CBSE Class 9 Maths

SAMPLEQUESTION PAPER - 9

Self Assessment

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 90

SECTION 'A'

Question numbers 1 to 4 carry one mark each. For each question four alternative choices have been provided of which only one is correct. You have to select the correct choice.

1. The sum of 0.3 and 0.4 is:

(A)
$$\frac{7}{10}$$

(B)
$$\frac{7}{9}$$

(C)
$$\frac{7}{99}$$

(D)
$$\frac{7}{11}$$

2. The value of $\frac{83^3 + 17^3}{83^2 - 83 \times 17 + 17^2}$ is:

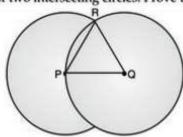
3. The degree of the polynomial $(x^3 + 5) (4 - x^5)$ is:

4. If a = 3 + b, then $a^3 - b^3 - 9ab$ is:

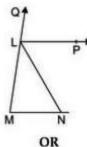
SECTION 'B'

Question numbers 5 to 10 carry two marks each.

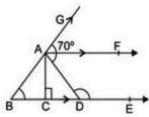
- 5. Find the product of $5\sqrt{2}(3+\sqrt{2})(5+\sqrt{2})$
- Factorise: x⁴y⁴ 256 z⁴.
- 7. Evaluate: $64x^3 + \sqrt{125}y^3$.
- 8. P and Q are the centres of two intersecting circles. Prove that PQ = QR = PR.



In the given figure, ΔLMN is an isosceles triangle with ∠M = ∠N and LP bisects ∠NLQ. Prove that LP || MN.



In the given figure, AF \parallel BE, AC \perp BE and AF bisects \angle GAD. If \angle GAD = 70°, then find the measure of \angle ABC and \angle ADE.



10. Draw a quadrilateral ABCD, whose vertices are A(3, 2) B(2, 3), C(-4, 5) and D(5, -3). All the points (3, 2) & (2, 3) same? Give reason for your answer.

SECTION 'C'

Question numbers 11 to 20 carry three marks each.

11. Evaluate: $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})^2$

OR

If
$$x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$
, find $x - \frac{1}{x}$ and $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.

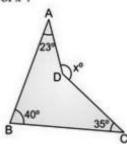
12. Simplify:
$$\frac{4+\sqrt{5}}{4-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{4-\sqrt{5}}{4+\sqrt{5}}$$

13. If (x-2) and $\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ are factors of px^2+5x+r , then show that p=r.

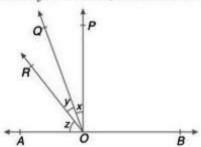
OR

If
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$
 and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$, find the value of $x^2 - y^2 + xy$, if $\sqrt{6} = 2.4$.

- 14. For what value of m, is the polynomial $3x^3 + 2mx^2 + 3x + 6$ exactly divisible by (x + 2)? Hence factorise the polynomial.
- 15. In the given figure, find the value of x° .



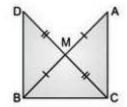
In the given figure, $PO \perp AB$. If x: y: z = 1:3:5, then find the degree measure of x, y, z.



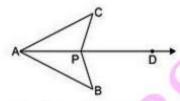
16. In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that DM = CM.

Point D is joined to point B. Show that:

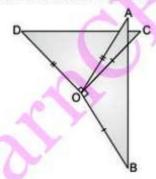
- (i) $\Delta AMC \equiv \Delta BMD$
- (ii) ∠DBC is a right angle.



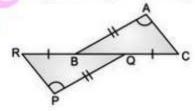
17. In the given figure, AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$ and $\angle CPD = \angle BPD$. Prove that $\Delta CAP \cong \Delta BAP$ and CP = BP.



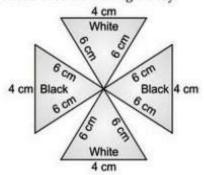
18. In figure, $OA \perp OD$, $OC \perp OB$, OD = OA and OC = OB. Prove that AB = CD.



19. In the given figure, $BA \perp CA$, $RP \perp QP$, AB = PQ and BR = CQ. Prove that AC = PR.



20. Black and white coloured triangular sheets are used to make a toy as shown in figure. Find the total area of black and white colour sheets used for making the toy.



SECTION 'D'

Question numbers 21 to 31 carry four marks each.

21. If
$$a = \frac{2 - \sqrt{5}}{2 + \sqrt{5}}$$
, $b = \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{2 - \sqrt{5}}$, then find $(a + b)^3$.

OR

If
$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$$
, evaluate $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.

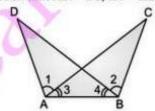
- 22. Prove that: $(x + y)^3 + (y + z)^3 + (z + x)^3 3(x + y)(y + z)(z + x) = 2(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 3xyz)$
- 23. Factorise completely: $x^8 y^8$.
- **24.** Simplify and factorise: $(a + b + c)^2 (a b c)^2 + 4b^2 4c^2$.
- **25.** Find the value of $x^3 8y^3 36xy 216$, when x = 2y + 6.
- 26. The following table gives the number of pairs of shoes and their corresponding price. Plot these as ordered pairs and join them. What type of graph do you get?

Number of Pairs of shoes	1	2	3	4	5	6
Corresponding prices (in hundred of rupees)	5	10	15	20	25	30

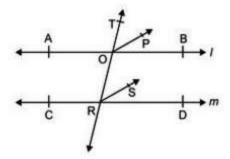
- 27. It is given that ∠XYZ = 64° and XY is produced to a point P. Draw a figure from the given information. If ray YQ bisects ∠ZYP. find ∠XYQ and reflex ∠QYP.
- 28. In $\triangle ABC$, if AB is the greatest side, then prove that $\angle C > 60^\circ$.

OR

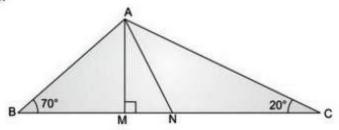
In figure, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ABD$ are such that AD = BC, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$. Prove that BD = AC.



 In the following figure I || m and RT is a transversal and OP and RS are respectively the bisectors of corresponding angles TOB and ORD.



- (i) Prove that OP || RS.
- (ii) Which mathematical concept is used in this problem?
- (iii) What is its value?
- **30.** In the given figure, $AM \perp BC$ and AN is the bisector of $\angle A$. If $\angle ABC = 70^{\circ}$ and $\angle ACB = 20^{\circ}$, find the value of $\angle MAN$.



Radha made a picture of an aeroplane with coloured paper as shown in figure. Find the total area of the paper used.

