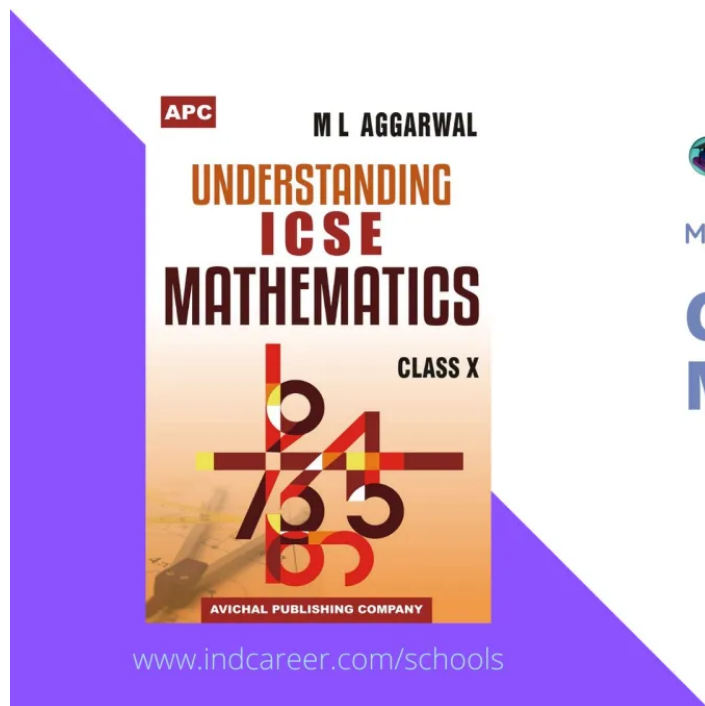


ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 10 Maths Chapter 14- Locus



ML Agrawal Solutions

CLASS 10 MATHS

Chapter 14: Locus

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Chapter 14- Locus

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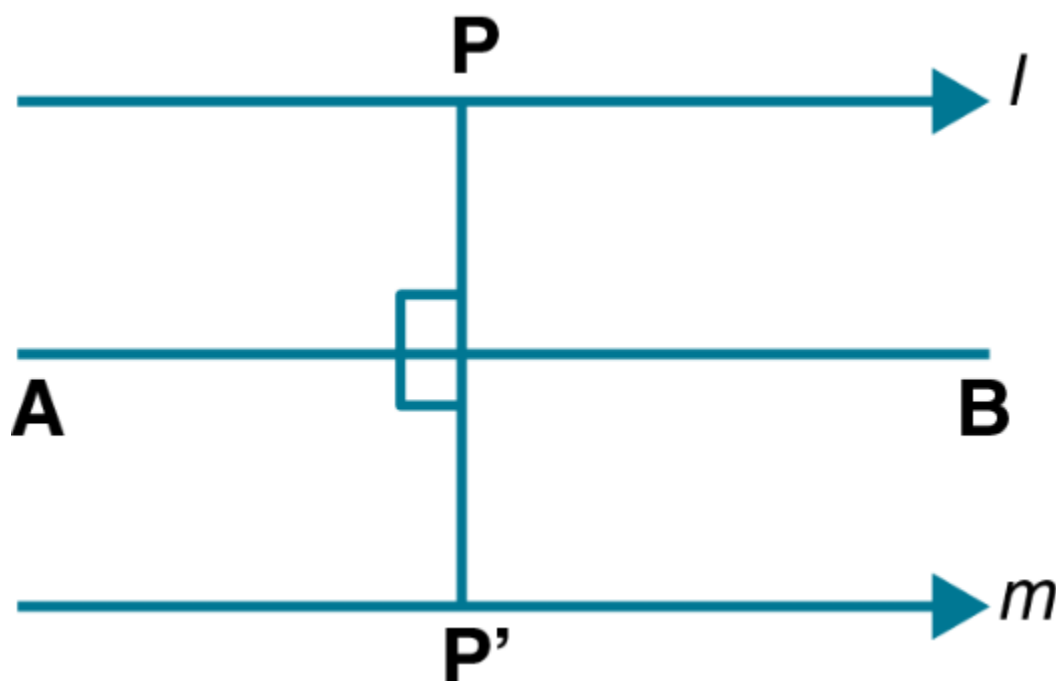
Exercise 14

1. A point moves such that its distance from a fixed line AB is always the same. What is the relation between AB and the path travelled by P?

Solution:

Consider point P which moves in such a way that it is at a fixed distance from the fixed line AB.

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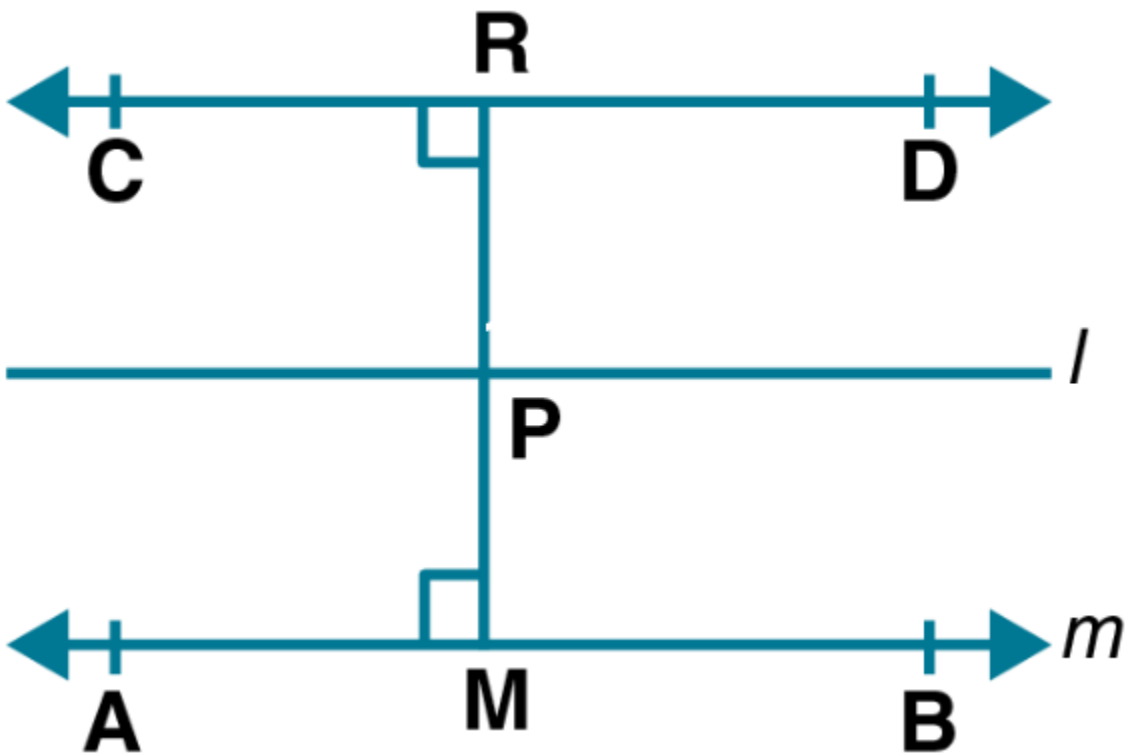
Here it is a set of two lines l and m which is parallel to AB drawn on either side at an equal distance from it.

2. A point P moves so that its perpendicular distance from two given lines AB and CD are equal. State the locus of the point P .

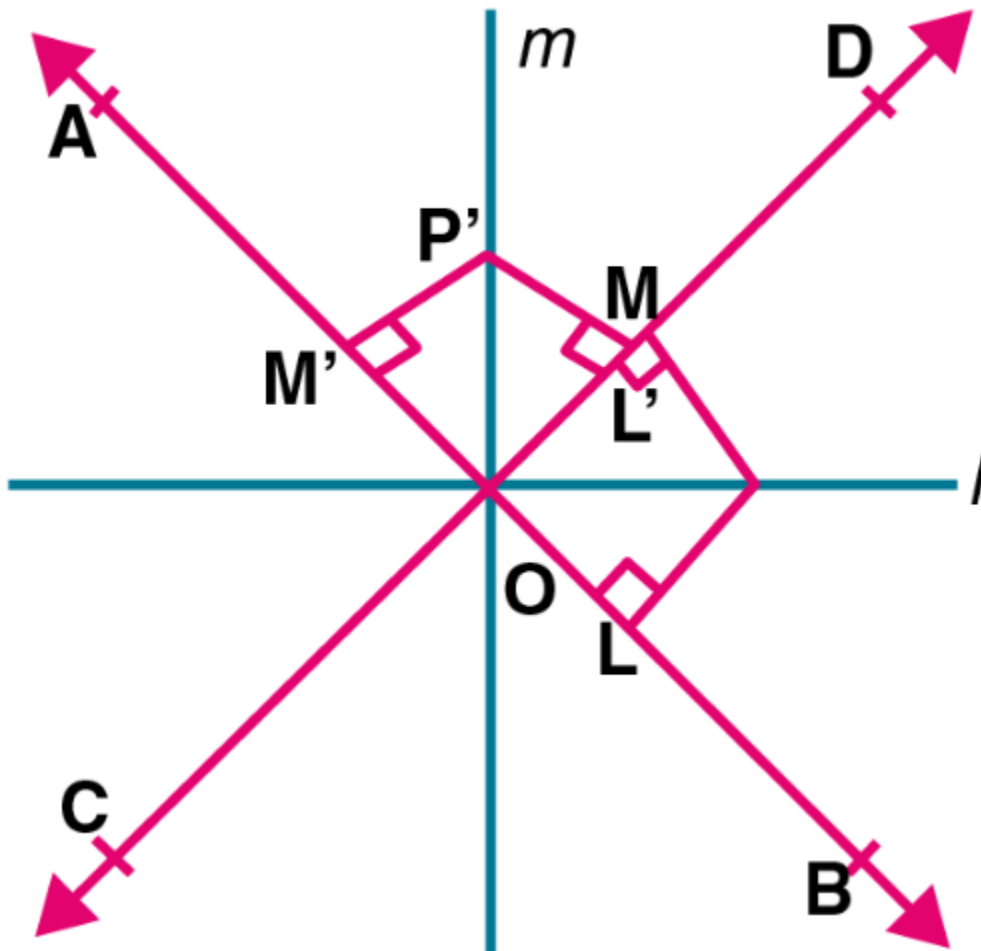
Solution:

(i) We know that if two lines AB and CD are parallel, then the locus of point P which is equidistant from AB and CD is a line (l) in the midway of lines AB and CD and is parallel to them.

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(ii) If both AB and CD are intersecting lines, then the locus of point P will be l and m which is a pair of straight lines bisecting the angles between AB and CD.

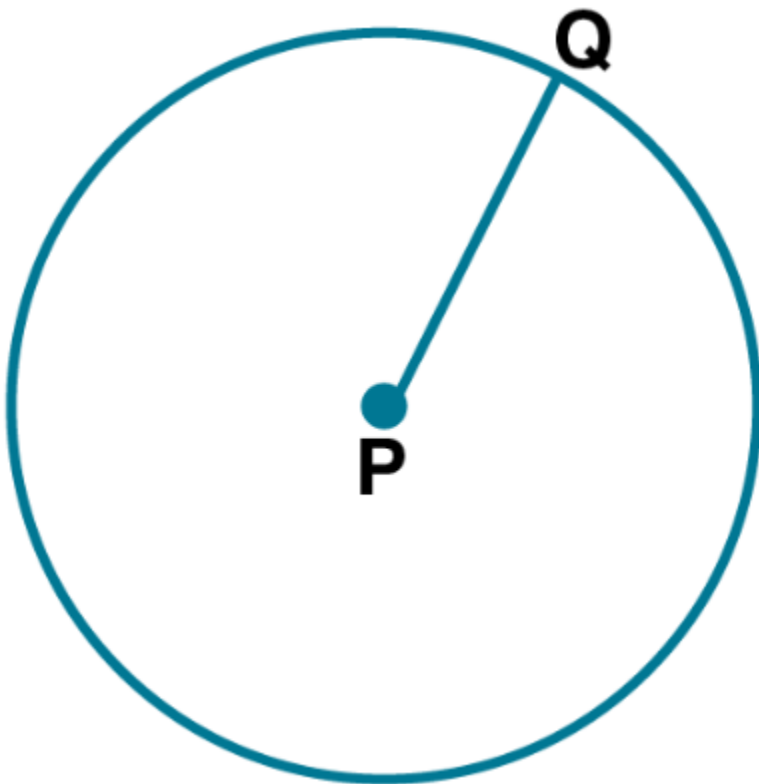


3. P is a fixed point and a point Q moves such that the distance PQ is constant, what is the locus of the path traced out by the point Q?

Solution:

Consider P as a fixed point and Q as a moving point which is always at an equidistant from P.

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Here P is the centre of the path of Q which is a circle.

We know that the distance between the points P and Q is the radius of the circle.

Therefore, locus of point Q is a circle with P as centre.

4. (i) AB is a fixed line. State the locus of the point P so that $\angle APB = 90^\circ$.

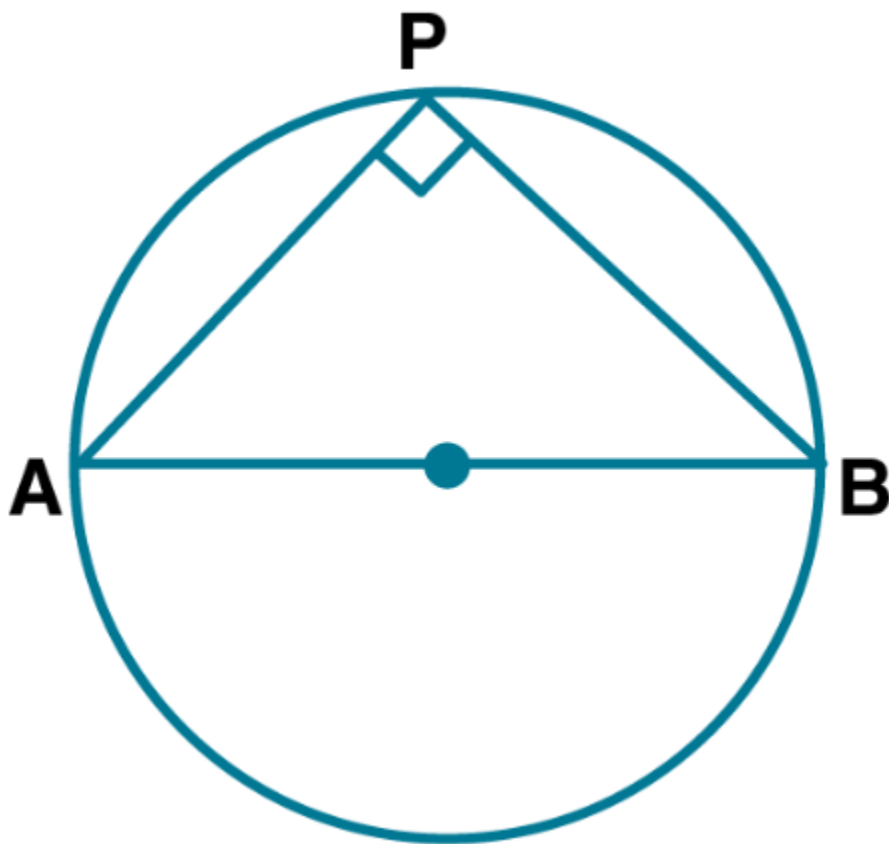
(ii) A, B are fixed points. State the locus of the point P so that $\angle APB = 90^\circ$.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

AB is a fixed line and P is a point such that $\angle APB = 90^\circ$

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Here the locus of point P will be the circle where AB is the diameter.

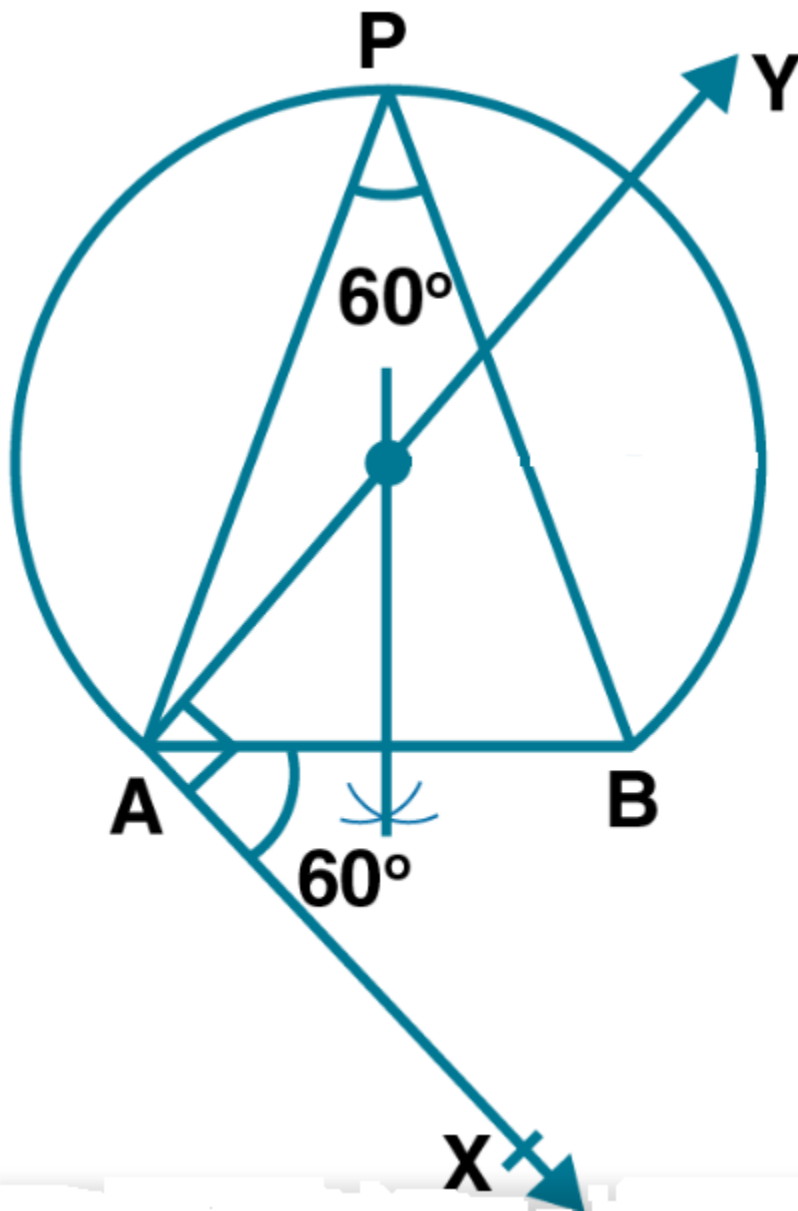
We know that the angle in a semi-circle is equal to 90° where $\angle APB = 90^\circ$

(ii) It is given that

AB is a fixed line and P is a point such that $\angle APB = 60^\circ$

Here the locus of point P will be a major segment of circle where AB is a chord.

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5. Draw and describe the locus in each of the following cases:

- (i) The locus of points at a distance 2.5 cm from a fixed line.
- (ii) The locus of vertices of all isosceles triangles having a common base.
- (iii) The locus of points inside a circle and equidistant from two fixed points on the circle.
- (iv) The locus of centres of all circles passing through two fixed points.

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(v) The locus of a point in rhombus ABCD which is equidistant from AB and AD.

(vi) The locus of a point in the rhombus ABCD which is equidistant from points A and C.

Solution:

(i) 1. Construct a line AB.

2. Construct lines l and m which are parallel to AB at a distance of 2.5 cm.

Here lines l and m are the locus of point P at a distance of 2.5 cm.



(ii) It is given that

ΔABC is an isosceles triangle where $AB = AC$.

Taking A as centre construct a perpendicular AD to BC.

Here AD is the locus of point A which are the vertices of ΔABC

In ΔABD and ΔACD

The sides AD = AD is common

It is given that

Hypotenuse AB = AC

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According to RHS Axiom

$$\Delta ABD = \Delta ACD$$

$$BD = DC \text{ (c.p.c.t)}$$

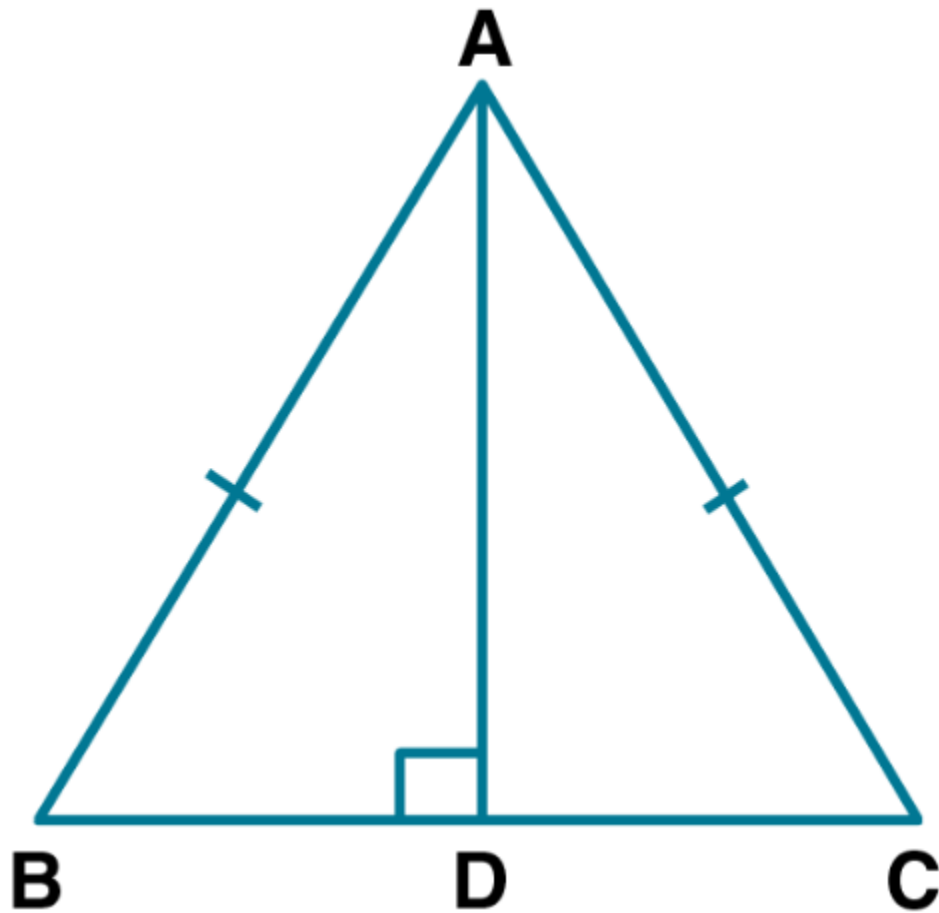
Therefore, locus of vertices of isosceles triangles having common base is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

(iii) 1. Construct a circle with O as centre.

2. Take points A and B on it and join them.

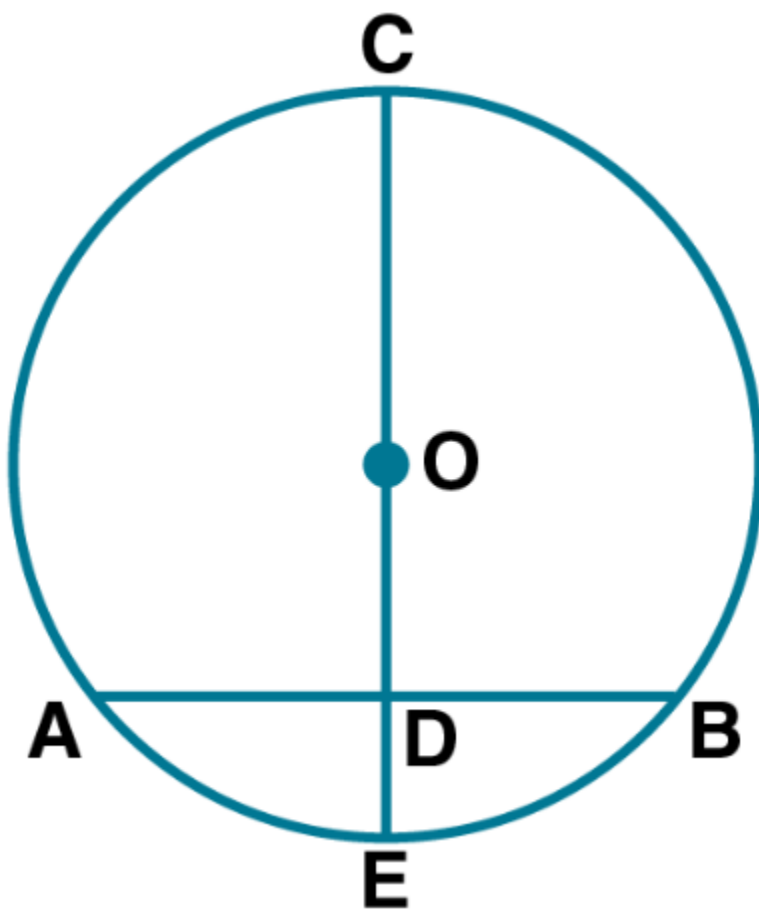
3. Construct a perpendicular bisector of AB which passes from point O and meets the circle at C.

Here CE which is the diameter is the locus of a point inside the circle and is equidistant from two points A and B at the circle.



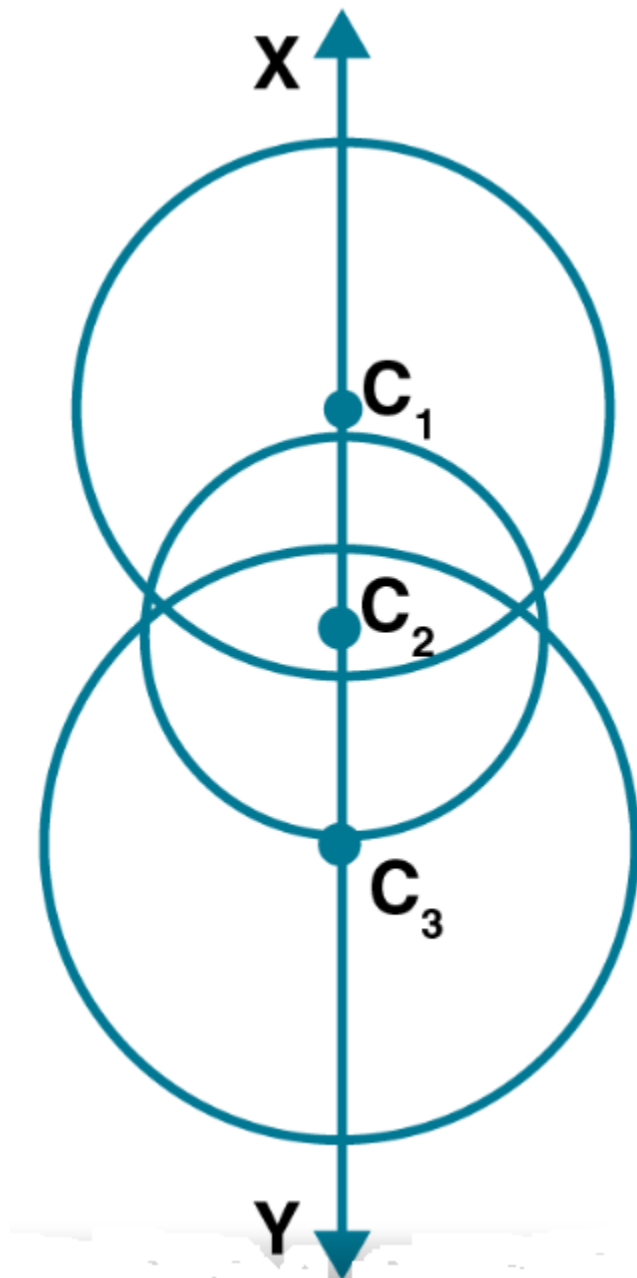
(iv) Consider C_1 , C_2 and C_3 as the centres of circle which pass through A and B which are the two fixed points.

Construct a line XY which pass through the centres C_1 , C_2 and C_3 .



Therefore, locus of centres of circles passing through two points A and B is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment which joins the two fixed points.

(v) In a rhombus ABCD, join AC



Here AC is the diagonal of rhombus ABCD

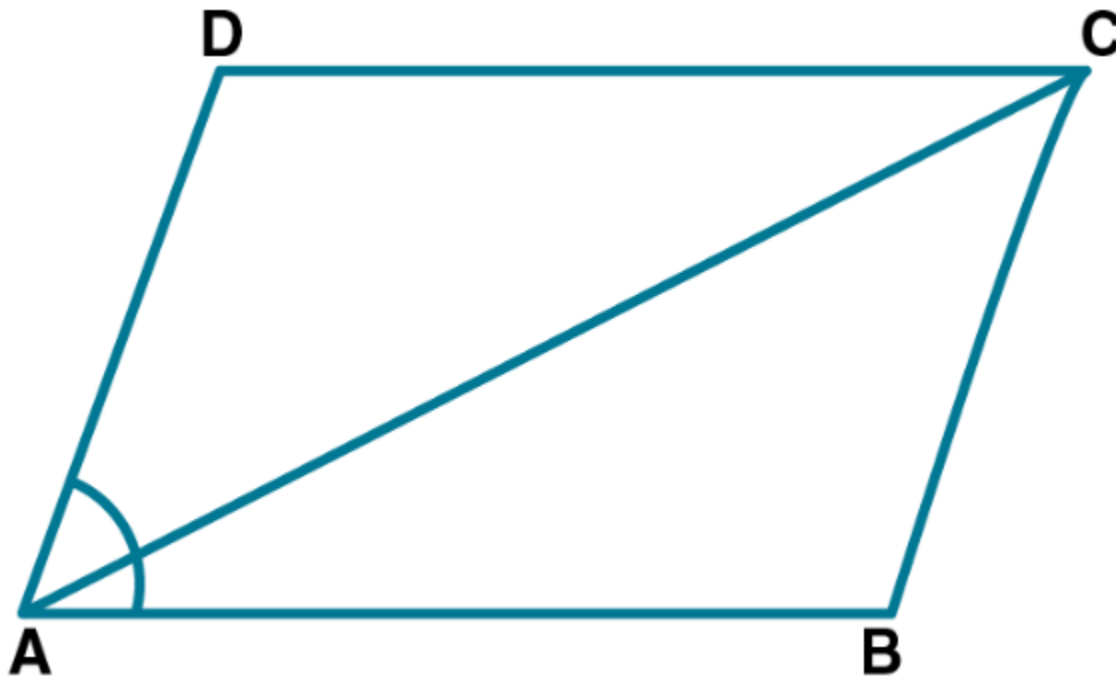
We know that

AC bisects $\angle A$

Therefore, any point on AC is the locus which is equidistant from AB and AD.

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(vi) In a rhombus ABCD, join BD.



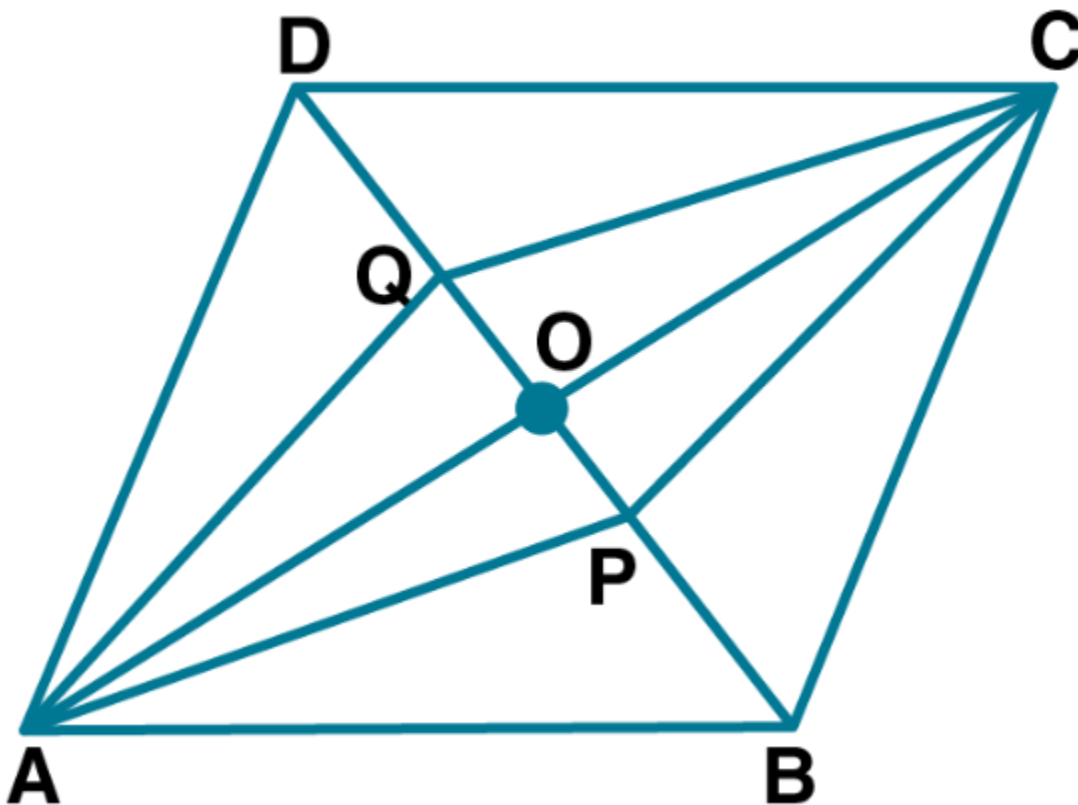
Here BD is the locus of a point in the rhombus which is equidistant from A and C

We know that

Diagonal BD bisects $\angle B$ and $\angle D$

So any point on BD will be equidistant from A and C.

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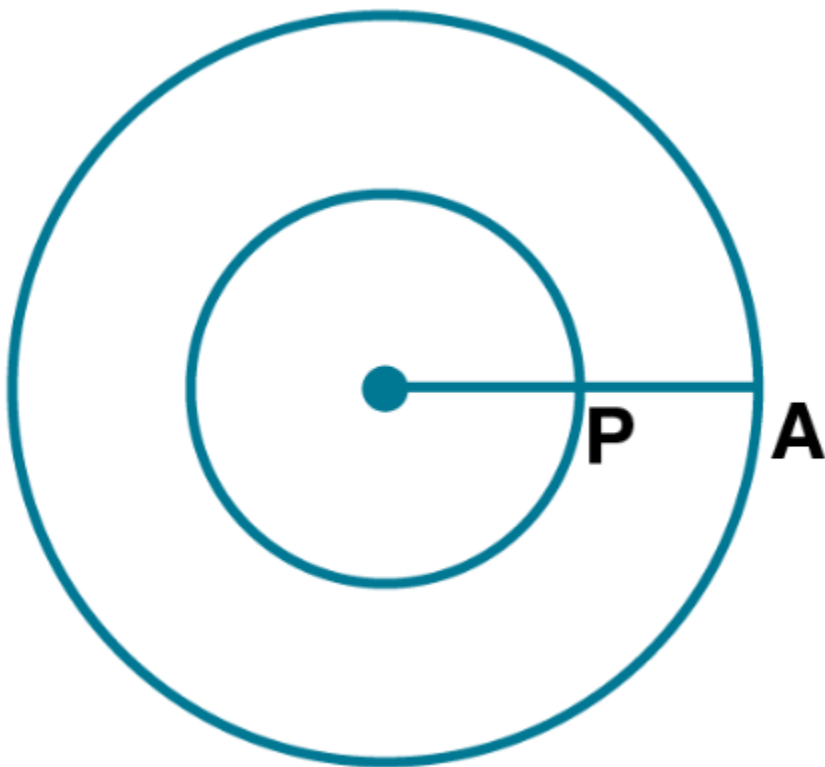
6. Describe completely the locus of points in each of the following cases:

- (i) mid-point of radii of a circle.
- (ii) centre of a ball, rolling along a straight line on a level floor.
- (iii) point in a plane equidistant from a given line.
- (iv) point in a plane, at a constant distance of 5 cm from a fixed point (in the plane).
- (v) centre of a circle of varying radius and touching two arms of $\angle ADC$.
- (vi) centre of a circle of varying radius and touching a fixed circle, centre O, at a fixed point A on it.
- (vii) centre of a circle of radius 2 cm and touching a fixed circle of radius 3 cm with centre O.

Solution:

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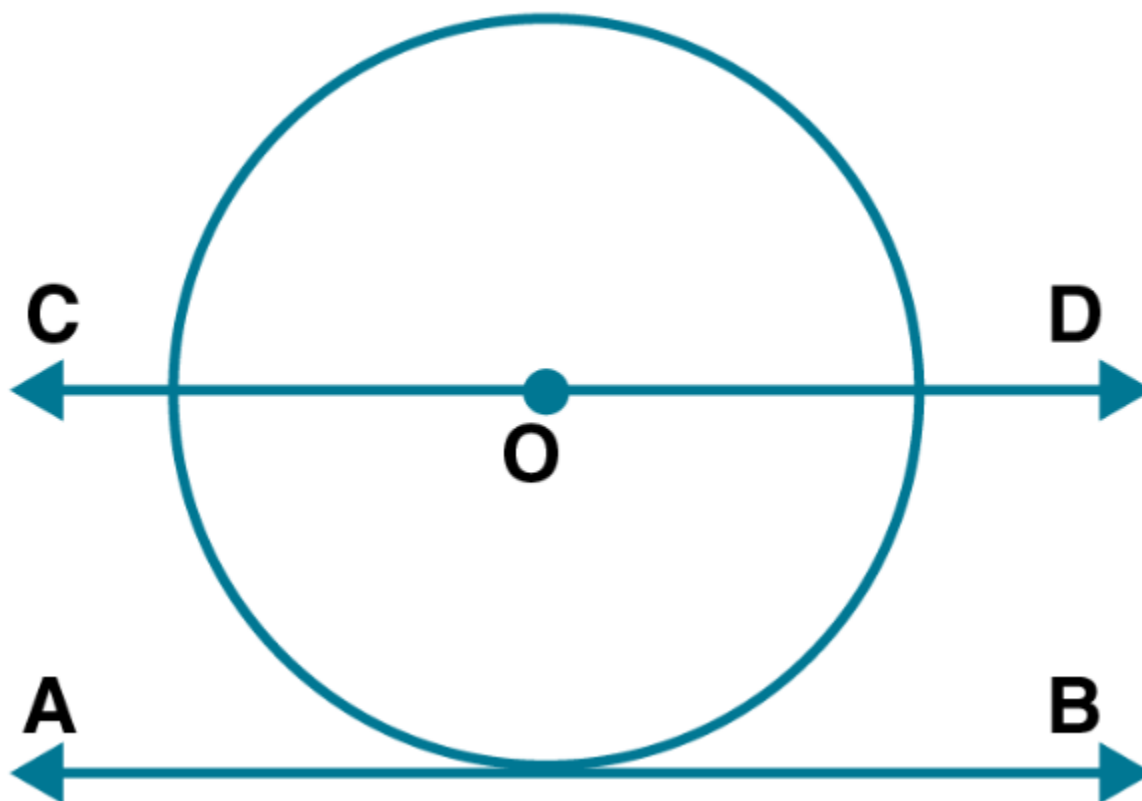
(i) The locus of midpoints of the radii of a circle is another concentric circle with radius which is half of radius of given circle.



(ii) Consider AB as a straight line on the ground and the ball is rolling on it

So the locus of the centre of the ball is a line which is parallel to the given line AB.

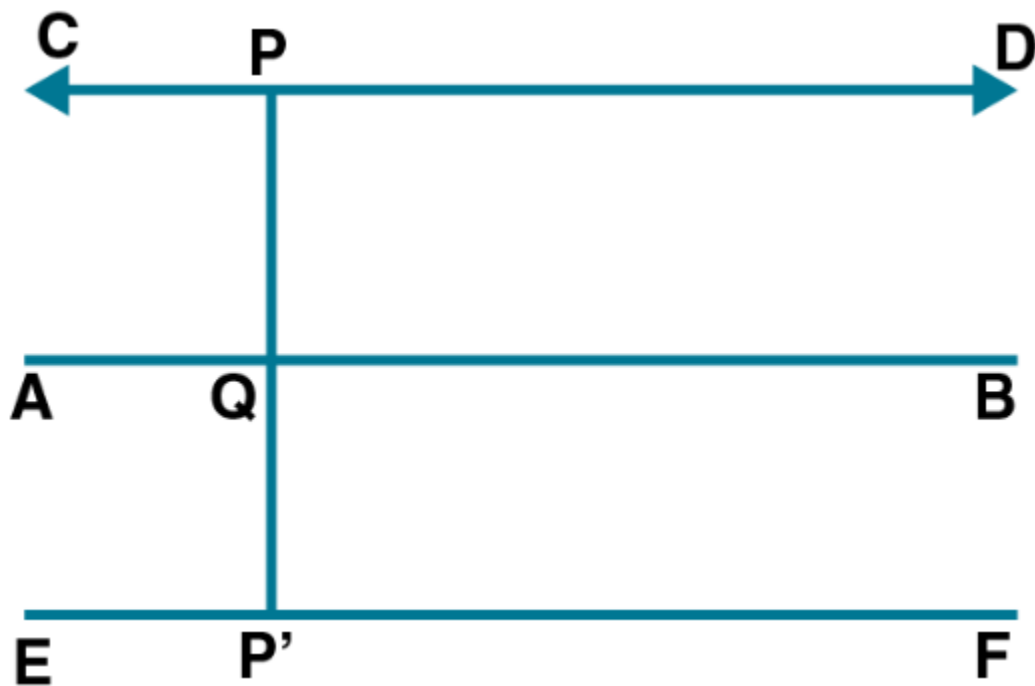
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(iii) We know that

AB is the given line and P is a point in the plane.

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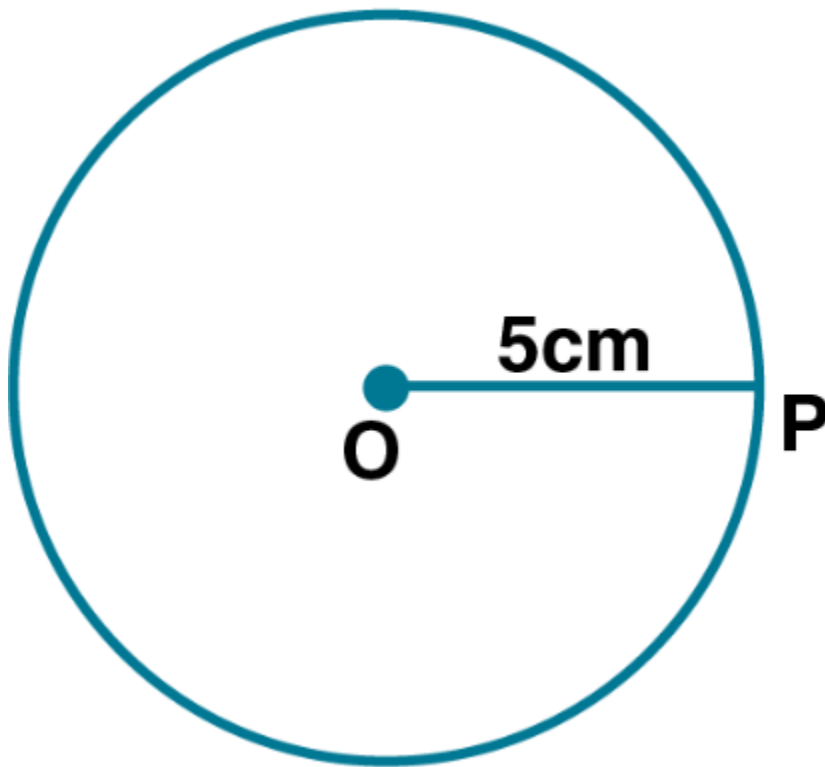


From the point P, construct a line CD and another line EF from P' parallel to AB.

Hence, CD and EF are the lines which are the locus of the point equidistant from AB.

(iv) Consider a point O and another point P where $OP = 5$ cm.

Taking O as centre and radius equal to OP, construct a circle.



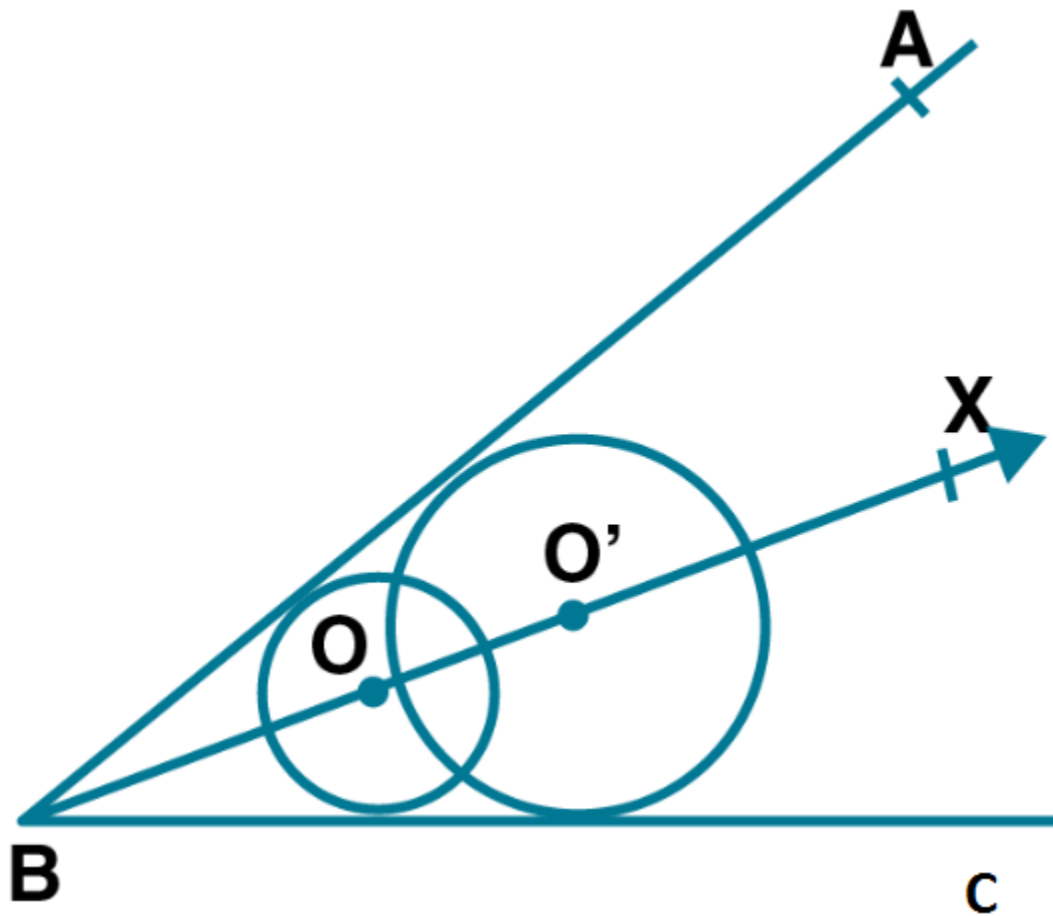
Hence, this circle is the locus of point P which is at a distance of 5 cm from the given point O.

(v) Construct the bisector BX of $\angle ABC$.

So this bisector of an angle is the locus of the centre of a circle having different radii.

Here any point on BX is equidistant from BA and BC which are the arms of $\angle ABC$.

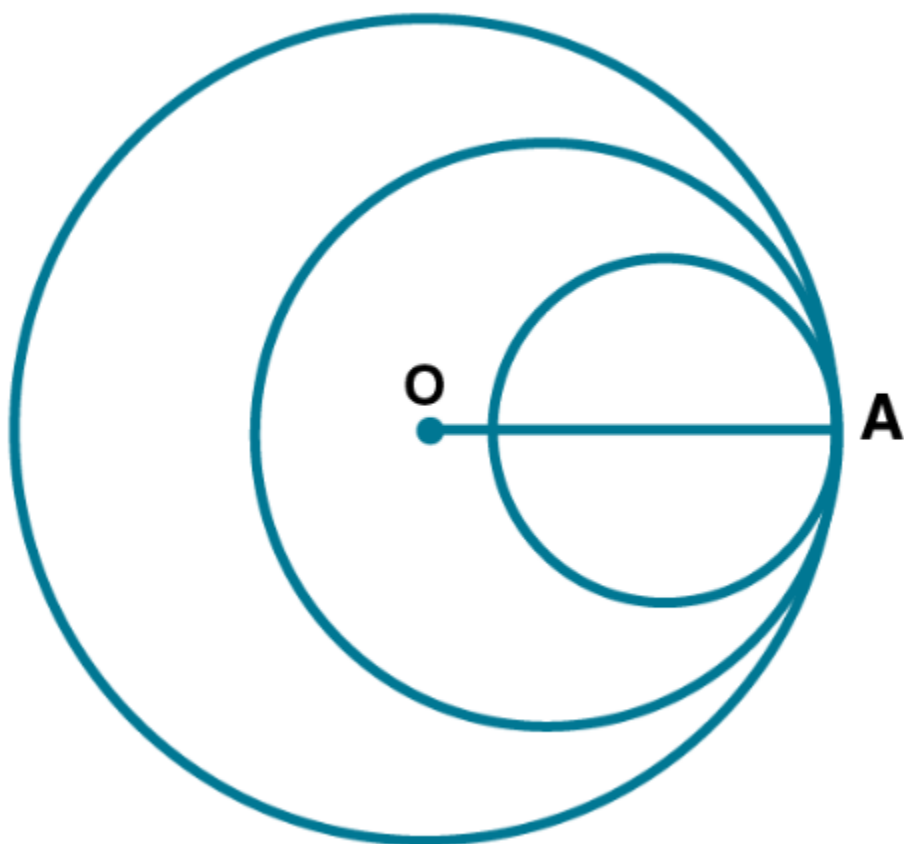
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(vi) Here a circle with O as centre is given with a point A on it.

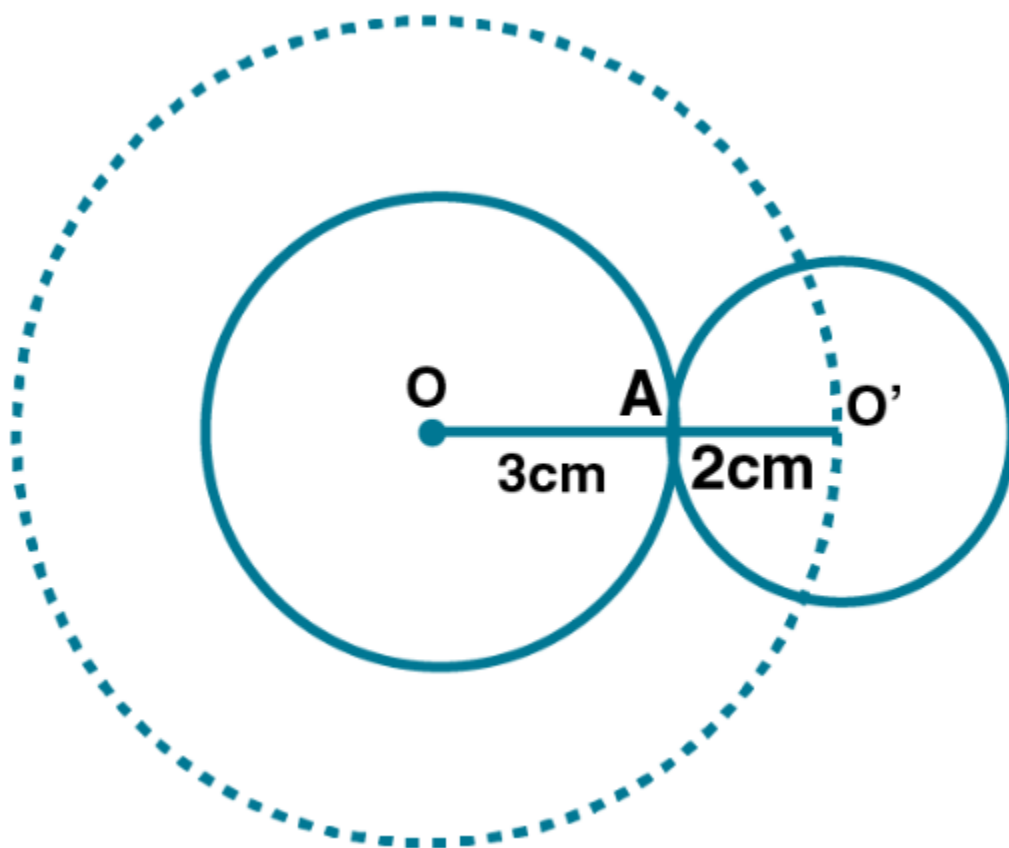
The locus of the centre of a circle which touches the circle at fixed point A on it is the line joining the points O and A .

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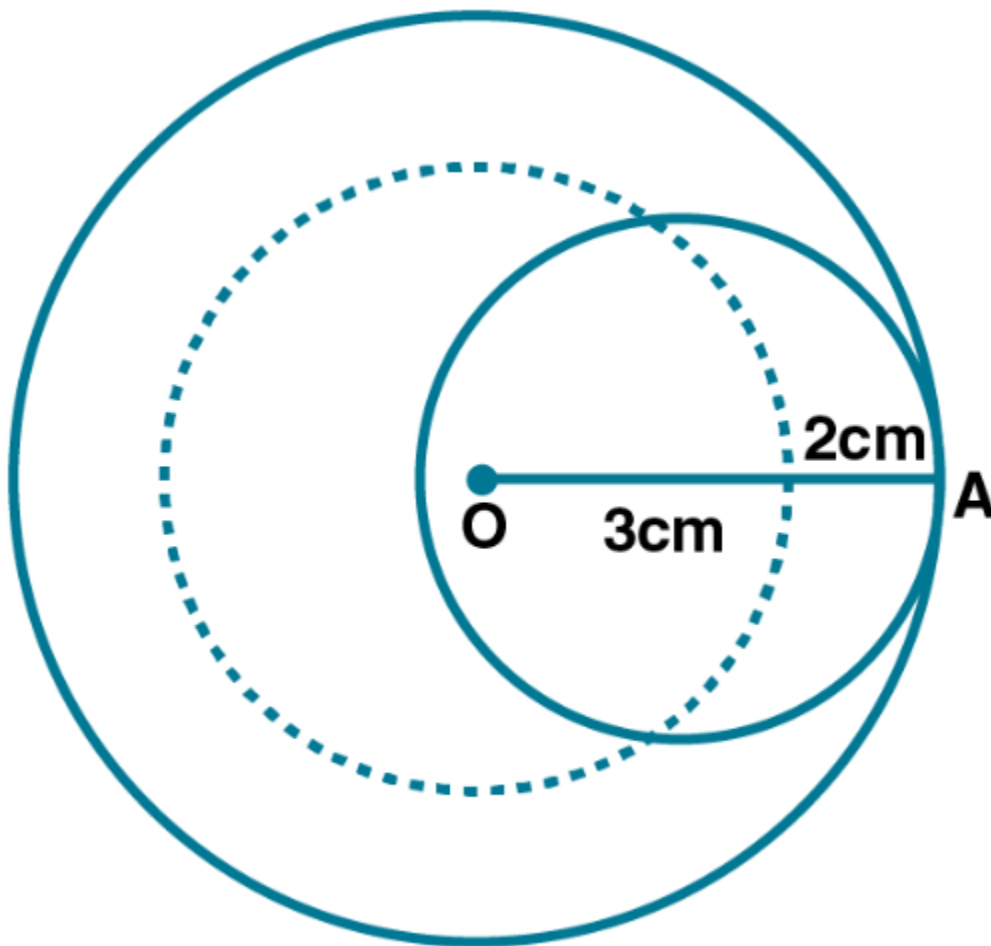
(vii) (1) Here if the circle with 2 cm as radius touches the given circle externally then the locus of the centre of circle will be a concentric circle of radius $3 + 2 = 5$ cm

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(2) If the circle with 2 cm as radius touched the given circle with 3 cm as radius internally, then the locus of the centre of the circle will be a concentric circle of radius $3 - 2 = 1$ cm.

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7. Using ruler and compasses construct:

(i) a triangle ABC in which $AB = 5.5$ cm, $BC = 3.4$ cm and $CA = 4.9$ cm.

(ii) the locus of points equidistant from A and C.

Solution:

(i) Construct $BC = 3.4$ cm and mark the arcs 5.5 and 4.9 cm from the points B and C.

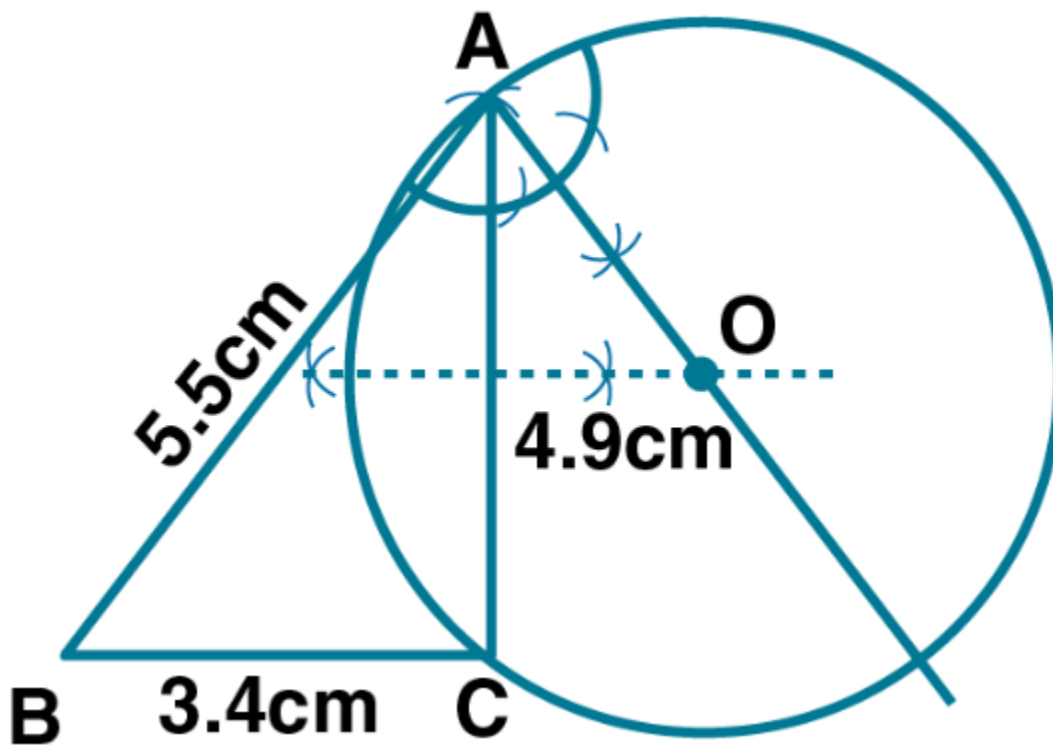
Now join A, B and C where ABC is the required triangle.

(ii) Construct a perpendicular bisector of AC.

(iii) Construct an angle of 90° at AB at point A which intersects the perpendicular bisector at point O.

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Construct circle taking O as centre and OA as the radius.

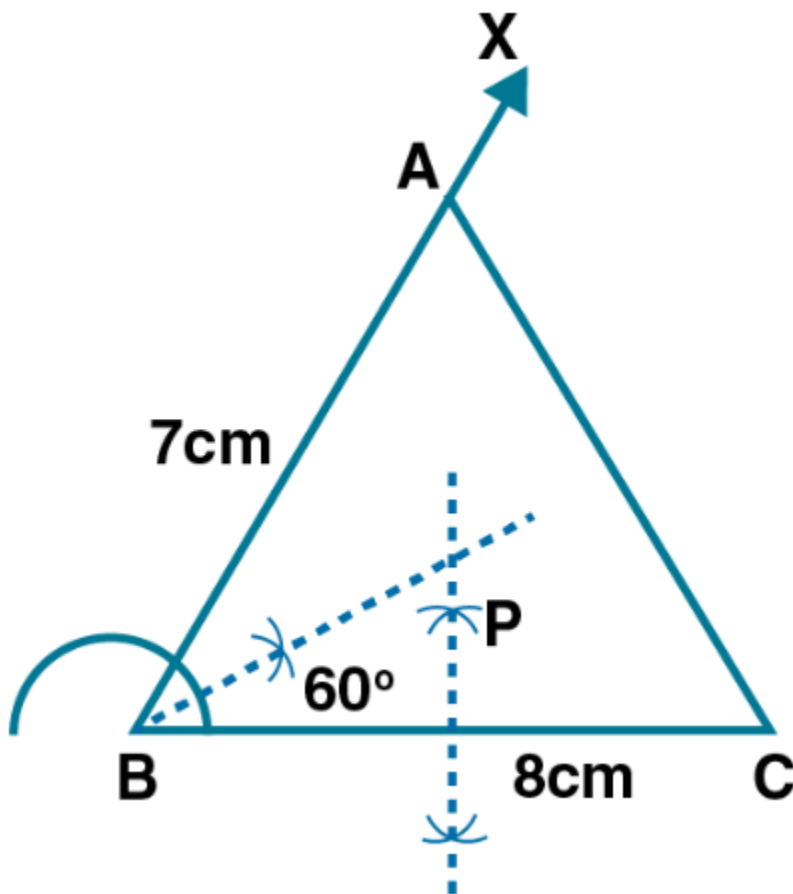


8. Construct triangle ABC, with $AB = 7$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$. Locate by construction the point P such that:

- (i) P is equidistant from B and C and
- (ii) P is equidistant from AB and BC
- (iii) Measure and record the length of PB.

Solution:

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(i) Consider $BC = 8$ cm as the long line segment.

At the point B construct a ray BX making an angle of 60° with BC

Now cut off $BA = 7$ cm and join AC.

Construct the perpendicular bisector of BC.

(ii) Construct the angle bisector of $\angle B$ which intersect the perpendicular bisector of BC at P which is the required point.

(iii) By measuring, the length of $PB = 4.6$ cm.

9. A straight line AB is 8 cm long. Locate by construction the locus of a point which is:

(i) Equidistant from A and B.

(ii) Always 4 cm from the line AB.

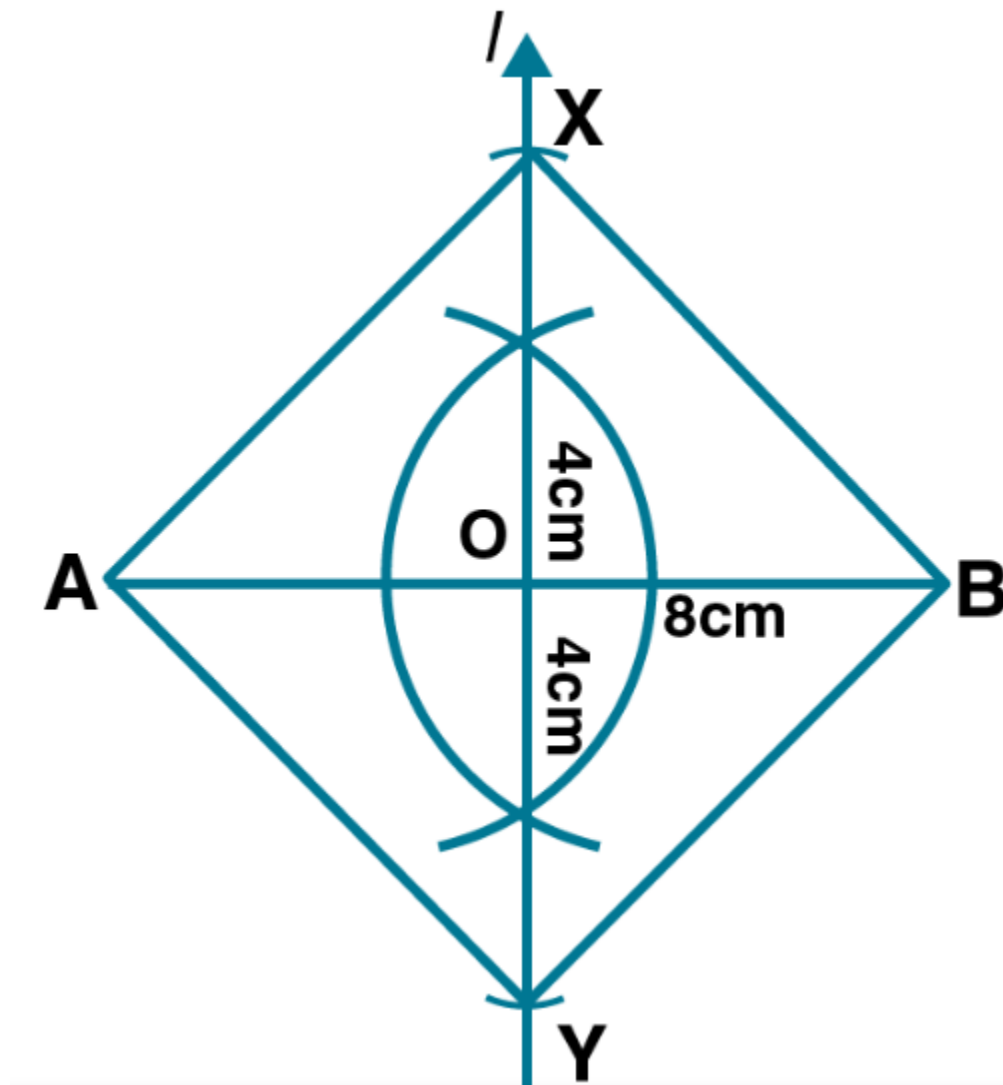
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(iii) Mark two points X and Y, which are 4 cm from AB and equidistant from A and B.

Name the figure AXBY.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



(i) Construct a line segment $AB = 8$ cm.

(ii) Using compasses and ruler, construct a perpendicular bisector l of AB which intersects AB at the point O .

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(iii) Here any point on l is equidistant from A and B .

(iv) Now cut off $OX = OY = 4$ cm. X and Y are the required loci which is equidistant from AB and also from point A and B .

(v) Join AX , XB , BY and YA .

The figures $AXBY$ is square shaped as its diagonals are equal and bisect each other at right angles.

10. Use ruler and compasses only for this question.

(i) Construct ΔABC , where $AB = 3.5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$.

(ii) Construct the locus of points inside the triangle which are equidistant from BA and BC .

(iii) Construct the locus of points inside the triangle which are equidistant from B and C .

(iv) Mark the point P which is equidistant from AB , BC and also equidistant from B and C .

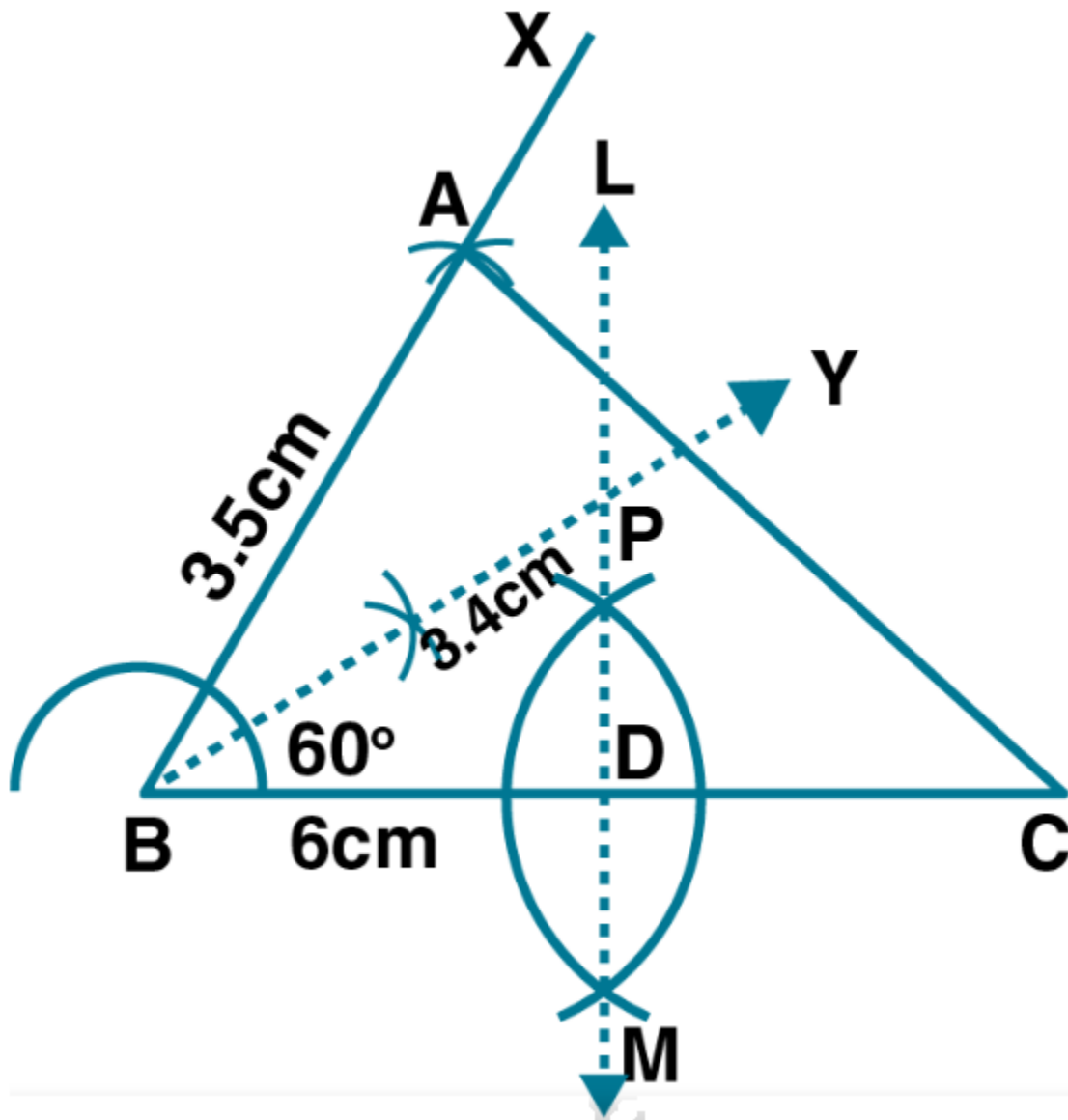
Measure and record the length of PB .

Solution:

We know that

In ΔABC ,

$AB = 3.5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$



Steps of Construction:

(i) Construct a line segment $BC = 6$ cm.

At the point B construct a ray BX which makes an angle 60° and cut off $BA = 3.5$ cm.

Now join AC.

Therefore, $\triangle ABC$ is the required triangle.

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- (ii) Construct the bisector BY of $\angle ABC$.
- (iii) Construct a perpendicular bisector of BC which intersects BY at point P.
- (iv) It is given that point P is equidistant from AB, BC and also equidistant from B and C.

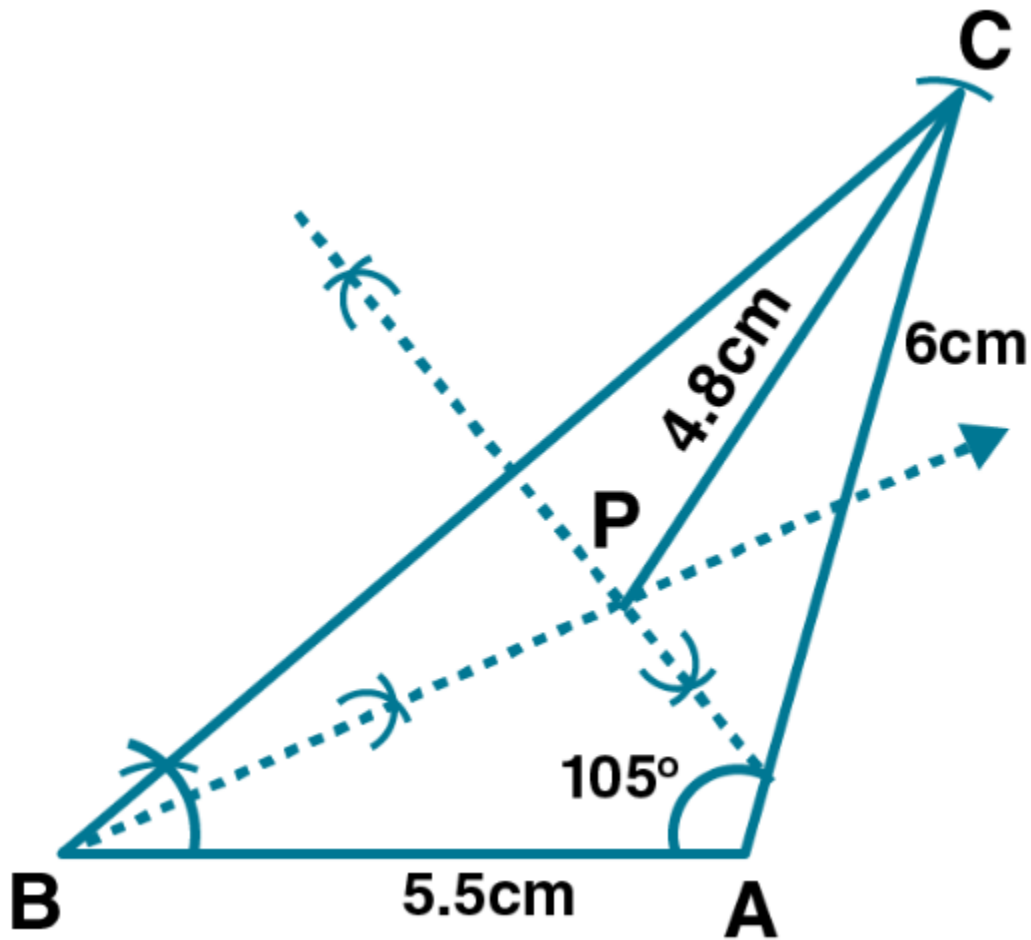
By measuring, $PB = 3.4$ cm.

11. Construct a triangle ABC with $AB = 5.5$ cm, $AC = 6$ cm and $\angle BAC = 105^\circ$. Hence:

- (i) Construct the locus of points equidistant from BA and BC.**
- (ii) Construct the locus of points equidistant from B and C.**
- (iii) Mark the point which satisfies the above two loci as P. Measure and write the length of PC.**

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



Construct a triangle ABC with $AB = 5.5$ cm, $AC = 6$ cm and $\angle BAC = 105^\circ$.

- (i) The points which are equidistant from BA and BC lies on the bisector of $\angle ABC$.
- (ii) The points equidistant from B and C lies on the perpendicular bisector of BC.

Construct perpendicular bisector of BC.

P is the point of intersection of the bisector of $\angle ABC$ and the perpendicular bisector of BC.

- (iii) By measuring, the required length of $PC = 4.8$ cm.

12. In the diagram, A, B and C are fixed collinear points; D is a fixed point outside the line. Locate:

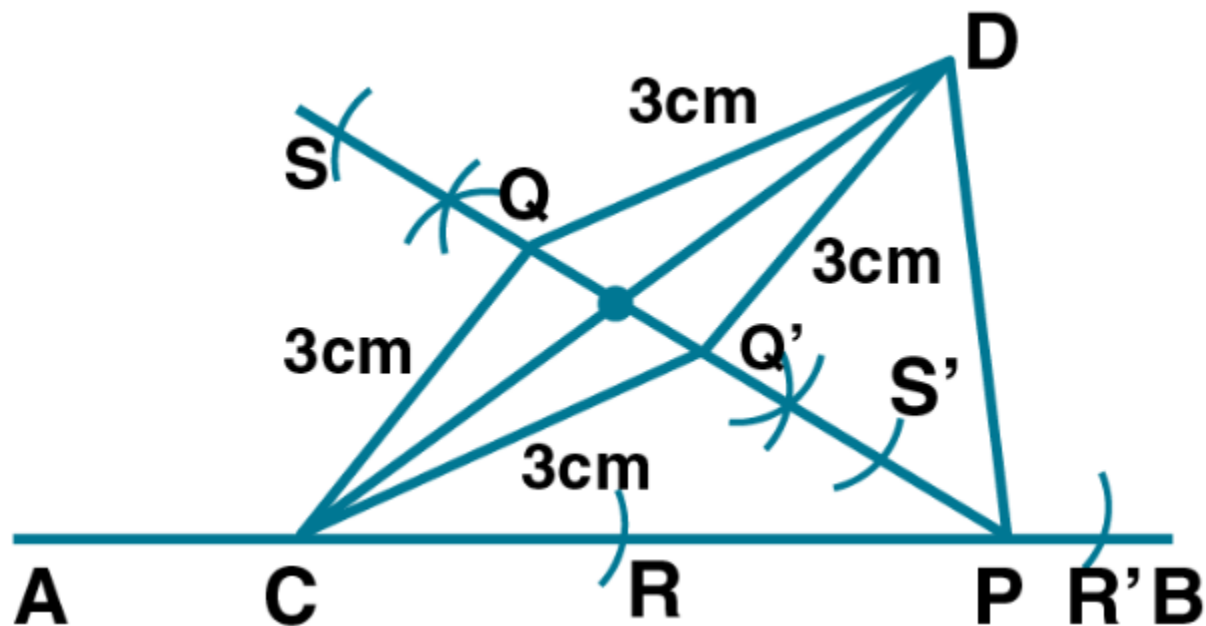
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- (i) the point P on AB such that $CP = DP$.
- (ii) the points Q such that $CQ = DQ = 3$ cm. How many such points are possible?
- (iii) the points R on AB such that $DR = 4$ cm. How many such points are possible?
- (iv) the points S such that $CS = DS$ and S is 4 cm away from the line CD. How many such points are possible?
- (v) Are the points P, Q, R collinear?
- (vi) Are the points P, Q, S collinear?

Solution:

Here the points A, B and C are collinear and D is any point which is outside AB.



(i) Join CD.

Construct the perpendicular bisector of CD which meets AB in P.

Here P is the required point such that $CP = DP$.

(ii) Taking C and D as centres, construct two arcs with radius 3 cm which intersect each other at Q and Q'.

Therefore, there are two points Q and Q' which are equidistant from C and D.

(iii) Taking D as centre and 4 cm radius construct an arc which intersects AB at R and R'.

Here R and R' are the two points on AB.

(iv) Taking C and D as centre construct arcs with a 4 cm radius which intersect each other in S and S'.

Hence, there can be two such points equidistant from C and D.

(v) No, the points P, Q, R are not collinear.

(vi) Yes, the points P, Q, S are collinear.

13. Points A, B and C represent position of three towers such that $AB = 60$ mm, $BC = 73$ mm and $CA = 52$ mm. Taking a scale of 10 m to 1 cm, make an accurate drawing of Δ

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ABC. Find by drawing, the location of a point which is equidistant from A, B and C and its actual distance from any of the towers.

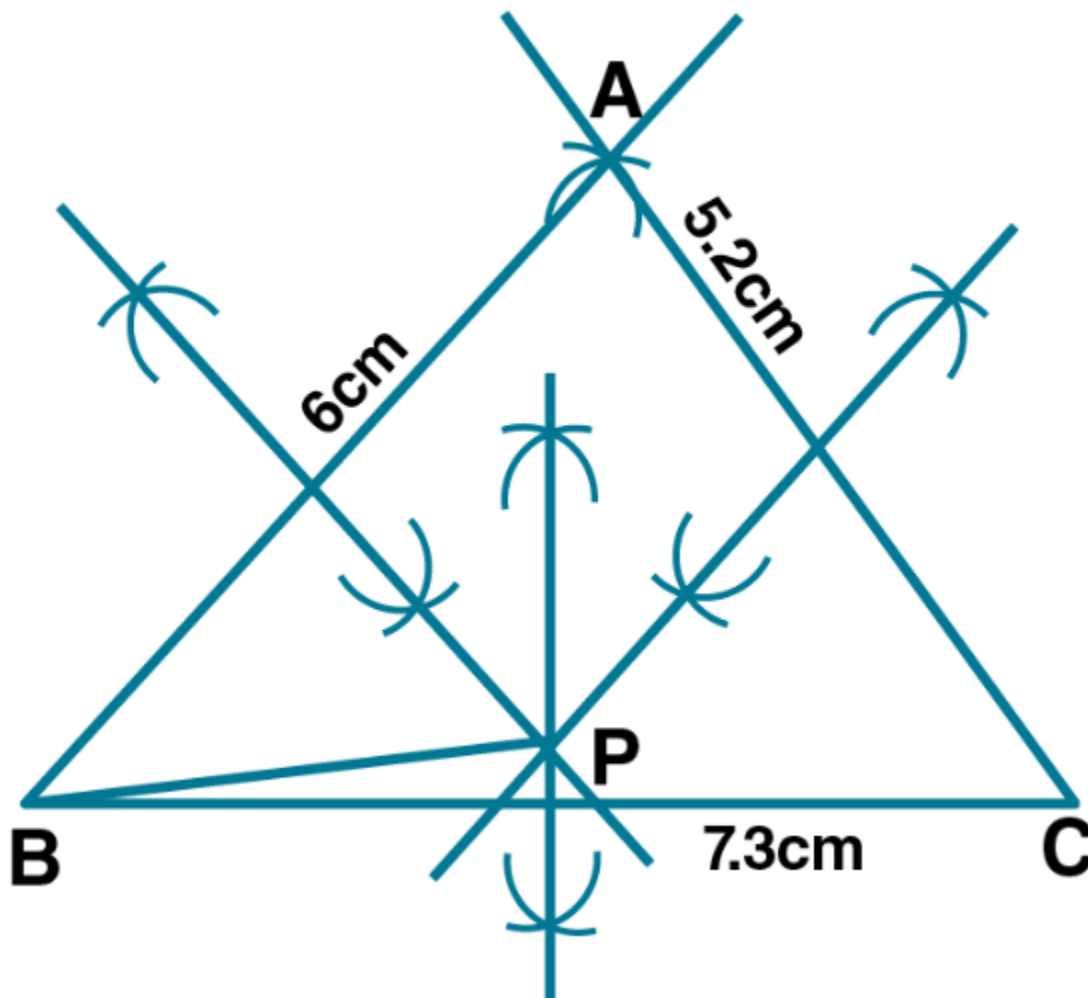
Solution:

It is given that

$AB = 60 \text{ mm} = 6 \text{ cm}$

$BC = 73 \text{ mm} = 7.3 \text{ cm}$

$CA = 52 \text{ mm} = 5.2 \text{ cm}$



(i) Construct a line segment $BC = 7.3 \text{ cm}$.

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(ii) Taking B as centre and 6 cm radius and C as centre and 5.2 cm radius, construct two arcs which intersect each other at the point A.

(iii) Now join AB and AC.

(iv) Construct perpendicular bisector of AB, BC and CA which intersect each other at the point P and join PB.

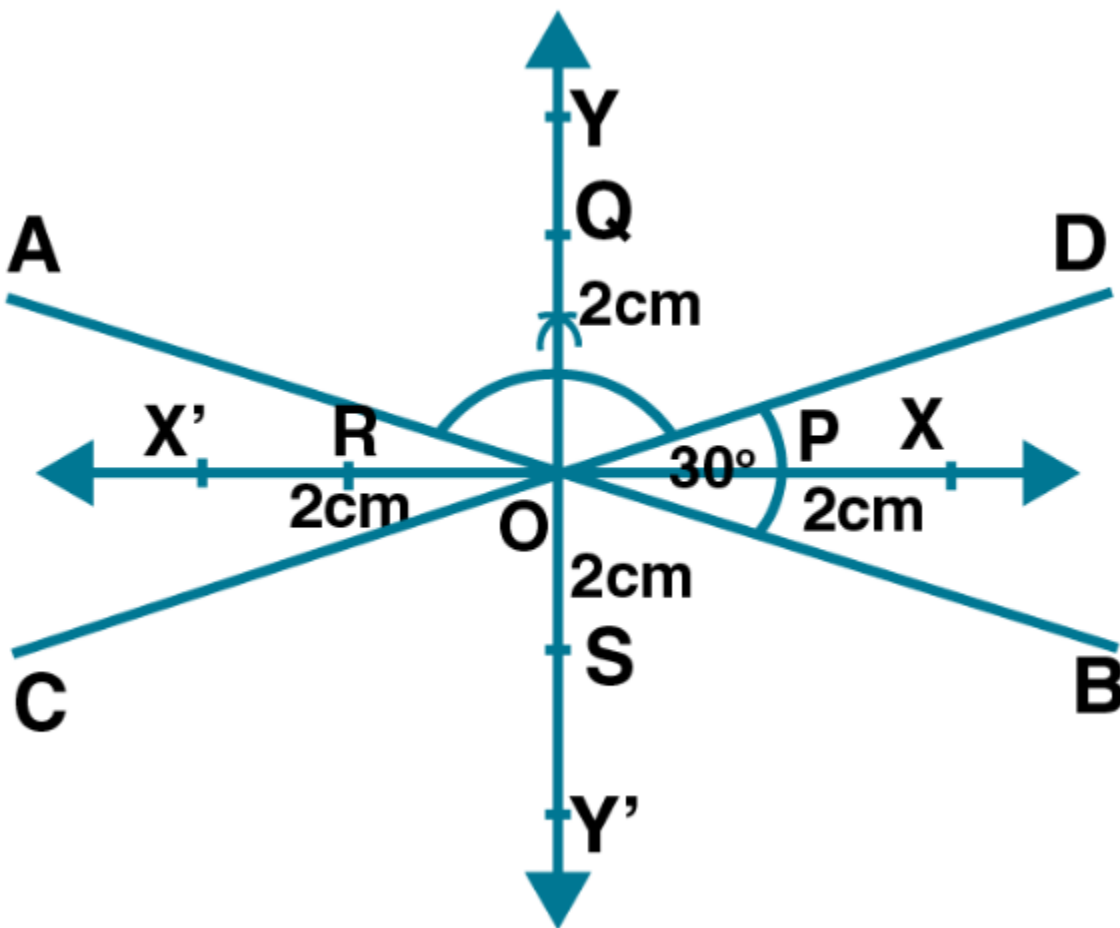
Here P is equidistant from A, B and C on measuring $PB = 3.7$ cm.

The actual distance is 37 m.

14. Draw two intersecting lines to include an angle of 30° . Use ruler and compasses to locate points which are equidistant from these lines and also 2 cm away from their point of intersection. How many such points exist?

Solution:

(i) AB and CD are the two lines which intersect each other at the point O.



(ii) Construct the bisector of $\angle BOD$ and $\angle AOD$.

(iii) Taking O as centre and 2 cm radius mark points on the bisector of angles at P, Q, R and S respectively.

Therefore, there are four points equidistant from AB and CD and 2 cm from O which is the point of intersection of AB and CD.

15. Without using set square or protractor, construct the quadrilateral ABCD in which $\angle BAD = 45^\circ$, $AD = AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 3.6$ cm and $CD = 5$ cm.

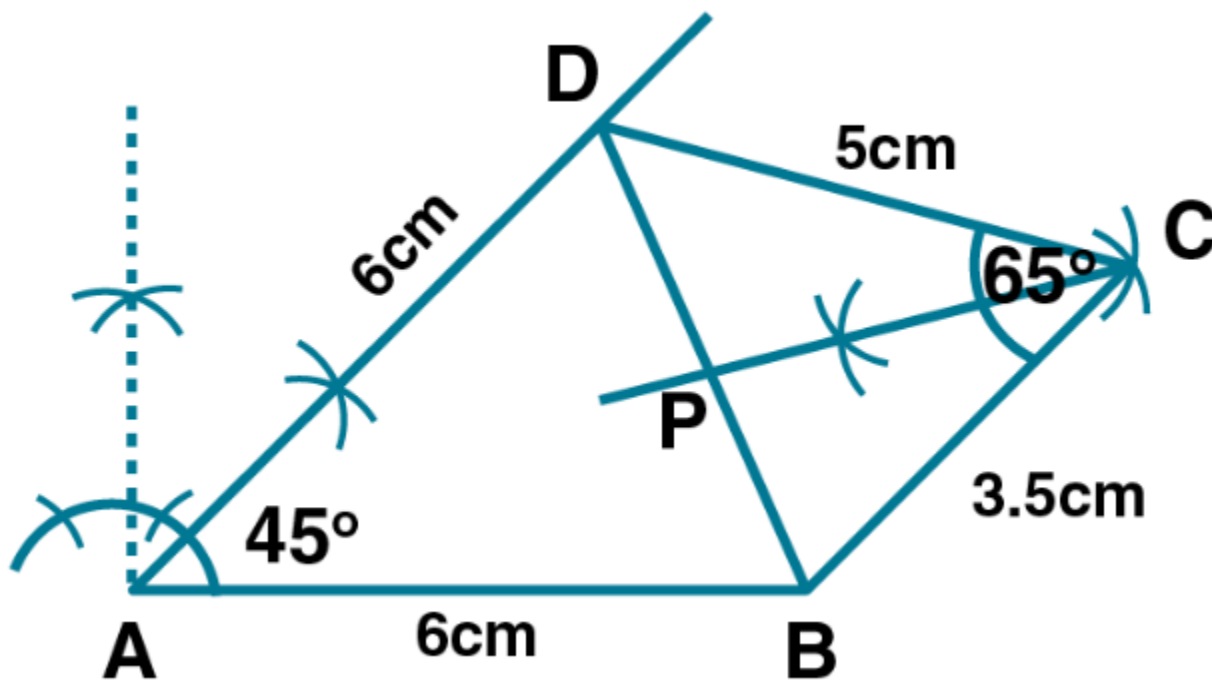
(i) Measure $\angle BCD$.

(ii) Locate the point P on BD which is equidistant from BC and CD.

Solution:

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- (i) Consider $AB = 6$ cm long.
 - (ii) At point A, construct the angle of 45° and cut off $AD = 6$ cm.
 - (iii) Taking D as centre and 5 cm radius and B as centre and 3.5 cm radius construct two arcs which intersect each other at point C.
 - (iv) Now join CD, CB and BD.
- Here ABCD is the required quadrilateral.
- (v) By measuring $\angle BCD = 65^\circ$.
 - (vi) Construct the bisector of $\angle BCD$ which intersects BD at the point P.

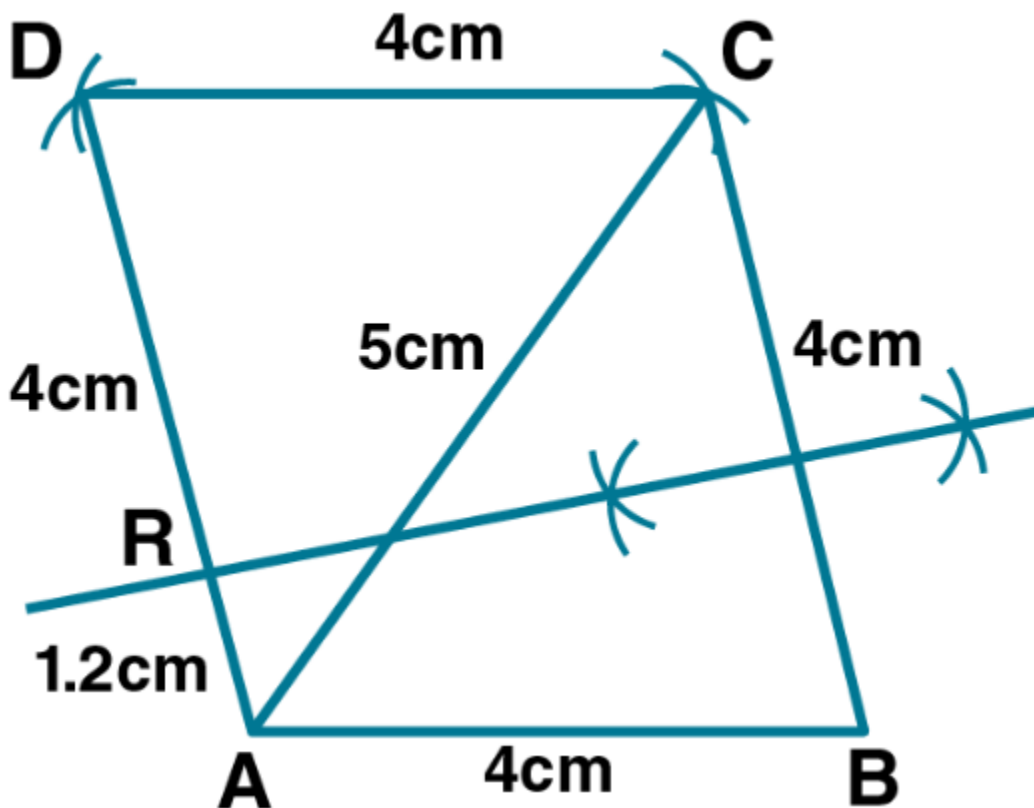


Hence, P is the required point equidistant from BD and CD.

16. Without using set square or protractor, construct rhombus ABCD with sides of length 4 cm and diagonal AC of length 5 cm. Measure $\angle ABC$. Find the point R on AD such that $RB = RC$. Measure the length of AR.

Solution:

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- (i) Construct $AB = 4$ cm.
 - (ii) Taking A as centre, construct an arc of radius 5 cm and with B as centre construct another arc of 4 cm radius which intersect each other at the point C.
 - (iii) Now join AC and BD.
 - (iv) With A and C as centre, construct two arcs of 4 cm radius which intersect each other on D.
 - (v) Join AD and CD.
- Hence, ABCD is the required rhombus and by measure $\angle ABC = 78^\circ$.
- (vi) Construct perpendicular bisector of BC which intersects AD at the point R.
- By measuring the length of $AR = 1.2$ cm.

17. Without using set-squares or protractor construct:

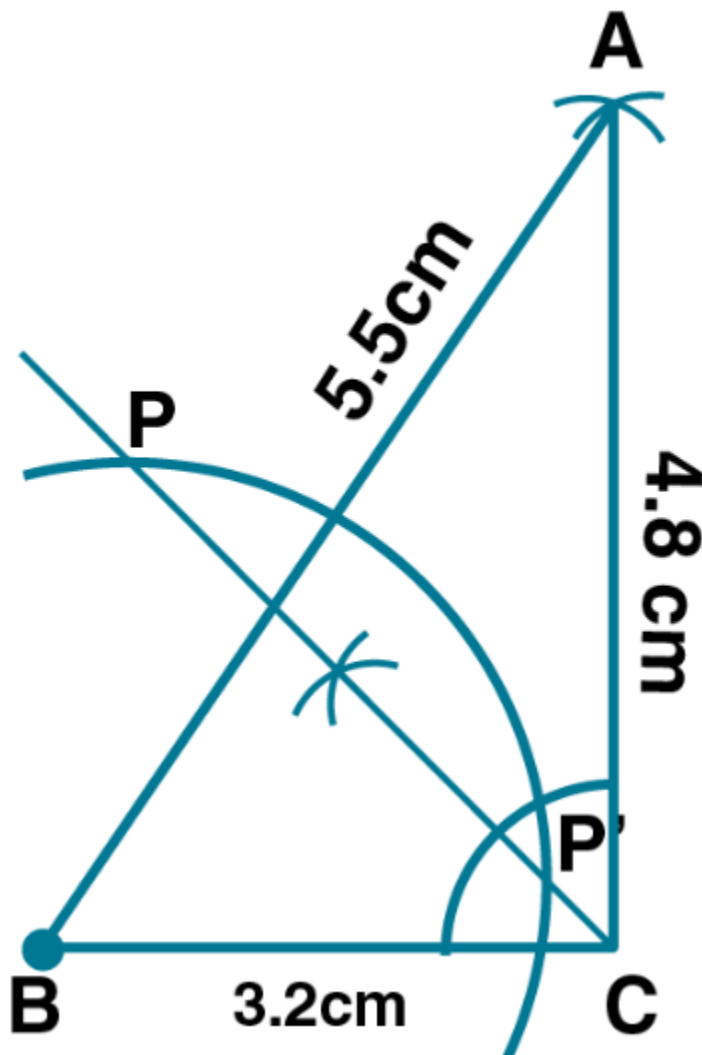
- (i) Triangle ABC, in which $AB = 5.5$ cm, $BC = 3.2$ cm and $CA = 4.8$ cm.

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- (ii) Draw the locus of a point which moves so that it is always 2.5 cm from B.
- (iii) Draw the locus of a point which moves so that it is equidistant from the sides BC and CA.
- (iv) Mark the point of intersection of the loci with the letter P and measure PC.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



- (i) Construct $BC = 3.2$ cm long.

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(ii) Taking B as centre and 5.5 cm radius and C as centre and 4.8 cm radius construct arcs intersecting each other at the point A.

(iii) Now join AB and AC.

(iv) Construct the bisector of $\angle BCA$.

(v) Taking B as centre and 2.5 cm radius, construct an arc which intersects the angle bisector of $\angle BCA$ at P and P'.

Here P and P' are the two loci which satisfy the given condition.

By measuring CP and CP'

CP = 3.6 cm and CP' = 1.1 cm.

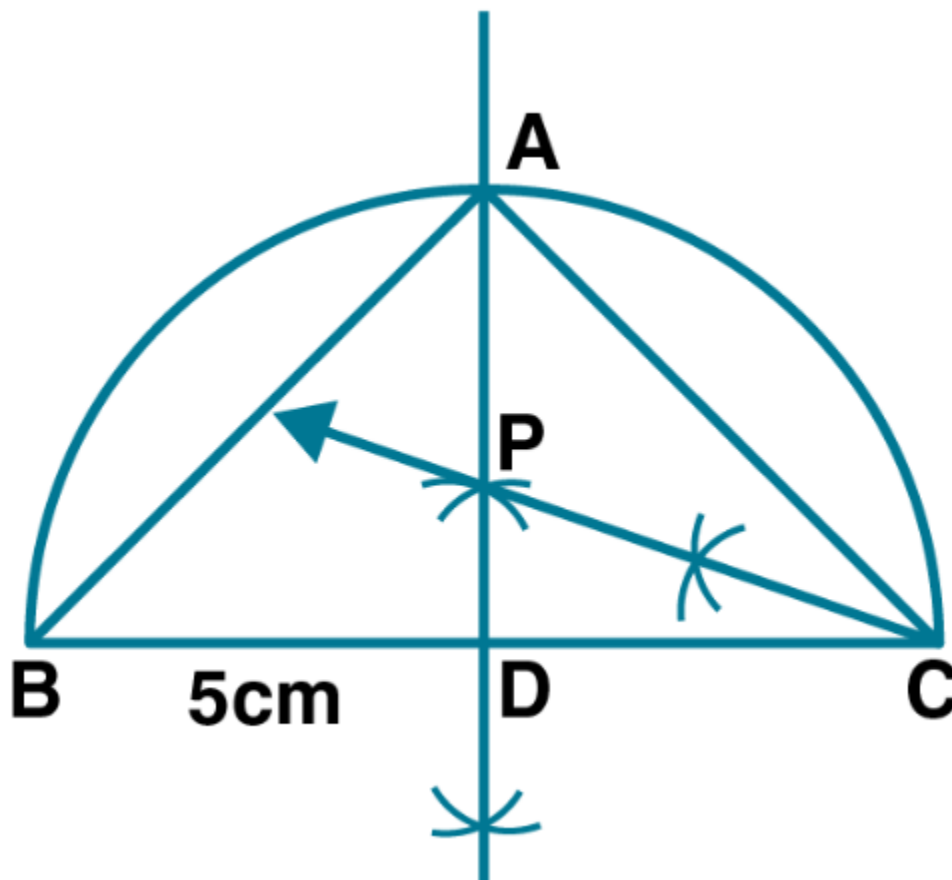
18. By using ruler and compasses only, construct an isosceles triangle ABC in which BC = 5 cm, AB = AC and $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$. Locate the point P such that:

(i) P is equidistant from the sides BC and AC.

(ii) P is equidistant from the points B and C.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



- (i) Construct $BC = 5$ cm and bisect it at point D.
- (ii) Taking BC as diameter, construct a semicircle.
- (iii) At the point D, construct a perpendicular intersecting the circle at the point A.
- (iv) Now join AB and AC.
- (v) Construct the angle bisector of C which intersects the perpendicular at the point P

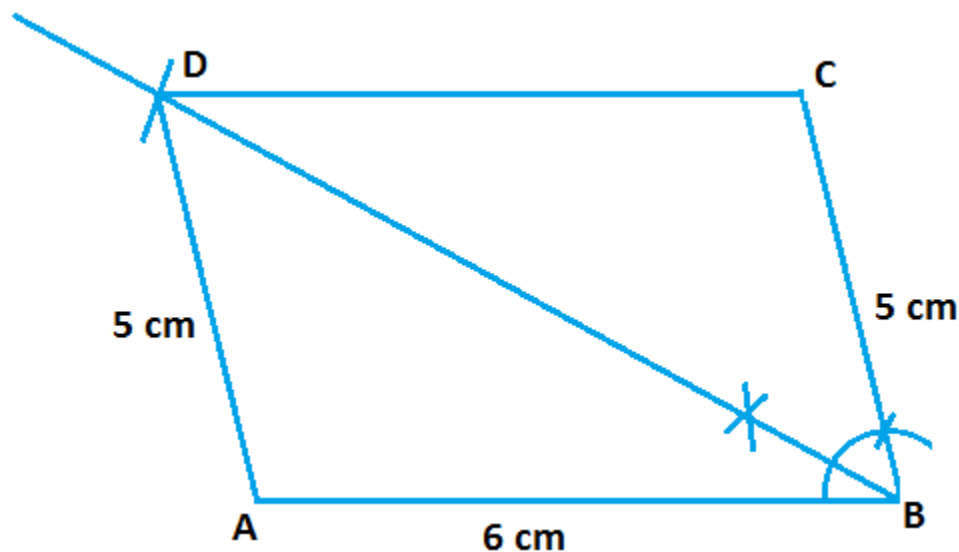
Here P is the required point.

19. Using ruler and compasses only, construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AD = 5$ cm and D is equidistant from AB and BC. Measure CD.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:

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- (i) Construct $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$.
- (ii) At point B, construct angle 60° and cut off $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$.
- (iii) Construct the angle bisector of $\angle B$.
- (iv) Taking A as centre and 5 cm radius construct an arc which intersects the angle bisector of $\angle B$ at D.
- (v) Now join AD and DC.

Here ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

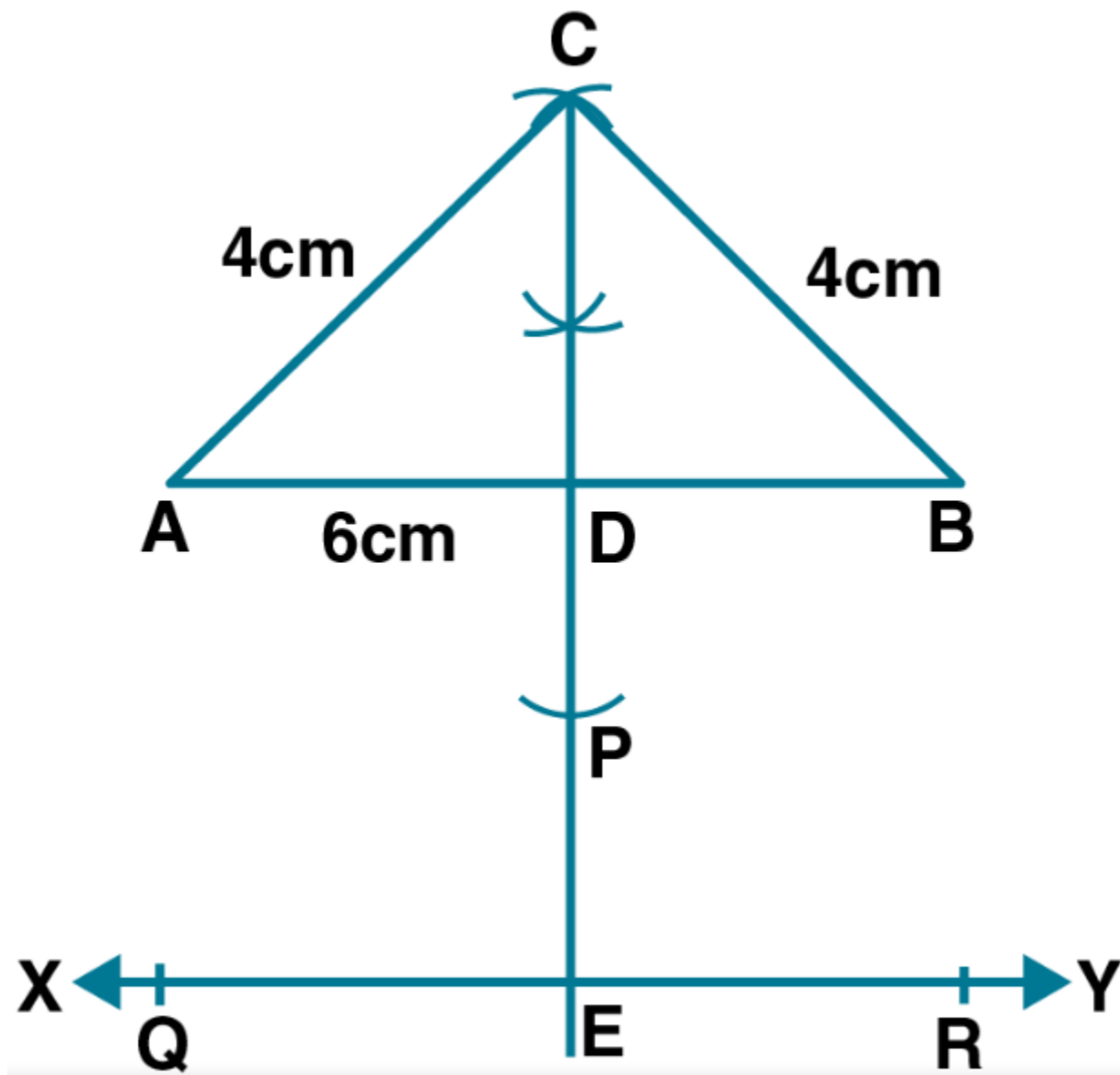
By measuring $CD = 5.3 \text{ cm}$.

20. Construct an isosceles triangle ABC such that $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$, $BC = AC = 4 \text{ cm}$. Bisect $\angle C$ internally and mark a point P on this bisector such that $CP = 5 \text{ cm}$. Find the points Q and R which are 5 cm from P and also 5 cm from the line AB.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:

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- (i) Construct a line $AB = 6\text{ cm}$.
- (ii) Taking A and B as centre and 4 cm radius, construct two arcs which intersect each other at the point C .
- (iii) Now join CA and CB .
- (iv) Construct the bisector of $\angle C$ and cut off $CP = 5\text{ cm}$.

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(v) Construct a line XY parallel to AB at 5 cm distance.

(vi) At point P , construct arcs of radius 5 cm each which intersects the line XY at Q and R .

Therefore, Q and R are the required points.

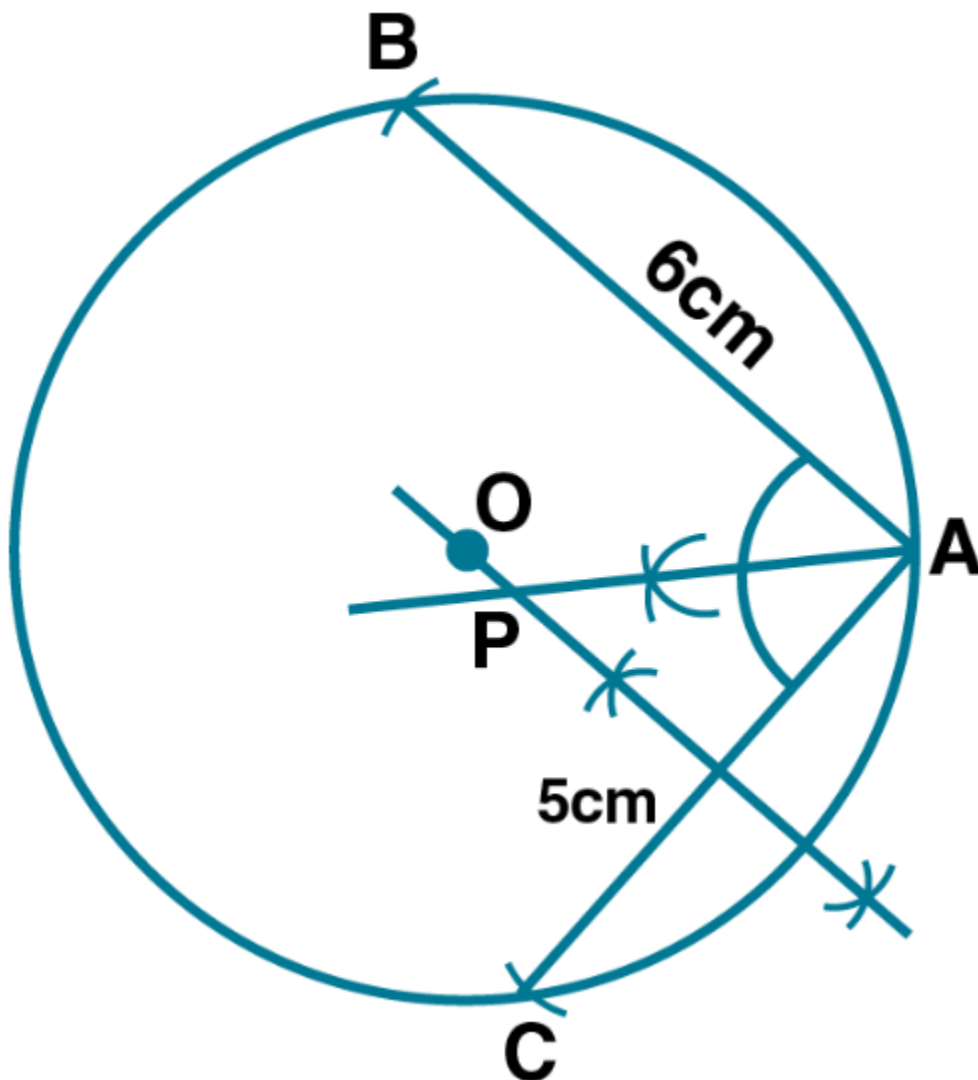
21. Use ruler and compasses only for this question. Draw a circle of radius 4 cm and mark two chords AB and AC of the circle of length 6 cm and 5 cm respectively.

(i) Construct the locus of points, inside the circle, that are equidistant from A and C . Prove your construction.

(ii) Construct the locus of points, inside the circle, that are equidistant from AB and AC .

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



- (i) Taking O as centre and 4 cm radius construct a circle.
- (ii) Mark a point A on this circle.
- (iii) Taking A as centre and 6 cm radius construct an arc which cuts the circle at B.
- (iv) Again with 5 cm radius, construct another arc which cuts the circle at C.
- (vi) Construct the perpendicular bisector of AC.

Here any point on it will be equidistant from A and C.

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(vii) Construct the angle bisector of $\angle A$ which intersects the perpendicular bisector of AC at the point P.

Hence, P is the required locus.

22. Ruler and compasses only may be used in this question. All construction lines and arcs must be clearly shown and be of sufficient length and clarity to permit assessment.

(i) Construct a triangle ABC, in which $BC = 6$ cm, $AB = 9$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$.

(ii) Construct the locus of all points, inside ΔABC , which are equidistant from B and C.

(iii) Construct the locus of the vertices of the triangle with BC as base, which are equal in area to ΔABC .

(iv) Mark the point Q, in your construction, which would make ΔQBC equal in area to ΔABC and isosceles.

(v) Measure and record the length of CQ.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:

- The area of ΔQBC is equal to the area of ΔABC as these are on the same base and between the same parallel lines.

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Chapter-Test

1. Draw a straight line AB of length 8 cm. Draw the locus of all points which are equidistant from A and B. Prove your statement.

Solution:

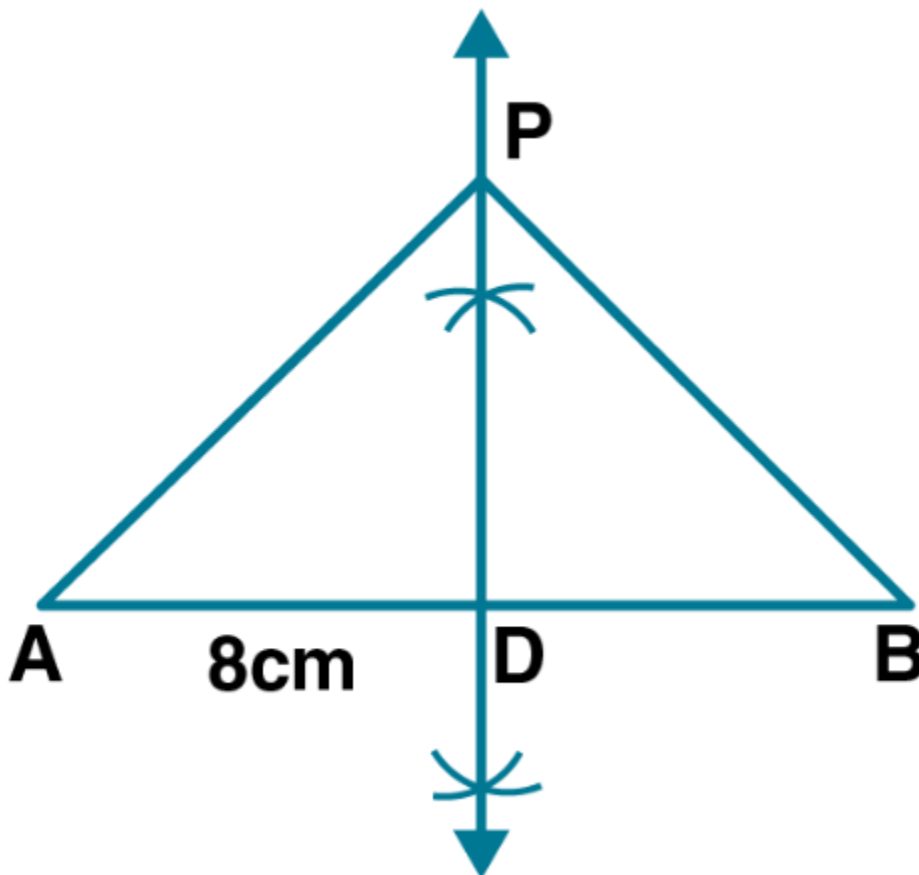
(i) Construct a line segment $AB = 8$ cm.

(ii) Construct the perpendicular bisector of AB which intersects AB at the point D.

Here every point P on it will be equidistant from A and B.

(iii) Take a point P on the perpendicular bisector.

(iv) Now join PA and PB.



Proof:

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In $\triangle PAD$ and $\triangle PBD$

$PD = PD$ is common

As D is the midpoint of AB

$AD = BD$

We know that

$\angle PDA = \angle PDB = 90^\circ$

$\triangle PAD \cong \triangle PBD$ as per SAS axiom of congruency

$PA = PB$ (c. p. c. t)

In the same way, we can prove that any other point which lies on the perpendicular bisector of AB is equidistant from A and B .

Therefore, it is proved.

2. A point P is allowed to travel in space. State the locus of P so that it always remains at a constant distance from a fixed point C .

Solution:

It is given that

A point P is allowed to travel in space and is at a constant distance from a fixed point C .

Therefore, its locus is a sphere.

3. Draw a line segment AB of length 7 cm. Construct the locus of a point P such that area of triangle PAB is 14 cm^2 .

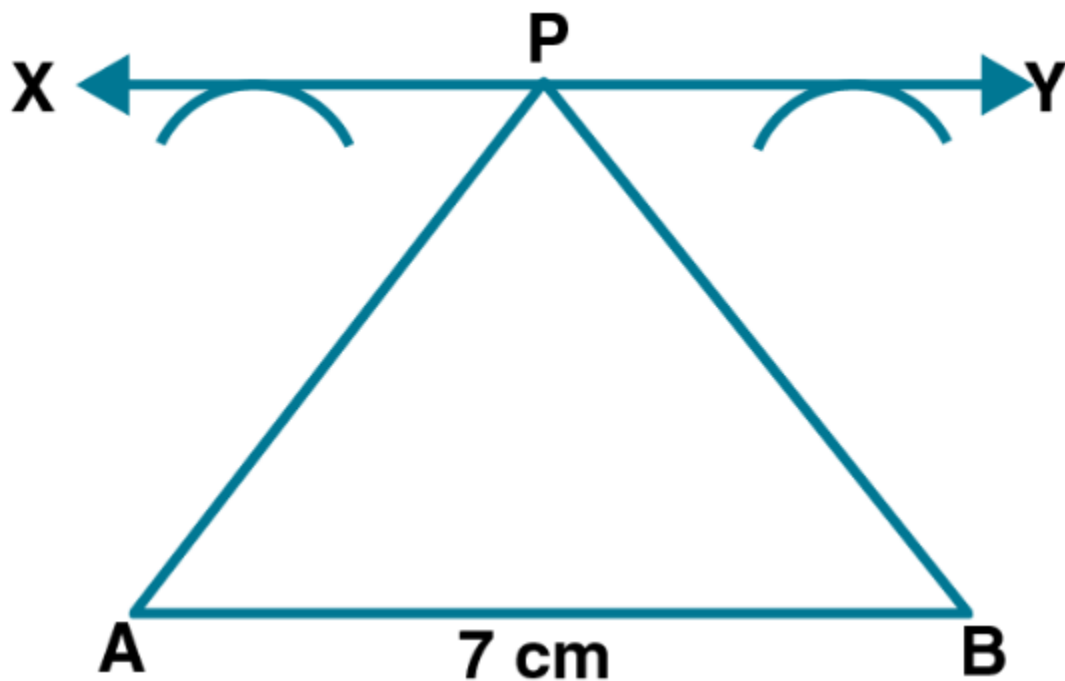
Solution:

It is given that

Length of $AB = 7 \text{ cm}$ (base)

Area of triangle $PAB = 14 \text{ cm}^2$

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We know that

$$\text{Height} = (\text{area} \times 2) / \text{base}$$

Substituting the values

$$= (14 \times 2) / 7$$

$$= 4 \text{ cm}$$

Construct a line XY which is parallel to AB and at a distance of 4 cm.

Take any point P on XY

Now join PA and PB

$$\text{Area of triangle PAB} = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

Therefore, locus of P is the line XY which is parallel to AB at a distance of 4 cm.

4. Draw a line segment AB of length 12 cm. Mark M, the mid-point of AB. Draw and describe the locus of a point which is

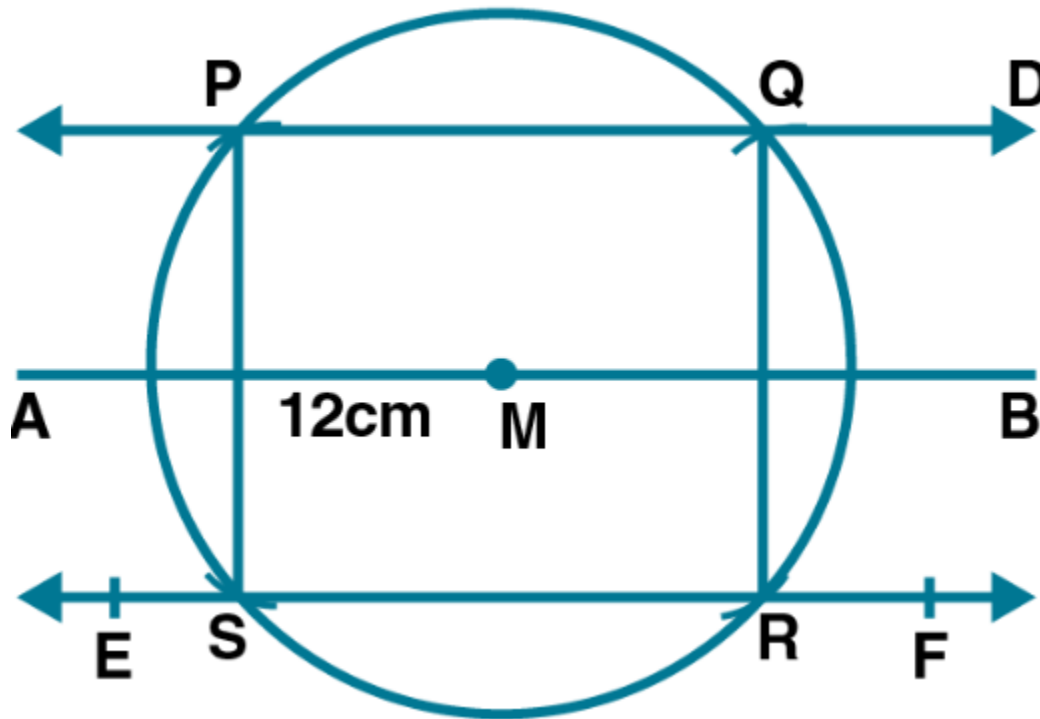
(i) at a distance of 3 cm from AB.

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(ii) at a distance of 5 cm from the point M. Mark the points P, Q, R, S which satisfy both the above conditions. What kind of quadrilateral is PQRS? Compute the area of the quadrilateral PQRS.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



(i) Construct a line $AB = 12$ cm.

(ii) Take M as the midpoint of line AB.

(iii) Construct straight lines CD and EF which is parallel to AB at 3 cm distance.

(iv) Taking M as centre and 5 cm radius construct areas which intersect CD at P and Q and EF at R and S.

(v) Now join QR and PS.

Here PQRS is a rectangle where the length $PQ = 8$ cm

So the area of rectangle PQRS = $PQ \times RS$

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We get

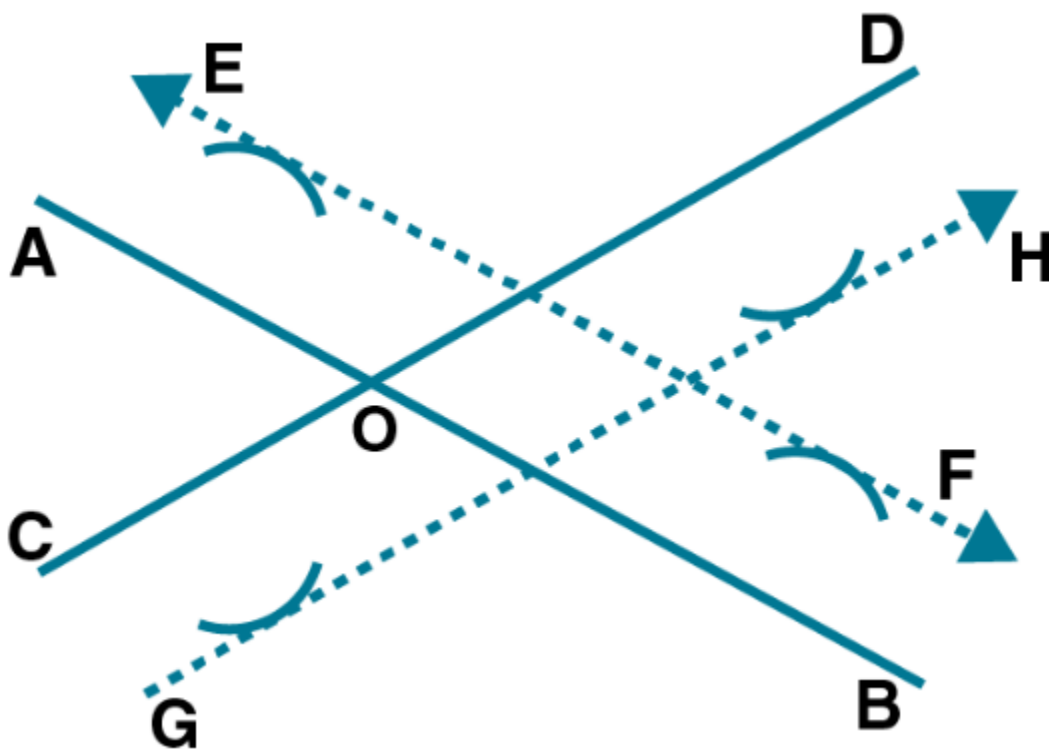
$$= 8 \times 6$$

$$= 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

5. AB and CD are two intersecting lines. Find the position of a point which is at a distance of 2 cm from AB and 1.6 cm from CD.

Solution:

(i) AB and CD are two intersecting lines which intersect each other at the point O.



(ii) Construct a line EF which is parallel to AB and GH which is parallel to CD intersecting each other at the point P.

Hence, P is the required point.

6. Two straight lines PQ and PK cross each other at P at an angle of 75° . S is a stone on the road PQ, 800 m from P towards Q. By drawing a figure to scale 1 cm = 100 m, locate the position of a flagstaff X, which is equidistant from P and S, and is also equidistant from the road.

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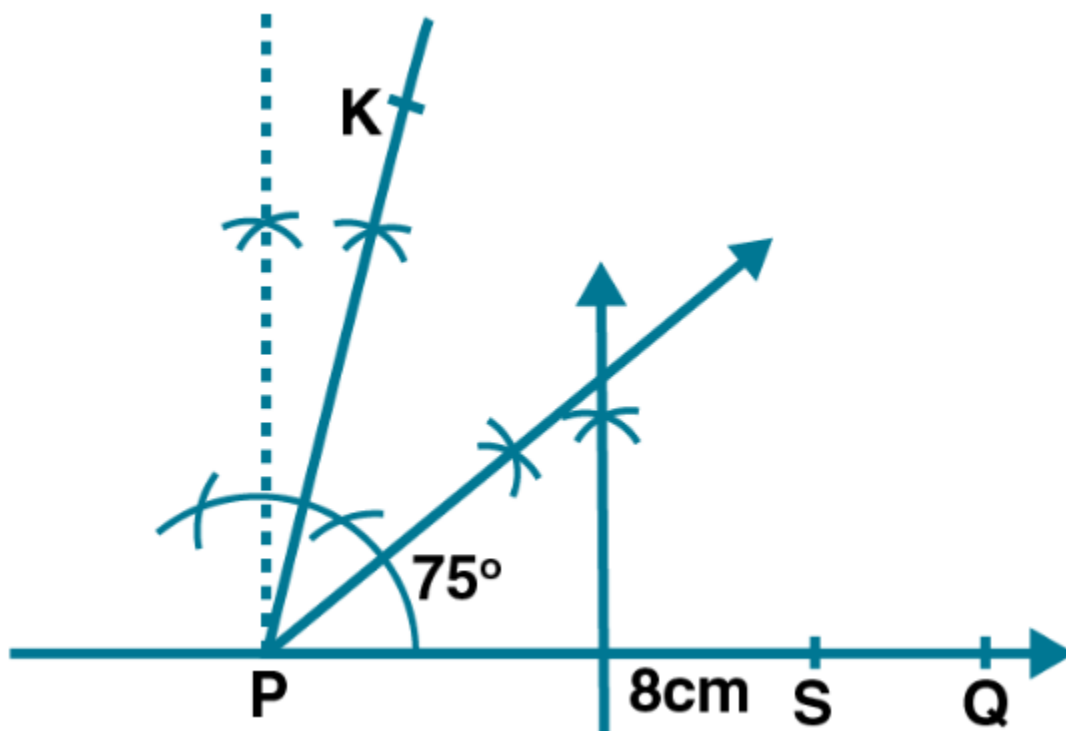
Solution:

We know that

$$1 \text{ cm} = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$800 \text{ m} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

Steps of Construction:



(i) Construct the lines PQ and PK intersecting each other at the point P which makes an angle 75° .

(ii) Consider a point S on PQ such that $PS = 8 \text{ cm}$.

(iii) Construct the perpendicular bisector of PS .

(iv) Construct the angle bisector of $\angle KPS$ which intersects the perpendicular bisector at X .

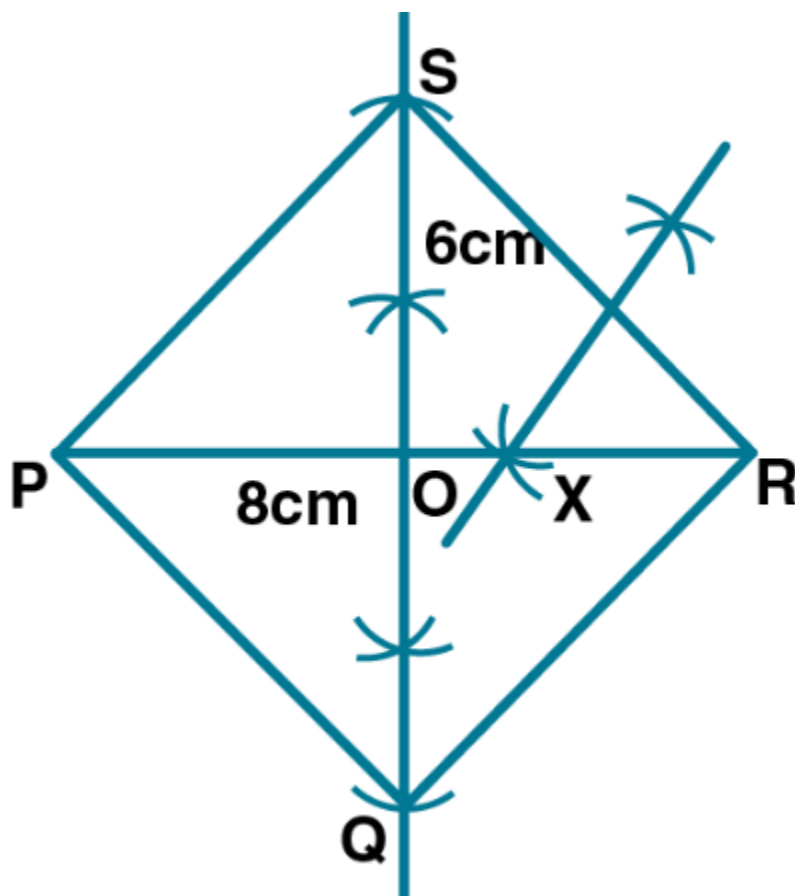
Here X is the required point which is equidistant from P and S and also from PQ and PK .

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7. Construct a rhombus PQRS whose diagonals PR, QS are 8 cm and 6 cm respectively. Find by construction a point X equidistant from PQ, PS and equidistant from R, S. Measure XR.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



(i) Take $PR = 8$ cm and construct the perpendicular bisector of PR which intersects it at point O.

(ii) From the point O, cut off $OS = OQ = 3$ cm.

(iii) Now join PQ, QR, RS and SP.

Here PQRS is a rhombus with PR and QS as the diagonals.

(iv) PR is the bisector of $\angle SPQ$.

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(v) Construct perpendicular bisector of SR which intersects PR at X

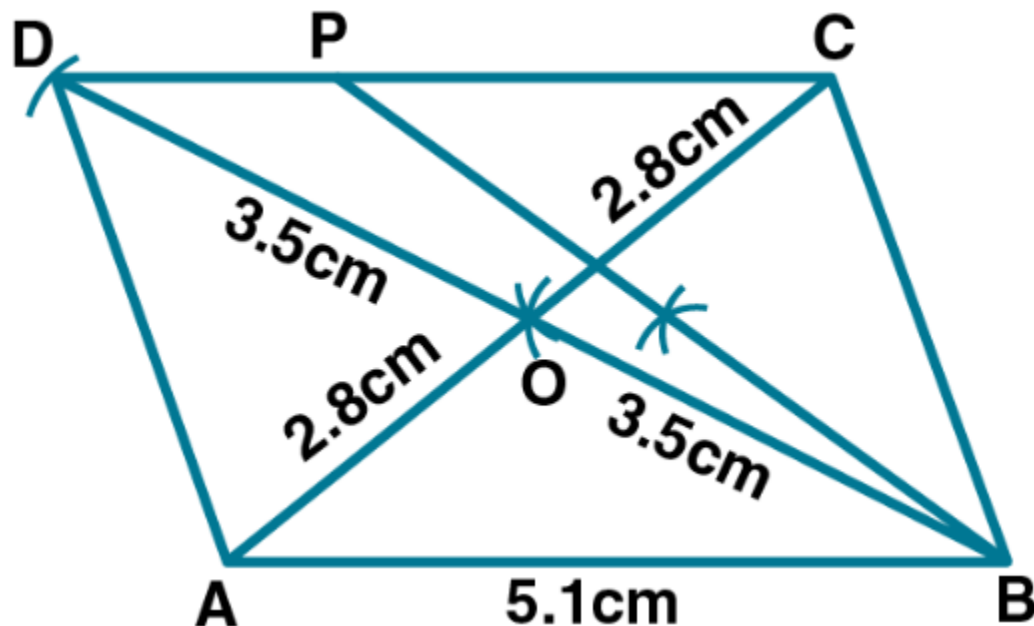
Here X is equidistant from PQ and PS and also from S and R.

By measuring, length of XR = 3.2 cm.

8. Without using set square or protractor, construct the parallelogram ABCD in which AB = 5.1 cm, the diagonal AC = 5.6 cm and diagonal BD = 7 cm. Locate the point P on DC, which is equidistant from AB and BC.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



(i) Consider AB = 5.1 cm.

(ii) At the point A, radius = $5.6/2 = 2.8$ cm

At the point B, radius = $7.0/2 = 3.5$ cm

Construct two arcs which intersect each other at the point O.

(iii) Now join AO and produce it to point C such that OC = AO = 2.8 cm and join BO and produce it to D such that BO = OD = 3.5 cm.

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(iv) Join BC, CD and DA

Here ABCD is a parallelogram.

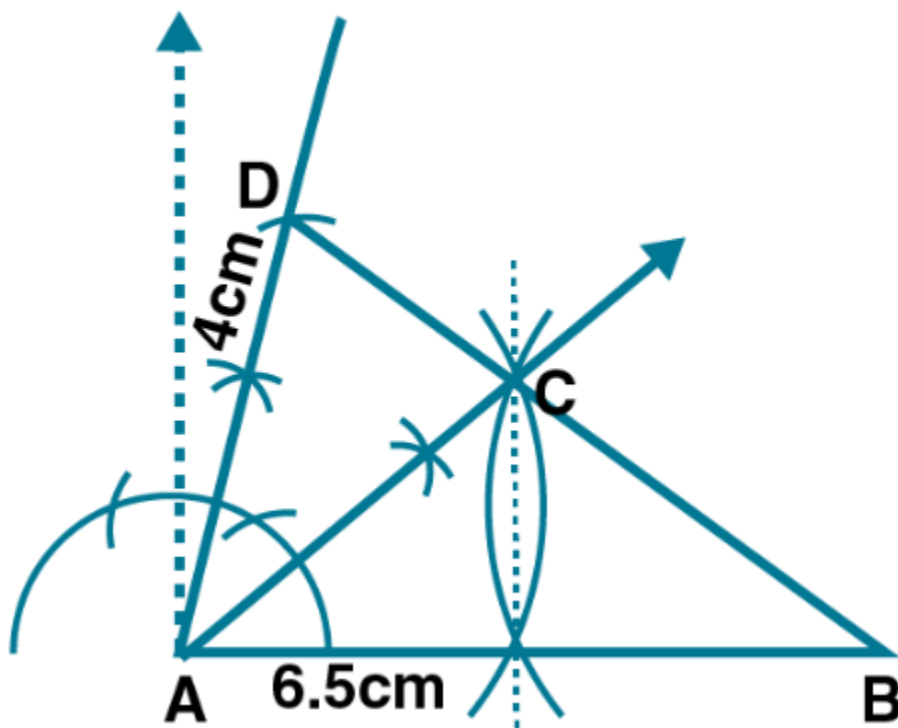
(v) Construct the angle bisector of $\angle ABC$ which intersects CD at P.

P is the required point equidistant from AB and BC.

9. By using ruler and compass only, construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 6.5$ cm, $AD = 4$ cm and $\angle DAB = 75^\circ$. C is equidistant to from the sides of AB and AD, if also C is equidistant from the points A and B.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:



(i) Construct a line segment $AB = 6.5$ cm.

(ii) At the point A, construct a ray which makes an angle 75° and cut off $AD = 4$ cm.

(iii) Construct the bisector of $\angle DAB$.

(iv) Construct the perpendicular bisector of AB which intersects the angle bisector at the point C.

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(v) Now join CB and CD.

Hence, ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



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- Chapter 3- Shares and Dividends
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About ML Aggarwal

M. L. Aggarwal, is an Indian mechanical engineer, educator. His achievements include research in solutions of industrial problems related to fatigue design. Recipient Best Paper award, Manipal Institute of Technology, 2004. Member of TSTE.

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