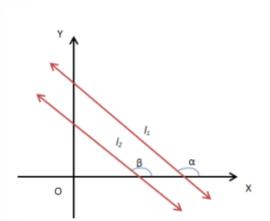


- 1. Coordinate Systems
- 2. Distance Formula

Straight Lines









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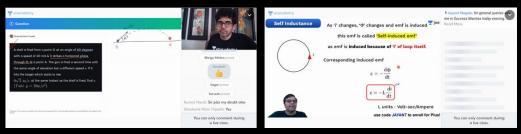
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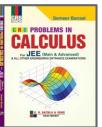






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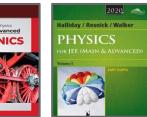


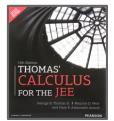














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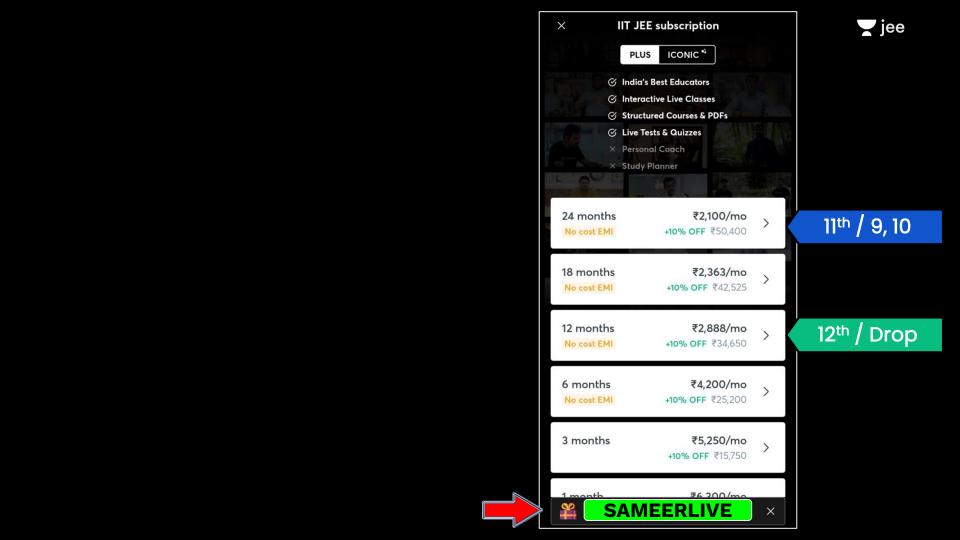
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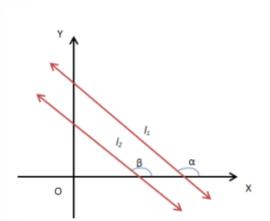
MIHIR PRAJAPATI 98.16





- 1. Coordinate Systems
- 2. Distance Formula

Straight Lines



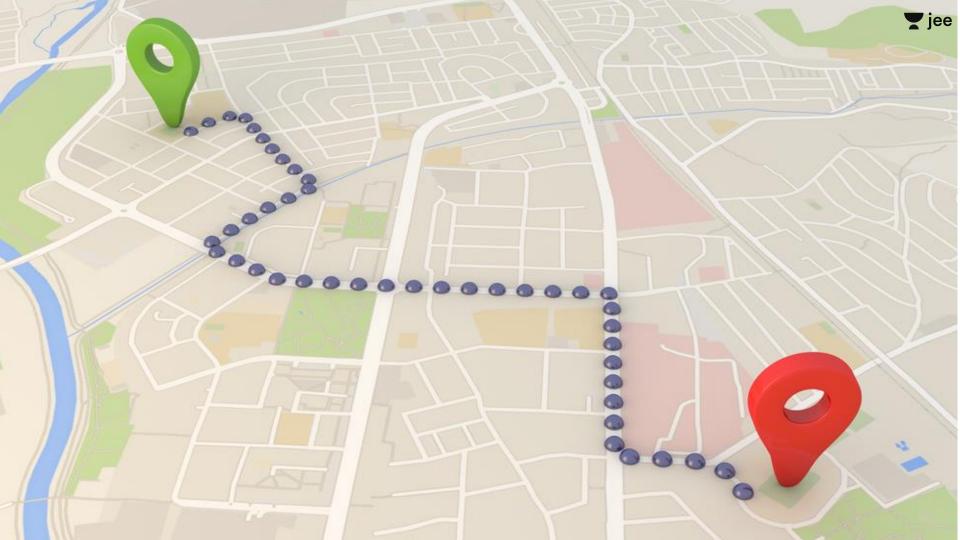








Coordinate Geometry



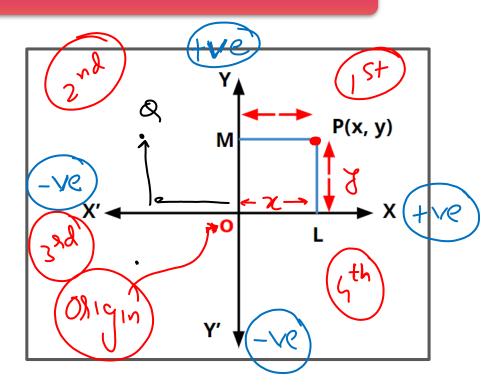




Cartesian Coordinate System



Cartesian Coordinates of a Point









Cartesian Coordinates of a Point

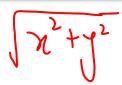
→ Distance from X-axis:

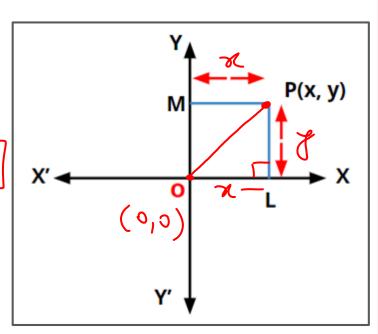


→ Distance from Y-axis:



→ Distance from Origin:







$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$
 $B = \{1, 2\}$





Let A (h, k), B (1, 1) and C (2, 1) be the vertices of a right angled triangle with AC as its hypotenuse. If the area of the triangle is 1 square unit, then the set of values which 'k' can take is given by

$$l=\frac{1}{2}(1)(AB)$$





A particle starts from origin and moves in following pattern. 1 unit right then 1 unit up. 1/2 units left and 1/2 units down. 1/4 units right and 1/4 units up and so on. The length of each move becomes half after two steps and movement continuous indefinitely. The coordinate of the

jee

point where it ultimately converges to is:





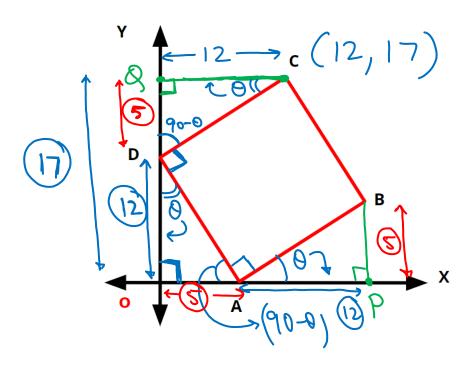
The vertices A and D of square ABCD lie on positive side of x and y-axis respectively. If the vertex C is the point (12, 17), then the coordinate of vertex B are



A. (14, 16)

- **B.** (15, 3)
- **2.** (17, 5)
- **D.** (17, 12)









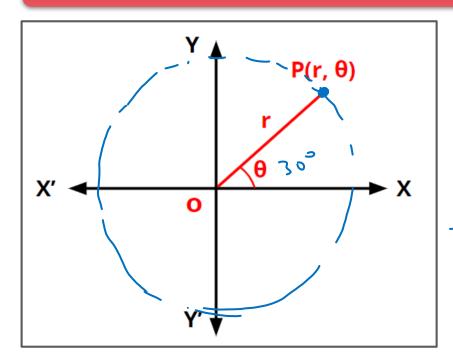


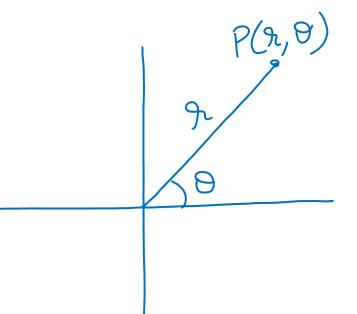
Polar Coordinate System



Polar Coordinates of a point



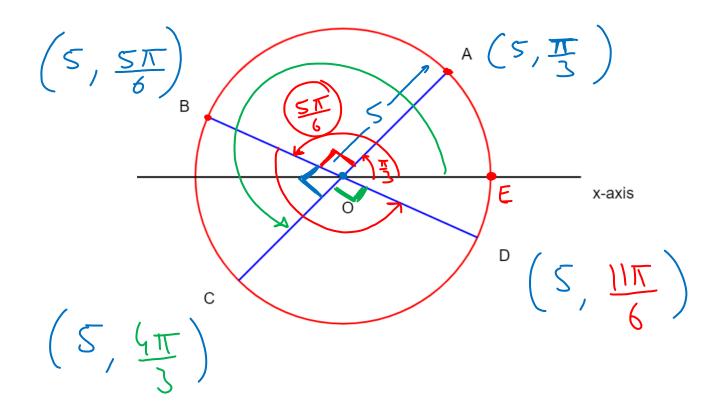






AC and BD are chords of a circle intersecting at origin. If coordinate of A is $(5, \pi/3)$ and $\angle BOC = \pi/2$. Then find coordinates of B, C and D in polar form.



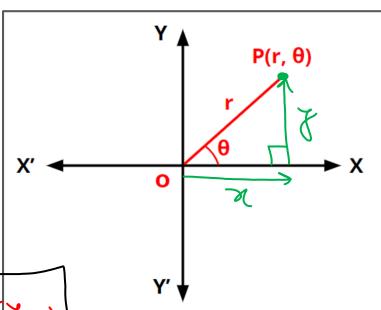




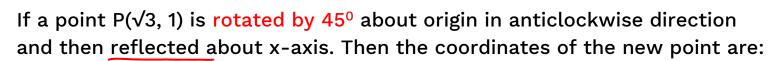


Interconversion of Cartesian & Polar Coordinates









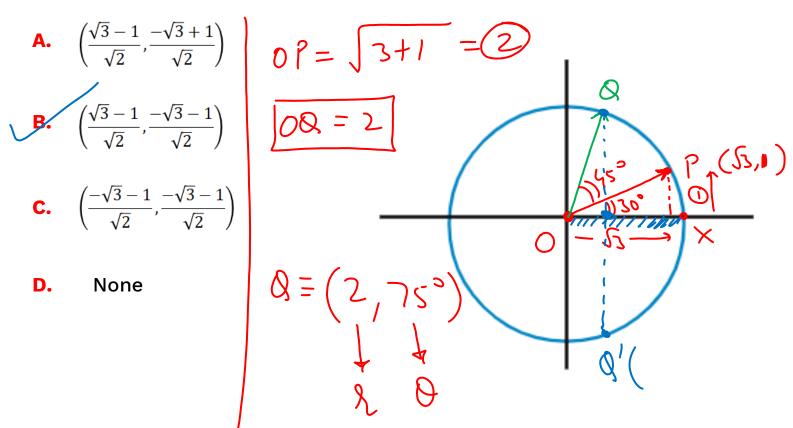


$$\mathbf{A.} \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

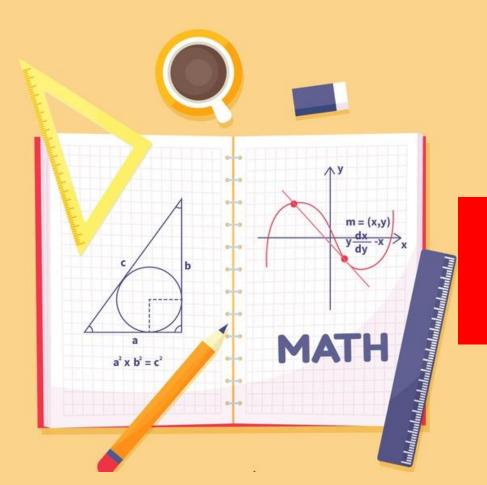
C.
$$\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

D. None









Distance Formula



Distance Formula

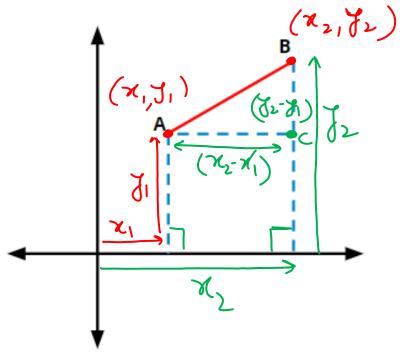
The distance between the points $A(x_1,y_1)$ and $B(x_2,y_2)$ is

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$AC = (\mathcal{H}_2 - \mathcal{H}_1)$$

$$CB = (\mathcal{H}_2 - \mathcal{H}_1)$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(AC)^2 + (BC)^2}$$





$$A = \left((n_2 - \chi_1)^2 + (J_2 - J_1)^2 \right)$$



A triangle with vertices A(4, 0); B(-1, -1); C(3, 5) is



A. Isosceles and right angled

- B. Right angled but not isosceles
- **C.** Isosceles but not right angled
- D. Neither right angled nor isosceles

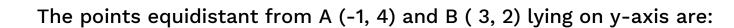
$$\begin{array}{c}
A = (4,0) \\
B = (-1,-1)
\end{array}$$

$$AB = \int 25 + 1 = \int 26 \\
AB^{2} + AC \\
= BC^{2}$$

$$C = (3,5)$$

$$AC = \int 1 + 25 = \int 26 \\
\text{Isoscely}$$







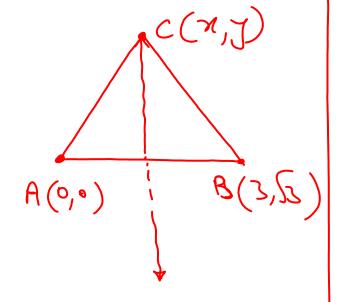
$$A (= B($$

$$(A()^{2} = (B()^{2})^{2} + (4-7)^{2} = 9 + (2-7)^{2}$$



If ABC is an equilateral triangle with A(0, 0) and B(3, $\sqrt{3}$). Then find the coordinates of point C.





$$AB = \sqrt{9 + 3} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$A = \sqrt{n^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + j^2 = 12 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 253y = 0$$

Wing 80

$$=$$
) $2\sqrt{3}$ $y = 12 - 6$ \times

$$=)$$
 $\int_{37}^{37} = 6 - 3 \times$

$$= 3(2-n)$$

$$=) J = S_3(2-n)$$

$$=) n^{2} + 3(2-n)^{2} = 12$$

$$=) 4 x^{2} - 12 x = 0$$

$$J = 53(2-n)$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad \chi = 3$$

$$\chi = 25$$

$$\chi = -5$$



If A(a, b), B(a + r cos α , b + r sin α) and C(a + r cos β , b + r sin β) are the vertices of an equilateral triangle, then



A.
$$|\alpha - \beta| = \pi/4$$

C.
$$|\alpha - \beta| = \pi/6$$

B.
$$|\alpha - \beta| = \pi/2$$

$$\mathbf{5}. \ |\alpha - \beta| = \pi/3$$

$$A = (0,6)$$

$$B = (\alpha + \lambda \cos \alpha, \delta + \lambda \sin \alpha)$$

$$C = (\alpha + \lambda \cos \beta, \delta + \lambda \sin \beta)$$

$$AB = (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 \cos^2$$

Now:

$$AB = 13C$$

$$+ Sin M + Sin B - 2 Sin M Sin B$$

$$(AB)^2 = (BC)^2$$

$$1 \ \chi = \chi \left(\cos \alpha - (\cos \beta) \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \chi \left(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta \right)^{2}$$

B(a+2650, 6+25ma) BAC=60=(B-X)



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3:00 - 4:30 PM



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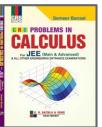






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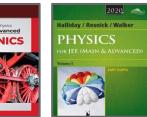


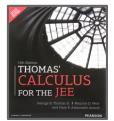














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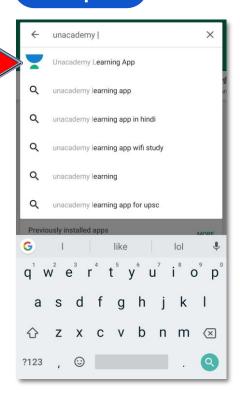


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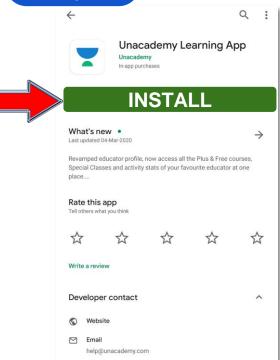
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Step 1



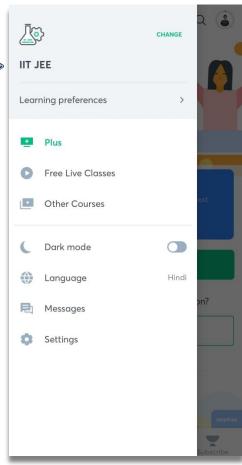




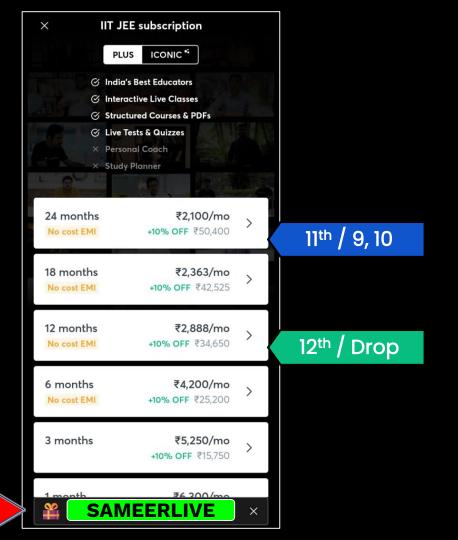




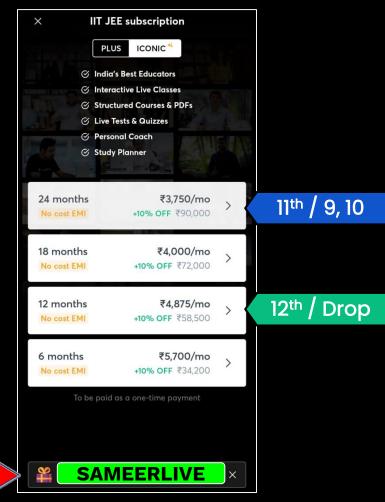




















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