



Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.2 Q1

Answer :

Steps of construction :

Step I : Draw $AC = 6$ cm.

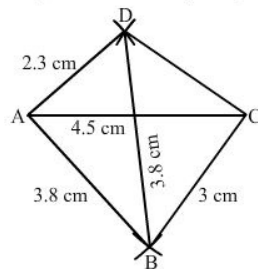
Step II : With A as the centre and radius 3.8 cm, draw an arc.

Step III : With C as the centre and radius 3.0 cm, draw an arc to intersect the arc drawn in Step II at B.

Step IV : With B as the centre and radius 3.8 cm, draw an arc on the other side of AC.

Step V : With A as the centre and radius 2.3 cm, draw an arc to intersect the arc drawn in Step IV at D.

Step VI : Join BA, DA, BC and CD to obtained the required quadrilateral.



Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.2 Q2

Answer :

Steps of construction :

Step I : Draw $AC = 6$ cm.

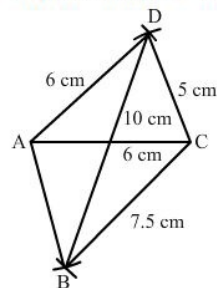
Step II : With A as the centre and radius 6 cm, draw an arc.

Step III : With C as the centre and radius 5 cm, draw an arc to intersect the arc drawn in Step II at D.

Step IV : With D as the centre and radius 10 cm, draw an arc on the other side of the line segment AC.

Step V : With C as the centre and radius 7.5 cm, draw an arc to intersect the arc drawn in Step IV at B.

Step VI : Join BA, DA, BC and CD to obtained the required quadrilateral.



Practical Geomentry (constructions) Ex 18.2 Q3

Answer :

If we consider a triangle ABD from the given data, then

$AB = 3$ cm

$BD = 4$ cm

$AD = 7.5$ cm

$AB + BD = 3 + 4 = 7$ cm

However, we know that the sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle is always greater than the third side.

Therefore, construction is not possible from the given data.

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