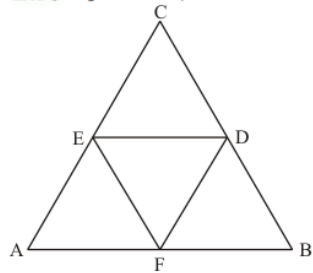




Quadrilaterals Ex 14.4 Q1

Answer :

$\triangle ABC$ is given with D, E and F as the mid-points of BC, CA and AB respectively as shown below:



Also, $AB = 7\text{cm}$, $BC = 8\text{cm}$ and $AC = 9\text{cm}$.

We need to find the perimeter of $\triangle DEF$.

In $\triangle ABC$, E and F are the mid-points of CA and AB respectively.

Theorem states, the line segment joining the mid-points of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and equal to half of it.

Therefore, we get:

$$EF = \frac{1}{2}BC$$

$$EF = \frac{1}{2}(8\text{cm})$$

$$EF = 4\text{cm}$$

Similarly, we get

$$DE = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

$$DE = \frac{1}{2} (7cm)$$

$$DE = \frac{7}{2} cm$$

And

$$DF = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

$$DF = \frac{1}{2} (9cm)$$

$$DF = \frac{9}{2} cm$$

Perimeter of $\triangle DEF = DE + EF + DF$

$$= 4cm + \frac{7}{2} cm + \frac{9}{2} cm$$

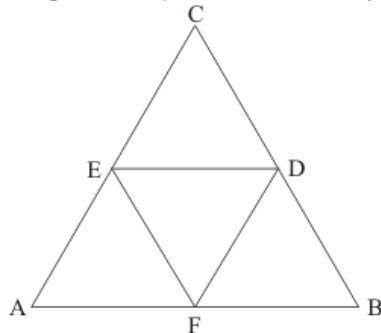
$$= \boxed{12cm}$$

Hence, the perimeter of $\triangle DEF$ is $\boxed{12cm}$.

Quadrilaterals Ex 14.4 Q2

Answer :

It is given that D , E and F be the mid-points of BC , CA and AB respectively.



Then,

$DE \parallel AB$, $EF \parallel BC$ and $DF \parallel CA$.

Now, $DE \parallel AB$ and transversal CB and CA intersect them at D and E respectively.

Therefore,

$$\angle CDE = \angle B$$

$$\angle CDE = 60^\circ [\angle B = 60^\circ \text{ (Given)}]$$

$$\text{and } \angle CED = \angle A$$

$$\angle CED = 50^\circ [\angle A = 50^\circ \text{ (Given)}]$$

Similarly, $EF \parallel BC$

Therefore,

$$\angle AEF = \angle C$$

$$\angle AEF = \angle C$$

$$\angle AEF = 70^{\circ} [\angle C = 70^{\circ} \text{ (Given)}]$$

$$\text{and } \angle AFE = \angle B$$

$$\angle AFE = 60^{\circ} [\angle B = 60^{\circ} \text{ (Given)}]$$

Similarly, $DF \parallel CA$

Therefore,

$$\angle BDF = \angle C$$

$$\angle BDF = 70^{\circ} [\angle C = 70^{\circ} \text{ (Given)}] \text{ and } \angle BFD = \angle A$$

$$\angle BFD = 50^{\circ} [\angle A = 50^{\circ} \text{ (Given)}]$$

Now BC is a straight line.

$$\angle BDF + \angle FDE + \angle EDC = 180^{\circ}$$

$$70^{\circ} + \angle FDE + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\angle FDE + 130^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\angle FDE = \boxed{50^{\circ}}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \angle DEF = \boxed{60^{\circ}}$$

$$\text{and } \angle EFD = \boxed{70^{\circ}}$$

Hence the measure of angles are $\boxed{50^{\circ}}$, $\boxed{60^{\circ}}$ and $\boxed{70^{\circ}}$.

***** END *****