

Exercise 17C

$$AE = BC = 6 \text{ m}$$
 (ABCE is a rectangle)

$$DC = BD - AE$$

$$= 11 - 6$$

$$= 5 \text{ m}$$

In the right angled triangle ECD:

$$\mathrm{ED^2} = \mathrm{EC^2} + \mathrm{DC^2}$$
 (Pythagoras theorem)

$$ED^2 = 5^2 + 12^2$$

$$ED^2 = 25 + 144$$

$$ED^2 = 169$$

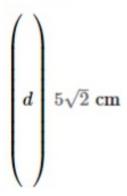
$$ED = \pm 13$$

The length cannot be negative.

$$\therefore$$
 ED = 13 m

## Q38

## Answer:



In right angled isoceles triangle, right angled at C, AC is equal to BC and AB is the hypotenuse.

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= AC^2 + BC^2 \\ &= 5^2 + 5^2 \\ &= 50 \\ \therefore AB &= \sqrt{2 \times 25} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

