



## MATHS

### BOOKS - NAGEEN PRAKASHAN ENGLISH

#### LINES AND ANGLES

##### Solved Examples

1. Find the measure of an angle which is  $32^\circ$  more than its complement.

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2. The supplement of an angle is  $10^\circ$  more than three times its complement. Find the angle.



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3. Find the measure of the complement of an angle of  $37^\circ 42' 34''$



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4. Angles A and B are complementary and the measure of angle A is twice the measure of angle B. Find the measures of angles A and B



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5. If  $x^\circ$  is the measure of an angle which is equal to its complement and  $y^\circ$  is the measure of an angle which is equal to its supplement, then find  $\frac{x^\circ}{y^\circ}$



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6. Find the values of a and b from the adjoining figure.



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7. x and y form a linear pair of two adjacent angles. If  $y = 3x - 12^\circ$ , find the values of x and y



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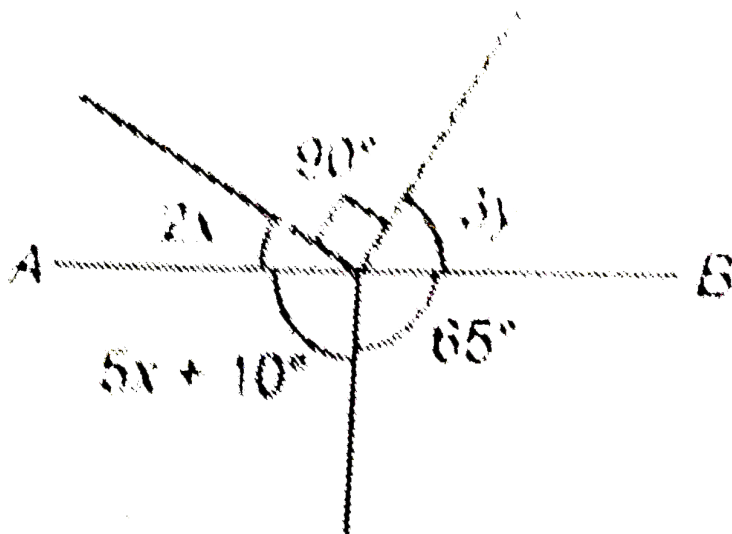
8. Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  from the adjoining figure. When

$$a - b = 4^\circ$$



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9. In the adjoining figure, find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ , Given that  $AOB$  is a straight line.



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10. In Figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ . Find the value of  $x$



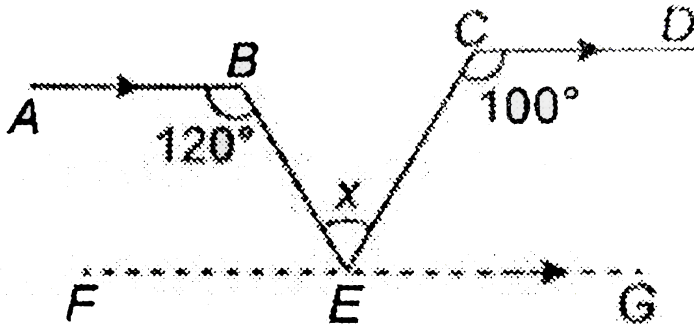
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11. The given figure shows that two parallel lines cut by the transversal AB. If  $\angle a : \angle b = 4 : 5$ , find the angles a,b,c,d,e and x.



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12. In Figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ . Find the value of  $x$



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13. In the following figure ,  $AB \parallel CD$  . Find  $\angle PQR$  and reflex angle  $PQR$

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**14.** Prove that if the two arms of an angle are parallel to the two arms of another angle, then the angles are either equal or supplementary.



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**15.** If the bisectors of a pair of corresponding angles formed by a transversal with two given lines are parallel; prove that the given lines are parallel.



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**16.** If two parallel lines intersected by a transversal; prove that the bisectors of the two pairs of interior angle encloses a rectangle.



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17. If in a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 75^\circ$ , then



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18. In a triangle  $ABC$ ,  $6\angle A = 4\angle B = 3\angle C$ . Then the smallest angle in the  $\triangle ABC$  is



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19. Find  $x^\circ$  from the given figure.

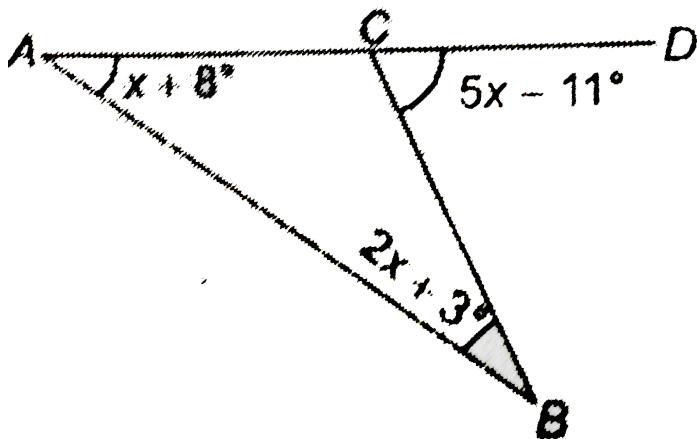


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20. In the given figure

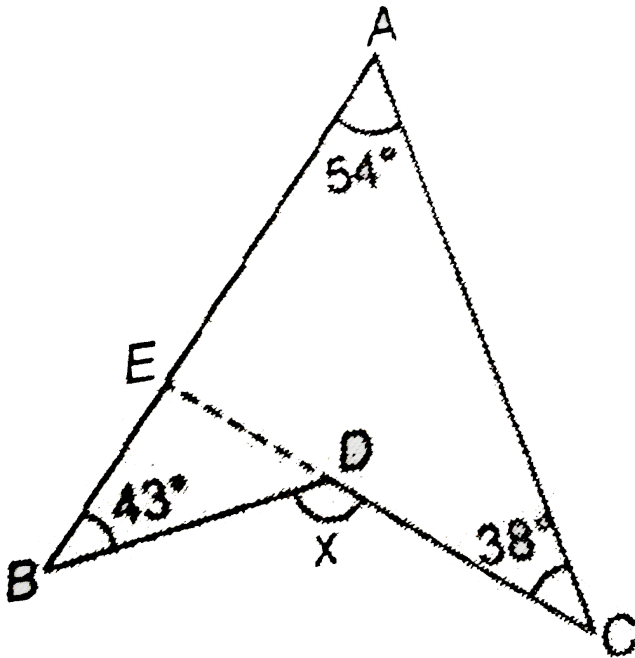
$$\angle A = x + 8^\circ, \angle B = 2x + 3^\circ \text{ and } \angle BCD = 5x - 11^\circ,$$

find the measure of  $\angle BCD$



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21. In the adjoining figure find  $\angle x$



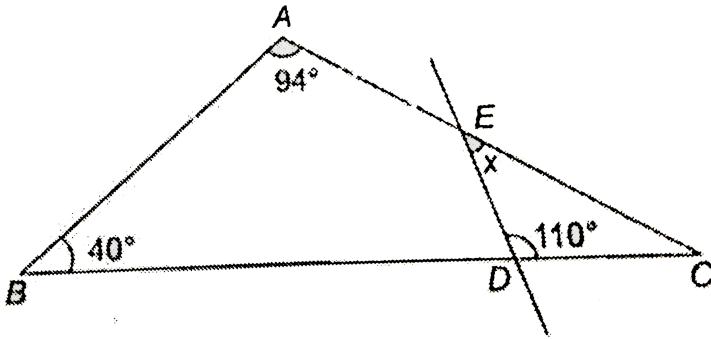
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22. In the adjoining figure find  $\angle x$



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23. Find the measure of  $\angle x$  in the adjoining figure.



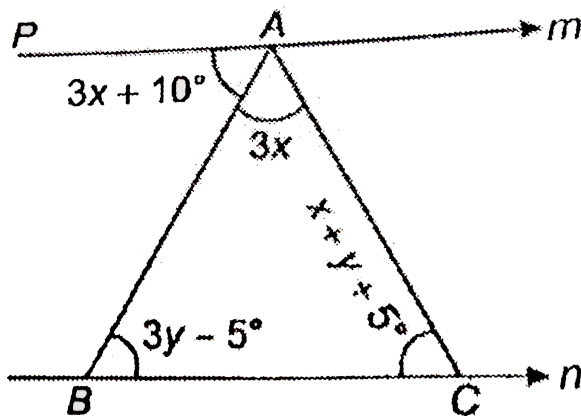
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24. In the given figure, line  $m$  is parallel to  $n$ . Given that

$$\angle BAP = 3x + 10^\circ, \angle BAC = 3x$$

$$\angle ABC = 3y - 5^\circ, \angle ACB = x + y + 5^\circ$$

Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$



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25. In  $\triangle ABC$ , bisectors of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  intersect each other at point  $O$ . Prove that

$$\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A \text{ i.e., } \angle 1 = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}A$$

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**26.** The sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  of  $ABC$  are produced to  $P$  and  $Q$  respectively. The bisectors of exterior angles at  $B$  and  $C$  of  $ABC$  meet at  $O$  (fig.19) prove that  $\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

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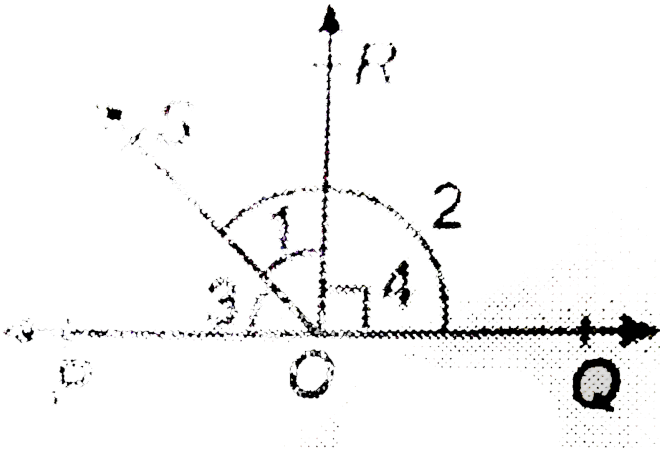
## Problems From Ncert Exemplar

**1.** In Fig. 6.16, if  $x + y = w + z$ , then prove that  $AOB$  is a line.

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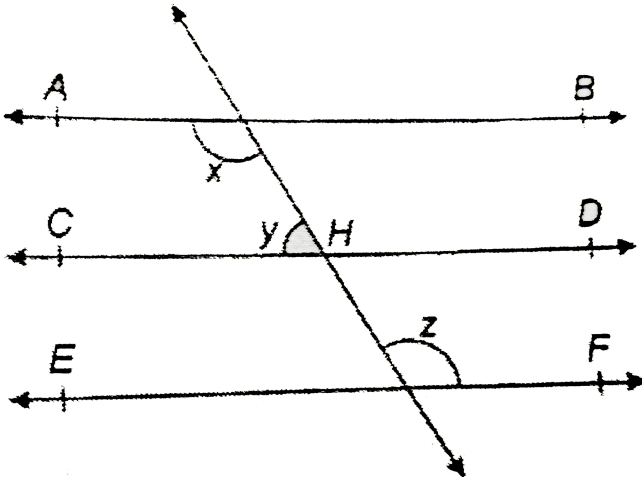
**2.** In figure  $POQ$  is a line. Ray  $OR$  is perpendicular to line  $PQ$ .  $OS$  is another ray lying between rays  $OP$  and  $OR$ . Prove that

$$\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle QOS - \angle POS) \text{ i. e. , } \angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(\angle 2 - \angle 3)$$



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3. In figure if  $AB \parallel CD, CD \parallel EF$  and  $y:z=3:7$ , find  $x$ .



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4. In Figure,  $PQ$  and  $RS$  are two mirrors placed parallel to each other. An incident ray  $AB$  strikes the mirror  $PQ$  at  $B$ , the reflected ray moves along the path  $BC$  and strikes the mirror  $RS$  at  $C$  and again reflects back along  $CD$ . Prove that  $AB \parallel CD$ .

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5. In Fig. 6.44, the side  $QR$  of  $\triangle PQR$  is produced to a point  $S$ . If the bisectors of  $\angle PQR$  and  $\angle PRS$  meet at point  $T$ , then prove that  $\angle QTR = \frac{1}{2} \angle QPR$ .

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6. A  $\triangle ABC$  is right angled at A. L is a point on BC such that  $AL \perp BC$ . Prove that  $\angle BAL = \angle ACB$ .



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### Exercise 6 A

1. Two angles are in the ratio 4: 5 Find the angles if they are  
(i) complementary (ii) supplementary to each other.



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2. The complement of an angle is  $\frac{1}{4}th$  of the angle. Find the angle.



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3. Find the angle which is  $60^\circ$  more than its complement.



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4. Find the angle which is equal to its supplement



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5. If the supplement of an angle is three times its complement, find the angle.



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6. Find the supplement of  $28^{\circ} 35'$



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7. Find the supplement of  $81^{\circ} 30' 43''$



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8. If the angles  $(2a - 30^{\circ})$  and  $(b + 60^{\circ})$  make a linear pair, find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  when  $a - b = 30^{\circ}$



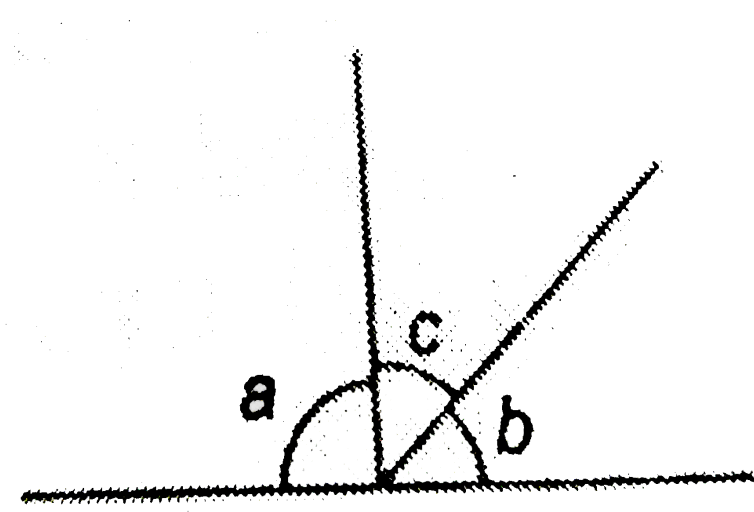
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9. Two adjacent angles on a straight line are  $(5x - 6)^{\circ}$  and  $7(x + 6)^{\circ}$ . Find the value of  $x$  and

magnitude of both the angles.

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10. In the given figure if  $c=3b$  and  $a=5b$  find the value of  $a$  and  $b$

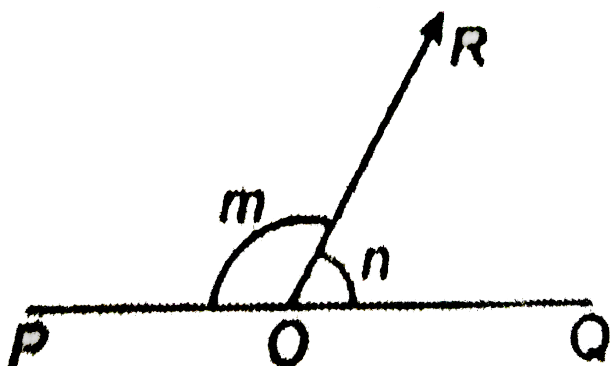


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11. In the adjoining figure, POQ is a straight line. Find the  $m$  and  $n$  when

(i)  $m - n = 60^\circ$

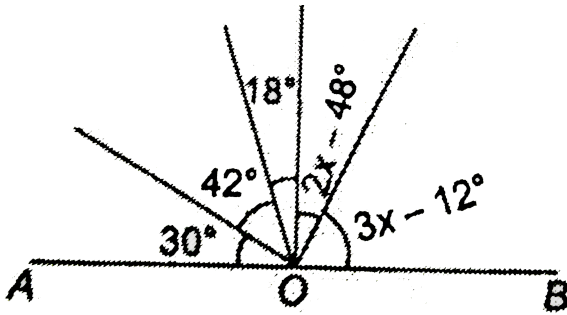
(ii)  $m : n = 7.5$



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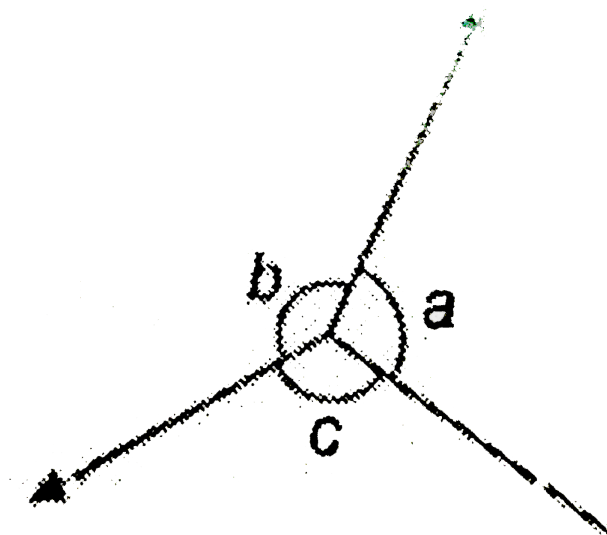


12. Find the value of  $x$  if  $AOB$  is a straight line



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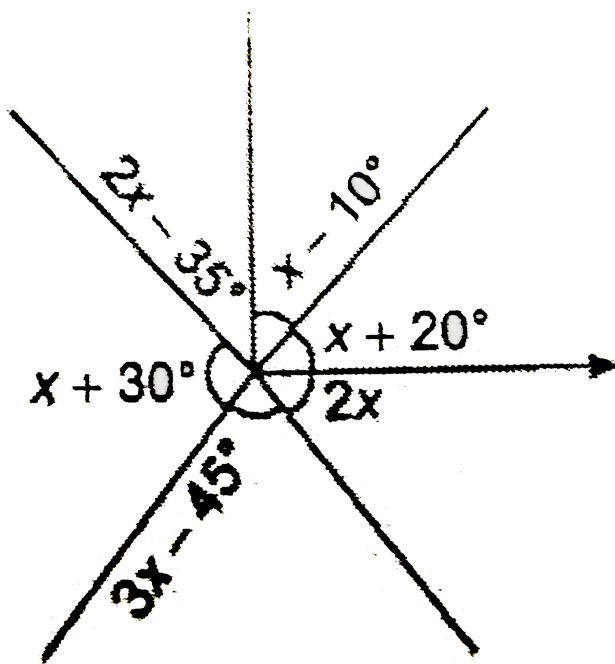
13. If  $a:b:c = 2:3:4$ , find  $a, b$  and  $c$





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14. Find the value of  $x$ .



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**15.** Show that the bisectors of two adjacent supplementary angles include a right angle



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**16.** Find the measure of an angle if five times of its complement is  $24^\circ$  less than twice of its supplement.



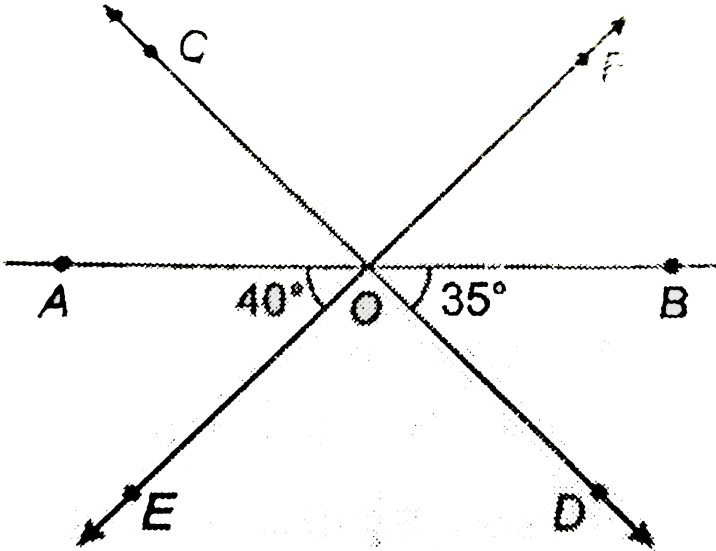
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**17.** Find the complement of the angle  $(150 - a + b)^\circ$



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18. In the given figure, find the measures of  $\angle AOC$ ,  $\angle COF$ ,  $\angle DOE$  and  $\angle BOF$ .



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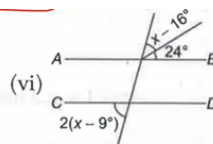
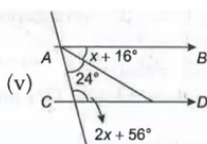
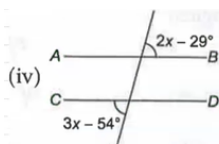
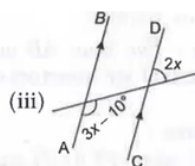
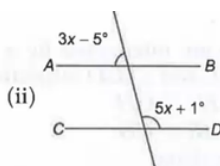
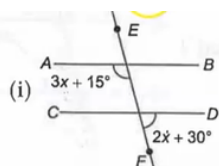
19. Prove that the bisectors of a pair of vertically opposite angles are in the same straight line.



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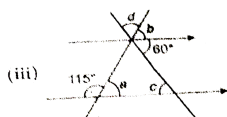
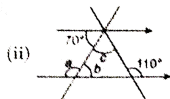
## Exercise 6 B

1. If  $AB \parallel CD$  in each of the following find  $x$

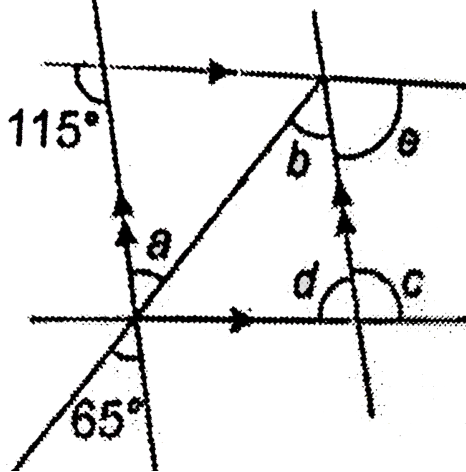


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2. Find giving reasons, the measures of angles  $a, b, c, d$  and  $e$ .

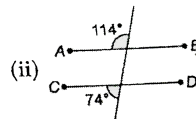
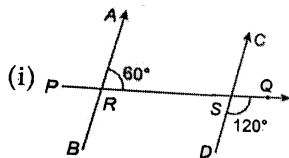


(iv)



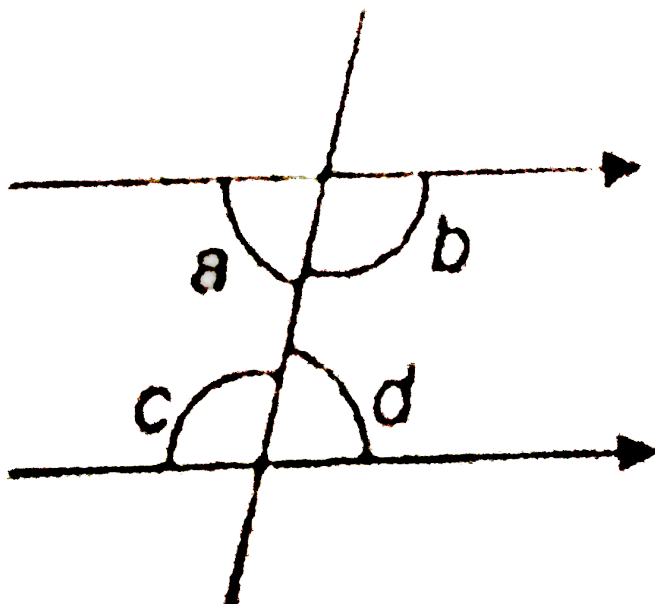
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3. State giving reason whether  $AB \parallel CD$



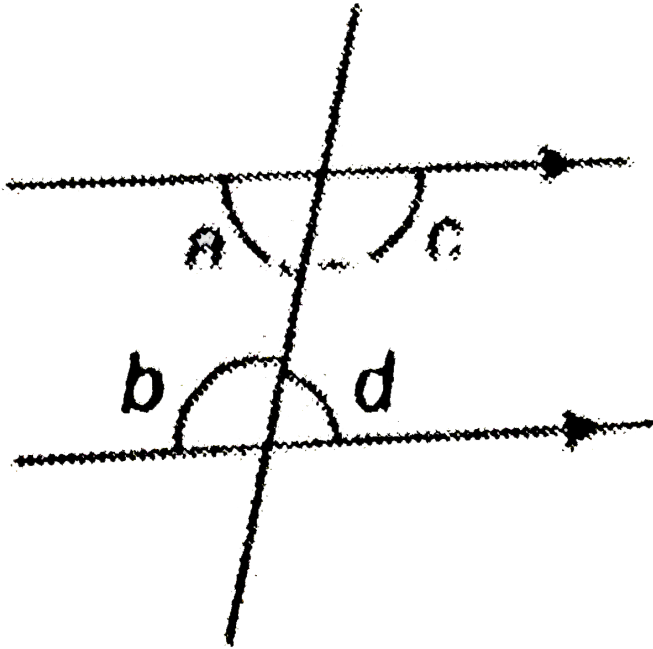
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4. If  $a:b = 4:5$ , find the angles  $c$  and  $d$



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5. If  $a : b = 1 : 2$ , find the angle  $c$  and  $b$



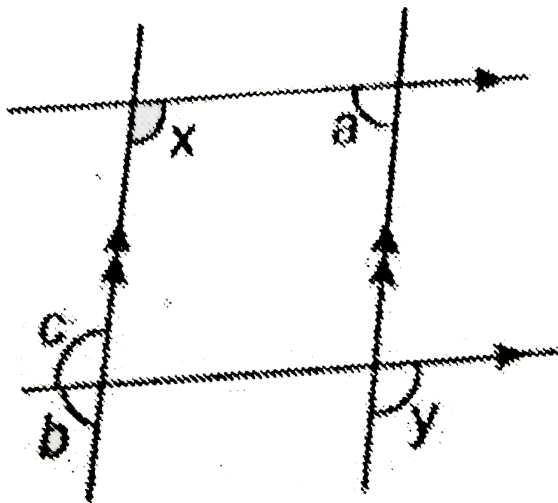
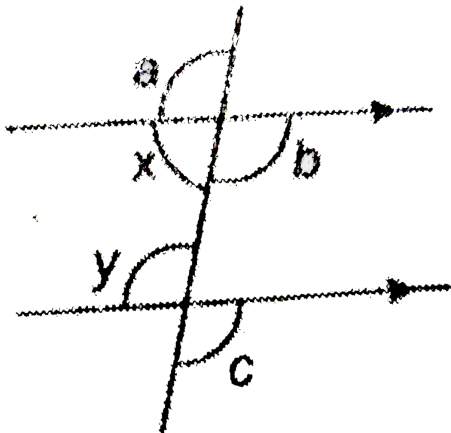
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6. In each case given below find the the vlues of  $x$  and  $y$  then angles represented by  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ ,

(i) Given  $x : y = 7 : 11$

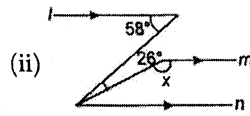
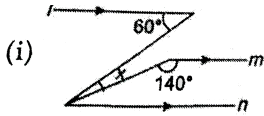


(ii) Given  $x + y = 240^\circ$



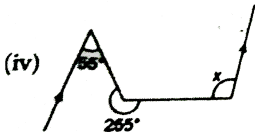
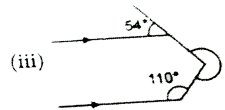
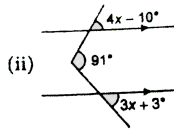
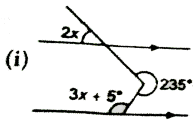
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7. In the following figure ,  $l \parallel m \parallel n$ . Find  $x$  in each case.



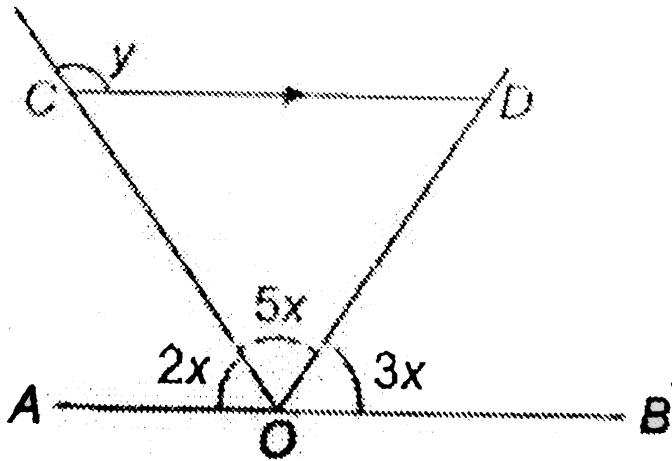
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8. In each case given below find the value of  $x$ .



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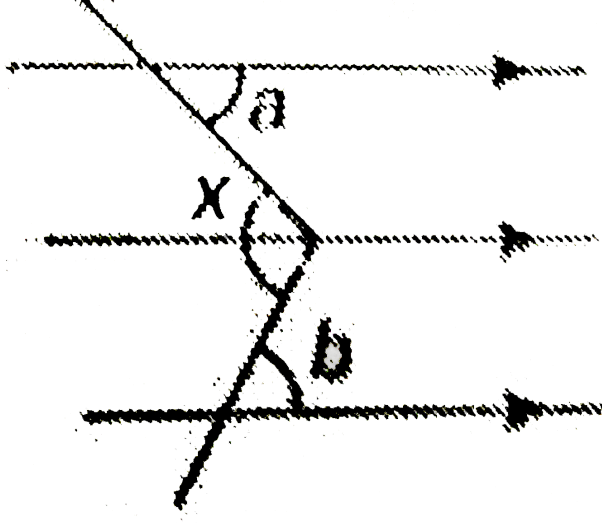
9. In the adjoining figure  $AB \parallel CD$ , find  $x$  and  $y$



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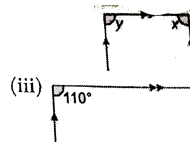
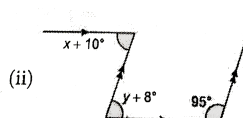
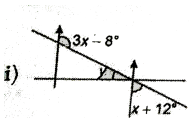
10. Giving reason show that

$$\angle x = \angle a + \angle b$$



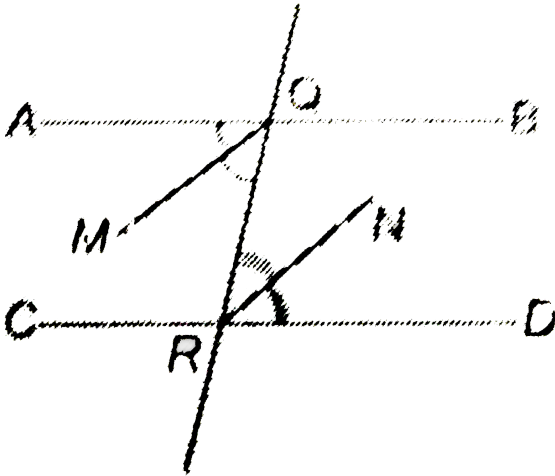
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11. In each of the following figures, find the values of  $x$  and  $y$



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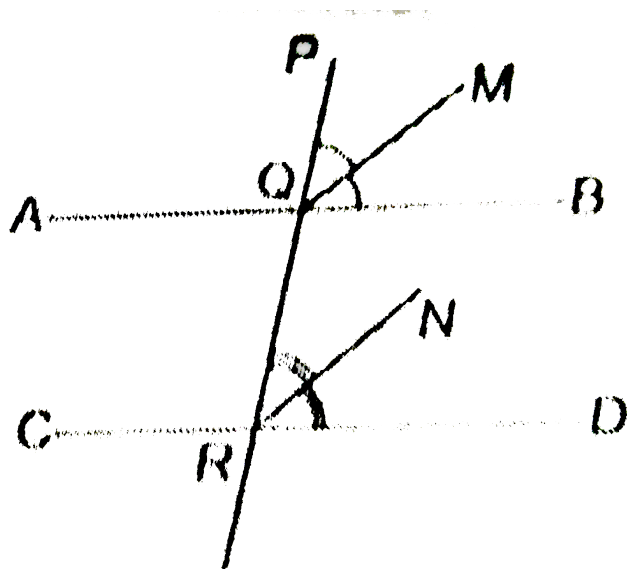
12. In the following figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $QM$  and  $RN$  are bisectors of alternate angles  $AQR$  and  $QRD$  respectively. Show that  $QM \parallel RN$ .



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13. In the following figure  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $QM$  and  $RN$  are bisectors of corresponding angles  $PQB$  and  $QRD$  respectively. Show that

QM || RN



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**14.** Two straight lines are cut by a transversal. If the bisectors of a pair of co-interior angles are perpendicular to each other, prove the two straight lines are parallel to each other.

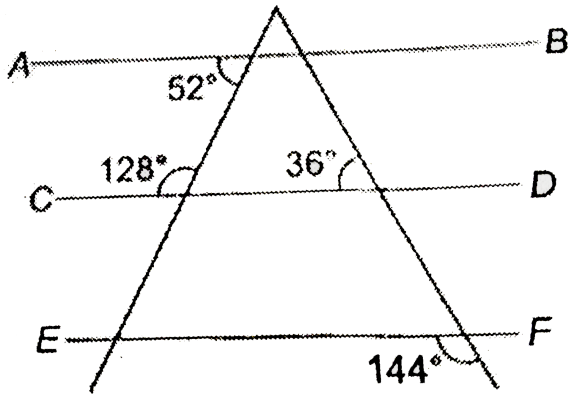


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15. In a parallelogram; the bisectors of any two consecutive angles intersect at right angle.

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16. State giving reason whether AB, CD and EF are parallel



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1. Angles of a triangle are  $(3x)^\circ$ ,  $(2x - 7)$  and  $(4x - 11)^\circ$ .

Find the measure of  $x$  and each angle of the triangle



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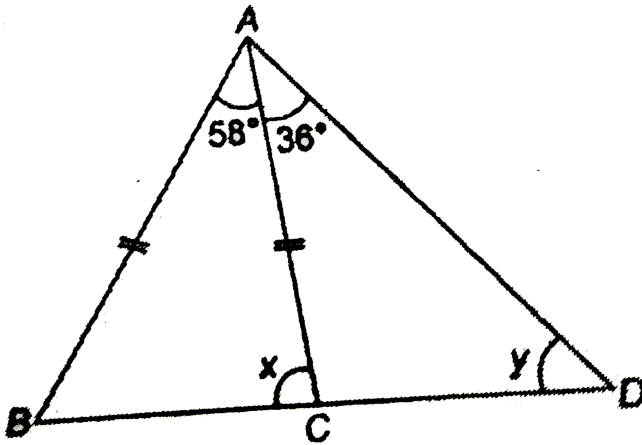
2. Prove that measure of each angle of an equilateral triangle is  $60^\circ$ .



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3. Find the  $x$  and  $y$  from the adjoining figure.



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4. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = 2\angle B = 3\angle C$ , find each of the triangle.



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5.

In

$\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A = x + 15^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = x$  and  $\angle C = 2x - 35^\circ$

find, each angle of the triangle.



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6. In  $\triangle ABC$ , bisectors of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  intersect each other at point O. Prove that

$$\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A \text{ i.e., } \angle 1 = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}$$



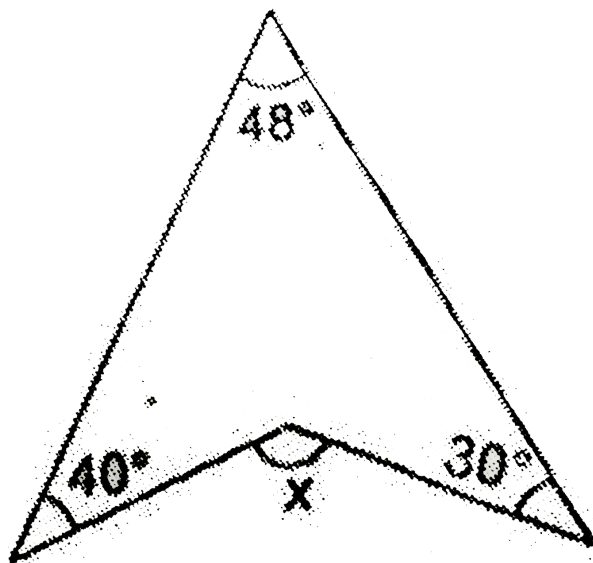
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7. An angle of a triangle measures  $68^\circ$  and the other two angles differ by  $16^\circ$ . Find the angles.



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8. Find the value of  $x$  from the adjoining diagram.



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9. In  $\triangle ABC$  sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  are produced to  $D$  and  $E$  respectively. Bisectors of exterior angles so formed intersect

each other at point I. If  $\angle BAC = 80^\circ$  and  $\angle ACB = 50^\circ$

Find,

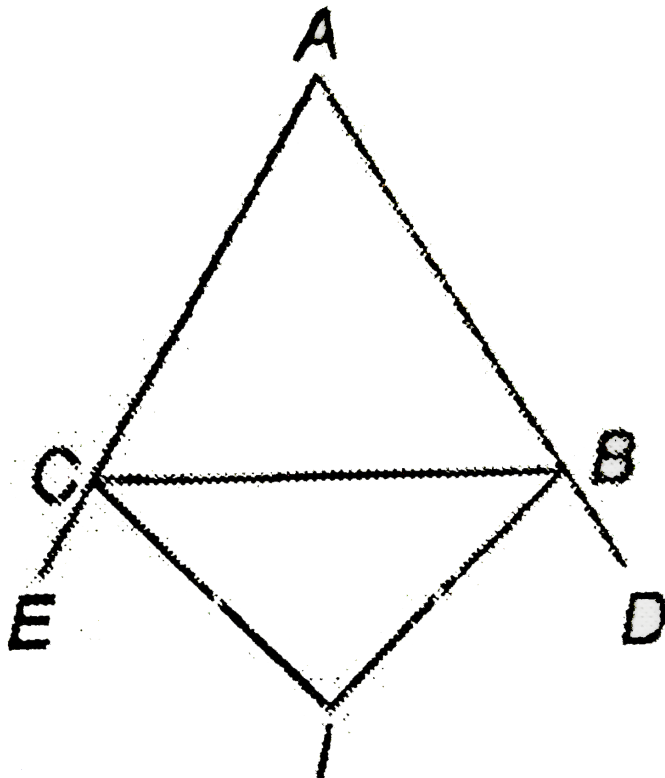
(i)  $\angle ECB$

(ii)  $\angle DBC$

(iii)  $\angle ICB$

(iv)  $\angle IBC$

(v)  $\angle BIC$





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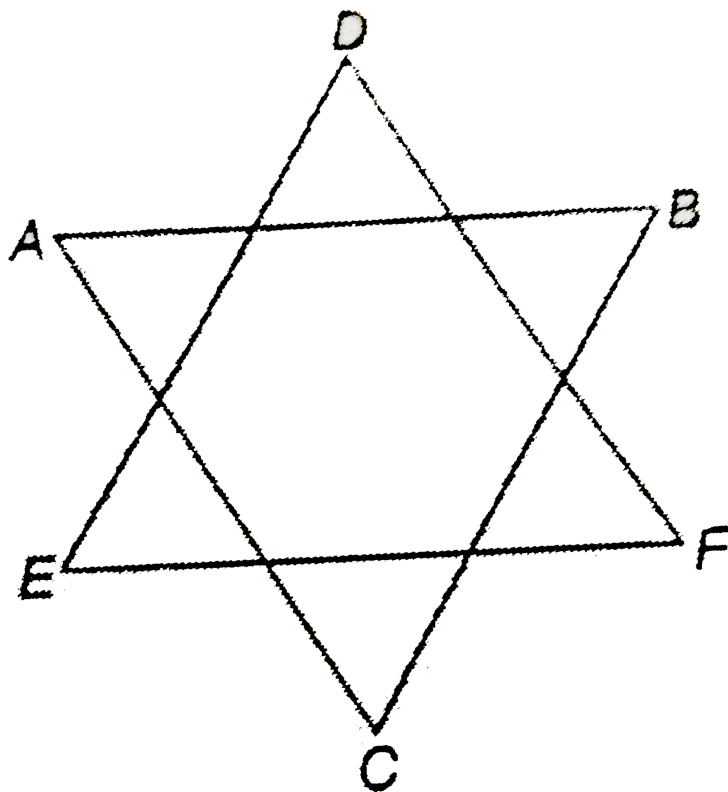
10. In triangle ABC, the bisector of interior angle A and the bisector of interior angle C meet at point O. Prove that

$$\angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} \angle B$$


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11. From the adjoining figure prove that

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 360^\circ$$



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12. The side BC of  $\triangle ABC$  is produced to N. bisector of angle A meets BC at M. Prove that  $\angle ABC + \angle ACN = 2\angle AMC$

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**13.** Bisectors of angles A and B of a parallelogram ABCD meet at point M. Prove that  $\angle AMB = \frac{1}{2}(\angle C + \angle D)$



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**14.** Prove that bisectors of any two adjacent angles of a rhombus form a right angled triangle with common arm of the angles.



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**15.** Triangle ABC is right angles at B. Internal bisectors of acute angles A and C meet at point I. Find the measure of angle AIC

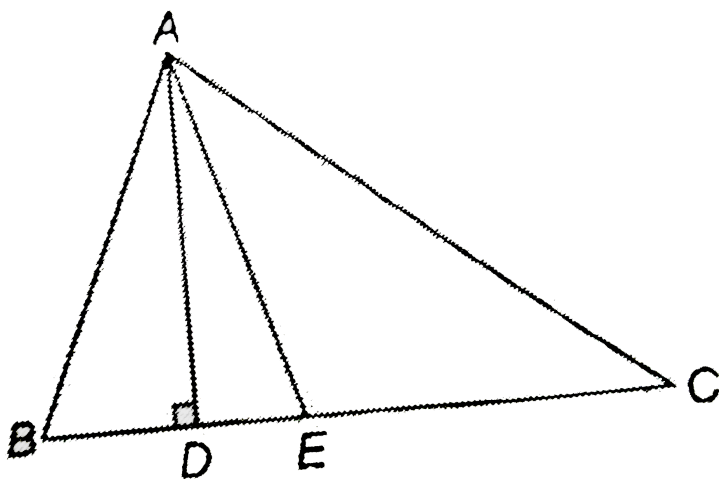


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16. Bisectors of angles A and D of a quadrilateral ABCD meet at P. Prove that  $\angle APD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C)$

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17. In the given figure, AD is altitude and AE is bisector of angle BAC of  $\triangle ABC$ . Show that  $\angle DAE = \frac{1}{2}(\angle B - \angle C)$



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18. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A - \angle B = 16^\circ$  and  $\angle C - \angle A = 34^\circ = 34^\circ$ ,  
find all angles of the triangle



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19. In a right angled triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $p$  is a point on  $BA$  produced and  $Q$  is a point on  $BC$  produced. Find the the value of  $\angle PAC + \angle QCA$



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20. In the adjoining figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ . If the  $\angle BAE = 25^\circ$  and  $\angle CDE = 30^\circ$ , then find  $\angle AED$



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### Revision Exercise Very Short Answer Questions

1. COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES If the sum of the measures of two angles is  $90^\circ$  then the angles are called complementary angles and each is called a complement of the other.



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**2. SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES** Two angles are said to be supplementary angles if the sum of their measures is  $180^\circ$  and each of them is called a supplement of the other.



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**3.** Find the complement of  $48^\circ$



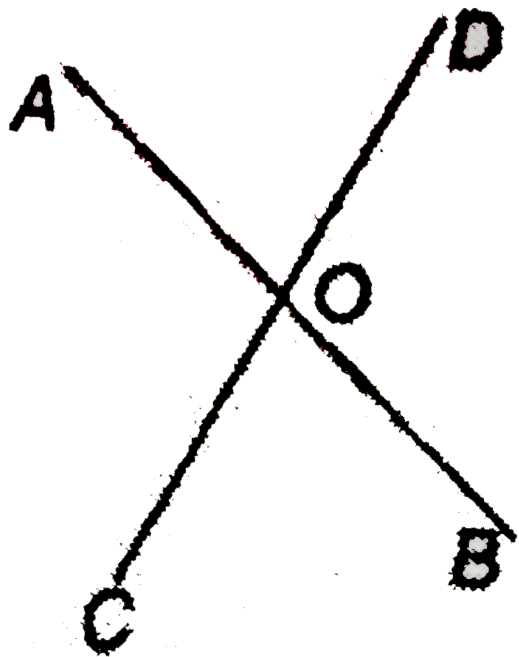
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**4.** Find the complement of  $37^\circ 30'$



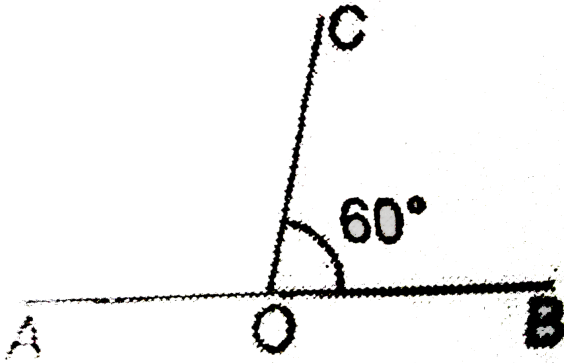
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5. In the given figure if find,  $\angle AOC = 45^\circ$ , find  $\angle BOD$



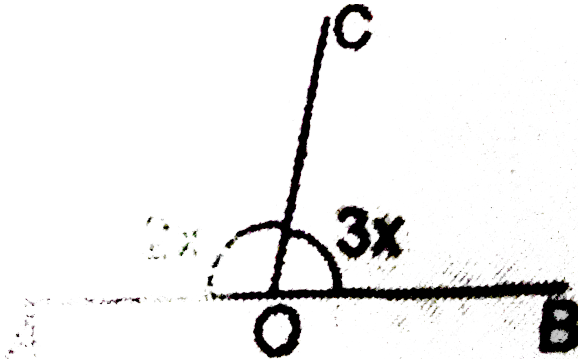
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6. In the given, figure find the  $\angle COA$ .



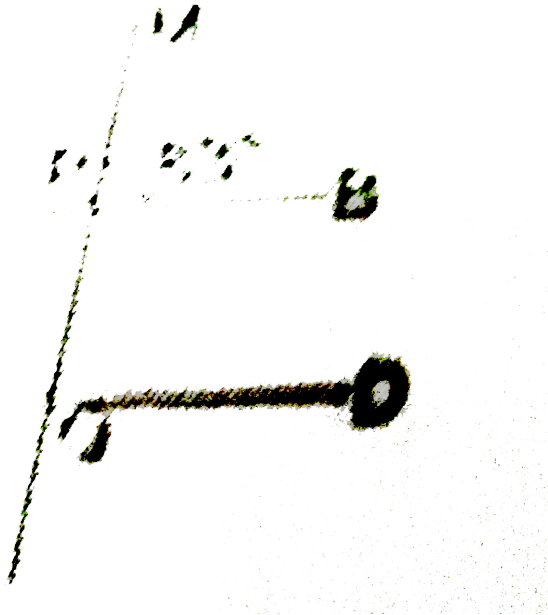
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7. In the given ,figure find the value of  $x$  .



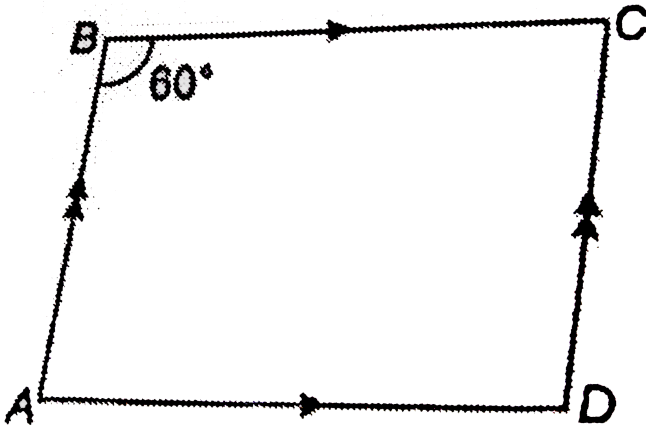
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8. In the given figure if  $AB \parallel CD$  find  $\angle APM$  and  $PQD$



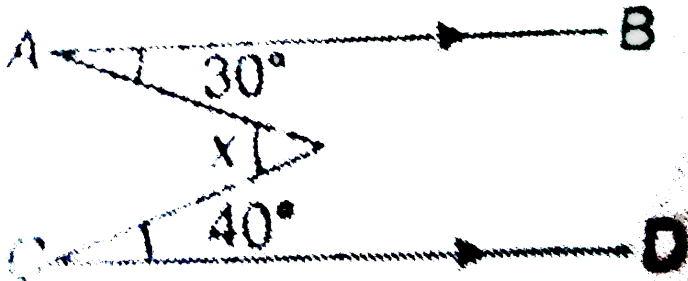
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9. In the figure if  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $AD \parallel BC$ , find  $\angle A$  and  $\angle D$



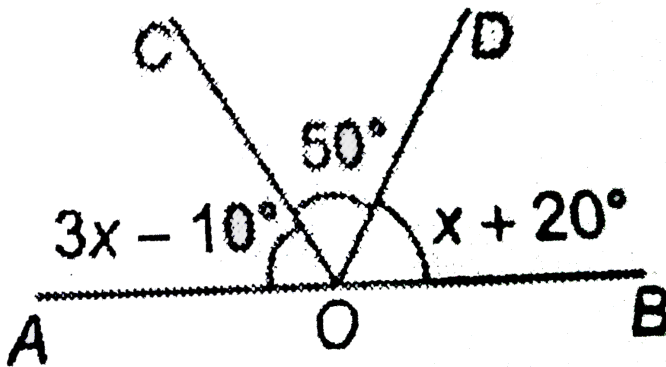
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10. In the following figure if  $AB \parallel CD$ , find the value of  $x$ .



## Revision Exercise Short Answer Questions

1. In the given figure,  $AOB$  is a straight line if  $\angle AOC = (3x - 10)^\circ$ ,  $\angle COD = 50^\circ$  and  $\angle BOD = (x + 80)^\circ$  find  $\angle AOC$

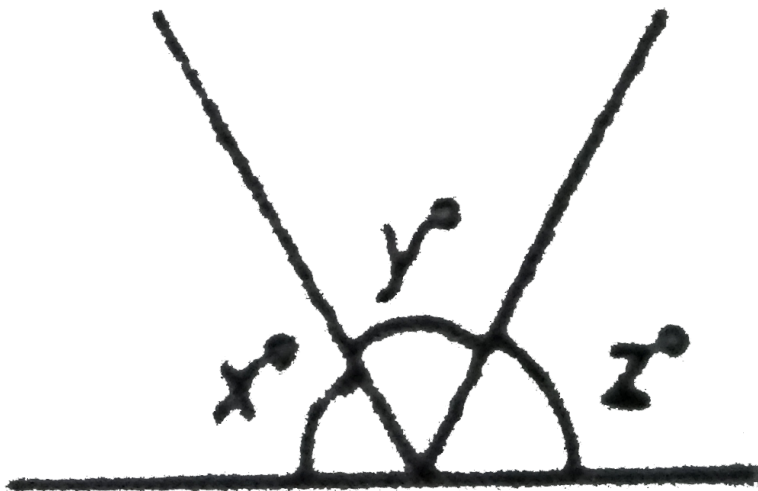




2. Find the measure of an angle, if six times its complement is  $12^\circ$  less than twice of its supplement

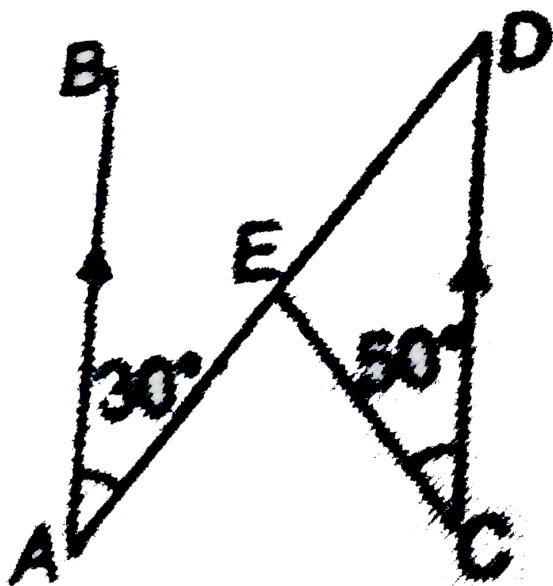
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3. In the adjoining figure if AOB is a straight line and if  $x:y:z = 4:5:6$ , find  $\angle x$ ,  $\angle$  and  $\angle z$



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4. In the given figure  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle ECD = 50^\circ$ , find  $\angle CED$



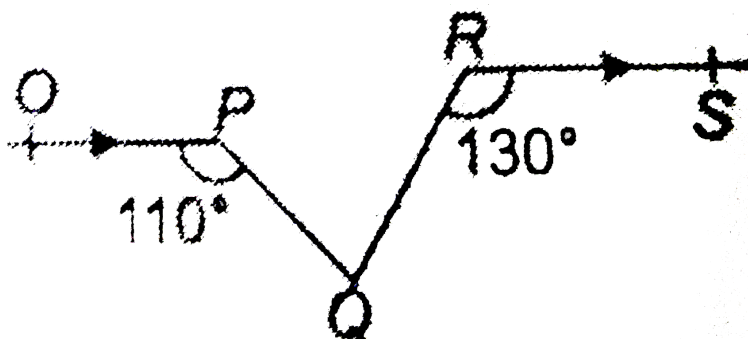
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5. Two unequal angles of a parallelogram are in the ratio 2:3. Find all its angles in degrees.



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6. In the figure  $OP \parallel RS$ . Determine  $\angle PQR$



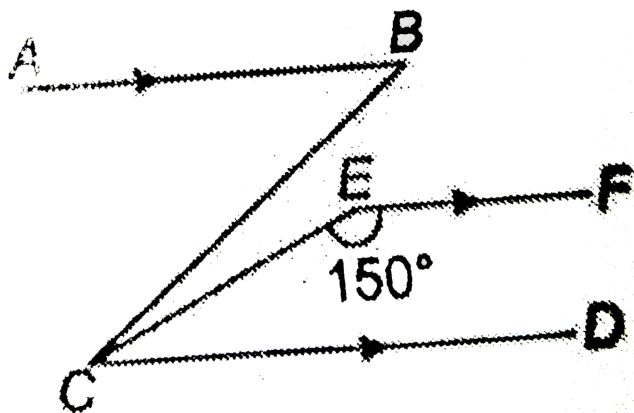
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7. Prove that the bisectors of a pair of vertically opposite angles are in the same straight line.



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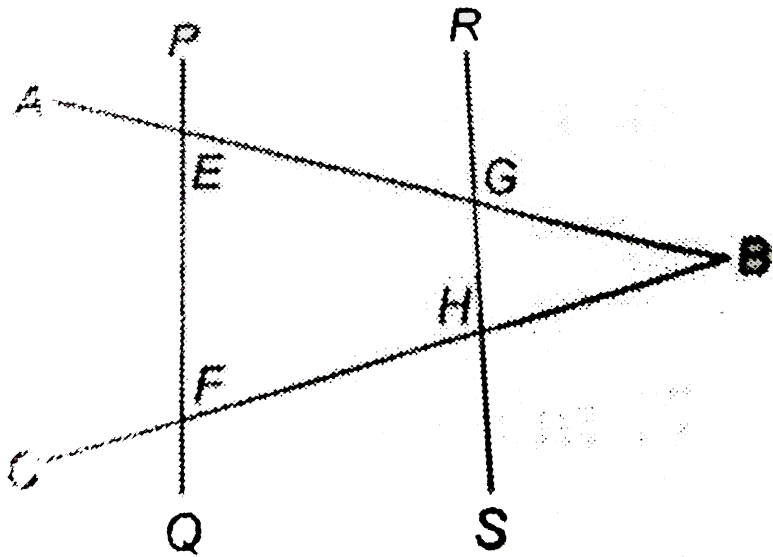
8. In the figure if  $EC$  is the bisector of  $\angle BCD$  and  $AB \parallel CD \parallel EF$ . Find  $\angle ABC$



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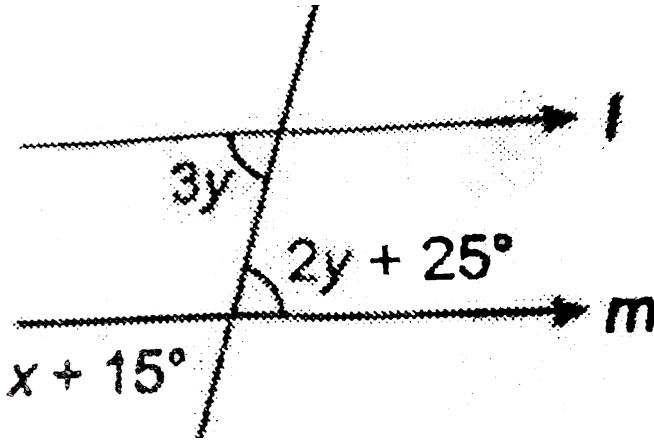
9. In the given figure  $PQ \parallel RS$ ,  $\angle AEF = 95^\circ$ ,  $\angle BHS = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle ABC = x^\circ$

. Find the value of  $x$ .



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10. In the given figure if  $l \parallel m$ , what is the value of  $x$ .



- A. 60
- B. 50
- C. 45
- D. 30



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11.  $\triangle ABC$  ,  $\angle A + \angle B = 65^\circ$  ,  $\angle B + \angle C = 140^\circ$  ,then  $\angle B$  is equal to

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12. If the angles of a triangle are in the ratio  $2:3:4$  .  
determine three angles.

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### Revision Exercise Long Answer Questions

1. If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal prove that the bisectors of two pairs of interior angles enclose a rectangle.

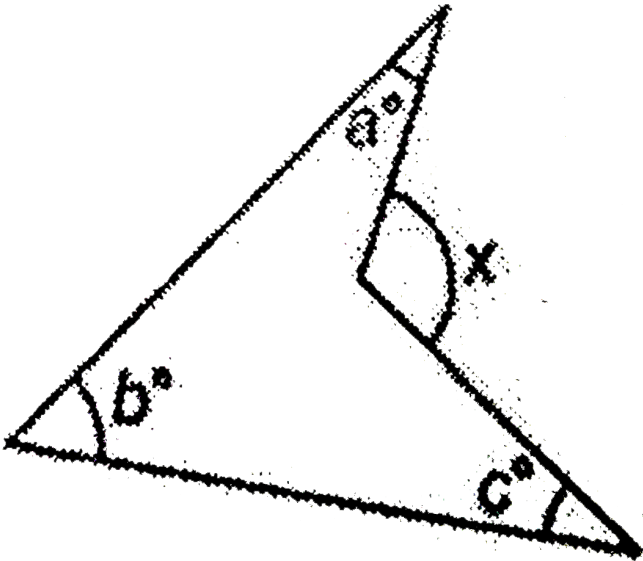
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2. The side  $BC$  of a  $ABC$  is produced, such that  $D$  is one ray  $BC$ . The bisector of  $\angle A$  meets  $BC$  in  $L$  as shown in Figure.

Prove that  $\angle ABC + \angle ACD = 2\angle ALC$


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3. In the given figure, prove that  $x=a+b+c$ .

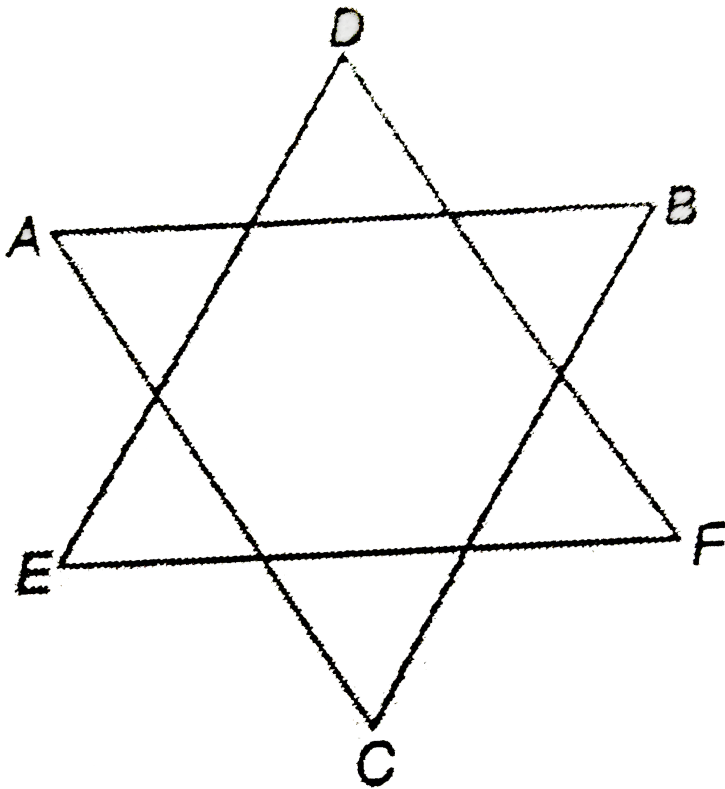



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4. From the adjoining figure prove that

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 360^\circ$$



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5. Prove that the angle between internal bisector of one base angle and the external bisector of the other base angle of a triangle is equal to one-half of the vertical angle.



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6. If one angle of a triangle is greater than the sum of the other two, show that the triangle is obtuse angled.



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