THE INDIAN SCHOOL KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

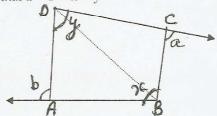
ASSIGNMENT

STD: IX

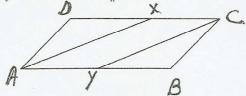
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER: QUADRILATERALS

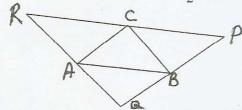
1. The sides BA and DC of a quadrilateral ABCD are produced as shown in figure given below. Prove that a + b = x + y



- 2. In a quadrilateral ABCD, CO and DO are bisectors of <C and <D respectively. Prove that <COD = $\frac{1}{2}$ (<A + <B).
- 3. Prove that in a parallelogram the bisectors of any two consecutive angles intersect at right angles.
- 4. In a parallelogram ABCD, <D = 115°, determine the measure of <A and <B.
- 5. ABCD is a parallelogram and line segments AX, CY bisect the angles A and C respectively. Show that AX | CY.

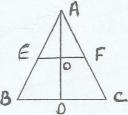


6. Given \triangle ABC, lines are drawn through A, B and C, parallel respectively to the sides BC, CA and AB forming \triangle PQR. Show that BC = $\frac{1}{2}$ QR.

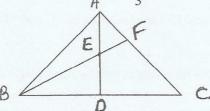


- 7. In a parallelogram ABCD, the bisector of <A also bisects BC at X. Prove that AD = 2AB.
- 8. ABCD is a parallelogram. AB is produced to E so that BE = AB. Prove that ED bisects BC.

- 9. D, E and F are respectively, the mid points of sides BC, CA and AB of an equilateral triangle ABC. Prove that ΔDEF is also an equilateral triangle.
- 10. In figure, ΔABC is isosceles with AB = AC. D, E and F are respectively mid-points of sides BC, AB and AC. Show that line segment AD is perpendicular to the line segment EF and is bisected by it.



11. In $\triangle ABC$, AD is the median through A and E is the mid-point of AD. BE produced meets AC in F. Prove that $AF = \frac{1}{3}AC$.



- 12. ABCD is a square. E,F,G and H are points of AB, BC, CD and DA respectively, such that AE = BF = CG = DH. Prove that EFGH is a square.
- 13. M and N divide the side AB of ΔABC into three equal parts. Line segments MP and NQ are both parallel to BC and meet AC in P and Q, respectively. Prove that P, Q divide AC into three equal parts.