

ESSENCE TEST-11

DATE : 01-09-19

9TH CLASS

CBSE(B1)

NUMBER SYSTEM, POLYNOMIAL,
LINES AND ANGLES & HERON'S FORMULA

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IIT-JEE/ NEET/ KVPY/ OLYMPIAD

MARKS : 80**MATHEMATICS****TIME : 3 :00 HR.****SECTION – (A)**

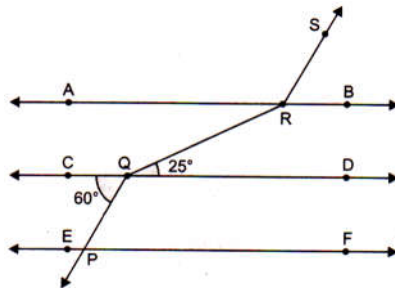
1. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}}$ is equal to **[1]**

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}(3-2\sqrt{2})$ (b) $\frac{1}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $3-2\sqrt{2}$ (d) $3+2\sqrt{2}$

2. The area of an isosceles triangle having base 2 cm and length of one of the equal sides 4 cm, is **[1]**

- (a) $\sqrt{15}$ cm² (b) $\sqrt{\frac{15}{2}}$ cm² (c) $2\sqrt{15}$ cm² (d) none of these

3. In figure, if $AB \parallel CD \parallel EF$, $PQ \parallel RS$, $\angle RQD = 25^\circ$ and $\angle CQP = 60^\circ$, then $\angle QRS =$ **[1]**



- (a) 85° (b) 135° (c) 145° (d) 110°

4. The angles which differ by 38° and are complementary to each other, are **[1]**

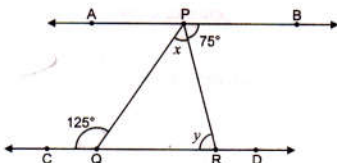
(a) $38^\circ, 52^\circ$ (b) $71^\circ, 109^\circ$ (c) $26^\circ, 154^\circ$ (d) $64^\circ, 26^\circ$

SECTION – (B)

5. If $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142$, then find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}}$. [2]

6. If $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = -1$ ($xy \neq 0$), then find the value of $x^3 - y^3$. [2]

7. In figure, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle BPR = 75^\circ$ and $\angle PQC = 125^\circ$, find x and y . [2]

**SECTION – (C)**

8. Find five rational numbers p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5 between $\frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{13}{35}$ so that

$$p_1 - \frac{2}{7} = p_2 - p_1 = p_3 - p_2 = p_4 - p_3 = p_5 - p_4 = \frac{13}{35} - p_5. \quad [3]$$

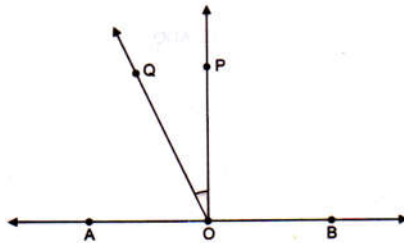
9. Factorise: $x^3 - 23x^2 + 142x - 120$. [3]

10. If $x - \frac{1}{x} = 6$, evaluate $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$. [3]

11. If x and y be two positive real numbers such that $9x^2 + y^2 = 96$ and $xy = 8$, then find the value of $3x + y$. [3]

12. A park, in the shape of a quadrilateral ABCD has $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $AB = 10$ m, $BC = 8$ m, $CD = 6$ m and $AD = 6$ m. Prove that the area of the quadrilateral is equal to $3 \{8 + \sqrt{91}\} \text{ m}^2$. [3]

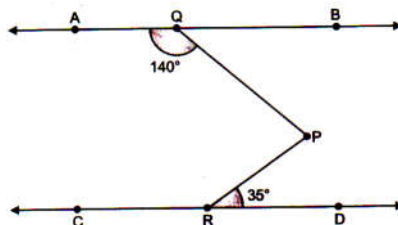
13. In figure, ray OP is perpendicular to the line AB at O. Another ray OQ is lying in between OA and OP. Prove that $\angle POQ = \frac{1}{2} \{\angle BOQ - \angle AOQ\}$ [3]



14. If $2^x = 3^y = 6^z$, show that $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$. [3]

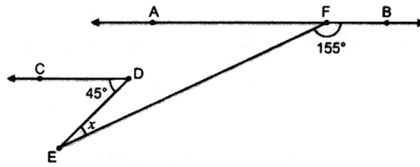
15. A rhombus has perimeter 120 m and one of its diagonal is 50 m. Find the area of the rhombus. [3]

16. In figure, if $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle AQP = 140^\circ$ and $\angle PRD = 35^\circ$, find $\angle QPR$ and reflex $\angle QPR$. [3]



17. In figure, $AB \parallel CD$, find angle x .

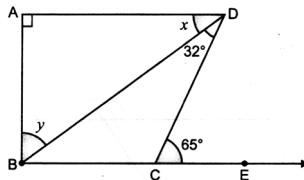
[3]



SECTION – (D)

18. In figure, $AD \perp AB$, $AD \parallel BC$, $\angle DCE = 65^\circ$ and $\angle BDC = 32^\circ$, find the angles x and y .

[4]

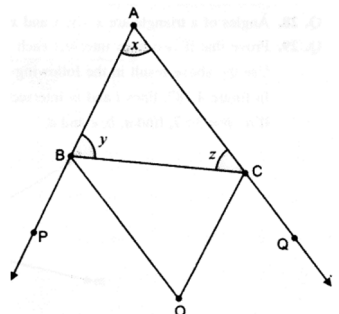


19. In figure, the sides AB and AC and $\triangle ABC$ are produced respectively to points P and Q. If bisectors BO and CO of $\angle CBP$ and $\angle BCQ$ respectively, meet at point O, Prove that

[4]

(i) $\angle BOC = \frac{1}{2} (y + z)$

(ii) $\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} x$



20. Prove that $\left(\frac{1}{x^{a-b}}\right)^{\frac{1}{a-c}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^{b-c}}\right)^{\frac{1}{b-a}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^{c-a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{c-b}} = 1$ [4]

21. Prove that the area of the quadrilateral ABCD is $4\{\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}\} \text{ m}^2$ if AB = 6, BC = 6 m, CD = 4 m, AD = 4 m and diagonal AC = 4 m. [4]

22. If $a + 8\sqrt{5}b = \frac{8 + \sqrt{5}}{8 - \sqrt{5}} - \frac{8 - \sqrt{5}}{8 + \sqrt{5}}$, determine the rational numbers a and b. [4]

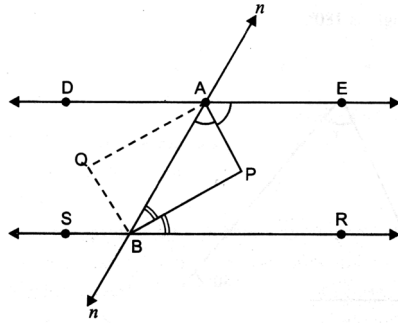
23. ABCD is a trapezium in which AB || CD ; BC and AD are non-parallel sides. It is given that AB = 75 cm, BC = 42 cm, CD = 30 cm and AD = 39 cm. Find the area of the trapezium. [4]

24. If x and y be two positive real numbers such that $8x^3 + 27y^3 = 730$ and $2x^2y + 3xy^2 = 15$, evaluate $2x + 3y$. [4]

25. If $x^{1/3} + \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} = 5$, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$. [4]

26. If $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322$, prove that $x - \frac{1}{x} = 4$ or -4 ; x being a real number. [4]

27. In figure, DE || SR, AP and BP are bisectors of $\angle EAB$ and $\angle RBA$ respectively. Prove that $\angle APB = 90^\circ$. Further, if AQ and BQ are bisectors of $\angle DAB$ and $\angle SBA$ respectively, prove that AQB is a rectangle. [4]





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Best[®] solution
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