Math Sci 9: Test		Total No. 40

Name:____________________ Roll No. :_______

Date:_____-_____-20 Teacher's Signature: ________

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer. سوال نمبر 1۔ درست جواب پر (✓) کا نشان لگائیں۔

The symbol used for congruent is: 1۔ متماثل کے لیے علامت استعمال ہوتی ہے:

(A) $\cong$ (B) $\approx$ (C) : (D) ::

A triangle has total __ number of components: 2۔ ایک مثلث کے کل اجزا ہوتے ہیں:

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

A triangle can have only ___ right angle: 3۔ کسی مثلث میں ___ قائمہ زاویے ہوتے ہیں:

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

In a parallelogram opposite sides are: 4۔ متوازی الاضلاع کے مخالف اضلاع ہوتے ہیں:

(A) Opposite direction/مخالف سمت (B) Unparallel/غیر متوازی (C) Parallel/Congruent متوازی/متماثل (D) None/ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

Bisection means dividing in ____ equal parts: 5۔ تنصیف کا مطلب ہے کہ ____ برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کرنا:

(A) One/ایک (B) Two/دو (C) Three/تین (D) Four/چار

In acute angled trianlge ______ angles are less then 90^o: 6۔ حادہ زاویہ مثلث میں ____ زاویے 90^o سے کم ہوتے ہیں:

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5

Perpendicular to line from an anlge of ____: 7۔ کسی خط پر عمود ____ کا زاویہ بناتا ہے:

(A) 30^o (B) 60^o (C) 90^o (D) 180^o

The distance between a line and a point lying on it is called ____: 8۔ ایک خط اور ایک ایسا نقطہ جو اس خط پر واقع ہو، کے درمیان فاصلہ ____ ہوتا ہے:

(A) Equal/برابر (B) Double/دگنا (C) Zero/صفر (D) Half/آدھا

Medians of a trianlge are: 9۔ مثلث کے وسطانیے ہوتے ہیں:

(A) Parallel/متوازی (B) Opposite/مخالف (C) Concurrent/ہم نقطہ (D) Similar/یکساں

Two line can intersect at ____ points only: 10۔ دو خطوط صرف ____ نقطہ پر قطع کر سکتے ہیں:

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

$10\times 2=20$ Write short answers to any ten (10) questions. سوال نمبر 2۔ کوئی سے 10 سوالات کے جوابات تحریر کیجیے۔

i۔ How many parts does a theorem has? write names. مسئلے کے کتنے حصے ہوتے ہیں نام لکھیں۔

ii۔ What do you mean by S.A.A $\cong$ S.A.A? ض۔ز۔ز $\cong$ ض۔ز۔ز سے کیا مراد ہے؟

iii۔ What is meant by A.S.A $\cong$ A.S.A? A.S.A $\cong$ A.S.A کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

iv۔ Write names of any four polygons. کوئی سے چار کثیر الاضلاع اشکال کے نام لکھیے:

v۔ Define the point of trisaction of median? وسطانیے کے نقطہ تثلیث سے کیا مراد ہے؟

vi۔ Where will lie circle's center passing through three noncollinear points? تین غیر ہم خط نقاط میں سے گزرنے والے دائرے کا مرکز کہاں ہوگا؟

vii۔ Define obtuse angled triangle. منفرجہ الزاویہ مثلث کی تعریف کیجیے۔

viii۔ Define trapezium. ذوزنقہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

ix۔ When right angled triangles are congruent? قائمۃ الزاویہ مثلثیں کب متماثل ہوتی ہیں؟

x۔ 3cm, 6cm, 9cm are not sides of a trianlge? why. 3cm, 6cm, 9cm مثلث کے اضلاع نہیں آخر کیوں؟

xi۔ If an angle of a right triangle is 30^o then what is hypotenuse? اگر قائمۃ الزاویہ مثلث کا زاویہ 30^o ہو تو اس کا وتر کیا ہوگا؟

xii۔ What a triangle is called if its two sides are congruent? ایسی مثلث کا نام بتائیں جس کے دو اضلاع متماثل ہوں۔

$1\times 10=10$ Write answer to any One (1) question. نوٹ: کوئی سے ایک سوال کا جواب لکھیے۔

سوال نمبر 3۔ Prove that the right bisector of the sides of a triangle are concurrent. ثابت کیجیے کہ کسی مثلث کے اضلاع کے عمودی ناصف ہم نقطہ ہوتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر 4۔ Prove that the bisectors of angles of a triangle are concurrent. ثابت کریں کہ کسی مثلث کے تینوں زاویوں کے ناصف ہم نقطہ ہوتے ہیں۔

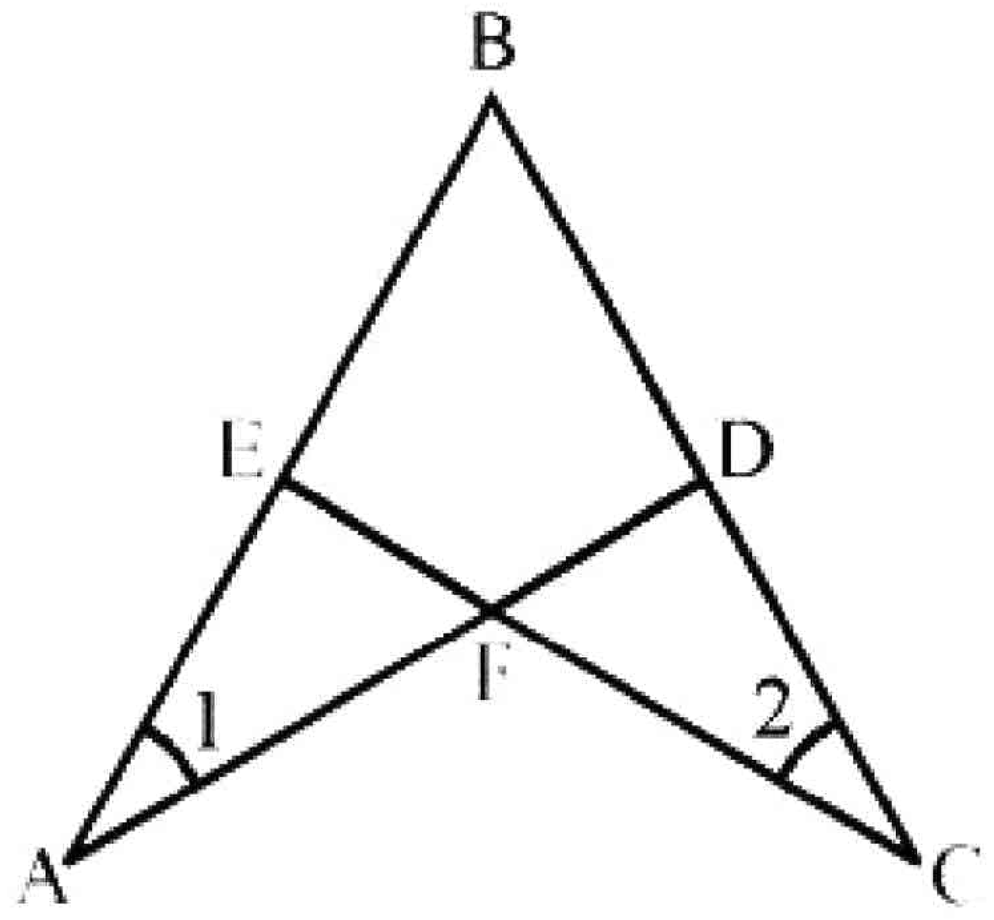
Exercise 10.1

Q.1 **In the given figure**

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$

Prove that

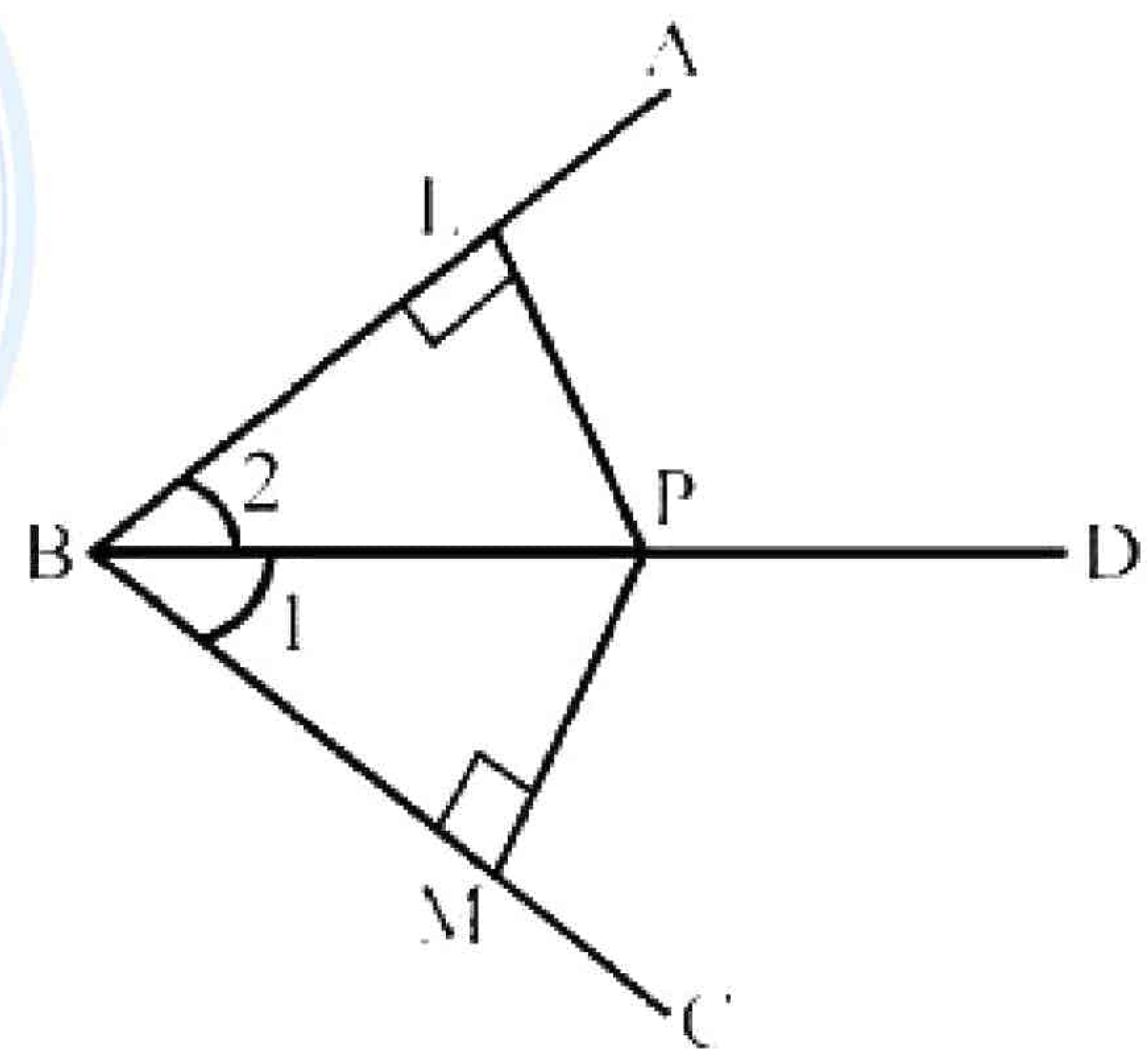
$\Delta ABD \cong \Delta CBE$



Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABD \leftrightarrow \Delta CBE$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$	Given
$\angle BAD \cong \angle BCE$	Given $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
$\angle ABD \cong \angle CBE$	Common
$\Delta ABD \cong \Delta CBE$	S.A.A ≅ S.A.A

Q.2 **From a point on the bisector of an angle, perpendiculars are drawn to the arms of the angle. Prove that these perpendiculars are equal in measure.**



Given

$\overline{BD}$ is bisector of $\angle ABC$. P is point on $\overline{BD}$ and $\overline{PL}$ are $\overline{PM}$ are perpendicular to $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{CB}$ respectively

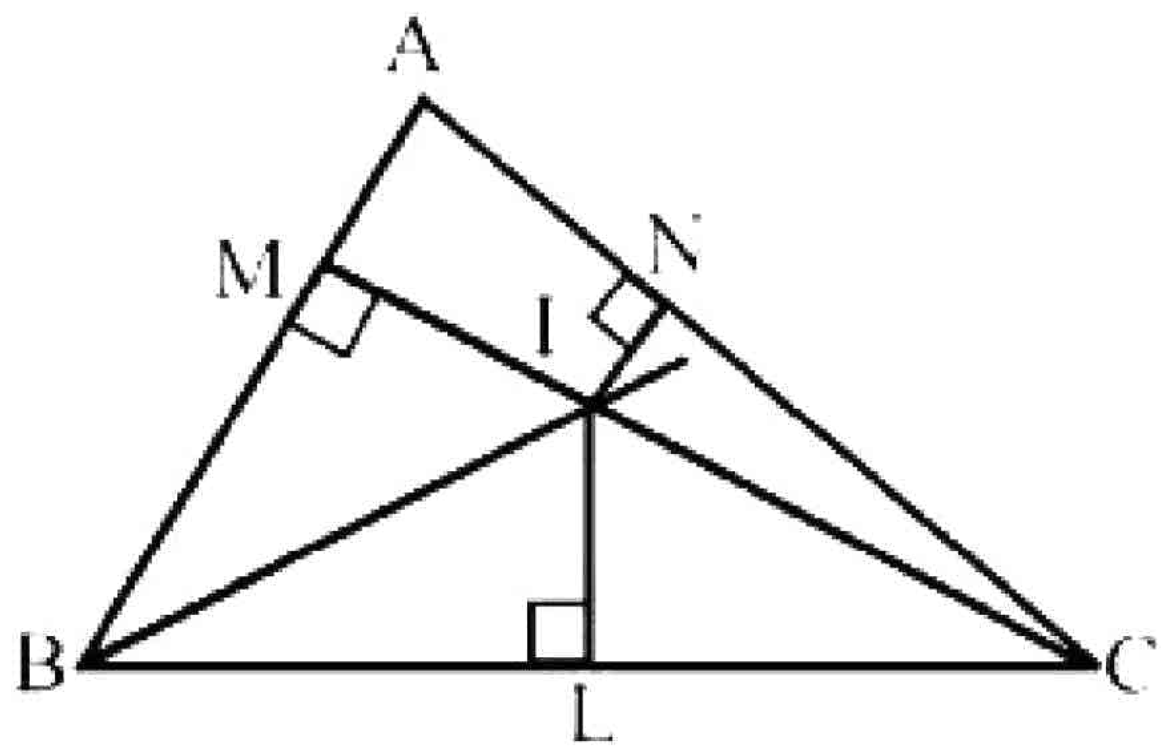
To prove

$\overline{PL} \cong \overline{PM}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta BLP \leftrightarrow \Delta BMP$	
$\overline{BP} \cong \overline{BP}$	Common
$\angle BLP \cong \angle BMP$	Each right angle (given)
$\angle LBP \cong \angle MBP$	Given $\overline{BD}$ is bisector of angle B
$\therefore \Delta BLP \cong \Delta BMP$	S.A.A ≅ S.A.A
So $\overline{PL} \cong \overline{PM}$	Corresponding sides of congruent triangles

Q.3 In a triangle ABC, the bisects of ∠B and ∠C meet in point I prove that I is equidistant from the three sides by ΔABC



Given

In ΔABC, the bisector of ∠B and ∠C meet at I and $\overline{IL}$, $\overline{IM}$, and $\overline{IN}$ are perpendiculars to the three sides of ΔABC.

To prove

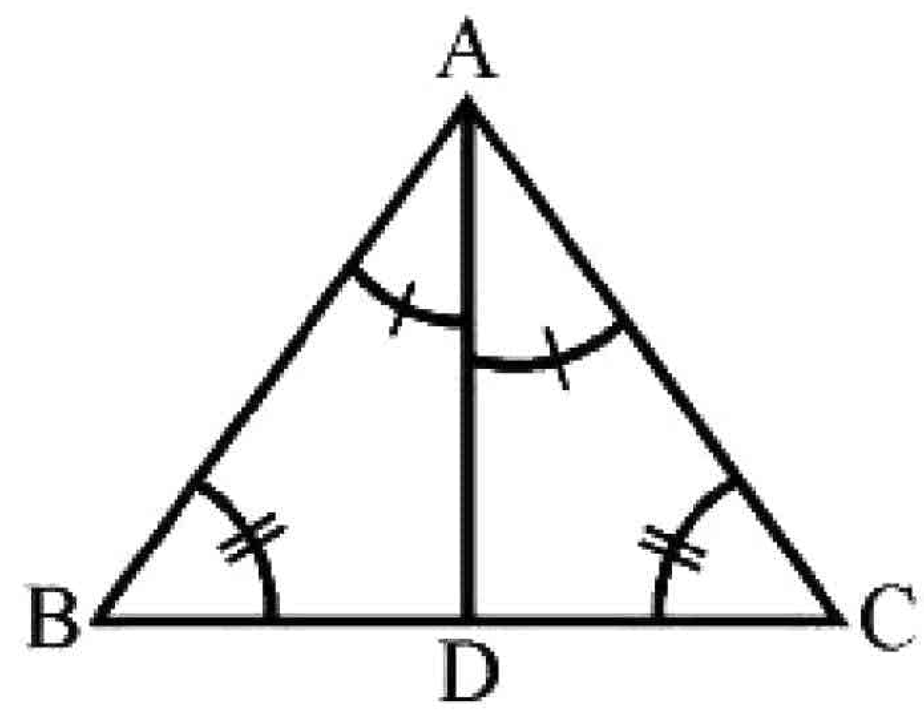
$\overline{IL} \cong \overline{IM} \cong \overline{IN}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In ΔILB ↔ ΔIMB	
$\overline{BI} \cong \overline{BI}$	Common
∠IBL ≅ ∠IBM	Given BI is bisector of ∠B
∠ILB ≅ ∠IMB	Given each angle is rights angles
ΔILB ≅ ΔIMB	SAA ≅ S.A.A
∴ $\overline{IL} \cong \overline{IM}$ _____(i)	Corresponding sides of ≅ Δ's
Similarly	
ΔIAC ≅ ΔINC	
So $\overline{IL} \cong \overline{IN}$ _____(ii)	Corresponding sides of ≅ Δs
from (i) and (ii)	
$\overline{IL} \cong \overline{IM} \cong \overline{IN}$	
∴ I is equidistant from the three sides of ΔABC.	

Theorem 10.1.2

If two angles of a triangles are congruent then the sides opposite to them are also congruent



Given

In ΔABC, ∠B ≅ ∠C

To prove

$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

Construction

Draw the bisector of ∠A, meeting $\overline{BC}$ at point D

Proof

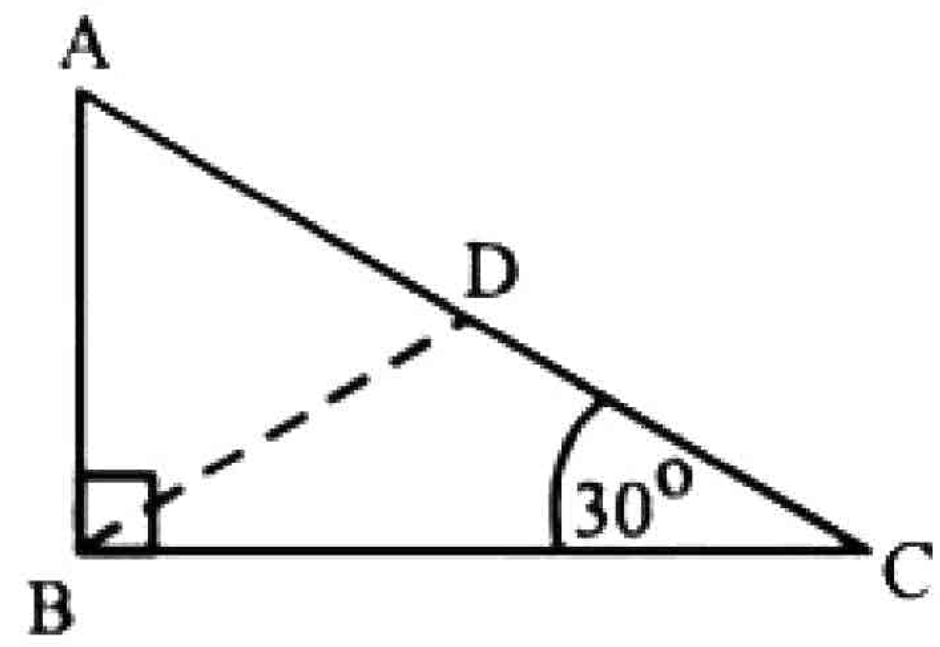
Statements	Reasons
In ΔABD ↔ ΔACD	
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$	Common
∠B ≅ ∠C	Given
∠BAD ≅ ∠CAD	Construction
ΔABD ≅ ΔACD	S.A.A ≅ S.A.A
Hence $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	(Corresponding sides of congruent triangles)

Example 1

If one angle of a right triangle is of $30°$, the hypotenuse is twice as long as the side opposite to the angle.

Given

In $\Delta ABC, m\angle B=90°$ and $m\angle C = 30°$



To prove

$m\overline{AC}=2m\overline{AB}$

Constructions

At, B construct $\angle CBD$ of $30°$

Let $\overline{BD}$ cut $\overline{AC}$ at the point D.

Proof

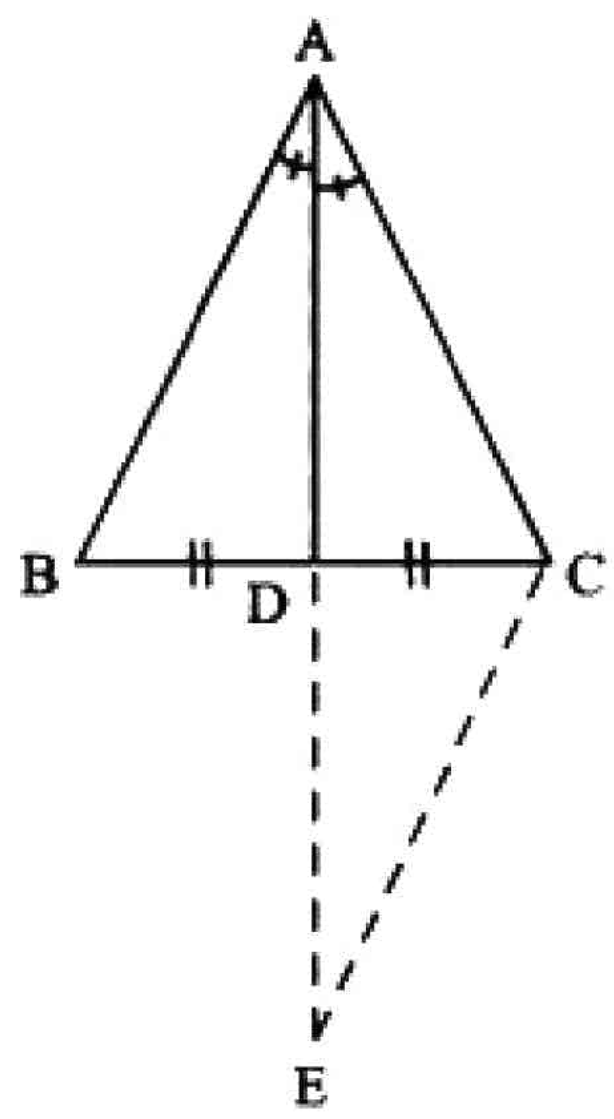
Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABD, m\angle A=60°$	$m\angle ABC=90°, m\angle C = 30°$
$m\angle ABD=m\angle ABC, mCBD=60°$	$m\angle ABC = 90°, m\angle CBD = 30°$
$\therefore mADB = 60°$	Sum of measures of $\angle$s of a Δ is $180°$
$\therefore \Delta ABD$ is equilateral	Each of its angles is equal to $60°$
$\therefore \overline{AB} \cong \overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$	Sides of equilateral Δ
In $\Delta BCD, \overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$	**$\angle C = \angle CBD$ (each of 30),**
Thus $m\overline{AC} = m\overline{AD} + m\overline{CD} = m\overline{AB} + m\overline{AB} = 2(m\overline{AB})$	$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{BD} \cong \overline{AB}$

Example 2

If the bisector of an angle of a triangle bisects the side opposite to it, the triangle is isosceles.

Given

In $\Delta ABC, \overline{AD}$ bisect $\angle A$ and $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$



To prove

$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

Construction

Produce $\overline{AD}$ to E, and take $\overline{ED} \cong \overline{AD}$

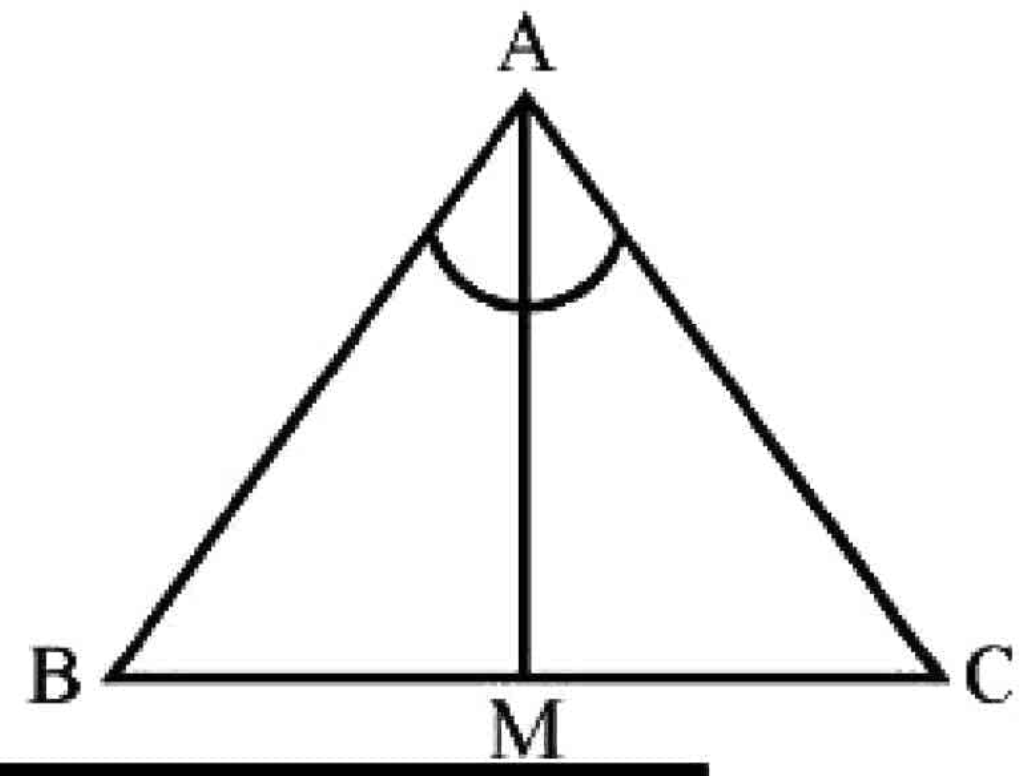
Joint C to E

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ADB \leftrightarrow EDC$	
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{ED}$	Construction
$\angle ADB \cong \angle EDC$	Vertical angles
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$	Given
$\therefore \Delta ADB \cong \Delta EDC$	S.A.S. Postulate
$\therefore \overline{AB} \cong \overline{EC} \ldots$(i)	Corresponding sides
and $\angle BAD \cong \angle E$	Corresponding angles
But $\angle BAD \cong \angle CAD$	Given
$\therefore \angle E \cong \angle CAD$	Each $\cong \angle BAD$
In $\Delta ACE, \overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC} \ldots$(ii)	$\angle E \cong \angle CAD$ (proved)
Hence $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	From (i) and (ii)

Exercise 10.2

Q.1 Prove that any two medians of an equilateral triangle are equal in measure.



Given

In ΔABC, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ and M is midpoint of $\overline{BC}$

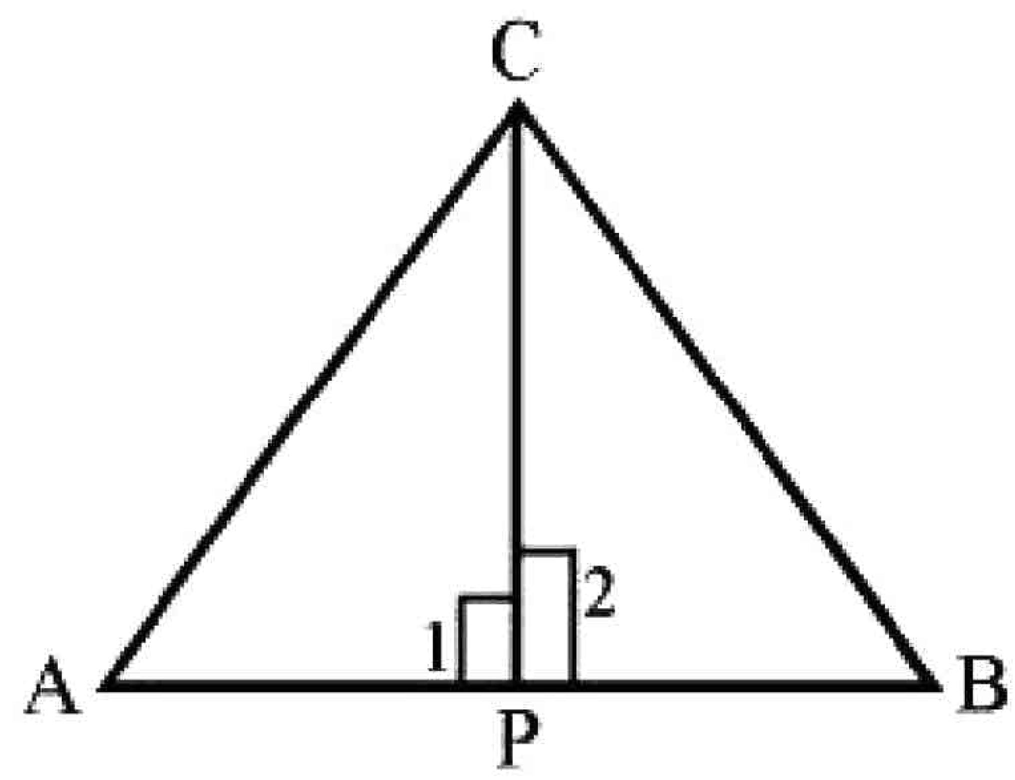
To prove

$\overline{AM}$ bisects $\angle A$ and $\overline{AM}$ is perpendicular to $\overline{BC}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABM \leftrightarrow \Delta ACM$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	Given
$\overline{BM} \cong \overline{CM}$	Given M is midpoint of BC
$\overline{AM} \cong \overline{AM}$	Common
$\therefore \Delta ABM \cong \Delta ACM$	S.S.S ≅ S.S.S
So $\angle BAM \cong \angle CAM$	Corresponding angles of congruents triangle
$m\angle AMB + m\angle AMC = 180^\circ$	
$\therefore$ $m\angle AMB = m\angle AMC$	
i.e $\overline{AM}$ is perpendicular to $\overline{BC}$	

Q.2 Prove that a point which is equidistant from the end points of a line segment, is on the right bisector of line segment



Given

$\overline{AB}$ is line segment. The point C is such that $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CB}$

To prove

Point C lies on the right bisector of $\overline{AB}$

Construction

(i) Take P as midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ i.e. $\overline{AP} \cong \overline{BP}$

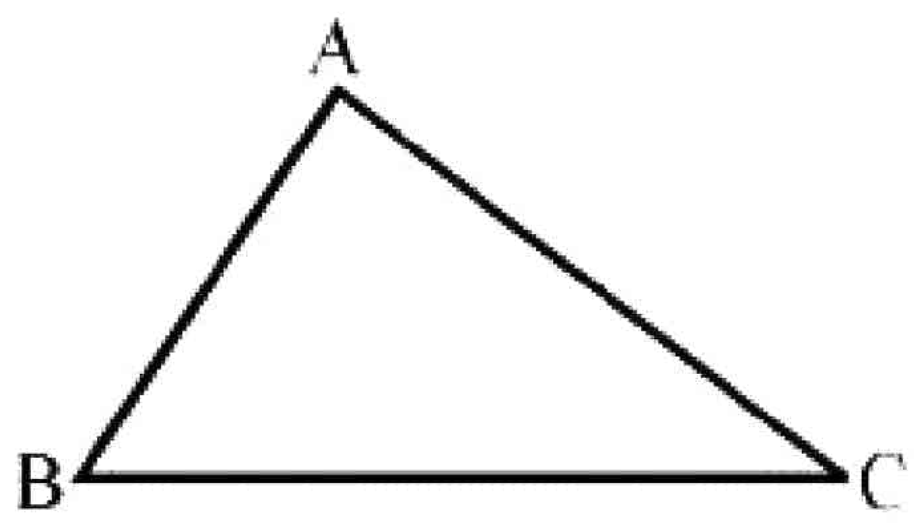
(ii) Joint point C to A, P, B

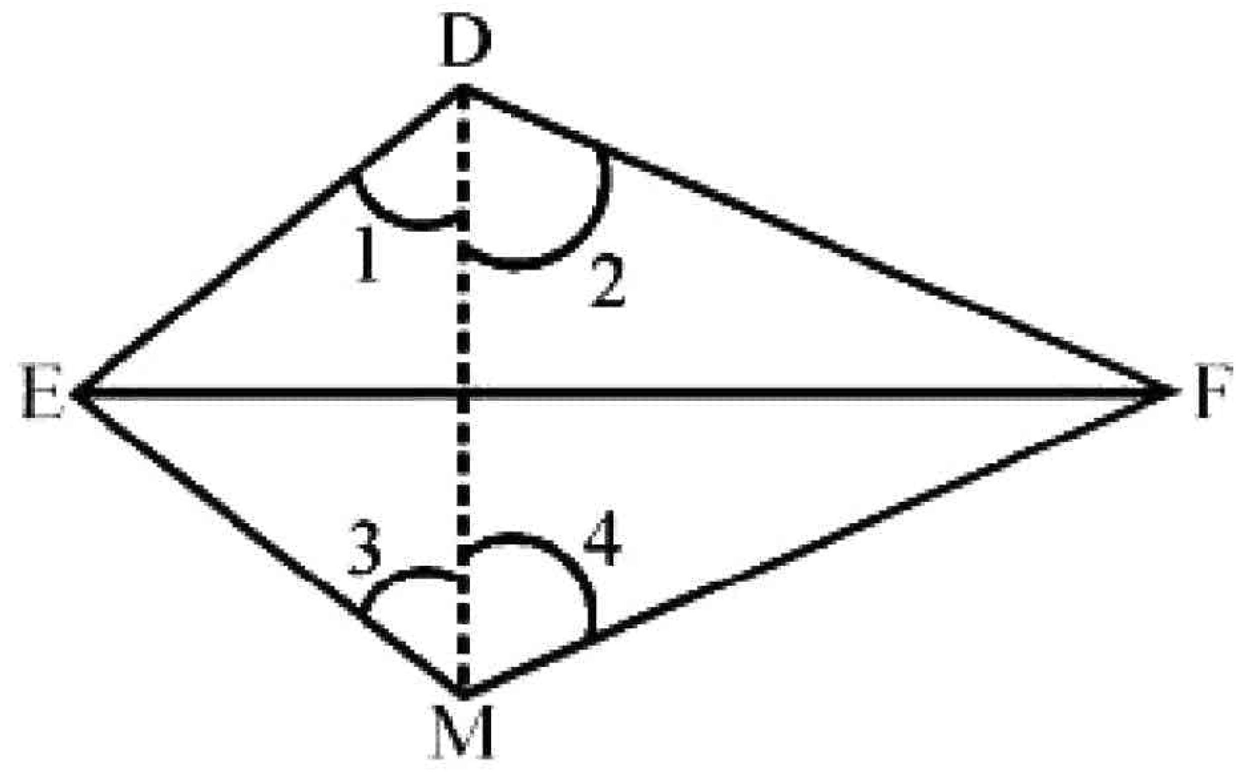
Proof:

Statements	Reasons
In ΔABC	
$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CB}$	Given
$\angle A \cong \angle B$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
Δ CBP $\leftrightarrow \Delta CAP$	
$\overline{CB} \cong \overline{CA}$	
$\Delta CAP \cong \Delta CBP$	S.A.S ≅ S.A.S
$\therefore$ $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	
$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$	Adjacent angles on one side of a line
Thus m $\angle 1 = m\angle 2 = 90$	
Hence $\overline{CP}$ is right bisector of $\overline{AB}$ and point C lies on $\overline{CB}$	

Theorem 10.1.3

In a correspondence of two triangles if three sides of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding three sides of the other. Then the two triangles are congruent (S.S.S ≅ S.S.S)





Given:

In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta DEF$

$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}, \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$ and $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}$

To prove

$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$

Construction

Suppose that in ΔDEF the side $\overline{EF}$ is not smaller than any of the remaining two sides. On $\overline{EF}$ construct a ΔMEF in which, $\angle FEM \cong \angle B$ and $\overline{ME} \cong \overline{AB}$. Join D and M. as shown in the above figures we label some of the angles as 1, 2, 3, and 4

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta MEF$	
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$	Given
$\angle B \cong \angle FEM$	Construction
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ME}$	Construction
$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta MEF$	S.A.S Postulate
and $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FM}$ ____(i)	(Corresponding sides of congruent triangles)
also $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}$ ___(ii)	Given
$\therefore \overline{FM} \cong \overline{FD}$	{ From (i) and (ii) }
In ΔFDM	
$\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$_____(iii)	$\overline{FM} \cong \overline{FD}$ (proved)
Similarly $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ ______(iv)	
$\therefore m\angle 2 + m\angle 1 = m\angle 4 + m\angle 3$	{ from (iii) and iv }
$\therefore m\angle EDF = m\angle EMF$	
Now in $\Delta DEF \leftrightarrow \Delta MEF$	
$\overline{FD} \cong \overline{FM}$	Proved
and $m\angle EDF \cong \angle EMF$	Proved
$\overline{DE} \cong \overline{ME}$	Each one $\cong \overline{AB}$
$\therefore \Delta DEF \cong \Delta MEF$	S.A.S postulates
also $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta MEF$	Proved
Hence $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$	Each $\Delta \cong \Delta MEF$ (proved)

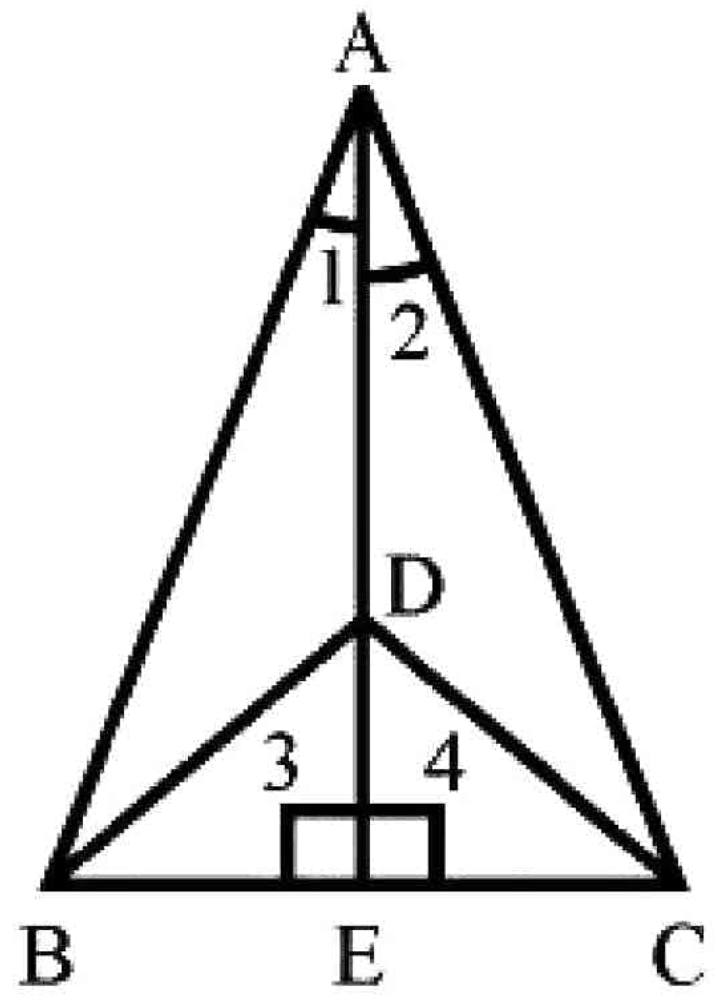
Example 1

If two isosceles triangles are formed on the same side of their common base, the line through their vertices would be the right bisector of their common base.

Given

ΔABC and ΔDBC formed on the same side of $\overline{BA}$ such that

$\overline{BA} \cong \overline{AC}, \overline{DB} \cong \overline{DC}, \overline{AD}$ meets $\overline{BC}$ at E.



To prove

$\overline{BE} \cong \overline{CE}. \overline{AE} \perp \overline{BC}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ADB \leftrightarrow \Delta ADC$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	Given
$\overline{DB} \cong \overline{DC}$	Given
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$	Common
$\therefore \Delta ADB \cong \Delta ADC$	S.S.S ≅ S.S.S
$\therefore \angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	Corresponding angles of $\cong \Delta s$
In $\Delta ABE \leftrightarrow \Delta ACE$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	Given
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	Proved
$\Delta ABE \cong \Delta ACE$	S.A.S postulate
$\overline{AE} \cong \overline{AE}$	Common
$\therefore \overline{BE} \cong \overline{CE}$	Corresponding sides of $\cong \Delta s$
$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	Corresponding angles of $\cong \Delta s$
$m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180°$	Supplementary angles postulate
$m\angle 3 = m\angle 4 = 90°$	From I and II
Hence $\overline{AE} \perp \overline{BC}$	

Exercise 10.3

Q.1 In the figure, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}, \overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$ prove that ∠A = ∠C, ∠ABC ≅ ∠ADC

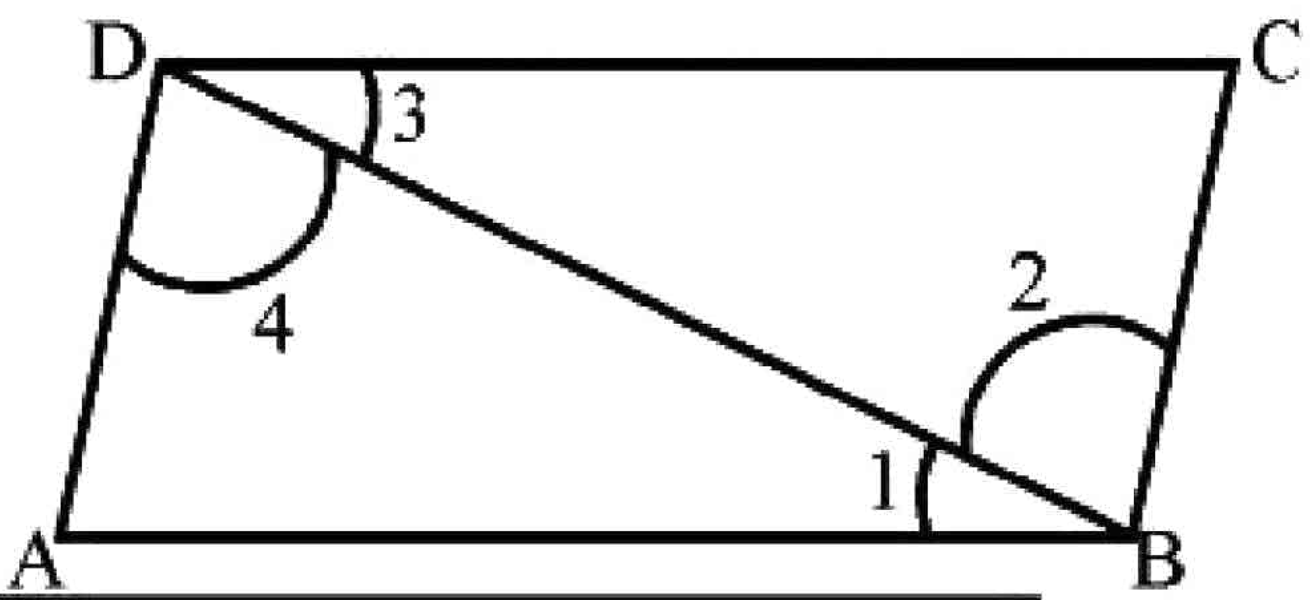
Given

In the figure $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}, \overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$

To prove

∠A ≅ ∠C

∠ABC ≅ ∠ADC



Proof

Statements	Reasons
In ΔABD ↔ ΔCDB	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	Given
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	Given
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	Common
ΔABD ≅ ΔCDB	S.S.S ≅ S.S.S
∴ Hence ∠A ≅ ∠C	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
∠1 ≅ ∠3	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
∠2 ≅ ∠4	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
m ∠1 + m∠2 = m∠3 + m∠4	
or m ∠ABC = m∠ADC	
∠ABC ≅ ∠ADC	

Q.2 In the figure $\overline{LN} \cong \overline{MP}, \overline{MN} \cong \overline{LP}$ prove that ∠N ≅ ∠P, ∠NML ≅ ∠PLM

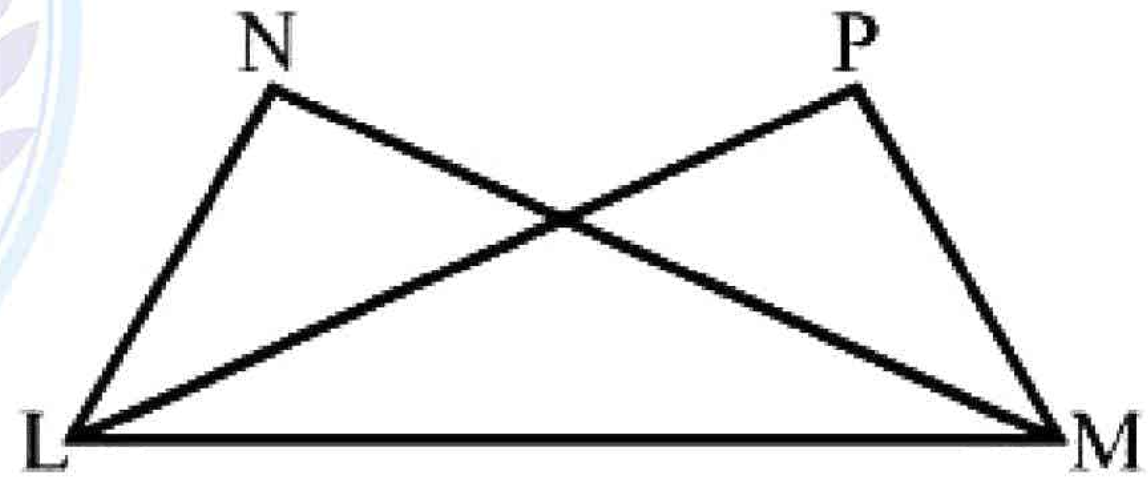
Given

In the figure

$\overline{LN} \cong \overline{MP}$ and $\overline{LP} \cong \overline{MN}$

To prove

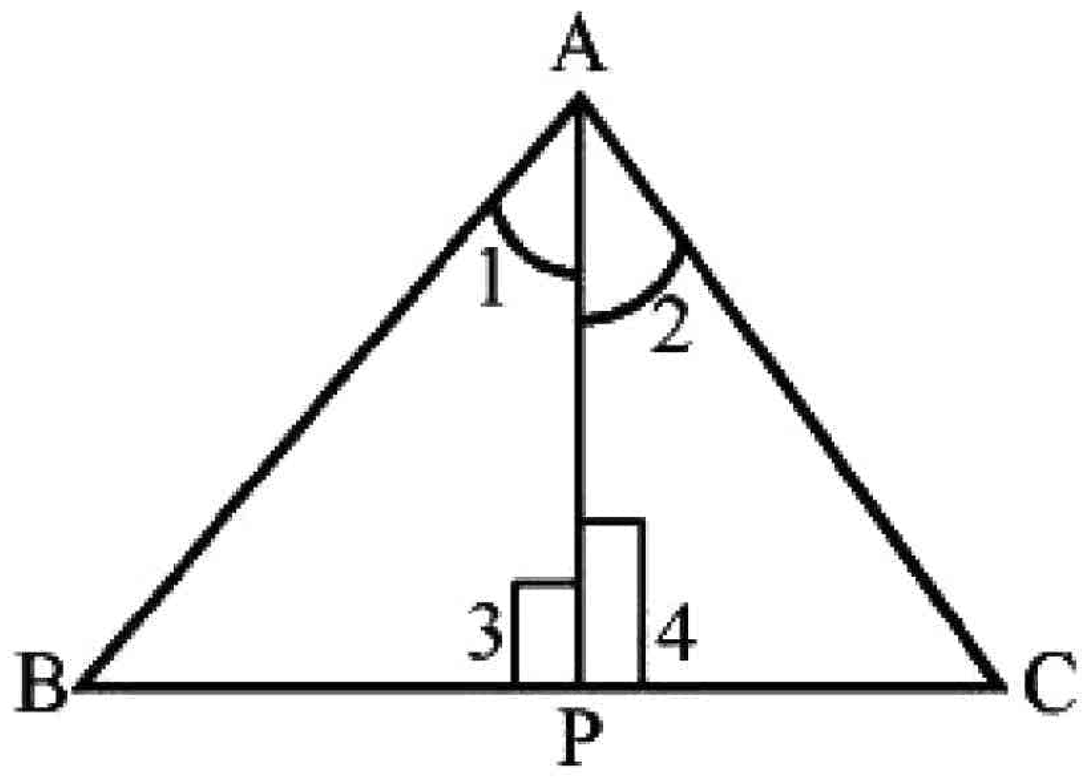
∠N ≅ ∠P and ∠NML ≅ ∠PLM



Proof

Statements	Reasons
ΔLMN ↔ ΔMLP	
$\overline{LN} \cong \overline{MP}$	Given
$\overline{LP} \cong \overline{MN}$	Given
$\overline{LM} \cong \overline{ML}$	Common
ΔLMN ≅ ΔMLP	S.S.S ≅ S.S.S
∠N ≅ ∠P	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
∠NML ≅ ∠PLM	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles

Q.3 Prove that median bisecting the base of an isosceles triangle bisects the vertex angle and it is perpendicular to the base



Given

ΔABC

(i) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

(ii) Point P is mid point of $\overline{BC}$ i.e: $\overline{BP} = \overline{CP}$

P is joined to A, i.e. $\overline{AP}$ is median

To prove

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

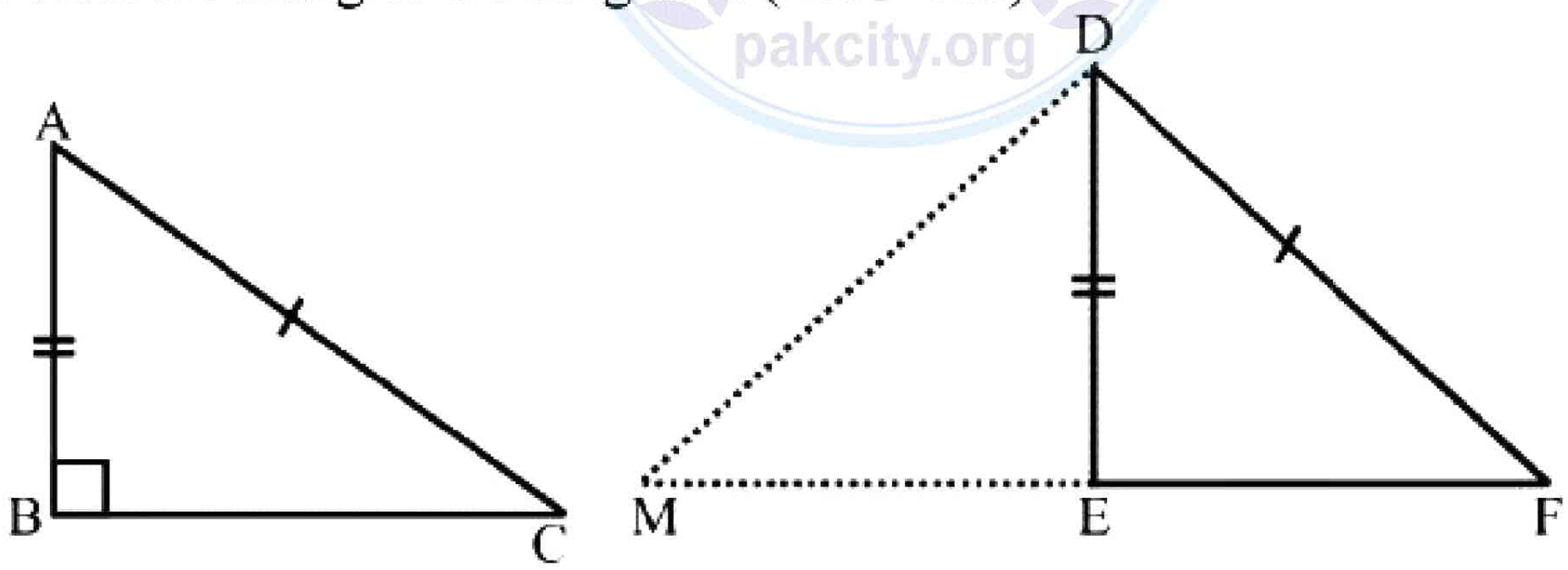
$\overline{AP} \perp \overline{BC}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
$\Delta ABP \leftrightarrow \Delta ACP$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	Given
$\overline{BP} \cong \overline{CP}$	Given
$\overline{AP} \cong \overline{AP}$	Common
$\Delta ABP \cong \Delta ACP$	S.S.S ≅ S.S.S
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$ ______(i)	
$m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180^o$ ____(ii)	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
Thus $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4 = 90$	
$\because \overline{AP} \perp \overline{BC}$	From equation (i) and (ii)

Theorem 10.1.4

If in the corresponding of the two right angled triangles, the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and the corresponding side of the other them the triangles are congruent (H.S ≅ H.S)



Given

$\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta DEF$

$\angle B \cong \angle E$ (right angles)

$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}, \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$

To Prove

$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$

Construction

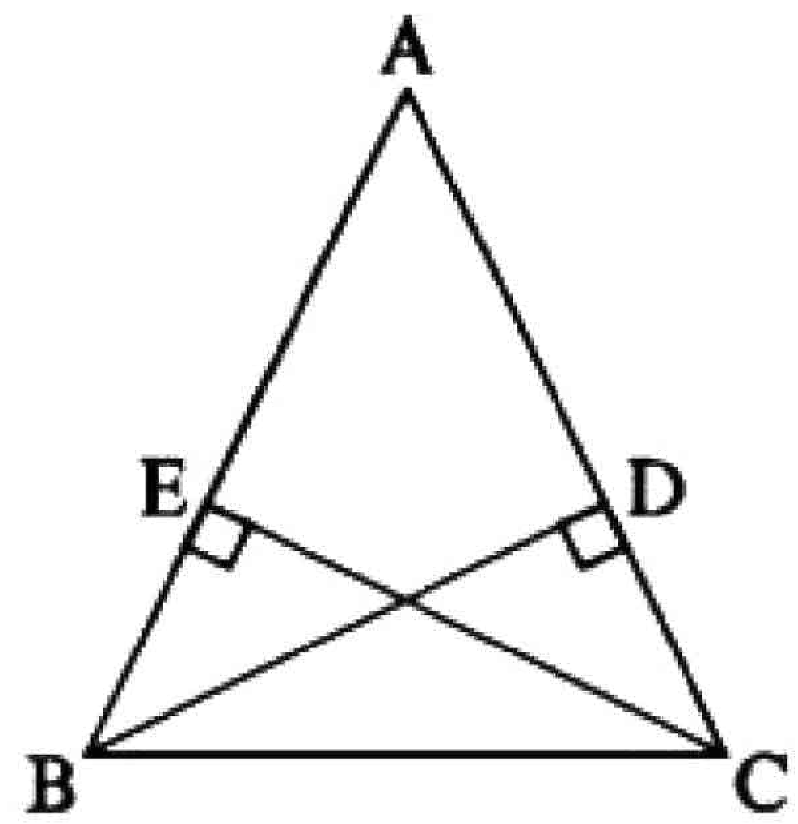
Prove $\overline{FE}$ to a point M such that $\overline{EM} \cong \overline{BC}$ and join the point D and M

Proof

Statements	Reasons
$m\angle DEF + \angle DEM = 180^\circ$ ____(i)	Supplementary angles
Now $m\angle DEF = 90^\circ$ ________(ii)	Given
$\therefore m\angle DEM = 90^\circ$	{ from (i) and (ii) }
In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta DEM$	
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EM}$	Construction
$\angle ABC \cong \angle DEM$	(Each angle equal to 90°)
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	Given
$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEM$	SAS postulate
ad $\angle C = \angle M$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{MD}$	Corresponding sides of congruent triangles
But $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}$	Given
$\overline{MD} \cong \overline{FD}$	Each is congruent to $\overline{CA}$
In DMF	
$\angle F \cong \angle M$	$\overline{MD} \cong \overline{FD}$ (proved)
But $\angle C \cong \angle M$	(Proved)
$\angle C \cong \angle F$	Each is congruent to $\angle M$
	Given
$\angle ABC \cong \angle DEF$	Given
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	(Proved)
Hence $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$	(S.A.A $\cong$ S.A.A)

Example

If perpendiculars from two vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides are congruent, then the triangle is isosceles.



Given

In $\Delta ABC, \overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}, \overline{CE} \perp \overline{AB}$

Such that $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CE}$

To prove

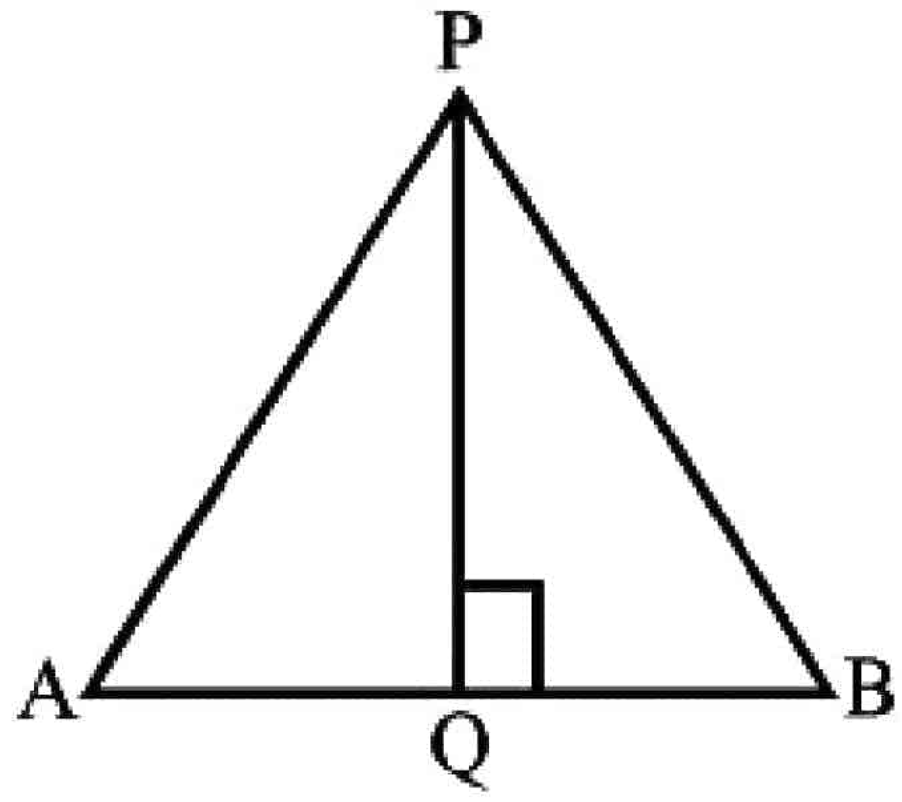
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta BCD \leftrightarrow \Delta CBC$	
$\angle BDC \cong \angle BEC$	$\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}, \overline{CE} \perp \overline{AB}$ given $\Rightarrow$ each angle $= 90^\circ$
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BC}$	Common hypotenuse
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CE}$	Given
$\Delta BCD \cong \Delta CBE$	H.S $\cong$ H.S
$\angle BCA \cong \angle CBE$	Corresponding angles Δ s
Thus $\angle BCA \cong \angle CBA$	
Hence $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	In $\Delta ABC, \angle BCA \cong \angle CBA$

Exercise 10.4

Q.1 In ΔPAB of figure $\overline{PQ} \perp \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{PA} \cong \overline{PB}$ prove that $\overline{AQ} \cong \overline{BQ}$ and ∠APQ ≅ ∠BPQ



Given:

In ΔPAB

$\overline{PQ} \perp \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{PA} \cong \overline{PB}$

To prove

$\overline{AQ} \cong \overline{BQ}$ and $\angle APQ \cong \angle BPQ$

Proof

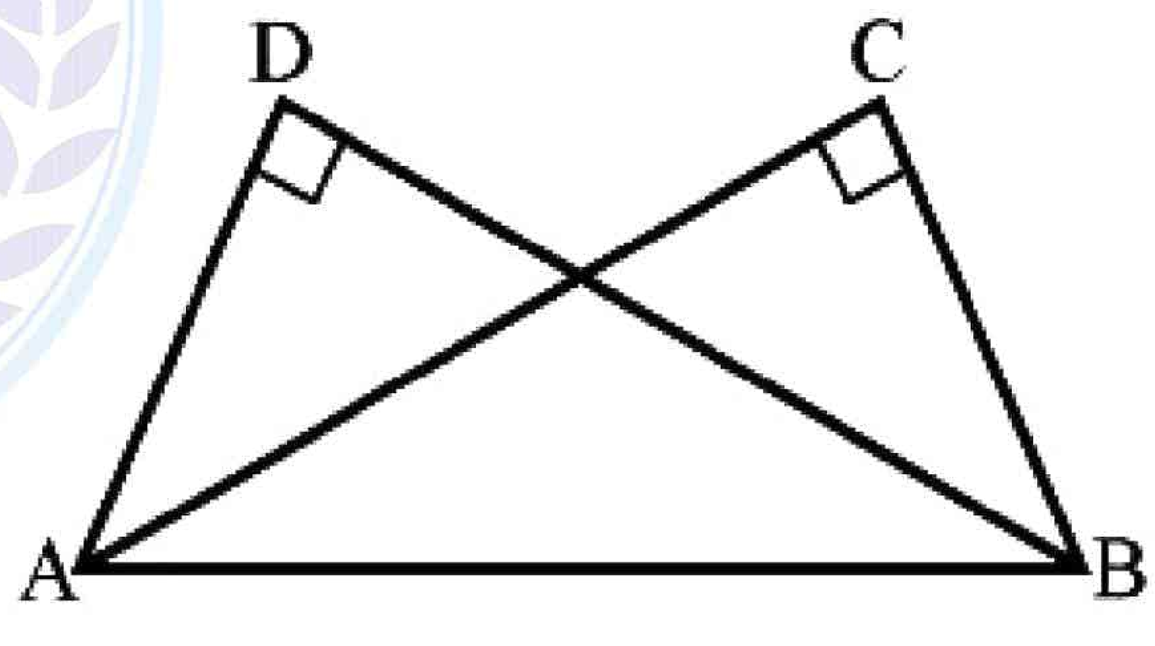
Statements	Reasons
In ΔAPQ ↔ ΔBPQ	
$\overline{PA} \cong \overline{PB}$	Given
∠AQP ≅ ∠BQP	Given $\overline{PQ} \perp \overline{AB}$
$\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{PQ}$	Common
∴ ΔAPQ ≅ ΔBPQ	H.S ≅ H.S
So $\overline{AQ} \cong \overline{BQ}$	Corresponding sides of congruent triangles
and ∠APQ ≅ ∠BPQ	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles

Q.2 In the figure m∠C ≅ m∠D = 90° and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$ prove that $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$ and ∠BAC ≅ ∠ABD

Given

In the figure given m∠C = m∠D = 90°

$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$



To Prove

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

∠BAC ≅ ∠ABD

Proof

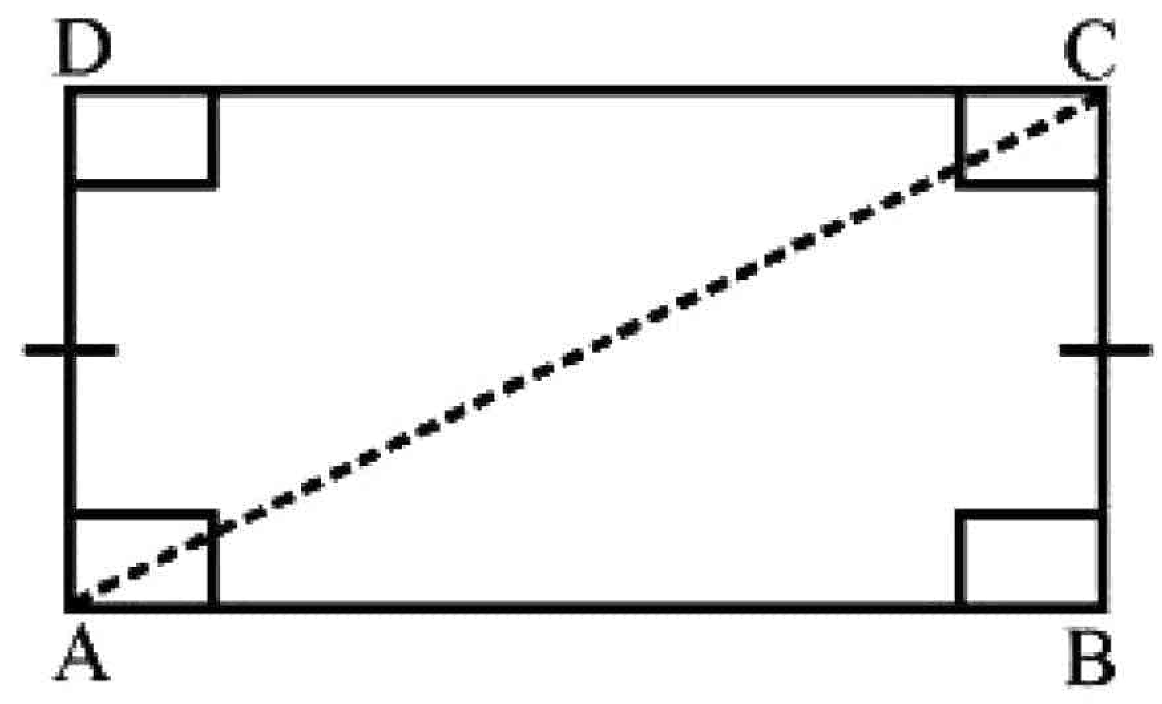
Statements	Reasons
In ΔABD ↔ ΔBAC	
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	Given
∠D ≅ ∠C	Each 90°
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BA}$	Common
Thus ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC	H-S ≅ H-S
∴ $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$	Corresponding sides of congruent triangles
∴ ∠BAC ≅ ∠ABD	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles

Q.3 In the figure, $m\angle B = m\angle D = 90^\circ$ and $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$ prove that ABCD is a rectangle

Given

In the figure

$m\angle B = m\angle D\ 90^\circ$ and $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$



To prove

ABCD is a rectangle

Construction

Join *A* to *C*

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta CDA$	
$\angle B \cong \angle D$	Given each angle = 90°
$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CA}$	Common
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$	Given
$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta CDA$	H-S ≅ H-S
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$	Corresponding sides of congruent triangles
and $\angle ACB \cong \angle CAD$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
Hence ABCD is a rectangle	

Review Exercise 10

Q.1 Which of the following are true and which are false.

(i) A ray has two end points. (False)

(ii) In a triangle there can be only are right angle. (True)

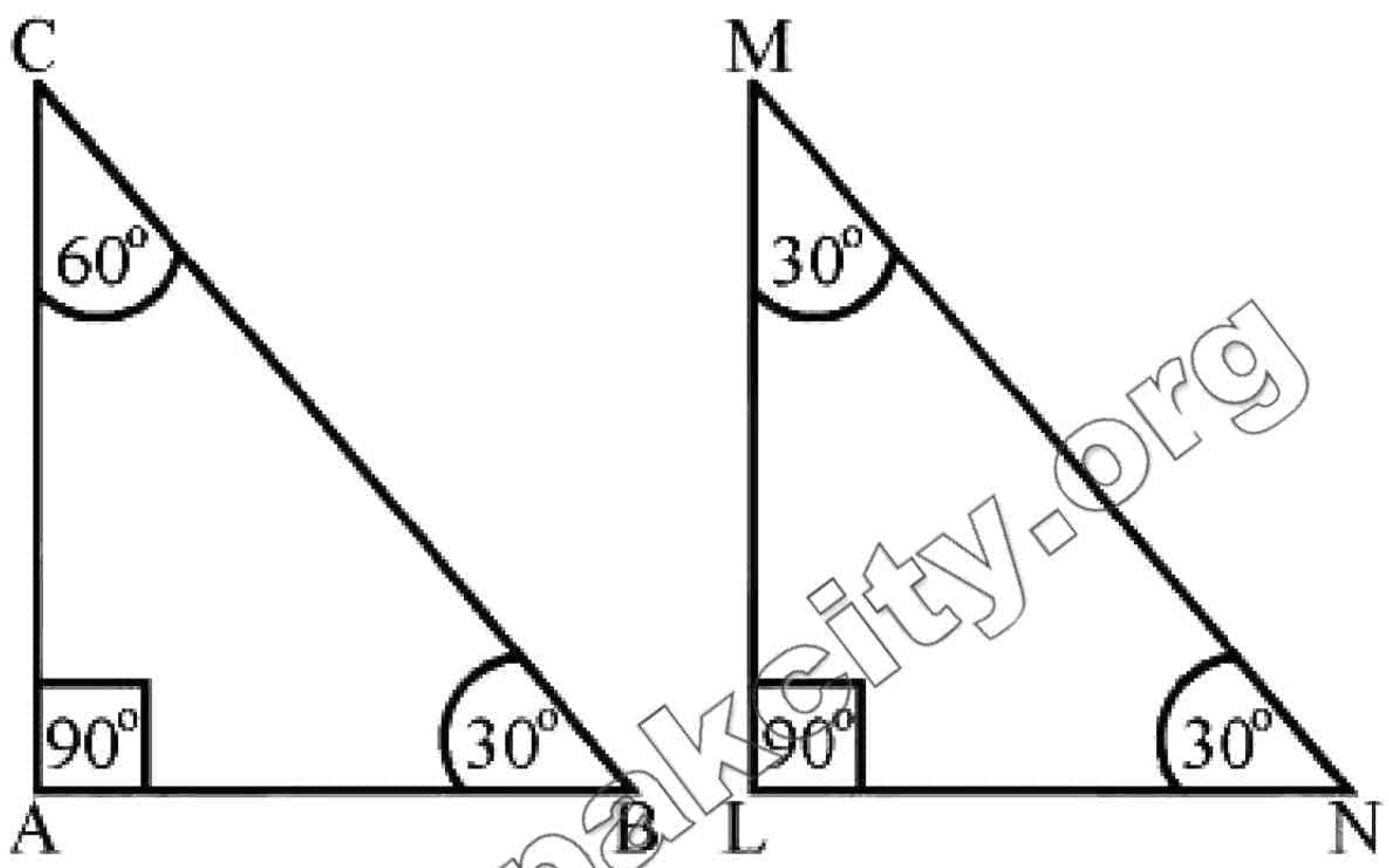
(iii) Three points are said to be collinear if they lie on same line. (True)

(iv) Two parallel lines intersect at a point. (False)

(v) Two line can intersect only one point. (True)

(vi) A triangle of congruent sides has non-congruent angles. (False)

Q.2 In $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta LMN$, then

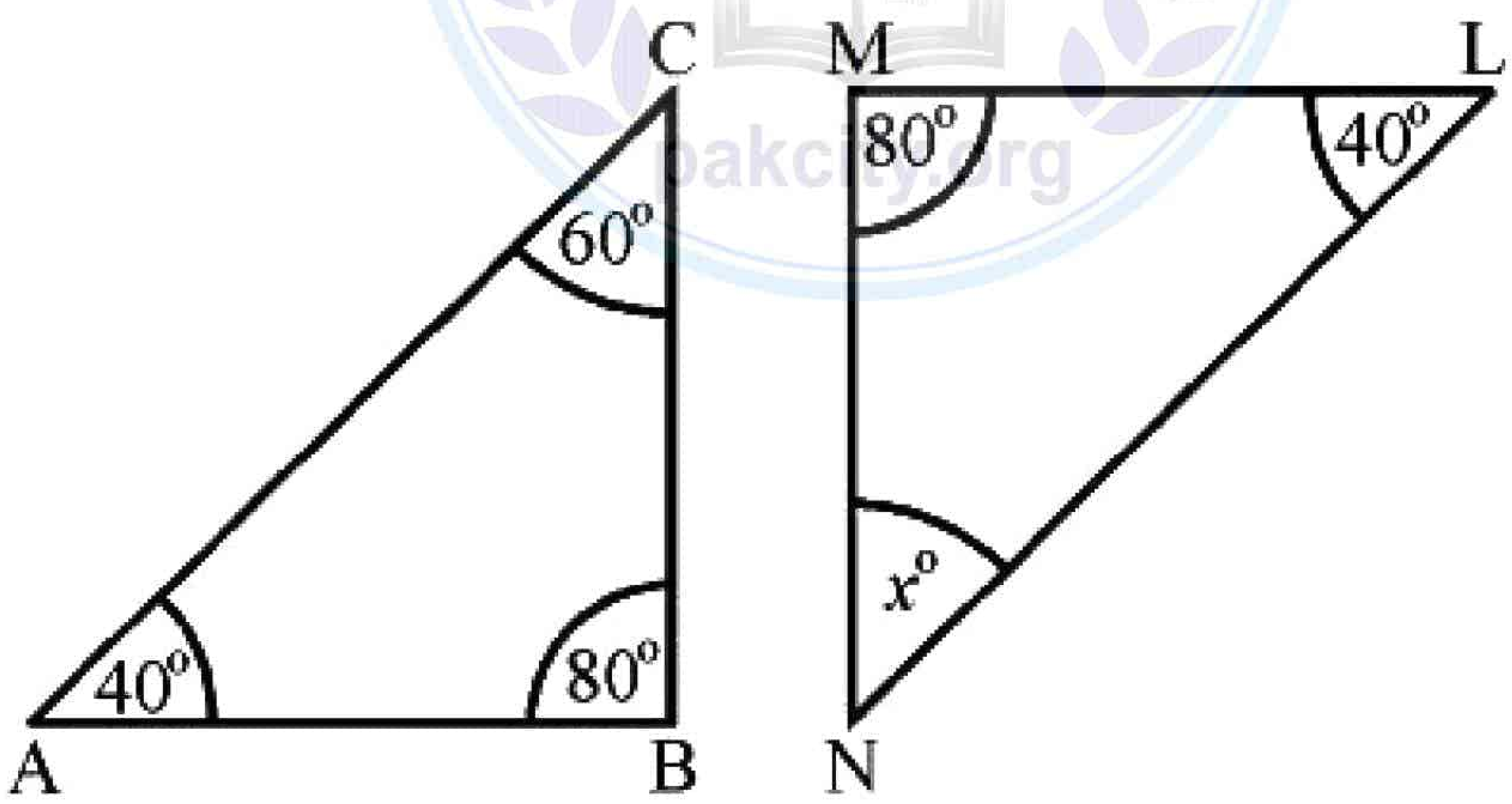


(i) $m\angle M \cong \underline{m\angle B} = 30^\circ$

(ii) $m\angle N \cong \underline{m\angle C} = 60^\circ$

(iii) $m\angle A \cong \underline{m\angle L} = 90^\circ$

Q.3 If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta\angle MN$ then find the value of x



$m\angle N = m\angle C = 60^\circ$

$m\angle N = x = 60^\circ$

Sum of three angle in a triangle is 180

So $x + 80 + 40 = 180$

$x + 120 = 180$

$x = 180 - 120$

$x = 60^{o}$

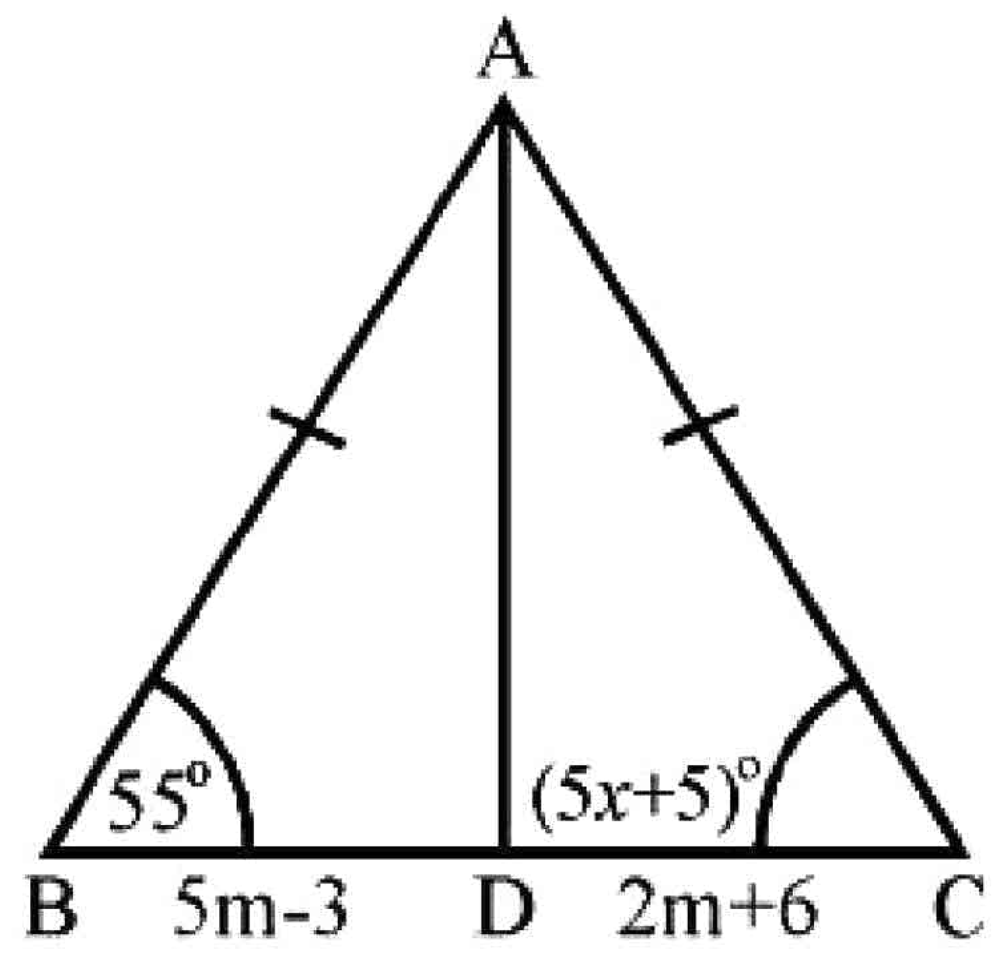
Q.4 Find the value of unknowns for the given congruent triangles.

It is an isosceles triangle

$m\overline{AB} = m\overline{AC}$

and $m\angle B = m\angle C$

when we draw a perpendicular from point A to BC it Bisect



So $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{DC}$

$5m - 3 = 2m + 6$

$5m - 2m = 6+3$

$3m = 9$

$m = \frac{9}{3}$

$m = 3$

opposite angle are congruent

$\therefore \angle B = \angle C$

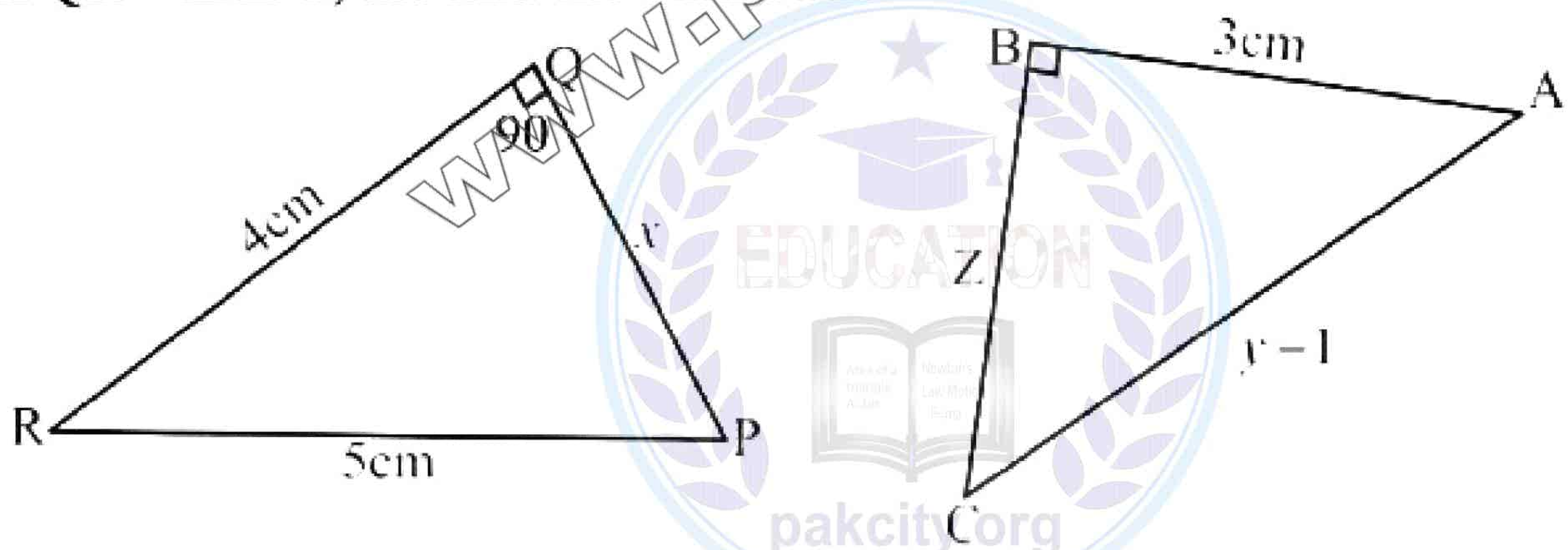
$55 = 5x + 5$

$55 - 5 = 5x$

$\frac{50}{5} = x$

$x = 10$

Q.5 If ΔPQR = ΔABC, the find the unknowns



By using definition of congruent triangles.

$\overline{RP} = \overline{AC}$

$5 = y - 1$

$5 + 1 = y$

$y = 6cm$

$\overline{AB} = \overline{QP}$

$3cm = x$

Or

$x = 3cm$

$\overline{BC} = \overline{QR}$

$Z = 4cm$

Unit 10: Congruent Triangle

Overview

Congruency of Triangles:

Tow triangles are said to be congruent written symbolically as $\cong$,if there exists a correspondence between them such that all the corresponding sides and angles are congruent.

i.e. if $\begin{cases} \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF} \\ \overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD} \end{cases}$ and $\begin{cases} \angle A \cong \angle D \\ \angle B \cong \angle E \\ \angle C \cong \angle F \end{cases}$

then $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$

A.S.A postulate:

In any correspondence of two triangles, if one side and any two angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding side and angles of the other then the triangles are congruent this postulate is called A.S.A. postulate.

A.S.A postulate:

In any correspondence of two triangles, if one side and any two angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding side and angles of the other, the two triangles, are congruent. This postulate is called A.S.A postulate.

S.S.S postulate:

In a correspondence of two triangles, if three sides of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding three sides of the other, then the two triangles are congruent this postulate is called S.S.S postulate.

H.S postulate:

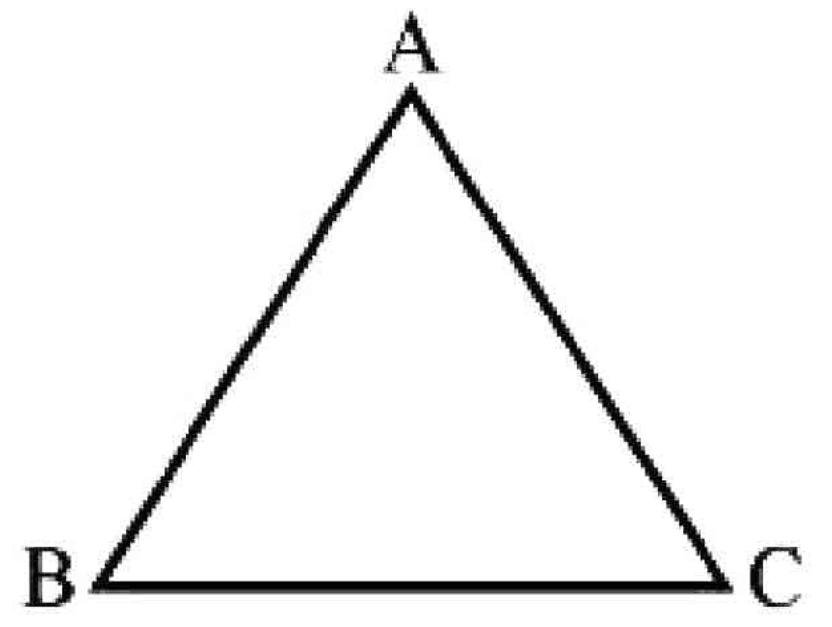
If in the correspondence of the two right-angled triangles, the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are congruent ot the hypotenuse and the corresponding side of the other, then the triangles, are congruent this postulate is called H.S postulate.

Introduction:

Two triangles are said to be congruent if at least one $(1-1)$ correspondence can be established between them in which the angles and sides are congruent.

For example

If in the corresponding $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta DEF$



(i) $\angle A \longleftrightarrow \angle D$ ($\angle A$ corresponds to $\angle D$)

(ii) $\angle B \longleftrightarrow \angle E$ ($\angle B$ corresponds to $\angle E$)

(iii) $\angle C \longleftrightarrow \angle F$ ($\angle C$ corresponds to $\angle F$)

(iv) $\overline{AB} \longleftrightarrow \overline{DE}$ ($\overline{AB}$ corresponds to $\overline{DE}$)

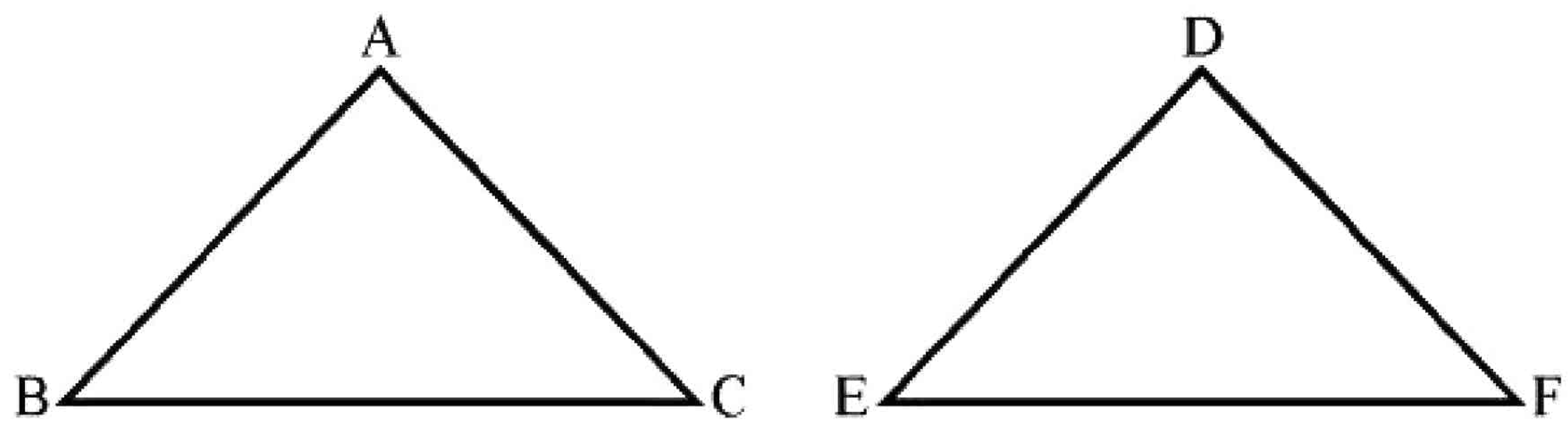
(v) $\overline{BC} \longleftrightarrow \overline{EF}$ ($\overline{BC}$ corresponds to $\overline{EF}$)

(vi) $\overline{CA} \longleftrightarrow \overline{FD}$ ($\overline{CA}$ corresponds to $\overline{FD}$)

Congruency of Triangles:

The two triangles are said to be congruent written as $\cong$ if there exists a correspondence between them such that all the corresponding sides and angles are congruent.

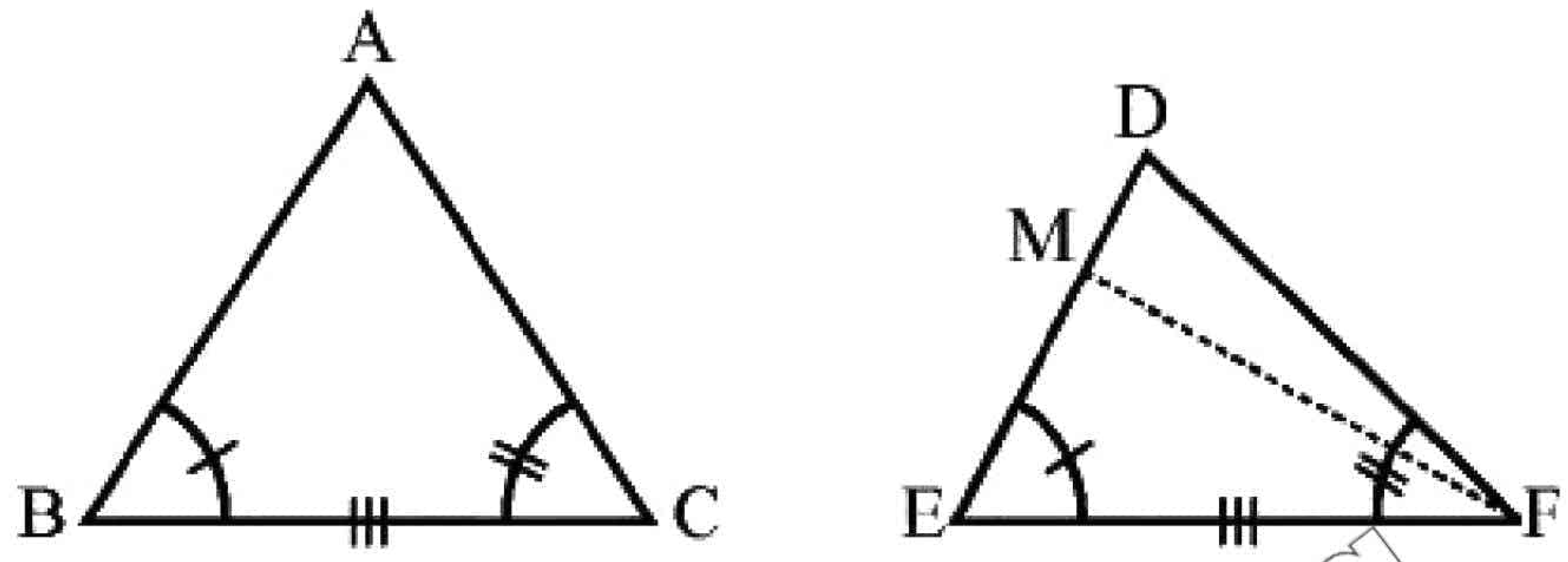
Then $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$



If $\begin{cases} \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF} \\ \overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF} \end{cases}$ and $\begin{cases} \angle A \cong \angle D \\ \angle B \cong \angle E \\ \angle C \cong \angle F \end{cases}$

Theorem 10.1.1

In any correspondence of two triangles, if one side and any two angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding side and angles of the other then the triangles are congruent.(A.S.A $\cong$ A.S.A.)



Given

In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta DEF$

$\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$

To prove

$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$

Construction

Suppose $\overline{AB} \not\cong \overline{DE}$. Take a point M on $\overline{DE}$ such that $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ME}$. Join M to F

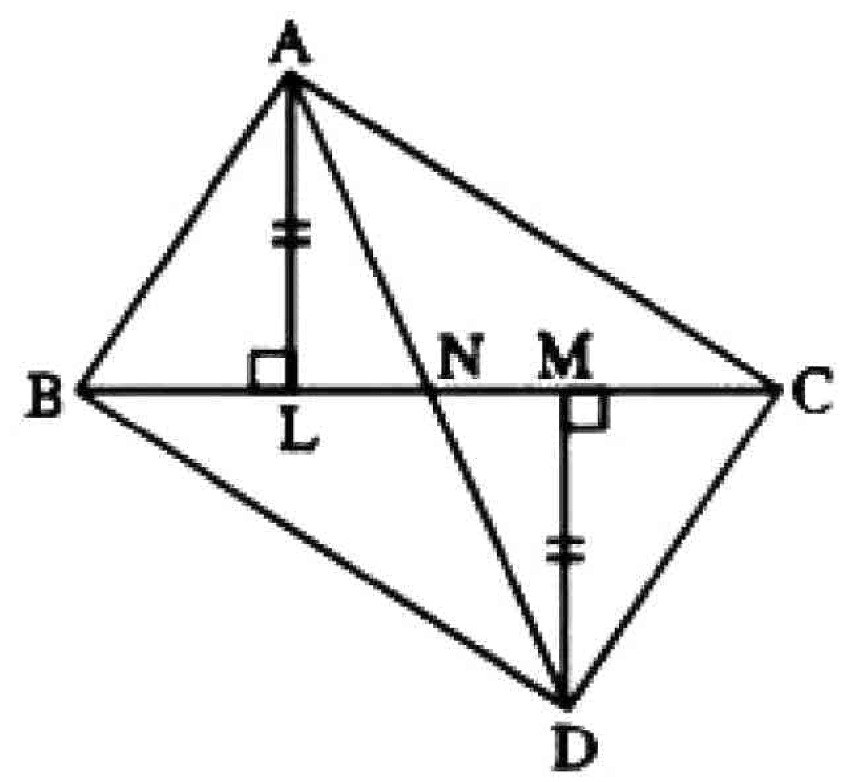
Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ABC \leftrightarrow \Delta MEF$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ME}$ ____ (i)	Construction
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$ ____ (ii)	Given
$\angle B \cong \angle E$ ____ (iii)	Given
$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta MEF$	S.A.S postulate
So, $\angle C \cong \angle MFE$	(Corresponding angles of congruent triangles)
But $\angle C \cong \angle DFE$	Given
$\therefore$ $\angle DFE \cong \angle MFE$	Both congruent to $\angle C$
This is possible only if D and M are the same points and $\overline{ME} \cong DE$	

So $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ ____ (iv) Thus from (ii), (iii) and (iv), we have $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$	$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ME}$ (construction) and $\overline{ME} \cong \overline{DE}$ (proved) S.A.S postulates

Example

If ΔABC and ΔDCB are on the opposite sides of common base $\overline{BC}$ such that $\overline{AL} \perp \overline{BC}, \overline{DM} \perp \overline{BC}$ and $\overline{AL} \cong \overline{DM}$, then $\overline{BC}$ bisects $\overline{AD}$.



Given

ΔABC and ΔDCB are on the opposite sides of $\overline{BC}$ such that $\overline{AL} \perp \overline{BC}, \overline{DM} \perp \overline{BC}, \overline{AL} \cong \overline{DM}$, and $\overline{AD}$ is cut by $\overline{BC}$ at N.

To prove

$\overline{AN} \cong \overline{DN}$

Proof

Statements	Reasons
In $\Delta ALN \leftrightarrow \Delta DMN$	
$\overline{AL} \cong \overline{DM}$	Given
$\angle ALN \cong \angle \overline{DMN}$	Each angle is right angle
$\angle ALN \cong \angle \overline{DMN}$	Vertical angels
$\angle ALN \cong \angle \overline{DMN}$	SAA ≅ SAA
$\overline{AN} \cong \overline{DN}$	Corresponding sides of ≅ Δs.