

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢಿಕ್ಕಣ ಪರಿಳಕ್ತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ

೨೦೨೦-೨೧ ಸಾರ್ವ ಮಾದರಿ ಶ್ಲಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರೈಸ್-೨ ರ ಎತ್ತರ ಕ್ರಮ
ವಿಷಯ : ಗ್ರಹಿತ

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎ. ಬಿ. ಬಾಬುರಾವರ್ ಡ.ಎ, ಡ.ಎ

ಭರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶ.ಪ್ರ. ಮಹಾಖಾಲಿ

(ಮಾದ್ರಾವಿಷ ವಿಭಾಗ)

ಬೆಳ್ವಡ - ಬಾಗೇವಳಿ

ಅಂತರ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಿ : ಬೆಳ್ವಾಳಿ

೯೫೩೪೭೫೭೪೩೭

① A. $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

② D. 8

③ B. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

④ A. $\cos \theta$

⑤ C. 1

⑥ D. (2, 0)

⑦ B. 3 මුදලය = බණ්ඩාලය + ව්‍යුහාත්මක

⑧ A. $\frac{PT}{TR}$

⑨ $x+y=7$

$3+y=7$

$y=4$

⑩ P(x, y) = $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \right)$

⑪ ලංඛ්‍යෙන යෝගී සැක්සියුතුයි.

⑫ $2\pi r(r+b)$

⑬ $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

⑭ $l^2 = b^2 + x^2$

⑮ $a_n = 3n-2$

$a_2 = 3(2)-2$

$a_2 = 4$

⑯ $\cot A = \frac{8}{15} \therefore \tan A = \frac{15}{8}$

$$(17) \quad x+y = 8 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$2x-y = 7 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ಈ (1) & (2) ಅಂದ

$$\begin{array}{r} + \quad x+y = 8 \\ - \quad 2x-y = 7 \\ \hline 3x = 15 \\ x = 5 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 8 \quad (\text{ಈ (1)ಂಡ}) \\ 5+y = 8 \\ \boxed{y=3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(18) \quad 2, 7, 12, \dots$$

$$a=2 \quad d=5 \quad a_{10}=? \quad n=10$$

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$a_{10} = 2 + (10-1)5$$

$$= 2 + (9)5$$

$$= 2 + 45$$

$$\boxed{a_{10} = 47}$$

$$(19) \quad 2+5+8+\dots \quad 20 \text{ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ವರ್ಗಿನ}$$

$$a=2 \quad d=3 \quad n=20 \quad S_{20}=?$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$= \frac{20}{2} [2(2) + (20-1)3]$$

$$= 10 [4 + 57]$$

$$= 10 [61]$$

$$\boxed{S_{20} = 610}$$

$$(20) \quad 3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$a=3 \quad b=-5 \quad c=2$$

$$\text{ಖ್ಯಾತ} = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$=(-5)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$= 25 - 24$$

$$= 1$$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ ಆಗಿದೆ

\therefore ದೂರತ್ವ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಕ್ಷಣಿಯಿಂದ

$$(21) \quad x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-2 \quad c=3$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{-2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 3}}{2 \times 1} \\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{2} \\ x &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

∴ ದತ್ತ ಘಣೀಕರಣವು ಯೋಧ್ಯೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮೂಲ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ



$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$x(x+3) + 2(x+3) = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x = -2$$

(22)

$$(x_1, y_1) = (3, 6) \quad (x_2, y_2) = (5, 7)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (7 - 6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \text{ ಮಾನಗಳು}$$



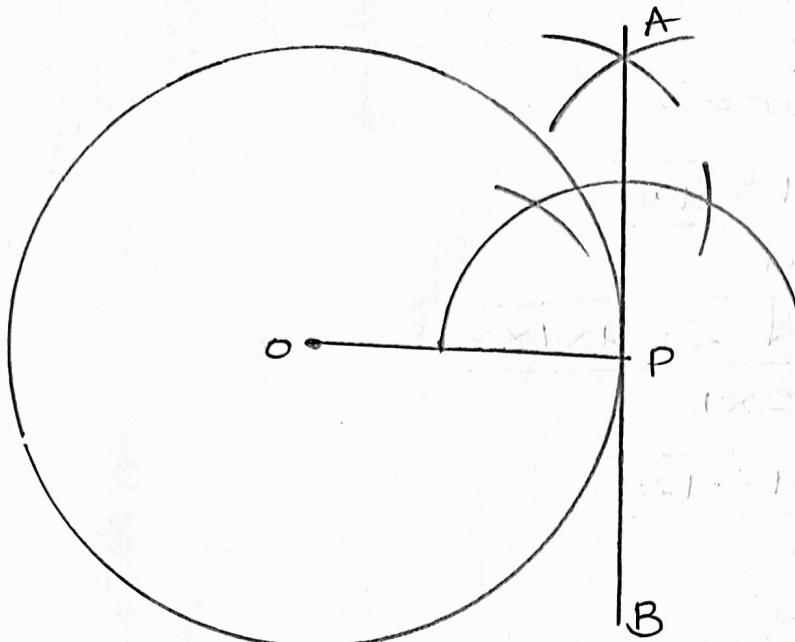
$$P(x, y) = \left(\frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}, \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2(5) + 3(3)}{2+3}, \frac{2(10) + 3(6)}{2+3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{10}{5}, \frac{20}{5} \right)$$

$$= (2, 4)$$

(23)



→ AB ప్రత్కష్ట శృంతవాగిద

(24)

$$= \sin \alpha + \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{BC}{AC} + \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5}$$

(25)

రైలు తాత్కాలిక దూరం 480 km

రైలన ఇవ x ఫ్లింగ్

రైలు తాత్కాలిక తేదీధంసింద కల $\frac{480}{x}$

10 km/h ఇచచెన్న తాత్కాలిక రైలన ఇవ $x+10$

10 km/h ఇచచెన్న తాత్కాలిక తేదీధంసింద కల $\frac{480}{x+10}$

$$\frac{480}{x} - \frac{480}{x+10} = 4$$

$$\frac{480x + 4800 - 480x}{x(x+10)} = 4$$

$$\frac{4800}{x^2 + 10x} = 4$$

$$4800 = 4x^2 + 40x$$

$$x^2 + 10x - 1200 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 40x - 30x - 1200 = 0$$

$$x(x+40) - 30(x+40) = 0$$

$$(x+40)(x-30) = 0$$

$$x = -40$$

$$x = 30$$

∴ ಈಗ ಇವವು 30 km/h ಆಗಿದೆ.

OR

ಎರಡು ಸ್ತ್ರೇಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ತ ಘಂಟೆಗ್ಗೆ x ಮತ್ತು $x+2$ ಅಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

$$x^2 + (x+2)^2 = 290$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 4 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 = 290$$

$$2x^2 + 4 + 4x = 290$$

$$2x^2 + 4x - 286 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 143 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 13x - 11x - 143 = 0$$

$$x(x+13) - 11(x+13) = 0$$

$$(x+13)(x-11) = 0$$

$$x = -13$$

$$x = 11$$

∴ ಎರಡು ಸ್ತ್ರೇಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ತ ಘಂಟೆಗ್ಗೆ 11 ಮತ್ತು 13 ಆಗಿವೆ

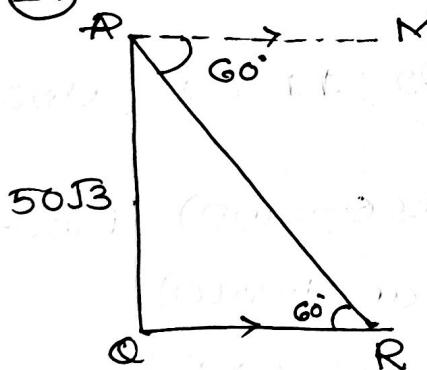
(26) $= \{ \cosec(90-\theta) - \sin(90-\theta) \} \{ (\cosec\theta - \sin\theta) (\tan\theta + \cot\theta) \}$
 $= (\sec\theta - \cos\theta) (\cosec\theta - \sin\theta) (\tan\theta + \cot\theta)$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\cos\theta} - \cos\theta \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta \right) \left(\tan\theta + \frac{\cot\theta}{\tan\theta} \right)$
 $= \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \right) \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta} \right) \left(\frac{\tan^2\theta + 1}{\tan\theta} \right)$
 $= \left(\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \right) \left(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} \right) \left(\frac{\sec^2\theta}{\tan\theta} \right)$
 $= \sin\theta \times \cos\theta \times \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \times \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$
 $= 1$

OR

$$\frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{2 \sin^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1 + 1}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - 1 + \sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2 \sin^2 \theta - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

(27)



$$\angle MPR = \angle PRQ = 60^\circ \text{ (ಕುರ್ತಾಯಿ ಶೈಲ)}$$

$$\triangle PQR \text{ ನಲ್ಲಿ } \angle Q = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{PQ}{QR}$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{QR}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{QR}$$

$$QR = 50 \text{ m}$$

\therefore ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಡ ಬುಡದಿಂದ ರಾಲು 50 m ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ

$$28 \quad (x_1, y_1) = (4, -6) \quad (x_2, y_2) = (3, -2) \quad (x_3, y_3) = (5, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta ABC \text{ ദീ } &= \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [4(-2 - 2) + 3(2 + 6) + 5(-6 + 2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [4(-4) + 3(8) + 5(-4)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [-16 + 24 - 20] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [-12]\end{aligned}$$

$\Delta ABC = 6$ ചതുര മുന്താളി

$$P(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{3+5}{2}, \frac{-2+2}{2} \right) = (4, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(4 - 4)^2 + (0 + 6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0 + 36}\end{aligned}$$

$AD = 6$ മുന്താളി

29

CI	f_i	x_i	$f_i x_i$
1-5	4	3	12
5-9	3	7	21
9-13	5	11	55
13-17	7	15	105
17-21	1	19	19
$\sum f_i$	20	$\sum f_i x_i$	212

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} \\ &= \frac{212}{20} \\ &= 10.6\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x} = 10.6$$

$$l = 20 \quad f_0 = 9 \quad f_1 = 15 \quad f_2 = 9 \quad b = 10$$

$$\text{బాహులక్ష} = l + \left[\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \right] \times b$$

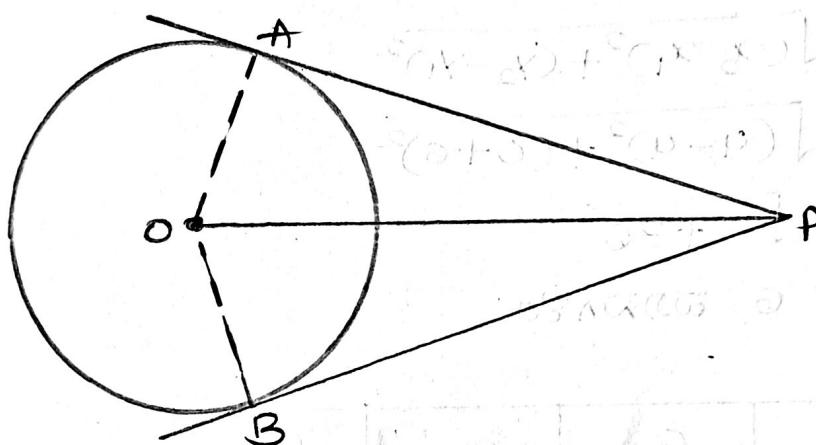
$$= 20 + \left[\frac{15 - 9}{2(15) - 9 - 9} \right] \times 10$$

$$= 20 + \left[\frac{6}{12} \right] \times 10$$

$$= 20 + 5$$

$$\text{బాహులక్ష} = 25 //$$

⑩ “బాహులింయాదనింద వృత్తత్రస్త వ్యోద ర్హతచక్రా లధ్వగాచీ శమనిష్ట”



దత్తః: O వృత్తశింధ్ర , AP & BP ర్హతచక్రా , P బాహులింయ.

పూఢనించు: AP = BP

రణనిః: OA, OB & OP కేళవిది

ఫలధనిః: $\triangle OAP \cong \triangle OBP$ న్యా

OA = OB (ఖండి వృత్తద త్రిభుజాలు)

OP = OP (శమాన్య బాహు)

A = B = 90° (ర్హతశింయ వ్యోద త్రిభుజాలు విభజించాలి)

$\triangle OAP \cong \triangle OBP$ (లం.క.థ విభజింతింద)

$\therefore AP = BP$ ($\cong \triangle$ అనుసారం బాహువిశు)

$$(31) \quad l = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$2\pi r_1 = 18$$

$$2\pi r_2 = 6$$

$$r_1 = \frac{18}{2\pi}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{6}{2\pi}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{9}{\pi}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{3}{\pi}$$

ಶಂಕುವಿನ ಹೃಷಿಕದ ಕ್ರ.ಮೆ.ಡ = $\pi(r_1 + r_2)l$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{9}{\pi} + \frac{3}{\pi} \right) 4$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{12}{\pi} \right) 4$$

$$= 12 \times 4$$

$$= 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

~~OR~~

$$b = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$2\pi r = 132$$

$$r = \frac{132}{2\pi} = \frac{66}{\pi}$$

ಶಿಫ್ಫರನ ಶ್ವಾಸ = $\pi r^2 b$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{66}{\pi} \right)^2 \times 25$$

$$= \pi \times \frac{66}{\pi} \times \frac{66}{\pi} \times 25$$

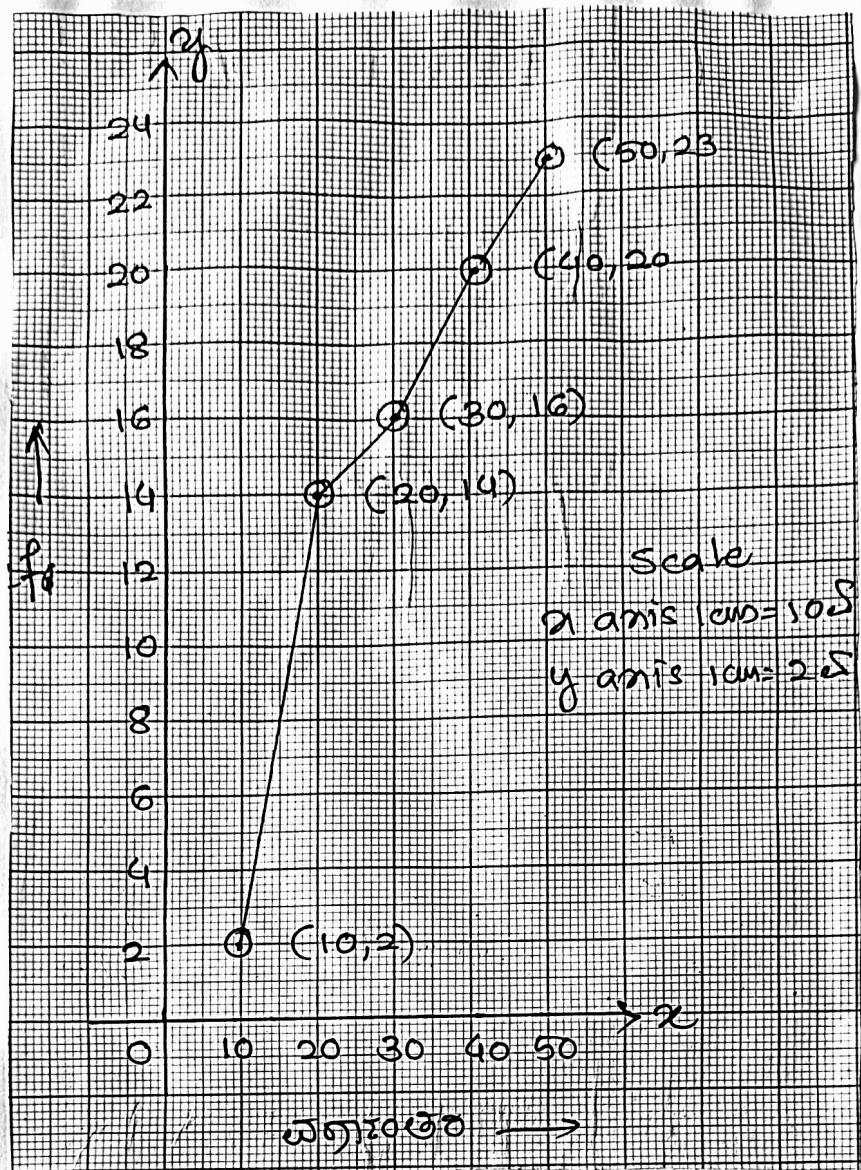
$$= \frac{66 \times 66 \times 25}{\frac{22}{7}}$$

$$= 3 \frac{66 \times 66 \times 25 \times \frac{7}{22}}{7}$$

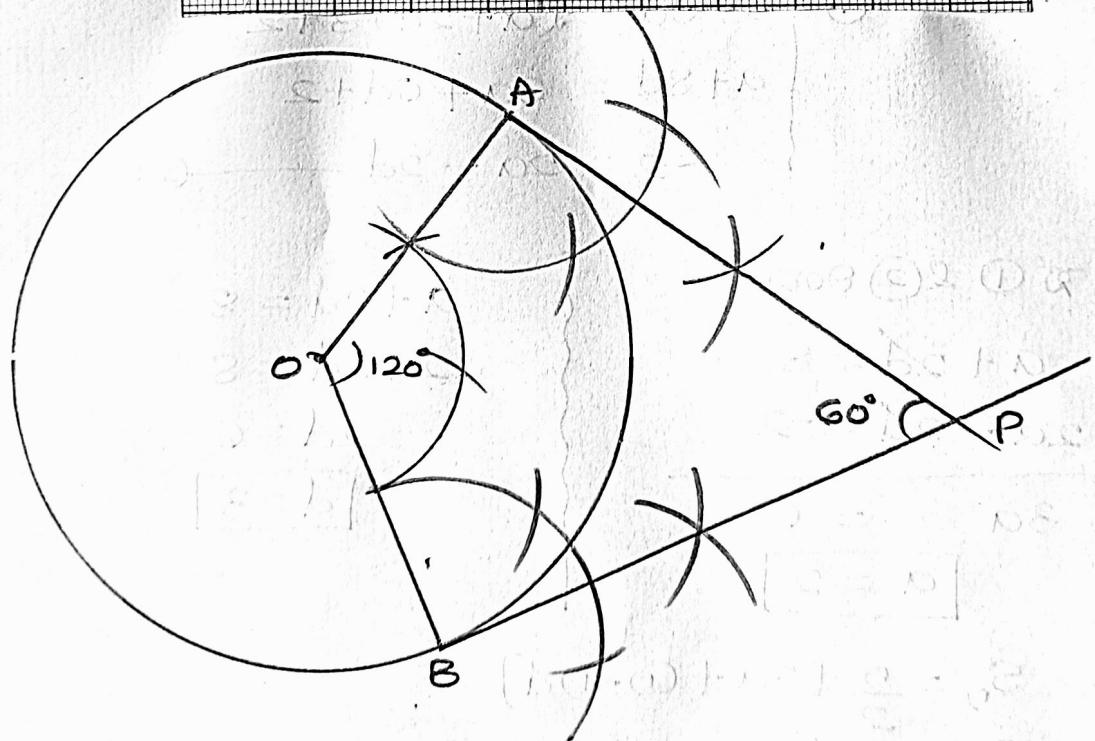
$$= 34650 \text{ cm}^3.$$

(32)

CI	<10	<20	<30	<40	<50
cf	2	14	16	20	23



(33)



(34)

$$x + y = 5$$

x	0	5
y	5	0

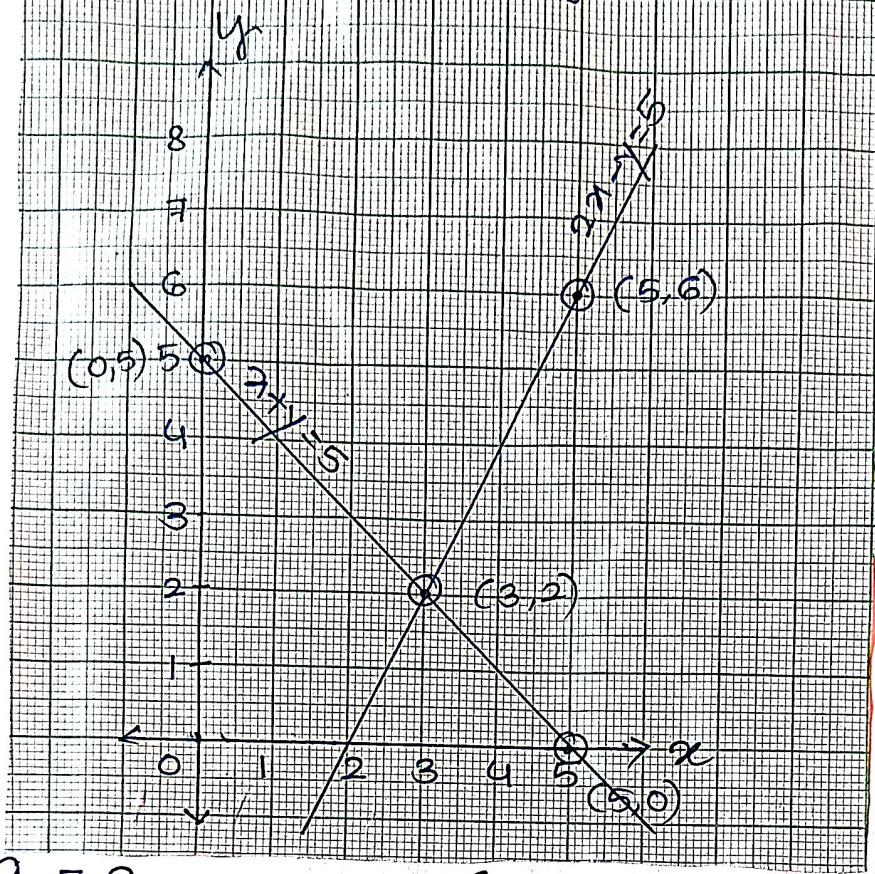
$$2x - y = 4$$

x	3	5
y	2	6

Scale

x axis 1 cm = 1.5

y axis 1 cm = 1.2



(35)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_3 = 8 \\ a + 2d = 8 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a_9 = (a_3)3 + 2 \\ a + 8d = (a + 2d)3 + 2 \\ a + 8d = 3a + 6d + 2 \\ -2 = 2a - 2d \end{array} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{a + 2d = 8} \\ + \quad 2a - 2d = -2 \\ \hline 3a \quad = 6 \\ | \boxed{a = 2} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a + 2d = 8 \\ 2 + 2d = 8 \\ 2d = 6 \\ | \boxed{d = 3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S_9 = \frac{9}{2} [2a + (9-1)d]$$

$$S_{19} = \frac{19}{2} [2(2) + (19-1)3]$$

$$= \frac{19}{2} [4 + 54]$$

$$= \frac{19}{2} [58]^{29}$$

$$| \boxed{S_9 = 551}$$



ಬೆಂಬಾಂತರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮೂರು ಪದಾರ್ಥ $a-d, a, a+d$ ಇವುಗಳ

$$a-d + a + a+d = 24$$

$$3a = 24$$

$$\boxed{a = 8}$$

$$(a-d)^2 + a^2 + (a+d)^2 = 480$$

$$a^2 + d^2 - 2ad + a^2 + a^2 + d^2 + 2ad = 480$$

$$3a^2 + 2d^2 = 480$$

$$3(8)^2 + 2d^2 = 480$$

$$192 + 2d^2 = 480$$

$$2d^2 = 288$$

$$d^2 = 144$$

$$\boxed{d = 12}$$

\therefore ಈ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮೂರು ಪದಾರ್ಥ $a-d, a, a+d$
 $8-12, 8, 8+12$
 $-4, 8, 20$

(36)

ಶಂಕು

$$d=6 \quad r=3 \text{ cm}$$

$$h=4 \text{ cm}$$

ಅಧಿಕೃತಾರ್ಥ

$$r=3 \text{ cm}$$

$$l^2 = h^2 + r^2$$

$$= 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$= 16 + 9$$

$$l^2 = 25$$

$$l = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ಅಧಿಕೃತಾರ್ಥ} \\ \text{ಪಿಂಚ್ಯಾಂಕ} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ಶಂಕುವಿನ} \\ \text{ಹಿಣ್ಣ.ಮೀ.ಡಿ} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ಅಧಿಕೃತಾರ್ಥ} \\ \text{ಹಿಣ್ಣ.ಮೀ.ಡಿ} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \pi r l + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= \pi r (l + 2r)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 3 (5 + 2(3))$$

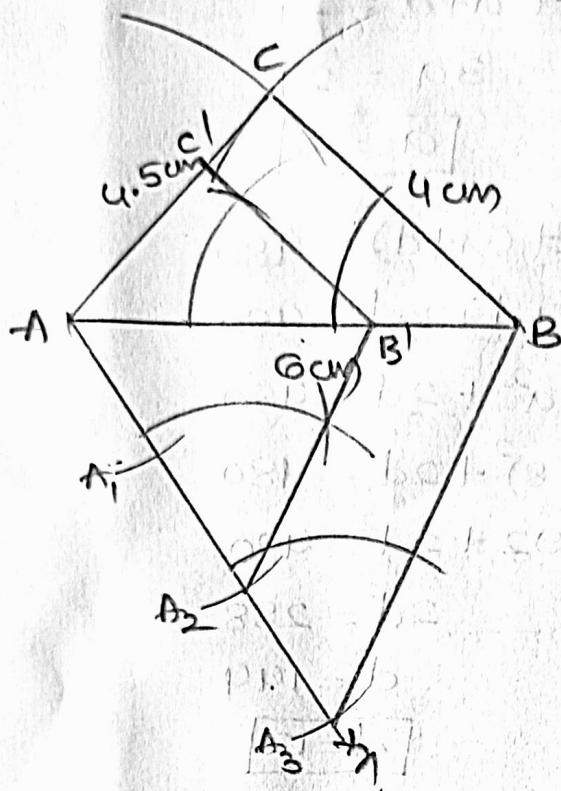
$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 3 (11)$$

$$= \frac{22 \times 33}{7}$$

$$= \frac{726}{7}$$

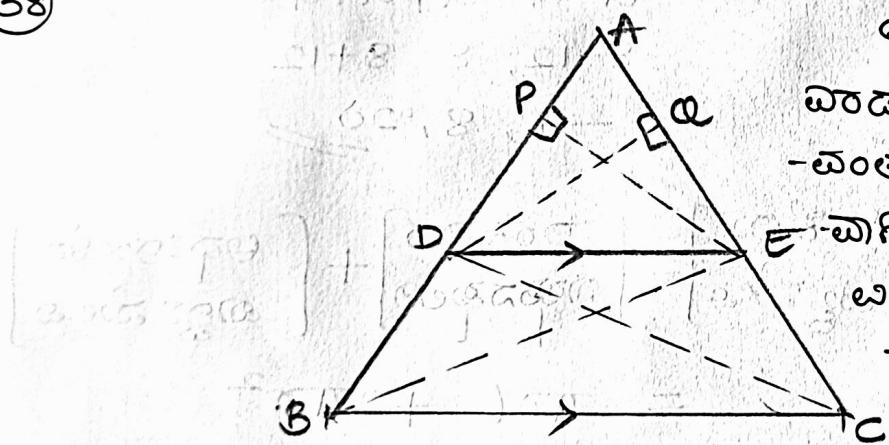
$$= 103.71 \text{ cm}^2$$

(37)



$\triangle ABC \& \triangle A'B'C'$ ಗಳು
ಅಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯ ಘಟನಾತ್ಮ
ಅರ್ಥಾಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿವೆ.

(38)



“ಅರ್ಥಾಗಳ ವರದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ
ವರದು ಅಭಿನ್ವ ಬಂದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೇಲನ್ನ
-ಯಂತೆ ಹಿಂದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ
-ಹಿಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಕಿ ಕರಣಿಕೆಯಿಂದ
ಉಳಿದುರಡು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ
ಕ್ರಿಯಾನುಷ್ಠಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುತ್ತು

ದತ್ತ: $\triangle ABC$ ನಲ್ಲಿ $BC \parallel DE$

ಪೂರ್ಣವಿಳಿವು: $\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{CE}$

ರಚನೆ: $AB \perp PE$ & $AC \perp CD$ ಅಂಶ CD & BE ಖೋಳಿಕೆ

ಪೂರ್ಣವಿಳಿವು: $\triangle ADE$ & $\triangle BDE$ ನಲ್ಲಿ

$$\triangle ADE \text{ ಏ} = \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times PE$$

$$(\Delta \text{ ಏ} = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h)$$

$$\triangle BDE \text{ ಏ} = \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times PE$$

$$\frac{\triangle ADE \text{ ಏ}}{\triangle BDE \text{ ಏ}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times PE}{\frac{1}{2} \times BD \times PE} = \frac{AD}{BD} \quad \text{--- } ①$$

$\triangle ADE$ & $\triangle CDE$ ನ್ನು

$$\triangle ADE \text{ ರಿ } = \frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DQ$$

$$\triangle CDE \text{ ರಿ } = \frac{1}{2} \times CE \times DQ$$

$$\frac{\triangle ADE \text{ ರಿ}}{\triangle CDE \text{ ರಿ}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DQ}{\frac{1}{2} \times CE \times DQ} = \frac{AE}{CE} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$\triangle BDE$ & $\triangle CDE$ ದಿಂಹಿ ಖಾರು $DE \& BC \parallel DE$ ಮೊಳ್ಳೆ

$$\therefore (\triangle BDE) \text{ ರಿ } = (\triangle CDE) \text{ ರಿ } \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ಸಮಾಲಕ್ತರಣ ① ② & ③ ರಿಂದ

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AE}{CE}$$

ತುಮೀಂಯ ಖಾಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ.