

CLASS – 10

MATHEMATICS

CH – 10 : CIRCLES

CBSE Board

Most Important Questions – 2

Shubham Tiwari

6. In Fig. ABC is a right triangle right-angled at B such that BC = 6 cm and AB = 8 cm. Find the radius of its incircle.

$$AC = AR + CR$$

$$10 = 8 - r + 6 - r$$

$$10 = 14 - 2r$$

$$2r = 14 - 10$$

$$2r = 4$$

$$r = 2 \text{ cm}$$

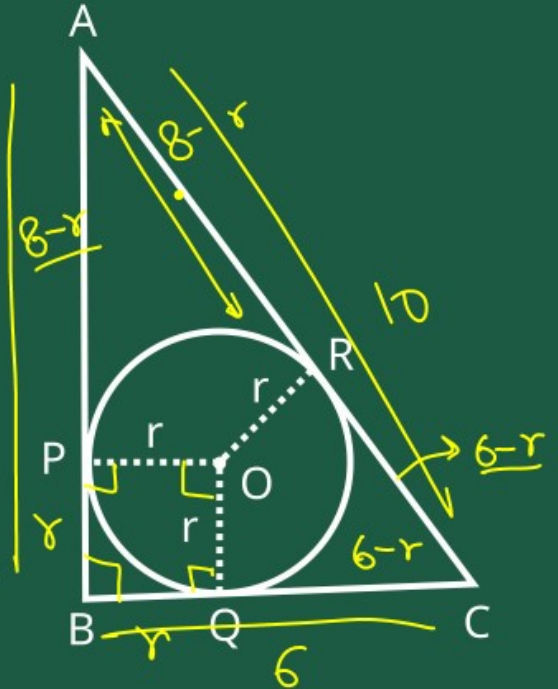
$$AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$$

$$8^2 + 6^2 = AC^2$$

$$64 + 36 = AC^2$$

$$100 = AC^2$$

$$10 = AC$$



$$r = \frac{P + B - H}{2}$$

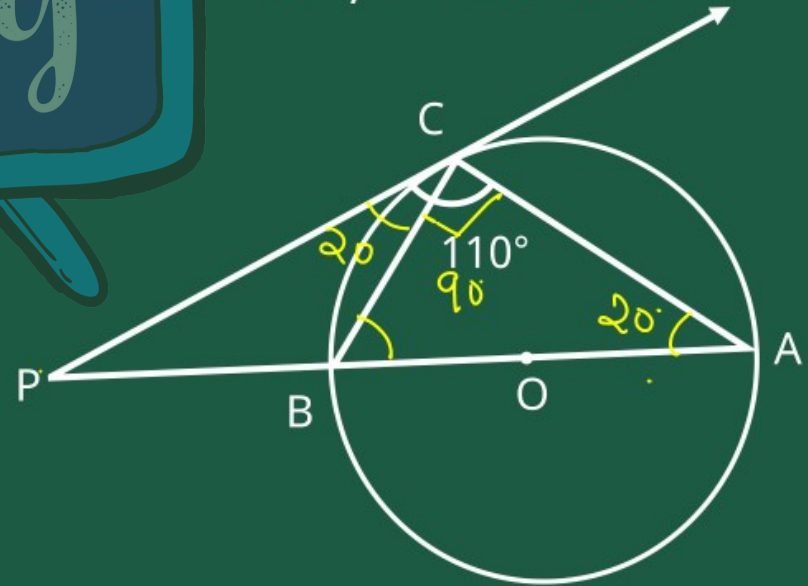
$$= \frac{6 + 8 - 10}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{14 - 10}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

7. In Fig. the tangent at a point C of a circle and a diameter AB when extended intersect at P. If $\angle PCA = 110^\circ$, find $\angle CBA$.

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ACB &= 90^\circ \\ \text{Angle of Semicircle} \\ \angle PCA - \angle BCA &= \angle PCB \\ 110 - 90 &= \angle PCB \\ 20 &= \angle PCB \\ \angle PCB &= \angle CAB \\ 20 &= \angle CAB \end{aligned}$$



in $\triangle ABC$

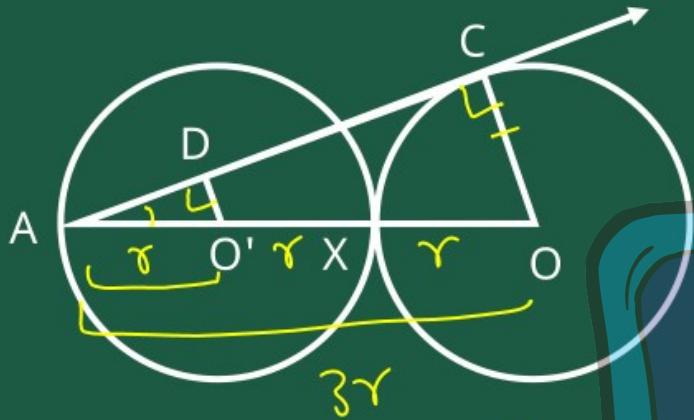
$$\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 180$$

$$\angle ABC + 90 + 20 = 180$$

$$\angle ABC + 110 = 180$$

$$\angle ABC = 180 - 110$$

$$\angle ABC = 70$$



8. In Fig. equal circles with centres O and O' touch each other at X.

OO' produced to meet a circle with centre O', at A. AC is a tangent to the circle whose

centre is O. O'D is perpendicular to AC. Find the value of $\frac{DO'}{CO}$

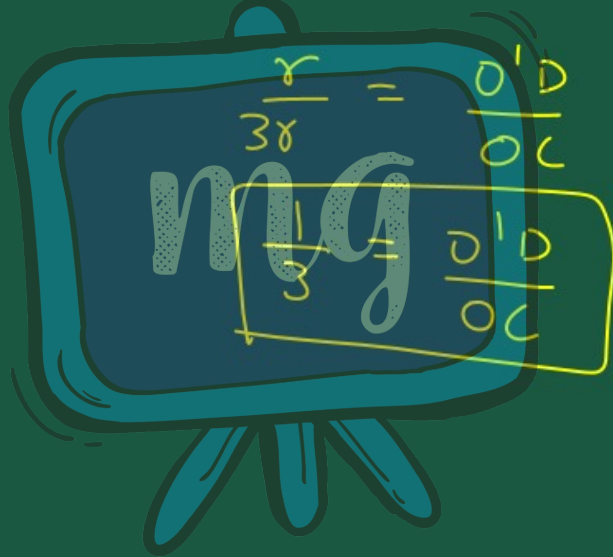
Soln. - $\triangle OAC$
& $\triangle O'AD$
 $\angle A = \angle A \Rightarrow \{ \text{Common} \}$
 $\angle O'DA = \angle OCA = 90^\circ$

By AA Similarity Rule

$$\triangle O'AD \sim \triangle OAC$$

$$\frac{O'A}{OA} = \frac{O'D}{OC}$$

$$\frac{O'A}{OA} = \frac{O'D}{OC}$$



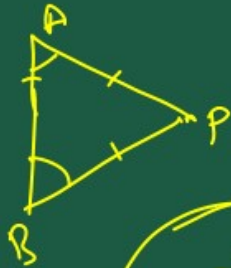
9. In Fig. O is the centre of the circle and BCD is tangent to it at C.

Prove that $\angle BAC + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$.

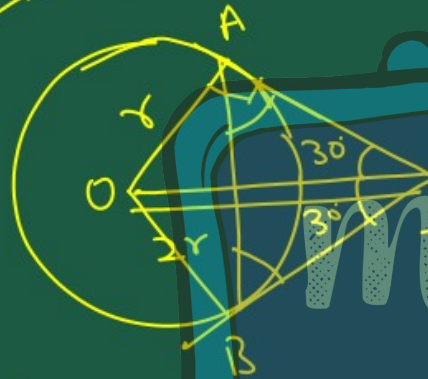
$x + y = 90^\circ$
 $\angle OAC = \angle OCA$ — (1)
 $\angle OCA + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$ — (2)

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{radii are perpendicular} \\ \text{to the tangent} \end{array} \right\} \text{--- (2)}$

From (1) and (2) $\angle OAC + \angle ACD = 90^\circ$



10. From a point P two tangents PA and PB are drawn to a circle with centre at O. If $OP = 2r$, show that $\triangle PAB$ is equilateral.



in $\triangle APB$

$$AP = BP \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tangents} \\ \text{from an external point} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\angle PAB = \angle PBA$$

$$60 = \angle PBA$$

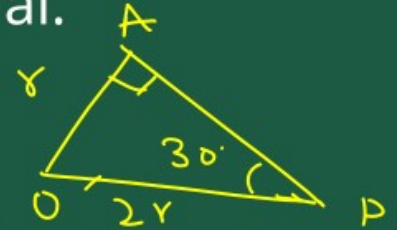
in $\triangle OAP$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{P}{H}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{r}{2r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$



In $\triangle PAB$

$$\angle PAB + \angle PBA + \angle APB = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle PAB + \angle PAB + \angle APB = 180^\circ$$

$$2\angle PAB + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2\angle PAB = 180 - 60 = 120$$

$$\angle PAB = 60^\circ$$

∴ $\triangle PAB$ is an equilateral \triangle .