Assignment for class 8th Subject:- Mathematics

U1 & U2 Prepared by Mohd Ayoub ( CRP Sumbal)

Polygon s a closed shape with straight sides e.g. triangle, square, rectangle etc.

Regular polygon is a polygon that has equal angles and all sides are equal in length.

Sum of the interior angles of a polygon= (n-2) x 180.

A diagonal is a line segment connecting two non consecutive vertices of a polygon.

No of diagonals in polygon = n(n-3) /2. Where n is a number of sides.

Qno1:- How many diagonals does each of the following have?

1. Regular hexagon (b) Triangle (c) Rectangle

Qno2:- What is a regular polygon?

Qno3:- Sum of angles of polygon of N sides = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Qno4:- A regular polygon has all of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equal.

Parallelogram has two pairs of parallel has sides are opposite or facing sites of parallelogram are of equal length and the opposite angles are of equal measure. The adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary (sum of adjacent angles =180).

Qno5:- In parallelogram one of the angle is equal to 70 degree, find all other angles.

A linear equation is one degree polynomial. This means that each term in a linear equation is either a constant or the product of a constant and a single variable. The equations below are linear equation.

1. 2x-3=7 (ii) 6x=12

Qno6:- A linear equation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polynomial

Qno7:- Solve the following equations.

1. 3x=2x +18 (ii) 5x+9=5+3x

Rational no’s: The numbers of the form a/b or a number which can be expressed in the form a/b. Where a and b are integers and b is not equal to zero are called rational numbers.

Assignment for class 6th Subject:- Mathematics

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A factor of a number is an exact divisor of that number. E.g. 2x10=20, 4x5=20

Factors of 20 are 1,2,4,5,10,20.

The numbers other than 1, whose only factors are 1 and the number itself are called prime numbers e.g. 2,3,5,7,11,13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are prime numbers.

Numbers having more than 2 factors are called composite numbers e.g. 4,6,8,10,12,14,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Two numbers having only 1 as a common factor are called co-prime numbers. Thus 4 and 15 are co-prime numbers.

Qno1:- Write all the factors of the following numbers.

1. 24 (b) 36 (c) 48

Qno2:- Which of the following numbers are prime.

1. 23 (b) 51 (c) 26

Qno3:- Write down separately the prime and composite numbers less than 50?

Qno4:- Which of the following numbers are co-prime.

1. 15 and 37 (b) 30 and 415

Predecessor and Successor:

Given any natural number, you can subtract 1 to that number, you get its predecessor. E.g. 17-01=16, predecessor of 17 is 16.

Given any natural number, you can add 1 to that number and get the next number i.e. you get its successor. E.g. the successor of 16 is (16+1) = 17.

Qno5:- Write the successor of.

1. 244070 (b) 10019

Qno6:- Write the predecessor of.

1. 94 (b) 1000

A circle is the path of a point moving at the same distance from a fixed point. The fixed point is the center, the fixed distance is the radius and the distance around the circle is the circumference. A chord of a circle is line segment joining any two points on the circumference. A diameter is a chord passing through the center of the circle.