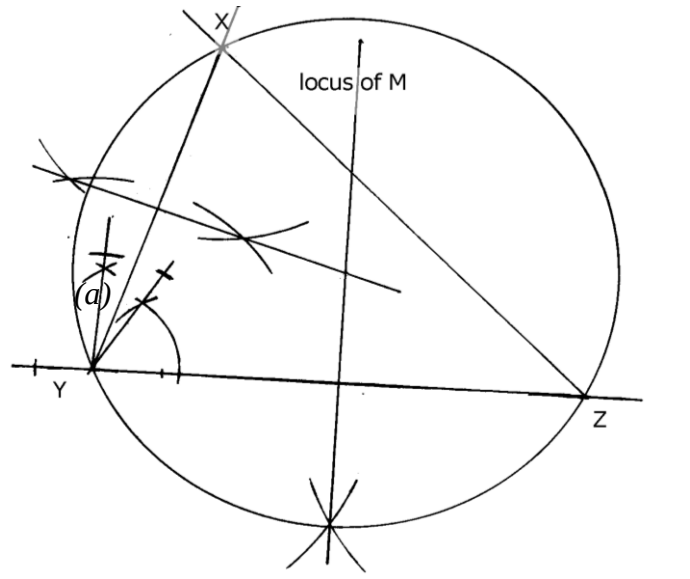
2. Loci

1. 

√√***Construction of ∠60^o and ∠90^o***

Bisect ∠ btw 90^o and 60^o to obtain ∠75^o

√ ***Construction of the given sides***

Construction of Δ XYZ

(b)∠XYZ = 42^o ± 1^o
XZ = 8.8 ± 0.1 cm
c) Bisecting any two sides
Drawing the circle
(d)Perpendicular bisector of YZ
Identification of locus of M

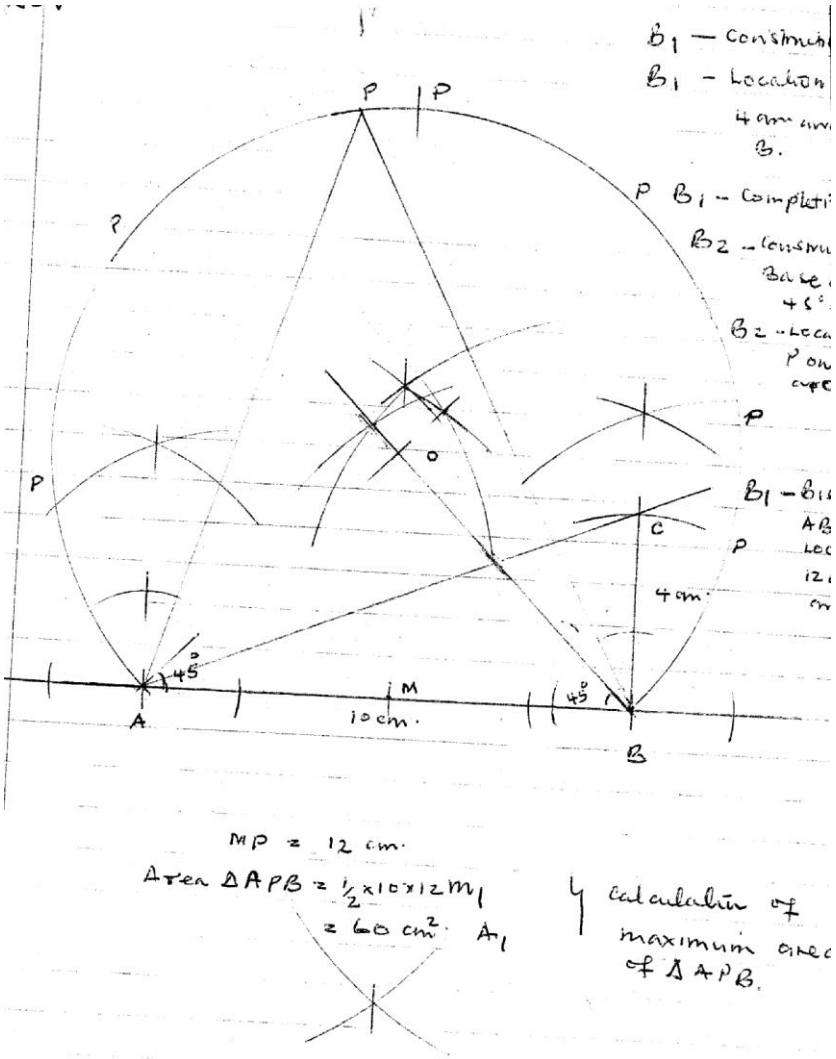
2. *AC = 8 cm ± 0.1*
∠ACB = 46^0 ± 1^0

3. *a) AC = 12.9 ± 0.1cm*

b) i) Line and well shaded B2
c) h = 7 ± 0.1

d) Δ ABC _____ Area = ½ x 8 x 7cm
= 28cm
i.e. ¾ x 28 = Area for ARB
= 21cm
i.e. ½ x 8 x h = 21
h = 5.25

4.



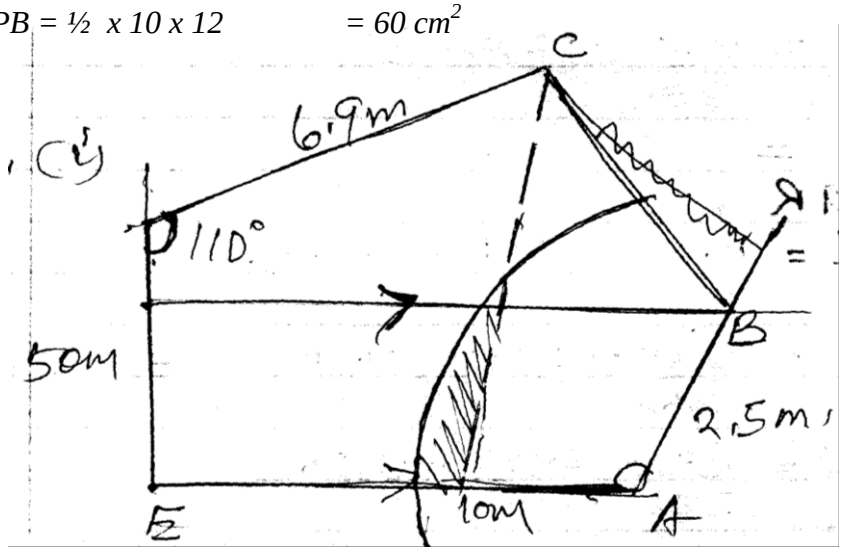
- Constructing of 90^0
- Location of C 4 cm away from B.

Completing Δ ABC
Construction of Base angles 45^0.
Location of P on major arc APB
Bisecting AB to locate P 12 cm away
Calculation of maximum area of Δ AP
B. B1
B1

MP = 12 cm

Area Δ APB = ½ x 10 x 12 = 60 cm^2

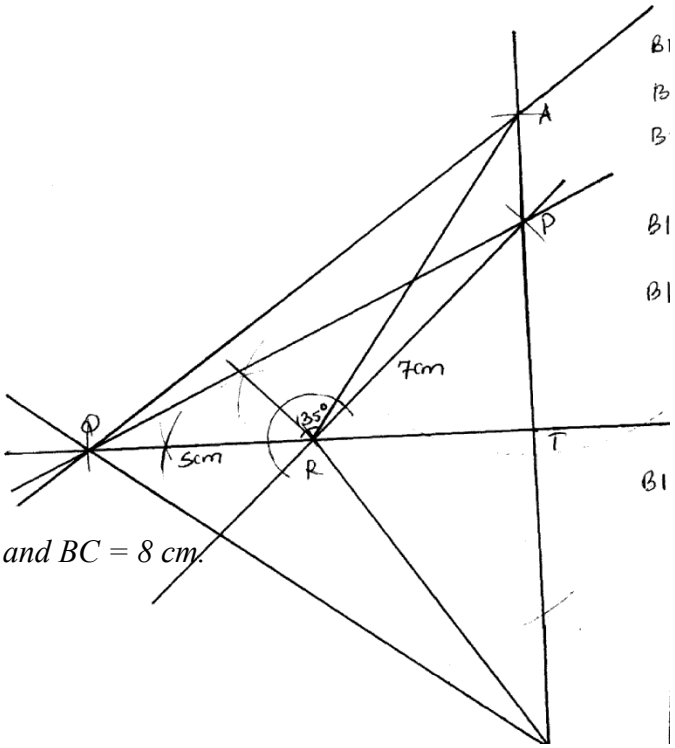
5. *i)*



ii) Yes

6. *(a)*

b) < PQR = 26° + 1°
d) 4.9 + 0.1cm
e) AT = u = 8.7cm
f) <AQR = 37 + 1



7. *a) Δ ABC line AB = 7 cm and BC = 8 cm.*

Construction of ∠60°

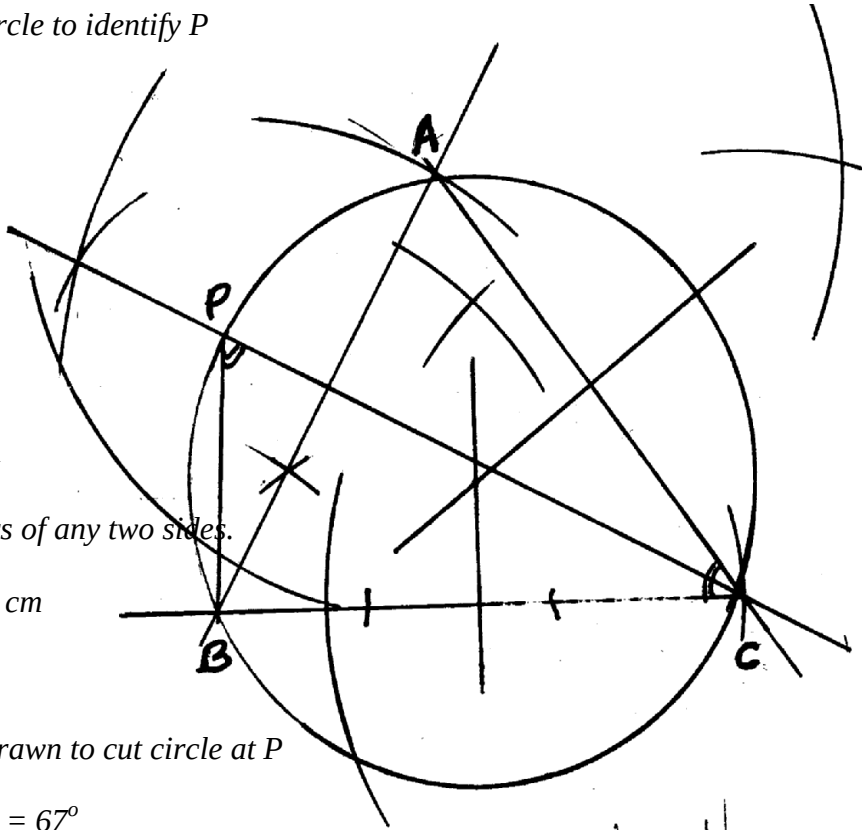
(b) AC = 7.6 ± 0.1 and

∠ ACB = 53 ± 1°

(c) 2 sides bisector 1
Circle drawn radius 4.4. ± 0.1

(d) Bisect ∠ ACB
Bisection line to cut the circle to identify P

∠ PBC measure ≡



(a) AB = 7 cm, BC = 8 cm

∠ ABC = 60°

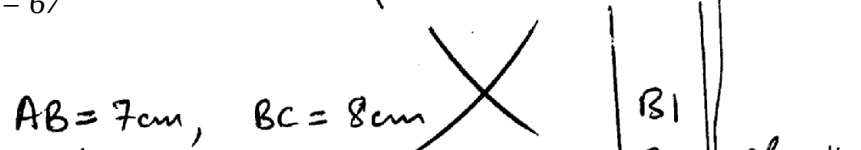
(b) AC = 7.6 ± 0.1 cm

∠ ABC = 53°±0.1

(c) Perpendicular bisectors of any two sides.
Circle drawn
Radius = 4.4.±0.1. cm

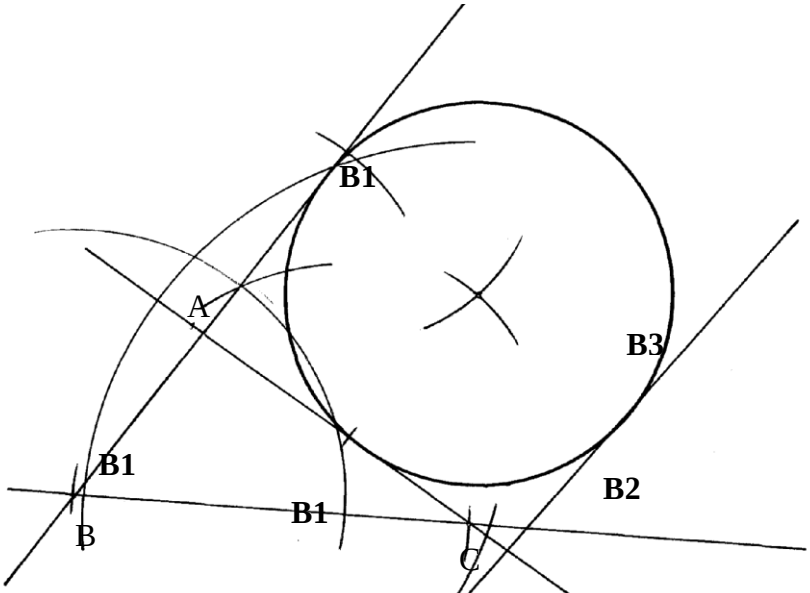
(d) ∠ ACB bisected
Bisection line drawn to cut circle at P

∠BPC = ∠BAC = 67°



$\measuredangle PBC = 88 \pm 0.1^{o}$

8. *B1 – Line AC*
B1Line AB
B1 AD
B3 – Drawing correct circle
B2- Tangent correctly drawn



9. *a)* *B1 for constructing 15*
B1 for constructing 75
B1 for completing tria
B1 for AC = 8.8 ± 0.1

(b) *(i) B1For locating locus centre*
B1 for locus of X
(ii) B1 for constructing arcs 6.8cm from AC
B1 for locus Y
(c)B2 for shading the locus of P