

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 17-
Quadrilaterals

Exercise 17A

PAGE NO: 202

1.

Solution

(i) AC and BD are the two diagonals

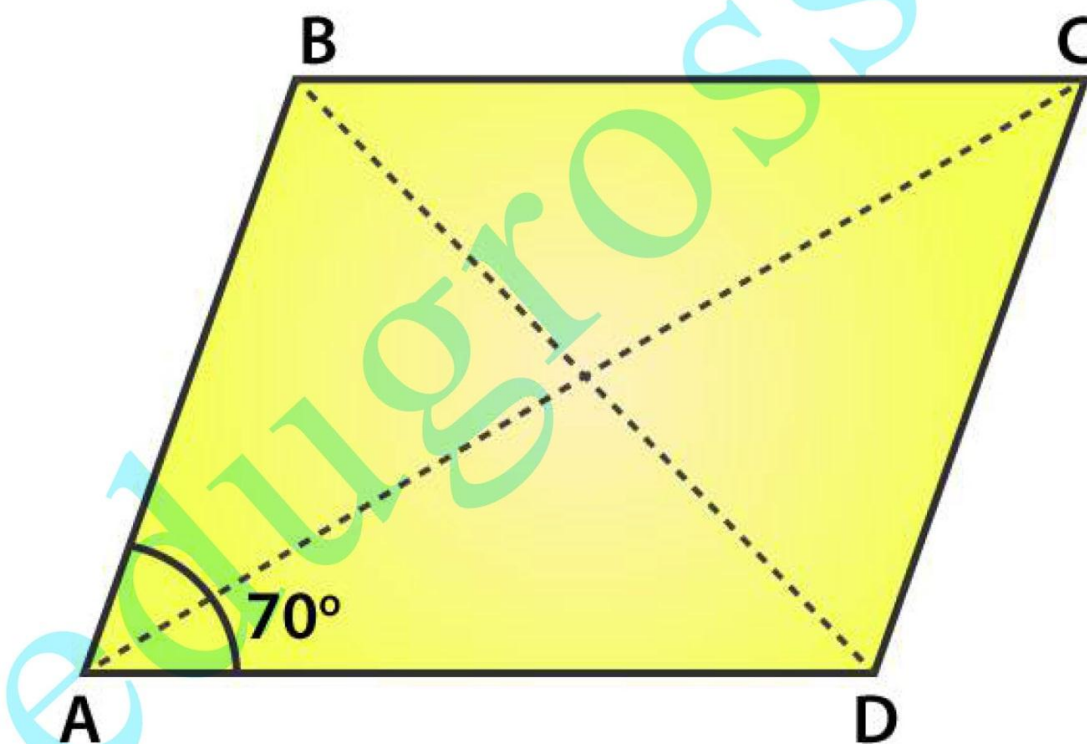
(ii) (AB and CD) and (AD and BC) are the two pairs of opposite sides.

(iii) ($\angle A$ and $\angle C$) and ($\angle B$ and $\angle D$) are the two pairs of opposite angles.

(iv) (AB and BC) and (AD and DC) are the two pairs of adjacent sides.

(v) ($\angle A$ and $\angle B$) and ($\angle C$ and $\angle D$) are the two pairs of adjacent angles.

2.

Solution

Since, ABCD is a parallelogram

 $\therefore AB = CD = 6.5 \text{ cm}$ and $AD = BC = 4.8 \text{ cm}$ Given $\angle BAD = 70^\circ$

Steps of construction

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 17-
Quadrilaterals

1. Draw AD such that $AD = 4.8$ cm
2. Make an angle measuring 70° at A and cut an arc of 6.5 cm and name it as B
3. From B cut an arc of 4.8 cm and 6.5 cm from D, name it as C
4. Join AB, BC and CD
5. By measuring the diagonals AC and BD we get $AC = 9.2$ cm and $BD = 6.6$ cm

3.

Solution

Given two sides of parallelogram are in the ratio 4: 3

In a parallelogram we know that opposite sides are equal and parallel. Hence, they are also in ratio 4: 3 which is $4x$ and $3x$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 4x + 3x + 4x + 3x = 56$$

$$14x = 56$$

$$x = 56 / 14$$

$$x = 4$$

$$3x = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$4x = 4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore the length of its sides are 12 cm, 16 cm, 12 cm and 16 cm

4.

Solution

- (i) In a rectangle the diagonals are equal and the sides are unequal
- (ii) In a square the diagonals are equal and the adjacent sides are equal
- (iii) In a rhombus the diagonals are unequal and the adjacent sides are equal

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 17-
Quadrilaterals

Exercise 17B

PAGE NO: 203

1.

Solution

The sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°

Option (c) is the correct answer

2.

Solution

Given the three angles of a quadrilateral are 80° , 70° and 120°

Let the fourth angle be x

We know that sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°

$$80^\circ + 70^\circ + 120^\circ + x = 360^\circ$$

$$270^\circ + x = 360^\circ$$

$$x = 360^\circ - 270^\circ$$

$$x = 90^\circ$$

\therefore Fourth angle is 90°

Option (c) is the correct answer.

3.

Solution

Given the angles of quadrilateral are in the ratio 3: 4: 5: 6

Let the angles of quadrilateral be $3x$, $4x$, $5x$ and $6x$

We know that sum of all angles of quadrilateral is 360°

$$\therefore 3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 360^\circ$$

$$18x = 360^\circ$$

$$x = 360^\circ / 18$$

$$x = 20^\circ$$

$$3x = 3 \times 20^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$4x = 4 \times 20^\circ = 80^\circ$$

$$5x = 5 \times 20^\circ = 100^\circ$$

$$6x = 6 \times 20^\circ = 120^\circ$$

Hence, the largest angle is 120°

Option (b) is the correct answer

4.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 17-
Quadrilaterals**Solution**

A quadrilateral having one and only one pair of parallel sides is called a trapezium

Option (d) is the correct answer.

5.

Solution

A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel is called a parallelogram

Option (d) is the correct answer.