



### Triangles Ex 4.6 Q19

**Answer :**

Given: In  $\triangle ABC$ , PQ is a line segment intersecting AB at P, and AC at Q. AP = 1cm, PB = 3cm, AQ = 1.5cm and QC = 4.5cm.

To find:  $Ar(\triangle APQ) = \frac{1}{16}(\triangle ABC)$

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{AQ}{QC}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1.5}{4.5}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

According to converse of basic proportionality theorem if a line divides any two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, then the line must be parallel to the third side.

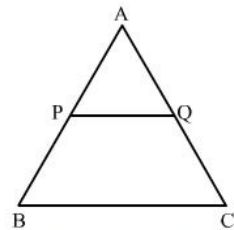
Hence,  $PQ \parallel BC$

In  $\triangle APQ$  and  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\angle APQ = \angle B \quad (\text{Corresponding angles})$$

$$\angle PAQ = \angle BAC \quad (\text{Common})$$

So,  $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC$  (AA Similarity)



We know that the ratio of areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of squares of their corresponding sides.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Ar(\triangle APQ)}{Ar(\triangle ABC)} &= \frac{AP^2}{AB^2} \\ &= \frac{AP^2}{(AP+BP)^2} \\ &= \frac{1^2}{(1+3)^2} \quad (\text{given}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{Ar(\triangle APQ)}{Ar(\triangle ABC)} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\boxed{Ar(\triangle APQ) = \frac{1}{16} Ar(\triangle ABC)}$$

### Triangles Ex 4.6 Q20

**Answer :**

Given: In  $\triangle ABC$ , D is a point on side AB such that  $AD : DB = 3 : 2$ . E is a point on side BC such that  $DE \parallel AC$ .

To find:  $\frac{\triangle ABC}{\triangle BDE}$

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Since  $DE \parallel AC$ ,

$$\frac{EC}{EB} = \frac{3}{2}$$

According to converse of basic proportionality theorem if a line divides any two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, then the line must be parallel to the third side.

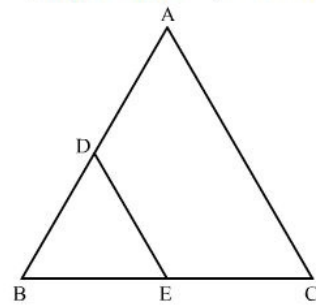
Hence  $DE \parallel AC$

In  $\triangle BDE$  and  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\angle BDE = \angle A \quad (\text{Corresponding angles})$$

$$\angle DBE = \angle ABC \quad (\text{Common})$$

So,  $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle ABC$  (AA Similarity)



We know that the ratio of areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of squares of their corresponding sides.

Let  $AD = 2x$  and  $BD = 3x$ .

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{Ar(\triangle ABC)}{Ar(\triangle BDE)} &= \frac{AB^2}{BD^2} \\ &= \frac{(BD+DA)^2}{(BD)^2} \\ &= \frac{(3x+2x)^2}{(2x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(5x)^2}{(2x)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{Ar(\triangle ABC)}{Ar(\triangle BDE)} = \frac{25}{4}}$$

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*