Triangles-Assignment

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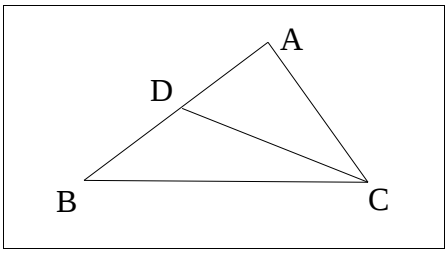
Q.1: 'D' is mid point of AB(see Fig. below). Prove that: Δ ADC ≅ Δ BDC if ∠ A=∠ B.



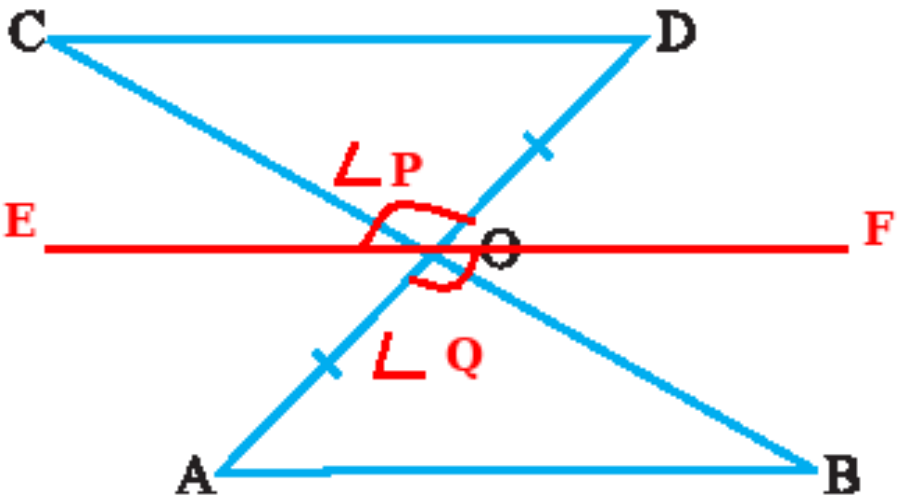
Q.2: AB is a line segment and line *l* is its perpendicular bisector. If a point P lies on *l*, show that P is equidistant from A and B.

Q.3: Line-segment AB is parallel to another line-segment CD. O is the mid-point of AD (see Fig. below). Show that

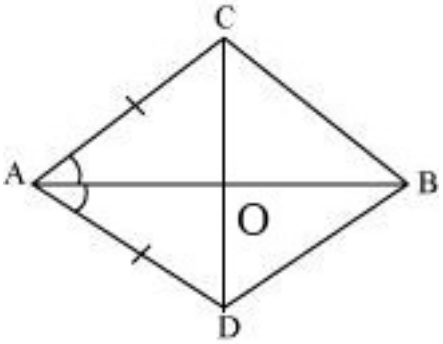
(i) ΔAOB ≅ ΔDOC

(ii) O is also the mid-point of BC.

(iii)**Show that EF is also parallel to AB and CD if ∠ A+∠ Q=∠ D+∠ P= 180°**

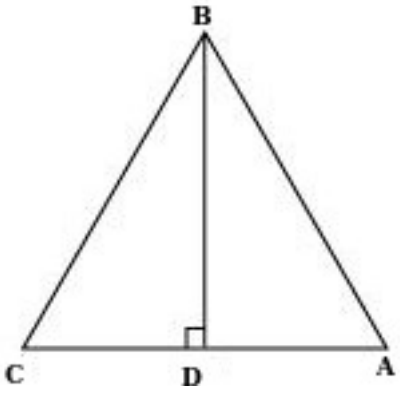


Q.4: In quadrilateral ACBD, AC = AD and AB bisects ∠ A (see Fig. Given below). Show that Δ ABC ≅ Δ ABD and Δ AOC ≅ Δ AOD.
What can you say about BC and BD?



Q.5: P and Q are the mid points on the sides CA and CB respectively of triangle ABC right angled at C. Prove that $4(AQ^2+BP^2)=5AB^2$

Q.6:In ΔABC, BD is the perpendicular bisector of CA (see the given figure). Show that ΔABC is an isosceles triangle in which BC = BA.



Q.7: AB is a line-segment. P and Q are points on opposite sides of AB such that each of them is equidistant from the points A and B. Show that the line PQ is the perpendicular bisector of AB.

Q.8: D is a point on side BC of Δ ABC such that AD = AC. Show that AB > AD.

Rest you do from your NCERT Books.

For any further query:
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