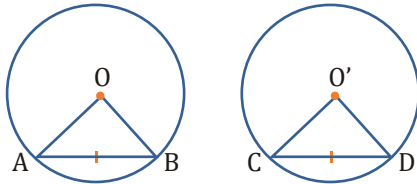


NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE : 9.1

1. Recall that two circles are congruent if they have the same radii. Prove that equal chords of congruent circles subtend equal angles at their centres.

Sol. Given : Two congruent circles $C(O, r)$ and $C(O', r)$ which have chords AB and CD respectively such that $AB = CD$.



To prove : $\angle AOB = \angle CO'D$

Proof : From $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle CO'D$, we have

$$AB = CD \quad [\text{Given}]$$

$$OA = O'C \quad [\text{Each equal to } r]$$

$$OB = O'D \quad [\text{Each equal to } r]$$

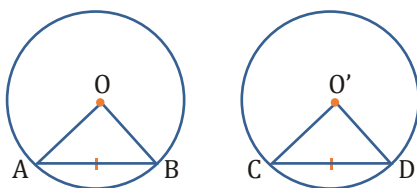
$$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle CO'D$$

[By SSS-congruence]

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOB = \angle CO'D \quad [\text{C.P.C.T.}]$$

2. Prove that if chords of congruent circles subtend equal angles at their centres, then the chords are equal.

Sol. Given : Two congruent circle $C(O, r)$ and $C(O', r)$ which have chords AB and CD respectively, such that $\angle AOB = \angle CO'D$



To prove : $AB = CD$

Proof : In $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle CO'D$, we have :

$$OA = O'C \quad [\text{each equal to } r]$$

$$OB = O'D \quad [\text{each equal to } r]$$

$$\angle AOB = \angle CO'D \quad [\text{given}]$$

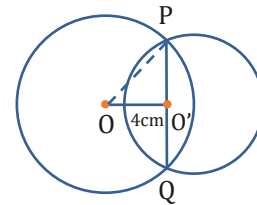
$$\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle CO'D \quad [\text{by SAS - criterion}]$$

$$\text{Hence, } AB = CD \quad [\text{C.P.C.T.}]$$

EXERCISE : 9.2

1. Two circles of radii 5 cm and 3 cm intersect at two points and the distance between their centres is 4 cm. Find the length of common chord.

Sol. We know that if two circles intersect each other at two points, then the line joining their centres is the perpendicular bisector of their common chord.



In $\triangle PO'O$

$$OP^2 = OO'^2 + PO'^2$$

$$5^2 = 4^2 + PO'^2$$

$$\Rightarrow PO' = 3 \text{ cm}$$

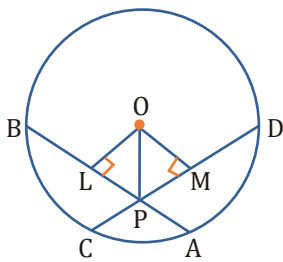
$$\therefore \text{Length of the common chord}$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = 2OP = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

2. If two equal chords of a circle intersect within the circle, prove that the segments of one chord are equal to corresponding segments of the other chord.

Sol. O is the centre of the circle. Chords AB and CD of the circle are equal. P is the point of intersection of AB and CD. Join OP, draw $OL \perp AB$ and $OM \perp OD$. Here, we find $OL = OM$
 $(\because AB = CD)$... (1)

In $\triangle OLP$ and $\triangle OMP$,



$OL = OM$ (By 1)
 $OP = OP$ (Common hypotenuse)
 $\angle OLP = \angle OMP$ (Each = 90°)

Then we have $\triangle OLP \cong \triangle OMP$
 (RHS congruence)

By CPCT, $PL = PM$... (2)

Now, $AL = BL = \frac{1}{2}AB$
 $CM = DM = \frac{1}{2}CD$

$\Rightarrow AL = CM$ ($\because AB = CD$) ... (3)

and $BL = DM$... (4)

Subtracting (2) from (3),

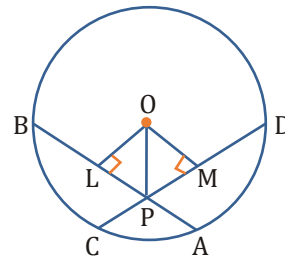
$AL - PL = CM - PM$
 $\Rightarrow AP = CP$

Adding (2) and (4),

$PL + BL = PM + DM \Rightarrow PB = PD$

3. If two equal chords of a circle intersect within the circle, prove that the line joining the point of intersection to the centre makes equal angles with the chords.

Sol.



O is the centre of the circle. Chords AB and CD of the circle are equal. P is the point of intersection of AB and CD. Join OP, draw $OL \perp AB$ and $OM \perp CD$.

Here, we find.

$OL = OM$ ($\because AB = CD$) ... (1)

In $\triangle OLP$ and $\triangle OMP$,

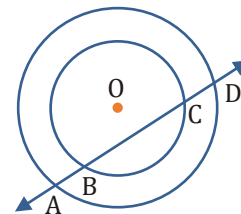
$OL = OM$ (By 1)
 $OP = OP$ (Common hypotenuse)
 $\angle OLP = \angle OMP$ (Each = 90°)

Then we have

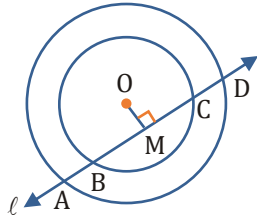
$\triangle OLP \cong \triangle OMP$ (RHS congruence)

By CPCT, $\angle OPL = \angle OPM$

4. If a line intersects two concentric circles (circles with the same centre) with centre O at A, B, C and D, prove that $AB = CD$ (see fig).



Sol. Given : Two circles with the common centre O. A line "l" intersects the outer circle at A and D and the inner circle at B and C.



To prove: $AB = CD$

Construction: Draw $OM \perp l$.

Proof: $OM \perp l$ [Construction]

For the outer circle,

$$\therefore AM = MD$$

[Perpendicular from the centre bisects the chord] ... (1)

For the inner circle,

$$OM \perp l \quad \text{[Construction]}$$

$$\therefore BM = MC$$

[Perpendicular from the centre to the chord bisects the chord] ... (2)

Subtracting (2) from (1), we have

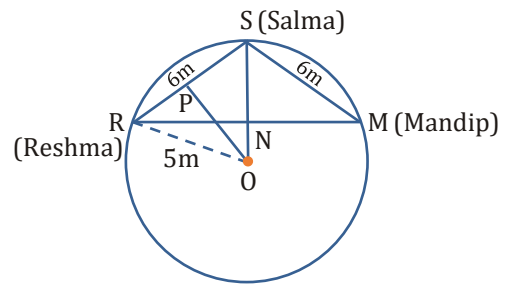
$$\Rightarrow AM - BM = MD - MC$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = CD$$

5. Three girls Reshma, Salma and Mandip are playing a game by standing on a circle of radius 5 m drawn in a park. Reshma throws a ball to Salma, Salma to Mandip, Mandip to Reshma. If the distance between Reshma and Salma and between Salma and Mandip is 6 m each, what is the distance between Reshma and Mandip?

Sol. We draw $SN \perp RM$ as shown in figure.

Since, ΔRSM is an isosceles triangle hence SN bisects RM and also SN (produced) passes through the centre O .



Put $RN = x$

$$\text{Then ar}(\Delta ORS) = \frac{1}{2} \times OS \times RN$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times x \quad (\because OS = OR = 5 \text{ m})$$

$$\text{i.e., ar}(\Delta ORS) = \frac{5}{2}x \quad \dots (1)$$

Now, draw $OP \perp RS$, P is mid-point of RS .

$$\Rightarrow PR = PS = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow OP^2 = (5)^2 - (3)^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow OP = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Here, ar}(\Delta ORS) = \frac{1}{2} \times RS \times OP = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4$$

$$\text{i.e., ar}(\Delta ORS) = 12 \text{ m}^2$$

From (1) and (2),

$$\frac{5}{2}x = 12 \Rightarrow x = 4.8 \text{ m}$$

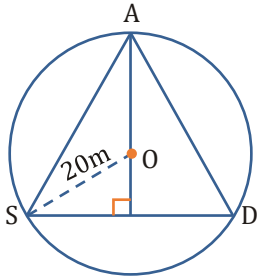
$$\Rightarrow RM = 2x = 2 \times 4.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow RM = 9.6 \text{ m}$$

Thus, distance between Reshma and Mandip is 9.6 m.

6. A circular park of radius 20 m is situated in a colony. Three boys Ankur, Syed and David are sitting at equal distance on its boundary each having a toy telephone in his hands to talk each other. Find the length of the string of each phone.

Sol. Let Ankur, Syed and David are sitting at A, S and D respectively such that $AS = SD = AD$ i.e., $\triangle ASD$ is an equilateral triangle. Let the length of each side of the equilateral triangle be $2x$ metres.



Draw $AM \perp SD$.

Since, $\triangle ASD$ is an equilateral triangle,

\therefore So, altitude AM divides SD into two equal parts. Also, $OM \perp SD$.

\Rightarrow OM bisects SP also.

So, we can say AM passes through O .

$$\Rightarrow SM = \frac{1}{2}SD = \frac{1}{2}(2x) = x$$

Now, in $\triangle ASM$, we have $AM^2 + SM^2 = AS^2$

$$\Rightarrow AM^2 = AS^2 - SM^2 = (2x)^2 - x^2 = 4x^2 - x^2 = 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AM = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$\text{Now, } OM = AM - OA = (\sqrt{3}x - 20) \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow (OS = OA = 20 \text{ cm})$$

In $\triangle OSM$

$$\Rightarrow (20)^2 = x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x - 20)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = x^2 + 3x^2 - 40\sqrt{3}x + 400$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 = 40\sqrt{3}x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 40\sqrt{3}$$

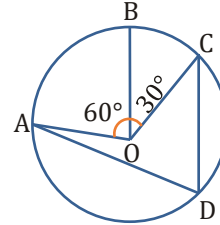
$$\Rightarrow x = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Now, } SD = 2x = 2 \times 10\sqrt{3} \text{ m} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

Thus, the length of the string of each phone = $20\sqrt{3}$ m

EXERCISE : 9.3

1. In Fig. A, B and C are three points on a circle with centre O such that $\angle BOC = 30^\circ$ and $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$. If D is a point on the circle other than the arc ABC, find $\angle ADC$.

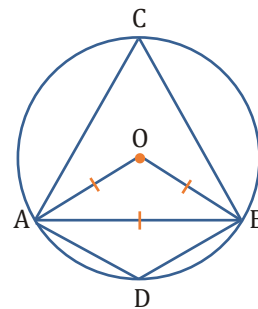


Sol. $\angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} (60^\circ + 30^\circ) = 45^\circ$

[The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle]

2. A chord of a circle is equal to the radius of the circle. Find the angle subtended by the chord at a point on the minor arc and also at a point on the major arc.

Sol.



$\therefore OA = OB = AB$ [Given]

$\therefore \triangle OAB$ is equilateral

$$\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ \text{ and } \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 = 30^\circ$$

$\therefore ADBC$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

$\therefore \angle ADB + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

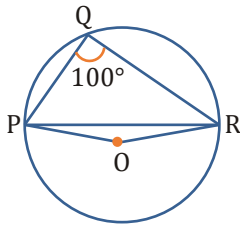
[The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADB + 30^\circ = 180^\circ$$

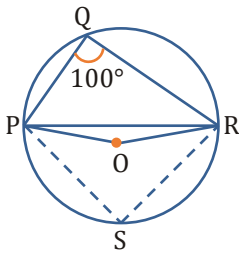
$$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = 150^\circ$$

3. In figure, $\angle PQR = 100^\circ$, where P, Q and R are points on a circle with centre O. Find $\angle OPR$.



Sol.



Take a point S in the major arc.

Join PS and RS.

\therefore PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral.

$$\therefore \angle PQR + \angle PSR = 180^\circ$$

[The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow 100^\circ + \angle PSR = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle PSR = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle PSR = 80^\circ \quad \dots (1)$$

Now $\angle POR = 2\angle PSR$

[The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle]

$$\angle POR = 2 \times 80^\circ = 160^\circ \quad \dots (2)$$

[Using (1)]

In $\triangle OPR$,

$$\therefore OP = OR \quad [\text{radii of a circle}]$$

$$\therefore \angle OPR = \angle ORP \quad \dots (3)$$

[Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are same]

In $\triangle OPR$,

$$\angle OPR + \angle ORP + \angle POR = 180^\circ$$

[Sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow \angle OPR + \angle OPR + 160^\circ = 180^\circ$$

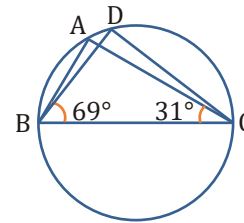
[Using (2) and (3)]

$$\Rightarrow 2\angle OPR + 160^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\angle OPR = 180^\circ - 160^\circ = 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OPR = 10^\circ$$

4. In fig. $\angle ABC = 69^\circ$, $\angle ACB = 31^\circ$, find $\angle BDC$.



Sol. $\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$

(By angle sum property)

$$\Rightarrow 69^\circ + 31^\circ + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

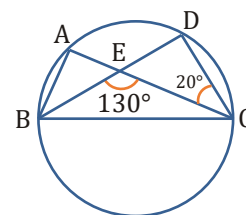
$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$$

Since, angles in the same segment are equal

$$\angle BDC = \angle BAC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BDC = 80^\circ.$$

5. In figure, A, B, C and D are four points on a circle. AC and BD intersect at a point E such that $\angle BEC = 130^\circ$ and $\angle ECD = 20^\circ$. Find $\angle BAC$.



Sol. $\angle CED + \angle BEC = 180^\circ$ [Linear Pair]

$$\Rightarrow \angle CED + 130^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CED = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ \quad \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\angle ECD = 20^\circ \quad \dots \text{(ii)}$$

In $\triangle CED$,

$$\angle CED + \angle ECD + \angle CDE = 180^\circ$$

[Sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow 50^\circ + 20^\circ + \angle CDE = 180^\circ$$

[Using (i) and (ii)]

$$\Rightarrow 70^\circ + \angle CDE = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CDE = 180^\circ - 70^\circ$$

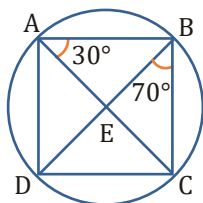
$$\Rightarrow \angle CDE = 110^\circ \quad \dots \text{(iii)}$$

Now $\angle BAC = \angle CDE = 110^\circ$

[Angle in the same segment of a circle are equal]

6. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral whose diagonals intersect at a point E. If $\angle DBC = 70^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$, find $\angle BCD$. Further, if $AB = BC$, find $\angle ECD$.

Sol.



Since angles in the same segment of a circle are equal

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BDC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BDC = 30^\circ$$

Also $\angle DBC = 70^\circ$ (Given)

\therefore In $\triangle BCD$, we have

$$\Rightarrow \angle BCD + \angle DBC + \angle CDB = 180^\circ$$

[sum of angles of a triangle is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow \angle BCD + 70^\circ + 30^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = 80^\circ$$

Now, in $\triangle ABC$, $AB = BC$ (Given)

$$\therefore \angle BCA = \angle BAC$$

(angles opp. to equal sides of a triangle are equal)

$$\Rightarrow \angle BCA = 30^\circ \quad [\angle BAC = 30^\circ]$$

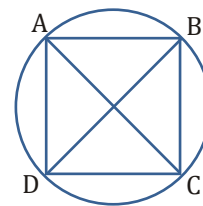
Now, $\angle BCA + \angle ECD = \angle BCD$

$$\Rightarrow 30^\circ + \angle ECD = 80^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ECD = 50^\circ$$

7. If diagonals of a cyclic quadrilateral are diameters of the circle through the vertices of the quadrilateral, prove that it is a rectangle.

Sol.



Since, AC and BD are diameters.

$$\Rightarrow AC = BD$$

[all diameters of a circle are equal]

Also, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$

[angle formed in a semicircle is 90°]

Similarly, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$

and $\angle CDA = 90^\circ$.

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

$$AC = BD \quad \text{(from (1))}$$

$$AB = BA \quad \text{(common)}$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle BAD \quad \text{(each equal to } 90^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle BAD$$

(By RHS congruence)

$$\Rightarrow BC = AD \quad \text{(CPCT)}$$

Similarly, $AB = DC$

Thus, ABCD is a rectangle.

8. If the non-parallel sides of a trapezium are equal, prove that it is a cyclic.

Sol. Given : ABCD is a trapezium whose two non-parallel sides AD and BC are equal.

To Prove : Trapezium ABCD is a cyclic.

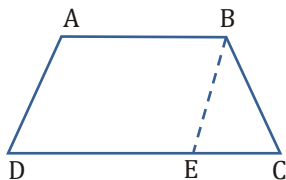
Construction : Draw $BE \parallel AD$

Proof :

$\therefore AB \parallel DE$ [Given]

$AD \parallel BE$ [By construction]

\therefore Quadrilateral ABED is a parallelogram.



$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle BED$... (i)

[Opp. \angle s of a ||gm]

and $AD = BE$... (ii)

[Opp. sides of a || gm]

But $AD = BC$... (iii)

[Given]

From (ii) and (iii)

$BE = BC$

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle BCE$... (iv)

[Angle opposite to equal sides]

$\angle BEC + \angle BED = 180^\circ$ [Linear pair]

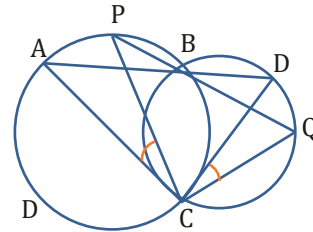
$\Rightarrow \angle BCE + \angle BAD = 180^\circ$

[From (iv) and (i)]

\Rightarrow Trapezium ABCD is cyclic.

[\therefore If a pair of opposite angles of a quadrilateral is 180° , then the quadrilateral is cyclic]

9. Two circles intersect at two points B and C. Through B, two line segments ABD and PBQ are drawn to intersect the circles at A, D and P, Q respectively. Prove that $\angle ACP = \angle QCD$.



Sol. Given : Two circles intersect at two points B and C. Through B, two line segments ABD and PBQ are drawn to intersect the circles at A, D and P, Q respectively.

To Prove : $\angle ACP = \angle QCD$

Proof : $\angle ACP = \angle ABP$... (i)

[Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal]

$\angle QCD = \angle QBD$... (ii)

[Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal]

$\angle ABP = \angle QBD$... (iii)

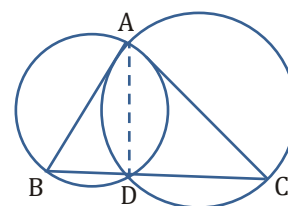
[Vertically Opposite Angles]

From (i), (ii) and (iii),

$\angle ACP = \angle QCD$

10. If circles are drawn taking two sides of a triangle as diameters, prove that the point of intersection of these circles lie on the third side.

Sol. We have $\triangle ABC$, and two circles described with diameter as AB and AC respectively. They intersect at a point D, other than A. Let us join A and D.



AB is a diameter

$\therefore \angle ADB$ is an angle formed in a semicircle.

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADB = 90^\circ \quad \dots (1)$$

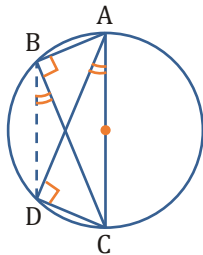
Similarly, $\angle ADC = 90^\circ \quad \dots (2)$

adding (1) and (2) $\angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$
i.e., B, D and C are collinear points BC is a straight line. Thus, D lies on BC.

11. ABC and ADC are two right triangles with common hypotenuse AC. Prove that $\angle CAD = \angle CBD$.

Sol. AC is a hypotenuse

$$\angle ADC = 90^\circ = \angle ABC$$



\therefore Both the triangles are in the same semicircle.

\Rightarrow A, B, C and D are concyclic.

Join BD

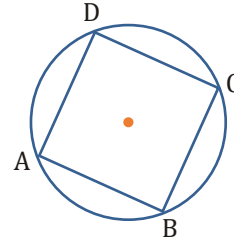
DC is chord

$\therefore \angle CAD$ and $\angle CBD$ are formed on the same segment

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBD$$

12. Prove that a cyclic parallelogram is a rectangle.

Sol.



We have a cyclic parallelogram ABCD.

\therefore Sum of its opposite angles is 180°

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{But } \angle A = \angle C \quad \dots (2)$$

From (1) and (2), we have

$$\angle A = \angle C = 90^\circ$$

Similarly, $\angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ$

\Rightarrow Each angle of the parallelogram

ABCD is 90°

Thus, ABCD is a rectangle.