EXAM DRILL

CHAPTER 10

Circles

SOLUTIONS

1. (d) : Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

$\therefore$ $OA \perp AP$

$\therefore$ By Pythagoras theorem, in right angle ΔAOP

$OA^2 = OP^2 - PA^2 = 10^2 - 8^2 = 36 \Rightarrow OA = 6$ cm

$\therefore$ $OB = OA = 6$ cm [Radii of the same circle]

2. (c) : We know that length of tangents drawn from an external point to the circle are equal.

$\therefore$ $BR = BP = 5$ cm, $AR = AQ = 3$ cm

and $QC = PC = 7 - 3 = 4$ cm

So, $BC = BP + PC = 5 + 4 = 9$ cm

3. (c) : Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

$\therefore$ $\angle OTP = 90°$

In ΔOTP, $OP^2 = OT^2 + PT^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow$ $10^2 = 6^2 + PT^2 \Rightarrow PT^2 = 100 - 36 = 64 \Rightarrow PT = 8$ cm

4. (c) : $CR = CQ = 3$ cm, $BQ = BP = 5$ cm, $AS = AP = 6$ cm and $DS = DR = 4$ cm

$\therefore$ Perimeter of quadrilateral $ABCD$ = [(6 + 5) + (5 + 3) + (3 + 4) + (4 + 6)] cm = (11 + 8 + 7 + 10) cm = 36 cm.

5. We have, $\angle AOB + \angle APB = 180°$

[$\because$ $\angle AOB$ and $\angle APB$ are supplementary]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle APB = 180° - 107° = 73°$

6. Since, $AB \,||\, PR$ and $QOL \perp AB$ ($\because$ $OQ \perp PR$)

$\therefore$ OL bisects chord AB.

$\therefore$ ΔAQB is isosceles.

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle LQA = \angle LQB$

But, $\angle LQB = 90° - 67° = 23°$

$\therefore$ $\angle AQB = \angle LQA + \angle LQB = 2(23°) = 46°$

7. We have, $AB = 7$ cm, $BC = 9$ cm and $CA = 6$ cm

Now, $AR = AP = r$ (say) [Radii of the same circle]

$BP = BQ = x$ (say)

$CR = CQ = y$ (say)

$\therefore$ $r + x = 7$ ...(i)

$x + y = 9$ ...(ii)

$y + r = 6$ ...(iii)

Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get

$r - y = -2$ ...(iv)

Adding (iii) and (iv), we get

$2r = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$ cm

8. Since, tangents drawn from an external point are equal.

$\therefore$ $BQ = BR$ [Tangents from B] ...(i)

$CQ = CP$ [Tangents from C] ...(ii)

Now, $BC + BQ = CQ = 11$ [Using (ii)]

$\Rightarrow$ $7 + BQ = 11$

$\Rightarrow$ $BQ = 11 - 7 = 4$ cm

$\therefore$ $BR = 4$ cm [Using (i)]

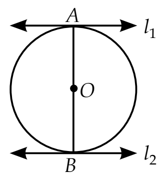
9. We have, $\angle OAT = 90°$ [$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.]

In right angle ΔOAT,

$\frac{AT}{OT} = \cos 30° \Rightarrow \frac{AT}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ $AT = 4\sqrt{3}$ cm

10. Two parallel tangents of a circle can be drawn only at the end points of the diameter.



In figure, $l_1 \,||\, l_2$

$\Rightarrow$ Distance between l_1 and l_2, AB

= Diameter of the circle

= $2 \times r = 2 \times 9 = 18$ cm

11. Given, $BC = 4.5$ cm

$BC = CP$ [$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal.]

$\Rightarrow$ $CP = 4.5$ cm

Now, $AC = CP = 4.5$ cm [$\because$ Tangents from an external point are equal.]

$\therefore$ $AB = AC + BC = 4.5 + 4.5 = 9$ cm

12. Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

$\therefore$ $\angle OPT = 90°$

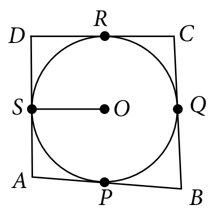
$\therefore$ $\angle OPQ = 90° - 50° = 40°$

Also, $OP = OQ$ [Radii of same circle]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle OQP = \angle OPQ = 40°$

$\therefore$ $\angle POQ = 180° - (40° + 40°) = 100°$.

13. (i) (b) :



Here, OS the is radius of circle.

Since radius at the point of contact is perpendicular to tangent.

So, $\angle OSA = 90°$

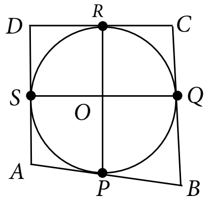
(ii) (d) : Since, length of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

$\therefore$ $AS = AP$, $BP = BQ$,

$CQ = CR$ and $DR = DS$ ...(1)

(iii) (a) : $AP = AS = AD - DS = AD - DR$ (Using (1)
$= 11 - 7 = 4$ cm

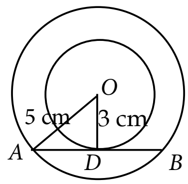
(iv) (b) : In quadrilateral $OQCR$,
$\angle QCR = 60°$ (Given)
And $\angle OQC = \angle ORC = 90°$
[Since, radius at the point of contact is perpendicular to tangent.]



$\therefore$ $\angle QOR = 360° - 90° - 90° - 60° = 120°$

(v) (c) : From (1), we have $AS = AP$, $DS = DR$, $BQ = BP$ and $CQ = CR$
Adding all above equations, we get
$AS + DS + BQ + CQ = AP + DR + BP + CR$
$\Rightarrow$ $AD + BC = AB + CD$

14. **(i)** Here, $OA^2 = OD^2 + AD^2$



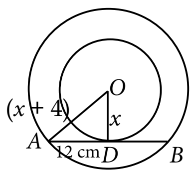
$\Rightarrow$ $AD = \sqrt{25-9} = 4$ cm
As OD bisects AB, then
$AB = 2AD = 2 \times 4 = 8$ cm

(ii) Here, $PB^2 + OB^2 = OP^2 = PA^2 + OA^2$
Then $PB^2 + 9 = 144 + 25 \Rightarrow PB^2 = 160$
$\Rightarrow PB = 4\sqrt{10}$ cm

(iii) Here, $OP^2 - PB^2 = OB^2$ and $OP^2 - PA^2 = OA^2$
$\therefore$ $OB = \sqrt{100-64} = \sqrt{36} = 6$ cm
and $OA = \sqrt{100-36} = \sqrt{64} = 8$ cm
$\therefore$ $AB = OA - OB = 8 - 6 = 2$ cm

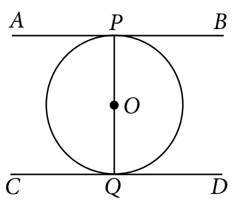
(iv) Here, in right angled ΔOBD, $OB = 5$ cm and $OD = 3$ cm.
$\therefore$ $BD = \sqrt{25-9} = \sqrt{16} = 4$ cm
Since, chord BP is bisected by radius OD.
$\therefore$ $BP = 2BD = 8$ cm

(v) Let x be the radii of smaller circle.
Now, $OA^2 = OD^2 + AD^2$



$\Rightarrow$ $(x + 4)^2 = x^2 + 12^2$
$\Rightarrow$ $8x + 16 = 144$
$\Rightarrow$ $x = 16$ cm

15. **(i) (d) :**



Two tangents of a circle are parallel only when they are drawn at ends of a diameter.
So, PQ is the diameter of the circle.

(ii) (b) **(iii) (d)**

(iv) (a) : Here, the two circles have a common point of contact T and PQ is the tangent at T. So, PQ is the tangent to both the circles.

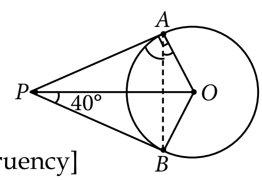
(v) (a)

16. **(i)** We have, $AP = AQ$, $BP = BD$, $CQ = CD$
[$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external points are equal in length]
Now, $AB + BC + AC = 7 + 5 + 8 = 20$ cm
$\Rightarrow$ $AB + BD + CD + AC = 20$ cm
$\Rightarrow$ $AP + AQ = 20$ cm $\Rightarrow 2AP = 20$ cm $\Rightarrow AP = 10$ cm

(ii) Let $AF = AE = x$ cm
[$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal in length]
Given, $BD = FB = 9$ cm, $CD = CE = 3$ cm
In ΔABC, $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$
$\Rightarrow$ $(AF + FB)^2 = (AE + EC)^2 + (BD + CD)^2$
$\Rightarrow$ $(x + 9)^2 = (x + 3)^2 + 12^2$
$\Rightarrow$ $18x + 81 = 6x + 9 + 144$
$\Rightarrow$ $12x = 72$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = 6$ cm
$\therefore$ $AB = 6 + 9 = 15$ cm

(iii) Here, $AP = AS = 4$ cm
$\therefore$ $DS = DR = 10 - 4 = 6$ cm
And $BP = BQ = 2$ cm. So, $CR = CQ = 5 - 2 = 3$ cm
So, $CD = DR + CR = 6 + 3 = 9$ cm

(iv) Here $\angle OAP = 90°$
In ΔAOP and ΔBOP
$\angle OAP = \angle OBP$ [90° each]
$OA = OB$ [Radii of circle]
$PA = PB$ [Tangents drawn from an external point are equal]



$\therefore$ $\Delta AOP \cong \Delta BOP$ [By SAS congruency]
$\therefore$ $\angle APO = \angle OPB$ [C.P.C.T]
$= 40°$
$\therefore$ $\angle BPA = 40° + 40° = 80°$

(v) For bigger circle, $PA = PB$ ...(i)
[$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal in length]
Similarly, for smaller circle, $PB = PC$ ...(ii)
From (i) and (ii), we get
$PA = PB = PC = 7$ cm

17. $\therefore$ PQ is a diameter [Given]
$\therefore$ $\angle QOR + \angle ROP = 180°$ [Linear pair]
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle QOR = 180° - 70° = 110°$
Also, $OQ = OR$ [Radii of same circle]
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle RQO = \angle ORQ$ [$\because$ Angles opposite to equal sides of triangle are equal.]

$$= \frac{180° - 110°}{2} = \frac{70°}{2} = 35° \quad ...(i)$$

Also, $QP \perp PT$ [$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle QPT = 90°$ ...(ii)

In ΔQPT, $\angle RQO + \angle QPT + x = 180°$

$\therefore\ x = 180° - 90° - 35°$ [Using (i) and (ii)]

$= 55°$

18. Since, $OB = OA$ (radii of the same circle)

$\therefore\ \angle OBA = \angle OAB = 32°$

Now, TAS is a tangent and OA is radius

So, $\angle OAS = 90°$

$\Rightarrow\ 32° + x = 90° \Rightarrow x = 58°$

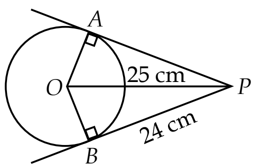
In ΔAOB, $\angle AOB = 180° - 2 \times 32° = 116°$

[By angle sum property]

Since, angle made by an arc at the centre of a circle is twice the angle subtended by the same arc at any point on the remaining part of the circle.

$\therefore\ \angle ACB = y = \left(\frac{116}{2}\right)^{\circ} = 58°$

19. Since, tangents drawn from an external point are equal.



$\therefore\ PA = PB = 24$ cm.

Also, $\angle OBP = 90°$

[Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.]

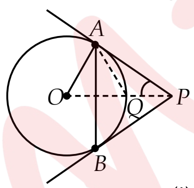
In ΔPOB, we have

$OP^2 = OB^2 + BP^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow\ 25^2 = OB^2 + 24^2$

$\Rightarrow\ OB^2 = 625 - 576 = 49 \Rightarrow OB = 7$ cm

20. Since tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.



$\therefore\ \angle OAP = 90°$

Now, in ΔOAP,

$\sin(\angle OPA) = \frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{r}{2r} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle OPA = 30°$

$\therefore\ \angle APB = 2(\angle OPA) = 2 \times 30° = 60°$ ...(i)

Also, $AP = PB$ [$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal.]

$\therefore\ \angle PAB = \angle PBA$ ...(ii)

In ΔPAB, $\angle PAB + \angle PBA + \angle APB = 180°$

$\Rightarrow\ 2\angle PAB = 180° - 60° = 120°$ [Using (i) and (ii)]

$\Rightarrow\ \angle PAB = 60°$

Hence, $\angle PAB = \angle PBA = \angle APB = 60°$

$\therefore\ \Delta APB$ is an equilateral triangle.

21. Since, angle made by an arc at the centre of a circle is twice the angle subtended by the same arc at any point on the remaining part of the circle.

$\therefore\ \angle AOQ = 2\angle ABQ$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle ABQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 78° = 39°$

In ΔABT, $\angle BAT + \angle ABT + \angle ATB = 180°$

$\Rightarrow\ 90° + 39° + \angle ATB = 180°$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle ATB = 51°$

$\therefore\ \angle ATQ = 51°$

22. We have, $\angle APB = 50°$

Now, $PA = PB$ [$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal]

$\Rightarrow\ \angle PAB = \angle PBA$

In ΔPAB, $\angle PAB + \angle PBA + \angle PAB = 180°$

$\Rightarrow\ 2\angle PAB = 180° - 50° \Rightarrow \angle PAB = \frac{130°}{2} = 65°$

Now, $\angle OAB = 90° - \angle PAB$ [$\because OA \perp AP \Rightarrow \angle OAP = 90°$]

$= 90° - 65° = 25°$

23. From the figure, it is clear that O and Q are centres of smaller and bigger circle respectively.

Now, $OT = OQ = \frac{1}{2}(PQ) = \frac{14}{2} = 7$ cm

$\therefore\ OR = 7 + 14 = 21$ cm

$\angle OTR = 90°$ [$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.]

In right ΔOTR,

$OT^2 + RT^2 = OR^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow\ (7)^2 + RT^2 = (21)^2 \Rightarrow RT^2 = 441 - 49 = 392$

$\Rightarrow\ RT^2 = 14 \times 14 \times 2 \Rightarrow RT = 14\sqrt{2}$ cm

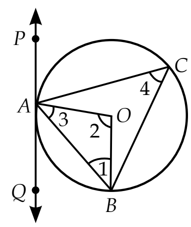
24. We have, $OA = OB$ [Radii of the same circle]

$\Rightarrow\ \angle 3 = \angle 1 = 35°$

[$\because$ Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal]

But, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180°$

[By angle sum property]



$\Rightarrow\ 35° + 35° + \angle 2 = 180°$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle 2 = 180° - 70° = 110°$

Also, $\angle 4 = \frac{1}{2}\angle 2$

[Since angle made by an arc at the centre of a circle is twice the angle subtended by the same arc at any point on the remaining part of the circle.]

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 110° = 55°$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle ACB = 55°$

25. We have, $OP \perp OQ$

Also, $OP \perp PT$ and $OQ \perp TQ$

[$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$\therefore$ In quadrilateral $OPTQ$, $\angle P = \angle Q = \angle O = 90°$ ...(i)

Now, $\angle P + \angle Q + \angle O + \angle T = 360°$

$\Rightarrow\ \angle T = 360° - (90 + 90° + 90°)$

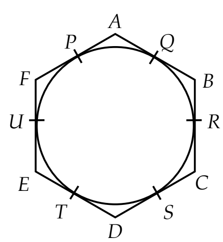
$= 360° - 270° = 90°$ ...(ii)

$OP = OQ$ [Radii of same circle] ....(iii)

We have, $OPTQ$ is a square

Hence, PQ and OT are right bisectors of each other.

26. Given, a hexagon $ABCDEF$ circumscribes a circle.



Since, tangents from an external point are equal.

$\therefore\ AQ = AP,\ QB = BR,\ CS = CR,\ DS = DT,\ EU = ET,\ UF = FP$

Now, $AB + CD + EF = (AQ + QB) + (CS + SD) + (EU + UF)$

$= (AP + BR) + (CR + DT) + (ET + FP)$

$= (AP + FP) + (BR + CR) + (DT + ET)$

$= AF + BC + DE$

OR

Join OC

Now, $OC \perp CD$ [$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90°$

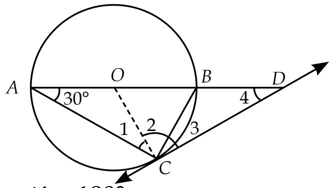
Also, $OC = OA \Rightarrow \angle 1 = 30°$

Now, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90°$

[Angle in a semicircle]

$\therefore \quad \angle 2 = 90° - 30° = 60°$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle 3 = 30°$



In ΔACD, $\angle ACD + \angle CAD + \angle 4 = 180°$

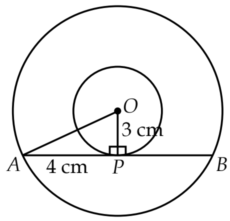
$\Rightarrow \quad (30° + 60° + 30°) + 30° + \angle 4 = 180° \Rightarrow \angle 4 = 30°$

In ΔBCD, $\angle 3 = \angle 4 \quad \therefore BC = BD$.

27. $OP \perp AB$ [$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$\therefore \quad AP = BP$ [$\because AB$ is chord to larger circle and $OP \perp AB$]

$\therefore \quad AP = \frac{8}{2} = 4$ cm [$\because AB = 8$ cm]



$OP = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ cm [$\because$ Diameter of smaller circle = 6 cm]

In right ΔOAP, $OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2$

$= 3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow OA = 5$ cm

Thus, diameter of the larger circle is 10 cm.

28. Given, a circle with center O. AB is the diameter of this circle. HK is tangent to the circle at P. AH and BK are perpendicular to HK from A and B at H and K respectively.

Since, AH and HP are tangents from the external point H.

$\therefore \quad AH = HP$ ...(i)

Also, KB and KP are tangents from the external point K.

$\therefore \quad BK = KP$ ...(ii)

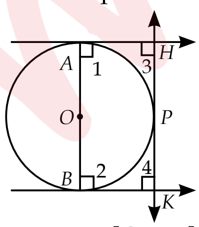
Adding (i) and (ii), we get

$AH + BK = HP + PK = HK$ ...(iii)

$AB \perp AH$ and $AB \perp BK$

[$\because$ Tangent is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$\therefore \quad \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 90°$



Also, $AH \perp HK$ [Given]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle 3 = 90°$

and $BK \perp HK \Rightarrow \angle 4 = 90°$

Thus, $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4 = 90°$

$\therefore \quad AHKB$ is a rectangle.

$\Rightarrow \quad AB = HK$ ...(iv)

[$\because$ Opposite sides of a rectangle are equal]

From (iii) and (iv), $AH + BK = AB$

29. Since, length of tangents drawn form an external point to a circle are equal.

$\therefore \quad QS = QT = 14$ cm,

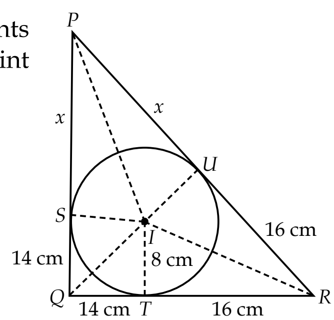
$RU = RT = 16$ cm .

Let, $PS = PU = x$ cm

Thus, $PQ = (x + 14)$ cm

$PR = (x + 16)$ cm

and $QR = 30$ cm



Now, Area of ΔPQR

= Area of ΔIQR + Area of ΔIQP + Area of ΔIPR

$\Rightarrow \quad 336 = \frac{1}{2}(14 + 16) \times 8 + \frac{1}{2}(14 + x) \times 8 + \frac{1}{2}(16 + x) \times 8$

$\Rightarrow \quad 84 = 30 + 14 + x + 16 + x \Rightarrow 24 = 2x \Rightarrow x = 12$

Hence, $PQ = 26$ cm and $PR = 28$ cm

30. We have, $AB = 16$ cm. Therofore, $AL = BL = 8$ cm

In ΔOLB, we have

$OB^2 = OL^2 + LB^2 \Rightarrow 10^2 = OL^2 + 8^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad OL^2 = 100 - 64 = 36 \Rightarrow OL = 6$ cm

Let $PL = x$ and $PB = y$. Then, $OP = (x + 6)$ cm

In Δ's PLB and ΔOBP, we have

$PB^2 = PL^2 + BL^2$ and $OP^2 = OB^2 + PB^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad y^2 = x^2 + 64$ and $(x + 6)^2 = 100 + y^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad (x + 6)^2 = 100 + x^2 + 64$

[Substituting the value of y^2 in second equation]

$\Rightarrow \; 12x = 128 \Rightarrow x = \frac{32}{3}$ cm

$\therefore \quad y^2 = x^2 + 64 \Rightarrow y^2 = \left(\frac{32}{3}\right)^2 + 64 = \frac{1600}{9} \Rightarrow y = \frac{40}{3}$ cm

Hence, $PA = PB = \frac{40}{3}$ cm

OR

$DR = DS = 5$ cm

[$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal]

$AR = AD - DR = 23 - 5 = 18$ cm

$AQ = AR = 18$ cm

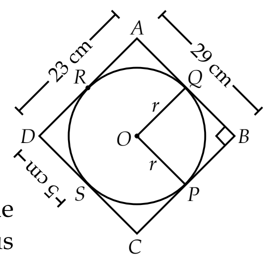
[$\because$ Tangents drawn from an external point are equal]

$QB = AB - AQ = 29 - 18 = 11$ cm

$QB = BP = 11$ cm

Also, $\angle OQB = \angle OPB = 90°$

[$\because$ Tangent at any point of circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]



Also, $\angle B = 90°$ [Given]

So, $OQ = OP$ = radius = r [Given]

$\therefore \quad OQBP$ is a square.

$\Rightarrow \quad r = OP = OQ = QB = 11$ cm [Sides of a square]

Hence, radius (r) of the circle = 11 cm

31. In ΔAPO,

$\angle P = 90°$ [$\because$ Tangent and radius are perpendicular to each other]

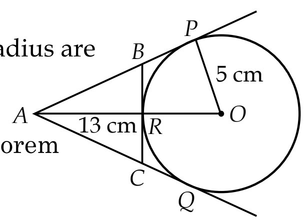
$OP = 5$ cm, $AO = 13$ cm

In ΔAPO, by Pythagoras theorem

$OA^2 = OP^2 + AP^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 13^2 = 5^2 + AP^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 169 - 25 = AP^2 \Rightarrow 12 = AP$



Since, tangents from an external point to a circle are equal.

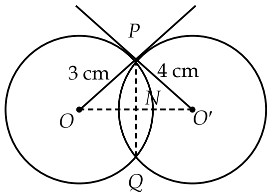
$\therefore \quad AP = AQ, BP = BR, CQ = CR$ ...(i)

Perimeter of $\Delta ABC = AB + BC + AC$

$= AB + (BR + RC) + AC = AB + BP + CQ + AC$ [Using (i)]

$= AP + AQ = AP + AP = 2AP = 2 \times 12 = 24$ cm

32. Here, two circles are of radii $OP = 3$ cm and $O'P = 4$ cm.



These two circles intersect at P and Q.

Here, OP and $O'P$ are two tangents drawn at point P.

$\angle OPO' = 90°$

[$\because$ Tangent at any point of circle is perpendicular to radius through the point of contact]

Join OO' and PQ such that OO' and PQ intersect at point N.

In right angled $\Delta OPO'$,

$(OO')^2 = (OP)^2 + (PO')^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow \quad (OO')^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 25$

$\Rightarrow \quad OO' = 5$ cm

Also, $PN \perp OO'$

Let $ON = x$, then $NO' = 5 - x$

In right angled ΔONP,

$(OP)^2 = (ON)^2 + (NP)^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow \quad (NP)^2 = 3^2 - x^2 = 9 - x^2$ ...(i)

and in right angled $\Delta PNO'$,

$(PO')^2 = (PN)^2 + (NO')^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow \quad (4)^2 = (PN)^2 + (5 - x)^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad (PN)^2 = 16 - (5 - x)^2$ ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii), we have

$9 - x^2 = 16 - (5 - x)^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 7 + x^2 - (5 - x)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 7 + x^2 - (25 + x^2 - 10x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 10x = 18 \Rightarrow x = 1.8$ cm

Again, in right angled ΔOPN,

$OP^2 = (ON)^2 + (NP)^2$ [By Pythagoras theorem]

$\Rightarrow \quad 3^2 = (1.8)^2 + (NP)^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad (NP)^2 = 9 - 3.24 = 5.76$

$\Rightarrow \quad NP = 2.4$ cm

$\therefore$ Length of common chord,

$PQ = 2PN = 2 \times 2.4 = 4.8$ cm

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