

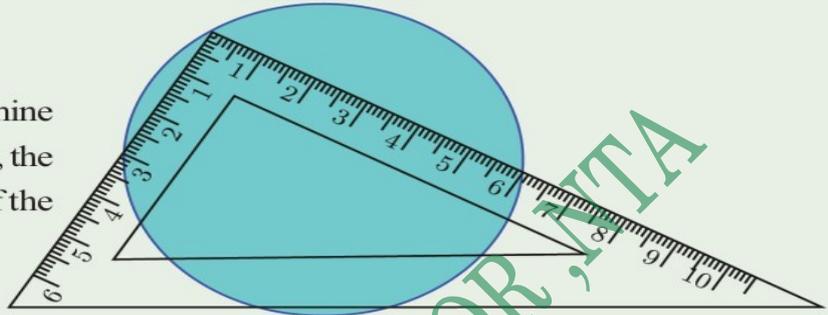
# Mathematics Online Class X On 22-07-2021

## CIRCLES



### Answer of question on previous class

Use a calculator to determine upto two decimal places, the perimeter and the area of the circle in the picture.



This figure can be drawn this way.

$$\angle C = 90^\circ$$

AB is the diameter of the circle.

$\Delta ABC$  is a right triangle.

Using Pythagoras theorem,

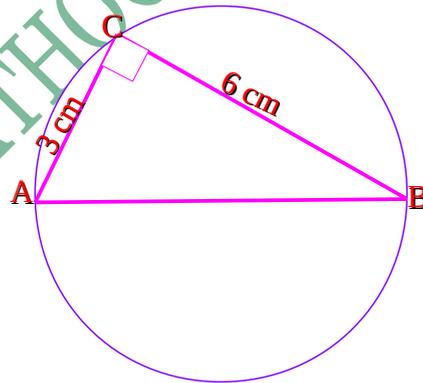
$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= AC^2 + BC^2 \\ &= 3^2 + 6^2 \\ &= 9 + 36 \\ &= 45 \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{45} = 6.71 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Radius of circle} = \frac{6.71}{2} = 3.36 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of circle} = \pi d = 3.14 \times 6.71 = 21.07 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2 = 3.14 \times 3.36 \times 3.36 = 35.45 \text{ cm}^2$$



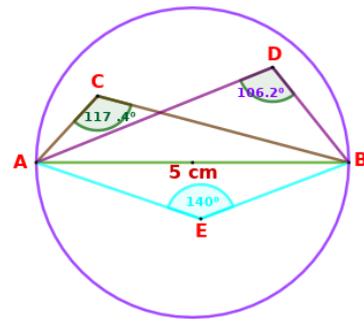
### Activity

Draw a line of length 5 cm. Draw a circle with this line as diameter. Mark 3 points inside the circle.

Join each points to the end points of the diameter.

Measure the angles so get and find the common property.

All angles are greater than  $90^\circ$



**Proof :-**

AB is the diameter of the circle and P is a point inside the circle.

Join AP and BP.

Extend AP to meet the circle at Q. Join BQ.

Since angle in a semicircle is  $90^\circ$ ,

$$\angle AQB = 90^\circ$$

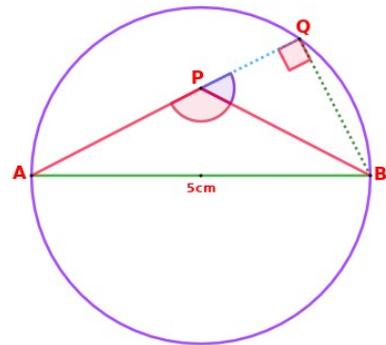
ie ;  $\angle PQB = 90^\circ$

Consider the  $\Delta BQP$ .

$\angle APB$  is an outer angle of  $\Delta BQP$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } \angle APB &= \angle PQB + \angle PBQ \\ &= 90^\circ + \angle PBQ \end{aligned}$$

which means  $\angle APB$  is greater than  $90^\circ$  ( $\angle APB > 90^\circ$ )



If we join the ends of the diameter of a circle to a point inside the circle gives an angle greater than  $90^\circ$ .

**Activity**

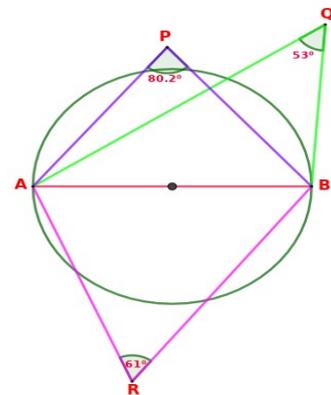
Draw a line of length 5 cm.

Draw a circle with this line as diameter.

Mark 3 points outside the circle. Join each point to the endpoints of the diameter.

Measure the angles so get and find the common property.

All angles are less than  $90^\circ$ .



**Proof :-**

**AB** is the diameter of the circle and **P** is a point outside the circle.

Join **AP** and **BP**.

**Q** is a point on the circle where **AP** meet the circle. Join **BQ**.

Since angle in a semicircle is  $90^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle AQB = 90^\circ$

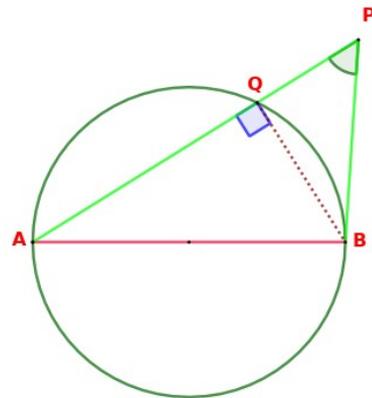
Consider the  $\Delta BQP$ .

$\angle AQB$  is an outer angle of  $\Delta BQP$ .

Therefore,  $\angle AQB = \angle APB + \angle PBQ$

$$90^\circ = \angle APB + \angle PBQ$$

which means  $\angle APB$  is less than  $90^\circ$  ( $\angle APB < 90^\circ$ )



If we join the ends of the diameter of a circle to a point outside the circle gives an angle less than  $90^\circ$

**Note :**

If a pair of lines drawn from the ends of a diameter of a circle are perpendicular to each other, then they meet on the circle .