

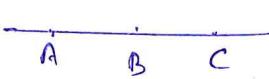
# GEOOMETRY

1

## 4.1 : Geometry Basics

### Basic Concepts / definitions

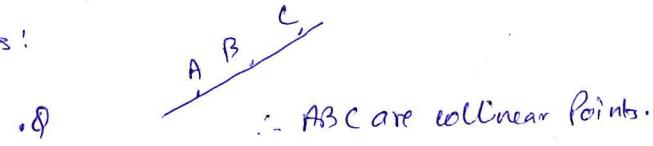
1) Point : • has no dimensions

2) Line : 

3) Line segment : 

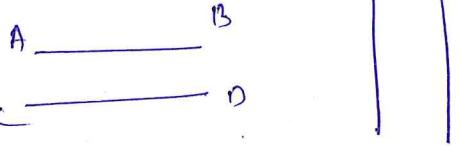
4) Plane : 

5) Collinear Points:

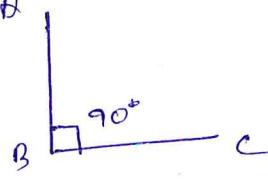


P            Q

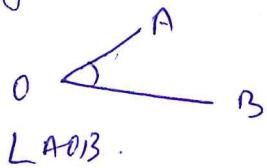
∴ P, Q, R are non collinear points

6) Parallel lines :   
 $AB \parallel CD$

7) Perpendicular lines :



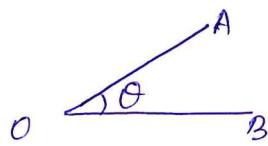
8) Angle



②

## 14.2: Types of Angles

### (i) Acute Angle



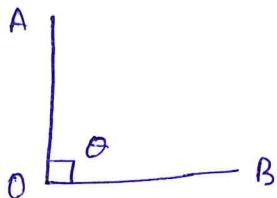
$$\theta = 45^\circ, 60^\circ, \dots$$

$$\theta < 90^\circ$$

$$0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$$

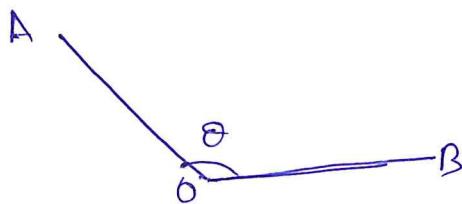
(ii)

### Right Angle



$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

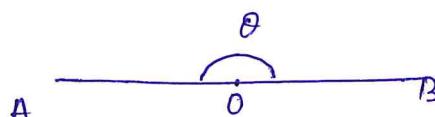
### (iii) Obtuse Angle



$$\theta = 125^\circ, 155^\circ, \dots$$

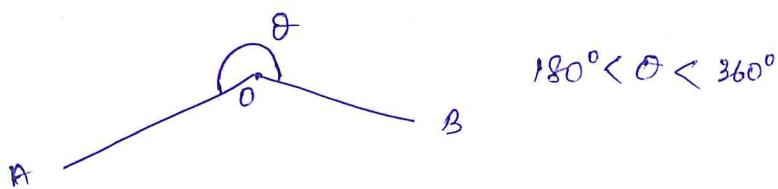
$$90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$$

### (iv) Straight Angle



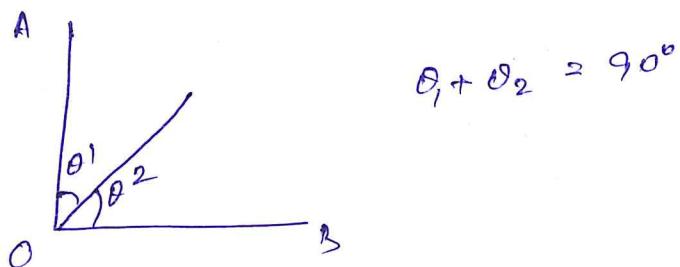
$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

v) Reflex angle



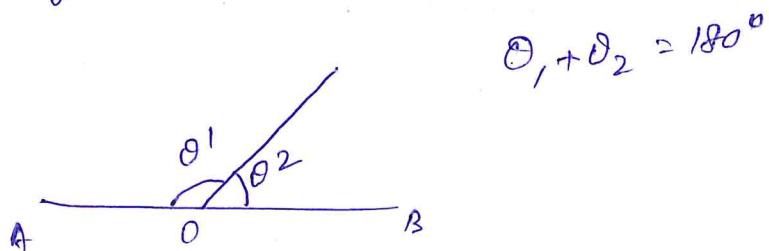
$$180^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$$

vi) Complementary angle



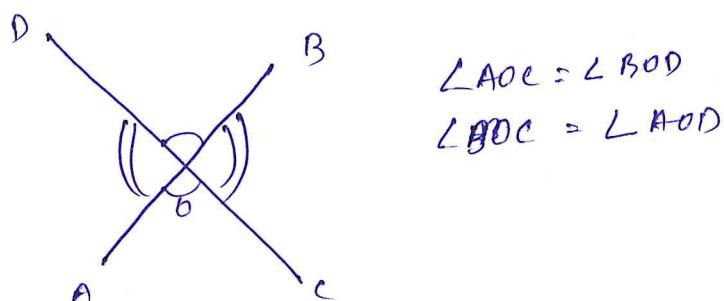
$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$$

vii) Supplementary angle



$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 180^\circ$$

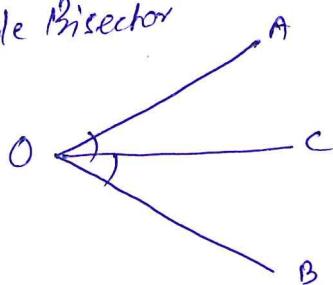
(viii) Vertically opposite angle



$$\angle AOC = \angle BOD$$

$$\angle BOC = \angle AOD$$

ix) Angle Bisector



$$\angle AOB$$

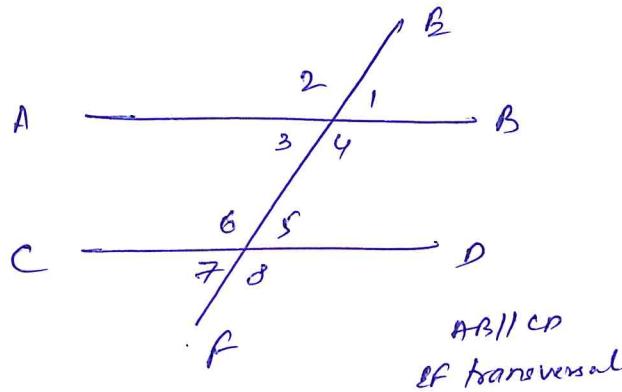
OC Angle bisector

$$\angle AOC = \angle COB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$$

(4)

## Transversal

A line intersects the two or more parallel lines then that line is called the transversal.



3, 4, 5, 6  $\rightarrow$  Interior angles

1, 2, 7, 8  $\rightarrow$  Exterior angles

(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 7), (4, 8)  $\rightarrow$  Complimentary angles

(4, 6), (3, 5)  $\rightarrow$  Interior alternate angles

(1, 7), (2, 8)  $\rightarrow$  Exterior alternate angles

(1, 3), (2, 4), (5, 7), (6, 8)  $\rightarrow$  Vertically opposite angles

Sum of interior angles  $\rightarrow$  <sup>corresponding</sup>  $= 180^\circ$

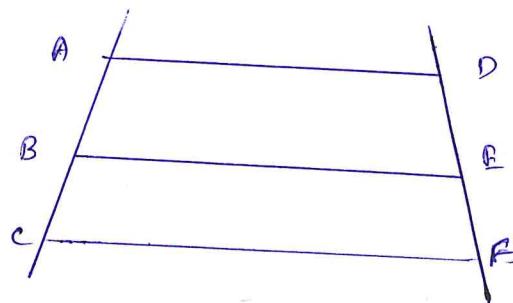
$$\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 3 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$$

Sum of exterior angles  $\rightarrow$  <sup>corresponding</sup>  $= 180^\circ$

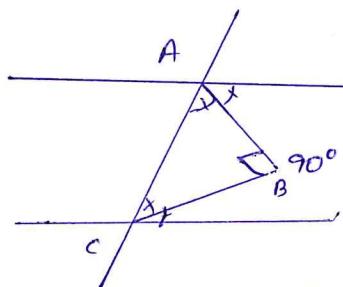
## Other concepts of Transversal

①



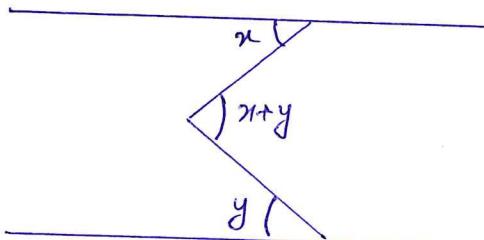
$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{DE}{EF}$$

② Bisector of interior angles intersect at  $90^\circ$

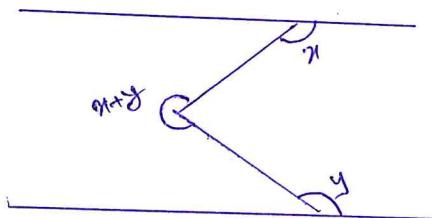


AB & BC are angle bisectors

③

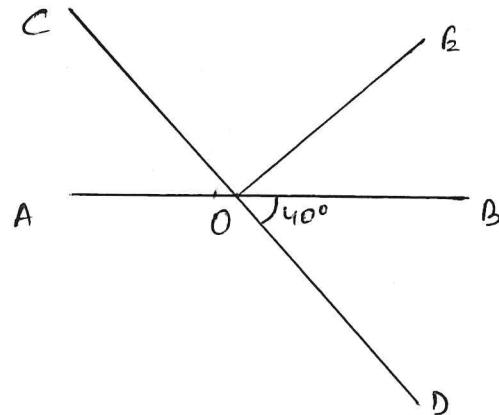


④



Q.3 : Basic Problems on Geometry

Q.1) In the given figure, lines AB and CD intersect at O. If  $\angle AOC + \angle BOD = 70^\circ$  and  $\angle BOD = 40^\circ$ , find  $\angle COB$ ?

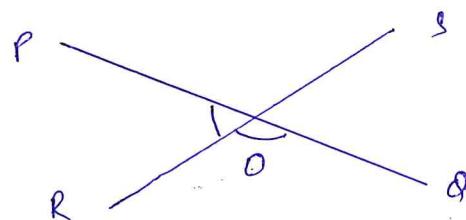


$$\angle AOC + \angle COB + \angle BOD = 180^\circ$$

$$70^\circ + \angle COB = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle COB = 110^\circ$$

Q.2) Lines PQ and RS intersect each other at point O. If  $\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 5:7$ , find  $\angle SOQ$ ?



$$\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 5:7$$

$$\angle POR + \angle ROQ = 180^\circ$$

$\swarrow$   
5 : 7

$$5x + 7x = 180^\circ$$

$$12x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 15$$

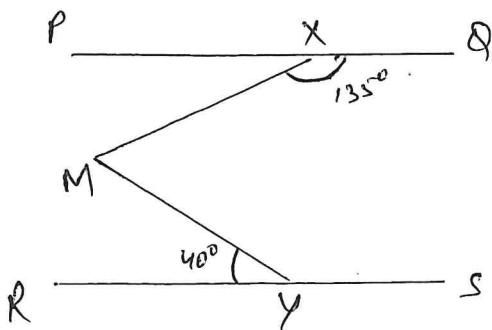
$\angle POR : \angle SOQ$  (Vertically opposite angles)

$$5x = \angle SOQ$$

$$5 \times 15 = \angle SOQ$$

$$\therefore \angle SOQ = 75^\circ$$

Q.3) In the given figure, if  $PQ \parallel RS$ ,  $\angle MXQ = 135^\circ$  and  $\angle MYR = 40^\circ$ , find  $\angle XMY$ .



$$\angle PXM = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle XMY &= \angle PXM + \angle RYM \\ &= 45^\circ + 40^\circ \\ &= 85^\circ.\end{aligned}$$

Q.4) If  $(2x+17)^\circ$  and  $(x+4)^\circ$  are complementary, find  $x$ :

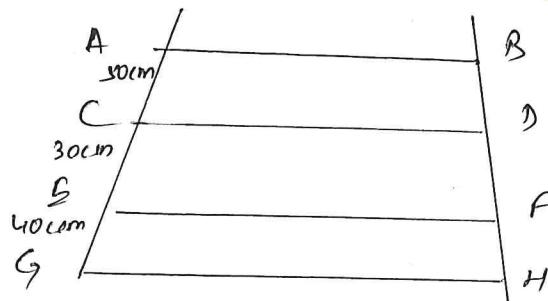
$$\begin{aligned}(2x+17)^\circ + (x+4)^\circ &= 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 2x+17+x+4 &= 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 3x &= 90 - 17 - 4 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 69/3 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 23^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Q.5) If  $(5y+62)^\circ$ ,  $(22+y)^\circ$  are supplementary, find  $y$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}5y+62+22+y &= 180^\circ \\ 6y+84 &= 180^\circ \\ y &= 16^\circ.\end{aligned}$$

(8)

Q.6) In the given figure  $AB \parallel CD \parallel EF \parallel GH$  and  $BH = 100\text{cm}$ . Find the value of  $DF$ !

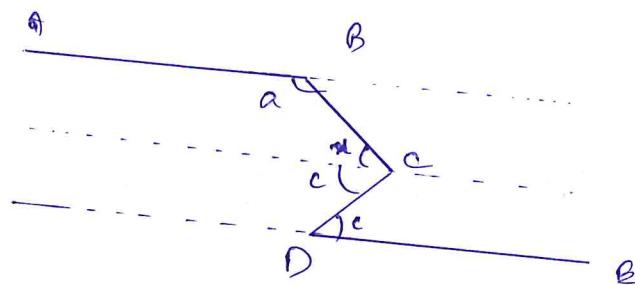
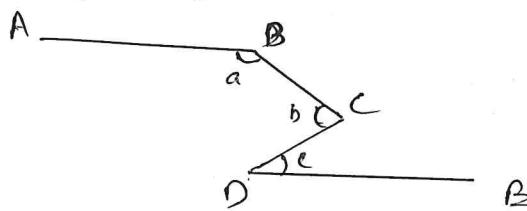


$$\frac{AG}{CE} = \frac{BH}{DF}$$

$$\frac{120}{30} = \frac{100}{DF}$$

$$DF = 25\text{cm.}$$

Q.7) In the given figure  $AB \parallel DB$ . Find  $a+b-c$ ,



$$a+n=180^\circ$$

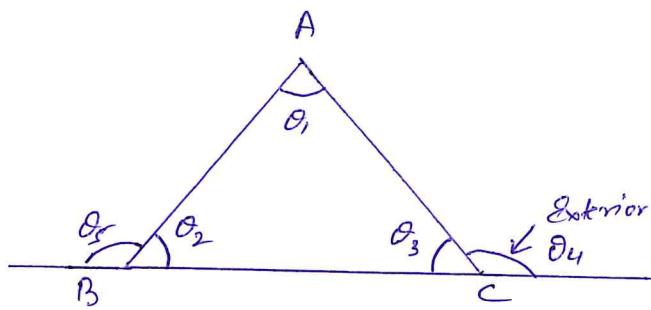
$$b=c+n$$

$$n=b-c$$

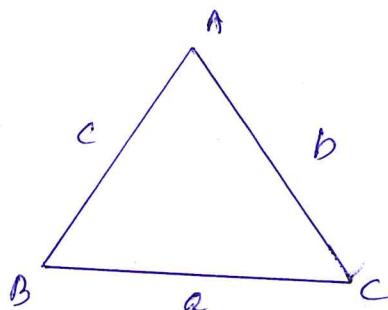
$$a+b-c=180^\circ$$

## 14.4: Triangles

- 1) Triangle is a polygon having three sides.
- 2) Sum of all the angles of a triangle = 180
- 3) Sum of exterior angles = 360
- 4) Condition to form a triangle is "sum of any two sides is always greater than the third side".
- 5) An exterior angle is equal to the sum of the opposite interior angles.



$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = 180^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned}\theta_1 + \theta_2 &= \theta_4 \\ \theta_1 + \theta_3 &= \theta_5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a+b &> c \\ b+c &> a \\ a+c &> b\end{aligned}$$

Eg 6, 4, 5

$$6+4 = 10 > 5$$

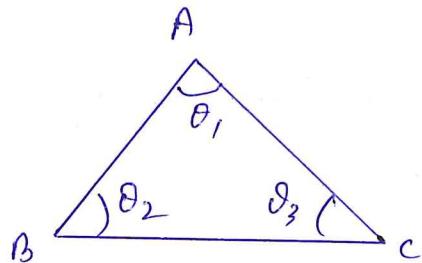
$$9 > 6$$

$$11 > 4$$

10

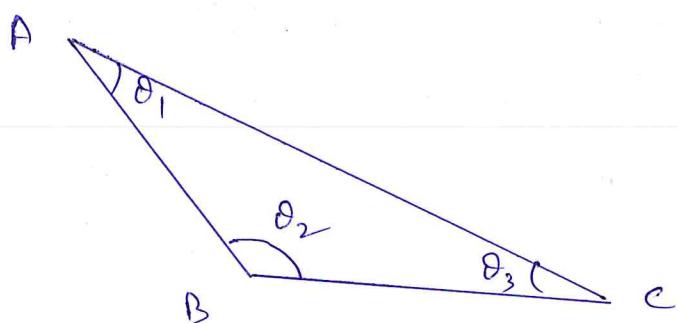
## Types of Triangle

### 1) Acute Angle Triangle



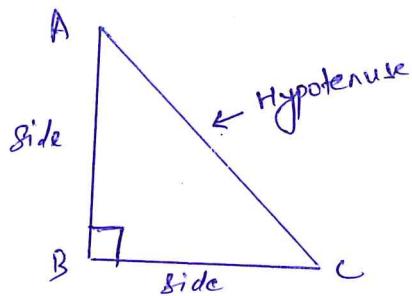
All the angles in the triangle are less than  $90^\circ$ .

### 2) Obtuse Angle Triangle



One of the angle should be greater than  $90^\circ$ .

### 3) Right Angle Triangle



$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= 90^\circ \\ \angle B &= 90^\circ \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \text{largest angle } 90^\circ \right.$$

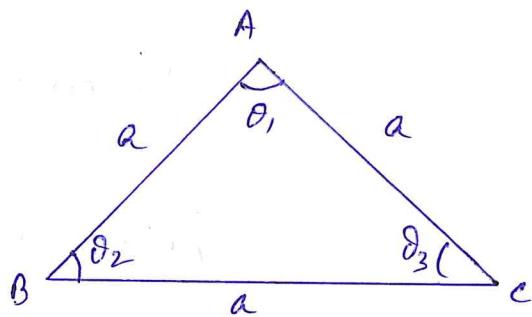
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

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

$$\angle A + \angle C = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle A \& \angle C < 90^\circ$$

#### 4) Equilateral Triangle

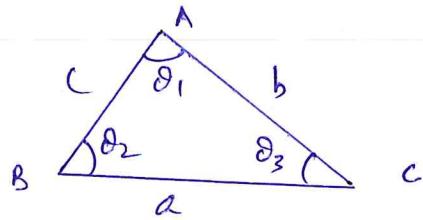


All sides are equal

All angles are equal

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \frac{180^\circ}{3} = 60^\circ$$

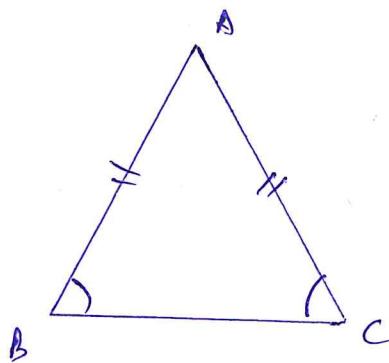
#### 5) Scalene Triangle



All sides are not equal, i.e.,  $a \neq b \neq c$

All angles are not equal, i.e.,  $\theta_1 \neq \theta_2 \neq \theta_3$

#### 6) Isosceles Triangle



$$AB = AC$$

$$\angle B = \angle C$$

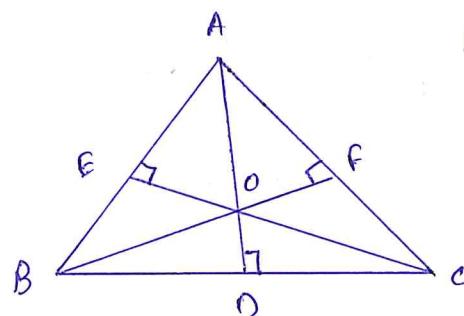
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## 14.5: Important terms in triangle

### Important terms

#### 1) Altitude / Height / Perpendicular

A perpendicular drawn from any vertex to the opposite is called the altitude.



AD, BE, CF are altitudes.

Property: The point of intersection of the three altitudes of the triangle is called orthocentre.

$$\angle A + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle B + \angle AOC = 180^\circ$$

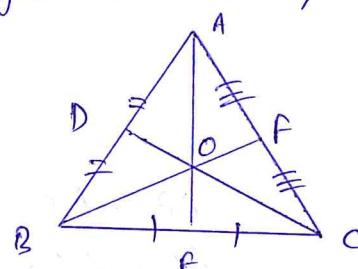
$$\angle C + \angle AOB = 180^\circ$$

#### 2) Median

A line joining a vertex to the midpoint of opposite side is called median.

Median divides a triangle into two equal parts.

AB, BF & CD are medians



Centroid

$$\frac{AO}{OE} = \frac{CO}{OD} = \frac{BO}{OF} = \frac{2}{1}$$

Property: The point of intersection of the three medians of a triangle is called the centroid. (G)

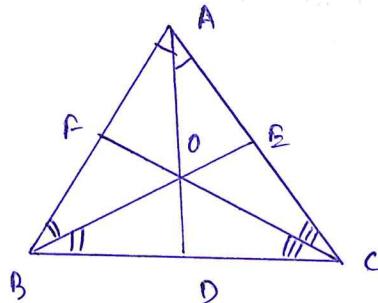
Centroid divides the median in the ratio 2:1.

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

$$OA = \frac{2}{3} AE$$

### 3) Angle bisectors

The lines bisecting the interior angles of a triangle are called angle bisector.  
The angle bisector divides the angle into two equal parts.



Property: The point of intersection of the angle bisectors of a triangle is called incentre.

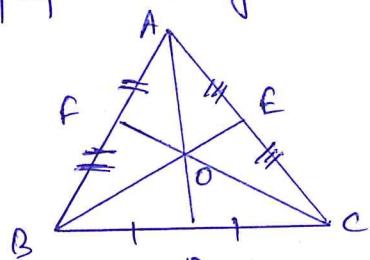
The incentre is equidistant from all sides of the triangle

$$[OD = OE = OF].$$

$$\angle BOC = 90 + \frac{1}{2} \angle A \quad | \quad \angle AOC = 90 + \frac{1}{2} \angle B \quad | \quad \angle AOB = 90 + \frac{1}{2} \angle C.$$

### 4) Perpendicular Bisectors

A line bisects a side perpendicularly is called a perpendicular bisector.



Property: The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle is called the circumcentre.

Circumcentre is equidistant from each vertex ( $OA = OB = OC$ )

$$\angle BOC = 2 \angle A$$

$$\angle AOB = 2 \angle C$$

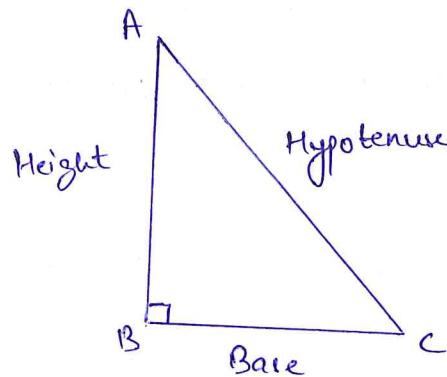
$$\angle AOC = 2 \angle B$$

A line form  $90^\circ$  and bisects.

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## 14.6 : Important theorems in triangles

### 1) Pythagoras Theorem



Square of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of other two sides

$$\text{i.e., } (AC)^2 = (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$$

The numbers which satisfy the above relation, are called the Pythagorean triplets.

Eg, 3, 4, 5

5, 12, 13

7, 24, 25

8, 15, 17

9, 40, 41

11, 60, 61

Note:- All the multiples or sub-multiples of pythagorean triplets also satisfy the relation.

3, 4, 5

$\times 2$

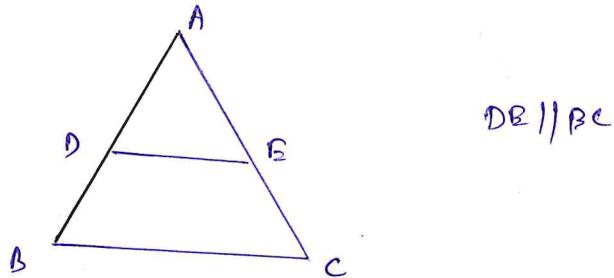
6, 8, 10

3, 4, 5

$\div 2$

1.5, 2, 2.5

## 2) Basic Proportionality Theorem

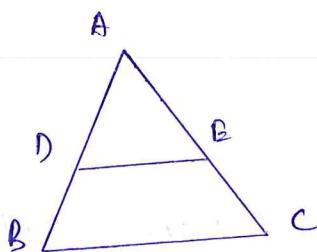


If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides proportionally

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AB}{EC} \quad (\text{or}) \quad \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$$

$$(\text{or}) \quad \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AB}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

## 3) Mid-Point Theorem



The line segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and equal to half of it.

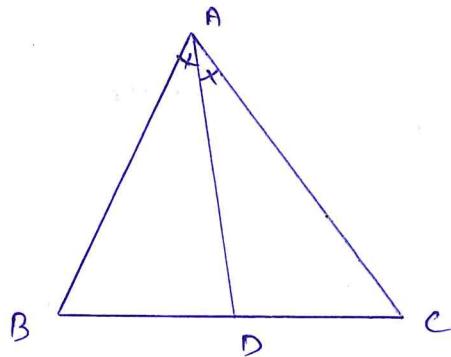
If D and E are midpoints, then  $DE \parallel BC$  and  $DE = \frac{1}{2} BC$ .

$$AD = DB = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

$$AE = EC = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

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## 4) Interior Angle Bisector Theorem



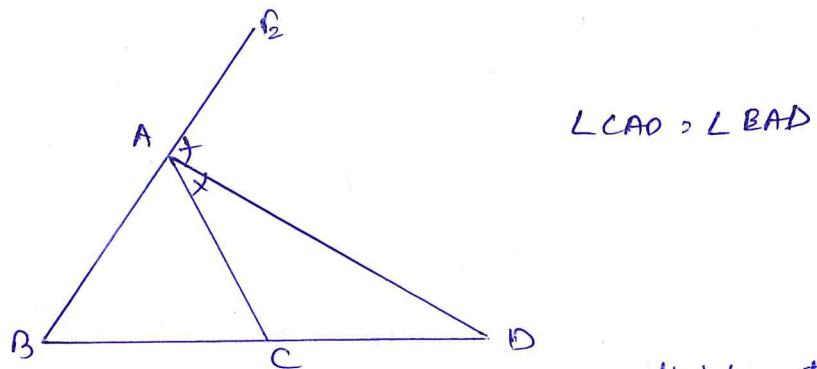
AD is angle bisector  
 $\angle BAD = \angle DAC$

In a triangle, the angle bisector of an angle divides the opposite side to the angle in the ratio of the remaining two sides, i.e,

$$\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\boxed{BD \times AC - DC \times AB = AD^2}$$

## 5) Exterior Angle Bisector Theorem



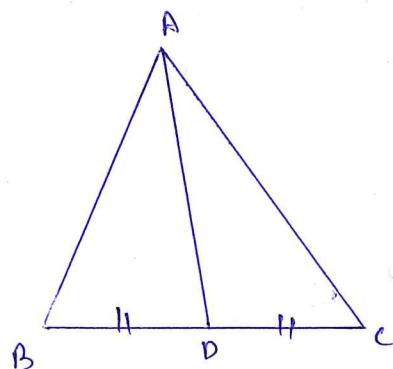
$\angle CAO > \angle BAD$

In a triangle, the external bisector of an angle divides the opposite sides externally in the ratio of the remaining two sides

i.e)

$$\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

## 6) Apollonius Theorem



$AD$  divides  $BC$

$BD = DC$

$AD$  is the median

The sum of the squares of any two sides of a triangle is equal to twice the sum of the square of the median and square of half the third side

$$\text{ie, } AB^2 + AC^2 = 2AD^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2$$

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

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

$[BD = CD = \frac{1}{2}BC]$

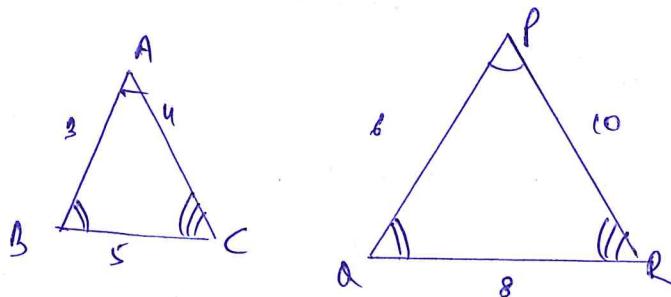
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#### 14.1: Similarity of triangles

Two triangles are said to be similar if the corresponding angles are equal and their corresponding sides are in proportion.

The symbol of similarity is ~

If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$



#### Results

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \angle A = \angle P$$

$$\angle B = \angle Q$$

$$\angle C = \angle R$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{BC}{QR}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$$

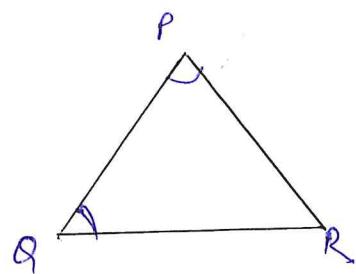
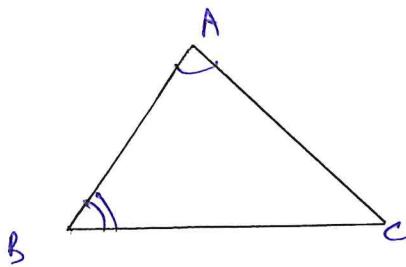
#### Tests of Similarity

1) AAA = Angle Angle Angle

2) SAS = Side Angle Side

3) SSS = Side Side Side

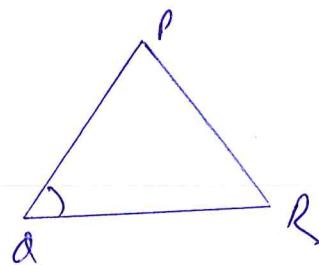
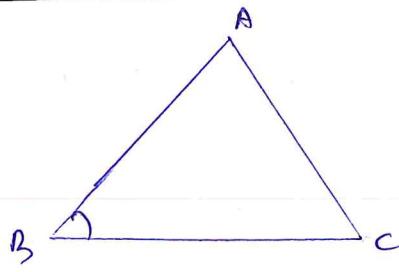
### Angle Angle (AAA)



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

when  $\angle A = \angle P$   
 $\angle B = \angle Q$

### Side Angle Side (SAS)



$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR}$$

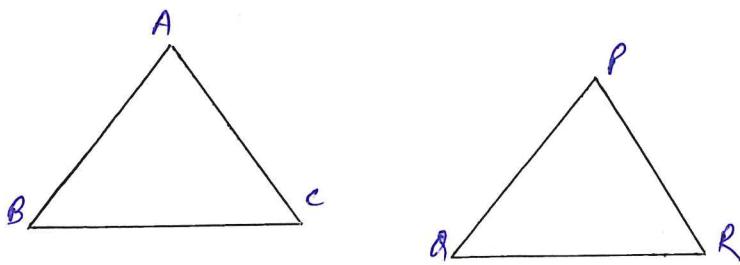
included angle is equal

$$\angle B = \angle Q$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$$

If two sides of triangles ABC and PQR are proportional and included angle is equal, then the triangles are similar.

Side - Side - Side



If all three sides of triangles ABC and PQR are proportional, then the triangles are said to be similar.

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AC}{PR} \quad (\text{in same ratio})$$

### Properties

1) If the two triangles are similar, then for the proportional / corresponding sides we have following results

- Ratio of sides = Ratio of heights
- = Ratio of medians
- = Ratio of angle bisectors
- = Ratio of inradii
- = Ratio of circumradii

2) Ratio of Areas = Ratio of squares of corresponding side

If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$  then

$$\frac{\text{Area } (\triangle ABC)}{\text{Area } (\triangle PQR)} = \frac{(AB)^2}{(PQ)^2} = \frac{(BC)^2}{(QR)^2} = \frac{(AC)^2}{(PR)^2}$$

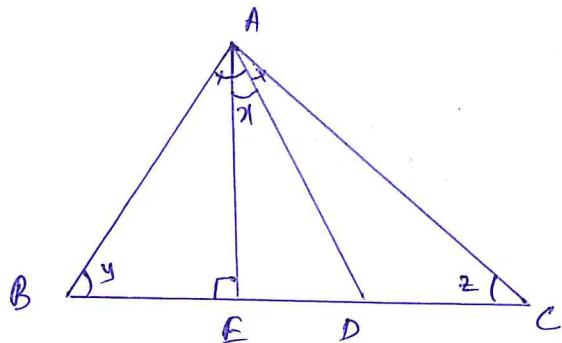
3) Ratio of Perimeter = Ratio of Corresponding sides

If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$  then

$$\frac{P(\triangle ABC)}{P(\triangle PQR)} = \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AC}{PR}$$

#### 4.8: Useful results on triangles

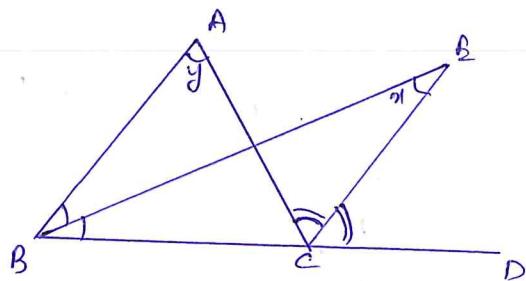
- 1) In a  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $AD$  is the angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$  and  $AE \perp BC$  then  
 $\angle DAB = \frac{1}{2} (\angle BAC - \angle ACB)$



$$\angle BAC = \angle DAC$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} (y - z)$$

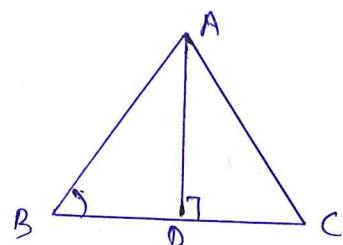
- 2) In  $\triangle ABC$ , if side  $BC$  is produced to  $D$  and bisectors of  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle ACD$  meet at  $E$ , then  $\angle BEC = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$ .



$$n = \frac{1}{2} y$$

- 3) In an acute angle  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  is a perpendicular dropped on the opposite side of  $\angle A$ , then

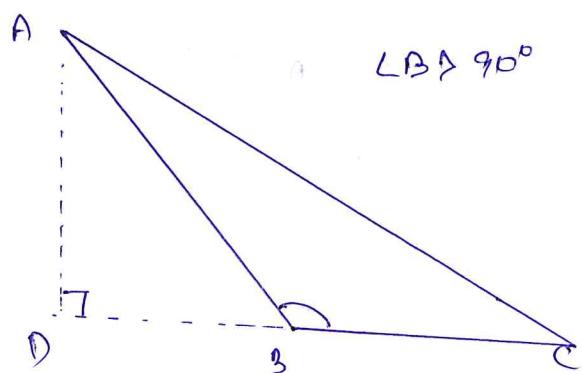
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2 BD \cdot BC.$$



$$\angle B < 90^\circ$$

- 4) In an obtuse angle  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  is perpendicular dropped on  $BC$ .  $BC$  is produced to  $D$  to meet  $AD$ , then

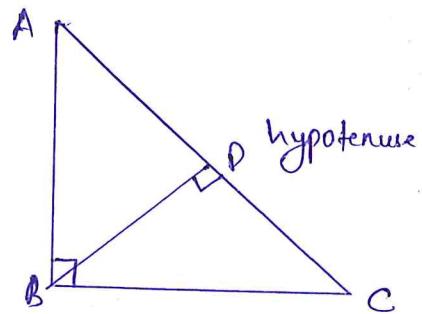
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + 2 BD \cdot BC$$



$$\angle B > 90^\circ$$

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5) In a right angle  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  and  $AC$  is hypotenuse. The perpendicular  $BD$  is dropped on hypotenuse  $AC$  from right angle vertex  $B$ , then



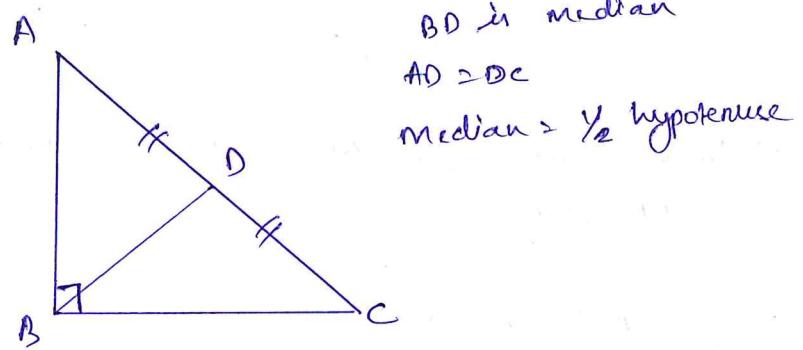
$$(i) BD = \frac{AB \times BC}{AC}$$

$$(ii) AD = \frac{AB^2}{AC}$$

$$(iii) CD = \frac{BC^2}{AC}$$

$$(iv) \frac{1}{BD^2} = \frac{1}{AB^2} + \frac{1}{BC^2}$$

6) In a right angled triangle, the median to the hypotenuse is half the length of the hypotenuse.



$$\text{i.e., } BD = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

$$AD = DC = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

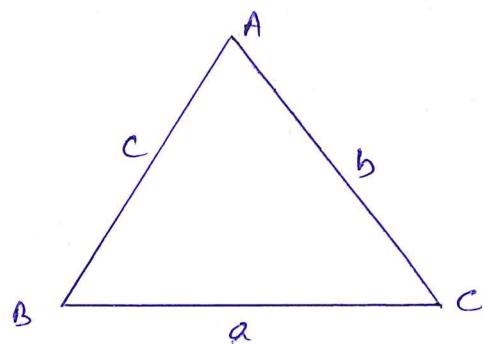
$$AD = DC = \frac{1}{2} BD$$

### # Sine Rule

In  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $a, b, c$  be the three sides opposite to the angles  $A, B, C$ , respectively, then

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B$$



### # Cosine Rule

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

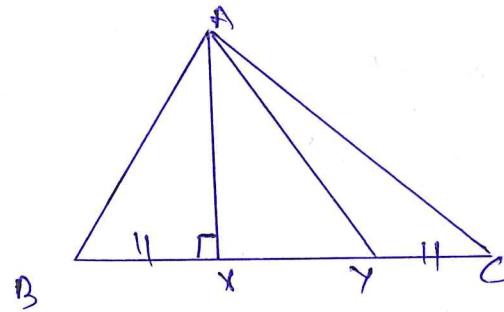
(Q4)

## 14.9: Solved Problems triangles

Q.1) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $Ax \perp BC$  and  $AY$  is the median. find the value of  $AB^2 + BC^2$ ?

(a)  $2(Ay^2 + BC^2)$       (b)  $2(AX^2 + XC^2)$       (c)  $(AY^2 + BX^2 + XC^2)$

(d)  $2\left(Ay^2 + \frac{BC^2}{4}\right)$



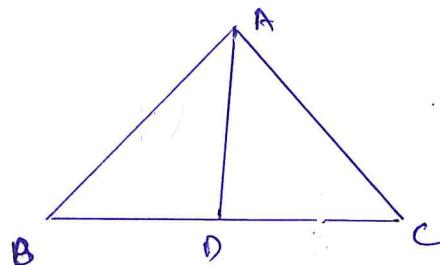
Given  $AY$  is median  $\rightarrow BY = YC = \frac{1}{2}BC$

$AX \perp BC$       By Appollonius theorem

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 + BC^2 &= 2(Ay^2 + BY^2) \\ &= 2\left[AY^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\left[AY^2 + \frac{BC^2}{4}\right]$$

Q.2) In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  is a median. Find the ratio of  $(AB^2 + AC^2) : (AD^2 + BD^2)$ !



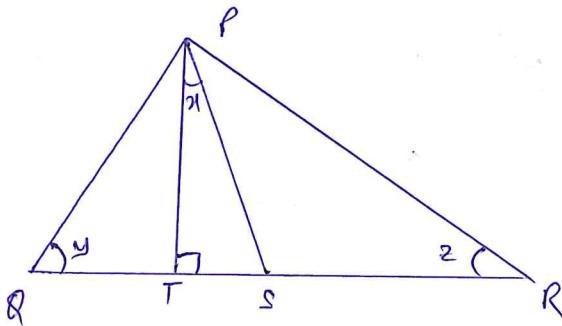
$$BD = DC = \frac{1}{2}BC$$

By Appollonius theorem,

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AD^2 + BD^2)$$

$$\frac{AB^2 + AC^2}{AD^2 + BD^2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2:1$$

Q.3) In the given  $\triangle PQR$ , PS is the bisector of  $\angle QPR$  and  $PT \perp QR$ . If  $\angle Q = \angle R = 30^\circ$  then find the value of  $\angle TPS$ .



$$y - z = 30^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(y - z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2} \times 30^\circ \\ &= 15^\circ \end{aligned}$$

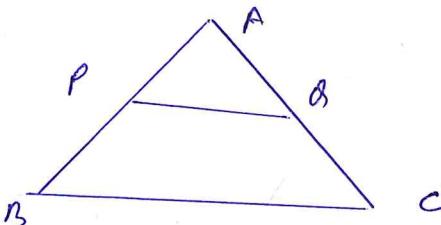
Q.4) Inside a triangle ABC, a straight line parallel to BC intersects AB and AC at the points P and Q respectively. If  $AB = 3PB$ , then  $PQ : BC$  is

(a)  $1 : 3$

(b)  $3 : 4$

(c)  $1 : 2$

(d)  $2 : 3$



$$AB = 3PB$$

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

Basic proportionality theorem.

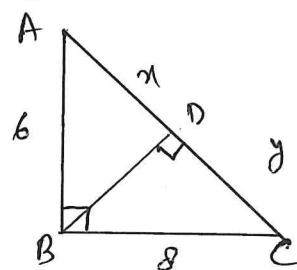
$$\frac{AP}{PQ} = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{PQ}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \frac{PQ}{BC}$$

$2 : 3$ .

Q.5

In the adjoining right angled triangle, find the value of  $x$  and  $y$



$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$AC^2 = 6^2 + 8^2$$

$$AC = 10$$

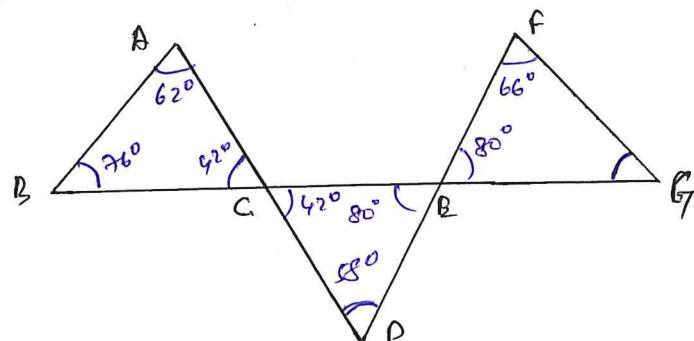
$$AD = \frac{AB^2}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{36}{10}$$

$$= 3.6$$

$$CD = 10 - 3.6 \\ = 6.4.$$

Q.6) In the adjoining figure  $\angle CAB = 62^\circ$ ,  $\angle CBA = 76^\circ$ ,  $\angle ADB = 58^\circ$  &  $\angle DFG = 66^\circ$ . Find  $\angle FGB$ ?



In  $\triangle ABC$

$$62^\circ + 76^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 138^\circ \\ = 42^\circ$$

In  $\triangle CDE$

$$58^\circ + 42^\circ + \angle B = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 180^\circ - 100^\circ \\ = 80^\circ$$

In  $\triangle FGE$

$$66^\circ + 80^\circ + \angle G = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle G = 180^\circ - 146^\circ \\ = 34^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle FGE = 34^\circ.$$

Q.7) In a  $\triangle PQR$ , points M and N are on the sides PQ and PR respectively such that  $PM = 0.6PQ$  and  $NR = 0.4PR$ , what percentage of the area of the  $\triangle PQR$  does that  $\triangle PMN$  form?

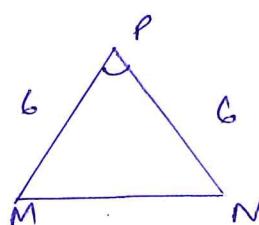
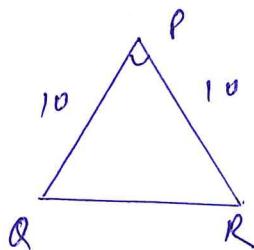
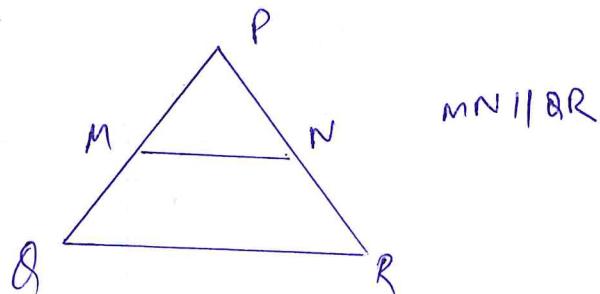
- (a) 60%. (b) 50%. (c) 36%. (d) 55%

$$PM = 0.6PQ$$

$$\frac{PM}{PQ} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$NR = 0.4PR$$

$$\frac{NR}{PR} = \frac{4}{10}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \angle P &= \angle P \\ \frac{PQ}{PM} &= \frac{PR}{PN} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \text{SAS} \quad \therefore \triangle PQR \sim \triangle PMN \right.$$

$$\frac{\text{Ratio of Area } (\triangle PQR)}{\text{Area } (\triangle PMN)} : \frac{(PQ)^2}{(PM)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{A(\triangle PQR)}{A(\triangle PMN)} &= \frac{(PQ)^2}{(PM)^2} \\ &\cong \left(\frac{10}{6}\right)^2 \\ &= 25:9. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Percentage of Area of } \triangle PMN = \frac{9}{25} \times 100 = 36\%$$

Q8

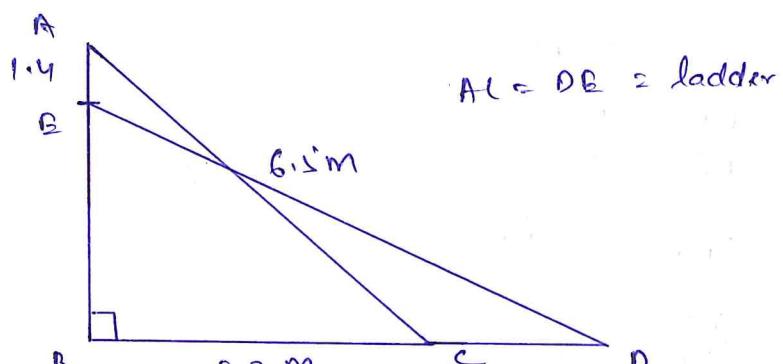
Q.8) A ladder 6.5 m long is standing against a wall and the difference between the base of the ladder and the wall is 5.2 m. If the top of the ladder now slips by 1.4 m, then by how much time will the foot of the ladder slip?

(A) 1.2 m

(B) 0.2 m

(C) 0.75 m

(D) None.

In  $\triangle ABC$ 

$$\begin{aligned}AB^2 &= AC^2 - BC^2 \\&= (6.5)^2 - (5.2)^2 \\&= (6.5 - 5.2)(6.5 + 5.2) \\&\approx 1.3 \times 11.7\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore AB = 3.9$$

In  $\triangle BCD$ 

$$\begin{aligned}BE^2 &= DE^2 - BD^2 \\(2.5)^2 &= (6.5)^2 - (BD)^2 \\(BD)^2 &= (6.5)^2 - (2.5)^2 \\&\approx 36\end{aligned}$$

$$BD > 6$$

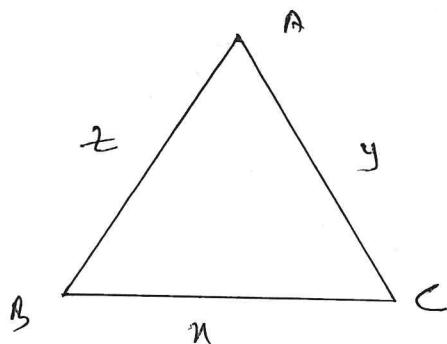
$$BC + CD = 6$$

$$5.2 + x = 6$$

$$x = 0.8 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Q.9) If  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xy + yz + zx$  then the triangle is

- (a) Isosceles
- (b) Right angled
- (c) Equilateral
- (d) Scalene



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xy + yz + zx$$

Multiplying 2 on both sides

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2zx = 0$$

$$(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 = 0$$

$$x-y=0$$

$$y-z=0$$

$$z-x=0$$

$$x=y$$

$$y=z$$

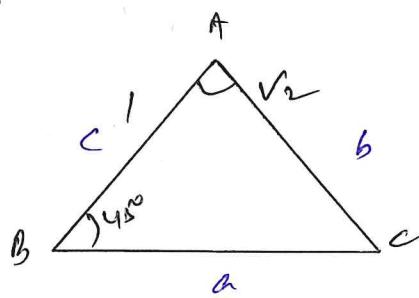
$$z=x$$

$$\therefore x=y=z$$

$\therefore$  The triangle is equilateral.

30

Q.10)  $\angle ABC$  is equal to  $45^\circ$  as shown in figure. If  $AC : AB = \sqrt{2} : 1$  then  $\angle BAC$  is equal to



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2$$

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sin C}$$

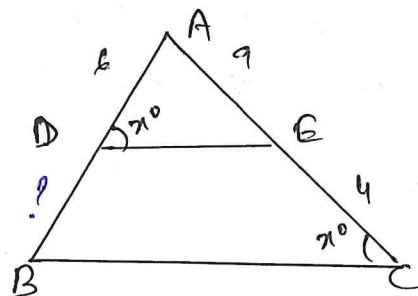
$$\sin C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C = 30^\circ$$

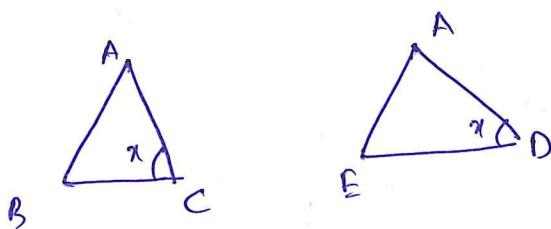
$$\angle A = 180 - 75$$

$$= 105^\circ.$$

Q.11) In the given figure, find the value of  $BD$  ?



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$



$\angle A = \angle A$   
 $\angle C = \angle D$   
 By AA  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AED$

$$\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$$

$$\frac{6}{13} = \frac{9}{6+x}$$

$$12 + 2x = 39$$

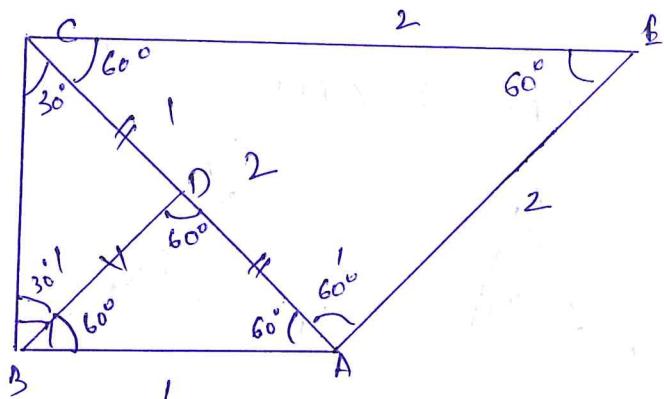
$$x = 13.5$$

$$\therefore BD = 13.5$$

(32)

Q.12) In a right angled triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\angle B$  is right angle, side  $AB$  is half of the hypotenuse.  $AE$  is parallel to median  $BD$  and  $CE$  is parallel to  $AB$ . What is the ratio of length of  $BC$  to that of  $EC$ ?

- (a)  $\sqrt{2} : 1$    (b)  $\sqrt{3} : 2$    (c)  $\sqrt{5} : \sqrt{3}$    (d) Can't be determined



$BD$  is median

$$BD = AD = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

$$BD = \frac{1}{2} \times AC = 1$$

$\triangle ADB$  form an equilateral triangle

$$AB \parallel EC$$

$$BD \parallel AE$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle B = 60^\circ$$

$\triangle BDC$  is isosceles triangle

$$\therefore \angle BCD = 30^\circ$$

$$AB \parallel EC$$

$$\angle BAC = \angle ACE \quad (\text{alternative angles})$$

$$BD \parallel AE$$

$$\angle BDA = \angle AEC \quad (\text{alternative})$$

$$AE = CE = AR$$

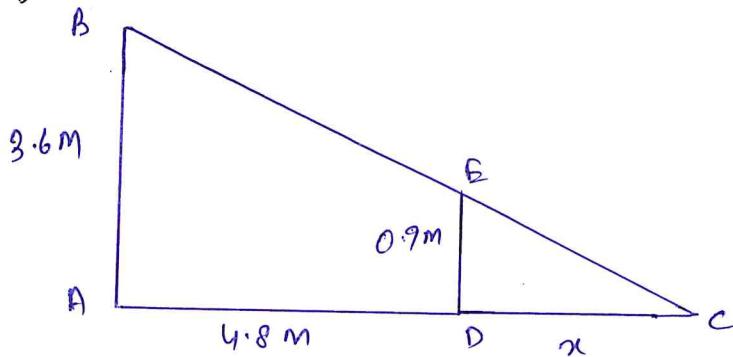
$$BC^2 = AC^2 - AB^2$$

$$BC = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore BC : EC = \sqrt{3} : 2 \quad (\text{ans})$$

## 14.10: Solved Problems triangles

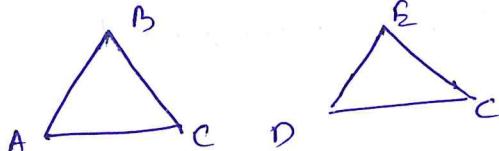
Q.13) A girl of height 90 cm is walking away from the base of a lamp post at the speed of 1.2 m/s. If the lamp is 3.6 m above the ground, find the length of her shadow after 4 sec?



$$1 \text{ sec} = 1.2 \text{ M}$$

$$4 \text{ sec} = 1.2 \times 4 = 4.8 \text{ M}$$

Let DE be the girl standing  
DC be the shadow of the girl.



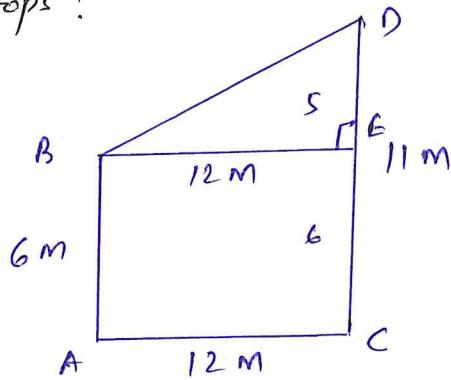
$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ABC &\sim \triangle DEC \\ \angle C = \angle C & \\ \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ & \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{AB}{DB} = \frac{AC}{CD} \\ \frac{3.6}{0.9} = \frac{4.8+x}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$4x = 4.8 + x$$

$$x = 1.6 \text{ M.}$$

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Q.14) Two poles of heights 6m and 11m stand on a plane ground. If the distance between the feet of the poles is 12m. Find the distance b/w their tops?

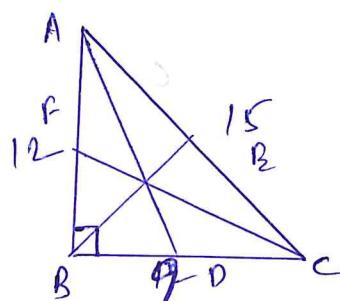


$$AB = EC$$

$$\begin{aligned} BD^2 &= BE^2 + ED^2 \\ &= 12^2 + 5^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore BD = 13 \text{ m}$$

Q.15) The sides of a right angle triangle are 9, 12 & 15 cm long. Find the sum of the squares of the medians.



$$AD^2 + BE^2 + CF^2 = ?$$

Sum of squares of the medians in a right angled triangle

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times (\text{Hypotenuse})^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 15^2$$

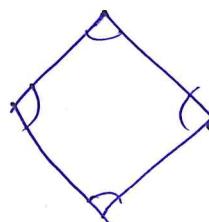
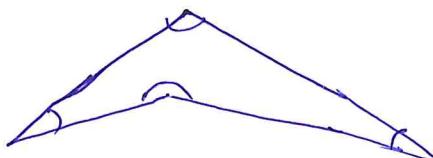
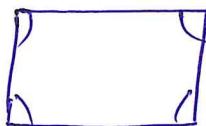
$$= 337.5 \text{ cm.}$$

## 14.11: Quadrilaterals

A quadrilateral is a plane figure bounded by four straight lines.

### Properties

- 1) Every quadrilateral has four sides.
- 2) Every quadrilateral consists of four corners or vertex or angles.
- 3) The interior angle of quadrilateral adds up to  $360^\circ$  in every quadrilateral.

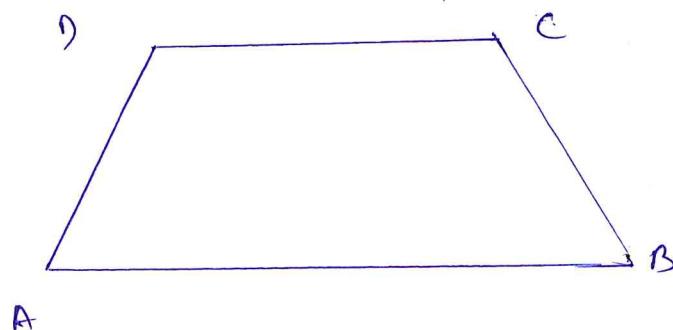


### Types

- 1) Trapezium
- 2) Parallelogram
  - ↳ Rectangle
  - ↳ Square
  - ↳ Rhombus
- 3) Kite

### Trapezium

1) Trapezium is a quadrilateral whose only one pair of sides is parallel.

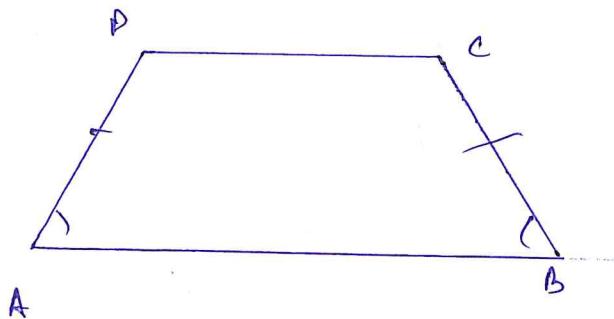


$$AB \parallel CD$$

AD and BC are not parallel sides

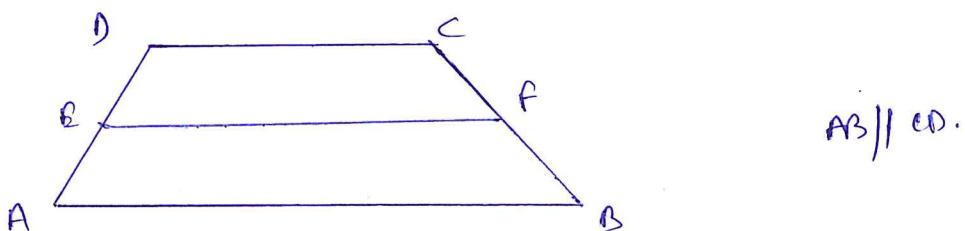
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2) The non parallel sides of trapezium are called lateral sides. If these sides are equal in length it is called an isosceles trapezium.



- (a)  $AD = BC$
- (b)  $AB \parallel DC$
- (c) Base angles are equal ( $\angle A = \angle B$ )
- (d) Diagonals are equal ( $AC = BD$ )
- (e) It is also called cyclic quadrilateral.

3) The line joining the mid-point of the non parallel sides is half the sum of the parallel sides and is called median.

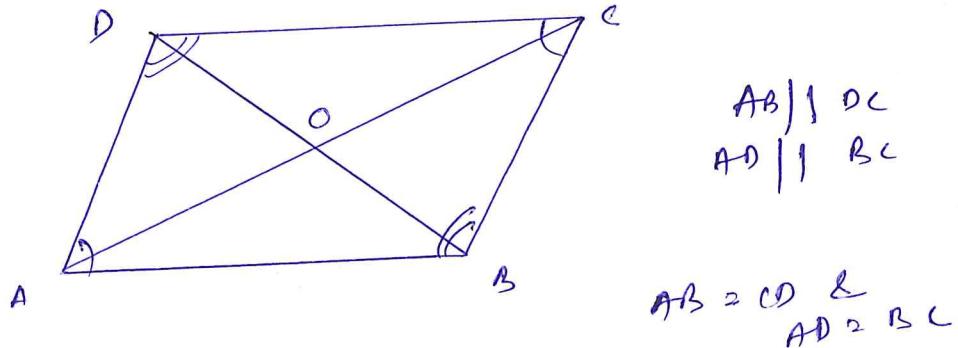


E and F are midpoints  
EF is called median.

$$EF = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD)$$

## Parallelogram

It is a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.



## Properties

- 1) The opposite sides are parallel and equal.
- 2) Opposite angles are equal.  $\angle A = \angle C$ ,  $\angle B = \angle D$
- 3) Sum of any two adjacent angles is  $180^\circ$ .  $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ .
- 4) Diagonals bisect each other.  $OA = OC$ ,  $OB = OD$
- 5) Diagonals need not be equal in length.  $AC \neq BD$
- 6) Each diagonal divides a parallelogram into two equal triangles.  
 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BCD$   
 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADB$
- 7) The sum of the squares of the diagonals is equal to the sum of the squares of the four sides.

$$\begin{aligned} (AC)^2 + (BD)^2 &= (AB)^2 + (BC)^2 + (CD)^2 + (AD)^2 \\ &= 2[(AB)^2 + (BC)^2] \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$2[(CD)^2 + (AD)^2]$$

- 1) Parallelogram having all angles  $90^\circ$  then it is called a rectangle.
- 2) Parallelogram having all sides equal are called a rhombus.
- 3) Parallelogram having all sides equal and all angles  $90^\circ$ , then it is called a square.

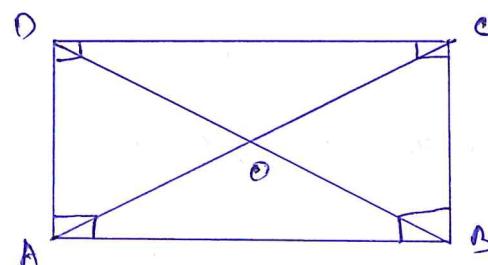
### Rectangle

A parallelogram is said to be rectangle if all interior angles are equal to  $90^\circ$ .

### Properties

- 1) Opposite sides are parallel and equal.
- 2) Diagonals are equal and bisect each other.
- 3) All rectangles are parallelograms.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &\parallel CD \quad \& \quad AD \parallel BC \\ AC = BD &\quad \& \quad AO = OC \\ &\quad \& \quad DO = OB \end{aligned}$$



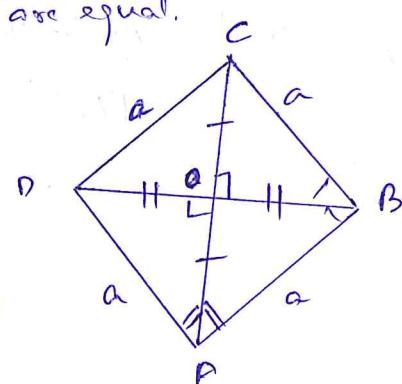
$$\begin{aligned} AB &= CD \\ AD &= BC \end{aligned}$$

### Rhombus

A parallelogram is said to be rhombus if all sides are equal.

### Properties

- 1) Opposite sides are parallel & equal.
- 2) Opposite angles are equal.  $\angle A = \angle C$  &  $\angle B = \angle D$
- 3) Diagonals bisect each other at right angle, but they are not necessarily equal.
- 4) Diagonals bisect the vertex angles.



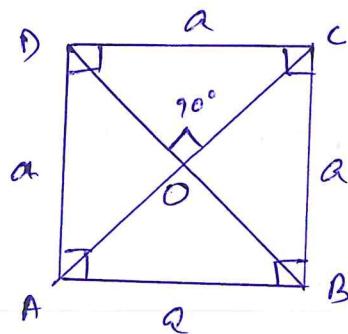
## Square

A parallelogram is said to be square if all sides are equal and all angles are equal.

## Properties

- 1) All sides are equal & parallel.
- 2) All angles are right angles.
- 3) Diagonals are equal and bisect each other at right angle.

$$AC = BD$$



## Kite

A quadrilateral is said to be kite if two pairs of adjacent sides are equal.

## Properties

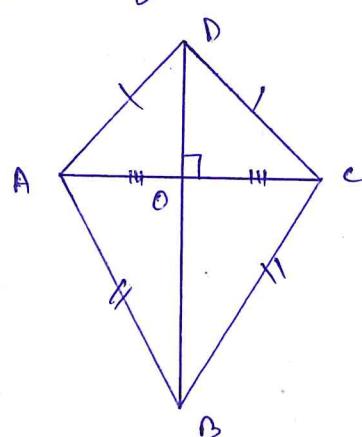
- 1) Adjacent sides are equal.
- 2) Diagonals intersect at right angles.
- 3) Shorter diagonal is bisected by the longer diagonal.
- 4) Shorter diagonal divides the kite into two isosceles triangles.

AC is shorter diagonal

$$OA = OC$$

$\triangle ADC$  and  $\triangle ABC$

are isosceles triangles.



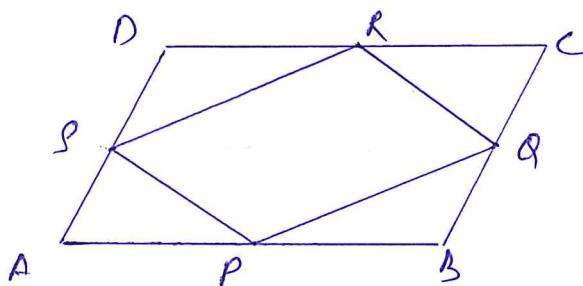
$$\begin{aligned} AD &= DC \\ AB &= BC \end{aligned}$$

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## 14.12 Important concepts on quadrilateral

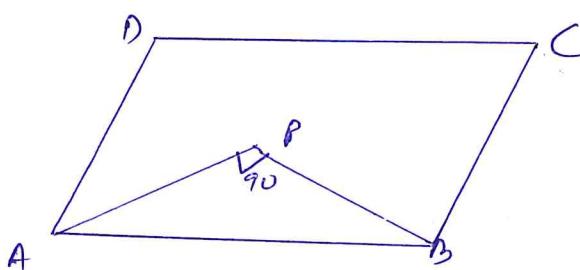
1) Joining the midpoints of quadrilateral:

The figure formed by joining the mid-points of the adjacent sides of a	Quadrilateral	form into	Parallelogram
	Isosceles Triangle		Rhombus
	Parallelogram		Parallelogram
	Rectangle		Rhombus
	Rhombus		Rectangle
	Square		Square



P, Q, R, S are the midpoints

2) The angle between the internal bisectors of two consecutive angles of a parallelogram is  $90^\circ$ .

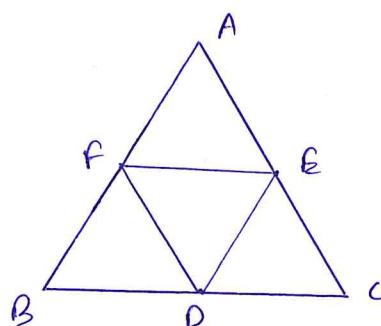


ABCD is a parallelogram

AP & BP are internal bisectors

$$\angle APB = 90^\circ.$$

3) D, E and F are the midpoints of the sides BC, CA & AB of a triangle ABC, then



D, E, F of  $\triangle ABC$

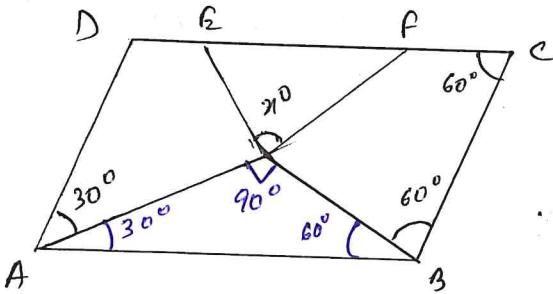
(i) BDEF is parallelogram

(ii)  $\text{ar}(\triangle DEF) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ar}(\triangle ABC)$

(iii)  $\text{ar}(\text{llgm } BDEF) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ar}(\triangle ABC)$

# 14.13: Problems on Quadrilateral

Q.1) In the adjoining figure of parallelogram find the measure of  $\angle x$ .



$ABCD$  is a ||gm

$$\angle C = 60^\circ$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\angle B &= 180^\circ - 60^\circ \\ &= 120^\circ\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\angle A &= 180^\circ - 120^\circ \\ &= 60^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\angle AOB = \angle EOF$$

$$\angle x = 90^\circ$$

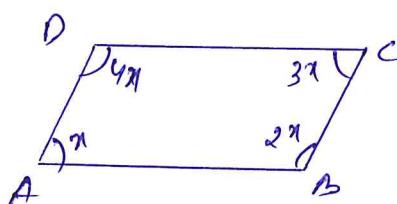
Q.2) The measures of the angles of a quadrilateral  $ABCD$  are in the ratio  $1:2:3:4$  respectively. Then which of the following is true:

(a)  $AC = BD$

(b)  $ABCD$  is cyclic quadrilateral

(c)  $AB \parallel DC$

(d)  $AD \parallel BC$



$$1:2:3:4$$

$$x + 2x + 3x + 4x = 280^\circ$$

$$10x = 280^\circ$$

$$x = 28^\circ$$

$$\angle A = 28^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 56^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 84^\circ$$

$$\angle D = 112^\circ$$

(a)  $AC = BD$  X

(b)  $ABCD$  is cyclic quadrilateral X

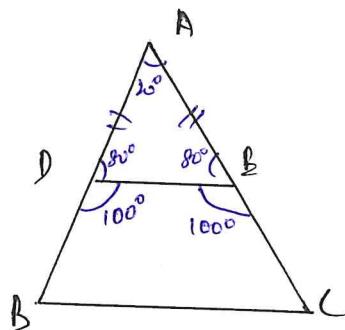
(c)  $AB \parallel DC$   $\because \angle A + \angle D > 180^\circ$  ✓  
 $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

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Q.3) In the given figure  $AD = AB$ ,  $\angle BDE = 100^\circ$ , then what is the value of  $\angle DBC + \angle BCE$ ?

(a)  $200^\circ$ (b)  $160^\circ$ (c)  $80^\circ$ 

(d) Can't be determined



$\triangle ADB$  is isosceles triangle

$BCDE$  is a quadrilateral

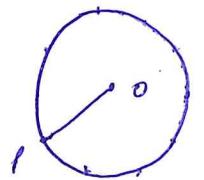
$$\angle B + \angle C + \angle E + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle B + \angle C &= 360^\circ - 20^\circ \\ &= 160^\circ.\end{aligned}$$

# 14014 Circles

## Circles

A circle is a set of points on a plane lie at a fixed distance from a centre point.



$$d = 2r$$

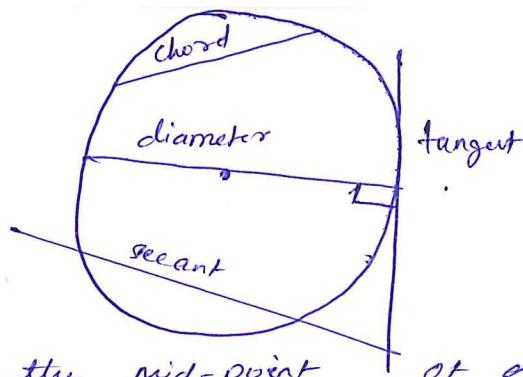
↓  
diameter

fixed distance = radius. ( $r$ )

Chord: A line segment whose end points lie on the circle.

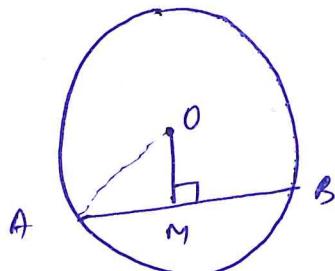
Secant: A line segment which intersects the circle in two distinct points.

Tangent: A line <sup>that</sup> touches the circumference of the circle, i.e., touches a circle at only one point.



## Properties

1) The line joining the centre of a circle to the mid-point of a chord is perpendicular to the chord.



O is the centre of the circle

$$AB = MB = \frac{1}{2}AB$$

OM is a perpendicular bisector

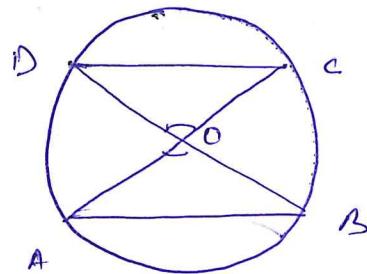
AB is chord

OA is radius  
OMA right angled triangle

$$OA^2 = OM^2 + AM^2$$

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2) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre.



AB & CD are the equal chords.

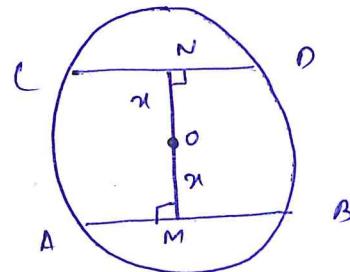
$$AB \equiv CD$$

$$\angle DOC = \angle AOB$$

Converse is true.

If  $AB \equiv CD$   
then  $\angle DOC = \angle AOB$ .

3) Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre.



$$\text{If } AB \equiv CD$$

$$\text{then } OM \equiv ON.$$

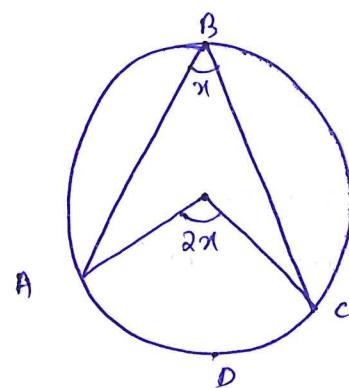
4) Inscribed angle theorem: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

$$\angle ABC = \text{inscribed angle}$$

$$\widehat{ADC} = \text{intercepted arc}$$

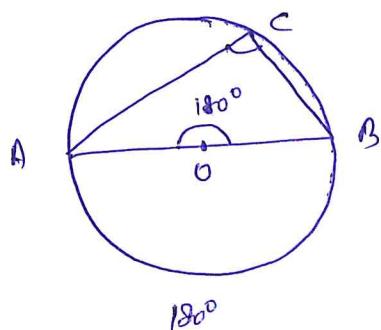
$$\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} \text{arc } ADC$$

$$\text{Intercepted arc} = \text{centre angle}$$



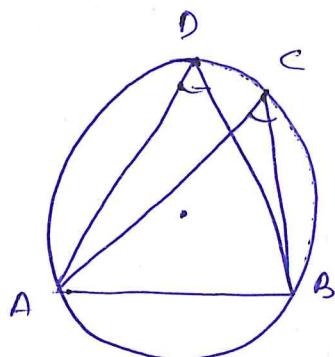
5) The angle in a semicircle is  $90^\circ$ .

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ \\ = 90^\circ$$



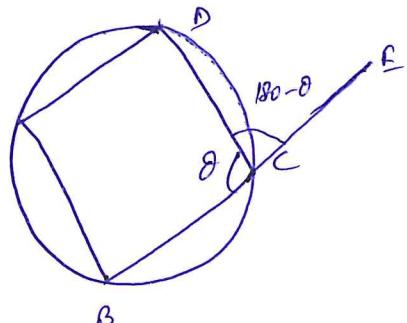
6) Angles in the same segment are equal.

$$\angle ADB = \angle ACB$$



7) Cyclic Quadrilateral.

ABCD is called  
cyclic quadrilateral



a)  $\angle ABC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$   
 $\angle DAB + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$

b)  $\angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$

$$\angle BAD + \theta = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle BAD > 180 - \theta$$

$$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle DCE$$

$\angle DCE$  (exterior angle)

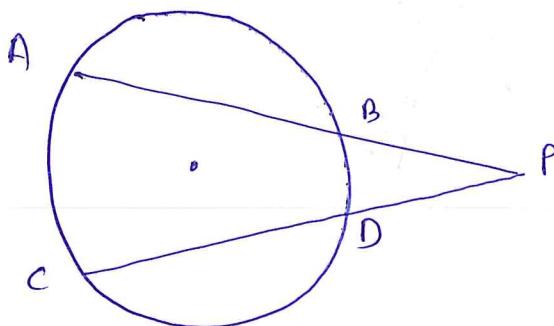
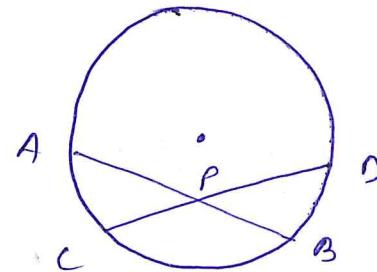
46

⑧ Two chords  $AB$  and  $CD$  intersect at any point  $P$ .

i) inside the circle

ii) Outside the circle

then  $AP \times BP = PD \times PC$



## 14.15: Circle Part 2

9) The tangent at any point of circle is perpendicular to the radius through that point.

O is the centre of circle

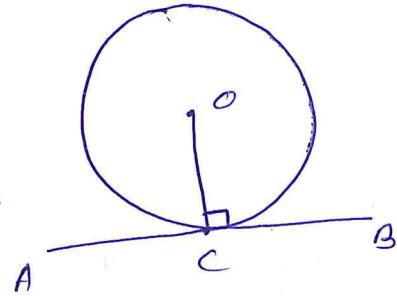
AB is the tangent

C is the point of contact of the tangent AB.

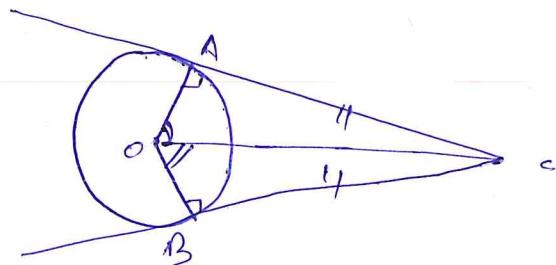
OC is radius.

$\therefore$  OC is perpendicular to AB

$$OC \perp AB$$



10) The lengths of two tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.



$$(i) \text{ i.e., } AC = BC$$

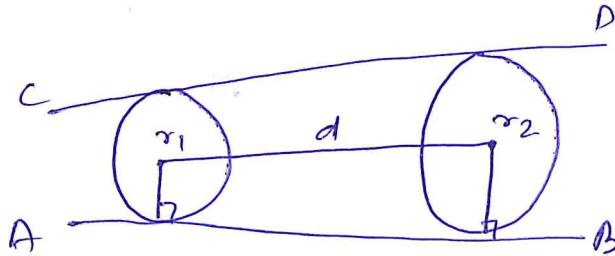
$$(ii) \angle BCO = \angle OCA = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$$

$$\angle COB = \angle COA = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$$

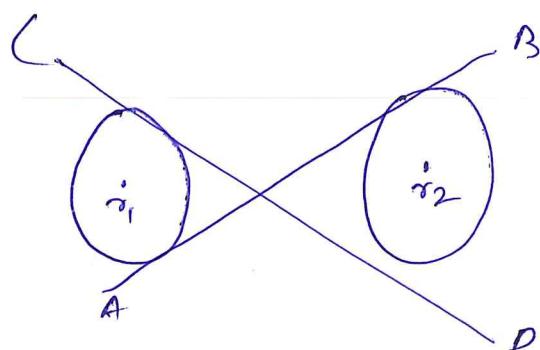
UE

## 14.16 Circles Part 3

11) Direct Common Tangent (DCT) and Transverse Common Tangent (TCT)



$$\text{length of DCT} = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2}$$



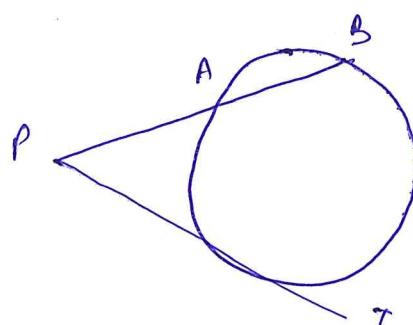
$$\text{length of TCT} = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}$$

12) If PB be a secant which intersects the circle at A and B and PT be a tangent at T then  $PA \cdot PB = (PT)^2$ .

PB Secant

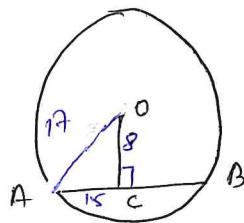
PT Tangent

$$PA \cdot PB = (PT)^2$$



## 4.17: Circle Problems

Q.1) In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. Radius of the circle is 17 cm. If  $OC = 8 \text{ cm}$  then the length of the chord AB is:



$OC \perp$  bisector of AB

$$AC = CB = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

$\triangle OAC$  is right angle triangle.

$$8, 15, 17$$

$$\therefore AC = 15$$

$$OA^2 = AC^2 + OC^2$$

$$17^2 = AC^2 + 8^2$$

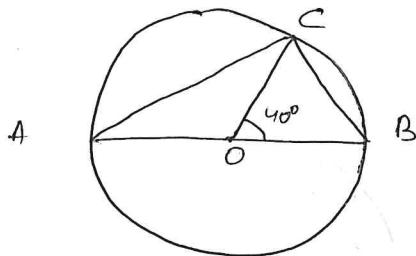
$$AC^2 = 17^2 - 8^2$$

$$AC = 15$$

$$AB = 15 \times 2 = 30 \text{ cm}$$

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Q.2) In the given figure,  $\angle COB = 40^\circ$ , AB is the diameter of the circle.  
Find  $\angle CAB$ .



In  $\triangle COB$

$$OC = OB = \text{radius}$$

$$40^\circ + \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle OBC + \angle OCB = 140^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle OBC &= \frac{140^\circ}{2} \\ &= 70^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Angle in semi circle =  $90^\circ$

$$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle ACO = 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$$

In  $\triangle AOC$

$$AO = OC = \text{Radius}$$

$$\angle OCA = \angle OAC = 20^\circ$$

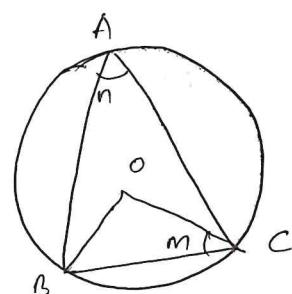
Q.3) In the following figure, 'O' is the centre of circle and  $\angle BAE = n$ ,  $\angle OCB = m$ , then,

$$(a) m+n=90$$

$$(b) m+n=180$$

$$(c) m+n=120$$

$$(d) m+n=150$$



In  $\triangle BOC$

$$OB = OC = \text{radius}$$

$$\angle OBC = \angle OCB = m$$

$$2n+m+m=180$$

$$m+n=90^\circ$$

Q.4) In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle,  $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$ , find the value of  $\angle ACB$ ?

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$$

In  $\triangle AOB$

$$OA = OB$$

$$\angle OAB = \angle OBA$$

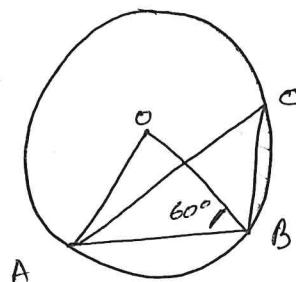
$$\angle OAB = 60^\circ$$

In  $\triangle OAB$

$$\angle OAB + 60 + 60 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle OAB = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$



Q.5) In the given figure, ABCD is cyclic quadrilateral and diagonals bisect each other at P. If  $\angle DCB = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ , then  $\angle BCD$  is:

$$\angle BAC = 30^\circ, \angle DBC = 60^\circ$$

$\angle BAC = \angle BDC$  (angles in same segment  
are equal)

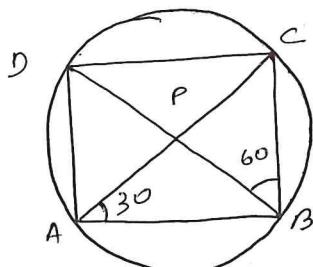
$$\angle BDC = 30^\circ$$

In  $\triangle BDC$

$$\angle BOC + \angle DBC + \angle BDC = 180^\circ$$

$$30 + 60 + \angle BDC = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle BDC = 90^\circ$$



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## 14.18: Circle Problems Part-2

Q.6) In the given figure, O is the centre of circle,  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ , find  $\angle APB$ .

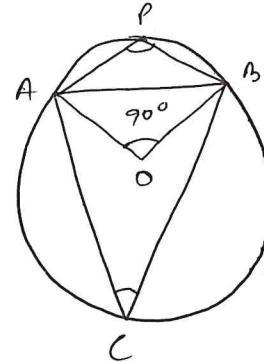
$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$$

$$\angle ACB = 45^\circ$$

$APBC$  is cyclic quadrilateral.

$$\angle APB + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle APB &= 180 - 45 \\ &= 135^\circ\end{aligned}$$



Q.7) In the given figure, tangent PT = 5 cm, PA = 4 cm, find AB:

PB is secant

PB is tangent

$$PT^2 = PA \times PB$$

$$(5)^2 = 4 \times (PA + AB)$$

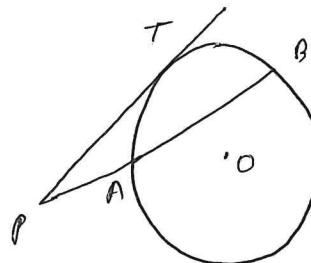
$$25 = 4 \times (4 + AB)$$

$$\frac{25}{4} = 4 + AB$$

$$4 + AB = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$AB = \frac{25}{4} - 4$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \text{ cm}$$



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Q.8) The distance between the centres of equal circles each of radius 3 cm is 10 cm. The length of a transverse tangent is:

$$d = 10, r_1 = 3, r_2 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length of transverse tangent} &= \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10)^2 - (3+3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10)^2 - 16^2} \\ &= 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Q.9) What is the inradius of the incircle shown in the figure?

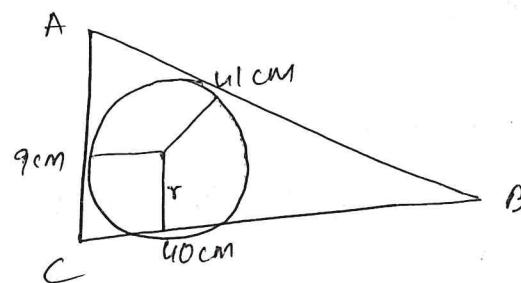
$$9, 40, 41$$

$$9^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$$

Inradius for right angle triangle

$$= \frac{\text{Base} + \text{Altitude} - \text{hypotenuse}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{40 + 9 - 41}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$



(3)

### 14.19: Previous Year GATE Questions

Q.1) The smallest angle of a triangle is equal to the  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the smallest angle of quadrilateral. The ratio between of the angle of quadrilateral is 3:4:5:6. The largest angle of the triangle is twice its smallest angle. What is the sum of the second largest angle of the triangle and largest angle of quadrilateral?

(GATE 2014)

Smallest angle of triangle =  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of smallest angle of quadrilateral

angles in quadrilateral = 3:4:5:6

Sum of angles of a quadrilateral =  $360^\circ$

$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 360$$

$$18x = 360$$

$$x = 20$$

$$3x = 3(20) = 60$$

Smallest angle of triangle =  $\frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$

Largest =  $2 \times 40 = 80$

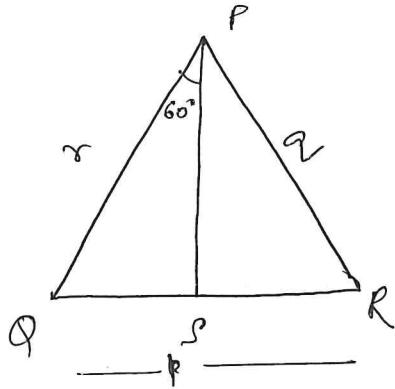
Second largest =  $180 - (80 + 40)$   
= 60

Required Answer =  $60 + (60 \times 20)$   
=  $60 + 120$   
=  $180^\circ$

Q27 In a triangle  $PQR$ ,  $PS$  is a angle bisector of  $\angle QPR$  and  $\angle QPS = 60^\circ$ . What is the length of  $PS$ ?

(CAT 2015)

- (a)  $\frac{(q+r)}{q^r}$       (b)  $\frac{q^r}{q+r}$       (c)  $\sqrt{q^2+r^2}$       (d)  $\frac{(q+r)^2}{q^r}$



$$\angle QPS = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \angle SPR = 60^\circ$  as  $PS$  is angle bisector.

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQS = \frac{1}{2} \times PS \times PQ \times \sin 60$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PSR = \frac{1}{2} \times PS \times PR \times \sin 60$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} \times PQ \times PR \times \sin 120$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQR = \text{Area of } \triangle PQS + \text{Area of } \triangle PSR$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times r \times q \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \times PS \times r \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \times PS \times q \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$rq = PS(r+q)$$

$$PS = \frac{qr}{r+q} \quad (\underline{\text{ans}})$$

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7.3) In the given figure,  $\angle DEC + \angle BFC$  is equal to:

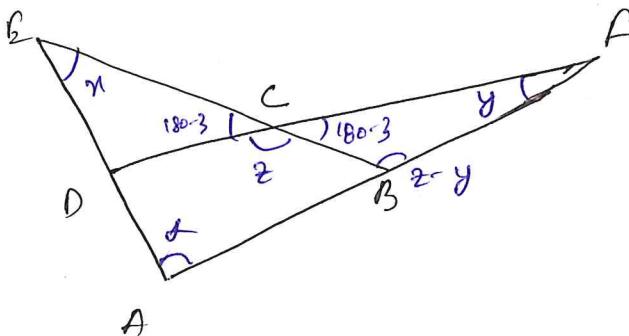
(a)  $\angle BCD - \angle BAD$

(b)  $\angle BAO + \angle CEF$

(c)  $\angle BAO + \angle BCD$

(d)  $\angle OAB + \angle ADC$

(CAT 2018)



$$\angle BCF = 180 - (180 - 3 + y)$$

$$= 3 - y$$

$$\angle CDA = 180 - (3 - y)$$

$$= 180 - 3 + y$$

$$\angle COB = 180 - (180 - 3 + x)$$

$$= 3 - x$$

$$\angle COD = 180 - (3 - x)$$

$$= 180 - 3 + x$$

In quadrilateral ABCD

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

$$x + 180 - 3 + y + 3 + 180 - 3 + x = 360^\circ$$

$$x + y = 3 - x$$

$$x + y = \angle BCD - \angle BAD \quad (\text{ans})$$