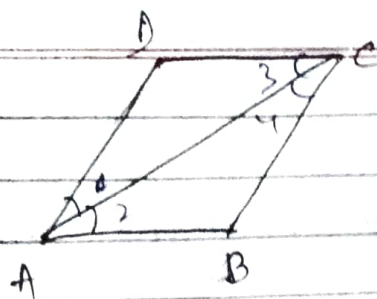


Q6 >



Sol<sup>n</sup>:-

i) In  $\triangle ADC$  &  $\triangle CBA$ ,

$AD = CB$  (opposite sides of a parallelogram)

$DC = BA$  (opposite sides of a parallelogram)

$AC = CA$  (common side)

$\triangle ADC \cong \triangle CBA$  (SSS congruency)

Thus,

$\angle ACD = \angle CAB$  (By CPCT)

$\angle CAB = \angle CAD$  (given)

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = \angle BCA$

Thus  $AC$  bisects  $\angle C$  also.

ii)  $\angle ACD = \angle CAD$  (proved)

$\Rightarrow AD = CD$  (Opposite sides of a parallelogram)

Thus,

$ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$  ( $AC$  is bisector of  $\angle A$ )

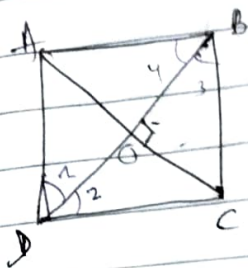
$\left. \begin{matrix} \angle 1 = \angle 4 \\ \angle 2 = \angle 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$  (alt. int.  $\angle$ s)

$\angle 3 = \angle 4$   
 so, AC bisects  $\angle C$ .

$\angle 3 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4$   
 In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle 2 = \angle 3$   
 $\Rightarrow AB = BC$

$AD = CD$  (Opp. side of parallelogram)  
 $BC = AD$  "

Q7)



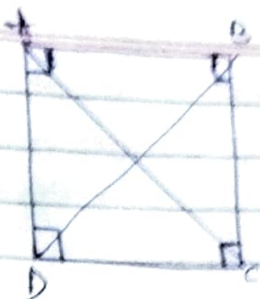
Given:- ABCD is a rhombus.  
 AC & BD are its diagonals.

To prove:- In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  
 $AB = BC$  (sides of a rhombus)

$\Rightarrow \angle 2 = \angle 3$  - (i)  
 || by In  $\triangle ADC$ ,  
 $AD = DC$   
 $\Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 4$  - (ii)

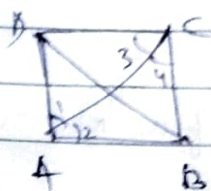
$AB \parallel DC$   
 $\angle 2 = \angle 4$  &  $\angle 1 = \angle 3$  (alt. ind.  $\angle$ s)  
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4$   
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 \Rightarrow AC$  bisects  $\angle A$ .  
 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ .  
 AC bisects.

Q8)



- 1)  $\angle DAC = \angle DCA$  (AC bisects  $\angle A$  as well as  $\angle C$ )  
 $\Rightarrow AD = CD$  (sides opposite to equal angles of a ~~triangle~~ triangle are equal)  
 $\leftarrow CD = AB$  (opposite sides of a rectangle)  
 $AB = BC = CD = AD$

Thus  $\square ABCD$  is a square.



Proof :- AC bisects  $\angle A$  &  $\angle C$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\angle A}{2} = \frac{\angle C}{2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4 = 45^\circ$$

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\angle 2 = \angle 4$$

$\Rightarrow AB = BC$  (opp. sides of  $\triangle$  equal  $\angle$ s of a  $\triangle$  are equal)





$AB = CD$   
 $BC = AD$  } (Opp. sides of a rect. are equal)