

Envelope.Family of
Lines

$$\rightarrow my - m^2x - 1 = 0, m \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Envelope = ?

Line thru (h, k)
Put (h, k)

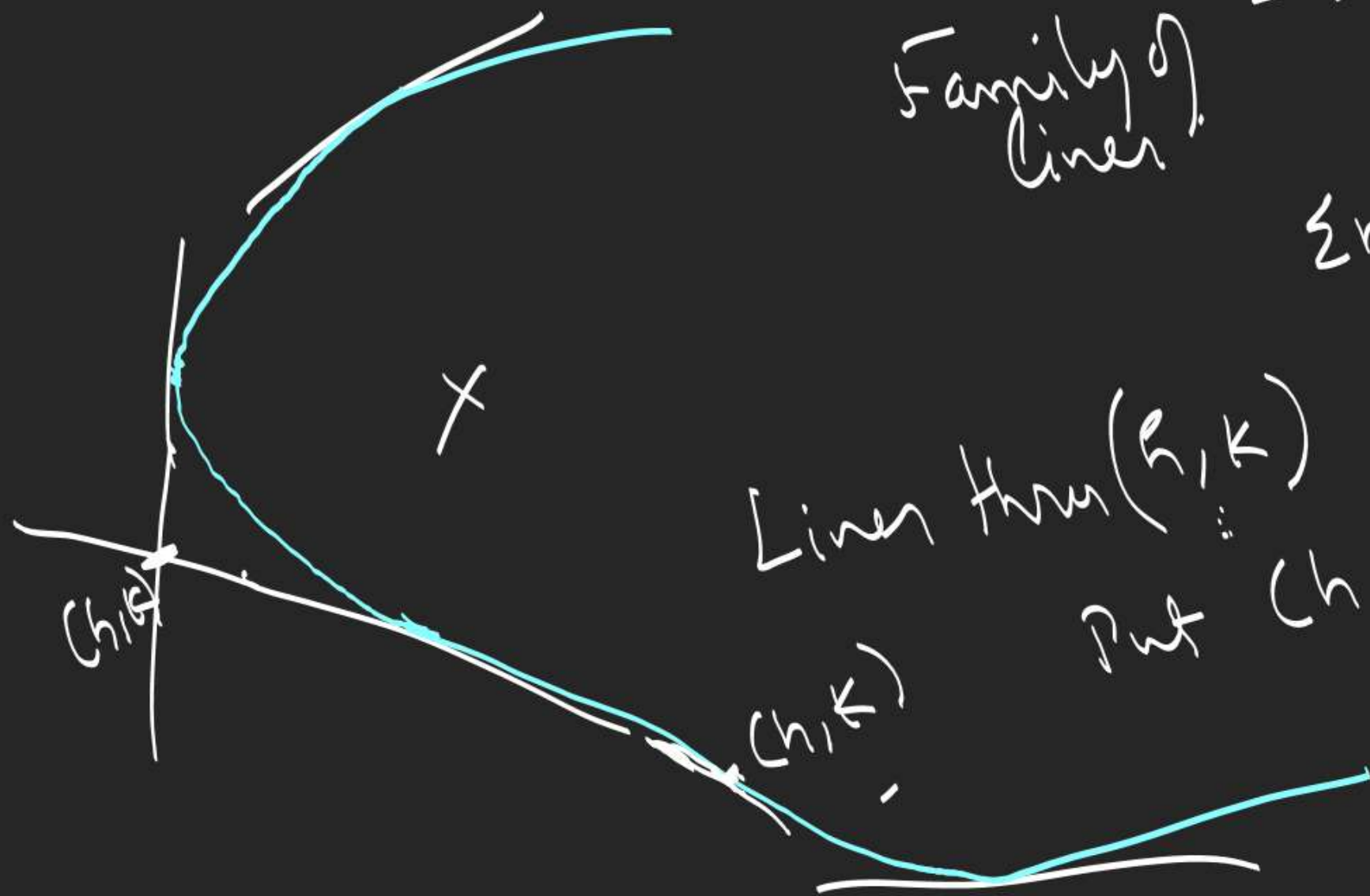
$$m^2h - mk + 1 = 0$$

2 distinct
linescoincident
2 lines

no line

$\Rightarrow (h, k)$ lies on envelope
 \Rightarrow

$$D = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 - 4h = 0$$



Family of lines : $P\lambda^2 + Q\lambda + R = 0$

P, Q, R are linear in x, y ,

$\lambda \rightarrow$ parameter

$$(\sin \lambda)(x+2y) - (\ln \lambda)y + (2x-3y+7)\lambda^2 + (x-y)\lambda + (4x+3y+1) = 0$$

$$+ (\lambda^2 - e^\lambda + 2)(x+y+1) = 0$$

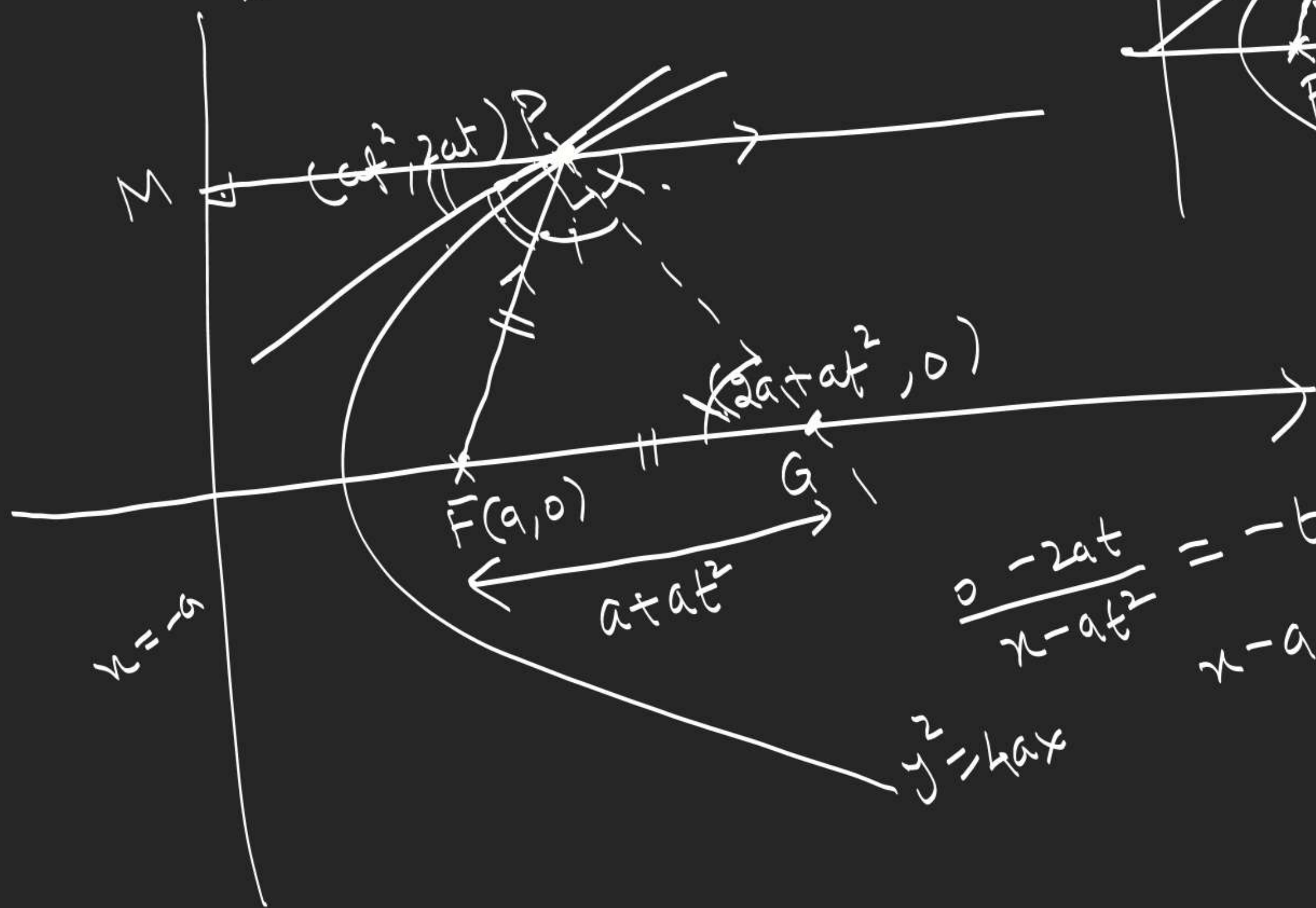
Envelope = ?

$$D=0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^2 = 4PR$$

Note →

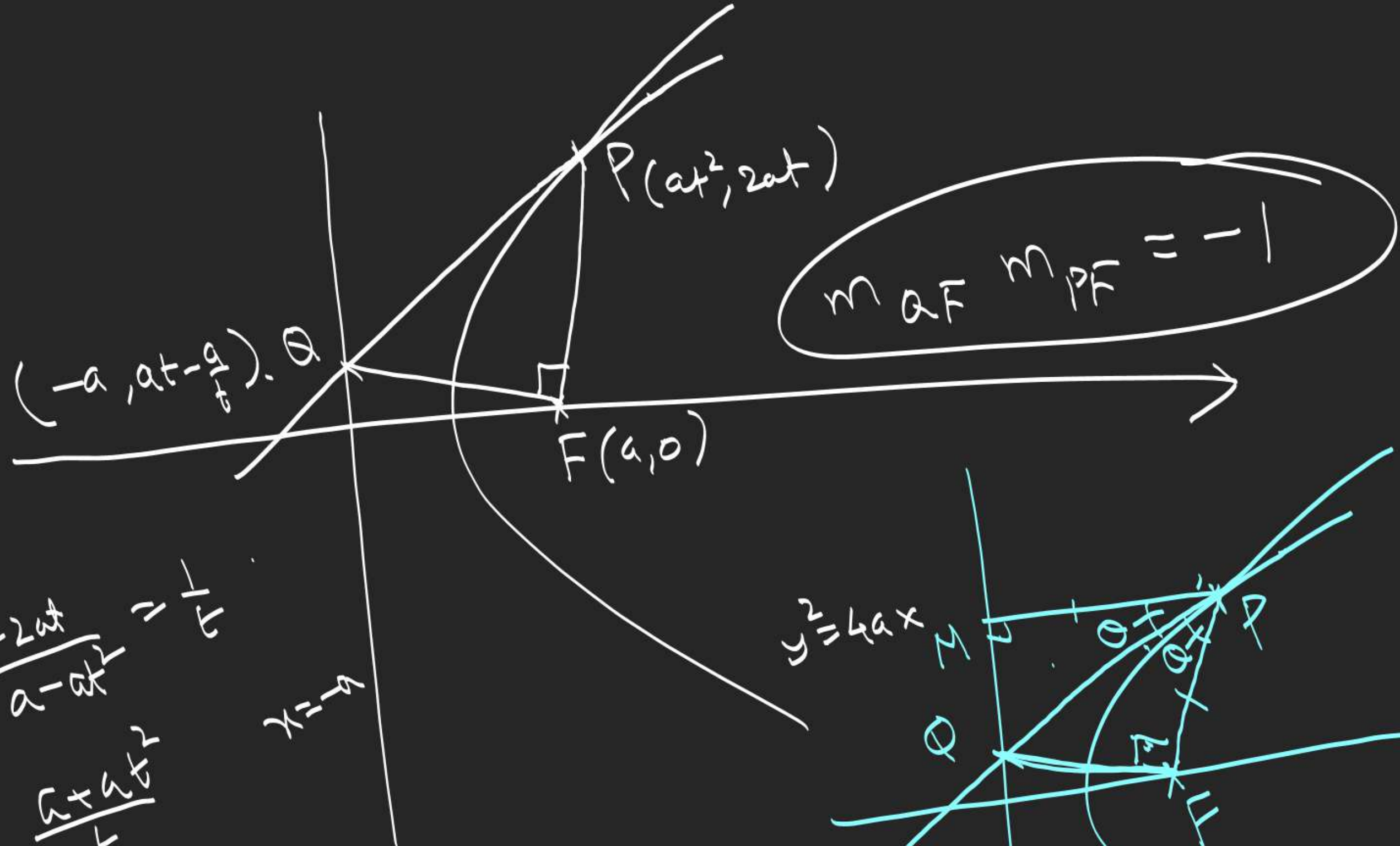
① Reflection Prop



$$\frac{0 - 2at}{x - at^2} = -t$$

$$x - at^2 = 2a$$

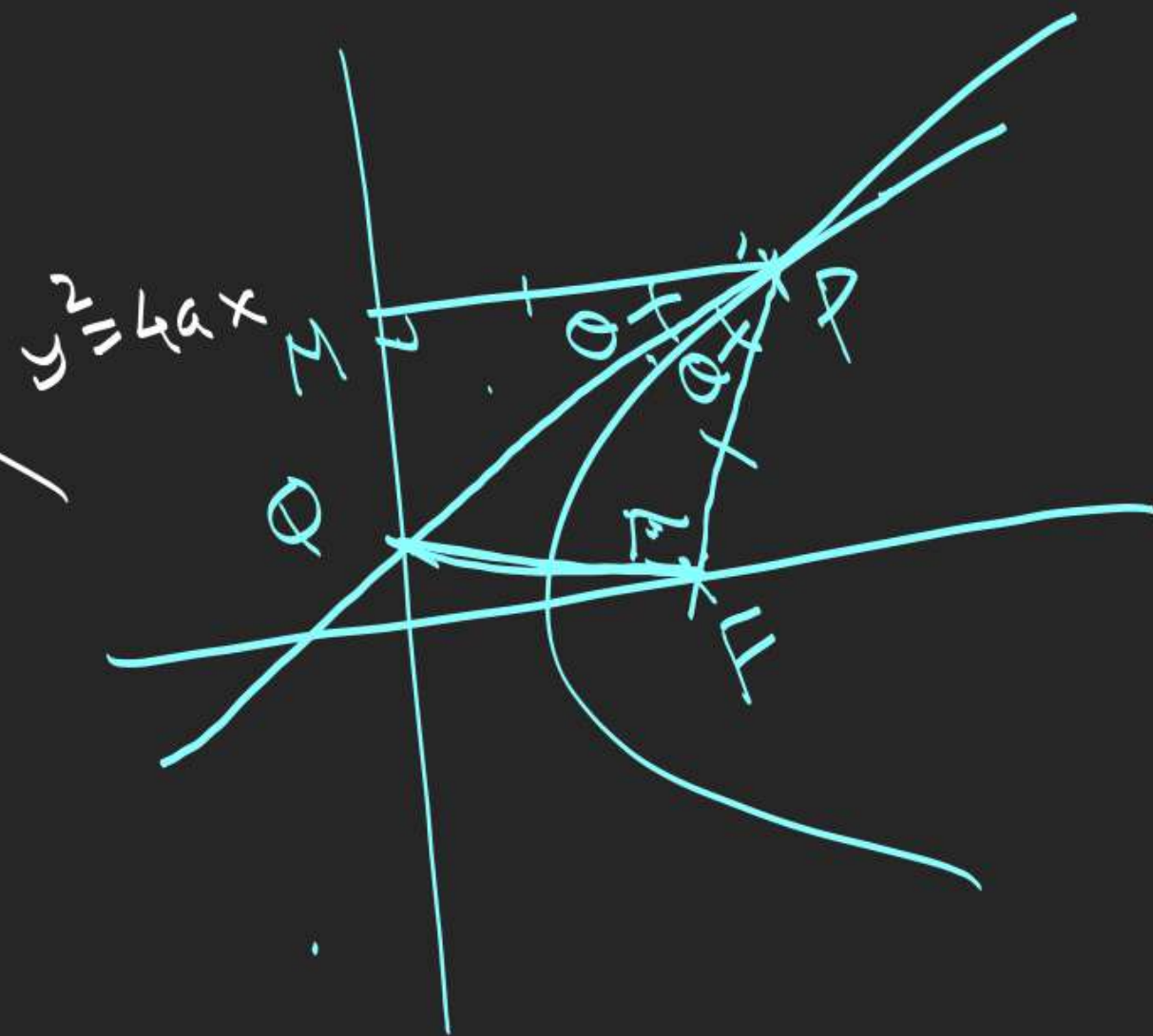
(2)



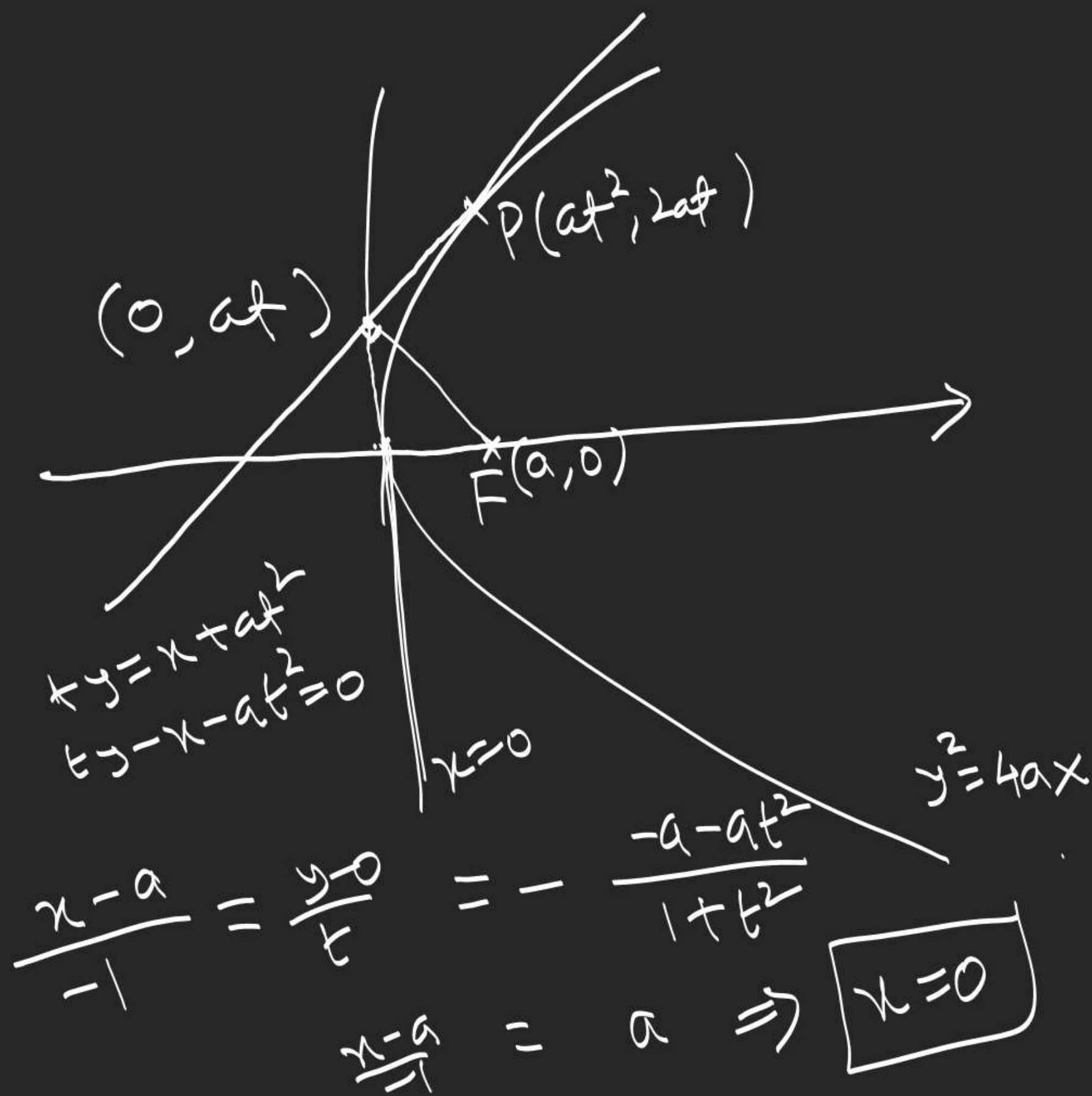
$$\frac{y - 2at}{-a - at^2} = \frac{-1}{t}$$

$$2at - \frac{a + at^3}{t} = -a - at^2$$

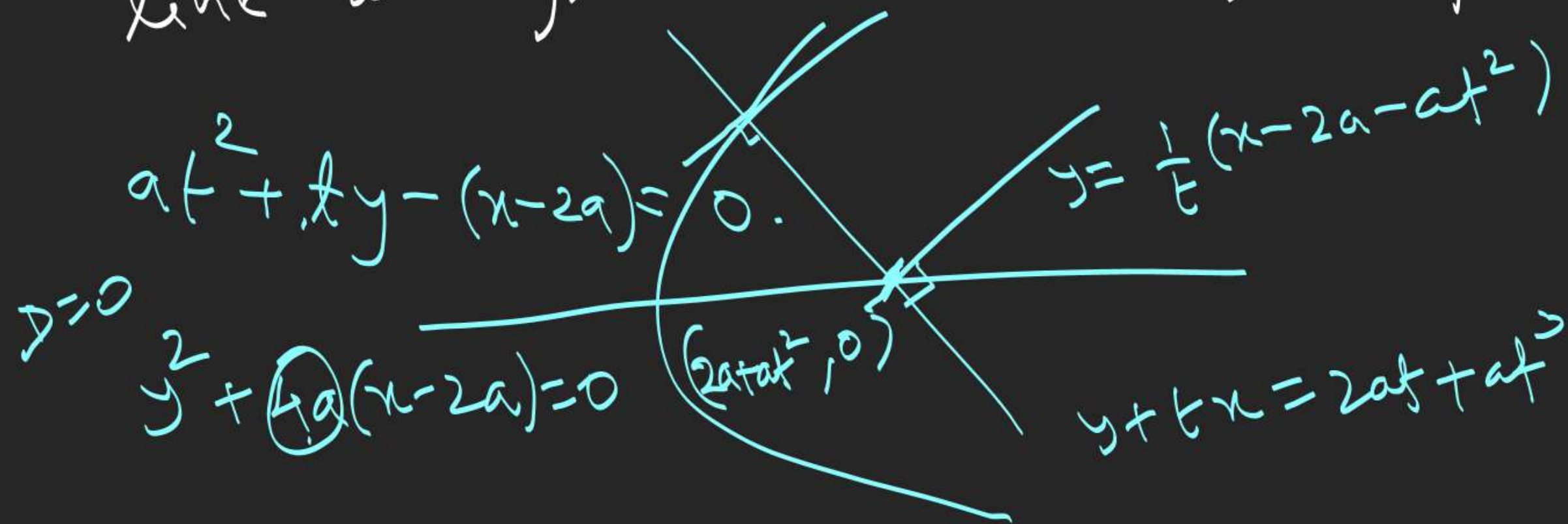
$$x = -a$$



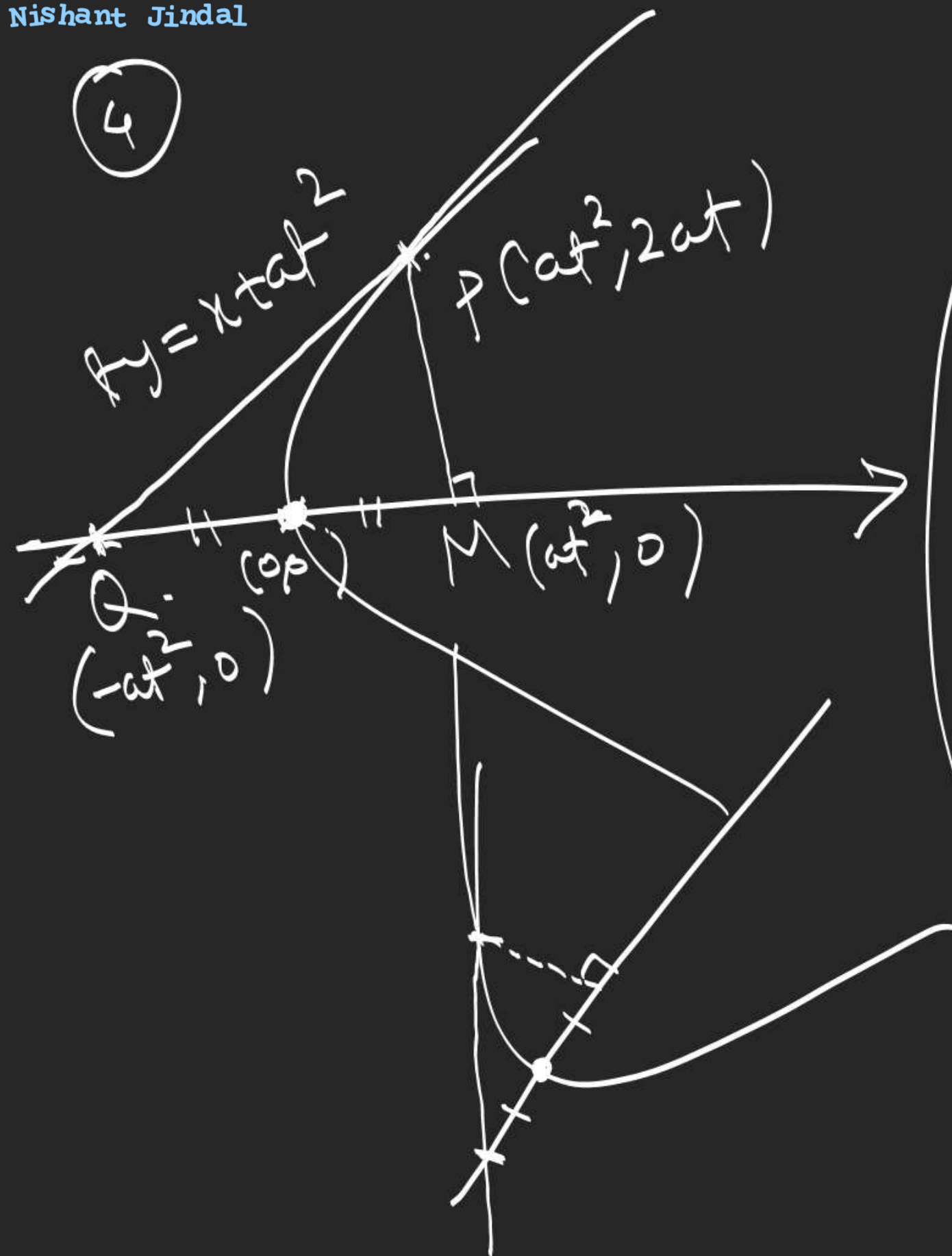
3.



1. From the point where any normal to parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ meet its axis is drawn a line perpendicular to this normal. P.T. this line always touches an equal parabola.



④



$$\frac{\Sigma x - 28}{}$$

9, 11, 14, 17, 23,

$$\frac{\Sigma x - 29}{}$$

4, 7, 8, 10, 23, 27.

$$\frac{\Sigma x - 30}{}$$

2, 3, 13, 15, 18, 21, 25,
26, 29, 30.

Paper 2