

प्रमेय - (6.6) दो समरूप त्रिभुजों के क्षेत्रफलों का अनुपात उनकी संगत भुजाओं के वर्गों के अनुपात के बराबर होता है।

दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

सिद्ध करना है:-  $\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2}$

रचना:-  $AL \perp BC$  और  $DM \perp EF$  खींचें।

प्रमाण:-  $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$$\angle A = \angle D \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$\angle B = \angle E \text{ --- (ii)}$$

$$\angle C = \angle F \text{ --- (iii)}$$

और,

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF} \text{ --- (iv)}$$

अब,

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AL}{\frac{1}{2} \times EF \times DM} = \frac{BC}{EF} \times \frac{AL}{DM} \text{ --- (v)}$$

$\because \triangle ALB$  और  $\triangle DME$  में,

$$\angle B = \angle E \text{ [लगी (ii) से]}$$

$$\angle ALB = \angle DME (90^\circ)$$

$\therefore \triangle ALB \sim \triangle DME$  [AA-समरूपता से]

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AL}{DM} = \frac{BL}{EM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AL}{DM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AL}{DM} \text{ --- (vi) [लगी (iv) से]}$$

समीक (v) ले,

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{BC}{EF} \times \frac{AL}{DM} =$$

$$= \frac{BC}{EF} \times \frac{BC}{EF}$$

$$= \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} \text{ --- (vii)}$$

समीक (vi) और (iv) ले,

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2}$$

सिद्ध

Ex-6.4

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① दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$$ar(\triangle ABC) = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$ar(\triangle DEF) = 121 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$EF = 15.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = ?$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\triangle ABC)}{ar(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2}$$

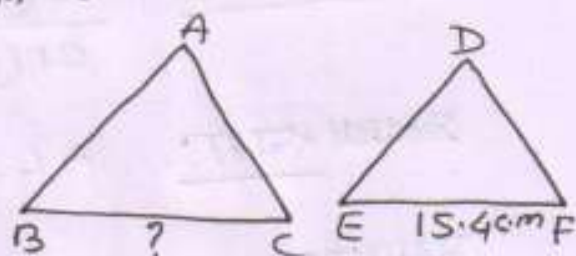
$$\Rightarrow \frac{64}{121} = \left(\frac{BC}{EF}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{64}{121}} = \frac{BC}{EF}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{11} = \frac{BC}{15.4}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \frac{15.4 \times 8}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 11.2 \text{ cm}$$



② दिया है:- समलंब चतुर्भुज ABCD में,

$$AB \parallel DC$$

$$AB = 2DC$$

$$\frac{ar(\triangle AOB)}{ar(\triangle COD)} = ?$$

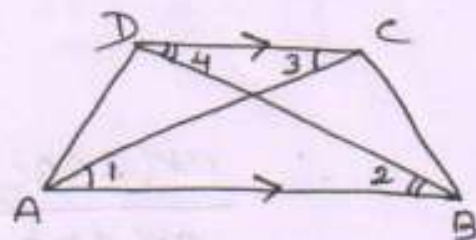
$\therefore \triangle AOB$  और  $\triangle COD$  में,

$$\angle 1 = \angle 3 \text{ [एकान्तर कोण]}$$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 4 \text{ [एकान्तर कोण]}$$

$\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle COD$  [AA-समरूपता से]

$$\frac{ar(\triangle AOB)}{ar(\triangle COD)} = \frac{AB^2}{DC^2} = \frac{(2DC)^2}{DC^2} = \frac{4DC^2}{DC^2} = \frac{4}{1} = 4:1$$

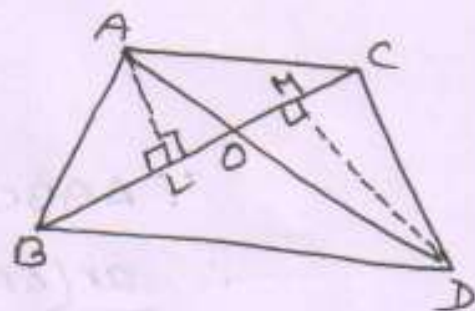




3) दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC$  और  $\triangle DBC$  एक ही आधार  $BC$  बना हुआ है।  
 $AD$ ,  $BC$  को 'O' पर प्रतिच्छेद करता है।

सिद्ध करना है:-  $\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$

~~दिया है~~ रचना:-  $AL \perp BC$  और  $DM \perp BC$   
 खींचा।



प्रमाण:-

$\triangle ALO$  तथा  $\triangle DMO$  में,  
 $\angle ALO = \angle DMO$  ( $90^\circ$ )  
 $\angle AOL = \angle DOM$  [शीर्षाभिमुख कोण]  
 $\therefore \triangle ALO \sim \triangle DMO$  [AA-सम्यक्तता से]

$\therefore \frac{AL}{DM} = \frac{AO}{DO}$  — (1)

अब,

$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AL}{\frac{1}{2} \times BC \times DM}$

$= \frac{AL}{DM}$

$= \frac{AO}{DO}$  [सम (1) से]

$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$

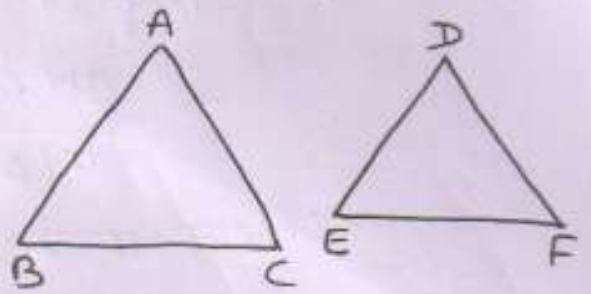
सिद्ध

(4)

4) दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$$ar(\triangle ABC) = ar(\triangle DEF)$$

सिद्ध करना है:-  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$



प्रमाण:-  $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$$\therefore \frac{ar(\triangle ABC)}{ar(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ar(\triangle ABC)}{ar(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{AB}{DE}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = DE$$

इसी प्रकार से,

$$BC = EF$$

$$AC = DF$$

$\triangle ABC$  तथा  $\triangle DEF$  में,

$$AB = DE$$

$$BC = EF$$

$$AC = DF$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$  [SSS-सर्वांगसमता से]

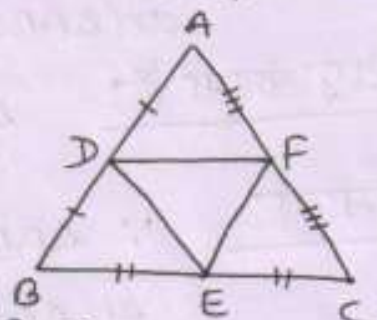
सिद्ध



5) दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC$  में,

D, E, F क्रमशः  $\triangle ABC$  की भुजाओं AB, BC, CA का मध्य-बिन्दु हैं।

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)}{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)} = ?$$



$\therefore$  हम जानते हैं कि,

$\triangle$  की किसी भी भुजाओं के मध्य-बिन्दुओं मिलाने वाली रेखाखंड तीसरी भुजा के समान्तर तथा आधी होती है।

अतः, ~~DE~~  $DE$  ~~AB~~ का मध्य-बिन्दु है।

$\therefore$  एवं E ~~BC~~ क्रमशः AB एवं BC का मध्य-बिन्दु है।

$$\therefore DE \parallel AC$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

फिर,

D एवं F क्रमशः AB एवं AC का मध्य-बिन्दु हैं।

$$\therefore DF \parallel BC$$

$$DF = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

फिर,

E एवं F क्रमशः BC एवं AC का मध्य-बिन्दु हैं।

$$\therefore EF \parallel AB$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

अतः (i), (ii), (iii) से,

$$\frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{EF}{AB}$$

$\therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABC$  [SSS-समरूपता] ]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)}{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)} &= \frac{DE^2}{AC^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{DE}{AC}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 1:4 \end{aligned}$$

6.) दिया है:-  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

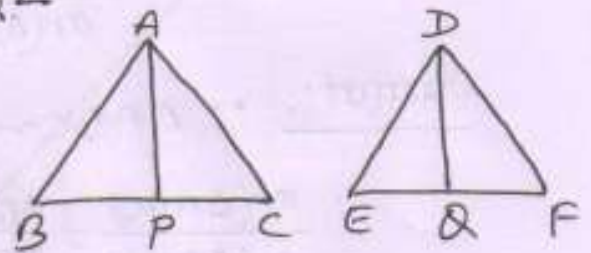
(6)

AP और DQ क्रमशः  $\triangle ABC$  और  $\triangle DEF$  की माध्यिकाएँ हैं।

सिद्ध करना है:-  $\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AP^2}{DQ^2}$

प्रमाण:-  $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} \angle A = \angle D \\ \angle B = \angle E \\ \angle C = \angle F \end{array} \right\} - (i)$$



और,

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF} - (ii)$$

फिर,

$$\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \frac{BC^2}{EF^2} = \frac{AC^2}{DF^2} - (iii)$$

लेकिन,

लगाव (ii) से,

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} P, BC \text{ का मध्य-बिंदु है} \\ Q, EF \text{ का मध्य-बिंदु है} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ}$$

$\triangle ABP$  और  $\triangle DEQ$  में,

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ} \quad \text{एवं} \quad \angle B = \angle E \quad (\text{लाव (i) से})$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle DEQ \quad [\text{SAS-समरूपता से}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ} = \frac{AP}{DQ}$$

लगाव (ii) से,

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \left(\frac{AB}{DE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AP}{DQ}\right)^2 = \frac{AP^2}{DQ^2} \quad \text{सिद्ध}$$



7) दिया है:- वर्ग ABCD में,

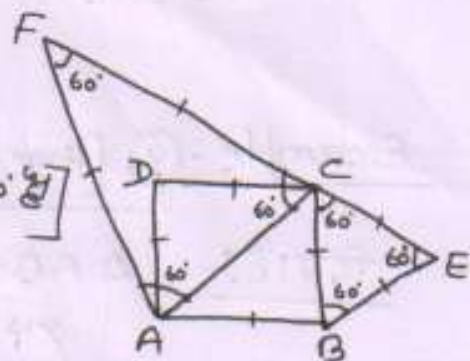
(7)

$\triangle BCE$  तथा  $\triangle ACF$  समबाहु त्रिभुज क्रमशः भुजा BC और वर्ग AC पर बनाये गये हैं।  
सिद्ध करना है:-  $ar(\triangle BCE) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\triangle ACF)$

प्रमाण:- वर्ग का विकर्ण  $= AC = \sqrt{2} BC$

$\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle ACF$  [प्रत्येक कोण  $60^\circ$  है]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{ar(\triangle BCE)}{ar(\triangle ACF)} &= \frac{BC^2}{AC^2} \\ &= \frac{BC^2}{(\sqrt{2} BC)^2} \\ &= \frac{BC^2}{2 BC^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore ar(\triangle BCE) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\triangle ACF)$$

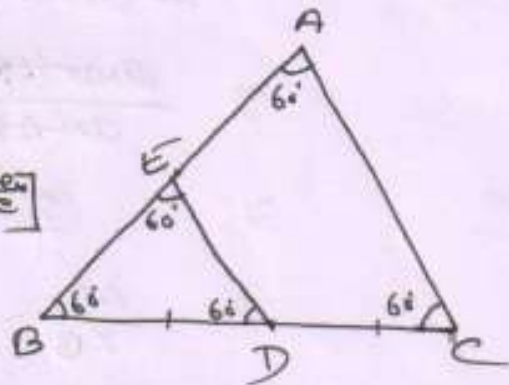
सिद्ध

8)  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  और  $\triangle BDE$  दो समबाहु त्रिभुज इस प्रकार हैं कि D भुजा BC का मध्य-बिन्दु है।

$$\therefore BD = DC = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDE$  [समकोणिक है]

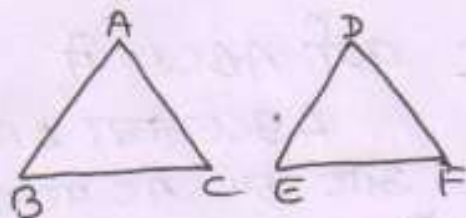
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{ar(\triangle ABC)}{ar(\triangle BDE)} &= \frac{BC^2}{BD^2} \\ &= \frac{(2BD)^2}{BD^2} \\ &= \frac{4BD^2}{BD^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{1} = 4:1 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{4}{1} = 4:1 \quad \text{(C) A}$$

9.  $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{4}{9}$$



(8)

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta DEF)} = \frac{AB^2}{DE^2} = \left(\frac{AB}{DE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{81} = 16:81$$

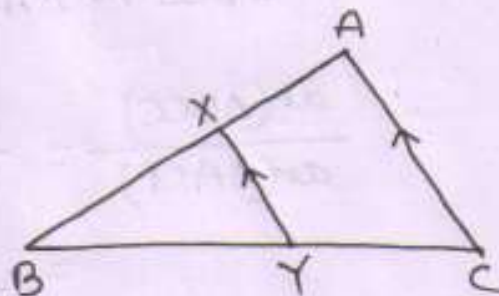
(D)

Example - (9) [Page - 157]

दिया है:-  $\Delta ABC$  में,  
 $XY \parallel AC$

$$\text{ar}(\Delta ABC) = 2 \text{ar}(\Delta XBY)$$

$$\frac{AX}{AB} = ?$$



$$\therefore XY \parallel AC$$

$$\therefore \angle BXY = \angle A \quad [\text{संगत कोण}]$$

$$\angle BYX = \angle C \quad [\text{संगत कोण}]$$

$$\therefore \Delta ABC \sim \Delta XBY \quad [A-A \text{ समतुल्यता से}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta XBY)} = \frac{AB^2}{XB^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times \text{ar}(\Delta XBY)}{\text{ar}(\Delta XBY)} = \left(\frac{AB}{XB}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{1} = \left(\frac{AB}{XB}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{XB} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{XB}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{XB}{AB} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB - XB}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AX}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$