



ASSIGNMENT-1



Marks Obtained: _____

Student's Name: _____ Section: _____

Roll Number: _____ Date: _____

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

Identify the correct answer.

- Which among the following numbers are not perfect squares?
(a) 2209 (b) 1068 (c) 5625 (d) 8100
- The square of a number which would end with digit 1 is
(a) 77 (b) 82 (c) 109 (d) 123
- Number of non-perfect square numbers between n^2 and $(n+2)^2$ is
(a) n (b) $n+1$ (c) $2n$ (d) $2n+1$
- 84 and 85 is the sum of two consecutive integers which is the square of
(a) 21 (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 19
- Cube of the number ending in 8 ends in
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- $\sqrt[3]{64} + \sqrt[3]{0.027} + \sqrt[3]{0.000216} =$
(a) 2.36 (b) 0.79 (c) 4.9 (d) 4.36
- The smallest number by which 392 must be multiplied to make it a perfect cube is
(a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 14 (d) 8
- The sum of successive odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 is the cube of
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6

B. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. **Assertion:** If $8 = 2^3$, then 8 is a perfect cube where 8 and 2 are natural numbers.

Reason: A natural number is called a perfect cube if it is the cube of some natural number.

10. **Assertion:** Cube of the number ending in 2 ends in 8 and cube root of the number ending in 8 ends in 2.

Reason: Cubes of the numbers ending with the digits 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 and 9 end with digits 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 and 9 respectively.