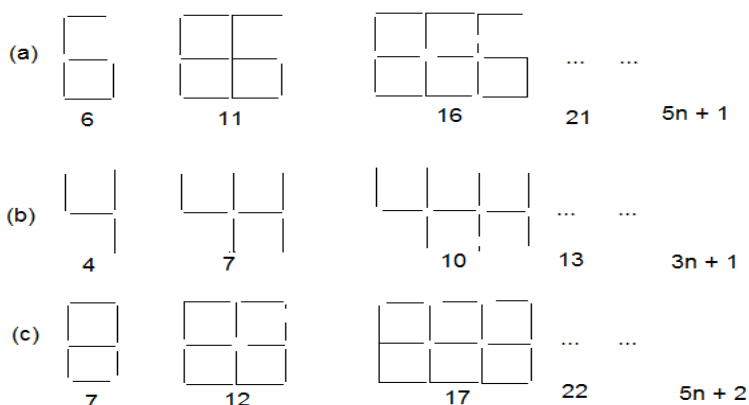


EXERCISE 12.4

1. Observe the patterns of digits made from line segments of equal length. You will find such segmented digits on the display of electronic watches or calculators.



If the number of digits are formed is taken to be n the number of segments required to form n digits given by algebraic expression appearing on the right of each pattern. How many segments are required to form 5,

10, 100 digits of the kind 

Sol. :- (a) Number segments are required to form 5 digits = $5(5) + 1 = 25 + 1 = 26$

Number segments are required to form 10 digits = $5(10) + 1 = 50 + 1 = 51$

Number segments are required to form 100 digits = $5(100) + 1 = 500 + 1 = 501$

(b) Number segments are required to form 5 digits = $3(5) + 1 = 15 + 1 = 16$

Number segments are required to form 10 digits = $3(10) + 1 = 30 + 1 = 31$

Number segments are required to form 100 digits = $3(100) + 1 = 300 + 1 = 301$

(c) Number segments are required to form 5 digits = $5(5) + 2 = 25 + 2 = 27$

Number segments are required to form 10 digits = $5(10) + 2 = 50 + 2 = 52$

Number segments are required to form 100 digits = $5(100) + 2 = 500 + 2 = 502$

2. Use the given expression to complete the table of number patterns.

S. No.	Expressions	Terms								
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	...	10 th	...	100 th
(i)	$2n - 1$	1	3	5	7	9	-	19	-	
(ii)	$3n + 2$	5	8	11	14		-		-	
(iii)	$4n + 1$	5	9	13	17		-		-	
(iv)	$7n + 20$	27	34	41	48		-		-	
(v)	$n^2 + 1$	2	5	10	17		-		-	10001

Sol. :- (i) From table $(2n - 1)$

For $n = 100$,

$$2(100) - 1 = 200 - 1 = 199$$

(ii) From table $3n + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 5, \\ &= 3(5) + 2 \\ &= 15 + 2 = 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 10, \\ &= 3(10) + 2 \\ &= 30 + 2 = 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 100 \\ &= 3(100) + 2 \\ &= 300 + 2 = 302 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) From table $4n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 5, \\ &= 4(5) + 1 \\ &= 20 + 1 = 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 10, \\ &= 4(10) + 1 \\ &= 40 + 1 = 41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 100 \\ &= 4(100) + 1 \\ &= 400 + 1 = 401 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) From table $7n + 20$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 5, \\ &= 7(5) + 20 \\ &= 35 + 20 = 55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 10, \\ &= 7(10) + 20 \\ &= 70 + 20 = 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 100 \\ &= 7(100) + 20 \\ &= 700 + 20 = 720 \end{aligned}$$

(v) From table $n^2 + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 5, \\ &= (5)^2 + 1 \\ &= 25 + 1 = 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } n = 10, \\ &= (10)^2 + 1 \\ &= 100 + 1 = 101 \end{aligned}$$

S. No.	Expressions	Terms								
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	...	10 th	...	100 th
(i)	$2n - 1$	1	3	5	7	9	-	19	-	199
(ii)	$3n + 2$	5	8	11	14	17	-	32	-	302
(iii)	$4n + 1$	5	9	13	17	21	-	41	-	401
(iv)	$7n + 20$	27	34	41	48	55	-	90	-	720
(v)	$n^2 + 1$	2	5	10	17	26	-	101	-	10001

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