

**RD SHARMA**

**Solutions**

**Class 9 Maths**

**Chapter 16**

**Ex 16.1**

Q1) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) All points lying inside/outside a circle are called \_\_\_\_\_ points/\_\_\_\_\_ points.
- (ii) Circle having the same centre and different radii are called \_\_\_\_\_ circles.
- (iii) A point whose distance from the center of a circle is greater than its radius lies in \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.
- (iv) A continuous piece of a circle is \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.
- (v) The longest chord of a circle is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.
- (vi) An arc is a \_\_\_\_\_ when its ends are the ends of a diameter.
- (vii) Segment of a circle is a region between an arc and \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.
- (viii) A circle divides the plane, on which it lies, in \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

Solution:

- (i) Interior/Exterior
- (ii) Concentric
- (iii) The Exterior
- (iv) Arc
- (v) Diameter
- (vi) Semi circle
- (vii) Center
- (viii) Three

Q2) Write the truth value (T/F) of the following with suitable reasons:

- (i) A circle is a plane figure.
- (ii) Line segment joining the center to any point on the circle is a radius of the circle,
- (iii) If a circle is divided into three equal arcs each is a major arc.
- (iv) A circle has only finite number of equal chords.
- (v) A chord of a circle, which is twice as long as its radius is the diameter of the circle.
- (vi) Sector is the region between the chord and its corresponding arc.
- (vii) The degree measure of an arc is the complement of the central angle containing the arc.
- (viii) The degree measure of a semi-circle is  $180^\circ$ .

Solution:

- (i) T
- (ii) T
- (iii) T
- (iv) F
- (v) T

(vi) T

(vii) F

(viii) T