

## Exercise 11.4

- Q.1** The distance of the point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle from its vertices are respectively 1.2 cm, 1.4 cm and 1.6 cm. Find the length of its medians.

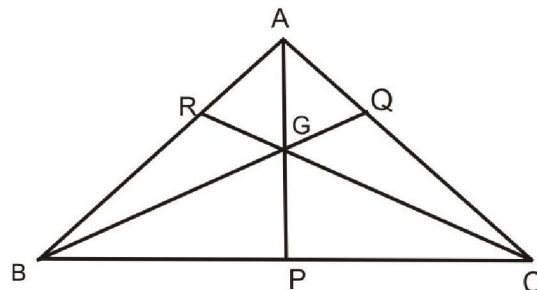
Let  $\triangle ABC$  with the point of concurrency of medians at  $G$

$$\overline{AG} = 1.2\text{cm}, \overline{BG} = 1.4\text{cm} \text{ and } \overline{CG} = 1.6\text{cm}$$

$$\overline{AP} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{AG} = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.2 = 1.8\text{cm}$$

$$\overline{BQ} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{BG} = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.4 = 2.1\text{cm}$$

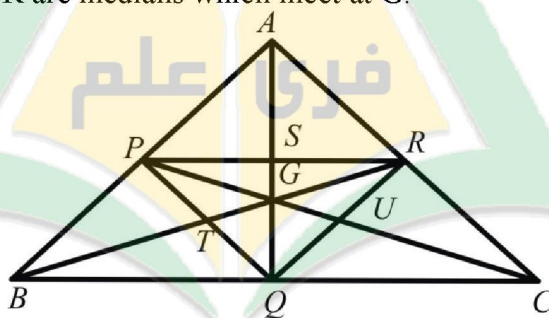
$$\overline{CR} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{CG} = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.6 = 2.4\text{cm}$$



- Q.2** Prove that the point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle and the triangle which is made by joining the midpoint of its sides to the same.

**Given**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AQ$ ,  $CP$ ,  $BR$  are medians which meet at  $G$ .



**To prove**

$G$  is the point of concurrency of the medians of  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$

**Proof**

Statements	Reasons
$\overline{PR} \parallel \overline{BC}$	P, R are midpoint of $\overline{AB}, \overline{AC}$
$\overline{BQ} \parallel \overline{PR}$	
Similarly $\overline{QR} \parallel \overline{BP}$	
$\therefore PBQR$ is a parallelogram its diagonals $\overline{BR}$ and $\overline{PQ}$ bisect each other at $T$	
Similarly $U$ is the midpoint of $QR$ and $S$ is midpoint of $\overline{PR}$	
$\therefore \overline{PU}, \overline{QS}, \overline{RT}$ are medians of $\triangle PQR$	
(i) $\overline{AQ}$ and $\overline{SQ}$ pass through $G$	
(ii) $\overline{BR}$ and $\overline{TR}$ pass through $G$	
(iii) $\overline{UP}$ and $\overline{CP}$ pass through $G$	
Hence $G$ is point of concurrency of medians of $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle ABC$	

### Example

A line, through the mid-point of one side, parallel to another side of a triangle, bisects the third side.

**Given**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $D$  is the mid-point of  $\overline{AB}$ .

$\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$  which cuts  $\overline{AC}$  at  $E$ .

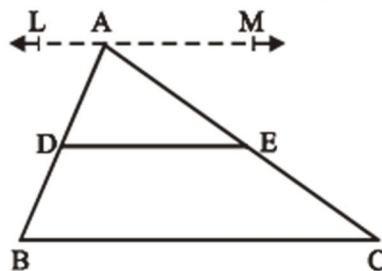
**To prove**

$\overline{AE} \cong \overline{EC}$

**Construction**

Through  $A$ , draw  $\overline{LM} \parallel \overline{BC}$ .

**Proof**



Statements	Reasons
Intercepts cut by $\overline{LM}, \overline{DE}, \overline{BC}$ on $\overline{AC}$ are congruent. i.e., $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{EC}$ .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Intercepts cut by parallels } \overline{LM}, \overline{DE}, \\ \overline{BC} \text{ on } \overline{AB} \text{ are congruent (given)} \end{array} \right.$

### Theorem 11.1.5

**Statement:** In three or more parallel lines make congruent segments on a transversal they also intercept congruent segments on any other line that cuts them.

**Given**

$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD} \parallel \overline{EF}$

The transversal  $\overline{LX}$  intersects  $\overline{AB}, \overline{CD}$  and  $\overline{EF}$  at the points  $M, N$  and  $P$  respectively, such that  $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{NP}$ . The transversal  $\overline{QY}$  intersects them at point  $R, S$  and  $T$  respectively.

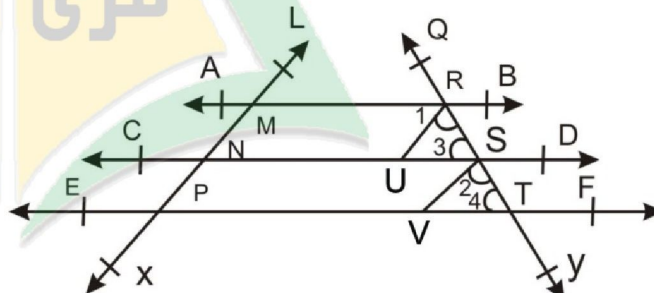
**Prove**

$\overline{RS} \cong \overline{ST}$

**Construction**

From  $R$ , draw  $\overline{RU} \parallel \overline{LX}$ , which meets  $\overline{CD}$  at  $U$ , from  $S$  draw  $\overline{SV} \parallel \overline{LX}$  which meets  $\overline{EF}$  at  $V$ . as shown in the figure let the angles be labeled as  $\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$ .

**Proof**



Statements	Reasons
$MNUR$ is parallelogram	$\overline{RU} \parallel \overline{LX}$ (Construction) $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ (given)
$\therefore \overline{MN} \cong \overline{RU}$ (i)	(Opposite side of parallelogram).
Similarly.	
$\overline{NP} \cong \overline{SV}$ (ii)	
But $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{NP}$ (iii)	Given
$\therefore \overline{RU} \cong \overline{SV}$	{ from (i) (ii) and (iii) } each is $\parallel \overline{LX}$ (construction)

<p>Also <math>\overline{RU} \parallel \overline{SV}</math></p> <p><math>\therefore \angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math></p> <p>and <math>\angle 3 \cong \angle 4</math></p> <p>In <math>\triangle RUS \leftrightarrow \triangle SVT</math></p> <p><math>\overline{RU} \cong \overline{SV}</math></p> <p><math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math></p> <p><math>\angle 3 \cong \angle 4</math></p> <p><math>\therefore \triangle RUS \cong \triangle SVT</math></p> <p>Hence <math>\overline{RS} \cong \overline{ST}</math></p>	<p>Corresponding angles</p> <p>Corresponding angles</p> <p>Proved</p> <p>Proved</p> <p>Proved</p> <p><math>S.A.A \cong S.A.A</math></p> <p>(Corresponding sides of congruent triangles)</p>
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Report any mistake at [freeilm786@gmail.com](mailto:freeilm786@gmail.com)

