

ഒരു ക്രമത്തിലെ പ്രസാരണം

① ലഭ്യ ദൂരത്തു നേര് വശവിലും കുറെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

$$A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2)$$

$$AB^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

* അന്തരം വശവിലുള്ള കുറെ സ്ഥിരമായി വരുന്നതാണ്.

② മദ്ധ്യഘട്ടയുടെ കൊന്ത ലഭ്യം

$$A \xrightarrow{\parallel} M \xrightarrow{\parallel} B (x_2, y_2)$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \quad M = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right]$$

③ അനുപാതം വെളുത്ത് ④ തീരുമായ വകുവാക്ക് ലഭ്യം.

$$D = \left[\frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right]$$

പ്രസാരണം = വരുത്തണം 3 താഴെ

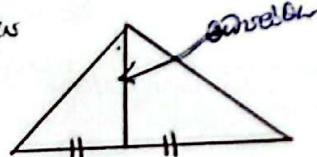
* ഏകദി ദി, നൂതനമായ ഉള്ളാസം അനുഭവിക്കാം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു അനുഭവിക്കാം.

* കൂടുതലും ദൂരത്തു നേര് വശവിലും കുറെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ.

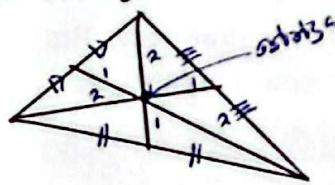
$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{BE}{PR} = \frac{AB}{AR}$$

ചുരുക്കക്കുറിക്കുന്ന പ്രസാരണം

① മദ്ധ്യഘട്ട

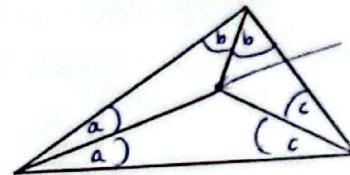


② ദ്വാരംശം (സൗജ്ഞ്യം) / കൂദാശാക്കാരൻ.

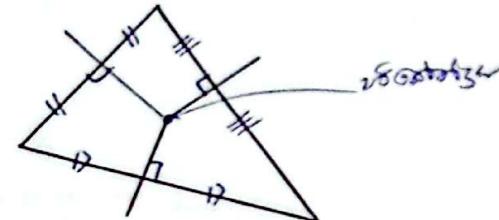


അപേക്ഷാ പരീക്ഷയിൽ മദ്ധ്യഘട്ടം
2:1 മുൻപുന്തെങ്കിൽ.

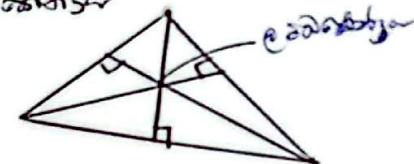
ഒരു ക്രമത്തിലെ പ്രസാരണം



④ മദ്ധ്യഘട്ട (സൗജ്ഞ്യം)



⑤ മുകളിക്കാരൻ



⑥ മുകളിക്കാരൻ ചുരുക്കം

$$G = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} \right]$$

അവക്കേൾ:
D, മുകളിക്കാരൻ ചുരുക്കം
AD മുകളിക്കാരൻ
AD മുകളിക്കാരൻ ചുരുക്കം
D മുകളിക്കാരൻ

⑦ മുകളിക്കാരൻ

* മുകളിക്കാരൻ ചുരുക്കം

$$ABC \triangle GAD$$

D. d

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)]$$

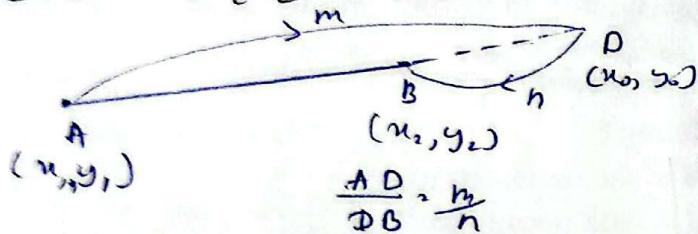


$$= x \text{ ചുരുക്കം}$$

സൗജ്ഞ്യം കൂദാശാക്കാരൻ
സൗജ്ഞ്യം കൂദാശാക്കാരൻ

ପାତା କେବଳକାନ୍ଦୁ.

⑥ කාන්තා ගෙඹුමුද්‍රණයෙහිවිට



$$D = \begin{bmatrix} m x_2 - n x_1 & ; & m y_2 - n y_1 \\ m-n & & m-n \end{bmatrix}$$

* കുറഞ്ഞ മുന്നാറും തുരുമ്പും കുറഞ്ഞ
ലഭ്യമുള്ള മുന്നാറും തുരുമ്പും കുറഞ്ഞ

$$B = \left[\frac{5y_1 - 11}{6} \quad ; \quad \frac{5y_1 + 11}{6} \right] - e$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - e$$

120

521-2320

Sy, -11 w

$$n_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$n_1 = \overline{7}$$

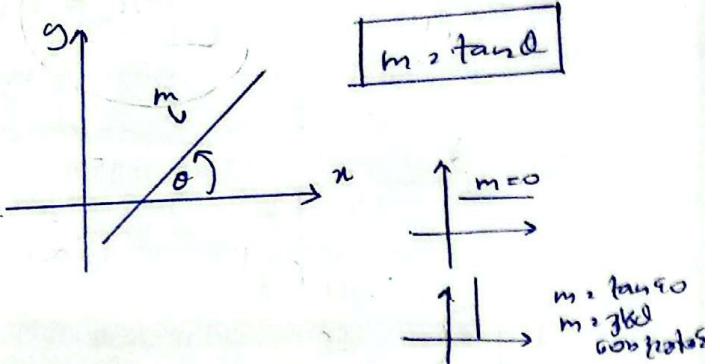
$$\frac{7}{5} \text{ D2} \left(\frac{7}{5}; \frac{11}{5} \right) //$$

ఎక్కు తెలుగు.

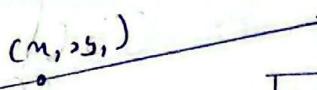
ଶ୍ରୀ ପାତ୍ରକାନ୍ତ ମହାନ୍ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗଳ ଏବଂ
ବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗଳ ମହାନ୍ ପାତ୍ରକାନ୍ତ

అప్పిలు తెలుగు నుండి మార్కెట్‌లో ఉన్నాయి.

- ① କୌଣସିବାରେ କୌଣସିବାରେ C + କୌଣସିବାରେ C + କୌଣସିବାରେ C
କୌଣସିବାରେ C + କୌଣସିବାରେ C + କୌଣସିବାରେ C.



② මුදල සංඛ්‍යාව පෙන්වන ලද අංක නිරූපණය කිරීමෙහි.



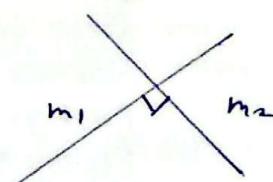
$$m_2 = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

ଓ লক্ষ্মী দেবীর জন্মস্থান



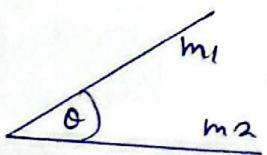
$$m_1 = m_2$$

④ ප්‍රති ගුණය උග්‍රා සාධා.



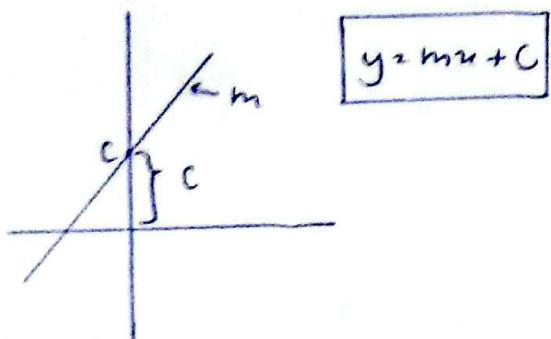
$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$$

⑤ କୁହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିମାଣ ଅନେକଥାରୁ ଫଳ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵର ଗ୍ରହଣର ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲା.



$$\tan \theta = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

③ තුළයේ සංස්කීර්ණ ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.



④ තුළයේ සංස්කීර්ණ ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

$(y - y') = m(n - n')$

⑤ නොමැති ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.
 $y - y' = m(n - n')$
 එහිදී, ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

2.30r

$m = \frac{8-1}{9-5} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} y - y' &= m(n - n') \\ y - 1 &= \frac{1}{4}(n - 5) \\ 4y - 4 &= n - 5 \\ 4y - n &= 23 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

එසේ නොමැති ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.
 මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

2.30r

$\begin{aligned} 2n - y - 4 &= 0 & n + y - 5 &= 0 \quad \text{①} \\ n + y - 5 &= 0 & 2n - y - 4 &= 0 \quad \text{②} \\ \hline 3n - 9 &= 0 & & \\ n &= 3 & & \\ y &= 2 & & \end{aligned}$

$A = (3, 2)$

විශාල ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.
 මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

2.30r

$n + 3y - 7 = 0$

L.H.S
 $\begin{array}{r} n + 3y - 7 \\ \hline 1 \ 4 \ 6 - 7 \\ \quad \quad \quad 7 - 7 \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$

මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි

2.30r (-3, 2) උග්‍රය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි.

$4n + y + k = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} -20 + 2 + 1k &= 0 \\ k &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

සියලුම

$A = (2, 4), B = (6, 12)$

2) ABCD පැවත්වා මෙහි
 මෙහි $3n + 11y + 1 = 0$
 පැවත්වා මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි

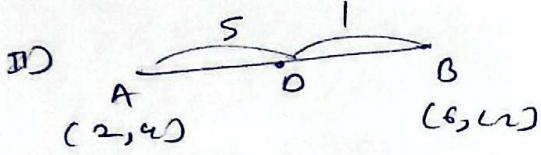
II) දෙයා $AO : OB = 5 : 1$ පැවත්වා
 AB පැවත්වා මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය
 $7n + y - 11 = 0$ ඇම ප්‍රමාණය මෙහි ප්‍රමාණය යොදාන්වනු ලබයි

2)

$m = \frac{4+6}{2} ; \frac{4+12}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= [4, 8] \\ 3n + 11y + 1 &= 0 & m &= \frac{-3}{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -1 \\ m &= \frac{11}{3} & (y - 4) &= \frac{1}{3}(n - 4) \\ (y - 8) &= \frac{11}{3}(n - 4) \\ 3y - 24 &= 11n - 44 \\ 11n - 3y - 20 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$D_2 = \left[\frac{2+30}{6}; \frac{4+60}{6} \right]$$

$$D_2 = \left[\frac{16}{6}; \frac{64}{6} \right]$$

$$D_2 = \left[\frac{16}{3}; \frac{32}{3} \right]$$

$$7n + 7y - 112 = 0 \quad m_2 = -1$$

$$y - y' = m(n - n')$$

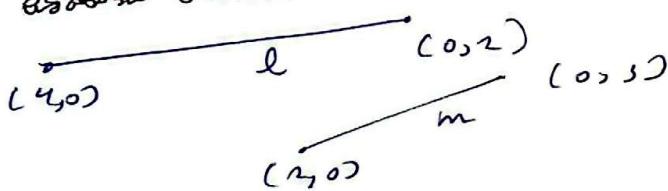
$$y - \frac{32}{3} = -1(n - \frac{16}{3})$$

$$7n + 7y - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{112}{3} = 0 \quad \frac{4}{12}$$

$$7n + 7y - \frac{80}{3} = 0 \quad \frac{112}{144}$$

$$7n + 7y - 48 = 0 //$$

③ $\text{line } l: (4, 0)$ ना $(0, 2)$ दरमा 25
वर्षांसे वर्षा नाही तरीक्याची दृष्टीया
 $(2, 0)$ ना $(0, 3)$ दरमा 25 वर्षांसे नाही
पर्याय अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही.
लाई नाही अंतरालांची अंतरालांची दृष्टीया.
असा वर्षांसे वर्षांसे अंतरालांची दृष्टीया वर्षांसे वर्षांसे अंतरालांची दृष्टीया.



$$\text{if } m = \frac{-2}{4} \quad y - y' = m(n - n')$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y - 0 = -\frac{1}{2}(n - 4)$$

$$2y = -n + 4$$

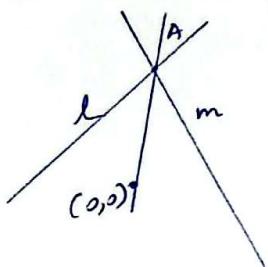
$$n + 2y - 4 = 0 //$$

$$\text{or } m = \frac{-3}{2} \quad y - y' = m(n - n')$$

$$y - 0 = -\frac{3}{2}(n - 2)$$

$$2y = -3n + 6$$

$$3n + 2y - 6 = 0 //$$



$$A/ \begin{cases} n + 2y - 4 = 0 \\ 3n + 2y - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = 0 \\ -2n + 2 = 0 \\ n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} //$$

$$A = (1, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$A = (1, 3/2)$$

$$m_{A_0} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = mn$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}n$$

$$3n - 2y = 0 //$$

त्रिकोणात

निर्माणातील त्रिकोणात

उद्दिश्य

एक त्रिकोणातील त्रिकोणात
निर्माणातील त्रिकोणातील त्रिकोणात
पर्याय अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही.
पर्याय अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही.

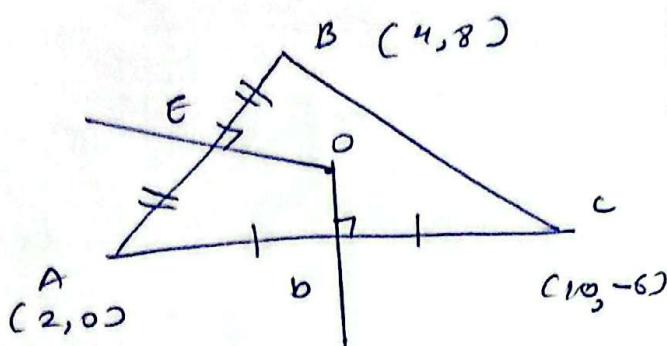
उद्दिश्य अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही

एक त्रिकोणातील त्रिकोणात
निर्माणातील त्रिकोणातील त्रिकोणात
पर्याय अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही.
पर्याय अंतरालांची दृष्टीया नाही.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = (2, 0), B = (4, 8)$$

$$C = (10, -6) \text{ അംഗം}$$

AB ഓ. ഒരു ക്ഷേത്രം എന്ന് പറയാം



$$\text{D/ } D = [6, -3]$$

$$m_{AC} = \frac{-6}{8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$m_{AC} \cdot m_{BD} = -1$$

$$m_{BD} = \frac{4}{3}$$

OD ഓ. മാത്രമായി

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 3 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 6)$$

$$\frac{4}{3}x - y - 8 - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3}x - y - 11 = 0$$

$$4x - 3y - 33 = 0 \text{ - (1)}$$

$$\text{E/ } E = (3, 4)$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$m_{AB} \cdot m_{OE} = -1$$

$$m_{OE} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

OR ഓ. ദീര്ഘ വരുത്തണം

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 3)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} - 4 + y = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 3 - 16 = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 19 = 0 \text{ - (2)}$$

$$4x - 3y - 33 = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 19 = 0$$

$$4x + 16y - 76 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 19 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$$

$$19y - 76 + 33 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19y &= 43 \\ y &= \frac{43}{19} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 19 - 4 \times \frac{43}{19}$$

$$x = \frac{361 - 172}{19}$$

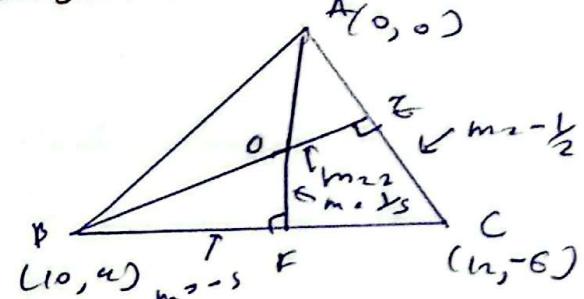
$$x = \frac{189}{19}$$

$$O = \left(\frac{189}{19}, \frac{43}{19} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = (0, 0), B = (10, 4)$$

$$C = (12, -6) \text{ അംഗം. AB ഓ. ഒരു ക്ഷേത്രം}$$

ഉദ്ദേശ്യം മാത്രമായി ഏകദിനം



$$m_{AC} = \frac{-6}{12} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_{BE} = 2$$

BE ഓ. വരുത്തണം

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 4 = 2(x - 10)$$

$$2x - y - 20 + 4 = 0$$

$$2x - y - 16 = 0 \text{ - (1)}$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

AF ഓ. വരുത്തണം

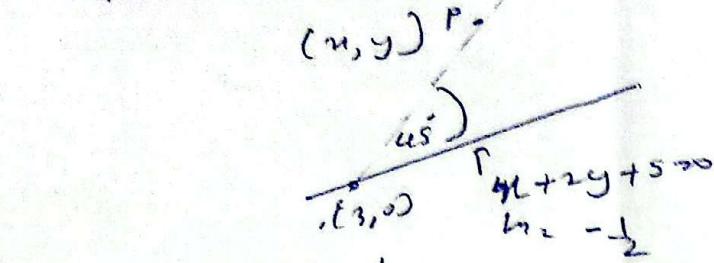
$$\begin{aligned} y &= mx \\ y &= \frac{1}{3}x \\ 3y &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$- (2)$$

ഒരു ഓ.

$$O = \left(\frac{30}{9}, \frac{10}{9} \right) \quad //$$

① $x + 2y + 5 = 0$ കേരള സംസ്ഥാന
45° ഫോറ്മുല നിർമ്മാണ
കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ -



$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_1 + m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \left| \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - m_2}{1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2} \right|$$

$$1 = \left| \frac{-1 - 2m_2}{2 - m_2} \right|$$

$$\pm 1 = \left(\frac{-1 - 2m_2}{2 - m_2} \right)$$

(+)

$$1 = \frac{-1 - 2m_2}{2 - m_2}$$

$$2 - m_2 = -1 - 2m_2$$

$$m_2 = -3$$

$$y - y' = m(x - x')$$

$$y - 0 = -3(x - 3)$$

$$y + 3x - 9 = 0$$

(-)

$$-1 = \frac{-1 - 2m_2}{2 - m_2}$$

$$-2 + m_2 = -1 - 2m_2$$

$$3m_2 = 1$$

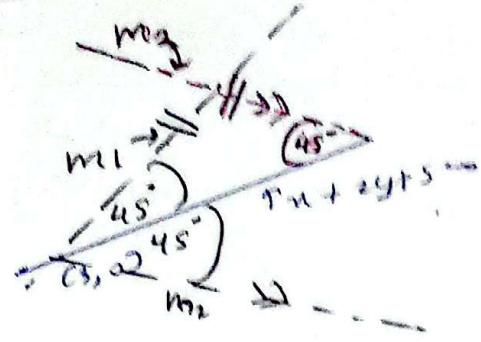
$$m_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y - 0 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 3)$$

$$3y - 0 = x - 3$$

$$x - 3y - 3 = 0$$

Note

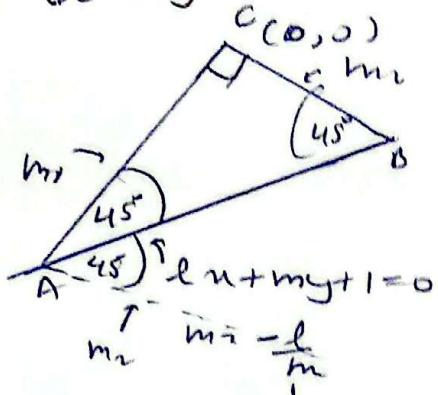


2.3.2

① $lx + my + l = 0$ കേരള സംസ്ഥാന
എക്സാമിനേഷൻ നാല് വർഷ

ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വരെ
ഉത്തരവാദി കേരള സംസ്ഥാന
രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ പ്രാബല്യ അനുബന്ധ
 $(l+m)y = 0$
 $(l+m)y - (l-m)y = 0$

$(l+m)y - (l-m)y = 0$ അല്ല
 $(l+m)y = (l-m)y$



$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{m_1 + l/m}{1 - \frac{m_1 l}{m}}$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{m_1 m + l}{m - m_1 l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m - m_1 l &= m_1 m + l \\ \frac{m - l}{(m+l)} &= m_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{m-l}{(l-m)}$$

$$AC: y = mx$$

$$(m+l)y = (m-l)x$$

$$(l-m)y + (l+m)y = 0$$

$$BC: y = mx$$

$$(l+m)y - (l-m)y = 0$$

ඉඩුකු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සම්බන්ධ
ත්‍රැංජල් පිහිටුවේ පෙරේල්
(2 අංකය)

2 පෝර / 1 අංකය

$$an+by+c=0 \quad \text{නිසැර}$$

$$\text{ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ} \quad an+by+k=0$$

$$\text{ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර}$$

(යෙදීම ම ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර
ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර නිසැර)

දි දැනු යුතු ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර නිසැර
වෙත.

$$an+by+c=0$$

$$an+by+k=0$$

2 පෝර / 2 අංකය

$$y=mx+c \quad \text{නිසැර නිසැර}$$

$$y=mx+k \quad \text{නිසැර}$$

$$\text{ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්}$$

$$y=mx+c$$

$$\rightarrow y=mx+k$$

ඉඩුකු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්
ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර (2 අංකය)

2 පෝර / 1 අංකය

$$an+by+c=0 \quad + \text{ නිසැර}$$

$$\text{ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ} \quad +bx+ay+k=0$$

$$\text{ඇත්තේ ලිඛිත නිසැර}$$

(n my එලු ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර
ස්ථාන නිශ්චිත (-) යොදු යුතු.
ස්ථාන නිශ්චිත)

$$an+by+c=0$$

$$-bx+ay+k=0$$

2 පෝර / 2 අංකය

$y=mx+c$ ව්‍යුත් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
 $y = \frac{1}{m}x + k$ ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර.

$$y=mx+c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{m}x + k$$

2 පෝර @ 2 n+sy+t=0

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ (0, 4) නිසැර නිසැර ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්

නිසැර,

$$2n+sy+t=0 \quad \text{නිසැර}$$

(0, 4) ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
උර්ජාම්පාති ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්
නිසැර

$$2 \times 0 + s \times 4 + t = 0$$

$$t = -20$$

$$\therefore 2n+sy-20=0 //$$

@ $3n - 7y + 1 = 0$ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ

(2, 1) නිසැර නිසැර ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්

$$3n + 3y + t = 0 \quad \text{නිසැර}$$

(2, 1) ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිසැර
ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිසැර නිසැර

$$3 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 + t = 0$$

$$t = -14 - 3$$

$$t = -17$$

$$3n + 3y - 17 = 0 //$$

ස්ථාන තුළ ඇති ප්‍රාග්ධන

ගැඹුව

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = (1, 0) \quad B = (-1, 0) \text{ සහ } \dots$$

$$PA + PB = 4 \text{ නේ නො නො}$$

මෙහෙයු මාරු ලබයා යුතු

P (pi, 0)

(1, 0)

(-1, 0)

$$PA = \sqrt{(\pi - 1)^2 + (0 - 0)^2}$$

$$PA = \sqrt{(\pi - 1)^2 + 0^2}$$

$$PB = \sqrt{(\pi + 1)^2 + 0^2}$$

$$PA + PB = 4$$

$$\sqrt{(\pi - 1)^2 + 0^2}$$

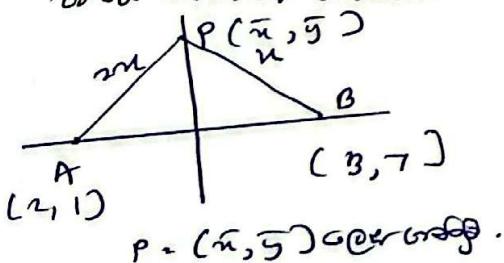
$$+ \sqrt{(\pi + 1)^2 + 0^2} = 4$$

ඩීප්ලි නේ එකු මිලියන
ප්‍රමාද කිරීමෙන් මෙය
ඉතුරු ඇත්තා ඇත්තා ඇත්තා ඇත්තා

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = (2, 1), B = (3, 2)$$

$$\text{නේ } PA = 2PB \text{ නො ගෙයි}$$

මිලෝකා නා P ගෙයා ගෙයා
සියලුම අවශ්‍ය දෙයෙන්.



P = (pi, 0) ගෙයා ගෙයි.

$$PA = \sqrt{(\pi - 2)^2 + (0 - 1)^2}$$

$$PA^2 = (\pi - 2)^2 + (0 - 1)^2$$

$$PB^2 = (\pi - 3)^2 + (0 - 2)^2$$

$$PA = 2PB$$

$$PA^2 = 4PB^2$$

$$(\pi^2 - 4\pi + 4) + (0^2 - 4^2) = 4(\pi^2 - 6\pi + 9) + 4(0^2 - 4^2)$$

$$0 = 3\pi^2 + 3\pi^2 - 20\pi + 32$$

$$-54\pi + 195$$

$$0 = 3\pi^2 + 3\pi^2 - 20\pi - 52\pi + 287$$

$$8\sqrt{\pi^2 + 0^2} = 4\pi + 16$$

$$2\sqrt{(\pi + 1)^2 + 0^2} = \pi + 4$$

මෙහෙයු මාරු ලබයා

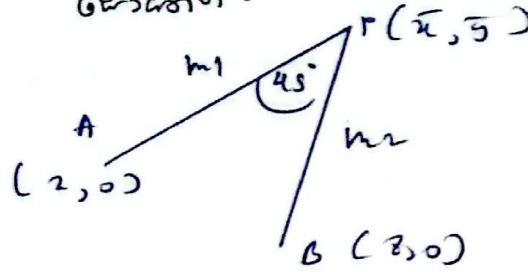
$$4(\pi^2 + 2\pi + 1 + 0^2) = \pi^2 + 8\pi + 16$$

$$3\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$3\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 = 16$$

$$3\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 = 16$$

- ③ $A = (2, 0)$, $B = (8, 0)$ എൽ^{ഡി}
 $\hat{AB} = 45^\circ$ എങ്കിൽ
 രീതിയാണ് നിര്
 ഗോത്ത് -



$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \left| \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x-8}\right) - \left(\frac{y}{x-2}\right)}{1 + \frac{y^2}{(x-8)(x-2)}} \right|$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{y\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} - x\bar{y} + 2\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 - 10\bar{x} + 16 + \bar{y}^2}$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{6\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 10\bar{x} + 16}$$

$$\cancel{\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 16\bar{x} + 16 = 0} \quad \cancel{-\bar{x}^2 - \bar{y}^2 + 4\bar{x} - 16 = 0}$$

- ④ $A = (2, 0)$, $B = (2\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$

ഒരു വലുതും ഓ. AB ദൂര എണ്ണ

റാഖേരി നിര് നിര്

$$(x, y) = \left[\frac{2\sin\theta + 2}{2}; \frac{\cos\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$(x, y) = \left[\sin\theta + 1; \frac{\cos\theta}{2} \right]$$

x, y അനുസരിച്ച് ഏകദശം
 ഏകദശം

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \sin\theta + 1 \\ (\bar{x} - 1)^2 &= \sin^2\theta \\ 4\bar{y}^2 &= \cos^2\theta \\ \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta &= 1 \\ (\bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} + 1 + 4\bar{y}^2) &= 1 \\ \bar{x}^2 + 4\bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} &= 0 \\ \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

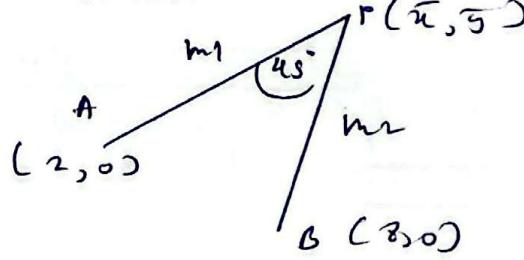
ഈ ദിവസം പഠിച്ചു
 പഠിച്ചു പഠിച്ചു. \Rightarrow
 പഠിച്ചു പഠിച്ചു.

$$|u| = |\gamma| \text{ ആ}$$

ഈ ദിവസം പഠിച്ചു
 പഠിച്ചു പഠിച്ചു. \Rightarrow
 പഠിച്ചു പഠിച്ചു.

$$u = \gamma$$

- ③ $A = (2, 0)$, $B = (8, 0)$ എം
 $\hat{AB} = 45^\circ$ എന്നുമെല്ലാം
 ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ട്
 Generators -



$$\tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \left| \frac{\frac{(\bar{y})}{(\bar{x}-8)} - \frac{(\bar{y})}{(\bar{x}-2)}}{1 + \frac{\bar{y}^2}{(\bar{x}-8)(\bar{x}-2)}} \right|$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{\bar{y}\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{y} + 8\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 - 10\bar{x} + 16 + \bar{y}^2}$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{6\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 10\bar{x} + 16}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 16\bar{x} + 16}}{20} = \frac{\cancel{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{y}^2 + 4\bar{x} - 16}}{20}$$

- ④ $A = (2, 0)$, $B = (2\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$

Q നിലേക്കുന്നത്. AB ഒരു ദർശന

C കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ

$$(B, M, A) \rightarrow (2\sin \theta, \cos \theta, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}), (2, 0))$$

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left[\frac{2\sin \theta + 2}{2}; \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \right]$$

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left[\sin \theta + 1; \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \right]$$

\bar{x}, \bar{y} അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും മുകളിൽ

$$\bar{x} = \sin \theta + 1$$

$$(\bar{x} - 1)^2 = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$4\bar{y}^2 = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(\bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} + 1 + 4\bar{y}^2) = 1$$

$$\bar{x}^2 + 4\bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{x}^2 + 4\bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} = 0$$

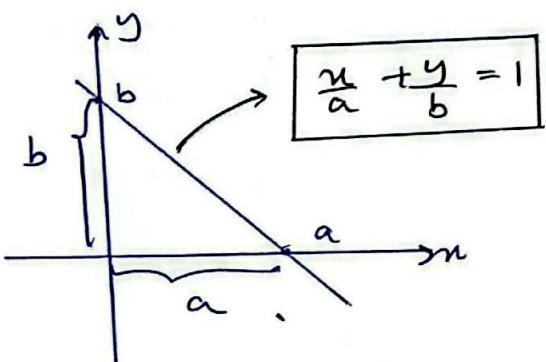
Note: ദാനാക്കണ പ്രാഖ്യാത
 സ്ഥലപട്ടണത്തിൽ കൂടുതാം. എ
 മുൻ 11 നില.

$$|u| = |v| \text{ നാൽ}$$

ഉന്നത്തോടു കൂടി
 പോലെ പുതിയ +, - നില
 പുണ്ണം

$$u = \pm v$$

గ්‍රැනුලාර් මුද්‍රණ විභාගය
ක්‍රිස්ත්‍යානි ප්‍රතිප්‍රේමික සංඛ්‍යා විභාගය
වෙළු ගෛවානික දීම් ක්‍රියාකාරීය



උද්‍යාමය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතියාධාරීය
සිංහල ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික
වෛද්‍ය.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a} - \Theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{(a-x)} - \Theta$$

① ≡ ②

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{y}{(a-x)}$$

$$ba - b \bar{x} = ay$$

$\therefore ab$

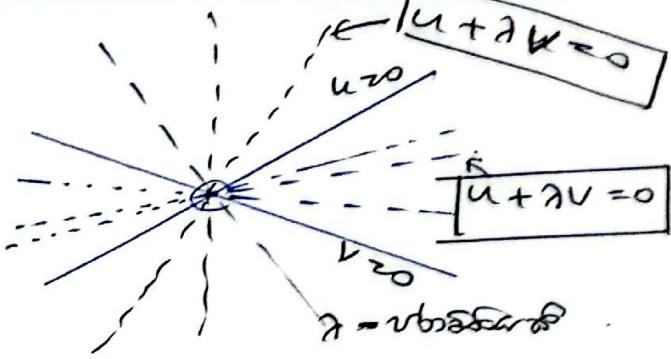
$$1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{a} = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$\frac{\bar{x}}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 //$$

ඇත්‍ය ගැනීමක මෙයුම් නිශ්චා හෝ ස්ථාන තුළා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

සුළුම් නිශ්චා $u=0$ හෝ $v=0$ නිශ්චා හෝ
මුළුම් නිශ්චා $u=0$ හෝ $v=0$ නිශ්චා හෝ නිශ්චා
සුළුම් නිශ්චා $u+v=0$ නිශ්චා හෝ නිශ්චා.



- * එම්බුරුයා
- * ප්‍රති ප්‍රාග්‍රූහීය නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා
- සැම නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

උද්‍යාමය ①

$u + \lambda v = 0$ නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

$u = \alpha x + \beta y + c$
 $v = \gamma x + \delta y + d$

$$u + \lambda v = 0$$

$$\alpha x + \beta y + c + \lambda(\gamma x + \delta y + d) = 0$$

$$(\alpha + \lambda\gamma)x + (\beta + \lambda\delta)y + (c + \lambda d) = 0$$

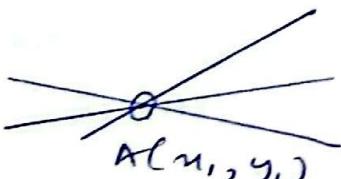
$$\alpha^2, \beta^2, \gamma^2, \delta^2 \approx \text{නිශ්චා}$$

\therefore නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

උද්‍යාමය ②

$u + \lambda v = 0, u = 0$ හෝ $v = 0$ නිශ්චා

එම්බුරුයා නිශ්චා.



සැම නිශ්චා

$$A = (x_1, y_1)$$

නිශ්චා.

A; $u=0$ නිශ්චා; නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

$$\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 + c = 0$$

B; $v=0$ නිශ්චා; නිශ්චා නිශ්චා

$$\gamma x_1 + \delta y_1 + d = 0$$

$u + \lambda v = 0$, A നേരിയ ക്രമാവലിക്ക്
ഡിഫീനിഷൻ ആയാൾ

LHS ($A = (x, y)$) ഫോർമുല

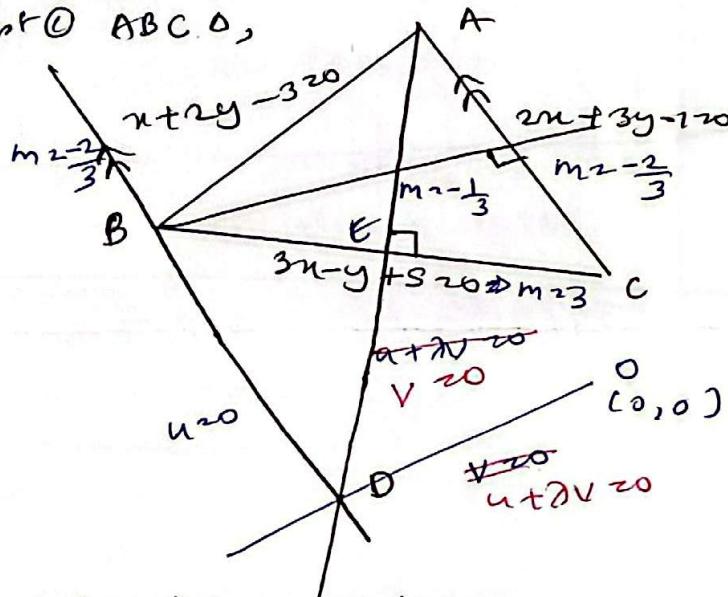
$$\begin{aligned} &= u + \lambda v \\ &= \underbrace{(ax_1 + by_1 + c)}_{=0} + \lambda \underbrace{(mx_1 + ny_1 + t)}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0 + \lambda x_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 \\ &= R.H.S \end{aligned}$$

* അതിന്റെ പരിപാലന വിവരം
 A , $u + \lambda v = 0$ മുമ്പിൽ ചിത്രം

2.30 ① ABCD,



ഒരു കൂദാശ നേരിയ ക്രമാവലിക്ക്
അതിന്റെ പരിപാലന.

ഒരു പരീക്ഷണ ചെയ്യുന്ന
ഓ ക്രമാവലിക്ക്.

A $\begin{aligned} &2x+3y-1=0 -\textcircled{1} \\ &x+2y-3=0 -\textcircled{2} \\ &2x+4y-6=0 \end{aligned}$

$$y=5 \Rightarrow$$

$$y=8.$$

$$x=3-10$$

$$x=-7$$

$$A = (-7, 5)$$

AD $\begin{aligned} &y-y' = m(x-x') \\ &y-5 = -\frac{1}{3}(x+7) \\ &3y-15+x+7=0 \\ &x+3y-8=0 \end{aligned}$

B $\begin{aligned} &x+2y-3=0 -\textcircled{1} \\ &3x-y+5=0 -\textcircled{2} \\ &3x+6y-9=0 \\ &-7y+14=0 \\ &y=2 \end{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned} &x=3-4 \\ &x=-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = (-1, 2)$$

BB $\begin{aligned} &y-y' = m(x-x') \\ &y-2 = -\frac{2}{3}(x+1) \\ &3y-6+2x+2=0 \\ &3y+2x-4=0 \end{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned} &u+2v=0 -\textcircled{1} \\ &x+3y-8=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x+3y-8=0 \\ &3y+2x-4+2v=u+3y-8 \end{aligned}$$

C അതിന്റെ പരിപാലന
അതിന്റെ പരിപാലന.

$$\begin{aligned} &3y+2x-4+\lambda(ax+by+c)=0 \\ &x=-7, y=2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &18+14-4+\lambda(-7a+5b+c)=0 \\ &-03+\lambda(-7a+5b+c)=0 \\ &\lambda=\frac{3}{(-7a+5b+c)} \end{aligned}$$

OD $\begin{aligned} &u+2v=0 \\ &3y+2x-4+2x+3y-8=0 \end{aligned}$

ഒരു, O അഥവാ ക്രമാവലിക്ക്
എത്തുറുപ്പുണ്ടെന്ന്

$$0+0-4+0+0-8=0$$

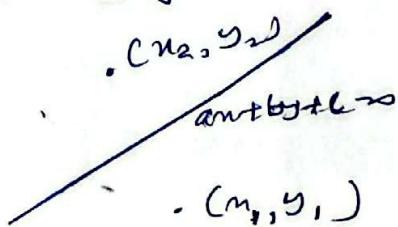
OD $\begin{aligned} &x=-\frac{1}{2} \\ &y+\frac{3x}{2}=0 // \end{aligned}$

① തുല്യത രേഖ

അതിനുള്ള ചരിത്രം കൂടുതലായി
ഉള്ളഭക്തിയും ചെവിക്കാലിയും
ദശാ വർത്തനയാണ്.

$$an + by + c = 0 \text{ ഫോം } (a, b)$$

(x_1, y_1) ദശാ ഭക്തി



$$(ax_1 + by_1 + c)(ax_2 + by_2 + c) < 0$$

① ഒരു ഭക്തി

$$(ax_1 + by_1 + c)(ax_2 + by_2 + c) > 0$$

② - ഒരു ഭക്തി

ബഹുക്രമ ക്രമീകരണ ഭക്തി കൃതികൾ

ഒരു ക്രമീക്രമ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്ന (a, b)
ബഹുക്രമ ഭക്തി സംബന്ധിച്ച
ഭക്തി ഗുണനിലയാണ്. (t, k, β, \dots)

① ക്രമീക്രമ ഭക്തി

കൃതി.

(അന്തിം $n = t + s$ യും $y = st$
ഭക്തി)

$$2st + y = 3n$$

ഭക്തി, $(t, 3n)$
സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന
ഭക്തി

$$(t, st) \quad y = 3n$$

$3t = y$ ഭക്തി

$$3t = 3n$$

$$2st + y = n + s$$

ഭക്തി, $(t, t+s)$
സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന
ഭക്തി

$$\frac{n+t}{y} = \frac{s}{t+s}$$

$$(t, t+s) \quad y = t+s$$

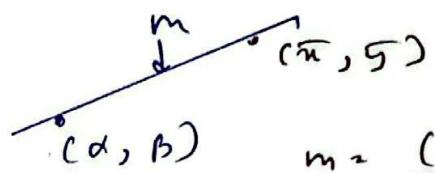
② ട്രിഭാവൻ എന്ന അതിനും പാശ്ചാത്യ ഭക്തി

അതിനും മുൻ പാശ്ചാത്യ ഭക്തി

(α, β) ഭക്തി

ഭക്തി

- (α, β) ഭക്തി
- സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ഭക്തി.
- $m = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{(\pi - \alpha)}$ ഭക്തി
- $\alpha + \beta$ ഭക്തി
- $\pi - \alpha$ ഭക്തി
- $\pi, \beta + \alpha$ ഭക്തി



$$m = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)}{(\pi - \alpha)}$$

$$(\beta - \alpha) = m(\pi - \alpha) = t$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(\beta - \alpha)}{m} = (\pi - \alpha) = t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} / \quad \beta - \alpha &= mt \\ t &= (m + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \quad \pi - \alpha = t + \alpha$$

$$(t + \alpha; m + \beta)$$

③ റിഫ്രൈ ഭക്തി

ഈ ഭക്തി ഭക്തി വിവരങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നത്.

ഈ ഭക്തി ഭക്തി $an + by + c = 0$ എന്നും
ഭക്തി (α, β) ഭക്തി.

ഭക്തി

- ക്രമീകരണ ഭക്തി
- $m = -\frac{a}{b}$
- ② വിവരം ഭക്തി നൽകി.

① බාහිර ත්‍යුණු සුදු ඇත්තෙනු ලබ
යුතු නැංවා යුතු යුතුව
විභාගය

බාහිර ත්‍යුණු ව්‍යුහයේ පිළිබඳ (α, β) යේ

දී ඇත්තේ නො ආන්ත්‍යුත් නැංවා

සිද්ධාන්ත

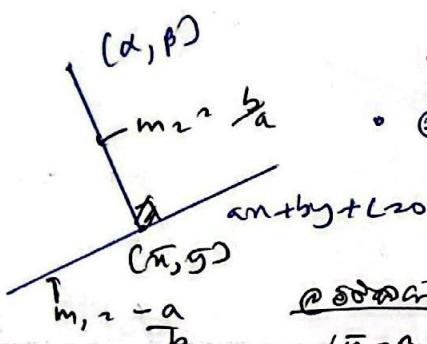
- යුතුව ව්‍යුහයේ පිළිබඳ (m₁, m₂) නැංවා
- උග්‍රාල දූෂ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්‍රහණය.

$$m_1 = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{(b\bar{y} - \beta)}{(b\bar{x} - \alpha)}$$

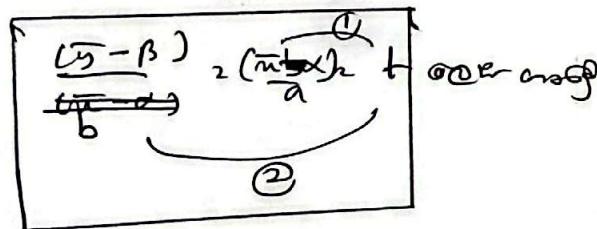
$$\therefore m_1, m_2 = -1$$

- @ 25 මීටර් තුළ ත්‍යුණු ව්‍යුහයේ පිළිබඳ



ව්‍යුහයේ

$$\frac{(\bar{y} - \beta)}{(\bar{x} - \alpha)} \times -\frac{a}{b} = -1$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{(\bar{x} - \alpha)}{a} = t \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{(\bar{y} - \beta)}{b} = t$$

$$\bar{x} = at + \alpha \quad \bar{y} = bt + \beta$$

$$(at + \alpha, bt + \beta)$$

2. 3. 10 $a\bar{x} + b\bar{y} + c = 0$ යුතුව.
මෙය (x_0, y_0) ලැබුවෙනුව
දී ඇත්තේ නො නො නො නො නො නො නො
කොසුලු නැංවා ($x_0 + bt, y_0 - at$)
යුතුවේ යුතු නැංවා නැංවා.

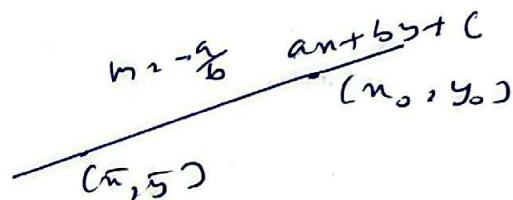
$$\text{II) } A = (2, 3), B = (1, -4) \text{ යුතු.}$$

$$\text{ලැබුවෙනුව (} n + 2y + 2 \text{) } = 0$$

ඇත්තෙනු නො නො $A \bar{x} + B \bar{y} = 0$ නැංවා
ලැබුවෙනු නැංවා නැංවා නැංවා
ඇත්තෙනු නැංවා.

$$n + 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$(-4, 1) \text{ නැංවාවයි.}$$

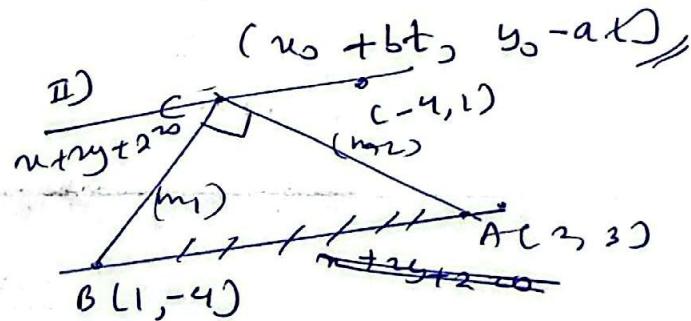


$$\frac{(\bar{y} - y_0)}{(\bar{x} - x_0)} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{y} - y_0)}{-a} = -\frac{(\bar{x} - x_0)}{b} = t$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \bar{x} = bt + x_0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \bar{y} = y_0 - at$$



ගුණ නැංවාවයි

$$L = (x_0 + bt, y_0 - at) \text{ නැංවාවයි}$$

$$C = [-4 + 2t, 1 - t] \quad b = 2 \quad a = 1$$

$$C = [(2t - 4); (1 - t)] \quad C = 2 \quad x_0 = -4 \quad y_0 = 1$$

$$m_1 = \frac{(-4 - 1+t)}{(1 - 2t+4)}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{(t-5)}{(5-2t)}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{(3-1+t)}{(2-2t+4)}$$

$$m_4 = \frac{(2+t)}{(6-2t)}$$

$$m_1 - m_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{(t-5)}{(5-2t)} - \frac{(2+t)}{2(3-1t)} = -1$$

$$(t-5)(t+2) = -2(3-t)(5-2t)$$

$$t^2 - 3t - 10 = -2(15 - 11t + 2t^2)$$

$$t^2 + 4t^2 - 3t - 22t - 10 + 30 = 0$$

$$5t^2 - 25t + 20 = 0 \rightarrow \text{କେବଳ } t \text{ ପାଇଁ }$$

$$5t^2 - 20t - 5t + 20 = 0$$

$$5t(t-4) +$$

$$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$$

$$(t-4)(t-1) = 0$$

$$t=4, t=1$$

\therefore କେବଳ $t=4$ ଏବଂ $t=1$ ଦ୍ୱାରା

$$t=1$$

$$t= (-2, 0)$$

$$t= 4$$

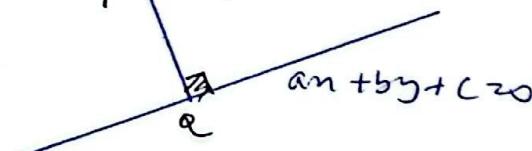
$$t= (4; -3)$$

କେବଳ ଲାଗୁ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପରିଚାରକ

କେବଳ (α, β)

କେବଳ a, b କୁ ପରିଚାରକ
କେବଳ a, b କୁ

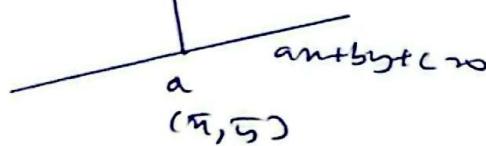
$P(\alpha, \beta)$



$$PQ = \sqrt{|a\alpha + b\beta + c|}$$

କେବଳ

$P(\alpha, \beta)$



$Q, (\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta})$ କେବଳ ହେଲା.

$$\frac{(\bar{\gamma} - \beta)}{(\bar{\alpha} - \alpha)} \times -\frac{a}{b} = -1$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\gamma} - \beta)}{(\bar{\alpha} - \alpha)} = \frac{(\bar{\alpha} - \alpha)}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{1} / \bar{\alpha} = a\bar{t} + \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \bar{\gamma} = b\bar{t} + \beta$$

$$\bar{t} = (at + \alpha, bt + \beta)$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{}$$

t କେବଳ $a, b, an + bn + c = 0$ କୁ
କେବଳ a, b କୁ

$$a(at + \alpha) + b(bt + \beta) + c = 0$$

$$a^2t + ad + b^2t + b\beta + c = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-ad - b\beta - c}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$t = \frac{-(ad + b\beta + c)}{a^2 + b^2} - \textcircled{1}$$

PQ ദൂരം

$$PQ = \sqrt{(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{(at + \alpha - x)^2 + (bt + \beta - y)^2}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{a^2 t^2 + b^2 t^2}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} +$$

ഒരു രീതി

$$PQ = \frac{|ax + by + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$PQ = \frac{|ax + by + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

PQ ദൂരം

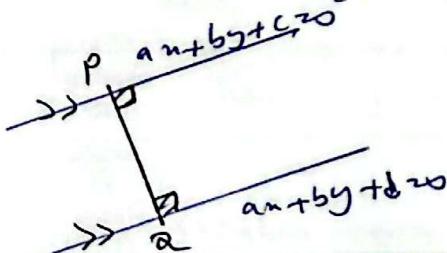
$$PQ = \frac{|ax + by + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

വരെയുള്ള ഏറ്റവും കുറവുള്ള വലു

എന്ന് പറയുന്നതു അഥവാ

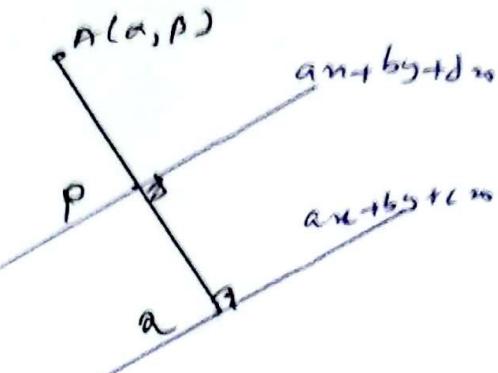
$$ax + by + c = 0 \text{ എന്നാൽ.}$$

(∵ അക്ഷങ്ങൾ കൂടാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു അഥവാ അക്ഷങ്ങൾ കൂടാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു)



$$\boxed{PQ = \frac{|c-d|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}}$$

മുൻ



A = (a, b) ഒരു സ്ഥലം.

$$\begin{aligned} PQ &= |AQ - AP| \\ &= \frac{|ax + by + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \frac{|ax + by + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$PQ = \frac{|c-d|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

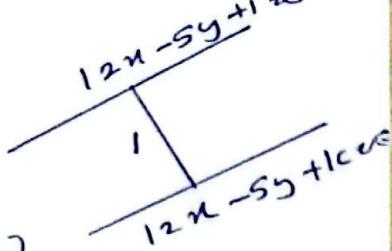
2.35 12n - sy + 206 എന്ന

അഭ്യർത്ഥി അക്കദാന ഫലം ആണ്

അതു പരി മാറ്റ താഴെപ്പറയുന്നതിലൂപ്പാണ്

കുറച്ച്

$$12 \frac{|1-lc|}{\sqrt{144+23}}$$



$$13 = \pm (1 - lc)$$

+/- $13 - 1 = -lc$

$$lc = -12$$

-/+ $13 + 1 = +lc$

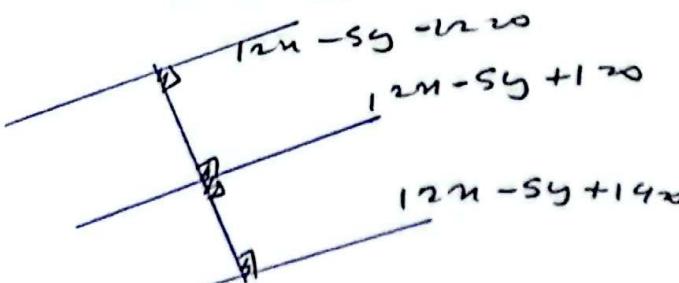
$$lc = 14$$

No. 12n - sy + 12c = 0 എന്നാൽ

12n - sy + 12c = 0 കേൾക്കു.

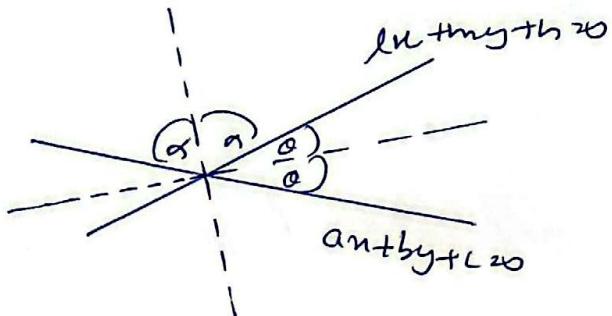
• 2 നേരിയ ക്രമാനുപരി കേൾക്കു

അതു വരു.

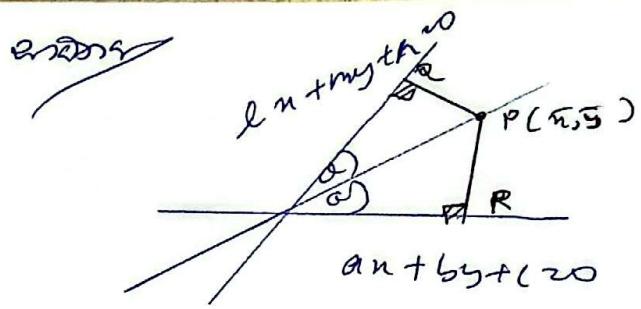


සැරස් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

② පුද්ගල එන්ත්‍ය තුළ 20 මුද
ආන්ඩ්‍ය තුළ 20 මුද



සැරස් සාර්ථක පෙනීම්



සැරස් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

$$PQ = PR$$

$$\left| \frac{(en+my+th)}{\sqrt{e^2+m^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{(an+by+c)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{(en+my+th)}{\sqrt{e^2+m^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{(an+by+c)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right|$$

$$\frac{(an+by+c)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \pm \frac{(en+my+th)}{\sqrt{e^2+m^2}}$$

මෙය යුතු කළ මෙහෙයුම් වෙත පෙනීම්

② ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

මා ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

සැරස් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

$$\tan \theta = \frac{|m_1 - m_2|}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

$$\tan \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1$$

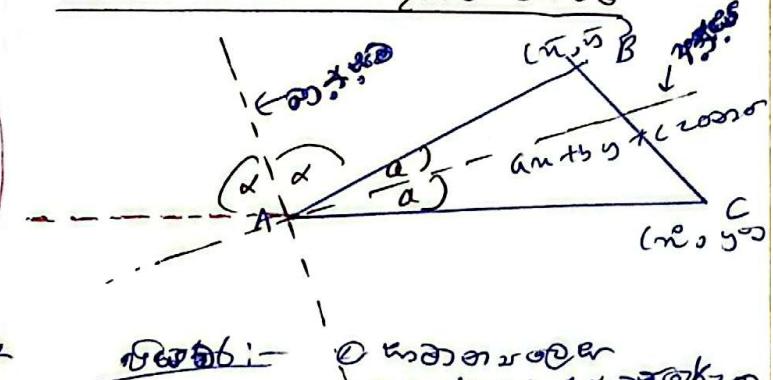
$$\tan \theta < 1 ; \tan \theta > 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \theta < 1 \\ \theta < 45^\circ \\ \theta > 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\tan \theta > 1 ; \tan \theta < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \theta > 1 \\ 0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

නොවූ ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත පෙනීම්



නොවූ :-

① ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත පෙනීම්
ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

② ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත , බැංක් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

බැංක් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

බැංක් සාර්ථක නිශ්චාර පෙනීම්

$$(an+by+c) \times (an'+by'+c)$$

$$= (+) \rightarrow ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත$$

$$= (-) \rightarrow දැහැමක$$

$$= 0 \text{ නොවූ }$$

① ഫോറ്മുല പുനഃസ്ഥിതി
അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ (I)

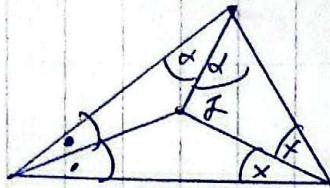
ഒരു ക്രി

• വാചക ഗുഹാത്താൾ

+ ദശാചലങ്കരണ

ബുദ്ധിക്ഷേമ അവലോകനം

അവിഭാഗം അനുസരിച്ച് അവലോകനം ആണ്



* ① ഫോറ്മുല ഫോർമ്മുല ഫോർമ്മുല ഫോർമ്മുല

അവലോകനം എല്ലാ നിരുക്കുകളിൽ
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാണ് അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

$$x - sy + r + 2ty + u = 0$$

$$(x - sy + r) + \frac{y}{t} (x + 2y) = 0$$

അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

$$x - sy + r = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

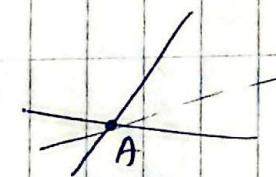
$$x + ty = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) - (2)

$$-sy + r = 0$$

$$y^2 = r$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{r}$$



അവലോകനം

$$A = (-2, 1)$$

ഈ ഫോറ്മുല അവലോകനം അവലോകനം അവലോകനം അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

ഈ ഫോറ്മുല അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

ഈ ഫോറ്മുല അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

ഈ ഫോറ്മുല അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

ഈ ഫോറ്മുല അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

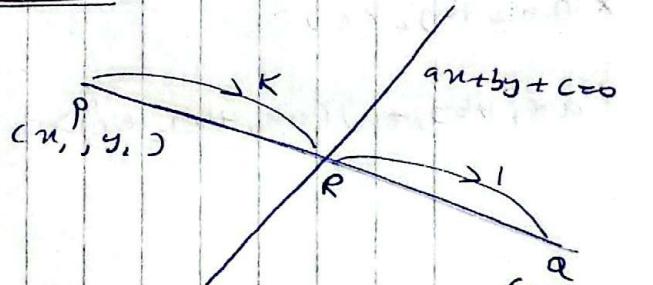
യോഗ്യത (u, y₁) മുൻ (u₂, y₂)

അവലോകനം അവലോകനം അവലോകനം

$$(au_1 + by_1 + c)(au_2 + by_2 + c) \leq 0$$

അവലോകനം

പ്രാഥിക്ക



$$\frac{PR}{PQ} = K \cos \theta$$

$$R = \left[\frac{Ku_2 + u_1}{(K+1)}, \frac{Ky_2 + y_1}{(K+1)} \right]$$

R, au + by + c = 0 അവലോകനം
കാണിക്കുന്ന അവലോകനം

$$au + by + c = 0$$

$$a \left[\frac{Ku_2 + u_1}{(K+1)} \right] + b \left[\frac{Ky_2 + y_1}{(K+1)} \right] + c = 0$$

$$a(Ku_2 + u_1) + b(Ky_2 + y_1) + c(K+1) = 0$$

$$(1) (u, y_1) \text{ മുൻ } (u_2, y_2)$$

au + by + c = 0 അവലോകനം അവലോകനം
K > 0 അവലോകനം

$$K(au_2 + by_2 + c)$$

$$+ (au_1 + by_1 + c) = 0$$

$$K = - \frac{(au_1 + by_1 + c)}{(au_2 + by_2 + c)}$$

$$- \frac{(au_1 + by_1 + c)}{(au_2 + by_2 + c)} > 0$$

$$x(au_2 + by_2 + c)^2$$

$$(au_1 + by_1 + c)(au_2 + by_2 + c) < 0$$

(iii) (x_1, y_1) in (x_2, y_2)

antibody is older than receptor.

$K \leq 0$ region

$$-\frac{(ax_1 + by_1 + c)}{(ax_2 + by_2 + c)} < 0$$

$$\times (ax_2 + by_2 + c)^2$$

$$(ax_1 + by_1 + c)(ax_2 + by_2 + c) > 0$$