



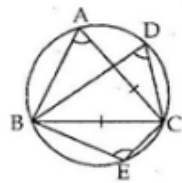
Exercise 11C

Question 8:

$\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle.

\therefore Each of its angle is equal to 60°

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = \angle ABC = \angle ACB = 60^\circ$$



(i) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

$$\therefore \angle BDC = \angle BAC$$

$$= 60^\circ \quad [\because \angle BAC = 60^\circ]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BDC = 60^\circ$$

(ii) The opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary
 $ABCE$ is a cyclic quadrilateral and thus,

$$\angle BAC + \angle BEC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle BEC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ [\because \angle BAC = 60^\circ]$$

$$= 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BEC = 120^\circ$$

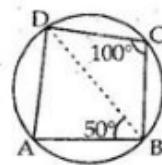
Question 9:

$ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{opp. angle of a cyclic quadrilateral} \\ \text{are supplementary} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$$



Now in $\triangle ABD$, we have

$$\angle A + \angle ABD + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 80^\circ + 50^\circ + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = 50^\circ$$

***** END *****