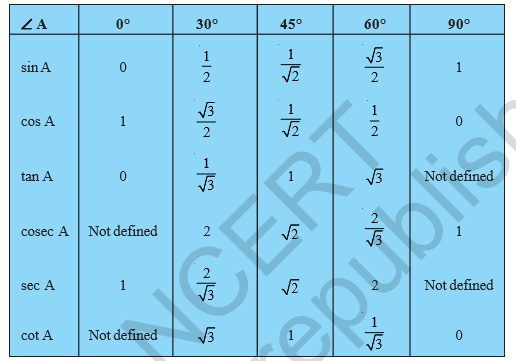
**Class X Maths**

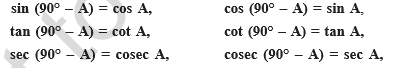
1. **Euclid’s division lemma: Given positive integers a and b, there exists unique integers q and r satisfying a= b q + r, 0 ≤ r <b.**
2. **Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic: Every composite number can be expressed as a product of primes.**
3. **In rational number ,q is always in form of 2n5m ( for terminating decimal representation).**
4. **HCF (a,b) x LCM (a,b) = a x b. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***
5. **Zeroes of a polynomial: k is zero of polynomial P(x) if P(k) = 0.**
6. **Sum of zeroes α+β = -product of zeroes α x β = for polynomial ax2+ bx + c= x2 – (α +β)x + αβ**
7. **For cubic polynomial , ax3 + bx2+cx + d α + β +γ =- -, αβ+βγ+γα = , αβγ = \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***
8. **For a1 x + b1y +c1=0 and For a2 x + b2y +c2 =0 , unique solution : graph : two intersecting lines no solution : parallel lines infinite solution : coincident lines**
9. **Elimination method to solve equations \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***
10. **ax2+ bx + c = 0 root are real if D = b2 – 4ac 0 roots are equal if D = b2 – 4ac = 0 , x = \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***
11. **General term an = a + (n-1)d where a= first term , d = common difference Sn = A.P. : a , a+d , a+2d , ……….. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***
12. **Similarity rules of two triangles: (i) SSS (ii) SAS (iii) AA**
13. **Theorem: (i) The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the squares of the ratio of their corresponding sides.**
14. **(ii) [BPT] If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, it cuts other two sides in the same ratio.**
15. **(iii) Pythagoras theorem : In right triangle , the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. (iv) Converse of Pythagoras theorem : In a triangle , if square of one side is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides , then the angle opposite the first side is a right angle**

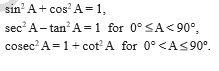
**Coordinate geometry**



**Trigonometric ratios**

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**Circles**

**Theorems (i) The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.**

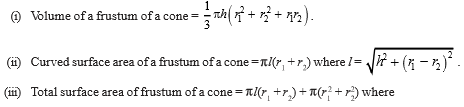
**(ii) The length of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.**

**Area related to circle (i)Area of the sector = (ii) length of arc =**

**(iii) Area of minor segment =**

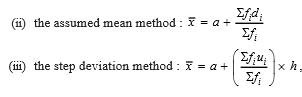
**Surface area and volume**

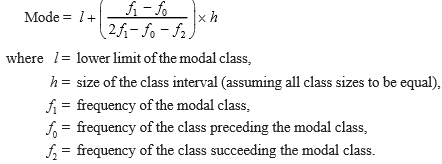
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CSA** | **TSA** | **Volume** |
| **Cube** | **4a2** | **6a2** | **a3** |
| **Cuboid** | **2h(l+b)** | **2(lb +bh + hl)** | **Lbh** |
| **Cylinder** | **2** | **2** |  |
| **Cone** |  |  |  |
| **Sphere** | **-** |  |  |
| **Hemisphere** |  |  |  |

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**Statistics**

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**\* Mode = 3Median – 2Mean**

**\* more than ogive : plot points (lower limit , corresponding cumulative freuency)**

**\* less than ogive : plot points (upper limit , corresponding cumulative freuency)**

**Probability**

**P(E) =**

**Sum of probabilities of all events is always 1 in an experiment , 0 , P(E) + P (Not E) = 1**