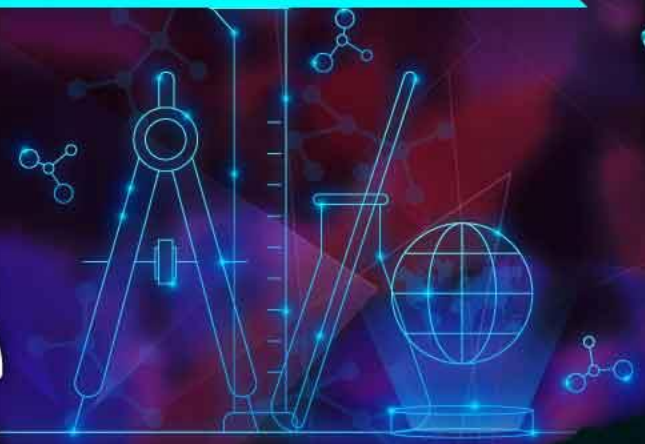
CDS 1 2024

LIVE

MATHS

GEOMETRY

CLASS 3



NAVJYOTI SIR

18 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	18 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	18 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

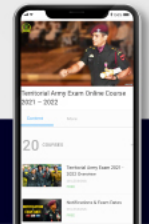
2:30PM	STATIC GK - SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS	DIVYANSHU SIR
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

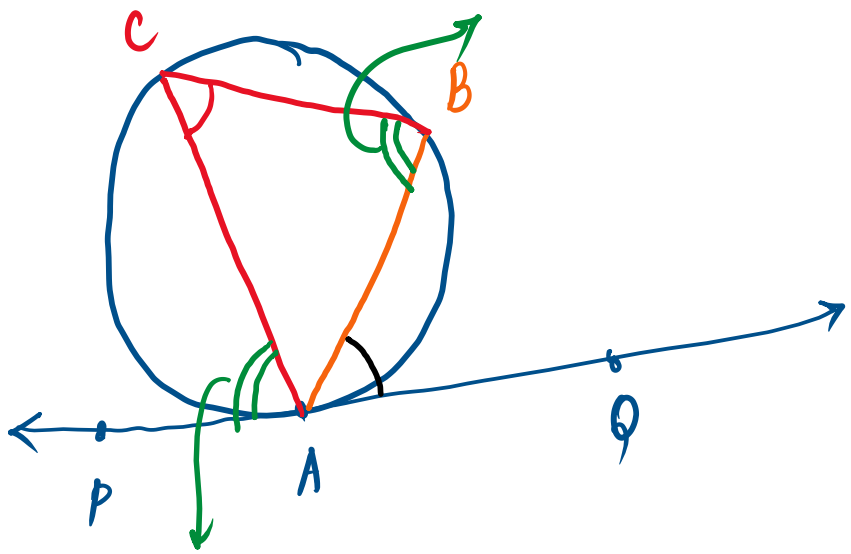
11:30AM	GK - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 7	SHIVANGI MA'AM
6:30PM	MATHS - MATRICES & DETERMINANTS - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 7	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR



ALTERNATE SEGMENT THEOREM

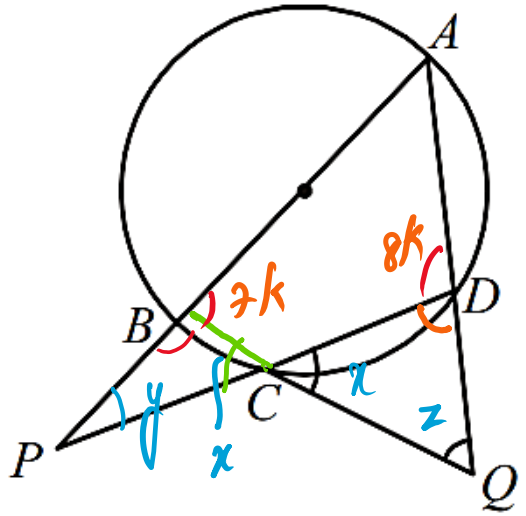


$\angle QAB = \angle ACB$ (with AB as chord)

with AC as chord,

$\angle PAC = \angle CBA$

Q) In the given figure, if $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y}{4}=\frac{z}{5}$, where $\angle DCQ = x$, $\angle BPC = y$ and $\angle DQC = z$, then what are the values of x, y and z, respectively?



(a) 33°, 44° and 55°
(b) 36°, 48° and 60°
(c) 39°, 52° and 65°
(d) 42°, 56° and 70°

$\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y}{4}=\frac{z}{5}=k$

$x=3k°$, $y=4k$, $z=5k$

$\angle BCP = x$ (vertically opposite angles)

$\angle CDQ \rightarrow 180° - (x+z) = 180° - 8k$

$\triangle CBP$,

$\angle CBP = 180° - (x+y)$

$= 180° - 7k$

$\angle ABC + \angle CBP = 180°$

$\angle ABC + 180° - 7k = 180°$

$\angle ABC = 7k$ ✓

$\angle ABC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ (As ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral)

$7k + 8k = 180^\circ$

$15k = 180^\circ$

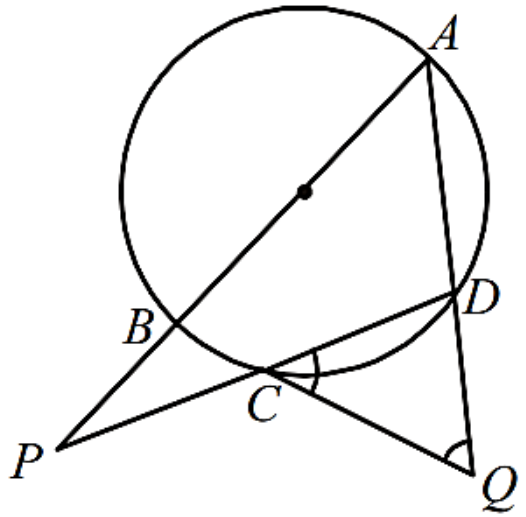
$k = \frac{180}{15} = 12^\circ$

$x = 3k = 36^\circ$

$y = 4k = 48^\circ$

$z = 5k = 60^\circ$

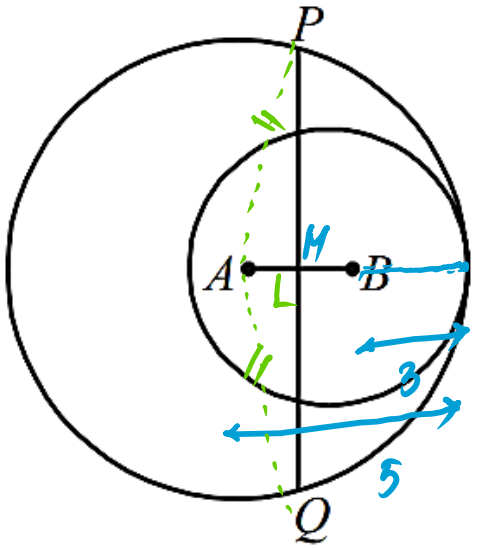
Q) In the given figure, if $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y}{4}=\frac{z}{5}$, where $\angle DCQ = x$, $\angle BPC = y$ and $\angle DQC = z$, then what are the values of x, y and z, respectively?



(a) 33°, 44° and 55°
(b) 36°, 48° and 60°
(c) 39°, 52° and 65°
(d) 42°, 56° and 70°

Ans: (b)

Q)

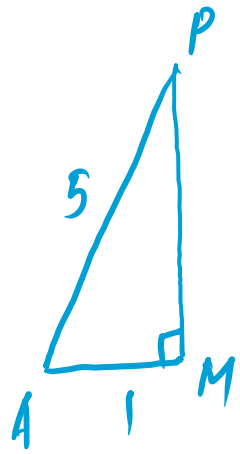


Two circles with centres A and B touch each other internally, as shown in the figure given above. Their radii are 5 and 3 units, respectively. Perpendicular bisector of AB meets the bigger circle in P and Q. What is the length of PQ?

(a) $2\sqrt{6}$ (b) $\sqrt{34}$

(c) $4\sqrt{6}$ (d) $6\sqrt{2}$

$AB = 5-3 = 2$ units



$PM^2 = 5^2 - 1^2$

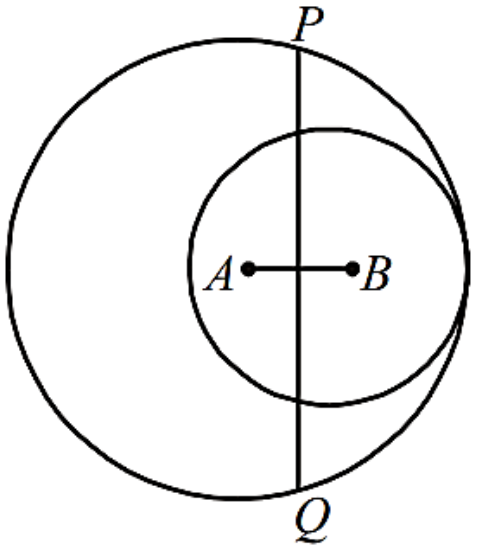
$PM = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$

$\triangle AMP \cong \triangle AMQ$ (by RHS congruence)

$PM = QM$

$PQ = 2PM = 2 \times 2\sqrt{6} = 4\sqrt{6}$ units

Q)



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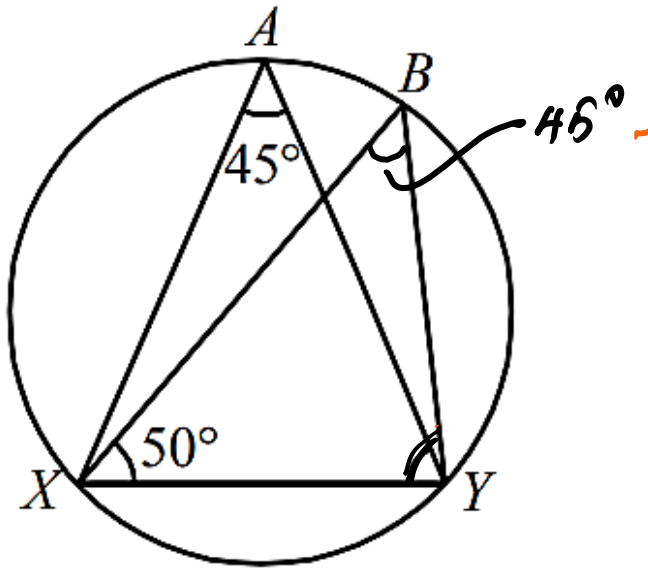
(a) $2\sqrt{6}$ (b) $\sqrt{34}$

(c) $4\sqrt{6}$ (d) $6\sqrt{2}$

Ans: (c)

Q)



46° (Angles in same segment are equal)

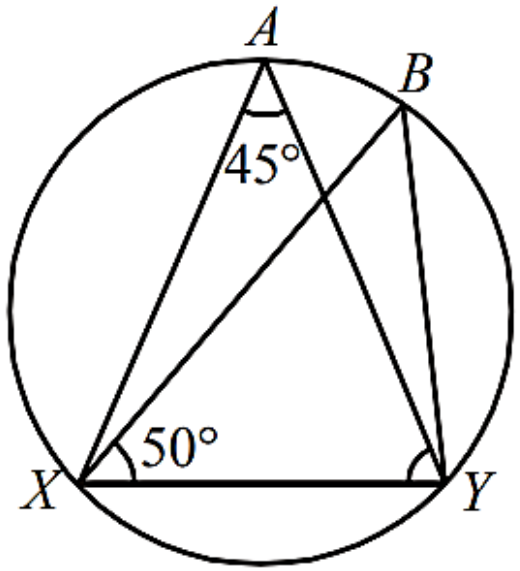
$\triangle XBY$ – angle sum,

$180° - 95° = 85°$

In the figure given above, what is $\angle BYX$ equal to?

(a) 85°
(b) 50°
(c) 45°
(d) 90°

Q)

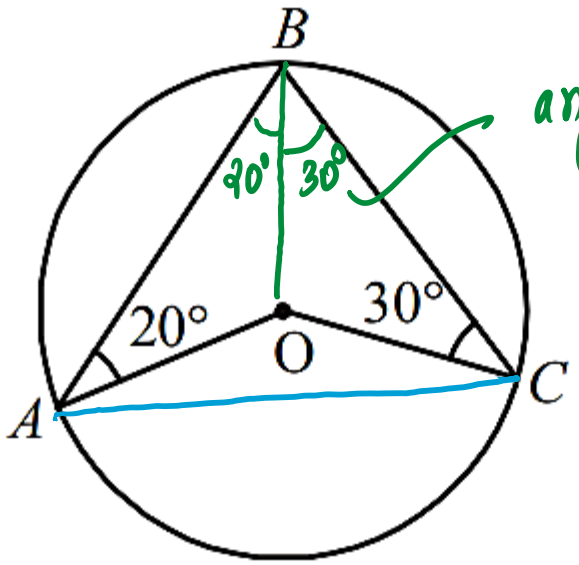


In the figure given above, what is $\angle BYX$ equal to?

(a) 85°
(b) 50°
(c) 45°
(d) 90°

Ans: (a)

Q)



angle opposite to equal sides

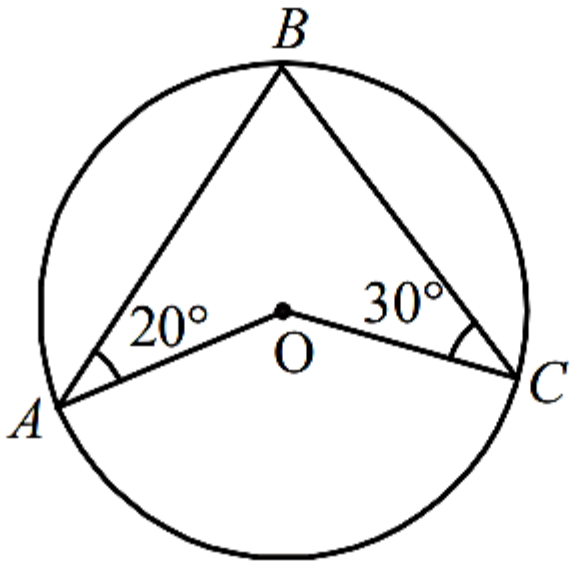
$\angle ABC = 50°$

$\angle AOC = 2 \times 50° = 100°$ } angle subtended at centre by chord AC.

In the figure given above, O is the centre of the circle.
What is $\angle AOC$?

(a) 160°
(b) 150°
(c) 120°
(d) 100°

Q)

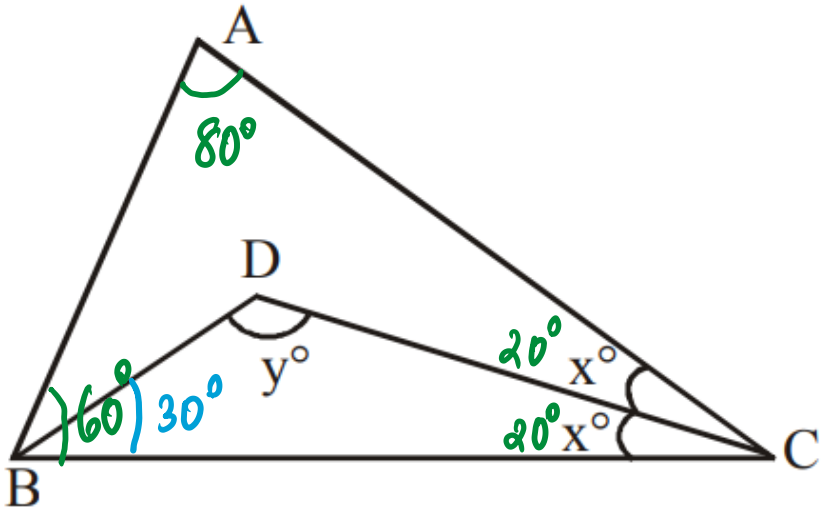


In the figure given above, O is the centre of the circle.
What is $\angle AOC$?

(a) 160°
(b) 150°
(c) 120°
(d) 100°

Ans: (d)

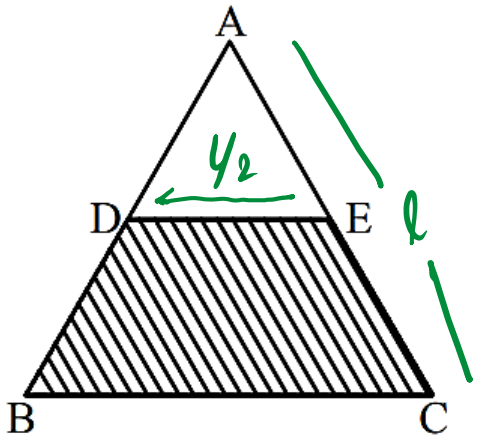
Q) In the figure given below, $\angle A = 80°$ and $\angle ABC = 60°$. BD and CD bisect angles B and C respectively. What are the values of x and y respectively ?



(a) 10 and 130
(b) 10 and 125
(c) 20 and 130
(d) 20 and 125

$y = 180° - (50°) = \underline{130°}$ (Angle sum in $\triangle BDC$)

Q) In the equilateral triangle ABC given below, AD = DB and AE = EC. If l is the length of a side of the triangle, then what is the area of the shaded region?



(a) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}\,l^2}{16}$ ✓

(b) $\frac{3\,l^2}{16}$

(c) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}\,l^2}{32}$

(d) $\frac{3\,l^2}{32}$

D and E are mid-points,

$DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$, ($\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, sides will be in proportion)

side

$\triangle ADE = \frac{l}{2}$; $\triangle ABC = l$,

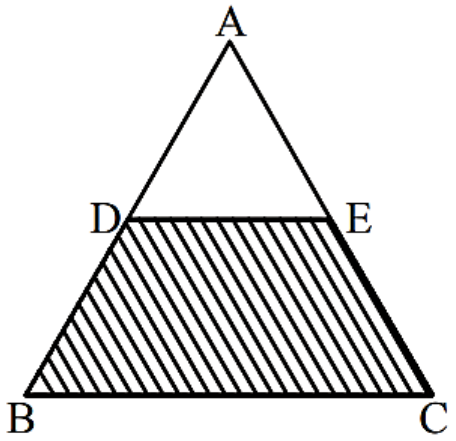
Area of shaded region = Area of $\triangle ABC$ − Area of $\triangle ADE$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} l^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(l^2 - \frac{l^2}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{3l^2}{4} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}\, l^2}{16}$$

Q) In the equilateral triangle ABC given below, AD = DB and AE = EC. If l is the length of a side of the triangle, then what is the area of the shaded region?



(a) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}\,l^2}{16}$

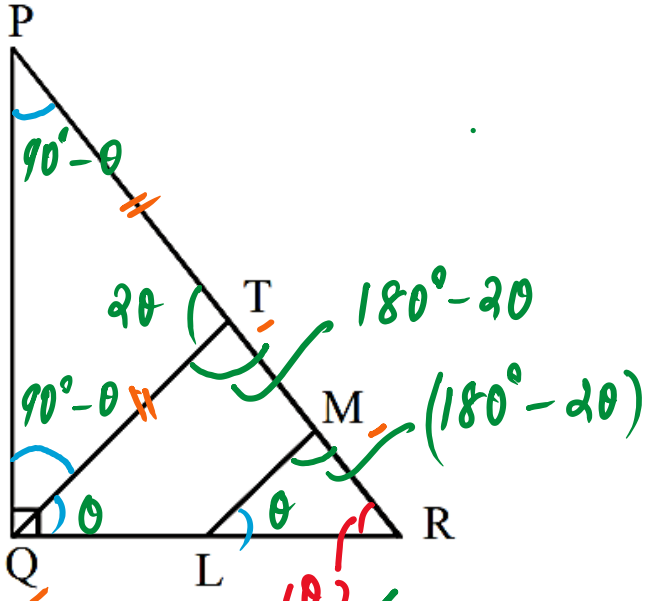
(b) $\frac{3\,l^2}{16}$

(c) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}\,l^2}{32}$

(d) $\frac{3\,l^2}{32}$

Ans: (a)

Q) In the figure given below, PQR is a non-isosceles right-angled triangle, right angled at Q. If LM and QT are parallel and QT = PT, then what is ∠RLM equal to ?



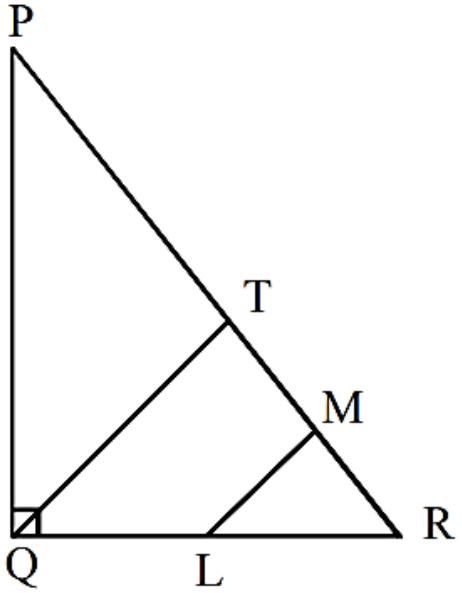
(a) ∠PQT
(b) ∠LRM
(c) ∠RML
(d) ∠QPT

$\triangle LMR$

$\theta + (180^\circ - 2\theta) + (\angle LRM = 180^\circ$

$\angle LRM = \theta$

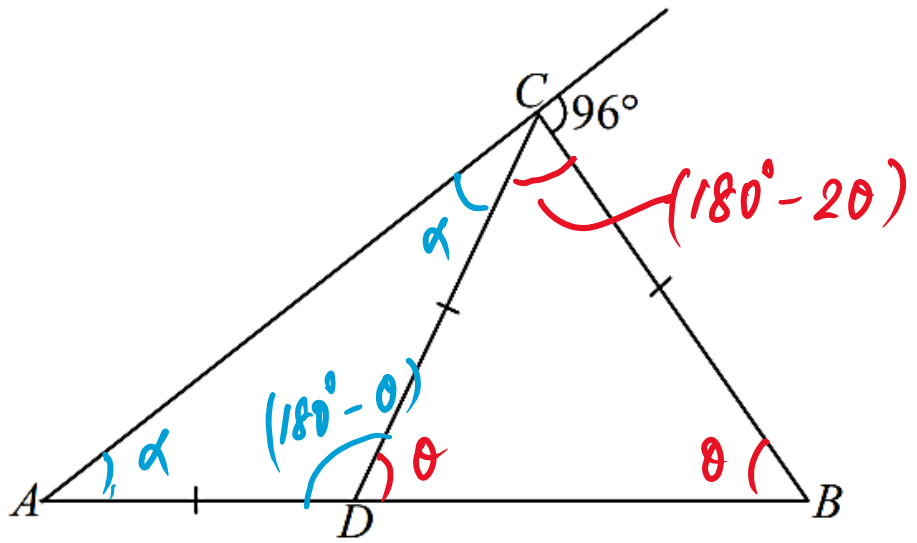
Q) In the figure given below, PQR is a non-isosceles right-angled triangle, right angled at Q. If LM and QT are parallel and QT = PT, then what is ∠RLM equal to ?



(a) ∠PQT
(b) ∠LRM
(c) ∠RML
(d) ∠QPT

Ans: (b)

Q)



In the figure given above, $AD = CD = BC$. What is the value of $\angle CDB$

(a) 32°
(b) 64°
(c) 78°

$2\alpha + 180° - \theta = 180°$ (Angle Sum $\triangle ADC$)

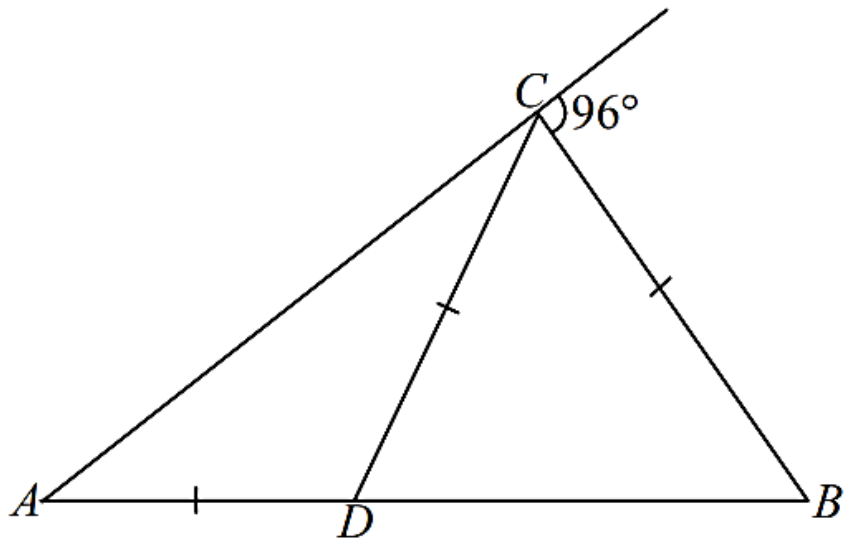
$2\alpha = \theta$

$\alpha = \frac{\theta}{2}$

$96° + (180° - 2\theta) + \frac{\theta}{2} = 180°$ (Linear pair)

$96 = 2\theta - \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3\theta}{2} = 96 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2 \times 96}{3} = 64°$

Q)



In the figure given above, $AD = CD = BC$. What is the value of $\angle CDB$

(a) 32°
(b) 64°
(c) 78°

Ans: (b)

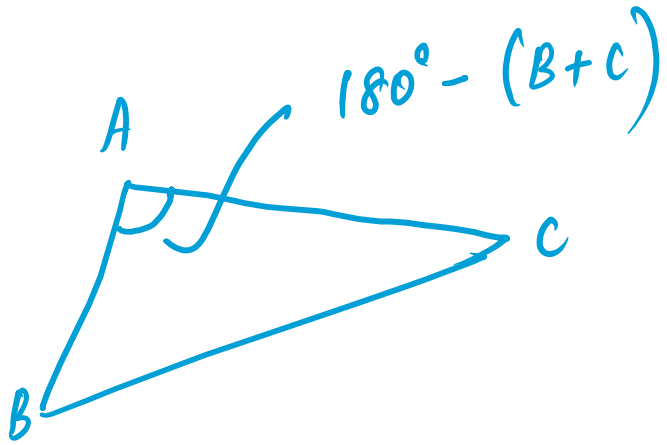
Q) In a triangle ABC if $A - B = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $C + 2B$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(b) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

(c) π

(d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$



$A = \frac{\pi}{2} + B$

$180° - (B+C) = \frac{\pi}{2} + B$

$\pi - B - C = \frac{\pi}{2} + B \Rightarrow \{ 2B + C = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

Q) In a triangle ABC if $A - B = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $C + 2B$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(b) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

(c) π

(d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Ans: (d)

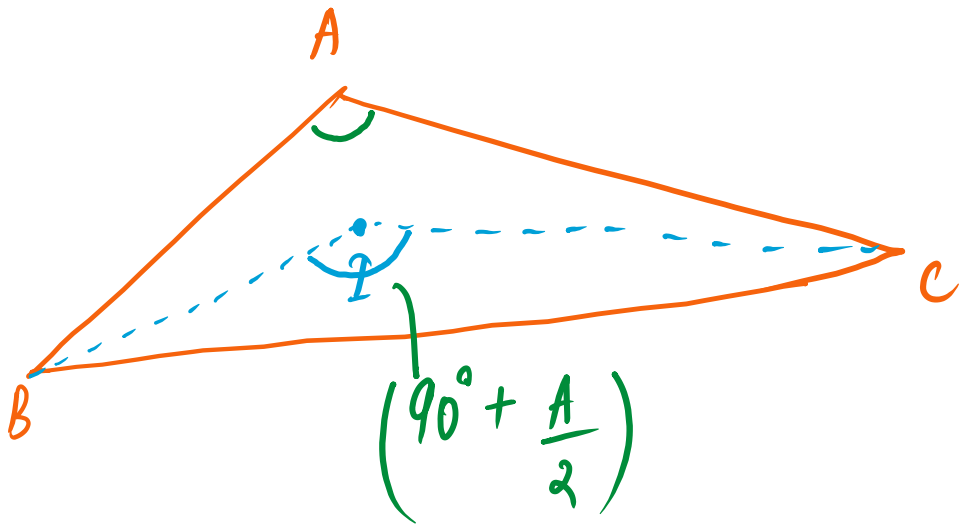
Q) If the bisectors BI and CI of the angles B and C of a ΔABC meet at the point I, then what is $\angle BIC$ equal to?

(a) $2A$

(b) $90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$

(c) $90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$

(d) $90^\circ + A$



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(a) $2A$

(b) $90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$

(c) $90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$

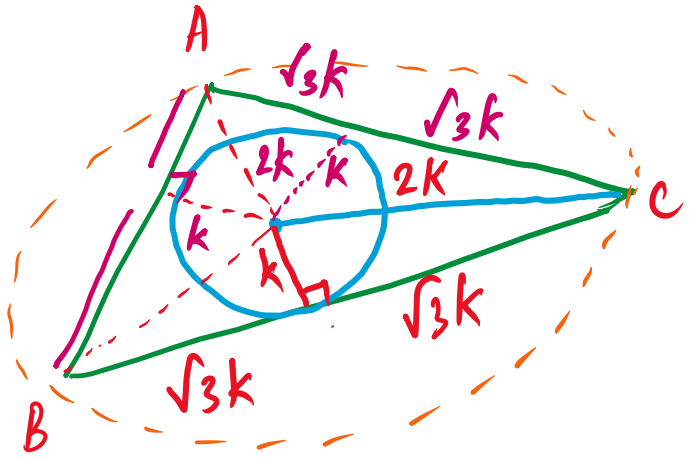
(d) $90^\circ + A$

Ans: (b)

Q) For a triangle, the radius of the circumcircle is double the radius of the inscribed circle, then which one of the following is correct ?

(a) The triangle is a right-angled
(b) The triangle is an isosceles
(c) The triangle is an equilateral
(d) None of the above

each side of triangle = $2\sqrt{3}k$



(radius of incircle = k ; radius of circum circle = 2k)

Q) For a triangle, the radius of the circumcircle is double the radius of the inscribed circle, then which one of the following is correct ?

(a) The triangle is a right-angled
(b) The triangle is an isosceles
(c) The triangle is an equilateral
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

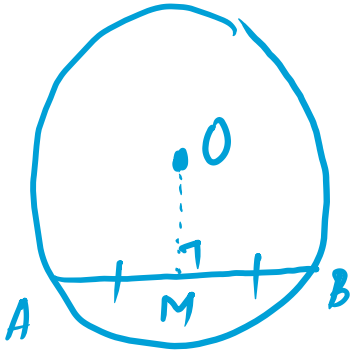
Q) Consider the following statements

I. The perpendicular bisector of a chord of a circle does not pass through the centre of the circle.

II. The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II



(AM = BM)
(∠AMO = ∠BMO = 90°)

Q) Consider the following statements

I. The perpendicular bisector of a chord of a circle does not pass through the centre of the circle.

II. The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

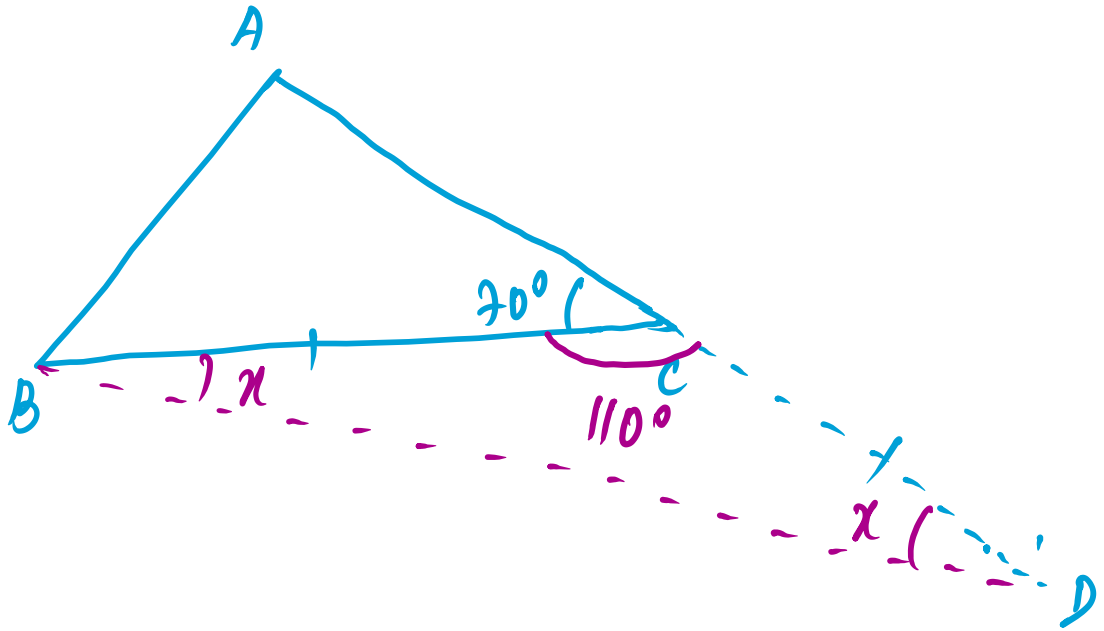
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Ans: (b)

Q) The side AC of a ΔABC is produced to D such that $BC = CD$. If ΔACB is 70°, then what is ΔADB equal to?

angle ADB,

(a) 35°
(b) 45°
(c) 70°
(d) 110°



ΔBCD,

$2x + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$

$x = 35^\circ$

Q)The side AC of a ΔABC is produced to D such that $BC = CD$. If ΔACB is 70°, then what is ΔADB equal to?

(a) 35°
(b) 45°
(c) 70°
(d) 110°

Ans: (a)

Q) Consider the following statement in respect of an equilateral ΔABC.

I. There is a point P inside the ΔABC such that each of its sides subtends an angle of 120° at P.

II. There is a point P inside the ΔABC such that the ΔPBC is obtuse angled and A is the orthocentre of ΔPBC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

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I. There is a point P inside the ΔABC such that each of its sides subtends an angle of 120° at P.

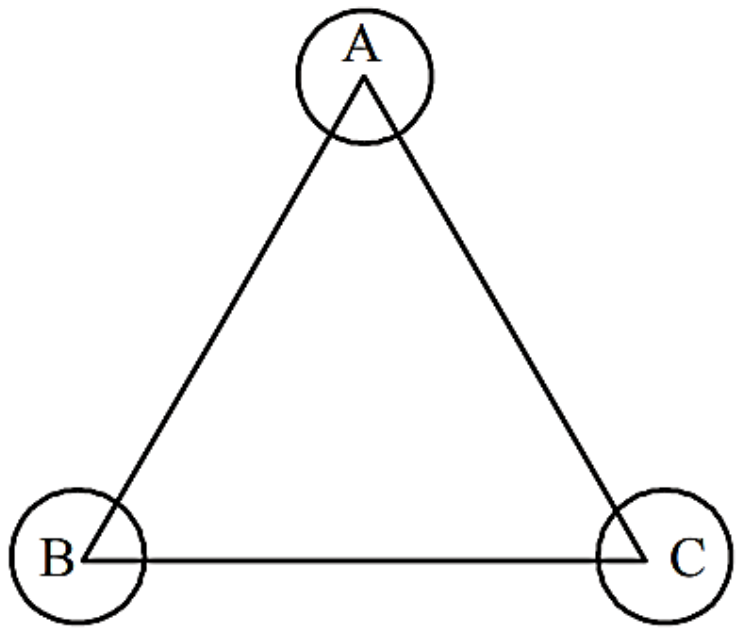
II. There is a point P inside the ΔABC such that the ΔPBC is obtuse angled and A is the orthocentre of ΔPBC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

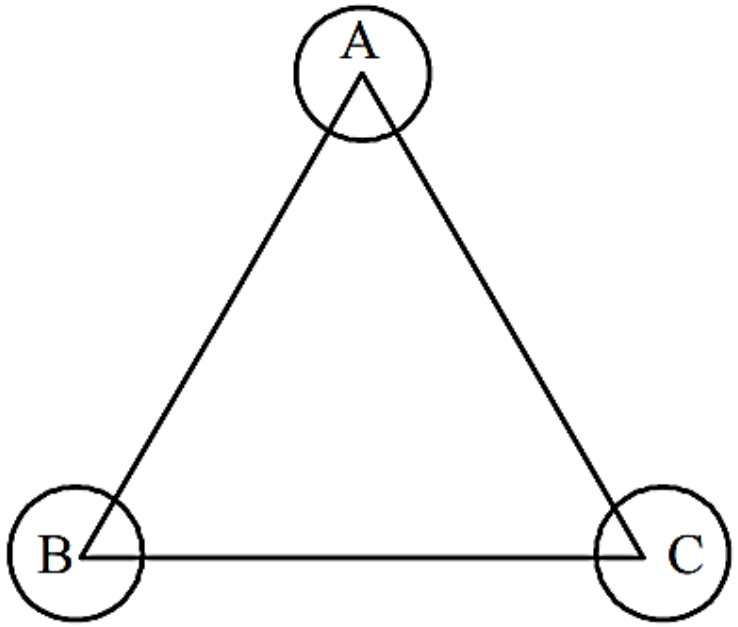
Ans: (a)

Q) In the figure given below, what is the sum of the angles formed around A, B, C except the angles of the ΔABC?



(a) 360°
(b) 720°
(c) 900°
(d) 1000°

Q. In the figure given below, what is the sum of the angles formed around A, B, C except the angles of the ΔABC?



(a) 360°
(b) 720°
(c) 900°
(d) 1000°

Ans: (c)

Q) Consider the following statements

I. If the diagonals of a parallelogram $ABCD$ are perpendicular, then $ABCD$ may be a rhombus.

II. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral $ABCD$ are equal and perpendicular, then $ABCD$ is a square.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

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I. If the diagonals of a parallelogram $ABCD$ are perpendicular, then $ABCD$ may be a rhombus.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Ans: (c)

Q) $A\ \Delta DEF$ is formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of ΔABC. Similarly, a ΔPQR is formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of the ΔDEF. If the sides of the ΔPQR are of lengths 1, 2 and 3 units, what is the perimeter of the ΔABC?

(a) 18 units
(b) 24 units
(c) 48 units
(d) Cannot be determined

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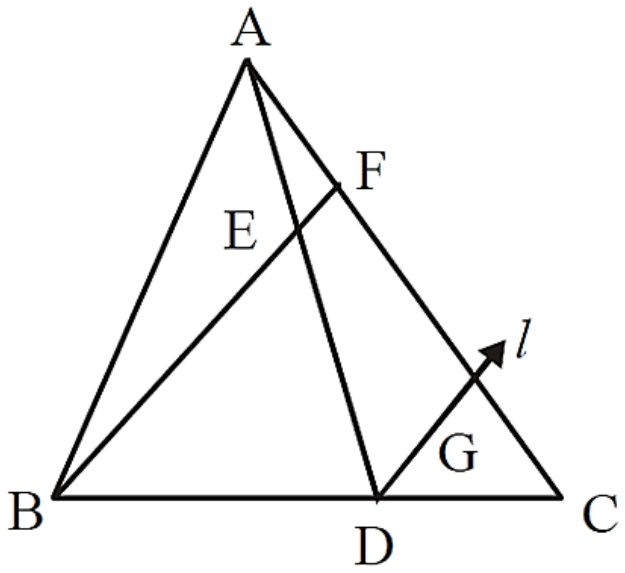
(a) 18 units
(b) 24 units
(c) 48 units
(d) Cannot be determined

Ans: (b)

Q) In a ΔABC, AD is the median through A and E is the mid–point of AD and BE produced meets AC at F. Then, AF is equal to

(a) $AC/5$ (b) $AC/4$

(c) $AC/3$ (d) $AC/2$



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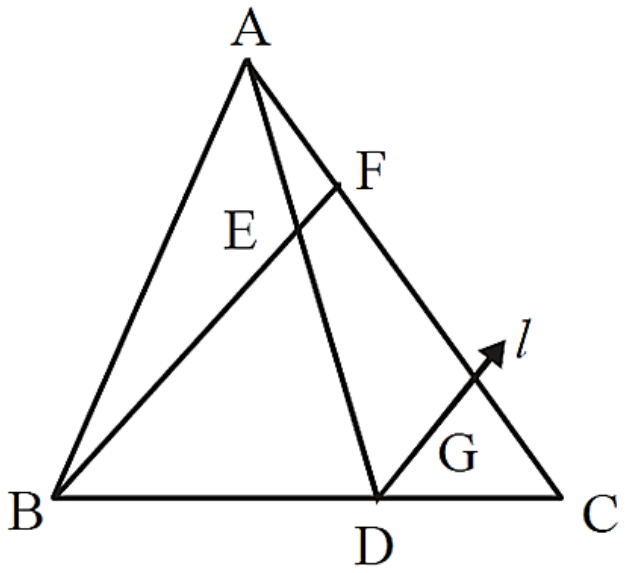


Ans: (c)

Q) The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 4 : 1 : 1. Then the ratio of the largest side to the perimeter is

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$

(d) $\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}}$

Q) The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 4 : 1 : 1. Then the ratio of the largest side to the perimeter is

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$

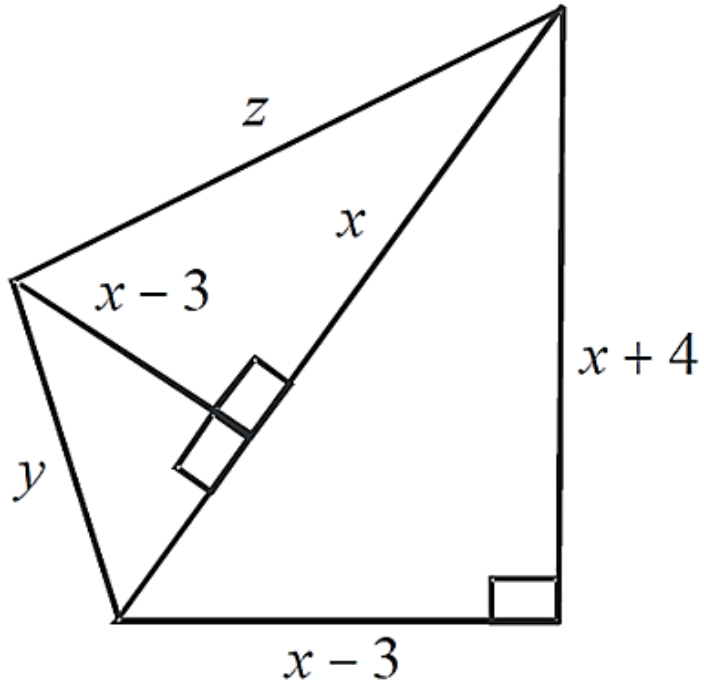
(b) $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$

(d) $\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}}$

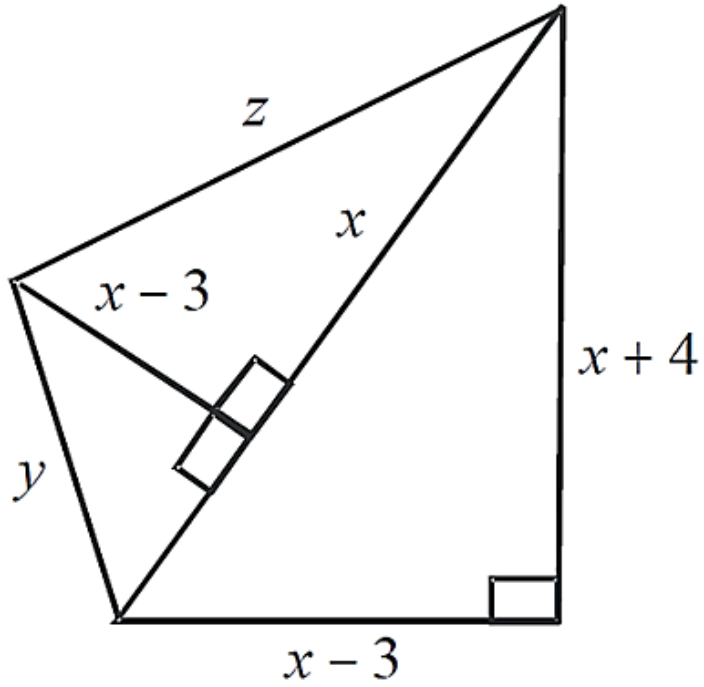
Ans: (c)

Q) Based on the figure below, what is the value of x, if $y = 10$



(a) 10
(b) 11
(c) 12
(d) None of these

Q) Based on the figure below, what is the value of x, if $y = 10$



(a) 10
(b) 11
(c) 12
(d) None of these

Ans: (b)

Q) A closed polygon has six sides and one of its angles is 30° greater than each of the other five equal angles. What is the value of one of the equal angles?

(a) 55° (b) 115°

(c) 150° (d) 175°

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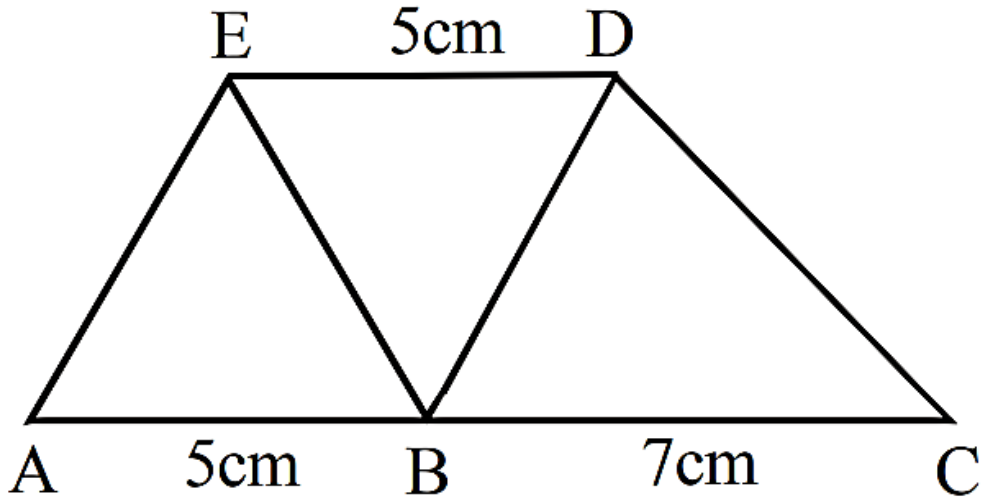
(a) 55° (b) 115°

(c) 150° (d) 175°

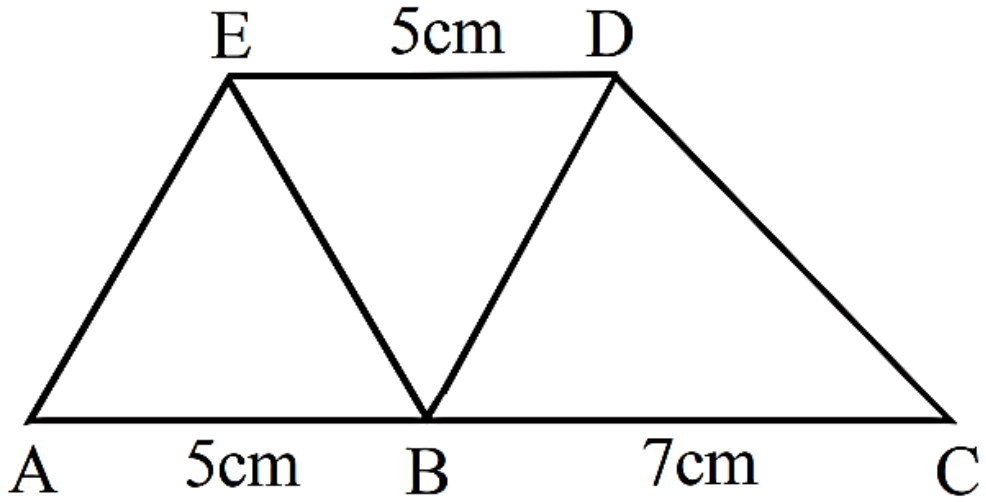
Ans: (b)

Q) In the figure given below, AC is parallel to ED and AB =DE =5 cm and BC = 7 cm. What is the area ABDE : area BDE : area BCD equal to ?



(a) 10 : 5 : 7
(b) 8 : 4 : 7
(c) 2 : 1 : 2
(d) 8 : 4 : 5

Q) In the figure given below, AC is parallel to ED and AB =DE =5 cm and BC = 7 cm. What is the area ABDE : area BDE : area BCD equal to ?



(a) 10 : 5 : 7
(b) 8 : 4 : 7
(c) 2 : 1 : 2
(d) 8 : 4 : 5

Ans: (a)

Q) Let ABCD be a rectangle. Let P, Q, R, S be the mid-points of sides AB, BC, CD, DA respectively. Then the quadrilateral PQRS is a

(a) Square
(b) Rectangle, but need not be a square
(c) Rhombus, but need not be a square
(d) Parallelogram, but need not be a rhombus

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Ans: (c)

Q) If a quadrilateral has an inscribed circle, then the sum of a pair of opposite sides equals

(a) Half the sum of the diagonals
(b) Sum of the other pair of opposite sides
(c) Sum of two adjacent sides
(d) None of the above

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(a) Half the sum of the diagonals
(b) Sum of the other pair of opposite sides
(c) Sum of two adjacent sides
(d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q) A square is inscribed in a right-angled triangle with legs p and q, and has a common right angle with the triangle. The diagonal of the square is given by

(a) $\frac{pq}{p+2q}$

(b) $\frac{pq}{2p+q}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}pq}{p+q}$

(d) $\frac{2pq}{p+q}$

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(c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}pq}{p+q}$

(d) $\frac{2pq}{p+q}$

Ans: (c)

Q) A rhombus is formed by joining midpoints of the sides of a rectangle in the suitable order. If the area of the rhombus is 2 square units, then the area of the rectangle is

(a) $2\sqrt{2}$ square units (b) 4 square units

(c) $4\sqrt{2}$ square units (d) 8 square units

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(c) $4\sqrt{2}$ square units (d) 8 square units

Ans: (b)

Q) ABCD is a parallelogram with AB and AD as adjacent sides. If $\angle A = 60°$ and $AB = 2AD$, then the diagonal BD will be equal to

(a) $\sqrt{2}AD$

(b) $\sqrt{3}AD$

(c) $2AD$

(d) $3AD$

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(a) $\sqrt{2}AD$ (b) $\sqrt{3}AD$

(c) $2AD$ (d) $3AD$

Ans: (b)

Q) In the figure given below, PQRS is a parallelogram. PA bisects angle P and SA bisects angle S. What is angle PAS equal to ?

(a) 60°
(b) 75°
(c) 90°
(d) 100°

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(a) 60°
(b) 75°
(c) 90°
(d) 100°

Ans: (c)

Q) The area of a rhombus with side 13cm and one diagonal 10 cm will be

(a) 140 square cm
(b) 130 square cm
(c) 120 square cm
(d) 110 square cm

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(a) 140 square cm
(b) 130 square cm
(c) 120 square cm
(d) 110 square cm

Ans: (c)

Q) In a trapezium, the two non-parallel sides are equal in length, each being of 5 cm. The parallel sides are at a distance of 3 cm apart. If the smaller side of the parallel sides is of length 2 cm, then the sum of the diagonals of the trapezium is

(a) $10\sqrt{5}$ cm

(b) $6\sqrt{5}$ cm

(c) $5\sqrt{5}$ cm

(d) $3\sqrt{5}$ cm

Q) In a trapezium, the two non-parallel sides are equal in length, each being of 5 cm. The parallel sides are at a distance of 3 cm apart. If the smaller side of the parallel sides is of length 2 cm, then the sum of the diagonals of the trapezium is

(a) $10\sqrt{5}$ cm

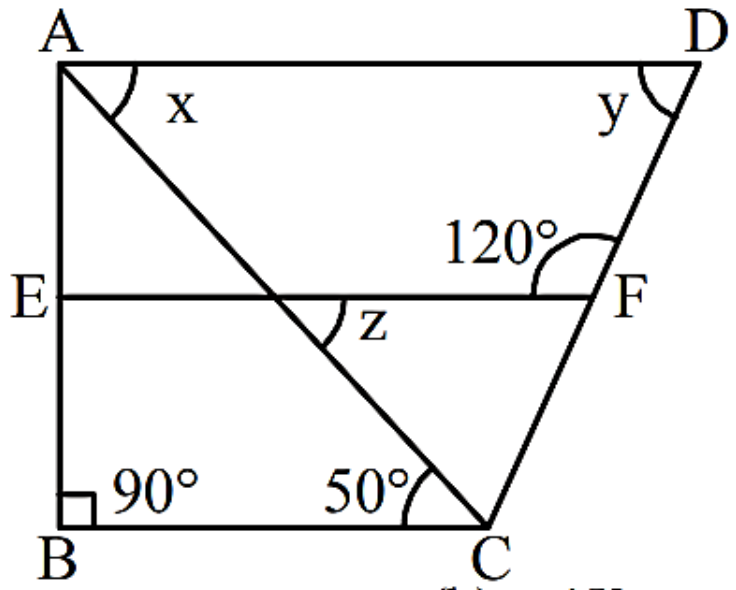
(b) $6\sqrt{5}$ cm

(c) $5\sqrt{5}$ cm

(d) $3\sqrt{5}$ cm

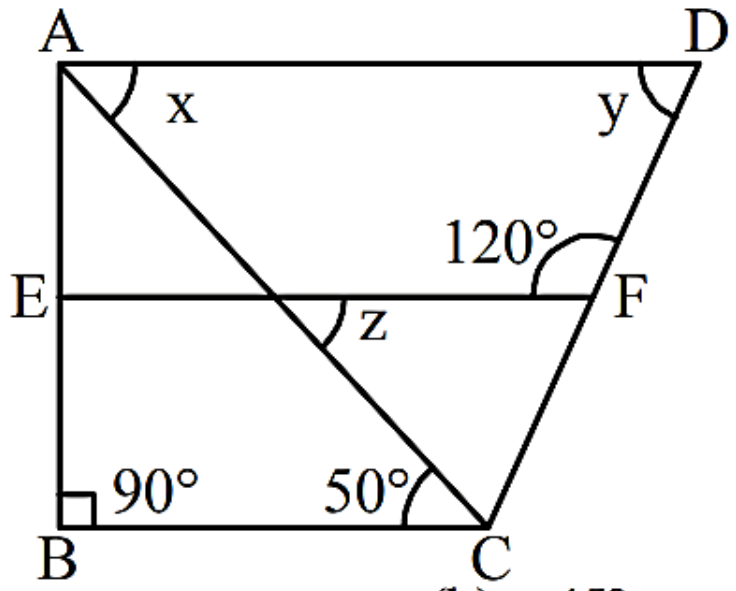
Ans: (b)

Q) In the figure given above, $ABCD$ is a trapezium. EF parallel to AD and BG. $\angle y$ is equal to



(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 60°
(d) 65°

Q) In the figure given above, $ABCD$ is a trapezium. EF parallel to AD and BG. $\angle y$ is equal to



(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 60°
(d) 65°

Ans: (c)

Q) $ABCD$ is a trapezium with parallel sides $AB = 2$ cm and $DC = 3$ cm. E and F are the mid-points of the non-parallel sides. The ratio of area of $ABFE$ to area of $EFCD$ is

(a) 9 : 10 (b) 8 : 9

(c) 9 : 11 (d) 11 : 9

Q) $ABCD$ is a trapezium with parallel sides $AB = 2$ cm and $DC = 3$ cm. E and F are the mid-points of the non-parallel sides. The ratio of area of $ABFE$ to area of $EFCD$ is

(a) 9 : 10
(b) 8 : 9
(c) 9 : 11
(d) 11 : 9

Ans: (c)

Q) If the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles, then the quadrilateral is a

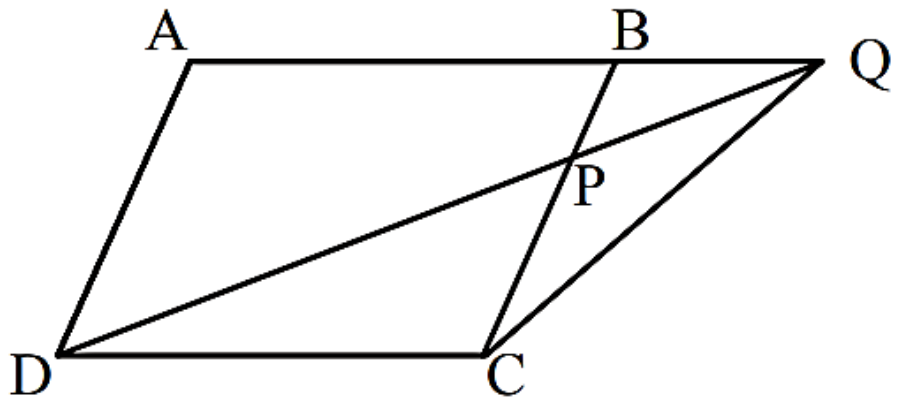
(a) rectangle
(b) square
(c) rhombus
(d) trapezium

Q) If the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles, then the quadrilateral is a

(a) rectangle
(b) square
(c) rhombus
(d) trapezium

Ans: (b)

Q) In the figure given below, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. P is a point in BC such that $PB : PC = 1 : 2$. DP produced meets AB produced at Q. If the area of the ΔBPQ is 20 sq units, what is the area of the ΔDCP?



(a) 20 sq units
(b) 30 sq units
(c) 40 sq units
(d) None of these

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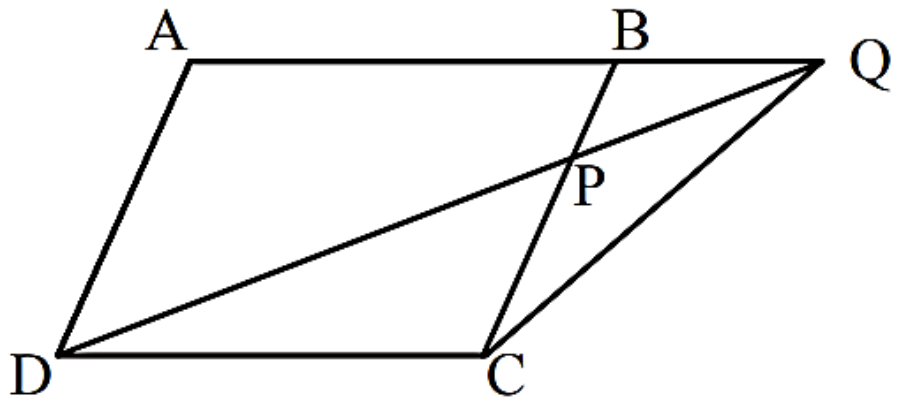
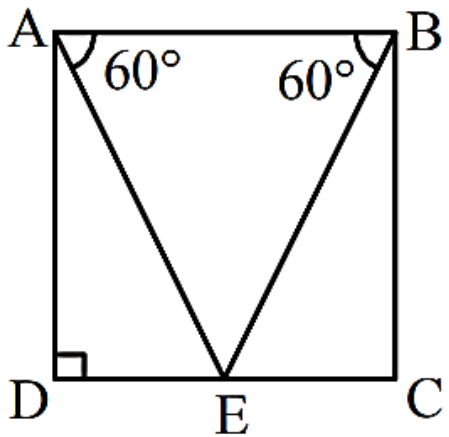


(a) 20 sq units
(b) 30 sq units
(c) 40 sq units
(d) None of these

Ans: (d)

Q) In the given figure, $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral with AB parallel to DC and AD parallel to BC, ADC is a right angle. If the perimeter of the ΔABE is 6 units. What is the area of the quadrilateral ?



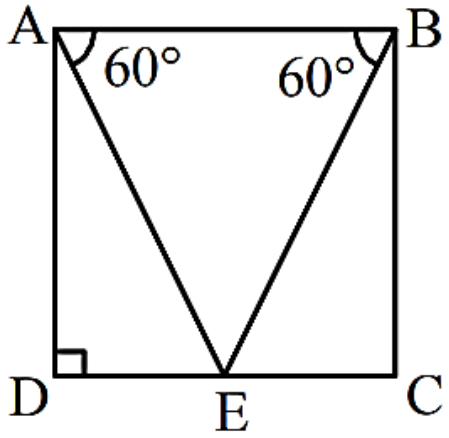
(a) $2\sqrt{3}$ sq units

(b) 4 sq units

(c) 3 sq units

(d) $4\sqrt{3}$ sq units

Q) In the given figure, $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral with AB parallel to DC and AD parallel to BC, ADC is a right angle. If the perimeter of the ΔABE is 6 units. What is the area of the quadrilateral ?



(a) $2\sqrt{3}$ sq units

(b) 4 sq units

(c) 3 sq units

(d) $4\sqrt{3}$ sq units

Ans: (a)

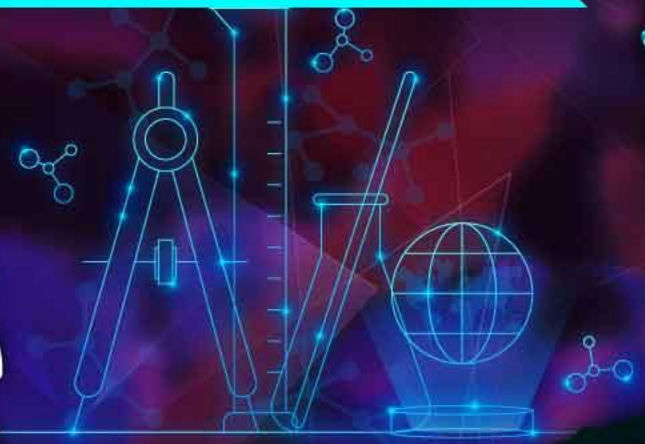
CDS 1 2024

LIVE

MATHS

STATISTICS

CLASS 1



NAVJYOTI SIR