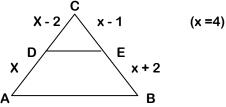

TOPIC: TRIANGLES

CLASS: X

1. What value of x will make DE II AB in the given figure?



2. In figure, DE is parallel to base BC. If AD = 2.5 cm, BD = 3.0 cm and AE = 3.75 cm, find the length of AC

2.5cm 3.75cm П Ε 3.0 cm (8.25cm) R C 1cm (2cm) 2cm В C 6cm

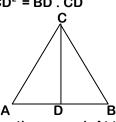
D

С

4. In figure, considering triangles BEP and CDP, prove that: BP X PD = EP X PC

3. In the figure. XY II BC . Find the length of XY

5.D is a point on the side BC of a \triangle ABC such that angle ADC = angle BAC. Prove that CA //CD = CB//CA 6. In figure angle ACB = 90°, CD perpendicular to AB, prove that $CD^2 = BD$. CD

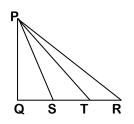


F

R

- 7. A vertical pole which is 2.25m long casts a 6.75m long shadow on the ground. At the same time a vertical Tower casts a 90m long shadow on the ground. Find the height of the tower (30m) (6cm)
- 8. If \triangle ABC ~ \triangle PQR. Also ar (\triangle ABC) = 4 ar (\triangle PQR). If BC = 12cm, find QR
- 9. The areas two similar triangles ABC and DEF are 36 cm² and 81 cm² respectively. If EF = 6.9 cm, determine BC (4.6 cm)
- 10. Two isosceles triangles have equal angles and their areas are in the ratio 81: 25. Find the ratio of their **Corresponding heights**
- 11. D, E and F are respectively the mid points of the sides BC, CA and AB of ∆ABC. Find the ratio of the areas of \triangle DEF and \triangle ABC (1:4)
- 12. The perimeters of two similar triangles are 36cm and 48cm respectively. If one side of the first triangle is 9cm, what is the corresponding side of the other triangle (12cm)
- 13. In triangle ABC, AB= $\sqrt{3}a$, AC = a and BC = 2a. Prove that $\Box A = 90^{\circ}$
- 14. In triangle ABC, \Box BAC = 90° and AD \perp BC. If BD = 8cm, DC= 18 cm, find AD
- 15. Two poles of height 8m and 13m stand on a plane ground. If the distance between their tips is 13m, find the distance between their feet (12m)
- 16.Two poles of height 10m and 15m stand vertically on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is $5\sqrt{3}$ m, find the distance between their tops (10m)
- 17. The perpendicular from A on side BC of a triangle ABC intersects BC at D such that BD = 3CD. Prove that $2 AB^2 - 2 AC^2 = BC^2$
- 18. In an isosceles triangle ABC with AB = AC, BD is a perpendicular from B to the side AC. Prove that $BD^2 - CD^2 = 2CD$. AD

- 19. P and Q are points on the sides CA and CB respectively of a \triangle ABC right angled at C. Prove that $AQ^2 + BP^2 = AB^2 + PQ^2$
- 20. In \triangle ABC, If AD is the median, show that AB² + AC² = 2(AD² + BD²)
- 21. In figure, T trisects the side QR of right triangle PQR.
- Prove that 8 $PT^2 = 3 PR^2 + 5 PS^2$



- 22. If BL and CM are medians of a triangle ABC right angled at A, then prove that 4($BL^2 + CM^2$) = 5 BC^2
- 23. In a triangle ABC, AB = BC = CA = 2a and AD perpendicular to BC. Prove that AD= $a\sqrt{3}$ and area of \triangle ABC = $\sqrt{3} a^2$
- 24. In an equilateral triangle ABC, AD is the altitude drawn from A on side BC. Prove that 3A² = 4 AD²
- 25. In a triangle ABC, AD is perpendicular on BC, prove that $AB^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$
- 26. Prove that the sum of the squares of the sides of a rhombus is equal to the sum of the squares on its diagonals
- 27. P is a point in the interior of rectangle ABCD. If P is joined to each of the vertices of the rectangle, prove That $PB^2 + PD^2 = PA^2 + PC^2$

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