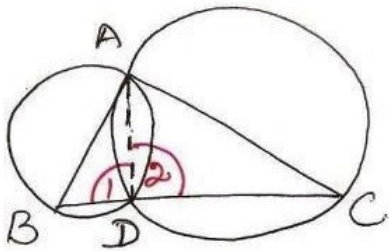


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to prove D lies on BC
const - join AD

proof

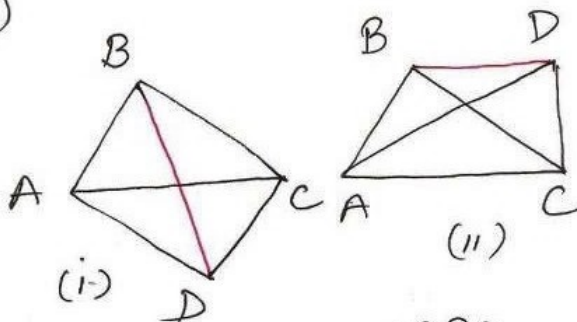
$$\angle 1 = 90^\circ \quad (\text{angles in semicircle})$$

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

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

\therefore pts B, D, C are collinear
D lies on BC

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to prove $\angle CAD = \angle CBD$

proof fig ①

$$\angle B + \angle D = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$\therefore \square ABCD$ is cyclic

$$\angle CAD = \angle CBD \quad (\text{angles in same seg.})$$

fig ②

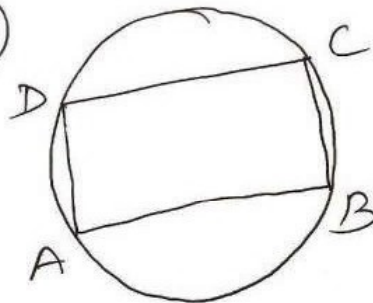
AC subtends $\angle B$ and $\angle D$ on same side and
 $\angle B = \angle D$ (each 90°)

\therefore points A, B, D, C are concyclic

$$\therefore \angle CAD = \angle CBD$$

(angles in same segment)

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to prove $\square ABCD$ is a rect.

proof

$$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ \quad (\text{opp. angles of } \square \text{ all } \square)$$

$$\text{But } \angle A = \angle C$$

$$\angle A + \angle A = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\angle A = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \square ABCD$ is a rect.