Mathematics

(Chapter – 6) (Triangles)

(Class – X)

Exercise 6.1

Question 1:

Fill in the blanks using correct word given in the brackets: −

(i) All circles are __________. (congruent, similar)

(ii) All squares are __________. (similar, congruent)

(iii) All __________ triangles are similar. (isosceles, equilateral)

(iv) Two polygons of the same number of sides are similar, if (a) their corresponding angles are __________ and (b) their corresponding sides are __________. (equal, proportional)

Answer 1:

(i) Similar

(ii) Similar

(iii) Equilateral

(iv) (a) Equal

(b) Proportional

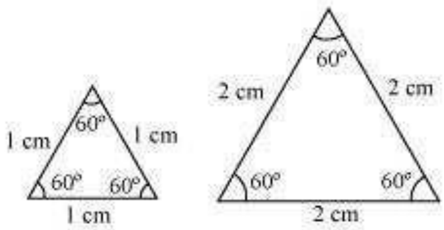
Question 2:

Give two different examples of pair of

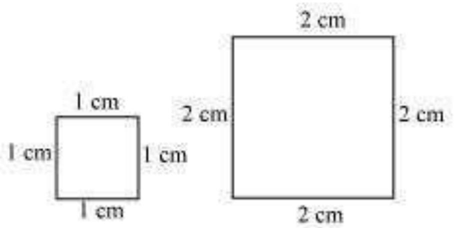
(i) Similar figures (ii)Non-similar figures

Answer 2:

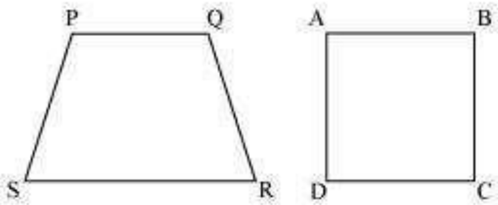
(i) Two equilateral triangles with sides 1 cm and 2 cm



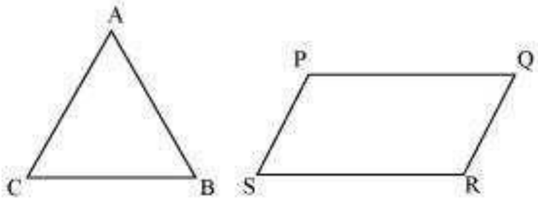
Two squares with sides 1 cm and 2 cm



(ii) Trapezium and square

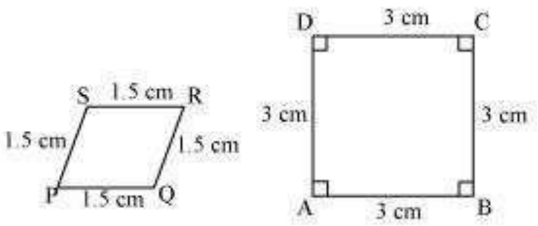


Triangle and parallelogram



Question 3:

State whether the following quadrilaterals are similar or not:



Answer 3:

Quadrilateral PQRS and ABCD are not similar as their corresponding sides are proportional, i.e. 1:2, but their corresponding angles are not equal.

Mathematics

(Chapter – 6) (Triangles)

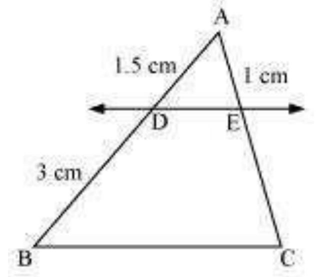
(Class – X)

Exercise 6.2

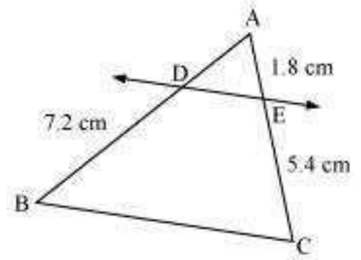
Question 1:

In figure.6.17. (i) and (ii), DE || BC. Find EC in (i) and AD in (ii).

(i)

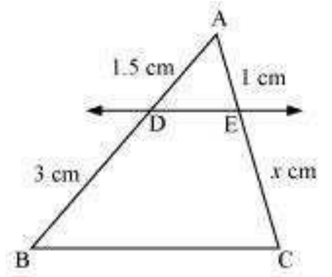


(ii)



Answer 1:

(i)



Let EC = x cm

It is given that DE || BC.

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$

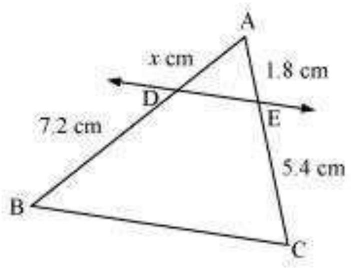
$$\frac{1.5}{3} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \times 1}{1.5}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\therefore EC = 2 \text{ cm}$$

(ii)



Let AD = x cm

It is given that DE || BC.

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$

$$\frac{x}{7.2} = \frac{1.8}{5.4}$$

$$x = \frac{1.8 \times 7.2}{5.4}$$

$$x = 2.4$$

$$\therefore AD = 2.4 \text{ cm}$$

Question 2:

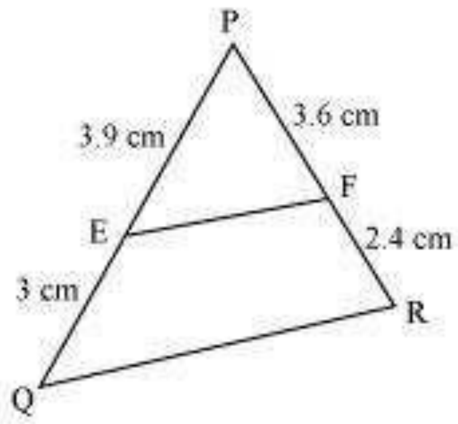
E and F are points on the sides PQ and PR respectively of a ΔPQR. For each of the following cases, state whether EF || QR.

(i) PE = 3.9 cm, EQ = 3 cm, PF = 3.6 cm and FR = 2.4 cm

(ii) PE = 4 cm, QE = 4.5 cm, PF = 8 cm and RF = 9 cm (iii)PQ = 1.28 cm, PR = 2.56 cm, PE = 0.18 cm and PF = 0.63 cm

Answer 2:

(i)



Given that, PE = 3.9 cm, EQ = 3 cm, PF = 3.6 cm, FR = 2.4 cm

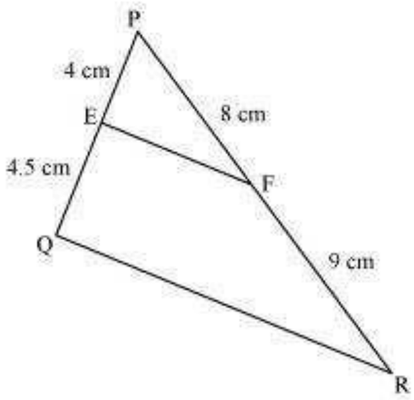
$$\frac{PE}{EQ} = \frac{3.9}{3} = 1.3$$

$$\frac{PF}{FR} = \frac{3.6}{2.4} = 1.5$$

Hence, $\frac{PE}{EQ} \neq \frac{PF}{FR}$

Therefore, EF is not parallel to QR.

(ii)



PE = 4 cm, QE = 4.5 cm, PF = 8 cm, RF = 9 cm

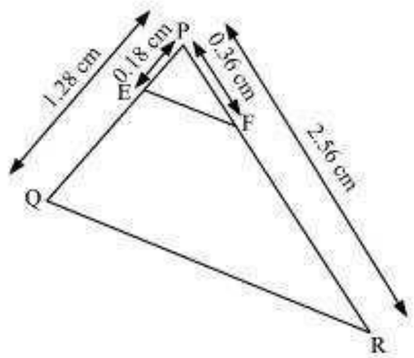
$$\frac{PE}{EQ} = \frac{4}{4.5} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{PF}{FR} = \frac{8}{9}$$

Hence, $\frac{PE}{EQ} = \frac{PF}{FR}$

Therefore, EF is parallel to QR.

(iii)



PQ = 1.28 cm, PR = 2.56 cm, PE = 0.18 cm, PF = 0.36 cm

$$\frac{PE}{PQ}=\frac{0.18}{1.28}=\frac{18}{128}=\frac{9}{64}$$

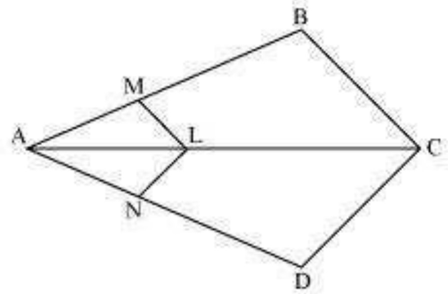
$$\frac{PF}{PR}=\frac{0.36}{2.56}=\frac{9}{64}$$

Hence, $\frac{PE}{PQ}=\frac{PF}{PR}$

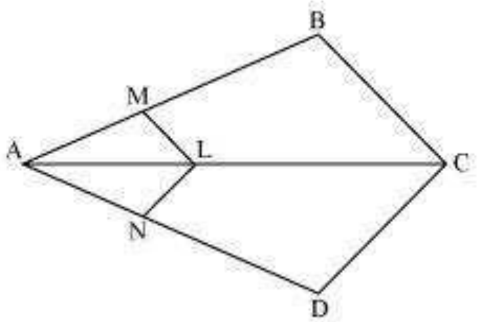
Therefore, EF is parallel to QR.

Question 3:

In the following figure, if LM || CB and LN || CD, prove that $\frac{AM}{AB}=\frac{AN}{AD}$.



Answer 3:



In the given figure, LM || CB

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AL}{AC} \qquad (i)$$

Similarly, LN || CD

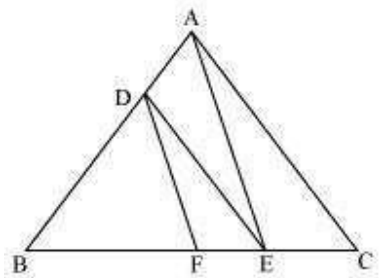
$$\therefore \frac{AN}{AD} = \frac{AL}{AC} \qquad (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

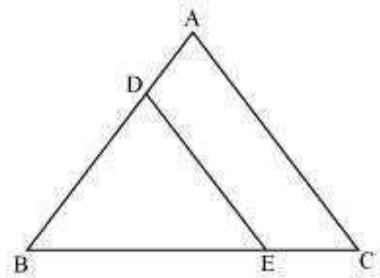
$$\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{AD}$$

Question 4:

In the following figure, DE || AC and DF || AE. Prove that $\frac{BF}{FE} = \frac{BE}{EC}$.

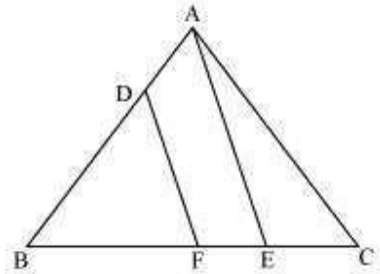


Answer 4:



In ΔABC, DE || AC

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{DA} = \frac{BE}{EC} \qquad \text{(Basic Proportionality Theorem)} \qquad (i)$$



In ΔBAE, $DF \parallel AE$

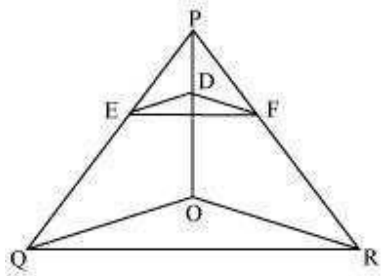
$$\therefore \frac{BD}{DA} = \frac{BF}{FE} \qquad \text{(Basic Proportionality Theorem)} \qquad (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

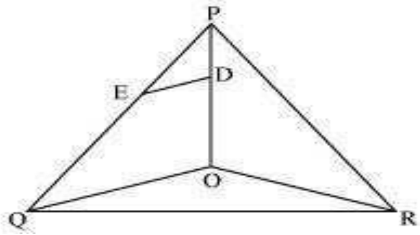
$$\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{BF}{FE}$$

Question 5:

In the following figure, DE || OQ and DF || OR, show that EF || QR.

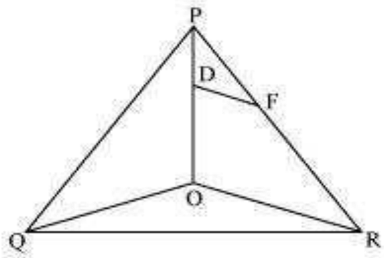


Answer 5:



In Δ POQ, DE || OQ

$$\therefore \frac{PE}{EQ}=\frac{PD}{DO} \qquad \text{(Basic proportionality theorem)} \qquad (i)$$



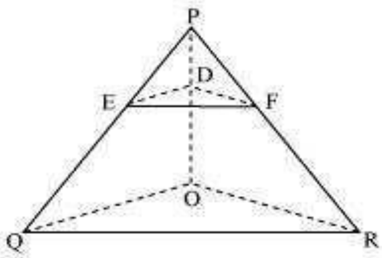
In ΔPOR, $DF \parallel OR$

$$\therefore \frac{PF}{FR}=\frac{PD}{DO} \qquad \text{(Basic proportionality theorem)} \qquad (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

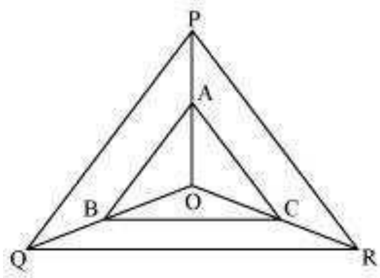
$$\frac{PE}{EQ}=\frac{PF}{FR}$$

$\therefore EF \parallel QR$ (Converse of basic proportionality theorem)

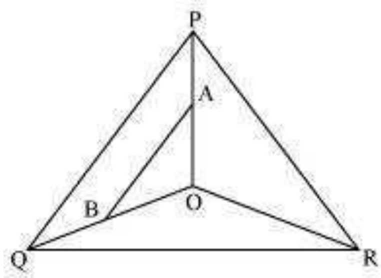


Question 6:

In the following figure, A, B and C are points on OP, OQ and OR respectively such that AB || PQ and AC || PR. Show that BC || QR.

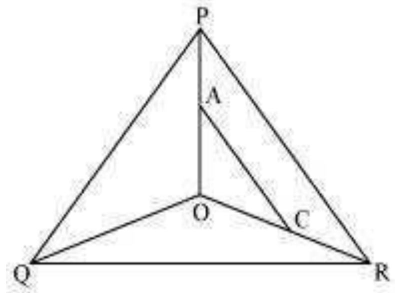


Answer 6:



In Δ POQ, AB || PQ

$$\therefore \frac{OA}{AP} = \frac{OB}{BQ} \qquad \text{(Basic proportionality theorem)} \qquad (i)$$



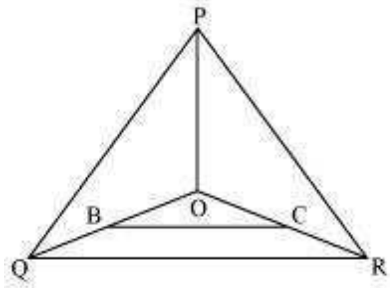
In ΔPOR, $AC \parallel PR$

$$\therefore \frac{OA}{AP} = \frac{OC}{CR} \qquad \text{(By basic proportionality theorem)} \quad (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$\frac{OB}{BQ} = \frac{OC}{CR}$$

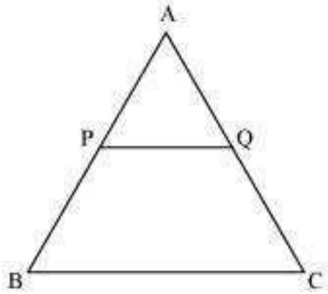
$$\therefore BC \parallel QR \qquad \text{(By the converse of basic proportionality theorem)}$$



Question 7:

Using Basic proportionality theorem, prove that a line drawn through the mid-points of one side of a triangle parallel to another side bisects the third side. (Recall that you have proved it in Class IX).

Answer 7:



Consider the given figure in which PQ is a line segment drawn through the mid-point P of line AB, such that $PQ \parallel BC$

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AQ}{QC} = \frac{AP}{PB}$$

$$\frac{AQ}{QC} = \frac{1}{1} \qquad (\text{P is the mid-point of AB.} \therefore \ AP = PB)$$

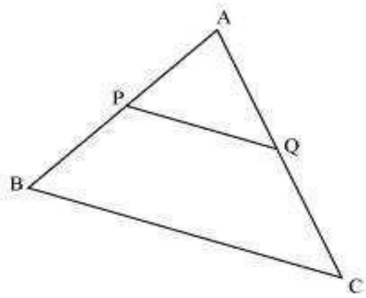
$$\Rightarrow AQ = QC$$

Or, Q is the mid-point of AC.

Question 8:

Using Converse of basic proportionality theorem, prove that the line joining the midpoints of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side. (Recall that you have done it in Class IX).

Answer 8:



Consider the given figure in which PQ is a line segment joining the mid-points P and Q of line AB and AC respectively.

i.e., AP = PB and AQ = QC It can be observed that

$$\frac{AP}{PB}=\frac{1}{1}$$

and $\frac{AQ}{QC}=\frac{1}{1}$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{PB}=\frac{AQ}{QC}$$

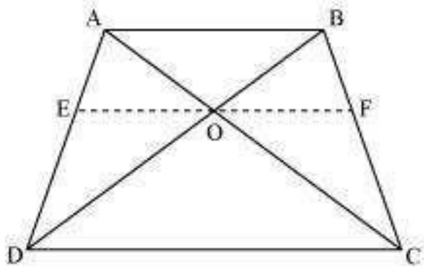
Hence, by using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$PQ \parallel BC$

Question 9:

ABCD is a trapezium in which AB || DC and its diagonals intersect each other at the point O. Show that $\frac{AO}{BO}=\frac{CO}{DO}$.

Answer 9:



Draw a line EF through point O, such that $EF \parallel CD$

In ΔADC, $EO \parallel CD$

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AE}{ED}=\frac{AO}{OC} \qquad (1)$$

In ΔABD, $OE \parallel AB$

So, by using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{ED}{AE}=\frac{OD}{BO}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AE}{ED}=\frac{BO}{OD} \qquad (2)$$

From equations (1) and (2), we obtain

$$\frac{AO}{OC}=\frac{BO}{OD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AO}{BO}=\frac{OC}{OD}$$

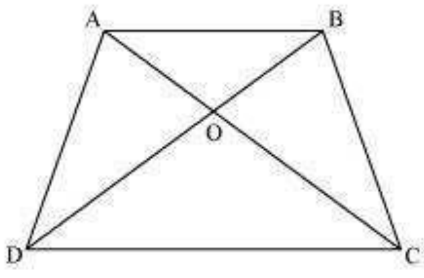
Question 10:

The diagonals of a quadrilateral ABCD intersect each other at the point O such that

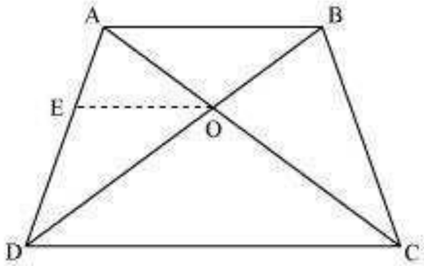
$\frac{AO}{BO}=\frac{CO}{DO}$. Show that ABCD is a trapezium.

Answer 10:

Let us consider the following figure for the given question.



Draw a line OE || AB



In ΔABD, OE || AB

By using basic proportionality theorem, we obtain

$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{BO}{OD} \qquad (1)$$

However, it is given that

$$\frac{AO}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD} \qquad (2)$$

From equations (1) and (2), we obtain

$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{AO}{OC}$$

⇒ EO || DC [By the converse of basic proportionality theorem]

⇒ AB || OE || DC

⇒ AB || CD

∴ ABCD is a trapezium.

Mathematics

(Chapter – 6) (Triangles)

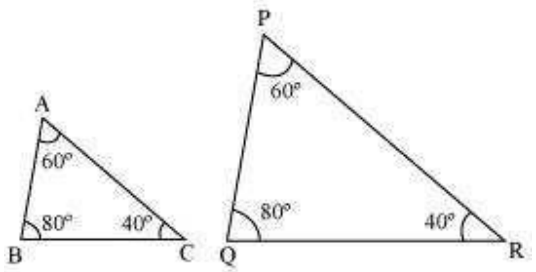
(Class – X)

Exercise 6.3

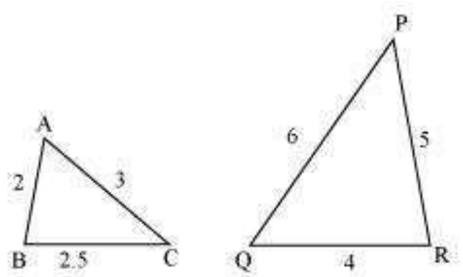
Question 1:

State which pairs of triangles in the following figure are similar? Write the similarity criterion used by you for answering the question and also write the pairs of similar triangles in the symbolic form:

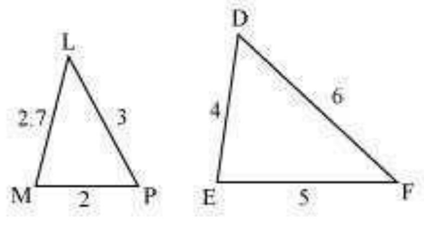
(i)



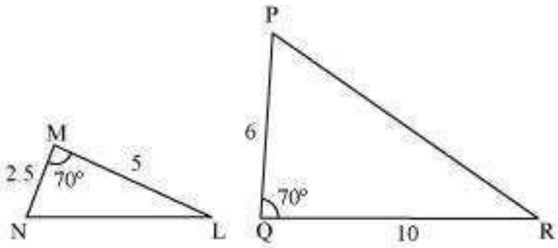
(ii)



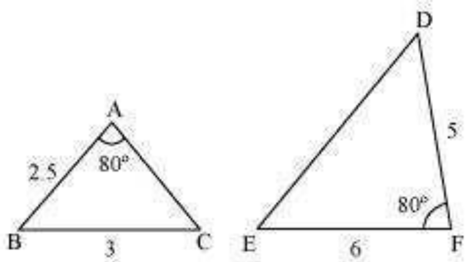
(iii)



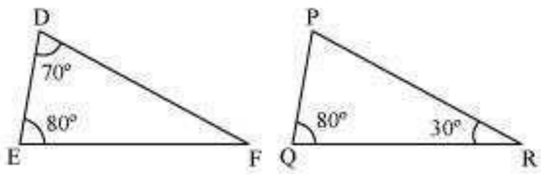
(iv)



(v)



(vi)



Answer 1:

(i) $\angle A = \angle P = 60°$

$\angle B = \angle Q = 80°$

$\angle C = \angle R = 40°$

Therefore, $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ [By AAA similarity criterion]

$$\frac{AB}{QR} = \frac{BC}{RP} = \frac{CA}{PQ}$$

(ii)

$\therefore\ \Delta ABC \sim \Delta QRP \quad$ [By SSS similarity criterion]

(iii)The given triangles are not similar as the corresponding sides are not proportional.

(iv)The given triangles are not similar as the corresponding sides are not proportional.

(v)The given triangles are not similar as the corresponding sides are not proportional.

(vi) In ΔDEF,

$\angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 180^o$ (Sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180º.)

$70^o + 80^o + \angle F = 180^o$

$\angle F = 30^o$

Similarly, in ΔPQR,

$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R = 180^o$

(Sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180º.)

$\angle P + 80^o + 30^o = 180^o$

$\angle P = 70^o$

In ΔDEF and ΔPQR,

$\angle D = \angle P$ (Each 70°)

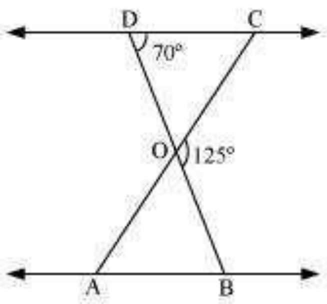
$\angle E = \angle Q$ (Each 80°)

$\angle F = \angle R$ (Each 30°)

$\therefore$ ΔDEF ~ ΔPQR [By AAA similarity criterion]

Question 2:

In the following figure, ΔODC ~ ΔOBA, $\angle BOC = 125°$ and $\angle CDO = 70°$. Find $\angle DOC$, $\angle DCO$ and $\angle OAB$



Answer 2:

DOB is a straight line.

∴ ∠DOC + ∠COB = 180°

⇒ ∠DOC = 180° − 125° = 55°

In ΔDOC,

∠DCO + ∠CDO + ∠DOC = 180°

(Sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180º.)

⇒ ∠DCO + 70º + 55º = 180°

⇒ ∠DCO = 55°

It is given that ΔODC ~ ΔOBA.

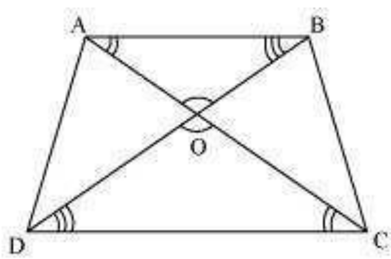
∴ ∠OAB = ∠ OCD [Corresponding angles are equal in similar triangles.]

⇒ ∠OAB = 55°

Question 3:

Diagonals AC and BD of a trapezium ABCD with AB || DC intersect each other at the point O. Using a similarity criterion for two triangles, show that $\frac{AO}{OC}=\frac{OB}{OD}$

Answer 3:



In ΔDOC and ΔBOA,

∠CDO = ∠ABO [Alternate interior angles as AB || CD]

∠DCO = ∠BAO [Alternate interior angles as AB || CD]

∠DOC = ∠BOA [Vertically opposite angles]

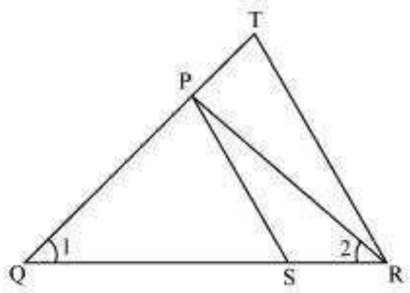
∴ ΔDOC ~ ΔBOA [AAA similarity criterion]

$$\therefore \frac{DO}{BO} = \frac{OC}{OA} \qquad \text{[Corresponding sides are proportional]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD}$$

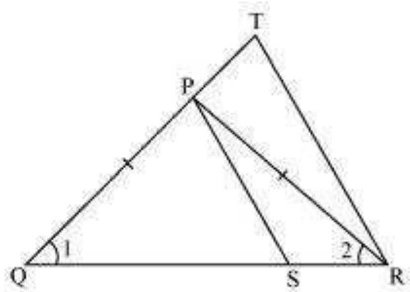
Question 4:

In the following figure, $\frac{QR}{QS} = \frac{QT}{PR}$ and $\angle 1 = \angle 2$.



Show that $\Delta PQS \sim \Delta TQR$

Answer 4:



In ΔPQR, ∠PQR = ∠PRQ

∴ PQ = PR ....(i)

Given,

$$\frac{QR}{QS} = \frac{QT}{PR}$$

Using (i), we obtain

$$\frac{QR}{QS} = \frac{QT}{QP} \qquad (ii)$$

In ΔPQS and ΔTQR,

$$\frac{QR}{QS} = \frac{QT}{QP} \qquad [\text{Using}(ii)]$$

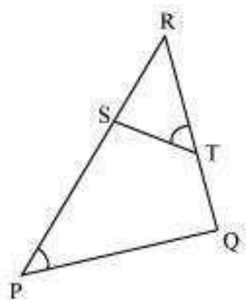
$$\angle Q = \angle Q$$

$$\therefore\ \Delta PQS \sim \Delta TQR \qquad [\text{SAS similarity criterion}]$$

Question 5:

S and T are point on sides PR and QR of ΔPQR such that ∠P = ∠RTS. Show that ΔRPQ ~ ΔRTS.

Answer 5:



In ΔRPQ and ΔRST,

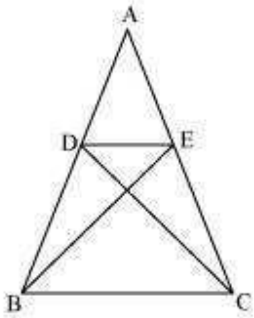
∠RTS = ∠QPS (Given)

∠R = ∠R (Common angle)

∴ ΔRPQ ~ ΔRTS (By AA similarity criterion)

Question 6:

In the following figure, if ΔABE ≅ ΔACD, show that ΔADE ~ ΔABC.



Answer 6:

It is given that ΔABE ≅ ΔACD.

∴ AB = AC [By CPCT] …………………(1)

And, AD = AE [By CPCT] ……………(2)

In ΔADE and ΔABC,

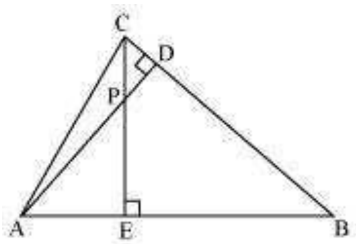
$\frac{AD}{AB}=\frac{AE}{AC}$ [Dividing equation (2) by (1)]

∠A = ∠A [Common angle]

∴ ΔADE ~ ΔABC [By SAS similarity criterion]

Question 7:

In the following figure, altitudes AD and CE of ΔABC intersect each other at the point P. Show that:



(i) ΔAEP ~ ΔCDP

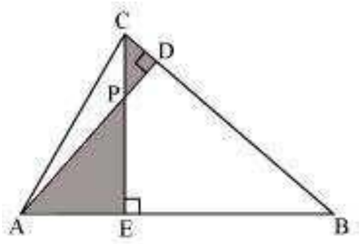
(ii) ΔABD ~ ΔCBE

(iii) ΔAEP ~ ΔADB

(v) ΔPDC ~ ΔBEC

Answer 7:

(i)



In ΔAEP and ΔCDP,

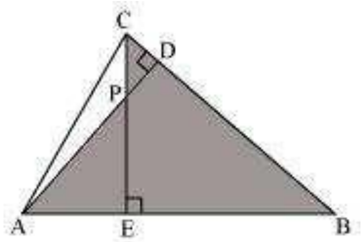
∠AEP = ∠CDP (Each 90°)

∠APE = ∠CPD (Vertically opposite angles)

Hence, by using AA similarity criterion,

ΔAEP ~ ΔCDP

(ii)



In ΔABD and ΔCBE,

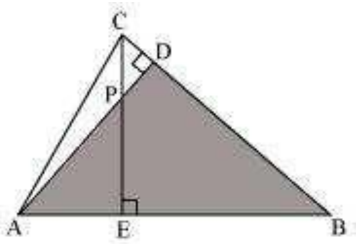
∠ADB = ∠CEB (Each 90°)

∠ABD = ∠CBE (Common)

Hence, by using AA similarity criterion,

ΔABD ~ ΔCBE

(iii)



In ΔAEP and ΔADB,

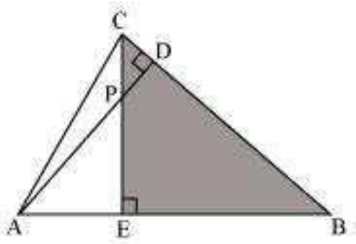
∠AEP = ∠ADB (Each 90°)

∠PAE = ∠DAB (Common)

Hence, by using AA similarity criterion,

ΔAEP ~ ΔADB

(iv)



In ΔPDC and ΔBEC,

∠PDC = ∠BEC (Each 90°)

∠PCD = ∠BCE (Common angle)

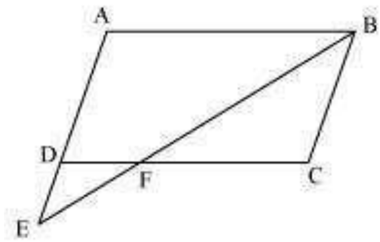
Hence, by using AA similarity criterion,

ΔPDC ~ ΔBEC

Question 8:

E is a point on the side AD produced of a parallelogram ABCD and BE intersects CD at F. Show that ΔABE ~ ΔCFB

Answer 8:



In ΔABE and ΔCFB,

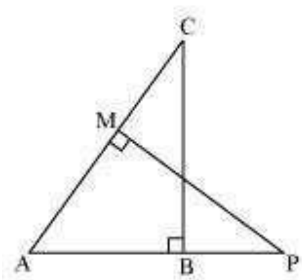
∠A = ∠C (Opposite angles of a parallelogram)

∠AEB = ∠CBF (Alternate interior angles as AE || BC)

∴ ΔABE ~ ΔCFB (By AA similarity criterion)

Question 9:

In the following figure, ABC and AMP are two right triangles, right angled at B and M respectively, prove that:



(i) ΔABC ~ ΔAMP

(ii) $\frac{CA}{PA} = \frac{BC}{MP}$

Answer 9:

In ΔABC and ΔAMP,

$\angle ABC = \angle AMP$ (Each 90°)

$\angle A = \angle A$ (Common)

$\therefore$ $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta AMP$ (By AA similarity criterion)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{CA}{PA} = \frac{BC}{MP} \qquad \text{(Corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportional)}$$

Question 10:

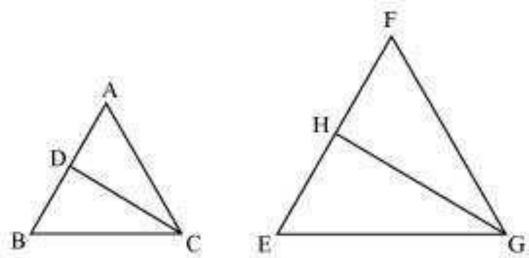
CD and GH are respectively the bisectors of $\angle ACB$ and $\angle EGF$ such that D and H lie on sides AB and FE of ΔABC and ΔEFG respectively. If $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta FEG$, Show that:

(i) $\frac{CD}{GH} = \frac{AC}{FG}$

(ii) $\Delta DCB \sim \Delta HGE$

(iii) $\Delta DCA \sim \Delta HGF$

Answer 10:



It is given that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta FEG$.

$\therefore$ $\angle A = \angle F$, $\angle B = \angle E$, and $\angle ACB = \angle FGE$

$\angle ACB = \angle FGE$

$\therefore$ $\angle ACD = \angle FGH$ (Angle bisector)

And, $\angle DCB = \angle HGE$ (Angle bisector)

In ΔACD and ΔFGH,

∠A = ∠F (Proved above)

∠ACD = ∠FGH (Proved above)

∴ ΔACD ~ ΔFGH (By AA similarity criterion)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{CD}{GH} = \frac{AC}{FG}$$

In ΔDCB and ΔHGE,

∠DCB = ∠HGE (Proved above)

∠B = ∠E (Proved above)

∴ ΔDCB ~ ΔHGE (By AA similarity criterion)

In ΔDCA and ΔHGF,

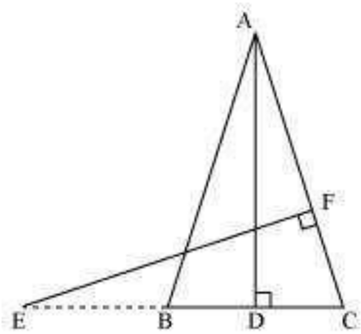
∠ACD = ∠FGH (Proved above)

∠A = ∠F (Proved above)

∴ ΔDCA ~ ΔHGF (By AA similarity criterion)

Question 11:

In the following figure, E is a point on side CB produced of an isosceles triangle ABC with AB = AC. If AD ⊥ BC and EF ⊥ AC, prove that ΔABD ~ ΔECF



Answer 11:

It is given that ABC is an isosceles triangle.

∴ AB = AC

⇒ ∠ABD = ∠ECF

In ΔABD and ΔECF,

∠ADB = ∠EFC (Each 90°)

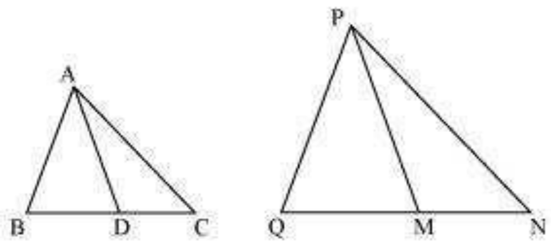
∠BAD = ∠CEF (Proved above)

∴ ΔABD ~ ΔECF (By using AA similarity criterion)

Question 12:

Sides AB and BC and median AD of a triangle ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and QR and median PM of ΔPQR (see the given figure). Show that ΔABC ~ ΔPQR.

Answer 12:



Median divides the opposite side.

$$\therefore \quad BD = \frac{BC}{2} \text{ and } QM = \frac{QR}{2}$$

Given that,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BC}{\frac{1}{2}QR} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

In ΔABD and ΔPQM,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$ (Proved above)

∴ ΔABD ~ ΔPQM (By SSS similarity criterion)

⇒ ∠ABD = ∠PQM (Corresponding angles of similar triangles)

In ΔABC and ΔPQR,

∠ABD = ∠PQM (Proved above)

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR}$$

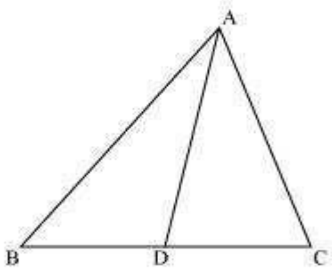
∴ ΔABC ~ ΔPQR (By SAS similarity criterion)

Question 13:

D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that ∠ADC = ∠BAC. Show that

$$CA^2 = CB.CD.$$

Answer 13:



In ΔADC and ΔBAC,

∠ADC = ∠BAC (Given)

∠ACD = ∠BCA (Common angle)

∴ ΔADC ~ ΔBAC (By AA similarity criterion)

We know that corresponding sides of similar triangles are in proportion.

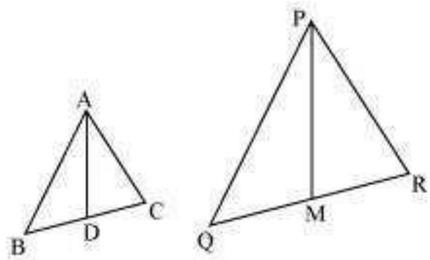
$$\therefore \frac{CA}{CB} = \frac{CD}{CA}$$

$$\Rightarrow CA^2 = CB \times CD$$

Question 14:

Sides AB and AC and median AD of a triangle ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and PR and median PM of another triangle PQR. Show that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$

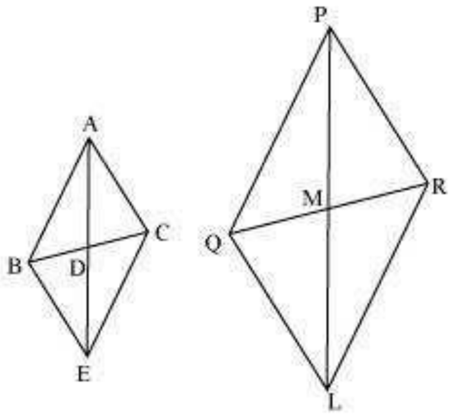
Answer 14:



Given that,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ}=\frac{AC}{PR}=\frac{AD}{PM}$$

Let us extend AD and PM up to point E and L respectively, such that AD = DE and PM = ML. Then, join B to E, C to E, Q to L, and R to L.



We know that medians divide opposite sides.

Therefore, BD = DC and QM = MR

Also, AD = DE (By construction)

And, PM = ML (By construction)

In quadrilateral ABEC, diagonals AE and BC bisect each other at point D.

Therefore, quadrilateral ABEC is a parallelogram.

∴ AC = BE and AB = EC (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal)

Similarly, we can prove that quadrilateral PQLR is a parallelogram and PR = QL, PQ = LR

It was given that

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BE}{QL} = \frac{2AD}{2PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BE}{QL} = \frac{AE}{PL}$$

∴ ΔABE ~ ΔPQL (By SSS similarity criterion)

We know that corresponding angles of similar triangles are equal.

∴ ∠BAE = ∠QPL … (1)

Similarly, it can be proved that ΔAEC ~ ΔPLR and

∠CAE = ∠RPL … (2)

Adding equation (1) and (2), we obtain

∠BAE + ∠CAE = ∠QPL + ∠RPL

⇒ ∠CAB = ∠RPQ … (3)

In ΔABC and ΔPQR,

$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}$ (Given)

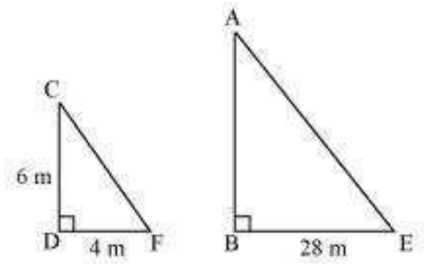
∠CAB = ∠RPQ [Using equation (3)]

∴ ΔABC ~ ΔPQR (By SAS similarity criterion)

Question 15:

A vertical pole of a length 6 m casts a shadow 4m long on the ground and at the same time a tower casts a shadow 28 m long. Find the height of the tower.

Answer 15:



Let AB and CD be a tower and a pole respectively.

Let the shadow of BE and DF be the shadow of AB and CD respectively.

At the same time, the light rays from the sun will fall on the tower and the pole at the same angle.

Therefore, ∠DCF = ∠BAE

And, ∠DFC = ∠BEA

∠CDF = ∠ABE (Tower and pole are vertical to the ground)

∴ ΔABE ~ ΔCDF (AAA similarity criterion)

$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BE}{DF}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{6\text{ m}} = \frac{28}{4}$

$\Rightarrow AB = 42\text{ m}$

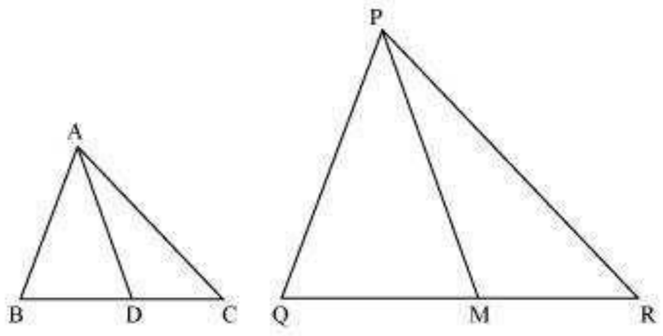
Therefore, the height of the tower will be 42 metres.

Question 16:

If AD and PM are medians of triangles ABC and PQR, respectively where

$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ prove tha t $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AD}{PM}$

Answer 16:



It is given that ΔABC ~ ΔPQR

We know that the corresponding sides of similar triangles are in proportion.

$\therefore \dfrac{AB}{PQ}=\dfrac{AC}{PR}=\dfrac{BC}{QR}$ … (1)

Also, ∠A = ∠P, ∠B = ∠Q, ∠C = ∠R … (2)

Since AD and PM are medians, they will divide their opposite sides.

$\therefore BD=\dfrac{BC}{2}$ and $QM=\dfrac{QR}{2}$ … (3)

From equations (1) and (3), we obtain

$\dfrac{AB}{PQ}=\dfrac{BD}{QM}$ … (4)

In ΔABD and ΔPQM,

∠B = ∠Q [Using equation (2)]

$\dfrac{AB}{PQ}=\dfrac{BD}{QM}$ [Using equation (4)]

∴ ΔABD ~ ΔPQM (By SAS similarity criterion)

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{AB}{PQ}=\dfrac{BD}{QM}=\dfrac{AD}{PM}$

Mathematics

(Chapter – 6) (Triangles)

(Class – X)

Exercise 6.4

Question 1:

Let $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ and their areas be, respectively, 64 cm^2 and 121 cm^2. If EF = 15.4 cm, find BC.

Answer 1:

It is given that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$.

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta DEF)} = \left(\frac{AB}{DE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{EF}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{DF}\right)^2$$

Given that,

$EF = 15.4$ cm,

$ar(\Delta ABC) = 64\ cm^2$,

$ar(\Delta DEF) = 121\ cm^2$

$$\therefore \frac{ar(ABC)}{ar(DEF)} = \left(\frac{BC}{EF}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{64\ cm^2}{121\ cm^2}\right) = \frac{BC^2}{(15.4\ cm)^2}$$

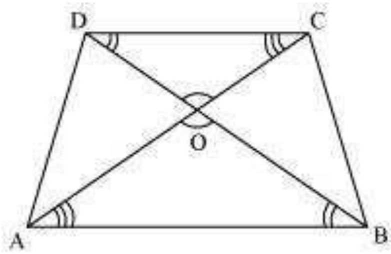
$$\Rightarrow \frac{BC}{15.4} = \left(\frac{8}{11}\right) cm$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \left(\frac{8 \times 15.4}{11}\right) cm = (8 \times 1.4)\, cm = 11.2\, cm$$

Question 2:

Diagonals of a trapezium ABCD with AB || DC intersect each other at the point O. If AB = 2CD, find the ratio of the areas of triangles AOB and COD.

Answer 2:



Since AB || CD,

∴ ∠OAB = ∠OCD and ∠OBA = ∠ODC (Alternate interior angles)

In ΔAOB and ΔCOD,

∠AOB = ∠COD (Vertically opposite angles)

∠OAB = ∠OCD (Alternate interior angles)

∠OBA = ∠ODC (Alternate interior angles)

∴ ΔAOB ~ ΔCOD (By AAA similarity criterion)

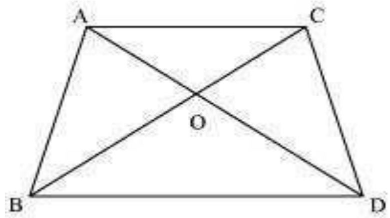
$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta AOB)}{\text{ar}(\Delta COD)} = \left(\frac{AB}{CD}\right)^2$$

Since $AB = 2\,CD$,

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta AOB)}{\text{ar}(\Delta COD)} = \left(\frac{2\,CD}{CD}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{1} = 4:1$$

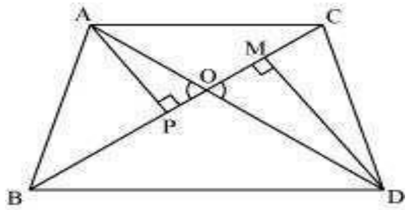
Question 3:

In the following figure, ABC and DBC are two triangles on the same base BC. If AD intersects BC at O, show that $\frac{\text{area}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{area}(\Delta DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$



Answer 3:

Let us draw two perpendiculars AP and DM on line BC.



We know that area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta DBC)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} BC \times AP}{\frac{1}{2} BC \times DM} = \frac{AP}{DM}$$

.

In ΔAPO and ΔDMO,

∠APO = ∠DMO (Each = 90°)

∠AOP = ∠DOM (Vertically opposite angles)

∴ ΔAPO ~ ΔDMO (By AA similarity criterion)

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{DM} = \frac{AO}{DO}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$$

Question 4:

If the areas of two similar triangles are equal, prove that they are congruent.

Answer 4:

Let us assume two similar triangles as ΔABC ~ ΔPQR.

$$\frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)} = \left(\frac{AB}{PQ}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{PR}\right)^2 \qquad (1)$$

Given that, ar $(\Delta ABC) = $ ar (ΔPQR)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)} = 1$$

Putting this value in equation (1), we obtain

$$1 = \left(\frac{AB}{PQ}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{PR}\right)^2$$

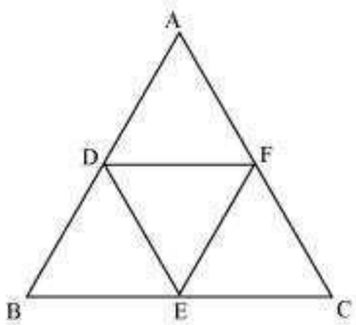
$\Rightarrow AB = PQ, BC = QR$, and $AC = PR$

$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$ (By SSS congruence criterion)

Question 5:

D, E and F are respectively the mid-points of sides AB, BC and CA of ΔABC. Find the ratio of the area of ΔDEF and ΔABC.

Answer 5:



D and E are the mid-points of ΔABC.

$\therefore DE \parallel AC$ and $DE = \frac{1}{2}AC$

In ΔBED and ΔBCA,

$\angle BED = \angle BCA$ (Corresponding angles)

$\angle BDE = \angle BAC$ (Corresponding angles)

$\angle EBD = \angle CBA$ (Common angles)

$\therefore \Delta BED \sim \Delta BCA$ (AAA similarity criterion)

$$\frac{ar(\Delta BED)}{ar(\Delta BCA)} = \left(\frac{DE}{AC}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ar(\Delta BED)}{ar(\Delta BCA)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow ar(\Delta BED) = \frac{1}{4}ar(\Delta BCA)$$

Similarly, $ar(\Delta CFE) = \frac{1}{4}ar(CBA)$ and $ar(\Delta ADF) = \frac{1}{4}ar(\Delta ABC)$

Also, $ar(\Delta DEF) = ar(\Delta ABC) - [ar(\Delta BED) + ar(\Delta CFE) + ar(\Delta ADF)]$

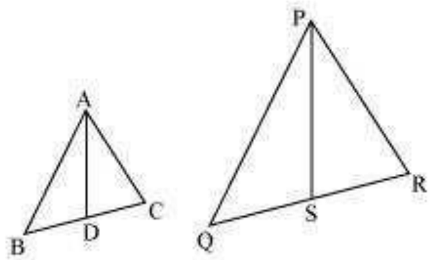
$$\Rightarrow ar(\Delta DEF) = ar(\Delta ABC) - \frac{3}{4}ar(\Delta ABC) = \frac{1}{4}ar(\Delta ABC)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ar(\Delta DEF)}{ar(\Delta ABC)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Question 6:

Prove that the ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the square of the ratio of their corresponding medians.

Answer 6:



Let us assume two similar triangles as ΔABC ~ ΔPQR. Let AD and PS be the medians of these triangles.

∵ ΔABC ~ ΔPQR

$\therefore \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AC}{PR}$ …………(1)

∠A = ∠P, ∠B = ∠Q, ∠C = ∠R ………………. (2)

Since AD and PS are medians,

∴ BD = DC = $\frac{BC}{2}$

And, QS = SR = $\frac{QR}{2}$

Equation (1) becomes

$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QS} = \frac{AC}{PR}$ ………….. (3)

In ΔABD and ΔPQS,

∠B = ∠Q [Using equation (2)]

And, $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QS}$ [Using equation (3)]

∴ ΔABD ~ ΔPQS (SAS similarity criterion)

Therefore, it can be said that

$$\frac{AB}{PQ}=\frac{BD}{QS}=\frac{AD}{PS}$$ .... (4)

$$\frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)}=\left(\frac{AB}{PQ}\right)^2=\left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2=\left(\frac{AC}{PR}\right)^2$$

From equations (1) and (4), we may find that

$$\frac{AB}{PQ}=\frac{BC}{QR}=\frac{AC}{PR}=\frac{AD}{PS}$$

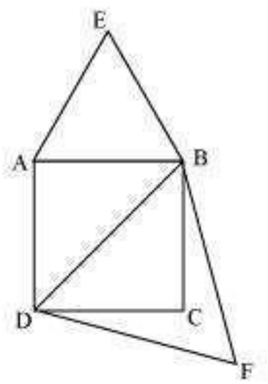
And hence,

$$\frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)}=\left(\frac{AD}{PS}\right)^2$$

Question 7:

Prove that the area of an equilateral triangle described on one side of a square is equal to half the area of the equilateral triangle described on one of its diagonals.

Answer 7:



Let ABCD be a square of side a.

Therefore, its diagonal $=\sqrt{2}a$

Two desired equilateral triangles are formed as ΔABE and ΔDBF.

Side of an equilateral triangle, ΔABE, described on one of its sides = *a*

Side of an equilateral triangle, ΔDBF, described on one of its diagonals $= \sqrt{2}a$

We know that equilateral triangles have all its angles as 60º and all its sides of the same length. Therefore, all equilateral triangles are similar to each other. Hence, the ratio between the areas of these triangles will be equal to the square of the ratio between the sides of these triangles.

$$\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta \text{ABE}}{\text{Area of } \Delta \text{DBF}} = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Question 8:

ABC and BDE are two equilateral triangles such that D is the mid-point of BC. Ratio of the area of triangles ABC and BDE is

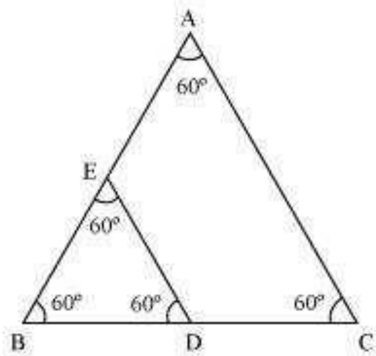
(A) 2 : 1 (B)

1 : 2

(C) 4 : 1

(D) 1 : 4

Answer 8:



We know that equilateral triangles have all its angles as 60º and all its sides of the same length. Therefore, all equilateral triangles are similar to each other.

Hence, the ratio between the areas of these triangles will be equal to the square of the ratio between the sides of these triangles.

Let side of ΔABC = x

Therefore, side of $\Delta BDE = \frac{x}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{area}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{area}(\Delta BDE)} = \left(\frac{x}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{1}$$

Hence, the correct answer is (C).

Question 9:

Sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 4 : 9. Areas of these triangles are in the ratio

(A) 2 : 3 (B) 4 : 9 (C) 81 : 16 (D) 16 : 81

Answer 9:

If two triangles are similar to each other, then the ratio of the areas of these triangles will be equal to the square of the ratio of the corresponding sides of these triangles.

It is given that the sides are in the ratio 4:9.

Therefore, ratio between areas of these triangles = $\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{81}$

Hence, the correct answer is (D).