

HW p 216 EX 1

8) $w = 56^\circ \rightarrow$ (\angle of tan AD, chord AB)

$$\widehat{BAO} + 56^\circ = 90^\circ \quad (\text{Radius } OA \perp \text{tan } DA)$$

$$\therefore \widehat{BAO} = 34^\circ$$

$$\text{but } x = \widehat{BAO} \quad (\angle\text{s of isosceles } \triangle OAB)$$

$$x = 34^\circ \rightarrow$$

$$y = x = 34^\circ \rightarrow \quad (\angle \text{ of tan AE, chord AC})$$

$$z + x + \widehat{BAO} = 180^\circ \quad (\text{internal } \angle\text{s of } \triangle = 180^\circ)$$

$$\therefore z = 180^\circ - 34^\circ - 34^\circ$$

$$= 112^\circ \rightarrow$$

10) In $\triangle OFG$ and $\triangle OHG$ is:

1. $OF = OH$ (Radii)

2. $FG = HG$ (Given)

3. OG is common

$$\therefore \triangle OFG \equiv \triangle OHG \quad (\text{SSS})$$

$$\therefore w = 62^\circ \rightarrow \quad (\angle^\circ \text{ congruent})$$

$$\widehat{FOH} = 2x \quad (\text{Centre } \angle = 2 \times \text{circumference})$$

$$2x = 124^\circ$$

$$x = 62^\circ \rightarrow$$

$$OF = OG \quad (\text{Radii})$$

$$\therefore y = \widehat{G_1} \quad (\angle\text{s of isosceles } \triangle OFG)$$

$$\therefore w + 2y = 180^\circ \quad (\angle\text{s of } \triangle = 180^\circ)$$

$$2y = 180^\circ - w$$

$$= 180^\circ - 62^\circ$$

$$y = 59^\circ \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{z} &= \hat{EFG} \quad (\text{exterior } \angle \text{ cyclic quadrilateral}) \\
 &= 59^\circ + 23^\circ \\
 &= 82^\circ \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

Continue. P217 EX 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 14.1) \hat{V}_4 &= x \quad (\text{Vertically opposite}) \\
 \hat{P}_1 &= x \quad (\angle \text{ between tan } ST \text{ and chord } SN) \\
 \hat{P}_2 &= x \quad (\angle \text{ between tan } SU \text{ and chord } RS) \\
 \hat{P}_1 &= \hat{Q}R\hat{V} = x \quad (\text{exterior } \angle \text{ between tan of cyclic quadrilateral})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14.2) \hat{Q}R\hat{V} &= \hat{P}_1 = x \quad (\text{Proved already}) \\
 \therefore QR &\parallel NW \quad (\text{Corresponding } \angle s =)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15.1) \hat{M}_3 &= 90^\circ \quad (\angle \text{ on diameter}) \\
 \text{and } \hat{R}_4 &= \hat{M}_3 \quad (\text{Corresponding } \angle s, MK \parallel RO) \\
 \therefore \hat{R}_4 &= 90^\circ \\
 \therefore RI &= RM \quad (OR \perp MI \text{ bisects chord } MI)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15.2) \text{ In } \triangle PJR \text{ and } \triangle PMR \text{ is.} \\
 1. \hat{R}_1 &= \hat{R}_2 = 90^\circ \quad (OR \perp MI) \\
 2. \hat{P}I &= MI \quad (\text{proved already}) \\
 3. PR &\text{ is common} \\
 \therefore \triangle PJR &\equiv \triangle PMR \quad (SAS) \\
 \therefore \hat{J}_1 &= \hat{M}_2 \quad (\angle s \equiv) \\
 \text{but } \hat{M}_1 &= \hat{J}_1 \quad (\angle \text{ between tan } NM \text{ and chord } PM) \\
 \therefore \hat{M}_1 &= \hat{M}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

15.3) $\hat{JMN} = \hat{K}$ (\angle between tan NM, chord JM)
 but $\hat{O}_2 = \hat{K}$ (corresponding \angle s, $MS \parallel RO$)
 $\therefore \hat{JMN} = \hat{O}_2$
 \therefore JOMN is a cyclic quadrilateral because
 JN subtends equal \angle s at \hat{JMN} and \hat{O}_2

Similar polygons.

p 218

Similar

angles =

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= \hat{X} \\ \hat{B} &= \hat{Y} \\ \hat{C} &= \hat{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Corresponding sides in proportion

$$\frac{SI}{Sa} = \frac{S}{s}$$

See worked ex. p 218.

if yes. then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pol } A & \parallel \parallel \text{ pol } B \\ \text{eg } ABCDE & \parallel \parallel FGHIJ \end{aligned}$$

HW. p 219 EX 2 : 1.1

1.5