

Ex-67

Q1. Let $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ & their areas be 64cm^2 & 121cm^2 . If $EF = 15.4\text{cm}$, find BC .

A. $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta DEF)} = \left(\frac{AB}{DE}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{EF}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{DF}\right)^2$$

$$\text{ar}(\Delta ABC) = 64\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{ar}(\Delta DEF) = 121\text{cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta DEF)} = \left(\frac{BC}{EF}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{64\text{cm}^2}{121\text{cm}^2}\right) = \frac{BC^2}{(15.4\text{cm})^2} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{15.4} = \frac{8}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \left(\frac{8 \times 15.4}{11}\right) = 8 \times 1.4 = 11.2\text{cm}$$

A2. $AB \parallel CD$,

$$\angle OAB = \angle OCD \text{ \& } \angle OBA = \angle ODC$$

In ΔAOB & ΔCOD

$$\angle AOB = \angle COD \text{ (V.O.A)}$$

$$\angle OAB = \angle OCD \text{ (Alternate interior angles)}$$

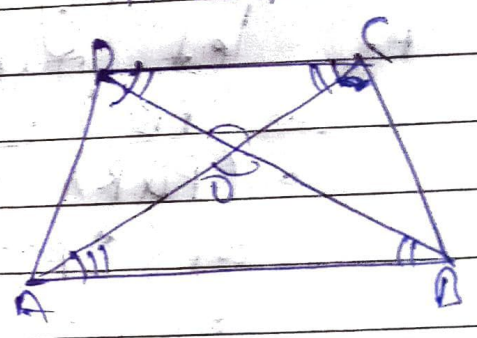
$$\angle OBA = \angle ODC \text{ (" ")}$$

$\therefore \Delta AOB \sim \Delta COD$ (By A.A)

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\Delta AOB)}{\text{ar}(\Delta COD)} = \left(\frac{AB}{CD}\right)^2$$

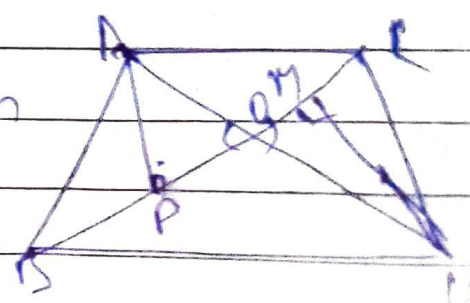
$$AB = 2CD$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\Delta AOB)}{\text{ar}(\Delta COD)} = \left(\frac{2CD}{CD}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{1} = 4:1$$



A3. Let us draw two Δ AP & DM on line BC

$$\text{ar of } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$



$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} BC \times AP}{\frac{1}{2} BC \times DM}$$

In $\triangle APD$ & $\triangle DMO$
 $\angle APD = \angle DMO$ (90°)
 $\angle ADP = \angle DOM$ (v.o.a)
 $\therefore \triangle APD \sim \triangle DMO$ (by AA)
 $\frac{AP}{DM} = \frac{AO}{DO}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle DBC)} = \frac{AO}{DO}$$

4Q. If areas of two similar Δ are equal, prove that they are congruent.

A. Let two similar Δ as $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle PQR)} = \left(\frac{AB}{PQ}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{PR}\right)^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{ar}(\triangle ABC) = \text{ar}(\triangle PQR)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)}{\text{ar}(\triangle PQR)} = 1$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{AB}{PQ}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{BC}{QR}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AC}{PR}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = PQ, BC = QR \text{ \& } AC = PR$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (by SSS)