

# CBSE Maths 10, 2007

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Get Python codes from

<https://github.com/gadepall/cbse-papers/2007/math/10/solutions/codes>

Get latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/gadepall/cbse-papers/2007/math/10/solutions>

## 1 DISCRETE MATHS

1.1. If  $X + K$  is the GCD of  $X^2 - 2X - 15$  and  $X^3 + 27$ , find the value of  $K$ .

**Solution:** consider the given equations,

$$X^2 - 2X - 15 \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$X^3 + 27 \quad (1.1.2)$$

From remainder theorem,

$$P(x) = D(x)Q(x) + R(x) \quad (1.1.3)$$

For (1.1.1),  $X + K$  divides the equation with zero remainder.

Therefore,

$$X^2 - 2X - 15 = (X + K)Q(X) \quad (1.1.4)$$

Let  $X = -K$ ,

$$K^2 + 2K - 15 = 0 \quad (1.1.5)$$

Solving (1.1.5) we get,

$$K = +3, -5 \quad (1.1.6)$$

For (1.1.2),  $X + K$  divides the equation with zero remainder.

Therefore,

$$X^3 + 27 = (X + K)Q(X) \quad (1.1.7)$$

Let  $X = -K$ ,

$$-K^3 + 27 = 0 \quad (1.1.8)$$

Solving (1.1.8) we get,

$$K = 3, 3, 3 \quad (1.1.9)$$

Comparing (1.1.6) and (1.1.9), we get

$$k = 3 \quad (1.1.10)$$

1.2. Find the sum of first 25 terms of an A.P. whose  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is  $1 - 4n$ .

**Solution:** Given

$$n = 25 \quad (1.2.1)$$

$$a_n = 1 - 4n \quad (1.2.2)$$

$$s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \quad (1.2.3)$$

$$s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - 4k) \quad (1.2.4)$$

$$s_n = n - 4 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad (1.2.5)$$

$$s_n = -1275 \quad (1.2.6)$$

1.3. Which term of the A.P. 3, 15, 27, 39,... will be 132 more than its 54<sup>th</sup> term?

**Solution:** Given, initial term  $a = 3$ , difference  $d = 12$ .

$$a_n = a_{54} + 132 \quad (1.3.1)$$

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d \quad (1.3.2)$$

$$a_{54} = 3 + (54 - 1)12 \quad (1.3.3)$$

$$a_{54} = 639 \quad (1.3.4)$$

$$a_n = a_{54} + 132 = 771 = 3 + (n - 1)12 \quad (1.3.5)$$

$$n = 65 \quad (1.3.6)$$

## 2 GEOMETRY

2.1. A toy is in the form of a cone mounted on a hemisphere of common base radius 7 cm. The total height of the toy is 31 cm. Find the total

surface area of the toy.

**Solution:** Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
$r$	base radius	7 cm
$h_t$	height of toy	31 cm
$h$	height of cone	$31-7 = 24$ cm
$l$	slant height of cone	$\sqrt{h^2 + r^2} = 25$ cm
$s$	surface area	?

TABLE 2.1

Surface area,

$$s = 2\pi r^2 + \pi r l \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$s = 2\pi(7)^2 + \pi \cdot 7 \cdot 25 \quad (2.1.2)$$

$$s = 858\text{cm}^2 \quad (2.1.3)$$

- 2.2. A sphere, of diameter 12 cm, is dropped in a right circular cylindrical vessel, partly filled with water. If the sphere is completely submerged in water, the water level in the cylindrical vessel rises by  $3\frac{5}{9}$  cm. Find the diameter of the cylindrical vessel.

**Solution:** Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
$d_s$	diameter of sphere	12 cm
$h_r$	rise in water level	$3\frac{5}{9}$ cm
$d_c$	diameter of cylinder	?

TABLE 2.2

Rise in the volume of water in cylinder =  
Volume of sphere

$$\pi \frac{d_c^2}{2} h_r = \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{d_s^3}{2} \quad (2.2.1)$$

$$d_c = \sqrt{\frac{2d_s^3}{3h_r}} \quad (2.2.2)$$

$$d_c = 18\text{cm} \quad (2.2.3)$$

- 2.3. A solid right circular cone of diameter 14 cm and height 8 cm is melted to form a hollow sphere. If the external diameter of the sphere is 10 cm, find the internal diameter of the sphere.

**Solution:** Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
$d_c$	diameter of cone	14 cm
$h_c$	height of cone	8cm
$D$	External diameter of the sphere	10cm
$d$	Internal diameter of the sphere	?

TABLE 2.3

Volume of the cone = volume of the hollow sphere

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi \frac{d_c^2}{2} h_c = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left( \frac{D^3}{2} - \frac{d^3}{2} \right) \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$d = \sqrt[3]{D^3 - d_c^2 \frac{h_c}{2}} \quad (2.3.2)$$

$$d = 6\text{cm} \quad (2.3.3)$$

### 3 ALGEBRA

- 3.1. A washing machine is available for Rs. 13,500 cash or Rs. 6,500 as cash down payment followed by three monthly instalments of Rs. 2,500 each. Find the rate of interest charged under instalment plan.

**Solution:** Cash price of washing machine = Rs. 135000

Cash down payment = Rs. 6500

Balance due = Rs(13500 – 6500) = Rs. 7000

No. of equal instalments = 3

Amount of each instalment = Rs. 2500

Amount paid in installment = Rs. 7500

Therefore, interest paid in installment scheme = Rs(7500-7000) = Rs. 500

Principal for the 1<sup>st</sup> month = Rs. 7000

Principal for the 2<sup>nd</sup> month = Rs. 4500

Principal for the 3<sup>rd</sup> month = Rs. 2000

Total = Rs. 13500

Let the rate of interest be  $r\%$  per annum

$$I = \frac{p * r * 1}{1200} \quad (3.1.1)$$

$$I = \frac{13500 * r * 1}{100 * 12} \quad (3.1.2)$$

$$500 = \frac{13500 * r * 1}{100 * 12} \quad (3.1.3)$$

$$r = \frac{500 * 12}{135} \quad (3.1.4)$$

$$r = 44.4\% \quad (3.1.5)$$

3.2. Simplify:

$$\frac{X}{X-Y} - \frac{Y}{X+Y} - \frac{2XY}{X^2 - Y^2}$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{Let } \frac{X}{Y} = V$$

$$= \frac{X/Y}{X/Y - 1} - \frac{1}{X/Y + 1} - \frac{2X/Y}{X^2/Y^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.1)$$

$$= \frac{X/Y}{X/Y - 1} - \frac{1}{X/Y + 1} - \frac{2X/Y}{X^2/Y^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.2)$$

$$= \frac{V}{V - 1} - \frac{1}{V + 1} - \frac{2V}{V^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.3)$$

$$= \frac{V(V+1) - 1(V-1) - 2V}{V^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.4)$$

$$= \frac{V^2 + V - V + 1 - 2V}{V^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.5)$$

$$= \frac{(V-1)^2}{V^2 - 1} \quad (3.2.6)$$

$$= \frac{V-1}{V+1} \quad (3.2.7)$$

$$= \frac{X/Y - 1}{X/Y + 1} \quad (3.2.8)$$

$$= \frac{X - Y}{X + Y} \quad (3.2.9)$$

3.3. A man borrows money from a finance company and has to pay it back in two equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 7,396 each. If the interest is charged by the finance company at the rate of 15 % per annum, compounded semi-annually, find the principal and the total interest paid.

**Solution:**

Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
P	Principal amount	?
R	Rate of interest	15% per annum
n	Period of interest	0.5 year
I	Interest paid	?
T	Total amount paid	14792

TABLE 3.3

$$T = P \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n \quad (3.3.1)$$

$$14792 = P \left( 1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^{0.5} \left( 1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^{0.5} \quad (3.3.2)$$

$$T = P \left( 1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^1 \quad (3.3.3)$$

$$P = \frac{14792}{1.15} \quad (3.3.4)$$

$$P = 12862 \quad (3.3.5)$$

$$I = T - P = 14792 - 12862 = 1930 \quad (3.3.6)$$

3.4. By increasing the list price of a book by Rs. 10 a person can buy 10 less books for Rs. 1,200. Find the original list price of the book.

**Solution:** Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
x	list price of a book	?
y	no. of books	?
P	Total price	1200

TABLE 3.4

$$y = \frac{1200}{x} \quad (3.4.1)$$

$$y - 10 = \frac{1200}{x + 10} \quad (3.4.2)$$

$$y = \frac{1200}{x + 10} + 10 \quad (3.4.3)$$

comparing equations (3.4.2) and (3.4.3)

$$\frac{1200}{x} = \frac{1200}{x+10} + 10 \quad (3.4.4)$$

$$x^2 + 10x - 1200 = 0 \quad (3.4.5)$$

$$(x-30)(x+40) = 0 \quad (3.4.6)$$

$$x = 30, -40 \quad (3.4.7)$$

Therefore, the original price list is Rs. 30

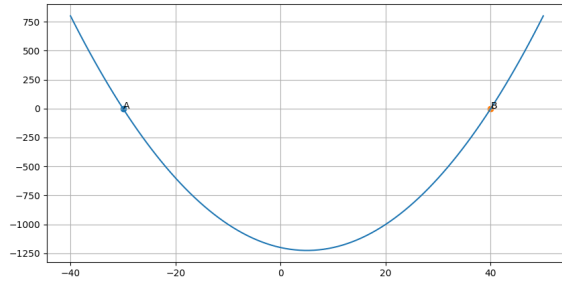


Fig. 3.4

3.5. The difference of two numbers is 5 and the difference of their reciprocals is  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Find the numbers.

**Solution:**

$$x - y = 5 \quad (3.5.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{10} \quad (3.5.2)$$

Modifying equation (3.5.2), we get

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{1}{10} \quad (3.5.3)$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 50 = 0 \quad (3.5.4)$$

$$x = 10, -5 \quad (3.5.5)$$

$$y = 5, -10 \quad (3.5.6)$$

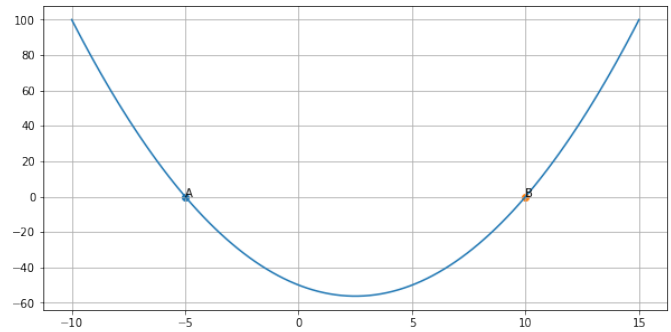


Fig. 3.5

3.6. Ms. Shahnaz earns Rs. 35,000 per month (excluding HRA). She donates Rs. 30,000 to Prime Minister Relief Fund (100% exemption) and Rs. 40,000 to a Charitable Hospital (50% exemption). She contributes Rs. 5,000 per month to Provident Fund and Rs. 25,000 per annum towards LIC premium. She purchases NSC worth Rs. 20,000. She pays Rs. 2,300 per month towards income tax for 11 month. Find the amount of income tax she has to pay in 12th month of the year.

Use the following to calculate income tax :

(a) **Saving:** 100 % exemption for permissible savings upto Rs. 1,00,000

(b) **Rates of income tax for ladies:**

Slab	Income tax
(i) Upto Rs. 1,35,000	No tax
(ii) From Rs. 1,35,001 to Rs. 1,50,000	10% of taxable income exceeding Rs. 1,35,000
(iii) From Rs. 1,50,001 to Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,500 + 20% of the amount exceeding Rs. 1,50,000
(iv) From Rs. 2,50,001 and above	Rs. 21,500 + 30% of the amount exceeding Rs. 2,50,000
<b>Education Cess :</b>	2% of Income tax payable

**Solution:**

Annual Income = 35000 \* 12 = Rs 420000

PF = 5000 \* 12 = Rs 60000

LIC Premium = Rs 25000

NSC = Rs 20000

Saving Under 80C = 60000 + 25000 + 20000  
= Rs 105000

Prime minister relief fund exemption = Rs 30000

Charitable hospital exemption = (50/100) \* 40000 = Rs 20000

Total Donation exemption = 30000 + 20000  
= Rs 50000

Taxable income = 420000 - 105000 - 50000  
= Rs 265000

Tax Slab = 0-250000 = 0 %

250000 - 50000 = 5 %

265000 - 250000 = Rs 15000

5% of Rs 15000 = Rs 750

Income tax already paid in 11 months = 2300  
\* 12 = Rs 27600

$$= \frac{3 \cos(90 - 35)^\circ}{7 \sin 35^\circ} + \frac{4(\cos 70^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec}(90 - 70)^\circ)}{7(\tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan(90 - 25)^\circ \cdot \tan(90 - 5)^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin 35^\circ}{7 \sin 35^\circ} + \frac{4(\cos 70^\circ \cdot \sec 70^\circ)}{7(\tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \cot 25^\circ \cdot \cot 5^\circ)}$$

$$= 1$$

4.3. A boy standing on a horizontal plane finds a bird flying at a distance of 100 m from him at an elevation of  $30^\circ$ . A girl standing on the roof of 20 metre high building, finds the angle of elevation of the same bird to be  $45^\circ$ . Both the boy and the girl are on opposite sides of the bird. Find the distance of bird from the girl.

**Solution:**

Given,

#### 4 TRIGONOMETRY

4.1. Prove that

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} = \sin A + \cos A$$

**Solution:**

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} = \sin A + \cos A \quad (4.1.1)$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} \quad (4.1.2)$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - 1/\tan A} \quad (4.1.3)$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A \tan A}{\tan A - 1} \quad (4.1.4)$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} - \frac{\sin A \tan A}{1 - \tan A} \quad (4.1.5)$$

$$= \frac{\cos A - \sin A \tan A}{1 - \tan A} \quad (4.1.6)$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos A - \sin A} \quad (4.1.7)$$

$$= \cos A + \sin A \quad (4.1.8)$$

4.2. Evaluate without using trigonometric tables :

$$\frac{3 \cos 55^\circ}{7 \sin 35^\circ} + \frac{4(\cos 70^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ)}{7(\tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 85^\circ)}$$

**Solution:**

$$= \frac{3 \cos 55^\circ}{7 \sin 35^\circ} + \frac{4(\cos 70^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ)}{7(\tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 85^\circ)}$$

Symbol	Description	Value
$d_b$	distance from bird to boy	100m
$\theta_b$	elevation of bird from boy	$30^\circ$
$h_g$	Height of girl from ground	20m
$\theta_g$	elevation of bird from girl	$45^\circ$
$d_g$	distance of girl from bird	?
$h$	height of bird from ground	?

TABLE 4.3

$$h = d_b \tan \theta_b \quad (4.3.1)$$

$$h = 100 \times 0.577 = 57.7 \quad (4.3.2)$$

$$d_g = (h - h_b) / \tan \theta_g \quad (4.3.3)$$

$$d_g = (57.7 - 20) \times 1 = 37.7 \quad (4.3.4)$$

#### 5 LINEAR ALGEBRA

5.1. solve the values of x and y.

$$x + \frac{6}{y} = 6 \quad (5.1.1)$$

$$3x - \frac{8}{y} = 5 \quad (5.1.2)$$

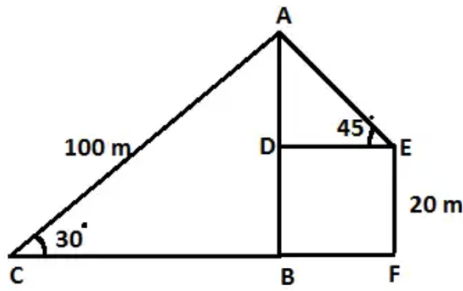


Fig. 4.3

**Solution:** Consider the equations given in the problem statement.

$$x + \frac{6}{y} = 6 \quad (5.1.3)$$

$$3x - \frac{8}{y} = 5 \quad (5.1.4)$$

The solution can be found by solving the above system of linear equations.

System of linear equations are defined as

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{B} \quad (5.1.5)$$

From the equations (5.1.3) and (5.1.4),

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.6)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{y} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.7)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.8)$$

Substituting the values of  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  in the equation (5.1.5) We get,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.9)$$

Considering the augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -8 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.10)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 3R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & -26 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.11)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow 13R_1 + 3R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 0 & 39 \\ 0 & -26 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.12)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1/13, R_2 \leftarrow R_2/-26} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1.14)$$

From the above equation (5.1.14) we get,

$$x = 3 \quad (5.1.15)$$

$$y = 2 \quad (5.1.16)$$

Therefore,  $x=3$  and  $y=2$  are solutions to the given equations.

5.2. solve the values of  $x$  and  $y$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{y-1}{3} = 8 \quad (5.2.1)$$

$$\frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{y+1}{2} = 9 \quad (5.2.2)$$

**Solution:** Consider the equations given in the problem statement.

$$\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{y-1}{3} = 8 \quad (5.2.3)$$

$$\frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{y+1}{2} = 9 \quad (5.2.4)$$

The above equations can be rearranged as the following equations

$$3x + 2y = 47 \quad (5.2.5)$$

$$2x + 3y = 53 \quad (5.2.6)$$

The solution can be found by solving the above system of linear equations.

System of linear equations are defined as

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{B} \quad (5.2.7)$$

From the equations (5.2.5) and (5.2.6),

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.8)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.9)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 47 \\ 53 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.10)$$

Substituting the values of  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  in the equation (5.2.7) We get,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 47 \\ 53 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.11)$$

Considering the augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 47 \\ 2 & 3 & 53 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.12)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow 3R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 47 \\ 0 & 5 & 65 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.13)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow 5R_1 - 2R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 0 & 105 \\ 0 & 5 & 65 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.14)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1/15, R_2 \leftarrow R_2/5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.15)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.16)$$

By solving equation (5.2.16) we get,

$$x = 7 \quad (5.2.17)$$

$$y = 13 \quad (5.2.18)$$

Therefore,  $x=7$  and  $y=13$  are solutions to the given equations.

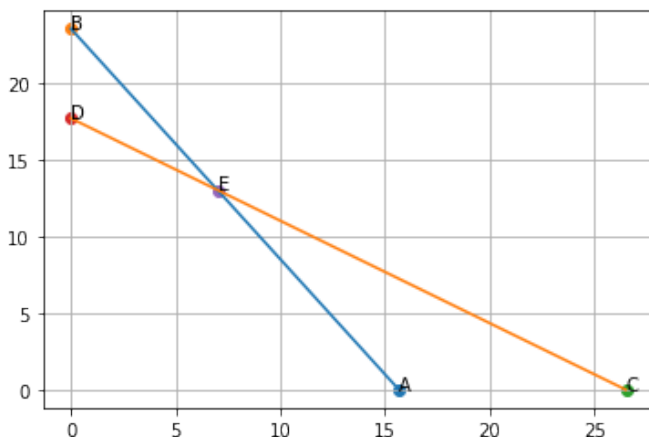


Fig. 5.2

5.3. Show that the points given below are vertices of an isosceles right angle triangle.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.1)$$

**Solution:** Consider the given points as vectors,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.2)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.3)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.4)$$

For a triangle to be an isosceles, any two sides of the triangle should be equal. For finding a triangle to be isosceles and right angle, we consider,

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.5)$$

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.6)$$

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.7)$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.8)$$

$$= -45 + 45 = 0 \quad (5.3.9)$$

$$(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A})^T (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.10)$$

$$= -36 - 70 = -106 \quad (5.3.11)$$

$$(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C})^T (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.12)$$

$$= 20 - 126 = -106 \quad (5.3.13)$$

From the equation (5.3.9)

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} \quad (5.3.14)$$

Therefore  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ . From the equations (5.3.11) and (5.3.13)  $\angle CAB = \angle BCA$ . Therefore,  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles right angle triangle with sides  $AB=BC$  and right angle at B.

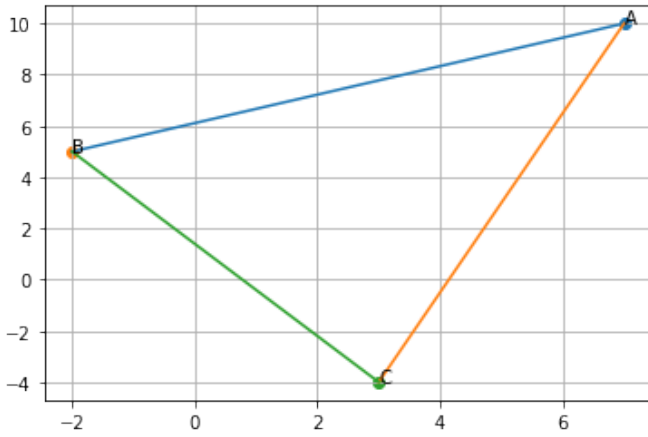


Fig. 5.3

5.4. In what ratio does the line

$$(1 \ -1)\mathbf{x} = 2 \quad (5.4.1)$$

divides the line segment joining

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.4.2)$$

**Solution:** Consider the line

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = c \quad (5.4.3)$$

divides the line segment **A** and **B** in  $k : 1$  ratio.

**p** is point of intersection of two lines.

From the section formula we can write,

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{k+1} [\mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{B}] \quad (5.4.4)$$

$$(5.4.5)$$

The point **p** passes through the line  $\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = c$ , therefore,

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{p} = c \quad (5.4.6)$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \left( \frac{\mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{B}}{k+1} \right) = c \quad (5.4.7)$$

Solving for  $k$ , we get,

$$k = \frac{c - \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{B} - c} \quad (5.4.8)$$

From the equations (5.4.1) and (5.4.2),

$$\mathbf{n}^T = (1 \ -1) \quad (5.4.9)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.4.10)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.4.11)$$

Substituting the above values in the equation (5.4.8), we get,

$$k = \frac{2 - (1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}{(1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} - 2} \quad (5.4.12)$$

$$k = \frac{2}{3} \quad (5.4.13)$$

Therefore, the line

$$(1 \ -1)\mathbf{x} = 2 \quad (5.4.14)$$

divides the line segment joining

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.4.15)$$

in 2:3 ratio.

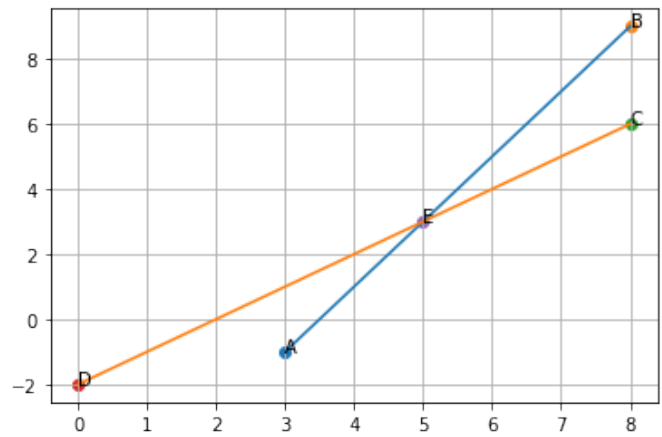


Fig. 5.4

5.5. **P** and **Q** are points on the sides **CA** and **CB** respectively of  $\triangle ABC$ , right angled at **C**. Prove that

$$\mathbf{AQ}^2 + \mathbf{BP}^2 = \mathbf{AB}^2 + \mathbf{PQ}^2 \quad (5.5.1)$$

**Solution:** construction of figure.

Input parameters and output parameters are shown in the table 5.5.



Symbol	Description	Value
<b>B</b>	vertex B	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
c	length of the side opposite to vertex C	5cm
$\theta_B$	angle at vertex B	$30^\circ$
$k_1$	Ratio of point Q dividing the line CB	2
$K_2$	Ratio of point P dividing the line CA	3

TABLE 5.5: Input Parameters

Symbol	Description	Value
<b>A</b>	vertex A	$\begin{pmatrix} b \cos B \\ b \sin B \end{pmatrix}$
<b>C</b>	vertex C	$\begin{pmatrix} b \cos B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
<b>P</b>	vertex P	$\begin{pmatrix} b \cos B \\ K_2 \end{pmatrix}$
<b>Q</b>	vertex Q	$\begin{pmatrix} K_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

TABLE 5.5: Output Parameters

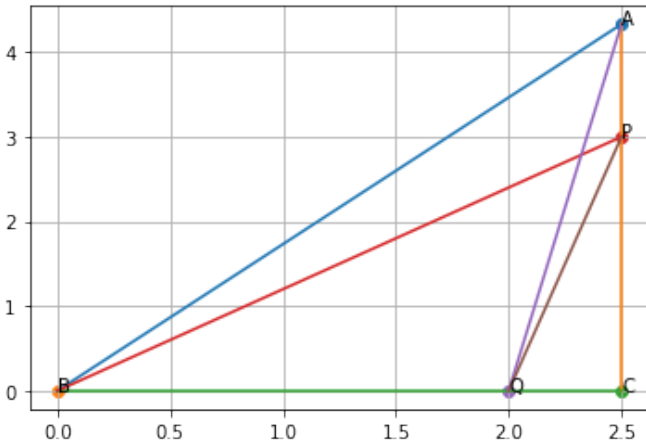


Fig. 5.5

From the python code, (5.5.1) is proved.

5.6. In figure 5.6,  $DE \parallel AB$  and  $FE \parallel DB$ . Prove that

$$DC^2 = CF.AC \quad (5.6.1)$$

**Solution:** Construction of the figure, Input parameters and output parameters are shown in the table 5.6

Symbol	Description	Value
<b>A</b>	vertex A	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
c	length of the side opposite to vertex C	3cm
b	length of the side opposite to vertex B	5cm
$\theta_A$	angle at vertex A	$30^\circ$
k	Ratio of point D dividing the line AC	2

TABLE 5.6: Input Parameters

Symbol	Description	Value
<b>C</b>	vertex C	$\begin{pmatrix} b \cos B \\ b \sin B \end{pmatrix}$
<b>B</b>	vertex B	$\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
<b>D</b>	vertex D	$\frac{KA + C}{k+1}$
<b>E</b>	vertex E	$\frac{KB + C}{k+1}$
<b>F</b>	vertex F	$\frac{KD + C}{k+1}$

TABLE 5.6: Output Parameters

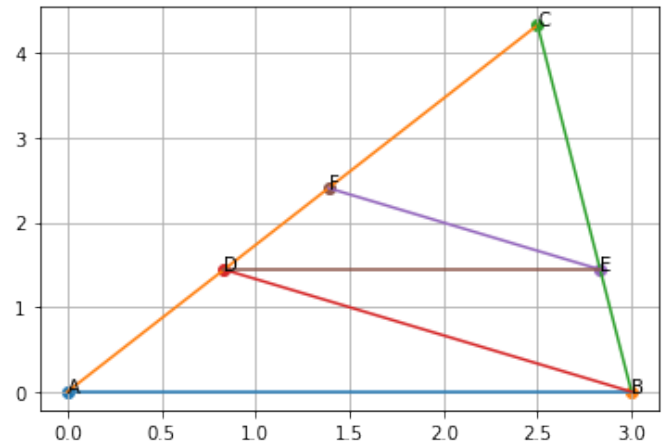


Fig. 5.6

From the python code, (5.6.1) is proved.

5.7. Solve the following system of equations graphically :

$$2X + 3Y = 8$$

$$X + 4Y = 9$$

**Solution:**

Consider the equations,

$$2X + 3Y = 8 \quad (5.7.1)$$

$$X + 4Y = 9 \quad (5.7.2)$$

The solution can be found by solving the above system of linear equations.

System of linear equations are defined as

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{B} \quad (5.7.3)$$

From the equations (5.7.1) and (5.7.2),

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.4)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.5)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.6)$$

Substituting the values of  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  in the equation (5.7.3) We get,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.7)$$

Considering the augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.8)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow 2R_2 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.9)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow 5R_1 - 3R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.10)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1/10, R_2 \leftarrow R_2/5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.11)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7.12)$$

By solving equation (5.7.12) we get,

$$x = 1 \quad (5.7.13)$$

$$y = 2 \quad (5.7.14)$$

Therefore,  $x=1$  and  $y=2$  are solutions to the given equations.

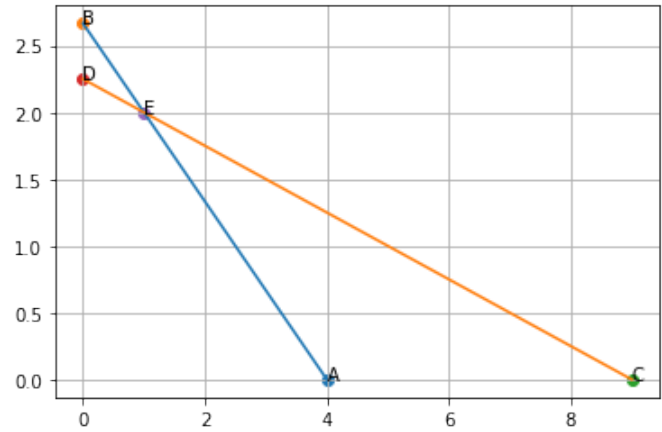


Fig. 5.7

5.8. In figure, 5.8  $\mathbf{TA}$  is a tangent to the circle from a point  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{TBC}$  is a secant to the circle. If  $\mathbf{AD}$  is the bisector of  $\angle CAB$ , prove that  $\triangle ADT$  is isosceles.

**Solution:**

Input parameters,

From the figure 5.8,

Symbol	Description	Value
$\mathbf{O}$	center of the circle	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$\mathbf{r}$	radius of the circle	2cm
$\mathbf{d}$	distance of point $\mathbf{T}$	5cm
$\beta$	$\angle OTB$	$20^\circ$
$\mathbf{T}$	Point $\mathbf{T}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

TABLE 5.8: Input Parameters

$$\mathbf{T} = (d, 0) \quad (5.8.1)$$

$$\angle OTA = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\|OA\|}{\|OT\|} \right) \quad (5.8.2)$$

$$\angle OTA = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{5} \right) = 23.57^\circ \quad (5.8.3)$$

Finding the coordinates of  $\mathbf{A}$ .

Equation of line  $\mathbf{AT}$  is given by,

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (5.8.4)$$

where  $\mathbf{m}$  is the the directional vector,  $\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}$ ,

where  $m$  is slope of the line.

$$m = \tan \angle 180 - OTA = -0.436 \quad (5.8.5)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.436 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.6)$$

Point **A** is intersection of circle and tangent **AT**.

Equation of the circle,

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.7)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.8)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.9)$$

$$c = -4 \quad (5.8.10)$$

From (5.8.4) and (5.8.8),

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.11)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (5.8.12)$$

$$\mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.13)$$

$$\mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.14)$$

Substituting the values of **A** and **b** we get,

$$\|\mathbf{T}\|^2 + 2\lambda(\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{T}) + \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + c = 0 \quad (5.8.15)$$

$$\lambda^2 \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + 2\lambda(\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{T}) + \|\mathbf{T}\|^2 + c = 0 \quad (5.8.16)$$

Substituting the values of **T** and **m**,

$$1.19\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 21 = 0 \quad (5.8.17)$$

$$\lambda = -4.2, -4.2 \quad (5.8.18)$$

Substituting the lambda value in (5.8.4) we get,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (5.8.19)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 4.2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.436 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.20)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 1.831 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.21)$$

Finding the coordinates of **B** and **C**.

$\angle OTB$  is  $< \angle OTA$ . Therefore, select  $\angle OTB = 20^\circ$ . Using the equations (5.8.4) and (5.8.8). Here the direction vector **m** is  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.363 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.363 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.22)$$

Equation of the circle,

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.23)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.24)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.25)$$

$$c = -4 \quad (5.8.26)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.27)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (5.8.28)$$

$$\mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.29)$$

$$\mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} + c = 0 \quad (5.8.30)$$

Substituting the values of **A** and **b** we get,

$$\|\mathbf{T}\|^2 + 2\lambda(\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{T}) + \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + c = 0 \quad (5.8.31)$$

$$\lambda^2 \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + 2\lambda(\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{T}) + \|\mathbf{T}\|^2 + c = 0 \quad (5.8.32)$$

Substituting the values of **T** and **m**,

$$1.13\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 21 = 0 \quad (5.8.33)$$

$$\lambda = -3.42, -5.42 \quad (5.8.34)$$

Substituting the lambda value in (5.8.4) we get,

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{T} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (5.8.35)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3.42 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.363 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.36)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.58 \\ -1.241 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.37)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 5.42 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.363 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.38)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.42 \\ 1.96 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.39)$$

Finding the coordinates of **D**.

**AD** is the angular bisector of  $\angle BAC$ .

Equation of angular bisector,

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} + c_1}{\|\mathbf{n}_1\|} = \pm \frac{\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} + c_2}{\|\mathbf{n}_2\|} \quad (5.8.40)$$

where,  $\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} + c_1$  is the equation of line **AB** and

$\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} + c_2$  is the equation of line **AC**. Equation of line **AB**,

$$\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad (5.8.41)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.99 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 5.02 \quad (5.8.42)$$

Equation of line **AC**,

$$\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad (5.8.43)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.21 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0.72 \quad (5.8.44)$$

From equation (5.8.40) of angular bisector we get,

$$\frac{\begin{pmatrix} 3.99 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 5.02}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3.99 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} = \pm \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 3.21 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 0.72}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3.21 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \quad (5.8.45)$$

Solving equation (5.8.45), we get 2 equations of angular bisectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.211 & 7.476 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 13.916 = 0 \quad (5.8.46)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 26.619 & 0.751 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 19.84 = 0 \quad (5.8.47)$$

From the equations (5.8.46) and (5.8.47), only (5.8.47) forms point **D**, intersection of **AD** and **TBC**

$$\mathbf{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 26.619 & 0.751 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 19.84 = 0 \quad (5.8.48)$$

$$\mathbf{TBC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.36 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 1.81 = 0 \quad (5.8.49)$$

Solving (5.8.48) and (5.8.49), we get

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.703 \\ -1.556 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.8.50)$$

Proof of  $\triangle ADT$  being an isosceles is done using python code

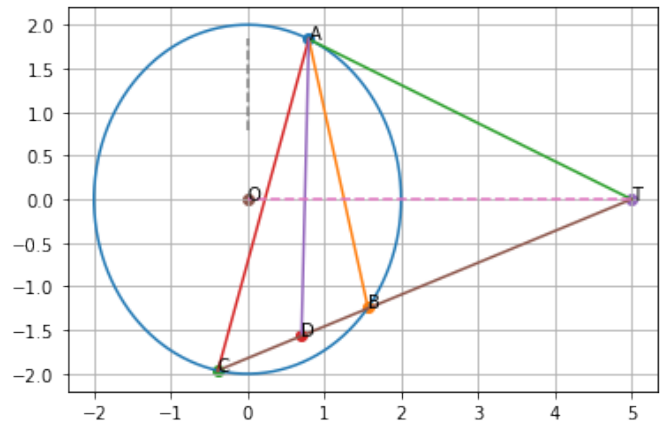


Fig. 5.8

5.9. In the  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\mathbf{AD} \perp \mathbf{BC}$  and  $\mathbf{AD}^2 = \mathbf{BD} \cdot \mathbf{DC}$ . Prove that  $\angle BAC$  is a right angle.

**Solution:**

Consider, Given,

Symbol	Description	Value
<b>B</b>	vertex <b>A</b>	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
<b>c</b>	length of the side opposite to vertex C( <b>AB</b> )	5cm
$\theta_B$	$\angle ABC$	$60^\circ$

TABLE 5.9

$$\mathbf{AD}^2 = \mathbf{BD} \cdot \mathbf{DC} \quad (5.9.1)$$

From the figure 5.9, we get

$$\|AD\| = c \sin \theta_B = 5 \sin 30^\circ \quad (5.9.2)$$

$$\|BD\| = c \cos \theta_B = 5 \cos 30^\circ \quad (5.9.3)$$

$$\|DC\| = \frac{\|AD\|^2}{\|BD\|} \quad (5.9.4)$$

$$\|BC\| = \|BD\| + \|DC\| \quad (5.9.5)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.9.6)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -\|BD\| \cos \theta_B \\ \|BD\| \sin \theta_B \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.9.7)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -\|BC\| \cos \theta_B \\ \|BC\| \sin \theta_B \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.9.8)$$

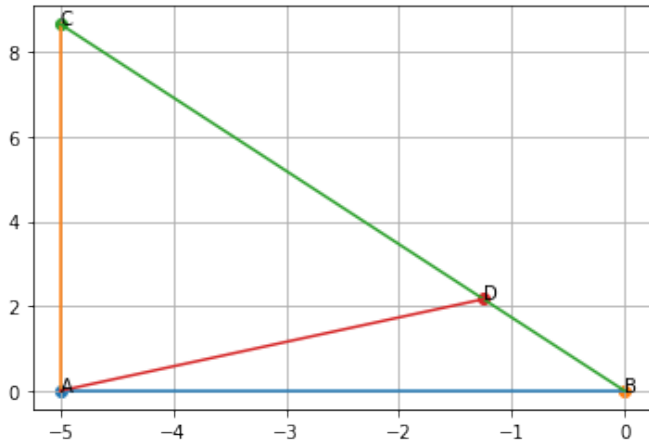


Fig. 5.9

Proof that  $\angle CAB$  is right angle is done in python

5.10. If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, prove that the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.

Figure, 5.10  $DE \parallel BC$  and  $BD = CE$ . Prove that  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle.

**Solution:**

Consider, Given, two sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  are

Symbol	Description	Value
$A$	vertex $A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$c$	length of the side opposite to vertex $C$ ( $AB$ )	5cm
$a$	length of the side opposite to vertex $A$ ( $BC$ )	4cm
$\theta_B$	$\angle ABC$	$60^\circ$
$k$	Ratio of point $P$ and $Q$ dividing the line $AB$ and $AC$ respectively	2

TABLE 5.10

divided equally by the points  $P$  and  $Q$ . Let  $K$  is the ratio.

$$P = \frac{KA + C}{k + 1} \quad (5.10.1)$$

$$Q = \frac{KA + B}{k + 1} \quad (5.10.2)$$

Given  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $c=5$ ,  $a = 4$  and  $\angle CAB = 60^\circ$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (4, 0) \quad (5.10.3)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c \cos \angle CAB \\ c \sin \angle CAB \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cos 60^\circ \\ 5 \sin 60^\circ \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.10.4)$$

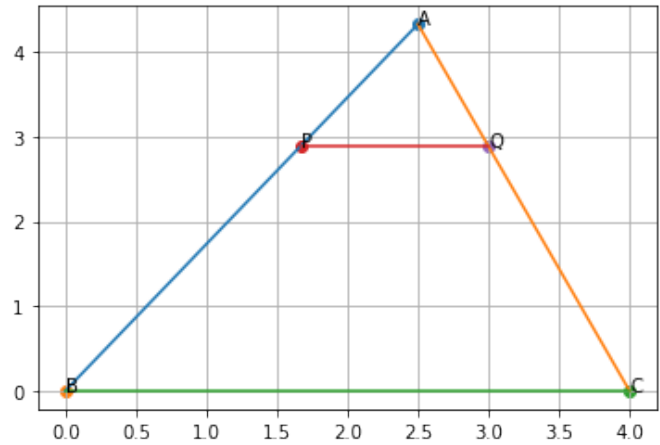


Fig. 5.10

Proof of  $\triangle ABC$  is isosceles done in python code.

## 6 PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

6.1. The mean of the following frequency distribution is 62.8. Find the missing frequency  $x$ .

**Solution:**

Class	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120
Frequency	5	8	$x$	12	7	8

TABLE 6.1

let

Class	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120
Frequency	5	8	$x$	12	7	8
$x_i$	10	30	50	70	90	110
$f_i x_i$	50	240	$50x$	840	630	880

TABLE 6.1

$$fx = \begin{pmatrix} 50 \\ 240 \\ 840 \\ 630 \\ 880 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6.1.1)$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6.1.2)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{f}x + 50x}{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{f} + x} \quad (6.1.3)$$

$$x = \frac{E(x)(\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{f}) - \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{f}x}{50 - E(x)} \quad (6.1.4)$$

$$62.8 = \frac{2640 + 50x}{40 + x} \quad (6.1.5)$$

$$x = 10 \quad (6.1.6)$$

6.2. Cards marked with numbers 3, 4, 5, ....., 50 are placed in a box and mixed thoroughly. One card is drawn at random from the box. Find the probability that number on the drawn card is

- a) divisible by 7.  
b) a number which is a perfect square.

**Solution:**

Let A = numbers divisible by 7.

$$\{A\} = 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49 \quad (6.2.1)$$

$$\{S\} = 3, 4, 5, \dots, 50 \quad (6.2.2)$$

$$n(A) = 7 \quad (6.2.3)$$

$$n(S) = 48 \quad (6.2.4)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{48} \quad (6.2.5)$$

Let B = a number which is a perfect square.

$$\{B\} = 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49 \quad (6.2.6)$$

$$\{S\} = 3, 4, 5, \dots, 50 \quad (6.2.7)$$

$$n(B) = 6 \quad (6.2.8)$$

$$n(S) = 48 \quad (6.2.9)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{48} \quad (6.2.10)$$

6.3. The enrolment of a secondary school in different classes is given below. Draw a pie chart to represent the above data.

**Solution:**

Class	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Enrolment	600	500	400	700	200

TABLE 6.3

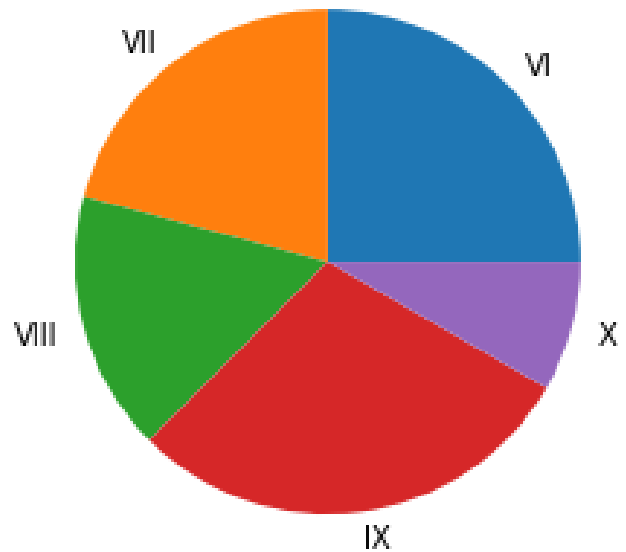


Fig. 6.3

6.4. A bag contains 5 red balls and some blue balls. If the probability of drawing a blue ball from the bag is thrice that of a red ball, find the number of blue balls in the bag.

**Solution:**

Let X be a random variable, X = No. of balls

X=0 is no. of red balls

X=1 is no. of blue balls

Let s be total no. of balls.

Given,

$$P_X(x=0) = \frac{5}{s} \quad (6.4.1)$$

$$P_X(x=1) = \frac{s-5}{s} \quad (6.4.2)$$

$$P_X(x=1) = 3P_X(x=0) \quad (6.4.3)$$

$$\frac{s-5}{s} = \frac{15}{s} \quad (6.4.4)$$

$$s = 20 \quad (6.4.5)$$

Therefore no. of blue balls are 15.