

to show PQRS is a \square

proof $DC \parallel AB$ (opp sides of \square)

$$\Rightarrow AP \parallel QC$$

$$DC = AB \quad (\text{do})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} DC = \frac{1}{2} AB$$

$$\Rightarrow OC = AP \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} P \text{ is midpt of } AB \\ O \text{ is midpt of } DC \end{array} \right]$$

$\square APCQ$ is a \square

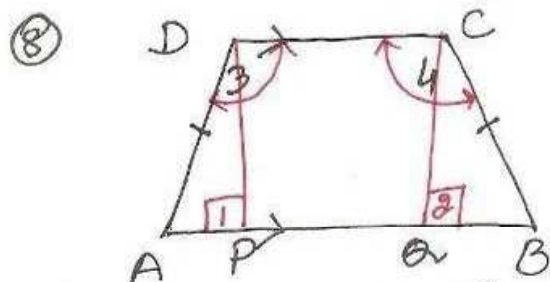
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because AP \parallel QC \\ AP = QC \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore AC \parallel PQ \quad (\text{opp. sides of } \square)$$

$$\Rightarrow SQ \parallel PR$$

Similarly $SP \parallel QR$

$\therefore \square PQRS$ is a \square



to prove $\angle A = \angle B$
 $\angle C = \angle D$

const $DP \perp AB, CQ \perp AB$

proof In $\triangle APD$ and $\triangle BQC$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 = 90^\circ$$

$$AD = BC \quad (\text{given})$$

$$DP = CQ \quad (\text{distance between } \parallel \text{ lines})$$

ex 8.4, exemplar ix

$\triangle APD \cong \triangle BQC$ by RHS prop

$$\angle A = \angle B \quad (\text{cpct})$$

$$DC \parallel AB$$

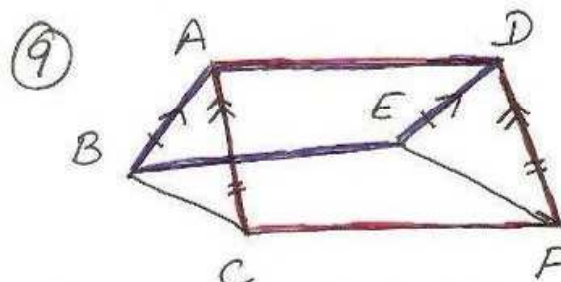
$$\angle A + \angle 3 = 180^\circ \quad (\text{co in l's})$$

$$\angle B + \angle 4 = 180^\circ \quad (\text{do})$$

From ① and ②

$$\angle A + \angle 3 = \angle B + \angle 4 \quad [\because \angle A = \angle B]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle C = \angle D$$



to prove $BC \parallel EF, BC = EF$

proof $AC \parallel DF$
 $AC = DF$

$\therefore \square ACFD$ is a \square

$$AD \parallel CF \quad \text{① (opp sides of } \square)$$

$$AD = CF \quad \text{② (do)}$$

$$AB \parallel DE$$

$$AB = DE$$

$\therefore \square ABED$ is a \square

$$AD \parallel BE \quad \text{③ (opp sides of } \square)$$

$$AD = BE \quad \text{④ (do)}$$

From ①, ③ | From ② and ④

$$CF \parallel BE \quad | \quad CF = BE$$

$\therefore \square BCFE$ is a \square

$$BC \parallel EF \quad (\text{opp. sides of } \square)$$

$$BC = EF \quad (\text{do})$$