



MATHS

BOOKS - ICSE

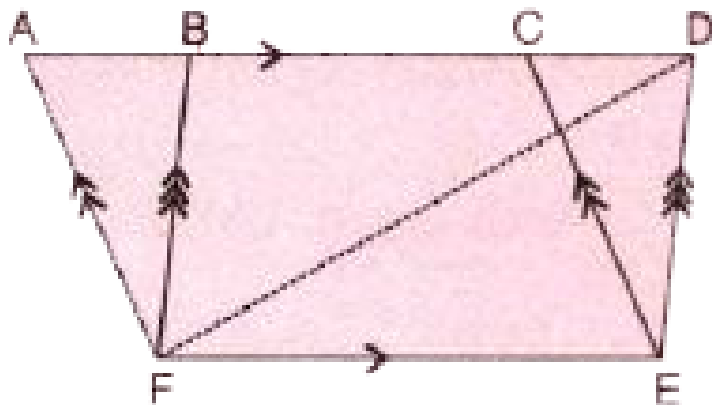
AREA THEOREMS

Example

1. In the adjoining figure, area of parallelogram AFEC is 140cm^2 . State, giving reason, the area of :

(i) parallelogram BFED.

(ii) triangle BFD.



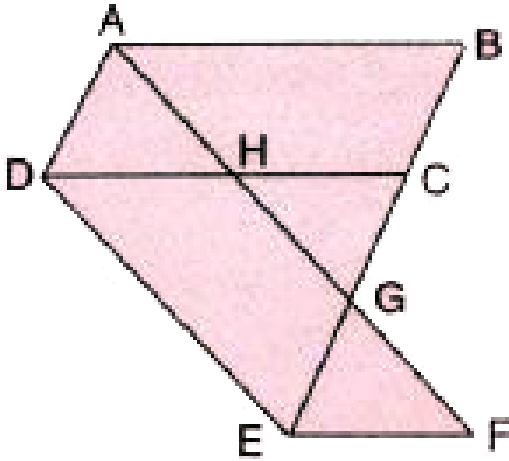
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2. In a given figure,

$AB \parallel DC \parallel EF$, $AD \parallel BE$ and $DE \parallel AF$.

Prove that the area of prallelogram DEFH is

equal to the area of parallelogram ABCD.



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3. P is any point inside a parallelogram ABCD.

Prove that :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Area}(\triangle APB) + \text{Area}(\triangle CPD) \\ &= \text{Area}(\triangle APD) + \text{Area}(\triangle BPC) \end{aligned}$$



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4. Prove that a median divides a triangle into two triangles of equal area.



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5. In $\triangle ABC$, AD divides BC in the ratio $m:n$.

Show that
$$\frac{\text{Area}(\triangle ABD)}{\text{Area}(\triangle ADC)} = \frac{m}{n}$$



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6. In triangle ABC , D is a point in side BC such that $2BD = 3DC$. Prove that the area of triangle $ABD = \frac{3}{5} \times \text{Area of } \Delta ABC$

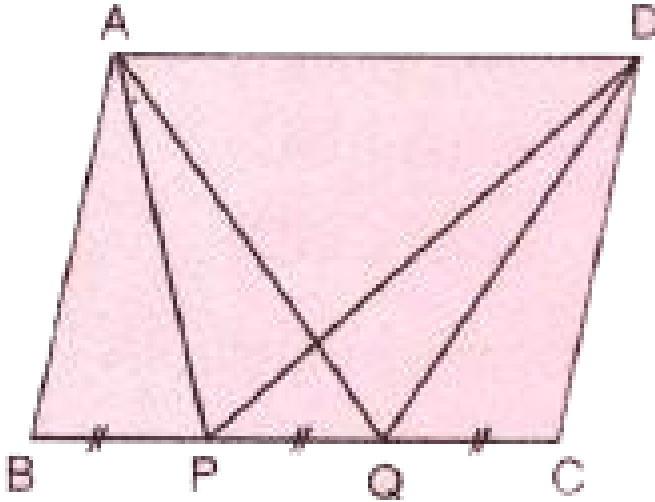


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7. In parallelogram $ABCD$, points P and Q lie on side BC and trisect it. Prove that :

$$ar. (\Delta APQ) = ar. (\Delta DPQ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times ar. \text{ (Parallelogram ABCD)}$$

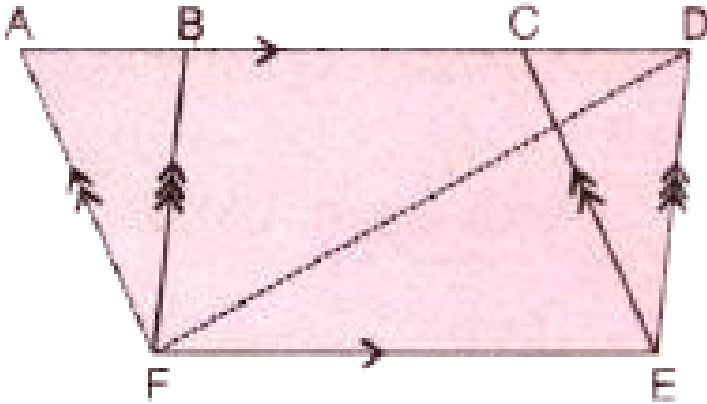


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8. In the adjoining figure, area of parallelogram AFEC is 140cm^2 . State, giving reason, the area of :

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(ii) triangle BFD.



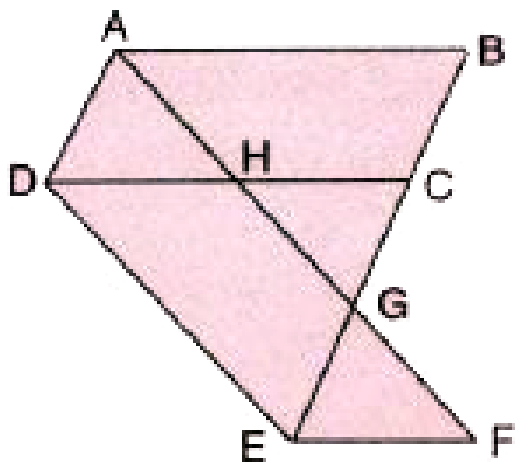
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9. In a given figure,

$AB \parallel DC \parallel EF$, $AD \parallel BE$ and $DE \parallel AF$.

Prove that the area of prallelogram DEFH is

equal to the area of parallelogram ABCD.



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10. P is any point inside a parallelogram ABCD.

Prove that :

$$\text{Area}(\triangle APB) + \text{Area}(\triangle CPD)$$

$$= \text{Area}(\triangle APD) + \text{Area}(\triangle BPC)$$



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11. Prove that a median divides a triangle into two triangles of equal area.



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12. In $\triangle ABC$, AD divides BC in the ratio $m : n$.

Show that
$$\frac{\text{Area}(\triangle ABD)}{\text{Area}(\triangle ADC)} = \frac{m}{n}$$



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13. In triangle ABC , D is a point in side BC such that $2BD = 3DC$. Prove that the area of triangle $ABD = \frac{3}{5} \times \text{Area of } \Delta ABC$

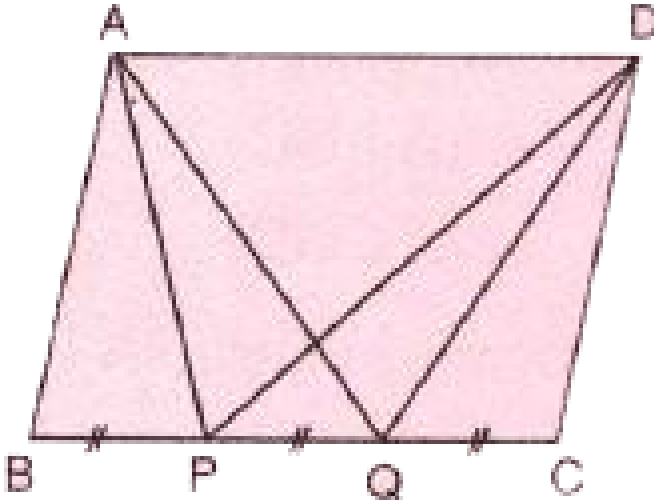


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14. In parallelogram $ABCD$, points P and Q lie on side BC and trisect it. Prove that :

$$ar. (\Delta APQ) = ar. (\Delta DPQ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times ar. \text{ (Parallelogram ABCD)}$$



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15. The area of the sector of a circle with radius 6 cm and of angle 60° is

A. 9.42cm^2

B. 37.68cm^2

C. 18.84cm^2

D. 19.84cm^2

Answer:



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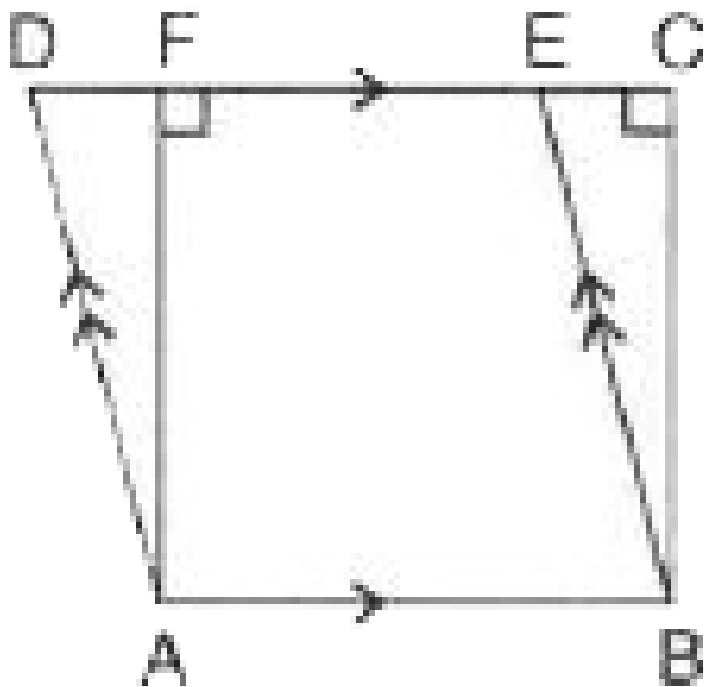
Exercies 16 A

1. In the given figure, if area of triangle ADE is 60cm^2 , giving reason, the area of :

(i) parallelogram $ABED$,

(ii) rectangle $ABCF$,

(iii) triangle ABE .



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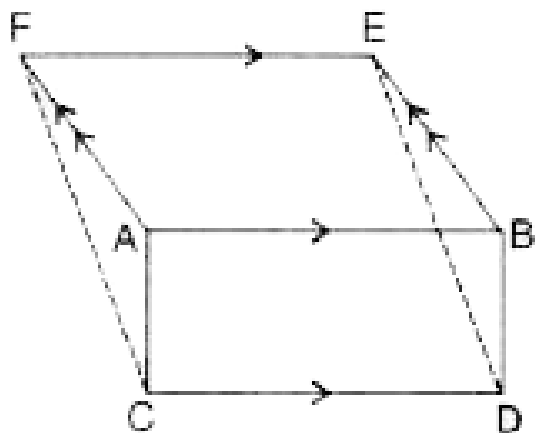
2. The given figure shows a rectangle $ABDC$ and a parallelogram $ABEF$, drawn on opposite sides of AB . Prove that :

(i) quadrilateral $CDEF$ is a parallelogram, (ii)

Area of quad. $CDEF$

= Area of rec. $ABDC$

+ Area of $\parallel gm.$ $ABEF$.



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3. In the given figure, diagonals PR and QS of the parallelogram PQRS intersect at point O and LM is parallel to PS. Show that :

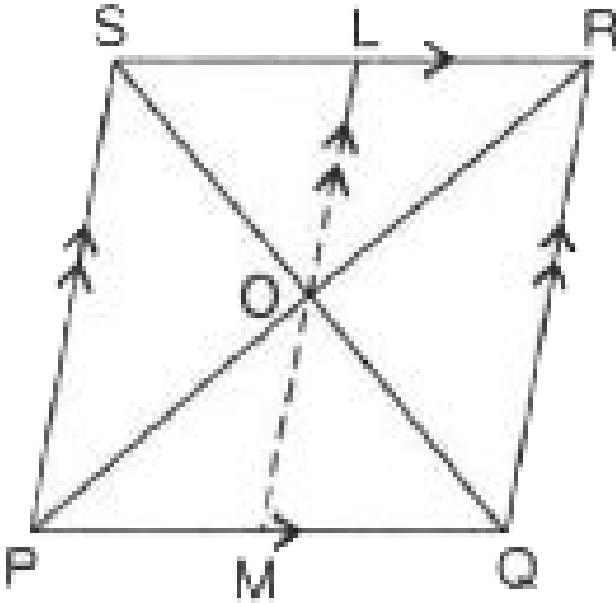
$$(i) 2\text{Area}(\Delta POS) = \text{Area}(\text{ // gm } PMLS)$$

$$(ii) \text{Area}(\Delta POS) + \text{Area}(\Delta QOR)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{Area}(\text{ // gm } PQRS)$$

$$(iii) \text{Area}(\Delta POS) + \text{Area}(\Delta QOR)$$

$$= \text{Area}(\Delta POQ) + \text{Area}(t\Delta SOR)$$



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4. In parallelogram ABCD, P is a point on side AB and Q is a point on side BC.

Prove that :

(i) $\triangle CPD$ and $\triangle AQD$ are equal in area.

(ii) Area ($\triangle AQD$)

$$= \text{Area}(\triangle APD) + \text{Area}(\triangle CPB)$$



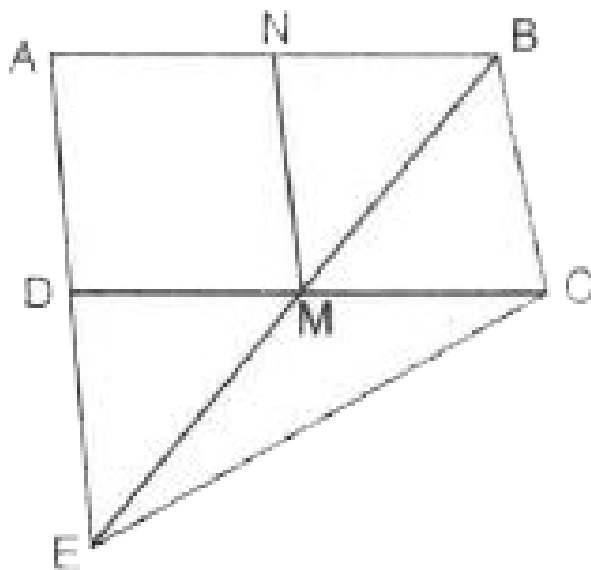
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5. In the given figure, M and N are the mid-points of the sides DC and AB respectively of the parallelogram ABCD.

If the area of parallelogram ABCD is 48cm^2 ,

(i) State the area of the triangle BEC.

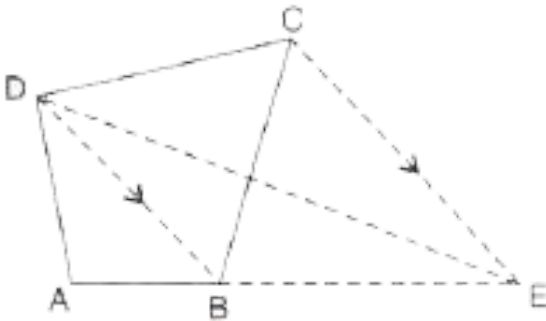
(ii) name the parallelofram which is equal in area to the triangle BEC.



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6. In the following figure, CE is drawn parallel to diagonal DB of the quadrilateral $ABCD$ which meets AB produced at point E .

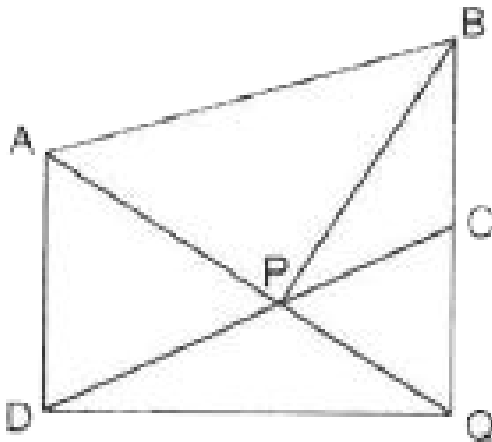
Prove that $\triangle ADE$ and quadrilateral $ABCD$ are equal in area.



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7. ABCD is a parallelogram, a line through A cuts DC at point P and BC produced at Q.

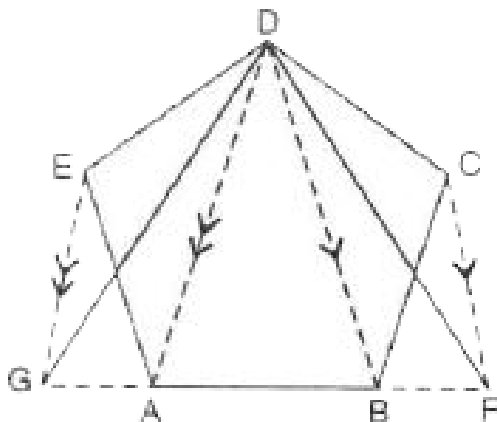
Prove that triangle BCP is equal in area to triangle DPQ.



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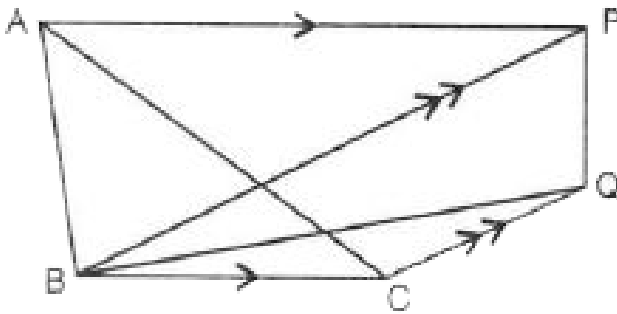
8. The given figure shows a pentagon $ABCDE$. EG drawn parallel to DA meets BA produced at G and CF drawn parallel to DB meets AB produced at F .

Prove that the area of pentagon $ABCDE$ is equal to the area of triangle GDF .



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9. In the given figure, AP is parallel to BC , BP is parallel to CQ . Prove that the areas of triangles ABC and BQP are equal.



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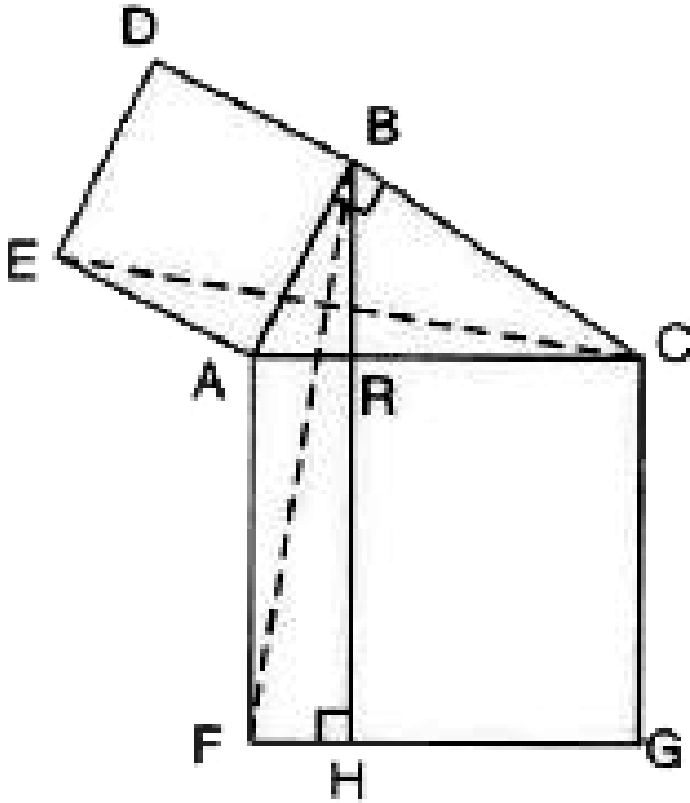
10. In the figure given alongside, squares ABDE and AFGC are drawn on the side AB and the hypotenuse AC of the right triangle ABC.

If BH perpendicular to FG, prove that :

(i) $\triangle EAC \cong \triangle BAF$.

(ii) Area of the square ABDE

= Area of the rectangle ARHF.



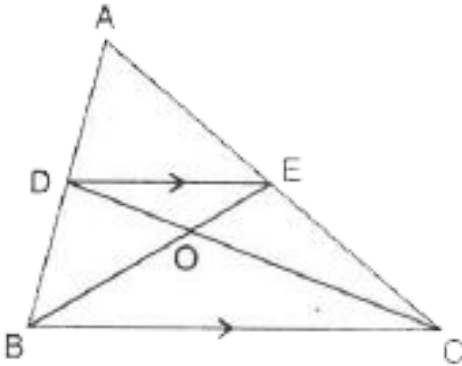
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11. In the following figure, DE is parallel to BC.

Show that :

(i) $\text{Area}(\triangle ADC) = \text{Area}(\triangle AEB)$

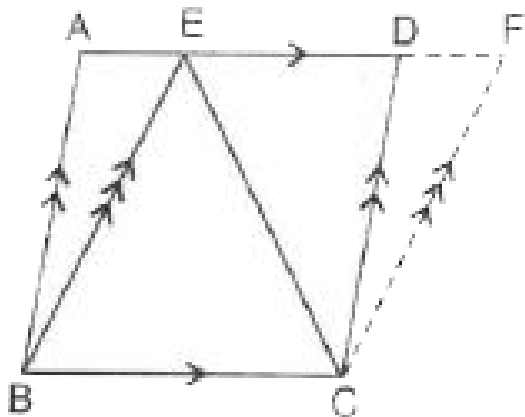
(ii) $\text{Area}(\triangle BOD) = \text{Area}(\triangle COE)$.



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12. ABCD and BCFE are parallelograms. If area of triangle $EBC = 480\text{cm}^2$, $AB = 30\text{cm}$ and $BC = 40\text{cm}$, Calculate,

- (i) area of parallelogram ABCD,
- (ii) area of the parallelogram BCFE,
- (iii) length of altitude from A on CD,
- (iv) area of triangle ECF.



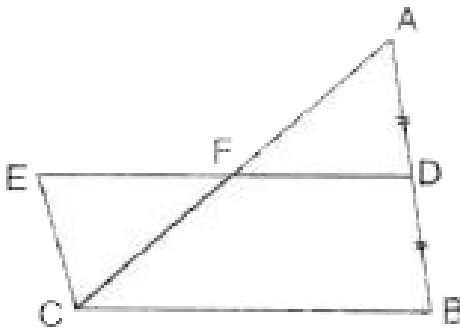


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13. In the given figure, D is mid-point of side AB of $\triangle ABC$ and BDEC is a parallelogram.

Prove that :

$$\text{Area of } \triangle ABC = \text{Area of } //gm BDEC$$



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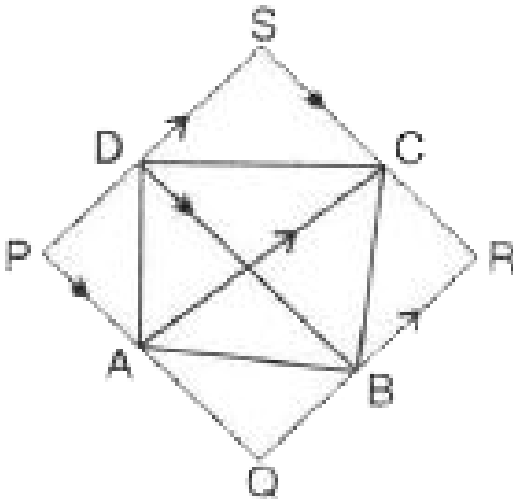
14. In the following figure,

$$AC \parallel PS \parallel QR \text{ and } PQ \parallel DB \parallel SR.$$

Prove that :

Area of quadrilateral

$$PQRS = 2 \times \text{Area of quad. } ABCD.$$



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15. ABCD is a trapezium with $AB \parallel DC$. A line parallel to AC intersects AB at point M and BC at point N. Prove that :

area of $\triangle ADM = \text{area of } \triangle ACN$.



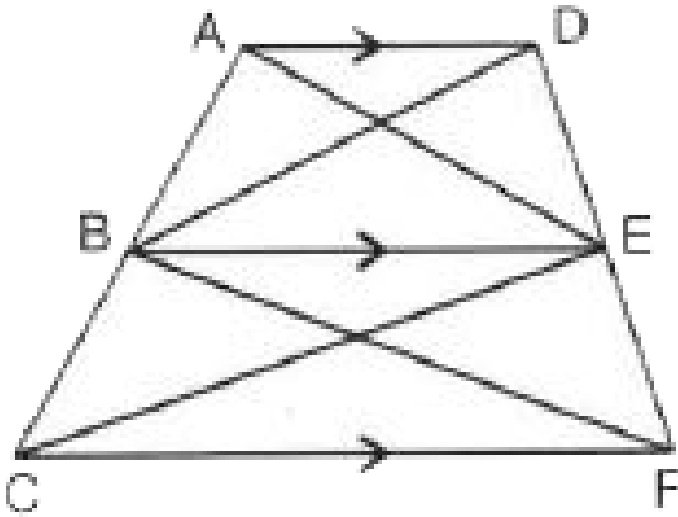
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16. In the given figure, $AD \parallel BE \parallel CF$.

prove that :

area ($\triangle AEC$)

= area ($\triangle DBF$)

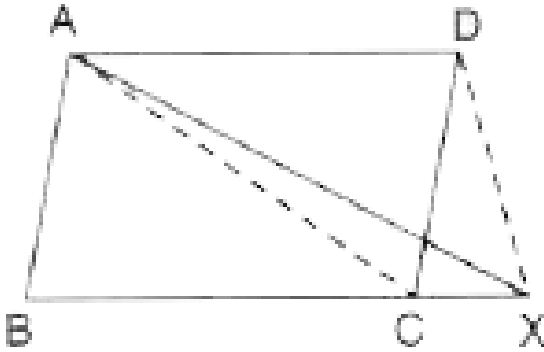


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17. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram

BC is produced to point X. prove that :

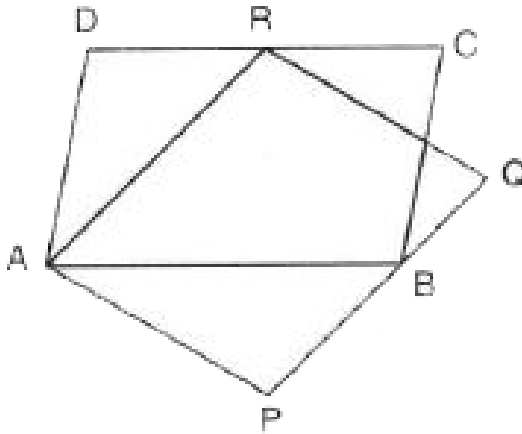
$$\text{area}(\triangle ABX) = \text{area}(\triangle ACXD)$$



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18. The given figure shows parallelograms ABCD and APQR. Show that these parallelograms are equal in area.

[Join B and R]



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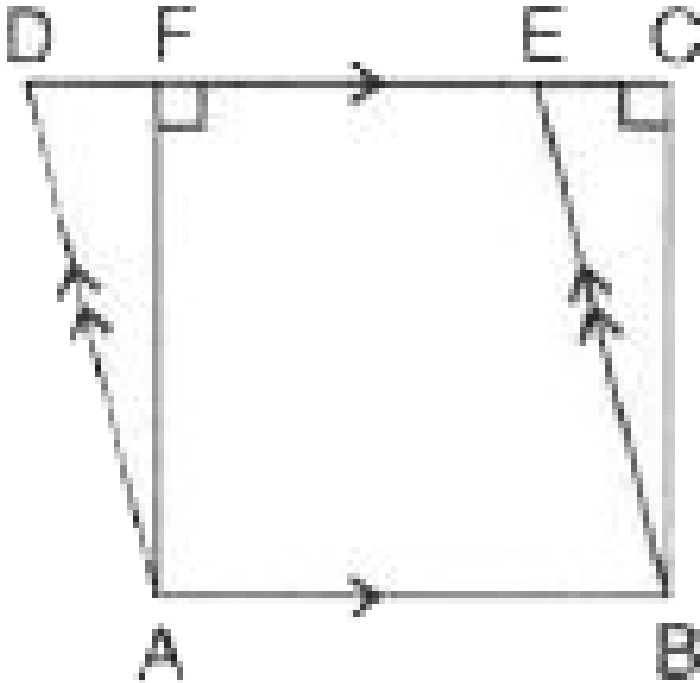
19. In the given figure, if area of triangle ADE is

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(i) parallelogram ABED,

(ii) rectangle ABCF,

(iii) triangle ABE.



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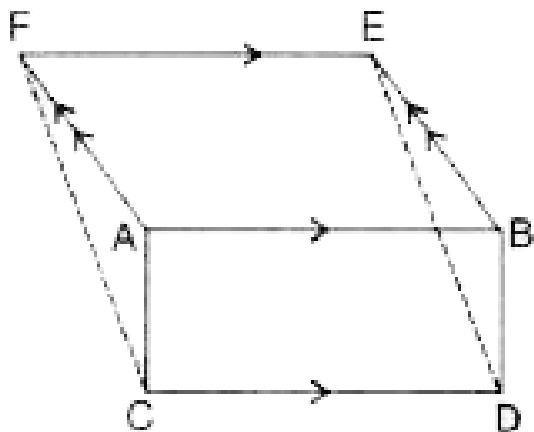
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(i) quadrilateral $CDEF$ is a parallelogram, (ii)

Area of quad. $CDEF$

= Area of rec. $ABDC$

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21. In the given figure, diagonals PR and QS of the parallelogram PQRS intersect at point O and LM is parallel to PS. Show that :

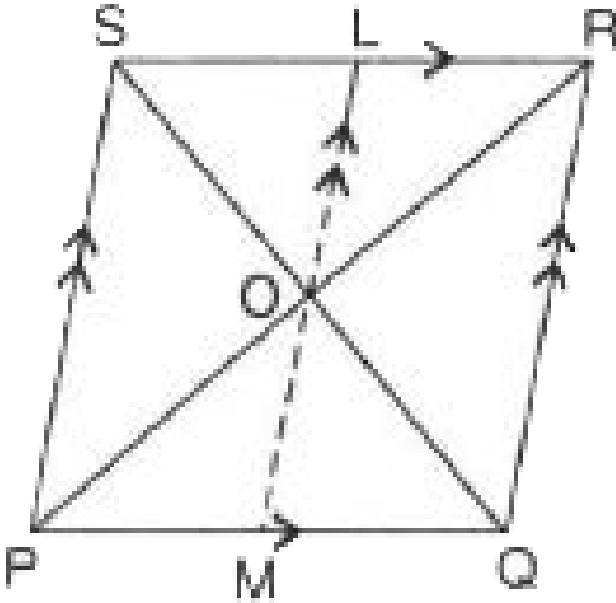
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22. In parallelogram ABCD, P is a point on side AB and Q is a point on side BC.

Prove that :

(i) $\triangle CPD$ and $\triangle AQD$ are equal in area.

(ii) Area ($\triangle AQD$)

$$= \text{Area}(\triangle APD) + \text{Area}(\triangle CPB)$$



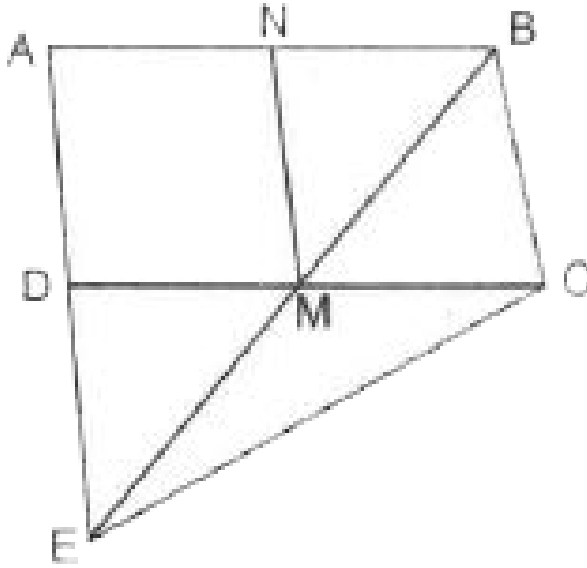
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23. In the given figure, M and N are the mid-points of the sides DC and AB respectively of the parallelogram ABCD.

If the area of parallelogram ABCD is 48cm^2 ,

(i) State the area of the triangle BEC.

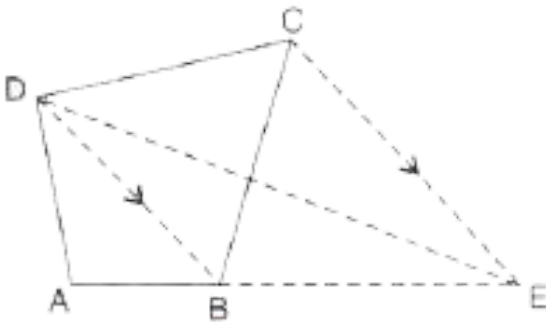
(ii) name the parallelofram which is equal in area to the triangle BEC.



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24. In the following figure, CE is drawn parallel to diagonal DB of the quadrilateral $ABCD$ which meets AB produced at point E .

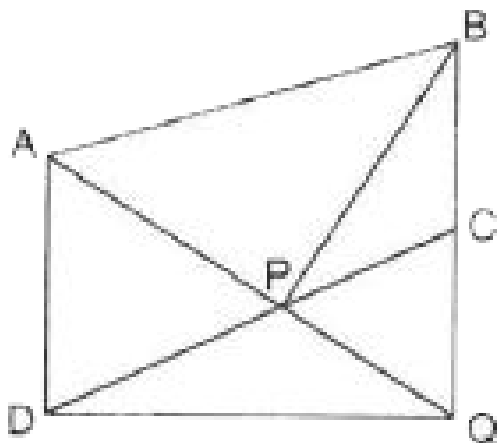
Prove that $\triangle ADE$ and quadrilateral $ABCD$ are equal in area.



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25. ABCD is a parallelogram, a line through A cuts DC at point P and BC produced at Q.

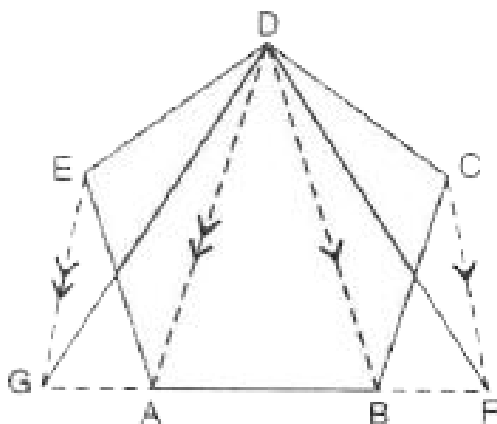
Prove that triangle BCP is equal in area to triangle DPQ.



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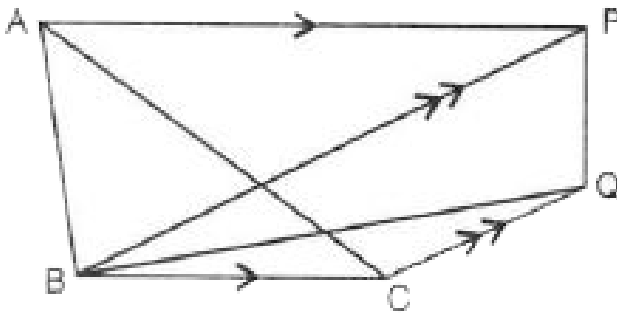
26. The given figure shows a pentagon $ABCDE$. EG drawn parallel to DA meets BA produced at G and CF drawn parallel to DB meets AB produced at F .

Prove that the area of pentagon $ABCDE$ is equal to the area of triangle GDF .



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27. In the given figure, AP is parallel to BC , BP is parallel to CQ . Prove that the areas of triangles ABC and BQP are equal.



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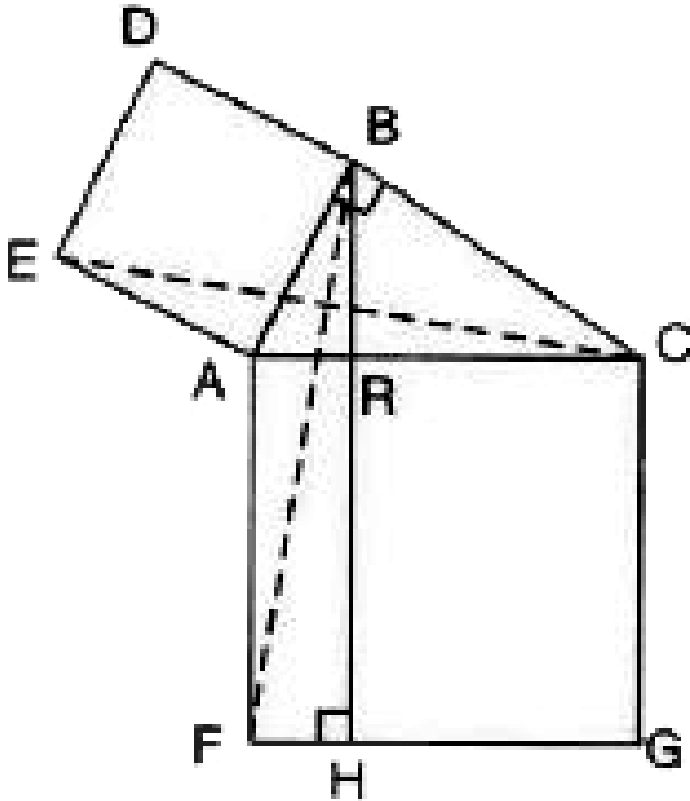
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If BH perpendicular to FG, prove that :

(i) $\triangle EAC \cong \triangle BAF$.

(ii) Area of the square ABDE

= Area of the rectangle ARHF.



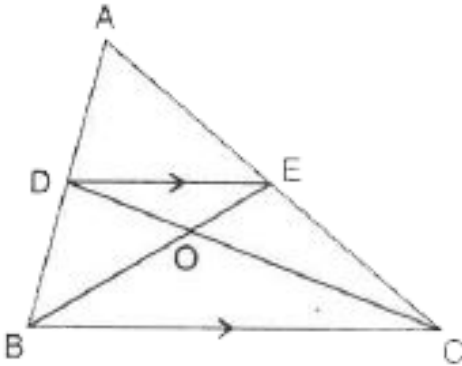
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Show that :

(i) $\text{Area}(\triangle ADC) = \text{Area}(\triangle AEB)$

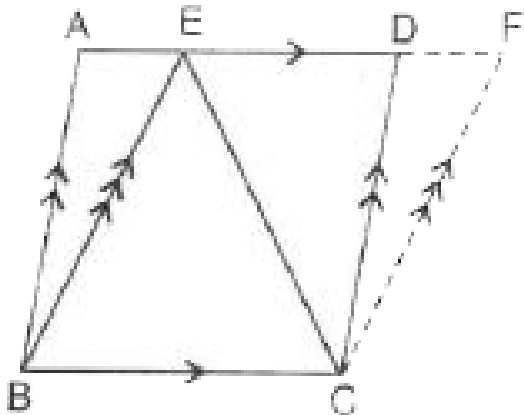
(ii) $\text{Area}(\triangle BOD) = \text{Area}(\triangle COE)$.



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30. ABCD and BCFE are parallelograms. If area of triangle $EBC = 480\text{cm}^2$, $AB = 30\text{cm}$ and $BC = 40\text{cm}$, Calculate,

- (i) area of parallelogram ABCD,
- (ii) area of the parallelogram BCFE,
- (iii) length of altitude from A on CD,
- (iv) area of triangle ECF.



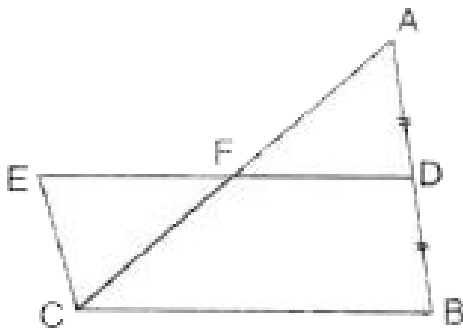


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31. In the given figure, D is mid-point of side AB of $\triangle ABC$ and BDEC is a parallelogram.

Prove that :

Area of $\triangle ABC = \text{Area of } //gm BDEC$



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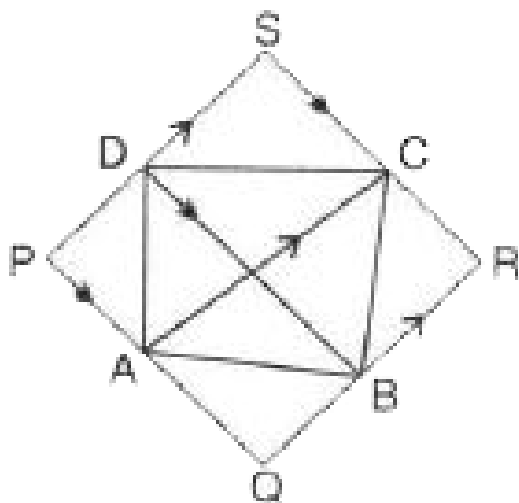
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Prove that :

Area of quadrilateral

$PQRS = 2 \times$ Area of quad. $ABCD$.



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33. ABCD is a trapezium with $AB \parallel DC$. A line parallel to AC intersects AB at point M and BC at point N. Prove that :

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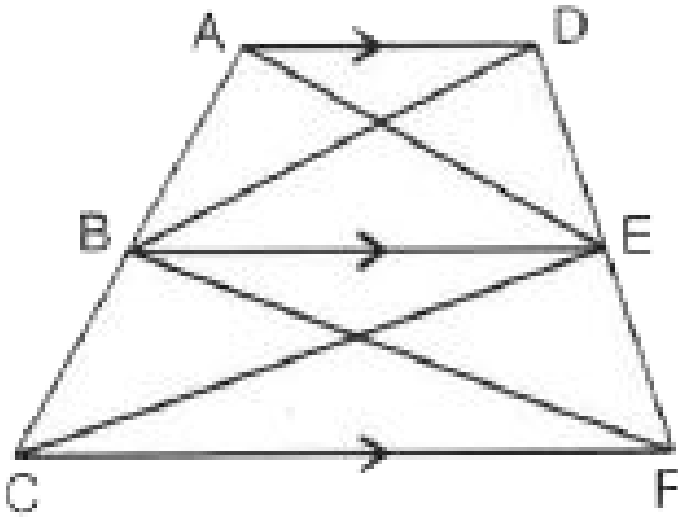
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34. In the given figure, $AD \parallel BE \parallel CF$.

prove that :

area ($\triangle AEC$)

= area ($\triangle DBF$)

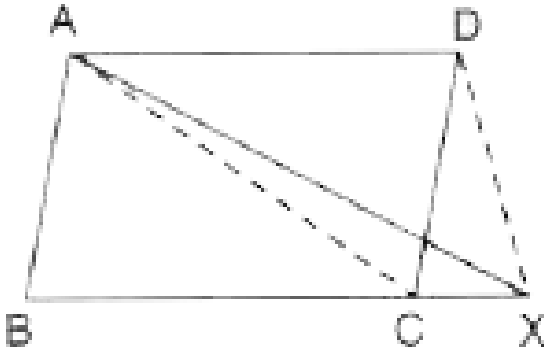


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35. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram

BC is produced to point X. prove that :

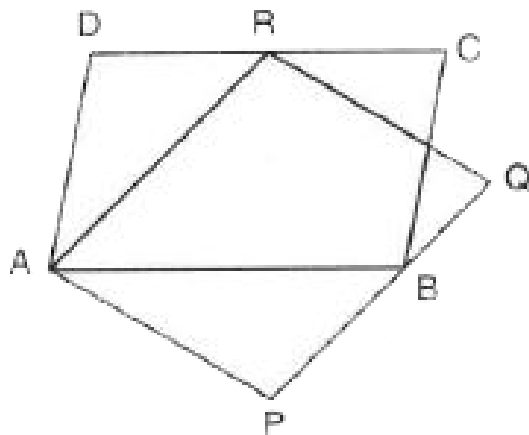
$$\text{area}(\triangle ABX) = \text{area}(\triangle ACXD)$$



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36. The given figure shows parallelograms ABCD and APQR. Show that these parallelograms are equal in area.

[Join B and R]



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Exercies 16 B

1. Show that :

(i) a diagonal divides a parallelogram into two triangles of equal area.

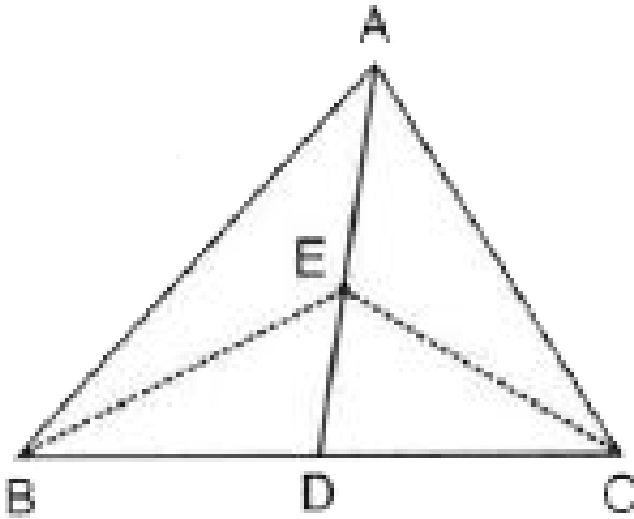
(ii) the ratio of the areas of two triangles of the same height is equal to the ratio of their bases.

(iii) the ratio of the areas of two triangles on the same base is equal to the ratio of their heights.



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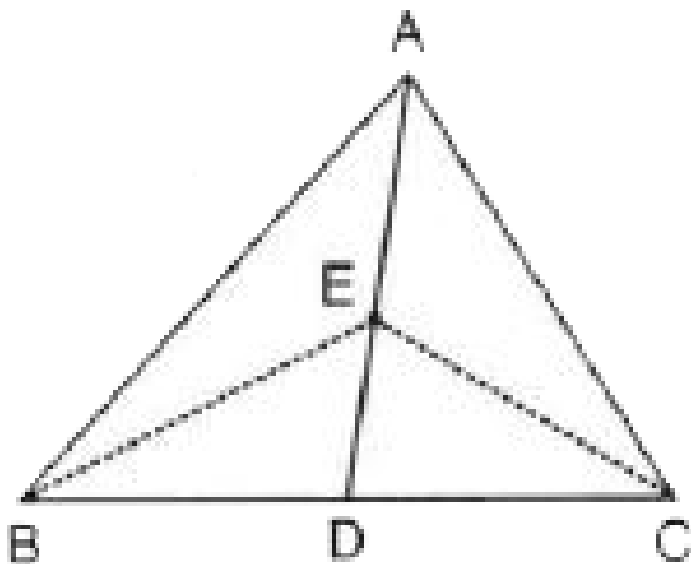
2. In the given figure, AD is median of $\triangle ABC$ and E is any point on median AD. Prove that $\text{Area}(\triangle ABE) = \text{Area}(\triangle ACE)$



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3. In the figure of question 2, if E is the midpoint of median AD, then prove that :

$$\text{Area}(\triangle ABE) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Area}(\triangle ABC).$$



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4. ABCD is a parallelogram. P and Q are the mid-points of sides AB and AD respectively.

Prove that area of triangle APQ = $\frac{1}{8}$ of the area of parallelogram ABCD.



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5. The base BC of triangle ABC is divided at D so that $BD = \frac{1}{2} DC$.

Prove that area of $\triangle ABD = \frac{1}{3}$ of the area of $\triangle ABC$.



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6. In a parallelogram ABCD, point P lies in DC such that $DP:PC = 3:2$. If area of $\triangle DPB = 30 \text{ sq. cm}$, find the area of the parallelogram ABCD.

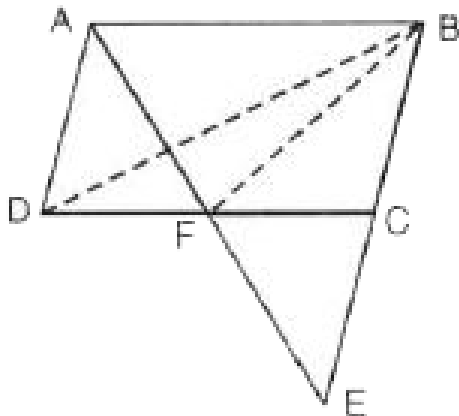


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7. ABCD is a parallelogram in which BC is produced to E such that $CE=BC$ and AE intersects CD at F.

If $ar. (\triangle DFB) = 30 \text{ cm}^2$, find the area of

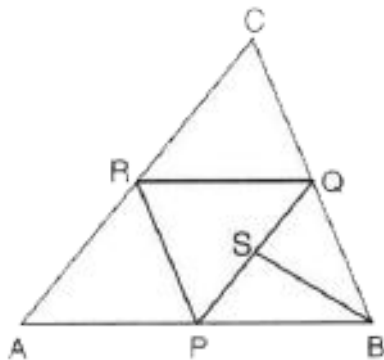
parallelogram



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8. The following figure shows a triangle ABC in which P , Q and R are mid-points of sides AB , BC and CA respectively. S is mid-point of PO .

Prove that : $ar. (\Delta ABC) = 8 \times ar. (\Delta QSB)$



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9. Show that :

(i) a diagonal divides a parallelogram into two triangles of equal area.

(ii) the ratio of the areas of two triangles of

the same height is equal to the ratio of their bases.

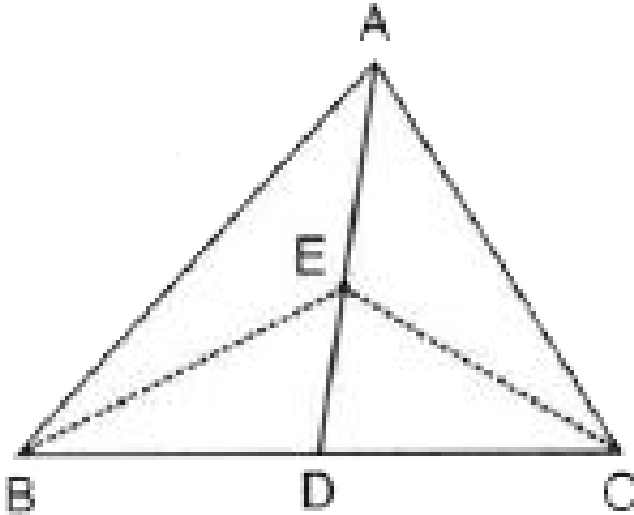
(iii) the ratio of the areas of two triangles on the same base is equal to the ratio of their heights.



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10. In the given figure, AD is median of $\triangle ABC$ and E is any point on median AD . Prove that

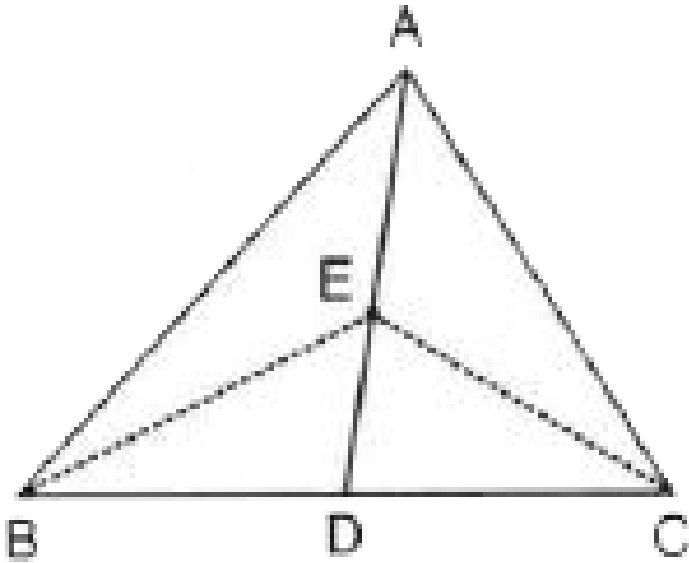
$$\text{Area} (\triangle ABE) = \text{Area} (\triangle ACE)$$



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11. In the figure of question 2, if E is the mid point of median AD, then prove that :

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12. ABCD is a parallelogram. P and Q are the mid-points of sides AB and AD respectively.

Prove that area of triangle $APQ = \frac{1}{8}$ of the area of parallelogram $ABCD$.



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13. The base BC of triangle ABC is divided at D so that $BD = \frac{1}{2} DC$.

Prove that area of $\triangle ABD = \frac{1}{3}$ of the area of $\triangle ABC$.



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14. In a parallelogram ABCD, point P lies in DC such that $DP:PC = 3:2$. If area of $\triangle DPB = 30 \text{ sq. cm}$, find the area of the parallelogram ABCD.

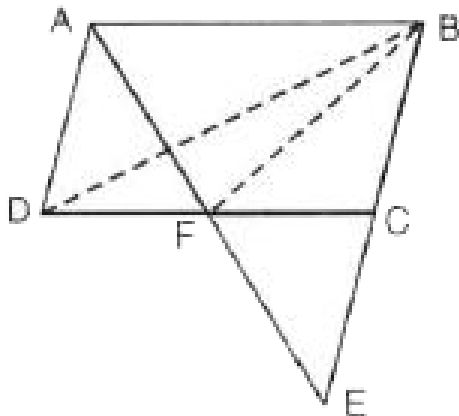


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15. ABCD is a parallelogram in which BC is produced to E such that $CE=BC$ and AE intersects CD at F.

If $ar. (\triangle DFB) = 30 \text{ cm}^2$, find the area of

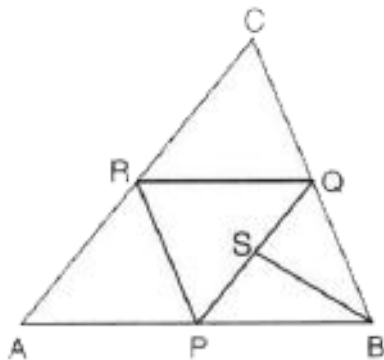
parallelogram



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16. The following figure shows a triangle ABC in which P, Q and R are mid-points of sides AB, BC and CA respectively. S is mid-point of PO.

Prove that : $ar. (\Delta ABC) = 8 \times ar. (\Delta QSB)$



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Exercies 16 C

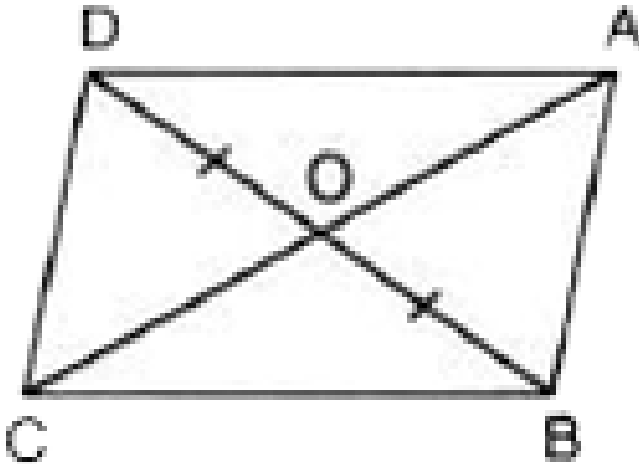
1. In the given figure, the diagonals AC and BD intersect at point O. If $OB=OD$ and $AB \parallel DC$

, prove that :

(i) $\text{Area}(\triangle DOC) = \text{Area}(\triangle AOB)$.

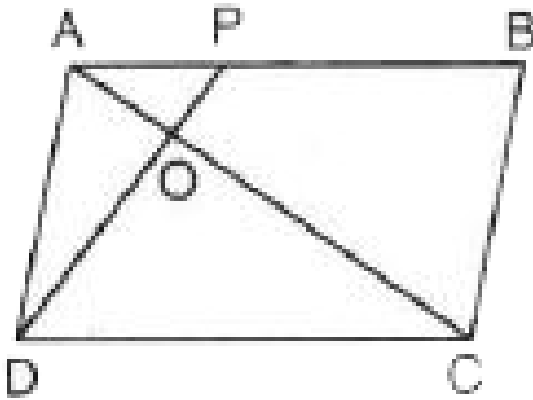
(ii) $\text{Area}(\triangle DCB) = \text{Area}(\triangle ACB)$.

(iii) ABCD is a parallelogram.



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2. The given figure shows a parallelogram ABCD with area 324sq. cm . P is a point in AB such that $AP:PB=1:2$. Find the area of $\triangle APD$.



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3. In $\triangle ABC$, E and F are mid-points of sides AB and AC respectively. If BF and CE intersect each other at point O, prove that the $\triangle OBC$ and quadrilateral AEOF are equal in area.



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4. In parallelogram ABCD, P is mid-point of AB. CP and BD intersect each other at point O. If area of $\triangle POB = 40\text{cm}^2$ and $OP:OC = 1:2$, find :

(i) Areas of $\triangle BOC$ and $\triangle PBC$

(ii) Areas of $\triangle ABC$ and parallelogram ABCD.



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5. The medians of a triangle ABC intersect each other at point G. If one of its medians is AD,

Prove that :

(i) $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = 3x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle BGD)$

(ii) $\text{Area}(\triangle ACD) = 3x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle CGD)$

(iii) $\text{Area}(\triangle BGC) = (1)/(3)x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle ABC)$



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6. The perimeter of a triangle is $300m$. If its sides are in the ratio $3:5:7$. Find the area of the triangle.



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7. In parallelogram $ABCD$, E is a point in AB and DE meets diagonal AC at point F . If $DF:FE = 5:3$ and area of $\triangle ADF$ is $60cm^2$, find :

(i) area of $\triangle ADE$

(ii) if $AE:EB = 4:5$, find the area of $\triangle ADB$

(iii) also, find area of parallelogram ABCD.



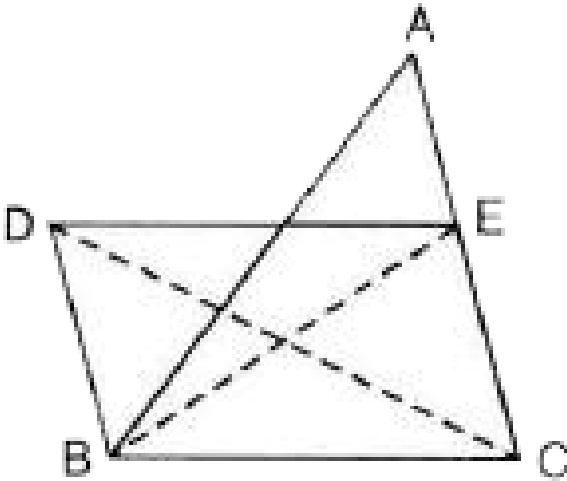
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8. In the following figure, BD is parallel to CA , E

is mid-point of CA and $BD = \frac{1}{2} CA$.

Prove that :

$$ar. (\Delta ABC) = 2 \times ar. (\Delta DBC)$$



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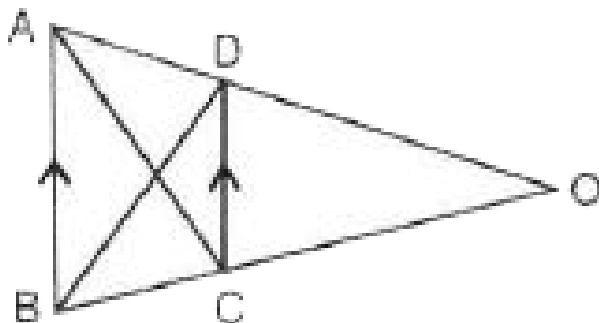
9. In the following figure, OAB is a triangle and $AB \parallel DC$.

If the area of $\Delta CAD = 140\text{cm}^2$ and the area of $\Delta ODC = 172\text{cm}^2$, find

(i) the area of $\triangle DBC$

(ii) the area of $\triangle OAC$

(iii) the area of $\triangle ODB$.



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10. E, F, G and H are the mid-points of the sides of a parallelogram ABCD. Show that area of

quadrilateral EFGH is half of the area of parallelogram ABCD.



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11. ABCD is a trapezium with AB parallel to DC.

A line parallel to AC intersects AB at X and BC at Y. Prove that area of $\triangle ADX$ = area of $\triangle ACY$.



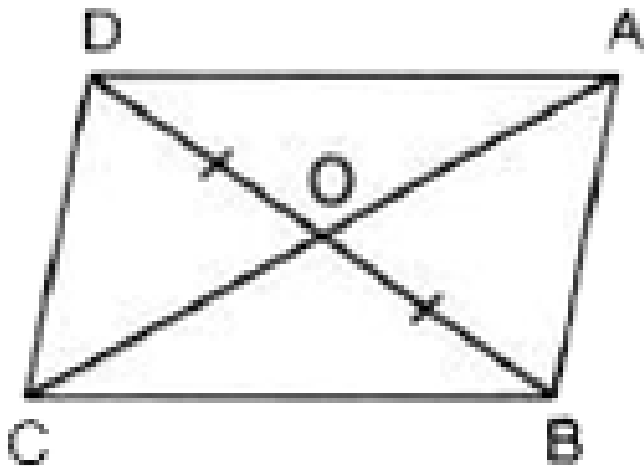
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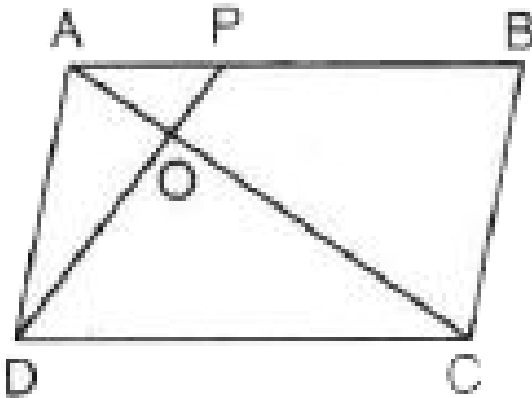
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(ii) Areas of $\triangle ABC$ and parallelogram ABCD.



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(i) $\text{Area}(\triangle ABD) = 3x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle BGD)$

(ii) $\text{Area}(\triangle ACD) = 3x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle CGD)$

(iii) $\text{Area}(\triangle BGC) = \frac{1}{3}x \quad \text{Area}(\triangle ABC)$



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17. The perimeter of a triangle ABC is 37 cm and the ratio between the lengths of its altitudes be 6:5:4. Find the lengths of its sides.



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18. In parallelogram ABCD, E is a point in AB and DE meets diagonal AC at point F. If $DF:FE=5:3$ and area of $\triangle ADF$ is 60cm^2 , find :

(i) area of $\triangle ADE$

(ii) if $AE:EB = 4:5$, find the area of $\triangle ADB$

(iii) also, find area of parallelogram ABCD.



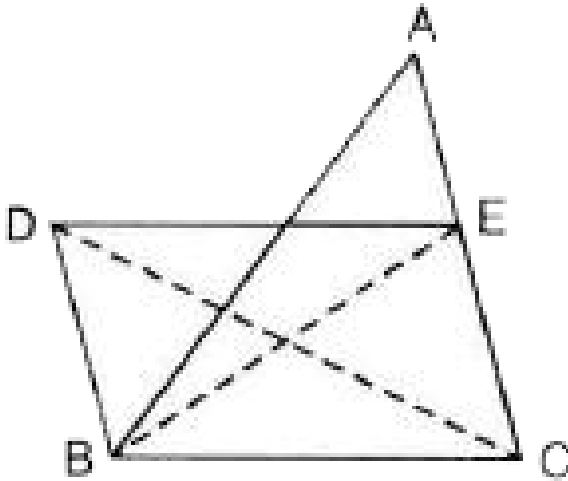
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19. In the following figure, BD is parallel to CA ,

E is mid-point of CA and $BD = \frac{1}{2} CA$.

Prove that :

$$ar. (\Delta ABC) = 2 \times ar. (\Delta DBC)$$



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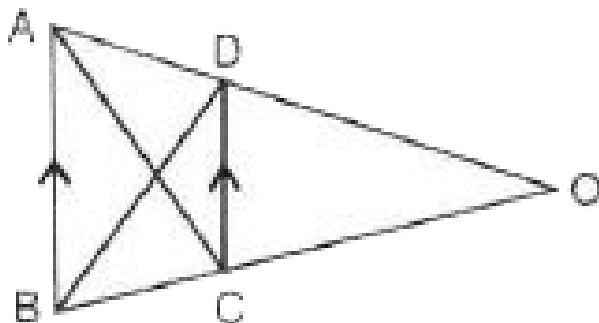
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21. E, F, G and H are the mid-points of the sides of a parallelogram ABCD. Show that area of

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22. ABCD is a trapezium with AB parallel to DC.

A line parallel to AC intersects AB at X and BC at Y. Prove that area of $\triangle ADX$ = area of $\triangle ACY$.



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