

## IX Homework - 6

- 1) Find the coordinates of the point
  - (i) which lies on X and Y-axis both
  - (ii) whose ordinate is -4 and which lies on Y-axis
  - (iii) whose abscissa is 5 and which lies on X-axis
- 2) The points (other than origin) for which abscissa is equal to the ordinate will lie in
  - (a) I quadrant only (b) I and II quadrants
  - (c) I and III quadrants (d) II and IV quadrants
- 3) Without plotting the points, indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if
  - (i) ordinate is 5 and abscissa is -3
  - (ii) abscissa is -5 and ordinate is -3
  - (iii) abscissa is -5 and ordinate is 3
  - (iv) ordinate is 5 and abscissa is 3
- 4) In which quadrant or on which axis each of the following points lie?
 

$(-3, 5), (4, -1), (2, 0), (2, 2), (-3, -6)$
- 5) Simplify:  $(2x - 5y)^3 - (2x + 5y)^3$
- 6) Multiply using proper identity:-
 

$(x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + xz - 2yz)$  by  $(-z + x - 2y)$
- 7) If  $a, b, c$  are non-zero and  $a + b + c = 0$ , then prove that  $\frac{a^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2}{ca} + \frac{c^2}{ab} = -3$
- 8) If  $a + b + c = 5$  and  $ab + bc + ca = 10$ , then prove that  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = -25$
- 9) If  $x + y = 12$  and  $xy = 27$ , find the value of  $x^3 + y^3$
- 10) Without actually calculating the cubes, find  $(0.2)^3 - (0.3)^3 + (0.1)^3$
- 11) Factorise:  $2\sqrt{2}a^3 + 8b^3 - 27c^3 + 18\sqrt{2}abc$
- 12) Factorise: (i)  $1 + 64x^3$  (ii)  $a^3 - 2\sqrt{2}b^3$
- 13) Find the product using identity:-
 

(i)  $(\frac{x}{2} + 2y)(\frac{x^2}{4} - xy + 4y^2)$  (ii)  $(x^2 - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)$
- 14) If  $a + b + c = 9$  and  $ab + bc + ca = 26$ , find  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$
- 15) Evaluate using identity:  $(999)^2$

## IX H.W-6 (Answers)

- 1) (i) (0,0)  
 (ii) (0,-4)  
 (iii) (5,0)

2) I and III quadrants (c)

- 3) (i) (-3,5)  $\Rightarrow$  II quadrant  
 (ii) (-5,-3)  $\Rightarrow$  III quadrant  
 (iii) (-5,3)  $\Rightarrow$  II quadrant  
 (iv) (3,5)  $\Rightarrow$  I quadrant

- 4) (-3,5)  $\Rightarrow$  II quadrant  
 (4,-1)  $\Rightarrow$  IV quadrant  
 (2,0)  $\Rightarrow$  x-axis

(2,2)  $\Rightarrow$  I quadrant

(-3,-6)  $\Rightarrow$  III quadrant

- 5)  $(2x-5y)^3 - (2x+5y)^3$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b); \quad a = 2x-5y$$

$$b = 2x+5y$$

$$= (2x-5y - 2x-5y)^3 + 3(2x-5y)(2x+5y)(2x-5y - 2x-5y)$$

$$= (-10y)^3 + 3(4x^2 - 25y^2) \times -10y$$

$$= -1000y^3 - 30y(4x^2 - 25y^2)$$

$$= -1000y^3 - 120x^2y + 750y^3$$

$$= -250y^3 - 120x^2y$$

6)  $(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca) = a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$

$$(x-2y-z)(x^2+(-2y)^2+(-z)^2 - x(-2y) - (-2y)(-z) - (-z)x)$$

$$= (x)^3 + (-2y)^3 + (-z)^3 - 3 \times x \times -2y \times -z$$

$$= x^3 - 8y^3 - z^3 - 6xyz$$

7) If  $a+b+c=0$ , then  $a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$

$$\text{LHS, } \frac{a^2 \times a}{bc \times a} + \frac{b^2 \times b}{ca \times b} + \frac{c^2 \times c}{ab \times c} = \frac{a^3+b^3+c^3}{abc} = \frac{3abc}{abc} = \underline{\underline{3}}, \text{ RHS}$$

$$8) (a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab+bc+ca)$$

$$(5)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2 \times 10$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 25 - 20 = 5 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)[a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - (ab+bc+ca)]$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 5[5 - 10]$$

$$= 5 \times -5$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-25}}$$

$$9) x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)^3 - 3xy(x+y)$$

$$= (12)^3 - 3 \times 27 \times 12$$

$$= 1728 - 972 = \underline{\underline{756}}$$

$$10) \text{ If } a+b+c=0, \text{ then } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$$

$$\text{checking!} - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.1 = -0.1 + 0.1 = 0$$

$$\therefore (0.2)^3 + (-0.3)^3 + (0.1)^3 = 3 \times 0.2 \times -0.3 \times 0.1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-0.018}}$$

$$11) a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$$

$$2\sqrt{2}a^3 + 8b^3 - 27c^3 + 18\sqrt{2}abc$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}a)^3 + (2b)^3 + (-3c)^3 - 3 \times \sqrt{2}a \times 2b \times -3c$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}a + 2b - 3c)(2a^2 + 4b^2 + 9c^2 - 2\sqrt{2}ab + 6bc + 3\sqrt{2}ac)$$

$$12) (i) 1 + 64x^3 = (1)^3 + (4x)^3$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$= (1+4x)(1-4x+16x^2)$$

$$(ii) a^3 - 2\sqrt{2}b^3 = (a)^3 - (\sqrt{2}b)^3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$= (a - \sqrt{2}b)(a^2 + 2b^2 + \sqrt{2}ab)$$

$$13) (i) \cancel{a^2} (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} + 2y\right) \left(\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{x}{2} \times 2y + (2y)^2\right) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + (2y)^3 = \frac{x^3}{8} + 8y^3$$

$$(ii) (x^2-1)(x^4+x^2+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = a^3-b^3 \\ & = (x^2-1)((x^2)^2+x^2 \times 1+(1)^2) \\ & = (x^2)^3-(1)^3 \\ & = \underline{\underline{x^6-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$14) (a+b+c)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2+2(ab+bc+ca)$$

$$(9)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2+2 \times 26$$

$$\therefore a^2+b^2+c^2 = 81-52$$

$$= \underline{\underline{29}}$$

$$15) (999)^2 = (1000-1)^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2-2ab+b^2$$

$$= (1000)^2-2 \times 1000 \times 1+(1)^2$$

$$= 1000000-2000+1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{998001}}$$