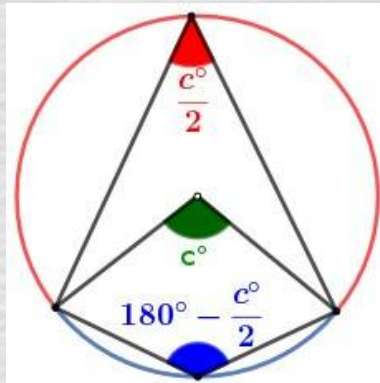


○ **2. Circles - Class 7** ○

To view class



Angles formed by an **arc** on the circle are

1. **Central angle of an arc**
2. **Angle on the alternate arc**
3. **Angle within the arc**

### Assignment Answer

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**Q5)**

**Ans)** Join OC

Let  $\angle ABC = x^\circ$  and  $\angle OAC = y^\circ$

Then  $\angle AOC = 2x^\circ$

and  $\angle OCA = y^\circ$

In  $\triangle AOC$ ,

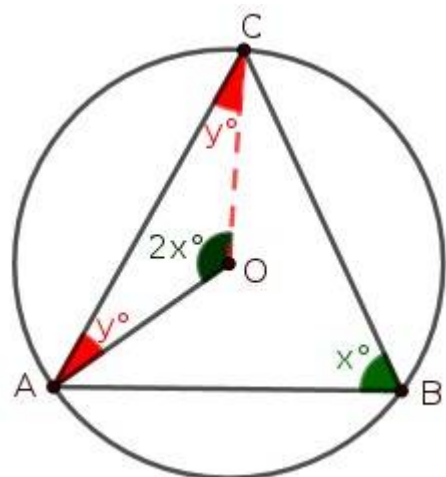
$$2x^\circ + y^\circ + y^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x^\circ + 2y^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2(x^\circ + y^\circ) = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x^\circ + y^\circ = \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ$$

So,  $\angle OAC + \angle ABC = 90^\circ$



**Construction 1**

a) Draw an angle of size  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

**Ans)**

**Steps**

**Step1.** Draw circle of radius 3cm (Any radius can be taken)

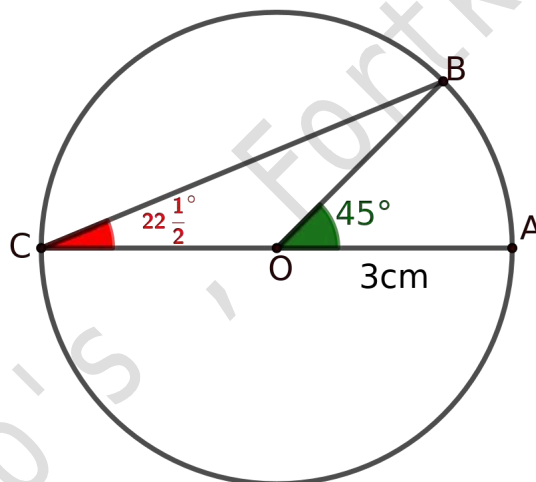
**Step2.** Draw radius OA

**Step3.** Measure  $45^{\circ}$  angle at O (Double of  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  is  $45^{\circ}$ )

**Step4.** Draw OB

**Step5.** Extend AO to meet the circle at C

**Step6.** Join CB, we get  $\angle BCO$  as  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$



b) Draw an angle of size  $11\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ .

**Ans)**

**Steps**

**Step1.** Draw circle of radius 3cm (Any radius can be taken)

**Step2.** Draw radius OA

**Step3.** Measure  $45^{\circ}$  angle at O (Double of  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  is  $45^{\circ}$ )

**Step4.** Draw OB

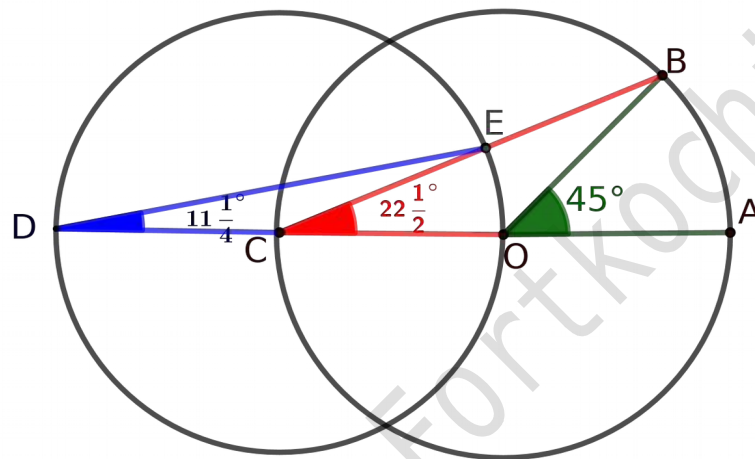
**Step5.** Extend AO to meet the circle at C

**Step6. Join CB , we get  $\angle BCO$  as  $22 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$**

**Step7. With C as centre draw circle of radius 3cm .**

**Step8. Extend OC to meet the circle at D**

**Step9. Join DE , we get  $\angle EDC$  as  $11 \frac{1}{4}^\circ$**



### Construction 2

**a) Draw a triangle of circum radius 3 centimetres and two of the angles  $50^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  .**

**Ans)**

#### Steps

**Step1. Draw circle of radius 3cm**

**Step2. Draw radius OC**

**Step3. Measure  $100^\circ$  angle at O** ( Double of  $50^\circ$  is  $100^\circ$  )

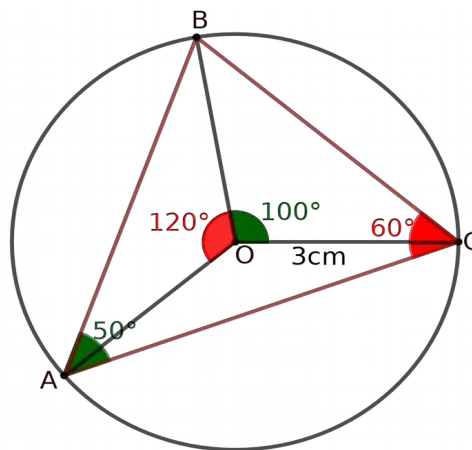
**Step4. Draw OB**

**Step5. Measure  $120^\circ$  angle at O** ( Double of  $60^\circ$  is  $120^\circ$  )

**Step6. Draw OA**

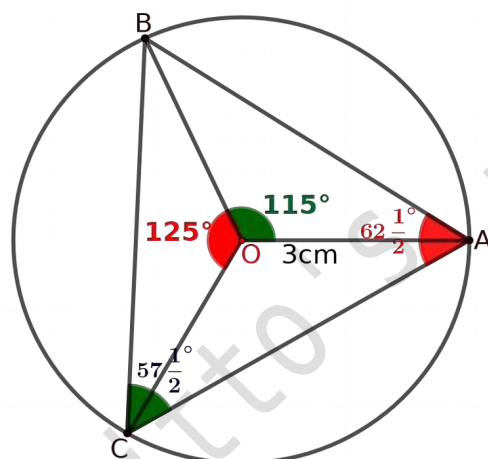
**Step7. Join AB, BC, AC**

**Step8. We get  $\Delta ABC$  with  $\angle A = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 60^\circ$**



**b) Draw a triangle of circumradius 3 centimetres and two of the angles  $57\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and  $62\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ .**

**Ans)**



*Double of  $57\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  is  $115^\circ$*

*Double of  $62\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  is  $125^\circ$*

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**Q3)**

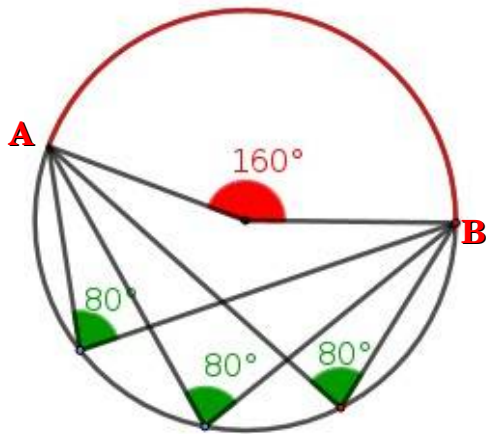
In each problem below, draw a circle and a chord to divide it into two parts such that the parts are as specified;

- i) All angles on one part  $80^\circ$ .
- ii) All angles on one part  $110^\circ$ .
- iii) All angles on one part half of all angles on the other.
- iv) All angles on one part, one and a half times the angles on the other.

**Ans)**

**i) Given all angles on one part  $80^\circ$ .**

So the central angle of arc AB is double of  $80^\circ = 160^\circ$



*Draw a circle .*

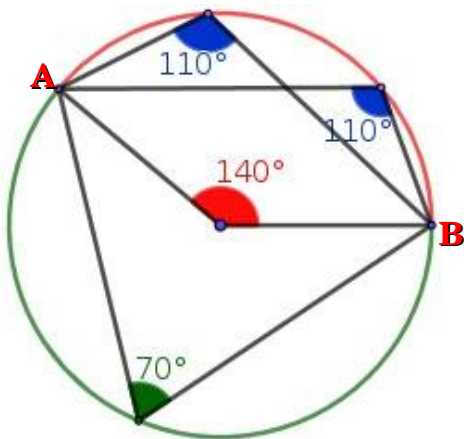
*Draw **arc AB with central angle  $160^\circ$ .***

*All angles on one part of arc AB will be  $80^\circ$  .*

**ii) Given all angles on one part  $110^\circ$**

If angle on an arc is  $110^\circ$  , then angle on its alternate arc is  $180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$

Central angle of arc AB is  $2 \times 70^\circ = 140^\circ$



*Draw a circle .*

*Draw **arc AB with central angle  $140^\circ$ .***

*All angles on one part of the arc AB will be  $70^\circ$  and*

*All angles on the other part will be  $110^\circ$ .*

**iii) Given all angles on one part is half of all the angles on the other part.**

So, if angle on one part is  $x^\circ$  ,then angle on other part is  $2x^\circ$ .

$$\text{We have } x^\circ + 2x^\circ = 180^\circ$$

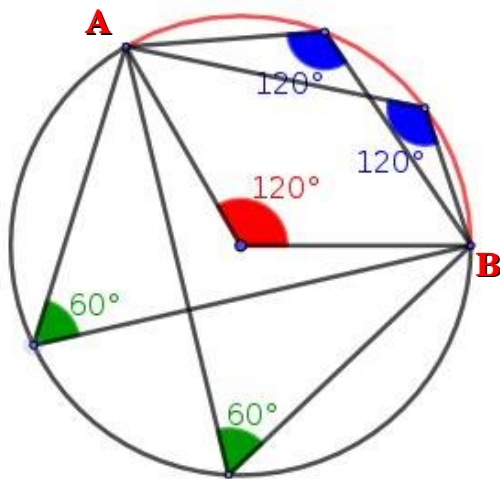
$$3x^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x^{\circ} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{3} = 60^{\circ}$$

Angle on one part is  $60^{\circ}$  .

So central angle of arc AB is  $2 \times 60^{\circ} = 120^{\circ}$

If angle on an arc is  $60^{\circ}$  , then  
angle on its alternate arc is  $120^{\circ}$  .



*Draw a circle .*

*Draw **arc AB** with **central angle 120°**.*

*All angles on one part of the arc will be  $60^{\circ}$  and*

*All angles on the other part will be  $120^{\circ}$ .*

**iv)** Given all angles on one part is one and a half times the angles on the other part.

So , if angle on one part is  $x^{\circ}$  ,

then angle on the other part is  $1 \frac{1}{2} x^{\circ} = \frac{3}{2} x^{\circ}$

$$\text{We have } x^{\circ} + \frac{3}{2} x^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{5x}{2} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$5x^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \times 2 = 360^{\circ}$$

$$x^{\circ} = \frac{360^{\circ}}{5} = 72^{\circ}$$

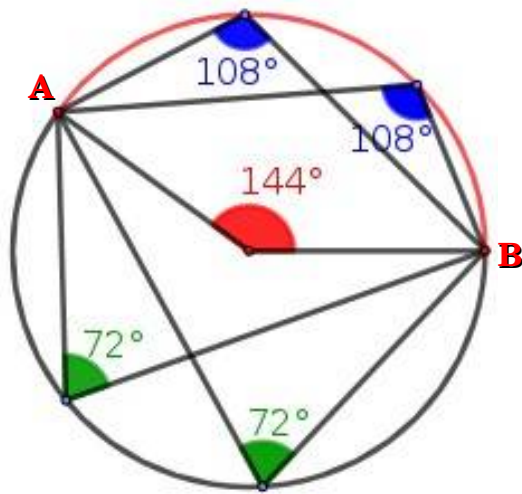
Angle on one part is  $72^{\circ}$  .

So central angle of arc is  $2 \times 72^{\circ} = 144^{\circ}$

If angle on an arc is  $72^{\circ}$  , then

angle on its alternate arc is  $180^{\circ} - 72^{\circ} = 108^{\circ}$





*Draw a circle .*

*Draw **arc AB** with **central angle 144°**.*

*All angles on one part of the arc will be  $72^\circ$  and*

*All angles on the other part will be  $108^\circ$ .*

