

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

115  $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{88} + \dots + \frac{1}{598}$

$\underbrace{10}_{2 \times 5} \quad \underbrace{40}_{5 \times 8} \quad \underbrace{88}_{8 \times 11} \quad \dots \quad \underbrace{598}_{23 \times 26}$



3 से गुणा व भाग करने पर

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{40} + \frac{3}{88} + \dots + \frac{3}{598} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots + \frac{1}{23} - \frac{1}{26} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{26} \right] = \frac{2}{13} \text{ Ans}$$

OR

$$\frac{1}{\text{term के बीच का अंतर}} \left[ \frac{1}{\text{पहली Term}} - \frac{1}{\text{आखिरी Term}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{26} \right) = \frac{2}{13}$$

116  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{117} + \dots + \frac{1}{3965}$

$\underbrace{5}_{1 \times 5} \quad \underbrace{45}_{5 \times 9} \quad \underbrace{117}_{9 \times 13} \quad \dots \quad \underbrace{3965}_{61 \times 65}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{65} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{64}{65} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{65} \text{ Ans}$$



117  $\frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{8}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{9}{8}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 + \frac{8}{9}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{26}{9}} = \frac{9}{26} \text{ Ans}$

118  $\frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4}}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{9}{4}}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{9}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{\frac{13}{9}}} = \frac{1}{3 + \frac{9}{13}} = \frac{13}{46} \text{ Ans}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{9}{13}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{48}{13}} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{48} \text{ Ans}$$

119

$$\frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{3}}}} \times 0.39 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{\frac{11}{3}}}} \times 0.39$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{6}{11}}} \times 0.39 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{\frac{39}{11}}} \times 0.39$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2 + \frac{22}{39} \times \frac{39}{100}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11}{50}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\frac{100 + 11}{50}} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{111} \text{ Ans}$$

120

$$\frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \frac{1}{d}}}} = \frac{17}{60} \quad | \quad (a+b+c+d) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{60}{17}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{9}{17}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{\frac{17}{9}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{8}{9}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{9}{8}}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{8}}}} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 8 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A+B+C+D = 3+1+1+8 = 13 \text{ Ans}$$

121

$$\frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}}} = \frac{9}{26}, \quad a, b, c \text{ ज्ञात करो :}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{9}{26} \times \frac{26}{9}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 + \frac{8}{9}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{9}{8}}} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{a} & \text{b} & \text{c} \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore a=2 \quad b=1 \quad c=8 \text{ Ans}$$

122  $(x+y-z-1)^2 + (z+x-y-2)^2 + (z+y-x-4)^2 = 0$  |  $x+y+z=?$

$$x+y-z-1=0$$

$$x+y-z=1$$

$$z+x-y=2$$

$$z+y-x=4$$

जोड़ने पर

$$x+y+z=7$$



123  $5x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$  |  $x, y$  का मान ज्ञात करो

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + 4x^2 + y^2 + 4xy = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (2x+y)^2 = 0$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$\therefore x = -1$$

$$2x+y=0$$

$$-2+y=0$$

$$y=2$$

CLASS  
40



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124 यदि  $a=999$

$$b=997$$

$$c=995$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [(2)^2 + (2)^2 + (-4)^2] = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12 \text{ Ans}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = \frac{1}{2} [(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = \frac{1}{2} (a+b+c) [(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$$

125 यदि  $a=99$

$$b=97$$

$$c=95$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = ?$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = \frac{1}{2} \times 291 [4+4+16]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 291 \times 24 = 291 \times 12 = 3492 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0 \text{ यदि } \begin{cases} \text{i) } a+b+c=0 \\ \quad \therefore a \neq b \neq c \\ \text{ii) } a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca=0 \\ \quad \therefore a=b=c \end{cases}$$

[126] यदि  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$  और  $a+b+c \neq 0$

इनमें से कौनसा सही है

- i)  $a > b > c$       iii)  $a < b < c$   
 ii)  $b < a > c$       ~~iv)  $a = b = c$~~



[127] यदि  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$  और  $a+b+c \neq 0$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$ .  
 $a+b+c$  का मान ज्ञात करो:

- A) 2      B) 4      ~~C) 6~~      D) 8

$$a = b = c. \quad \therefore 2, 2, 2$$

$$[128] \left( \frac{a+b}{c} + \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{c+a}{b} \right) \left( \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right) = ?$$

$$\text{यदि } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab + bc + ca$$

$$\therefore a = b = c$$

$$a = b = c = 1 \text{ रखने पर}$$

$$3 - 6 \times \frac{3}{2} = 9 \text{ Ans}$$



यदि  $a+b+c=0$   
तब  $a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$

यदि  $a+b-c=0$   
तब  $a^3+b^3-c^3=-3abc$

129 यदि  $a^2+b^2=c^2$

$$a^2+b^2+(-c^2)=0$$

$$\therefore x+y+z=0$$

$$x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$$

$$a^3+b^3-c^3=3 \times a^2 \times b^2 \times (-c^2)$$

$$= -3a^2b^2c^2$$

$$\frac{a^3+b^3-c^3}{a^2b^2c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3a^2b^2c^2}{a^2b^2c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \text{ Ans}$$

130  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}+b^{\frac{1}{3}}=c^{\frac{1}{3}}$

A)  $a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$

B)  $a+b+c=3abc$

C)  $(a+b-c)^3+27abc=0$

D)  $(a+b+c)^3-27abc=0$

$$a^{\frac{1}{3}}+b^{\frac{1}{3}}+(-c^{\frac{1}{3}})=0$$

$$x+y+z=0$$

$$\therefore x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$$

$$a+b-c=3a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}}(-c^{\frac{1}{3}})$$

धन करने पर

$$(a+b-c)^3=-27abc$$

$$(a+b-c)^3+27abc=0$$

Ans

131

$$a=1.21$$

$$b=2.23$$

$$c=3.44$$

$$a^3+b^3-c^3+3abc=?$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$\therefore a^3+b^3-c^3+3abc=0$$

132

$$a=1.21$$

$$b=2.23$$

$$c=-3.44$$

$$a+b+c=0$$

$$a^3+b^3+c^3+3abc=?$$

$$\therefore a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$$

$$\therefore 3abc+3abc=6abc \text{ Ans}$$

133 
$$\frac{(x^2-y^2)^3 + (y^2-z^2)^3 + (z^2-x^2)^3}{(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(x^2-y^2)^3 + (y^2-z^2)^3 + (z^2-x^2)^3}{(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3} \\ & \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \end{array} \\ & a = x^2 - y^2 \\ & b = y^2 - z^2 \\ & c = z^2 - x^2 \\ & \underline{a+b+c = 0} \\ & \text{Now, } \frac{(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3}{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc} \\ & \therefore a+b+c=0 \\ & \therefore (x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3 = 3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \frac{(x^2-y^2)^3 + (y^2-z^2)^3 + (z^2-x^2)^3}{(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3} \\ & = 3(x^2-y^2)(y^2-z^2)(z^2-x^2) \\ & = 3(x-y)(x+y)(y-z)(y+z)(z-x)(z+x) \\ & \therefore \frac{3(x-y)(x+y)(y-z)(y+z)(z-x)(z+x)}{3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)} \\ & \Rightarrow (x+y)(y+z)(z+x) \text{ Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$

134 यदि  $x+y+z = 2s$  |  $(s-x)^3 + (s-y)^3 + 3(s-x)(s-y)z = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 2s - x - y \\ z &= \frac{s-x}{a} + \frac{s-y}{b} \Rightarrow (s-x+s-y)^3 \\ &= (2s-x-y)^3 = z^3 \text{ Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$$

(OR)  $a+b+c=0$   
 $(s-x) + (s-y) + (-z) = 0$   
 $2s - x - y - z$   
 $2s - (x+y+z)$   
 $= 2s$

$$\begin{aligned} & a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0 \\ & (s-x)^3 + (s-y)^3 - z^3 - 3(s-x)(s-y)(-z) = 0 \\ & (s-x)^3 + (s-y)^3 + 3(s-x)(s-y)(-z) = z^3 \\ & \text{Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$

OR put  $s=0$

$$x+y+z=0 \quad | \quad -x^3-y^3+3xyz = ?$$

$$\therefore x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz=0$$

$$\therefore -x^3-y^3+3xyz = z^3 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

135  $a=25$

$$b=27$$

$$c=24$$

$$\frac{a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc}{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) [(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2]}{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 76 \Rightarrow 38 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

$$\underline{\text{और}} \quad \frac{a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc}{a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca} = \frac{(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)}{(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)}$$

$$\therefore a+b+c = 76 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

136 यदि  $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3} + \dots + \frac{1005}{x+1005} = 1200$

तब  $\frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{x}{x+1005} = ?$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 + \frac{2}{x+2} - 1 + \dots + \frac{1005}{x+1005} - 1 = 1200 - 1005$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-x}{x+1} + \frac{-x}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{-x}{x+1005} = 195$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{x}{x+1005} = -195 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

इस type में +1 या -1 होगा





137  $\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{y-b} + \frac{c}{z-c} = 2$

$\frac{x}{x-a} + \frac{y}{y-b} + \frac{z}{z-c} = ?$

1 जोड़ने पर  $\therefore 2+3 = 5$  Ans



37

138  $\frac{a^2-bc}{a^2+bc} + \frac{b^2-ac}{b^2+ac} + \frac{c^2-ab}{c^2+ab} = 1$  |  $\frac{a^2}{a^2+bc} + \frac{b^2}{b^2+ca} + \frac{c^2}{c^2+ab} = ?$

$\frac{a^2-bc}{a^2+bc} + 1 = 1+3 = 4$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2a^2}{a^2+bc} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2$  Ans

139  $x+y+z=10$  |  $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = ?$   
 $x^2+y^2+z^2=30$

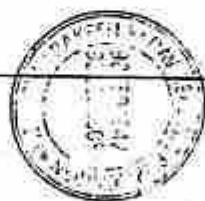
$x+y+z=10$   
 का करने पर  
 $x^2+y^2+z^2+2(xy+yz+zx)=100$   
 $\therefore xy+yz+zx = \frac{100-30}{2} = \frac{70}{2} = 35$   
 $\Rightarrow (x+y+z) [x^2+y^2+z^2 - (xy+yz+zx)]$   
 $\Rightarrow 10(30-35) = -50$  Ans

140  $x+y+z=15$  |  $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = ?$   
 $x^2+y^2+z^2=83$

$xy+yz+zx = \frac{225-83}{2} = 71$  |  $\Rightarrow 15(83-71) \Rightarrow 180$  Ans

141  $a+b+c=6$  |  $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = ?$  |  $a^3+b^3+c^3=40$   
 $a^2+b^2+c^2=16$  |  $abc = ?$

$ab+bc+ca = \frac{36-16}{2} = 10$  |  $\Rightarrow 40-3abc = 6(16-10)$   
 $\Rightarrow 3abc = 4$   $\therefore abc = \frac{4}{3}$  Ans





142.  $x+y+z=8$

$xy+yz+zx=24$

$x^2+y^2+z^2=16$

$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz=?$

$\Rightarrow 8(16-24)$

$\Rightarrow 8(-8) = -64$  Ans

CLASS

41

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143. यदि  $x=5+2\sqrt{6}$  व  $xy=1$  ,  $\left| \frac{x^2+y^2+2xy}{x^3+y^3-3xy}=? \right|$

$\frac{1}{x} = 5-2\sqrt{6}$  व  $y = \frac{1}{x}$

$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$



$\frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2}{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} - 3} = \frac{100}{967}$

144.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$  ,  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$   $\left| \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x}=? \right|$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$

$x = 5-2\sqrt{6}$

$\frac{1}{x} = 5+2\sqrt{6}$

$x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^3+y^3}{xy}$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{1}$

$\rightarrow 970$  Ans



145. यदि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$

$\frac{x^4+3x^3+5x^2+3x+1}{x^4+1}=?$

ans. को

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  ,  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$

or  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  की form

मे लाना है।

divide by  $x^2$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^2+3x+5+\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}+3x+\frac{3}{x}+5}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{23 + 3(5) + 5}{23} \Rightarrow \frac{43}{23} \text{ Ans}$$

[146] यदि  $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $y = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$  |  $\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = ?$

$$\frac{1}{x} = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 6$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{198}{34} = \frac{99}{17} \text{ Ans}$$

[147] यदि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$

|  $\frac{x^4 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 - 3x + 1} = ?$

$x$  से भाग देने पर

$$\frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x - 3 + \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{52}{4-3} = 52 \text{ Ans}$$

[148] यदि  $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{1}{x} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$$

तब  $\frac{x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^3} = ?$

$$\rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + x + \frac{1}{x} \quad (\text{x से भाग देने पर})$$

$$\rightarrow 52 + 4 \Rightarrow 56 \text{ Ans}$$

[149] यदि  $x + \frac{a}{x} = 1$

$$x^2 + a = x$$

$$x^2 - x = -a$$

|  $\frac{x^2 + x + a}{x^3 - x^2} = ?$

$x$  से भाग देने पर

$$\rightarrow \frac{x + \frac{a}{x} + 1}{x^2 - x} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{a} \text{ Ans}$$



150 यदि  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$

$\frac{x}{x^2 - \sqrt{x} + 1} = ?$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 3$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{5} + 1}}$$

→ x से भाग देने पर

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{5} + 1}}}$$



Ans

151 यदि  $x(3 - \frac{2}{x}) = \frac{3}{x}$

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

$$3x - 2 = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$3x - \frac{3}{x} = 2$$

3 से भाग देने पर

$$\frac{3x}{3} - \frac{3}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{4}{9} + 2 = \frac{22}{9} \quad \underline{\underline{Ans}}$$



152  $3a + \frac{1}{5a} = 6$

$25a^2 + \frac{1}{9a^2} = ?$

$\frac{5}{3}$  से गुणा करने पर

(a का coeff. 5 करने के लिए)

$$\frac{5}{3} \times 3a + \frac{1}{5a} \times \frac{5}{3} = 6 \times \frac{5}{3}$$

$$5a + \frac{1}{3a} = 10$$

$$25a^2 + \frac{1}{9a^2} + 2 \times 5a \times \frac{1}{3a} = 100$$

$$25a^2 + \frac{1}{9a^2} = 100 - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= \frac{290}{3} \quad \underline{\underline{Ans}}$$



153  $a + \frac{1}{64a} = \frac{3}{2}$  |  $64a^2 + \frac{1}{64a^2} = ?$

8 से गुणा करने पर

$$8a + \frac{1}{8a} = 12$$

$$\therefore 64a^2 + \frac{1}{64a^2} + 2 \cdot 8a \cdot \frac{1}{8a} = 144$$

$$\therefore 64a^2 + \frac{1}{64a^2} = 144 - 2 = 142 \text{ Ans}$$



154  $4b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} = 2$  |  $8b^3 + \frac{1}{b^3} = ?$

$$(2b)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 = 2$$

$$(2b)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + 2 \times 2b \times \frac{1}{b} = 2 + 4$$

$$(2b + \frac{1}{b})^2 = 6$$

$$2b + \frac{1}{b} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$8b^3 + \frac{1}{b^3} = (2b + \frac{1}{b})^3 - 3 \times 2b \times \frac{1}{b} (2b + \frac{1}{b})$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{6} = 0 \text{ Ans}$$



155  $3x + \frac{1}{2x} = 5$  |  $8x^3 + \frac{1}{27x^3} = ?$

$$3x \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2x} \times \frac{2}{3} = 5 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2x + \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$8x^3 + \frac{1}{27x^3} = \left(2x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^3 - 3 \times 2x \times \frac{1}{3x} \left(2x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1000}{27} - 2 \times \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1000}{27} - \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{820}{27} \text{ Ans}$$



156  $(2x - \frac{3}{x}) = 5$  |  $4x^2 - \frac{9}{x^2} = ?$

$$4x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} - 2 \times 2x \times \frac{3}{x} = 25$$

$$4x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} = 37$$

42

$$\left(2x + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{3}{x} = 37$$

$$\left(2x + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2 = 37 + 12 = 49$$

$$\left(2x + \frac{3}{x}\right) = 7$$



$$4x^2 - \frac{9}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2x - \frac{3}{x}\right) \left(2x + \frac{3}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 = 35 \text{ Ans}$$

OR Put  $x=3$

$$\therefore 36 - 1 = 35 \text{ Ans}$$

157 यदि  $a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$

तब  $a^{11} - \frac{1}{a^3} = ?$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 - 1 = 0 \text{ Ans}$$

यदि  $a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$

तब  $a = 1$

158  $m + \frac{1}{m-2} = 4$

$$(m-2) + \frac{1}{m-2} = 4-2$$

$$(m-2) + \frac{1}{(m-2)} = 2$$

$$\therefore m-2 = 1$$

$$m = 3$$

i)  $(m-2)^{10} + \frac{1}{(m-2)^{10}} = ?$

ii)  $m^3 + m^2 + m - 1 = ?$

i)  $1+1 = 2 \text{ Ans}$

ii)  $27 + 9 + 3 - 1 = 38 \text{ Ans}$



159  $m + \frac{1}{m+2} = 0$

$$(m+2) + \frac{1}{m+2} = 0+2$$

$$\therefore m+2 = 1$$

$$m = -1$$

i)  $(m+2)^{10} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^{10}} = ?$

ii)  $m^3 + m^2 + m - 1 = ?$

i)  $1+1 = 2 \text{ Ans}$

ii)  $-1 + -1 - 1 = -2 \text{ Ans}$

160. यदि  $m + \frac{1}{m-2} = 0$  तब  $m^5 + m^4 + m^3 + m^2 + m + 1 = ?$  43

$$(m-2) + \frac{1}{m-2} = 0-2 = -2 \quad \Rightarrow 1+1+1+1+1+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \text{ Ans}$$

$$\therefore (m-2) = -1$$

$$m = 1$$



$$\text{यदि } x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$$

$$\text{तब } x = -1$$

componendo-dividendo (योगांतरानुपात) (C-D)

⊕ C-D तभी लगा सकते हैं जब कोई भिन्न किसी दूसरी भिन्न के बराबर दे रखी हैं। अकेली भिन्न में C-D नहीं लगा सकते।

$$(*) \frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{1}$$

C-D लगाने पर

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{5+1}{5-1}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{3}{2}$$

दोबारा लगाने पर

$$\frac{a+b+a-b}{a+b-a+b} = \frac{3+2}{3-1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$\therefore$  इसी बार लगाने पर वास्तविक भिन्न आ जाती हैं।

161  $\frac{2x-y}{x+2y} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$4x-2y = x+2y$$

$$3x = 4y$$

$$\frac{3x}{y} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x+y}{3x-y} = \frac{4+1}{4-1}$$

$$\frac{3x-y}{3x+y} = ?$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x+y}{3x-y} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x-y}{3x+y} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ Ans}$$





162  $a+b=1$   $c+d=1$   $a-b=\frac{d}{c}$   $c^2-d^2=?$

Soln  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{1}{d/c}$   $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{c-d}$   $c-d = \frac{b}{a}$

$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c}{d}$   $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$   $c^2-d^2 = (c+d)(c-d)$

$= (1)\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$   $= \frac{b}{a}$  Ans



163  $x = \frac{2ab}{b^2+1}$ ,  $b > 1$   $\frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} = ?$

$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{2ab}{(b^2+1)a}$   $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{2b}{b^2+1}$   $\frac{a}{x} = \frac{b^2+1}{2b}$   $\frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{b^2+1+2b}{b^2+1-2b}$

$\frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{(b+1)^2}{(b-1)^2}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{b+1}{b-1}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{b}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{1}{b}$  Ans

164  $\frac{x^3+3x}{3x^2+1} = \frac{189}{61}$ ,  $x$  का मान ज्ञात करो.

$\frac{x^3+3x+3x^2+1}{x^3+3x-3x^2-1} = \frac{189+61}{189-61} \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{250}{128} = \frac{125}{64}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{(5)^3}{(4)^3} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{5}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{5+4}{5-4} \therefore x=9$  Ans



165  $(a+b) : \sqrt{ab} = 4:1, a > b \quad | \quad a:b = ?$

45

$$\frac{a+b}{\sqrt{ab}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$



$$\frac{a+b}{2\sqrt{ab}} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$\frac{a+b+2\sqrt{ab}}{a+b-2\sqrt{ab}} = \frac{2+1}{2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2(2+\sqrt{3})}{2(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2}{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

166  $x = \frac{\sqrt{m+3n} + \sqrt{m-3n}}{\sqrt{m+3n} - \sqrt{m-3n}} \quad | \quad 3nx^2 + 3n = ?$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{m+3n}}{\sqrt{m-3n}}$$

$$\frac{(x^2+1)+2x}{(x^2+1)-2x} = \frac{m+3n}{m-3n}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{m+3n}{m-3n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{2x} = \frac{m}{3n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3nx^2 + 3n = 2mx \quad \text{Ans}$$

#  $(2+\sqrt{3})^2 = 4 + 3 + 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $\swarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $a^2+b^2 \quad 2ab$



167  $x = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$  का मान ज्ञात करो

$$x = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\swarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$4 + 3 \quad 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2)^2 \quad (\sqrt{3})^2 \quad ab$$

$$\therefore x = (2+\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = 2+\sqrt{3} \quad \text{Ans}$$

168  $x = 13 - 4\sqrt{3}$ , find  $\sqrt{x}$

46

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 12+1 \quad 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ \quad \quad ab \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 2\sqrt{3} \times 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore x = (2\sqrt{3} - 1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{3} - 1 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

169  $x = 76 + 10\sqrt{3}$ , find  $\sqrt{x}$



$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ (5\sqrt{3})^2 + (1)^2 \quad 2 \cdot 5\sqrt{3} \\ 75 + 1 \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ \quad \quad ab \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 5\sqrt{3} \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$x = (5\sqrt{3} + 1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = (5\sqrt{3} + 1) \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

170  $x = 33 - 4\sqrt{35}$ , find  $\sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a^2 + b^2 \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 25 + 5 \quad \quad ab \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 2\sqrt{7} \quad \sqrt{5} \end{array}$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}$$



171  $x = 139 - 80\sqrt{3}$ , find  $\sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a^2 + b^2 \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 64 + 75 \quad \quad ab \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 8 \times 5\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$x = (5\sqrt{3} - 8)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 5\sqrt{3} - 8 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

172  $x = 52 + 30\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$  ज्ञात करो

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a^2 + b^2 \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 25 + 27 \quad \quad ab \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \downarrow \\ 5 \times 3\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$x = (3\sqrt{3} + 5)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 3\sqrt{3} + 5$$



173  $x = 8 - 4\sqrt{3}$ , find  $\sqrt{x}$

$$= 8 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{4 \times 3} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$\therefore x = 8 - 2\sqrt{12}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a \quad b \\ \sqrt{6} \quad \sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

$$x = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$



174  $\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 8\sqrt{1+4\sqrt{3}}}}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 8(2+\sqrt{3})}}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{19 + 8\sqrt{3}}}$   
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ a^2+b^2 & 2 \cdot a \cdot b \\ 16+3 & 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} \\ & \swarrow \searrow \\ & 4 & \sqrt{3} \end{matrix}$

$\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + 4 + \sqrt{3}}$

$= 2$  Ans



175  $x = 38 + 5\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$  ज्ञात करो

$\Rightarrow \frac{38 \times 2 + 2 \cdot 5\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{76 + 2 \cdot 5\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x = \frac{(5\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{2}$

$\sqrt{x} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$  Ans

176  $x = 26 + 15\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$  ज्ञात करो.

$x = \frac{52 + 2 \cdot 15\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x = \frac{(3\sqrt{3}+5)^2}{2}$

$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{\sqrt{2}}$  Ans

CLASS  
43.

By Pardeep Chhoker  
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177  $x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{m+1} + \sqrt[3]{m-1}}{\sqrt[3]{m+1} - \sqrt[3]{m-1}}$ ,  $x^3 - 3mx^2 + 3x - m = ?$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{m+1}}{\sqrt[3]{m-1}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3+3x^2+3x+1}{x^3+3x^2-3x-1} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(x^3+3x) + (1+3x^2)}{(x^3+3x) - (1+3x^2)} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3+3x}{1+3x^2} = \frac{m}{1}$

$\Rightarrow x^3+3x = m + m^3x^2$

$\Rightarrow x^3 - 3mx^2 + 3x - m = 0$  Ans

178 यदि  $x = \frac{4ab}{a+b}$

2a से भाग देने पर

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{2a} = \frac{2b}{a+b}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x+2a}{x-2b} = \frac{2b+a+b}{2b-a-b}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x+2a}{x-2a} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a}$$

अब अभी को 2b से भाग देने पर

$$\therefore \frac{x}{2b} = \frac{2a}{a+b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+2b}{x-2b} = -\frac{3a+b}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3b+a}{b-a} - \frac{3a+b}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3b+a-3a-b}{b-a} \Rightarrow \frac{2(b-a)}{(b-a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\frac{x+2a}{x-2a} + \frac{x+2b}{x-2b}$$

OR इस Type के Ques. का Ans. हमेशा रहेगा

यदि  $2 \cdot \frac{2ab}{a+b} \quad \frac{x+2a}{x-2a} + \frac{x+2b}{x-2b}$

$$\frac{2ab}{2a} = b$$

$$\frac{2ab}{2b} = a$$

नीचे वाली terms  
बचनी चाहिए.

अगर ऐसा है तो इसका Ans

हमेशा 2 आयेगा.



179 if  $x = \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{x+\sqrt{12}}{x-\sqrt{12}} + \frac{x+\sqrt{20}}{x-\sqrt{20}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{60}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{60}}{\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{60}}{\sqrt{20}} = \sqrt{3}$$

नीचे वाली दोनों terms

$\therefore$  इसका Ans  
= 2 Ans

180 यदि  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{1+x} = ?$

$$1+x = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{a^2+b^2+2ab}{(a+b)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 3 + 1$$



$$\therefore 1+x = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1+x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \quad \text{Ans.}$$



$$\text{यदि } x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{तब } \sqrt{1+x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

**[181]** यदि  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{1-\sqrt{1-x}} = ?$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}}{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}}{1-\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{3+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{3-\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

**[182]** यदि  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1+x}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{1-x}} = ?$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}} + \frac{1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1-\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{6-2\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{3}-3+6-3\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3}-3}{(3+\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12-6}{6} \Rightarrow 1 \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

**[183]** if  $x = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{7}$ ,  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} = ?$

$$1+x = \frac{7+2\sqrt{10}}{7} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$



184  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  ,  $\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} = ?$

50



$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}+1 - \sqrt{3}+1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ Ans}$$

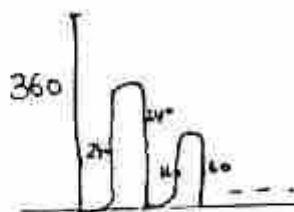
ज्यामितीय श्रेणी (J.P)

4, 8, 16, 32, 64

$a_1$   $a_2$   $a_3$

$\frac{8}{4} = 2$  ,  $\frac{16}{8} = 2$ . दो terms का अनुपात समान होगा.

185 यदि कोई गेंद 360 मी० ऊंचाई से फेंकी जाए तो यह अपने पिछले बाउन्स का  $\frac{2}{3}$  उछलती है, जब तक गेंद रुकती है तब तक गेंद द्वारा तय की गई कुल दूरी ज्ञात करो



$$360 + 240 = 600 \text{ (पहला चक्कर)}$$

$$240 + 160 = 400 \text{ (दूसरा चक्कर)}$$



समान अनुपात ( $r$ ) =  $\frac{a_2}{a_1}$

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}, r > 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{(1 - r)}, r < 1$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1 - r}, r < 1$$

$$600 + 400 + \dots = \infty$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{600}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 1800 \text{ मी० Ans}$$

186 यदि कोई गेंद 500 मी० की ऊंचाई से नीचे फेंकी जाए तो यह अपने पिछले बाउन्स का  $\frac{4}{5}$  उछलती है। जब तक गेंद रुकेगी तब तक गेंद द्वारा तय की गई कुल दूरी ज्ञात करो.



4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ...

[190] 3 अंकों की उन संख्याओं का योग ज्ञात करो जो 12 से विभाजित होती हैं।

$$108 + 120 + 132 + \dots + 996$$

$$n = \frac{996 - 108}{12} + 1 \Rightarrow 75$$

$$S_n = \frac{75}{2} [108 + 996]$$

$$= \frac{75}{2} \times 1104 = 41400 \text{ Ans}$$

$$\text{समान अन्तर (d)} = a_2 - a_1$$

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [1^{\text{st}} \text{ term} + \text{आखिरी term}]$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$n = \frac{\text{आखिरी term} - 1^{\text{st}} \text{ term}}{d} + 1$$

[191] 100 और 300 के बीच में 4 या 6 से विभाजित होने वाली संख्याएं कितनी होंगी।

4 से विभाजित होने वाली संख्याएं

$$n_4 = \frac{296 - 104}{4} + 1 = 49$$

6 से विभाजित होने वाली संख्याएं

$$n_6 = \frac{294 - 102}{6} + 1 = 33$$

12 से विभाजित होने वाली संख्याएं

$$n_{12} = \frac{288 - 108}{12} + 1 = 16$$

$$4 \text{ या } 6 \text{ से विभाजित होने वाली} = 49 + 33 - 16 = 66 \text{ Ans}$$

CLASS  
44

By Pardeep Chhoker

7206446517

[192] किसी A.P. श्रेणी के पहले 11 terms का योग उसी श्रेणी के पहले 19 terms के योग के बराबर है। उस श्रेणी के पहले 30 terms का योग ज्ञात करो।





[196]  $\frac{1}{5} + 99999 \frac{44}{45} \times 9$

इस pattern में  $\frac{44}{45} >$  यहाँ 1 का अंतर होगा.

$\frac{44}{45} \times 9$   
 $\times 5 \rightarrow$  ये यहाँ 5 पर काट रहा है तो simplifying में  $\frac{1}{5}$  होगा.

इसका Ans  $\rightarrow$  जितने 9 अन्त में हैं वो लिख लो और जितने 9 भिन्न से पहले हैं उतनी zero लिख लो.  
 $\therefore 900000$  Ans.

[197]  $\frac{1}{5} + 999 \frac{44}{45} \times 9$  [54]

9000 Ans

[198]  $99\frac{1}{7} + 99\frac{2}{7} + 99\frac{3}{7} + \dots + 99\frac{6}{7}$

$99 + \frac{1}{7} + 99 + \frac{2}{7} + 99 + \frac{3}{7} + \dots + 99 + \frac{6}{7}$

$99 \times 6 + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \dots + \frac{6}{7}$

$594 + \frac{1+2+3+\dots+6}{7}$

$594 + \frac{21}{7}$

$594 + 3$

$597$  Ans



[199]  $9\frac{1}{3} + 99\frac{1}{3} + 999\frac{1}{3} + \dots + 999999\frac{1}{3}$

$9 + \frac{1}{3} + 99 + \frac{1}{3} + 999 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + 999999 + \frac{1}{3}$

$(9 + 99 + 999 + \dots + 999999) + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3})$

$1111104 + 2 = 1111106$  Ans.

[200]  $4 + 44 + 444 + \dots + 100$  संख्याएं

$4 [1 + 11 + 111 + \dots + 100 \text{ संख्याएं}]$

$4 \times \frac{4}{9} [1 + 11 + 111 + \dots - 100 \text{ terms}]$

$\frac{4}{9} [9 + 99 + 999 + \dots - 100 \text{ terms}]$

$\frac{4}{9} [10^1 - 1 + 10^2 - 1 + 10^3 - 1 + \dots - 10^{100} - 1]$

$\frac{4}{9} \left[ \frac{10(10^{100} - 1)}{10 - 1} - 100 \right]$

$= \frac{4}{9} \left[ \frac{10(10^{100} - 1)}{9} - 100 \right]$  Ans



# Number of zero

55

201  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 10$ , इसमें 3 कितनी बार आयेगा.

$\frac{10}{3} = 3 \rightarrow$  जब तक भाग देना है जब तक कि 3 से छोटा ना आ जाए

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ बार}$$



202  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 1200$ , इसमें 5 कितनी बार आयेगा.

$$\frac{1200}{5} = 240$$

$$\frac{240}{5} = 48$$

$$\frac{48}{5} = 9$$

$$\frac{9}{5} = \frac{1}{298} \text{ बार}$$



203  $192 \times 65 \times 1250 \times 750 \times 55 \times 37 \times 39 \times 36$ , इसमें 0 कितनी बार आयेगा

$$2^6 \times 5^1 \times 5^4 \times 2^1 \times 5^3 \times 2^1 \times 5^1 \times 2^2$$

$2 \rightarrow 10$  बार  
 $5 \rightarrow 9$  बार  
 $\therefore 2 \times 5$  के जोड़े = 9 बार  
 $\therefore$  इसमें 9 zero आयेगी.

\*  $2 \times 5 = 10$   
जब 2 और 5 की गुणा होती है तब zero आता है।

204  $1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 9 \times \dots \times 87$

zero की संख्या = 0 (क्योंकि 2 गुणा में नहीं है)

205  $1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 9 \times \dots \times 87 \times 256$

$$5 \rightarrow 11 \text{ बार}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 8 \text{ बार}$$

$$(2 \times 5) \text{ के जोड़े} = 8$$

$$\therefore \text{no. of zero} = 8 \text{ Ans}$$

5-1	75-2
15-1	85-1
25-2	
35-1	11 बार
45-1	
55-1	
65-1	



206  $5 \times 10 \times 15 \times \dots \times 45$

56

5-10 बार  
2-7 बार

$\therefore$  zero की संख्या = 7 Ans

207  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times 100$ , इसमें 0 कितनी बार आयेगा.

$$\frac{100}{5} = 20$$

5  $\rightarrow$  24 बार

$$\frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{24}$$

$\therefore$  0 की संख्या = 24

2, 5 से ज्यादा ही हैं, हर दूसरी कम में हैं। So. 5 को देखेंगे बस.

208  $1 \times 2 \times \dots \times 1000$

$$\frac{1000}{5} = 200$$

$$\frac{200}{5} = 40$$

$$\frac{40}{5} = 8$$

$$\frac{8}{5} = \frac{1}{249}$$

0 की संख्या = 249



209  $513 \times 514 \times \dots \times 1048$

$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 512 \times 513 \times 514 \times \dots \times 1048$

$$\frac{512}{5} = 102$$

$$\frac{102}{5} = 20$$

$$\frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{126}$$

$$\frac{1048}{5} = 209$$

$$\frac{209}{5} = 41$$

$$\frac{41}{5} = 8$$

$$\frac{8}{5} = \frac{1}{259}$$

5 की संख्या =  $259 - 126 = 133$

$\therefore$  0 की संख्या = 133 Ans

210  $10 \times 20 \times 30 \times \dots \times 1000$

$\rightarrow 10 \times 1 \times 10 \times 2 \times 10 \times 3 \dots \times 10 \times 100$

$\rightarrow 10^{100} \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 100 = 20$

$$100 + 24 = 124$$

0 की संख्या = 124 Ans

$$\frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{24}$$



Q11  $1^{20} \times 2^{20} \times 3^{20} \times \dots \times 38^{20}$

57

$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 38 = 7.$

$\frac{7}{5} = 1$

8 बार  $\rightarrow 5$

5 — 20 बार

10 — 20

15 — 20

20 — 20

25 — 40

30 — 20

35 — 20

160

$5^{20} \Rightarrow 20$  बार 5

0 की संख्या = 168

2 बार - 2 आ रहा है  
so. बस 5 देखेंगे:



Q12  $1^2 \times 2^3 \times 3^4 \times 4^5 \times \dots \times 28^{29}$

$5^6 \rightarrow 6$

$10^{11} \rightarrow 11$

$15^{16} \rightarrow 16$

$20^{21} \rightarrow 21$

$25^{26} \rightarrow 52$   
106

5  $\rightarrow 106$  बार

$\therefore$  0 की संख्या = 106 Ans



Q13  $a = 1^3, b = 2^4, c = 3^5, \dots, z = 26^{28}$

$a \times b \times c \times \dots \times z$  में 0 कितनी बार आएगा

$1^3 \times 2^4 \times 3^5 \times 4^6 \times \dots \times 26^{28}$

$5^7 \rightarrow 7$

$10^{12} \rightarrow 12$

$15^{17} \rightarrow 17$

$20^{22} \rightarrow 22$

$25^{27} \rightarrow 54$   
112

0 की संख्या = 112 Ans



214]  $x(x+a)(x+2a)(x+3a)+ ?$  इसमें क्या जोड़े की यह एक

पूरा वर्ग बन जाय

✓ A)  $a^4$  B)  $2a^2$  C)  $16a$  D)  $a^2$

$x=1$  &  $a=1$  रखने पर

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24 + \textcircled{1}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $a^4$

(OR)

$x=1, a=2$  रखने पर

$$1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 105 + \textcircled{16}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $a^4$



215] यदि  $a+b+c=0$  तब  $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2-c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2+c^2-a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2+c^2-b^2} = ?$

$$a+b = -c$$

$$a^2+b^2+2ab = c^2$$

$$a^2+b^2-c^2 = -2ab$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{-2ab} + \frac{1}{-2bc} + \frac{1}{-2ac} = \frac{a+b+c}{-2abc} = 0$$



OR] value putting method

Put  $a=1, b=1, c=-2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2+1+1}{4} = 0$$

value रखते समय  
यह ध्यान रखें कि  
हर में 0 नहीं बनेगा  
पॉलिएट करना ठीक बन जायेगा.

216] यदि  $pq+qr+rp=0$   $\left| \frac{p^2}{p^2+qr} + \frac{q^2}{q^2+rp} + \frac{r^2}{r^2+pq} \right|$

$$pq+rp = -qr$$

$$pq+qr = -rp$$

$$qr+rp = -pq$$

$$\left| \frac{p^2}{p^2+pq+rp} + \frac{q^2}{q^2+pq+qr} + \frac{r^2}{r^2+qr+rp} \right|$$

$$= \frac{p}{p+q+r} + \frac{q}{p+q+r} + \frac{r}{p+q+r}$$



$$\frac{p+q+r}{p+q+r} = 1 \text{ Ans}$$



59

OR value putting method

ऐसे ques. में +ve या -ve की दो value same रखनी हैं.

put  $p=1, q=-2, r=-2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-4} + \frac{4}{4+2} + \frac{4}{4+2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ Ans}$$

Q17 यदि  $\frac{x-a^2}{b+c} + \frac{x-b^2}{c+a} + \frac{x-c^2}{a+b} = 4(a+b+c)$  |  $x$  का मान क्या होगा

(A)  $(a+b+c)^2$  (C)  $(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)$

(B)  $(a^2+b^2+c^2)$  (D)  $(ab+bc+ca)$

x option B  $\rightarrow$  Not satisfied  $\because \frac{b^2+c^2}{b+c}$  (वर्ग कभी खत्म नहीं होगा)

option A  $\rightarrow \frac{(a+b+c)^2 - a^2}{b+c}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(a+b+c-a)(a+b+c+a)}{b+c} \Rightarrow 2a+b+c$$

वैसे ही,  $(2a+b+c) + (a+2b+c) + (a+b+2c)$   
 $= 4(a+b+c)$

$\therefore x$  का मान  $= (a+b+c)^2$

OR  $a, b, c$  की कोई भी value रखो

माना  $a=b=c=1$

$$\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x-1}{2} = 12$$

$x=9$

अब ये देखो  $a=b=c=1$  रखने पर कौन से option में 9 मिल रहा है।

option A  $\checkmark (a+b+c)^2 = (1+1+1)^2 = 9$

