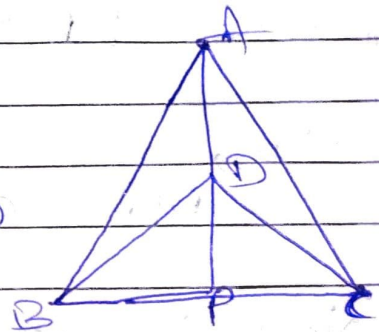


Home AssignmentExercise - 1.3

Show that

- Ans: (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$
 (ii) $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$
 (iii) AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$
 (iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC



\rightarrow (i) $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$ are similar by SSS congruency because:-

$\rightarrow AD = AD$ (common)

$\rightarrow AB = AC$ (since $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles)

$BD = CD$ (since $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles)

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$

(ii) $\triangle ABP$ and $\triangle ACP$ are similar as AP and AP (common)

$\angle PAB = \angle PAC$ (CPCT)

$\rightarrow AB = AC$ (since $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles)

So, $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$ by SAS congruency condition.

(iii) $\angle PAB = \angle PAC$ by CPCT as $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$,
 \rightarrow AP bisects $\angle A$. — (1)

Also, $\triangle BPD$ and $\triangle CPD$ are similar by SSS congruency as

$PD = PD$ (common)

$$BD = CD \quad (\text{Since } \triangle ABC \text{ is isosceles})$$

$$BP = CP \quad (\text{by CPCT as } \triangle ABP, \triangle ACP)$$

So, $\triangle BPD, \triangle CPD$.

Thus,

$$\angle BPD = \angle CPD \quad \text{by CPCT} \quad \dots \text{ (i)}$$

Now by comparing (i) and (ii) it can be said that AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$.

$$(ii) \angle BPD = \angle CPD \quad (\text{by CPCT as } \triangle BPD, \triangle CPD)$$

$$\text{and } BP = CP \quad \dots \text{ (1)}$$

also,

$$\angle BPD + \angle CPD = 180^\circ \quad (\text{Since BC is a straight line.})$$

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

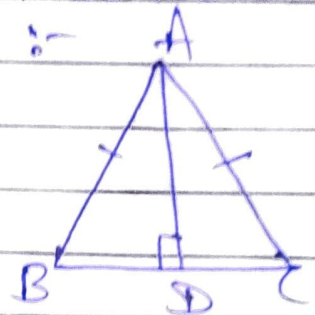
$$\Rightarrow \angle BPD = 90^\circ \quad \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

Now from equations (i) and (ii) it can be said that,

AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

2 Ans) Show that
 (i) AD bisects BC
 (ii) AD bisects A.

→ It is given that AD is an altitude and $AB = AC$. The diagram is :-



→ (i) In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$,
 $\angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$
 $AB = AC$ (given)
 $AD = AD$ (common)

$\therefore \triangle ABD, \triangle ACD$ by RHS congruence condition.

Now, by the rule of CPCT,

$$BD = CD$$

So,

AD bisects BC

(ii) → Again, by the rule of CPCT, $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$

→ Hence,

AD bisects A.