



CLASS-6

MODULE-8/8

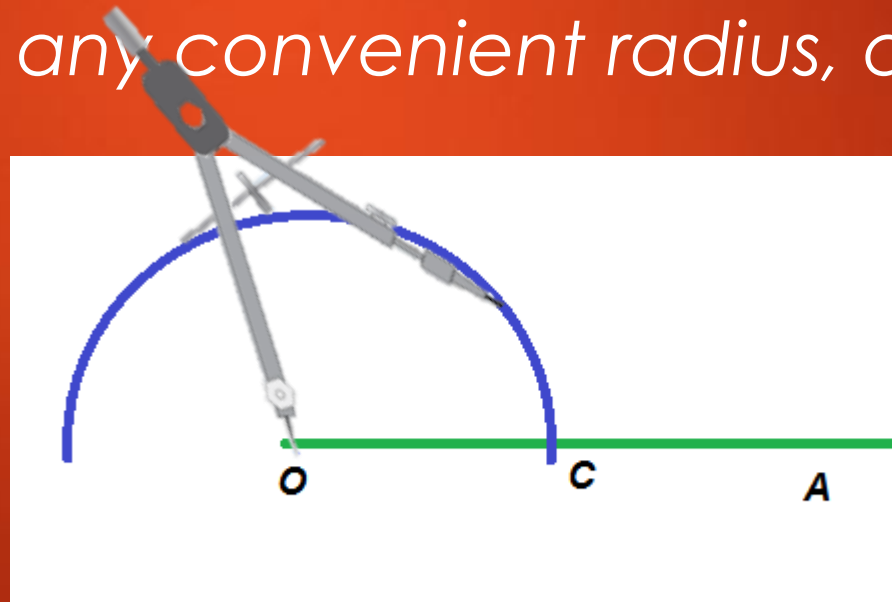
PRACTICAL GEOMETRY

# Construction of an Angle of $75^\circ$ by using Compass

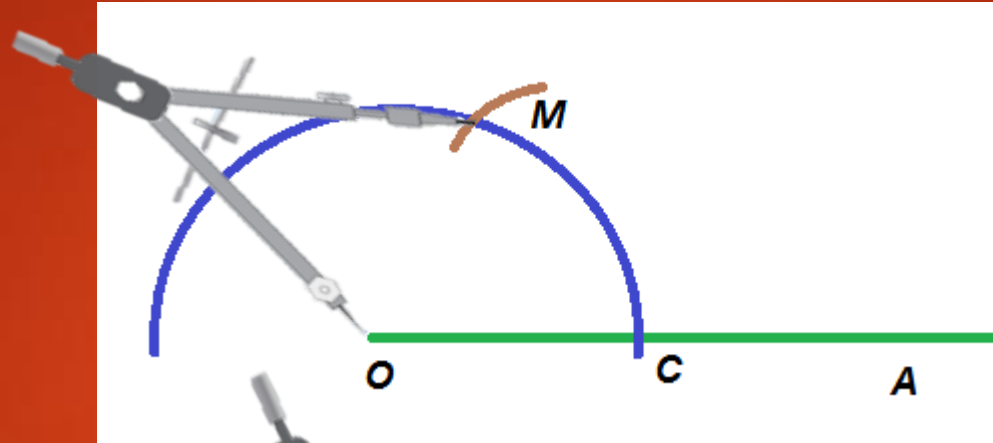
- ▶ Take a ray OA.



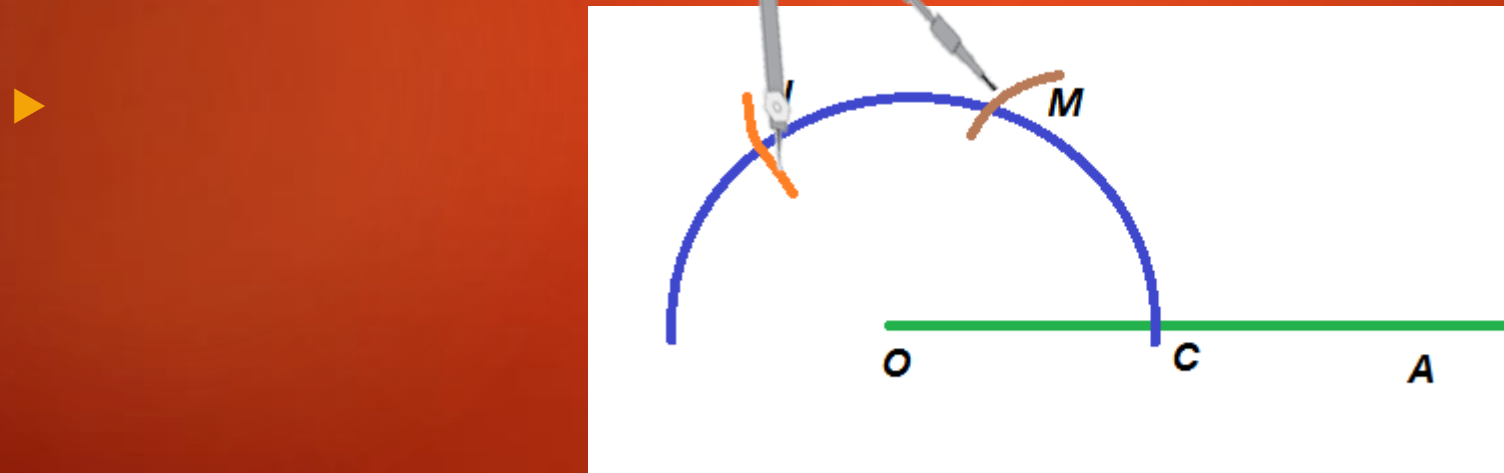
- ▶ With O as centre and any convenient radius, draw an arc cutting OA at C.



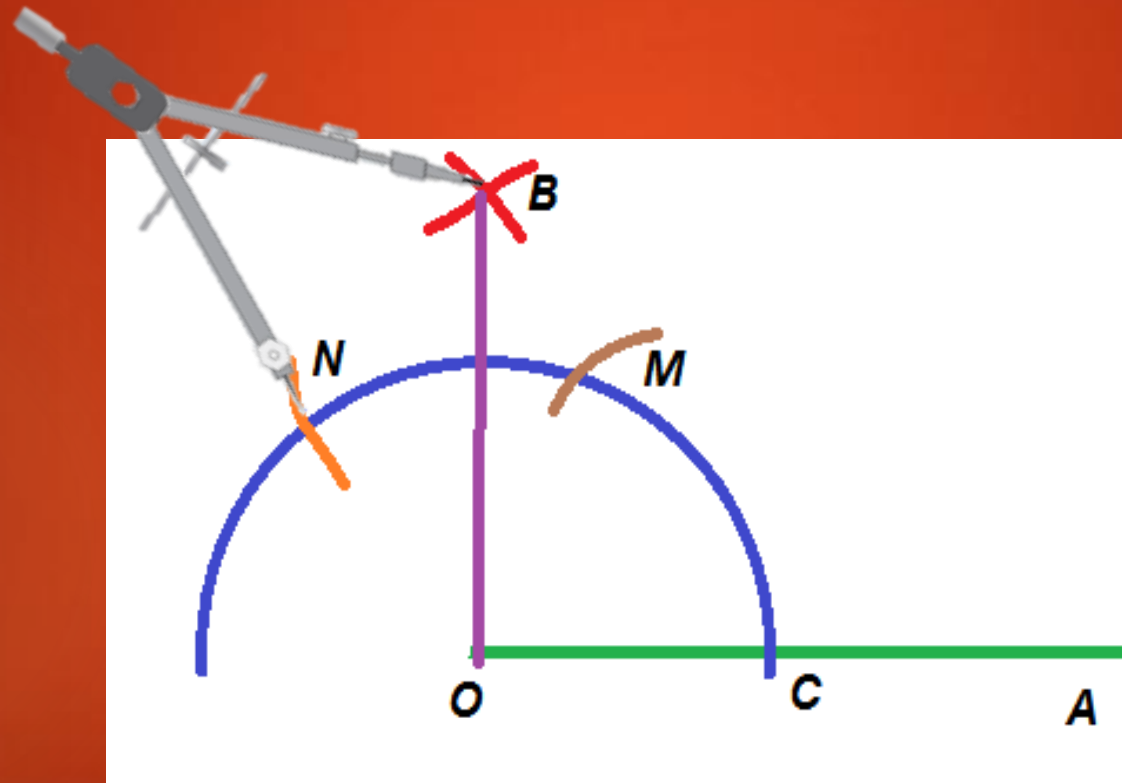
- ▶ With  $C$  as centre and the same radius, draw an cutting the first arc at  $M$ .



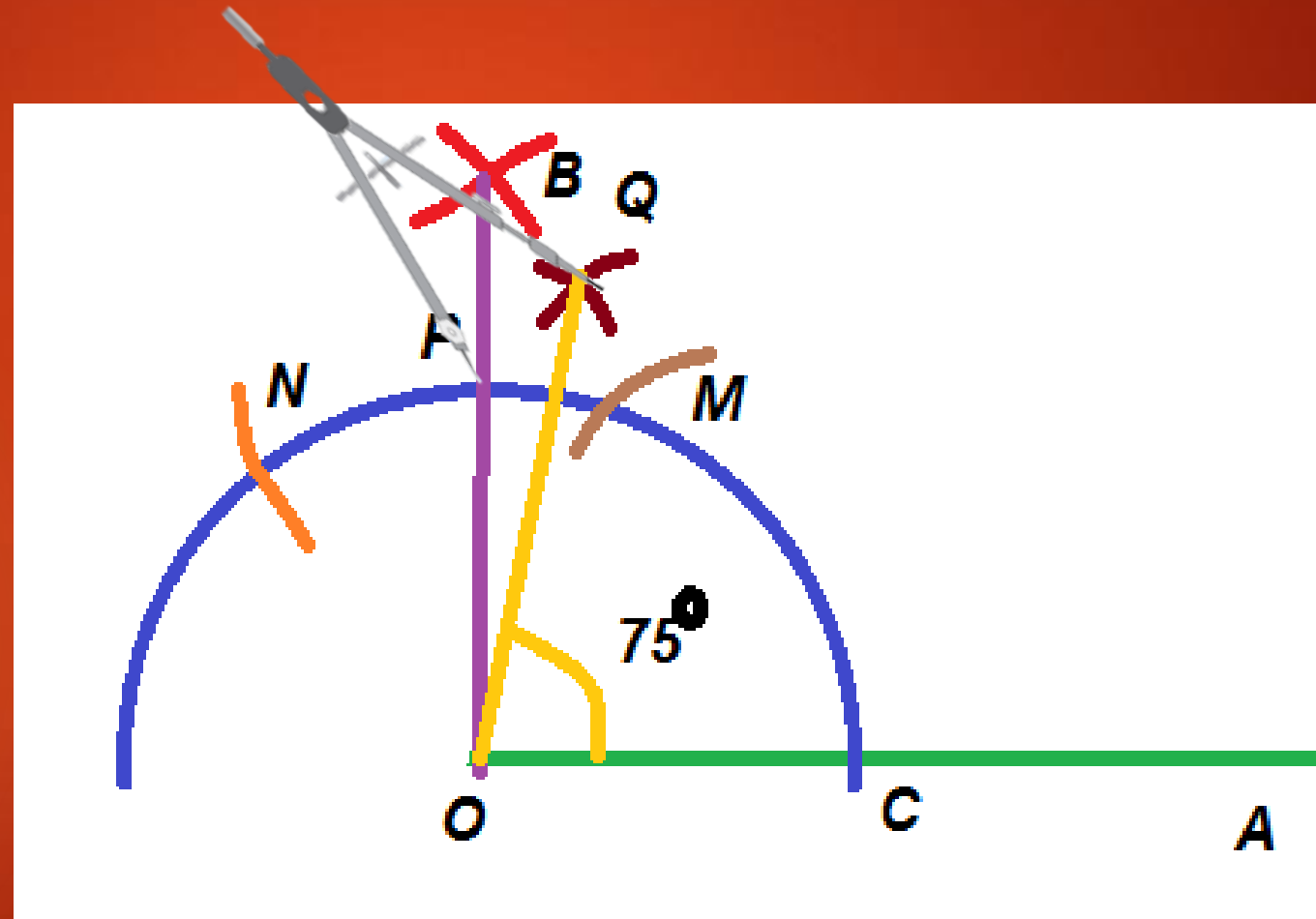
- ▶ With  $M$  as centre and the same radius, cut off an arc cutting again the first arc at  $N$ .



- ▶ With  $M$  and  $N$  as centre and radius of more than half of  $MN$ , draw two arcs cutting each other at  $B$ , join  $OB$  which is making  $90^\circ$ .

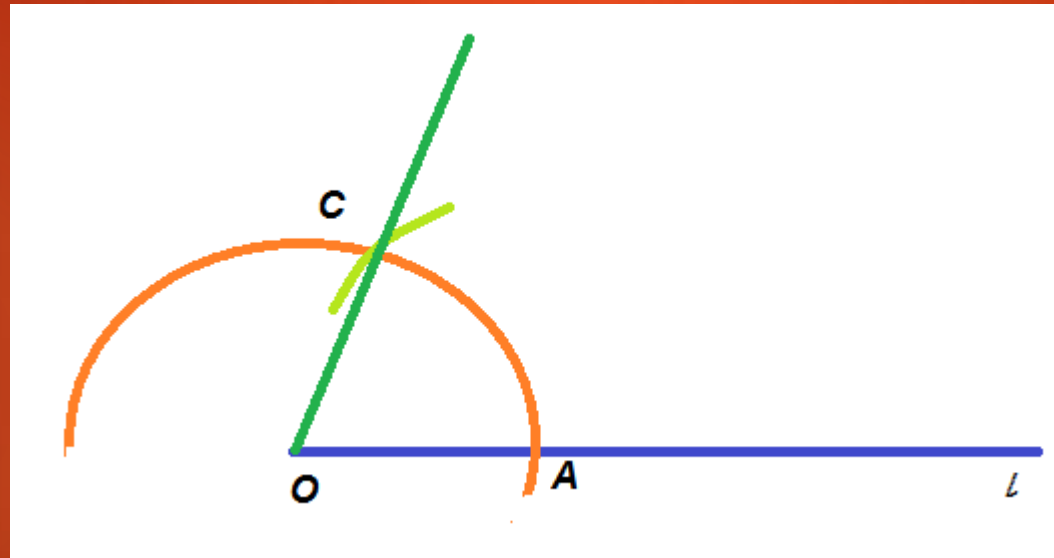


- ▶ Now with  $P$  and  $M$  as centres again draw two arcs cutting each other at  $Q$ .
- ▶ Join  $OQ$ .
- ▶  $QOC = 75^\circ$

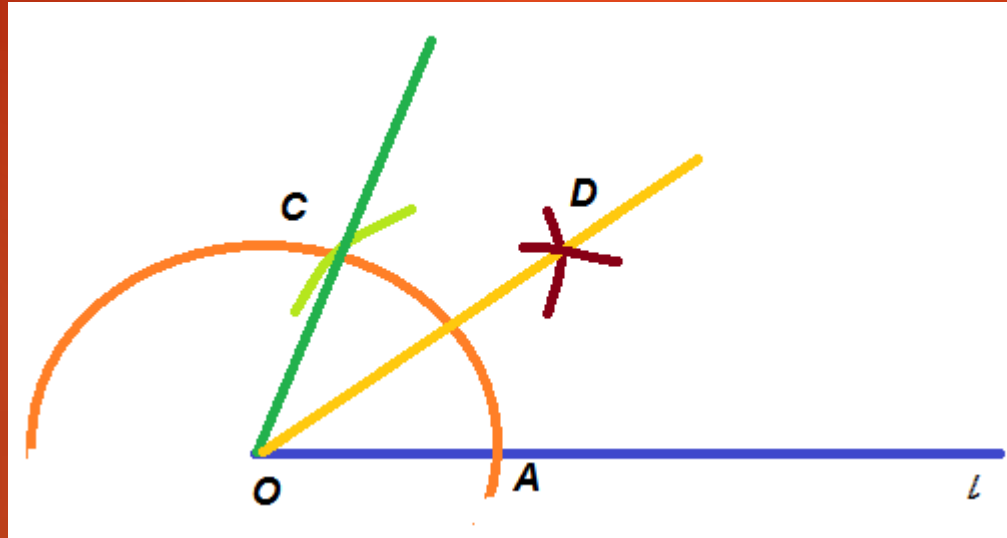


# Construction of an Angle of $15^\circ$ by using Compass

- ▶ To construct  $15^\circ$  first we have to construct  $60^\circ$ , say  $\angle COA = 60^\circ$

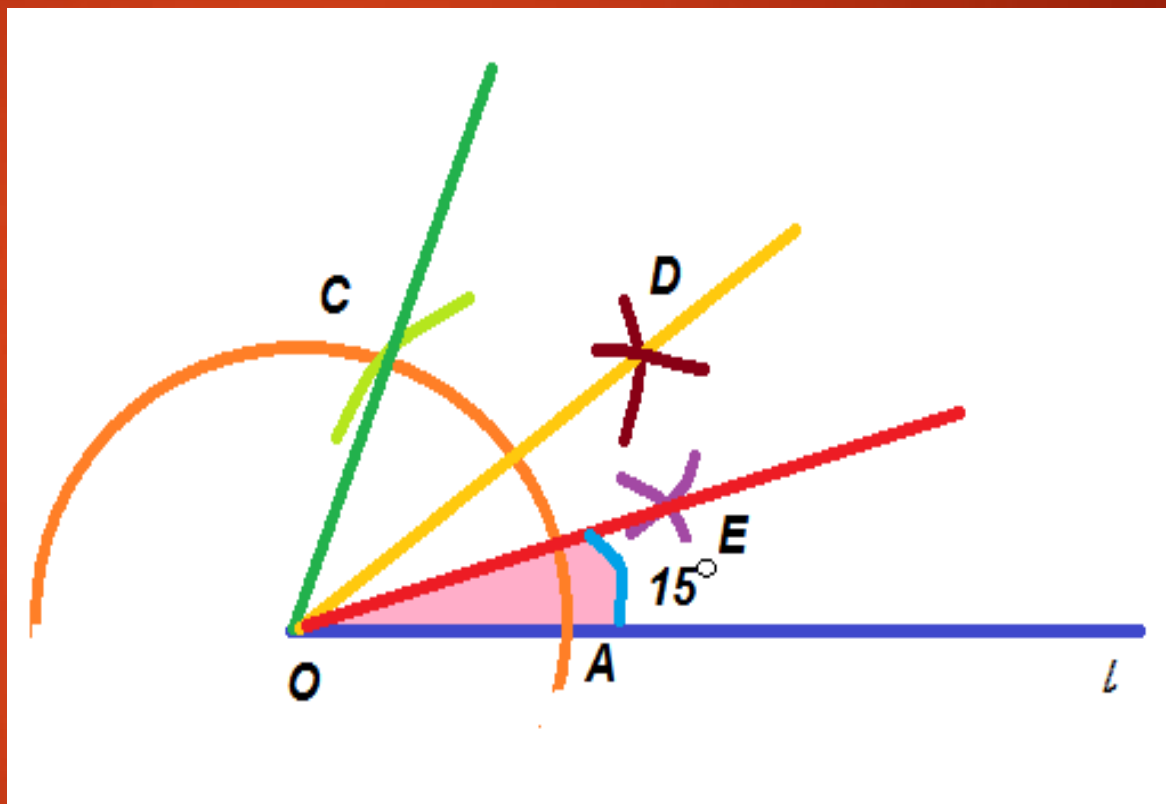


- ▶ Draw an angle bisector OD to the  $\angle COA$  and  $\angle DOA = 30^\circ$



▶ Draw an angle bisector OE to the  $\angle DOA$

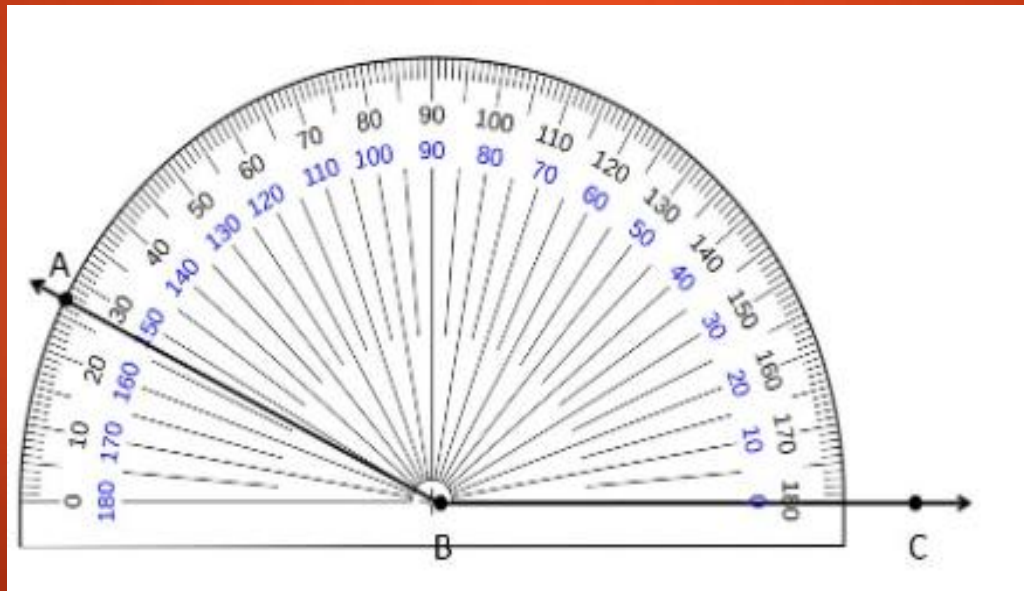
▶  $\angle EOA = 15^\circ$



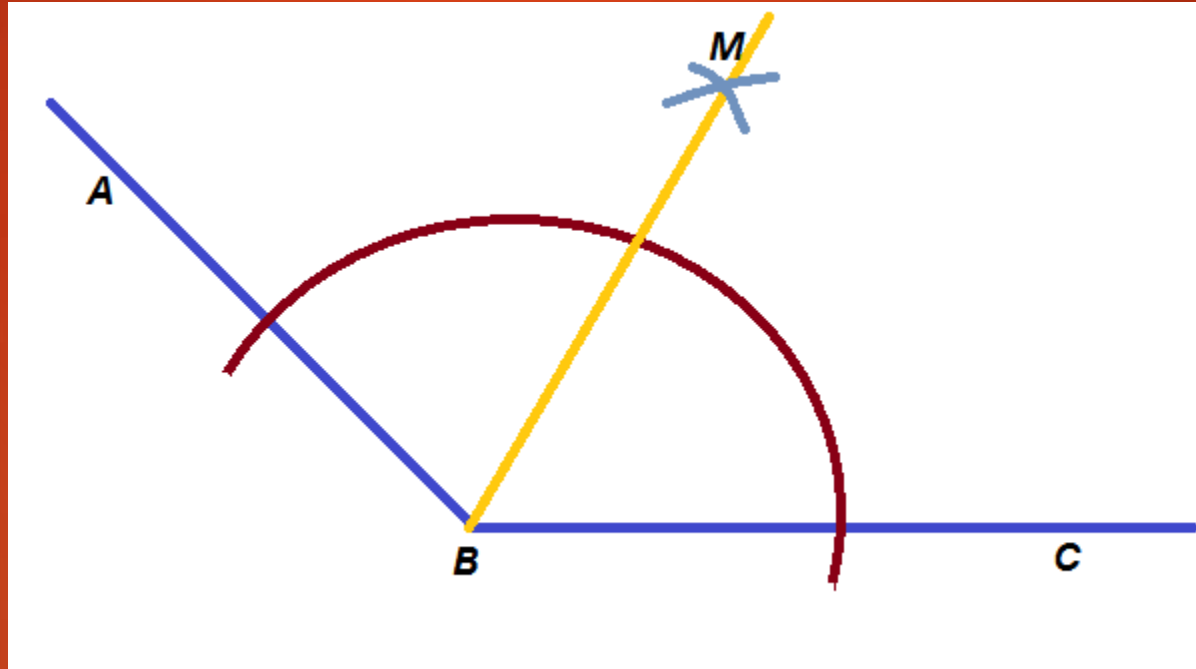


# Dividing an angle into four equal parts

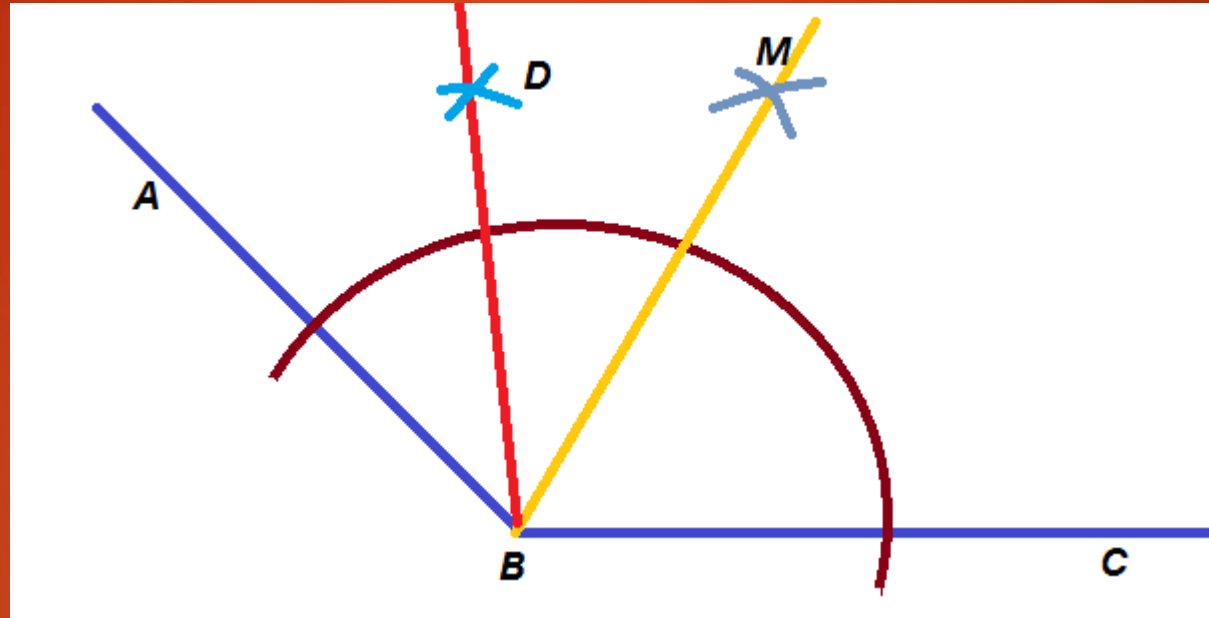
- ▶ Draw a ray BC
- ▶ At O, with the help of a protractor, construct  $\angle ABC = 153^\circ$



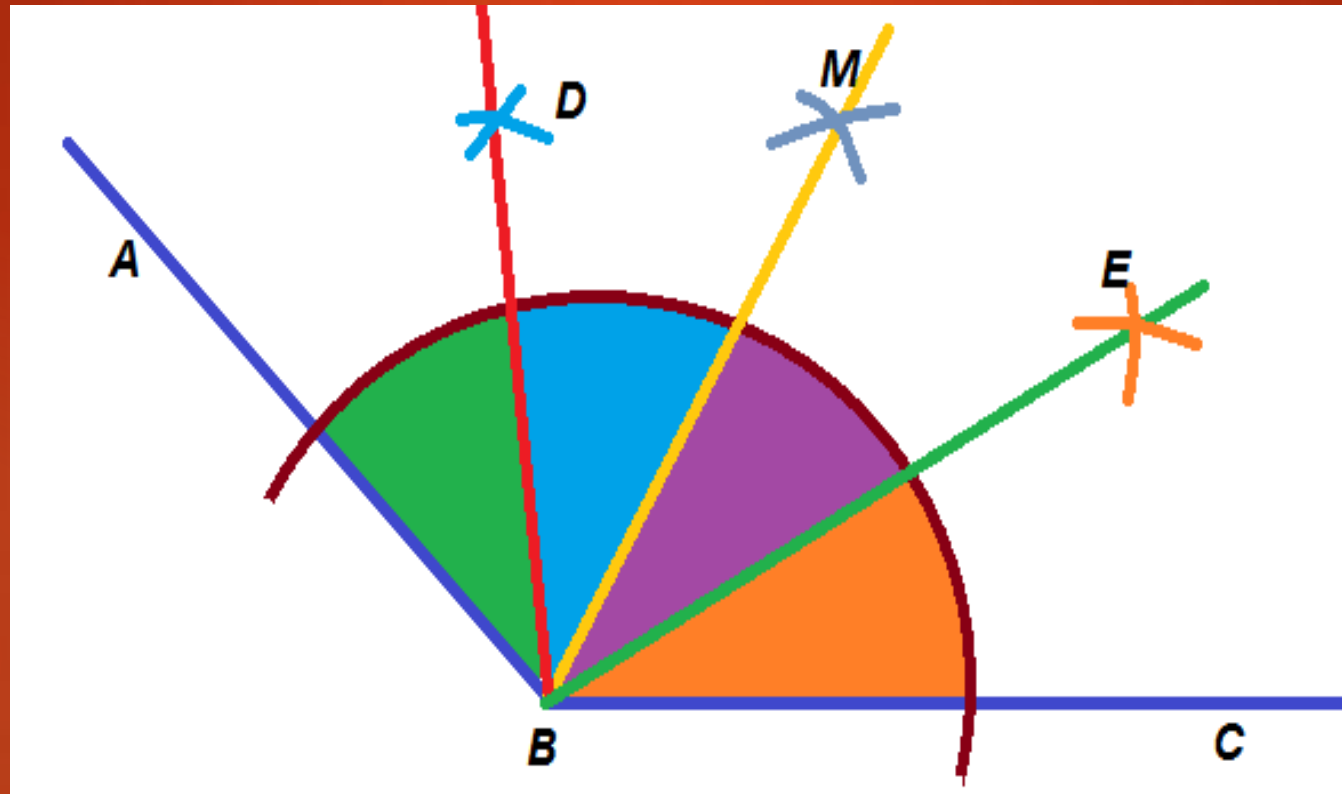
- ▶ Draw BM as the bisector of  $\angle ABC$



- ▶ Again, draw  $BD$  as the bisector of  $\angle ABM$



- ▶ Now, draw BE as the bisector of  $\angle MBC$



- ▶ Therefore  $\angle ABC$  is divided into four equal parts

# THANK YOU

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