

1.

## INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



Marks

Subject : Mathematics Worksheet No: 6	Topic : Lines And	Angles	Date of Worksh	eet : 22 - 8 - 2019
Resource Person: Sunitha Rajee	V		Date :	
Name of the Student :		Class &Divis	ion : IX	Roll Number :

 $\frac{\text{Section A}}{\text{Evaluate}} \text{ (Basic Skill)}$  $\frac{\frac{8}{25} \times \frac{5}{16}}{\frac{5}{16}}$ 

- $2. \qquad \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{64}$
- 3.  $2\frac{4}{7} \div \frac{45}{14}$
- 4.  $7\frac{5}{6} + 4\frac{2}{5} 6\frac{2}{15}$

5. What should be added to  $\left[\frac{5}{6} - \frac{7}{8}\right]$  to get  $\frac{1}{2}$ ? Section B

- 1. In  $\triangle$  ABC, if  $\angle A = (2x 5^0)$ ,  $\angle B = (5x + 5^0)$ ,  $\angle C = (3x + 50^0)$ , then find the value 2 of x,  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$ .
- 2. Prove that if one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the other two angles, then 2 the triangle is right angled triangle.
- 3. In the given figure, find the value of  $x^0$ , if  $\angle A = 23^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 40^\circ \angle C = 35^\circ$  3



4. In the figure, if AB// CF and CD//FE, then find the value of x.



5. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B = 116^{\circ}$  and  $\angle B + \angle C = 126^{\circ}$ . Find the measure of each 3

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angle of the triangle.

6. In the given figure AB // CD//EF. EA is perpendicular to AB,  $\angle$  BEF = 50<sup>0</sup>. Find 3 the values of x, y and z.



7. In the given figure,  $\angle ACD = \angle ABC$  and CP bisects  $\angle BCD$ . Prove that  $\angle APC = 4$  $\angle ACP$ .



8. In the given figure, two straight lines PQ and RS intersect each other at O. If  $\angle POT = 4$ = 75<sup>0</sup>, find the values a, b, c.



9. In the given figure , find the value of x and y if AB // CD.



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10. Prove that the sum of three angles of a triangle is  $180^{\circ}$ . Also find the angles of a triangle if they are in the ratio 5:6:7.

## Section C

1. In the given figure, x is greater than y by  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a straight angle. Find the value of x 3 and y.



2. In the given figure , AP and DP are bisectors of  $\angle A$  and  $\angle D$ . Prove that  $2 \angle APD = 4$ =  $\angle B + \angle C$ .



4. In the given figure, AB // CD,  $\angle$  BAC = 72<sup>0</sup> and  $\angle$  CEF = 40<sup>0</sup>. Find  $\angle$  CFE.

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5. In the given figure, AB // CD,  $\angle$  ECD = 24<sup>0</sup>,  $\angle$  EDC = 42<sup>0</sup> and AC = CE. Find x 4 and y.

