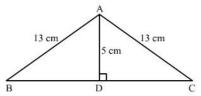


Triangles Ex 4.7 Q12

Answer:



We have given an isosceles triangle and we know that the altitude drawn on the unequal side of the isosceles triangle bisects that side.

Therefore, in $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle ADC$

∠B=∠C (Equal sides have equal angles opposite to them)

AD = AD

∠ADB=∠ADC 90° each

 $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC$ (AAS congruence theorem)

 $\therefore BD = DC$

Now we will use Pythagoras theorem in right angled triangle ADB.

 $AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2$

Let us substitute the values of AB and AD we get, $13^2 = 5^2 + BD^2$

 $169 = 25 + BD^2$

Subtracting 25 from both sides we get,

$$BD^2 = 169 - 25$$

$$BD^2 = 144$$

$$\therefore BD = 12$$

Since
$$BC = 2BD$$

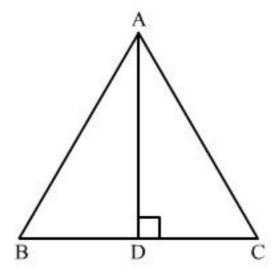
$$\therefore BC = 2 \times 12$$

$$= 24$$

Therefore, length of BC is 24 cm

Triangles Ex 4.7 Q13

Answer:



In $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle ADC$

$$\angle B = \angle C$$
 (60° each)

$$AD = AD$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle ADC$$
 (90° each)

 $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC$ (AAS congruence theorem)

$$BD = DC$$

$$BC = 2BD$$

But BC = 2a therefore, we get,

$$2a = 2BD$$
(1)

Now we will divide both sides of the equation (1) by 2, we get,

$$\therefore BD = a$$

Now we will use Pythagoras theorem in right angled triangle ADB.

$$AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2$$

Now we will substitute the values of AB and BD we get,

$$(2a)^2 = AD^2 + a^2$$

$$4a^2 = AD^2 + a^2$$

$$3a^2 = AD^2$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{3}a$$

Therefore, $AD = \sqrt{3}a$

We have given an equilateral triangle and we know that the area of the equilateral triangle is

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times side^2$$

Here, side is 2a

$$\therefore A(\Delta ABC) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (2a)^2$$

$$\therefore A(\Delta ABC) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4a^2$$

$$A(\Delta ABC) = \sqrt{3}a^2$$

Therefore,
$$A(\Delta ABC) = \sqrt{3}a^2$$

******* END *******