

Exercises

Q. 1

Answer :

Given : $l \parallel m$

t is a transversal.

$$\angle 5 = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle 5 = \angle 3 = 70^\circ \quad (\text{alternate interior angles})$$

$$\angle 5 + \angle 8 = 180^\circ \quad (\text{linear pair})$$

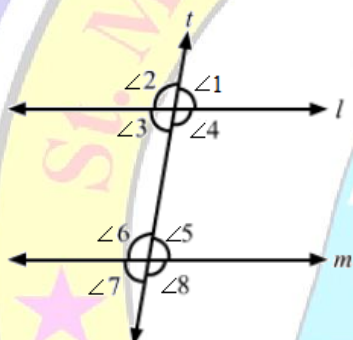
$$\text{or } 70^\circ + \angle 8 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 8 = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 3 = 70^\circ \quad (\text{vertically opposite angles})$$

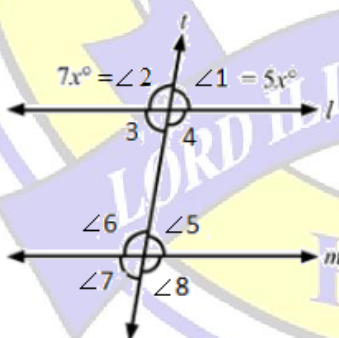
$$\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ \quad (\text{linear pair})$$

$$\text{or } \angle 4 = 180 - \angle 3 = 180 - 70 = 110^\circ$$



Q. 2

Answer :



Given : $l \parallel m$

t is a transversal.

$$\angle 1 : \angle 2 = 5 : 7$$

Let the angles measure $5x$ and $7x$.

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ \quad (\text{linear pair})$$

$$\therefore 5x + 7x = 180$$

$$\text{or } 12x = 180$$

$$\text{or } x = 15$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = 5x = 5(15) = 75^\circ$$

$$\text{and } \angle 2 = 7x = 7(15) = 105^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \angle 2 + \angle 3 &= 180^\circ && \text{(linear pair)} \\
 \angle 3 &= 180 - 105 = 75^\circ \\
 \angle 3 + \angle 6 &= 180 && \text{(interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary)} \\
 \angle 6 &= 180 - \angle 3 = 105^\circ \\
 \text{and } \angle 6 &= \angle 8 = 105^\circ && \text{(vertically opposite angles)} \\
 \therefore \angle 1 &= 75^\circ \\
 \angle 2 &= 105^\circ \\
 \angle 3 &= 75^\circ \\
 \angle 8 &= 105^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

Q. 3

Answer :

Given : $l \parallel m$

t is a transversal.

Let :

$$\angle 1 = (2x - 8)^\circ$$

$$\angle 2 = (3x - 7)^\circ$$

We know that the consecutive interior angles are supplementary.

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } (2x - 8) + (3x - 7) = 180$$

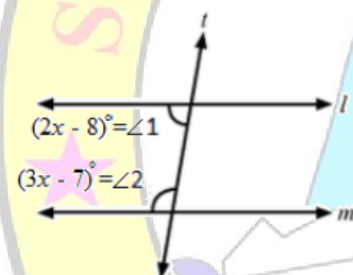
$$\text{or } 5x - 15 = 180$$

$$\text{or } 5x = 195$$

$$\text{or } x = 39$$

$$\angle 1 = (2x - 8) = (2 \times 39 - 8) = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle 2 = (3x - 7) = (3 \times 39 - 7) = 110^\circ$$



Q. 4

Answer :

From the given figure:

$$\angle 1 = \angle 3 = 50^\circ \text{ (corresponding angles)}$$

$$\text{and } \angle 1 + x^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ (linear pair)}$$

$$\text{or } x^\circ = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$$

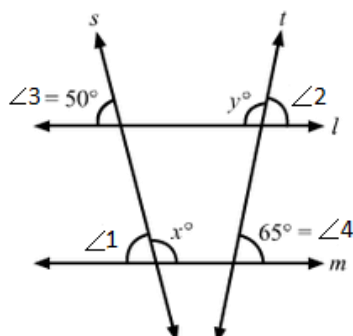
$$\text{or } x = 130$$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 4 = 65^\circ \text{ (corresponding angles)}$$

$$\text{and } \angle 2 + y^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ (linear pair)}$$

$$\text{or } y^\circ = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$$

$$\text{or } y = 115$$



Q. 5

Answer :

Given :

$$\angle B = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 45^\circ$$

$DAE \parallel BC$

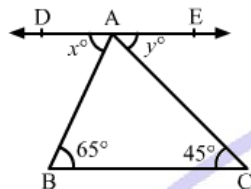
The given lines are parallel.

$$\therefore x^\circ = \angle B = 65^\circ \quad (\text{alternate angles when AB is taken as the transversal})$$

$$y^\circ = \angle C = 45^\circ \quad (\text{alternate angles when AC is taken as the transversal})$$

$$\therefore x = 65$$

$$y = 45$$



Q. 6

Answer :

Given : $CE \parallel BA$

$$\angle BAC = 80^\circ, \angle ECD = 35^\circ$$

$$(i) \angle BAC = \angle ACE = 80^\circ \quad (\text{alternate angles with AC as a transversal})$$

$$(ii) \angle ACB + \angle ACD = 180^\circ \quad (\text{linear pair})$$

$$\text{or } \angle ACB + \angle ACE + \angle ECD = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } \angle ACB + 80^\circ + 35^\circ = 180^\circ$$

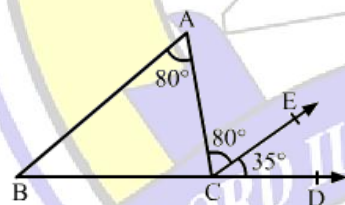
$$\text{or } \angle ACB = 65^\circ$$

(iii) In $\triangle ABC$:

$$\angle BAC + \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ \quad (\text{angle sum property})$$

$$80^\circ + 65^\circ + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = 35^\circ$$



Q. 7

Answer :

Given : $AO \parallel CD$

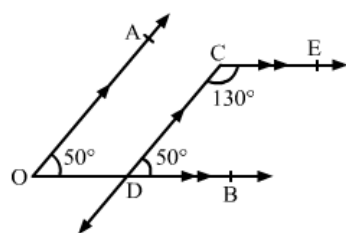
$OB \parallel CE$

$$\angle AOB = 50^\circ$$

$$\angle AOD = \angle CDB = 50^\circ \quad (\text{when } AO \parallel CD \text{ and } OB \text{ is the transversal})$$

$$\angle ECD + \angle CDB = 180^\circ \quad (\text{consecutive interior angles are supplementary, } DB \parallel CE \text{ and } CD \text{ is the transversal})$$

$$\angle ECD = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$$



Q. 8

Answer :

Given : $AB \parallel CD$

$$\angle ABO = 50^\circ$$

$$\angle CDO = 40^\circ$$

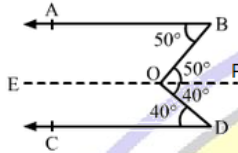
Construction : Through O, draw $EOF \parallel AB$.

$\angle ABO = \angle BOF = 50^\circ$ (alternate angles, when $AB \parallel EF$ and OB is a transversal)

$\angle FOD = \angle ODC = 40^\circ$ (alternate angles, when $CD \parallel EF$ and OD is a transversal)

$$\angle BOD = \angle BOF + \angle FOD$$

$$\angle BOD = 50^\circ + 40^\circ = 90^\circ$$



Q. 9

Answer :

Given : $AB \parallel CD$

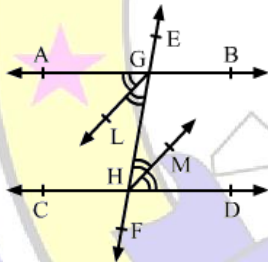
GL and HM are angle bisectors of $\angle AGH$ and $\angle GHD$, respectively.

$$\angle AGH = \angle GHD \text{ (alternate angles)}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{2} \angle AGH = \frac{1}{2} \angle GHD$$

$$\text{or } \angle LGH = \angle GHM \text{ (given)}$$

Therefore, $GL \parallel HM$ as we know that if the angles of any pair of alternate interior angles are equal, then the lines are parallel.



Q. 10

Answer :

Given : $AB \parallel CD$

$$\angle ABE = 120^\circ$$

$$\angle ECD = 100^\circ$$

$$\angle BEC = x^\circ$$

Construction : $FEG \parallel AB$

Now, since $AB \parallel FEG$ and $AB \parallel CD$, $FEG \parallel CD$

$$\therefore EFG \parallel AB \parallel CD$$

$$\angle ABE = \angle BEG = 120^\circ \text{ (alternate angles)}$$

$$\text{or } x^\circ + y^\circ = 120^\circ \dots (i)$$

$$\angle DCE = \angle CEF = 100^\circ \text{ (alternate angles)}$$

$$\text{or } x^\circ + z^\circ = 100^\circ \dots (ii)$$

$$\text{Also, } x^\circ + y^\circ + z^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ (FEG is a straight line)} \dots (iii)$$

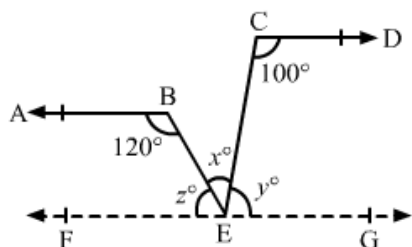
Adding (i) and (ii) :

$$2x^\circ + y^\circ + z^\circ = 220^\circ$$

$$\text{or, } x^\circ + 180^\circ = 220^\circ \text{ (substituting (iii))}$$

$$x^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 40$$



Q. 11

Answer :

Given : $AB \parallel CD$

$AD \parallel BC$

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ \quad (AB \parallel CD \text{ and } AD \text{ is the transversal}) \dots (i)$$

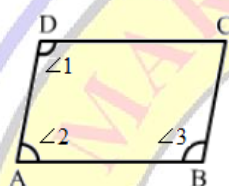
$$\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ \quad (AD \parallel BC \text{ and } AB \text{ is the transversal}) \dots (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii) :

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ = \angle 2 + \angle 3$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 3$$

$$\angle ADC = \angle ABC$$



Q. 12

Answer :

Given :

$l \parallel m$

$p \parallel q$

$$\angle 1 = 65^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle a = 65^\circ \quad (\text{vertically opposite angles})$$

$$\angle a + \angle d = 180^\circ \quad (\text{consecutive interior angles on the same side of a transversal are supplementary})$$

$$\text{or } \angle d = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$$

$$\angle c + \angle d = 180^\circ \quad (\text{consecutive interior angles on the same side of a transversal are supplementary})$$

$$\text{or } \angle c = 180^\circ - 115^\circ = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle c + \angle b = 180^\circ \quad (\text{consecutive interior angles on the same side of a transversal are supplementary})$$

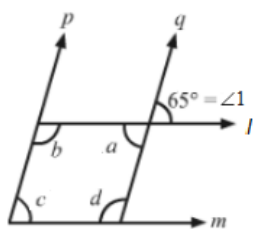
$$\text{or } \angle b = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle a = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle b = 115^\circ$$

$$\angle c = 65^\circ$$

$$\angle d = 115^\circ$$



Q. 13

Answer :

Given :

$AB \parallel DC$

$AD \parallel BC$

$\angle BAC = 35^\circ$

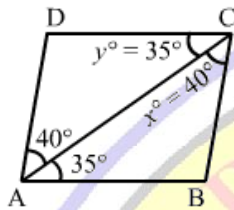
$\angle CAD = 40^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BAC = y = 35^\circ$ (alternate angles when $AB \parallel DC$)

$\angle CAD = x = 40^\circ$ (alternate angles when $AD \parallel BC$)

$\therefore x = 40$

$y = 35$



Q. 14

Answer :

Given :

$AB \parallel CD$

$\angle BAE = 125^\circ$

$\angle CAB + \angle BAE = 180^\circ$

or $125^\circ + x^\circ = 180^\circ$

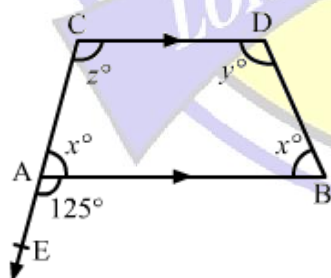
or $x = 55$

$x + z = 180^\circ$ (consecutive interior angles on the same side of transversal are supplementary)

$z = 180 - x = 180 - 55 = 125$

$y + x = 180^\circ$ (consecutive interior angles on the same side of transversal are supplementary)

$y = 180 - x = 180 - 55 = 125$



Q. 15

Answer :

(i) $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180$ (linear pair)

or $130^\circ + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$

or $\angle 2 = 50^\circ \neq 40^\circ = \angle 3$

$\therefore l \nparallel m$

(ii) $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$35^\circ + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

$\angle 3 = 145^\circ = 145^\circ = \angle 1$

$\therefore l \parallel m$

(iii) $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180$ (linear pair)

$\angle 3 = 180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$

$\angle 3 = 55^\circ \neq 60^\circ = \angle 1$

$\therefore l \nparallel m$

