

CBSE Class –VII Mathematics

NCERT Solutions

Chapter 6 The Triangle and its Properties (Ex. 6.4)

Question 1. Is it possible to have a triangle with the following sides?

1. 2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm
2. 3 cm, 6 cm, 7 cm
3. 6 cm, 3 cm, 2 cm

Answer: Since, a triangle is possible whose sum of the lengths of any two sides should be greater than the length of third side.

(i) 2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm

$$2 + 3 = 5 \text{ No}$$

$$2 + 5 > 3 \text{ Yes}$$

$$3 + 5 > 2 \text{ Yes}$$

This triangle is not possible.

(ii) 3 cm, 6 cm, 7 cm

$$3 + 6 > 7 \text{ Yes}$$

$$6 + 7 > 3 \text{ Yes}$$

$$3 + 7 > 6 \text{ Yes}$$

This triangle is possible.

(iii) 6 cm, 3 cm, 2 cm

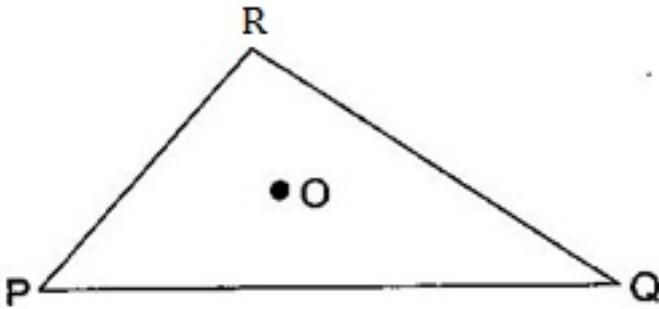
$$6 + 3 > 2 \text{ Yes}$$

$$6 + 2 > 3 \text{ Yes}$$

$2 + 3 < 6$ No

This triangle is not possible.

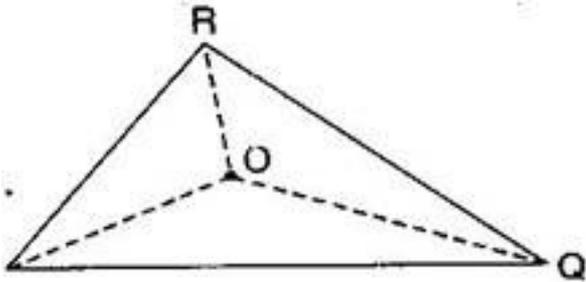
Question 2. Take any point O in the interior of a triangle PQR. Is:



1. $OP + OQ > PQ$?
2. $OQ + OR > QR$?
3. $OR + OP > RP$?

Since sum of two sides is greater than third side.

Answer: Join OR, OQ and OP.



(i) Is $OP + OQ > PQ$?

Yes, POQ form a triangle.

(ii) Is $OQ + OR > QR$?

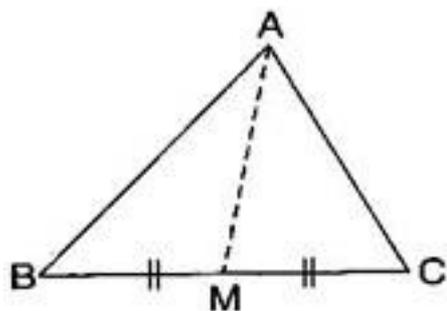
Yes, RQO form a triangle.

(iii) Is $OR + OP > RP$?

Yes, ROP form a triangle.

Question 3. AM is a median of a triangle ABC. Is $AB + BC + CA > 2AM$?

(Consider the sides of triangles ABM and AMC.)



Answer: Since, the sum of lengths of any two sides in a triangle should be greater than the length of third side.

Therefore, In $\triangle ABM$, $AB + BM > AM$ (i)

In $\triangle AMC$, $AC + MC > AM$ (ii)

Adding eq. (i) and (ii),

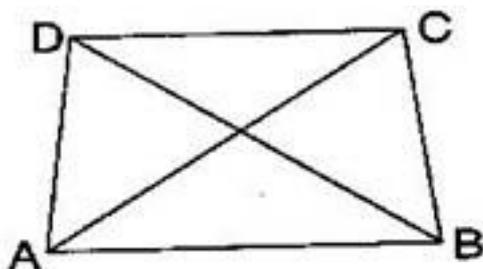
$$AB + BM + AC + MC > AM + AM$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + AC + (BM + MC) > 2AM$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + AC + BC > 2AM$$

Hence, it is true.

Question 4. ABCD is a quadrilateral. Is $AB + BC + CD + DA > AC + BD$?



Answer: Since, the sum of lengths of any two sides in a triangle should be greater than the length of third side.

Therefore, In $\triangle ABC$, $AB + BC > AC$ (i)

In $\triangle ADC$, $AD + DC > AC$ (ii)

In $\triangle DCB$, $DC + CB > DB$ (iii)

In $\triangle ADB$, $AD + AB > DB$ (iv)

Adding eq. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv),

$$AB + BC + AD + DC + DC + CB + AD + AB > AC + AC + DB + DB$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB + AB) + (BC + BC) + (AD + AD) + (DC + DC) > 2AC + 2DB$$

$$\Rightarrow 2AB + 2BC + 2AD + 2DC > 2(AC + DB)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(AB + BC + AD + DC) > 2(AC + DB)$$

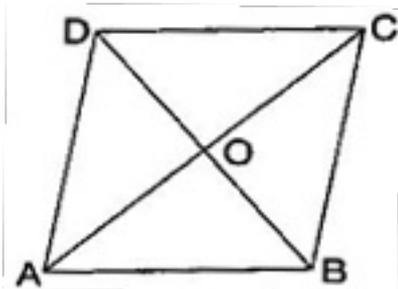
$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + AD + DC > AC + DB$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + CD + DA > AC + DB$$

Hence, it is true.

Question 5. ABCD is quadrilateral. Is $AB + BC + CD + DA < 2(AC + BD)$?

Answer: Since, the sum of lengths of any two sides in a triangle should be greater than the length of third side.



Therefore, In $\triangle AOB$, $AB < OA + OB$ (i)

In $\triangle BOC$, $BC < OB + OC$ (ii)

In $\triangle COD$, $CD < OC + OD$ (iii)

In $\triangle AOD$, $DA < OD + OA$ (iv)

Adding eq. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv),

$$AB + BC + CD + DA < OA + OB + OB + OC + OC + OD + OD + OA$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + CD + DA < 2OA + 2OB + 2OC + 2OD$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + CD + DA < 2[(AO + OC) + (DO + OB)]$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + CD + DA < 2(AC + BD)$$

Hence, it is proved.

Question 6. The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 12 cm and 15 cm. Between what two measures should the length of the third side fall?

Answer: Since, the sum of lengths of any two sides in a triangle should be greater than the length of third side.

It is given that two sides of triangle are 12 cm and 15 cm.

Therefore, the third side should be less than $12 + 15 = 27$ cm.

And also the third side cannot be less than the difference of the two sides.

Therefore, the third side has to be more than $15 - 12 = 3$ cm.

Therefore, the third side could be the length more than 3 cm and less than 27 cm.