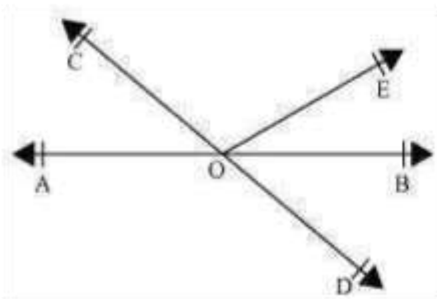
Class IX Chapter 6 – Lines and Angles Maths

Exercise 6.1 Question 1:

In the given figure, lines AB and CD intersect at O. If $\angle AOC + \angle BOE = 70^\circ$ and a = 2x, and b = 3x

$\angle BOD = 40^\circ$, find∠ BOE and reflex∠ COE.



Answer:

AB is a straight line, rays OC and OE stand on it.

$\therefore \angle AOC + \angle COE + \angle BOE = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow (\angle AOC + \angle BOE) + \angle COE = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 70^\circ + \angle COE = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle COE = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$

Reflex $\angle COE = 360^\circ - 110^\circ = 250^\circ$

CD is a straight line, rays OE and OB stand on it.

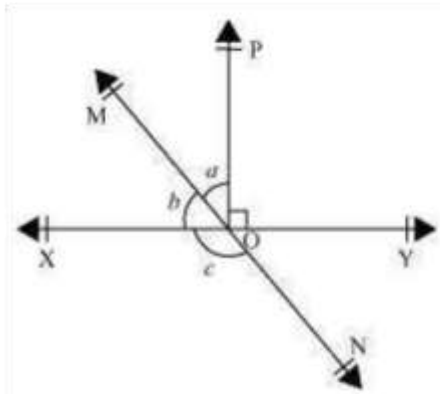
$\therefore \angle COE + \angle BOE + \angle BOD = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 110^\circ + \angle BOE + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle BOE = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$

Question 2:

In the given figure, lines XY and MN intersect at O. If∠ POY = $90°$ and a:b = 2 : 3, find c.



Answer:

Let the common ratio between a and b be x. ∴
XY is a straight line, rays OM and OP stand on it.

∴ ∠XOM + ∠MOP + ∠ POY = 180º b + a + POY = 180º

3x + 2x + 90º = 180º 5x = 90º x = 18º a =

2x = 2 × 18 = 36º b =

3x= 3 ×18 = 54º

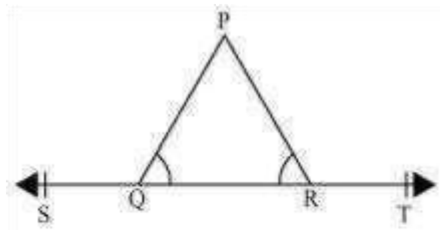
MN is a straight line. Ray OX stands on it.

∴ b + c = 180º (Linear Pair)

54º + c = 180º c = 180º −
54º = 126º ∴ c = 126º

Question 3:

In the given figure, ∠PQR = ∠PRQ, then prove that ∠PQS = ∠PRT.



Answer:

In the given figure, ST is a straight line and ray QP stands on it.

∴ ∠PQS + ∠PQR = 180º (Linear Pair)

∠PQR = 180º − ∠PQS (1)

∠PRT + ∠PRQ = 180º (Linear Pair)

∠PRQ = 180º − ∠PRT (2)

It is given that ∠PQR = ∠PRQ.

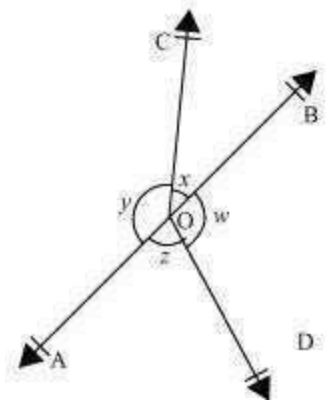
Equating equations (1) and (2), we obtain

180º − ∠PQS = 180º − ∠PRT ∠PQS

= ∠PRT

Question 4:

In the given figure, if $x + y = w + z,$



Answer:

It can be observed that, x + y + z + w then prove that AOB is a line.

= 360º (Complete angle) It is given that, x + y = z + w ∴ x + y + x + y

= 360º

2(x + y) = 360º x

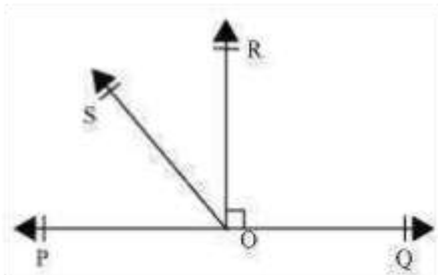
+ y = 180º

Since x and y form a linear pair, AOB is a line.

Question 5:

In the given figure, POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that

$$\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle QOS - \angle POS).$$



Answer:

It is given that OR ⊥ PQ

∴ ∴POR = 90º

∴ ∴POS + ∴SOR = 90º

∴ROS = 90º − ∴POS ... (1)

∴QOR = 90º (As OR ∴ PQ)

∴QOS − ∴ROS = 90º

∴ROS = ∴QOS − 90º ... (2)

On adding equations (1) and (2), we obtain

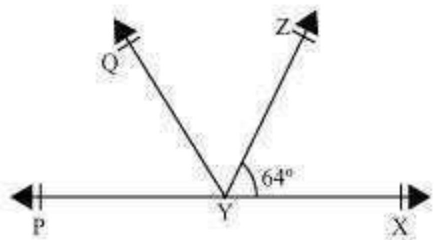
∴ ROS = QOS − ∴POS 2

∴ ROS = $\frac{1}{2}$ ∴ QOS − ∴POS) (

Question 6:

It is given that ∴XYZ = $64°$ and XY is produced to point P. Draw a figure from the given information. If ray YQ bisects ∴ZYP, find ∴XYQ and reflex ∴QYP.

Answer:



It is given that line YQ bisects ∴PYZ.

Hence, ∴QYP = ∴ZYQ

It can be observed that PX is a line. Rays YQ and YZ stand on it.

∴ ∴XYZ + ∴ZYQ + ∴QYP = 180º

∴ 64º + 2 ∴QYP = 180º

∴ 2 ∴QYP = 180º − 64º = 116º

∴ ∴QYP = 58º

Also, ∴ZYQ = ∴QYP = 58º

Reflex ∴QYP = 360º − 58º = 302º

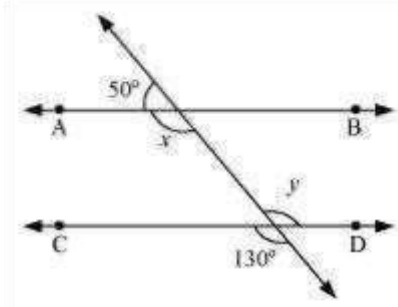
∴XYQ = ∴XYZ + ∴ZYQ

= 64º + 58º = 122º

Exercise 6.2 Question

1:

In the given figure, find the values of x and y and then show that AB || CD.



Answer:

It can be observed that, 50º

+ x = 180º (Linear pair) x =

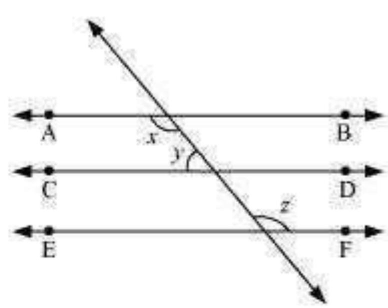
130º … (1)

Also, y = 130º (Vertically opposite angles)

As x and y are alternate interior angles for lines AB and CD and also measures of these angles are equal to each other, therefore, line AB || CD.

Question 2:

In the given figure, if AB || CD, CD || EF and y: z = 3: 7, find x.



Answer:

It is given that AB || CD and CD || EF

∴ AB || CD || EF (Lines parallel to the same line are parallel to each other)
It can be observed that x = z
(Alternate interior angles) … (1)

It is given that y: z = 3: 7
Let the common ratio between y and z be a. ∴
y = 3a and z = 7a

Also, x + y = 180º (Co-interior angles on the same side of the transversal) z

+ y = 180º [Using equation (1)]

7a + 3a = 180º

10a = 180º a =

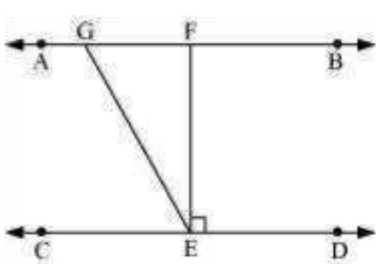
18º ∴ x = 7a = 7 × 18º =

126º

Question 3:

In the given figure, If AB || CD, EF ∴ CD and ∴GED 126º, find AGE, GEF and =

∴FGE.



Answer:

It is given that,

AB || CD

EF CD

∴GED = 126º

∴ ∴ GEF + ∴FED = 126º

∴ ∴ GEF + 90º = 126º

∴ ∴ GEF = 36º

∴ AGE and GED are alternate interior angles.

∴ ∴ AGE = ∴GED = 126º

However, AGE + FGE = 180º (Linear pair)

∴

∴ ∴ 126º + FGE = 180º

FGE = 180º − 126º = 54º

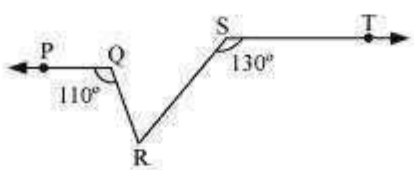
∴ ∴

AGE = 126º, ∴GEF = 36º, ∴FGE = 54º

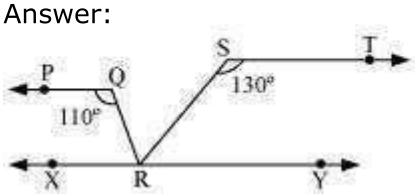
Question 4:

In the given figure, if PQ || ST, ∴PQR = 110º and ∴RST = 130º, find ∴QRS.

[Hint: Draw a line parallel to ST through point R.]



Answer:



Let us draw a line XY parallel to ST and passing through point R.

∴PQR + QRX = 180º (Co-interior angles on the same side of transversal QR)

∴ 110º + QRX = 180º

∴ QRX = 70º

Also,

∴RST + ∴SRY = 180º (Co-interior angles on the same side of transversal SR) º + SRY = 180º 130

∴SRY = 50º

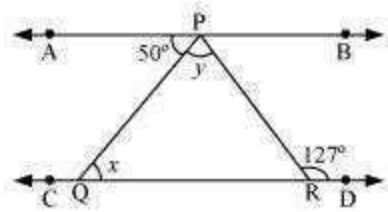
XY is a straight line. RQ and RS stand on it.

∴ ∴ QRX + ∴QRS + ∴SRY = 180º º + QRS + 50º = 180º 70

QRS = 180º − 120º = 60º

∴

Question 5:



Answer:

∴APR = ∴PRD (Alternate interior angles) In the given figure, if AB || CD, APQ = 50º and ∴ PRD = 127º, find x and y.

50º + y = 127º y =

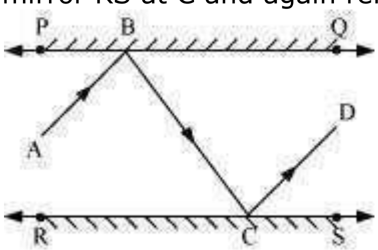
127º − 50º y =

77º

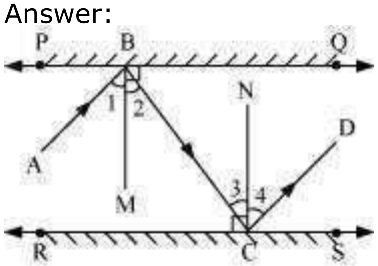
Also, ∴APQ = PQ∴R (Alternate interior angles)

50º = x ∴x = 50º and y = 77º Question 6:

In the given 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 || CD.



Answer:



Let us draw BM ∴ PQ and CN ∴ RS.

As PQ || RS,
Therefore, BM || CN

Thus, BM and CN are two parallel lines and a transversal line BC cuts them at B and

C respectively.

∴ ∴ = 3 (Alternate interior angles) 2

However, 1 = 2 and 3 = 4 (By laws of reflection)

∴ 1 = 2 = 3 = 4

Also, 1 + 2 = 3 + 4

ABC = DCB

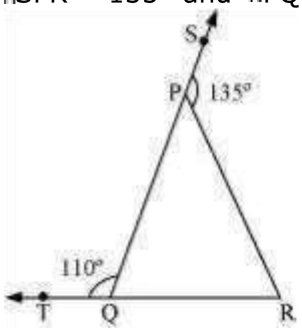
However, these are alternate interior angles. ∴

AB || CD

Exercise 6.3 Question

1:

In the given figure, sides QP and RQ of ΔPQR are produced to points S and T respectively. If ∠SPR = 135º and ∠PQT = 110º, find ∠PRQ.



Answer:

It is given that,
∠SPR = 135º and ∠PQT = 110º

∠SPR + ∠QPR = 180º (Linear pair angles)

∴ 135º + ∠QPR = 180º

∴ ∠QPR = 45º

Also, ∠PQT + ∠PQR = 180º (Linear pair angles)

∴ 110º + ∠PQR = 180º

∴ ∠PQR = 70º

As the sum of all interior angles of a triangle is 180º, therefore, for ΔPQR,

∴ ∠QPR + ∠PQR + ∠PRQ = 180º

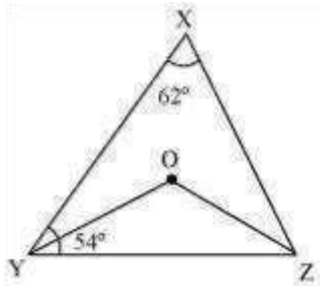
∴ 45º + 70º + ∠PRQ = 180º

∴ ∠PRQ = 180º − 115º

∴ ∠PRQ = 65º

Question 2:

In the given figure, ∠X = 62º, ∠XYZ = 54º. If YO and ZO are the bisectors of ∠XYZ and ∠XZY respectively of ΔXYZ, find ∠OZY and ∠YOZ.



Answer:

As the sum of all interior angles of a triangle is 180º, therefore, for ΔXYZ,

∴X + XYZ + XZY = 180º

º + 54º + XZY = 180º 62

∴ XZY = 180º − 116º

∴ XZY = 64º

∴ OZY = $\frac{64}{2}$ 32º (OZ is the angle bisector of ∴XZY) =

Similarly, ∴OYZ = $\frac{54}{2}$ = 27º

Using angle sum property for ΔOYZ, we obtain

∴OYZ + YOZ + ∴OZY = 180º

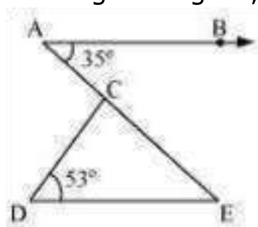
º + YOZ + 32º = 180º 27

∴YOZ = 180º − 59º

∴YOZ = 121º

Question 3:

In the given figure, if AB || DE, ∴BAC = 35º and ∴CDE = 53º, find ∴DCE.



Answer:

AB || DE and AE is a transversal.

∴BAC = CED (Alternate interior angles)

∴ ∴CED = 35º

In ΔCDE,

∴CDE + CED + ∴DCE = 180º (Angle sum property of a triangle)

º + 35º + DCE = 180º 53

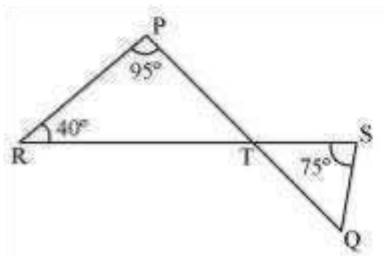
∴ DCE = 180º − 88º

∴ DCE = 92º

Question 4:

In the given figure, if lines PQ and RS intersect at point T, such that ∴PRT = 40º, ∴

RPT = 95º and ∴TSQ = 75º, find ∴SQT.



Answer:

Using angle sum property for ΔPRT, we obtain

∴PRT + RPT + PTR = 180º

º + 95º + PTR = 180º 40

∴PTR = 180º − 135º

∴ PTR = 45º

∴ STQ = ∴PTR = 45º (Vertically opposite angles)

∴ STQ = 45º

By using angle sum property for ΔSTQ, we obtain

∴STQ + SQT + ∴QST = 180º

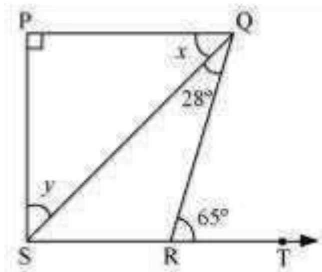
º + SQT + 75º = 180º 45

∴SQT = 180º − 120º

∴SQT = 60º

Question 5:

In the given figure, if PQ ∴ PS, PQ || SR, ∴SQR = 2º and ∴QRT = 65º, then find 8 the values of x and y.



Answer:

It is given that PQ || SR and QR is a transversal line.

∴PQR = ∴QRT (Alternate interior angles) x

+ 28º = 65º x = 65º − 28º x = 37º

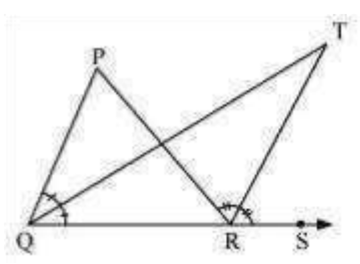
By using the angle sum property for ΔSPQ, we obtain

∴SPQ + x + y = 180º

90º + 37º + y = 180º y

= 180º − 127º y = 53º
∴x = 37º and y = 53º Question 6:

In the given figure, the side QR of ΔPQR is produced to a point S. If the bisectors of ∴PQR and ∴PRS meet at point T, then prove that ∴ $\frac{1}{2}$ ∴ QTR= QPR.



Answer:

In ΔQTR, TRS is an exterior angle.

∴ QTR + TQR = TRS

∴QTR = TRS − TQR (1)

For ΔPQR, PRS is an external angle.

∴ QPR + PQR = PRS
∴QPR + 2 TQR = 2 TRS (As QT and RT are angle bisectors)

∴QPR = 2(TRS − TQR)

∴QPR = 2 QTR [By using equation (1)]

∴ $\frac{1}{2}$ ∴