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Exercise 11.1 (Page 219 of Grade 10 NCERT Textbook)

Q1. Draw a line segment of length 7.6 cm and divide it in the ratio 5:8. Measure the two parts.

Length of line segment and the ratio to be divided.

Construction.

- Draw the line segment of given length.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the given line.
- Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".



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Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw $AB = 7.6$ cm
 - (ii) Draw ray AX , making an acute angle with AB .
 - (iii) Mark 13 ($5 + 8$) points $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{13}$ on AX such that $AA_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2A_3 = \dots = A_{12}A_{13}$
 - (iv) Join BA_{13}
 - (v) Through A_5 (since we need 5 parts to 8 parts) draw CA_5 parallel to BA_{13} where C lies on AB .
- Now $AC:CB = 5:8$
We find $AC = 2.9$ cm and $CB = 4.7$ cm

Proof:

CA_5 is parallel to BA_{13}

By Basic Proportionality theorem, in $\triangle AA_{13}B$

$$\frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{AA_5}{A_5A_{13}} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ (By Construction)}$$

Thus, C divides AB in the ratio $5:8$.

Q2. Construct a triangle of sides 4 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm and then a triangle similar to it whose sides are $\frac{2}{3}$ of the corresponding sides of the first triangle.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

Sides of the triangle and the ratio of corresponding sides of two triangles.

What is unknown?

Construction.

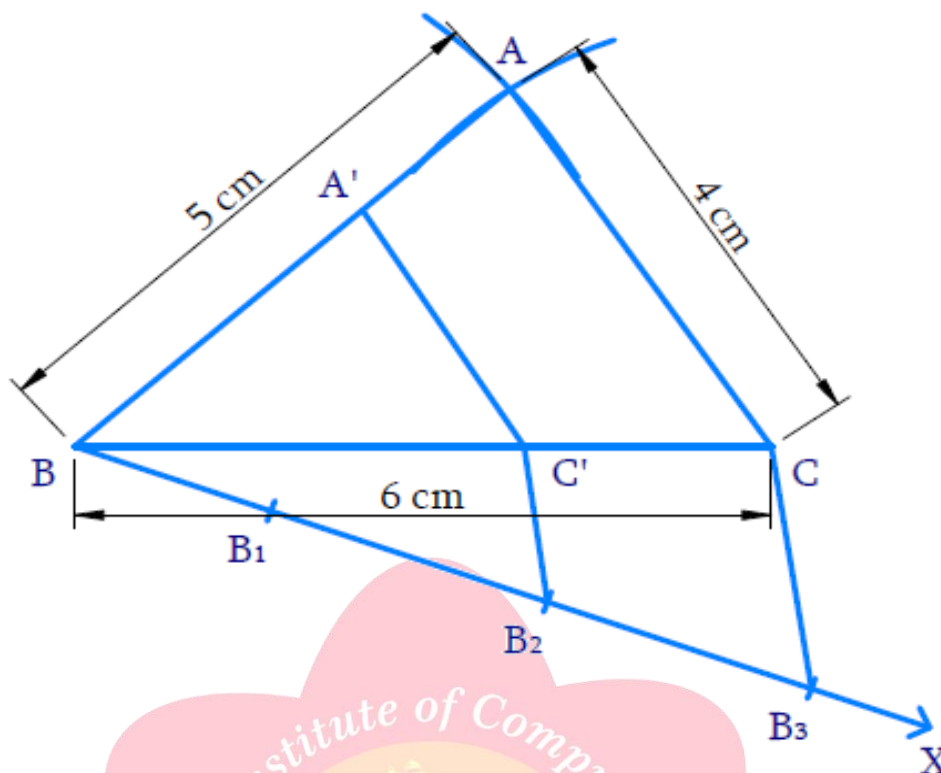
Reasoning:

- Draw the line segment of largest length 6 cm. Measure 5 cm and 4 cm separately and cut arcs from 2 ends of the line segment such that they cross each other at one point. Connect this point from both the ends.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the given line segment (6 cm).
- Divide the line into $(m + n)$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".



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Solution:



Steps of constructions:

(i) Draw $BC = 6$ cm. With B and C as centres and radii 5 cm and 4 cm respectively draw arcs to intersect at A. $\triangle ABC$ is obtained.

(ii) Draw ray BX making an acute angle with BC.

(iii) Mark 3 $\left\{ 3 > 2 \text{ in the ratio } \frac{2}{3} \right\}$ points B_1, B_2, B_3 on BX such that

$$BB_1 = B_1B_2 = B_2B_3.$$

(iv) Join B_3C and draw the line through B_2 $\left\{ 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ point where } 2 < 3 \text{ in the ratio } \frac{2}{3} \right\}$

parallel to B_3C meeting BC at C' .

(v) Draw a line thorough C' parallel to CA to meet BA at A' . Now $\triangle A'BC'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ where

$$\frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_3C$, B_2C' is parallel to B_3C .

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\frac{B_2B_2}{BB_2} = \frac{C'C}{BC'} = \frac{1}{2}$$



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Adding 1,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{C'C}{BC'} + 1 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ \frac{C'C + BC'}{BC'} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{BC}{BC'} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \text{(or)} \quad \frac{BC'}{BC} &= \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots(1)\end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BA'C'$ and $\triangle BAC$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle A'BC' &= \angle ABC && \text{(Common)} \\ \angle BA'C' &= \angle BAC && \text{(Corresponding angles } \because C'A' \parallel CA) \\ \angle BA'C' &= \angle BCA && \text{(Corresponding angles } \because C'A' \parallel CA)\end{aligned}$$

Hence by AAA axiom, $\triangle BA'C' \sim \triangle BAC$

Corresponding sides are proportional

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{from (1)})$$

Q3. Construct a triangle with sides 5 cm, 6 cm and 7 cm and then another triangle whose sides are $\frac{7}{5}$ of the corresponding sides of the first triangle.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

Sides of the triangle and the ratio of corresponding sides of 2 triangles.

What is unknown?

Construction.

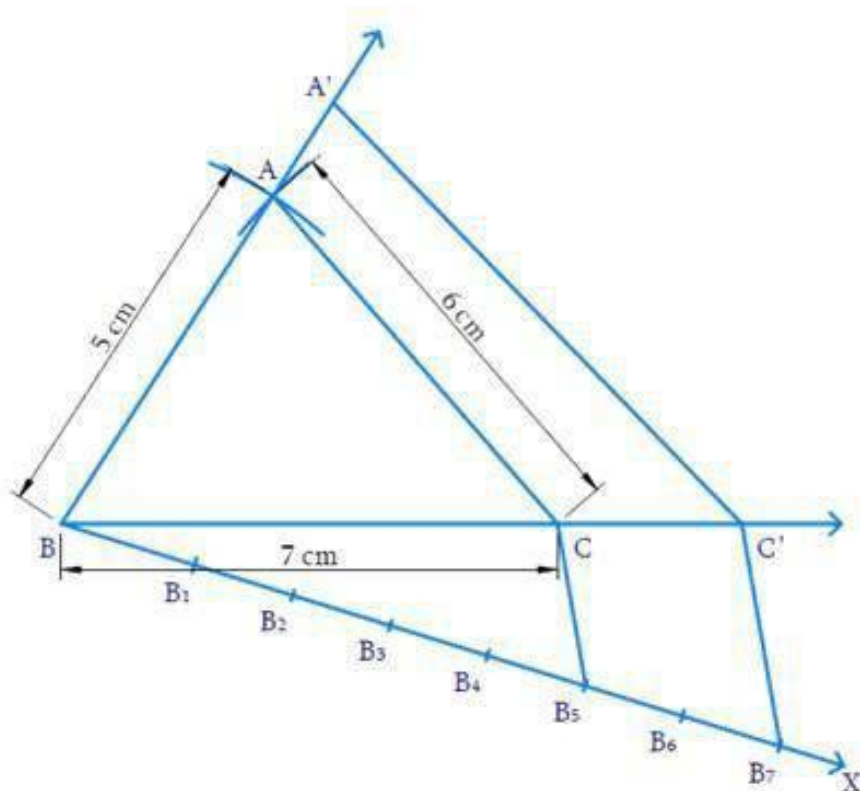
Reasoning:

- Draw the line segment of largest length 7 cm. Measure 5 cm and 6 cm separately and cut arcs from 2 ends of the line segment such that they cross each other at one point. Connect this point from both the ends.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the given line (7 cm). Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".



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Solution:



Steps of construction:

(i) Draw $BC = 7\text{ cm}$ with B and C as centres and radii 5 cm and 6 cm respectively. Draw arcs to intersect at A. $\triangle ABC$ is obtained.

(ii) Draw ray BX making $\angle CBX$ acute.

(iii) Mark 7 points (greater of 7 and 5 in $\frac{7}{5}$) $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_7$ on BX such that

$BB_1 = B_1B_2 = \dots = B_6B_7$ (iv) Join B_7 to C and draw B_5C' parallel to B_7C parallel to B_5C intersecting the extension of BC at C' .

(v) Through C' draw $C'A'$ parallel to CA to meet the extension of BA at A' . Now, $\triangle A'B'C'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ where

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{7}{5}$$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_7C'$, B_5C is parallel to B_7C'

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\frac{B_5B_7}{BB_5} = \frac{CC'}{BC} = \frac{2}{5}$$



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Adding 1,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{CC'}{BC} + 1 &= \frac{2}{5} + 1 \\ \frac{BC + CC'}{BC} &= \frac{7}{5} \\ \frac{BC'}{BC} &= \frac{7}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BAC$ and $\triangle BA'C'$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle ABC &= \angle A'BC' && \text{(Common)} \\ \angle BCA &= \angle BC'A' && \text{(Corresponding angles } \because CA \parallel C'A') \\ \angle BAC &= \angle BA'C' && \text{(Corresponding angles)}\end{aligned}$$

By AAA axiom, $\triangle BAC \sim \triangle BA'C'$
 $\therefore$ Corresponding sides are proportional

Hence,

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{7}{5}$$

Q4. Construct an isosceles triangle whose base is 8 cm and altitude 4 cm and then another triangle whose sides are $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the corresponding sides of the isosceles triangle.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

Base and altitude of an isosceles triangle and the ratio of corresponding sides of 2 triangles.

What is unknown?

Construction.

Reasoning:

- Draw the line segment of base 8 cm. Draw perpendicular bisector of the line. Mark a point on the bisector which measures 4 cm from the base. Connect this point from both the ends.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the given line. Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to



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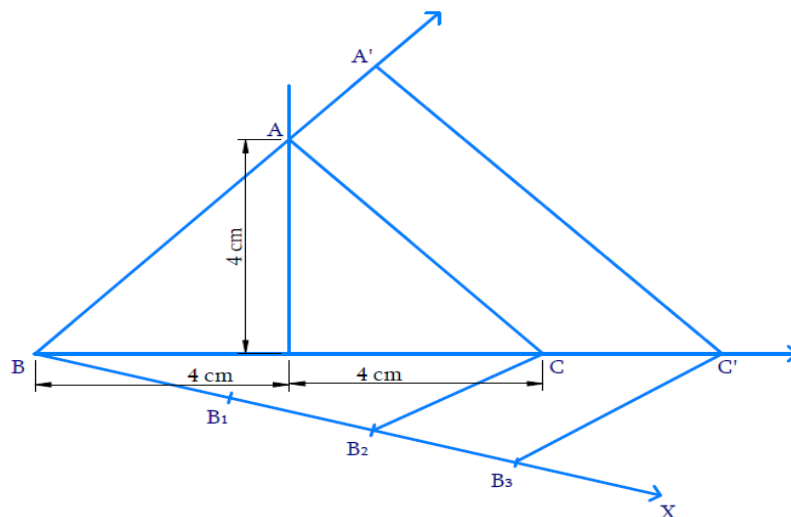
a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".





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Solution:



Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw $BC = 8\text{ cm}$. Through D , the mid-point of BC , draw the perpendicular to BC and cut an arc from D on it such that $DA = 4\text{ cm}$. Join BA and CA . $\triangle ABC$ is obtained.
 - (ii) Draw the ray BX so that $\angle CBX$ is acute.
 - (iii) Mark 3 $\left(3 > 2 \text{ in } 1 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \right)$ points B_1, B_2, B_3 on BX such that $BB_1 = B_1B_2 = B_2B_3$.
 - (iv) Join B_2 (2nd point $\because 2 < 3$) to C and draw B_3C' parallel to B_2C , intersect BC extended at C' .
 - (v) Through C' draw $C'A'$ parallel to CA to intersect BA extended to A' .
- Now, $\triangle A'BC'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ where

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_3C'$, $B_2C \parallel B_3C'$,

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\frac{B_2B_3}{BB_2} = \frac{CC'}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Adding 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{CC'}{BC} + 1 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ \frac{BC + CC'}{BC} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{BC'}{BC} &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BAC$ and $\triangle BA'C'$

$$\angle ABC = \angle A'BC' \quad (\text{Common})$$



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$$\angle BCA = \angle BC'A' \quad (\text{Corresponding angles } \because CA \parallel C'A')$$

$$\angle BAC = \angle BA'C' \quad (\text{Corresponding angles})$$

By AAA axiom, $\triangle BAC \sim \triangle BA'C'$

$\therefore$ Corresponding sides are proportional

Hence,

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{CA'}{CA} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Q5. Draw a triangle ABC with side BC = 6 cm, AB = 5 cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$.

Then construct a triangle whose sides are $\frac{3}{2}$ of the corresponding sides of the triangle ABC.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

2 sides and the angle between them and the ratio of corresponding sides of 2 triangles.

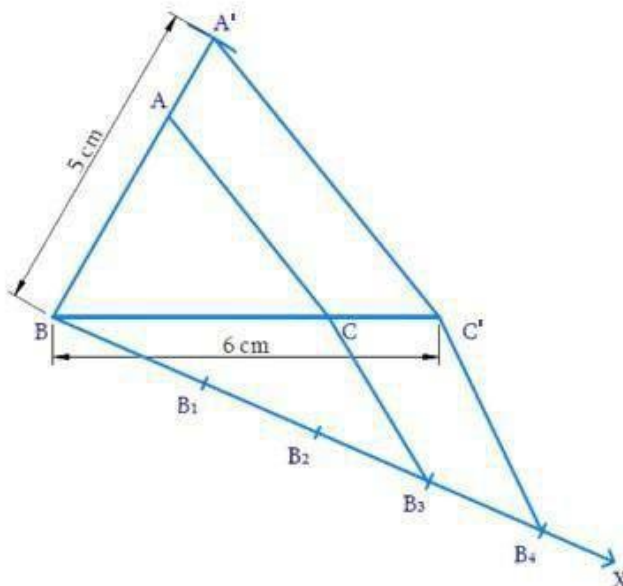
What is unknown?

Construction.

Reasoning:

- Draw the triangle with the given conditions.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the base line. Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".

Solution:





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Steps of constructions:

(i) Draw $BC = 6$ cm. At B, make $\angle CBY = 60^\circ$ and cut an arc at A so that $BA = 5$ cm. Join AC, $\triangle ABC$ is obtained.

(ii) Draw the ray BX such that $\angle CBX$ is acute.

(iii) Mark 4 $\left(4 > 3 \text{ in } \frac{3}{4} \right)$ points B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 on BX such that

$$BB_1 = B_1B_2 = B_2B_3 = B_3B_4$$

(iv) Join B_4 to C and draw B_3C' parallel to B_4C to intersect BC at C' .

(v) Draw $C'A'$ parallel to CA to intersect BA at A' .

Now, $\triangle A'BC'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ where

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_4C'$, $B_3C' \parallel B_4C$

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B_3B_4}{BB_3} &= \frac{C'C}{BC'} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{C'C}{BC'} + 1 &= \frac{1}{3} + 1 \quad (\text{Adding 1}) \\ \frac{C'C + BC'}{BC'} &= \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{BC}{BC'} &= \frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{or}) \quad \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BA'C'$ and $\triangle BAC$

$$\angle A'BC' = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle BCA' = \angle BCA \quad (\text{Corresponding angles } \because C'A' \parallel CA)$$

$$\angle BA'C' = \angle BAC \quad (\text{Corresponding angles})$$

By AAA axiom, $\triangle BA'C' \sim \triangle BAC$

Therefore, corresponding sides are proportional,

$$\frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{3}{4}$$



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Q6. Draw a triangle ABC with side $BC = 7$ cm, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\angle A = 105^\circ$.

Then, construct a triangle whose sides are $\frac{4}{3}$ times the corresponding sides of $\triangle ABC$.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

One side and 2 angles of a triangle and the ratio of corresponding sides of 2 triangles.

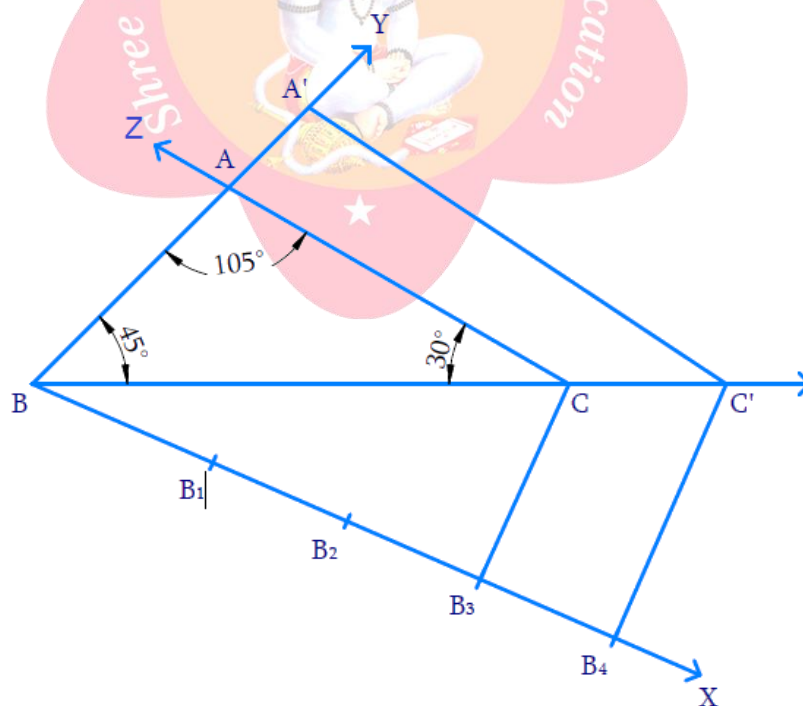
What is unknown?

Construction.

Reasoning:

- Draw the triangle with the given conditions.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the base line. Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".

Solution:



Steps of construction:

(i) Draw $BC = 7$ cm. At B, make an angle $\angle CBY = 45^\circ$ and at C, make



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$\angle BCZ = 30^\circ \lceil 180 - (45 + 105) \rceil$. Both BY and CZ intersect at A and thus $\triangle ABC$ is constructed.





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(ii) Draw the ray BX so that $\angle CBX$ is acute.

(iii) Mark 4 $\left(4 > 3 \text{ in } \frac{4}{3} \right)$ points B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 on BX such that

$$BB_1 = B_1B_2 = B_2B_3 = B_3B_4$$

(iv) Join B_3 $\left(\text{third point on BX, } 3 < 4 \text{ in } \frac{4}{3} \right)$ to C and draw B_4C' parallel to BC such

that C' lies on the extension of BC.

(v) Draw $C'A'$ parallel to CA to intersect the extension of BA at A' . Now, $\triangle A'BC'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ where,

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_4C'$, $B_3C \parallel B_4C'$

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B_3B_4}{BB_3} &= \frac{CC'}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{CC'}{BC} + 1 &= \frac{1}{3} + 1 \quad (\text{Adding 1}) \\ \frac{BC + CC'}{BC} &= \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{BC'}{BC} &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BA'C'$ and $\triangle BAC$

$$\angle A'BC' = \angle ABC = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle BC'A' = \angle BCA = 30^\circ \quad (\text{Corresponding angles as } CA \parallel C'A')$$

$$\angle BA'C' = \angle BAC = 105^\circ \quad (\text{Corresponding angles})$$

By AAA axiom, $\triangle BA'C' \sim \triangle BAC$

Hence corresponding sides are proportional

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{4}{3}$$



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Q7. Draw a right triangle in which the sides (other than hypotenuse) are of lengths 4 cm and 3 cm. Then construct another triangle whose sides are $\frac{5}{3}$ times the corresponding sides of the given triangle.

Difficulty level: Medium

What is known/given?

2 sides and the angle between them and the ratio of corresponding sides of 2 triangles.

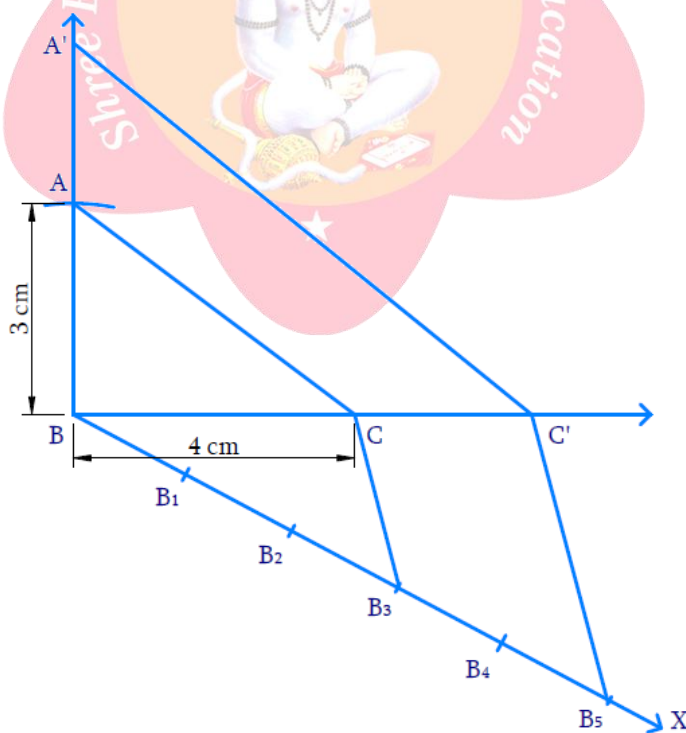
What is unknown?

Construction.

Reasoning:

- Draw the triangle with the given conditions.
- Then draw another line which makes an acute angle with the base line. Divide the line into $m + n$ parts where m and n are the ratio given.
- Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles are equal. They are said to satisfy Angle-Angle-Angle (AAA) Axiom.
- Basic proportionality theorem states that, "If a straight line is drawn parallel to a side of a triangle, then it divides the other two sides proportionally".

Solution:



Steps of constructions:

- (i) Draw $BC = 4$ cm. At B, make an angle $\angle CBY = 90^\circ$ and mark A on BY such that $BA = 3$ cm. Join A to C. Thus $\triangle ABC$ is constructed.



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(ii) Draw the ray BX so that $\angle CBX$ is acute.

(iii) Mark 5 $\left(5 > 3 \text{ in } \frac{5}{3} \right)$ points B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5 on BX so that

$$BB_1 = B_1B_2 = B_2B_3 = B_3B_4 = B_4B_5$$

(iv) Join B_3 (3^{rd} point on BX as $3 < 5$) to C and draw B_5C' parallel to B_3C so that C' lies on the extension of BC.

(v) Draw $C'A'$ parallel to CA to intersect of the extension of BA at A'. Now $\triangle BA'C'$ is the required triangle similar to $\triangle BAC$ where $\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{5}{3}$

Proof:

In $\triangle BB_3C'$, $B_3C \parallel B_5C'$

Hence by Basic proportionality theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B_3B_5}{BB_3} &= \frac{CC'}{BC} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{CC'}{BC} + 1 &= \frac{2}{3} + 1 \quad (\text{Adding 1}) \\ \frac{CC' + BC}{BC} &= \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{BC'}{BC} &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Consider $\triangle BAC$ and $\triangle BA'C'$

$$\angle ABC = \angle A'BC' = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle BCA = \angle BC'A' \quad (\text{Corresponding angles as } CA \parallel C'A')$$

$$\angle BAC = \angle BA'C'$$

By AAA axiom, $\triangle BAC \sim \triangle BA'C'$

Therefore, corresponding sides are proportional,

Hence,

$$\frac{BA'}{BA} = \frac{BC'}{BC} = \frac{C'A'}{CA} = \frac{5}{3}$$



Chapter 11: Constructions

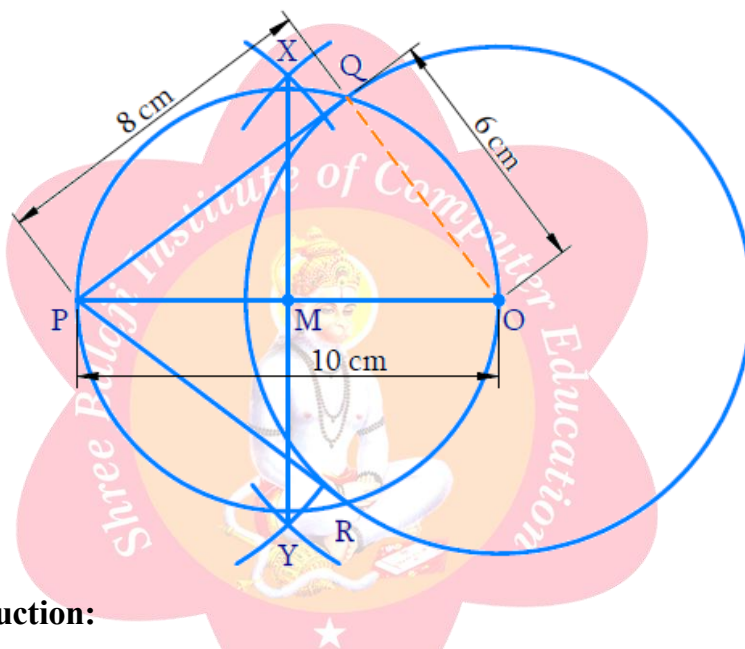
Exercise 11.2 (Page 221 of Grade 10 NCERT Textbook)

In each of the following, give also the justification of the construction:

Q1. Draw a circle of radius 6 cm. From a point 10 cm away from its center, construct the pair of tangents to the circle and measure their lengths.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

- (i) Take a point O as centre and 6 cm radius. Draw a circle.
- (ii) Take a point P such that $OP = 10$ cm.
- (iii) With O and P as centres and radius more than half of OP draw arcs above and below OP to intersect at X and Y.
- (iv) Join XY to intersect OP at M.
- (v) With M as centre and OM as radius draw a circle to intersect the given circle at Q and R.
- (vi) Join PQ and PR.

PQ and PR are the required tangents where $PQ = PR = 8$ cm.

Proof:

$$\angle PQO = 90^\circ \Rightarrow PQ \perp OQ \quad (\text{Angle in a semicircle})$$

OQ being the radius of the given circle, PQ is the tangent at Q.



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In right ΔPQO ,

$$OP = 10 \text{ cm}, OQ = 6 \text{ cm (radius)}$$

$$PQ^2 = OP^2 - OQ^2$$

$$= (10)^2 - (6)^2$$

$$= 100 - 36$$

$$= 64$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{64}$$

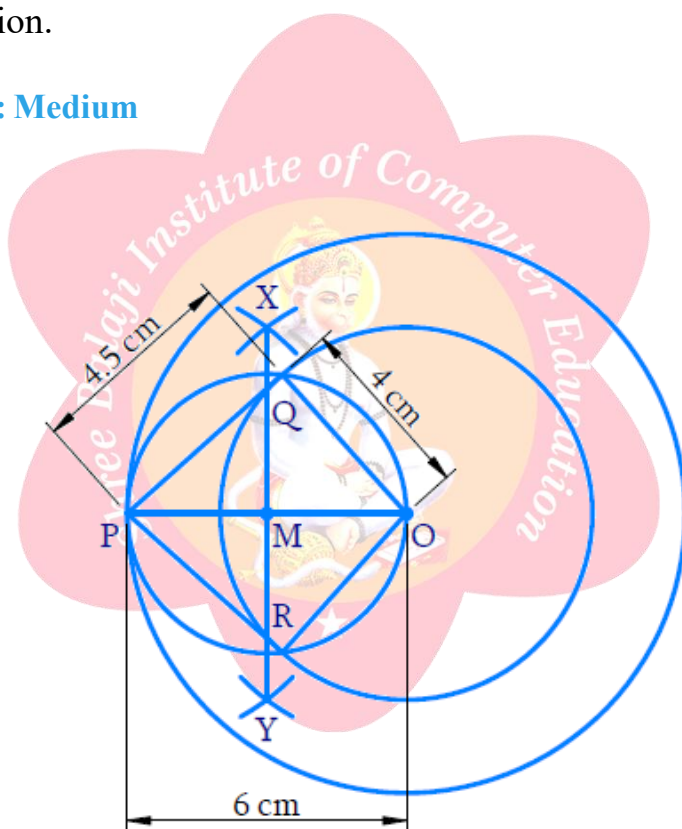
$$= 8 \text{ cm}$$

Similarly, $PR = 8 \text{ cm}$.

Q2. Construct a tangent to a circle of radius 4 cm from a point on the concentric circle of radius 6 cm and measure its length. Also verify the measurement by actual calculation.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

- (i) Take 'O' as centre and radius 4 cm and 6 cm draw two circles.
- (ii) Take a point 'P' on the bigger circle and join OP.
- (iii) With 'O' and 'P' as centre and radius more than half of OP draw arcs above and below OP to intersect at X and Y.
- (iv) Join XY to intersect OP at M.
- (v) With M as centre and OM as radius draw a circle to cut the smaller circle at Q and R.
- (vi) Join PQ and PR.



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PQ and PR are the required tangent where $PQ = 4.5$ (aprox)





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Proof:

$$\angle PQO = 90^\circ \text{ (Angle in a semi-circle)}$$

$$\therefore PQ \perp OQ$$

OQ being the radius of the smaller circle, PQ is the tangent at Q.

In the right $\triangle PQO$,

$$OP = 6 \text{ cm (radius of the bigger circle)}$$

$$OQ = 4 \text{ cm (radius of the smaller circle)}$$

$$PQ^2 = (OP)^2 - (OQ)^2$$

$$= (6)^2 - (4)^2$$

$$= 36 - 16$$

$$= 20$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{20}$$

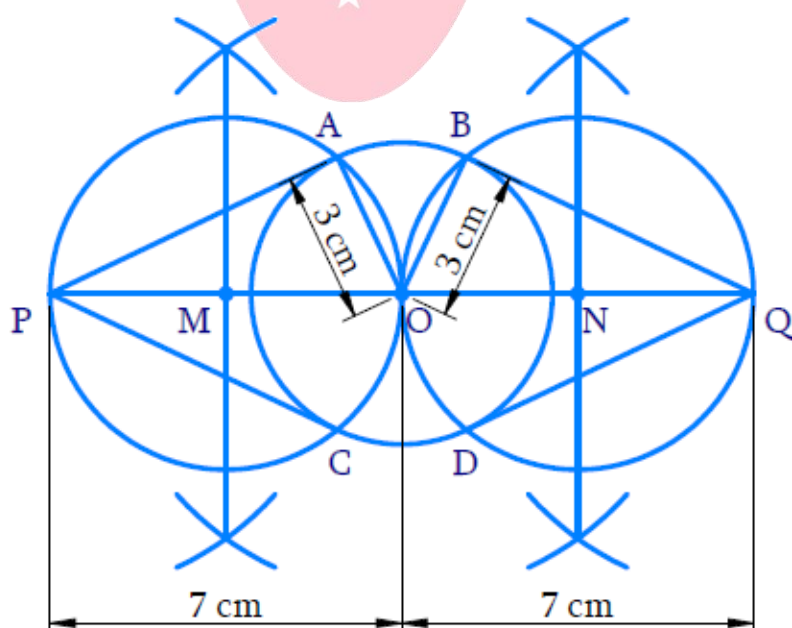
$$= 4.5 \text{ (approx)}$$

Similarly, $PR = 4.5 \text{ (approx.)}$

Q3. Draw a circle of radius 3 cm. Take two points P and Q on one of its extended diameters each at a distance of 7 cm from its center. Draw tangents to the circle from these two points P and Q.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:





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Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw a circle with O as centre and radius is 3 cm.
- (ii) Draw a diameter of it extend both the sides and take points P, Q on the diameter such that $OP = OQ = 7$ cm.
- (iii) Draw the perpendicular bisectors of OP and OQ to intersect OP and OQ at M and N respectively.
- (iv) With M as centre and OM as radius draw a circle to cut the given circle at A and C. With N as centre and ON as radius draw a circle to cut the given circle at B and D.
- (v) Join PA, PC, QB, QD

PA, PC and QB, QD are the required tangents from P and Q respectively.

Proof:

$$\angle PAO = \angle QBO = 90^\circ \text{ (Angle in a semi-circle)}$$

$$\therefore PA \perp AO, QB \perp BO$$

Since OA and OB are the radii of the given circle, PA and QB are its tangents at A and B respectively.

In right angle triangle PAO and QBO

$$OP = OQ = 7\text{cm (By construction)}$$

$$OA = OB = 3\text{cm (radius of the given circle)}$$

$$PA^2 = (OP)^2 - (OA)^2$$

$$= (7)^2 - (3)^2$$

$$= 49 - 9$$

$$= 40$$

$$PA = \sqrt{40}$$

$$= 6.3 \text{ (approx)}$$

And

$$QB^2 = (OQ)^2 - (OB)^2$$

$$= (7)^2 - (3)^2$$

$$= 49 - 9$$

$$= 40$$

$$QB = \sqrt{40}$$

$$= 6.3 \text{ (approx)}$$

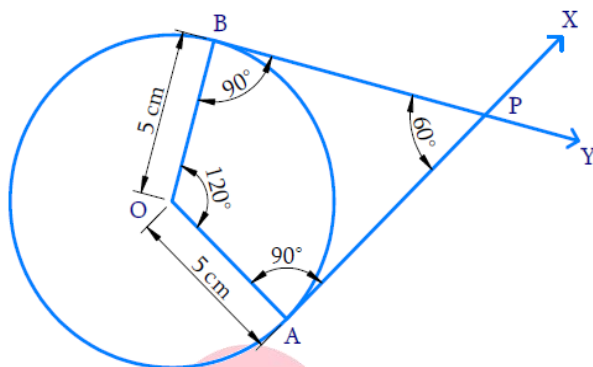


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Q4. Draw a pair of tangents to a circle of radius 5 cm which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60° .

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

- (i) With O as centre and 5cm as radius draw a circle.
- (ii) Take a point A on the circumference of the circle and join OA.
- (iii) Draw AX perpendicular to OA.
- (iv) Construct $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ where B lies on the circumference.
- (v) Draw BY perpendicular to OB.
- (vi) Both AX and BY intersect at P.
- (vii) PA and PB are the required tangents inclined at 60° .

Proof:

$$\angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^\circ \text{ (By construction)}$$

$$\angle AOB = 120^\circ \text{ (By construction)}$$

In quadrilateral OAPB,

$$\begin{aligned}\angle APB &= 360^\circ - [\angle OAP + \angle OBP + \angle AOB] \\ &= 360^\circ - [90^\circ + 90^\circ + 120^\circ] \\ &= 360^\circ - 300^\circ \\ &= 60^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Hence PA and PB are the required tangents inclined at 60° .

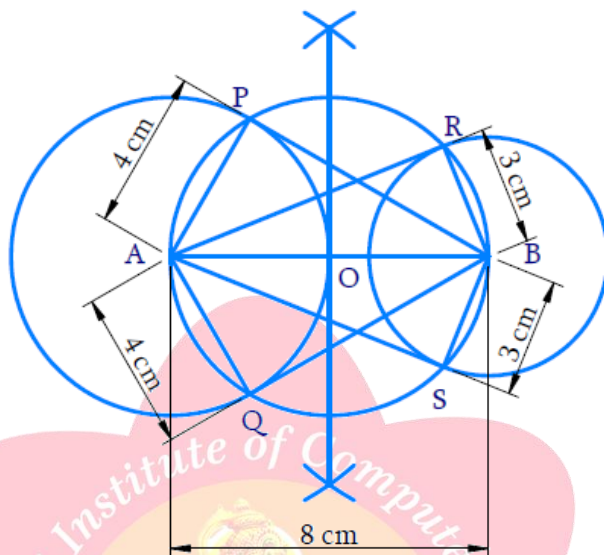


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Q5. Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm. Taking A as centre, draw a circle of radius 4 cm and taking B as center, draw another circle of radius 3 cm. Construct tangent to each circle from the center of the other circle.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

- Draw $AB = 8\text{ cm}$. With A and B as centers 4 cm and 3 cm as radius respectively draw two circles.
- Draw the perpendicular bisector of AB, intersecting AB at O.
- With O as center and OA as radius draw a circle which intersects the two circles at P, Q, R and S.
- Join BP, BQ, AR and AS.
- BP and BQ are the tangents from B to the circle with center A. AR and AS are the tangents from A to the circle with center B.

Proof:

$$\angle APB = \angle AQB = 90^\circ \text{ (Angle in a semi-circle)}$$

$$\therefore AP \perp PB \text{ and } AQ \perp QB$$

Therefore, BP and BQ are the tangents to the circle with center A.

Similarly, AR and AS are the tangents to the circle with center B.

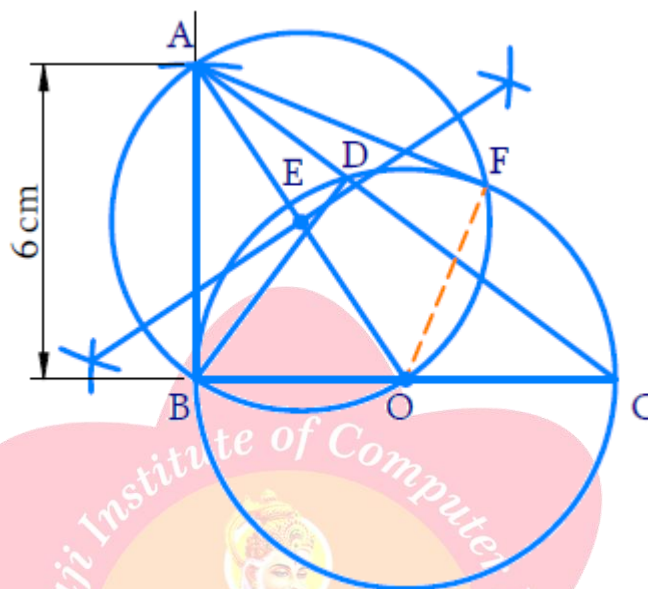


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Q6. Let ABC be a right triangle in which $AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm and $\angle B = 90^\circ$. BD is the perpendicular to AC . The circle through B , C and D is drawn. Construct the tangents from A to this circle.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

- (i) Draw $BC = 8$ cm. Draw the perpendicular at B and cut $BA = 6$ cm on it. Join AC right $\triangle ABC$ is obtained.
- (ii) Draw BD perpendicular to AC .
- (iii) Since $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$ and the circle has to pass through B , C and D . BC must be a diameter of this circle. So, take O as the midpoint of BC and with O as centre and OB as radius draw a circle which will pass through B , C and D .
- (iv) To draw tangents from A to the circle with centre O .
 - a) Join OA , and draw its perpendicular bisectors to intersect OA at E .
 - b) With E as center and EA as radius draw a circle which intersects the previous circle at B and F .
 - c) Join AF .

AB and AF are the required tangents.

Proof:

$$\angle ABO = \angle AFO = 90^\circ \quad (\text{Angle in a semi-circle})$$

$$\therefore AB \perp OB \text{ and } AF \perp OF$$

Hence AB and AF are the tangents from A to the circle with centre O .

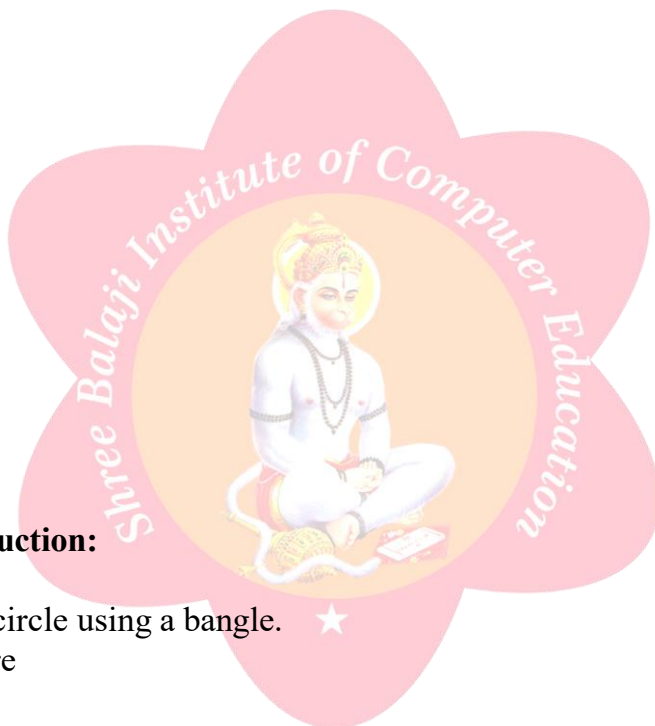


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Q7. Draw a circle with the help of a bangle. Take a point outside the circle. Construct the pair of tangents from this point to the circle.

Difficulty level: Medium

Solution:



Steps of construction:

(i) Draw any circle using a bangle. ★

To find its centre

(a) Draw any two chords of the circle say AB and CD.

(b) Draw the perpendicular bisectors of AB and CD to intersect at O.

Now, 'O' is the centre of this circle (since the perpendiculars drawn from the centre of a circle to any chord bisect the chord and vice versa).

To draw the tangents from a point 'P' outside the circle.

(ii) Take any point P outside the circle and draw the perpendicular bisector of OP which meets at OP at O'.

(iii) With O' as center and OO' as radius draw a circle which cuts the given circle at Q and R.



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(iv) Join PQ and PR.

PQ and PR are the required tangents.

Proof:

$$\angle LOQP = \angle LORP = 90^\circ \quad (\text{Angle in a semi-circle})$$

$$\therefore OQ \perp QP \text{ and } OR \perp RP .$$

Hence, PQ and PR are the tangents to the given circle.





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