Exercise 7.1

1. In quadrilateral ACBD, AC = AD and AB bisect ∠A (see Fig. 7.16). Show that ΔABC ≅ ΔABD. What can you say about BC and BD?

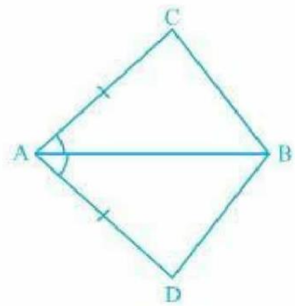


Fig. 7.16

Solution:

It is given that AC and AD are equal i.e. AC=AD and the line segment AB bisects ∠A.

We will have to now prove that the two triangles ABC and ABD are similar i.e.

ΔABC ≅ ΔABD

Proof:

Consider the triangles ΔABC and ΔABD,

(i) AC = AD (It is given in the question)

(ii) AB = AB (Common)

(iii) ∠CAB = ∠DAB (Since AB is the bisector of angle A)

So, by **SAS congruency criterion**, ΔABC ≅ ΔABD.

For the 2nd part of the question, BC and BD are of equal lengths.

(Page No: 119)

2. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA (see Fig. 7.17). Prove that

(i) ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC

(ii) BD = AC

(iii) ∠ABD =
∠BAC.

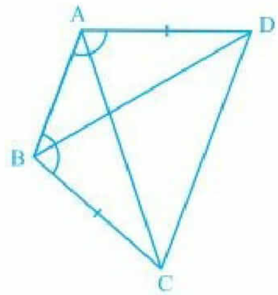


Fig. 7.17

Solution:
The given parameters from the questions are ∠DAB = ∠CBA and AD = BC.

(i) ΔABD and ΔBAC are similar by SAS congruency as
AB = BA (It is the common arm)
∠DAB = ∠CBA and AD = BC (These are given in the question)
So, triangles ABD and BAC are similar i.e. ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC. (Hence proved).

(ii) It is now known that ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC so,
BD = AC (by the rule of CPCT).

(iii) Since ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC so,
Angles ∠ABD = ∠BAC (by the rule of CPCT).

3. AD and BC are equal perpendiculars to a line segment AB (see Fig. 7.18). Show that CD bisects AB.

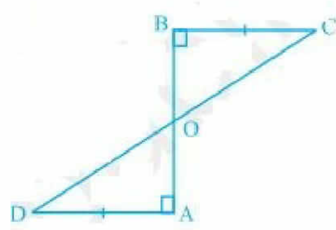


Fig. 7.18

Solution:

It is given
that AD and BC are two equal perpendiculars to AB.
We will have to prove that **CD is the bisector of AB**
Proof:
Triangles ΔAOD and ΔBOC are similar by AAS congruency since:
(i) ∠A = ∠B (They are perpendiculars)
(ii) AD = BC (As given in the question)
(iii) ∠AOD = ∠BOC (They are vertically opposite angles)
∴ ΔAOD ≅ ΔBOC.
So, AO = OB (by the rule of CPCT).
Thus, CD bisects AB (Hence proved).

4. l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q (see Fig. 7.19). Show that ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA.

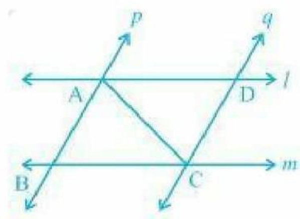


Fig. 7.19

Solution:
It is given that p ∥ q and l ∥ m
To prove:
Triangles ABC and CDA are similar i.e. ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA
Proof:
Consider the ΔABC and ΔCDA,
(i) ∠BCA = ∠DAC and ∠BAC = ∠DCA Since they are alternate interior angles
(ii) AC = CA as it is the common arm
So, by **ASA congruency criterion** ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA.

5. Line l is the bisector of an angle ∠A and B is any point on l. BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of ∠A (see Fig. 7.20). Show that:
(i) ΔAPB ≅ ΔAQB
(ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A.

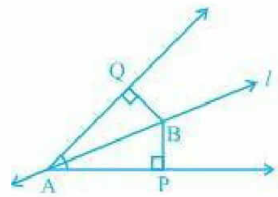


Fig. 7.20

Solution:

It is given that the line "l" is the bisector of angle ∠A and the line segments BP and BQ are perpendiculars drawn from l.

(i) ΔAPB and ΔAQB are similar by AAS congruency because:
∠P = ∠Q (They are the two right angles)
AB = AB (It is the common arm)
∠BAP = ∠BAQ (As line l is the bisector of angle A)
So, ΔAPB ≅ ΔAQB.

(ii) By the rule of CPCT, BP = BQ. So, it can be said the point B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A.

(Page No: 120)

6. In Fig. 7.21, AC = AE, AB = AD and ∠BAD = ∠EAC. Show that BC = DE.

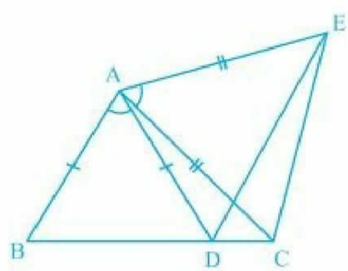


Fig. 7.21

Solution:

It is given in
the question that AB = AD, AC = AE, and ∠BAD = ∠EAC

To proof:

The line segment BC and DE are similar i.e. BC = DE

Proof:

We know that ∠BAD = ∠EAC
Now, by adding ∠DAC on both sides we get,
∠BAD + ∠DAC = ∠EAC + ∠DAC
This implies, ∠BAC = ∠EAD
Now, ΔABC and ΔADE are similar by SAS congruency since:
(i) AC = AE (As given in the question)
(ii) ∠BAC = ∠EAD
(iii) AB = AD (It is also given in the question)
∴ Triangles ABC and ADE are similar i.e. ΔABC ≅ ΔADE.
So, by the rule of CPCT, it can be said that BC = DE.

7. AB is a line segment and P is its mid-point. D and E are points on the same side of AB such that ∠BAD = ∠ABE and ∠EPA = ∠DPB (see Fig. 7.22). Show that

(i) ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP
(ii) AD = BE

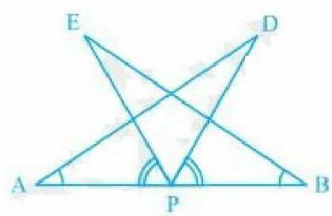


Fig. 7.22

Answer

In the question, it is given that P is the mid-point of line segment AB. Also, ∠BAD = ∠ABE and ∠EPA = ∠DPB

(i) It is given that ∠EPA = ∠DPB
Now, add ∠DPE om both sides,
∠EPA + ∠DPE = ∠DPB + ∠DPE
This implies that angles DPA and EPB are equal i.e. ∠DPA = ∠EPB

Now, consider
the triangles DAP and EBP.
∠DPA = ∠EPB
AP = BP (Since P is the mid-point of the line segement AB)
∠BAD = ∠ABE (As given in the question)
So, by **ASA congruency**, ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP.

(ii) By the rule of CPCT, AD = BE.

8. In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that DM = CM. Point D is joined to point B (see Fig. 7.23). Show that:
(i) ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD
(ii) ∠DBC is a right angle.
(iii) ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB
(iv) CM = 1/2 AB

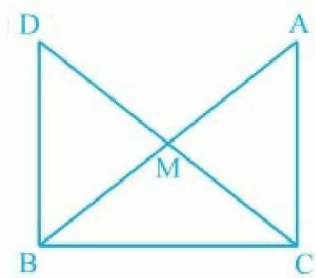


Fig. 7.23

Solution:
It is given that M is the mid-point of the line segment AB, ∠C = 90°, and DM = CM

(i) Consider the triangles ΔAMC and ΔBMD:
AM = BM (Since M is the mid-point)
CM = DM (Given in the question)
∠CMA = ∠DMB (They are vertically opposite angles)
So, by **SAS congruency criterion**, ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD.

(ii) ∠ACM = ∠BDM (by CPCT)

∴ AC ∥ BD as
alternate interior angles are equal.
Now, ∠ACB + ∠DBC = 180° (Since they are co-interiors angles)
⇒ 90° + ∠B = 180°
∴ ∠DBC = 90°

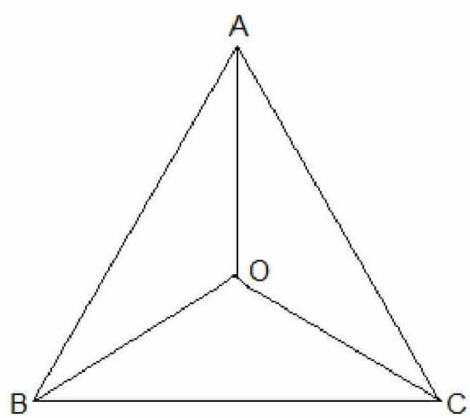
(iii) In ΔDBC and ΔACB,
BC = CB (Common side)
∠ACB = ∠DBC (They are right angles)
DB = AC (by CPCT)
So, ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB by **SAS congruency**.

(iv) DC = AB (Since ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB)
⇒ DM = CM = AM = BM (Since M the is mid-point)
So, DM + CM = BM + AM
Hence, CM + CM = AB
⇒ CM = (½) AB

(Page No: 123)

Exercise: 7.2

1. In an isosceles triangle ABC, with AB = AC, the bisectors of ∠B and ∠C intersect each other at O. Join A to O. Show that :
(i) OB = OC (ii) AO bisects ∠A



Solution:
Given:

So, ΔADB ≅
ΔADC by **SAS congruency criterion**.
AB = AC (by CPCT)

(Page No: 124)

3. ABC is an isosceles triangle in which altitudes BE and CF are drawn to equal sides AC and AB respectively (see Fig. 7.31). Show that these altitudes are equal.

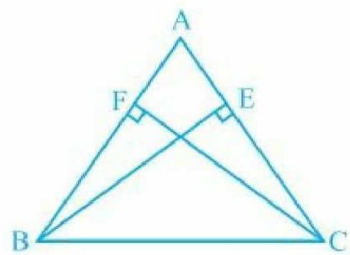


Fig. 7.31

Solution:
Given:
(i) BE and CF are altitudes.
(ii) AC = AB
To prove:
BE = CF
Proof:
Triangles ΔAEB and ΔAFC are similar by AAS congruency since
∠A = ∠A (It is the common arm)
∠AEB = ∠AFC (They are right angles)
AB = AC (Given in the question)
∴ ΔAEB ≅ ΔAFC and so, BE = CF (by CPCT).

4. ABC is a triangle in which altitudes BE and CF to sides AC and AB are equal (see Fig. 7.32). Show that
(i) ΔABE ≅ ΔACF
(ii) AB = AC, i.e., ABC is an isosceles triangle.

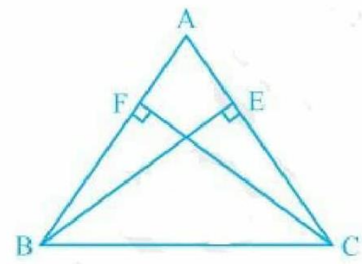


Fig. 7.32

Solution:
It is given that BE = CF

(i) In ΔABE and ΔACF,
∠A = ∠A (It is the common angle)
∠AEB = ∠AFC (They are right angles)
BE = CF (Given in the question)
∴ ΔABE ≅ ΔACF by **AAS congruency condition**.

(ii) AB = AC by CPCT and so, ABC is an isosceles triangle.

5. ABC and DBC are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC (see Fig. 7.33). Show that ∠ABD = ∠ACD.

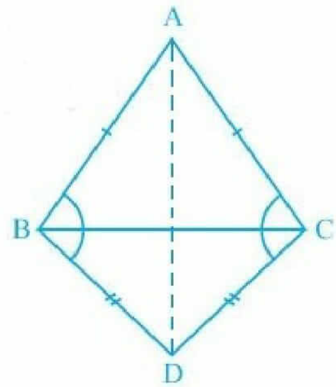


Fig. 7.33

Solution:

In the question, it is given that ABC and DBC are two isosceles triangles.

We will have to show that ∠ABD = ∠ACD

Proof:

Triangles ΔABD and ΔACD are similar by SSS congruency since

AD = AD (It is the common arm)

AB = AC (Since ABC is an isosceles triangle)

BD = CD (Since BCD is an isosceles triangle)

So, ΔABD ≅ ΔACD.

∴ ∠ABD = ∠ACD by CPCT.

6. ΔABC is an isosceles triangle in which AB = AC. Side BA is produced to D such that AD = AB (see Fig. 7.34). Show that ∠BCD is a right angle.

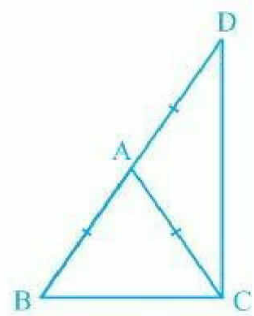


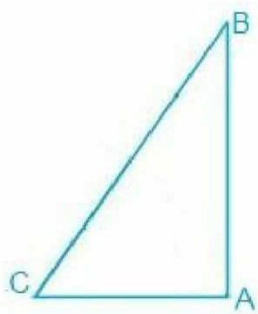
Fig. 7.34

Solution:
It is given that AB = AC and AD = AB
We will have to now prove ∠BCD is a right angle.
Proof:
Consider ΔABC,
AB = AC (It is given in the question)
Also, ∠ACB = ∠ABC (They are angles opposite to the equal sides and so, they are equal)
Now, consider ΔACD,
AD = AB
Also, ∠ADC = ∠ACD (They are angles opposite to the equal sides and so, they are equal)
Now,
In ΔABC,
∠CAB + ∠ACB + ∠ABC = 180°
So, ∠CAB + 2∠ACB = 180°
⇒ ∠CAB = 180° - 2∠ACB --- (i)
Similarly in ΔADC,
∠CAD = 180° - 2∠ACD --- (ii)
also,
∠CAB + ∠CAD = 180° (BD is a straight line.)
Adding (i) and (ii) we get,
∠CAB + ∠CAD = 180° - 2∠ACB + 180° - 2∠ACD
⇒ 180° = 360° - 2∠ACB - 2∠ACD
⇒ 2(∠ACB + ∠ACD) = 180°

⇒ ∠BCD =
90°

7. ABC is a right-angled triangle in which ∠A = 90° and AB = AC. Find ∠B and ∠C.

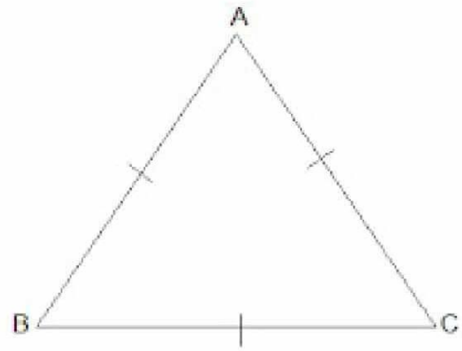
Solution:



In the question, it si given that
∠A = 90° and AB = AC
AB = AC
⇒ ∠B = ∠C (They are angles opposite to the equal sides and so, they are equal)
Now,
∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180° (Since the sum of the interior angles of the triangle)
∴ 90° + 2∠B = 180°
⇒ 2∠B = 90°
⇒ ∠B = 45°
So, ∠B = ∠C = 45°

8. Show that the angles of an equilateral triangle are 60° each.

Solution:
Let ABC be an equilateral triangle as shown below:



Here, BC = AC = AB (Since the length of all sides is same)
⇒ ∠A = ∠B = ∠C (Sides opposite to the equal angles are equal.)
Also, we know that
∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180°
⇒ 3∠A = 180°
⇒ ∠A = 60°
∴ ∠A = ∠B = ∠C = 60°
So, the angles of an equilateral triangle are always 60° each.

(Page No: 128)

Exercise: 7.3

1. ΔABC and ΔDBC are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC and vertices A and D are on the same side of BC (see Fig. 7.39). If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that
(i) ΔABD ≅ ΔACD
(ii) ΔABP ≅ ΔACP
(iii) AP bisects ∠A as well as ∠D.
(iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

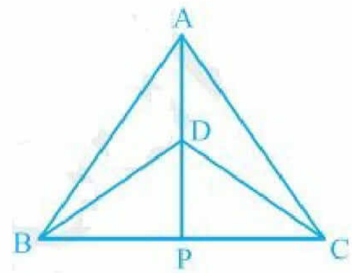


Fig. 7.39

Solution:
In the above question, it is given that ΔABC and ΔDBC are two isosceles triangles.

(i) ΔABD and ΔACD are similar by SSS congruency because:
AD = AD (It is the common arm)
AB = AC (Since ΔABC is isosceles)
BD = CD (Since ΔDBC is isosceles)
∴ ΔABD ≅ ΔACD.

(ii) ΔABP and ΔACP are similar as:
AP = AP (It is the common side)
∠PAB = ∠PAC (by CPCT since ΔABD ≅ ΔACD)
AB = AC (Since ΔABC is isosceles)
So, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP by SAS congruency condition.

(iii) ∠PAB = ∠PAC by CPCT as ΔABD ≅ ΔACD.
AP bisects ∠A. --- (i)
Also, ΔBPD and ΔCPD are similar by SSS congruency as
PD = PD (It is the common side)
BD = CD (Since ΔDBC is isosceles.)
BP = CP (by CPCT as ΔABP ≅ ΔACP)
So, ΔBPD ≅ ΔCPD.
Thus, ∠BDP = ∠CDP by CPCT. --- (ii)

So, AD
bisects BC

(ii) Again by the rule of CPCT, ∠BAD = ∠CAD
Hence, AD bisects ∠A.

3. Two sides AB and BC and median AM of one triangle ABC are respectively equal to sides PQ and QR and median PN of ΔPQR (see Fig. 7.40). Show that:
(i) ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN
(ii) ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR

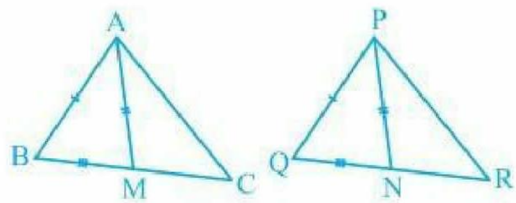


Fig. 7.40

Solution:
Given parameters are:
AB = PQ,
BC = QR and
AM = PN

(i) 1/2 BC = BM and 1/2QR = QN (Since AM and PN are medians)
Also, BC = QR
So, 1/2 BC = 1/2QR
⇒ BM = QN
In ΔABM and ΔPQN,
AM = PN and AB = PQ (As given in the question)
BM = QN (Already proved)
∴ ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN by SSS congruency.

(ii) In ΔABC and ΔPQR,
AB = PQ and BC = QR (As given in the question)
∠ABC = ∠PQR (by CPCT)

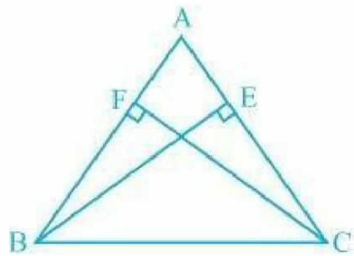
So, ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR by SAS congruency.

Now, ΔABP
and ΔACP are similar by RHS congruency as
∠APB = ∠APC = 90° (AP is altitude)
AB = AC (Given in the question)
AP = AP (Common side)
So, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP.
∴ ∠B = ∠C (by CPCT)

Now, ΔABP
and ΔACP are similar by RHS congruency as
∠APB = ∠APC = 90° (AP is altitude)
AB = AC (Given in the question)
AP = AP (Common side)
So, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP.
∴ ∠B = ∠C (by CPCT)

Now, ΔABP
and ΔACP are similar by RHS congruency as
∠APB = ∠APC = 90° (AP is altitude)
AB = AC (Given in the question)
AP = AP (Common side)
So, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP.
∴ ∠B = ∠C (by CPCT)

4. BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.

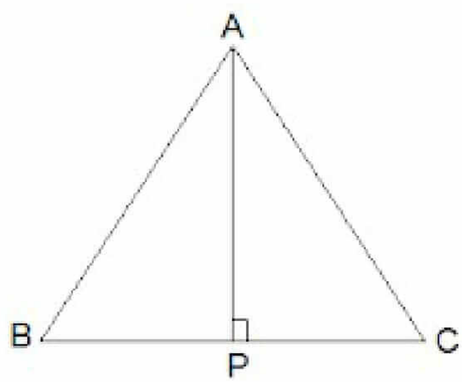


Solution:

It is known that BE and CF are two equal altitudes.
Now, in ΔBEC and ΔCFB,
∠BEC = ∠CFB = 90° (Same Altitudes)
BC = CB (Common side)
BE = CF (Common side)
So, ΔBEC ≅ ΔCFB by RHS congruence criterion.
Also, ∠C = ∠B (by CPCT)
Therefore, AB = AC as sides opposite to the equal angles is always equal.

5. ABC is an isosceles triangle with AB = AC. Draw AP ⊥ BC to show that ∠B = ∠C.

Solution:

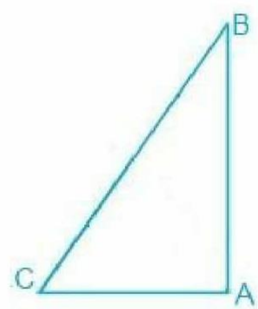


In the question, it is given that AB = AC

Now, ΔABP
and ΔACP are similar by RHS congruency as
∠APB = ∠APC = 90° (AP is altitude)
AB = AC (Given in the question)
AP = AP (Common side)
So, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP.
∴ ∠B = ∠C (by CPCT)

Exercise: 7.4

1. Show that in a right angled triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side.



Solution:
It is known that ABC is a triangle right angled at B.
We know that,
∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180°
Now, if ∠B + ∠C = 90° then ∠A has to be 90°.
Since A is the largest angle of the triangle, the side opposite to it must be the largest.
So, AB is the hypotenuse which will be the largest side of the above right-angled triangle i.e. ΔABC.

2. In Fig. 7.48, sides AB and AC of ΔABC are extended to points P and Q respectively. Also, ∠PBC < ∠QCB. Show that AC > AB.

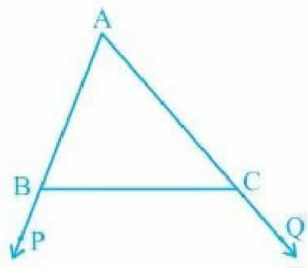


Fig. 7.48

Solution:
It is given that ∠PBC < ∠QCB
We know that ∠ABC + ∠PBC = 180°
So, ∠ABC = 180° - ∠PBC
Also,
∠ACB + ∠QCB = 180°
Therefore ∠ACB = 180° - ∠QCB
Now, since ∠PBC < ∠QCB,
∴ ∠ABC > ∠ACB
Hence, AC > AB as sides opposite to the larger angle is always larger.

3. In Fig. 7.49, ∠B < ∠A and ∠C < ∠D. Show that AD < BC.

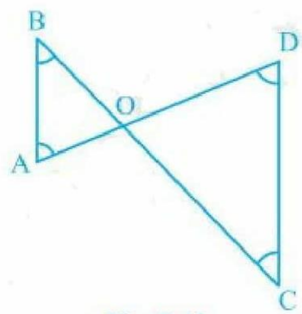


Fig. 7.49

Solution:
In the question, it is mentioned that angles B and angle C is smaller than angles A and D respectively i.e. ∠B < ∠A and ∠C < ∠D

Now,
Since the side opposite to the smaller angle is always smaller
AO < BO --- (i)
And OD < OC ---(ii)
By adding equation (i) and equation (ii) we get
AO + OD < BO + OC
So, AD < BC

4. AB and CD are respectively the smallest and longest sides of a quadrilateral ABCD (see Fig. 7.50).
Show that ∠A > ∠C and ∠B > ∠D.

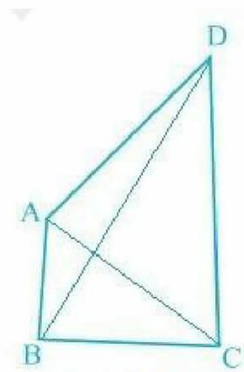


Fig. 7.50

Solution:
In ΔABD,
AB < AD < BD
So, ∠ADB < ∠ABD --- (i) (Since angle opposite to longer side is always larger)
Now, in ΔBCD,
BC < DC < BD
Hence, it can be concluded that
∠BDC < ∠CBD --- (ii)
Now, by adding equation (i) and equation (ii) we get,
∠ADB + ∠BDC < ∠ABD + ∠CBD
=> ∠ADC < ∠ABC

=> ∠B > ∠D
Similarly, In triangle ABC,
∠ACB < ∠BAC --- (iii) (Since the angle opposite to the longer side is always larger)
Now, In ΔADC,
∠DCA < ∠DAC --- (iv)
By adding equation (iii) and equation (iv) we get,
∠ACB + ∠DCA < ∠BAC + ∠DAC
⇒ ∠BCD < ∠BAD
∴ ∠A > ∠C

5. In Fig 7.51, PR > PQ and PS bisect ∠QPR. Prove that ∠PSR > ∠PSQ.

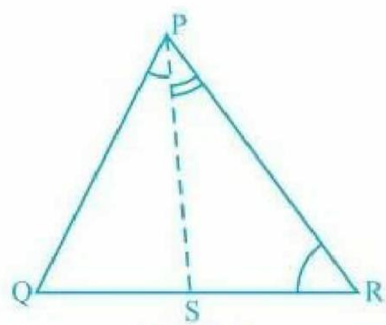


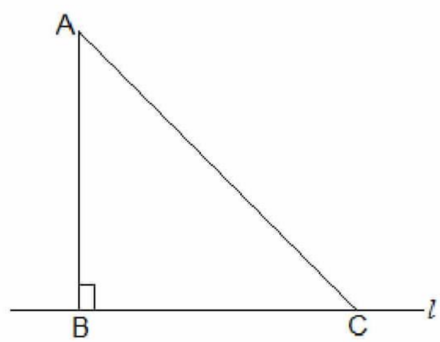
Fig. 7.51

Solution:
It is given that PR > PQ and PS bisects ∠QPR
Now we will have to prove that angle PSR is smaller than PSQ i.e. ∠PSR > ∠PSQ
Proof:
∠QPS = ∠RPS --- (ii) (As PS bisects ∠QPR)
∠PQR > ∠PRQ --- (i) (Since PR > PQ as angle opposite to the larger side is always larger)
∠PSR = ∠PQR + ∠QPS --- (iii) (Since the exterior angle of a triangle equals to the sum of opposite interior angles)
∠PSQ = ∠PRQ + ∠RPS --- (iv) (As the exterior angle of a triangle equals to the sum of opposite interior angles)
By adding (i) and (ii)
∠PQR + ∠QPS > ∠PRQ + ∠RPS
Now, from (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get
∠PSR > ∠PSQ

(Page No: 133)

6. Show that of all line segments drawn from a given point not on it, the perpendicular line segment is the shortest.

Solution:
First, let "l" be a line segment and "B" be a point lying on it. A line AB perpendicular to l is now drawn. Also, let C be any other point on l. The diagram will be as follows:

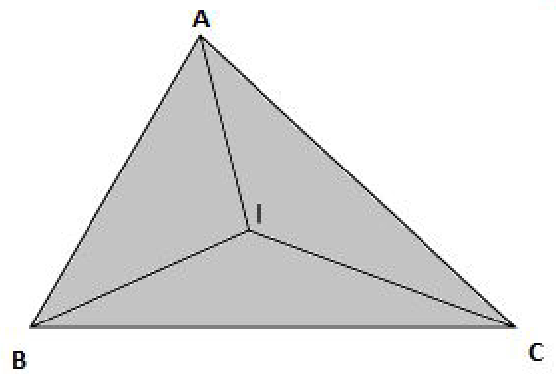


To prove:
AB < AC
Proof:
In ΔABC, ∠B = 90°
Now, we know that
∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180°
∴ ∠A + ∠C = 90°
Hence, ∠C must be an acute angle which implies ∠C < ∠B
So, AB < AC (As the side opposite to the larger angle is always larger)

2. In a triangle, locate a point in its interior which is equidistant from all the sides of the triangle.

Solution:

Again consider a triangle ABC. Now, a point in the interior of the triangle which is equidistant from all the sides of the triangle will be its "incenter".



(Here, ∠BAI = ∠CAI, ∠ABI = ∠CBI and ∠BCI = ∠ACI)

The incenter of a triangle is the intersection point where all the interior angle bisectors of the triangle meets. So, to locate incenter, draw three interior angle bisectors and mark the intersection point as O which is the required point.

3. In a huge park, people are concentrated at three points (see Fig. 7.52).
A : where there are different slides and swings for children,
B : near which a man-made lake is situated,
C : which is near to a large parking and exit.
Where should an icecream parlour be set up so that maximum number of persons can approach
it?
(Hint : The parlour should be equidistant from A, B and C)

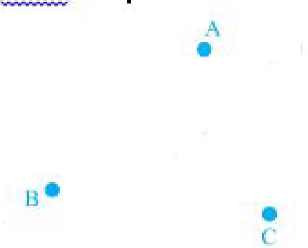
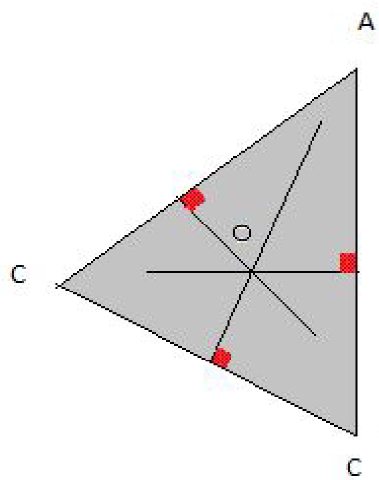


Fig. 7.52

Solution:

The parlor should be at a point where it is equidistant from ABC. If points ABC are considered as a triangle, the parlor will have to be at the circumcenter as it is equidistant from the three vertices of the triangle. Thus, join ABC and construct three perpendicular bisectors to AB, BC and CA. Mark the intersection point as O which will be the circumcenter.



4. Complete the hexagonal and star shaped Rangolies [see Fig. (i) and (ii)] by filling them with as many equilateral triangles of side 1 cm as you can. Count the number of triangles in each case. Which has more triangles?

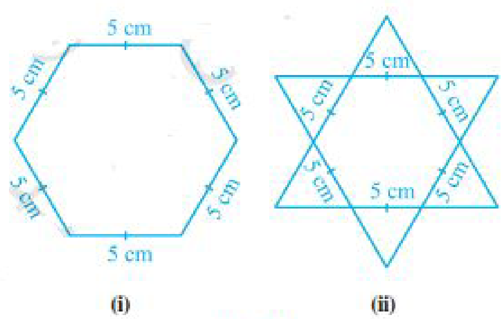


Fig. 7.53

Solution:

First calculate the area of hexagon i.e. fig (i).

$$Hexagon\ Area = 6 \times \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Now, the area of equilateral triangles with side 1 cm = (√3/4) × a^2 = (√3/4) cm^2

So, No. of equilateral triangles in fig (i) will be = (hexagon area/area of equilateral triangle)
= 150

Now, in fig (ii), the star shaped rangoli will have an area as:

$$Area\ of\ star\ shape\ rangoli\ = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 5^2$$

Now, the area of equilateral triangles with side 1 cm = (area of star shaped rangoli/area of equilateral triangle)
= 300

Thus, fig (ii) has more triangles.