#### Free Exam-10

#### ১। $\sqrt[4]{x}$ = 0.1 হলে, x = কত?

- (ক) 0.1
- (খ) 0.01
- (গ) 0.001
- (ঘ) 0.0001\*

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$\sqrt[4]{x} = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{4} \times 4} = \frac{1}{(10)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{10000}$$

#### ২। x<sup>-3</sup> – 0.001 = 0 হলে, x<sup>2</sup>- এর মান কত?

- (ক) 100\*
- (킥)  $\frac{1}{10}$
- (গ) 10
- $(rac{1}{100})$

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$x^{-3} - 0.001 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>-3</sup> = 0.001

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>3</sup> = 1000

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (x)<sup>3</sup> = (10)<sup>3</sup>

#### ৩। 36.2<sup>3x–8</sup>=3² হলে, x এর মান কত?

- (ক)  $\frac{7}{3}$
- (খ) 3
- $(\mathfrak{I})\frac{8}{3}$
- (ঘ) 2\*

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$36 \cdot 2^{3x-8} = 3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 36 .  $2^{3x-8} = 9$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{36 \cdot 2^{3x-8}}{9} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 4.  $2^{3x-8} = 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 \cdot 2^{3x-8} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2<sup>2+3x-8</sup> = 1

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $2^{3x-6} = (2)^{\circ} [:: a^{\circ} = 1]$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3x - 6 = 0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3x = 6

$$81\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^{-3}}} = \overline{\Phi 0}$$

- $(\Phi) \chi^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- $(\sqrt[3]{x})^{\frac{1}{3}}$
- $(\mathfrak{N}) x^{\frac{2}{3}}$
- $(\sqrt[3]{x})^{\frac{3}{2}}$

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$=\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{X^3}}$$

$$=\sqrt[3]{(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$=\sqrt[3]{x}$$

= 
$$x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 (উত্তর)

# ৫। যদি $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x-5}$ হয়, তবে x এর মান কত?

- (ক) 8
- (খ) 3
- (গ) 5
- (ঘ) 4\*

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{-}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{a}{-}\right)^{-(x-5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-(x-5)}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x+5}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x - 3 = -x + 5

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x + x = 5 + 3

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2x = 8

#### ৬। 3<sup>mx-1</sup>=3a<sup>mx-2</sup> হলে, x এর মা<mark>ন কত</mark>?

- $(\overline{\Phi})\frac{2}{m}$ \*
- (খ) 2m
- $(\mathfrak{I})\frac{m}{2}$
- (ঘ) কোনোটিই নয়

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$3^{mx-1}=3a^{mx-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^{mx-1}}{3} = a^{mx-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{mx-1-1} = a^{mx-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3<sup>mx-2</sup>= a<sup>mx-2</sup>

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^{mx-2}}{a^{mx-2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^{mx-2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^{mx-2} = \left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^0 \ [\because a^0 = 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 mx - 2 = 0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 mx = 2

∴ 
$$x = \frac{2}{m}$$
 (উত্তর)

## ৭ l log<sub>10</sub>(0.001) = কত?

- (ক) -2
- (খ) -3\*
- $(গ) \frac{1}{2}$
- $(\overline{\xi})^{\frac{1}{3}}$

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$\Rightarrow 10^{x} = 0.001$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{x} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow (10)^{x} = \frac{1}{(10)^{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (10)^{x} = (10)^{-3}$$

#### ৮। logx3<mark>24 = 4</mark> হলে, x এর <mark>মান কত</mark>?

- (Φ) 2√3
- (খ) 3√2\*
- (গ) √3
- (ঘ) 3

#### বিদ্যাবাডি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$\log_{x} 324 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>4</sup> = 324

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>4</sup> = 81 × 4

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x^4 = 3^4 \cdot 2^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow x^4 = 3^4 \cdot \{(\sqrt{2})^2\}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 = 3^4 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^4$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>4</sup> =  $(3.\sqrt{2})^4$ 

## Slog3log2log381 = ? AY R

(ক) 2

our succe

- (খ) 3
- (গ) 1
- (ঘ) 4\*

## বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

$$\log_3\log_2\log_{\sqrt{3}}^{81}$$

$$= \log_3 \log_2 \log_{\sqrt{3}}^{3^4}$$

$$= \log_3 \log_2 \log_{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3})^8$$

=  $\log_3\log_28\log_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}}$ 

=  $log_3log_2^{8\times 1}$  [::  $log_a^a = 1$ ]

 $= log_3 log_2^8$ 

 $= log_3log_22^3$ 

=  $log_3^3 log_2^2$  [:  $log_a^a = 1$ ]

 $= loq_3^3$ 

= 1 (উত্তর)

#### ১০ l log<sub>b</sub>a². log<sub>c</sub>b². log<sub>a</sub>c² এর মান কত?

(ক) 1

(খ) 2

(গ) 6

(ঘ) 8\*

#### বিদ্যাবাডি ব্যাখ্যা:

log<sub>b</sub>a<sup>2</sup>. log<sub>c</sub>b<sup>2</sup>. log<sub>a</sub>c<sup>2</sup>

 $=\frac{\log a^2}{\log b} \times \frac{\log b^2}{\log c} \times \frac{\log c^2}{\log a}$  [সূত্র প্রয়োগ]

 $= \frac{2 \log a}{\log b} \times \frac{2 \log b}{\log c} \times \frac{2 \log c}{\log a}$ 

 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2$ 

= ৪ (উত্তর)

#### $\sum \log_a \log_a \log_a(aa^b) = ?$

কে) b<sup>2</sup>

(খ) b\*

(গি) a

(ঘ) ab

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

log<sub>a</sub> log<sub>a</sub> log<sub>a</sub> (aa<sup>a<sup>b</sup></sup>)

= log<sub>a</sub> log<sub>a</sub>a<sup>ab</sup> log<sub>a</sub>a

 $= b \log_a^a \times 1 [\because \log_a^a = 1]$ 

 $= b \times 1$ 

= b (উত্তর)

## ১২। $x^2 - \sqrt{5}x + 1 = 0$ হলে, $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ এর মান কত?

(ক) 1

(খ) √5

(গ) 3\*

(ঘ) 2√5

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

 $x^2 - \sqrt{5}x + 1 = 0$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  x<sup>2</sup> + 1 =  $\sqrt{5}$  x

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

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

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

 $\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2. x. \frac{1}{x}$  $= (\sqrt{5})^2 - 2$  [মান বসিয়ে] = 3 (উত্তর)

১৩। a + b =  $\sqrt{5}$  এবং a – b =  $\sqrt{5}$  হলে, 8ab (a² + b<sup>2</sup>) = কত?

(ক) 24\*

(খ) 21

(গ) 23

(ঘ) 25

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

 $a + b = \sqrt{7}$ 

 $a-b=\sqrt{5}$ 

 $\therefore$  8ab (a<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup>) = 4ab. 2 (a<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup>)  $= \{(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2\} \times \{(a + b)^2 +$ (a - b) $= \{(\sqrt{7})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2\} \times \{(\sqrt{7})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2\}$ =(7-5)(7+5) $= 2 \times 12$ = 24 (উত্তর)

# 

 $(\Phi) 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$ 

(খ) 3 +  $2\sqrt{6}$  \*

 $(9) 7 + 2\sqrt{6}$ 

(ঘ) 13 +  $2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}$ 

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

 $\frac{x^4 + 1}{y^2} = \frac{x^4}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$ 

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

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

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

$$= (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{6} + 2 - 2$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{6} \quad (33)$$

# ১৫ I a $-\frac{1}{a}$ = 2 হয়, তবে $a^4 + \frac{1}{a^4}$ = কত?

- কে) 44
- (খ) 24
- (গ) 34\*
- (ঘ) 54

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

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

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

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

$$= \left\{(2)^{2} + 2\right\}^{2} - 2$$

$$= (4 + 2)^{2} - 2$$

$$= (6)^{2} - 2$$

$$= 36 - 2$$

$$= 34 \quad (3.3)$$

# ১৬। x + $\frac{1}{x}$ = 5 হয়, তবে $\frac{x}{x^2+x+1}$ এর মান কত?

- $(\overline{\Phi})\frac{1}{5}$
- $(rac{1}{6}*$
- $(\mathfrak{N})^{\frac{1}{4}}$
- $(rac{1}{7})^{\frac{1}{7}}$

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

দেওয়া আছে,

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x<sup>2</sup> + 1 = 5x

প্রদত্ত রাশি,

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

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

$$=\frac{x}{5x+x}$$
 [মান বসিয়ে]

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

= 
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 (উত্তর)

## ১৭। যদি $x^4 - x^2 + 1 = 0$ হয়, তবে $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$

- (ক) 3
- (খ) 2
- (গ) 1
- (ঘ) 0\*

#### বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

দেওয়া আছে,

$$x^4 - x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x^4 + 1 = x^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2. \ x. \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2 = 1$$

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

প্রদত্ত রাশি,

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

$$=\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^3-3. x. \frac{1}{x}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$=(\sqrt{3})^3-3\sqrt{3}$$

$$=3\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}$$

১৮। x =  $\sqrt{3}$  +  $\sqrt{2}$  হলে, x<sup>3</sup> –  $\frac{1}{y^3}$  এর মান কত?

- (ক) 18√3
- (খ) 18√2
- (গি) 22√2\*
- (ঘ) 22√3

বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

দেওয়া আছে,

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 8. 2\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 16\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 22\sqrt{2} \text{ (3.3)}$$

১৯।  $4a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 2$  হলে,  $8a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

- (ক) 0\*
- (킥) 1
- (গ) 2
- (ঘ) 5

বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

দেওয়া আছে.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2.2a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 4 = 2$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore 2a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{6}$$

এখন,

$$8a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}$$
 =  $(2a)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^3$   
=  $\left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 - 3$ .  $2a \cdot \frac{1}{a}\left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3$   
=  $(\sqrt{6})^3 - 6\sqrt{6}$   
=  $6\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{6}$   
=  $0$  (উপ্তর)

<mark>২০। x + y =</mark> 2 এবং x² + y² <mark>= 4 হ</mark>লে, x³ + y³ এর মান কত?

- (ক) 9
- (খ) 10
- (গ) 7
- (ঘ) 8\*

বিদ্যাবাড়ি ব্যাখ্যা:

- $x^2 + y^2 = 4$
- $\Rightarrow$  (x + y)<sup>2</sup> 2xy = 4
- $\Rightarrow$  -2xy = 4 (x + y)<sup>2</sup>
- $\Rightarrow$  -2xy = 4 (2)<sup>2</sup>
- $\Rightarrow$  -2xy = 4 4
- $\Rightarrow$  -2xy = 0
- $\therefore xy = 0$ এখন.

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

⇒  $\left(2a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2$ .  $2a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$ 
 $3x \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (x + y)^3 - 3 \cdot xy \cdot (x + y)$