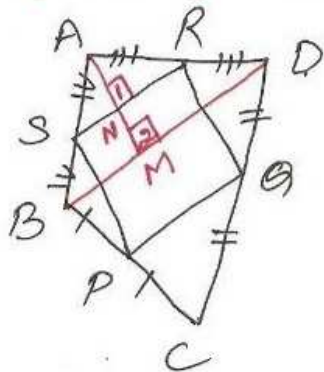


9



to prove

$$ar(\square PARS) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\square ABCD)$$

const - join BD,

draw $AM \perp BD$

ex 9.3, exemplar ix

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 = 90^\circ \text{ (converse of } \angle s \parallel \text{)} \\ SR \parallel BD$$

$$\frac{ar(\triangle ABD)}{ar(\triangle ASR)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times BD \times AM}{\frac{1}{2} \times SR \times AN} \\ = \frac{2SR \times 2AN}{SR \times AN} \\ = \frac{4}{1}$$

cont. on next page

proof - In $\triangle ABD$

SR joins midpts of
Sides AB and AD resp.

$$SR = \frac{1}{2} BD \dots \textcircled{i} \text{ (Midpt)}$$

$$SR \parallel BD \dots \textcircled{ii} \text{ (theorem)}$$

$$\text{Sim } PQ = \frac{1}{2} BD \dots \textcircled{iii}$$

$$PQ \parallel BD \dots \textcircled{iv}$$

$$\text{From } \textcircled{i}, \textcircled{ii} \quad SR = PQ$$

$$\text{From } \textcircled{ii}, \textcircled{iv} \quad SR \parallel PQ$$

$\square PARS$ is a \square

In $\triangle AMB$

S is midpt of AB

$$SN \parallel BM$$

$$AN = NM \text{ (converse of midpt theorem)}$$

$$\text{But } AM = AN + NM$$

$$= AN + AN$$

$$AM = 2AN \dots \textcircled{v}$$