

Mathematics Winter School worksheet

EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY - MEMO



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QUESTION 1

1.1	$\widehat{P}_1 + \widehat{P}_2 = 90^\circ$ $\widehat{S} = 60^\circ$	\angle in semi \odot \angle s of Δ	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S
1.1.2	$\widehat{T}_4 = 85^\circ$ $\widehat{P}_1 = 35^\circ$ $\widehat{R}_3 = 35^\circ$	vertically opposite \angle s \angle s of Δ \angle s in same segment	\checkmark S \checkmark S \checkmark S \checkmark R
1.1.3	$\widehat{O}_1 = 70^\circ$ $\widehat{N}_1 = 25^\circ$	\angle at centre ... \angle s of Δ	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R
1.1.4	$\widehat{P}_2 = 55^\circ$ $\widehat{R}_4 = \widehat{P}_2 = 55^\circ$	\angle s of Δ tan-chord theorem	\checkmark S \checkmark S \checkmark R
1.2	$\widehat{N}_1 \neq \widehat{R}_3$ \therefore NT is not a tangent to that circle		\checkmark S ($25^\circ \neq 35^\circ$) \checkmark Justification

QUESTION 2

2.1	$\widehat{A}_1 = \widehat{C}_2$ $\widehat{A}_1 = Z$ $\widehat{C}_2 = Z$ $\therefore BC \parallel RZ$	tan – chord tan – chord both = \widehat{A}_1 corr angles	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S/R \checkmark R
2.2	$\widehat{Z} = \widehat{P}$ $\widehat{Z} = \widehat{C}_2$ $\therefore BC$ is a tangent	\angle s in same segment corr \angle s converges tan – chord	\checkmark S/R \checkmark S \checkmark R
2.3	$\widehat{B}_1 = \widehat{D}_2$ $\widehat{R} = \widehat{B}_1$ $\widehat{R} = \widehat{D}_2$ $\widehat{Z} = \widehat{P}$ $\widehat{A}_2 = \widehat{C}_4$ $\Delta RZA \parallel \Delta DPC$	ext \angle of a cyclic quad corr \angle s $BC \parallel RZ$ \angle s in same segment 3rd \angle AAA	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S/R \checkmark S/R \checkmark R
2.4	$\frac{ZA}{PC} = \frac{RA}{DC}$ similar Δ s $RA = \frac{PC \times ZA}{DC}$... (1) $\frac{ZA}{CA} = \frac{RA}{BA}$ $RA = \frac{BA \times ZA}{CA}$... (2) $\frac{PC \times ZA}{DC} = \frac{BA \times ZA}{CA}$ $\frac{DC}{CP} \times \frac{AC}{AB} = 1$		\checkmark S/R $\checkmark RA = \frac{PC \times ZA}{DC}$ \checkmark S/R $\checkmark RA = \frac{BA \times ZA}{CA}$ \checkmark simplification

QUESTION 3 3

		\checkmark Construction
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	$\checkmark \widehat{B}AE = 40^\circ + 68^\circ = 108^\circ$ $\checkmark \text{alt } \angle s,$ $\checkmark \widehat{B}AE = \widehat{E}CD$ $\checkmark \text{Reason}$
<p>Construction</p> <p>$\widehat{B}AE = 40^\circ + 68^\circ = 108^\circ$ alt $\angle s,$</p> <p>$\widehat{E}CD = 108^\circ$ tan-chord</p> <p>$\widehat{B}AE = \widehat{E}CD$</p> <p>$\therefore AECD$ is a cycli quad converse: ext $\angle =$ to interior opp \angle</p>	

QUESTION 4

4.1.1	$\widehat{B}AE = 90^\circ$ \angle in semi circle	\checkmark S \checkmark R
4.1.2	$\widehat{E}_1 = 80^\circ$ opp angles of cyclic quad	\checkmark S \checkmark R
4.1.3	$\widehat{D}_1 = 45^\circ$ ext \angle of Δ FED	\checkmark S \checkmark R
4.2	$\widehat{B}_1 = 35^\circ$ Interior \angle of Δ $\widehat{F} = 35^\circ$ given AB // CF alternate angle	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R

QUESTION 5

5.1	$\widehat{R}_2 = \widehat{M}_2$ alt $\angle s, RE // TM$ $\widehat{R}_1 = \widehat{T}$ corr $\angle s, RE // TM$	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R
5.2	$\frac{EM}{EG} = \frac{RT}{RG}$ line // one side of Δ $RT = RM$ $\angle s$ opp = sides $\frac{EM}{EG} = \frac{RM}{RG}$	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R
5.3	In ΔGYE : $\widehat{G} = \widehat{G}$ common angle $\widehat{E}_1 = \widehat{R}_1$ given $\widehat{Y}_1 = \widehat{E}_1 + \widehat{E}_2$ 3rd angle $\Delta GYE // \Delta GER$ AAA	\checkmark S / R \checkmark S / R \checkmark S / R \checkmark R
5.4	$\frac{GY}{GE} = \frac{YE}{ER} = \frac{GE}{GR}$ equiangular Δs	\checkmark R
5.5.1	$(RG)^2 = (GM)^2 - (RM)^2$ pythag $= 100 - 36$ $RG = 8$	\checkmark Sub into pythag \checkmark answer
5.5.2	$\frac{GE}{GM} = \frac{GR}{GT}$ line // one side of Δ	\checkmark R

	$\frac{GE}{10} = \frac{8}{14}$ $GE = \frac{40}{7}$	✓GT=14 ✓substitution ✓answer
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QUESTION 6

6.1	$\hat{B} = x - 25^\circ$ tan – chord $\hat{A} = \hat{B} = x - 25^\circ$ \angle s opp = sides <i>In $\triangle ABD$:</i> $2(x - 25^\circ) + 3x = 180^\circ$ int \angle s of a \triangle $5x = 230^\circ$ $x = 46^\circ$	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ R ✓ answer
6.2	Join CD and Draw $C\hat{F}D$ $\hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_1 + \hat{D}_1$ ext \angle of a \triangle $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{D}_1$ \angle s opp = sides $\therefore \hat{A}_1 = 2\hat{C}_1$ $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{F}_1$ tan chord $C\hat{B}D = 2\hat{F}$ \angle at centre ... $= 2\hat{C}$ $\hat{A}_1 = C\hat{B}D$	✓Construction ✓ S ✓ R ✓ $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{D}_1$ ✓ $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{F}_1$

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QUESTION 7

7.1	$\hat{O}_1 = \hat{F}_2 + \hat{R}_1$ ext \angle of a \triangle $\hat{O}_1 = 100^\circ$	✓ S ✓ R
7.2	$\hat{H}_1 = 50^\circ$ \angle at centre $2 \times \dots$	✓ S ✓ R
7.3	$\hat{T} = 130^\circ$ opp \angle s of a cyclic quad	✓ S ✓ R
7.4	$\hat{H}_2 + \hat{H}_1 = \hat{F}_2$ corr \angle s ; $AF \parallel EH$ $\hat{H}_2 = 78^\circ - 50^\circ$ $\hat{H}_2 = 28^\circ$	✓ S ✓ R ✓ answer

QUESTION 8

8.1	<i>In $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle PSQ$:</i> $\hat{P} = \hat{P}$ common angle $\hat{Q} = 90^\circ$ given $= \hat{S}_2$ $QS \perp PR$ $\triangle PQR \parallel \triangle PSQ$ AAA	✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ R
8.2	$\frac{PQ}{PS} = \frac{PR}{PQ}$ $\triangle PQR \parallel \triangle PSQ$ $PQ^2 = PS \cdot PR$	✓ S/R
8.3	$\triangle PQR \parallel \triangle QSR$ AAA	✓ S/R ✓ S

	$\frac{QR}{SR} = \frac{PR}{QR}$ $QR^2 = SR \cdot PR$	$QR^2 = SR \cdot PR$
8.4	$PQ^2 + QR^2 = PS \cdot PR + SR \cdot PR$ $= PR(PS + SR)$ $= PR \cdot PR$ $= PR^2$	✓ substitution ✓ factorising ✓ answer

QUESTION 9

9.1	Tan-chord	
9.2	In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ADB$: $\hat{A}_1 = \hat{A}_1$ common angle $\hat{B}_1 = \hat{D}_1$ proven in 9.1 $\hat{C} = \hat{D}$ 3rd angle $\triangle ABC \parallel \triangle ADB$ AAA	✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ R
9.3	$\hat{E}_2 = \hat{F}_1$ <i>alt</i> \angle s $EA \parallel GF$ $\hat{F}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ ext \angle of a cyclic quad $\hat{E}_2 = \hat{D}_2$	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ R
9.4	In $\triangle AEC$ and $\triangle ADE$: $\hat{A}_2 = \hat{A}_2$ common angle $\hat{E}_2 = \hat{D}_2$ proven in 9.3 $\hat{C} = \hat{E}$ 3rd angle $\triangle AEC \parallel \triangle ADE$ AAA $\frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}$ $\triangle AEC \parallel \triangle ADE$ $AE^2 = AC \cdot AD$	✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ R ✓ S
9.5	$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AB}$ $\triangle ABC \parallel \triangle ADB$ $AB^2 = AC \cdot AD$ AE^2 from 9.4 $AB = AE$	✓ S ✓ S ✓ S