 \times (28) - 44 \times 7 + 28 \times 7$   
 $44 \times 21 + 28 \times 7$   
 $28(33 + 7)$   
 $= 1120$

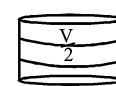


Volume of upper remaining part  
 $= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{V}{2} = \frac{V}{8}$   
 $\therefore$  Total volume  
 $= \frac{V}{2} + \frac{V}{8} = \frac{5V}{8}$

884. (c)  $\pi r(r+h) \times 4 + 4 \times \square_{14}$   
  
 $= 22 \times 8 \times 4 + 56$   
 $= 760$



each Smaller slice volume  
 $= \frac{V}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{V}{16}$



each bigger slice volume  
 $= \frac{V}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{V}{6}$

$\therefore$  ratio  $= \frac{V/16}{V/6} = \frac{3}{8}$

886. (c) Removed part volume  
 $= \frac{V}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{V}{8}$

Volume of each slice  
 $= \frac{V}{8} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{V}{48}$   
 $\therefore$  Volume of remaing body

$= V - \frac{V}{8} = \frac{7V}{8}$

$\therefore$  Ratio  $= \frac{48}{7V} = \frac{1}{42}$

887. (c)  $25 V_{\text{small}} = 10 V_{\text{BIG}}$   
 $\frac{V_{\text{small}}}{V_{\text{BIG}}} = \frac{2}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{10V_{\text{small}}}{25V_{\text{BIG}}} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$

888. (a)  $5V_3 = \frac{V}{2}, 8V_2 = \frac{V}{4}$   
 $5V_1 = \frac{V}{4}$

$V_3 = \frac{V}{10}, V_2 = \frac{V}{32}, V_1 = \frac{V}{20}$

$\therefore V_1 : V_2 : V_3$   
 $= \frac{V}{20} : \frac{V}{32} : \frac{V}{10}$   
 $= 8 : 5 : 16$

889. (c)  $\pi r(r+l)$   
 $= \frac{\pi r}{2} \times \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\pi \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2}{2}$



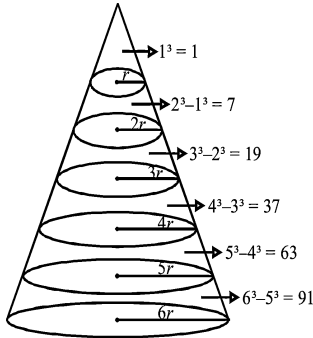
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$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times r \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\pi \times 8(18) - \frac{\pi \times 8 \times 10}{4 \times 2} + \frac{16\pi}{2} + \frac{8 \times 6}{4}$$

$$142\pi + 12$$

890. (b)



$$\therefore V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 : V_5 : V_6$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{7}{2} : \frac{19}{2} : 37 : 61 : 91$$

$$1 : 7 : 19 : 74 : 122 : 182$$

891. (a)  $V_3 = \frac{V}{64}$   
(V volume of original cone)

$$V_2 = \frac{V}{8} - \frac{V}{64}$$

$$= \frac{7V}{64}$$

$$V_1 = V - \frac{V}{8} = \frac{7V}{8}$$

$$\therefore V_1 : V_2 : V_3$$

$$= \frac{7V}{8} : \frac{7V}{64} : \frac{V}{64}$$

$$= 56 : 7 : 1$$

or let Volume of original cone = 64

$$V_1 = 64 - \frac{64}{8} = 56$$

$$V_2 = \frac{64}{8} - \frac{64}{64} = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$V_3 = \frac{64}{64} = 1$$

$$\therefore 56 : 7 : 1$$



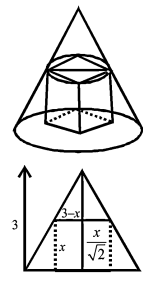
$$4^3 - 2^3, 2^3 - 1^3 : 1^3$$

$$56 : 7 : 1$$

892. (c) Question on Marion's theorem

$$\text{Hexagon} = \frac{1}{10} \times \text{Triangle}$$

$$= \frac{60}{10} = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$



893. (c)

Using similarity  $3 \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = 3 - x$

$$\frac{3x + x}{\sqrt{2}} = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}(3 - \sqrt{2})}{7}$$

$$= \frac{9\sqrt{2} - 6}{7}$$

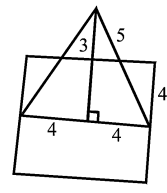
894. (b) Volume =  $42 \times 9 \times 35 +$

$$\frac{\pi \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 \times 42}{2}$$

$$= 13230 + 1336.5$$

$$= 14566.50$$

895. (a)



T.S.A of X

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5$$

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

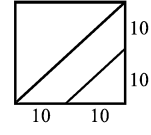
$$= \frac{1}{2} [104] + 32$$

$$= 52 + 32$$

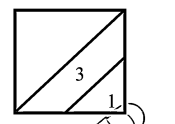
$$= 84$$

896. (c)  $10 \times 3 \times 8 - 3 \times x \times x$   
 $= 165$   
 $3x^2 = 75$   
 $x = 5 \text{ cm}$

897. (c)



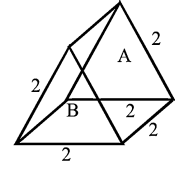
as height same  $\therefore$  volume  $\propto$  area



$$4 \rightarrow \frac{20^3}{2 \times 4}$$

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{20^3}{2 \times 4} \times 3 = 3000$$

898. (b)



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = \sqrt{3} \times 2 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

899. (a) Direct formula

$$\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) r^2$$

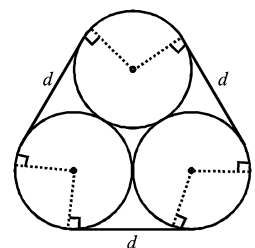
900. (d) Distance in rotation

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5 = 66 \text{ cm}$$

No. of Rotation

$$= \frac{8250}{66} = 125$$

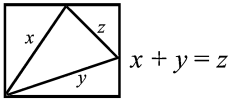
901. (a)



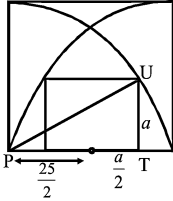
$$3d + 2\pi r = \text{length of band}$$

$$30 + 10\pi$$

902. (b) Direct property  
 $5 + 3 = \Delta BXY = 8$



903. (a)



In  $\Delta PTU$

$$\left(\frac{25+a}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 = (25)^2$$

$$\frac{625}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{25a}{2} + a^2 = 625$$

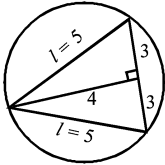
$$5a^2 + 50a - 1875 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 10a - 375 = 0$$

$$(a+25)(a-15) = 0$$

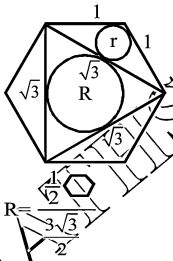
$$\therefore a = 15$$

904. (b)



$$R = \frac{5 \times 5}{2 \times 4} = \frac{25}{8} \quad \left[ R = \frac{ab}{2h} \right]$$

905. (d)



$$\left( \text{Inradius} = \frac{\Delta}{S} \right)$$

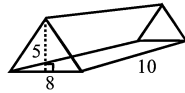
$$r = \frac{6 \times \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

906. (a)

$$\therefore \frac{a}{A} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}$$

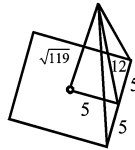


Volume = Base area  $\times$  height

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5 \times 10$$

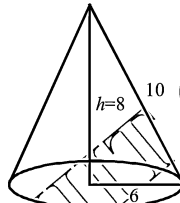
$$= 200 \text{ cm}^3$$

907. (d)



$$\frac{1}{3} \times 10 \times 10 \times \sqrt{119}$$

908. (b)



$$V = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 6^2 \times 8 = \pi 96$$

909. (b) T.S.A

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 \right] \times 2 + [8 \times 5] \times 2 +$$

$$2 \times [6 \times 7 + 7 \times 8] + 6 \times 8$$

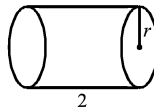
$$= 24 + 80 + 196 + 48$$

$$= 348$$

$$910. (c) \frac{1}{2} \times (6+4) \times h \times 12 = 300$$

$$h = \frac{50}{10} = 5$$

911. (b)



$$2\pi r = 10$$

$$r = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{volume} = \pi \left( \frac{5}{\pi} \right)^2 \times 2$$

$$= \frac{50}{\pi}$$

$$912. (c) \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore MS = 12r$$

$$= 12 \times \frac{3}{2} = 18 \text{ cm}$$

913. (d) Volume

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \times 5^3 + \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 3^2 \times 12$$

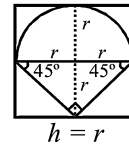
$$= \frac{250\pi}{3} + \frac{108\pi}{3} = \frac{358\pi}{3}$$

914. (c) Required volume

$$= \pi \times 5^2 \times 15 - \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 5^2 \times 6$$

$$= 375\pi - 50\pi = 325\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

915. (c)



$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V_{\text{hemisphere}} = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V_{\text{cylinder}} = \pi r^2 \times 2r = 2\pi r^3$$

$\therefore$  Required volume

$$= 2\pi r^3 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 + \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 \right)$$

$$= \pi r^3$$

$$= 125\pi$$

916. (c) Number of tricks required

$$= \frac{95}{100} \times \frac{600 \times 500 \times 50}{25 \times 12.5 \times 7.5}$$

$$= 6080$$

917. (b)  $(3x)^3 + (4x)^3 + (5x)^3 = 12^3$

$$\sqrt{3}a = 12\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = 12$$

$$x^3 (125 + 64 + 27) = 12^3$$

$$x^3 (216) = 12^3$$

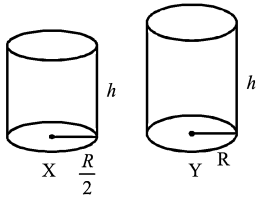
$$6x = 12$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\therefore 6, 8 \text{ \& } 10 \text{ cm}$$

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918. (c)



$$V_y = \pi R^2 h$$

$$V_x \text{ final} = \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \times 2h$$

$$\frac{\pi R^2}{4} \times 2h$$

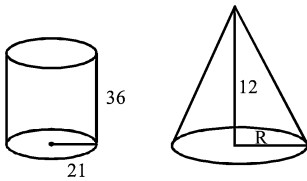
$$= \frac{\pi R^2 h}{2} = \frac{V_y}{2}$$

919. (d)

	A	B
Area	1	4
Radius	1	2
Volume	1 <sup>3</sup> =1	2 <sup>3</sup> =8

$$\therefore \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow 87.5\%$$

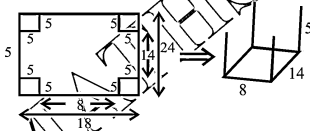
920. (a)



$$21^2 \times 36^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times R^2 \times 12$$

[make volume equal ignore  $\pi$ ]  
R = 63cm

921. (a)



$$\text{Volume} = 8 \times 14 \times 5 = 560$$

922. (a)

$$\text{Weight} \propto \text{Volume}$$

$$R^3 - r^3$$

$$= \frac{7}{8} (R^3) \left(\text{ignore } \frac{4}{3} \pi\right)$$

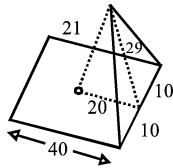
$$1 - \frac{r^3}{R^3} = \frac{7}{8} \quad \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{2}$$

923. (c)

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r_1^2 \times c}{r_2^2 \times d}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{ad}{bc}}$$

924. (a)

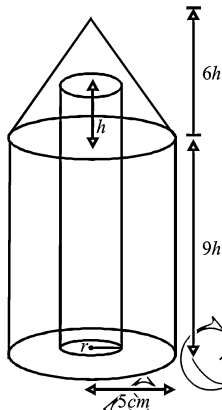


$h = 21$  by triplet

$$\therefore \text{volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times 40 \times 20 \times 21$$

$$= 5600 \text{m}^3$$

925. (b)



Let total height = 15h  
height of hole

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 15h = 10h$$

Volume of hole =  $\pi r^2 \times 10h$   
Volume of solid after drilling

$$= \pi 5^2 \times 9h + \frac{1}{3} \pi 5^2 \times 6h$$

$$- \pi r^2 \times 10h$$

$$= 275\pi h - \pi r^2 10h$$

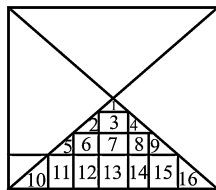
$$\text{A.T.Q } 3\pi r^2 10h$$

$$= 275\pi h - \pi r^2 10h$$

$$40r^2 = 275$$

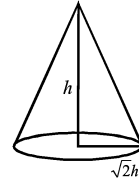
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{55}{8}}$$

926. (b)



$16 \times 7 = 112$  pieces in each prism  
 $\therefore$  in total 4 prism  
 $= 112 \times 4 = 448$

927. (b)



$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}rh}{\sqrt{2}r+h} \quad (\text{formula})$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}h \times h}{2h+h} = \frac{2h^2}{3h} = \frac{2h}{3}$$

volume of cones  
volume of cube

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi (v_2 h)^2 \times h$$

$$= \left(\frac{2h}{3}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{9\pi}{4} = 2.25\pi$$

928. (b)

$$V_1 = V_x + 14$$

[ $\therefore$  V should be greater than 14 that is why it is left]

x no. of sphere of 'r'

V volume of sphere 'r'

8V volume of sphere '2r'

[y no. if sphere if 2r]

$$V_2 = 8Vy + 36$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$Vx + 14 = 8Vy + 36$$

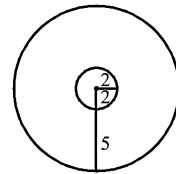
$$V(x - 8y) = 22$$

$\therefore$  V could be 2, 11, 1 or 22 from.....(1)

$$V = 22$$

$$\therefore 8V = 176$$

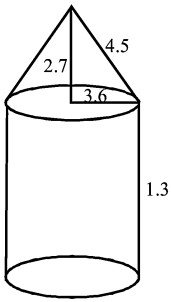
929. (a)



$$\therefore \frac{7^3 - 2^3}{7^3} \times 100$$

$$\frac{335 \times 100}{343} = 97.67\% \text{ (Approx)}$$

930. (b)



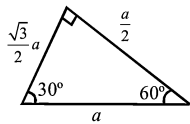
∴ volume

$$= \pi(3.6)^2 \times 1.3 + \frac{\pi(3.6)^2 \times 2.7}{3}$$

$$= \pi(3.6)^2 [2.2]$$

$$= 28.512 \pi \text{ cm}^3$$

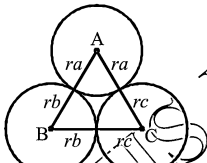
931. (b) Direct property each  $\Delta$  will be of  $30^\circ, 60^\circ$  &  $90^\circ$



$$r = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} - a}{2}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2 \times 2} \right) a$$

932. (b)



$$r_a + r_b = AC \quad (1)$$

$$r_a + r_c = AB \quad (2)$$

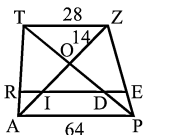
$$r_b + r_c = BC \quad (3)$$

$$(1) + (2) - (3)$$

$$\therefore 2r_a = AC + AB - BC$$

$$r_a = \frac{AC + AB - BC}{2}$$

933. (c)



$$\Delta TOZ \sim \Delta POA$$

$$\frac{28}{64} = \frac{OZ}{OA} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\therefore OZ = 14$$

$$OA = 32$$

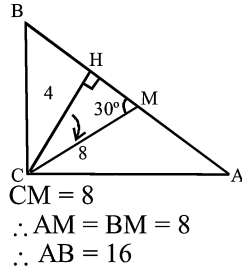
$$\Delta ZIE \sim \Delta ZAP$$

$$\frac{ZI}{ZA} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 23$$

$$\therefore OI = ZI - ZO$$

$$= 23 - 14 = 9$$

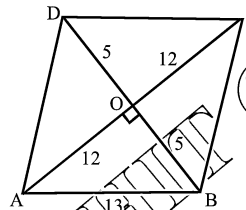
934. (a)



$$\therefore \text{area } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 4$$

$$= 32$$

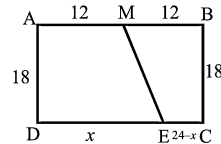
935. (c)



$$\therefore \text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10$$

$$= 120$$

936. (d)



$$\frac{1}{2}(12+x) \times 18$$

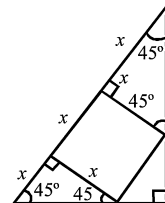
$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2}[24-x+12] \times 18$$

$$12+x = 72-2x$$

$$3x = 60$$

$$x = 20$$

937. (b)

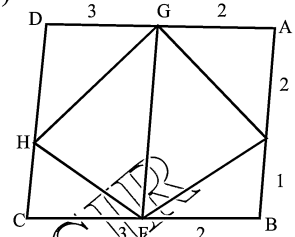


$$\therefore 3x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

938. (a)



$FG \parallel AB$   
∴ AGFB & GFCD are parallelogram

$$\text{ar } \Delta GFE = \frac{1}{2} \parallel \text{gm } ABGF$$

$$\text{ar } \Delta GHF = \frac{1}{2} \parallel \text{gm } CDGF$$

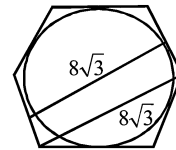
ar EFGH

$$= \frac{1}{2} \parallel \text{gm } (ABGF + CDGF)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \parallel \text{gm } ABCD$$

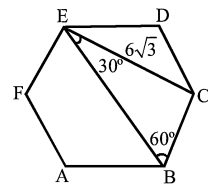
$$= 5$$

939. (b)



$$\therefore r = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

940. (c)



$$\therefore \text{ar } \Delta BCE = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 18\sqrt{3}$$

LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

941. (a)  $3a = 6x$

$a = 2x$



area of hexagon

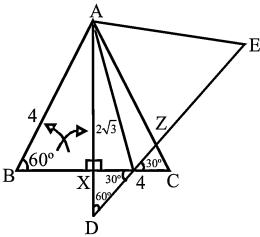
$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$= 1.5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

$$= 1.5 \times 2 = 3$$

942. (c)



$XD = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore XY = \sqrt{3}(4 - 2\sqrt{3})$

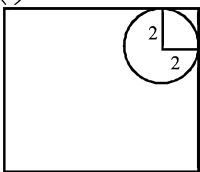
$= 4\sqrt{3} - 6$

area  $AXYZ$

$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3}(4\sqrt{3} - 6)$

$24 - 12\sqrt{3}$

943. (a)



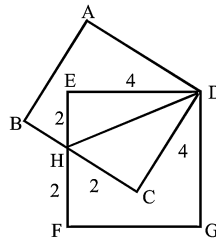
Required shaded area

$= 9 \square - \text{Quarter Circle} - \square$

$= 81 - \frac{3}{4} \pi \times 2^2 - 4$

$= 77 - 3\pi$

944. (a)



area ABHFGD

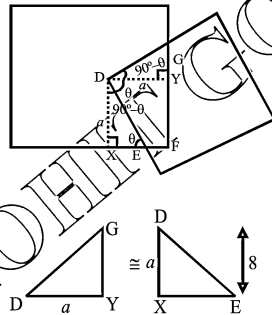
$= \square_{BCDH} + \square_{AEFG}$

$- \triangle_{BHE} - \triangle_{DHC}$

$\therefore 16 + 16 - 4 - 4$

$= 24$

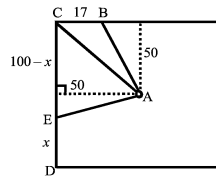
945. (a)



$\therefore$  Required area is area of  $DYFX$

$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

946. (c)



$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 17 +$

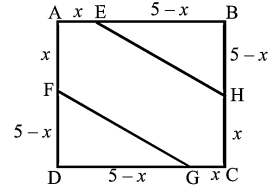
$\frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times (100 - x)$

$= \frac{1}{5} \times (100)^2$

$17 + (100 - x) = 80$

$37 = x$

947. (b)



area AEFGCH

$= \square_{AEFG} - 2 \times \triangle_{BCH}$

$= 25 - (5-x)^2$

A.T.Q

$25 - (5-x)^2 = \frac{5}{9} \times 25$

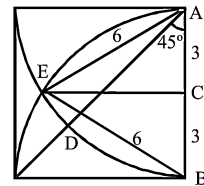
$\therefore 25 - \frac{125}{9} = (5-x)^2$

$\frac{100}{9} = (5-x)^2$

$5-x = \frac{10}{3}$

$x = \frac{5}{3}$

948. (c)



shaded area =

$\text{Quarter Circle} + \triangle_{AEB} - \triangle_{ADB}$

$= \frac{\pi 6^2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2$

$= 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$

$\triangle_{AEB} = \frac{1}{6} \times \pi 6^2 = 6\pi$

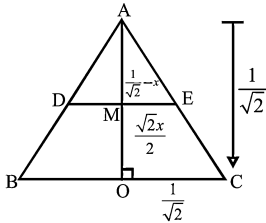
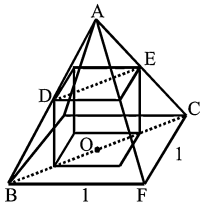
$\triangle_{ADB} = \frac{1}{8} \times \pi 6^2 = 4.5\pi$

$\therefore$  Required area

$= 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3} + 6\pi - 4.5\pi$

$= \frac{15\pi}{2} - 9\sqrt{3}$

949. (a)



$$DE = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$ME = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BO = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AO = \sqrt{AC^2 - OC^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\triangle AME \sim \triangle AOC$$

since  $AO = OC$

$$\therefore AM = ME$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - x = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2}$$

$$\frac{x(\sqrt{2}+1)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \sqrt{2}-1$$

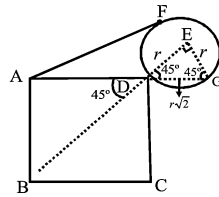
$$\therefore \text{volume} = x^3 = (\sqrt{2}-1)^3$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}-1-3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}-1-6+3\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2}-7$$

950. (a)



$$AD \times AG = AF^2$$

$$m(m+r\sqrt{2}) = 9+5\sqrt{2}$$

$$m^2 + rm\sqrt{2} = 9+5\sqrt{2}$$

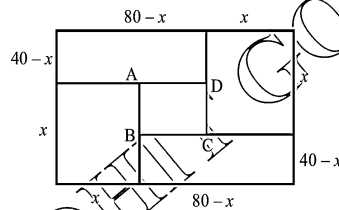
$$\therefore m^2 = 9 \quad (1)$$

$$rm = 5 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{m} = \frac{5}{9}$$

951. (b)



$$AB = AD \text{ (Side of Square)}$$

$$x - (40 - x) = 80 - x - x$$

$$x - 40 + x = 80 - 2x$$

$$4x = 120$$

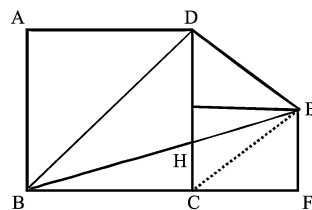
$$x = 30$$

$$AB = x - (40 - x)$$

$$= 30 - 10 = 20$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = 20^2 = 400$$

952. (b)



BD & CE diagonals of square

$$\therefore BD \parallel CE$$

$$\therefore \text{ar} \triangle BDE = \text{ar} \triangle BDC$$

$$\therefore \text{as} \triangle BDE = \text{ar} \triangle BDC$$

$$= \text{ar} \triangle BDE + \text{ar} \triangle BDC$$

$$\therefore \text{ar} \triangle DHE = \text{ar} \triangle BHC$$

$\therefore$  Required shaded area

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{D}{A} \times \frac{C}{B}$$

$$= 200 \text{cm}^2$$

953. (c)

$$L \quad 5 \quad 6$$

$$B \quad 5 \quad 7$$

$$H \quad \frac{10}{250} \quad \frac{9}{378} \Rightarrow \frac{128}{280} \times 100^{0.4}$$

$$= 51.2\%$$

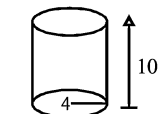
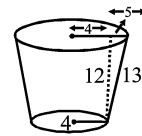
954. (d)



$$V = \frac{2}{3} \pi (6^3 - 5^3)$$

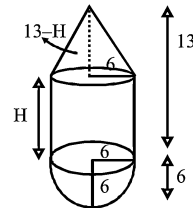
$$= \frac{182\pi}{3} \text{cm}^3$$

955. (c)



$$\text{Total area of sheet} = \pi(9+4) \times 13 + 2\pi \times 4 \times 10 = 249\pi \text{cm}^2$$

956. (b)



$$(13 - H)^2 + 6^2 = 4H^2$$

$$169 + H^2 - 26H + 36 = 4H^2$$

$$3H^2 + 26H - 205 = 0$$

$$3H^2 - 15H + 41H - 205 = 0$$

$$3H(H - 5) + 41(H - 5) = 0$$

$$(3H + 41)(H - 5) = 0$$

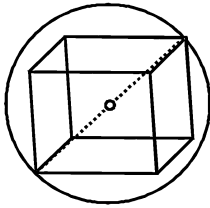
$$\therefore H = 5$$

Now total volume

$$= \frac{2}{5} \pi \times 6^2 \times 6 + \pi \times 6^2 \times 5 + \frac{1}{3} \pi 6^2 \times 8$$

$$\therefore 11 \text{ multiple by MG Concept}$$

957. (b)



$$2R = \sqrt{3}a$$

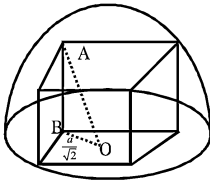
$$a = 4\sqrt{3}$$

∴ Total surface area

$$= 6 \times (4\sqrt{3})^2$$

9 multiple by MG Concept

958. (a)



$$OA = R = 6$$

$$R^2 = a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$36 = \frac{3a^2}{2}$$

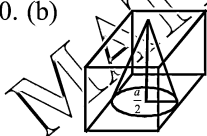
$$3a^2 = 72$$

$$\therefore 6a^2 = 144$$

959. (b)  $A \times \frac{A}{3} \times \pi \times 6^3 = \pi \times 12^2 \times h$

$$h = \frac{216}{27} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

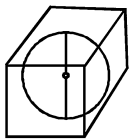
960. (b)



$$2r = a$$

$$r = \frac{a}{2} \text{ \& } h = a$$

$$C = V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times \frac{a^2}{4} \times a = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$$

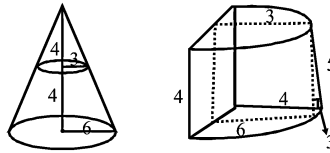


$$R = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{sphere}} = S = \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{a^3}{8} = \frac{\pi a^3}{6}$$

$$\frac{C}{S} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2C = S$$

961. (b)



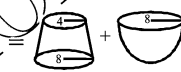
$$\text{T.S.A} = \frac{\pi \times 5(3+6)}{2} +$$

$$\frac{\pi(3^2+6^2)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(6+12) \times 4$$

$$= \frac{45\pi}{2} + \frac{45\pi}{2} + 36$$

$$= 45\pi + 36$$

962. (c) volume of solid



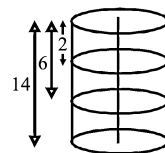
$$\frac{1}{3} \pi \times 3 [8^2 + 4^2 + 8 \times 4] + \frac{2}{3} \pi (8)^3$$

$$= \pi \times [112] + \frac{1024}{3} \pi$$

$$= \frac{336+1024}{3} \pi$$

$$= \frac{1360\pi}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

963. (a)



$$\frac{V_{\text{cylinder}}}{V_{\text{Hemisphere}}} = \frac{\pi \times 7^2 \times 14}{\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 7^3} = \frac{3}{1}$$

As base area same of three parts

∴ Volume ∝ height

$$V_1 : V_2 : V_3 = 2 : 4 : 8$$

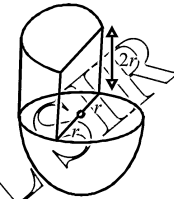
$$= 1 : 2 : 4$$

$$\therefore \text{total 7 units } \therefore V_4 = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\therefore V_1 : V_2 : V_3 : V_4 = 1 : 2 : 4 : \frac{7}{3}$$

$$= 3 : 6 : 12 : 7$$

964. (c)



T.S.A of body

$$2\pi r^2 + \frac{\pi r^2}{2} \times 2 + 2r \times 2r + \pi r(2r)$$

$$= 5\pi r^2 + 4r^2$$

$$= (5\pi + 4)r^2$$

965. (a) Polished area

$$= 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2\pi r h}{2} + \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \pi r^2 = \frac{9}{2} \times 154 = 77 \times 9$$

$$= 693$$

Non polished area

$$= \frac{\pi r^2}{2} + 4 \times r \times 2r$$

$$= 77 + 8 \times 49 = 469$$

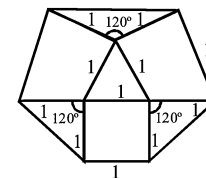
$$\therefore \frac{693}{469} = \frac{99}{67}$$

966. (b) Slant height will be 10cm

$$\frac{252^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi \times 10 = 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{7}{10} \times 10 = r \therefore r = 7$$

967. (b)



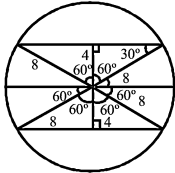
∴ Area

$$= 3 \times 1^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^2 + \frac{3 \times 1 \times \sin 120^\circ}{2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = 3 + \sqrt{3}$$

968. (b)



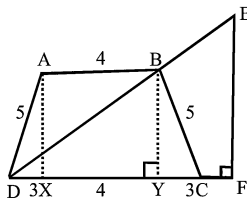
∴ Required area

$$= 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \right) + 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \right)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi 8^2$$

$$= 32\sqrt{3} + 21\frac{1}{3}\pi$$

969. (c)

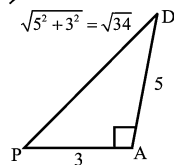


$\triangle DBY \sim \triangle DEF$   
 B mid point  
 ∴  $DY = YF = 7$   
 ∴  $CF = 7 - 3 = 4$

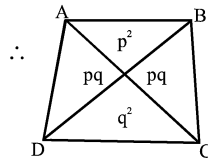
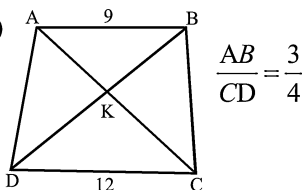
970. (b)

Original edges = 12  
 3 new edge generated at each corner  
 ∴  $3 \times 8 = 24$   
 Total = 36 edges

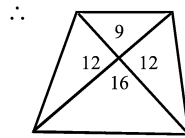
971. (b)



972. (d)



where  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{p}{q}$



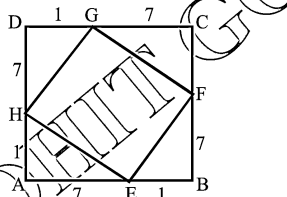
∴  $12 \rightarrow 24$   
 $49 \rightarrow 98$

973. (c) Original cube side  $x$  Vol.  $x^3$

Now volume  
 $\rightarrow (x-1)(x+1)x = x^3 - x$   
 $\therefore x^3 - (x^3 - x) = 5$   
 $\therefore x = 5$

∴ original volume =  $5^3 = 125$

974. (b)



Four triangles must be congruent  
 ∴ Side EH

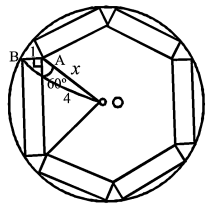
$\sqrt{7^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{50}$   
 $\therefore \frac{arEFGH}{arABCD} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{50}}{8} \right)^2$

$= \frac{50}{64} = \frac{25}{32}$

975. (b) Six triangle formed together a hexagon

∴  $ar \triangle ABC = 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 6 \times 1^2 \right) = 3\sqrt{3}$

976. (b)



In  $\triangle AOB$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$

∴  $\cos 150^\circ = \frac{x^2 + 1^2 - 4^2}{2x}$

$\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x^2 + 1^2 - 16}{2x}$

$x^2 + \sqrt{3}x - 15 = 0$

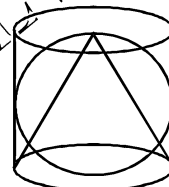
$x = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{3+60}}{2}$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}}{2}$

977. (d)

original edge = 12  
 9 new edges at each corner generated  
 ∴ total new edge generated =  $9 \times 8 = 72$   
 ∴  $72 + 12 = 84$

978. (a)

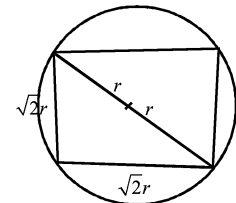


Volume of cone  $\rightarrow 1$   
 Volume of sphere  $\rightarrow 2$

∴ volume of half cone  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$   
 volume of hemisphere  $\rightarrow 1$   
 volume of combined body = 1.5

∴  $\frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3}$

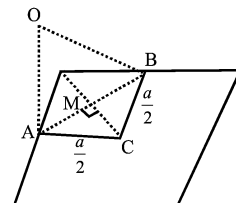
979. (b)



T.S.A

$= 5(\sqrt{2}r)^2 + 2\pi r^2 + \pi r^2 - (\sqrt{2}r)^2$   
 $= 8r^2 + 3\pi r^2$   
 $= r^2(3\pi + 8)$

980. (c)





LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

$$AB = \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

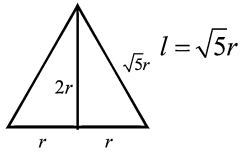
OAB equilateral  $\Delta$ ,  $OA = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$MC = \frac{a}{2 \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$\therefore$  volume of pyramid

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \times \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a^3}{16\sqrt{6}}$$

981. (a)



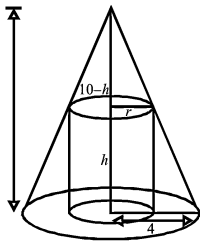
T.S.A

$$= \pi r(r+l) + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2r \times 2r + 2r \times 2r$$

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

$$= r^2(\pi\sqrt{5} + \pi + 4 + 4\sqrt{5})$$

982. (a)



$$\frac{r}{10-h} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$2h = 20 - 5r$$

$$\text{T.S.A} = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= \pi r(20 - 5r) + 2\pi r^2$$

$$\text{T.S.A} = 20\pi r - 3\pi r^2$$

$$(\text{T.S.A})_{\max}$$

$$\text{when } r = \frac{-20\pi}{2 \times (-3\pi)} = \frac{10}{3}$$

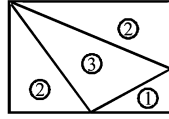
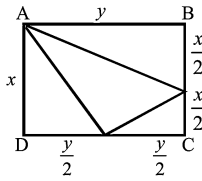
$$ax^2 + bx + c \text{ max when } x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\therefore (\text{T.S.A})_{\max}$$

$$= 20\pi \times \frac{10}{3} - 3\pi \times \frac{100}{9}$$

$$= \frac{100\pi}{3}$$

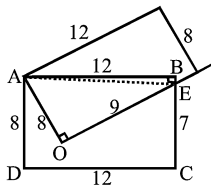
983. (a)



$$\therefore \frac{3}{8} \times 72 = 27$$

Let  $xy = 8$

984. (c)



$BE = 1$

$$\therefore AE = \sqrt{145} (\sqrt{12^2 + 1^2})$$

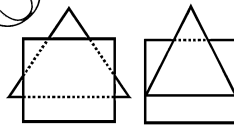
$$\therefore OE = 9$$

Now shaded area

$$= \text{Area } AECD - \text{ar } AOE$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7+8) \times 12 - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 9 = 54$$

985. (c)



area overlap remains same

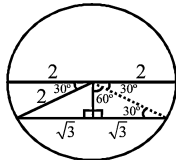
$$\therefore 60\% \text{ of triangle area} = \frac{2}{3} \times 6^2$$

$$= 24\text{cm}^2$$

$$\therefore 100\% \text{ of triangle area}$$

$$= 40\text{cm}^2$$

986. (d)



Area of path

$$= 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi \times 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \pi \times 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi + \sqrt{3}$$

Required area

$$= 4\pi - \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$$

987. (c)

Outer surface area

$$= 6 \times 3^2 - 6 \times 1^2 = 48$$

Inside each hole 4 surface

$$\text{each of area } 1 \times 1 = 1\text{cm}^2$$

$\therefore$  Total inside surface area

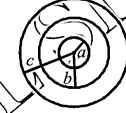
$$= 6 \times 1 \times 4 = 24\text{cm}^2$$

$\therefore$  Required total area

$$= 48 + 24$$

$$= 72\text{cm}^2$$

988. (a)



$$\pi(c^2 - b^2) = \pi(b^2 - a^2)$$

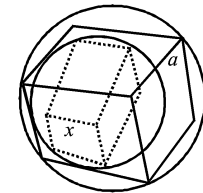
$$\therefore 2b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

$$c^2 = 162 - 8^2$$

$$= 98$$

$$c = 7\sqrt{2}$$

989. (c)



$$\sqrt{3}a = 2R$$

$$a = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2r = a$$

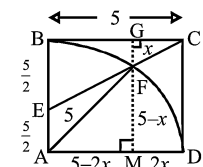
$$r = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x = 2r = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{2R}{3}$$

$$\frac{a^3}{x^3} = \left(\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 \div \left(\frac{2R}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

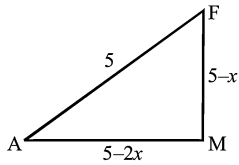
990. (a)



$$\frac{BC}{BE} = \frac{GC}{GF} = \frac{2}{1}$$

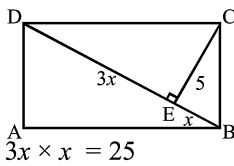
$$\therefore GC = 2x$$

In rt  $\Delta FMA$



Go through options & recall triplet 3, 4, 5  
 $\therefore x = 1$

991. (c)



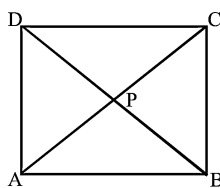
$$3x \times x = 25$$

$$x^2 = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$4x = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = AC$$

992. (b)

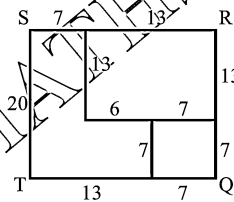


$$PA^2 + PC^2 = PB^2 + PD^2$$

$$PD^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 4^2$$

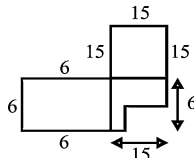
$$PD = \sqrt{18}$$

993. (d)



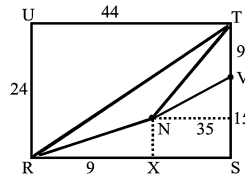
$$\therefore \text{Required perimeter} = 20 + 7 + 13 + 6 + 7 + 13 = 66$$

994. (a)



$$\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 4 \times (15 + 6) = 84m$$

995. (c)

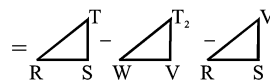


$$\frac{SV}{VT} = \frac{5 \rightarrow 15}{3 \rightarrow 9}$$

$$\text{ar WVT} = \frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 9 = 157.5m^2$$

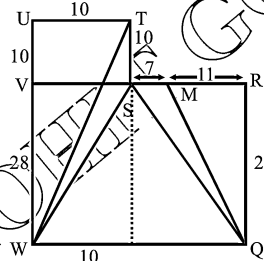
$$\text{ar RSV} = \frac{1}{2} \times 44 \times 15 = 330m^2$$

ar RWT



$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 44 \times 24 - 330 - 157.5 = 40.5m^2$$

996. (c)

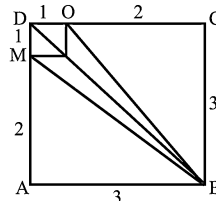


$$\text{ar } \Delta STW = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50$$

$$\text{ar } \Delta SMQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 28 = 98$$

$$\therefore 50 + 98 = 148$$

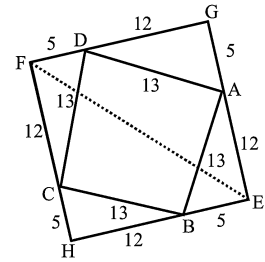
997. (a)



$$\text{Shaded area} = 3^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 - 1^2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{2}{3^2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

998. (a)



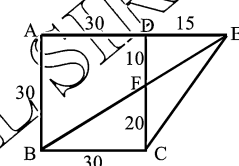
$$FE = 17\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore m = 17$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\therefore mn = 34$$

999. (b)



$$\Delta EDF \sim \Delta EAB$$

$$\therefore \frac{10}{30} = \frac{ED}{EA}$$

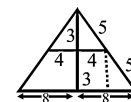
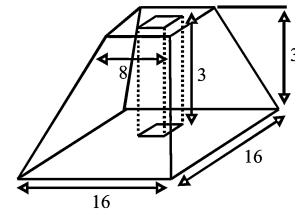
$$\therefore 2EA = 3ED$$

$$ED = 30$$

$$ED = 15$$

$$\therefore \text{Shaded area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 20 = 150$$

1000. (d)



$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3$$

$$- 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$$

$$\therefore 4 \times \frac{1}{2} (16+8) \times 5 + 16^2 + 8^2 - 1^2 - 1^2 + 12$$

$$240 + 256 + 64 - 2 + 12 = 578cm^2 + 12 = 570cm^2$$

# SSC ARITHMETIC CLASSNOTES

On Latest Pattern Useful  
for SSC CGL, CPO, CHSL, MTS,  
Railway, Bank & OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Bilingual



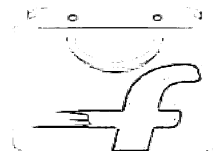
DIGITAL SUM एवं MG CONCEPT पर आधारित

## MOHIT GOYAL

5 TIMES SELECTED CGL INSPECTOR  
EX. GROUP B OFFICER, POSTAL, EXCISE &  
CBI INSPECTOR

 BUY NOW

Flipkart



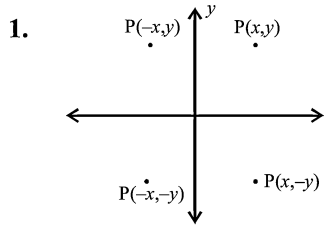
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CHAPTER

6

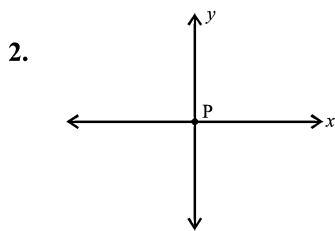
COORDINATE GEOMETRY

(निर्देशांक ज्यामिति)

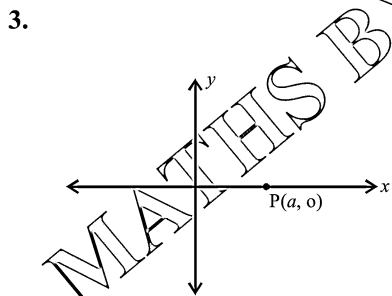


Quadrant

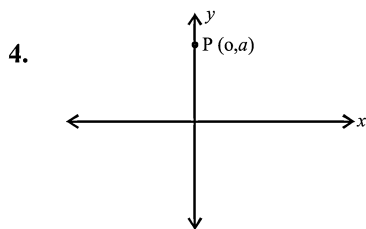
- P → I  $x > 0$   $y > 0$
- II  $x < 0$   $y > 0$
- III  $x < 0$   $y < 0$
- IV  $x > 0$   $y < 0$



P at origin  $x = 0, y = 0$

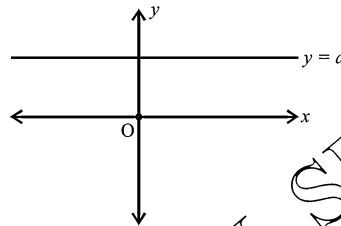


P on x-axis  $y = 0$

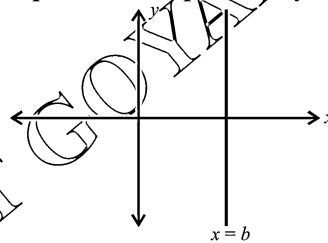


P on y-axis  $x = 0$

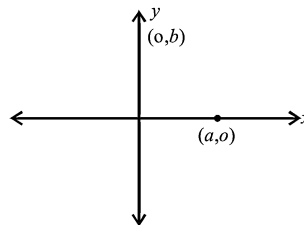
5. Equation of line parallel to x-axis,  $y = a$  ( $a$  constant)



6. Equation of line parallel to y-axis,  $x = b$  ( $b$  constant)

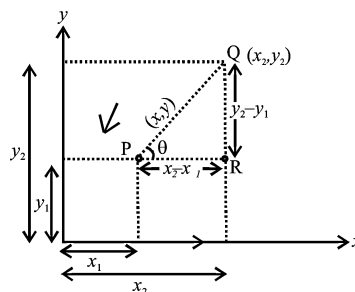


7.



Point on x-axis  $(a, 0)$   
Point on y-axis  $(0, b)$

8.



distance formula  $\rightarrow PQ = \sqrt{QR^2 + PR^2}$

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

(m) slope =  $\tan \theta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

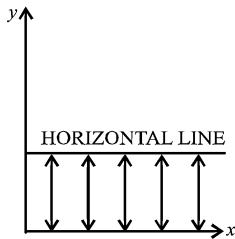
(रेखा का ढलान)

9.  $ax + by + c = 0$  (equation of straight line)  
 $by = -ax - c$

$y = \frac{-a}{b}x - c, m = \text{slope} = \frac{-a}{b}$

(किसी भी समीकरण में यह direct देखना सीखें)

10.

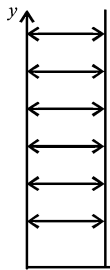


No change in y coordinate

$\therefore \text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = 0$

$\tan \theta = 0$

$\therefore \theta = 0^\circ$



No change in x coordinate

$\therefore \text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{0} = \text{n.d}$

$\tan \theta = \text{n.d}$

$\therefore \theta = 90^\circ$

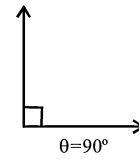
11. Angle between two lines,  $\tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$

$\rightarrow$  Parallel Lines  $\longleftrightarrow$   
 $\theta = 0^\circ$   $\longleftrightarrow$

$\therefore 0 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$

$\rightarrow$  Perpendicular Lines

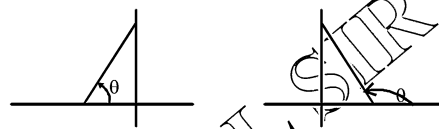
$\therefore \frac{1}{0} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$



$\Rightarrow 1 + m_1 m_2 = 0$

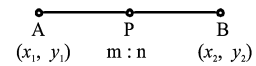
$m_1 m_2 = -1$

12. SLOPE OF LINE MEASURED ANTI CLOCKWISE ANGLE



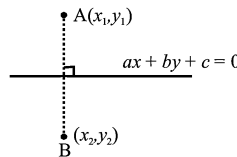
13. SECTION FORMULA  $\rightarrow$  INTERNAL DIVISION

$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{m}{n}$



$\therefore$  Coordinates of P  $\left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$

14. REFLECTION OF A POINT ALONG THE STRAIGHT LINE



$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{a} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{b} = \frac{-2(ax_1 + by_1 + c)}{(a^2 + b^2)}$

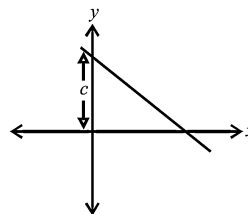
15. ABSCISSA  $\rightarrow$  X AXIS  
 ORDINATE  $\rightarrow$  Y AXIS

16. SLOPE INTERCEPT FORM OF LINE

$y = mx + c$

$m \rightarrow$  slope

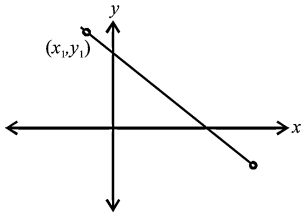
$c \rightarrow$  intercept made by line on y axis



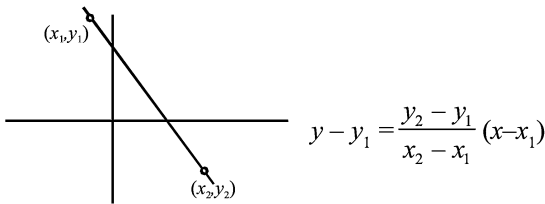
**LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS**

**17. ONE POINT SLOPE FORM OF LINE**

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

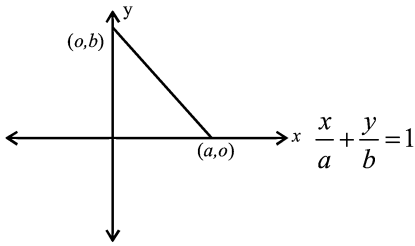


**18. TWO POINT FORM OF LINE**



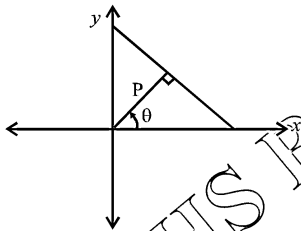
$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

**19. SLOPE INTERCEPT FORM OF LINE**



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

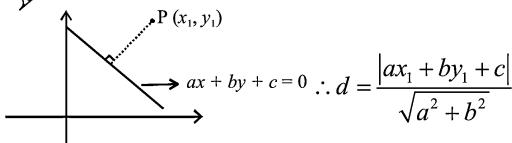
**20.**



$$x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = p$$

$p \rightarrow$  Perpendicular distance from origin  
 $\theta$  angle which normal made with +x axis

**21. DISTANCE OF A POINT FROM A LINE**



$$\therefore d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

**22. POINT OF INTERSECTION OF TWO LINES**

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{b_1c_2 - b_2c_1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}, \frac{a_2c_1 - a_1c_2}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1} \right)$$

**23. CONCURRENCY OF THREE LINES**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Three lines } a_1x + b_1y + c_1 &= 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 &= 0 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

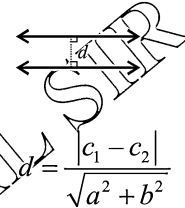
Passes through one common point if

$$a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + b_1(c_2a_3 - c_3a_2) + c_1(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) = 0$$

**24. DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO PARALLEL LINES**

$$ax + by + c_1 = 0$$

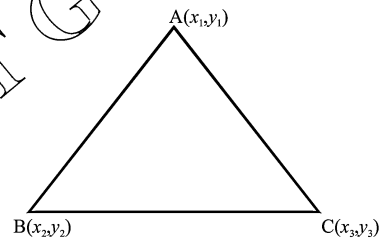
$$ax + by + c_2 = 0$$



$$d = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

**25. AREA OF TRIANGLE**

$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3)$$



$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(x_1y_2 - x_2y_1) + (x_2y_3 - x_3y_2) + (x_3y_1 - x_1y_3)]$$

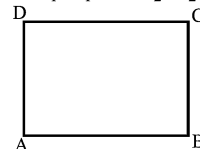
**26. COLLINEARITY OF THREE POINTS A, B & C (तीन बिन्दुओं की समरैखिकता)**

$$\rightarrow \text{Area of } \Delta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Slope of AB} = \text{slope of BC} = \text{slope of AC}$$

**27. AREA OF QUADRILATERAL**

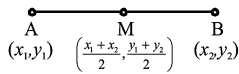
$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3), D(x_4, y_4)$$



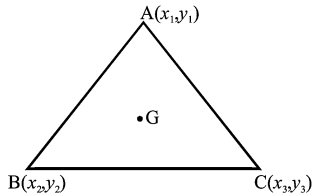
$$\text{Area of } ABCD = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_3 & x_2 - x_4 \\ y_1 - y_3 & y_2 - y_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(x_1 - x_3)(y_2 - y_4) - (x_2 - x_4)(y_1 - y_3)]$$

28. MID POINT FORMULA

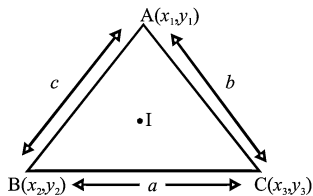


29. CENTROID ( केन्द्रक )



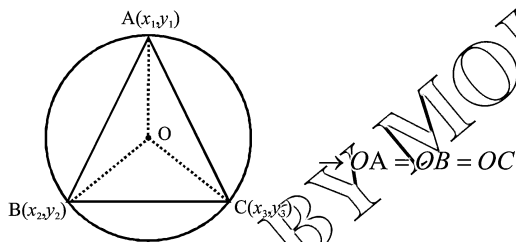
$$G \left[ \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} \right]$$

30. INCENTRE ( अंतः केन्द्र )

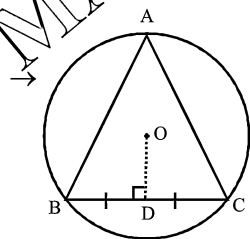


$$I \left[ \frac{ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3}{a + b + c}, \frac{ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3}{a + b + c} \right]$$

31. CIRCUMCENTRE ( परिकेन्द्र )



$$\rightarrow \left[ \frac{x_1 \sin 2A + x_2 \sin 2B + x_3 \sin 2C}{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}, \frac{y_1 \sin 2A + y_2 \sin 2B + y_3 \sin 2C}{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C} \right]$$

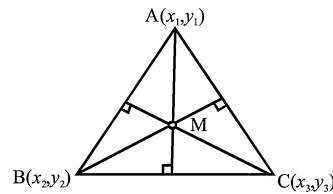


(i)  $OD \perp BC$  &  $BD = DC$

D mid point  $\left( \frac{x_2 + x_3}{2}, \frac{y_2 + y_3}{2} \right)$

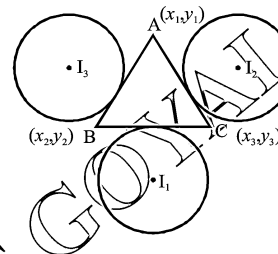
(ii) (slope of OD) (slope of BC) = -1

32. ORTHOCENTRE ( लम्बकेन्द्र )



$$M \left[ \frac{x_1 \tan A + x_2 \tan B + x_3 \tan C}{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C}, \frac{y_1 \tan A + y_2 \tan B + y_3 \tan C}{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C} \right]$$

33. EXCENTRE ( बहिर्केन्द्र )



$$I_1 \left( \frac{-ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3}{-a + b + c}, \frac{-ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3}{-a + b + c} \right)$$

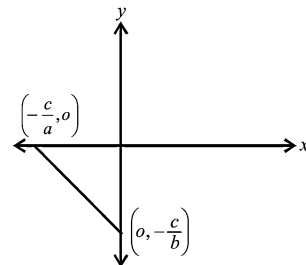
$$I_2 \left( \frac{ax_1 - bx_2 + cx_3}{a - b + c}, \frac{ay_1 - by_2 + cy_3}{a - b + c} \right)$$

$$I_3 \left( \frac{ax_1 + bx_2 - cx_3}{a + b - c}, \frac{ay_1 + by_2 - cy_3}{a + b - c} \right)$$

34. AREA OF  $\Delta$  FORMED BY LINE  $ax + by + c = 0$

$x = 0$                        $y = 0$

$y = \frac{-c}{b}$                        $x = \frac{-c}{a}$

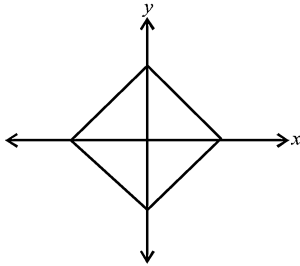


Area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-c}{a} \right) \left( \frac{-c}{b} \right)$

$\Delta = \frac{c^2}{2ab}$

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35. AREA OF RHOMBOUS FORMED BY  
 $ax \pm by \pm c = 0$



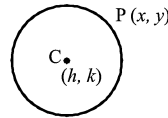
Area of rhombus =  $4\Delta$   
 $= 4 \times \frac{c^2}{2ab} = \frac{2c^2}{ab}$

36. If  $(x_1, y_1)$  &  $(x_2, y_2)$  are vertices of equilateral triangle then third vertex is

$$\left[ \frac{x_1 + x_2 \pm \sqrt{3}(y_1 - y_2)}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 \pm \sqrt{3}(x_1 - x_2)}{2} \right]$$

37. If  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)$  be three consecutive vertex of 11gm. then fourth vertex is  $[x_1 - x_2 + x_3, y_1 - y_2 + y_3]$

38. STANDARD EQUATION OF CIRCLE



$$\rightarrow (x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

$\rightarrow (h, k) \rightarrow$  centre

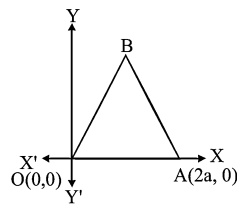
$r \rightarrow$  radius

Option elimination एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण method है। Exam point of view से काफी question इससे किए जा सकते हैं।

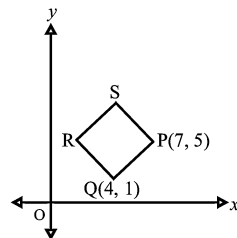


EXERCISE

- If  $x > 0$  &  $y < 0$ , then the point  $(x, -y)$  lies in .....quadrant?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) III (d) IV
- If  $(x, y)$  represents a point &  $xy > 0$ , then the point may be lie in ..... or ..... quadrant.  
 (a) I, III (b) I, IV  
 (c) I, II (d) III, IV
- If the point  $(x, y)$  lies in the second quadrant, then  $x$  is ..... &  $y$  is.....  
 (a) (-ve, -ve) (b) (+ve, -ve)  
 (c) (-ve, +ve) (d) (+ve, +ve)
- The y-co-ordinate of every point on the x-axis is:-  
 (a)  $x = 1$  (b) -ve  
 (c) +ve (d) 0
- The coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length & breadth are 7 & 4 units respectively, one vertex at the origin, the longer side lies on the x-axis & one of the vertices lies in the third quadrant.  
 (a)  $(0, 0), (-7, 0), (0, 4), (7, 4)$   
 (b)  $(0, 0), (-7, 0), (-7, -4), (0, -4)$   
 (c)  $(0, 0), (-7, 2), (0, -4), (-7, 4)$   
 (d)  $(0, 0), (-7, 2), (0, 4), (7, 3)$
- In the figure OAB is an equilateral triangle. Find the coordinates of vertex B.



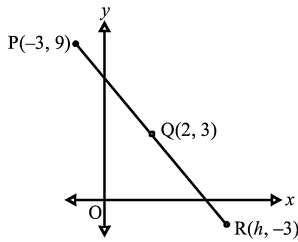
- (a)  $(a, \sqrt{3}a)$  (b)  $(\sqrt{3}a, a^2)$   
 (c)  $(2a, a^2)$  (d)  $(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}a)$
- Three vertices of a rectangle are  $(3, 2), (-4, 2)$  &  $(-4, 5)$ . The coordinates of fourth vertex.  
 (a)  $(5, 5)$  (b)  $(4, 2)$   
 (c)  $(3, 3)$  (d)  $(3, 5)$
- In the diagram, PQRS is a square.



Its area, in square units is:-  
 (a) 5 (b) 10  
 (c) 16 (d) 23

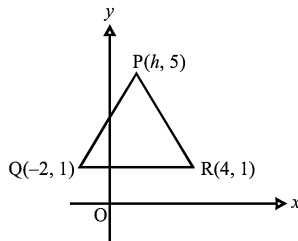


9. On the cartesian plane, Q is the midpoint of straight line PR.



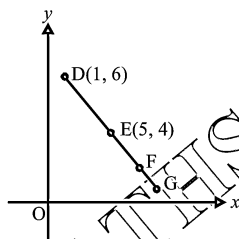
Find the value of h.

- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 7 (d) 8
10. In diagram, PQ = PR



Find the value of h.

- (a) 1 (b)  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 2 (d) 3
11. In the diagram, E is the midpoint of line DG & F is the midpoint of line EG.



The coordinates of F are:-

- (a) (6, 3) (b) (7, 2)  
(c) (7, 3) (d) (8, 3)
12. If  $y = ax^2 + 7x - 15$  makes an intercept of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units on X - axis, then the value of 'a' is?  
(a) 7 (b) -15  
(c) 2 (d) -8
13. The angle made by the line whose intercepts are 3 &  $3\sqrt{3}$  on X & Y axis respectively makes with X - axis an angle.....  
(a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $120^\circ$   
(c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

14. Equation of a straight line out of the following:-

(a)  $y = 2x^2$  (b)  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$   
(c)  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  (d)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

15. Find the equation of the line with slope  $\frac{2}{3}$  and intercept on the y axis is 5.

(a)  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$  (b)  $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 5$   
(c)  $y = 3x + 6$  (d)  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 6$

16. Find the slope of the line  $\sqrt{3}x + 3y = 6$ .

(a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

17. Find the equation of the line passing through the point (2, -3) & having its slope  $\frac{5}{4}$ .

(a)  $4x - 6y = 20$  (b)  $3x - 2y = 5$   
(c)  $5x - 4y = 22$  (d)  $2x - 3y = 6$

18. Find the equation of the line which cuts off intercepts 2 & 3 from the axis.

(a)  $9x - 7y = 6$  (b)  $3x + 2y = 6$   
(c)  $4x - 3y = 7$  (d)  $7x + 3y = 6$

19. Find the intercepts made by the line  $3x + 4y - 12 = 0$  on the axis.

(a) 2 & 3 (b) 4 & 3  
(c) 3 & 5 (d) none of these

20. Find the equation of the straight line passing through the point (-1, 4) & having a gradient of 25.

(a)  $2x - 5y + 13 = 0$   
(b)  $5x - 9y = 13$   
(c)  $13x - 15y + 17 = 0$   
(d)  $5x - 2y + 13 = 0$

21. Find the equation of the straight line making intercepts on the axis equal in magnitude but opposite in sign & passing through the point (-5, -8).

(a)  $x - y = 7$  (b)  $2x + y = 3$   
(c)  $x - y = 3$  (d)  $y - 2x = 4$

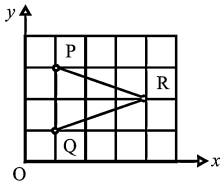
22. Find the equation of the line passing through the point (-4, -5) & perpendicular to the line joining the points (1, 2) & (5, 6).

(a)  $x + y + 12 = 0$  (b)  $3x + 2y + 11 = 0$   
(c)  $x + y + 9 = 0$  (d)  $x - y + 20 = 0$

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23. A straight line passes through the points (a, 0) & (0, b). The length of the line segment contained between the axis is 13 & the product of the intercepts on the axes is 60. Find the equation of the straight line.  
 (a)  $5x + 12y = 60$  (b)  $7x - 12y = 50$   
 (c)  $5x + 12y + 60 = 0$  (d) both (a) & (b)

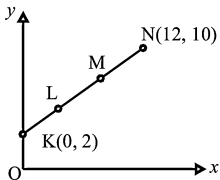
24.



The scale on the x - axis is 1 : 3 & the scale on the y - axis is 1 : 2. Hence, the area of  $\Delta PQR$  on the above cartesian plane in square units is:-

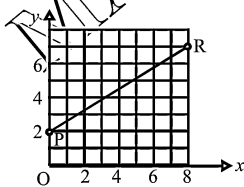
- (a) 18 (b) 24  
 (c) 30 (d) 36

25.



In the diagram above, KN is a straight line. L & M are two points on KN such that  $KL = LM$  &  $KM = MN$ . Find the coordinates of L.

- (a) (3, 2) (b) (3, 4)  
 (c) (4, 4) (d) (4, 2)
26. P is the point (-5, 3) & Q is the point (-5, m). If the length of the straight line PQ is 8 units, then the possible value of 'm' is:-  
 (a) -5 or 5 (b) -5 or 11  
 (c) -5 or -11 (d) 5 or 11
27. Find coordinates of mid-point of PR



- (a) (2, 5) (b) (6, 3)  
 (c) (4, 5) (d) (5, 2)
28. Find the area of the triangle ABC with A(1, -4) & the mid-points of sides through A being (2, -1) & (0, -1).  
 (a) 12 (b) 10  
 (c) 0 (d) 6

29. Name the type of the triangle PQR formed by the points

$P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), Q(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$  &  $R(-\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6})$ .

- (a) Isosceles triangle  
 (b) Right triangle  
 (c) Equilateral triangle  
 (d) None of these
30. If A & B are (-2, -2) & (2, -4) respectively, find the co-ordinates of P such that  $AP = \frac{3}{7} AB$ .

- (a)  $[\frac{-2}{7}, \frac{-20}{7}]$  (b)  $[\frac{-2}{5}, \frac{-20}{5}]$   
 (c)  $[\frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-18}{7}]$  (d)  $[\frac{-3}{2}, \frac{-3}{7}]$

31. Which of the following holds if the point P(x, y) is equidistant from A(a + b, b - a) & B(a - b, a + b)?

- (a)  $x = y$  (b)  $ax = by$   
 (c)  $bx = ay$  (d)  $xy = ab$

32. The ratio in which the line  $2x + y - 4 = 0$  divides the line-segment joining the points A(2, -2) & B(3, 7) is:-

- (a) 3 : 7 (b) 4 : 7  
 (c) 2 : 9 (d) 4 : 9

33. A circle drawn with origin as the centre passes through

$(\frac{13}{4}, 0)$ . The point which does not lie in the interior of the circle is:-

- (a)  $(\frac{-3}{4}, 1)$  (b)  $(2, \frac{7}{3})$   
 (c)  $(3, \frac{-1}{2})$  (d)  $(-6, \frac{5}{2})$

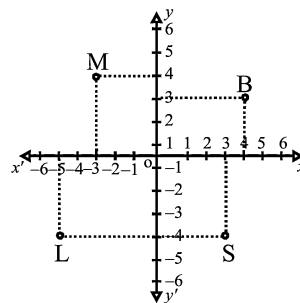
34. The line  $3x + 4y = 24$  cuts the x-axis at A & y-axis at B. Area of  $\Delta AOB = ?$

- (a) 21 sq. units (b) 24 sq. units  
 (c) 27 sq. units (d) 48 sq. units

35. The orthocentre of triangle formed by O(0, 0), A(1, 0) & B(0, 1) is:-

- (a)  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  (b)  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$   
 (c)  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$  (d) (0, 0)

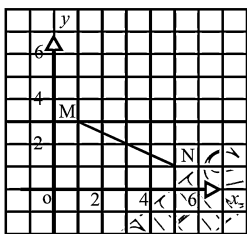
36. The vertex of a triangle are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(5, 3)$  &  $(3, 5)$  respectively. Find the coordinates of circumcentre & circumradius of the triangle.
- (a)  $\left[\frac{17}{18}, \frac{17}{18}\right], \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{8}$  (b)  $\left[\frac{17}{18}, \frac{-17}{18}\right], \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{8}$
- (c)  $\left[\frac{-17}{18}, \frac{17}{18}\right], \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{8}$  (d)  $\left[\frac{-17}{18}, \frac{-17}{18}\right], \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{8}$
37. The coordinates of two consecutive vertices A & B of a regular hexagon ABCDEF are  $(1, 0)$  &  $(2, 0)$  respectively. The equation of the diagonal CE is:-
- (a)  $\sqrt{3}x + y = 4$  (b)  $x + \sqrt{3}y + 4 = 0$
- (c)  $x + \sqrt{3}y = 4$  (d) none of these
38. ABC is an isosceles triangle in which A is  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $\angle A = 2\pi/3$ ,  $AB = AC$  & AB is along the x-axis. If  $BC = 4\sqrt{3}$  then the equation of the line BC is:-
- (a)  $x + \sqrt{3}y = 3$  (b)  $\sqrt{3}x + y = 3$
- (c)  $x + y = \sqrt{3}$  (d) none of these
39. Four vertices of a parallelogram taken in order are  $(-3, -1)$ ,  $(a, b)$ ,  $(3, 3)$  &  $(4, 3)$ . What will be the ratio of a to b?
- (a) 4 : 1 (b) 1 : 3
- (c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 1
40. The area of triangle is 5 square units. Two of its vertices are  $(2, 1)$  &  $(3, -2)$ . The third vertex lies on  $y = x + 3$ . What will be the third vertex?
- (a)  $(4, -7)$  (b)  $(-4, -7)$
- (c)  $(4, 7)$  (d)  $(-4, 7)$
41. If the points  $(a, 0)$ ,  $(0, b)$  &  $(1, 1)$  are collinear then which of the following is true?
- (a)  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 2$  (b)  $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = 2$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = 1$  (d)  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1$
42. Find the area of the quadrilateral, the coordinates of whose angular point taken in order are  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(3, 4)$ ,  $(5, -2)$  &  $(4, -7)$ .
- (a) 20.5 (b) 82
- (c) 41 (d) 61.5
43. Find the area of quadrilateral at the coordinates of whose angular points taken in order are  $(-1, 6)$ ,  $(-3, -9)$ ,  $(5, -8)$  &  $(3, 9)$ .
- (a) 48 (b) 192
- (c) 96 (d) 72
44. The points  $(p - 1, p + 2)$ ,  $(p, p + 1)$ ,  $(p + 1, p)$  are collinear for:-
- (a)  $p = 0$  (b)  $p = -1/2$
- (c)  $p = 1$  (d) Any value of p
45. The straight line joining  $(1, 2)$  &  $(2, -2)$  is perpendicular to the line joining  $(8, -2)$  &  $(4, p)$ . What will be the value of p?
- (a) -1 (b) 3
- (c) 1 (d) None of these
46. The area of the triangle with vertices at  $(a, b + c)$ ,  $(b, c + a)$  &  $(c, a + b)$  is:-
- (a) 0 (b)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$
- (c)  $a + b + c$  (d) 1
47. The area of a triangle is 5 square units, two of its vertices are  $(2, 1)$  &  $(3, -2)$ . The third vertex lies on  $y = x + 3$ . What will be the third vertex?
- (a)  $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{13}{5}\right)$  (b)  $(3, 4)$
- (c)  $\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{13}{2}\right)$  (d)  $(1, 2)$
48. Three vertices of a rhombus taken in order are  $(2, -1)$ ,  $(3, 4)$ ,  $(-2, 3)$ . Find the fourth vertex.
- (a)  $(-3, 2)$  (b)  $(-3, -2)$
- (c)  $(-3, -2)$  (d)  $(3, -2)$
49. What will be the centroid of a triangle whose vertices are  $(2, 4)$ ,  $(6, 4)$  &  $(2, 0)$ ?
- (a)  $\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  (b)  $\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$
- (c)  $(3, 5)$  (d)  $(1, 4)$
50. Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(-7, 6)$  &  $(5, -1)$
- (a) 20 (b) 18
- (c) 10 (d) 24
51. Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are  $(a, b + c)$ ,  $(a, b - c)$  &  $(-a, c)$ .
- (a)  $2ac$  (b)  $b(a + c)$
- (c)  $2ab$  (d)  $2bc$
52. In the figure, the coordinates of B is:-



- (a)  $(-3, 4)$  (b)  $(4, 3)$
- (c)  $(-5, -4)$  (d)  $(3, -4)$

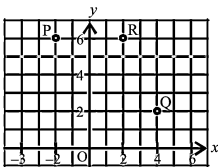
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53. The area of the triangle formed by the points P(0, 1), Q(0, 5) & R(3, 4) is:-  
 (a) 7 sq. unit (b) 6 sq. unit  
 (c) 5 sq. unit (d) 3 sq. unit
54. Which of the following points is nearest in the origin?  
 (a) (0, 6) (b) (-6, 0)  
 (c) (-3, -4) (d) (6, 7)
55. A quadrilateral whose vertices are (1, 4), (-5, 4), (-5, -3) & (1, -3). The type of quadrilateral is:-  
 (a) Square (b) Rhombus  
 (c) Parallelogram (d) Rectangle
56. The opposite vertices of a square are (5, 4) & (-3, -2). The length of its diagonal is:-  
 (a) 10 (b) 11  
 (c) 5 (d) 9
57. If P(a, b) lies in II<sup>nd</sup> quadrant then which of the following is true about a & b?  
 (a)  $a > 0, b > 0$  (b)  $a > 0, b < 0$   
 (c)  $a < 0, b > 0$  (d)  $a < 0, b < 0$
58. If  $(x + 3, 5) = (2, 2 - y)$  then the values of the x & y are:-  
 (a)  $x = 5, y = 3$  (b)  $x = -1, y = -3$   
 (c)  $x = 0, y = -3$  (d)  $x = 1, y = 3$
59. The diagram shows two points. M & N on a Cartesian Plane.



The abscissa of M & ordinate of N are:-

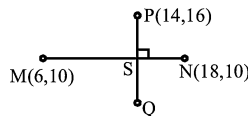
- (a) 3, 2 (b) 5, 1  
 (c) 1, 1 (d) 3, 5
60. The diagram is on cartesian plane:-



If the midpoints of PQ & RS are the same, the coordinates of S are:-

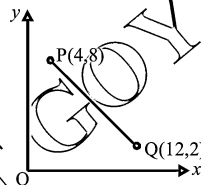
- (a) (0, 2) (b) (3, 4)  
 (c) (0, 6) (d) (2, 0)

61. In the diagram M, S, N, P & Q are points on a Cartesian Plane.

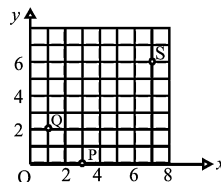


Given that MSN is a straight line & S is the midpoint of PQ, the coordinates of Q are

- (a) (14, 10) (b) (14, 12)  
 (c) (14, 4) (d) (12, 4)
62. P(2, 1), Q(2, 5) & R(k, 5) are three vertices of  $\Delta PQR$  in which  $\angle Q = 90^\circ$ . If the area of  $\Delta PQR$  is 10 unit<sup>2</sup>, the value of 'k' is:-  
 (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) 8
63. The length of the straight line in the cartesian plane below is:-



- (a) 8 (b) 10  
 (c) 12 (d) 14
- 64.

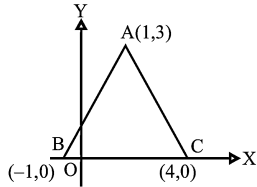


In the Cartesian plane above the points, P, Q & S are three vertices of the rectangle PQRS. Find the coordinates of R.

- (a) (5, 6) (b) (8, 2)  
 (c) (4, 6) (d) (6, 4)
65. What type of triangle is formed with points (3, -3), (-3, 3) &  $(-3\sqrt{3}, -3\sqrt{3})$ ?  
 (a) A scalene triangle  
 (b) An equilateral triangle  
 (c) A isosceles triangle  
 (d) A right triangle
66. The points which divides the line segment joining the points (7, -6) & (3, 4) in ratio 1 : 2 internally lies in the:-  
 (a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant  
 (c) III quadrant (d) IV quadrant

67. In the adjoining figure, the area of the triangle will be:-

- (a) 15 sq. units (b) 10 sq. units  
(c) 7.5 sq. units (d) 2.5 sq. units



68. The points  $(-4, 0)$   $(4, 0)$   $(0, 3)$  are the vertices of a:-

- (a) right triangle (b) isosceles triangle  
(c) equilateral triangle (d) scalene triangle

69. The points  $A(9, 0)$ ,  $B(9, 6)$ ,  $C(-9, 6)$ ,  $D(-9, 0)$  are vertices of a:-

- (a) square (b) rectangle  
(c) rhombus (d) trapezium

70. Which of the following points will be collinear with the points  $(-3, 4)$  &  $(2, -5)$ .

- (a)  $(0, 0)$  (b)  $(7, -14)$   
(c)  $(0, 1)$  (d)  $(3, 1)$

71. If  $A(2, 2)$ ,  $B(-4, -4)$  &  $C(5, -8)$  are the vertices of a triangle then the length of the median through vertex C is:-

- (a)  $\sqrt{65}$  (b)  $\sqrt{117}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{85}$  (d)  $\sqrt{113}$

72. The points  $(a, b)$ ,  $(a_1, b_1)$  &  $(a - a_1, b - b_1)$  are collinear if:-

- (a)  $ab = a_1b_1$  (b)  $\frac{ab}{a_1} = \frac{a_1b}{a}$   
(c)  $a = b$  (d)  $\frac{a}{a_1} = \frac{b}{b_1}$

73. If the centroid of a triangle is  $(1, 4)$  & two of its vertices are  $(4, -3)$  &  $(-9, 7)$  then the area of the triangle is:-

- (a) 183 sq. units (b)  $\frac{183}{2}$  sq. units  
(c) 366 sq. units (d)  $\frac{183}{4}$  sq. units

74. A line is of 10 units & one end is  $(2, -3)$ . If the abscissa of the other end is 10, what will be the ordinate?

- (a) 3 or 9 (b) -3 or -9  
(c) 3 or -9 (d) -3 or 9

75. Find the distance between the points:-

- $(\sqrt{3} + 1, \sqrt{2} - 1)$  &  $(\sqrt{3} - 1, \sqrt{2} + 1)$   
(a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{2}$

76. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point  $(3, -2)$  on the straight line  $12x - 5y + 6 = 0$

- (a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 6 (d) 8

77. Find the equation of the line which passes through the point of intersection of the lines  $2x - y + 5 = 0$  &  $5x + 3y - 4 = 0$  & is perpendicular to the line  $x - 3y + 21 = 0$ .

- (a)  $2x + y + 8 = 0$  (b)  $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$   
(c)  $3x + y = 0$  (d) none of these

78. Find the equation of line through the intersection of the lines  $3x + 4y = 7$  &  $x - y + 2 = 0$ .

- (a)  $4x - 3y + 7 = 0$  (b)  $21x - 7y + 16 = 0$   
(c)  $8x + y + 8 = 0$  (d)  $3x - 2y + 8 = 0$

79. A straight line  $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = 1$  passes through the point  $(8, 6)$  & cuts off a triangle of area 12 units from the axis of the coordinates. Find the equation of the straight line.

- (a)  $3x - 2y = 12$  (b)  $4x - 3y = 12$   
(c)  $3x - 8y + 24 = 0$  (d) both (a) & (c)

80. Find the area of the triangle formed by the lines whose equations are  $2y - x = 5$ ,  $y + 2x = 7$  &  $y - x = 1$ .

- (a)  $\frac{3}{10}$  (b) 10  
(c) 6 (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

81. Find the coordinates of the orthocentre of the triangle whose vertices are  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, 3)$  &  $(4, 3)$ .

- (a)  $(2, 5)$  (b)  $(3, 4)$   
(c)  $(1, 6)$  (d) none of these

82. Two vertices of triangle ABC are  $B(5, -1)$  &  $C(-2, 3)$  of the orthocentre of the triangle is the origin. Find the third vertex.

- (a)  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{13}{2})$  (b)  $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{2})$   
(c)  $(-4, -7)$  (d) none of these

83. The area of a triangle is 5. Two of its vertices are  $(2, 1)$  &  $(3, -2)$ . The third vertex lies on  $y = x + 3$ . Find the third vertex.

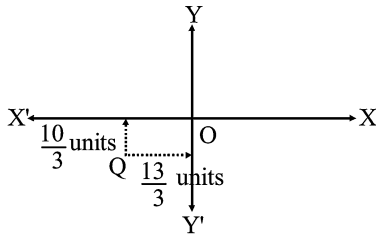
- (a)  $(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{5})$  (b)  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{13}{2})$   
(c)  $(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{13}{2})$  (d)  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{13}{2})$  or  $(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$

84. A straight line L is perpendicular to the line  $5x - y = 1$ . The area of the triangle formed by the line L & coordinate axis is 5. Find the equation of the line.

- (a)  $x + 5y = \pm 5\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $x - 3y = 0$   
(c)  $2x + y = 0$  (d)  $x + 4y = 5\sqrt{2}$

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85. In the figure coordinates of point Q are:-



- (a)  $(\frac{10}{3}, 0)$  (b)  $(0, \frac{13}{3})$   
 (c)  $(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{13}{3})$  (d)  $(\frac{-13}{3}, \frac{-10}{3})$

86. The coordinates of two points are A(3, 4) & B(-2, -1) then (abscissa of A) + (ordinate of B) = ?

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

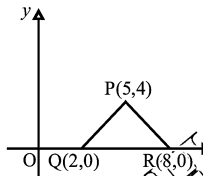
87. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate option.

If the (P) of a point is  $x$  & the (Q) is  $y$ , then  $(x, y)$

are called the (R) of the point.

- (a) (P) - ordinate, (Q) - abscissa, (R) - coordinate  
 (b) (P) - coordinate, (Q) - ordinate, (R) - abscissa  
 (c) (P) - abscissa, (Q) - ordinate, (R) - coordinate  
 (d) (P) - ordinate, (Q) - coordinate, (R) - abscissa

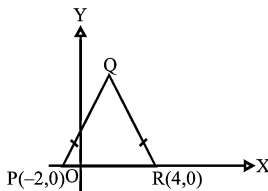
88. On the cartesian plane, PQR is an isosceles triangle.



The perimeter of  $\Delta PQR$  is:-

- (a) 16 units (b) 18 units  
 (c) 20 units (d) 22 units

89. In the diagram, PQR is an isosceles triangle & QR = 5 units



The coordinates of Q are:-

- (a) (4, 5) (b) (3, 4)  
 (c) (2, 4) (d) (1, 4)

90. The distance between which two points is 2 units?

- (a)  $(-2, -3)$  &  $(-2, -4)$   
 (b)  $(0, 4)$  &  $(6, 0)$   
 (c)  $(3, 2)$  &  $(6, 2)$   
 (d)  $(4, -3)$  &  $(2, -3)$

91. The point where the line  $x = my + c$  cuts 'x' & y axes are .....

- (a)  $(c, 0)$ ,  $(0, -\frac{c}{m})$  (b)  $(0, c)$ ,  $(-\frac{c}{m}, 0)$   
 (c)  $(-\frac{c}{m}, 0)$ ,  $(0, c)$  (d)  $(c, \frac{-c}{m})$ ,  $(0, 0)$

92. The graph of  $x^2 + y = 10$  & the graph of  $x + y = 10$  intersect in two points, then the distance between the points is:-

- (a)  $< 1$  (b) 1  
 (c)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d) 2

93. If  $(3, 2)$ ;  $(x, \frac{22}{x})$  &  $(8, 8)$  lie on a line, then  $x = \dots\dots$

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

94. The three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram are  $(a + b, a - b)$ ;  $(2a + b, 2a - b)$ ;  $(a - b, a + b)$  the fourth vertex is.....

- (a)  $(a, b)$  (b)  $(b, b)$   
 (c)  $(-b, b)$  (d)  $(-a, -b)$

95. If  $(2, 1)$ ,  $(-1, -2)$ ,  $(3, 3)$  are mid-points of sides BC, CA, AB of  $\Delta ABC$ , then equation of AB is:-

- (a)  $x - y = 1/2$  (b)  $x + y = 1$   
 (c)  $x - y = 9$  (d)  $x = y$

96. The coordinates of the point on the x-axis which is equidistant from the points  $(-3, 4)$  &  $(2, 5)$  are:-

- (a)  $(20, 0)$  (b)  $(-23, 0)$   
 (c)  $(\frac{4}{5}, 0)$  (d) none of these

97. The distance between the lines  $3x + 4y = 9$  &  $6x + 8y + 15 = 0$  is

- (a)  $\frac{3}{10}$  (b)  $\frac{33}{10}$   
 (c)  $\frac{33}{5}$  (d) none of these

98. If a vertex of an equilateral triangle is the origin & the side opposite to it has the equation  $x + y = 1$ , then the orthocentre of the triangle is:-

- (a)  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  (b)  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$   
 (c)  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  (d) none of these

99. The equations of the three sides of a triangle are  $x = 2$ ,  $y + 1 = 0$  &  $x + 2y = 4$ . The coordinates of the circumcentre of the triangle are:-  
 (a) (4, 0) (b) (2, -1)  
 (c) (0, 4) (d) none of these
100. ABC is an equilateral triangle such that the vertices B & C lie on two parallel lines at a distance 6. If A lies between the parallel lines at a distance 4 from one of them then the length of a side of the equilateral triangle is:-  
 (a) 8 (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{88}{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d) none of these
101. Which of the following equations of a straight line that is parallel to the y-axis at a distance of 11 units to it?  
 (a)  $X = -11$ ,  $x = -11$  (b)  $Y = 11$ ,  $y = -11$   
 (c)  $y = 0$  (d) None of these
102. What can be said about the equation of the straight line  $x = 7$ ?  
 (a) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 7 units towards the right of the y-axis  
 (b) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 7 units towards the left of the y-axis  
 (c) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 7 units below the x-axis  
 (d) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 7 units above the x-axis
103. What can be said about the equation of the straight line  $y = -8$ ?  
 (a) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 8 units below the x-axis  
 (b) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 8 units above the x-axis  
 (c) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 8 units towards the right the y-axis  
 (d) It is the equation of a straight line at a distance of 8 units towards the left the y-axis
104. Which of the following straight lines passes through the origin?  
 (a)  $x + y = 4$  (b)  $x + y = 5$   
 (c)  $x^2 + y^2 = -5$  (d)  $x = 4y$
105. What will be the point of the intersection of the equation of the lines of lines  $2x + 5y = 6$  &  $3x + 4y = 7$ ?  
 (a)  $(\frac{13}{7}, \frac{4}{7})$  (b)  $(\frac{-11}{7}, 4)$   
 (c)  $(3, \frac{-2}{7})$  (d)  $(4, \frac{-7}{5})$
106. What will be the reflection of the point (4, 5) in the second quadrant?  
 (a) (-4, -5) (b) (-4, 5)  
 (c) (4, -5) (d) none of these
107. What will be reflection of point (4, 5) in third quadrant?  
 (a) (-4, -5) (b) (-4, 5)  
 (c) (4, -5) (d) none
108. Find the distance between the points (3, 4) & (8, -6).  
 (a)  $\sqrt{5}$  (b)  $5\sqrt{5}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $4\sqrt{5}$
109. Find the distance between the points (5, 2) & (0, 0).  
 (a)  $\sqrt{27}$  (b)  $\sqrt{21}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{29}$  (d)  $\sqrt{31}$
110. Find the value of p if distance between the points (8, p) & (4, 3) is 5?  
 (a) 6 (b) 0  
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
111. Find the mid-points of line segment made by joining the points (3, 2) & (6, 4).  
 (a)  $(\frac{9}{2}, 3)$  (b)  $(\frac{-3}{2}, -1)$   
 (c)  $(\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$  (d)  $(\frac{3}{2}, -2)$
112. Find the points that divide the line segment to joining (2, 5) & (-1, 2) in ratio 2 : 1 internally.  
 (a) (1, 2) (b) (3, 1)  
 (c) (-3, 2) (d) (0, 3)
113. What ratio does the x-axis divide the line segment joining the points (2, -3) & (5, 6)?  
 (a) 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 4  
 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 2 : 3
114. If the point R(1, -2) divides externally the line segment joining P(2, 5) & Q in ratio 3 : 4. What will be the coordinates of Q?  
 (a) (-3, 6) (b) (3, 6)  
 (c) (2, -4) (d) (1, 2)
115. Find the coordinates of the point that divides the line segment joining the points (6, 3) & (-4, 5) in the ratio 3 : 2 internally?  
 (a)  $(0, \frac{-21}{5})$  (b)  $(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{14}{5})$   
 (c)  $(0, \frac{11}{3})$  (d)  $(\frac{-11}{2}, \frac{-14}{3})$

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116. If the coordinates of the mid-point of the line segment joining the points (2, 1) & (1, -3) is (x, y) then the relation between x & y can be the best described by:-

- (a)  $3x + 2y = 5$
- (b)  $5x - 2y = 2$
- (c)  $6x + y = 8$
- (d)  $2x - 5y = 4$

117. The three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram are (a + b, a - b); (2a + b, 2a - b); (a - b, a + b), the fourth vertices is?

- (a) (a, b)
- (b) (-b, b)
- (c) (b, b)
- (d) (-a, -b)

118. If G is the centroid of  $\Delta ABC$  then,

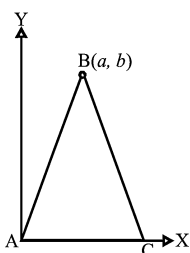
$$\frac{AG^2 + BG^2 + CG^2}{AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2}$$

- (a) 2
- (b) 1/3
- (c) 3
- (d) 1

119. The vertices of a triangle are (6, 6), (0, 6) & (6, 0). The distance between the circumcentre & centroid is:-

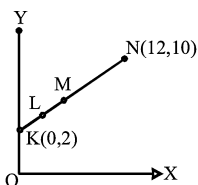
- (a)  $2\sqrt{2}$
- (b)  $\sqrt{2}$
- (c) 2
- (d) 1

120. If the area of the triangle given below is 20. Then what are the co-ordinate of point C?



- (a)  $(0, \frac{40}{a})$
- (b)  $(\frac{20}{b}, 0)$
- (c)  $(a^2 + b^2, 0)$
- (d)  $(\frac{40}{b}, 0)$

121. In the given diagram above, KN is a straight line. L & M are two points on KN such that KL = LM & KM = MN. Find the coordinate of L.

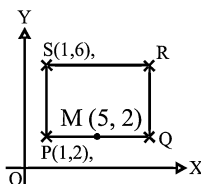


- (a) (3, 2)
- (b) (4, 4)
- (c) (3, 4)
- (d) (4, 2)

122. P is the point (-5, 3) & Q is the point (-5, m). If the length of the straight line PQ is 8 units, then the possible value of "m" is:-

- (a) -5 or 5
- (b) -5 or -11
- (c) -5 or 11
- (d) 5 or 11

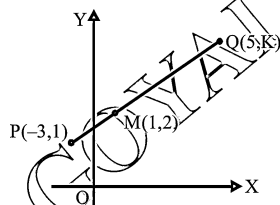
123. The diagram shows a rectangle on a Cartesian plane M at the mid-point of PQ.



The coordinates of R are:

- (a) (9, 6)
- (b) (9, 1)
- (c) (8, 6)
- (d) (10, 6)

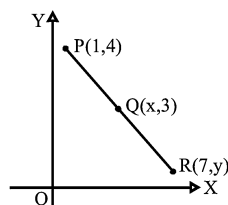
124. In the diagram, M is the mid-point of PQ.



Find the value of k.

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

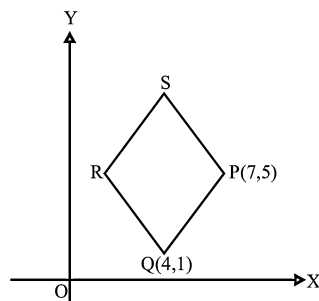
125. On the cartesian plane, Q is the mid-point of a straight line PR.



Find the value of x & y.

- (a)  $x = 3, y = 2$
- (b)  $x = 4, y = 3\frac{1}{3}$
- (c)  $x = 4, y = 2$
- (d)  $x = 8, y = 3$

126. In the diagram, PQRS is a square.

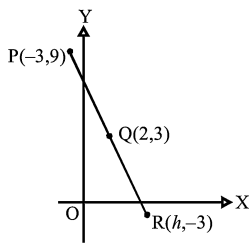


Its area, in square units is:-

- (a) 5
- (b) 16
- (c) 10
- (d) 25



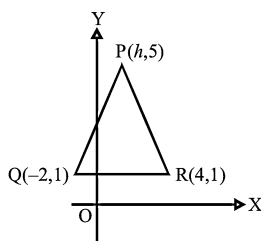
127. On the Cartesian plane, Q is the mid-point of the straight line PR.



Find the value h.

- (a) 4 (b) 7  
(c) 5 (d) 8

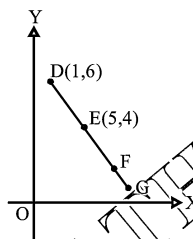
128. In the diagram,  $PQ = PR$



Find the value h.

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

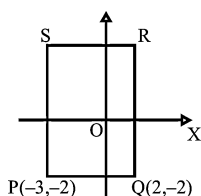
129. In the diagram, E is the mid-point of line DG & F is the mid-point of the line EG.



The co-ordinate of F are:-

- (a) (6, 3) (b) (7, 3)  
(c) (7, 2) (d) (8, 3)

130. The diagram is drawn on a Cartesian plane.



PQRS is a square. The co-ordinate of S are:-

- (a) (-3, 3) (b) (-3, -3)  
(c) (3, -3) (d) (-3, 2)

131. The orthocentre of the triangle with vertices

$$\left(2, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ \& } \left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ is:-}$$

- (a)  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-3}{6}\right)$  (b)  $\left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$   
(c)  $\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{4}\right)$  (d)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

132. Coordinates of midpoints of side of a triangle are (4, 2), (3, 3) & (2, 2). What will be the coordinates of centroid of  $\Delta$ .

- (a)  $\left(3, \frac{7}{3}\right)$  (b)  $\left(-3, \frac{7}{3}\right)$   
(c)  $\left(3, -\frac{7}{3}\right)$  (d)  $\left(-3, \frac{7}{3}\right)$

133. The reflection of the point (6, 8) in the line  $x = y$  is:-

- (a) (4, 2) (b) (-6, -8)  
(c) (-8, -10) (d) (8, 6)

134. The coordinates of a point which is equidistant from the three vertices A(0, 2y), O(0, 0) & B(2x, 0) of a triangle AOB are:-

- (a) (x, y) (b) (y, x)  
(c)  $\left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right)$  (d)  $\left(\frac{y}{2}, \frac{x}{2}\right)$

135. Coordinates of P & Q are (4, -3) & (-1, 7). The abscissa of a point R on the line segment PQ such

$$\text{that } \frac{PR}{PQ} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ is:-}$$

- (a)  $\frac{18}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{17}{5}$   
(c) 1 (d)  $\frac{17}{8}$

136. The straight line  $3x + y = 9$  divides the segment joining the points (1, 3) & (2, 7) in the ratio:-

- (a) 2 : 4 (b) 4 : 2  
(c) 4 : 3 (d) 3 : 4

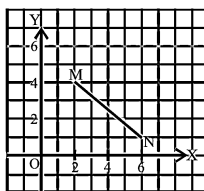
137. The value(s) of a for which area of triangle, whose vertices are A(a, 2a), B(-2, 6) & C(3, 1) is 10 square units, are:-

- (a) 0, 3 (b) 5, 8  
(c)  $3, \frac{8}{3}$  (d)  $0, \frac{8}{3}$

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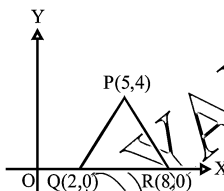
138. Find reflection of point  $(-1, 5)$  in line  $x = 1$ .  
 (a)  $(3, -5)$  (b)  $(-3, -5)$   
 (c)  $(3, 5)$  (d)  $(-3, 5)$
139. If the vertices of a triangle are  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(4, -6)$  &  $(3, 5)$  then:-  
 (a) triangle is right angled  
 (b) the area of triangle is 12.5 units  
 (c) the points do not form a triangle  
 (d) none of these
140. Point P divides the line segment joining the points  $A(2, 1)$  &  $B(5, -8)$  such that  $\frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{1}{3}$ . If P lies on the line  $2x + y + k = 0$ , then the value of k is :-  
 (a)  $-4$  (b)  $4$   
 (c)  $-3$  (d)  $3$
141. The centre of the circle passing through the points  $(6, -6)$ ,  $(3, -7)$  &  $(3, 3)$  is:-  
 (a)  $(3, 2)$  (b)  $(-3, -2)$   
 (c)  $(3, -2)$  (d)  $(-3, 2)$
142. If the line segment joining  $(2, 3)$  &  $(-1, 2)$  is divided internally in the ratio  $3 : 4$  by the graph of the equation  $x + 2y = k$ , the value of k is:-  
 (a)  $\frac{5}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{31}{7}$   
 (c)  $\frac{36}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{41}{7}$
143. If the mid-point of the line segment joining the points  $A(3, 4)$  &  $B(k, 6)$  is  $P(x, y)$  &  $x + y - 10 = 0$ , find the value of k.  
 (a)  $6$  (b)  $7$   
 (c)  $3$  (d)  $-7$
144. In the  $\Delta ABC$ , the coordinates of B are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $AB = 2$ ,  $\angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{3}$  & the middle point of BC has the coordinates  $(2, 0)$ . The centroid of the triangle is:-  
 (a)  $(\frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$  (b)  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$   
 (c)  $(\frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$  (d) none of these
145. The coordinates of three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram are  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(-1, 2)$  &  $(2, 5)$ . The coordinates of the fourth vertex are:-  
 (a)  $(6, 4)$  (b)  $(4, 6)$   
 (c)  $(-2, 0)$  (d) none of these
146. The area of the pentagon whose vertices are  $(4, 1)$ ,  $(3, 6)$ ,  $(-5, 1)$ ,  $(-3, -3)$  &  $(-3, 0)$  is:-  
 (a)  $30 \text{ unit}^2$  (b)  $60 \text{ unit}^2$   
 (c)  $120 \text{ unit}^2$  (d) none of these

147. The diagram shows two points, M & N on a Cartesian plane.



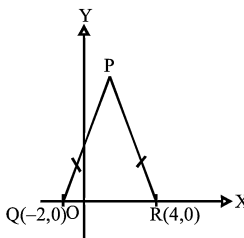
Calculate the distance between M & N.

- (a)  $\sqrt{10}$  units (b)  $\sqrt{20}$  units  
 (c)  $\sqrt{12}$  units (d)  $\sqrt{53}$  units
148. In the Cartesian plane, PQR is an isosceles triangle.



The perimeter of  $\Delta PQR$  is:-

- (a) 16 units (b) 20 units  
 (c) 18 units (d) 22 units
149. In the diagram, PQR is an isosceles triangle &  $QR = 5$  units.



The co-ordinate of Q are:-

- (a)  $(4, 5)$  (b)  $(2, 4)$   
 (c)  $(3, 4)$  (d)  $(1, 4)$
150. The two vertices of a triangle are  $(6, 3)$  &  $(-1, 7)$  & its centroid is  $(1, 5)$ . Then the third vertex is:-  
 (a)  $(2, 5)$  (b)  $(-2, 5)$   
 (c)  $(2, -5)$  (d)  $(-2, -5)$
151. The centroid of a triangle formed by  $(7, p)$ ,  $(q, -6)$ ,  $(9, 10)$  is  $(6, 3)$ . Then  $p + q = ?$   
 (a) 6 (b) 5  
 (c) 7 (d) 8
152. If  $(3, 2)$ ,  $(6, 3)$ ,  $(x, y)$  &  $(6, 5)$  are the vertices of a parallelogram, then  $x + y = ?$   
 (a) 13 (b) 14  
 (c) 16 (d) 15

153. Find the area of a triangle whose vertices are (0, 0), (0, b) & (x, y).

- (a)  $\frac{xy}{2}$  (b) xy  
(c)  $\frac{bx}{2}$  (d) by

154. Fill in the blanks:-

To find area of a .....(P)....., we divide it into .....(Q)..... which have .....(R)..... areas & .....(S)..... the area of these regions.

- (a) (P) = polygon, (Q) = triangular region, (R) = no common, (S) = add  
(b) (P) = polygon, (Q) = triangular region, (R) = common, (S) = add.  
(c) (P) = square, (Q) = two regions, (R) = common, (S) = compare.  
(d) (P) = rectangle, (Q) = three regions, (R) = no common, (S) = compare.

155. Fill in the blanks:-

The coordinates of point 1, which divides the.....(P)..... joining the points.....(Q)..... and .....(R)..... internally in the ratio .....(S)..... are:-

$$\frac{m_2x_{22} + m_1x_{12}}{m_2 + m_1}, \frac{m_2y_{22} + m_1y_{12}}{m_2 + m_1}$$

- (a) (P) = line segment, (Q) =  $(x_{12}, y_{12})$ , (R) =  $(x_{22}, y_{22})$ , (S) =  $m_1 : m_2$   
(b) (P) = line segment, (Q) =  $(x_{12}, y_{12})$ , (R) =  $(x_{22}, y_{22})$ , (S) =  $m_2 : m_1$   
(c) (P) = plane, (Q) =  $(x_{22}, y_{22})$ , (R) =  $(x_{12}, y_{12})$ , (S) =  $m_2 : m_1$   
(d) (P) = line, (Q) =  $(x_{12}, y_{12})$ , (R) =  $(x_{22}, y_{22})$ , (S) =  $m_2 : m_1$

156. Fill in the blanks:-

In a triangle ABC, the point in which is common in the.....(P)..... is called the .....(Q)..... and this point divides each .....(R)..... in the ratio .....(S).....

- (a) (P) = 3 median, (Q) = centroid, (R) = median, (S) = 1 : 2  
(b) (P) = sides, (Q) = centroid, (R) = median, (S) = 1 : 2  
(c) (P) = 3 median, (Q) = section, (R) = sides, (S) = 2 : 1  
(d) (P) = 3 median, (Q) = centroid, (R) = median, (S) = 2 : 1

157. Fill in the blanks:-

If the distance of a point Z(x, y) from the .....(P)..... is .....(Q)..... and the mid point of the line segment joining the point .....(R)..... and .....(S).....

(a) (P) = origin, (Q) =  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , (R) =  $(x_1, y_1)$ , (S) =  $(x_2, y_2)$ .

(b) (P) = y-axis, (Q) =  $(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2$ , (R) =  $(x_2, y_2)$ , (S) =  $(x_1, y_1)$ .

(c) (P) = x-axis, (Q) =  $x^2 + y^2$ , (R) =  $(x_1, y_2)$ , (S) =  $(x_2, y_1)$ .

(d) (P) = origin, (Q) =  $(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}$ , (R) =  $(x_1, y_2)$ , (S) =  $(x_2, y_1)$ .

158. Two vertices of a  $\Delta ABC$  are given by A(6, 4) & B(-2, 2) & its centroid is G(3, 4). Find the coordinates of the third vertex C of  $\Delta ABC$ .

- (a) (5, 6) (b) (3, 5)  
(c) (5, -3) (d) (3, 2)

159. If the point P(2, 1) lies on the line segment joining points A(4, 2) & B(8, 4), then

- (a)  $AP = \frac{1}{3}AB$  (b)  $AP = PB$   
(c)  $PB = \frac{1}{3}AB$  (d)  $AP = \frac{1}{2}AB$

160. If the end points of a diameter of a circle are A(-2, 3) & B(4, -5), then coordinates of its centre are:-

- (a) (2, -2) (b) (1, -1)  
(c) (-1, 1) (d) (-2, 2)

161. If three points (0, 0),  $(3, \sqrt{3})$  &  $(3, \lambda)$  form its equilateral triangle, then  $\lambda$  is equal to:-

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

162. If the centroid of the triangle formed by the points (a, b), (b, c) & (c, a) is at the origin then  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3$  is equal to:-

- (a) abc (b) 0  
(c)  $a + b + c$  (d)  $3abc$

163. The coordinates of the four vertices of a quadrilateral are (2, 4), (-1, 2), (1, 2) & (2, 4) taken in order. The equation of the line passing through the vertex (-1, 2) & dividing the quadrilateral in two equal areas is:-

- (a)  $x + 1 = 0$  (b)  $x + y = 1$   
(c)  $x - y + 3 = 0$  (d) none of these

164. The equation of the straight line which passes through the point (-4, 3) such that the portion of the line between the axes is divided internally by the point in the ratio 5 : 3 is:-

- (a)  $9x - 20y + 96 = 0$  (b)  $9x + 20y = 24$   
(c)  $20x + 9y + 53 = 0$  (d) none of these

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165. The equation of the straight line which bisects the intercepts made by the axis on the lines  $x + y = 2$  &  $2x + 3y = 6$  is:-  
 (a)  $2x = 3$  (b)  $y = 1$   
 (c)  $2y = 3$  (d)  $x = 1$
166. The equation of a straight line passing through the point  $(-2, 3)$  & making intercepts of equal length on the axis is:-  
 (a)  $2x + y + 1 = 0$  (b)  $x - y = 5$   
 (c)  $x - y + 5 = 0$  (d) none of these
167. The foot of the perpendicular on the line  $3x + y = \lambda$  drawn from the origin is C. If the line cuts the x-axis & y-axis at A & B respectively then  $BC : CA$  is:-  
 (a)  $1 : 3$  (b)  $3 : 1$   
 (c)  $1 : 9$  (d)  $9 : 1$
168. Three points  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$  &  $(x_3, y_3)$  lie on the same line, then  $\frac{y_2 - y_3}{x_2 x_3} + \frac{y_3 - y_1}{x_3 x_1} + \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 x_2}$  is equal to:-  
 (a) 1 (b) -1  
 (c) 0 (d) 2
169. The points  $(k + 1, 3)$ ,  $(2k + 1, 3)$  &  $(2k + 2, 2k)$  are collinear if  
 (a)  $k = -1, 2$  (b)  $k = \frac{1}{2}, 2$   
 (c)  $k = 2, 1$  (d)  $k = -\frac{1}{2}, 2$
170. If  $P(x, y)$  is any point on the line joining the points  $A(a, 0)$  &  $B(0, b)$ , then:-  
 (a)  $\frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1$  (b)  $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = 1$   
 (c)  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  (d)  $\frac{x}{b} - \frac{y}{a} = 1$
171. Find the point of trisection of the line joining the points  $(-2, -19)$  &  $(5, 4)$ .  
 (a)  $(2, -3)$  (b)  $(1, 2)$   
 (c)  $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{34}{3})$  (d)  $(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{11}{3})$
172. What is the value of 'x' if  $(4, 3)$  &  $(x, 5)$  are points on the circumference of a circle with centre  $O(2, 3)$ ?  
 (a) 4 (b) 2  
 (c) -2 (d) 0
173. The coordinates of A, B & C are  $(-1, 5)$ ,  $(3, 1)$  &  $(5, 7)$  respectively D, E & F are the middle points of BC, CA & AB respectively. Calculate the area of the triangle DEF.  
 (a) -4 (b) 4  
 (c) 3 (d) 2
174. The two opposite vertices of a square are  $(-1, 2)$  &  $(3, 2)$ . Find the co-ordinates of the other two vertices.  
 (a)  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 2)$  (b)  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(2, 1)$   
 (c)  $(1, 4)$ ,  $(1, 0)$  (d)  $(4, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$
175. If  $(\frac{a}{3}, 4)$  is the midpoint of the line segment joining  $(-6, 5)$  &  $(-2, 3)$ , then what is the value of 'a'?  
 (a) -4 (b) -15  
 (c) 12 (d) -6
176. Which of the following is NOT the length of a median in triangle ABC with vertices  $A(-1, 3)$ ,  $B(1, 1)$  &  $C(5, 3)$ ?  
 (a)  $2\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $\sqrt{26}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{5}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$
177. Identify the ratio in which the line joining  $(4, 5)$  &  $(-10, 2)$  is cut by the y-axis.  
 (a)  $5 : 2$  (b)  $3 : 5$   
 (c)  $-5 : 3$  (d)  $2 : 3$
178. What will be the area of rhombus formed by  $ax \pm by \pm c = 0$ ?  
 (a)  $\frac{4c^2}{ab}$  (b)  $\frac{c^2}{ab}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2c^2}{ab}$  (d)  $\frac{3c^2}{ab}$
179. If centroid of triangle formed by points  $(a, b)$ ,  $(b, c)$  &  $(c, a)$  is at origin, then  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ?$   
 (a)  $-2(ab + bc + ca)$  (b)  $2ab + bc + ca$   
 (c)  $3(ab + bc + ca)$  (d)  $-2abc + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$
180. Orthocenter of the triangle formed by lines  $xy = 0$  &  $x + y = 1$  is:-  
 (a)  $(0, 1)$  (b)  $(1, 0)$   
 (c)  $(0, 0)$  (d)  $(1, 1)$
181. Points  $(5, 0)$ ,  $(2, -6)$ ,  $(-2, -6)$ ,  $(-5, 0)$ ,  $(-2, 6)$  &  $(2, 6)$  are joined to form a polygon what will be structure of polygon?  
 (a) square (b) pentagon  
 (c) cross (d) hexagon
182. The distance between the points  $(a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta, 0)$  &  $(0, a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta)$  is:-  
 (a)  $a^2 + b^2$  (b)  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
 (c)  $a + b$  (d)  $a^2 - b^2$

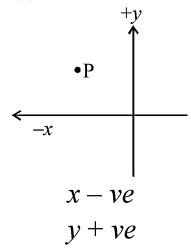
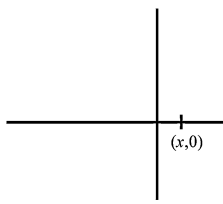
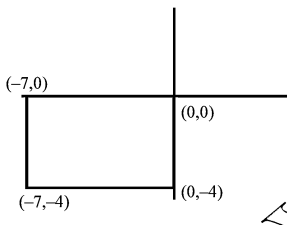
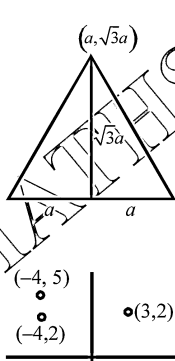
183. The vertices of  $\triangle ABC$  are  $A(2, 1)$ ,  $B(6, -2)$ ,  $C(8, 9)$ . If  $AD$  is angle bisector, where  $D$  meets on  $BC$  then coordinates of  $D$  are:-  
 (a)  $(4, 3)$  (b)  $(5, 2)$   
 (c)  $(\frac{20}{3}, \frac{5}{3})$  (d)  $(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{7}{3})$
184. The distance between the points  $(x \cos 37^\circ, 0)$  &  $(0, x \cos 53^\circ)$  is:-  
 (a)  $x$  (b)  $2x$   
 (c)  $3x$  (d)  $5x$
185. The point  $P(a, b)$  is first reflected in origin to  $P_1$  &  $P_1$  is reflected in  $y$ -axis to  $(4, -3)$ . What are coordinates of  $P$ ?  
 (a)  $(4, 3)$  (b)  $(-4, 3)$   
 (c)  $(-3, 4)$  (d)  $(3, 4)$
186. Find the equation of perpendicular bisector of segment joining the points  $(2, -5)$  &  $(0, 7)$ .  
 (a)  $x - 6y = 5$  (b)  $x + 6y = -5$   
 (c)  $x - 6y = -5$  (d)  $x + 6y = 5$
187. Find  $K$  if line  $4x + y = 1$  is perpendicular to line  $5x + Ky = 2$ ?  
 (a)  $20$  (b)  $-20$   
 (c)  $4$  (d)  $-4$
188. The line passing through  $(4, 3)$  &  $(y, 0)$  is parallel to line passing through  $(1, 2)$  &  $(3, 0)$ ,  $y = ?$   
 (a)  $1$  (b)  $2$   
 (c)  $5$  (d)  $7$
189. If  $P(x, 2)$  is centroid of triangle formed by  $A(2, y)$ ,  $B(-1, -3)$  &  $C(2, 6)$ . Then  $xy = ?$   
 (a)  $13$  (b)  $31$   
 (c)  $3$  (d)  $-3$
190. The angle between the lines represented by equations  $2y - \sqrt{12}x - 9 = 0$  &  $\sqrt{3}y - x + 7 = 0$   
 (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$  (d)  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
191. The lines whose equations are  $2x - 5y + 7 = 0$  &  $8x - 20y + 28 = 0$  are?  
 (a) parallel (b) perpendicular  
 (c) coincident (d) intersecting
192. Find area of region bounded by lines  $3x + 4y = 12$ ,  $6x + 8y = 60$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ .  
 (a)  $37.5$  sq. units (b)  $31.5$  sq. units  
 (c)  $32$  sq. units (d)  $25$  sq. units
193. If lines  $2x + (a + 1)y + 5 = 0$  &  $5x + (3a - 1)y - 12 = 0$  are parallel. Find value of 'a'?  
 (a)  $2$  (b)  $7$   
 (c)  $4$  (d)  $-6$
194. If lines  $(4 + a)x + 3y - (a + 5) = 0$  &  $5x + (7 - 2a)y - (3a + 5) = 0$  are perpendicular to each other then. What is value of 'a'?  
 (a)  $33$  (b)  $41$   
 (c)  $32$  (d)  $24$
195. For what value of  $K$ , the system of equations  $Kx + 2y = 2$  &  $3x + y = 1$  will be coincident?  
 (a)  $3$  (b)  $2$   
 (c)  $5$  (d)  $6$
196.  $2x - Ky + 7 = 0$  &  $6x - 12y + 15 = 0$  has no solution for:-  
 (a)  $K = 1$  (b)  $K = -4$   
 (c)  $K = -1$  (d)  $K = 4$
197. Consider the line  $y = 3x$ ,  $y = 6x$  &  $y = 9$ . What is the area of triangle formed by these lines? (sq. units)  
 (a)  $\frac{27}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{27}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{19}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{19}{2}$
198. The area of triangle formed by graphs of equations  $x = 0$ ,  $2x + 3y = 6$  &  $x + y = 3$  is:-  
 (a)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $1$   
 (c)  $3$  (d)  $4\frac{1}{2}$
199. Find the incentre of a  $\triangle ABC$ , where  $A(0, 0)$ ,  $B(5, 0)$  &  $C(3, 4)$ .  
 (a)  $(\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1})$  (b)  $(\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1})$   
 (c)  $(\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1})$  (d)  $(2(5-\sqrt{5}), 5-\sqrt{5})$
200. Find the area of triangle formed by the graph  $F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$  with  $F$ -axis &  $C$ -axis (sq. units).  
 (a)  $\frac{2560}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{2760}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2460}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{2660}{9}$

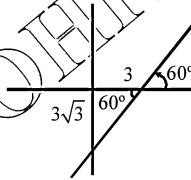
COORDINATE GEOMETRY ANSWER - KEY

1. (a)	21. (c)	41. (a)	61. (c)	81. (c)	101. (a)	121. (b)	141. (c)	161. (c)	181. (d)
2. (a)	22. (c)	42. (a)	62. (c)	82. (c)	102. (a)	122. (b)	142. (d)	162. (d)	182. (b)
3. (c)	23. (d)	43. (b)	63. (b)	83. (d)	103. (a)	123. (a)	143. (b)	163. (c)	183. (c)
4. (d)	24. (a)	44. (d)	64. (a)	84. (a)	104. (d)	124. (c)	144. (b)	164. (a)	184. (a)
5. (b)	25. (b)	45. (b)	65. (b)	85. (d)	105. (a)	125. (b)	145. (b)	165. (b)	185. (a)
6. (a)	26. (b)	46. (a)	66. (d)	86. (d)	106. (b)	126. (d)	146. (a)	166. (d)	186. (c)
7. (d)	27. (c)	47. (b)	67. (c)	87. (c)	107. (c)	127. (c)	147. (c)	167. (d)	187. (b)
8. (d)	28. (a)	48. (b)	68. (b)	88. (a)	108. (b)	128. (a)	148. (a)	168. (c)	188. (d)
9. (c)	29. (c)	49. (c)	69. (b)	89. (b)	109. (c)	129. (c)	149. (d)	169. (d)	189. (c)
10. (a)	30. (a)	50. (b)	70. (b)	90. (d)	110. (c)	130. (a)	150. (b)	170. (c)	190. (a)
11. (c)	31. (c)	51. (a)	71. (c)	91. (d)	111. (a)	131. (b)	151. (c)	171. (c)	191. (a)
12. (c)	32. (c)	52. (b)	72. (b)	92. (c)	112. (d)	132. (a)	152. (d)	172. (b)	192. (b)
13. (c)	33. (d)	53. (b)	73. (b)	93. (d)	113. (a)	133. (d)	153. (c)	173. (b)	193. (b)
14. (c)	34. (d)	54. (c)	74. (c)	94. (c)	114. (c)	134. (a)	154. (a)	174. (c)	194. (b)
15. (a)	35. (d)	55. (d)	75. (d)	95. (d)	115. (b)	135. (c)	155. (b)	175. (b)	195. (d)
16. (d)	36. (a)	56. (a)	76. (b)	96. (d)	116. (b)	136. (d)	156. (d)	176. (a)	196. (d)
17. (c)	37. (c)	57. (c)	77. (c)	97. (d)	117. (c)	137. (d)	157. (a)	177. (d)	197. (a)
18. (b)	38. (a)	58. (b)	78. (b)	98. (a)	118. (c)	138. (c)	158. (a)	178. (c)	198. (a)
19. (b)	39. (a)	59. (c)	79. (d)	99. (a)	119. (c)	139. (c)	159. (d)	179. (a)	199. (c)
20. (b)	40. (b)	60. (a)	80. (d)	100. (c)	120. (d)	140. (a)	160. (b)	180. (c)	200. (a)

MATHS BY MOHIT GOYAL

CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY SOLUTIONS

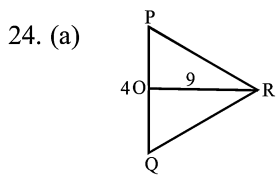
1. (a) Let  $x = 1$   
 $y = -1$   
 $\therefore (1, -(-1)) = (1, 1)$   
 lies in I quadrant
2. (a)  $xy > 0 \Rightarrow x + ve \ y + ve \Rightarrow I$   
 $x - ve \ y - ve \Rightarrow III$
3. (c)
- 
4. (d)
- 
5. (b)
- 
6. (a)
- 
7. (d)
- $$[x_1 - x_2 + x_3, y_1 - y_2 + y_3]$$
- $$[3 - (-4) + (-4), 2 - 2 + 5]$$
- $$= [3, 5]$$
8. (d)  $PQ = \sqrt{(7-4)^2 + (5-1)^2} = 5$   
 $\therefore \text{Area} = 5^2 = 25$

9. (c)  $h - 3$   
 $= 2 \times 2 \quad [x_1 + x_2 = 2 \times 2]$   
 $\therefore h = 7$
10. (a)  $[h - (-2)]^2 = (4 - h)^2$   
 $h^2 + 4 + 4h = 16 + h^2 - 8h$   
 $12h = 12$   
 $h = 1$
11. (c) Coordinate of  
 $G = [2 \times 5 - 1, 2 \times 4 - 6]$   
 $= (9, 2)$   
 $\therefore$  Coordinate of  
 $F = \left[ \frac{9+5}{2}, \frac{2+4}{2} \right]$   
 $= (7, 3)$
12. (c)  $O = a \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 7 \times \frac{3}{2} - 15$   
 $\frac{9a}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$   
 $\therefore a = 2$
13. (c)
- 
- $$\tan \theta = \frac{\beta \sqrt{3}}{\beta}$$
- $$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$$
14. (c)
15. (a) Go through options  
 $x = 0 \ y = 5 \ \therefore A \ \& \ B$  or  
 $y = mx + c$   
 $= \frac{2}{3}x + 5$   
 slope =  $\frac{2}{3}$
16. (d) Slope =  $\frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$
17. (c) Go through options slope must  
 be  $\frac{5}{4}$   
 Only in B  $\frac{-5}{-4} = \frac{5}{4}$

- OR
- $$y - (-3) = \frac{5}{4}(x - 2)$$
- $$4(y + 3) = 5(x - 2)$$
- $$5x - 4y = 22$$
18. (b) Go through option  $y = 0$   
 $x$  should be 2  
 or  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$   
 $3x + 2y = 6$
19. (b) put  $y = 0$   
 $x = 0$   
 $\therefore x = 4$   
 $y = 3$
20. (d) Go through option slope  
 2.5 in option (d) only  
 Or  
 $(y - 4) = 2.5(x + 1)$   
 $2.5x - y + 6.5 = 0$   
 $\therefore 5x - 2y + 13 = 0$
21. (c) eq. passes through  $(-5, -8)$  is only option (c)  
 or  
 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{-a} = 1$   
 $\frac{-5}{a} + \frac{-8}{-a} = 1$   
 $\frac{3}{a} = 1$   
 $\therefore a = 3$   
 $\therefore x - y = 3$
22. (c) Go through option, equation  
 must satisfy  $(-4, -5)$   
 Or  
 Slope of second line  
 $= \frac{6-2}{5-1} = 1$   
 $\therefore m_1 m_2 = -1$   
 $m_1 = -1$   
 $\therefore y - (-5) = -1(x - (-4))$   
 $y + 5 = -x - 4$   
 $x + y + 9 = 0$

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23. (d)  $a^2 + b^2 = 13$   
 $\therefore A \& C$   
 $a \times b = 60$   
 $a = 12 \quad b = 5$   
 $\frac{x}{12} + \frac{y}{5} = 1$   
 $5x + 12y = 60$   
 or  
 $a = -12, b = -5$   
 $\frac{x}{-12} + \frac{y}{-5} = 1$   
 $5x + 12y + 60 = 0$



OR  $3 \rightarrow 9$   
 $PQ \ 2 \rightarrow 4$   
 Area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 9 = 18$

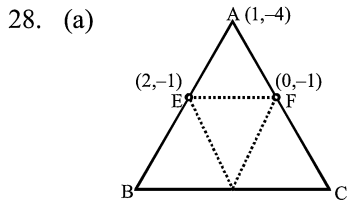
25. (b) Coordinates of  
 $M = \left(\frac{12}{2}, \frac{10+2}{2}\right) = (6, 6)$

$\therefore$  Coordinates of  
 $L = \left(\frac{0+6}{2}, \frac{+2+6}{2}\right)$   
 $= (3, 4)$

26. (b)  $(m-3)^2 = 8^2$   
 $\therefore m = 11$  or  $5$

27. (c)

$M = \left(\frac{8+0}{2}, \frac{6+2}{2}\right) = M(4, 4)$



$\Delta AEF = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$

$= |(-1+8) + (-2+0) + (+1)|$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}|6| = 3$   
 $\therefore \Delta ABC = 3 \times 4 = 12$

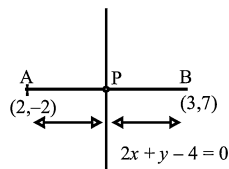
29. (c)  $PQ = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 4$   
 $PR = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6})^2 + (\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6})^2} = 4$   
 $RQ = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6})^2 + (-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6})^2} = 4$   
 $\therefore$  Equilateral  $\Delta$

30. (a)

Coordinates of  
 $P = \left[\frac{3 \times 2 + 4(-2)}{7}, \frac{3(-4) + 4(-2)}{7}\right]$   
 $= \left[\frac{-2}{7}, \frac{-20}{7}\right]$

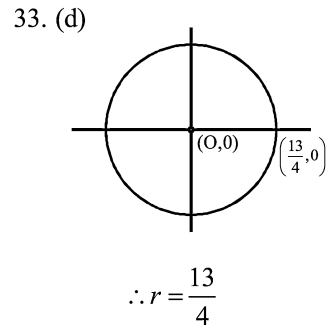
31. (c)  $PA = PB$   
 $\Rightarrow (a+b-x)^2 + (b-a-y)^2$   
 $= (a-b-x)^2 + (a+b-y)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (a+b-x)^2 - (a-b-x)^2 = (a+b-y)^2 - (b-a-y)^2$   
 $(2a-2x)(2b) = (2b-2y)(2a)$   
 $ab - bx = ab - ay$   
 $\therefore ay = bx$

32. (c) Let the ratio be  $K : 1$

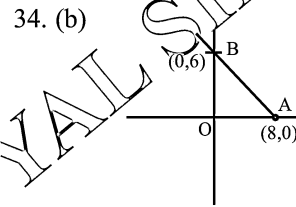


Coordinate of  
 $P = \left(\frac{3K+2}{K+1}, \frac{7K-2}{K+1}\right)$

these must satisfy equation of line  
 $\therefore \left(\frac{3K+2}{K+1}\right)2 + \left(\frac{7K-2}{K+1}\right) - 4 = 0$   
 $6K + 4 + 7K - 2 - 4K - 4 = 0$   
 $9K - 2 = 0$   
 $K = \frac{2}{9}$



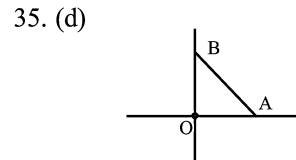
Coordinate of x can't be greater than  $\frac{13}{4}$  irrespective of sign.



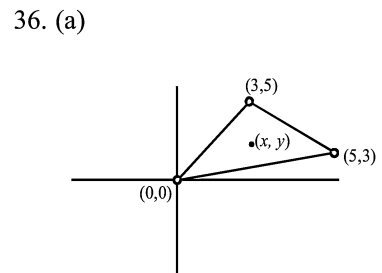
$3x + 4y = 24$

$\frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$

$\therefore$  area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$



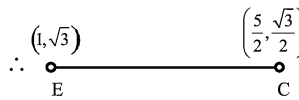
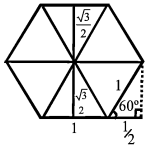
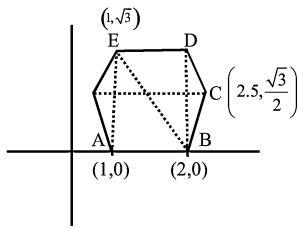
orthocentre of rt.  $\Delta$  is at right angle vertex  $\therefore O(0,0)$



Both coordinate of circumcenter should be positive



37. (c)



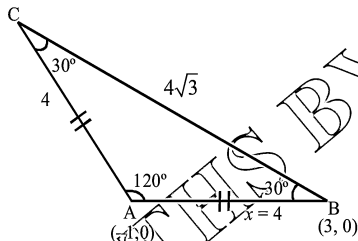
$$m = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{3}}{\frac{5}{2} - 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{2}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore (y - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - 1)$$

$$\sqrt{3}y - 3 = -x + 1$$

$$x + \sqrt{3}y - 4 = 0$$

38. (a) Incomplete solution



$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{x} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$x = 4$   
 $\therefore$  Coordinates of B (3, 0)  
 angle made by BC with + x  
 is  $150^\circ \therefore \text{slope} = \tan 150^\circ$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Equation of BC,

$$y - 0 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - 3)$$

$$\sqrt{3}y + x = 3$$

39. (a)  $(-3 - a + 3, -1 - b + 3)$   
 $= (4, 3)$

$$\therefore -a = 4$$

$$-b + 2 = 3$$

$$a = -4$$

$$b = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{1}$$

40. (b) As third vertex lies on  
 $y = x + 3$

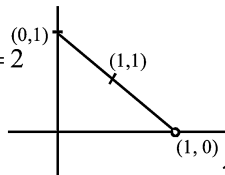
$$\therefore y - x = 3$$

Go through options & verify

$$(7 - 4 = 3)$$

41. (a) Let  $a = 1, b = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 2$$



42. (a)

$$\square = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{41}{2} = 20.5$$

43. (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -5 & -3 & -3 \\ +6 & -(-8) & -9 & -(9) \end{vmatrix}$

$$(-1, +6), (-3, -9)$$

$$(5, -8), (3, 9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ 14 & -18 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |108 + 84|$$

$$= 96$$

44. (d) For points to be collinear  
 area of  $\Delta = 0$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} P-1 & P & P+1 & P-1 \\ P+2 & P+1 & P & P+2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} P^2 - 1 - P^2 - 2P + P^2 - P^2 - \\ 1 - 2P + P^2 + 3P + 2 - P^2 + P \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |0| = 0$$

$\therefore$  For any value of P

45. (b)  $m_1$ , slope of I =  $\frac{-2-2}{2-1}$

$$= -4$$

$m_2$ , slope of II

$$= \frac{P-2}{4-8} = \frac{P-2}{-4}$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$-4 \times \frac{P-2}{-4} = -1$$

$$P = 1$$

46. (a)  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & a \\ b+c & c+a & a+b & b+c \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} ac + a^2 - b^2 - bc + ab + b^2 - \\ a^2 - ac + bc + c^2 - a^2 - ab \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |0| = 0$$

47. (b)  $y - x = 3$  only in (b)

48. (b)  $[2-3-2, -1-4+3]$   
 $= (-3, -2)$

49. (c)  $\left( \frac{2+6+2}{3}, \frac{4+4+0}{3} \right)$

$$= \left( \frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

50. (b)  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |6 + 21 + 7 - 30 + 15 + 1|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |20| = 10$$

51. (a)

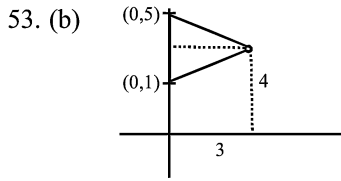
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a & -a & a \\ b+c & b-c & c & b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} ab - ac - ab - ac + ac + \\ ab - ac - ab - ac - ac \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2ac$$

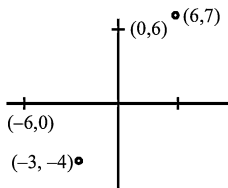
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52. (b) (Both coordinate + ve)



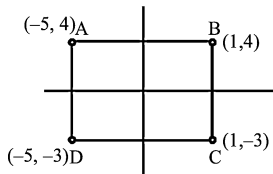
$$\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

54. (c)



$\therefore$  nearest option (c) use distance formula

55. (d)

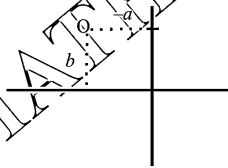


BC = AD & AB = CD by distance formula  
 $\therefore$  Rectangle

56. (a) Length

$$= \sqrt{(5 - (-3))^2 + (4 - (-2))^2} = 10$$

57. (c)



$$\therefore a < 0, b > 0$$

58. (b)  $x = 2 - 3 = -1$

$$5 = 2 - y \Rightarrow y = -3$$

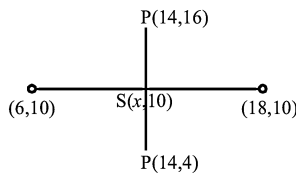
59. (c) x-coordinate of M  $\rightarrow$  1

y-coordinate of N  $\rightarrow$  1

60. (a) P(-2,6) Q(4,2) R(2,6)

$$S(x,y) \\ -2 + 4 = 2 + x \\ 6 + 2 = 6 + y \\ \therefore x = 0 \text{ \& } y = 2$$

61. (c)



y-coordinate of S remain 10 as straight line

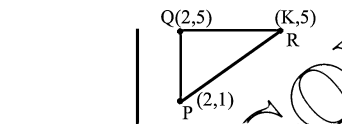
$\therefore$  y coordinate of Q

$$10 = \frac{16 + y}{2}$$

$y = 4$  & x coordinate remain same as P

$$\therefore x = 14$$

62. (c)



$$PQ = 4 \\ QR = K - 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times (K - 2) = 10 \\ K = 7$$

63. (b)  $PQ = \sqrt{(12 - 4)^2 + (2 - 8)^2} = 10$

64. (a) Q(1,2) P(3,0) S(7,4)  
 $\therefore R = (1 - 3 + 7, 2 - 0 + 4) = (5, 6)$

65. (b) A(3,-3)  
B(-3,3) C(-3√3, -3√3)  
 $AB = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 6^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$   
 $BC = \sqrt{(3 - 3\sqrt{3})^2 + (-3\sqrt{3} - 3)^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$   
 $CA = \sqrt{(-3\sqrt{3} - 3)^2 + (-3\sqrt{3} + 3)^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore$  Equilateral  $\Delta$

66. (d)  $\frac{1}{(7, -6)}$   $\frac{2}{(3, 4)}$

$$P\left(\frac{3 \times 1 + 2 \times 7}{1 + 2}, \frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \times -6}{1 + 2}\right) \\ P\left(\frac{17}{3}, \frac{-8}{3}\right) \therefore \text{IV quadrant}$$

67. (c)  $\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \times B \times H = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 = 7.5$

68. (b) A(-4, 0) B(4,0) C(0,3)  
 $AB = \sqrt{(4 - (-4))^2} = 8$   
 $BC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$   
 $CA = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$

$\therefore$  isosceles  $\Delta$

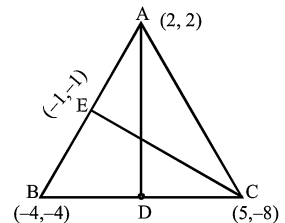
69. (b) A(9,0) B(9, 6) C(-9, 6) D(-9,0)  
AB = 6  
BC = 18  
CD = 6  
DA = 18

x coordinate same difference in y is distance  
y coordinate same difference in x is distance  
 $\therefore$  rectangle

70. (b)  $\Delta = 0$   
 $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & x & -3 \\ 4 & -5 & y & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$|15 - 8 + 2y + 5x + 4x + 3y| = 0 \\ 9x + 5y = -7 \\ \text{Go through option now} \\ \therefore x = 7 \\ y = -14$$

71. (c)



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

$$\therefore CE = \sqrt{5 - ((-1))^2 + (-8+1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36+49} = \sqrt{85}$$

72. (b) For collinearity  $\Delta = 0$

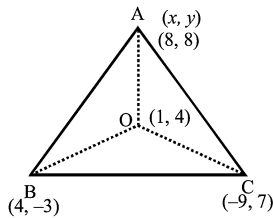
$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a_1 & a-a_1 & a \\ b & b_1 & b-b_1 & b \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} ab_1 - a_1b + a_1b - ab_1 + a_1b_1 - ab_1 \\ + a_1b_1 + ab - a_1b - ab + ab_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0$$

$$ab_1 = a_1b$$

73. (b)



$\therefore$  area  $\Delta$  OBC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -9 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |-3-16+28-27-36-7|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |-61| = \frac{61}{2}$$

$$\therefore \Delta ABC = 3 \times \frac{61}{2} = \frac{183}{2}$$

74. (c)

$$(10-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 10^2$$

$$(y+3)^2 = 6^2$$

$$\therefore y = 3 \text{ or } -9$$

75. (d)

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

$$= \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

76. (b)  $d = \frac{|12 \times 3 - 5 \times -2 + 6|}{\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}}$

$$= \frac{|36 + 10 + 6|}{13} = 4$$

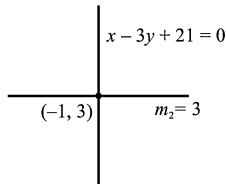
77. (c) (i)  $2x - y + 5 = 0 \times 3$

$$5x + 3y - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x - 3y + 15 = 0}{+ 5x + 3y - 4 = 0}$$

$$\frac{11x = -11}{x = -1}$$

$\therefore$  Put in (i)



$$\therefore y = 3$$

Slope of line  $x - 3y + 21 = 0$

$$m_1 = \frac{(-1)}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore m_2 = -3 \quad [m_1 m_2 = -1]$$

$$\therefore y - 3 = -(x - (-1))$$

$$y - 3 = -3x - 3$$

$$y + 3x = 0$$

अगर option के none of these नहीं होता, तो best है option से verify करो।

78. (b) slope 3 only option

$$m = \frac{-21}{-7} = 3$$

OR

$$3x + 4y = 7$$

$$x - y = -2 \times 3$$

$$\therefore 3x + 4y = 7$$

$$-3x - 3y = -6$$

$$\frac{+}{+}$$

$$7y = 13$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{13}{7}$$

$$\frac{x - (13)}{7} = -2$$

$$x = \frac{13}{7} - 2 = \frac{-1}{7}$$

$\therefore$  line passes through

$$\left(\frac{-1}{7}, \frac{13}{7}\right) \text{ \& have slope 3}$$

$$\therefore \left(y - \frac{13}{7}\right) = 3\left(\frac{x+1}{7}\right)$$

$$y - \frac{13}{7} = 3x + \frac{3}{7}$$

$$y - 3x = \frac{16}{7}$$

$$21x - 7y + 16 = 0$$

Option से best रहते हैं यह questions अगर None of these नहीं है।

79. (d)  $\Delta = \frac{c^2}{2ab} = 12$

(a)  $\rightarrow \frac{12^2}{2 \times 3 \times 2} = 12$

(b)  $\rightarrow \frac{12^2}{2 \times 4 \times 3} = 6 \quad [\times]$

(c)  $\rightarrow \frac{24^2}{2 \times 3 \times 8} = 12$

(a) & (c) possible now it need to pass through (8, 6)

$\therefore$  (a)  $3 \times 8 - 2 \times 6 = 12 \quad [\checkmark]$

(c)  $3 \times 8 - 8 \times 6 + 24 = 0 \quad [\checkmark]$

80. (d)  $\begin{cases} 2y - x = 5 \\ y + 2x = 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y + 2x = 7 \\ y - x = 7 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{9}{5}, y = \frac{17}{5} \\ C \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2, y = 3 \\ A \end{cases}$$

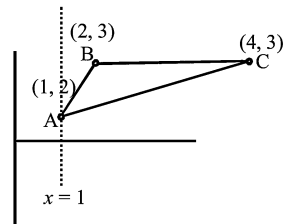
$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 5 \\ y - x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3, y = 4 \\ B \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & \frac{9}{5} & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & \frac{17}{5} & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| 8 - 9 + \frac{51}{5} - \frac{36}{5} + \frac{27}{5} - \frac{34}{5} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| -1 + \frac{8}{5} \right| = \frac{3}{10}$$

81. (c)



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Slope of  $AC = \frac{3-2}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$

Slope of line  $\perp$  to AC  $m_2 = -3$   
 $[\because m_1 m_2 = -1]$

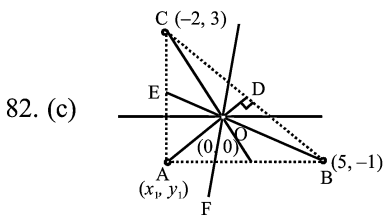
Equation of  $\perp$  from B(2, 3) to AC having slope -3

$y - 3 = -3(x - 2)$

$3x + y = 9$

The given above line intersect  $x = 1$  at orthocentre

$\therefore x = 1, y = 6$



$A(x_1, y_1)$

$AD \perp BC$

Slope of BC  $\times$  Slope of OA = -1

$\frac{3 - (-1)}{-2 - 5} \times \frac{y_1}{x_1} = -1$

$y_1 = \frac{7x_1}{4}$

$OB \perp AC$

$\therefore \frac{-1 - 0}{5 - 0} \times \frac{y_1 - 3}{x_1 + 2} = -1$

$\therefore x_1 = -4$

$\Rightarrow y_1 = -7$

$\therefore (-4, -7)$

83. (d) As third vertex on y

$= x + 3$

$\rightarrow y - x = 3$

$\therefore D \& B$

Now verify area of  $\Delta$  using option

$\therefore$  (d) only possible

84. (a) Slope of given line  $= \frac{-5}{-1} = 5$

Slope of L should be  $\frac{-1}{5}$

85. (d)  $Q\left(\frac{-13}{3}, \frac{-10}{3}\right)$

86. (d) Abscissa of A = 3  
 ordinate of B = -1  
 $\therefore 3 - 1 = 2$

87. (c)

88. (a) P

$= \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (4-0)^2} = 5$

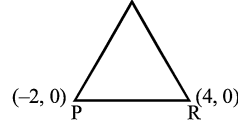
QR = 6

R

$= \sqrt{(5-8)^2 + (4-0)^2} = 5$   
 $= 16$

89. (d)

$Q(x, y)$



$(x+2)^2 + y^2 = (x-4)^2 + y^2$   
 $\therefore (x+2)^2 = (x-4)^2$

$x^2 + 4 + 4x = x^2 + 16 - 8x$

$12x = 12$

$x = 1$

$\therefore y$  should be 4 so as to QR

$\therefore (1, 4)$

90. (d) through option (d) only

91. (d)  $x = 0$   $y = \frac{-c}{m}$

$y = 0$   $x = c$

$\therefore \left(c, \frac{-c}{m}\right)$  also (0, 0)

92. (c)  $x^2 + y = x + y$

$x = 1$  &  $x = 0$

$\therefore y = 9$   $y = 10$

$(1, 9)$   $(0, 10)$

$\sqrt{(10-9)^2 + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$

93. (d)  $A(3, 2)$   $B\left(x, \frac{22}{5}\right)$   $C(8, 8)$

$\Delta = 0 \therefore \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & x & 8 & 3 \\ 2 & \frac{22}{5} & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

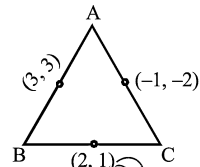
$\left| \frac{66}{5} - 2x + 8x - \frac{176}{5} + 16 - 24 \right|$   
 $= 0$

$|-30 + 6x| = 0$

$\therefore x = 5$

94. (c)  $(a+b-2a-b+a-b, a-b-2a+b+a+b)$   
 $(-b, b)$

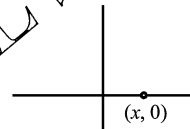
95. (d)



AB pass through (3, 3)

$\therefore$  only d possible

96. (d)



$(x+3)^2 + (0-4)^2 = (x-2)^2 + (0-5)^2$   
 $(x+3)^2 - (x-2)^2 = 9$   
 $(2x+1)(5) = 9$

$2x+1 = \frac{9}{5}$

$2x = \frac{4}{5}$

$x = \frac{2}{5} \therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}, 0\right)$

97. (b)  $3x + 4y - 9 = 0$

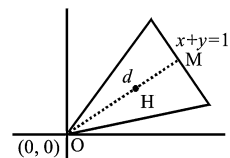
$3x + 4y + \frac{15}{2} = 0$

parallel lines  $\therefore a \& b$  same

$d = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$= \frac{\left| -9 - \frac{15}{2} \right|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{33}{2 \times 5} = \frac{33}{10}$

98. (a) distance of line  $x + y - 1 = 0$  from (0, 0)



COORDINATE GEOMETRY (निर्देशांक ज्यामिति)

$$d = \frac{|0+0-1|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

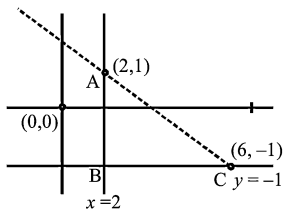
$$OM = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$OH = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\therefore H = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cos 45^\circ, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sin 45^\circ \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

99. (a)



$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$2y = 4 - x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\therefore (2, 1)$$

[Intersection of  $x = 2$  &  $x + 2y = 4$ ]

$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$x - 2 = 4$$

$$x = 6$$

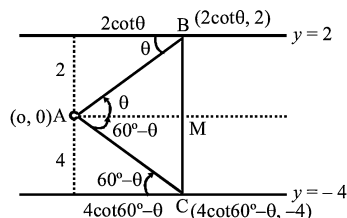
$$\therefore (6, -1)$$

[Intersection of  $x + 2y = 4$  &  $y = -1$ ]

Circumcentre is mid-point of AC

$$\left( \frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{1-1}{2} \right) = (4, 0)$$

100. (c)



$$AB = AC$$

$$4\cot^2\theta + 4$$

$$= 16\cot^2(60^\circ - \theta) + 16$$

$$4\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = 16\operatorname{cosec}^2(60^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2 \operatorname{cosec}(60^\circ - \theta)$$

$$2\sin\theta = \sin(60^\circ - \theta)$$

$$2\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$5\sin\theta = \sqrt{3}\cot\theta$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required } AB = 2\operatorname{cosec}\theta$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{28}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

101. (a) 102. (a) 103. (a)

104. (d)  $\therefore x = 0, y = 0$

$$105. (a) \quad 2x + 5y = 6 \times 3$$

$$3x + 4y = 7 \times 2$$

$$6x + 15y = 18$$

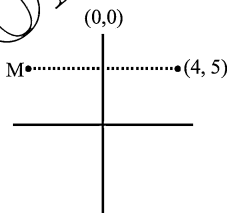
$$-6x + 8y = 14$$

$$\hline 7y = 4$$

$$y = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{11}{7}$$

106. (b)

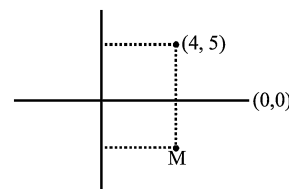


y coordinate remain same  $\rightarrow 5$

x coordinate should be  $-4$  so as y axis lies in middle  $-4 + 4 = 0$

$$\therefore (-4, 5)$$

107. (c)



x coordinate same  $\rightarrow 4$

y coordinate should be  $\rightarrow -5$

$$\therefore (4, -5)$$

$$108. (b) \quad \sqrt{(3-8)^2 + (4+6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25+100} = 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$109. (c) \quad \sqrt{5^2+2^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$110. (c) \quad (8-4)^2 + (P-3)^2 = 25$$

$$(P-3)^2 = 9$$

$$\therefore P = 6 \text{ \& } 0$$

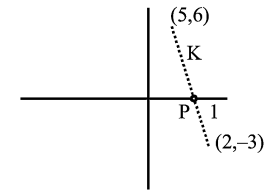
$$111. (a) \quad \left( \frac{6+3}{2}, \frac{4+2}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{9}{2}, 3 \right)$$

$$112. (d) \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \qquad 1 \\ \text{---} \\ (2,5) \qquad \qquad \qquad (-1,2) \end{array}$$

$$\left( \frac{2 \times -1 + 1 \times 2}{3}, \frac{2 \times 2 + 1 \times 5}{3} \right)$$

$$= (0, 3)$$

113. (a)



$$P \left( \frac{2K+5}{K+1}, \frac{-3K+6}{K+1} \right)$$

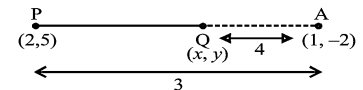
P y coordinate should be 0

$$\therefore 6 - 3K = 0$$

$$6 = 3K$$

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

$$114. (c) \quad \left[ \frac{mx_2 - nx_1}{m-n}, \frac{my_2 - ny_1}{m-n} \right]$$



$$\left( \frac{3x-4 \times 2}{1}, \frac{3y-4 \times 5}{1} \right) = (1, -2)$$

$$\left( \frac{3x-8}{1}, \frac{3y-20}{1} \right) = (1, -2)$$

$$3x - 8 = 1$$

$$3y - 20 = -2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = 6$$

$$\therefore (3, 6)$$

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115. (b)

$$\left( \frac{3 \times -4 + 2 \times 6}{5}, \frac{3 \times 5 + 2 \times 3}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left( 0, \frac{21}{5} \right)$$

116. (b)  $x = \frac{2+1}{2}$

$$y = \frac{1+(-3)}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad y = -1$$

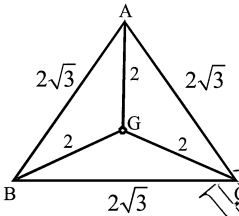
Put in option  $6 \times \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 8$

117. (c)

$$\left( \begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta - 2\alpha - \beta + \alpha - \beta \\ \alpha - \beta - 2\alpha + \beta + \alpha + \beta \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(-b, +b)$$

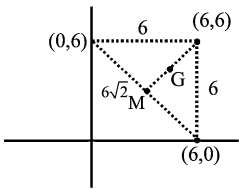
118. (c)



Let equilateral  $\Delta$

$$\frac{(2^2 \times 3)}{(2\sqrt{3})^2 \times 3} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

119. (c)

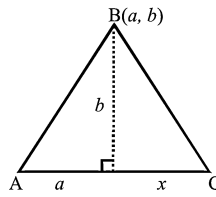


$$AM = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$$

120. (d)



$$\frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}xb = 20$$

$$b(a+x) = 40$$

$$\frac{40}{b} - a = x$$

$$x = \frac{40-ab}{b}$$

$$\therefore AC = a + \frac{40-ab}{b}$$

$$= \frac{40}{b}$$

$$\therefore \text{coordinate of } C \left( \frac{40}{b}, 0 \right)$$

121. (b) coordinate of

$$M = \left( \frac{0+12}{2}, \frac{2+10}{2} \right)$$

$$= (6, 6)$$

Coordinate of

$$L = \left( \frac{6+0}{2}, \frac{6+2}{2} \right) = (3, 4)$$

122. (b)  $(-5+5)^2 + (M-3)^2 = 64$

$$\therefore M = 11 \text{ or } -5$$

123. (a) Coordinate of

$$Q = (2 \times 5 - 1, 2)$$

$$= (9, 2)$$

y coordinate same

Coordinate of

$$R = (9, 6)$$

y coordinate same as S

x coordinate same Q

124. (c)  $\frac{K+1}{2} = 2$

$$K = 4 - 1 = 3$$

125. (b)  $x = \frac{7+1}{2} = 4$

$$4 + y = 2 \times 3$$

$$\therefore y = 2$$

126. (d) Area =

$$PQ^2 = (7-4)^2 + (5-1)^2$$

$$= 25$$

127. (c)  $2 \times 2 = h - 3$

$$h = 7$$

128. (a)  $(h+2)^2 + (5-1)^2$

$$= (h-4)^2 + (5-1)^2$$

$$h^2 + 4 + 4h = h^2 + 16 - 8h$$

$$12h = 12$$

$$h = 1$$

129. (c) Coordinate of

$$G = (2 \times 5 - 1, 2 \times 4 - 6)$$

$$= (9, 2)$$

$\therefore$  Coordinate of

$$F = \left( \frac{9+5}{2}, \frac{2+4}{2} \right)$$

$$= (7, 3)$$

130. (a) PQ = 5 units as y coordinate same

$\therefore$  x coordinate of S should

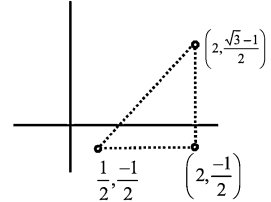
be same as P(-3)

$$PQ = PS = 5$$

$\therefore$  y coordinate of S should be +3

$$\therefore (-3, +3)$$

131. (b)



$\therefore$  it will be a right triangle whose orthocentre at right angle vertex

$$\therefore \left( 2, \frac{-1}{2} \right)$$

132. (a) All coordinate is first quadrant

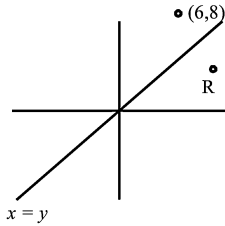
$\therefore$  Centroid must be in I<sup>st</sup> quadrant

Or

Coordinate of centroid of main triangle will be same as coordinate of centroid of  $\Delta$  formed by mid points.

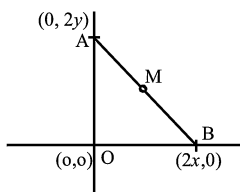
$$\therefore \left( \frac{4+3+2}{3}, \frac{2+3+2}{3} \right) = \left( 3, \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

133. (d)



$x = y \Rightarrow$  total should be 14  
 $x$  coordinate of R  $\Rightarrow$  8  
 $y$  coordinate of R  $\Rightarrow$  6  
 $\therefore (8, 6)$

134. (a)



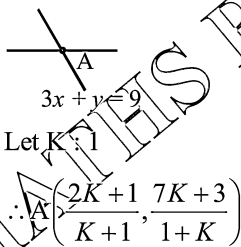
coordinate of point equidistant from all three vertices will be coordinate to circumcentre

$$M\left(\frac{2x}{2}, \frac{2y}{2}\right) = (x, y)$$

135. (c)  $PR : RQ = 3 : 2$

$$\therefore \frac{3(-1) + 2 \times 4}{3+2} = \frac{5}{5} \therefore 1$$

136. (d)



Let  $K = 1$   
 $\therefore A\left(\frac{2K+1}{K+1}, \frac{7K+3}{1+K}\right)$   
 it must satisfy equation  $3x + y = 9$

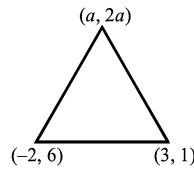
$$\therefore 3\left(\frac{2K+1}{K+1}\right) + \left(\frac{7K+3}{K+1}\right) = 9$$

$$6K + 3 + 7K + 3 = 9K + 9$$

$$4K = 3$$

$$K = \frac{3}{4}$$

137. (d)



$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 & 3 & a \\ 2a & 6 & 1 & 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |6a + 4a - 2 - 18 + 6a - a|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |15a - 20|$$

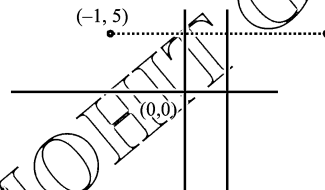
$$15a - 20 = 2 \times 10$$

$$15a = 40$$

$$a = \frac{8}{3}$$

also  $a = 0$  satisfy

138. (c)



Both +ve

139. (b)  $A(1, 2) B(4, -6) C(3, 5)$

$$AB = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (-6-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{73}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (5-(-6))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{122}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (5-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{13}$$

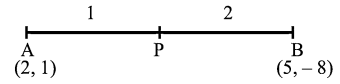
Right  $\Delta$  not possible

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -6 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |-6 - 8 + 20 + 18 + 6 - 5|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |25| = 12.5$$

140. (a)



Coordinate of

$$P = \left(\frac{5+2 \times 2}{3}, \frac{-8+2 \times 1}{3}\right)$$

$$= (3, -2)$$

As it lies on  $2x + y + K = 0$   
 $\therefore 2 \times 3 - 2 + K = 0$   
 $K = -4$

141. (c)  $(x-3)^2 + (y+7)^2 = (x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2$

$$\therefore y^2 + 49 + 14y = y^2 + 9 - 6y$$

$$20y = -40$$

$$y = -2$$

Also  $(x-6)^2 + (y+6)^2 = (x-3)^2 + (y+7)^2$

Put  $y = -2$

$$(x-6)^2 + 4^2 = (x-3)^2 + 5^2$$

$$(2x-9)(-3) = 9$$

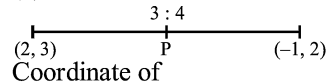
$$2x-9 = -3$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

$\therefore (3, -2)$

142. (d)



Coordinate of

$$P = (-3 + 8, 6 + 12) \left(\frac{5}{7}, \frac{18}{7}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{7} + 2 \times \frac{18}{7} = K$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{41}{7}$$

143. (b)

$$x = \frac{K+3}{2}$$

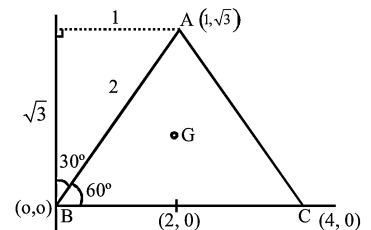
$$y = \frac{6+4}{2} = 5$$

$$\therefore \frac{K+3}{2} + 5 - 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{K+3}{2} = 5$$

$$K = 7$$

144. (b)



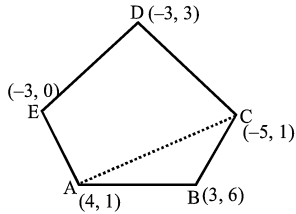
LAKSHYA 200 ADVANCE MATHEMATICS

$$\therefore G = \left( \frac{1+4+0}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}+0+0}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

145. (b)  $[1-(-1)+2, 3-2+5] = (4, 6)$

146. (a)



Area ACDE

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4-(-3) & -5-(-3) \\ 1-(-3) & 1-0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (7+8) = \frac{15}{2}$$

Area  $\Delta ABC$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & -5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |24-3+3+30-5-4|$$

$$= \frac{45}{2} - \frac{45+15}{2} = 30$$

147. (c) M(1, 3) N(5, 1)

$$MN = \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (1-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{20}$$

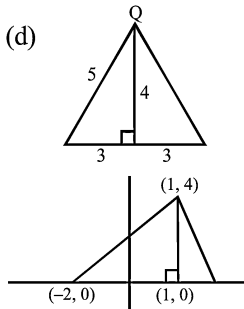
148. (a)  $PQ = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (4-0)^2}$   
 $= 5$

$$QR = \sqrt{(8-2)^2} = 6$$

$$PR = \sqrt{(8-5)^2 + (0-4)^2} = 5$$

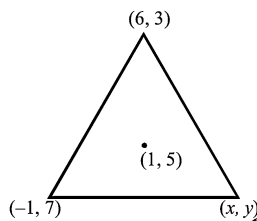
$$\therefore 5+5+6 = 16$$

149. (d)



$$\therefore Q(1, 4)$$

150. (b)



$$x+6-1 = 1 \times 3$$

$$x = 3-5 = -2$$

$$\text{Also } y+7+3 = 3 \times 5$$

$$y = 5$$

151. (c)  $7+q+9 = 6 \times 3$

$$q = 2$$

$$\text{also } P-6+10 = 3 \times 3$$

$$P = 5$$

$$\therefore P+q = 5+2 = 7$$

152. (d)  $3-6+x = 6$

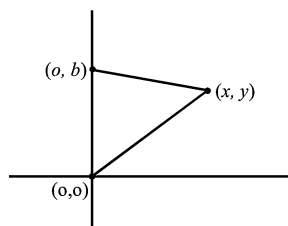
$$x = 9$$

$$2-3+y = 5$$

$$y = 5+1 = 6$$

$$\therefore x+y = 15$$

153. (c)



$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times x = \frac{bx}{2}$$

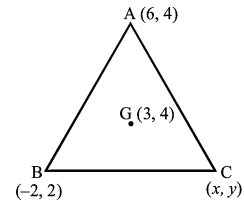
154. (a)

155. (b)

156. (d)

157. (a)

158. (a)



$$x+6+(-2) = 9$$

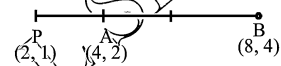
$$\therefore x = 5$$

$$y+4+2 = 3 \times 4$$

$$y = 6$$

$$\therefore (5, 6)$$

159. (d) P lies outside



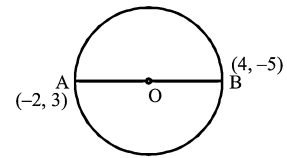
$$AP = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

AB

$$= \sqrt{(8-4)^2 + (4-2)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$AP = \frac{AB}{2}$$

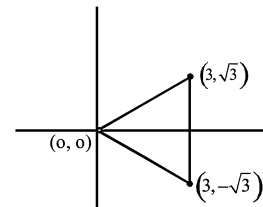
160. (b)



$$O \Rightarrow \left( \frac{4-2}{2}, \frac{-5+3}{2} \right)$$

$$(1, -1)$$

161. (c)



Go through option & check

162. (d)  $\frac{a+b+c}{2} = 0$

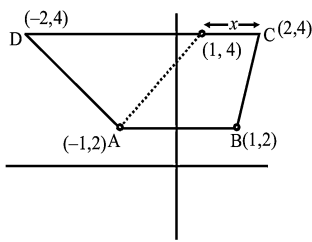
$$\Rightarrow a+b+c = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3+b^3+c^3 = 3abc$$



COORDINATE GEOMETRY (निर्देशांक ज्यामिति)

163. (c)



it form trapezium let M pt which divides it into two parts of equal area & pass through  $(-1, 2)$

$$\text{Area } ABCM = \frac{1}{2} \text{ area } ABCD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2+4) \times 2$$

$$= 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times (x+2) \times 2 = 3$$

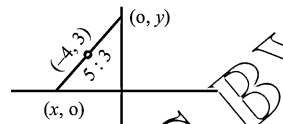
$$\therefore x = 1$$

$$AM \Rightarrow y - 2 = \frac{4-2}{1-(-1)}(x+1)$$

$$\therefore y - 2 = x + 1$$

$$x - y + 3 = 0$$

164. (a)



$$\therefore \left( \frac{5 \times 0 + 3 \times 5}{8}, \frac{5y + 3 \times 0}{8} \right)$$

$$= (4, 3)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-32}{3}, y = \frac{24}{5}$$

$\therefore$  Equation of line

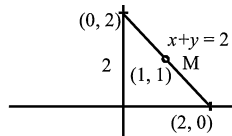
$$\Rightarrow y - 0 = \frac{24}{32} \left( x + \frac{32}{3} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{3}{20} \left( \frac{3x+32}{3} \right)$$

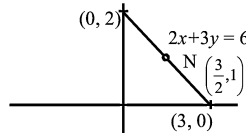
$$20y = 9x + 96$$

$$9x + 96 - 20y = 0$$

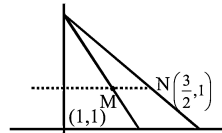
165. (b)



M & N mid points



Slope of straight line = 0



Equation of MN

$$\Rightarrow y - 1 = 0(x - 1)$$

$$\therefore y = 1$$

166. (d)

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

$$x + y = a$$

Put  $(-2, 3)$

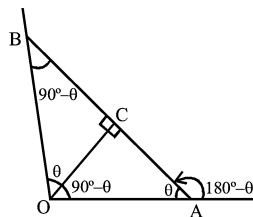
$$-2 + 3 = a$$

$$a = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Equation } \frac{x+y}{1} = 1$$

$$\therefore x + y - 1 = 0$$

167. (d)



$$\text{Slope of } AB = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -3$$

$$\tan \theta = 3$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{OC}{AC}, \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{OC}{BC}$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta}{\cot \theta} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{BC}{AC} = 9$$

168. (c)  $x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2) = 0$  [collinearity  $\Delta = 0$ ]

$$\therefore \frac{y_2 - y_3}{x_2 x_3} + \frac{y_3 - y_1}{x_1 x_3} + \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 x_2} = 0$$

169. (d)

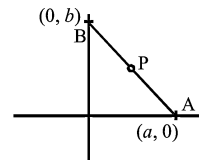
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} (K+1) & 2K+1 & 2K+2 & K+1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2K \\ 3K+3 & -2K-1 & 4K^2 & 2K^2-3K-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 3K+3 & -2K-1 & 4K^2 & 2K^2-3K-2 \\ 2K & -6K-6 & 2K & 2-2K^2-2K \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore (2K+1)(K-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{-1}{2}, 2$$

170. (c)

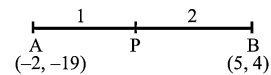


Let  $a = b = 2$  & P be mid point

$$\therefore P(1, 1)$$

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

171. (c) Let P be point of trisection

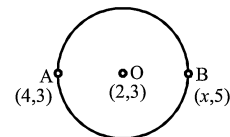


$$AP : PB = 1 : 2$$

$$\left( \frac{1 \times 5 + 2 \times (-2)}{3}, \frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \times (-19)}{3} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{-34}{3} \right)$$

172. (b) A(4,3) B(x,5)



$$OA = OB$$

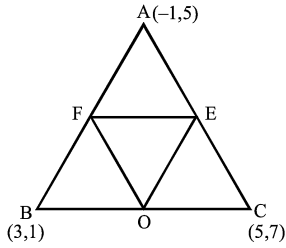
$$(3-3)^2 + (2-4)^2 = (x-2)^2 + (5-3)^2$$

$$\therefore (x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

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173. (b)



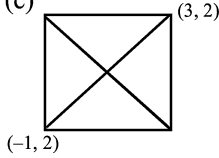
$$\text{area}\Delta DEF = \frac{1}{4} \text{area}\Delta ABC$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} |-1-15+21-5+25+7|$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} |32| = 4$$

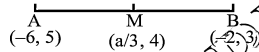
174. (c)



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

diagonal length should be same  $\therefore$  (c) possible only

175. (b)

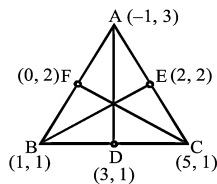


$$\frac{a}{3} = \frac{-6-2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{3} = -4$$

$$a = -12$$

176. (a)

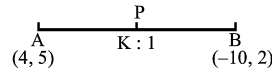


$$AD = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$BE = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$CF = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

177. (d)

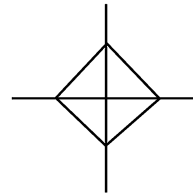


x coordinate of P will be on y-axis

$$\frac{-10K + 4}{K + 1} = 0$$

$$\therefore 10K = 4$$

$$K = \frac{2}{5}$$



178. (c)

$$\Delta = \frac{c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\text{Area of rhombus} = \frac{4 \times c^2}{2ab}$$

$$= \frac{2c^2}{ab}$$

179. (a)

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} = 0$$

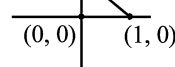
$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) = 0$$

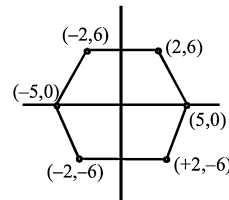
$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2(ab + bc + ca)$$

$$(0, 1)$$

180. (c)



181. (d)



182. (b)

$$d = \sqrt{(a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta)^2 + (a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + b^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$$

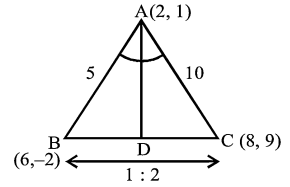
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Or

$$\text{Let } \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$(b, 0) (0, a) \therefore d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

183. (c)



$$AB = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (-2-1)^2} = 5$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (9-1)^2} = 10$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{5}{10}$$

D divides BC in 1 : 2

$$D \left( \frac{1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 6}{3}, \frac{1 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot (-2)}{3} \right)$$

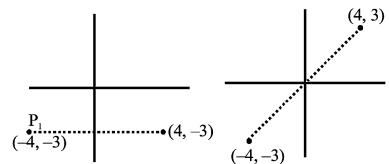
$$= \left( \frac{20}{3}, \frac{5}{3} \right)$$

184. (a)  $\sqrt{(x \cos 53^\circ)^2 + (x \cos 37^\circ)^2}$

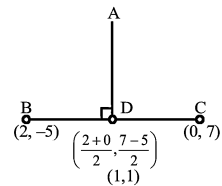
$$= \sqrt{x^2 (\sin^2 37^\circ + \cos^2 37^\circ)}$$

$$= x$$

185. (a)



186. (c)



$$\text{Slope of BC} = \frac{7 - (-5)}{0 - 2} = -6$$

$$\therefore \text{Slope of AD} = \frac{-1}{-6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore y - 1 = \frac{1}{6}(x - 1)$$

$$6y - 6 = x - 1$$

$$x - 6y = -5$$

187. (b) Slope of I<sup>st</sup> line =  $\frac{-4}{1}$

slope of II<sup>nd</sup> line =  $\frac{-5}{K}$

Now  $\left(\frac{-4}{1}\right)\left(\frac{-5}{K}\right) = -1$

$\therefore K = -20$

188. (d)  $m_1 = m_2$

$\frac{0-3}{y-4} = \frac{0-2}{3-1}$

$\frac{-3}{y-4} = \frac{-2}{2}$

$y-4 = 3$

$y = 7$

189. (c)  $\frac{2-1+2}{3} = x \Rightarrow x = 1$

$\frac{y-3+6}{3} = 2$

$\therefore 1 \times 3 = 3$

190. (a)  $y = \frac{\sqrt{12}x}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{9}{2}$

$\therefore m_1 = \sqrt{3}$

$y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x - \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore m_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$

191. (a)  $5y = 2x + 7$

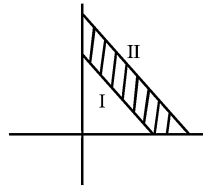
$y = \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{7}{5}$

$20y = 8x + 28$

$y = \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{28}{20}$

$\therefore$  Slope same parallel lines

192. (b) Line I  $3x + 4y = 12$   
 Line II  $3x + 4y = 30$



Area by I =  $\frac{12^2}{2 \times 3 \times 4} = 6$

Area by II =  $\frac{30^2}{2 \times 3 \times 4} = 37.5$

$\therefore$  Required area =  $37.5 - 6 = 31.5$

193. (b)  $\frac{2}{a+1} = \frac{5}{3a-1}$

$\therefore 6a - 2 = 5a + 5$

$a = 7$

194. (b)  $a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 = 0$  for line to be perpendicular

$(4+a)5 + 3(7-2a) = 0$

$41 - a = 0$

$\therefore a = 41$

195. (d) For coincident lines

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

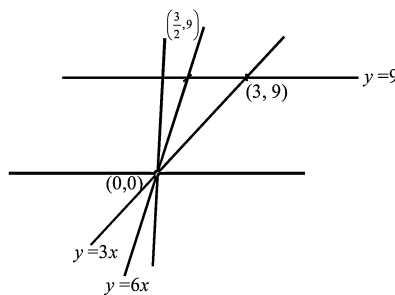
$\frac{K}{3} = \frac{2}{1} \therefore K = 6$

196. (d) For no solution

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{-k}{-12} \Rightarrow K = 4$

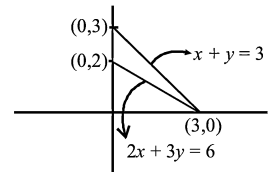
197. (a)



$\therefore$  Area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\right) \times 9$   
 $= \frac{27}{4}$

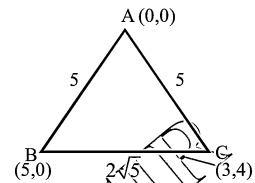
$3x = 9$	&	$6x = 9$
$x = 3$		$x = \frac{3}{2}$

198. (a)



$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} (3-2) \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$

199. (c)



$BC = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$CA = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

Incentre

$\left( \frac{2\sqrt{5} \times 0 + 5\sqrt{5} + 5 \times 3}{5 + 5 + 2\sqrt{5}}, \frac{0 \times 2\sqrt{5} + 5 \times 0 + 5 \times 4}{5 + 5 + 2\sqrt{5}} \right)$

$\left( \frac{40}{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}, \frac{20}{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} \right)$

$= \left( \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1} \right)$

(0,32)

200. (a)



$C = 0 \Rightarrow F = 32$

$F = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9C}{5} = -32$

$C = \frac{-160}{9}$

$\therefore$  Area =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{160}{9} \times 32$   
 $= \frac{2560}{9}$   
 Or

$\Delta = \frac{c^2}{2ab} = \frac{32 \times 32}{2 \times \frac{9}{5}} = \frac{2560}{9}$