EXERCISE: 6.1 (PAGE NO: 96)

1. In Fig. 6.13, lines AB and CD intersect at O. If ∠AOC +∠BOE = 70° and ∠BOD = 40°, find ∠BOE and reflex ∠COE.

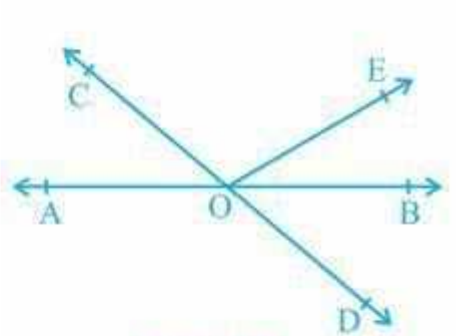


Fig. 6.13

Solution:

From the diagram, we have

(∠AOC +∠BOE +∠COE) and (∠COE +∠BOD +∠BOE) forms a straight line.

So, ∠AOC+∠BOE +∠COE = ∠COE +∠BOD+∠BOE = 180°

Now, by putting the values of ∠AOC + ∠BOE = 70° and ∠BOD = 40° we get

∠COE = 110° and ∠BOE = 30°

So, reflex ∠COE = 360° – 110° = 250°

2. In Fig. 6.14, lines XY and MN intersect at O. If ∠POY = 90° and a : b = 2 : 3, find c.

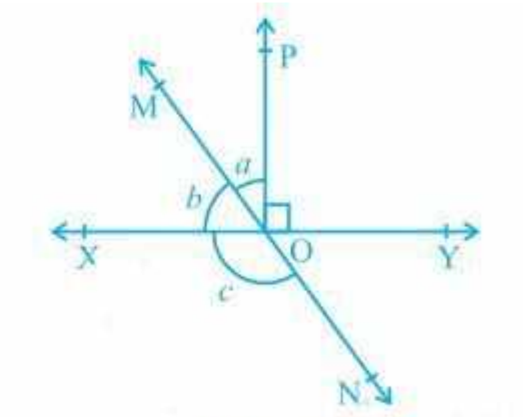


Fig. 6.14

Solution:

We know that the sum of linear pair is always equal to 180°

So,

∠POY +a +b = 180°

Putting the value of ∠POY = 90° (as given in the question), we get,

a+b = 90°

Now, it is given that a:b = 2:3, so

Let a be 2x and b be 3x

∴ 2x+3x = 90°

Solving this, we get

5x = 90°

So, x = 18°

∴ a = 2×18° = 36°

Similarly, b can be calculated, and the value will be

b = 3×18° = 54°

From the diagram, b+c also forms a straight angle, so

b+c = 180°

c+54° = 180°

∴ c = 126°

3. In Fig. 6.15, ∠PQR = ∠PRQ, then prove that ∠PQS = ∠PRT.

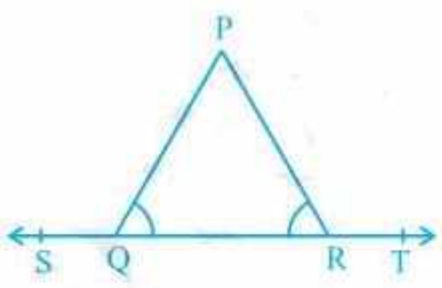


Fig. 6.15

Solution:

Since ST is a straight line, so

∠PQS+∠PQR = 180° (linear pair) and

∠PRT+∠PRQ = 180° (linear pair)

Now, ∠PQS + ∠PQR = ∠PRT+∠PRQ = 180°

Since ∠PQR =∠PRQ (as given in the question)

∠PQS = ∠PRT. (Hence proved).

4. In Fig. 6.16, if x+y = w+z, then prove that AOB is a line.

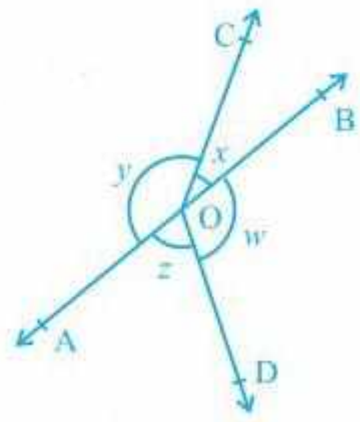


Fig. 6.16

Solution:

To prove AOB is a straight line, we will have to prove x+y is a linear pair

i.e. x+y = 180°

We know that the angles around a point are 360°, so

x+y+w+z = 360°

In the question, it is given that,

x+y = w+z

So, (x+y)+(x+y) = 360°

2(x+y) = 360°

∴ (x+y) = 180° (Hence proved).

5. In Fig. 6.17, POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that ∠ROS = ½ (∠QOS – ∠POS).

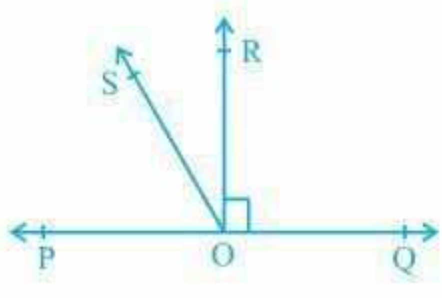


Fig. 6.17

Solution:

In the question, it is given that (OR ⊥ PQ) and ∠POQ = 180°

We can write it as ∠ROP = ∠ROQ = 90°

We know that

∠ROP = ∠ROQ

It can be written as

∠POS + ∠ROS = ∠ROQ

∠POS + ∠ROS = ∠QOS – ∠ROS

∠SOR + ∠ROS = ∠QOS – ∠POS

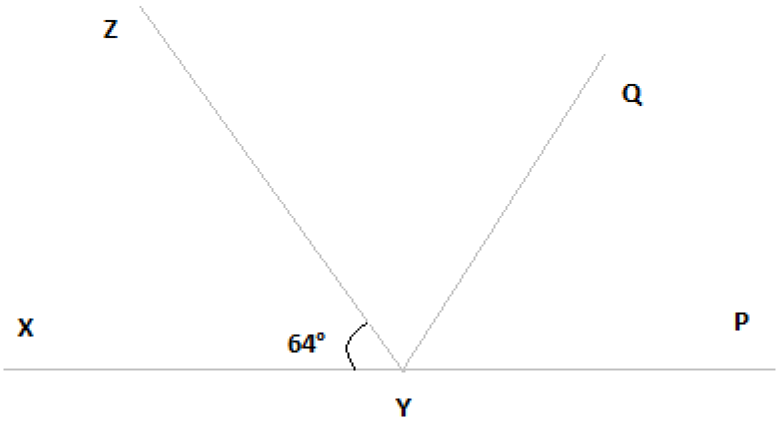
So we get

2∠ROS = ∠QOS – ∠POS

Or, ∠ROS = 1/2 (∠QOS – ∠POS)(Hence proved).

6. It is given that ∠XYZ = 64° and XY is produced to point P. Draw a figure from the given information. If ray YQ bisects ∠ZYP, find ∠XYQ and reflex ∠QYP.

Solution:



Here, XP is a straight line

So, ∠XYZ +∠ZYP = 180°

Putting the value of ∠XYZ = 64°, we get

64° +∠ZYP = 180°

∴ ∠ZYP = 116°

From the diagram, we also know that ∠ZYP = ∠ZYQ + ∠QYP

Now, as YQ bisects ∠ZYP,

∠ZYQ = ∠QYP

Or, ∠ZYP = 2∠ZYQ

∴ ∠ZYQ = ∠QYP = 58°

Again, ∠XYQ = ∠XYZ + ∠ZYQ

By putting the value of ∠XYZ = 64° and ∠ZYQ = 58°, we get.

∠XYQ = 64°+58°

Or, ∠XYQ = 122°

Now, reflex ∠QYP = 180°+XYQ

We computed that the value of ∠XYQ = 122°.

So,

∠QYP = 180°+122°

∴ ∠QYP = 302°

EXERCISE: 6.2 (PAGE NO: 103)

1. In Fig. 6.28, find the values of x and y and then show that AB || CD.

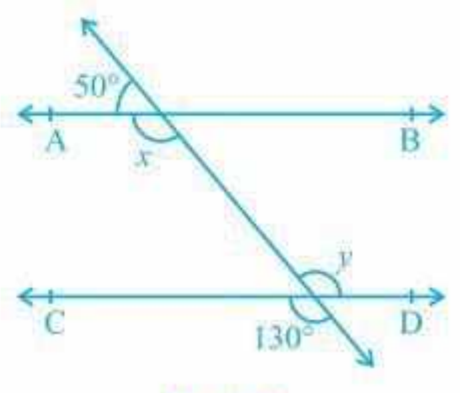


Fig. 6.28

Solution:

We know that a linear pair is equal to 180°.

So, x+50° = 180°

∴ x = 130°

We also know that vertically opposite angles are equal.

So, y = 130°

In two parallel lines, the alternate interior angles are equal. In this,

x = y = 130°

This proves that alternate interior angles are equal, so AB || CD.

2. In Fig. 6.29, if AB || CD, CD || EF and y : z = 3 : 7, find x.

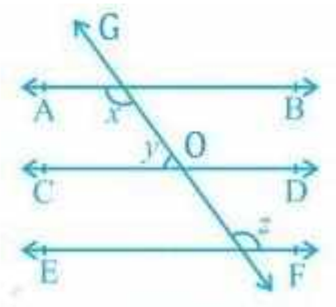


Fig. 6.29

Solution:

It is known that AB || CD and CD||EF

As the angles on the same side of a transversal line sum up to 180°,

x + y = 180° ——(i)

Also,

$\angle O = z$ (Since they are corresponding angles)

and, $y + \angle O = 180°$ (Since they are a linear pair)

So, $y+z = 180°$

Now, let $y = 3w$ and hence, $z = 7w$ (As $y : z = 3 : 7$)

$\therefore 3w+7w = 180°$

Or, $10\ w = 180°$

So, $w = 18°$

Now, $y = 3\times18° = 54°$

and, $z = 7\times18° = 126°$

Now, angle x can be calculated from equation (i)

$x+y = 180°$

Or, $x+54° = 180°$

$\therefore x = 126°$

3. In Fig. 6.30, if AB || CD, EF ⊥ CD and ∠GED = 126°, find ∠AGE, ∠GEF and ∠FGE.

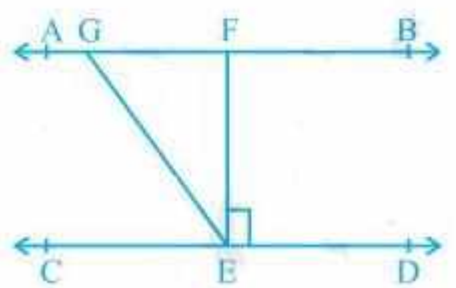


Fig. 6.30

Solution:

Since AB || CD, GE is a transversal.

It is given that $\angle GED = 126°$

So, $\angle GED = \angle AGE = 126°$ (As they are alternate interior angles)

Also,

$\angle GED = \angle GEF + \angle FED$

As $EF \perp CD$, $\angle FED = 90°$

$\therefore \angle GED = \angle GEF + 90°$

Or, $\angle GEF = 126° – 90° = 36°$

Again, ∠FGE +∠GED = 180° (Transversal)

Putting the value of ∠GED = 126°, we get

∠FGE = 54°

So,

∠AGE = 126°

∠GEF = 36° and

∠FGE = 54°

4. In Fig. 6.31, if PQ || ST, ∠PQR = 110° and ∠RST = 130°, find ∠QRS.

[Hint : Draw a line parallel to ST through point R.]

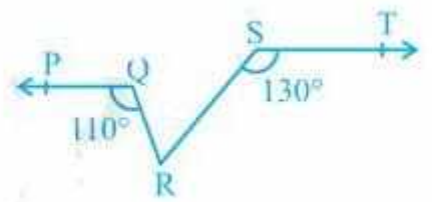
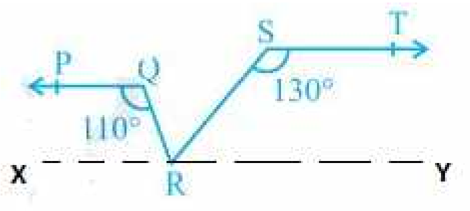


Fig. 6.31

Solution:

First, construct a line XY parallel to PQ.



We know that the angles on the same side of the transversal is equal to 180°.

So, ∠PQR+∠QRX = 180°

Or, ∠QRX = 180°-110°

∴ ∠QRX = 70°

Similarly,

∠RST +∠SRY = 180°

Or, ∠SRY = 180°- 130°

∴ ∠SRY = 50°

Now, for the linear pairs on the line XY-

∠QRX+∠QRS+∠SRY = 180°

Putting their respective values, we get

∠QRS = 180° – 70° – 50°

Hence, ∠QRS = 60°

5. In Fig. 6.32, if AB || CD, ∠APQ = 50° and ∠PRD = 127°, find x and y.

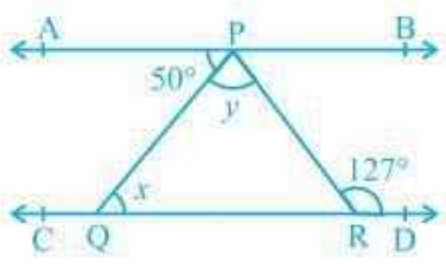


Fig. 6.32

Solution:

From the diagram,

∠APQ = ∠PQR (Alternate interior angles)

Now, putting the value of ∠APQ = 50° and ∠PQR = x, we get

x = 50°

Also,

∠APR = ∠PRD (Alternate interior angles)

Or, ∠APR = 127° (As it is given that ∠PRD = 127°)

We know that

∠APR = ∠APQ+∠QPR

Now, putting values of ∠QPR = y and ∠APR = 127°, we get

127° = 50°+ y

Or, y = 77°

Thus, the values of x and y are calculated as:

x = 50° and y = 77°

6. In Fig. 6.33, PQ and RS are two mirrors placed parallel to each other. An incident ray AB strikes the mirror PQ at B, the reflected ray moves along the path BC and strikes the mirror RS at C and again reflects back along CD. Prove that AB || CD.

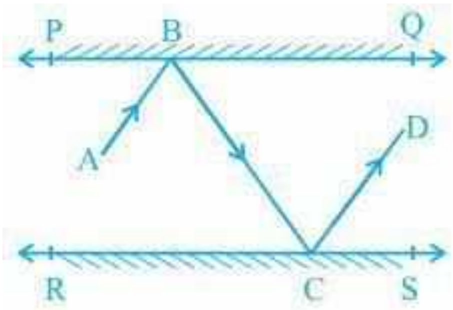


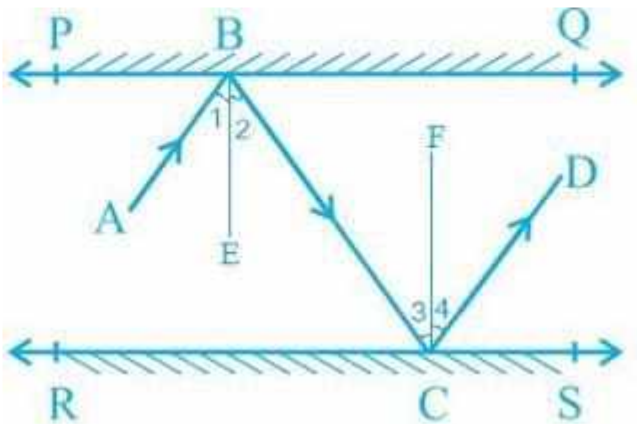
Fig. 6.33

Solution:

First, draw two lines, BE and CF, such that BE ⊥ PQ and CF ⊥ RS.

Now, since PQ || RS,

So, BE || CF



We know that,

Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection (By the law of reflection)

So,

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and

$\angle 3 = \angle 4$

We also know that alternate interior angles are equal. Here, BE ⊥ CF and the transversal line BC cuts them at B and C

So, $\angle 2 = \angle 3$ (As they are alternate interior angles)

Now, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3 + \angle 4$

Or, $\angle ABC = \angle DCB$

So, AB || CD (alternate interior angles are equal)

EXERCISE: 6.3 (PAGE NO: 107)

1. In Fig. 6.39, sides QP and RQ of ΔPQR are produced to points S and T,respectively. If ∠SPR = 135° and ∠PQT = 110°, find ∠PRQ.

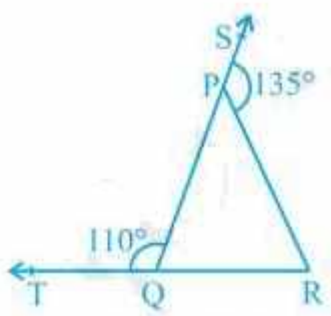


Fig. 6.39

Solution:

It is given the TQR is a straight line, and so, the linear pairs (i.e. ∠TQP and ∠PQR) will add up to 180°

So, ∠TQP +∠PQR = 180°

Now, putting the value of ∠TQP = 110°, we get

∠PQR = 70°

Consider the ΔPQR,

Here, the side QP is extended to S, and so ∠SPR forms the exterior angle.

Thus, ∠SPR (∠SPR = 135°) is equal to the sum of interior opposite angles. (Triangle property)

Or, ∠PQR +∠PRQ = 135°

Now, putting the value of ∠PQR = 70°, we get

∠PRQ = 135°-70°

Hence, ∠PRQ = 65°

2. In Fig. 6.40, ∠X = 62°, ∠XYZ = 54°. If YO and ZO are the bisectors of ∠XYZ and ∠XZY, respectively of Δ XYZ, find ∠OZY and ∠YOZ.

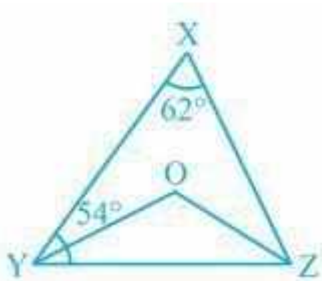


Fig. 6.40

Solution:

We know that the sum of the interior angles of the triangle.

So, ∠X +∠XYZ +∠XZY = 180°

Putting the values as given in the question, we get

62°+54° +∠XZY = 180°

Or, ∠XZY = 64°

Now, we know that ZO is the bisector, so

∠OZY = ½ ∠XZY

∴ ∠OZY = 32°

Similarly, YO is a bisector, so

∠OYZ = ½ ∠XYZ

Or, ∠OYZ = 27° (As ∠XYZ = 54°)

Now, as the sum of the interior angles of the triangle,

∠OZY +∠OYZ +∠O = 180°

Putting their respective values, we get

∠O = 180°-32°-27°

Hence, ∠O = 121°

3. In Fig. 6.41, if AB || DE, ∠BAC = 35° and ∠CDE = 53°, find ∠DCE.

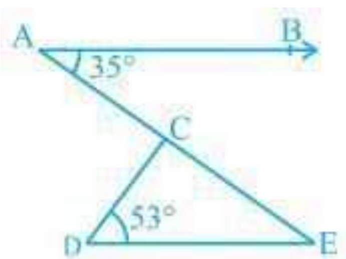


Fig. 6.41

Solution:

We know that AE is a transversal since AB || DE

Here ∠BAC and ∠AED are alternate interior angles.

Hence, ∠BAC = ∠AED

It is given that ∠BAC = 35°

∠AED = 35°

Now consider the triangle CDE. We know that the sum of the interior angles of a triangle is 180°.

∴ ∠DCE+∠CED+∠CDE = 180°

Putting the values, we get

∠DCE+35°+53° = 180°

Hence, ∠DCE = 92°

4. In Fig. 6.42, if lines PQ and RS intersect at point T, such that ∠PRT = 40°, ∠RPT = 95° and ∠TSQ = 75°, find ∠SQT.

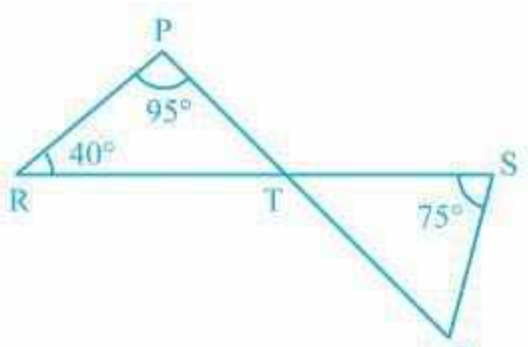


Fig. 6.42

Solution:

Consider triangle PRT.

∠PRT +∠RPT + ∠PTR = 180°

So, ∠PTR = 45°

Now ∠PTR will be equal to ∠STQ as they are vertically opposite angles.

So, ∠PTR = ∠STQ = 45°

Again, in triangle STQ,

∠TSQ +∠PTR + ∠SQT = 180°

Solving this, we get

74° + 45° + ∠SQT = 180°

∠SQT = 60°

5. In Fig. 6.43, if PQ ⊥ PS, PQ || SR, ∠SQR = 28° and ∠QRT = 65°, then find the values of x and y.

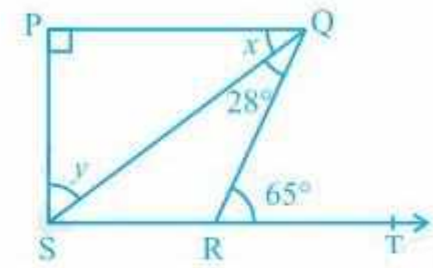


Fig. 6.43

Solution:

x +∠SQR = ∠QRT (As they are alternate angles since QR is transversal)

So, x+28° = 65°

∴ x = 37°

It is also known that alternate interior angles are the same, and so

∠QSR = x = 37°

Also, now

∠QRS +∠QRT = 180° (As they are a Linear pair)

Or, ∠QRS+65° = 180°

So, ∠QRS = 115°

Using the angle sum property in Δ SPQ,

∠SPQ + x + y = 180°

Putting their respective values, we get

90°+37° + y = 180°

y = $180^0 – 127^0 = 53^0$

Hence, y = 53°

6. In Fig. 6.44, the side QR of ΔPQR is produced to a point S. If the bisectors of ∠PQR and ∠PRS meet at point T, then prove that ∠QTR = ½ ∠QPR.

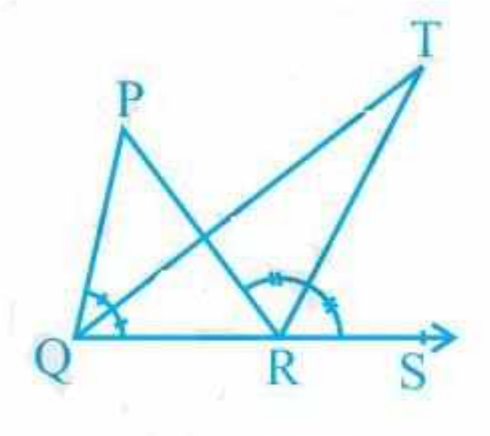


Fig. 6.44

Solution:

Consider the ΔPQR. ∠PRS is the exterior angle, and ∠QPR and ∠PQR are the interior angles.

So, ∠PRS = ∠QPR+∠PQR (According to triangle property)

Or, ∠PRS -∠PQR = ∠QPR ————(i)

Now, consider the ΔQRT,

∠TRS = ∠TQR+∠QTR

Or, ∠QTR = ∠TRS-∠TQR

We know that QT and RT bisect ∠PQR and ∠PRS, respectively.

So, ∠PRS = 2 ∠TRS and ∠PQR = 2∠TQR

Now, ∠QTR = ½ ∠PRS – ½∠PQR

Or, ∠QTR = ½ (∠PRS -∠PQR)

From (i), we know that ∠PRS -∠PQR = ∠QPR

So, ∠QTR = ½ ∠QPR (hence proved).