

কলিগ

অন্যকরণ নির্ণয় :-

(১) ① নতুন অবস্থান (৩, ১),

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

$$9 - 4 + k = 0 \quad \{(3, 1) \text{ বিন্দুগামী}\}$$

$$k = -5$$

$$\therefore 3x - 4y - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{দেখিলাম } \left(\frac{7}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$z = \frac{7/5 + p}{2}$$

$$p = 6 - \frac{7}{5} = \frac{23}{5}$$

\therefore অন্যকরণ $sp = pm$

$$\left(x - \frac{23}{5}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{11}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{(4x + 3y - 5)^2}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 \left\{ x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{23}{5} \cdot x + \left(\frac{23}{5}\right)^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{11}{5} \cdot y + \left(\frac{11}{5}\right)^2 \right\} = 16x^2 + 9y^2 + 25 + 24xy - 130x - 90y$$

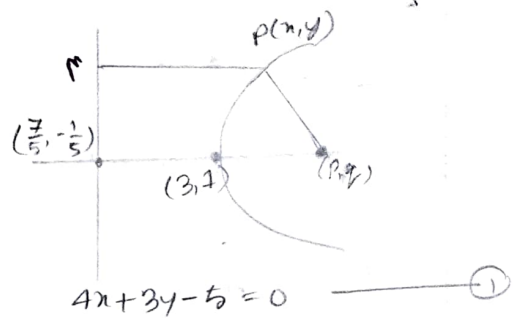
$$\Rightarrow 25 \left(x^2 - \frac{46}{5}x + \frac{529}{25} + y^2 - \frac{22}{5}y + \frac{121}{25} \right) = 16x^2 + 9y^2 + 25 + 24xy - 130x - 90y$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 16y^2 - 24xy - 190x - 80y + 625 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x)^2 + (4y)^2 - 2 \cdot 3x \cdot 4y - 190x - 80y + 625 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x - 4y)^2 - 190x - 80y + 625 = 0$$

(Any)



$$- \frac{1}{5} = - \frac{8}{5}$$

$$1 = \frac{-\frac{1}{5} + 9}{2}$$

$$9 = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$(p, q) = \left(\frac{23}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

②

$$-2 = \frac{p + 6}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = -1 + 6 = 2$$

$$1 = \frac{9-3}{2}$$

$$9 = 2 + 7 = 9$$

$$(p, q) = (2, 5)$$

(-2,1) ଓ (-6,-3) ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଯୋଗ କରିବା,

$$\frac{x+2}{-2+6} = \frac{y-1}{1+3}$$

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

$$x - y + 3 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

① नए प्रो लक्ष्य (ब्रेकिंग) मीकअप,

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$2 + 5 + k = 0 \quad \{ (2, 5) \text{ बिन्दु पर } \}$$

$$k = -7$$

$$\therefore x + y - 7 = 0$$

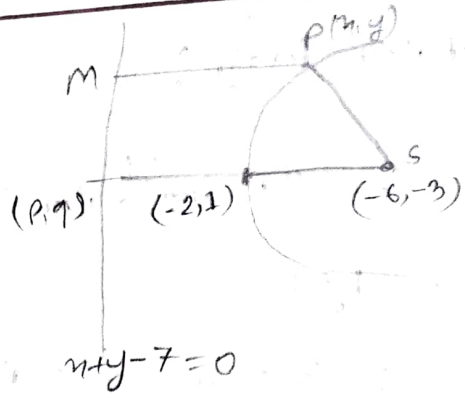
∴ मूलतः अधिकतः,

$$(n+6)^r + (y+3)^r = \frac{(n+y-7)^r}{2}$$

$$\neq 2(x^2 + 12x + 36 + y^2 + 6y + 9) = x^2 + y^2 + 99 + 2xy - 14y - 14x$$

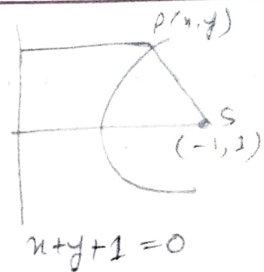
$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 38x + 26y + 41 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2 + 38x + 26y + 41 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



(3) ନୋରମାଲ ସମୀକରଣ, $SP = PM$

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



$$\Rightarrow 2(x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2y + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 6y + 3 = 0$$

$$= (x-y)^2 + 2x - 6y + 3 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(4)

① ନଓ ନଓ ନଓ ସମୀକରଣ,

$$x - y + k = 0$$

$$-2 + 3 + k = 0 \quad ((-2, -3) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟି ମାରି})$$

$$k = -1$$

$$\therefore x - y - 1 = 0$$

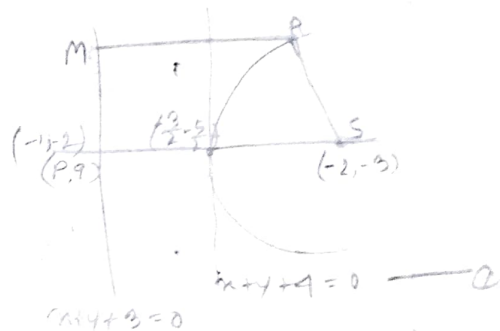
$$\therefore \text{ସମୀକରଣ } (-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2})$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} = \frac{p+2}{2}$$

$$p = -3 + 2 = -1$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} = \frac{q-3}{2}$$

$$q = -5 + 3 = -2$$



② ନଓ ନଓ ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ,

$$x + y + k = 0$$

$$-1 - 2 + k = 0 \quad ((-1, -2) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟି ମାରି})$$

$$k = 3$$

$$x + y + 3 = 0$$

$\therefore SP = PM$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = \frac{(x+y+3)^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 + 6y + 9) = x^2 + y^2 + 9 + 2xy + 6y + 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x + 6y + 17 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

† (6) x-ଅକ୍ଷର ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭিত্তি-ସମ୍ପର୍କিত ସମীକરଣ -

$$x = ay^r + by + c \text{ or } (3, 3) (6, 5) (6, -3) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗামী}$$

$$3 = 9a + 3b + c \text{ — (i)}$$

$$6 = 25a + 5b + c \text{ — (ii)}$$

$$6 = 9a - 3b + c \text{ — (iii)}$$

from (i) (ii) (iii)

$$\begin{array}{l} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \therefore \text{ସମୀକରଣ} \\ x = \frac{1}{4}y^r - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{9}{4} \\ \Rightarrow x = \frac{y^r - 2y + 9}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

† (7) \Rightarrow ~~y^r~~ $y^r - 4x - 2y + 9 = 0$ (Ans)

y-ଅକ୍ଷର ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭିତ୍ତି-ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ସମୀକରଣ,

$$y = ax^r + bx + c \text{ or } (4, 5) (-2, 11) (-9, 21) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗামী}$$

$$5 = 16a + 4b + c \text{ — (i)}$$

$$11 = 9a - 2b + c \text{ — (ii)}$$

$$21 = 81a - 9b + c \text{ — (iii)}$$

from (i) (ii) (iii)

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = -2 \quad c = 5$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x^r - 2x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x^r - 4x + 10}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r - 4x + 10 - 2y = 0$$

(Ans)

$y = \frac{40}{x}$ (माना बिन्दु (माना) (माना) $y = \frac{40}{x}$

① $y = 16x$ दूरी 6 इकाई
माना बिन्दु (माना) $y = 16x$

माना बिन्दु $= x + a$

$$x + a = 6$$

$$x + 4 = 6$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\therefore y = 32$$

$$y = \pm 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$(x, y) = (2, \pm 4\sqrt{2}) \text{ Ans}$$

(2)

$$x + a = \frac{25}{4} \quad (\text{माना बिन्दु} =$$

$$x + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{25}{4} \quad x + a$$

$$x = 5 \quad (y-2)^2 = 5(x-1)$$

$$x - 1 + a = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 1 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

$$\text{Again, } (y-2)^2 = 5(5-1)$$

$$(y-2)^2 = 20$$

$$y = \pm 5 + 2$$

$$+y = 7, -2 \text{ तब } y = -3$$

$$\therefore \text{ Family, } (6, 7) \text{ \& } (6, -3) \text{ (Ans)}$$

समीकरण समीकरण निरूप

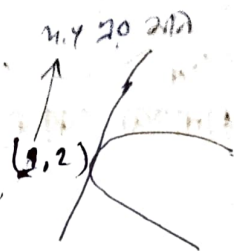
Techn-1

$$y' = 4x$$

$$yy_1 = 4 \frac{x+x_1}{2}$$

$$2y = 4 \frac{x+x_1}{2}$$

$$x-y+1=0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



$$y' = yy_1$$

$$x' = xx_1$$

$$x_0 = \frac{x+x_1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{y+y_1}{2}$$

Techn-2

$$y = mx + c \quad (\text{० निरूप रूत})$$

$$y = mx + c$$

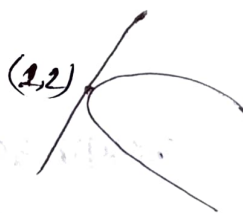
$$c = \frac{m}{a}$$

(1,2) बिन्दु पर रूत समीकरण.

$$(y-2) = m(x-1)$$

$$y-2 = mx-m$$

$$y = mx + (2-m)$$



Again Now, $(2-m) = \frac{m}{1}$ ~~$(c = \frac{m}{a})$~~

$$2-m = m$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 2m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$c = \frac{a}{m}$$

$$y' = 4x$$

$$a = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\therefore (y-2) = 1(x-1)$$

$$x-y+1=0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Techn-3

We know $\frac{dy}{dx} = m = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y' = 4x$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{2 \times 2} = 1$$

$$\therefore y-2 = 1(x-1)$$

$$x-y+1=0$$

(Ans)

উদ্ভূত ও অধিভূত সমীকরণ

- (1) দেওয়া যে, $x^2 - 8y^2 = 2$ অধিভূত নিয়ামকের সমীকরণ $3x = \pm 4$ এবং কেন্দ্রিক অক্ষের দৈর্ঘ্য $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ । $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ e (মাত্রিক ২য়)

সে।ⁿ: $x^2 - 8y^2 = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} - \frac{y^2}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 1$$

$$a^2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a^2(e^2 - 1) = b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{9}{8}$$

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

সে।ⁿ অধিভূত সমীকরণ $sp = e \rho m$

আমরা জানি, নিয়ামকের সমীকরণ $(x = \pm \frac{a}{e}, 0)$

$$\frac{a}{e} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

সমীকরণ $(\pm \frac{4}{3}, 0)$

$$x = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \pm 4/3$$

$$m = \pm 4 \text{ (Ans)}$$

অক্ষের দৈর্ঘ্য $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

$$\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ (Ans)}$$

সে।ⁿ অধিভূত সমীকরণ নির্ণয় করে এবং

নিয়ামক রেখা $2x + y = 1$, কেন্দ্রিক স্থানাঙ্ক $(1, 1)$ কেন্দ্রিক দৈর্ঘ্য $\sqrt{3}$ ।

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = \left(\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2x+y-1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1) = 3(4x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 4xy - 2y - 4x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 - 10x + 5 + 5y^2 - 10y + 5 = 12x^2 + 3y^2 + 3 + 12xy - 6y - 12x$$

$$\Rightarrow -7x^2 + 2y^2 - 12xy + 2x - 4y + 7 = 0$$

(Ans)

(3) ଦୁଇଟି ଆବୃତ (6,4) ଓ (-3,1) ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ି, 20 (କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥାନାବଳି ଅଟେ)
 ଏହା ଏକ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଅଟେ, ଆବୃତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ

We know,

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1 \quad ((6,4) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ି})$$

$$\frac{4 \times 9}{a^2} + \frac{1 \times 4}{b^2} = 4 \quad ((-3,1) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ି})$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = -3$$

$$= \frac{4-9}{b^2} = -3$$

$$= \frac{4-9}{-3} = b^2$$

$$= b^2 = 4$$

(6,4) ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ି,

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{16}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

(-3,1) ବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ି

$$\frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 4 \quad (4 \text{ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁଣ})$$

(i) - (ii) କରେ,

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{16}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 4$$

$$-\frac{16}{b^2} + \frac{4}{b^2} = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-16+4}{b^2} = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-12}{-3} = b^2$$

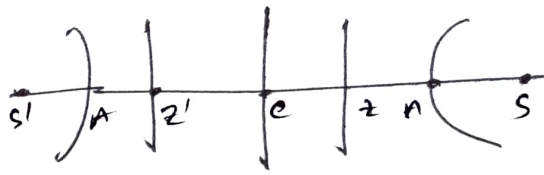
$$= b^2 = 4$$

6 20 ମାତ୍ର 10 ଏ ଗୁଣ

$$\frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 7.2$$

$$\therefore \text{ଆବୃତ, } \frac{x^2}{7.2} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



⑧ $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$ সমীকরণটি রূপে মৌলিক জোড়ানুযায়ী নির্ণয় কর ?

$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

$$a = 2, b = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2(1 - e^2) = b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(1 - e^2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Ans)}$$

* অধিকৃত জোড়ানুযায়ী $CS = (\pm ae, 0)$
 $= (2 \times \frac{1}{2}, 0)$
 $= (\pm 1, 0)$

* অধিকৃত জোড়ানুযায়ী $CS = (\pm a, 0)$
 $= (\pm 2, 0)$

* নিয়মক (3) অনুযায়ী (অধিকৃত জোড়ানুযায়ী) $CS =$
 $= (\pm \frac{a}{e}, 0)$
 $= (2 \times \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}}, 0)$
 $= (\pm 4, 0)$

নিয়মক/দিকান্তর সমী. $n = \pm 4$

উপকেন্দ্রিক অক্ষের সমী. $n = \pm 1$

অধিকৃত জোড়ানুযায়ী সমী. $n = \pm 2$

আড়া অক্ষ $AA' = 2 \times 2 = 4$

অনুবর্তী অক্ষ $2b = 2 \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

উপকেন্দ্রিক অক্ষের (দৈর্ঘ্য) $\frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3})^2}{2} = 3$

(Ans)