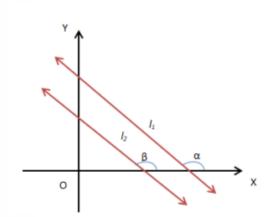


Section Formula

Straight Lines 2









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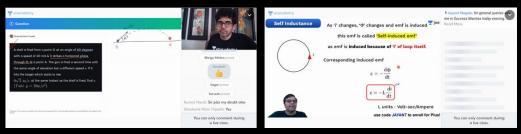
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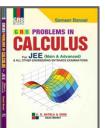






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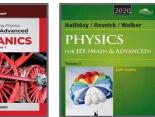


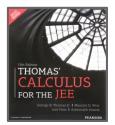














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Kunal Lalwani 99.81



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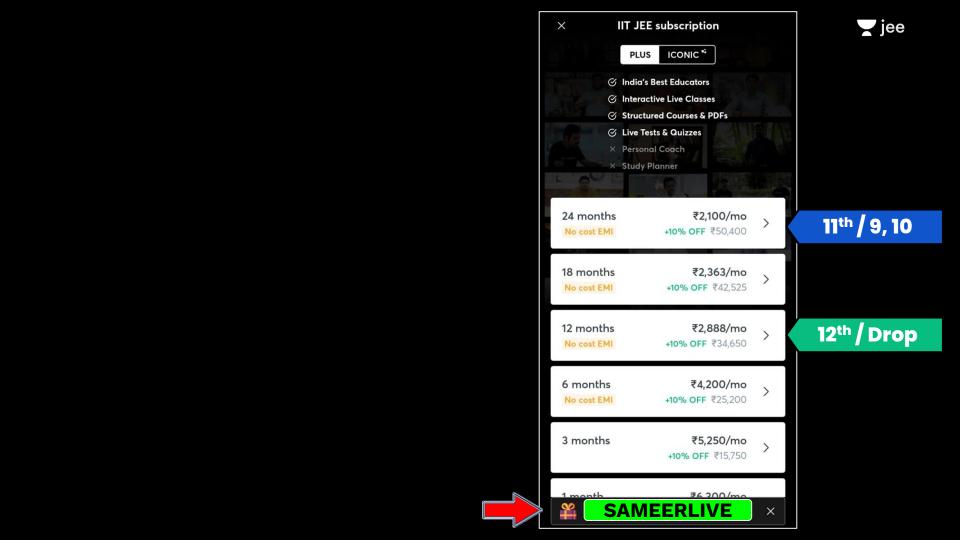
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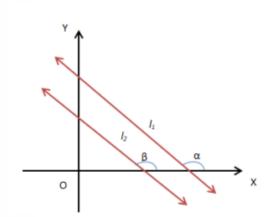




Section Formula

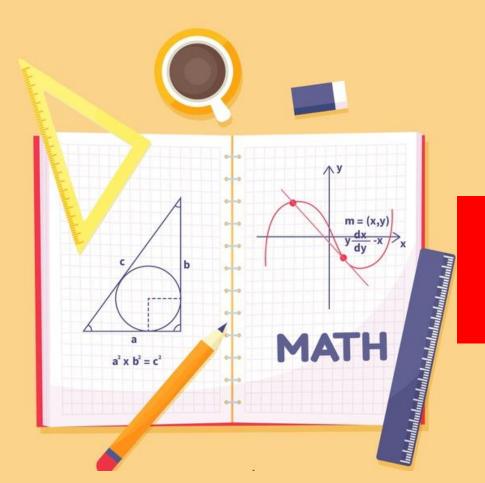
Straight Lines 2









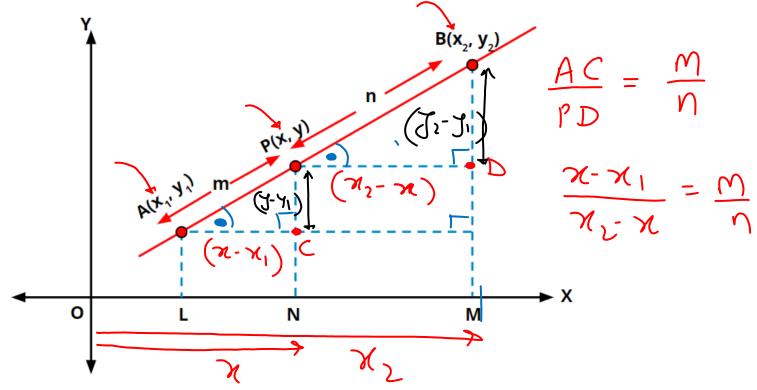


Section Formula





Section Formula: Internal Division

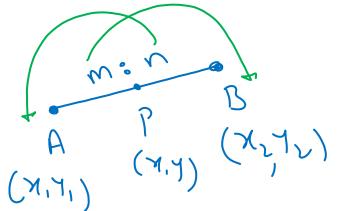


$$u_{M-u_{M}} = u_{M} - u_{M}$$

 $(M+n)x = Mx^{5} + Ux^{1}$

$$M = \frac{M+N}{M^2 + UN!}$$

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+n} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+n} dx$$





Find the coordinate of the point which divides A (-1, 10) and B (4, -5) in the ratio 3: 2 internally.



B. (-2, 1)



$$x = \frac{12 - 2}{6} = 2$$

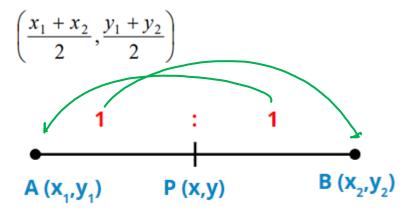
$$J = -15 + 20 = (1)$$





Midpoint Formula

The midpoint of the line joining $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$ is;





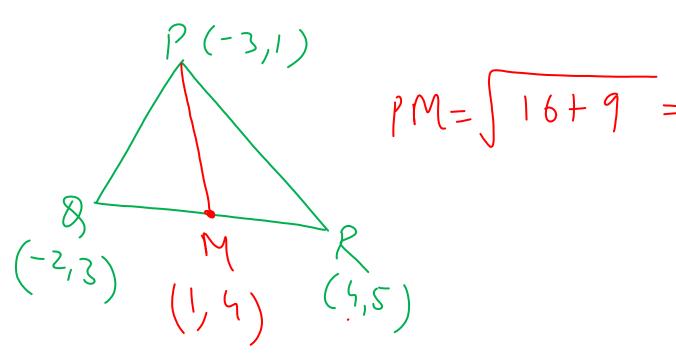
The vertices of triangle PQR are P(-3, 1), Q(-2, 3) and R(4, 5). Find the length of median through vertex P.



A. √10



C. √5

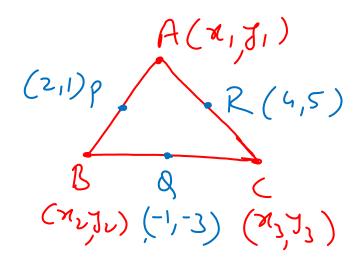








If the midpoints of the sides of a triangle are (2, 1), (-1, -3), (4, 5) then find the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle.



$$\chi_{p} = \frac{x_{1} + x_{2}}{2} = 2$$

$$= \frac{x_{1} + x_{2}}{2} = 4$$

$$= \frac{x_{2} + x_{3} = -2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x_{3} + x_{1} = 8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{x_{3} + x_{1} = 8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{x_{1} + x_{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x_{2} + x_{2}}{2}$$

$$=$$

 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5 - 4$

using & & & & ~ (1)

 $\left(\mathcal{M}^{2} - 1 \right)$

wsing 896 & 870?

$$\chi_1 = \gamma$$

using 8 (5) & Ey (3)
(12 = -3)

Mon for y-coordinates

Ji+ J2 = 2 |

J1+ J2 = -6 |

S+ J2 = 10

$$31 + 72 + 73 = 3$$

$$J_{1} + \gamma_{2} + \gamma_{3} = 3$$

$$J_{3} = 1$$

$$J_{1} = 9$$

$$J_{2} = -7$$

$$(7, 9)$$

$$((7, 9)$$

$$((7, 9)$$

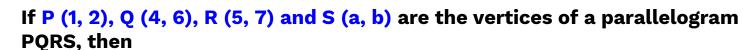
$$((1, 1))$$

$$\frac{\text{Aus:}}{(7,9)}$$

$$(-3,-7)$$

$$(1,1)$$

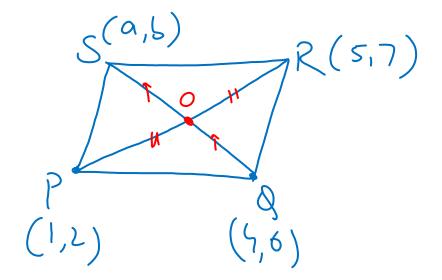






A.
$$a = 2, b = 4$$

B.
$$a = 3, b = 4$$



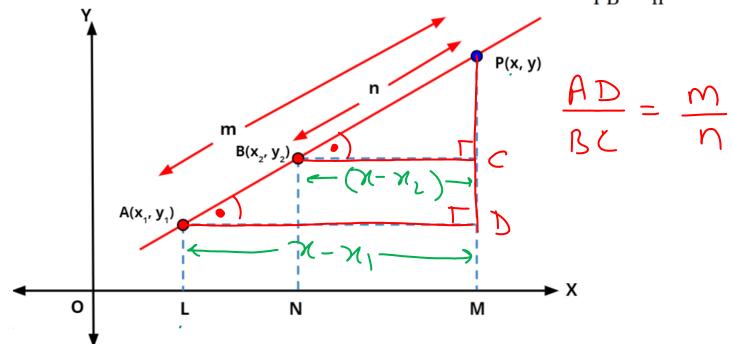
$$D = \left(\frac{a+4}{2}, \frac{b+6}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3 \\ = 3$$



Section Formula: External Division

'P' divided AB externally in the ratio of m : n $\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{m}{n}$



$$\frac{\chi - \chi_1}{\chi - \chi_2} = \frac{M}{N}$$

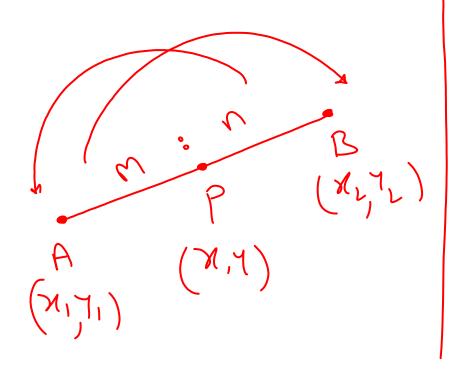
$$\chi - \chi_2$$

$$\chi - \chi_1 = \chi_1 - \chi_2$$

$$\chi - \chi_1 - \chi_2$$

$$\mathcal{N} = \left(\frac{M \mathcal{N}_2 - N \mathcal{N}_1}{M - N}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{m \mathcal{J}_2 - n \mathcal{J}_1}{m - n}$$

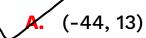


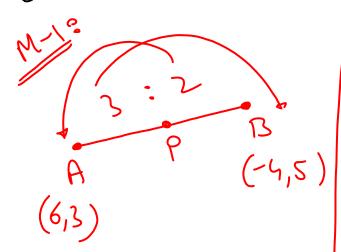
$$\frac{MN_2+NN_1}{M+N}$$







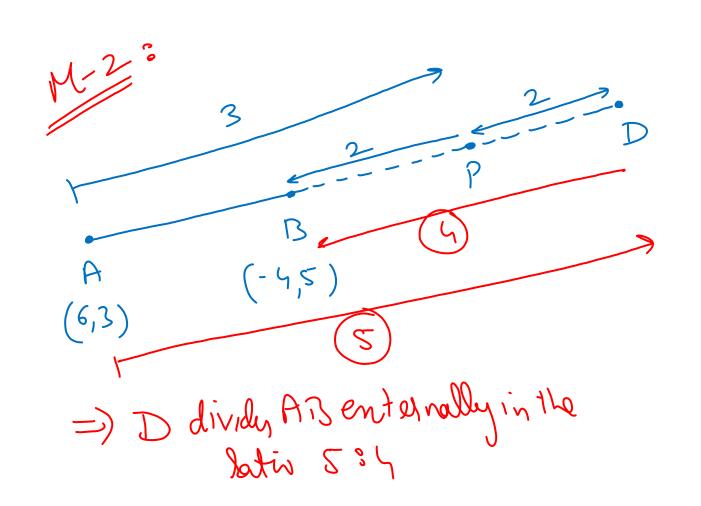




$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{3(-4) - 2(6)}{3 - 2}$$

$$y = \frac{3(5) - 2(3)}{3 - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\chi_{-4}}{2} = -24$$



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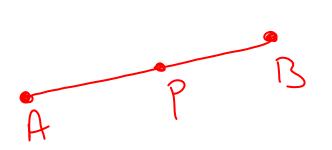
$$D = \frac{(-20) - (24)}{5 - 4}; \frac{(25) - (12)}{5 - 4}$$

$$= \frac{(-44, 13)}{5 - 4}$$



Important Result

If m/n is positive, the division is internal, but if m/n is negative, the division is external.



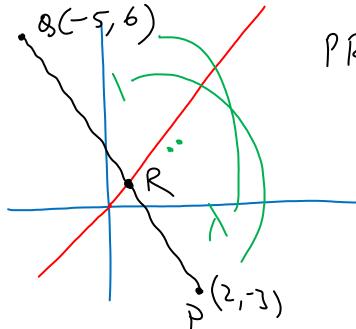
$$\frac{\nu}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{(\nu / \nu)}{(\omega / \nu)} \rightarrow \overline{(\gamma)}$$











$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} R = -\frac{3+6h}{h+1}$$

$$R \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

jee

$$\frac{2-51}{2} = \frac{-3+61}{2}$$

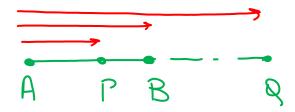


Important Result

If P divides AB internally in the ratio m:n & Q divides AB externally in the ratio m:n then P & Q are said to be harmonic conjugate of each other w.r.t. AB.

Mathematically,

$$\frac{2}{AB} = \frac{1}{AP} + \frac{1}{AQ}$$



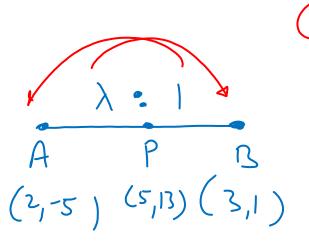
i.e. AP, AB & AQ are in H.P.







Find harmonic conjugate of (5, 13) w.r.t points (2, - 5) and (3, 1)



$$5 = \frac{3\lambda + 2}{\lambda + 1}$$

$$5\lambda + 5 = 3\lambda + 2$$

$$2\lambda = -3$$

$$|\lambda = -3|$$

Charmonic conjugate

$$\chi = \frac{9+4}{5} - \frac{13}{5}$$

$$f = \frac{3+(-10)}{5} = (-\frac{7}{5})$$

$$\emptyset = \left(\frac{13}{5}, -\frac{7}{5}\right)$$





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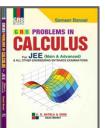






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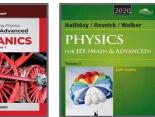


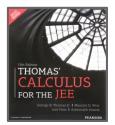














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Tanmay Jain 99.86



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Aravindan K Sundaram 99.69



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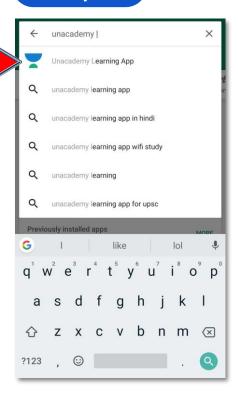


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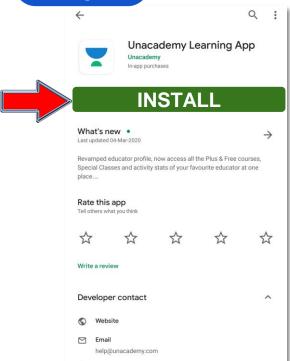
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Step 1



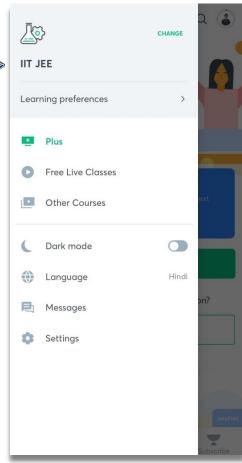




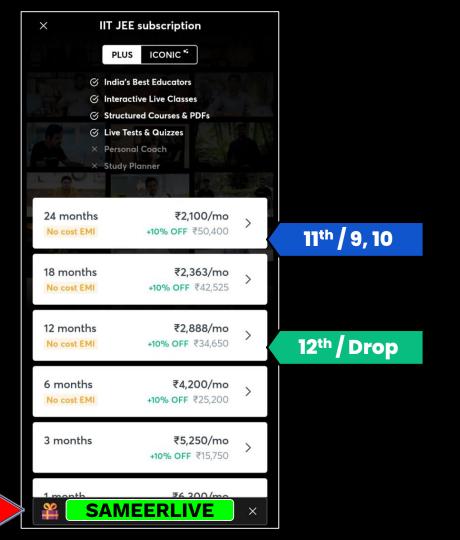




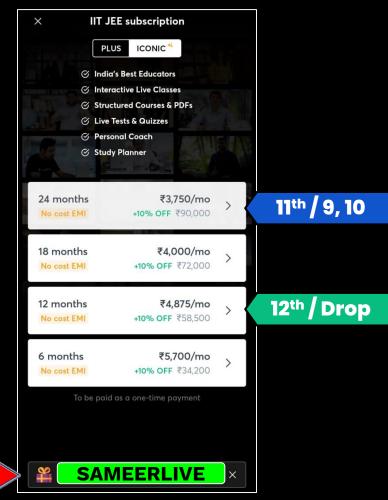




















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