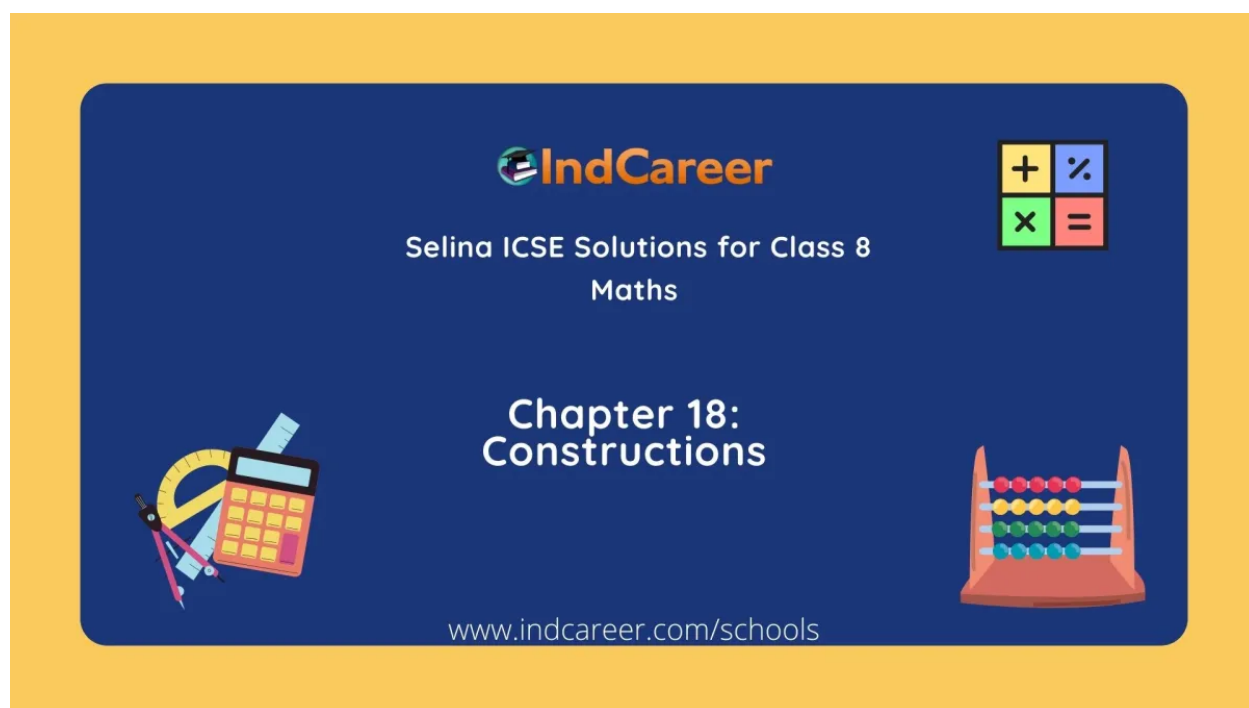


Selina Class 8 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 18- Constructions



For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

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Selina Class 8 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 18- Constructions

Class 8: Maths Chapter 18 solutions. Complete Class 8 Maths Chapter 18 Notes.

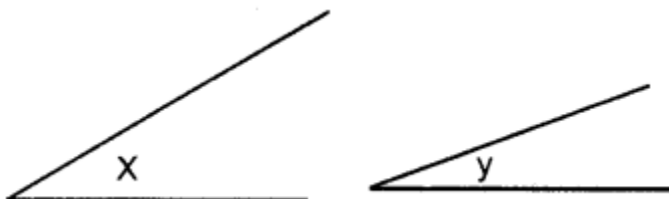
Selina Class 8 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 18- Constructions

Selina 8th Maths Chapter 18, Class 8 Maths Chapter 18 solutions

Exercise 18A

Question 1.

Given below are the angles x and y .

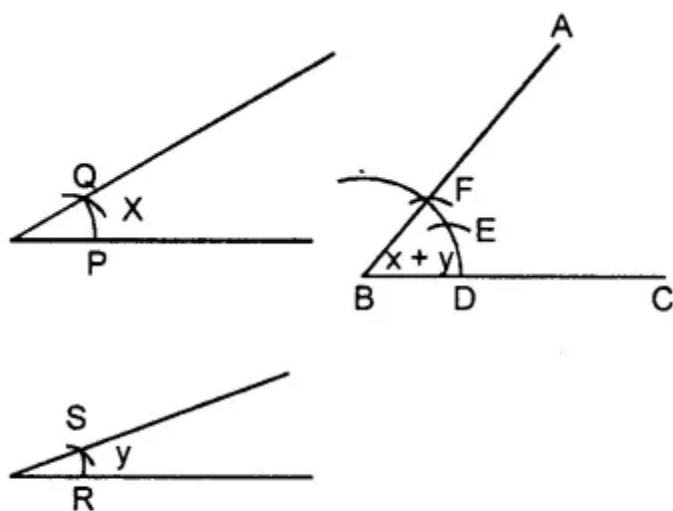


Without measuring these angles, construct :

- (i) $\angle ABC = x + y$
- (ii) $\angle ABC = 2x + y$
- (iii) $\angle ABC = x + 2y$

Solution:

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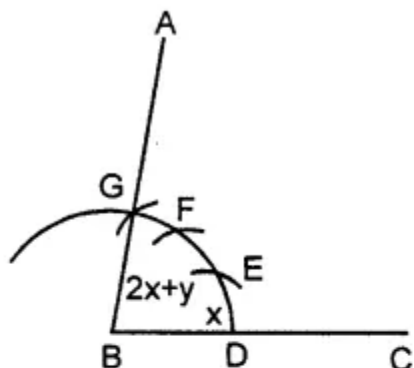
(i) Steps of Construction :

1. Draw a line segment BC of any suitable length.
2. With B as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius. With the same radius, draw arcs with the vertices of given angles as centres. Let these arcs cut arms of the arc x at points P and Q and arms of angle y at points R and S .
3. From the arc, with centre B , cut $DE = PQ$ arc of x and $EF = RS$ arc of y
4. Join BF and produce upto point A .

Thus $\angle ABC = x + y$

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(ii) Steps of Construction :



Proceed in exactly the same way as in part(i)

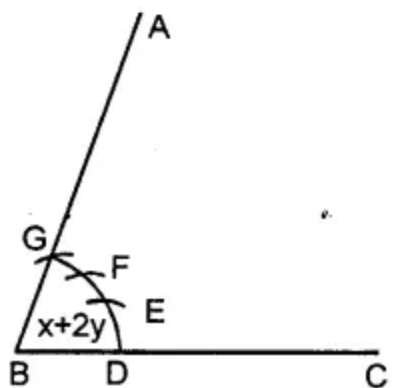
takes $DE = PQ = \text{arc of } x$.

$EF = PQ = \text{arc of } x$ and $FG = RS = \text{arc of } y$.

Join BG and produce it upto A.

Thus $\angle ABC = x + x + y = 2x + y$

(iii) Steps of Construction :



Proceed in exactly the same way as in (ii)

taking $DE = PQ = \text{arc of } x$ and $EF = RS = \text{arc of } y$ and $FG = RS = \text{arc of } y$.

4. Join BF and produce upto point A.

Thus $\angle ABC = x + y + y = x + 2y$

Question 2.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-8-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-18-constructions/>

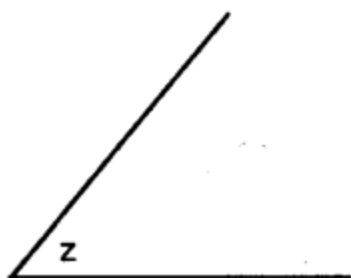
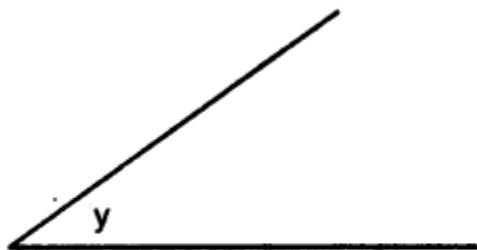
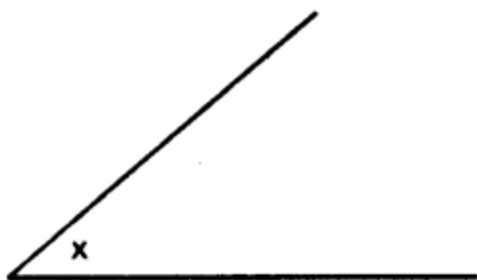
Given below are the angles x , y and z .

Without measuring these angles construct :

(i) $\angle ABC = x + y + z$

(ii) $\angle ABC = 2x + y + z$

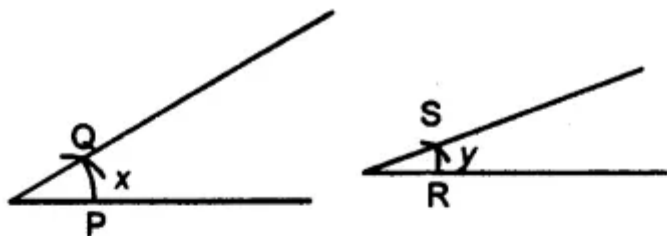
(iii) $\angle ABC = x + 2y + z$



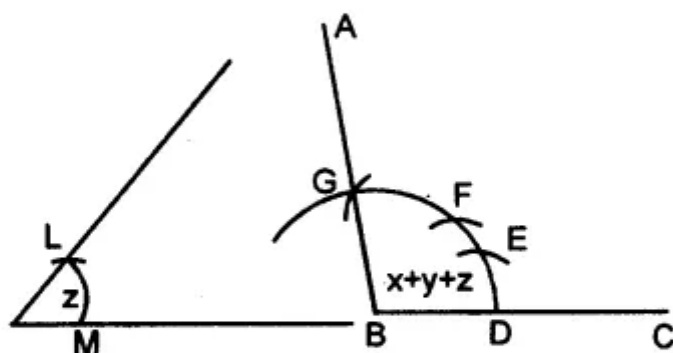
Solution:

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(i) Steps of Construction :



1. Draw line segment BC of any suitable length.



2. With B as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius. With the same radius, draw arcs with the vertices of given angles as centres.

Let these arcs cut arms of the angle x at the points P and Q and arms of the angle y at points R and S and arms of the angle z at the points L and M.

3. From the arc, with centre B, cut

$DE = PQ = \text{arc of } x$, $EF = RS = \text{arc of } y$ and $FG = LM = \text{arc of } z$.

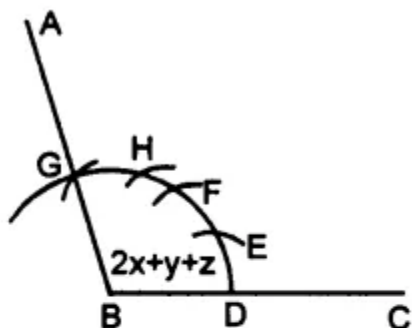
4. Join BG and produce it upto A.

Then $\angle ABC = x + y + z$

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(ii) Proceed as in part (i) upto step 2.

3. From the arc, with centre B, cut



$DE = 2PQ = 2$ arc of x

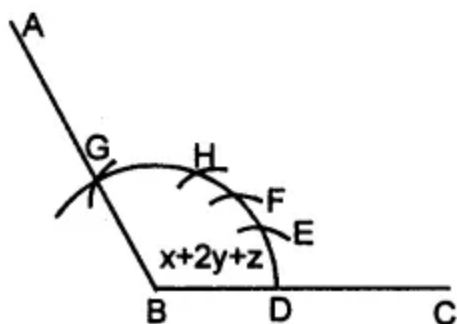
$EF = RS =$ arc of y

$FG = LM =$ arc of z

4. Join BG and produce it upto point A

Then $\angle ABC = 2x + y + z$

(iii) proceed as in (i) upto step 2



3. Here cut arc $DE = \text{arc } PQ =$ arc of x arc

$EF = 2$ arc $RS = 2$ arc of y arc

$FG = \text{arc } LM =$ arc of z .

4. Join BG and produce it upto A

5. Then $\angle ABC = x + 2y + z$

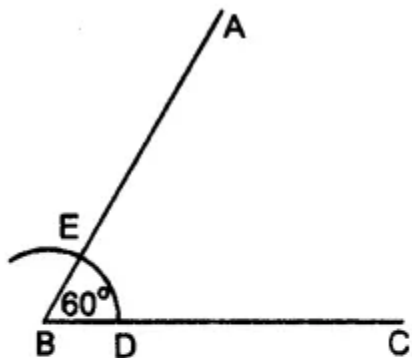
Question 3.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-8-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-18-constructions/>

Draw a line segment $BC = 4$ cm. Construct angle $ABC = 60^\circ$.

Solution:

Steps of Construction :



1. Draw a line segment $BC = 4$ cm
2. With B as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius which cuts BC at the point D.
3. With D as centre, and the same radius as in step 2, draw one more arc which cuts the previous arc at the point E.
4. Join BE and produce it to the point A.

Thus $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$

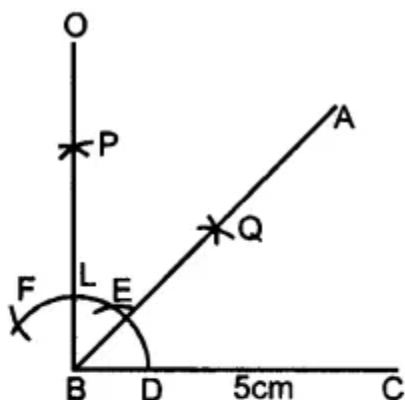
Question 4.

Construct angle $ABC = 45^\circ$ in which $BC = 5$ cm and $AB = 4.6$ cm.

Solution:

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Steps of Construction :



1. Draw a line segment $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$
2. Taking B as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius, which cuts BC at the point D.
3. With D as centre and the same radius, as taken in step 2, draw an arc which cuts the previous arc at point E.
4. With E as centre and the same radius, draw one more arc which cuts the first arc at point F.
5. With E and F as centres and radii equal to more than half the distance between E and F, draw arc which cut each other at point P.
6. Join BP to meet EF at L and produce to point O. Then $\angle OBC = 90^\circ$
7. Draw BA, the bisector of angle OBC. [With D, L as centres and suitable radius draw two arc meeting each other at Q produced it to R]
 $\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 45^\circ$ [$\because$ BA is bisector of $\angle OBC \therefore \angle ABC = 45^\circ$]
8. From BR cut arc $AB = 4.6 \text{ cm}$

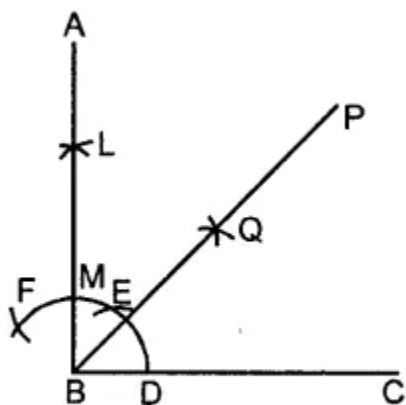
Question 5.

Construct angle $ABC = 90^\circ$. Draw BP, the bisector of angle ABC. State the measure of angle PBC.

Solution:

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1. Draw $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ (as in Ques. 4)



2. Draw bisector of $\angle ABC$

$$\text{Then } \angle PBC = \frac{1}{2} (90^\circ) = 45^\circ$$

Question 6.

6. Draw angle ABC of any suitable measure.

(i) Draw BP , the bisector of angle ABC .

(ii) Draw BR , the bisector of angle PBC and draw BQ , the bisector of angle ABP .

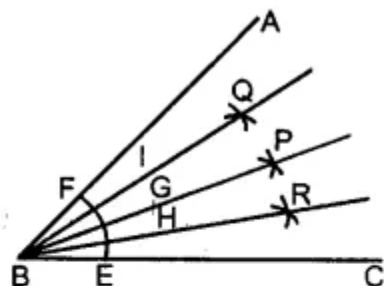
(iii) Are the angles ABQ , QBP , PBR and RBC equal?

(iv) Are the angles ABR and QBC equal ?

Solution:

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Steps of Construction :



1. Construct any angle ABC
2. With B as centre, draw an arc EF meeting BC at E and AB at F.
3. With E, F as centres draw two arc of equal radii meeting each other at the point P.
4. Join BP. Then BP is the bisector of $\angle ABC$
 $\angle ABP = \angle PBC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC$
5. Similarly draw BR, the bisector of $\angle PBC$ and draw BQ as the bisector of $\angle ABP$
 [With the same method as in steps 2, 3]
6. Then $\angle ABQ = \angle QBP = \angle PBR = \angle RBC$
7. $\angle ABR = \frac{3}{4} \angle ABC$ and $\angle QBC = \frac{3}{4} \angle ABC$
 $\angle ABR = \angle QBC$.

Exercise 18B

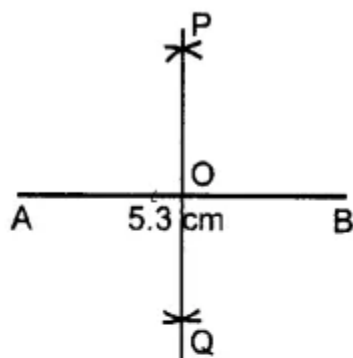
Question 1.

Draw a line segment AB of length 5.3 cm. Using two different methods bisect AB.

Solution:

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Steps of Construction :



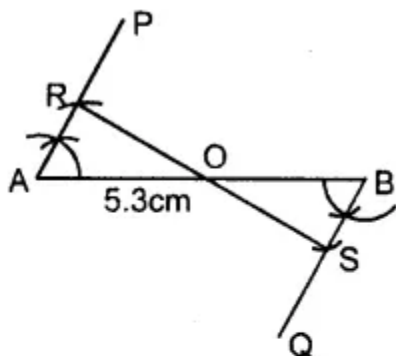
1. Draw a line segment $AB = 5.3$ cm
2. With A as centre and radius equal to more than half of AB, draw arcs on both sides of AB.
3. With B as centre and with the same radius as taken in step 2, draw arcs on both the sides of AB.
4. Let the arcs intersect each other at points P and Q.
5. Join P and Q.
6. The line PQ cuts the given line segment AB at the point O.

Thus, PQ is a bisector of AB such that

$$OA = OB = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

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Second Method



Steps of Construction :

1. Draw the given line segment $AB = 5.3 \text{ cm}$.
2. At A, construct $\angle PAB$ of any suitable measure.
Then $\angle PAB = 60^\circ$ construct $\angle QBA = 60^\circ$
3. From AP, cut AR of any suitable length and from BQ ;
cut $BS = AR$.
4. Join R and S
5. Let RS cut the given line segment AB at the point O.
Thus RS is a bisector of AB such that $OA = OB = \frac{1}{2} AB$

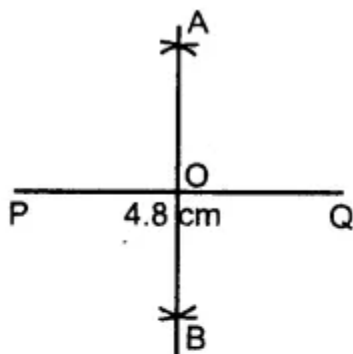
Question 2.

Draw a line segment $PQ = 4.8 \text{ cm}$. Construct the perpendicular bisector of PQ.

Solution:

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Steps of Construction :



1. Draw a line segment $PQ = 4.8$ cm.
2. With P as centre and radius equal than half of PQ, draw arc on both the PQ.
3. With Q as centre and the same radius as taken in step 2, draw arcs on both sides of PQ.
4. Let the arcs intersect each other at point A and B
5. Join A and B.
6. The line AB cuts the line segment PQ at the point O.
Here $OP = OQ$ and $\angle AOQ = 90^\circ$.
Then the line AB is perpendicular bisector of PQ.

Question 3.

In each of the following, draw perpendicular through point P to the line segment AB :

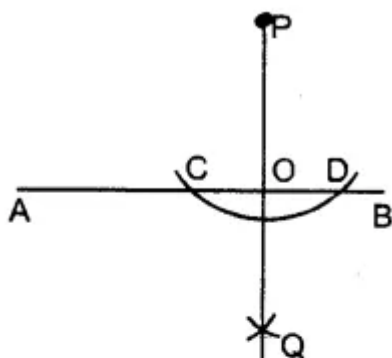
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-8-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-18-constructions/>

- (i) 
- (ii) 
- (iii) 


Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-8-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-18-constructions/>

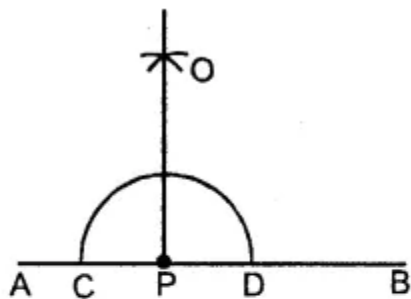
(i) Steps of Construction :



1. With P as centre, draw an arc of a suitable radius which cuts AB at points C and D.
2. With C and D as centres, draw arcs of equal radii and let these arcs intersect each other at the point Q.
[The radius of these arcs must be more than half of CD and both the arcs must be drawn on the other side]
3. Join P and Q
4. Let PQ cut AB at the point O.
Thus, OP is the required perpendicular clearly,
 $\angle AOP = \angle BOP = 90^\circ$

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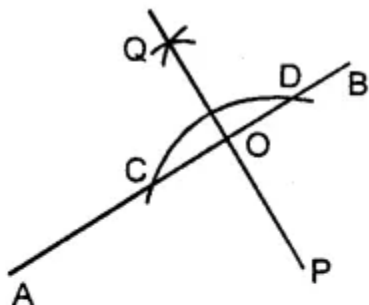
(ii) Steps of Construction :



1. With P as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius which cuts AB at points C and D.
2. With C and D as centres, draw arcs of equal radii. Which intersect each other at point O.
[This radius must be more than half of CD and let these arc intersect each other at the point O]
3. Join P and O. Then OP is the required perpendicular.
 $\angle OPA = \angle OPB = 90^\circ$

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(iii) Steps of Construction :



1. With P as centre, draw an arc of any suitable radius which cuts AB at points C and D.
2. With C and D as centre, draw arcs of equal radii [The radius of these arcs must be more than half of CD and both the arcs must be drawn on the other side.] and let these arcs intersect each other at the point Q.
3. Join Q and P. Let QP cut AB at the point O.
Then OP is the required perpendicular.
Clearly, $\angle AOP = \angle BOP = 90^\circ$

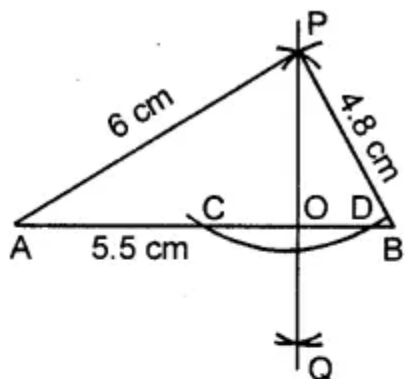
Question 4.

Draw a line segment $AB = 5.5$ cm. Mark a point P, such that $PA = 6$ cm and $PB = 4.8$ cm. From the point P, draw a perpendicular to AB.

Solution:

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Step of Construction :



1. Draw a line segment $AB = 5.5$ cm
2. With A as centre and radius = 6 cm, draw an arc.
3. With B as centre and radius = 4.8 cm draw another arc.
4. Let these arcs meet each other at the point P.
 $PA = 6$ cm, $PB = 4.8$
5. With P as centre and some suitable radius draw an arc meeting AB at the points C and D.
6. With C as centre and radius more than half of CD, draw an arc.
7. With D as centre and same radius as in step 6, draw an arc.
8. Let these arcs meet each other at the point Q.
9. Join PQ.
10. The PQ meet AB at point O.
Then $PO \perp AB$ i.e; $\angle AOP = 90^\circ = \angle POB$.

Question 5.

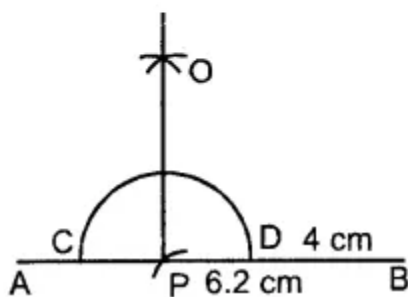
Draw a line segment $AB = 6.2$ cm. Mark a point P in AB such that $BP = 4$ cm. Through point P draw perpendicular to AB.

Solution:

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Steps of Construction :

1. Draw a line segment $AB = 6.2$ cm
2. Cut off $BP = 4$ cm
3. With P as centre and some radius draw arc meeting AB at the points C, D .
4. With C, D as centres and equal radii [each is more than half of CD] draw two arcs, meeting each other at the point O .
5. Join OP . Then OP is perpendicular for AB .



Exercise 18C

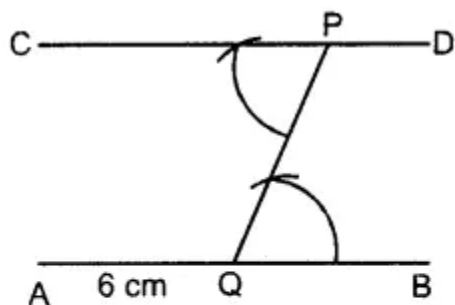
Question 1.

Draw a line $AB = 6$ cm. Mark a point P anywhere outside the line AB . Through the point P , construct a line parallel to AB .

Solution:

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Steps of construction :



1. Draw a line $AB = 6\text{ cm}$
2. Take any point Q on the line AB and join it with the given point P .
3. At point P , construct $\angle CPQ = \angle PQB$
4. Produce CP upto any point D .

Thus, CPD is the required parallel line.

Question 2.

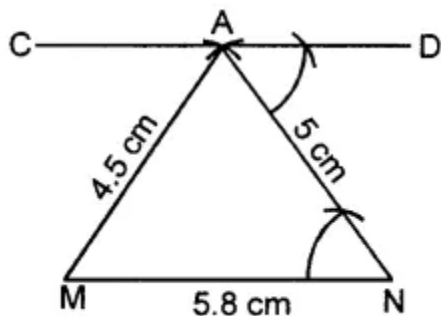
Draw a line $MN = 5.8\text{ cm}$. Locate a point A which is 4.5 cm from M and 5 cm from N . Through A draw a line parallel to line MN .

Solution:

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Steps of construction :

1. Draw a line $MN = 5.8$ cm
2. With M as centre and radius = 4.5 cm, draw an arc.



3. With N as centre draw another arc of radius 5 cm.
These arcs intersect each other at A.
4. Join AM and AN.
5. At point A, draw $\angle DAN = \angle ANM$
6. Produce DA to any point C.

Thus CAD is the required parallel line.

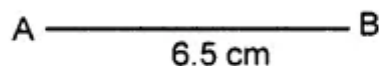
Question 3.

Draw a straight line $AB = 6.5$ cm. Draw another line which is parallel to AB at a distance of 2.8 cm from it.

Solution:

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Steps of construction :



1. Draw a straight line $AB = 6.5$ cm
2. Taking point A as centre, draw an arc of radius 2.8 cm.
3. Taking B as centre, draw another arc of radius 2.8 cm.
4. Draw a line CD which touches the two arcs drawn.

Thus CD is the required parallel line.

Question 4.

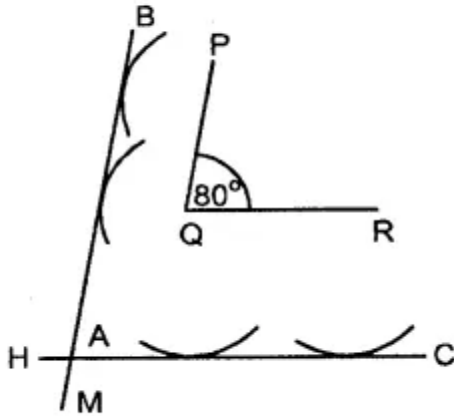
Construct an angle $PQR = 80^\circ$. Draw a line parallel to PQ at a distance of 3 cm from it and another line parallel to QR at a distance of 3.5 cm from it. Mark the point of intersection of these parallel lines as A.

Solution:

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Steps of construction :

1. Draw $\angle PQR = 80^\circ$



2. With P as centre draw an arc of radius 2 cm.
3. Again with Q as centre, draw another arc of radius 2 cm.
Then BM is a line which touches the two arcs.
Then BM is a line parallel to PQ.
4. With Q as centre, draw an arc of radius 3.5 cm.
With R as centre draw another arc of radius 3.5 cm.
Draw a line HC which touches these two arcs.
Let these two parallel line intersect at A.

Question 5.

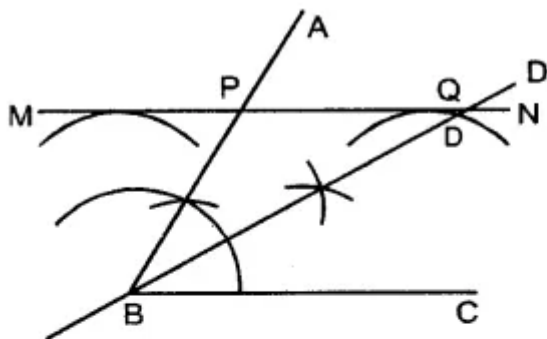
Draw an angle $ABC = 60^\circ$. Draw the bisector of it. Also draw a line parallel to BC a distance of 2.5 cm from it.

Let this parallel line meet AB at point P and angle bisector at point Q. Measure the length of BP and PQ. Is $BP = PQ$?

Solution:

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Steps of construction :



1. Draw, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$
2. Draw BD, the bisector of $\angle ABC$.
3. Taking B as centre, draw an arc of radius 2.5 cm.
4. Taking C as centre, draw another arc of radius 2.5 cm.
5. Draw a line MN which touches these two arcs drawn.
Then MN is the required line parallel to BC.
6. Let this line MN meets AB at P and bisector BD at Q.
7. Measure BP and PQ.

By measurement we see $BP = PQ$.

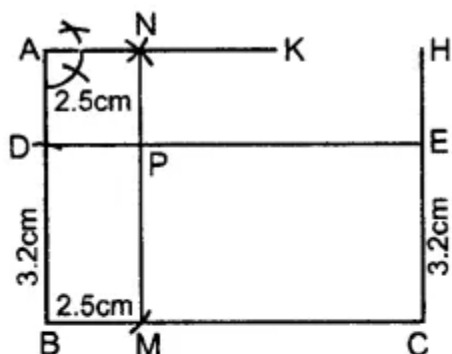
Question 6.

Construct an angle $ABC = 90^\circ$. Locate a point P which is 2.5 cm from AB and 3.2 cm from BC.

Solution:

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Steps of construction :



1. Draw $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$
2. From AB, cut $BD = 3.2$ cm.
3. Through point C, draw $CH \perp BC$. From CH, cut $CE = 3.2$.
Join DE.

Now DE is a line parallel to BC and at a distance of 3.2 cm from BC.

4. From BC cut $BM = 2.5$ cm.
5. Through point A, draw $AK \perp AB$. From AK cut $AN = 2.5$ cm.
Join NM.

Therefore NM is parallel to AB and at a distance of 2.5 cm from AB.

6. DE and MN intersect each other at P.

Thus P is the required point which is 2.5 cm from AB and 3.2 cm from BC.

Exercise 18D

Question 1.

Construct a quadrilateral ABCD; if:

- (i) $AB = 4.3$ cm, $BC = 5.4$, $CD = 5$ cm, $DA = 4.8$ cm and angle $ABC = 75^\circ$.
- (ii) $AB = 6$ cm, $CD = 4.5$ cm, $BC = AD = 5$ cm and $\angle BCD = 60^\circ$.
- (iii) $AB = 8$ cm, $BC = 5.4$ cm, $AD = 6$ cm, $\angle A = 60^\circ$ and $\angle B = 75^\circ$.

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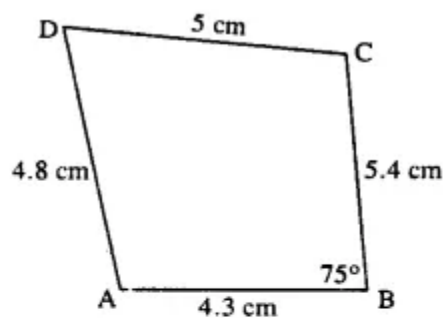
(iv) $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 6.5$ cm, $CD = 4.8$ cm, $\angle B = 75^\circ$ and $\angle C = 120^\circ$.

(v) $AB = 6$ cm = AC , $BC = 4$ cm, $CD = 5$ cm and $AD = 4.5$ cm.

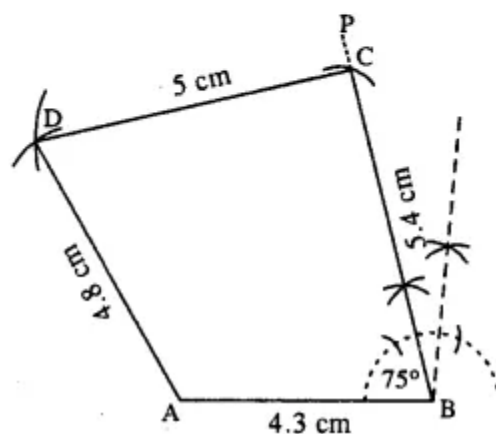
(vi) $AB = AD = 5$ cm, $BD = 7$ cm and $BC = DC = 5.5$ cm

Solution:

(i) Rough figure is as follow :



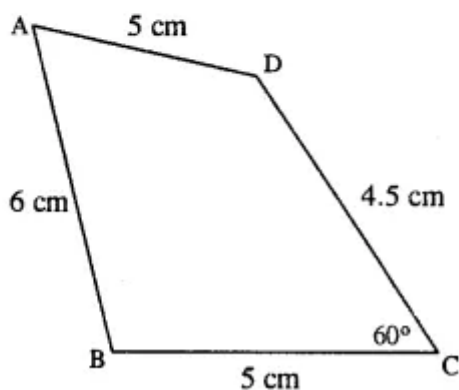
Actual figure is constructed as follow :



Steps :

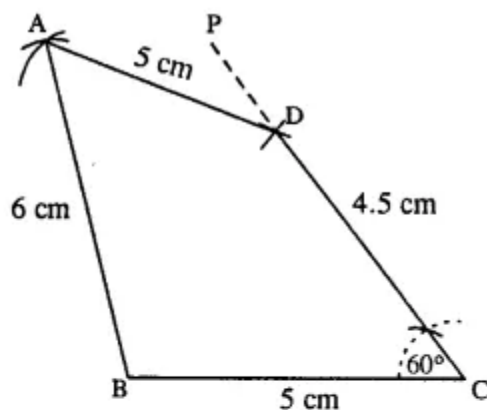
1. Draw $AB = 4.3$ cm.
 2. At B, draw $\angle PBA = 75^\circ$
 3. Cut $BC = 5.4$ cm.
 4. From C & A, draw arcs of radii 5 cm and 4.8 cm respectively which intersect at D.
 5. Join AD and DC.
- ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

(ii) Rough figure is as follow :



Actual figure is constructed as follow.

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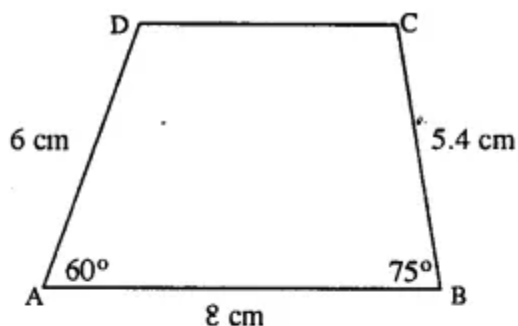


Steps :

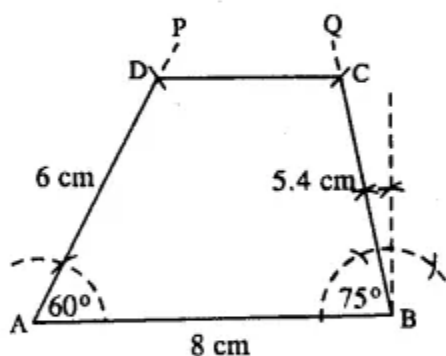
1. Draw $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$.
2. Draw $\angle PCB = 60^\circ$ and cut $CD = 4.5 \text{ cm}$.
3. From B and D, draw arcs of radii 6 cm and 5 cm respectively which intersect at A.
4. Join AB and AD.

Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

(iii) Rough figure is as follow :



Actual quadrilateral is constructed with the help of above rough figure.



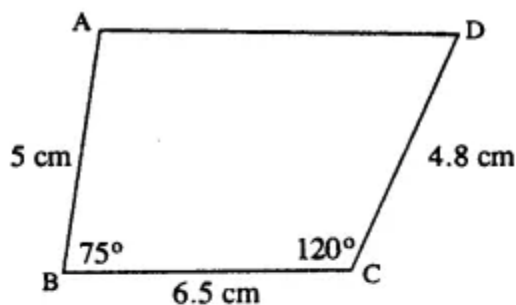
Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 8$ cm.
2. At A, draw $\angle PAB = 60^\circ$ and cut $DA = 6$ cm.
3. At B, draw $\angle QBA = 75^\circ$ and cut $BC = 5.4$ cm.
4. Join DC.

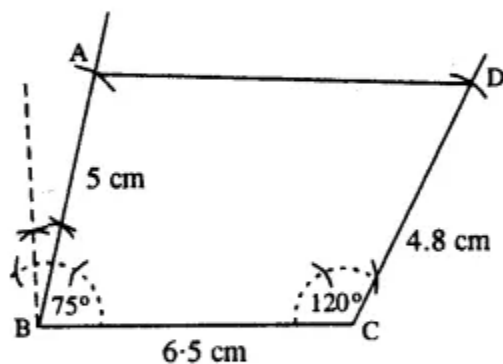
Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

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(iv) Rough figure is as shown below.



Actual construction is as follow (using rough fig.)

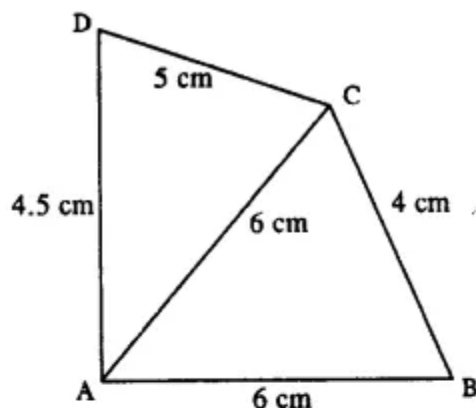


Steps :

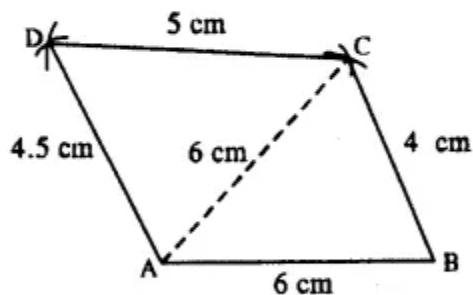
1. Draw $BC = 6.5$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle B = 75^\circ$ and cut $BA = 5$ cm.
3. Draw $\angle C = 120^\circ$ and cut $CD = 4.8$ cm.
4. Join AD.

Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

(v) Rough figure is as shown below.



Actual quadrilateral is constructed as follow with the help of above rough figure.

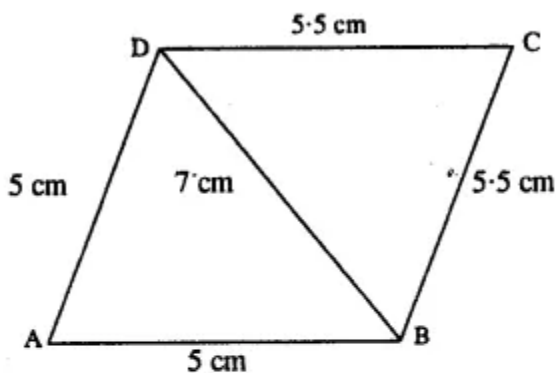


Steps :

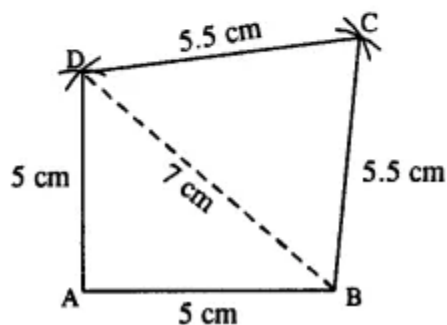
1. Draw $AB = 6$ cm.
2. From A and B, draw arcs of radii 6 cm and 4 cm which cut at C.
3. From A and C, draw arcs of radii 4.5 cm and 5 cm respectively which intersect at D.
4. Join BC, CD and DA. Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

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(vi) Rough figure is as follow :



Actual construction is as follow (using above rough fig.)



Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 5 \text{ cm}$.
2. From A & B draw arcs of radii 5 cm and 7 cm which intersect at D.
3. From B & D draw arcs of radii 5.5 cm each which intersect at C.
4. Join AD, BD, DC and BC.

Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Question 2.

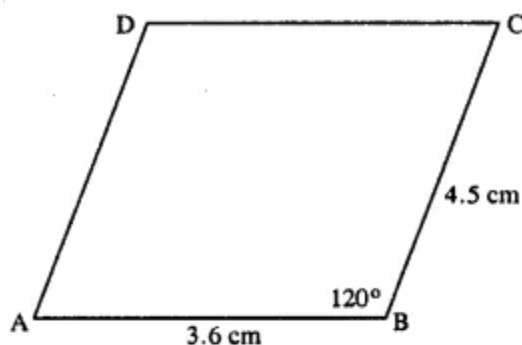
Construct a parallelogram ABCD, if :

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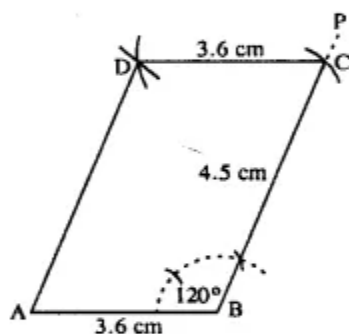
- (i) $AB = 3.6$ cm, $BC = 4.5$ cm and $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$.
- (ii) $BC = 4.5$ cm, $CD = 5.2$ cm and $\angle ADC = 75^\circ$.
- (iii) $AD = 4$ cm, $DC = 5$ cm and diagonal $BD = 7$ cm.
- (iv) $AB = 5.8$ cm, $AD = 4.6$ cm and diagonal $AC = 7.5$ cm.
- (v) diagonal $AC = 6.4$ cm, diagonal $BD = 5.6$ cm and angle between the diagonals is 75° .
- (vi) lengths of diagonals AC and BD are 6.3 cm and 7.0 cm respectively, and the angle between them is 45° .
- (vii) lengths of diagonals AC and BD are 5.4 cm and 6.7 cm respectively and the angle between them is 60° .

Solution:

(i) Rough figure is as follow :



The above rough figure is used to construct the actual ||gm as follow :



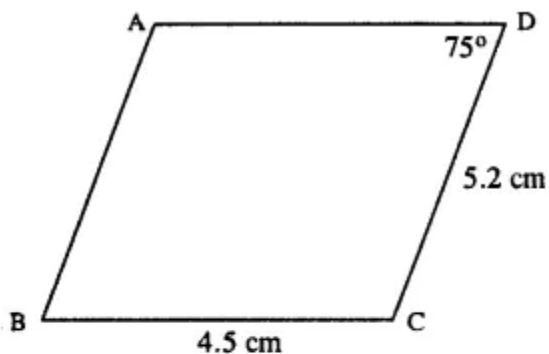
Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 3.6$ cm.
2. Draw BP such that $\angle B = 120^\circ$.
3. Cut $BC = 4.5$ cm.
4. From A , draw arc of radius 4.5 cm.
5. From C , draw arc of radius 3.6 cm. Which intersects first arc at D .
6. Join AD and CD .

Hence $ABCD$ is the required ||gm.

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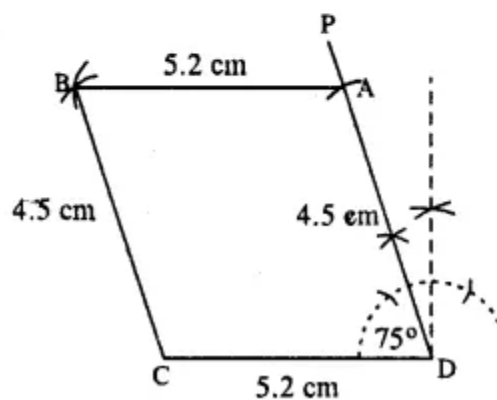
(ii) Rough figure is as follow :



∴ opposite sides of || gm are equal

∴ $AD = BC = 4.5$ cm.

∴ Actual construction is as follow :

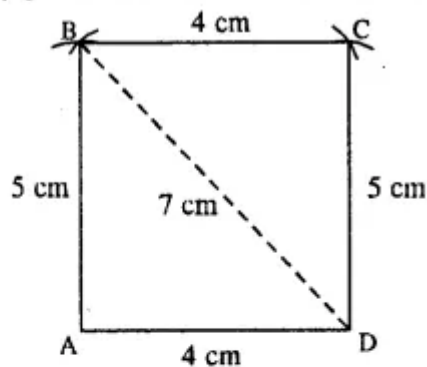


Steps :

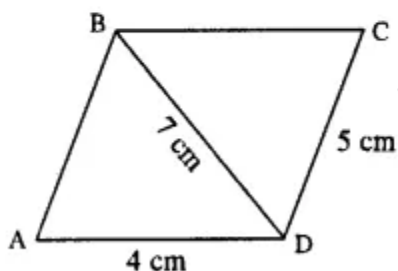
1. Draw $CD = 5.2$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle CDP = 75^\circ$
3. Cut $DA = 4.5$ cm.
4. From A draw arc of radius 5.2 cm.
5. From C, draw arc of radius 4.5 cm which meets first arc at B.
6. Join AB and CB.

Thus ABCD is the required ||gm.

Actual || gm is constructed as follow



(iii) Rough figure is as follow :



$\therefore$ opposite sides of || gm are equal
 $\therefore AB = DC = 5$ cm

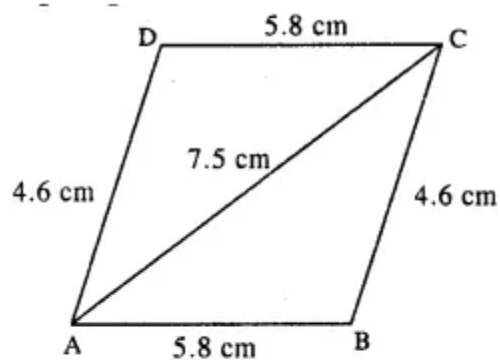
Actual || gm is constructed as follow

Steps :

1. Draw $AD = 4$ cm.
2. From A, draw an arc of radius 5 cm.
3. From B, draw an arc of radius 4 cm.
4. From D, draw an arc of radius 5 cm which intersect first arc at C.
5. Join AB, BD, BC and CD.

Thus ABCD is the required || gm.

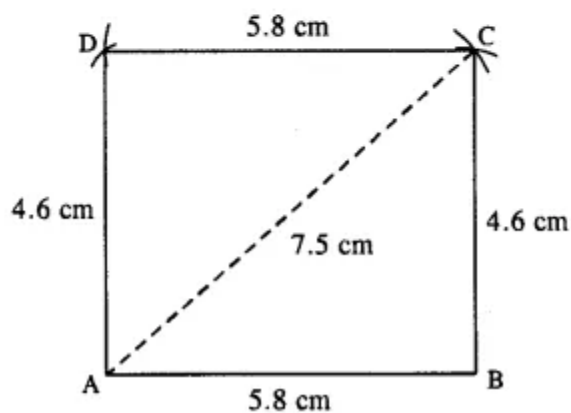
(iv) Rough figure is as follow :



opposite sides of ||gm are equal

$$BC = AD = 4.6 \text{ cm.}$$

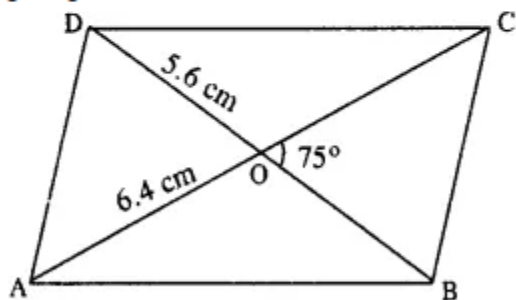
Actual figure is constructed as follow :



Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 5.8$ cm.
 2. Draw an arc of radius 4.6 cm with centre B .
 3. Draw an arc of radius 7.5 cm from A which intersects first arc at C .
 4. From A , draw an arc of radius 4.6 cm.
 5. From C , draw an arc of radius 5.8 cm which intersects first arc at D .
 6. Join AD , CD , BC and AC .
- Thus $ABCD$ is the required //gm.

(v) Rough figure is as follow.

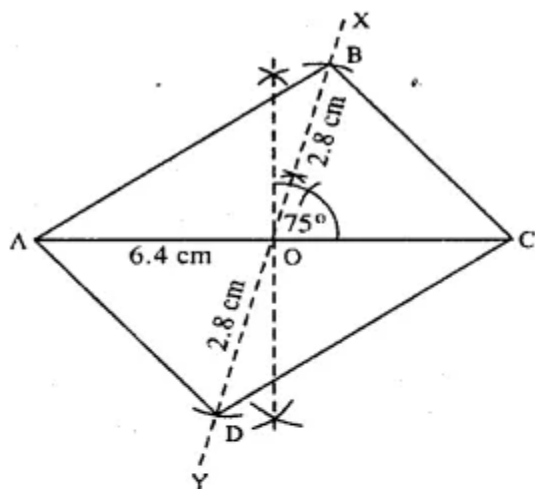


$\therefore$ Diagonals of || gm bisect each other.

$$\therefore OB = OD = \frac{1}{2} BD = 2.8 \text{ cm.}$$

Actual figure is constructed with the help of above figure as follow.





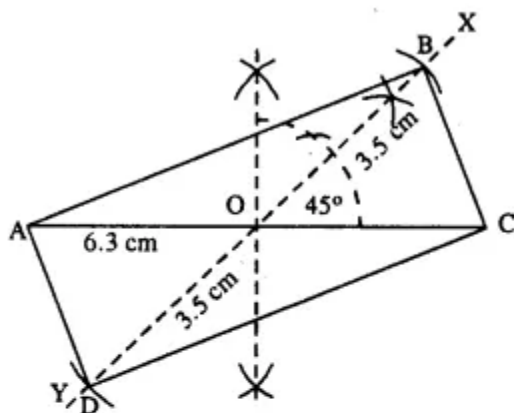
Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 6.4$ cm.
2. Bisect AC at O .
3. Draw $\angle XOC = 75^\circ$ and produce XO to Y .
4. Cut $OB = OD = 2.8$ cm.
5. Join AB, BC, AD and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required ||gm.

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(vi)



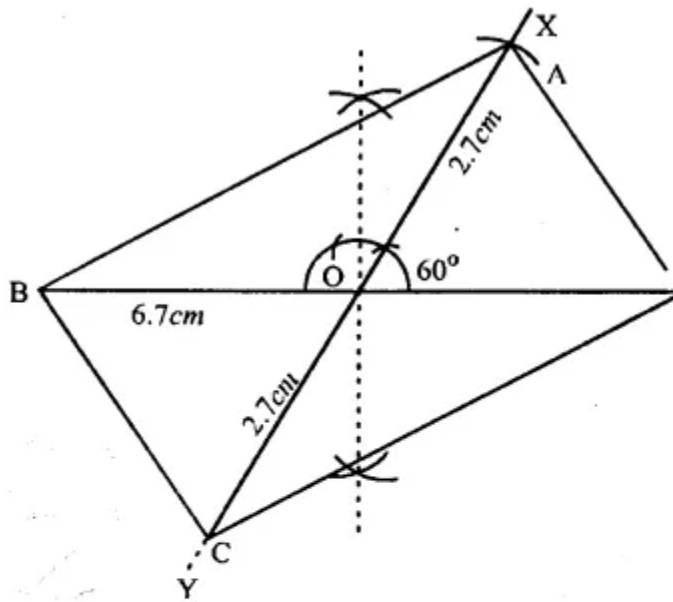
Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 6.3$ cm.
2. Bisect AC at O .
3. At O , draw $\angle XOC = 45^\circ$ and produce XO to Y .
4. Cut $OB = OD = 3.5$ cm (half the diagonal 7 cm.)
5. Join AB , CB , AD and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required $\parallel$ gm.

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(vii)



Steps :

1. Draw BD 6.7 cm.
2. Bisect BD at O.
3. At O, draw $\angle XOD = 60^\circ$ and produce XO to Y.
4. Cut OA = OC = 2.7 cm (half the diagonals 5.4 cm)
5. Join AB, AD, BC and CD.

Thus ABCD is the required ||gm.

Question 3.

Construct a rectangle ABCD ; if :

- (i) AB = 4.5 cm and BC = 5.5 cm.
- (ii) BC = 61 cm and CD = 6.8 cm.
- (iii) AB = 5.0 cm and diagonal AC = 6.7 cm.
- (iv) AD = 4.8 cm and diagonal AC = 6.4 cm.

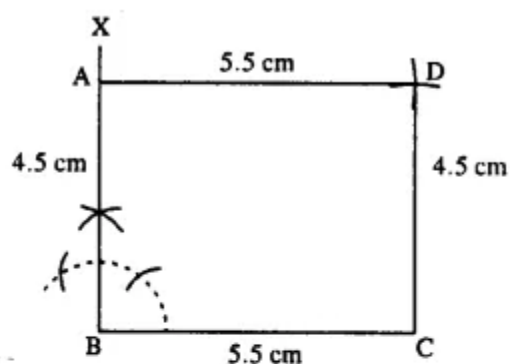
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-8-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-18-constructions/>

(v) each diagonal is 6 cm and the angle between them is 45° .

(vi) each diagonal is 5.5 cm and the angle between them is 60° .

Solution:

(i)

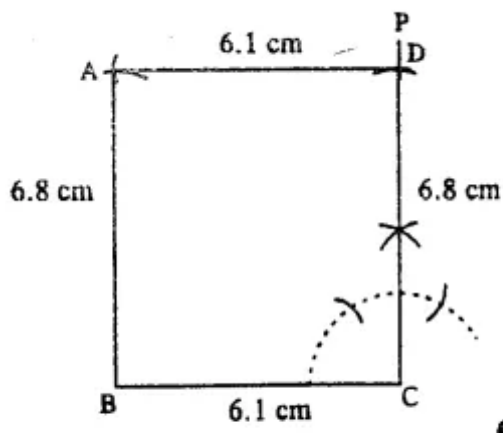


Steps :

1. Draw $BC = 5.5$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle XBC = 90^\circ$
3. Cut $BA = 4.5$ cm.
4. From A, draw an arc of radius 5.5 cm.
5. From C, draw an arc of radius 4.5 cm which meets first arc at D.
6. Join AD and CD.

Thus ABCD is the required rectangle.

(ii)



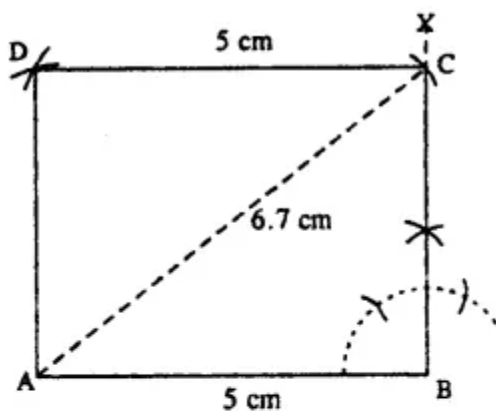
Steps:

1. Draw $BC = 6.1$ cm.
2. At C, draw $\angle PCB = 90^\circ$.
3. Cut $CD = 6.8$ cm.
4. Draw an arc of radius 6.8 cm from B.
5. From D, draw an arc of radius 6.1 cm which meets the first arc at A.
6. Join AB and AD.

Thus ABCD is the required rectangle.

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(iii)

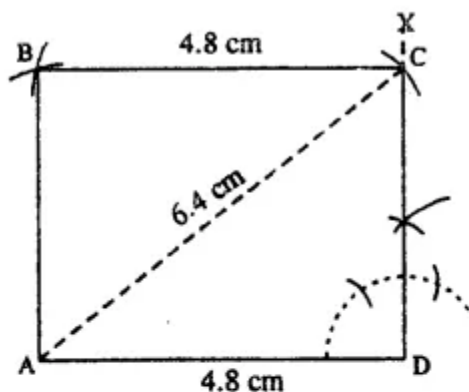


Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 5 \text{ cm}$.
2. At B, draw $\angle XBA = 90^\circ$.
3. From A, draw an arc of radius 6.7 cm which meets XB at C.
4. From C, draw an arc of a radius 5 cm .
5. From A, draw an arc of radius equal to BC which meets first arc at D.
6. Join AD and CD. Thus ABCD is the required rectangle.

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(iv)

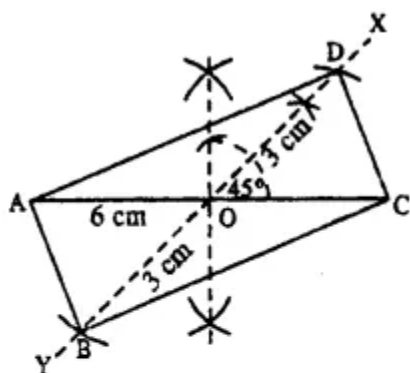


Steps :

1. Draw $AD = 4.8$ cm.
2. At D, draw $\angle XDA = 90^\circ$.
3. From A, draw an arc of radius 6.4 cm which meets DX at C.
4. From A, draw an arc of radius equal to DC.
5. From C, draw an arc of radius 4.8 cm which meets first arc at B.
6. Join AB and CB. Thus ABCD is the required rectangle.

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(v)

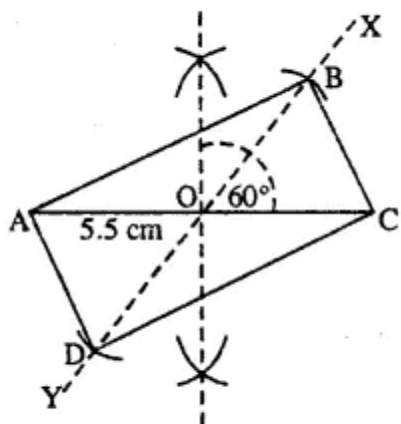


Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 6$ cm.
2. Bisect AC at O .
3. At O , draw $\angle XOC = 45^\circ$ and produce XO to Y .
4. Cut $OB = OD = 3$ cm (half the diagonal 6 cm)
5. Join AB , CB , AD and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rectangle.

(vi)



Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 5.5$ cm.
2. Bisect AC at O .
3. At O , draw $\angle XOC = 60^\circ$ and produce XO to Y .
4. Cut $OB = OA$ and $OD = OA$ (half the diagonal AC).
5. Join AB , BC , AD and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rectangle.

Question 4.

Construct a rhombus $ABCD$, if ;

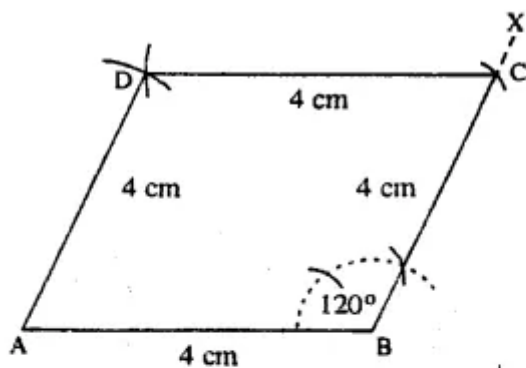
- (i) $AB = 4$ cm and $\angle B = 120^\circ$.
- (ii) $BC = 4.7$ cm and $\angle B = 75^\circ$.
- (iii) $CD = 5$ cm and diagonal $BD = 8.5$ cm.
- (iv) $BC = 4.8$ cm, and diagonal $AC = 7$ cm.
- (v) diagonal $AC = 6$ cm and diagonal $BD = 5.8$ cm.
- (vi) diagonal $AC = 4.9$ cm and diagonal $BD = 6$ cm.

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(vii) diagonal $AC = 6.6$ cm and diagonal $BD = 5.3$ cm.

Solution:

(i)



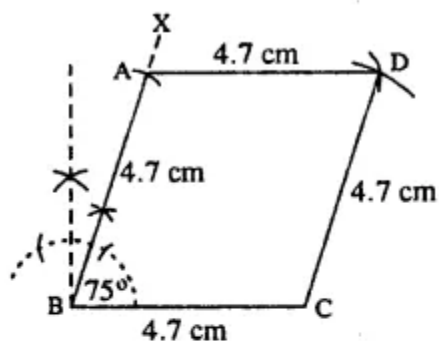
Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 4$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle XBA = 120^\circ$
3. Cut $BC = 4$ cm.
4. Draw arcs of radii 4 cm each from A and C which intersect at D.
5. Join CD and AD.

Thus ABCD is the required rhombus.

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(ii)



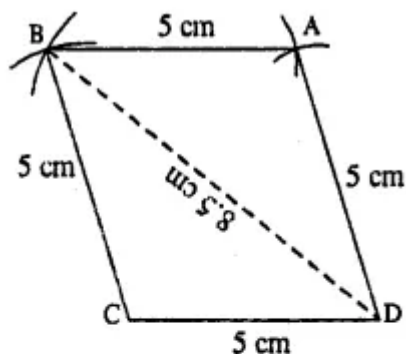
Steps :

1. Draw $BC = 4.7$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle XBC = 75^\circ$
3. Cut $BA = 4.7$ cm.
4. From A and C, draw arcs of radii 4.7 cm each which intersect at D.
5. Join AD and CD.

Thus ABCD is the rhombus.

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(iii)



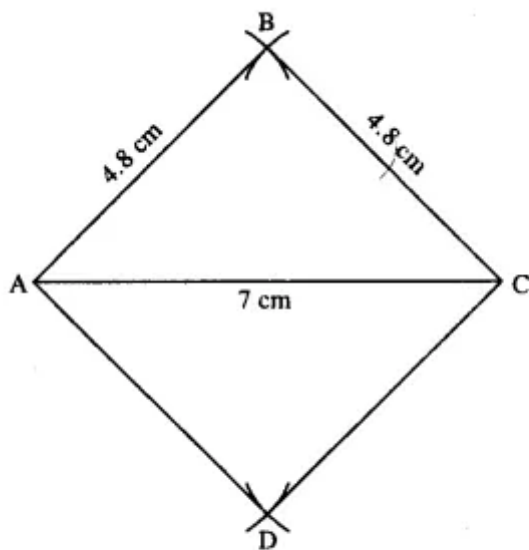
Steps :

1. Draw $CD = 5$ cm.
2. From C & D draw arcs of radii 5 cm and 8.5 cm respectively which intersect at B.
3. From B and D, draw arcs of radii 5 cm each which intersect at A.
4. Join AB and AD.

Thus ABCD is the required rhombus.

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(iv)

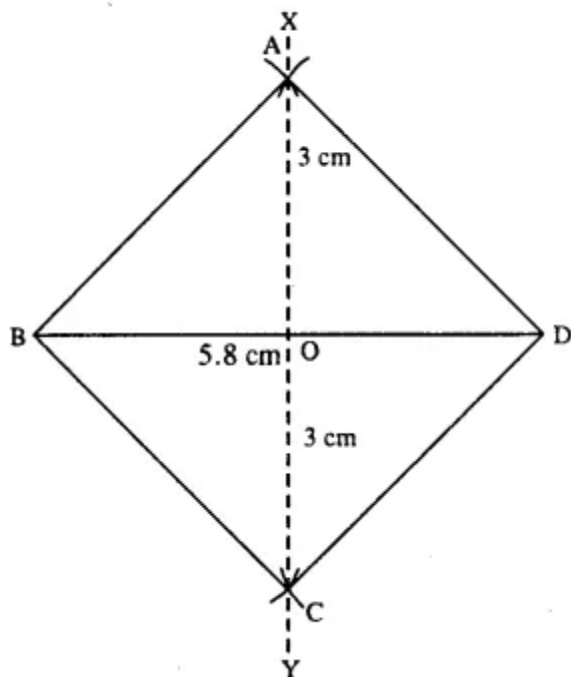


Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 7$ cm.
2. Draw arcs of radii 4.8 cm each from A and C which intersect at B.
3. From A & C again draw arcs of radii 4.8 cm each which intersect at D.
4. Join AB, BC, AD and CD.

Thus ABCD is the required rhombus.

(v)



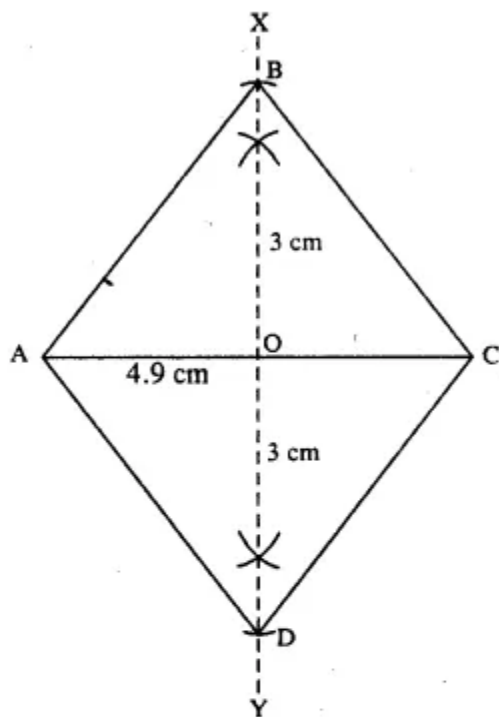
Steps :

1. Draw $BD = 5.8$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of BD .
3. Cut $OA = OC = 3$ cm (half the diagonal 6 cm)
4. Join AB, AD, BC and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rhombus.

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(vi)



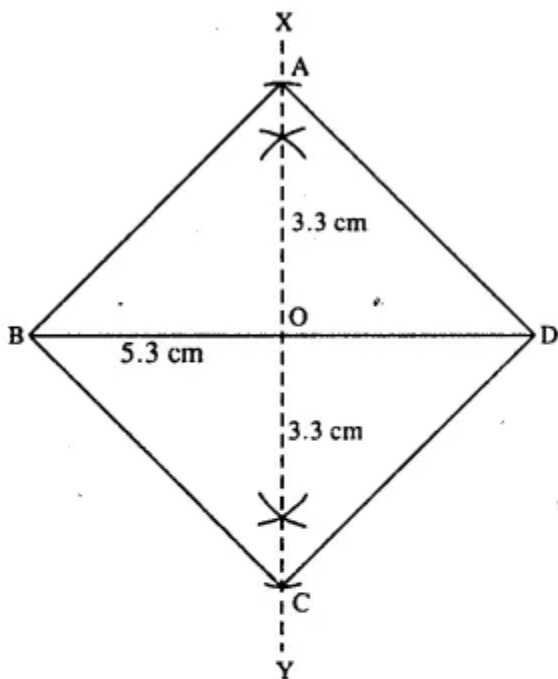
Steps :

1. Draw $AC = 4.9$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of AC .
3. Cut $OB = OD = 3$ cm (half the diagonal 6 cm)
4. Join AB , BC , AD and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rhombus.

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(vii)



Steps :

1. Draw $BD = 5.3$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of BD .
3. Cut $OA = OC = 3.3$ cm (half the diagonal 6.6 cm)
4. Join AB, AD, BC and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rhombus.

Question 5.

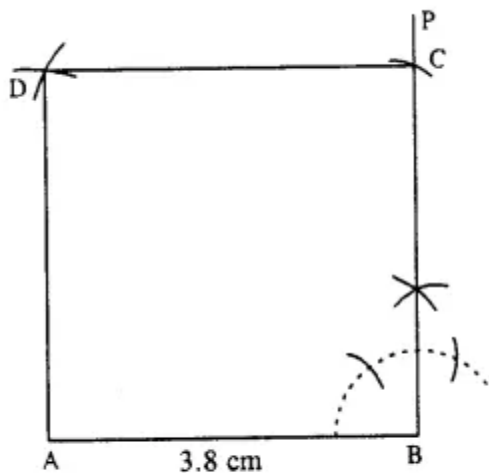
Construct a square, if :

- (i) its one side is 3.8 cm.
- (ii) its each side is 4.3 cm.
- (iii) one diagonal is 6.2 cm.
- (iv) each diagonal is 5.7 cm.

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Solution:

(i)



Steps :

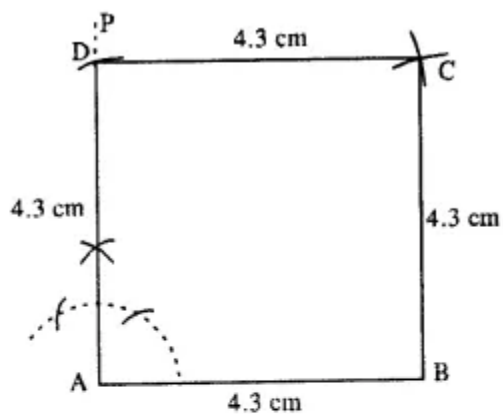
1. Draw $AB = 3.8$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle PBA = 90^\circ$.
3. Cut $BC = 3.8$ cm.
4. From A and C, draw arcs of radii 3.8 cm each which intersect at D.
5. Join AD and CD.

Thus ABCD is the required square.

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(ii)

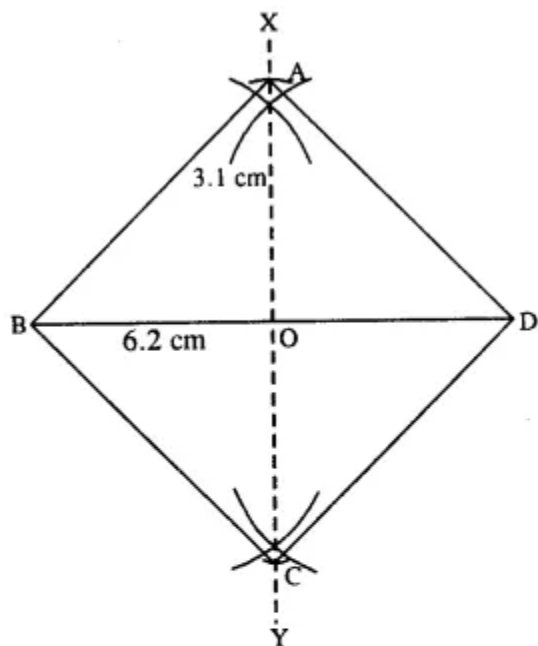


Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 4.3$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle PAB = 90^\circ$ at A.
3. Cut $AD = 4.3$ cm.
4. From B and D, draw arcs of radii 4.3 cm each which intersect at C.
5. Join AD, BC and CD.

Hence ABCD is the required square.

(iii)



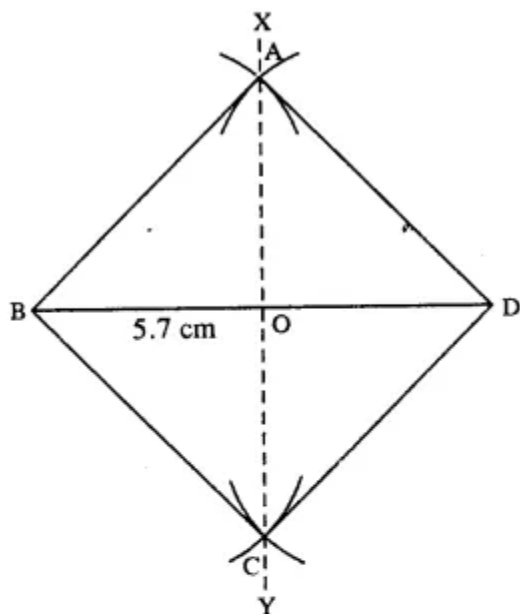
Steps :

1. Draw $BD = 6.2$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of BD .
3. Cut $OA = OC = 3.1$ cm (half the diagonal)
4. Join AB, AD, BC and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required square.

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(iv)



Steps :

1. Draw $BD = 5.7$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of BD .
3. From O , draw arcs of radii equal to OB which cuts XY at A and C .
4. Join AB , AD , BC and CD .

Thus $ABCD$ is the required square.

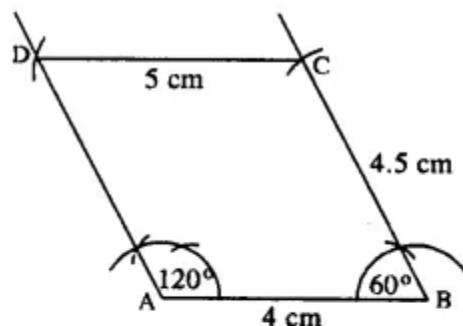
Question 6.

Construct a quadrilateral $ABCD$ in which ; $\angle A = 120^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AB = 4$ cm, $BC = 4.5$ cm and $CD = 5$ cm.

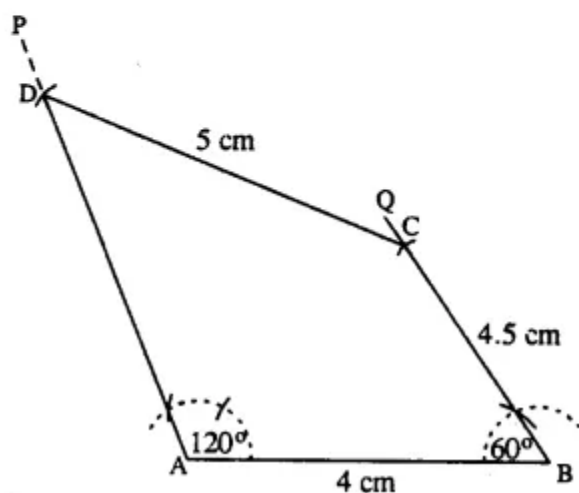
Solution:

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Rough figure is as follow :



Actual figure is constructed as follow



Steps :

1. Draw $AB = 4$ cm.
2. At A, draw $\angle PAB = 120^\circ$.
3. At B, draw $\angle QBA = 60^\circ$.
4. From BQ, cut $BC = 4.5$ cm.
5. From C, draw an arc of radius 5 cm which meets AP at D.
6. Join CD.

Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

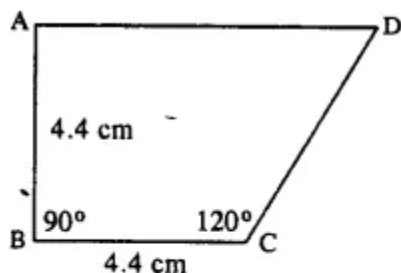
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Question 7.

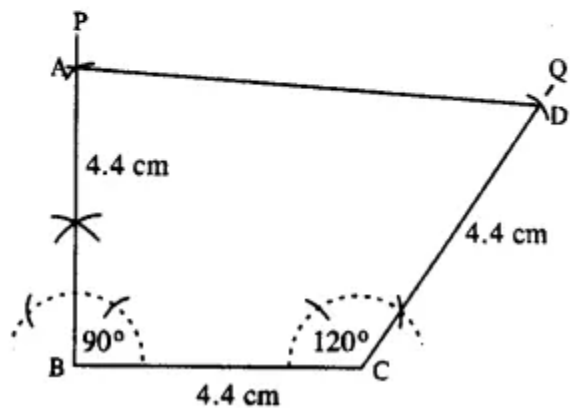
Construct a quadrilateral ABCD, such that $AB = BC = CD = 4.4$ cm, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $\angle C = 120^\circ$.

Solution:

Rough figure is as follow



Actual figure is constructed as follow :



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Steps :

1. Draw $BC = 4.4$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle PBC = 90^\circ$.
3. Cut $BA = 4.4$ cm.
4. At C, draw $\angle QCB = 120^\circ$.
5. Cut $CD = 4.4$ cm.
6. Join AD.

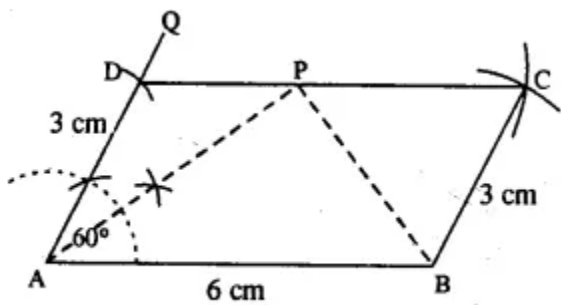
Thus ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Question 8.

Using ruler and compasses only, construct a parallelogram ABCD, in which : $AB = 6$ cm, $AD = 3$ cm and $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$. In the same figure draw the bisector of angle DAB and let it meet DC at point P. Measure angle APB.

Solution:

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Steps :

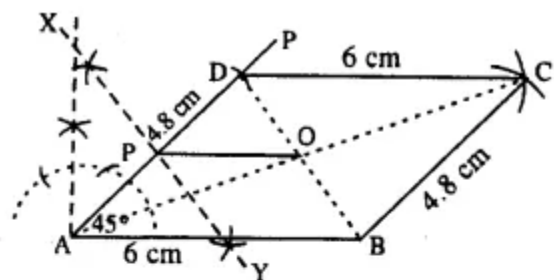
1. Draw $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$.
 2. At A draw $\angle QAB = 60^\circ$.
 3. From AQ cut $AD = 3 \text{ cm}$.
 4. From D, draw an arc of radius 6 cm.
 5. From B, draw an arc of radius 3 cm which meets first arc at C.
 6. Join CD and BC.
- Thus ABCD is the required ||gm.
7. Bisect $\angle DAB$, so that bisector meets CD at P.
 8. Join PB and measure $\angle APB$.
- $\therefore \angle APB = 90^\circ$.

Question 9.

Draw a parallelogram ABCD, with $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$, $AD = 4.8 \text{ cm}$ and $\angle DAB = 45^\circ$. Draw the perpendicular bisector of side AD and let it meet AD at point P. Also draw the diagonals AC and BD ; and let them intersect at point O. Join O and P. Measure OP.

Solution:

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Steps :

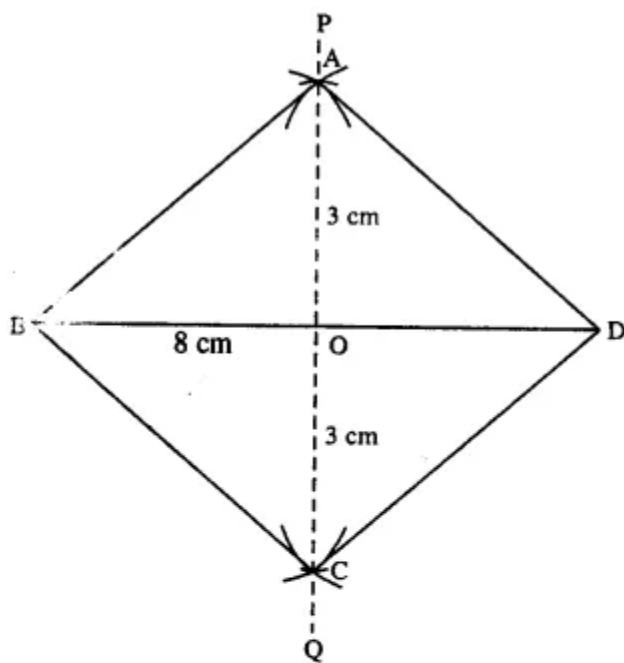
1. Draw $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$.
2. Draw $\angle PAB = 45^\circ$.
3. Cut $AD = 4.8 \text{ cm}$.
4. From D, draw an arc of radius 6 cm .
5. From B, draw an arc of radius 4.8 cm which meets first arc at C.
6. Join BC, CD, AD.
Thus ABCD is the required ||gm.
7. Draw perpendicular bisector XY of AD which cuts AD at P.
8. Join AC and BD which intersect at O.
9. Join OP and measure it.
 $OP = 3 \text{ cm}$.

Question 10.

Using ruler and compasses only, construct a rhombus whose diagonals are 8 cm and 6 cm . Measure the length of its one side.

Solution:

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Steps :

1. Draw $BD = 8$ cm.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector PQ of BD .
3. Cut $OA = OC = 3$ cm [half the diagonal 6 cm]
4. Join AB, AD, BC and CD .
5. Measure side AB which is 5 cm.

Thus $ABCD$ is the required rhombus.

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