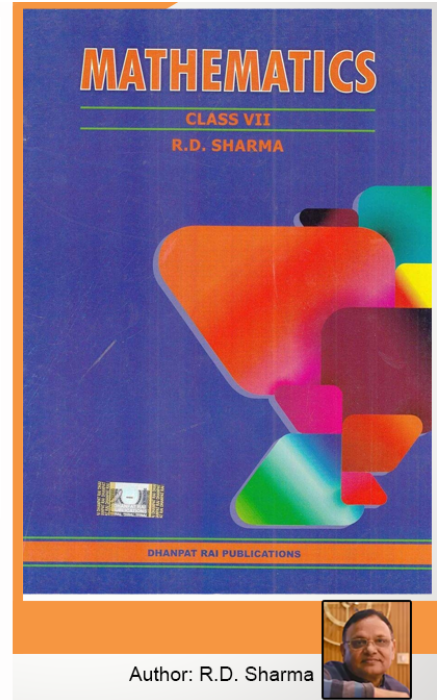


Class 7 - Chapter 17 Constructions



RD Sharma Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 17–Constructions

Class 7: Maths Chapter 17 solutions. Complete Class 7 Maths Chapter 17 Notes.

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 17–Constructions

RD Sharma 7th Maths Chapter 17, Class 7 Maths Chapter 17 solutions

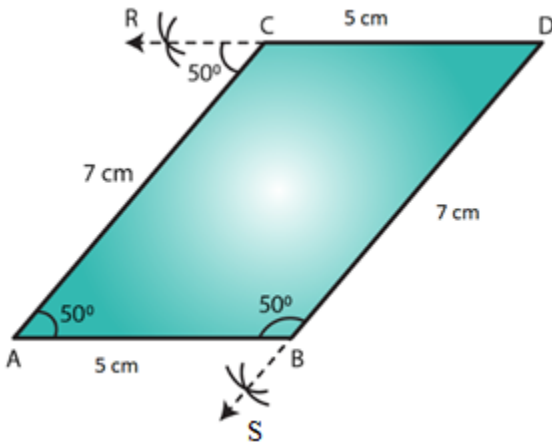
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Exercise 17.1 Page No: 17.1

1. Draw an $\angle BAC$ of measure 50° such that $AB = 5$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm. Through C draw a line parallel to AB and through B draw a line parallel to AC, intersecting each other at D. Measure BD and CD

Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw angle $BAC = 50^\circ$ such that $AB = 5$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm.

Cut an arc through C at an angle of 50°

2. Draw a straight line passing through C and the arc. This line will be parallel to AB since $\angle CAB = \angle RCA = 50^\circ$

3. Alternate angles are equal; therefore the line is parallel to AB.

4. Again through B, cut an arc at an angle of 50° and draw a line passing through B and this arc and say this intersects the line drawn parallel to AB at D.

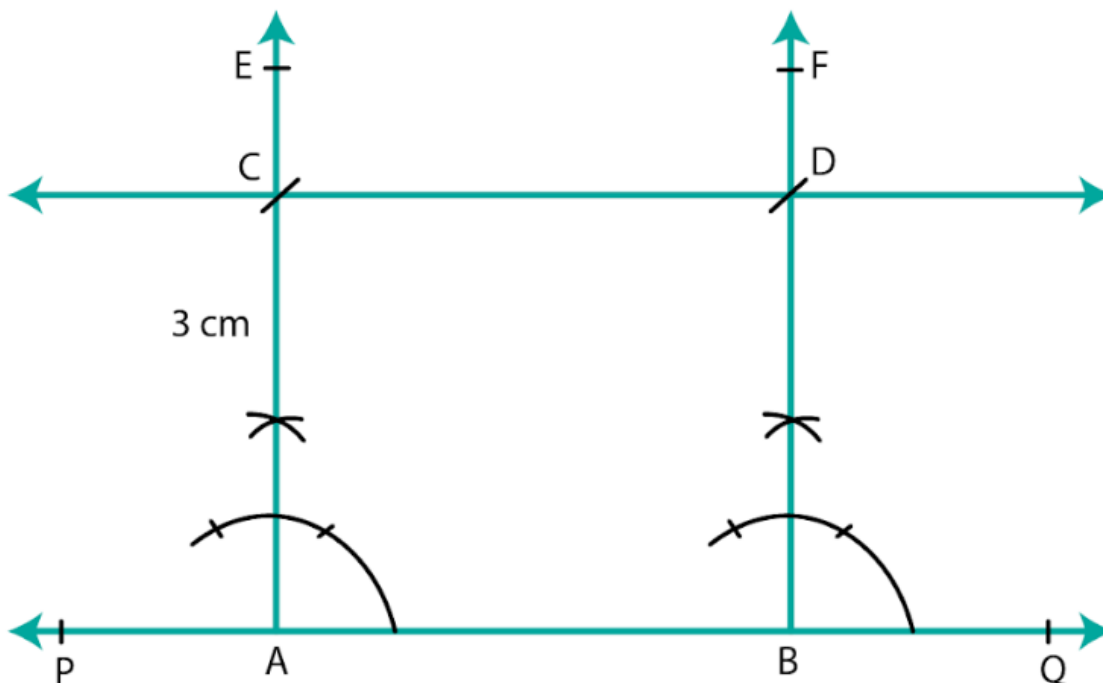
5. $\angle SBA = \angle BAC = 50^\circ$, since they are alternate angles. Therefore BD parallel to AC

6. Also we can measure $BD = 7$ cm and $CD = 5$ cm.

2. Draw a line PQ. Draw another line parallel to PQ at a distance of 3 cm from it.

Solution:

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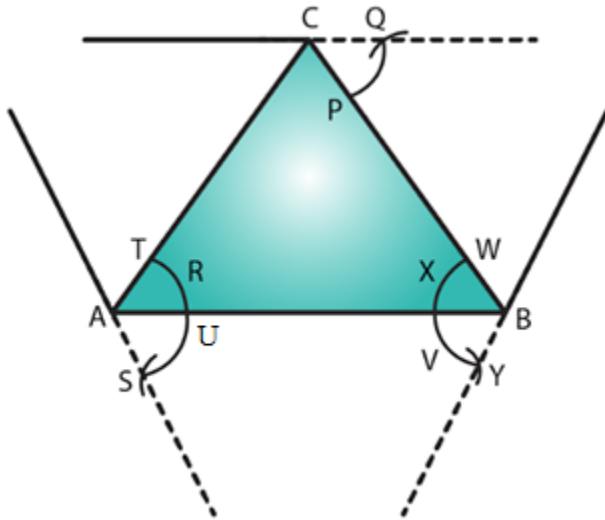


Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line PQ.
 2. Take any two points A and B on the line.
 3. Construct $\angle PBF = 90^\circ$ and $\angle QAE = 90^\circ$
 4. With A as center and radius 3 cm cut AE at C.
 5. With B as center and radius 3 cm cut BF at D.
 6. Join CD and produce it on either side to get the required line parallel to AB and at a distance of 3 cm from it.
- 3. Take any three non-collinear points A, B, C and draw $\angle ABC$. Through each vertex of the triangle, draw a line parallel to the opposite side.**

Solution:

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Steps of construction:

1. Mark three non collinear points A, B and C such that none of them lie on the same line.
2. Join AB, BC and CA to form triangle ABC.
3. Parallel line to AC
4. With A as center, draw an arc cutting AC and AB at T and U, respectively.
5. With center B and the same radius as in the previous step, draw an arc on the opposite side of AB to cut AB at X.
6. With center X and radius equal to TU, draw an arc cutting the arc drawn in the previous step at Y.
7. Join BY and produce in both directions to obtain the line parallel to AC.

Parallel line to AB:

8. With B as center, draw an arc cutting BC and BA at W and V, respectively.
9. With center C and the same radius as in the previous step, draw an arc on the opposite side of BC to cut BC at P.
10. With center P and radius equal to WV, draw an arc cutting the arc drawn in the previous step at Q.

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11. Join CQ and produce in both directions to obtain the line parallel to AB.

Parallel line to BC:

12. With B as center, draw an arc cutting BC and BA at W and V, respectively (already drawn).

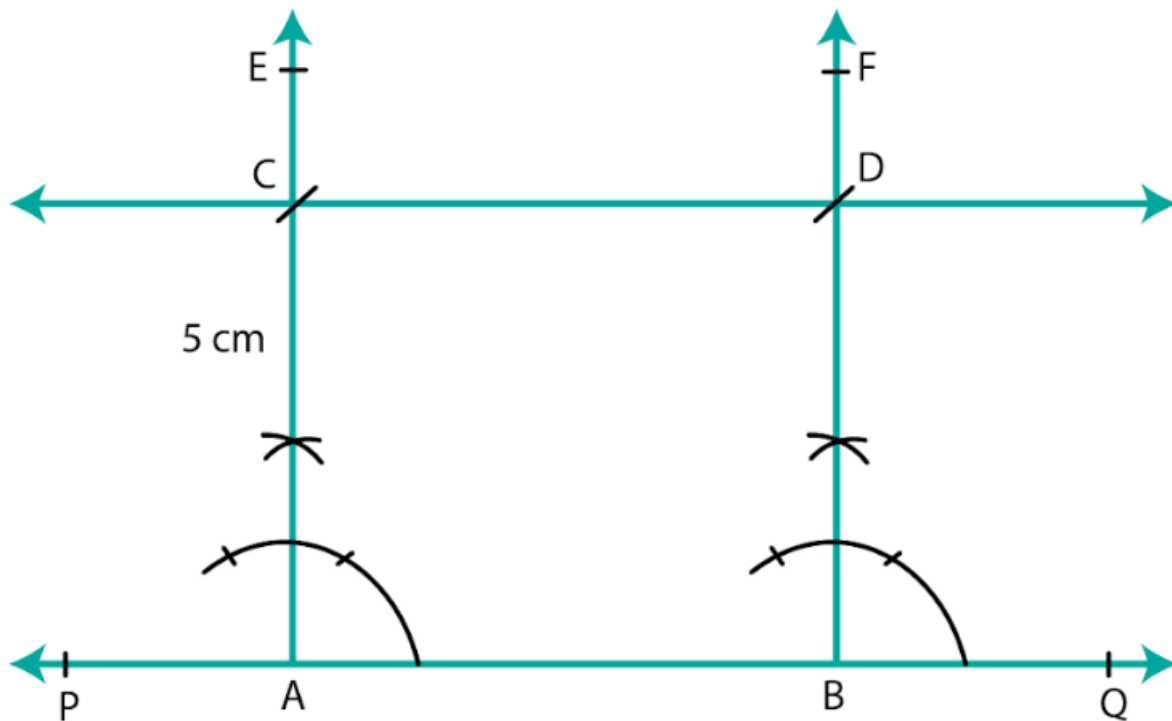
13. With center A and the same radius as in the previous step, draw an arc on the opposite side of AB to cut AB at R.

14. With center R and radius equal to WV, draw an arc cutting the arc drawn in the previous step at S.

15. Join AS and produce in both directions to obtain the line parallel to BC.

4. Draw two parallel lines at a distance of 5cm apart.

Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line PQ.

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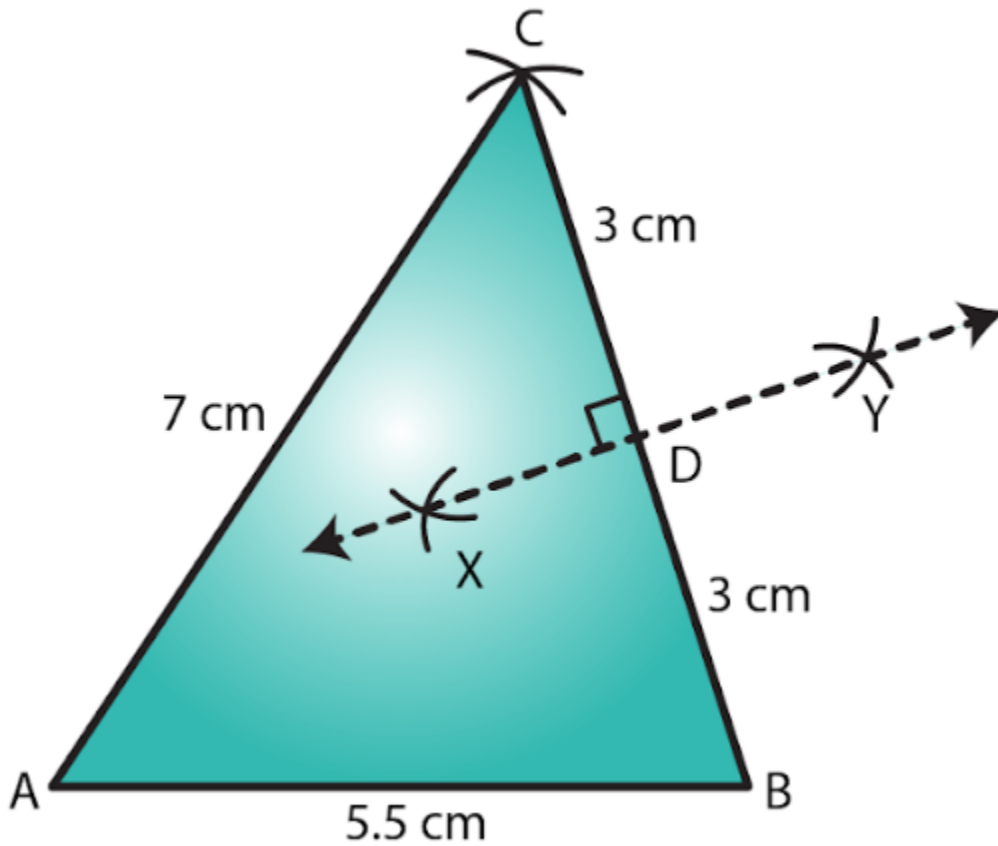
2. Take any two points A and B on the line.
 3. Construct $\angle PBF = 90^\circ$ and $\angle QAE = 90^\circ$
 4. With A as center and radius 5 cm cut AE at C.
 5. With B as center and radius 5 cm cut BF at D.
 6. Join CD and produce it on either side to get the required line parallel to AB and at a distance of 5 cm from it.
-

Exercise 17.2 Page No: 17.3

1. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $AB = 5.5$ cm. $BC = 6$ cm and $CA = 7$ cm. Also, draw perpendicular bisector of side BC.

Solution:

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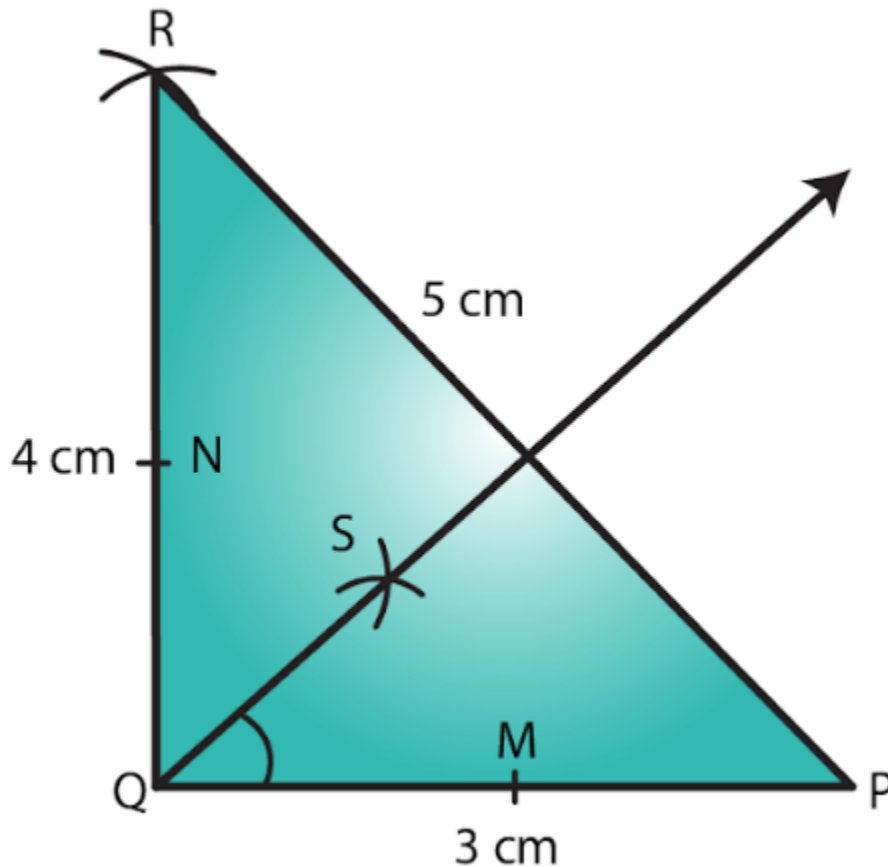
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AB of length 5.5 cm.
2. From B, cut an arc of radius 6 cm.
3. With center A, draw an arc of radius 7 cm intersecting the previously drawn arc at C.
4. Join AC and BC to obtain the desired triangle.
5. With center B and radius more than half of BC, draw two arcs on both sides of BC.
6. With center C and the same radius as in the previous step, draw two arcs intersecting the arcs drawn in the previous step at X and Y.
7. Join XY to get the perpendicular bisector of BC.

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2. Draw $\triangle PQR$ in which $PQ = 3$ cm, $QR = 4$ cm and $RP = 5$ cm. Also, draw the bisector of $\angle Q$

Solution:



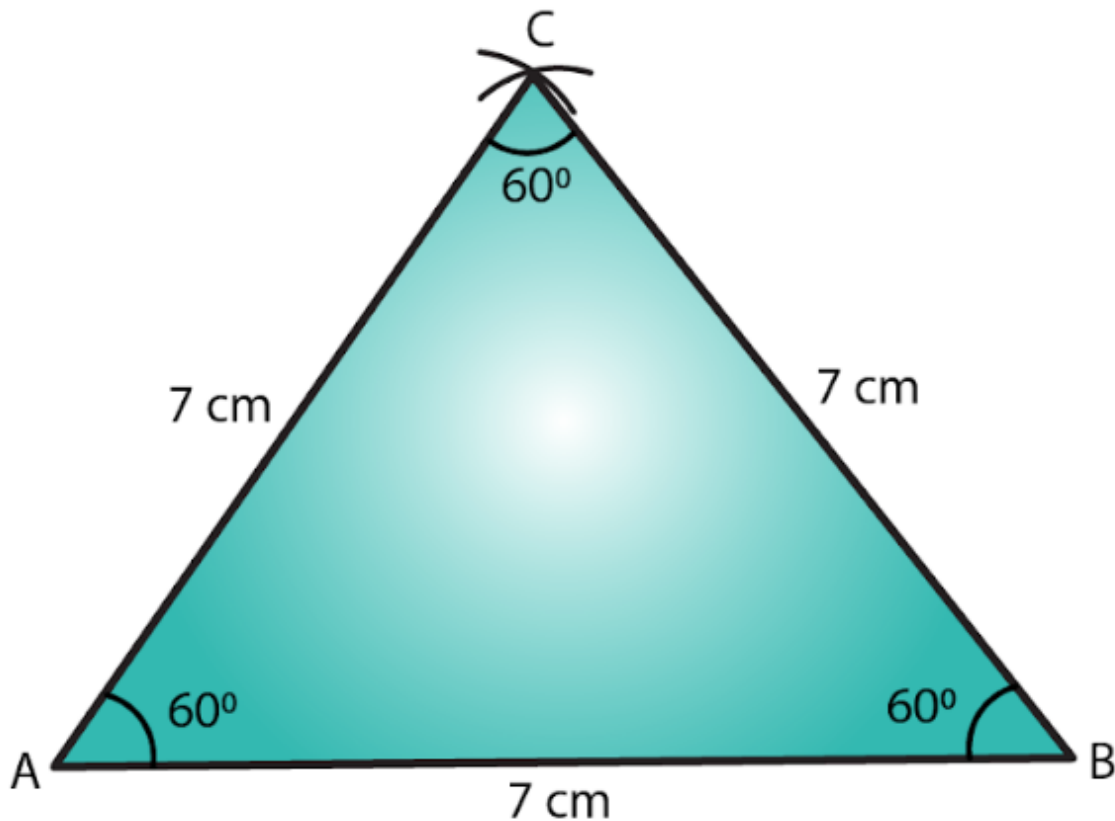
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment PQ of length 3 cm.
2. With Q as center and radius 4 cm, draw an arc.
3. With P as center and radius 5 cm, draw an arc intersecting the previously drawn arc at R.
4. Join PR and QR to obtain the required triangle.
5. From Q, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting PQ and QR at M and N, respectively.

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6. From M and N, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting at point S.
 7. Join QS and extend to produce the angle bisector of angle PQR.
 8. Verify that angle PQS and angle SQR are equal to 45° each.
- 3. Draw an equilateral triangle one of whose sides is of length 7 cm.**

Solution:



Steps of construction:

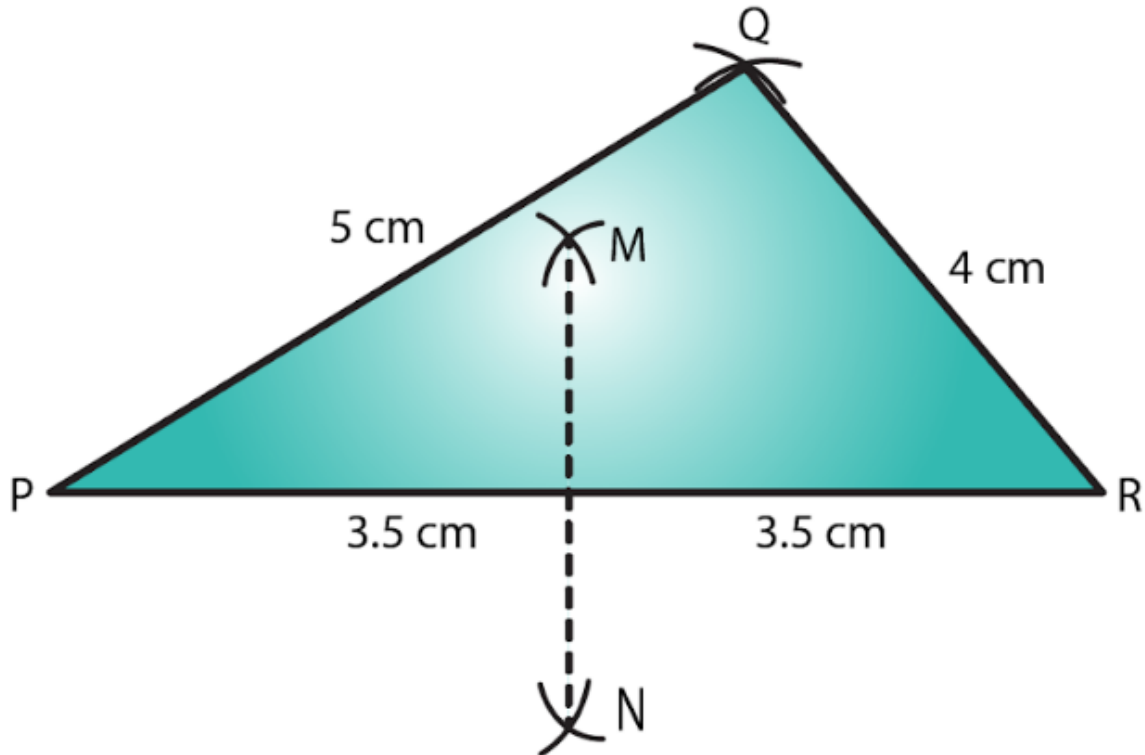
1. Draw a line segment AB of length 7 cm.
2. With center A, draw an arc of radius 7 cm.
3. With center B, draw an arc of radius 7 cm intersecting the previously drawn arc at C.

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4. Join AC and BC to get the required triangle.

4. Draw a triangle whose sides are of lengths 4 cm, 5 cm and 7 cm. Draw the perpendicular bisector of the largest side.

Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment PR of length 7 cm.
2. With center P, draw an arc of radius 5 cm.
3. With center R, draw an arc of radius 4 cm intersecting the previously drawn arc at Q.
4. Join PQ and QR to obtain the required triangle.
5. From P, draw arcs with radius more than half of PR on either sides.

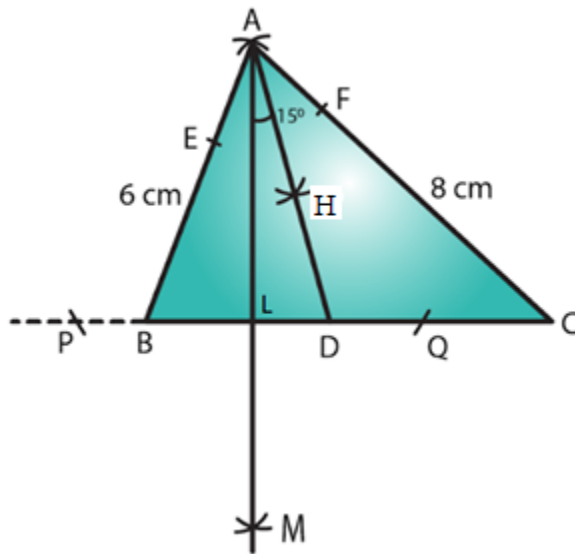
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6. With the same radius as in the previous step, draw arcs from R on either sides of PR intersecting the arcs drawn in the previous step at M and N.

7. MN is the required perpendicular bisector of the largest side.

5. Draw a triangle ABC with AB = 6 cm, BC = 7 cm and CA = 8 cm. Using ruler and compass alone, draw (i) the bisector AD of $\angle A$ and (ii) perpendicular AL from A on BC. Measure LAD.

Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment BC of length 7 cm.
2. With center B, draw an arc of radius 6 cm.
3. With center C, draw an arc of radius 8 cm intersecting the previously drawn arc at A.
4. Join AC and AB to get the required triangle.

Angle bisector steps:

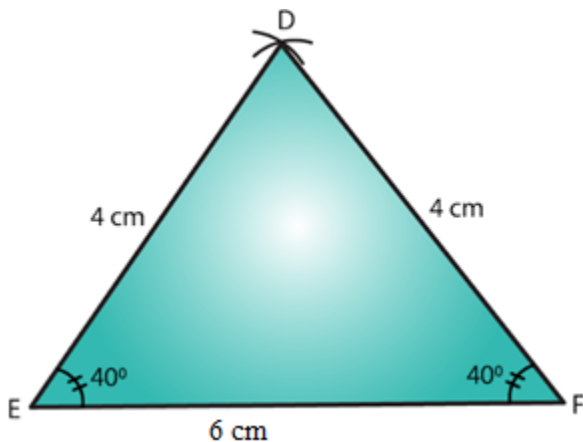
5. From A, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting AB and AC at E and F, respectively.
6. From E and F, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting at point H.

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7. Join AH and extend to produce the angle bisector of angle A, meeting line BC at D.
8. Perpendicular from Point A to line BC steps:
9. From A, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting BC at P and Q, respectively (Extend BC to draw these arcs).
10. From P and Q, cut arcs of equal radius intersecting at M.
11. Join AM cutting BC at L.
12. AL is the perpendicular to the line BC.
13. Angle LAD is 15° .

6. Draw $\triangle DEF$ such that $DE = DF = 4$ cm and $EF = 6$ cm. Measure $\angle E$ and $\angle F$.

Solution:



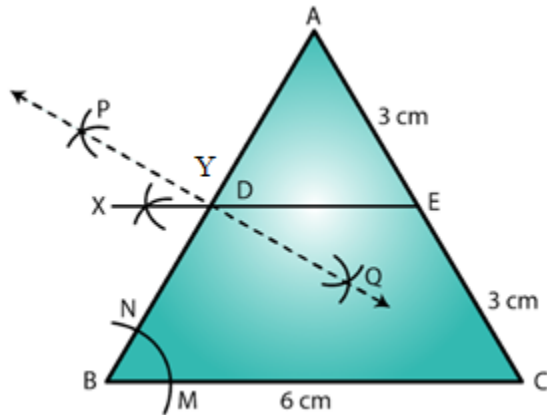
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment EF of length 6 cm.
2. With E as center, draw an arc of radius 4 cm.
3. With F as center, draw an arc of radius 4 cm intersecting the previous arc at D.
4. Join DE and DF to get the desired triangle DEF.
5. By measuring we get, $\angle E = \angle F = 40^\circ$.

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7. Draw any triangle ABC. Bisect side AB at D. Through D, draw a line parallel to BC, meeting AC in E. Measure AE and EC.

Solution:



Steps of construction:

We first draw a triangle ABC with each side = 6 cm.

Steps to bisect line AB:

1. Draw an arc from A on either side of line AB.
2. With the same radius as in the previous step, draw an arc from B on either side of AB intersecting the arcs drawn in the previous step at P and Q.
3. Join PQ cutting AB at D. PQ is the perpendicular bisector of AB.

Parallel line to BC:

4. With B as center, draw an arc cutting BC and BA at M and N, respectively.
5. With center D and the same radius as in the previous step, draw an arc on the opposite side of AB to cut AB at Y.
6. With center Y and radius equal to MN, draw an arc cutting the arc drawn in the previous step at X.
7. Join XD and extend it to intersect AC at E.
8. DE is the required parallel line.

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Exercise 17.3 Page No: 17.5

1. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $AB = 3$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm and $\angle B = 70^\circ$.

Solution:

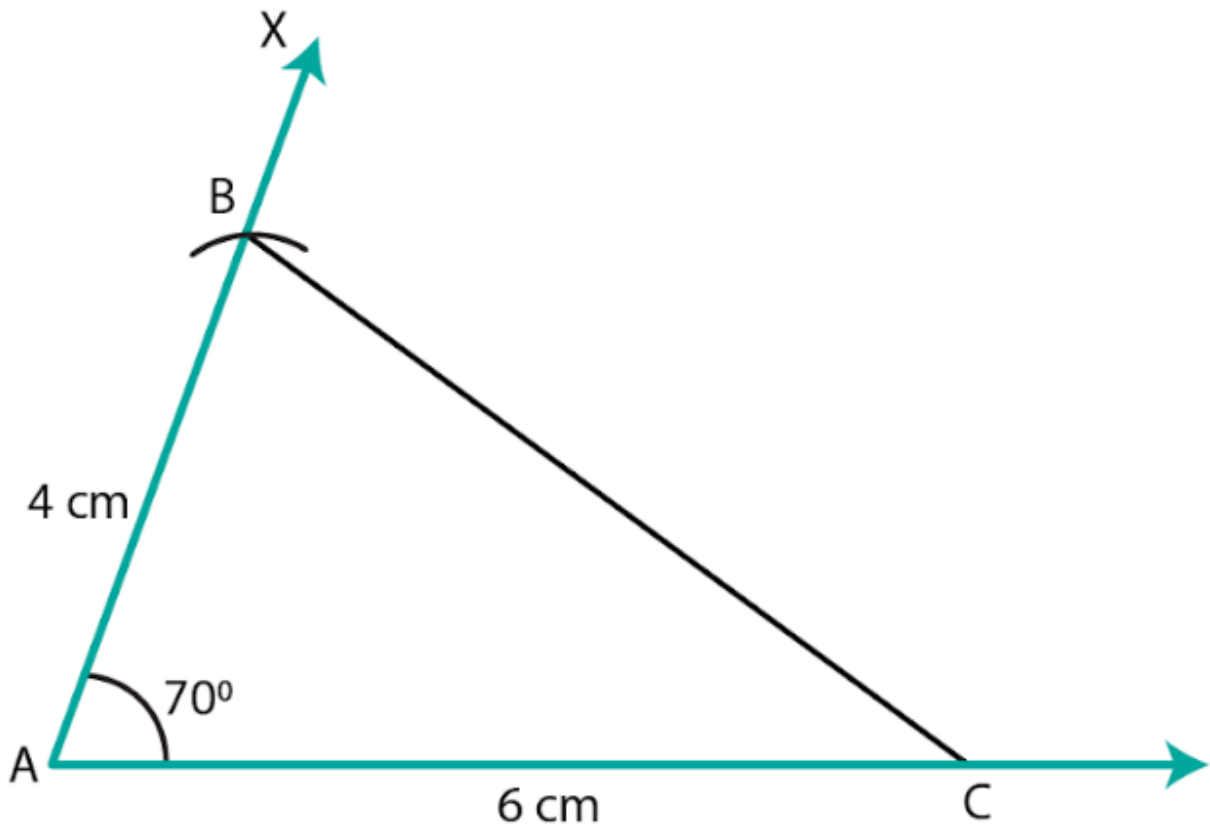
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AB of length 3 cm.
2. Draw $\angle XBA = 70^\circ$.
3. Cut an arc on BX at a distance of 5 cm at C .
4. Join AC to get the required triangle.

2. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $AB = 4$ cm and $AC = 6$ cm. Measure BC .

Solution:

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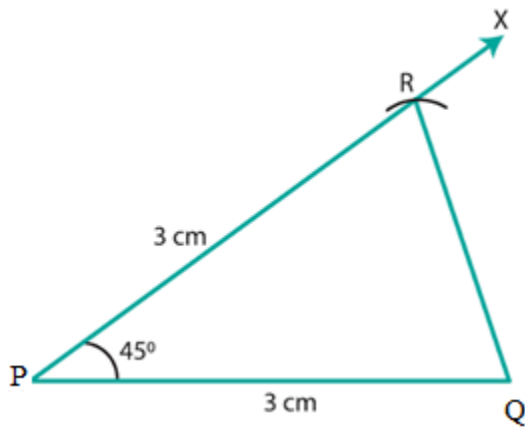
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AC of length 6 cm.
2. Draw $\angle XAC = 70^\circ$.
3. Cut an arc on AX at a distance of 4 cm at B.
4. Join BC to get the desired triangle.
5. We see that $BC = 6$ cm.

3. Draw an isosceles triangle in which each of the equal sides is of length 3 cm and the angle between them is 45° .

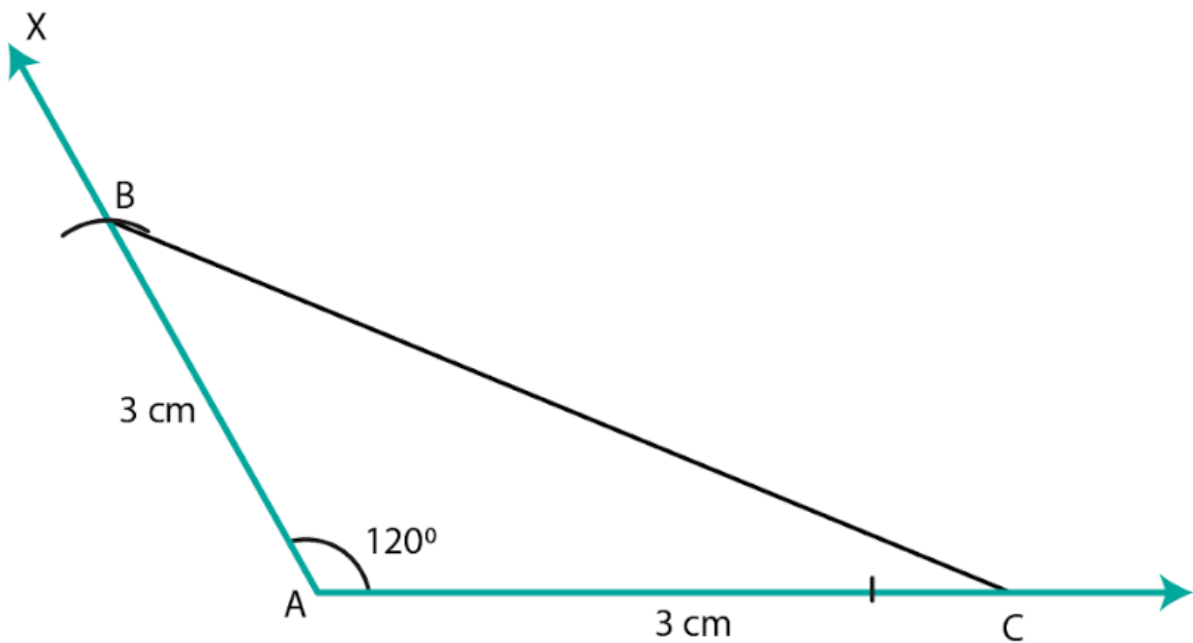
Steps of construction:

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1. Draw a line segment PQ of length 3 cm.
 2. Draw $\angle QPX=45^\circ$.
 3. Cut an arc on PX at a distance of 3 cm at R.
 4. Join QR to get the required triangle.
- 4. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle A = 120^\circ$, $AB = AC = 3$ cm. Measure $\angle B$ and $\angle C$.**

Solution:

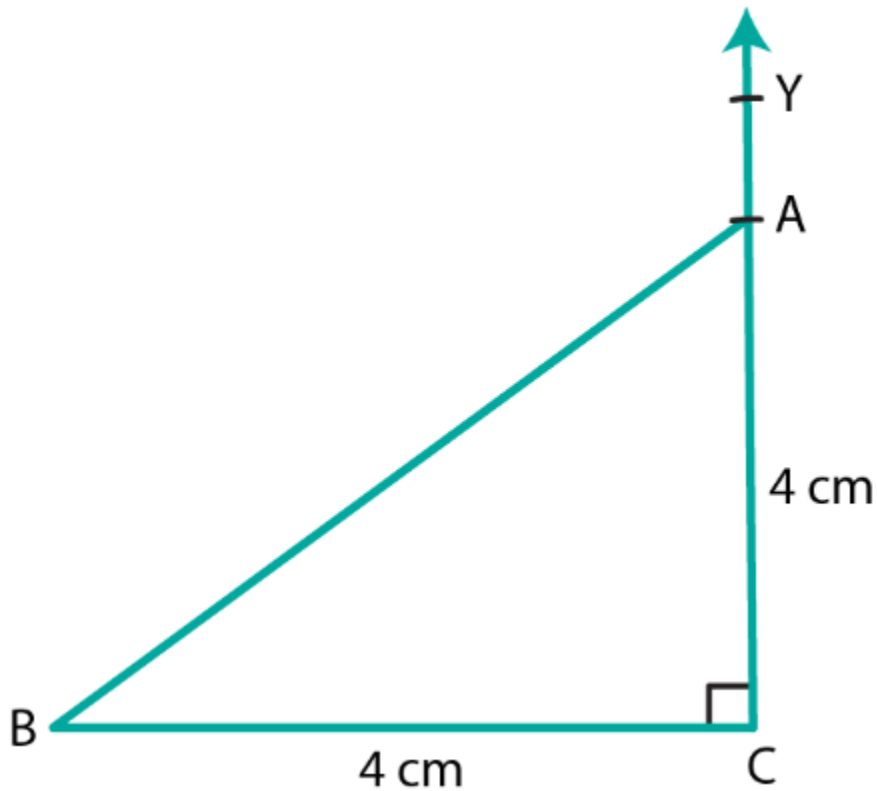


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Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AC of length 3 cm.
 2. Draw $\angle XAC = 120^\circ$.
 3. Cut an arc on AX at a distance of 3 cm at B.
 4. Join BC to get the required triangle.
 5. By measuring, we get $\angle B = \angle C = 30^\circ$.
- 5. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle C = 90^\circ$ and $AC = BC = 4$ cm.**

Solution:

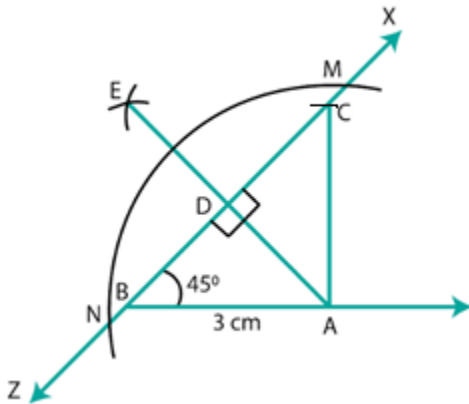


Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment BC of length 4 cm.
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2. At C, draw $\angle BCY=90^\circ$.
 3. Cut an arc on CY at a distance of 4 cm at A.
 4. Join AB. ABC is the required triangle.
- 6. Draw a triangle ABC in which BC = 4 cm, AB = 3 cm and $\angle B = 45^\circ$. Also, draw a perpendicular from A on BC.**

Solution:



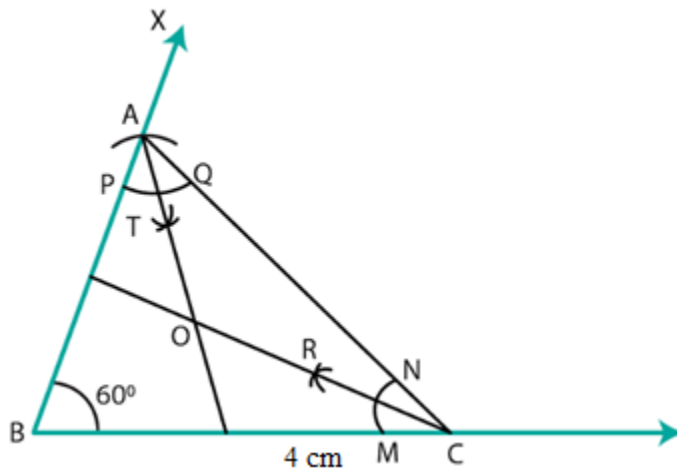
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AB of length 3 cm.
2. Draw an angle of 45° and cut an arc at this angle at a radius of 4 cm.
3. Join AC to get the required triangle.
4. With A as center, draw intersecting arcs at M and N.
5. With center M and radius more than half of MN, cut an arc on the opposite side of $\angle A$.
6. With N as center and as same radius taken in the previous step, cut an arc intersecting the previous arc at E.
7. Join AE, it meets BC at D, then AE is the required perpendicular.

7. Draw a triangle ABC with AB = 3 cm, BC = 4 cm and $\angle B = 60^\circ$. Also, draw the bisector of angles C and A of the triangle, meeting in a point O. Measure $\angle COA$.

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Solution:



Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $BC = 4$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle CBX = 60^\circ$.
3. Draw an arc on BX at a radius of 3 cm cutting BX at A .
4. Join AC to get the required triangle.

Angle bisector for angle A :

5. With A as center, cut arcs of the same radius cutting AB and AC at P and Q , respectively.
6. From P and Q cut arcs of same radius intersecting at T .
7. Join AT to get the angle bisector of angle A .

Angle bisector for angle C :

8. With C as center, cut arcs of the same radius cutting CB and CA at M and N , respectively.
9. From M and N , cut arcs of the same radius intersecting at R .
10. Join CR to get the angle bisector of angle C .
11. Mark the point of intersection of CR and AT as O .

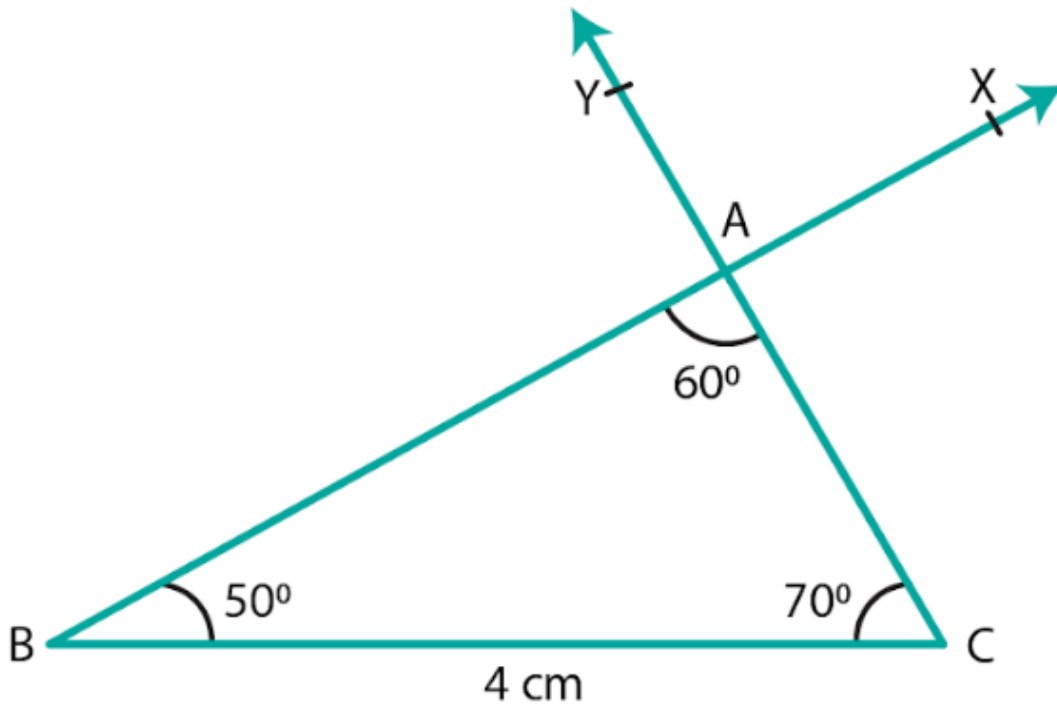
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12. Angle $\angle COA = 120^\circ$.

Exercise 17.4 Page No: 16.3

1. Construct $\triangle ABC$ in which $BC = 4$ cm, $\angle B = 50^\circ$ and $\angle C = 70^\circ$.

Solution:



Steps of construction:

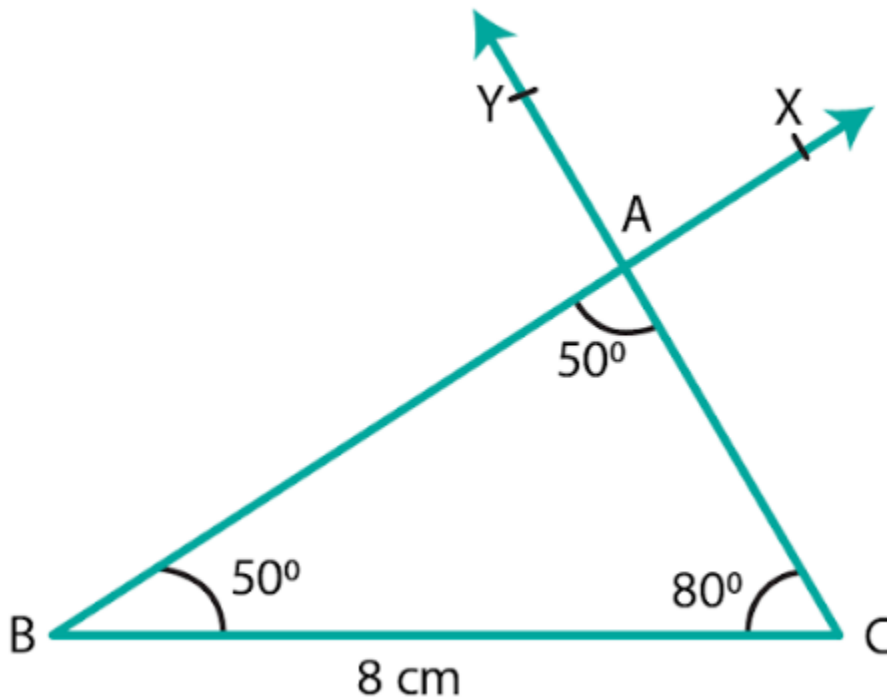
1. Draw a line segment BC of length 4 cm.
2. Draw $\angle CBX$ such that $\angle CBX = 50^\circ$.
3. Draw $\angle BCY$ with Y on the same side of BC as X such that $\angle BCY = 70^\circ$.
4. Let CY and BX intersect at A.

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5. ABC is the required triangle.

2. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $BC = 8$ cm, $\angle B = 50^\circ$ and $\angle A = 50^\circ$.

Solution:



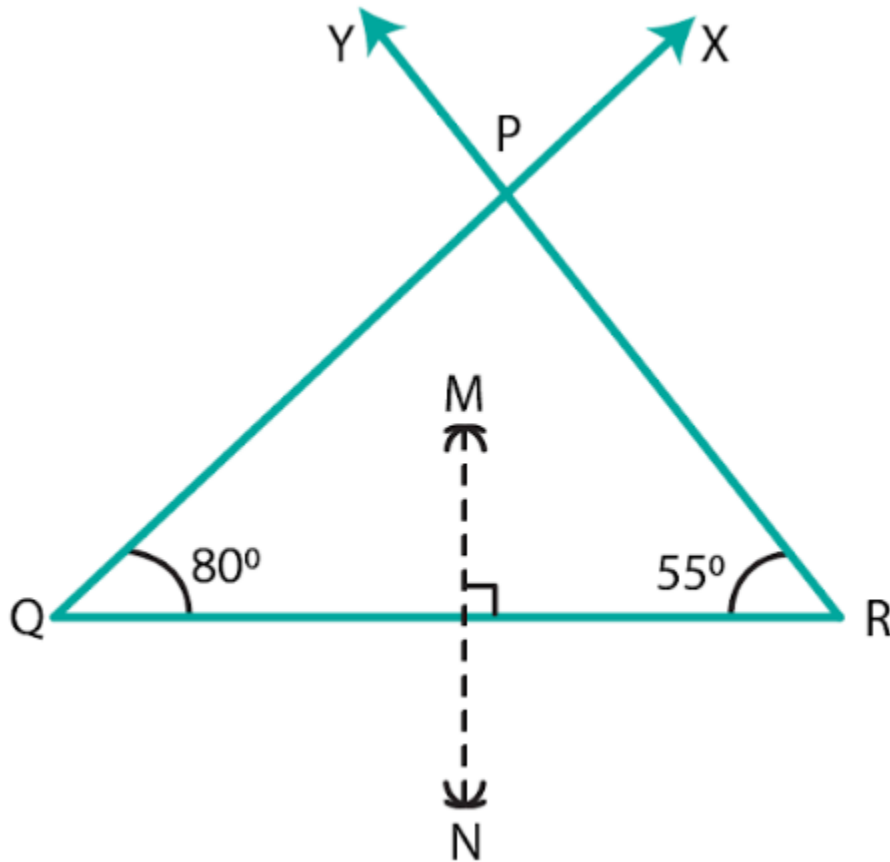
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment BC of length 8 cm.
2. Draw $\angle CBX$ such that $\angle CBX = 50^\circ$.
3. Draw $\angle BCY$ with Y on the same side of BC as X such that $\angle BCY = 80^\circ$.
4. Let CY and BX intersect at A.

3. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle Q = 80^\circ$, $\angle R = 55^\circ$ and $QR = 4.5$ cm. Draw the perpendicular bisector of side QR.

Solution:

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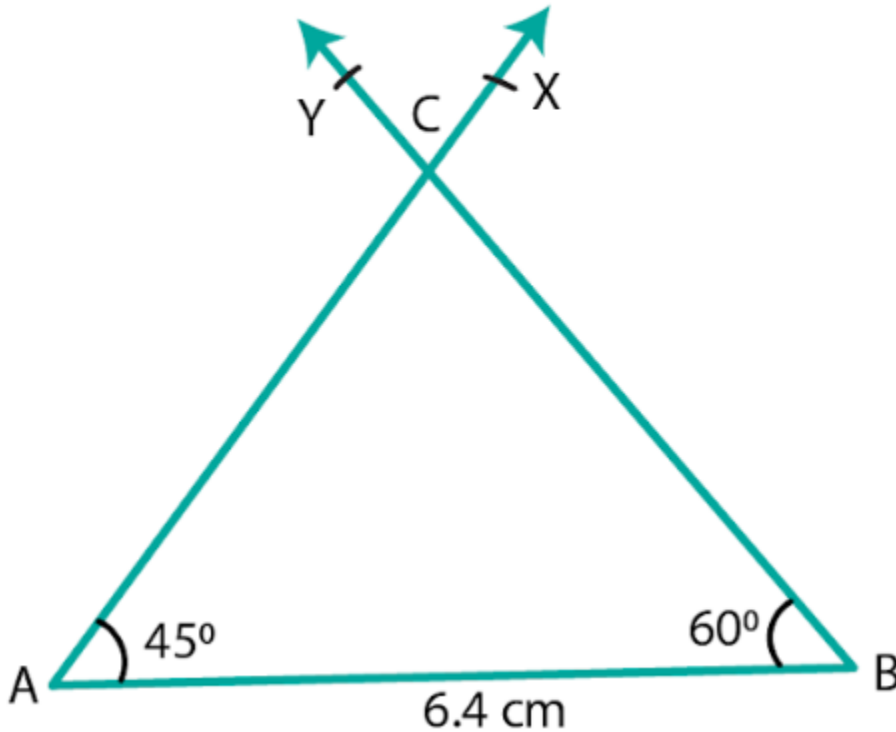
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $QR = 4.5$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle RQX = 80^\circ$ and $\angle QRY = 55^\circ$.
3. Let QX and RY intersect at P so that PQR is the required triangle.
4. With Q as center and radius more than 4.5 cm, draw arcs on either side of QR.
5. With R as center and radius more than 4.5 cm, draw arcs intersecting the previous arcs at M and N.
6. Join MN
7. MN is the required perpendicular bisector of QR.

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4. Construct $\triangle ABC$ in which $AB = 6.4$ cm, $\angle A = 45^\circ$ and $\angle B = 60^\circ$

Solution:



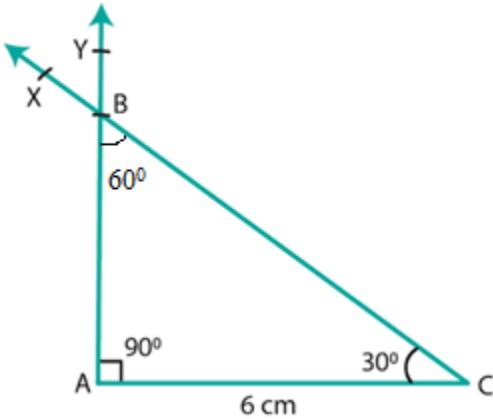
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $AB = 6.4$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle BAX = 45^\circ$.
3. Draw $\angle ABY$ with Y on the same side of AB as X such that $\angle ABY = 60^\circ$.
4. Let AX and BY intersect at C.
5. ABC is the required triangle.

5. Draw $\triangle ABC$ in which $AC = 6$ cm, $\angle A = 90^\circ$ and $\angle B = 60^\circ$

Solution:

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Steps of construction:

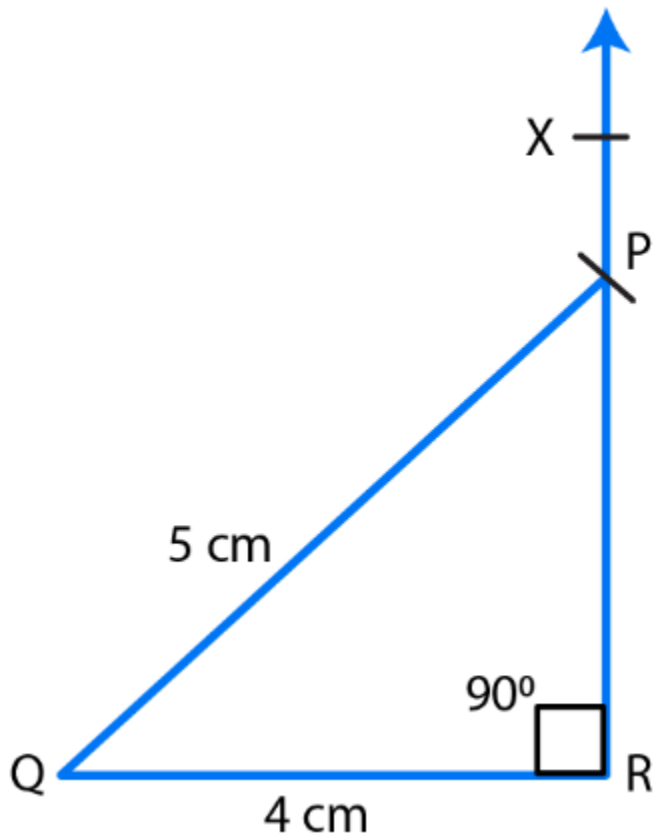
1. Draw a line segment $AC = 6$ cm.
 2. Draw $\angle ACX = 30^\circ$.
 3. Draw $\angle CAY$ with Y on the same side of AC as X such that $\angle CAY = 90^\circ$.
 4. Join CX and AY . Let these intersect at B .
 5. ABC is the required triangle where angle $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$.
-

Exercise 17.5 Page No: 16.3

1. Draw a right triangle with hypotenuse of length 5 cm and one side of length 4 cm.

Solution:

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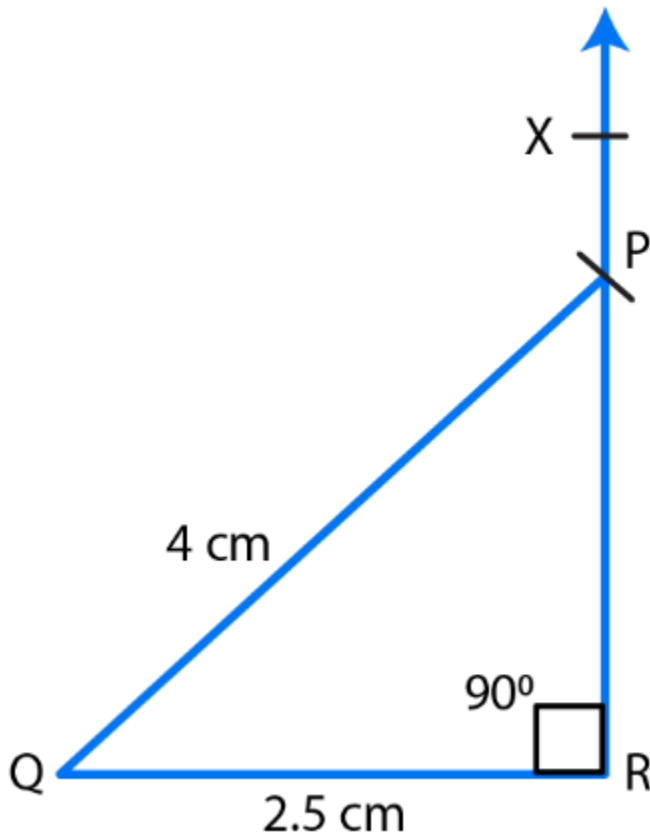
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $QR = 4$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle QRX$ of measure 90° .
3. With center Q and radius $PQ = 5$ cm, draw an arc of the triangle to intersect ray RX at P .
4. Join PQ to obtain the desired triangle PQR .
5. PQR is the required triangle.

2. Draw a right triangle whose hypotenuse is of length 4 cm and one side is of length 2.5 cm.

Solution:

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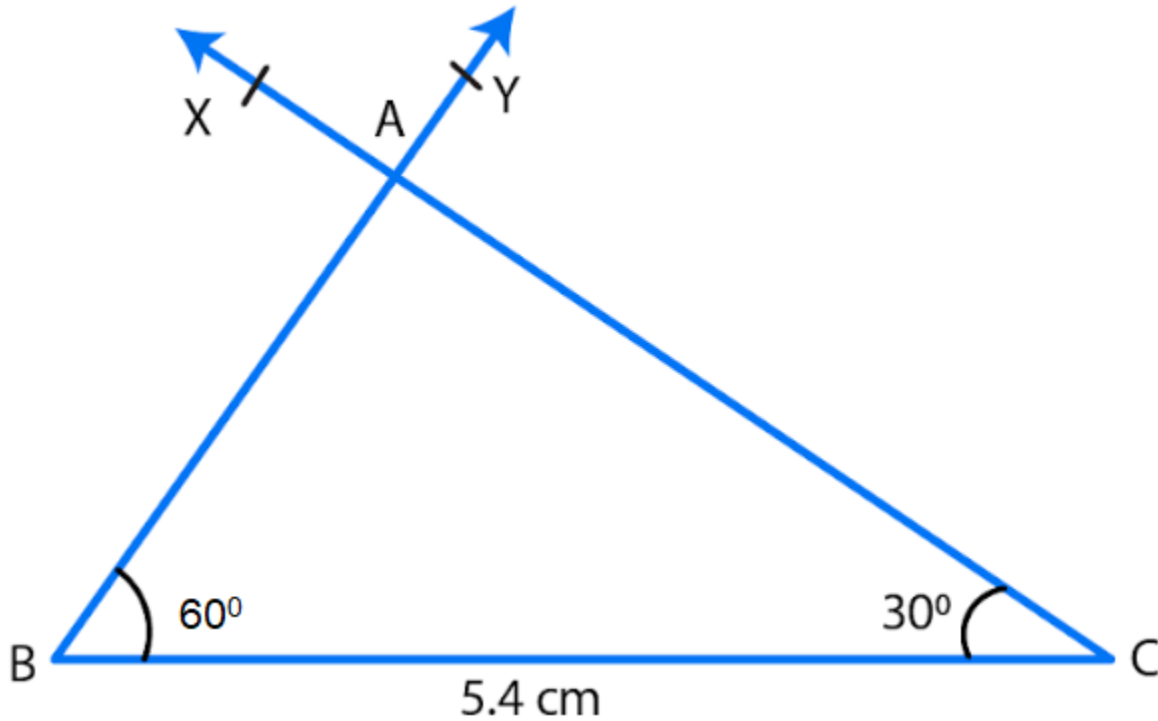
Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $QR = 2.5$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle QRX$ of measure 90° .
3. With center Q and radius $PQ = 4$ cm, draw an arc of the triangle to intersect ray RX at P .
4. Join PQ to obtain the desired triangle PQR .
5. PQR is the required triangle.

3. Draw a right triangle having hypotenuse of length 5.4 cm, and one of the acute angles of measure 30°

Solution:

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Let ABC be the right triangle at A such that hypotenuse $BC = 5.4$ cm. Let $C = 30^\circ$.

Therefore $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

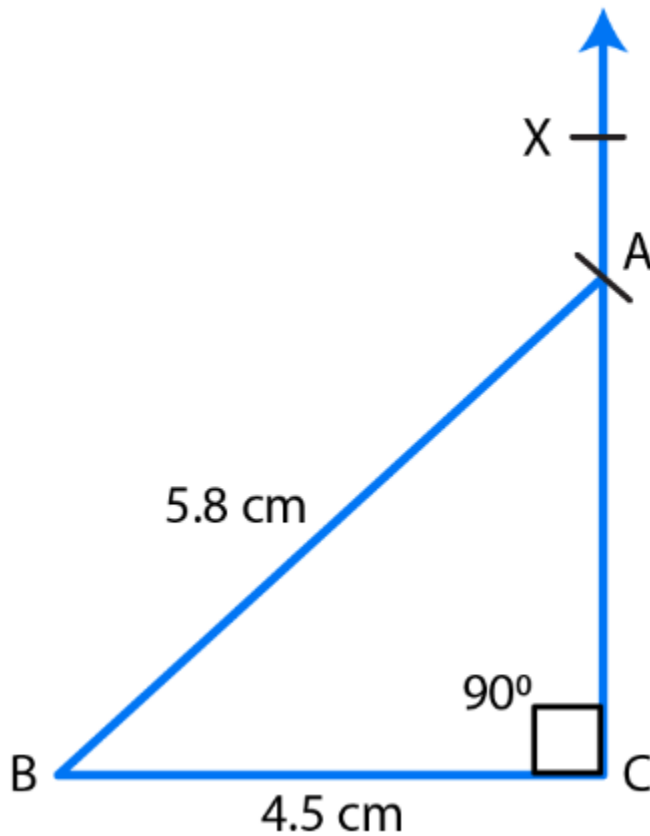
$$\angle B = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ$$

Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $BC = 5.4$ cm.
 2. Draw angle $CBY = 60^\circ$
 3. Draw angle BCX of measure 30° with X on the same side of BC as Y.
 4. Let BY and CX intersect at A.
 5. Then ABC is the required triangle.
- 4. Construct a right triangle ABC in which $AB = 5.8$ cm, $BC = 4.5$ cm and $\angle C = 90^\circ$.**

Solution:

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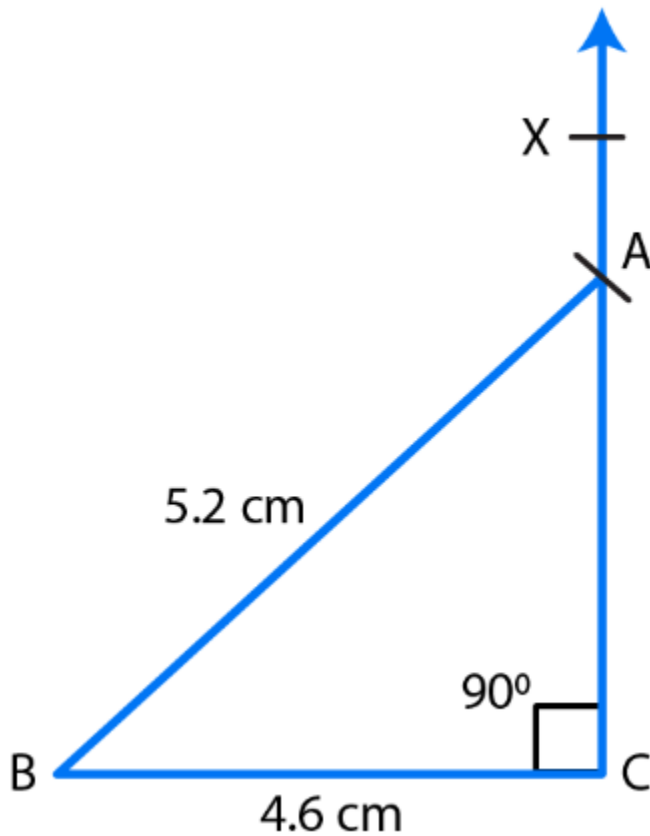


Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $BC = 4.5$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle BCX$ of measure 90°
3. With center B and radius $AB = 5.8$ cm, draw an arc of the triangle to intersect ray CX at A.
4. Join AB to obtain the desired triangle ABC.
5. ABC is the required triangle.
- 5. Construct a right triangle, right angled at C in which $AB = 5.2$ cm and $BC = 4.6$ cm.**

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-17-constructions/>



Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment $BC = 4.6$ cm.
2. Draw $\angle BCX$ of measure 90°
3. With center B and radius $AB = 5.2$ cm, draw an arc of the triangle to intersects ray CX at A.
4. Join AB to obtain the desired triangle ABC.
5. ABC is the required triangle.



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Chapterwise RD Sharma Solutions for Class 7 Maths :

- Chapter 1–Integers
- Chapter 2–Fractions
- Chapter 3–Decimals
- Chapter 4–Rational Numbers
- Chapter 5–Operations On Rational Numbers
- Chapter 6–Exponents
- Chapter 7–Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 8–Linear Equations in One Variable
- Chapter 9–Ratio And Proportion
- Chapter 10–Unitary Method
- Chapter 11–Percentage
- Chapter 12–Profit And Loss
- Chapter 13–Simple Interest
- Chapter 14–Lines And Angles
- Chapter 15–Properties of Triangles
- Chapter 16–Congruence
- Chapter 17–Constructions
- Chapter 18–Symmetry
- Chapter 19–Visualising Solid Shapes
- Chapter 20–Mensuration - I (Perimeter and area of rectilinear figures)
- Chapter 21–Mensuration - II (Area of Circle)
- Chapter 22–Data Handling - I (Collection and Organisation of Data)
- Chapter 23–Data Handling - II Central Values
- Chapter 24–Data Handling - III (Constructions of Bar Graphs)
- Chapter 25–Data Handling - IV (Probability)

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About RD Sharma

RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

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