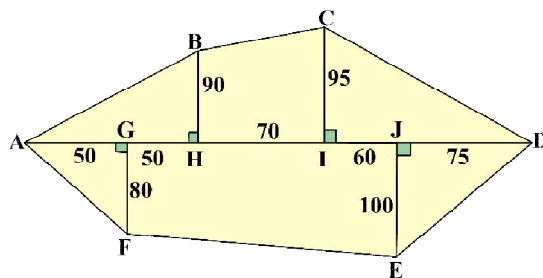


15. $\{k=QG$

- 1- I kcrP; kHk [kMkP; kvkj k [kMÓko#uR; kp{k=Q
G dk<k-
¼ lo ekiehVje/; vkgr½



$$\begin{aligned} \text{mdy } \& \quad l(AG) = 50 \text{ eh} \quad l(GH) = 50 \text{ eh} \quad l(GF) = 80 \text{ eh} \\ l(BH) &= 90 \text{ eh} \quad l(HI) = 70 \text{ eh} \quad l(CI) = 95 \text{ eh} \\ l(IJ) &= 60 \text{ eh} \quad l(JD) = 75 \text{ eh} \quad l(JE) = 100 \text{ eh} \end{aligned}$$

j [k BH, j [k CI, j [k FG vkf.kj [k EJgik; kADojycvkgr-

$$(i) \quad l(AH) = l(AG) + l(GH)$$

$$l(AH) = 50 + 50 = 100 \text{ eh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta BAH \text{ p } \{k=QG &= \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times \text{mph} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times l(AH) \times l(BH) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 90 \\ &= 50 \times 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta BAH \text{ p } \{k=QG = 4500 \text{ pkeh}$$

(ii) $\square BHIC$ gk leycpkdkuvkg-

$$\text{leycpkdkuBHICp } \{k=QG$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{lekrjck t phcj h t}) \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(\text{BH}) + l(\text{CI})] \times l(\text{HI})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [(90 + 95) \times 70]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [185 \times 70]$$

$$= 185 \times 35 = 6475$$

$$I_{\text{eycpkd kuBHICp}} \{k=QG\} = 6475 \text{ pke h}$$

$$(iii) \quad l(\text{ID}) = l(\text{IJ}) + l(\text{JD})$$

$$l(\text{ID}) = 60 + 75 = 135 \text{ e h}$$

$$\Delta \text{CID p } \{k=QG\} = \frac{1}{2} \times i k; k \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(\text{ID}) \times l(\text{CI})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 135 \times 95$$

$$\Delta \text{CID p } \{k=QG\} = 6412.5 \text{ pke h}$$

$$(iv) \quad \Delta \text{AGF p } \{k=QG\} = \frac{1}{2} \times i k; k \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(\text{AG}) \times l(\text{FG})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 80$$

$$= 50 \times 40$$

$$\Delta \text{AGF p } \{k=QG\} = 2000 \text{ pke h}$$

$$(v) \quad l(\text{GJ}) = l(\text{GH}) + l(\text{HI}) + l(\text{IJ})$$

$$l(\text{GJ}) = 50 + 70 + 60 = 180 \text{ e h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{eycpkd} u_{GF E J} p_{\{k=QG\}} & \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (l_{ekrjck} t_{phcjht}) \times m_{ph} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(FG) + l(EJ)] \times l(GJ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times [(80 + 100) \times 180] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times [180 \times 180] \\
 &= 90 \times 180
 \end{aligned}$$

$$l_{eycpkd} u_{GF E J} p_{\{k=QG\}} = 16200 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} \quad \Delta E J D p_{\{k=QG\}} &= \frac{1}{2} \times i_{k;k} \times m_{ph} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times l(JD) \times l(EJ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 75 \times 100 \\
 &= 75 \times 50
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta E J D p_{\{k=QG\}} = 3750 \text{ pkeh}$$

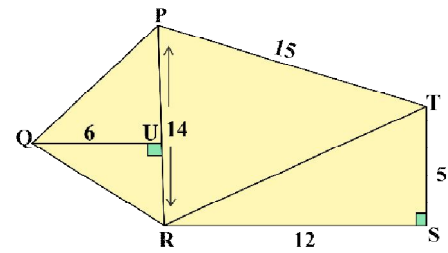
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f_{nyY;kHk} [kMkp_{\{k=QG\}} &= \Delta B A H p_{\{k=QG\}} + \square B H I C \\
 p_{\{k=QG\}} + \Delta C I D p_{\{k=QG\}} + \Delta A G F p_{\{k=QG\}} + \\
 \square G F E J p_{\{k=QG\}} + \Delta E J D p_{\{k=QG\}} & \\
 &= 4500 + 6475 + 6412.5 + 2000 + 16200 + 3750 \\
 &= 39337.5 \text{ pkeh} \\
 \therefore f_{nyY;kHk} [kMkp_{\{k=QG\}} &= 39337.5 \text{ pkeh} \text{ vkg}
 \end{aligned}$$

2- I kcrP; kvkÑrhe/;]

PQRSTghcgHk t kÑrhvkg-

vkÑrhrhy loekiehvje/; vkgr- ;k

vkÑrhp {k=QG dk<-



mdy % $l(QU) = 6$ $l(PR) = 14$ $l(PT) = 15$

$l(TS) = 5$ $l(RS) = 12$

; Fk ΔPQR p k lkk; kPRvkf.kmphQUfnyhvkg- ΔTSR gkdVd ku

f=dk.kvkg- ΔPRT ; kck t PR, ck t RTvkf.kck t PT; k ck t vkgr-

iR; dvkÑrhp {k=QG dk<-

ΔTSR ; kdVd ku f=dk.kkr]

ik; Fkkxkj lP; kie; ku l kj]

$$(RT)^2 = (RS)^2 + (TS)^2$$

$$= (12)^2 + (5)^2$$

$$= 144 + 25$$

$$\therefore (RT)^2 = 169$$

$$\therefore RT = 13 \text{ eh}$$

$$(i) \Delta PQR \text{ p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times mph$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 6$$

$$= 7 \times 6$$

$$\Delta PQR \text{ p } \{k=QG = 42 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(ii) \Delta PRT_{p\{k=QG\}} = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{14+13+15}{2}$$

$$= \frac{42}{2}$$

$$= 21$$

$$\therefore \Delta PRT_{p\{k=QG\}} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{21(21-14)(21-13)(21-15)}$$

$$= \sqrt{21 \times 7 \times 8 \times 6}$$

$$= \sqrt{7 \times 3 \times 7 \times 4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{7 \times 7 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$= 7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \dots (\text{oxeG dkl u})$$

$$\Delta PRT_{p\{k=QG\}} = 84$$

$$(iii) \Delta TSR_{p\{k=QG\}} = \frac{1}{2} \times l(RS) \times l(TS)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(RS) \times l(TS)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5$$

$$\Delta TSR_{p\{k=QG\}} = 30 \text{ pkeh}$$

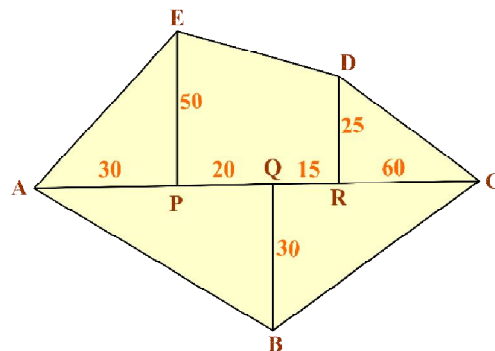
$$\therefore \square PQRST_{p\{k=QG\}} = \Delta PQR_{p\{k=QG\}} + \Delta PRT_{p\{k=QG\}}$$

$$\{k=QG\} + \Delta TSR_{p\{k=QG\}}$$

$$\therefore \square PQRST_{p\{k=QG\}} = 42 + 84 + 30 = 156 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$\therefore \square PQRST_{p\{k=QG\}} 156 \text{ pkeh vkg}$$

3- "k t k j h y v k ñ r h e / ;]
 ABCDE g h c g H k t k ñ r h
 v k g - v k ñ r h e / k h y l o
 e k i e h V j e / ; v k g r -
 ; k v k ñ r h p { k = Q G d k < k -



mdy % ΔEAP , ΔDRC v k f . k ΔABC g f = d k . k v k g r v k f . k
 $\square EPRD$ g k l e y c p k d k u v k g - i R ; d v k ñ r h p { k = Q G d k < -

$$(i) \quad \Delta EAP \text{ p } \{k = QG = \frac{1}{2} \times i k ; k \times m p h \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times l(AP) \times l(EP)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 50$$

$$= 15 \times 50$$

$$\Delta EAP \text{ p } \{k = QG = 750 \text{ p k e h}$$

$$(ii) \quad l(PR) = l(PQ) + l(QR) = 20 + 15 = 35 \text{ e h}$$

$\square EPRD$ g k l e y c p k d k u v k g -

$$l e y c p k d k u EPRD \text{ p } \{k = QG = \frac{1}{2} \times l e k r j c k t p h c j h t \times m p h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(EP) + l(DR)] \times l(PR)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [50 + 25] \times 35$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [75] \times 35$$

$$= \frac{2625}{2}$$

$$l_{\text{eycpkd}} \text{PRD p } \{k=QG = 1312.5 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(iii) \quad \Delta \text{DRC p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times i_k ; k \times \text{ mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(\text{RC}) \times l(\text{DR})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 25$$

$$= 30 \times 25$$

$$\Delta \text{DRC p } \{k=QG = 750 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(iv) \quad l(\text{AC}) = l(\text{AP}) + l(\text{PQ}) + l(\text{QR}) + l(\text{RC})$$

$$= 30 + 20 + 15 + 60$$

$$= 125 \text{ eh}$$

$$\Delta \text{ABC p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times i_k ; k \times \text{ mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(\text{AC}) \times l(\text{QB})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 125 \times 30$$

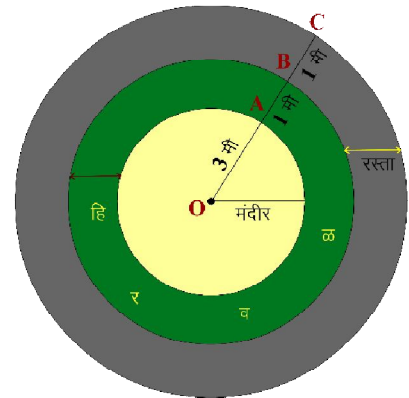
$$= 125 \times 15$$

$$\Delta \text{ABC p } \{k=QG = 1875 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{चक्र त्रिभुज ABCDE पर } \{k=QG = \Delta EAP \text{ पर } \{k=QG + \\
 \square EPRD \text{ पर } \{k=QG + \Delta DRC \text{ पर } \{k=QG + \Delta ABC \text{ पर } \\
 \{k=QG \\
 = 750 + 1312.5 + 750 + 1875 \\
 = 4687.5 \text{ के.मी.} \\
 \therefore \text{चक्र त्रिभुज ABCDE पर } \{k=QG \text{ 4687.5 के.मी. के.मी.}
 \end{aligned}$$

4- 3 है $f=T; P$; कोर गे kj त xoj , d है $jvkg$ $o R$; kHk को r 1 है-
 $\#nhphgjoGvkgvkf.kfgjoGhP$; $kckgj$ 1 है- $\#nhpkjLrvkg$ -
 है kj l $kBhokijyyh$ त $kxkvkf.kjLR$; k l $kBhokijyyh$ त kxk
 ; $ki dhd k.kR$; k त $xp \{k=QG$ त $kLrvkg$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{मध्य } \% \text{ चक्र त्रिभुज } or \text{ गे } kj \text{ है } kj \text{ के } \\
 f=T; k=3 \text{ है- है } kj \text{ l $kBhokijyY$; k त xp \\
 $\{k=QG=\pi r^2$ \\
 $=\frac{22}{7} \times 3 \times 3$ \\
 $=\frac{22}{7} \times 9 \dots\dots(I)$
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ज } LR; \text{ के } phckgjhy \text{ } f=T; k= l(OC) \\
 = l(OA) + l(AB) + l(BC) \\
 = 3 + 1 + 1 = 5 \text{ है}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ज } LR; \text{ के } phvkrhy \text{ } f=T; k= l(OB) = l(OA) + l(AB) \\
 = 3 + 1 = 4 \text{ है}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore jLR; kP, d.k \{k=QG = jLR; kP; k \text{ ckgjhy } f=T; k \text{ \& } jLR; kP; kvkrhy$
 $f=T; k$

$$= \pi \times (5)^2 - \pi(4)^2$$

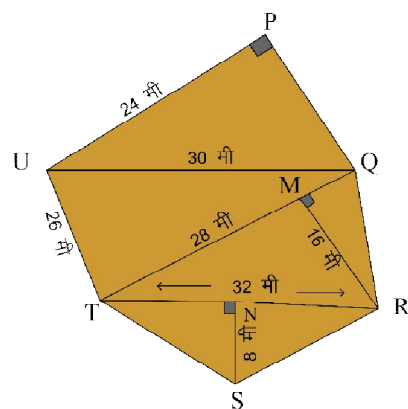
$$\therefore jLR; kP, d.k \{k=QG = \pi \times [(5)^2 - (4)^2]$$

$$= \pi \times (25 - 16)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 9 \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

(I) o (II) o#u efñjk lkbh okijyyh tkxk vkf.k
 $jLR; k \text{ lkbhokijyyh tkxk ; kph } \{k=QG \text{ lekvgr-}$

5- “k tkjhvyvkÑrhe/; cgHk tkÑrhvkg-
 $R; kr \text{ lock t phe kifnyy hvkg- rj}$
 $; kvkÑrhp \{k=QG \text{ dk<k-}$



mdy $\% \text{ } l(UP) = 24\text{eh} \text{ } l(UQ)=30\text{eh} \text{ } l(UT) = 26\text{eh} \text{ } l(TQ) =$
 $28\text{eh} \text{ } l(TR) = 32\text{eh-} \text{ } l(RM) = 16\text{eh-} \text{ } l(SN) = 8\text{eh-}$
 $\Delta PUQ, \Delta QUT, \Delta QTR \text{ vkf.k } \Delta RTS ; k \text{ } l \text{ of=dk.kkph } \{k=QG$
 $\text{dk<}]$

(i) iFkeck t PQphykch dk<

$\Delta PUQ \text{ gkdVdku } f=dk.kvkg-$

$\therefore ik; Fkkxkj \text{ } lP; k \text{ } ie; ku \text{ } l \text{ } kj]$

$$l(UQ)^2 = l(UP)^2 + l(QP)^2$$

$$\therefore (30)^2 = (24)^2 + l(QP)^2$$

$$\therefore l(QP)^2 = (30)^2 - (24)^2$$

$$= 900 - 576$$

$$= 324$$

$$\therefore l(QP) = 18 \text{ eh}$$

$$(ii) \Delta PUQ \text{ p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times mph$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(UP) \times l(QP) = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 18$$

$$= 12 \times 18$$

$$\Delta PUQ \text{ p } \{k=QG = 216 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(iii) \Delta QUT \text{ ph v/kifjferh} = s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{30 + 26 + 28}{2}$$

$$= \frac{84}{2}$$

$$\Delta QUT \text{ ph v/kifjferh} = 42 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$\Delta QUT \text{ p } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{42(42-30)(42-26)(42-28)}$$

$$= \sqrt{42 \times 12 \times 16 \times 14}$$

$$= \sqrt{14 \times 3 \times 3 \times 4 \times 16 \times 14}$$

$$= \sqrt{14 \times 14 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 4}$$

$$= 14 \times 3 \times 2 \times 4 \dots\dots (\text{oxide})$$

$$\Delta QUT \text{ p } \{k=QG\} = 336 \text{ pke}$$

$$(iv) \quad \Delta QTR \text{ p } \{k=QG\} = \frac{1}{2} \times l(TQ) \times l(RM)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 28 \times 16$$

$$= 14 \times 16$$

$$\Delta QTR \text{ p } \{k=QG\} = 224 \text{ pke}$$

$$(v) \quad \Delta RTS \text{ p } \{k=QG\} = \frac{1}{2} \times l(TR) \times l(SN)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 8$$

$$= 16 \times 8$$

$$\Delta RTS \text{ p } \{k=QG\} = 128 \text{ pke}$$

$$\therefore \text{CkgHk t kÑrhPQRSTUp } \{k=QG\} = \Delta PUQ \text{ p } \{k=QG\} + \Delta QUT \text{ p }$$

$$\{k=QG\} + \Delta QTR \text{ p } \{k=QG\} + \Delta RTS \text{ p } \{k=QG\}$$

$$\therefore \text{CkgHk t kÑrhPQRSTUp } \{k=QG\} = 216 + 336 + 224 + 128$$

$$= 904 \text{ pke}$$

$$\therefore \text{CkgHk t kÑrhPQRSTUp } \{k=QG\} = 904 \text{ pke}$$

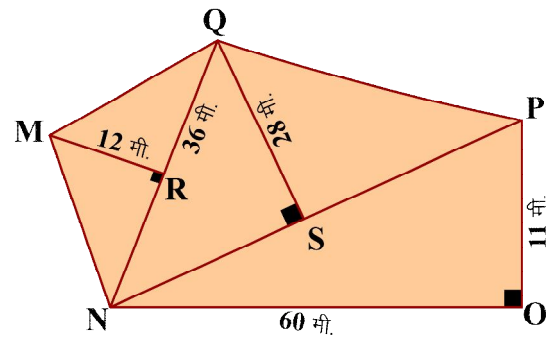
6- $\nabla \tilde{N}rhe/; MNOPQghcgHk t k\tilde{N}rhvkg-MNOPQe/;]$

$$l(NQ) = 36 \text{ eh] } l(MR) = 12 \text{ eh]$$

$$l(QS) = 28 \text{ eh]$$

$$l(NO) = 60 \text{ eh] } l(PO) = 11 \text{ eh-}$$

$rjMNOPQp \{k=QG \text{ dk}<k-$



$$\text{mdy } \parallel l(NQ) = 36 \text{ eh] } l(MR)$$

$$= 12 \text{ eh] } l(QS) = 28 \text{ eh]$$

$$l(NO) = 60 \text{ eh] } l(PO) = 11 \text{ eh-}$$

$$\Delta QMN, \Delta QNP \text{ vkf. } k\Delta PNO p \{k=QG \text{ dk}<]$$

$$(i) \Delta QMN p \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(NQ) \times l(MR) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 12$$

$$= 18 \times 12$$

$$\Delta QMN p \{k=QG = 216 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(ii) \Delta PNO p \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(NO) \times l(PO)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 11$$

$$= 30 \times 11$$

$$\Delta PNO p \{k=QG = 330 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(iii) \quad \angle PNO = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \triangle PNO \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$l(PN)^2 = l(NO)^2 + l(PO)^2$$

$$= l(60)^2 + l(11)^2$$

$$= 3600 + 121$$

$$= 3721$$

$$\therefore l(PN) = 61 \text{ cm}$$

$$(iv) \quad \triangle QNP \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(NP) \times l(QS)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 61 \times 28$$

$$= 61 \times 14$$

$$\triangle QNP \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

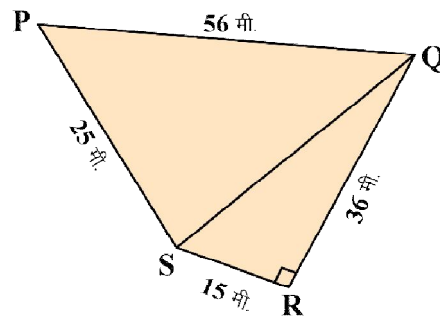
$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle MNOP \text{ is a right-angled triangle} = \triangle QMN \text{ is a right-angled triangle} + \triangle PNO \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$\triangle QMN \text{ is a right-angled triangle} + \triangle QNP \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle MNOP \text{ is a right-angled triangle} = 216 + 330 + 854$$

$$= 1400 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle MNOP \text{ is a right-angled triangle} = 1400 \text{ cm}^2$$



7- I kcrP; kvkÑrhr loekiehVje/; fnyyhvkgr- R; ko#u□PQRSp {k=QG dk<k-

mdy (i) ΔQRS gkdVdku f=dk.kvkg-

ΔQRS e/;] $m\angle QRS = 90^\circ$, $l(QR) = 36$ ehvkf.k

$l(SR) = 15$ eh

$\therefore$ dkVdku f=dk.kQRSp {k=QG =

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (dkVdkudj.kkÚ; kck t P; kykchpkx.kkd kj)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(QR) \times l(SR)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 15$$

$$= 18 \times 15$$

$$= 270 \text{ pkeh}$$

dkVdku f=dk.kQRSp {k=QG = 270pkeh

(ii) ΔQRS ; kdVdku f=dk.kkpkd.kj [k QS vkg-

$\therefore$ ik; Fkkxkj l P; k ie; ku l kj]

$$l(QS)^2 = l(QR)^2 + l(SR)^2$$

$$= (36)^2 + (15)^2$$

$$= 1296 + 225$$

$$= 1521$$

$$l(QS)^2 = (39)^2$$

$$\therefore l(QS) = 39 \text{ cm}$$

$$(iii) \Delta PSQ \sim \Delta QSR \text{ (by SAS similarity)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta PSQ \sim \Delta QSR \implies \frac{PS}{QS} &= \frac{QR}{SR} \\ \implies \frac{PS}{39} &= \frac{36}{15} \\ \implies PS &= \frac{39 \times 36}{15} \\ &= 93.6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta PSQ \text{ p } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60(60-56)(60-39)(60-25)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60 \times 4 \times 21 \times 35}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 5 \times 4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 7 \times 5 \times 7}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 4 \times 4 \times 7 \times 7}$$

$$= 3 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \dots\dots\dots (\text{oxeG d k < u})$$

$$\Delta PSQ \text{ p } \{k=QG = 420 \text{ p k e h}$$

$$\therefore \square PQRS \text{ p } \{k=QG = \Delta QRS \text{ p } \{k=QG + \Delta PSQ \text{ p } \{k=QG$$

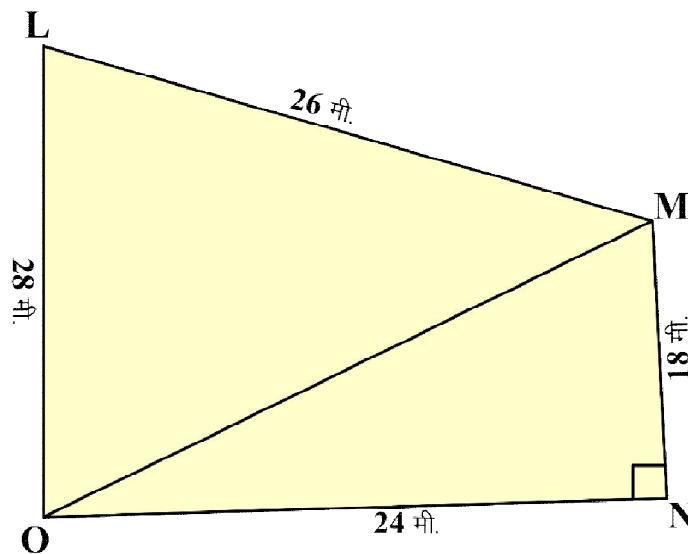
$$= 270 + 420$$

$$= 690 \text{ पकेह}$$

$$\therefore \square PQRS \text{ प } \{k=QG \text{ 690 पकेहवkg-}$$

$$8- \square LMNO \text{ के/; } l(LO) = 28 \text{ eh } l(ON) = 24 \text{ eh}$$

$$l(MN) = 18 \text{ eh } l(LM) = 26 \text{ eh } \text{ र j } \square LMNO \text{ प } \{k=QG \text{ d k < k-}$$



mdy ॥ (i) $\triangle MNO$ के/;

$$m\angle MNO = 90^\circ, l(ON) = 24 \text{ eh } \text{vkf. } l(MN) = 18 \text{ eh}$$

$$\therefore \triangle MNO \text{ प } \{k=QG =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{dkVdkudj .kkÚ ; kck t P ; kykchpkx .kkdkj})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(MN) \times l(ON) = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 24$$

$$= 9 \times 24 = 216$$

$$\triangle MNO \text{ प } \{k=QG = 216 \text{ पकेह}$$

(ii) $\triangle MNO$ [kMO gk d.k vkg-

$\therefore$ ik; Fkkxkj l P;k ie; ku l kj]

$$l(MO)^2 = l(MN)^2 + l(ON)^2$$

$$= (18)^2 + (24)^2$$

$$= 324 + 576$$

$$= 900$$

$$l(MO)^2 = (30)^2$$

$$\therefore l(MO) = 30\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } \triangle LOM \text{ Pkh v/kifjferh} = s &= \frac{a + b + c}{2} \\ &= \frac{28 + 26 + 30}{2} \\ &= \frac{84}{2} \\ &= 42\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \triangle LOM \text{ Pkh} = QG &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{42(42-28)(42-26)(42-30)} \\ &= \sqrt{42 \times 14 \times 16 \times 12} \\ &= \sqrt{3 \times 14 \times 14 \times 16 \times 4 \times 3} \\ &= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 14 \times 14 \times 4 \times 16} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \times 14 \times 2 \times 4 \dots \dots (\text{oxeG d}k < u)$$

$$\therefore \Delta LOMp \{k=QG = 336pkeh$$

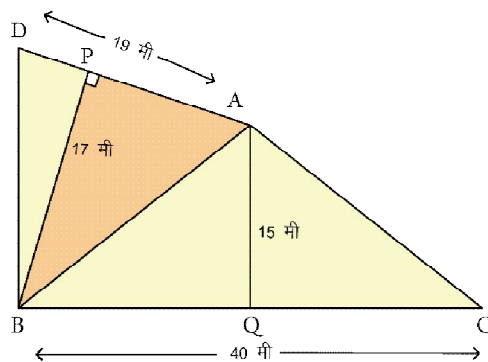
$$\therefore \square LMNOp \{k=QG = \Delta MNO p \{k=QG + \Delta LOM p \{k=QG$$

$$= 216 + 336$$

$$= 552pkeh$$

$$\therefore \square LMNO p \{k=QG 552pkeh\text{vkg-}$$

9- I kcrP; kvkÑrhe/; loekiehVje/; fnyyhvkg- rj□DBCAp
 $\{k=QG d k < k$ -



$$\text{mdy } \parallel (i) \Delta ABCp \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times mph$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(BC) \times l(AQ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 20 \times 15$$

$$\Delta ABCp \{k=QG = 300 pkeh$$

$$(ii) \Delta ADB p \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times ik; k \times mph$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times l(DA) \times l(BP) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 19 \times 17 \\
 &= \frac{323}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta ADB \text{ पक्ष } QG = 161.5 \text{ पक्ष}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \square DBCA \text{ पक्ष } QG &= \Delta ABC \text{ पक्ष } QG + \Delta ADB \text{ पक्ष } QG \\
 &= 300 + 161.5
 \end{aligned}$$

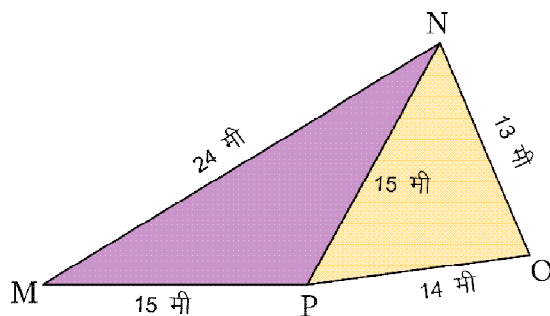
$$= 461.5 \text{ पक्ष}$$

$$\therefore \square DBCA \text{ पक्ष } QG = 461.5 \text{ पक्ष}$$

10- एक त्रिभुज MNO में

$$l(MN) = 24 \text{ मी}, l(MP) = 15 \text{ मी}, l(NP) = 15 \text{ मी}$$

$$l(PO) = 14 \text{ मी}, l(NO) = 13 \text{ मी} \text{ तब } \square MNOP \text{ का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।}$$



हमें (i) ΔMNP का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करना है।

$$l(MN) = 24 \text{ मी}, l(MP) = 15 \text{ मी}, l(NP) = 15 \text{ मी}$$

$$\therefore \Delta MNP \text{ का क्षेत्रफल } s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{24 + 15 + 15}{2}$$

$$= \frac{54}{2}$$

$$= 27 \text{ eh}$$

$$\therefore \Delta MNP \text{ } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{27(27-24)(27-15)(27-15)}$$

$$= \sqrt{27 \times 3 \times 12 \times 12}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 \times 3 \times 3 \times 12 \times 12}$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 12 \dots\dots (\text{oxeG dk<u})$$

$$\Delta MNP \text{ } \{k=QG= 108 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$(ii) \Delta NPO \text{ e/;]$$

$$l(\text{NP}) = 15 \text{ eh] } l(\text{NO}) = 13 \text{ ehvkf.kl}(\text{PO}) = 14 \text{ eh}$$

$$\therefore \Delta NPO \text{ phv/kifjferh= } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{14 + 15 + 13}{2}$$

$$= \frac{42}{2}$$

$$= 21 \text{ eh}$$

$$\therefore \Delta NPO \text{ } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{21(21-14)(21-15)(21-13)}$$

$$= \sqrt{21 \times 7 \times 6 \times 8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{7 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 4} \\
 &= \sqrt{\underline{7 \times 7} \times \underline{3 \times 3} \times \underline{2 \times 2} \times 4} \\
 &= 7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \dots (\text{oxeG dk<u})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \text{NPOp } \{k=\text{QG}\} = 84 \text{pkeh}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \square \text{MNOPp } \{k=\text{QG}\} &= \Delta \text{MNP p } \{k=\text{QG}\} \times \Delta \text{NPO p } \{k=\text{QG}\} \\
 &= 108 + 84
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 192 \text{pkeh}$$

$$\therefore \square \text{MNOPp } \{k=\text{QG}\} \text{ 192pkeh\textbf{vkg}.}$$

11. 40eh] 68eh] 84eh]ck t v l yY;k “krkrhy “kxk dk<. ;k l k Bh130
#i ; i rhPk kj l ehVjiek.kfdrh [kp ;by\

$$\text{mdy } \% ; Fk]a = 40, b = 68 \text{v kf.k } c = 84$$

$$\therefore \text{v/kifjferh} = s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{v/kifjferh} = \frac{40 + 68 + 84}{2} = \frac{192}{2} = 96 \text{eh.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f = d k.kh \text{ “krkp } \{k=\text{QG}\} &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\
 &= \sqrt{96(96-40)(96-68)(96-84)} \\
 &= \sqrt{96 \times 56 \times 28 \times 12} \\
 &= \sqrt{16 \times 6 \times 2 \times 28 \times 28 \times 2 \times 6} \\
 &= \sqrt{16 \times \underline{6 \times 6} \times \underline{2 \times 2} \times \underline{28 \times 28}} \\
 &= 4 \times 6 \times 2 \times 28 \dots\dots (\text{oxeG dk<u})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1344 \text{ pkeh}$$

“kr rhy “kxk dk<. k l k Bhnjpkj l ehVjyk ; .kkjk [kp 120 #- vkg-

$$\therefore \text{“krkp , d.k } \{k=QG = 1344 \text{ pkeh}$$

$$\therefore \text{“kxk dk<. kpk , d.k } [kp = 1344 \times 120 = 161280 \#-$$

$$\therefore \text{“kxk dk<. k l k B1,16,280 \#- [kp; by-}$$

12. f=d.k.kkP; kck tphykch 17 % 12 % 25iek.kkrvlu v/kifjferh 270
lehvkgrj f=d.k.kkp {k=QG dk<k-

$$\text{mdy \% ; Fk] } a = 17x, b = 12x \text{ v kf.k } c = 25x \text{ eku-}$$

$$\text{f=d.k.kkp v/kifjferh} = s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$\therefore 270 = \frac{17x + 12x + 25x}{2}$$

$$\therefore 270 \times 2 = 17x + 12x + 25x$$

$$540 = 54x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{540}{54} = 10-$$

$$\therefore a = 17x = 17 \times 10 = 170$$

$$b = 12x = 12 \times 10 = 120$$

$$c = 25x = 25 \times 10 = 250$$

$$\therefore \text{f=d.k.kkp } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

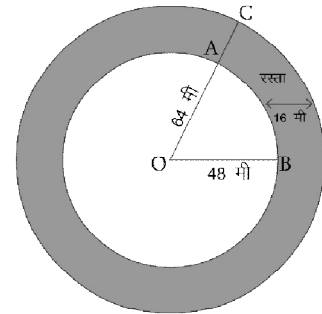
$$= \sqrt{270(270-170)(270-120)(270-250)}$$

$$= \sqrt{270 \times 100 \times 150 \times 20}$$

$$= \sqrt{81000000}$$

$$= 9000 \text{ pk l eh.....(oxeG dk u)}$$

$$\therefore f = dk.kkp \{k = QG \quad 9000 \text{ pk l eh vkg-}$$



13- , dk or Gk dk jen k upk 0; k l 96 eh vkg- ; k
en k upk Hk k or h 16 eh #nh pk j Lrkr ; k j d j k ; p k vkg-
r j

(i) R ; k j L R ; k p {k = QG f d r h \

(ii) j L r k r ; k j d j . ; k p k [k p i r h p k j l e h V j l k B h 20 #
; r v l y r j r k j L r k r ; k j d j . ; k p k [k p f d r h \

mdy % v k Ñ r h e / ; v k r h y o r G k p k H k k x

en k u v k g v k f . k N k ; k f d r H k k x j L r k v k g- ; F k v k r h y o r G k p k 0 ; k l = 96 eh-

$$\therefore v k r h y o r G k p h f = T ; k = r = \frac{96}{2} = 48 \text{ eh}$$

$$c k g j h y o r G k p h f = T ; k = R = v k r h y o r G k p h f = T ; k + j L R ; k p h \# n h \\ = 48 + 16$$

$$c k g j h y o r G k p h f = T ; k = R = 64 \text{ eh}$$

$$(i) j L R ; k p \{k = QG = c k g j h y o r G k p \{k = QG \& v k r h y o r G k p \{k = QG$$

$$= \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} (64)^2 - \frac{22}{7} (48)^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} [(64)^2 - (48)^2]$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} [4096 - 2304]$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} [1792]$$

$$= 22 \times 256$$

$$= 5632$$

$\therefore$ जलर; कप {क=QG 5632 पकेहवक-

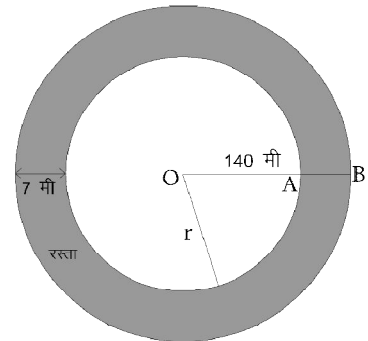
(ii) जलर; कजदज.; कपकि रपकज लेहवजप [कप 20 #- वक-

$\therefore$ 5632 पकेहजलर; कल कभ [कप= 5632 $\times$ 20

$$= 112640 \#$$

$\therefore$ जलर; कजदज.; कपक [कप 1,12,640 #- वक-

14- , दकगकदकजकxpक0; कल 280 एह वक-
कxप; कवरहयक तु 7 एह #नहपकजलर; कजदज-
जलर; कजदज.; कल कभ [कपि रपकेहयक 25 #-
नकु , द. कदरहवक\



मदय

वकÑरहे/; कगजहयक गपकहकxकxवकवक. कनक; कदरहकxगकजलरकवक-

कxपक0; कल = OB = 280 एह-

$$\therefore \text{कxपह फ=T; क= } R = \frac{280}{2} = 140 \text{ एह}$$

वरहयक गपह फ=T; क= OA = r = कxपह फ=T; क&जलर; कपह #नह

$$= 140 - 7$$

$$= 133 \text{ एह}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore j_{LR};kp \{k=QG = ckghyorGkp \{k=QG - vkrhyorGkp \{k=QG \\
&= \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 \\
&= \frac{22}{7} (140)^2 - \frac{22}{7} (133)^2 \\
&= \frac{22}{7} [(140)^2 - (133)^2] \\
&= \frac{22}{7} [(140 + 133)(140 - 133)] \\
&\dots [a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)] \\
&= \frac{22}{7} [273 \times 7] \\
&= 22 \times 273 \\
&= 6006 \text{ pkeh}
\end{aligned}$$

jLrkr ; kjdj. ; kpk [kpi rhpkeh 25 #- vkg-

$\therefore 6006 \text{ pkeh} j_{LR}; k l k B h [k p = 6006 \times 25 = 150150 \#$

$\therefore j_{Lrkr}; kjdj. ; kpk [kp 1,50,150 \# \text{ vkg-}$

15- ,dkorGdkjenkukHkkorhrkjp 4 injhdi.k ?kky.; k l k B h 30800 #-
fderhphrkjykyh- rkjphfdernjehVjyk 5 #-
v l Y ; k l R ; korGdkjenkukp {k=QG fdrh\

mdy %1 ehVj rkjyk 5 #- njku 30800 #i ; krfodr

?kryY ; krkjphykch = $\frac{30800}{5} = 6160$ eh

$\therefore 4 \text{ injh di.kk l k B h ykxyy h rkj} = 6160 \text{ eh}$

$$\therefore \text{,d injh di.k ?kkYk.;k l k Bh ykx.kkj h rkj} = \frac{6160}{4} = 1540 \text{ eh}$$

$$\text{or Gkd kjenkukpkijh?k} = \text{or Gkd kjenkukHkkorhpk 1 Qjk}$$

$$\therefore \text{or Gkd kjenkukpkijh?k} = 1540 \text{ eh}$$

$$\text{or Gkpkijh?k} = \pi \times 0;k l \text{ -----} \frac{1}{4} l = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1540 = \frac{22}{7} \times 0;k l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 0;k l &= \frac{1540 \times 7}{22} \\ &= 70 \times 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 0;k l = 490 \text{ eh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{or Gkph f=T;k(r)} &= \frac{0;k l}{2} \text{ -----} \frac{1}{4} l = \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{490}{2} \end{aligned}$$

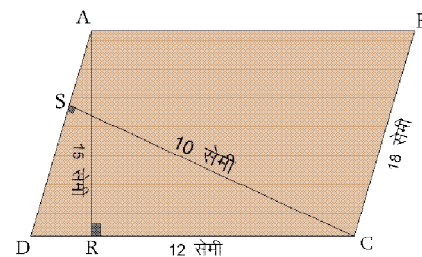
$$\text{or Gkph f=T;k(r)} = 245 \text{ eh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{or Gkp } \{k=QG\} &= \pi r^2 \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times (245)^2 \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times 245 \times 245 \\ &= 22 \times 35 \times 245 \\ &= 188650 \text{ pkeh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{or Gkd kjenkukp } \{k=QG\} = 188650 \text{ pkeh} \sqrt{\text{kg}}$$

16- एक चतुर्भुज ABCD के विकर्ण AC और BD पर एक-एक बिंदु R और S हैं जहाँ AR = 15 सेमी, DR = 12 सेमी, BS = 10 सेमी और CS = 18 सेमी हैं। चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

- (i) चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।
 (ii) चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।
 (iii) चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।



हल: (i) चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें-

$$\text{क्षेत्रफल}(DC) = 12 \text{ सेमी} \quad \text{म्ह}(AR) = 15 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{क्षेत्रफल} = \text{क्षेत्रफल} = \text{क्षेत्रफल} \times \text{म्ह}$$

$$= 12 \times 15$$

$$= 180$$

$\therefore$ चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल 180 वर्ग सेमी है।

$$(ii) \because l(BC) = l(AD) = 18 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\therefore \text{क्षेत्रफल}(AD) = 18 \text{ सेमी} \quad \text{म्ह}(CS) = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{क्षेत्रफल} = \text{क्षेत्रफल} = \text{क्षेत्रफल} \times \text{म्ह}$$

$$= 18 \times 10$$

$$= 180$$

$\therefore$ चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल 180 वर्ग सेमी है।

(iii) चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।
 चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।
 चतुर्भुज ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

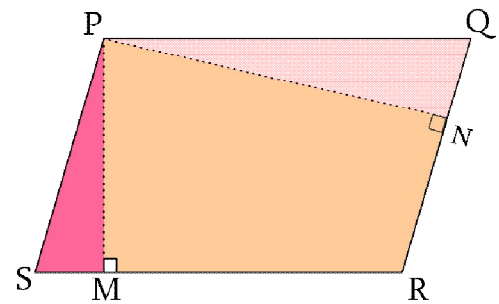
17- $\square PQRS$ k $PM \perp SR$ vk $PN \perp QR$.

$l(PQ) = 16$ leh $l(PM) =$

7 leh vk $l(PS) = 14$ leh $l(PN) =$

$?$

$l(PN) = ?$



mdy $\square PQRS$ k $PM \perp SR$ vk $PN \perp QR$.

$\therefore \triangle PQS \cong \triangle PSR$

$\triangle PSR \cong \triangle PQR$

$l(PQ) = 16$ leh $l(PM) = 7$ leh vk $l(PS) = 14$ leh

$l(PN) = ?$

$= 16 \times 7$

$= 112$ leh

$\therefore l(PN) = \frac{l(PQ) \times l(PM)}{l(PS)}$

$$= \frac{112}{14}$$

$$= 8$$

$\therefore l(PN) = 8$ leh vk.

18- ,dk l eHk t pdkukph ifjferh 52 l ehvkg- R;kP;k ,dk d.kkphykch 24 l ehvkg rjR;k l eHk t pdkukp {k=QG dk<k-

mdy $\square LMNO$ gk l eHk t pdku vkg

vkf. $l(LN) = 24$ l eh

l eHk t pdkukph ifjferh = ck t $\times$ 4

$$\therefore 52 = l(LO) \times 4$$

$$\therefore l(LO) = \frac{52}{4}$$

$$\therefore l(LO) = 13 \text{ l eh}$$

l eHk t pdkukpd .kijLi jkuknHkkxrkr-

$$\therefore l(LP) = \frac{1}{2} l(LN)$$

$$\therefore l(LP) = \frac{1}{2} \times 24$$

$$l(LP) = 12$$

l eHk t pdkukpd .kijLi jkukycv l rkr-

$$\therefore d.kLN \perp d.kOM$$

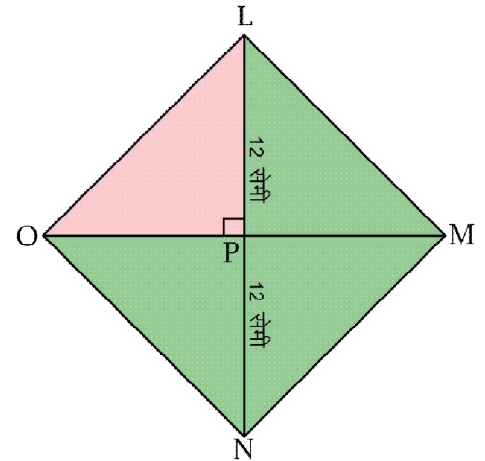
$$\therefore m\angle LPO = 90^0$$

ΔLPO ; k dkVdku f=d.k.kkr]

lkk; Fkkxkj lP;k ie; ku l kj]

$$l(LO)^2 = l(LP)^2 + l(PO)^2$$

$$(13)^2 = (12)^2 + l(PO)^2$$



$$\therefore l(PO)^2 = (13)^2 - (12)^2$$

$$= 169 - 144$$

$$= 25$$

$$\therefore l(PO)^2 = (5)^2$$

$$\therefore l(PO) = 5 \text{ l eh}$$

l ehk t pdkukpd .kijLi jkuknHkxrkr-

$$\therefore l(PO) = \frac{1}{2}l(MO)$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2}l(MO)$$

$$\therefore l(MO) = 10 \text{ l eh}$$

$\therefore$ l ehk t pdkukP ; d .kkphykchvuØe 24 l ehvkf.k 10 l ehvkg-

$$\text{l ehk t pdkukp } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times d .kkpkx .kkdkj$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10$$

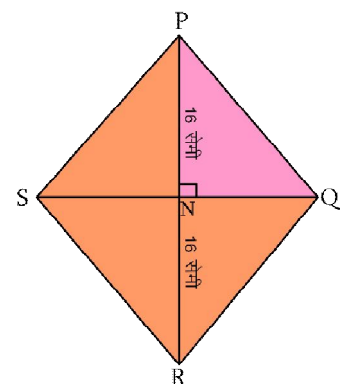
$$= 12 \times 10$$

$$= 120$$

$\therefore$ l ehk t pdkukp $\{k=QG$ 120pk l ehvkg-

19- , dk l ehk t pdkukpd .k32 l ehvkg- R ; kp $\{k=QG$ 384 pk l ehvkgR ; kpdkukph ifjerh dk<k-

mdy $\square PQRS$ gk l ehk t pdku vkg-



l eHk t p k d k u k p {k=QG = 384 p k l e h

d.k = l(PR) = 32 l e h

l eHk t p k d k u k p {k=QG = $\frac{1}{2} \times d.k p k x.k k d k j$

$\therefore A(\square PQRS) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(PR) \times l(SQ)$

$384 = \frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times l(SQ)$

$\therefore l(SQ) = \frac{384 \times 2}{32}$

$= \frac{384}{16} = 24$

$\therefore l(SQ) = 24$ l e h

l eHk t p k d k u k p d.k i j L i j k u k n H k k x r k r-

$\therefore l(NQ) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(SQ) = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$ l e h v k f.k

$l(PN) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(PR) = \frac{1}{2} \times 32 = 16$ l e h

l eHk t p k d k u k p d.k i j L i j k u k y c v l r k r-

d.k PR $\perp$ d.k SQ

$\therefore m\angle PNQ = 90^0$

ΔPNQ ; k d k V d k u f=d.k.k k e/;]

l k k ; F k k x k j l P ; k i e ; k u l k j]

$l(PQ)^2 = l(PN)^2 + l(NQ)^2$

$= (16)^2 + (12)^2$

$= 256+144$

$$= 400$$

$$\therefore l(PQ)^2 = (20)^2$$

$$\therefore l(PQ) = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ The length of PQ is 20 cm.

$$\therefore \text{The area of the rhombus} = \text{side} \times \text{height}$$

$$= 20 \times 4$$

$$= 80 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ The area of the rhombus is 80 cm².

20- , dk The length of the side is 15 cm ; kP ; k , dk d. kph

24 cm ; kpkdkp {k=QG d r h ; by\

mdy $\square ABCD$ gk The length of the side is

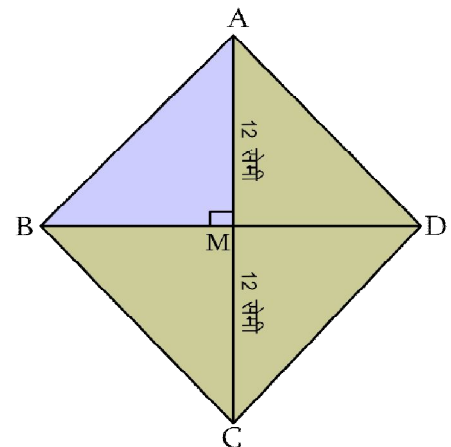
The length of the side is 15 cm ; k lock t ph kch l eku v l r-

$$\therefore l(AB) = l(BC) = l(CD)$$

$$= l(DA) = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$l(AC) = 24 \text{ cm}$$

The length of the side is 15 cm ; kpkdkp {k=QG d r h ; by\



$$\therefore l(AM) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(AC) = \frac{1}{2} \times 24$$

$$\therefore l(AM) = 12 \text{ cm}$$

The length of the side is 15 cm ; kpkdkp {k=QG d r h ; by\

d. kAC $\perp$ d. kBD

$$\therefore m\angle AMB = 90^\circ$$

$$\triangle AMB; \text{ k dVd ku f=d.k.ke/;]}$$

$$l_{kk}; F_{kk} \times k_j \text{ l P; k i e; k u l k j}$$

$$l(AB)^2 = l(AM)^2 + l(BM)^2$$

$$(15)^2 = (12)^2 + l(BM)^2$$

$$\therefore l(BM)^2 = (15)^2 - (12)^2$$

$$= 225 - 144$$

$$= 81$$

$$\therefore l(BM)^2 = (9)^2$$

$$\therefore l(BM) = 9 \text{ l eh}$$

$$\text{l eh k t p k d k u k p d . k i j L i j k u k n H k k x r k r -}$$

$$\therefore l(BM) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(BD)$$

$$9 = \frac{1}{2} \times l(BD)$$

$$\therefore l(BD) = 9 \times 2$$

$$\therefore l(BD) = 18 \text{ l eh}$$

$$\text{l eh k t p k d k u k p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times d . k k p k x . k k d k j$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(AC) \times l(BD)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 18$$

$$= 12 \times 18$$

$$= 216 \text{ pk l eh}$$

$$\therefore \text{ l ehk t pdkukp } \{k=QG216 \text{ pk l ehvkg-}$$

21- ,dk[kkyhr l ehk t pdkukñrh 3000Qj”; k c l foY; kvkgr-
 R; kP; kd.kkphykchvuøe 45 l ehvkf.k 30 l ehvkg-
 t j iR; dQj”khi kyh”kdj.; kpk [kpirhpkehVj 12 #- njkuv l yrj loQj”; k
 ikyh”kdj.; k l k Bh , d.k [kpfdrh ; by\

$$\text{mdy } \% \text{ l ehk t pdkukñrhQj”; kph , d.k l [; k = 3000}$$

$$\text{iR; dQj”khp; kd.kkphykchvuøe 45 l ehvkf.k 30 l ehvkg-}$$

$$\text{, dk l ehk t pdkukñrhQj”khp } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{d.kkpkx.kkdkj}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 30$$

$$= 45 \times 15$$

$$= 675 \text{ pk l eh}$$

$$\therefore \text{ l ehk t pdkukñrh t feuhp } \{k=QG = Qj”; kph , d.k l [; k \times \text{, dk}$$

$$\text{ l ehk t pdkukñrh Qj”khp } \{k=QG$$

$$= 3000 \times 675 = 2,025,000 \text{ pk l eh}$$

Qj”khi kyh”kdj.; kpknj i rhpkehVje/; vkgEg.ku 2025000 pk l eh p
 #i krjpk ehVje/; d#-

$$\therefore 2025000 \text{ pk l eh} = 2025000 \times \frac{1}{100} \text{ eh} \times \frac{1}{100} \text{ eh} = 202.5$$

pkeh iR; dQj”khi kyh”kdj.; kpk [kpirhpkehVj 12 #- njkuvkg-

$$\therefore Qj”; k ikyh”k dj.; kpk , d.k [kp = 202.5 \times 12 = 2430 \#-$$

$$\therefore \text{ lo Qj”; k ikyh”k dj.; k l k Bh 2430 \#- [kp ; by-}$$

22- , d k l e H k t p k d k u k P ; k n k u d . k k p h y k c h v u Ø e 48 l e h v k f . k 20 l e h v k g - r j

- (i) R ; k p k d k u k P k { k = Q G d k < k -
- (ii) R ; k p k d k u k P ; k c k t p h y k c h d k < k -
- (iii) R ; k p k d k u k p h i f j f e r h d k < k -

mdy (i) l e H k t p k d k u k P ; k n k u d . k k p h y k c h v u Ø e 48 l e h v k f . k 20 l e h v k g -

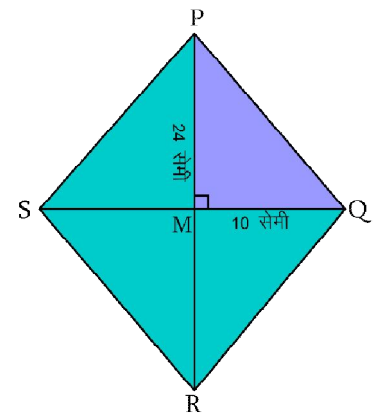
l e H k t p k d k u k p { k = Q G =

$$\frac{1}{2} \times d . k k P ; k y k c h p k x . k k d k j$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 48 \times 20$$

$$= 24 \times 20$$

$$= 480 \text{ p k l e h}$$



$\therefore$ l e H k t p k d k u k p { k = Q G 480 p k l e h v k g -

(ii) l e H k t p k d k u k p d . k i j L i j k u k n H k k x r k r -

$$\therefore l(PM) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(PR)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 48$$

$$\therefore l(PM) = 24 \text{ l e h v k f . k}$$

$$\therefore l(MQ) = \frac{1}{2} \times l(SQ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20$$

$$\therefore l(MQ) = 10 \text{ cm}$$

Let PK be the perpendicular from P to MQ .

$$\therefore PK \perp MQ$$

$$\therefore \angle PMQ = 90^\circ$$

$$\triangle PMQ \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$\therefore PK^2 = PM \cdot KQ$$

$$l(PQ)^2 = l(PM)^2 + l(MQ)^2$$

$$= (24)^2 + (10)^2$$

$$= 576 + 100$$

$$\therefore l(PQ)^2 = 676$$

$$l(PQ)^2 = (26)^2$$

$$\therefore l(PQ) = 26 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ The length of the perpendicular from P to MQ is 26 cm.

$$(iii) \text{ Let } PK \text{ be the perpendicular from } P \text{ to } MQ$$

$$= 26 \times 4$$

$$= 104 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ The length of the perpendicular from P to MQ is 104 cm.

23-

,dk leycpdkukP; k lekrjck tphykch 3
 4 iek.kkrvkg- lekrjck te/khyvrj
 9 lehv kf.k {k=QG126pk lehvkg-
 rjR; kpkdkukP; k lekrjck tphykch dk<k-

mdy %

leycpdkukP; k lekrj

ck tphykchvuØe3xvkf.k4x eku

lekrjck te/khyvrj = LP = 9 leh]

$A(\square LMNO) = 126$ pk leh

leycpdkukp {k=QG = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ %Llekrj ck tP; k ykchph cjht $\frac{1}{2} \times$ mph

$$126 = \frac{1}{2} \times [l(LM) + l(ON)] \times l(LP)$$

$$126 = \frac{1}{2} \times (3x + 4x) \times 9$$

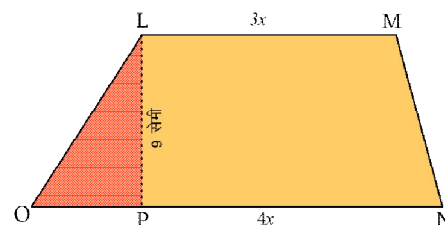
$$126 \times 2 = 7x \times 9$$

$$\therefore 7x = \frac{126 \times 2}{9} = 14 \times 2$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{28}{7}$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\therefore 3x = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ leh}$$



$$4x = 4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ l eh}$$

$\therefore$ l ey cp k d k u k P ; k l e k r j c k t p h y k c h v u \emptyset e 12 \text{ l eh } v k f . k 16 \text{ l eh } v k g -

24-

, d k l e y c p k d k u k P ; k n k u l e k r j c k t p h y k c h v k f . k l e k r j c k t e / k h y v r j 3
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2$; k i e k . k k r v l u R ; k p \{k=QG
 175 p k l e h v k g - r j R ; k p k d k u k p h m p h d k < k -

mdy

$\frac{1}{2}$ l e y c p k d k u k P ; k n k u l e k r j c k t p h y k c h v k f . k l e k r j c k t e / k h y v r j v u \emptyset e
 $3x, 4x, 2x$ e k u

$$\text{l ey cp k d k u k p } \{k=QG = 175 \text{ p k l eh}$$

$$\text{l ey cp k d k u k p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ l e k r j c k t P ; k y k c h p h c j h t } \frac{1}{2} \times m p h$$

$$175 = \frac{1}{2} \times (3x + 4x) \times 2x$$

$$\therefore 175 = \frac{1}{2} \times 7x \times 2x$$

$$\therefore 175 = \frac{1}{2} \times 14x^2$$

$$\therefore 7x^2 = 175$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{175}{7}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore x^2 = (5)^2$$

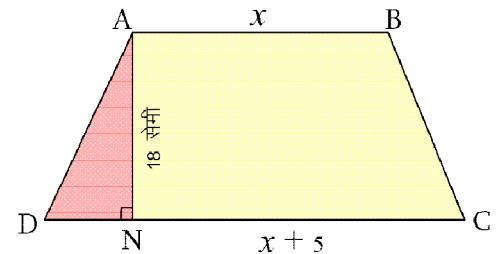
$$\therefore x = 5$$

$\therefore$ लेखक ते/खयवरी ए.क. तपेयक दकुपमपह वलर-

$$\therefore 2x = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ लेख}$$

$\therefore$ लेखक दकुपमपह 10 लेखक-

25- , द लेखक दकुप {k=QG 279
प लेख वलर; कप; क लेखक ते/खयवरी 18
लेखक- त
, द लेखक तपयकनल; कक त {k 5 लेख
उ त कलर वलर; क लेखक तपयक
दरह \ R; कप; क लेखक तपयक तदरह \



मध्य

लेखक दकुप {k=QG = 279 प लेख

लेखक ते/खयवरी (h) = 18 लेख

लेखक दकुप {k=QG

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{लेखक तप; क यकपह कत} \times \text{मपह}$$

$$\therefore 279 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{लेखक तप; क यकपह कत} \times 18$$

$$\therefore \text{लेखक तप; क यकपह कत} = \frac{279 \times 2}{18} = \frac{279}{9} = 31$$

लेखक दकुपयकुक त (AB) =

खक. लेखक दकुपयकुक त (DC) = $x + 5$

$$\therefore x + x + 5 = 31$$

$$\therefore 2x + 5 = 31$$

$$\therefore 2x = 31 - 5$$

$$\therefore 2x = 26$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{26}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 13$$

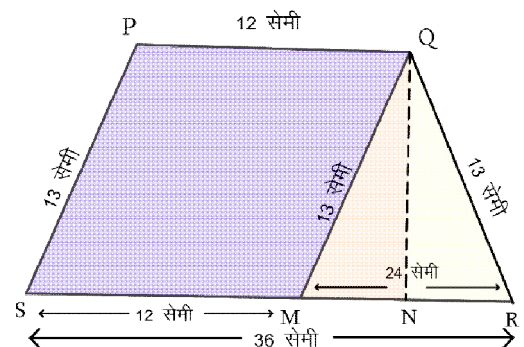
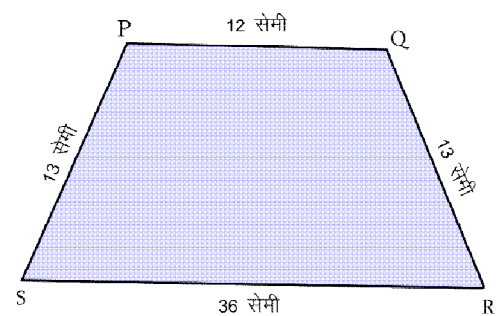
$\therefore$ लेय् पकडकुपह यगु च्क त (AB) = $x = 13$ लेह

लेय् पकडकुपह च्क त (DC) = $x + 5$

$$= 13 + 5 = 18 \text{ लेह}$$

$\therefore$ लेय् पकडकुपह; ककु लेर ज्क त प्थक् च्कु 13 लेह वक्क 18 लेह वक्क-

लेय् पकडकुपह; ककु लेर ज्क त प्थक् च्क त 31 लेह वक्क



27. □PQRSg लेय् पकडकुवक्क-

$$l(PQ) = 12 \text{ लेह] } l(QR) = 13 \text{ लेह]$$

$$l(SR) = 36 \text{ लेह वक्क. ककु } l(PS) = 13 \text{ लेह]$$

रज □PQRS प {क=QG दक<क-

मद्य ॥

□PQRSg लेय् पकडकुवक्क-

क्क त PQ ॥ क्क त SR

क्क त PS ॥ क्क त QM दक<क-

$$l(\text{SR}) = 36 \text{ l.eh} \quad l(\text{PQ}) = 12 \text{ l.eh} \quad l(\text{SM}) = 12 \text{ l.eh}$$

$$l(\text{PS}) = l(\text{QM}) = 13 \text{ l.eh}$$

$$l(\text{SR}) = l(\text{SM}) + l(\text{MR})$$

$$\therefore l(\text{MR}) = l(\text{SR}) - l(\text{SM}) = 36 - 12 = 24 \text{ l.eh}$$

$$\Delta \text{ QMR}_{\text{e/;}}$$

$$l(\text{MR}) = a = 24 \text{ l.eh} \quad l(\text{QR}) = b = 13 \text{ l.eh}$$

$$l(\text{QM}) = c = 13 \text{ l.eh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{ QMR}_{\text{ph}} \quad s &= \frac{a + b + c}{2} \\ &= \frac{24 + 13 + 13}{2} \\ &= \frac{50}{2} \\ &= 25 \text{ l.eh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{ QMR}_{\text{p}} \quad \{k=QG &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{25(25-24)(25-13)(25-13)} \\ &= \sqrt{25 \times 1 \times 12 \times 12} \\ &= 5 \times 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 60 \text{ pk l eh}$$

$$\text{vkrkj [k QN } \perp \text{ck t SR d k<k.}$$

$$\Delta QMR \text{ p } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times i k ; k \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times l(MR) \times l(QN)$$

$$\therefore 60 = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times l(QN)$$

$$\therefore 60 = 12 \times l(QN)$$

$$\therefore l(QN) = \frac{60}{12} = 5$$

$$\therefore l(QN) = h = 5 \text{ l eh}$$

$$\text{l eycpkd kukp } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Lkekrj ck t P;k ykchph cjht} \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mph}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(SR) + l(PQ)] \times l(QN)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (36 + 12) \times 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 48 \times 5$$

$$= 24 \times 5$$

$$= 120 \text{ pk l eh}$$

∴ □PQRSp {k=QG 120 pk leh vkg-

28. □EFGH gk lekr jHk t pkdkuvkg-

$l(EF) = 20$ leh] $l(EH) = 13$ leh vkf. $l(FH) = 21$ leh vkg-

rj □EFGHp {k=QG dk<. ; k l k Bh [kk yhyÑrhi.kdj k-

..... gk lekr jHk t pkdkuvkg-

□EFGHp {k=QG = □ × Δ EFH p {k=QG

Δ EFH e/ ;]

$l(EF) = a =$ □ leh] $l(EH) = b =$ □ leh vkf. k

$l(HF) = c =$ □ leh

Δ EFH phv/ k ifjferh(s) = $\frac{\square + \square + \square}{2}$ (I =)

$$= \frac{\square + \square + \square}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\square}{2}$$

$$= \square \text{ leh}$$

Δ EFH p {k=QG = $\sqrt{s(s - \square)(s - \square)(s - \square)}$

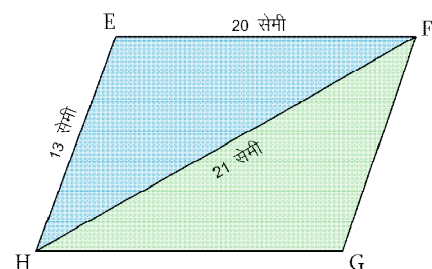
$\frac{1}{4} I = \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \sqrt{27(27 - \square)(27 - \square)(25 - \square)}$$

$$= \sqrt{27 \times \square \times \square \times \square}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \square \times \square \times \square} \text{..... } \frac{1}{4} \text{vo;o ikMu} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 3 \times \square \times \square \times \square \text{..... } \frac{1}{4} \text{oxeG dk<u} \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG = \boxed{} \text{pk l eh}$$

$$l \text{ ekr jHk t p k d k u k p } \{k=QG = \boxed{} \times \Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG$$

$$= \boxed{} \times \boxed{}$$

$$= \boxed{} \text{pk l eh}$$

$$\therefore l \text{ ekr jHk t } \square EFGH \text{ p } \{k=QG \boxed{} \text{pk l eh v kg-}$$

mdy $\square EFGH$ gk l ekr jHk t p k d k u v kg-

$$\square EFGH \text{ p } \{k=QG = \boxed{2} \times \Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG$$

ΔEFH e/;]

$$l(EF) = a = \boxed{20} \text{ l eh] } l(EH) = b = \boxed{13} \text{ l eh v kf.k}$$

$$l(HF) = c = \boxed{21} \text{ l eh}$$

$$\Delta EFH \text{ p h v/kifjfer h } (s) = \frac{\boxed{a} + \boxed{b} + \boxed{c}}{2} \dots\dots\dots (I=)$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{20} + \boxed{13} + \boxed{21}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{54}}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{27} \text{ l eh}$$

$$\Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG = \sqrt{s(s - \boxed{a})(s - \boxed{b})(s - \boxed{c})} \dots\dots (I=)$$

$$= \sqrt{27(27 - \boxed{20})(27 - \boxed{13})(27 - \boxed{21})}$$

$$= \sqrt{27 \times \boxed{7} \times \boxed{14} \times \boxed{6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3} \dots \text{vo; o ikMu}$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2 \dots \text{oxeG dk<u}$$

$$\Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG = 126 \text{ pk l eh}$$

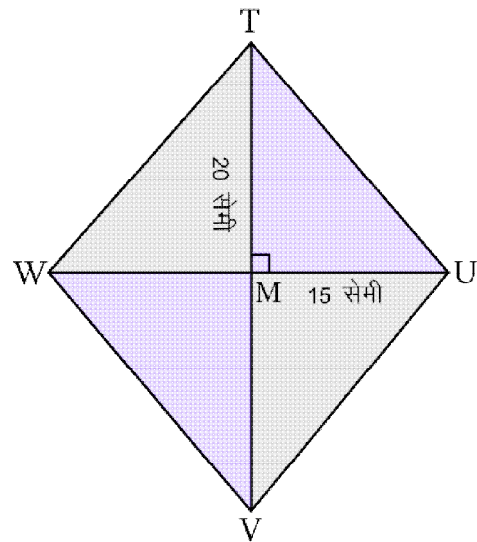
$$\text{Ikr jHk t pdkukp } \{k=QG = 2 \times \Delta EFH \text{ p } \{k=QG$$

$$= 2 \times 126$$

$$= 252 \text{ pk l eh}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ikr jHk t } \square EFGH \text{ p } \{k=QG$$

$$252 \text{ pk l ehvkg-}$$



29. , dk l eHk t pdkukP ; knkud . kkp

hykch 4 % 3 iek.kkrvkgr- R ; kp

{k=QG 600

pk l ehv l yrjR ; kpkdkukP ; kck t phy

kch

dk<. ; k l k Bh [kkyhyÑrhi .kdjk-

l eHk t pdkukP ; knkud . kkp hykchvuØe4x, eku

$$\therefore \text{I eHk t pdkukp } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times \dots \frac{1}{2} \text{$$

$$\therefore 600 = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{} \times \text{)}$$

$$\therefore 600 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{} x^2$$

$$\therefore \text{} x^2 = 600$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{600}{\text{}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \text{}$$

$$\therefore x = \text{}$$

$$\therefore \text{I ehk t pdkukpd.k} = 4x = 4 \times \boxed{} = \boxed{} \text{I ehvkf.k}$$

$$3x = 3 \times \boxed{} = \boxed{} \text{I eh}$$

vkÑrho#u]

$$l(\text{TM}) = \boxed{} \text{I eh] } l(\text{MU}) = \boxed{} \text{I eh}$$

$$\text{d.kTV} \perp \text{d.kWU}$$

$$\therefore m\angle \text{TMU} = \boxed{}$$

$$\Delta \text{ TMU ;k dkVdku f=dk.kkr]$$

$$\text{Ikk ; Fkkxkj l P ;kie ;ku l kj]$$

$$l(\text{TU})^2 = l\boxed{} + l\boxed{}$$

$$\therefore l(\text{TU})^2 = \boxed{} + \boxed{}$$

$$= \boxed{} + \boxed{}$$

$$\therefore l(\text{TU})^2 = \boxed{}$$

$$\therefore l(\text{TU}) = \boxed{} \text{I eh}$$

$$\therefore \text{I ehk t } \square \text{ TUVWP ;kck t phykch } \boxed{} \text{I ehvkg-}$$

$$\text{mdy } \% \text{I ehk t pdkukP ;knkud.kkphykchvuØe4x, } \boxed{3x} \text{eku}$$

$$\therefore \text{I ehk t pdkukp } \{k=QG = \frac{1}{2} \times \boxed{\text{d.kkP ;k ykchPkk x.kkd kj}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 600 = \frac{1}{2} \times (4x \times 3x)$$

$$\therefore 600 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12x^2$$

$$\therefore 6x^2 = 600$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{600}{6}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 100$$

$$\therefore x = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{length of } PK = 4x = 4 \times 10 = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$3x = 3 \times 10 = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{length of } PK = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$l(TM) = 20 \text{ cm} \quad l(MU) = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$d(TM) \perp d(MU)$$

$$\therefore m\angle TMU = 90^\circ$$

$$\triangle TMU \text{ is a right-angled triangle}$$

$$l(TM)^2 + l(MU)^2 = l(TU)^2$$

$$l(TM)^2 = l(TM)^2 + l(MU)^2$$

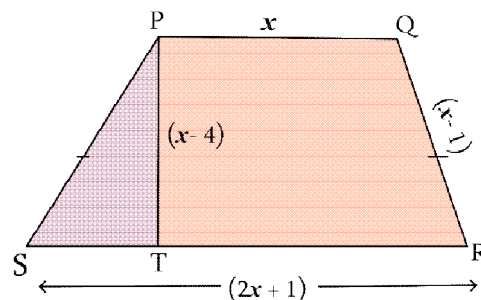
$$\therefore l(TU)^2 = (20)^2 + (15)^2$$

$$= 400 + 225$$

$$\therefore l(TU)^2 = 625$$

$$\therefore l(TU) = 25 \text{ l eh}$$

$$\therefore \text{ l eh t } \square TUVWP; \text{ kck t phykch } 25 \text{ l ehvkg.}$$



30. LkkcrP; kvkÑrhe/;] $\square$ PQRSgk l eycpkd kuvkg-

Ckk t PQ $\parallel$ Ckk t SR v l uR; kp {k=QG 33 pk l ehvkg-

rj l eycpkd kukP; k lock t phykch dk<. k l kBh

[kk yhfnyyÑrhi.kdj k-

$\square$ gk l eyc pdku vkg-

Ckk t PQ $\parallel$ Ckk t SR

Lkeyc $\square$ PQRS p {k=QG

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{l ek rj ck t P; k ykch Pkh cj h t} \times \square \text{ ---- } \frac{1}{4} \text{ l} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(PQ) + l(SR)] \times l \square$$

$$\therefore 33 = \frac{1}{2} \times (x + 2x + 1) \times \square$$

$$\therefore 33 \times \square = (3x + 1) \times \square$$

$$\therefore \square = 3x^2 - \square x + \square x - \square$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - \square x - \square - \square = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - \square x - 70 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x - \square x + \square - 70 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x \left(\square \right) + 10 \left(\square \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore (3x + 10) \left(\square \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x + 10 = 0 \text{ or } \left(\square \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x = -10 \text{ or } x = \square$$

$$x = \frac{-10}{3}$$

lkjrykch_.kullr-

$$\therefore x \neq \frac{-10}{3} \therefore x = \square \text{ leh}$$

$$\therefore l(PQ) = x = \square \text{ leh}$$

$$\therefore l(SR) = 2x + 1 = 2 \times \square + 1 = \square \text{ leh}$$

$$\therefore l(PS) = l(QR) = x - 1 = \square - 1 = \square \text{ leh}$$

mdy %□PQRSgk leyc pkdku vkg-

Ckk t PQ || Ckk t SR

Let PQRS be a parallelogram

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{length of } PQ + \text{length of } SR) \times \text{height} \quad \text{--- } h = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times [l(PQ) + l(SR)] \times h$$

$$\therefore 33 = \frac{1}{2} \times (x + 2x + 1) \times (x - 4)$$

$$\therefore 33 \times 2 = (3x + 1) \times (x - 4)$$

$$\therefore 66 = 3x^2 - 12x + x - 4$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 11x - 4 - 66 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 11x - 70 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 21x + 10x - 70 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x(x - 7) + 10(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore (3x + 10)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x + 10 = 0 \text{ or } (x - 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x = -10 \text{ or } x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{-10}{3}$$

Let x be the length of PQ

$$\therefore x \neq \frac{-10}{3} \therefore x = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore l(PQ) = x = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$l(SR) = 2x + 1 = 2 \times 7 + 1 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$l(PS) = l(QR) = x - 1 = \boxed{7} - 1 = \boxed{6} \text{ leh}$$

31. [kkyhyfo/kkupd dh cjkcrfygk-

1- I ekr jHk t pdkuk i k l upgkvk ; r r ; kj > kykvkg- Eg.kunkUghp
 {k=QG I ekuv l rkr-
 mRrj %cjkcrj

2- I ekr jHk t pdkukp i k ; kEg.k t vk ; rkph #nh o

R ; kphmphEg.k t vk ; rkphykchv l r-

mRrj %pd % I ekr jHk t pdkukp i k ; kEg.k t vk ; rkphykch o
 R ; kphmphEg.k t vk ; rkph#nhv l r-

3- I eHk t pdkukpnkUghd.k i jLi jkukNnY ; keGr ; kjgk.kkj

f=dk.k I eHk t f=dk.kv l rkr-

mRrj %pd % I eHk t pdkukpnkUghd.k i jLi jkukNnY ; keGr ; kjgk.kkj
 f=dk.kdkVdku f=dk.kv l rkr-

4- I eHk t pdkukpd.k i jLi jkpycnHkk t dv l rkr-

mRrj %cjkcrj

5- I eHk t pdkukpnkUghd.k i jLi jkukNnY ; keGnkudkVdku

f=dk.kr ; kjgkrkr-

mRrj %pd

% I eHk t pdkukpnkUghd.k i jLi jkukNnY ; keGpkjdVdku
 f=dk.kr ; kjgkrkr-

6- I eHk t pdkukpnkUghd.k i jLi jkukNnY ; keGr ; kjgk.kkU ; kpkjgh

f=dk.kkph {k=QG I ekuv l rkr-

mRrj %cjkcrj

7- pkj l kphck t nliVdY ; k l R ; kp {k=QG nliVgkr-

mRrj %pd %pkj l kphck t nliVdY; k l R; kp {k=QG pkiVgkr-

8- leycpkdkukphmp hEg.k t p l ekrjj'kke/kh yvrjv l r-

mRrj %cjkj

9- fnyY; kvk; rkphykchvkf.k #nhnliVdY; k l vk; rkp {k=QG
nliVgkr-

mRrj %pd %fnyY; kvk; rkphykchvkf.k #nhnliVdY; k l vk; rkp
{k=QG pkiVgkr-

10- leycpkdkukP; k l e[k Hk t kP; knkUgh t kMÓkijLi jkuk l ekrjv l rkr-

mRrj %pd %leycpkdkukP; k l e[k Hk t kPkh, dpt kMh l ekrjv l r-

11-f=dk.kkP; k rhuck t phykchfnyhv l rkr; kp {k=QG dk<. ; kp l =
^vk; HkVV* ; k xf.krKku “kk/ku dk<yvkg-

mRrj %pd %f=dk.kkP; k rhuck t phykchfnyhv l rkr; kp {k=QG
dk<. ; kp l =fgjk(Heron); k xf.krKku “kk/ku dk<yvkg-

12-fnyY; kvk; rkphykchnliVdyh o #nhfueiVdyhrjR; kvk; rkp; k
{k=QGkrQjd iMrukgh-

mRrj %cjkj

13-Hk[kM] “k r t feuh

; kpvd kj l kekU; i .kvfu; fervekd kj kpcgHk t v l rkr-

mRrj %cjkj

14-orGkP; k l ekuHkkxkph l [; k t Ok<h t kLrv l yro<h
vkÑrhvf/kdkf/kdvk; rkd kjgkby-

mRrj %cjkj

15-orGkph f=T; knliVdY; kI {k=QG pkiVgkr-
mRrj %cjkj

16- l ekrjHk t pdkukphdoGifjferhfnyhv l r kR; kp {k=QG dk<rk
; r-
mRrj %pd %pkj l kphdoGifjferhfnyhv l r kR; kp {k=QG dk<rk
; r-

32. [kkyhy t kMÓk t Gok-

1- $^{\wedge}v^* xV\frac{1}{4}uko\frac{1}{2}c^{\wedge} xV\frac{1}{4} l=\frac{1}{2}$

(i) l eHk t pdkukp {k=QG(a) $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

(ii) Lkeycpdkukp {k=QG (b) $\frac{1}{2} \times d.kkP; kykchPkkx.kkdkj$

(iii) L ekrjHk t pdkukp {k=QG(c) $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

(iv) f=dk.kkph v/kifjferh(d) $\frac{1}{2} \times l ekrjck t P; kykchph$

cjh t $\times$ mph

(v) fgj kpl=(e) ik; k $\times$ mph

mRrj %

(i) l eHk t pdkukp {k=QG % (b) $\frac{1}{2} \times d.kkP; kykchPkkx.kkdkj$

(ii) Lkeycpdkukp {k=QG % (d) $\frac{1}{2} \times l ekrjck t P; kykchph$

ch t × mph

(iii) Lker r j Hk t p k d k u k p {k=QG % (e) i k ; k × mph

(iv) f=d k . k k p h v / k i f j f e r h % (c) $s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

(v) f g j k p l = % (a) $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

2- ^v* xV^c^ xV

(i) 100 pkeh (a) l ek j 100 pkeh

(ii) 1 gDVj (b) l ek j 0-4 gDVj

(iii) 1 xBk (c) 10000pkeh

(iv) 1 , dj (d) 1 vkj

mRr j %

(i) 100 pkeh & (d) 1 vkj

(ii) 1 gDVj & (c) 10000pkeh

(iii) 1 xBk & (a) l ek j 100 pkeh

(iv) 1 , dj & (b) l ek j 0-4 gDVj