

Maharashtra State Board

Class IX Mathematics – Geometry

Board Paper 1

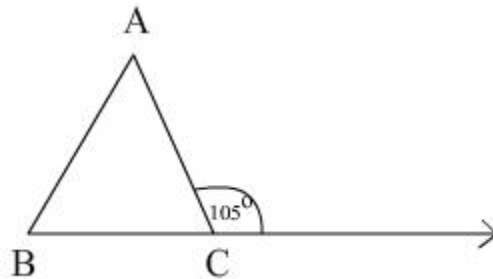
Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 40

Note: - (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. Attempt any five sub-questions from the following: 5

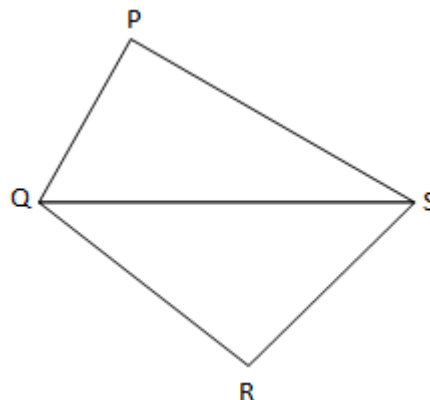
- An exterior angle of a triangle is 80° and two interior opposite angles are equal. Find the measure of each of these angles.
- In the given figure, $AB = AC$ and $\angle ACD = 105^\circ$, find $\angle BAC$.



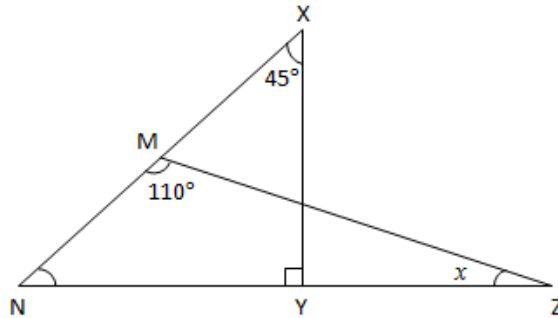
- If P is the centre of the circle with radius 6.7 cm, $d(P, R) = 5.7$ cm, find the position of the point R with respect to the circle.
- Find the distance between the points A(2, 5) and B(-6, 8).
- Evaluate: $\frac{\cos 80^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} + \cos 59^\circ \times \operatorname{cosec} 31^\circ$
- The side of a square-shaped field is 300 m long. Find the cost of leveling the field at the rate of Rs.1.25 per m^2 .

2. Attempt any four sub-questions from the following: 8

- In $\square PQRS$, side QS is the angle bisector of $\angle PQR$ and $\angle PSR$. Prove that: $\triangle PQS \cong \triangle RQS$ and $\angle P \cong \angle R$.



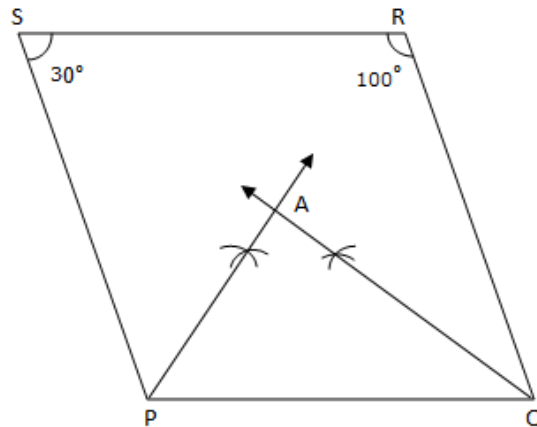
ii. Find the value of 'x' in the following figure. $XY \perp NZ$.



iii. Find the measure of angle 's', if the measure of angle 's' is 20 more than four times its supplement.

iv. Prove that in a circle chords which subtend congruent angles at the centre are congruent.

v. In the following figure $\square PQRS$ is a quadrilateral. The bisectors of $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ meet at point A. $\angle S = 30^\circ$ and $\angle R = 100^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle PAQ$.

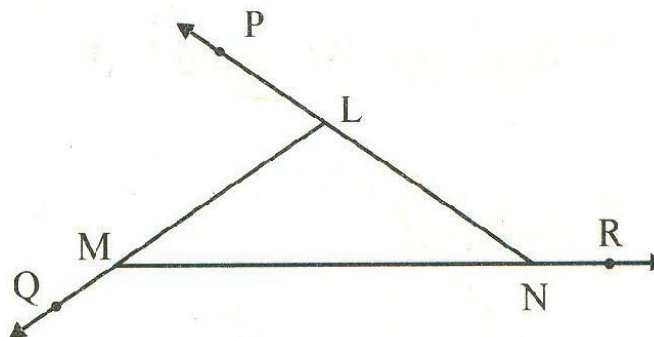


vi. If $\angle A = 30^\circ$, then show that $\sin A = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2}}$

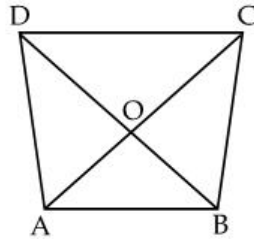
3. Attempt any three of the following sub-questions :

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i. In the figure, $l(LN) = 5$, $l(MN) = 7$, $l(ML) = 6$, $l(NP) = 11$, $l(MR) = 13$, $l(MQ) = 2$ then find $l(PL)$, $l(NR)$, $l(LQ)$.



- ii. In figure, show that $2(AC + BD) > (AB + BC + CD + DA)$



- iii. The diagonals of a rectangle PQRS intersect at M. If $\angle QMR = 50^\circ$, find $\angle MPS$.
- iv. Find the co-ordinates of the points which divide the line segment joining the points $(-2, 2)$ and $(6, -6)$ in four equal parts.
- v. Find the value of the following:

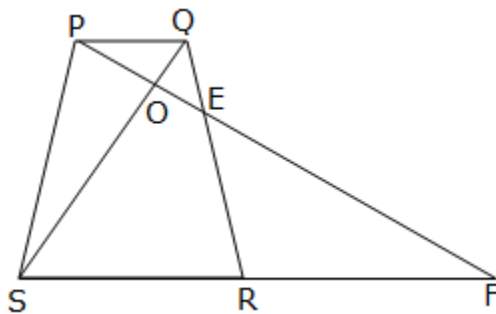
(a) $\frac{\cos 35^\circ}{\sin 55^\circ} + \frac{\sin 11^\circ}{\cos 79^\circ} - \cos 28^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 62^\circ$

(b) $\frac{\cos 81^\circ}{\sin 9^\circ} + \frac{\cos 14^\circ}{\sin 76^\circ}$

4. Attempt any two sub-questions from the following:

8

- i. The base of an isosceles triangle measures 80 cm. Its area is 360 cm^2 . Find the perimeter of the triangle.
- ii. In the following trapezium PQRS, $PQ = 6 \text{ cm}$, $SR = 12 \text{ cm}$, $RF = 9 \text{ cm}$, $PO = 4 \text{ cm}$ and $QR = 10 \text{ cm}$. Calculate
- (a) ER
- (b) PF

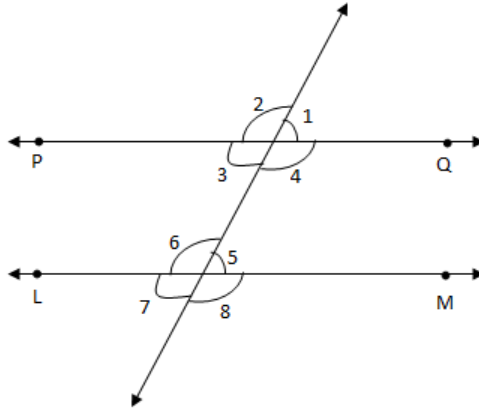


- iii. Draw $\triangle ABC$, where $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$, $BC = 4 \text{ cm}$, $AC = 7 \text{ cm}$. Draw a perpendicular bisector of each side of $\triangle ABC$. In how many points do they intersect one another?

5. Attempt any two of the following sub-questions:

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- i. In the given figure, $PQ \parallel LM$. If $\angle 2 = (2x + 30)^\circ$, $\angle 4 = (x + 2y)^\circ$ and $\angle 6 = (3y + 10)^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle 5$.



- ii. In $\triangle ABC$, sides AB and BC are congruent.
- If $A-P-C$, then show that $BP <$ congruent sides.
 - If $A-C-P$, then show that $BP >$ congruent sides.
- iii. In the given figure, $\square PQRS$ and $\square MNRL$ are rectangles, where M is the mid-point of PR . Prove that $SL = LR$ and $LN = \frac{1}{2}SQ$

