

NCERT solutions for class 9 Maths Number System Ex-1.3

Q1. Write the following in decimal form and say what kind of decimal expansion each has:  $\sqrt{5}$ 

- (i)  $\frac{36}{100}$
- (ii)  $\frac{1}{11}$
- (iii)  $4\frac{1}{8}$
- (iv)  $\frac{3}{13}$
- (v)  $\frac{2}{11}$
- (vi)  $\frac{329}{400}$

**Ans:** (i)  $\frac{36}{100}$ 

On dividing 36 by 100, we get

0.36 100) 36

<u>-0</u>

360

<u>-300</u>

600

<u>-600</u>

0

Therefore, we conclude that  $\frac{36}{100} = 0.36$ , which is a terminating decimal.

(ii) 
$$\frac{1}{11}$$

On dividing 1 by 11, we get

We can observe that while dividing 1 by 11, we got the remainder as 1, which will continue to be 1.

Therefore, we conclude that

$$\frac{1}{11} = 0.0909...$$
 or  $\frac{1}{11} = 0.\overline{09}$ , which is a nonterminating decimal and recurring decimal.

(iii) 
$$4\frac{1}{8} = \frac{33}{8}$$

On dividing 33 by 8, we get

$$\begin{array}{r}
4.125 \\
8 \overline{\smash)33} \\
-32 \\
10 \\
-8 \\
20 \\
-16 \\
40 \\
-40 \\
0
\end{array}$$

We can observe that while dividing 33 by 8, we got the remainder as 0.

Therefore, we conclude that  $4\frac{1}{8} = \frac{33}{8} = 4.125$ , which is a terminating decimal.

(iv) 
$$\frac{3}{13}$$

On dividing 3 by 13, we get

We can observe that while dividing 3 by 13 we got the remainder as 3, which will continue to be 3 after carrying out 6 continuous divisions.

Therefore, we conclude that

$$\frac{3}{13}$$
 = 0.230769..... or  $\frac{3}{13}$  = 0.230769, which is a non-terminating decimal and recurring decimal.