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Selina ICSE Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10 Isosceles Triangles

Exercise 10(A)

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Solution 1:

In ΔABC,

$\angle BAC + \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^0$

$48^0 + \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^0$

But $\angle ACB = \angle ABC$ [AB = AC]

$2\angle ABC = 180^0 - 48^0$

$2\angle ABC = 132^0$

$\angle ABC = 66^0 = \angle ACB$ ......(i)

$\angle ACB = 66^0$

$\angle ACD + \angle DCB = 66^0$

$18^0 + \angle DCB = 66^0$

$\angle DCB = 48^0$ ....(ii)

Now, In ΔDCB,

$\angle DBC = 66^0$ [From (i), Since $\angle ABC = \angle DBC$]

$\angle DCB = 48^0$ [From (ii)]

$\angle BDC = 180^0 - 48^0 - 66^0$

$\angle BDC = 66^0$

Since $\angle BDC = \angle DBC$

Therefore, BC = CD

Equal angles have equal sides opposite to them.

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Solution 2:

Given: $\angle ACE = 130^0$; $AD = BD = CD$

Proof:

(i)

$\angle ACD + \angle ACE = 180^\circ$ [DCE is a st. line]

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = 50^\circ$

Now, $CD = AD$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = \angle DAC = 50^\circ \ldots\ldots(i)$

[Since angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

In ΔADC,

$\angle ACD = \angle DAC = 50^\circ$

$\angle ACD + \angle DAC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$50^\circ + 50^\circ + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$\angle ADC = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$

$\angle ADC = 80^\circ$

(ii)

$\angle ADC = \angle ABD + \angle DAB$ [Exterior angle is equal to sum of opp. interior angles]

But $AD = BD$

$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle ABD$

$\Rightarrow 80^\circ = \angle ABD + \angle ABD$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle BD = 80^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABD = 40^\circ = \angle DAB \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(ii)$

(iii)

$\angle BAC = \angle DAB + \angle DAC$

substituting the values from (i) and (ii)

$\angle BAC = 40^\circ + 50^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 90^\circ$

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Solution 3:

$\angle FAB = 128°$ [Given]

$\angle BAC + \angle FAB = 180°$ [FAC is a st. line]

$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 180° - 128°$

$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 52°$

In ΔABC,

$\angle A = 52°$

$\angle B = \angle C$ [Given AB = AC and angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B + \angle B = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 52° + 2\angle B = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle B = 128°$

$\Rightarrow \angle B = 64° = \angle C$............(i)

$\angle B = \angle ADE$ [Given DE || BC]

(i)

Now,

$\angle ADE + \angle CDE + \angle B = 180°$ [ADB is a st. line]

$\Rightarrow 64° + \angle CDE + 64° = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \angle CDE = 180° - 128°$

$\Rightarrow \angle CDE = 52°$

(ii)

Given DE||BC and DC is the transversal.

$\Rightarrow \angle CDE = \angle DCB = 52°$.......(ii)

Also, $\angle ECB = 64°$.........[From (i)]

But,

$\angle ECB = \angle DCE + \angle DCB$

$\Rightarrow 64° = \angle DCE + 52°$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE = 64° - 52°$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE = 12°$

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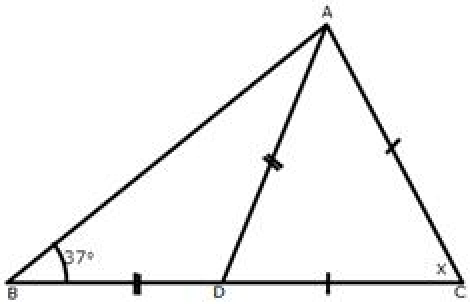
Solution 4:

(i) Let the triangle be ABC and the altitude be AD.



In ΔABD,

$\angle DBA = \angle DAB = 37°$ [Given BD = AD and angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Now,

$\angle CDA = \angle DBA + \angle DAB$ [Exterior angle is equal to the sum of opp. interior angles]

$\therefore \angle CDA = 37° + 37°$

$\Rightarrow \angle CDA = 74°$

Now in ΔADC,

$\angle CDA = \angle CAD = 74°$ [Given CD = AC and angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Now,

$\angle CAD + \angle CDA + \angle ACD = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 74° + 74° + x = 180°$

$\Rightarrow x = 180° - 148°$

$\Rightarrow x = 32°$

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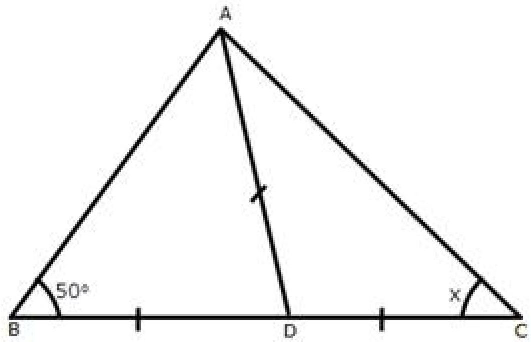
(ii) Let triangle be ABC and altitude be AD.



In ΔABD,

$\angle DBA = \angle DAB = 50°$ [Given BD = AD and angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Now,

$\angle CDA = \angle DBA + \angle DAB$ [Exterior angle is equal to the sum of opp. interior angles]

$\therefore \angle CDA = 50° + 50°$

$\Rightarrow \angle CDA = 100°$

In ΔADC,

$\angle DAC = \angle DCA = x$ [Given AD = DC and angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\therefore \angle DAC + \angle DCA + \angle ADC = 180°$

$\Rightarrow x + x + 100° = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 80°$

$\Rightarrow x = 40°$

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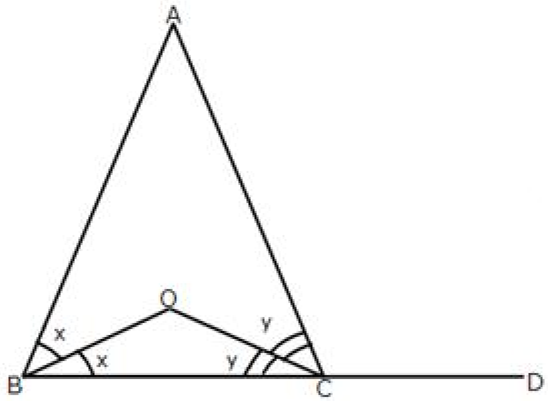
Solution 5:



Let $\angle ABO = \angle OBC = x$ and $\angle ACO = \angle OCB = y$

In ΔABC,

$\angle BAC = 180° - 2x - 2y$.........(i)

Since $\angle B = \angle C$ [AB = AC]

$\frac{1}{2}B = \frac{1}{2}C$

$\Rightarrow x = y$

Now,

$\angle ACD = 2x + \angle BAC$ [Exterior angle is equal to sum of opp. interior angles]

$= 2x + 180° - 2x - 2y$ [From (i)]

$\angle ACD = 180° - 2y$..........(ii)

In ΔOBC,

$\angle BOC = 180° - x - y$

$\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 180° - y - y$ [Already proved]

$\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 180° - 2y$....(iii)

From (i) and (ii)

$\angle BOC = \angle ACD$

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Solution 6:

Given: $\angle PLN = 110°$

(i) We know that the sum of the measure of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

In quad. PQNL,

$\angle QPL + \angle PLN + \angle LNQ + \angle NQP = 360°$
$\Rightarrow 90° + 110° + \angle LNQ + 90° = 360°$
$\Rightarrow \angle LNQ = 360° - 290°$
$\Rightarrow \angle LNQ = 70°$
$\Rightarrow \angle LNM = 70°$.............(i)

In ΔLMN,
LM = LN [Given]
$\therefore \angle LNM = \angle LMN$ [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]
$\Rightarrow \angle LMN = 70°$.........(ii) [From (i)]

(ii)

In ΔLMN,
$\angle LMN + \angle LNM + \angle MLN = 180°$
But, $\angle LNM = \angle LMN = 70°$ [From (i) and (ii)]
$\therefore 70° + 70° + \angle MLN = 180°$
$\Rightarrow \angle MLN = 180° - 140°$
$\Rightarrow \angle MLN = 40°$

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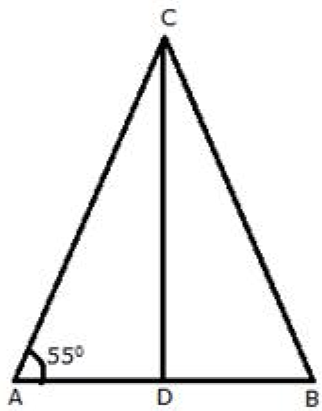
Solution 7:



In ΔABC,

$AC = BC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBD$ [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = 55^\circ$

In ΔABC,

$\angle CBA + \angle CAB + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

but, $\angle CAB = \angle CBA = 55^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 55^\circ + 55^\circ + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 110^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = 70^\circ$

Now,

In ΔACD and ΔBCD,

$AC = BC$ [Given]

$CD = CD$ [Common]

$AD = BD$ [Given : CD bisects AB]

$\therefore \Delta ACD \cong \Delta BCD$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCA = \angle DCB$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCB = \dfrac{\angle ACB}{2} = \dfrac{70^\circ}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCB = 35^\circ$

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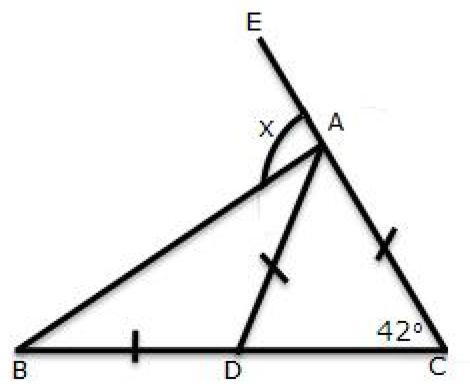
Solution 8:

Let us name the figure as following:



In ΔABC,

$AD = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle ADC = \angle ACD$ [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 42^\circ$

Now,

$\angle ADC = \angle DAB + \angle DBA$ [Exterior angle is equal to the sum of opp. interior angles]

But,

$\angle DAB = \angle DBA$ [Given : BD = DA]

$\therefore \angle ADC = 2\angle DBA$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle DBA = 42^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle DBA = 21^\circ$

For x:

$x = \angle CBA + \angle BCA$ [Exterior angle is equal to the sum of opp. interior angles]

We know that,

$\angle CBA = 21^\circ$

$\angle BCA = 42^\circ$

$\therefore x = 21^\circ + 42^\circ$

$\Rightarrow x = 63^\circ$

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Solution 9:

In ΔABD and ΔDBC,

$BD = BD$ [Common]

$\angle BDA = \angle BDC$ [each equal to 90°]

$\angle ABD = \angle DBC$ [BD bisects $\angle ABC$]

$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta DBC$ [ASA criterion]

Therefore,

AD=DC

$x + 1 = y + 2$
$\Rightarrow x = y + 1 \ldots..(i)$

and AB = BC

$3x + 1 = 5y - 2$

Substituting the value of x from (i)

$3(y + 1) + 1 = 5y - 2$
$\Rightarrow 3y + 3 + 1 = 5y - 2$
$\Rightarrow 3y + 4 = 5y - 2$
$\Rightarrow 2y = 6$
$\Rightarrow y = 3$

Putting y = 3 in (i)

x = 3 + 1

$\therefore x = 4$

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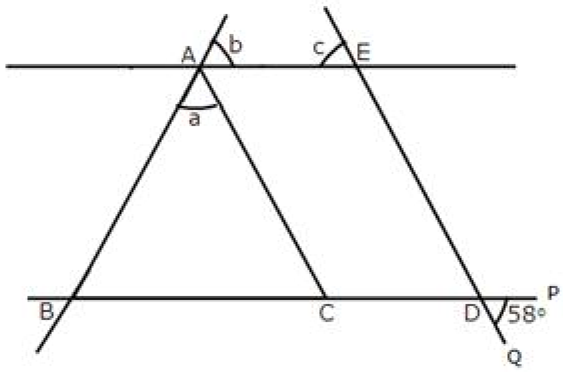
Solution 10:

Let P and Q be the points as shown below:



Given: $\angle PDQ = 58°$

$\angle PDQ = \angle EDC = 58°$ [Vertically opp. angles]

$\angle EDC = \angle ACB = 58°$ [Corresponding angles $\because$ AC || ED]

In ΔABC,

AB = AC [Given]

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC = 58°$ [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

Now,

$\angle ACB + \angle ABC + \angle BAC = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 58° + 58° + a = 180°$

$\Rightarrow a = 180° - 116°$

$\Rightarrow a = 64°$

Since AE || BD and AC is the transversal

$\angle ABC = b$ [Corresponding angles]

$\therefore b = 58°$

Also since AE || BD and ED is the transversal

$\angle EDC = c$ [Corresponding angles]

$\therefore c = 58°$

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Solution 11:

In ΔACD,

$AC = CD$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CDA$

$\angle ACD = 58^\circ$ [Given]

$\angle ACD + \angle CDA + \angle CAD = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 58^\circ + 2\angle CAD = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle CAD = 122^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle CAD = \angle CDA = 61^\circ$..........(i)

Now,

$\angle CDA = \angle DAB + \angle DBA$ [Ext. angle is equal to sum of opp. int. angles]

But,

$\angle DAB = \angle DBA$ [Given : AD = DB]

$\therefore \angle DAB + \angle DAB = \angle CDA$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle DAB = 61^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle DAB = 30.5^\circ$..........(ii)

In ΔABC,

$\angle CAB = \angle CAD + \angle DAB$

$\therefore \angle CAB = 61^\circ + 30.5^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle AB = 91.5^\circ$

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Solution 12:

In ΔACD,

$AC = AD = CD$ [Given]

Hence, ACD is an equilateral triangle

$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle CDA = \angle CAD = 60^\circ$

$\angle CDA = \angle DAB + \angle ABD$ [Ext angle is equal to sum of opp. int. angles]

But,

$\angle DAB = \angle ABD$ [Given : AD = DB]

$\therefore \angle ABD + \angle ABD = \angle CDA$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle ABD = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABD = \angle ABC = 30^\circ$

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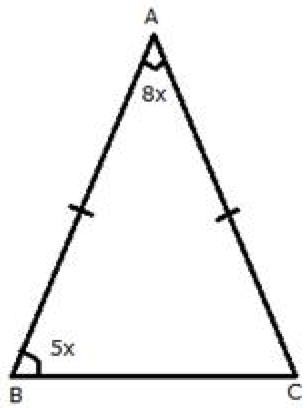
Solution 13:



Let $\angle A = 8x$ and $\angle B = 5x$

Given: AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C = 5x$ [Angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

Now,

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 8x + 5x + 5x = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 18x = 180°$

$\Rightarrow x = 10°$

Given that :

$\angle A = 8x$

$\Rightarrow \angle A = 8 \times 10°$

$\Rightarrow \angle A = 80°$

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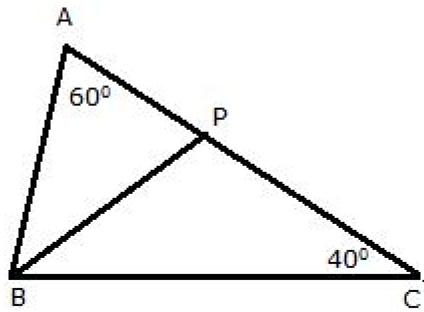
Solution 14:



In ΔABC,
$\angle A = 60°$
$\angle C = 40°$
$\therefore \angle B = 180° - 60° - 40°$
$\Rightarrow \angle B = 80°$

Now,

BP is the bisector of $\angle ABC$

$\therefore \angle PBC = \dfrac{\angle ABC}{2}$
$\Rightarrow \angle PBC = 40°$

In ΔPBC.
$\angle PBC = \angle PCB = 40°$
$\therefore BP = CP$ [Sides opp. to equal angles are equal]

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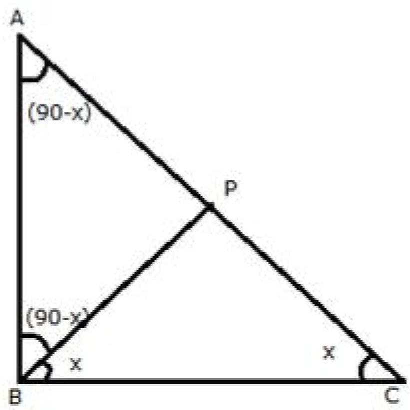
Solution 15:



Let $\angle PBC = \angle PCB = x$

In the right angled triangle ABC,

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$
$\angle ACB = x$
$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + x)$
$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = (90^\circ - x)$.........(i)

and

$\angle ABP = \angle ABC - \angle PBC$
$\Rightarrow \angle ABP = 90^\circ - x$........(ii)

Therefore in the triangle ABP;

$\angle BAP = \angle ABP$

Hence,

PA = PB [sides opp. to equal angles are equal]

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Solution 16:

ΔABC is an equilateral triangle

$\Rightarrow$ Side AB = Side AC

$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ [If two sides of a triangle are equal, then angles opposite to them are equal]

Similarly, Side AC = Side BC

$\Rightarrow \angle CAB = \angle ABC$ [If two sides of a triangle are equal, then angles opposite to them are equal]

Hence ,$\angle ABC = \angle CAB = \angle ACB = y$(say)

As the sum of all the angles of the triangle is 180°

$\angle ABC + \angle CAB + \angle ACB = 180^0$

$\Rightarrow 3y = 180°$

$\Rightarrow y = 60°$

$\angle ABC = \angle CAB = \angle ACB = 60°$

Sum of two non-adjacent interior angles of a triangle is equal to the exterior angle.

$\Rightarrow \angle CAB + \angle CBA = \angle ACE$

$\Rightarrow 60° + 60^0 = \angle ACE$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACE = 120°$

Now ΔACE is an isosceles triangle with AC = CF

$\Rightarrow \angle EAC = \angle AEC$

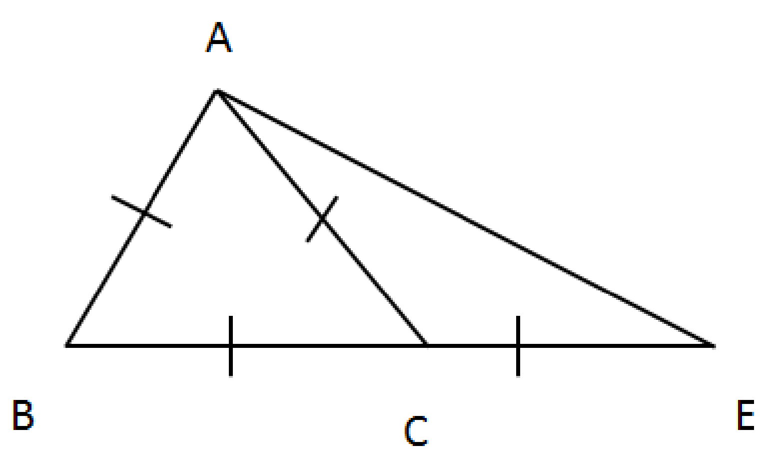
Sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180°

$\angle EAC + \angle AEC + \angle ACE = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle AEC + 120° = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle AEC = 180° - 120°$

$\Rightarrow \angle AEC = 30°$



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Solution 17:

ΔDBC is an isosceles triangle

As, Side CD = Side DB

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC = \angle DCB$ [If two sides of a triangle are equal, then angles opposite to them are equal]

And $\angle B = \angle DBC = \angle DCB = 28°$

As the sum of all the angles of the triangle is 180°

$\angle DCB + \angle DBC + \angle BCD = 180^0$

$\Rightarrow 28° + 28° + \angle BCD = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = 180° - 56°$

$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = 124°$

Sum of two non-adjacent interior angles of a triangle is equal to the exterior angle.

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC + \angle DCB = \angle DAC$

$\Rightarrow 28° + 28° = 56°$

$\Rightarrow \angle DAC = 56°$

Now ΔACD is an isosceles triangle with AC = DC

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = \angle DAC = 56°$

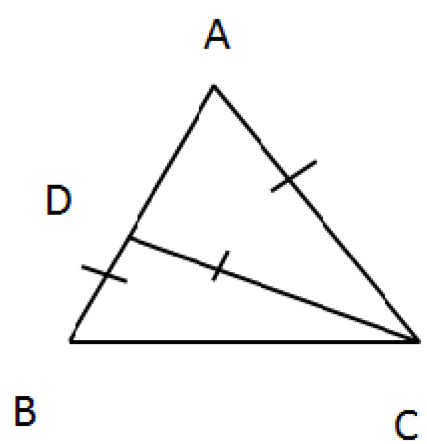
Sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180°

$\angle ADC + \angle DAC + \angle DCA = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 56° + 56° + \angle DCA = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCA = 180° - 112°$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCA = 64° = \angle ACD$



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Solution 18:

We can see that the ΔABC is an isosceles triangle with Side AB = Side AC.

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = \angle ABC$

As $\angle ACB = 65^\circ$

hence $\angle ABC = 65^\circ$

Sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180°

$\angle ACB + \angle CAB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$

$65^\circ + 65^\circ + \angle CAB = 180^\circ$

$\angle CAB = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$

$\angle CAB = 50^\circ$

As BD is parallel to CA

Therefore, $\angle CAB = \angle DBA$ since they are alternate angles.

$\angle CAB = \angle DBA = 50^\circ$

We see that ΔADB is an isosceles triangle with Side AD = Side AB.

$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = \angle DBA = 50^\circ$

Sum of all the angles of a trianlge is 180°

$\angle ADB + \angle DAB + \angle DBA = 180^\circ$

$50^\circ + \angle DAB + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\angle DAB = 180^0 - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$

$\angle DAB = 80^\circ$

The angle DAC is sum of angle DAB and CAB.

$\angle DAC = \angle CAB + \angle DAB$

$\angle DAC = 50^\circ + 80^\circ$

$\angle DAC = 130^\circ$

Exercise 10(B)

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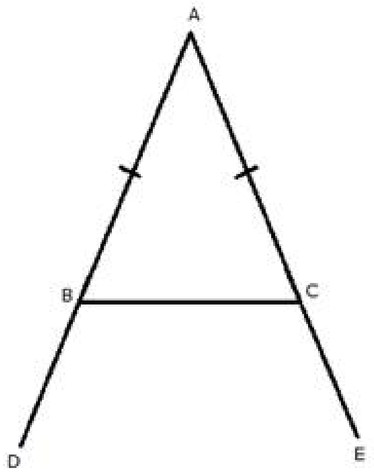
Solution 1:



Const: AB is produced to D and AC is produced to E so that exterior angles $\angle DBC$ and $\angle ECB$ is formed.

In ΔABC,

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle C = \angle B$.......(i) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

Since angle B and angle C are acute they cannot be right angles or obtuse angles.

$\angle ABC + \angle DBC = 180°$ [ABD is a st. line]

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC = 180° - \angle ABC$

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC = 180° - \angle B$........(ii)

Similarly,

$\angle ACB + \angle ECB = 180°$ [ABD is a st. line]

$\Rightarrow \angle ECB = 180° - \angle ACB$

$\Rightarrow \angle ECB = 180° - \angle C$..........(iii)

$\Rightarrow \angle ECB = 180° - \angle B$.........(iv) [from (i) and (iii)]

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC = \angle ECB$ [from (ii) and (iv)]

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Now,

$\angle DBC = 180^\circ - \angle B$

But $\angle B$ = Acute angle

$\therefore \angle DBC = 180^\circ -$ Acute angle = obtuse angle

Similarly,

$\angle ECB = 180^\circ - \angle C.$

But $\angle C$ = Acute angle

$\therefore \angle ECB = 180^\circ -$ Acute angle = obtuse angle

Therefore, exterior angles formed are obtuse and equal.

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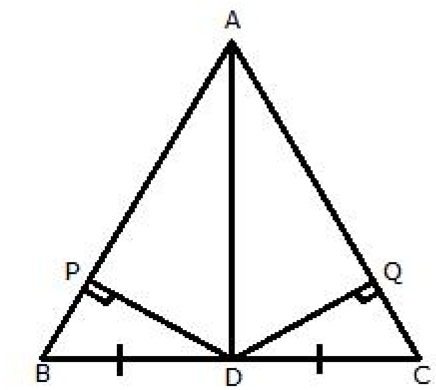
Solution 2:



Const: Join AD.

In ΔABC,

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle C = \angle B$......(i) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

(i)

In ΔBPD and ΔCQD,

$\angle BPD = \angle CQD$ [Each = 90°]

$\angle B = \angle C$ [proved]

$BD = DC$ [Given]

$\therefore \Delta BPD \cong \Delta CQD$ [AAS criterion]

$\therefore DP = DQ$ [cpct]

(ii) We have already proved that $\Delta BPD \cong \Delta CQD$

Therefore, $BP = CQ$[cpct]

Now,

$AB = AC$[Given]

$\Rightarrow AB - BP = AC - CQ$

$\Rightarrow AP = AQ$

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(iii)

In ΔAPD and ΔAQD,

$DP = DQ$ [proved]

$AD = AD$ [common]

$AP = AQ$ [Proved]

$\therefore \Delta APD \cong \Delta AQD$ [SSS]

$\Rightarrow \angle PAD = \angle QAD$ [cpct]

Hence, AD bisects angle A.

Solution 3:

(i)

In ΔAEB and ΔAFC,

$\angle A = \angle A$ [Common]

$\angle AEB = \angle AFC = 90^\circ$ [Given: $BE \perp AC$]

[Given: $CF \perp AB$]

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\Rightarrow \Delta AEB \cong \Delta AFC$ [AAS]

$\therefore BE = CF$ [cpct]

(ii)Since $\Delta AEB \cong \Delta AFC$

$\angle ABE = \angle AFC$

$\therefore AF = AE$ [congruent angles of congruent triangles]

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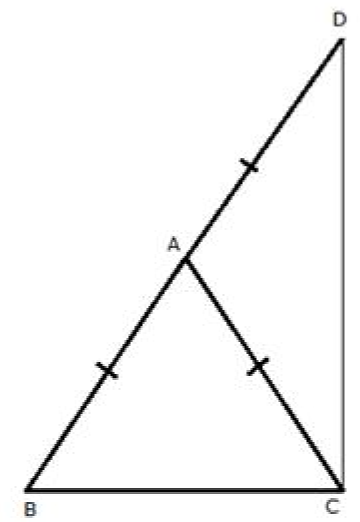
Solution 4:



Const: Join CD.

In ΔABC,

AB = AC [Given]

∴ ∠C = ∠B......(i) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

In ΔACD,

AC = AD [Given]

∴ ∠ADC = ∠ACD...........(ii)

Adding (i) and (ii)

∠B + ∠ADC = ∠C + ∠ACD

∠B + ∠ADC = ∠BCD........(iii)

In ΔBCD,

∠B + ∠ADC + ∠BCD = 180°

∠BCD + ∠BCD = 180° [From (iii)]

2∠BCD = 180°

∠BCD = 90°

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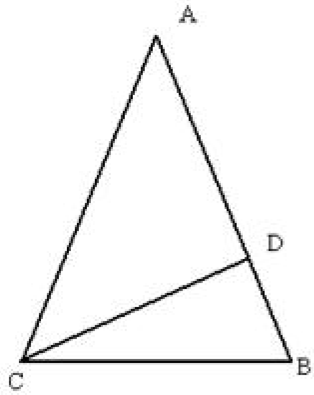
Solution 5:



AB = AC

ΔABC is an isosceles triangle.

$\angle A = 36°$

$\angle B = \angle C = \dfrac{180° - 36°}{2} = 72°$

$\angle ACD = \angle BCD = 36°$ [$\because$ CD is the angle bisector of $\angle C$]

ΔADC is an isosceles triangle since $\angle DAC = \angle DCA = 36°$

$\therefore$ AD = CD......(i)

In ΔDCB,

$\angle CDB = 180° - (\angle DCB + \angle DBC)$

$= 180° - (36° + 72°)$

$= 180° - 108°$

$= 72°$

ΔDCB is an isosceles triangle since $\angle CDB = \angle CBD = 72°$

$\therefore$ DC = BC.......(ii)

From (i) and (ii), we get

AD = BC

Hence proved

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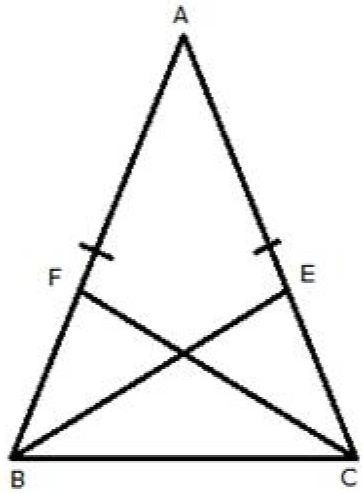
Solution 6:



In ΔABC,

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle C = \angle B$......(i) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\angle C = \frac{1}{2}\angle B$

$\Rightarrow \angle BCF = \angle CBE$........(ii)

In ΔBCE and ΔCBF,

$\angle C = \angle B$ [From (i)]

$\angle BCF = \angle CBE$ [From (ii)]

$BC = BC$ [Common]

$\therefore \Delta BCE \cong \Delta CBF$ [AAS]

$\Rightarrow BE = CF$ [cpct]

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Solution 7:

In ΔABC,

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ABC$ [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

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

$\angle DBC = \angle ECB = 90^o$[Given]

$\Rightarrow \angle DBC = \angle ECB$.......(ii)

Subtracting (i) from (ii)

$\angle DCB - \angle ABC = \angle ECB - \angle ACB$

$\Rightarrow \angle DBA = \angle ECA$.........(iii)

In ΔDBA and ΔECA,

$\angle DBA = \angle ECA$ [From (iii)]

$\angle DAB = \angle EAC$ [Vertically opposite angles]

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \Delta DBA \cong \Delta ECA$ [ASA]

$\Rightarrow BD = CE$ [cpct]

Also,

$AD = AE$ [cpct]

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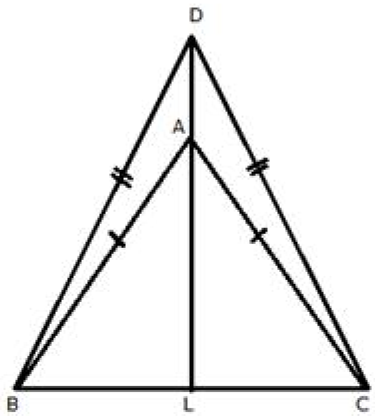
Solution 8:



DA is produced to meet BC in L.

In ΔABC,

AB = AC [Given]

∴ ∠ACB = ∠ABC........(i) [angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

In ΔDBC,

DB = DC [Given]

∴ ∠DCB = ∠DBC.......(ii) [angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Subtracting (i) from (ii)

∠DCB − ∠ACB = ∠DBC − ∠ABC

⇒ ∠DCA = ∠DBA.......(iii)

In ΔDBA and ΔDCA,

DB = DC [Given]

∠DBA = ∠DCA [From (iii)]

AB = AC [Given]

∴ ΔDBA ≅ ΔDCA [SAS]

⇒ ∠BDA = ∠CDA..........(iv) [cpct]

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In ΔDBA,
$\angle BAL = \angle DBA + \angle BDA$..........(v)
[Ext. angle = sum of opp. int. angles]

From (iii), (iv) and (v)

$\angle BAL = \angle DCA + \angle CDA$.......(vi)

In ΔDCA,
$\angle CAL = \angle DCA + \angle CDA$..........(vii)
[Ext. angle = sum of opp. int. angles]

From (vi) and (vii)

$\angle BAL = \angle CAL$.......(viii)

In ΔBAL and ΔCAL,
$\angle BAL = \angle CAL$ [From (viii)]
$\angle ABL = \angle ACL$ [From (i)]
$AB = AC$ [Given]
$\therefore \Delta BAL \cong \Delta CAL$ [ASA]
$\Rightarrow \angle ALB = \angle ALC$ [cpct]
and $BL = LC$...........(ix) [cpct]

Now,

$\angle ALB + \angle ALC = 180^\circ$
$\Rightarrow \angle ALB + \angle ALB = 180^\circ$
$\Rightarrow 2\angle ALB = 180^\circ$
$\Rightarrow \angle ALB = 90^\circ$
$\therefore AL \perp BC$
or $DL \perp BC$ and $BL = LC$
$\therefore$ DA produced bisects BC at right angle.

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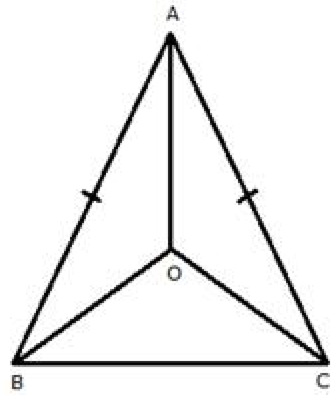
Solution 9:



In Δ ABC, we have AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$ [angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\angle B = \frac{1}{2}\angle C$

$\Rightarrow \angle OBC = \angle OCB$..........(i)

$\Rightarrow OB = OC$.............(ii)

[angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Now,

In Δ ABO and Δ ACO,

AB = AC [Given]

$\angle OBC = \angle OCB$ [From (i)]

OB = OC [From (ii)]

$\Delta ABO \cong \Delta ACO$ [SAS criterion]

$\Rightarrow \angle BAO = \angle CAO$ [cpct]

Therefore, AO bisects $\angle$ BAC.

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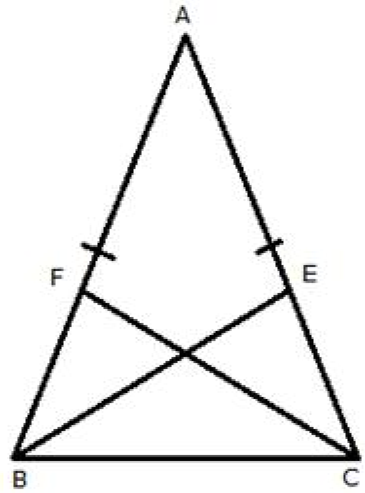
Solution 10:



In ΔABC,

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle C = \angle B$......(i) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$

$\Rightarrow BF = CE$........(ii)

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$

$\Rightarrow BF = CE$........(ii)

In ΔBCE and ΔCBF,

$\angle C = \angle B$ [From (i)]

$BF = CE$ [From (ii)]

$BC = BC$ [Common]

$\therefore \Delta BCE \cong \Delta CBF$ [SAS]

$\Rightarrow BE = CF$ [cpct]

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Solution 11:

In ΔAPQ,

$AP = AQ$ [Given]

$\therefore \angle APQ = \angle AQP$........(i)

[angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

In ΔABP,

$\angle APQ = \angle BAP + \angle ABP$.......(ii)

[Ext. angle is equal to sum of opp. int. angles]

In ΔAQC,

$\angle AQP = \angle CAQ + \angle ACQ$.......(iii)

[Ext. angle is equal to sum of opp. int. angles]

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

$\angle BAP + \angle ABP = \angle CAQ + \angle ACQ$

But, $\angle BAP = \angle CAQ$ [Given]

$\Rightarrow \angle CAQ + \angle ABP = \angle CAQ + \angle ACQ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABP = \angle CAQ + \angle ACQ - \angle CAQ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABP = \angle ACQ$

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$........(iv)

In ΔABC,

$\angle B = \angle C$

$\Rightarrow AB = AC$ [Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

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Solution 12:

Since AE || BC and DAB is the transversal

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle ABC = \angle B$ [Corresponding angles]

Since AE || BC and AC is the transversal

$\angle CAE = \angle ACB = \angle C$ [Alternate Angles]

But AE bisects $\angle CAD$

$\therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAE$

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$

$\Rightarrow$ AB = AC[Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

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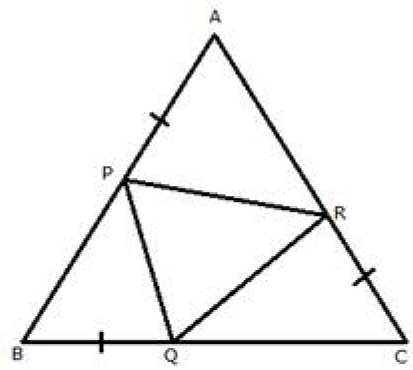
Solution 13:



AB = BC = CA.......(i) [Given]

AP = BQ = CR.......(ii) [Given]

Subtracting (ii) from (i)

AB - AP = BC - BQ = CA - CR

BP = CQ = AR ....(iii)

$\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C$ ....(iv) [angles opp. to equal sides are equal]

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In ΔBPQ and ΔCQR,

$BP = CQ$ [From (iii)]

$\angle B = \angle C$ [From (iv)]

$BQ = CR$ [Given]

$\therefore \Delta BPQ \cong \Delta CQR$ [SAS criterion]

$\Rightarrow PQ = QR$........(v)

In ΔCQR and ΔAPR,

$CQ = AR$ [From (iii)]

$\angle C = \angle A$ [From (iv)]

$CR = AP$ [Given]

$\therefore \Delta CQR \cong \Delta APR$ [SAS criterion]

$\Rightarrow QR = PR$........(vi)

From (v) and (vi)

PQ = QR = PR

Therefore, PQR is an equilateral triangle.

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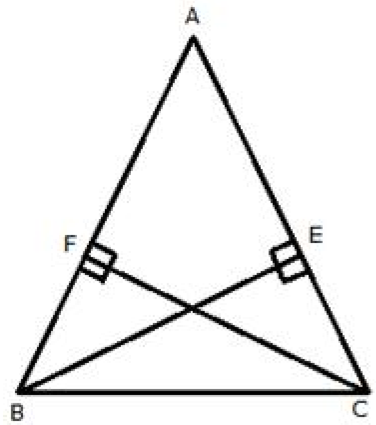
Solution 14:



In Δ ABE and Δ ACF,

$\angle$A = $\angle$A[Common]

$\angle$AEB = $\angle$AFC = 90^0[Given: BE $\perp$ AC; CF $\perp$ AB]

BE = CF[Given]

$\therefore \Delta ABE \cong \Delta ACF$ [AAS criterion]

$\Rightarrow AB = AC$

Therefore, ABC is an isosceles triangle.

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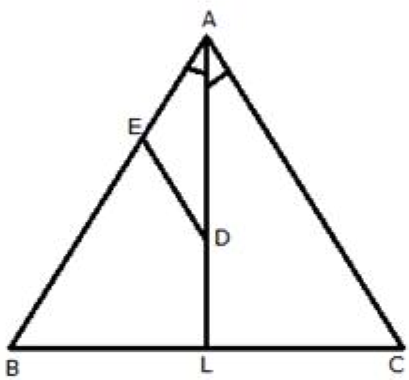
Solution 15:



AL is bisector of angle A. Let D is any point on AL. From D, a straight line DE is drawn parallel to AC.

DE || AC [Given]

∴ ∠ADE = ∠DAC....(i) [Alternate angles]

∠DAC = ∠DAE.......(ii) [AL is bisector of ∠A]

From (i) and (ii)

∠ADE = ∠DAE

∴ AE = ED [Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

Therefore, AED is an isosceles triangle.

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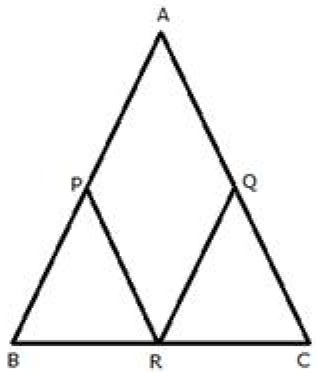
Solution 16:

(i)



In Δ ABC,

AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$

$\Rightarrow$ AP = AQ ....(i)[Since P and Q are mid - points]

In Δ BCA,

PR = $\frac{1}{2}AC$ [PR is line joining the mid - points of AB and BC]

$\Rightarrow$ PR = AQ........(ii)

In Δ CAB,

QR = $\frac{1}{2}AB$ [QR is line joining the mid - points of AC and BC]

$\Rightarrow$ QR = AP......(iii)

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

PR = QR

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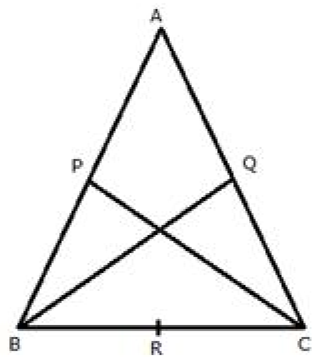
(ii)



AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$

Also,

$\frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$

$\Rightarrow BP = CQ$ [P and Q are mid-points of AB and AC]

In $\triangle BPC$ and $\triangle CQB$,

BP = CQ

$\angle B = \angle C$

BC = BC

Therefore, $\Delta BPC \cong \Delta CQB$ [SAS]

BP = CP

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Solution 17:

(i) In $\triangle$ACB,

AC = AC[Given]

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ ....(i)[angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\angle ACD + \angle ACB = 180^0$ ....(ii)[DCB is a straight line]

$\angle ABC + \angle CBE = 180^0$ ....(iii)[ABE is a straight line]

Equating (ii) and (iii)

$\angle ACD + \angle ACB = \angle ABC + \angle CBE$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD + \angle ACB = \angle ACB + \angle CBE$[From (i)]

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = \angle CBE$

(ii)

In ΔACD and ΔCBE,

DC = CB [Given]

AC = BE [Given]

$\angle ACD = \angle CBE$ [Proved Earlier]

$\therefore \Delta ACD \cong \Delta CBE$ [SAS criterion]

$\Rightarrow AD = CE$ [cpct]

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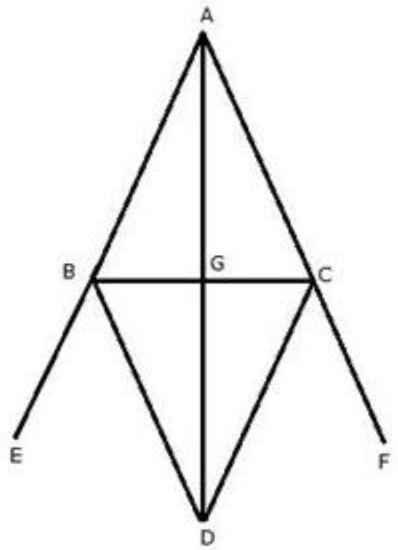
Solution 18:



AB is produced to E and AC is produced to F. BD is bisector of angle CBE and CD is bisector of angle BCF. BD and CD meet at D.

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In $\triangle$ ABC,

AB = AC[Given]

$\therefore \angle C = \angle B$[angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\angle CBE = 180^0 - \angle B$[ABE is a straight line]

$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = \dfrac{180^\circ - \angle B}{2}$ [BD is bisector of $\angle$ CBE]

$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = 90^\circ - \dfrac{\angle B}{2}$.............(i)

Similarly,

$\angle BCF = 180^0 - \angle C$[ACF is a straight line]

$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = \dfrac{180^\circ - \angle C}{2}$ [CD is bisector of $\angle$ BCF]

$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = 90^\circ - \dfrac{\angle C}{2}$.............(ii)

Now,

$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = 90^\circ - \dfrac{\angle C}{2}$ $[\because \angle B = \angle C]$

$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = \angle BCD$

In $\triangle$ BCD,

$\angle CBD = \angle BCD$

$\therefore$ BD = CD

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In Δ ABD and Δ ACD,

AB = AC[Given]

AD = AD[Common]

BD = CD[Proved]

$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta ACD$ [SSS criterion]

$\Rightarrow \angle BAD = \angle CAD$ [cpct]

Therefore, AD bisects $\angle$ A.

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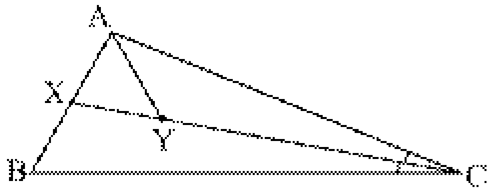
Solution 19:



In $\triangle$ABC,

CX is the angle bisector of $\angle$C

$\Rightarrow \angle$ACY = $\angle$BCX .... (i)

In $\triangle$AXY,

AX = AY [Given]

$\angle$AXY = $\angle$AYX ....(ii) [angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

Now $\angle$XYC = $\angle$AXB = 180° [straight line]

$\Rightarrow \angle$AYX + $\angle$AYC = $\angle$AXY + $\angle$BXY

$\Rightarrow \angle$AYC = $\angle$BXY .... (iii) [From (ii)]

In $\triangle$AYC and $\triangle$BXC

$\angle$AYC + $\angle$ACY + $\angle$CAY = $\angle$BXC + $\angle$BCX + $\angle$XBC = 180°

$\Rightarrow \angle$CAY = $\angle$XBC [From (i) and (iii)]

$\Rightarrow \angle$CAY = $\angle$ABC

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Solution 20:

Since IA || CP and CA is a transversal

$\therefore$ $\angle$CAI = $\angle$PCA [Alternate angles]

Also, IA || CP and AP is a transversal

$\therefore$ $\angle$IAB = $\angle$APC [Corresponding angles]

But $\therefore$ $\angle$CAI = $\angle$IAB [Given]

$\therefore$ $\angle$PCA = $\angle$APC

$\Rightarrow$ AC = AP

Similarly,

BC = BQ

Now,

PQ = AP + AB + BQ

= AC + AB + BC

= Perimeter of $\triangle$ABC

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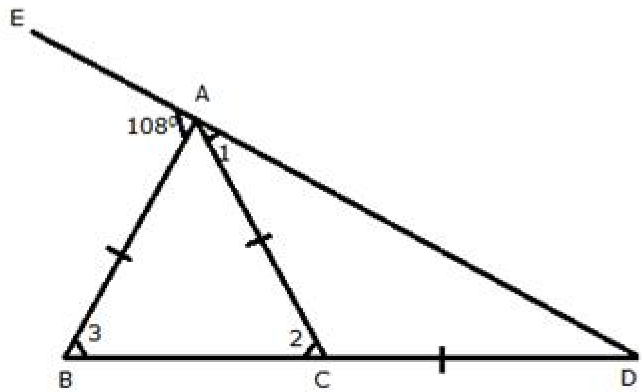
Solution 21:



In $\triangle$ ABD,

$\angle BAE = \angle 3 + \angle ADB$

$\Rightarrow 108^0 = \angle 3 + \angle ADB$

But AB = AC

$\Rightarrow \angle 3 = \angle 2$

$\Rightarrow 108^0 = \angle 2 + \angle ADB$ ......(i)

Now,

In $\triangle$ ACD,

$\angle 2 = \angle 1 + \angle ADB$

But AC = CD

$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle ADB$

$\Rightarrow \angle 2 = \angle ADB + \angle ADB$

$\Rightarrow \angle 2 = 2\angle ADB$

Putting this value in (i)

$\Rightarrow 108^0 = 2\angle ADB + \angle ADB$

$\Rightarrow 3\angle ADB = 108^0$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = 36^0$

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Solution 22:

ABC is an equilateral triangle.
Therefore, AB = BC = AC = 15 cm
$\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$
In ΔADE, DE || BC[Given]
$\angle AED = 60^\circ$ [$\because \angle ACB = 60^\circ$]
$\angle ADE = 60^\circ$ [$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ$]
$\angle DAE = 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 60^\circ) = 60^\circ$
Similarly, ΔBDF & ΔGEC are equilateral triangles.
$=60^\circ$ [$\because \angle C = 60^\circ$]
Let AD = x, AE = x, DE = x [$\because \Delta ADE$ is an equilateral triangle]
Let BD = y, FD = y, FB = y [$\because \Delta BDF$ is an equilateral triangle]
Let EC = z, GC = z, GE = z [$\because \Delta GEC$ is an equilateral triangle]
Now, AD + DB = 15 $\Rightarrow x + y = 15$......(i)
AE + EC = 15 $\Rightarrow x + z = 15$.....(ii)
Given, DE + DF + EG = 20
$\Rightarrow x + y + z = 20$
$\Rightarrow 15 + z = 20$ [from (i)]
$\Rightarrow z = 5$
From (ii), we get $x = 10$
$\therefore y = 5$
Also, BC = 15
BF + FG + GC = 15
$\Rightarrow y$ + FG + z = 15
$\Rightarrow$ 5 + FG + 5 = 15
$\Rightarrow$ FG = 5

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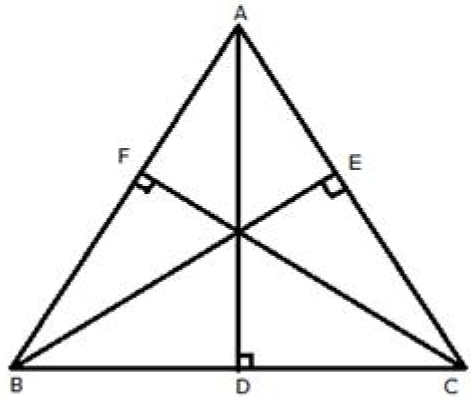
Solution 23:



In right $\triangle$BEC and $\triangle$BFC,

BE = CF[Given]

BC = BC[Common]

$\angle$BEC = $\angle$BFC[each = 90^0]

$\therefore \triangle BEC \cong \triangle BFC$ [RHS]

$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle C$

Similarly,

$\angle A = \angle B$

Hence, $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C$

$\Rightarrow AB = BC = AC$

Therefore, ABC is an equilateral triangle.

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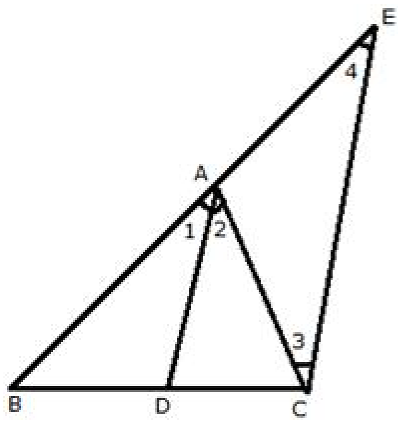
Solution 24:



DA || CE[Given]

$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 4$........(i) [Corresponding angles]

$\angle 2 = \angle 3$........(ii) [Alternate angles]

But $\angle 1 = \angle 2$.........(iii) [AD is the bisector of $\angle$ A]

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

$\angle 3 = \angle 4$

$\Rightarrow$ AC = AE

$\Rightarrow \Delta$ ACE is an isosceles triangle.

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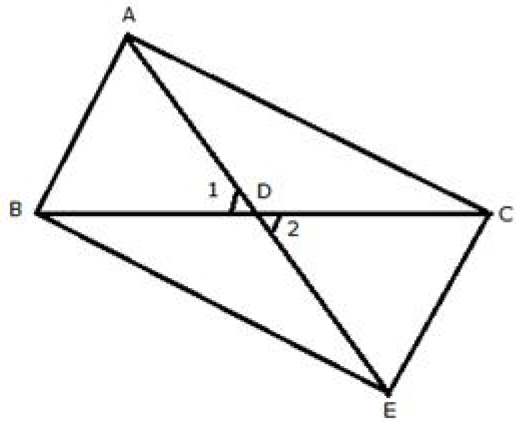
Solution 25:



Produce AD upto E such that AD = DE.

In ΔABD and ΔEDC,

AD = DE [by construction]

BD = CD [Given]

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ [vertically opposite angles]

$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta EDC$ [SAS]

$\Rightarrow AB = CE$.......(i)

and $\angle BAD = \angle CED$

But, $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$ [AD is bisector of $\angle BAC$]

$\therefore \angle CED = \angle CAD$

$\Rightarrow AC = CE$......(ii)

From (i) and (ii)

AB = AC

Hence, ABC is an isosceles triangle.

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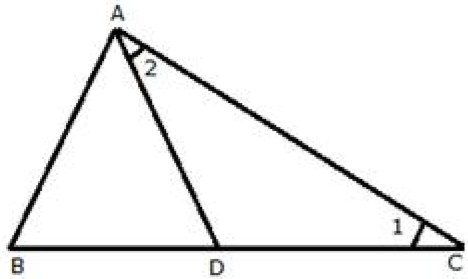
Solution 26:



Since AB = AD = BD

$\therefore \Delta ABD$ is an equilateral triangle.

$\therefore \angle ADB = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 180^\circ - \angle ADB$

$= 180^\circ - 60^\circ$

$= 120^\circ$

Again in ΔADC,

AD = DC

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$

But,

$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle 1 + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle 1 = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle C = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ADC : \angle C = 120^\circ : 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC : \angle C = 4 : 1$

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Solution 27:

(i)

In ΔCAE, $\angle CAE = \angle AEC = \dfrac{180^\circ - 68^\circ}{2} = 56^\circ$ [$\because$ CE=AC]

In $\angle BEA$, $a = 180^\circ - 56^\circ = 124^\circ$

In ΔABE, $\angle ABE = 180^\circ - (a + \angle BAE)$

$= 180^\circ - (124^\circ + 14^\circ)$

$= 180^\circ - 138^\circ = 42^\circ$

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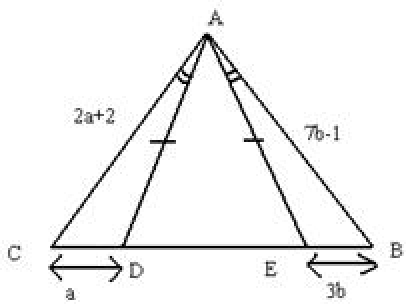
(ii)



In ΔAEB & ΔCAD,

$\angle EAB = \angle CAD$ [Given]

$\angle ADC = \angle AEB$ [$\because \angle ADE = \angle AED$ {AE=AD}

$180^\circ - \angle ADE = 180^\circ - \angle AED$

$\angle ADC = \angle AEB$]

AE=AD[Given]

$\therefore \Delta AEB \cong \Delta CAD$ [ASA]

AC=AB[By C.P.C.T.]

$2a+2=7b-1$

$\Rightarrow 2a-7b=-3$.....(i)

CD=EB

$\Rightarrow a=3b$.......(ii)

Solving (i) & (ii), we get

$a=9$, $b=3$