RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 17–Quadrilaterals

Class 6 - Chapter 17 Quadrilaterals

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

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RS Aggarwal 6th Maths Chapter 17, Class 6 Maths Chapter 17 solutions

Ex 17A Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

In the figure, a quadrilateral

(i) Its diagonals are AC and BD

(ii) Two pairs of opposite sides are AB, CD and AD, BC

(iii) Two pairs of opposite angles are ∠A, ∠C and ∠B, ∠D

(iv) Two pairs of adjacent sides are AB, BC and CD and DA

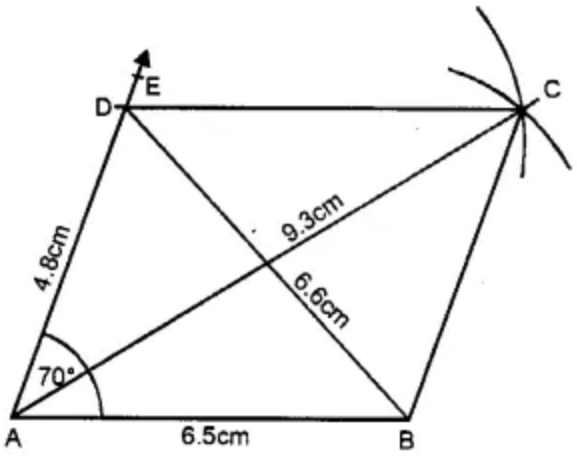
(v) Two pairs of adjacent angles are ∠A, ∠B and ∠B, ∠C

Question 2.

Solution:

Steps of construction :

(i) Draw a line segment AB = 6.5 cm.



(ii) At A, draw a ray AE making an angle of 70° with the help of the protractor and cut off AD = 4.8 cm.

(iii) With centre B and radius 4.8 cm and with centre D and radius 6.5 cm, draw two arcs intersecting each other at C.

(iv) Join BC and DC. Then ABCD is the required parallelogram.

(v) Join AC and BD which measures 9.3 cm and 6.6 cm respectively.

Question 3.

Solution:

Perimeter of the parallelogram = 56 cm

Ratio in sides = 4 : 3

Let first side = 4x

Then second side = 3x

Perimeter = 2 x sum of two sides

=> 56 = 2 x (4x + 3x)

=> 7x × 2 = 56

=> 14x = 56

=> x = 5614

= 4

First side = 4x = 4 × 4 = 16 cm and second side = 3x = 3 × 4 = 12 cm. Ans.

Question 4.

Solution:

(a) A parallelograms whose diagonals are equal and adjacent sides are unequal, is a rectangle.

(b) A parallelogram whose diagonal are equal and also side are equal, is a. square.

(c) A parallelogram whose diagonal are unequal but adjacent sides are equal is a rhombus.

Question 5.

Solution:

A quadrilateral whose one pair of opposite sides are equal but other pair non parallel, is called a trapezium

When the non-parallel sides of a trapezium are equal, then it is called an isosceles trapezium.

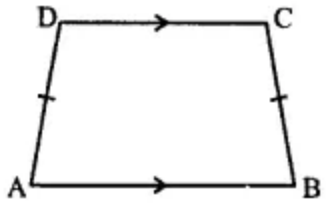
ABCD is an isosceles trapezium in which

AD = BC

Then ∠DAB = ∠CBA

On measuring, AD = BC = 3 cm

and ∠DAB = ∠CBA = 60°



Question 6.

Solution:

(a) False , Diagonals of a parallelogram are not equal.

(b) False , Diagonals of a rectangle do not bisect each other at right angles.

(c) False , Diagonals of a rhombus are not equal.

Question 7.

Solution:

(a) Because if each side of a rectangle are equal it is called a square.

(b) Square is a special rhombus if its each angle is equal i.e., of 90°.

(c) If in a parallelogram, if each angle is of 90°, it is called a rectangle.

(d) A square is a parallelogram whose each side and each angle are equal.

Question 8.

Solution:

A regular quadrilateral is a quadrilateral if its each side and angles are equal square is a regular quadrilateral.

Ex 17B Solutions

Objective questions

Mark against the correct answer in each of the following :

Question 1.

Solution:

(c) ∵ Sum of angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

Question 2.

Solution:

Sum of 4 angles of a quadrilateral = 360° and three angles of a quadrilateral are 80°, 70° and 120°

∵ Fourth angle = 360° – (80° + 70° + 120°)

= 360° – 270° – 90° (c)

Question 3.

Solution:

Sum of angles of a quadrilateral = 360°

The ratio in there four angles is 3 : 4 : 5 : 6

$$\text{Largest angle will be} = \frac{360^\circ}{3+4+5+6} \times 6$$

$$= \frac{360^\circ}{18} \times 6 = 120^\circ \qquad \text{(b)}$$

Question 4.

Solution:

(d) Y Quadrilateral having one pair of parallel sides is a trapezium.

Question 5.

Solution:

(d) ∵ Quadrilateral having opposite sides parallel is called a parallelogram.

Question 6.

Solution:

(b) ∵ A trapezium having nonparallel sides equal is called an isosceles trapezium.

Question 7.

Solution:

(b) ∵ Diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

Question 8.

Solution:

(b) ∵ A square has four equal sides and also diagonals are equal.

Question 9.

Solution:

A quadrilateral having two pairs of equal adjacent sides but unequal opposite angles is called a kite. (c)

Question 10.

Solution:

A regular quadrilateral is a quadrilateral having equal sides and equal angles which is a square. (c)

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- Chapter 9–Linear Equations in One Variable
- Chapter 10–Ratio, Proportion and Unitary Method
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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.

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