Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 1 Number System

Exercise 1.2

Question 1: Express the following rational numbers as decimals. (i) 42/100 (ii) 327/500 (iii) 15/4

Solution:

(i) By long division method 100) 42 (0.42 400 $\overline{200}$ 200 $\overline{0}$ Therefore, $\frac{42}{100} = 0.42$ (ii) By long division method 500) 327.000 (0.654 3000 2700 2500 $\overline{2000}$ 2000 $\overline{0}$ Therefore, $\frac{327}{500} = 0.654$

(iii) By long division method

4) 15.00 (3.75)
12
30
28
20
20
0
There (a. 15)

Therefore, $\frac{15}{4} = 3.75$

Question 2: Express the following rational numbers as decimals. (i) 2/3 (ii) -4/9 (iii) -2/15 (iv) -22/13 (v) 437/999 (vi) 33/26 Solution:

(i) Divide 2/3 using long division:

0.66666	
3 2.00000	
0	
20	
18	
20	
18	
20	
18	
20	
19	
10	
10	
18	
2	
$\frac{2}{2} = 0.666 = 0.5$	
3	

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(ii) Divide using long division: -4/9

9) 4.000 (0.444

3600

4000

3600

4000

3600

400

 $-\frac{4}{9} = -0.4444... = -0.\overline{4}$

(iii) Divide using long division: -2/15



(iv) Divide using long division: -22/13

1.69230769
13) 22.000
13
90
78
120
117
30
20
40
100
100
00
79
100
117
7
3
$-\frac{22}{13} = -1.6923076923 = -1.\overline{692307}$

(v) Divide using long division: 437/999

999) $\overline{437.0000}$ (0.43743 3996 $\overline{3740}$ 2997 $\overline{7430}$ 6993 $\overline{4370}$ 3996 $\overline{3740}$ 2997 $\overline{743}$ $\overline{437}$ 999 = 0.43743... = 0. $\overline{437}$ (vi) Divide using long division: 33/26

<u>1.2692307692</u> 26)33.000000000	
26	
70	
52	
180	
156	
240	
234	
60	
52	
80	
78	
200	
182	
180	
156	
24	
$\frac{33}{26} = 1.269230769 = 1.\overline{269230}$	7

Question 3: Look at several examples of rational numbers in the form p/q ($q \neq 0$), where p and q are integers with no common factors other than 1 and having terminating decimal representations. Can you guess what property q must satisfy?

Solution:

The decimal representation will be terminating, if the denominators have factors 2 or 5 or both. Therefore, p/q is a terminating decimal, when prime factorization of q must have only powers of 2 or 5 or both.