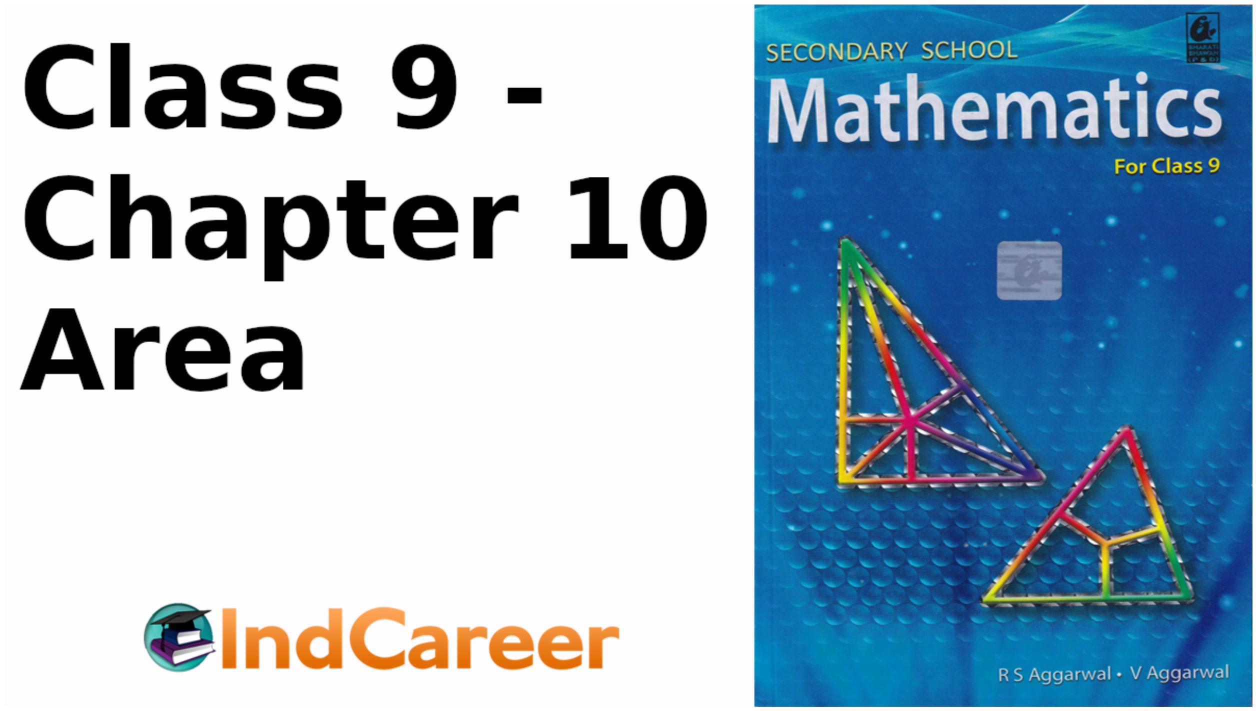
RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10–Area



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Postal Address

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RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10–Area

Class 9: Maths Chapter 10 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 10 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10–Area

RS Aggarwal 9th Maths Chapter 10, Class 9 Maths Chapter 10 solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

Given : In the figure, ABCD is a quadrilateral and

AB = CD = 5cm

$\angle ABD = 90^\circ$ and $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$

To prove : ABCD is a ||gm.

Proof : In ΔABD and ΔCDB,

BD = BD (common)

AB = CD (each 5cm)

$\angle B = \angle D$ (each 90°)

$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta CDB$ (SAS axiom)

$\therefore$ AD = BC (c.p.c.t.)

and AB || DC ($\because$ perpendiculars on BD)

$\therefore$ ABCD is a ||gm.

Now, area of ||gm ABCD

= Base × Altitude

= AB × BD

$= 5 \times 7 \text{ cm}^2 = 35 \text{ cm}^2$ Ans.

Question 2.

Solution:

In ||gm ABCD,

AB = 10cm, altitude DL = 6cm

and BM is altitude on AD, and BM = 8 cm.

$\therefore$ Area of ||gm ABCD = Base × altitude

= AB × DL

$= 10 \times 6 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$

Again, area of ||gm ABCD = AD × BM

$\Rightarrow 60 = AD \times 8$

$\Rightarrow AD = \frac{60}{8} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$ cm Ans.

Question 3.

Solution:

Diagonals of rhombus are 16cm and 24 cm.

Area = 12 x product of diagonals

= 12 x 1st diagonal x 2nd diagonal

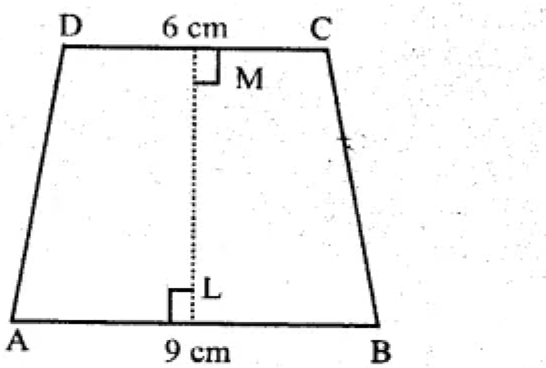
= 12 x 16 x 24

= 192 cm² Ans.

Question 4.

Solution:

Parallel sides of a trapezium are 9cm and 6cm and distance between them is 8cm



$\therefore$ Area $= \frac{1}{2}$ (sum of parallel sides) $\times$ height

$$= \frac{1}{2} (AB + CD) \times LM$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (9 + 6) \times 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 8 = 60 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 5.

Solution:

from the figure

(i) In Δ BCD, $\angle$ DBC = 90°

$\therefore\ CD^2 = BD^2 + BC^2$

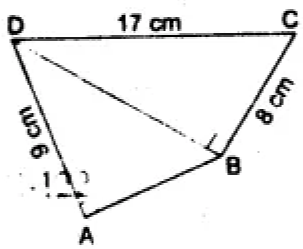
(Pyathogoras Theorem)

$\Rightarrow (17)^2 = BD^2 + (8)^2$

$\Rightarrow 289 = BD^2 + 64$

$\Rightarrow BD^2 = 289 - 64 = 225 = (15)^2$

$\therefore\ BD = 15cm$



(i)

Similarly, in right Δ DAB,

$BD^2 = AD^2 + AB^2$

$(15)^2 = (9)^2 + AB^2$

$\Rightarrow 225 = 81 + AB^2$

$\Rightarrow\ AB^2 = 225 - 81 = 144 = (12)^2$

$\therefore$ AB = 12cm

Now, area of quad. ABCD

= area of right ΔABD + area of right ΔBCD

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AD + \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times BD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 9 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 15$$

$$= 54 + 60 = 114 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

(ii) In right ΔRTQ $(\because PT \perp PQ)$

$RQ^2 = RT^2 + TQ^2$

(Pythagoras Theorem)

$\Rightarrow (17)^2 = RT^2 + (8)^2$

$\Rightarrow 289 = RT^2 + 64$

$RT^2 = 289 - 64 = 225 = (15)^2$

$\therefore$ RT = 15 cm

PQ = PT + TQ = 8 + 8 = 16 cm

Now, area of trapezium PQRS

$$= \frac{1}{2} (PQ + SR) \times RT$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (16 + 8) \times 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 15 = 180 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 6.

Solution:

In the fig, ABCD is a trapezium. AB || DC

AB = 7cm, AD = BC = 5cm.

Distance between AB and DC = 4 cm.

i.e. $\perp AL = \perp BM = 4cm$.

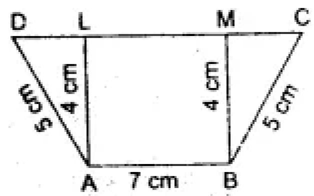
Now in right Δ ACD,

$AD^2 = AL^2 + LD^2$. (Pythagoras Theorem)

$\Rightarrow (5)^2 = (4)^2 + LD^2 \Rightarrow 25 = 16 + LD^2$

$\Rightarrow LD^2 = 25 - 16 = 9 = (3)^2$

$\therefore$ LD = 3cm



Similarly in right Δ BCM

MC = 3cm.

Now DC = DL + LM + MC

= DL + AB + MC $\quad (\because LM = AB)$

= 3 + 7 + 3 = 13cm

Now area of trapezium ABCD

$$= \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD) \times AL$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7 + 13) \times 4cm^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 4 = 40 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 7.

Solution:

Given : In quad. ABCD. AL ⊥ BD and CM ⊥ BD.

To prove : ar(quad. ABCD)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times (AL + CM)$$

Proof : In ΔABD,

$$\text{area}(\Delta ABD) = \frac{1}{2} BD \times AL \quad ...(i)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ Base} \times \text{altitude}\right)$$

Similarly area $(\Delta BCD) = \frac{1}{2} BD \times CM$..(ii)

Adding (i) and (ii),

$$ar(\Delta ABD) + ar(\Delta BCD) = \frac{1}{2} BD \times AL +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} BD \times CM$$

$$\Rightarrow ar(\text{quad. } ABCD) = \frac{1}{2} BD (AL + CM)$$

Hence proved.

Question 8.

Solution:

In quad. ABCD, BD is its diagonal and AL ⊥ BD, CM ⊥ BD

BD = 14cm, AL = 8cm and CM = 6cm

$\therefore$ Area of quad. ABCD

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times BD\ (AL + CM)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14\ (8 + 6) = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 14\ cm^2$$

$$= 98 cm^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 9.

Solution:

Given : ABCD is a trapezium in which AB || DC and its diagonals AC and BD intersect each other at O.

To prove : ar(Δ AOD) = ar(Δ BOC)

Proof : $\because$ AB || DC

$\therefore$ Δ ABC and Δ ABD are on the same base AB and between the same parallels.

$\because$ ar(Δ ABC) = ar(Δ ABD)

Subtracting ar(Δ OAB) from both sides.

ar(Δ ABC) – ar(Δ OAB) = ar(Δ ABD) – ar(Δ OAB)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ AOD) = ar(Δ BOC)

Hence proved.

Question 10.

Solution:

Given : In the figure,

DE || BC.

To prove : (i) ar(Δ ACD) = ar(Δ ABE)

(ii) ar(Δ OCE) = ar(Δ OBD)

Proof : (i) $\because$ DE || BC (given)

and Δ ECD and Δ DBE are on the same base DE and between the same parallels

$\therefore$ ar(Δ ECD) = ar(Δ DBE)

Adding ar(Δ ADE) to both sides,

ar(Δ ECD) + ar(Δ ADE)

= ar(Δ DBE) + ar(Δ ADE)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ ADC) = ar(Δ ABE)

(ii) $\because$ ar(Δ ECD) = ar(Δ DBE) (proved)

Subtracting ar(Δ ODE) from both sides,

ar(Δ ECD) − ar(Δ ODE)

= ar(Δ DBE) − ar(Δ ODE)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ OCE) = ar(Δ OBD)

Hence proved.

Question 11.

Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC, D and E are the points on AB and AC such that

ar(Δ BCE) = ar(Δ BCD)

To prove : DE || BC.

Proof : (Δ BCE) = ar(Δ BCD)

But these are on the same base BC.

Their altitudes are equal.

Hence DE || BC

Hence proved.

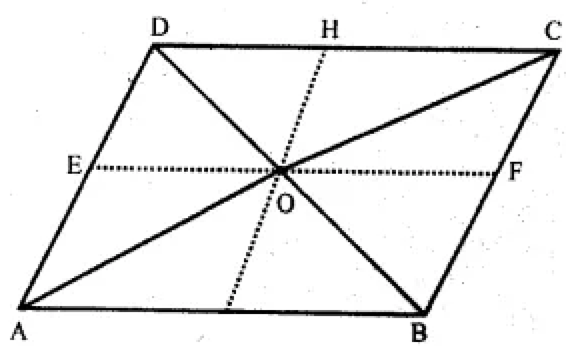
Question 12.

Solution:

Given : In ||gm ABCD, O is any. point inside the ||gm. OA, OB, OC and OD are joined.

To Prove : (i) ar(Δ OAB) + ar(Δ OCD)

$= \frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm ABCD)



(ii) ar(Δ OAD) + ar(Δ OBC)

$= \frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm ABCD)

Const. Draw EOF || AB and GOH || AD

Question 13.

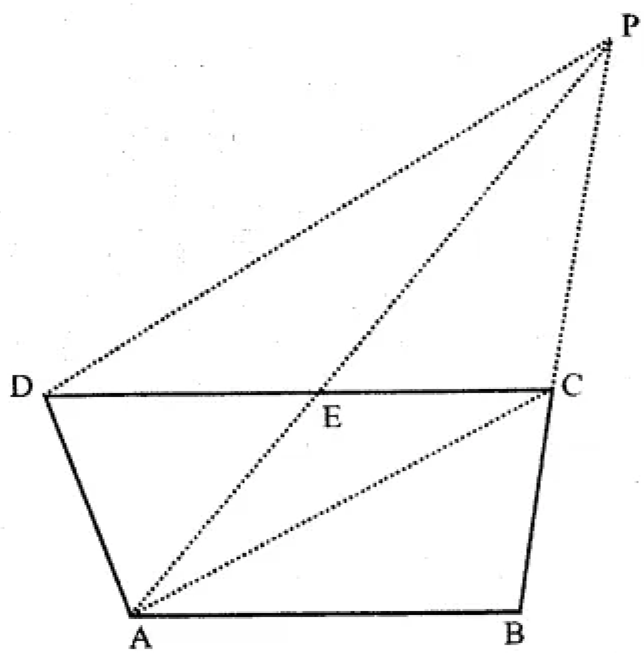
Solution:

Given : In quad. ABCD.

A line through D, parallel to AC, meets ‘BC produced in P. AP in joined which intersects CD at E.

To prove : ar(Δ ABP) = ar(quad. ABCD).

Const. Join AC



Proof : $\because$ Δ APC and Δ ADC are on the same base AC and between the same parallels.

$\therefore$ ar (Δ APC) = ar(Δ ADC)

Subtracting ar (Δ AEC) from both sides.

ar(Δ APC) – ar(Δ AEC) = ar(Δ ADC) – ar(Δ AEC)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ ECP) = ar(Δ AED)

Adding ar (quad. ABCE) both sides,

ar(Δ ECP) + ar(quad. ABCF)

= ar(Δ AED) + ar(quad. ABCE)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ ABP) = ar(quad. ABCD)

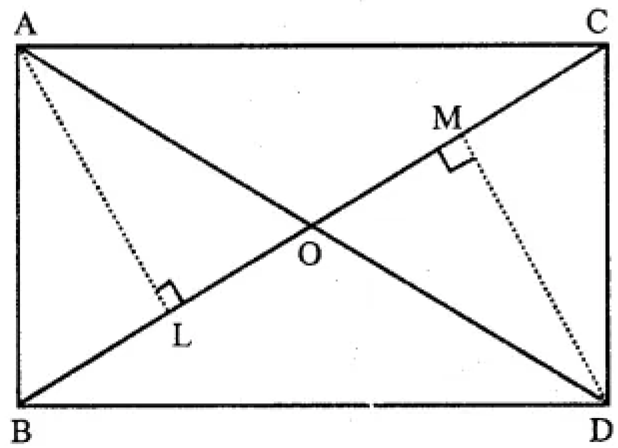
Hence proved.

Question 14.

Solution:

Given : Δ ABC and Δ DBC are on the same base BC with points A and D on , opposite sides of BC and

ar(Δ ABC) = ar(Δ DBC).



To prove : BC bisects AD.

Const. Draw $AL \perp BC$ and $DM \perp BC$.

Proof : $\because$ ar(Δ ABC) = ar(Δ DBC)

and these on the same base BC

$\therefore$ Their altitudes are equal

$\therefore$ AL = DM

Now, in Δ ALO and Δ DMO

AL = DM (proved)

$\angle AOL = \angle DOM$

(vertically opposite angles)

$\angle L = \angle M$ (each 90°)

$\therefore$ $\Delta ALO \cong \Delta DMO$ (AAS axiom)

$\therefore$ AO = OD (c.p.c.t)

Hence, BC bisects AD.

Hence proved.

Question 15.

Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC, AD is the median and P is a point on AD

BP and CP are joined

To prove : (i) ar(ΔBDP) = ar(ΔCDP)

(ii) ar(Δ ABP) = ar(Δ ACP)

Proof : In Δ PBC, D is midpoint of BC

$\therefore$ PD divides Δ PBC into two triangle Δ PBD and Δ PCD in equal area

$\therefore$ ar(Δ BDP) = ar(Δ CDP) ...(i)

Similarly in Δ ABC,

AD is the medians

$\therefore$ ar(Δ ABD) = ar(Δ ACD) ...(ii)

Subtracting (i) from (ii)

ar(Δ ABD) – ar(Δ BDP) = ar(Δ ACD) – ar(Δ CDP)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ ABP) = ar(Δ ACP)

Hence proved.

Question 16.

Solution:

Given : In quad. ABCD, diagonals AC and BD intersect each other at O and BO = OD

To prove : ar(Δ ABC) = ar(Δ ADC)

Proof : In Δ ABD,

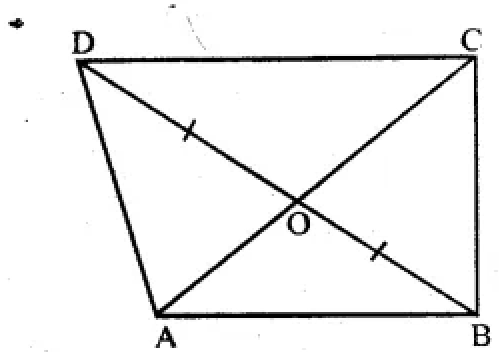
Proof : In ΔABD,

$OB = OD$

$\therefore$ AO is median of BD

$\therefore ar(\Delta ABO) = ar(\Delta ADO)$ ...(i)

Similarly in ΔBCD,



Question 17.

Solution:

In Δ ABC,D is mid point of BC

and E is midpoint of AD and BE is joined.

To prove : $ar(\Delta BED) = \frac{1}{4} ar(\Delta ABC)$

Proof : In ΔABC,

D is midpoint of BC

$\therefore$ AD is median

$\therefore ar(\Delta ABD) = ar(\Delta ACD)$

$\Rightarrow ar(\Delta ABD) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC)$

Again in ΔABD,

E is midpoint of AD

$\therefore$ BE is the median of ΔABD

$\therefore ar(\Delta BED) = ar(AEB)$

$\Rightarrow ar(\Delta BED) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABD) \quad ...(ii)$

from (i) and (ii),

$$ar(\Delta BED) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABD)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} ar(\Delta ABC)$$

Hence proved.

Question 18.

Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC. D is a point on AB and AD is joined. E is mid point of AD EB and EC are joined.

To prove : ar(Δ BEC) = 12 ar(Δ ABC)

Proof : In Δ ABD,

E is midpoint of AD

BE is its median

ar(Δ EBD) = ar(Δ ABE)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ EBD) = $\frac{1}{2}$ar(Δ ABD) ...(i)

Similarly in Δ ACD,
CE is the median
$\therefore$ ar(Δ CED) = ar(Δ CEA)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ CED) = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Δ ACD) ...(ii)

Adding (i) and (ii)
ar(Δ EBD) + ar(Δ CED)

= $\frac{1}{2}$ar(Δ ABD) + $\frac{1}{2}$ar(Δ ACD)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ BEC) = $\frac{1}{2}$[ar(Δ ABD) + ar(Δ ACD)]

= $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(Δ ABC) Hence proved.

Question 19.

Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC, D is midpoint of BC and E is die midpoint of BO is the midpoint of AE.

To prove that ar(Δ BOE) = 18 ar(Δ ABC).

Proof : In ΔABC, D is midpoint of BC

$\therefore$ AD is the median of ΔABC

$\therefore$ $ar(\Delta ABD) = ar(\Delta ACD)$

$$\Rightarrow ar(\Delta ABD) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC) \quad ...(i)$$

Similarly in ΔABD.

E is midpoint of BD

$\therefore$ AE is its median

$$\therefore ar(\Delta ABE) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABD)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC) \quad [\text{from(i)}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} ar(\Delta ABC)$$

Again in ΔABE, O is midpoint of AE

$\therefore$ BO is its median

$$\therefore ar(\Delta BOE) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABE)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} ar(\Delta ABC) \ [\text{from(ii)}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} ar(\Delta ABC).$$

$$\text{Hence } ar(\Delta BOE) = \frac{1}{8} ar(\Delta ABC)$$

Hence proved.

Question 20.

Solution:

Given : In ||gm ABCD, O is any point on diagonal AC.

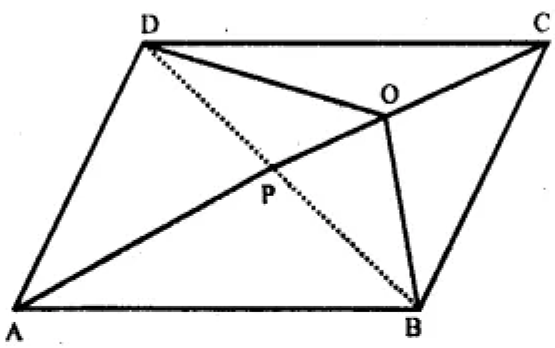
To prove : ar(Δ AOB) = ar(Δ AOD)

Const. Join BD which intersects AC at P

Proof : In Δ OBD,

P is midpoint of BD

(Diagonals of ||gm bisect each other)



$\therefore$ OP is its median

$\therefore$ ar(Δ OBP) = ar(Δ ODP) ...(i)

Similarly in Δ ABD,

P is midpoint of BD

$\therefore$ AE is its median

$\therefore$ ar(Δ ABP) = ar(Δ ADP) ...(ii)

Adding (i) and (ii)

ar(Δ OBP) + ar(Δ ABP)

= ar(Δ ODP), + ar(Δ ADP)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ AOB) = ar(Δ AOD)

Hence proved.

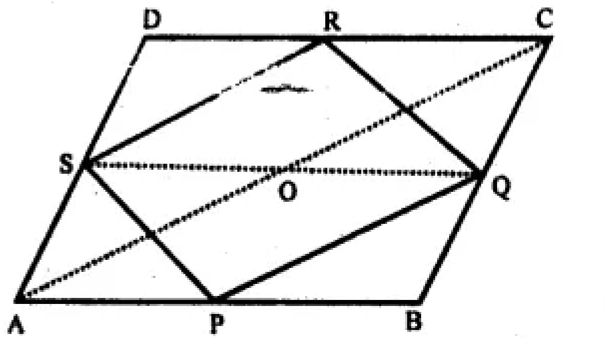
Question 21.

Solution:

Given : ABCD is a ||gm.

P, Q, R and S are the midpoints of sides AB, BC, CD, DA respectively.

PQ, QR, RS and SP are joined.



To prove : (i) PQRS is a ||gm.

(ii) ar(||gm PQRS) = $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm ABCD)

Const : Join AC and QS.

Proof : (i) In Δ ABC,

P and Q are the midpoints of AB and BC

$\therefore$ PQ || AC and PQ = $\frac{1}{2}$ AC ...(i)

Similarly in Δ ADC,

S and R are the midpoints of AD and DC

$\therefore$ SR $\parallel$ AC and SR $= \frac{1}{2}$AC ...(ii)

from (i) and (ii),

PQ $\parallel$ SR and PQ = SR

$\therefore$ PQRS is a $\parallel$gm

(ii) $\because$ SQ is the diagonal of $\parallel$gm PQRS.

$\therefore$ It divides the $\parallel$gm PQRS into two triangles PQS and RSQ of equal area.

$\because$ S and Q are the midpoints of AD and BC

$\therefore$ SQ $\parallel$ AB $\parallel$ DC

$\therefore$ ABQS and SQCD are parallelograms.

Now ΔPQS and $\parallel$gm ABQS are on the same base SQ and between the same parallels.

$\therefore$ ar(ΔPQS) $= \frac{1}{2}$ar($\parallel$gm APQS) ...(iii)

Similarly, Δ RQS and ||gm SQCD are on the same base SQ and between the same parallels.

$\therefore$ ar(Δ RQS) = $\frac{1}{2}$ar(||gm SQCD) ...(iv)

Adding (iii) and (iv),

ar(Δ PQS) + ar(Δ RQS) = $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm APQS) + $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm SQCD)

$\Rightarrow$ ar (||gm PQRS) = $\frac{1}{2}$ [ar (||gm APQS) + ar(||gm SQCD)]

= $\frac{1}{2}$ × ar(||gm ABCD)

Hence proved.

Question 22.

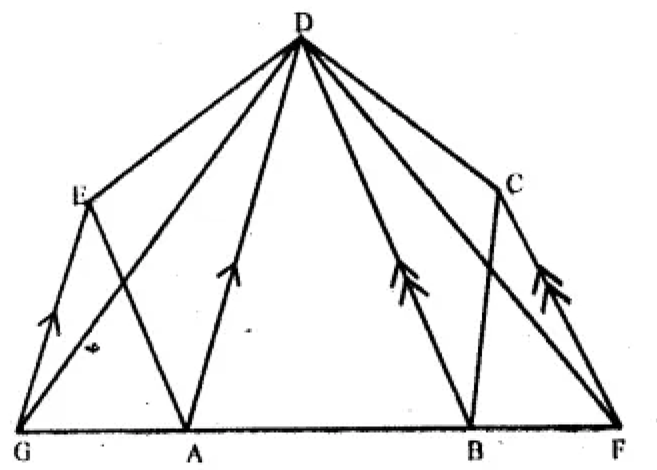
Solution:

Given : In pentagon ABCDE,

EG || DA meets BA produced and

CF || DB, meets AB produced.

To prove : ar(pentagon ABCDE) = ar(Δ DGF)



Const. : Join DG and DF.

Proof : $\because$ Δ AGD and Δ AED are on the same base AD and between the same parallels.

$\therefore$ ar(Δ AGD) = ar(Δ AED) ...(i)

Similarly Δ BFD are Δ BCD are on the same base and between the same parallels

$\therefore$ ar(Δ BFD) = ar(Δ BCD) ...(i)

Adding (i) and (ii),

ar(Δ AGD) + ar(Δ BFD) = ar(Δ AED) + ar(Δ BCD)

Adding ar(Δ ADB) to both sides

ar(Δ AGD) + ar(Δ BFD) + ar(Δ ADB)

= ar(Δ AED) + ar(Δ BCD) + ar(Δ ADB)

$\Rightarrow$ ar(Δ GDF) = ar(ABCDE).

Hence proved.

Question 23.

Solution:

Given ; A Δ ABC in which AD is the median.

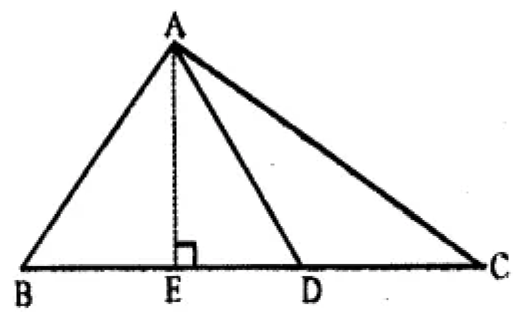
To prove ; ar(Δ ABD) = ar(Δ ACD)

Const : Draw AE $\perp$ BC.

Proof : Area of Δ ABD

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times AE \quad \text{...(i)}$$

$$(\because \text{ar}\,\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Base} \times \text{altitude})$$



and area of Δ ACD $= \frac{1}{2} DC \times AE$

But D is midpoint of BC.

$\therefore$ BD = DC

$\therefore$ area of Δ ACD $= \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times AE$ ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii),

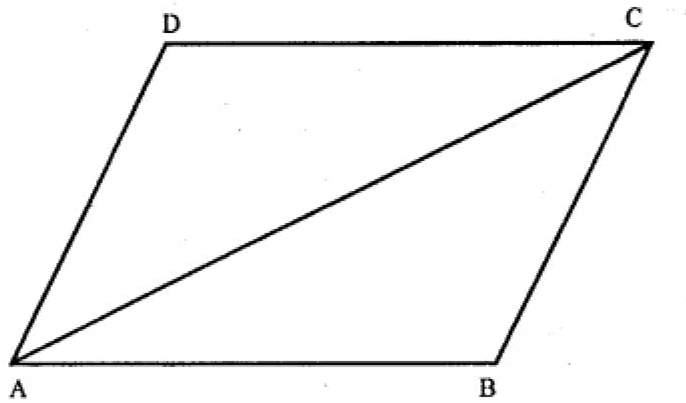
area (Δ ABD) = area (Δ ACD)

Hence proved.

Question 24.

Solution:

Given : A ||gm ABCD in which AC is its diagonal which divides ||gm ABCD in two Δ ABC and Δ ADC.



To prove : ar(Δ ABC) = ar(Δ ADC)

Proof : $\because$ Δ ABC and ||gm ABCD are on the same base AB and between the same parallels

$\therefore$ ar(Δ ABC) = $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm ABCD) ...(i)

Again Δ ADC and ||gm ABCD are on the same base CD and between the same parallels

$\therefore$ ar(Δ ADC) = $\frac{1}{2}$ ar(||gm ABCD) ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii)

area (Δ ABC) = area (Δ ADC)

Hence diagonal divides the ||gm into two triangles of equal area.

Question 25.

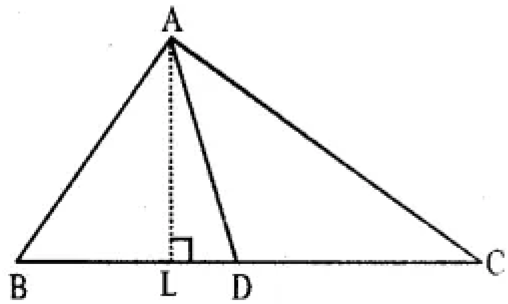
Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC,

D is a point on BC such that

BD = 12 DC

AD is joined.



To prove. ar(Δ ABD) = $\frac{1}{3}$ × ar(Δ ABC)

Const. Draw AL $\perp$ BC

Proof : $\because$ BD = $\frac{1}{2}$DC

$\therefore$ 2BD = DC

Adding BD both sides

2BD + BD = BD + DC

$\Rightarrow$ 3BD = BC $\Rightarrow$ BD = $\frac{1}{3}$ BC ...(i)

We know area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ Base × altitude

$\therefore$ Area of Δ ABD = $\frac{1}{2}$ × BD × AL ...(ii)

and area of Δ ABC = $\frac{1}{2}$ BC × AL ...(iii)

Now, area of (Δ ABD) = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ BC × AL [from (i)]

$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} BC \times AL\right)$

$= \frac{1}{3}$ ar(Δ ABC) [from (iii)]

Hence proved.

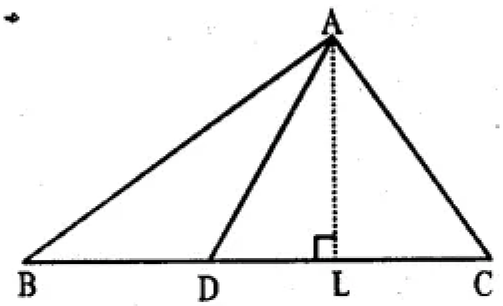
Question 26.

Solution:

Given : In Δ ABC, D is a point on BC such that

BD : DC = m : n

AD is joined.



To prove : ar(Δ ABD) : ar(ADC) = m : n.

Const. Draw $AL \perp BC$

Proof : $\because$ BD : DC = m : n

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{m}{n}$$

Now, area of Δ ABD $= \frac{1}{2}$ BD $\times$ AL ...(i)

[$\because$ area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$Base × Altitude)

and area of Δ ADC = $\frac{1}{2}$DC × AL ...(ii)

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\Delta ABD)}{ar(\Delta ADC)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BD \times AL}{\frac{1}{2}DC \times AL} = \frac{BD}{DC}$$

But $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{m}{n}$

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\Delta ABD)}{ar(\Delta ADC)} = \frac{m}{n}$$

Hence ar(Δ ABD) : ar(Δ ADC) = $m : n$
Hence proved.

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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.

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Postal Address

IndCareer.com

52, Shilpa Nagar,

Somalwada

Nagpur - 440015

Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

Website: https://www.indcareer.com