

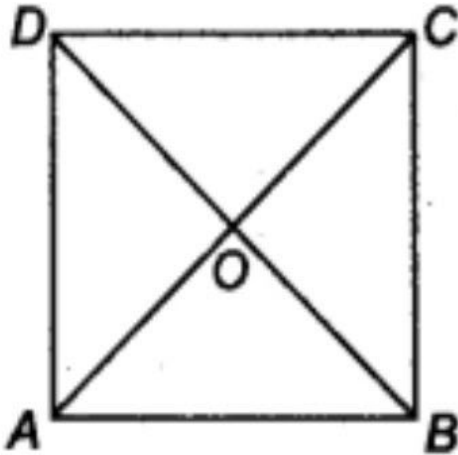
Ex-8.1 solved exercise

Quadrilaterals By- Ashish jha

Q.4. Show that the diagonals of a square are equal and bisect each other at right angles.

Solution:

Let ABCD be a square such that its diagonals AC and BD intersect at O.



(i) To prove that the diagonals are equal, we need to prove $AC = BD$.

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle BAD$, we have

$AB = BA$ [Common]

$BC = AD$ [Sides of a square ABCD]

$\angle ABC = \angle BAD$ [Each angle is 90°]

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle BAD$ [By SAS congruency]

$AC = BD$ [By C.P.C.T.] ... (1)

(ii) $AD \parallel BC$ and AC is a transversal. [\because A square is a parallelogram]

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$

[Alternate interior angles are equal]

Similarly, $\angle 2 = \angle 4$

Now, in $\triangle OAD$ and $\triangle OCB$, we have

$AD = CB$ [Sides of a square ABCD]

$\angle 1 = \angle 3$ [Proved]

$\angle 2 = \angle 4$ [Proved]

$\therefore \triangle OAD \cong \triangle OCB$ [By ASA congruency]

$\Rightarrow OA = OC$ and $OD = OB$ [By C.P.C.T.]

i.e., the diagonals AC and BD bisect each other at O. (2)

(iii) In $\triangle OBA$ and $\triangle ODA$, we have

$OB = OD$ [Proved]

$BA = DA$ [Sides of a square ABCD]

$OA = OA$ [Common]

$\therefore \triangle OBA \cong \triangle ODA$ [By SSS congruency]

$\Rightarrow \angle AOB = \angle AOD$ [By C.P.C.T.] ... (3)

$\therefore \angle AOB$ and $\angle AOD$ form a linear pair.

$\therefore \angle AOB + \angle AOD = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AOB = \angle AOD = 90^\circ$ [By (3)]

$\Rightarrow AC \perp BD$... (4)

From (1), (2) and (4), we get AC and BD are equal and bisect each other at right angles.

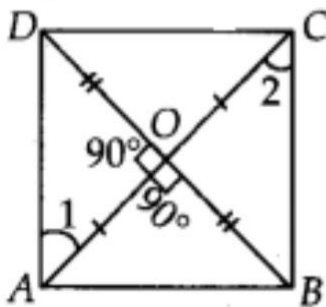
Q.5. Show that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles, then it is a square.

Solution:

Let ABCD be a quadrilateral such that diagonals AC and BD are equal and bisect each other at right angle.

Now, in $\triangle AOD$ and $\triangle AOB$, We have

$\angle AOD = \angle AOB$ [Each 90°]



$AO = AO$ [Common]

$OD = OB$ [\because O is the midpoint of BD]

$\therefore \triangle AOD \cong \triangle AOB$ [By SAS congruency]

$\Rightarrow AD = AB$ [By C.P.C.T.] ... (1)

Similarly, we have

$AB = BC$... (2)

$BC = CD$... (3)

$CD = DA$... (4)

From (1), (2), (3) and (4), we have

$AB = BC = CD = DA$

\therefore Quadrilateral ABCD have all sides equal.

In $\triangle AOD$ and $\triangle COB$, we have

$AO = CO$ [Given]

$OD = OB$ [Given]

$\angle AOD = \angle COB$ [Vertically opposite angles]

So, $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle COB$ [By SAS congruency]

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ [By C.P.C.T.]

But, they form a pair of alternate interior angles.

$\therefore AD \parallel BC$

Similarly, $AB \parallel DC$

\therefore ABCD is a parallelogram.

\therefore Parallelogram having all its sides equal is a rhombus.

\therefore ABCD is a rhombus.

Now, in $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle BAD$, we have

AC = BD [Given]

BC = AD [Proved]

AB = BA [Common]

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle BAD$ [By SSS congruency]

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BAD$ [By C.P.C.T.](5)

Since, AD || BC and AB is a transversal.

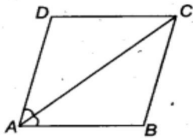
$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle BAD = 180^\circ$.. (6) [Co – interior angles]

$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ [By(5) & (6)]

So, rhombus ABCD is having one angle equal to 90° .

Thus, ABCD is a square.

Q.6.Diagonal AC of a parallelogram ABCD bisects $\angle A$ (see figure). Show that



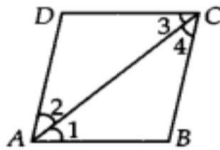
(i) it bisects $\angle C$ also,

(ii) ABCD is a rhombus.

Solution:

We have a parallelogram ABCD in which diagonal AC bisects $\angle A$

$\Rightarrow \angle DAC = \angle BAC$



(i) Since, ABCD is a parallelogram.

$\therefore AB \parallel DC$ and AC is a transversal.

$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$...(1)

[\because Alternate interior angles are equal]

Also, BC || AD and AC is a transversal.

$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4$...(2)

[\because Alternate interior angles are equal]

Also, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$...(3)

[\because AC bisects $\angle A$]

From (1), (2) and (3), we have

$\angle 3 = \angle 4$

\Rightarrow AC bisects $\angle C$.

(ii) In $\triangle ABC$, we have

$\angle 1 = \angle 4$ [From (2) and (3)]

$\Rightarrow BC = AB$...(4)

[\because Sides opposite to equal angles of a \triangle are equal]

Similarly, AD = DC(5)

But, ABCD is a parallelogram. [Given]

$\therefore AB = DC$...(6)

From (4), (5) and (6), we have

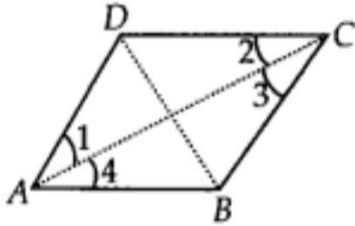
$$AB = BC = CD = DA$$

Thus, ABCD is a rhombus.

Q.7. ABCD is a rhombus. Show that diagonal AC bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle C$ and diagonal BD bisects $\angle B$ as well as $\angle D$.

Solution:

Since, ABCD is a rhombus.



$$\Rightarrow AB = BC = CD = DA$$

Also, $AB \parallel CD$ and $AD \parallel BC$

Now, $CD = AD \Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 2 \dots\dots(1)$

[\because Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal]

Also, $AD \parallel BC$ and AC is the transversal.

[\because Every rhombus is a parallelogram]

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 3 \dots(2)$$

[\because Alternate interior angles are equal]

From (1) and (2), we have

$$\angle 2 = \angle 3 \dots(3)$$

Since, $AB \parallel DC$ and AC is transversal.

$$\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 4 \dots(4)$$

[\because Alternate interior angles are equal] From (1) and (4),

we have $\angle 1 = \angle 4$

\therefore AC bisects $\angle C$ as well as $\angle A$.

Similarly, we can prove that BD bisects $\angle B$ as well as $\angle D$.

Please wait for the next part... Thanks