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 :

$ED^2 = EC^2 + DC^2$ (Pythagoras theorem)

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

$ED^2 = 25 + 144$

$ED^2 = 169$

$ED = \pm 13$

The length cannot be negative.

$\therefore ED = 13\text{ m}$

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Answer :

d | $5\sqrt{2}$ cm

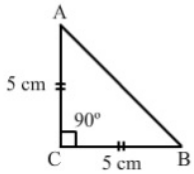
In right angled isoceles triangle, right angled at C, AC is equal to BC and AB is the hypotenuse.

$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$

$= 5^2 + 5^2$

$= 50$

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2 \times 25} = 5\sqrt{2}$ cm



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