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× ×	Obt. Marks:
** SINCE WAS **	Grand Total:
	Time:
<u>9th</u>	Section:
	1*15=15

1- If two of more algebraic expressions are give	ven men tilen common ractor or ingliest power is	
called:		
a- L.C.M	b- H.C.F	
c- Both a & b	d- None of these	
2- H.C.F of $5x^2y^2$ and $20x^2y^4$ is		
a- $5x^2y^2$	b- $20x^3y^3$	
c- $100x^5y^5$	d- 5 <i>xy</i>	
3- H.C.F of $x^2 - 5x + 6$ and $x^2 - x - 6$ is		
a- <i>x</i> – 3	b- $x + 2$	
$c - x^2 - 4$	d- $x - 2$	
4- The product of two algebraic expressions is equal to the of their H.C.F and L.C.M.		
a- Sum	b- Difference	
c- Product	d- Quotient	
5- Simplify $\left(\frac{2x+y}{x+y}-1\right) \div \left(1-\frac{x}{x+y}\right) = $		
a- $\frac{x}{x+y}$	b- $\frac{y}{x+y}$	
$C-\frac{y}{x}$	$d-\frac{x}{y}$	
6- What should be added to complete the squa	re of $x^4 + 64?$	
a- $8x^2$	b- $-8x^2$	
c- $16x^2$	d- $4x^2$	
7- The square root of $a^2 - 2a + 1$ is		
a- $\pm (a+1)$	b- $\pm (a - 1)$	
c- <i>a</i> − 1	d- <i>a</i> + 1	
8- When the variable in an equation occurs under a radical, the equation is called		
a- Linear equation	b- quadratic equation	
c- radical equation	d- None	
9- $ x = 3$ is equivalent to:		
a- $x = 3 \text{ or } x = \pm 3$	b- $x = 3 \text{ or } x = -3$	
c-x = -3 or x = -3	d- $x = 3 \text{ or } x = 3$	
10-The equation $ x - 4 = -4$ hass	olution.	
a- One	b- two	
c- zero	d- no	
11-The inequality symbols $< and >$ were introduced by an English mathematician		

a- Thomas Harriot

b- Thomas Hirriculus

c- Thomas Phini	d- Thomas Harry
12-x = is a solution of the inequality -2	$x < x < \frac{3}{2}$
a5	b- 3
c- 0	$d - \frac{3}{2}$
13-x = 0 is a solution of the inequality	
a- $x > 0$	b- $3x + 5 < 0$
c - x + 2 < 0	d- $x - 25 < 0$
14-If x is no longer than 10, then	
a- $x \ge 10$	b- $x \le 10$
c- <i>x</i> < 10	d- $x > 10$
15-The inequalities $x > y$ and $x < y$ are known as	·
a- Strict or strong	b- non-strict or weak
c- Both a & b	d- None of these

Q#1: Solve the following questions.

2*6=12

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- Define L.C.M with example. (i)
- Find H.C.F of $39x^7y^3z$ and $91x^5y^6z^7$. (ii)
- Find H.C.F by factorization $18(x^3 9x^2 + 8x)$, $24(x^2 3x + 2)$. (iii)
- Find L.C.M by factorization $x^2 + 4x + 4$, $x^2 4$, $2x^2 + x 6$. (iv)
- For what value of k is (x + 4) the H.C.F of $x^2 + x (2k + 2)$ and $2x^2 + kx 12$. (v)

ID:

(vi) Simplify
$$A - \frac{1}{A}$$
, where $A = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$

Q#2: Solve the following questions.

- Simplify to lowest form $\frac{x^{3}-8}{x^{4}-4} \times \frac{x^{2}+6x+8}{x^{2}-2x+1}$. (i)
- (ii) Define square root of algebraic expression with example.
- Use factorization to find square root of $4x^2 12xy + 9y^2$. (iii)
- To make the expression $9x^4 12x^3 + 22x^2 13x + 12$ a perfect square what (iv) should be added to it?

(v) Solve
$$\frac{3x-1}{3} - \frac{2x}{x-1} = x, x \neq 1$$
.

Solve and check for extraneous solution, if any $\sqrt{x-3} - 7 = 0$. (vi)

Q#3: Solve the following questions.

- (i) Define Linear Equation with example.
- Solve and check |3x + 10| = 5x + 6. (ii)
- State the trichotomy property of inequality. (iii)
- The formula relating degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius is $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$. For what (iv) value of C is F < 0.
- Solve $4 \frac{1}{2}x \ge -7 + \frac{1}{4}x$. (v)
- Solve $3 \ge \frac{7-x}{2} \ge 1$. (vi)
- Long Questions.

Q#1: (a) Let $p(x) = 10(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 3x + 2)$ and q(x) = 10x(x + 3)(x - 1), find their L.C.M. (4)

(b) Simplify:
$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-3x+2} + \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x+3} + \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6}, \ x \neq 1, 2, 3.$$
 (4)

Q#2: (a) Find square root by division method: $\frac{4x^2}{y^2} + \frac{20x}{y} + 13 - \frac{30y}{x} + \frac{9y^2}{x^2}$, $(x, y \neq 0)$. (4)

- (b) Solve and check for the extraneous solution, if any $\sqrt{2t+6} \sqrt{2t-5} = 0$. (4)(4)
- Q#3: (a) Solve for x, |x + 2| 3 = 5 |x + 2|.

(b) Solve the inequality, 3x - 2 < 2x + 1 < 4x + 17. (4)

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