

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22: ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions for Chapter 22 on Heights and Distances provide a thorough and clear explanation of trigonometric applications. This chapter covers concepts such as angles of elevation and depression, and how to use trigonometric ratios to calculate heights and distances in various situations.

With these solutions, students can confidently tackle problems involving heights and distances, enhancing their understanding and problem-solving skills in trigonometry.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances Overview

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions for Chapter 22 on Heights and Distances prepared by the subject experts from Physics Wallah provide a comprehensive overview of trigonometric applications in practical situations.

By breaking down complex problems into manageable steps, these solutions help students master the use of trigonometric ratios in real-world contexts, enhancing both their understanding and confidence in applying these concepts.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances PDF

The PDF link for ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 on Heights and Distances is available below.

It explains how to use trigonometry to calculate heights and distances, focusing on angles of elevation and depression. With easy-to-follow steps and clear examples, this PDF helps students understand the concepts and perform well in their exams.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances PDF

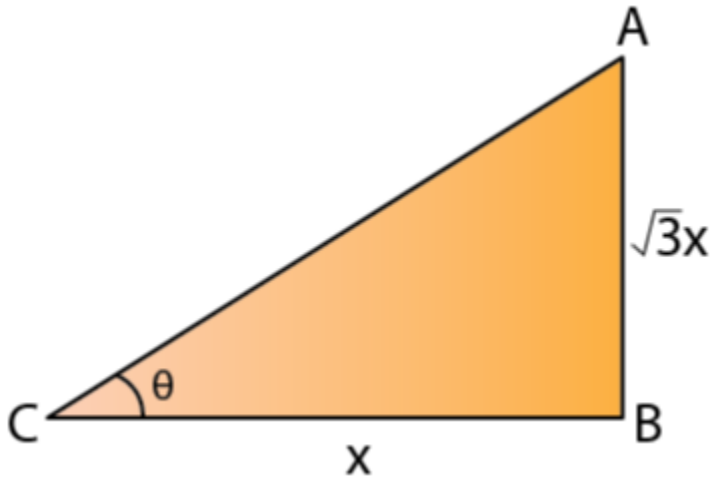
ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances

Below, we have provided the ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances to help students with their studies. These solutions include clear step-by-step explanations to assist in understanding and solving problems related to Heights and Distances.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances
Page No: 336

1. The height of a tree is $\sqrt{3}$ times the length of its shadow. Find the angle of elevation of the sun.

Solution:



Let's assume the length of the shadow of the tree to be x m.

So, the height of the tree = $\sqrt{3} x$ m

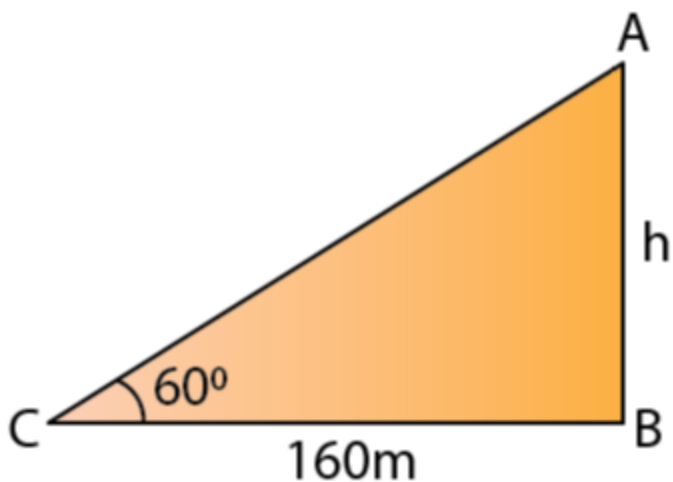
If θ is the angle of elevation of the sun, then we have

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{3} x / x = \sqrt{3} = \tan 60^\circ$$

Therefore, $\theta = 60^\circ$

2. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower from a point on the ground and at a distance of 160 m from its foot, is found to be 60° . Find the height of the tower.

Solution:



Let's take the height of the tower to be h m.

Given that, the angle of elevation is 60°

So, $\tan 60^\circ = h/160$

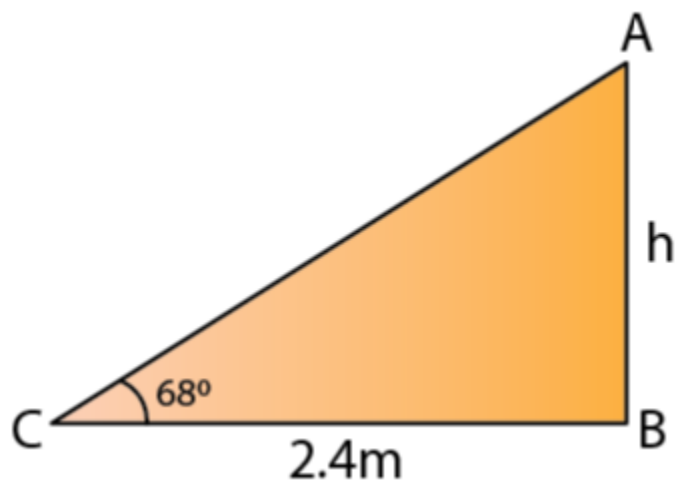
$$\sqrt{3} = h/160$$

$$h = 160\sqrt{3} = 277.12 \text{ m [For } \sqrt{3} = 1.732]$$

Thus, the height of the tower is 277.12 m.

3. A ladder is placed along a wall such that its upper end is resting against a vertical wall. The foot of the ladder is 2.4 m from the wall and the ladder is making an angle of 68° with the ground. Find the height, up to which the ladder reaches.

Solution:



Let's take the height upto which the ladder reaches as 'h' m.

Given that, the angle of elevation is 68°

So, $\tan 68^\circ = h / 2.4$

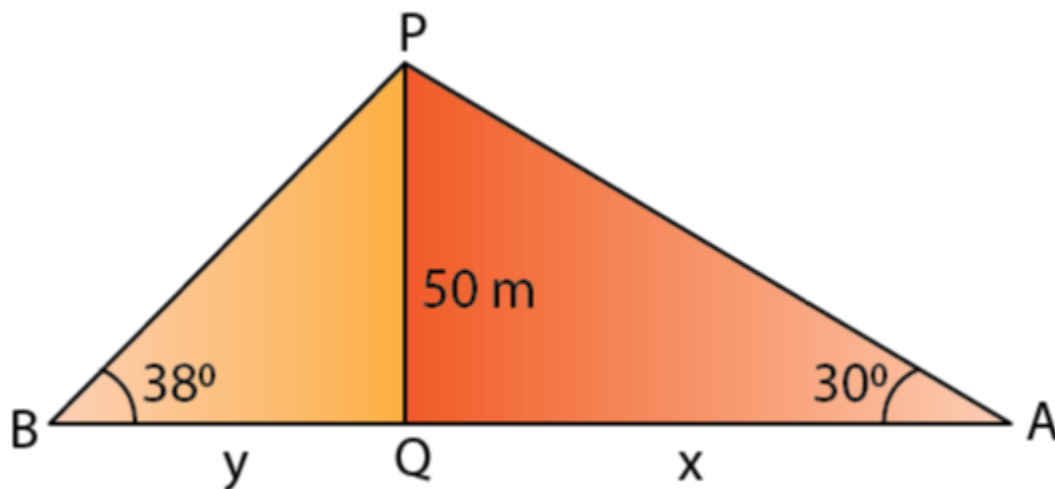
$$2.475 = h / 2.4$$

$$h = 2.475 \times 2.4 = 5.94 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the ladder reaches upto a height of 5.94 m.

4. Two persons are standing on the opposite sides of a tower. They observe the angles of elevation of the top of the tower to be 30° and 38° respectively. Find the distance between them, if the height of the tower is 50 m.

Solution:



Let one of the persons, A be at a distance of 'x' m and the second person B be at a distance of 'y' m from the foot of the tower.

Given that angle of elevation of A is 30°

$$\tan 30^\circ = 50/x$$

$$1/\sqrt{3} = 50/x$$

$$x = 50\sqrt{3} = 86.60 \text{ m}$$

And the angle of elevation of B is 38°

$$\text{So, } \tan 38^\circ = 50/y$$

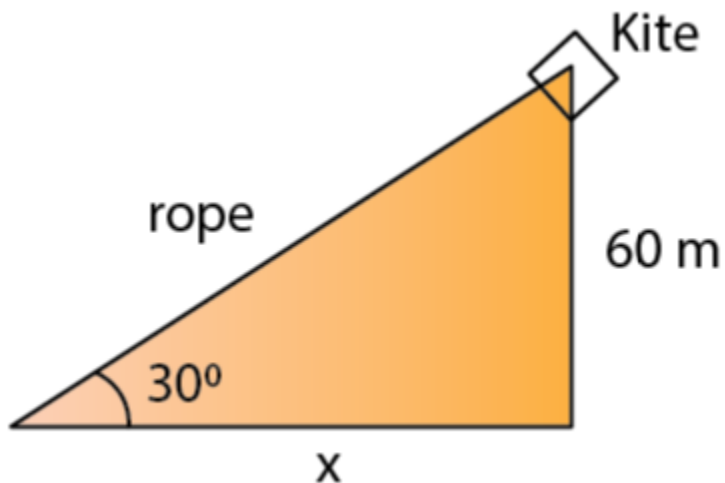
$$0.7813 = 50/y$$

$$y \approx 64 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the distance between A and B is $x + y = 150.6 \text{ m}$

5. A kite is attached to a string. Find the length of the string, when the height of the kite is 60 m and the string makes an angle 30° with the ground.

Solution:



Let's assume the length of the rope to be $x \text{ m}$.

Now, we have

$$\sin 30^\circ = 60/x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 60/x$$

$$x = 120 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the length of the rope is 120 m .

6. A boy, 1.6 m tall, is 20 m away from a tower and observes the angle of elevation of the top of the tower to be (i) 45° , (ii) 60° . Find the height of the tower in each case.

Solution:

Let's consider the height of the tower to be ' h ' m.

(i) Here, $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\tan 45^\circ = (h - 1.6)/20$$

$$1 = (h - 1.6) / 20$$

$$h = 21.6 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the height of the tower is 21.6 m.

(ii) Here, $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$\tan 60^\circ = (h - 1.6) / 20$$

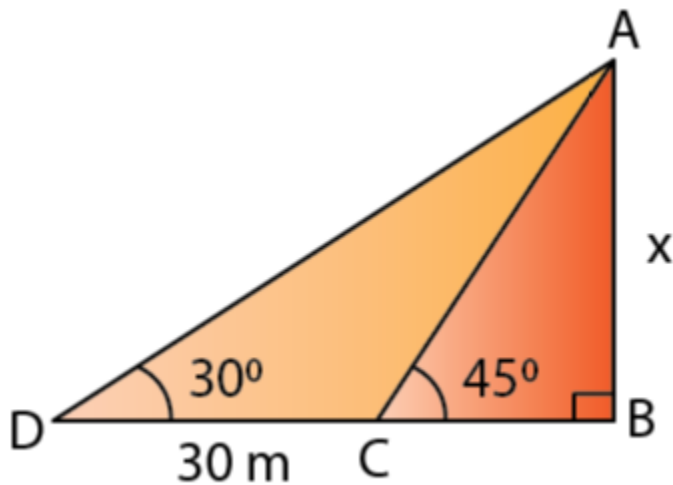
$$\sqrt{3} = (h - 1.6) / 20$$

$$h = 20 \times \sqrt{3} + 1.6 = 36.24 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the height of the tower is 36.24 m.

Benefits of ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances Page No: 341

1. In the figure, given below, it is given that AB is perpendicular to BD and is of length X metres. DC = 30 m, $\angle ADB = 30^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 45^\circ$. Without using tables, find X.



Solution:

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

So, $BC = AB = X$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

So, $BC = AB = X$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$X/(30 + X) = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

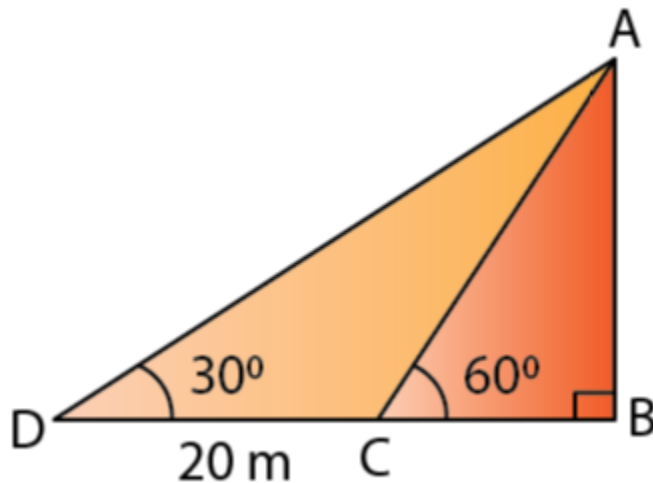
$$30 + X = \sqrt{3}X$$

$$X = 30/(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 30/(1.732 - 1) = 30/0.732$$

Thus, $X = 40.98$ m

2. Find the height of a tree when it is found that on walking away from it 20 m, in a horizontal line through its base, the elevation of its top changes from 60° to 30° .

Solution:



Let's assume AB to be the height of the tree, h m.

Let the two points be C and D be such that $CD = 20$ m, $\angle ADB = 30^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$BC = AB/\sqrt{3} = h/\sqrt{3} \dots\dots (i)$$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$h / (20 + BC) = 1 / \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} h = 20 + BC$$

$$\sqrt{3} h = 20 + h / \sqrt{3} \dots\dots [\text{From (i)}]$$

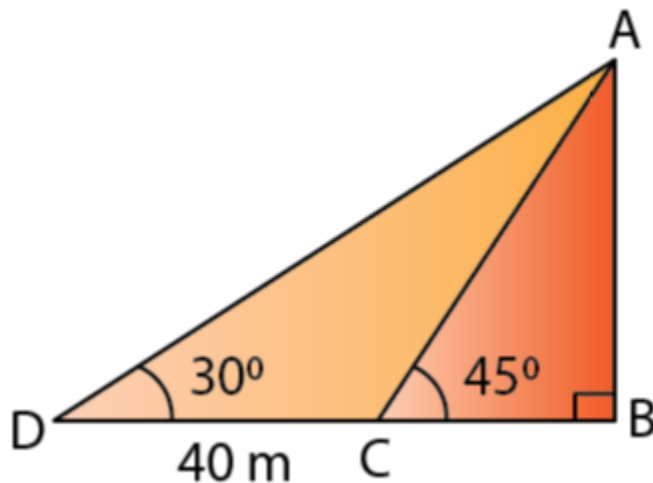
$$h (\sqrt{3} - 1/\sqrt{3}) = 20$$

$$h = 20 / (\sqrt{3} - 1/\sqrt{3}) = 20 / 1.154 = 17.32 \text{ m}$$

Therefore, the height of the tree is 17.32 m.

3. Find the height of a building, when it is found that on walking towards it 40 m in a horizontal line through its base the angular elevation of its top changes from 30° to 45° .

Solution:



Let's assume AB to be the building of height h m.

Let the two points be C and D be such that $CD = 40 \text{ m}$, $\angle ADB = 30^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 45^\circ$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$BC = AB = h$$

And, in $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$h / (40 + h) = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3}h = 40 + h$$

$$h = 40/(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 40/0.732 = 54.64 \text{ m}$$

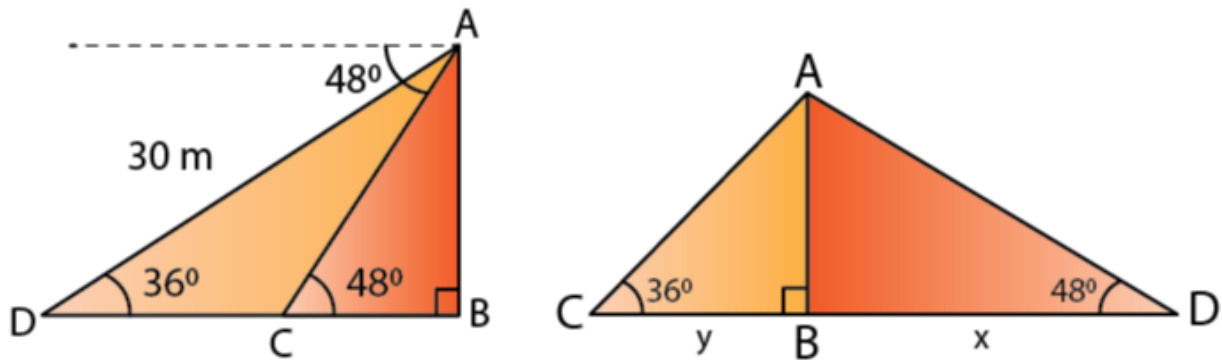
Therefore, the height of the building is 54.64 m.

4. From the top of a light house 100 m high, the angles of depression of two ships are observed as 48° and 36° respectively. Find the distance between the two ships (in the nearest metre) if:

(i) the ships are on the same side of the light house.

(ii) the ships are on the opposite sides of the light house.

Solution:



Let's consider AB to be the lighthouse.

And, let the two ships be C and D such that $\angle ADB = 36^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 48^\circ$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 48^\circ$$

$$BC = 100/1.1106 = 90.04 \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan 36^\circ$$

$$BD = 100/0.7265 = 137.64 \text{ m}$$

Now,

(i) If the ships are on the same side of the light house,

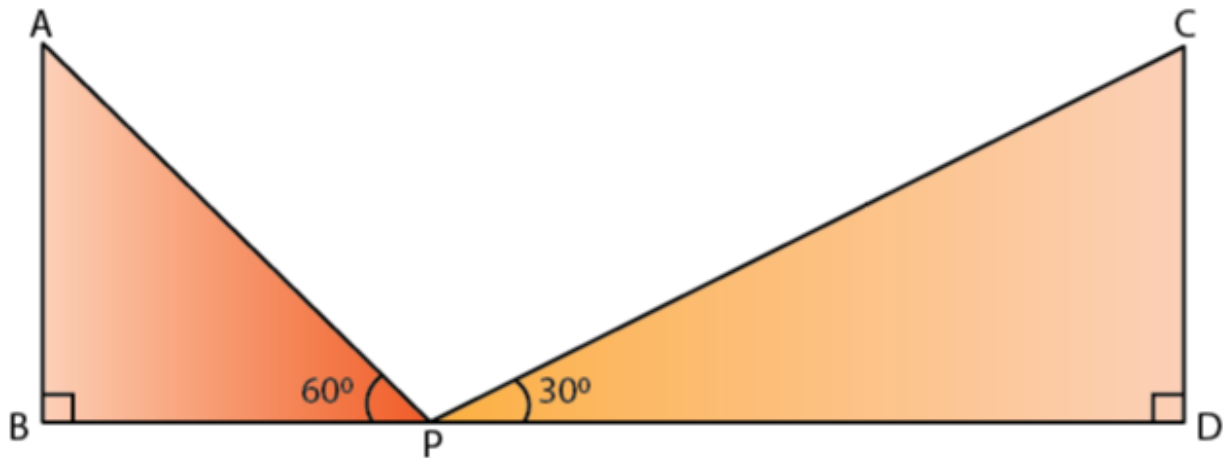
Then, the distance between the two ships = $BD - BC = 48$ m

(ii) If the ships are on the opposite sides of the light house,

Then, the distance between the two ships = $BD + BC = 228$ m

5. Two pillars of equal heights stand on either side of a roadway, which is 150 m wide. At a point in the roadway between the pillars the elevations of the tops of the pillars are 60° and 30° ; find the height of the pillars and the position of the point.

Solution:



Let AB and CD be the two towers of height h m each.

And, let P be a point in the roadway BD such that $BD = 150$ m, $\angle APB = 60^\circ$ and $\angle CPD = 30^\circ$

In $\triangle ABP$,

$$AB/BP = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$BP = h / \tan 60^\circ$$

$$BP = h / \sqrt{3}$$

In $\triangle CDP$,

$$CD/DP = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$PD = \sqrt{3} h$$

$$\text{Now, } 150 = BP + PD$$

$$150 = \sqrt{3}h + h/\sqrt{3}$$

$$h = 150/(\sqrt{3} + 1/\sqrt{3}) = 150/ 2.309$$

$$h = 64.95 \text{ m}$$

Thus, the height of the pillars are 64.95 m each.

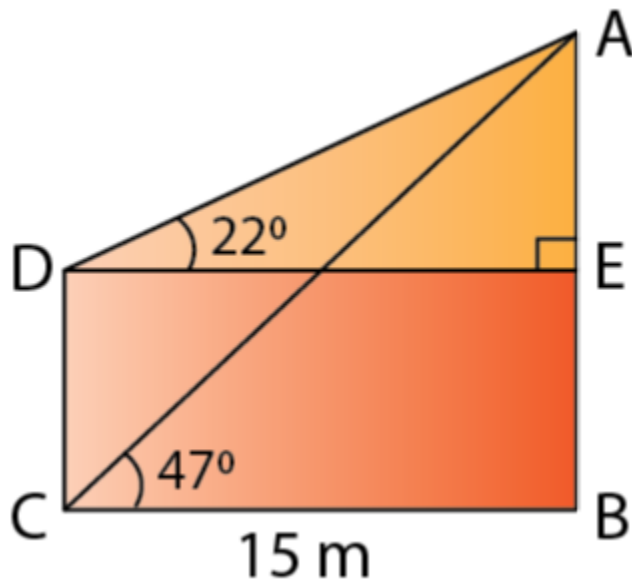
Now,

The point is $BP/\sqrt{3}$ from the first pillar.

Which is a distance of $64.95/\sqrt{3}$ from the first pillar.

Thus, the position of the point is 37.5 m from the first pillar.

6. From the figure, given below, calculate the length of CD.



Solution:

In $\triangle AED$,

$$AE/DE = \tan 22^\circ$$

$$AE = DE \tan 22^\circ = 15 \times 0.404 = 6.06 \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 47^\circ$$

$$AB = BC \tan 47^\circ = 15 \times 1.072 = 16.09 \text{ m}$$

Thus,

$$CD = BE = AB - AE = 10.03 \text{ m}$$

7. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower is observed to be 60° . At a point, 30 m vertically above the first point of observation, the elevation is found to be 45° . Find:

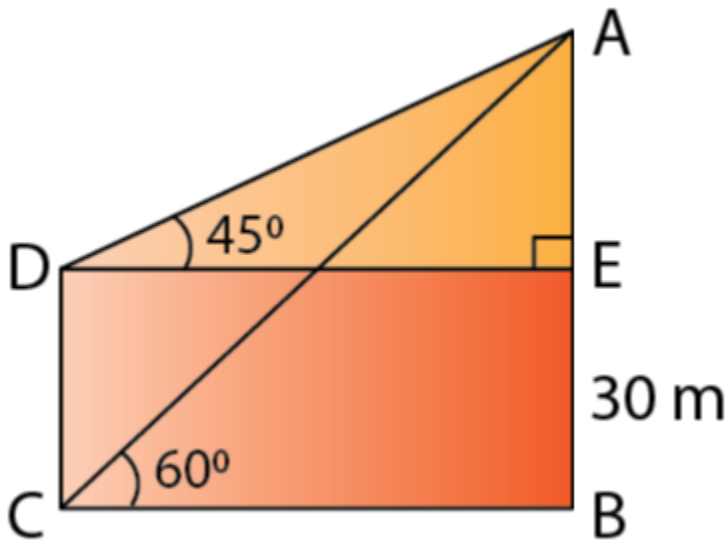
(i) the height of the tower,

(ii) its horizontal distance from the points of observation.

Solution:

Let's consider AB to be the tower of height h m.

And let the two points be C and D be such that $CD = 30 \text{ m}$, $\angle ADE = 45^\circ$ and $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$



(i) In $\triangle ADE$,

$$AE/DE = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$AE = DE$$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$AE + 30 = \sqrt{3} BC$$

$$BC + 30 = \sqrt{3} BC \text{ [Since, } AE = DE = BC \text{]}$$

$$BC = 30/(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 30/0.732 = 40.98 \text{ m}$$

Thus,

$$AB = 30 + 40.98 = 70.98 \text{ m}$$

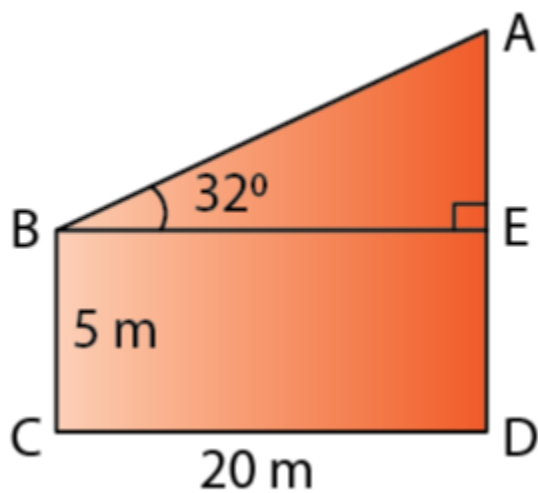
Thus, the height of the tower is 70.98 m

(ii) The horizontal distance from the points of observation is $BC = 40.98 \text{ m}$

Benefits of ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances Page No: 342

1. Find AD.

(i)



Solution:

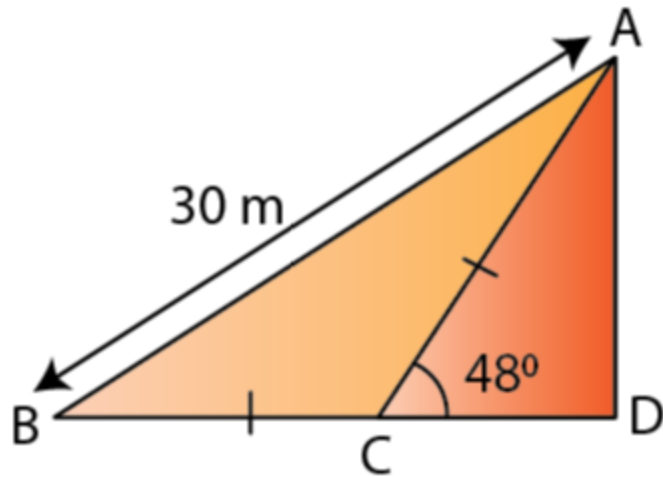
In $\triangle AEB$,

$$AE/BE = \tan 32^\circ$$

$$AE = 20 \times 0.6249 = 12.50 \text{ m}$$

$$AD = AE + ED = 12.50 + 5 = 17.50 \text{ m}$$

(ii)



Solution:

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$\angle ACD = \angle ABC + \angle BAC$$

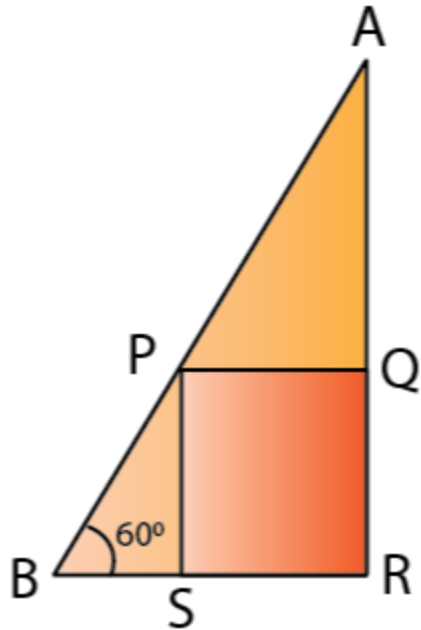
and $\angle ABC = \angle BAC$ [Since, $AC = BC$]

$$\angle ABC = \angle BAC = 48^\circ / 2 = 24^\circ$$

Now,

$$AD/AB = \sin 24^\circ$$

$$AD = 30 \times 0.4067 = 12.20 \text{ m}$$



2. In the following diagram, AB is a floor-board; PQRS is a cubical box with each edge = 1 m and $\angle B = 60^\circ$. Calculate the length of the board AB.

Solution:

In $\triangle PSB$,

$$PS/PB = \sin 60^\circ$$

$$PB = 2/\sqrt{3} = 1.155 \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle APQ$,

$$\angle APQ = 60^\circ$$

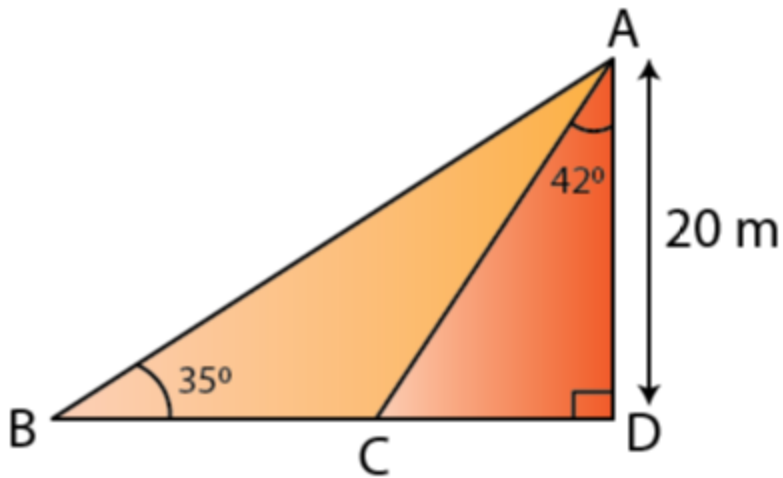
$$PQ/AP = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$AP = 1/(1/2) = 2 \text{ m}$$

Thus,

$$AB = AP + PB = 2 + 1.155 = 3.155 \text{ m}$$

3. Calculate BC.



Solution:

In $\triangle ADC$,

$$CD/AD = \tan 42^\circ$$

$$CD = 20 \times 0.9004 = 18.008 \text{ m}$$

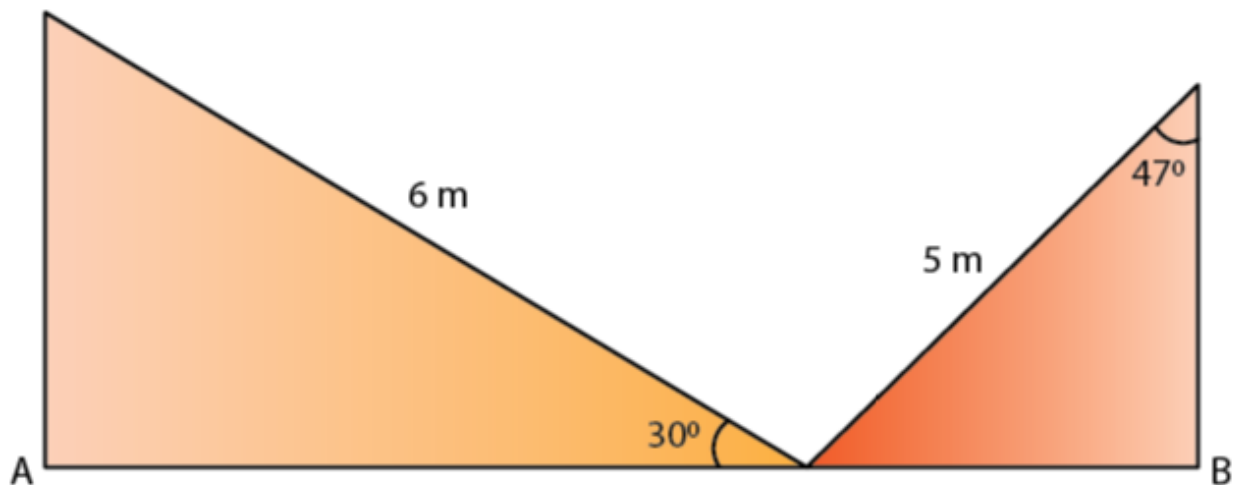
In $\triangle ADB$,

$$AD/BD = \tan 35^\circ$$

$$BD = AD / \tan 35^\circ = 20 / 0.7002 = 28.563 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Thus, } BC = BD - CD = 10.55 \text{ m}$$

4. Calculate AB.



Solution:

In $\triangle AMOB$,

$$\cos 30^\circ = AO/MO$$

$$\sqrt{3}/2 = AO/6$$

$$AO = 5.20 \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle BNO$,

$$\sin 47^\circ = OB/NO$$

$$0.73 = OB/5$$

$$OB = 3.65 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{So, } AB = OA + OB$$

$$AB = 5.20 + 3.65$$

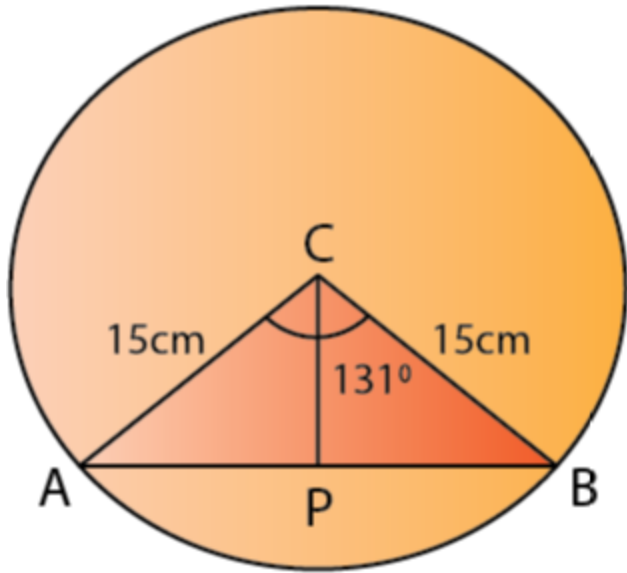
$$AB = 8.85 \text{ m}$$

5. The radius of a circle is given as 15 cm and chord AB subtends an angle of 131° at the centre C of the circle. Using trigonometry, calculate:

(i) the length of AB;

(ii) the distance of AB from the centre C.

Solution:



Given, $CA = CB = 15 \text{ cm}$ and $\angle ACB = 131^\circ$

Construct a perpendicular CP from centre C to the chord AB .

Then, CP bisects $\angle ACB$ as well as chord AB .

So, $\angle ACP = 65.5^\circ$

In $\triangle ACP$,

$$\frac{AP}{AC} = \sin (65.5^\circ)$$

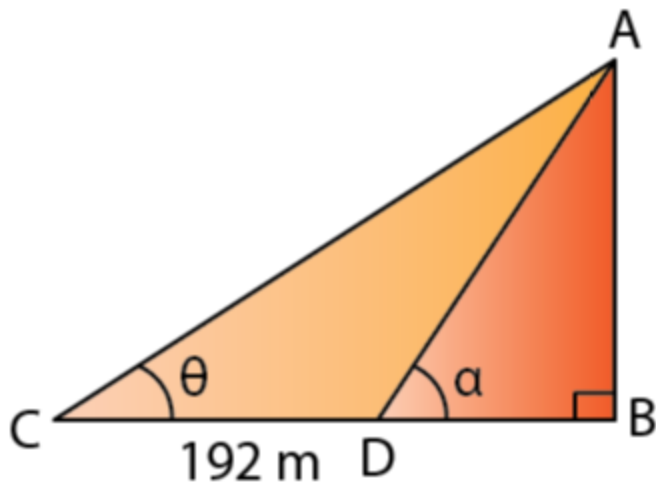
$$AP = 15 \times 0.91 = 13.65 \text{ cm}$$

$$(i) AB = 2 AP = 2 \times 13.65 = 27.30 \text{ cm}$$

$$(ii) CP = AP \cos (65.5^\circ) = 15 \times 0.415 = 6.22 \text{ cm}$$

6. At a point on level ground, the angle of elevation of a vertical tower is found to be such that its tangent is $\frac{5}{12}$. On walking 192 meters towards the tower, the tangent of the angle is found to be $\frac{3}{4}$. Find the height of the tower.

Solution:



Let's assume AB to be the vertical tower and C and D be the two points such that $CD = 192$ m.

And let $\angle ACB = \theta$ and $\angle ADB = \alpha$

Given,

$$\tan \theta = 5/12$$

$$AB/BC = 5/12$$

$$AB = 5/12 BC \dots\dots (i)$$

$$\text{Also, } \tan \alpha = 3/4$$

$$AB/BD = 3/4$$

$$(5/12 \times BC)/BD = 3/4$$

$$(192 + BD)/BD = 3/4 \times 12/5$$

$$BD = 240 \text{ m}$$

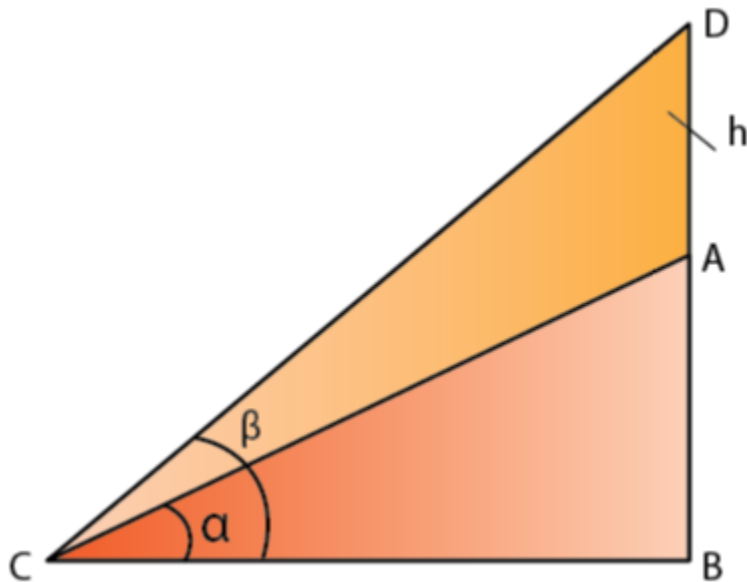
$$BC = (192 + 240) = 432 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{By (i), } AB = 5/12 \times 432 = 180 \text{ m}$$

Therefore, the height of the tower is 180 m.

7. A vertical tower stands on a horizontal plane and is surmounted by a vertical flagstaff of height h meter. At a point on the plane, the angle of elevation of the bottom of the flagstaff is α and at the top of the flagstaff is β . Prove that the height of the tower is $h \tan \alpha / (\tan \beta - \tan \alpha)$.

Solution:



Let AB be the tower of height x metre, surmounted by a vertical flagstaff AD. Let C be a point on the plane such that $\angle ACB = \alpha$, $\angle DCB = \beta$ and $AD = h$.

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan \alpha$$

$$BC = x / \tan \alpha \dots\dots (i)$$

In $\triangle DBC$,

$$BD/BC = \tan \beta$$

$$BD = (x/\tan \alpha) \times \tan \beta \dots\dots [\text{From (i)}]$$

$$(h + x) \tan \alpha = x \tan \beta$$

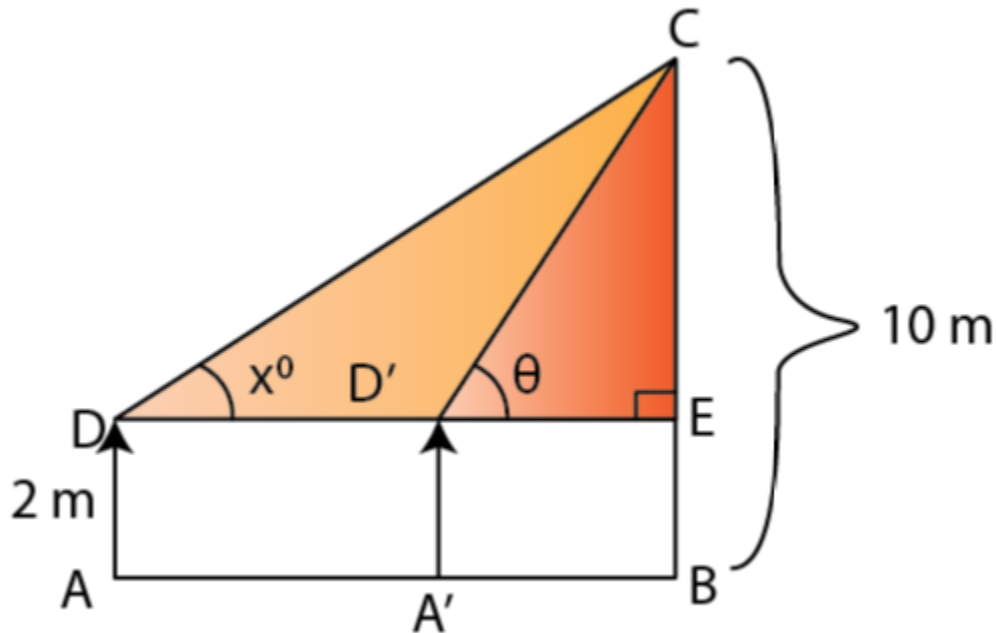
$$x \tan \beta - x \tan \alpha = h \tan \alpha$$

Therefore, height of the tower is $h \tan \alpha / (\tan \beta - \tan \alpha)$

8. With reference to the given figure, a man stands on the ground at point A, which is on the same horizontal plane as B, the foot of the vertical pole BC. The height of the pole is 10 m. The man's eye is 2 m above the ground. He observes the angle of elevation of C, the top of the pole, as x° , where $\tan x^\circ = 2/5$. Calculate:

(i) the distance AB in metres;

(ii) angle of elevation of the top of the pole when he is standing 15 metres from the pole.
Give your answer to the nearest degree.



Solution:

Let take AD to be the height of the man, $AD = 2$ m.

So, $CE = (10 - 2) = 8$ m

(i) In $\triangle CED$,

$$CE/DE = \tan x = 2/5$$

$$8/DE = 2/5$$

$$\Rightarrow DE = 20 \text{ m}$$

And, as $AB = DE$ we get,

$$AB = 20 \text{ m}$$

(ii) Let A'D' be the new position of the man and θ be the angle of elevation of the top of the tower.

$$\text{So, } D'E = 15 \text{ m}$$

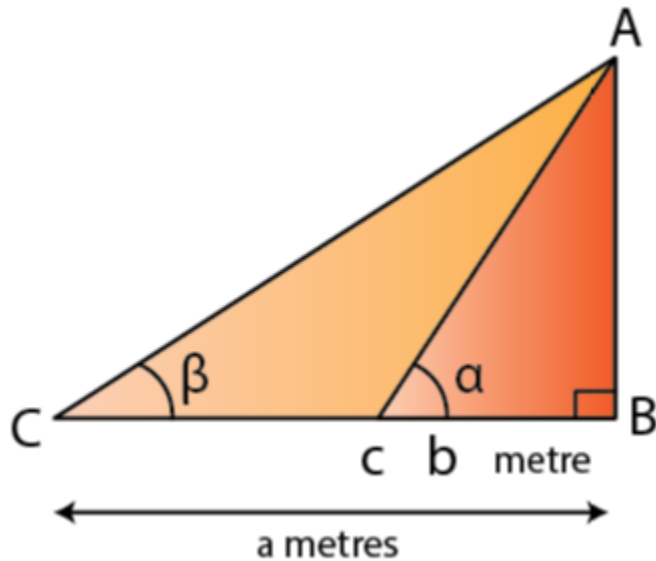
In $\triangle CED$,

$$\tan \theta = CE/D'E = 8/15 = 0.533$$

$$\theta = 28^\circ$$

9. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower from two points on the ground at distances a and b meters from the base of the tower and in the same line are complementary. Prove that the height of the tower is \sqrt{ab} meter.

Solution:



Let's assume AB to be the tower of height h meters.

And, let C and D be two points on the level ground such that $BC = b$ meters, $BD = a$ meters, $\angle ACB = \alpha$, $\angle ADB = \beta$.

Given, $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB/BC = \tan \alpha$$

$$h/b = \tan \alpha \dots\dots (i)$$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$AB/BD = \tan \beta$$

$$h/a = \tan (90^\circ - \alpha) = \cot \alpha \dots\dots (ii)$$

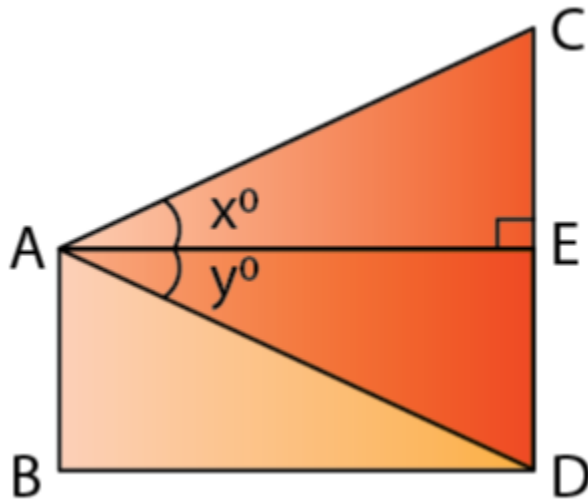
Now, multiplying (i) by (ii), we get

$$(h/a) \times (h/b) = 1$$

$$h^2 = ab$$

So, $h = \sqrt{ab}$ meter

Therefore, height of the tower is \sqrt{ab} meter.



10. From a window A, 10 m above the ground the angle of elevation of the top C of a tower is x° , where $\tan x^\circ = 5/2$ and the angle of depression of the foot D of the tower is y° , where $\tan y^\circ = 1/4$. Calculate the height CD of the tower in metres.

Solution:

We have, $AB = DE = 10$ m

So, in $\triangle ABC$

$$DE/AE = \tan y = 1/4$$

$$AE = 4 DE = 4 \times 10 = 40 \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$CE/AE = \tan x = 5/2$$

$$CE = 40 \times 5/2 = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{So, } CD = DE + EC = 10 + 100 = 110 \text{ m}$$

Therefore, the height of the tower CD is 110 m.

Benefits of ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 22 Heights and Distances

- **Clear Explanations:** The solutions provide detailed and easy-to-understand explanations of how to solve problems involving heights and distances using trigonometric ratios.
- **Step-by-Step Guidance:** Each solution is broken down into clear, step-by-step instructions, making it easier for students to follow along and grasp the methods used.
- **Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills:** By working through the provided solutions students can improve their problem-solving skills and gain confidence in tackling similar questions on their own.
- **Exam Preparation:** The solutions are aligned with the ICSE syllabus helping students prepare effectively for exams by reinforcing key concepts and types of questions that are likely to appear.

At Physics Wallah, we provide the best online coaching for Class 10 focusing on Online coaching class 10. Our courses are taught by well-known instructors, dedicated to enhancing conceptual understanding and problem-solving skills.