

Section: A

1) $(-6, -7)$

2) The third side = x
 $x + 14 + 14 = 2(22.5)$
 $x + 28 = 45$
 $x = 17 \text{ cm}$

3) one & only one

Section: B

4) $\frac{3}{13}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.230769230769 \\ 13 \overline{) 3.0000} \\ \underline{26} \\ 40 \\ \underline{39} \\ 100 \\ \underline{91} \\ 090 \\ \underline{78} \\ 120 \\ \underline{117} \\ 30 \\ \underline{26} \\ 40 \\ \underline{39} \\ 100 \\ \underline{91} \\ 90 \\ \underline{78} \\ 120 \\ \underline{117} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$\therefore \frac{3}{13} = 0.\overline{230769}$

It's having recurring type of decimal expansion.

5)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^2 + x - 1 \overline{) 2x^2 - 2x - 13} \\
 \underline{4x^3 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 5} \\
 4x^3 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 \\
 \underline{-4x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 5} \\
 -4x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x \\
 \underline{ + -} \\
 -2x^2 - x - 5 \\
 \underline{-2x^2 - 3x + 1} \\
 -6
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore f(x) = -6$ is subtracted from it.

6)

$$2x - 3y = 12$$

$$3y = 2x - 12$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(2x - 12)$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4}$$

\rightarrow If, $2x - 3y = 12$ cuts x -axis at the point (a, b) then, $b = 0$.
i.e. at point $(a, 0)$

$$2a - 3(0) = 12$$

$$2a = 12$$

$$\therefore \boxed{a = 6}$$

\therefore The point is $(6, 0)$.

\rightarrow If, $2x - 3y = 12$ cuts y -axis at the point $(0, y)$ then, $x = 0$.

$$2(0) - 3y = 12$$

$$3y = -12$$

$$\boxed{y = -4}$$

\therefore The point is $(0, -4)$.