#### <u>Assignment – 8</u>

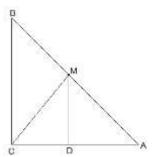
Assigned To = All 9 Class Students

#### **Chapter = Quadrilaterals**

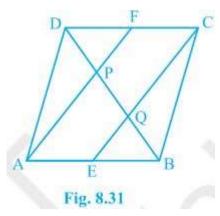
MM = 30

Q1. ABC is a triangle right angled at C. A line through the mid-point M of hypotenuse AB and parallel to BC intersects AC at D. Show that

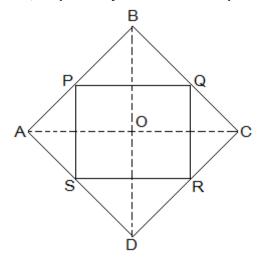
- (i) D is the mid-point of AC
- (ii) MD ⊥ AC
- (iii) CM = MA =  $\frac{1}{2}$  AB



**Q2.** In a parallelogram ABCD, E and F are the mid-points of sides AB and CD, respectively (see Fig. 8.31). Show that the line segments AF and EC trisect the diagonal BD.



**Q3.** ABCD is a rhombus and P, Q, R and S are the mid-points of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA, respectively. Show that the quadrilateral PQRS is a rectangle.



Q4. ABCD is a trapezium in which AB  $\parallel$  CD and AD = BC (see Fig. 8.23). Show that

- (i)  $\angle A = \angle B$
- (ii) ∠C = ∠D
- (iii) ΔABC ≅ ΔBAD
- (iv) diagonal AC = diagonal BD

[Hint: Extend AB and draw a line through C parallel to DA intersecting AB produced at E.]

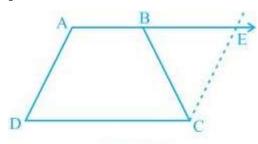


Fig. 8.23

Q5. In  $\triangle$ ABC and  $\triangle$ DEF, AB = DE, AB || DE, BC = EF and BC || EF. Vertices A, B and C are joined to vertices D, E and F, respectively (see Fig. 8.22).

Show that

- (i) quadrilateral ABED is a parallelogram
- (ii) quadrilateral BEFC is a parallelogram
- (iii) AD || CF and AD = CF
- (iv) quadrilateral ACFD is a parallelogram
- (v) AC = DF
- (vi)  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ .

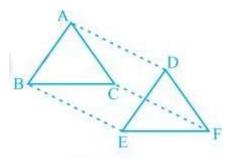
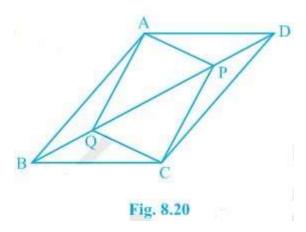


Fig. 8.22

Q6. In parallelogram ABCD, two points P and Q are taken on diagonal BD such that DP = BQ (see Fig. 8.20). Show that:

- (i)  $\triangle APD \cong \triangle CQB$
- (ii) AP = CQ
- (iii)  $\triangle AQB \cong \triangle CPD$
- (iv) AQ = CP
- (v) APCQ is a parallelogram



Q7. Show that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles, then it is a square.

- **Q8.** In a quadrilateral ABCD, the angles A, B, C and D are in the ratio of 1:2:4:5. Find the measure of each angles of the quadrilateral.
- Q9. Show that the diagonals of a square are equal and bisect each other at right angles.

 $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{10}$ . Show that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angles, then it is a rhombus.