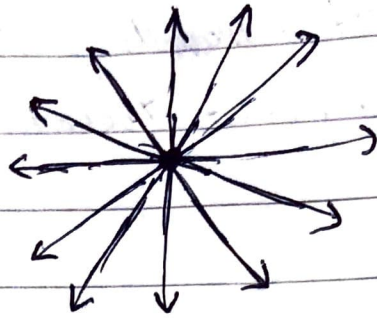


(i) False.

Infinite lines can pass through a single point.



(ii) False

As per the 1<sup>st</sup> postulate, Only 1 line can pass through 2 distinct points.



(iii) True

As per the 2<sup>nd</sup> postulate, a terminated line can be extended indefinitely on both



(iv) True

Only one circle can be drawn from one radius.

(v) True

2. (i) 2 lines whose distance is constant no matter how long they are extended

(ii) 2 lines with angle of  $90^\circ$

(iii) A segment of a line with 2 fixed ending points.

(iv) Distance from centre of circle to any point on the circumference.

(v) A rectangle with all equal sides.



$$\text{Let } AC = x \dots (i)$$

$$CB = x$$

$$AB = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{2} = x$$

Putting eq. (i)

$$AC = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

5. If the length of the line segment is  $k$ , then the midpoint is present on  $k/2$ . Thus it has only one midpoint.

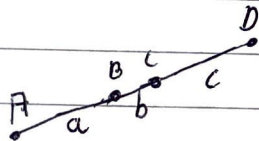
6. Let  $AB$  be  $a$ ,  $BC$  be  $b$ ,  $CD$  be  $c$ .

$$\Rightarrow AC = bD$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = b + c$$

$$\Rightarrow a = c$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = CD$$



7. Because it is known by observation and there exists no proof of it.