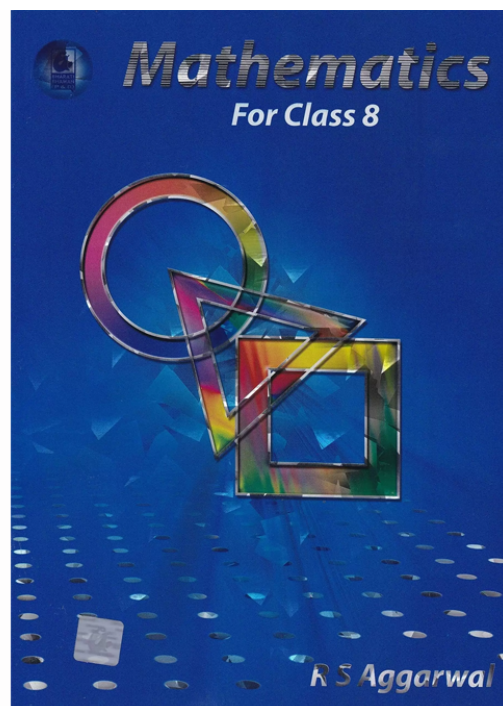


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 17–Construction of Quadrilaterals

Class 8 - Chapter 17 Construction of Quadrilaterals



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

Postal Address

IndCareer.com, 52, Shilpa Nagar, Somalwada Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888, **Website:** <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>



RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 17–Construction of Quadrilaterals

Class 8: Maths Chapter 17 solutions. Complete Class 8 Maths Chapter 17 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 17–Construction of Quadrilaterals

RS Aggarwal 8th Maths Chapter 17, Class 8 Maths Chapter 17 solutions

Exercise 17A

Q1

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 4.2 \text{ cm}$.

Step 2: With A as the centre and radius equal to 8 cm , draw an arc.

Step 3: With B as the centre and radius equal to 6 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at C.

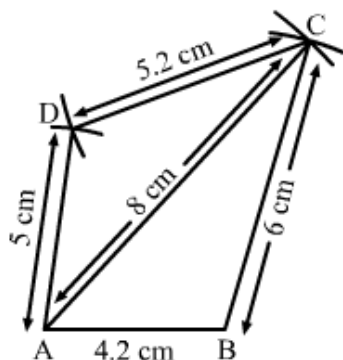
Step 4: Join BC.

Step 5: With A as the centre and radius equal to 5 cm , draw an arc.

Step 6: With C as the centre and radius equal to 5.2 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at D.

Step 7: Join AD and CD.

Thus, ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



Q2

Q3

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 3.5 \text{ cm}$.

Step 2: With B as the centre and radius equal to 5.6 cm , draw an arc.

Step 3: With A as the centre and radius equal to 4.5 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at D.

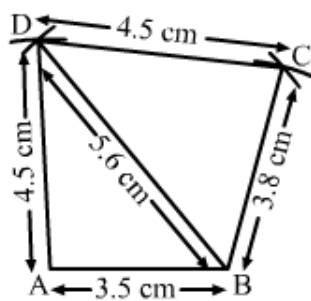
Step 4: Join BD and AD.

Step 5: With D as the centre and radius equal to 4.5 cm , draw an arc.

Step 6: With B as the centre and radius equal to 3.8 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at C.

Step 7: Join BC and CD.

Thus, ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



Q4

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 3.6 \text{ cm}$.

Step 2: With B as the centre and radius equal to 4 cm , draw an arc.

Step 3: With A as the centre and radius equal to 2.7 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at D.

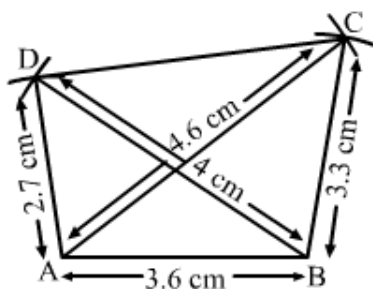
Step 4: Join BD and AD.

Step 5: With A as the centre and radius equal to 4.6 cm , draw an arc.

Step 6: With B as the centre and radius equal to 3.3 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at C.

Step 7: Join AC, BC and CD.

Thus, ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



Q5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $QR = 7.5$ cm.

Step 2: With Q as the centre and radius equal to 10 cm, draw an arc.

Step 3: With R as the centre and radius equal to 5 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at S.

Step 4: Join QS and RS.

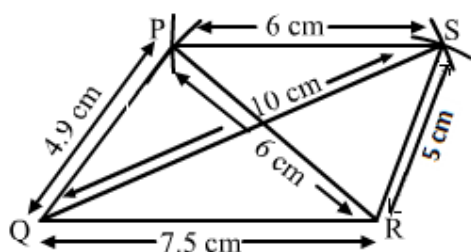
Step 5: With S as the centre and radius equal to 6 cm, draw an arc.

Step 6: With R as the centre and radius equal to 6 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at P.

Step 7: Join PS and PR.

Step 8: $PQ = 4.9$ cm

Thus, PQRS is the required quadrilateral.



Q6

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 3.4$ cm.

Step 2: With B as the centre and radius equal to 4 cm, draw an arc.

Step 3: With A as the centre and radius equal to 5.7 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at D .

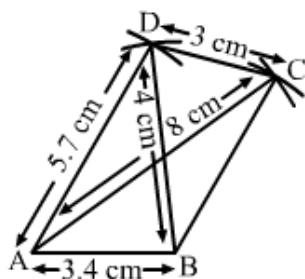
Step 4: Join BD and AD .

Step 5: With A as the centre and radius equal to 8 cm, draw an arc.

Step 6: With D as the centre and radius equal to 3 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at C .

Step 7: Join AC , CD and BC .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 3.5 \text{ cm}$.

Step 2: Make $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$.

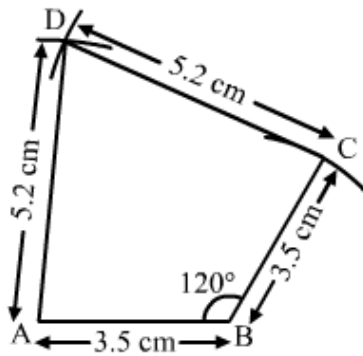
Step 3: With B as the centre, draw an arc 3.5 cm and name that point C.

Step 4: With C as the centre, draw an arc 5.2 cm .

Step 5: With A as the centre, draw another arc 5.2 cm , cutting the previous arc at D.

Step 6: Join CD and AD.

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q8

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 2.9\text{ cm}$

Step 2: Make $\angle A = 70^\circ$

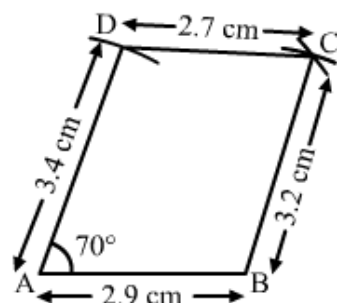
Step 3: With A as the centre, draw an arc of 3.4 cm . Name that point as D .

Step 4: With D as the centre, draw an arc of 2.7 cm .

Step 5: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 3.2 cm , cutting the previous arc at C .

Step 6: Join CD and BC .

Then, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q9

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $BC = 5\text{ cm}$

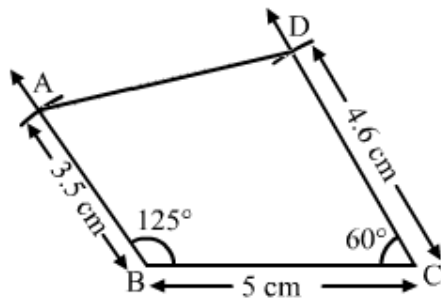
Step 2: Make $\angle B = 125^\circ$ and $\angle C = 60^\circ$

Step 3: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 3.5 cm . Name that point as A .

Step 4: With C as the centre, draw an arc of 4.6 cm . Name that point as D .

Step 5: Join A and D .

Then, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q10

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $QR = 5.6 \text{ cm}$

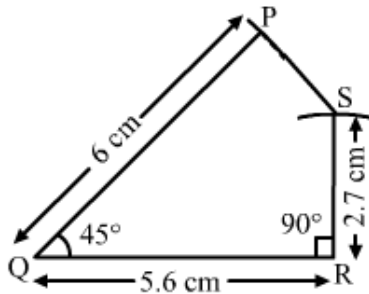
Step 2: Make $\angle Q = 45^\circ$ and $\angle R = 90^\circ$

Step 3: With Q as the centre, draw an arc of 6 cm . Name that point as P .

Step 4: With R as the centre, draw an arc of 2.7 cm . Name that point as S .

Step 6: Join P and S .

Then, $PQRS$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q11

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 5.6 \text{ cm}$

Step 2: Make $\angle A = 50^\circ$ and $\angle B = 105^\circ$

Step 3: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 4 cm .

Step 3: Sum of all the angles of the quadrilateral is 360° .

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

$$50^\circ + 105^\circ + \angle C + 80^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$235^\circ + \angle C = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 360^\circ - 235^\circ$$

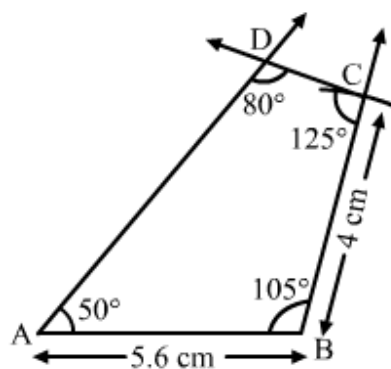
$$\angle C = 125^\circ$$

Step 5: With C as the centre, make $\angle C$ equal to 125° .

Step 6: Join C and D .

Step 7: Measure $\angle D = 80^\circ$

Then, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q12

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $PQ = 5\text{ cm}$

Step 2:

$$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R + \angle S = 360^\circ$$

$$100^\circ + \angle Q + 100^\circ + 75^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$275^\circ + \angle Q = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle Q = 360^\circ - 275^\circ$$

$$\angle Q = 85^\circ$$

Step 3: Make $\angle P = 100^\circ$ and $\angle Q = 85^\circ$

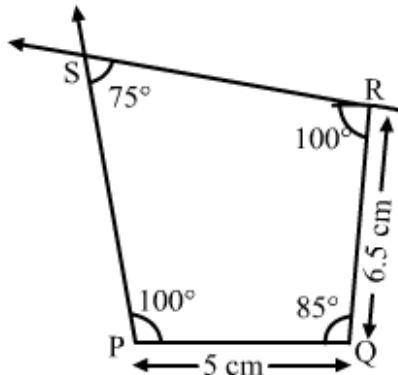
Step 3: With Q as the centre, draw an arc of 6.5 cm .

Step 4: Make $\angle R = 100^\circ$

Step 6: Join R and S.

Step 7: Measure $\angle S = 75^\circ$

Then, $PQRS$ is the required quadrilateral.



Q13

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 4\text{ cm}$

Step 2: **Make** $\angle B = 90^\circ$

Step 3: $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

$$5^2 = 4^2 + BC^2$$

$$25 - 16 = BC^2$$

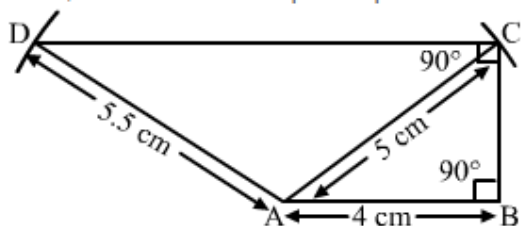
$$BC = 3\text{ cm}$$

With B as the centre, draw an arc equal to 3 cm.

Step 4: Make $\angle C = 90^\circ$

Step 5: With A as the centre and radius equal to 5.5 cm, draw an arc and name that point as D .

Then, $ABCD$ is the required quadrilateral.



Ex 17B

Q1

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 5.2\text{ cm}$.

Step 2: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 4.7 cm .

Step 3: With A as the centre, draw another arc of 7.6 cm , cutting the previous arc at C .

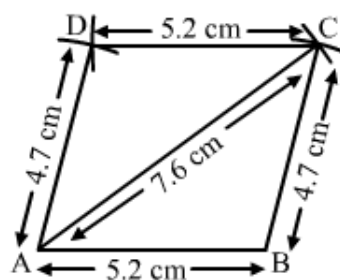
Step 4: Join A and C .

Step 5: We know that the opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal. Thus, with C as the centre, draw an arc of 5.2 cm .

Step 6: With A as the centre, draw another arc of 4.7 cm , cutting the previous arc at D .

Step 7: Join CD and AD .

Then, $ABCD$ is the required parallelogram.



Q2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 4.3\text{ cm}$

Step 2: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 6.8 cm .

Step 3: With A as the centre, draw another arc of 4 cm , cutting the previous arc at D .

Step 4: Join BD and AD .

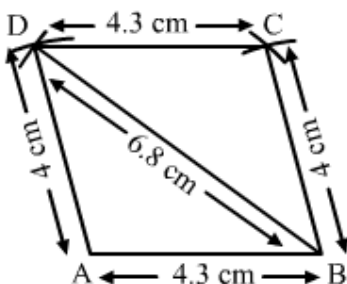
Step 5: We know that the opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

Thus, with D as the centre, draw an arc of 4.3 cm .

Step 6: With B as the centre, draw another arc of 4 cm , cutting the previous arc at C .

Step 7: Join CD and BC .

then, $ABCD$ is the required parallelogram.



Q3

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $PQ = 4$ cm

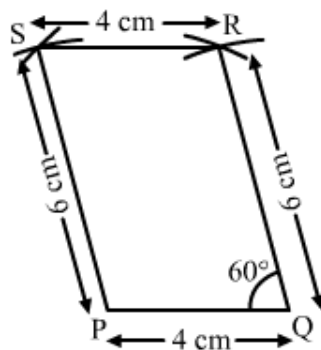
Step 2: Make $\angle PQR = 60^\circ$

Step 2: With Q as the centre, draw an arc of 6 cm and name that point as R .

Step 3: With R as the centre, draw an arc of 4 cm and name that point as S .

Step 4: Join SR and PS .

Then, $PQRS$ is the required parallelogram.



Q4

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $BC = 5\text{ cm}$

Step 2: Make an $\angle BCD = 120^\circ$

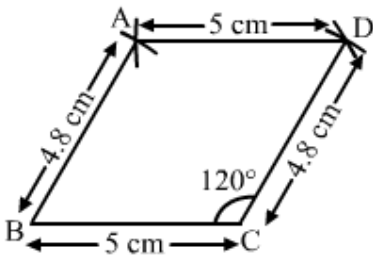
Step 2: With C as centre draw an arc of 4.8 cm , name that point as D

Step 3: With D as centre draw an arc 5 cm , name that point as A

Step 4: With B as centre draw another arc 4.8 cm cutting the previous arc at A .

Step 5: Join AD and AB

then, $ABCD$ is a required parallelogram.



Q5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

We know that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 4.4\text{ cm}$

Step 2: With A as the centre and radius 2.8 cm , draw an arc.

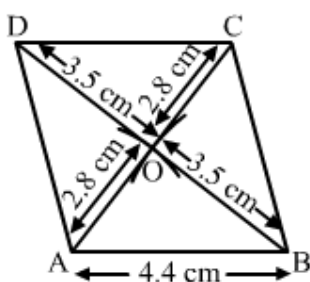
Step 3: With B as the centre and radius 3.5 cm , draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at point O .

Step 4: Join OA and OB .

Step 5: Produce OA to C , such that $OC = AO$. Produce OB to D , such that $OB = OD$.

Step 6: Join AD , BC , and CD .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required parallelogram. The other side is 4.5 cm in length.



Q6

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 6.5\text{ cm}$

Step 2: Draw a perpendicular at point A. Name that ray as AX. From point A, draw an arc of length 2.5 cm on the ray AX and name that point as L.

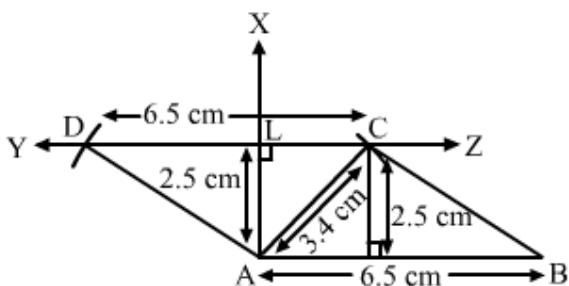
Step 3: On point L, make a perpendicular. Draw a straight line YZ passing through L, which is perpendicular to the ray AX.

Step 4: Cut an arc of length 3.4 cm on the line YZ and name it as C.

Step 5: From point C, cut an arc of length 6.5 cm on the line YZ. Name that point as D.

Step 6: Join BC and AD.

Therefore, quadrilateral ABCD is a parallelogram.



The altitude from C measures 2.5 cm in length.

Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

We know that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AC = 3.8 \text{ cm}$

Step 2: Bisect AC at O .

Step 3: Make $\angle COX = 60^\circ$

Produce XO to Y .

Step 4:

$$OB = \frac{1}{2} (4.6) \text{ cm}$$

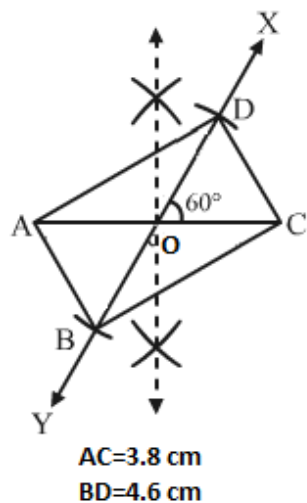
$$OB = 2.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{and } OD = \frac{1}{2} (4.6) \text{ cm}$$

$$OD = 2.3 \text{ cm}$$

Step 5: Join AB , BC , CD and AD .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required parallelogram.



Q8

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 11\text{cm}$

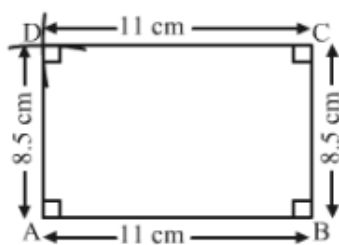
Step 2: Make $\angle A = 90^\circ$
 $\angle B = 90^\circ$

Step 3: Draw an arc of 8.5 cm from point A and name that point as D .

Step 4: Draw an arc of 8.5 cm from point B and name that point as C .

Step 5: Join C and D .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required rectangle.



Q9

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

All the sides of a square are equal.

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 6.4\text{ cm}$

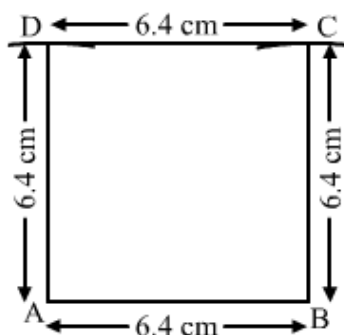
Step 2: Make $\angle A = 90^\circ$
 $\angle B = 90^\circ$

Step 3: Draw an arc of length 6.4 cm from point A and name that point as D .

Step 4: Draw an arc of length 6.4 cm from point B and name that point as C .

Step 5: Join C and D .

Thus, $ABCD$ is a required square.



Q10

Answer :

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

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AC = 5.8\text{ cm}$

Step 2: Draw the perpendicular bisector XY of AC , meeting it at O .

Step 3:

: *From O :*

$$OB = \frac{1}{2} (5.8) \text{ cm} = 2.9 \text{ cm}$$

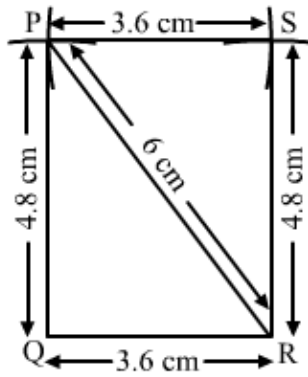
$$OD = \frac{1}{2} (5.8) \text{ cm} = 2.9 \text{ cm}$$

Step 4: Join AB , BC , CD and DA .

$ABCD$ is the required square.

Q11

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>



Q12

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

We know that the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other.

.Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AC = 6\text{ cm}$

Step 2: Draw a perpendicular bisector(XY) of AC , which bisects AC at O .

Step 3:

$$OB = \frac{1}{2} (8) \text{ cm}$$

$$OB = 4\text{ cm}$$

$$\text{and } OD = \frac{1}{2} (8) \text{ cm}$$

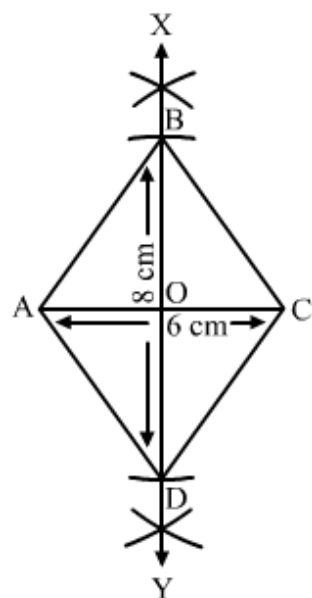
$$OD = 4\text{ cm}$$

Draw an arc of length 4 cm on OX and name that point as B .

Draw an arc of length 4 cm on OY and name that point as D .

Step 4 : Join AB , BC , CD and AD .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required rhombus, as shown in the figure.



Q13

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB = 4\text{ cm}$

Step 2: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 4 cm .

Step 3: With A as the centre, draw another arc of 6.5 cm , cutting the previous arc at C .

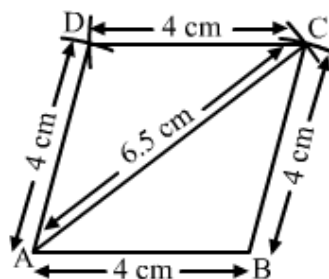
Step 4: Join AC and BC .

Step 5: With C as the centre, draw an arc of 4 cm .

Step 6: With A as the centre, draw another arc of 4 cm , cutting the previous arc at D .

Step 7: Join AD and CD .

$ABCD$ is the required rhombus.



Q14

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step1: Draw $AB = 7.2 \text{ cm}$

Step2: Draw $\angle ABY = 60^\circ$
 $\angle BAX = 120^\circ$

Sum of the adjacent angles is 180° .

$$\angle BAX + \angle ABY = 180^\circ$$

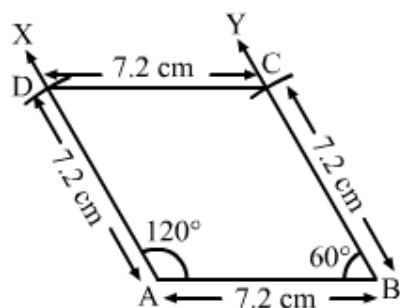
$$\Rightarrow \angle BAX = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

Step 3:

Set off $AD (7.2 \text{ cm})$ along AX and $BC (7.2 \text{ cm})$ along BY .

Step 4: Join C and D .

Then, $ABCD$ is the required rhombus.



Q15

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Answer :

Steps of construction:

Step 1: Draw $AB=6$ cm

Step 2: Make $\angle ABX = 75^\circ$

Step 3: With B as the centre, draw an arc at 4 cm. Name that point as C .

Step 4: $AB \parallel CD$

$$\therefore \angle ABX + \angle BCY = 180^\circ$$

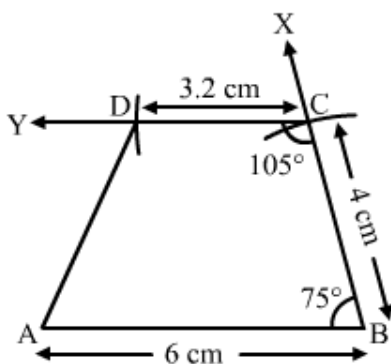
$$\Rightarrow \angle BCY = 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$

Make $\angle BCY = 105^\circ$

At C , draw an arc of length 3.2 cm.

Step 5: Join A and D .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required trapezium.



Q16

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Steps of construction :

Step1: Draw AB equal to 7 cm.

Step2: Make an angle, $\angle ABX$, equal to 60° .

Step3: With B as the centre, draw an arc of 5 cm. Name that point as C . Join B and C .

Step4:

$$AB \parallel DC$$

$$\therefore \angle ABX + \angle BCY = 180^\circ$$

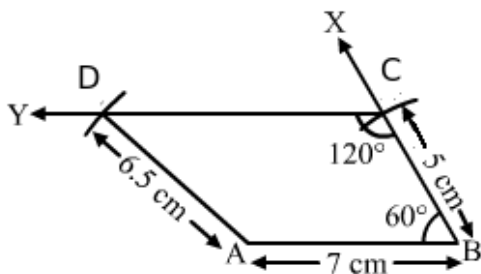
$$\Rightarrow \angle BCY = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

Draw an angle, $\angle BCY$, equal to 120° .

Step4: With A as the centre, draw an arc of length 6.5 cm, which cuts CY . Mark that point as D .

Step5: Join A and D .

Thus, $ABCD$ is the required trapezium.



RS Aggarwal Class 8 Solutions

- Chapter 1–Rational Numbers
- Chapter 2–Exponents
- Chapter 3–Squares and Square Roots
- Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots
- Chapter 5–Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 6–Operations on Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 7–Factorisation
- Chapter 8–Linear Equations
- Chapter 9–Percentage
- Chapter 10–Profit and Loss
- Chapter 11–Compound Interest
- Chapter 12–Direct and Inverse Proportion
- Chapter 13–Time and Work
- Chapter 14–Polygons
- Chapter 15–Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 16–Parallelograms
- Chapter 17–Construction of Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 18–Area of a Trapezium and a Polygon
- Chapter 19–Three-Dimensional Figures
- Chapter 20–Volume and Surface Area of Solids
- Chapter 21–Data Handling
- Chapter 22–Constructing and Interpreting Bar Graphs
- Chapter 23–Pie Charts
- Chapter 24–Probability
- Chapter 25–Graphs

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

About RS Aggarwal Class 8 Book

Investing in an R.S. Aggarwal book will never be of waste since you can use the book to prepare for various competitive exams as well. RS Aggarwal is one of the most prominent books with an endless number of problems. R.S. Aggarwal's book very neatly explains every derivation, formula, and question in a very consolidated manner. It has tonnes of examples, practice questions, and solutions even for the NCERT questions.

He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why must I refer to the RS Aggarwal textbook?

RS Aggarwal is one of the most important reference books for high school grades and is recommended to every high school student. The book covers every single topic in detail. It goes in-depth and covers every single aspect of all the mathematics topics and covers both theory and problem-solving. The book is true of great help for every high school student. Solving a majority of the questions from the book can help a lot in understanding topics in detail and in a manner that is very simple to understand. Hence, as a high school student, you must definitely dwell your hands on RS Aggarwal!

Why should you refer to RS Aggarwal textbook solutions on Indcareer?

RS Aggarwal is a book that contains a few of the hardest questions of high school mathematics. Solving them and teaching students how to solve questions of such high difficulty is not the job of any neophyte. For solving such difficult questions and more importantly, teaching the problem-solving methodology to students, an expert teacher is mandatory!

Does IndCareer cover RS Aggarwal Textbook solutions for Class 6-12?

RS Aggarwal is available for grades 6 to 12 and hence our expert teachers have formulated detailed solutions for all the questions of each edition of the textbook. On our website, you'll be able to find solutions to the RS Aggarwal textbook right from Class 6 to Class 12. You can head to the website and download these solutions for free. All the solutions are available in PDF format and are free to download!

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>

About IndCareer

IndCareer.com is a leading developer of online career guidance resources for the Indian marketplace. Established in 2007, IndCareer.com is currently used by over thousands of institutions across India, including schools, employment agencies, libraries, colleges and universities.

IndCareer.com is designed to assist you in making the right career decision - a decision that meets your unique interests and personality.

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

Postal Address

IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

Website: <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-17-construction-of-quadrilaterals/>