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برائے مہربانی نوٹس کاپی اور استعمال کرتے وقت اس لائسنس کا خیال رکھیں۔

### Definitions Alert

**Quadrilateral:** A figure formed by four non-collinear points in the plane is called a quadrilateral.

**Parallelogram:** A figure formed by four non-collinear points in the plane is called a parallelogram if its opposite sides are parallel.

### Quadrilateral: Angle Sum Property

*The sum of all the four interior angles of the quadrilateral is 360 degrees.*

### Converse of the Same Interior Angles Theorem

*If two lines and a transversal form same-side interior angles that are supplementary, then the two lines are parallel.*

### Sides of Alternate Interior Angles

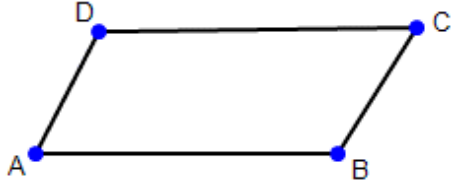
*If the pair of alternate interior angles are equal, then the lines are parallel.*

**SOLUTIONS**

**Q.1(a)** Prove that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its opposite angles are congruent.

**Solution: Given:** In a quadrilateral  $ABCD$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle C$  and  $\angle B \cong \angle D$ .

**To prove:**  $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$ .



**Proof:**

Statement	Reasons
$m\angle A = m\angle C$ ..... (i)	Given
$m\angle B = m\angle D$ ..... (ii)	Given
$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C + m\angle D = 360^\circ$	Angle sum property of quadrilateral
$m\angle C + m\angle D + m\angle C + m\angle D = 360^\circ$	From (i) & (ii)
$2(m\angle C + m\angle D) = 360^\circ$	
$m\angle C + m\angle D = 180^\circ$ .... (iii)	
$\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$	Converse of the same side interior angles theorem
Similarly	From (i) & (ii) in (iii)
$m\angle A + m\angle B = 180^\circ$	
This gives.	
$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$	Converse of the same side interior angles theorem
Hence $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.	

**Q.1(b)** Prove that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its diagonals bisect each other.

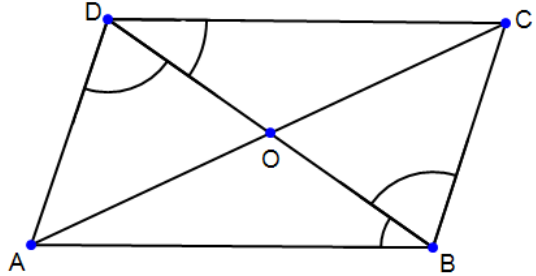
**Solution: Given:** The diagonal  $AC$  and  $BD$  bisect each other at  $O$ .

So  $\overline{OA} \cong \overline{OC}$ ,  $\overline{OB} \cong \overline{OD}$

**To prove:**

$\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$ .

**Proof:**



Statement	Reasons
In $\triangle ABO \leftrightarrow \triangle CDO$ $\overline{OA} \cong \overline{OC}$ $\overline{OB} \cong \overline{OD}$ $\angle AOB \cong \angle COD$ $\triangle ABO \cong \triangle CDO$	Given Given Opposite angles $S.S.A \cong S.S.A$
This gives $\angle ABO \cong \angle CDO$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles.
Thus $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$ .... (i)	Sides of alternate interior angles
In $\triangle ADO \leftrightarrow \triangle BCO$ $\overline{OA} \cong \overline{OC}$ $\overline{OB} \cong \overline{OD}$ $\angle AOD \cong \angle BOC$ $\triangle ADO \cong \triangle BCO$	Given Given Opposite angles $S.S.A \cong S.S.A$
This gives $\angle ADO \cong \angle CBO$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles.
Thus $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ .... (ii)	Sides of alternate interior angles
Hence, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.	From (i) & (ii).

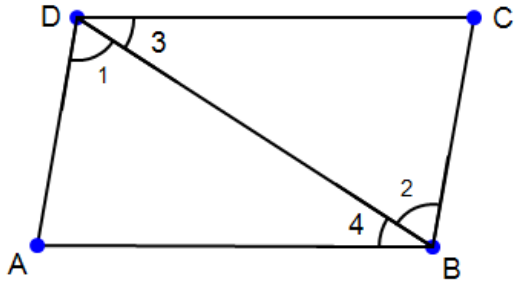
**Q.2** Prove that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram if its opposite sides are congruent.

**Solution: Given:** In a quadrilateral  $ABCD$ .

$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC} \text{ and } \overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC} .$$

**To prove:**  $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$  .

**Construction:** Join  $B$  to  $D$



and name the angles  $\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3, \angle 4$ , as shown in the figure.

**Proof:**

Statement	Reasons
In $\triangle ABD \leftrightarrow \triangle CDB$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	Given
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	Given
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	Common
$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$	$S.S.S \cong S.S.S$
Thus $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
and $\angle 4 \cong \angle 3$ .	Corresponding angles of congruent triangles
$\Rightarrow \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$	Sides of alternate interior angles.
and $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$	Sides of alternate interior angles.
Hence $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.	

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**Mathematics 9**

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