Review Exercise 1

2. if
$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$
, $b = \frac{5}{3}$ and $c = \frac{7}{5}$ then verify that (i) $a(b+c) = ab + ac$ (ii) $(a+b)c = ac + bc$ (i) $a(b+c) = ab + ac$ $a(b+c) = ab + ac$ $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{5}) = (\frac{3}{2})(\frac{5}{3}) + (\frac{3}{2})(\frac{7}{5})$ $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{25+21}{15}) = \frac{15}{6} + \frac{21}{10}$ $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{46}{15}) = \frac{75+63}{30}$ $\frac{138}{30} = \frac{138}{30}$ (Proved)

(ii)
$$(a+b)c = ac+bc$$

 $(a+b)c = ac+bc$
 $(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{3})\frac{7}{5} = (\frac{3}{2})(\frac{7}{5}) + (\frac{5}{3})(\frac{7}{5})$
 $(\frac{9+10}{6})\frac{7}{5} = \frac{21}{10} + \frac{35}{15}$
 $(\frac{19}{6})\frac{7}{5} = \frac{63+70}{30}$
 $\frac{133}{30} = \frac{133}{30}$ (Proved)
Muhamad Javvah (1)
3. if $a = \frac{4}{3}$, $b = \frac{5}{2}$ and $c = \frac{7}{4}$ then verify the

3. if $a = \frac{4}{3}$, $b = \frac{5}{2}$ and $c = \frac{7}{4}$ then verify the associative property of real numbers w.r.t addition and multiplication.

Associative property w.r.t addition
$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{2}\right) + \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{10 + 7}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{8 + 15}{6}\right) + \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + \frac{17}{4} = \frac{23}{6} + \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{16 + 51}{12} = \frac{46 + 21}{12}$$

$$\frac{67}{12} = \frac{67}{12} \quad (Proved)$$

Associative property w.r.t multiplication

$$a(bc) = (ab)c$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{2}\right) \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{35}{8}\right) = \left(\frac{20}{6}\right) \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{140}{24} = \frac{140}{24} \quad (Proved)$$

4. Is 0 a rational number? Explain.

Yes, zero (0) is a rational number. It satisfies the definition of rational numbers. For example, $\frac{0}{2}$, $\frac{0}{-9}$ both are rational numbers.

5. State trichotomy property of real numbers.

 $\forall a, b \in R$, either a = b or a > b or a < b

6. Find two rational numbers between 4 and 5.

$$1^{st} \ rational \ number = (4+5) \div 2$$
$$= (9) \times \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

$$2^{nd} \ rational \ number = \left(4 + \frac{9}{2}\right) \div 2$$

$$= \left(\frac{8+9}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{17}{4}$$

7. Simplify the following:

(i)
$$\sqrt[5]{\frac{x^{15}y^{35}}{z^{20}}}$$

$$\int_{5}^{x} \frac{x^{15}y^{35}}{z^{20}} \mathbf{Daska}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^{15}y^{35}}{z^{20}}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{(x^{15})^{\frac{1}{5}}(y^{35})^{\frac{1}{5}}}{(z^{20})^{\frac{1}{5}}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}y^{7}}{z^{4}}$$

(ii)
$$\sqrt[3]{(27)^{2x}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(27)^{2x}}$$
= $[(27)^{2x}]^{1/3}$
= $(3^3)^{2x/3}$
= 3^{2x}

(iii)
$$\frac{6(3)^{n+2}}{3^{n+1}-3^n}$$

$$\frac{6(3)^{n+2}}{3^{n+1} - 3^n}$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^2}{3^n \cdot 3^1 - 3^n}$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 3^n \cdot 9}{3^n (3-1)}$$

Prepared By: M. Tayyab, SSE(Math) Govt Christian High School, Daska. Mobile: 03338114798

$$=\frac{54}{2}$$
 $=$ **27**

8. The sum of three consecutive odd integers is 51. Find the three integers.

Let first integer =
$$x$$

Second integer = $x + 2$
Third integer = $x + 4$

According to question

$$x + x + 2 + x + 4 = 51$$

$$3x + 6 = 51$$

$$3x = 51 - 6$$

$$3x = 45$$

$$x = \frac{45}{3}$$

$$x = 15$$

Hence

First integer =
$$x = 15$$

Second integer = $x + 2 = 15 + 2 = 17$
Third integer = $x + 4 = 15 + 4 = 19$

9. Abdullah picked up 96 balls and placed them into two buckets. One bucket has twenty-eight more balls than the other bucket. How many balls were in each bucket?

Balls in first bucket = x Balls in scond bucket = x + 28Total balls = 96

According to question

$$x + x + 28 = 96$$

$$2x + 28 = 96$$

$$2x = 96 - 28$$

$$2x = 68$$

$$x = \frac{68}{2}$$

$$x = 34$$

Hence

Balls in first bucket =
$$x = 34$$

Balls in scond bucket = $x + 28$
= $34 + 28$
= 62

10. Salma invested Rs.3,50,000 in a bank, which paid simple profit at the rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum. After 2 years, the rate was increased to 8 % per annum. Find the amount she had at the end of 7 years.

For first 2 years:

 $Principal\ Amount = 350000\ Rs$

$$Rate = 7\frac{1}{4}\%$$

$$= 7.25\%$$

$$Time = 2 years$$

$$Profit = \frac{Principal Amount \times time \times rate}{100}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{350000 \times 2 \times 7.25}{100}$$

$$P_1 = 50750 Rs.$$

For Next 5 years:

$$Principal Amount = 350000 Rs$$

$$Rate = 8 \%$$

$$Time = 2 years$$

$$Profit = \frac{Principal Amount \times time \times rate}{100}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{350000 \times 2 \times 8}{100}$$

$$P_2 = 140000 Rs.$$

At end of 7 years:

Total Amount = Principal Amount +
$$P_1$$
 + P_2
= 350000 + 50750 + 140000
= **540750** Rs.

GHS Christian Daska)

Prepared By: M. Tayyab, SSE (Math) Govt Christian High School, Daska. Mobile: 03338114798