NORTH-EX PUBLIC SCHOOL (Session 2020-21)

Class - VIII

Subject - MATHEMATICS Chapter - QUADRILATERAL

Topic –INTRODUCTION OF QUADRILATERAL

Worksheet No - 5

*Note- Before attempting the question and answers you must check the link given below which will help you understand the chapter thoroughly.

https://youtu.be/yh8xXT-m6zU

You can download the assignment or if you do not have the facility to get printout then you can ask your ward to copy the assignment in a simple notebook and must do question and answers in the notebook.

NOTES:

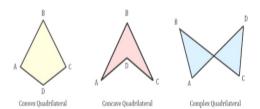
Types of Quadrilaterals

Quadrilaterals appear in four different classifications:

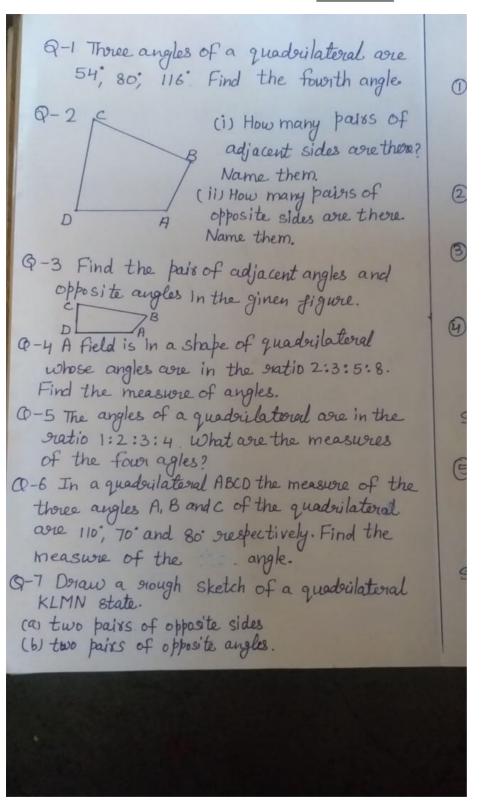
- **Convex** -- Each interior angle is
- less than 180° and the two diagonals are inside the closed space of the quadrilateral
- Concave -- One interior angle isgreater than 180° and one diagonal lies outside the shape
- Simple -- The quadrilateral does not cross its sides (it is not selfintersecting)
- Complex -- The quadrilateral has self-intersecting sides

Interior angles of all simple quadrilateral (convex or concave) add up to 360° . $A = A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ \qquad \angle E + \angle F + \angle G + \angle H = 360^\circ$

Examples of Quadrilaterals



Worksheet:



Answers

- 1 Let fowdh angle be = x $54^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} + 116^{\circ} + x = 360^{\circ}$ (angle sum peroposity) $250^{\circ} + x = 360^{\circ}$ $x = 360^{\circ} - 250^{\circ}$ $x = 110^{\circ}$
- (11) 4 pairs (AB, BC) (BC, CD) (CD, DA) (DA, AB)
 (11) 2 pairs (AB, DC) (AD, BC)
- (ii) adjacent angles (LA, LB) (LB, LC) (LC, LD) and (LD, LA) (ii) opposite angles (LA, LC) (LB, LD)

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- Figure 2 Let the angles be 2x, 3x, 5x, 8x1. $2x+3x+5x+8x=360^{\circ}$ $18x=360^{\circ}$ $x=20^{\circ}$ So angles are $2x26=46^{\circ}$, $3x26=66^{\circ}$ $5x20=100^{\circ}$, $8x26=160^{\circ}$
- (5) let the angles be x, 2x, 3x, 4x x+2x+3x+4x=360° 10x=360° x=36°
- So angles are 36°, 2×36° = 72° 3×36° = 108° 4×36° = 144°

The measure of $A = 110^{\circ}$ The measure of $B = 70^{\circ}$ The measure of $C = 80^{\circ}$ $A + B + C + D = 360^{\circ}$ $LD = 360^{\circ} - (110^{\circ} + 70^{\circ} + 80^{\circ})$ $LD = 360^{\circ} - 260^{\circ}$ $LD = 100^{\circ}$

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(a) KI and MN KN and ML

(b) LK and LM LL and LN