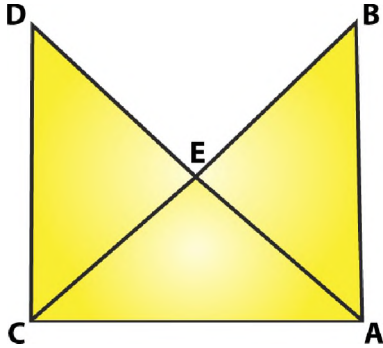


Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10 Congruent Triangles

Exercise 10.4

Question 1: In figure, It is given that $AB = CD$ and $AD = BC$. Prove that $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle CBA$.



Solution:

From figure, $AB = CD$ and $AD = BC$.

To prove: $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle CBA$

Consider $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle CBA$.

$AB = CD$ [Given]

$BC = AD$ [Given]

And $AC = AC$ [Common side]

So, by SSS congruence criterion, we have

$\triangle ADC \cong \triangle CBA$

Hence proved.

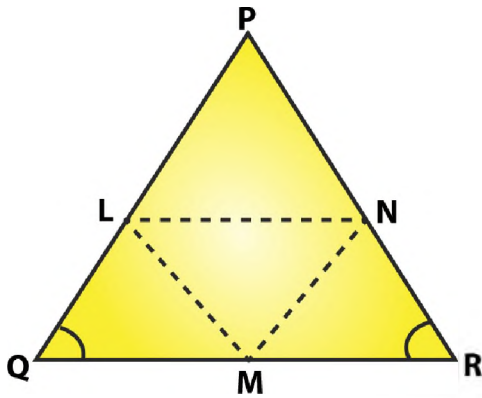
Question 2: In a $\triangle PQR$, if $PQ = QR$ and L, M and N are the mid-points of the sides PQ, QR and RP respectively. Prove that $LN = MN$.

Solution:

Given: In $\triangle PQR$, $PQ = QR$ and L, M and N are the mid-points of the sides PQ, QR and RP respectively

To prove: $LN = MN$

Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 10 Congruent Triangles



Join L and M, M and N, N and L

We have $PL = LQ$, $QM = MR$ and $RN = NP$

[Since, L, M and N are mid-points of PQ, QR and RP respectively]

And also $PQ = QR$

$PL = LQ = QM = MR = PN = NR$ (i)

[Using mid-point theorem]

$MN \parallel PQ$ and $MN = PQ/2$

$MN = PL = LQ$ (ii)

Similarly, we have

$LN \parallel QR$ and $LN = (1/2)QR$

$LN = QM = MR$ (iii)

From equation (i), (ii) and (iii), we have

$PL = LQ = QM = MR = MN = LN$

This implies, $LN = MN$

Hence Proved.