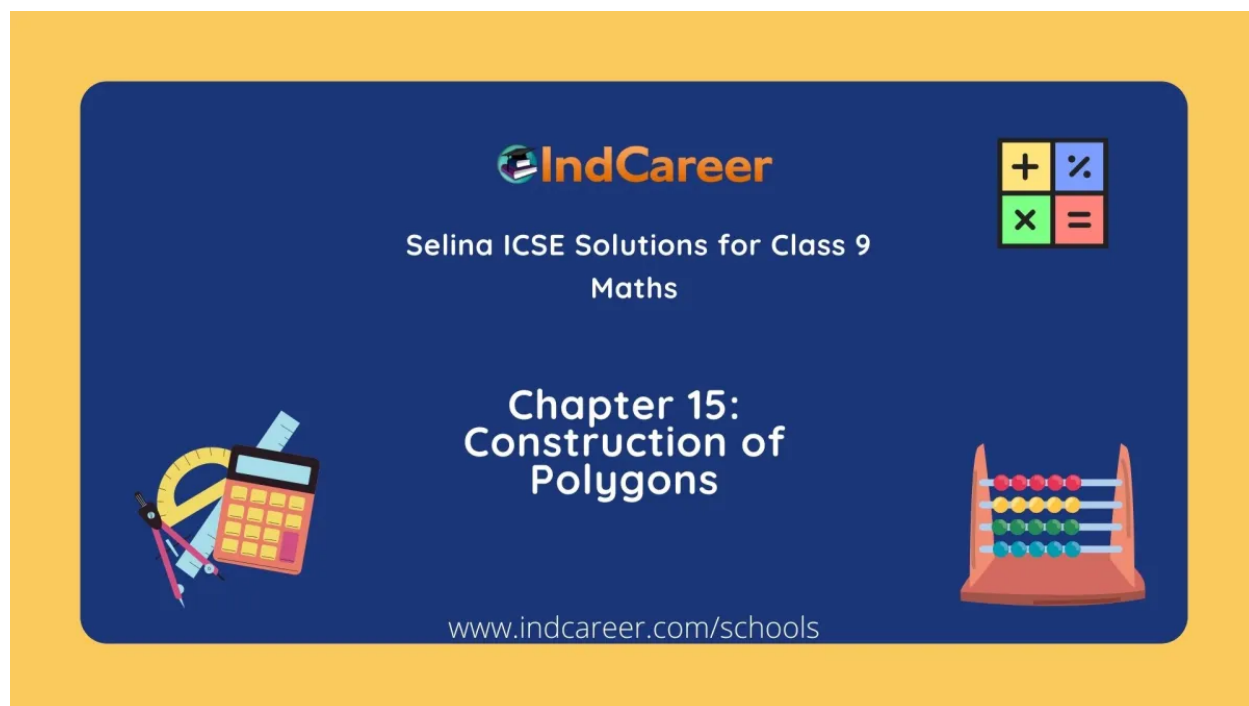


Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 15- Construction of Polygons



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

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<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 15- Construction of Polygons

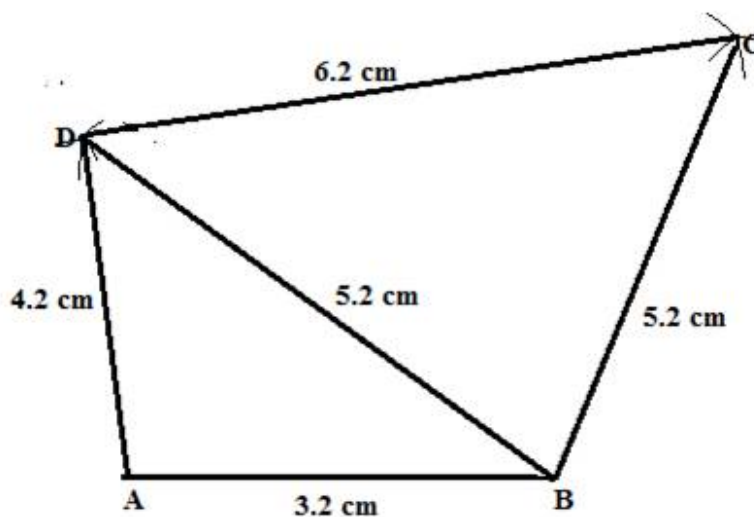
Class 9: Maths Chapter 15 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 15 Notes.

Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 15- Construction of Polygons

Selina 9th Maths Chapter 15, Class 9 Maths Chapter 15 solutions

Solution 1:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

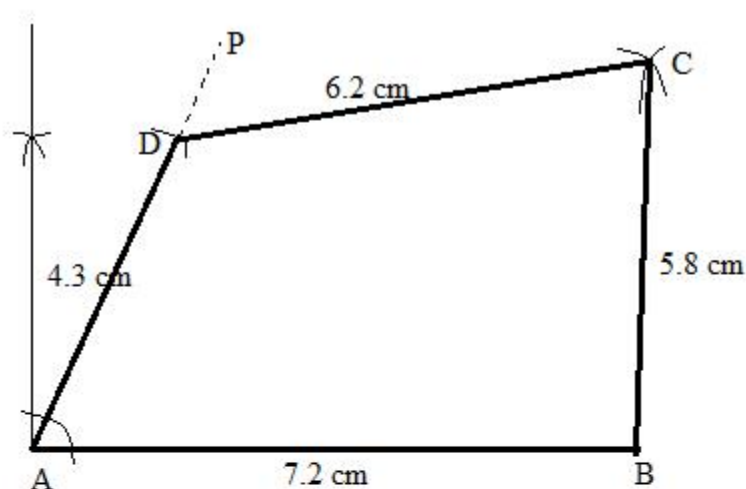


Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 3.2\text{ cm}$.
 2. With A as a centre draw an arc at D and with B as a centre and radius 5.2 cm draw an arc at D.
 3. join AD and DB.
 4. With D and B as a centre taking radius 6.2 cm and 5.2 cm draw arc at C. Now join BC and DC.
- ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 2:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



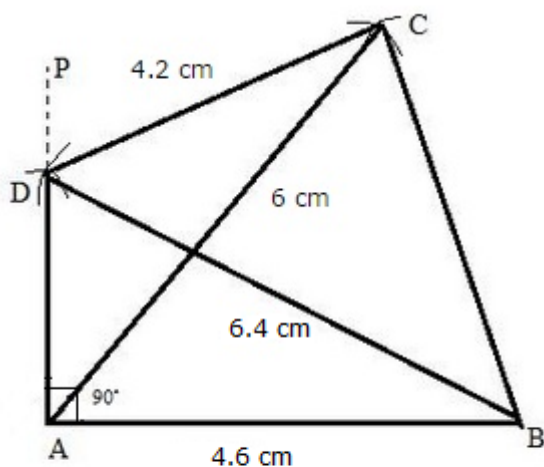
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 7.2\text{ cm}$.
2. Through A draw AP such that $\angle A = 75^\circ$.
3. From AP cut $AD = 4.3\text{ cm}$.
4. With D and B as centre and radii 6.2 cm and 5.8 cm respectively, draw arcs cutting each other at C.
5. Join DC and BC.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 3:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



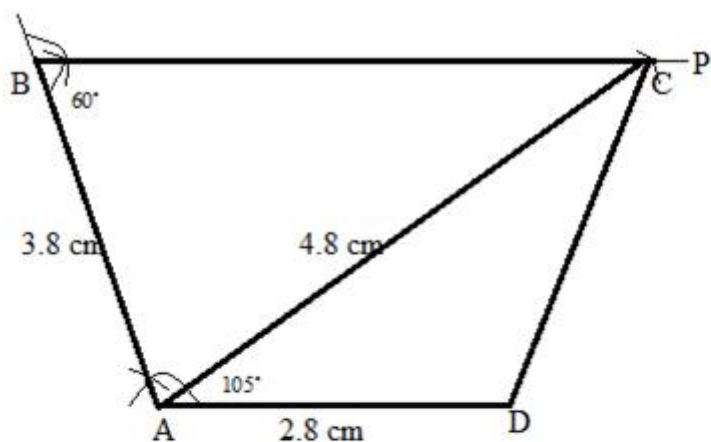
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 4.6$ cm
2. Through A, draw AP such that $\angle A = 90^\circ$.
3. With B as a centre and radii 6.4 cm draw an arc at D on AP.
4. With D and A as a centre and radii 4.2 cm and 6 cm draw arc cutting each other at C.
5. Now join BD, AC and CB.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 4:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

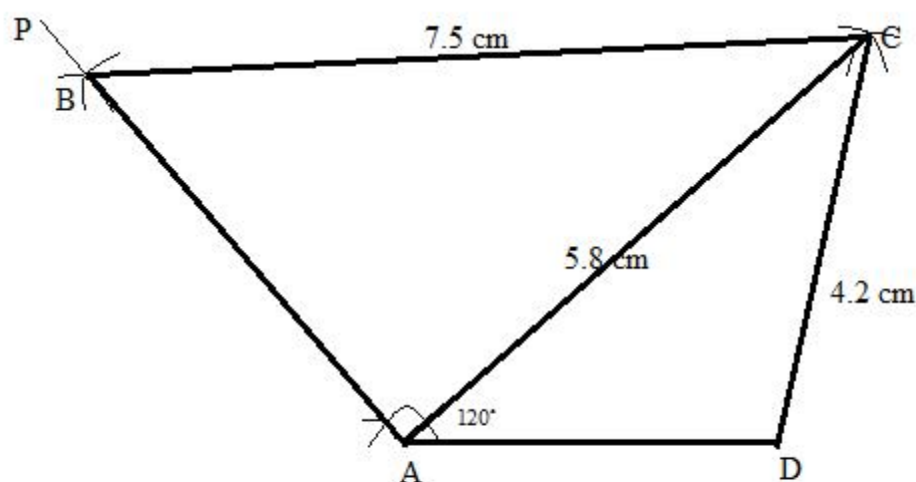


Steps:

1. Draw $AD = 2.8\text{ cm}$.
 2. Draw $AB = 3.8\text{ cm}$ and $\angle A = 105^\circ$.
 3. draw BP such that $\angle B = 60^\circ$.
 4. With A as a centre and radii 4.8 cm draw an arc cutting BP at C.
 5. Join AC, AD.
- ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 5:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



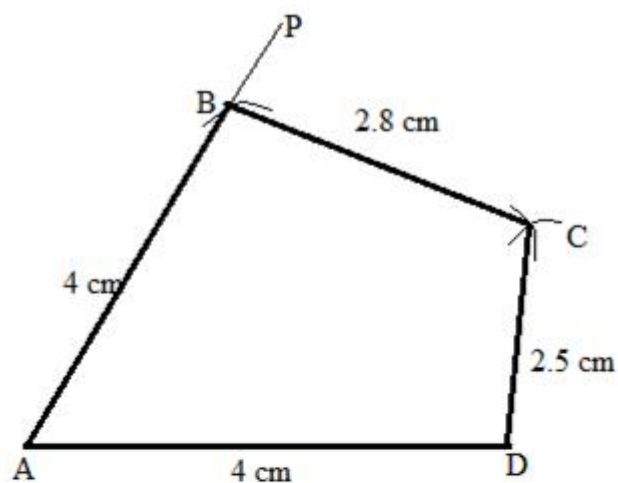
Steps:

1. Draw $AD = 3.6\text{ cm}$.
2. draw AP such that $\angle A = 120^\circ$.
3. With A and D as a centre and radii 5.8 cm and 4.2 cm draw arcs cutting each other at C.
4. Now join AC and CD.
5. Now with C as centre and radii 7.5 cm draw an arc at B on AP.
6. Now join CB.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 6:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



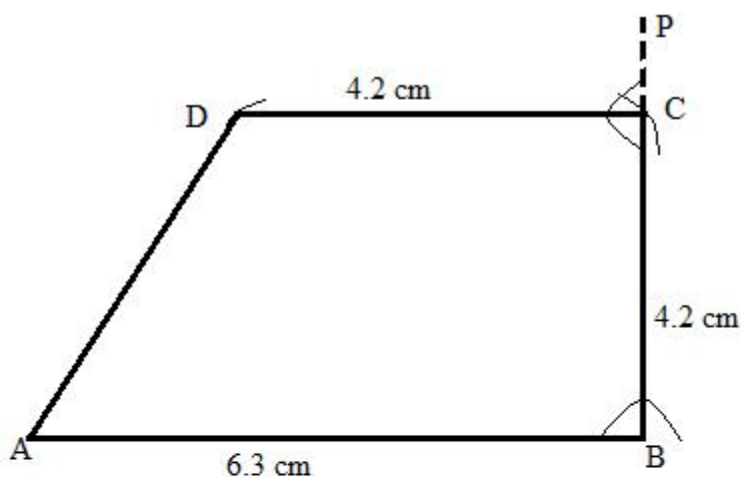
Steps:

1. Draw $AD = 4\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw AP such that $\angle A = 45^\circ$.
3. With A as a centre with radii 4 cm draw an arc at B on AP.
4. Now taking B and D as a centre and radii 2.8 cm and 2.8 cm draw arcs cutting each other at C.
5. Now join BC and CD.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 7:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

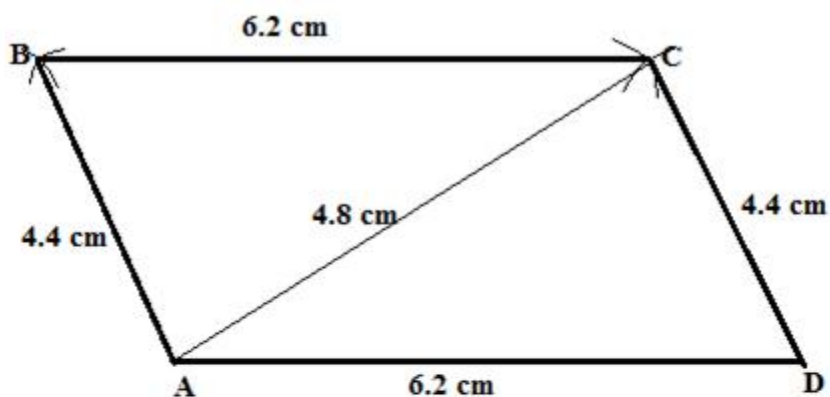


Steps:

1. draw $AB = 6.3 \text{ cm}$.
 2. Draw BP such that $\angle ABP = 90^\circ$.
 3. With B as a centre and radii 4.2 cm draw an arc AP at C.
 4. With C as a centre draw a line CD with radii 4.2 cm draw a line such that $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$.
 5. Now join AD
- ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 8:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



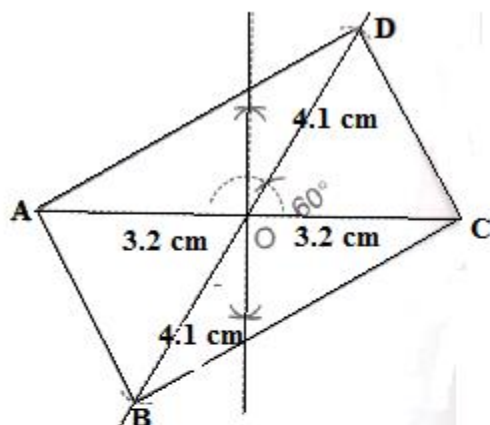
Steps:

1. Draw $AD = 6.2\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw triangle ACD.
3. Then draw triangle ABC.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 9:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

1. Draw $AC = 6.4\text{ cm}$.

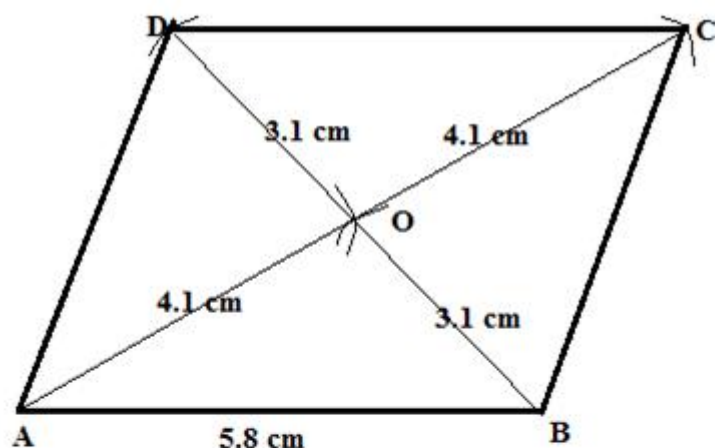
2. Draw line BOD such that $\angle DOC = 60^\circ$ and $OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 8.2 = 4.1\text{ cm}$.

3. Join AB, BC, CD and DA.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 10:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

1. Since diagonal of a parallelogram bisect each other, construct OAB such that ;

$$OA = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8.2 \text{ cm} = 4.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$OB = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.2 \text{ cm} = 3.1 \text{ cm}$$

And $AB = 5.8 \text{ cm}$.

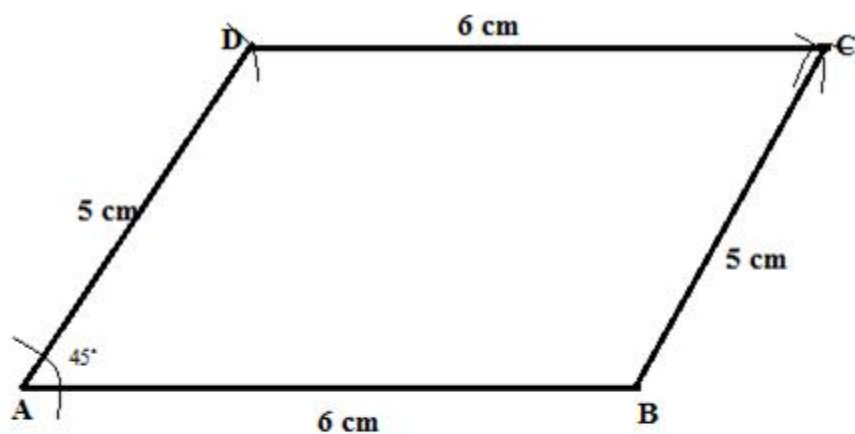
2. Produce AO up to C, such that $OC = OA = 4.1 \text{ cm}$ and BO upto D, such that $DO = OB = 3.1 \text{ cm}$.

3. Join AD, DC and CB.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 11:

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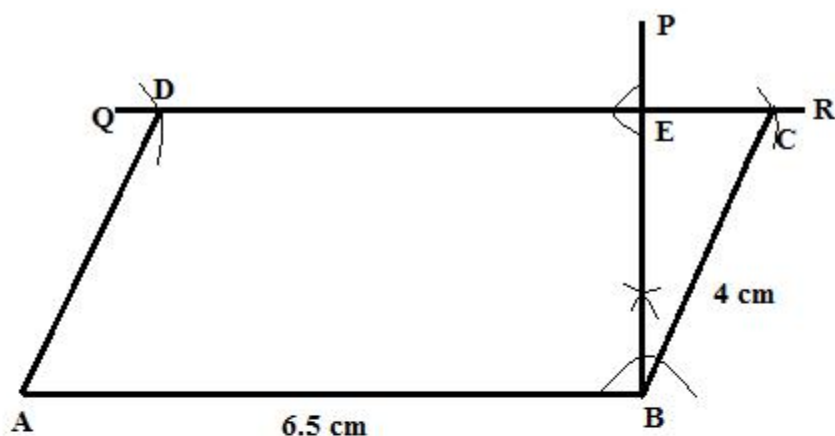
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 6\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw AD with radii 5 cm with an angle of 45° .
3. With D and B as a centre and radii 6 cm and 5 cm draw arcs cutting each other at C.
4. Now join DC and BC.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 12:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



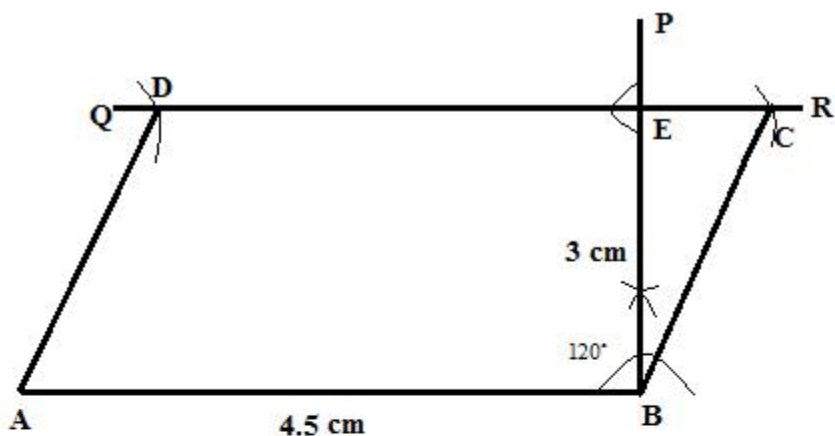
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 6.5\text{ cm}$.
2. At B, draw $BP \perp AB$.
3. From BP cut $BE = 3.1\text{ cm}$.
4. Through E draw perpendicular to BP to get QR parallel to AB.
5. With B as a centre and radius = $AC = 4\text{ cm}$, draw an arc which cuts QR at C.
6. With A as a centre and radius = $AD = 4\text{ cm}$, draw an arc which cuts QR at D.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 13:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



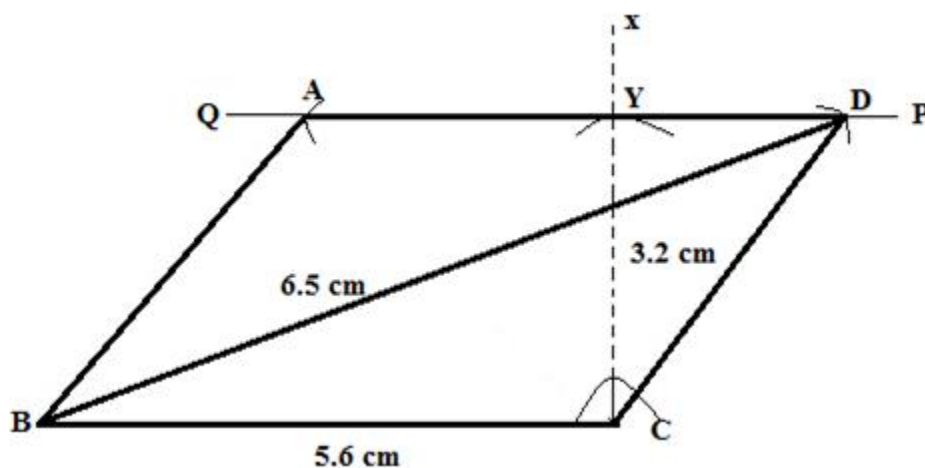
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 4.5\text{ cm}$.
2. At B, draw $BP \perp AB$.
3. From BP cut $BE = 3\text{ cm}$.
4. Through E draw perpendicular to BP to get QR parallel to AB.
5. With B as a centre draw an arc which cuts QR at C.
6. With A as a centre draw an arc which cuts QR at D.
7. Now join AD and BC.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 14:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

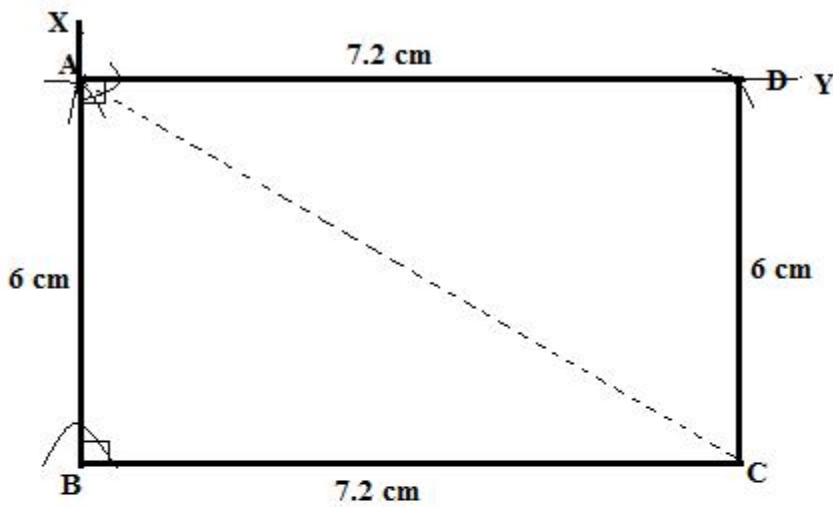
1. Draw $BC = 5.6\text{ cm}$.
2. At C, draw CX perpendicular to BC.
3. with C as a centre and taking radius 3.2 cm draw an arc to cut CX at Y.
4. Through Y draw a straight line PQ parallel to BC.
5. With B as a centre and radius 6.5 cm draw an arc to meet PQ at D.
6. With D as a centre and radius equal to 5.6 cm , draw an arc to meet PQ at A.
7. Join BA, BD and CD.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 15:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

Since each angle of a rectangle is 90° and opposite sides are equal. Therefore,



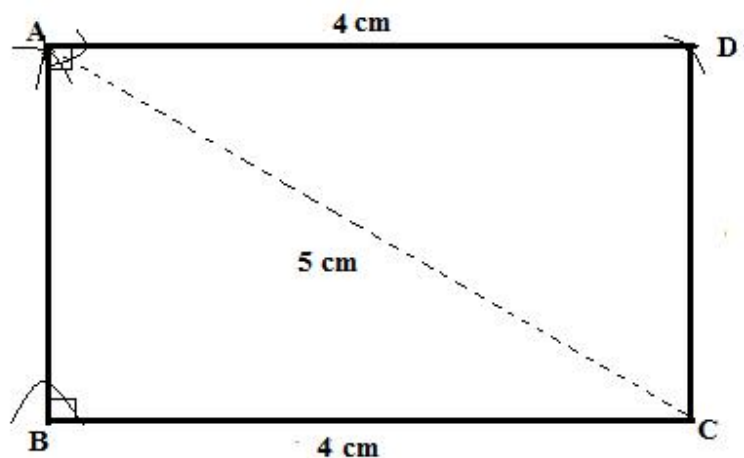
Steps:

1. Draw $BC = 7.2\text{ cm}$.
2. with B as a centre draw a line BX taking as a 90° .
3. Now taking radius 6 cm draw an arc at A.
4. From point A draw a line AY parallel to BC.
5. With A as a centre taking radius 7.2 cm draw an arc at D.
6. Now join CD.

ABCD is the required rectangle.

Solution 16:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



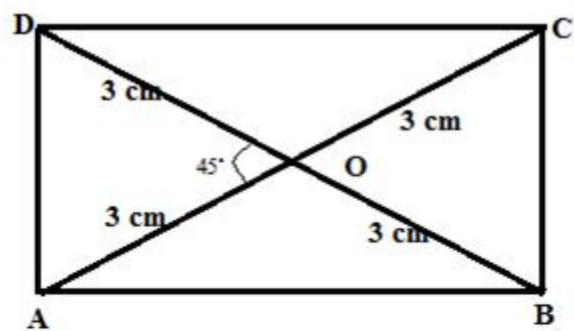
Steps:

1. Draw $BC = 4\text{ cm}$.
2. With C as a centre and radius 5 cm draw an arc at A.
3. Now join AB and AC.
4. With A as a centre draw an arc at D.
5. Now join AD and CD.

ABCD is the required rectangle.

Solution 17:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

1. Draw $AC = 6\text{ cm}$.
 2. Draw right triangle ACB.
 3. Draw right triangle ADB.
 4. Join DC.
- ABCD is the required rectangle.

Solution 18:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

Given that the base = 4.8 cm^2 and Area = 24 cm^2

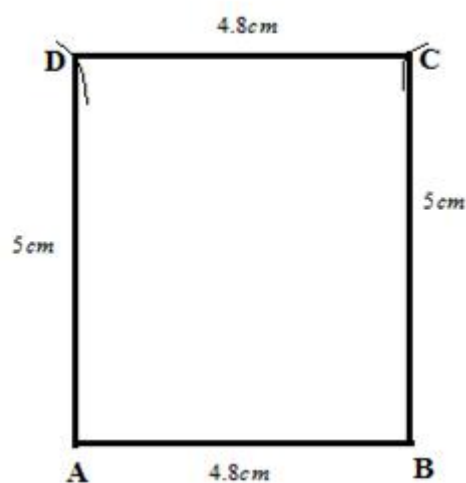
We know that area of rectangle = $\text{base} \times \text{Height}$.

Therefore,

$$24 = 4.8 \times \text{height}$$

$$\text{Height} = 5$$

With $\text{base} = 4.8\text{ cm}^2$ and height 5 cm^2 , the rectangle is shown below:



Steps:

1. Draw base $AB = 4.8\text{ cm}^2$.
2. With A and B as a centre draw an arcs taking radius 5 cm^2 at D and C.
3. Now join AD, BC and DC.

ABCD is the required rectangle.

Solution 19:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

Given that the height = 4.5 cm and Area = 36cm^2

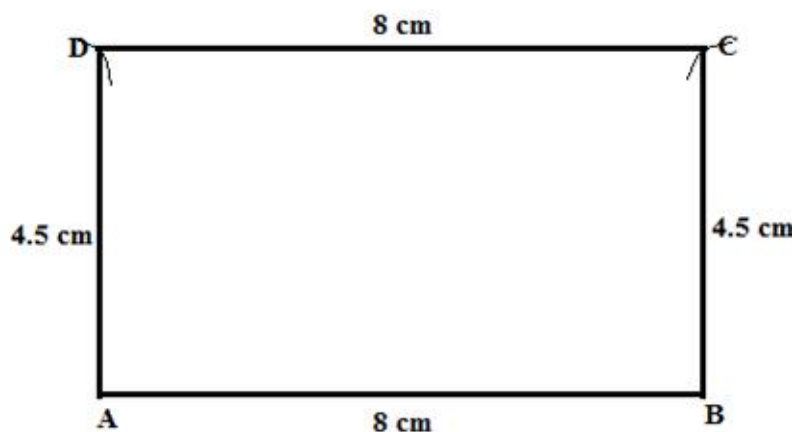
We know that area of rectangle = $\text{base} \times \text{Height}$.

Therefore,

$$36 = \text{base} \times 4.5$$

$$\text{Base} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

With height = 4.5 and base 8 cm, the rectangle is shown below:



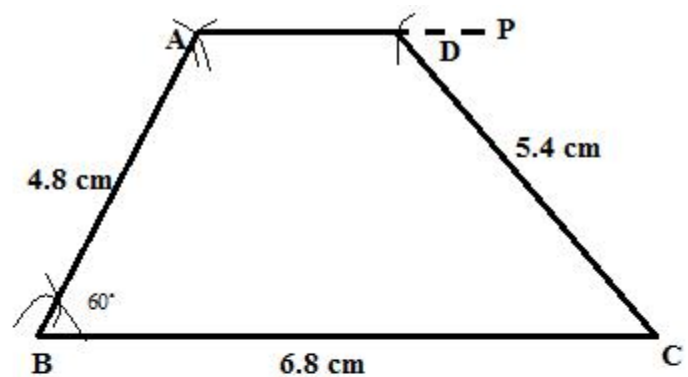
Steps:

1. Draw base $AB = 8\text{cm}$.
2. With A and B as a centre draw an arcs taking radius 4.5 cm at D and C.
3. Now join AD, BC and DC.

ABCD is the required rectangle.

Solution 20:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

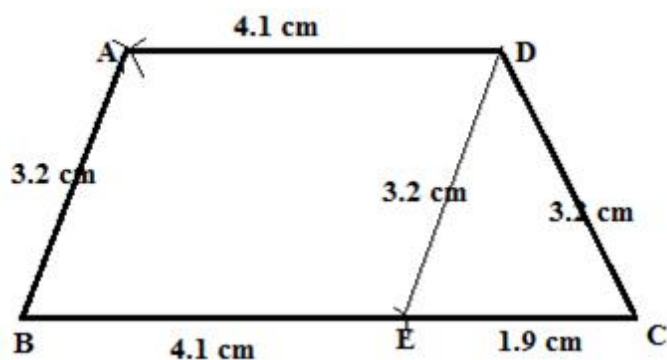


Steps:

1. Draw $BC = 6.8\text{ cm}$.
 2. With B as a centre and radii 4.8 cm draw an arc at A such that $\angle B = 60^\circ$.
 3. From point A draw a line AP such that $AP \parallel BC$.
 4. With C as a centre and radii 5.4 cm draw an arc at D on the line AP.
 5. Now join AB, CD.
- ABCD is the required trapezium.

Solution 21:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



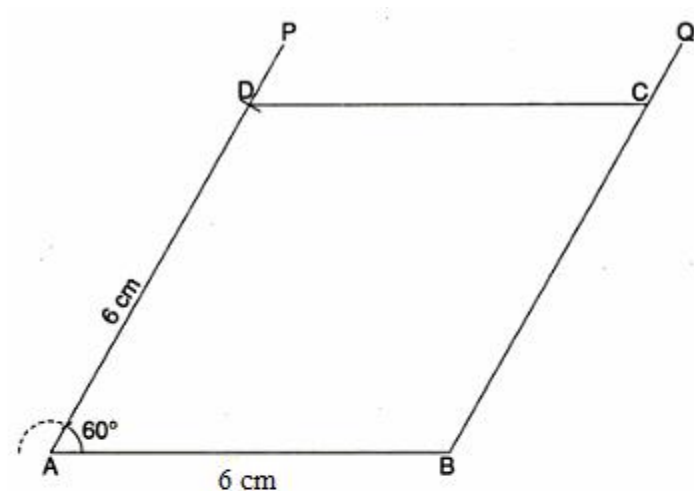
Steps:

1. Draw $BC = 6\text{ cm}$.
2. From BC cut $BE = AD = 4.1\text{ cm}$.
3. draw triangle DEC such that
 $DE = AB = 3.2\text{ cm}$ and $CD = 3.2\text{ cm}$.
4. Taking B and D as a centre and radii 3.2 cm and 4.1 cm respectively, draw arcs cutting each other at A.
5. Join AB and AD.

ABCD is the required trapezium.

Solution 22:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



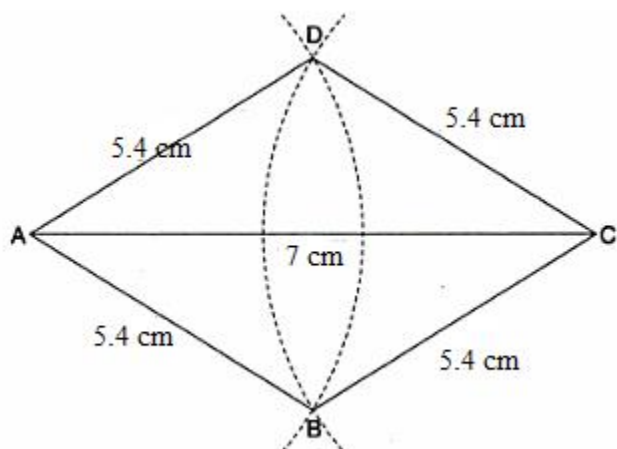
Steps:

1. Draw a line $AB = 6\text{ cm}$.
2. At A, we construct $\angle BAP = 60^\circ$.
3. From AP, we cut at D taking $AD = 6\text{ cm}$.
4. Through B, we draw $BQ \parallel AD$.
5. through D, we draw $DC \parallel AB$ to cut BQ at C.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 23:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



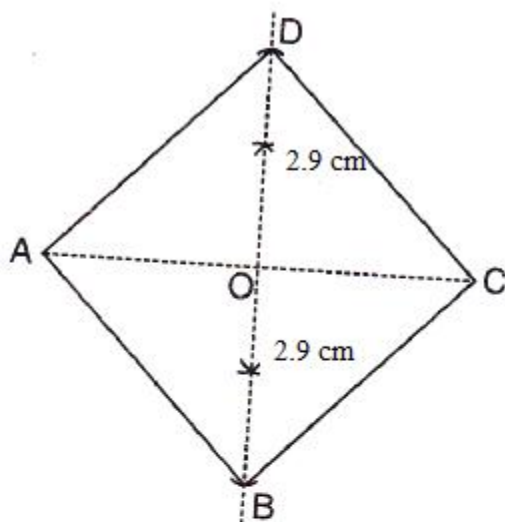
Steps:

1. We construct the segment $AC = 7\text{ cm}$.
2. With A as a centre and radius 5.4 cm , we draw an arc extending on both sides of AC.
3. With C as centre and same radius as in step 2, we draw an arc extending on both sides of AC to cut the first arc at B and D.
4. Join AB, BC, CD and DA.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 24:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

1. Draw $AC = 6.3\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw perpendicular bisector to AC which cuts AC at O.
3. From this perpendicular cut OD and OB such that,

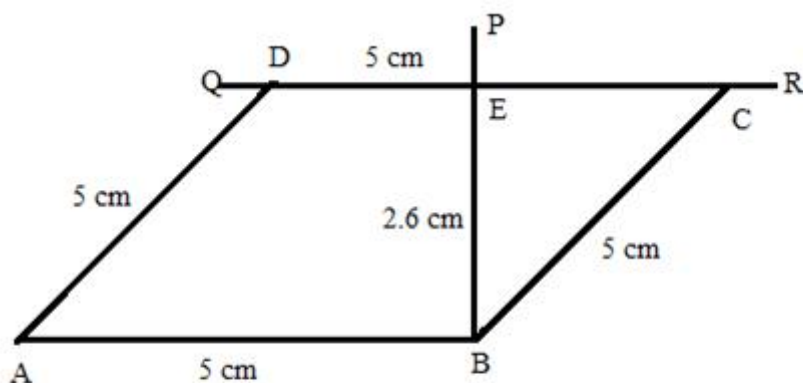
$$OD = OB = \frac{1}{2} BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.8 = 2.9\text{ cm}.$$

4. Join AB, BC, CD and DA.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 25:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

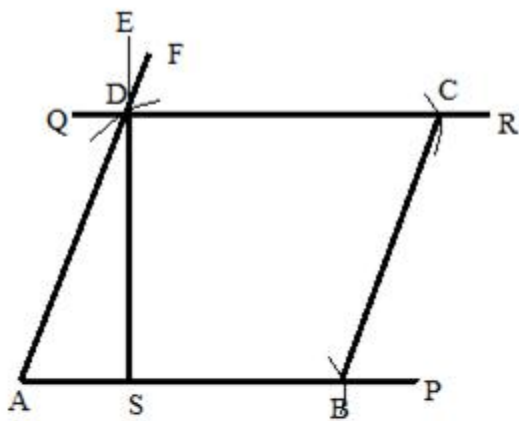


Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 5\text{ cm}$.
 2. At B, draw $BP \perp AB$.
 3. From BP, cut $BE = 2.6\text{ cm} = \text{height}$.
 4. Through E draw perpendicular to BP to get QR parallel to AB.
 5. With A and B as a centre and radii 5 cm draw arcs cutting QR at D and C.
- ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 26:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



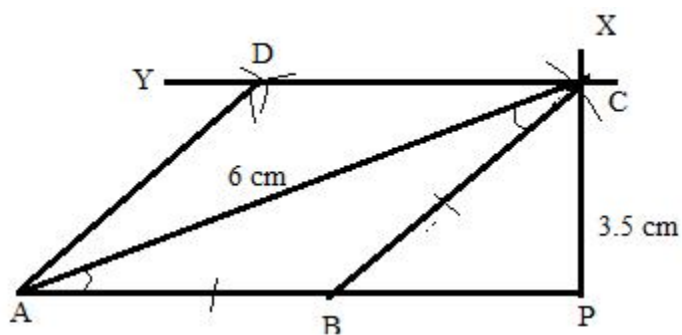
Steps:

1. Draw a line AP.
2. Now draw a line AF such that $\angle A = 60^\circ$.
3. At S draw a perpendicular SE of length 3 cm such that it cut at AF at D.
4. Through D draw a line QR parallel to AP.
5. Now taking the radius same as AD draw an arc at B on AP.
6. Now through and B taking radius same as AD and AB draw arcs cutting each other at C.
7. Now join BC.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 27:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



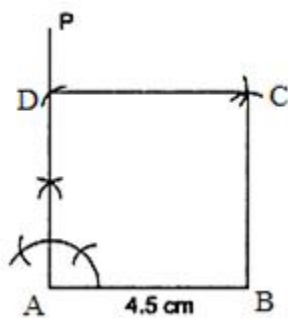
Steps:

1. draw a line AP.
2. now draw $AC = 6\text{ cm}$ and $CP = 3.5\text{ cm}$.
3. Now draw a line BC such that $AB = BC$.
4. Now at C draw a line CY parallel to AP.
5. At point C and A, taking radius same as AB draw arcs cutting each other at D.
6. Now join AD.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 28:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

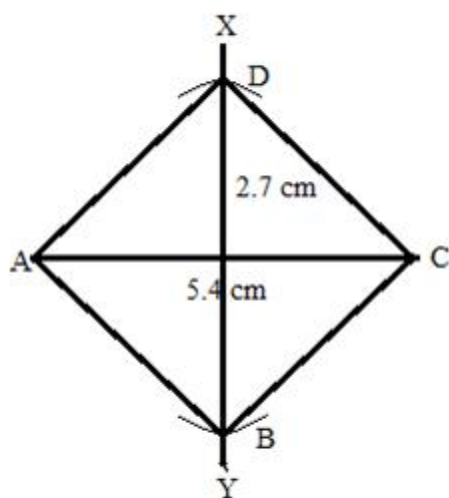
1. Draw a line segment $AB = 4.5\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw $AP \perp AB$.
3. From AP cut off $AD = 4.5\text{ cm}$.
4. With B as a centre and radius 4.5 cm draw an arc.
5. With D as centre and radius 4.5 cm draw another arc cutting the former arc at C.
6. Join BC and CD.

ABCD is the required square.

Solution 29:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

We know that the diagonals of a square are equal and bisect each other at right angles.



Steps:

1. draw $AC = 5.4\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw the right bisector XY of AC , meeting AC at O .
3. From O , set off $OB = \frac{1}{2}(5.4) = 2.7\text{ cm}$ along OY and $OD = 2.7\text{ cm}$ along OX .
4. Join AB , BC , CD and DA .

$ABCD$ is the required square.

Solution 30:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

The perimeter of a square

$$P = 4a$$

Where a is the length of each side.

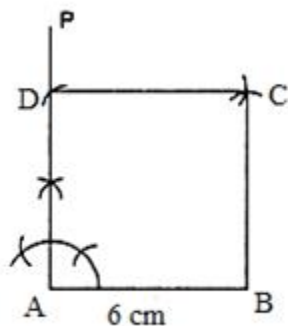
We have Perimeter = 24 cm.

Therefore,

$$24 = 4a$$

$$a = 6$$

Therefore the sides of the squares are of length 6 cm.



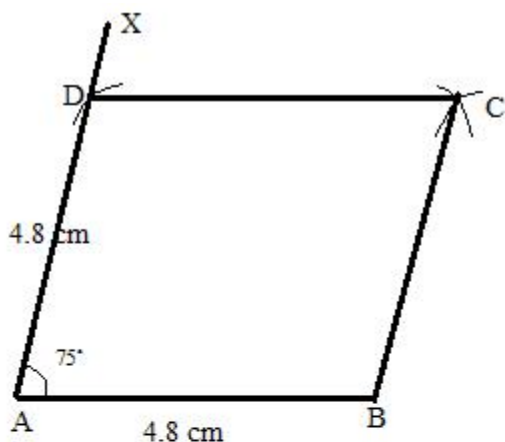
Steps:

1. Draw a line segment $AB = 6\text{ cm}$.
2. Draw $AP \perp AB$.
3. From AP cut off $AD = 6\text{ cm}$.
4. With B as a centre and radius 6 cm draw an arc.
5. With D as centre and radius 6 cm draw another arc cutting the former arc at C.
6. Join BC and CD.

ABCD is the required square.

Solution 31:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>



Steps:

1. draw a line $AB = 4.8\text{ cm}$.
2. At A Draw AX such that $\angle BAX = 75^\circ$.
3. With A as a centre and measurement equal to AB cut off an arc at D on AX.
4. Using same radius taking D and B as centers cut off arcs, which will intersect at C.
5. Join CD and CB.

ABCD is the required rhombus.

Solution 32:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-15-construction-of-polygons/>

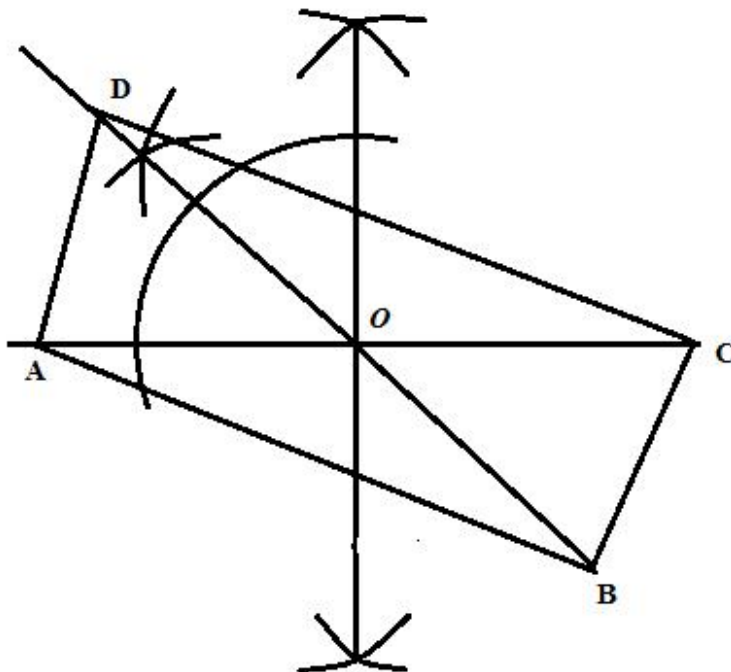
To draw the rectangle follows the steps:

(1) First draw a line AC of measure 6cm.

(2) Then draw the perpendicular bisector of AC through O.

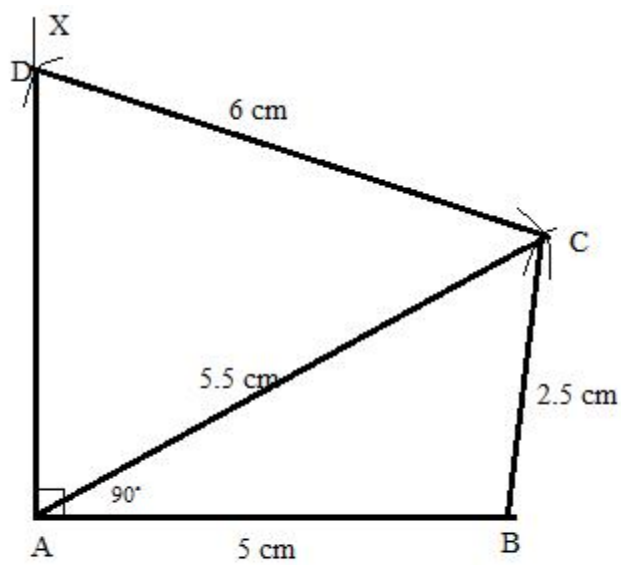
(3) At O draw an angle of measure 45° . Then produce OD of measure 3cm and OB of measure 3cm each.

(4) Now join AD, AB, BC and CD to form the rectangle.



Solution 33:

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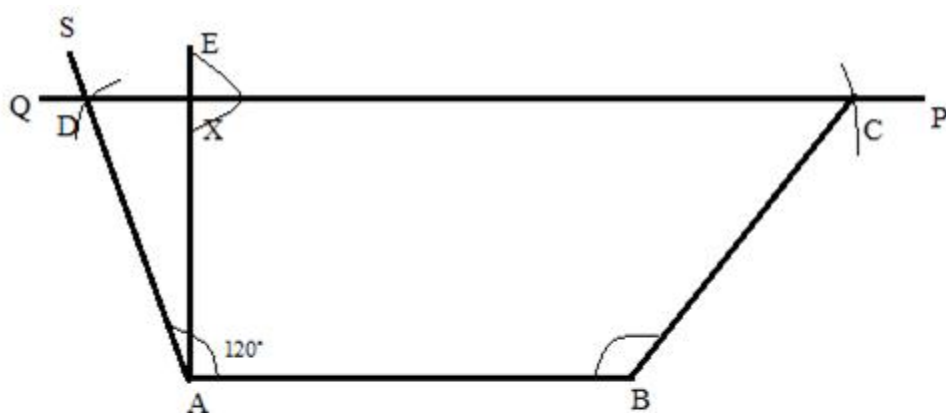
Steps:

1. draw $AB = 5\text{ cm}$.
2. Now draw $\angle XAB$ such that it is 90° .
3. Taking A and B as a centre and radius 2.5 cm and 5.5 cm draw arcs cuts off at C.
4. Now join BC and AC.
5. Taking C as a centre and radius 6 cm draw arcs at D on AX.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 34:

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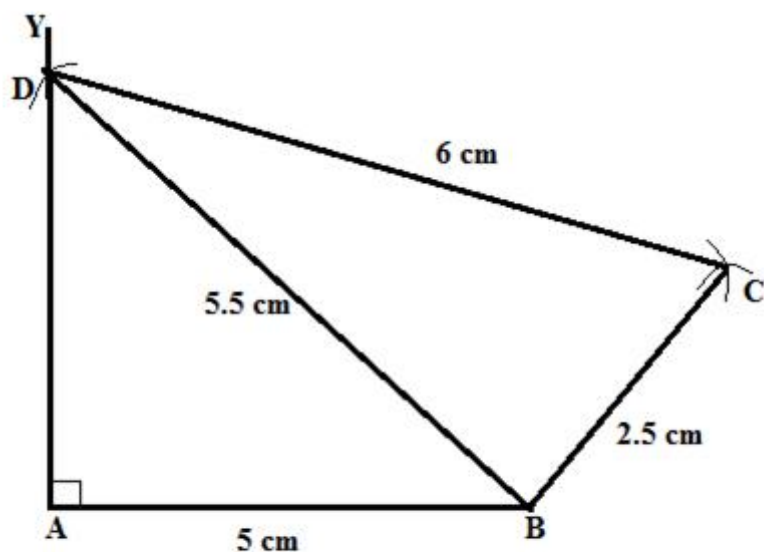
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 4.5\text{cm}$.
2. now draw $\angle BAS = 120^\circ$ and draw $EA \perp AB$ such that $AX = 3.3\text{cm}$.
3. Through X draw a line QR which is parallel to AB which cuts AS at D.
4. Through B draw an arc taking radius 3.6 cm at C on PQ.
5. Join CB.

ABCD is the required trapezium.

Solution 35:

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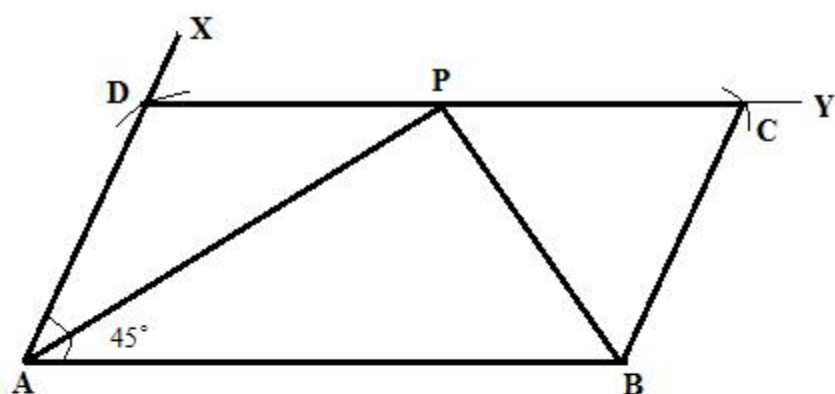
Steps:

1. Draw $AB = 5\text{ cm}$.
2. From A draw a line AY such that $\angle A = 90^\circ$.
3. Taking B as a centre with radius 5.5 cm draw an arc at D on AY.
4. With D and B as centre and radii 6 cm and 2.5 cm draw arcs cutting each other at C.
4. Join DC and BC.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

Solution 36:

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Steps:

1. draw $AB = 6\text{cm}$.
2. With A as a centre draw a line AX such that $\angle BAX = 45^\circ$.
3. With A as a centre and radii 3 cm draw an arc on AD.
4. now with D and B as a centre and radii 6 cm and 3 cm draw arcs cutting each other at C.
5. Join DC and BC.

ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Here

$$\angle PAB = \angle APD \quad [\text{Alternate angles}]$$

$$\angle CPB = \angle PBA \quad [\text{Alternate angles}]$$

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Now,

$$\angle DPA + \angle APB + \angle CPB = 180^\circ \dots\dots (i)$$

Also, considering $\triangle APB$,

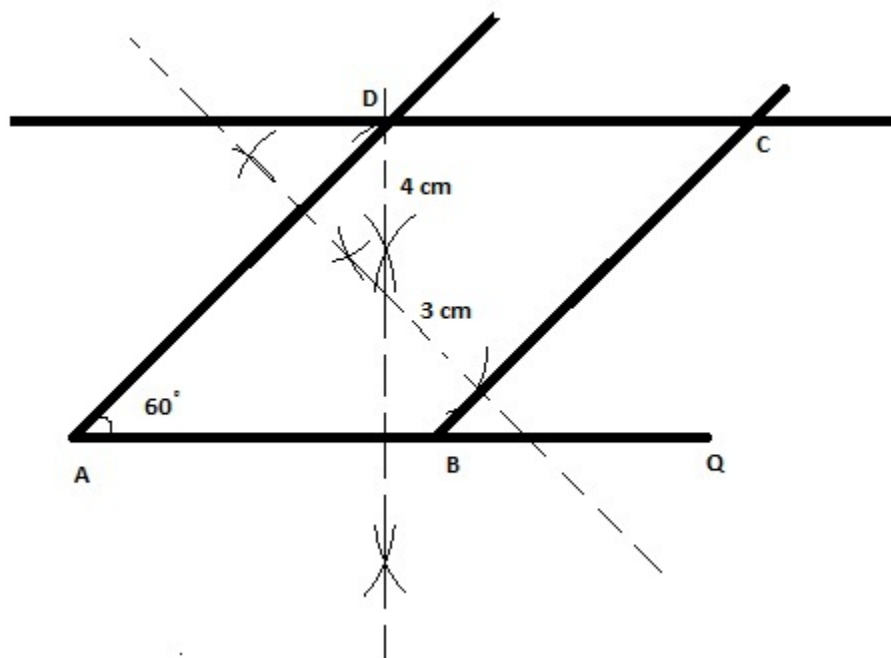
$$\angle PAB + \angle PBA + \angle APB = 180^\circ \dots\dots (ii)$$

Therefore, from (i) and (ii)

$$\angle APB = 90^\circ$$

Hence proved.

Solution 37:



Steps:

1. Draw a base line AQ.
2. From A take some random distance in compass and draw one arc below and above the line. Now without changing the distance in compass draw one arc

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below and above the line. These arcs intersect each other above and below the line.

3. Draw the line passing through these intersecting points, you will get a perpendicular to the line AQ.
4. Take distance of 4 cm in compass and mark an arc on the perpendicular above the line. Draw a line parallel to line AQ passing through this arc.
5. From point A measure an angle of 60 degree and draw the line which intersect above drawn line at some point label it as D.
6. Using the procedure given in step 2 again draw a perpendicular to line AD.
7. Take distance of 3 cm in compass and mark an arc on the perpendicular above the line. Draw a line parallel to line AD passing through this arc which intersect the line AQ at some point label it as B and to other line at point C.

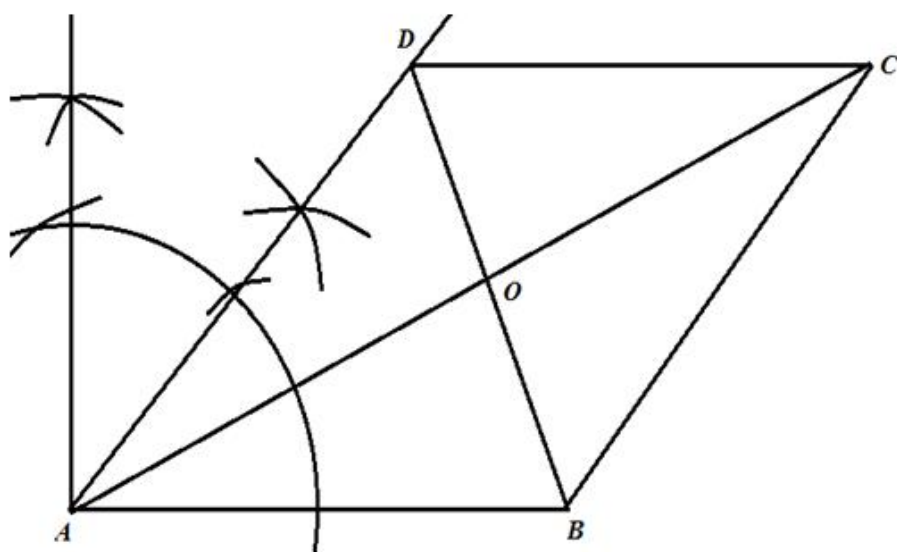
ABCD is the required parallelogram.

Solution 38:

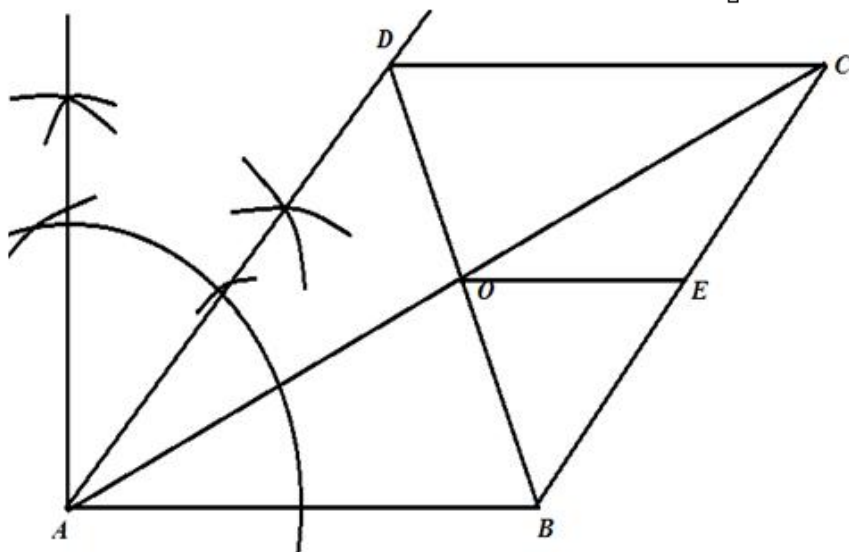
To draw the parallelogram follows the steps:

1. First draw a line AB of measure 6cm. Then draw an angle of measure 45° at point A such that $\angle DAB = 45^\circ$ and AD = 5cm.
2. Now draw a line CD parallel to the line AB of measure 6cm. Then join BC to construct the parallelogram as shown below:

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Now it is given that E is the midpoint of BC. We join OE. Now we are to prove that $OE \parallel AB$ and $OE = \frac{1}{2} AB$.



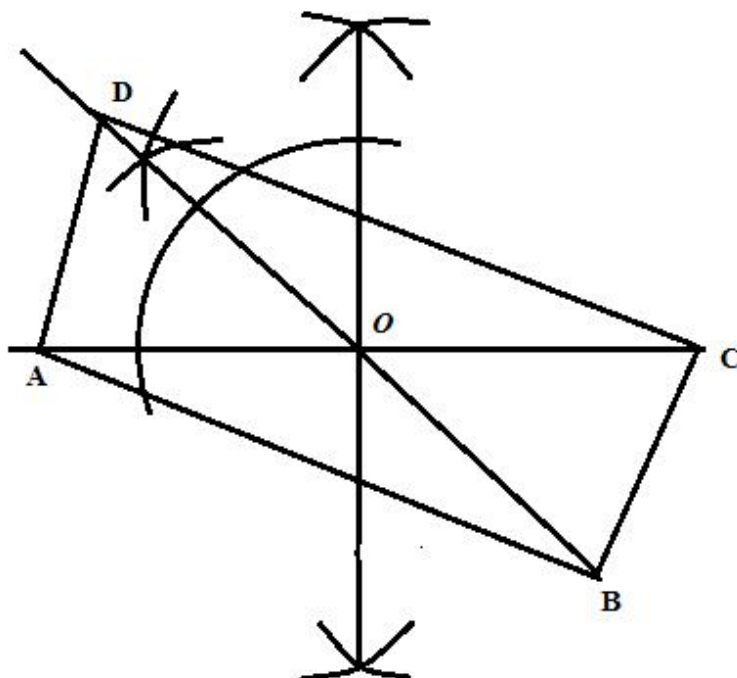
Since O is the midpoint of AC and E is the midpoint of BC, therefore the line is parallel to AB and $OE = \frac{1}{2} AB$.

Solution 39:

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To draw the rectangle follows the steps:

- (1) First draw a line AC of measure 6cm.
- (2) Then draw the perpendicular bisector of AC through O .
- (3) At O draw an angle of measure 45° . Then produce OD of measure 3cm and OB of measure 3cm each.
- (4) Now join AD , AB , BC and CD to form the rectangle.



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