EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY: GRADE 12

EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY QUESTIONS FROM PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTION PAPERS

NOVEMBER 2008

QUESTION 7

7.1 Complete the statements below by filling in the missing word(s) so that the statements are CORRECT:

7.1.1 The angle subtended by a chord at the centre of a circle is … . (1)

7.1.2 The angle between the tangent and a chord is … . (1)

7.1.3 The opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are … . (1)

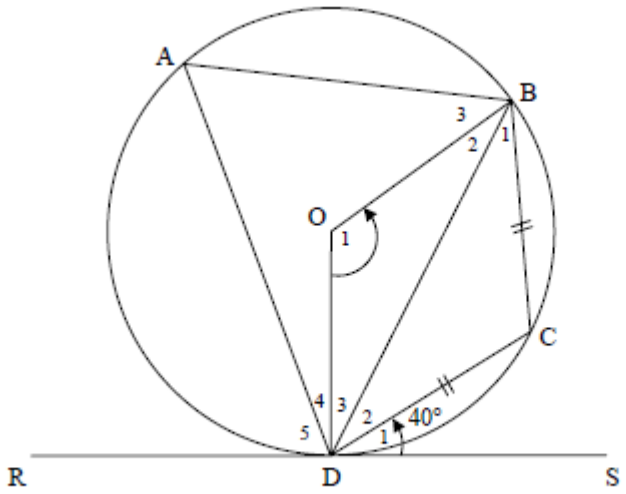
7.2 In the figure below, RDS is a tangent to circle O at D. If BC = DC and $C\hat{D}S = 40°$, calculate, with reasons, the measures of:

7.2.1 $B\hat{D}C$ (2)

7.2.2 $\hat{C}$ (1)

7.2.3 $\hat{A}$ (1)

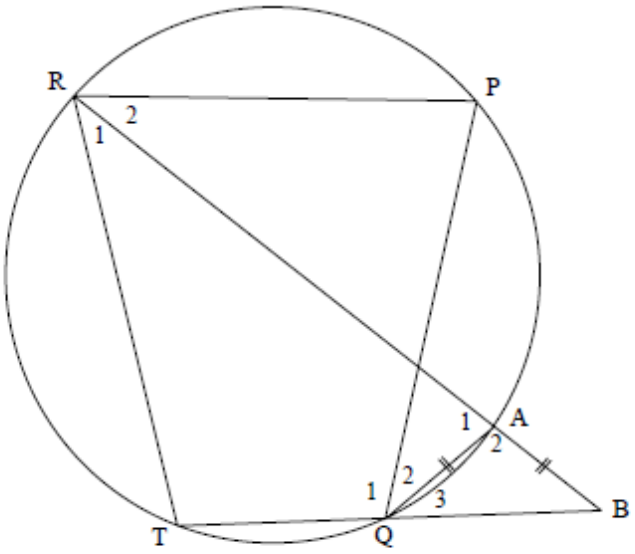
7.2.4 $\hat{O}_1$ (2)



[9]

QUESTION 8

In the diagram below, points R, P, A, Q and T lie on a circle. RA bisects $\hat{R}$ and AB = AQ. RA and TQ produced meet at B.



Prove that:

8.1 AQ bisects $P\hat{Q}B$ (3)

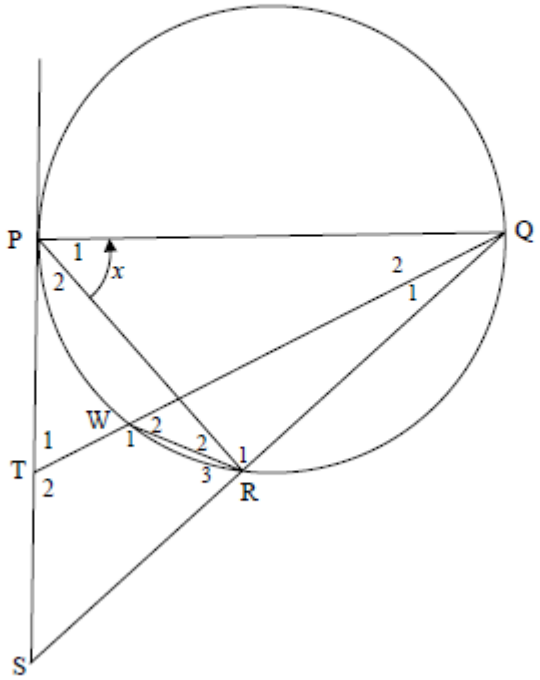
8.2 TR = TB (2)

8.3 $\hat{P} = T\hat{R}P$ (3)
[8]

QUESTION 9

In the figure below, PQ is a diameter to circle PWRQ. SP is a tangent to the circle at P.

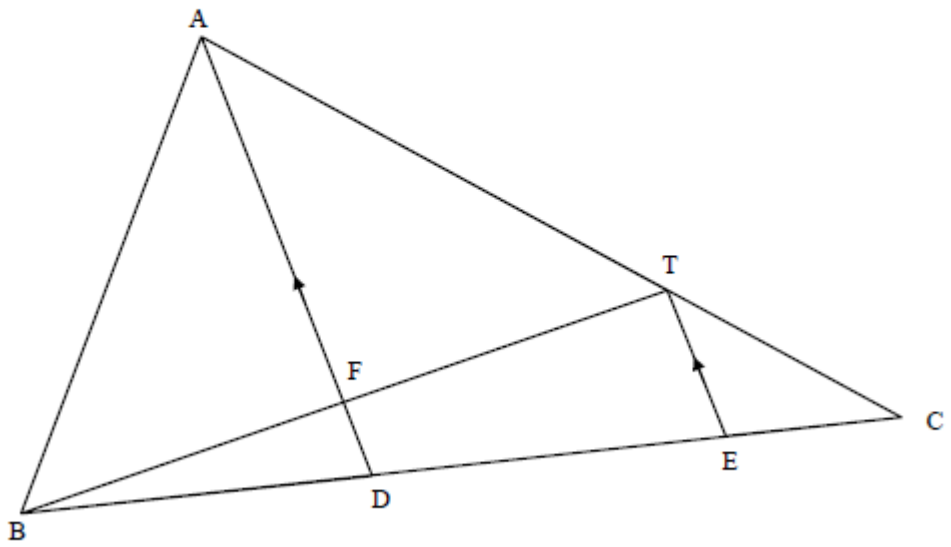
Let $\hat{P}_1 = x$



9.1	Why is $P\hat{R}Q = 90°$?	(1)
9.2	Prove that $\hat{P}_1 = \hat{S}$.	(3)
9.3	Prove that SRWT is a cylic quadrilateral.	(3)
9.4	Prove that $\Delta QWR \ /// \ \Delta QST$.	(3)
9.5	If QW = 5 cm, TW = 3 cm, QR = 4 cm and WR = 2 cm, calculate the length of:	
	9.5.1 TS	(3)
	9.5.2 SR	(3)
		[16]

QUESTION 10

In the figure below, ΔABC has D and E on BC. BD = 6 cm and DC = 9 cm.
AT : TC = 2 : 1 and AD || TE.



10.1 Write down the numerical value of $\frac{CE}{ED}$ (1)

10.2 Show that D is the midpoint of BE. (2)

10.3 If FD = 2 cm, calculate the length of TE. (2)

10.4 Calculate the numerical value of:

104.1 $\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta ADC}{\text{Area of } \Delta ABD}$ (1)

10.4.2 $\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta TEC}{\text{Area of } \Delta ABC}$ (3)
[9]

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2009

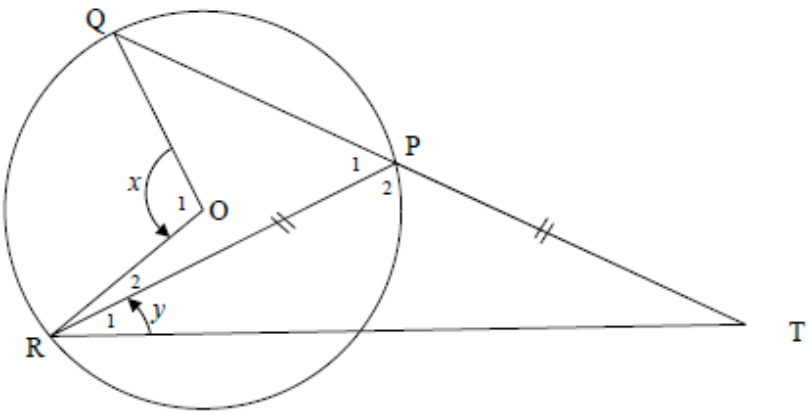
QUESTION 6

6.1 Complete the statement below by filling in the missing word(s) so that the statement is CORRECT:

The angle subtended by a chord or arc at the centre of a circle is … (1)

6.2 In the figure below, O is the centre of the circle and PT = PR.

Let $\hat{R}_1 = y$ and $\hat{O}_1 = x$.



6.2.1 Express x in terms of y. (3)

6.2.2 If TQ = TR and $x = 120°$, calculate the measure of:

(a) y (2)

(b) $\hat{R}_2$ (Hint: Draw QR) (3)
[9]

NOVEMBER 2009

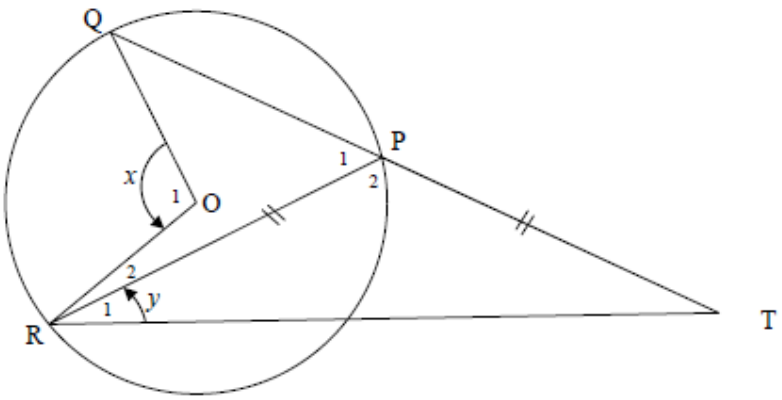
QUESTION 6

6.1 Complete the statement below by filling in the missing word(s) so that the statement is CORRECT:

The angle subtended by a chord or arc at the centre of a circle is … (1)

6.2 In the figure below, O is the centre of the circle and PT = PR.

Let $\hat{R}_1 = y$ and $\hat{O}_1 = x$.



6.2.1 Express x in terms of y. (3)

6.2.2 If TQ = TR and $x = 120°$, calculate the measure of:

(a) y (2)

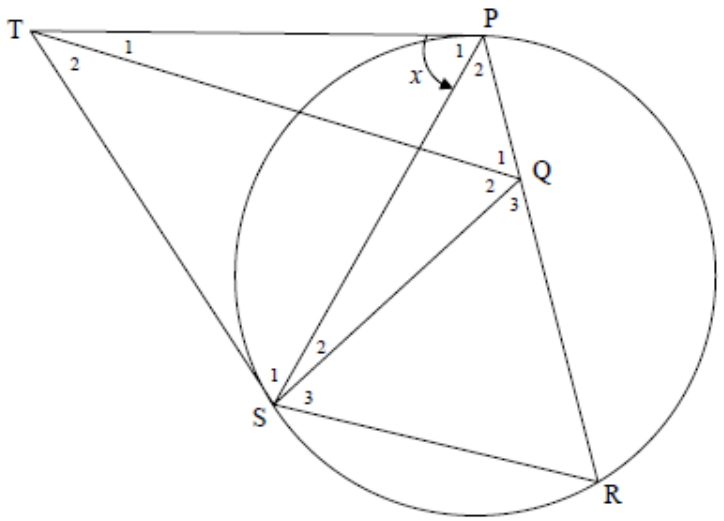
(b) $\hat{R}_2$ (Hint: Draw QR) (3)
[9]

QUESTION 7

In the figure TP and TS are tangents to the given circle. R is a point on the circumference.

Q is a point on PR such that $\hat{Q}_1 = \hat{P}_1$.
SQ is drawn.

Let $\hat{P}_1 = x$.



Prove that:

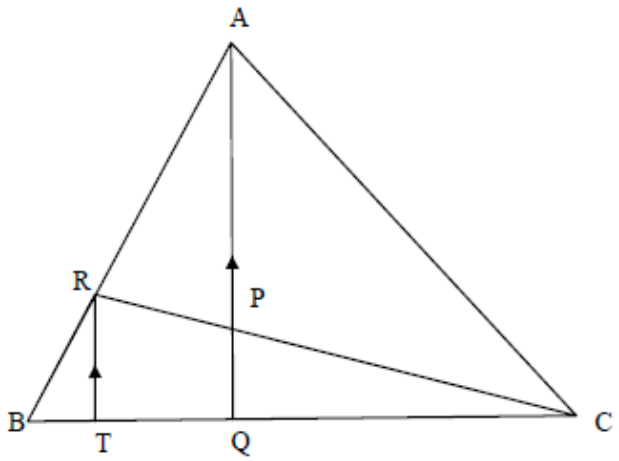
7.1 TQ || SR (4)

7.2 QPTS is a cyclic quadrilateral (4)

7.3 TQ bisects $S\hat{Q}P$ (3)
[11]

QUESTION 8

In the figure $AQ \parallel RT$, $\frac{BQ}{QC} = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{BR}{RA} = \frac{1}{2}$.



8.1 If $BT = k$, calculate TQ in terms of k. (3)

8.2 Hence, or otherwise, calculate the numerical value of:

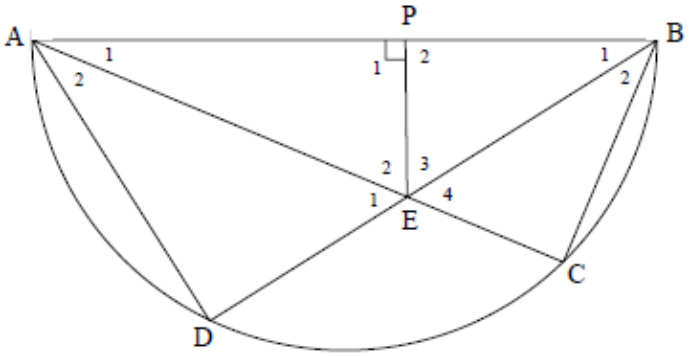
8.2.1 $\frac{CP}{PR}$ (3)

8.2.2 $\frac{\text{Area } \Delta RCT}{\text{Area } \Delta ABC}$ (4)

[10]

QUESTION 9

In the accompanying figure, AB is the diameter of circle ADCB. Chords AC and BD intersect at E. EP is perpendicular to AB.



9.1 Prove that $\Delta BPE \,|||\, \Delta BDA$. (3)

9.2 Hence show that $\frac{BP}{BD} = \frac{PE}{AD}$. (2)

9.3 Prove that $AB^2 = BD^2 + \frac{BD^2 . PE^2}{BP^2}$. (5)

[10]

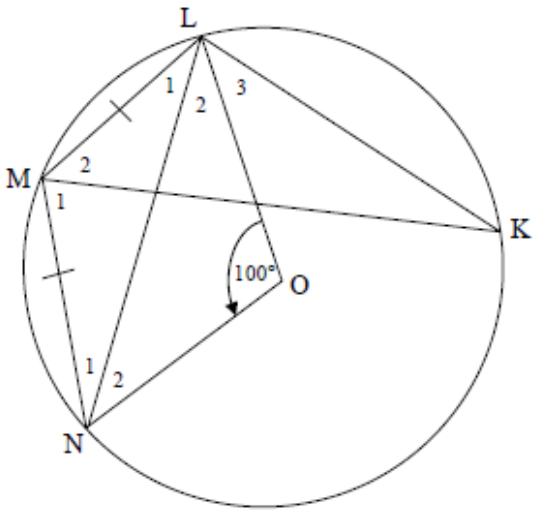
FEBRUARY - MARCH 2010

QUESTION 8

8.1 Complete the statement:

The sum of the angles around a point is ... (1)

8.2 In the figure below, O is the centre of the circle. K, L, M and N are points on the circumference of the circle such that LM = MN. $L\hat{O}N = 100°$.



Determine, with reasons, the values of the following:

8.2.1 $L\hat{M}N$ (3)

8.2.2 $L\hat{K}M$ (3)
[7]

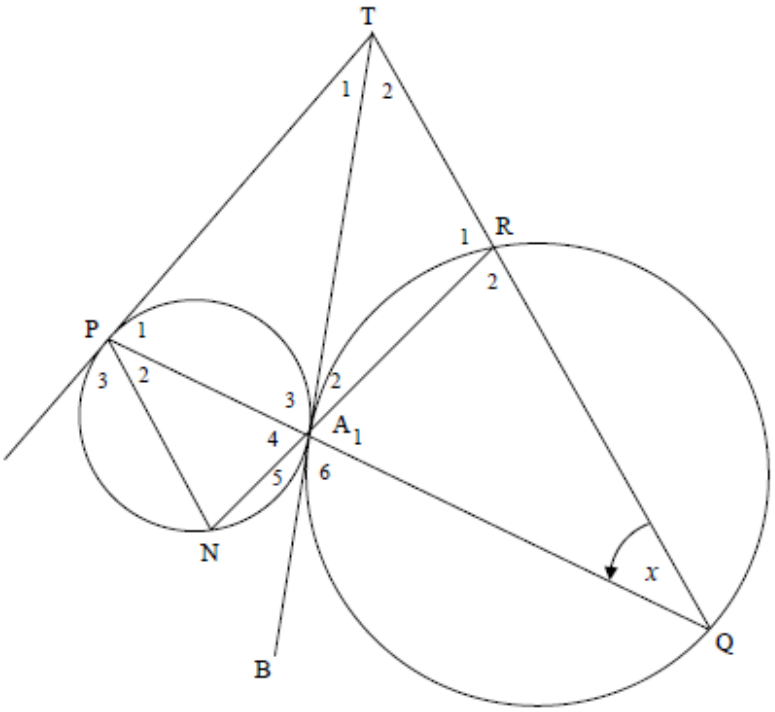
QUESTION 9

9.1 Complete the following statement:

The angle between the tangent and the chord … (1)

9.2 In the diagram below, two circles have a common tangent TAB. PT is a tangent to the smaller circle. PAQ, QRT and NAR are straight lines.

Let $\hat{Q} = x$.

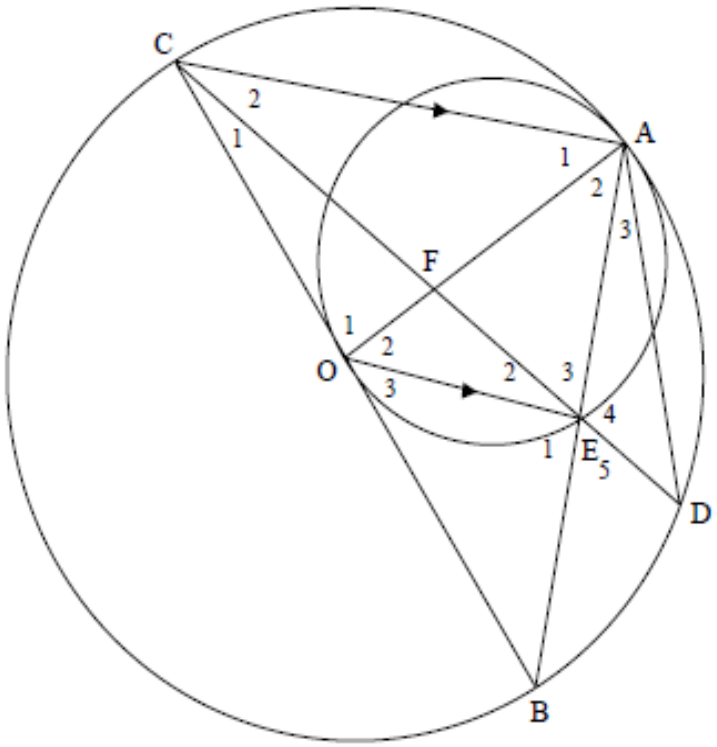


9.2.1 Name, with reasons, THREE other angles equal to x. (5)

9.2.2 Prove that APTR is a cyclic quadrilateral. (5)
[11]

QUESTION 10

Two circles touch each other at point A. The smaller circle passes through O, the centre of the larger circle. Point E is on the circumference of the smaller circle. A, D, B and C are points on the circumference of the larger circle.
OE || CA.



10.1 Prove, with reasons, that AE = BE. (2)

10.2 Prove that ΔAED ||| ΔCEB. (3)

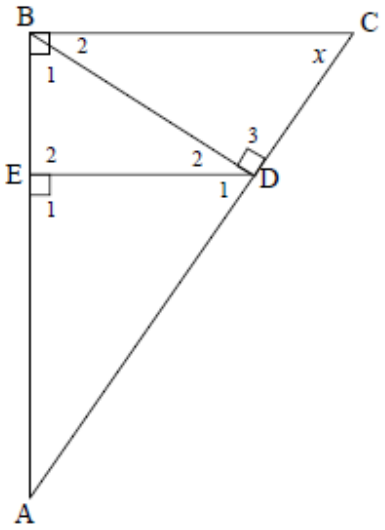
10.3 Hence, or otherwise, show that $AE^2 = DE.CE$. (2)

10.4 If AE.EB = EF.EC, show that E is the midpoint of DF. (3)
[10]

QUESTION 11

ΔABC is a right-angled triangle with $\hat{B} = 90°$. D is a point on AC such that BD $\perp$ AC and E is a point on AB such that DE $\perp$ AB. E and D are joined.

AD : DC = 3 : 2.
AD = 15 cm.



11.1 Prove that $\Delta BDA \,|||\, \Delta CDB$. (3)

11.2 Calculate BD (Leave your answer in surd form). (3)

11.3 Calculate AE (Leave your answer in surd form). (6)
[12]

NOVEMBER 2010

QUESTION 6

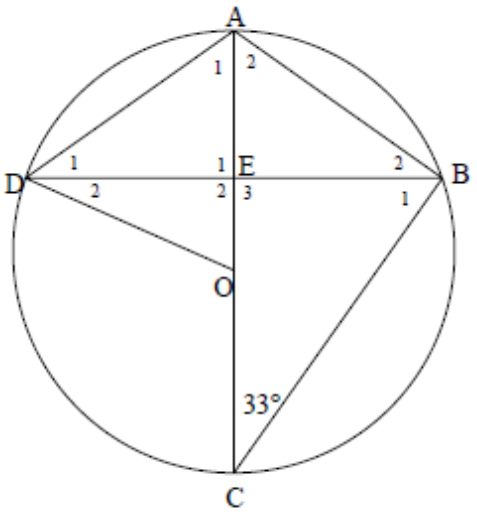
Given: $T_{k+1} = T_k + (5-4k)$ where $T_1 = 3$ and $k \geq 1$

6.1 Determine the FIRST FOUR terms of the sequence. (3)

6.2 What type of sequence will this formula generate? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
[5]

QUESTION 7

In the diagram below AC is a diameter of the circle with centre O. AC and chord BD intersect at E. AB, BC and AD are also chords of the circle. OD is joined. AE ⊥ BD.



If $\hat{C} = 33°$, calculate, with reasons, the size of:

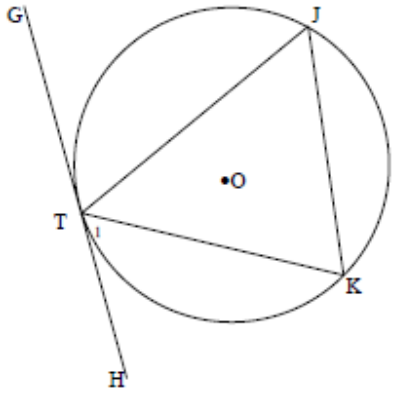
7.1 $\hat{A}_1$ (3)

7.2 $\hat{D}_2$ (2)

7.3 Show that AE bisects $D\hat{A}B$ (3)
[8]

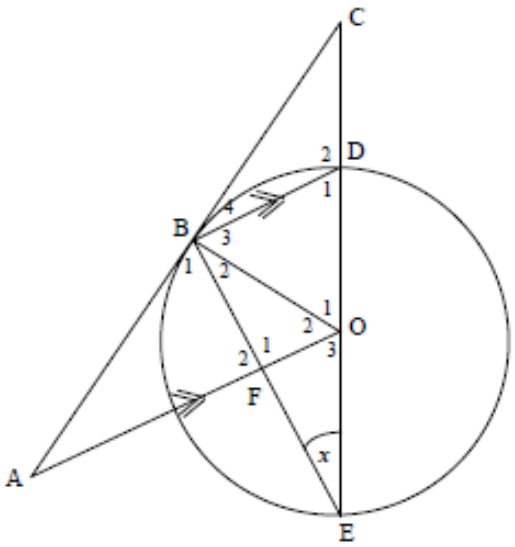
QUESTION 8

8.1 In the diagram below O is the centre of the circle. GH is a tangent to the circle at T. J and K are points on the circumference of the circle. TJ, TK and JK are joined.



Prove the theorem that states $\hat{T}_1 = T\hat{J}K$. (5)

8.2 ED is a diameter of the circle, with centre O. ED is extended to C. CA is a tangent to the circle at B. AO intersects BE at F. BD || AO. $\hat{E} = x$.



8.2.1 Write down, with reasons, THREE other angles equal to x. (4)

8.2.2 Determine, with reasons, $C\hat{B}E$ in terms of x. (3)

8.2.3 Prove that F is the midpoint of BE. (4)

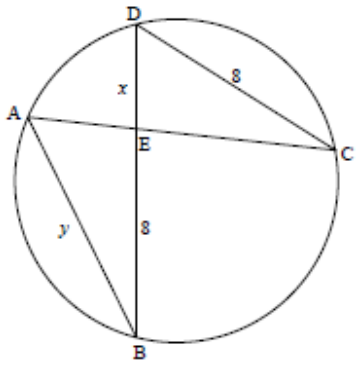
8.2.4 Prove that $\Delta CBD \,|||\, \Delta CEB$. (2)

8.2.5 Prove that $2EF.CB = CE.BD$. (3)

[21]

QUESTION 9

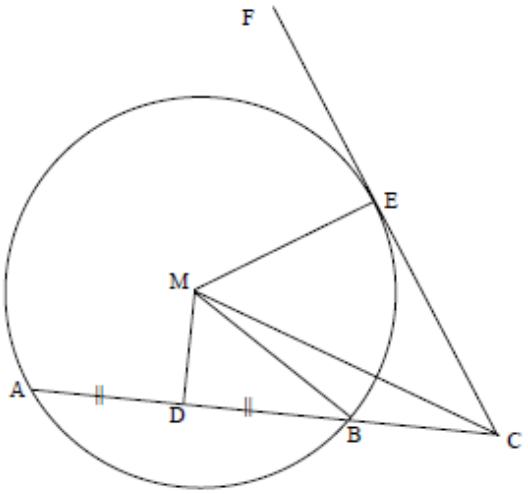
In the diagram below A, B, C and D are points on the circumference of the circle.
BD and AC intersect at E. Also,
EB = 8 cm,
DC = 8 cm and
AE : EC = 4 : 7.



If DE = x units and AB = y units, calculate x and y. **[6]**

QUESTION 10

In the diagram below M is the centre of the circle. FEC is a tangent to the circle at E. D is the midpoint of AB.



10.1 Prove MDCE is a cyclic quadrilateral. (3)

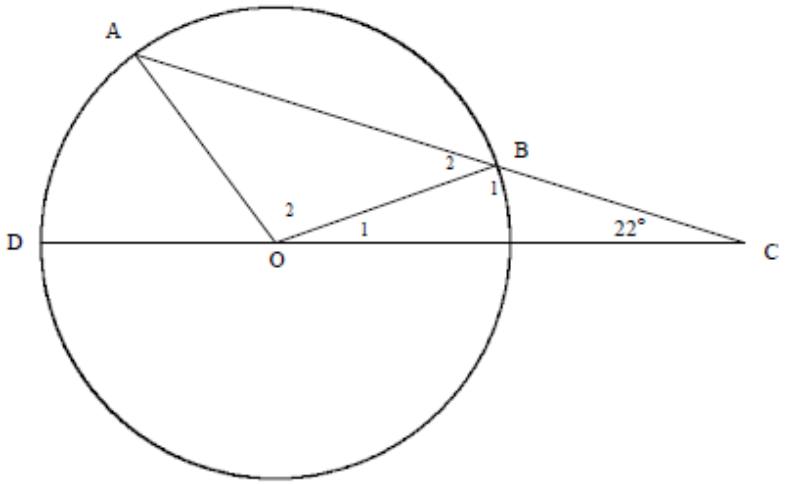
10.2 Prove that $MC^2 = MB^2 + DC^2 - DB^2$. (3)

10.3 Calculate CE if AB = 60 mm, ME = 40 mm and BC = 20 mm. (4)
[10]

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2011

QUESTION 8

O is the centre of the circle. AB produced and DO produced meet at C.
BC = OA and $A\hat{C}O = 22°$.

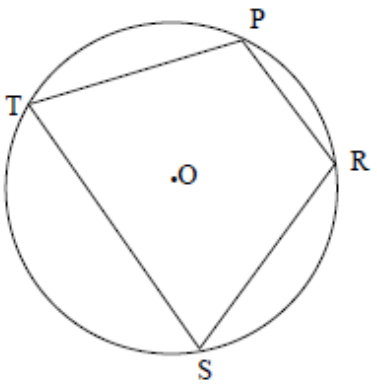


Calculate, with reasons, $A\hat{O}D$. [5]

QUESTION 9

9.1 In the figure below O is the centre of the circle and PRST is a cyclic quadrilateral.

Prove the theorem that states $P\hat{R}S + P\hat{T}S = 180°$.

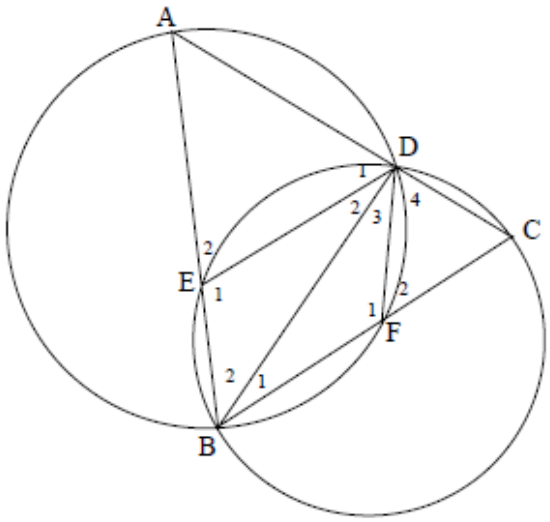


(5)

9.2 In the diagram below two circles intersect one another at D and B. AB is a straight line such that it intersects the circle BCD at point E. BC is a straight line such that it intersects the circle ABD at F. DE, DB and DF are joined.

$\hat{F}_2 = 180° - 2x$

FC = FD



9.2.1 Calculate, with reasons, in terms of x:

(a) $D\hat{E}B$ (3)

(b) $\hat{A}$ (2)

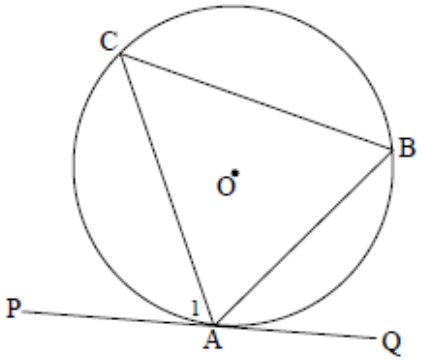
9.2.2 Hence, or otherwise, prove ED || BC. (3)
[13]

NOVEMBER 2011

QUESTION 8

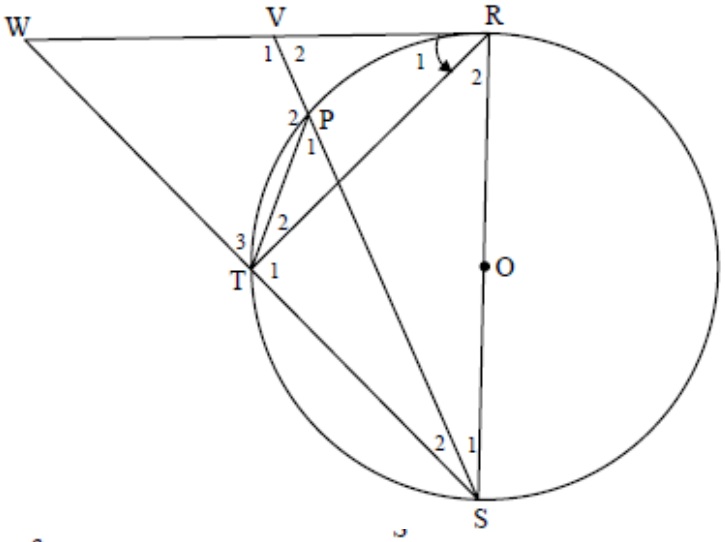
8.1 In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. PQ is a tangent to the circle at A. B and C are points on the circumference of the circle. AB, AC and BC are joined.

Prove the theorem that states $C\hat{A}P = A\hat{B}C$.



(5)

8.2 RS is a diameter of the circle with centre O. Chord ST is produced to W. Chord SP produced meets the tangent RW at V. $\hat{R}_1 = 50°$.



Calculate the size of:

8.2.1 $W\hat{R}S$ (1)

8.2.2 $\hat{W}$ (2)

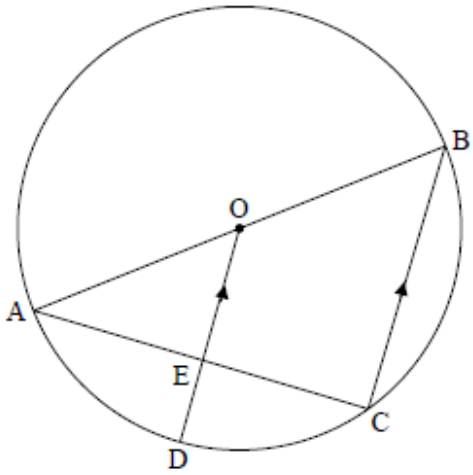
8.2.3 $\hat{P}_1$ (3)

8.2.4 Prove that $\hat{V}_1 = P\hat{T}S$. (4)

[15]

QUESTION 9

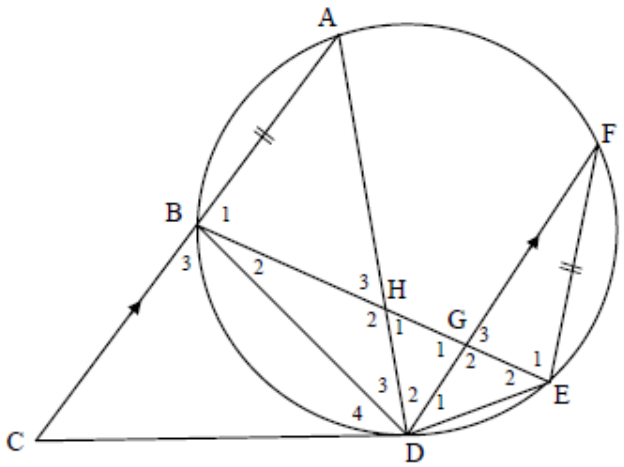
AB is a diameter of the circle ABCD. OD is drawn parallel to BC and meets AC in E.



If the radius is 10 cm and AC = 16 cm, calculate the length of ED. **[5]**

QUESTION 10

CD is a tangent to circle ABDEF at D. Chord AB is produced to C. Chord BE cuts chord AD in H and chord FD in G. AC ∥ FD and FE = AB. Let $\hat{D}_4 = x$ and $\hat{D}_1 = y$.



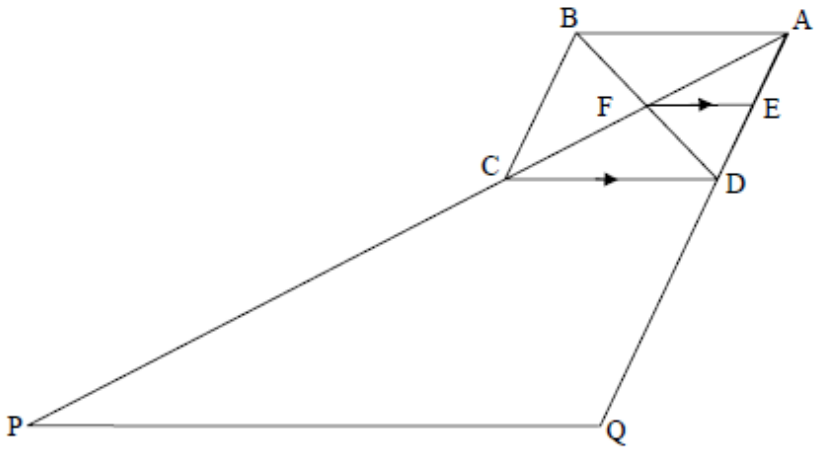
10.1 Determine THREE other angles that are each equal to x. (6)

10.2 Prove that ΔBHD ||| ΔFED. (5)

10.3 Hence, or otherwise, prove that AB.BD = FD.BH. (2)
[13]

QUESTION 11

ABCD is a parallelogram with diagonals intersecting at F. FE is drawn parallel to CD. AC is produced to P such that PC = 2AC and AD is produced to Q such that DQ = 2AD.



11.1 Show that E is the midpoint of AD. (2)

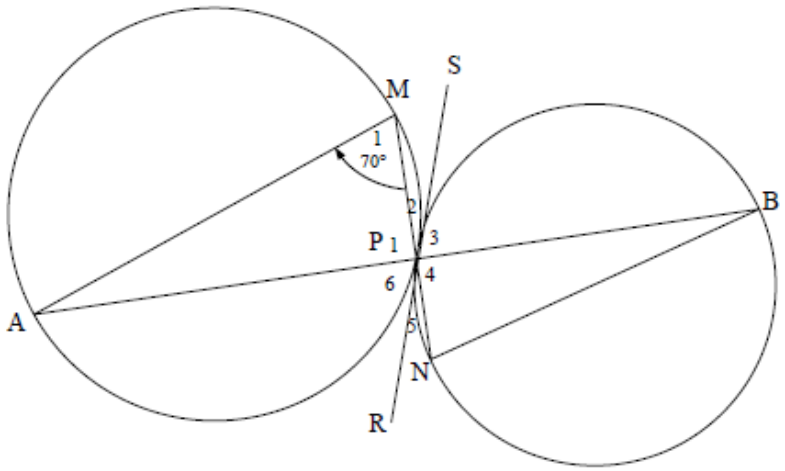
11.2 Prove PQ ∥ FE. (3)

11.3 If PQ is 60 cm, calculate the length of FE. (5)
[10]

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2012

QUESTION 8

In the diagram below, AM is the diameter of the bigger circle AMP. RPS is a common tangent to both circles at P. APB and MPN are straight lines.



8.1 State the size of $\hat{P}_1$. (1)

8.2 Hence, show that BN is the diameter of the smaller circle. (2)

8.3 If $\hat{M}_1 = 70°$, calculate the size of each of the following angles:

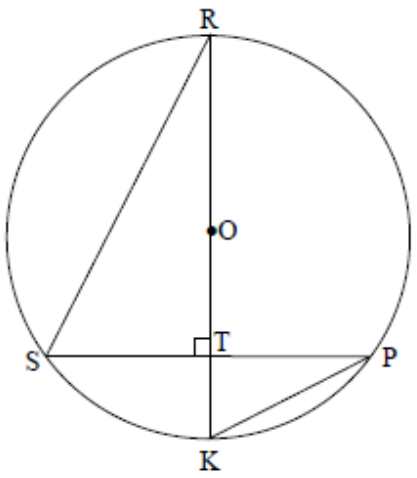
8.3.1 $\hat{A}$ (1)

8.3.2 $\hat{P}_6$ (1)

8.3.3 $\hat{B}$ (2)
[7]

QUESTION 9

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle with diameter RK.
PS ⊥ RK.
RK intersects PS at T.



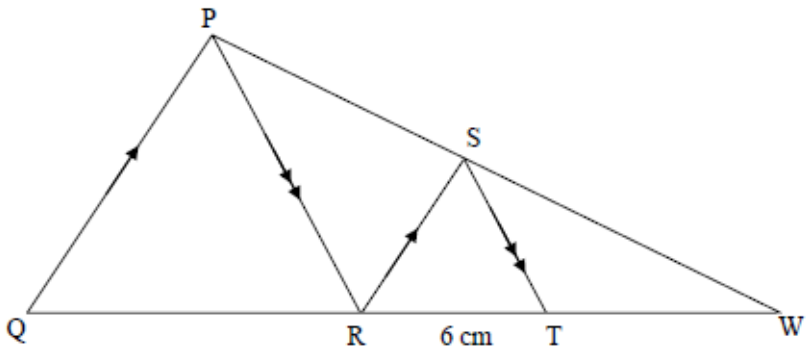
9.1 If PS = 4x, write down the length of ST in terms of x. (1)

9.2 Prove that ΔRST ||| ΔPKT. (3)

9.3 If it is further given that TK = x and RT = 320 mm, calculate the value of x. (3)
[7]

QUESTION 10

In ΔPQW, S is a point on PW and R is a point on QW such that SR $\parallel$ PQ.
T is a point on QW such that ST $\parallel$ PR.
RT = 6 cm
WS : SP = 3 : 2



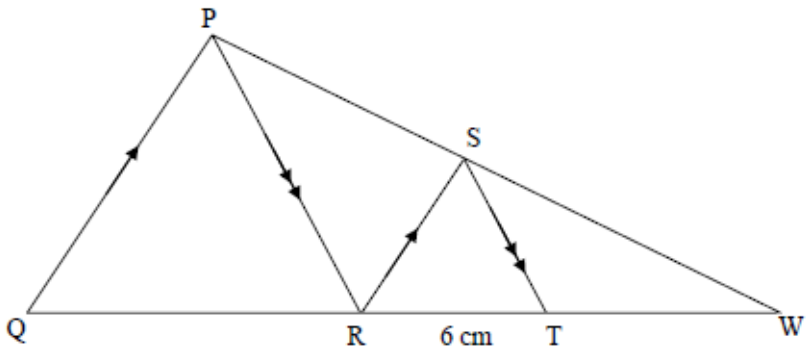
Calculate:

10.1 WT (3)

10.2 WQ (4)
[7]

QUESTION 10

In ΔPQW, S is a point on PW and R is a point on QW such that $SR \parallel PQ$.
T is a point on QW such that $ST \parallel PR$.
RT = 6 cm
WS : SP = 3 : 2



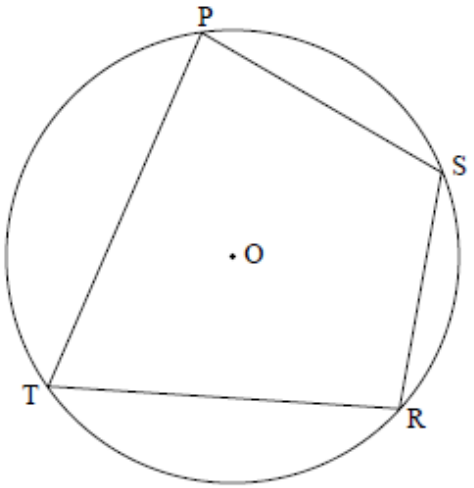
Calculate:

10.1 WT (3)

10.2 WQ (4)
[7]

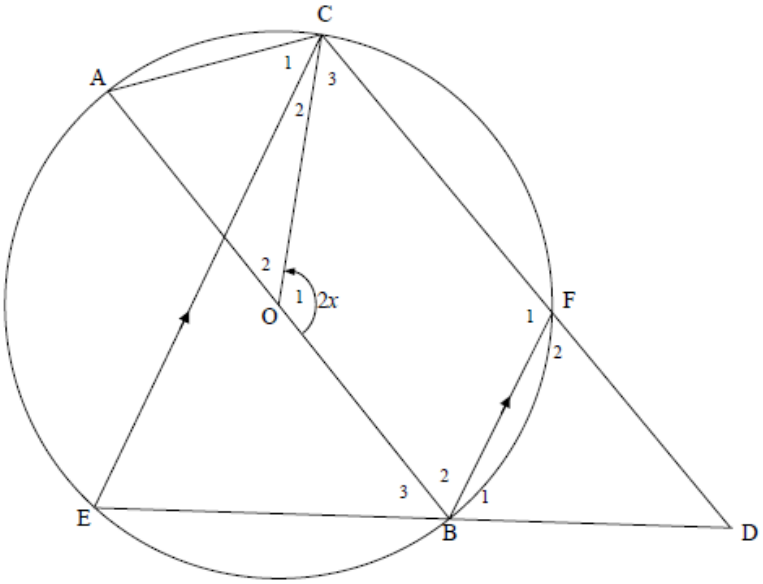
QUESTION 11

11.1 In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. PSRT is a cyclic quadrilateral.
Prove the theorem that states $P\hat{T}R + P\hat{S}R = 180°$.



(6)

11.2 In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. AB is a diameter of the circle. Chord CF produced meets chord EB produced at D. Chord EC is parallel to chord BF.
CO and AC are joined.
Let $\hat{O}_1 = 2x$



11.2.1 Determine, in terms of x, the size of $\hat{F}_1$. (4)

11.2.2 Prove that DF = BD. (4)

11.2.3 Show that $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{C}_3$. (4)

11.2.4 If DF = 5 cm and OA = 6 cm, calculate area ΔBFD : area ΔAOC. (4)
[22]

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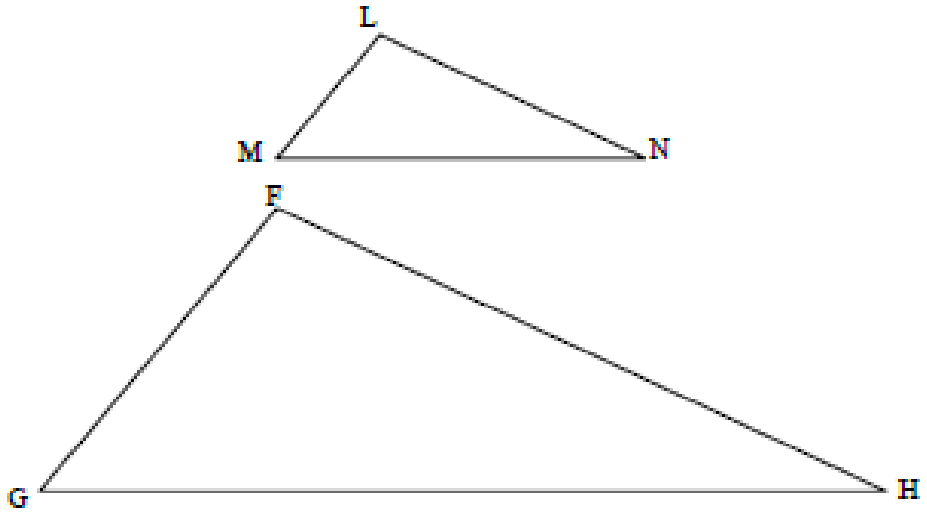
QUESTION 7

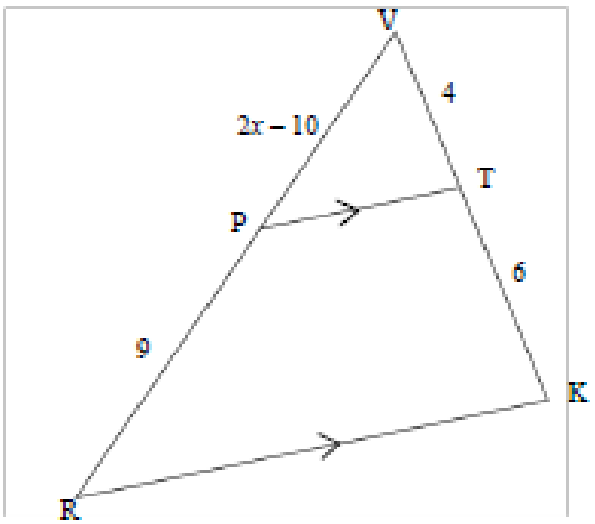
7.1 If in Δ LMN and Δ FGH it is given that $\hat{L} = \hat{F}$ and $\hat{M} = \hat{G}$, prove the theorem that states $\frac{LM}{FG} = \frac{LN}{FH}$.



(7)

7.2 In the diagram below, ΔVRK has P on VR and T on VK such that PT $\parallel$ RK. VT = 4 units, PR = 9 units, TK = 6 units and VP = 2x – 10 units.

Calculate the value of x.



(4)
[11]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Complete the following statement:

The angle between the tangent and the chord is equal ... (1)

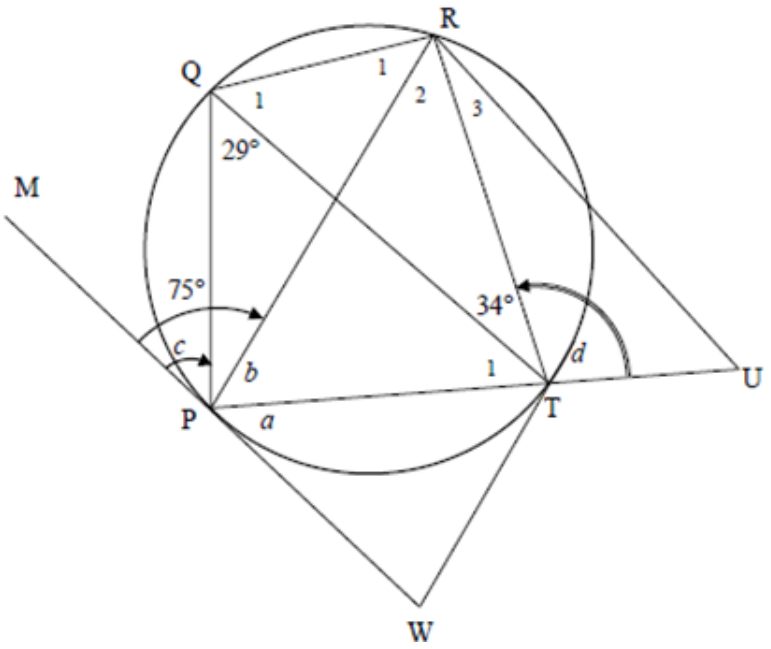
8.2 In the diagram points P, Q, R and T lie on the circumference of a circle. MW and TW are tangents to the circle at P and T respectively. PT is produced to meet RU at U.

$M\hat{P}R = 75°$

$P\hat{Q}T = 29°$

$Q\hat{T}R = 34°$

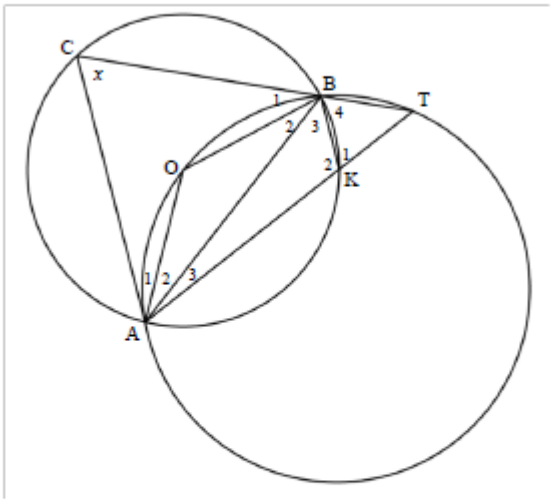
Let $T\hat{P}W = a$, $R\hat{P}T = b$, $M\hat{P}Q = c$ and $R\hat{T}U = d$, calculate the values of a, b, c and d.



(9)
[10]

QUESTION 9

O is the centre of the circle CAKB.
AK produced intersects circle AOBT at T.
$A\hat{C}B = x$



9.1 Prove that $\hat{T} = 180° - 2x$. (3)

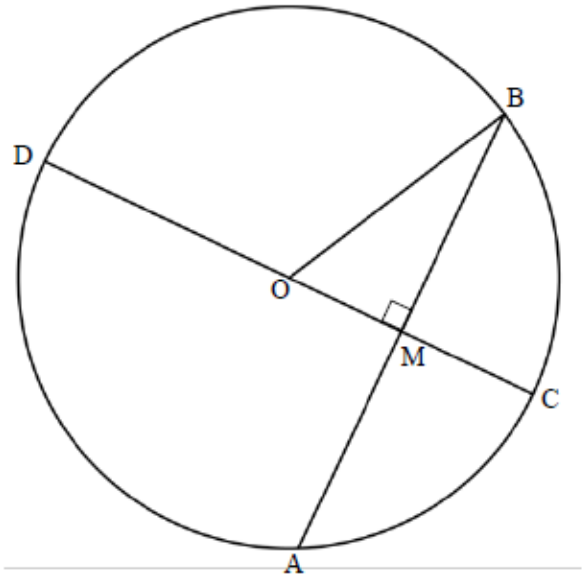
9.2 Prove AC || KB. (5)

9.3 Prove $\Delta BKT \,|||\, \Delta CAT$ (3)

9.4 If AK : KT = 5 : 2, determine the value of $\frac{AC}{KB}$ (3)
[14]

QUESTION 10

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. Chord AB is perpendicular to diameter DC.
CM : MD = 4 : 9 and AB = 24 units.



10.1 Determine an expression for DC in terms of x if CM = $4x$ units. (1)

10.2 Determine an expression for OM in terms of x. (2)

10.3 Hence, or otherwise, calculate the length of the radius. (4)
[7]

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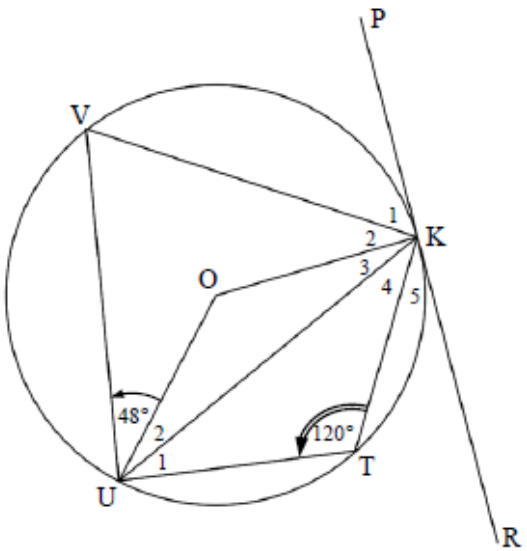
QUESTION 8

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle KTUV. PKR is a tangent to the circle at K.
$O\hat{U}V = 48°$ and $K\hat{T}U = 120°$.



Calculate, with reasons, the sizes of the following angles:

8.1 $\hat{V}$ (2)

8.2 $K\hat{O}U$ (2)

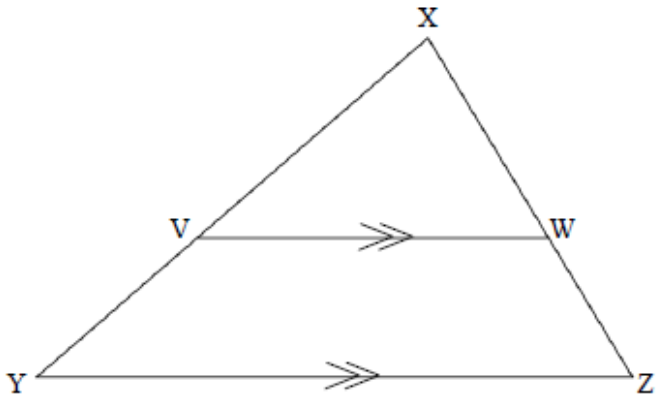
8.3 $\hat{U}_2$ (2)

8.4 $\hat{K}_1$ (2)

8.5 $\hat{K}_2$ (2)
[10]

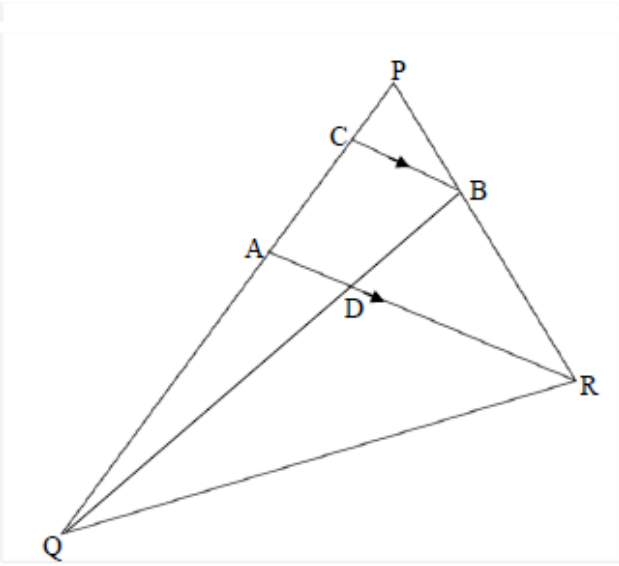
QUESTION 9

9.1 Use the diagram below to prove the theorem which states that if VW ∥ YZ then $\frac{XV}{VY} = \frac{XW}{WZ}$.



(6)

9.2 In ΔPQR below, B lies on PR such that 2PB = BR. A lies on PQ such that PA : PQ = 3 : 8.
BC is drawn parallel to AR.



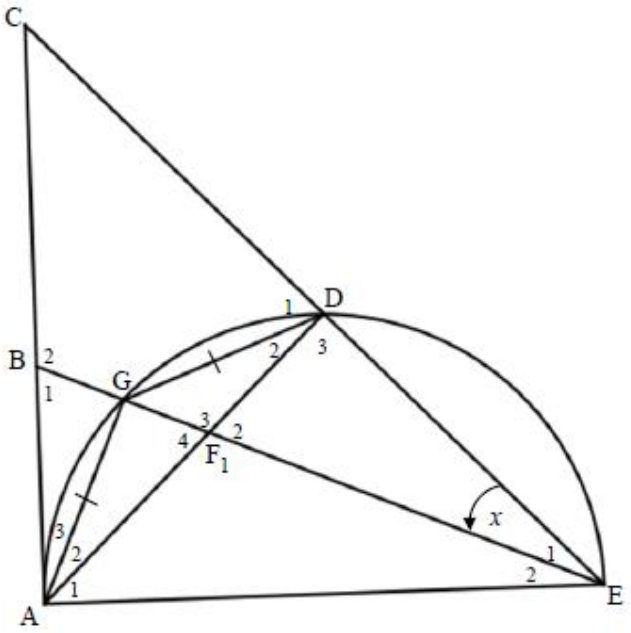
9.2.1 Write down the value of $\frac{\text{area of } \Delta PRA}{\text{area of } \Delta QRA}$ (2)

9.2.2 Calculate the value of the ratio $\frac{BD}{BQ}$. Show all working to support your answer. (5)

[13]

QUESTION 10

In the figure AGDE is a semicircle. AC is the tangent to the semicircle at A and EG produced intersects AC at B. AD intersects BE in F.
AG = GD. $\hat{E}_1 = x$.



10.1 Write down, with reasons, FOUR other angles each equal to x. (8)

10.2 Prove that BE.DE = AE.FE (7)

10.3 Prove that $\hat{B}_1 = \hat{D}_1$ (4)
[19]

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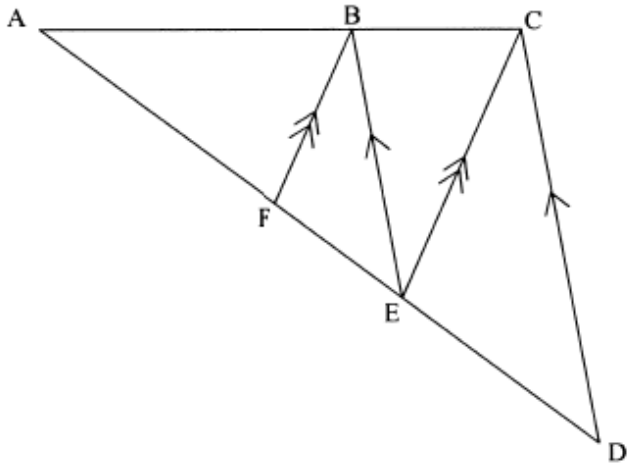
QUESTION 9

In ΔADC, E is a point on AD and B is a point on AC such that EB || DC.
F is a point on AD such that FB || EC. It is also given that AB = 2BC.



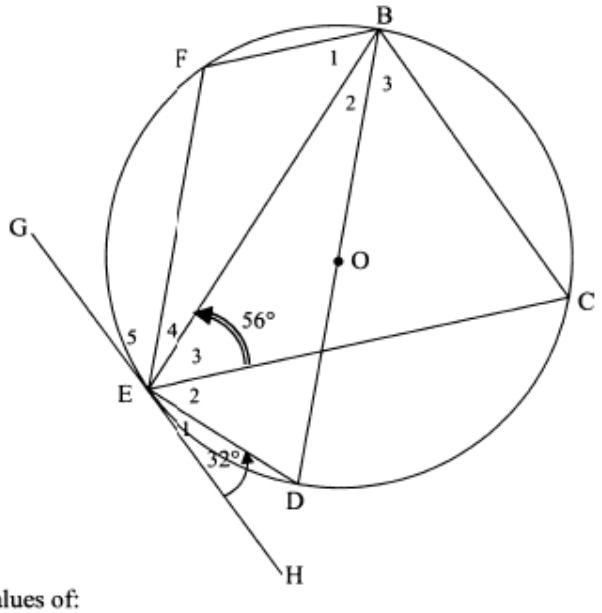
9.1 Determine the value of AF : FE **(2)**

9.2 Calculate the length of ED if AF = 8 cm. **(4)**
[6]

QUESTION 10

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. BD is a diameter of the circle. GEH is a tangent to the circle at E. F and C are two points on the circle and FB, FE, BC, CE and BE are drawn.

$\hat{E}_1 = 32°$ and $\hat{E}_3 = 56°$.



Calculate, with reasons, the values of:

10.1 $\hat{E}_2$ (2)

10.2 $E\hat{B}C$ (3)

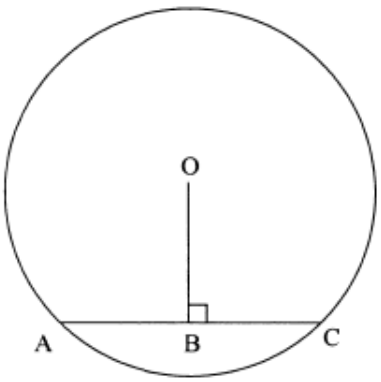
10.3 $\hat{F}$ (4)

[9]

QUESTION 11

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle and OB is perpendicular to the chord AC.

Prove, using Euclidean geometry methods, the theorem that states AB = BC.

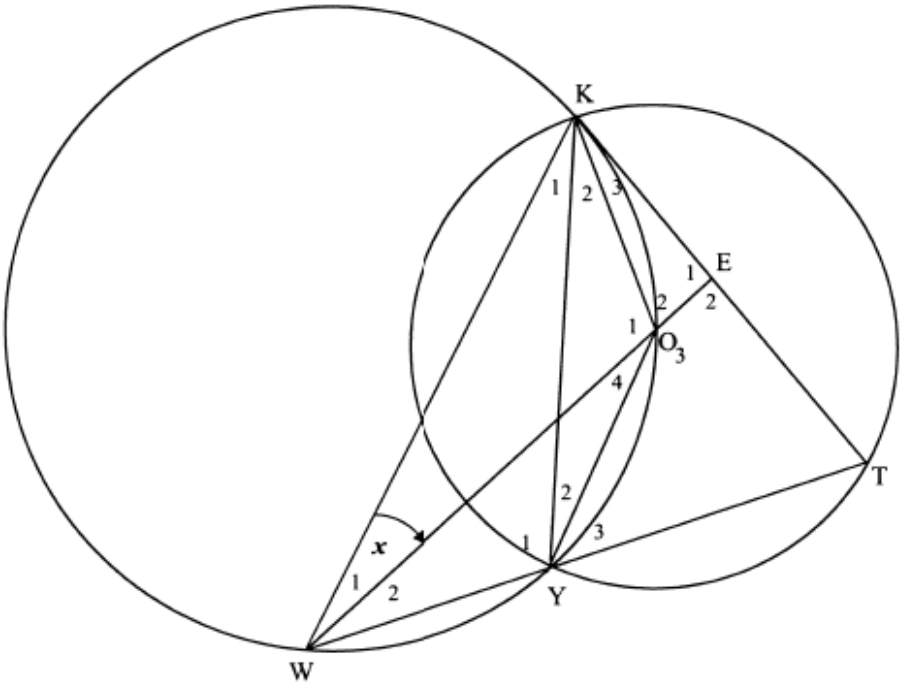


[5]

QUESTION 12

In the diagram below, two circles intersect at K and Y. The larger circle passes through O, the centre of the smaller circle. T is a point on the smaller circle such that KT is a tangent to the larger circle. TY produced meets the larger circle at W.
WO produced meets KT at E.

Let $\hat{W}_1 = x$



12.1 Determine FOUR other angles, each equal to x. (8)

12.2 Prove that $\hat{T} = 90° - x$. (3)

12.3 Prove that KE = ET. (3)

12.4 Prove that $KE^2 = OE.WE$ (6)
[20]