

CHAPTER - 9

TRIANGLES

EXERCISE - 9.4

1. A point **E** is taken on the side **BC** of a parallelogram **ABCD**. **AE** and **DC** are produced to meet at **F**. Prove that $\text{ar}(\mathbf{ADF}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{ABFC})$.
2. The diagonals of a parallelogram **ABCD** intersect at a point **O**. Through **O**, a line is drawn to intersect **AD** at **P** and **BC** at **Q**. Show that **PQ** divides the parallelogram into two parts of equal area.
3. The medians **BE** and **CF** of a triangle **ABC** intersect at **G**. Prove that the area of $\triangle \mathbf{GBC}$ = area of the quadrilateral **AFGE**.
4. In Fig.1, **CD** \parallel **AE** and **CY** \parallel **BA**. Prove that $\text{ar}(\mathbf{CBX}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{AXY})$

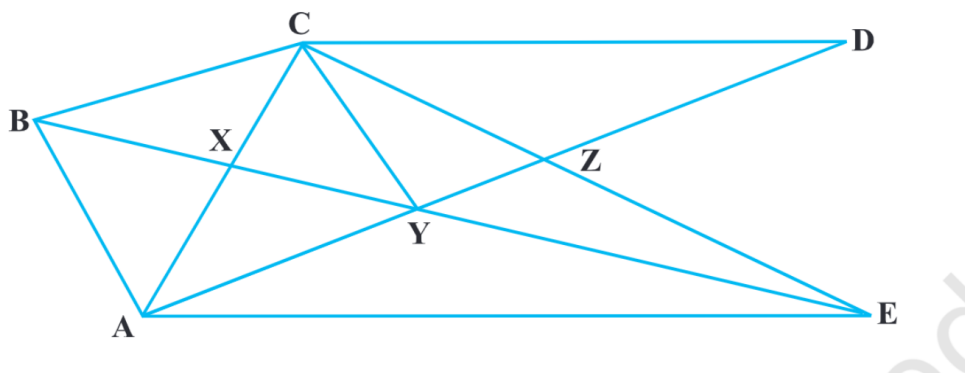


Figure 1

5. **ABCD** is a trapezium in which **AB** \parallel **DC**, **DC** = 30cm and **AB** = 50cm. If **X** and **Y** are, respectively the mid-points of **AD** and **BC**, prove that $\text{ar}(\text{DCYX}) = \frac{7}{9} \text{ar}(\text{XYBA})$.
6. In $\triangle \text{ABC}$, if **L** and **M** are the points on **AB** and **AC**, respectively such that **LM** \parallel **BC**. Prove that $\text{ar}(\text{LOB}) = \text{ar}(\text{MOC})$.

7. In Fig.2, \mathbf{ABCDE} is any pentagon. \mathbf{BP} drawn parallel to \mathbf{AC} meets \mathbf{DC} produced at \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{EQ} drawn parallel to \mathbf{AD} meets \mathbf{CD} produced at \mathbf{Q} . Prove that $\text{ar}(\mathbf{ABCDE}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{APQ})$.

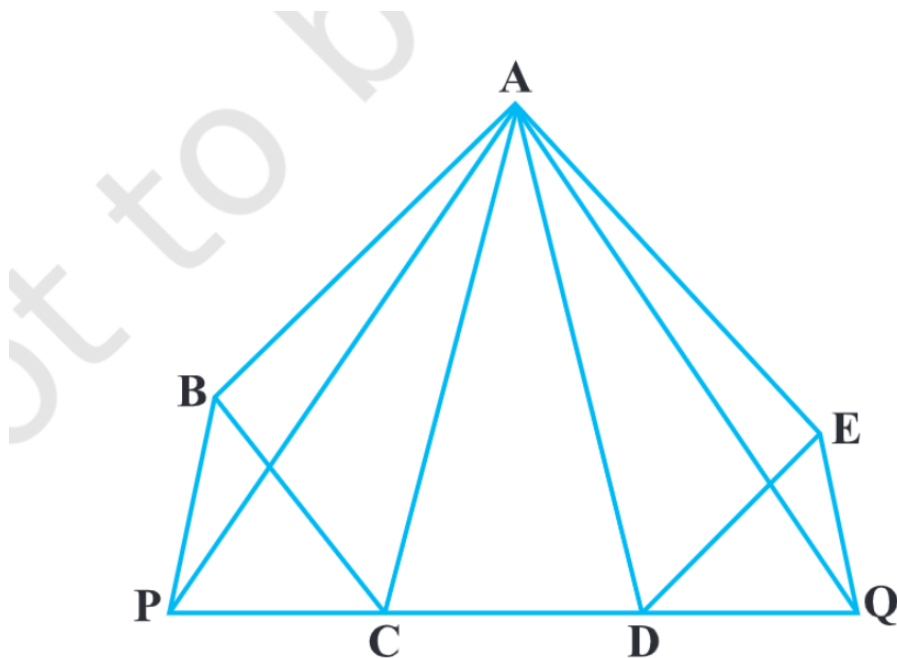


Figure 2

8. If the medians of a $\triangle \mathbf{ABC}$ intersect at \mathbf{G} , show that $\text{ar}(\mathbf{AGB}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{AGC}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{BGC}) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ar}(\mathbf{ABC})$.

9. In Fig.3, X and Y are the mid-points of AC and AB respectively, $QP \parallel BC$ and CYQ and BXP are straight lines. Prove that $\text{ar}(\triangle ABP) = \text{ar}(\triangle ACQ)$.

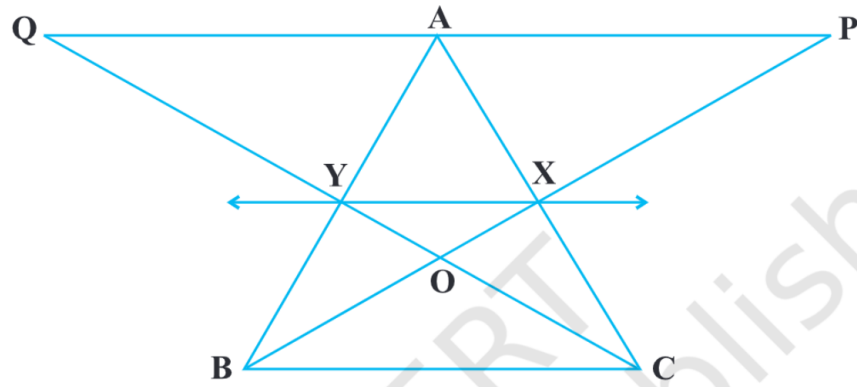


Figure 3

10. In Fig.4, **ABCD** and **AEFD** are two parallelograms. Prove that $\text{ar}(\mathbf{PEA}) = \text{ar}(\mathbf{QFD})$ [Hint: Join PD].

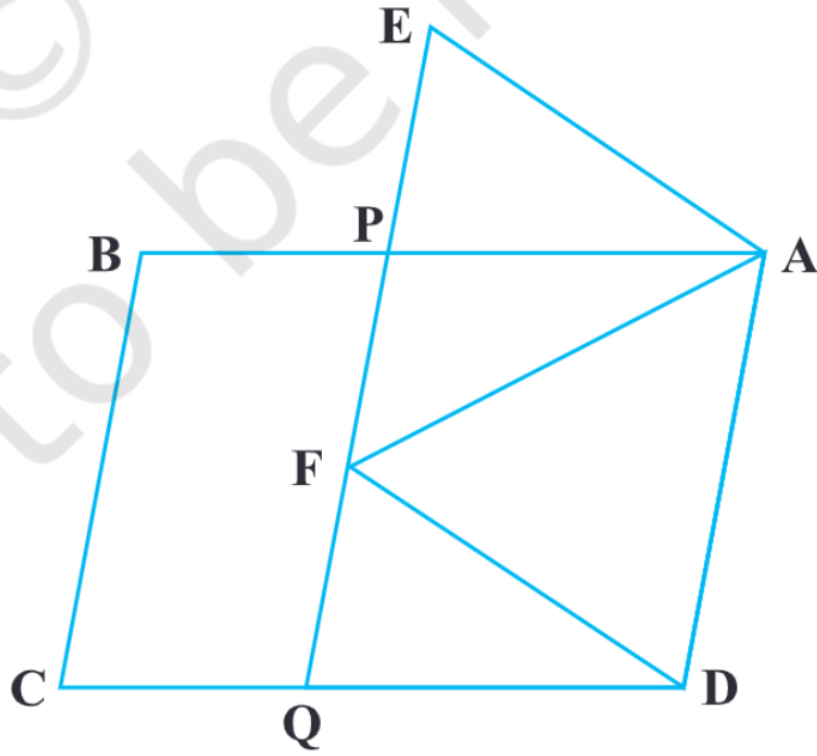


Figure 4