



Exercise 11B

Question 14:

Consider the triangle, $\triangle PRQ$.

PQ is the diameter.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle.

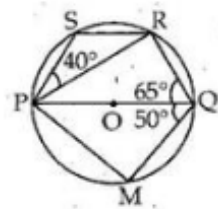
$$\Rightarrow \angle PRQ = 90^\circ$$

By the angle sum property in $\triangle PRQ$, we have,

$$\angle QPR + \angle PRQ + \angle PQR = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle QPR + 90^\circ + 65^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle QPR = 180^\circ - 155^\circ = 25^\circ \quad \dots\dots(1)$$



Now consider the triangle $\triangle PQM$.

Since PQ is the diameter, $\angle PMQ = 90^\circ$

Again applying the angle sum property in $\triangle PQM$, we have

$$\angle QPM + \angle PMQ + \angle PQM = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle QPM + 90^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle QPM = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

Now in quadrilateral PQRS

$$\angle QPS + \angle SRQ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle QPR + \angle RPS + \angle PRQ + \angle PRS = 180^\circ \quad [\text{from (1)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 25^\circ + 40^\circ + 90^\circ + \angle PRS = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle PRS = 180^\circ - 155^\circ = 25^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle PRS = 25^\circ$$

***** END *****