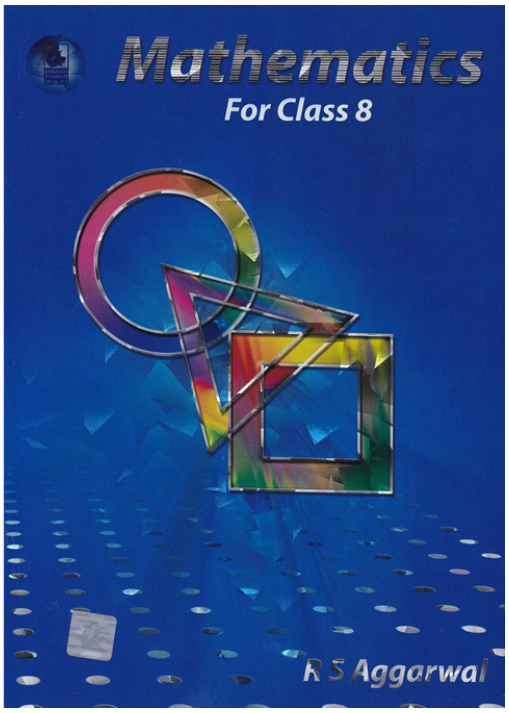
RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots

Class 8 - Chapter 4 Cubes and Cube Roots



For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

Postal Address

IndCareer.com, 52, Shilpa Nagar, Somalwada Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888, **Website:** https://www.indcareer.com

https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-4-cubes-and-cube-roots/

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots

Class 8: Maths Chapter 4 solutions. Complete Class 8 Maths Chapter 4 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots

RS Aggarwal 8th Maths Chapter 4, Class 8 Maths Chapter 4 solutions

Exercise 4A

Q1

Answer :

(i) $(8)^3 = (8 \times 8 \times 8) = 512$.
Thus, the cube of 8 is 512.
(ii) $(15)^3 = (15 \times 15 \times 15) = 3375$.
Thus, the cube of 15 is 3375.
(iii) $(21)^3 = (21 \times 21 \times 21) = 9261$.
Thus, the cube of 21 is 9261.
(iv) $(60)^3 = (60 \times 60 \times 60) = 216000$.
Thus, the cube of 60 is 216000.

Q2

Answer :

(i) $(1.2)^3 = (1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2) = 1.728$
Thus, the cube of 1.2 is 1.728.
(ii) $(3.5)^3 = (3.5 \times 3.5 \times 3.5) = 42.875$
Thus, the cube of 3.5 is 42.875.
(iii) $(0.8)^3 = (0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.8) = 0.512$
Thus, the cube of 0.8 is 0.512.
(iv) $(0.05)^3 = (0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05) = 0.000125$
Thus, the cube of 0.05 is 0.000125.

Q3

Answer :

(i) $\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{4}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{64}{343}\right)$
Thus, the cube of $\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)$ is $\left(\frac{64}{343}\right)$.

(ii) $\left(\frac{10}{11}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{10}{11} \times \frac{10}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{1000}{1331}\right)$
Thus, the cube of $\left(\frac{10}{11}\right)$ is $\left(\frac{1000}{1331}\right)$.
(iii) $\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{15}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3375}\right)$
Thus, the cube of $\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)$ is $\left(\frac{1}{3375}\right)$ $\left(1\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{13}{10}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{13}{10} \times \frac{13}{10} \times \frac{13}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{2197}{1000}\right)$
Thus, the cube of $\left(1\frac{3}{10}\right)$ is $\left(\frac{2197}{1000}\right)$.

Q4

Answer :

(i) 125
Resolving 125 into prime factors:
$125 = 5 \times 5 \times 5$
Here, one triplet is formed, which is 5^3. Hence, 125 can be expressed as the product of the triplets of 5.
Therefore, 125 is a perfect cube.

(ii) 243 is not a perfect cube.

(iii) 343
Resolving 125 into prime factors:
$343 = 7 \times 7 \times 7$
Here, one triplet is formed, which is 7^3. Hence, 343 can be expressed as the product of the triplets of 7.
Therefore, 343 is a perfect cube.

(iv) 256 is not a perfect cube.

(v) 8000
Resolving 8000 into prime factors:
8000 = 2×2×2×2×2×2×5×5×5
Here, three triplets are formed, which are 2^3, 2^3 and 5^3. Hence, 8000 can be expressed as the product of the triplets of 2, 2 and 5, i.e. $2^3 \times 2^3 \times 5^3 = 20^3$.
Therefore, 8000 is a perfect cube.

(vi) 9261
Resolving 9261 into prime factors:
9261 = 3×3×3×7×7×7
Here, two triplets are formed, which are 3^3 and 7^3. Hence, 9261 can be expressed as the product of the triplets of 3 and 7, i.e. $3^3 \times 7^3 = 21^3$.
Therefore, 9261 is a perfect cube.

(vii) 5324 is not a perfect cube.

(viii) 3375 .
Resolving 3375 into prime factors:
3375 = 3×3×3×5×5×5.
Here, two triplets are formed, which are 3^3 and 5^3. Hence, 3375 can be expressed as the product of the triplets of 3 and 5, i.e. $3^3 \times 5^3 = 15^3$.
Therefore, 3375 is a perfect cube.

Q5

Answer :

The cubes of even numbers are always even. Therefore, 216, 512 and 1000 are the cubes of even numbers.

216 = 2×2×2×3×3×3 = $2^3 \times 3^3 = 6^3$
512 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3 \times 2^3 \times 2^3 = 8^3$
1000 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 2^3 \times 5^3 = 10^3$

Q6

Answer :

The cube of an odd number is an odd number. Therefore, 125, 343 and 9261 are the cubes of odd numbers.

$125 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^3$

$343 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 7^3$

$9261 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 3^3 \times 7^3 = 21^3$

Q7

Answer :

1323

3	1323
3	441
3	147
7	49
7	7
	1

$1323 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$.

To make it a perfect cube, it has to be multiplied by 7.

Q8

Answer :

2560

2560 can be expressed as the product of prime factors in the following manner:

2	2560
2	1280
2	640
2	320
2	160
2	80
2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

$2560 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

To make this a perfect square, we have to multiply it by 5×5.
Therefore, 2560 should be multiplied by 25 so that the product is a perfect cube.

Q9

Answer :

1600

1600 can be expressed as the product of prime factors in the following manner:

2	1600
2	800
2	400
2	200
2	100
2	50
5	25
5	5
	1

$1600 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

Therefore, to make the quotient a perfect cube, we have to divide 1600 by:
$5 \times 5 = 25$

Q10

Answer :

2	8788
2	4394
13	2197
13	169
13	13
	1

8788

8788 can be expressed as the product of prime factors as $2 \times 2 \times 13 \times 13 \times 13$.

Therefore, 8788 should be divided by 4, i.e. (2×2), so that the quotient is a perfect cube.

Ex 4B

Q1

Answer :

$(25)^3$

Here, a = 2 and b = 5

Using the formula $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$:

4 × 2	4 × 15	25 × 6	25 ×5
8 +7	60 + 16	150 + 12	125
15	**76**	**162**	

∴ $(25)^3$ = 15625

Q2

Answer :

$(47)^3$

Here, a = 4 and b = 7

Using the formula $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$:

16 × 4	16 × 21	49 × 12	49 ×7
64 +39	336 + 62	588 + 34	343
103	**398**	**622**	

∴ $(47)^3$ = 103823

Q3

Answer :

$(68)^3$

Here, a = 6 and b = 8

Using the formula $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$:

36 × 6	36 × 24	64 × 18	64 ×8
216 + 98	864 + 120	1152 + 51	512
314	984	1203	

∴ $(68)^3$ = 314432

Q4

Answer :

$(84)^3$

Here, a = 8 and b = 4

Using the formula $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$:

64 × 8	64 × 12	16 × 24	16 × 4
512 + 80	768 + 39	384 + 6	64
592	807	390	

∴ $(84)^3$ = 592704

Ex 4C

Q1

IndCareer

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{64}$

By prime factorisation:

64 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

= $(2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2)$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{64} = \sqrt[3]{(2)^3 \times (2)^3} = (2 \times 2) = 4$

Q2

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{343}$

By prime factorisation:

343 = $7 \times 7 \times 7$

= ($7 \times 7 \times 7$)

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{343} = \sqrt[3]{7^3} = 7$

Q3

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{729}$

By prime factorisation:

3	729
3	243
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$729 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

$= (3 \times 3 \times 3) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3)$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{729} = (3 \times 3) = 9$

Q4

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{1728}$

By prime factorisation:

2	1728
2	864
2	432
2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$1728 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3) = 2^3 \times 2^3 \times 3^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{1728} = (2 \times 2 \times 3) = 12$

Q5

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{9261}$

By prime factorisation:

3	9261
3	3087
3	1029
7	343
7	49
7	7
	1

$9261 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$

$= (3 \times 3 \times 3) \times (7 \times 7 \times 7) = 3^3 \times 7^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{9261} = (3 \times 7) = 21$

Q6

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{4096}$

By prime factorisation:

2	4096
2	2048
2	1024
2	512
2	256
2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

$4096 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2)$

$= 2^3 \times 2^3 \times 2^3 \times 2^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{4096} = (2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2) = 16$

IndCareer

Q7

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{8000}$

By prime factorisation:

2	8000
2	4000
2	2000
2	1000
2	500
2	250
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$8000 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (5 \times 5 \times 5)$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{8000} = (2 \times 2 \times 5) = 20$

Q8

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{3375}$

By prime factorisation:

5	3375
5	675
5	135
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

$= (3 \times 3 \times 3) \times (5 \times 5 \times 5)$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{3375} = (3 \times 5) = 15$

Q9

https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-4-cubes-and-cube-roots/

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{-216}$

By prime factorisation:

2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3)$

$\sqrt[3]{-216} = -(2 \times 3) = -6$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{-216} = -\left(\sqrt[3]{216}\right) = -6$

Q10

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{-512}$

By prime factorisation:

2	512
2	256
2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

$\sqrt[3]{512} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2)$

$\sqrt[3]{-512} = -\sqrt[3]{(2 \times 2 \times 2)} = -8$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{-512} = -\left(\sqrt[3]{512}\right) = -8$

Q11

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{-1331}$

By prime factorisation:

$\sqrt[3]{1331} = \sqrt[3]{11 \times 11 \times 11}$

11	1331
11	121
11	11
	1

$\sqrt[3]{-1331} = -(11 \times 11 \times 11)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -11$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{-1331} = -\left(\sqrt[3]{1331}\right) = -11$

Q12

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}}$

By prime factorisation:

3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{27}}{\sqrt[3]{64}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3\times3\times3)}}{\sqrt[3]{(2\times2\times2)\times(2\times2\times2)}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3\times3\times3)}}{\sqrt[3]{(4\times4\times4)}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Q13

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{216}}$

By prime factorisation:

5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{216}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5\times5\times5}}{\sqrt[3]{(2\times2\times2)\times(3\times3\times3)}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5\times5\times5}}{\sqrt[3]{(6\times6\times6)}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{216}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Q14

https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-4-cubes-and-cube-roots/

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-27}{125}}$

3 | 27
3 | 9
3 | 3
| 1

5 | 125
5 | 25
5 | 5
| 1

By factorisation:

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{125}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\times3\times3}{5\times5\times5}}$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{-27}{125}} = \frac{-3}{5}$

Q15

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-64}{343}}$

On factorisation:

2 | 64
2 | 32
2 | 16
2 | 8
2 | 4
2 | 2
| 1

7 | 343
7 | 49
7 | 7
| 1

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{343}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2}{7\times7\times7}}$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{-64}{343}} = \frac{-4}{7}$

Q16

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{64 \times 729}$

$\sqrt[3]{64 \times 729} = \sqrt[3]{64} \times \sqrt[3]{729}$

$= \sqrt[3]{4 \times 4 \times 4} \times \sqrt[3]{(3 \times 3 \times 3) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3)}$

$= \sqrt[3]{4 \times 4 \times 4} \times \sqrt[3]{(9 \times 9 \times 9)}$

$\sqrt[3]{64 \times 729} = (4) \times (9) = 36$

Q17

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{729}{1000}}$

3 | 729
3 | 243
3 | 81
3 | 27
3 | 9
3 | 3
1

2 | 1000
2 | 500
2 | 250
5 | 125
5 | 25
5 | 5
1

On factorisation:

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{729}{1000}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3\times3\times3)\times(3\times3\times3)}}{\sqrt[3]{(2\times2\times2)\times(5\times5\times5)}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9\times9\times9}}{\sqrt[3]{10\times10\times10}}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{729}{1000}} = \frac{9}{10}$

Q18

Answer :

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-512}{343}}$

By factorisation:

2 | 512
2 | 256
2 | 128
2 | 64
2 | 32
2 | 16
2 | 8
2 | 4
2 | 2
| 1

7 | 343
7 | 49
7 | 7
| 1

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{512}{343}} \quad \frac{\sqrt[3]{8\times8\times8}}{\sqrt[3]{7\times7\times7}}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-512}{343}} \quad \frac{-8}{7}$

Ex 4D

Q1

IndCareer

Answer :

(a)
141 is not a perfect cube.

(b)
294 is not a perfect cube.

(c) (✓)
216 is a perfect cube.
216 = $(2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3) = \left(2^3\right) \times \left(3^3\right) = 6^3$

(d)
496 is not a perfect cube.

Q2

Answer :

(a)
1152 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = (2)^3 \times (2)^3 \times (2 \times 3 \times 3)$.
Hence, 1152 is not a perfect cube.

(b) (✓)
1331 = $11 \times 11 \times 11 = (11)^3$
Hence, 1331 is a perfect cube.

(c)
2016 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = (2)^3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$
Hence, 2016 is not a perfect cube.

(d)
739 is not a perfect cube.

Q3

Answer :

(c) 8

$\sqrt[3]{512} = \sqrt[3]{2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2} = \sqrt[3]{(2\times2\times2)\times(2\times2\times2)\times(2\times2\times2)}$

$\sqrt[3]{512} = \sqrt[3]{(2)^3\times(2)^3\times(2)^3} = 8$

Hence, the cube root of 512 is 8.

Q4

Answer :

(c) 20

$\sqrt[3]{125\times64} = \sqrt[3]{125}\times\sqrt[3]{64} = \sqrt[3]{5\times5\times5}\times\sqrt[3]{2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2}$

$\sqrt[3]{125\times64} = \sqrt[3]{(5)^3}\times\sqrt[3]{(2)^3\times(2)^3} = \sqrt[3]{(5)^3}\times\sqrt[3]{(4)^3}$

$\sqrt[3]{125\times64} = 5\times4 = 20$

Hence, the cube root of $\sqrt[3]{125\times64}$ is 20.

Q5

Answer :

(b) $\frac{4}{7}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{343}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{64}}{\sqrt[3]{343}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4\times4\times4}}{\sqrt[3]{7\times7\times7}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(4)^3}}{\sqrt[3]{(7)^3}}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{343}} = \frac{4}{7}$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{343}} = \frac{4}{7}$

Q6

Answer :

(b) $\frac{-8}{9}$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-512}{729}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{-512}}{\sqrt[3]{729}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(-8)\times(-8)\times(-8)}}{\sqrt[3]{9\times9\times9}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(-8)^3}}{\sqrt[3]{(9)^3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{-512}{729}} = \frac{-8}{9}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\frac{-512}{729}} = \frac{-8}{9}$$

Q7

Answer :

(c) 9

2	648
2	324
2	162
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$648 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = (2)^3 \times (3)^3 \times 3$

Therefore, to get a perfect cube, we need to multiply 648 by 9, i.e. (3×3).

Q8

IndCareer

Answer :

(a) 3

2	1536
2	768
2	384
2	192
2	96
2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	1

$1536 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = (2)^3 \times (2)^3 \times (2)^3 \times 3$

Therefore, to get a perfect cube, we need to divide 1536 by 3.

Q9

Answer :

(c) $2\frac{197}{1000}$

$$\left(1\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{13}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{(13)^3}{(10)^3} = \frac{(13\times13\times13)}{(10\times10\times10)}$$

$$\left(1\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{2197}{1000} = 2\frac{197}{1000}$$

$$\therefore \left(1\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 = 2\frac{197}{1000}$$

Q10

Answer :

(c) 0.512

$(0.8)^3 = (0.8) \times (0.8) \times (0.8) = 0.512$

$\therefore (0.8)^3 = 0.512$

RS Aggarwal Class 8 Solutions

- Chapter 1–Rational Numbers
- Chapter 2–Exponents
- Chapter 3–Squares and Square Roots
- Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots
- Chapter 5–Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 6–Operations on Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 7–Factorisation
- Chapter 8–Linear Equations
- Chapter 9–Percentage
- Chapter 10–Profit and Loss
- Chapter 11–Compound Interest
- Chapter 12–Direct and Inverse Proportion
- Chapter 13–Time and Work
- Chapter 14–Polygons
- Chapter 15–Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 16–Parallelograms
- Chapter 17–Construction of Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 18–Area of a Trapezium and a Polygon
- Chapter 19–Three-Dimensional Figures
- Chapter 20–Volume and Surface Area of Solids
- Chapter 21–Data Handling
- Chapter 22–Constructing and Interpreting Bar Graphs
- Chapter 23–Pie Charts
- Chapter 24–Probability
- Chapter 25–Graphs

About RS Aggarwal Class 8 Book

Investing in an R.S. Aggarwal book will never be of waste since you can use the book to prepare for various competitive exams as well. RS Aggarwal is one of the most prominent books with an endless number of problems. R.S. Aggarwal's book very neatly explains every derivation, formula, and question in a very consolidated manner. It has tonnes of examples, practice questions, and solutions even for the NCERT questions.

He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why must I refer to the RS Aggarwal textbook?

RS Aggarwal is one of the most important reference books for high school grades and is recommended to every high school student. The book covers every single topic in detail. It goes in-depth and covers every single aspect of all the mathematics topics and covers both theory and problem-solving. The book is true of great help for every high school student. Solving a majority of the questions from the book can help a lot in understanding topics in detail and in a manner that is very simple to understand. Hence, as a high school student, you must definitely dwell your hands on RS Aggarwal!

Why should you refer to RS Aggarwal textbook solutions on Indcareer?

RS Aggarwal is a book that contains a few of the hardest questions of high school mathematics. Solving them and teaching students how to solve questions of such high difficulty is not the job of any neophyte. For solving such difficult questions and more importantly, teaching the problem-solving methodology to students, an expert teacher is mandatory!

Does IndCareer cover RS Aggarwal Textbook solutions for Class 6-12?

RS Aggarwal is available for grades 6 to 12 and hence our expert teachers have formulated detailed solutions for all the questions of each edition of the textbook. On our website, you'll be able to find solutions to the RS Aggarwal textbook right from Class 6 to Class 12. You can head to the website and download these solutions for free. All the solutions are available in PDF format and are free to download!

About IndCareer

IndCareer.com is a leading developer of online career guidance resources for the Indian marketplace. Established in 2007, IndCareer.com is currently used by over thousands of institutions across India, including schools, employment agencies, libraries, colleges and universities.

IndCareer.com is designed to assist you in making the right career decision - a decision that meets your unique interests and personality.

For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

Postal Address

IndCareer.com

52, Shilpa Nagar,

Somalwada

Nagpur - 440015

Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

Website: https://www.indcareer.com