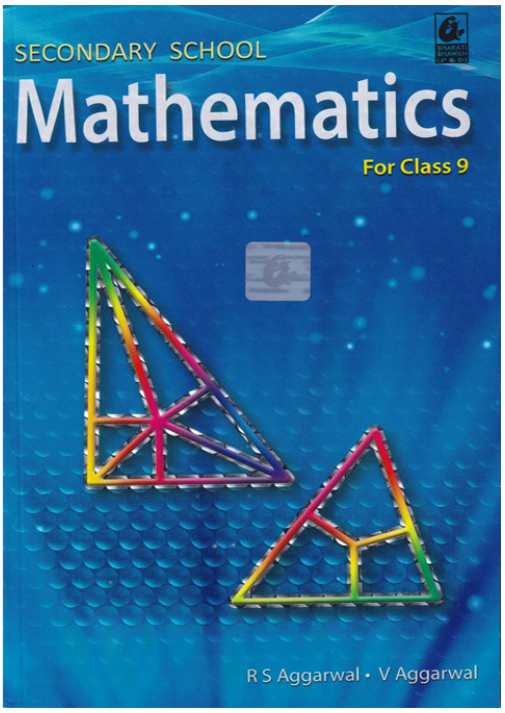
RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 7–Areas

Class 9 - Chapter 7 Areas



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RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 7–Areas

Class 9: Maths Chapter 7 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 7 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 7–Areas

RS Aggarwal 9th Maths Chapter 7, Class 9 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

Base of the triangle (b) = 24cm and height (h) = 14.5 cm

∴ Area = 12 x b x h = 12 x 24 x 14.5 cm^2

= 174 cm^2 Ans.

Question 2.

Solution:

Let the length of altitude of the triangular field = x then its base = 3x.

$\therefore$ Area $= \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h = \frac{1}{2} \times 3x \times x$

$= \frac{3}{2} x^2$

Rate of sowing the field = Rs. 58 per hectare

Total cost = Rs. 783

$\therefore$ Area of the field $= \frac{783}{58} \times 10000\ m^2$

$= \frac{27 \times 10000}{2}\ m^2$

$= 135000\ m^2$

$\therefore \quad \frac{3}{2} x^2 = 135000$

$x^2 = \frac{135000 \times 2}{3} = 90000$

$x = \sqrt{90000} = 300$

$\therefore$ Base of the field $= 3x = 3 \times 300$
$= 900\ m$

and altitude $= x = 300m$ Ans.

Question 3.

Solution:

Sides of a triangle = 42cm, 34cm and 20cm

Let a = 42cm, b = 34cm and c = 20 cm

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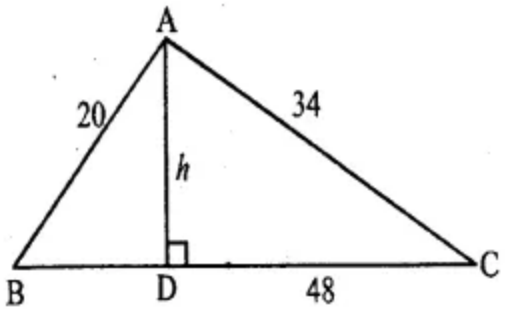
then $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{42+34+20}{2} = \frac{96}{2} = 48$



Using Hero's formula

Area of triangle $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$= \sqrt{48(48-42)(48-34)(48-20)}$

$= \sqrt{48 \times 6 \times 14 \times 28}$

$= \sqrt{4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 2 \times 2}$

$= 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 = 336 \text{ cm}^2$

Longest side = 42cm.

$\therefore$ Its altitude $= \frac{\text{Area} \times 2}{\text{Base}}$

$= \frac{336 \times 2}{42} \text{cm} = 16\text{cm}$ Ans.

Question 4.

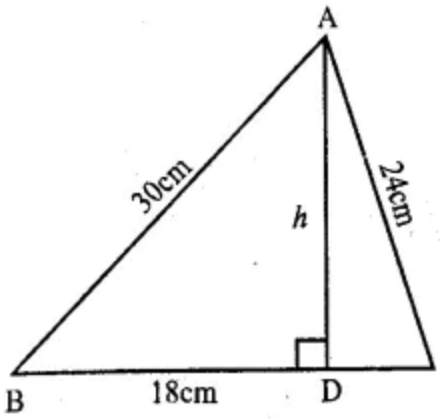
Solution:

Sides of the triangle = 18cm, 24cm and 30cm

Let a = 18 cm, b = 24 cm and c = 30cm

Then $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{18+24+30}{2}$

$= \frac{72}{2} = 36$



Using Hero's formula.

Area $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$= \sqrt{36(36-18)(36-24)(36-30)}$

$= \sqrt{36 \times 18 \times 12 \times 6}$

$= \sqrt{6 \times 6 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2}$

$= 6 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2 = 216 \text{ cm}^2$

Base = smallest side = 18cm

Altitude $= \frac{\text{Area} \times 2}{\text{Base}} = \frac{216 \times 2}{18}$ cm

$= 24$ cm Ans.

Question 5.

Solution:

Sides of triangular field ABC arc 91m, 98m and 105m

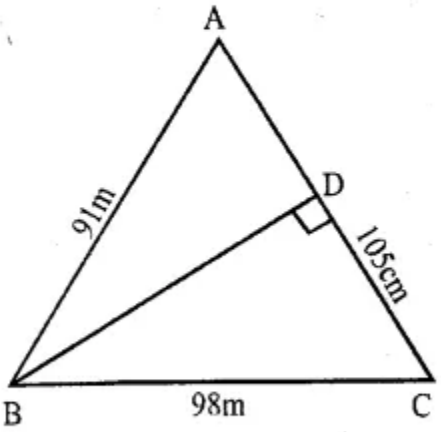
Let AC be the longest side

$\therefore$ BD $\perp$ AC

Here a = 98m, b = 105m and c = 91m

$$\therefore \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{98+105+91}{2} = \frac{294}{2} = 147$$



$$\therefore \text{ Area } = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

(Hero's formula)

$= \sqrt{147(147-98)(147-105)(147-91)}$

$= \sqrt{147 \times 49 \times 42 \times 56}$

$= \sqrt{3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7}$

$= 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \text{ cm}^2$

$= 4116 \text{ m}^2$

Length of perpendicular BD on the longest

$$\text{side AC} = \frac{\text{Area} \times 2}{\text{Base}}$$

$$= \frac{4116 \times 2}{105} \text{ m} = \frac{196 \times 2}{5} = \frac{392}{5} \text{ m}$$

$= 78.4$ m Ans.

Question 6.

Solution:

Perimeter of triangle = 150m

Ratio in the sides = 5:12:13

Let sides be 5x, 12x and 13x

$\therefore \quad 5x + 12x + 13x = 150$

$\Rightarrow \quad 30x = 150$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{150}{30} = 5$

$\therefore$ First side $= 5x = 5 \times 5 = 25$ m

Second side $= 12x = 12 \times 5 = 60$m

and third side $= 13x = 13 \times 5 = 65$ m

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{25+60+65}{2} = \frac{150}{2} = 75$$

$\therefore \quad$ Area $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

(By Hero's formula)

$= \sqrt{75(75-25)(75-60)(75-65)}$

$= \sqrt{75 \times 50 \times 15 \times 10}$

$= \sqrt{3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5}$

$= 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \text{ m}^2 = 750 \text{ m}^2$ Ans.

Question 7.

Solution:

Perimeter of a triangular field = 540m

Ratio is its sides = 25 : 17 : 12

Let first side = $25x$
Second side = $17x$
and third side = $12x$
Then $25x + 17x + 12x = 540$
$\Rightarrow \quad 54x = 540$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{540}{54} = 10$$

First side = $25x = 25 \times 10 = 250$ m
Second side = $17x = 17 \times 10 = 170$ m
and third side = $12x = 12 \times 10 = 120$m

$$\text{Now } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{540}{2} = 270$$

$$\therefore \text{ Area } = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

(Hero's formula)

$$= \sqrt{270(270-250)(270-170)(270-120)}$$

$$= \sqrt{270 \times 20 \times 100 \times 150} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{81000000} = 9000 \text{ m}^2$$

Rate of ploughing the field = Rs. 18.80 per 10m^2

$$\text{Total cost } = \frac{9000 \times 18.80}{10}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 900 \times 18.80$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 16920 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 8.

Solution:

Perimeter of the triangular field = 324 m

Length of the sides are 85m and 154m

$$\text{Third side} = \text{Perimeter} - \text{Sum of two sides}$$
$$= 324 - (85 + 154)$$
$$= 324 - 239 = 85\text{m}$$

$$\therefore\ s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{324}{2} = 162$$

$$\text{Area of field} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

(Hero's formula)

$$= \sqrt{162(162-85)(162-154)(162-85)}$$
$$= \sqrt{162\times 77\times 8\times 77}$$
$$= \sqrt{77\times 77\times 2\times 2\times 2\times 2\times 3\times 3\times 3\times 3}$$
$$= 77 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3\ \text{m}^2$$
$$= 2772\ \text{m}^2$$

Question 9.

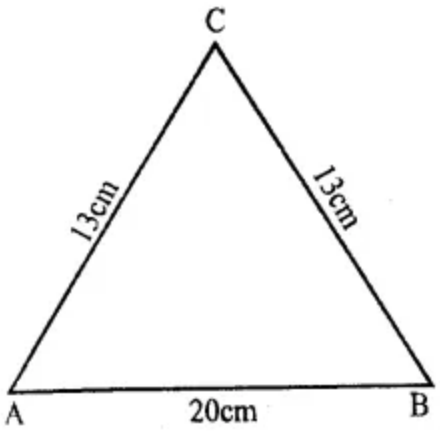
Solution:

Length of sides are

13 cm, 13 cm and 20cm

$$\therefore\ s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{13+13+20}{2}$$

$$= \frac{46}{2} = 23$$



$$\therefore\ \text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

(Hero's Formula)

$$= \sqrt{23(23-13)(23-13)(23-20)}$$

$$= \sqrt{23\times10\times10\times3} = \sqrt{10\times10\times69}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{69}\ \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 10 \times 8.306 = 83.06\ \text{cm}^2\ \text{Ans.}$$

Question 10.

Solution:

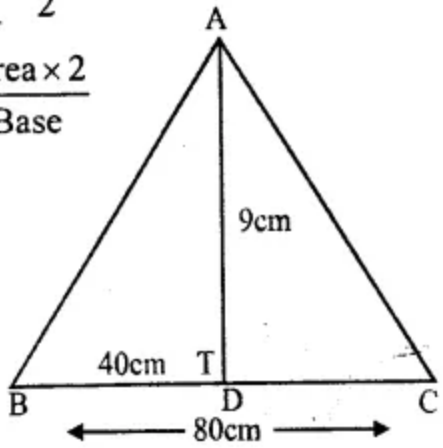
Base of the isosceles triangle ABC = 80cm

Area = 360 cm²

Let AD be the perpendicular from A to BC.

$\therefore$ AD will bisect BC at D.

$$\therefore BD = \frac{BC}{2} = \frac{80}{2} = 40cm$$



$$\text{But } AD = \frac{\text{Area} \times 2}{\text{Base}}$$

$$= \frac{360 \times 2}{80} = 9cm$$

In right ΔABD,

$AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 = (9)^2 + (40)^2$

$= 81 + 1600 = 1681 = (41)^2$

$\therefore$ AB = 41cm

Now Perimeter = AB + AC + BC

= AB + AB + BC ($\because$ AB = AC)

= 41 + 41 + 80 = 162 cm Ans.

Question 11.

Solution:

Perimeter of the triangle

ABC = 42 cm.

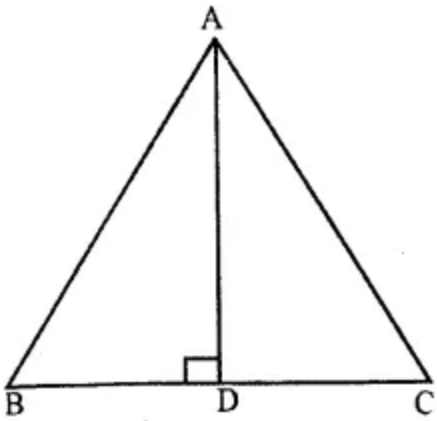
Let length of each equal sides = x

then base $= x \times \frac{3.}{2} = \frac{3x}{2}$

$\therefore$ Perimeter $= x + x + \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{7x}{2}$

According to the sum,

$$\frac{7x}{2} = 42$$



$$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{42 \times 2}{7} = 12$$

(i) $\therefore$ Length of each equal side = 12cm

and base $= 12 \times \frac{3}{2} = 18\text{cm}$

(ii) Now $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{42}{2} = 21$

$\therefore$ Area $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

(Hero's formula)

$$= \sqrt{21(21-12)(21-12)(21-18)}$$

$$= \sqrt{21 \times 9 \times 9 \times 3} = \sqrt{9 \times 9 \times 7 \times 3 \times 3}\ \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 9 \times 3\sqrt{7} = 27\sqrt{7}\ \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 27 \times 2.645 = 71.42\ \text{cm}^2$$

(iii) Height of the triangle $= \frac{\text{Area} \times 2}{\text{Base}}$

$$= \frac{71.42 \times 2}{18}\ \text{cm.}$$

$$= 7.938 = 7.94\ \text{cmAns.}$$

Question 12.

Solution:

Area of equilateral triangle = 36√3 cm².

Let length of each side = a

$$\therefore \quad \text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 36\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a^2 = \frac{36\sqrt{3} \times 4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a^2 = 144 = (12)^2$$

$$\therefore \quad a = 12 \text{ cm}$$

and perimeter $= 3a = 3 \times 12 = 36\text{cm}$ Ans.

Question 13.

Solution:

Area of equilateral triangle = $81\sqrt{3}$ cm²

Let length of each side = a

$$\text{then area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 81\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a^2 = \frac{81\sqrt{3} \times 4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a^2 = 324 = (18)^2$$

$$\therefore \quad a = 18\text{cm}.$$

$$\text{Now, length of altitude} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 18 = 9\sqrt{3} \text{ cm Ans.}$$

Question 14.

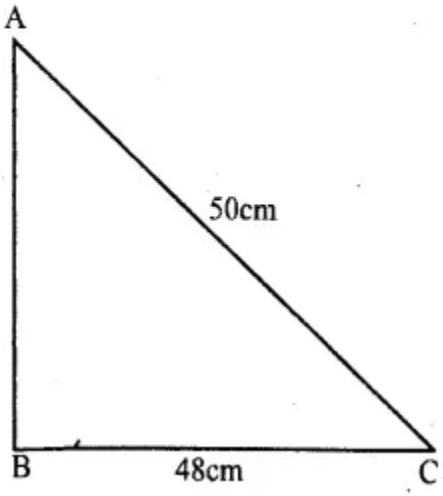
Solution:

Δ ABC is a right angled triangle, right angle at B.

$\therefore$ BC 48cm and AC = 50cm

But $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

(Pythagoras Theorem)



$\Rightarrow (50)^2 = AB^2 + (48)^2$

$\Rightarrow 2500 = AB^2 + 2304$

$\Rightarrow AB^2 = 2500 - 2304 = 196 = (14)^2$

$\therefore AB = 14\text{cm}$

Now, area of right angled Δ ABC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{height}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 48 \times 14 = 336 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 15.

Solution:

Each side of equilateral triangle

(a) = 8cm.

Question 16.

Solution:

Let a be the each side of

the equilateral triangle.

$$\therefore \quad \text{Height} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\, a$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{9 \times 2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{18 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{3} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\, a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \left(6\sqrt{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 36 \times 3 = 1.732 \times 27 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 46.764 \text{ cm}^2 = 46.76 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

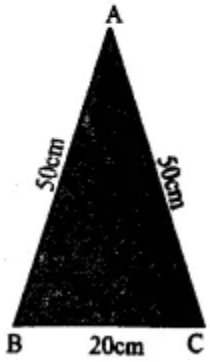
Question 17.

Solution:

The given umbrella has 12 triangular pieces of the size 50cm x 20cm x 50cm. We see that each piece is of an isosceles triangle shape and we have to find firstly area of one such triangle.

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{50+20+50}{2}$$

$$= \frac{120}{2} = 60$$



$$\therefore \text{ Area } = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60(60-50)(60-50)(60-20)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60\times10\times10\times40} = \sqrt{240000}$$

$$= \sqrt{40000\times6} = 200\times\sqrt{6}\ \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 200 \times 2.45 = 490\ \text{cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ Area of such 12 triangular pieces

$= 490 \times 12 = 5880\ \text{cm}^2$

$\therefore$ Area of the cloth used = 5880 cm^2 Ans.

Question 18.

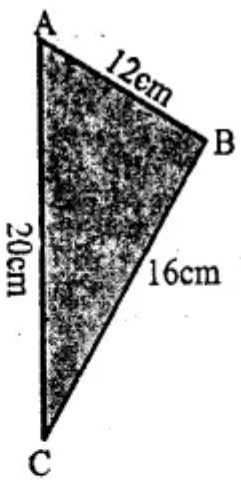
Solution:

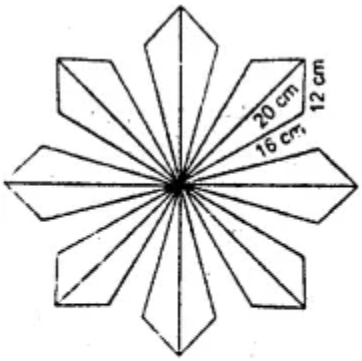
The given floral design is made of 16 tiles

The size of each tile is 16cm 12cm, 20cm

Now we have to find the area of firstly one tile

$$= \frac{48}{2} = 24$$





$$\therefore \text{ Area } = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

(Hero's formula)

$$= \sqrt{24(24-16)(24-12)(24-20)}$$

$$= \sqrt{24 \times 8 \times 12 \times 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{3\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times3\times2\times2\times2\times2}$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{16+12+20}{2}$$

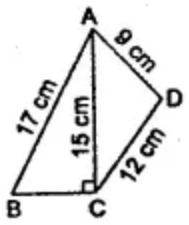
$= 96\text{cm}^2$

$\therefore$ Area of 16 such tiles $= 96 \times 16 = 1536$ cm^2

Cost of polishing = Re 1 per sq. cm

$\therefore$ Total cost $= 1536 \times 1 =$ Rs. 1536 Ans.

Question 19.



Solution:

According to Pythagoras,

$(AB)^2 = (AC)^2 + (BC)^2$

$(BC)^2 = (AB)^2 - (AC)^2$

$(BC)^2 = (17)^2 - (15)^2$

$(BC)^2 = 289 - 225 \Rightarrow (BC)^2 = 64 = (8)^2$

$BC = 8$

Now perimeter quadrilateral ABCD

$= AB + BC + CD + AD$

$= 17 + 8 + 12 + 9 = 46$ cm

Area of quadrilateral

$= \text{Area of } \Delta ABC + \Delta ACD$

Now area of $\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 15 = 60$ cm

Now area of ΔACD

Let $a = 15$ cm, $b = 12$ cm and $c = 9$ cm

Perimeter of the triangle $= (a+b+c)$ units

$= 15 + 12 + 9 = 36$ cm

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 36\right) \text{ cm} = 18 \text{ cm}$$

$(s-a) = 18 - 15 = 3$ cm

$(s-b) = 18 - 12 = 6$ cm

$(s-c) = 18 - 9 = 9$ cm

By Heron's formula, the area of the ΔACD

is $\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$= \sqrt{18 \times 3 \times 6 \times 9}$

$= \sqrt{3 \times 6 \times 3 \times 6 \times 3 \times 3} = 54$ cm

Hence, the area of given quadrilateral

$= 60 + 54 = 114$ cm

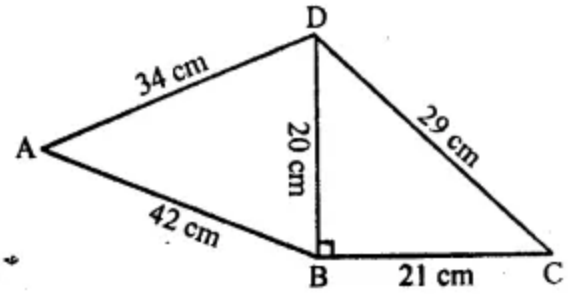
Question 20.

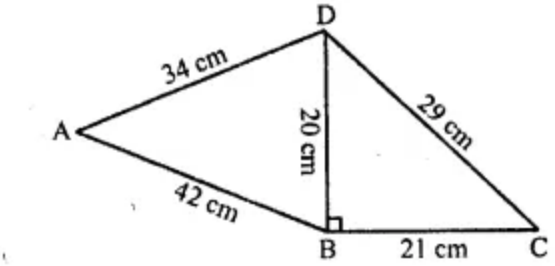
Solution:

In the figure, ABCD is a quadrilateral

AB = 42 cm, BC = 21 cm, CD = 29 cm,

DA = 34 cm and $\angle CBD = 90°$





(i) Perimeter AB + BC + CD + DA
= (42 + 21 + 29 + 34) cm = 126 cm

(ii) Area of right $\Delta BCD = \frac{1}{2} BC \times BD$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2 = 210 \text{ cm}^2$

and ΔABD,

$s = \frac{AB + BD + DA}{2} = \frac{42 + 20 + 34}{2}$

$\left\{ s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \right\}$

$= \frac{96}{2} = 48$

$\therefore$ area of $\Delta ABD = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$= \sqrt{48(48-42)(48-20)(48-34)}$

$= \sqrt{48 \times 6 \times 28 \times 14}$

$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 6 \times 6 \times 2 \times 14 \times 14}$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 6 \times 14 = 336 \text{ cm}^2$

$\therefore$ area quad. $ABCD = 210 + 336$

$= 546 \text{ cm}^2$

Question 21.

Solution:

from the figure

ΔDAB

$(AB)^2 = (DB)^2 - (DA)^2$

$(AB)^2 = (26)^2 - (24)^2$

$(AB)^2 = 676 - 576 = 100$

$(AB)^2 = (10)^2$

$AB = 10$

Perimeter of quadrilateral DABC

$= DA + AB + BC + CD$

$= 24 + 10 + 26 + 26 = 86$ cm

Now area of quadrilateral DABC = Area of ΔDAB + Area of ΔDBC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times DA + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 24 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}\right)$$

$$= 5 \times 24 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (26)^2\right)$$

$$= 120 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 676\right)$$

$$= 120 + \left(\sqrt{3} \times 169\right)$$

$= 120 + (1.73 \times 169)$

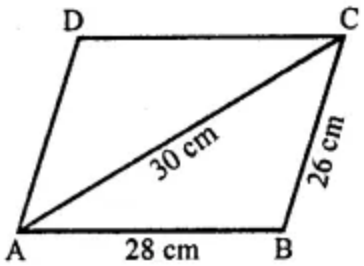
$= 120 + 292.37$ cm^2

$= 412.37$ cm^2

Question 22.

Solution:

ABCD is a parallelogram in which AB = 28 cm, BC = 26 cm and diagonal AC = 30 cm



∵ Diagonal AC bisect the parallelogram into equal triangles

∴ Area of parallelogram ABCD = 2 area ΔABC

Now area of ΔABC,

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{28+26+30}{2} = \frac{84}{2} = 42$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{42(42-28)(42-26)(42-30)}$$

$$= \sqrt{42\times14\times16\times12}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\times3\times7\times7\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times3}$$

$$= 2\times2\times2\times2\times3\times7 = 336 \text{ cm}^2$$

∴ Area of ||gm ABCD = 2 (area of ΔABC)

$$= 2\times336 = 672 \text{ cm}^2$$

Question 23.

Solution:

from the figure,

We know that

In the parallelogram ABCD,

AB = 14 cm, BC = 10 cm and AC = 16 cm

∵ Diagonals bisects the parallelogram into two triangles of equal area

∴ Area of ||gm ABCD = 2 area ΔABC

Now in ΔABC,

AB = 14 cm, BC = 10 cm and AC = 16 cm

$$\therefore s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{14+10+16}{2} = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

$$\therefore \text{area } \Delta ABC = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{20(20-14)(20-10)(20-16)}$$

$$= \sqrt{20 \times 6 \times 10 \times 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times \sqrt{3} = 40\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

∴ Area parallelogram ABCD

$$= 2 \times \text{area } \Delta ABC = 2 \times 40\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 80(1.73) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 138.40 = 138.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Question 24.

Solution:

Area of quadrilateral ABCD

= Area of ΔABD + area of ΔBCD

$$= \frac{1}{2} BD \times AL + \frac{1}{2} BD \times CM$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} BD (AL + CM)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 64 (16.8 + 13.2) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 32 \times 30 = 960 \text{ cm}^2$$

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