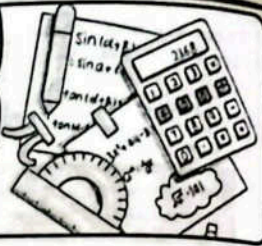


Mathematics CLASS 7

CONTENTS



Domain	Sub Domain	Page No.
1. Numbers and Operations اعداد اور عوامل	(i) Rational Numbers and Decimal Numbers ناطق اعداد اور کسور اعشاریہ	367
	(ii) Simplification اختصار	378
	(iii) Sets سیٹ	380
	(iv) Rate, Ratio and Proportion شرح، نسبت اور تناسب	391
	(v) Financial Arithmetic مالیاتی حساب	396
	(vi) Squares and Square Roots مربع اور جذر المربع	403
	Objective Type Questions	415
2. Algebra الجبرا	(i) Number Sequence and Patterns عددی سلسلے اور نمونے	419
	(ii) Algebraic Expressions الجبری جملے	421
	(iii) Linear Equations خطی مساواتیں	428
	Objective Type Questions	441
3. Measurements پیمائش	(i) Distance, Speed and Time فاصلہ، رفتار اور وقت	443
	(ii) Perimeter and Area احاطہ اور رقبہ	447
	Objective Type Questions	457
4. Geometry جیومیٹری	(i) Practical Geometry عملی جیومیٹری	459
	(ii) Angle Properties of Polygons کثیرالاضلاع کے زاویوں کی خصوصیات	463
	(iii) Transformation شکل میں تبدیلی	469
	Objective Type Questions	478
5. Data Management ڈیٹا منیجمنٹ	(i) Statistics شماریات	480
	(ii) Probability امکان	488
	Objective Type Questions	497



Mathematics-7

Domain 1

Numbers and Operations

اعداد اور عوامل

Sub-Domain (i): Rational Numbers and Decimal Numbers

ناطق اعداد اور کسور اعشاریہ

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

- Solve the following: مندرجہ ذیل کو حل کریں:
- $|-10|$, $-|-17|$, $|19|$ and $-|-6|$
- Also arrange them in ascending and descending order. انہیں ترتیب صعودی اور ترتیب نزولی میں بھی لکھیں۔
- Sol. $|-10| = 10$; $-|-17| = -17$; $|19| = 19$; $-|-6| = 6$
- Ascending order ترتیب صعودی $-17, 6, 10, 19$
- Descending order ترتیب نزولی $19, 10, 6, -17$

Challenge: چیلنج

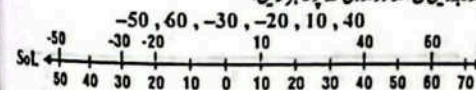
- Find the 7-digit number with the help of the given clues: 2 is at ones place. The place value of 1 is 100. 7 is not at the tens place. 4 is at thousand place. The digit at the hundred thousands place is sum of digits at thousands and ones place. The digit at ten thousands is one more than the digit at thousand place.
- دیے گئے اشارے کی مدد سے 7 ہندی عدد معلوم کریں: 2 اکائیوں کے مقام پر ہے۔ 1 کی مقامی قیمت 100 ہے۔ 7 دہائیوں کے مقام پر نہیں ہے۔ 4 ہزاروں کے مقام پر ہے۔ سو ہزار کے مقام پر ہندسہ ہزار اور اکائیوں کے مقام کے ہندسوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔ دس ہزار کے مقام پر ہندسہ ہزار کے مقام پر ہندسے سے ایک زیادہ ہے۔

Sol. Required number مطلوبہ عدد: 7654132

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

- Represent the following on the number line: مندرجہ ذیل کو عددی خط پر ظاہر کریں:
- (i) $-700, 100, 900, -800, -500$
- Sol.
- (ii) $2200, -1800, -900, 1500, 2500$
- Sol.

- Represent the following integers on number line: مندرجہ ذیل صحیح اعداد کو عددی خط پر ظاہر کریں:



- Write the following integers on your notebook and arrange them in ascending and descending order.

مندرجہ ذیل صحیح اعداد کو اپنی کتاب میں لکھیں اور انہیں ترتیب صعودی اور ترتیب نزولی میں لکھیں۔

$-890.550, -230.430, -410.890$

Sol. Ascending order ترتیب صعودی

$-890.550, -410.890, -230.430$

Descending order ترتیب نزولی

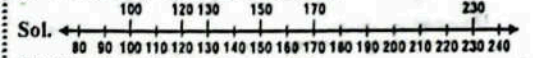
$-230.430, -410.890, -890.550$

Solved Exercise 1.1 حل شدہ مشق 1.1

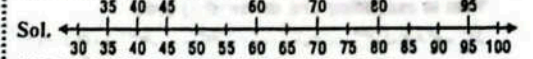
1. Represent the following on the number line.

مندرجہ ذیل کو عددی خط پر ظاہر کریں۔

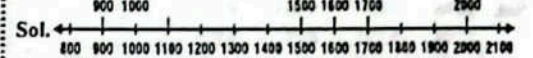
(i) $230, 130, 150, 100, 170, 120$



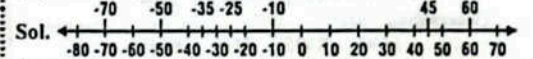
(ii) $70, 80, 95, 35, 40, 45, 60$



(iii) $1600, 1000, 1700, 1500, 900, 2000$



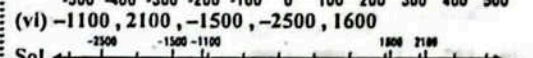
(iv) $-50, 60, -25, -70, -10, -35, 45$



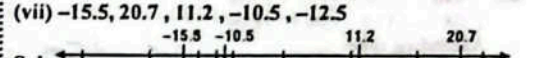
(v) $-225, 440, -400, 100, -150, 120, 110$



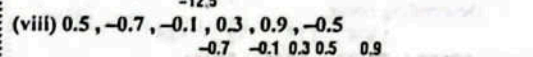
(vi) $-1100, 2100, -1500, -2500, 1600$



(vii) $-15.5, 20.7, 11.2, -10.5, -12.5$



(viii) $0.5, -0.7, -0.1, 0.3, 0.9, -0.5$



2. Compare by using symbol $>$ or $<$. Also arrange them in ascending and descending order.

$<$ کی علامت سے موازنہ کریں اور انہیں ترتیب صعودی اور ترتیب نزولی میں لکھیں۔

(i) $235691, 235090, 245091, 245192$

Sol. $245192 > 245091 > 235691 > 235090$

$235090 < 235691 < 245091 < 245192$

Ascending order ترتیب صعودی

$235090, 235691, 245091, 245192$

Descending order ترتیب نزولی

$245192, 245091, 235691, 235090$

(ii) 578901, 579803, 679807, 679817
 Sol. 679817 > 679807 > 579803 > 578901
 578901 < 579803 < 679807 > 679817
 Ascending order
 578901, 579803, 679807, 679817
 Descending order
 679817, 679807, 579803, 578901

(iii) 10028, 100026, 110028, 110027
 Sol. 110028 > 110027 > 100026 > 10028
 10028 < 100026 < 110027 < 110028
 Ascending order
 10028, 100026, 110027, 110028
 Descending order
 110028, 110027, 100026, 10028

(iv) 562389, 562399, 572390, 572381
 Sol. 572390 > 572381 > 562399 > 562389
 562389 < 562399 < 572381 < 572390
 Ascending order
 562389, 562399, 572381, 572390
 Descending order
 572390, 572381, 562399, 562389

3. Compare by using symbol > or <. Also arrange them in ascending and descending order.

یا > کی علامات استعمال کر کے موازنہ کریں۔ انہیں ترتیب صعودی اور نزولی میں ترتیب بھی دیں۔

(i) -8395, -8496, -8491, -8394
 Sol. -8496 < -8491 < -8395 < -8394
 -8394 > -8395 > -8491 > -8496
 Ascending order
 -8496, -8491, -8395, -8394
 Descending order
 -8394, -8395, -8491, -8496

(ii) 503, 530, 556, -563
 Sol. -563 < 503 < 530 < 556
 556 > 530 > 503 > -563
 Ascending order
 -563, 503, 530, 556
 Descending order
 556, 530, 503, -563

(iii) -137, -138, -1886, 1308
 Sol. -1886 < -138 < -137 < 1308
 1308 > -137 > -138 > -1886
 Ascending order
 -1886, -138, -137, 1308
 Descending order
 1308, -137, -138, -1886

(iv) -87650, -78432, -78402, 78401
 Sol. -87650 < -78432 < -78402 < 78401
 78401 > -78402 > -78432 > -87650
 Ascending order
 -87650, -78432, -78402, 78401
 Descending order
 78401, -78402, -78432, -87650

4. Compare by using symbol > or <. Also arrange them in ascending and descending order.

یا > کی علامات استعمال کر کے موازنہ کریں۔ انہیں ترتیب صعودی اور نزولی میں ترتیب بھی دیں۔

(i) 28.356, 28.343, 28.357, 28.532
 Sol. 28.532 > 28.357 > 28.356 > 28.343
 28.343 < 28.356 < 28.357 < 28.532

Ascending order
 28.343, 28.356, 28.357, 28.532
 Descending order
 28.532, 28.357, 28.356, 28.343

(ii) 120.08, 130.08, 120.80, 120.01
 Sol. 130.08 > 120.80 > 120.08 > 120.01
 120.01 < 120.08 < 120.80 < 130.08

Ascending order
 120.01, 120.08, 120.80, 130.08
 Descending order
 130.08, 120.80, 120.08, 120.01

(iii) 131.01, 131.08, 103.78, 113.08
 Sol. 131.08 > 131.01 > 113.08 > 103.78
 103.78 < 113.08 < 131.01 < 131.08

Ascending order
 103.78, 113.08, 131.01, 131.08
 Descending order
 131.08, 131.01, 113.08, 103.78

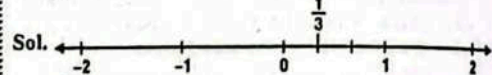
(iv) 236.089, 236.219, 236.217, 236.207
 Sol. 236.219 > 236.217 > 236.207 > 236.089
 236.089 < 236.207 < 236.217 < 236.219

Ascending order
 236.089, 236.207, 236.217, 236.219
 Descending order
 236.219, 236.217, 236.207, 236.089

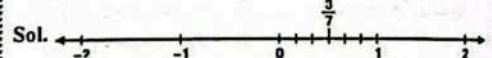
Solved Exercise 1.2

1. Represent the following rational numbers on number line.

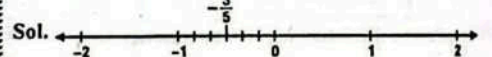
(i) $\frac{1}{3}$



(ii) $\frac{3}{7}$

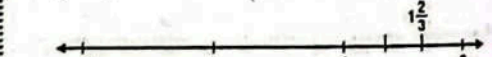


(iii) $-\frac{3}{5}$



(iv) $\frac{5}{3}$

Sol. $\frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$

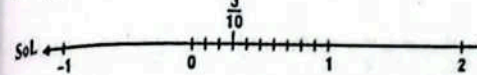


(v) $\frac{5}{8}$

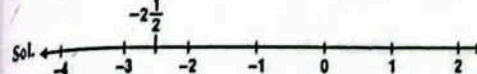


Sol. $\frac{5}{8}$

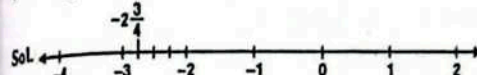
(i) $\frac{3}{10}$



(ii) $-\frac{1}{2}$



(iii) $-\frac{3}{4}$



2. Convert:

(i) $1\frac{2}{3}, 3\frac{4}{5}, 2\frac{5}{11}, 8\frac{3}{7}$ into improper fractions.

Sol. $1\frac{2}{3} = \frac{(1 \times 3) + 2}{3} = \frac{3+2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

$3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{(3 \times 5) + 4}{5} = \frac{15+4}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$

$2\frac{5}{11} = \frac{(2 \times 11) + 5}{11} = \frac{22+5}{11} = \frac{27}{11}$

$8\frac{3}{7} = \frac{(8 \times 7) + 3}{7} = \frac{56+3}{7} = \frac{59}{7}$

(ii) $\frac{18}{7}, \frac{63}{14}, \frac{43}{13}, \frac{115}{9}$ into mixed fractions.

Sol. $\frac{18}{7} = 2\frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{63}{14} = 4\frac{7}{14}$

$\frac{43}{13} = 3\frac{4}{13}$

$\frac{115}{9} = 12\frac{7}{9}$

1. Put the correct sign (>, < or =) between the following rational numbers.

(i) $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{6}{25}$

(ii) $\frac{7}{10} \square -\frac{7}{10}$

(iii) $-\frac{3}{8} \square -\frac{5}{8}$

(iv) $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{6}{25}$

(v) $1\frac{5}{12} \square \frac{7}{12}$

(vi) $-\frac{19}{25} \square -\frac{7}{25}$

4. Compare the following rational numbers.

(i) $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{2}{5}$
 Sol. As $7 > 5$ So $\frac{2}{7} < \frac{2}{5}$

(ii) $\frac{5}{9}, -\frac{3}{5}$
 Sol. Positive number is greater than negative number

(iii) $\frac{1}{12}, -\frac{1}{12}$
 Sol. Positive number is greater than negative number

(iv) $-\frac{2}{7}, -\frac{3}{11}$
 Sol. Make the denominators equal

$-\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{11}{11} = -\frac{22}{77}$, $-\frac{3}{11} \times \frac{7}{7} = -\frac{21}{77}$

As $-22 < -21$ So $-\frac{22}{77} < -\frac{21}{77}$ and

$-\frac{2}{7} < -\frac{3}{11}$

(v) $-\frac{5}{11}, -\frac{7}{9}$
 Sol. Make the denominators equal

$-\frac{5}{11} \times \frac{9}{9} = -\frac{45}{99}$, $-\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{11}{11} = -\frac{77}{99}$

As $-45 > -77$ So $-\frac{45}{99} > -\frac{77}{99}$ and

$-\frac{5}{11} > -\frac{7}{9}$

(vi) $\frac{3}{22}, -\frac{5}{22}$
 Sol. As $3 > -5$ So $\frac{3}{22} > -\frac{5}{22}$

(vii) $3\frac{5}{9}, 4\frac{5}{18}$
 Sol. As $3 < 4$ So $3\frac{5}{9} < 4\frac{5}{18}$

(viii) $-\frac{7}{25}, -\frac{3}{5}$
 Sol. $-\frac{7}{25} > -\frac{3}{5}$

(ix) $3\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{14}$
 Sol. As $3 > 2$ So $3\frac{1}{2} > 2\frac{1}{14}$

Sol. $\frac{-13}{4} + \frac{9}{14} = \frac{(-13 \times 7) + (9 \times 5)}{28}$
 $= \frac{-91 + 45}{28} = \frac{-46}{28} = \frac{-23}{14}$
 ذراضاف آئیں

(iii) $\frac{-7}{11}$ اور $\frac{-3}{22}$
 Sol. $\frac{-7}{11} + \frac{-3}{22} = \frac{-7 \times 2 - 3}{22}$
 $= \frac{-14 - 3}{22} = \frac{-17}{22}$
 ذراضاف آئیں

(iv) $\frac{-6}{13}$ اور $\frac{-8}{13}$
 Sol. $\frac{-6}{13} + \frac{-8}{13} = \frac{-6 + (-8)}{13} = \frac{-14}{13}$

(v) $\frac{3}{4}$ اور $\frac{-6}{5}$
 Sol. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-6}{5} = \frac{(5 \times 3) + (4 \times -6)}{20}$
 $= \frac{15 - 24}{20} = \frac{-9}{20}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 20

(vi) 4 اور $\frac{-3}{5}$
 Sol. $4 + \frac{-3}{5} = 4 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4 \times 5 - 3}{5} = \frac{20 - 3}{5} = \frac{17}{5}$

2. Solve the following.

(i) $\frac{3}{-40} + \frac{-5}{14}$

Sol. $\frac{3}{-40} + \frac{-5}{14} = \frac{3 \times (-7) + (-5) \times 20}{280}$
 $= \frac{-21 - 100}{280} = \frac{-121}{280}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 280

(ii) $\frac{-5}{9} + \frac{-1}{3}$

Sol. $\frac{-5}{9} + \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{-5 - 3}{9} = \frac{-8}{9}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 9

(iii) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{-7}{20}$

Sol. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{-7}{20} = \frac{(5 \times 3) + (-4 \times 2) + (-1 \times 7)}{20}$
 $= \frac{15 - 8 - 7}{20} = \frac{0}{20} = 0$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 20

$2 \overline{) 4-14}$
 $\underline{2}$
 $2-7$
 $\underline{2}$
 0
 LCM = 2 × 2 × 7 = 28

$11 \overline{) 11-22}$
 $\underline{11}$
 0
 LCM = 11 × 2 = 22

$2 \overline{) 40-14}$
 $\underline{2}$
 $20-7$
 $\underline{20}$
 0
 LCM = 2 × 20 × 7 = 280

$2 \overline{) 40-14}$
 $\underline{2}$
 $20-7$
 $\underline{20}$
 0
 LCM = 2 × 20 × 7 = 280

$11 \overline{) 11-22}$
 $\underline{11}$
 0
 LCM = 11 × 2 = 22

$2 \overline{) 40-14}$
 $\underline{2}$
 $20-7$
 $\underline{20}$
 0
 LCM = 2 × 20 × 7 = 280

(iv) $-2 + \frac{7}{11} + \frac{-4}{15}$
 Sol. $-2 + \frac{7}{11} + \frac{-4}{15} = -2 + \frac{7 \times 15 - 4 \times 11}{165}$
 $= -2 + \frac{105 - 44}{165} = -2 + \frac{61}{165} = \frac{-330 + 61}{165} = \frac{-269}{165}$

(v) $\frac{-1}{8} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{-7}{24}$
 Sol. $\frac{-1}{8} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{-7}{24} = \frac{-3 + 10 - 7}{24} = \frac{0}{24} = 0$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 = 24

3. Subtract:
 (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ from $\frac{1}{2}$
 Sol. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{(2 \times 1) - 3}{4} = \frac{2 - 3}{4} = \frac{-1}{4}$

(ii) $\frac{-7}{6}$ from $\frac{5}{18}$
 Sol. $\frac{5}{18} - \frac{-7}{6} = \frac{5 + 21}{18} = \frac{26}{18} = \frac{13}{9}$

(iii) $\frac{-4}{9}$ from $\frac{-3}{5}$
 Sol. $\frac{-3}{5} - \frac{-4}{9} = \frac{-3 \times 9 + 4 \times 5}{45} = \frac{-27 + 20}{45} = \frac{-7}{45}$

(iv) $\frac{-7}{8}$ from -2
 Sol. $-2 - \frac{-7}{8} = -2 + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{(-2 \times 8) + 7}{8} = \frac{-16 + 7}{8} = \frac{-9}{8}$

4. Solve the following.
 (i) $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{5}{14}$
 Sol. $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{5}{14} = \frac{(2 \times 4) - (1 \times 5)}{14} = \frac{8 - 5}{14} = \frac{3}{14}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 14

(ii) $1\frac{1}{5} - \frac{7}{14}$
 Sol. $1\frac{1}{5} - \frac{7}{14} = \frac{14}{14} + \frac{2}{14} - \frac{7}{14} = \frac{14 + 2 - 7}{14} = \frac{9}{14}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 70

(iii) $\frac{-4}{15} - \frac{8}{25}$
 Sol. $\frac{-4}{15} - \frac{8}{25} = \frac{(-4 \times 5) - (8 \times 3)}{75}$
 $= \frac{-20 - 24}{75} = \frac{-44}{75}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 5 × 3 × 5 = 75

(iv) $\frac{-2}{5} - \frac{3}{14}$
 Sol. $\frac{-2}{5} - \frac{3}{14} = \frac{(-2 \times 14) - (5 \times 3)}{70}$
 $= \frac{-28 - 15}{70} = \frac{-43}{70}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 70

(v) $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{-5}{9}$
 Sol. $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{-5}{9} = \frac{4 + 5}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$

(vi) $1\frac{1}{12} - \frac{-4}{9}$
 Sol. $1\frac{1}{12} - \frac{-4}{9} = \frac{13}{12} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{(3 \times 13) + (4 \times 4)}{36}$
 $= \frac{39 + 16}{36} = \frac{55}{36}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 3 × 4 × 3 = 36

(vii) $\frac{-5}{8} - \frac{-3}{7}$
 Sol. $\frac{-5}{8} - \frac{-3}{7} = \frac{-5 \times 7 + 3 \times 8}{56}$
 $= \frac{-35 + 24}{56} = \frac{-11}{56}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 56

(viii) $\frac{4}{11} - \frac{-5}{22}$
 Sol. $\frac{4}{11} - \frac{-5}{22} = \frac{4 \times 2 + 5}{22} = \frac{8 + 5}{22} = \frac{13}{22}$
 ذراضاف آئیں LCM = 22

5. Solve the following.
 (i) $\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{5}{6}$
 Sol. $\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{7 \times 5}{11 \times 6} = \frac{35}{66}$

(ii) $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{-4}{5}$
 Sol. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{-4}{5} = \frac{3 \times -4}{7 \times 5} = \frac{-12}{35}$
 (iii) $\frac{-2}{9} \times \frac{5}{12}$
 Sol. $\frac{-2}{9} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{-2 \times 5}{9 \times 12} = \frac{-10}{108} = \frac{-5}{54}$

(iv) $\frac{-3}{14} \times \frac{-5}{7}$
 Sol. $\frac{-3}{14} \times \frac{-5}{7} = \frac{-3 \times -5}{14 \times 7} = \frac{15}{98}$

(v) $\frac{-7}{6} \times -18$
 Sol. $\frac{-7}{6} \times -18 = \frac{-7 \times -18}{6} = 21$

(vi) $\frac{-13}{5} \times \frac{-25}{26}$
 Sol. $\frac{-13}{5} \times \frac{-25}{26} = \frac{-13 \times -25}{5 \times 26} = \frac{325}{130} = \frac{5}{2}$

(vii) $\frac{-5}{11} \times \left(-\frac{7}{22}\right)$
 Sol. $\frac{-5}{11} \times \left(-\frac{7}{22}\right) = \frac{-5 \times -7}{11 \times 22} = \frac{35}{242}$

(viii) $-4\frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$
 Sol. $-4\frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = -\frac{9}{2} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{27}{8}$

(ix) $\frac{-5}{8} \times 48$
 Sol. $\frac{-5}{8} \times 48 = \frac{-5 \times 48}{8} = -30$

6. Solve the following.

(i) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{7}{12}$
 Sol. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{7}{12} = \frac{5 \times 2 - 7}{12} = \frac{10 - 7}{12} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

(ii) $\frac{-7}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$
 Sol. $\frac{-7}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{-7 - 2}{16} = \frac{-9}{16}$

(iii) $\frac{-6}{5} - 8$
 Sol. $\frac{-6}{5} - 8 = \frac{-6 - 40}{5} = \frac{-46}{5}$

(iv) $\frac{16}{15} - (-18)$
 Sol. $\frac{16}{15} - (-18) = \frac{16 + 270}{15} = \frac{286}{15}$

(v) $\frac{-3}{10} + \left(\frac{-21}{40}\right)$

Sol. $\frac{-3}{10} + \left(\frac{-21}{40}\right) = \frac{-3 \times 4}{10 \times 4} + \frac{-21}{40} = \frac{-12-21}{40} = \frac{-33}{40}$

(vi) $4\frac{1}{16} + -1\frac{5}{8}$

Sol. $4\frac{1}{16} + -1\frac{5}{8} = \frac{65}{16} + \frac{-13}{8} = \frac{65}{16} + \frac{-26}{16} = \frac{39}{16} = 2\frac{7}{16}$

(vii) $-12 + \left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)$

Sol. $-12 + \left(\frac{-5}{6}\right) = -12 \times \frac{6}{6} + \frac{-5}{6} = \frac{-72-5}{6} = \frac{-77}{6} = -12\frac{5}{6}$

(viii) $-1\frac{10}{19} + \left(\frac{-5}{58}\right)$

Sol. $-1\frac{10}{19} + \left(\frac{-5}{58}\right) = \frac{-29}{19} + \left(\frac{-5}{58}\right) = \frac{-29 \times 3}{19 \times 3} + \frac{-5}{58} = \frac{-87-5}{58} = \frac{-92}{58} = -1\frac{23}{14.5}$

7. The product of two rational numbers is $\frac{-1}{10}$. If one number is $\frac{-3}{5}$, find the other number.

دوسرا عدد حاصل ضرب $\frac{-1}{10}$ اگر ایک عدد $\frac{-3}{5}$ ہو تو دوسرا عدد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. To find the other number we will have to divide the product by the give number.

دوسرا عدد معلوم کرنے کے لیے ہمیں حاصل ضرب کو دیے ہوئے عدد سے تقسیم کرنا ہوگا۔

$\frac{-1}{10} \div \frac{-3}{5} = \frac{-1}{10} \times \frac{5}{-3} = \frac{-1 \times 5}{10 \times -3} = \frac{-5}{-30} = \frac{1}{6}$

8. By which rational number should we multiply $\frac{-15}{14}$ to get $\frac{-3}{7}$?

$\frac{-3}{7}$ حاصل کرنے کے لیے $\frac{-15}{14}$ کو کس نامی عدد سے ضرب دیں گے؟

Sol. To get $\frac{-3}{7}$, we will divide $\frac{-3}{7}$ and $\frac{-15}{14}$.

$\frac{-3}{7}$ کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے ہم $\frac{-3}{7}$ اور $\frac{-15}{14}$ کو تقسیم کریں گے۔

$\frac{-3}{7} \div \frac{-15}{14} = \frac{-3}{7} \times \frac{14}{-15} = \frac{-1 \times 2}{1 \times 5} = \frac{-2}{5}$

So, required number is $\frac{-2}{5}$.

9. Find the additive inverse of:

ہمیں متضاد معلوم کریں۔

(i) $\frac{3}{5}$

Sol. Additive inverse of $\frac{3}{5}$ is $\frac{-3}{5}$.

(ii) $\frac{-7}{12}$

Sol. Additive inverse of $\frac{-7}{12}$ is $\frac{7}{12}$.

(iii) $\left(\frac{-8}{15}\right)$

Sol. Additive inverse of $\left(\frac{-8}{15}\right)$ is $\frac{8}{15}$.

(iv) $-7\frac{5}{12}$

Sol. Additive inverse of $-7\frac{5}{12}$ is $7\frac{5}{12}$.

(v) $-2\frac{1}{13}$

Sol. Additive inverse of $-2\frac{1}{13}$ is $2\frac{1}{13}$.

10. Amna purchased $\frac{25}{3}$ m cloth to stitch a shirt. If she used $\frac{13}{9}$ m cloth to stitch the shirt. How much cloth was left?

اندر لے ایک ٹیئس کی سلائی کے لیے $\frac{25}{3}$ میٹر کپڑا خریدا۔ اگر اس نے ٹیئس کی سلائی میں $\frac{13}{9}$ میٹر کپڑا استعمال کیا تو کتنا کپڑا باقی بچا۔

Sol. Cloth bought by Amna = $\frac{25}{3}$ m

Cloth used for shirt = $\frac{13}{9}$ m

Remaining clothes = $\frac{25}{3} - \frac{13}{9}$

$= \frac{(25 \times 3) - (1 \times 13)}{9} = \frac{75 - 13}{9} = \frac{62}{9}$ m.

11. If $\frac{75}{4}$ kilogram rice is to be packed in $\frac{25}{8}$ kilogram packets, then find:

(a) How many packets of rice will be packed?

ہاؤں کے کتنے پیکٹس بنائے جائیں گے؟

Sol. Total mass of rice = $\frac{75}{4}$ kg

پیکٹس کی کل وزن = $\frac{25}{8}$ kg

Mass of rice in each packet = $\frac{25}{8}$ kg

Number of packets = $\frac{75}{4}$

So, $\frac{75}{4} \div \frac{25}{8} = \frac{75}{4} \times \frac{8}{25} = \frac{75 \times 2}{4 \times 1} = \frac{150}{4} = 37\frac{1}{2}$

(b) How much rice will be there in 20 packets of mass $\frac{24}{15}$ kilograms each?

20 packets of mass $\frac{24}{15}$ kg each = $20 \times \frac{24}{15} = 32$ kg

12. Zara bought $\frac{235}{7}$ litres cooking oil. She used $\frac{2}{14}$ litres oil for cooking. How much oil was left?

زارا نے $\frac{235}{7}$ لیٹر کھانسی تیل خریدا۔ اس نے کھانا پکانے کے لیے $\frac{2}{14}$ لیٹر تیل استعمال کیا۔ کتنا تیل بچا تھا؟

Sol. Cooking oil bought by Zara = $\frac{235}{7}$ litres

Oil used by Zara = $\frac{2}{14}$ litres

Remaining oil = $\frac{235}{7} - \frac{2}{14} = \frac{470 - 2}{14} = \frac{468}{14} = \frac{234}{7}$ litres

Solved Exercise 1.4

1. Verify the following commutative properties.

(i) $\frac{-3}{5} + \frac{6}{7} = \frac{6}{7} + \frac{-3}{5}$

Sol. L.H.S = $\frac{-3}{5} + \frac{6}{7} = \frac{-21 + 30}{35} = \frac{9}{35}$

R.H.S = $\frac{6}{7} + \frac{-3}{5} = \frac{30 - 21}{35} = \frac{9}{35}$

So, L.H.S = R.H.S

So یہی L.H.S = R.H.S

(iii) $\frac{3}{-2} \times \frac{-5}{7} = \frac{-5}{7} \times \frac{3}{-2}$

Sol. L.H.S = $\frac{3}{-2} \times \frac{-5}{7} = \frac{3 \times -5}{-2 \times 7} = \frac{-15}{-14} = \frac{15}{14}$

R.H.S = $\frac{-5}{7} \times \frac{3}{-2} = \frac{-5 \times 3}{7 \times -2} = \frac{-15}{-14} = \frac{15}{14}$

So یہی L.H.S = R.H.S

(iv) $\frac{15}{26} \times \frac{15}{45} = \frac{15}{45} \times \frac{15}{26}$

Sol. L.H.S = $\frac{15}{26} \times \frac{15}{45} = \frac{15 \times 15}{26 \times 45} = \frac{1 \times 5}{26 \times 1} = \frac{5}{26}$

R.H.S = $\frac{15}{45} \times \frac{15}{26} = \frac{15 \times 15}{45 \times 26} = \frac{1 \times 5}{1 \times 26} = \frac{5}{26}$

So یہی L.H.S = R.H.S

2. Verify the following associative properties.

(i) $\left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S = $\left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{20 + 6}{15} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{26}{15} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{182 + 45}{105} = \frac{227}{105}$

R.H.S = $\frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}\right) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{14 + 15}{35} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{29}{35} = \frac{140 + 87}{105} = \frac{227}{105}$

So یہی L.H.S = R.H.S

(ii) $\left(\frac{10}{12} + \frac{11}{-2}\right) + \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{10}{12} + \left(\frac{11}{-2} + \frac{-3}{4}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S = $\left(\frac{10}{12} + \frac{11}{-2}\right) + \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{10 - 66}{12} + \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-56}{12} + \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-56 - 9}{12} = \frac{-65}{12}$

R.H.S = $\frac{10}{12} + \left(\frac{11}{-2} + \frac{-3}{4}\right) = \frac{10}{12} + \frac{-22 - 3}{4} = \frac{10}{12} + \frac{-25}{4} = \frac{10 - 75}{12} = \frac{-65}{12}$

So یہی L.H.S = R.H.S

(iii) $\left(\frac{15}{20} + \frac{-5}{10}\right) + \frac{12}{40} = \frac{15}{20} + \left(\frac{-5}{10} + \frac{12}{40}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\left(\frac{15}{20} + \frac{-5}{10}\right) + \frac{12}{40}$
 $= \left(\frac{15-10}{20}\right) + \frac{12}{40}$
 $= \frac{5}{20} + \frac{12}{40}$
 $= \frac{10+12}{40} = \frac{22}{40} = \frac{11}{20}$

R.H.S. $\frac{15}{20} + \left(\frac{-5}{10} + \frac{12}{40}\right)$
 $= \frac{15}{20} + \left(\frac{-20+12}{40}\right)$
 $= \frac{15}{20} + \frac{-8}{40}$
 $= \frac{30-8}{40} = \frac{22}{40} = \frac{11}{20}$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

(iv) $\left(\frac{-5}{10} + \frac{10}{-20}\right) + \frac{15}{30} = \frac{-5}{10} + \left(\frac{10}{-20} + \frac{15}{30}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\left(\frac{-5}{10} + \frac{10}{-20}\right) + \frac{15}{30}$
 $= \left(\frac{-5-10}{10}\right) + \frac{15}{30}$
 $= \left(\frac{-10-10}{20}\right) + \frac{15}{30}$
 $= \frac{-20}{20} + \frac{15}{30}$
 $= \frac{-60+30}{60} = \frac{-30}{60} = -\frac{1}{2}$

R.H.S. $\frac{-5}{10} + \left(\frac{10}{-20} + \frac{15}{30}\right)$
 $= \frac{-5}{10} + \left(\frac{-30+30}{60}\right)$
 $= \frac{-5}{10} + \frac{0}{60}$
 $= \frac{-5}{10} + 0$
 $= \frac{-5}{10} = -\frac{1}{2}$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

3. Verify the following distributive properties.

مندرجہ ذیل خاصیت تقسیمی کی تصدیق کریں۔

(i) $\frac{-2}{5} \times \left(\frac{3}{9} + \frac{8}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{3}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{8}{6}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\frac{-2}{5} \times \left(\frac{3}{9} + \frac{8}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{-2}{5} \times \left(\frac{6+24}{18}\right)$
 $= \frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{30}{18} = \frac{-2}{3}$

R.H.S. $\left(\frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{3}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{8}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{-2}{15} + \frac{-8}{15}$
 $= \frac{-2-8}{15} = \frac{-10}{15} = \frac{-2}{3}$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

(ii) $\frac{10}{11} \times \left(\frac{6}{7} + \frac{9}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{6}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{9}{4}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\frac{10}{11} \times \left(\frac{6}{7} + \frac{9}{4}\right)$
 $= \frac{10}{11} \times \left(\frac{24+63}{28}\right)$

R.H.S. $\left(\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{6}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{9}{4}\right)$
 $= \frac{60}{77} + \frac{45}{22}$

$\frac{5}{11} \times \frac{87}{28} = \frac{435}{154}$
 $= \frac{120+315}{154}$
 $= \frac{435}{154}$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

(iii) $\frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{8}{12} - \frac{2}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{8}{12}\right) - \left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{2}{6}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{8}{12} - \frac{2}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{8-4}{12}\right)$
 $= \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{4}{12}$
 $= \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{16}$

R.H.S. $\left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{8}{12}\right) - \left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{2}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{5}{16}$
 $= \frac{10-5}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

(iv) $\frac{-4}{6} \times \left(\frac{8}{10} - \frac{4}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{-4}{6} \times \frac{8}{10}\right) - \left(\frac{-4}{6} \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$

Sol. L.H.S. $\frac{-4}{6} \times \left(\frac{8}{10} - \frac{4}{5}\right)$
 $= \frac{-4}{6} \times \left(\frac{8-8}{10}\right)$
 $= \frac{-4}{6} \times \frac{0}{10} = \frac{-4}{6} \times 0 = 0$

R.H.S. $\left(\frac{-4}{6} \times \frac{8}{10}\right) - \left(\frac{-4}{6} \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$
 $= \frac{-8}{15} + \frac{8}{15} = 0$

So L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

If the price of a packet of chips is Rs.15.15, tell the price of packet of chips after rounding.

اگر ہمیں کسی پیکٹ کی قیمت 15.15 روپے ہے، پھر گرد کرنے کے بعد پیکٹ کی قیمت بتائیں۔

Sol. Rs. 15.15 = Rs. 15 روپے

Hamza purchased two litres of petrol for Rs.438.75. Can you round the number to the given degree of accuracy?

حامز نے دو لیٹر پٹرول 438.75 روپے میں خریدا۔ کیا آپ درج ذیل درجگی تک اسے ماؤنڈ آل کر سکتے ہیں؟

(i) 3 significant figures

(ii) 1 decimal place

Sol. (i) 438.75 = 439

(ii) 438.75 = 438.8

How many significant figures do 0.0789 have?

0.0789 میں کتنے اہم ہندسے کتنے ہیں؟

Sol. 3

Round -53278 to the 2 significant figures and 3 significant figures.

Sol. 53000 اور 53300

Round $\frac{72}{33}$ to the:

(i) 3 decimal places

(ii) 2 significant figures
 (iii) 3 significant figures

Sol. $\frac{72}{33} = 2.18181818$

(i) 2.182 (ii) 2.2 (iii) 2.18

28.3 × 15.2

Find the approximated value and error. Also explain regarding the reasonableness of the solution.

اعداد دو گالی گلی قیمت اور لٹلی معلوم کریں۔ ییزمل کی مستویت کے متعلق وضاحت کریں۔

Sol. Approximated product = 28 × 15 = 420

Actual product = 28.3 × 15.2 = 430.6

Error = 430.6 - 420 = 10.16

Error is not small so solution is not reasonable.

لٹلی بہت چھوٹی نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے حل مستول نہیں ہے۔

Solved Exercise 1.5 حل شدہ مشق

1. Round the following to the given degree of accuracy.

(i) 87932 (2 significant figures)

Sol. 87932 = 88000

(ii) 3890 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 3890 = 3890

(iii) 790253 (2 significant figures)

Sol. 790253 = 790000

(iv) 10025 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 10025 = 10000

(v) 18954 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 18954 = 19000

(vi) 25980 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 25980 = 26000

2. Round the following to the required degree of accuracy.

(i) 25.359 (2 decimal places)

Sol. 25.359 = 25.36

(ii) 0.002897 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 0.002897 = 0.00290

(iii) 0.0878 (3 decimal places)

Sol. 0.0878 = 0.088

(iv) 17.00597 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 17.00597 = 17.0

(v) 0.0005246 (3 significant figures)

Sol. 0.0005246 = 0.000525

(vi) 13.5876 (3 decimal places)

Sol. 13.5876 = 13.588

3. Round the numbers away from zero (0) and towards zero (0) as given:

(i) -27.3289 (3 significant figures)

Sol. Given that -27.3289

When a number -27.3289 is round away from zero (0), then

-27.3289 = -27.3 (3 significant figures)

When a number -27.3289 is round towards zero (0), then

-27.3289 = -27.3 (3 significant figures)

(ii) -59058 (2 significant figures)

Sol. Given that -59058

When a number -59058 is away from zero (0), then

-59058 = -59000 (2 significant figures)

When a number -59058 is round towards zero (0), then

-59058 = -58000 (2 significant figures)

(iii) -12569 (3 significant figures)

Sol. Given that -12569

When a number -12569 is round away from the zero (0), then

-12569 = -12600 (3 significant figures)

When a number -12569 is round towards zero (0), then

-12569 = -12500 (3 significant figures)

(iv) -17.238 (2 significant figures)

Sol. Given that -17.238

When a number -17.238 is round away from zero (0), then

-17.238 = -17 (2 significant figures)

When a number -17.238 is round towards zero (0), then

-17.238 = -17 (2 significant figures)

4. Round the following to the stated number of decimal places or significant figures.

(i) $\frac{47}{8}$ (2 decimal places)

Sol. $\frac{47}{8} = 5.875 = 5.88$

(ii) $\frac{5}{27}$ (3 significant figures)

Sol. $\frac{5}{27} = 0.1851851 = 0.185$

(iii) $\frac{22}{27}$ (3 decimal places)

Sol. $\frac{22}{27} = 0.81481 = 0.815$

(iv) $\frac{27}{19}$ (3 significant figures)

Sol. $\frac{27}{19} = 1.42105 = 1.42$

(v) $\frac{37}{53}$ (3 decimal places)

Sol. $\frac{37}{53} = 0.698113 = 0.698$

Challenge: چیلنج

Use each of the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, —, 9. Place appropriate operations, and brackets to drive the given answers.

Sol.	$4 \times 2 + (1 \times 3 \times 5)$	23
	$(8 - 2 - 3) + 6 \times 1 + 7$	14
	$(5 + 6 - 2) + 9 - 1$	16
	$9 - (2 \times 5) + 3$	2
	$(6 - 3 + 7) + 8 \times 4 - 2$	39

Find Answer: جواب تلاش کریں

• $12 \times 14 + 2 = ?$
Sol. $12 \times 14 + 2 = 84$

Solved Exercise 1.6 حل مشق

1. Simplify the following.

(i) $70 + [10 + 20 - 2\{8 - 2 + 3\}]$
Sol. $70 + [10 + 20 - 2\{8 - 2 + 3\}]$
 $= 70 + [10 + 20 - 2\{11 - 2\}]$
 $= 70 + [10 + 20 - 2\{9\}]$
 $= 70 + [10 + 20 - 18]$
 $= 70 + [30 - 18] = 70 + 12 = 82$

(ii) $25 - [5 + \{28 - (16 + 4 + 12)\}]$
Sol. $25 - [5 + \{28 - (16 + 4 + 12)\}]$
 $= 25 - [5 + \{28 - (4 + 12)\}]$
 $= 25 - [5 + \{28 - 16\}]$
 $= 25 - [5 + 12] = 25 - 17 = 8$

(iii) $12 \times 8 - [64 - \{18 + (9 - 6 - 3)\}]$
Sol. $12 \times 8 - [64 - \{18 + (9 - 6 - 3)\}]$
 $= 12 \times 8 - [64 - \{18 - (9 - 6 + 3)\}]$
 $= 12 \times 8 - [64 - \{18 - (3 + 3)\}]$
 $= 12 \times 8 - [64 - \{18 - 6\}]$
 $= 12 \times 8 - [64 - 12]$
 $= 12 \times 8 - 52$
 $= 96 - 52 = 44$

(iv) $9 \times 3 - [28 - \{12 + (10 - 6 - 2)\}]$
Sol. $9 \times 3 - [28 - \{12 + (10 - 6 - 2)\}]$
 $= 9 \times 3 - [28 - \{12 + (10 - 6 + 2)\}]$
 $= 9 \times 3 - [28 - \{12 + 6\}]$
 $= 9 \times 3 - [28 - 18]$
 $= 9 \times 3 - 10 = 27 - 10 = 17$

(v) $8 \times 9 - [32 - \{24 + (8 - 4 - 2)\}]$
Sol. $8 \times 9 - [32 - \{24 + (8 - 4 - 2)\}]$
 $= 8 \times 9 - [32 - \{24 + (8 - 4 + 2)\}]$
 $= 8 \times 9 - [32 - \{24 + 6\}]$
 $= 8 \times 9 - [32 - 30]$
 $= 8 \times 9 - 2 = 72 - 2 = 70$

(vi) $2 \frac{3}{12} + \left[1 \frac{4}{5} \times \left\{ 1 \frac{1}{3} + \left(2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{3} - 2 \frac{1}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$ of $1 \frac{2}{3}$

Sol. $2 \frac{3}{12} + \left[1 \frac{4}{5} \times \left\{ 1 \frac{1}{3} + \left(2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{3} - 2 \frac{1}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$ of $1 \frac{2}{3}$

(vi) $\frac{77}{83}$ (3 significant figures) (3 اہم ہندسوں تک)

Sol. $\frac{77}{83} = 0.9277108 = 0.928$

5. Compare your approximated value and accurate value. Also check the solution is it reasonable or not.

ایہ تقریباً اور اصل رقم موازنہ کریں اور اس کی جانچ کی جائے کہ یہ معقول ہے یا نہیں۔

(i) $4.281 + 2.157$ (2 decimal places) (2 درجے کے اعشاریہ)
Sol. Approximated quotient = $4.28 + 2.16 = 1.9815$

تقریباً اور اصل قسمت
Actual quotient = $4.28 + 2.157 = 1.98470$
Error = $1.98470 - 1.9815 = 0.0032$
Error is small. So solution is reasonable.

(ii) $3.348 - 2.104$ (2 decimal places) (2 درجے کے اعشاریہ)
Sol. Approximated difference = $3.35 - 2.10 = 1.25$

تقریباً اور فرق
Actual difference = $3.348 - 2.104 = 1.244$
Error = $1.244 - 1.25 = -0.006 = 0.006$
Error is small. So solution is reasonable.

(iii) 2.281×3.567 (2 decimal places) (2 درجے کے اعشاریہ)
Sol. Actual value = 2.281×3.567

First of all round 2.281 and 3.567 to the 2 decimal places.
پہلے سے پہلے 2.281 اور 3.567 کو 2 درجے کے اعشاریہ تک مدور کرتے ہیں۔
 $2.281 = 2.28$ (2 decimal places) (2 درجے کے اعشاریہ تک)
 $3.567 = 3.57$ (2 decimal places) (2 درجے کے اعشاریہ تک)

Approximated product = $2.28 \times 3.57 = 8.14$

Actual product = $2.281 \times 3.567 = 8.136327$
Error = |Actual product - Approximated product|
= $|8.136327 - 8.14| = | -0.003673 | = 0.003673$

Hence the value of error is small so solution is reasonable.

پس غلطی کی مقدار چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لیے معقول ہے۔

Sub-Domain (ii): Simplification اختصار

Find Answer: جواب تلاش کریں

• $12 + 3 - 8 + 3 - 5 - 6 = ?$
Sol. $12 + 3 - 8 + 3 - 5 - 6 = -1$

Solve: حل کریں

• $68 + 2 \times 2 + 4 = ?$
Sol. $68 + 2 \times 2 + 4 = 17$

$-\frac{27}{12} + \left[\frac{9}{5} \times \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{13}{6} \right) \right\} \times \frac{5}{3} \right]$

$-\frac{27}{12} + \left[\frac{9}{5} \times \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{15+8-13}{6} \right) \right\} \times \frac{5}{3} \right]$

$-\frac{27}{12} + \left[\frac{9}{5} \times \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{10}{6} \right\} \times \frac{5}{3} \right]$

$-\frac{27}{12} + \left[\frac{9}{5} \times \left\{ \frac{8+10}{6} \right\} \times \frac{5}{3} \right]$

$-\frac{27}{12} + \left[\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{18}{6} \times \frac{5}{3} \right]$

$-\frac{27}{12} + 9$

$-\frac{27}{12} \times \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{9}{4}$

(vii) $1 \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245}{2} - \left(\frac{4}{3} + 121 + \frac{11}{8} \right) \right\} \right]$

Sol. $1 \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245}{2} - \left(\frac{4}{3} + 121 + \frac{11}{8} \right) \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245}{2} - \left(\frac{4}{3} + 121 + \frac{8}{1} \right) \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245}{2} - \left(\frac{4}{3} + 88 \right) \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245}{2} - \left(\frac{4+264}{3} \right) \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{245 - 268}{2} \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{735 - 536}{6} \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7}{6} + \left\{ \frac{199}{6} \right\} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{7+199}{6} \right]$

$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{206}{6} \right]$

$= \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{103}{2} = 51 \frac{1}{2}$

(viii) $\left[3 \frac{2}{3} \times \left\{ 2 \frac{1}{4} + \left(1 \frac{1}{8} + 2 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right] - 2 \frac{1}{3}$

Sol. $\left[3 \frac{2}{3} \times \left\{ 2 \frac{1}{4} + \left(1 \frac{1}{8} + 2 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right] - 2 \frac{1}{3}$

$= \left[\frac{11}{3} \times \left\{ \frac{9}{4} + \left(\frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \right\} \right] - 2 \frac{1}{3}$

$= \left[\frac{11}{3} \times \left\{ \frac{9}{4} + \left(\frac{9+18-12}{8} \right) \right\} \right] - \frac{7}{3}$

$= \left[\frac{11}{3} \times \left\{ \frac{9+15}{4} \right\} \right] - \frac{7}{3}$

$= \left[\frac{11}{3} \times \frac{24}{4} \right] - \frac{7}{3}$

$= \left[\frac{11 \times 6}{3} \right] - \frac{7}{3}$

$= \frac{66}{3} - \frac{7}{3}$

$= \frac{66-35}{3} = \frac{31}{3}$

$= \frac{66-35}{15} = \frac{31}{15} = 2 \frac{1}{15}$

(ix) $1 \frac{3}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ 1 \frac{1}{4} + \left(3 \frac{1}{3} + 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 1 \frac{5}{16} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

Sol. $1 \frac{3}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ 1 \frac{1}{4} + \left(3 \frac{1}{3} + 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 1 \frac{5}{16} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{21}{16} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{105}{32} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{105}{32} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{105}{32} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times \left\{ \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{105}{32} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{25} \times 3 \right] \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{3}{25} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{25}{25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{40}{25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{41}{25}$

(x) $\left[3\frac{2}{3} + \left\{ 1\frac{1}{3} + \left(1\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{2}{5} - 2\frac{1}{5} \right) \right\} \right] \times 2\frac{3}{5}$

Sol. $\left[3\frac{2}{3} + \left\{ 1\frac{1}{3} + \left(1\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{2}{5} - 2\frac{1}{5} \right) \right\} \right] \times 2\frac{3}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{17}{5} - \frac{11}{5} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{25+51-33}{15} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{43}{15} \right) \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{43}{15} \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{60+129}{45} \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{189}{45} \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \left\{ \frac{21}{5} \right\} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} + \frac{13}{5} \right] \times \frac{13}{5}$
 $= \left[\frac{11}{3} \times \frac{5}{21} + \frac{13}{5} \right] = \frac{143}{63} = 2\frac{17}{63}$

(xi) $3 + \{1.25 \times 3.85 + (5.64 - 2.7 + 1.4)\}$

Sol. $3 + \{1.25 \times 3.85 + (5.64 - 2.7 + 1.4)\}$
 $= 3 + \{1.25 \times 3.85 + (1.54)\}$
 $= 3 + \{1.25 \times 3.85 + 1.54\}$
 $= 3 + \{1.25 \times 2.5\}$
 $= 3 + \{3.125\} = 3 + 3.125 = 6.125$

(xii) $2.35 + \{12.099 + (1.45 + 2.1 \times 1.23)\}$

Sol. $2.35 + \{12.099 + (1.45 + 2.1 \times 1.23)\}$
 $= 2.35 + \{12.099 + (1.45 + 2.583)\}$
 $= 2.35 + \{12.099 + (4.033)\}$
 $= 2.35 + \{12.099 + 4.033\}$
 $= 2.35 + 3 = 5.35$

(xiii) $15.165 + \{2.125 + (3.04 - (2.75 \times 2.06 - 2.02))\}$

Sol. $15.165 + \{2.125 + (3.04 - (2.75 \times 2.06 - 2.02))\}$
 $= 15.165 + \{2.125 + (3.04 - (2.75 \times 0.04))\}$
 $= 15.165 + \{2.125 + (3.04 - 0.11)\}$
 $= 15.165 + \{2.125 + 2.93\}$
 $= 15.165 + 5.055 = 3$

(xiv) $0.8 \times \{4.9 \times (0.555 + (0.2 + 0.02 + 0.002))\}$

Sol. $0.8 \times \{4.9 \times (0.555 + (0.2 + 0.02 + 0.002))\}$
 $= 0.8 \times \{4.9 \times (0.555 + 0.222)\}$
 $= 0.8 \times \{4.9 \times 2.5\} = 0.8 \times 12.25 = 9.8$

(xv) $5.2383 + \{1.026 + (1.123 \times (9.261 + 2.345 + 5.432))\} \times 2.03$

Sol. $5.2383 + \{1.026 + (1.123 \times (9.261 + 2.345 + 5.432))\} \times 2.03$
 $= 5.2383 + \{1.026 + (1.123 \times (3.949 + 5.432))\} \times 2.03$
 $= 5.2383 + \{1.026 + (1.123 \times 9.381)\} \times 2.03$
 $= 5.2383 + \{1.026 + 10.535\} \times 2.03$
 $= 5.2383 + 11.561 \times 2.03$
 $= 0.4531 \times 2.03 = 0.9198$

**Sub-Domain (III):
Sets**

Brain Teaser:

• Tick (✓) which are sets and cross (X) which are not sets.

- Sol. B = {a, b, c, d, d}
- C = {Δ, O, □, □}
- D = {Red, Blue, Green, Blue}

Skill Practice:

• If A = {2, 7, 8}, put ∈ or ∉ in the given boxes.

- Sol. (i) 2 ∈ A (ii) 6 ∉ A (iii) 8 ∈ A

Brain Teaser:

• The collection of five months is a set or not. If not then explain.

Sol. It is not set because it is not well define.

Solved Exercise 1.7

1. Write the following sets in tabular form:

- (i) A = Set of the first five odd numbers.
Sol. A = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}
- (ii) B = Set of the days of a week.
Sol. B = {Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday}
- (iii) C = Set of the last five English alphabet.
Sol. C = {v, w, x, y, z}
- (iv) D = Set of the even numbers greater than 9 and less than 25.
Sol. D = {10, 12, 14, ..., 24}
- (v) E = {x | x ∈ Z, -9 ≤ x ≤ 12}
Sol. E = {-9, -8, -7, -6, ..., 10, 11, 12}
- (vi) F = {x | x ∈ O}
- (vii) G = {x | x ∈ N, x < 15}
- (viii) H = {1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 13, 14}

(viii) H = Set of the first seven prime numbers.

Sol. H = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17}

2. Write the following sets in descriptive form.

- (i) A = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21}
Sol. A = set of multiples of 3 less than 24.
- (ii) B = {a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m}
Sol. B = set of English alphabet from a to m.
- (iii) C = {y | y ∈ E}
- (iv) D = {±4, ±5, ±6, ..., ±20}
- (v) E = {x | x ∈ N, x ≤ 50}

Sol. C = set of even numbers.
Sol. D = set of integers greater than -21 and less than 21 and there additive inverse.
Sol. E = set of natural numbers less than and equal to 50.

(vi) F = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...}

Sol. F = set of whole numbers.
(vii) G = {13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37}

Sol. G = set of prime numbers between 10 and 40.

(viii) H = {25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55}

Sol. H = set of multiples of 5 greater than 20 and less than 60.

3. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, then fill in the blanks by using symbols ∈ or ∉.

- Sol. (i) 2 ∈ A (ii) 7 ∉ A (iii) 4 ∈ A
- (iv) 6 ∈ A (v) 3 ∈ A (vi) -5 ∉ A
- (vii) 10 ∉ A (viii) 5 ∈ A

4. Write the following sets in set builder notation.

- (i) A = Set of natural numbers less than 50 and divisible by 4.
Sol. A = {x | x ∈ N, x is multiple of 4, x < 50}
- (ii) B = Set of integers between -5 and 5.
Sol. B = {x | x ∈ Z, -5 < x < 5}
- (iii) C = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15}
- (iv) D = {10, 11, 12, 13, 14, ..., 25}
- (v) E = Set of the last five solar months.
- (vi) F = {x | x is a name of last five solar months}
- (vii) G = Set of odd numbers between 24 and 38.
- (viii) H = {x | x ∈ O, 24 < x < 38}

(viii) H = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, ...}

Sol. H = {x | x ∈ N, x is multiple of 10, x ≤ 100}

II = {x | x ∈ N, 10 ≤ x ≤ 100}

Try yourself:

• Write the set which has no proper subset? Which set has only one subset? What is the difference between {a, b} and {{a, b}}?

Sol. The empty set has no proper subset. Empty set has only one subset. {a, b} has two elements while {{a, b}} has only one element.

Brain Teaser:

• Tick (✓) which are equal sets and cross (X) which are equivalent sets.

- Sol. (i) A = {Δ, O, □}; B = {1, 4, 5}
- (ii) A = {Amna, Ali}; B = {Ali, Amna}

Skill Practice:

• Make at least two pairs of equivalent sets using real life objects.

- Sol. A = {book, pen}; B = {chair, table}
- C = {hockey, bat, ball}; D = {mother, father, son}
- E = {pen, book}; F = {table, chair}
- G = {father, mother}; H = {son, daughter}

Solved Exercise 1.8

1. Write two proper and improper subsets of each of the following sets.

- (i) A = {a, c, d}
- Sol. Given that A = {a, c, d}
- Proper subsets = {a}, {c, d}
- Improper subsets = {a, c, d}
- (ii) B = {2, 4, 6, 8}
- Sol. Given that B = {2, 4, 6, 8}
- Proper subsets = {2, 4}, {6, 8}
- Improper subsets = {2, 4, 6, 8}
- (iii) C = {-1, 0, +1}
- Sol. Given that C = {-1, 0, +1}
- Proper subsets = {-1}, {0, +1}
- Improper subsets = {-1, 0, +1}

(iv) $D = \{4, 8, 12, 16\}$

Sol. Given that $D = \{4, 8, 12, 16\}$

Proper subsets = $\{4, 8, 12\}, \{8, 12, 16\}$

Improper subsets = $\{4, 8, 12, 16\}$

(v) $E = \{\Delta, O, \square\}$

Sol. Given that $E = \{\Delta, O, \square\}$

Proper subsets = $\{\Delta\}, \{O, \square\}$

Improper subsets = $\{\Delta, O, \square\}$

(vi) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

$F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(vii) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(viii) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(ix) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(x) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(xi) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(xii) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(xiii) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(xiv) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(xv) $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Sol. Given that $F = \{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Proper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

Improper subsets = $\{Zara, Aslam, Zeeshan\}$

(i) $A = \{7, 9, 8, 9\}, B = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$

Sol. $A \cap B = \{7, 9, 8, 9\} \cap \{a, b, c, d, e\}$

= $\{ \}$ so there are disjoint sets.

(ii) $C = \{0, 5, 10, 15\}, D = \{0, 5, 8, 9, 15\}$

Sol. $C \cap D = \{0, 5, 10, 15\} \cap \{0, 5, 8, 9, 15\}$

= $\{0, 5, 15\}$ these are overlapping sets.

(iii) $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, F = \{1, 3, 2, 5, 6\}$

Sol. $E \cap F = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \cap \{1, 3, 2, 5, 6\}$

= $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 6\}$ there are overlapping sets.

(iv) $G = \{x, y, z\}, H = \{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$

Sol. $G \cap H = \{x, y, z\} \cap \{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$

= $\{x, y, z\}$ so, there are overlapping sets.

(v) $P = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}, Q = \{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12\}$

Sol. $P \cap Q = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\} \cap \{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12\}$

= $\{ \}$ so there are disjoint sets.

(vi) $I = \{3, 6, 12\}$

$J = \{\text{January, February, April}\}$

Sol. $I \cap J = \{3, 6, 12\} \cap \{\text{January, February, April}\}$

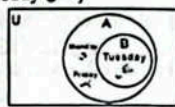
= $\{ \}$ so there are disjoint sets.

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• If $A = \{\text{Monday, Tuesday, Friday}\}$ and $B = \{\text{Tuesday}\}$ then find $A \cap B$. Also draw Venn diagram.

Sol. $A \cap B = \{\text{Monday, Tuesday, Friday}\} \cap \{\text{Tuesday}\}$

= $\{\text{Tuesday}\}$



Try yourself: خود آزمائی

• Write two sets whose difference is an empty set.

Sol. $A = \{4, 5, 6\}, B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ then $A - B = \{ \}$

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• Prove that $A - B \neq B - A$ if $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$ and $B = \{2, 8, 11, 12\}$

Sol. $A - B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\} - \{2, 8, 11, 12\} = \{4, 6, 9\}$

$B - A = \{2, 8, 11, 12\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\} = \{11, 12\}$

So $A - B \neq B - A$

Solved Exercise 1.9

1. Find the union of the following sets.

(i) $A = \{1, 4, 7, 10, 13\}, B = \{2, 3, 5, 8, 9\}$

Sol. $A \cup B = \{1, 4, 7, 10, 13\} \cup \{2, 3, 5, 8, 9\}$

= $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13\}$

(ii) $C = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}, D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8\}$

Sol. $C \cap D = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8\}$

= $\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$

(iii) $E = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, F = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

Sol. $E \cap F = \{a, b, c, d, e\} \cap \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

= $\{a, e\}$

(iv) $G = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}, H = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

Sol. $G \cap H = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

= $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

2. Find the intersection of the following sets.

(i) $S = \{s, t, u, d, e, n\}, T = \{t, e, a, c, h, e, r\}$

Sol. $S \cap T = \{s, t, u, d, e, n\} \cap \{t, e, a, c, h, e, r\} = \{t, e\}$

(ii) $U = \{0, -1, -2, -3\}, V = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Sol. $U \cap V = \{0, -1, -2, -3\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3\} = \{0\}$

(iii) $W = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}, X = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

Sol. $W \cap X = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\} = \{2\}$

(iv) $Y = \{0, 5, 10, 15, 20\}, Z = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

Sol. $Y \cap Z = \{0, 5, 10, 15, 20\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} = \{0, 5, 10, 15, 20\}$

3. If $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $W = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, then find $N \cup W$ and $N \cap W$.

Sol. $N \cup W = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \cup \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$N \cap W = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

4. If $E = \{0, 2, 4, \dots\}$ and $O = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$, then find $E \cup O$ and $E \cap O$.

Sol. $E \cup O = \{0, 2, 4, \dots\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, \dots\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$

$E \cap O = \{0, 2, 4, \dots\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, \dots\} = \{ \}$

5. If $P = \text{set of prime numbers}$ and $C = \text{set of composite numbers}$ then find $P \cup C$ and $P \cap C$.

Sol. $P \cup C = \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \cup \{4, 6, 8, 9, \dots\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \dots\}$

$P \cap C = \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \cap \{4, 6, 8, 9, \dots\} = \{ \}$

6. If $U = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}, X = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}, Y = \{0, 4, 8\}$ and $Z = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$, then find.

(i) $X \cap Y = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cap \{0, 4, 8\} = \{0\}$

(ii) $X \cap Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 6, 9\}$

(iii) $Y \cap Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 4, 8\}$

(iv) $X \cup Y = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 4, 8\} = \{0, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$

(v) $X \cup Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

(vi) $Y \cup Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

(vii) $X \cap Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 6, 9\}$

(viii) $Y \cap Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 4, 8\}$

(ix) $X \cup Y = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 4, 8\} = \{0, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$

(x) $X \cup Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

(xi) $Y \cup Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

(xii) $X \cap Y = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cap \{0, 4, 8\} = \{0\}$

(xiii) $X \cap Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 6, 9\}$

(xiv) $Y \cap Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 4, 8\}$

(xv) $X \cup Y = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 4, 8\} = \{0, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$

(xvi) $X \cup Z = \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

(xvii) $Y \cup Z = \{0, 4, 8\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

7. If $X = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\}, Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $Z = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$, then find.

(i) $X \cap Y = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{2\}$

(ii) $Y \cap Z = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 7\} = \{1, 3, 5\}$

(iii) $X \cap Z = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 7\} = \{ \}$

(iv) $Z \cap Y = \{1, 3, 5, 7\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{1, 3, 5\}$

(v) $X \cap Y = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\} - \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{0, 6, 9, 10\}$

(vi) $Y \cap Z = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7\} = \{2, 4\}$

(vii) $X \cap Z = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7\} = \{0, 2, 6, 9, 10\}$

(viii) $Z \cap Y = \{1, 3, 5, 7\} - \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{7\}$

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• If $U = \text{set of the name of months of a year}$

$A = \{\text{January, June, July}\}, B = \{\text{March, July, October, November, December}\}$, then verify:

(i) $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

Sol. L.H.S. $A \cup B = \{\text{January, June, July}\} \cup \{\text{March, July, October, November, December}\} = \{\text{January, March, June, July, October, November, December}\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{\text{February, April, May, August, September}\}$

R.H.S. $A^c = U - A = \{\text{February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September}\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{\text{February, March, April, May, August, September}\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

(ii) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

Sol. L.H.S. $A \cap B = \{\text{January, June, July}\} \cap \{\text{March, July, October, November, December}\} = \{\text{July}\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B) = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

R.H.S. $A^c = U - A = \{\text{February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September}\}$

$A^c \cup B^c = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

(iii) $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

Sol. L.H.S. $A \cup B = \{\text{January, June, July}\} \cup \{\text{March, July, October, November, December}\} = \{\text{January, March, June, July, October, November, December}\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{\text{February, April, May, August, September}\}$

R.H.S. $A^c = U - A = \{\text{February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September}\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{\text{February, March, April, May, August, September}\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

(iv) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

Sol. L.H.S. $A \cap B = \{\text{January, June, July}\} \cap \{\text{March, July, October, November, December}\} = \{\text{July}\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B) = \{\text{January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December}\}$

$B^c = U - B$
 = {January, February, ..., December} - {March, July, October, November, December}
 = {January, February, April, May, June, August, September, ..., December}

$A \cup B^c$
 = {February, March, April, May, August, ..., December} \cup {January, February, April, May, June, August, ..., December}
 = {January, February, March, April, May, June, August, ..., December}

If U = set of natural numbers, A = set of even numbers then prove that $A \cup A^c = U$, $A \cap A^c = \phi$
 اگر U قدرتی اعداد کا سیٹ، A = جفت اعداد کا سیٹ ہو تو ثابت کریں کہ

$A \cup A^c = U$
 $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$

$A \cup A^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} = U$ Hence proved

$A \cap A^c = \phi$
 $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$

$A \cap A^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} = \{ \}$ or ϕ Hence proved

Solved Exercise 1.10

1. If $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\}$, $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\}$, $B = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\}$, $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\}$ and $D = \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\}$ then verify the following.

$U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\}$, $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\}$, $B = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\}$, $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\}$ اور $D = \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\}$

(i) $A \cup A^c = U$
 Sol. L.H.S = $A \cup A^c$
 $A^c = U - A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\}$

$A \cup A^c = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} = U$

R.H.S = U Hence Proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S $A \cup A^c = U$

(ii) $A \cap A^c = \phi$
 Sol. L.H.S = $A \cap A^c$
 $A^c = U - A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\}$

$A \cap A^c = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 21, 24\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\} = \phi$ or $\{ \}$

R.H.S = ϕ Hence Proved
 $A \cap A^c = \phi$

(iii) $B \cup B^c = U$
 Sol. L.H.S = $B \cup B^c$
 $B^c = U - B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24\}$

$B \cup B^c = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\} \cup \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} = U$

R.H.S = U Hence Proved
 $B \cup B^c = U$

(iv) $B \cap B^c = \phi$
 Sol. L.H.S = $B \cap B^c$
 $B^c = U - B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24\}$

$B \cap B^c = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24\} = \{ \}$ or ϕ

R.H.S = ϕ or $\{ \}$ Hence Proved
 $B \cap B^c = \phi$

(v) $C \cup C^c = U$
 Sol. L.H.S = $C \cup C^c$
 $C^c = U - C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\} = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\}$

$C \cup C^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\} \cup \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} = U$

R.H.S = U Hence Proved
 $C \cup C^c = U$

(vi) $C \cap C^c = \phi$
 Sol. L.H.S = $C \cap C^c$
 $C^c = U - C = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\} = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\}$

$C \cap C^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24\} \cap \{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25\} = \{ \}$ or ϕ

R.H.S = ϕ Hence Proved
 $C \cap C^c = \phi$

(vii) $D \cup D^c = U$
 Sol. L.H.S = $D \cup D^c$
 $D^c = U - D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} - \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23\}$

$D \cup D^c = \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\} \cup \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 25\} = U$

R.H.S = U Hence Proved
 $D \cup D^c = U$

(viii) $D \cap D^c = \phi$
 Sol. L.H.S = $D \cap D^c$

$D^c = U - D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 25\} - \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23\}$

$D \cap D^c = \{15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23\} = \phi$ or $\{ \}$

R.H.S = ϕ Hence Proved
 $D \cap D^c = \phi$

2. Verify $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ and $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$ where $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$

(i) $A = \{1, 7, 9\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\}$
 Sol. $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$
 L.H.S $A \cup B = \{1, 7, 9\} \cup \{2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\} = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\} = \{3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, \dots, 20\}$

R.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 7, 9\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\} = \{1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, \dots, 20\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, \dots, 20\} = \{3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, \dots, 20\}$

Hence proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S
 $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

L.H.S $A \cap B = \{1, 7, 9\} \cap \{2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\} = \{7, 9\}$
 $(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{7, 9\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\}$

R.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 7, 9\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15\} = \{1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

$A^c \cup B^c = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 20\}$

Hence proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S
 $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

(ii) $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$, $B = \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\}$
 Sol. $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$
 L.H.S $A \cap B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cap \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\} = \{ \}$

$(A \cap B)^c = U - A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{ \} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

$A^c \cup B^c = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, \dots, 20\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$
 L.H.S $A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cup \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\} = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

R.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, \dots, 20\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, \dots, 20\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20\} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

L.H.S = R.H.S
 Hence proved that $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

(iii) $A = \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15\}$, $B = \{11, 13, 15, 17\}$
 Sol. $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$
 L.H.S $A \cup B = \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15\} \cup \{11, 13, 15, 17\} = \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17\} = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20\}$

R.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15\} = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{11, 13, 15, 17\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20\} = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20\}$

Hence proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S
 $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

L.H.S $A \cap B = \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15\} \cap \{11, 13, 15, 17\} = \{11, 13, 15\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{11, 13, 15\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

R.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15\} = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

Hence proved that $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

(iv) $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}, B = \{2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

Sol. $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$
 L.H.S
 $A \cup B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\} \cup \{2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B)$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $= \{6, 14, 17, 19\}$
 $A^c = U - A$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}$
 $= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$
 $B^c = U - B$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $= \{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19\}$
 $A^c \cap B^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19\}$
 $= \{6, 14, 17, 19\}$

L.H.S = R.H.S
 Hence proved that $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

L.H.S
 $A \cap B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\} \cap \{2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $= \{ \}$
 $(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B)$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{ \}$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$

R.H.S
 $A^c = U - A$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}$
 $= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, \dots, 20\}$
 $B^c = U - B$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\} - \{2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20\}$
 $= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19\}$
 $A^c \cup B^c = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, \dots, 20\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19\}$
 $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \dots, 20\}$

L.H.S = R.H.S
 Hence proved that $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

Solved Review Exercise 1(a)

- Choose the correct option.
 - The number that can be expressed in the form of $\frac{p}{q}, q \neq 0$ is called:
 - mixed number
 - rational number
 - whole number
 - natural number
 - The set of rational number is denoted by:
 - W
 - Q
 - N
 - Q'

iii. $\frac{1}{3}(18)(-6) =$
 (a) -36 (b) 36 (c) 18 (d) -18

iv. $\frac{-17-17}{20} =$
 (a) $\frac{-34}{20}$ (b) 0 (c) $\frac{-1}{20}$ (d) $\frac{1}{20}$

v. $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{?}{6}$
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{6}{7}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $\frac{3}{7}$

vi. The difference between the actual value and estimated value is called:

- error
- approximation
- rounding
- reasonableness

vii. Who introduced BODMAS:

- Achilles Reselfelt
- Al-Khawarizmi
- John
- William

viii. In BODMAS rule, "of" stands for:

- addition
- subtraction
- division
- multiplication

ix. The set is written in the bracket.

- ()
- { }
- []
- ()

x. To write an empty set, we use the symbol:

- \subset
- \emptyset
- \cap
- ϕ

xi. If sets A and B are disjoint sets, then:

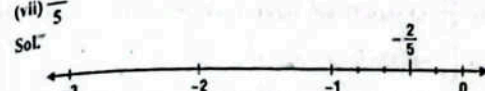
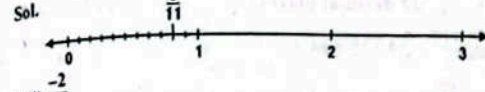
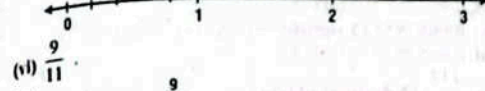
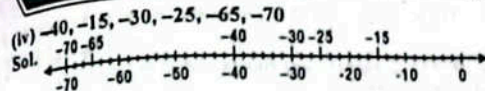
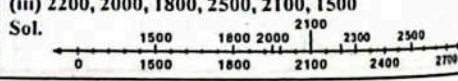
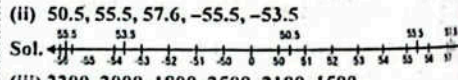
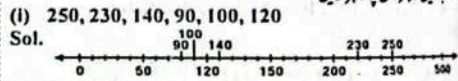
- $A \cup B = \phi$
- $A \cap B = B$
- $A \cap B = A$
- $A \cap B = \phi$

xii. If $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{4, 5\}$, then:

- $A \cap B = \phi$
- $A \leftrightarrow B$
- $A \cup B = A$
- $A = B$

xiii. In the Venn diagram, the universal set is represented by:

- rectangle
- circle
- square
- quadrilateral



3. Compare the given numbers by using symbol $>$ or $<$. Also arrange them in ascending and descending order.

(i) 326781, 326681, 336281, 336291
 Sol. $336291 > 336281 > 326781 > 326681$

Ascending order: 326681, 326781, 336281, 336291
 Descending order: 336291, 336281, 326781, 326681

(ii) -55451, -55540, -56580, -56508
 Sol. $-56580 < -56508 < -55540 < -55451$

Ascending order: -56580, -56508, -55540, -55451
 Descending order: -55451, -55540, -56508, -56580

(iii) 108.01, 180.08, 111.78, 111.70
 Sol. $180.08 > 111.78 > 111.70 > 108.01$

Ascending order: 108.01, 111.70, 111.78, 180.08
 Descending order: 180.08, 111.78, 111.70, 108.01

(iv) $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{13}{15}$
 Sol. We shall make denominator equal to their LCM 30.
 $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{21}{30}, \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{18}{30}, \frac{-7}{10} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{-21}{30}, \frac{13}{15} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{26}{30}$
 Since $26 > 21 > -18 > -21$

So اس لیے $\frac{26}{30} > \frac{21}{30} > \frac{-18}{30} > \frac{-21}{30} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{15} > \frac{7}{10} > \frac{-7}{10} > \frac{-3}{5}$

Ascending order: $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{13}{15}$

Descending order: $\frac{13}{15}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-7}{10}$

4. Convert: $1\frac{7}{9}, 3\frac{1}{5}, 2\frac{5}{12}, 8\frac{5}{7}$ into improper fractions.
 Sol. $1\frac{7}{9} = \frac{(1 \times 9) + 7}{9} = \frac{16}{9}, 3\frac{1}{5} = \frac{(3 \times 5) + 1}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$
 $2\frac{5}{12} = \frac{(2 \times 12) + 5}{12} = \frac{29}{12}, 8\frac{5}{7} = \frac{(8 \times 7) + 5}{7} = \frac{61}{7}$

(ii) $\frac{27}{7}, \frac{48}{14}, \frac{43}{13}, \frac{68}{9}$ into mixed fractions.
 Sol. $\frac{27}{7} = 3\frac{6}{7}, \frac{48}{14} = 3\frac{6}{14} = 3\frac{3}{7}, \frac{43}{13} = 3\frac{4}{13}, \frac{68}{9} = 7\frac{5}{9}$

5. Solve the following rational numbers.
 (i) $\frac{5}{13} + \frac{4}{13}$ Sol. $\frac{5}{13} + \frac{4}{13} = \frac{5+4}{13} = \frac{9}{13}$

(ii) $\frac{13}{8} - \frac{9}{16}$ Sol. $\frac{13}{8} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{26-9}{16} = \frac{17}{16} = 1\frac{1}{16}$

(iii) $\frac{-7}{11} \times \frac{-3}{21}$ Sol. $\frac{-7}{11} \times \frac{-3}{21} = \frac{1 \times 1}{11 \times 1} = \frac{1}{11}$

(iv) $\frac{-8}{11} + \frac{-2}{121}$ Sol. $\frac{-8}{11} + \frac{-2}{121} = \frac{-72-2}{121} = \frac{-74}{121}$

(v) $\frac{-8}{11} - \frac{2}{121}$ Sol. $\frac{-8}{11} - \frac{2}{121} = \frac{-72-2}{121} = \frac{-74}{121}$

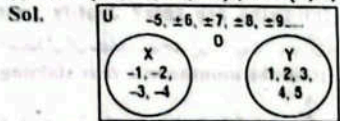
6. The product of two numbers is $\frac{77}{56}$. If the first number is $\frac{13}{8}$, then find the other number.
 Sol. We shall divide the product by the given number to find the other number.

ہم دوسرا عدد معلوم کرنے کے لیے حاصل ضرب کو دیے گئے عدد سے تقسیم کریں گے۔
 Sol. $\frac{77}{56} \div \frac{13}{8} = \frac{77}{56} \times \frac{8}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$

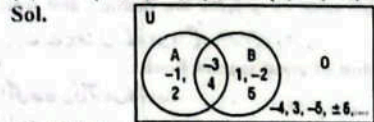
ہم پتہ چوں کہ ان کے اضعاف اول 30 کے برابر کریں گے۔
 Sol. $\frac{77}{56} \div \frac{13}{8} = \frac{11}{13}$

Since $26 > 21 > -18 > -21$

(i) $X = \{-1, -2, -3, -4\}$, $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



(ii) $A = \{-1, 2, -3, 4\}$, $B = \{1, -2, -3, 4, 5\}$



16. Find the union and intersection of the following sets:

(i) $U = \{-1, -3, -5, -7, -9\}$, $V = \{-1, -2, -3, \dots, -10\}$

Sol. $U \cup V = \{-1, -3, -5, -7, -9\} \cup \{-1, -2, -3, \dots, -10\}$
 $= \{-1, -2, -3, -4, \dots, -10\}$
 $U \cap V = \{-1, -3, -5, -7, -9\} \cap \{-1, -2, -3, \dots, -10\}$
 $= \{-1, -3, -5, -7, -9\}$

(ii) $X = \{-1, -2, -3, -4\}$, $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Sol. $X \cup Y = \{-1, -2, -3, -4\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
 $= \{-1, -2, -3, -4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$X \cap Y = \{-1, -2, -3, -4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{\}$

17. If $Y = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$, $Z = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$, then find:

(i) $Y - Z$
 Sol. $Y - Z = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\} - \{a, e, i, o, u\}$
 $= \{b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z\}$

(ii) $Z \setminus Y$
 Sol. $Z \setminus Y = \{a, e, i, o, u\} - \{a, b, c, \dots, z\} = \{\}$

18. If $U = \{21, 22, 23, 24, \dots, 40\}$, $A = \{21, 23, 24, 26, 27\}$ and $B = \{25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36\}$ then verify the following:

(i) $A \cup A^c = U$
 Sol. L.H.S $A^c = U - A = \{21, 22, 23, 24, \dots, 40\} - \{21, 23, 24, 26, 27\}$
 $= \{22, 25, 28, 29, 30, \dots, 40\}$
 $A \cup A^c = \{21, 23, 24, 26, 27\} \cup \{22, 25, 28, 29, 30, \dots, 40\}$
 $= \{21, 22, 23, 24, 25, \dots, 40\} = U$

(ii) $A \cap A^c = \phi$
 Sol. $A \cap A^c = \{21, 23, 24, 26, 27\} \cap \{22, 25, 28, 29, 30, \dots, 40\}$
 $= \phi = R.H.S$

(iii) $B \cup B^c = U$
 Sol. $B^c = U - B = \{21, 22, 23, 24, \dots, 40\} - \{25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36\}$
 $= \{21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40\}$
 $B \cup B^c = \{25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36\} \cup \{21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, \dots, 40\}$
 $= \{21, 22, 23, 24, 25, \dots, 40\}$

(iv) $B \cap B^c = \phi$
 Sol. L.H.S $B^c = U - B = \{21, 22, 23, 24, \dots, 40\} - \{25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36\}$
 $= \{21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, \dots, 40\}$
 $B \cap B^c = \{25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36\} \cap \{21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, \dots, 40\} = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S Hence proved

19. Verify $(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$ and $(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$ where $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 18\}$

(i) $A = \{2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17\}$; $B = \{3, 9, 13, 16, 18\}$
 Sol. $(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S $A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17\} \cup \{3, 9, 13, 16, 18\}$
 $= \{2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$
 $(A \cup B)^c = U - (A \cup B) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\}$
 $A^c = U - A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18\}$
 $B^c = U - B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{3, 9, 13, 16, 18\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17\}$
 $A^c \cap B^c = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\}$
 $(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\} - \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\}$
 $= \{\} = \phi$ Hence proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S

(ii) $(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 Sol. $(A \cap B)^c = U - (A \cap B) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\}$
 $A^c \cup B^c = \{0, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18\} \cup \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\} = U$
 $(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \{0, 1, 5, 8, 10, 11\} - U = \{\}$
 $= \phi$ Hence proved
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$A^c \cup U - A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14\}$
 $= \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$

$B^c = U - B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\} - \{5, 10, 15\}$
 $= \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18\}$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18\} \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, \dots, 18\}$
 $= \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18\}$

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18\} - \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18\}$
 $= \{\} = \phi$ Hence proved

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18\} - \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18\}$
 $= \{\} = \phi$ Hence proved

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cap B)^c - (A^c \cup B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)^c - (A^c \cap B^c) = \phi$
 L.H.S = R.H.S

Sol. Old price پرانی قیمت = Rs. 750 روپے

New price نئی قیمت = Rs. 550 روپے

Ratio of decreased price = 550 : 750

کم کی قیمت میں نسبت = 550 : 750 = 11 : 15

• Find ratio of: - نسبت معلوم کریں۔

• 5km to 950m • 2kg to 800g • 7weeks to 21 days

Sol. • 5km = 5000m Sol. • 2kg = 2000g Sol. • 7weeks = 49 days

5000 : 950 = 2000 : 800 = 49 : 21

500 : 95 = 20 : 8 = 7 : 3

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

100 : 19 = 5 : 2

Challenge: چیلنج

• Find ratio of $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{15}$. - نسبت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{15}{3} = \frac{15}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

$\frac{1}{5} : \frac{3}{15} = 1 : 1$

(iv) $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{2}$

Sol. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $\frac{4}{3} : \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4 \times 2}{3 \times 3} = \frac{8}{9}$

(vi) 2km and 700m
 Sol. 2km = 2000m
 2000 : 700
 20 : 7

(v) 5kg and 500g
 Sol. 5kg = 5000g
 5000 : 500
 50 : 5
 10 : 1

(vii) 3 weeks and 14 days
 Sol. 3 weeks = 8*7 = 56 days
 56 : 14
 28 : 7
 4 : 1

(viii) 240 minutes and 2 hours
 Sol. 2 hours = 60 * 2 = 120 minutes
 240 : 120
 24 : 12
 2 : 1

(ix) 180 days and 1 month
 Sol. 1 month = 30 days
 180 : 30
 18 : 3
 6 : 1

(x) 5 years and 24 months
 Sol. 5 years = 5 * 12 = 60 months
 60 : 24
 30 : 12
 15 : 6
 5 : 2

2. Find Increase:

(i) 40 in the ratio 5:4 (ii) 36 in the ratio 8:3

Sol. $5:4$ کی نسبت میں 40
 $5 : 4 = 40 : x$
 $x = \frac{40 \times 4}{5} = 32$
 Increase = $40 - 32 = 8$

(iii) 175 in the ratio 11:5 (iv) 48 in the ratio 17:12

Sol. $11:5$ کی نسبت میں 175
 $11 : 5 = 175 : x$
 $x = \frac{175 \times 5}{11} = 79.5$
 Increase = $175 - 79.5 = 95.5$

(v) 360 in the ratio 14:9 (vi) 425 in the ratio 7:5

Sol. $14:9$ کی نسبت میں 360
 $14 : 9 = 360 : x$
 $x = \frac{360 \times 9}{14} = 231.4$
 Increase = $360 - 231.4 = 128.6$

3. Find decrease:

(i) 30 in the ratio 2:3 (ii) 35 in the ratio 5:7

Sol. $2:3$ کی نسبت میں 30
 $2 : 3 = 30 : x$
 $x = \frac{30 \times 3}{2} = 45$
 Decrease = $30 - 45 = -15$

(iii) 50 in the ratio 2:5 (iv) 70 in the ratio 2:7

Sol. $2:5$ کی نسبت میں 50
 $2 : 5 = 50 : x$
 $x = \frac{50 \times 5}{2} = 125$
 Decrease = $50 - 125 = -75$

Sol. $2 : 5 = 50$
 $\frac{2}{5} \times 50 = 20$

Sol. $2 : 7 = 70$
 $\frac{2}{7} \times 70 = 20$

(v) 160 in the ratio 5:8 (vi) 420 in the ratio 7:15

Sol. $5 : 8 = 160$
 $\frac{5}{8} \times 160 = 100$

Sol. $7 : 15 = 420$
 $\frac{7}{15} \times 420 = 196$

4. If old price was Rs.990 and new price is Rs.1200 then find the ratio of increased price.

Sol. Old price = Rs. 990
 New price = Rs. 1200
 Ratio of increased price = $\frac{1200}{990} = \frac{40}{33}$
 = 40 : 33 (Dividing by 3)

5. If old price was Rs.1500 and new price is Rs.1300 then find the ratio of decreased prices.

Sol. old price = Rs. 1500
 New price = Rs. 1300
 Ratio of decreased price = $\frac{1300}{1500} = \frac{13}{15}$

6. If new mass of Raza is 80 kg and old mass was 120kg then find the ratio of decreased masses.

Sol. New mass of Raza = 80 kg
 old mass of Raza = 120 kg
 Ratio of decreased mass = $\frac{80}{120} = \frac{2}{3}$

7. The price of cotton box has increased in ratio of 7:8. If the old price of the cotton box was Rs.1836 then find the new price of cotton box.

Sol. old price of cotton box = Rs. 1836
 Increased ratio = 7 : 8
 New price of cotton box = $\frac{8}{7} \times 1836 = 2112$

8. The height of Ali increased in ratio of 11:8 and the height of Ali was 1220cm, then what will be the new height of Ali?

Sol. $11 : 8 = 1220 : x$
 $x = \frac{1220 \times 11}{8} = 1677.5$

Sol. Ali's height = 1220 cm
 Increased ratio = 11 : 8

Ali's new height = $\frac{11}{8} \times 1220 = 1677.5$

9. Mohsin mass was 140 kilograms. If he reduces his mass in the ratio of 6:7, find his new mass.

Sol. Mohsin's mass = 140 kg
 Ratio of reduced mass = 6 : 7
 Mohsin's new mass = $\frac{6}{7} \times 140 = 120$

10. Ahmad mass was 140 kilograms and reduced his mass to 112 kilograms. In what ratio did Ahmad reduce his mass.

Sol. Ahmad's old mass = 140 kg
 Ahmad's new mass = 112 kg
 Ratio of reduced mass = $\frac{112}{140} = \frac{4}{5}$

Solved Exercise 1.12

1. Hassan earns Rs.3500 in 5 days. What is his earning for one day?

Sol. Hassan's earning of 5 days = Rs. 3500
 Hassan's earning of 1 day = $\frac{3500}{5} = Rs. 700$

2. Zain bought one dozen oranges for Rs.240. What is the price of one orange?

Sol. Total price of 12 oranges = 240
 Price of one orange = $\frac{240}{12} = Rs. 20$

3. A car covers 220km in 11 litres. Find the rate of kilometre per litre. If car travels 400km, then what will be the fuel consumption in litres?

Sol. Distance covered in 11 litres = 220km
 Rate of km per litre = $\frac{220}{11} = 20$
 Consumption of fuel for 400km = $\frac{400}{20} = 20$ litres

4. Momen cooked 10 dishes in 2 hours. What will be the speed of cooking dishes per hour? How much dishes will he cook in 8 hours?

Sol. Total dishes = 10
 Total time = 2 hours
 Speed of cooking dishes per hour = $\frac{10}{2} = 5$

Number of dishes will be cooked in 8 hours = $5 \times 8 = 40$ dishes

5. The cost of 25 units of electricity is Rs. 375. Find the cost of 75 units of electricity.

Sol. Cost of 25 units of electricity = Rs. 375
 Cost of 1 unit of electricity = $\frac{375}{25} = Rs. 15$
 Cost of 75 unit of electricity = $75 \times 15 = Rs. 1125$

6. Hamza covers the distance of 225km in 3 hours by car. At this rate, how far can he drive in 8 hours?

Sol. Distance covered by Hamza in 3 hours = 225km
 Distance covered in one hour = $\frac{225}{3} = 75$

کلومیٹر 75 km = ایک گھنٹے میں جتنا طے کیا ہے
Distance covered in 8 hours = 75 × 8
کلومیٹر 600 km = 8 گھنٹوں میں جتنا طے کیا ہے

7. The cost of 20kg apples is Rs.4000. What is the cost of 25 kg apples?

20 کلوگرام سیبوں کی قیمت 4000 روپے ہے۔ 25 کلوگرام سیب کی قیمت کیا ہے؟
Sol. Cost of 20kg apples = Rs. 4000 روپے

20 کلوگرام سیبوں کی قیمت
Cost of one kg apples = $\frac{4000}{20}$ = Rs. 200 روپے

1 کلوگرام سیبوں کی قیمت
Cost of 25kg apples = 200 × 25 = Rs. 5000 روپے

8. In the first cricket match, Hamza made 52 runs in 6 overs and in the second cricket match he made 68 runs in 8 overs. What is the average run rate per over.

پہلے کرکٹ میچ میں حمزہ نے 6 اوورز میں 52 رنز بنائے اور دوسرے کرکٹ میچ میں 8 اوورز میں 68 رنز بنائے۔ فی اوور رنز کی اوسط معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total runs made by Hamza = 52 + 68
مزہ کے کل بننے والے رنز بنائے = 120

Total over played by Hamza = 6 + 8 = 14
مزہ کے کل کھیلے گئے اوورز

Average run rate per over = $\frac{\text{Total runs}}{\text{Total overs}}$ = $\frac{120}{14}$ = 8.6 runs/over

9. Atif sold 40 pens in 15 minutes on Monday and 95 pens in 30 minutes on Tuesday. What is the average sale of pens per minutes.

ماطف نے پیر والے دن 15 منٹوں میں 40 قلم فروخت کیے اور منگل والے دن اس نے 30 منٹوں میں 95 قلم فروخت کیے۔ قلموں کی فی منٹ فروخت کی اوسط معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total number of pens sold by Atif = 40 + 95
ماطف نے کل بیٹے قلم فروخت کیے = 135 pens قلم

Total minutes = 15 + 30 = 45 minutes منٹ

Average sale of pens per minutes = $\frac{\text{Total pens sold}}{\text{Total minutes}}$ = $\frac{135}{45}$ = 3 pens/min قلم اوسط

10. A train is to cover 1180km. If it covers first 550km at the speed of 100 km/hour and the remaining distance at the speed of 90 km/hour. Find the average speed of the train.

ایک ٹرین کو 1180 کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ طے کرنا ہے۔ اگر وہ پہلے 550 کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ 100 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے طے کرتی ہے اور باقی باقی فاصلہ 90 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے طے کرتی ہے تو ٹرین کی اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں۔

Sol. For first 550km
Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$ = $\frac{550}{100}$ = 5.5 hours گھنٹے

For next 630 km
Time = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$ = $\frac{630}{90}$ = 7 hours گھنٹے

Total + time = 5.5 + 7 = 12.5 hours گھنٹے

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$ = $\frac{1180}{12.5}$ = 94.4 km/hour کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• Whether the given ratios are in proportion. If "yes" then write them in proportion form.

کیا مندرجہ ذیل تناسبیں تناسب ہیں۔ اگر ہیں تو انہیں تناسب شکل میں لکھیں۔
Sol. (i) 6, 8, 9, 12 : yes ہاں, 6 : 8 :: 9 : 12

(ii) 5, 4, 10, 4 : No نہیں

• Separate means and extremes from the following.
Sol. Extremes = 5, 50; means = 10, 25
(i) 5 : 10 :: 25 : 50

Sol. Extremes = 6, 80; means = 48, 10
(ii) 6 : 48 :: 10 : 80

• Find the 3rd term in the given proportion.
12 : 32 :: x : 8
Sol. $12 \times 8 = 32 \times x$
 $32 \times x = 12 \times 8$
 $32x = 96 \Rightarrow x = \frac{96}{32} = 3$

Solved Exercise 1.13 حل شدہ مشق 1.13

1. Which of the following are in proportion?
مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون کون سے تناسب میں ہیں؟

(i) 7 : 2 :: 35 : 10
Sol. $7 \times 10 = 2 \times 35$
 $70 = 70$
This is in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں ہے۔

(ii) 2 : 6 :: 5 : 20
Sol. $2 \times 20 = 6 \times 5$
 $40 \neq 30$
This is not in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں نہیں ہے۔

(iii) 16 : 12 :: 4 : 3
Sol. $16 \times 3 = 12 \times 4$
 $48 = 48$
This is in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں ہے۔

(iv) 10 : 8 :: 70 : 56
Sol. $10 \times 56 = 8 \times 70$
 $560 = 560$
This is in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں ہے۔

(v) 15 : 50 :: 9 : 30
Sol. $15 \times 30 = 9 \times 50$
 $450 \neq 450$
This is in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں ہے۔

(vi) 20 : 4 :: 3 : 40
Sol. $20 \times 40 = 4 \times 3$
 $800 \neq 12$
This is not in proportion.
یہ تناسب میں نہیں ہے۔

2. Find the value of variable in the following proportions.
درج ذیل تناسب میں متغیر کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

(i) 7 : 6 :: x : 50
Sol. $7 \times 50 = 6 \times x$
 $350 = 6x$
 $x = \frac{350}{6} = 58.33$

(ii) y : 8 :: 45 : 20
Sol. $y \times 8 = 8 \times 45$
 $20 \times y = 8 \times 45$
 $20y = 360$
 $y = \frac{360}{20} = 18$

(iii) z : 9 :: 15 : 35
Sol. $z \times 9 = 9 \times 15$
 $35z = 135$
 $z = \frac{135}{35} = 3.9$

(iv) w : 2 :: 24 : 18
Sol. $w \times 2 = 2 \times 24$
 $18w = 48$
 $w = \frac{48}{18} = 2.7$

3. If 7kg potatoes cost is 140 rupees, how much we pay for 12 kg potatoes.
اگر 7 کلوگرام آلو کی قیمت 140 روپے ہے تو ہم 12 کلوگرام آلو کی قیمت ادا کرتے ہیں؟

Sol. Let the required cost = x
Potatoes (kg) Cost (Rs) روپے
7 140
12 x

As mass of potatoes increased, the price will also be increased, it is a direct proportion.
کیونکہ آلو کا اس بڑھنے سے اس کی قیمت بھی بڑھے گی اس لیے یہ تناسب راست ہے۔

$\frac{7}{12} = \frac{140}{x}$
 $140 \times \frac{12}{7} = x$
Rs. 240 = x

4. For 10 horses, 12kg 400g of food is required daily. In the same proportion, how much food will be needed for 16 horses.
اگر 10 گھوڑوں کو روزانہ 12 کلوگرام 400 گرام خوراک کی ضرورت ہے تو 16 گھوڑوں کے لیے کتنی خوراک کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

Sol. Let the required food = x
No. of horses mass of food (gr) گرام
10 12400
16 x

As mass of horses increased, the mass of food will also be increased, it is a direct proportion.
گھوڑوں کی تعداد بڑھنے سے خوراک کا اس بھی زیادہ ہوگا۔ اس لیے یہ تناسب راست ہے۔

$\frac{10}{16} = \frac{12400}{x}$
 $12400 \times \frac{16}{10} = x$
12400 × 1.6 = x
x = 19840 g = 19kg 840g

5. The cost of 16 quintals of bean is 40,400 rupees. How much will 4 quintals cost?
16 کواٹل بیسنوں کے دانوں کی قیمت 40,400 روپے ہے۔ 4 کواٹل کی قیمت کتنی ہوگی؟

Sol. Let the required price = x
quantity of bean (kg) price
16 40400
4 x

As quantity of bean increased, the price will also be increased, it is direct proportion.

پہلیوں کی تعداد بڑھنے سے قیمت بھی بڑھے گی اس لیے یہ تناسب راست ہوگا۔
 $\frac{16}{4} = \frac{40400}{x}$
 $10100 \times \frac{4}{16} = x$
 $10100 = x$
x = Rs. 10100 روپے

6. If a box of sweets is divided among 24 children, they will get 5 sweets each. How many each will get if the number of children is reduced by 4?
تعداد کا ایک بیکٹ 24 بچوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا تو ہر بچے کو 5 تانیاں ملیں۔ اگر بچوں کی تعداد 4 کم کر دی جائے تو ہر بچے کو کتنی تانیاں ملیں گے؟

Sol. Let the number of sweets = x
Number of children Number of sweets
24 5
20 x

As number of children decreased the number of sweets will be increased. It is inverse proportion.
بچوں کی تعداد کم ہونے پر تانیوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہو جائے گی اس لیے یہ تناسب منکوس ہوگا۔

$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{24}{20}$
 $x = \frac{24}{20} \times 5$
x = 6 sweets تانیاں

7. If 2 men take 10 days to cut a tree, how many days will 4 men take to do the same job?
اگر دو آدمی ایک درخت کو 10 دنوں میں کاٹنے میں توفہ آدمی اس کام کو کتنے دنوں میں کریں گے؟

Sol. Let the required number of days = x
Number of men Number of days
2 10
4 x

As the number of men decreased the number of days will be increased. It is inverse proportion.
آدمیوں کی تعداد کم ہونے سے دنوں کی تعداد بڑھے گی۔ اس لیے یہ تناسب منکوس ہے۔

$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{2}{4}$

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}} \times 10$$

$$x = 5 \text{ days}$$

8. If 1 person takes 10 days to pick the apples from a garden, how many days will take 5 people to pick the apples from a garden?

اگر ایک آدمی ایک باغ سے سیب توڑنے میں 10 دن لگاتے تو 5 آدمی لگ کر یہ سیب باغ میں سے کتنے دنوں میں توڑیں گے؟

Sol. Let the required number of days = x

Number of men آدمیوں کی تعداد	Number of days دنوں کی تعداد
1	10
5	x

As the number of persons increased the number of days will be decreased. It is inverse proportion.

آدمیوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہونے سے دنوں کی تعداد کم ہوگی۔ اس لیے یہ تناسب منکوس ہے۔

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \times x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{5} \times 10$$

$$x = 2 \text{ days}$$

9. If 1 person takes 7 days to clean a house from bugs, how many days will take 7 people to clean the house from bugs?

اگر ایک آدمی ایک گھر سے کیڑوں کو نکالنے کے لیے 7 دن لگاتے تو سات آدمی کس کس گھر کیڑوں سے پاک کرنے میں کتنے دن لگائیں گے؟

Sol. Let the required day = x

Number of persons آدمیوں کی تعداد	Number of days دنوں کی تعداد
1	7
7	x

As the number of persons increased the number of day will be decreased. It is inverse proportion.

آدمیوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہونے سے دنوں کی تعداد کم ہوگی۔ اس لیے یہ تناسب منکوس ہے۔

$$\frac{x}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{7} \times 7 = 1 \text{ day}$$

**Sub-Domain (v):
Financial Arithmetic مالیاتی حساب**

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق:

Solve the following:

(i) $\frac{15}{20} \times 100 = \square$

(ii) $\frac{200}{300} \times 100 = \square$

Sol. $\frac{15}{20} \times 100 = 75$

Sol. $\frac{200}{300} \times 100 = \frac{200}{3}$

(iii) 5% of 50 kg = \square

(iv) 10% of 100 l = \square

Sol. = $\frac{5}{100} \times 50 = \frac{5}{2} \text{ kg}$

Sol. $\frac{10}{100} \times 100 = 10 \text{ l}$

A shopkeeper bought 200kg onion and 180kg potatoes. He found 5% of onion and 10% of potatoes were rotten. How many vegetables are in good condition?

ایک دکاندار نے 200 کلوگرام پیاز اور 180 کلوگرام آلو خریدے۔ اس نے دیکھا کہ 5% پیاز اور 10% آلو خراب تھے۔ کتنی مقدار میں بڑی اچھی حالت میں تھی؟

Sol. Mass of onion = 200kg

پیاز کا ماس = 200kg

Mass of rotten onion = 5% × 200

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 200 = 10 \text{ kg}$$

Mass of onion in good condition = 200 - 10 = 190kg

اچھی حالت میں پیاز کا ماس = 190kg

Total mass of potatoes = 180 kg

آلوؤں کی کل مقدار = 180kg

Mass of rotten Potatoes = 5% × 180

خراب آلوؤں کا ماس = 9kg

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 180 = 18 \text{ kg}$$

Mass of potatoes in good condition = 180 - 18 = 171kg

اچھی حالت میں موجود آلوؤں کا ماس = 171kg

A LED was bought for Rs. 67000 and sold at a profit of 10%. Find the selling price of the LED.

ایک LED 67000 روپے میں خریدی گئی اور 10% منافع پر بیچ کر دی گئی۔ LED کی قیمت

Sol. Cost price of LED = Rs. 67000

LED کی قیمت خرید = 67000 روپے

$$\text{Profit} = 10\% \times 67000 = \frac{10}{100} \times 67000 = 6700$$

روپے 6700

Sale price = 67000 + 6700 = Rs. 73700

قیمت فروخت = 73700 روپے

In a furniture shop, 15 chairs were bought at the rate of Rs. 280 per chair. The shopkeeper sold 10 of them at rate of Rs. 400 per chair and the remaining at the rate of Rs. 250 per chair. Find his profit or loss percentage.

ایک فرنیچر کی دکان میں 15 کرسیاں 280 روپے فی کرسی کے حساب سے خریدی گئیں۔ دکاندار نے ان میں سے 10 کرسیاں 400 روپے فی کرسی اور بقیہ 250 روپے فی کرسی کے حساب سے فروخت کر دیں۔ اس کا منافع یا نقصان فی صد بتائیں۔

Sol. Cost price of 15 chair at the rate of Rs. 280 per chair

$$15 \text{ کرسیوں کی قیمت خرید بحساب } 280 \text{ روپے فی کرسی} = 15 \times 280 = \text{Rs. } 4200$$

Sale price of 10 chairs at the rate of Rs.400 per chair

$$10 \text{ کرسیوں کی قیمت فروخت بحساب } 400 \text{ روپے فی کرسی} = 10 \times 400 = \text{Rs. } 4000$$

Sale price of 5 chairs at the rate of Rs.250 per chair

$$5 \text{ کرسیوں کی قیمت فروخت بحساب } 250 \text{ روپے فی کرسی} = 5 \times 250 = \text{Rs. } 1250$$

Total sale price of 15 chairs = 4000 + 1250 = Rs.5250

کل قیمت فروخت 15 کرسیوں = 5250 روپے

(S.P) is greater than (C.P) so the shopkeeper is in profit

قیمت فروخت قیمت خرید سے زیادہ ہے اس لیے دکاندار منافع میں ہے۔
Profit = S.P - C.P = 5250 - 4200 = Rs. 1050

Profit % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{1050}{4200} \times 100\% = 25\%$

Aslam purchased the following items whose marked price and discount % are given below: Find the total amount of the bill he has to pay.

اسلم نے مندرجہ ذیل اشیاء خریدیں۔ جن کی درج شدہ قیمت اور چھوٹ فی صد دی گئی ہے۔ اس کے ادا کر دینے کی مجموعی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Item	Quantity	Marked price	Discount %	Amount of discount	Selling Price
اشیاء	مقدار	درج شدہ قیمت	چھوٹ فی صد	چھوٹ کی رقم	قیمت فروخت
Oven	1	4700	5%	$4700 \times \frac{5}{100} = 235$	4465
Iron	1	2400	10%	$2400 \times \frac{10}{100} = 240$	2160
Food factory	1	8500	17%	$8500 \times \frac{17}{100} = 1445$	7055
Washing machine	2	12000	12%	$12000 \times \frac{12}{100} = 2880$	$10560 \times 2 = 21120$
					Total = 34795

Total amount of bill = Rs. 34795

Solved Exercise 1.14

1. Fill in the boxes.

- Sol. (i) Cost Price = 450, Selling Price = 560, Profit = 110
(ii) Cost Price = 1230, Selling Price = 1180, Loss = 50
(iii) Marked Price = 4550, Selling Price = 3950, Discount = 600

2. A bakery sold 1 kg of sweets for Rs.1250. 1kg of sweets cost was Rs.1100. Did the owner make a profit or loss? Calculate the amount of profit or loss.

ایک بیکری نے 1 کلوگرام میٹھی 1250 روپے میں فروخت کرتی ہے۔ میٹھی کی 1 کلوگرام 1100 روپے تھی۔ کیا دکاندار منافع یا نقصان؟ منافع یا نقصان کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Selling price of 1kg sweets = Rs. 1250

1 کلوگرام میٹھی کی قیمت فروخت = 1250 روپے

Selling price is more than cost price. So, the shopkeeper made profit

قیمت فروخت قیمت سے زیادہ ہے۔ اس لیے دکاندار منافع میں ہے۔
Profit = S.P - C.P = 1250 - 1100 = Rs. 150

Profit = 1250 - 1100 = Rs. 150

3. Majid bought a book for Rs. 2500 from a bookstore. The bookstore bought this book for Rs. 2200. Did the bookseller make a profit or loss? Calculate the amount of profit or loss.

ماجد نے ایک بک سٹور سے ایک کتاب 2500 روپے میں خریدی۔ بک سٹور نے یہ کتاب 2200 روپے میں خریدی تھی۔ کیا کتاب فروش ہوا یا نقصان؟ منافع یا نقصان کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of the book = Rs. 2200

کتاب کی قیمت خرید = 2200 روپے

Selling price of the book = Rs. 2500

کتاب کی قیمت فروخت = 2500 روپے

Selling price is more than cost price. So, bookseller got profit.

کیونکہ قیمت فروخت قیمت خرید سے زیادہ ہے اس لیے کتاب فروش منافع ہوا۔
Amount of Profit = S.P - C.P = 2500 - 2200 = Rs. 300

4. The Price of one bicycle is Rs. 7000. Adnan bought two bicycles and sold them for Rs. 13000. Calculate the amount of profit or loss.

ایک ہینیکل کی قیمت 7000 روپے ہے۔ عدنان نے دو ہینیکل خریدے اور انہیں 13000 روپے میں فروخت کر دیا۔ منافع یا نقصان کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of two bicycles = 7000 × 2 = Rs. 14000

دو ہینیکلوں کی قیمت خرید = 14000 روپے

Selling price of two bicycles = Rs. 13000

دو ہینیکلوں کی قیمت فروخت = 13000 روپے

C.P is greater than S.P, so it is a loss

قیمت خرید قیمت فروخت سے زیادہ ہے اس لیے نقصان ہوا۔
Loss = C.P - S.P = 14000 - 13000 = Rs. 1000

روپے 1000

5. Hamza bought a sack of rice for Rs. 12000. Find selling price if he got a profit of 4%.

حمزہ نے چاولوں کی ایک بوری 12000 روپے میں خریدی۔ اس کی قیمت فروخت معلوم کریں اگر اس نے 4% منافع حاصل کیا ہو۔

Sol. Cost price of rice = Rs. 12000

چاول کی قیمت خرید = 12000 روپے

Profit % = 4%

Profit on rice = 4% × 12000 = $\frac{4}{100} \times 12000 = \text{Rs. } 480$

Selling price of rice = 12000 + 480 = Rs. 12480

چاول کی قیمت فروخت = 12480 روپے

6. All purchased a sofa set for Rs. 48000. Find selling price if he bear a loss of 10%.

عاطف نے ایک سوئیٹ سٹ 48000 روپے میں خریدا۔ اس کی 10 فی صد نقصان کے حساب سے قیمت فروخت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of sofa = Rs. 48000
Rate of loss = 10%
Amount of loss = 10% × 48000

$= \frac{10}{100} \times 48000 = \text{Rs. } 4800$
Selling price of sofa = 48000 - 4800 = Rs. 43200

7. A shopkeeper bought an aquarium for Rs. 7000 and sold it for Rs. 10000. Find his profit percentage.

ایک دکاندار نے ایک ایکوریوم 7000 روپے میں خریدا اور 10000 روپے میں فروخت کر دیا۔ اس کا منافع فی صد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of aquarium = Rs. 7000
Selling price of aquarium = Rs. 10000

Profit = S.P. - C.P. = 10000 - 7000 = Rs. 3000

Profit % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{3000}{7000} \times 100\% = 42.86\%$

8. Samar bought an old motorbike for Rs. 35000 and spent Rs. 15000 on its repairing. After few months he sold this bike for Rs. 60000. Find his profit percentage.

سمر نے ایک پرانی موٹر سائیکل 35000 روپے میں خریدا اور 15000 روپے اس کی مرمت پر خرچ کیے۔ چند ماہ بعد اس نے یہ موٹر سائیکل 60000 روپے میں فروخت کر دی۔ اس کا منافع فی صد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of motorbike = Rs. 35000
Expenditure of repairing = Rs. 15000

Total cost price = 35000 + 15000 = 50000
Selling price of motorbike = Rs. 60000

Profit = S.P. - C.P. = 60000 - 50000 = Rs. 10000

Profit % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{10000}{50000} \times 100\% = 20\%$

20% = $\frac{10000}{50000} \times 100$

9. Salman bought a sofa set for Rs. 25000 and sold it for Rs. 20000. Find his loss percentage.

سلمان نے ایک سوئیٹ سٹ 25000 روپے میں خریدا اور 20000 روپے میں فروخت کر دیا۔ اس کا نقصان فی صد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of sofa = Rs. 25000
Selling price of sofa = Rs. 20000
Amount of loss = C.P. - S.P. = 25000 - 20000 = Rs. 5000

Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{5000}{25000} \times 100\% = 20\%$

10. The price of a cycle is Rs. 12000 in market. Ahmad ordered this online and got this cycle for Rs. 13000. Find his loss percentage.

ایک سائیکل کی مارکیٹ میں قیمت 12000 روپے ہے۔ احمد نے یہ سائیکل آن لائن آرڈر پر 13000 روپے میں منگوائی۔ اس کا نقصان فی صد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Market price of cycle = Rs. 12000
Price of cycle online order = Rs. 13000
Loss = 13000 - 12000 = Rs. 1000

Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{1000}{12000} \times 100\% = 8.33\%$

11. If the marked price of an item is Rs. 7690 and selling price is Rs. 7000. Find the discount offered on this item.

ایک چیز کی مارکیٹ شدہ قیمت 7690 روپے ہے اور اس کی فروخت 7000 روپے ہوئی ہے۔ اس پر پیشکش کیا گیا۔

Sol. Marked price = Rs. 7690
Selling price = Rs. 7000
Discount = Marked price - Selling price = 7690 - 7000 = Rs. 690

12. Ramalsa sells an item having marked price Rs. 370. Find its selling price if the profit is 15%.

رامالسا نے ایک چیز فروخت کی جس کی مارکیٹ شدہ قیمت 370 روپے ہے۔ اس کی قیمت فروخت معلوم کریں اگر اس پر 15% منافع لیا جائے۔

Sol. Marked price = Rs. 370
Rate of profit = 15%
Amount of profit = 15% × 370 = $\frac{15}{100} \times 370 = \frac{55.5}{1}$

Selling price = Marked price + Profit = 370 + 55.5 = Rs. 425.5

425.5 = 370 + 55.5

13. Minahil bought a dress for Rs. 3200. If the loss is 8%, then find the selling price of the dress.

میناہیل نے ایک لباس 3200 روپے میں خریدا۔ اگر اس پر 8% نقصان ہو تو لباس کی قیمت فروخت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of dress = Rs. 3200
Rate of loss = 8%
Amount of loss = 8% × 3200 = $\frac{8}{100} \times 3200 = \text{Rs. } 256$

Selling price of dress = Cost price - Loss = 3200 - 256 = Rs. 2944

14. Find marked price of a LED at a discount of 13% having selling price Rs. 39000.

ایک LED کی درج شدہ قیمت معلوم کریں۔ اگر اسے 13% چھوٹ کے حساب سے 39000 روپے میں بیجا گیا ہو۔

Sol. Selling price = Rs. 39000
Discount rate = 13%
It means if Marked price is Rs. 100 then sale price is Rs. 87

Let the marked price of LED = Rs. x
Selling price = 87
Marked price = 100

It is direct proportion
 $\frac{39000}{87} = \frac{x}{100}$
 $x = \frac{39000 \times 100}{87} = \text{Rs. } 44827.6$

15. Eman purchases a heater for Rs. 4600 and sells it for Rs. 4500. She buys an oven for Rs. 14500 and sells it for Rs. 14000. On which item does Eman bear less loss?

ایمان نے ایک ہیٹر 4600 روپے میں خریدا اور 4500 روپے میں فروخت کیا۔ اس نے ایک اوون 14500 روپے میں خریدا اور 14000 روپے میں فروخت کر دیا۔ کس چیز پر ایمان کم نقصان ہوا؟

Sol. Cost price of heater = Rs. 4600
Selling price of heater = Rs. 4500
Loss = 4600 - 4500 = Rs. 100

Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{100}{4600} \times 100\% = 2.17\%$

Cost price of oven = Rs. 14500
Selling price of oven = Rs. 14000
Loss = 14500 - 14000 = Rs. 500

Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\%$

2.17% = $\frac{100}{4600} \times 100$

$$\frac{1}{44.5} \times 100\% = \frac{100}{44.5} = 2.24\%$$

16. The marked price of a computer table is Rs. 6700. It is sold at a discount of 12%. Find the selling price of the computer table.

ایمان کو بیٹر کم نقصان ہوا۔
ایک کمپیوٹر میز کی درج شدہ قیمت 6700 روپے ہے۔ اسے 12% چھوٹ پر فروخت کیا جاتا ہے۔ قیمت فروخت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Marked price of computer table = Rs. 6700
Discount % = 12%
Amount of discount = 12% × 6700 = $\frac{12}{100} \times 6700 = \text{Rs. } 804$

Selling price of computer table = Marked price - Amount of discount = 6700 - 804 = Rs. 5896

Skill Practice:

The marked price of a packed tea bag is Rs. 350 including 5% GST. What will be the original price of tea bag?

ایک چائے کی لٹل پر 5% جی ایس ٹی سمیت درج شدہ قیمت 350 روپے ہے تو اس کی اصل قیمت بتائیں۔

Sol. Let the original price = Rs. x
Marked price = 105
Original price = 100

$105 \times \frac{x}{100} = 350$
 $x = \frac{350 \times 100}{105} = \text{Rs. } 333.33$

333.33 = $\frac{350 \times 100}{105}$

Think!

Can you guess value added tax whether a direct tax or indirect tax?
آپ کیا اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ VAT ایک باواسطہ یا باواسطہ ٹیکس ہے۔

Sol. It is an indirect tax.
یہ ایک باواسطہ ٹیکس ہے۔

Skill Practice:

A real estate agent receives Rs. 75000 as commission, which is 6% of the selling price. At what price does the agent sell the property.

ایک جائیداد فروخت کرنے والا لاکھ 75000 روپے کمیشن کے حساب سے 6% وصول کرتا ہے۔ اس لاکھ روپے کس قیمت پر جائیداد فروخت کی۔

Sol. Total commission = Rs. 75000
Rate = 6%

Amount of commission = Rate of commission × Worth of property

$$75000 = 6\% \times \text{Worth of property}$$

$$\text{Worth of property} = \frac{75000}{6\%} = \text{Rs. } 1250000$$

$$\frac{100}{6} \times 75000 = \text{Worth of property}$$

Worth of property = Rs. 1250000

Solved Exercise 1.15

1. Zawar has annual income of Rs. 1000000. Find the amount of income tax.

Sol. Zavar's annual income = Rs. 1000000

Exempted amount = Rs. 600,000

Taxable income = Gross income - Exempted amount

$$= 1000000 - 600,000 = 400000$$

Rate of income tax = 2.5%

$$\text{Income tax} = 2.5\% \times 400000$$

$$= \frac{25}{1000} \times 400,000 = \text{Rs. } 10000$$

2. If the income tax paid by Ali is Rs. 10000, then find the total annual income of Ali.

Sol. Income tax paid by Ali = Rs. 10000

Rate of income tax = 2.5%

Amount of income tax = Rate of income tax × Taxable income

$$10000 = 2.5\% \times \text{Taxable income}$$

$$10000 = \frac{25}{1000} \times \text{Taxable income}$$

$$10000 \times \frac{40}{25} = \text{Taxable income}$$

$$\text{Rs. } 400000 = \text{Taxable income}$$

Total annual income = Taxable income + Exempted income

$$= 400000 + 600000 = \text{Rs. } 1000000$$

3. Asra owns a plot of worth Rs. 400000. Find the amount of property tax at the rate of 3%.

Sol. Price of plot = Rs. 400000

Rate of property tax = 3%

$$\text{Amount of property tax} = 3\% \times 400000 = \text{Rs. } 12000$$

Sol. Worth of the plot = Rs. 400000

Rate of property tax = 3%

$$\text{Amount of property tax} = 3\% \times 400000 = \text{Rs. } 12000$$

4. Fahem owns one plot and a house of value Rs. 4000000 and Rs. 7000000 respectively. Find the amount of property tax at the rate of 4%.

Sol. Value of Fahem's plot = Rs. 4000000

Value of Fahem's house = Rs. 7000000

Total value of plot and house = Rs. 4000000 + Rs. 7000000 = Rs. 11000000

Rate of property tax = 4%

$$\text{Amount of property tax} = 4\% \times 11000000 = \text{Rs. } 440000$$

5. A man paid Rs. 17000 as property tax at the rate of 1%. Find the total value of the property.

Sol. Amount of property tax = Rs. 17000

Rate of property tax = 1%

$$17000 = 1\% \times \text{Value of property}$$

$$17000 = \frac{1}{100} \times \text{Value of property}$$

$$17000 \times 100 = \text{Value of property}$$

$$1700000 = \text{Value of property}$$

6. Ammar wants to buy an air conditioner of price Rs. 200000. If the rate of GST is 17%, then find how much money Ammar has to pay?

Sol. Price of air conditioner = Rs. 200000

Rate of GST = 17%

$$\text{Amount of GST} = 17\% \times 200000 = \text{Rs. } 34000$$

$$\text{Money Ammar has to pay} = 200000 + 34000 = \text{Rs. } 234000$$

7. The price of one chair is Rs. 5000. Find the amount of GST on 50 such chairs at the rate of 17%.

Sol. Price of one chair = Rs. 5000

Rate of GST = 17%

$$\text{Amount of GST} = 17\% \times 50 \times 5000 = \text{Rs. } 42500$$

$$\text{Total amount} = 50 \times 5000 + 42500 = \text{Rs. } 292500$$

Sol. Price of a chair = Rs. 5000

Price of 50 chairs = 50 × 5000 = Rs. 250000

Rate of GST = 17%

$$\text{Amount of GST} = 17\% \times 250000 = \text{Rs. } 42500$$

$$\text{Total amount} = 250000 + 42500 = \text{Rs. } 292500$$

8. Waqar purchased ten packets of biscuits for Rs. 350. He paid GST of Rs. 42 on ten packets. Find the rate of GST on these packets.

Sol. Price of biscuits = Rs. 350

Amount of GST = Rs. 42

$$42 = \frac{x}{100} \times 350$$

$$x = \frac{42 \times 100}{350} = 12\%$$

9. Naveed purchased a shop of worth Rs. 6500000. He paid property tax worth Rs. 520000. What was the rate of property tax?

Sol. Worth of shop = Rs. 6500000

Amount of property tax = Rs. 520000

$$520000 = \frac{x}{100} \times 6500000$$

$$x = \frac{520000 \times 100}{6500000} = 8\%$$

10. All sold a plot for Rs. 5000000 by an agent who received 2.5% commission. Find amount of commission.

Sol. Price of plot = Rs. 5000000

Rate of commission = 2.5%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 2.5\% \times 5000000 = \text{Rs. } 125000$$

$$\text{Total amount} = 5000000 + 125000 = \text{Rs. } 5125000$$

11. Salman sold 50 articles of a company. If each article is sold for Rs. 2500. Find the amount of commission earned by Salman at the rate of 2%.

Sol. Selling price of 50 articles = 50 × 2500 = Rs. 125000

Rate of commission = 2%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 2\% \times 125000 = \text{Rs. } 2500$$

12. An online car service charges 20% commission from its drivers on each ride. If a driver got Rs. 5000 from all rides in a day. Calculate how much commission did he pay to car service?

Sol. Total earning of driver = Rs. 5000

Rate of commission = 20%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 20\% \times 5000 = \text{Rs. } 1000$$

13. A travel agency got 5% commission on the sale of air tickets. If he sold tickets for Rs. 2000000 in a day. Find the amount of commission.

Sol. Total sale price of air tickets = Rs. 2000000

Rate of commission = 5%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 5\% \times 2000000 = \text{Rs. } 100000$$

11. Salman sold 50 articles of a company. If each article is sold for Rs. 2500. Find the amount of commission earned by Salman at the rate of 2%.

Sol. Selling price of 50 articles = 50 × 2500 = Rs. 125000

Rate of commission = 2%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 2\% \times 125000 = \text{Rs. } 2500$$

12. An online car service charges 20% commission from its drivers on each ride. If a driver got Rs. 5000 from all rides in a day. Calculate how much commission did he pay to car service?

Sol. Total earning of driver = Rs. 5000

Rate of commission = 20%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 20\% \times 5000 = \text{Rs. } 1000$$

13. A travel agency got 5% commission on the sale of air tickets. If he sold tickets for Rs. 2000000 in a day. Find the amount of commission.

Sol. Total sale price of air tickets = Rs. 2000000

Rate of commission = 5%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 5\% \times 2000000 = \text{Rs. } 100000$$

14. An online market place charges 7% on all the sale from its sellers. If the sale of 1000000 rupees is made on Blessed Friday Sale. Calculate the amount of commission earned by online market place owner.

Sol. Total sale of Friday = Rs. 1000000

Rate of commission = 7%

$$\text{Amount of commission} = 7\% \times 1000000 = \text{Rs. } 70000$$

Total amount of commission = 7% × 1000000

کمیون کی رقم

$$= \frac{7}{100} \times 1000000 = \text{Rs. } 70000$$

15. A consultant charges 10% of the visa fee for its consultancy. If visa fee is 1000000 rupees. Calculate the commission of consultant.

ایک مشورہ گیر اپنے مشورہ کی اجرت ویسہ فیس پر 10% وصول کرتا ہے۔ اگر وہ ویسہ فیس 1000000 روپے اور اس مشورہ گیر کی کمیون معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Fee of visa فیس = Rs. 1000000

Rate of consulting fee مشورہ کی فیس کی شرح = 10%

Total commission of consultant = 10% × 1000000

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 1000000 = \text{Rs. } 100000$$

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

A farmer produces 18000 kg corn. Find his amount of ushr at the rate of 5%. The rate of corn is Rs. 110 per kg.

ایک کسان نے 18000 کلوگرام مکئی کی پیداوار حاصل کی 5% کی شرح سے مشرکی رقم معلوم کریں۔ مکئی کی شرح 110 روپے فی کلوگرام ہے۔

Sol. Value of 18000 kg corn = 18000 × 110

18000 کلوگرام مکئی کی قیمت

= Rs. 1980000

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 5%

Amount of ushr مشرکی رقم = 5% × 1980000

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 1980000 = \text{Rs. } 99000$$

Solved Exercise 1.16 حل شدہ مشق

1. Find the amount of the zakat on 15 tola gold if value of 1 tola gold is Rs. 130000.

15 تولہ سونے پر زکوٰۃ معلوم کریں۔ اگر 1 تولہ سونے کی قیمت 130000 روپے ہو۔

Sol. Value of 15 tola gold = 15 × 130000

15 تولہ سونے کی قیمت

= Rs. 1950000

Rate of zakat مشرکی شرح = 2.5%

Amount of zakat زکوٰۃ کی شرح = 2.5% × 1950000

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 1950000 = \text{Rs. } 48750$$

2. Find the amount of zakat on 80 tola silver if value of 1 tola silver is Rs. 1500.

80 تولہ چاندی پر زکوٰۃ کی رقم معلوم کریں اگر 1 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت 1500 روپے ہو۔

Sol. Price of 80 tola silver = 80 × 1500

80 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت = Rs. 120000

Rate of zakat زکوٰۃ کی شرح = 2.5%

Amount of zakat زکوٰۃ کی رقم = 2.5% × 120000

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 120000 = \text{Rs. } 3000$$

3. Raheel paid zakat worth Rs. 47000, on gold and his savings. Find the price of gold if his savings is Rs.1000000.

راہیل نے سونے اور اہلی بچت پر 47000 روپے زکوٰۃ ادا کی اور سونے کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔ اس کی بچت 1000000 روپے ہو۔

Sol. Total zakat زکوٰۃ کی کل = Rs. 47000

Rate of zakat زکوٰۃ کی شرح = 2.5%

Amount of zakat = Rate of zakat × Total amount

کل قیمت = زکوٰۃ کی شرح × کل قیمت

47000 = 2.5% × Total amount

$$47000 = \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \text{Total amount}$$

$$4700 \times \frac{10}{25} \times 100 = \text{Total amount}$$

کل قیمت = 1880000

Saving بچت = Rs. 1000000

Price of gold سونے کی قیمت = 1880000 - 1000000

= Rs. 880000

4. Find the amount of zakat on total of 9 tola gold and 50 tola silver if the values of 1 tola gold and 1 tola silver are Rs. 130000 and Rs. 1500 respectively.

9 تولہ سونے اور 50 تولہ چاندی پر مجموعی طور پر زکوٰۃ کی رقم معلوم کریں اگر 1 تولہ سونے اور 1 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت ترتیباً 130000 روپے اور 1500 روپے ہو۔

Sol. Value of 9 tola gold = 9 × 130000

9 تولہ سونے کی قیمت = Rs. 1170000

Value of 50 tola silver = 50 × 1500

50 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت = 75000

Total value of gold and silver = 1170000 + 75000

سونے اور چاندی کی مجموعی قیمت = Rs. 1245000

Rate of zakat زکوٰۃ کی شرح = 2.5%

Total zakat مجموعی زکوٰۃ = 2.5% × 1245000

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 1245000$$

= Rs. 31125

5. Hina has jewelry of 11 tola gold. Find the amount of zakat on it if the value of 1 tola of gold is Rs.130000.

حنا کے پاس 11 تولہ سونے کے زیورات ہیں۔ اگر سونے کی قیمت 130000 روپے فی تولہ ہو تو اس پر زکوٰۃ کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Price of 11 tola gold = 11 × 130000

11 تولہ سونے کی قیمت = Rs. 1430000

Rate of zakat زکوٰۃ کی شرح = 2.5%

Amount of zakat زکوٰۃ کی رقم = 2.5% × 1430000

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 1430000 = \text{Rs. } 35750$$

6. Zahid paid zakat of Rs. 23500. Find his savings.

زہد نے زکوٰۃ 23500 روپے زکوٰۃ ادا کی۔ اس کی بچت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Amount of zakat زکوٰۃ کی رقم = Rs. 23500

Amount of zakat = Rate of zakat × Total saving

کل بچت = زکوٰۃ کی شرح × کل بچت

$$23500 = 2.5\% \times \text{Total Saving}$$

$$23500 = \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \text{Total Saving}$$

23500 × $\frac{10}{25}$ × 100 = Total Saving

کل بچت = Rs. 940000

7. Ahsan has a crop wheat of worth Rs. 400000 irrigated by natural sources. Find the amount of ushr on it.

احسن کی کھدیم کی فصل کی قیمت 400000 روپے ہے۔ قدرتی ذرائع سے لعل کو سیراب کیا گیا تھا۔ اس پر مشرکی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total worth of crop فصل کی کل قیمت = Rs. 400000

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 10%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Total worth of crop

فصل کی کل قیمت = مشرکی شرح ×

$$= 10\% \times 400000$$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 400000 = \text{Rs. } 40000$$

8. Hamid has rice crop of worth Rs. 800000 irrigated by artificial resources. Find the amount of ushr on it.

حامد نے چاول کی فصل 800000 روپے قیمت کی کاشت کی۔ آبپاشی مصنوعی طریقے سے کی گئی۔ اس پر مشرکی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total worth of crop فصل کی کل قیمت = Rs. 800000

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 5%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Total worth of crop

فصل کی کل قیمت = مشرکی شرح ×

$$= 5\% \times 800000$$

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 800000 = \text{Rs. } 40000$$

9. Suleman paid ushr of Rs. 6500 on cotton. If the land is irrigated by rain, then find the worth of the cotton.

سلمان نے کپاس کی فصل پر 6500 روپے مشرکی ادا کیا۔ اگر بارش سے زمین سیراب ہوئی ہے تو کپاس کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Amount of ushr مشرکی رقم = Rs. 6500

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 10%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Total worth of crop

فصل کی کل قیمت = مشرکی شرح ×

$$6500 = 10\% \times \text{Worth of crop}$$

$$6500 = \frac{10}{100} \times \text{Worth of crop}$$

$$6500 \times \frac{100}{10} = \text{Worth of crop}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 65000$$

10. Find ushr on 850 kg wheat irrigated by natural source, the rate is Rs.110 per kg and 1250kg potatoes irrigated by artificial resource, the rate is Rs.60 per kg.

قدرتی ذرائع سے کاشت کی گئی 850 کلوگرام گندم پر مشرکی رقم معلوم کریں جب کہ گندم کی قیمت 110 روپے فی کلوگرام ہے۔ اور 1250 کلوگرام آٹو کو مصنوعی وسائل سے سیراب کیا گیا۔ اس کی مشرکی رقم معلوم کریں۔ جب کہ آٹو کی قیمت 60 روپے ہو۔

Sol. Total worth of 850kg wheat = 110 × 850

850 کلوگرام گندم کی کل قیمت = Rs. 93500

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 10%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Worth of wheat

مشمولہ کی کل قیمت = مشرکی شرح ×

$$= 10\% \times 93500$$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 93500 = \text{Rs. } 9350$$

Total worth of 1250kg potatoes = 1250 × 60

1250 کلوگرام آٹو کی کل قیمت = Rs. 75000

Rate of ushr مشرکی شرح = 5%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Worth of potatoes

آٹو کی کل قیمت = مشرکی شرح ×

$$= 5\% \times 75000$$

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 75000 = \text{Rs. } 3750$$

Total ushr کل مشرکی = 9350 + 3750 = Rs. 13100

Sub-Domain (VI): Squares and Square Roots مربع اور چوزہ المربع

Challenge: چیلنج

Write five numbers which you can decide by looking at their ones digit that they are not square numbers.

پانچ ایسے اعداد لکھیں جنہیں آپ اکائی کے ہندسے دیکھ کر بتا سکیں کہ یہ مکمل مربع نہیں ہیں۔

Sol. 98, 277, 422, 113, 2588

A perfect square does not keep digits 8, 7, 2, 3, 8 at ones place.

ایک مکمل مربع کے اکائی کے ہندسے 8, 7, 2, 3, 8 ہرگز نہیں آسکتے۔

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

Which of 123², 77², 83², 161², 109² would end with digit 1?

123², 77², 83², 161², 109² میں سے کن کن صحیح عدد اکائی والے ہندسے پر 1 سے ختم ہوگا؟

Sol. 161²

Check whether the square of proper fraction $\frac{21}{35}$ is less than itself or not.

برتاں کریں کیا کہ $\frac{21}{35}$ کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہے یا نہیں۔

$$\text{Sol. } \left(\frac{21}{35}\right)^2 = \frac{441}{1225}$$

$$\text{By comparing } \frac{21}{35} > \frac{441}{1225}$$

$$21 \times 1225, 35 \times 441$$

25725 > 15435

$\frac{21}{35} > \frac{441}{1225}$

- Check whether the square of decimal 0.35 is smaller than itself or not.

پہچان کریں آیا کہ کسرا مضار یہ 0.35 کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہے یا نہیں۔

Sol. $(0.35)^2 = 0.1225$

By comparing

$0.35 > 0.1225$ so, $0.1225 < 0.35$

so proved ہوا ثابت ہوا

موازنہ کرنے سے

Solved Exercise 1.17

- Find the squares of the following natural numbers.

مندرجہ ذیل قدرتی اعداد کے مربع معلوم کریں۔

(i) 49

Sol. 49

square of 49 $= (49)^2 = 49 \times 49 = 2401$

(ii) 66

Sol. 66

square of 66 $= (66)^2 = 66 \times 66 = 4356$

(iii) 75

Sol. 75

square of 75 $= (75)^2 = 75 \times 75 = 5625$

(iv) 111

Sol. 111

square of 111 $= (111)^2 = 111 \times 111 = 12321$

(v) 230

Sol. 230

square of 230 $= (230)^2 = 230 \times 230 = 52900$

(vi) 313

Sol. 313

square of 313 $= (313)^2 = 313 \times 313 = 97969$

(vii) 279

Sol. 279

square of 279 $= (279)^2 = 279 \times 279 = 77841$

(viii) 400

Sol. 400

square of 400 $= (400)^2 = 400 \times 400 = 160000$

- Check whether the following numbers are perfect squares or not.

پہچان کریں آیا کہ مندرجہ ذیل اعداد مکمل مربع ہیں یا نہیں۔

(i) 900

Sol. The prime factors of 900 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

900 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 900 forms a pair so,

900 is a perfect square

900 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک جڑ بنا رہا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل ہے۔

(ii) 912

Sol. The prime factors of 912 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 19$

912 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 912 does not form a pair so,

912 is not a perfect square

912 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک جڑ نہیں بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل نہیں ہے۔

2	912
2	456
2	228
2	114
3	37
19	19

(iii) 1764

Sol. The prime factors of 1764 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$

1764 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 1764 forms a pair

so, 1764 is perfect square

1764 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک جڑ بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل ہے۔

(iv) 1600

Sol. The prime factors of 1600 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

1600 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 1600 forms a pair

so, 1600 is perfect square

1600 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک جڑ بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل ہے۔

(v) 1650

Sol. The prime factors of 1650 = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11$

1650 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 1650 does not form

a pair so, 1650 is not perfect square

1650 کا ہر مفرد اعداد مکمل جڑ سے نہیں بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل نہیں ہے۔

(vi) 2100

Sol. The prime factors of 2100 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 7$

2100 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 2100 does not form

a pair so, 2100 is not perfect square

2100 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک مکمل جڑ نہیں بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل نہیں ہے۔

(vii) 3025

Sol. The prime factors of 3025 = $5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11$

3025 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 3025 form a pair

so, 3025 is perfect square

3025 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ایک جڑ بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل ہے۔

(viii) 710

Sol. The prime factors of 710 = $2 \times 5 \times 71$

710 کے مفرد اعداد

Each prime factor of 710 does not form a

pair so, 710 is not perfect square

710 کا ہر مفرد اعداد ہر سے جڑ سے نہیں بنا رہا ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع مکمل نہیں ہے۔

- Find the square of following numbers by using the property of perfect square.

(i) 72

Sol. 72 is an even number. So, its square will also be an even number

72 ایک جفت عدد ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی جفت عدد ہی ہوگا۔

$(72)^2 = 72 \times 72 = 5184$ is also an even number.

72 کا مربع جفت عدد ہے۔

(ii) 80

Sol. 80 is an even number. So, its square will also be an even number

80 ایک جفت عدد ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی جفت عدد ہی ہوگا۔

$(80)^2 = 80 \times 80 = 6400$ is also an even number.

80 کا مربع جفت عدد ہے۔

(iii) 63

Sol. 63 is an odd number so, its square will also be an odd number

63 ایک طاق عدد ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی طاق عدد ہوگا۔

$(63)^2 = 63 \times 63 = 3969$ is also an odd number.

یہ بھی ایک طاق عدد ہے۔

(iv) 355

Sol. 355 is odd number. So, its square will also be an odd number

355 ایک طاق عدد ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی طاق عدد ہوگا۔

$(355)^2 = 355 \times 355 = 126,025$ is also odd number.

یہ بھی ایک طاق عدد ہے۔

(v) 524

Sol. 524 is an even number So, its square will also be an even number

524 ایک جفت عدد ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی جفت عدد ہوگا۔

$(524)^2 = 524 \times 524 = 274,576$ is also an even number.

یہ بھی ایک جفت عدد ہے۔

(vi) 4216

Sol. 4216 is an even number. So, its square will also be an even number

4216 ایک جفت عدد ہے اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی جفت عدد ہوگا۔

$(4216)^2 = 4216 \times 4216 = 17,774,656$ is also an even number.

یہ بھی ایک جفت عدد ہے۔

(vii) 821

Sol. 821 is odd number. So, its square will also an odd number

821 ایک طاق عدد ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی طاق عدد ہوگا۔

$(821)^2 = 821 \times 821 = 674,041$ is also odd number.

یہ بھی ایک طاق عدد ہے۔

(viii) 629

Sol. 629 is odd number. So, its square will also odd number

629 ایک طاق عدد ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع بھی طاق عدد ہوگا۔

$(629)^2 = 629 \times 629 = 395,641$ is also odd number.

یہ بھی ایک طاق عدد ہے۔

(ix) 0.33

Sol. 0.33 is a decimal less than 1. So, its square will be smaller than itself.

0.33 ایک ایسی کسرا مضار ہے جو 1 سے چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہوگا۔

$(0.33)^2 = 0.1089$

By comparing we see $0.1089 < 0.33$

موازنہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوا کہ $0.1089 < 0.33$

$0.1089 < 0.33$

0.18

Sol. 0.18 is a decimal number less than 1. so, its square will be smaller than itself.

0.18 ایک ایسی کسرا مضار ہے جو 1 سے چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہوگا۔

$(0.18)^2 = 0.18 \times 0.18 = 0.0324$

By comparing we see $0.18 > 0.0324$

موازنہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوا کہ $0.18 > 0.0324$

$0.18 > 0.0324$

(x) 0.23

Sol. 0.23 is a decimal number less than 1. so, its square will be smaller than itself.

0.23 ایک ایسی کسرا مضار ہے جو 1 سے چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہوگا۔

$(0.23)^2 = 0.23 \times 0.23 = 0.0529$

By comparing we see $0.23 > 0.0529$

موازنہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوا کہ $0.23 > 0.0529$

$0.23 > 0.0529$

(xii) 0.04

Sol. 0.04 is a decimal number less than 1. so, its square is less than itself.

0.04 ایک کسرا مضار ہے جو 1 سے چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہوگا۔

$(0.04)^2 = 0.04 \times 0.04 = 0.0016$

By comparing we see $0.04 > 0.0016$

موازنہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوا کہ $0.04 > 0.0016$

$0.04 > 0.0016$

(xiii) $\frac{14}{16}$

Sol. $\frac{14}{16}$ is a proper fraction. So, its square will also be smaller than this.

ایک راجب کسرا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہوگا۔

$(\frac{14}{16})^2 = \frac{196}{256}$

By comparing

$\frac{14}{16} > \frac{196}{256}$

$14 \times 256, 196 \times 16$

$3584, 3136$

$384 > 3136$

$\frac{14}{16} > \frac{196}{256}$

موازنہ کرنے سے

$\frac{14}{16} > \frac{196}{256}$

(xiv) $\frac{2}{18}$

Sol. $\frac{2}{18}$ is a proper fraction. So its square will also be smaller than itself.

ایک راجب کسرا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہے۔

$(\frac{2}{18})^2 = \frac{2}{18} \times \frac{2}{18} = \frac{4}{324}$

By comparing

$\frac{2}{18} > \frac{4}{324}$

$2 \times 324, 4 \times 18$

$648, 72$

$648 > 72$

$\frac{2}{18} > \frac{4}{324}$

(xv) $\frac{19}{28}$

Sol. $\frac{19}{28}$ is a proper fraction. So, its square is less than itself.

ایک راجب کسرا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کا مربع اس سے چھوٹا ہے۔

$(\frac{19}{28})^2 = \frac{19}{28} \times \frac{19}{28} = \frac{361}{784}$

By comparing

$\frac{19}{28} > \frac{361}{784}$

موازنہ کرنے سے

$\frac{19}{28} > \frac{361}{784}$

By comparing

$\frac{19}{28} > \frac{361}{784}$

موازنہ کرنے سے

$\frac{19}{28} > \frac{361}{784}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \ 361 \\ 28 \ 784 \\ 19 \times 784, 361 \div 28 \\ 14896, 10, 108 \\ 14896 > 10, 108 \\ 19 \ 361 \\ 28 \ 784 \end{array}$$

(xvi) $\frac{25}{28}$
Sol. $\frac{25}{28}$ is a proper fraction. So, its square is less than itself

ایسے کسے کہے ہیں اس کا مربع اس سے کم ہے۔

$$\left(\frac{25}{28}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{28} \times \frac{25}{28} = \frac{625}{784}$$

By comparing
 $\frac{25}{28} > \frac{625}{784}$
 $25 \times 784, 625 \times 28$
 $19600, 17500$
 $19,600 > 17,500$
 $\frac{25}{28} > \frac{625}{784}$

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

- Find the square root of 225 by long division method.

Sol. 225
 $\sqrt{225} = 15$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 3 \overline{)225} \\ \underline{3} \\ 125 \\ \underline{125} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

- Find the square root of the following decimals by prime factorization and long division method.

(i) 17.64
Sol. 17.64

$$\sqrt{17.64} = \sqrt{\frac{1764}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{1764}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}} = \frac{(2 \times 3 \times 7)^2}{(2 \times 5)^2} = \frac{42^2}{10^2} = 4.2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 1764 \\ 2 \ 882 \ 2 \ 100 \\ 3 \ 441 \ 2 \ 50 \\ 3 \ 147 \ 5 \ 25 \\ 7 \ 49 \ 5 \ 5 \\ 7 \ 7 \ 1 \end{array}$$

Division method

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{17364} = 42 \\ 4 \ 1764 \\ \underline{16} \\ 82 \ 164 \\ \underline{164} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(ii) 1.21
Sol. 1.21

$$\sqrt{1.21} = \sqrt{\frac{121}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{121}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{11 \times 11}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}} = \frac{(11)^2}{(2 \times 5)^2} = \frac{11^2}{10^2} = \frac{11}{10} = 1.1$$

Division method

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{1.21} = 1.1 \\ 1 \ 1.21 \\ \underline{1} \\ 21 \ 21 \\ \underline{21} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Solved Exercise 1.18 حل شدہ مشق

1. Find the square roots of the following natural numbers:

(i) 49
Sol. 49
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{49} = \sqrt{7 \times 7} = 7$

(ii) 100
Sol. 100
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{10 \times 10} = 10$

(iii) 144
Sol. 144
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{144} = \sqrt{12 \times 12} = (12)^2 = 12$

(iv) 196
Sol. 196
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{196} = \sqrt{14 \times 14} = (14)^2 = 14$

(v) 324
Sol. 324
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{324} = \sqrt{18 \times 18} = 18$

(vi) 784
Sol. 784
Taking Square root
 $\sqrt{784} = \sqrt{28 \times 28} = 28$

(vii) 676
Sol. 676
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{676} = \sqrt{26 \times 26} = 26$

(viii) 529
Sol. 529
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{529} = \sqrt{23 \times 23} = 23$

Prime factors of 1849 = 43×43
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{1849} = \sqrt{43^2} = 43$

2. Find the square roots of following numbers by prime factorization method.

(i) 900
Sol. 900
Prime factors of 900 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{900} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2} = (2 \times 3 \times 5)^2 = 30$

(iv) 1444
Sol. 1444
Prime factors of 1444 = $2 \times 2 \times 19 \times 19$
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{1444} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 19 \times 19} = 2 \times 19 = 38$

(ii) 2500
Sol. 2500
Prime factors of 2500 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{2500} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 5^2 \times 5^2} = 2 \times 5 \times 5 = 50$

(v) 144
Sol. 144
Prime factors of 144 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{144} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 3^2} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

(iii) 1849
Sol. 1849
Prime factors of 1849 = 43×43
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{1849} = 43$

(vi) 225
Sol. 225
Prime factors of 225 = $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
Taking square root
 $\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{3^2 \times 3 \times 5} = 3 \times 5 = 15$

Taking Square root

$$\sqrt{\frac{64}{225}} = \sqrt{\frac{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2^2}{5^2 \times 3^2}} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2}{5 \times 3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

So, the square root of $\frac{64}{225} = \frac{8}{15}$

(vii) 7.29 کا جذر مربع لیں

Sol. $7.29 = \frac{729}{100}$

2	100	3	729
2	50	3	243
2	25	3	81
5	5	3	27
1		3	9
		3	3
			1

Prime factors of $\frac{729}{100} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}$

729 کے مفردات $\frac{729}{100} = \frac{3^2 \times 3^2 \times 3^2}{2^2 \times 5^2}$

Taking Square root

$$\sqrt{7.29} = \sqrt{\frac{3^2 \times 3^2 \times 3^2}{2^2 \times 5^2}} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 3}{2 \times 5} = \frac{27}{10} = 2.7$$

(viii) 6.76

Sol. $6.76 = \frac{676}{100}$

2	676	2	100
2	338	2	50
13	169	5	25
13	13	5	5
			1

Prime factors of $\frac{676}{100} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 13 \times 13}{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}$

676 کے مفردات $\frac{676}{100} = \frac{2^2 \times 13^2}{2^2 \times 5^2}$

دونوں اطراف کا جذر مربع لیں

$$\sqrt{6.76} = \sqrt{\frac{2^2 \times 13^2}{2^2 \times 5^2}} = \frac{2 \times 13}{2 \times 5} = \frac{26}{10} = 2.6$$

3. Find the square roots of following numbers by division method.

(i) 576
Sol. 576

24	
2	576
	-4
44	176
	-176
	x

$$\sqrt{576} = 24$$

(ii) 2304
Sol. 2304

48	
4	2304
	-16
88	704
	-704
	x

$$\sqrt{2304} = 48$$

جذریں لیں

(iii) 1521
Sol. 1521

39	
3	1521
	-9
69	621
	-621
	x

$$\sqrt{1521} = 39$$

(iv) 0.0441
Sol. 0.0441

21	
2	441
	-4
41	41
	-41
	x

$$\sqrt{0.0441} = 0.21$$

(v) $\frac{256}{1089}$
Sol. $\frac{256}{1089}$

16	
1	256
	-1
26	156
	-156
	x

$$\sqrt{\frac{256}{1089}} = \frac{\sqrt{256}}{\sqrt{1089}} = \frac{16}{33}$$

(vi) $\frac{81}{289}$
Sol. $\frac{81}{289}$

9	
1	81
	-1
27	189
	-189
	x

$$\sqrt{\frac{81}{289}} = \frac{\sqrt{81}}{\sqrt{289}} = \frac{9}{17}$$

(vii) $\frac{676}{841}$
Sol. $\frac{676}{841}$

26	
2	676
	-4
46	276
	-276
	x

$$\sqrt{\frac{676}{841}} = \frac{\sqrt{676}}{\sqrt{841}} = \frac{26}{29}$$

(viii) 26.01
Sol. 26.01

5.1	
5	26.01
	-25
101	101
	-101
	x

$$\sqrt{26.01} = 5.1$$

Solved Exercise 1.19

1. In a lecture hall, 8649 students are sitting in such a manner that there are as many students in a row as there are rows in the lecture hall. How many students are there in each row of the lecture hall?

ایک کنگرہ ہال میں 8649 طلبہ اس طرح بیٹھے ہیں کہ ایک قطار میں بیٹھے طلبہ کی تعداد ہال میں قطاروں کی تعداد کے برابر ہے۔ ہال میں کتنے طلبہ ہیں؟

Sol. Total students in the hall = 8649
Number of student in each row = $\sqrt{8649}$

93	
9	8649
	-81
183	549
	-549
	x

2. The students of class - VII of a school donated Rs. 2304 for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Each student donated as many rupees as the number of students in the class. Find the number of students in class.

ایک سکول کی ساتویں جماعت کے طلبہ نے وزیر اعظم کے پیارے فنڈ کی بحالی کے لیے 2304 روپے چندہ عطیہ کیا۔ ہر طالب علم نے اتنا چندہ دیا۔ جتنی جماعت میں طالب علموں کی تعداد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total amount of donation = Rs. 2304
عطیہ کی کل رقم

Total number of Students in the class = $\sqrt{2304}$

جماعت میں موجود طالب علموں کی تعداد = 48 students

48	
4	2304
	-16
88	704
	-704
	x

3. Kiran wants to wish her teacher on Eid Day by giving her a self-made greeting card. She chooses a purple coloured square sheet of paper. A side of that paper measures 19.5cm. Find the area of paper she chooses for the card.

کرن اپنے استاد کو عید کے دن ہاتھ سے بنائے گئے کارڈ کے ذریعے مبارک دینا چاہتی ہے۔ وہ کارڈ کی مائٹری رنگ کی مربع شیٹ کا انتخاب کرتی ہے۔ اس کارڈ کے ایک کنارے کی لمبائی 19.5cm ہے۔ کارڈ کا رقبہ معلوم کریں جو اس نے کارڈ کے لیے منتخب کیا۔

Sol. Length of side of the card = 19.5 cm

کارڈ کے ایک کنارے کی لمبائی
Area of the card = (19.5cm)²
کارڈ کا رقبہ = 19.5 × 19.5 = 380.25 cm²

4. The area of square plot is 900m². Find the length of the side of the plot.

ایک مربعی پلاٹ کا رقبہ 900m² ہے۔ پلاٹ کے ایک اطراف کی لمبائی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Area of the plot = 900m²
پلاٹ کا رقبہ = 900m²

Length of the side of the plot = $\sqrt{900}$
پلاٹ کے ایک اطراف کی لمبائی = 30m

5. 400 students sit in rows in such a way that the number of rows is equal to the number of students in a row. How many students are there in each row?

400 طلبہ قطاروں میں اس طرح بیٹھے ہیں کہ قطاروں کی تعداد ان کی ہر قطار میں طلبہ کی تعداد کے برابر ہے۔ ہر قطار میں کتنے طلبہ ہیں؟

Sol. Total number of students = 400
قطار کی مجموعی تعداد

Number of students in each row = $\sqrt{400}$
ہر قطار میں طلبہ کی تعداد = 20 Students

Solved Review Exercise 1 (b)

1. Choose the correct option.

(i) The ratio of 2 years to 6 months. درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔
2 سال سے 6 ماہ کی نسبت ہے۔

(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 6 (c) 4 : 1 (d) 1 : 3

(ii) The comparison of two quantities with same kinds is known as: ایک ہی قسم کے ساتھ دو مقداروں کا موازنہ کہلاتا ہے:

(a) rate شرح (b) ratio نسبت (c) average rate اوسط شرح (d) proportion تناسب

(iii) The value of m in the given proportion: 6:m::5:10
دی گئی تناسب میں 'm' کی قیمت 6:m::5:10

(a) 12 (b) 30 (c) 25 (d) 15

(iv) The equality of two ratios is known as: دو نسبتوں کی برابری کو کہتے ہیں:

(a) ratio نسبت (b) Increase ratio بڑھتی ہوئی نسبت (c) rate شرح (d) proportion تناسب

(v) In proportion, product of means and product of extremes are: تناسب میں اوسطین کا حاصل ضرب اور طرفین کا حاصل ضرب برابر ہوتا ہے۔

(a) less کم (b) equal برابر (c) greater بڑھ (d) not equal براب نہیں

(vi) If cost price is Rs 450 and selling price is Rs. 550 then profit will be

اگر قیمت خرید 450 روپے اور قیمت فروخت 550 روپے ہو تو منافع ہوگا۔

(a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 150 (d) 200

(vii) If the marked price is Rs.780 and selling price is Rs.750 then discount will be:

اگر درج شدہ قیمت 780 روپے اور قیمت فروخت 750 روپے ہو تو چھوٹ ہوگی۔

(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40

(viii) The tax imposed on the income of an individual is called _____.

ایک فرد کی آمدنی پر عائد کیا جاتا ہے۔

(a) GST (b) VAT (c) income tax (d) property tax

(ix) Rate of Zakat is _____.

زکوٰۃ کی شرح ہے۔

(a) 1% (b) 1.5% (c) 2.5% (d) 3%

(x) Rate of ushr on a land irrigated by natural sources is _____.

تدریجی وسائل سے سیراب زمین پر فطر کی شرح ہے۔

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

(ix) Which of the following cannot be at the ones place of a perfect square number?

- (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 9

(xii) The number of zeros in square of 40 is:

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

(xiii) How many natural numbers lies between 2^2 and 3^2 ?

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9

(xiv) The ones place in the square of 16 is:

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

(xv) A square shaped garden has an area of $100m^2$. Find the length of one side of the garden.

- (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12

2. Write the following in ratio form and reduce it into the lowest form:

(i) $\frac{75}{125} = \frac{3}{5}$ (ii) $\frac{200}{500} = \frac{2}{5}$
 Sol. $\frac{75}{125} = \frac{3 \times 25}{5 \times 25} = \frac{3}{5}$ Sol. $\frac{200}{500} = \frac{2 \times 100}{5 \times 100} = \frac{2}{5}$

(iii) 185 : 85

Sol. $\frac{185}{85} = \frac{37}{17}$

(iv) 5 weeks to 60 days

Sol. 5 weeks = $5 \times 7 = 35$ days
 $\frac{35}{60} = \frac{7}{12}$

(v) 4 km to 800 m

Sol. 4km = $1000 \times 4m = 4000m$
 $\frac{4000}{800} = \frac{5}{1}$

(vi) 3 litres ℓ to 1800 ml

Sol. 3 litres $\ell = 3 \times 1000 ml = 3000 ml$
 $\frac{3000}{1800} = \frac{5}{3}$

3. (i) Increase 15 in the ratio of 8 : 5

Sol. $8 \times 15 = \frac{8}{5} \times 45 = 72$

(ii) Increase 120 in the ratio of 13 : 10

Sol. $120 \times 13 = 10 \times 156 = 1560$

4. (i) Decrease 510 in the ratio of 7 : 10

Sol. $510 \times 7 = 10 \times 357 = 3570$

(ii) Decrease 999 in the ratio of 2 : 9

Sol. $999 \times 2 = 1998$
 $1998 \div 9 = 222$

5. If the price of a shirt is increased from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2600, what will be the increased in ratio?

Sol. $2600 - 2000 = 600$
 $\frac{600}{2000} = \frac{3}{10}$

6. If old price of an object was Rs.850 and new price is Rs.560. What will be decreased in ratio?

Sol. $850 - 560 = 290$
 $\frac{290}{850} = \frac{29}{85}$

7. A shopkeeper purchased 20 packets of almonds for Rs. 16000. How much will he have to pay if he buy 25 packets?

Sol. Let the price of 25 packets = Rs x
 $\frac{20}{16000} = \frac{25}{x}$
 $x = \frac{25 \times 16000}{20} = Rs. 20000$

8. A train covers 140 km in 2 hours. What will be the speed of the train per hour. Also find in how much distance will it cover in 4 hours?

Sol. Total distance = 140 km
 Time = 2 hours
 Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{140}{2} = 70$ km/hr
 Distance will be covered in 4 hours = $70 \times 4 = 280$ km

9. Find the value of variable in the following proportions.

(i) $4 : 5 :: 20 : x$
 $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$
 $x = \frac{20 \times 5}{4} = 25$

(ii) $8 : 15 :: x : 45$
 $\frac{8}{15} = \frac{x}{45}$
 $x = \frac{45 \times 8}{15} = 24$

(iii) $10 : 120 :: 15 : x$
 $\frac{10}{120} = \frac{15}{x}$
 $x = \frac{15 \times 120}{10} = 180$

(iv) $15 : 25 :: 30 : x$
 $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{30}{x}$
 $x = \frac{30 \times 25}{15} = 50$

(v) $20 : 30 :: x : 45$
 $\frac{20}{30} = \frac{x}{45}$
 $x = \frac{45 \times 20}{30} = 30$

(vi) $30 : 40 :: 75 : x$
 $\frac{30}{40} = \frac{75}{x}$
 $x = \frac{75 \times 40}{30} = 100$

(vii) $40 : 50 :: 60 : x$
 $\frac{40}{50} = \frac{60}{x}$
 $x = \frac{60 \times 50}{40} = 75$

(viii) $50 : 60 :: 70 : x$
 $\frac{50}{60} = \frac{70}{x}$
 $x = \frac{70 \times 60}{50} = 84$

(ix) $60 : 70 :: 80 : x$
 $\frac{60}{70} = \frac{80}{x}$
 $x = \frac{80 \times 70}{60} = 93.33$

(x) $70 : 80 :: 90 : x$
 $\frac{70}{80} = \frac{90}{x}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 80}{70} = 102.85$

(i) $4 : 5 :: x : 20$

Sol. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{20}$
 $x = \frac{20 \times 4}{5} = 16$

(ii) $8 : 15 :: 55 : 10$

Sol. $\frac{8}{15} = \frac{55}{10}$
 $10a - 6 = 95$
 $10a = 101$
 $a = 10.1$

(iii) $q : 3 :: 24 : 30$

Sol. $\frac{q}{3} = \frac{24}{30}$
 $q = \frac{24 \times 3}{30} = 2.4$

10. Two watches cost is Rs. 16,000. How much money will be required to buy 14 such watches?

Sol. Let the required price = x
 $\frac{2}{16000} = \frac{14}{x}$
 $x = \frac{14 \times 16000}{2} = Rs. 112000$

11. Mohsin took 5 days to finish a book, reading 100 pages daily. How many pages must he read in a day to finish it in 10 days?

Sol. Let the required number of pages = x
 $\frac{5}{100} = \frac{10}{x}$
 $x = \frac{10 \times 100}{5} = 200$ pages

12. If 42 men can reap a field in 16 days, in how many days can 20 men reap the same field?

Sol. Let the required number of days = x
 $\frac{42}{16} = \frac{20}{x}$
 $x = \frac{20 \times 16}{42} = 7.61$ days

(i) $4 : 5 :: x : 20$

Sol. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{20}$
 $x = \frac{20 \times 4}{5} = 16$

(ii) $8 : 15 :: 55 : 10$

Sol. $\frac{8}{15} = \frac{55}{10}$
 $10a - 6 = 95$
 $10a = 101$
 $a = 10.1$

(iii) $q : 3 :: 24 : 30$

Sol. $\frac{q}{3} = \frac{24}{30}$
 $q = \frac{24 \times 3}{30} = 2.4$

13. 14 men can dig a well in 8 days. How many men can dig it in 4 days?

Sol. Let the required number of men = x
 $\frac{14}{8} = \frac{x}{4}$
 $x = \frac{4 \times 14}{8} = 7$ men

14. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

15. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

16. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

17. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

18. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

19. A fort had enough food for 60 soldiers for 40 days. How long would the food last if 30 more soldiers join after 16 days?

Sol. Food available for day = 2400
 After 16 days more soldiers came = 16
 Remaining days = 40 - 16 = 24
 Let the number of required days = x
 $\frac{60}{24} = \frac{x}{90}$
 $x = \frac{90 \times 60}{24} = 225$ days

15. Ahmad travelled 300 kilometres in 5 hours. Find the unit rate in kilometers / hour.

الحمد نے 300 کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ 5 گھنٹوں میں طے کیا۔ یکومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی شرح معلوم کریں۔
Sol. Total distance = 300 km
Hours = 5

$$\text{Unit rate in kilometer/hour} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$= \frac{300 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ hour}} = 60 \text{ km / hour}$$

16. An international phone call cost is Rs.10 for 4 minutes. Find the unit rate in rupees / minute.

ایک انٹرنیشنل فون کال کی قیمت 4 منٹوں کے لیے 10 روپے ہے۔ اس کی شرح روپے فی منٹ معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Amount of call cost = Rs 10
Time = 4 minutes

$$\text{Unit rate in rupees/minute} = \frac{\text{cost}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{Rs10}{4 \text{ min}}$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ rupees / min}$$

17. Hassan reads 18 pages in 9 minutes. Find the unit rate in pages / minute.

حسن 9 منٹوں میں 18 صفحات پڑھتا ہے۔ اس کی شرح صفحات فی منٹ معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total pages = 18
Total time = 9 minutes

$$\text{Unit rate in pages/min} = \frac{18}{9} = 2 \text{ Pages/min}$$

18. A car consumes 10 liters of fuel for a distance of 260km. Find the unit rate in km / litre.

ایک کار 260 کلومیٹر سفر کے لیے 10 لیٹر پٹرول استعمال کرتی ہے۔ کلومیٹر فی لیٹر کار کی شرح معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total distance = 260 km
Quantity of used fuel = 10 liters

$$\text{Unit rate} = \frac{260 \text{ km}}{10 \text{ l}} = 26 \text{ km / l}$$

19. A car travels 600 km in 10 hours on Monday and 200 km in 3 hours on Tuesday. What will be the average speed of the car?

ایک کار نے پیر اور منگل دن 600 کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ 10 گھنٹوں میں طے کیا اور منگل دن 200 کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ 3 گھنٹوں میں طے کیا۔ اس کا اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total distance covered by car = 600 + 200

$$= 800 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Total hours} = 10 + 3 = 13 \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Average speed of car} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$= \frac{800 \text{ km}}{13 \text{ hours}} = 61.54 \text{ km/h}$$

20. The cost price of an article is Rs. 3000 and the selling price is 5000. Find the profit percentage.

ایک چیز کی قیمت خرید 3000 روپے ہے اور قیمت فروخت 5000 روپے ہے۔ منافع کی شرح معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price = Rs. 3000
Selling price = Rs. 5000

$$\text{Profit} = \text{S.P.} - \text{C.D.} = 5000 - 3000 = \text{Rs } 2000$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2000}{3000} \times 100\% = 66.67\%$$

21. Ahsan bought a car for Rs. 1500000 and sold it for Rs. 1200000. Find loss percentage.

احسن نے ایک کار 1500000 روپے میں خریدی اور 1200000 روپے میں فروخت کر دی۔ اس کا نقصان فی صد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Cost price of car = Rs. 1500000
Selling price of car = Rs. 1200000

$$\text{Loss} = \text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.} = 1500000 - 1200000 = \text{Rs. } 300000$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{loss}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{300000}{1500000} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

22. If the discount on an item is Rs. 500 and the selling price is Rs. 4000. Find the marked price.

کچھ پر رعایت 500 روپے ہو اور قیمت فروخت 4000 روپے ہو تو درج شدہ قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Amount of discount = Rs. 500

Selling price = Rs. 4000
Marked price = 4000 + 500 = Rs 4500

23. Adeel earns Rs.100000 monthly. Find the amount of income tax on his income.

آدیئل کی آمدنی 100000 روپے ماہانہ ہے۔ اس آمدنی پر ٹیکس کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Adeel's monthly income = Rs 100000
Adeel's annual income = 12 × 100000

Exempted amount = Rs. 600000
Taxable amount = 1200000 - 600000 = Rs 600000

$$\text{Rate of income tax} = 2.5\%$$

$$\text{Income tax} = 2.5\% \times 600000 = \frac{25}{100} \times 600000 = \text{Rs. } 15000$$

24. Zawar pays Rs. 10000 as property tax at the rate of 2%. Find the total worth of the property.

زوار نے 10000 روپے پراپرائٹی ٹیکس ادا کیا جس کی شرح 2% تھی۔ جائیداد کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Amount of tax = Rs. 10000
Rate of tax = 2%

$$\text{Amount of tax} = \text{Rate of tax} \times \text{worth of Property}$$

$$10000 = 2\% \times \text{worth of property}$$

$$10000 = \frac{2}{100} \times \text{worth of property}$$

$$10000 \times \frac{100}{2} = \text{worth of property}$$

$$\text{Rs. } 500000 = \text{worth of property}$$

25. The price of washing machine is Rs. 80000. If the rate of GST is 17% then find the total price of washing machine including GST.

ایک واشنگ مشین کی قیمت 80000 روپے ہے۔ اس پر جی ایس ٹی کی شرح 17% ہے۔ واشنگ مشین کی کل قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Price of washing machine = Rs. 80000
Rate of GST = 17%

$$\text{Amount of GST} = 17\% \times 80000$$

$$\text{GST} = \frac{17}{100} \times 80000 = \text{Rs } 13600$$

$$\text{Total price of washing machine} = \text{Actual price} + \text{GST} = 80000 + 13600 = \text{Rs } 93600$$

26. Find the amount of zakat on 200000 ruppees.

200000 روپے پر زکوٰۃ کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total amount = Rs. 200000
Rate of Zakat = 2.5%

$$\text{Amount of Zakat} = \text{Rate of Zakat} \times \text{total amount}$$

$$= 2.5\% \times 200000 = \frac{25}{100} \times 200000 = \text{Rs. } 5000$$

27. Shahwar has two crops of worth Rs. 500000 and Rs. 800000 respectively irrigated by artificial resources. Find the amount of ushr.

شاہوار کی دو فصلوں کی قیمتیں 500000 روپے اور 800000 روپے ہیں۔ ان کو مصنوعی وسائل سے سیراب کیا گیا ہے۔ عسکر کی رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total worth of two crops = 500000 + 800000 = Rs. 1300000

$$\text{Rate of ushr} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Amount of ushr} = 5\% \times 1300000 = \frac{5}{100} \times 1300000 = \text{Rs. } 65000$$

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 1300000 = \text{Rs. } 65000$$

28. The price of packet of a rusk is Rs. 270. If the amount of value added tax is Rs. 80, then find the rate of value added tax.

رس کے ایک پیکٹ کی قیمت 270 روپے ہے اور ویلیو ایڈڈ ٹیکس کی رقم 80 روپے ہے۔ ویلیو ایڈڈ ٹیکس کی شرح معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Price of the packet of rusk = Rs. 270
Amount of value added tax = Rs. 80

$$\text{Rate of value added tax} = \frac{80}{270} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{800}{27} \% = 29.6\%$$

29. Find the squares of the following natural numbers:

(i) 53
Sol. 53

$$\text{Taking Square} = (53)^2 = 53 \times 53 = 2809$$

$$\text{(ii) 69} \quad \text{Sol. 69} \quad \text{Taking Square} = (69)^2 = 69 \times 69 = 4761$$

$$\text{(iii) 288} \quad \text{Sol. 288} \quad \text{Taking Square} = (288)^2 = 288 \times 288 = 82944$$

$$\text{(iv) 500} \quad \text{Sol. 500} \quad \text{Taking Square} = (500)^2 = 500 \times 500 = 250000$$

30. Check whether the following numbers are perfect squares or not:

(i) 441
Sol. 441

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 441 \\ \hline 3 & 147 \\ 7 & 49 \\ 7 & 7 \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{The prime factors of } 441 = 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$= 3^2 \times 7^2$$

The prime factors of 441 form pairs, So 441 is the perfect square.

(ii) 572
Sol. 572

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 572 \\ \hline 2 & 286 \\ 11 & 143 \\ 13 & 13 \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{The prime factors of } 572 = 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 13$$

$$= 2^2 \times 11 \times 13$$

The prime factors of 572 does not form pair, So 572 is not a perfect Square.

572 کے مفرد اجزاء 2، 11، 13 ہیں۔ لہذا 572 ایک مکمل مربع نہیں ہے۔

(iii) 425
Sol.425

5	425
5	85
17	17
	1

The prime factors of 425 = $5 \times 5 \times 17$

425 کے مفرد عام

The prime factors of 425 does not form pair, So 425 is not a perfect square.

425 کے مفرد عام جوڑے نہیں بناتے ہیں۔ لہذا 425 ایک مکمل مربع نہیں ہے۔

(iv) 3025
Sol.3025

5	3025
5	605
11	121
11	11
	1

The prime factors of 3025 = $5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11$

3025 کے مفرد عام

The prime factors of 3025 form pairs. So 3025 is the perfect Square.

3025 کے مفرد عام جوڑے بناتے ہیں۔ لہذا 3025 ایک مکمل مربع ہے۔

31. Find the square root of following numbers by prime factorization method.

مندرجہ ذیل اعداد کے جذور المربع بذریعہ مفرد عام تجزیہ معلوم کریں۔

(i) 169
Sol.169

13	169
13	13
	1

The prime factors 169 = 13×13

169 کے مفرد عام

$$= 13 \times 13$$

$$= 13^2$$

Taking Square root سے

$$\sqrt{169} = \sqrt{13^2}$$

$$= (13^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 13$$

(ii) 289
Sol.289

17	289
17	17
	1

The prime factors 289 = $17 \times 17 = 17^2$

289 کے مفرد عام

Taking Square root سے

$$\sqrt{289} = \sqrt{17^2}$$

$$= (17^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 17$$

(iii) $\frac{49}{625}$

Sol. $\frac{49}{625}$

7	49	5	625
7	7	5	125
	1	5	25
		5	5
			1

The prime factors of $\frac{49}{625} = \frac{7 \times 7}{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}$

49 کے مفرد عام

$$= \frac{7^2}{5^2 \times 5^2}$$

Taking Square root سے

$$\sqrt{\frac{49}{625}} = \sqrt{\frac{7^2}{5^2 \times 5^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7^2}}{\sqrt{5^2 \times 5^2}} = \frac{7}{5 \times 5} = \frac{7}{25}$$

(iv) 3025
Sol.3025

5	3025
5	605
11	121
11	11
	1

The prime factors of 3025 = $5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11$

3025 کے مفرد عام

$$= 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$= 5^2 \times 11^2$$

Taking Square root سے

$$\sqrt{3025} = \sqrt{5^2 \times 11^2}$$

$$= (5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (11^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 5 \times 11 = 55$$

32. Find the square root of following numbers by division method:

درج ذیل اعداد کے جذور المربع بذریعہ تقسیم معلوم کریں:

(i) 361

Sol. 361

	19
1	361
	-1
29	261
	-261
	x

(ii) 729

Sol. 729

	27
2	729
	-4
47	329
	-329
	x

(iii) $\frac{100}{121}$

Sol. $\frac{100}{121}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{100}{121}} = \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{121}} = \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{121}} = 1 \frac{11}{121} = 1 \frac{10}{121}$$

(iv) 6.76
Sol. 6.76

	2.6
2	6.76
	-4
46	276
	-276
	x

$$\sqrt{6.76} = 2.6$$

31. Hooria has a square shaped mat with an area of 289 square cm. She wants to decorate the mat by putting fringe around the edges. How many cm of fringe, she needs to buy?

حوریہ کے پاس ایک مربعی شکل کی چٹائی ہے جس کا رقبہ 289 مربع سم ہے۔ وہ اس چٹائی کو اس کے کناروں پر کڑی لگا کر سجا چاہتی ہے۔ اسے کتنی لمبائی کی کڑی خریدنی ہوگی؟

Sol. Area of the mat = 289 cm^2 مربع

Length of the arc edge of the mat = $\sqrt{289}$

چٹائی کی ایک کنارے کی لمبائی

$$= 17 \text{ cm}$$

	17
1	289
	-1
27	189
	-189
	x

Total length of fringe need to buy = 17×4

مجموعی لمبائی کی کڑی خریدنے کی

$$= 68 \text{ cm}$$

34. What is the length of a side of a square having area 441 square metres?

مربع کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی کیا ہوگی جس کا رقبہ 441 مربع میٹر ہو۔

Sol. Area of square = 441 m^2 مربع

Length of a side of square = $\sqrt{441}$

مربع کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی

$$= 21 \text{ m}$$

	21
2	441
	-4
41	41
	-41
	0

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) Taken From Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC کے گزشتہ امتحانات (پہلے، دوسرے اور سالانہ امتحانات) سے لیے گئے تھے۔

0 Encircle the correct option. درست آپشن کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔

1. The mixed fraction of $\frac{18}{7}$ is: (First Term 23-24)

$\frac{18}{7}$ کی مخلوط کسر ہے:

- (a) $1\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $1\frac{8}{7}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{7}$ (d) $2\frac{4}{7}$

2. The HCF of 56 and 84 is: (First Term 23)

56 اور 84 کا عام اعظم ہے:

- (a) 27 (b) 28 (c) 29 (d) 30

3. Place value of 5 in 956483 is: (Final Term 23)

956483 میں 5 کی مقامی قیمت ہے:

- (a) 50 (b) 500 (c) 5000 (d) 50000

4. Identify correct statement: (Final Term 23)

درست عبارت کی شناخت کریں۔

- (a) $-13.1 < -15.2$ (b) $-13.1 > -15.2$

(c) $-13.1 = -15.2$ (d) $-13.1 \leq -15.2$

5. The L.C.M of 12, 18 and 24 is: (Final Term 23)

12، 18 اور 24 کا کم از کم اضعاف آتی ہے:

- (a) 36 (b) 48 (c) 72 (d) 82

6. If $\frac{81}{2}$ kg of flour is to be packed in $\frac{9}{4}$ kg packets, then the number of packets will be:

اگر $\frac{81}{2}$ کلوگرام آٹا $\frac{9}{4}$ کلوگرام پیکٹوں میں پیک کیا جائے تو پیکٹوں کی تعداد ہوگی:

(Final Term 23)

- (a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 36

7. The property in the equation: $(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}) + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{2}{5} + (\frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{9})$ is: (Final Term 23)

سادات $(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}) + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{2}{5} + (\frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{9})$ کی خاصیت ہے:

(a) Commutative property w.r.t. addition

(b) Associative property w.r.t. addition

(c) Distributive property of multiplication over addition

(d) Associative property w.r.t. multiplication

8. By rounding 27.269 to 2 decimal places, we get: (Final Term 23)

27.269 کو دو اعشاریہ جگہ تک گولہ کرنے سے ہمیں حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

- (a) 27.25 (b) 27.26 (c) 27.27 (d) 27.28

9. Bilal earns Rs. 4500 in 9 days. He will earn in one day: (Final Term 23)

بیل نے 4500 روپے 9 دنوں میں کمائے۔ وہ ایک دن میں کتنے روپے کمائے گا؟

- (a) Rs 450 (b) Rs 500 (c) Rs 550 (d) Rs 600

10. If the price of mangoes decreases from Rs 250 to Rs 150, then ratio of decreased price is: (Final Term 23)

اگر مہنگی قیمت 250 روپے سے کم ہو کر 150 روپے ہو جائے تو قیمت میں کمی کی نسبت ہے:

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

11. If the area of square shaped garden is 289 m², then length of one side of garden will be: (Final Term 23)

اگر ایک مربعی شکل کے باغ کا رقبہ 289 مربع میٹر ہو تو باغ کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی ہوگی:

- (a) 13 m (b) 15 m (c) 17 m (d) 19 m

12. If the length of one side of a square shaped garden is 51 m, then its area will be: (Final Term 23)

اگر ایک مربعی شکل کے باغ کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی 51 میٹر ہو تو اس کا رقبہ ہوگا:

- (a) 2501 m² (b) 2601 m² (c) 2701 m² (d) 2751 m²

13. The value of x in proportion 4:x=2:8 is: (First Term 14)

نسب 4:x=2:8 میں x کی قیمت ہے۔

- (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 16

14. Amount of tax at the rate 2.5% on an income of Rs 60000 will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) Rs 1500 روپے (b) Rs 2000 روپے
(c) Rs 2500 روپے (d) Rs 3000 روپے

15. If the length of one side of a square shaped table is 4.5 m. Then area of the table will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) 9 m² مربع میٹر (b) 18 m² مربع میٹر
(c) 20.25 m² مربع میٹر (d) 22.25 m² مربع میٹر

16. By rounding 23.568 to 2 decimal places we get: (First Term 24)

- (a) 23.55 (b) 23.56 (c) 23.57 (d) 23.60

17. The absolute value of -28 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 28 (b) 29 (c) -29 (d) -28

18. The mixed fraction of $\frac{9}{4}$ is: (First Term 24)

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

19. By rounding 18.694 to 3 significant figures, we get: (First Term 24)

- (a) 18.6 (b) 18.7 (c) 18.69 (d) 19.6

20. Set of first five Natural number is: (First Term 24)

- (a) {0, 1, 2, 3, 4} (b) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
(c) {0, 2, 4, 6, 8} (d) {2, 3, 5, 7, 11}

21. The value of x in the proportion x : 6 :: 7 : 14 is: (First Term 24)

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

22. Amount of tax at the rate 2.5% on an income of Rs 700000 will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) Rs 7000 روپے (b) Rs 14500 روپے
(c) Rs 17000 روپے (d) Rs 17500 روپے

23. The set of whole numbers is denoted by: (First Term 24)

- (a) N (b) Z (c) W (d) O

24. Ali owns a house of worth Rs 6500000. The amount of property tax at the rate of 5% will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) 125000 (b) 225000 (c) 285000 (d) 325000

25. If the length of one side of a square ground is 30 m then the area of the ground is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 90m² مربع میٹر (b) 300m² مربع میٹر
(c) 900m² مربع میٹر (d) 9000m² مربع میٹر

26. Set of first five prime numbers is: (First Term 24)

- (a) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} (b) {3, 5, 7, 9, 11}
(c) {0, 1, 2, 3, 4} (d) {2, 3, 5, 7, 11}

27. The value of x in proportion 5 : x :: 4 : 8 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) 40 (d) 44

28. The absolute value of -25 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) -25 (b) 25 (c) -26 (d) 26

29. The value of z in the proportion 3 : 7 :: z : 21 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 12

30. The absolute value of -15 is: (First Term 24)

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

31. If the length of one side of a square room is 8m, then its area will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) 8m² (b) 16m² (c) 32m² (d) 64m²

32. Zahid owns a house of worth Rs 5,000,000. The property tax at the rate of 5% will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) Rs 25,000 روپے (b) Rs 50,000 روپے
(c) Rs 250,000 روپے (d) Rs 500,000 روپے

33. Which of the following is a perfect square? (First Term 24)

- (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 1000 (d) 2000

34. If a bus travels 60 kilometer in the first hour and 40 kilometer in the second hour, then the average speed of the bus will be: (First Term 24)

- (a) 40 km/hr کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ (b) 50 km/hr کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ
(c) 60 km/hr کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ (d) 70 km/hr کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ

35. The square root of 484 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 22

36. The absolute value of -29 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) -28 (b) 28 (c) -29 (d) 29

37. The square root of 784 is: (First Term 24)

- (a) 24 (b) 28 (c) 32 (d) 38

38. The mixed fraction of $\frac{11}{3}$ is: (First Term 24)

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

39. The set of Natural numbers is denoted by: (First Term 24)

- (a) N (b) W (c) Z (d) O

40. By rounding 25.488 up to 2 decimal places we get: (First Term 24)

- (a) 25.48 (b) 25.49 (c) 25.50 (d) 25.40

Short Answer Questions (CROQ) Taken from Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

Q Give short answers. (First Term 24)

(a) Find the decrease of 600 in the ratio of 7 : 10. (First Term 24)

Sol. First we convert 7:10 into fraction and multiply it by 600.

$\frac{7}{10} \times 600 = 7 \times 60 = 420$

Hence, we can say that decrease of 600 in the ratio of 7 : 10 is 420.

(b) If U = {a, b, c, ..., z}, A = {a, e, i, o, u} and B = {b, c, d} then verify that (A ∪ B)^c = A^c ∩ B^c.

Sol. Given that U = {a, b, c, ..., z}, A = {a, e, i, o, u} and B = {b, c, d}

L.H.S = (A ∪ B)^c = {a, e, i, o, u} ∩ {b, c, d}

= {a, b, c, ..., z} - {a, b, c, d, e, i, o, u}

= {f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z}

R.H.S = A^c ∩ B^c = {a, b, c, ..., z} - {a, e, i, o, u} - {b, c, d}

= {a, e, i, o, u} - {a, e, i, o, u} - {b, c, d}

= {b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z}

= {a, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}

A^c ∩ B^c = {b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}

∴ (A ∪ B)^c = A^c ∩ B^c

From equation (i) and (ii), we get

Sadats (i) اور Sadats (ii) سے ہمیں حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

Hence, proved that (A ∪ B)^c = A^c ∩ B^c

3(a) Talha has a crop of worth Rs. 800000 irrigated by natural sources. Find the amount of Ushr on it. (First Term 24)

Sol. Total worth of crop = Rs. 800000

Rate of ushr = 10%

Amount of ushr = Rate of ushr × Total worth of crop

= 10% × 800000 = $\frac{10}{100} \times 800000$

= Rs. 80000

(b) The area of a square-shaped field is 18496m². How long a piece of string is required for fixing along the sides as fence? (First Term 24)

Sol. To find the length of the string required for fencing, we need to find the perimeter of the square field.

Area of square shaped field = length of side × length of side

18496 = (length of side)²

Taking square root of both sides, we get

$\sqrt{18496} = \sqrt{136^2}$

Length of side = 136m

Perimeter of square shaped field = 4(136m) = 544m

So, a piece of string 544 meters long is required for fencing along the sides of the square-shaped field.

3(a) Verify the associative property.

$(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-2}{3}) + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{4} + (\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{1}{12})$

L.H.S = $(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-2}{3}) + \frac{1}{12}$

= $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{-8}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

= $\frac{9-8+1}{12} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

R.H.S = $\frac{3}{4} + (\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{1}{12})$

= $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-8}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

= $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{-8}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

= $\frac{9-8+1}{12} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

∴ L.H.S = R.H.S

$$= \left(\frac{9-8}{12}\right) + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1+1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{12}{6}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

R.H.S = $\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{1}{12}\right)$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{-8+1}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{-7}{12}\right) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= \frac{9-7}{12} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Hence, L.H.S = R.H.S ، پس

(b) Amir owns a plot of worth Rs. 650000. Calculate the amount of property tax at the rate of 7.5%.

(First Term 24)

ماہر کے پاس 650000 روپے کا پلاٹ ہے۔ 7.5 فیصد کی شرح سے پر اپنی ٹیکس معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Worth of plot = Rs 650000

Rate of the tax = 7.5%

$$\text{Amount of tax} = \frac{7.5}{100} \times 650000$$

$$= \text{Rs } 48750$$

4 (a) Find the amount of zakat on 90 tola silver, if price of 1 tola silver is Rs. 1800. (First Term 23)

60 تولہ چاندی پر زکوٰۃ کی رقم معلوم کریں، اگر 1 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت 1800 روپے ہے۔

Sol. Price of 1 tola silver = Rs. 1800

Price of 90 tola silver = 90 × 1800

روپے 162000 = 90 تولہ چاندی کی قیمت

Amount of Zakat = $\frac{2.5}{100} \times 162000$

Amount of Zakat = Rs. 4050

(b) The area of a square-shaped garden is 50625 sq. metres. Find the length of its side. (Final Term 23)

ایک مربعی باغ کا رقبہ 50625 مربع میٹر ہے۔ اس کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Area of a square shaped garden = 50625

مربعی شکل والے باغ کا رقبہ

$$\text{Length of side} = ?$$

جیسا ہم جانتے ہیں

Area of a square shaped garden = length of side × length of side

ضلع کی لمبائی × ضلع کی لمبائی

Area of a square shaped garden = (length of side)²
مربعی شکل والے باغ کا رقبہ

225
50625
4
106
-84
2225
-2225
0

Taking square root of both sides, we get

دونوں طرف کا مربعی ریشہ لیتے سے ہمیں حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(\text{length of side})^2} = \sqrt{50625}$$

$$\text{Length of side} = 225\text{m}$$

length of side = 225m

Hence, the length of side of a square shaped garden is 225m.

پس مربعی شکل والے باغ کے رقبے کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی 225 میٹر ہے۔

5(a) If naeem gets Rs 200000 as commission on the sale of a house for Rs 7000000. Find the rate of commission. (First Term 24)

اگر ناہم 7000000 روپے کی قیمت کے گھر کی فروخت پر 200000 روپے کمیشن حاصل کرے تو کمیشن کی شرح معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Selling price of house = Rs 7000000

گھر کی قیمت فروخت = 7000000 روپے

Amount of commission = Rs 200000

کمیشن کی رقم = 200000 روپے

Commission = Rate of commission × Selling price

$$\text{قیمت فروخت} \times \text{کمیشن کی شرح} = \text{کمیشن}$$

$$200000 = \text{Rate of commission} \times 7000000$$

$$\text{Rate of commission} = \frac{200000}{7000000}$$

$$\text{Rate of commission} = 0.028$$

$$\text{Rate of commission} = 0.028 \times 100\% = 2.8\%$$

(b) Saad has a crop of worth Rs. 70000 irrigated by artificial resources. Find the amount of Ushr on it. (First Term 23-24)

سعد کے پاس 70000 روپے کی فصل ہے جسے مصنوعی وسائل سے سیراب کیا گیا ہے۔

Sol. Total worth of crop = Rs. 70000

Rate of ushr = 5%

Amount of ushr =

$$= \text{Rate of ushr} \times \text{Total worth of crop}$$

$$= 5\% \times 70000$$

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 70000$$

$$\text{Amount of ushr} = \text{Rs. } 3500$$

Domain 2

Algebra الجبرا

Sub-Domain (i):
Number Sequence and Patterns
عددی سلسلے اور نمونے

Try Yourself: خود آزمائی

Can you find the next three terms of the given number sequence.

کیا آپ اعداد کی دی ہوئی ترتیب کے مطابق اگلی تین اعداد معلوم کر سکتے ہیں۔

5, 11, 18, 26, _____

Sol. 5, 11, 18, 26, 35, 45, 56

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

Can you find out the next two flowers where butterfly will sit? Also tell the rule of pattern.



کیا آپ آگے دو پھولوں کا پتہ کر سکتے ہیں جہاں پر تکی بیٹھے گی۔ نمونے کے مطابق بتائیے۔

Sol. 80, 100 Pattern (نمونہ) + 20

If the nth term of a number sequence is $n^3 - 5$, then find the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th term of the given sequence.

اگر ایک اعداد کی ترتیب کی nth رقم $n^3 - 5$ ہو تو دوسری، تیسری، چوتھی اور پانچویں رقم معلوم کریں۔

Sol. $a_n = n^3 - 5$

$$a_2 = (2)^3 - 5 = 8 - 5 = 3$$

$$a_3 = (3)^3 - 5 = 27 - 5 = 22$$

$$a_4 = (4)^3 - 5 = 64 - 5 = 59$$

$$a_5 = (5)^3 - 5 = 125 - 5 = 120$$

سرگرمی: Activity

Look at the given shapes

The number of line segments required to one N is 3.

The number of line segments required to two Ns is 5.

To continue this pattern, for three Ns 7 line segments are required.

Can you develop the nth term or general term for this pattern? Also find how many line segments are required for thirteen Ns.

کیا آپ اس نمونہ کی nth یا جنرل رقم یا جنرل رقم اخذ کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ بھی معلوم کریں کہ 13 کے لیے کتنے قطعات خط کی ضرورت ہے۔

13 کے لیے کتنے قطعات خط کی ضرورت ہے۔

Sol. Pattern (نمونہ) $2n + 1$

Required number of line segments of thirteen Ns

$$= 2n + 1$$

$$= 2(13) + 1$$

$$= 26 + 1$$

$$= 27$$

Can you find out the nth term of the given number sequence?

کیا آپ دی ہوئی اعداد کی ترتیب کی جنرل رقم معلوم کر سکتے ہیں۔

Sol. $a_n = 2n + 23$

Solved Exercise 2.1

1. What number is added to make the sequence? اس سلسلے کے لیے کون سا عدد جمع کیا جائے؟

(i) 4, 8, 12, 16, اس لیے 4 کو جمع کیا گیا ہے۔

Sol. Difference between 1st and 2nd term = 8 - 4 = 4
پہلی اور دوسری رقم کے درمیان فرق

So 4 is added.

(ii) 12, 17, 22, 27, اس لیے 5 کو جمع کیا گیا ہے۔

Sol. Difference between 1st and 2nd term = 17 - 12 = 5
پہلی اور دوسری رقم کے درمیان فرق

So 5 is added.

(iii) 28, 34, 40, 46, اس لیے 6 کو جمع کیا گیا ہے۔

Sol. Difference between 1st and 2nd term = 34 - 28 = 6
پہلی اور دوسری رقم کے درمیان فرق

So 6 is added.

(iv) 101, 106, 111, 116, اس لیے 5 کو جمع کیا گیا ہے۔

Sol. Difference between 1st and 2nd term = 106 - 101 = 5
پہلی اور دوسری رقم کے درمیان فرق

So 5 is added.

2. What number is multiplied to make the sequence. اس سلسلے کے لیے کس عدد سے ضرب دی گئی ہے۔

(i) 3, 6, 12, 24

Sol. The ratio between 2nd and 1st term = $\frac{6}{3} = 2$
دوسری اور پہلی رقم کی نسبت

So 2 is multiplied.

(ii) 5, 25, 125, 625

Sol. The ratio between 2nd and 1st term = $\frac{25}{5} = 5$
دوسری اور پہلی رقم کی نسبت

So 5 is multiplied.

(iii) 6, 18, 54, 162

Sol. The ratio between 2nd and 1st term = $\frac{18}{6} = 3$
پہلی اور دوسری رقم کی نسبت

So 3 is multiplied.

(iv) 7, 14, 28, 56

Sol. The ratio between 2nd and 1st term = $\frac{14}{7} = 2$

مکمل اور دوسری رقم کی نسبت
ہر 2 سے ضرب دی گئی۔

3. Use the first three terms in the pattern to find the rule.

(i) 52, 57, 62, ...

Sol. $a_2 - a_1 = 57 - 52 = 5$

$a_3 - a_2 = 62 - 57 = 5$

So rule is add 5.

ہر 5 کو جمع کریں۔

(ii) 78, 85, 92, ...

Sol. $a_2 - a_1 = 85 - 78 = 7$

$a_3 - a_2 = 92 - 85 = 7$

So rule is add 7.

ہر 7 کو جمع کریں۔

4. Use the pattern rule to make the pattern.

(i) Start at 8 and add 2 each time.

Sol. $a_1 = 8, a_2 = 8 + 2 = 10,$

$a_3 = 10 + 2 = 12,$

$a_4 = 12 + 2 = 14,$

So pattern 8, 10, 12, 14, ...

ہر 2 کو جمع کریں۔

(ii) Start at 3 and multiply 2 each time.

Sol. $a_1 = 3, a_2 = 3 \times 2 = 6,$

$a_3 = 6 \times 2 = 12,$

$a_4 = 12 \times 2 = 24, 3, 6, 12, 24, \dots$

So pattern is 3, 6, 12, 24, ... $a_n = a_{n-1} \times 2 \therefore a_1 = 3$

ہر 2 کو ضرب کریں۔

5. Find the missing terms in the given sequences.

(i) 7, 10, 13, _____, _____, 25

Sol. 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25

(ii) 6, 12, 18, _____, _____, 42

Sol. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42

(iii) 23, 20, 17, _____, _____, 5

Sol. 23, 20, 17, 14, 11, 8, 5

(iv) 98, 96, 94, _____, _____, 86

Sol. 98, 96, 94, 92, 90, 88, 86

6. Find the general term of the following number sequences.

(i) 6, 13, 20, 27, ...

Sol. $a_1 = 7(1) - 1 = 6$

$a_2 = 7(2) - 1 = 13$

$a_3 = 7(3) - 1 = 20$

$a_4 = 7(4) - 1 = 27$

\vdots

\vdots

$a_n = 7n - 1$

(ii) 5, 7, 9, 11, ...

Sol. $a_1 = 2(1) + 3 = 5$

$a_2 = 2(2) + 3 = 7$

$a_3 = 2(3) + 3 = 9$

$a_4 = 2(4) + 3 = 11$

\vdots

\vdots

$a_n = 2n + 3$

(iii) 4, 9, 14, 19, ...

Sol. $a_1 = 5(1) - 1 = 4$

$a_2 = 5(2) - 1 = 9$

$a_3 = 5(3) - 1 = 14$

$a_4 = 5(4) - 1 = 19$

\vdots

\vdots

$a_n = 5n - 1$

(iv) 2, 12, 22, 32, ...

Sol. $a_1 = 10(1) - 8 = 2$

$a_2 = 10(2) - 8 = 12$

$a_3 = 10(3) - 8 = 22$

$a_4 = 10(4) - 8 = 32$

\vdots

\vdots

$a_n = 10n - 8$

7. Find 30th term from the following general terms.

(i) $a_n = 2n + 1$

Sol. $a_n = 2n + 1$

$n = 30$

$a_{30} = 2(30) + 1$

$a_{30} = 60 + 1 = 61$

(ii) $a_n = 3n + 4$

Sol. $a_n = 3n + 4$

$n = 30$

$a_{30} = 3(30) + 4$

$a_{30} = 90 + 4 = 94$

(iii) $a_n = 5n - 2$

Sol. $a_n = 5n - 2$

$n = 30$

$a_{30} = 5(30) - 2$

$a_{30} = 150 - 2$

$a_{30} = 148$

(iv) $a_n = \frac{3}{2n+1}$

Sol. $a_n = \frac{3}{2n+1}$

$n = 30$

$a_{30} = \frac{3}{2(30)+1}$

$a_{30} = \frac{3}{60+1} = \frac{3}{61}$

8. The general terms of the number sequence are given. List the first four terms for each sequence.

(i) $a_n = 3n + 5$

Sol. $a_n = 3n + 5$

$n = 1 : a_1 = 3(1) + 5 = 3 + 5 = 8$

$n = 2 : a_2 = 3(2) + 5 = 6 + 5 = 11$

$n = 3 : a_3 = 3(3) + 5 = 9 + 5 = 14$

$n = 4 : a_4 = 3(4) + 5 = 12 + 5 = 17$

The first four terms are 8, 11, 14, 17

(ii) $a_n = 8n + 2$

Sol. $a_n = 8n + 2$

$n = 1 : a_1 = 8(1) + 2 = 8 + 2 = 10$

$n = 2 : a_2 = 8(2) + 2 = 16 + 2 = 18$

$n = 3 : a_3 = 8(3) + 2 = 24 + 2 = 26$

$n = 4 : a_4 = 8(4) + 2 = 32 + 2 = 34$

The first four terms are 10, 18, 26, 34

(iii) $a_n = 5n^2 + 1$

Sol. $a_n = 5n^2 + 1$

$n = 1 : a_1 = 5(1)^2 + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6$

$n = 2 : a_2 = 5(2)^2 + 1 = 5(4) + 1 = 21$

$n = 3 : a_3 = 5(3)^2 + 1 = 5(9) + 1 = 46$

$n = 4 : a_4 = 5(4)^2 + 1 = 5(16) + 1 = 81$

The first four terms are 6, 21, 46, 81

(iv) $a_n = 4n + 12$

Sol. $a_n = 4n + 12$

$a_1 = 4(1) + 12 = 4 + 12 = 16$

$a_2 = 4(2) + 12 = 8 + 12 = 20$

$a_1 = 4(3) + 12 = 12 + 12 = 24$

$a_2 = 4(4) + 12 = 16 + 12 = 28$

The first four terms 16, 20, 24, 28

مکمل چاروں

9. A plant that is 17cm tall grows 2cm each week.

ایک پودا 17 سم اونچا ہے اور ہفتے میں 2 سم بڑھتا ہے۔

(a) Complete the sequence:

17, 19, 21, 23

1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks

تیسرے ہفتے چارے ہفتے پچاس ہفتے

(b) How tall will the plant be after three weeks?

تین ہفتوں کے بعد پودے کی اونچائی کیا ہوگی؟

Sol. 23cm

(c) After how many weeks will the plant be 27cm tall?

کتنے ہفتوں بعد پودا 27 سم اونچا ہو جائے گا؟

Sol.

17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27

1 week 2 week 3 week 4 week 5 week

پچاس ہفتے چارے ہفتے تیسرے ہفتے دوسرے ہفتے پہلے ہفتے

So, plant will be 27cm tall after 5 weeks

اس طرح پودا 5 ہفتوں کے بعد 27 سم اونچا ہو جائے گا۔

10. Ibrahim solves 5 questions of an exercise in the subject of Mathematics in 20 minutes 7 questions in 30 minutes, 9 questions in 40 minutes. When will he solve 13 questions and 15 questions if this pattern is continued? Also convert the time into hours and minutes.

ابراہیم نے ریاضی کی کتاب کے 5 سوالات 20 منٹوں میں، 7 سوالات 30 منٹوں میں،

9 سوالات 40 منٹوں میں حل کیے۔ اس کی ترتیب کو جاری رکھتے ہوئے 13 سوالات اور

15 سوالات کب حل کرے گا؟ وقت کو گھنٹوں اور منٹوں میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol.

Number of question

5 7 9 11 13 15

Time in minutes

20 30 40 50 60 70

وقت منٹوں میں

He will solve 13 questions in = 60 min = 1 hour

گھنٹا

He will solve 15 questions in = 70 minutes

70 منٹ

He will solve 15 questions in = 1 hour 10 minutes

1 گھنٹا 10 منٹ

11. A company used 10 cartons to pack balls. If the company packed 20 balls in the first carton, 25 balls in the second carton, 30 balls in the third carton and this pattern is continued then find.

ایک کمپنی نے گیندوں کو پیک کرنے کے لیے 10 کارٹون استعمال کیے۔ اگر پہلی کارٹون میں 20 گیندیں

پیک کی گئیں، دوسرے کارٹون میں 25 گیندیں اور تیسرے کارٹون میں 30 گیندیں

پیک کی گئیں، پھر یہ ترتیب جاری رہے تو معلوم کریں۔

(i) The number of balls in fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth cartons.

چوتھے، پانچویں، چھٹے، ساتویں، آٹھویں، نویں اور دسویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Number of balls in first carton = 20

پہلے کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in second carton = 25

دوسرے کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Difference (فرق) = 25 - 20 = 5

So, rule is + 5

Number of balls in third carton = 25 + 5 = 30

تیسرے کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in fourth carton = 30 + 5 = 35

چارے کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in fifth carton = 35 + 5 = 40

پانچویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in sixth carton = 40 + 5 = 45

چھٹے کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in seventh carton = 45 + 5 = 50

ساتویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in eighth carton = 50 + 5 = 55

آٹھویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in ninth carton = 55 + 5 = 60

نویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

Number of balls in tenth carton = 60 + 5 = 65

دسویں کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد

(ii) How many balls are there altogether in 10 cartons?

10 کارٹون میں گیندوں کی تعداد کتنی ہوگی؟

Sol. Number of balls in 10 cartons

20 + 25 + 30 + 35 + 40 + 45 + 50 + 55 + 60 + 65

= 425 balls

(iii) The cost of all balls if the price of a ball is Rs. 18.

اگر ایک گیند کی قیمت 18 روپے ہو تو تمام گیندوں کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Price of one ball = Rs. 18

روپے

Price of 425 balls = 18 \times 425

روپے

425 گیندوں کی قیمت = Rs. 7650

Sub-Domain (ii):

الجبری جملے Algebraic Expressions

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

Convert the following word statements into algebraic expressions:

(i) The sum of three bags of rice and five bags of wheat.

Sol. $3x + 5y$

(ii) Subtract five times of x from 20 times of y.

Sol. $20y - 5x$

Separate the like terms from the following:

(i) $5x^2, 3x, 5x, 10x^2$

Sol. $5x^2, 10x^2$ اور $3x, 5x$

(ii) $7x, 2x, 7x^2$

Sol. $7x, 2x$

(iii) $6x^2, 8x, 2x^2$

Sol. $6x^2, 2x^2$

Think: سوچئے

• Is this an algebraic expression? کیا یہ ایک الجبریک عبارت ہے۔
 $ax + by + cz + d$

Ans. Yes ہاں
 • Also tell how many terms are there? یہ بھی بتائیے اس میں کتنے رکن ہیں۔

Sol. Four terms چار رکنیں
 • Separate the variables and constants. متغیرات اور خیرات کو علیحدہ علیحدہ کریں۔

Sol. Variables x, y, z
 Constant = d

Solved Exercise 2.2 حل شدہ مشق 2.2

1. What number can replace \square in each of the following open sentences to make a true statement? مندرجہ ذیل ہر کھلے فقرے میں \square کی جگہ کیا درج کیا جائے کہ ایک درست بیان بن جائے۔

(i) $\square + 10 = 12$ Sol. $2 + 10 = 12$

(ii) $15 - \square = 12$ Sol. $15 - 3 = 12$

(iii) $10 + \square = 5$ Sol. $10 + 2 = 5$

(iv) $\square \times 4 = 28$ Sol. $7 \times 4 = 28$

2. Separate open and close sentences. کھلے اور بند فقرات علیحدہ علیحدہ کریں۔

- (i) $2x + 7 = 5$ Sol. Open کھلا
- (ii) $z + 4 = 10$ Sol. Open کھلا
- (iii) $10 + 10 = 20$ Sol. Close بند
- (iv) $18 + 2 = 9$ Sol. Close بند
- (v) $10x + 5 = 10$ Sol. Open کھلا
- (vi) $y + z = 16$ Sol. Open کھلا
- (vii) $5a + 3b = 10$ Sol. Open کھلا
- (viii) $9 + 3 = 3$ Sol. Close بند
- (ix) $7p + 5q = 15$ Sol. Open کھلا

3. Complete the following table: مندرجہ ذیل جدول کو مکمل کریں:

Sr.#	Algebraic Expression الجبریک عبارت	Number of Terms رقموں کی تعداد	Variables خیرات	Constant مستقل
(i)	$4xy$	1	x, y	0
(ii)	$4x^2 - 2y + 8$	3	x, y	8
(iii)	$2xyz + 20$	2	x, y, z	20
(iv)	$x^2 - 2xy + 16$	3	x, y	16

4. Separate like and unlike terms from the given expressions. لائق اور ادا لائق رقوم علیحدہ علیحدہ کریں۔

Sol:	Expressions عبارتیں	Like terms ایک جیسی رقوم	Unlike terms تلف رقوم
(i)	$3x^2 + 4xy + 7 + 9x^2$	$3x^2, 9x^2$	$+4xy, +7$
(ii)	$4x^2y + 5x^2 + 7yx^2 + 4x$	No like terms کوئی لائق نہیں	$4x^2y, 5x^2, 7yx^2, 4x$
(iii)	$2x^2 + 8xy + 8y + 9x^2$	$2x^2, 9x^2$	$+8xy, +8y$
(iv)	$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 8 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 4x$	$\frac{3}{2}x^2, \frac{9}{2}x^2$	$+8, 4x$

5. Separate the equations and inequalities from the following. مساوات اور غیر مساواتیں الگ الگ کریں۔

- (i) $3x + 8 > 10$ Sol. inequality غیر مساوات
- (ii) $2x - 10 \leq 1$ Sol. inequality غیر مساوات
- (iii) $3x - 4 = 7x$ Sol. equation مساوات
- (iv) $7x - 5 > 6x$ Sol. inequality غیر مساوات
- (v) $5x = 7$ Sol. equation مساوات
- (vi) $8x < 5$ Sol. inequality غیر مساوات

Solved Exercise 2.3 حل شدہ مشق 2.3

1. Which of the following algebraic expressions are polynomials? کون سے الجبریک عبارتیں پولینومیاں ہیں۔

(i) $ax^2 + bx + cy$ Sol. $\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$

Sol. $ax^2 + bx + cy$
 This is a polynomial.
 یہ ایک کثیر رکنی ہے۔

(iii) $x^2 - 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$ Sol. $\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$

Sol. $x^2 - 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$
 This is not polynomial.
 یہ ایک کثیر رکنی نہیں ہے۔

(v) $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$ Sol. $2x^2 + 4x + 3$

Sol. $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$
 This is polynomial.
 یہ ایک کثیر رکنی ہے۔

(vii) $2x^2y + 2$ Sol. $2x^2 + 4x + 3$

Sol. $2x^2y + 2$
 This is polynomial.
 یہ ایک کثیر رکنی ہے۔

2. Find the degree of polynomials given in question 1. درجہ اولیٰ اور دوسری کثیر رکنیوں کا درجہ معلوم کریں۔

(i) $ax^2 + bx + cy$ Sol. $\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$

Sol. $ax^2 + bx + cy$
 The degree of this polynomial is 2.
 اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 2 ہے۔

(iii) $x^2 - 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$ Sol. $2x^2 + 4x + 3$

Sol. $x^2 - 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$
 The degree of polynomial is 3.
 اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 3 ہے۔

(v) $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$ Sol. $2x^2 + 4x + 3$

Sol. $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$
 The degree of polynomial is 3.
 اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 3 ہے۔

(v) $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$ Sol. $-\frac{1}{2}x$
 $Sol. = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + 9x^3$ Sol. $= -\frac{1}{2}x$

The degree of this polynomial is 3. اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 3 ہے۔
 The degree of this polynomial is 1. اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 1 ہے۔

(viii) $z^2 + 2z + 12$ Sol. $z^2 + 2z + 12$

Sol. $z^2 + 2z + 12$
 The degree of this polynomial is 4. اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 4 ہے۔
 The degree of this polynomial is 2. اس کثیر رکنی کا درجہ 2 ہے۔

3. Add the following expressions: مندرجہ ذیل محلول کو جمع کریں۔

(i) $4x^2 - 8x + 12, 6x^2 + 5x + 4$
 $Sol. 4x^2 - 8x + 12$
 $6x^2 + 5x + 4$
 $10x^2 - 3x + 16$

(ii) $5x^2 + 4xy + 7, 2x^2 + 6xy + 2$
 $Sol. 5x^2 + 4xy + 7$
 $2x^2 + 6xy + 2$
 $7x^2 + 10xy + 9$

(iii) $x^2 + 4x^2 + 3x + 4, 3x^2 + 4x + 4$
 $Sol. x^2 + 4x^2 + 3x + 4$
 $3x^2 + 4x + 4$
 $4x^2 + 4x^2 + 7x + 8$

(iv) $x^2 + 2x + 4, 2x^2 + 4x + 11, 3x^2 - 8x + 10$
 $Sol. x^2 + 2x + 4$
 $2x^2 + 4x + 11$
 $3x^2 + 6x + 15$
 $6x^2 - 8x + 10$
 $6x^2 - 2x + 25$

(v) $x^2 + 2x^2 - x + 2, 4x^2 + 20x + 4, x^2 + 4x + 11$
 $Sol. x^2 + 2x^2 - x + 2$
 $4x^2 + 20x + 4$
 $5x^2 + 2x^2 + 19x + 6$
 $x^2 + 4x + 11$
 $5x^2 + 3x^2 + 23x + 17$

(vi) $x^2 + 2x^2 - x + 2, 4x^2 + 20x + 4, x^2 + 4x + 11$
 $Sol. x^2 + 2x^2 - x + 2$
 $4x^2 + 20x + 4$
 $5x^2 + 2x^2 + 19x + 6$
 $x^2 + 4x + 11$
 $5x^2 + 3x^2 + 23x + 17$

(vii) $2x^2y + 2$ Sol. $z^2 + 2z + 12$

Sol. $2x^2y + 2$
 This is polynomial.
 یہ ایک کثیر رکنی ہے۔

4. Subtract the first polynomial from the second polynomial. پہلی کثیر رکنی کو دوسری کثیر رکنی سے تفریق کریں۔

(i) $5x^2 + 2x - 1, 10x^2 + 8x + 7$
 $Sol. 10x^2 + 8x + 7$
 $\pm 5x^2 + 2x - 1$
 $5x^2 + 6x + 8$

(ii) $y^3 - 2q^2 + 3r, 8y^2 + 6q^2 + 7r$
 $Sol. 8y^2 + 6q^2 + 7r$
 $\pm y^3 - 2q^2 + 3r$
 $7y^2 + 8q^2 + 4r$

(iii) $2x^2 + 12x^2 + 4x + 12, 7x^2 + 12x + 24$
 $Sol. 7x^2 + 12x + 24$
 $\pm 2x^2 + 4x + 12 \pm 12x^2$
 $5x^2 + 8x + 12 - 12x^2$

(iv) $3x^2 + 4x + 2, 8x^2 + 12x^2 + 9x + 10$
 $Sol. 8x^2 + 12x^2 + 9x + 10$
 $\pm 3x^2 + 4x + 2$
 $8x^2 + 9x^2 + 5x + 8$

(v) $x^2 + 2x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3, 4x^2 + 3x^2y + 6xy^2 + 4y^3$
 $Sol. 4x^2 + 3x^2y + 6xy^2 + 4y^3$
 $\pm x^2 + 2x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$
 $3x^2 + x^2y + 3xy^2 + 3y^3$

(vi) $2x + 3y - 4z - 1, 4x + 3z + 4y + 12$
 $Sol. 4x + 3z + 4y + 12$
 $\pm 2x + 3y - 4z - 1$
 $2x + 7z + y + 13$

5. The sum of two polynomials is $6x^2 + 4x^2 + 8x + 12$. If one polynomial is $x^2 + 2x^2 + 3x + 2$, then find the other polynomial.

دو کثیر رکنیوں کا مجموعہ $6x^2 + 4x^2 + 8x + 12$ ہے۔ اگر ایک کثیر رکنی $x^2 + 2x^2 + 3x + 2$ ہے تو دوسری کثیر رکنی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. $6x^2 + 4x^2 + 8x + 12$
 $\pm x^2 + 2x^2 + 3x + 2$
 $5x^2 + 2x^2 + 5x + 10$

6. Subtract $2x^2 - 4x + 4$ from the sum of $4x^2 + 2x + 7$ and $x^2 + 6x + 2$.

Sol. $4x^2 + 2x + 7$
 $x^2 + 6x + 2$
 $5x^2 + 8x + 9$
 $\pm 2x^2 - 4x + 4$
 $3x^2 + 12x + 5$

Challenge: چیلنج

• Complete the table. جدول کو مکمل کریں۔

x	x^2	$-2xy^2$	y^3
$-2x$	$-2x^2$	$4x^2y^2$	$-2xy^3$
$3x^2y$	$3x^4y$	$-6x^3y^3$	$3x^2y^4$

• Find the mistake in the table. جدول میں سے غلطی تلاش کریں۔

\div	$3x^5$	$6x^3y^6$	$12x^5$
$3x^4$	x	$2y^2$	$4x$
$4xy$	$3x^4$	$6x^2y^6$	$12x^4$

Sol.

\div	$3x^5$	$6x^3y^6$	$12x^5$
$3x^4$	x	$\frac{2y^6}{x}$	$4x$
$4xy$	$\frac{3x^4}{4y}$	$\frac{3x^2}{2}y^6$	$\frac{3x^4}{y}$

Try Yourself: خود آزمائی

• Complete the table. جدول کو مکمل کریں۔

\div	$4x^2y$	$8x^3y^3$	$16x^4y^3$
$2x$	$2x^2y$	$4x^4y^3$	$8x^2y^3$
$4xy$	x^2	$-2x^4y^7$	$4x^2y$

(vi) $\left[\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b\right]^2$

Sol. $\left[\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b\right]^2$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{3}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{3}a\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)$
 $= \frac{1}{9}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 + \frac{ab}{3}$

(vii) $(4x + 2y)^2$

Sol. $(4x + 2y)^2$
 $= (4x)^2 + 2(4x)(2y) + (2y)^2$
 $= 16x^2 + 16xy + 4y^2$

(viii) $(7x + y)^2$

Sol. $(7x + y)^2$
 $= (7x)^2 + 2(7x)(y) + (y)^2$
 $= 49x^2 + 14xy + y^2$

2. Simplify the following by using $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

منہجہ حل کے استعمال سے $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ استعمال کر کے مختصر کریں۔

(i) $(3x - 4)^2$

Sol. $(3x - 4)^2$
 $= (3x)^2 + (4)^2 - 2(3x)(4)$
 $= 9x^2 + 16 - 24x$

(ii) $(5m^2 - n)^2$

Sol. $(5m^2 - n)^2$
 $= (5m^2)^2 + (n)^2 - 2(5m^2)(n)$
 $= 25m^4 + n^2 - 10m^2n$

(iii) $\left[\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y}\right]^2$

Sol. $\left[\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y}\right]^2$
 $= \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{y}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)\left(\frac{3}{y}\right)$
 $= \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{9}{y^2} - \frac{12}{xy}$

(iv) $(4x^2 - 2y)^2$

Sol. $(4x^2 - 2y)^2$
 $= (4x^2)^2 + (2y)^2 - 2(4x^2)(2y)$
 $= 16x^4 + 4y^2 - 16x^2y$

(v) $(3x - 2y)^2$

Sol. $(3x - 2y)^2$
 $= (3x)^2 + (2y)^2 - 2(3x)(2y)$
 $= 9x^2 + 4y^2 - 12xy$

(vi) $\left[\frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{1}{m}\right]^2$

Sol. $\left[\frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{1}{m}\right]^2$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\ell}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{\ell}\right)\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{\ell^2} + \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{2}{\ell m}$

(vii) $\left[\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{3b}\right]^2$

Sol. $\left[\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{3b}\right]^2$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{2a}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{3b}\right]^2 - 2\left[\frac{1}{2a}\right]\left[\frac{1}{3b}\right]$
 $= \frac{1}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{9b^2} - \frac{1}{3ab}$

(viii) $(4p - 2q)^2$

Sol. $(4p - 2q)^2$
 $= (4p)^2 + (2q)^2 - 2(4p)(2q)$
 $= 16p^2 + 4q^2 - 16pq$

3. Simplify the following by using $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$

منہجہ حل کے استعمال سے $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$ استعمال کر کے مختصر کریں۔

(i) $(x - 2y)(x + 2y)$

Sol. $(x - 2y)(x + 2y)$
 $= (x)^2 - (2y)^2$
 $= x^2 - 4y^2$

(ii) $(m^2 - n^2)(m^2 + n^2)$

Sol. $(m^2 - n^2)(m^2 + n^2)$
 $= (m^2)^2 - (n^2)^2$
 $= m^4 - n^4$

(iii) $\left(\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{2q}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2p} - \frac{1}{2q}\right)$

Sol. $\left(\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{2q}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2p} - \frac{1}{2q}\right)$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{2p}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2q}\right)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{4p^2} - \frac{1}{4q^2}$

(iv) $(a^4 - b^4)(a^4 + b^4)$

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

(v) $\left(\frac{1}{5a^2} - \frac{1}{5b^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5a^2} + \frac{1}{5b^2}\right)$

Sol. $\left(\frac{1}{5a^2} - \frac{1}{5b^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5a^2} + \frac{1}{5b^2}\right)$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{5a^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{5b^2}\right)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{25a^4} - \frac{1}{25b^4}$

(vi) $(5x - 2y)(5x + 2y)$

Sol. $(5x - 2y)(5x + 2y)$
 $= (5x)^2 - (2y)^2$
 $= 25x^2 - 4y^2$

4. Simplify the following algebraic expressions by using algebraic identities.

منہجہ حل کے استعمال سے جملوں کا الجبری گھبے استعمال کر کے مختصر کریں۔

(i) $(x - 3)^2 + (2x + 1)^2$

Sol. $(x - 3)^2 + (2x + 1)^2$
 $= (x - 3)^2 + (2x + 1)^2$
 $= x^2 + 9 - 6x + 4x^2 + 1 + 4x$
 $= 5x^2 - 2x + 10$

(ii) $(2x + 1)^2 - (3x - 2)^2$

Sol. $(2x + 1)^2 - (3x - 2)^2$
 $= (2x + 1)^2 - (3x - 2)^2$
 $= 4x^2 + 1 + 4x - 9x^2 - 4 + 12x$
 $= -5x^2 + 16x - 3$

(iii) $(2x - 5)(2x + 5) - (3x + 1)^2$

Sol. $(2x - 5)(2x + 5) - (3x + 1)^2$
 $= (2x)^2 - (5)^2 - (9x^2 + 1 + 6x)$
 $= 4x^2 - 25 - 9x^2 - 1 - 6x$
 $= -5x^2 - 26 - 6x$

(iv) $(7x - 2)^2 + (9x - 1)^2$

Sol. $(7x - 2)^2 + (9x - 1)^2$
 $= 49x^2 + 4 - 28x + 81x^2 + 1 - 18x$
 $= 130x^2 + 5 - 46x$

(v) $(a - 5b)(a + 5b) - (9a - 3)^2$

Sol. $(a - 5b)(a + 5b) - (9a - 3)^2$
 $= a^2 - 25b^2 - 81a^2 - 9 + 54a$
 $= -80a^2 - 25b^2 + 54a - 9$

(vi) $(2a - 5b)^2 - (a - 3b)^2$

Sol. $(2a - 5b)^2 - (a - 3b)^2$
 $= 4a^2 + 25b^2 - 20ab - (a^2 + 9b^2 - 6ab)$
 $= 4a^2 + 25b^2 - 20ab - a^2 - 9b^2 + 6ab$
 $= 3a^2 + 16b^2 - 14ab$

5. Find the missing term in each of the following:

منہجہ حل میں پھوسدی گئی رقم معلوم کریں۔

(i) $(4x + 3y)^2 = 16x^2 + \underline{24xy} + 9y^2$

(ii) $(a - 2b)^2 = a^2 - 4ab + \underline{4b^2}$

(iii) $\left(a + \frac{1}{2}b\right)^2 = a^2 + \underline{ab} + \frac{b^2}{4}$

(iv) $\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{xy}{2} + \frac{y^2}{4}$

6. Evaluate the following using suitable identity.

مناسب گھبے استعمال کر کے منہجہ حل کے استعمال کریں۔

(i) $(37)^2$

Sol. $(37)^2 = (30 + 7)^2$
 $= (30)^2 + (7)^2 + 2(30)(7)$
 $= 900 + 49 + 420 = 1369$

(ii) $(63)^2$

Sol. $(63)^2 = (60 + 3)^2$
 $= (60)^2 + 2(60)(3) + (3)^2$
 $= 3600 + 360 + 9 = 3969$

(iii) 34×26

Sol. $34 \times 26 = (30 + 4)(30 - 4)$
 $= (30)^2 - (4)^2$
 $= 900 - 16$
 $= 884$

Solved Exercise 2.7 حل شدہ مشق

1. Factorize the following.

منہجہ حل کے استعمال سے منہجہ حل کی تجویزی کریں۔

(i) $6xy - 14yz$

Sol. $6xy - 14yz$
 $= 2y(3x - 7z)$
 Since $2y$ is common factor

(ii) $30x^4 - 45x^3y$

Sol. $30x^4 - 45x^3y$
 $= 15x^3(2x - 3y)$
 Since $15x^3$ is common factor

(iii) $6x^2y - 24yz$

Sol. $6x^2y - 24yz$
 $= 6y(x^2 - 4z)$
 Since $6y$ is common factor.

(iv) $7x^4 - 14x^3y + 21x^2y^2$

Sol. $7x^4 - 14x^3y + 21x^2y^2$
 $= 7x^2(x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2)$
 Since $7x^2$ is common factor.

(v) $x^2y^2z^2 - xyz^2 + xyz$

Sol. $x^2y^2z^2 - xyz^2 + xyz$
 $= xyz(xyz - z + 1)$
 Since xyz is common factor.

(vi) $5x^5 + 10x^4 + 15x^3$

Sol. $5x^5 + 10x^4 + 15x^3$
 $= 5x^3(x^2 + 2x + 3)$
 Since $5x^3$ is common factor.

(vii) $8a^3b^2c - 2a^2b^2c + abc$

Sol. $8a^3b^2c - 2a^2b^2c + abc$
 $= abc(8a^2b^2 - 2ab^2 + 1)$
 Since abc is common factor.

(viii) $5x^3y^2 - 15x^2y^2 + 5x^2y^4$

Sol. $5x^3y^2 - 15x^2y^2 + 5x^2y^4$
 $= 5x^2y^2(xy - 3 + xy^2)$
 Since $5x^2y^2$ is common factor.

(ix) $4x^2 - 8x^2y + 12x^2y^2$

Sol. $4x^2 - 8x^2y + 12x^2y^2$
 $= 4x^2(x - 2y + 3y^2)$
 Since $4x^2$ is common factor.

(x) $2\ell^4m^4 - 5\ell^2m^3 - 2\ell^2m^2$

Sol. $2\ell^4m^4 - 5\ell^2m^3 - 2\ell^2m^2$
 $= \ell^2m^2(2\ell^2m^2 - 5m - 2)$
 Since ℓ^2m^2 is common factor.

(xi) $x^2y^5 - x^4y^6 + x^2y^3$

Sol. $x^2y^5 - x^4y^6 + x^2y^3$
 $= x^2y^3(y^2 - x^2y^3 + 1)$
 Since x^2y^3 is common factor.

(xii) $9p^2q^2 - 18pq + 27p^2q^4$

Sol. $9p^2q^2 - 18pq + 27p^2q^4$
 $= 9pq(pq - 2 + 3p^2q^3)$
 Since $9pq$ is common factor.

2. Factorize the following.

منہجہ حل کی تجویزی کریں۔

(i) $x^2 + 5x - 2x - 10$

Sol. $x^2 + 5x - 2x - 10$
 $= x(x+5) - 2(x+5)$
 $= (x-2)(x+5)$

(ii) $2ab - 6bc - a + 3c$

Sol. $2ab - 6bc - a + 3c$
 $= 2b(a-3c) - 1(a-3c)$
 $= (2b-1)(a-3c)$

(iii) $a(x-y) - b(x-y)$

Sol. $a(x-y) - b(x-y)$
 $= (a-b)(x-y)$

(iv) $y^2 - ay - by + ab$

Sol. $y^2 - ay - by + ab$
 $= y(y-a) - b(y-a)$
 $= (y-a)(y-b)$

(v) $ab(x+7) + cd(x+7)$

Sol. $ab(x+7) + cd(x+7)$
 $= (ab+cd)(x+7)$

(vi) $a^2pq - a^2rs + b^2pq - b^2rs$

Sol. $a^2pq - a^2rs + b^2pq - b^2rs$
 $= a^2p(q-rs) + b^2p(q-rs)$
 $= p(q-rs)(a^2+b^2)$

(vii) $3x^2 + 6y^2 - 3xy^2 - 6x$
 Sol. $= 3x^2 - 6x - 3xy^2 + 6y^2$
 $= 3x(x-2) - 3y^2(x-2)$
 $= (3x-3y^2)(x-2)$
 $= 3(x-y^2)(x-2)$

(ix) $4x + 6y - 2 - 12xy$
 Sol. $= 4x - 12xy - 2 + 6y$
 $= 4x(1-3y) - 2(1-3y)$
 $= (4x-2)(1-3y)$
 $= 2(2x-1)(1-3y)$

(xi) $3a^2 + 9bc - 9ac - 3ab$
 Sol. $= 3a^2 + 9bc - 9ac - 3ab$
 $= 3a^2 - 3ab + 9bc - 9ac$
 $= 3a(a-b) - 9c(a-b)$
 $= (3a-9c)(a-b)$
 $= 3(a-3c)(a-b)$

Solved Exercise 2.8

1. Factorize the following by using middle term breaking.

(i) $x^2 - 10x + 24$
 Sol. $= x^2 - 10x + 24$
 $= x^2 - 6x - 4x + 24$
 $= x(x-6) - 4(x-6)$
 $= (x-6)(x-4)$

(iii) $4x^2 + 8x + 3$
 Sol. $= 4x^2 + 8x + 3$
 $= 4x^2 + 6x + 2x + 3$
 $= 2x(2x+3) + 1(2x+3)$
 $= (2x+1)(2x+3)$

(v) $x^2 + 2x - 8$
 Sol. $= x^2 + 2x - 8$
 $= x^2 + 4x - 2x - 8$
 $= x(x+4) - 2(x+4)$
 $= (x-2)(x+4)$

(vii) $25x^2 + 5x - 2$
 Sol. $= 25x^2 + 5x - 2$
 $= 25x^2 + 10x - 5x - 2$
 $= 5x(5x+2) - 1(5x+2)$
 $= (5x-1)(5x+2)$

(ix) $2x^4 + x^2 - 3$
 Sol. $= 2x^4 + x^2 - 3$
 $= 2x^4 + 3x^2 - 2x^2 - 3$
 $= x^2(2x^2+3) - 1(2x^2+3)$
 $= (x^2-1)(2x^2+3)$
 $= (x+1)(x-1)(2x^2+3)$

(xi) $10m^2 - 13m - 3$
 Sol. $= 10m^2 - 13m - 3$
 $= 10m^2 - 15m + 2m - 3$
 $= 5m(2m-3) + 1(2m-3)$
 $= (5m+1)(2m-3)$

(viii) $5x + 2xy - 2x^2 - 5y$
 Sol. $= 5x + 2xy - 2x^2 - 5y$
 $= 5x - 5y - 2x^2 + 2xy$
 $= 5(x-y) - 2x(x-y)$
 $= (5-2x)(x-y)$
 $= (-1)(2x-5)(-1)(x-y)$
 $= (2x-5)(x-y)$

(x) $3xy + 3 - 3x - 3y$
 Sol. $= 3xy + 3 - 3x - 3y$
 $= 3xy - 3y - 3x + 3$
 $= 3y(x-1) - 3(x-1)$
 $= (3y-3)(x-1)$
 $= 3(y-1)(x-1)$

(xii) $2x^4 - 4x^2y + 2x^2 - 4y$
 Sol. $= 2x^4 - 4x^2y + 2x^2 - 4y$
 $= 2[x^4 - 2x^2y + x^2 - 2y]$
 $= 2[(x^2+1)(x^2-2y)]$
 $= 2(x^2+1)(x^2-2y)$

**Sub-Domain (III):
Linear Equations**

Try Yourself:

Verify that $x = -3$ is the solution of $5x - 1 = 2(x - 5)$

Sol. $5x - 1 = 2(x - 5)$
 $5(-3) - 1 = 2(-3 - 5)$
 $-15 - 1 = 2(-8)$
 $-16 = -16$

So proved

Think: سوچئے

What is that number one third of which added to 5 gives 8?

Sol. Let the required number = x

$\frac{x}{3} + 5 = 8$

$\frac{x}{3} = 8 - 5$

$\frac{x}{3} = 3$

$x = 3 \times 3$

$x = 9$

Solved Exercise 2.9

Solve the following linear equations:

1. $3x - 1 = 8$
 Sol. $3x - 1 = 8$
 $3x = 8 + 1$
 $3x = 9$
 $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$
 $x = 3$

2. $7x = 60 + 2x$
 Sol. $7x = 60 + 2x$
 $7x - 2x = 60 + 2x - 2x$
 $5x = 60$
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{60}{5}$
 $x = 12$

3. $5x + 4 = 2x + 17$
 Sol. $5x + 4 = 2x + 17$
 $5x - 2x + 4 = 2x - 2x + 17$
 $3x + 4 = 17$
 $3x + 4 - 4 = 17 - 4$
 $3x = 13$
 $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$
 $x = \frac{13}{3}$

4. $5x + 11 = 20x - 64$
 Sol. $5x + 11 = 20x - 64$
 $5x - 20x + 11 = 20x - 20x - 64$
 $-15x + 11 = -64$
 $-15x + 11 - 11 = -64 - 11$
 $-15x = -75$
 $\frac{-15x}{-15} = \frac{-75}{-15}$
 $x = 5$

5. $3(2x - 5) = 21$
 Sol. $3(2x - 5) = 21$
 $6x - 15 = 21$
 $6x - 15 + 15 = 21 + 15$
 $6x = 36$
 $\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{36}{6}$
 $x = 6$

7. $-3(x+8) = 2(x+3) + 10x$
 Sol. $-3(x+8) = 2(x+3) + 10x$
 $-3x - 24 = 2x + 6 + 10x$
 $-3x - 24 = 12x + 6$
 $-3x - 12x + 24 = 12x + 6 - 12x - 6$
 $-15x + 24 = 0$
 $-15x = -24$
 $\frac{-15x}{-15} = \frac{-24}{-15}$
 $x = \frac{24}{15}$
 $x = \frac{8}{5}$

9. $2(x-4) = \frac{1}{2}(5x-12)$

Sol. $2(x-4) = \frac{1}{2}(5x-12)$
 $2x - 8 = \frac{5x - 12}{2}$
 $2(2x - 8) = 5x - 12$
 $4x - 16 = 5x - 12$
 $-16 + 12 = 5x - 4x$
 $-4 = x$
 $\Rightarrow x = -4$

10. $6 - \frac{2}{3}(x+5) = 4x$

Sol. $6 - \frac{2}{3}(x+5) = 4x$
 $6 - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{10}{3} = 4x$
 $6 \times 3 - \frac{2x}{3} \times 3 - \frac{10}{3} \times 3 = 4x \times 3$
 $18 - 2x - 10 = 12x$
 $-2x + 8 = 12x$
 $+2x - 2x + 8 = 12x + 2x$
 $8 = 14x$
 $\frac{8}{14} = \frac{14x}{14}$
 $x = \frac{4}{7}$

11. $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x$
 Sol. $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x$
 $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x$
 $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{7}{6}$
 $\frac{4x - 3}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$
 $4x - 3 = 7$
 $4x - 3 + 3 = 7 + 3$
 $4x = 10$
 $x = \frac{10}{4}$
 $x = \frac{5}{2}$

12. $\frac{5}{4}x + 3 = x - \frac{1}{4}$

Sol. $\frac{5}{4}x + 3 = x - \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{5}{4}x + 3 - x = x - \frac{1}{4} - x$
 $\frac{5}{4}x - x + 3 = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{5x - 4x}{4} + 3 = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{x}{4} + 3 = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{x}{4} + 3 - 3 = -\frac{1}{4} - 3$
 $\frac{x}{4} = -\frac{13}{4}$
 $x = -13$

Try Yourself:

When you multiply a number by 6 and subtract 5 from the product, you get 7. Can you tell what the number is?

جب آپ ایک عدد کو 6 سے ضرب دیتے ہیں اور حاصل ضرب سے 5 تفریق کریں تو 7 بنتا ہے۔ عدد معلوم کریں۔ کیا آپ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ عدد کیا ہے؟

Sol. Let the number = x
 $6x - 5 = 7$
 $6x = 7 + 5$
 $6x = 12$
 $x = \frac{12}{6}$
 $x = 2$

Riddle: پھیل

I am a number. Tell my identity!

Take me seven times over and add a fifty!

To reach a triple century You still need forty.

Sol. Let the number = x
 $7x + 40 + 50 = 300$
 $7x + 90 = 300$
 $7x = 300 - 90$
 $7x = 210$
 $\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{210}{7}$
 $x = 30$

سرگرمی: Activity

- The teacher tells the class that the highest marks obtained in her class is twice the lowest marks plus 7. The highest score is 87. What is the lowest score?

ایک منظر اپنی جماعت کو بتاتی ہیں کہ جماعت میں سب سے زیادہ نمبر سب سے کم نمبروں کے درمیان سے 7 زیادہ ہے۔ اگر سب سے زیادہ نمبر 87 ہے تو سب سے کم نمبر کیا ہے۔

Sol. Let the lowest marks = x
 فرض کیا کہ سب سے کم نمبر = x
 The twice of marks plus 7 = 2x + 7 = 87
 According to given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $2x + 7 = 87$
 $2x = 87 - 7 = 2x = 80$
 $x = \frac{80}{2}$
 $x = 40$
 لہذا، سب سے کم نمبر = 40 marks

مہارتی مشق: Skill Practice

- Majid is six years older than Kiran. If the sum of their ages is 76 years, find their ages.

Sol. Let the age of Kiran = x year سال
 فرض کیا کہ Kiran کی عمر = x سال
 Majid's age = x + 6 years سال
 According to given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $x + x + 6 = 76$
 $2x + 6 = 76$
 $2x = 76 - 6$
 $2x = 70$
 $x = \frac{70}{2} \Rightarrow x = 35$
 So, Kiran's age = 35 years سال
 پس Kiran کی عمر = 35 سال
 Majid's age = 35 + 6 = 41 years سال
 پس Majid کی عمر = 41 سال

مشق حل شدہ: Solved Exercise 2.10

- When two is added to six more than a certain number, the result is 20. What is the number?

Sol. Let the required number = x
 فرض کیا مطلوب یہ عدد = x
 six more of the number = x + 6
 عدد 6 زیادہ = x + 6
 According to given condition
 مطابق ہر شرط کے مطابق
 $x + 6 + 2 = 20$
 $x + 8 = 20$
 $x = 20 - 8$
 $x = 12$

- If four is subtracted from two times a certain number the result is 10. What is the number?

اگر کسی عدد کے دو گنا سے چار گھٹائیں کیا جائے تو جواب 10 ہے۔ عدد کیا ہے؟

Sol. Let the required number = x
 فرض کیا مطلوب یہ عدد = x
 Two times of the number = 2x
 عدد کا 2 گنا = 2x
 According to the given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $2x - 4 = 10$
 $2x = 10 + 4$
 $2x = 14$
 $x = \frac{14}{2}$
 $x = 7$
 so the required number = 7

- Seventy more than 8 times a number is the same as two less than ten times the number. What is the number?

ایک عدد کے 8 گنا میں 70 زیادہ اتنا ہی ہے جتنا اس عدد کے دس گنا سے دو کم ہے۔ عدد کیا ہے؟

Sol. Let the required number = x
 فرض کیا مطلوب یہ عدد = x
 8 times of the number = 8x
 عدد کا 8 گنا = 8x
 10 times of the number = 10x
 عدد کا 10 گنا = 10x
 According to the given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $8x + 70 = 10x - 2$
 $8x - 10x + 70 = -2$
 $8x - 10x = -2 - 70$
 $-2x = -72$
 $2x = 72$
 $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{72}{2}$
 $x = 36$
 so the required number = 36

- The sum of three consecutive integers is 123. What are the integers?

Sol. Let the first number = x
 فرض کیا پہلا عدد = x
 second number = x + 1
 دوسرا عدد = x + 1
 third number = x + 2
 تیسرا عدد = x + 2
 According to the given condition
 مطابق ہر شرط کے مطابق
 $x + x + 1 + x + 2 = 123$
 $3x + 3 = 123$
 $3x = 123 - 3$
 $3x = 120$
 $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{120}{3}$
 $x = 40$

مہارتی مشق: Skill Practice

- Write the following equations in standard form

درج ذیل مساواتوں کو معیاری شکل میں لکھیں۔

(a) $x - y = \frac{x}{2} + 3$
 Sol. $2(x) - 2(y) = 2(\frac{x}{2}) + 2(3)$
 $2x - 2y = x + 6$
 $2x - x - 2y = 6$
 $x - 2y = 6$

(b) $\frac{2x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4}$
 Sol. $\frac{2x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4} \Rightarrow 4(2x+1) = 2(y-1)$
 $\Rightarrow 8x + 4 = 2y - 2 \Rightarrow 8x + 4 - 2y + 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 8x - 2y + 6 = 0$

If numerator and denominator of a fraction are increased by 5, the fraction becomes $\frac{7}{10}$. Construct the linear equation of the above statement.

اگر کسی کسر کے چوکھندہ اور مخزن کو 5 سے بڑھا دیا جائے تو وہ کسر $\frac{7}{10}$ بن جاتی ہے اور
 دال عبارت کے مطابق ایک درمی مساوات بنائیں۔

Sol. Let the fraction $\frac{x}{y}$
 فرض کیا کہ کسر $\frac{x}{y}$
 $\frac{5+x}{y+5} = \frac{7}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{y+5} = \frac{7}{10}$
 $10 \times 10 = 7(y+5)$
 $100 = 7y + 35$
 $\Rightarrow 7y + 35 - 100 = 0$
 $7y - 65 = 0$

Which is required above linear equation of the above statement.

جواو پر بیان کی گئی مساوات کی مطلوب یہ ایک درمی مساوات ہے۔

مشق حل شدہ: Solved Exercise 2.11

- Convert the following equations into standard form.

(i) $y = -x - 3$
 Sol. $y = -x - 3$
 $x + y = -3$
 Which is standard form
 یہ معیاری شکل ہے۔

(ii) $y - 3x - 2 = 0$
 Sol. $y - 3x - 2 = 0$
 $-3x + y = 2$
 $3x - y = -2$
 This is standard form
 یہ معیاری شکل ہے۔

(iii) $y - 1 = \frac{5}{3}(x + 2)$
 Sol. $y - 1 = \frac{5}{3}(x + 2)$

$3 \times (y - 1) = 5 \times (x + 2)$ (Multiply by 3 on both sides)
 $3y - 3 = 5x + 10$
 $-5x + 3y - 3 = 10$ (Transpose 5x to L.H.S.)

so, first number = 40
 second number = 40 + 1 = 41
 third number = 40 + 2 = 42

- The sum of the ages of Abdul Hadi and Abdullah is 32. In two years Abdul Hadi will be three times as old as Abdullah. How old are they now?

مہد اہادی اور مہد اللہ کی عمروں کا مجموعہ 32 ہے۔ 2 سالوں بعد مہد اہادی کی عمر مہد اللہ کی عمر کا 3 گنا ہو جائے گی۔ ان دونوں کی موجودہ عمریں بتائیں۔

Sol. Let the age of Abdul Hadi = x years سال
 فرض کیا مہد اہادی کی عمر = x سال
 Age of Abdullah = 32 - x years سال
 مہد اللہ کی عمر = 32 - x سال
 Abdul Hadi's age after 2 years = x + 2
 2 سال بعد مہد اہادی کی عمر = x + 2
 Abdullah's age after 2 years = 32 - x + 2
 2 سال بعد مہد اللہ کی عمر = 32 - x + 2
 $= 34 - x$

According to the given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $x + 2 = 3(34 - x)$
 $x + 2 = 102 - 3x$
 $x + 3x + 2 = 102$
 $4x = 102 - 2$
 $4x = 100$
 $\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{100}{4}$
 $x = 25$

so Abdul Hadi's age = 25 years سال
 پس مہد اہادی کی عمر = 25 سال
 Abdullah's age = 32 - 25
 مہد اللہ کی عمر = 32 - 25 = 7 years سال

- Sakeena's father is 4 times as old as Sakeena. After 5 years, father will be three times as old as Sakeena. Find their present ages.

سکینہ کے باپ کی عمر سکینہ کی عمر کا 4 گنا ہے۔ 5 سال بعد باپ کی عمر سکینہ کی عمر کا 3 گنا ہو جائے گی۔ دونوں کی موجودہ عمریں بتائیں۔

Sol. Let Sakeena's age = x years سال
 فرض کیا سکینہ کی عمر = x سال
 Father's age = 4x years سال
 باپ کی عمر = 4x سال
 Sakeena's age after 5 years = x + 5
 5 سال بعد سکینہ کی عمر = x + 5
 Father's age after 5 years = 4x + 5
 5 سال بعد باپ کی عمر = 4x + 5

According to the given condition
 دی ہوئی شرط کے مطابق
 $3(x+5) = 4x + 5$
 $3x + 15 = 4x + 5$
 $3x - 4x = 5 - 15$
 $-x = -10$
 $x = 10$
 Sakeena's age = 10 years سال
 سکینہ کی عمر = 10 سال
 Father's age = 4(10)
 باپ کی عمر = 40 سال

$-5x + 3y = 10 + 3$

$-5x + 3y = 13$

$5x - 3y = -13$

This is standard form

(Transpose -3 to R.H.S)

(Multiply by -1 on both sides)

(iv) $x - 1 = \frac{5y}{3} - 3$

Sol. $x - 1 = \frac{5y}{3} - 3$

$3 \times (x - 1) = 3 \times (\frac{5y}{3} - 3)$

$3x - 3 = 5y - 9$

$3x - 5y - 3 = -9$

$3x - 5y = -9 + 3$

$3x - 5y = -6$

This is standard form

(v) $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3}$

Sol. $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3}$

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

$3x - 3 = 2y + 4$

$3x - 2y = 4 + 3$

$3x - 2y = 7$

This is standard form

(vi) $\frac{2x+1}{4} = y - 1$

Sol. $\frac{2x+1}{4} = y - 1$

$4 \times \frac{2x+1}{4} = 4 \times (y - 1)$

$2x + 1 = 4y - 4$

$2x + 1 - 4y = -4$

$2x - 4y = -4 - 1$

$2x - 4y = -5$

This is standard form

2. Construct the following statements into linear equations in two variables.

(i) The sum of two numbers is 11.

Sol. Let the first number = x

Let the second number = y

According to given condition

$x + y = 11$

(ii) The price of a book and two pencils is Rs. 90.

Sol. Let the price of a book = Rs. x

Let the price of a pencil = Rs. y

Price of two pencils = 2y

According to given condition

$x + 2y = 90$

(iii) The weight of Zainab is one third of the weight of Hamid.

Sol. Let the weight of Zainab = x

Weight of Hamid = y

According to given condition

$x = \frac{y}{3}$

$3x = y$

$3x - y = 0$

(iv) The sum of 2 times of 1st number and 3 times of 2nd number is 30.

Sol. Let the first number = x

the second number = y

Two time of first Number = 2x

3 times of second number = 3y

According to given condition

$2x + 3y = 30$

$2x + 3y - 30 = 0$

(v) Sum of ages of Hania and Kahaf is 26 years.

Sol. Let the age of Hania = x years

the age of Kahaf = y years

According to the given condition

$x + y = 26$

$x + y - 26 = 0$

(vi) The cost of three footballs and 7 basketballs is Rs. 3000

Sol. Let the cost of one football = Rs. x

the cost of one basketball = Rs. y

the cost of three footballs = 3x

the cost of 7 basketballs = 7y

According to the given condition

$3x + 7y = 3000$

$3x + 7y - 3000 = 0$

(vii) If numerator and denominator of a fraction are

decreased by 3, the fraction becomes $\frac{2}{3}$.

Sol. Let the numerator = x

the denominator = y

the fraction = $\frac{x}{y}$

According to the given condition

$\frac{x-3}{y-3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$3(x-3) = 2(y-3)$

$3x - 9 = 2y - 6$

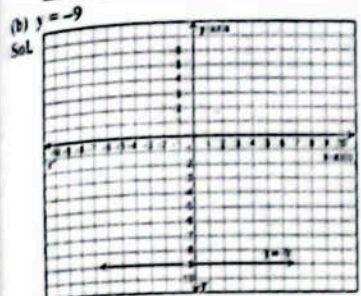
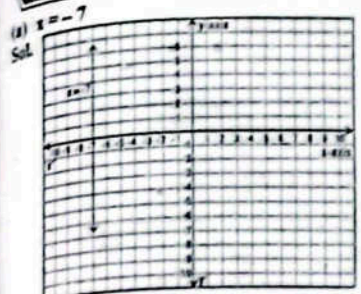
$3x - 2y - 9 + 6 = 0$

$3x - 2y - 3 = 0$

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• Draw the graph for the following linear equations.

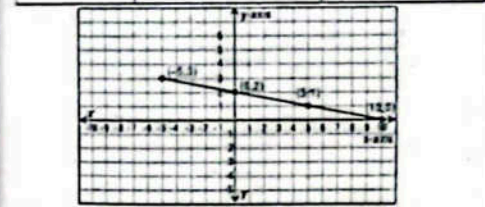
منہاجی ایک روسی مساواتوں کے گراف بنائیں۔



(c) $x + 5y = 10$

Sol. $x + 5y = 10$
 $5y = 10 - x$
 $y = \frac{10 - x}{5}$

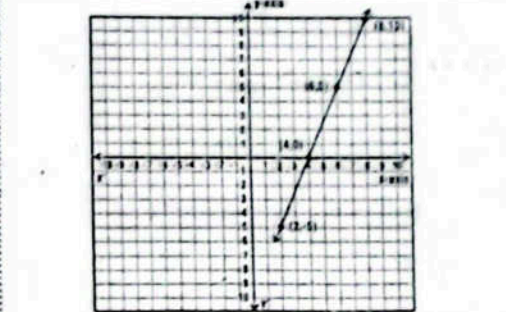
x	y = $\frac{10-x}{5}$	(x, y)
5	$y = \frac{10-5}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$	(5, 1)
0	$y = \frac{10-0}{5} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$	(0, 2)
10	$y = \frac{10-10}{5} = \frac{0}{5} = 0$	(10, 0)
-5	$y = \frac{10+5}{5} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$	(-5, 3)



(d) $5x - 2y = 20$

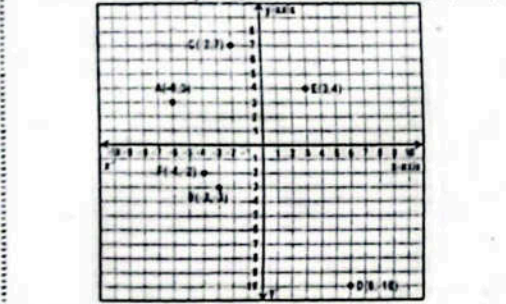
Sol. $5x - 2y = 20$
 $-2y = 20 - 5x$
 $2y = -20 + 5x$
 $y = \frac{-20 + 5x}{2}$

x	y = $\frac{-20+5x}{2}$	(x, y)
4	$y = \frac{-20+5(4)}{2} = 0$	(4, 0)
6	$y = \frac{-20+5(6)}{2} = 5$	(6, 5)
2	$y = \frac{-20+5(2)}{2} = -5$	(2, -5)
8	$y = \frac{-20+5(8)}{2} = 10$	(8, 10)



Solved Exercise 2.12 مشق

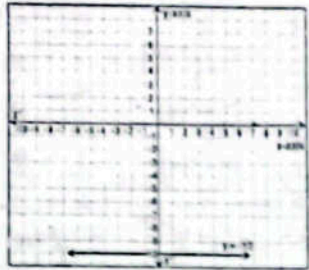
1. Plot each point and state the quadrant or axis where it is located.



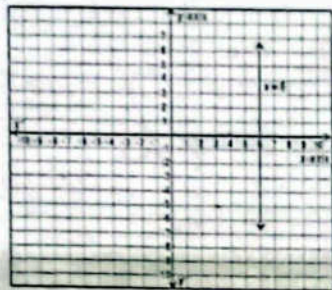
- (i) A (-4, 3) Sol. (-4, 3) is located in quadrant II.
- (ii) B (-3, -3) Sol. (-3, -3) is located in quadrant III.
- (iii) C (-2, 7) Sol. (-2, 7) is located in quadrant II.
- (iv) D (6, -10) Sol. (6, -10) is located in quadrant IV.
- (v) E (3, 4) Sol. (3, 4) is located in quadrant I.
- (vi) F (-4, -2) Sol. (-4, -2) is located in quadrant III.

2. Draw the graph of the following linear equations in one variable.

(i) $y = -10$

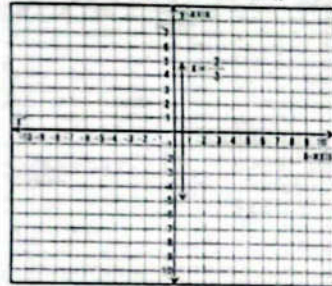


(ii) $x = 6$



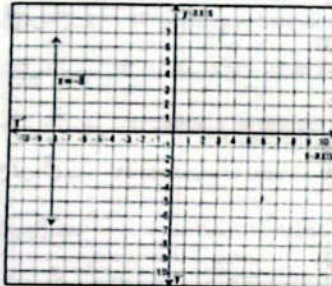
(iii) $3x + 7 = 9$

Sol. $3x = 9 - 7 \Rightarrow 3x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$



(iv) $2x - 8 = 3x$

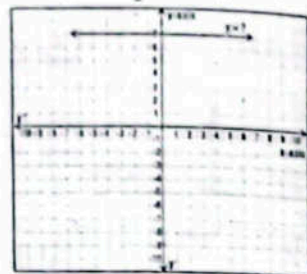
Sol. $2x - 3x = 8 \Rightarrow -x = 8 \Rightarrow x = -8$



(v) $2y + 9 = 23$

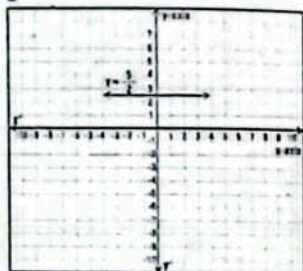
Sol. $2y = 23 - 9$

$2y = 14 \Rightarrow y = \frac{14}{2} \Rightarrow y = 7$



(vi) $y = \frac{5}{2}$

Sol. $y = \frac{5}{2}$

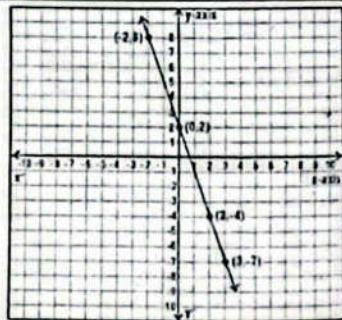


3. Draw the graph of the following linear equations in two variables.

(i) $y = -3x + 2$

Sol. $y = -3x + 2$

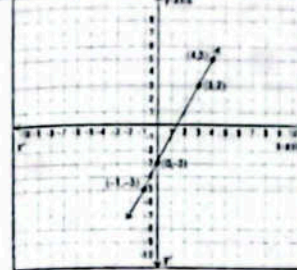
x	y = -3x + 2	(x, y)
-2	$y = -3(-2) + 2 = 8$	(-2, 8)
0	$y = -3(0) + 2 = 2$	(0, 2)
2	$y = -3(2) + 2 = -4$	(2, -4)
3	$y = -3(3) + 2 = -7$	(3, -7)



(i) $y = 2x - 3$

Sol. $y = 2x - 3$

x	y = 2x - 3	(x, y)
-1	$y = 2(-1) - 3 = -5$	(-1, -5)
3	$y = 2(3) - 3 = 3$	(3, 3)
4	$y = 2(4) - 3 = 5$	(4, 5)
0	$y = 2(0) - 3 = -3$	(0, -3)

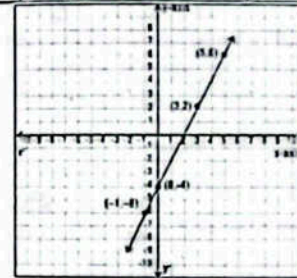


(ii) $2x - y = 4$

Sol. $2x - y = 4$

$-y = -2x + 4 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 4$

x	y = 2x - 4	(x, y)
-1	$y = 2(-1) - 4 = -6$	(-1, -6)
0	$y = 2(0) - 4 = -4$	(0, -4)
3	$y = 2(3) - 4 = 2$	(3, 2)
5	$y = 2(5) - 4 = 6$	(5, 6)



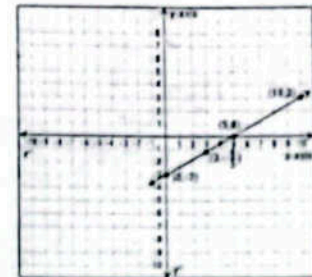
(iii) $3x - 5y = 15$

Sol. $3x - 5y = 15$

$-5y = 15 - 3x \Rightarrow 5y = -15 + 3x$

$y = \frac{-15 + 3x}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3x - 15}{5}$

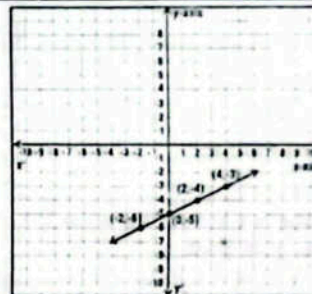
x	y = (3x - 15) / 5	(x, y)
0	$y = \frac{3(0) - 15}{5} = -3$	(0, -3)
3	$y = \frac{3(3) - 15}{5} = -\frac{6}{5}$	(3, -6/5)
5	$y = \frac{3(5) - 15}{5} = 0$	(5, 0)
10	$y = \frac{3(10) - 15}{5} = 3$	(10, 3)



(v) $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$

Sol. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$

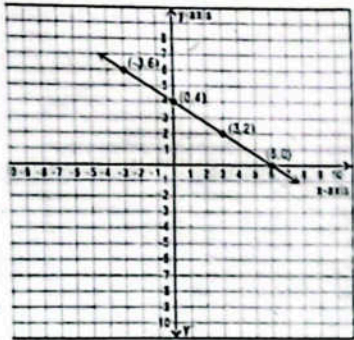
x	y = 1/2 x - 5	(x, y)
2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(2) - 5 = -4$	(2, -4)
4	$y = \frac{1}{2}(4) - 5 = -3$	(4, -3)
0	$y = \frac{1}{2}(0) - 5 = -5$	(0, -5)
-2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(-2) - 5 = -6$	(-2, -6)



(vi) $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$

Sol. $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$

x	y = -2/3 x + 4	(x, y)
6	$y = -\frac{2}{3}(6) + 4 = 0$	(6, 0)
0	$y = -\frac{2}{3}(0) + 4 = 4$	(0, 4)
-3	$y = -\frac{2}{3}(-3) + 4 = 6$	(-3, 6)
3	$y = -\frac{2}{3}(3) + 4 = 2$	(3, 2)



4. Recognize which of the following equation is of horizontal line or vertical line.

(i) $y = \frac{7}{3}$

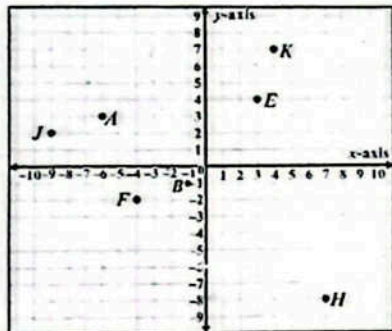
Sol. $y = \frac{7}{3}$ is an equation of horizontal line and parallel to x-axis.

(ii) $x = 18$
Sol. $x = 18$ is an equation of vertical line and parallel to y-axis.

(iii) $2x = 50 - x$
Sol. $2x = 50 - x$ is an equation of vertical line and parallel to y-axis.

(iv) $y = 12 - 2y$
Sol. $y = 12 - 2y$ is an equation of horizontal line and parallel to x-axis.

5. Find the value of x and y of the points A, E, F, H, J and K for the given graph.



Sol. A(-3, 3), E(3, 4), F(-4, -2)
H(7, -8), J(-9, 2), K(4, 7)

Solved Review Exercise 2

1. Choose the correct option.
(i) What number was subtracted to make the sequence 58, 56, 54, 52?

(ii) In sequence: 30, 33, 36, the next term is:

(iii) Which of the following sequence starts at 36 and having common difference 2?

(iv) The n^{th} term of the sequence 1, 3, 5, 7, is:

(v) $(z^4)^3 \div z^4$:

(vi) Which one of the following is polynomial:

(vii) The factorization of $x^2 - 4$ is:

(viii) The example of linear equation in two variables is:

(ix) (9, -6) lies in quadrant:

(x) The solution of $2x - 3 = 7$ is:

2. Write the first three terms of the following general terms.

(i) $4n - 9$

(ii) $3n + 7$

(iii) $7n + 2$

(iv) $2n - 1$

(v) $3n^2 + 2$

3. Find 15th term of $a_n = \frac{1}{2n+4}$

Sol. $a_n = \frac{1}{2n+4}$

4. All has Rs. 50. He spends Rs. 5 each day. How much money does he have left after 5 days?

Sol. Total amount of Ali = Rs. 50

Amount spent in a day = Rs. 5

Amount spent in 5 days = 5 × 5 = Rs. 25

Remaining amount = 50 - 25 = Rs. 25

5. Aslam walks 2 kilometres on Monday 4 kilometres on Tuesday 6 kilometres on Wednesday, how much distance will he cover on Friday?

Sol.

Days name	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Distance covered in km	2	4	6	8	10

So he will cover 10 km on Friday.

6. A painter used 2 litres paint in first week 6 litres paint in the second week, 10 litres in the third week. How much paint did he use on the 6th week, if pattern is continued?

Sol. Paint used in first week = 2 litres

Paint used in second week = 6 litres

Paint used in third week = 10 litre

Paint will be used in fourth week = 10 + 4 = 14 litre

Paint will be used in fifth week = 14 + 4 = 18 litre

Paint will be used in sixth week = 18 + 4 = 22 litres

7. Add the following:

(i) $7x^2 + 8x + 3, 12x^2 + 2x + 6$

Sol. $7x^2 + 8x + 3$

(ii) $15x^2 - 5x + 2, 7x^2 - 3x - 8$

(iii) $20x^2 + 8x - 10, 8x^2 - x - 8$

8. Subtract the first polynomial from the second polynomial.

(i) $10x^2 - 8x - 5, 15x^2 + 2x + 8$

(ii) $8x^2 - 5x + 2, 7x^2 + 2x - 8$

9. Solve the following.

(i) $(8x^2y^2 + 3xy^2 + 2)(3xy^2)$

(ii) $(5x^2y + 8)(-2x^2 + y)$

(iii) $(\frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{3})(2(m^2 + 2))$

(iv) $(\frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{3})(2(m^2 + 2)) = \frac{1}{2}m(2(m^2 + 2)) + \frac{1}{3}(2(m^2 + 2))$

(v) $(\frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{3})(2(m^2 + 2)) = \frac{1}{2}m(2(m^2 + 2)) + \frac{1}{3}(2(m^2 + 2))$

10. Divide the polynomials.

(i) $10x^3y^2$ by $5xy$

(ii) $15t^3m^3$ by $3t^2m^2$

(iii) $(28a^3b^3 + 7a^2b^3 + 14a^4b^3)$ by $7a^2b^3$

(iv) $(28a^3b^3 + 7a^2b^3 + 14a^4b^3)$ by $7a^2b^3$

(v) $(\frac{28}{7})(a^{3-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{7}{7})(a^{2-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{14}{7})(a^{4-2}b^{3-2})$

(vi) $(\frac{28}{7})(a^{3-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{7}{7})(a^{2-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{14}{7})(a^{4-2}b^{3-2})$

(vii) $(\frac{28}{7})(a^{3-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{7}{7})(a^{2-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{14}{7})(a^{4-2}b^{3-2})$

(viii) $(\frac{28}{7})(a^{3-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{7}{7})(a^{2-2}b^{3-2}) + (\frac{14}{7})(a^{4-2}b^{3-2})$

11. Simplify each of the following.

(i) $2x^2 - (4(2x - 2) - (4x^2 - 3 + 2))$
 Sol. $= 2x^2 - (4(2x - 2) - (4x^2 - 3 + 2))$
 $= 2x^2 - (8x - 8 - (4x^2 - 5))$
 $= 2x^2 - (8x - 8 - 4x^2 + 5)$
 $= 2x^2 - (8x - 8 - 4x^2 + 5) = 2x^2 - (8x - 4x^2 - 3)$
 $= 2x^2 - 8x + 4x^2 + 3 = 6x^2 - 8x + 3$

(ii) $5x - [-2x + 5 - (2x^2 - 5x + 2)]$
 Sol. $= 5x - [-2x + 5 - (2x^2 - 5x + 2)]$
 $= 5x - [-2x + 5 - 2x^2 + 5x + 2]$
 $= 5x - [-2x^2 + 3x + 3]$
 $= 5x + 2x^2 - 3x - 3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 3$

12. Simplify the following.

(i) $(7x - 3y)(7x + 3y)$
 Sol. $= (7x - 3y)(7x + 3y)$
 $= (7x)^2 - (3y)^2 = 49x^2 - 9y^2$

(ii) $(3a - 5b)(3a + 5b) - (4a - 2)^2$
 Sol. $= (3a - 5b)(3a + 5b) - (4a - 2)^2$
 $= (3a)^2 - (5b)^2 - ((4a)^2 + (2)^2 - 2(4a)(2))$
 $= 9a^2 - 25b^2 - [(16a^2 + 4 - 16a)]$
 $= 9a^2 - 25b^2 - 16a^2 - 4 + 16a$
 $= -7a^2 - 25b^2 + 16a - 4$

13. Factorize the following.

(i) $x^2y^6 - x^4y^3 + x^2y^2$
 Sol. $= x^2y^2(x^2y^4 - x^2y + 1)$
 $= x^2y^2(x^2y^4 - x^2y + 1)$

(ii) $20x^2 + 10x - 210$
 Sol. $= 20x^2 + 10x - 210$
 $= 10(2x^2 + x - 21) = 10(2x^2 - 7x - 6x - 21)$
 $= 10[x(2x + 7) - 3(2x + 7)] = 10(2x + 7)(x - 3)$

(iii) $4x^2 + 2x^2 + 4x^2y + 2xy$
 Sol. $= 4x^2 + 2x^2 + 4x^2y + 2xy = 2x(2x^2 + x + 2xy + y)$
 $= 2x[x(2x + 1) + y(2x + 1)] = 2x(2x + 1)(x + y)$

14. Solve the following linear equations:

(a) $3x = 72 - 3x$
 Sol. $3x = 72 - 3x$
 $3x + 3x = 72 - 3x + 3x$
 $6x = 72$
 $\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{72}{6}$
 $x = 12$

(b) $6x + 3 = 23 + x$
 Sol. $6x + 3 = 23 + x$
 $6x - x + 3 = 23 + x - x$
 $5x + 3 = 23$
 $5x - 3 - 3 = 23 - 3$
 $5x = 20$
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{20}{5}$
 $x = 4$

(c) $28 - x = 17 + 3x$
 Sol. $28 - x = 17 + 3x$
 $28 - x - x = 17 + 3x - x$

مندرجہ ذیل مساواتوں کو حل کریں۔

$28 = 17 + 4x$
 $28 - 17 = 17 - 17 + 4x$
 $11 = 4x$
 $\frac{11}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$
 $x = \frac{11}{4}$

(d) $3(4 + x) = 5(10 + x)$
 Sol. $3(4 + x) = 5(10 + x) \Rightarrow 12 + 3x = 50 + 5x$

$12 + 3x - 3x = 50 + 5x - 3x$
 $12 = 50 + 2x$
 $12 - 50 = 50 - 50 + 2x$
 $-38 = 2x$

$\frac{-38}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} \Rightarrow x = -19$

(e) $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{x+10}{15}$

Sol. $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{x+10}{15}$
 $\frac{4}{3} \times 15 = \frac{x+10}{15} \times 15$
 $4 \times 5 = x + 10$
 $20 = x + 10$
 $20 - 10 = x + 10 - 10 \Rightarrow x = 10$

(f) $\frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Sol. $\frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{x-2}{3} \times 6 + \frac{1}{6} \times 6 = \frac{5}{6} \times 6$
 $2(x-2) + 1 = 5$
 $2x - 4 + 1 = 5$
 $2x - 3 = 5$
 $2x - 3 + 3 = 5 + 3$
 $2x = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2} \Rightarrow x = 4$

15. When 18 is subtracted from six times a certain number the result is -42. What is the number?

Sol. Let the required number = x
 6 time of the number = 6x
 According to the given condition
 $6x - 18 = -42$
 $6x - 18 + 18 = -42 + 18$
 $6x = -24$
 $\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{-24}{6}$
 $x = -4$

so -4 is the required number

مندرجہ ذیل مساواتوں کو حل کریں۔

مندرجہ ذیل مساواتوں کو حل کریں۔

16. A certain number added twice to itself equals 96. What is the number?

Sol. Let the required number = x
 two time of the number = 2x
 According to the given condition
 $x + 2x = 96$
 $3x = 96$
 $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{96}{3}$
 $x = 32$

so the required number is 32

17. Construct the following statements into linear equations.

(a) The sum of the two numbers is 13.

Sol. Let the first number = x
 second number = y

According to the given condition
 $x + y = 13$

(b) The difference of ages of Aslam and Zara is 5 years.

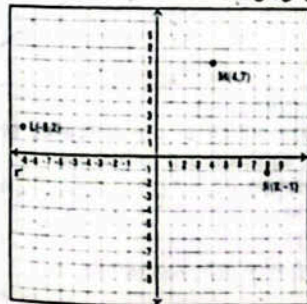
Sol. Let Aslam's age = x

And Zara's age = y

According to given condition
 $x - y = 5$

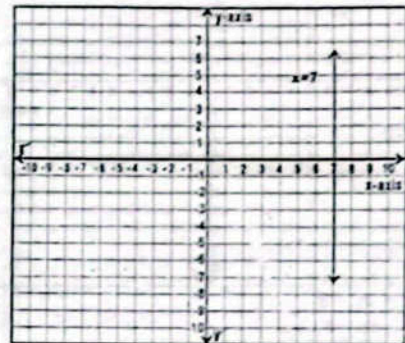
18. Plot each point and state the quadrant or axis where it is located.

- (i) L(-9, 2) Sol. (-9, 2) is located in quadrant II.
- (ii) M(4, 7) Sol. (4, 7) is located in quadrant I.
- (iii) N(8, -1) Sol. (8, -1) is located in quadrant IV.

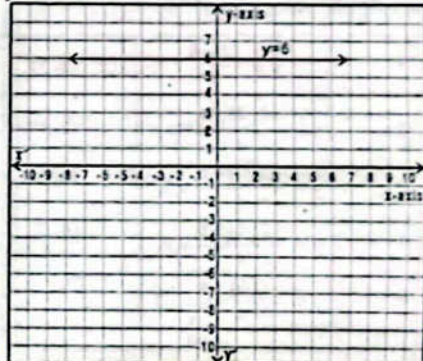


19. Draw the graph of the following linear equations.

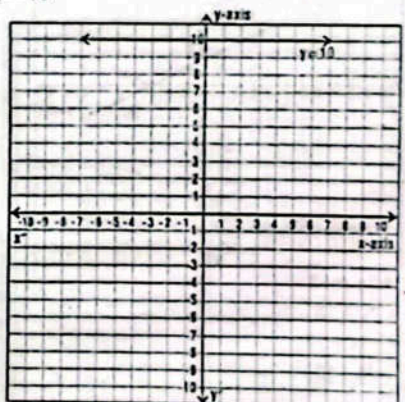
(i) $x + 1 = 8$
 Sol. $x + 1 = 8$
 $x = 8 - 1$
 $x = 7$



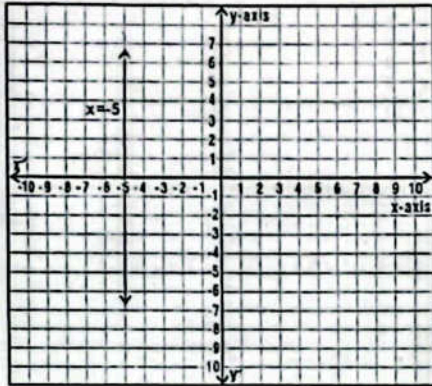
(ii) $y = 6$
 Sol. $y = 6$



(iii) $y - 3 = 7$
 Sol. $y - 3 = 7$
 $y = 7 + 3$
 $y = 10$

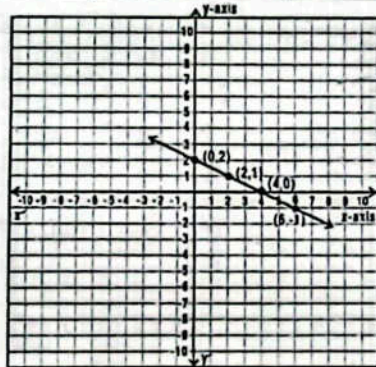


(iv) $x = -5$
Sol. $x = -5$



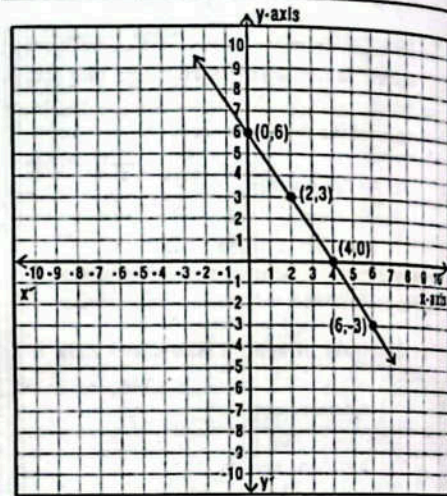
(v) $2x + 4y = 8$
Sol. $2x + 4y = 8$
 $4y = -2x + 8$
 $y = \frac{-2x + 8}{4}$

x	$y = \frac{-2x+8}{4}$	(x, y)
2	$y = \frac{-2(2)+8}{4} = 1$	(2, 1)
0	$y = \frac{-2(0)+8}{4} = 2$	(0, 2)
4	$y = \frac{-2(4)+8}{4} = 0$	(4, 0)
6	$y = \frac{-2(6)+8}{4} = -1$	(6, -1)

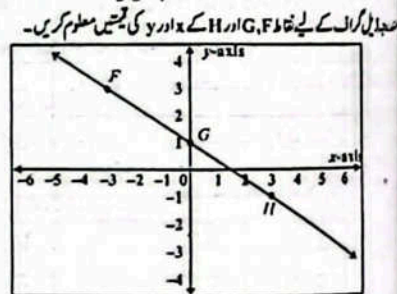


(vi) $3x + 2y = 12$
Sol. $3x + 2y = 12$
 $2y = -3x + 12$
 $y = \frac{-3x + 12}{2}$

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



20. Find the values of x and y of the points F, G, and H for the following graph.



Sol. F(-3, 3), G(0, 1), H(3, -1)
21. Recognize which of the following equations represent horizontal or a vertical line.
(i) $3y - 7 = 88$
Sol. $3y - 7 = 88$
It is an equation of horizontal line.

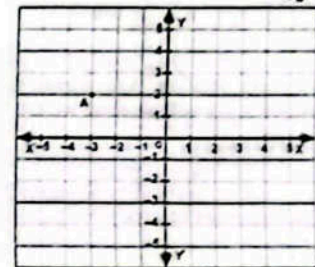
(ii) $4x - 8 = x + 11$
Sol. $4x - 8 = x + 11$
It is an equation of vertical line.
(iii) $2(x + 2) = 42$
Sol. $2(x + 2) = 42$
It is an equation of vertical line.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) Taken from Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

1. The general term of the sequence 2, 5, 8, ... is: (Final Term 24)
(a) $2n - 1$ (b) $3n - 1$ (c) $3n + 1$ (d) $n + 1$
2. If the general term of a number sequence is $a_n = 6n - 7$, then its 7th term will be: (Final Term 24)
(a) 29 (b) 35 (c) 41 (d) 47
3. The solution of $4x^2y^2 + 2xy^2$ is: (Final Term 24)
(a) $2x^2y^2$ (b) $2x^2$ (c) $2x^2y^2 + 2xy^2$ (d) $2y^2$
4. If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 2n + 3$; then its 3rd term will be: (Final Term 23)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9
5. If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 9n - 7$; then its 4th term will be: (Final Term 23)
(a) 22 (b) 33 (c) 26 (d) 29
6. Degree of polynomial $7x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 5$ is: (Final Term 24)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
7. The linear equation for the statement "the difference of two numbers is 20" will be: (Final Term 23)
(a) $x - y = 20$ (b) $x - 2y = 20$
(c) $x + y = 20$ (d) $x + 2y = 20$
8. If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 2n - 1$ then 4th term will be: (Final Term 24)
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9
9. The product of $8x^2$ and $7x^3y^4$ is: (Final Term 24)
(a) $56x^5y^4$ (b) $56x^6y^4$ (c) $56x^2y^4$ (d) $56x^3y^4$
10. The solution of $a^2 - 9b^2$ is: (Second Term 23)
(a) $(a + 3b)(a + 3b)$ (b) $(a + 3b)(a - 3b)$
(c) $(a + 9b)(a + 9b)$ (d) $(a - 9b)(a - 9b)$

11. Factorization of $a^2 - 9ab + 14b^2$ (First Term 23)
(a) $(a - 2b)(a + 7b)$ (b) $(a + 2b)(a - 7b)$
(c) $(a - 2b)(a - 7b)$ (d) $(a + 2b)(a + 7b)$
12. If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 5n - 2$, then its 3rd term will be: (Final Term 24)
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 13 (d) 15
13. The solution of $(3p+4q)(3p-4q)$ is: (Second Term 23)
(a) $(3p - 4q)^2$ (b) $(3p + 4q)^2$
(c) $(9p^2 - 16q^2)$ (d) $(9p^2 + 16q^2)$
14. The next term of the sequence 30, 33, 36, ... is: (First Term 23)
(a) 38 (b) 39 (c) 40 (d) 41
15. The graph of the equation $3x - 4 = 0$ is: (Second Term 23)
(a) Line passing through origin (b) Slanting line
(c) Vertical line (d) Horizontal line
16. The point (5, -4) lies in the quadrant: (Second Term 23)
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
17. The linear equation for the statement "cost of 5 balls and 9 books is Rs. 2000" will be: (First Term 23)
(a) $x + y = 2000$ (b) $5x + y = 2000$
(c) $5x + 9y = 2000$ (d) $5x - 9y = 2000$
18. If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 3n + 1$; then its 7th term will be: (Final Term 23)
(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24
19. The solution of equation $\frac{13x-2}{2} = 12$ is: (First Term 23)
(a) 2 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 26
20. Coordinates of point A are: (Second Term 23)
(a) (3, 2) (b) (3, -2) (c) (-3, 2) (d) (-3, -2)



Short Answer Questions (CRO's) Taken from Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

Give short answers.

1(a) Simplify $(4(3x+2) - (5x^2 - 3x - 2))$

Sol. $(4(3x+2) - (5x^2 - 3x - 2))$
 $= (4(3x+2) - (5x^2 - 3x - 2))$
 $= (4(3x+2) - 5x^2 + 3x + 2)$
 $= (12x + 8 - 5x^2 + 3x + 2)$
 $= (-5x^2 + 15x + 10)$

(b) If the general term of a sequence is $a_n = 2n^2$, then find the first five terms of this sequence.

Sol. The general term is:

$a_n = 2n^2$ (i)

Put $n = 1$ in equation (i), we get

$a_1 = 2(1)^2$
 $a_1 = 2(1) = 2$

Put $n = 2$ in equation (i), we get

$a_2 = 2(2)^2$
 $a_2 = 2(4) = 8$

Put $n = 3$ in equation (i), we get

$a_3 = 2(3)^2$
 $a_3 = 2(9) = 18$

Put $n = 4$ in equation (i), we get

$a_4 = 2(4)^2$
 $a_4 = 2(16) = 32$

Put $n = 5$ in equation (i), we get

$a_5 = 2(5)^2$
 $a_5 = 2(25) = 50$

Hence, the first five terms of the sequence

$a_n = 2n^2$ are: 2, 8, 18, 32, 50

2(a) All is 7 years younger than Ajmal. After three years Ajmal's age will be twice as Ali. Find their present ages.

Sol. Let Ajmal's present age = x

After 3 years

Ajmal's age = $x + 3$

Ali's age = $x - 7 + 3$

Ajmal will be twice as old as Ali.

Therefore,

$x + 3 = 2(x - 7 + 3)$
 $x + 3 = 2x - 14 + 6$
 $x + 3 = 2x - 8$
 $2x - x = 8 + 3$
 $x = 11$ years

So, Ajmal's present age = $x = 11$

Ali's present age = $x - 7 = 4$ years

After 3 years

Ajmal's age = $x + 3$

Ali's age = $x - 7 + 3$

Ajmal will be twice as old as Ali.

Therefore,

$x + 3 = 2(x - 7 + 3)$
 $x + 3 = 2x - 14 + 6$
 $x + 3 = 2x - 8$
 $2x - x = 8 + 3$
 $x = 11$ years

So, Ajmal's present age = $x = 11$

Ali's present age = $x - 7 = 4$ years

(b) When 4 is added to 6 more than a certain number then the result is 20, find the number.

Sol. Let the required number = x

According to the given condition,

$x + 6 + 4 = 20$
 $x + 10 = 20$
 $x = 20 - 10$
 $x = 10$

So the required number = 10

(c) The sum of three consecutive integers is 114. Find the integers.

Sol. Let's denote the three consecutive integers are:

$x, x + 1$ and $x + 2$

According to the given condition,

$x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 114$
 $x + x + 1 + x + 2 = 114$
 $3x + 3 = 114$
 $3x = 114 - 3$
 $3x = 111$
 $x = \frac{111}{3} = 37$

So,

First integer = $x = 37$

Second integer = $x + 1 = 38$

Third integer = $x + 2 = 39$

Hence, the three consecutive integers are: 37, 38, 39

☆ ☆ ☆

Domain 3

Measurements

Sub-Domain (i): Distance, Speed and Time

Solved Exercise 3.1

1. Convert

(i) 5km 313m into m

Sol. 1km = 1000m
 5km = 5 × 1000m = 5000m

5km 313m = 5000m + 313m = 5,313m

(ii) 10 km 200m into m

Sol. 1km = 1000m
 10km = 10 × 1000m = 10,000m

10km 200m = 10,000m + 200m = 10,200m

(iii) 120 m 78cm into cm

Sol. 1m = 100cm
 120m = 120 × 100cm = 12,000cm

120m 78m = 12,000cm + 78cm = 12,078cm

(iv) 200m into cm

Sol. 1m = 100cm
 200 = 200 × 100cm = 20,000cm

(v) 54m into cm

Sol. 1m = 100cm
 54m = 54 × 100cm = 5,400cm

(vi) 95km into m

Sol. 1km = 1000m
 95km = 95 × 1000m = 95,000m

2. Zahid goes for a walk daily. The distance from his house to the park is 5100m. Find the distance between house and park in km and m.

Sol. Distance from house to park = 5100m

Distance from house to park in km and m = $\frac{5100}{1000}$ km

= 5km 100m

5 km 100 m

5100

-5000

100

3. Sana bought 20m 75cm of cloth and she used 15m 85cm from it. How much cloth is left with her in cm?

Sol. Length of cloth by Sana = 20 m 75 cm

Length of cloth used by Sana = 15 m 85 cm

How much cloth is left = 4 m 90 cm

Length of left cloth in cm = 4m 90cm = 4 × 100cm + 90cm = 490cm

4. The distance between Azra's house and Masjid is 4500m. The distance between Ayesha's house and Masjid is 7600m. Whose house is nearer to the Masjid and how much in km?

Sol. Distance between Azra's house and Masjid = 4500m

Distance between Ayesha's house and Masjid = 7600m

Difference of both distances = 7600m - 4500m = 3100m

Difference of both distances in km = $\frac{3100}{1000}$ km = 3 km 100 m

5. The length of two ropes are 20cm 2mm and 15cm 9mm. What is the difference between the lengths of two ropes in mm?

Sol. Length of first rope = 20 cm 2 mm

Length of second rope = 15 cm 9 mm

Difference between length of rope = 4 cm 3 mm

Difference of length of ropes in mm = 4cm 3mm = 4 × 10mm + 3mm = 40mm + 3mm = 43 mm

Solved Exercise 3.2

1. Convert
(i) 15 hours 30 minutes into minutes
15 گھنٹے 30 منٹوں کو منٹوں میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. 1 hour = 60 minutes
15 hours = 15 × 60 minutes = 900 minutes

15 hours 30 minutes = 900 minutes + 30 minutes = 930 minutes

(ii) 15 minutes 55 seconds into seconds
15 منٹوں 55 سیکنڈ کو سیکنڈ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. 1 minutes = 60 seconds
15 minutes = 15 × 60 seconds = 900 seconds

15 minutes 55 seconds = 900 seconds + 55 seconds = 955 seconds

(iii) 12 months 15 days into days
Sol. 1 month = 30 days
12 months = 12 × 30 days = 360 days

12 months 15 days = 360 days + 15 days = 375 days

(iv) 18 weeks 3 days into days
Sol. 1 week = 7 days
18 weeks = 18 × 7 days = 126 days

18 weeks 3 days = 126 days + 3 days = 129 days

(v) 56 months into years and months
56 منٹوں کو سالوں اور منٹوں میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. 1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ years
56 months = $\frac{56}{12}$ years = 4.6 years

56 months = 4 years 8 months

(vi) 60 days into weeks and days
Sol. 1 day = $\frac{1}{7}$ weeks
60 days = $\frac{60}{7}$ weeks = 8.5 weeks

60 days = 8 weeks 4 days

(vii) 870 days into years and days
870 دنوں کو سالوں اور دنوں میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. 1 day = $\frac{1}{365}$ years
870 days = $\frac{870}{365}$ years = 2.4 years

870 days = 2 years 140 days

(viii) 3900 seconds into minutes and seconds

Sol. 1 second = $\frac{1}{60}$ minutes
3900 seconds = $\frac{3900}{60}$ minutes = 65 minutes

2. Complete the following table.

Sr.	12 hour time	24 hour time
(i)	4 : 50 a.m.	04 : 50
(ii)	9 : 30 a.m.	09 : 30
(iii)	7 : 10 p.m.	19 : 10
(iv)	9 : 05 p.m.	21 : 05
(v)	Midnight	00 : 00
(vi)	4 : 00 p.m.	16 : 00
(vii)	Midday	12 : 00

3. Ahmad works in a factory for 135 months. For how many years does he work in the factory?

Sol. Duration of Ahmad's work = 135 months
Duration of Ahmad's work in years = $\frac{135}{12}$ years = 11 years 3 months

4. Zain spends 315 weeks 5 days in his grandmother's house. How many days does he spend in his grandmother's house?

Sol. Duration of Zain's stay = 315 weeks 5 days
Duration of Zain's stay in days = 315 × 7 days + 5 days = 2205 + 5 = 2210 days

5. Hameed takes 3 weeks 6 days to complete a science model. How many days does he spend to complete the science model? Also convert the days into hours.

Sol. Time taken by Hameed to complete model = 3 weeks 6 days = 3 × 7 days + 6 days = 21 + 6 = 27 days

As we know that 1 day = 24 hours
Total time Hameed spend = (27 × 24) hours = 648 hours

Solved Exercise 3.3

1. A bus starts travelling at 6:15 a.m. and stops at 8:50 p.m. Find the journey time.

Sol. First, convert 12 hour time into 24 hour time
Departure time = 6 : 15 a.m. = 6:15
Arrival time = 8 : 50 p.m. = 20:50

Journey time = 20:50 - 6:15 = 14 hr 35 min

2. Ali left home for school at 8:00 a.m. and arrived school at 8:30 a.m. He remained at school for 5 hours 15 minutes. When did he get off from the school? How much time he remained outside home?

Sol. Ali's departure time for school = 8:00 a.m. = 8:00
Ali's arrival time at school = 8:30 a.m. = 8:30

The time spent in school = 5 hr 15 min
So, time of closing of school = 1 : 45 p.m.

Time spent by Ali outside the house = 13:45 - 8:00 = 5 hr 45 min

3. Salman started his journey at 4:50 p.m. and travelled for 8 hours. When did he finish his journey? Write answer in 12 hour and 24 hour format.

Sol. First, convert 12 hour time to 24 hour time.
Departure time = 4:50 p.m. = 16:50

Duration of Journey = 16:50 + 8 hr = 24:50

hour	min
16	50
8	00
24	50

It means he finished his journey at 12:50 a.m next day
12 : 50 a.m = 00 : 50

4. Ahmad reached expo center at 09:00 a.m. to attend book fair. He left book fair at 03:40 p.m. How much time did he spend at book fair?

Sol. First convert 12 hour time into 24 hour time
Ahmad's arrival time at expo center = 9:00 a.m. = 9:00

Ahmad's departure time from expo center = 3:40 p.m. = 15:40

Departure time = 15:40
Arrival time = 9:00
Stay duration = 6:40

5. Rehan attended an online lecture for 1h 40 min which ended at 03 : 45 p.m. When did he start to attend the lecture?

Sol. Ending time of lecture = 3 : 45 p.m.
Duration of lecture = 1 h 40 min = 1:40

Starting time = 3:45 p.m. - 1:40 = 2:05 p.m.

6. Usman went to a charity program at 09:50 a.m. on Sunday. He returned at 11:25 a.m. How much time did he spend over there?

Sol. Time of returning from charity show = 11:25 a.m.
Time of arrival at charity show = 9:50 a.m.

Time spent at charity program = 1:35

so he spent 1 hour 35 minutes there

اس نے وہاں 1 گھنٹہ اور 35 منٹ وقت گزارا ہے۔

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

- Convert 150km/h into m/s.

150 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کو میٹر فی سیکنڈ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. $150 \text{ km/h} = \frac{150 \times 1000}{3600} = 41.7 \text{ m/s}$ میٹر فی سیکنڈ

- Convert 120m/s into km/h.

120 میٹر فی سیکنڈ کو کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. $120 \text{ m/s} = \frac{120 \times 3600}{1000} = 432 \text{ km/h}$ کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ

- If Hamza solves 5 questions in 1 hour and 15 questions in 4 hour. What was his average speed to solve the questions per hour?

آرغوزہ 5 سوالات 1 گھنٹے میں اور 15 سوالات 4 گھنٹے میں حل کرتا ہے۔ فی گھنٹہ سوالات حل کرنے کی اوسط رفتار اس کی کیا ہے؟

Sol. Total number of questions = 5 + 15 = 20 question

سوالات کی کل تعداد

Total time (hour) (گھنٹے) کل وقت = 1 + 4 = 5 hours

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total question}}{\text{Total time}}$ اوسط رفتار

= $\frac{20}{5} = 4$ questions per hour سوالات فی گھنٹہ

- Convert 44km/h into m/s.

44 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کو میٹر فی سیکنڈ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. $44 \text{ km/h} = \frac{44 \times 1000}{3600} = 12.22 \text{ m/s}$ میٹر فی سیکنڈ

- If a train covers 10 km in 10min, 20km in 20min, 30km in 30min, find its average speed.

اگر ایک ریل گاڑی 10 کلومیٹر 10 منٹ میں، 20 کلومیٹر 20 منٹ میں، 30 کلومیٹر 30 منٹ میں طے کرتی ہے، اس کی اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total distance = 10 + 20 + 30 = 60km کل فاصلہ

Total time = 10 + 20 + 30 = 60 min کل وقت

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$ اوسط رفتار

Solved Exercise 3.4 حل شدہ مشق

- Complete the following table:

(a)	m/s میٹر فی سیکنڈ	km/h کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ
(i)	$\frac{35 \times 1000}{3600} = 9.72$	35
(ii)	54	$\frac{54 \times 3600}{1000} = 194.4$
(iii)	$\frac{20 \times 1000}{3600} = 5.56$	20

(b)	m/s میٹر فی سیکنڈ	km/h کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ
(i)	18	$\frac{18 \times 3600}{1000} = 64.8$
(ii)	$\frac{15 \times 1000}{3600} = 4.17$	15
(iii)	$\frac{55 \times 1000}{3600} = 15.28$	55

- If a horse covers 40 km in every 30 minutes, then find his speed in km/h.

اگر ایک گھوڑا 40 کلومیٹر 30 منٹوں میں طے کرتا ہے تو اس کی رفتار کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ میں معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Total distance covered by horse = 40 km کلومیٹر

Time taken by horse = 30min = $\frac{30}{60}$ hr گھنٹے

Speed of horse in km/h = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$ فاصلہ وقت

= $\frac{40}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{40 \times 2}{1} = 80 \text{ km/h}$ کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ

- If a car covers 20m, 25m and 45m in 7s, 8s and 10s respectively, then find the average speed of the car and convert it into km/h.

اگر ایک گاڑی 20 میٹر، 25 میٹر اور 45 میٹر بالترتیب 7 سیکنڈ، 8 سیکنڈ اور 10 سیکنڈ میں طے کرتی ہے تو اس کی اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں اور اسے کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Sol. Total distance = 20m + 25m + 45m کل فاصلہ

Total time = 7s + 8s + 10s کل وقت

Average speed of car = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$ فاصلہ وقت

= $\frac{90 \text{m}}{25 \text{s}} = 3.6\%$

- The speed of a train is 42 km/h in 3 hours and 63km/h in next 2 hours. Find the average speed of the train in 5 hours.

ریل گاڑی کی رفتار تین گھنٹوں میں 42 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ اور اگلے دو گھنٹوں میں 63 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ ہے۔ ریل گاڑی کی پانچ گھنٹوں میں اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Distance covered in 3 hours = 42 × 3 کلومیٹر

Distance covered in 2 hours = 63 × 2 کلومیٹر

Total distance = 126km + 126km = 252km کل فاصلہ

Total time = 3hr + 2hr = 5hr کل وقت

Average speed of train = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$ کل فاصلہ کل وقت

= $\frac{252}{5} = 50.4\%$

کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ

Sub-Domain (ii): Perimeter and Area محیط اور رقبہ

Challenge: چیلنج

Can you find out the area of the given shape and convert into millimetres?
کیا آپ اس شکل کے رقبہ معلوم کر سکتے ہیں اور اسے ملی میٹروں میں بدلیں۔

Sol. Area of region I = 8m × 3m = 24m² مربع میٹر
Area of region II = 2m × 2m = 4m² مربع میٹر
Area of region III = 8m × 3m = 24m² مربع میٹر
Area of the given shape = (24+4+24)m² = 52m² مربع میٹر
Area in millimeters = 52 × 1000000 = 52000000mm² مربع ملی میٹر

Solved Exercise 3.5 حل شدہ مشق

- Find the area and perimeter of the following composite figures.

(i)

Sol. Perimeter of figures = 12m + 3m + 7m + 10m + 3m + 15m + 12m + 6m = 68m

Area of region I = 1 × b = 15m × 3m = 45m²
Area of region II = 5m × 6m = 30m²
Area of region III = 12m × 3m = 36m²
Area of the composite figure = 45m² + 30m² + 36m² = 111m²

(ii)

Sol. Perimeter of figures = 20m + 5m + 8m + 20m + 4m + 20m + 8m + 5m = 90cm

Area of region I = 1 × b = 20m × 5m = 100m²
Area of region II = 1 × b = 20m × 4m = 80m²
Area of the figure = 100m² + 80m² = 180m²

(iii)

Sol. Perimeter of figures = 5cm + 4cm + 10cm + 8cm = 27cm

Area of region I = 1 × b = 5cm × 4cm = 20cm²
Area of region II = 1 × b = 10cm × 4cm = 40cm²
Area of the composite figure = 20cm² + 40cm² = 60cm²

(iv)

Sol. Perimeter of figures = 20m + 5m + 8m + 20m + 4m + 20m + 8m + 5m = 90cm

Area of region I = 1 × b = 20m × 5m = 100m²
Area of region II = 1 × b = 20m × 4m = 80m²
Area of the figure = 100m² + 80m² = 180m²

- Perimeter of figures = 5cm + 4cm + 5cm + 4cm + 10cm + 8cm = 36cm

Area of region I = 1 × b = 5cm × 4cm = 20cm²

Area of region II = 1 × b = 10cm × 4cm = 40cm²

Area of the composite figure = Area of region I + Area of region II = 20cm² + 40cm² = 60cm²

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

Now, perimeter of shaded region = 2cm + 3cm + 4cm + 5cm + 6cm + 8cm = 28cm

Area of Region 1 = 3cm × 2cm = 6cm²

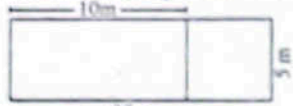
Area of Region 2 = 5cm × 6cm = 30cm²

Total area of the shaded region = Area of Region 1 + Area of Region 2 = 6cm² + 30cm² = 36cm²

(ii)	$100 \times 100 = 10000$	100	$\frac{100}{10000} = 0.01$
(iii)	$5 \times 1000000 = 5000000$	$5 \times 10000 = 50000$	5

3. Some part of a floor of a hall is covered with carpet. Find the portion of the floor uncovered.

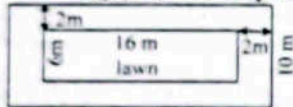
ایک ہال کے فرش کا کچھ حصہ فرش سے اچھا ہوا ہے۔ باقی کے حصے کو فرش ہے۔



Sol. Total length of floor = 15 m
 فرش کی کل لمبائی = 15 میٹر
 Total breadth of floor = 5 m
 فرش کی چوڑائی = 5 میٹر
 Length of covered floor = 10 m
 اچھا حصے فرش کی لمبائی = 10 میٹر
 Length of uncovered floor = 10 m - 5 m
 باقی اچھا حصے فرش کی لمبائی = 5 میٹر
 Area of uncovered floor = 5 m × 5 m
 باقی اچھا حصے فرش کا رقبہ = 25 m²

4. Find the area of walking track around the lawn.

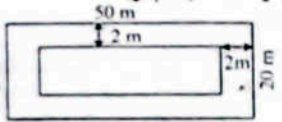
ایک گن کے ارد گرد پیدل چلنے کے راستے کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔



Sol. Length of lawn = 16 m
 چمن کی لمبائی = 16 میٹر
 width of lawn = 6 m
 چمن کی چوڑائی = 6 میٹر
 Area of lawn = l × b = 16m × 6m = 96m²
 چمن کا رقبہ = 16m × 6m = 96m²
 Length of lawn with walking track = 16m + 4m = 20m
 پیدل راستے سمیت چمن کی لمبائی = 20 میٹر
 Width of lawn with walking track = 10 m
 پیدل راستے سمیت چمن کی چوڑائی = 10 میٹر
 Area of lawn with walking track = l × b = 20m × 10m = 200m²
 چمن کا رقبہ سمیت پیدل راستے کا رقبہ = 200m²
 Area of walking track = Area of lawn with track - Area of lawn = 200m² - 96m² = 104m²

5. Find the area of unshaded region in the given figure.

دی گئی تصویر میں غیر سایہ دار علاقہ کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔



Sol. Length of unshaded region = 50 m - 4m = 46 m
 غیر سایہ دار علاقے کی لمبائی = 46 میٹر

Width of unshaded region = 20m - 4m

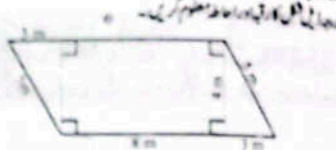
غیر سایہ دار علاقے کی چوڑائی = 16 میٹر

Area of unshaded region = l × b

غیر سایہ دار علاقے کا رقبہ = 46m × 16m

= 736 m²

6. Find the perimeter and area of the following figure.



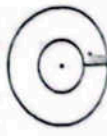
Sol. Perimeter of figures = 3m + 8m + 5m + 3m + 8m + 5m = 32m
 شکل کا محیط = 32 میٹر
 Area of triangle 1 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6m^2$
 مثلث نمبر 1 کا رقبہ = 6m²
 Area of rectangle-1 = 8m × 4m = 32m²
 مستطیل کا رقبہ = 32m²
 Area of triangle 2 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6m^2$
 مثلث نمبر 2 کا رقبہ = 6m²
 Area of figure = 6m² + 32m² + 6m² = 44m²

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• Calculate the radius if circumference is 240cm.

Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$
 اگر $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ لیں
 Sol. Circumference = 2πr
 240 = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × r
 $r = \frac{240}{2 \times \frac{22}{7}} \times 7 \Rightarrow r = 38.2cm$

• Find the area of shaded region when the area of smaller circular region is 130cm².



Sol. Area of small circle = πr²
 چھوٹے دائرے کا رقبہ = 130 = 3.14r²
 $\frac{130}{3.14} = r^2$
 $\sqrt{\frac{130}{3.14}} = r$
 Radius of the big circle = 7cm + 6.4cm = 13.4cm
 بڑے دائرے کا رداس = 13.4cm
 Area of big circle = πr²
 بڑے دائرے کا رقبہ = 3.14 (13.4)²

Area of shaded region = 563.9cm² - 130 = 433.9cm²

• Can you find out the area of the given object.



Sol. Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10 = 120m^2$
 Area of semicircle = $\frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3.14 \times (10)^2 = 157m^2$
 Area of the given object = 60cm² + 157cm² = 217cm²

Solved Exercise 3.6

1. Find the circumference and area of the following circles having:

(i) r = 3cm

Sol. Circumference of circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 3 = $\frac{132}{7} = 18.86cm$
 Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (3)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 9 = \frac{198}{7} = 28.28cm^2$

(ii) d = 8cm

Sol. r = $\frac{8}{2} = 4cm$
 Circumference of the circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 4 = $\frac{176}{7} = 25.14cm$
 Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (4)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 16 = \frac{352}{7} = 50.28cm^2$

(iii) r = 5cm
 Sol. circumference of the circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 5 = 31.43cm

Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (5)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 25 = \frac{550}{7} = 78.57cm^2$

(iv) r = 7cm
 Sol. Circumference of the circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 7 = 88cm

Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (7)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 49 = 154cm^2$

(v) r = 2cm
 Sol. Circumference of the circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 2 = $\frac{88}{7} = 12.57cm$

Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (2)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 4 = \frac{88}{7} = 12.57cm^2$

(vi) r = 10cm
 Sol. Circumference of the circle = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 10 = $\frac{440}{7} = 62.86cm$

Area of the circle = πr² = $\frac{22}{7} \times (10)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 100 = \frac{2200}{7} = 314.3cm^2$

(vii) r = 3.1m, C = 19.48m
 C = 2πr

19.48 = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 3.1 = 19.48m

(viii) d = 5cm, C = 15.71cm
 r = $\frac{5}{2} = 2.5cm$

C = 2πr = 2 × $\frac{22}{7}$ × 2.5 = 15.71cm

(iii) r (رداس) = 6cm یعنی میٹر، A (رقبہ) = 113.14 cm^2 مربع سینٹی میٹر
 (iv) d (قطر) = 11m یعنی میٹر، A (رقبہ) = 95.03 m^2 مربع میٹر
 A (رقبہ) = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (5.5)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 30.25$
 $= 95.03 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

3. There are three circular ponds in a park having radii 3.2m, 4.3m and 5.4m respectively. Find the area covered by these three ponds.

ایک پارک میں تین دائری تالابوں کے رداس کی باتر تیب لیا ہے۔ 3.2 میٹر، 4.3 میٹر اور 5.4 میٹر ہے۔ ان تین تالابوں کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Radius of first pond کا رداس = 3.2m یعنی میٹر
 Area of first pond رقبہ تالاب کا رقبہ = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (3.2)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times (10.24) = 32.18 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Radius of the second pond = 4.3m یعنی میٹر
 دوسرے تالاب کا رداس

Area of second pond دوسرے تالاب کا رقبہ = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (4.3)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 18.49$
 $= 58.11 \text{ m}^2$

Radius of 3rd pond = 5.4m
 تیسرے تالاب کا رداس

Area of 3rd pond = πr^2
 تیسرے تالاب کا رقبہ = $\frac{22}{7} \times (5.4)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 29.16$
 $= 91.64 \text{ m}^2$

4. The circumference of a circular ground is 88m. Find the area of the ground (take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).

دائری میدان کا محیط 88 میٹر ہے۔ میدان کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔ ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ لیں۔)

Sol. Circumference of a circular ground: دائری میدان کا محیط
 C (محیط) = $2\pi r$ (رداس)
 $= 88 \text{ m}$ یعنی میٹر

Radius of a circular ground: دائری میدان کا رداس
 r (رداس) = $\frac{88}{2 \times (\frac{22}{7})} = \frac{88 \times 7}{2 \times 22} = \frac{616}{44}$
 $= 14 \text{ m}$ یعنی میٹر

For Area of a circular ground: دائری میدان کا رقبہ

A (رقبہ) = $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times (14)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 196 = \frac{4312}{7}$
 $= 616 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

5. The diameter of a circular region is 9m. Find the area and circumference of the region.

ایک دائری علاقے کا قطر 9 میٹر ہے۔ علاقے کا رقبہ اور محیط معلوم کریں۔

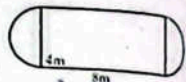
Sol. diameter of a circular region کا قطر = 9m یعنی میٹر

$r = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$
 $A = \pi r^2$

For area: $A = \frac{22}{7} \times (4.5)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 20.25$
 $= \frac{445.5}{7} = 63.64 \text{ m}^2$

For Circumference of region: $C = 2\pi r$
 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4.5$
 $= \frac{198}{7} = 28.29 \text{ m}$

6. Find the perimeter and area of the given figure.
 دی ہوئی شکل کا محیط اور رقبہ معلوم کریں۔



Sol. Radius of Semi circle نصف دائرے کا رداس = 2m
 Perimeter of Semi circle نصف دائرے کا محیط = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi r$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2 = \frac{44}{7} = 6.3 \text{ m}$

Perimeter of given figure دی ہوئی شکل کا محیط =
 Perimeter of two semicircle + length of two side of rectangle
 دو نصف دائروں کا محیط + مستطیل کی دو لمبائیاں
 $= 6.3 \text{ m} + 6.3 \text{ m} + 8 \text{ m} + 8 \text{ m}$
 $= 28.6 \text{ m}$ یعنی میٹر

Area of semi circle نصف دائرے کا رقبہ = $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi r^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (2)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4 = \frac{44}{7} = 6.3 \text{ m}^2$

Area of two semicircles = $6.3 \text{ m}^2 + 6.3 \text{ m}^2$
 دو نصف دائروں کا رقبہ = 12.6 m^2

Area of rectangle مستطیل کا رقبہ = $l \times b$
 $= 8 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} = 32 \text{ m}^2$
 Area of the given figure = Area of two semicircles +
 دی ہوئی شکل کا رقبہ دو نصف دائروں کا رقبہ
 Area of rectangle مستطیل کا رقبہ
 $= 12.6 \text{ m}^2 + 32 \text{ m}^2$
 $= 44.6 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

7. Find the area of the shaded regions.

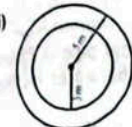
(i) Sol. Radius of small circle دائرے کا رداس = 5m

Area of small circle چھوٹے دائرے کا رقبہ = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (5)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 25 = 78.6$

Radius of big circle بڑے دائرے کا رداس = 10m
 Area of big circle بڑے دائرے کا رقبہ = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (10)^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 100 = \frac{2200}{7} = 314.3 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Area of shaded region سایہ دار علاقے کا رقبہ = $314.3 - 78.6$
 $= 235.7 \text{ m}^2$

Area of big circle - Area of small circle چھوٹے دائرے کا رقبہ - بڑے دائرے کا رقبہ

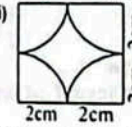


Sol. Radius of big circle = 5m یعنی میٹر
 بڑے دائرے کا رداس
 Radius of small circle = 3m یعنی میٹر
 چھوٹے دائرے کا رداس
 Area of big circle = πr^2
 بڑے دائرے کا رقبہ

$= \frac{22}{7} \times (5)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 25 = \frac{550}{7} = 78.57 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Area of small circle = πr^2
 چھوٹے دائرے کا رقبہ = $\frac{22}{7} \times (3)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 9 = \frac{198}{7} = 28.29 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Area of shaded region سایہ دار علاقے کا رقبہ =
 Area of big circle - Area of small circle
 چھوٹے دائرے کا رقبہ - بڑے دائرے کا رقبہ
 $= 78.57 - 28.29 = 50.28 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

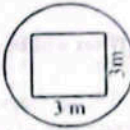


Sol. Length of a side of square = 4cm
 مربع کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی
 Area of the square مربع کا رقبہ = side ضلع \times side ضلع
 $= 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$
 Four corners of the square make a complete circle
 مربع کے چاروں گوشوں پر ایک مکمل دائرہ بناتا ہے۔

Radius of the circle دائرے کا رداس = 2 cm
 Area of the circle دائرے کا رقبہ = πr^2
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times (2)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 4 = \frac{88}{7} = 12.57 \text{ cm}^2$ مربع م

Area of shaded region = Area of square - Area of a circle
 سایہ دار علاقے کا رقبہ = مربع کا رقبہ - دائرے کا رقبہ
 $= 16 \text{ cm}^2 - 12.57 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 3.43 \text{ cm}^2$ مربع م

8. There is a square platform inside a circular park. Find the area of the grassy land. (r رداس = 21m)
 ایک دائری پارک کے اندر مربع شکل کا پتھر ہے۔ گھاس والے حصے کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔ ($r = 21 \text{ m}$)



Sol. Radius of circle دائرے کا رداس = 21m
 Area of the circle دائرے کا رقبہ = $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times (21)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 441 = \frac{9702}{7} = 1386 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Length of the side of the square = 3m
 مربع کے ایک ضلع کی لمبائی
 Area of the square = side ضلع \times side ضلع
 مربع کا رقبہ = $3 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m}^2$
 Area of the grassy land = Area of circle - Area of square
 مربع کا رقبہ - دائرے کا رقبہ = گھاس والے حصے کا رقبہ
 $= 1386 \text{ m}^2 - 9 \text{ m}^2$
 $= 1377 \text{ m}^2$ مربع میٹر

Try Yourself: خود آزمائی

• If the volume of prism is 144 cm^3 , base = 5cm and height = 4.3cm, then find the length of the prism.
 اگر ایک پوزم کا حجم 144 cm^3 کعبہ ہو۔ اس کا قاعدہ 5cm اور بلندی 4.3cm ہو تو پوزم کی لمبائی معلوم کریں۔

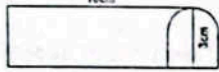
Sol. Volume of the prism پوزم کا حجم = $\frac{1}{2} bh l$
 $144 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4.3 \times l$
 $144 = 10.75 \times l$
 $\frac{144}{10.75} = l$
 $13.4 = l$
 So, length of the prism پوزم کی لمبائی = 13.4cm

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

• If the volume = 270.75 cm^3 and $r = 4 \text{ cm}$, find out the height of the cylinder.
 اگر حجم 270.75 cm^3 اور رداس 4cm ہو تو سلنڈر کی اونچائی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Volume of cylinder = 270.75 cm^3
 سلنڈر کا حجم
 Radius of cylinder = 4cm یعنی میٹر
 سلنڈر کا رداس
 $\pi r^2 \cdot h = \text{Volume of cylinder}$
 $3.14(4)^2 \times h = 270.75$
 $3.14(16) \times h = 270.75$
 $50.24 \times h = 270.75$

$$h = \frac{270.75}{50.24} \Rightarrow h = 5.4 \text{ cm}$$



What will be the surface area of the given figure?

Sol. It is the shape of half cylinder.
Surface area of the figure = $\pi r(r+h)$
= $3.14(6)(6+10)$
= $18.84(16)$
= 301.44 cm^2

Solved Exercise 3.7

1. Complete the following table.

Sr. #	mm ³	cm ³	m ³
(i)	300	$\frac{300}{1000} = 0.3$	$\frac{300}{1000000000} = 0.0000003$
(ii)	$350 \times 1000 = 350000$	350	$\frac{350}{1000000} = 0.00035$
(iii)	$7 \times 1000000000 = 7000000000$	$7 \times 1000000 = 7000000$	7

2. The length of a cubic aquarium is 50cm. Find the surface area and volume of the aquarium.

Sol. Length of cubic aquarium = 50cm
Surface area = $6 \times (50)^2 = 6 \times 2500 = 15000 \text{ cm}^2$
Volume of cubic aquarium = $(50)^3 = 50 \times 50 \times 50 = 125000 \text{ cm}^3$

3. If the radius and height of a cylinder are 1m and 5m respectively. Find the volume of the cylinder.

Sol. Radius of cylinder = 1m
Height of cylinder = 5m
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h = 3.142(1)^2 \times 5 = 3.142 \times 5 = 15.71 \text{ m}^3$

4. If the length, base and height of a right triangular prism are 10cm, 5cm and 3.5cm respectively. Find the surface area and volume of prism.

Sol. Surface area of right triangular prism = $3(lb + bh)$
= $3(10)(5) + (5)(3.5)$
= $150 + 17.5$

Volume of the right triangular prism = $\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h \times l$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3.5 \times 10 = 87.5 \text{ cm}^3$

5. The length of a cubic tank is 10m. Find the volume of the tank.

Sol. Length of cubic tank = 10m
Volume of the tank = $(10)^3 = 1000 \text{ m}^3$

6. The radius and height of a cylindrical pipe is 25cm and 250cm. Find the volume of the water in this pipe.

Sol. Radius of the cylinder pipe = 25cm
Height of cylinder pipe = 250cm
Volume of water in pipe = $\pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7} (25)^2 (250) = 491071.43 \text{ cm}^3$

7. The length, breadth and height of a room are 7m, 5m and 5m respectively. Find the volume of the room.

Sol. Length = 7m
Breadth = 5m
Height = 5m
Volume of the room = $l \times b \times h = 7 \times 5 \times 5 = 175 \text{ m}^3$

8. A well of 2m radius is dig 100m deep. Find the volume of the well.

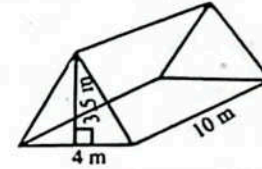
Sol. Radius of well = 2m
Depth of well = 100m
Volume of the well = $\pi r^2 h = 3.14(2)^2 \times 100 = 3.14(4) \times 100 = 1256 \text{ m}^3$

9. If three cylinders of radius 5cm and height 20cm are joined together end to end. Then find the total surface area and volume of resulting cylinder.

Sol. Radius of total pipe = 5cm
Height of total pipe = 20cm + 20cm + 20cm = 60cm
Total surface area = $2\pi r(r+h)$
= $2 \times 3.14 \times 5(5+60)$
= $2 \times 3.14 \times 5(65)$
= 2041 cm^2

Volume of the pipe = $\pi r^2 h = 3.14 \times (5)^2 \times 60 = 3.14 \times 25 \times 60 = 4710 \text{ cm}^3$

10. Find the surface area and volume of the given right triangular prism.



Sol. Base of prism (b) = 4m
Length of prism (l) = 10cm
Height of prism (h) = 3.5cm
Surface area of a right triangular prism = $3(lb + bh)$
= $3(10)(4) + (4)(3.5)$
= $120 + 14 = 134 \text{ cm}^2$

Volume of the right triangular prism = $\frac{1}{2} b h l = \frac{1}{2} (4)(3.5)(10) = 70 \text{ cm}^3$

Solved Review Exercise 3

1. Choose the correct option.

- i. 1 km = _____
(a) 10 m (b) 100 m
(c) 1000 m (d) 10000 m
- ii. 1 mm = _____
(a) 0.01 cm (b) 0.1 cm
(c) 0.1 m (d) 0.0001 m
- iii. 16 km = _____
(a) 0.16 m (b) 16 cm
(c) 16000 cm (d) 16000 m

2. Convert:
(i) 75 km 80 m into m.

Sol. 1 km = 1000 m
75 km 80 m = $75 \times 1000 + 80 = 75000 + 80 = 75080 \text{ m}$

1. اگر ایک گاڑی 2:40 pm اور 4:40 pm کے درمیان سفر کرتی ہے تو اس کی رفتار کی روایت سے _____ ہے۔
(a) 08:40 a.m. (b) 09:40 a.m.
(c) 10:40 a.m. (d) 11:40 a.m.

vi. If a car covers 10m in 5s then its speed is: _____
(a) 1 m/s (b) 2 m/s
(c) 3 m/s (d) 5 m/s

vii. 25 m/s = _____ km/h:
(a) 60 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 90

viii. Time 03:48 p.m. in 24-hour clock is: _____
(a) 03:48 (b) 13:48 (c) 14:48 (d) 15:48

ix. The perimeter of a square of length 4cm is: _____
(a) 8 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 16 cm (d) 16 cm

x. The area of circle with radius 3cm is: _____
(a) 9π cm² (b) 18π cm²
(c) 3π cm² (d) 16π cm²

xi. 1 cm² = _____
(a) 10 mm² (b) 100 mm²
(c) 1000 mm² (d) 10000 mm²

xii. 1 mm³ = _____
(a) $\frac{1}{10} \text{ cm}^3$ (b) $\frac{1}{100} \text{ cm}^3$
(c) $\frac{1}{1000} \text{ cm}^3$ (d) $\frac{1}{10000} \text{ cm}^3$

xiii. The surface area of cylinder with radius = 2cm and h = 10cm.
(a) 100 cm² (b) 150.8 cm²
(c) 150.8 cm² (d) 150 cm²

xiv. The surface area of triangular prism with l = 8 cm, b = 4 cm, h = 3 cm:
(a) 78 cm² (b) 96 cm²
(c) 108 cm² (d) 120 cm²

xv. 1 m³ = _____
(a) 1000 cm³ (b) 10000 cm³
(c) 100000 cm³ (d) 1000000 cm³

2. Convert:
(i) 75 km 80 m into m.

Sol. 1 km = 1000 m
75 km 80 m = $75 \times 1000 + 80 = 75000 + 80 = 75080 \text{ m}$

14:00 in 12-hour clock is: _____
(a) 01:00 a.m. (b) 2:00 a.m. (c) 01:00 p.m. (d) 02:00 p.m.

If arrival time = 2:40 p.m. and journey time = 4 hours then departure time = _____

(ii) 75 cm into mm. - 75 سینٹی میٹر کو ملی میٹر میں۔

Sol. 1 cm سینٹی میٹر = 10 mm ملی میٹر
75 cm سینٹی میٹر = 75 × 10 mm ملی میٹر = 750 mm ملی میٹر

(iii) 585 mm into cm and mm. - 585 ملی میٹر کو سینٹی میٹر اور ملی میٹر میں۔

Sol. 1 mm ملی میٹر = $\frac{1}{10}$ cm سینٹی میٹر
585 mm ملی میٹر = $585 \times \frac{1}{10}$ cm سینٹی میٹر = $\frac{585}{10}$
 $\frac{585}{10} = 58 \frac{5}{10}$ = 58 cm سینٹی میٹر 5 mm ملی میٹر

(iv) 5700 m into km and m. - 5700 میٹر کو کلومیٹر اور میٹر میں۔

Sol. 1 m میٹر = $\frac{1}{1000}$ km کلومیٹر
5700 m میٹر = $5700 \times \frac{1}{1000}$ km کلومیٹر = $\frac{57}{100}$
= 5 km کلومیٹر 700 m میٹر

3. The park near Hamnah's house is 1km 200 m. What is the length of park in m?

Sol. Length of park = 1 km 200 m = 1000 + 200 m = 1200 m

Converting it into meter

1 km کلومیٹر = 1000 m میٹر
1 km 200 m کلومیٹر = 1000 + 200 m میٹر = 1200 m میٹر

4. Complete the following table:

Sr.#	12 hour time	24 hour time
(i)	5:00 a.m.	5:00
(ii)	10:35 p.m.	22:35
(iii)	6:15 p.m.	18:15
(iv)	2:30 a.m.	2:30

5. Convert:

(i) 560 seconds into min and sec. - 560 سیکنڈ کو منٹ اور سیکنڈ میں۔

Sol. 1 sec = $\frac{1}{60}$ min
560 sec = $\frac{560}{60}$ min = 9 min 20 sec

(ii) 35 months into year and months.

Sol. 1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ year
35 months = $\frac{35}{12}$ year = 2 years 11 months

(iii) 98 weeks 5 days into days.

Sol. 1 week = 7 days
98 weeks = 7 × 98 days = 686 days
98 weeks 5 days = 686 + 5 days = 691 days

(iv) 490 days into months and days.

Sol. 1 day = $\frac{1}{30}$ month
490 days = $\frac{490}{30}$ month = 16 months 10 days

6. Umair takes 2 hours 35 minutes to complete his homework. Convert the time into seconds.

Sol. Total time taken by Umair = 2 hours 35 minutes
= 2 hours = 120 minutes
+ 35 minutes = 155 minutes
= 155 × 60 sec = 9300 sec

7. Complete the following table:

Sr.#	Departure Time	Journey Time	Arrival Time
(i)	5:50 a.m.	4 h 15 min	10:05 a.m.
(ii)	8:30 a.m.	1 h 18 min	7:48 p.m.
(iii)	07:50	3 hours	10:50
(iv)	17:00	1 h 20 min	18:20
(v)	8:40 p.m.	13 h 20 min	10:00 a.m. (Next day)

8. Ahmed reached science museum at 10:20 a.m and left at 03:10 p.m. How much time did he spend there?

Sol. Time of arrival at science museum = 10:20 a.m.
Time of departure from science museum = 3:10 p.m.
Time spent in museum = 3:10 p.m. - 10:20 a.m. = 4 h 50 min

9. Ahmed left house at 12:00 p.m. and reached the Masjid at 01:00 p.m. He left Masjid at 02:00 p.m. and went to bazar. After spending 1 hr and 30 min in

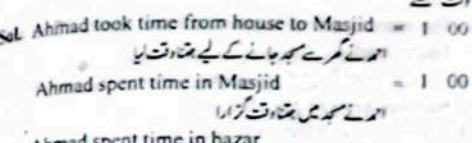
10. Complete the following tables:

Sr.#	cm	m	km
(i)	100	$\frac{100}{100} = 1$	$\frac{100}{100000} = 0.001$
(ii)	$2 \times 100000 = 200000$	$2 \times 1000 = 2000$	2
(iii)	$500 \times 100 = 50000$	500	$\frac{500}{1000} = 0.5$
(iv)	1000	$\frac{1000}{100} = 10$	$\frac{1000}{100000} = 0.01$
(v)	$100 \times 100 = 10000$	100	$\frac{100}{1000} = 0.1$

11. Complete the following tables:

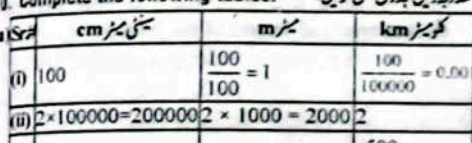
Sr.#	m ²	cm ²	mm ²
(i)	5	$5 \times 10000 = 50000$	$5 \times 1000000 = 5000000$
(ii)	$\frac{7000}{10000} = 0.7$	7000	$7000 \times 100 = 700000$

12. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



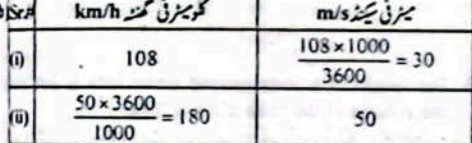
Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $100 + 50 = 150 \text{ m}^2$

13. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



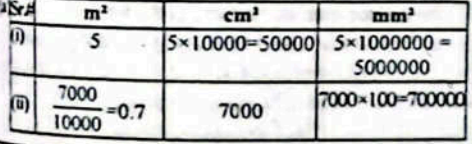
Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $100 + 50 = 150 \text{ m}^2$

14. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $100 + 50 = 150 \text{ m}^2$

15. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.

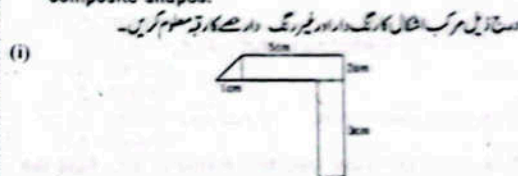


Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 13 = 91 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $14 \times 13 = 182 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $182 + 91 = 273 \text{ m}^2$

(iii)	$\frac{100000}{1000000} = 0.1$	$\frac{100000}{100} = 1000$	100000
(iv)	3	$3 \times 10000 = 30000$	$3 \times 1000000 = 3000000$

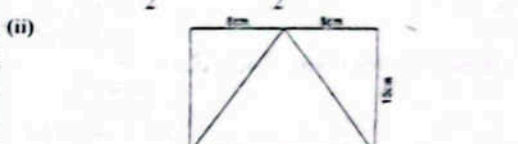
Sr.#	m ³	cm ³	mm ³
(i)	4	$4 \times 1000000 = 4000000$	$4 \times 1000000000 = 4000000000$
(ii)	$\frac{800000}{1000000} = 0.8$	800000	$800000 \times 1000 = 800000000$
(iii)	20	$20 \times 1000000 = 20000000$	$20 \times 1000000000 = 20000000000$
(iv)	$\frac{900000000}{1000000000} = 0.9$	$\frac{900000000}{1000} = 900000$	900000000

12. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



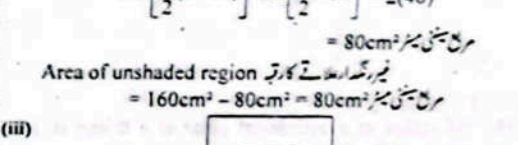
Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $100 + 50 = 150 \text{ m}^2$

13. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



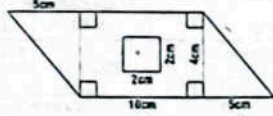
Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $100 + 50 = 150 \text{ m}^2$

14. Find the shaded and unshaded area of the following composite shapes.



Sol. Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 13 = 91 \text{ m}^2$
Area of unshaded region = $14 \times 13 = 182 \text{ m}^2$
Total area = $182 + 91 = 273 \text{ m}^2$

Area of shaded region = $182m^2$
 Area of unshaded region = $182m^2 - 16m^2 = 166m^2$



Sol. Area of the whole shape = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(15+15)4$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 4$
 $= 60m^2$
 Area of unshaded part = $s \times s = 2cm \times 2cm = 4cm^2$
 Area of shaded part = $60cm^2 - 4cm^2 = 56m^2$

13. A circular flower bed has diameter 4m. Find the circumference and area of the bed.
 Sol. Diameter of flower bed = 4m

Radius of flower bed = $\frac{4m}{2} = 2m$
 Circumference of the flower bed = $2\pi r = 2 \times 3.14 \times 2 = 12.56m$
 Area of the flower bed = $\pi r^2 = 3.14 \times 2^2 = 12.56m^2$

14. The circumference of a circular region is 31.4m. Find the radius of the region.
 Sol. circumference = 31.4m

$31.4 = 2\pi r$
 $31.4 = 2 \times 3.14 \times r$
 $31.4 = 6.28 \times r$
 $\frac{31.4}{6.28} = r$
 $5 = r$
 So radius = 5m

15. The radius of a cylindrical pillar of a bridge is 1m and h = 10m. Find:

(a) Curved surface area of the pillar = $2\pi rh = 2 \times 3.14 \times 1 \times 10 = 62.86m^2$

(b) Base area of the pillar = $\pi r^2 = 3.14 \times 1^2 = 3.14m^2$

(c) Volume of the pillar = $\pi r^2 h = 3.14 \times 1^2 \times 10 = 31.4m^3$

16. The dimensions of a shoe box are 15cm, 30cm and 10cm. Find:

(a) Surface area of the shoe box = $2(lb + bh + hl) = 2(15 \times 30 + 30 \times 10 + 15 \times 10) = 2(450 + 300 + 150) = 2(900) = 1800cm^2$

(b) Volume of the shoe box = $l \times b \times h = 15 \times 30 \times 10 = 4500cm^3$

17. The dimension of a wooden right triangular prism are $l = 8cm$, $b = 5cm$ and $h = 5cm$. Find the surface area and volume of the prism.

Sol. Surface area of right triangular prism = $3(lb + bh) = 3(8 \times 5 + 5 \times 5) = 3(40 + 25) = 3(65) = 195cm^2$

Volume of right triangular prism = $\frac{1}{2}bh \times l = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \times 8 = 100cm^3$

18. The length of an underground water tank is 7m. Find the volume of the cube shaped tank.

Sol. Length of water tank = 7m
 Volume of water tank = $l^3 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343m^3$

19. The length, base and height of a right triangular prism like a hut are 5m, 4m, 3.5m respectively. Find the surface area and volume of the hut.

Sol. Surface area of right triangular prism = $3(lb + bh) = 3(5 \times 4 + 4 \times 3.5) = 3(20 + 14) = 3(34) = 102m^2$

Volume of right triangular prism = $\frac{1}{2}bh \times l = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3.5 \times 5 = 35cm^3$

20. There are seven $1cm^3$ cubes in a aquarium with $l = 30cm$, $b = 20cm$, $h = 20cm$. Find the free space in terms of volume inside the aquarium.

Sol. Volume of aquarium = $l \times b \times h = 30cm \times 20cm \times 20cm = 12000cm^3$
 Volume of one small cube = $1cm^3$
 Volume of 7 small cubes = $7cm^3$
 Free space inside aquarium = $12000 - 7 = 11993cm^3$

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) Taken From Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

- Encircle the correct option.
 - Meters in 72 km are: (a) 270m, (b) 720m, (c) 2700m, (d) 72000m
 - 7:10 pm time in 24 hours time is: (a) 17:10, (b) 18:10, (c) 19:10, (d) 20:10
 - A car covers a distance of 720 km in 8 hours. Its speed in km/h will be: (a) 80 km/h, (b) 90 km/h, (c) 100 km/h, (d) 110 km/h
 - Centimetres in 62 metres are: (a) 0.0062, (b) 0.062, (c) 6200, (d) 62000
 - The area of the given shape is: (a) 9 m², (b) 14 m², (c) 21 m², (d) 29 m²

5. Years and months in 32 months are: (a) 2 years 2 months, (b) 2 years 4 months, (c) 2 years 6 months, (d) 2 years 8 months

6. If a cylinder has radius 3cm and height 5 cm, then the surface area of the cylinder will be: (a) 141.4cm², (b) 144.4cm², (c) 150.8cm², (d) 151.8cm²

7. If the radius of a cylinder is 7cm and height is 5cm then the surface area of cylinder will be: (a) 528 cm², (b) 528 cm², (c) 770 cm², (d) 770 cm²

8. If a car covers 450 m in 50 second, then its speeds will be: (a) 7 m/s, (b) 9 m/s, (c) 10 m/s, (d) 50 m/s

9. 9:12 PM into 24 hours will be written as: (a) 19:12, (b) 20:12, (c) 21:12, (d) 22:12

10. If the radius of a circle is 14 cm, then the area of the circle will be: (a) 506cm², (b) 508 cm², (c) 606 cm², (d) 616cm²

11. 108km/h in m/s will be: (a) 30m/s, (b) 31m/s, (c) 32m/s, (d) 33m/s

12. If the radius of a cylinder is 14cm and height is 12cm, then the volume of cylinder will be: (a) 2288cm³, (b) 2288cm³, (c) 7392cm³, (d) 7392cm³

13. "2 years 5 months" in months are: (a) 28 months, (b) 29 months, (c) 30 months, (d) 31 months

14. If a car cover 800 meter in 40 second, then its speed will be: (a) 15 m/s, (b) 20 m/s, (c) 25 m/s, (d) 30 m/s

15. If the radius of a circle is 2.5cm, then the circumference of the circle will be: (Second Term 23)

اگر ایک دائرے کا رداس 2.5 سینٹی میٹر ہو تو دائرے کا محیط ہوگا:

- (a) 15.71 cm سینٹی میٹر (b) 18.71 cm سینٹی میٹر
(c) 19.64 cm سینٹی میٹر (d) 21.64 cm سینٹی میٹر

Short Answer Questions (CRO's) Taken From Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC
PEC کے اہم اور اہم امتحانات (پہلے، دوسرے اور سالانہ امتحانات) کے اہم سوالات (CRO's) سے منتخب کردہ ہیں۔

Give short answers. مختصر جواب دیں۔

(a) A bus starts travelling from Lahore at 7:20 a.m. and reached Sakhar at 9:40 p.m. Find the duration of journey. (Second Term 23)
ایک بس صبح 7:20 پر لاہور سے سفر شروع کرتی ہے اور رات 9:40 پر سکر پہنچتی ہے۔ سفر کا دورانیہ معلوم کریں۔

Sol. First convert 12 hour time into 24 hour time.
پہلے 12 گھنٹے کے وقت کو 24 گھنٹوں کے وقت میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں۔

Departure time	7 : 20 a.m = 07 : 20
Arrival time	9 : 40 p.m = 9:40 + 12 = 21 : 40
	Hours گھنٹے Minutes منٹ
Arrival time	21 40
Departure time	-07 20
Duration of journey	14 20

So, duration of journey = 14 hours 20 minutes
لہذا، سفر کا دورانیہ 14 گھنٹے 20 منٹ ہے۔

(b) A car moves at the speed of 46km/h for an hour and 52 km/h for 2 hours. Find average speed of the car. (Second Term 23)

ایک کار ایک گھنٹے تک 46 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ اور اگلے 2 گھنٹے تک 52 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے چلتی ہے۔ کار کی اوسط رفتار معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Since time intervals are different, so first we calculate total distance by using the formula.

چونکہ وقت کے وقفے مختلف ہوتے ہیں، اس لیے پہلے ہم فاصلے کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے کل فاصلہ معلوم کرتے ہیں۔

Distance covered = speed × time
Distance covered in first hour = 1 × 46 = 46 km
Distance covered in next 2 hours = 2 × 52 = 104 km
کلے 2 گھنٹوں میں طے کردہ فاصلہ = 104 کلومیٹر

Total distance covered = 46 + 104 = 150 km

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance covered}}{\text{Total time taken}}$
Average speed = $\frac{150}{3}$ = 50 km/h

2 (a) Find the volume of the given prism. (Second Term 23)

دیے گئے پوزم کا حجم معلوم کریں۔



Sol. Volume of prism = $\frac{1}{2} bh l$

Volume of prism = $\frac{1}{2} (10) (8) (16)$

Volume of prism = 640 cm³

(b) Find the measurement of sides of a rectangle whose length is 6 times to its width and its area is 36504 square metres? (First Term 23)

ایک مستطیل کے اضلاع کی پیمائش معلوم کریں۔ جس کی لمبائی اس کی چوڑائی سے 6 گنا ہے اور اس کا رقبہ 36504 مربع میٹر ہے؟

Sol. Let

Width of rectangle = x
Length of rectangle = 6x
Area of rectangle = 36504 m²
Area of rectangle = length × width
36504 m² = x × 6x
36504 m² = 6x²

$\frac{36504}{6} = x^2$
 $6084 = x^2$
 $6084 \text{ m}^2 = x^2$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 = 6084 \text{ m}^2$

Taking square root of both sides, we get.

$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{6084}$
x = 78m

So, width of rectangle = x = 78m

Length of rectangle = 6x = 6(78m)

Length of rectangle = 468m

(c) If the length of triangular prism is 10cm, height 5cm and base is 3cm then find the surface area of prism. (Second Term 23)

اگر ایک مثلثی پوزم کی لمبائی 10 سینٹی میٹر، اونچائی 5 سینٹی میٹر اور قاعدہ 3 سینٹی میٹر ہے تو پوزم کی سطح کا رقبہ معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Length of prism = l = 10cm
Height of prism = h = 5cm
Base of prism = b = 3cm
Surface area of the triangular prism = 3(lb + bh)
= 3(10)(3) + (3)(5)
= 90 + 15
= 105 cm²

Domain 4

Geometry

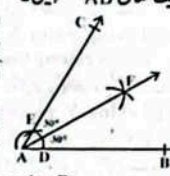
Sub-Domain (I): Practical Geometry

Try Youself: خور آزمائی

In previous class we have also learnt how to bisect the given angle. Bisect the angle of 60°.

Sol. Step of construction:

(i) Draw a ray AB.
(ii) Consider the point A as centre and draw an arc of a suitable radius by using pair of compasses.



(iii) Now consider the D as centre and draw another arc of same radius which cuts the previous arc at point E.
(iv) Draw another ray AC passing through the point E and label the m∠BAC of 60°.

Therefore ∠BAC is the required angle of 60°.
E سے گزرتی ہوئی ایک اور شعاع AC کھینچیں اور زاویہ m∠BAC کو 60° کا دیں۔ اس لیے 60° کا منظر بنا دیا ہے۔

(v) Draw two arcs of the same radius from the points D and E as centres.
(vi) These arcs will intersect each other at point F.

(vii) Join the point A to the point F by a ray.
This ray will cut the angle ∠BAC in to two equal parts.
یہ شعاع زاویہ ∠BAC کو دو برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کرے گی۔

m∠BAF = m∠CAF = $\frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$

Try Youself: خور آزمائی

What is bisection of angles 30°, 60° and 90°.

Sol. Bisection of 30° = $\frac{30}{2} = 15^\circ$
Bisection of 60° = $\frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$
Bisection of 90° = $\frac{90}{2} = 45^\circ$

Brain Teasure: سچائی

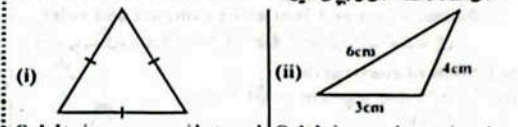
If we bisect the angle 90° which angle do we get?
Sol. The angle of 45° is the bisection of 90°.

Try Youself: خور آزمائی

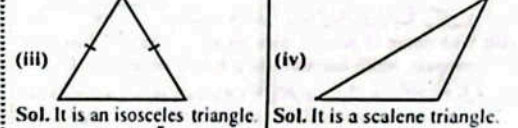
In ΔXYZ and ΔLMN, name the base angles and vertical angles.
Sol. In ΔXYZ, ∠X and ∠Z are base angles and ∠Y is vertical angle.
In ΔLMN, ∠L and ∠N are base angles and ∠M is vertical angle.

Solved Exercise 4.1

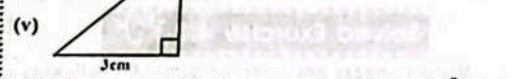
1. Identify the triangles with respect to sides.



Sol. It is an equilateral triangle.
Sol. It is a scalene triangle.

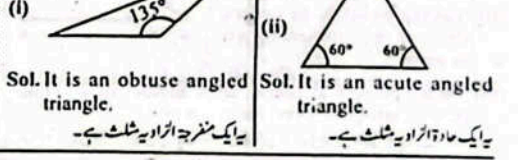


Sol. It is an isosceles triangle.
Sol. It is a scalene triangle.



Sol. It is a scalene triangle.

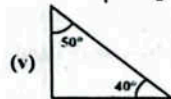
2. Identify the triangles with respect to angles.



Sol. It is an obtuse angled triangle.
Sol. It is an acute angled triangle.



Sol. It is an acute angled triangle. Sol. It is a right angled triangle.



Sol. It is a right angled triangle.

Brain Teaser:

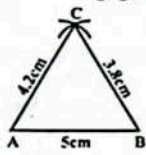
- Can you find $m\angle C$?
Sol. $m\angle C + 50^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $m\angle C + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $m\angle C = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$

Try Yourself:

- Construct a triangle with measure of sides 3.8cm, 4.2cm and 5cm using compass and ruler.

Sol. Steps of construction:

- Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5\text{cm}$ with ruler.
- With centre at point A draw an arc of radius 4.2cm.
- With centre of point B draw an arc of radius 3.8cm with compass, which intersects the previous arc at point C.



- Join point C to A and B.

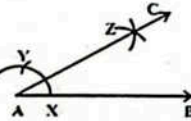
Solved Exercise 4.2

- Using compass and ruler, construct the following angles:

(i) 30°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking point A as centre, draw an arc intersecting \overline{AB} at point X.
- Taking point X as centre, draw another arc of same radius cutting the previous arc at point Y.



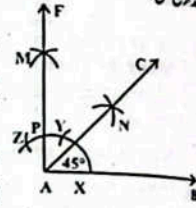
- Taking points X and Y as centres draw two arcs cutting each other at Z.

(v) Draw \overline{AC} through Z. We get an angle of 30° .

(ii) 45°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking point A as centre, draw an arc of any radius which intersects \overline{AB} at X.
- Taking point X as centre, draw an arc of same radius cutting the previous arc at point Y.



- Taking point Y as centre draw another arc cutting the previous arc at Z.
- From points Z and Y draw two arcs cutting each other at M.

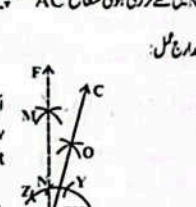
(vii) Taking points P and X as centres draw two arcs cutting each other at N.

(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through N. We get an angle $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$.

(iii) 75°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking A as centre, draw an arc of any radius that cuts the \overline{AB} at X.
- From point X draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at point Y.
- From Y draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at Z.
- From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius cutting each other at M.
- Draw \overline{AF} through M cutting arc at point N.



(v) From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius cutting each other at M.

(vi) Draw \overline{AF} through M cutting arc at point N.

(vii) Taking points P and X as centres draw two arcs cutting each other at N.

(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through N. We get an angle $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$.

(iii) 75°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking A as centre, draw an arc of any radius that cuts the \overline{AB} at X.
- From point X draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at point Y.
- From Y draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at Z.
- From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius cutting each other at M.
- Draw \overline{AF} through M cutting arc at point N.

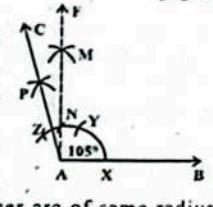
- From points N and Y draw two arcs intersecting each other at O.

(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through O. Thus we get $\angle BAC = 75^\circ$.

(iv) 105°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking A as centre, draw an arc of any radius that cuts the \overline{AB} at X.
- From point X draw another arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at point Y.
- From Y draw an arc of same radius intersecting the arc at point Z.
- From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at M.
- Draw \overline{AF} through M intersecting arc at point N.
- From points N and Z draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at P.

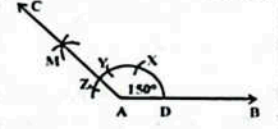


(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through P. Thus we get $\angle BAC = 105^\circ$.

(v) 150°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking A as centre, draw an arc of any radius intersect the \overline{AB} at D.
- Taking point D as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting the arc at X.
- Taking X as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting arc at point Y.
- Taking Y as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at Z.
- From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at M.



(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through P. Thus we get $\angle BAC = 105^\circ$.

(v) 150°

Sol. Step of construction:

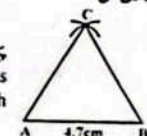
- Draw a ray \overline{AB} .
- Taking A as centre, draw an arc of any radius intersect the \overline{AB} at D.
- Taking point D as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting the arc at X.
- Taking X as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting arc at point Y.
- Taking Y as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting the previous arc at Z.
- From points Y and Z draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at M.

(viii) Draw \overline{AC} through P. Thus we get $\angle BAC = 105^\circ$.

(v) 150°

Sol. Step of construction:

- Take $m\overline{AB} = 4.7\text{cm}$ with ruler.
- Taking points A and B as centres draw two arcs of radius 4.7cm which intersect each other at point C.
- Join C with A to B.

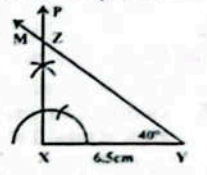


- Draw \overline{AC} through M. Thus, we get $\angle BAC = 150^\circ$.

Construct a right angled triangle XYZ in which $m\overline{XY} = 6.5\text{cm}$, $m\angle Y = 40^\circ$ and right angle at point X.

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw $m\overline{XY} = 6.5\text{cm}$ with ruler.
- Taking X as centre, construct an angle 90° and draw \overline{XP} , $\angle YXP = 90^\circ$.
- At point Y draw an angle of 40° with protractor and draw \overline{YM} .
- \overline{XP} and \overline{YM} intersect each other at point Z.

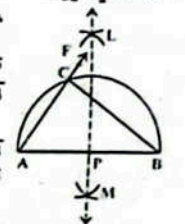


Thus we get required triangle.

Construct a right angled triangle ABC with hypotenuse AB of measure 7.1cm and measure of angle A is 52° .

Sol. Step of construction:

- Draw $\overline{AB} = 7.1\text{cm}$ with ruler.
- Draw right bisector \overline{LM} of \overline{AB} that intersect \overline{AB} at point P.
- From point P draw a semi circle.
- At point A draw an angle $\angle BAF$ of 52° .
- Join B to C.



Thus we get required triangle.

Construct an equilateral triangle of side length 4.7cm.

Sol. Step of construction:

- Take $m\overline{AB} = 4.7\text{cm}$ with ruler.
- Taking points A and B as centres draw two arcs of radius 4.7cm which intersect each other at point C.
- Join C with A to B.

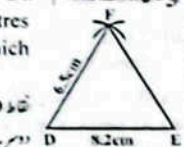
Thus we get required triangle.

5. Construct an isosceles triangle DEF given that $m\angle D = 82^\circ$ is the base and equal sides are \overline{EF} and \overline{DF} each of length 6.5cm.

ایک متساوی الاضلاع مثلث DEF بنائیں جس میں $\angle D = 82^\circ$ کی مقدار ہے اور \overline{EF} اور \overline{DF} متساوی اضلاع کی لمبائی 6.5 سم ہے۔

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw $\overline{DE} = 8.2\text{cm}$ with ruler.
 (ii) Taking points D and E as centres draw two arcs of radius 6.5cm which intersect each other at point F.
 (iii) Join F with D to E.



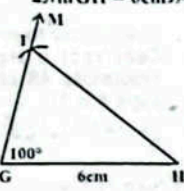
Thus we get the required triangle.

6. Construct an isosceles triangle GHI with vertical angle at point G of measure 100° and $m\overline{GH} = 6\text{cm}$.

ایک متساوی الاضلاع مثلث GHI بنائیں جس میں عمودی زاویہ 100° کا ہے اور $m\overline{GH} = 6\text{cm}$ ہے۔

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw $\overline{GH} = 6\text{cm}$ with ruler.
 (ii) Draw an angle HGM of 100° with protractor at point G.
 (iii) From point G draw an arc of radius 6cm that cuts \overline{GM} at point I.
 (iv) Join H to I.



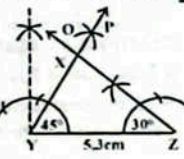
Thus we get required triangle.

7. Construct a triangle XYZ with $m\angle Y = 5.3\text{cm}$, $m\angle Y = 45^\circ$ and $m\angle Z = 30^\circ$.

ایک مثلث XYZ بنائیں جس میں $\overline{YZ} = 5.3\text{cm}$ اور $\angle Y = 45^\circ$ اور $\angle Z = 30^\circ$ کا زاویہ ہے۔

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw $m\overline{YZ} = 5.3\text{cm}$ with ruler.
 (ii) Construct an angle of 45° at point Y with compass and draw \overline{YP} .
 (iii) Construct an angle of 30° at point Z with compass and draw \overline{ZO} .
 (iv) Both \overline{YP} and \overline{ZO} intersect each other at point X.



Thus required triangle XYZ is formed.

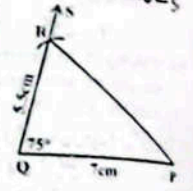
اس طرح مطلوبہ مثلث XYZ بنی۔

8. Construct a triangle PQR with $m\overline{PQ} = 7\text{cm}$, $m\overline{QR} = 5.5\text{cm}$ and $m\angle Q = 75^\circ$.

ایک مثلث PQR بنائیں جس میں $m\overline{PQ} = 7\text{cm}$ اور $m\overline{QR} = 5.5\text{cm}$ اور $m\angle Q = 75^\circ$ ہے۔

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw $m\overline{PQ} = 7\text{cm}$ with ruler.
 (ii) Construct an angle of 75° at point Q with compass and draw \overline{QS} .
 (iii) With centre at point Q draw an arc of 5.5cm which intersects \overline{QS} at point R.
 (iv) Join R to P.



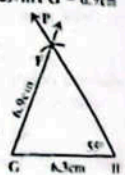
Thus, we get the required triangle.

9. Construct a triangle FGH with $m\overline{GH} = 6.3\text{cm}$, $m\angle H = 55^\circ$ and $m\overline{FG} = 6.9\text{cm}$.

ایک مثلث FGH بنائیں جس میں $m\overline{GH} = 6.3\text{cm}$ اور $m\angle H = 55^\circ$ اور $m\overline{FG} = 6.9\text{cm}$ ہے۔

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{GH} = 6.3\text{cm}$ with ruler.
 (ii) Construct an angle of 55° with protractor at point H and draw \overline{HP} .
 (iii) From point G draw an arc of radius 6.9cm which intersects \overline{HP} at point F.
 (iv) Join F to G.



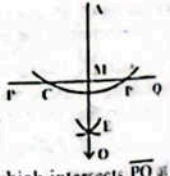
Thus, we get required triangle.

10. Draw a line segment \overline{PQ} of measure 6cm. Take a point A above \overline{PQ} and draw a perpendicular from the point A to \overline{PQ} . What is the shortest distance of point A from \overline{PQ} ?

ایک قطعہ $\overline{PQ} = 6\text{cm}$ کا کھینچیں۔ \overline{PQ} کے اوپر والی جانب ایک نقطہ A لے کر اس سے \overline{PQ} پر عمود اُتائیں۔ \overline{PQ} سے نقطہ A تک سب سے کم ترین فاصلہ کن سا ہوگا؟

Sol. Step of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{PQ} = 6\text{cm}$.
 (ii) Take a point A above the \overline{PQ} .
 (iii) From points A draw an arc which intersects \overline{PQ} at points C and D.



نقطہ A سے \overline{PQ} تک سب سے کم ترین فاصلہ \overline{AC} ہے۔

- (iv) From points C and D draw two arcs of equal radius which intersect each other at point E.

نقطہ E اور نقطہ A سے دو مساوی شعاعوں والی دو قوسیں لگائیں جو کہ آپس میں تقاطع کرتی ہیں۔

- (v) Draw \overline{AO} through point E that intersect \overline{PQ} at M.

نقطہ E سے گزرتی ہوئی \overline{AO} کھینچیں جو کہ \overline{PQ} کو نقطہ M پر قطع کرے۔ اس طرح مطلوبہ عمود بن گیا۔

Thus, we get the required perpendicular. The shortest distance of point A from \overline{PQ} is perpendicular distance that is \overline{AM} .

\overline{PQ} سے نقطہ A تک سب سے کم ترین فاصلہ عمودی فاصلہ ہے جو کہ \overline{AM} کے برابر ہے۔

Sub-Domain (II): Angle Properties of Polygons
 کثیر الاضلاع کے زاویوں کی خصوصیات

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق

- In ΔABC find x, if $y = 36^\circ$ and $w = 100^\circ$

ایک مثلث ABC میں x کی مقدار معلوم کریں جبکہ $y = 36^\circ$ اور $w = 100^\circ$ ہے۔

Sol. $x + y + w = 180^\circ$
 $x + 36^\circ + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x + 136^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 136^\circ = 44^\circ$

Skill Practice مہارتی مشق

- Is every square a rectangle? کیا ہر مربع ایک مستطیل ہی ہے؟

Sol. Yes جی ہاں

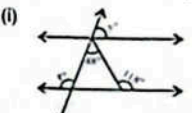
Skill Practice مہارتی مشق

- What is the difference between a rhombus and a square? ایک مربع اور ایک مستطیل میں کیا فرق ہے۔

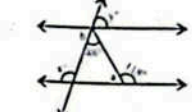
Sol. All four angles of a square are right while the rhombus has not right angle.

Solved Exercise 4.3 حل شدہ مشق

1. Find unknown angles in the following figures.



Sol. Marked angles a and b



$a + 118^\circ = 180^\circ$ (supplementary angles)
 $a = 180^\circ - 118^\circ$
 $a = 62^\circ$

$x^\circ + 48^\circ + 62^\circ = 110^\circ$

$x^\circ + b = 180^\circ$ (supplementary angles)

$110^\circ + b = 180^\circ$

$b = 70^\circ$

$y^\circ = 70^\circ$ (vertical opposite angles)

(دو قوسوں کے زاویے)



Sol. Marked angle b



$b^\circ = 40^\circ$ (vertical opposite angles)

$y^\circ + y^\circ + 40 = 180$

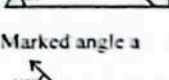
$2y^\circ = 180^\circ - 40^\circ$

$2y^\circ = 140^\circ$

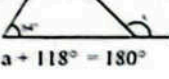
$y = \frac{140^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$

$x^\circ = 40^\circ$ (Corresponding angles)

متوازیوں کے زاویے



Sol. Marked angle a



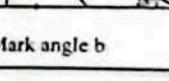
$a + 118^\circ = 180^\circ$ (Supplementary angles)

$a = 180^\circ - 118^\circ = 62^\circ$

$x^\circ = 64^\circ + 62^\circ$

(Exterior angle = sum of the two opposite interior angles.)

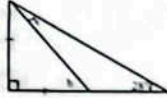
بیرونی زاویہ دو متقابل اندرونی زاویوں کے مجموعہ کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔



Sol. Mark angle b

زاویے کا پیمانہ

$b + b + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
(Right angled isosceles triangle)

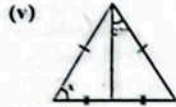


$2b + 90 = 180^\circ$
 $2b = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$
 $b = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$

Exterior angle = sum of two opposite interior angles

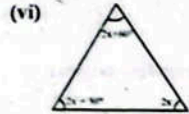
$b = x + 28^\circ$ Right angled isosceles triangle

$45^\circ = x + 28$
 $45^\circ - 28^\circ = x$
 $17^\circ = x$
 $\Rightarrow x = 17^\circ$



Sol. These are two congruent triangles. $x + 90^\circ + 27^\circ = 180^\circ$ (sum of three interior angles)

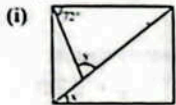
$x + 117^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 117^\circ = 63^\circ$



Sol. $2x + 60 + 2x + 30^\circ + 2x = 180$ (sum of the all three interior angles of a triangle)

$6x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $6x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
 $6x = 90^\circ$
 $x = \frac{90^\circ}{6} = 15^\circ$

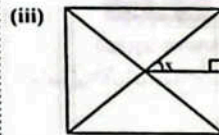
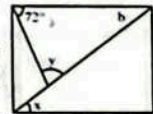
2. Find unknown angles in the following figures.



Sol. Marked angle b as shown.

(Sum of the angles of right angled isosceles triangle)

$x + x + 90^\circ = 180$
 $2x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $2x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $2x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
 $2x = 90^\circ$



Sol. Sum of the interior angles of a right angled isosceles triangle

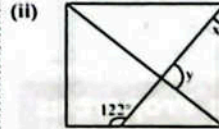
$x + x + 90 = 180$
 $2x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
 $2x = 90^\circ$
 $x = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow x = 45^\circ$

$x = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$

$b = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$

(Sum of the interior angles of a triangle)

$y + 72^\circ + 45^\circ = 180$
 $y + 117^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $y = 180^\circ - 117^\circ$
 $y = 63^\circ$



Sol. Mark the angles a and b as shown.

$a + 122^\circ = 180^\circ$ (Supplementary angles)
 $a = 180^\circ - 122$
 $a = 58^\circ$

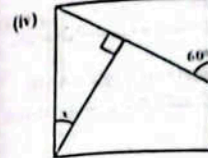
(Sum of the angles of a right angled triangle)

$x + 148^\circ = 180$
 $x = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ$
 $b = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$

(Diagonals bisect the angles of square)

(Sum of the interior angles of triangle)

$32^\circ + y + 45^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $y + 77^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $y = 180^\circ - 77^\circ = 103^\circ$



Sol. Mark angles a and b as shown. In right angle triangle

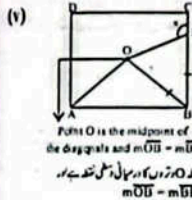
$a + 90 + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a + 150^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$
 $a = 30^\circ$

$\angle a + \angle b = 90^\circ$ One angle of a square that is a right angle.

$30^\circ + b = 90^\circ$
 $b = 90^\circ - 30$
 $b = 60^\circ$

(Sum of all three interior angles of a triangle)

$x + 150^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$



Sol. Marked angles a and b as shown.

Since the diagonals bisect the angles of square, so

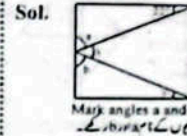
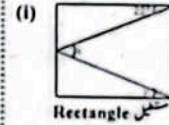
$a = \frac{90}{2} = 45$
 $a + b + b = 180^\circ$

(Sum of the interior angles of an isosceles triangle $\triangle OBE$)

$45^\circ + 2b = 180^\circ$
 $2b = 180^\circ - 45^\circ$
 $2b = 135^\circ$
 $b = \frac{135^\circ}{2} = 67.5^\circ$

(Supplementary angles)
 $x + 67.5^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 67.5^\circ = 112.5^\circ$

3. Find the unknown angles in the following figures.

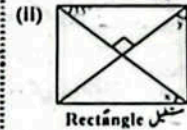


$a + 90^\circ + 22 = 180^\circ$
 $a + 112^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a = 180^\circ - 112^\circ = 68^\circ$
 $y = 22^\circ$

(Corresponding angles of congruent triangle)

(Supplementary angles)

$x + a + b = 180^\circ$
 $x + 68^\circ + 68^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x + 136^\circ = 180$
 $x = 180^\circ - 136^\circ = 44^\circ$



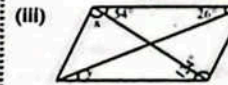
Sol. $x = 35^\circ$
Alternate interior angles

(Sum of all three interior angles of a triangle)

$a + 125^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a = 180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$

(Every angle of rectangle is right angle)

$y = 90^\circ - 55^\circ = 35^\circ$



Sol. Opposite angles of parallelogram are equal, so

$x + 54^\circ = 124^\circ$
 $x = 124^\circ - 54^\circ = 70^\circ$
 $y = 26$

(Alternate interior angles)

(ii) 140°
Sol. Interior angle = 140°

Exterior angle = 180° - Interior angle = 180° - 140° = 40°

$$\text{Exterior angle} = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$40^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{40^\circ} = 9$$

(iii) 150°
Sol. Interior angle = 150°

Exterior angle = 180° - Interior angle = 180° - 150° = 30°

$$\text{Exterior angle} = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$30^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{30^\circ} = 12$$

5. Find number of sides (n) of a regular polygon with an exterior angle:

(i) 32°

Sol. Exterior angle = 32°

$$\frac{360^\circ}{n} = 32^\circ$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{32^\circ} = 11$$

Exterior angle = 360°/n

$$\frac{360^\circ}{11} = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$n = 11$$

(ii) 25°

Sol. Exterior angle = 25°

$$\frac{360^\circ}{n} = 25^\circ$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{25^\circ} = 14$$

(iii) 24°

Sol. Exterior angle = 24°

$$\frac{360^\circ}{n} = 24^\circ$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{24^\circ} = 15$$

Exterior angle = 360°/n

$$24^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{24^\circ} = 15$$

(ii) 25°

Sol. Exterior angle = 25°

$$\frac{360^\circ}{n} = 25^\circ$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{25^\circ} = 14$$

(iii) 24°

Sol. Exterior angle = 24°

$$\frac{360^\circ}{n} = 24^\circ$$

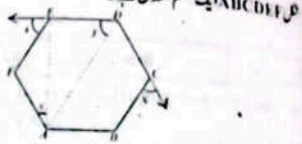
$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{24^\circ} = 15$$

Exterior angle = 360°/n

$$24^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{360^\circ}{24^\circ} = 15$$

6. The figure ABCDEF is a regular hexagon.



(i) Find the value of x and y

Sol. In isosceles triangle AEF

$$x + x + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$$

$$2x = 60^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$$

$$y = \frac{120^\circ}{2} = 60^\circ$$

(ii) Identify two exterior angles in the polygon.

Sol. ∠t and ∠s are two exterior angles.

(iii) Find the value of s and t.

Sol. ∠s = ∠t = 360°/6 = 60°

7. Draw diagonals in the given figures to identify which polygon is concave and which is convex?

(i)

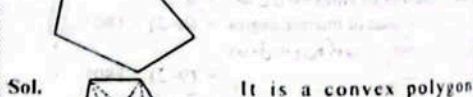


Sol. It is a concave polygon because one diagonal lies outside the polygon and also one angle is reflex angle (means greater than 180°)

(ii)

Sol. It is a convex polygon because all of its angles are less than 180° and all of its diagonals lie inside the polygon.

(iii)



Sol. It is a convex polygon because all of its angles are less than 180° and all of its diagonals lie inside the polygon.

8. The interior angles of a pentagon are in the ratio 1:2:3:4:2. Find these angles.

Sol. Sum of the interior angles of pentagon

$$= (n-2) \times 180^\circ$$

$$= (5-2) \times 180^\circ$$

$$= 3 \times 180^\circ$$

$$= 540^\circ$$

Ratio = 1:2:3:4:2

Sum of Ratio = 1+2+3+4+2 = 12

First angle = 1/12 × 540° = 45°

Second angle = 2/12 × 540° = 90°

Third angle = 3/12 × 540° = 135°

Fourth angle = 4/12 × 540° = 180°

Fifth angle = 2/12 × 540° = 90°

9. The size of each interior angle is 8 times the exterior angle in a regular polygon. Find the number of sides of the polygon.

Sol. Let each exterior angle = x°

Interior angle = 8x

$$x + 8x = 180^\circ$$

$$9x = 180^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{180^\circ}{9} = 20^\circ$$

So exterior angle = 20°

Exterior angle = 360°/n

$$20^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{n} \Rightarrow n = \frac{360^\circ}{20^\circ} = 18$$

So, number of sides = 18

10. The given polygon is a heptagon. Find the value of x.

Sol. Sum of the interior angles of heptagon

$$= (n-2) \times 180^\circ = (7-2) \times 180^\circ$$

$$= 5 \times 180^\circ = 900^\circ$$

$$2x + 90^\circ + 90^\circ + 270^\circ + x + 2x + 160^\circ = 900^\circ$$

$$5x + 610^\circ = 900^\circ$$

$$5x = 900^\circ - 610^\circ$$

$$5x = 290^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{290^\circ}{5} = 58^\circ$$

Sub-Domain (III): Transformation

Skill Practice:

The image of point P is P' (-6, 8) under a translation T = (4, -4). Find the point P.

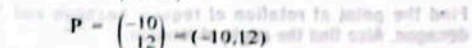
Sol. P = P' - T = (-6, 8) - (4, -4) = (-10, 12)

Activity: Draw a regular hexagon and draw lines of symmetry of the hexagon. Find the center of the hexagon. What is the angle of rotation?

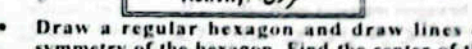
Sol. Point O is the center of hexagon. 60° is the angle of rotation of hexagon.

Solved Exercise 4.5

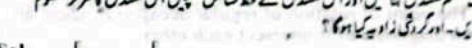
1. Draw line of symmetry and order of rotational symmetry in each of the following.




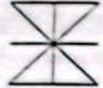
Sol. order of rotational symmetry = 1

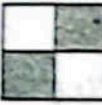



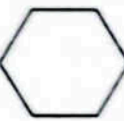

Sol. order of rotational symmetry = ∞



Sol. order of rotational symmetry = 6

(iii)  Sol. 
order of rotational symmetry = 2
گوشی نشان کا درجہ

(iv)  Sol. 
order of rotational symmetry = 4
گوشی نشان کا درجہ

(iv)  Sol. 
order of rotational symmetry = 6
گوشی نشان کا درجہ

2. Find the point of rotation of regular hexagon and decagon. Also find the angle of rotation.

Sol. The point on which all the six diagonal of regular hexagon intersect each other is the point of rotation.
ایک منظم سہ ضلعی شکل کا نقطہ گردشی معلوم کریں۔ گوشہ زاویے کی مقدار ایک منظم سہ ضلعی شکل کے گوشے پر لگائی گئی ہے۔

Angle of rotation = $\frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$

The point of rotation of regular decagon is where all the ten diagonals of it intersect each other.

ایک منظم سہ ضلعی شکل کا نقطہ گردشی معلوم کریں۔ گوشہ زاویے کی مقدار ایک منظم سہ ضلعی شکل کے گوشے پر لگائی گئی ہے۔

Angle of rotation of regular decagon = $\frac{360^\circ}{10} = 36^\circ$

3. Find the translation if the point B(-3,2) is mapped on to the point B'(2,6).

Sol. We know that $T = B' - B$
 $T = (2, 6) - (-3, 2) = (2 + 3, 6 - 2) = (5, 4)$

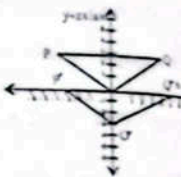
4. A triangle ABC with vertices A(-3,0), B(0, -3) and C(3, 1) is mapped on to the triangle DEF with a translation of $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Sol. $D = (-3, 0) + (3, 2) = (0, 2)$
 $E = (0, -3) + (3, 2) = (3, -1)$
 $F = (3, 1) + (3, 2) = (6, 3)$

$E = (0, -3) + (3, 2) = (3, -1)$
 $F = (3, 1) + (3, 2) = (6, 3)$

5. Translate the ΔOPQ with translation of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Sol. ΔOPQ کی تبدیلی معلوم کریں۔ نقطہ تبدیلی $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ہے۔
for point P = $(-3, 3) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = (-3, 0)$
for point Q = $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (5, 0)$
for point O = $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = (0, -3)$



Solved Review Exercise 4

- Choose the correct option.
 - A right angled triangle can not be _____ triangle.
 - isosceles
 - equilateral
 - scalene
 - both isosceles and scalene
 - In right angled triangle, one angle is 90° and the other two angles are _____.
 - Complementary
 - Supplementary
 - Obtuse
 - Reflex
 - In an isosceles triangle, if base angles are equal to 42° each, then vertical angle is _____.
 - 42°
 - 76°
 - 84°
 - 96°
 - Which of the following angles so formed with transversal and parallel lines are supplementary?
 - alternate angles
 - interior angles
 - vertically opposite angles
 - corresponding angles
 - If two angles of an isosceles triangle are 40° and 100° the third angle is _____.
 - 40°
 - 80°
 - 100°
 - 140°

6. The diagonals in the quadrilateral _____ do not bisect each other.

- square
 - rectangle
 - kite
 - rhombus
7. In which quadrilateral, there are no parallel lines?
 - square
 - rectangle
 - kite
 - rhombus

8. In which quadrilateral, the opposite angles are not equal?

- square
 - rectangle
 - rhombus
 - trapezium
9. A polygon is said to be _____ if at least one angle is reflex.
 - regular
 - concave
 - convex
 - closed

10. The exterior angle of regular octagon is _____.

- 35°
- 45°
- 90°
- 135°

11. If a figure is divided into two equal parts, it is known as _____.

- reflection
 - rotation
 - translation
 - image
12. The order of rotational symmetry of hexagon is _____.

- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8

13. Which of the following quadrilateral has no line of symmetry?

- rectangle
- rhombus
- kite
- scalene triangle

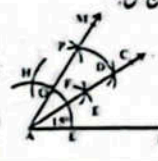
14. Which of the following quadrilateral has no rotational symmetry?

- rectangle
- rhombus
- kite
- square

15. The movement of an object from one position to another along straight line is called _____.

- translation
- rotation
- reflection
- measurement

16. Using compass and ruler construct the following angles.

- 15°
 - Draw a ray \overline{AB}
 - With point A as centre draw an arc which intersects \overline{AB} at point E.
 - Draw an arc with the same radius as the arc drawn in step (ii) with centre at point E. Let it intersect the arc drawn in step (ii) at point F.
 - Draw a ray from A through F. This ray is the required ray.
- 

(iii) With point E as centre draw an arc of the same radius intersecting the previous arc at point H.

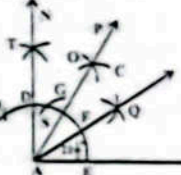
- From points E and H draw two arcs of same radius which intersect each other at point P.
- Draw \overline{AM} through point P that intersects the previous arc at point O.
- From points O and E draw two arcs of same radius which intersect at point D.
- Draw \overline{AC} through D.

Thus we get the angle $\angle BAC = 15^\circ$
ایسی طرح مطلوبہ زاویہ $\angle BAC = 15^\circ$ بنا لیں گے۔

(ii) $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

Sol. Steps of construction:

- Draw a ray \overline{AB}
- Taking A as centre draw an arc of any radius that intersects \overline{AB} at point E.
- Taking E as centre draw an arc equal to the previous arc that intersects the previous arc at point G.
- Taking point G as center draw another arc equal to the radius of previous arc that intersects the previous arc at point H.
- From points G and H draw two arcs of equal radius intersecting at point T.
- Draw \overline{AN} through T that intersect previous arc at point D.
- Taking points D and F as centre draw two arcs of equal radius that intersect at point O.
- Draw \overline{AP} through O the intersect previous arc at points.
- Taking points S and E as centre draw two arcs of same radius that intersect each other at Q.
- Draw \overline{AC} through Q.



Thus we get angle $\angle BAC = 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
ایسی طرح مطلوبہ زاویہ $\angle BAC = 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ حاصل ہوا۔

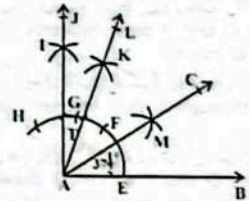
(iii) $37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a ray \overline{AB}
- (ii) Taking A as centre draw an arc of any radius that intersects \overline{AB} at point E.
- (iii) From point E draw another arc equal to the previous arc that intersect the previous arc at point F.
- (iv) From point F draw another arc equal to the previous arc that intersect the previous arc at point H.
- (v) Taking points F and H as centre draw two arcs of equal radius intersecting each other at point I.
- (vi) Draw \overline{AJ} through I that intersect the previous arc at point G.
- (vii) From G and F draw two arcs of same radius intersecting at point K.
- (viii) Draw \overline{AL} through K that intersects previous arc at point T.
- (ix) From T and E draw two arcs of same radius intersecting at point M.
- (x) Draw \overline{AC} through M.

Thus we get angle $\angle BAC = 37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

اسی طرح مطلوبہ زاویہ $\angle BAC = 37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ حاصل ہوا۔



(iv) 135°

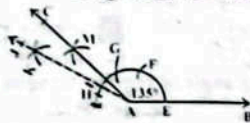
Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a ray \overline{AB}
- (ii) Taking point A as centre draw an arc of same radius intersecting \overline{AB} at point E.
- (iii) Taking point E as centre draw an arc equal to previous arc which cuts the previous arc at point F.
- (iv) Taking point F as centre draw another arc of radius equal to previous arc that intersects the previous arc at point G.

(v) Taking point G as centre draw another arc equal to the radius of previous arc that intersects the previous arc at point H.

- (vi) Taking points H and G as centre draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at point K.
- (vii) Draw \overline{AJ} through K that intersects previous arc at I.
- (viii) Taking points I and G draw two arcs of same radius each other at point M.
- (ix) Draw \overline{AC} through M.

Thus we get angle $\angle BAC = 135^\circ$



(v) 165°

Sol. Steps of construction:

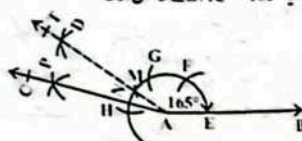
- (i) Draw a ray \overline{AB}
- (ii) Taking A as centre draw an arc of any radius intersecting \overline{AB} at point E.
- (iii) Taking E as centre draw another arc of equal to the previous arc that intersects the previous arc at point F.
- (iv) Taking F as centre draw another arc equal to the previous arc that intersect the previous arc at G.
- (v) Taking point G as centres draw another arc equal to the radius of previous arc that intersect the previous arc at H.

- (vi) Taking points H and G as centres draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at point D.
- (vii) Draw \overline{AT} through D which intersect the arc at point M.

Thus we get angle $\angle BAC = 165^\circ$

- (viii) Taking points M and H as centres draw two arcs of same radius intersecting each other at point P.
- (ix) Draw \overline{AC} through P.

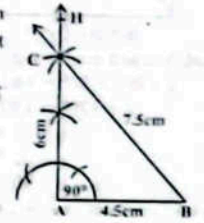
Thus we get angle $\angle BAC = 165^\circ$



Q3. Construct a right angled triangle with side lengths 4.5cm, 6cm, 7.5cm.

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{AB} = 4.5\text{cm}$
- (ii) At point A draw an angle $\angle BAH$ of 90° with compass.
- (iii) Taking A as centre draw an arc of radius 6cm that intersects \overline{AH} at point C.
- (iv) Join B to C.

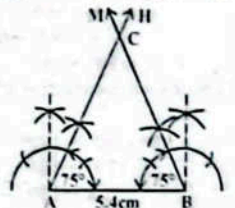


Thus, we get required triangle.

Q4. Construct an isosceles triangle with base length 5.4cm and base angles each of measure 75° .

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{AB} = 5.4\text{cm}$
- (ii) At point A draw an angle $\angle BAH$ of 75° with compass.
- (iii) At point B draw an angle $\angle ABM$ of 75° with compass.
- (iv) Join H to M.



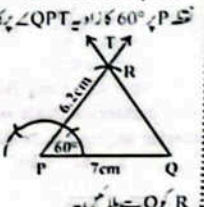
Thus, we get required triangle.

Q5. Construct triangle PQR if:

(i) $m\angle P = 70^\circ$, $m\angle R = 60^\circ$ and $m\angle Q = 50^\circ$

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw line segment $\overline{PQ} = 7\text{cm}$ with ruler
- (ii) At point P draw an angle $\angle QPT = 70^\circ$ with compass.
- (iii) Taking P as centre draw an arc of radius 6.2cm that intersects \overline{PT} at point R.
- (iv) Join R to Q.

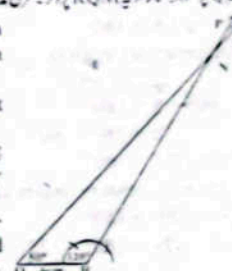


Thus, we get the required triangle.

(ii) $m\angle Q = 60^\circ$, $m\angle R = 50^\circ$ and $m\angle P = 120^\circ$

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{QR} = 6\text{cm}$.
- (ii) At point Q draw an angle $\angle RQM = 50^\circ$ with protractor.
- (iii) At point R draw an angle $\angle QRN = 120^\circ$ with compass.
- (iv) Join M to N.

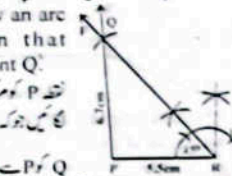


Thus, we get required triangle.

(iii) $m\angle P = 55^\circ$, $m\angle R = 45^\circ$ and $m\angle Q = 67.5^\circ$

Sol. Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a line segment $\overline{PR} = 5.5\text{cm}$
- (ii) At point R draw an angle $\angle PRF = 45^\circ$ with compass.
- (iii) Taking P as centre draw an arc of radius of 6.7cm that intersects the \overline{RF} at point Q.
- (iv) Join Q to P.



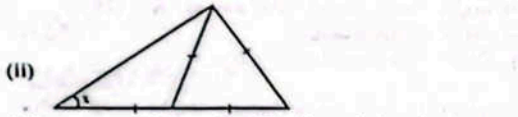
Thus, we get required triangle.

Q6. Find the unknown angles in the following figures.

- (i)
- (ii)

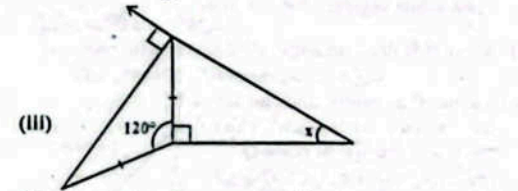
Sol. Marked angle a as shown.

$a + 116^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $a = 180^\circ - 116^\circ$
 $a = 64^\circ$
 $x + a + 54^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles of a triangle)
 $x + 64 + 54 = 180^\circ$
 $x + 118 = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 118^\circ$
 $x = 62^\circ$
 $y = x$ (Alternate angles)
 $y = 62^\circ$



(ii) Sol. $a = 60^\circ$ angle of Equilateral triangle
 سادہ الاضلاع مثلث کے زاویے

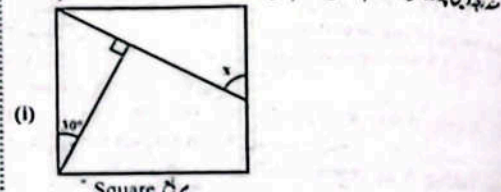
$a + b = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $60^\circ + b = 180^\circ$
 $b = 180^\circ - 60^\circ \Rightarrow b = 120^\circ$
 $x + a + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $x + x + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $2x = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$
 $2x = 60^\circ$
 $x = \frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$



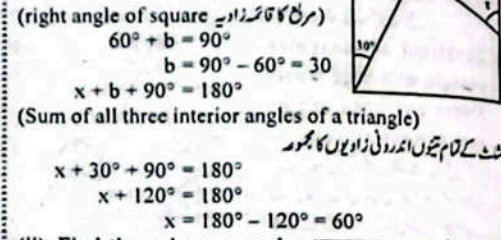
(iii) Sol. Marked angles a and b, as shown
 زاویوں کے نام a اور b رکھے جیسا کہ دکھایا گیا ہے۔

$b + b + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles of an isosceles triangle)
 سادہ الاضلاع مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $2b + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $2b = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$
 $2b = 60^\circ$
 $b = \frac{60^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$
 $90^\circ + b + a = 180^\circ$ (Supplementary angles)
 $90^\circ + 30^\circ + a = 180^\circ$
 $120^\circ + a = 180^\circ$
 $a = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$
 $a + 90^\circ + x = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles of a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $60^\circ + 90^\circ + x = 180^\circ$
 $150^\circ + x = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$

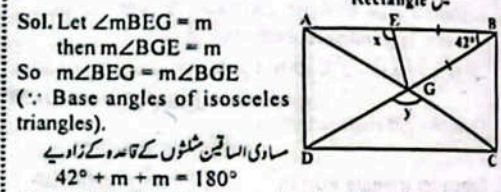
7. Find the unknown angles in the following quadrilaterals.



(i) Sol. Marked angles a, b.
 $a + 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $a = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$
 $a = 60^\circ$
 $a + b = 90^\circ$



(ii) Find the unknown angles in the following quadrilateral.
 مستطیل کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کے نام معلوم کریں۔
 Sol. Let $\angle BEG = m$
 then $\angle BGE = m$
 So $\angle BEG = \angle BGE$
 (\because Base angles of isosceles triangles).
 سادہ الاضلاع مثلثوں کے قاعدوں کے زاویے
 $42^\circ + m + m = 180^\circ$



(Sum of all three interior angles in a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $42^\circ + 2m = 180^\circ$
 $2m = 180^\circ - 42^\circ$
 $2m = 138^\circ$
 $m = \frac{138^\circ}{2} = 69^\circ$
 $m = 69^\circ$
 $x = 42^\circ + m \angle BGE$
 $x = 42^\circ + 69^\circ = 111^\circ$
 (\because the exterior angle is equal to the sum of two opposite interior angles)
 (بیرونی زاویہ دو مخالف اندرونی زاویوں کے مجموعہ کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔)
 $x = 42^\circ + 69^\circ = 111^\circ$
 $x = 111^\circ$
 So $|AC| = |BD|$
 (\because Diagonals of a rectangle are equal)
 (مستطیل کے دو قطر برابر ہوتے ہیں)
 $|AG| = |BG|$

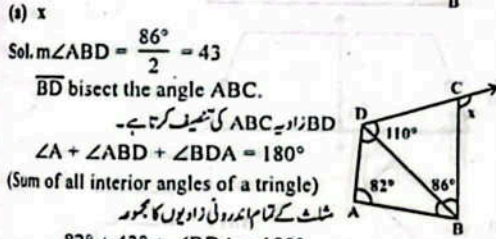
$m\angle EAG = m\angle GBE = 42^\circ$
 (Corresponding angles)
 In $\triangle ABG$
 $42^\circ + 42^\circ + m\angle AGB = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles in a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ

So $84^\circ + m\angle AGB = 180^\circ$
 $m\angle AGB = 180^\circ - 84^\circ$
 $m\angle AGB = 96^\circ$
 Now $m\angle AGB = m\angle DGC$
 (Vertical opposite angles)
 $96^\circ = y \Rightarrow y = 96^\circ$
 Hence, $x = 111^\circ$ and $y = 96^\circ$



(iii) Sol. Marked angles a as shown.
 $a + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $a = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$
 $x + a = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $x + 80^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 80^\circ = 100^\circ$
 $y + 119^\circ = 180^\circ$
 (Supplementary angles)
 $y = 180^\circ - 119^\circ = 61^\circ$

8. ABCD is a quadrilateral and BD bisects the angle ABC find.
 ABCD ایک چوکور ہے اور BD زاویہ ABC کی تکمیل کرتا ہے تو معلوم کریں۔
 (a) x
 (b) $m\angle ADB$

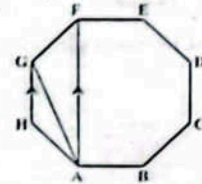


(a) x
 Sol. $m\angle ABD = \frac{86^\circ}{2} = 43$
 BD bisect the angle ABC.
 BD زاویہ ABC کی تکمیل کرتا ہے۔
 $\angle A + \angle ABD + \angle BDA = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all interior angles of a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $82^\circ + 43^\circ + \angle BDA = 180^\circ$
 $125^\circ + \angle BDA = 180^\circ$
 $\angle BDA = 180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$
 $m\angle BDC = \angle ADC - \angle BDA$
 $\angle BDC = 110^\circ - 55^\circ = 55^\circ$
 $x = \angle CBD + \angle BDC$
 $x = 43^\circ + 55^\circ = 98^\circ$

(b) $m\angle ADB$
 Sol. $m\angle ADB = \frac{86^\circ}{2} = 43$
 $m\angle A + \angle ABD + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles in a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $82^\circ + 43^\circ + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$
 $125^\circ + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$
 $\angle ADB = 180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$

9. ABCDEFGH is regular octagon. Find:
 ایک منظم مثلث ABCDEFGH ہے تو معلوم کریں۔

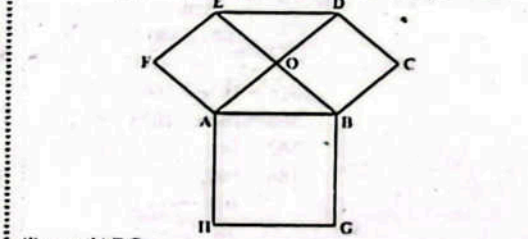
(i) Interior angle of the octagon
 Sol. Interior angle of octagon $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{8}$
 $\frac{(8-2) \times 180^\circ}{8}$
 $\frac{6 \times 180^\circ}{8}$
 $\frac{1080^\circ}{8}$
 $= 135^\circ$



(ii) $m\angle HAG$
 Sol. In isosceles triangle AHG
 $\angle H + \angle HAG + \angle AGH = 180^\circ$
 (Sum of all three interior angles in a triangle)
 مثلث کے تمام اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ
 $135^\circ + \angle HAG + \angle HAG = 180^\circ$
 $2\angle HAG = 180^\circ - 135^\circ$
 $2\angle HAG = 45^\circ$
 $\angle HAG = \frac{45^\circ}{2} = 22.5^\circ = 22\frac{1}{2}$

(iii) $m\angle AFG$
 Sol. $m\angle GFE = 135^\circ$ (Interior angle of octagon)
 مثلث کا اندرونی زاویہ
 $m\angle AFE = 90^\circ$
 $m\angle AFG = m\angle GFE - m\angle AFE$
 $= 135^\circ - 90^\circ = 45^\circ$

10. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon and ABGH is a square. Find:
 ایک منظم مثلث ABCDEF ہے اور ABGH ایک مربع ہے تو معلوم کریں۔



(i) $m\angle ABC$
 Sol. $m\angle ABC = \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{6}$
 $\frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6}$
 $= 120^\circ$

$$\frac{4 \times 180^\circ}{6} = \frac{720^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ$$

(ii) $m\angle CBG$

Sol. $m\angle ABG + m\angle ABC + m\angle CBG = 360^\circ$
 $90^\circ + 120^\circ + m\angle CBG = 360^\circ$
 $210^\circ + m\angle CBG = 360^\circ$
 $m\angle CBG = 360^\circ - 210^\circ$
 $m\angle CBG = 150^\circ$

(iii) $m\angle AOB$

Sol. $m\angle AOB = 60^\circ$
 (an angle of equilateral triangle)

11. Find interior angle of regular:

(i) 24-gon کونہ

Sol. Interior angle = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$
 $= \frac{(24-2) \times 180^\circ}{24}$
 $= \frac{22 \times 180^\circ}{24} = \frac{3960}{24} = 165^\circ$

(ii) 27-gon کونہ

Sol. Interior angle = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$
 $= \frac{(27-2) \times 180^\circ}{27}$
 $= \frac{25 \times 180^\circ}{27}$
 $= \frac{4500}{27} = 166.7^\circ$

12. Find number of sides of a regular polygon with given interior angle:

دیے ہوئے اندرونی زاویے کے ساتھ ایک منظم کثیر الاضلاع کے اضلاع کی تعداد معلوم کریں۔

(i) 162°

Sol. Interior angle = 162°
 number of sides = n
 Interior angle = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$
 $162 = \frac{180n - 360}{n}$
 $162n = 180n - 360$
 $360 = 180n - 162n$
 $360 = 18n$
 $18n = 360$
 $n = \frac{360}{18}$
 $n = 20$

(ii) 170°

Sol. Interior angle = 170°
 number of sides = n

Interior angle = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$

$$170 = \frac{180n - 360}{n}$$

$$170n = 180n - 360$$

$$360 = 180n - 170n$$

$$360 = 10n$$

$$10n = 360$$

$$n = \frac{360}{10} = 36$$

13. The size of each interior angle is 14 times the exterior angle of a regular polygon with n-sides. Find the value of n.

ایک منظم کثیر الاضلاع کے ہر اندرونی زاویے کی مقدار اس کے بیرونی زاویے کی مقدار کا 14 گنا ہے اس کے اضلاع کی تعداد معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Let each exterior angle = x°

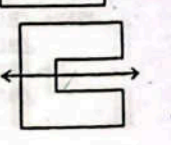
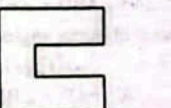
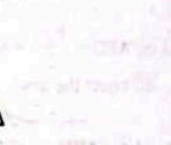
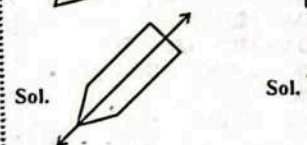
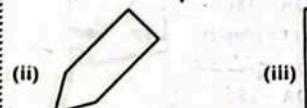
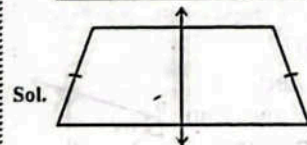
Interior angle = $14x$
 $m + 14x = 180$
 $15x = 180$
 $x = \frac{180}{15} = 12$

So exterior angle = 12°

Exterior angle = $\frac{360}{n}$
 $12 = \frac{360}{n} \Rightarrow n = \frac{360}{12} = 30$

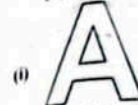
14. Draw one line of symmetry in each of the following:

مندرجہ ذیل میں سے ہر ایک کا محاذات کشی کیجیے۔



15. Which of the following letters have:

- (a) line symmetry
- (b) rotational symmetry



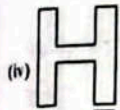
Sol. It has line of symmetry
 It has no rotational symmetry



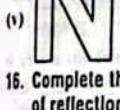
Sol. It has line of symmetry
 It has no rotational symmetry



Sol. It has no line of symmetry
 It has no rotational symmetry

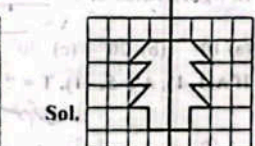
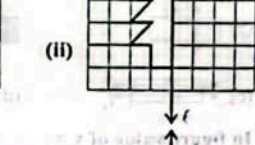
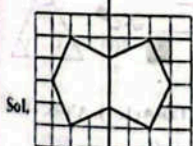
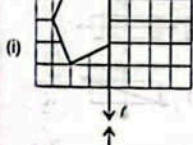


Sol. It has two lines of symmetry
 It has rotational symmetry of order 2



Sol. It has not line of symmetry
 It has rotational symmetry of order 2

16. Complete the following diagrams using the given line of reflection:



مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سے حرف رکھتے ہیں:
 خط کشی
 گردشی

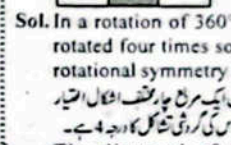
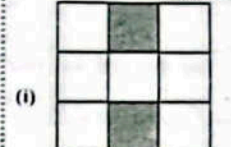
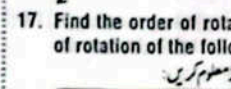
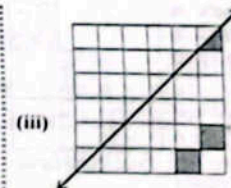
یہ خط کشی رکھتی ہے
 یہ گردشی نہیں رکھتی ہے

یہ خط کشی رکھتی ہے
 یہ گردشی نہیں رکھتی ہے

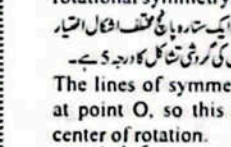
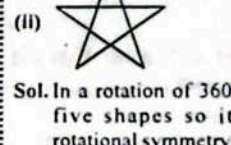
یہ خط کشی نہیں رکھتی ہے
 یہ گردشی نہیں رکھتی ہے

یہ دو خط کشی رکھتی ہے
 یہ گردشی نہیں رکھتی ہے جس کا درجہ 2 ہے

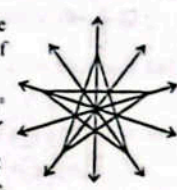
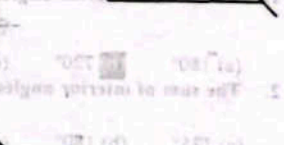
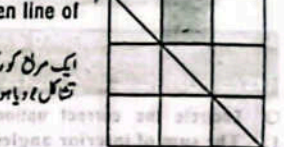
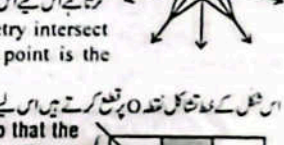
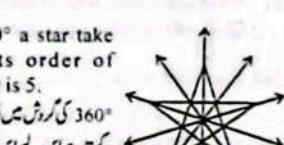
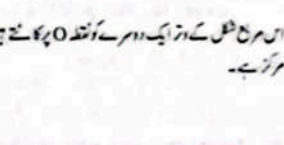
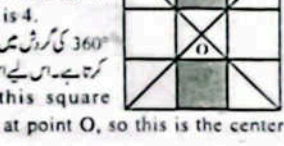
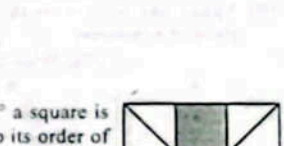
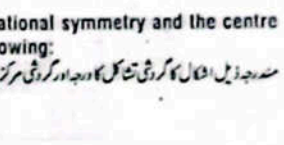
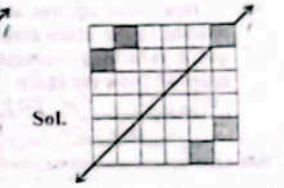
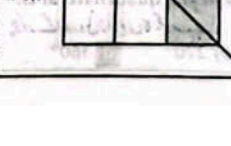
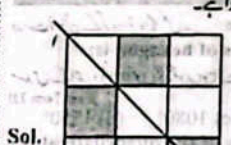
یہ خط کشی نہیں رکھتی ہے
 یہ گردشی نہیں رکھتی ہے جس کا درجہ 2 ہے



17. Find the order of rotational symmetry and the centre of rotation of the following:
 مندرجہ ذیل اشکال کا گردشی تناں کا درجہ اور گردشی مرکز معلوم کریں۔



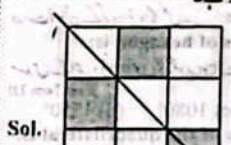
Sol. In a rotation of 360° a square is rotated four times so its order of rotational symmetry is 4.
 360° کی گردش میں ایک مربع چار گھنٹے اشکال اختیار کرتا ہے اس لیے اس کی گردشی تناں کا درجہ 4 ہے۔
 The diagonal of this square intersect each other at point O, so this is the center of rotation.
 اس مربع قطر کے درمیان میں O پر کاٹتے ہیں۔ اس لیے یہی نقطہ اس کا گردشی مرکز ہے۔



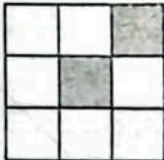
Sol. In a rotation of 360° a star take five shapes so its order of rotational symmetry is 5.
 360° کی گردش میں ایک ستارہ پانچ گھنٹے اشکال اختیار کرتا ہے اس لیے اس کی گردشی تناں کا درجہ 5 ہے۔

The lines of symmetry intersect at point O, so this point is the center of rotation.
 اس شکل کے خط کشی تناں O پر تقب کرتے ہیں اس لیے یہ نقطہ ہی اس کا گردشی مرکز ہے۔

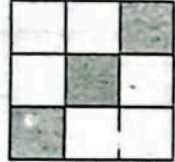
18. Shade one square so that the diagram has the given line of symmetry l.
 ایک مربع کو رنگدار کریں اس کی شکل میں خط کشی تناں ل دیا ہوا ہے۔



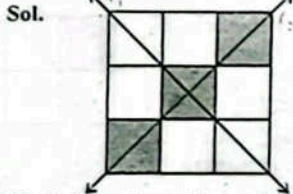
19. (i) How many squares should be shaded in the given diagram to get a rotational symmetry of order 4? Draw the figure.



Sol. One square should be shaded.



(ii) Shade one square so that the diagram has two lines of symmetry.



20 Find a translation when a point A(1, -2) is moved to the point A'(-3, 5)

Sol. $T = A' - A$
 $T = (-3, 5) - (1, -2)$
 $T = (-3-1, 5+2) = (-4, 7)$

21. Translate $\triangle ABC$ with vertices A(-2, 0), B(-5, 2) and C(-3, -6), 7 units right and 2 units upward.

Sol. For point A = $(-2, 0) + (7, 2) = (-2+7, 0+2) = (5, 2)$

For point B = $(-5, 2) + (7, 2) = (-5+7, 2+2) = (2, 4)$

For point C = $(-3, -6) + (7, 2) = (-3+7, -6+2) = (4, -4)$

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) Taken From Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

1. The sum of interior angles of hexagon is:
 (a) 180° (b) 720° (c) 1080° (d) 1350°
2. The sum of interior angles of the quadrilateral is:
 (a) 135° (b) 180° (c) 270° (d) 360°

3. The value of "x" in the given figure is:

- (a) 40° (b) 70°
 (c) 100° (d) 130°



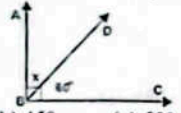
4. In the given figure, the value of angle x is:

- (a) 15° (b) 90° (c) 105° (d) 180°



5. In the given figure, the value of angle x is:

- (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 50° (d) 60°

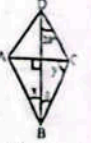


6. The sum of the measure of the supplementary angles is:

- (a) 100° (b) 180° (c) 270° (d) 360°

7. If we bisect the angle 90° , which angle do we get?

- (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 45° (d) 90°



8. According to figure y =

- (a) 50° (b) 60°
 (c) 70° (d) 80°

9. The sum of interior angles of a regular Pentagon is:

- (a) 510° (b) 530° (c) 540° (d) 550°

10. A triangle with two sides of equal measure is called triangle.

- (a) Scalene (b) Isosceles (c) Equilateral (d) None

11. The line of symmetry in is as:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)

12. In figure value of x =

- (a) 10° (b) 20° (c) 30° (d) 40°



13. If A(1, 1), A'(-5, -1), T = ?

- (a) $(6, 2)$ (b) $(-2, -6)$ (c) $(-6, 2)$ (d) $(-6, -2)$

14. In equilateral triangle, all angles are equal to:

- (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 45°

15. The order of rotational symmetry of a regular octagon is:

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16

Short Answer Questions (CRO's) Taken From Previous Term Wise Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

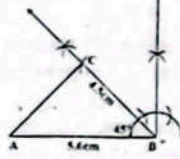
Give short answers.

(a) Construct a triangle ABC when $m\angle A = 5.6\text{cm}$, $m\angle B = 4.5\text{cm}$ and $m\angle C = 45^\circ$.

Steps of construction:

i. Draw $m\overline{AB} = 5.6\text{cm}$ with ruler

ii. Construct an angle of 45° at point B with compass

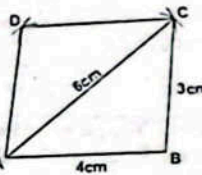


iii. with centre at point B draw an arc of 4.5 cm.

iv. Join C to A.

Thus, we get the required triangle.

(b) Construct a parallelogram ABCD if $m\overline{AB} = 4\text{cm}$, $m\overline{BC} = 3\text{cm}$ and $m\overline{CA} = 6\text{cm}$.



Steps of Construction:

i. Draw a line segment $\overline{AB} = 4\text{cm}$

ii. Taking A as centre draw an arc of radius 6cm.

iii. Draw another arc of radius 3cm from B, which cuts the first arc at point C.

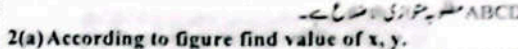
iv. Draw an arc of radius 3cm from point A.

v. Draw another arc of radius 4cm from point C which cuts the previous arc at point D.

vi. Join points A with D, D with C, C with B and A with C.

vii. ABCD is the required parallelogram.

2(a) According to figure find value of x, y.



Sol. $x + 90 + 45 + y = 360$

$x + y + 135 = 360$

$x + y = 360 - 135 = 225$

$x + 90 = 180$

$x = 180 - 90 = 90$

$y + 90 = 180$

$y = 180 - 90 = 90$

3(a) What is the measure of each interior angle of an equilateral triangle?

Sol. $x + x + x = 180$

$3x = 180$

$x = 180 / 3 = 60$

so each angle is 60° .

(b) Find the sum of interior angles of a regular octagon.

Sol. $n = 8$

Sum of interior angles = $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$

= $(8 - 2) \times 180^\circ$

= $6 \times 180^\circ = 1080^\circ$

4(a) What is reflective symmetry?

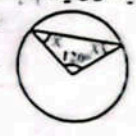
Ans. It is type of symmetry in which half of the shape reflects the other half.

(b) Find value of x.

Sol. $x + x + 120 = 180$

$2x = 180 - 120 = 60$

$x = 60 / 2 = 30$



Domain 5

Data Management ڈیٹا منجمنٹ

Sub-Domain (I):

Statistics شماریات

Solved Exercise 5.1 حل شدہ مشق 5.1

1. Write the difference between discrete data and continuous data.

Ans. Discrete Data: This type of data contains only whole numbers.

Continuous Data: This type of data contains measures. These measures can be broken down into smaller individual parts.

2. Write the difference between grouped data and ungrouped data.

Ans. Grouped Data: The data which is arranged in systematic order is called grouped data.

Ungrouped Data: The data which is not arranged in any systematic order is called ungrouped data.

3. Separate discrete data and continuous data.

(i) The number of students in 7th class.

Sol. It is a discrete data.

(ii) The weight of a bag.

Sol. It is a continuous data.

(iii) The number of players in the ground.

Sol. It is a discrete data.

(iv) The speed of storm.

Sol. It is a continuous data.

(v) The temperature of a room.

Sol. It is a continuous data.

4. Read the frequency table given below and answer the following questions.

Class intervals	Frequency
20 - 24	5
25 - 29	4
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	5

(i) What is the size of class interval?

Ans. The size of class interval is 5.

(ii) What is the lower limit of the class interval 20-24?

Ans. The lower limit of the class interval 20-24 is 20.

(iii) What is the upper limit of class interval 35-39?

Ans. The upper limit of class interval 35-39 is 39.

(iv) What is the mid point of the class interval 30-34?

Ans. Mid point = $\frac{30+34}{2} = \frac{64}{2} = 32$

(v) What is the frequency of class interval 25-29?

Ans. The frequency of class interval 25-29 is 4.

5. The marks obtained by 35 students in a Mathematics test out of 100 marks are given below:

50, 49, 49, 47, 48, 34, 39, 78, 73, 67, 58, 56, 62, 46, 38, 42, 84, 60, 83, 50, 68, 60, 90, 70, 57, 57, 61, 49, 61, 58, 49, 79, 89, 77, 54

Construct frequency distribution table with 10 number of classes. Also find midpoints and class boundaries for each class interval.

Sol. The largest value = 90

The smallest value = 34

The number of classes = 10

The size of class interval = $\frac{90-34}{10} = \frac{56}{10} = 5.6 \approx 6$

Class intervals	Tally marks	Frequency	Midpoint	C.B
34-39	I	3	36.5	33.5-39.5
40-45	I	1	42.5	39.5-45.5
46-51		9	48.5	45.5-51.5
52-57	II	4	54.5	51.5-57.5
58-63		7	60.5	57.5-63.5
64-69	I	2	66.5	63.5-69.5
70-75	I	2	72.5	69.5-75.5
76-81	I	3	78.5	75.5-81.5
82-87	I	2	84.5	81.5-87.5
88-93	I	2	90.5	87.5-93.5

6. The number of electricity units consumed by 50 households in a low income group in a locality of Lahore are given below:

125, 55, 83, 45, 55, 64, 136, 130, 91, 66, 86, 155, 54, 80, 78, 102, 100, 62, 113, 60, 93, 101, 104, 58, 111, 75, 113, 81, 96, 111, 96, 90, 87, 55, 109, 155, 94, 66, 129, 139, 99, 77, 83, 67, 69, 99, 97, 51, 97, 50

Construct a frequency distribution table with 8 number of classes. Also calculate midpoints and class boundaries.

Sol. Given that

The largest value = 155

The smallest value = 45

The size of class interval = $\frac{155-45}{8} = \frac{110}{8} = 13.75 \approx 14$

Midpoint of the class interval = $\frac{45+58}{2} = \frac{103}{2} = 51.5$

and so on for each class interval

Class boundaries = (15 - 0.5) - (58 + 0.5)

and so on for each class interval

Class intervals	Tally marks	Frequency	Midpoint	C.B
45-58		8	51.5	44.5-58.5
59-72		7	65.5	58.5-72.5
73-86		8	79.5	72.5-86.5
87-100		12	93.5	86.5-100.5
101-114	I	8	107.5	100.5-114.5
115-128	I	1	121.5	114.5-128.5
129-142	I	4	135.5	128.5-142.5
143-156	I	2	149.5	142.5-156.5

7. The scores in Science of 45 students are given below:

75, 61, 89, 65, 68, 75, 84, 67, 75, 74, 82, 62, 68, 95, 90, 78, 62, 63, 88, 72, 76, 66, 93, 78, 73, 82, 79, 75, 88, 94, 73, 77, 60, 69, 93, 74, 71, 68, 59, 60, 85, 96, 75, 78, 61

Construct a frequency distribution table with 5 number of classes. Find midpoints and class boundaries.

Sol. The largest value = 96

The smallest value = 59

The size of class interval = $\frac{96-59}{5} = \frac{37}{5} = 7.4 \approx 7$

Class intervals	Tally marks	Frequency	Midpoint	C.B
59-66		10	62.5	58.5-66.5
67-74		11	70.5	66.5-74.5
75-82		13	78.5	74.5-82.5
83-90		6	86.5	82.5-90.5
91-98		5	94.5	90.5-98.5

8. The masses of 40 students at a university are given below:

153, 144, 164, 138, 152, 135, 150, 168, 140, 135, 126, 132, 144, 148, 138, 161, 145, 176, 125, 149, 163, 135, 142, 119, 157, 146, 154, 150, 156, 165, 158, 140, 146, 145, 128, 173, 147, 136, 142, 147

Find out midpoints and class boundaries after constructing frequency distribution with 6 number of classes.

Sol. The largest value = 176

The smallest value = 119

The size of class interval = $\frac{176-119}{6} = \frac{57}{6} = 9.5 \approx 10$

Class intervals	Tally marks	Frequency	Midpoint	C.B
119-128		4	123.5	118.5-128.5
129-138		7	133.5	128.5-138.5
139-148		13	143.5	138.5-148.5
149-158		9	153.5	148.5-158.5
159-168		5	163.5	158.5-168.5
169-178	I	2	173.5	168.5-178.5

Solved Exercise 5.2 حل شدہ مشق 5.2

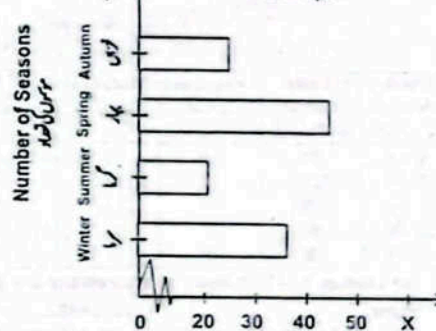
1. A survey was conducted from the students of grade-7 and asked the students about their favourite season. Draw horizontal bar graph and vertical bar graph for the following table:

Sol. The masses of 40 students at a university are given below:

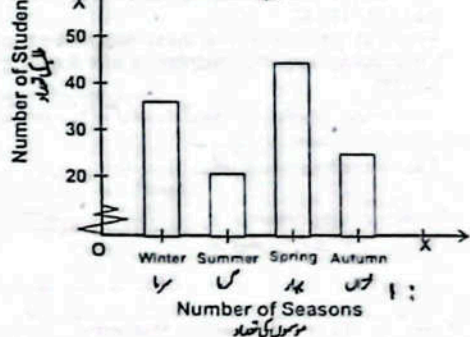
Sol.

Name of seasons موسموں کی تعداد	Winter سرا	Summer گرم	Spring بهار	Autumn خزاں
Number of students طلبہ کی تعداد	38	20	45	25

Horizontal bar graph
افقی بار گراف



Vertical bar graph
عمودی بار گراف



Answer the following questions.

(a) How many students are there altogether in the class?

Ans. 128 طلبہ 128

(b) How many students chose summer?

Ans. 20 students طلبہ 20

(c) How many more students choose winter than autumn?

Ans. 13 students طلبہ 13

(d) Which season is the most liked by the students?

Ans. Spring season موسم بہار

(e) Which season is the least liked by the students?

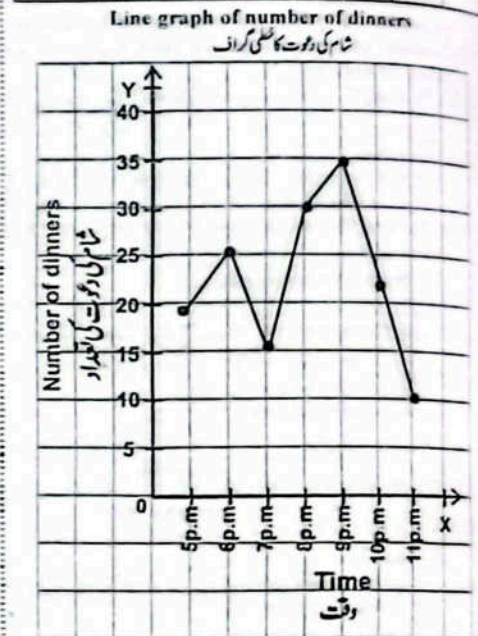
Ans. Summer season موسم گرم

2. Use the information given in the table to make a line graph and answer the following questions.

Time وقت	5 P.M. - 6 P.M.	6 P.M. - 7 P.M.	7 P.M. - 8 P.M.	8 P.M. - 9 P.M.	9 P.M. - 10 P.M.	10 P.M. - 11 P.M.
Number of dinners شام کی روگت کی تعداد	19	25	15	30	35	22

Sol.

Line graph of number of dinners
شام کی روگت کا لینی گراف



(a) On which 1 hour interval did the greatest decrease in the number of dinners occur?

Ans. The greatest decrease in the number of dinners occurs is at 11 p.m.

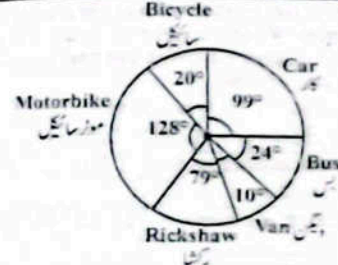
(b) What was the difference in the number of dinners between the hours when the restaurant was the most crowded and the least crowded?

Sol. 25 dinners

3. The table shows the vehicles that Tahir saw on the road during a particular time. Draw a pie graph.

Name of Vehicles	Car	Bicycle	Motorbike	Rickshaw	Van	Bus
گازریں کے نام	کار	سائیکل	موتور سائیکل	رکشہ	وین	بس

Name of Vehicles	Number of Vehicles	Angle of Sector
Car	100	$\frac{100}{365} \times 360^\circ = 99^\circ$
Bicycle	20	$\frac{20}{365} \times 360^\circ = 20^\circ$
Motorbike	130	$\frac{130}{365} \times 360^\circ = 128^\circ$
Rickshaw	80	$\frac{80}{365} \times 360^\circ = 79^\circ$
Van	10	$\frac{10}{365} \times 360^\circ = 10^\circ$
Bus	25	$\frac{25}{365} \times 360^\circ = 24^\circ$



Answer the following questions.

(a) How many more cars did Tahir see than the bus?

Ans. 75 more than bus

(b) Which vehicle did Tahir see the most?

Ans. Motorbike

(c) Which vehicle did Tahir see the least?

Ans. Van

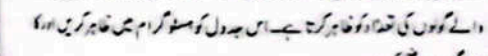
(d) How many vehicles were there altogether?

Ans. 365 vehicles altogether

4. The following frequency table shows the number of goals made by a player in 80 football matches. Represent the following table on histogram and interpret it.

Number of goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of matches	20	10	13	18	5	9	5

Title: Histogram of number of goals in different matches by a player.

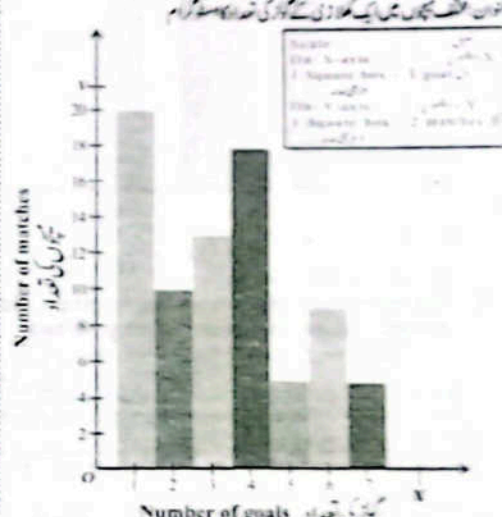


5. The following frequency table shows the number of school bags sold by shopkeepers. Also tell how many shopkeepers are there altogether? Draw histogram for the given table.

Number of school bags	241-250	251-260	261-270	271-280	281-290	291-300
Number of shopkeepers	15	10	20	13	7	18

Number of goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of matches	20	10	13	18	5	9	5

Title: Histogram of number of goals in different matches by a player.



6. Answer the following questions.

(a) How many more cars did Tahir see than the bus?

Ans. 75 more than bus

(b) Which vehicle did Tahir see the most?

Ans. Motorbike

(c) Which vehicle did Tahir see the least?

Ans. Van

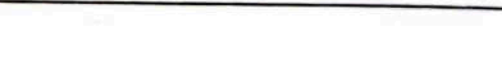
(d) How many vehicles were there altogether?

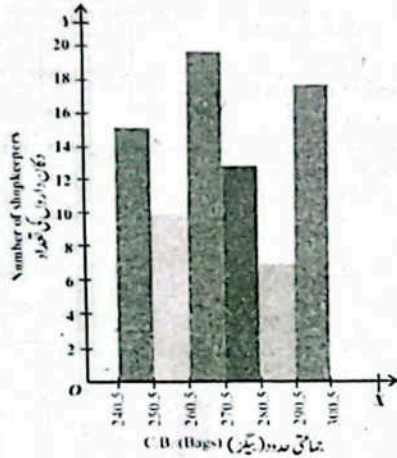
Ans. 365 vehicles altogether

4. The following frequency table shows the number of goals made by a player in 80 football matches. Represent the following table on histogram and interpret it.

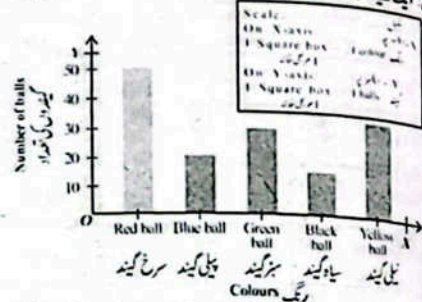
Number of goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of matches	20	10	13	18	5	9	5

Title: Histogram of number of school bags sold by the shopkeepers





Title: Bar graph of the different colour of balls in a bag.

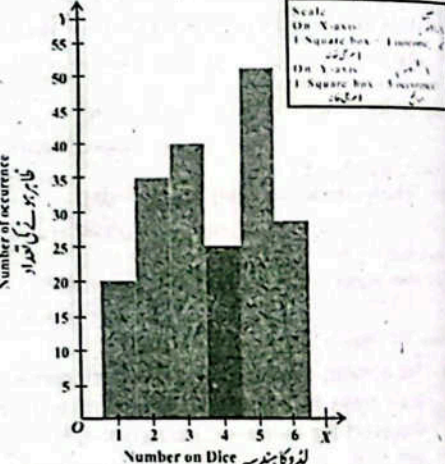


The given data is qualities so the bar graph is suitable

(ii) Azhar rolled a dice 200 times. The number "1" was occurred 20 times, the number "2" was occurred 35 times, the number "3" was occurred 40 times, the number "4" was occurred 25 times, the number "5" was occurred 53 times and the number "6" was occurred 27 times.

The number occurred on dice	1	2	3	4	5	6
The number of occurrence	20	35	40	25	53	27

Title: Histogram of occurrence of the outcomes of dice

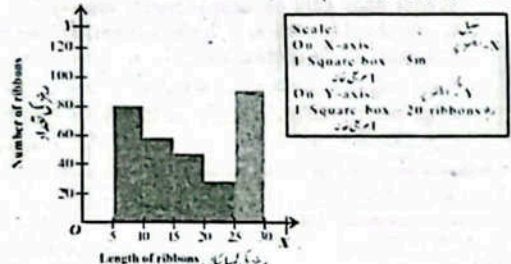


The data is discrete and both variables are quantitative so, histogram is suitable graph for the given data.

6. The following table shows the lengths of 320 ribbons. Construct histograms for the given data:

Length (m) of ribbons	5 < x ≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 30
Number of ribbons	80	60	50	35	95

Sol. Title: Histogram of the length of the ribbons



7. Make a table and draw the appropriate graph for the following data. Also explain why did you choose this graph?

(i) A bag contains 150 balls of different colours. There are 50 red balls, 20 blue balls, 30 green balls, 15 black balls and 35 yellow balls.

Colour of balls	Red balls	Blue balls	Green balls	Black balls	Yellow balls
Number of balls	50	20	30	15	35

Colour of balls	Red balls	Blue balls	Green balls	Black balls	Yellow balls
Number of balls	50	20	30	15	35

Skill Practice: مهارتی مشق

Find the mean of the first ten whole numbers.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9}{10} = \frac{45}{10} = 4.5$$

Find the mean of the first 5 prime numbers.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2+3+5+7+11}{5} = \frac{28}{5} = 5.6$$

The mean of 8, 11, 6, 14, x and 13 is 66. Find the value of the observation x.

$$66 = \frac{8+11+6+14+x+13}{6}$$

$$66 \times 6 = 52 + x$$

$$396 = 52 + x$$

$$344 = x$$

Find the median of the following data.

27, 39, 49, 20, 21, 28, 38

Sol. Arrange data in ascending order

20, 21, 27, 28, 38, 39, 49

The total number of values is 7. i.e., odd, the middle value is median.

Median (وسطائی) = 28

10, 19, 54, 80, 15, 16

Sol. Arrange data in ascending order.

10, 15, 16, 19, 54, 80

The number of terms is even. So, the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{16+19}{2} = \frac{35}{2} = 17.5$

47, 41, 52, 43, 56, 35, 49, 55, 42

Sol. Arrange the data in ascending order.

35, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 52, 55, 56

The number of terms is odd. So, the median will be the middle most term.

رتوں کی تعداد طاق ہے اس لیے وسطائی سے درمیانی رقم ہوگا۔

Median (وسطائی) = 47

12, 17, 3, 14, 5, 8, 7, 15

Sol. Arrange data in ascending order.

3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17

The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{8+12}{2} = 10$

Find mean and median of the given data set.

Sol. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{10+12}{2} = 11$

Median (وسطائی):

The data is in ascending order. The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{10+12}{2} = 11$

Odd numbers between 50 and 70

Sol. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{59+61}{2} = 60$

Median (وسطائی):

The data is in ascending order. The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{59+61}{2} = 60$

Median (وسطائی):

The data is in ascending order. The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{59+61}{2} = 60$

Median (وسطائی):

The data is in ascending order. The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{59+61}{2} = 60$

Median (وسطائی):

The data is in ascending order. The number of terms is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

Median (وسطائی) = $\frac{59+61}{2} = 60$

Median (وسطائی):

• Multiples of 15 below 100.

Sol. 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{15 + 30 + 45 + 60 + 75 + 90}{6}$$

$$= \frac{315}{6} = 52.5$$

Median (وسطانی): The number of term is even. So, the median will be the mean of two middle most terms.

رتوں کی تعداد جفت ہے۔ اس لیے وسطانی دو درمیانی رتوں کا اوسط ہوگا۔

$$\text{Median (وسطانی)} = \frac{45 + 60}{2} = \frac{105}{2} = 52.5$$

Solved Exercise 5.3

1. Find the mean of the following data:

مندرجہ ذیل مواد کا حسابی اوسط معلوم کریں۔

(i) 42, 40, 47, 35, 41, 50, 55, 30, 32, 45

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{42 + 40 + 47 + 35 + 41 + 50 + 55 + 30 + 32 + 45}{10}$$

$$= \frac{417}{10} = 41.7$$

(ii) 25, 29, 12, 15, 31, 36, 38, 40, 30

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{25 + 29 + 12 + 15 + 31 + 36 + 38 + 40 + 30}{9}$$

$$= \frac{256}{9} = 28.44$$

(iii) 56, 71, 78, 67, 76, 62, 56, 77, 76, 63

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{56 + 71 + 78 + 67 + 76 + 62 + 56 + 77 + 76 + 63}{10}$$

$$= \frac{682}{10} = 68.2$$

2. Compare mean, median and mode and also tell the shape of the distribution of the given data:

اوسط، وسطانی اور مادہ کا موازنہ کریں اور دیے گئے مواد کی تقسیم کی شکل بھی بتائیں۔

(i) 20, 25, 21, 24, 22, 18, 32, 20

Sol.

$$\text{Mean (حسابی اوسط)} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

10 سے پہلے 15 کے اضافہ

$$= \frac{20 + 25 + 21 + 24 + 22 + 18 + 32 + 20}{8}$$

$$= \frac{182}{8} = 22.75$$

Median (وسطانی): Arrange data in ascending order

مواد کو ترتیب سے ترتیب دیں۔

18, 20, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 32

Here number of terms is 8, i.e., even. So median is the mean of two middle terms.

یہاں رتوں کی تعداد 8 جفت ہے اس لیے وسطانی دو درمیانی رتوں کا اوسط ہوگا۔

$$\text{Median (وسطانی)} = \frac{21 + 22}{2} = \frac{43}{2} = 21.5$$

Mode مادہ = 20

Mean اوسط = 22.75, Median وسطانی = 21.5, Mode مادہ = 20

Mean اوسط > Median وسطانی > Mode مادہ

So, the distribution is positive skewed

اس لیے تعدوی تقسیم مثبت تکیوڈ ہے۔

(ii) 9, 13, 9, 19, 21, 15, 30, 35, 9, 1

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 13 + 9 + 19 + 21 + 15 + 30 + 35 + 9 + 1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{242}{9} = 26.88$$

Median (وسطانی): Arrange data in ascending order.

مواد کو ترتیب سے ترتیب دیں۔

9, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 30, 35, 9, 1

Here number of terms is 9, odd. So median is the middle most term.

یہاں رتوں کی تعداد 9 جفت ہے۔ اس لیے وسطانی سب سے درمیانی رقم ہوگی۔

Median (وسطانی) = 19

Mode (مادہ) = 9

Mean اوسط = 26.9, Median وسطانی = 19, Mode مادہ = 9

Mean مادہ > Median وسطانی > Mode مادہ

So, the distribution is positive skewed.

اس لیے تعدوی تقسیم مثبت تکیوڈ ہے۔

(iii) 24, 80, 50, 55, 66, 68, 79, 80, 80, 95

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{24 + 80 + 50 + 55 + 66 + 68 + 79 + 80 + 80 + 95}{10}$$

$$= \frac{677}{10} = 67.7$$

Median (وسطانی) = Arrange data in ascending order

مواد کو ترتیب سے ترتیب دیں۔

24, 50, 55, 66, 68, 79, 80, 80, 80, 95

Number of terms is 10, i.e., even. So median is the mean of the two middle terms.

رتوں کی تعداد 10 جفت ہے جو کہ جفت ہے اس لیے وسطانی دو درمیانی رتوں کا اوسط ہوگا۔

$$\text{Median (وسطانی)} = \frac{68 + 79}{2} = \frac{147}{2} = 73.5$$

Mode مادہ = 80

Mean اوسط = 67.7, Median وسطانی = 73.5, Mode مادہ = 80

Mean < Median < Mode

اوسط < وسطانی < مادہ

So, the distribution is negative skewed
اس لیے یہ تعدوی تقسیم منہ تکیوڈ ہے۔

(i) 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6

$$\text{Sol. Mean (حسابی اوسط)} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6}{13}$$

$$= \frac{78}{13} = 6$$

Median وسطانی = 6

6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6

Here, the number of terms is 13, i.e., odd. So the median is the middle most term.

چونکہ رتوں کی تعداد 13 ہے جو کہ جفت ہے۔ اس لیے وسطانی سب سے درمیانی رقم ہوگی۔

Median وسطانی = 6

Mode مادہ = 6

Mean اوسط = 6, Median وسطانی = 6, Mode مادہ = 6

Mean اوسط = Median وسطانی = Mode مادہ

So, the distribution is symmetric
اس لیے یہ تعدوی تقسیم متوازن ہے۔

1. Find average of the given data by using an appropriate measure of central tendency.

مرکزی رجحان کے مناسب طریقے سے مندرجہ ذیل مواد کی اوسط معلوم کریں۔

(i) 10, 15, 7, 8, 11, 12, 5, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9

(ii) 5, 4, 9, 6, 3, 9, 4, 5

(iii) In a class, 40 students have black eyes and 50 students have brown eyes.

Compute mean, median and mode.

(i) 10, 15, 7, 8, 11, 12, 5, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9

$$\text{Sol. } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{10 + 15 + 7 + 8 + 11 + 12 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 9 + 11 + 12 + 14 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 9}{40}$$

$$= \frac{165}{40} = 4.125$$

(ii) 5, 4, 9, 6, 3, 9, 4, 5

Sol. Arrange the data in ascending order.

مواد کو ترتیب سے ترتیب دیں۔

3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 9, 4, 5

The number of terms is odd. So, the median will be the middle most term.

چونکہ رتوں کی تعداد جفت ہے۔ اس لیے وسطانی سب سے درمیانی رقم ہوگی۔

Median وسطانی = 6

(iii) In a class, 40 students have black eyes and 50 students have brown eyes.

یہ جماعت میں 40 طلباء کی آنکھوں کا رنگ سیاہ ہے اور 50 طلباء کی آنکھوں کا رنگ بھورا ہے۔

Sol. Mode مادہ = 50 students

4. The mean mass of 10 sacks of rice is 50.25kg. The masses of 9 sack of rice (in kg) are:

چنانچہ 10 کی دس بریوں کا اوسط ماس 50.25 کلوگرام ہے۔ 9 بریوں کا ماس کلوگرام میں درج ذیل ہے۔

49.5, 55.75, 50.5, 51.75, 48.25, 47.5, 54.23, 55.26, 53.25

What is the mass of 10th sacks? Also find median and mode.

10 بریوں کا ماس کیا ہوگا اور وسطانی اور مادہ بھی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Mean mass of 10 sacks of rice = 50.25 kg

چنانچہ 10 کی دس بریوں کا اوسط ماس

Total mass of 10 sacks of rice = 50.25 × 10

چنانچہ 10 کی دس بریوں کا کل ماس = 502.5 kg

Total mass of 9 sacks = 49.5 + 55.75 + 50.5 + 51.75 + 48.25 + 47.5 + 54.23 + 55.26 + 53.25

9 بریوں کا کل ماس = 465.99 kg

Mass of 10th sacks = 502.5 - 465.99

= 36.51 kg

Mean وسطانی =

Write data in ascending order. 36.51, 47.5, 48.25, 49.5, 50.5, 51.75, 53.25, 54.23, 55.26, 55.75

Number of data is even, so the median will be the mean of two middle most terms

چونکہ رتوں کی تعداد جفت ہے اس لیے وسطانی سب سے درمیانی دو رتوں کا اوسط ہوگا۔

Median وسطانی = $\frac{50.5 + 51.75}{2} = \frac{102.25}{2} = 51.125$

Mode مادہ = No mode کوئی مادہ نہیں

5. The average height of 15 students is 5.1ft the height of 14 students (in ft) are:

15 طلباء کی اوسط اونچائی 5.1 فٹ ہے۔ 14 طلباء کی اونچائیاں درج ذیل ہیں:

4.8, 5.2, 5.1, 4.7, 4.5, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 4.8, 4.9, 4.5, 4.6

Find the height of 15th student. Also find median and mode.

پندرہویں طالب علم کی اونچائی معلوم کریں۔ وسطانی اور مادہ بھی معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Average height of 15 students = 5.1 ft

15 طلباء کی اوسط اونچائی

Total height of 15 students = 15 × 5.1

14 طلباء کی اونچائیوں کا مجموعہ = 76.5 ft

Sum of height of 14 students = 4.8 + 5.2 + 5.1 + 4.7 + 4.5 + 5.2 + 5.4 + 5.5 + 5.7 + 5.8 + 4.8 + 4.9 + 4.5 + 4.6 = 70.7 ft

Height of 15th student = 76.5 - 70.7 = 5.8 ft

پندرہویں طالب علم کی اونچائی = 5.8 ft

Median وسطانی: Arrange data in ascending order

مواد کو ترتیب سے ترتیب دیں۔

4.5, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.8, 4.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 8.8

The number of data is odd, So the median will be the middle most term

کیونکہ مادی کی تعداد طاق ہے اس لیے وسطیہ سب سے درمیان والی قدر ہوگی

Median وسطیہ = 5.1

Mode مادہ = 4.5, 4.8, 5.2

6. Find the mean of the given data.

Class Interval	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
فردائی وقفے					
Frequency	17	20	25	15	10
تعدادات					

Class Interval	Frequency (f)	x	fx
6-10	17	8	136
11-15	20	13	260
16-20	25	18	450
21-25	15	23	345
26-30	10	28	280
	$\Sigma f = 87$		$\Sigma fx = 1471$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} = \frac{1471}{87} = 16.91$$

7. Find the mean of the given data:

x	12	14	16	18	20
f	100	120	105	95	115

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{f_1x_1 + f_2x_2 + f_3x_3 + f_4x_4 + f_5x_5}{f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5}$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 12 + 120 \times 14 + 105 \times 16 + 95 \times 18 + 115 \times 20}{100 + 120 + 105 + 95 + 115}$$

$$= \frac{1200 + 1680 + 1680 + 1710 + 2300}{535}$$

$$= \frac{8570}{535} = 16.02$$

Sub-Domain (II): Probability امکان

Skill Practice: مہارتی مشق:

A weather forecaster forecasts that there is 90% chance of rain today. Is it more likely to rain for today?

ایک موسمی پیش گوئی کرنے والے نے پیش گوئی کی کہ آج 90% بارش ہونے کی امید ہے۔ کیا یہ بارش ہونے کی امید زیادہ یا کم ہے کہ آج بارش ہوگی۔

Ans. Yes, it is more likely to rain for today.

In tossing a 5 rupees coin are the events equally likely?

Ans. Yes, these are equally likely events.

Can you find out the total number of possible outcomes when 3 coins are tossed.

کیا آپ معلوم کر سکتے ہیں کہ اگر 3 سکہ ساتھ اچھالے جائیں تو کُل کتنے ممکنہ نتائج ہوں گے۔

Sol. When 3 coins are tossed, then the possible outcomes are as follows.

Sample space = S = {HHH, HTH, THT, TTH, HHT, HTT, THT, TTT}

A bag contains 50 marbles out of which 28 are red and 22 are blue. If a marble is picked at random from the bag. What is the probability that it will be.

ایک تھیلے میں 50 گولیاں ہیں جن میں 28 سرخ اور 22 نیلی گولیاں ہیں۔ اگر ایک گولی کو بے ترتیب کے انداز میں اچھالا جائے تو اس کا امکان کتنا ہوگا کہ وہ سرخ گولی ہوگی۔

(i) a red marble
Sol. n(S) = 50
Let R is the event of a red marble
n(R) = 28
P(R) = $\frac{n(R)}{n(S)} = \frac{28}{50} = \frac{14}{25}$

(ii) a blue marble
Sol. n(S) = 50
Let G is the event of picking a blue marble
n(G) = 22
P(G) = $\frac{n(G)}{n(S)} = \frac{22}{50} = \frac{11}{25}$

(iii) not a blue marble
Sol. P(G) = $1 - \frac{11}{25} = \frac{25 - 11}{25} = \frac{14}{25}$

(iv) a marble n(s) = 50
Sol. n(s) = 50
Let A is the event of picking a marble
n(A) = 50
P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{50}{50} = 1$

(v) a green marble
Sol. n(S) = 50
Let B is the event of picking a green marble.
n(B) = 0
P(B) = $\frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{50} = 0$

Solved Exercise 5.4

1. Complete the following

Sr. No	n(A)	n(S)	P(A)	P(A')
(i)	6	18	$\frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$	$1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$
(ii)	2	5	$\frac{2}{5}$	$1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$
(iii)	12	19	$\frac{12}{19}$	$\frac{7}{19}$
(iv)	5	6	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

2. Zain rolled a fair dice. What will be the probability of getting number divisible by 3? Also find the probability of number not divisible by 3.

Sol. Let A be the event that getting numbers divisible by 3.
A = {3, 6}

n(A) = 2 and n(S) = 6
P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

P(A') = $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

3. Shahzad throws a pair of fair dice. What will be the probability of getting:

(i) number 6 on the 1st dice and at least 4 on the 2nd dice.
Sol. Sample space will be of two dice = 36

n(S) = 36
Let A be Event that getting 6 on 1st dice and at least 4 on 2nd dice
A = {(6,4), (6,5), (6,6)}

n(A) = 3
P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$

(ii) no odd number on both the dice.
Sol. Let A be event that no odd number on both dice.

A = {(2,2), (2,4), (2,6), (4,2), (4,4), (4,6), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6)}

n(A) = 12
P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$

(iii) sum of dots on both the dice is at least 7.
Sol. Let A be the event that sum of dots on both the dice is at least 7.

A = {(1,6), (2,5), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)}

n(A) = 21 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{21}{36} = \frac{7}{12}$

(iv) difference between the dots is equal to 3.
Sol. Let A be the event that difference between the dots is equal to 3.

A = {(1,4), (2,5), (3,6), (4,1), (5,2), (6,3)}

n(A) = 9 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$

(iii) sum of dots on both the dice is at least 7.
Sol. Let A be the event that sum of dots on both the dice is at least 7.

A = {(1,6), (2,5), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)}

n(A) = 21 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{21}{36} = \frac{7}{12}$

(iv) difference between the dots is equal to 3.
Sol. Let A be the event that difference between the dots is equal to 3.

A = {(1,4), (2,5), (3,6), (4,1), (5,2), (6,3)}

n(A) = 6 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

(v) sum of dots on both the dice is equal to 15.
Sol. Let A be the event that sum of dots on both the dice is equal to 15.

A = {(4,1), (5,2), (6,3)}

n(A) = 3 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$

(vi) no result when dots on both dice is equal to 15.
Sol. Let A be the event that no result when dots on both dice is equal to 15.

A = {}
n(A) = 0 and n(S) = 36
So, P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{36} = 0$

4. A letter is chosen at random from the word PROBABILITY. Find the probability of the following.

(i) P(B)
Sol. Total letters of PROBABILITY are 11

Let B be the event that the letter B is chosen.

n(B) = 2 and n(S) = 11
P(B) = $\frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{11}$

(ii) P(A)
Sol. Total letters of PROBABILITY are 11

Let A be the event that the letter A is chosen.

n(A) = 1 and n(S) = 11
P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{11}$

(iii) P(O)
Sol. Total letters of PROBABILITY are 11

Let O be the event that the letter O is chosen.

n(O) = 0 and n(S) = 11
P(O) = $\frac{n(O)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{11} = 0$

$B = \{B, B\}$, $n(B) = 2$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{2}{11}$

(ii) P(A).
 Sol. Total letters of the word PROBABILITY are 11
 لفظ PROBABILITY کے کل حرف 11 ہیں۔

Let A be the event that the letter A is chosen.
 فرض کیا گیا ایک ایسا ایونت ہے کہ حرف A کا انتخاب کیا گیا ہے۔
 $A = \{A\}$, $n(A) = 1$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{1}{11}$

(iii) P(I)
 Sol. Let I be the event that letter I is chosen.

$I = \{I, I\}$, $n(I) = 2$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(I) = \frac{n(I)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{2}{11}$

(iv) P(B')
 Sol. Let B be the event that letter B is chosen.

$B = \{B, B\}$, $n(B) = 2$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{2}{11}$
 $P(B') = 1 - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{11-2}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$

(v) P (vowel)
 Sol. Let A be the event that chosen letters are vowels.

$A = \{A, I, I, O\}$, $n(A) = 4$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{4}{11}$
 Hence $P(\text{vowel}) = \frac{4}{11}$ جس۔

(vi) P (consonant)
 Sol. Let A be the event that chosen letters are consonants.

$A = \{B, B, L, P, R, T, Y\}$, $n(A) = 7$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا

$P(A) = \frac{7}{11}$

Hence, P(consonant) = $\frac{7}{11}$ جس۔

(vii) P(G)
 Sol. Let G be the event that the letter G is chosen.

$G = \{G\}$, $n(G) = 1$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(G) = \frac{n(G)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{1}{11} = 0$

(viii) P (a letter)
 Sol. Let A be the event that a letter is chosen.

$A = \{P, R, O, B, A, B, I, L, I, T, Y\}$
 $n(A) = 11$ and $n(S) = 11$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $P(A) = \frac{11}{11} = 1$

5. A pair of fair coin is tossed. Find the probability of getting.

(i) at least one head.
 Sol. The sample space of two fair coins will be.

$S = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$
 Let A be the event of at least one head.

$A = \{HH, HT, TH\}$
 $n(A) = 3$ and $n(S) = 4$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{3}{4}$

(ii) at least one tail
 Sol. $n(S) = 4$

Let A be the event of at least one tail.

$A = \{HT, TH, TT\}$, $n(A) = 3$ and $n(S) = 4$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{3}{4}$

Hence P(at least one tail) = $\frac{3}{4}$ جس۔

(iii) not a sharpener
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing not a sharpener.

$A = \{15 \text{ pencils, 12 erasers, 8 sharpeners}\}$
 $n(A) = 29$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{29}{37}$

Hence, P(not a sharpener) = $\frac{29}{37}$ جس۔

(iii) two tails
 Sol. Let A be the event of two tails

$A = \{TT\}$, $n(A) = 1$ and $n(S) = 4$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{1}{4}$

(iv) three heads
 Sol. Let A be the event of three heads but there is no chance to appear three heads.

Three heads = 0, $n(A) = 0$ and $n(S) = 4$

$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$

6. A box has 15 pencils, 8 sharpeners, 12 erasers and 2 rulers. Find the probability of choosing:

(i) a pencil
 Sol. Total things in box = 15 + 8 + 12 + 2 = 37

Let A be the event of choosing a pencil.

Pencil = 15
 $n(A) = 15$
 So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{15}{37}$

(ii) a ruler
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing a ruler

Ruler = 2, $n(A) = 2$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{2}{37}$

(iii) not a sharpener
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing not a sharpener.

$A = \{15 \text{ pencils, 12 erasers, 2 rulers}\}$
 $n(A) = 29$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{29}{37}$

(iv) not an eraser
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing not an eraser.

$A = \{15 \text{ pencils, 8 sharpeners, 2 rulers}\}$
 $n(A) = 25$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{25}{37}$

(v) a book
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing a book.

But there is no book in box
 Book = 0
 $n(A) = 0$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{37} = 0$

(vi) an eraser
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing an eraser.

$A = \{12 \text{ erasers}\}$, $n(A) = 12$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{12}{37}$

(iv) not an eraser
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing not an eraser.

$A = \{15 \text{ pencils, 8 sharpeners, 2 rulers}\}$
 $n(A) = 25$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{25}{37}$

Hence, P(not an eraser) = $\frac{25}{37}$ جس۔

(v) a book
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing a book.

But there is no book in box
 Book = 0
 $n(A) = 0$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{37} = 0$

Hence, P(a book) = 0

(vi) an eraser
 Sol. Let A be the event of choosing an eraser.

$A = \{12 \text{ erasers}\}$, $n(A) = 12$ and $n(S) = 37$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{12}{37}$

Hence, P(an eraser) = $\frac{12}{37}$

7. The probability that the team will win the cricket match is 0.79. What will be the probability of the team will not win the cricket match?

Sol. Let A be the event of winning the cricket match.

$P(A) = 0.79$
 $P(A') = 1 - 0.79 = 0.21$

8. A box has 8 red balls, 9 white balls, 10 green balls and 5 blue balls. Find the probability of obtaining:

(i) a white ball
 Sol. Total number of balls = 8 + 9 + 10 + 5 = 32

Let A be the event of obtaining a white ball.

$A = \{9 \text{ white balls}\}$, $n(A) = 9$ and $n(S) = 32$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{9}{32}$

(ii) a blue ball
 Sol. Total number of balls = 8 + 9 + 10 + 5 = 32

Let A be the event of obtaining a blue ball.

$A = \{5 \text{ blue balls}\}$, $n(A) = 5$ and $n(S) = 32$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{5}{32}$

(iii) a red ball
 Sol. Total number of balls = 8 + 9 + 10 + 5 = 32

Let A be the event of obtaining a red ball.

$A = \{8 \text{ red balls}\}$, $n(A) = 8$ and $n(S) = 32$

So, $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ لہذا
 $= \frac{8}{32} = \frac{1}{4}$

White ball = 9

$n(A) = 9$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{32}$$

(ii) a blue ball

Sol. Let A is the event of obtaining a blue ball

Blue ball = 5

$n(A) = 5$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{5}{32}$$

(iii) a green ball

Sol. Let A is the event of obtaining a green ball

Green ball = 10

$n(A) = 10$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16}$$

(iv) not a red ball

Sol. Let A is the event of obtaining not red ball.

$n(A) = 32 - 8$ and $n(S) = 32$
 $= 24$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{24}{32} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(v) a ball

Sol. Let A is the event of obtaining a ball.

So, $n(A) = 32$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{32}{32} = 1$$

(vi) a black ball

Sol. $n(S) = 32$
Let A is the event of obtaining a black ball.

There is no black ball in the box.

Black ball = 0

$n(A) = 0$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{32} = 0$$

(vii) not a white ball

Sol. Let A is the event of obtaining not a white ball

$n(A) = 32 - 9 = 23$ and $n(S) = 32$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{23}{32}$$

Solved Review Exercise 5

- Choose the correct option.
 - The singular of data is: (a) graph (b) datum (c) values (d) observations
 - Ungrouped data is also known as: (a) qualitative data (b) grouped data (c) raw data (d) quantitative data
 - Pie graph is also called: (a) circular graph (b) bar graph (c) line graph (d) histogram
 - Which of the following graph is suitable, when the data is given in continuous frequency distribution? (a) Bar graph (b) Line graph (c) Histogram (d) Pie graph
 - Group data can be in the form of: (a) frequency table (b) raw form (c) ungrouped data (d) discrete table
 - The value of probability lies between: (a) $0 < P(A) \leq 1$ (b) $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$ (c) $0 < P(A) < 1$ (d) $0 \leq P(A) < 1$
 - The probability of getting number 6 in rolling a dice is: (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$
 - The probability of not getting number 1 in rolling a dice is: (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$

ix. The mean of five numbers is 15.75. If the first four numbers are 16.25, 14.25, 15.50, 15.73 then find the 5th number.

Sol. پانچ اعداد کی اوسط 15.75 ہے۔ اگر چار اعداد 16.25, 14.25, 15.50, 15.73 ہیں تو پانچواں عدد کیا ہوگا۔

(a) 16.25 (b) 17.02 (c) 15.73 (d) 14.25

x. What is the mode of the data: 2.5, 9.4, 3.6, 10.11, 12?

Sol. 2.5, 9.4, 3.6, 10.11, 12 کے گروہ کیا ہوگا؟

(a) 2 (b) 9 (c) no mode (d) 12

xi. The following list, is of scores in mathematics examination. Construct a frequency distribution table of the given data by using 5 number of classes. Also find mid points and class boundaries of the given data.

45, 75, 60, 63, 62, 85, 40, 95, 96, 80, 82, 81, 67, 57, 48, 91, 59, 90, 95, 90, 61, 52, 45, 46, 98, 99, 57, 60, 63, 63, 67, 68, 70, 58, 61, 49, 53, 98, 89, 81, 79, 62, 59, 49

Sol. سب سے چھوٹی رقم = 40
سب سے بڑی رقم = 99
The number of classes = 5

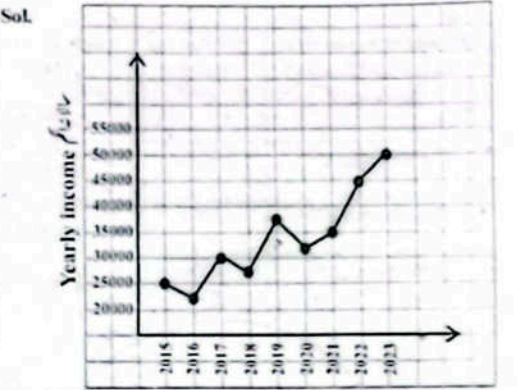
$$\text{The size of class interval} = \frac{\text{Largest value} - \text{smallest value}}{\text{Number of classes}}$$

$$= \frac{99 - 40}{5} = \frac{59}{5} = 11.8 \approx 12$$

Class Intervals	Tally Marks	Frequency	Midpoint	C.B
40-51		7	45.5	39.5-51.5
52-63		15	57.5	51.5-63.5
64-75		5	69.5	63.5-75.5
76-87		6	81.5	75.5-87.5
88-99		11	93.5	87.5-99.5
Total		$\Sigma f = 44$		

3. The table below shows Saad's yearly income in Rs. from 2015 to 2022. Draw a line graph for the following data.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yearly Income	25000	23000	30000	28000	38000	32000	35000	45000



(a) His yearly income in 2023 was Rs. 12000 more than his yearly income in 2019. What was his yearly income for 2023?

Sol. income in 2019 = Rs. 38000
income in 2023 = 38000 + 12000 = Rs. 50000

(b) In which year did Saad earn the least?

Sol. Saad's least income was in 2016.

(c) In which year did he earn 2 times as much as he earn in 2015?

Sol. In 2023 he earned 2 times as in 2015.

(d) How much did he earn from 2015 to 2023?

Sol. Total income from 2015 to 2023 = 25000 + 23000 + 30000 + 28000 + 38000 + 32000 + 35000 + 45000 + 50000 = Rs. 306,000

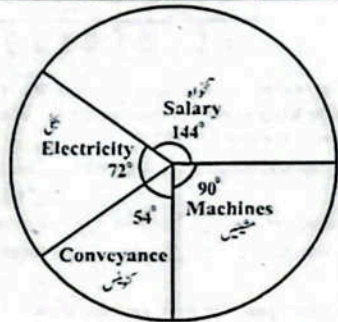
4. The percentage of expenditure of a company under different heads is as follows. Represent the following information on the pie chart.

یک کمپنی کے اخراجات کی فی صد مختلف شعبوں میں مندرجہ ذیل ہے ان معلومات کو دائروں میں گراف بنائیں۔

Heads of expenditure	Salary	Electricity	Conveyance	Machines
اخراجات کے مختلف شعبہ جات	مخزواہ	بجلی	گھوٹنیں	مشینیں
Percentage	40%	20%	15%	25%

Sol.

Heds of expenditure انراجات کے لطف شعبہ جات	Percentage فی صد	Angle of sector سینٹر کا زاویہ
Salary حقوق	40%	$\frac{40}{100} \times 360 = 144^\circ$
Electricity بجلی	20%	$\frac{20}{100} \times 360 = 72^\circ$
Conveyance کوٹیشن	15%	$\frac{15}{100} \times 360 = 54^\circ$
Machines مشینیں	25%	$\frac{25}{100} \times 360 = 90^\circ$



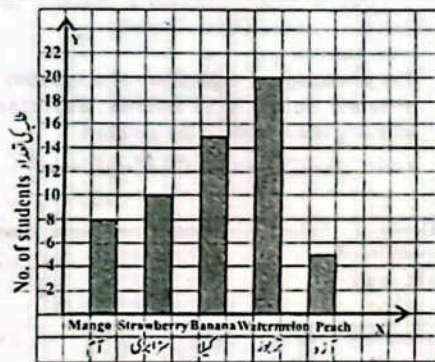
5. Draw a vertical and horizontal bar graph for the following data:

ایک عودی اور ایک افقی بار گراف مندرجہ ذیل مواد سے بنا لیں۔

Favourite Fruit پسنندہ میوہ	Mango آم	Strawberry سٹرابری	Banana کیلا	Watermelon تربوز	Peach آزرد
Number of Students طلبہ کی تعداد	8	10	15	20	5

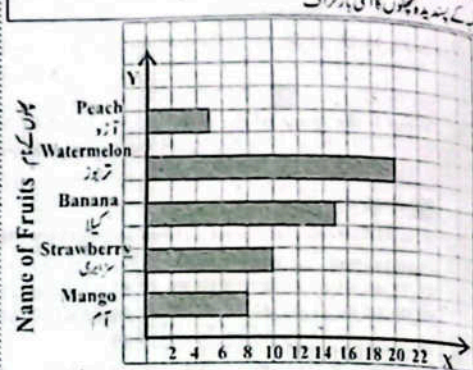
Sol.

Vertical bar graph of favourite fruit of students



پسندیدہ میوہ نام کے بار گراف

Horizontal bar graph of favourite Fruits of the students



طلبہ کی تعداد کے نام کے بار گراف

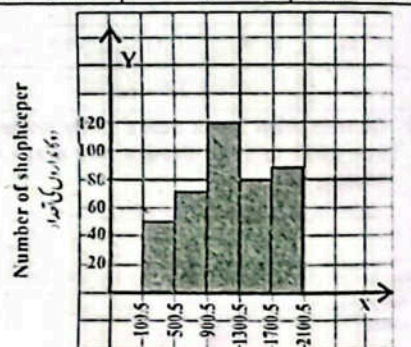
6. The following frequency table shows the number of toys sold by shopkeepers in the last six months of a year. Draw a histogram for the following data:

مندرجہ ذیل تعددی تقسیم کا جدول دوکانداروں کے بیچنے چھ ماہ میں فروخت کیے جانے والے کھلونوں کی تعداد کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ مندرجہ ذیل مواد سے مسلوگرام بنا لیں۔

Number of toys کھلونوں کی تعداد	501-900	901-1300	1301-1700	1701-2100
Number of shopkeepers دکانداروں کی تعداد	70	120	80	90

Sol.

Class intervals جماعتی وقفہ	Number of shopkeepers دکانداروں کی تعداد	C.B جماعتی حدود
101-500	50	100.5-500.5
501-900	70	500.5-900.5
901-1300	120	900.5-1300.5
1301-1700	80	1300.5-1700.5
1701-2100	90	1700.5-2100.5



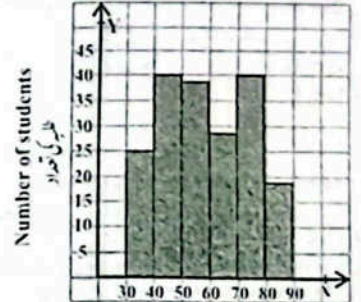
جماعتی حدود C.B

7. Draw a histogram for the following frequency distribution table.

مندرجہ ذیل تعددی تقسیم کے جدول سے مسلوگرام بنا لیں۔

Marks نمبر	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
Number of Students طلبہ کی تعداد	25	40	38	27	40	18

Sol.



مارکس کی تعداد

8. Find the mean, median, mode of the following data.

مندرجہ ذیل مواد کا اوسط، وسطیہ اور عادیہ معلوم کریں۔

(i) 57, 69, 68, 74, 57, 58, 65, 69, 70, 80

Sol. Mean اوسط = $\frac{\sum x}{n}$

$$= \frac{57 + 69 + 68 + 74 + 57 + 58 + 65 + 69 + 70 + 80}{10}$$

$$= \frac{667}{10} = 66.7$$

Median وسطیہ: Arrange the data in ascending order

57, 57, 58, 65, 68, 69, 69, 70, 74, 80

The number of terms are even, so the median will be the mean of the two middle most terms.

تعدادوں کی تعداد جفت ہے اس لیے وسطیہ دو درمیانی تعدادوں کا اوسط ہوگا۔

Median وسطیہ = $\frac{68 + 69}{2} = \frac{137}{2} = 68.5$

Mode عادیہ = 69

(ii) 100.25, 85.35, 89.75, 80.50, 84.95, 99.5, 98.6, 101.5, 88.25, 99.25, 97.35, 111.5, 100.25

Sol. Mean اوسط = $\frac{\sum x}{n}$

$$= \frac{100.25 + 85.35 + 89.75 + 80.50 + 84.95 + 99.5 + 98.6 + 101.5 + 88.25 + 99.25 + 97.35 + 111.5 + 100.25}{13}$$

$$= \frac{1237}{13} = 95.15$$

Median وسطیہ: Arrange the data in ascending order.

مواد کو ترتیب میں ترتیب دیں۔

80.5, 84.95, 85.35, 88.25, 89.75, 97.35, 98.6, 99.25, 99.5, 100.25, 100.25, 101.5, 111.5

There are 13 terms in data. The number of terms is odd, so the median will be the middle most term.

مواد میں تعدادوں کی تعداد 13 ہے جو کہ غلطی سے اس لیے وسطیہ سب سے درمیانی رقم ہوگی۔

Median وسطیہ = 98.6

Mode عادیہ = 100.25

9. The mean of 8, 9, 10, 14 and x is 10. Find the value of the observation x.

Sol. Mean اوسط = 10

n = 5

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$10 = \frac{14 + 10 + 9 + 8 + x}{5}$$

$$10 \times 5 = 14 + 10 + 9 + 8 + x$$

$$50 = 41 + x$$

$$50 - 41 = x$$

$$9 = x$$

10. The mean of 15 observations was calculated 200. It was found on rechecking that the value 125 was wrongly copied as 152. Find the correct mean.

152 لکھا گیا تھا۔ درست اوسط معلوم کریں۔

Sol. Mean اوسط = 200

number of terms تعداد = 15

Sum of 15 terms = 15 × 200 = 3000

Total of 14 terms excluding 152 = 3000 - 152 = 2848

Total of 15 term including 125 = 2848 + 125 = 2973

Correct mean درست اوسط = $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$

$$= \frac{2973}{15} = 198.2$$

11. Find the mean of following data

مندرجہ ذیل مواد کی اوسط معلوم کریں۔

Length (mm) دور (مم)	30-50	50-70	70-90	90-110	110-130
Frequency تعداد	15	18	35	20	13

Sol.

Intervals وقفے	تعدادات (f)	x	fx
30-50	15	40	600
50-70	18	60	1080
70-90	35	80	2800
90-110	20	100	2000
110-130	13	120	1560
	$\sum f = 101$		$\sum fx = 8040$

Mean اوسط = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$

$$= \frac{8040}{101} = 79.5049504950495$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{8040}{101} = 79.60$$

(ii)

Length(mm) سہاٹی	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
Frequency تعدد	48	53	120	135	110

Sol.

intervals وقفے	(f) تعدادات	x	fx
6-10	48	8	384
11-15	53	13	689
16-20	120	18	2160
21-25	135	23	3105
26-30	110	28	3080
	$\sum f = 466$		$\sum fx = 9418$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{9418}{466} = 20.21$$

12. Complete the following

Sr.No	n(A)	n(S)	P(A)	P(A')
(i)	11	17	$\frac{11}{17}$	$\frac{6}{17}$
(ii)	1	21	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{20}{21}$
(iii)	1	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
(iv)	21	36	$\frac{21}{36} = \frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$

13. Tahir throws a pair of fair dice. Find the probability of getting.

ظاہر تھو کے دو دانے کے دو دانے ایک ساتھ پھینکتا ہے۔ اس کا مندرجہ ذیل کو حاصل کرنے کا امکان معلوم کریں۔

(i) even number on both the dice. دونوں دانوں پر ہفت آدھوں۔

Sol. Total Number of sample space is 36 by throwing two dice دو دانوں کے دانے پھینکنے پر کل امکانات 36 ہیں۔

n(S) = 36

Let A do the event of even numbers on both dice. فرض کیا دونوں دانوں پر ہفت آدھ آئے گا امکان A ہے۔

A = {(2,2), (2,4), (2,6), (4,2), (4,4), (4,6), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6)}

n(A) = 9

P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$

(ii) product of dots between 10-30. نقطا کا حاصل ضرب 10 اور 30 کے درمیان ہے۔

Sol. n(S) = 36

Let A bet the event of product of dots between 10-30 فرض کیا 8 دونوں دانوں پر نقطا کا حاصل ضرب 10 اور 30 کے درمیان آئے گا امکان ہے۔

A = {(2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5),

(4,6), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4)}

n(A) = 14

P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{14}{36} = \frac{7}{18}$

(iii) number 5 on the 1st dice and at least 3 on 2nd dice. پہلے دانے پر 5 اور دوسرے دانے پر کم از کم 3 آئے۔

Sol. Let A is event of number 5 on 1st and at least 3 on 2nd dice فرض کیا 5 پہلے دانے پر اور دوسرے دانے پر کم از کم 3 آئے کا نتیجہ ہے۔

A = {(5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6)}

n(A) = 4

P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$

(iv) no even number on both the dice. کوئی بھی دانے پر ہفت آدھ نہ ہو۔

Sol. n(S) = 36

Let A is the event of no even number on both the dice. فرض کیا دونوں دانوں پر ہفت آدھ نہ آئے کا نتیجہ ہے۔

A = {(1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5)}

n(A) = 9

P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$

14. A letter is chosen at random from the word "STATISTICS". Find the probability of getting.

لفظ "STATISTICS" سے ایک حرف کو منتخب کیا گیا۔ مندرجہ ذیل کے حصول کا امکان معلوم کریں۔

(i) P (Vowel) Sol. Total letters in the word "STATISTICS" are 10

So ایسے لیے n(S) = 10

n(vowel) = 3

P(vowel) = $\frac{3}{10}$

(ii) P (consonant) Sol. n(s) = 10

n(consonant) = 7

P(consonant) = $\frac{n(\text{consonant})}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{10}$

(iii) P(T) Sol. n(S) = 10

n(T) = 3

P(T) = $\frac{n(T)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{10}$

(iv) P(T') Sol. n(S) = 10

n(T) = 3

P(T) = $\frac{n(T)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{10}$

P(T') = $1 - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{10-3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

(v) P(A) Sol. n(S) = 10

n(A) = 1

P(A) = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{10}$

(vi) P(G) Sol. n(S) = 10

n(G) = 0

P(G) = $\frac{n(G)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{10} = 0$

P (an alphabet) n(S) = 10

Sol. n(an alphabet) = 10

P (an alphabet) = $\frac{n(\text{alphabet})}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$

(vii) P(E) Sol. n(S) = 10

n(E) = 0

P(E) = $\frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{10} = 0$

9. Mean of 92, 110, 90, 95, 115, 105, 100 is

(a) 103 (b) 102 (c) 100 (d) 101

10. The mode of given data 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 3, 7 is:

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

11. _____ = $\frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$

(a) E (P) (b) P (E) (c) E (S) (d) P (S)

12. Any process which generates out comes:

(a) Experiment تجربہ (b) Probability امکان (c) Event واقعہ (d) None کوئی نہیں

13. The collection of information in the form of facts and figures is called

(a) Data مواد (b) Numbers اعداد (c) Shapes اشکال (d) None of these ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

14. If 39, 33, 37, 41, 43, 36, 34, then median is.

(a) 34 (b) 36 (c) 37 (d) 39

15. If a dice is rolled, then probability of getting 6 is:

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

16. Two fair coins are tossed, what is the probability of getting 2 heads.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) Taken From Previous Term Wide Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

1. A distribution that represent classes along with their respective class frequencies called.

(a) Ungrouped فیفر گروپ (b) grouped گروپ (c) Both (a) and (b) دونوں (d) None کوئی نہیں

2. The data which is arranged in a systematic order is called.

(a) Ungrouped فیفر گروپ (b) grouped گروپ (c) Both (a) and (b) دونوں (d) None کوئی نہیں

3. Example of discrete data is:

(a) Speed of wind ہوا کی سپیڈ (b) Number of students طلبہ کی تعداد (c) Height of boys لڑکوں کی اونچائی (d) Flow of water in a river دریا میں پانی کا بہاؤ

4. Mean (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

5. In bar graph _____ are used.

(a) Points نقطا (b) Figures تصویریں (c) Bars پارت (d) Sectors سیکٹرز

6. _____ = $\frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{\text{Total number of values}}$

(a) Mode ماڈو (b) Mean اوسط (c) Median وسطیہ (d) None کوئی نہیں

7. If 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 3, 7 then Mode is:

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

8. If S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} then n(S) = _____

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

Short Answer Questions (CRO'S) Taken From Previous Term Wide Papers (First Term, Second Term & Annual) of PEC

Give short answers.

1 (a) Define data. (b) Define ungrouped data.

2 (a) How many types of bar graph, write name of them?

3 (a) Define data. (b) Define ungrouped data.

4 (a) How many types of bar graph, write name of them?

5 (a) Define data. (b) Define ungrouped data.

6 (a) How many types of bar graph, write name of them?

7 (a) Define data. (b) Define ungrouped data.

(b) What is Mean?

Ans. It tells us the middle value of given data.

یہ دینے کے معنی میں اوسط کا پیمانہ ہے۔

3 (a) Marks obtained by Bilal in 7 tests are 70, 67, 78, 91, 82, 56, 60. Find the average of the marks obtained by him.

(Final Term 23)

بیلال نے 7 ٹیسٹوں میں 70، 67، 78، 91، 82، 56، 60 درجہ حاصل کیے ہیں۔
میں اوسط درجہ کی تلاش کریں۔

$$\text{Sol. } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{70 + 67 + 78 + 91 + 82 + 56 + 60}{7}$$

$$= \frac{504}{7}$$

$$\bar{X} = 72$$

(b) Find the median of 39, 33, 37, 41, 43, 36, 34

39, 33, 37, 41, 43, 36, 34 کا وسطی درجہ تلاش کریں۔

So, By arranging in ascending order

ترتیب کا صعودی میں ترتیب دینے سے

$$33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43 \quad n = 7$$

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} = \left(\frac{7+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} = \left(\frac{8}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} = 4^{\text{th}}$$

So, 4th term which is 37 is median.

چونکہ 4ویں رقم جو کہ 37 ہے، اوسط ہے۔

4(a) What do you mean by Pie graph?

Ans. Pie graph represents the data in a circular shape.

پائی گراف میں دائرہ کی شکل میں ڈیٹا پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

(b) Write the symbol of tally marks.

Ans. "I" is the symbol of tally marks.

"I" ٹیلی مارکس کی علامت ہے۔

5(a) Define mode.

Ans. Mode is the most frequently occurred value in the given data.

مادہ کا تکرار ہونے سے

مواضع میں وہی گنتی جس میں سب سے زیادہ آئے والی گنتی کو مادہ کہتے ہیں۔

(b) What is bar graph?

Ans. A bar graph is a graphical representation of numerical data of different categories.

بار گراف مختلف زمروں کے عددی مواد کی تصویری نمائندگی ہے۔

6(a) Find the mode of given data 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 3, 7

دینے کے مواد میں مادہ تلاش کریں۔

Ans. Given that 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 3, 7

In this data, the most occurred value is 3 (occurred three times). Therefore, 3 is the mode of the given data set.

اس مواد میں سب سے زیادہ دہرائی جانے والی قدر 3 ہے (تین بار دہرائی جانے والی)۔

لہذا 3 ہی مواد کا مادہ ہے۔

(b) What is continuous data?

Ans. This type of data contains measures.

یہ مواد ایک مسلسل پیمانہ پر مشتمل ہے۔

7(a) What is likely event?

Ans. An event is called likely event which will probably occur.

(b) Find mean if we have 92, 110, 90, 95, 115, 105, 100, 92, 110, 90, 95, 115, 105, 100.

$$\text{Sol. } \bar{X} = \frac{92 + 110 + 90 + 95 + 115 + 105 + 100}{7} = 101$$

8(a) What is Experiment?

Ans. Any process which generates out comes called Experiment.

(b) When we roll a dice what is the probability of getting the number 2?

$$\text{Sol. } E = \{2\}, n(E) = 1$$

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

9(a) What is sample space?

Ans. The set of all possible out comes of an experiment is called sample space.

(b) What is impossible event?

Ans. When an event cannot occur in any given experiment called impossible event.

10(a) What is favorable outcome?

Ans. An outcome that represents how many times we expect the things to be happen called favorable outcome.

(b) If umer rolled two fais dice find the probability of getting odd numbers on both dice.

$$\text{Sol. } A = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 5), (3, 1), (3, 3), (3, 5), (5, 1), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$$

$$n(A) = 9, n(S) = 36$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$$

11(a) What is event?

Ans. The set of outcomes of an experiment is called event.

(b) A box contains 10 blue cards, 8 green cards and 12 yellow cards. A card is chosen at random from the box. What is the probability of choosing blue card?

$$\text{Sol. Blue cards} = 10$$

$$n(A) = 10, \text{ Total cards} = n(S) = 10 + 8 + 12 = 30$$

$$P(\text{blue card}) = P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Science

CLASS 7



CONTENTS

Unit No.	Topics	Page No.
1	Plant Systems	500
	Objective Type Questions	510
2	Human Respiratory and Circulatory System	512
	Objective Type Questions	519
3	Immunity and Diseases	521
	Objective Type Questions	527
4	Structure of an Atom	529
	Objective Type Questions	533
5	Physical and Chemical Changes	535
	Objective Type Questions	543
6	Chemical Bonds	545
	Objective Type Questions	548
7	Solutions	550
	Objective Type Questions	553
8	Force and Motion	554
	Objective Type Questions	559
9	Waves and Energy	561
	Objective Type Questions	565
10	Heat and Temperature	567
	Objective Type Questions	570
11	Technology in Everyday Life	571
	Objective Type Questions	574
12	Earth and space	575
	Objective Type Questions	578
☆	Dengue Fever & Corona Virus	579