



Geometrical Constructions Ex 19.6 Q1

Answer :

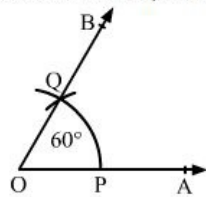
Draw a ray OA.

With convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc cutting the ray OA at P.

With the same radius and centre at P, draw another arc cutting the previous arc at Q.

Draw OQ and extend it to B.

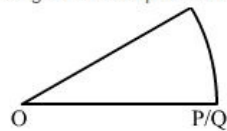
$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of 60° .



We cut the part of paper as sector OPQ.

Now, fold the part of paper such that line segments OP and OQ get coincided.

Angle made at point O is the required angle, which is half of angle $\angle AOB$.



Geometrical Constructions Ex 19.6 Q2

Answer :

(i) 30°

Draw a ray OA.

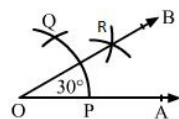
With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts OA at P.

With the same radius and centre at P, draw an arc cutting the previous arc at Q.

Taking P and Q as centres and radius more than half of PQ, draw two arcs, which cut each other at R.

Draw OR and extend it to B.

$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of 30° .



(ii) 90°

Draw a ray OA.

With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc cutting the ray OA at P.

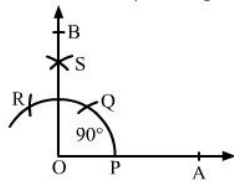
With the same radius and centre at P, draw another arc, which cuts the first arc at Q.

With the same radius and centre at Q, draw another arc, which cuts the first arc at R.

With Q and R as centres and radius more than half of QR, draw two arcs, which cut each other at S.

Draw OS and extend it to B to form the ray OB.

$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of 90° .



(iii) 45°

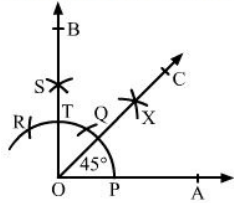
To construct an angle of 45° , construct an angle of 90° and bisect it.

Construct the angle $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, where rays OA and OB intersect the arc at points P and T as shown in figure.

With P and T as centres and radius more than half of PT, draw two arcs, which cut each other at X.

Draw OX and extend it to C to form the ray OC.

$\angle AOC$ is the required angle of 45° .



(iv) 135°

Draw a line AB and take a point O at the middle of AB.

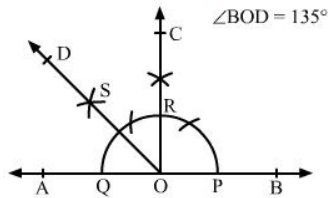
With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts AB at P and Q, respectively.

Draw an angle of 90° on the ray OB as $\angle BOC = 90^\circ$, where ray OC cuts the arc at R.

With Q and R as centres and radius more than half of QR, draw two arcs, which cut each other at S.

Draw OS and extend it to D to form the ray OD.

$\angle BOD$ is required angle of 135° .



(v) 150°

Draw a line AB and take a point O at the middle of AB.

With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts the line AB at P and Q.

With the same radius and centre at Q, draw an arc, which cuts the first arc at R.

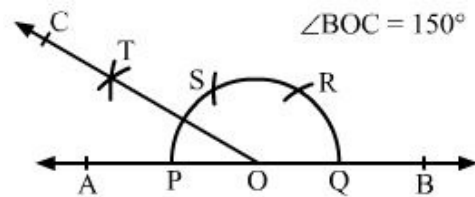
With the same radius and centre at R, draw an arc which cuts the first arc at S.

With centres P and S and radius more than half of PS, draw two arcs, which cut each other at T.

Draw OT and extend it to C to form the ray OC.

$\angle BOC$ is required angle of 150° .

Geometrical Constructions Ex 19.6 Q3

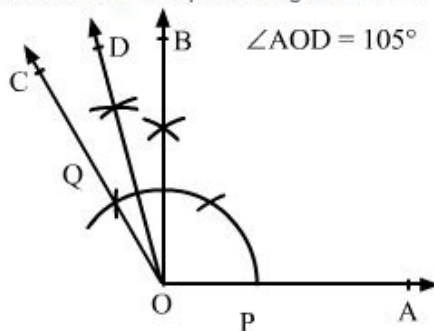


(vi) 105°

Draw a ray OA and make an angle $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ and $\angle AOC = 120^\circ$.

Now, bisect $\angle BOC$ and get the ray OD.

$\angle AOD$ is the required angle of 105° .



Answer :

Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm.

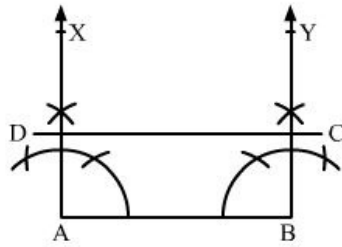
Construct $\angle BAX = 90^\circ$ at point A and $\angle ABY = 90^\circ$ at point B.

Using a compass and ruler, mark a point D on the ray AX such that $AD = 3$ cm

Similarly mark a point C on the ray Y such that $BC = 3$ cm

Draw the line segment CD.

ABCD is the required rectangle.



***** END *****