

CHAPTER-9  
AREAS OF PARALLELOGRAMS AND TRIANGLES

## 1 Exercise 9.2

Q1. In the figure given below,  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram,  $AE \perp DC$  and  $CF \perp AD$ . If  $AB = 16\text{ cm}$ ,  $AE = 8\text{ cm}$  and  $CF = 10\text{ cm}$ , find  $AD$ .

**Construction**

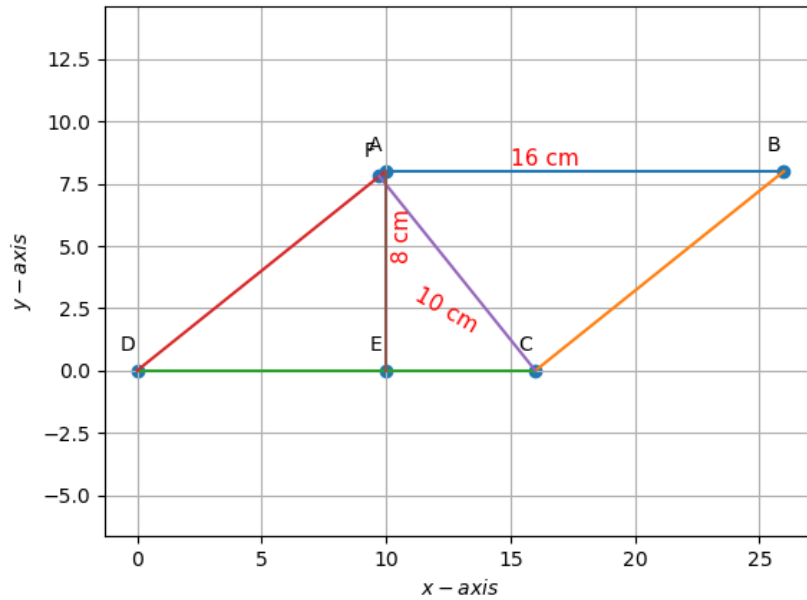


Figure 1: Parallelogram ABCD

The following table consists of given input parameters of the above parallelo-

gram ABCD :

Symbol	Value	Description
AB	16cm	$\ \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}\ $
CD	16cm	$\ \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\  = \ \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}\ $
AE	8cm	$\ \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}\ $
CF	10cm	$\ \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{C}\ $
$\angle CFD$	$90^\circ$	$CF \perp AD$
$\angle AED$	$90^\circ$	$AE \perp CD$

Table 1: Parameters

Table below has the given input co-ordinates of the parallelogram :

Point	Co-ordinates
D	(0,0)

Table 2: Co-ordinates

Rest of the point co-ordinates are derived in the following way :

1. **To derive the co-ordinates of C :**

Let us assume that  $\|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\| = c$ . As it is given that  $\|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\| = 16$  and as point C lies on x axis, it can be expressed in the following way :

$$\mathbf{C} = ce_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (16) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$(4)$$

2. **To derive the co-ordinates of A :**

A can be expressed in the form of  $r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$ . In order to obtain r and  $\theta$ , the following can be done :

To find out  $\theta$ , let us assume that  $\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{F}\| = \mathbf{a}$

$$\text{from } \triangle CFD, \quad (5)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{c}} \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{10}{16} \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} \frac{10}{16} = 38.68^\circ \quad (8)$$

$$(9)$$

Let us consider  $\|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}\| = \mathbf{r}$  and  $\|\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}\| = \mathbf{b}$ . In order to find out  $\mathbf{r}$ ,

$$\text{from } \triangle ADE, \quad (10)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{r}} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\sin \theta} \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \frac{8}{\sin \theta} \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{\frac{5}{8}} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{r} = 12.8 \quad (15)$$

$$(16)$$

So, the co-ordinates of  $\mathbf{A}$  can be written as :

$$\mathbf{A} = r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = 12.8 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 38.68 \\ \sin 38.68 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$(19)$$

### 3. To find out the co-ordinates of $\mathbf{B}$ :

From parallelogram law of vectors,  $\mathbf{B}$  can be expressed as the sum of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$ . So, it can be written as,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C} \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 26 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$(23)$$

4. **To find out the co-ordinates of  $\mathbf{E}$  :**

Let us assume that the  $\|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{E}\| = \mathbf{d}$ . As,  $\mathbf{E}$  lies on x-axis it can be written in the form of  $de_1$ . So, the co-ordinates can be found out in the following way :

$$\text{from } \triangle DAE, \quad (24)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{r}} \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{r} \cos \theta \quad (26)$$

$$\implies (12.8) \cos 38.68 \quad (27)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{d} = 10 \quad (28)$$

$$(29)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = de_1 = (10) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. **To find out the co-ordinates of  $\mathbf{F}$  :**

As point  $\mathbf{F}$  divides  $\mathbf{AD}$  in the ratio 39 : 1. The co-ordinates of  $\mathbf{F}$  can be found out in the following way :

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{k\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{D}}{k + 1} \quad (30)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{(39) \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}{40} \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 390 \\ 312 \end{pmatrix} \quad (32)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 9.75 \\ 7.8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

$$(34)$$

The length of  $\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}$  was found out in the above process and it is  $\|\mathbf{AD}\| = \mathbf{r} = 12.8\text{cm}$ .