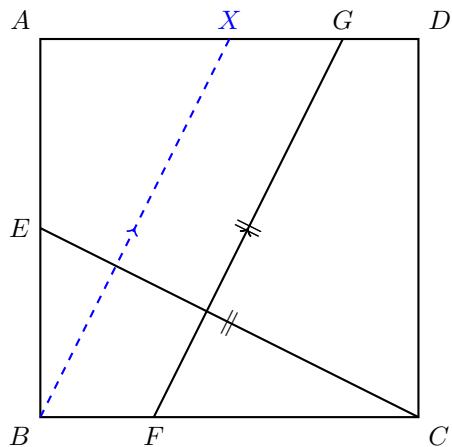


## Question 1



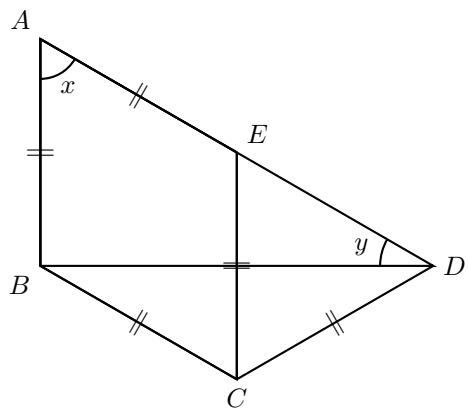
Draw  $BX$  such that  $BX \parallel GF$ .

$$GX \parallel BF$$

$\therefore BFGX$  is a parallelogram.

$$\begin{aligned}
 BX &= GF && (\text{prop. of } \parallel\text{gram}) \\
 &= EC && (\text{given}) \\
 AB &= BC && (\text{prop. of square}) \\
 \angle XAB &= \angle EBC = 90^\circ && (\text{prop. of square}) \\
 \therefore \triangle XAB &\cong \triangle EBC && (\text{RHS}) \\
 \angle BEC &= \angle BXA && (\text{corr. } \angle\text{s, } \cong\triangle\text{s}) \\
 &= \angle AGF && (\text{corr. } \angle\text{s, } BX \parallel GF) \\
 \angle BEC + \angle EBC + \angle BCE &= 180^\circ && (\angle \text{ sum of } \triangle) \\
 \angle AGF &= 90^\circ - \angle BCE
 \end{aligned}$$

## Question 2



Let  $\angle BAD = x$ ,  $\angle ADB = y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \angle CED &= \angle BAD = x && (\text{corr. } \angle\text{s, } AB \parallel CE) \\ \angle CBD &= \angle ADB = y && (\text{alt. } \angle\text{s, } AB \parallel CE) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= AE && (\text{prop. of rhombus}) \\ &= CD && (\text{given}) \\ \therefore \angle CDB &= \angle CBD = y && (\text{base } \angle\text{s, isos. } \triangle) \\ \angle CDE &= 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CE &= AE && (\text{prop. of rhombus}) \\ &= CD && (\text{given}) \\ \therefore \angle CDE &= \angle CED && (\text{base } \angle\text{s, isos. } \triangle) \\ x &= 2y \\ \angle BAD &= 2\angle ADB \end{aligned}$$