

Exercise VSAQs

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**Question 1:** In two congruent triangles ABC and DEF, if  $AB = DE$  and  $BC = EF$ . Name the pairs of equal angles.

**Solution:**

In two congruent triangles ABC and DEF, if  $AB = DE$  and  $BC = EF$ , then

$$\angle A = \angle D, \angle B = \angle E \text{ and } \angle C = \angle F$$

**Question 2:** In two triangles ABC and DEF, it is given that  $\angle A = \angle D$ ,  $\angle B = \angle E$  and  $\angle C = \angle F$ . Are the two triangles necessarily congruent?

**Solution:** No.

Reason: Two triangles are not necessarily congruent, because we know only angle-angle-angle (AAA) criterion. This criterion can produce similar but not congruent triangles.

**Question 3:** If ABC and DEF are two triangles such that  $AC = 2.5$  cm,  $BC = 5$  cm,  $C = 75^\circ$ ,  $DE = 2.5$  cm,  $DF = 5$  cm and  $D = 75^\circ$ . Are two triangles congruent?

**Solution:** Yes.

Reason: Given triangles are congruent as  $AC = DE = 2.5$  cm,  $BC = DF = 5$  cm and  $\angle C = \angle D = 75^\circ$ .

By SAS theorem triangle ABC is congruent to triangle EDF.

**Question 4:** In two triangles ABC and ADC, if  $AB = AD$  and  $BC = CD$ . Are they congruent?

**Solution:** Yes.

Reason: Given triangles are congruent as

$$AB = AD$$

$$BC = CD \text{ and}$$

$$AC \text{ [ common side]}$$

By SSS theorem triangle ABC is congruent to triangle ADC.

**Question 5:** In triangles ABC and CDE, if  $AC = CE$ ,  $BC = CD$ ,  $\angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle D = 90^\circ$ . Are two triangles congruent?

**Solution:** Yes.

Reason: Given triangles are congruent

$$\text{Here } AC = CE$$

$$BC = CD$$

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

By SSA criteria triangle ABC is congruent to triangle CDE.

**Question 6:** ABC is an isosceles triangle in which  $AB = AC$ . BE and CF are its two medians. Show that  $BE = CF$ .

**Solution:** ABC is an isosceles triangle (given)

$AB = AC$  (given)

BE and CF are two medians (given)

To prove:  $BE = CF$

In  $\triangle CFB$  and  $\triangle BEC$

$CE = BF$  (Since,  $AC = AB = AC/2 = AB/2 = CE = BF$ )

$BC = BC$  (Common)

$\angle ECB = \angle FBC$  (Angle opposite to equal sides are equal)

By SAS theorem:  $\triangle CFB \cong \triangle BEC$

So,  $BE = CF$  (By c.p.c.t)