



#### Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.5 Q4

**Answer :**

We know that the sum of all the angles in a quadrilateral is 360.

$$\text{i.e., } \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle C = 95^\circ$$

Steps of construction :

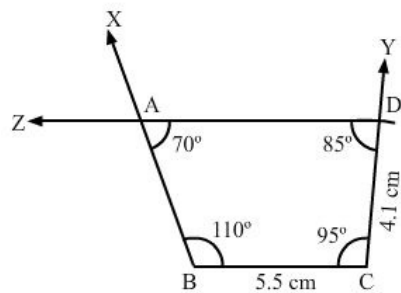
Step I : Draw  $BC = 5.5 \text{ cm}$ .

Step II : Construct  $\angle XBC = 110^\circ$  at B and  $\angle BCY = 95^\circ$  at C.

Step III : With C as the centre and radius 4.1 cm, cut off  $CD = 4.1 \text{ cm}$ .

Step IV : At D, draw  $\angle CDZ = 85^\circ$  such that it meets BY at A.

The quadrilateral so obtained is the required quadrilateral.



#### Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.5 Q5

**Answer :**

We know that the sum of all the angles in a quadrilateral is 360.

$$\text{i.e., } \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle D = 115^\circ$$

Steps of Construction :

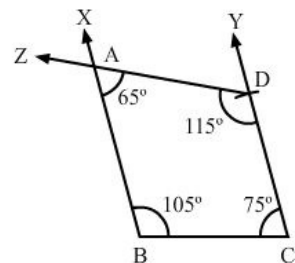
Step I : Draw  $BC = 5.7 \text{ cm}$ .

Step II : Construct  $\angle XBC = 105^\circ$  at B and  $\angle BCY = 105^\circ$  at C.

Step III : With C as the centre and radius 6.8 cm, cut off  $CD = 6.8 \text{ cm}$ .

Step IV : At D, draw  $\angle CDZ = 115^\circ$  such that it meets BY at A.

The quadrilateral so obtained is the required quadrilateral.



#### Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.5 Q6

**Answer :**

Steps of construction :

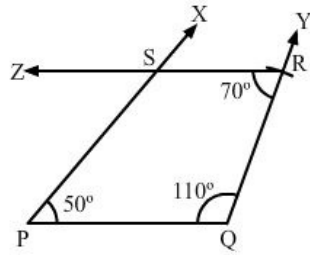
Step I : Draw  $PQ = 4$  cm.

Step II : Construct  $\angle XPQ = 50^\circ$  at P and  $\angle PQY = 110^\circ$  at Q.

Step III : With Q as the centre and radius 5 cm, cut off  $QR = 5$  cm.

Step IV : At R, draw  $\angle QRZ = 70^\circ$  such that it meets PX at S.

The quadrilateral so obtained is the required quadrilateral.



\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*