

**1. Why is it better to use a divider and a ruler than a ruler only, while measuring the length of a line segment?**

**Solution:-**

It is better to use a divider than a ruler, because the thickness of the ruler may cause difficulties in reading off her length. However, divider gives up accurate measurement.

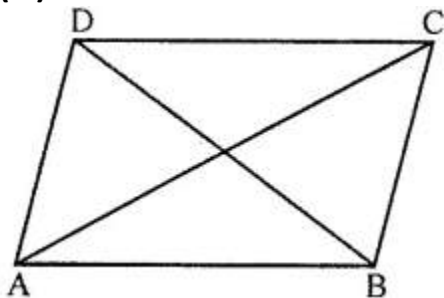
**2. In the given figure, compare the line segments with the help of a divider and fill in the blanks by using the symbol  $>$ ,  $=$  or  $<$ :**

(i)  $AB$  .....  $CD$

(ii)  $BC$  .....  $AB$

(iii)  $AC$  .....  $BD$

(iv)  $CD$  .....  $BD$



**Solution:-**

(i) From the figure,

$AB \cong CD$

... [in parallelograms opposites are equal]

(ii)  $BC < AB$

(iii)  $AC > BD$

(iv)  $CD < BD$

**3. If A, B and C are collinear points such that  $AB = 6$  cm,  $BC = 4$  cm and  $AC = 10$  cm, which one of them lies between the other two?**

**Solution:-**

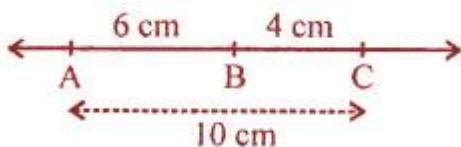
From the question it is given that,

A, B and C are collinear points

$AB = 6$  cm

$BC = 4$  cm

$AC = 10$  cm



4. In the given figure, verify the following by measurement:

(i)  $AB + BC = AC$

(ii)  $AC - BC = AB$



**Solution:-**

From the figure,

By using the divider and ruler we measured the given figure,

So,

$$AB = 3 \text{ cm}, BC = 1.5 \text{ cm and } AC = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

(i)  $AB + BC = AC$

$$3 \text{ cm} + 1.5 \text{ cm} = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$4.5 \text{ cm} = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

(ii)  $AC - BC = AB$

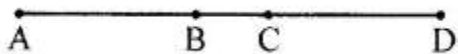
$$4.5 \text{ cm} - 1.5 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$3 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

5. In the given figure, verify by measurement that:

(i)  $AC + BD = AD + BC$

(ii)  $AB + CD = AD - BC$



**Solution:-**

From the figure,

By using the divider and ruler we measured the given figure,

So,

$$AB = 1.8 \text{ cm}, BC = 0.8 \text{ cm}, BD = 2.7 \text{ cm}, CD = 1.9 \text{ cm}, AC = 2.6 \text{ cm and } AD = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

(i)  $AC + BD = AD + BC$

$$\text{Consider Left hand side (LHS)} = AC + BD$$

$$= 2.6 \text{ cm} + 2.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Now, Right hand side (RHS)} = AD + BC$$

$$= 4.5 \text{ cm} + 0.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5.3 \text{ cm}$$

By comparing LHS and RHS

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$5.3 \text{ cm} = 5.3 \text{ cm}$$

Therefore,  $AC + BD = AD + BC$

(ii)  $AB + CD = AD - BC$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Consider Left hand side (LHS)} &= AB + CD \\ &= 1.8 \text{ cm} + 1.9 \text{ cm} \\ &= 3.7 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, Right hand side (RHS)} &= AD - BC \\ &= 4.5 \text{ cm} - 0.8 \text{ cm} \\ &= 3.7 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

By comparing LHS and RHS

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$3.7 \text{ cm} = 3.7 \text{ cm}$$

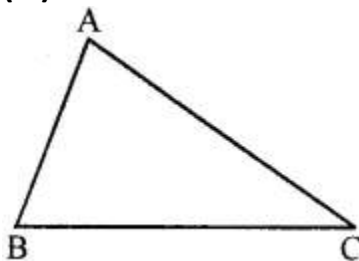
Therefore,  $AC + BD = AD + BC$

6. In the given figure, measure the lengths of the sides of the triangle ABC and verify:

(i)  $AB + BC > AC$

(ii)  $BC + AC > AB$

(iii)  $AC + AB > BC$



**Solution:-**

From the figure,

By using the divider and ruler we measured the given figure,

So,

$$AB = 2.6 \text{ cm}, BC = 3.9 \text{ cm}, AC = 4 \text{ cm}$$

(i)  $AB + BC > AC$

$$2.6 + 3.9 \text{ cm} > 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$6.5 \text{ cm} > 4 \text{ cm}$$

(ii)  $BC + AC > AB$

$$3.9 + 4 \text{ cm} > 2.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$7.9 \text{ cm} > 2.6 \text{ cm}$$

(iii)  $AC + AB > BC$

$$4 \text{ cm} + 2.6 \text{ cm} > 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

6.6 cm > 3.9 cm

