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Practical Geometry

1. Draw a circle of radius 5.6cm

2. With the same centre O, draw two circles of radii 5cm and 2.5cm

3. Draw any circle and mark points P, Q and R such that
   a) P is on the circle
   b) Q is in the interior of the circle.
   c) R is in the exterior of the circle.

4. Draw any line segment $\overline{PQ}$. Mark any point B on it. Through B, draw a perpendicular to $\overline{PQ}$.

5. Draw $\overline{XY}$ of length 8.3cm and find its axis of symmetry.

6. Draw a line segment of length 10.5cm and construct its perpendicular bisector.

7. With $\overline{AB}$ of length 6.2cm as diameter, draw a circle.

8. Draw a circle of radius 4.5cm. Draw any two of its chords. Construct the perpendicular bisectors of these chords. Where do they meet.

9. Draw a line segment of length 10.8cm. Using compasses, divide it into four equal parts . Verify by actual measurement.

10. Draw the perpendicular bisector $\overline{AB}$ of whose length is 8.3cm

    a) Take any point P on the bisector drawn. Examine whether $\overline{PA} = \overline{PB}$

    b) If M is the mid point of $\overline{AB}$, what can you say about the length of $\overline{MA}$ and $\overline{MB}$?

11. Draw an angle of measure 137^0 and construct its bisector.

12. Draw a right angle and construct its bisector.

13. Draw an angle of measure 152^0 and divide into four equal parts

14. Draw an angle of measure 60^0 and bisect it.

15. Draw an angle of measure 150^0 and bisect it.

16. Construct with ruler and compasses, angles of following measures.

    a) 60^0 b) 120^0 c) 90^0 d) 45^0 e) 15^0 f) 30^0

17. Draw a circle and any two of its diameter. What is the figure obtained? What figure is obtained if the diameter are perpendicular to each other?

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