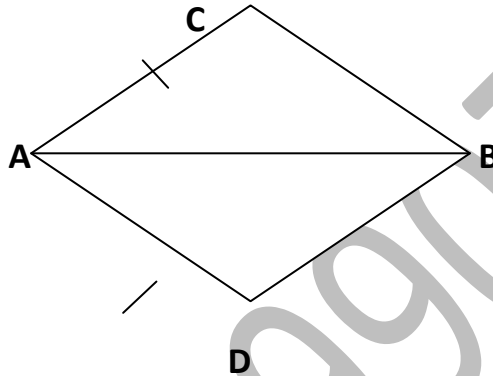




## MATHEMATICS CLASS IX

### CHAPTER-5 TRIANGLES

Q.1. In a quadrilateral ABCD,  $AC=AD$  and AB bisects  $\angle A$  (See figure). Show that  $\triangle ABC = \triangle ABD$ . What can you say about BC and BD?

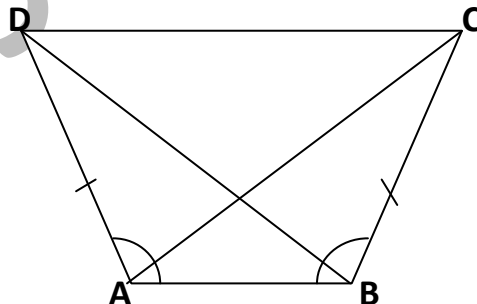


Q.2. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which  $AD = BC$  and  $\angle DAB = \angle CBA$ . Prove that

(i)  $\triangle ABD = \triangle BAC$

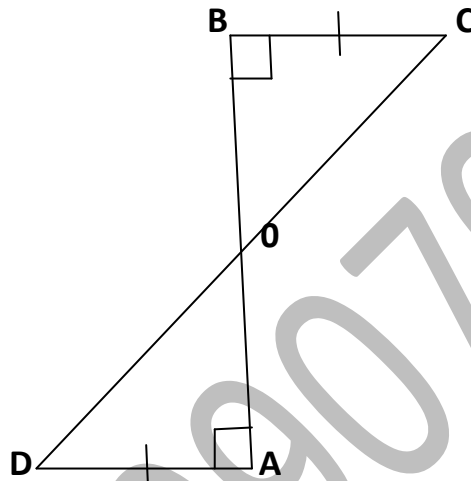
(ii)  $BD = AC$

(iii)  $\angle ABD = \angle BAC$

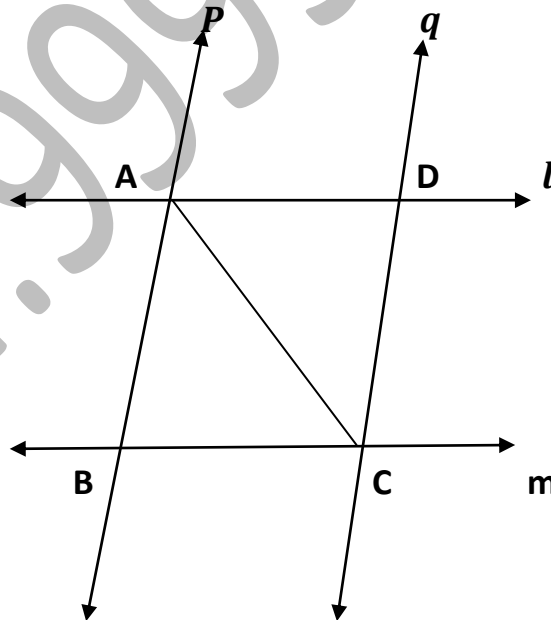




Q.3. AD and BC are equal perpendiculars to a line segment AB(see figure). Show that CD bisects AB.



Q.4. l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q in the given figure. Show that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$ .

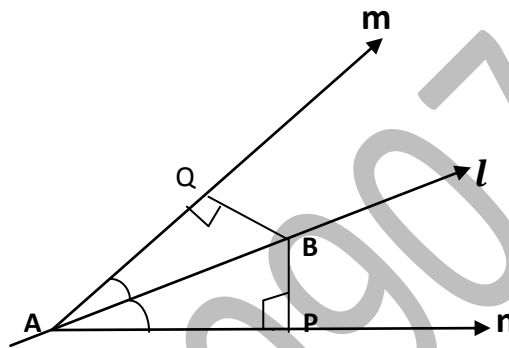




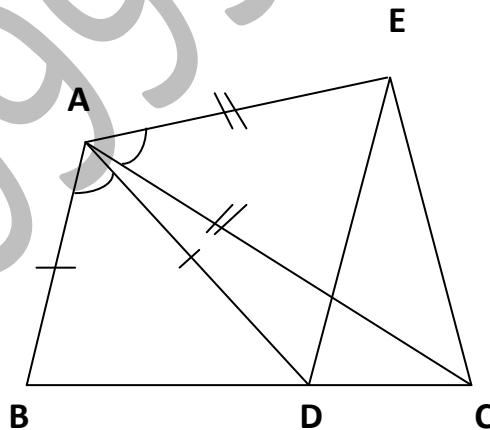
Q.5. Line  $l$  is the bisector of  $\angle A$  and  $B$  is any point on  $l$ .  $BP$  and  $BQ$  are perpendiculars from  $B$  to the arms of  $\angle A$  (see figure). Show that

(i)  $\triangle APB \cong \triangle AQB$

(ii)  $BP = BQ$  or  $B$  is equidistant from the arms of  $\angle A$ .



Q.6. In following figure,  $AC = AE$ ,  $AB = AD$  and  $\angle BAD = \angle EAC$ . Show that  $BC = DE$ .

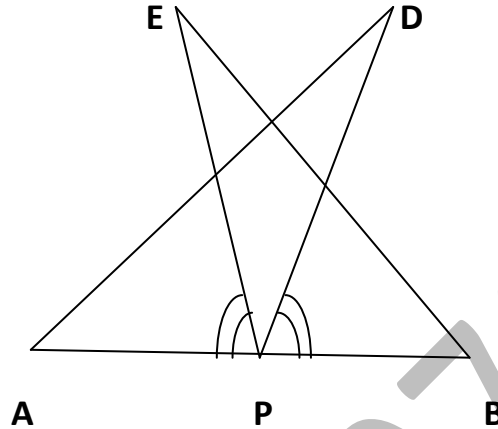


Q.7.  $AB$  is a line segment and  $P$  is its mid-point.  $D$  and  $E$  are points on the same side of  $AB$ , such that  $\angle BAD = \angle ABE$  and  $\angle EPA = \angle DPB$  (see figure). Show that



(i)  $\triangle DAP \cong \triangle EBP$

(ii)  $AD = BE$



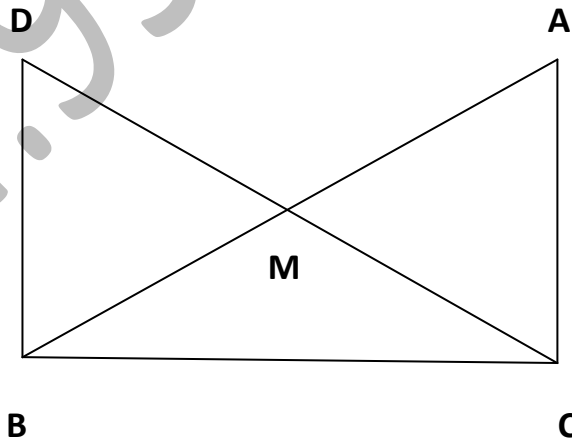
Q.7. In right angled  $\triangle ABC$ , right angled at C, M is the mid point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that  $DM = CM$ . Point D is joined to point B (see figure). Show that

(i)  $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle BMD$

(ii)  $\angle DBC$  is a right angle.

(iii)  $\triangle DBC \cong \triangle ACB$

(iv)  $CM = \frac{1}{2} AB$

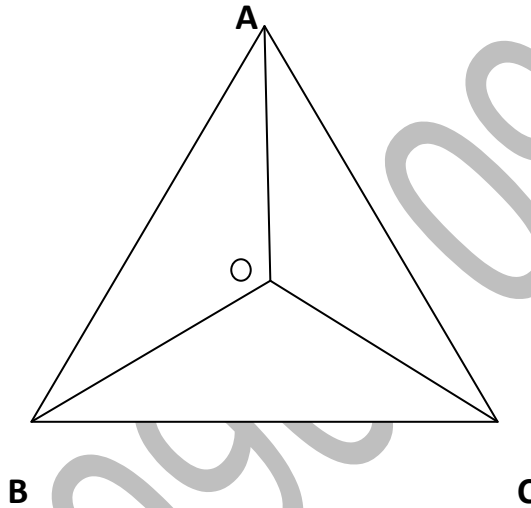




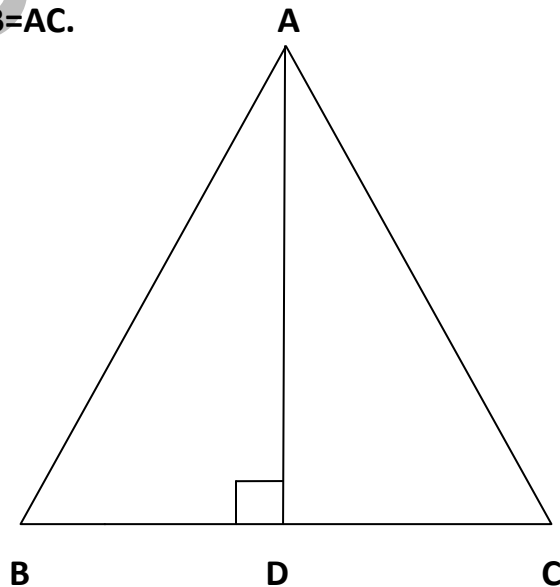
Q.8. In an isosceles  $\triangle ABC$  with  $AB = AC$ , the bisector of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  intersect each other at  $O$ . Join  $A$  to  $O$ . Show that

(i)  $OB = OC$

(ii)  $AO$  bisects  $\angle A$ .

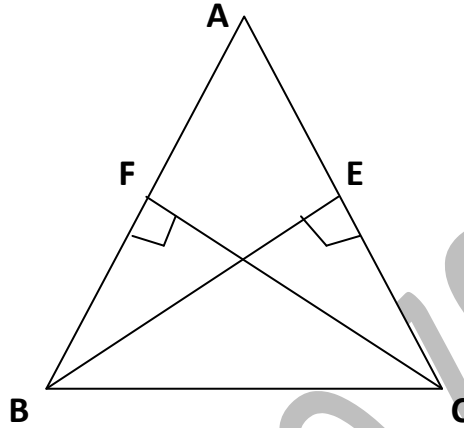


Q.9. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $BC$  (see figure). Show that  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle in which  $AB = AC$ .





Q.10.  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle in which altitudes  $BE$  and  $CF$  are drawn to equal sides  $AC$  and  $AB$ , respectively (see figure). Show that these altitudes are equal.

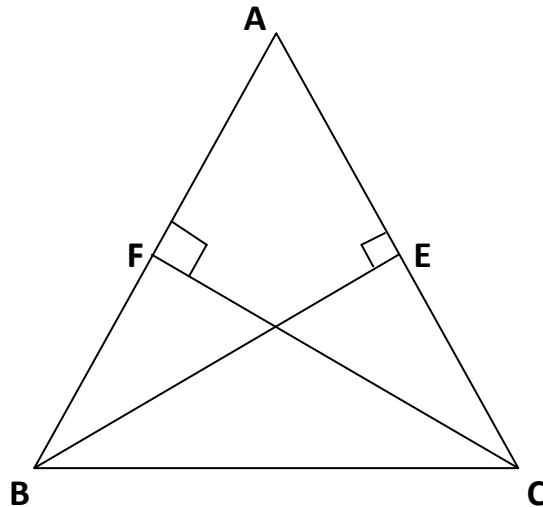


Q.11.  $ABC$  is a triangle in which altitudes  $BE$  and  $CF$  to sides  $AC$  and  $AB$  are equal (see figure). Show that

(i)  $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle ACF$

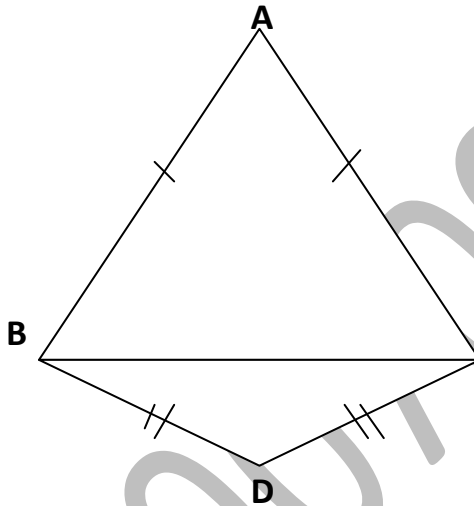
(ii)  $AB = AC$

i.e.,  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle.

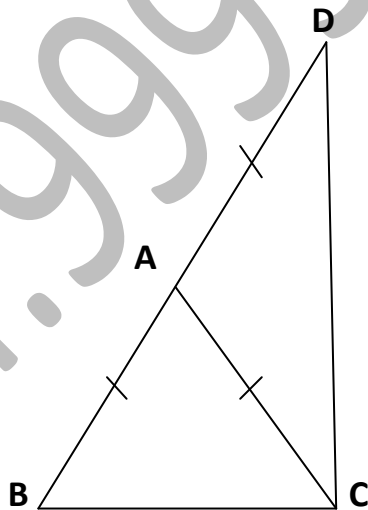




Q.12.  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DBC$  are two isosceles triangles on the same base  $BC$  (see figure). Show that  $\angle ABD = \angle ACD$ .

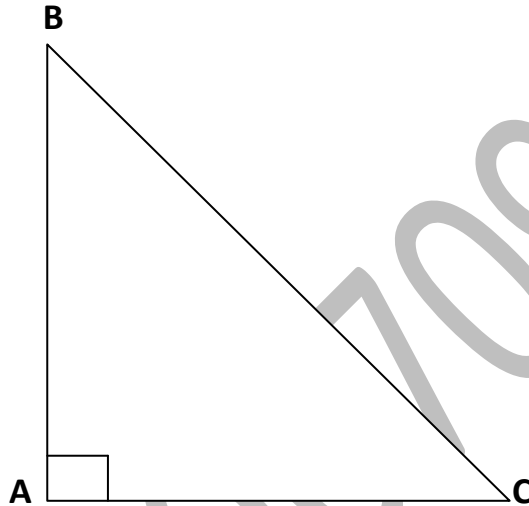


Q.13.  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle in which  $AB = AC$ . Side  $BA$  is produced to  $D$  such that  $AD = AB$  (see figure). Show that  $\angle BCD$  is a right angle.

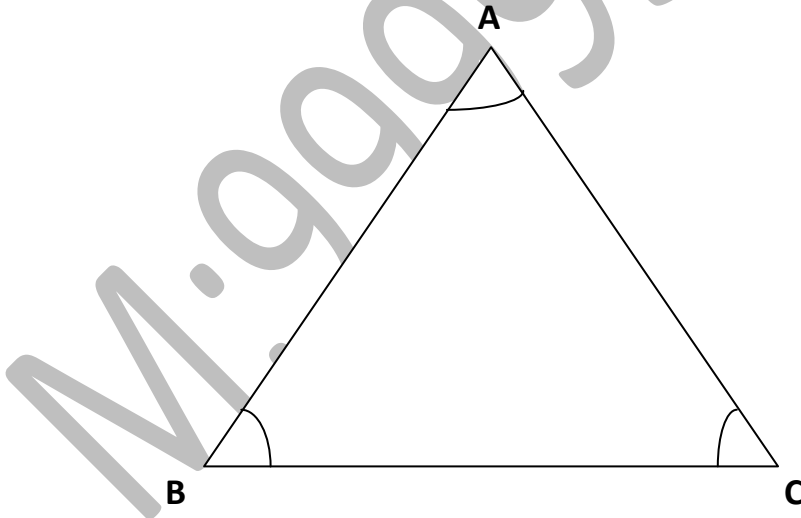




Q.14.  $\triangle ABC$  is a right angled triangle in which  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  and  $AB = AC$ . Find  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$ .

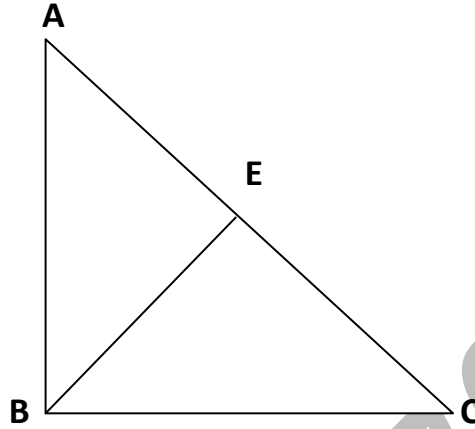


Q.15. Show that the angles of an equilateral triangle are  $60^\circ$  each.

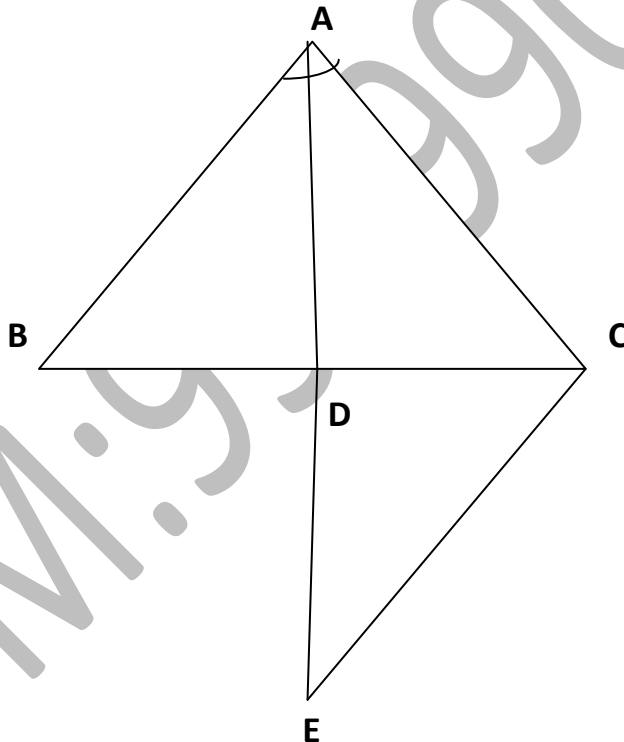


Q.16. In the given figure,  $ABC$  is a right triangle, right angled at  $B$ ,  $E$  is the mid point of  $AC$ . Prove that  $EA = EB = EC$ .



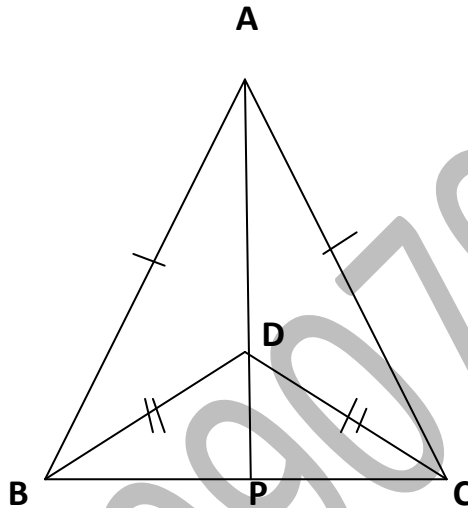


Q.17. If bisector of an angle of a triangle also bisects the opposite side, then prove that the triangle is an isosceles.





Q.18.  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DBC$  are two isosceles triangles on the same base  $BC$  and vertices  $A$  and  $D$  are on the same side of  $BC$  (see figure). If  $AD$  is extended to intersect  $BC$  at  $P$ , then show that



- (i)  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$
- (ii)  $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$
- (iii)  $AP$  bisects  $\angle A$  as well as  $\angle D$ .
- (iv)  $AP$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $BC$ .

Q.19.  $AD$  is an altitude of an isosceles  $\triangle ABC$  in which  $AB = AC$ . Show that

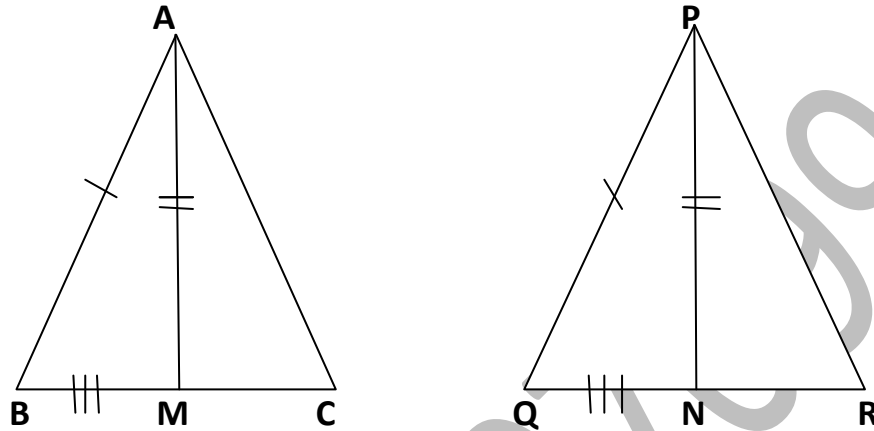
- (i)  $AD$  bisects  $BC$ .
- (ii)  $AD$  bisects  $\angle A$ .

Q.20. Two sides  $AB$  and  $BC$  and median  $AM$  of  $\triangle ABC$  are respectively equal to sides  $PQ$  and  $QR$  and median  $PN$  of  $\triangle PQR$ . Show that

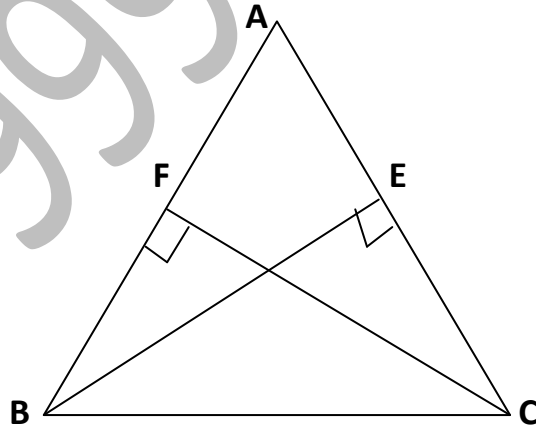
- (i)  $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle PQN$ .



(ii)  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ .



Q.21. BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a  $\triangle ABC$ . Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles.

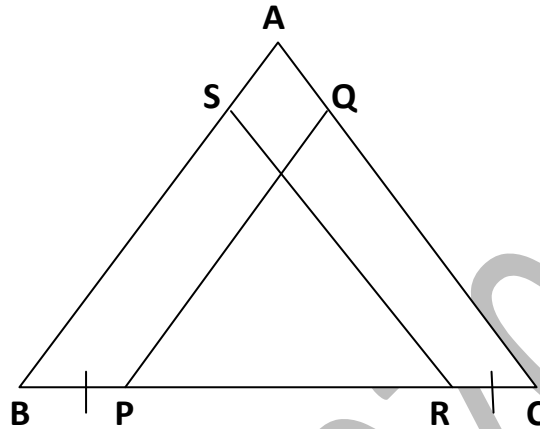


Q.22.  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle with  $AB = AC$ . Draw  $AP \perp BC$  to show that  $\angle B = \angle C$ .

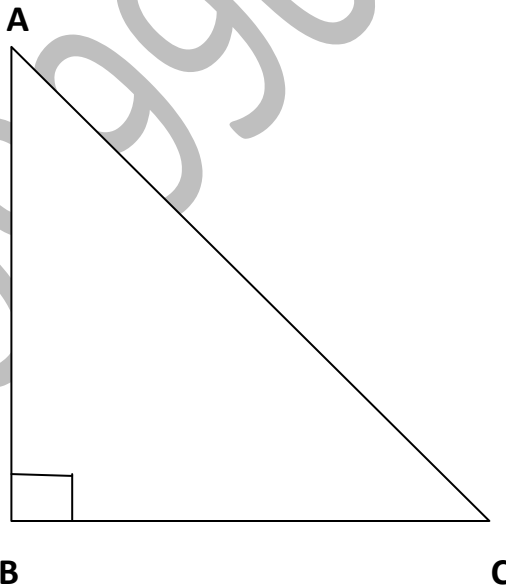
Q.23. In a right angled triangle, one acute angle is double the other. Prove that the hypotenuse is double the smallest side.



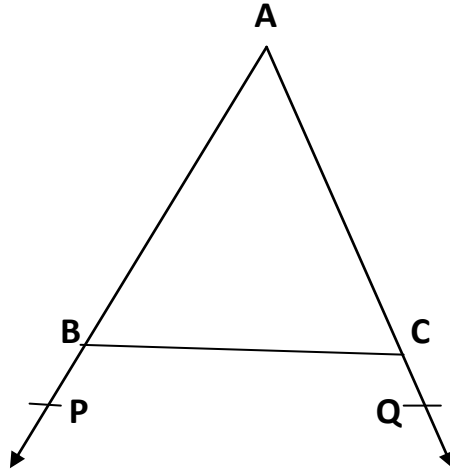
Q.24. In the figure given below,  $BA \parallel PQ$ ,  $CA \parallel RS$  and  $BP = RC$ .



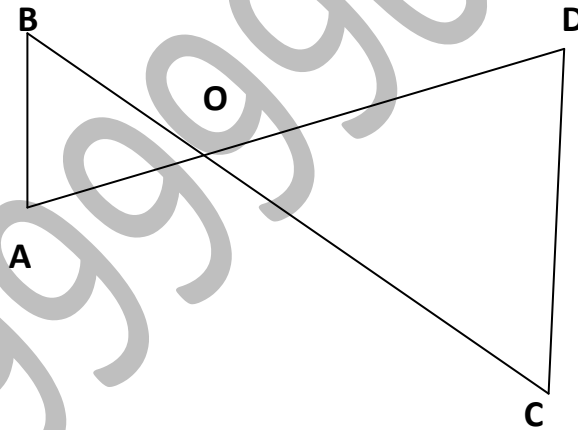
Q.25. Show that in a right angled triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side.



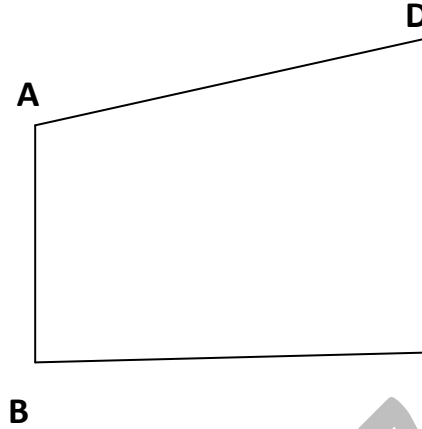
Q.26. In the given figure, sides AB and AC of  $\triangle ABC$  are extended to points P and Q, respectively. Also, angle  $\angle PBC < \angle QCB$ . Show that  $AC > AB$ .



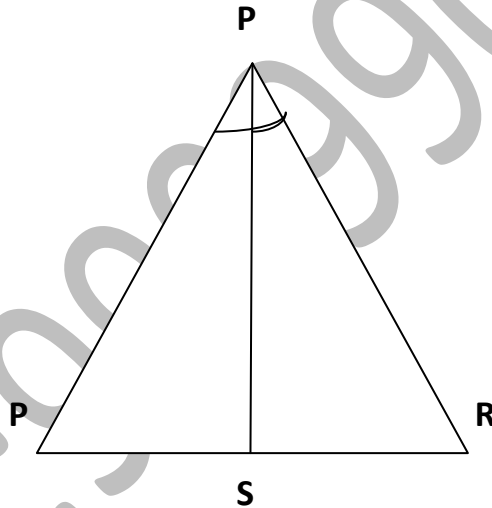
Q.27. In the given figure,  $\angle B < \angle A$  and  $\angle C < \angle D$ , then show that  $AD < BC$ .



Q.28. AB and CD are respectively the smallest and longest sides of a quadrilateral ABCD (see figure). Show that  $\angle A > \angle C$  and  $\angle B > \angle D$ .



Q.29. In the given figure,  $PR > PQ$  and  $PS$  bisects  $\angle QPR$ . Prove that  $\angle PSR > \angle PSQ$ .



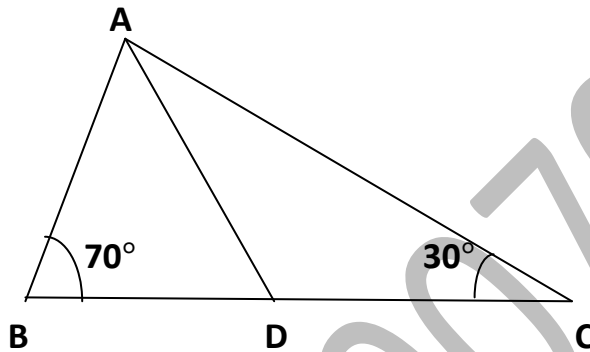
Q.30. Show that all line segments drawn from a given point not on it, the perpendicular line segment is the shortest.

Q.31. ABC is a triangle. Locate a point in the interior of  $\triangle ABC$  which is equidistant from all the vertices of  $\triangle ABC$ .



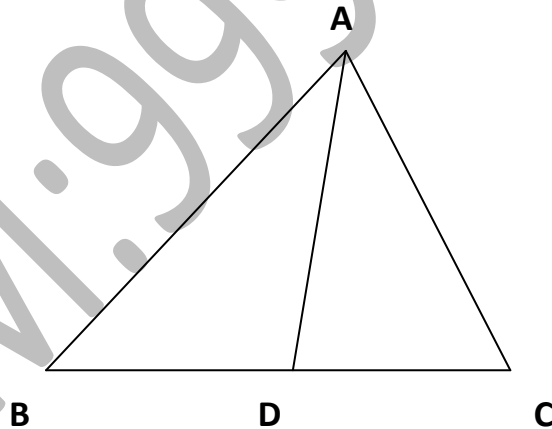
Q.32. In a triangle, locate a point in its interior which is equidistant from all the sides of the triangle.

Q.33. In the following figure, AD bisects  $\angle A$ . Then, find the relation between the sides AB, BD and DC.



Q.34. In  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $\angle A = 40^\circ$  and  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ , then find the longest side of  $\triangle ABC$ .

Q.35. In the given figure,  $AB > AC$ . Then, what is the relation between the sides AB and AD?



Q.36. It is given that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$  and  $AB = 5 \text{ CM}$ ,  $\angle B = 40^\circ$  and  $\angle A = 80^\circ$ . Then, find the length of DF and also measurement of the  $\angle E$ .



Q.37. In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle R = \angle P$ ,  $QR = 4$  cm and  $PR = 5$  cm and  $PR = 5$  cm, then find the length of  $PQ$ .

Q.38.  $AD$  is a median and  $BL$  and  $CM$  are perpendiculars drawn from  $B$  and  $C$  respectively on  $AD$  produced. Prove that  $BL = CM$ .

Q.39. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = AC$ ,  $\angle A = (5x + 20^\circ)$  and  $\angle B = \frac{2}{5}$ th of  $\angle A$ . Find the measure of  $\angle A$ .

Q.40. If the altitudes from two vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides are equal, then prove that the triangle is isosceles.

M: 9999907099