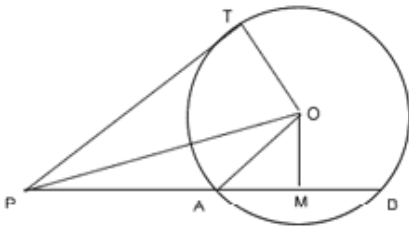


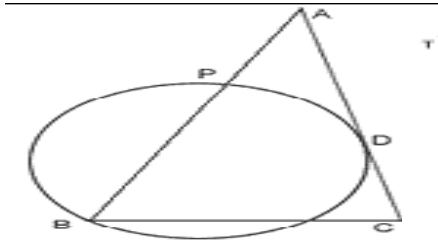
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Tangent to a circle X Test paper -4

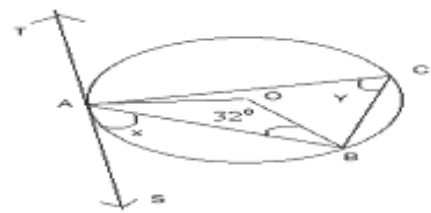
1. In the figure, ABC is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$. A circle through B Touches the side AC at D and intersects the side AB at P. If D is the midpoint of side AC, Then $AB = 4AP$



For Q1 →



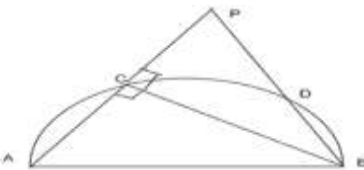
for Q 2 →



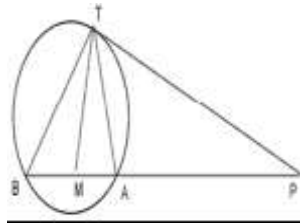
for Q3.

2. If a line is drawn through an end point of a chord of a circle so that the angle formed by it with the Chord is equal to the angle subtend by chord in the alternate Segment, and then the line is a tangent to the circle.

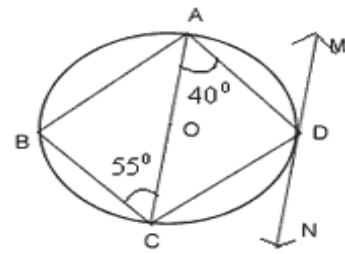
3. In the given figure TAS is a tangent to the circle, with centre O, at the point A. If $\angle OBA$, find the value of x and y .



For Q4



for Q 7.



for Q 8

4. in the given figure. $\angle C$ is right angle of $\triangle ABC$. A semicircle is drawn on AB as diameter. P is any point on AC produced. When joined, BP meets the semi-circle in point D. Prove that: $AB^2 = AC \cdot AP + BD \cdot BP$.
5. Two circles intersect at A and B. From a point P on one of these circles, two lines segments PAC and PBD are drawn intersecting the other circles at C and D respectively. Prove that CD is parallel to the tangent at P.
6. Two circles intersect in points P and Q. A secant passing through P intersects the circles at A and B respectively. Tangents to the circles at A and B intersect at T. Prove that A, Q, T and B are concyclic.
7. In the given figure. PT is a tangent and PAB is a secant to a circle. If the bisector of $\angle ATB$ intersect AB in M, Prove that: (i) $\angle PMT = \angle PTM$ (ii) $PT = PM$
8. In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. AC is a diameter of the circle. MN is tangent to the circle at D, $\angle CAD = 40^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 55^\circ$. Determine $\angle ADM$ and $\angle BAD$
10. A circle is drawn with diameter AB intersecting the hypotenuse AC of right triangle ABC at the point P. Show that the tangent to the circle at P bisects the side BC.