



Exercise 3E

Question 47:

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$x + 3x + y = 180$$

$$4x + y = 180 \text{ ---(1)}$$

Also,

$$3y - 5x = 30$$

$$-5x + 3y = 30 \text{ ---(2)}$$

Multiplying (1) by 3 and (2) by 1, we get

$$12x + 3y = 540 \text{ ---(3)}$$

$$-5x + 3y = 30 \text{ ---(4)}$$

Subtracting (4) from (3), we get

$$17x = 510$$

$$x = 30$$

Putting $x = 30$ in (1), we get

$$4 \times 30 + y = 180$$

$$y = 60$$

$$\text{Hence } \angle A = 30^\circ, \angle B = 3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ, \angle C = 60^\circ$$

Therefore, the triangle is right angled.

Question 48:

In a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD:

$$\angle A = (x + y + 10)^\circ,$$

$$\angle B = (y + 20)^\circ,$$

$$\angle C = (x + y - 30)^\circ,$$

$$\angle D = (x + y)^\circ$$

$$\text{We have, } \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ \text{ and } \angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$$

[since ABCD is a Quadrilateral]

Now,

$$\angle A + \angle C = (x + y + 10)^\circ + (x + y - 30)^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x + 2y - 20^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x + y - 10^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$x + y = 100 \text{ ---(1)}$$

Also,

$$\angle B + \angle D = (y + 20)^\circ + (x + y)^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x + 2y + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x + 2y = 160^\circ \text{ ---(2)}$$

Subtracting (1) from (2), we get

$$y = 160 - 100 = 60$$

Putting $y = 60$ in (1), we get

$$x = 100 - y$$

$$x = 100 - 60$$

$$x = 40$$

Therefore,

$$\angle A = (x + y + 10)^\circ = (60 + 40 + 10)^\circ = (100 + 10)^\circ = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle B = (y + 20)^\circ = (60 + 20)^\circ = 80^\circ$$

$$\angle C = (x + y - 30)^\circ = (60 + 40 - 30)^\circ = (100 - 30)^\circ = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle D = (x + y)^\circ = (60 + 40)^\circ = 100^\circ$$

***** END *****

