

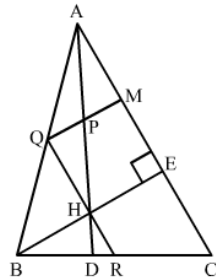


Quadrilaterals Ex 14.4 Q10

Answer :

$\triangle ABC$ is given with $BE \perp AC$

AD is any line from A to BC intersecting BE in H .



P, Q and R respectively are the mid-points of AH, AB and BC .

We need to prove that $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$

Let us extend QP to meet AC at M .

In $\triangle ABC$, R and Q are the mid-points of BC 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:

$$QR \parallel AC$$

$$QH \parallel ME \dots\dots (i)$$

Similarly, in $\triangle ABH$,

$$QP \parallel BH$$

$$QM \parallel HE \dots\dots (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get:

$$QM \parallel HE \text{ and } QH \parallel ME$$

We get, $QHME$ is a parallelogram.

Also, $BE \perp AC$

Therefore, $QHME$ is a rectangle.

Thus, $\angle MQH = 90^\circ$

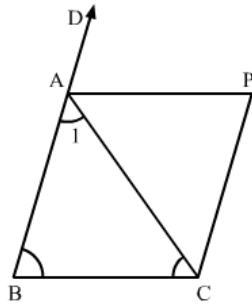
Or,

$$\angle PQR = 90^\circ$$

Hence proved.

Answer :

We have the following given figure:



We have $AB = AC$ and $CP \parallel BA$ and AP is the bisector of exterior angle $\angle CAD$ of $\triangle ABC$.

(i) We need to prove that $\angle PAC = \angle BCA$

In $\triangle ABC$,

We have $AB = AC$ (Given)

Thus, $\angle ABC = \angle BCA$ (Angles opposite to equal sides are equal)

By angle sum property of a triangle, we get:

$$\angle 1 + \angle BCA + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 + \angle BCA + \angle BCA = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 + 2\angle BCA = 180^\circ \dots\dots (i)$$

Now,

$\angle PAC = \angle PAD$ (AP is the bisector of exterior angle $\angle CAD$)

$$\angle 1 + \angle PAC + \angle PAD = 180^\circ \text{ (Linear Pair)}$$

$$\angle 1 + \angle PAC + \angle PAC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 + 2\angle PAC = 180^\circ \dots\dots (ii)$$

From equation (i) and (ii), we get:

$$\angle 1 + 2\angle BCA = \angle 1 + 2\angle PAC$$

$$\boxed{\angle BCA = \angle PAC}$$

(ii) We need to prove that $ABCP$ is a parallelogram.

We have proved that $\angle PAC = \angle BCA$

This means, $AP \parallel BC$

Also it is given that $CP \parallel BA$

We know that a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel is a parallelogram.

Therefore, $ABCP$ is a parallelogram.

***** END *****