## Chapter - 6

## **Triangles**

## ( Assertion and Reasoning Questions )

In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- **(b)** Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- **(c)** Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- **(d)** Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- **Q.1. Assertion (A)**: If two sides of a right angle are 7 cm and 8 cm, then its third side will be 9 cm.

**Reason (R):** In a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

**Q.2. Assertion (A)**: If  $\triangle$ ABC and  $\triangle$ PQR are congruent triangles, then they are also similar triangles.

**Reason (R):** All congruent triangles are similar but the similar triangles need not be congruent.

**Q.3. Assertion (A) :** In the given figures,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle GHI$ .

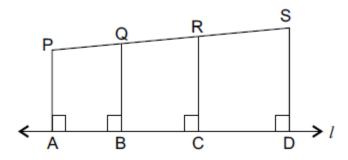
**Reason (R):** If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, then they are similar.

**Q.4. Assertion (A):** The sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 2:5, then the areas of these triangles are in the ratio 4:25.

**Reason (R):** The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the square of the ratio of their sides.

**Q.5.** Assertion (A): In the given figure, PA || QB || RC || SD.

**Reason (R):** If three or more line segments are perpendiculars to one line, then they are parallel to each other.



**Q.6. Assertion (A)**: In the  $\triangle$ ABC, AB = 24 cm, BC = 10 cm and AC = 26 cm, then  $\triangle$ ABC is a right angle triangle.

**Reason (R):** If in two triangles, their corresponding angles are equal, then the triangles are similar.

## **ANSWER KEY**