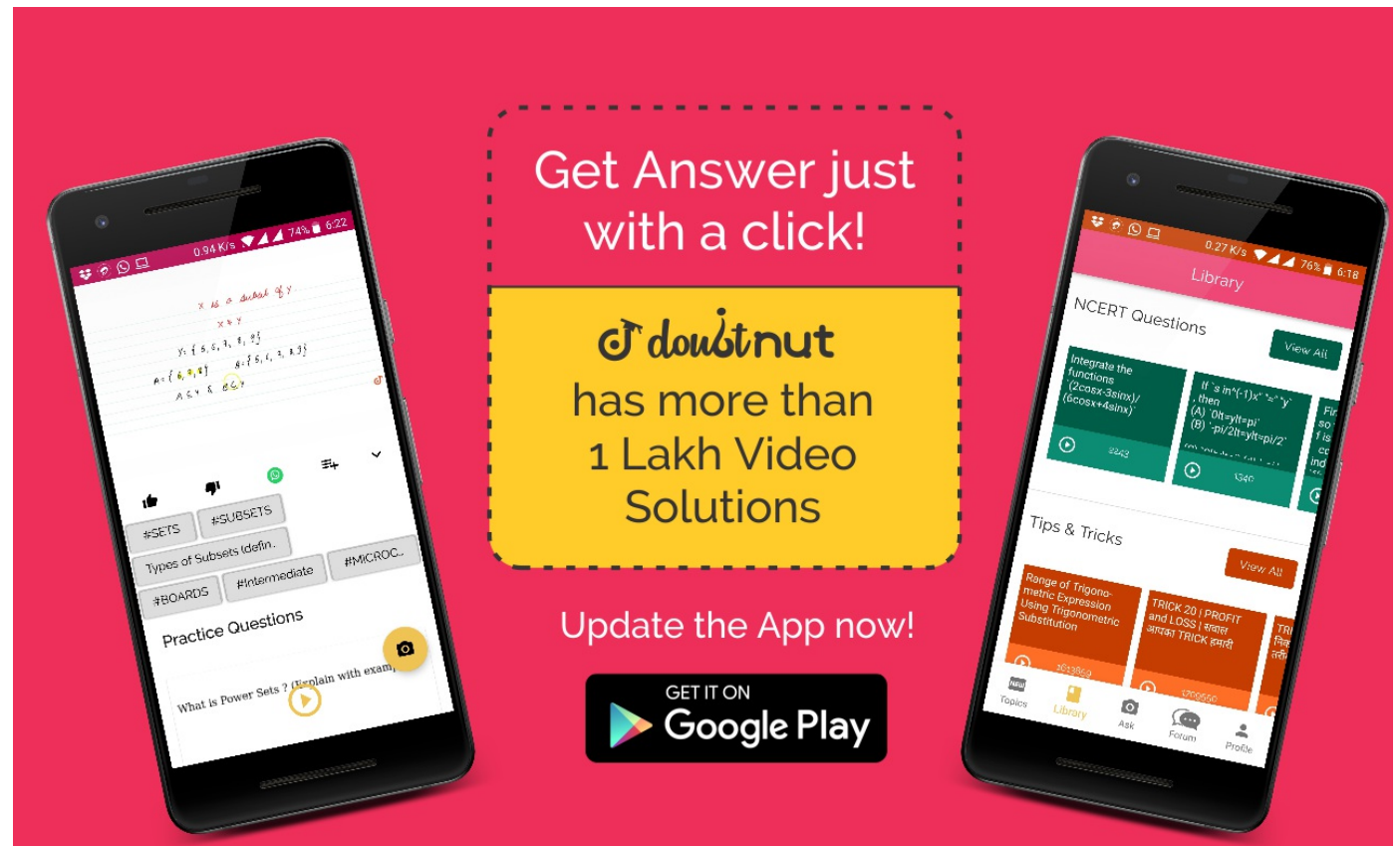


Ques No.	Question
1	<p>NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 1</p> <p>Which of the following statements are true and which are false? Give reasons for your answers. (i) Only one line can pass through a single point. (ii) There are an infinite number of lines which pass through two distinct points. (iii) A termin</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
2	<p>NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 2</p> <p>Give a definition for each of the following terms. Are there other terms that need to be defined first? What are they, and how might you define them? (i) parallel lines (ii) perpendicular lines (iii) line segment (iv) radius of a circle (v) square</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
3	<p>NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 3</p> <p>Consider two 'postulates' given below: (i) Given any two distinct points A and B, there exists a third point C which is in between A and B. (ii) There exist at least three points that are not on the same line. Do these postulates contain any undefined terms? Are these postulates consistent? Do they follow from Euclid's postulates? Explain.</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
4	<p>NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 4</p> <p>If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC = BC$, then prove that $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$. Explain by drawing the figure.</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
5	<p>NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 5</p> <p>In Question 4, point C is called a mid-point of line segment AB. Prove that every line segment has one and only one mid-point.</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>



6

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 6

In Fig. 5.10, if $AC = BD$, then prove that $AB = CD$.

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut](#)

7

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 7

Why is Axiom 5, in the list of Euclid's axioms, considered a 'universal truth'? (Note that the question is not about the fifth postulate.)

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut](#)

8

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 1

How would you rewrite Euclid's fifth postulate so that it would be easier to understand?

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut](#)

9

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 2

Does Euclid's fifth postulate imply the existence of parallel lines? Explain.

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut](#)

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY -

SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 1

10

If A, B and C are three points on a line, and B lies between A and C then prove that $AB - BC = AC$.

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut](#)

NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 2

11

Prove that an equilateral triangle can be constructed on any given line segment.

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut](#)

**NCERT - CLASS 9 - CHAPTER 5 INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 3**

12

Consider the following statement: There exists a pair of straight lines that are everywhere equidistant from one another. Is this statement a direct consequence of Euclid's fifth postulate? Explain.

[▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut](#)

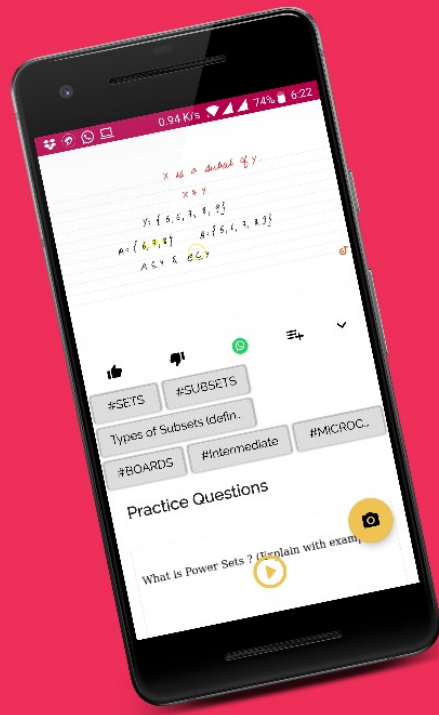
[▶ Download Doubtnut to Ask Any Math Question By just a click](#)

[▶ Get A Video Solution For Free in Seconds](#)

[▶ Doubtnut Has More Than 1 Lakh Video Solutions](#)

[▶ Free Video Solutions of NCERT, RD Sharma, RS Aggarwal, Cengage \(G.Tewani\), Resonance DPP, Allen, Bansal, FIITJEE, Akash, Narayana, VidyaMandir](#)

[▶ Download Doubtnut Today](#)



Get Answer just
with a click!

doubt nut
has more than
1 Lakh Video
Solutions

Update the App now!

