

① given - In figure
 $ABCD$ is a $\parallel gm$

to prove $ar(\triangle ADF) = ar(\triangle ABFC)$

proof

$$ar(\triangle ACF) = ar(\triangle BCF) \quad \dots \textcircled{i} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \Delta s \text{ on same base} \\ \text{and between same} \\ \parallel \text{ lines} \end{array} \right]$$

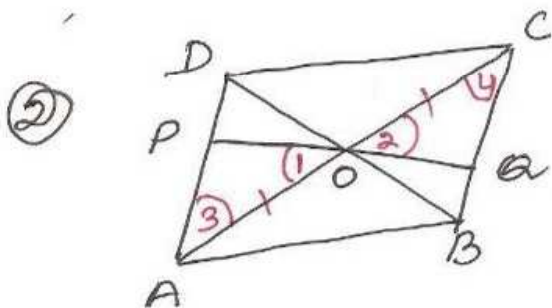
$$ar(\triangle ACD) = ar(\triangle ACB) \quad \dots \textcircled{ii} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{diagonal divides a} \\ \Delta \text{ into 2 } \Delta s \text{ equal} \\ \text{in area} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{i} + \textcircled{ii}$$

$$ar(\triangle ACF) + ar(\triangle ACD) = ar(\triangle BCF) + ar(\triangle ACB)$$

$$\Rightarrow ar(\triangle ADF) = ar(\square ABFC)$$

NCERT Exemplar Sols by Dev Anoop (Bathinda)



② given - $\square ABCD$ is a $\parallel gm$
 to prove - $ar(\triangle PQC) = ar(\triangle APB)$
 proof $AD \parallel BC$ (opp. sides of $\parallel gm$)
 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ (alternate $\angle s$)

In $\triangle AOP$ and $\triangle COQ$
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ (ver. opp. $\angle s$)
 $OA = OC$ (diagonals of $\parallel gm$ bisect each other)
 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ (proved)
 $\therefore \triangle AOP \cong \triangle COQ$ by ASA prop.
 $\Rightarrow ar(\triangle AOP) = ar(\triangle COQ) \dots \textcircled{i}$