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## MATHS

## BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

## MATHS (HINGLISH)

## PRE-MID TERM TEST PAPER

Section A

1. If two positive integers $a$ and $b$ can be
$a=x^{2} y^{5}$ and $b=x^{3} y^{2}$, wherex, $y$ are prime numbers, then find LCM of $a$ and $b$.

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2. The decimal representation of an irrational number is

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3. Find the sum and product of zeros of the quadratic polynomial $a x^{2}+b x+c$.
4. Find the point at which, pair of equations $x=a$ and $y=b$ intersects, when graphically represent.

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## Section B

1. Can two number have 18 as their HCF and 380 as their LCM? Give reason

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2. Show that the system of equations
$-x+2 y+2=0$ and $\frac{1}{2} x-\frac{1}{2} y-1=0$
has a unique solution.

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3. Can $(x-1)$ be the remainder on division of
a polynomial $P(x)$ by $2 x+3$ ? Justify your answer.

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4. Can the number $6^{n}, n$ being a natural number, end with the digit 5? Give reason.

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5. Is the pair of equations
$x+2 y-3=0$ and $6 y+3 x-9=0$
consistent? Justify your answer.

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6. Find the zeros of the polynomial
$4 x^{2}-12 x+9$.

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1. The LCM of two numbers is 14 times their

HCF. The sum of LCM and HCF is 600 . If one number is 280 , then find the other number.

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2. Show that the square of an odd positive integer is of the form $8 q+1$, for some integer $q$.
3. If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are zeroes of the polynomial
$6 y^{2}-7 y+2$, find the quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$

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4. For what value of $p$ and $q$, will the following pair of linear equations have infinitely many solutions?
$4 x+5 y=2$
$(2 p+7 q) x+(p+8 q) y=2 q-p+1$

## Section D

1. Draw the graphs of the pair of linear equations
$x-y+2=0$ and $4 x-y-4=0$.

Calculate the area of the triangle formed by the lines so drawn and the $x$-axis.
2. Find the quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are $\sqrt{2}$ and $-\frac{3}{2}$, respectively Also find its zeroes.

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3. Prove that $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.
( Watch Video Solution
