

PRERNA EDUCATION
SAMPLE PAPER
CLASS – IX
MATHEMATICS

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) The question paper consists of **31** questions divided into four **sections A, B, C and D**.
Section-A comprises of **4** questions of **1 mark** each; **Section-B** comprises of **6** questions of **2 marks** each; **Section-C** comprises of **10** questions of **3 marks** each and **Section-D** comprises of **11** questions of **4 marks** each.

SECTION–A

1. Express $0.\overline{35}$ as a rational number in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.
2. Without actual calculating the cubes, find the value of $(-28)^3 + (9)^3 + (19)^3$.
3. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio $2 : 3 : 7$. Find the measure of the smallest angle.
4. Find the side of an equilateral triangle, whose area is $196\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$.

SECTION–B

5. Find the remainder when $x^3 - ax^2 + 6x - a$ is divided by $x - a$.
6. Prove that the sum of angles of a triangle is equal to 180° .
7. Evaluate 105×95 , using suitable identity.
8. In $\triangle ABC$, AD is the perpendicular bisector of BC . Show that $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$.
9. Find the area of a triangle when two sides are 24cm and 10 cm and the perimeter of the triangle is 62 cm .
10. Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 4 units and 3 units respectively has one vertex at the origin, the longer side is on the x -axis and one of the vertices lies in the IV quadrant. Also find its area.

SECTION– C

11. Find the value of a and b , when $a + b\sqrt{15} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}$
12. Factorize: $2y^3 + y^2 - 2y - 1$.
13. Represent $\sqrt{9.3}$
14. ABC is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$. Side BA is produced to D , such that $AD = AB$. Show that $\angle BCD$ is a right angle.
15. Plot the points $A(-2, -2)$, $B(6, 0)$, $C(0, 4)$ and $D(-3, 2)$ on the graph paper. Draw figure $ABCD$ and write in which quadrant A and D lie.
16. In an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$, D and E are points on BC such that $BE = CD$. Show that $AD = AE$.

17. A field is in the shape of a trapezium, whose parallel sides are 25 m and 10 m. The non parallel sides are 14 m and 13 m. Find the area of the field.
18. Divide $p(x)$ by $g(x)$, where $p(x) = x + 3x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = 1 + x$.
19. POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle QOS - \angle POS)$.
20. Prove that the angles opposite to equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal.

SECTION- D

21. If the polynomials $ax^3 + 4x^2 + 3x - 4$ and $x^3 - 4x + a$ leave the same remainder when divided by $x - 3$, find the value of a .
22. Prove that the angle between internal bisector of one base angle and the external bisector of the other base angle of a triangle is equal to one - half of the vertical angle.
23. Verify that $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = \frac{1}{2} (x + y + z) [(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2]$
24. Factorise each of the following:
 a. $2x^2 + y^2 + 8z^2 - 2\sqrt{2}xy + 4\sqrt{2}yz - 8xz$ b. $27 - 125a^3 - 135a + 225a^2$
25. In right triangle ABC, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, M is midpoint of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that $DM = CM$. Point D is joined to point B. Show that (i) $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle BMD$ (ii) $\angle DBC = \angle ACB$
26. Simplify: $\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^3 + (b^2 - c^2)^3 + (c^2 - a^2)^3}{(a - b)^3 + (b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3}$.
27. ABC is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$. Side BA is produced to D, such that $AD = AB$. Show that $\angle BCD$ is a right angle.
28. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 250$ and $ab + bc + ca = 3$, find $a + b + c$.
29. POQ is a line, ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle QOS - \angle POS)$
30. Show that: $\frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 2} = 5$
31. AB and CD are respectively the smallest and longest sides of a quadrilateral ABCD. Show that $\angle A > \angle C$ and $\angle B > \angle D$.