



## MATHS

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#### Exercise

1. Find the minimum value of  $\cos^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta$

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2. If  $\theta + \phi = 60^\circ$ , then show that  $\sin(120^\circ - \theta) = \cos(30^\circ - \phi)$

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3. Prove that  $\tan 62^\circ = 2\tan 34^\circ + \tan 28^\circ$

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4. If  $|z + 2| \leq 2$ , find the maximum and minimum values  $|z|$ .

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5. Show that the roots of  $(b + c)x^2 - (a + b + c)x + a = 0$  are rational .where a,b,c are rational.

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6. The sum of n terms of an A.P is  $n^2$ . Find the common difference.

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7. If three equal positive numbers  $a, b, c$  are in G.P, then show that

$$a + c > 2b$$

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8. For what value(S) of  $K$  the point  $(1, -1), (2, 1)$  and  $(K, 5)$  lie on the same line?

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9.  $(at^2, 2at)$  is a point on the line  $2x - 5y + 12a = 0$ , from this find the coordinates of two points on the line.

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10. Find the angle between the two lines  $x - \sqrt{3}y = 3$  and  $\sqrt{3}x - y + 1 = 0$

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11. Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{(4 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2}$

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12. What is the probability of obtaining 7 points with the rolling of two dice.

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13. Show that the equation of straight line  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$

can be expressed in the following form :

$$\frac{x - p \cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha} = \frac{y - p \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = r$$

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14. If G is the G.M between two positive numbers a and b. show that

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

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15. Three positive numbers a,b,c are in A.P prove that  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}}$ ,

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a}}$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$  are also in A.P

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16. If  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  are in A.P then show that

$$\frac{1}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_3 a_4} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} a_n} = \frac{n-1}{a_1 a_n}$$

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17. If the roots of the equation

$$p(q-r)x^2 + q(r-p)x + r(p-q) = 0 \text{ be equal, show that}$$

$$1/p + 1/r = 2/q$$

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18. Solve  $\bar{z} = iz^2$  ( $z$  being a complex number)

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19. if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are in  $A > P$  show that  $\cot = (\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma) / (\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma)$

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20. Prove that  $\frac{1}{2 \sin 10^\circ} - 2 \sin 70^\circ = 1$ .

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21. Prove that  $0 \leq 3 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta + 5 \leq 10$

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22. Show that  $4(\cos^3 10^\circ + \sin^3 20^\circ) = 3(\cos 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ)$

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23. If the equation  $x^2 - cx + d = 0$  and  $x^2 - ax + b = 0$  have a common root, and the roots of the second equation are equal, then prove that  $2(b+d)=ac$

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24. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are roots of the equation  $qx^2 + px + p = 0$ , show that  $\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} = 0$

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25. If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be two complex numbers show that  $Re(\bar{z}_1 z_2) = \frac{1}{2}(z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2)$  where  $Re(z)$  is the real part of  $z$ .

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26. Find the sum up to n terms :  $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{3^3} + \dots$

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27. If  $x^{\frac{1}{a}} = y^{\frac{1}{b}} = z^{\frac{1}{c}}$  where a,b,c are in A.P., then show that x,y,z are in G.P.

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28. If  $\frac{a \cos \theta \sec \phi - x}{a \sin(\theta + \phi)} = \frac{y - b \sin \theta \sec \phi}{b \cos(\theta + \phi)} = \tan \phi$  show that  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

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29. If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , then prove that

$$\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = 1$$

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30. Prove that  $\sec x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 8x}}}}$

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31. Prove that  $\tan 20^\circ + 4\sin 20^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

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32. A(1,2) and B(5,-2) are two points. P is a point moving in such a way that the area of the  $\triangle ABP$  is 12 sq. units. Find the locus of P.

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**33.** A variable straight line passes through the point of intersection of the straight lines  $x/a+y/b=1$  and  $x/b+y/a=1$  and intersects the axes at P and Q. Find the locus of mid-point of Pq.

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**34.** For three mutually exclusive events X, Y and Z it is given that  $P(X)=2P(Y)=3P(Z)$  and  $X \cup Y \cup Z = S$ , where S denote sure event. Find the value of  $P(X)$ .

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**35.** In how many different ways can 5 boys and 10 girls sit in a row on 15 seats, so that no two boys may sit side by side?



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**36.** The Indian cricket eleven is to be selected out of 15 players. 6 of them bowlers and 9 of them batsman. In how many ways the team can be selected so that the team contains at least 3 bowlers.



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**37.** Show that, if  $n$  be any positive integer greater than 1, then  $(2^{3n} - 7n - 1)$  is divisible by 49.



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**38.** If  $x = \log_{2a}^a$ ,  $y = \log_{3a}^{2a}$  and  $z = \log_{4a}^{3a}$  show that  $xyz = 2yz - 1$ .



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39. If  $x = \log_a^{bc}$ ,  $y = \log_b^{ca}$  and  $z = \log_c^{ab}$  then show that

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{1}{z+1} = 1, [abc \neq 1]$$

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40. If none of the figures, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 be repeated, how many different numbers of 4 digits ( $> 5000$ ) can be formed with them?

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41. State and prove that Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

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42. If  $a, b, c$  be three unequal sides of a triangle show that

$$\frac{1}{b+c-a} + \frac{1}{c+a-b} + \frac{1}{a+b-c} > \frac{9}{a+b+c}$$



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43. If  $n$  be a positive integer greater than 1, prove that

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n > n$$



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44. If  $a, b, c$  one positive numbers satisfying  $4ab + 6bc + 8ca = 9$   
find the greatest value of  $(abc)$ .



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45. Distinguish between attribute and variable.



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46. Find the arithmetic mean and median for first  $n$  natural numbers.

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47. Find the AM of 5, 55, 555,.....upto  $n$  times.

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48. If  $P(A) = 1/2$ ,  $P(B) = 2/3$  then prove that  $\frac{1}{6} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

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49. If 9 biscuits of different types be distributed among 3 children, find the probability that particular child will get 4 biscuits.

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50. Show that  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - A)^2$  is minimum when  $A = \bar{x}$ .

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51. If  $y = \frac{x - a}{b}$ , then prove that  $Sy = \frac{Sx}{|b|}$

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52. Prove that  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

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53. The variance of 1, 2,.....n is 24. Find n.

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54. For 10 values of  $X$ , it is given that  $\sum u = 4$  and  $\sum u^2 = 144$ , where  $u = \frac{x - 10}{5}$ , find  $\sum x^2$

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55. Two groups of 15 and 22 values have variances 9 and 16 respectively. If the group means differ by 8.2, then find the standard deviation of the combined group of values.

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56. For a set of  $n$  positive quantities prove that  $AM \geq GM \geq HM$ .

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57. Prove that  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{E_1}^n |x_i - A|$  attains, minimum when  $A = \text{Median}$ .



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58. Let  $x$  be a variable assuming the values  $1, 2, \dots, k$  and let  $F_1 = n, F_2, \dots, F_k$  be the corresponding cumulative frequencies of the greater than type show that  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k F_i$ .



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59.  $|x - 2| \leq 6$  implies that

A.  $(- ) 3 \leq x \leq 7$

B.  $3 \leq x \leq 5$

C.  $(- ) 7 \leq x \leq 7$

D. none of these

**Answer:**

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**60.** When it comes to comparing different segments among themselves and also their relation to the whole we use

A. pie chart

B. divided bar chart

C. either a or b

D. none of these

**Answer:**

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61. Mode of a distribution can be obtained from

- A. Frequency polygon
- B. Histogram
- C. ogives
- D. none of these

**Answer:**



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62. Frequency curve is the limiting form of

- A. a frequency polygon
- B. a histogram
- C. either a or b

D. none of these

**Answer:**



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**63.** If the AM and HM of two numbers are 16 and 4 respectively, then the GM would be

A. 10

B. 8

C. 9

D. none of these

**Answer:**



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64. If the median and mode for a moderate asymmetrical distribution are 8 and 5 respectively, then the value of mean is

A. 6.5

B. 10

C. 9.5

D. none of these

**Answer:**



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65. If  $2x + 3y = 6$  and S.D. of  $X = 6$ , the S.D. of  $y$  is -

A. (-)4

B. 4

C. 9

D. none of these

**Answer:**

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**66.** If the C.V. is 40 and  $SX^2 = 400$ , then  $\bar{x}$  is

A. 50

B. 1.25

C. 100

D. none of these

**Answer:**

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67. If  $3x - 2y + 6 = 0$ ,  $R(x) = 4$ , then  $R(y)$  is

A. 6

B. 4

C. 8

D. none of these

**Answer:**



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