

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 22.05.2020

3. Can a quadrilateral ABCD be a parallelogram, if:

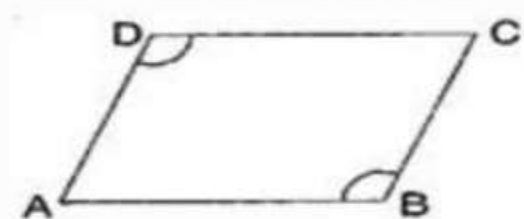
(i) $\angle D + \angle B = 180^\circ$?

(ii) $AB = DC = 8 \text{ cm}$, $AD = 4 \text{ cm}$ and $BC = 4.4 \text{ cm}$?

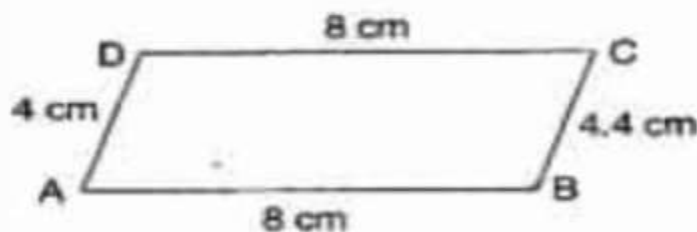
(iii) $\angle A = 70^\circ$ and $\angle C = 65^\circ$?

Ans. (i) $\angle D + \angle B = 180^\circ$

It can be, but here, it needs not to be.

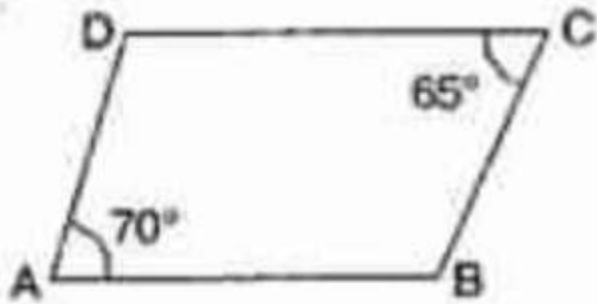


(ii) No, in this case because one pair of opposite sides are equal and another pair of opposite sides are unequal. So, it is not a parallelogram.



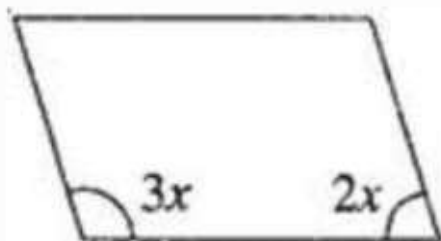
(iii) No. $\angle A \neq \angle C$.

Since opposite angles are equal in parallelogram and here opposite angles are not equal in quadrilateral ABCD. Therefore it is not a parallelogram.



5. The measure of two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are in the ratio 3 : 2. Find the measure of each of the angles of the parallelogram.

Ans. Let two adjacent angles be $3x$ and $2x$.



Since the adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary.

$$\therefore 3x + 2x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{180^\circ}{5} = 36^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{One angle} = 3x = 3 \times 36^\circ = 108^\circ$$

$$\text{And Another angle} = 2x = 2 \times 36^\circ = 72^\circ$$

6. Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram have equal measure. Find the measure of the angles of the parallelogram.

Ans. Let each adjacent angle be x .

Since the adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary.

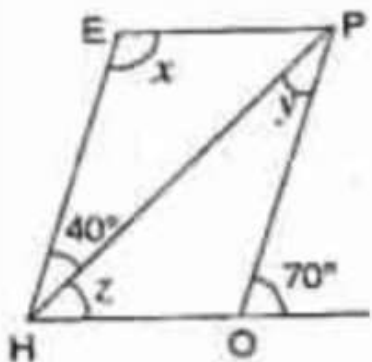
$$\therefore x + x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ$$

Hence, each adjacent angle is 90° .

7. The adjacent figure HOPW is a parallelogram. Find the angle measures x , y and z . State the properties you use to find them.



$$\angle HOP + 70^\circ = 180^\circ$$

Ans. Here $\angle HOP = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$

[Angles of linear pair]

And $\angle E = \angle HOP$

[Opposite angles of a \parallel gm are equal]

$$\Rightarrow x = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle PHE = \angle HPO$$

[Alternate angles]

$$\therefore y = 40^\circ$$

Now $\angle EHO = \angle O = 70^\circ$

$$\angle PHE = \angle HPO$$

[Alternate angles]

$$\therefore y = 40^\circ$$

$$\text{Now } \angle EHO = \angle O = 70^\circ$$

[Corresponding angles]

$$\Rightarrow 40^\circ + z = 70^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 70^\circ - 40^\circ = 30^\circ$$

Hence, $x = 110^\circ$, $y = 40^\circ$ and $z = 30^\circ$