

RD SHARMA

Solutions

Class 6 Maths

Chapter 19

Ex 19.6

Q.1 Construct an angle of 60° with the help of compasses and bisect it by paper folding.

Soln.1 :

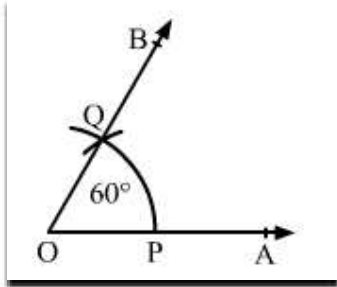
Draw a ray OA.

With convenient radius and centre O, draw an arc cutting the ray OA at P.

With the same radius and centre at P, draw another arc cutting the previous arc at Q.

Draw OQ and extend it to B.

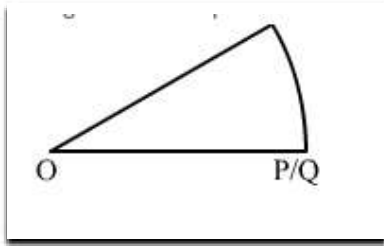
$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of 60° .



We cut the part of paper as sector OPQ.

Now, fold the part of paper such that line segments OP and OQ get coincided.

Angle made at point O is the required angle, which is half of angle $\angle AOB$.



Q.2 Construct the following angles with the help of ruler and compasses only.

(i) 30°

(ii) 90°

(iii) 45°

(iv) 135°

(v) 150°

(vi) 105°

Soln.2 :

(i) 30°

Draw a ray OA.

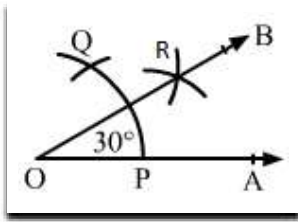
With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts OA at P.

With the same radius and centre at P, draw an arc cutting the previous arc at Q.

Taking P and Q as centres and radius more than half of PQ, draw two arcs, which cuts each other at R.

Draw OR and extend it to B.

$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of 30° .



(ii) 90°

Draw a ray OA.

With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc cutting the ray OA at P.

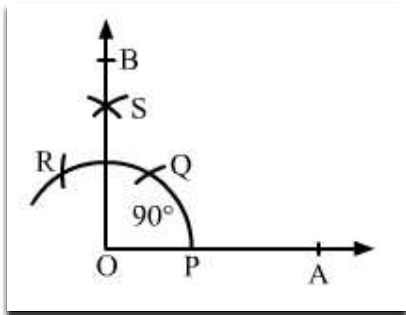
With the same radius and centre at P, draw another arc, which cuts the first arc at Q.

With the same radius and centre at Q, draw another arc, which cuts the first arc at R.

With Q and R as centres and radius more than half of QR, which cuts each other at S.

Draw OS and extend it to B from the ray OB.

$\angle AOB$ is required angle of 90° .



(iii) 45°

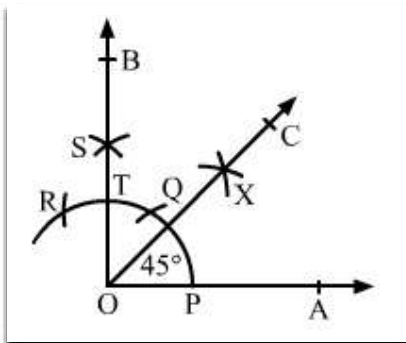
To construct an angle of 45° , construct an angle of 90° and bisect it.

Construct the angle $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$, where rays OA and OB intersect the arc at points P and T as shown in figure.

With P and T as centres and radius more than half of PT, draw two arcs, which cut each other at X.

Draw OX and extend it to C to form the ray OC.

$\angle AOC$ is the required angle of 45° .



(iv) 135°

Draw the line AB and take the point O at the middle of AB.

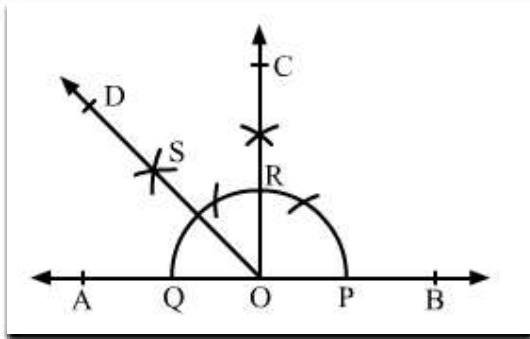
With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts AB at P and Q, respectively.

Draw an angle of 90° on the ray OB as $\angle BOC = 90^\circ$, where ray OC cuts the arc at R.

With Q and R as centres and radius more than half of QR, draw two arcs, which cuts each other at S.

Draw OS and extend it to form the ray OD.

$\angle BOD$ is required angle of 135° .



(v) 150°

Draw a line AB and take point O at the middle of AB.

With a convenient radius and centre at O, draw an arc, which cuts the line AB at P and Q.

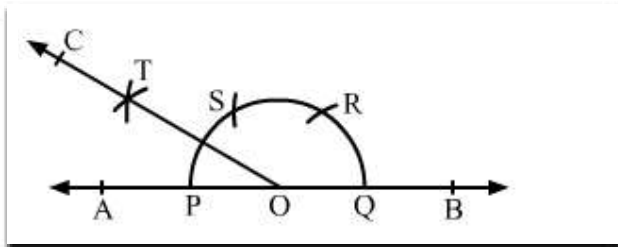
With the same radius and centre at Q, draw an arc, which cuts the first arc at R.

With the same radius and centre at R, draw an arc, which cuts the first arc at S.

With the centres P and S and radius more than half of PS, draw two arcs, which cut each other at T.

Draw OT and extend it to C to form the ray OC.

$\angle BOC$ is required angle of 150° .

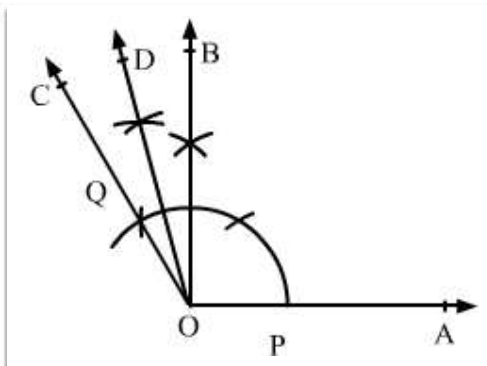


(vi) 105°

Draw a ray OA and make an angle $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ and $\angle AOC = 120^\circ$

Now bisect $\angle BOC$ and get the ray OD.

$\angle AOD$ is the required angle of 105°



Q.3 Construct a rectangle whose adjacent sides are 8 cm and 3 cm.

Soln.3 :

Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm.

Construct $\angle BAX = 90^\circ$ at point A and $\angle ABY = 90^\circ$ at point B.

Using a compass and ruler, mark a point D on the ray AX such that $AD = 3$ cm.

Similarly mark the point C on the ray Y such that $BC = 3$ cm.

Draw the line segment CD.

ABCD is the required rectangle.

