

EXERCISE 4.1

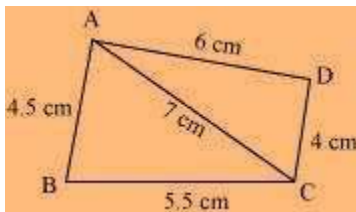
1. Construct the following quadrilaterals.

(i) Quadrilateral ABCD AB = 4.5 cm

BC = 5.5 cm

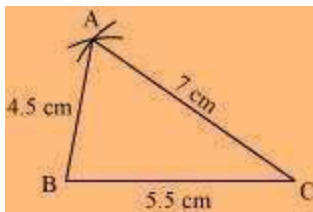
CD = 4 cm AD = 6 cm AC = 7 cm

Solution:

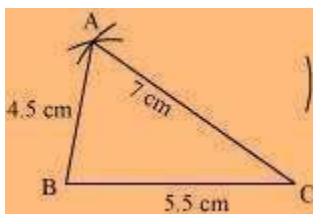


The rough sketch of the quadrilateral ABCD can be drawn as follows.

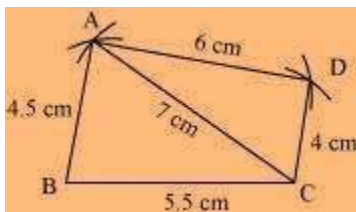
(1) $\triangle ABC$ can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.



(2) Vertex D is 6 cm away from vertex A. Therefore, while taking A as the centre, draw an arc of radius 6 cm.



(3) Taking C as the centre, draw an arc of radius 4 cm, cutting the previous arc at point D. Joint D to A and C.



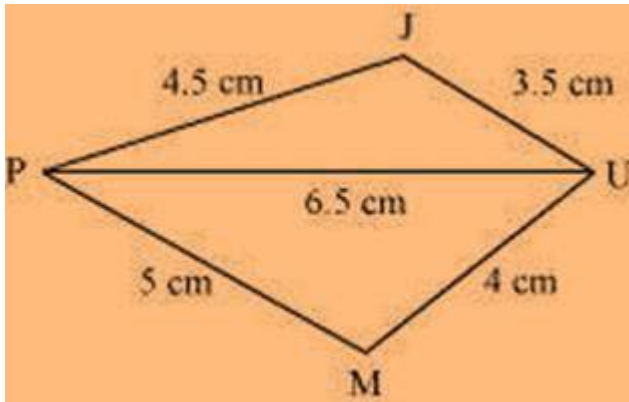
ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

(ii) Quadrilateral JUMP $JU = 3.5\text{ cm}$

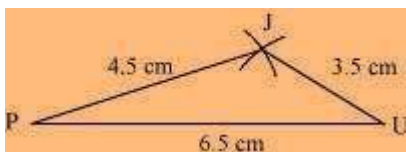
$UM = 4\text{ cm}$ $MP = 5\text{ cm}$ $PJ = 4.5\text{ cm}$ $PU = 6.5\text{ cm}$

Solution:

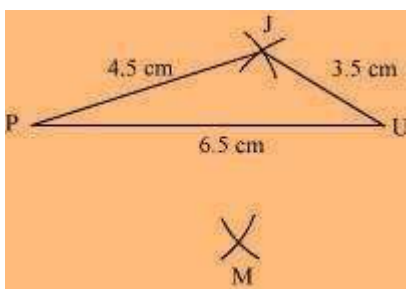
The rough sketch of the quadrilateral JUMP can be drawn as follows.



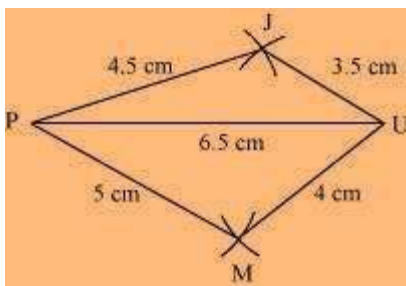
(1) ΔJUP can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.



(2) Vertex M is 5 cm away from vertex P and 4 cm away from vertex U. Taking P and U as centres, draw arcs of radii 5 cm and 4 cm, respectively. Let the point of intersection be M.



(3) Join M to P and U.



JUMP is the required quadrilateral.

(iii) Parallelogram MORE

OR = 6 cm

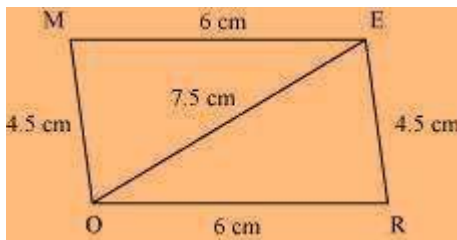
Solution:

RE = 4.5 cm

EO = 7.5

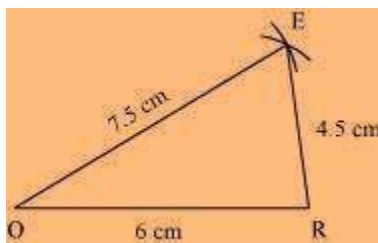
We know that opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal in length, and also, these are parallel to each other.

i.e., $ME = OR$, $MO = ER$

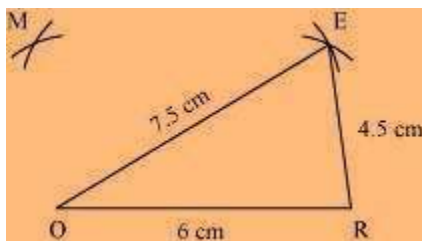


The rough sketch of the parallelogram MORE can be drawn as follows.

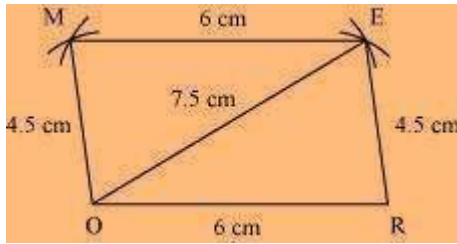
(1) $\triangle EOR$ can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.



(2) Vertex M is 4.5 cm away from vertex O and 6 cm away from vertex E. Therefore, while taking O and E as centres, draw arcs of 4.5 cm radius and 6 cm radius, respectively. These will intersect each other at point M.



(3) Join M to O and E.



MORE is the required parallelogram.

(iv) Rhombus BEST

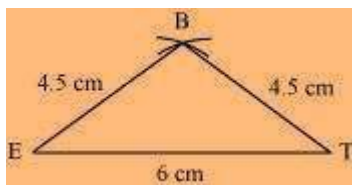
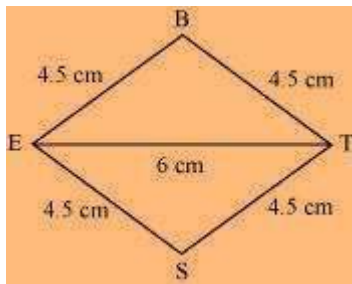
BE = 4.5 cm

ET = 6 cm

Solution:

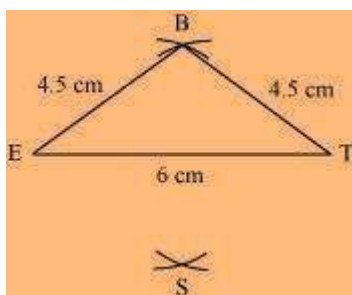
We know that all sides of a rhombus are of the same measure. Hence, $BE = ES = ST = TB$

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



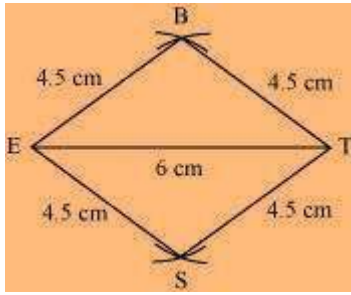
(1) ΔBET can be constructed by using the given measurements as follows.

(2) Vertex S is 4.5 cm away from vertex E and also from vertex T. Therefore, while taking E and T as centres, draw arcs of 4.5 cm radius, which will intersect each other at point S.



(3) Join S to E and T.

NCERT Solution For Class 8 Maths Chapter 4 Image



BEST is the required rhombus.