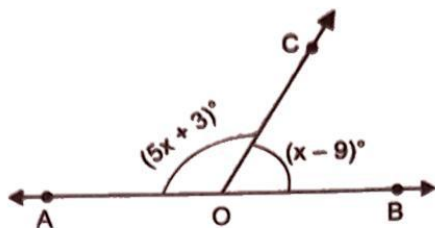
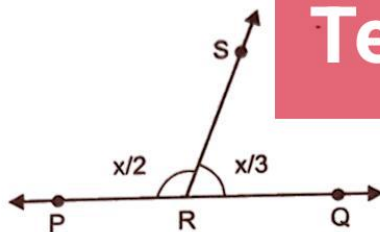


Exercise 12.2

1. AOB is a straight line. Find x and also the measure of each angle.

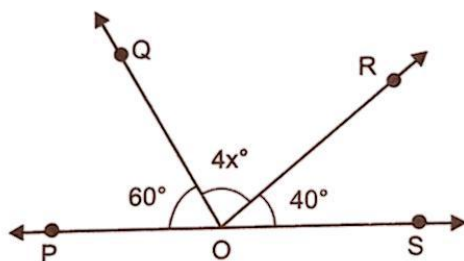


2. Determine x in the given figure



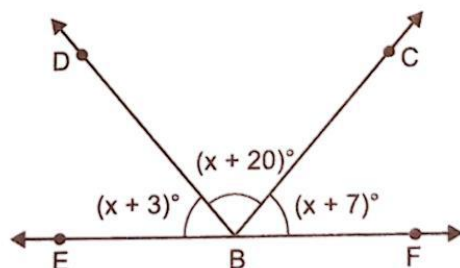
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3. In the given figure, POS is a line, determine the value of x .

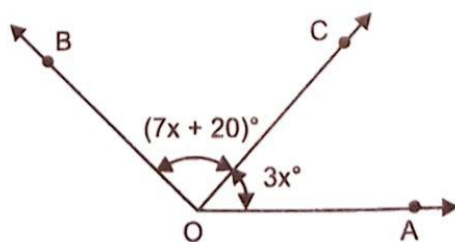


4. In figure, find the value of x .

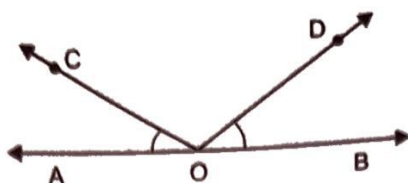
[CBSE 2010, 2011]



5. In the given figure, if $\angle BOC = 7x^\circ + 20^\circ$ and $\angle COA = 3x^\circ$, then the value of x for which OB becomes a straight line is

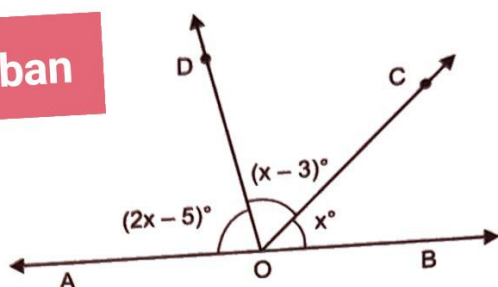


6. In the given figure, $\angle AOC + \angle BOD = 70^\circ$. Find $\angle COD$.

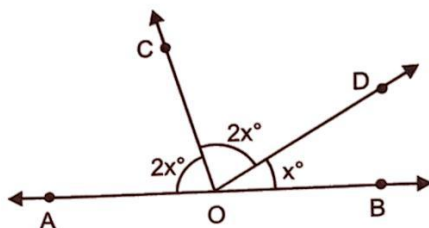


7. Find the values of $\angle BOC$, $\angle COA$ and $\angle DOA$, where AOB is a straight line.

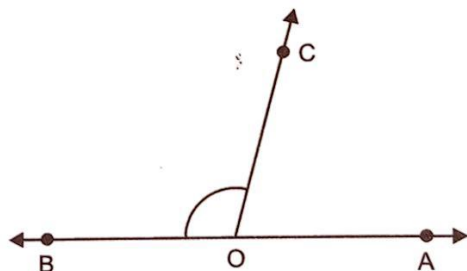
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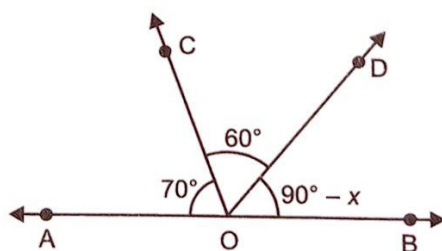
8. In the given figure, find x and also the measure of each angle.



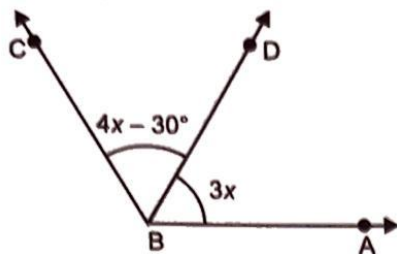
9. In the given figure, BOA is a straight line and $\angle BOC$ is greater than $\angle COA$ by 60° . Find $\angle BOC$.



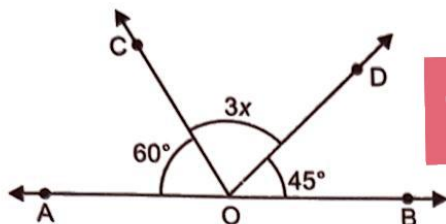
10. In the given figure, AOB is a straight line. Find the value of x .



11. In the given figure, find the value of x which would make ABC a line.

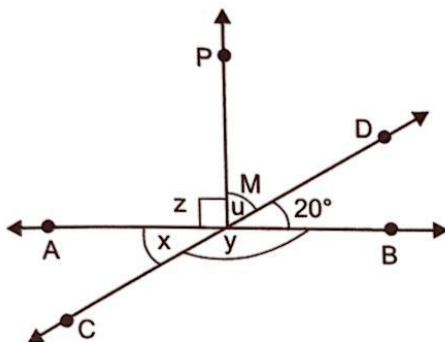


12. In the given figure, AOB is a line. Find the value of x .



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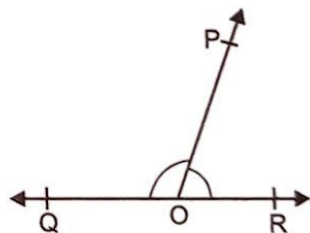
13. In the given figure, lines AB and CD intersect at M and $PM \perp AB$. If $m\angle DMB = 20^\circ$, find the angles x , y , z and u .



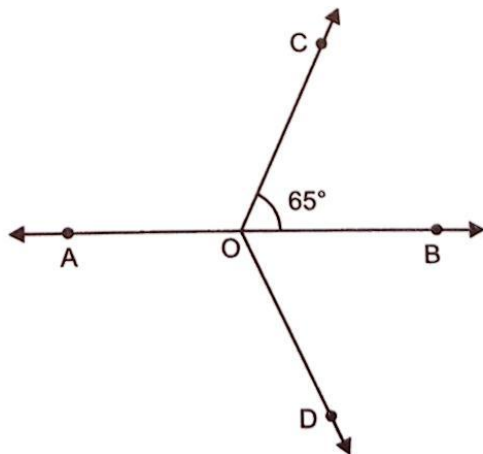
14. In the given figure, if OP stands on the line QR such that

$\angle POR : \angle QOP = 4:5$, show that $\angle QOP - \angle POR =$

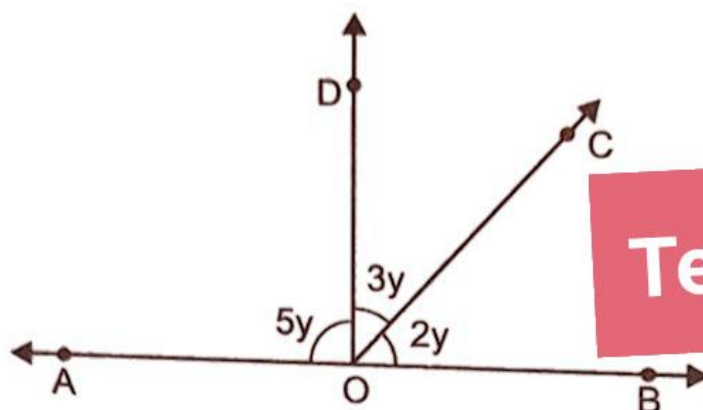
$$\frac{1}{9}(\angle QOR).$$



15. In the given figure, line AB bisects $\angle COD$. If $\angle BOC = 65^\circ$, find the measures of $\angle AOD$ and $\angle AOC$.

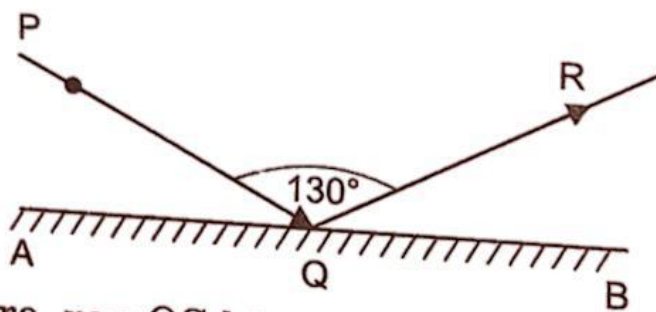


16. In the given figure, if AOB is a line, then find the measure of $\angle BOC$, $\angle COD$ and $\angle DOA$.
[CBSE 2011]

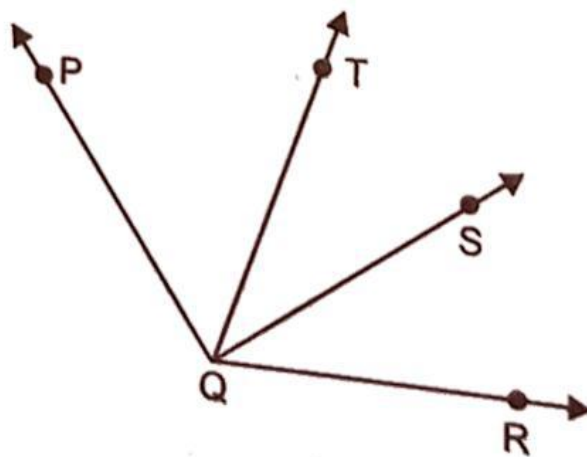


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17. In the given figure, PQ is an incident ray and QR reflected ray. If $\angle PQR = 130^\circ$, find $\angle RQB$.



18. In the given figure, ray QS bisects $\angle PQR$. T is a point in the interior of $\angle PQS$. Prove that $\angle TQS = \frac{1}{2} (m \angle TQR - m \angle PQT)$.



Answers

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1. $x = 31^\circ$; 158° , 22°
2. 216°
3. $x = 20^\circ$
4. $x = 50^\circ$
5. $x = 16^\circ$
6. $\angle COD = 110^\circ$
7. $\angle BOC = 47^\circ$; $\angle COD = 44^\circ$; $\angle DOA = 89^\circ$
8. $x = 36^\circ$; $\angle AOC = 72^\circ$, $\angle COD = 72^\circ$ and $\angle BOD = 36^\circ$
9. 120°
10. $x = 40^\circ$
11. 30°
12. $x = 25^\circ$
13. $x = 20^\circ$, $y = 160^\circ$, $z = 90^\circ$, $u = 70^\circ$
15. $\angle AOD = \angle AOC = 115^\circ$
16. $\angle BOC = 36^\circ$, $\angle COD = 54^\circ$ and $\angle DOA = 90^\circ$
17. 25°