

Class: IX
Subject: Math's
Topic: Number system
No. of Questions: 25

Q.1 Find 5 rational numbers between $3/5$ and $4/5$.

Solution: $7/10, 13/20, 15/20, 25/40, 29/40$

[Explanation: 5 rational numbers between $3/5$ and $4/5$ are:

I: $1/2(3/5+4/5) = 7/10$

II: $1/2(3/5+7/10) = 13/20$

III: $1/2(7/10+4/5) = 15/20$

IV: $1/2(3/5+13/20) = 25/40$

V: $1/2(7/10+15/20) = 29/40$]

Q.2 Show that 3.142678 is a rational number.

Solution: It can be written in the form of p/q , $q \neq 0$

[Explanation: We have $3.142678 = \frac{3142678}{1000000}$, and hence a rational number.]

Q.3 Show that $0.3333\dots = 0.\bar{3}$ can be expressed in the form of p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

Solution: $x = 1/3 = p/q$, $q \neq 0$

[Explanation: Let $x = 0.3333\dots$

Multiplying the above equation by 10

$$10x = 10 \times 0.3333\dots$$

$$10x = 3.333\dots$$

$$10x = 3 + 0.333\dots$$

$$10x = 3 + x$$

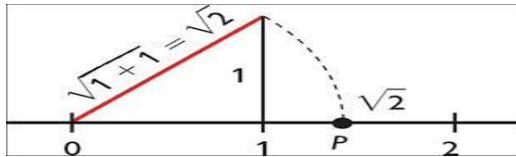
$$10x - x = 3$$

$$9x = 3$$

$$x = 3/9 = 1/3$$
]

Q.4 Locate $\sqrt{2}$ on number line.

Solution:



[Explanation: Consider a unit square, with each side 1 unit in length. Then the diagonal is $\sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$. Using a compass with centre 0 and radius $\sqrt{1+1}$, draw an arc intersecting the number line at the point P. Then P corresponds to $\sqrt{2}$ on number line.]

Q.5 Show that $1.272727\dots = 1.\overline{27}$ can be expressed in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

Solution: $1.\overline{27} = 14/11$

[Explanation: Let $x = 1.272727\dots$. Since two digits are repeating, we multiply x by 100 to get

$$\begin{aligned} 100x &= 127.272727\dots \\ 100x &= 126 + 1.272727\dots \\ 100x &= 126 + x \\ 100x - x &= 126 \\ 99x &= 126 \\ x &= 126/99 = 14/11 \end{aligned}$$

Q.6 Show that $0.2353535\dots = 0.2\overline{35}$ can be expressed in the form of p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

Solution: $0.2\overline{35} = 233/990$

[Explanation: Let $x = 0.2\overline{35}$. Since two digits are repeating, we multiply x by 100 to get

$$\begin{aligned} 100x &= 23.53535\dots \\ 100x &= 23.3 + 0.23535\dots \\ 100x &= 23.3 + x \\ 100x - x &= 23.3 \\ 99x &= 23.3 \\ x &= 23.3/99 = 233/990 \end{aligned}$$

Q.7 Find an irrational number between $1/7$ and $2/7$

Solution: 0.15015001....

[Explanation: $1/7 = \overline{0.142857}$. Also $2/7 = \overline{0.285714}$. To find an irrational number between $1/7$ and $2/7$, we find a number which is non-terminating, non-recurring lying between them. There are infinitely many such numbers. An example of such a number is 0.15015001....]

Q.8 Check whether $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$ is an irrational number or not.

Solution: $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} = 3.1304$It is a non-terminating non-recurring decimal. Therefore, it is an irrational number.

[Explanation: $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3.1304$...

It is a non-terminating non-recurring decimal. Therefore, it is an irrational number]

Q.9 Add $2\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3}$

Solution: $3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$

[Explanation: $(2\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3})$
 $= (2+1)\sqrt{2} + (5-3)\sqrt{3}$
 $= 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$]

Q.10 Multiply $6\sqrt{5}$ by $2\sqrt{5}$

Solution: 60

[Explanation: $6\sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{5}$
 $= 6 \times 2 \times (\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5})$
 $= 12 \times 5 = 60$]

Q.11 Divide $8\sqrt{15}$ by $2\sqrt{3}$

Solution: $4\sqrt{5}$

[Explanation: $8\sqrt{15} \div 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{8\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}x\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{5}$]

Q.12 Simplify $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})^2$

Solution: $10 + 2\sqrt{21}$

[Explanation: $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})^2$
Using identity, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
 $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \times \sqrt{3}x\sqrt{7} + (\sqrt{7})^2$
 $= 3 + 2\sqrt{21} + 7 = 10 + 2\sqrt{21}$]

Q.13 Find the value of $(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7})$

Solution: 4

[Explanation: $(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7})$
Using property, $(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$
 $(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7}) = (\sqrt{11})^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2$
 $= 11 - 7 = 4$]

Q.14 Rationalize the denominator of $\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

Solution: $2 - \sqrt{3}$

[Explanation: $\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$]

Q.15 Rationalize $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}}$

Solution: $(-\frac{5}{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})$

[Explanation: $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{5(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})}{3-5} = \frac{-5}{2}(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})$]

Q.16 Rationalize $\frac{1}{7+3\sqrt{2}}$

Solution: $\frac{7-3\sqrt{2}}{31}$

[Explanation: $\frac{1}{7+3\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{(7-3\sqrt{2})}{(7-3\sqrt{2})} = \frac{7-3\sqrt{2}}{49-18} = \frac{7-3\sqrt{2}}{31}$]

Q.17 Simplify $13^{1/5} \cdot 17^{1/5}$

Solution: $221^{1/5}$

[Explanation: $13^{1/5} \cdot 17^{1/5}$
According to rule, $a^p \cdot b^p = (axb)^p$
 $(13 \times 17)^{1/5} = 221^{1/5}$]

Q.18 Is $(\pi-2)$ an irrational number?

Solution: $(\pi-2)$ is an irrational number.

[Explanation: $\pi = 3.141.....$
 $(\pi-2) = (3.141.....-2) = 1.41.....$
which is a non-terminating non-recurring decimal number. Therefore, $(\pi-2)$ is an irrational number.]

Q.19 State whether true or false:

- a) Every natural number is a whole number.
- b) Every integer is a whole number.
- c) Every rational number is a whole number.

Solution: a) True b) False c) False

[Explanation: a) The collection of whole numbers contains all the natural numbers.

Natural numbers= 1 to ∞

Whole numbers= 0 + Natural numbers

b) eg: -2 is not a whole number but is an integer.

c) eg: $1/2$ is a rational number but not a whole number]

Q.20 Find the decimal expansion of $10/3$

Solution: $3.\bar{3}$. It is a non-terminating repeating decimal expansion.

[Explanation: $10/3$

On dividing 10 by 3 we get 3.333.... as quotient.

Therefore, $10/3 = 3.\bar{3}$]

Q.21 Express 0.9999.... in the form of p/q and $q \neq 0$

Solution: 1

[Explanation: Let $x = 0.9999...$

Multiplying x by 10

$10x = 9.9999....$

$10x = 9 + 0.9999....$

$10x = 9 + x$

$10x - x = 9$

$9x = 9$

$x = 1$]

Q.22 Classify $2 - \sqrt{5}$ as rational or irrational

Solution: Irrational

[Explanation: $2 - \sqrt{5}$

$$\text{Since } \sqrt{5} = 2.236\dots$$

$$2 - \sqrt{5} = 2 - 2.236\dots$$

$$2 - \sqrt{5} = -0.236\dots$$

As the decimal expansion is non-terminating, non-recurring, $2 - \sqrt{5}$ is irrational]

Q.23 Find the value of $(125)^{-1/3}$

Solution: $1/5$

[Explanation: $(125)^{-1/3} = (5^3)^{-1/3}$

Using law, $(a^p)^q = a^{pq}$

$$(5^3)^{-1/3} = 5^{-1} = 1/5]$$

Q.24 Solve $2^{2/3} \cdot 2^{1/3}$

Solution: 2

[Explanation: $2^{2/3} \cdot 2^{1/3} = 2^{(2/3+1/3)} = 2^{3/3} = 2^1 = 2]$

Q.25 Rationalize $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}}$

Solution: $\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{3}$

[Explanation: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{5 - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{3}]$