

**Class – IX**  
**REVISED SYLLABUS**  
**(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**(THEORY)**

**UNIT I : NUMBER SYSTEMS**

**1. REAL NUMBERS**

Review of representation of natural numbers, integers, rational numbers on the number line. Rational numbers as recurring/terminating decimals.

Examples of nonrecurring / non terminating decimals such as  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{5}$  etc. Existence of non-rational numbers (irrational numbers) such as  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ , and their representation on the number line.

Existence of  $\sqrt{x}$  for a given positive real number  $x$  (visual proof to be emphasized).

Definition of  $n$ th root of a real number.

Recall of laws of exponents with integral powers. Rational exponents with positive real bases (to be done by particular cases, allowing learner to arrive at the general laws.)

Rationalization (with precise meaning) of real numbers of the type (& their combinations)

$$\frac{1}{a + b\sqrt{x}} \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \quad \text{where } x \text{ and } y \text{ are natural number and } a, b \text{ are integers.}$$

**UNIT II : ALGEBRA**

**1. POLYNOMIALS**

Definition of a polynomial in one variable, its coefficients, with examples and counter examples, its terms, zero polynomial. Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic, cubic polynomials; monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples. Zeros/roots of a polynomial / equation.

Analogy to integers. Factorization of  $ax^2 + bx + c$ ,  $a \neq 0$  where  $a, b, c$  are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.

Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Further identities of the type  $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$ ,  $(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y)$ . and their use in factorization of polynomials. Simple expressions reducible to these polynomials.

**2. LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES**

Recall of linear equations in one variable. Introduction to the equation in two variables. Prove that a linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions and justify their being written as ordered pairs of real numbers, plotting them and showing that they seem to lie on a line. Examples, problems from real life, and with algebraic and graphical solutions being done simultaneously.

## **UNIT III : COORDINATE GEOMETRY**

### **1. COORDINATE GEOMETRY**

The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point, names and terms associated with the coordinate plane, notations, plotting points in the plane, graph of linear equations as examples; focus on linear equations of the type  $ax + by + c = 0$  by writing it as  $y = mx + c$  and linking with the chapter on linear equations in two variables.

## **UNIT IV : GEOMETRY**

### **2- LINES AND ANGLES**

1. (Motivate) If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is  $180^{\circ}$  and the converse.
2. (Prove) If two lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.
3. (Motivate) Results on corresponding angles, alternate angles, interior angles when a transversal intersects two parallel lines.
4. (Motivate) Lines, which are parallel to a given line, are parallel.
5. (Prove) The sum of the angles of a triangle is  $180^{\circ}$ .
6. (Motivate) If a side of a triangle is produced, the exterior angle so formed is equal to the sum of the two interiors opposite angles.

### **3. TRIANGLES**

1. (Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if any two sides and the included angle of one triangle is equal to any two sides and the included angle of the other triangle (SAS Congruence)
2. (Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence).
3. (Motivate) Two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal (respectively) to the hypotenuse and a side of the other triangle.
4. (Prove) The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.
5. (Motivate) The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.

### **4. QUADRILATERALS**

1. (Prove) The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
2. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely.
3. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely.
4. (Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal.
5. (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely.
6. (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and (motivate) its converse.

## **6- CIRCLES**

Through examples, arrive at definitions of circle related concepts, radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, subtended angle.

- 1) (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse.
- 2) (Motivate) The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the center of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
- 3) (Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center(s) and conversely.
- 4) (Prove) The angle subtended by an arc at the center is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
- 5) (Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
- 6) (Motivate) The sum of the either pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$  and its converse

## **7. CONSTRUCTIONS**

1. Construction of a triangle of given perimeter and base angles.

## **UNIT V : MENSURATION**

### **2. SURFACE AREAS AND VOLUMES**

Surface areas and volumes of cubes, cuboids, spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cylinders/ cones.

## **UNIT VI : STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY**

### **1. STATISTICS**

Introduction to Statistics : Collection of data, presentation of data — tabular form, ungrouped / grouped, bar graphs, qualitative analysis of data to choose the correct form of presentation for the collected data.

### **2. PROBABILITY**

History, Repeated experiments and observed frequency approach to probability. Focus is on empirical probability. (A large amount of time to be devoted to group and to individual activities to motivate the concept; the experiments to be drawn from real - life situations, and from examples used in the chapter on statistics).