

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= \sqrt{12.25} \times \frac{10}{21} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{1225 \times 10^{-2}} \times \frac{10}{21} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{7^2 \times 5^2}{10^2}} \times \frac{10}{21} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{10}{21} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$BC = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6} \text{ cm}$$

Thus, BC is an irrational no.
 (②: Since $\sqrt{6}$ is not an integer)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AD &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \right) (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \right) \sqrt{2 \times 2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{6-1}{12} \right) \sqrt{2 \times 2} \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} \times 2\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$AD = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6} \text{ cm (②)}$$

∴ In quadrilateral ABCD we have:

$$AB = CD = \frac{25}{6} \text{ (proved)}$$

$$AD = BC = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6} \text{ cm (proved)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 CD &= \sqrt{7.3 - \frac{61}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{7 + \frac{3}{9} - \frac{61}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{21+1}{3} - \frac{61}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{22}{3} - \frac{61}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{88-61}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{27}{12}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{3^2}{4}} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$CD = \frac{3}{2} \times \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^2$$

$$CD = \frac{25}{6} \text{ cm is a rational no. (①)}$$

Thus, ABCD is a parallelogram having two pairs of equal sides.