

Mathematics

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(Chapter – 7) (Triangles)(Exemplar Problems)
(Class – IX)

Exercise 7.3

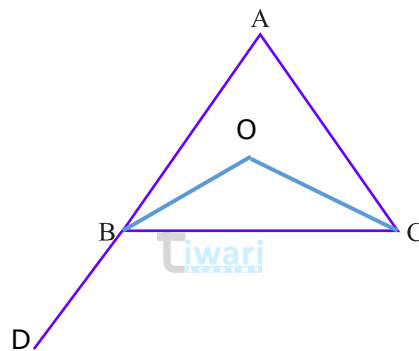
Question 10:

Bisectors of the angles B and C of an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$ intersect each other at O. Show that external angle adjacent to $\angle ABC$ is equal to $\angle BOC$.

Answer 10:

Given: In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC$ and OB & OC are the bisectors of $\angle B$ & $\angle C$ respectively.

To Prove: $\angle CBD = \angle BOC$.



Proof: In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC$ [\because Given]

$\angle ABC = \angle ACB$ [\because Angles opposite to equal sides]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB$$

$\Rightarrow \angle OBC = \angle OCB$ [\because OB & OC are the bisectors of $\angle B$ & $\angle C$]

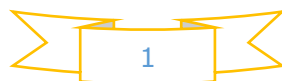
Now, in $\triangle OBC$,

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC + \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC + \angle OBC + \angle OBC = 180^\circ \quad [\because \angle OBC = \angle OCB]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC + 2 \angle OBC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC + \angle ABC = 180^\circ \quad \dots (i) \quad [\because \text{OB is the bisector of } \angle B]$$



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But $\angle CBD + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$... (ii) [\because Linear pair]

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\angle CBD + \angle ABC = \angle BOC + \angle ABC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CBD = \angle BOC$$

Hence Proved.

