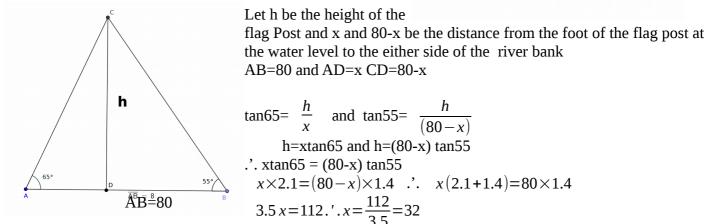
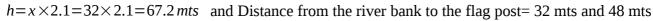
sum of (n+1) terms =  $\frac{(n+1)}{2}(14+nx6) = \frac{(n+1)}{2}x2(7+nx3) = (n+1)(7+3n) = 3n^2+3n+7n+7=3n^2+10n+7$ a=3, b=10 c=7 .'. a+c=10=b Also  $\frac{(n+1)}{2}(f+nxd+f) = (\frac{1}{2})(n+1)(2f+\frac{1}{2}nd) = (\frac{1}{2})x(2fn+n^2d+2f+nd) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2)d+(2f+d)n+2fi$  $= (\frac{1}{2})(n^{2}d + (2f + d)n + 2f) = an^{2} + bn + c(Given)$ Comparing like powers of n on both sides, a=d/2 b=f+d/2 and c=f.'. a+c= d/2 + f=b Hence the Proof. OR Sum of n terms of an A.S. is of the form  $pn^2 + qn$ . '.Sum of n+1 terms of an A.S. is of the form =  $p(n+1)^2 + q(n+1) = p(n^2 + 2n + 1) + q(n+1)$ sum of n+1 terms =  $pn^2+2pn+p+qn+q=pn^2+(2p+q)n+p+q=an^2+bn+c$ . '. a=p b=2p+q c=p+qsslc MARCH 2017- ANSWERS- N.Sreekumar, Govt.Girls HSS, Kayamkulam 18.  $\frac{\overline{AC}}{(\sin 67)} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{(\sin 53)} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{(\sin 60)} = 2R$  $\frac{\overline{AC}}{(0.9)} = \frac{\overline{8}}{(0.8)} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{(0.87)} = 2R \quad \therefore 2R = \frac{80}{8} = 10 \quad \therefore R = \frac{10}{2} = 5$ a) Circum diameter=10 b) AB= 10xsin60= 8.7 c) AC=10xsin67=  $10 \times \sin 67 = 10 \times 0.9 = 9$ 67° OR

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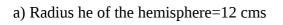




19. 
$$AD^2 = AC^2 - CD^2 625 - 400 = 225.$$
 '.  $AD = 15$ 

From the similar triangles CED and CDA

$$\frac{r}{15} = \frac{20}{25}$$
 .'.  $r = \frac{20 \times 15}{25} = 12 \, cms$ 



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