

EXERCISE 14.1

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1. Explain the following:

- (i) Circle
- (ii) Radius
- (iii) Centre
- (iv) Diameter
- (v) Chord
- (vi) Interior of a circle.

Solution:

(i) Circle – A circle is a set of all those points in a plane whose distance from a fixed point remains constant.

(ii) Radius – The radius of a circle is the distance between the all the points of the circle to its centre.

(iii) Centre – The centre of a circle is a fixed point which is at a constant distance from all the points.

(iv) Diameter – A line segment passing through the centre of a circle, and having its end-points on the circle is called a diameter of the circle.

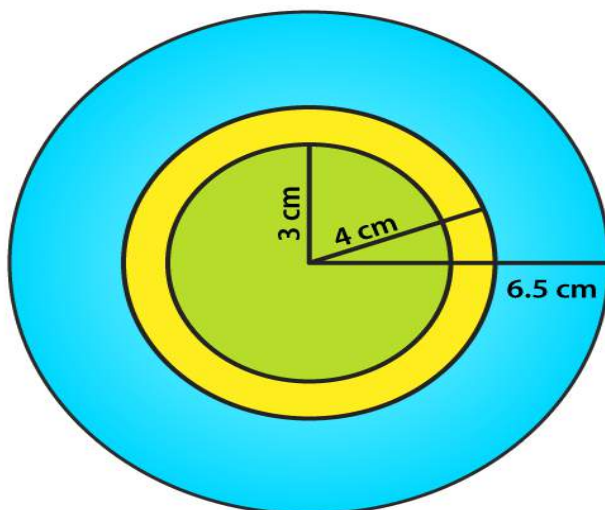
(v) Chord – A line segment with its end-points lying on a circle is called the chord of the circle.

(vi) Interior of a circle – The part of a plane inside the circle consisting of all the points is called the interior of a circle.

2. Take a point on your notebook and draw circle of radii 4 cm, 3 cm and 6.5 cm, each having the same centre O.

Solution:

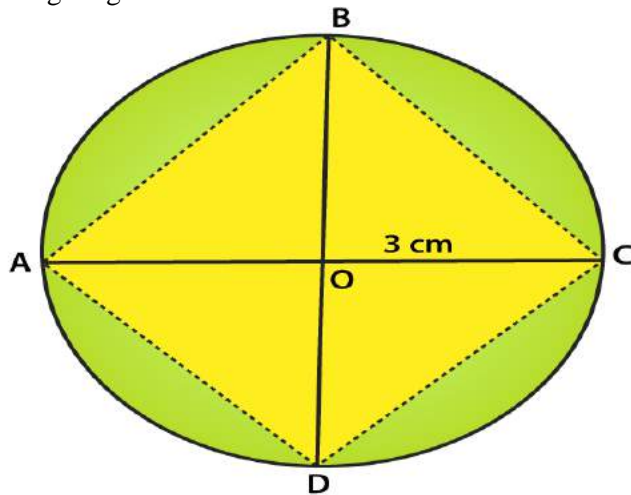
The figure given below shows circles of 4 cm, 3 cm and 6.5 cm radii having the same centre.



3. Draw a circle with centre O and any radius. Draw AC and BD two perpendicular diameters of the circle. Join AB, BC, CD and DA.

Solution:

The figure given below shows a circle with centre O and two perpendicular diameter AC and BD.



4. Draw a circle with centre O and radius 6 cm. Mark points P, Q, R such that

- (i) P lies on the circle,
- (ii) Q lies in the interior of the circle, and
- (iii) R lies in the exterior of the circle.

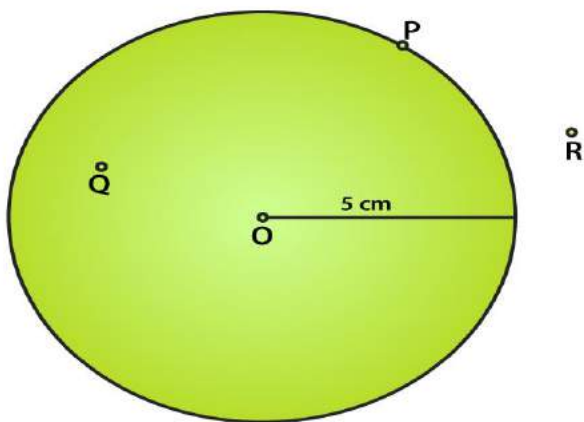
Rewrite each of the following statements using the correct symbol ($=$, $<$ or $>$):

- (i) $OQ \dots\dots 5 \text{ cm}$
- (ii) $OP \dots\dots 5 \text{ cm}$
- (iii) $OR \dots\dots 5 \text{ cm}$.

Solution:

The figure given below shows the points P, Q and R such that

- (i) P lies on the circle,
- (ii) Q lies in the interior of the circle, and
- (iii) R lies in the exterior of the circle.



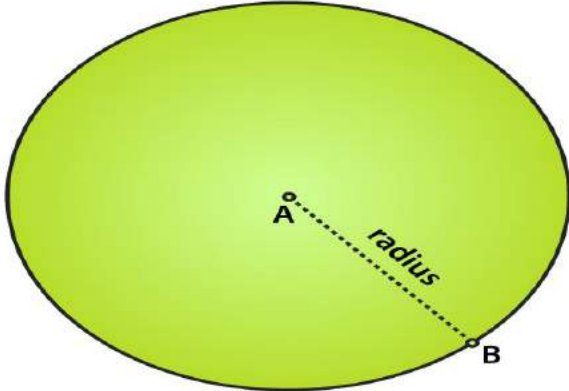
The statements can be written as

- (i) $OQ < 5 \text{ cm}$
- (ii) $OP = 5 \text{ cm}$
- (iii) $OR > 5 \text{ cm}$

5. Take two points A and B on the page of your note book. Draw a circle with centre A which passes through B.

Solution:

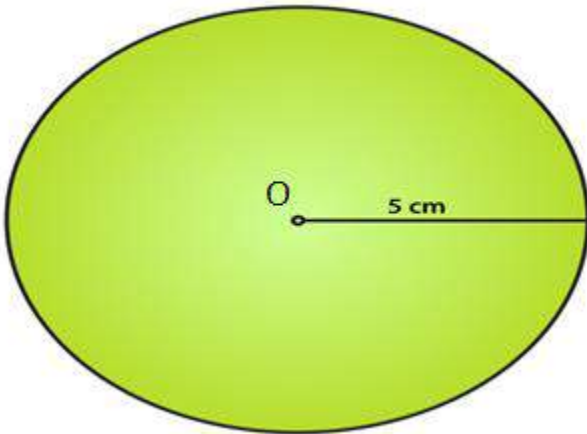
The figure given below shows the circle with A as centre and a line which passes through B.



6. Draw a semi-circle with centre O and radius 5 cm. Is the diameter that determines the semi-circle, a part of the semi-circle?

Solution:

The figure given below shows a semi-circle with centre O and radius 5 cm.



We know that a semi-circle is the end point of a diameter which divides the circle into two equal parts. No, the diameter does not determine the semi-circle and it is the end points of the diameter which finds the semi-circle or a part of the semi-circle.

7. The diameter of a circle is 14 cm, find its radius.

Solution:

It is given that

Diameter of a circle = 14 cm

We know that

Radius of a circle = Diameter / 2

By substituting the values

Radius of a circle = $14/2 = 7$ cm.

8. Given a circle with centre O and radius 2.5 cm, what is the length of the longest chord of the circle.

Solution:

We know that the diameter of a circle is its longest chord which is twice its radius.

So the length of the longest chord of the circle = $2(2.5) = 5$ cm.

9. Fill in the blanks:

(i) The diameter of a circle is times its radius.

(ii) The diameter of a circle is the chord of the circle.

(iii) The diameter of a circle pass through

(iv) A chord of a circle is a line segment with its end points on the

(v) If we join any two points on a circle by a line segment, we obtain of the circle.

(vi) A radius of a circle is a line segment with one end at and the other end at

(vii) All radii of a circle are

(viii) The diameters of a circle are

(ix) The total number of diameters of a circle is

(x) Every point on a circle is from its centre.

(xi) A chord of a circle contains exactly points of the circle.

(xii) A diameter is the longest

(xiii) Concentric circles are circles having

Solution:

(i) The diameter of a circle is two times its radius.

(ii) The diameter of a circle is the longest chord of the circle.

(iii) The diameter of a circle pass through its centre.

(iv) A chord of a circle is a line segment with its end points on the circle.

(v) If we join any two points on a circle by a line segment, we obtain chord of the circle.

(vi) A radius of a circle is a line segment with one end at centre and the other end at circle.

(vii) All radii of a circle are equal.

(viii) The diameters of a circle are concurrent.

(ix) The total number of diameters of a circle is infinite.

(x) Every point on a circle is equidistant from its centre.

(xi) A chord of a circle contains exactly two points of the circle.

(xii) A diameter is the longest chord.

(xiii) Concentric circles are circles having same centre.

10. In each of the following, state if the statement is true (T) or false (F):

- (i) Every circle has a centre.
- (ii) The centre of a circle is a point of the circle.
- (iii) Any two radii of a circle make up a diameter.
- (iv) Every chord of a circle is parallel to some diameter of the circle.
- (v) A circle is symmetric about each of its diameters.
- (vi) The diameter is twice the radius.
- (vii) A radius is a chord of the circle.
- (viii) Concentric circles have the same radii.
- (ix) The nearer a chord to the centre of a circle, the longer is its length.

Solution:

- (i) True.
- (ii) False.
- (iii) False.
- (iv) False.
- (v) True.
- (vi) True.
- (vii) False.
- (viii) False.
- (ix) True.