

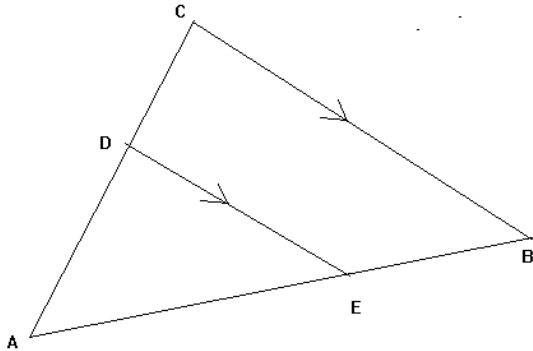
General direction for the students :- Whatever be the notes provided , everything must be copied in the Maths Copy and then do the Home work in the same Copy.

BASIC PROPORTIONALITY THEOREM (BPT) THALES THEOREM

If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points , then the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.

i.e If $DE \parallel CB$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AE}{EB}$$



*** For the above situation another two more results can be made .

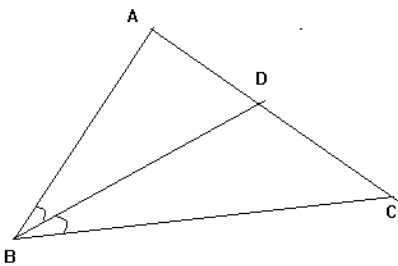
$$\text{i) } \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} \quad \text{ii) } \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{BE}$$

** Converse of BPT is true. i.e If $\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AE}{EB} \Rightarrow DE \parallel CB$.

INTERNAL BISECTOR OF AN ANGLE OF A TRIANGLE

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle.

$$\text{i.e If } \angle ABD = \angle CBD \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{BC}$$



*** Above results converse is also true. i.e If $\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{BC} \Rightarrow \angle ABD = \angle CBD$.

Exercise 13.2

9a) Consider $\triangle ARQ$ and $\triangle AML$

$ML \parallel RQ$ given

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{MR} = \frac{AL}{LQ} \quad (\text{BPT}) \text{-----}(1)$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{AL}{AQ} = \frac{AM}{AR} = \frac{LM}{RQ} \text{-----}(4)$$

Consider $\triangle ABM$ and $\triangle MRC$

$$\angle AMB = \angle RMC \quad (\text{V.O.A})$$

$$\angle BAM = \angle CRM \quad (\text{Alternate angle})$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABM \sim \triangle RCM \quad (\text{AA})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{RC} = \frac{BM}{CM} = \frac{AM}{RM} \text{-----}(2)$$

From (1) and (2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{MR} = \frac{AL}{LQ} = \frac{AB}{RC} = \frac{BM}{CM} = \frac{AM}{RM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BM}{MC} = \frac{AL}{LQ} \quad \text{ans.} \text{-----}(3)$$

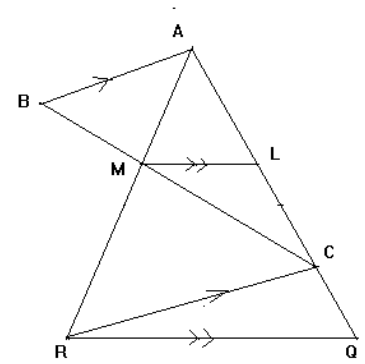
From (2) and (3)

$$\frac{AM}{RM} = \frac{AL}{AQ} = \frac{AB}{RC} = \frac{BM}{CM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{AL}{LQ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{LQ}{AL} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{AQ}{AL} = \frac{3}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{LM}{RQ} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ from (4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow LM: RQ = 1:3 \text{ ans.}$$



***** For further explanation of above points are more solutions to the questions from the exercise watch the video.

HOME WORK: Remaining questions from the exercise.