11. Construct a quadrilateral $A B C D$ in which $A D=4 \mathrm{~cm}$, $B C=2 \mathrm{~cm}, C D=3 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle C=120^{\circ}$ and $\angle D=100^{\circ}$.

## Solution



## Construction Steps:

1. Draw a line segment $C D 3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
2. Draw a ray with end point $C$ and making an angle of $120^{\circ}$ with $C D$.
3. Mark a point $B$ on the ray such that $B C=2 \mathrm{~cm}$.
4. Draw a ray with end point $D$ on the same side of $C D$ as $B C$ such that it makes an angle of $100^{\circ}$ with $C D$.
5. Mark a point $A$ on the previous ray such that $A D=4 \mathrm{~cm}$.
6. Join $A$ and $B$. Then $A B C D$ is the required quadrilateral.

## Maths@Work

12. (a) Construct $\triangle A B C$ in which $A B=4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$, $A C=4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $\angle B A C=130^{\circ}$ using Sketchpad.
(b) Measure $\angle A B C$ and $\angle A C B$ correct to the nearest degree.
(c) Draw a perpendicular line from $A$ to meet the line $B C$ at $D$.
(d) Measure the lengths of $B D$ and $C D$ and give your answers correct to the nearest 0.1 cm .
(e) What do you observe from the result in (d)?

## Solution

(a)


## Construction Steps:

1. Draw a line segment $A B 4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
2. Rotate $A B$ about $A$ for $130^{\circ}$ to $A C$.
3. Join $B$ and $C$. Then $\triangle A B C$ is the required triangle.
(b) $\angle A B C=25^{\circ}$ (correct to the nearest degree) $\angle A C B=25^{\circ} \quad$ (correct to the nearest degree)
(d) $B D=4.1 \mathrm{~cm} \quad$ (correct to the nearest 0.1 cm ) $C D=4.1 \mathrm{~cm} \quad$ (correct to the nearest 0.1 cm .)
(e) When $A B=A C$, the perpendicular $A D$ from $A$ to $B C$ bisects $B C$.
4. (a) Draw an equilateral triangle $A B C$ using Sketchpad.
(b) Plot the midpoints $D, E$ and $F$ of the sides $A B, B C$ and $C A$.
(c) Draw $\triangle D E F$.
(d) What type of triangle is $\triangle D E F$ ?
(e) Find the value of $\frac{D E}{A B}$.

## Solution

(a)


## Construction Steps:

1. Draw a line segment $A B$.
2. Draw two circles with centres at $A$ and $B$ and equal radii $A B$.
3. Mark $C$ as one of the intersecting points of the circles.
4. Draw the line segments $A C$ and $B C$. Then $\triangle A B C$ is an equilateral triangle.
(b) Use the midpoint command to create the midpoints $D, E, F$ of the sides $A B, B C$ and $C A$.
(c) Draw the line segments $D E, E F$ and $F D$ to form $\triangle D E F$.
(d) $\triangle D E F$ is an equilateral triangle.
(e) $\frac{D E}{A B}=0.5$
