



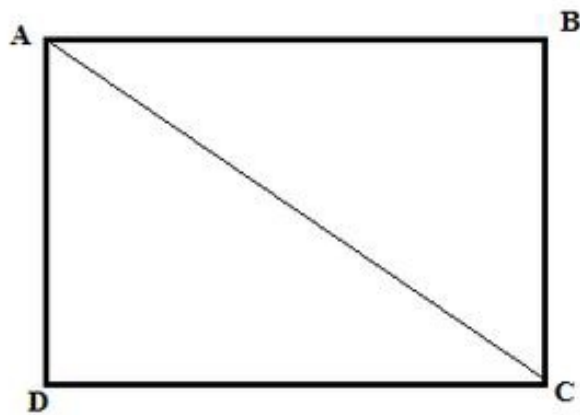
Understanding shapes-III special types of quadrilaterals Ex 17.3 Q4

Answer :

No, since diagonals of a rectangle are equal.

Understanding shapes-III special types of quadrilaterals Ex 17.3 Q5

Answer :



In $\triangle ACB$ and $\triangle CAD$:

$AB = CD$ (rectangle property)

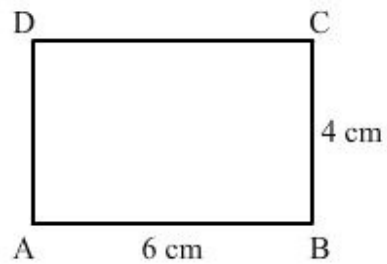
$AD = BC$ (rectangle property)

AC (common side)

Hence, by SSS criterion, it is proved that $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle CAD$.

Understanding shapes-III special types of quadrilaterals Ex 17.3 Q6

Answer :



Let the side be x cm and y cm.

So, we have :

$$2(x + y) = 20$$

Sides are in the ratio 2 : 3.

$$\therefore y = \frac{3x}{2}$$

Putting the *value of y* :

$$2\left(x + \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 20$$

$$\frac{2x + 3x}{2} = 10$$

$$5x = 20$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{3 \times 4}{2} = 6$$

Thus, sides of the rectangle will be 4 cm and 6 cm.

ABCD is the rectangle having sides 4 cm and 6 cm.

***** END *****