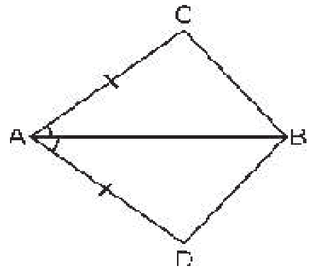
7 TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 7.1

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



Sol. In ΔABC and ΔABD, we have

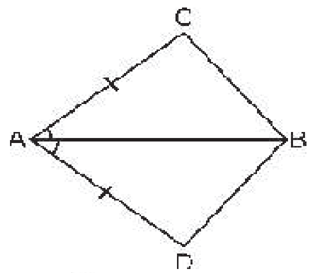
AC = AD [Given]

∠CAB = ∠DAB [∵ AB bisects ∠A]

AB = AB [Common]

∴ ΔABC ≅ ΔABD. [By SAS congruence] **Proved.**

Therefore, BC = BD. (CPCT). **Ans.**

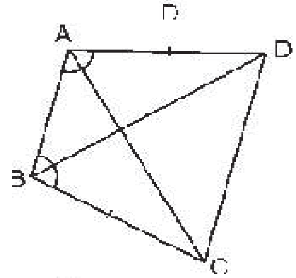


Q.2. *ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA (see Fig.). Prove that*

(i) Δ ABD ≅ Δ BAC

(ii) BD = AC

(iii) ∠ ABD = ∠ BAC



Sol. In the given figure, ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA.

In ΔABD and ΔBAC, we have

AD = BC [Given]

∠DAB = ∠CBA [Given]

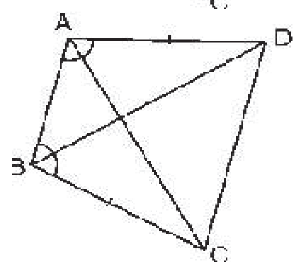
AB = AB [Common]

∴ ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC [By SAS congruence]

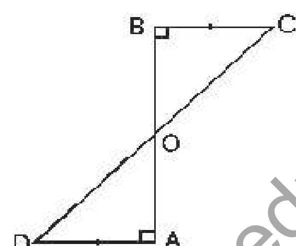
∴ BD = AC [CPCT]

and ∠ABD = ∠BAC [CPCT]

Proved



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



Sol. In ΔAOD and ΔBOC, we have,

∠AOD = ∠BOC (Vertically opposite angles)

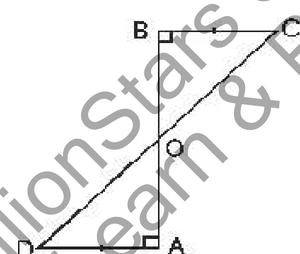
∠CBO = ∠DAO [Each = 90°]

and AD = BC [Given]

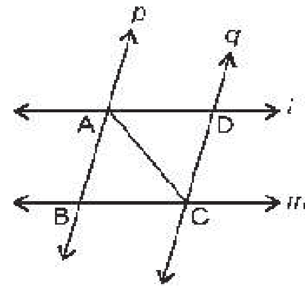
∴ ΔAOD ≅ ΔBOC [By AAS congruence]

Also, AO = BO [CPCT]

Hence, CD bisects AB **Proved.**



Q.4. *l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q (see Fig.). Show that* $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta CDA$.



Sol. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram in which AC is a diagonal, i.e., AB || DC and BC || AD.

In Δ ABC and Δ CDA, we have,

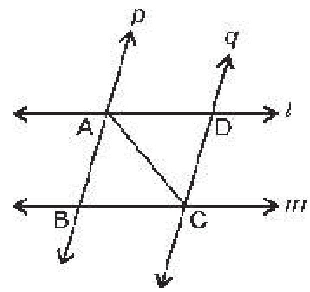
$\angle BAC = \angle DCA$ [Alternate angles]

$\angle BCA = \angle DAC$ [Alternate angles]

$AC = AC$ [Common]

$\therefore$ $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta CDA$ [By ASA congruence]

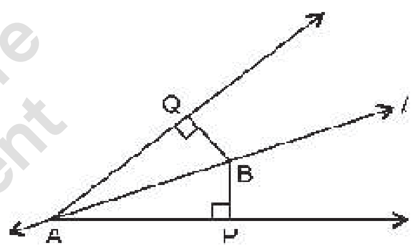
Proved.



Q.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* $\angle A$ *(see Fig.). Show that :*

(i) $\Delta APB \cong \Delta AQB$

(ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of $\angle A$.



Sol. In Δ APB and Δ AQB, we have

$\angle PAB = \angle QAB$ [l is the bisector of $\angle$ A]

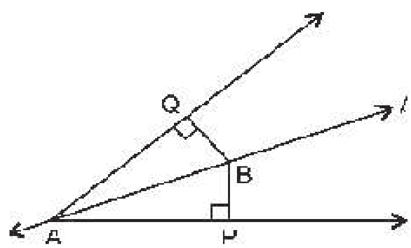
$\angle APB = \angle AQB$ [Each = 90°]

$AB = AB$ [Common]

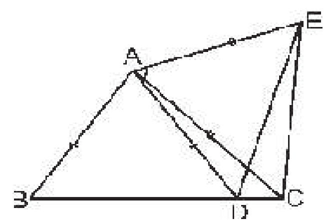
$\therefore$ $\Delta APB \cong \Delta AQB$ [By AAS congruence]

Also, $BP = BQ$ [By CPCT]

i.e., B is equidistant from the arms of $\angle$A. **Proved**



Q.6. *In the figure, AC = AE, AB = AD and* $\angle BAD = \angle EAC$. *Show that BC = DE.*



Sol. $\angle BAD = \angle EAC$ [Given]

$\Rightarrow \angle BAD + \angle DAC = \angle EAC + \angle DAC$

[Adding $\angle DAC$ to both sides]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle BAC = \angle EAC$ ... (i)

Now, in ΔABC and ΔADE, we have

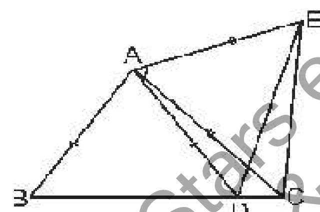
$AB = AD$ [Given]

$AC = AE$ [Given)

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle BAC = \angle DAE$ [From (i)]

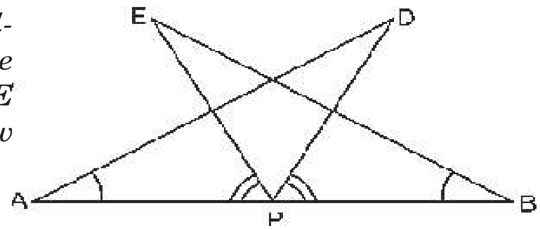
$\therefore$ $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta ADE$ [By SAS congruence]

$\Rightarrow$ $BC = DE.$ [CPCT] **Proved.**



Q.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.). Show that*

(i) *ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP* (ii) *AD = BE*



Sol. In ΔDAP and ΔEBP, we have

AP = BP [Q P is the mid-point of line segment AB]

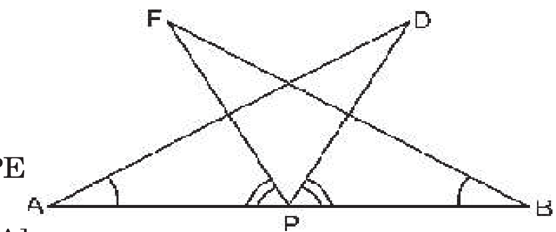
∠BAD = ∠ABE [Given]

∠EPB = ∠DPA

[Q ∠EPA = ∠DPB ⇒ ∠EPA + ∠DPE = ∠DPB + ∠DPE]

∴ Δ DPA ≅ Δ EPB [ASA]

⇒ AD = BE [By CPCT] **Proved.**



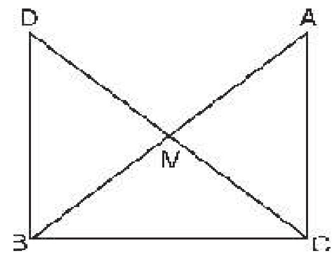
Q.8. *In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that DM = CM. Point D is joined to point B (see Fig.). Show that :*

(i) ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD

(ii) ∠DBC is a right angle.

(iii) ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB

(iv) $CM = \frac{1}{2}AB$



Sol. In ΔBMB and ΔDMC, we have

(i) DM = CM [Given]

BM = AM

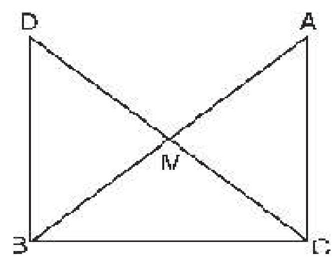
[Q M is the mid-point of AB]

∠DMB = ∠AMC

[Vertically opposite angles]

∴ ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD [By SAS]

Proved.



(ii) AC || BD [Q ∠DBM and ∠CAM are alternate angles]

⇒ ∠DBC + ∠ACB = 180° [Sum of co-interior angles]

[Q ∠ACB = 90°] **Proved.**

⇒ ∠DBC = 90° **Proved.**

(iii) In ΔDBC and ΔACB, we have

DB = AC [CPCT]

BC = BC [Common]

∠DBC = ∠ACB [Each = 90°]

∴ ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB [By SAS] **Proved.**

(iv) ∴ AB = CD [CPCT]

⇒ $\frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}CD$

Hence, $\frac{1}{2}AB = CM$ [$CM = \frac{1}{2}CD$] **Proved.**

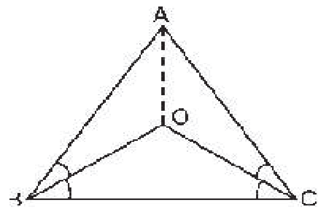
7 | TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 7.2

Q.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.

Sol. (i) $AB = AC \Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ [Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\frac{1}{2}\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB$



$\Rightarrow \angle CBO = \angle BCO$

[OB and OC are bisectors of ∠B and ∠C respectively]

$\Rightarrow OB = OC$ [Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

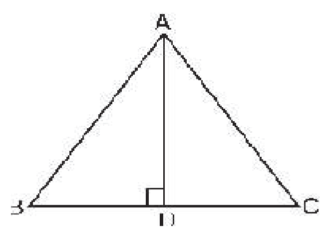
Again, $\angle\frac{1}{2}ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABO = \angle ACO$ [∴ OB and OC are bisectors of ∠B and ∠C respectively]

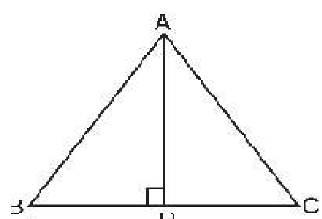
In ΔABO and ΔACO, we have

$AB = AC$ [Given]
$OB = OC$ [Proved above]
$\angle ABO = \angle ACO$ [Proved above]
$\therefore \Delta ABO \cong \Delta ACO$ [SAS congruence]
$\Rightarrow \Delta ABO = \angle CAO$ [CPCT]
$\Rightarrow$ AO bisects ∠A **Proved.**

Q.2. *In Δ ABC, AD is the perpendicular bisector of BC (see Fig.). Show that Δ ABC is an isosceles triangle in which AB = AC.*



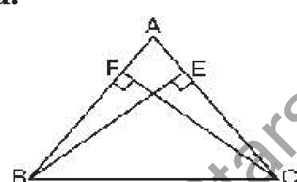
Sol. In ΔABD and ΔACD, we have



$\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ [Each = 90°]
$BD = CD$ [Q AD bisects BC]
$AD = AD$ [Common]
$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta ACD$ [SAS]
$\therefore AB = AC$ [CPCT]

Hence, ΔABC is an isosceles triangle. **Proved.**

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

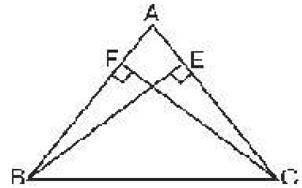


Sol. In ΔABC,

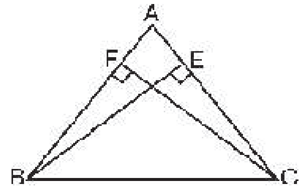
$AB = AC$ [Given]
$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$ [Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal]

Now, in right triangles BFC and CEB,

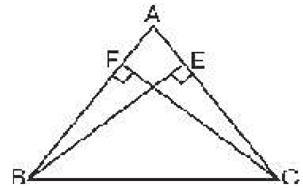
∠BFC = ∠CEB [Each = 90°]
∠FBC = ∠ECB [Pproved above]
BC = BC [Common]
∴ ΔBFC ≅ ΔCEB [AAS]
Hence, BE = CF [CPCT] **Proved.**



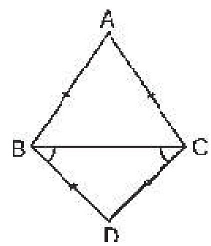
Q.4. *ABC is a triangle in which altitudes BE and CF to sides AC and AB are equal (see Fig.). Show that*
(i) Δ ABE ≅ Δ ACF
(ii) AB = AC, i.e., ABC is an isosceles triangle.



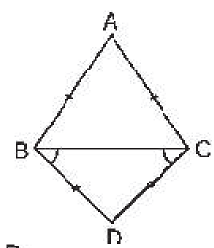
Sol. (i) In Δ ABE and ACF, we have
BE = CF [Given]
∠BAE = ∠CAF [Common]
∠BEA = ∠CFA [Each = 90°]
So, ΔABE ≅ ∠ACF [AAS] **Proved.**
(ii) Also, AB = AC [CPCT]
i.e., ABC is an isosceles triangle **Proved.**



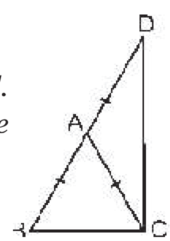
Q.5. *ABC and DBC are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC (see Fig.). Show that ∠ ABD = ∠ ACD.*



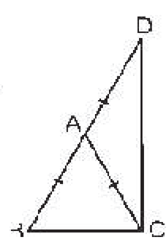
Sol. In isosceles ΔABC, we have
AB = AC
∠ABC = ∠ACB ...(i)
[Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]
Now, in isosceles ΔDCB, we have
BD = CD
∠DBC = ∠DCB ...(ii)
[Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]
Adding (i) and (ii), we have
∠ABC + ∠DBC = ∠ACB + ∠DCB
⇒ ∠ABD = ∠ACD **Proved.**



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



Sol. AB = AC [Given]
∠ACB = ∠ABC ...(i)
[Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]
AB = AD [Given]
∴ AD = AC [∵ AB = AC]



∴ ∠ACD = ∠ADC ...(ii) [Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]
Adding (i) and (ii)
∠ACB + ∠ACD = ∠ABC + ∠ADC
⇒ ∠BCD = ∠ABC + ∠ADC ...(iii)
Now, in ΔBCD, we have
∠BCD + ∠DBC + ∠BDC = 180° [Angle sum property of a triangle]

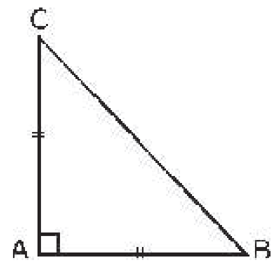
$\therefore \quad \angle BCD + \angle BCD = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2\angle BCD = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle BCD = 90°$

Hence, $\angle BCD = 90°$ or a right angle **Proved.**

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



Sol. In ΔABC, we have

$\left.\begin{aligned}\angle A &= 90° \\ \text{and } AB &= AC\end{aligned}\right\}$ [Given]

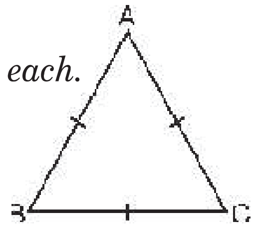
We know that angles opposite to equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal.

So, $\angle B = \angle C$

Since, $\angle A = 90°$, therefore sum of remaining two angles = 90°.

Hence, **∠B = ∠C = 45°** **Answer.**

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



Sol. As ΔABC is an equilateral.

So, AB = BC = AC

Now, AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = \angle ABC$ ...(i)

[Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal]

Again, BC = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = \angle ABC$ ...(ii) [same reason]

Now, in ΔABC,

$\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 180°$ [Angle sum property of a triangle]

$\Rightarrow \angle ABC + \angle ABC + \angle ABC = 180°$ [From (i) and (ii)]

$\Rightarrow 3\angle ABC = 180°$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \frac{180°}{3} = 60°$$

Also, from (i) and (ii)

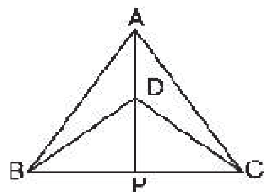
$\angle ACB = 60°$ and $\angle BAC = 60°$

Hence, each angle of an equilateral triangle is 60° **Proved.**

7 TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 7.3

Q.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.). If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that*

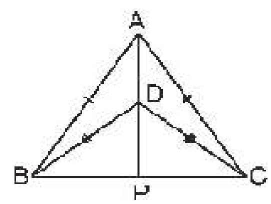


(i) $\Delta ABD \cong \Delta ACD$

(ii) $\Delta ABP \cong \Delta ACP$

(iii) AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$.

(iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.



Sol. (i) In Δ ABD and Δ ACD, we have

AB = AC [Given]

BD = CD [Given]

AD = AD [Common]

$\therefore$ $\Delta ABD \cong \Delta ACD$ [SSS congruence] **Proved.**

(ii) In ΔABP and ΔACP, we have

AB = AC [Given]

$\angle BAP = \angle CAP$ [Q $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$, by CPCT]

AP = AP [Common]

$\therefore$ $\Delta ABP \cong \Delta ACP$ [SAS congruence] **Proved.**

(iii) $\Delta ABD \cong \Delta ADC$ [From part (i)]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ (CPCT)

$\Rightarrow$ $180° - \angle ADB = 180° - \angle ADC$

$\Rightarrow$ Also, from part (ii), $\angle BAPD = \angle CAP$ [CPCT]

$\therefore$ AP bisects ÐA as well as $\angle D$. **Proved.**

(iv) Now, BP = CP

and $\angle BPA = \angle CPA$ [By CPCT]

But $\angle BPA + \angle CPA = 180°$ [Linear pair]

So, $2\angle BPA = 180°$

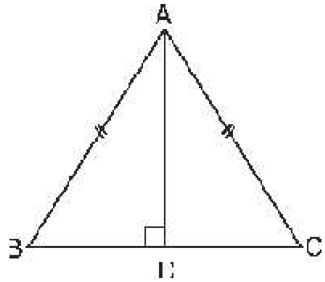
Or, $\angle BPA = 90°$

Since BP = CP, therefore AP is perpendicular bisector of BC.

Proved.

Q.2. *AD is an altitude of an isosceles triangle ABC in which AB = AC. Show that*

(i) AD bisects BC *(ii) AD bisects ∠A.*



Sol. (i) In ΔABD and ΔACD, we have

∠ADB = ∠ADC [Each = 90°]

AB = AC [Given]

AD = AD [Common]

∴ ΔABD ≅ ΔACD [RHS congruence]

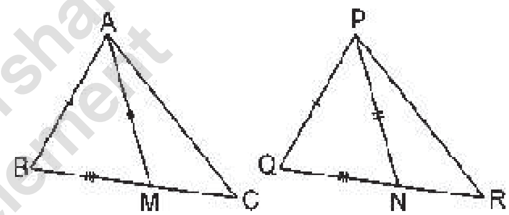
∴ BD = CD [CPCT]

Hence, AD bisects BC.

(ii) Also, ∠BAD = ∠CAD

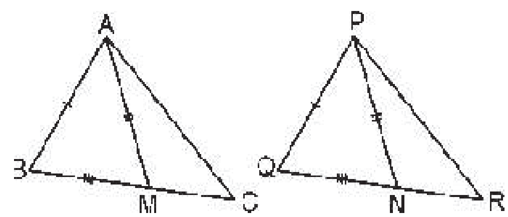
Hence AD bisects ∠A **Proved**

Q.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.). Show that :*



(i) *ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN* (ii) *ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR*

Sol. (i) In ΔABM and ΔPQN, we have



BM = QN

[∵ BC = QR

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}QR$]

AB = PQ [Given]

AM = PN [Given]

∴ ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN [SSS congruence] **Proved.**

⇒ ∠ABM = ∠PQN [CPCT]

(ii) Now, in ΔABC and ΔPQR, we have

AB = PQ [Given]

∠ABC = ∠PQR [Proved above]

BC = QR [Given]

∴ ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR [SAS congruence] **Proved.**

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

Sol. BE and CF are altitudes of a ΔABC.

∴ ∠BEC = ∠CFB = 90°

Now, in right triangles BEB and CFB, we have

Hyp. BC = Hyp. BC [Common]

Side BE= Side CF [Given]

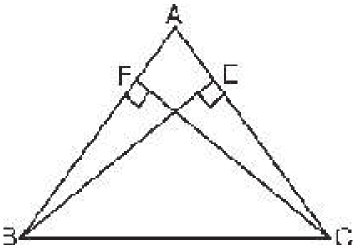
∴ ΔBEC ≅ ΔCFB [By RHS congruence rule]

∴ ∠BCE = ∠CBF [CPCT]

Now, in ΔABC, ∠B = ∠C

∴ AB = AC [Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

Hence, ΔABC is an isosceles triangle. **Proved.**



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

Sol. Draw AP ⊥ BC.

In ΔABP and ΔACP, we have

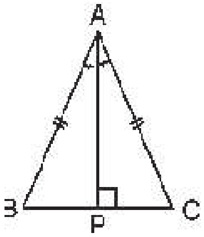
AB = AC [Given]

∠APB = ∠APC [Each = 90°]

AB = AP [Common]

∴ ΔABP ≅ ΔACP [By RHS congruence rule]

Also, ∠B = ∠C **Proved.** [CPCT]

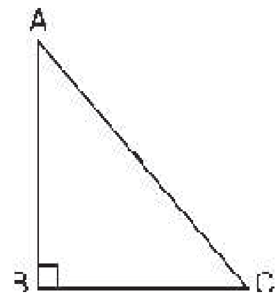


7 TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 7.4

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

Sol. ABC is a right triangle, right angled at B.



Now, $\angle A + \angle C = 90°$

$\Rightarrow$ Angles A and C are each less than 90°.

Now, $\angle B > \angle A$

$\Rightarrow$ $AC > BC$ ...(i)

[Side opposite to greater angle is longer]

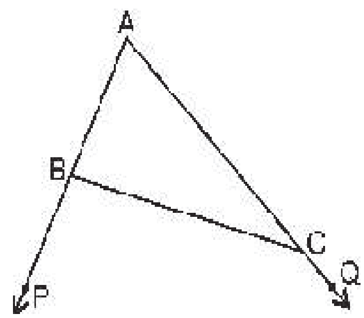
Again, $\angle B > \angle C$

$\Rightarrow$ $AC > AB$ ...(ii)

[Side opposite to greater angle is longer]

Hence, from (i) and (ii), we can say that AC (Hypotenuse) is the longest side. **Proved**

Q.2. *In the figure, sides AB and AC of ΔABC are extended to points P and Q respectively. Also, $\angle PBC < \angle QCB$. Show that $AC > AB$.*



Sol. $\angle ABC + \angle PBC = 180°$ [Linear pair]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle ABC = 180° - \angle PBC$ ...(i)

Similarly, $\angle ACB = 180° - \angle QCB$ ...(ii)

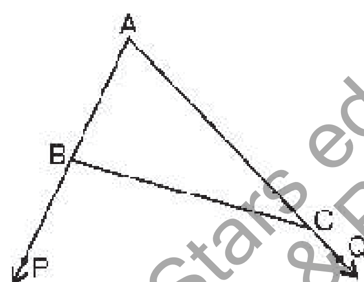
It is given that $\angle PBC < \angle QCB$

$\therefore$ $180° - \angle QCB < 180° - \angle PBC$

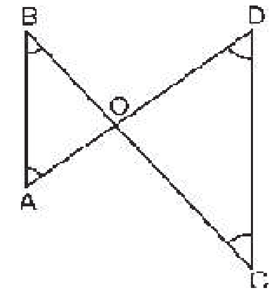
Or $\angle ACB < \angle ABC$ [From (i) and (ii)]

$\Rightarrow$ $AB < AC$

$\Rightarrow$ $AC > AB$ **Proved.**



Q.3. *In the figure, ∠B < ∠A and ∠C < ∠D. Show that AD < BC.*



Sol. ∠B < ∠A [Given]

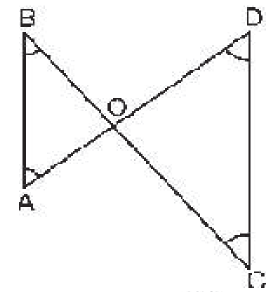
BO > AO ...(i)

[Side opposite to greater angle is longer]

∠C < ∠D [Given]

⇒ CO > DO ...(ii)

[Same reason]



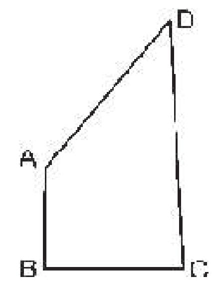
Adding (i) and (ii)

BO + CO > AO + DO

⇒ BC > AD

AD < BC **Proved.**

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



Sol. Join AC.

Mark the angles as shown in the figure.

In ΔABC,

BC > AB [AB is the shortest side]

⇒ ∠2 > ∠4 ...(i)

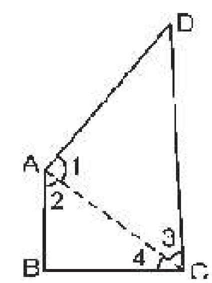
[Angle opposite to longer side is greater]

In ΔADC,

CD > AD [CD is the longest side]

∠1 > ∠3 ...(ii)

[Angle opposite to longer side is greater]



Adding (i) and (ii), we have

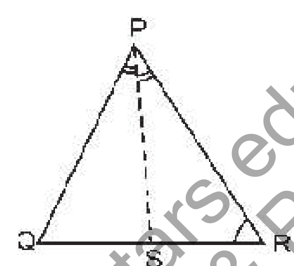
∠2 + ∠1 > ∠4 + ∠3

⇒ ∠A > ∠C **Proved.**

Similarly, by joining BD, we can prove that

∠B > ∠D.

Q.5. *In the figure, PR > PQ and PS bisects ∠QPR. Prove that ∠PSR > ∠PSQ.*



Sol. PR > PQ

∠PQR > ∠PRQ ...(i)

[Angle opposite to longer side is greater]

∠QPS > ∠RPS [∵ PS bisects ∠QPR] ...(ii)

In ΔPQS, ∠PQS + ∠QPS + ∠PSQ = 180°

⇒ ∠PSQ = 180° – (∠PQS + ∠QPS) ...(iii)

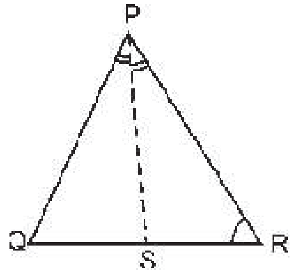
Similarly in ΔPRS, ΔPSR = 180° – (∠PRS + ∠RPS)

⇒ ∠PSR = 180° – (∠PRS + ∠QPS) [from (ii) ... (iv)

From (i), we know that ∠PQS < ∠PSR

So from (iii) and Iiv), ∠PSQ < ∠PSR

⇒ ∠PSR > ∠PSQ **Proved**

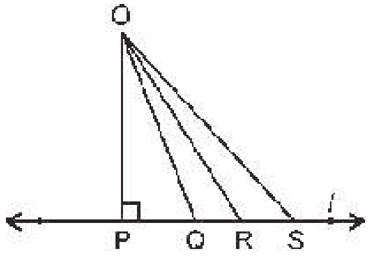


Q.6. *Show that of all the segments drawn from a given point not on it, the perpendicular line segment is the shortest.*

Sol. We have A line $\overleftrightarrow{l}$ and O is a point not on $\overleftrightarrow{l}$.

OP ⊥ $\overleftrightarrow{l}$.

We have to prove that OP < OQ, OP < OR and OP < OS.



In ΔOPQ, ∠P = 90°

∴ ∠Q is an acute angle (i.e., ∠Q < 90°]

∴ ∠Q < ∠P

Hence, OP < OQ [Side opposite to greater angle is longer]

Similarly, we can prove that OP is shorter than OR, OS etc. **Proved.**

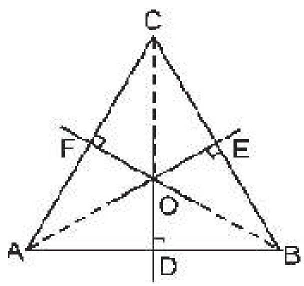
7 TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 7.5 (OPTIONAL)

Q.1. *ABC is a triangle. Locate a point in the interior of ΔABC which is equidistant from all the vertices of ΔABC.*

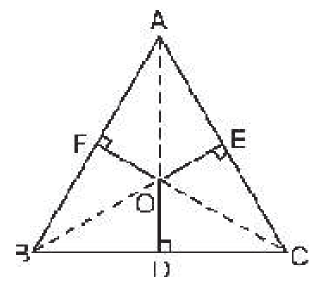
Sol. Draw perpendicular bisectors of sides AB, BC and CA, which meets at O.

Hence, O is the required point.



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

Sol.



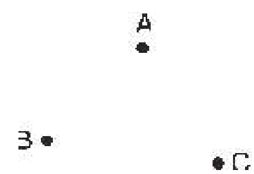
Q.3. *In a huge park, people are concentrated at three points (see Fig.).*

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?

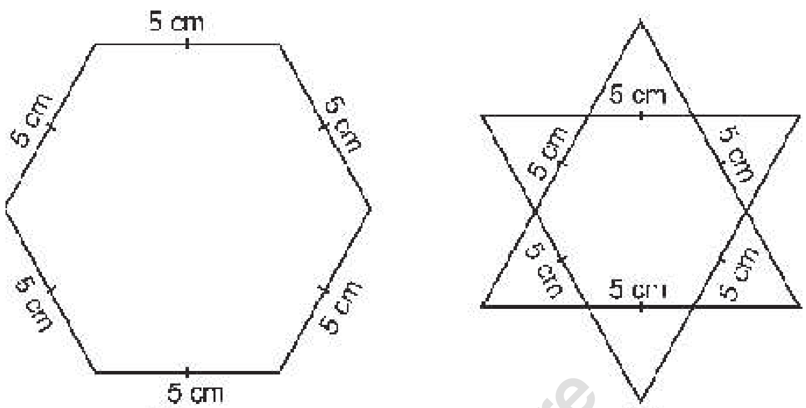


Draw bisectors $\angle A$, $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ of ΔABC. Let these angle bisectors meet at O.

O is the required point.

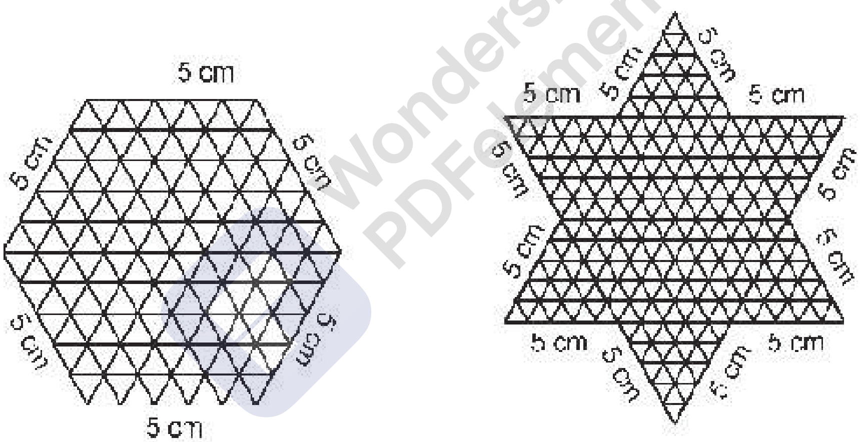
Sol. Join AB, BC and CA to get a triangle ABC. Draw the perpendicular bisector of AB and BC. Let they meet at O. Then O is equidistant from A, B and C. Hence, the icecream pra

Q.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?*



( ) (ii)

Sol.



(i) (ii)