

Note: Time allowed for section B and C is 2 hours and 40 minutes.

SECTION "B"

Marks: 36

II. Attempt any NINE Parts out of the following. Each Part carries equal marks.

- i. Prove that $(C-D)^t = c^t - D^t$ when $C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ & $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- ii. Divide $Z_1 = 3i + 4$ by $Z_2 = 1 - i$.
- iii. Solve the system of linear equations using inversion method $x - 3y = 0$, $2x + y = 7$.
- iv. Simplify $\frac{(ab)^{\frac{1}{b}}}{\left(\frac{1}{ab}\right)^{\frac{1}{a}}}$
- v. Simplify with the help of logarithm $\frac{2.83}{(6.52)^3}$
- vi. Simplify with the help of formula $(x^a + y^b)(x^{2a} - xy^{ab} + y^{2b})$.
- vii. If $x = \sqrt{10} + 3$, Find the values of $x - \frac{1}{x}$ and $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.
- viii. Factorize $2x^3 - 128$.
- ix. Simplify $\frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{x^2-2y^2}{x^2-y^2}$
- x. Find HCF by division method $y^3 - 3y + 2$ & $y^3 - 5y^2 + 7y - 3$.
- xi. Solve for x, $-5x + 1 = 0$.
- xii. What is the distance between two points with coordinates of $(1, -5)$ and $(-5, 7)$?

Result.pk
SECTION "C"

Marks: 24

Note: Attempt any THREE questions of the following. Each question carries equal Marks.

- III. Prove that $A(-1, 3)$, $B(-4, 7)$, $C(0, 4)$ is an isosceles triangle.
- IV. If two sides of a triangle are unequal in length, the longer side has an angle of greater measure opposite to it.
- V. If two triangles are similar, then the measure of their corresponding sides are proportional.
- VI. Construct $\triangle xyz$. Whose $m \overline{xy} = 4.6$ cm, $m \overline{yz} = 5$ cm and $m \overline{zx} = 5.1$ cm. Draw angle bisectors of the triangle, and verify that these are concurrent.



SECTION-A

Note:

- 1) Attempting all MCQs is compulsory. This paper along with the OMR sheet must be returned to the superintendent after due time.
- 2) Fill the circle (A)(B)(C)(D), which one is correct with blue or black ball point, in this sheet as well as in separate OMR Sheet like ●
- 3) If more than one circle in the OMR sheet is filled then no credit will be given to such answer.

I.i. In $\triangle ABC$, Medians \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} intersect at G . If $CF=24$, what is the length of \overline{FG} ?

- (A) 8 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 16

ii. In $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A=45^\circ$, $m\angle B=55^\circ$, $m\angle C=80^\circ$. Which one of the following is the longest side.

- (A) \overline{AC} (B) \overline{BC} (C) \overline{AB} (D) None of these

iii. If two triangles have equal area then they will be _____ be congruent as well.

- (A) Not necessarily (B) Necessarily (C) Definitely (D) None of these

iv. The centroid of a triangle divide the medians into the ratio of _____.

- (A) 5:1 (B) 4:1 (C) 3:1 (D) 2:1

v. Parallelogram having same base and same altitude are _____.

- (A) Congruent (B) Equal in Area (C) Similar (D) All of these

vi. Diagonals of a square are _____ to each other.

- (A) Perpendicular (B) Not Congruent (C) Congruent (D) Parallel

vii. Three or more points lie on the same line are called _____.

- (A) Non-Collinear (B) Collinear (C) Non-Singular (D) Singular

viii. The line $x=a$ where a is a real number is parallel to _____.

- (A) y-axis (B) x-axis (C) Both x-axis & y-axis (D) Neither x-axis nor y-axis

ix. Which one is the solution set of $-x/=0$

- (A) $\{-1\}$ (B) $\{1\}$ (C) $\{\}$ (D) $\{0\}$

x. L.C.M of $(x-y)^4$ and $(x-y)^3$ is _____.

- (A) $x-y$ (B) $(x-y)^3$ (C) $(x-y)^4$ (D) $(x-y)^7$

xi. Factorization of $x^2+10x+21$ is _____.

- (A) $(x+10)(x+21)$ (B) $(x-10)(x-21)$ (C) $(x-3)(x-7)$ (D) $(x+3)(x+7)$

xii. If $x=2$, $y=-3$ then $(2x)^2-(3y)^2=$ _____.

- (A) -65 (B) -66 (C) -67 (D) -68

xiii. If $\log_2 8=x$ then $x=$ _____.

- (A) 64 (B) 3^2 (C) 2^8 (D) 3

xiv. $a(b+c)=axb+axc$, here the property used is _____.

- (A) Commutative (B) Associative (C) Distributive (D) Closure

xv. Which of the following is the multiplicative inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- (A) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$