

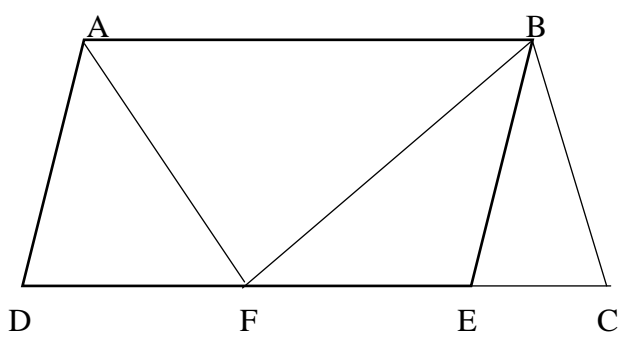
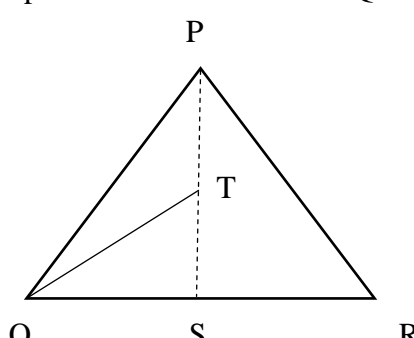


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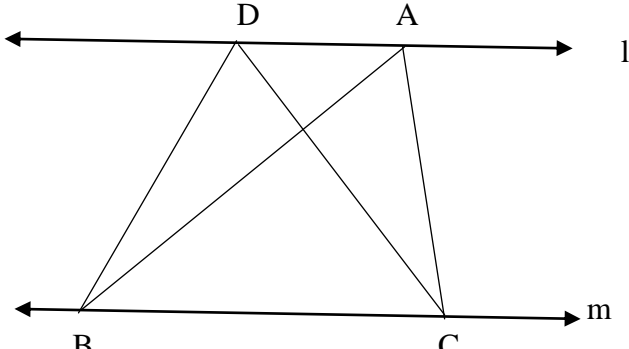
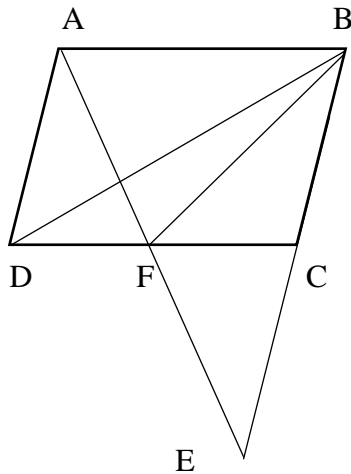
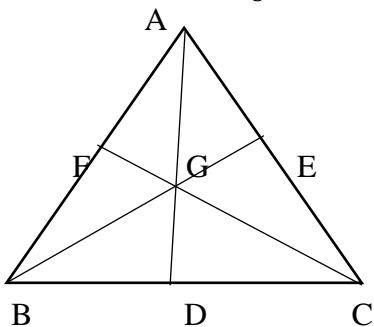
Subject : Mathematics	Topic : Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles.	Date of Worksheet : 12-11-2017
Worksheet No: 10		
Resource Person: Mrs. Anu Likson		Date : _____
Name of the Student : _____		Class & Division : IX Roll Number : ____

	Section A (Basic Skill)	Marks
	Answer the following questions:	
1.	Simplify: $(12 \times 0.3) + (0.7 \times 0.5)$	1
2.	Find the LCM of 35, 120, 25	1
3.	Find the HCF of 120, 24	1
4.	Simplify $(180 + 12.5) - (32 + 1.05)$	1
	Section B	
	Answer the following questions:	
1.	Triangles PQR and QSR lie on the same base QR. Also, $\angle PSQ = \angle RQS$. If $\text{ar}(\Delta PQR) = 12 \text{ cm}^2$, find $\text{ar}(\Delta QSR)$.	2
2.	Prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.	2
3.	In the given figure, ABED is a parallelogram in which $DE = EC$. Show that $\text{ar}(\Delta ABF) = \text{ar}(\Delta BEC)$.	2
		
4.	ΔABC and ΔABD are two triangles on the same base AB. If the line segment CD is bisected by AB at O. show that $\text{ar}(\Delta ABC) = \text{ar}(\Delta ABD)$.	3
5.	In the figure, T is the midpoint of median PS of ΔPQR . Show that , $\text{ar}(\Delta QTS) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ar}(\Delta PQR)$	3
		



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6.	<p>In the given figure , ABC and DBC are triangles on the same base and between the parallel lines l and m. If AB = 3cm, BC= 5cm, $\angle A = 90^\circ$, find the area of $\triangle DBC$.</p> 	3
7.	<p>D is the midpoint of side BC of $\triangle ABC$ and E is the midpoint of BD. If O is the midpoint of AE, then prove that $\text{ar}(\triangle BOE) = \frac{1}{8}\text{ar}(\triangle ABC)$.</p>	3
<u>Section C</u>		
1.	<p>PQRS is a square. N and M are the midpoints of sides SR and QR respectively. O is a point on diagonal PR such that $OP = OR$. Show that ONRM is a square. Also find the ratio of $\text{ar}(\triangle ORM)$ and $\text{ar}(PQRS)$.</p>	4
2.	<p>In the figure, ABCD is a parallelogram in which BC is produced to E such that $CE = BC$. AE intersects CD at F. Show that $\text{ar}(\triangle BDF) = \frac{1}{4}\text{ar}(ABCD)$.</p> 	4
3.	<p>The medians of $\triangle ABC$ intersect at G. Prove that , $\text{ar}(\triangle AGB) = \text{ar}(\triangle AGC) = \text{ar}(\triangle BGC) = \frac{1}{3}\text{ar}(ABC)$.</p> 	4