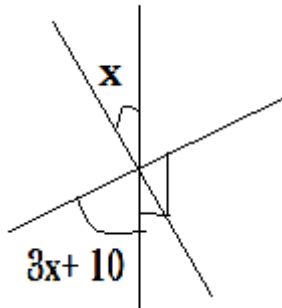


SECTION-A

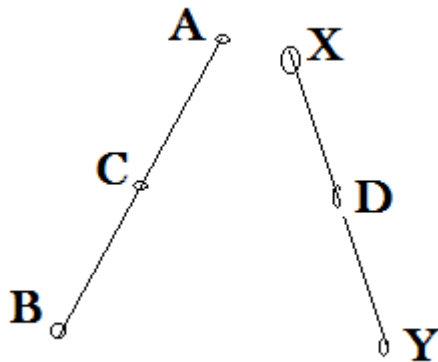
1. Find the value of $(14641)^{0.25}$ [1]
2. Find the value of $(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3$ [1]
3. In fig. find the value of x [1]



4. What will be mirror image of $(-3,-4)$ [1]

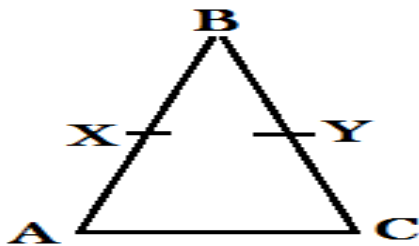
SECTION-B

5. If $z = 0.064$ then find the value of $(1/z)^{1/3}$ [2] [2]
6. without actual calculation find the value of $(100)^3 - (60)^3 - (40)^3$ [2]
7. In fig $AC=XD$. C and D are midpoint of AB and XY respectively. Using Euclid's axiom show that $AB = XY$ [2]



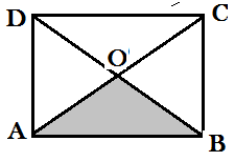
8. In fig, $AB = BC$ and $BX = CY$. Show that $AX = CY$ State the Euclid's axiom used.

[2]



9. Find the co-ordinates of the vertices of the square ABCD (Side = a) ,taking AB and AD as axes . [2]

10. In given fig. ABCD is rectangle where AB= 8 cm and BC = 6 cm and the diagonal bisect at O.Find the area of shaded region by heron formula.[2]



SECTION-C [3 marks each]

11. Solve it $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3})^2$

12. Rationalize denominator:

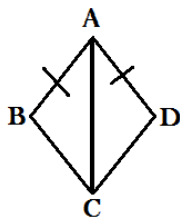
$$(4\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{2}) / (4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})$$

13. Factorize: $(x-y)^2 - 7(x^2 - y^2) + 12(x+y)^2$

14. For what value of m , is the $p(x) = 3x^3 + 2mx^2 + 3x + 6$ is exactly divisible by $(x+2)$?

Hence factorize the polynomial.

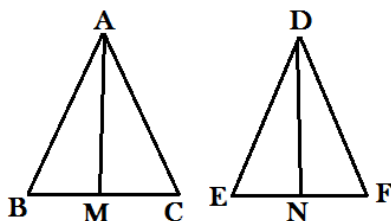
15. In fig. ABCD; AB = AD and AC is the bisector of $\angle A$. Show that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$ and BC = DC



16. If a transversal intersect two parallel lines ,then prove that bisectors of the alternate interior angle are parallel.

17. If bisectors of the pairs of alternate angle formed by a transversal with two given lines are parallel, prove that the given lines are parallel.

18. In fig, AB = DE ; BC = EF and median AM = DN . Prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$



19. Find the area of triangle whose side are 5 cm ,12cm and 13 cm., Also find the shortest altitude.

20. The three sides of triangle are 26cm, 28cm and 30cm. Find the height corresponding to longest side.

SECTION – D

21. Simplify $\sqrt{2}/(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})$ and $\sqrt{28} + \sqrt{98} + \sqrt{147}$.

22. Show that $\frac{1}{1+x^{a-b}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{b-a}} = 1$

23. Factorize: $(m + 2n)^2 + 101(m+2n) + 100$

24. Simplify: $(a+b)^3 + (a-b)^3 + 6a(a^2 - b^2)$

25. if $a + b + c = 9$ and $ab + bc + ac = 40$ Find $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

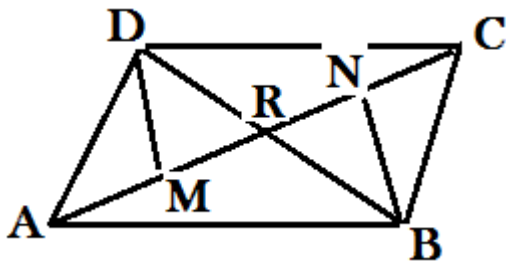
26. simplify: $\frac{(a^2-b^2)^3 + (b^2-c^2)^3 + (c^2-a^2)^3}{(a-b)^3 + (b^2-c^2)^3 + (c^2-a^2)^3}$

27. In triangle ABC, BD and CD are internal bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ then, prove that $180^\circ + \angle A = 2\angle BDC$

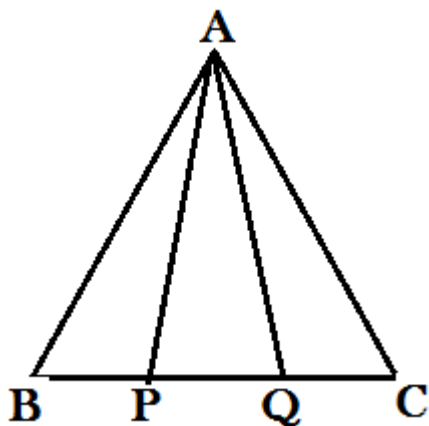
28. Diagonal of quadrilateral PQRS meet at O prove that $PQ + QR + RS + SP = PR + QS$

29. O is point in the interior of $\triangle ABC$, prove that $OP + OQ + OR > \frac{1}{2}(PQ + QR + PR)$

30. In fig. BM and DN are both perpendicular to AC and $BM = DN$. Prove that AC bisect BC



31. In fig. P and Q are point on BC such that $BQ = CP$ and $AP = AQ$. Show that $AB = AC$



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