

Exercise 4.2

1. Construct the following quadrilaterals.

(i) Quadrilateral LIFT

LI = 4 cm

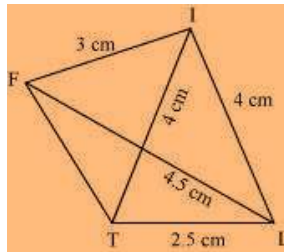
IF = 3 cm

TL = 2.5 cm

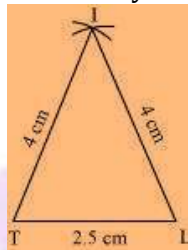
LF = 4.5 cm

IT = 4 cm

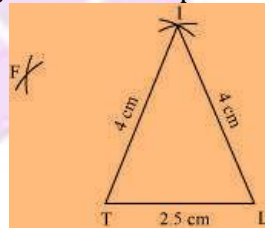
Solution: A rough sketch of the quadrilateral LIFT can be drawn as follows.



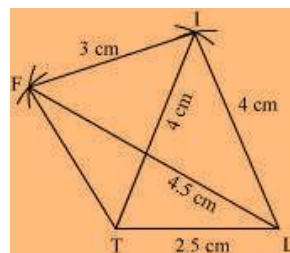
(1) ΔITL can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.



(2) Vertex F is 4.5 cm away from vertex L and 3 cm away from vertex I. \therefore , while taking L and I as centres, draw arcs of 4.5 cm radius and 3 cm radius respectively, which will be intersecting each other at point F.



(3) Join F to T and F to I.



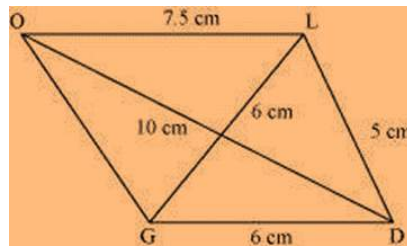
LIFT is the required quadrilateral.

(ii) Quadrilateral GOLD

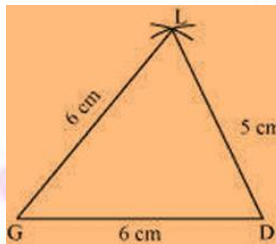
- OL = 7.5 cm
- GL = 6 cm
- GD = 6 cm
- LD = 5 cm
- OD = 10 cm

Solution:

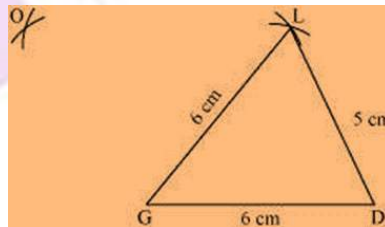
The rough sketch of the quadrilateral GOLD can be drawn as follows.



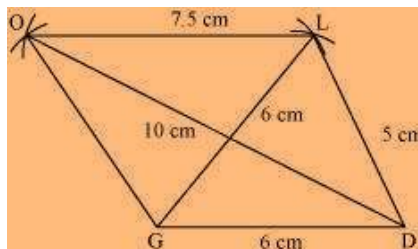
(1) $\triangle GDL$ can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.



(2) Vertex O is 10 cm away from vertex D and 7.5 cm away from vertex L. Therefore, while taking D and L as centres, draw arcs of 10 cm radius and 7.5 cm radius respectively. These will intersect each other at point O.



(3) Join O to G and L.



GOLD is the required quadrilateral.

(iii) Rhombus BEND

BN = 5.6 cm

DE = 6.5 cm

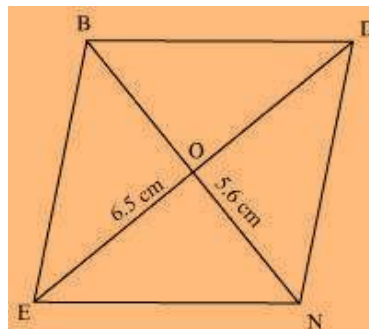
Solution:

We know that the diagonals of a rhombus always bisect each other at 90° .

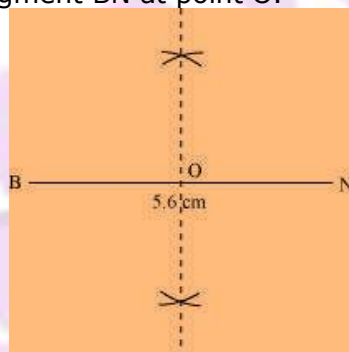
Let us assume that these are intersecting each other at point O in this rhombus.

Hence, $EO = OD = 3.25$ cm

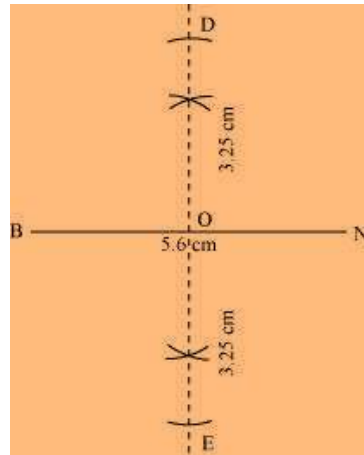
The rough sketch of the rhombus BEND can be drawn as follows.



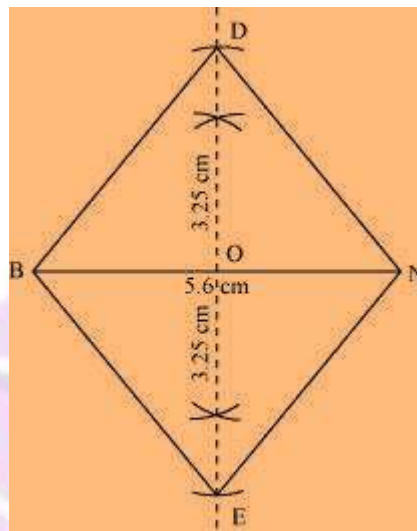
- (1) Draw a line segment BN of 5.6 cm and also draw its perpendicular bisector. Let it intersect the line segment BN at point O.



- (2) Taking O as centre, draw arcs of 3.25 cm radius to intersect the perpendicular bisector at point D and E.



(3) Join points D and E to points B and N.



BEND is the required quadrilateral.