Coaching for Mathematics

Basic Proportionality Theorem for a Triangle

PCTIVITY 9

Objective

To verify the Basic Proportionality Theorem using parallel line board and triangle cut-outs.

Basic Proportionality Theorem

If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.

Pre-requisite Knowledge

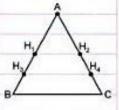
Drawing parallel lines on a rectangular sheet of paper.

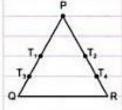
Material Required

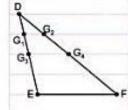
Coloured paper, pair of scissors, parallel line board, ruler, sketch pens.

Procedure

- 1. Cut three different triangles from a coloured paper without measuring any side or any angle. Name the triangles as ΔABC, ΔPQR and ΔDEF.
- Take a parallel line board (a board on which parallel lines are drawn).
- 3. Place AABC on the parallel line board such that any one side of the triangle is placed on one of the lines of the
- Make the points H₁, H₂ and H₃, H₄ on AABC. Join H, H2 and H3H4, H1H2 ■ BC, H₃H₄ ■ BC.
- 5. Similarly make the points G1G, and G_4G_4 on ΔDEF and points T_1T_2 and T₃T₄ on ΔPQR. Join G₁G₂, G₃G₄, T₁T₂ and T3T4.







6. Note the following by measuring the lengths of respective segments using a ruler.

ΔΑΒС	AH ₁ =	BH, =	$AH_1/BH_1 =$
	AH ₂ =	CH ₂ =	$AH_2/CH_2 =$
	AH ₃ =	BH ₃ =	$AH_3/BH_3 =$
	$AH_4 =$	CH ₄ =	$AH_4/CH_4 =$
ΔDEF	DG ₁ =	EG ₁ =	$DG_1/EG_1 =$
	DG ₂ =	FG ₂ =	$DG_2/FG_2 =$
	$DG_3 =$	EG ₃ =	$DG_3/EG_3 =$
	DG ₄ =	$FG_4 =$	$DG_4/FG_4 =$
ΔPQR	PT ₁ =	QT, =	$PT_t/QT_t =$
	PT ₂ =	RT ₂ =	$PT_2/RT_2 =$
	PT ₃ =	$QT_3 =$	$PT_3/QT_3 =$
	PT ₄ =	$RT_4 =$	$PT_4/RT_4 =$

Observation

In AABC.

$$\frac{AH_1}{BH_1} = \frac{AH_2}{CH_2}, \quad \frac{AH_3}{BH_3} = \frac{AH_4}{CH_4}$$

- Similar equalities for ΔDEF and ΔPQR are observed.
- We observe that in all the three triangles, the Basic Proportionality Theorem is verified.