NCERT Class 9th Mathematics CH:- | Number Systems

* Excercise 1.1:-

Is zero a rational number? Can you write it in the form p q, where p and q are integers and q ≠ 0?

Solf-Yes, Zevo is a rational number Explanation: A rational number can be expressed in form of $\frac{P}{q}$, where p and que integers and $q \ge 0$.

O can be a rational as it can be written as $\frac{Q}{2}$ or $\frac{Q}{3}$ or $\frac{Q}{4}$ etc.

Find six rational numbers between 3 and 4.

sol:- Given numbers, 3 & 4

$$3 = \frac{3 \times 4}{1 \times 4} = \frac{12}{3} = \frac{12 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{48}{12}$$

$$4 = \frac{4 \times 4}{1 \times 4} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{12 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{36}{12}$$

Therefore, 6 rational numbers between 3 and4=

$$\frac{46}{12}$$
, $\frac{44}{12}$, $\frac{40}{12}$, $\frac{38}{12}$, $\frac{39}{12}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{23}{6}, \frac{22}{6}, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{19}{6}, \frac{13}{4}$$

Signal Find five rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.

Given rational numbers = = = & & 4

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{3 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{18}{30}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{24}{30}$$

Therefore, 5 rational numbers between 3 and 4 are:

$$\frac{192921}{303030}, \frac{22}{30}, \frac{23}{30}$$

0.4 State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers. (i) Every natural number is a whole number. True (ii) Every integer is a whole number. False (iii) Every rational number is a whole number. False * Excercise:- 1.2 Q.1 State True or Folse and justify your onswer. 1) Every irrational number is a real number. Ans: True (i) Every point on the number line is of form I'm where m is a vational number. Ans: False, no negative number can be the square root of a natural number (iii) Every real number is an irrate irrational number. Ans: False, for example 2 is real number but not irrational. 8.2 Are the square roots of all positive integers irrational? 9f not give on example of the square root of a number that it so is a rational number. Ans:- No. the square roots of all positive integers are not issational. For example, $\sqrt{9} = 3$ which is a rational number. & 3] Show how 15 can be represented on a number line. Ans:--6-5-4-3-2-1012 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 Justification: -1. Draw number line. 2. Make 2 as A and draw a peopendicular AX. 3- With A as centre and radius lunit cut AX at B and join OB In ADAB, By Pythagoras Theorem OB = V OA2 + AB2

$$OB = \sqrt{(2)^{2} + (1)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{5}$$

: OB represents 15
Take 0 as centre and radius OB intersecting number line at E
: E is the representation of 15 on number line.

* Excercise 1.3

Write the following in decimal form and say what kind of decimal expansion each has:

.. Decimal Expansion of $\frac{1}{11} = 0.09$ Thus, non-terminating recurring decimal expansions

You know that $\frac{1}{7} = 0.\overline{142857}$. Can you predict what the decimal expansions of $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{7}$. $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{6}{7}$ are, without actually doing the long division? If so, how?

$$\frac{7}{3} = 2 \times \frac{1}{7} = 2 \times 0.142857 = 0.285714$$

$$\frac{4}{7} = 4 \times \frac{1}{7} = 4 \times 0.142857 = 0.571428$$

$$\frac{6}{7} = 6 \times \frac{1}{7} = 6 \times 0.142857 = 0.857142$$