

Math computing

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NCERT 9.7.1.5

This question is from class 9 ncert chapter 7.triangles

1. Line l is the bisector of an angle $\angle A$ and B is any point on l . BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of $\angle A$. Show that:
 - (a) $\triangle APB \cong \triangle AQB$
 - (b) $BP = BQ$ or B is equidistant from the arms of $\angle A$.

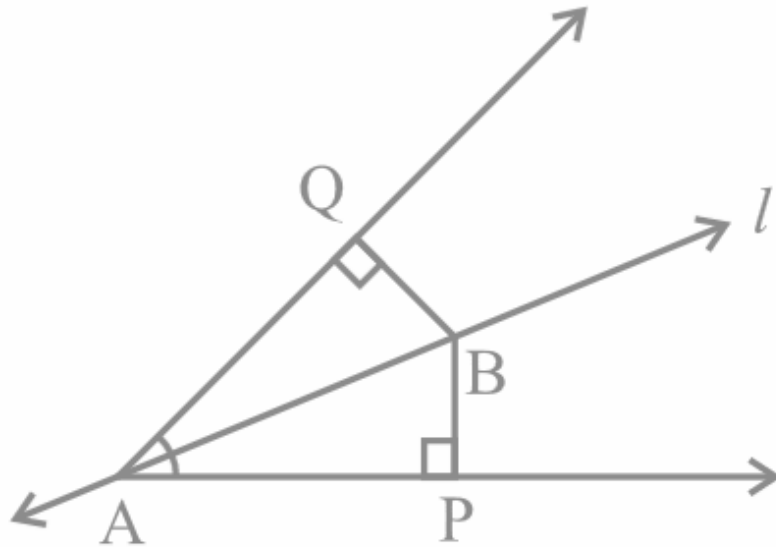


Figure 1: $\triangle AQB$ and $\triangle APB$

Construction steps:

1. (a) let ,consider the point A be the origin

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

- (b) Assuming the distance between point A and B be 5 ,and also considering the point B on same axis ,So

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

- (c) let assume the distance between point A and P be 4 ,and let the line AB makes an angle 30° anticlock wise with line AP .

$$r = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$\angle PAB = \theta = 30^\circ \quad (4)$$

- (d) Now the coordinates of point P will be,

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ -r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cos 30^\circ \\ -4 \sin 30^\circ \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

on calculating

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.464101 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

- (e) Similarly , let assume the distance between point A and Q also be 4 , and the line AB makes an angle 30° clock wise with line AQ . Now the coordinates of point Q be,

$$\angle QAB = \theta = 30^\circ \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cos 30^\circ \\ 4 \sin 30^\circ \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

on calculating

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.464101 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

- (f) Now the coordinates of A, B, P, Q are calculated .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.464101 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.464101 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Joining these points forms the required figure

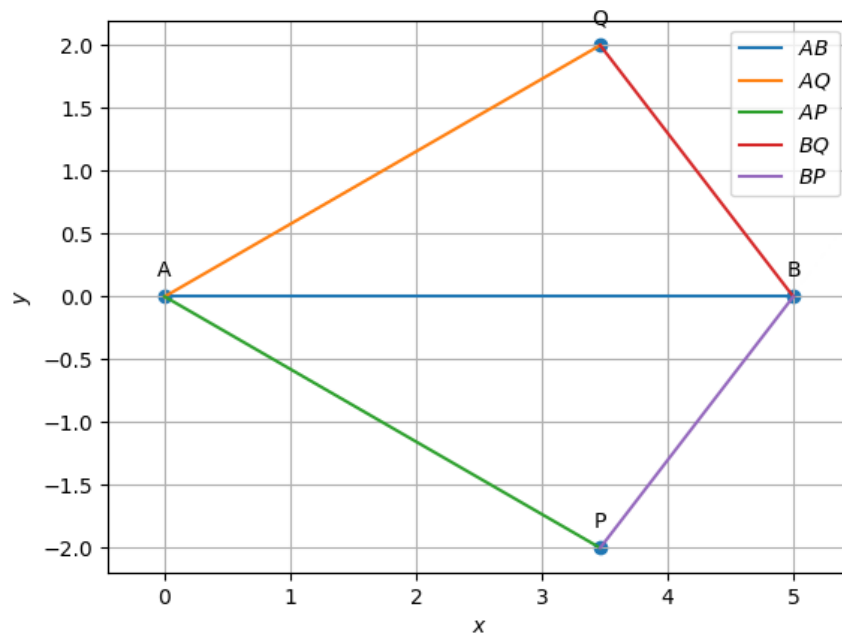


Figure 2: $\triangle APB$ and $\triangle AQB$