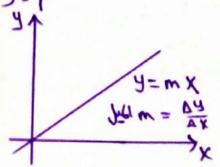
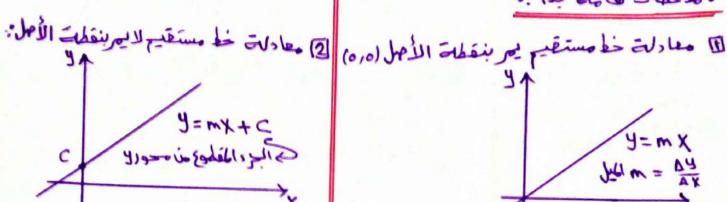
Double equation of line Pair

• طلعظات هامة جداً :-

M





$$d = \frac{a \chi_1 + b y_1 + c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

عادلة خط مستقيم بدلالت نقطتين علية;

$$\frac{y-y_1}{x-x_1} = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$$

$$(x_1,y_1)$$

$$(x_2,y_2)$$

* المعادلة المزدوجة لخطين مستقيمين يمرات بنقطة الأصل:

$$\rightarrow 19$$
 $\frac{y}{x} = m_1 x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = m_1$

$$\rightarrow$$
 collination $y = m_2 x \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = m_2$

Eax + 2 x x x + p y = 0 → 10

المعادلة @ معادلة متعانسة من الدرجة الثانية تمثل المعادلة المزدوجة

لخلين مستقيمين يمرات بنقلات الأمل ax + s x x + b y = 0 = x2

$$a+zh\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+b\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2=0$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-2h \pm \sqrt{4h^2 - 4ab}}{2b}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-h \pm \sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{b}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-h + \sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{b}, m_2 = \frac{-h - \sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{b}$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = \frac{-2h}{b}, m_1 m_2 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + m_2}{b} = \frac{-2h}{b}, m_1 m_2 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + m_2}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$AX^{2}+BX+C=0$$

$$X = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^{2}-4A^{2}}}{2A}$$

شرط أن المعادلة تشل خطينه مستقيمين يعران بالنقلات (دره) هيو ٥/٢ ماه-4

y=m2X

$$tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{\sqrt{(m_1 + m_2)^2 - 4m_1 m_2}}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4h^2}{b^2} - \frac{4a}{b}}}{1 + \frac{a}{b}}$$

tand = 2/h2-ab

bigit = land = 2/h2-ab

* Double equation of bisectors of 8:-

$$\frac{y-m_1x}{\sqrt{1+m_2^2}} = \pm \frac{y-m_2x}{\sqrt{1+m_2^2}}$$

 $\frac{\left[\frac{y_{-m_1 X}}{v_{1+m_1^2}} - \frac{y_{-m_2 X}}{v_{1+m_2^2}} \right] \left[\frac{y_{-m_1 X}}{v_{1+m_2^2}} + \frac{y_{-m_2 X}}{v_{1+m_2^2}} \right] = 0 }{ \sqrt{1 + m_1^2}}$

$$\frac{(y-m_1x)^2}{1+m_1^2} - \frac{(y-m_2x)^2}{1+m_2^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{(1+m_2^2)(y-m_1\chi)^2-(1+m_1)^2(y-m_2\chi)^2}{(1+m_1^2)(1+m_2^2)}=0$$

$$(1+m_{2}^{2})(y-m_{1}x)^{2} - (1+m_{1}^{2})(y-m_{2}x)^{2} = 0$$

$$(1+m_{2}^{2})(y^{2}+m_{1}^{2}x^{2}-2m_{1}xy) - (1+m_{1}^{2})(y^{2}+m_{2}^{2}x^{2}-2m_{2}xy) = 0$$

$$x^{2}(m_{1}^{2}+m_{1}^{2}m_{2}^{2}-m_{2}^{2}-m_{1}^{2}m_{2}^{2}) + y^{2}(1+m_{2}^{2}-1-m_{1}^{2})$$

$$-2Xy(m_{1}+m_{1}m_{2}^{2}-m_{2}-m_{2}m_{2}^{2}) + y^{2}(1+m_{2}^{2}-1-m_{1}^{2}) = 0$$

$$(x^{2}-y^{2})(m_{1}+m_{2}^{2}-m_{2}-m_{2}m_{1}^{2}) = 0$$

$$(x^{2}-y^{2})(m_{1}+m_{2}) - 2Xy(1-m_{1}m_{2}) = 0$$

$$(x^{2}-y^{2})(m_{1}+m_{2}) - 2Xy(1-m_{1}m_{2}) = 0$$

$$(x^{2}-y^{2})(\frac{-2h}{b}) - 2Xy(1-\frac{a}{b}) = 0$$

$$h(x^{2}-y^{2}) + Xy(1-\frac{a}{b}) = 0$$

ILLENS

- · المعادلة المزدوجة لخليل مستقيمين بمران بالتقطة (ماه) !ax2+2hxy+by2=0 ->®
 - کیف یتے ایجاد معادلت کل خلہ: Relicible will x 2 6 @ = 1016/1 Elicilled ax + spx + phz = 0 = xs $a + s \left(\frac{x}{A}\right) + p \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)_s = 0$ $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{-5h \pm \sqrt{4h^2 - ab}}{-2h} = \frac{-h \pm \sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{-h}$
- والمعادله المزدوجة المنعفات الزواياد $\frac{a-b}{x^2-y^2}=\frac{xy}{x}$
- كيف سيح البجاد الزاوية بين الخطينى: tan 0 = 2/h2-ab

- (b) the angle between them منيا المناوية بين العظيمة
- (c) Double equation of bisectors of a client appoint ap

$$a = 5$$
 $2h = 6$ $b = -3$ $h = 3$

(a)
$$5x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2 = 0 = x^2$$

 $5 + 6\frac{y}{x} - 3(\frac{y}{x})^2 = 0$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 3*4*5}}{-6}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-6 + \sqrt{96}}{-6}$$
= -0.63

(b)
$$tan\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{k^2-ab}}{a+b}$$

= $\frac{2\sqrt{9+5}}{5-3}$
= $2\sqrt{6}$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-6 - \sqrt{96}}{-6}$$
= 2.63

$$\frac{(c)}{x^{2}-y^{2}} = \frac{xy}{h}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-y^{2}}{5+3} = \frac{xy}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-y^{2}}{5+3} = \frac{xy}{3}$$

Example(2): Find the double equation of line Pair Passing the (0,0) and make an angle & with the line X+y=0 او مبالمعاء له المزدوحية لزوج المستقيمات اللي بيمروا بالنقطات (٥,٥) X+y priembles of Englis lacines Solution المعادلة المطاوية هي عام الماره على المعادلة المطاوية هي عام المراه م م المراه م م المراه المراه المراه المراه م المراه ال x+9=0 المنفى الأول 0= x+9 » معادلة المنعف الثان ع = X-y 1 2- y2 = 0 = laised = 0 = 0 = 1 (x-y) (x+y) =0 $\chi^2 - y^2 = 0 \rightarrow 0$ قانون المعادلة المزدوجة لمنعيفات الزاوية $\frac{\chi^{2}-y^{2}}{2-h}=\frac{\chi y}{h}$ $\chi^2 - y^2 = \frac{a-b}{b} \times y \rightarrow 2$ @ - 0 = 1 / les $\frac{a-b}{b}$ xy =0 $\Rightarrow \frac{a-b}{b}$ =0 $\Rightarrow a-b=0$ $\Rightarrow a=b$ قانون الزاويد ببند الخطيند $tan B = tan 2d = \frac{2\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{a+b} = \frac{2\sqrt{h^2-a^2}}{2\sqrt{h^2-a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{h^2-a^2}}{2\sqrt{h^2-a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{$

a $tan2d = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$ $a^2 tan^2 = h^2 - a^2$

$$a^{2} tan^{2} 2 \alpha + a^{2} = h^{2}$$

$$a^{2} sec^{2} 2 \alpha = h^{2}$$

$$h = \pm a sec^{2} 2 \alpha \rightarrow 9$$

Example (3): Prove that the equation x2+2xy secot + y2=0 > always represents two real lines and the angle between them is a. Find the double equation of the bisectors to this angle = Jobb = 100 aloub in zin le = 100 alou

Solution
$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad 2h=2\sec\alpha$$

$$h=\sec\alpha$$

$$h=\sec\alpha$$

$$h=\sec\alpha - 1=\tan^2\alpha \quad 7 \text{ o }$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \text{ lower bis } \cos\beta \text{ for } \cos\beta \text{ odd} \cos\alpha$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{2}{1} \sqrt{k^2 - ab} = \frac{2}{1} \sqrt{\sec^2\alpha - 1} = \sqrt{\tan^2\alpha} = \tan\alpha$$

$$A = \alpha + b = \frac{2}{1} \sqrt{\tan^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{1} \cos\beta \cos\beta =$$

X2-y2=#

 $\frac{\chi^2 - y^2}{1 - 1} = \frac{\chi y}{\sec \alpha}$

* المعادلة المزدوجة لخطينه مستقيمين لايمران بنقطه الأجل:

ب + C + و معادلة المستقيم الأول ←

→ نالاات المستقيم الكانى - عمادلة المستقيم الكانى -

- (y-m, x-c,) (y-m2x-c2)=0

بعدفك للعادلة

* ماهو سُرط المعادلة ﴿ لَى تَمْثُلُ خَلَيْنَ مَسْتَقِيمِينَ .-

by2+2(hx+8)y+(ax2+2fx+c)=0

 $y = \frac{-2(hx+9) + \sqrt{4(hx+9)^2 + b(ax^2 + 2fx + c)}}{2b}$

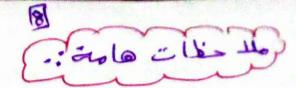
 $y = -(hx+9) \pm \sqrt{(hx+9)^2 - b(ax^2 + 2fx + c)}$

مربع ک ما = (hx+2) - b (ax2+2FX+c) = الممير

x2(h2-ab) +2x(hg-bf) +(g2-bc) = eyo

و= (الم ع - الم ع - الم ع - الم ع م الم = المصير ع م الم ع م ا

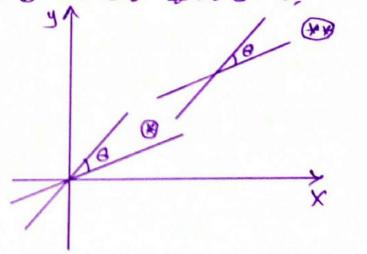
مسرط المعادلة على تمثل حليله مستقيمين لل موران بالنقطة (0,0)



اذاكان اذاكان مي $x + b_2 y + c_{2=0}$ مي $a_1 x + b_1 y + c_{1=0}$ ميوازيان اذاكان $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_3}$

المعادل على المعادل على المعادل على المعادل على المعادل على المعادل على المعادل المعا

المناسن تعطيه المعادلة \/ الخطين التي تعثلها المعادلة \/ الخطين التي تعثلها المعادلة \\ المورد التي تعثلها المعادلة \\



المعادلة المزدوجة لمنعفات الزاوية بين الخفينه التي تمثلها المعادلة $a_1X + b_1Y + C_1 = \pm \frac{q_2X + b_2Y + C_2}{\sqrt{q_2^2 + b_2^2}}$

Example 11) Prove that the equation represent two lines 12 x2+7xy-10 y2+13x+45y-35=0 -> (*) then find

Uthe equation of each line

و معادلة كاخط

(B) the angle Between them

• الزاوية بسند المضينه

(c) the Double equation of Bisectors of B aposition all لهنصفات الزاوي

(D) intersection Point Bet ween them

منعلات تقاطع الخطية

5. Lution

a=12, b=-10, h= 7 \ (Ax2+BX+C=0

 $f = \frac{13}{2}$, $g = \frac{45}{2}$, C = -35 $X = -B \pm 1 B^2 - 4AC$

 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & f \\ h & b & g \\ f & g & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{13}{2} & \frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \\ \frac{13}{2} & \frac{15}{2} & \frac{35}{2} \end{vmatrix}$

=12[350-(45)]-7=[-7*351345

 $+\frac{13}{2}\left[\frac{7\times45}{4}+\frac{10\times13}{2}\right]=0$

right For Edslad 80

لايجاد معادلة كل خط

ستم أولاً اسجاد الخطينداللي

يتوروا (٥,٥) منه المعادلة المنجانسة ١

12x + 7xy -10y2=0 → (\$X

12+7(y/x)-10(y/2=0

القانون Reli

 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 4 \times 10 \times 12}}{-20}$

 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-7 \pm 23}{-24}$

 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-7+23}{-20} \left(\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-7-23}{-20} \right)$

 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{2}$

4X+5y=0 } 3X-24=0

الخطين التي تمثلها الهادلت ١١٨٥

الخطين التي تمثلها المعادلة (*) الخطيد ها ١٠٠١ + ١٥٠ + ١٥٠

3X-2y+ B=0

الما الما الما الموابت المعاملات لا سجاد المثوابت المعاملات المعاملات الموابت (4X + 5y + \alpha)(3X - 2y + \beta) = (4X + 5y + 3x + 45y - 35)

C.o.X: 4β+3×=13→0 C.o.Y: 5β-2×=45→0

ه بحل الم هاد لتبن م 0 / @

 $\alpha = -5$ $\beta = 7$

(4x+5y-5=0) which 13x-2y+7=0 #

(B) $\tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a + b} = \frac{2\sqrt{(3.5)^2 + 120}}{12 - 10}$ = 11.5 $\theta = \tan^2(11.5) = 85^\circ$

(c) $\frac{del(b)}{\sqrt{(1^{2}+(1)^{2})^{2}}} = \pm \frac{del(b)}{\sqrt{(1^{2}+(1)^{2})^{2}}}$

 $\frac{4X+5Y-5}{\sqrt{(4)^2+(5)^2}} = \pm \frac{3X-2Y+7}{\sqrt{(3)^2+(-2)^2}} \pm$

(0) $\frac{1}{4x+5y-5=0}$ $\frac{4x+5y-5=0}{3x-2y+7=0}$ $\frac{3x-2y+7=0}{x=-1.1}$ $\frac{1}{(-1.1,1.8)}$ Example (2) prove that the equation tepresent two lines

2x2+2y2-4xy+8x-8y-17=0 then find >

(A) the equation of each line

(B) the angle Between them

(c) the Double equation of Bisectors

(D) the intersection Point between them

3 olution

a=2 , b=2 , h=-2

f=4, 2=-4, C=-17

 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & f \\ h & g & c \\ f & g & c \end{vmatrix}$ $= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$

=2 [-34-16]+2[34+16] +4[8-8] =0

Circiaino vinto dio Ed stall co

#

(A)
$$2x^{2}+2y^{2}-4xy=0 \rightarrow \otimes x^{2}$$

$$2+2(\frac{y}{x})^{2}-4(\frac{y}{x})=0$$

$$\frac{y}{x}=\frac{y+\sqrt{16-4}+2x^{2}}{4}=1$$

$$x-y=0 \Rightarrow y-\sqrt{16}$$

$$x-y+x(x-y+\beta)=1$$

$$(x-y+x)(x-y+\beta)=1$$

$$(x-y+x)(x-y+\beta)=1$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+4x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

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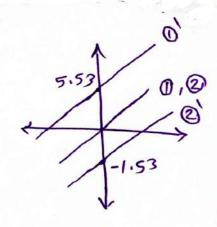
$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-1x-2xy+3x-4y-\frac{17}{2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+x^{2}+x^{2}+x^{2}+x^$$

(p)
$$X-Y-1.53=0$$

 $X-Y+5.53=0$



الا يوجد نقاطع ببند الخليند الخليند الدنها متواريس الم

12

Example (3):- Find the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the two lines $2x^2-5xy+y^2=0$ Wasled in the equation of the double Lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to the equation of the lines and the lines are the lines of the lines Passing through (2,3) and Parallel to t

. الحظید اللي سوو بالنقطة (2,3) // الخطید

4.56X - 9 + 0 = 0 36X - 9

ر المعادلة المزدوجة للخطين هي [اخرب الخطينة في نعفيم] (4.56X - y - 6.12) (0.438 X - y +2.124) = م

Example (4) Find k such that the Following equation represent two lines χ^2 -5XY + 4Y²+ X + 2Y + K = 0 then find

(A) the equation of each line

(B) the angle Between them

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Solution $a=1, b=4, h=\frac{-5}{2}, f=\frac{1}{2}, g=1, C=K$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & f \\ h & b & g \\ f & g & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \oplus & \oplus & \oplus \\ 1 & -2.5 & 0.5 \\ -2.5 & 4 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 1 & K \end{vmatrix} = 0$

(A) (0,0) = 0

(14)

الخطين للمعادلة @ // الخطينة للمعادلة ع

(A)
$$tanb = \frac{2\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a + b} = \frac{2\sqrt{(-2.5)^2 - 4}}{4 + 1}$$

$$\frac{X - y + 2}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (-1)^2}} = \pm \frac{X - 4y - 1}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (-4)^2}}$$

$$\frac{X-y+2}{\sqrt{2}}=\pm \frac{X-4y-1}{\sqrt{17}}$$
 # apply a collection of the second of the second

example 15):- Find the equation

of the two lines Passing through

(0,0) if the Sum of it's two

Slopes equal to (-1) and the

pulled Jobbes

Product of it's two slopes

equal to (-6)

 $y = m_1 \chi$ النوالأول $y = m_2 \chi$ فعادلة النوالذان $y = m_2 \chi$ فعادلة النوالذان $y = m_2 \chi$

المعادلة المزدوجة (y-m1X)(y-m2X) = 0

 $m_1 + m_2 = -1 \rightarrow 0$

m, m2 =-6 →0

@, O J-

m2=-1-m1 -> 3

بالتعويفيد (في ١

 $m_1(-1-m_1) = -6$

 $m_1 + m_1^2 = 6$

 $m_1^2 + m_1 - 6 = 0$

 $m_1 = 2$ $m_2 = -3$

 $m_1 = -3$ $m_2 = 2$

اقا (4-2 x) (4 +3 x) =0 # المعادلة المزدوجة للخطين

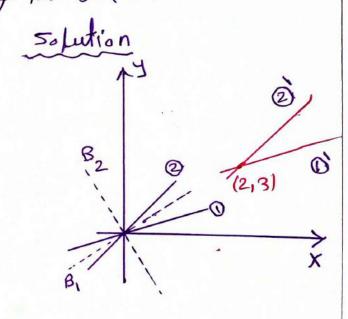
Example (6) if one bisector to the super lines lines

2x²-5xy+by²=0 is x-y Find

the other bisectors and the bisectors and the bisectors and the bisectors and the lines

Value of b. Find also the two lines

Passing through (2,3)



 $B_{i}: X-Y=0$ Y=X $M_{i}=1$

 $B_1 \perp B_2$ $m_1 m_2 = -1$ $m_2 = -1$

(18) $y = m_2 x$ y = -xا منعن الآخر * + y = 0 # other bisectors

المعادلة المزدوحية للهنعفات (x-y)(x+y)=0 $x^2 - y^2 = 0 \rightarrow 0$

قانون المعادلة المزدوجة لهنمغات الزاوية للخليد الماريند(٥١٥) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{a-b}=\frac{x^3}{b}$

 $x^2 - y^2 = \frac{a - b}{b} xy \rightarrow 0$

 $\frac{a-b}{h} \times y = 0$

a-b = 0

a-b=0

a=b=2 X

لايجارالهادلة المزدوجة للخطيند While 1/3/ 1/4/ (٥١٥) الخطية الهرين (٥١٥)

2x2-5xy+2y2=0 =x2 2-5(景) +2(景)=0 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 2 \times 2}}{4}$ $=\frac{5 \pm 3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ 2x-y=0 x-2y=0 المخطين اللي بموا (213) // الخطين اللي يتموا (٥١٥)

X-24+ B=0 2X-y+ ×=0 (213) سُرَعُق (2,3) تحقق المعادلة Walch

4-3+0=0

× =-1

2x-y-1=0 X-24+4=0

والمعددة المزدودة للخطين اللى يسمروا بالتقلمة (12/3) هي (2X-y-1)(X-2y+4)=0



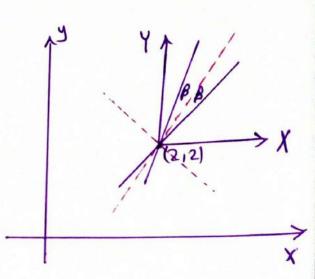
Example (7): Find the double equation of the two lines inclined by an angle β on the Line X+y=4 and Pass through the Point(2,2) if β = 30

للتسهيل ننقل الحاور للنقطات (2,2)

$$X = X + 2 \rightarrow 0$$
 $y = Y + 2 \rightarrow 0$

$$X = x-2 \qquad Y = Y-2$$

لذ لك 1212 يعتبر نقطة الأمهل للمحاور X, Y



· المعادلة المزدوجة للخفين المارين (2,2) بالسبة للحاور 4, X

. الحمادلة المزدوجة لهندفات الزاوية بين الخين والسبة لادلا

$$\frac{X^2 - Y^2}{a - b} = \frac{XY}{h}$$

$$\chi^2 \gamma^2 = \frac{a-b}{h} \chi \gamma \rightarrow 0$$

X, y I = will be illied of white

$$m=-1$$

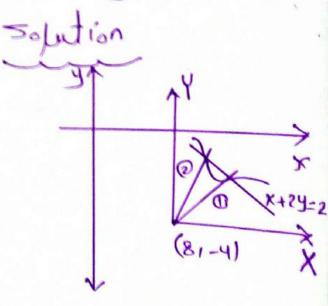
المنعن النائ بالسنب لـ X, Y ما معادلت النائ بالسنب لـ X, Y ما معادلت النائ بالنائ بالسنب لـ X, Y ما معادلت النائل بالنائل بال

• المعادلة المزدوقة لمنصفات الزاويي X-4=0 ->0 @10 silles 9 a-b XY = 0 a-b =0 Ta= b} . الزاوية بين المناس ton B = tan 2 B = 2 \[\lambda \frac{2}{a+b} = \frac{2\lambda^2 - a^2}{2a} = \lambda \frac{1}{a^2} - a^2} \] atanz B= Th2-a2 enjely a2 tan2 B = h2 - a2 12 = a2 + a2 tan2 B = a2(1+tan2 2B) h2= a2 sec28 (h = +asec28) a,b,h Fiel & is vier scall ax + 20 sed2 B) XY + a Y = 0 X + 2 Sect B) X Y + Y = 0 Jeil vielses viersestly $(X-2)^2 \pm 2(X-2)(Y-2) \sec(2\beta) + (Y-2) = 0)$ B=30 is is as

example diversity and whether of the true line (0,0) 19 000 (0) the origin and the Points of intersection between the line X+y=8 and the Curre x2+4y2-84X-324+76=0 5 ofution 0 CX1A=8

المعادلة المتجانسة من الروبة الكانسة نمثل خليز لورور (مره) لذلك ليس محويل الحي عادلة من خاست كالانق علال من المست كالانق

ستح التعويف @ في @ ليتو بلها إلى معادلات متأسب ون الرجة اللانية (19) $x^2 + 4y^2 - 84x(\frac{x+y}{8})$ $-32y(\frac{x+y}{8}) + 76(\frac{x+y}{8})^2 = 0$ $4 + 76(\frac{x+y}{8}) = 0$ (0) 4) 19 000 (0) 19 0000 (0) 19 000 (0) 19 000 (0) 19 000 (0) 19 000 (0) 19 000 (0)



18,-4)cd],, l=11 fev. X=X+8 X=X-8-20 Y=Y-4 Y=Y+4-20

X, Y 191- Il Timbe Winds $(X+8)^{2}+5(X+8)(Y-4)+5(Y-4)^{2}+4(X+8)$ -8(Y-4) +7 =0 →8 X, y solved Junio x +2y=2 bindle solow

X + 8 + 2Y - 8 = 2

X + 2Y = 2

X+24 =1

ail (appl) in air find our lable (X+8)+5(X+8)(Y-4)+5(Y-4) +4(X+8) (X+24) -8(Y-4) (X+24) +7 (X+24)2=0

> els e regir es de X=x-8 4=4+4