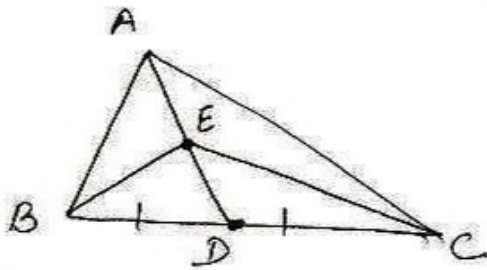


ex 9.2

①



To prove $ar(\triangle ABE) = ar(\triangle ACE)$

Proof $ar(\triangle ABD) = ar(\triangle ACD)$... ① [Median divides a Δ into 2 Δ s equal in area]

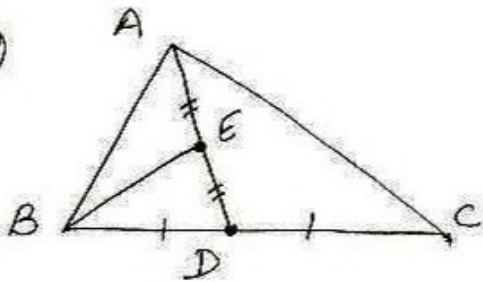
$$ar(\triangle EBD) = ar(\triangle ECD) \dots \text{②} \quad (\text{do})$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②}$$

$$ar(\triangle ABD) - ar(\triangle EBD) = ar(\triangle ACD) - ar(\triangle ECD)$$

$$\Rightarrow ar(\triangle ABE) = ar(\triangle ACE)$$

②



To show $ar(\triangle BED) = \frac{1}{4} ar(\triangle ABC)$

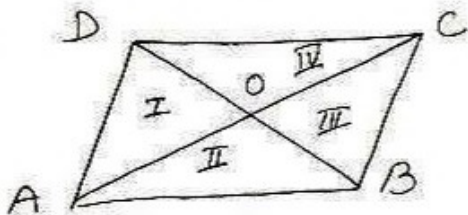
Proof $ar(\triangle ABD) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\triangle ABC)$... ① [Median divides a Δ into 2 Δ s equal in area]

$$ar(\triangle BED) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\triangle ABD) \dots \text{②} \quad (\text{do})$$

From ① and ②

$$ar(\triangle BED) = \frac{1}{4} ar(\triangle ABC)$$

③



To prove $ar(\triangle I) = ar(\triangle II) = ar(\triangle III) = ar(\triangle IV)$

Proof diagonals of a $\parallel gm$ bisect each other

$$\therefore OA = OC, OB = OD$$

In $\triangle DAC$, DO is median to side AC [$OA = OC$]

$$\therefore ar(\triangle I) = ar(\triangle IV) \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Sim. } ar(\triangle IV) = ar(\triangle III) \dots \text{②}$$

$$ar(\triangle III) = ar(\triangle II) \dots \text{③}$$

From ①, ②, ③

$$ar(\triangle I) = ar(\triangle II) = ar(\triangle III) = ar(\triangle IV)$$