(21) In the opposite figure :

If the area of the figure ABED = 42 cm^2

, then the area of Δ CED = ········· cm^2

(a) 8　　　　　　　　　　(b) 12

(c) 16　　　　　　　　　(d) 20
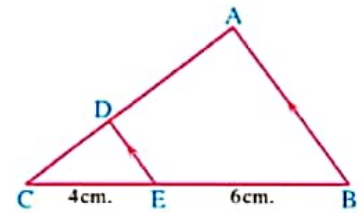
(22) In the opposite figure :

$$\frac{a\ (\Delta\ XAB)}{a\ (\Delta\ XYZ)} = \text{·········}$$

(a) $\frac{3}{5}$　　　　　　　　　(b) $\frac{5}{16}$

(c) $\frac{9}{25}$　　　　　　　　(d) $\frac{4}{5}$
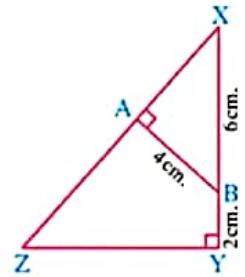
(23) In the opposite figure :

If the area of Δ AXY = 10 cm^2

, then the area of the shape XBCY = ········· cm^2

(a) 40　　　　　　　　　(b) 20

(c) 30　　　　　　　　　(d) 10
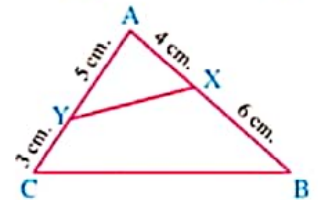
(24) In the opposite figure :

If the area of Δ ABC = 45 cm^2

, then the area of Δ AXY = ········· cm^2

(a) 22.5　　　　　　　　(b) 90

(c) 5　　　　　　　　　(d) 15
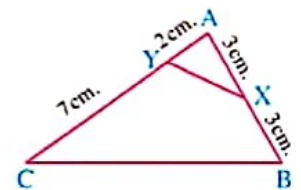
(25) In the opposite figure :

If the area of the shape ACDE = 3 times the area of Δ EBD

, then BC = ········· cm.

(a) 7　　　(b) 8　　　(c) 9　　　(d) 10
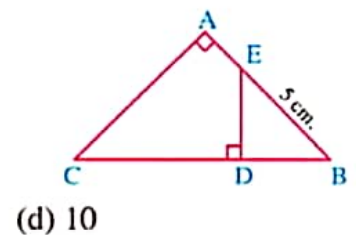
(26) In the opposite figure :

a (Δ ADC) = 160 cm^2

, then a (Δ ADB) = ········· cm^2

(a) 40　　　　　　　　　(b) 90

(c) 120　　　　　　　　(d) 320
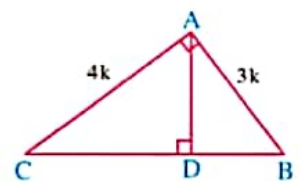
(24) In the opposite figure :

A , B , D are three points on a circle whose centre is M

If C is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$

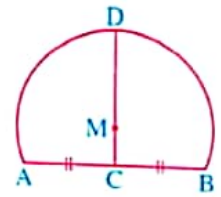, D , M , C are collinear ,

AB = 24 cm. , DC = 18 cm.

, then the radius length of the circle = ·········· cm.

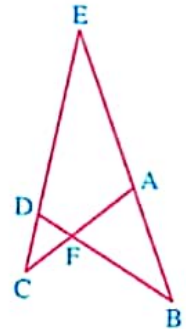(a) 9　　　　　　(b) 8　　　　　　(c) 12　　　　　　(d) 13

(25) In the opposite figure :

ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral if ··········

(a) $\dfrac{EA}{EB} = \dfrac{ED}{EC}$　　　　　　(b) $\dfrac{EA}{AB} = \dfrac{ED}{DC}$

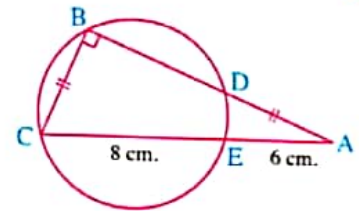(c) AF × FD = BF × FC　　　　　　(d) EA × EB = ED × EC

(26) In the opposite figure :

a (Δ ABC) = ·········· cm².

(a) 48

(c) 40

(b) 42

(d) 24

(27) In the opposite figure :
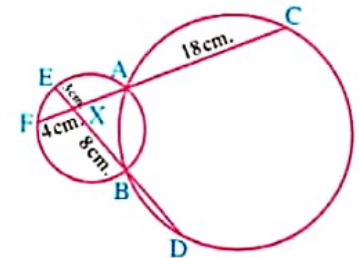
BD = ·········· cm.

(a) 6

(c) 10

(b) 8

(d) 12

(28) In the opposite figure :
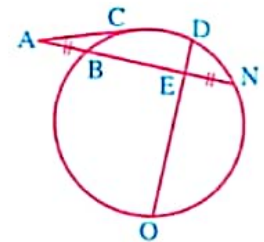
If DE = 2 cm. , OE = 9 cm. ,

BE = 6 cm. , AB = NE ,

$\overline{AC}$ is a segment tangent , then AC = ·········· cm.

(a) 2

(c) 4

(b) 6

(d) 8

(29) In the opposite figure :

$\overrightarrow{AB}$ is a tangent to the greater circle

, $\overrightarrow{AD}$ is a tangent to the smaller circle

DE = ·········· cm.

(a) 4　　　　　　(b) 5　　　　　　(c) 6　　　　　　(d) 8