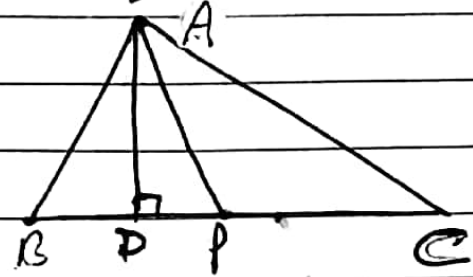


મતિમાન = 6.1

1. દિવે ટ્રિંગલ ABC દિવે, બિંદુ P ક્ષેત્ર BC ના મધ્યે
બિંદુ P ને ઠા



(i) $BP = CP$

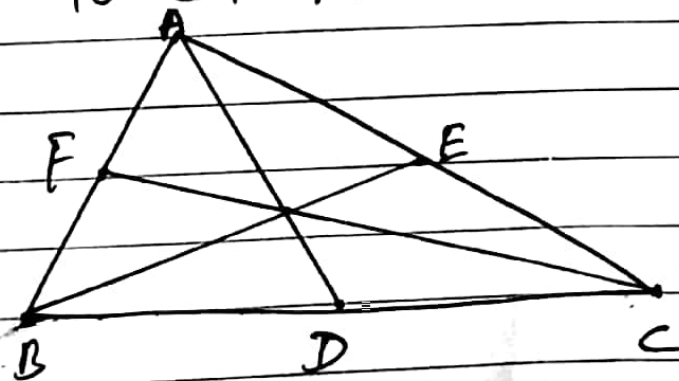
(ii) $\angle APC = 90^\circ$

(iii) $BD = BC$ ગણતરી

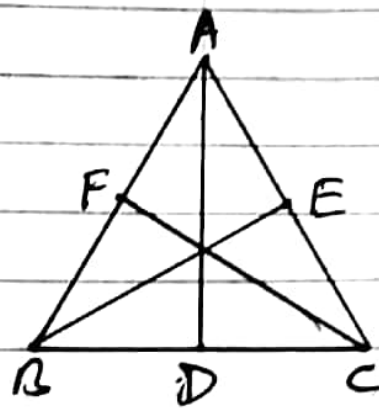
(iv) AD , $\triangle ABC$ ના મધ્યકર્ત્રીય છે.

(v) AP , $\triangle ABC$ ના મધ્યકર્ત્રીય છે.

2. (a) ટ્રિંગલ ABC ઘટાડે મધ્યે બિંદુઓમાં મધ્યકર્ત્રીય AD ,
 BE મધ્યે CF બિંદુ



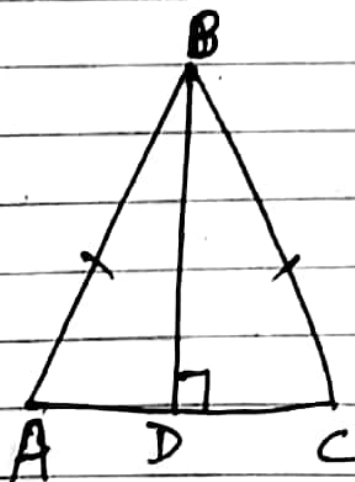
- (b) ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਮਕੋਣੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ $\triangle ABC$ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਮੱਧਵਿਧਾਂ ਬਿੰਦੂ D, E, F ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਮੱਧਵਿਧਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੰਬਾਈਆਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ।



$$AD = BE = CF = 3.5 \text{ cm}$$

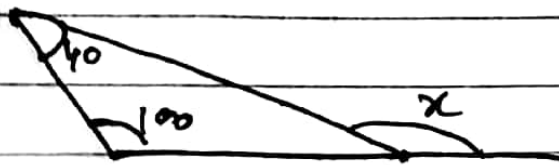
ਇਹ ਮੱਧਵਿਧਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੈ।

- (c) ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਮਕੋਣੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ ABC ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ $AB = BC$ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਿਥਰ ਲੰਬ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਕਰੋ।



3. ਦਿੱਤੇ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ x ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ।

(i)



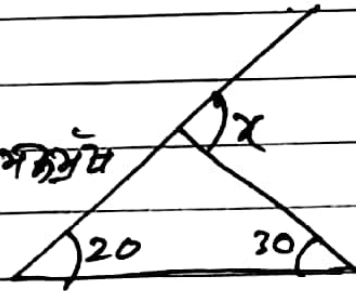
ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ
 ਦਿੱਤੇ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ

$$x = 40 + 100$$

$$x = 140^\circ$$

(ii)

ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ
 ਦਿੱਤੇ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ
 ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ

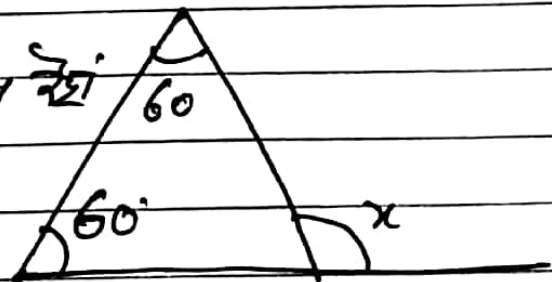


$$x = 20 + 30$$

$$x = 50^\circ$$

(iii)

ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ
 ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ
 ਦਾ ਜੋੜ

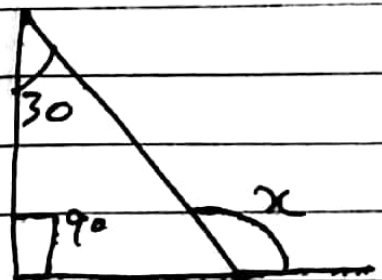


$$x = 60 + 60$$

$$x = 120^\circ$$

(iv)

ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ
 ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ



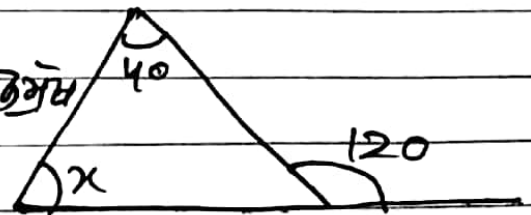
$$x = 90 + 30$$

$$x = 120^\circ$$

4. x का अंश पता करो।

(i)

द्विभुज का बाहरी कोण = लंबवृद्धी भक्तुंघ
कोण का अंश



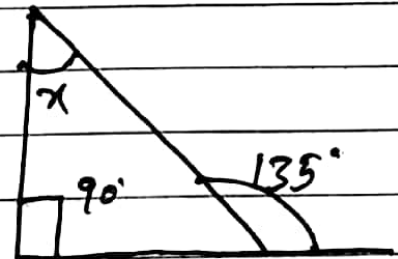
$$120 = 40 + x$$

$$120 - 40 = x$$

$$x = 80$$

(ii)

द्विभुज का बाहरी कोण = लंबवृद्धी भक्तुंघ
कोण का अंश



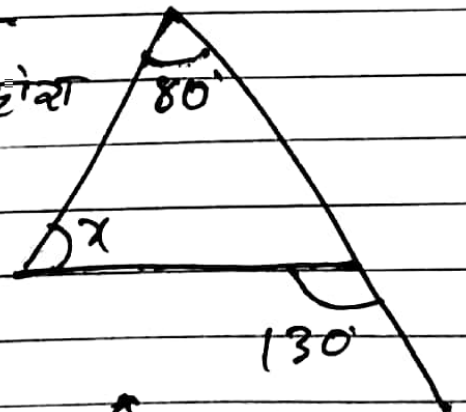
$$135 = x + 90$$

$$135 - 90 = x$$

$$x = 45$$

(iii)

बाहरी कोण = लंबवृद्धी भक्तुंघ कोण का अंश



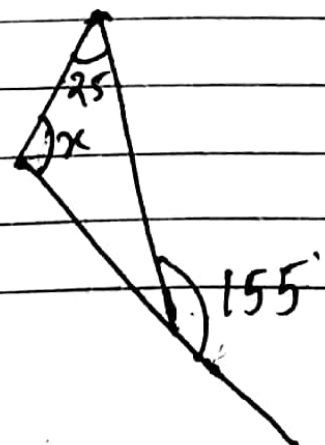
$$130 = 80 + x$$

$$130 - 80 = x$$

$$x = 50$$

(iv)

बाहरी कोण = लंबवृद्धी भक्तुंघ कोण का अंश



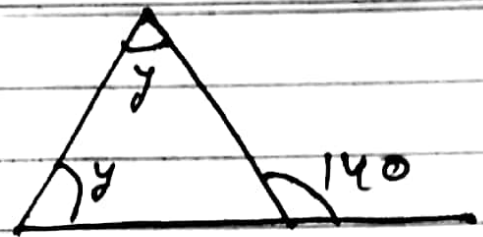
$$155 = x + 25$$

$$155 - 25 = x$$

$$x = 130$$

5 યુ રા શ્રેઠ પડા વેઠ

(i) ઘાઠવી વેઠ = ઝંઘરૂઠી મઠમુઘ વેઠાં
રા મેઠ



$$140 = y + y$$

$$140 = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{140}{2} = 70$$

$$y = 70$$

(ii) ઝંઘરૂઠી મઠમુઘ વેઠાં રા મેઠ = ઘાઠવી વેઠ

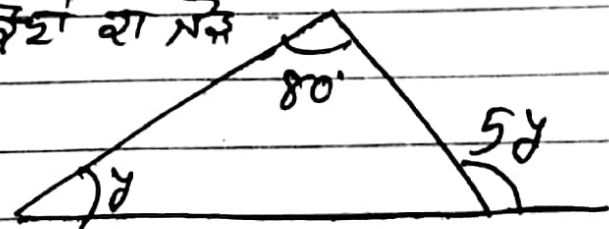


$$y + 90 = 160$$

$$y = 160 - 90$$

$$y = 70$$

(iii) ઘાઠવી વેઠ = ઝંઘરૂઠી મઠમુઘ વેઠાં રા મેઠ



$$5y = 80 + y$$

$$5y - y = 80$$

$$4y = 80$$

$$y = \frac{80}{4} = 20$$

$$y = 20$$

1. પડા વૉ વિ ડે રિંડે ડે વૉડા રે માપો નાક ડિગ્રી
મંડે ડે રાં નગી.

(a) $35^\circ, 70^\circ, 65^\circ$

$$35 + 70 + 65 = 170^\circ \neq 180^\circ$$

વિદિવિ ડિગ્રી રે ડિગ્રી મંદુની વૉડા રા નેડુ 180° ડેરા ડે.
 $\therefore 35^\circ, 70^\circ, 65^\circ$ ડિગ્રી રે વૉડા નગી ડે મંદરે.

(b) $70^\circ, 50^\circ, 60^\circ$

$$70 + 50 + 60 = 180^\circ$$

વિદિવિ ડિગ્રી રે ડિગ્રી વૉડા રા નેડુ 180° ડેરા ડે.
દિસજી $70^\circ, 50^\circ, 60^\circ$ ડિગ્રી રે વૉડા ડે મંદરે ડા.

(c) $90^\circ, 80^\circ, 20^\circ$

$$90 + 80 + 20 = 190^\circ \neq 180^\circ$$

$\therefore$ ડિગ્રી રે ડિગ્રી વૉડા રા નેડુ 180° ડેરા ડે.
 $\therefore 90^\circ, 80^\circ, 20^\circ$ ડિગ્રી રે વૉડા નગી ડે મંદરે.

(d) $60^\circ, 60^\circ, 60^\circ$

$$60 + 60 + 60 = 180^\circ$$

$\therefore$ ડિગ્રી રે ડિગ્રી વૉડા રા નેડુ 180° ડેરા ડે.
 $\therefore 60^\circ, 60^\circ, 60^\circ$ ડિગ્રી રે વૉડા ડે મંદરે ડા.

(e) $90^\circ, 90^\circ, 90^\circ$

$$90 + 90 + 90 = 270 \neq 180$$

ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨੋਂ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

$\therefore 90^\circ, 90^\circ, 90^\circ$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਕੋਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ।

2
(i)

x ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ
 $\therefore$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੋਵੇ।

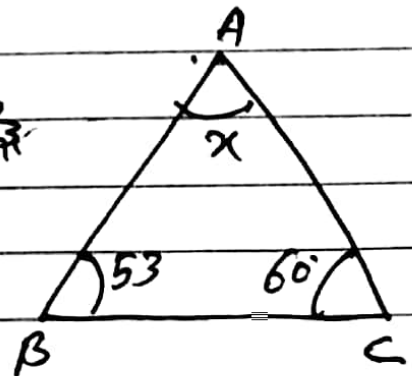
$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$$

$$x + 53 + 60 = 180$$

$$x + 113 = 180$$

$$x = 180 - 113$$

$$x = 67$$



(ii)

ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੋਵੇ।

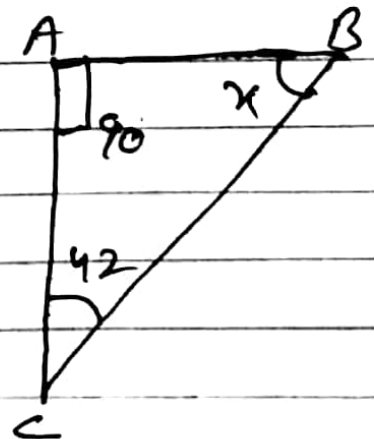
$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$$

$$90 + x + 42 = 180$$

$$x + 132 = 180$$

$$x = 180 - 132$$

$$x = 48$$



(iii) $\therefore$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

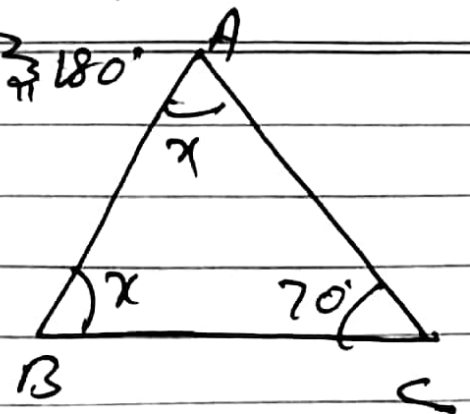
$$x + x + 70 = 180$$

$$2x = 180 - 70$$

$$2x = 110$$

$$x = \frac{110}{2} = 55$$

$$x = 55^\circ$$



(iv) $\therefore$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

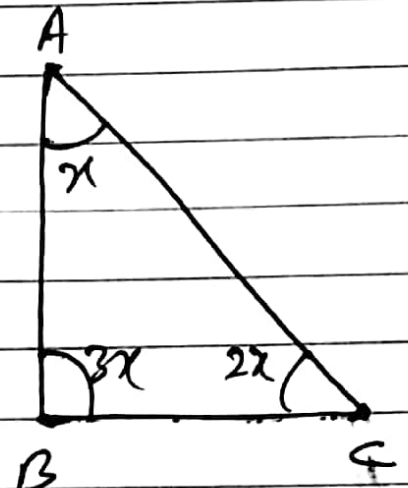
$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$$

$$x + 3x + 2x = 180$$

$$6x = 180$$

$$x = \frac{180}{6} = 30$$

$$x = 30^\circ$$



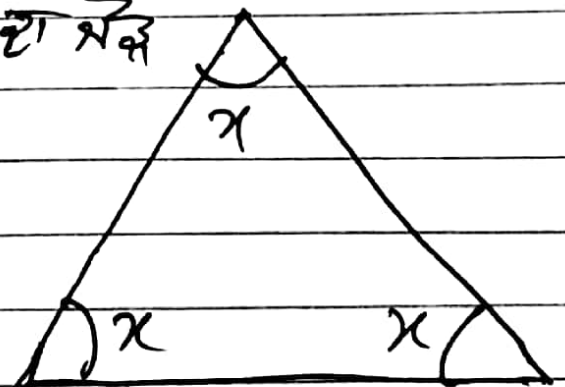
(v) $\therefore$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

$$\therefore x + x + x = 180$$

$$3x = 180$$

$$x = \frac{180}{3}$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$



(vi) ∵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋ 180° ਹੋਵੇ ।

$$\therefore (x-5) + 60 + (x+5) = 180$$

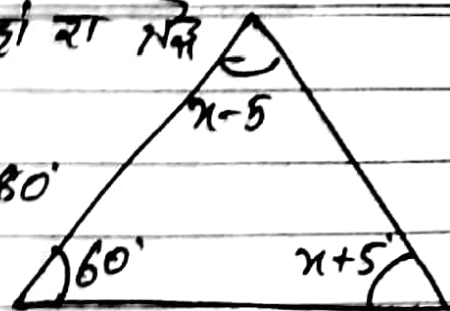
$$2x - 5 + 60 + 5 = 180$$

$$2x = 180 - 60$$

$$2x = 120$$

$$x = \frac{120}{2}$$

$$x = 60$$



3
= (ii)

x ਅਤੇ y ਦਾ ਜੋੜ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ
ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋ

$$110 = x + 60$$

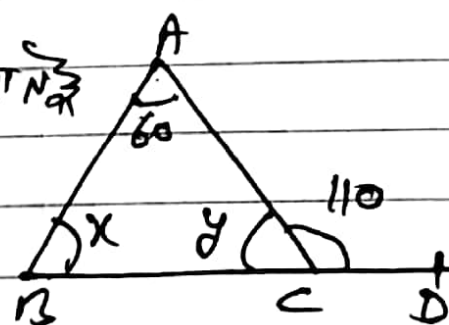
$$x = 110 - 60$$

$$x = 50$$

$$y + 110 = 180 \quad (\text{ਦੋ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਕੋਣ})$$

$$y = 180 - 110$$

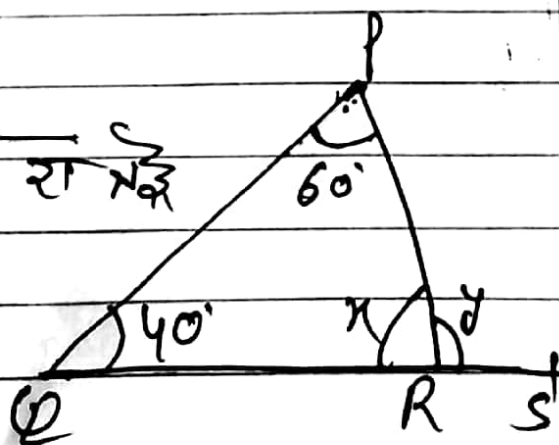
$$y = 70$$



(ii) ਬਾਹਰੀ ਕੋਣ = ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋ

$$y = 40 + 60$$

$$y = 100$$



$$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle PRQ = 180$$

ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣ

$$60 + 40 + x = 180$$

$$100 + x = 180$$

$$x = 180 - 100$$

$$x = 80$$

(iii)

$x = 80^\circ$ ਇਸੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਕੋਣ
 $\therefore$ ਤਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ
 180° ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

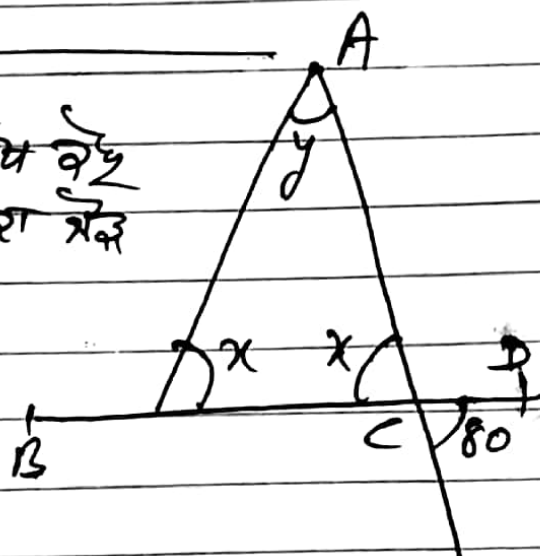
$$\therefore x + x + y = 180$$

$$80 + 80 + y = 180$$

$$160 + y = 180$$

$$y = 180 - 160$$

$$y = 20$$



(iv)

$\triangle LMN$ ਵਿੱਚ

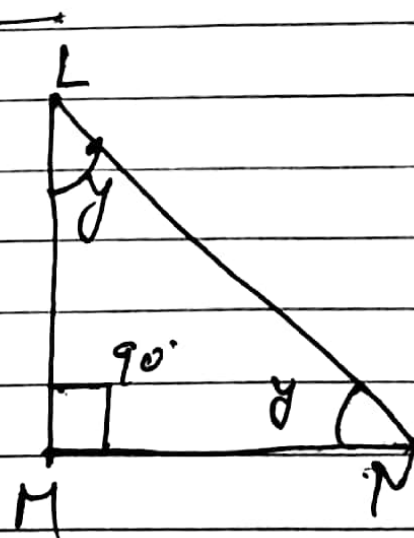
$$\angle M = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle L + \angle M + \angle N = 180$$

$$y + 90 + y = 180$$

$$2y = 180 - 90 = 90$$

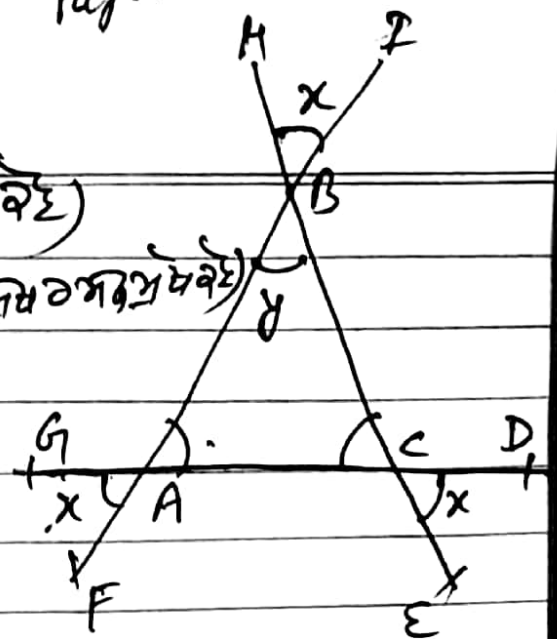
$$y = \frac{90}{2} = 45^\circ$$



(V) $y = x$ (શિષ્ટ મનુષ્ય વેદ)

$\angle BAC = \angle GAF = x$ (શિષ્ટ મનુષ્ય વેદ)

$\angle ACB = \angle DCE = x$ (શિષ્ટ મનુષ્ય વેદ)



ટ્રિંગલ ABC દિલો

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

$y + x + x = 180$

$x + x + x = 180$

$\therefore y = x$

$3x = 180$

$x = \frac{180}{3} = 60$

$x = 60^\circ$

$\therefore y = x = 60^\circ$

(VI) ઘાટી વેદ = મંદરૂની મનુષ્ય વેદાંશ ને

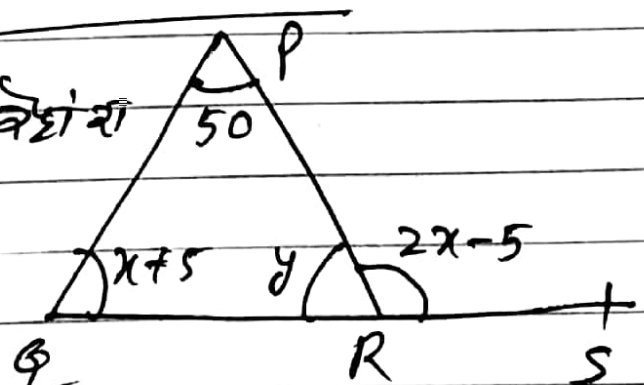
$2x - 5 = 50 + (x + 5)$

$2x - x = 50 + 5 + 5$

$x = 60^\circ$

$\angle PRQ + \angle PRS = 180$

$y + 2x - 5 = 180$



(ઘેલો ને)

$$y + 2 \times 60 - 5 = 180 \quad [\because x = 60^\circ]$$

$$y + 120 - 5 = 180$$

$$y + 115 = 180$$

$$y = 180 - 115$$

$$y = 65$$

$$x = 60$$

4. ਮੰਨ ਲਵੋ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ ABC ਵਿੱਚ

$$\angle A = 5x, \angle B = 6x, \angle C = 7x$$

$\therefore$ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 180° ਹੋਵੇਗਾ

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$5x + 6x + 7x = 180$$

$$18x = 180$$

$$x = \frac{180}{18}$$

$$x = 10^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 5 \times 10 = 50^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 6 \times 10 = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 7 \times 10 = 70^\circ$$

5. ਮੰਨ ਲਵੋ $\triangle ABC$ ਵਿੱਚ

$$\angle A = 60^\circ, \text{ ਮੰਨ ਲਵੋ } \angle B = 4x$$

$$\angle C = 8x$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$$

$$60 + 4x + 8x = 180$$

$$12x = 180 - 60$$

$$12x = 120$$

$$x = \frac{120}{12}$$

$$x = 10$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 4x = 4 \times 10 = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 8x = 8 \times 10 = 80^\circ$$

6 $\triangle ABC$ ਦਿੱਤੇ $\angle B = 50^\circ$, $\angle C = 62^\circ$
 ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ 180° ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle A + 50 + 62 = 180$$

$$\angle A + 112 = 180$$

$$\angle A = 180 - 112$$

$$\angle A = 68^\circ$$

7 ਸਮਕੋਣ $\triangle ABC$ ਦਿੱਤੇ

$$\angle A = \text{ਸਮਕੋਣ} = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{ਮੰਨ ਲਵੋ} \quad \angle B = 2x \quad \text{ਅਤੇ} \quad \angle C = 3x$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$90 + 2x + 3x = 180$$

$$5x = 180 - 90$$

$$5x = 90$$

(ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ 180° ਹੋਵੇਗਾ)

$$x = \frac{90}{5} = 18^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 2x = 2 \times 18 = 36^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 3x = 3 \times 18 = 54^\circ$$

8 ਤਿਭੁਜ ABC ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਿੱਗੇ ਕੋਣ

$$\angle A = (2x + 20), \quad \angle B = (x + 30), \quad \angle C = (2x - 10)$$

ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$(2x + 20) + (x + 30) + (2x - 10) = 180$$

$$5x + 20 + 30 - 10 = 180$$

$$5x + 40 = 180$$

$$5x = 180 - 40$$

$$5x = 140$$

$$x = \frac{140}{5} = 28$$

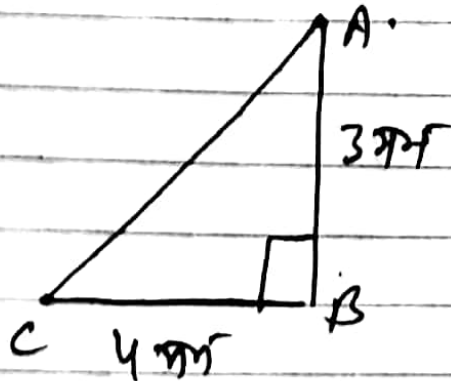
$$\therefore \angle A = 2x + 20 = 2 \times 28 + 20 = 56 + 20 = 76^\circ$$

$$\angle B = x + 30 = 28 + 30 = 58^\circ$$

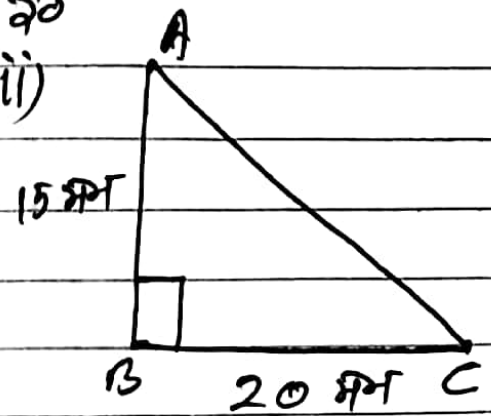
$$\angle C = 2x - 10 = 2 \times 28 - 10 = 56 - 10 = 46^\circ$$

1. મોડિમામ 3 ત્રીજા રી શ્રેણી પડા જે

(i)



(ii)



પાદીષાગેરમ મુજાત મમરેડે ડિરેક્ટિવે

$$(વચ્ચ)^2 = (ક'ચ)^2 + (આપાત)^2$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$AC^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$AC^2 = 9 + 16$$

$$AC^2 = 25$$

$$AC^2 = 5 \times 5$$

$$AC^2 = (5)^2$$

$$AC = 5 \text{ cm}$$

મમરેડે $\triangle ABC$ ડિરેક્ટિવે

પાદીષાગેરમ મુજાત

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$AC^2 = (15)^2 + (20)^2$$

$$AC^2 = 225 + 400$$

$$AC^2 = 625$$

$$AC^2 = 25 \times 25$$

$$AC^2 = (25)^2$$

$$AC = 25 \text{ સમ}$$

2. વિગડીમાં મમરેડે ડિરેક્ટિવે રીમાં ત્રીજાં ડે મરેરીમાં

(i) 4 સમ, 5 સમ, 7 સમ

મીન ક્રે $a = 4 \text{ સમ}$, $b = 5 \text{ સમ}$, $c = 7 \text{ સમ}$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (4)^2 + (5)^2$$

$$= 16 + 25$$

$$= 41$$

$$c^2 = (7)^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2 \therefore$ 4 સમ, 5 સમ, 7 સમ મમરેડે ડિરેક્ટિવે રીમાં ત્રીજાં ડે મરેરીમાં

(ii) 1.5 મમ, 2 જમ, 2.5 જમ

$a = 1.5$ મમ, $b = 2$ જમ, $c = 2.5$ જમ

$$a^2 + b^2 = (1.5)^2 + (2)^2$$

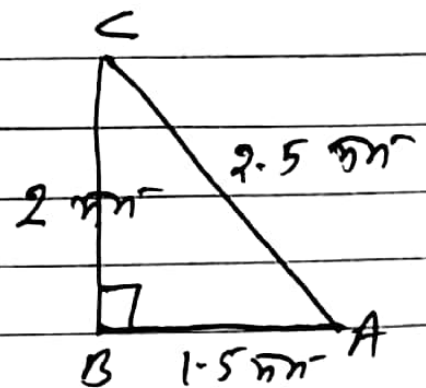
$$= 2.25 + 4$$

$$= 6.25$$

$$c^2 = (2.5)^2$$

$$= 2.5 \times 2.5$$

$$= 6.25$$



$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$\therefore$ 1.5 જમ, 2 જમ અને 2.5 જમ મમવેડ રીખાં
જ્યાં જ્યાં 2.5 જમ
સામવેડ રીખાં
જ્યાં જ્યાં 2.5 જમ
સામવેડ રીખાં

જ્યાં જ્યાં 2.5 જમ
સામવેડ રીખાં
જ્યાં જ્યાં 2.5 જમ
સામવેડ રીખાં

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

(iii) 2 જમ, 2 જમ, 5 જમ

$a = 2$ જમ, $b = 2$ જમ, $c = 5$ જમ

$$a^2 + b^2 = (2)^2 + (2)^2 = 4 + 4$$

$$= 8$$

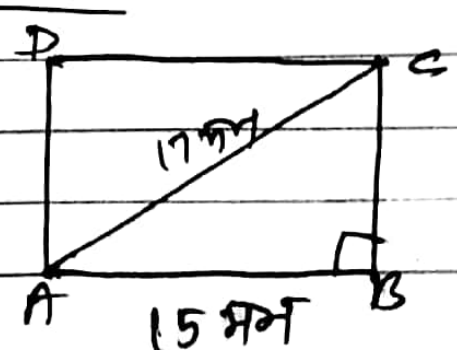
$$c^2 = (5)^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$$

$\therefore$ 2 જમ, 2 જમ અને 5 જમ મમવેડ
રિખાં રીખાં જ્યાં જ્યાં 5 જમ
સામવેડ રીખાં

3

જ્યાં જ્યાં ABCD દિવ
જ્યાં જ્યાં = AB = 15 મમ
જ્યાં જ્યાં = AC = 17 જમ



મનવે $\triangle ABC$ દિવે

(પાસ/પાસે/ગમ
મનવે)

$$(\text{કરક})^2 = (\text{કંધ})^2 + (\text{ભાપા})^2$$

$$(17)^2 = BC^2 + (15)^2$$

$$289 = BC^2 + 225$$

$$289 - 225 = BC^2$$

$$64 = BC^2$$

$$(8)^2 = BC^2$$

$$BC = 8 \text{ મમ}$$

$$\therefore \text{કેવકાઈ} = BC = 8 \text{ મમ}$$

$$64 = 8 \times 8 \\ = 8^2$$

$$\text{ભાપાઈઝ કા પઠિભાપ} = 2 \times (l + b)$$

$$= 2 \times (15 + 8)$$

$$= 2 \times 23$$

$$= 46 \text{ મમ}$$

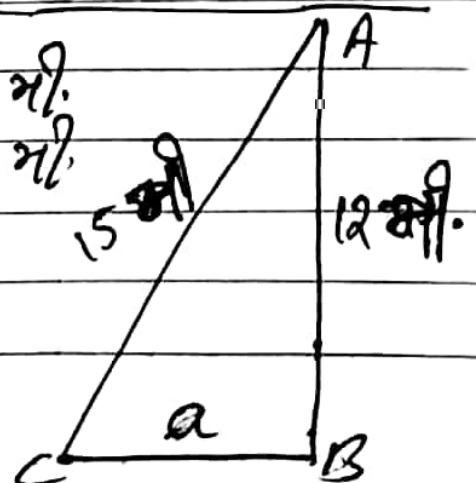
$$\text{ભાપાઈઝ કા પેડરકક} = l \times b$$

$$= 15 \times 8$$

$$= 120 \text{ રવકા મમ}$$

4

પેકી રી કંધાઈ = (કરક) = $AC = 15$ મી.
તમકિ કે પેકી રી રૂગી $AB = 12$ મી.
કીરાઈ મકે પેકી રી રૂકકે મિરે રી
રૂગી = $BC = a$



સમકોણ $\triangle ABC$ દિવે

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$(15)^2 = (12)^2 + a^2$$

$$225 = 144 + a^2$$

$$225 - 144 = a^2$$

$$81 = a^2$$

$$a^2 = 9 \times 9 = 9^2$$

$$a^2 = 9^2$$

$$a = 9 \therefore \text{મી.}$$

$\therefore$ લીટા અને પેંસી લે તેટલે મિલે લી. દુગી
= 9 મી.

5. સમકોણ $ABCD$ દિવે

$$AB = BC = CD = AD = 5 \text{ મમ}$$

$$\text{દિવરક} = AC = 8 \text{ મમ}$$

ક્રિષ્ટિ સમકોણ લે

દિવરક દિવે દુગી નું સમકોણ 3

સમરૂપતા કરે ગુ

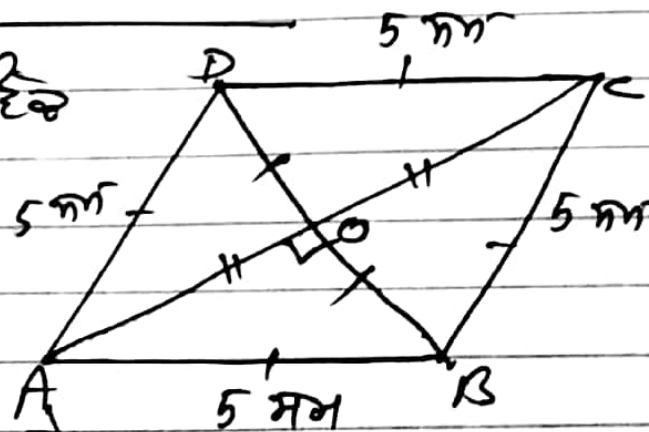
$$\therefore OA = OC = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \text{ મમ}$$

$$OB = OD$$

સમકોણ $\triangle AOB$ દિવે પાછી ઘાગોરમ

મપાત્ર

$$AB^2 = OB^2 + OA^2$$



$$(5)^2 = OB^2 + (4)^2$$

$$25 = OB^2 + 16$$

$$25 - 16 = OB^2$$

$$9 = OB^2$$

$$(3)^2 = OB^2$$

$$OB = 3 \text{ મી.}$$

$$\therefore \text{દિવલની જંઘણી} = 2 \times OB = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ મી.}$$

6

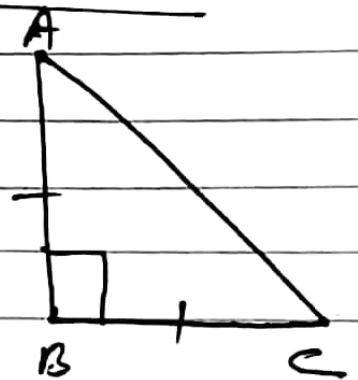
મમરેટ મમરેટની ટ્રિંગલ ABC
દિવે

$$(વલ) = AC^2 = 50 \text{ મી}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{50}$$

$$= \sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \text{ મીટર}$$



મોં જોઈ જોઈ ધગધગ વૃત્તાં રી જંઘણી = AB = BC = x
પાણી પાણી મમરેટ

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$50 = x^2 + x^2$$

$$50 = 2x^2$$

$$\frac{50}{2} = x^2$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

$$x = (5)^2$$

$$x = 5 \text{ મી.}$$

$$\therefore$$

$$AB = BC = 5 \text{ મી.}$$

7 $\triangle ABC$ દિવે $\angle C = 90^\circ$

$AC = 8$ મમ, $BC = 6$ મમ

પાદી ઘાગેગમ મમમાર

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$$

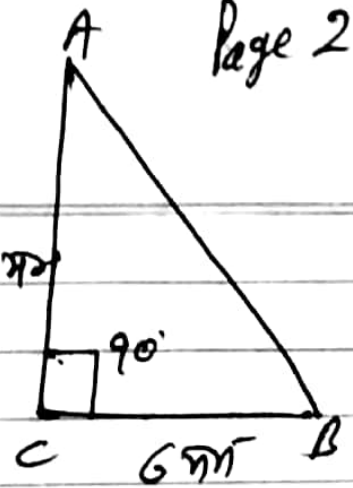
$$AB^2 = (8)^2 + (6)^2$$

$$AB^2 = 64 + 36$$

$$AB^2 = 100$$

$$AB^2 = (10)^2$$

$$AB = 10 \text{ મમ}$$



$$100 = 10 \times 10 = (10)^2$$

(8) પાદી ઘાગેગમ ટ્રિગલર ઝઠ શાં કરી? ૧

(a) (5, 7, 12)

$$a = 5, b = 7, c = 12$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (5)^2 + (7)^2 = 25 + 49 = 74$$

$$c^2 = (12)^2 = 144$$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$ દિમકદ/ (5, 7, 12) પાદી ઘા-

ગેગમ ટ્રિગલર કરી ઝઠ.

(b) (3, 4, 5)

$$a = 3, b = 4, c = 5$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$c^2 = (5)^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$\therefore (3, 4, 5)$ पाईथागोरस त्रिकोण है।

(iii) $(8, 9, 10)$

$$a = 8, b = 9, c = 10$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (8)^2 + (9)^2 = 64 + 81 = 145$$

$$c^2 = (10)^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$$

$\therefore (8, 9, 10)$ पाईथागोरस त्रिकोण नहीं है।

(iv) $(5, 12, 13)$

$$a = 5, b = 12, c = 13$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (5)^2 + (12)^2 = 25 + 144 = 169$$

$$c^2 = (13)^2 = 169$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$\therefore (5, 12, 13)$ पाईथागोरस त्रिकोण है।

1. ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਭੁਜਾਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਹਨ,

(a) 8 cm, 10 cm, 18 cm

ਤੈਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਦੋ ਭੁਜਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ ਤੀਜੀ ਭੁਜਾ ਤੋਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਵੱਧ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸਨੂੰ ਵਰਤ ਕੇ ਵੇਖੀਏ:-

$$8 + 10 > 18 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਨਹੀਂ})$$

$$10 + 18 > 8 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

$$8 + 18 > 10 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭੁਜਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

(b) 6 cm, 4 cm, 8 cm

$$6 + 4 > 8 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

$$4 + 8 > 6 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

$$6 + 8 > 4 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

∴ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭੁਜਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

(c) 35 cm, 38 cm, 40 cm

$$35 + 38 > 40 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

$$38 + 40 > 35 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

$$35 + 40 > 38 \quad (\text{ਸੰਤੋਖ ਹੈ})$$

∴ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭੁਜਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

(d) 3 cm, 4 cm, 10 cm

$$3 + 10 > 4 \quad (\text{ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ})$$

$$4 + 10 > 3 \quad (\text{ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ})$$

$$3 + 4 > 10 \quad (\text{ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ})$$

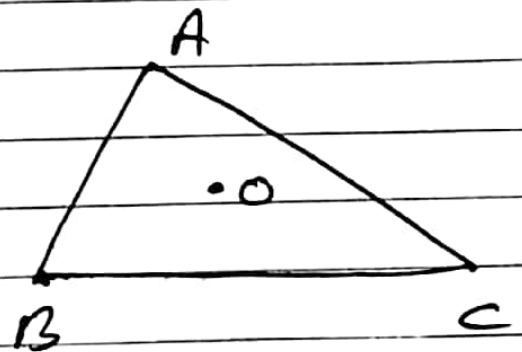
$\therefore$ ਇਹਾ ਤੁਸਾਰਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

2. ਦਿੱਤੇ ਦਿੰਦੇ $O, \triangle ABC$ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰਲਾ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਹੈ।
 $>, <$ ਜਾਂ $=$ ਕੁਝ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਵਾਸਤਵ ਹੀਨ

(a) $OA + OB > AB$

(b) $OB + OC > BC$

(c) $OA + OC > AC$



4. ABCD ਇੱਕ ਕੁਤਰਬੁਨ ਹੈ (ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ)

ਦੀ

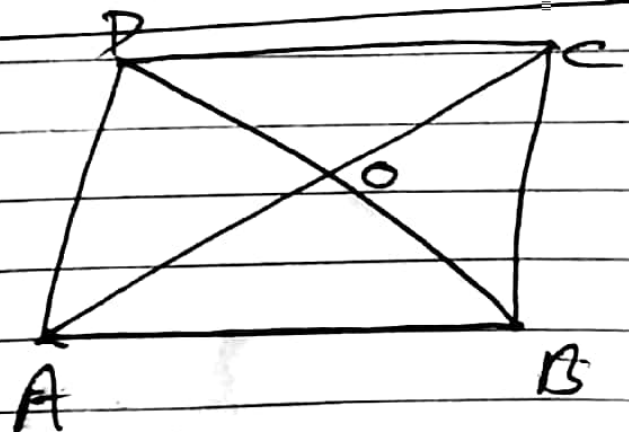
$$AB + BC + CD + DA < 2(AC + BD)$$

$\triangle AOB$ ਵਿੱਚ

$$OA + OB > AB \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$\triangle BOC$ ਵਿੱਚ

$$OB + OC > BC \quad \text{--- (2)}$$



$\triangle COD$ हे

$$OC + OD > CD \text{ ————— (3)}$$

$\triangle AOD$ हे

$$OA + OD > AD \text{ ————— (4)}$$

समीकरण ①, ②, ③ मध्ये ④ को जोड़ें

$$(OA + OB) + (OB + OC) + (OC + OD) + (OA + OD) > AB + BC + CD + AD$$

$$2(OA + OC) + 2(OB + OD) > AB + BC + CD + AD$$

$$2AC + 2BD > AB + BC + CD + AD$$

$$2(AC + BD) > AB + BC + CD + AD$$

4

AD , $\triangle ABC$ की मधिका है ?

$$\text{की } AB + BC + CA > 2AD$$

उस

$\therefore AD$, $\triangle ABC$ की मधिका है।

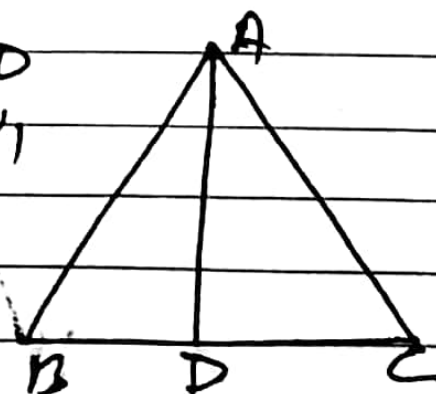
$$\therefore BD = DC$$

$\triangle ABD$ हे

$$AB + BD > AD \text{ ————— (1)}$$

दिए 3वां $\triangle ACD$ हे

$$AC + CD > AD \text{ ————— (2)}$$



ਸਮੀਕਰਨ ① ਅਤੇ ② ਨੂੰ ਜੋੜਨ ਤੇ :-

$$AB + BD + AC + CD > AD + AD$$

$$AB + BD + CD + AC > 2AD$$

$$AB + BC + AC > 2AD$$

ਤਾਂ $AB + BC + AC > 2AD$ ਤਾਂ

5 = ਮੰਨ ਲਵੋ ਤੀਸਰੀ ਤੁਲਾ = x
ਤਾਂ

$$4 + 6 > x \Rightarrow 10 > x$$

$$4 + x > 6 \Rightarrow x > 6 - 4$$

$$x > 2$$

$$x + 6 > 4 \Rightarrow x > 4 - 6 \Rightarrow x > -2$$

ਇਸ ਲਈ 2 ਅਤੇ 10 ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਤੀਸਰੀ
ਤੁਲਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਤਾ :- ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ (ਮੈਂਬਰ ਮਾਮਟਰ)
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ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰ. 9988451434