

## Geometrical Constructions

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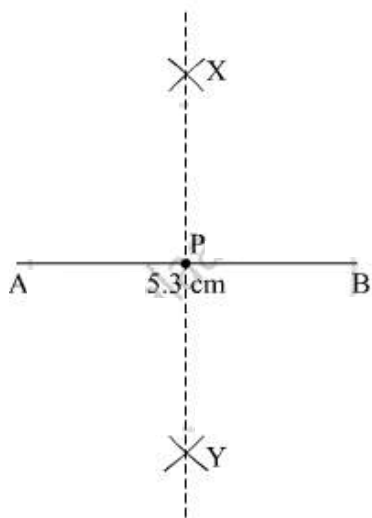
### PRACTICE SET 1 [PAGE 2]

#### Practice Set 1 | Q 1.1 | Page 2

Draw the line segment of the length given below and draw their perpendicular bisectors.

5.3 cm

**Solution:**



**Steps of construction:**

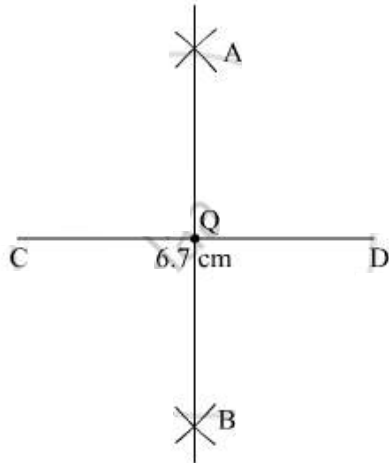
1. Draw line segment  $AB = 5.3$  cm.
2. With A as center and radius more than half of AB, mark two arcs, one above and other below the line AB.
3. With B as a centre and same radius, draw two arcs cutting the previous drawn arcs and name the point of intersection as X and Y.
4. Join XY and name the point where this line cuts AB as point P. XY is the perpendicular bisector of AB.

#### Practice Set 1 | Q 1.2 | Page 2

Draw the line segment of the length given below and draw their perpendicular bisectors.

6.7 cm

**Solution:**



**Steps of construction:**

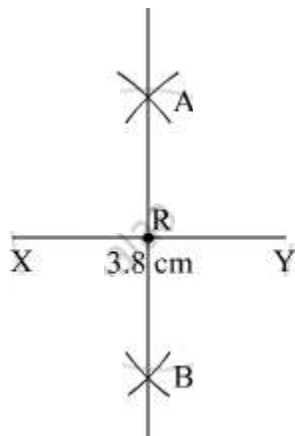
1. Draw line segment  $CD = 6.7$  cm.
2. With C as center and radius more than half of CD, mark two arcs, one above and other below the line CD.
3. With D as a centre and same radius, draw two arcs cutting the previous drawn arcs and name the point of intersection as A and B.
4. Join AB and name the point where this line cuts CD as point Q. AB is the perpendicular bisector of CD.

**Practice Set 1 | Q 1.3 | Page 2**

**Draw the line segment of the length given below and draw their perpendicular bisectors.**

3.8 cm

**Solution:**



**Steps of construction:**

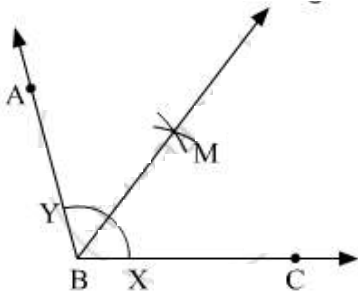
1. Draw line segment  $XY = 3.8$  cm.
2. With X as center and radius more than half of XY, mark two arcs, one above and other below the line XY.
3. With Y as a centre and same radius, draw two arcs cutting the previous drawn arcs and name the point of intersection as A and B.
4. Join AB and name the point where this line cuts XY as point R. AB is the perpendicular bisector of XY.

### Practice Set 1 | Q 2.1 | Page 2

Draw the angle of the measures given below and draw their bisectors.

$105^\circ$

**Solution:**



**Steps of Construction:**

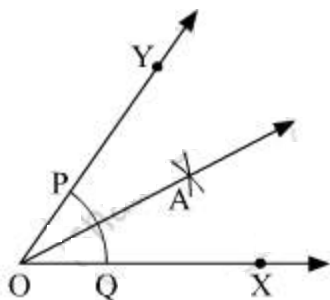
1. Draw a ray BC.
2. With B as a centre, use a protractor to make an angle of  $105^\circ$ . Thus,  $\angle ABC = 105^\circ$ .
3. With X and Y as a centre, draw arcs intersecting each other at point M.
4. BM is the required angle bisector of  $\angle ABC$ .

### Practice Set 1 | Q 2.2 | Page 2

Draw the angle of the measures given below and draw their bisectors.

$55^\circ$

**Solution:**



### Steps of Construction:

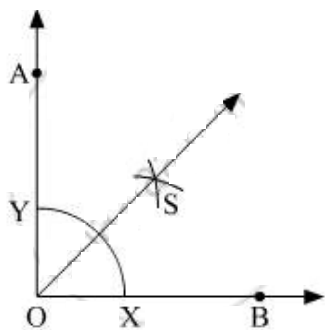
1. Draw a ray OX.
2. With O as a centre, use a protractor to make an angle of  $55^\circ$ . Thus,  $\angle YOX = 55^\circ$ .
3. With P and Q as a centre, draw arcs intersecting each other at point A. OA is the required angle bisector of  $\angle YOX$ .

### Practice Set 1 | Q 2.3 | Page 2

Draw the angle of the measures given below and draw their bisectors.

$90^\circ$

### Solution:



### Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a ray OB.
2. With O as a centre, use a protractor to make an angle of  $90^\circ$ . Thus,  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ .
3. With X and Y as a centre, draw arcs intersecting each other at point S.
4. OS is the required angle bisector of  $\angle AOB$ .

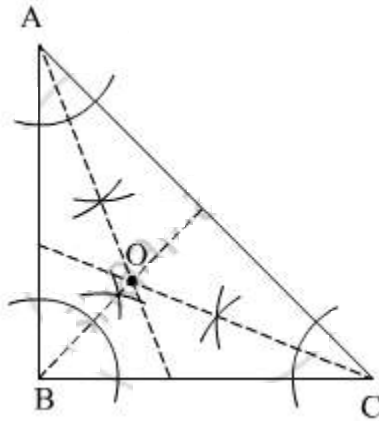
### Practice Set 1 | Q 3.1 | Page 2

Draw an obtuse-angled triangle. Find the points of the concurrence of the angle bisectors of the triangle. Where do the points of concurrence lie?

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw an obtuse-angled triangle XYZ.
2. Make the angle bisectors of angles X, Y, and Z.

The angle bisectors meet at point S. This point of concurrence of the angle bisectors lies inside the obtuse-angled triangle XYZ.

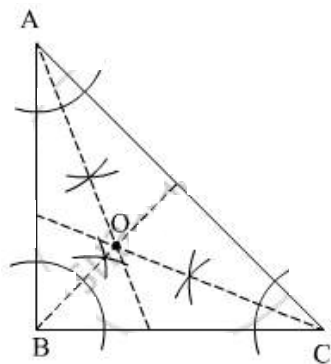


**Practice Set 1 | Q 3.2 | Page 2**

Draw a right-angled triangle. Find the points of the concurrence of the angle bisectors of the triangle. Where do the points of concurrence lie?

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a right-angled triangle ABC, right-angled at B.
  2. Make the angle bisectors of the angles A, B, and C.
- The angle bisectors meet at the point O. This point of concurrence of the angle bisectors lies inside the triangle ABC.

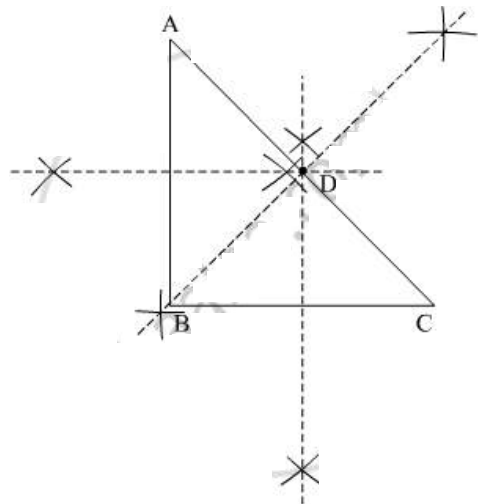


**Practice Set 1 | Q 4 | Page 2**

Draw a right-angled triangle. Draw the perpendicular bisectors of its sides. Where does the point of concurrence lie?

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

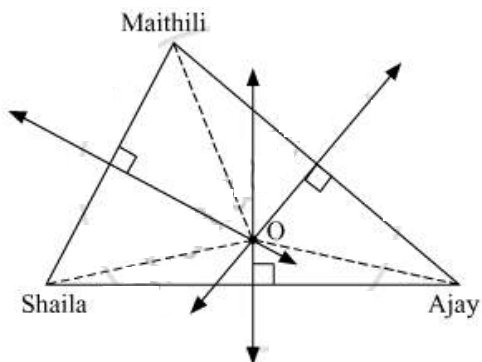
1. Draw the right angle triangle ABC.
2. Draw the perpendicular bisectors of the sides AB, BC, and CA. The perpendicular bisectors meet at point D which lies on the hypotenuse AC.



**Practice Set 1 | Q 5 | Page 2**

Maithili, Shaila, and Ajay live in three different places in the city. A toy shop is equidistant from the three houses. Which geometrical construction should be used to represent this? Explain your answer.

**Solution:**



Maithili, Shaila and Ajay be the three vertices of a triangle. A toy shop equidistant from these three points will be the point of concurrence of the perpendicular bisectors of the lines joining the three vertices of the triangle. Thus, the geometrical construction representing this will be the circumcircle.

**PRACTICE SET 2 [PAGE 4]**

### Practice Set 2 | Q 1.1 | Page 4

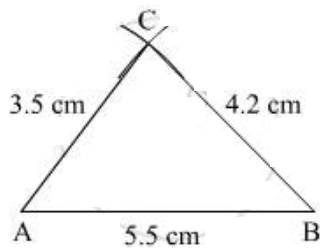
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $l(AB) = 5.5$  cm,  $l(BC) = 4.2$  cm,  $l(AC) = 3.5$  cm

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $AB = 5.5$  cm
2. With A as a centre and 3.5 cm as the radius, draw an arc above the line AB.
3. With B as the center and 4.2 cm as the radius, draw an arc cutting the previous drawn arc at point C.
4. Join CA and CB.

$\triangle ABC$  is thus the required triangle.



### Practice Set 2 | Q 1.2 | Page 4

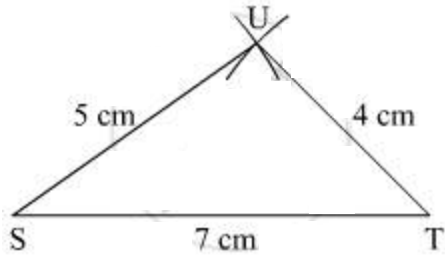
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle STU$ ,  $l(ST) = 7$  cm,  $l(TU) = 4$  cm,  $l(SU) = 5$  cm

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $ST = 7$  cm
2. With S as centre and 5 cm as the radius, draw an arc above the line ST.
3. With T as the center and 4 cm as the radius, draw an arc cutting the previous drawn arc at point U.
4. Join US and UT.

$\triangle STU$  is thus the required triangle.



### Practice Set 2 | Q 1.3 | Page 4

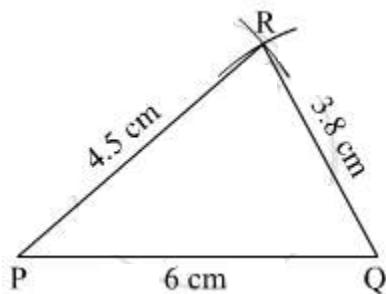
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $l(PQ) = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $l(QR) = 3.8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $l(PR) = 4.5 \text{ cm}$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $PQ = 6 \text{ cm}$
2. With P as centre and  $4.5 \text{ cm}$  as the radius, draw an arc above the line  $PQ$ .
3. With Q as the center and  $3.8 \text{ cm}$  as the radius, draw an arc cutting the previous drawn arc at point R.
4. Join RP and RQ.

$\triangle PQR$  is thus the required triangle.



### Practice Set 2 | Q 2 | Page 4

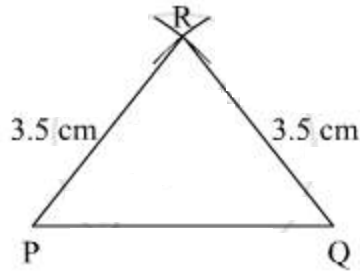
Draw an isosceles triangle with base  $5 \text{ cm}$  and the other sides  $3.5 \text{ cm}$  each.

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $PQ = 5 \text{ cm}$ .
2. With P as a centre and  $3.5 \text{ cm}$  as radius, draw an arc above the line  $PQ$ .
3. With Q as a centre and  $3.5 \text{ cm}$  as radius, draw an arc cutting the previously drawn arc. Name the point of intersection as point R.

Join RP and RQ.  $\triangle RPQ$  is the required isosceles triangle.





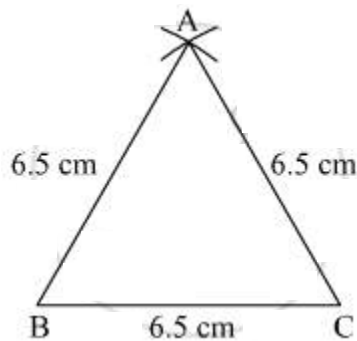
### Practice Set 2 | Q 3 | Page 4

Draw an equilateral triangle with side 6.5 cm.

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $BC = 6.5$  cm.
  2. With B as a centre and 6.5 cm as radius, draw an arc above the line BC.
  3. With C as a centre and 6.5 cm as radius, draw an arc cutting the previous drawn arc.
- Name the point of intersection as point A.

Join AB and AC.  $\triangle ABC$  is the required equilateral triangle.



### Practice Set 2 | Q 4 | Page 4

Choose the lengths of the sides yourself and draw one equilateral, one isosceles and one scalene triangle.

**Solution:**

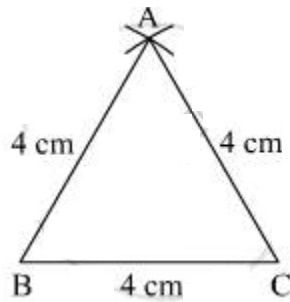
- Equilateral triangle

**Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $BC = 4$  cm.

2. With B as a centre and 4 cm as radius, draw an arc above the line BC.
3. With C as a centre and 4 cm as the radius, draw an arc cutting the previously drawn arc. Name the point of intersection as point A.

Join AB and AC.  $\triangle ABC$  is the required equilateral triangle.

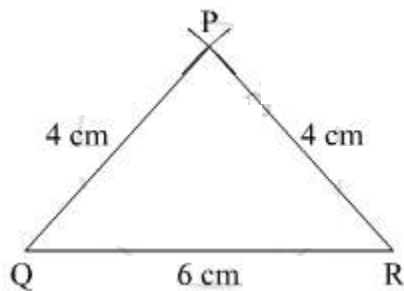


- Isosceles triangle

#### Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line QR = 6 cm.
2. With Q as a centre and 4 cm as radius, draw an arc above the line QR.
3. With R as a centre and 4 cm as the radius, draw an arc cutting the previously drawn arc. Name the point of intersection as point P.

Join PQ and RP.  $\triangle RPQ$  is the required isosceles triangle.

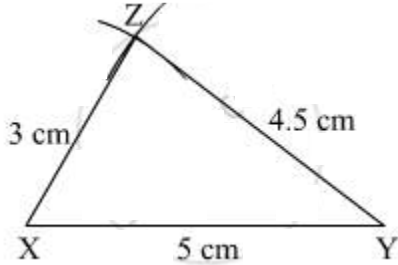


- Scalene triangle

#### Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line XY = 5 cm.
2. With X as centre and 3 cm as radius, draw an arc above the line XY.
3. With Y as a centre and 4.5 cm as radius, draw an arc cutting the previously drawn arc. Name the point of intersection as point Z.

Join ZX and ZY.  $\triangle ZXY$  is the required isosceles triangle.



### PRACTICE SET 3 [PAGE 5]

#### Practice Set 3 | Q 1 | Page 5

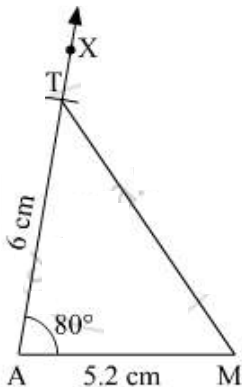
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle MAT$ ,  $l(MA) = 5.2$  cm,  $m\angle A = 80^\circ$ ,  $l(AT) = 6$  cm

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $AM = 5.2$  cm.
2. With A as a centre, draw an angle of  $80^\circ$  using protractor. Name this angle as  $\angle XAM$ .
3. With A as a centre and 6 cm as radius, cut an arc on XA and name it as point T.
4. Join TM.

$\triangle MAT$  is the required triangle.



#### Practice Set 3 | Q 2 | Page 5

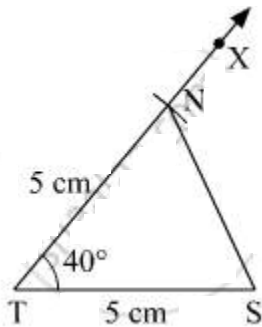
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle NTS$ ,  $m\angle T = 40^\circ$ ,  $l(NT) = l(TS) = 5$  cm

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $TS = 5\text{ cm}$ .
2. With T as a centre, draw an angle of  $40^\circ$  using protractor. Name this angle as  $\angle XTS$ .
3. With T as a centre and 5 cm as radius, cut an arc on XT and name it as point N.
4. Join NS.

$\triangle NTS$  is the required triangle.



### Practice Set 3 | Q 3 | Page 5

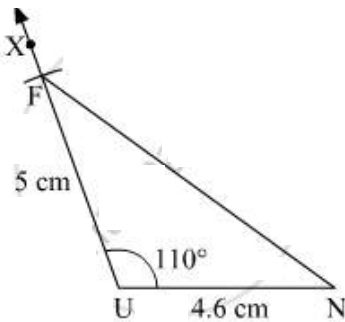
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle FUN$ ,  $l(FU) = 5\text{ cm}$ ,  $l(UN) = 4.6\text{ cm}$ ,  $m\angle U = 110^\circ$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $UN = 4.6\text{ cm}$
2. With U as centre, draw an angle of  $110^\circ$  using the protractor. Name the angle thus formed as  $\angle XUN$ .
3. With U as centre and 5 cm radius, cut an arc on XU and name it as point F.
4. Join FN.

$\triangle FUN$  is the required triangle.



### Practice Set 3 | Q 4 | Page 5

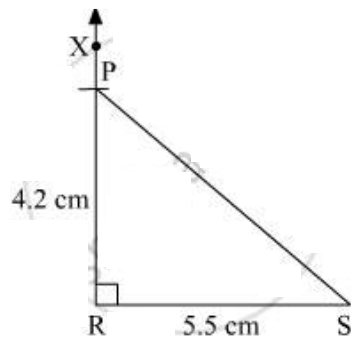
**Draw triangle with the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle PRS$ ,  $l(RS) = 5.5$  cm,  $l(RP) = 4.2$  cm,  $m\angle R = 90^\circ$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $RS = 5.5$  cm.
2. With R as a centre, draw an angle of  $90^\circ$  and name it as  $\angle XRS$ .
3. With R as a centre and 4.2 cm radius in compass, cut an arc on XR and name it P.  
Join PS.

$\triangle PRS$  is the required triangle.



### PRACTICE SET 4 [PAGE 6]

#### Practice Set 4 | Q 1 | Page 6

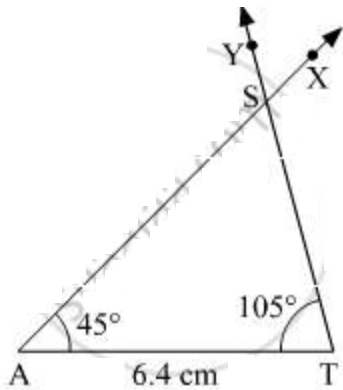
**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle SAT$ ,  $l(AT) = 6.4$  cm,  $m\angle A = 45^\circ$ ,  $m\angle T = 105^\circ$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $AT = 6.4$  cm.
2. With A as a centre, draw  $\angle XAT = 45^\circ$ .
3. With T as a centre, draw  $\angle YTA = 105^\circ$ .
4. Let YT and XA meet at point S.

$\triangle SAT$  is the required triangle.



### Practice Set 4 | Q 2 | Page 6

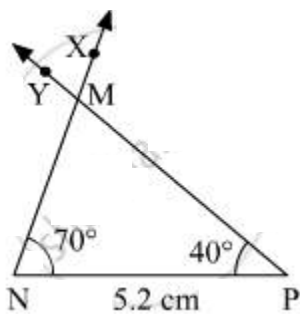
**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle MNP$ ,  $l(NP) = 5.2$  cm,  $m\angle N = 70^\circ$ ,  $m\angle P = 40^\circ$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $NP = 5.2$  cm.
2. With N as a centre, draw  $\angle XNP = 70^\circ$ .
3. With P as a centre, draw  $\angle YPN = 40^\circ$ .
4. Let YP and XN meet at point M.

$\triangle MNP$  is the required triangle.



### Practice Set 4 | Q 3 | Page 6

**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle EFG$ ,  $l(EG) = 6$  cm,  $m\angle F = 65^\circ$ ,  $m\angle G = 45^\circ$

**Solution:** Using the angle sum property, we can find the third angle of the triangle FEG.

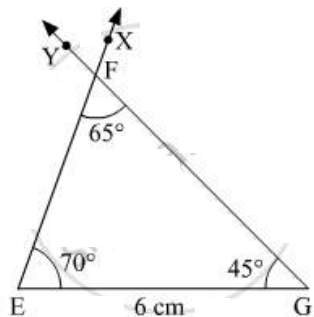
$$\angle F + \angle E + \angle G = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 65^\circ + \angle E + 45^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle E = 70^\circ$$

**Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $EG = 6\text{ cm}$ .
  2. With E as a centre, draw  $\angle XEG = 70^\circ$ .
  3. With G as a centre, draw  $\angle YGE = 45^\circ$ .
  4. Let YG and XE meet at point F.
- $\triangle FEG$  is the required triangle.

**Practice Set 4 | Q 4 | Page 6**

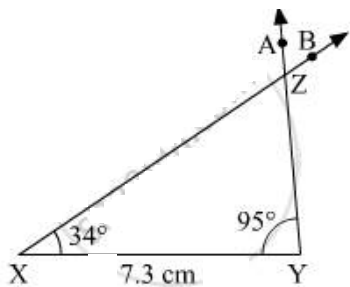
**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle XYZ$ ,  $l(XY) = 7.3\text{ cm}$ ,  $m\angle X = 34^\circ$ ,  $m\angle Y = 95^\circ$

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $XY = 7.3\text{ cm}$ .
2. With X as a centre, draw  $\angle BXY = 34^\circ$ .
3. With Y as a centre, draw  $\angle AYX = 95^\circ$ .
4. Let BX and AY meet at point Z.

$\triangle XYZ$  is the required triangle.

**PRACTICE SET 5 [PAGE 6]****Practice Set 5 | Q 1 | Page 6**

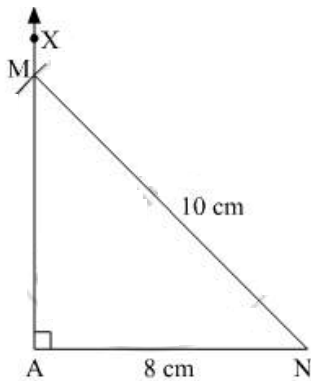
**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle MAN$ ,  $m\angle MAN = 90^\circ$ ,  $l(AN) = 8\text{ cm}$ ,  $l(MN) = 10\text{ cm}$ .

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $AN = 8\text{ cm}$ .
2. With A as a centre, draw  $\angle XAN = 90^\circ$ .
3. With N as the centre and 10 cm as radius, cut an arc on XA and name it as point M.
4. Join MN.

$\triangle MAN$  is thus formed.



### Practice Set 5 | Q 2 | Page 6

**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

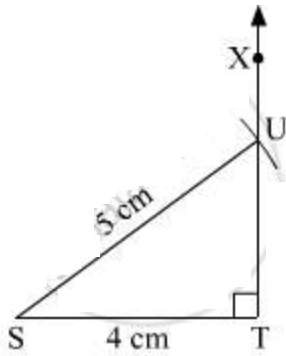
In the right-angled  $\triangle STU$ , hypotenuse  $SU = 5\text{ cm}$  and  $l(ST) = 4\text{ cm}$ .

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $ST = 4\text{ cm}$ .
2. With T as a centre, draw  $\angle XTS = 90^\circ$ .
3. With S as centre and 5 cm as radius, cut an arc on XT and name it as point U.
4. Join US.

$\triangle UST$  is thus formed.





### Practice Set 5 | Q 3 | Page 6

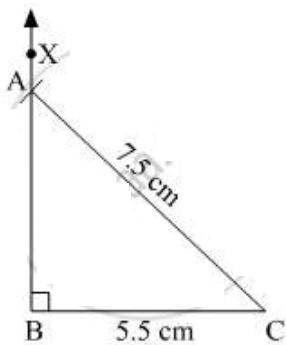
**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $l(AC) = 7.5$  cm,  $m \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $l(BC) = 5.5$  cm.

**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $BC = 5.5$  cm.
2. With B as a centre, draw  $\angle XBC = 90^\circ$ .
3. With C as a centre and 7.5 cm as radius, cut an arc on XB and name it as point A.
4. Join AC.

$\triangle ABC$  is thus formed.



### Practice Set 5 | Q 4 | Page 6

**Construct a triangle of the measures given below.**

In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $l(PQ) = 4.5$  cm,  $l(PR) = 11.7$  cm,  $m \angle PQR = 90^\circ$ .

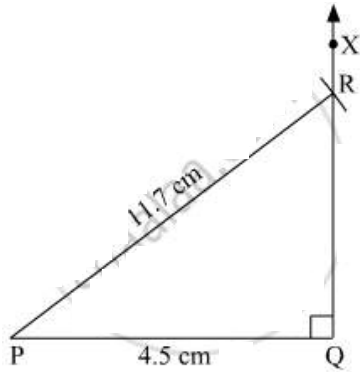
**Solution: Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $PQ = 4.5$  cm.
2. With Q as centre, draw  $\angle XQP = 90^\circ$ .
3. With P as centre and 11.7 cm as radius, cut an arc on

XQ and name it as point R.

4. Join RP.

$\triangle PQR$  is thus formed.



### Practice Set 5 | Q 5 | Page 6

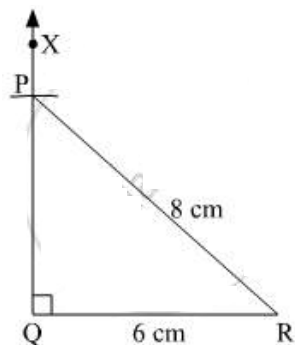
Students should take examples of their own and practise the construction of triangles.

**Solution:** In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $l(PR) = 8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $m \angle PQR = 90^\circ$ ,  $l(QR) = 6 \text{ cm}$ .

**Steps of construction:**

1. Draw a line  $QR = 6 \text{ cm}$ .
2. With Q as centre, draw  $\angle XQR = 90^\circ$ .
3. With R as centre and 8 cm as radius, cut an arc on XQ and name it as point P.
4. Join PR.

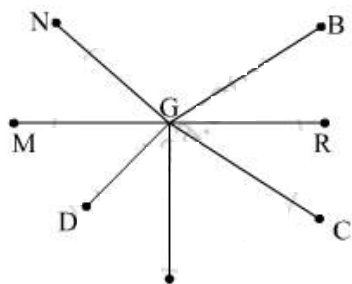
$\triangle PQR$  is thus formed.



### PRACTICE SET 6 [PAGE 8]

#### Practice Set 6 | Q 1 | Page 8

Write the names of pairs of congruent line segments. (Use a divider to find them.)



**Solution:** (i)  $\text{seg}(\text{MG}) \cong \text{seg}(\text{GR})$

(ii)  $\text{seg}(\text{MG}) \cong \text{seg}(\text{NG})$

(iii)  $\text{seg}(\text{GC}) \cong \text{seg}(\text{GB})$

(iv)  $\text{seg}(\text{GE}) \cong \text{seg}(\text{GR})$

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.1 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



$\text{seg AB} \cong \text{seg}$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

$\text{seg AB} \cong \text{seg WA}$

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.2 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



$\text{seg AP} \cong \text{seg}$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

$\text{seg AP} \cong \text{seg YC}$

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.3 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



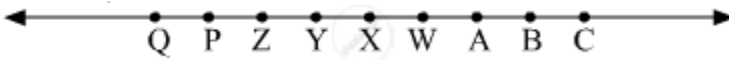
seg AC  $\cong$  seg \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

seg AC  $\cong$  seg PY

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.4 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



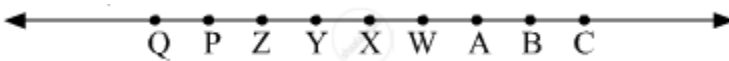
seg \_\_\_\_\_  $\cong$  seg BY

**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

seg PW  $\cong$  seg BY

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.5 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



seg \_\_\_\_\_  $\cong$  seg YQ

**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

seg YA  $\cong$  seg BY

### Practice Set 6 | Q 2.6 | Page 8

On the line below, the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal. Hence, fill in the blank.



seg BW  $\cong$  seg \_\_\_\_\_

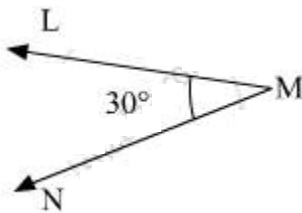
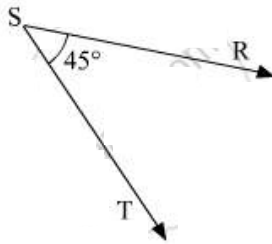
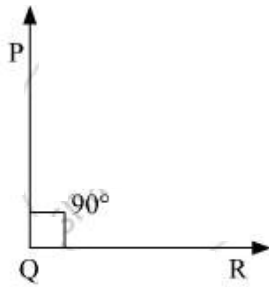
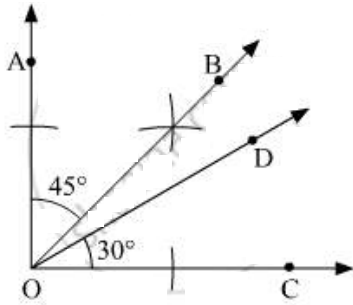
**Solution:** Given that the distance between any two adjoining points shown on it is equal.

seg BW  $\cong$  seg ZQ

### PRACTICE SET 7 [PAGE 10]

### Practice Set 7 | Q 1 | Page 10

Some angles are given below. Using the symbol of congruence write the names of the pairs of congruent angles in these figures.



**Solution:** OB is the angle bisector of  $\angle AOC$ .

So,  $\angle AOB = \angle BOC = 45^\circ$

Thus,  $\angle AOB \cong \angle BOC$

Also,  $\angle AOB \cong \angle SRT$  and  $\angle BOC \cong \angle RST$ .

$\angle AOC = \angle PQR = 90^\circ$

$\angle AOC \cong \angle PQR$

$$\angle \text{DOC} = \angle \text{LMN} = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{So, } \angle \text{DOC} \cong \angle \text{LMN}$$