

Constructions

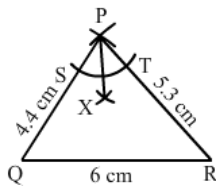
Exercise 17B

Q2

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment QR of length 6 cm.
 2. Draw arcs of 4.4 cm and 5.3 cm from Q and R, respectively. They intersect at P.
 3. Draw an arc of any radius from the centre (P), cutting PQ and PR at S and T, respectively.
 4. With S as the centre and the radius more than half of ST, draw an arc .
 5. With T as the centre and the same radius, draw another arc cutting the previously drawn arc at X.
 6. Join P and X.
- Then, PX is the bisector of $\angle P$.

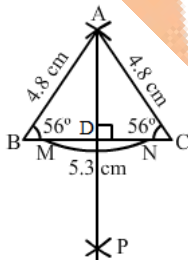


Q4

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw BC=5.3 cm
 2. Draw an arc of radius 4.8 cm from the centre, B.
 3. Draw another arc of radius 4.8 cm from the centre, C.
 4. Both of these arcs intersect at A.
 5. Join AB and AC.
 6. With A as the centre and any radius, draw an arc cutting BC at M and N.
 7. With M as the centre and the radius more than half of MN, draw an arc.
 8. With N as the centre and the same radius, draw another arc cutting the previously drawn arc at D.
 9. Join AD, cutting BC at D.
- Then, $AD \perp BC$



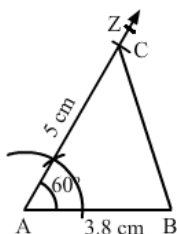
Q5

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw AB of length 3.8 cm.
2. Draw $\angle BAZ=60^\circ$
3. With the centre as A, cut ray AZ at 5 cm at C.
- 4 Join BC.

Then, ABC is the required triangle.



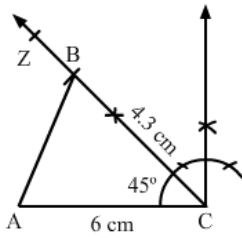
Q6

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $AC = 6$ cm
2. Draw $\angle ACZ = 45^\circ$
3. With C as the centre, cut ray CZ at 4.3 cm at point B.
4. Join AB.

Then, ABC is the required triangle.



Q7

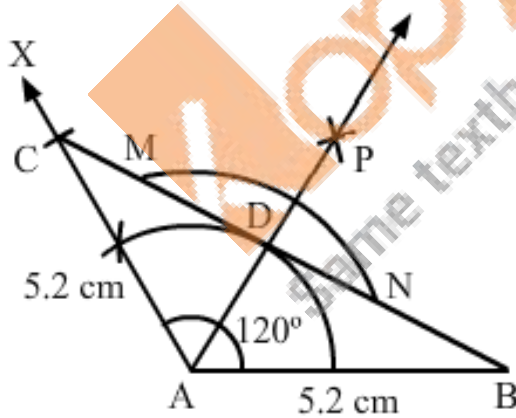
Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $AB = 5.2$ cm
2. Draw $\angle BAX = 120^\circ$
3. With A as the centre, cut the ray AX at 5.3 cm at point C.
4. Join BC.
5. With A as the centre and any radius, draw an arc cutting BC at M and N.
6. With M as the centre and the radius more than half of MN, draw an arc.
7. With N as the centre and the same radius as before, draw another arc cutting the previously drawn arc at P.

8. Join AP meeting BC at D.

$\therefore AD \perp BC$

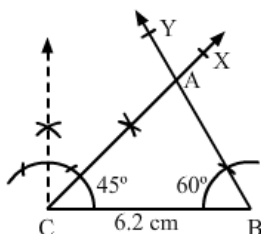


Q8

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $BC = 6.2$ cm
 2. Draw $\angle BCX = 45^\circ$
 3. Draw $\angle CBY = 60^\circ$
 4. The ray CX and BY intersect at A.
- Then, ABC is the required triangle.



Q9

Answer :

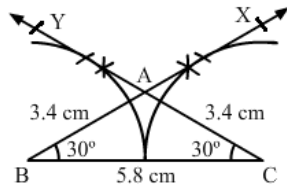
Steps of construction:

1. Draw $BC=5.8$ cm
2. Draw $\angle BCY = 30^\circ$
3. Draw $\angle CBX = 30^\circ$
4. The ray BX and CY intersect at A .

Then, ABC is the required triangle.

On measuring AB and AC :

$$AB = AC = 3.4 \text{ cm}$$



Q10

Answer :

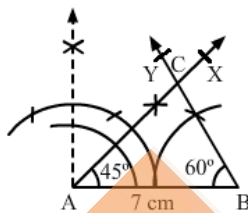
By angle sum property :

$$\begin{aligned}\angle B &= 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C \\ &= 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 75^\circ \\ &= 60^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $AB=7$ cm
- 2 Draw $\angle BAX= 45^\circ$
3. Draw $\angle ABY= 60^\circ$
4. The ray AX and BY intersect at C .

Then, ABC is the required triangle.

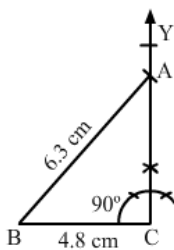


Q11

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $BC=4.8$ cm
2. Draw a perpendicular on C such that $\angle C$ is equal to 90° .
3. Draw an arc of radius 6.3 cm from the centre B .
4. Join AB .



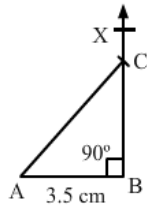
Q12

Answer :

Steps of construction:

1. Draw $AB=3.5$ cm
2. Construct $\angle ABX = 90^\circ$
3. With centre A, draw an arc of radius 6 cm cutting BX at C.
4. Join AC.

Then, ABC is the required triangle.



Q13

Answer :

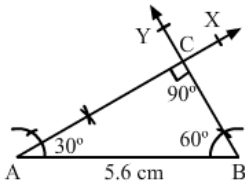
Here, $\angle A=30^\circ$ and $\angle C=90^\circ$

By angle sum property:

$\angle B=60^\circ$

1. Draw the hypotenuse AB of length 5.6 cm.
2. Draw $\angle BAX=30^\circ$ and $\angle ABY=60^\circ$
3. The ray AX and BY intersect at C.

Then, ABC is the required triangle.



Kopykitab
Same textbooks, knock away