

8.1

① $3u + 5u + 9u + 13u = 360'$ (ASP of Quadrilateral)

$\Rightarrow 30u = 360'$

$\Rightarrow u = \frac{360}{30} = 12$

$\Rightarrow u = 12$

$3u = 3 \times 12 = 36'$

$5u = 5 \times 12 = 60'$

$9u = 9 \times 12 = 108'$

$13u = 13 \times 12 = 156'$

Quadrilateral

8.1

Q. 8 Given:- Diagonals of $\parallel gm$ are equal

To prove:- $AC = BD$

Proof:- $ABCD \parallel gm$,
 $\angle DAC = \angle ACB$ (A.A.)
 $\angle CAB = \angle ACD$ (A.A.)

In $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle BCD$,
 $DC = DC$ (Common Side)
 $AD = BC$ (Given)

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle BDC$ (By SSS Congruence)

So, $\angle ADC = \angle BCD$ (c.p.c.t) - (1)

Similarly,

In $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle ABC$,
 $AB = AB$ (Common Side)
 $AD = BC$ (Given)
 $DB = AC$ (Diagonals are equal, Given)

$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle ABC$ (By SSS Congruence)

So, $\angle DAB = \angle ABC$ (c.p.c.t) - (2)

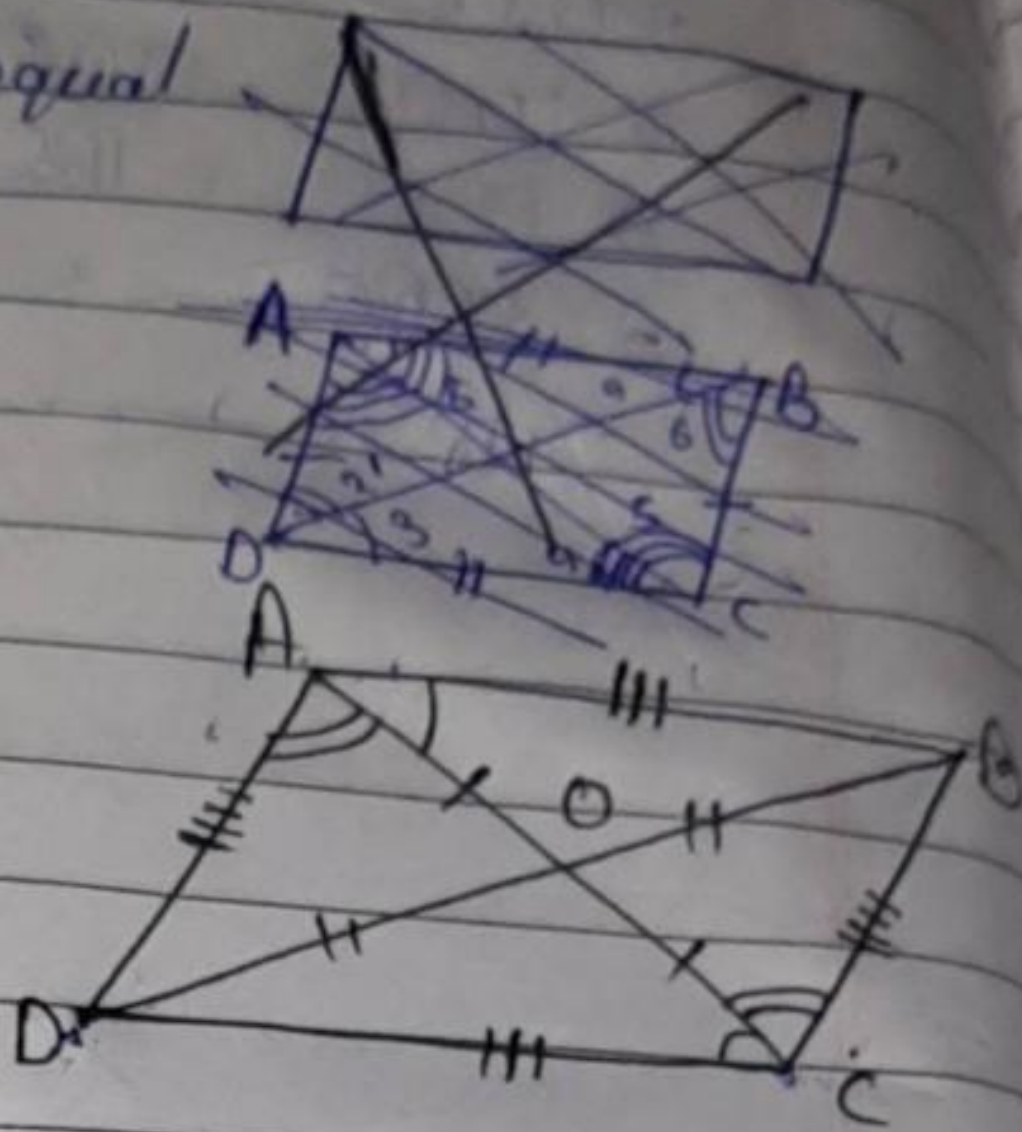
From (1) and (2),

$\angle ADC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$
 ~~$\angle DAB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$~~ } adjacent angles are supplementary
 in $\parallel gm$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 2 \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle ADC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$



(3)

From ②,
 $\angle DAB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \angle DAB + \angle DAB = 180^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \angle DAB = 180^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \angle DAB = \frac{180^\circ}{2}$

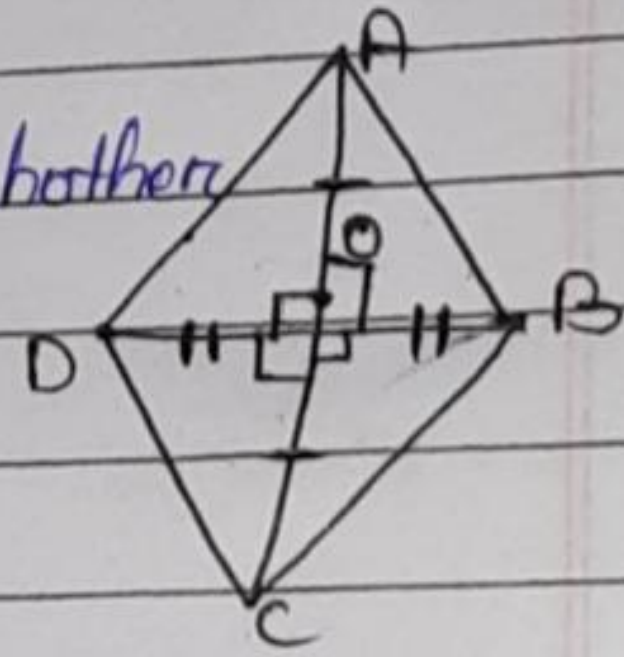
$\Rightarrow \angle DAB = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle DAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$

\therefore So, ~~all angles~~ $\angle DAB = \angle ABC = \angle ADC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$
 \therefore Hence proved

③

Given: - ~~Quadrilateral ABCD~~ AC and DB bisect each other at 90°



To prove: - $AB = BC = CD = DA$

Proof: - In $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle AOD$,
 $AO = AO$ (~~common~~ Common side)
 $\angle AOD = \angle AOB$ (90° each)
 $DO = OB$ (Given)
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle AOD$ (by SAS Congruence)
 $AD = AB$ (cpct) — ①

In $\triangle AOD$ and $\triangle DOC$,
 $AO = OC$ (Given)
 $\angle AOD = \angle DOC$ (90° each)
 $OD = OD$ (Common side)
 $\therefore \triangle AOD \cong \triangle DOC$ (by SAS Congruence)
 $AD = DC$ (cpct) — ②

In $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle BOC$,
 $AO = OC$ (Given)
 $\angle AOB = \angle COB$ (90° each)
 $OB = OB$ (Common side)
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle BOC$ (by SAS Congruence)

$$AB = BC \text{ (epct)} \text{ --- } \textcircled{3}$$

From $\textcircled{1}$, $\textcircled{2}$ and $\textcircled{3}$

$$AD = AB = BC = DC$$

\therefore $ABCD$ is a Rhombus

\therefore Hence proved