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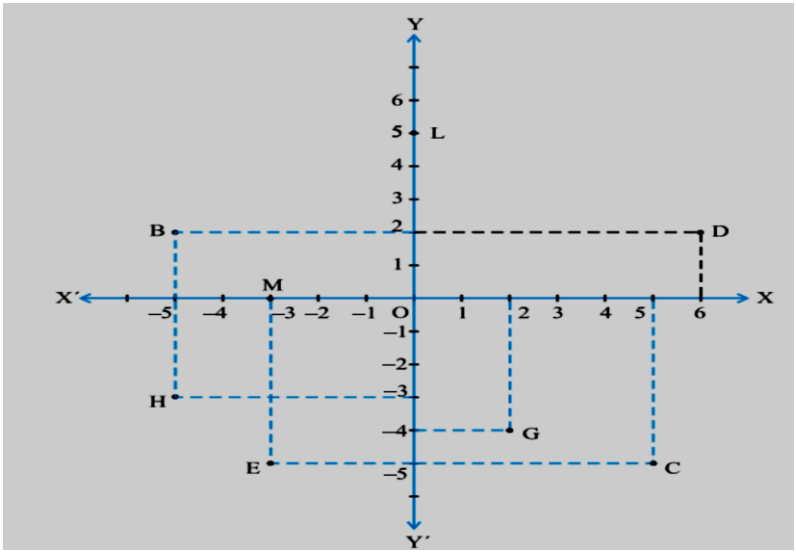
Grade : IX	Subject : Mathematics	Date : 28/06/2019
Name :	Practice Worksheet – I P.T -I	Chapter No. 1, 2,3

1. Write a rational number having terminating decimal expansion .
2. How many rational numbers can be found between two distinct rationalnumbers?
3. Find the value of $(2 + \sqrt{3}) (2 - \sqrt{3})$
4. Evaluate : $(27)^{-2/3}$
5. Find the two rational numbers between $\frac{1}{2}$and $\frac{1}{3}$.
6. Find two irrational numbers between 2 and 3.
7. Express 0.8888… in the form p/q.
8. Visualize 3.76 on the number line using successive magnification.
9. Represent $\sqrt{3}$ on number line.
10. Simplify by rationalizing denominator :$\frac{(5 + \sqrt{3})}{(5- \sqrt{3})}$
11. Express 2.4178 in the form $\frac{p}{q}$.
12. Find the value of K it x – 2 is factor of $4x^3 + 3x^2 – 4x + K$
13. Without actually Calculating the cubes, find the value of $(-12)^3 + (7)^3 + (5)^3$
14. Factorise $27x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 9xyz$
15. Evaluate 105×95
16. Using factor theorem check whether g(x) is factor of p(x) if $p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$ and g(x) = x-3
17. Factorise : $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$
18. Show that 5 is a zero of polynomial $2x^3 – 7x^2 – 16x + 5$
19. Find the remainder when polynomial $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ is divided by x + 1.
20. Divide f(x) by g(x) & verify that the remainder $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 – 3x – 10$, g(x) = x + 4
21. Factorise: $x^6 – 64$
22. Locate the points (5, 0), (0, 5), (2, 5), (5, 2), (-3, 5), (-3, -5) and (6, 1) in the Cartesian plane.
23. Draw a triangle ABC with A (3, 0), B (-2, 1), C (2, 1) on the Cartesian plane. Also, find its area.
24. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (-2, 4), (2, -1), (-1, 0), (1, 2) and (-3, -5) lie? Verify your answer by locating them on the Cartesian plane.
25. Locate the points (A) (-3, 4) (B) (3, 4) and (C) (0, 0) in a Cartesian plane write the name of figure which is formed by joining them.
26. See fig. and write the following:



(i) The Co-ordinates of B

(ii) The Co-ordinates of C

(iii) On which axes point L lies.

(iv) The abscissa of the point D

(v) The Co-ordinates of point L

(vi) In which axes point M lies.

(vii) The ordinate of the point H

(viii) The Co-ordinates of the point M

(ix) The point identified by the Co-ordinate (2, -4)

(x) The point identify by the Co-ordinates (-3, -5)