
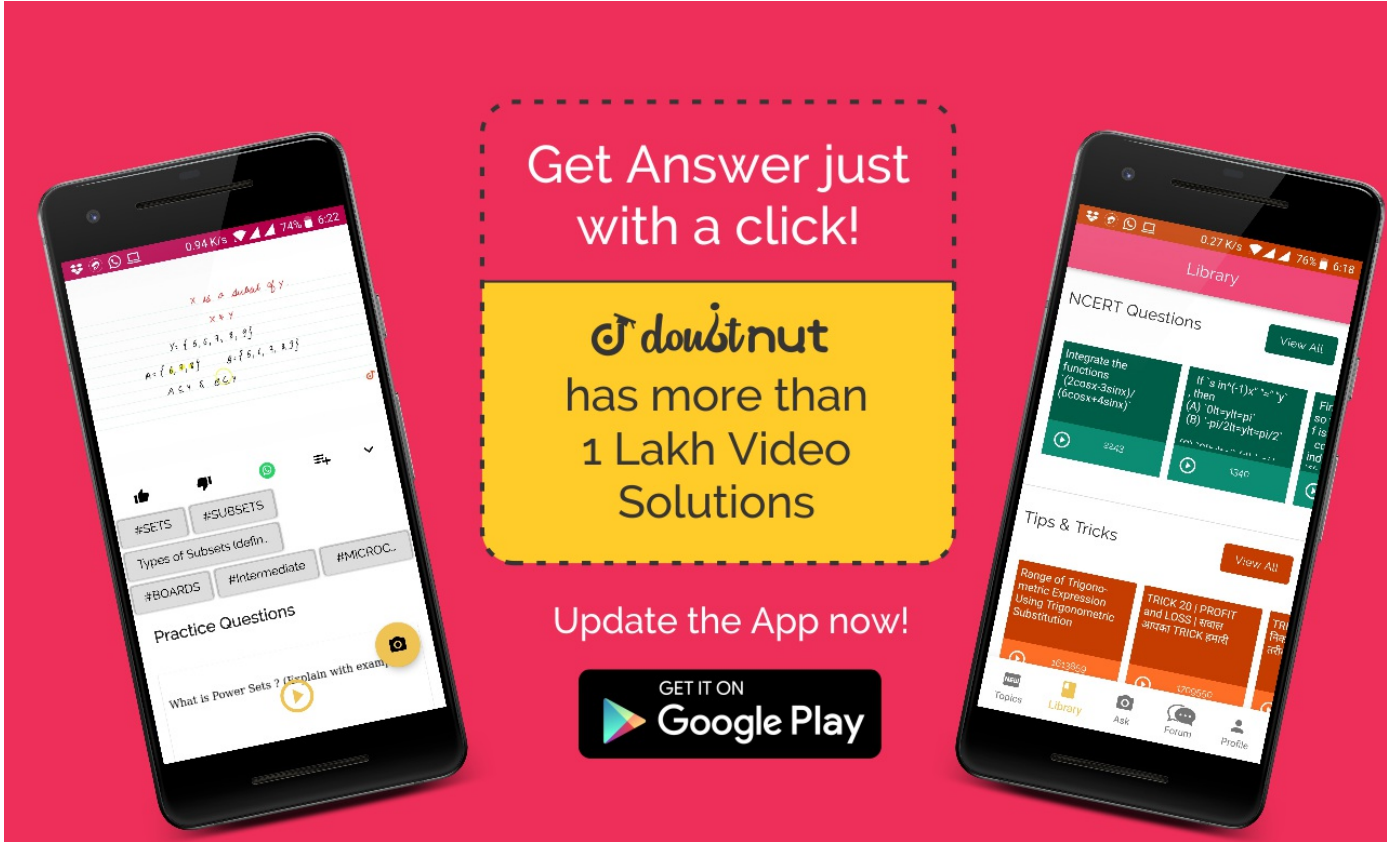




Ques No.	Question
1	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>1. CURVES</b></p> <p>1. Curve --a plane figure formed by joining a number of points without lifting a pencil from the paper and without retracing any portion of the drawing other than single points is called a curve.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
2	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>1. INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
3	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>1. CURVES</b></p> <p>2. Open curve is a curve which does not cut itself is called an open curve .</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
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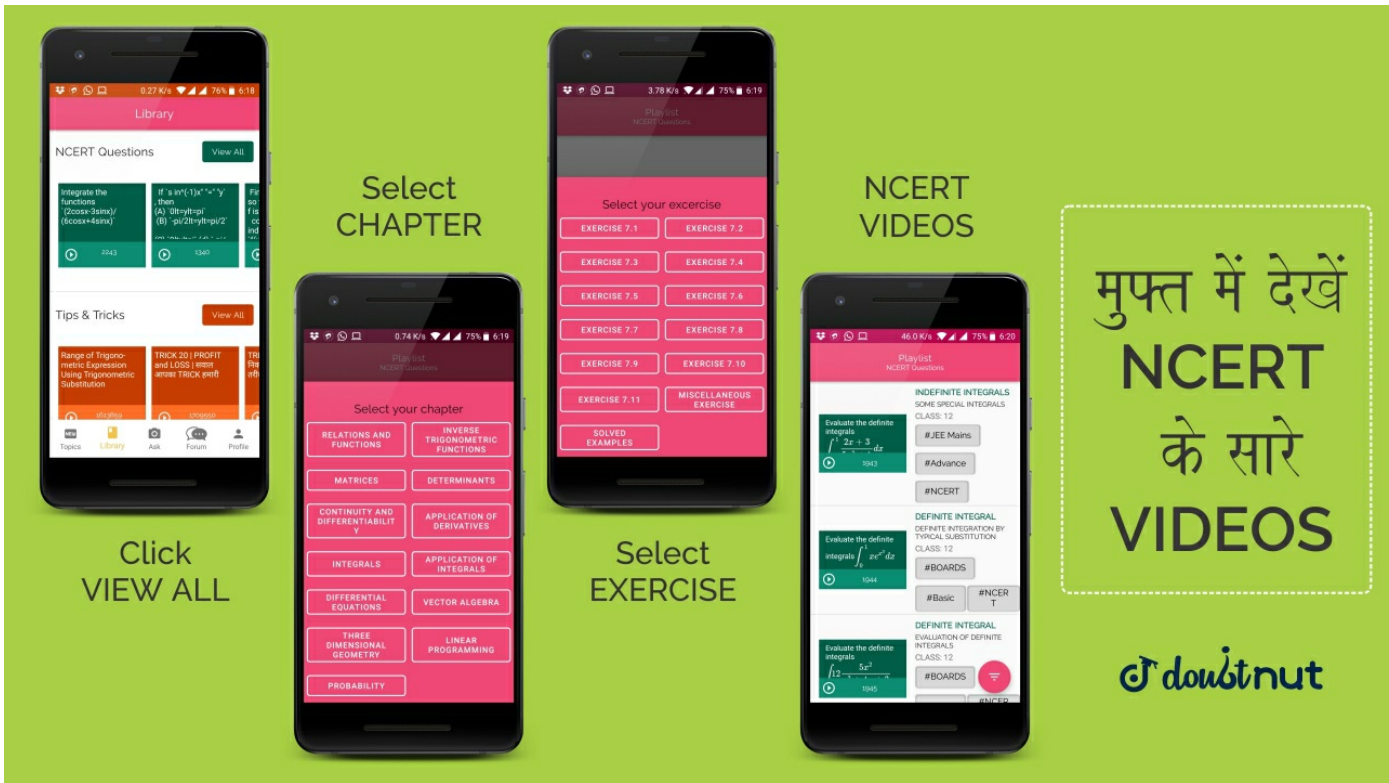
4	<p><b>1. CURVES</b></p> <p>3. Closed curves a curve which cuts itself is called a closed curve.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
5	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>1. CURVES</b></p> <p>4. Simple closed curve a closed curve is called a simple closed curve if it does not pass through one point more than once.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
6	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>1. CURVES</b></p> <p>5. Position of a point with respect to a curve.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
7	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>1. Polygons a polygon is a closed curve (figure)formed by the line segments such that : (i)no two line segments intersect except at their end -points.(ii)no two line segments with a common end points are coincident.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
8	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>1. polyhedron-- a solid shape bounded by polygons is called a polyhedron.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>

9	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>2. Polygons are classified according to the number of sides.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
10	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>2. Faces polygons forming a polyhedron are known as its faces.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
11	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>3. Adjacent sides any two sides with a common endpoint(vertex)are called the adjacent sides of the polygon.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
12	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>3. Edges line segments common to intersecting faces of a polyhedron are known as its edges.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p>

13	<p>4. Adjacent vertices the end-points of the same side of a polygon are known as the adjacent vertices.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
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14	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>4. Vertices points of intersection of edges of a polyhedron are known as its vertices.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
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15	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>5. DIAGONALS The line segments obtained by joining vertices which are are not adjacents are called the diagonals of the polygon.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
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16	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>5. Following are some polyhedrons :</p>
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17	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>6. Convex polygon a polygon is a convex polygon if the line segment joining any two points inside it lies completely inside the polygon.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
18	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>6. Regular polyhedron .</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
19	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>7. N-sides of a convex polygons and <math>n &gt; 3</math> then it has <math>\frac{n(n-3)}{2}</math> diagonals.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
20	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYHEDRA</b></p> <p>7. Convex polyhedron.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>


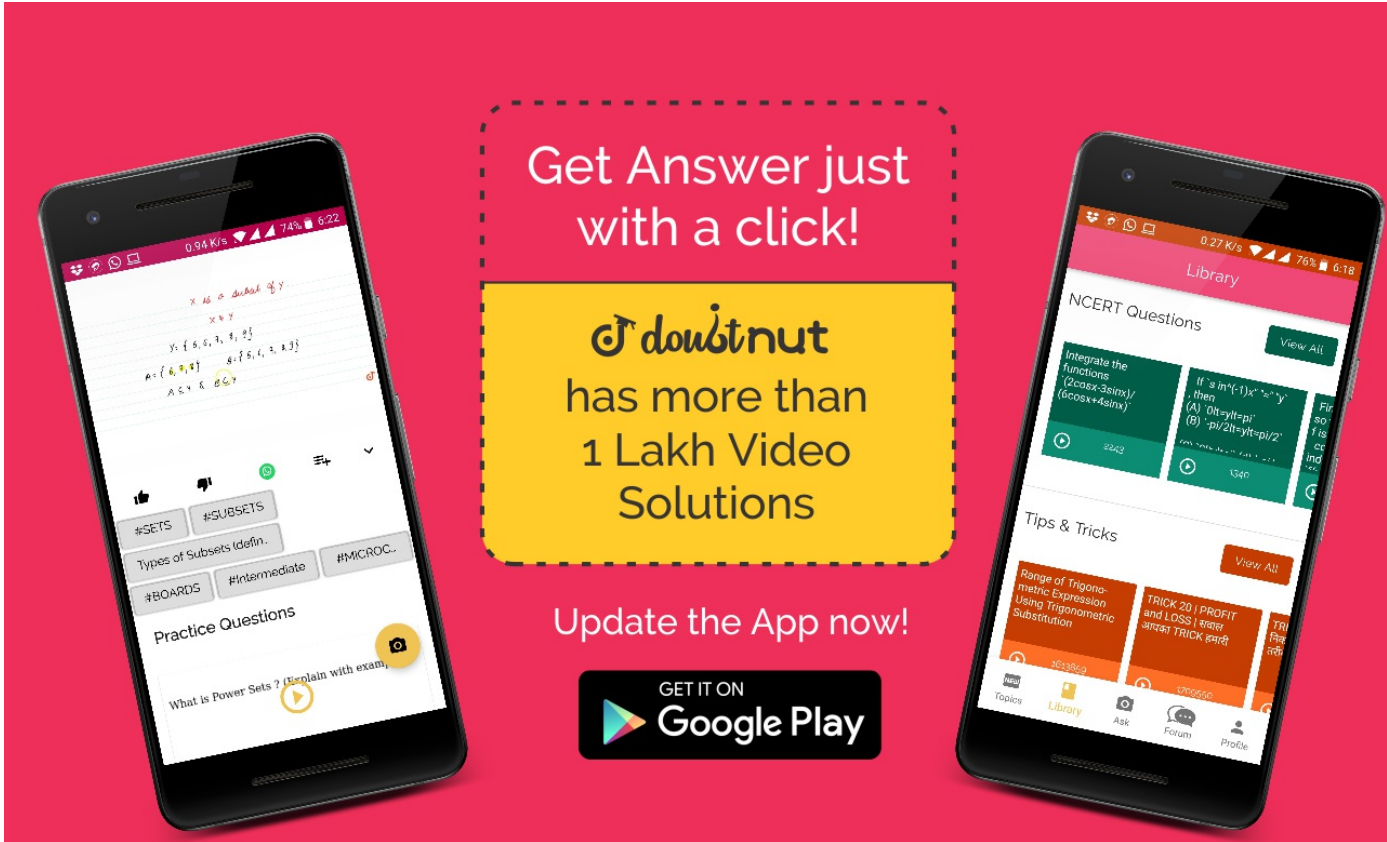
21	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>2. POLYGONS</b></p> <p>8. Regular polygon a polygon is called a regular polygon if all its sides are equal and all its angles are equal.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
22	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. QUADRILATERALS</b></p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
23	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>1. Prisms a prism is a solid whose side faces are parallelograms and whose ends(or bases) are congruent parallel rectilinear figures.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
24	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. QUADRILATERALS</b></p> <p>2. Definition let ABC and D be four points is in a plane such that : (i)no three of them are collinear (ii) the line segments ABCCD and DA do not intersect except at their and points.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p>

25	<p>2. Base of a prism the end on which a prism may be supposed to stand is called the base of the prism.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
26	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>3. Height of a prism the perpendicular distance the ends of a prism is called the height of the prism.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
27	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>4. Axis of a prism the straight line joining the centres of the ends of a prism is called the axis of the prism.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
28	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>5. Length of a prism the length of a prism is the portion of the axis that lies between the parallel ends.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
29	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>6. Lateral faces all faces other than the bases of a prism are known as its lateral faces.</p> <p>▶ <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>

30	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>7. Lateral edges the line of intersection of the lateral faces of a prism are called the lateral edges of the prism.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
31	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>8. Regular prism a prism is called a regular prism if ends are regular polygons.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
32	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>9. Right prism a prism is called a right prism if its lateral edges are perpendicular to its ends (bases). Otherwise it is said to be an oblique prism.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
33	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p> <p>10. Triangular prism a prism is called triangular prism if its ends are triangles.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>3. PRISMS</b></p>



34	<p>11. Right triangular prism a right prism is called a right triangular prism if its ends are triangles.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
35	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PARTS OF A QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>1. Sides in a quadrilateral ABCD the four line segments ABBC.CD and DA are called its sides.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
36	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>1. Pyramid a pyramid is a solid whose base is a plane rectilinear figure and whose side-faces are triangles having a common vertex outside the plane of the base.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
37	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PARTS OF A QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>2. Adjacent sides two sides of a quadrilateral are called its adjacent sides if they have a common endpoint.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
38	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>2. Vertex the common vertex of the triangular faces of a pyramid is called the vertex of the pyramid.</p>

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39	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PARTS OF A QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>3. Opposite sides two sides of a quadrilateral are called its opposite sides if they do not have a common endpoint.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
40	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>3. Height the height of a pyramid is the length of the perpendicular from the vertex to the base.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
41	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PARTS OF A QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>4. Diagonals in the quadrilateral ABCD the line segments AC and BD are called its diagonals.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
42	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>4. Axis the axis of a pyramid is the straight line joining the vertex to the central point of the base.</p> <p><a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>

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47	<p>7. Right pyramid a pyramid is said to right pyramid if the perpendicular dropped from the vertex on the base meets the base at its central point.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
	
48	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>8. Regular pyramid a pyramid is said to be a regular pyramid if its base is a regular figure.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
49	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>9. Slant height the slant height of a regular right-pyramid is the line segment joining the vertex to the midpoint of anyone of the sides of the base.</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
50	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>10. Triangular pyramid a pyramid is called a triangular pyramid if its base is a triangle .</p> <p>🔗 <a href="#">Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
51	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>4. PYRAMID</b></p> <p>11. Quadrilateral pyramid a pyramid is called a quadrilateral pyramid if its base is a quadrilateral.</p>



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52	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>5. REGIONS IN A QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>1. Interior and exterior of a quadrilateral</p> <p><a href="#">📺 Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
53	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>6. CONVEX QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>1. Definition a polygon is called a convex polygon if the line containing any side of the polygon has the remaining vertices on the same side of it.</p> <p><a href="#">📺 Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
54	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>6. CONVEX QUADRILATERAL</b></p> <p>2. In a convex quadrilateral the line segment joining any two points in its interior lies completely in its interior.</p> <p><a href="#">📺 Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>
55	<p><b>CONCEPT FOR BOARDS    Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES</b></p> <p><b>7. INTERIOR ANGLE SUM PROPERTY</b></p> <p>1. Theorem 1 the sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is <math>360^\circ</math> or 4 right angles.</p> <p><a href="#">📺 Click to LEARN this concept/topic on Doubtnut</a></p>



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7. INTERIOR ANGLE SUM PROPERTY

2. Theorem 2 prove that the sum of the interior angles of pentagon is  $540^\circ$ .

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7. INTERIOR ANGLE SUM PROPERTY

3. Theorem 3 thu sum of all angles of a hexagon is  $720^\circ$ .

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7. INTERIOR ANGLE SUM PROPERTY

4. Definition If  $x$  and  $a$  are two rational numbers such that  $x^3 = a$  then we say that  $x$  is the cube root of a and we write  $\sqrt[3]{a} = x$ .

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7. INTERIOR ANGLE SUM PROPERTY

5. Remark 2 if there is a regular polygon of n sides ( $n \geq 3$ ) then its each interior angle is equal to  $\left(\frac{2n - 4}{n}\right)$ right angles i.e.`((2 n-4)/(n)x 90).

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8. EXTERIOR ANGLE PROPERTY

1. theorem 1 (Exterior angle sum property) if the sides of quadrilateral are produced in order the sum of four exterior angles so formed is  $360^\circ$ .

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8. EXTERIOR ANGLE PROPERTY

3. How many sides has a regular polygon,each angle of which is of measure-  $156^\circ$  and  $108^\circ$

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CONCEPT FOR BOARDS || Chapter VISUALISING SOLID SHAPES

9. VARIOUS TYPES OF QUADRILATERALS.

1. Introduction

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10. TRAPEZIUM

1. Trapezium a quadrilateral having exactly one pair of parallel sides is called a trapezium.

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10. TRAPEZIUM

2. Isosceles trapezium a trapezium is said to be an isosceles trapezium if its non-parallel sides are equal.

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11. PARALLELOGRAM

1. Parallelogram a quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.

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11. PARALLELOGRAM

2. Rhombus a parallelogram having all sides equal is called a rhombus.

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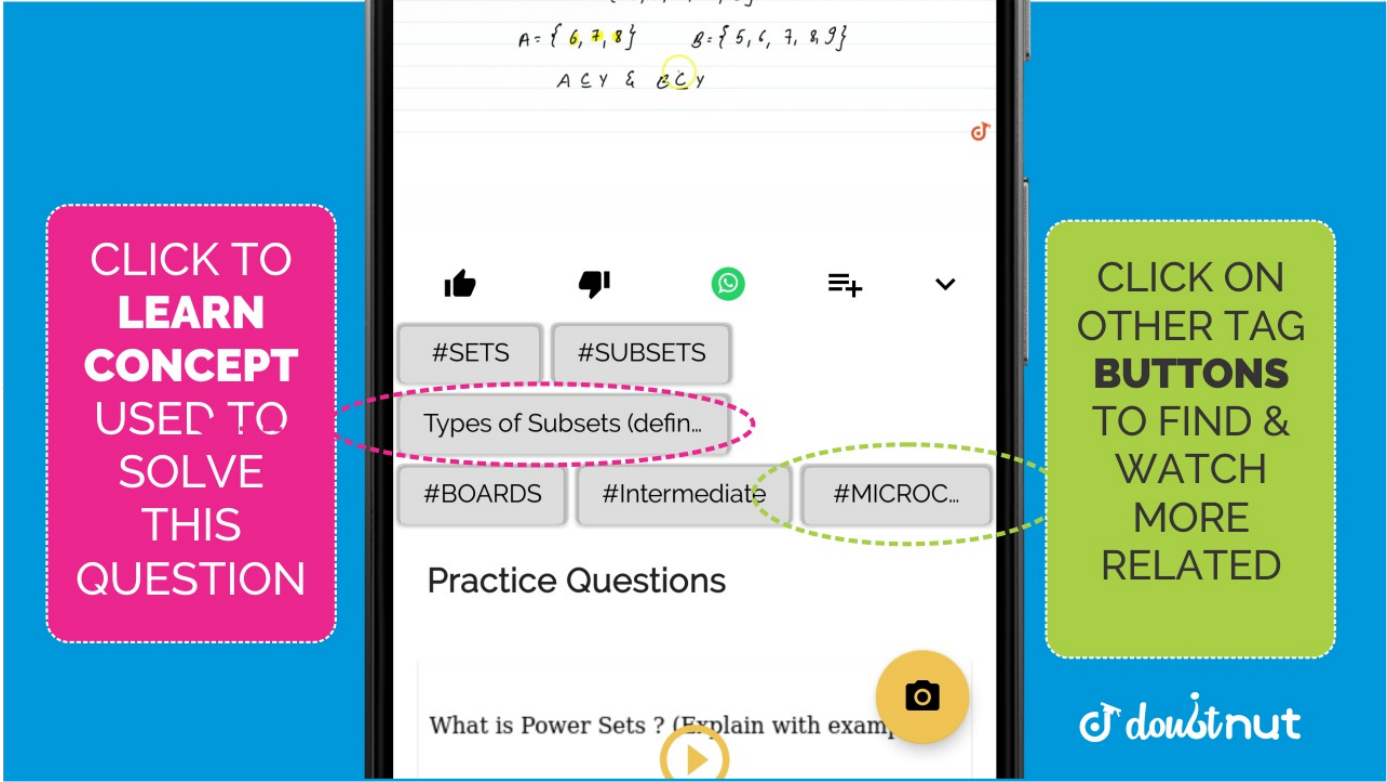
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11. PARALLELOGRAM

3. Rectangle a parallelogram whose each angle is a right angle is called a rectangle.

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11. PARALLELOGRAM

4. Square a square is a rectangle with a pair of equal adjacent sides.

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11. PARALLELOGRAM

5. Kite a quadrilateral is a kite if it has two pairs of equal adjacent sides and unequal opposite sides.

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12. PROPERTIES OF A PARALLELOGRAM

1. Theorem in a parallelogram prove that (i)the opposite sides are equal; (ii) the opposite angles are equal ;(iii) diagonals bisect each other.

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12. PROPERTIES OF A PARALLELOGRAM

2. The converse of the above properties are also true i.e.(i) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its opposite sides are equal.(ii)A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its opposite angles are equal.(iii) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if it has one pair of opposite sides parallel and equal.(iv) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its diagonals bisect each other .

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13. PROPERTIES OF A RHOMBUS

1. Theorem(Diagonal property of a rhombus) the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

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13. PROPERTIES OF A RHOMBUS

2. The properties of a rhombus can be summarized as under : (i) All the sides of a rhombus are equal.(ii) The opposite angles of a rhombus are equal. (iii) The adjacent angles of a rhombus are supplementary. (iv) The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

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14. PROPERTIES OF A RECTANGLE

1. Property 1 each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.

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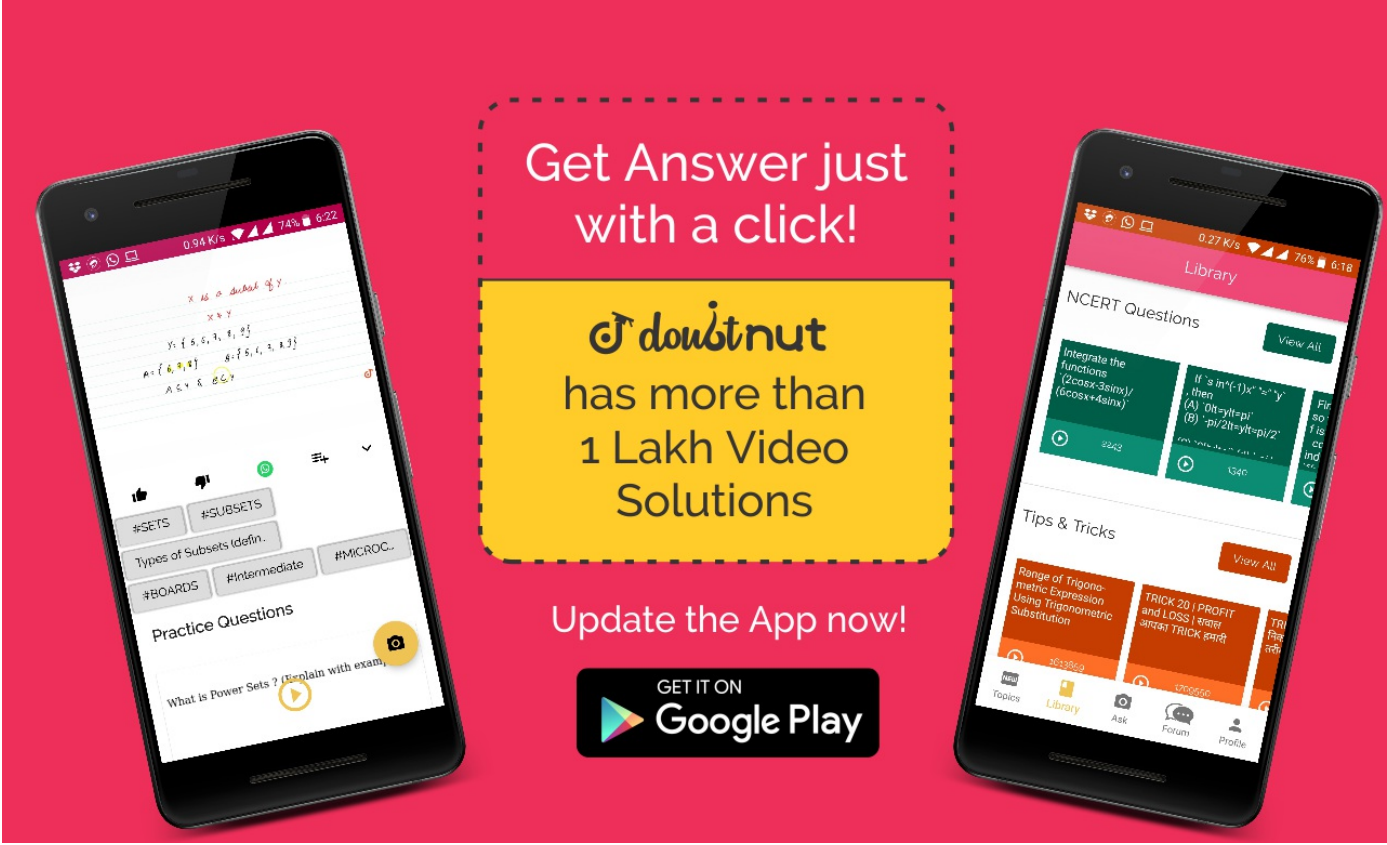
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14. PROPERTIES OF A RECTANGLE

2. The diagonals of a rectangle are of equal length.

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15. PROPERTIES OF A SQUARE

1. SQUARE

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16. PROPERTIES OF A TRAPEZIUN

1. Trapezium as a quadrilateral having exactly one pair of parallel sides. Therefore if ABCD is a trapezium in which  $AB \parallel DC$ . Then  
(i)  $\angle B + \angle C$   
 $= 180^\circ$  (ii)  $\angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ$

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