



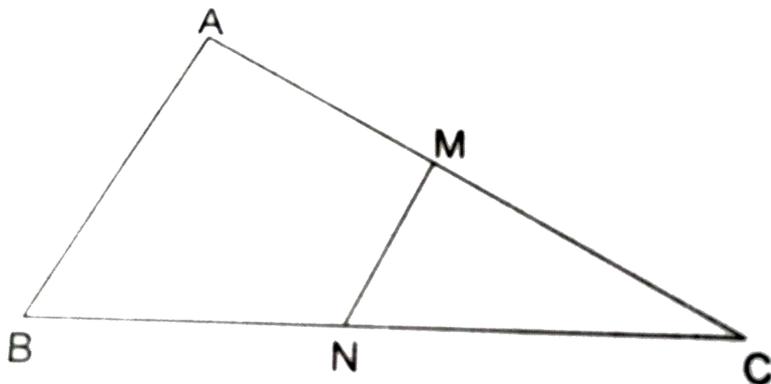
MATHS

BOOKS - RS AGGARWAL MATHS (HINGLISH)

TRIANGLES

Solved Examples

1. In the given figure, $MN \parallel$
 AB , $BC = 7.5\text{cm}$, $AM = 4\text{cm}$ and $MC = 2\text{cm}$. Find the length of BN .



A. 5 cm

B. 4cm

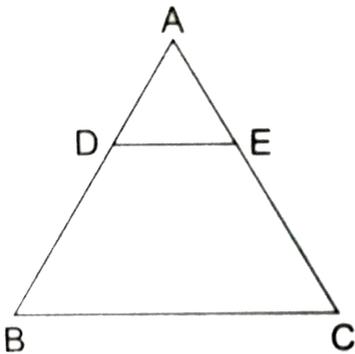
C. 6cm

D. 9cm

Answer: A

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2. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$ and $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{3}{5}$. If $AC = 4.8\text{cm}$, find the length of AE .



A. 2.8cm

B. 1.8cm

C. 3.8cm

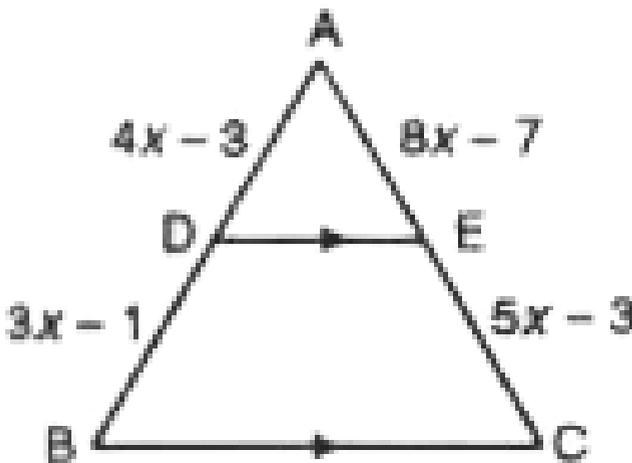
D. 4.8cm

Answer: B



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3. In the given figure in $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ so that ,
 $AD = (4x - 3)cm$, $AE = (8x - 7)cm$, $BD = (3x - 1)cm$ and $CE = (5x - 3)$
. Find the value of x .



A. 1

B. 2

C. $\frac{-1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

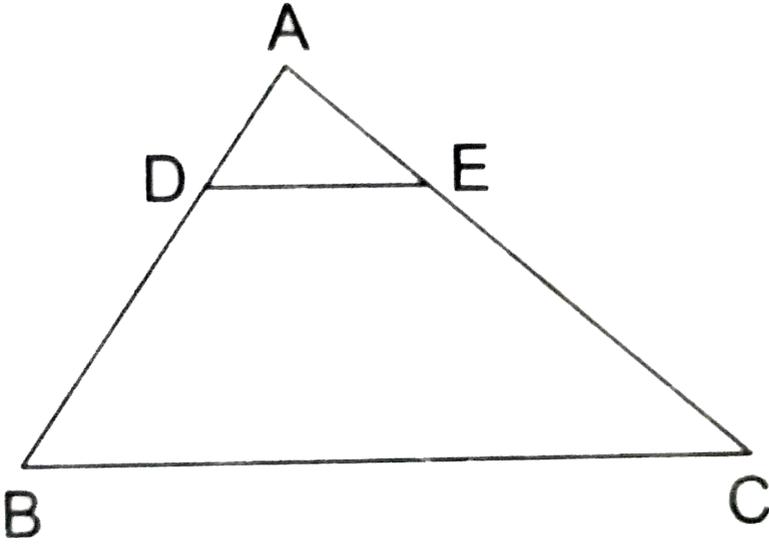
Answer: A



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4. If D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of $\triangle ABC$ such that $AB = 5.6\text{cm}$, $AD = 1.4\text{cm}$, $AC = 7.2\text{cm}$ and $AE = 1.8\text{cm}$.

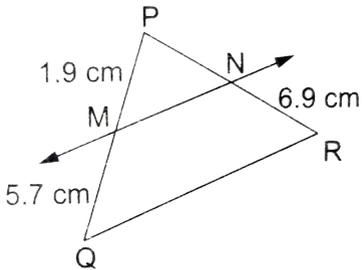
Show that $DE \parallel BC$.



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5. In the adjoining figure, $MN \parallel QR$.

Find (i) PN and (ii) PR.



A. 2.3cm , 9.2 cm

B. 5.3cm , 8.2 cm

C. 4.5 cm , 6.6cm

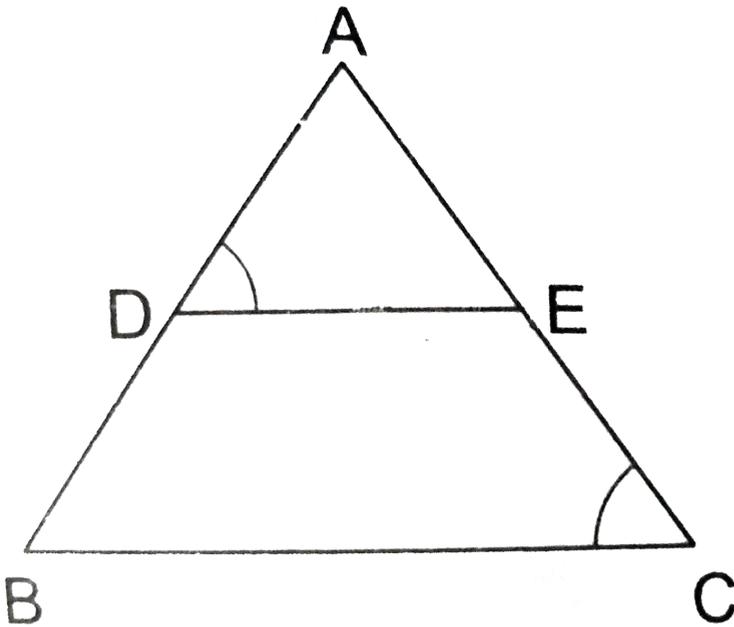
D. 8.2 cm , 9.1`cm

Answer: A



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6. In the given figure, $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ and $\angle ADE = \angle ACB$. Prove that ΔABC is an isosceles triangle.



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7. M and N are points on the sides AC and BC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$. In each of the following cases, state whether $MN \parallel AB$.

(i) $CM = 4.2\text{cm}$, $MA = 2.8\text{cm}$, $NB = 3.6\text{cm}$, 5.7

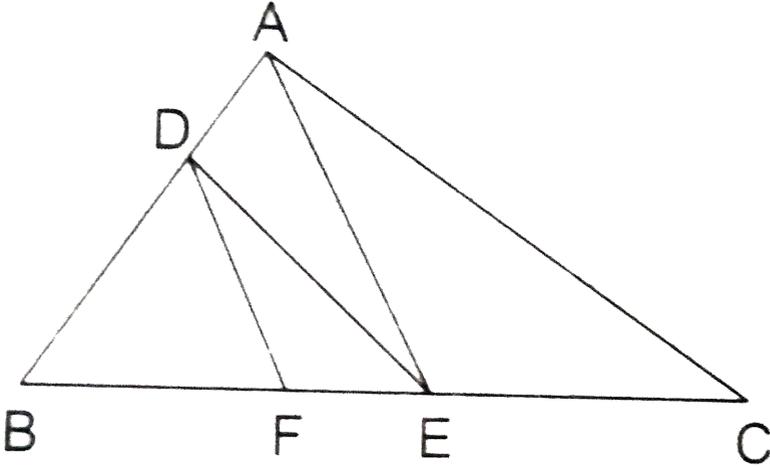
(ii) $CB = 6.92\text{cm}$, $CN = 1.04\text{cm}$, $Ca = 1.73\text{cm}$, $CM = 0.26\text{cm}$

(iii) $CM = 5.1\text{cm}$, $CA = 6.8\text{cm}$, $CB = 5.6\text{cm}$, $NB = 1.4\text{cm}$.

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8. In the given figure, $DE \parallel AC$ and $DF \parallel AE$.

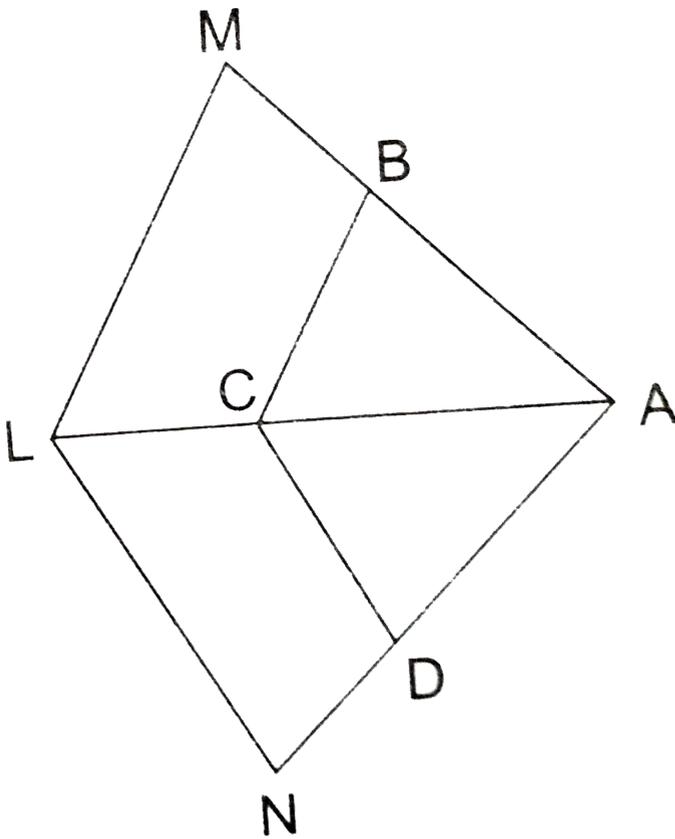
Prove that $\frac{BF}{FE} = \frac{BE}{EC}$



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9. In the given figure, $LM \parallel CB$ and $LN \parallel CD$.

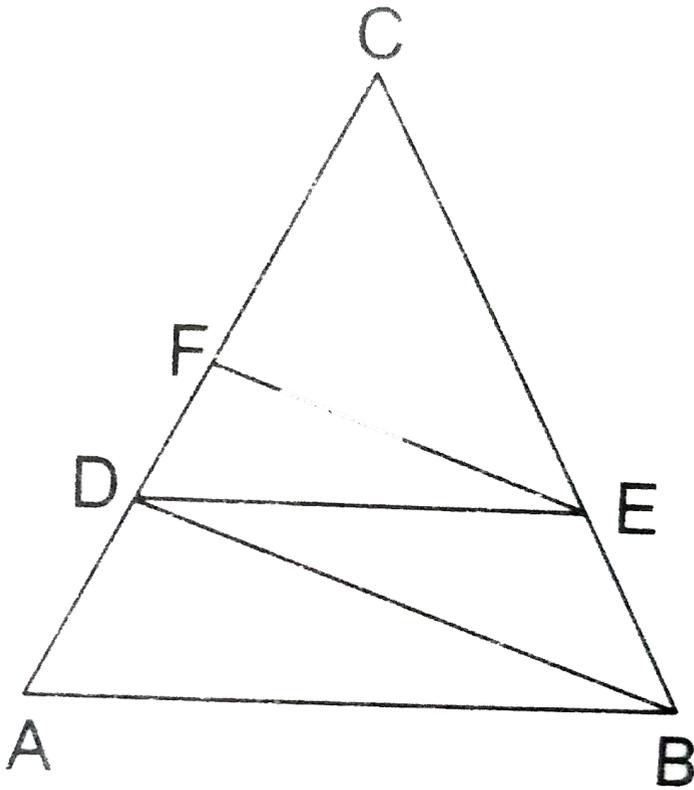
Prove that $\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{AD}$



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10. It is given figure, $AB \parallel DE \parallel$ and $BD \parallel \parallel EF$.

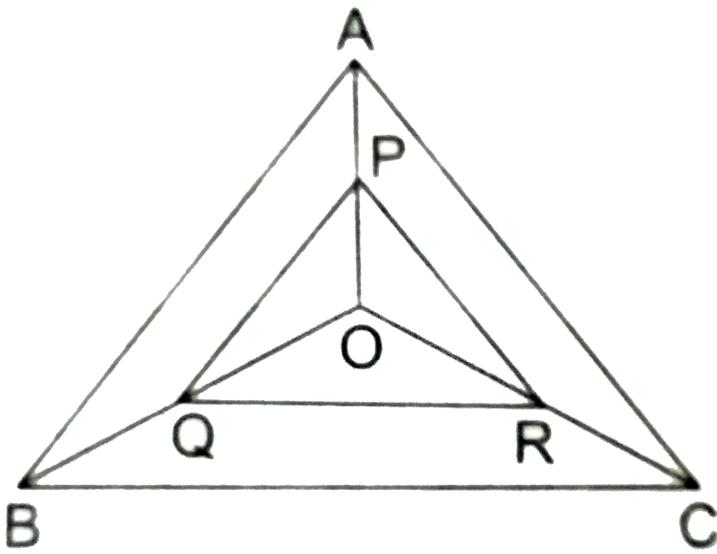
Prove that $DC^2 = CF \times AC$.



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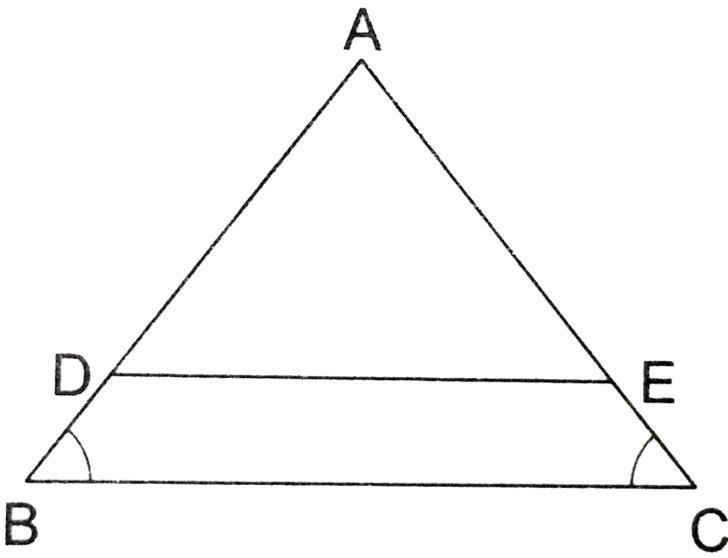
11. In the given figure, $PQ \parallel AB$ and $PR \parallel AC$.

Prove that $QR \parallel BC$



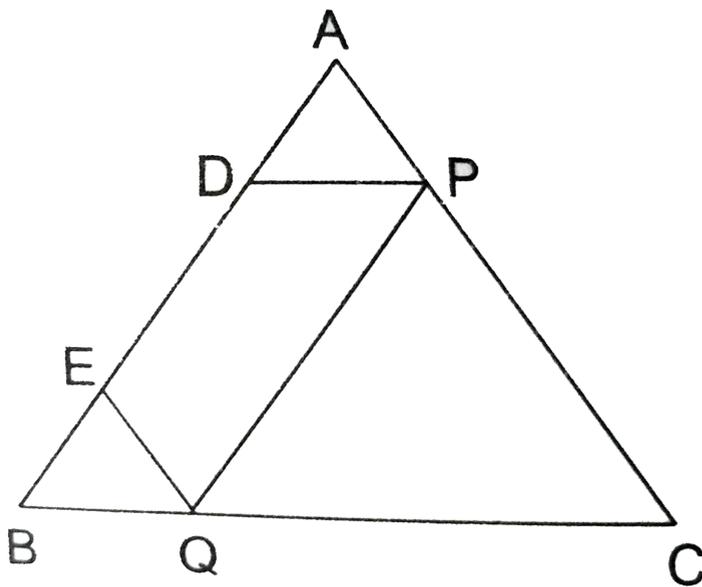
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12. In the given figure, in $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = \angle C$ and $BD = CE$. Prove that $DE \parallel BC$.



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13. In $\triangle ABC$, D and E two points on AB such that $AD=BE$. If $DP \parallel BC$ and $EQ \parallel AC$, prove that such $PQ \parallel \parallel AB$.



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14. If three or more parallel lines are intersected by two transversals; Prove that the intercepts made by them on transversal are proportional.

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15. $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral; P, Q, R and S are the points of trisection of side AB, BC, CD and DA respectively and are adjacent to A and C ; prove that $PQRS$ is parallelogram.



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16. $ABCD$ is a trapezium with $AB \parallel DC$. E and F are points on non-parallel sides AD and BC respectively such that EF is parallel to AB . Show that

$$\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{BF}{FC}.$$



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17. $ABCD$ is a trapezium such that $AB \parallel CD$. Its diagonals AC and BC intersect each other at O . Prove that $\frac{AO}{OC} = \frac{BO}{OD}$

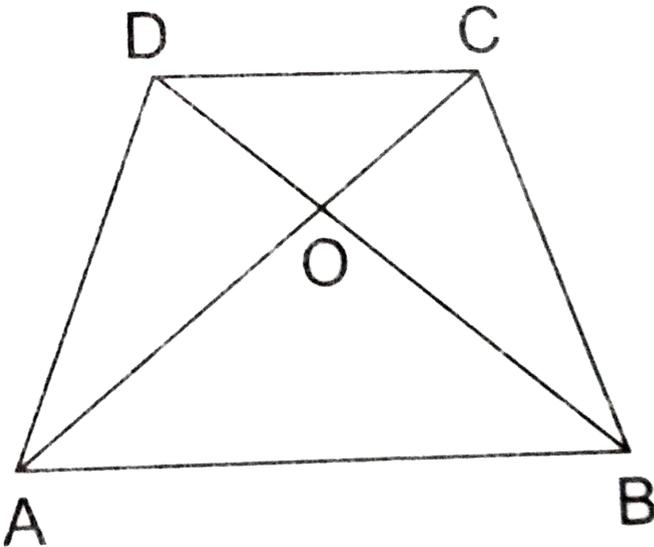


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18. The diagonals of a quadrilateral $ABCD$ intersect each other at the point O such that $\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{CO}{DO}$. Show that $ABCD$ is a trapezium.

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19. In the given figure, $ABCD$ is trapezium whose diagonals AC and BD intersect at O such that $OA = (3x - 1)cm$, $OB = (2x + 1)cm$, $OC = (5x - 3)cm$ and $OD = (6x - 4)cm$. Then, $x = ?$



A. 1 cm

B. 2cm

C. 3 cm

D. 4 cm

Answer: B



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20. The line segment joining the mid-points of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side of a triangle.



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21. The line drawn from the midpoint of one side of a triangle parallel to another side bisects the third side.



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22. In $\triangle ABC$, E is the midpoint of the median AD . BE produced meets AC at F . Prove that $AF = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)AC$

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23. Prove that the line segments joining the mid-points of the adjacent sides of a quadrilateral form a parallelogram.

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24. The internal angle bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle

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25. In figure D is a point on side BC of a $\triangle ABC$ such that $\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$.
Prove that AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$.



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26. In the given figure, AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$. If $AB = 10$ cm , $AC = 6$ cm and $BC = 12$ cm, find BD and DC .



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27. If the bisector of an angle of a triangle bisects the opposite side, prove that the triangle is isosceles.



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28. If the diagonal BD of a quadrilateral ABCD bisects both $\angle B$ and $\angle D$.

Prove that $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD}$.



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29. $\triangle AHK$ is similar to $\triangle ABC$. If $AK = 10$ cm, $BC = 3.5$ cm and $HK = 7$ cm, find AC .

- A. 4cm
- B. 5cm
- C. 3cm
- D. 2cm

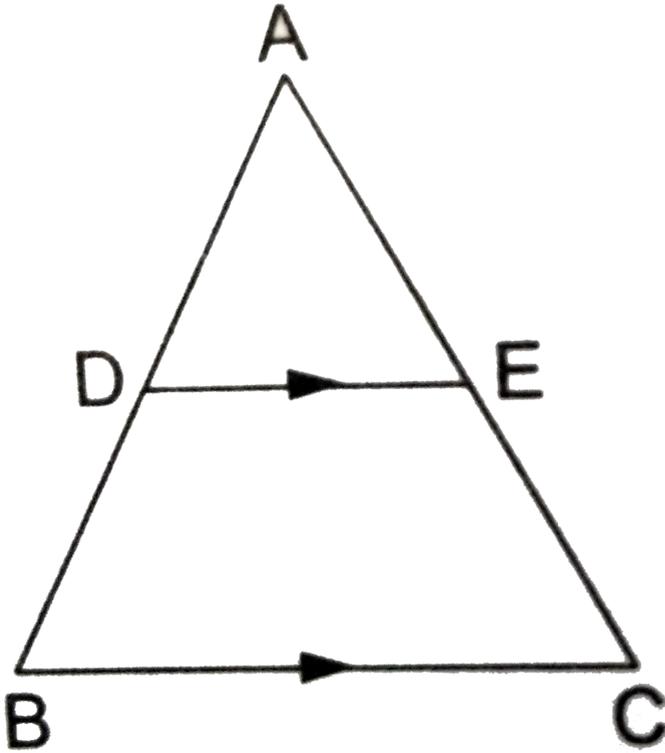
Answer: B



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30. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$, $AD = 2$ cm, $BD = 2.5$ cm, $AE = 3.2$ cm and $DE = 4$ cm.

Find AC and BC.



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31. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Prove that $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$.



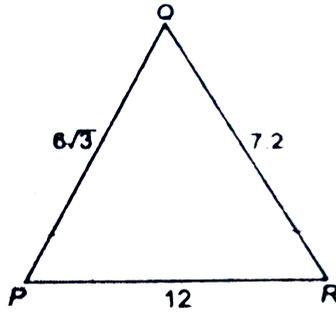
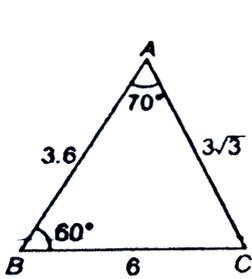
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32. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Prove that $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC$.



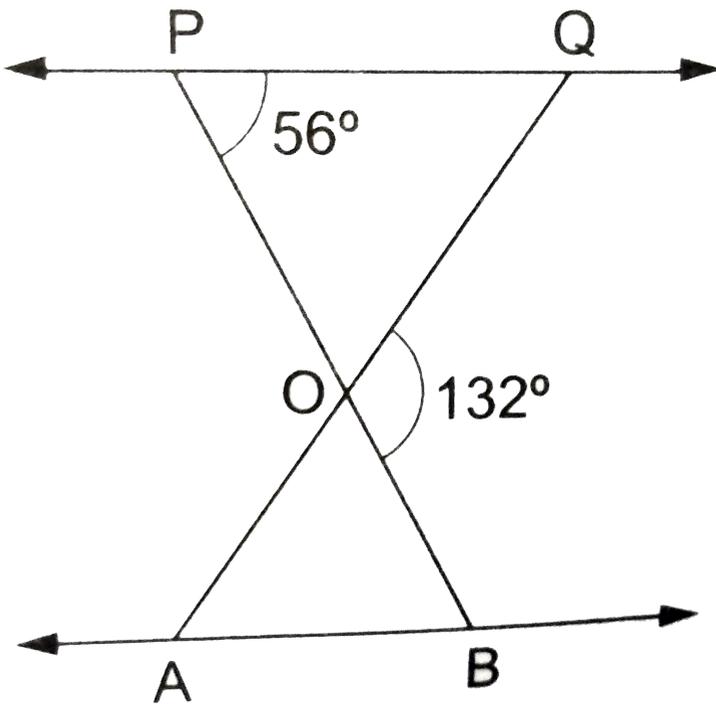
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33. Find $\angle P$ in the figure below.



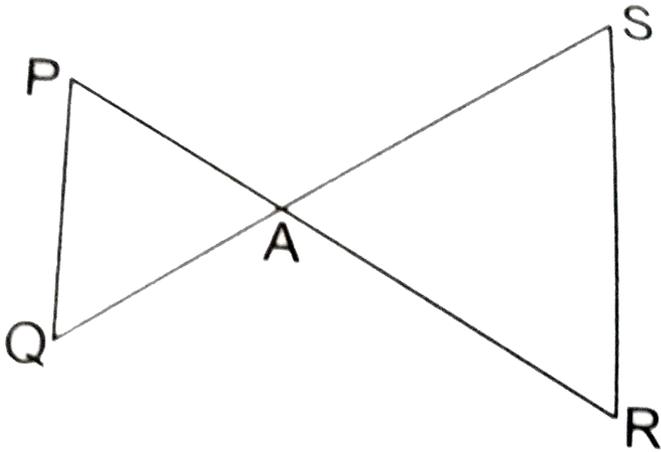
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34. In the given figure, $\triangle OQP \sim \triangle OAB$, $\angle OPQ = 56^\circ$ and $\angle BOQ = 132^\circ$. Find $\angle OAB$.



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35. In the given figure, $AP \cdot AR = AS \cdot AQ$ prove that $\angle P = \angle S$ and $\angle Q = \angle R$.



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36. A vertical stick which is 15 cm long casts a 12-cm long shadow on the ground. At the same time, a vertical tower casts a 50-m-long shadow on the ground. Find the height of the tower.

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37. If two triangles are similar; prove that the ratio of the corresponding sides is same as the ratio of corresponding medians.



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38. The perimeters of two similar triangles are 25cm and 15cm respectively. If one side of first triangle is 9cm, what is the corresponding side of the other triangle?

A. 2.4 cm

B. 3.4cm

C. 4.4cm

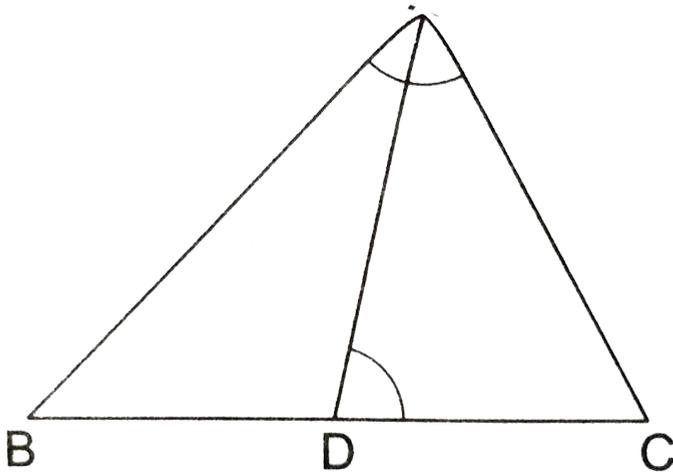
D. 5.4cm

Answer: D



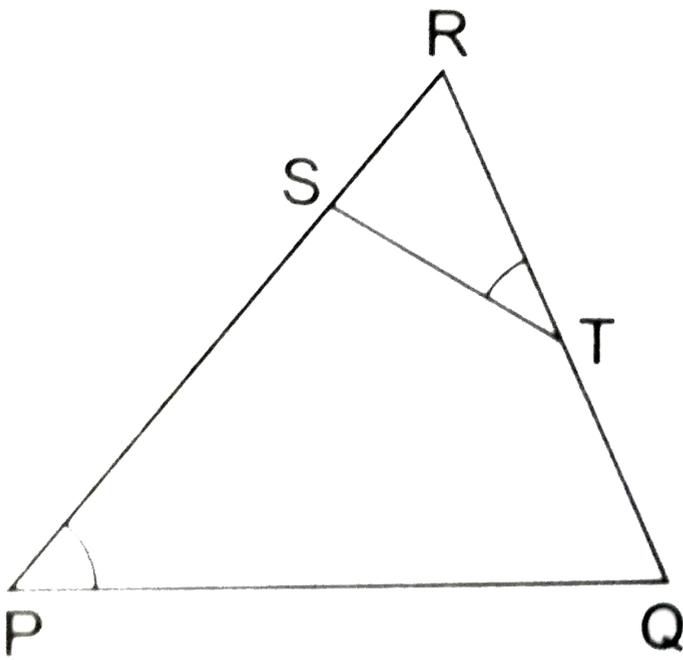
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39. In the given figure , D is a point on the side BC of $\triangle ABC$ such that $\angle ADC = \angle BAC$. Prove that $CA^2 = CB \times CD$.



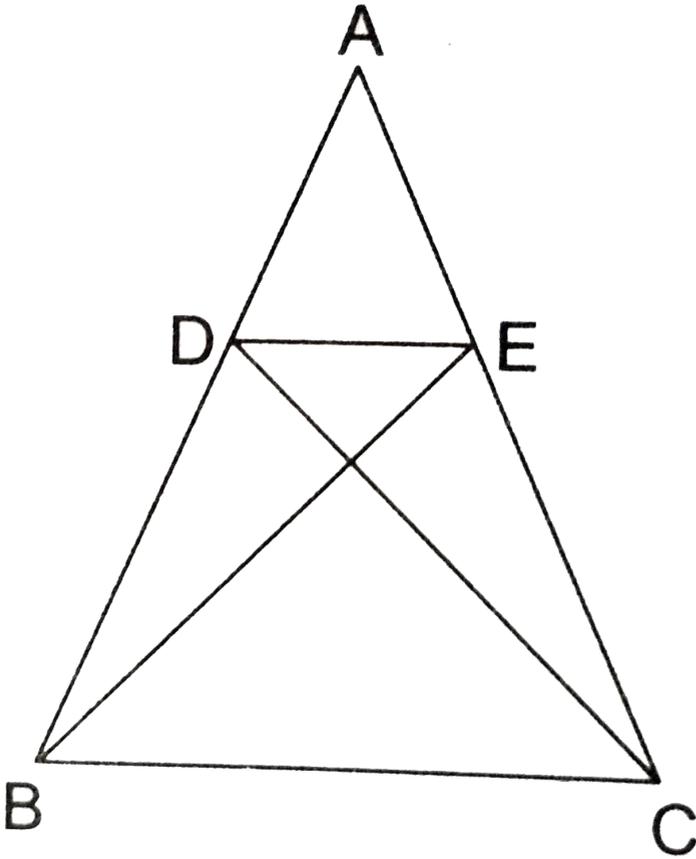
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40. In the given figure, S and T are points on sides PR and QR of $\triangle PQR$ such that $\angle P = \angle RTS$. Show that $\triangle RPQ \sim \triangle RTS$.



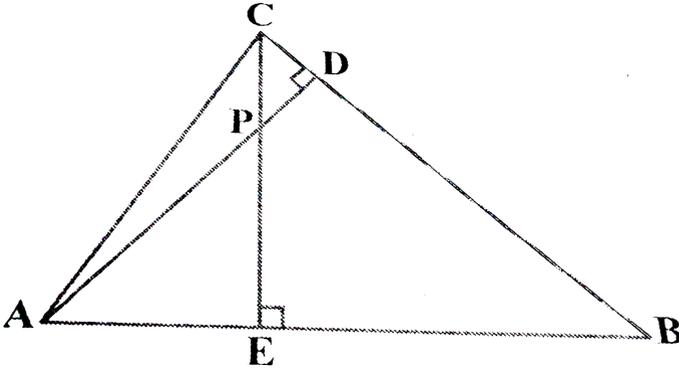
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41. In that figure, if $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACD$, show that $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle ABC$.



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42. In Figure altitudes AD and CE of $\triangle ABC$ intersect each other at the point P. Show that: (i) $\triangle AEP \sim \triangle CDP$ (ii) $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBE$ (iii) $\triangle AEP \sim \triangle ADB$ (iv) $\triangle PDC \sim \triangle BEC$



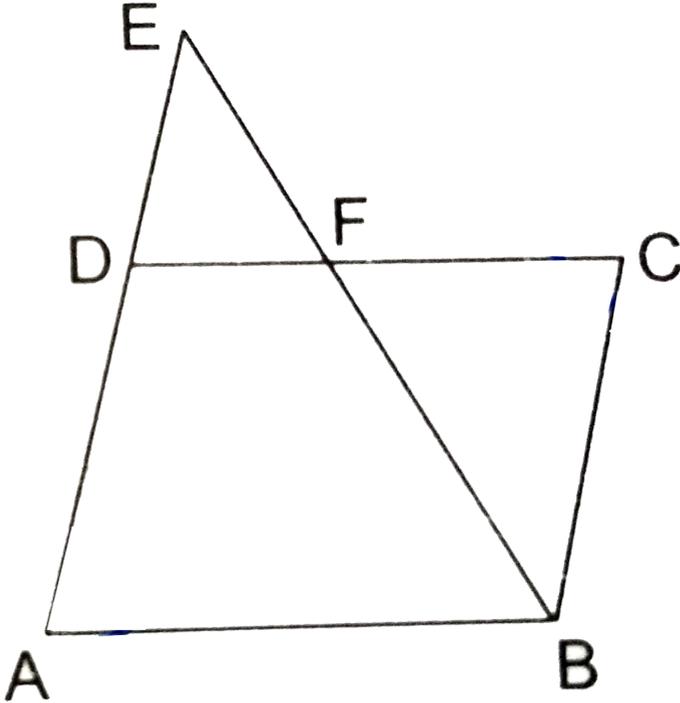
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43. Diagonals AC and BD of a trapezium ABCD with $AB \parallel DC$ intersect each other at the point O. Using a similarity criterion for two triangles, show

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

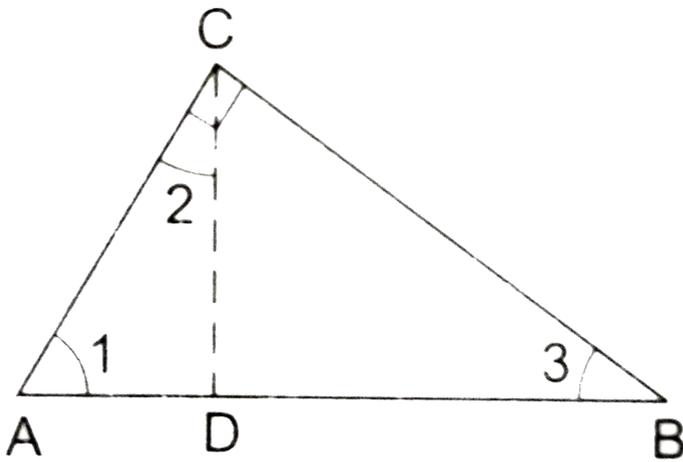
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46. The side AD of parallelogram ABCD is produced to a point E. BE intersects CD at F. Show that $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CFB$.



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47. In the given figure, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ and $CD \perp AB$. Prove that $CD^2 = BD \cdot AD$

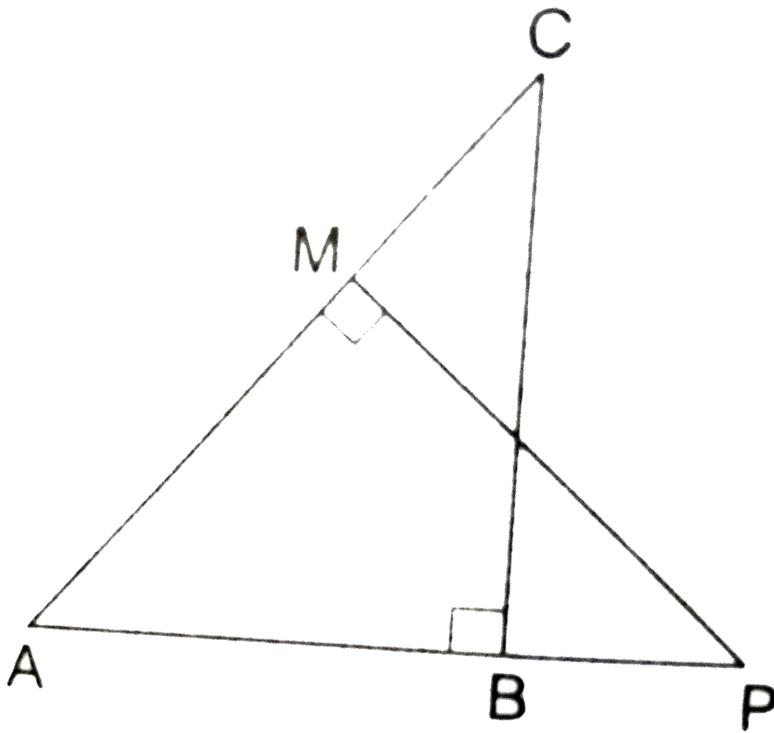


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48. In the given figure, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle AMP$ are right-angled at B and M respectively.

Prove that (i) $\triangle ABC \approx \triangle AMP$

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



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49. ABC is a triangle in which $AB = AC$ and D is a point on AC such that $BC^2 = AC \times CD$. Prove that $BD = BC$.

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50. In a $\triangle ABC$ P and Q are points on AB and AC respectively and $PQ \parallel BC$. Prove that the median AD bisects PQ.



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51. In the given figure, E is a point on side CB produced of an isosceles $\triangle ABC$ with $AB = AC$. . If $AD \perp BC$ and $EF \perp AC$, prove that $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECF$



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52. Prove that the line segments joining the mid-points of the sides of a triangle form four triangles, each of which is similar to the original triangle.



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53. Two right triangles ABC and DBC are drawn on the same hypotenuse BC and on the same side of BC . If AC and BD intersect at P , prove that $AP \times PC = BP \times PD$.

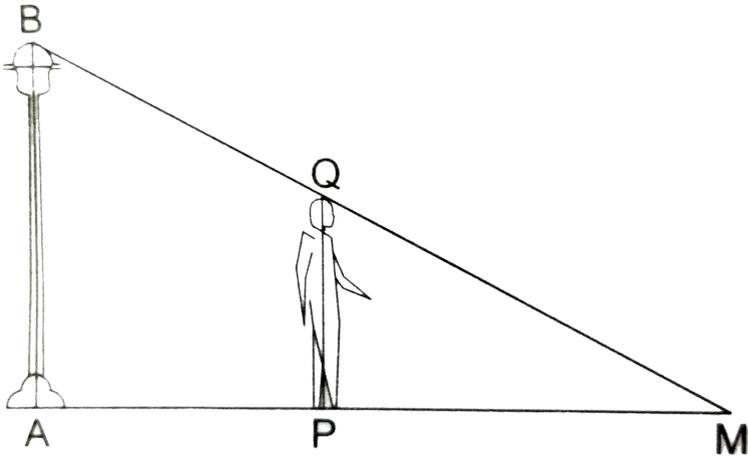
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54. Through the mid-point M of the side CD of a parallelogram $ABCD$, the line BM is drawn intersecting AC at L and AD produced at E . Prove that $EL = 2BL$.

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55. A lamp is 3.3 m above the ground. A boy 110 cm tall walks away from the base of this lamp at a speed of 0.8 m/s. Find the length of the shadow

of the boy after 4 second.



A. 1.5m

B. 1.6m

C. 1.4m

D. 1.3m

Answer: B



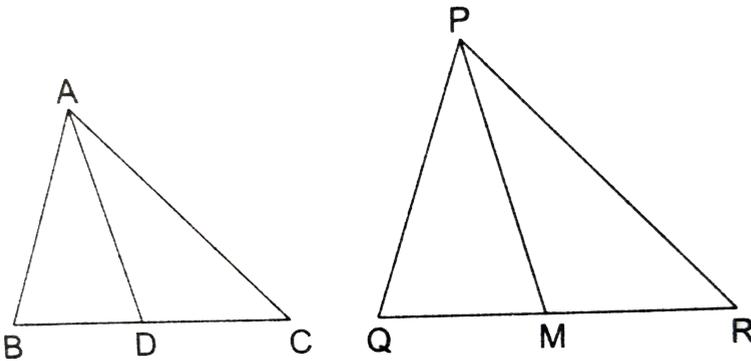
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56. Sides AB and BC and median AD of a triangle ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and QR and median PM of $\triangle PQR$. Show that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$.

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57. 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.

Prove that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$



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58. If the area of two similar triangles are in the ratio 25 : 64 find the ratio of their corresponding sides.

A. 5 : 4

B. 3 : 5

C. 5 : 8

D. 6 : 7

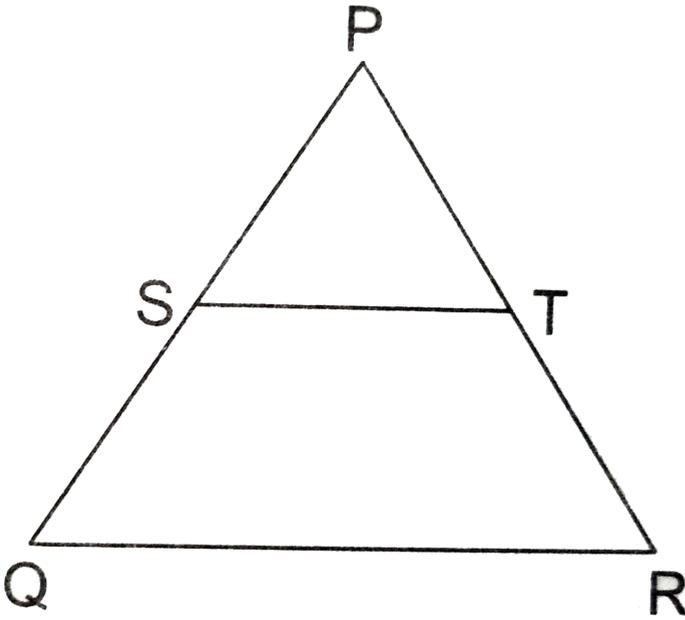
Answer: C



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59. In the adjoining figure, S and T are points on the sides PQ and PR respectively of ΔPQR such that $PT = 2\text{cm}$, $TR = 4\text{cm}$ and ST is

parallel to QR . Find the ratio of the areas of $\triangle PST$ and $\triangle PQR$.



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60. The areas of two similar triangles $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ are 25cm^2 and 49cm^2 respectively. If $QR = 9.8$ cm, find BC .

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61. The areas of two similar triangles are 81cm^2 and 49cm^2 respectively. If the altitude of the bigger triangle is 4.5 cm, find the corresponding altitude of the smaller triangle.

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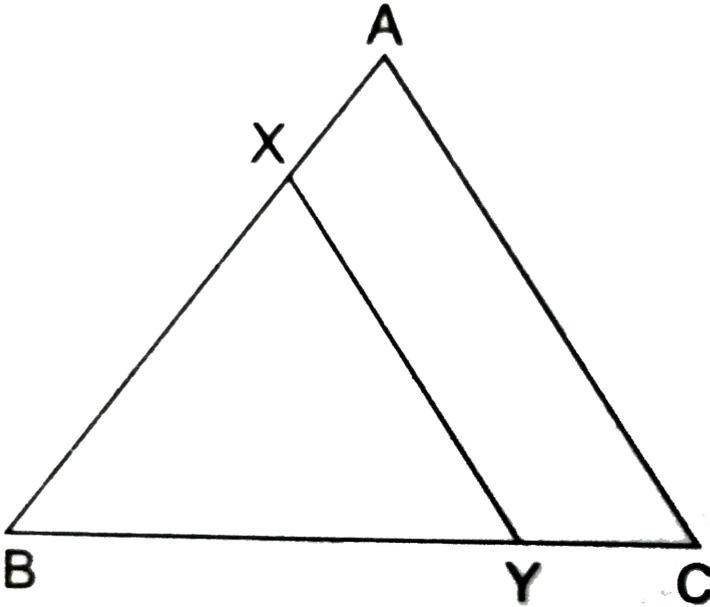
62. The areas of two similar triangles are 121cm^2 and 64cm^2 respectively. If the median of the first triangle is 12.1 cm, find the corresponding median of the other.

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63. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ in which AX and DY are the bisectors of $\angle A$ and $\angle D$ respectively . If $AX = 6.5\text{cm}$ and $DY = 5.2\text{cm}$, find the ratio of the areas of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$.

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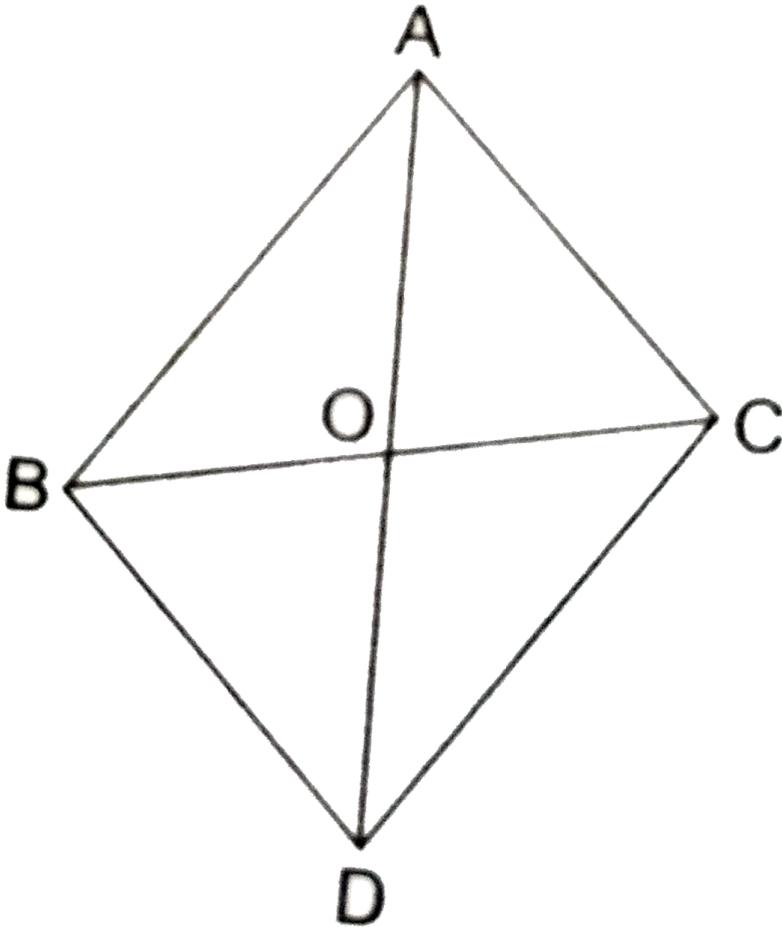
64. In the given figure, line the segment XY is parallel to side AC of $\triangle ABC$ and it divides the triangles into two parts of equal area. Prove that $AX:AB = (2 - \sqrt{2}):2$



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65. In the same figure, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ are on the same base BC . If AD intersects BC at O , prove that

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$$



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66. Diagonals of a trapezium $ABCD$ with $AB \parallel DC$ intersect each other at the point O . If $AB = 2CD$, find the ratio of the areas of

$\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle COD$.

A. 4:1

B. 1:4

C. 5:1

D. 1:5

Answer: A



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67. In a trapezium $ABCD$, O is the point of intersection of AC and BD , $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = 2 \times CD$. If the area of $\triangle AOB = 84\text{cm}^2$. Find the area of $\triangle COD$.

A. 21cm^2

B. 22cm^2

C. 23cm^2

D. 24cm^2

Answer: A



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68. If D,E,F are the mid-points of the sides BC, Ca and AB respectively of a triangle ABC, prove by vector method that Area of $\triangle DEF = 1/4$ Area of $\triangle ABC$



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69. 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.



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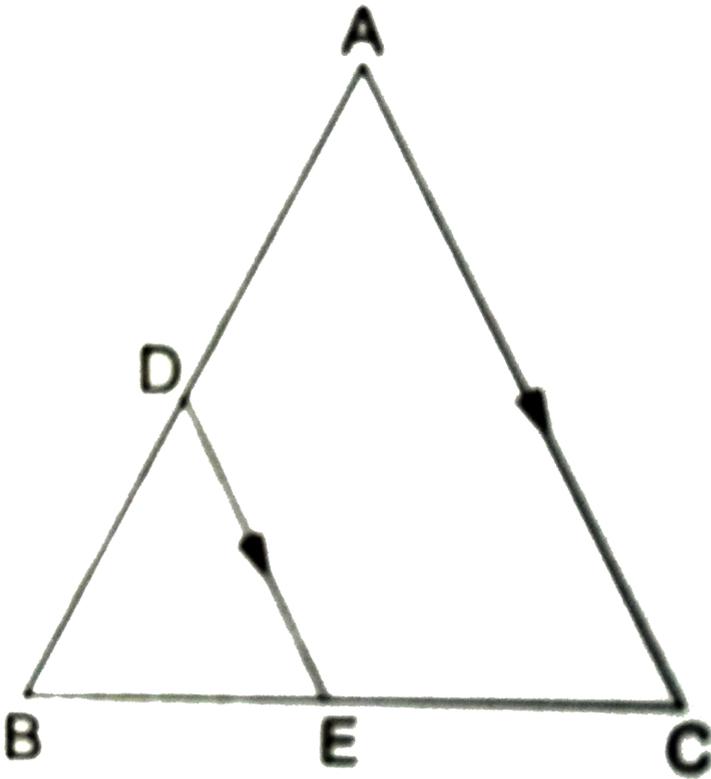
70. Prove that the area of equilateral triangle described on the side of a square is half the area of the equilateral triangle described on its diagonal.



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71. If D is a point on the side AB of $\triangle ABC$ such that $AD:BD = 3:2$ and E is a point on BC such that $DE \parallel AC$, find the

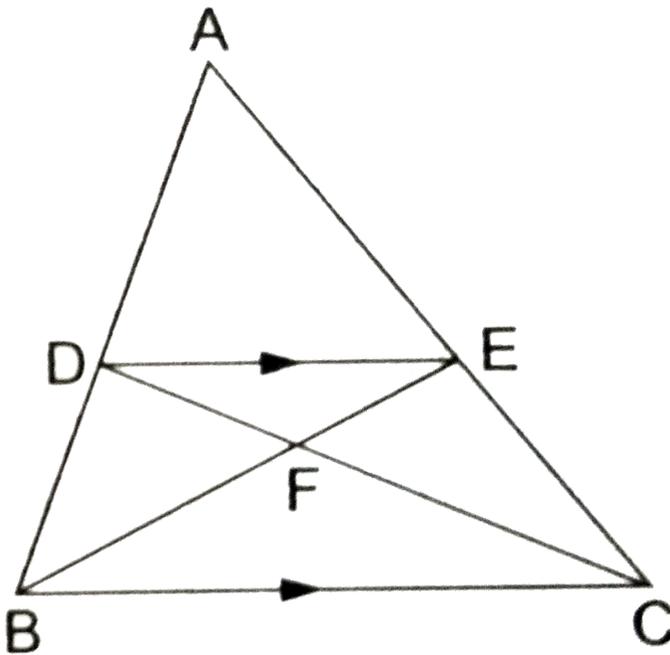
ratio of the areas of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBE$



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72. In the given figure $DE \parallel BC$ and $AD:DB = 5:4$

Find the ratio $ar(\triangle DEF) : ar(\triangle CFB)$



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73. Sides of some triangles are given below. Determine which of them are right triangles.

(i) 8cm , 15cm , 17cm

(ii) 9cm , 11cm , 6cm

(iii) $(2a - 1)\text{cm}$, $2\sqrt{2a}\text{cm}$ and $(2a + 1)\text{cm}$

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74. A man goes 15 metres due west and then 8 metres due north. How far is he from the starting point?

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75. A ladder 25 m long just reaches the top of a building 24 m high from the ground. What is the distance of the foot of the ladder from the building ?

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76. A ladder $15m$ long reaches a window which is 9m above the ground on one side of a street. Keeping its foot at the same point, the ladder is turned to other side of the street to reach a window 12m high. Find the width of the street.

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77. Two poles of height 6 meters and 11 meters stand vertically on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is 12 meters. Find the distance between their tops.



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78. In a rhombus of side 10 cm, one of the diagonals is 12 cm long. The length of the second diagonal is



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79. $\triangle ABD$ is a right triangle, right-angled at A and $AC \perp BD$. Prove that $AB^2 = BC \times BD$.



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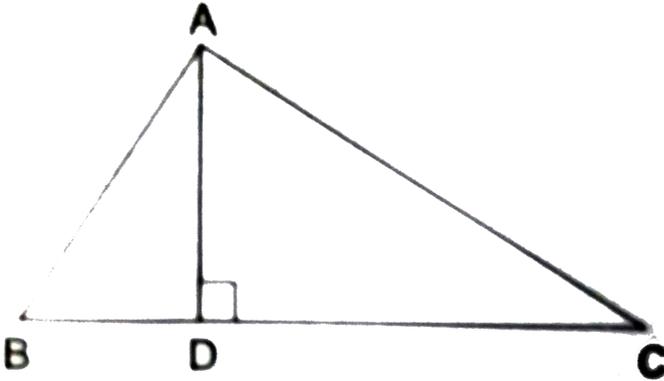
80. BL and CM are medians of a triangle ABC right angled at A . Prove that

$$4(BL^2 + CM^2) = 5BC^2$$

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81. In the given figure, the of a $\triangle ABC$, intersects BC at D such

$$DB = 3CD. \text{ Prove that } 2AB^2 = 2AC^2 + BC^2$$



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82. In a triangle ABC , $B = 90^\circ$ and D is the mid-point of BC then

$$\text{prove that } AC^2 = AD^2 + 3CD^2$$



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83. In right-angled triangle ABC in which $\angle C = 90^\circ$, if D is the mid-point of BC , prove that $AB^2 = 4AD^2 - 3AC^2$.



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84. In an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$, BD is perpendicular from B to the side AC . Prove $BD^2 - CD^2 = 2CD \cdot AD$.



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85. ABC is an isosceles right triangle, right-angled at C . Prove that:
 $AB^2 = 2AC^2$.



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86. ABC is an isosceles triangle with $AC = BC$. If $AB^2 = 2AC^2$, then ABC is a right angled at

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87. ABC is a right triangle right-angled at C . Let $BC = a$, $CA = b$, $AB = c$ and let p be the length of perpendicular from C on AB , prove that (i) $cp = ab$ (ii) $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

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88. In an equilateral triangle, prove that three times the square of one side is equal to four times the square of one of its altitudes.

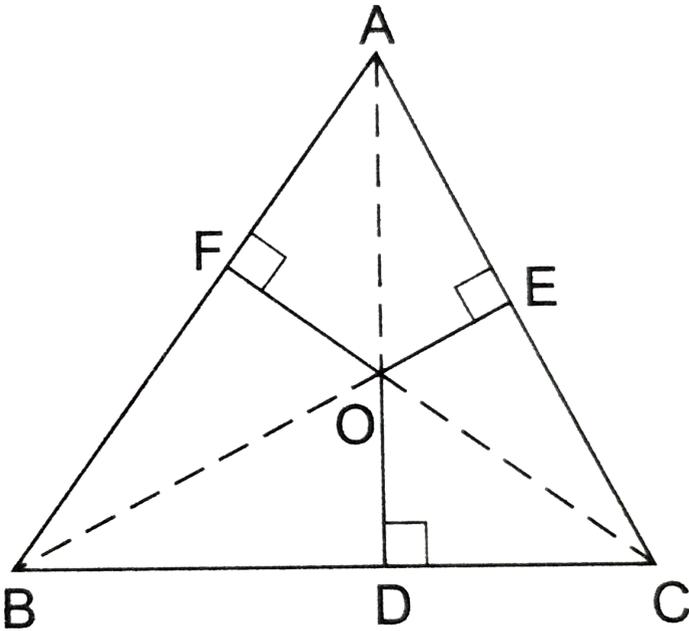
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89. In an equilateral triangle with side a , prove that (i) Altitude $= \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(ii) Area $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

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90. O is a point in the interior of $\triangle ABC$, $OD \perp BC$, $OE \perp AC$ and $OF \perp AB$, as shown in the figure,



Prove that :

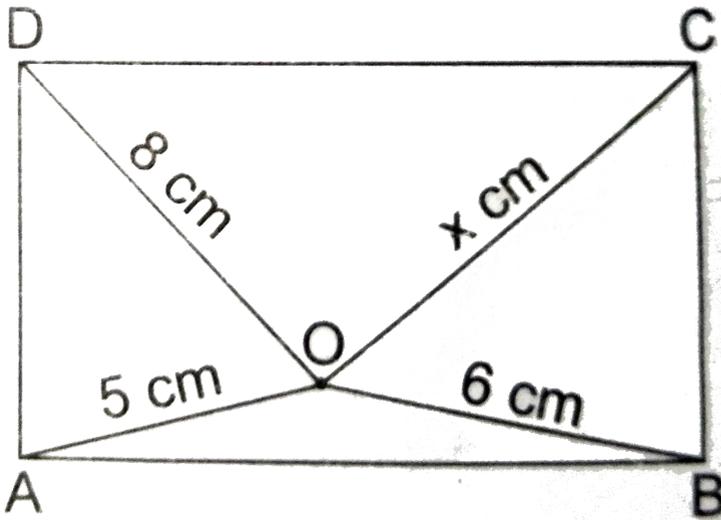
$$(i) OA^2 + OB^2 + OC^2 - OD^2 - OE^2 - OF^2 = AF^2 + BD^2 + CE^2$$

$$(ii) AF^2 + BD^2 + CE^2 = AD^2 + BF^2 + CD^2$$

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91. O is any point inside a rectangle ABCD. Prove that $OB^2 + OD^2 = OA^2 + OC^2$.

DEDUCTION In the given figure, O is a point inside a rectangle ABCD such that $OB = 6\text{ cm}$, $OD = 8\text{ cm}$ and $OA = 5\text{ cm}$, find the length of OC.



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92. Prove that the sum of the squares of the sides of a rhombus is equal to the sum of the squares of its diagonals.

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93. P and Q are points on the sides CA and CB respectively of ABC , right angled at C . Prove that $AQ^2 + BP^2 = AB^2 + PQ^2$.

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94. In the figure given below, ΔPQR is right-angled at Q and the points S and T trisect the side QR . Prove that $8PT^2 = 3PR^2 + 5PS^2$

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95. In an isoscles ΔABC , $AB = AC$ and D is a point on BC . Prove that $AB^2 - AD^2 = BD \cdot CD$.

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96. In an equilateral triangle ABC, D is a point on side BC such that $BD = \frac{1}{3}BC$. Prove that $9AD^2 = 7AB^2$.

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97. In a quadrilateral ABCD, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $AD^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + CD^2$ prove that $\angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

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98. Prove that the area of the semicircle drawn on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the semicircles drawn on the other two sides of the triangle

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99. Given a right-angled $\triangle ABC$. The lengths of the sides containing the right angle are 6 cm and 8 cm. A circle is inscribed in $\triangle ABC$. Find the radius of the circle.

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100. Prove by vector method that the sum of the squares of the diagonals of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares of its sides.

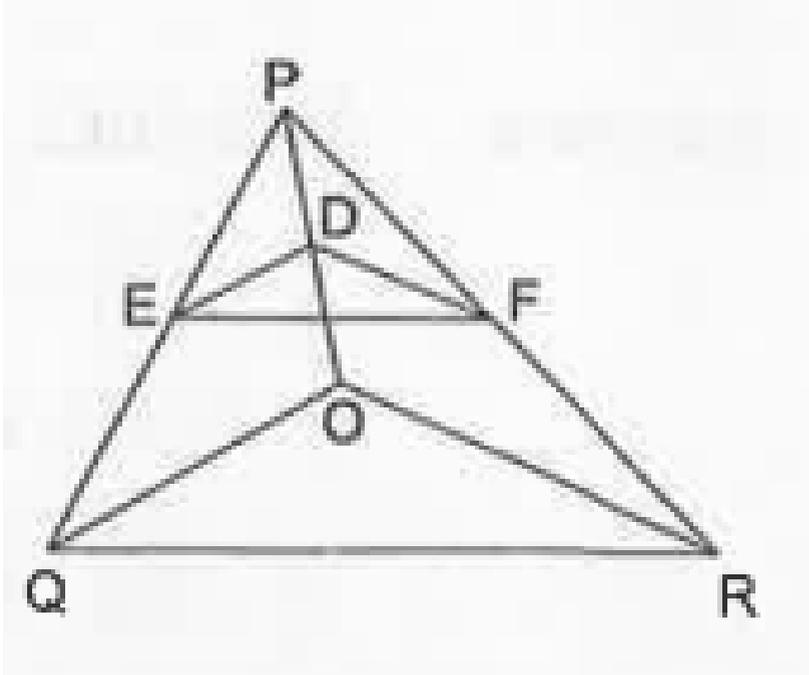
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101. Given $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $AB = \sqrt{3}BC$. Prove that $\angle C = 60^\circ$

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Solved Example

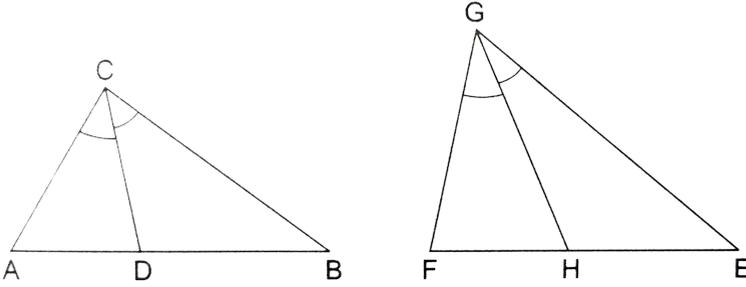
1. In the figure given along side, $DE \parallel OQ$ and $DF \parallel OR$. Show that $EF \parallel QR$.



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2. In the given figure, CD and GH are respectively the bisectors of $\angle ACB$ and $\angle FGE$ of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle EFG$ respectively. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle FEG$, prove that :

(a) $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle FHG$ (b) $\triangle BCD \sim \triangle EGH$ (c) $\frac{CD}{GH} = \frac{AC}{FG}$



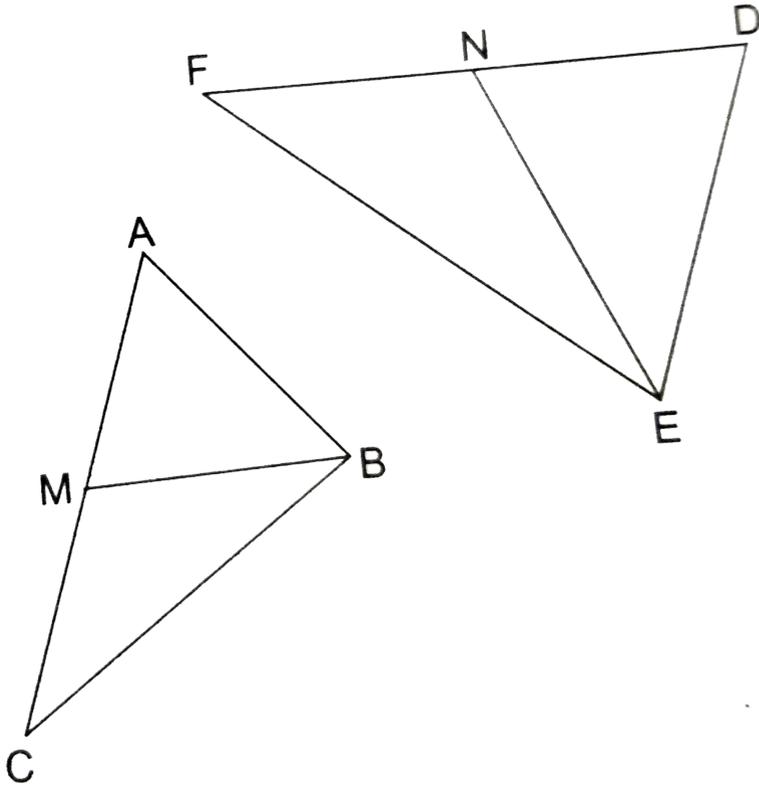
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3. In the given figure, BM and EN are respectively the medians of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, prove that:

(a) $\triangle AMB \sim \triangle DNE$

(b) $\triangle CMB \sim \triangle FNE$

$$(c) \frac{BM}{EN} = \frac{AC}{DF}$$



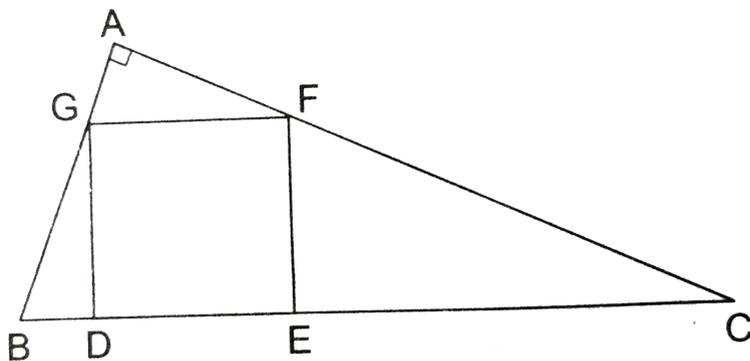
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4. In the given figure, DEFG is a square and $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, Prove that

(i) $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle DBG$

(ii) $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle EFC$

$$(iii) DE^2 = BD \times EC$$



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Exercise 7 A

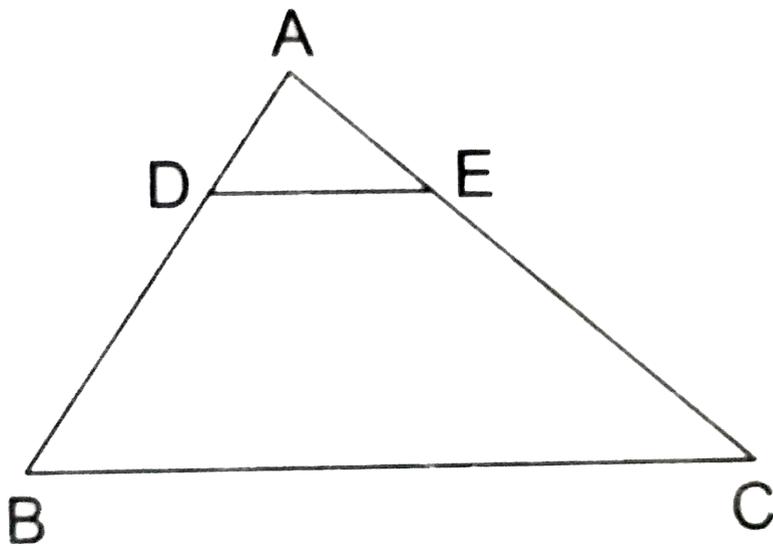
1. D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$ such that $DE \parallel BC$.

(i) If $AD = 3.6\text{cm}$, $AB = 10\text{cm}$ and $AE = 4.5\text{cm}$, find EC and AC.

(ii) If $AB = 13.3\text{cm}$, $ac = 11. \text{cm}$, and $EC = 5.1\text{cm}$, find AD

(iii) If $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{4}{7}$ and $AC = 6.6\text{cm}$, find AE.

(iv) If $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{8}{15}$ and $EC = 3. \text{ cm}$, find AE.



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Exercise 7 A

1. D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$ such that $DE \parallel BC$.

Find the value of x, when

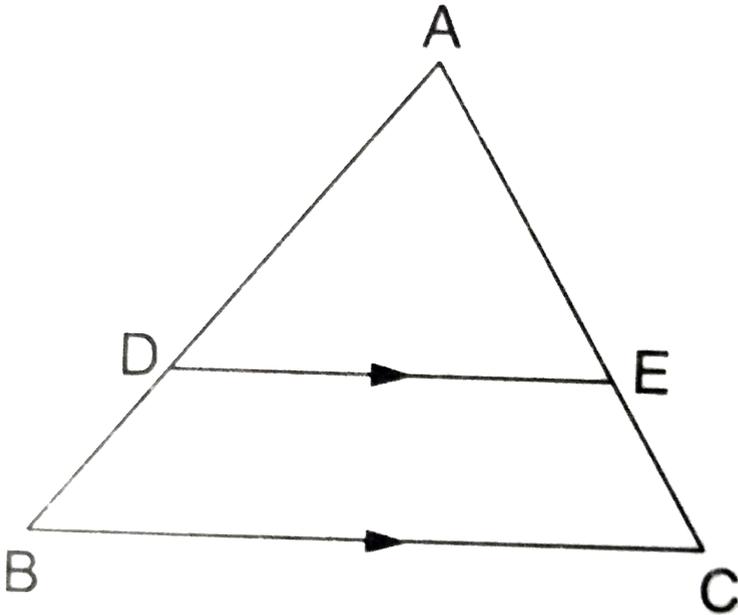
(i) $AD = x \text{ cm}$, $DB = (x - 2) \text{ cm}$,

$$AE = (x + 2)cm \text{ and } EC = (x - 1)cm.$$

$$(ii) AD = 4cm, DB = (x - 4)cm, AE = 8cm$$

$$\text{and } EC = (3x - 19)cm.$$

$$(iii) AD = (7x - 4)cm, AE = (5x - 2)cm, DB(3x + 4)cm \text{ and } EC = 3a$$



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2. D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of $\triangle ABC$. In each of the following cases, determine whether $DE \parallel BC$ or not. (i)

$AD = 5.7\text{cm}$, $DB = 9.5\text{cm}$, $Ae = 4.8\text{cm}$ and $EC = 8\text{cm}$. (ii)

$AB = 11.7\text{cm}$, $AC = 11.2\text{cm}$, $AD = 6.5\text{cm}$ and $AE = 41.2\text{cm}$, (iii)

$AB = 10.8\text{cm}$, $AD = 6.3\text{cm}$, $AC = 9.6\text{cm}$ and $EC = 4\text{cm}$. (iv)

$AD = 7.2\text{cm}$, $AE = 6.4\text{cm}$, $AB = 12\text{cm}$ and $AC = 10\text{cm}$.



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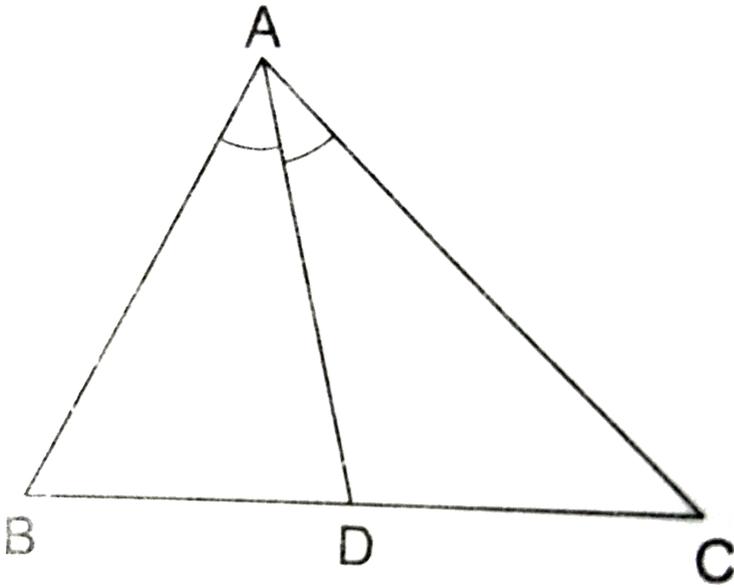
3. In a $\triangle ABC$, AD is the bisector of $\angle A$.

(i) If $AB = 6.4\text{cm}$, $AC = 8\text{cm}$ and $BD = 5.6\text{cm}$, find DC .

(ii) If $AB = 10\text{cm}$, $AC = 14\text{cm}$ and $BC = 6\text{cm}$, find BD and DC .

(iii) If $AB = 5.6\text{cm}$, $BD = 3.2\text{cm}$, and $BC = 6\text{cm}$, find AC .

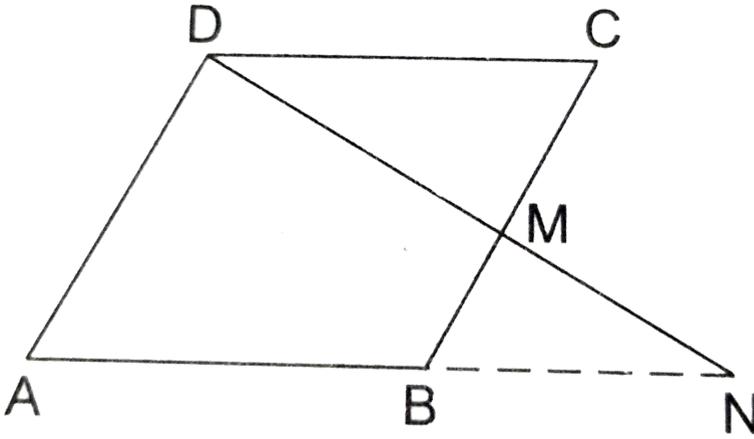
(iv) If $AB = 5.6\text{cm}$, $AC = 4\text{cm}$, and $DC = 3\text{cm}$, find BC .



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4. M is a point on the side BC of a parallelogram $ABCD$. DM when produced meets AB produced at N . Prove that

$$(i) \frac{DM}{MN} = \frac{DC}{BN} \quad (ii) \frac{DN}{DM} = \frac{AN}{DC}$$



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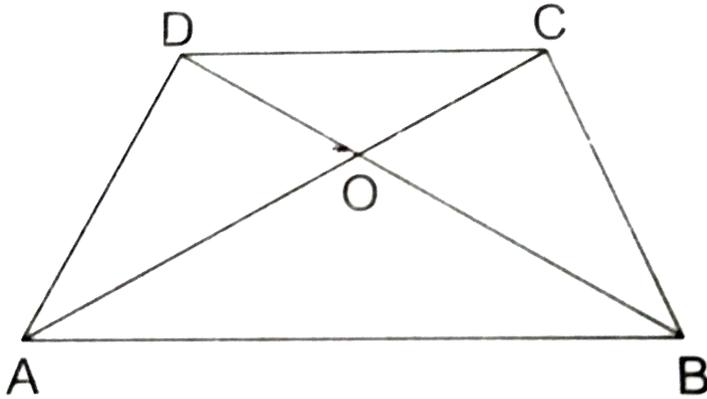
5. Show that the line segment which joins the midpoints of the oblique sides of a trapezium is parallel to the sides.

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6. In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a trapezium in which $CD \parallel AB$ and its diagonals intersect at O. If

$$AO = (5x - 7)cm, OC = (2x + 1)cm, BO = (7x - 5)cm \text{ and } OD = (7x - 5)cm$$

, find the value of x .



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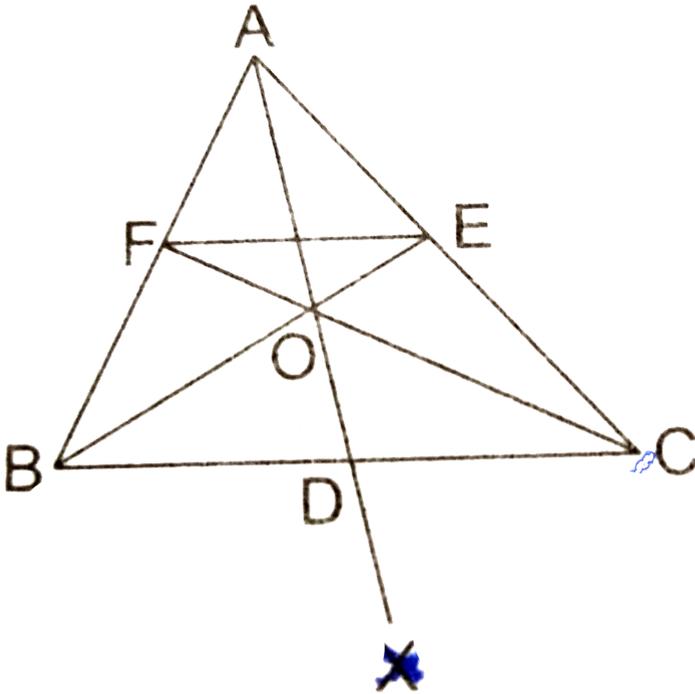
7. In $\triangle ABC$, M and N are points on the sides AB and AC respectively such that $BM = CN$. If $\angle A = \angle C$ then show that $MN \parallel BC$.

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8. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ lie on the same side of BC , show in the figure. From a point on BC . $PQ \parallel AB$ and $PR \parallel BD$ are drawn, meeting AC at Q , and CD at R respectively. Prove that $QR \parallel AD$.

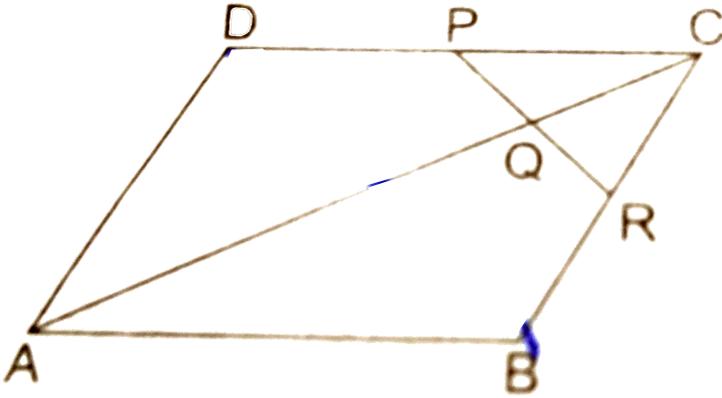
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9. In the given figure, side BC of $\triangle ABC$ is bisected at D and O is any point AD . BO and CO produced meet AC and AB at E and F respectively, and AD is produced to X so that D is the midpoint of OX . Prove that $AO:AX = AF:AB$ and show that $EF \parallel BC$.



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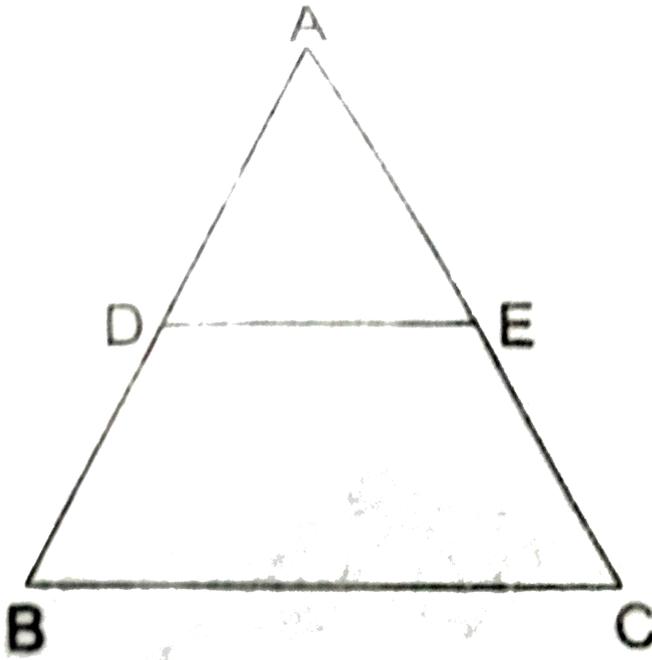
10. ABCD is a parallelogram in which P is the midpoint of DC and Q is a point on AC such that $CQ = \frac{1}{4}AC$. If PQ produced meets BC at R, prove that R is the midpoint of BC.



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11. In the adjoining figure, ABC is a triangle in which $AB=AC$. If D and E are points on AB and AC respectively such that $AD=AE$, show that the points

B,C,E and D are concyclic.



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12. In $\triangle ABC$, the bisector of $\angle B$ meets AC at D . A line $PQ \parallel AC$ meets AB, BC and BD at P, Q and R respectively. Show that $BP \times QR = BQ \times PR$.

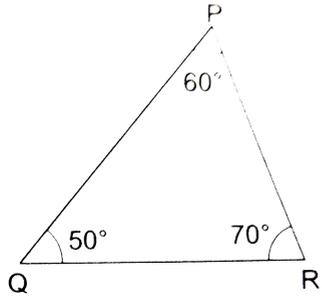
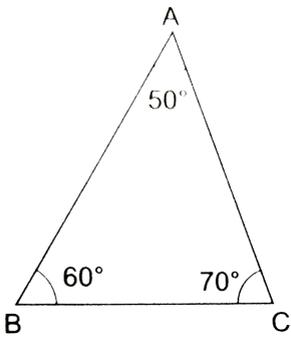


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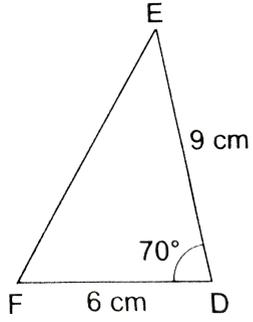
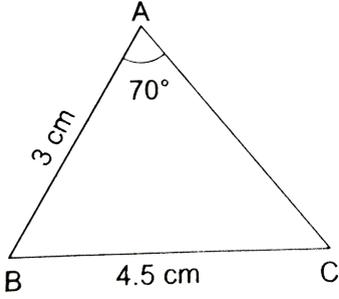
Exercise 7 B

1. In each of the given pairs of triangles, find which pair of triangles are similar. State the similarity criterion and write the similarity relation in symbolic form.

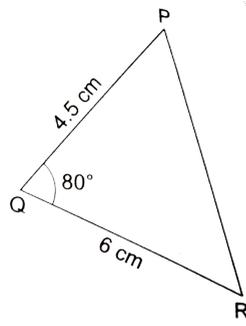
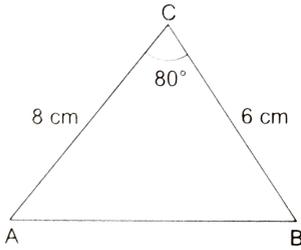
(i)



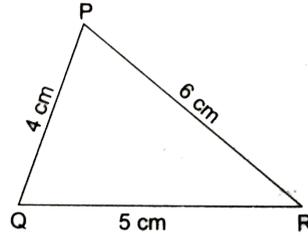
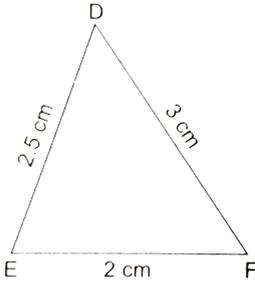
(ii)



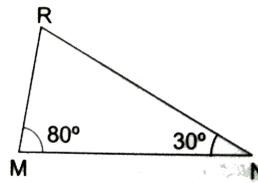
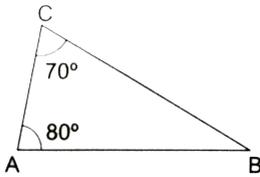
(iii)



(iv)



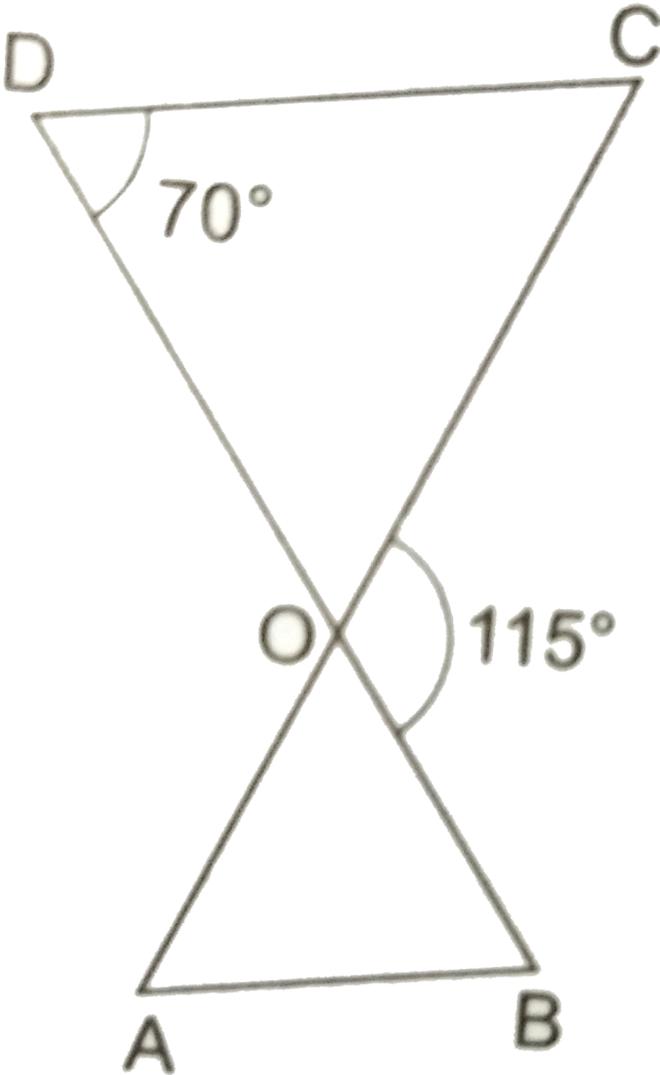
(v)



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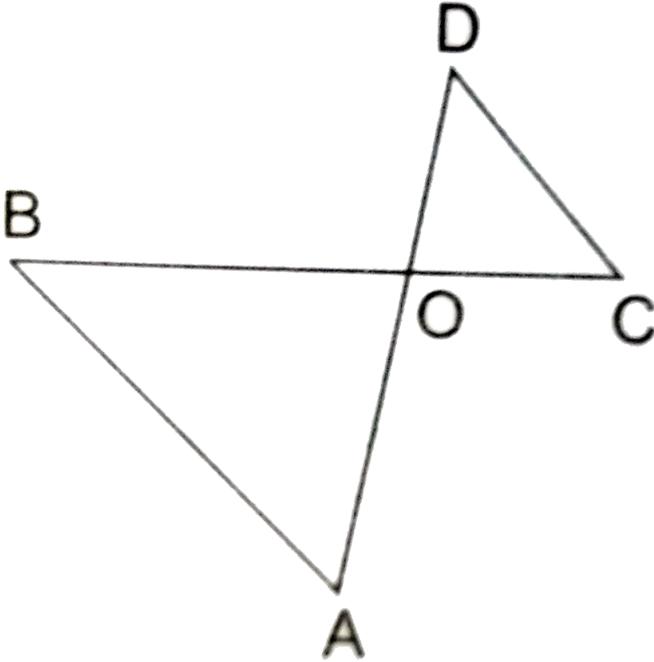
2. In the given figure, $\triangle ODC \sim \triangle OBA$, $\angle BOC = 115^\circ$ and $\angle COD = 70^\circ$

Find (i) $\angle DOC$ (ii) $\angle DCO$ (iii) $\angle OAB$ (iv) $\angle OBA$



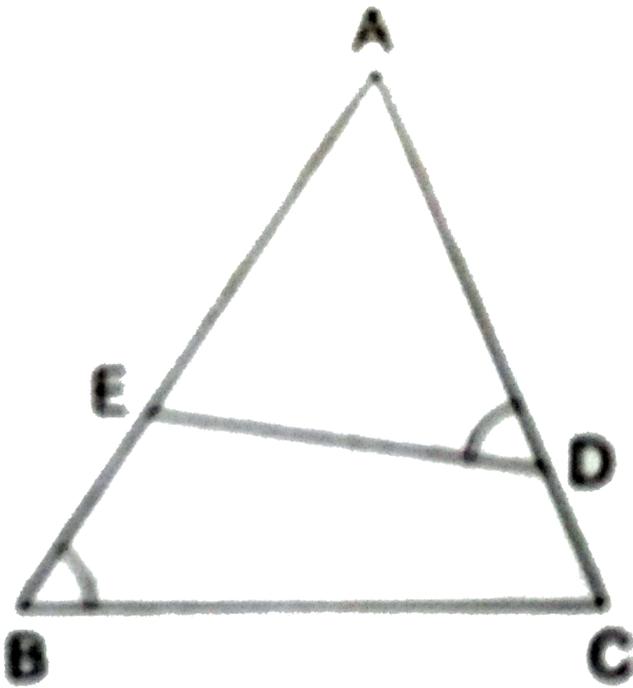
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3. In the given figure, $\Delta OAB \sim \Delta OCD$. If $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $BO = 6.4\text{cm}$, $OC = 3.5\text{cm}$ and $CD = 5\text{cm}$ find (i) OA (ii) DO .



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4. In the given figure, if $\angle ADE = \angle B$, show that $\Delta ADE \sim \Delta ABC$. If $AD = 3.8\text{cm}$, $AE = 3.6\text{cm}$, $BE = 2.1\text{cm}$, and $BC = 4.2\text{cm}$, find DE .



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5. The perimeters of two similar triangles ABC and PQR are 32 cm and 24 cm respectively. If $PQ=12$ cm, find AB.

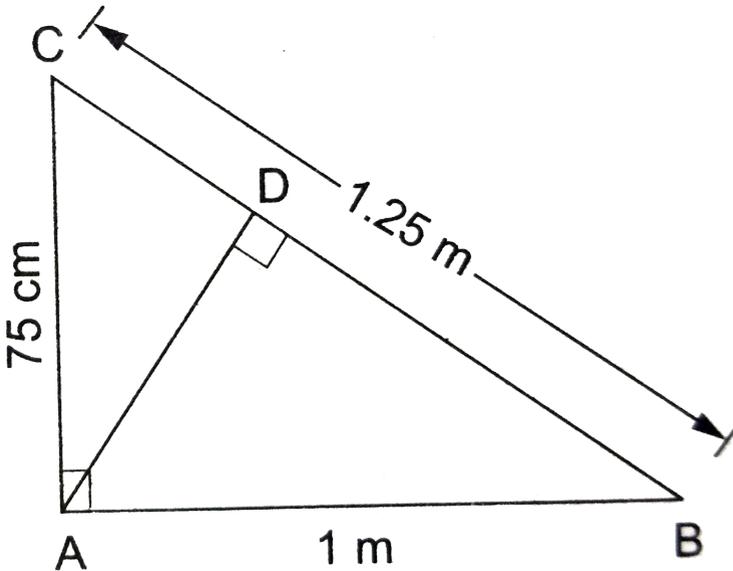
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6. The corresponding sides of two similar triangles ABC and DEF are $BC = 9.1\text{cm}$, and $EF = 6.5\text{cm}$. If the perimeter of $\triangle DEF$ is 25 cm , find the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.



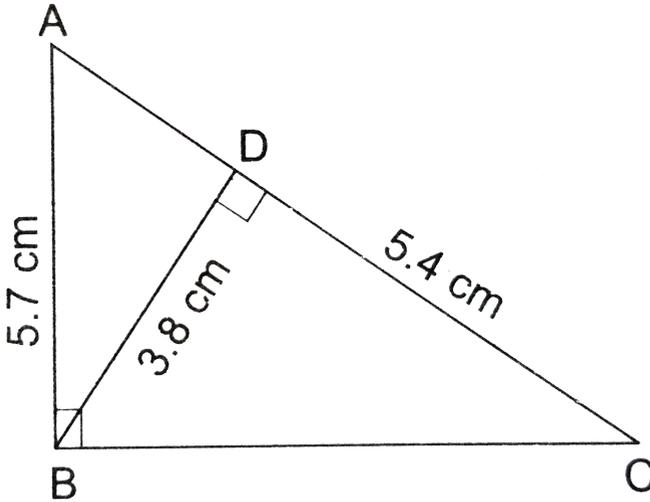
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7. In the given figure, $\angle CAB = 90^\circ$ and $AD \perp BC$. Show that $\triangle BDA \sim \triangle BAC$. if $AC = 75\text{cm}$, $AB = 1\text{m}$ and $BC = 1.25\text{cm}$, find AD .



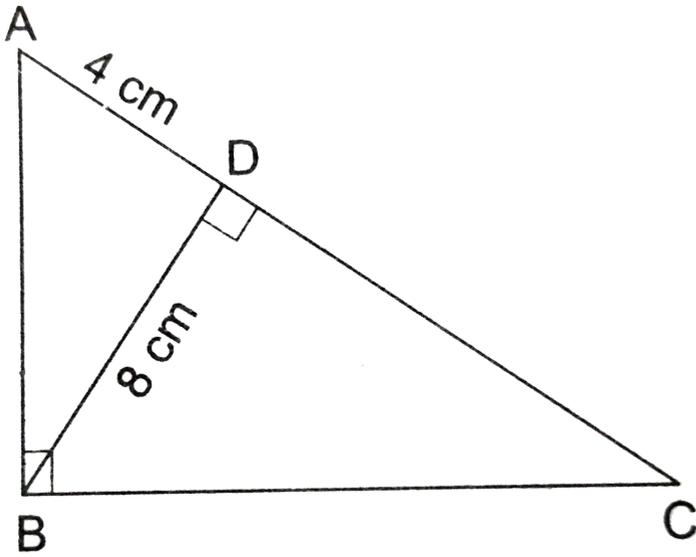
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8. In the given figure, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ and $BD \perp AC$. If $AB = 5.7\text{cm}$, $BD = 3.8\text{cm}$ and $CD = 5.4\text{cm}$, find BC.



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9. In the given figure, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ and $BD \perp AC$. If $BD = 8\text{cm}$, $AD = 4\text{cm}$ find CD.

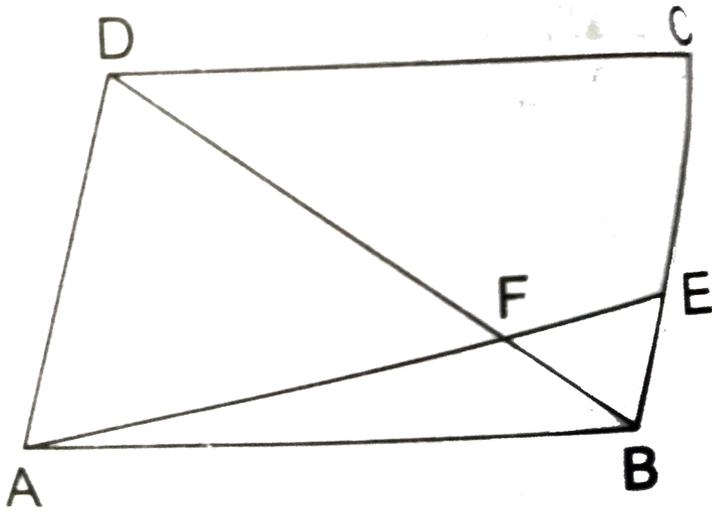


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10. P and Q are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$.
If $AP = 2\text{cm}$, $PB = 4\text{cm}$, $AQ = 3\text{cm}$ and $QC = 6\text{cm}$. Show that $BC = 3PQ$.

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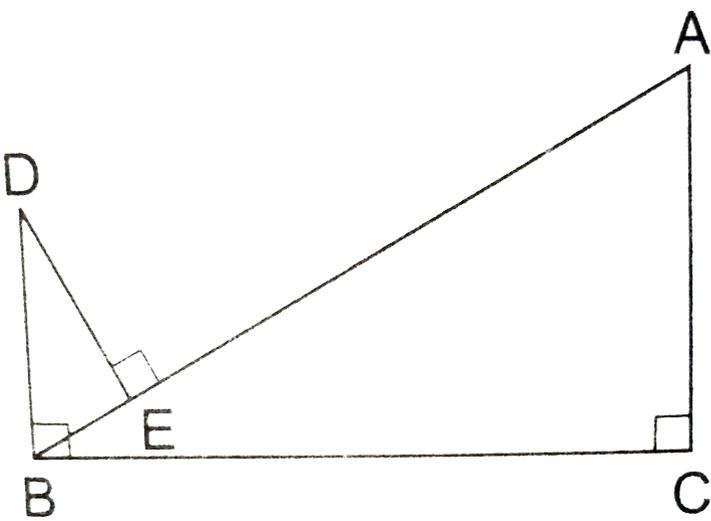
11. ABCD is a parallelogram and E is a point, on BC. If the diagonal BD intersects AE at F, prove that $AF \times FB = EF \times FD$.



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12. In the given figure, $DB \perp BC$, $DE \perp AB$ and $AC \perp BC$.

Prove that $\frac{BE}{DE} = \frac{AC}{BC}$



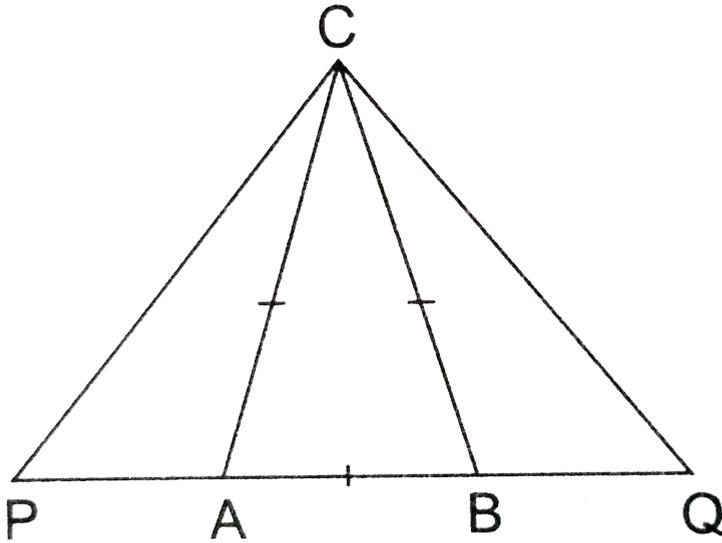
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13. A vertical pole of length 7.5m casts a shadow 5 long on the ground and at the same time a tower casts a shadow 24 m long. Find the height of the tower.

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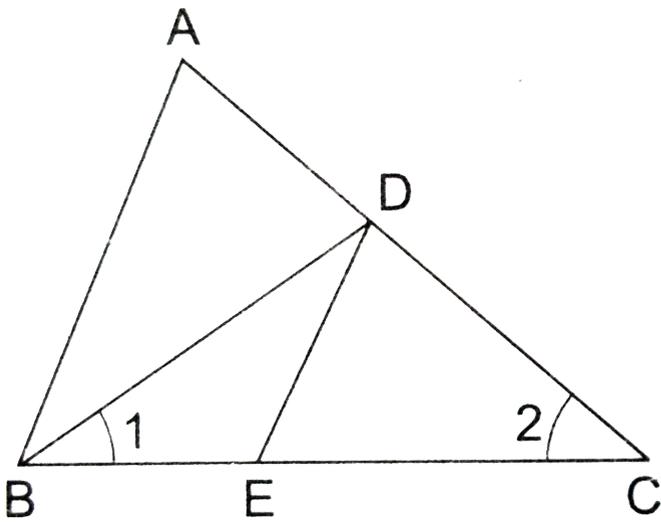
14. In an isosceles $\triangle ABC$, the base AB is produced both ways in P and Q such that $AP \times BQ = AC^2$

Prove that $\triangle ACP \sim \triangle BCQ$.



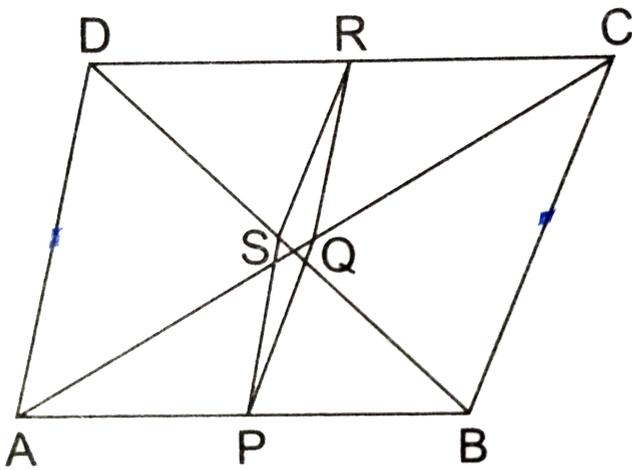
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15. In the given figure, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{CB}{CE}$ prove that $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle DCE$.



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16. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which $AD = BC$. If P, Q, R, S be the midpoints of AB, AC, CD and BD respectively, show that PQRS is a rhombus.

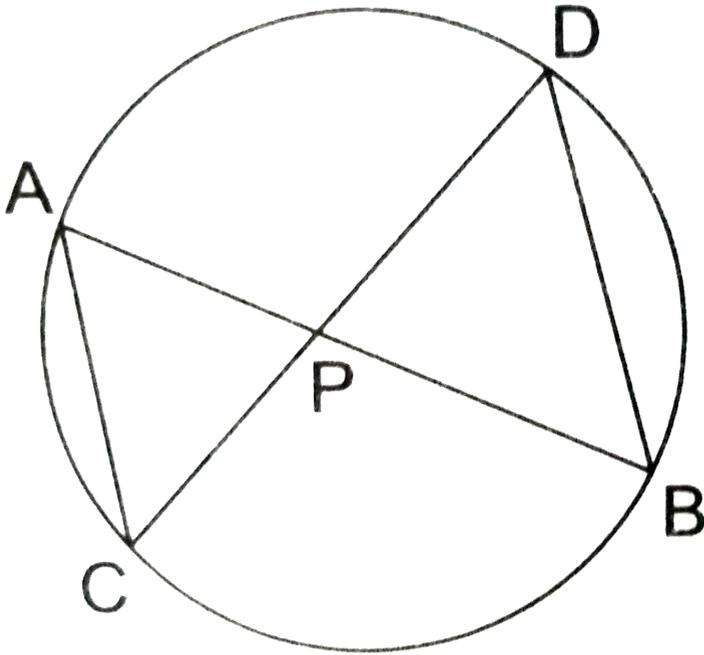


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17. In a circle, two chords AB and CD intersect at a point P inside the circle.

Prove that

(a) $\Delta PAC \sim \Delta PDB$ (b) $PA \cdot PB = PC \cdot PD$.

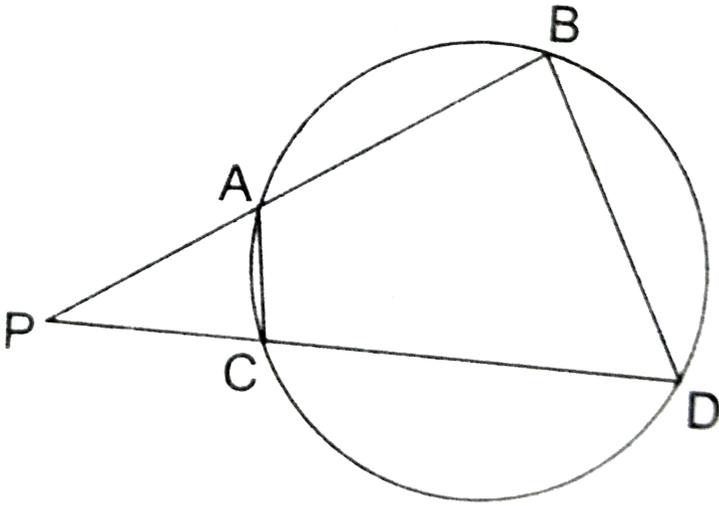


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18. Two chords AB and CD of a circle intersect at a point outside the circle.

Prove that

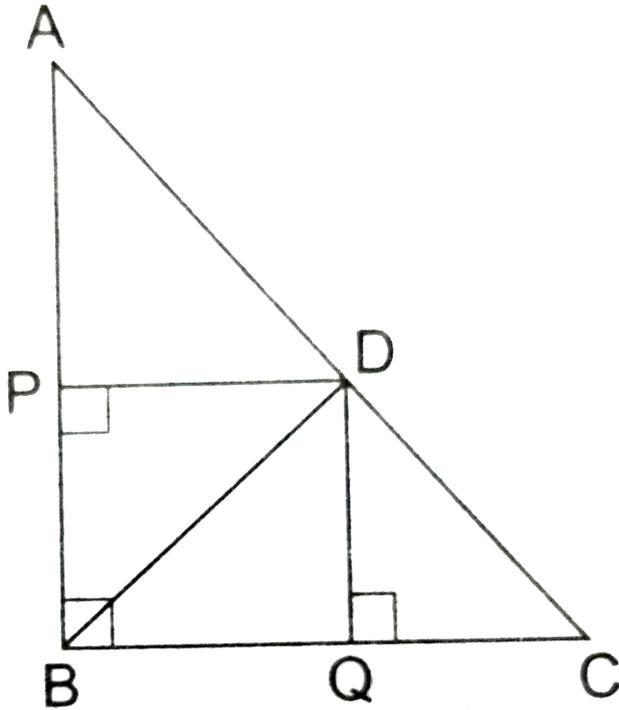
(a) $\Delta PAC \sim \Delta PDB$ (b) $PA \cdot PB = PC \cdot PD$.



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19. In a right triangle ABC , right-angled at B , D is a point on hypotenuse such that $BD \perp AC$. If $DP \perp AB$ and $DQ \perp BC$ then prove that

$$(a) DQ^2 = DP \cdot QC \quad DP^2 = DQ \cdot AP.$$



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Exercise 7 C

1. The areas of two similar $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ are 64 sq. cm and 121 sq. cm. respectively. If $QR = 15.4$ cm, find BC .

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2. The areas of two similar triangles ABC and PQR are in the ratio 9: 16 . If $BC = 4.5$ cm , find the length of QR .

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3. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ and $ar(\triangle ABC) = 4ar(\triangle PQR)$, If $BC = 12$ cm then find QR

A. 7cm

B. 8cm

C. 10cm

D. 6cm

Answer: D



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4. The areas of two similar triangles are 169 cm^2 and 121 cm^2 respectively. If the longest side of the larger triangle is 26 cm , what is the length of the longest side of the smaller triangle?

A. 39 cm

B. 25 cm

C. 22 cm

D. 21 cm

Answer: C



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5. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and their areas are respectively 100cm^2 and 49cm^2 . If the altitude of $\triangle ABC$ is 5 cm find the corresponding altitude of $\triangle DEF$.

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6. The corresponding altitudes of two similar triangles are 6 cm and 9 cm respectively. Find the ratio of their areas.

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7. The areas of two similar triangles are 81cm^2 and 49cm^2 respectively. If the altitude of the triangle is 6.3cm , find the corresponding altitude of the other.

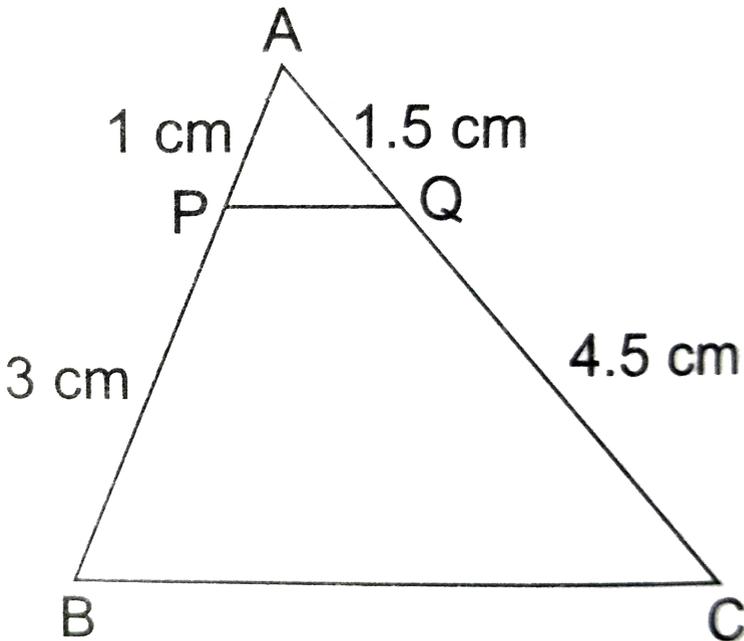
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8. The areas of two similar triangle are 100cm^2 and 64cm^2 respectively. If a median of the smaller triangle is 5.6 cm, find th corresponding median of the other.



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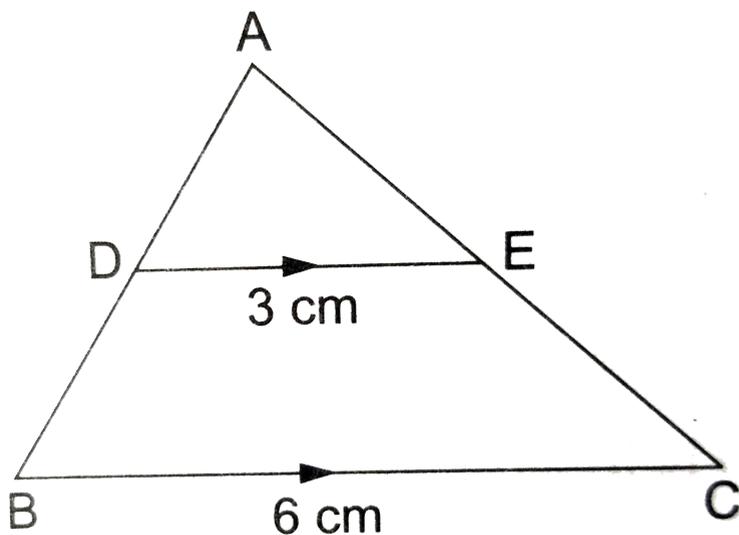
9. In the given figure, ABC is triangle and PQ is a stright line meeting AB in P and AC in Q. if $AP = 1\text{cm}$, $PB = 3\text{cm}$, $AQ = 1.5\text{cm}$, $QC = 4.5\text{cm}$ prove that area of ΔAPQ is $\frac{1}{16}$ of the area of ΔABC .





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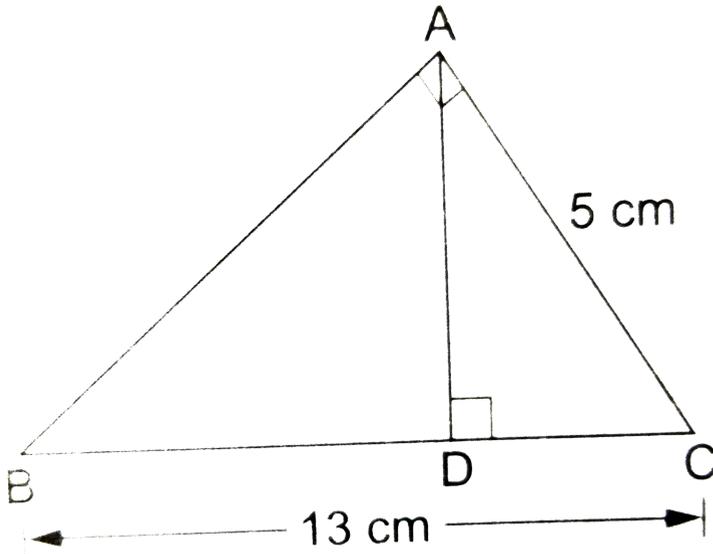
10. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$. If $DE = 3\text{cm}$, $BC = 6$ and $ar(\triangle ADE) = 15\text{cm}^2$, find the area of $\triangle ABC$.



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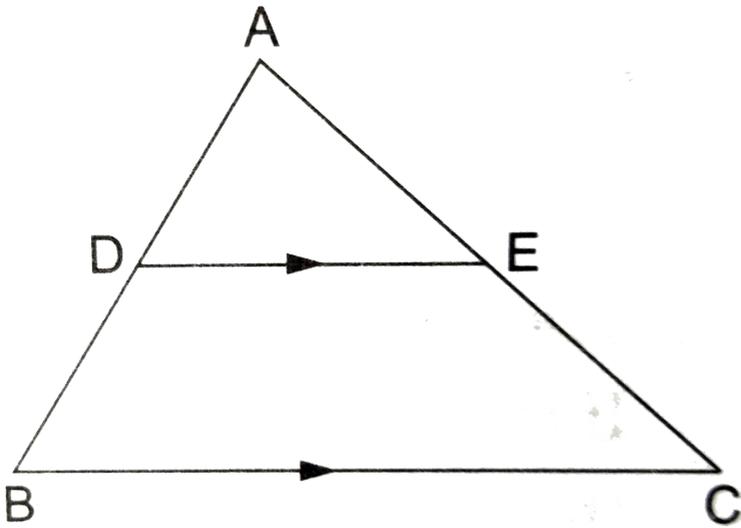
11. $\triangle ABC$ is right-angled at A and $AD \perp BC$. If $BC = 13\text{cm}$ and $AC = 5\text{cm}$, find the ratio of areas of

$\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ADC$.



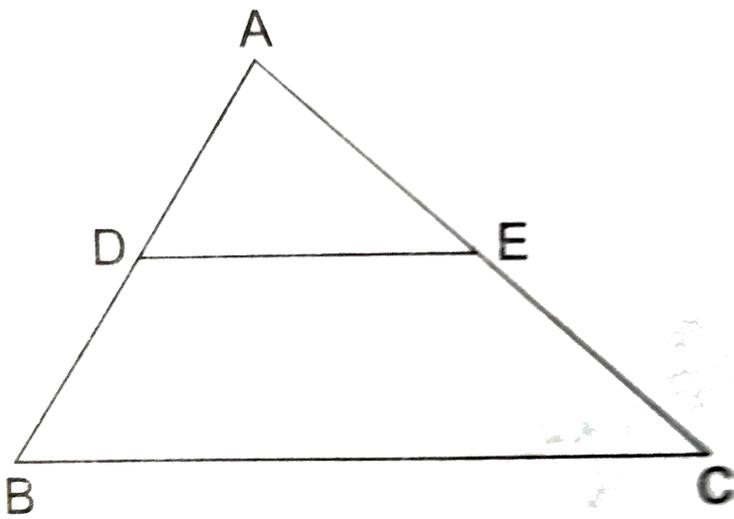
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12. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$ and $DE:BC = 3:5$. Calculate the ratio of areas of $\triangle ADE$ and the trapezium $BCED$.



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13. In $\triangle ABC$, D and E are the midpoint of AB and AC respectively. Find the ratio of the areas of $\triangle ADE$ and $\triangle ABC$.



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Exercise 7 D

1. Find in each case whether the sides of the triangle, as given below form a right triangle or not

(1) 9 cm, 12 cm and 15 cm (ii) 8 cm, 15 cm and 17 cm

(iii) 7 cm, 24 cm and 25 cm

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2. A man goes 80 m due east and then 150 m due north. How far is he from the starting point?

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3. A man goes 10 m due south and then 24 m due west. How far is from the starting point ?

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4. A 13-m long ladder reaches a window of building 12 m above the ground. Determine the distance of the foot the ladder from the building.

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5. A ladder is placed in such a way that its foot is a distance of 15 m from a wall and its top reaches a window 20m above the ground. Find the length of the ladder .



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6. Two poles of height 9m and 14m stand on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is 12m, find the distance between their tops.

A. 11m

B. 12m

C. 13m

D. 14m

Answer: C



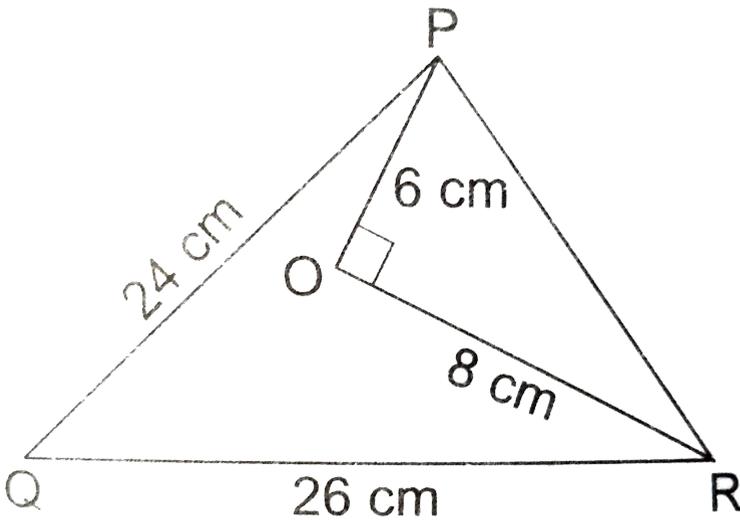
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7. A guy wire attached to a vertical pole of height 18m is 24m long and has a stake attached to the other end. How far from the base of the pole should the stake be driven so that the wire will be taut?



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8. In the given figure, O is point inside a $\triangle PQR$ such that $\angle POR = 90^\circ$, $OP = 6\text{cm}$ and $OR = 8\text{cm}$. If $PQ = 24\text{cm}$ and $QR = 26\text{cm}$, prove that $\triangle PQR$ is right angled.



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9. In an isosceles triangle ABC , if $AB = AC = 13\text{ cm}$ and the altitude from A on BC is 5 cm , find BC .

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10. Find the length of altitude AD of an isosceles $\triangle ABC$ in which $AB = AC = 2a$ units and $BC = a$ units.

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11. $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle of side $2a$ units. Find each of its altitudes.

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12. Find the height of an equilateral triangle of side 12 cm

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13. Find the length of a diagonal of rectangle whose adjacent sides are 30 and 16 cm

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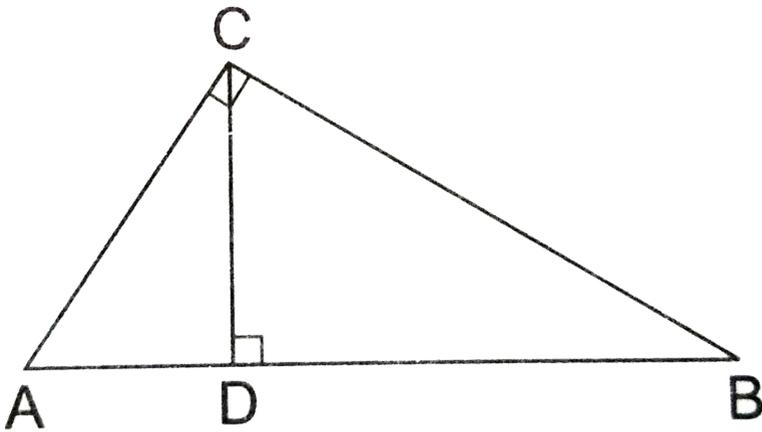
14. Find the length of each side of a rhombus whose diagonals are 24 cm and 10 m long.

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15. In $\triangle ABC$, D is the midpoint of BC and $AE \perp BC$. If $AC > AB$, show that $AB^2 = AD^2 - BC \cdot DE + \frac{1}{4}BC^2$

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16. In the given figure $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ and $CD \perp AB$. Prove that $\frac{BC^2}{AC^2} = \frac{BD}{AD}$



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17. In the given figure, D is the midpoint of side BC and $AE \perp BC$. If

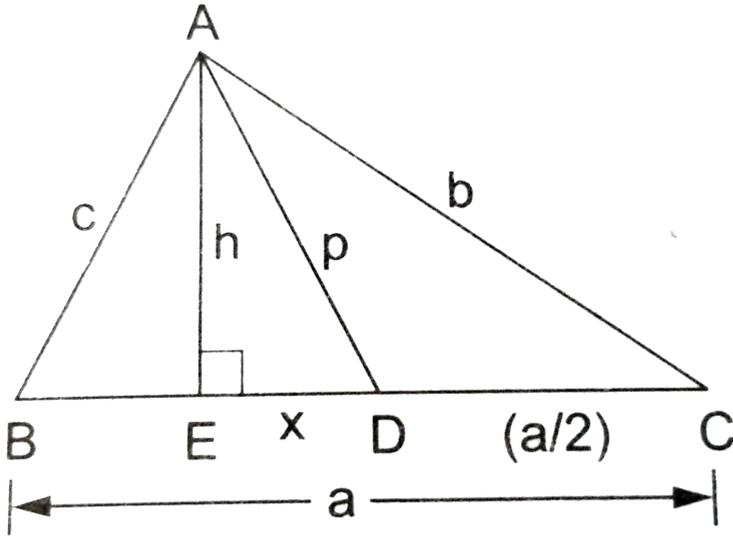
$BC = a$, $AC = b$, $AB = c$, $ED = xAD = p$ and $AE = h$ prove that

$$(i) b^2 = p^2 + ax + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$(ii) c^2 = p^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

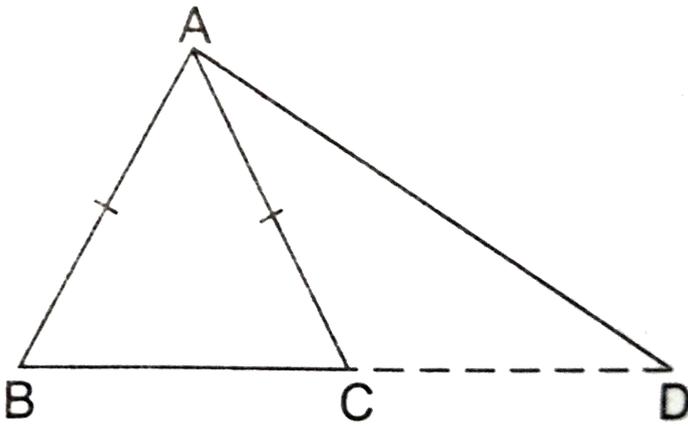
$$(iii) (b^2 + c^2) = 2p^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

$$(iv) (b^2 - c^2) = 2ax.$$



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18. In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC$. Side BC is produced to D . Prove that $(AD^2 - AC^2) = BD \cdot CD$.



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19. ABC is an isosceles triangle, right-angled at B. Similar triangles ACD and ABE are constructed on sides AC and AB. Find ratio between the areas of $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ACD$.

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20. An aeroplane leaves an airport and flies due north at a speed of 1000 km per hour. At the same time, another aeroplane leaves the same airport

and flies due west at a speed of 1200 km per hour. |How far apart will be the two planes after 1½

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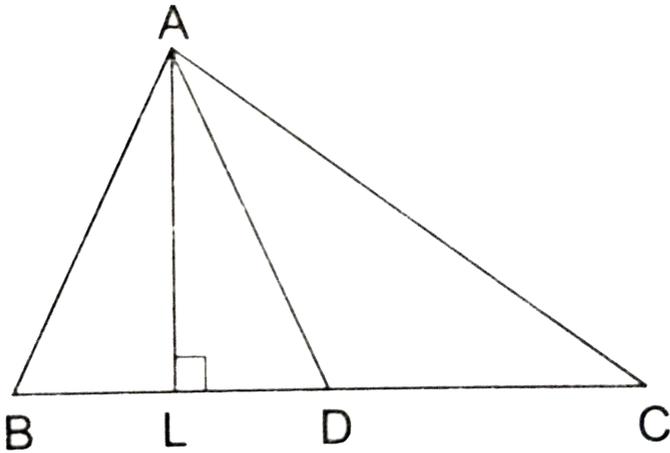
21. In $\triangle ABC$, AD is a median and $AL \perp BC$.

Prove that

(a) $AC^2 = AD^2 + BC \cdot DL + \left(\frac{BC}{2}\right)^2$

(b) $AB^2 = AD^2 - BC \cdot DL + \left(\frac{BC}{2}\right)^2$

(c) $AC^2 + AB^2 = 2AD^2 + \frac{1}{2}BC^2$



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22. Nazinia is fly fishing in a stream. The tip of her fishing rod is 1.8 m above the surface of the water and the fly at the end of the string rests on the water 3.6 m away and 2.4 m from a point directly under the tip of the rod. Assuming that h

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Exercise 7 E

1. State the two properties which are necessary for given two triangle to be similar.

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2. State the basic proportionality theorem.

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3. State basic proportionality theorem and its converse.

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4. State the midpoint theorem.

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5. AAA Similarity Criterion : If two triangles are equiangular; then they are similar

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6. State $\forall A$ similarity criterion.

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7. State SSS similarity criterion.



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8. State SAS similarity criterion.



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9. State Pythagoras theorem and its converse.



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10. State Pythagoras theorem and its converse.



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11. If D,E,F are the mid-points of the sides BC, CA and AB respectively of a triangle ABC, prove by vector method that Area of $\triangle DEF = 1/4$ Area of $\triangle ABC$



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12. Two triangles ABC and PQR are such that $AB = 3cm$, $AC = 6cm$, $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $PR = 9cm$, $\angle P = 70^\circ$ and $PQ = 4.5cm$. Show that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ and state the similarity criterion.



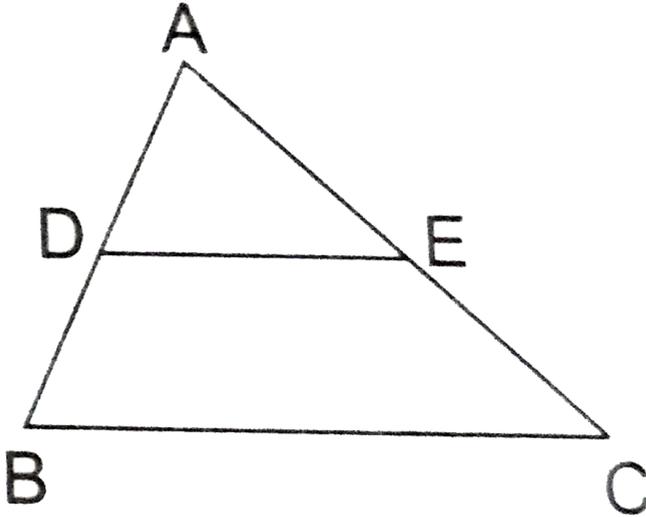
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13. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ such that $2AB = DE$ and $BC = 6cm$ find EF.



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14. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$ such that $AD = x\text{ cm}$, $DB = (3x + 4)\text{ cm}$, $AE = (x + 3)\text{ cm}$ and $EC = (3x + 19)\text{ cm}$. Find the value of x .



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15. A ladder 10 m long reaches the window of a house 8 m above the ground. Find the distance of the foot of the ladder from the base of the wall.

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16. Find the length of the altitude of an equilateral triangle of side $2a$ cm.

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17. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$ such that
 $ar(\triangle ABC) = 64cm^2$ and $ar(\triangle DEF) = 169cm^2$. If $BC = 4cm$, find
EF.

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18. In a trapezium ABCD , it is given that $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = 2CD$.
Its diagonals AC and BD intersect at the point O such that
 $ar(\triangle AOB) = 84cm^2$. Find $ar(\triangle COD)$

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19. Corresponding sides of two triangles are in the ratio 2 : 3 . If the area of the smaller triangle is 48 cm^2 , determine the area of the larger triangle.



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20. In an equilateral triangle with side a , prove that Altitude = $\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (ii)

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$$



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21. Find the length of each side of a rhombus whose diagonals are 24 cm and 10 m long.



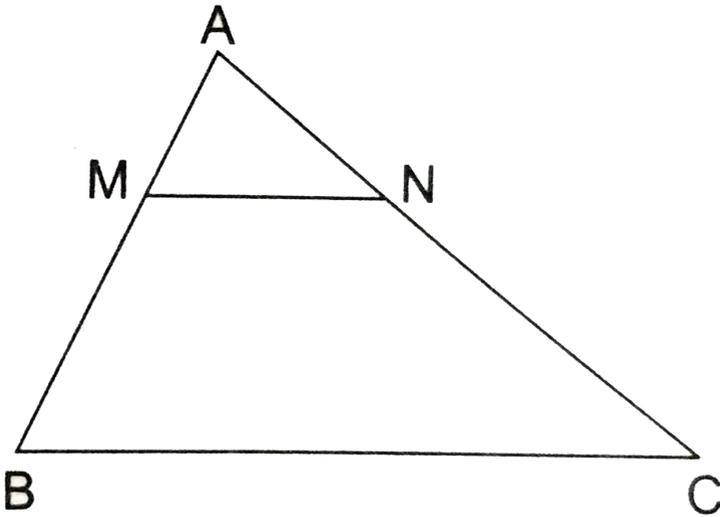
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22. Two triangles DEF and GHK are such that $\angle D = 48^\circ$ and $\angle H = 57^\circ$.
If $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle GHK$ then find the measure of $\angle F$.

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23. In the given figure, $MN \parallel BC$ and $AM:MB = 1:2$

Find $\frac{\text{area}(\triangle AMN)}{\text{area}(\triangle ABC)}$



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24. In triangles BMP and CNR it is given that $PB = 5\text{cm}$, $MP = 6\text{cm}$, $BM = 9\text{cm}$ and $NR = 9\text{cm}$. If $\triangle BMP \sim \triangle CNR$ then find the perimeter of $\triangle NCR$.

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25. Each of the equal sides of an isosceles triangles is 25 cm. Find the length of its altitude if the base is 14 cm.

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26. A man goes 12 m due south and then 35 m due west. How far is he from the starting point ?

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27. If the lengths of the sides BC, CA and AB of $\triangle ABC$ are a,b, and c respectively and AD is the bisector of $\angle A$ then find the length of BD and DC.



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28. In the given figure, $\angle AMN = \angle MBC = 76^\circ$. If p, q and r are the lengths of AM, MB and BC respectively then express the length of MN in term of a,b and c.



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29. The lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 40 cm and 42 cm. find the length of each side of the rhombus.



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30. (i) Two circles with different radii are similar.

(ii) Any two rectangles are similar.

(iii) If two triangles are similar then their corresponding angles are equal and their corresponding sides are equal.

(iv) The length of the line segment joining the midpoints of any two sides of a triangle is equal to half length of the third side.

(v) In a $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 6$ cm, $\angle A = 45^\circ$ and $AC = 8$ cm and in a $\triangle DEF$, $DF = 9$ cm $\angle D = 45^\circ$ and $DE = 12$ cm then $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$.

(vi) The polygon formed by joining the midpoints of the sides of a quadrilateral is a rhombus.

(vii) The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of their corresponding angle-bisector segments.

(viii) The ratio of the perimeters of two similar triangles is the same as the ratio of their corresponding medians.

(ix) If O is any point inside a rectangle $ABCD$ then
$$OA^2 + OC^2 = OB^2 + OD^2$$

(x) The sum of the squares on the sides of a rhombus is equal to the sum of the squares on its diagonals.





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Multiple Choice Questions Mcq

1. A man goes 24 m due west and then 10 m due north. How far is he from the starting point ?

A. 34 m

B. 17 m

C. 26 m

D. 28 m

Answer: C



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2. Two poles of height 13 m and 7 m respectively stand vertically on a plane ground at a distance of 8 m from each other. The distance between their

tops is

- A. 9 m
- B. 10 m
- C. 11 m
- D. 12 m

Answer: B



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3. A vertical stick 1.8 m long casts a shadow 45 cm long on the ground. At the same time, what is the length or the shadow of a pole 6 m high?

- A. $2.4m$
- B. $1.35m$
- C. $1.5m$
- D. $13.5m$

Answer: C



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4. A vertical pole 6 m long casts a shadow of length 3.6 m on the ground. What is the height of tower which casts a shadow of length 18 m at the same time?

A. $10.8m$

B. $28.8m$

C. $32.4m$

D. 30m

Answer: D



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5. The shadow of a 5-m-long stick is 2m long. At the same time, the length of the shadow of a 12.5m-high tree is

- A. 3.0
- B. 3.5
- C. 4.5
- D. 5.0

Answer: D



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6. A ladder 25 m long just reaches the top of a building 24 m high from the ground. What is the distance of the foot of the ladder from the building ?

- A. 7 m
- B. 17m
- C. 21m

D. $24.5m$

Answer: A



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7. In the given figure, O is point inside a $\triangle MNP$ such that $\angle MOP = 90^\circ$ $OM = 16cm$ and $OP = 12cm$., If $MN = 21cm$ and $\angle NMP = 90^\circ$ then $NP = ?$

A. 25 cm

B. 29 cm

C. 33 cm

D. 35 cm

Answer: B



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8. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 25 cm. The difference between the lengths of the other two sides of the triangle is 5 cm. Find the lengths of these sides.

- A. 10 cm, 15 cm
- B. 15 cm, 20 cm
- C. 12 cm, 17 cm
- D. 13 cm, 18 cm

Answer: B



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9. The height of an equilateral triangle having each side 12 cm, is

- A. $6\sqrt{2}cm$
- B. $6\sqrt{3}cm$
- C. $3\sqrt{6}cm$

D. $6\sqrt{6}cm$

Answer: B



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10. In an isosceles triangle ABC , if $AB = AC = 13$ cm and the altitude from A on BC is 5 cm, find BC .

A. 12 cm

B. 16 cm

C. 18 cm

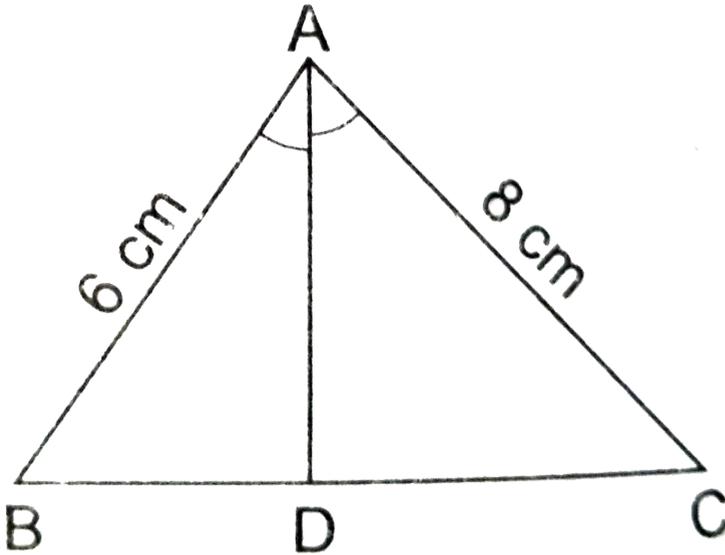
D. 24 cm

Answer: D



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11. In $\triangle ABC$ it is given that $AB = 6\text{ cm}$, $AC = 8\text{ cm}$ and AD is the bisector of $\angle A$. Then $BD:DC = ?$



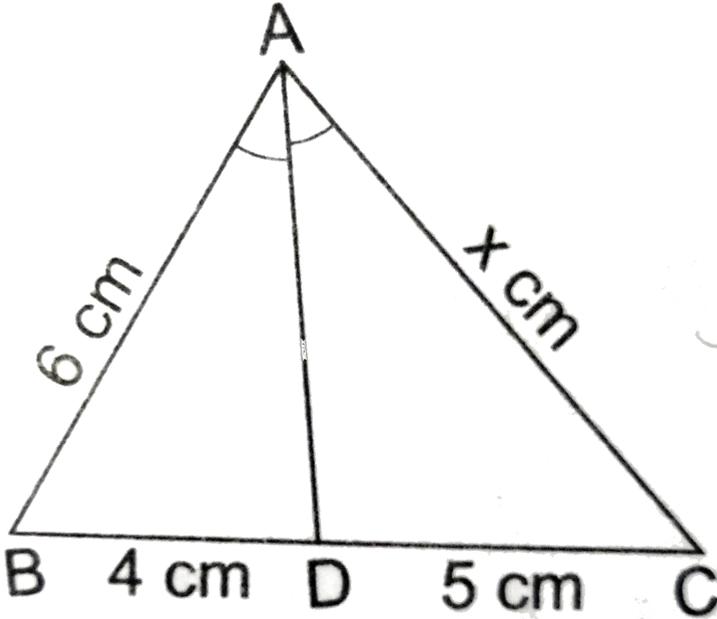
- A. 3:4
- B. 9:16
- C. 4:3
- D. $\sqrt{3}:2$

Answer: A



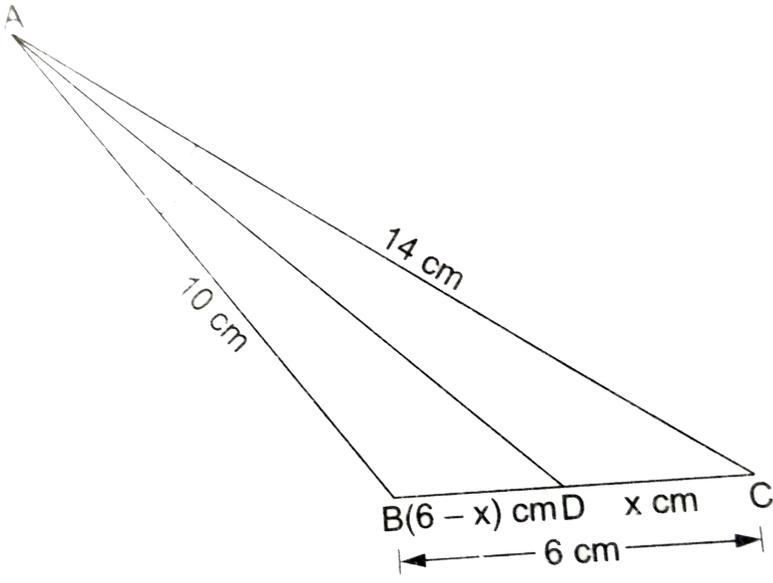
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12. In a $\triangle ABC$ it is given AD is internal bisector of $\angle A$. If $BD = 4\text{cm}$, $DC = 5\text{cm}$ and $AB = 6\text{cm}$, then $AC = ?$



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13. In a $\triangle ABC$, it is given that AD is the internal bisector of $\angle A$. If $AB = 10\text{cm}$, $AC = 14\text{cm}$ and $BC = 6\text{cm}$ then $CD = ?$



- A. 4.8 cm
- B. 3.5 cm
- C. 7 cm
- D. 10.5 cm

Answer: B



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14. If the median to the base of a triangle is perpendicular to the base then triangle is isosceles.

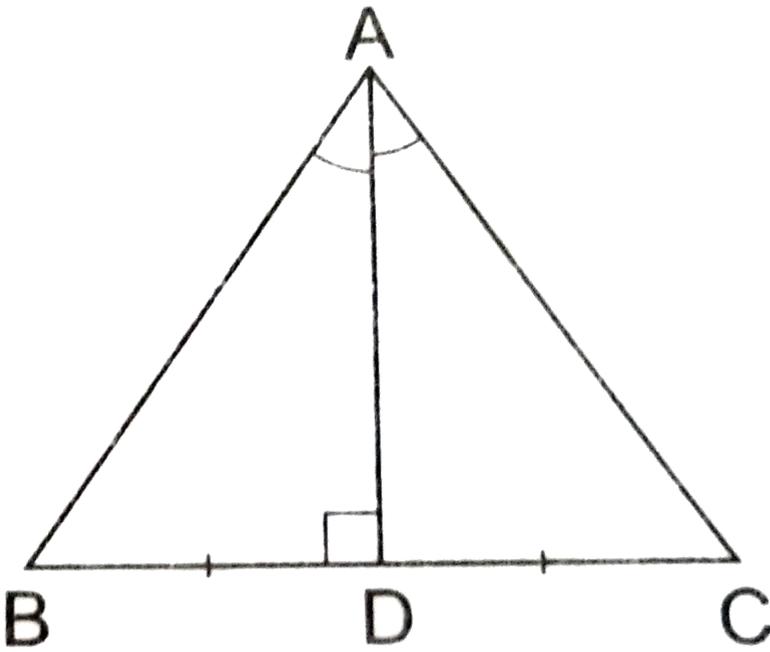
- A. right-angled
- B. isosceles
- C. scalene
- D. obtuse-angled

Answer: B



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15. In an equilateral triangle ABC , if $AD \perp BC$ then which of the following is true?



A. $2AB^2 = 3AD^2$

B. $4AB^2 = 3AD^2$

C. $3AB^2 = 4AD^2$

D. $3AB^2 = 2AD^2$

Answer: C



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16. In a rhombus of side 10 cm, one of the diagonals is 12 cm long. The length of the second diagonals is

A. 20 cm

B. 18 cm

C. 16 cm

D. 22 cm

Answer: C



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17. The lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 10 cm. The length of each side of the rhombus is

A. 12 cm

B. 13 cm

C. 14 cm

D. 17 cm

Answer: B



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18. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral divide each other proportionally then it is a

A. parallelogram

B. trapezium

C. rectangle

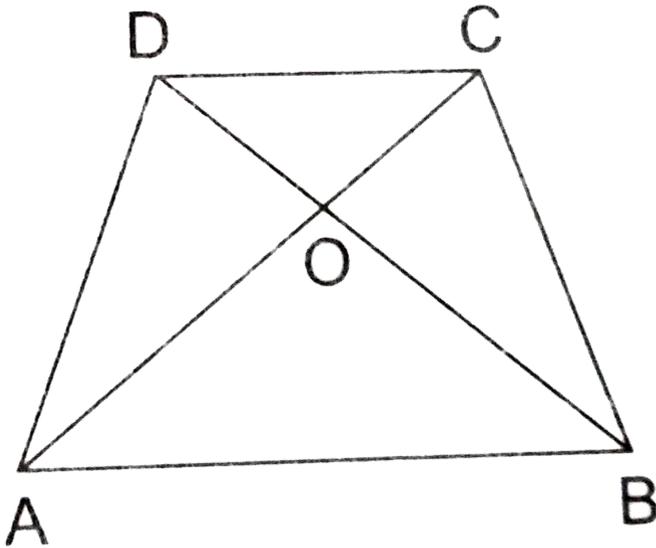
D. square

Answer: B



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19. In the given figure, ABCD is trapezium whose diagonals AC and BD intersect at O such that $OA = (3x - 1)cm$, $OB = (2x + 1)cm$, $OC = (5x - 3)cm$ and $OD = (6x - 2)cm$. Then, $x = ?$



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20. The line segments joining the midpoints of the adjacent sides of a quadrilateral form

A. a parallelogram

B. a rectangle

C. a square

D. a rhombus

Answer: A

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21. If the bisector of an angle of a triangle bisects the opposite side, prove that the triangle is isosceles.

A. scalene

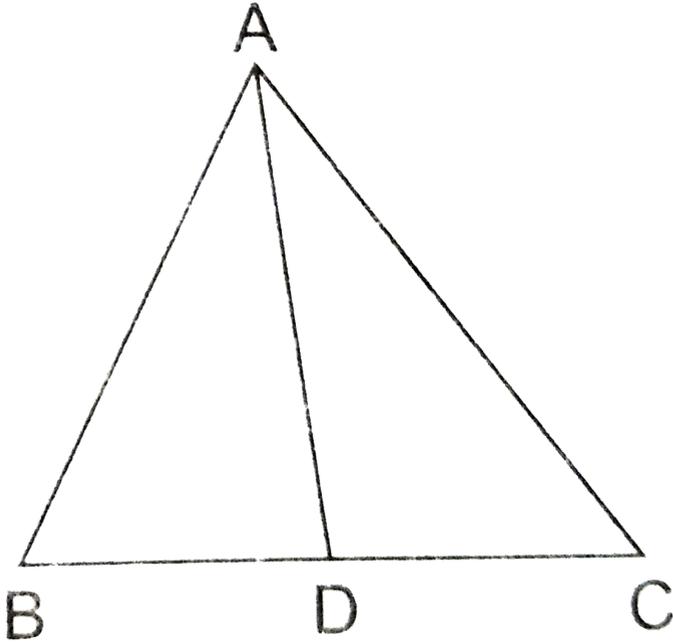
B. equilateral

C. isosceles

D. right-angled

Answer: C

22. In $\triangle ABC$ it is given that $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{DC}$. If $\angle B = 70^\circ$ and $\angle C = 50^\circ$ then $\angle BAD = ?$

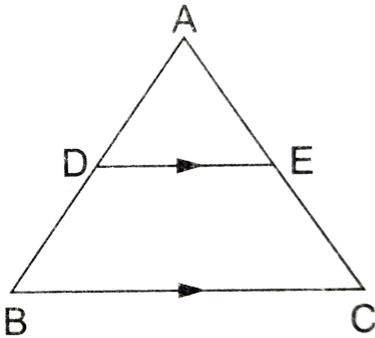


- A. 30°
- B. 40°
- C. 45°
- D. 50°

Answer: A

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23. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ so that $AD = 2.4\text{cm}$, $AE = 3.2\text{cm}$ and $EC = 4.8\text{cm}$, then, $AB = ?$



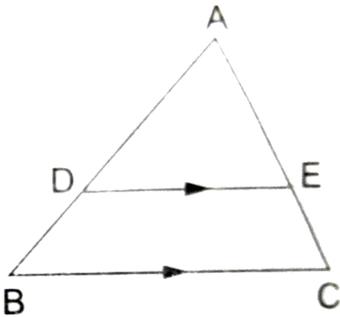
- A. 3.6 cm
- B. 6 cm
- C. 6.4 cm
- D. 7.2 cm

Answer: B

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24. In a $\triangle ABC$, if DE is drawn parallel to BC , cutting AB and AC to D and E respectively such that $AB = 7.2\text{cm}$, $AC = 6.4\text{cm}$ and $AD = 4.5\text{cm}$.

Then, $AE = ?$



A. 5.4cm

B. 4 cm

C. 3.6cm

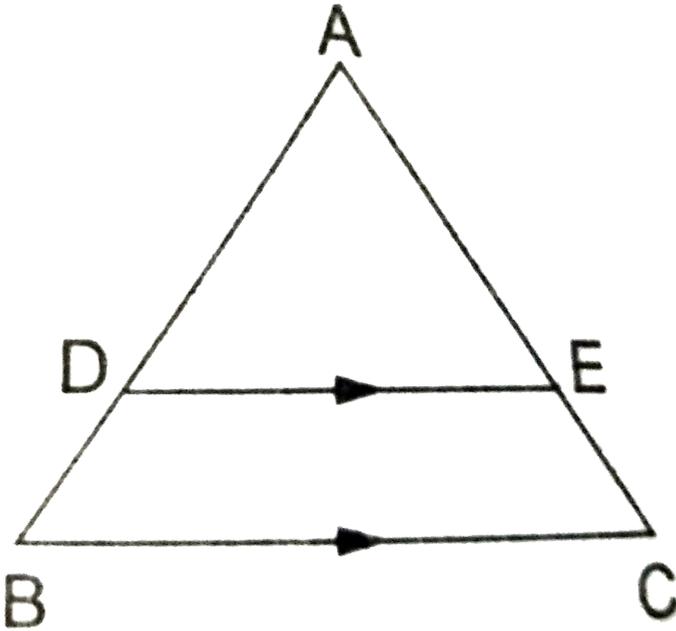
D. 3.2cm

Answer: B



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25. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ so that $AD = (7x - 4)cm$, $AE = (5x - 2)cm$, $DB = (3x + 4)cm$ and $EC = 3x$. Then, we have

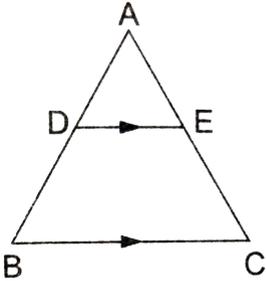


- A. $x=3$
- B. $x=5$
- C. $x=4$
- D. $x = 2.5$

Answer: C

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26. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ such that $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{3}{5}$. If $AC = 5.6\text{cm}$ then, $AE = ?$



A. 4.2cm

B. 3.1cm

C. 2.8cm

D. 2.1cm

Answer: D

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27. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and the perimeters of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ are 30 cm and 18 cm respectively. If $BC = 9\text{cm}$, then $EF = ?$

A. 6.3cm

B. 5.4cm

C. 7.2cm

D. 4.5cm

Answer: B



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28. The corresponding sides of two similar triangles ABC and DEF are $BC = 9.1\text{cm}$, and $EF = 6.5\text{cm}$. If the perimeter of $\triangle DEF$ is 25 cm, find the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.

A. 35 cm

B. 28 cm

C. 42 cm

D. 40 cm

Answer: A



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29. In $\triangle ABC$, it is given that $AB = 9\text{cm}$, $BC = 6\text{cm}$, and $CA = 7.5\text{cm}$. Also $\triangle DEF$ is given such that $EF = 8\text{cm}$ and $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABC$. Then perimeter of $\triangle DEF$ is

A. 22.5cm

B. 25cm

C. 27 cm

D. 30 cm

Answer: D

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30. ABC and BDE are two equilateral triangles such that D is the midpoint of BC . The ratio of the areas of the triangles ABC and BDE is 2:1 (b) 1:2 (c) 4:1 (d) 1:4

A. 1:2

B. 2:1

C. 1:4

D. 4:1

Answer: D

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31. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DFE$, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\angle C = 50^\circ$, $AB = 5$ cm, $AC = 8$ cm and $DF = 7.5$ cm. Then, which of the following is true?

A. $DE = 12\text{cm}, \angle F = 50^\circ$

B. $DE = 12\text{cm}, \angle F = 100^\circ$

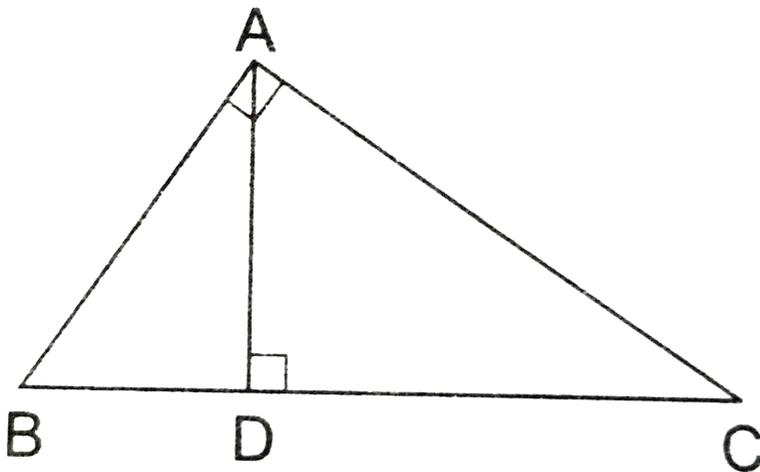
C. $EF = 12\text{cm}, \angle D = 100^\circ$

D. $EF = 12\text{cm}, \angle D = 30^\circ$

Answer: B

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32. In the given figure, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ and $AD \perp BC$. then,



A. $BC \cdot CD = BC^2$

B. $AB \cdot AC = BC^2$

C. $BD \cdot CD = AD^2$

D. $AB \cdot AC = AD^2$

Answer: C



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33. In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 6\sqrt{3}cm$, $AC = 12cm$ and $BC = 6cm$. Then $\angle B$ is

A. 45°

B. 60°

C. 90°

D. 120°

Answer: C



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34. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, it is given that $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{FD}$ then they will be similar when

A. $\angle B = \angle E$

B. $\angle B = \angle D$

C. $\angle B = \angle D$

D. Right-angled

Answer: C



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35. In $\triangle DEF$ and $\triangle PQR$, it is given that $\angle D = \angle Q$ and $\angle R = \angle E$, then which of the following is not true?

A. $\frac{EF}{PR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$

B. $\frac{DE}{PQ} = \frac{EF}{RP}$

C. $\frac{DE}{QR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$

$$D. \frac{EF}{RP} = \frac{DE}{QR}$$

Answer: B



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36. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDF$ and $\triangle ABC$ is not similar to $\triangle DEF$ then which of the following is not true ?

A. $BC \cdot EF = AC \cdot FD$

B. $AB \cdot EF = AC \cdot DE$

C. $BC \cdot DE = AB \cdot EF$

D. $BC \cdot DE = AB \cdot FD$

Answer: C



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37. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, it is given that $\angle B = \angle E$, $\angle F = \angle C$ and $AB = 3DE$, then the two triangles are

- A. congruent but not similar
- B. similar but not congruent
- C. neither congruent nor similar
- D. similar as well as congruent

Answer: B



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38. If in two $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, $\frac{AB}{QR} = \frac{BC}{PR} = \frac{CA}{PQ}$, then

- A. $\triangle PQR \sim \triangle CAB$
- B. $\triangle PQR \sim \triangle ABC$
- C. $\triangle CAB \sim \triangle PQR$

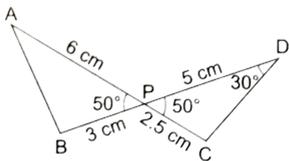
$$D. \triangle BCA \sim \triangle PQR$$

Answer: A



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39. In the given figure, two line segments AC and BD intersect each other at the point P such that $PA = 6\text{ cm}$, $PB = 3\text{ cm}$, $PC = 2.5\text{ cm}$, $PD = 5\text{ cm}$, $\angle APB = 50^\circ$ and $\angle CDP = 30^\circ$ then $\angle PBA = ?$



- A. 50°
- B. 30°
- C. 60°
- D. 100°

Answer: D



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40. 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. 9:4

D. 16:81

Answer: D



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41. It is given that

$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PRQ$ and $\frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{2}{3}$ then $\frac{ar(\Delta PQR)}{ar(\Delta ABC)} = ?$

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. $\frac{3}{2}$

C. $\frac{4}{9}$

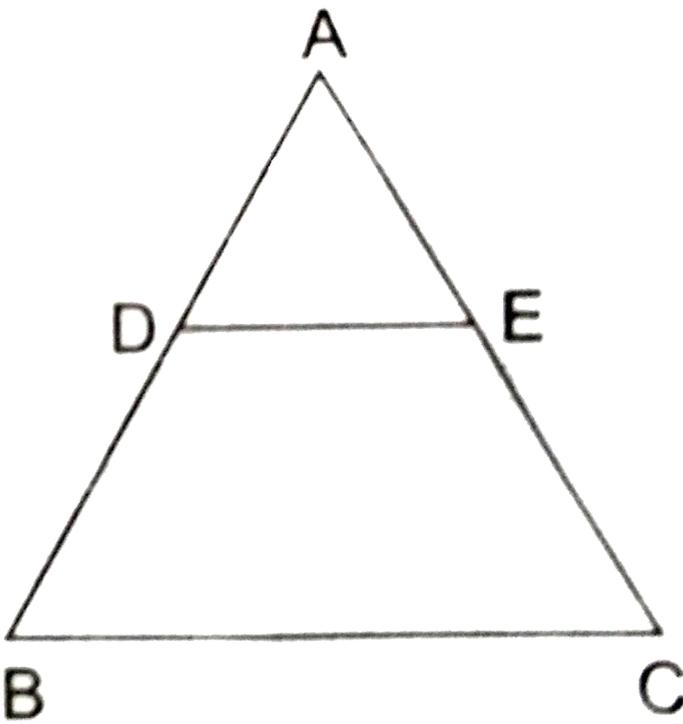
D. $\frac{9}{4}$

Answer: D



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42. In an equilateral $\triangle ABC$, D is the midpoint of AB and E is the midpoint of AC . Then, $ar(\triangle ABC) : ar(\triangle ADE) = ?$



A. 2:1

B. 4:1

C. 1:2

D. 1:4

Answer: B



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43. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, we have $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{5}{7}$, then $ar(\triangle ABC) : ar(\triangle DEF) = ?$

A. 5 : 7

B. 25 : 49

C. 49 : 25

D. 125 : 343

Answer: B



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44. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ such that $ar(\triangle ABC) = 36cm^2$ and $ar(\triangle DEF) = 49cm^2$. Then, the ratio of their corresponding sides is

A. 36 : 49

B. 6 : 7

C. 7:6

D. $\sqrt{6}:\sqrt{7}$

Answer: B



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45. Two isosceles triangles have their corresponding angles equal and their areas are in the ratio 25:36. The ratio of their corresponding heights is

A. 25:36

B. 36:25

C. 5:6

D. 6:5

Answer: C



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46. Prove that the line segments joining the mid-points of the sides of a triangle form four triangles, each of which is similar to the original triangle.

- A. congruent to the original triangle
- B. similar to the original triangle
- C. an isosceles triangle
- D. an equilateral triangle

Answer: B



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47.

If

$$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta QRP, \frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)} = \frac{9}{4}, AB = 18cm, \text{ and } BC = 15cm,$$

then $PR = ?$

- A. 8 cm

B. 10 cm

C. 12 cm

D. $\frac{20}{3}$ cm

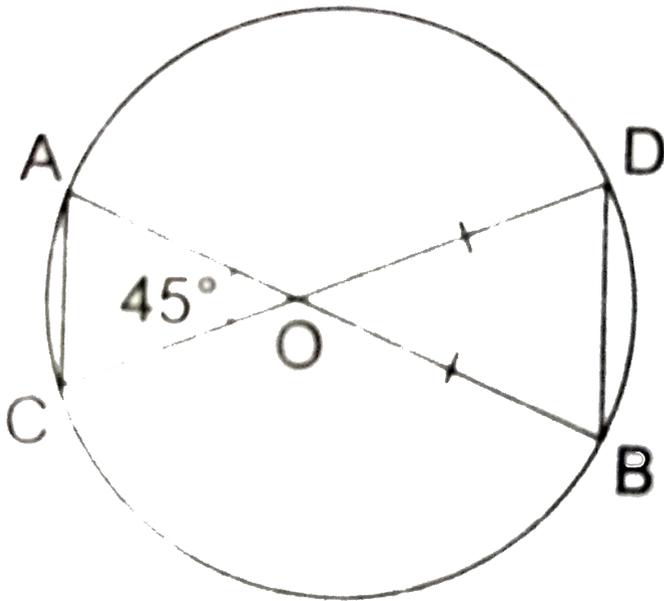
Answer: B



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48. In the given figure, O is the point of intersection of two chords AB and CD such that $OB = OD$ and $\angle AOC = 45^\circ$. Then, ΔOAC and ΔODB

are



- A. equilateral and similar
- B. equilateral but not similar
- C. isosceles and similar
- D. isosceles but not similar

Answer: C

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49. In an isosceles $\triangle ABC$, if $AC = BC$ and $AB^2 = 2AC^2$ then $\angle C = ?$

A. 30°

B. 45°

C. 60°

D. 90°

Answer: D



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50. In $\triangle ABC$, if $AB = 16\text{cm}$, $BC = 12\text{cm}$ and $AC = 20\text{cm}$, then $\triangle ABC$ is

A. acute-angled

B. right-angled

C. obtuse-angled

D. not possible

Answer: B



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51. Which of the following is a true statement?

A. Two similar triangle are always congruent.

B. Two figures are similar if they have the same shape and size.

C. Two triangles are similar if their corresponding sides are proportional.

D. Two polygons are similar if their corresponding side are proportional.

Answer: C



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52. Which of the following is a false statement ?

- A. If the areas of two areas of two similar triangles are equal then the triangles are congruent.
- B. The ratio of the area of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of their corresponding sides.
- C. The ratio of the area of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of squares of their corresponding medians.
- D. The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of squares of their corresponding altitudes

Answer: B



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53. Match the following columns :

Column I	Column II
(a) A man goes 10 m due east and then 20 m due north. His distance from the starting point is m.	(p) $25\sqrt{3}$
(b) In an equilateral triangle with each side 10 cm, the altitude is cm.	(q) $5\sqrt{3}$
(c) The area of an equilateral triangle having each side 10 cm is cm^2 .	(r) $10\sqrt{5}$
(d) The length of diagonal of a rectangle having length 8 m and breadth 6 m is m.	(s) 10

The correct answer is

(a) (b)

(c)..... (d)

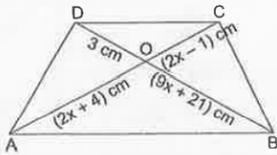


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Multiple Choice Questions Mcq Matching Of Columns

1. Match of the following columns :

Column I	Column II
(a) In a given $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ and $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{3}{5}$. If $AC = 5.6$ cm then $AE = \dots\dots$ cm.	(p) 6
(b) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ such that $2AB = 3DE$ and $BC = 6$ cm then $EF = \dots\dots$ cm.	(q) 4
(c) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ such that $\text{ar}(\triangle ABC) : \text{ar}(\triangle PQR) = 9 : 16$ and $BC = 4.5$ cm then $QR = \dots\dots$ cm.	(r) 3
(d) In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$ and $OA = (2x + 4)$ cm, $OB = (9x - 21)$ cm, $OC = (2x - 1)$ cm and $OD = 3$ cm. Then $x = ?$	(s) 2.1



The correct answer is

- (a) —....., (b) —....., (c) —....., (d) —.....

The correct answer is

- (a) (b) (c)..... (d)

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Test Yourself

1. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and their perimeters are 32 cm and 24 cm respectively.

If $AB = 10$ cm then $DE = ?$

A. 8 cm

B. 7.5 cm

C. 15 cm

D. $5\sqrt{3}$ cm

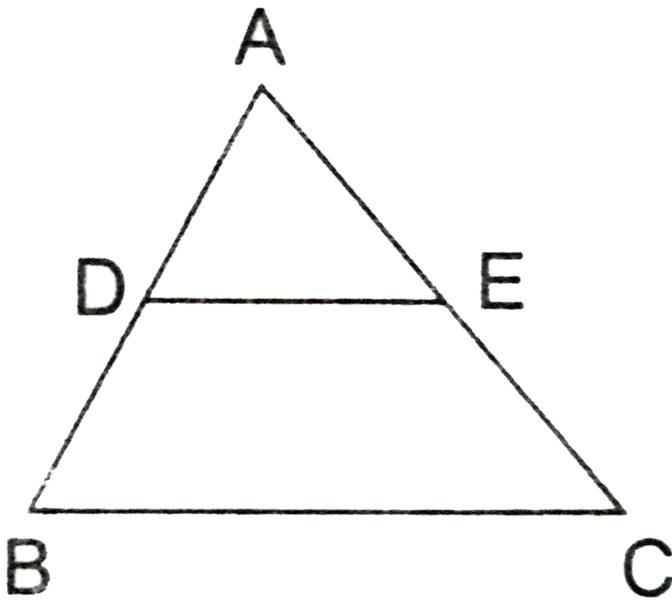
Answer: B



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2. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$. If

$DE = 5$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm and $AD = 3.5$ cm then $AB = ?$



A. 5.6cm

B. 4.8cm

C. 5.2cm

D. 6.4cm

Answer: A



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3. Two poles of height 6 meters and 11 meters stand vertically on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is 12 meters. Find the distance between their tops.

A. 12 m

B. 13 m

C. 14 m

D. 15 m

Answer: B



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4. The areas of two similar triangles are 25cm^2 and 36cm^2 respectively. If the altitude of the first triangle is 3.5 cm then the corresponding altitude of the other triangle is

A. 5.6cm

B. 6.3cm

C. 4.2cm

D. 7cm

Answer: C



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5. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ such that $2AB = DE$ and $BC = 6\text{cm}$ find EF.

A. 6 cm

B. 12 cm

C. 10 cm

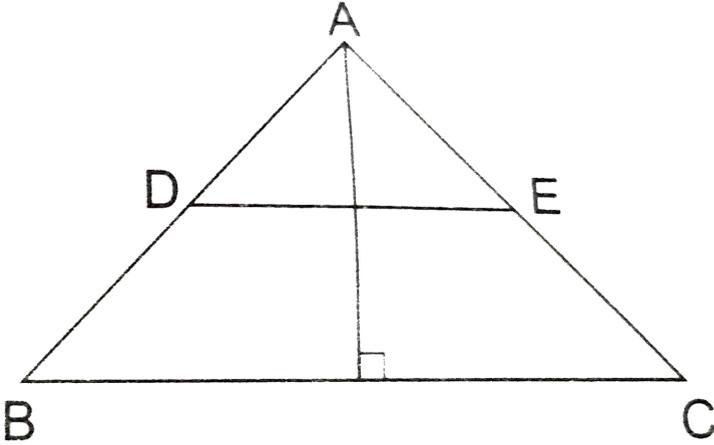
D. 8 cm

Answer: B



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6. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$ such that $AD = x\text{ cm}$, $DB = (3x + 4)\text{ cm}$, $AE = (x + 3)\text{ cm}$, and $EC = (3x + 19)\text{ cm}$. Find the value of x .



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7. A ladder 10m long reaches a window 8 m above the ground. Find the distance of the foot of the ladder from base of the wall.

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8. Find the length of the altitude of an equilateral triangle of side $2a$ cm.



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9. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$ such that
 $ar(\triangle ABC) = 64cm^2$ and $ar(\triangle DEF) = 169cm^2$. If $BC = 4cm$, find
EF.

A. $9.5cm$

B. $6cm$

C. $6.5cm$

D. $4.5cm$

Answer: C



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10. In a trapezium ABCD , it is given that $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = 2CD$. Its diagonals AC and BD intersect at the point O such that $ar(\triangle AOB) = 84cm^2$. Find $ar(\triangle COD)$



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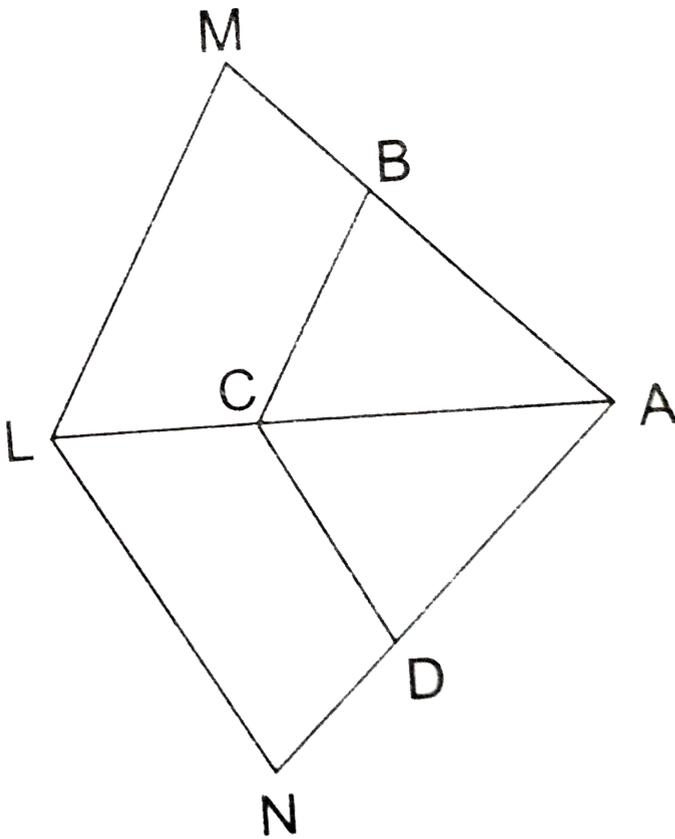
11. The corresponding sides of two similar triangle are in the ratio 2:3. If the area of the smaller triangle is $48cm^2$, find the area of the larger triangle.



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12. In the given figure, $LM \parallel CB$ and $LN \parallel CD$.

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



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13. Prove: The internal angle bisector of an angle of a triangle divide the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle

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14. In an equilateral triangle with side a , prove that area = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$



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15. Find the length of each side of a rhombus whose diagonals are 24 cm and 10 m long.

A. 11 cm

B. 15 cm

C. 12 cm

D. 13 cm

Answer: D

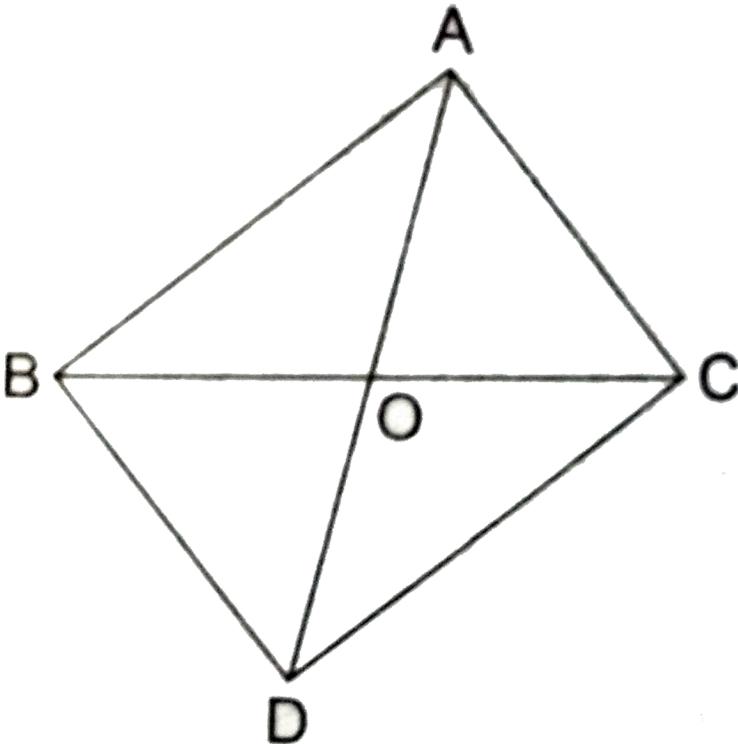


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16. Prove that the ratio of the perimeters of two similar triangles is the same as the ratio of their corresponding sides.

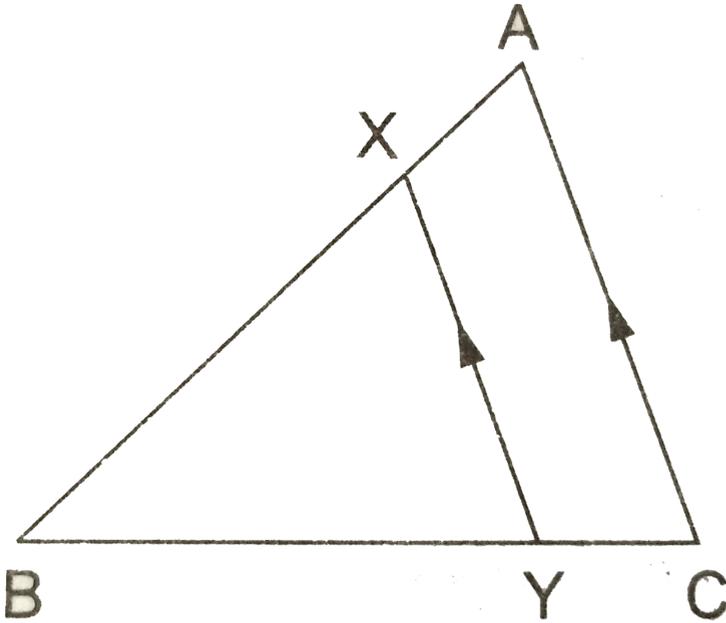
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17. In the given figure, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ have the same base BC. If AD and BC intersect at O, prove that $\frac{ar(\triangle ABC)}{ar(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$



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18. In the given figure, $XY \parallel AC$ and XY divides $\triangle ABC$ into two regions, equal in area. Find the value of $\frac{AX}{AB}$



A. $\sqrt{2}$

B. $\frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})}{2}$

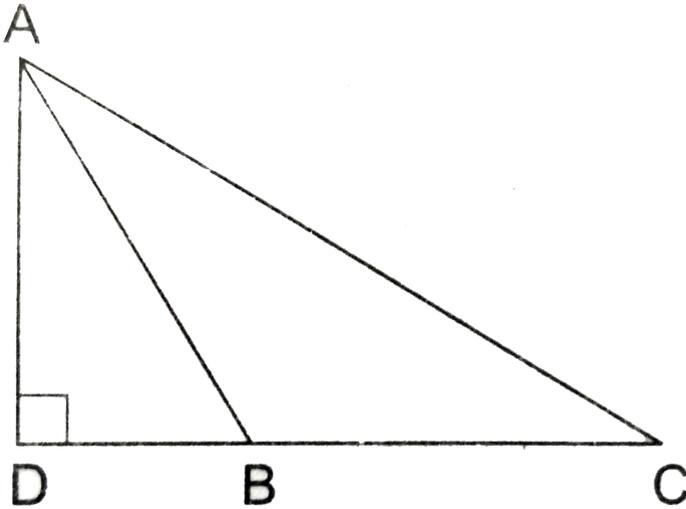
C. $\frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})}{2}$

D. none of these

Answer: B

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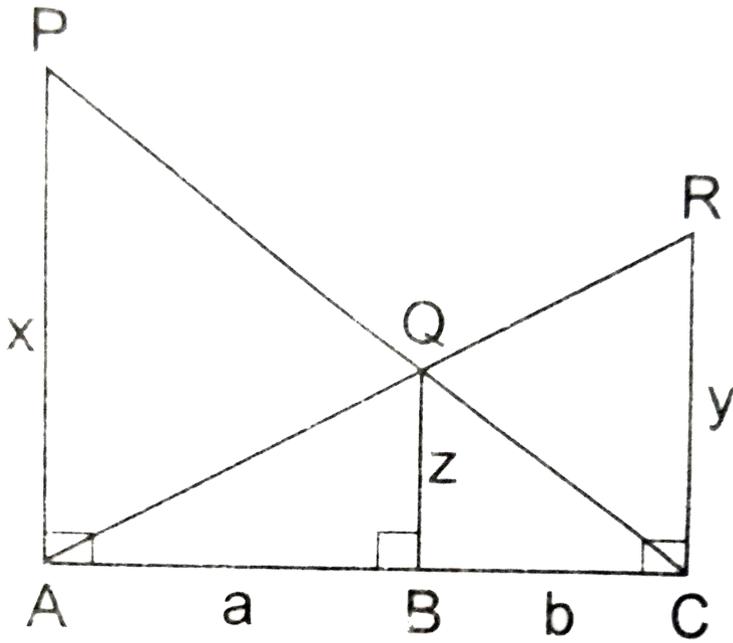
19. In the given figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an obtuse triangle, obtuse-angled at B. If $AD \perp CB$ (produced) prove that $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + 2BC \cdot BD$



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20. In the given figure, each of PA, QB and RC is perpendicular to Ac. If $AP = x$, $QB = z$, $RC = y$, $AB = a$ and $BC = b$, show that

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$$



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