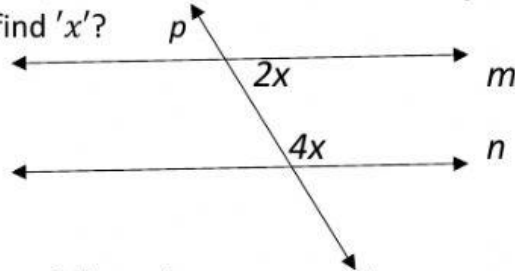


Continue from Unit test – part 1

2. In the figure given below, if *line m* \parallel *line n*, and *line p* is a transversal, then find '*x*'?



Here, *line m* \parallel *line n*, and *line p* is a transversal

And given angles '*2x*' and '*4x*' are interior angles.

\therefore by property of interior angles,

$$2x + 4x = 180^0$$

$$\therefore 6x = 180^0$$

$$\therefore x =$$

$$\therefore x =$$

3. Find the cube of 0.03.

$$(0.03)^3 =$$

(Multiplication form)

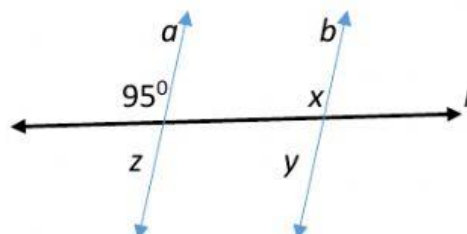
$$(0.03)^3 =$$

(Answer)

Q.4 Solve the following questions.

6

1. In the figure given below, *line a* \parallel *line b*, and *line l* is a transversal, find the measures of $\angle x$, $\angle y$ and $\angle z$ using the given information.



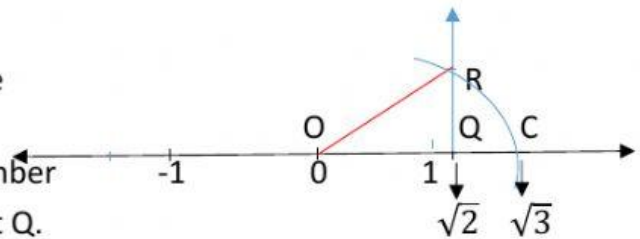
- i) $\angle x = ?$
 a) 95° b) 85° c) 100° d) 180°
- ii) $\angle y = ?$
 a) 95° b) 85° c) 100° d) 180°
- iii) $\angle z = ?$
 a) 95° b) 85° c) 100° d) 180°

2. The number $\sqrt{2}$ is shown on a number line. Steps are given to show $\sqrt{3}$ on the number line using $\sqrt{2}$. Fill in the boxes properly and complete the activity.

Activity :

- The point Q on the number line shows the number $\sqrt{2}$
- A line perpendicular to the number line is drawn through the point Q. Point R is at unit distance from Q on the line.
- Right angled ΔORQ is obtained by drawing seg OR.
- $l(OQ) = \sqrt{2}, l(QR) = 1$
 \therefore by Pythagoras theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}
 [l(OR)]^2 &= [l(OQ)]^2 + [l(QR)]^2 \\
 &= (\sqrt{2})^2 + (1)^2 \\
 &= \quad + \quad \\
 &= \quad \therefore l(OR) = \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$



Draw an arc with center O and radius OR. Mark the point of intersection of the line and the arc as C. The point C shows the number $\sqrt{3}$.