

CONSTRUCTIONS

(A) Main Concepts and Results

- Division of a line segment internally in a given ratio.
- Construction of a triangle similar to a given triangle as per given scale factor which may be less than 1 or greater than 1.
- Construction of the pair of tangents from an external point to a circle.

(B) Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer from the given four options:

Sample Question 1 : To divide a line segment AB in the ratio $p : q$ (p, q are positive integers), draw a ray AX so that $\angle BAX$ is an acute angle and then mark points on ray AX at equal distances such that the minimum number of these points is

- (A) greater of p and q (B) $p + q$
(C) $p + q - 1$ (D) pq

Solution : Answer (B)

Sample Question 2 : To draw a pair of tangents to a circle which are inclined to each other at an angle of 35° , it is required to draw tangents at the end points of those two radii of the circle, the angle between which is

- (A) 105° (B) 70° (C) 140° (D) 145°

Solution : Answer (D)

EXERCISE 10.1

Choose the correct answer from the given four options:

1. To divide a line segment AB in the ratio 5:7, first a ray AX is drawn so that $\angle BAX$ is an acute angle and then at equal distances points are marked on the ray AX such that the minimum number of these points is
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12
2. To divide a line segment AB in the ratio 4:7, a ray AX is drawn first such that $\angle BAX$ is an acute angle and then points $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$ are located at equal distances on the ray AX and the point B is joined to
(A) A_{12} (B) A_{11} (C) A_{10} (D) A_9
3. To divide a line segment AB in the ratio 5 : 6, draw a ray AX such that $\angle BAX$ is an acute angle, then draw a ray BY parallel to AX and the points $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$ and $B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots$ are located at equal distances on ray AX and BY, respectively. Then the points joined are
(A) A_5 and B_6 (B) A_6 and B_5 (C) A_4 and B_5 (D) A_5 and B_4
4. To construct a triangle similar to a given $\triangle ABC$ with its sides $\frac{3}{7}$ of the corresponding sides of $\triangle ABC$, first draw a ray BX such that $\angle CBX$ is an acute angle and X lies on the opposite side of A with respect to BC. Then locate points $B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots$ on BX at equal distances and next step is to join
(A) B_{10} to C (B) B_3 to C (C) B_7 to C (D) B_4 to C
5. To construct a triangle similar to a given $\triangle ABC$ with its sides $\frac{8}{5}$ of the corresponding sides of $\triangle ABC$ draw a ray BX such that $\angle CBX$ is an acute angle and X is on the opposite side of A with respect to BC. The minimum number of points to be located at equal distances on ray BX is
(A) 5 (B) 8 (C) 13 (D) 3
6. To draw a pair of tangents to a circle which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60° , it is required to draw tangents at end points of those two radii of the circle, the angle between them should be
(A) 135° (B) 90° (C) 60° (D) 120°

(C) Short Answer Questions with Reasoning

Write True or False and give reasons for your answer.

Sample Questions 1 : By geometrical construction, it is possible to divide a line segment in the ratio $2\sqrt{3} : 2\sqrt{3}$.

Solution : False. As $2\sqrt{3} : 2\sqrt{3}$ can be simplified as $1 : 1$ and 1 is not a positive integer, while 1 is.

EXERCISE 10.2

Write True or False and give reasons for your answer in each of the following:

1. By geometrical construction, it is possible to divide a line segment in the ratio $\sqrt{3} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.
2. To construct a triangle similar to a given $\triangle ABC$ with its sides $\frac{7}{3}$ of the corresponding sides of $\triangle ABC$, draw a ray BX making acute angle with BC and X lies on the opposite side of A with respect to BC. The points $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_7$ are located at equal distances on BX, B_3 is joined to C and then a line segment B_6C' is drawn parallel to B_3C where C' lies on BC produced. Finally, line segment $A'C'$ is drawn parallel to AC.
3. A pair of tangents can be constructed from a point P to a circle of radius 3.5 cm situated at a distance of 3 cm from the centre.
4. A pair of tangents can be constructed to a circle inclined at an angle of 170° .

(D) Short Answer Questions

Sample Question 1 : Draw an equilateral triangle ABC of each side 4 cm. Construct a triangle similar to it and of scale factor $\frac{3}{5}$. Is the new triangle also an equilateral?

Solution : Follow the similar steps as given in Mathematics Textbook for Class X. Yes, the new triangle is also equilateral.

EXERCISE 10.3

1. Draw a line segment of length 7 cm. Find a point P on it which divides it in the ratio 3:5.
2. Draw a right triangle ABC in which $BC = 12$ cm, $AB = 5$ cm and $\angle B = 90^\circ$.
Construct a triangle similar to it and of scale factor $\frac{2}{3}$. Is the new triangle also a right triangle?
3. Draw a triangle ABC in which $BC = 6$ cm, $CA = 5$ cm and $AB = 4$ cm.
Construct a triangle similar to it and of scale factor $\frac{5}{3}$.
4. Construct a tangent to a circle of radius 4 cm from a point which is at a distance of 6 cm from its centre.

(E) Long Answer Questions

Sample Questions 1 : Given a rhombus ABCD in which $AB = 4$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, divide it into two triangles say, ABC and ADC. Construct the triangle

$AB'C'$ similar to $\triangle ABC$ with scale factor $\frac{2}{3}$. Draw a line segment $C'D'$ parallel to CD

where D' lies on AD. Is $AB'C'D'$ a rhombus? Give reasons.

Solution : First draw the rhombus ABCD in which $AB = 4$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ as given in Fig. 10.1 and join AC. Construct the triangle $AB'C'$ similar to $\triangle ABC$ with scale factor $\frac{2}{3}$ as instructed in the Mathematics Textbook for Class X (See Fig. 10.1).

Finally draw the line segment $C'D'$ parallel to CD.

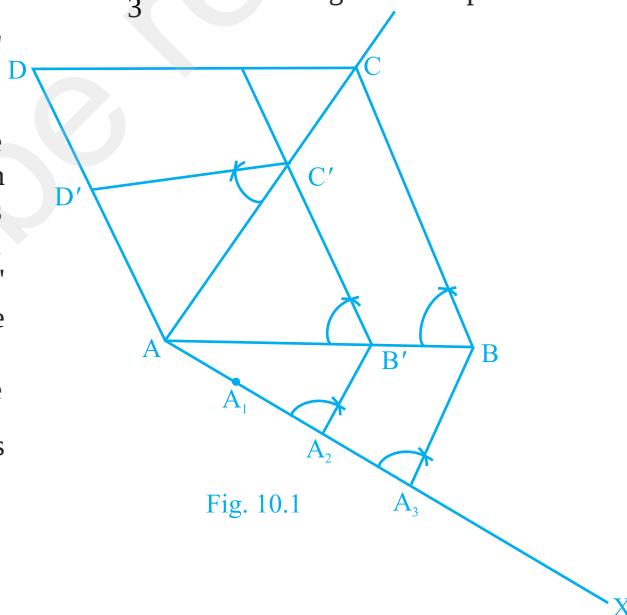


Fig. 10.1

Now $\frac{AB'}{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{A'C'}{AC}$

Also $\frac{AC'}{AC} = \frac{C'D'}{CD} = \frac{AD'}{AD} = \frac{2}{3}$

Therefore, $AB' = B'C' = C'D' = AD' = \frac{2}{3} AB$.

i.e., $AB'C'D'$ is a rhombus.

EXERCISE 10.4

- Two line segments AB and AC include an angle of 60° where $AB = 5$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm. Locate points P and Q on AB and AC, respectively such that $AP = \frac{3}{4} AB$ and $AQ = \frac{1}{4} AC$. Join P and Q and measure the length PQ.
- Draw a parallelogram ABCD in which $BC = 5$ cm, $AB = 3$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, divide it into triangles BCD and ABD by the diagonal BD. Construct the triangle $BD'C'$ similar to $\triangle BDC$ with scale factor $\frac{4}{3}$. Draw the line segment $D'A'$ parallel to DA where A' lies on extended side BA. Is $A'BC'D'$ a parallelogram?
- Draw two concentric circles of radii 3 cm and 5 cm. Taking a point on outer circle construct the pair of tangents to the other. Measure the length of a tangent and verify it by actual calculation.
- Draw an isosceles triangle ABC in which $AB = AC = 6$ cm and $BC = 5$ cm. Construct a triangle PQR similar to ABC in which $PQ = 8$ cm. Also justify the construction.
- Draw a triangle ABC in which $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$. Construct a triangle similar to ABC with scale factor $\frac{5}{7}$. Justify the construction.

6. Draw a circle of radius 4 cm. Construct a pair of tangents to it, the angle between which is 60° . Also justify the construction. Measure the distance between the centre of the circle and the point of intersection of tangents.
7. Draw a triangle ABC in which $AB = 4$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $AC = 9$ cm. Construct a triangle similar to $\triangle ABC$ with scale factor $\frac{3}{2}$. Justify the construction. Are the two triangles congruent? Note that all the three angles and two sides of the two triangles are equal.