Solution of Practice Set - IInd
Class - Xth

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Date:

Section:- A

(1) Base → 10, S.B → 20, S.B.D. → 2

$(No.)^2 = S.B.D.[No. + Dev.] / Dev.^2$

$(17)^2 = 2[17-3] / [-3]^2$

$= 2 \times 14 / 9$

$= 28/9$

$\Rightarrow 17^2 = 289$ Ans.

(2) $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+4}$

Write it again in following way

$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+3}$

Now sum of Den. of L.H.S. $= x+1+x+4$

$= 2x+5$

& sum of Den. of R.H.S. $= x+2+x+3$

$= 2x+5$

∵ sum of Den. of L.H.S = sum of Den. of R.H.S

then By sutra Shunyam Samuchhaye

$2x+5=0$

$2x=-5$

$x = \frac{-5}{2}$ Ans.

(3) L.C.M. of a & 18 = 36

& H.C.F. of a & 18 = 2

We know

Product of two No. = L.C.M. × H.C.F

$a \times 18 = 36 \times 2$

$a = 4$ Ans.

(4) $\sec 5\theta = \operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 36°)$

We know $\operatorname{cosec}(90-\theta) = \sec\theta$

then $\operatorname{cosec}(90-5\theta) = \operatorname{cosec}(\theta-36°)$

$\Rightarrow 90° - 5\theta = \theta - 36°$

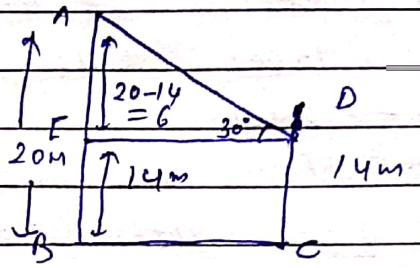
$90 + 36 = \theta + 5\theta$

$6\theta = 126$

$\theta = \frac{126}{6}$ 21

$\theta = 21°$ Ans.

(5)



in △AED

$\sin\theta = \frac{P}{H} = \frac{AE}{AD}$

$\sin 30° = \frac{6}{AD} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{AD}$

$AD = 12m$

then length of wire = 12m Ans.

(6) The locus of a point which is equidistance from three Non-Coliner point will be circumcentre.

(7) ∵ AD is angle Bisector of ∠A

then By angle Bisector theorem

$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$

$\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{9}{5}$

$9AC = 20$

$AC = \frac{20}{9}$ Ans.

(8) $P(A) = 0.65$ then

$P(\text{not } A)$ 'or' $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - 0.65$

$P(\bar{A}) = 0.35$ Ans.

(9) first → 3 sec. then it will
second → 9 sec be an A.P.
third → 15 sec $a = 3, d = 9-3$
fourt → 21 sec $d = 6$

then $a_n = 69$

$a + (n-1)d = 69$

$3 + (n-1)6 = 69$

$3 + 6n - 6 = 69$

$6n - 3 = 69$

$6n = 69 + 3$

$6n = 72$

$n = \frac{72}{6} = 12$

in 69 sec a will cross 12^{th} signal

(10) Stopping Distance = Breaking Distance + Reaction Distance

Stopping Distance = $2 + 1 = 3$ m Ans.

Section:- B

(1) Base = 100, SuB Base → 100
S.B.D. → 1 Dev → -03

97	3 9	94
03	↓ 0 ↓	9 / 3 7
	3 9	211
		-194

+2

41 17 → Rem

9.. →

$$\begin{array}{r} 97\overline{)211}(2 \\ 194 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$$

(2) Let $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$ is a rational Number then

$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5} = \frac{p}{q}$ where p & q are integer

$\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q} - \sqrt{5}$ Do square Both side

$(\sqrt{2})^2 = \left(\frac{p}{q} - \sqrt{5}\right)^2$

$2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} + 5 - 2 \times \frac{p}{q}\sqrt{5}$

then $\frac{2p\sqrt{5}}{q} = \frac{p^2}{q^2} + 5 - 2$

or $\sqrt{5} = \frac{q}{2p}\left[\frac{p^2}{q^2} + 3\right]$

∵ p, q, 2, 3 all are integer then $\frac{q}{2p}\left[\frac{p^2}{q^2} + 3\right]$ will be a rational Number But $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational Number then our assumption is wrong that's why $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$ will be irrational Number.

(3) A/c to question

$r = 5$ cm

we know minute hand makes an angle of 6° in one minute then it make angle of

$6 \times 7 = 42°$ in 7 minute

then area of sector $= \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360^\circ}$

$= \frac{\frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 5 \times 42}{360}$

$= \frac{55}{6} = 9.16\ cm^2$

(4) T.S.A. of ball $= 1386\ cm^2$

$4\pi r^2 = 1386$

$4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r^2 = 1386$

$r^2 = \frac{63 \times 7}{4}$

$r = \sqrt{\frac{441}{4}} = \frac{21}{2}$

$r = 10.5$ cm Ans.

'or'

(4) A/c to question

$r_1 = 5cm$ & $r_2 = 5mm$

$r_2 = \frac{5}{10}$ cm

No. of small sphere $=$ $\frac{\text{Volume of lead sphere}}{\text{Volume of small sphere}}$

$= \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_1^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_2^3}$

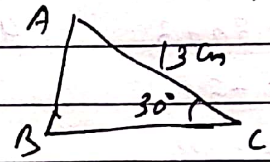
$= \frac{5 \times 5 \times 5}{\frac{5}{10} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{5}{10}}$

$\Rightarrow$ 1000 small sphere

(5) Note:- question 5 is written wrong in question paper solve this question at place of question-5.

Q.(5) find the height of camera which is situated on pole and by this camera we can see up to 13 cm LOS. and angle of depression is 30° from point on the ground.

Ans



in ΔABC $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{P}{H}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{AB}{13}$ → then $AB = \frac{13}{2}$ Ans

Section:- C

(1) Let first positive odd integer is x then second will $x+2$

Now A/c to question

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

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

$2x^2 + 4x + 4 - 290 = 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x=-13$ ✗ | $x=11$ ✓

then first odd +ive integer $=11$

& second odd +ive integer will

$11+2=13$ Ans.

(9) (i) $(-5)+(-8)+(-11)+ \text{———} +(-230)$

$a_n = a+(n-1)d$ $\quad a=-5$

$d=-8-(-5)$

then $-230 = -5+(n-1)\times -3$ $\quad d=-8+5=-3$

$-230 = -5-3n+3$ $\quad a_n=-230$

$-230+2 = -3n$

$-228 = -3n$

$n = \frac{\cancel{+228}\ 76}{\cancel{+3}} = 76$

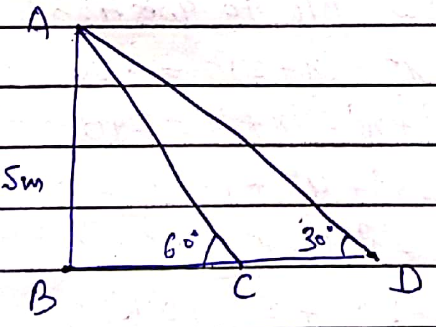
Now $S_n = S_{76} = \frac{n}{2}(a+l)$

$S_{76} = \frac{\cancel{76}\,38}{\cancel{2}}(-5-230)$

$S_{76} = 38\times -235 = -8930$

$S_{76} = -8930$ Ans.

(3)



in $\triangle ABC$

$\tan\theta = \frac{p}{b}$

$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC}$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{15}{BC}$

$BC = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}$ —(1)st

in $\triangle ABD$

$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{BD}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15}{BD}$

$BD = 15\sqrt{3}$ —(2)

Now Difference between shadow $CD = BD - BC$

then By eq (1)st & (2)nd

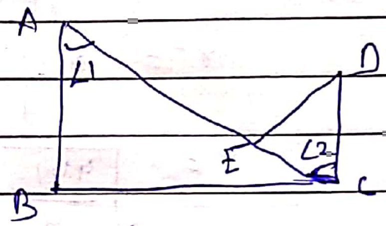
$CD = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{1} - \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}$

$CD = \frac{45-15}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$CD = \frac{\cancel{30}^{10}\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{3}} = 10\sqrt{3} = 10\times 1.732$

$CD = 17.32$ m Ans.

(4)



Given: $AB\perp BC$, $DC\perp BC$ & $DE\perp AC$

To prove: $\triangle CED \sim \triangle ABC$

Proof: ∵ $AB\perp BC$, $DC\perp BC$

then $AB \parallel CD$ ∵ $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

and they are cointerior angle

if they have sum $=180^\circ$ then

$AB \parallel CD$ Now in $\triangle ABC$ & $\triangle DEC$

$\angle B = \angle E = 90^\circ \rightarrow$ given

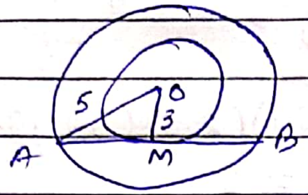
$\angle 1 = \angle 2 \rightarrow$ A.I. Angle then

By AA Rule

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CED$

H.P.

(5) $r_1 = 5\text{ cm}$, $r_2 = 3\text{ cm}$



in $\triangle AOM \Rightarrow AO^2 = OM^2 + AM^2$

$5^2 = 3^2 + AM^2$

$AM^2 = 25 - 9 = 16$

$AM^2 = 16$

$AM = \sqrt{16} = 4$

$AM = 4\text{ cm}$ then length of chord or height of chord is

$AB = 2 \times AM = 2 \times 4 = 8\text{ cm}$ Ans.

(6) A/c to figure ABCD is cyclic quadrilateral then

$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$ | $\angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$

$y + 2y = 180^\circ$ | $3x + 2x = 180^\circ$

$3y = 180^\circ$ | $5x = 180^\circ$ (36)

$\angle y = 60^\circ$ | $x = 36^\circ$

or $\angle A = y = 60^\circ$ | $\angle B = 3x$

$\angle C = 2 \times y = 2 \times 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ | $\angle B = 3 \times 36$

$\angle B = 108^\circ$

& $\angle D = 2x = 2 \times 36 = 72$ Ans.

(7) given O & O' are the centre of two circle and $AB \parallel OO'$

to prove $AB = 2OO'$

Proof: $\because AB \parallel OO' \Rightarrow ED \parallel OO'$

and $O'E \perp BC$ & $OD \perp AC$

that's why $O'E \parallel OD$ and $OO'ED$ will be a rectangle

that's why

$OO' = ED$

But $OO' = EC + CD$

$\because EC = \frac{BC}{2}$

& $CD = \frac{AC}{2}$

then $OO' = \frac{BC}{2} + \frac{AC}{2}$

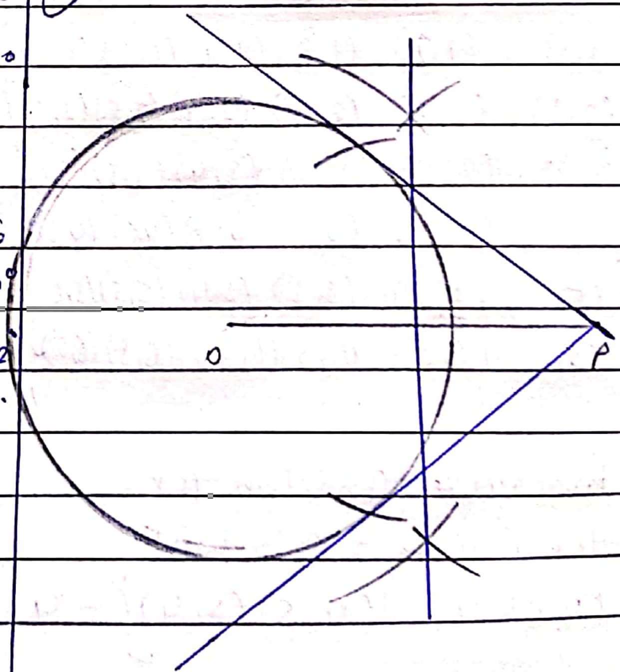
$OO' = \frac{BC + AC}{2}$

But $BC + AC = AB$

then $\frac{OO'}{1} = \frac{AB}{2}$

or $\boxed{AB = 2OO'}$ H.P.

(8)



(9) Diameter of sphere = 6 cm
then radius of spher = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3 cm

length of wire = 36 m = 3600 cm
or height of wire = 3600 cm
Now A/c to question
Volume of sphere = Volume of wire

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r_1^3 = \pi r_2^2 h$

$\frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{3}} \times \cancel{3} \times 3 \times \cancel{3} = r_2^2 \times \cancel{3600}$ ~~1200~~ 400 100

$r_2^2 = \frac{1}{100}$

$r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1}{10}$

$r_2 = \frac{1}{10}$ cm Ans.

(10) total No. of Condition for a Dice twice will = 36

$\Rightarrow$ {(1,1), (1,2), (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6)
(2,1), (2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (2,6)
(3,1), (3,2) (3,3) (3,4) (3,5) (3,6)
(4,1) (4,2) (4,3) (4,4) (4,5) (4,6)
(5,1), (5,2) (5,3) (5,4) (5,5) (5,6)
(6,1) (6,2) (6,3) (6,4) (6,5) (6,6)}

(i) favourable Condition for getting sum = 9 will
{(3,6) (6,3) (4,5) (5,4)} = 4

$P(A) = \frac{f.c.}{T.c.} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$

(ii) favourable condition for getting sum = 7
{(1,6) (6,1) (2,5) (5,2) (3,4) (4,3)}
= 6

then $P(A) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

(iii) favourable condition for getting sum = 5
{(1,4) (4,1) (2,3) (3,2)} = 4

then $P(A) = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$ Ans.

Section :- D

(1) $3x + y = 2$; $2x - 3y = 5$

$3x = 2 - y$

$x = \frac{2-y}{3}$

Put $y = -1$

$x = \frac{2-(-1)}{3}$

$x = \frac{3}{3} = 1$

Put $y = 2$

$x = \frac{2-2}{3} = \frac{0}{3}$

$x = 0$

Put $y = 8$

$x = \frac{2-8}{3} = \frac{-6}{3}$

$x = -2$

x	1	0	-2
y	-1	2	8

$2x = 5 + 3y$

$x = \frac{5+3y}{2}$

Put $y = -1$

$x = \frac{5+3\times -1}{2}$

$x = \frac{5-3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

Put $y = 1$

$x = \frac{5+3\times 1}{2} = \frac{5+3}{2}$

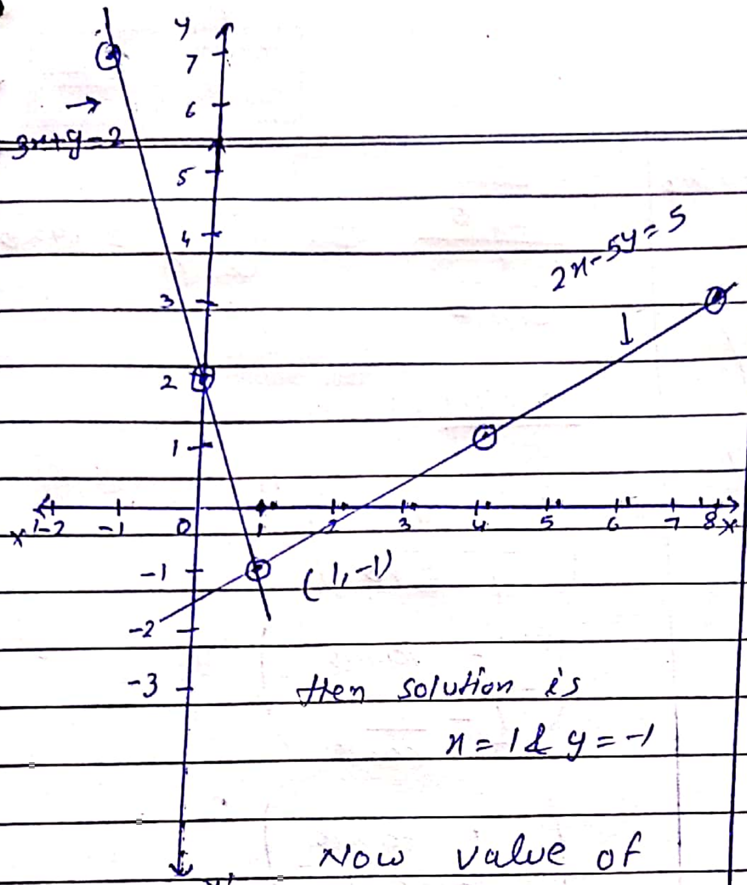
$x = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

Put $y = 3$

$x = \frac{5+3\times 3}{2} = \frac{5+9}{2}$

$x = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

x	1	4	7
y	-1	1	3



then solution is
$x = 1$ & $y = -1$

Now value of
$P = 4x + 3y$
$P = 4\times1 + 3\times-1$
$P = 4 - 3 = 1$ Ans.

(2) (a) $(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^2 = \dfrac{1-\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta}$

L.H.S.

$(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^2$

$\left[\dfrac{1}{\cos\theta} - \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right]^2$

$\left[\dfrac{1-\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(1-\sin\theta)^2}{\cos^2\theta}$

$\dfrac{(1-\sin\theta)^2}{1-\sin^2\theta} = \dfrac{(1-\sin\theta)^{\cancel{2}}}{(1+\sin\theta)\cancel{(1-\sin\theta)}}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1-\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta}$ R.H.S.

(ii) $\dfrac{(1+\cot\theta+\tan\theta)(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}{\sec^3\theta - \csc^3\theta} = \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

L.H.S.

$\dfrac{(1+\cot\theta+\tan\theta)(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}{\sec^3\theta - \csc^3\theta}$

$\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{1}{1} + \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right)(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)}{\dfrac{1}{\cos^3\theta} - \dfrac{1}{\sin^3\theta}}$

$\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}\right)(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)}{\dfrac{\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta}{\cos^3\theta\sin^3\theta}}$

we know $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$

then

$\dfrac{\dfrac{\cancel{(\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta)}}{\cancel{\sin\theta\cos\theta}}}{\dfrac{\cancel{(\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta)}}{\sin^{\cancel{3}2}\theta\cos^{\cancel{3}2}\theta}} \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

$\Rightarrow$ L.H.S.

$\Rightarrow$ R.H.S.

Or

(i) $\sin\theta(1+\tan\theta)+\cos\theta(1+\cot\theta)=\csc\theta+\sec\theta$

L.H.S.

$\sin\theta(1+\tan\theta)+\cos\theta(1+\cot\theta)$

$\sin\theta\left[\frac{1}{1}+\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right]+\cos\theta\left[\frac{1}{1}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right]$

$\sin\theta\left[\frac{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right]+\cos\theta\left[\frac{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right]$

$(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)\left[\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right]$

$(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)\left[\frac{\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta}\right]$

$(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)\times\frac{1}{\cos\theta\sin\theta}$

$\frac{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta}$

$\frac{\cancel{\sin\theta}}{\cos\theta\cancel{\sin\theta}}+\frac{\cancel{\cos\theta}}{\cancel{\cos\theta}\sin\theta}$

$\frac{1}{\cos\theta}+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}$

$\Rightarrow \sec\theta+\csc\theta$

(ii) $\left(\frac{1+\tan^2\theta}{1+\cot^2\theta}\right)=\left(\frac{1-\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta}\right)^2$

L.H.S.

$\left(\frac{1+\tan^2\theta}{1+\cot^2\theta}\right)=\frac{\sec^2\theta}{\csc^2\theta}$

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

R.H.S.

$\left(\frac{1-\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta}\right)^2$

$\left(\frac{1-\tan\theta}{\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{\tan\theta}}\right)^2$

$\left(\frac{1-\tan\theta}{\frac{\tan\theta-1}{\tan\theta}}\right)^2$

$\left[\frac{\cancel{(1-\tan\theta)}}{\frac{-\cancel{(1-\tan\theta)}}{\tan\theta}}\right]^2$

$(-\tan\theta)^2=\tan^2\theta$

$=$ L.H.S.

H.P.

(3) (a) Mid point of line segment which joint point $(6,8)$ & $(2,4)$ will

$P\left[\frac{6+2}{2},\frac{8+4}{2}\right]$ By formula $\left[\frac{x_1+x_2}{2},\frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right]$

$P\left[\frac{\cancel{8}^4}{\cancel{2}},\frac{\cancel{12}^6}{\cancel{2}}\right]$

$P(4,6)$

Now Distance of point P $(4,6)$ from point $A(1,2)$

$$PA = \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(1-4)^2+(2-6)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2+(-4)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25}$$
$PA = 5$ cm Ans

(5) $P(3,5)$ Let Point B is $B(x,y)$

A $(-2,3)$ (x_1 y_1), $4:7$ ($m:n$), $B(x,y)$ (x_2 y_2)

Co-ordinate of Point P will

$$P\left[\frac{mx_2+nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2+ny_1}{m+n}\right]$$
$$P\left[\frac{4\times x+7\times -2}{4+7}, \frac{4\times y+7\times 3}{4+7}\right]$$
$$P\left[\frac{4x-14}{11}, \frac{4y+21}{11}\right]$$

But $P[3, 5]$ then

$$\frac{4x-14}{11} = 3 \qquad \frac{4y+21}{11} = 5$$
$4x = 11\times 3+14$ | $4y = 55-21$
$4x = 33+14$ | $4y = 34$
$4x = 47$ | $y = \frac{34^{17}}{4_2}$
$x = \frac{47}{4}$ | $y = \frac{17}{2}$

then Point B $\left[\frac{47}{4}, \frac{17}{2}\right]$

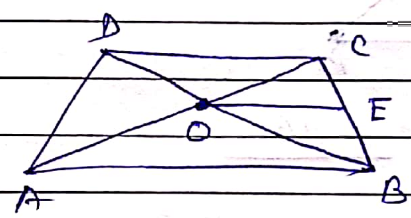
Ans

Q. (4) given Diagonals of quadrilateral ABCD, intersect each other at point O, such that

$$\frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OC}{OD}$$

to prove - ABCD is a trepezium.

~~Proof~~ Construction - Draw $OE \parallel AB$



Prooff - $\because \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OC}{OD}$

then $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD}$ — (1)st

But By Construction $OE \parallel AB$

then $\frac{OC}{OA} = \frac{CE}{EB}$ By B.P.T.

and $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{EB}{CE}$ — (2)nd

from eq (1)st & eq. (2)nd

$$\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{EB}{CE}$$

But if in $\triangle BCD$,

$\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{EB}{CE}$ then

Converse of B.P.T. $OE \parallel CD$

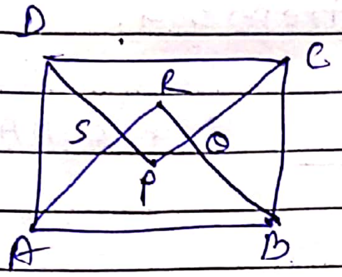
But $OE \parallel AB$ By Construction

then $OE \parallel AB \parallel CD$ or ABCD is a trapezium H.P.

'or'

Q④ given quadrilateral PQRS is made by the Bisector of angles of cyclic quadrilateral ABCD.

to Prove quadrilateral PQRS is also a cyclic quadrilateral



Proof in $\triangle ABR$

$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle R = 180°$ → angle sum Property of $\triangle$

But $\angle 1 = \frac{\angle A}{2}$ & $\angle 2 = \frac{\angle B}{2}$

then $\frac{\angle A}{2} + \frac{\angle B}{2} + \angle R = 180°$

or $\angle R = 180° - \frac{\angle A}{2} - \frac{\angle B}{2}$ — ①st

in the same way in $\triangle DPC$

$\angle P = 180° - \frac{\angle C}{2} - \frac{\angle D}{2}$ — ②nd

add eq. ①st & ②nd

$\angle P + \angle R = 360° - \frac{\angle A}{2} - \frac{\angle B}{2} - \frac{\angle C}{2} - \frac{\angle D}{2}$

$\angle P + \angle R = 360° - \left[\frac{\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D}{2}\right]$

But $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360°$

then

$\angle P + \angle R = 360° - \frac{360}{2}$ 180°

'or' $\angle P + \angle R = 180°$

if sum of opposite angle of a quadrilateral then it will be cyclic quadrilateral that's why PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral. H.P.

Q⑤

C.I.	No. of students	$x_i = \frac{U.L.+L.L.}{2}$	$x_i \times f_i$
0-10	4	5	20
10-20	28	15	420
20-30	42	25	1050
30-40	26	35	910
40-50	6	45	270
	106		2670

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i}{\Sigma f_i}$$

$$= \frac{2670}{106}$$

Mean = 25.18 (Approx) Ans

C.I.	fi	c.f.
0-10	4	4
10-20	28	32
20-30	42	74
30-40	26	100
40-50	6	106
	$\Sigma fi = 106$	

$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{\cancel{106}}{\cancel{2}} = 53$

c.f. Just greater then $\frac{N}{2}$.

is 74 then Median class interval will be 20-30

then

$$Median = l + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - C}{f} \times h$$

$l = 20$, $\frac{N}{2} = 53$, $C = 32$

$f = 42$, $h = 10$

$$Median = 20 + \frac{53 - 32}{42} \times 10$$

$$= 20 + \frac{21 \times \cancel{10}^{5}}{\cancel{42}_{2}}$$

$= 25$ Ans.

END.