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## Exercise 10.2 (Solutions)

Mathematics 9th (Science) Punjab Textbook Board

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براءٔ مهربانى نويُس كانى اور استعمال كرخ وقت اس لائيسنس كا خيال ركهين-
Q. 1 Prove that any two medians of an equilateral triangle are equal in measure.
Solution: Given: In $\triangle A B C$ is an equilateral triangle.

$$
\overline{A B}=\overline{A C}=\overline{B C}
$$

$\overline{B E}$ and $\overline{C F}$ are its medians.
To prove: $\overline{B E} \cong \overline{C F}$


Proof:

| Statement | Reasons |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| In | $\Delta B C E \leftrightarrow \triangle C B F$ |  |
|  | $\overline{B C} \cong \overline{B C}$ | Common |
|  | $\angle F B C \cong \angle E C B$ | Angles of equilateral triangles |
|  | $\overline{B F} \cong \overline{C E}$ | Half of equal sides |
|  | $\Delta B C E \cong \triangle C B F$ | S.A.S $\cong S . A . S$ |
| Hence | $\overline{B E} \cong \overline{C F}$ |  |

Q. 2 Prove that a point, which is equidistant from the end points of a line segment, is on the right bisector of the line segment.

## Solution: Given:

$\overline{A B}$ is a line segment. The point $C$ is such that $\overline{C A} \cong \overline{C B}$
To prove: Point $C$ lies on the right bisector of $\overline{A B}$.


## Construction:

(i) Take $P$ as the midpoint of $\overline{A B}$. i.e $\overline{A P} \cong \overline{B P}$.
(ii) Join point $C$ to $A, B$ and $P$.

## Proof:

| Statement | Reasons |
| :---: | :--- |
| In $\triangle A B C$ | Given |
| $\overline{C A} \cong \overline{C B}$ | Corresponding angles of |
| $\angle A \cong \angle B$ | congruent triangles. |
| $\overline{C P} \cong \overline{C P}$ | Common side |
| $\Delta C A P \cong \Delta C B P$ | S.A.S.œS.A.S |
| $\therefore \angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ | Angle of congruent triangle |
| $m \angle 1+m \angle 2=180^{\circ}$ | Adjunction angles on one side of |
| Thus $m \angle 1=m \angle 2=90^{\circ}$ |  |
| Hence $\overline{C P}$ is right bisector of |  |
| $\overline{A B}$ and point $C$ lies on $\overline{C B}$ |  |

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