

Practice Questions for Matric  
Students to strengthen

# XI-Mathematics

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**(Suggestions are always welcome in case of any mistake or error, I shall be much thankful)**

# ALGEBRA

## ALGEBRAIC FORMULAE

- $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$
- $(a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2 + 4ab$
- $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$
- $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
- $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$
- $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$
- $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
- $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$
- $(a - b)^2 = (a + b)^2 - 4ab$
- $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
- $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$

## SIMPLIFY

- $\left(1 - \frac{a+b}{a-b}\right) \div \frac{4a}{2a^2 - 2ab}$
- $\frac{4x - 3y}{9x^2 - 4y^2} - \frac{1}{3x - 2y}$
- $\frac{1}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$
- $\frac{1}{1-a+a^2} - \frac{1}{1+a+a^2} - \frac{2a}{1+a^2+a^4}$
- $\frac{1}{x^2 - 4y^2} + \frac{1}{x - 2y} + \frac{1}{x - 2y}$

## USING FORLUMAE:

- Find the value of  $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$  when  $a - \frac{1}{a} = 4$ .
- If  $a + b = 5$  and  $a - b = 3$ , find the value of  $a^2 + b^2$ .

- If  $a + b = 9$ ,  $ab = 20$  then find the value of  $a^2 + b^2$ .

## **ALGEBRAIC SENTENCES**

Note: 'Solve the equation' means to find the value of unknown variable.

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING:

- $5(x+1) - 2(x-2) = 17$
- $\sqrt{4(3x-1)} = 2\sqrt{x+8}$

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING USING MIDDLE TERM OR QUADRATIC FORMULA.

- $x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0$
- $-x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 1 = 0$
- $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 = 0$
- $-\frac{1}{8}x^2 + x = \frac{7}{4}$

FACTORIZE THE FOLLOWING USING MIDDLE TERM

- |                          |                          |                            |                          |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. $6x^2 + 15x - 36$     | 2. $8x^2 + 4x - 60$      | 3. $12x^2 + 10x + 2$       | 4. $18x^2 - 39x + 18$    | 5. $12x^2 + 10x - 2$     | 6. $4x^2 - 22x + 24$ |
| 7. $35x^2 + 55x - 30$    | 8. $6a^2b^2 - 19ab - 20$ | 9. $6x^2y^2 + 5xy - 6$     | 10. $16 + 8xy + x^2y^2$  | 11. $25 - 10hk + h^2k^2$ |                      |
| 12. $7hk - 15 + 2h^2k^2$ | 13. $3 - 8mn + 4m^2n^2$  | 14. $12p^2q^2 - 40 + 14pq$ | 15. $13hk + 6 + 5h^2k^2$ | 16. $e^2 - 16e + 64$     |                      |
| 17. $d^2 + 6d - 27$      | 18. $a^2 - 12a + 36$     | 19. $q^2 + 7q - 60$        | 20. $b^2 - 7b - 120$     | 21. $10a^2 - 3a - 1$     |                      |
| 22. $k^2 - 2k - 63$      | 23. $3p^2 - 10p + 8$     | 24. $2m^2 + 5m - 3$        | 25. $x^2 - x + 110$      | 26. $x^2 - x - 600$      |                      |

## **MATRICES**

- Find  $A^{-1}$  also prove that  $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$  if: (a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EQUATIONS WITH THE HELP OF CRAMER'S RULE.

- $2x - 3y = 1$   
 $x + 4y = 6$
- $2x - y = -2$   
 $x + 2y = 3$

**EVALUATE THE FOLLOWING:**

**Note: (a) For Addition and Subtraction, ORDER should be same.**

**(b) For Multiplication, COLUMN of 1st should be equal to ROWS of 2nd.**

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [32 \quad -1 \quad 0]$  (d)  $[2 \quad 3 \quad -1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (e)  $[-3 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

# TRIGONOMETRY

**BASIC FORMULAE:**

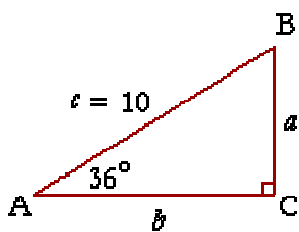
- $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$
- $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$

**PROVE THAT:**

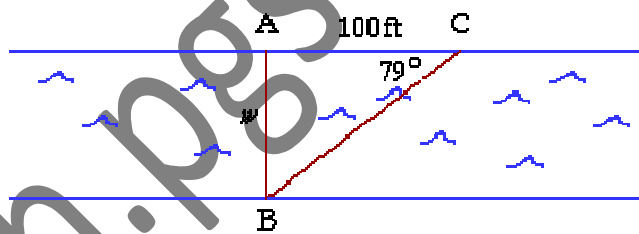
- $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$
- $\cot \beta + \tan \beta = \cot \beta \sec^2 \beta$
- $\sin 260^\circ + \cos 260^\circ = 1.$
- $(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 + 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 1.$

- $\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{1} + \sin \theta$
- $(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1.$
- $(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1) \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta.$
- $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta.$

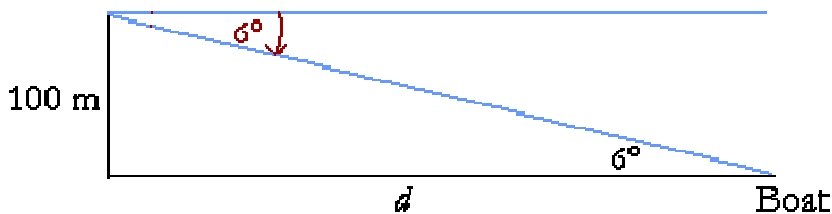
**Problem 1.** Solve the triangle for side  $a$



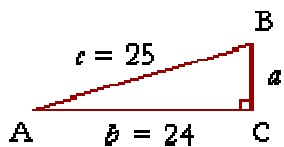
**Problem 2.** To measure the width of a river. Two trees stand opposite one another, at points A and B, on opposite banks of a river.



**Example 2.** Find the distance of a boat from a lighthouse if the lighthouse is 100 meters tall, and the angle of depression is  $6^\circ$ .



**Example 3. Given two sides of a right triangle.** Solve the right triangle ABC given that side  $c = 25$  cm and side  $b = 24$  cm.



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An open **CHALLENGE** to tell the Numbers of the clock which are purely in language of **Mathematics.**

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