Bank Job Lecture Sheet

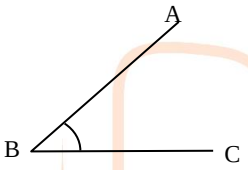
Lecture 10

Lecture Contents

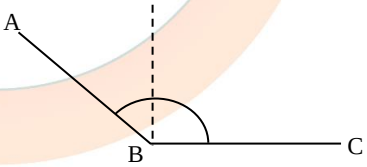
☑ Geometry (Angles, Triangle)

Geometry (Angles, Triangle)

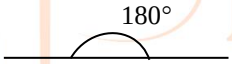
Basic Discussion on Angles & Triangles



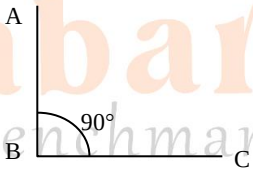
Acute angle (স্থূলকোণ)



Obtuse angle (স্থূলকোণ)



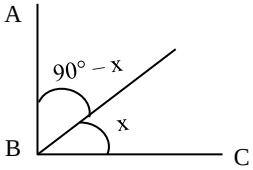
Straight angle (সরল কোণ)



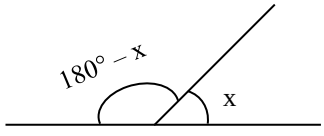
Right angle (সমকোণ)

Note:

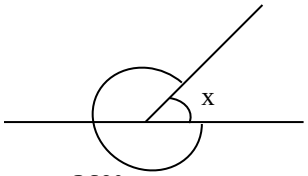
(i) দুটি কোণের সমষ্টি 90° হলে কোণ দুটি পরস্পর বা একে অপরের পূরক কোণ বলে। যেমন- 10° এর পূরক কোণ 80°, 80° এর পূরক কোণ 10°, 60° এর পূরক কোণ 30°, 30° এর পূরক কোণ 60°.



complementary angle
(পূরক কোণ)



Supplementary angel
(সম্পূরক কোণ)



Reflex angle (প্রবৃদ্ধ কোণ)

(ii) দুটি কোণের সমষ্টি 180° হলে কোণ দুটি একে অপরের সম্পূরক কোণ বলে। যেমন- 10° এর সম্পূরক কোণ 170°, 170° এর সম্পূরক কোণ 10°.

To be remembered:

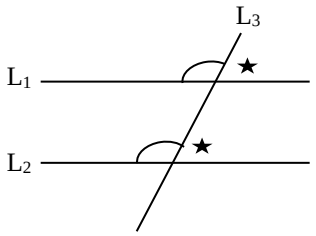
(i) 0° < acute angle < 90°

(ii) 90° < obtuse angle < 180°

(iii) 180° < Reflex angle < 360°

(iv) বহুভুজের অন্তঃস্থ কোণগুলোর সমষ্টি = $(n-2) \times 180°$.

এখানে n = বাহু সংখ্যা.

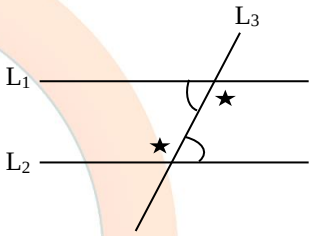


eg- ⬠ Internal total angle = $(n-2) \times 180°$

$= (5-2) \times 180°$

$= 540°$

(v) সুষম বহুভূজের ১টি অন্তঃস্থ কোণ = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180°}{n}$



যেমন- একটি সুষম দশভুজের প্রতিটি কোণ হবে = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180°}{n}$

$= \frac{(n-2) \times 180°}{10} = 144°$

একটি সুষম বহুভূজের একটি অন্তঃকোণের পরিমাণ 135° হলে বহুভূজটির বাহুর সংখ্যা হবে-

$\frac{(n-2) \times 180°}{n} = 135°$

$\Rightarrow 4n - 8 = 3n$

$\Rightarrow n = 8$ (Ans.)

Alternate angle (একান্তর কোণ): দুইটি সমান্তরাল সরলরেখাকে অপর একটি সরলরেখা তির্যকভাবে ছেদ করলে ছেদকরেখার বিপরীত পার্শ্বে সমান্তরাল রেখা যে কোন উৎপন্ন করে তাকে একান্তর কোণ বলে। কোনগুলো পরস্পর সমান হয়। L_1, L_2 ও L_3 ছেদক।

Corresponding angle (অণুরূপ কোণ): দুইটি সমান্তরাল সরলরেখাকে অপর একটি সরলরেখা তির্যকভাবে ছেদ করলে ছেদকরেখার একই দিকে সমান্তরাল রেখাদ্বয়ের অনুরূপ পার্শ্বে যে কোন উৎপন্ন হয় তাকে অনুরূপ কোন বলে। কোন গুলো পরস্পর সমান হয়।

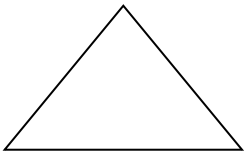
Vertically Opposite angle (বিপ্রতীপ কোণ): দুটি সরলরেখা পরস্পর ছেদ করলে যে কোন উৎপন্ন করে তাকে বিপ্রতীপ কোণ বলে। কোণ গুলো পরস্পর সমান হয়।

Adjacent angle (সন্নিহিত কোণ): দুটি কোণের একটি সাধারণ বাহু থাকলে কোণ দুটি সন্নিহিত কোণ। সন্নিহিত কোণদ্বয় পরস্পর সমান হতে পারে আবার নাও হতে পারে। ∠ABD ও ∠DBC সন্নিহিত কোণ।

ত্রিভুজের কেন্দ্র:

(i) অন্তঃকেন্দ্র (Incenter):

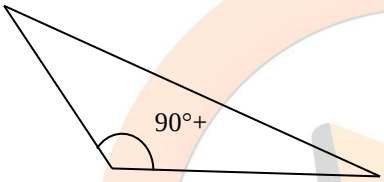
তিনটি বাহু দ্বারা আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রকে ত্রিভুজ (Triangle) বলে। কোণ ভেদে ত্রিভুজ তিন প্রকার।



(i) Acute angle triangle (সূক্ষ্মকোণী ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভুজের তিনটি কোণই সূক্ষ্মকোণ তাকে সুক্ষ্মকোণী ত্রিভুজ বলে।

Questions: How many acute angles are there in acute angle triangle?

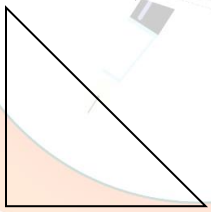
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 * d) 4

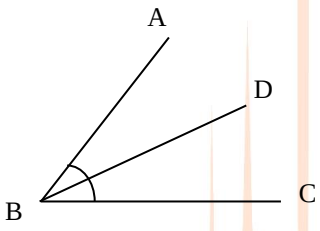


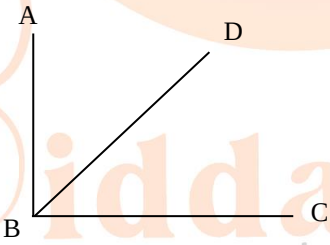
(ii) Obtuse angle triangle (স্থূলকোণী ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভুজের ১টি কোন 90° থেকে বড়, তাকে স্থূলকোণী ত্রিভুজ বলে।

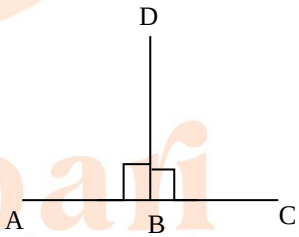
Questions: How many acute angles are there in obtuse angle triangle?

a) 1 b) 2 * c) 3 d) 4







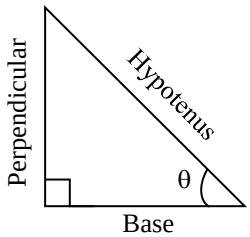


(iii) Right angle triangle (সমকোণী ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভুজের ১টি কোণ 90° তাকে সমকোণী ত্রিভুজ বলে। সমকোণী ত্রিভুজের তিনটি বাহুকে লম্ব, ভূমি, অতিভুজ বলা হয়। 90° এর বিপরীত বাহুকে অতিভুজ এবং θ কোণের বিপরীত বাহুকে লম্ব বলা হয়।

আমরা জানি,

লম্ব^২ + ভূমি^{২} = অতিভুজ^২

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Hight}$$



Note: যে কোন ত্রিভূজের ক্ষেত্রফল $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ ভূমি $\times$ উচ্চতা

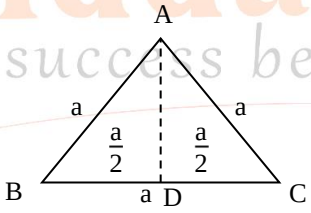
- ত্রিভুজের যে কোন দুই বাহুর যোগফল ৩য় বাহু অপেক্ষা বড়।
- ত্রিভুজের যে কোন দুই বাহুর বিয়োগফল বা পার্থক্য ৩য় বাহু অপেক্ষা ছোট।
- সমান সমান বাহুর বিপরীত কোণগুলো পরপর সমান হবে। আবার সমান সমান কোণের বিপরীত বাহুগুলো পরস্পর সমান।
- একটি ক্ষেত্রের সবচেয়ে বড় কোণের বিপরীতে সবচেয়ে বড় বাহু থাকবে আবার ছোট কোণের বিপরীতে ছোট বাহু থাকবে।

সমকোণী ত্রিভুজের তিনটি বাহুর অনুপাত:

লম্ব বা ভূমি	:	ভূমি বা লম্ব	:	অতিভুজ
1	:	$\sqrt{3}$	:	2
1	:	1	:	$\sqrt{2}$
3	:	4	:	5
5	:	12	:	13
7	:	24	:	25
8	:	15	:	17
9	:	40	:	41
11	:	60	:	61

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
	$\sqrt{\frac{0}{4}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{4}{4}}$
sin →	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos →	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan →	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$ **Error! Bookmark not defined.**	∝
cot →	∝	$\sqrt{3}$ **Error! Bookmark not defined.**	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
sec →	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∝
cosec →	∝	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1

বাহু ভেদে ত্রিভুজ তিন প্রকার:



(i) Equilateral triangle (সমবাহু ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভুজের তিনটি বাহু সমান তাকে সমবাহু ত্রিভুজ বলে।

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

Perimeter (পরিসীমা) = 3a

ΔABC এ $AD^2 + DC^2 = AC^2$

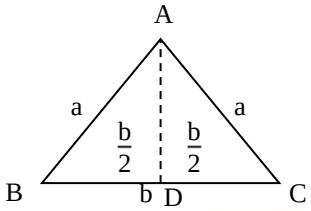
$$\Rightarrow AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - DC^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{4}}$$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$

পরিসীমা (Perimeter): যেকোনো ক্ষেত্রের মোট বাহুর যোগফলকে পরিসীমা বলে ।



(ii) Isosceles triangle (সমদ্বিবাহু ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভূজের ২টি বাহু সমান থাকে, তাকে সমদ্বিবাহু ত্রিভুজ বলে ।

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{b}{4}\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$$

Perimeter (পরিসীমা) = 2a + b

ΔABC এ

$AD^2 + DC^2 = AC^2$

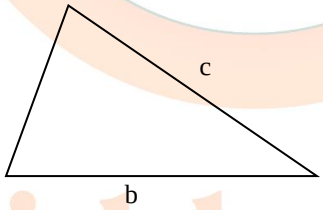
$\Rightarrow AD = \sqrt{AC^2 - DC^2}$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{b^2}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4a^2 - b^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}}{2}$$

(iii) Scalene triangle (বিষমবাহু ত্রিভুজ): যে ত্রিভুজের ৩টি বাহু অসমান, তাকে বিষমবাহু ত্রিভুজ বলে ।



$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

Perimeter = a + b + c

এখানে, s = অর্ধপরিসীমা

$$= \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

Teacher's Discussion

1. **The length of two smaller sides of a right-angled triangle are 5 cm and 12 respectively. The length of the third side is:** [Combined 5 Banks Officer- 2022]

   A. 16 cm B. 17 cm C. 19 cm D. 13 cm **Ans:** D

2. **The area of rectangle is 40 cm^2 and one of its sides is 8 cm long. What will be its perimeter?** [Combined 8 Banks Officer- 2022]

   A. 26 cm B. 13 cm C. 28 cm D. 20 cm **Ans:** A

3. What is the total sum of all the interior angles of a parallelogram? [Combined 9 Bank Senior Officer (General)- 2023]

A. 180° B. 240° C. 360° D. 540° **Ans: C**

4. The height of an equilateral triangle with a side 2 cm is- [Combined 7 Banks Senior Officer- 2021]

A. $\sqrt{3}$cm B. $2\sqrt{3}$ cm C. $3\sqrt{2}$ cm D. $\sqrt{5}$ cm **Ans:** A

5. The area of a triangle with sides 3 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm is- [Combined 7 Banks Senior Officer- 2021]

A. 28 cm^2 B. $2\sqrt{14}$ cm^2 C. $3\sqrt{14}$ cm^2 D. $\sqrt{14}$ cm^2 **Ans:** B

6. An electric pole casts a $\sqrt{3}$ m long shadow on the ground at an elevation 60°, the height of the pole is- [Combined 7 Banks Senior Officer- 2021]

A. 3m B. $3\sqrt{3}$m C. $3\sqrt{2}$m D. $2\sqrt{3}$ m **Ans:** A

7. The angle measure of base angles of an isosceles triangle are represented by x and the vertex angle is 3x + 10. Find the measure of base angle. [Bangladesh Bank AD- 2021]

A. 112° B. 42.5° C. 34° D. 16° **Ans:** C

8. Two planes leave the airport at the same time. Few minutes later, plane A is 70 miles due north of the airport and plane B is 168 miles due east of the airport. How far apart are the two airplanes? [Bangladesh Bank AD- 2021]

A. 182 miles B. 119 miles C. 163.8 miles D. 238 miles **Ans:** A

9. The one-third of the complementary angle to 60° is- [Bangladesh Bank AD- 2018]

A. 150° B. 100° C. 40° D. 10° **Ans:** D

10. If a pole 6m high casts a shadow $2\sqrt{3}$ m long on the ground, then the elevation of the sun is- [Bangladesh Bank AD- 2018]

A. 60° B. 45° C. 30° D. 90° **Ans:** A

11. The three sides of a triagle are x + 1, 2x – 1 and 3x + 1 respectively and the perimeter is 25cm. The length of the smallest side is- [Bangladesh Bank Officer- 2019]

A. 5 cm B. 3 cm C. 4 cm D. 7 cm **Ans:** A

12. Two planes leave the airport at the same time. One minute later, plane A is 33 miles due north of the airport and plane B is 56 miles due east of the airport. How far apart are the two planes? [Bangladesh Bank AD- 2011]

A. 82 B. 119 C. 65 D. 93 **Ans:** C

13. If the sun of the interior angles of a regular polygon measures 1440°, how many sides does the polygon have? [Southeast Bank, PO- 2020]

A. 10 sides B. 8 sides C. 12 sides D. 9 sides **Ans:** A

14. A triagnle has a perimeter 13. The two shorter side have integer lengths equal to x and x + 1. Which of the following could be the length of the other side? [Southeast Bank, PO- 2020]

A. 2 B. 4 C. 10 D. 6 **Ans:** D

15. A tree of height 4 meter casts a shadow of length 6.5 meter. What is the height of a house casting a shadow 26 meter long? [Sadharon Bima Corporation Junior Officer- 2019]

A. 14 meter B. 17 meter C. 15 meter D. 16 meter **Ans:** D

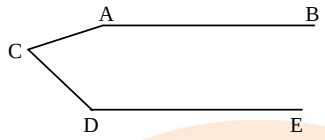
16. A trianglular plot with sides of 25 feet, 40 feet and 55 feet is to be surrounded by a fence built of pillars set 5 feet apart. How many pilars will be required to surround the plot? [Islami Bank PO- 2019]

A. 21 B. 22 C. 23 D. 24 **Ans:** D

17. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 2 centimeters more than the longer side of the triangle. The shorter side of the triangle is 7 centimeters less than the longer side. Find the length of the hypotenuse.
[Probashi Kallayan Bank Senior Officer- 2021]

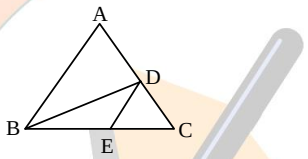
A. 13 B. 15 C. 17 D. 19 **Ans:** C

18. In the below diagram, AB is parallel to DE, ∠BAC = 150° and ∠ACD = 100°. Calculate the value of ∠CDE.



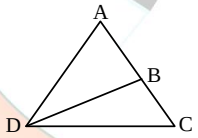
(A) 110° (B) 120° (C) 145° (D) 150° **Ans:** A

19. In the figure below, AB = AC, AB is parallel to DE, BD bisects ∠ABC. ∠BDE = 25°. Calculate ∠BAC



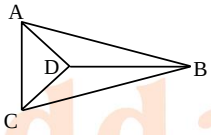
(A) 65° (B) 70° (C) 75° (D) 80° **Ans:** D

20. In the below figure, AD = AB, AD = DC and ∠ABD = 65°. Find ∠BDC



(A) 15° (B) 25° (C) 30° (D) 45° **Ans:** A

21. In the figure below, AD = DB = CD. If ∠DCB = 30° and ∠ABD = 50°, calculate ∠DCA.



(A) 10° (B) 20° (C) 45° (D) 60° **Ans:** A

22. Starting from Town A, Mr. Ahsan drove straight North for 4 km then he turned right and drove straight East for 3 km and stopped at Town B. What is the straight-line distance from Town A to Town B?

(A) 7 km (B) 5 km (C) 8 km (D) 2 3 km **Ans:** B

23. Mahmud is standing 180 yards due north of point P. Antara is standing 240 yards due west of point P. What is the shortest distance between Mahmud and Antara?

(A) 60 yards (B) 300 yards (C) 420 yards (D) 900 yards **Ans:** B

24. A's office is 4 km due east of B's office. C's office is 6 km due north of B's office and 4 km due east of D's office. What is the straight-line distance, in km, from A's office to D's?

(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 10 **Ans:** D

25. If an air-plane starts at point R and travels 14 miles directly north to S, then 48 miles directly east to T, what is the straight-line distance (in miles) from T to R?

(A) 25 (B) 34 (C) 50 (D) 62 **Ans:** C

26. X is west of Y and Y is north of Z. M is south of X. Which direction is 'M to Z?

(A) North (B) West (C) South (D) East **Ans:** D

27. The sum in degrees of the interior angles of a polygon of 9 sides is:

(A) 1080° (B) 1260° (C) 900° (D) 1620° **Ans:** B

28. The angle of elevation of the sun, when the length of the shadow of a tree $\sqrt{3}$ times the height of the tree, is:

(A) 30^{o} (B) 45^{o} (C) 60^{o} (D) 90^{o} **Ans:** A

29. A pole 6 m high casts a shadow $2\sqrt{3}$ m long on the ground, then the sun's elevations is-

(A) 60° (B) 45° (C) 30° (D) 90° **Ans:** A

30. The angle of elevation of a ladder leaning against a wall is 60^{o} and the foot of the ladder is 4.6 m away from the wall. The length of the ladder is:

(A) 2.3 m (B) 4.6 m (C) 7.8 m (D) 9.2 m **Ans:** D

31. From a point P on a level ground, the angle of elevation of the top tower is 30^{o}. If the tower is 100m high, the distance of point P from the top of the tower is:

(A) 149 m (B) 156 m (C) 173 m (D) 200 m **Ans:** D

32. The sides of a triangle are in the ratios 4:7: 8 and its perimeter is 38 cm. what is the longest side of the triangle?

(A) 8 cm (B) 16 cm (C) 14 cm (D) 28 cm **Ans:** B

33. Using the three sides given, which triangle is a right triangle?

(A) 6, 9, 11 (B) 9, 15, 17 (C) 3, 5, 6 (D) $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ **Ans:** D

Student's Drill

1. A tree of height 4 m casts a shadow of length 6.5 m. What would be the height of a house casting a shadow 26 m long?

(A) 18 m (B) 17 m (C) 16 m (D) 15 m **Ans:** C

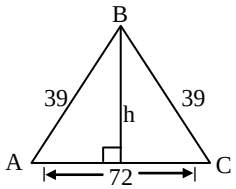
2. What is the angle that is half of its own complement?

(A) 30° (B) 45° (C) 60° (D) 150° **Ans:** A

3. In a triangle the lengths of two sides are 5 and 9 and the length of the third side is represented by *x*. Which statement is always true?

(A) $x > 5$ (B) $x < 9$ (C) $5 \le x \le 9$ (D) $4 < x < 14$ **Ans:** D

4. In the isosceles triangle ABC above, what is the length of altitude h?



(A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15 **Ans:** D

5. The sides of a triangle are in the ratios 4 : 7: 8 and its perimeter is 38 cm. what is the longest side of the triangle?

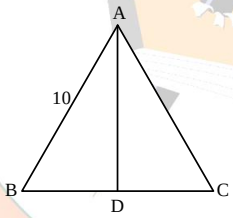
(A) 8 cm (B) 16 cm (C) 14 cm (D) 28 cm **Ans:** B

6. The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 7cm and 4cm respectively. The length of the third side is-

(A) Greater than 3cm (B) Less than 3cm

(C) Equal to 3cm (D) All are true **Ans:** A

7. What is the altitude of an isosceles triangle in inches if one of its two equal sides is 10 inches and its base is 12 inches?



(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 7.5 (D) 8 **Ans:** D

8. Length of each equal side of an isosceles triangle is 10 cm and the included angle between those two sides is 45°. Find the area of the triangle.

(A) $30\sqrt{2}$ square cm (B) $32\sqrt{2}$ square cm

(C) $25\sqrt{2}$ square cm (D) $20\sqrt{2}$ square cm **Ans:** C

9. If the hypotenuse of an isosceles right triangle has length of 8, then the area of the triangle is-

(A) 4 (B) $4\sqrt{2}$ (C)16 (D) $8\sqrt{2}$ **Ans:** C

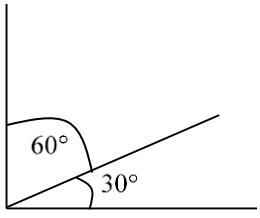
Solution of Student's Drill

1. Solution:

$$\frac{4}{6.5} = \frac{x}{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{26 \times 4}{6.5} = 16 \text{ m } \textbf{(Ans.)}$$

2. Solution:



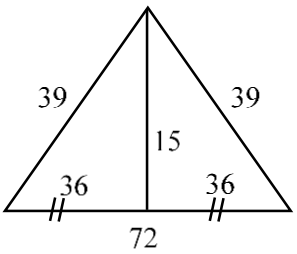
$\therefore$ 30° **(Ans.)**

3. Solution:

5, 9, x

$14 > x$; $4 < x$ $\therefore 4 < x < 14$ **(Ans.)**

4. Solution:



39 : 36 : $\boxed{15}$

13 : 12 : 5 $\therefore$ **Ans: 15**

5. Solution:

$4x + 7x + 8x = 38$

$\Rightarrow 19x = 38$ $\therefore x = 2$

$\therefore 8x = 8 \times 2 = 16$ **(Ans.)**

6. Solution:

Let, 3rd side = x

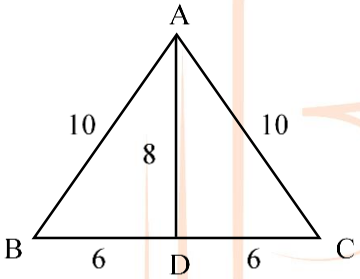
According to the condition of Triangle,

$\therefore 7 + 4 > x$ Or, $7 - 4 < x$

$\Rightarrow 11 > x$ $3 < x$

$\therefore$ Ans: Greater than 3cm

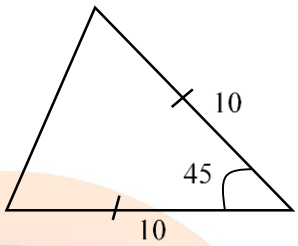
7. Solution:



6 : 10 : $\boxed{8}$

3 : 5 : 4 $\therefore$ **Ans: 8**

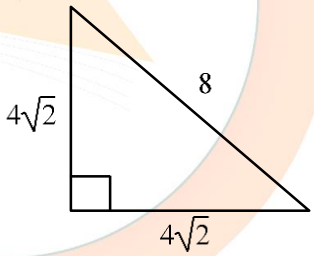
8. Solution:



Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ ab sinθ

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} = 25\sqrt{2}$ **(Ans.)**

9. Solution:



Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 16$ **(Ans.)**

Home Practice

1. If the ratio of the angles of a triangle is 2 : 3 : 4 then what is the measure of the largest angle in the triangle?

A. 90° B. 80° C. 75° D. 70° **Ans:** B

2. If AB = AC of the triangle ABC, then which one of the following is not true?

A. AB < AC + BC B. AC < AB + BC

C. AC + BC = AB + BC D. BC + AC > AB + BC **Ans:** D

3. If the ratio of the angles of a triangle is 2:3:4, then what is the value of the largest angle?

A. 40° B. 70° C. 75° D. 80° **Ans:** D

4. **Which one of the followings set is not the sides of a right-angled triangle?**

A. 3, 4, 5 B. 5, 12, 13 C. 7, 24, 25 D. 9, 12, 16 **Ans:** D

5. **How many right angles are in a regular hexagon?**

A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. None **Ans:** D

6. **Two supplementary angles are in the ratio of 2 : 3. What is the number of the degree in the smaller angle?**

A. 18 B. 36 C. 54 D. 72 **Ans:** D

7. **Which set of followings cannot be the ratio of the sides of a triangle?**

A. 3:4:5 B. 4:5:7 C. 3:4:7 D. 10:12:14 **Ans:** C

8. **ABC is triangle where the angle ABC = 960 and AB = BC, what is the measurement of the angle ACB?**

A. 42° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90° **Ans:** B

9. **A car travel from Al's house 10 miles south to Bari's house and then 6 miles cast. What is the distance from Al's House to Brad's house?**

A. $2\sqrt{34}$ B. $2\sqrt{14}$ C. 4 D. 8 **Ans:** A

10. **If the lengths of a right triangle are 3 and 4, then the length of hypotenuse is approximately?**

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6 **Ans:** C

11. **City B is 5 miles east of City A. City C is ten miles southeast of city B. Which of the following is the closest distance from City A to City C?**

A. 15 miles B. 12 miles C. 13 miles D. 14 miles **Ans:** B

12. **B and C are points on a straight-line AD. Where AB = BC = CD. What percent of AC is AD?**

A. 1.5% B. 66.6% C. 133.33% D. 150% **Ans:** B

13. **ABC is a triangle where the angle ABC = 96° and AB = BC, what is the measurement of the angle ACB?** [BUP (FBS): 2021-22]

A. 42° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90° **Ans:** A

14. **ΔABC is a right angle $\angle ACB = 90°$, AC = 16, BC = 12, CD is perpendicular to AB and AD = 12.8. How long is CD?** [BUP (FBS): 2021-22]

A. 9.5 B. 9 C. 6.5 D. 9.6 **Ans:** D

15. **What is the measurement of each exterior angle of a regular polygon if it has 12 sides?** [BUP (FBS): 2021-22]

A. 14° B. 20° C. 25° D. 30° **Ans:** D

16. **An equilateral triangle is inscribed in a circle, each side measuring 15 cm. What is the radious of this circle?** [BUP (FBS): 2021-22]

A. $5\sqrt{3}$ B. $\sqrt{5}$ C. $\sqrt{5}\sqrt{3}$ D. 15 **Ans:** A