

## SOLUTIONS

*www.udgamwelfarefoundation.com*

**For Best Mathematics E-Books, Visit:  
[www.mathstudy.in](http://www.mathstudy.in)**

*www.udgamwelfarefoundation.com*

# MASTER MATH FASTER & SMARTER!

Your Ultimate Digital Math Companion for Every Exam & Every Dream

✓ CBSE • ICSE • ISC • JEE • SAT • CAT • CTET • CUET & More!

## Why Choose MathStudy.in?



Latest Pattern E-Books



Complete Chapter PDFs

Instant Access,  
Anytime



Competitive Edge Gunkes



Case Study Based Learning

Unbelievably  
Affordable!

**For Students:**

## Special Features

- ◆ **\*\*Board-Specific\*\*** – CBSE, ICSE, ISC, State Boards
- ◆ **\*\*Exam-Focused\*\*** – JEE, SAT, CAT, CTET, CUET, NTSE
- ◆ **\*\*Grade-Wise\*\*** – Class 6 to 12
- ◆ **\*\*Bilingual Options\*\*** – English & Hindi Medium Support
- ◆ **\*\*Printable & Shareable\*\*** – Use offline, anytime

## How to Order:

Visit : <https://www.mathstudy.in>

Browse by Exam, Class, or Topic

Add to Cart & Checkout

## Contact & Support:

✉ Email: [admin@mathstudy.in](mailto:admin@mathstudy.in)

💬 WhatsApp Support Available : +91-+91 92118 65759



💡 Why Wait? Empower your learning journey, save time, and achieve your dreams!

🌐 Explore & Start Learning Today:

<https://www.mathstudy.in> – Premium eBooks for success

<https://www.udgamwelfarefoundation.com> – Free PDFs, practice tests, & guida

**MathStudy.in – Empowering Learners, Enabling Educators, Encouraging Excellence.  
Digital Learning | Affordable Excellence | Trusted by Thousands**

# SOLUTIONS: HERON'S FORMULA

Mathematics | Class IX (2026/HERON/09/001)

---

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

- Value of  $k = 9$ :** Area is proportional to the square of the side ( $A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$ ). If side  $a \rightarrow 3a$ , then Area  $\rightarrow (3)^2 = 9$  times.
- Semi-perimeter  $s = 30$  cm:**  $s = \frac{15+20+25}{2} = \frac{60}{2} = 30$  cm.
- Hypotenuse  $= \sqrt{32} \approx 5.66$  cm:**  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 = 8 \implies x^2 = 16 \implies x = 4$ . Hypotenuse  $= \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32}$  cm.
- Area  $= 54$  cm<sup>2</sup>:**  $3x + 4x + 5x = 36 \implies x = 3$ . Sides are 9, 12, 15. Area  $= \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 12 = 54$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- Perimeter  $= 24$  cm:**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = 16\sqrt{3} \implies a = 8$ . Perimeter  $= 3 \times 8 = 24$  cm.
- Height  $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$ :** Derived from Pythagoras theorem in an equilateral triangle.
- Area  $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ :** Here  $s = (s-a) + (s-b) + (s-c) \implies s = 5 + 10 + 1 = 16$ . Area  $= \sqrt{16 \times 5 \times 10 \times 1} = \sqrt{800} = 20\sqrt{2}$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- Semi-perimeter  $s = 36$ :**  $s = \frac{9+28+35}{2} = \frac{72}{2} = 36$  cm.

## Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

- Third side  $c = 32 - (8 + 11) = 13$  cm.  $s = 16$ .  
Area  $= \sqrt{16(16-8)(16-11)(16-13)} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = 8\sqrt{30}$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- Equal sides  $= (32 - 12)/2 = 10$  cm.  $s = 16$ .  
Area  $= \sqrt{16(16-10)(16-10)(16-12)} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} = 4 \times 6 \times 2 = 48$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- $s = \frac{6+8+10}{2} = 12$ . Area  $= \sqrt{12(6)(4)(2)} = \sqrt{576} = 24$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
Verification:  $6^2 + 8^2 = 36 + 64 = 100 = 10^2$ . It satisfies Pythagoras theorem, so it is a right triangle.
- $s = \frac{120+80+50}{2} = 125$  m.  
Area  $= \sqrt{125(5)(45)(75)} = \sqrt{25 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 25 \cdot 3} = 375\sqrt{15}$  m<sup>2</sup>.

## Section C: Short Answer Questions

- For side ' $a$ ': Area  $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$ .  
If  $P = 180$ , then  $a = 60$ . Area  $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(60)^2 = 900\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- In  $\triangle ABC$ :  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ , so Area<sub>1</sub>  $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
In  $\triangle ADC$ :  $s = \frac{5+5+4}{2} = 7$ . Area<sub>2</sub>  $= \sqrt{7(2)(2)(3)} = 2\sqrt{21} \approx 9.16$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
Total Area  $\approx 15.16$  cm<sup>2</sup>.

3. In  $\triangle BCD$ :  $BD = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$  m.  $\text{Area}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5 = 30$  m<sup>2</sup>.  
 In  $\triangle ABD$ :  $s = \frac{9+8+13}{2} = 15$ .  $\text{Area}_2 = \sqrt{15(6)(7)(2)} = 6\sqrt{35} \approx 35.5$  m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Total Area  $\approx 65.5$  m<sup>2</sup>.

## Section D: Long Answer Questions

1. **Wings:**  $2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 1.5) = 9$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
**Body (Rectangle):** Area =  $4 \times 1 = 4$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
**Nose (Equilateral  $\triangle$ ):** Side = 1 cm (matches body width). Area =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1)^2 \approx 0.43$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
**Tail:** Usually treated as a trapezium. If total area is required, sum all parts.
2. In  $\triangle DCE$  (where  $DE \parallel CB$ ): Sides are 13, 14, 15.  $s = 21$ .  
 Area( $\triangle$ ) =  $\sqrt{21(8)(7)(6)} = 84$  m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Height  $h = \frac{2 \times 84}{15} = 11.2$  m.  
 Area(Trapezium) =  $\frac{1}{2}(25 + 10) \times 11.2 = 196$  m<sup>2</sup>.

## Section E: Case Study

Answers: 1.(b) 13m, 2.(b) 30 sq.m, 3.(c) 16m, 4.(a) 44 sq.m, 5.(a) 74.12 sq.m.