

અધ્યાત્મ-૨

1 chap

Theorem - 1

(a) (n_1, y_1)

(b) $f(n, y) = 0$

(a) મનેદિની આદ્યાત્મ ઓચ, ઓય એ સાળોયું કોણ રૂપી ક્રિયાએ પ્રાર્થનાંના (ન્યુ) એનું એથાફુલ ઓ'ચ', ઓ'ય' એ સાળોયું એવી ક્રિયાએ આનાંના (ન્યુ, યું), એખાંને ઓ'ચ' ||| ઓચ, ઓ'ય' ||| ઓય એ આનાંના (અ, બી), પ્રિયું તેથે ઓચ એથાફુલ ક્રિયા કર્શે દેખાની એ હારા ઓ'ચ' એથાફુલ બ ક્રિયાએ છે કર્યું, આથારું ઓ'ય' ક્રિયા એ ઓય એ હારા લઘુ દોની એ ઓચ ને સ્થાનીય કર્યું કર્યું, એથાને એટાં, એટાં,

$$\begin{aligned} n &= OA = OC + CA \\ &= OC + O'B \\ &= \alpha + n_1 \\ \therefore n_1 &= n - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{એનું } y &= PA = AB + PB \\ &= OC + PB \\ &= \beta + y_1 \\ \therefore y_1 &= y - \beta \end{aligned}$$

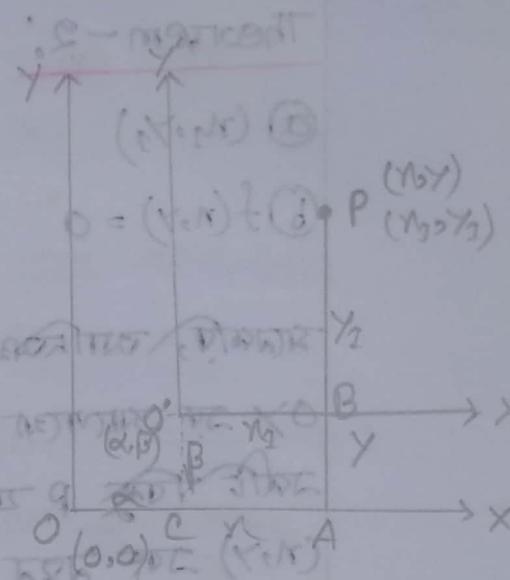
એનું એથાફુલ (ન્યુ, યું) એ જીલાનું એથાફુલ, $(n_1, y_1) = (n - \alpha, y - \beta)$

(b) આપણા જાની, $P(n, y)$ એ સીક્યુર્ટીસન $f(x, y) = 0$

એખાંને, $n = \alpha + n_1$, $y = \beta + y_1$

એથીએનું એથાફુલ $f(n, y) = 0$ એ જીલાનું એથાફુલ અમૃતન ૨૦૦

$$f(n_1 + \alpha, y_1 + \beta) = 0$$



Theorem - 2:

① (n_1, y_1)

② $f(n, y) = 0$

मानकर्ति, आनिका कुर्या Ox ,

Oy ए आलेख लोना

एवं रेखा P याहे आनिका

(n, y) एवं नदू प्रथा कुर्या Ox' , Oy' ए आलेख एवं
संकेत विक्षेप आनिका $P(n_1, y_1)$ रेखावर प्रक्षेप करु

θ लोने आणिका रुप, रेखावर $\angle nox' = \angle oy'y = \theta$,

P रेखा राते On नवे दिशा PA लाभ अंदर करि रहणे Ox'
आणाय दिशा PB लाभ अंदर करि। आलेख BT रेखा राते Ox
नवे दिशा BC वरे PA नवे दिशा BD लाभ अंदर करि

स्थान,

$$OA = n, \quad OB = y_1, \quad PA = y$$

$$OA = n, \quad PA = y$$

$$\angle PBD = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle P = \theta$$

$$\therefore \triangle PBD \text{ रुप}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{PD}{PB} = \frac{PD}{y_1}$$

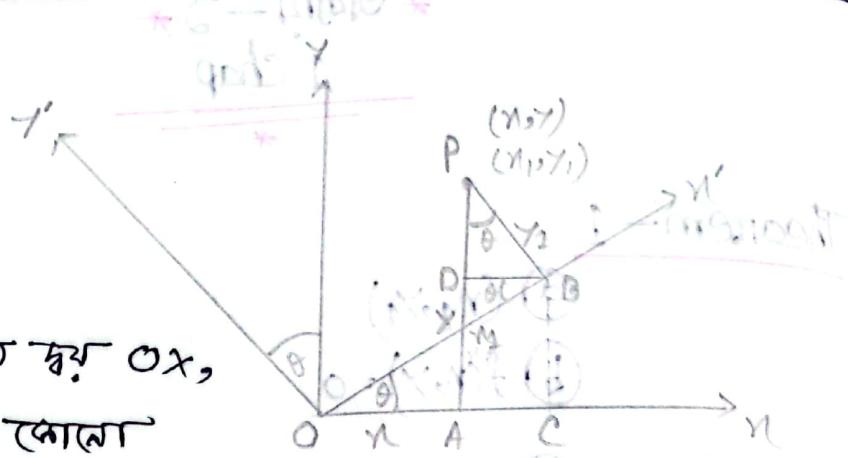
$$\Rightarrow PD = y_1 \cos \theta.$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{BD}{PB} = \frac{BD}{y_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow BD = y_1 \sin \theta$$

आणाय,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{OC}{n_1}$$



$$\Rightarrow OC = n_1 \cos \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{BC}{OB} = \frac{BC}{n_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = n_1 \sin \theta$$

आतः
 $n = OA = OC - AC = OC - BD$

$$\therefore n = n_1 \cos \theta - n_1 \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$y = PA = PD + AD = PD + BC$$

$$\therefore y = n_1 \cos \theta + n_1 \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$(i) \times \cos \theta + (ii) \times \sin \theta \rightarrow$$

$$n \cos \theta = n_1 \cos^2 \theta - n_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$y \sin \theta = n_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + n_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\underline{n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = n_1 \cos^2 \theta + n_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = n_1 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = n_1 \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore n_1 = n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta.$$

$$(ii) \times \cos \theta - (i) \times \sin \theta \rightarrow$$

$$y \cos \theta = n_1 \cos^2 \theta + n_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$n \sin \theta = n_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + n_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\underline{y \cos \theta - n \sin \theta = n_1 \cos^2 \theta + n_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cos \theta - n \sin \theta = n_1 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = y \cos \theta - n \sin \theta$$

\therefore निर्दिष्ट नमूना घोषणा करें,

$$(n_1, y_1) = (\cos \theta + \gamma \sin \theta, -\gamma \sin \theta + \gamma \cos \theta)$$

$$B_{\text{min}} N = 90^\circ$$

(b) a नहीं रहते होंगे,

$$n = n_1 \cos \theta - \gamma \sin \theta$$

$$B_{\text{min}} N = 90^\circ$$

$$\gamma = n_1 \sin \theta + \gamma_1 \cos \theta$$

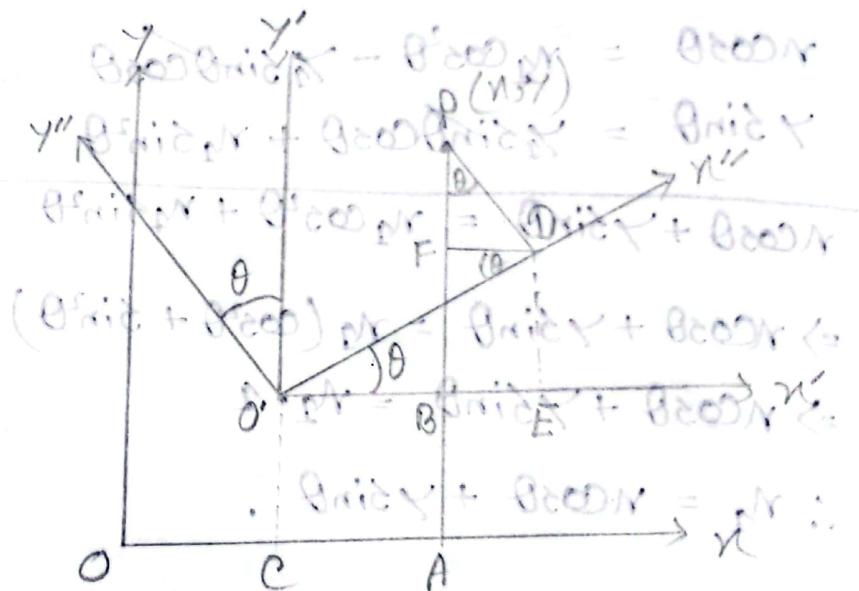
- यद्यपि नमूना एवं शाखा f(n, y) = 0, तभी कलने वाले जाती हैं

जामीन पर उत्तराधिकारी + दक्षिणाधिकारी = 90^\circ

$$f(n_1 \cos \theta - \gamma_1 \sin \theta, n_1 \sin \theta + \gamma_1 \cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\therefore B_{\text{min}} \times ① + B_{\text{max}} \times ②$$

Theorem - 3:



मनोकारी, आदिष्ट अवधारणाएँ Ox, Oy एवं आपस में लगाए गए हैं।

लिन्हु P एवं घोषणा करें (n, y) : यद्यपि नमूना अवधारणा Ox एवं Oy

वाले लिन्हु घोषणा करें (h, k) , O एवं घोषणा करें (α, β)

P लिन्हु रहते होंगे यदि PA लम्ब अधिकारी - कर्तिक

या Oy अवधारणा B लिन्हु देख रहते होंगे; O लिन्हु रहते होंगे

$$B_{\text{min}} N \rightarrow B_{\text{max}} Y = 90^\circ$$

ON एवं दिशा-लम्ब दोनों से प्रक्षिप्त रूप करते। अतः

$$n = OA = OC + AC \\ = OC + O'B$$

$$n = \alpha + h$$

$$\therefore h = n - \alpha$$

$$Y = PA = PB + BA \\ = PB + OC$$

$$Y = k + \beta$$

$$\therefore k = Y - \beta$$

अतः

ब्रेकिंग ऑफिस के द्वारा देखे गए $O'N$ एवं $O'B$ अनुद्योग
O लाइन आर्डर करते (h, k) एवं नमूना आवाहन (n_1, γ_1) एवं
 $O'N$ ओर $O'B$ एवं नमूना अवधि देखे $O'n''$, $O'b''$,

तभी,

$$O'B = h, \quad PB = k$$

$$O'D = n_1, \quad PD = \gamma_1$$

$$\angle O'DF = \angle DPF = \theta$$

$\triangle PFQ$ -में,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{PF}{PD} = \frac{PF}{\gamma_1} = \text{Brick}$$

$$\therefore PF = \gamma_1 \cos \theta = \text{Brick} + \text{Bread}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{FD}{PD} = \frac{FD}{\gamma_1} = \text{Brick} + \text{Bread} < 1$$

$$\therefore FD = \gamma_1 \sin \theta$$

अतः

$\triangle EDO'$ में

$$\sin \theta = \frac{ED}{OD} = \frac{ED}{n_1} = \text{Brick}$$

$$\Rightarrow ED = n_1 \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{O'E}{O'D} = \frac{O'E}{r_1}$$

$$\therefore O'E = r_1 \cos \theta$$

નેત્ર,

$$h = O'B = O'E + BE$$

$$= O'E + FD \quad [BE = FD]$$

$$= r_1 \cos \theta + r_1 \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$k = PB = PF + FB$$

$$= PF + DE \quad [FB = DE]$$

$$= r_1 \cos \theta + r_1 \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) \times \cos \theta + (2) \times \sin \theta$$

$$h \cos \theta = r_1 \cos^2 \theta - r_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$k \sin \theta = r_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$h \cos \theta + k \sin \theta = r_1 \cos^2 \theta + r_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow h \cos \theta + k \sin \theta = r_1 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\therefore r_1 = h \cos \theta + k \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$(2) \times \cos \theta - (1) \times \sin \theta$$

$$k \cos \theta = r_1 \cos^2 \theta + r_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$h \sin \theta = r_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta - r_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$k \cos \theta - h \sin \theta = r_1 \cos^2 \theta + r_1 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow k \cos \theta - h \sin \theta = Y_1 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\therefore Y_1 = k \cos \theta - h \sin \theta \quad \text{--- IV}$$

$$h = O'B$$

$$= CA$$

$$= OA - OC$$

$$= r - \alpha$$

$$k = PB$$

$$= PA - BA$$

$$= Y - \beta$$

හිං නේ මාන ⑩ (3 ⑤ න් රු ගැමියේ විෂ

$$n_1 = (r - \alpha) \cos \theta + (Y - \beta) \sin \theta$$

$$Y_1 = (Y - \beta) \cos \theta - (r - \alpha) \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore (n, Y) නේ ක්‍රාමාත්මක (n_1, Y_1) = \begin{cases} (r - \alpha) \cos \theta + (Y - \beta) \sin \theta, \\ (Y - \beta) \cos \theta - (r - \alpha) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

(b) $\alpha = 20^\circ$ විට,

$$n = \alpha + h$$

$$= \alpha + n_1 \cos \theta - Y_1 \sin \theta$$

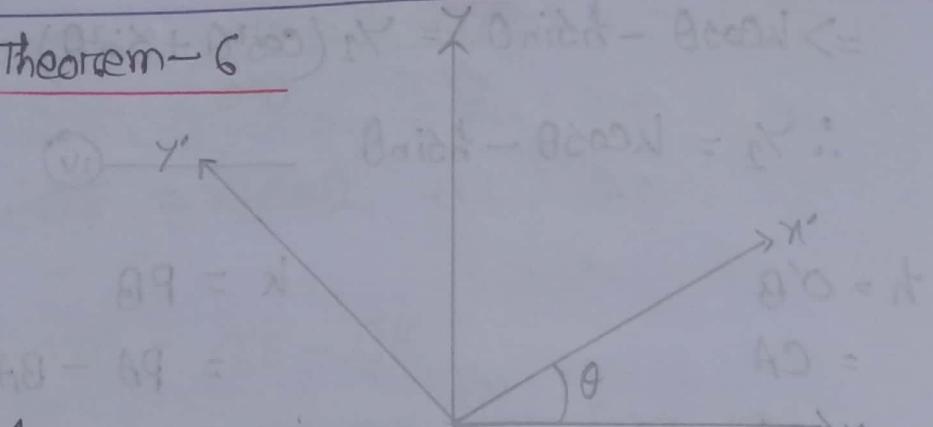
$$Y = \beta + k$$

$$= \beta + n_1 \sin \theta + Y_1 \cos \theta$$

$f(n, Y) = 0$ නේ ක්‍රාමාත්මක ප්‍රතිචාර $f(\alpha + n_1 \cos \theta - Y_1 \sin \theta,$

$$\beta + n_1 \sin \theta + Y_1 \cos \theta) = 0$$

পৰামৰ্শ/Theorem-6



প্ৰমাণ কৰা যাবে $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0 \quad \dots \text{Eqn } 1$

এখন অধিকৃত পথে পৰিস্থিতি θ কৰাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দেওলা ①

নথি এই কোণৰ পথে অমীকৰণ কৰে $a(y_1 \cos \theta - x_1 \sin \theta)^2$
 $+ 2h(y_1 \cos \theta - x_1 \sin \theta)(y_1 \sin \theta + x_1 \cos \theta) + b(y_1 \sin \theta + x_1 \cos \theta)^2$
 $= 0$

$\Rightarrow a(y_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + x_1^2 \sin^2 \theta) + 2h(y_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + x_1 y_1 \cos^2 \theta - x_1 y_1 \sin^2 \theta - y_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) + b(y_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + y_1^2 \cos^2 \theta) = 0$

$\Rightarrow ax_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ax_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + ay_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2hx_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $+ 2hy_1 \cos^2 \theta - 2hy_1 \sin^2 \theta - 2hy_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + bx_1^2 \sin^2 \theta$
 $+ 2bx_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + by_1^2 \cos^2 \theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow y_1^2(a \cos^2 \theta + 2h \sin \theta \cos \theta + b \sin^2 \theta) + 2x_1 y_1(h \cos^2 \theta - h \sin^2 \theta$
 $- a \sin \theta \cos \theta + b \sin \theta \cos \theta) + y_1^2(a \sin^2 \theta - 2h \sin \theta \cos \theta + b \cos^2 \theta)$

$\Rightarrow a_1 x_1^2 + 2h_1 x_1 y_1 + b_1 y_1^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a_1 x^2 + 2h x y + b_1 y^2 = 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ y_1 = y \end{array} \right]$

অস্থাৱা, $a_1 = a \cos^2 \theta + 2h \sin \theta \cos \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$

$$*2\cos^2\theta = \cos 2\theta + 1$$

$$*2\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos 2\theta$$

$$*\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$h_1 = h\cos^2\theta - h\sin^2\theta - a\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$b_1 = a\sin^2\theta - 2h\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\cos^2\theta$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = a\cos^2\theta + 2h\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\sin^2\theta - 2h\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\cos^2\theta$$

$$= a(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + b(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b$$

$$2a_1 = 2(a\cos^2\theta + 2h\cos \theta \sin \theta + b\sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 2a\cos^2\theta + 4h\cos \theta \sin \theta + 2b\sin^2\theta$$

$$= a \cdot 2\cos^2\theta + 2h \cdot 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + b \cdot 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$= a(\cos 2\theta + 1) + 2h\sin 2\theta + b(1 - \cos 2\theta)$$

$$= a\cos 2\theta + a + 2h\sin 2\theta + b - b\cos 2\theta$$

$$= (a+b) + 2h\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta(a-b)$$

$$2b_1 = 2(a\sin^2\theta - 2h\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\cos^2\theta)$$

$$= 2a\sin^2\theta - 4h\sin \theta \cos \theta + 2b\cos^2\theta$$

$$= a \cdot 2\sin^2\theta - 2h \cdot 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + b \cdot 2\cos^2\theta$$

$$= a(1 - \cos 2\theta) - 2h\sin 2\theta + b(\cos 2\theta + 1)$$

$$= a - a\cos 2\theta - 2h\sin 2\theta + b\cos 2\theta + b$$

$$= (a+b) - 2h\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta(a-b)$$

$$= (a+b) - \{ 2h\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta(a-b) \}$$

$$2h_1 = 2(h\cos^2\theta - h\sin^2\theta - a\sin \theta \cos \theta + b\sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2h\cos^2\theta - 2h\sin^2\theta - 2a\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2b\sin\theta\cos\theta \\
 &= h \cdot 2\cos^2\theta - h \cdot 2\sin^2\theta - a \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + b \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \\
 &= h(\cos 2\theta + 1) - h(1 - \cos 2\theta) - a\sin 2\theta + b\sin 2\theta \\
 &= h\cos 2\theta + h - h + h\cos 2\theta - a\sin 2\theta + b\sin 2\theta \\
 &= 2h\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta(a - b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (2a_1) \times (2b_1) &= \left\{ (a+b) + (a-b)\cos 2\theta + 2h\sin 2\theta \right\} \times \left\{ (a+b) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (a-b)\cos 2\theta + 2h\sin 2\theta \right\} \\
 \Rightarrow 4a_1b_1 &= (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 \cos^2 2\theta - (a+b)2h\sin 2\theta + (a-b)^2 \\
 &\quad \cos^2 2\theta - (a-b)^2 \cos^2 2\theta - 2h(a-b)\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \\
 &\quad + (a+b)2h\sin 2\theta - (a-b)2h\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - 4h(a-b)\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta - \\
 &\quad (a-b)^2 \cos^2 2\theta \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - \left\{ (a-b)\cos 2\theta \right\}^2 + 2(a-b)\cos 2\theta \cdot 2h\sin 2\theta \\
 &\quad + \left\{ 2h\sin 2\theta \right\}^2 \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - \left\{ (a-b)\cos 2\theta + 2h\sin 2\theta \right\}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (2h_1)^2 &= \left\{ 2h\cos 2\theta - (a-b)\sin 2\theta \right\}^2 \\
 \Rightarrow 4h_1^2 &= \left[(2h\cos 2\theta)^2 - 2 \cdot 2h\cos 2\theta \cdot (a-b)\sin 2\theta + (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta \right]^2 \\
 &= 4h^2 \cos^2 2\theta - 4h(a-b)\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta + (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 4a_1b_1 - 4h_1^2 = (a+b)^2 - \{(a-b)\cos^2\theta + 2h\sin^2\theta\}^2 - 4h^2\cos^2\theta$$

$$+ 4h(a-b)\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta - (a-b)^2\sin^2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1b_1 - h_1^2) = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2\cos^2\theta - 4h(a-b)\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta$$

$$- 4h^2\sin^2\theta - 4h^2\cos^2\theta + 4h(a-b)\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta$$

$$- (a-b)^2\sin^2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1b_1 - h_1^2) = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) - 4h^2(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1b_1 - h_1^2) = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 - 4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1b_1 - h_1^2) = 4ab - 4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1b_1 - h_1^2) = 4(ab - h^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1b_1 - h_1^2 = ab - h^2$$

$\therefore a+b$ वर्ग $ab - h^2$ का योग है।

Step →

$$\textcircled{i} \quad a_1, b_1, h_1 \text{ के बीच सम्बन्ध } 2\text{CD}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad (a_1 + b_1)$$

$$\textcircled{iii} \quad (2a_1, 2b_1, 2h_1)$$

$$\textcircled{iv} \quad (2a_1 \times 2b_1)$$

$$\textcircled{v} \quad (2h_1)^2$$

$$\textcircled{vi} \quad (2a_1 \times 2b_1) - (2h_1)^2$$

Ex-3:

$$\text{Ex-3: } (3, 30^\circ) \text{ പിശ്ചാവ് നാലുക്കോർട്ട് ഘോഷണ } (3\cos 30^\circ, -3\sin 30^\circ) \\ = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$(5, 150^\circ) \text{ କିମ୍ବା } 5\cos 150^\circ, 5\sin 150^\circ = \left(-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$(5, 210^\circ) \text{ କିନ୍ତୁ } -\cos 210^\circ, \sin 210^\circ = \left(-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{विकृति (वर्गम) } = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & 5 & 1 \\ -5 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [3(5+5) - (-3)(-5+5) + 1(25+25)]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} (10 + 0 + 50)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \times 80$$

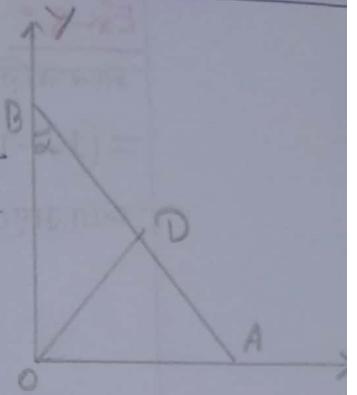
$$= 10\sqrt{3} \text{ एकांक}$$

∴ ମଧ୍ୟଭାଗ ଯେବେଳ 10 $\sqrt{3}$ ଏକ ମତେ ,

Ex- 5:

मनेहयि, मूलबिन्दु रेत p एवज इष्ट अवधित AB अवलेण्या y आक्षर शाखा वै तो ए किमत्त लहे। येथान अवलेण्याची x वै y आक्षरांनी अवाक्षाम A वै B लिन्ते इत्त करते।

अवलेण्याची अवाक्षाम



$$\frac{x}{OA} + \frac{y}{OB} = 1 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

सध्या $OD \perp AB$ रुल $OD = p$

$$\triangle OBD \text{ रेत } \sin \alpha = \frac{OD}{OB}$$

$$\Rightarrow OB = \frac{OD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{p}{\sin \alpha}$$

आणि, $\triangle OAD$ रेत $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{OD}{OA}$

$$\Rightarrow OA = \frac{OD}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{p}{\cos \alpha}$$

(i) रेत आवळ,

$$\frac{x \cos \alpha}{p} + \frac{y \sin \alpha}{p} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

सध्या गोर्हासीची वै लोकात घानारुदेत मात्र अवाक्षाम

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

(ii) रेत आवळ,

$$r \cos \theta \cos \alpha + r \sin \theta \sin \alpha = p$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos(\theta - \alpha) = p$$

तिथी निरूप आलात,

Ex-8:

मनका विश्वास करते हैं कि अवधि का दृष्टिकोण मूल त्रिभुज (α, β) का रूप है।
 $= (1, -1)$ विश्वास करते हैं कि यह बिंदु $P(n, y)$ एवं उसका उपरिका
 द्वयालय $P(n_1, y_1)$ के बीच का दूरी

$$n = n_1 + \alpha = n_1 + 1$$

$$y = y_1 + \beta = y_1 - 1$$

आइए अब इसका समीकरण $an^2 + by + c = 0$ एवं उपरिका

समीकरण

$$\Rightarrow a(n_1 + 1)^2 + b(y_1 - 1) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a(n_1^2 + 2n_1 + 1) + by_1 - b + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow an_1^2 + 2an_1 + a + by_1 - b + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow an_1^2 + by_1 + 2an_1 + a - b + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

लेन,

$(n_1, y_1) = (n, y)$ एवं इसका (1) नं समीकरण भी,

$$\therefore an^2 + by + 2an + a - b + c = 0 \quad \text{Ans}$$

Ex-11

मनका विश्वास करते हैं कि अवधि का दृष्टिकोण एवं अवधि का दृष्टिकोण 45° के बीच आवर्त्तन करते हैं (n, y) एवं उपरिका द्वयालय (n_1, y_1) , तो आइए,

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

उत्तर,

$$n = n_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta$$

$$= n_1 \cos 45^\circ - y_1 \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= n_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - y_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (n_1 - y_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= Y_1 \sin \theta + Y_1 \cos \theta \\
 &= Y_1 \sin 45^\circ + Y_1 \cos 45^\circ \\
 &= Y_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + Y_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_1 + Y_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

माना $X^2 - Y^2 = 5$ वर्तना त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = 25

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_1 - Y_1) \right\}^2 - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_1 + Y_1) \right\}^2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Y_1 - Y_1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (Y_1 + Y_1)^2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{ (Y_1 - Y_1)^2 - (Y_1 + Y_1)^2 \} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (Y_1 - Y_1)^2 - (Y_1 + Y_1)^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_1^2 - 2Y_1 Y_1 + Y_1^2 - Y_1^2 - 2Y_1 Y_1 - Y_1^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow -4Y_1 Y_1 - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2(2Y_1 Y_1 + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Y_1 Y_1 + 5 = 0$$

माना, $(Y_1, Y_1) = (Y, Y)$ त्रिभुज की

$$\therefore 2Y Y + 5 = 0$$

A.

Ex - 12

मनोकरि, दूलपिलुदे व्यवाहारिका कर्ते उभयस्थान 45° का अंतर लाते (X, Y) वर्तना त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल $(Y_1, Y_1) = 25$ ।

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

ताकि,

$$n = n_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta$$

$$= n_1 \cos 45^\circ - y_1 \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= n_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - y_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (n_1 - y_1)$$

$$Y = y_1 \sin \theta + n_1 \cos \theta$$

$$= y_1 \sin 45^\circ + n_1 \cos 45^\circ$$

$$= y_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + n_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + n_1)$$

সমীক্ষণ করা হচ্ছে $n^2 - 2ny + y^2 + 2n - 4y + 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (n_1 - y_1) \right\}^2 - 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (n_1 - y_1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + n_1) \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + n_1) \right\}^2 + 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (n_1 - y_1) \right\} - 4 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + n_1) \right\} + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (n_1 - y_1)^2 - \frac{2}{2} (n_1 - y_1)(y_1 + n_1) + \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + n_1)^2 + \sqrt{2} (n_1 - y_1) - 2\sqrt{2} (y_1 + n_1) + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n_1 - y_1)^2 + (y_1 + n_1)^2 - 2(n_1^2 - y_1^2) + 2\sqrt{2} (n_1 - y_1) - 4\sqrt{2} (y_1 + n_1) + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n_1^2 - 2n_1 y_1 + y_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2n_1 y_1 + n_1^2 - 2n_1^2 + 2y_1^2 + 2\sqrt{2} n_1 - 2\sqrt{2} y_1 - 4\sqrt{2} n_1 - 4\sqrt{2} y_1 + 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y_1^2 - 2\sqrt{2} n_1 - 6\sqrt{2} y_1 + 6 = 0$$

माना, $(x_1, y_1) \neq (x, y)$ त्रिभुज का

$$\therefore 4y^2 - 2\sqrt{2}y - 6\sqrt{2}y + 6 = 0$$

A.

Ex-14

मूल बिन्दु से अवधार लेने वाले त्रिभुज का कोण $\theta = 30^\circ$ होने का उत्तर ढूँढ़ना। यह ज्ञानापि समीकरण $x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 - 2a^2 = 0$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta)^2 + 2\sqrt{3}(x_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta)(y_1 \sin \theta + x_1 \cos \theta) - (y_1 \sin \theta + x_1 \cos \theta)^2 - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + y_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2\sqrt{3}(x_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + x_1 y_1 \cos^2 \theta - x_1 y_1 \sin^2 \theta - y_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) - (y_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + y_1^2 \cos^2 \theta) - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + y_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2\sqrt{3}x_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \cos^2 \theta - 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \sin^2 \theta - 2\sqrt{3}y_1^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - x_1^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2x_1 y_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta - y_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 \cos^2 30^\circ - 4x_1 y_1 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ + y_1^2 \sin^2 30^\circ + 2\sqrt{3}x_1^2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ + 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \cos^2 30^\circ - 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \sin^2 30^\circ - 2\sqrt{3}y_1^2 \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ - x_1^2 \sin^2 30^\circ - y_1^2 \cos^2 30^\circ - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 \frac{3}{4} - 4x_1 y_1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + y_1^2 \frac{1}{4} + 2\sqrt{3}x_1^2 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \frac{3}{4} - 2\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 \frac{1}{4} - 2\sqrt{3}y_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - x_1^2 \frac{1}{4} - y_1^2 \frac{3}{4} - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x_1^2}{4} - \sqrt{3}x_1 y_1 + \frac{y_1^2}{4} + \frac{3x_1^2}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}x_1 y_1}{2} - \frac{3y_1^2}{2} - \frac{x_1^2}{4} - \frac{3y_1^2}{4} - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}xy_1 + y_1^2 + 6x_1^2 + 6\sqrt{3}x_1y_1 - 2\sqrt{3}x_1y_1 - 6y_1^2 - x_1^2}{-3y_1^2 - 8a^2} = 0$$

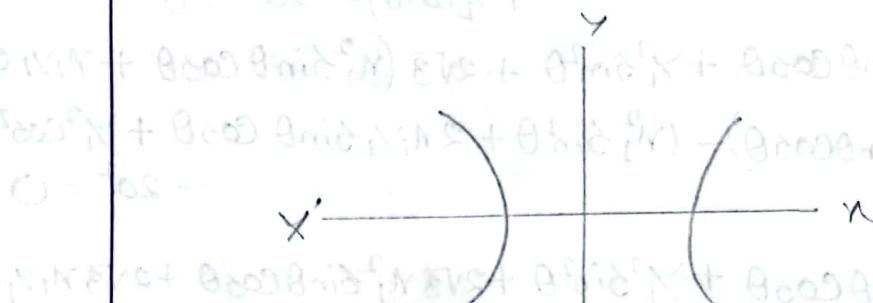
$$\Rightarrow 8x_1^2 - 8y_1^2 - 8a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^2 - x_1^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^2 - x_1^2 = a^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

① नां अमीदवान् निलेह अमीदवान् ।

गणना, ① नां अमीदवानि रुक्ति अविष्टु अमीदवान् निलेह
दरते । यापि दोनांक $O(0,0)$ ।



Ex-18

दूलविकूले $(\alpha, \beta) = (2, 3)$ किमुत द्यानात्तु जिन्हें प्राप्त
अमीदवाने रुक्ति अविष्टु अमीदवान्

$$3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 18x - 22y + 50 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x_1+2)^2 + 2(x_1+2)(y_1+3) + 3(y_1+3)^2 - 18(x_1+2) - 22(y_1+3) + 50 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x_1^2 + 4x_1 + 4) + 2(x_1y_1 + 3x_1 + 2y_1 + 6) + 3(y_1^2 + 6y_1 + 9) - 18x_1 - 36 - 22y_1 - 66 + 50 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n_1^2 + 12n_1 + 12 + 2n_1y_1 + 6n_1 + 4y_1 + 12 + 3y_1^2 + 18y_1 + 27 - 18n_1 - 22y_1 - 52 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n_1^2 + 3y_1^2 + 2n_1y_1 - 1 = 0$$

স্থির, $(n_1, y_1) = (n, y)$ তাহলে $\frac{\partial L}{\partial n}$

$$\therefore 3n^2 + 3y^2 + 2ny - 1 = 0$$

ত. আছে,

$\theta = 45^\circ$ অবস্থায়ের আবর্তন কাঠে রেখ। এখন ① নথী

কুণালোক মাঝে

$$\Rightarrow 3(n_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta)^2 + 3(n_1 \sin \theta + y_1 \cos \theta)^2 + 2(n_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta)(n_1 \sin \theta + y_1 \cos \theta) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(n_1 \cos 45^\circ - y_1 \sin 45^\circ)^2 + 3(n_1 \sin 45^\circ + y_1 \cos 45^\circ)^2 + 2(n_1 \cos 45^\circ - y_1 \sin 45^\circ)(n_1 \sin 45^\circ + y_1 \cos 45^\circ) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\left(n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - y_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 3\left(n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 2\left(n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - y_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{(\sqrt{2})^2} (n_1 - y_1)^2 + \frac{3}{(\sqrt{2})^2} (n_1 + y_1)^2 + 2\left\{\left(\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right\} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} (n_1^2 - 2n_1y_1 + y_1^2) + \frac{3}{2} (n_1^2 + 2n_1y_1 + y_1^2) + 2\left(\frac{n_1^2}{2} - \frac{y_1^2}{2}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(n_1^2 - 2n_1y_1 + y_1^2) + 3(n_1^2 + 2n_1y_1 + y_1^2) + 2(n_1^2 - y_1^2) - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n_1^2 - 6n_1y_1 + 3y_1^2 + 3n_1^2 + 6n_1y_1 + 3y_1^2 + 2n_1^2 - 2y_1^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8n_1^2 + 4y_1^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n_1^2 + 2y_1^2 - 1 = 0$$

अतः निश्चय करातुविज्ञान ।

Ex-19

एक दिक्षिणीय अपारिस्थिति ट्रैम्प यूलाइटिला $(1, -2)$ विश्वात्

देवानात् एवले प्रदत्त अभीजनने द्वारातुविज्ञान अभीजनन थेते ।

$$n = n_1 + \alpha$$

$$= n_1 + 1$$

$$Y = Y_1 + \beta$$

$$= Y_1 - 2$$

प्रदत्त अभीजनन

$$14n^2 - 4ny + 11y^2 - 36n + 48y + 41 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 14(n_1 + 1)^2 - 4(n_1 + 1)(Y_1 - 2) + 11(Y_1 - 2)^2 - 36(n_1 + 1) + 48(Y_1 - 2) + 41 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 14(n_1^2 + 2n_1 + 1) - 4(n_1 Y_1 - 2n_1 + Y_1 - 2) + 11(Y_1^2 - 4Y_1 + 4) - 36n_1 - 36 + 48Y_1 - 96 + 41 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 14n_1^2 + 28n_1 + 14 - 4n_1 Y_1 + 8n_1 - 4Y_1 + 8 + 11Y_1^2 - 44Y_1 + 44 - 36n_1 + 48Y_1 - 91 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 14n^2 + 11y^2 - 4ny - 25 = 0$$

इसलिए $(n_1, Y_1) = (n, y)$ अस्ति

$$\therefore 14n^2 + 11y^2 - 4ny - 25 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

आगे, अभीजन $\theta = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$ द्वारा आर्थन घटिल

① इस रूप द्वारा द्वारा अभीजनन रहते,

$$14n^2 - 4ny + 11y^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 14(n_1 \cos \theta - Y_1 \sin \theta)^2 - 4(n_1 \cos \theta - Y_1 \sin \theta)(n_1 \sin \theta + Y_1 \cos \theta) + 11(n_1 \sin \theta + Y_1 \cos \theta)^2 - 25 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$f_1 - f_2 = f_1 - f_1 + f_2$$

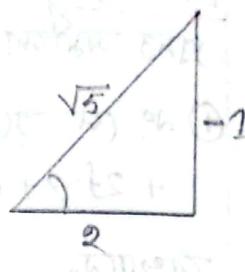
$$f_1 - f_2 = f_1 - f_2$$

ବ୍ୟାନ,

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$



(ii) ନଂ ୧୪ ହାତ,

$$14 \left(\frac{n_1^2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{y_1^2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{2n_1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(-\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2y_1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + 11 \left(-\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2y_1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14}{(\sqrt{5})^2} (2n_1 + y_1)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{2n_1 + y_1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(\frac{2y_1 - n_1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \frac{11}{(\sqrt{5})^2} (2y_1 - n_1)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14}{5} (4n_1^2 + 4n_1y_1 + y_1^2) - \frac{4}{5} (2n_1 + y_1)(2y_1 - n_1) + \frac{11}{5} (4y_1^2 - 4n_1y_1 + n_1^2) - 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 56n_1^2 + 56n_1y_1 + 14y_1^2 - 4(4n_1y_1 - 2n_1^2 + 2y_1^2 - n_1y_1) + 44y_1^2 - 44n_1y_1 + 11n_1^2 - 125 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 67n_1^2 + 12n_1y_1 + 58y_1^2 - 12n_1y_1 + 8n_1^2 - 8y_1^2 - 125 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 75n_1^2 + 50y_1^2 - 125 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n_1^2 + 2y_1^2 - 5 = 0$$

ବ୍ୟାନ, $(n_1, y_1) = (n, y)$ ହାତିଲେ

$$\therefore 3n^2 + 2y^2 - 5 = 0$$

ଅକ୍ଷର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କଣାନ୍ତାପୁଣିତ ମାନ୍ୟ ।

$$*a_1+b_1=a+b$$

$$*a_1b_1-h^2=ab-h^2$$

$$*a_1b_2-ab-h^2$$

Ex - 23

प्रश्न अमील्यार $19x^2 + 5xy + 7y^2 - 13 = 0 \quad \dots \text{--- } ①$

① एं तर गृहिणी शाखार अमील्यार $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + c = 0$ ने आधे दूलगा करते जाएँ।

जोधाने,

$$a = 19, \quad b = 7, \quad h = \frac{5}{2}, \quad c = -13$$

$$f = 0, \quad g = 0$$

पर्व, ny एक अमील्यार करते तेहज ऊपरुणि अमील्यार

$$\text{अत } a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 - 13 = 0 \quad \dots \text{--- } ②$$

स्थान,

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b$$

$$= 19 + 7 = 26$$

$$\therefore a_1b_1 = ab - h^2$$

$$= (19 \times 7) - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= 133 - \frac{25}{4}$$

$$= \frac{532 - 25}{4} = \frac{507}{4}$$

$$\therefore (a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1b_1$$

$$= (26)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{507}{4}$$

$$= 676 - 507$$

$$(a_1 - b_1) = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = 26$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 13$$

$$\frac{2a_1}{2a_1} = \frac{39}{2}$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = 26$$

$$\frac{a_1 - b_1}{2b_1} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} \quad (\text{মান করুন})$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} \quad (\text{মান করুন})$$

$$C_1 = \alpha g + \beta f + c$$

a_1 ও b_1 এর মান (ii) নথি সমাধানের পরিণত হাত

$$\Rightarrow \frac{39}{2}x^2 + \frac{13}{2}y^2 - 13 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 39x^2 + 13y^2 - 26 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 13(3x^2 + y^2 - 2) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore 3x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

উভয় নথি সমাধান করুন

Ex-26:

$$\text{প্রদত্ত সমাধান } 17x^2 + 18xy - 7y^2 - 16x - 8y - 18 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{(i) একটি আঠারু প্রিমিট সমাধান } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \text{ এর আবক্ষ ফর্ম করে হাত}$$

$$a = 17, b = -7, c = -18, f = -16, g = -8, h = 9$$

খুল, একটি পদ (x, y) অঙ্গসমূহ এবং শূলিষ্ঠিক (α, β) পিছু

রাখান্তর করে হাত

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2}$$

$$= \frac{(9x-16) - (-7x-8)}{(17x-7) - 9^2}$$

$$= \frac{-144 - (+56)}{-119 - 81}$$

$$= \frac{-144 - 56}{-200}$$

$$= \frac{-200}{-200} = 1$$

$$3 + 14 + 8 = 25$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} \\ &= \frac{(-8 \times 9) - (17x - 16)}{(17x - 7) - 9^2} \\ &= \frac{-200}{-200} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C_1 &= \alpha g + \beta f + c \\ &= 1(-8) + (-1)x - 16 + (-18) \\ &= -8 + 16 - 18 \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

মনে করি, ① এই একটি সমীক্ষাত পদ্ধতি আবশ্যিক করলে
জ্ঞানপুরিক সমীক্ষণ

$$\begin{aligned} 17x^2 + 18xy - 7y^2 + C_1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 17x^2 + 18xy - 7y^2 - 10 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 17x^2 + 18xy - 7y^2 &= 10 \quad \text{--- (ii)} \end{aligned}$$

② এই রূপ xy এর আবশ্যিক করলে জ্ঞানপুরিক সমীক্ষণ হত

$$\begin{aligned} a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 + C_1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 - 10 &= 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = a + b = 17 - 7 = 10$$

$$\therefore a_1b_1 = ab - h^2 = (17x - 7) - 9^2 = -119 - 81$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (a_1 - b_1)^2 &= (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1b_1 \\ &= (10)^2 - 4 \cdot (-200) \\ &= 100 + 800 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = \sqrt{900} = 30$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = 10$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 30$$

$$\underline{2a_1 = 40}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 20$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = 10$$

$$\underline{a_1 - b_1 = 30}$$

$$\underline{2b_1 = -20}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = -10$$

$\therefore a_1 \text{ ও } b_1$ এর মান ⑩ নং ব্যৱিধি দ্বাৰা

$$a_1 x^2 + b_1 y^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x^2 - 10y^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10(2x^2 - y^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x^2 - y^2 - 1 = 0$$

ফলো নিখুত কণাত্বিত অধীক্ষন।

Ex-27.

$$\text{প্রদত্ত অধীক্ষন } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \quad ①$$

এখন, সূলিলিকে ছিপ্পি বালিশে আপ্যাতক্ষম পথে আসুন
ক্ষেত্র হৈল। ① নং ব্যৱিধি কণাত্বিত অধীক্ষন ২৮

$$a(n_1 \cos\theta - y_1 \sin\theta)^2 + 2h(n_1 \cos\theta - y_1 \sin\theta)(n_1 \sin\theta + y_1 \cos\theta) + b(n_1 \sin\theta + y_1 \cos\theta)^2 + 2g(n_1 \cos\theta - y_1 \sin\theta) + 2f(n_1 \sin\theta + y_1 \cos\theta) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a(n_1^2 \cos^2\theta - 2n_1 y_1 \sin\theta \cos\theta + y_1^2 \sin^2\theta) + 2h(n_1^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta + n_1 y_1 \cos^2\theta - n_1 y_1 \sin^2\theta - y_1^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta) + b(n_1^2 \sin^2\theta + 2n_1 y_1 \sin\theta \cos\theta + y_1^2 \cos^2\theta) + 2gn_1 \cos\theta - 2gy_1 \sin\theta + 2fn_1 \sin\theta + 2fy_1 \cos\theta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax_1^2\cos^2\theta - 2ax_1y_1\sin\theta\cos\theta + ay_1^2\sin^2\theta + 2h_1x_1^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ + 2hx_1y_1\cos^2\theta - 2h_1y_1^2\sin^2\theta - 2hy_1^2\sin\theta\cos\theta + bx_1^2\sin^2\theta \\ + 2bx_1y_1\sin\theta\cos\theta + by_1^2\cos^2\theta + 2g_1\cos\theta - 2gy_1\sin\theta \\ + 2f_1\sin\theta + 2fy_1\cos\theta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta + 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta)x_1^2 + (a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta \\ - 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta)y_1^2 + 2x_1(g\cos\theta + fy_1) + 2y_1(-gy_1 \\ + f\cos\theta) + 2x_1y_1(-a\cos\theta\sin\theta + b\sin\theta\cos\theta + h\cos^2\theta \\ - h\sin^2\theta) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1x_1^2 + 2h_1x_1y_1 + b_1y_1^2 + 2g_1x_1 + 2f_1y_1 + c_1 = 0$$

अब,

$$(x_1, y_1) = (x, y) - \text{अक्षियाँ}$$

$$\therefore a_1x^2 + 2h_1xy + b_1y^2 + 2g_1x^2 + 2f_1y^2 + c_1 = 0$$

इसलिए,

$$a_1 = a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta + 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$b_1 = a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta - 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$g_1 = g\cos\theta + fy_1 + (g\sin\theta - f\cos\theta)x$$

$$f_1 = -gy_1 + f\cos\theta + (f\sin\theta - g\cos\theta)x$$

$$h_1 = -a\cos\theta\sin\theta + b\sin\theta\cos\theta + h\cos^2\theta - h\sin^2\theta$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta + 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta + a\sin^2\theta \\ + b\cos^2\theta - 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$+2\cos^2\theta = \cos 2\theta + 1$$

$$+2\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos 2\theta$$

$$= a(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + b(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

$$= a + b$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = a + b \quad \text{एकान्तरिक}$$

अतः

$$g_1^2 + f_1^2 = (g\cos\theta + f\sin\theta)^2 + (-g\sin\theta + f\cos\theta)^2$$

$$= g^2\cos^2\theta + 2gf\sin\theta\cos\theta + f^2\sin^2\theta + g^2\sin^2\theta - 2gf\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$(g^2 - 1)\theta + (1 + g^2\cos^2\theta) + (f^2 - 1)\sin^2\theta + f^2\cos^2\theta$$

$$= g^2(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + f^2(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

$$= g^2 + f^2$$

$$\therefore g_1^2 + f_1^2 = g^2 + f^2 \quad \text{एकान्तरिक}$$

$$2a_1 = 2(a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta + 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta)$$

$$= 2a\cos^2\theta + 2b\sin^2\theta + 4h\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= a \cdot 2\cos^2\theta + b \cdot 2\sin^2\theta + 2h \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= a(\cos 2\theta + 1) + b(1 - \cos 2\theta) + 2h \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= a\cos 2\theta + a + b - b\cos 2\theta + 2h\sin 2\theta$$

$$= (a+b) + \{ \cos 2\theta(a-b) + 2h\sin 2\theta \}$$

$$2b_1 = 2(a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta - 2h\sin\theta\cos\theta)$$

$$= 2a\sin^2\theta + 2b\cos^2\theta - 4h\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= a \cdot 2\sin^2\theta + b \cdot 2\cos^2\theta - 2h \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$= a(1 - \cos 2\theta) + b(\cos 2\theta + 1) - 2h\sin 2\theta$$

$$= a - a\cos 2\theta + b\cos 2\theta + b - 2h\sin^2\theta$$

$$= (a+b) - \{ \cos 2\theta (a-b) + 2h\sin^2\theta \}$$

$$2b_1 = 2(-a\sin\theta\cos\theta + b\sin\theta\cos\theta + h\cos^2\theta - h\sin^2\theta)$$

$$= -a \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + b \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2h\cos^2\theta - 2h\sin^2\theta$$

$$= -a\sin 2\theta + b\sin 2\theta + h \cdot 2\cos^2\theta - h \cdot 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$= -\sin 2\theta (a-b) + h(\cos 2\theta + 1) - h(1 - \cos 2\theta)$$

$$= -\sin 2\theta (a-b) + h\cos 2\theta + h - h + h\cos 2\theta$$

$$= -\sin 2\theta (a-b) + 2h\cos 2\theta$$

$$= 2h\cos 2\theta - (a-b)\sin 2\theta$$

$$\therefore 2a_1 \times 2b_1 = \{(a+b) + \cos 2\theta (a-b) + 2h\sin 2\theta\} \times \{(a+b) - \{\cos 2\theta (a-b) + 2h\sin 2\theta\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a_1 b_1 = (a+b)^2 - (a+b)(a-b)\cos 2\theta - (a+b)2h\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta (a+b)(a-b) - \cos^2 2\theta (a-b)^2 - 2h\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta (a-b) + (a+b)2h\sin 2\theta - 2h\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta (a-b) - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta$$

$$= (a+b)^2 - (a^2 - b^2)\cos 2\theta + (a+b)4h\sin^2\theta - \cos^2 2\theta (a-b)^2 - 4h\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (a+b)^2 + 4h \sin 2\theta (a+b) - \cos^2 2\theta (a-b)^2 - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta \\
 &\quad - 4h \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta (a-b) \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - 4h \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta (a-b) - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta - \cos^2 2\theta (a-b)^2 \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - \left\{ \left\{ \cos 2\theta (a-b) \right\}^2 + 2 \cdot \cos 2\theta (a-b) \cdot 2h \sin 2\theta + (2h \sin 2\theta)^2 \right\} \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - \left\{ \cos 2\theta (a-b) + 2h \sin 2\theta \right\}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (2h_1)^2 &= \left\{ 2h \cos 2\theta - (a-b) \sin 2\theta \right\}^2 \\
 \Rightarrow 4h_1^2 &= (2h \cos 2\theta)^2 - 2 \cdot 2h \cos 2\theta \cdot (a-b) \sin 2\theta + (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta \\
 &= 4h^2 \cos^2 2\theta - 4h(a-b) \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta + (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 4a_1 b_1 - 4h_1^2 =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4a_1 b_1 - 4h_1^2 &= (a+b)^2 - \left\{ \cos 2\theta (a-b) + 2h \sin 2\theta \right\}^2 - 4h^2 \cos^2 2\theta \\
 &\quad + 4h(a-b) \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta - (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 4(a_1 b_1 - h_1^2) &= (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 \cos^2 2\theta - 4h(a-b) \cos 2\theta \sin 2\theta \\
 &\quad - 4h^2 \sin^2 2\theta - 4h^2 \cos^2 2\theta + 4h(a-b) \cos 2\theta \sin 2\theta \\
 &\quad - (a-b)^2 \sin^2 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 4(a_1 b_1 - h_1^2) &= (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 (\cos^2 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta) - 4h^2 (\sin^2 2\theta \\
 &\quad + \cos^2 2\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1 b_1 - h_1^2) = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 - 4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1 b_1 - h_1^2) = 4ab - 4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1 b_1 - h_1^2) = 4(ab - h^2)$$

$$\therefore a_1 b_1 - h_1^2 = ab - h^2$$

$$\text{अतः } a_1 b_1 - h_1^2 = ab - h^2 \quad \text{प्रमाणित}$$

$$\{\sin(\theta-\phi) - 3\cos(\theta-\phi)\}^2 = (1)^2$$

$$\{\sin(\theta-\phi) + 3\sin(\theta-\phi) \cdot 3\cos(\theta-\phi) - (3\cos(\theta-\phi))\}^2 = (3\sin(\theta-\phi))^2$$

$$3\sin^2(\theta-\phi) + 3\cos(\theta-\phi) \sin(\theta-\phi) \cdot 3\cos(\theta-\phi) - 3\cos^2(\theta-\phi) =$$

$$3\cos^2(\theta-\phi) - (\sin(\theta-\phi) + (6-6)\sin(\theta-\phi))^2 = 3\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - 3\cos^2(\theta-\phi)$$

$$3\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - 3\cos^2(\theta-\phi) = 3(\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - \cos^2(\theta-\phi))$$

$$3(\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - \cos^2(\theta-\phi)) = 3(\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - (1 - \sin^2(\theta-\phi)))$$

$$3(\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - \cos^2(\theta-\phi)) = 3(2\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - 1)$$

$$3\sin^2(\theta-\phi) - 1$$

* अवधारणा - 225 *

* 2 *

तिप्रयासी - 2:

मनोदर्शी, साधारण त्रिघात उमीदवाना $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fx + 2gy + c = 0$

— (1) हृषि त्रिघात उपलब्धेया प्रकाश करते। इसके अवलम्बेयाद्वय अवधारणा द्वारा (α, β) विस्तृत जैव करते। इसने अवधारणे के लिये लोगों आर्थिक ना करते छूलप्रियकर (α, β) विस्तृत व्यावाहारिक कविता विषय एवं अवधारणा अनुशासन द्वारा अवधारणा करते।

$$a(x_1 + \alpha)^2 + 2h(x_1 + \alpha)(y_1 + \beta) + b(y_1 + \beta)^2 + 2g(x_1 + \alpha) + 2f(y_1 + \beta) + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a(x_1^2 + 2x_1\alpha + \alpha^2) + 2h(x_1y_1 + x_1\beta + y_1\alpha + \alpha\beta) + b(y_1^2 + 2y_1\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$+ 2gx_1 + 2g\alpha + 2fy_1 + 2f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax_1^2 + 2ax_1\alpha + a\alpha^2 + 2hx_1y_1 + 2hx_1\beta + 2hy_1\alpha + 2h\alpha\beta + by_1^2 + 2by_1\beta$$

$$+ b\beta^2 + 2gx_1 + 2g\alpha + 2fy_1 + 2f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax_1^2 + 2hx_1y_1 + by_1^2 + 2x_1(a\alpha + h\beta + g) + 2y_1(h\alpha + b\beta + f) + a\alpha^2$$

$$+ 2h\alpha\beta + b\beta^2 + 2g\alpha + 2f\beta + c = 0 \quad (II)$$

यहेतु (II) नं उमीदवानी नहुन छूलप्रियकर महत्वेया प्रजासा करते अहेतु उमीदवानी गु, यु, एवं एकी उमीदवानी त्रिघात उमीदवान थते।

\therefore (II) नं उमीदवान रखते

$$\therefore 2(a\alpha + h\beta + g) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a\alpha + h\beta + g = 0 \quad (III)$$

$$\therefore 2(h\alpha + b\beta + f) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h\alpha + b\beta + f = 0 \quad (IV)$$

$$\therefore ad^2 + 2hd\beta + b\beta^2 + 2gd + 2f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ad^2 + h\alpha\beta + h\alpha\beta + b\beta^2 + gd + g\alpha + f\beta + f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ad^2 + h\alpha\beta + gd + b\beta^2 + h\alpha\beta + f\beta + gd + f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(ad + h\beta + g) + \beta(b\beta + h\alpha + f) + gd + f\beta + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 0 + \beta \cdot 0 + gd + f\beta + c = 0$$

[11] 3 [14] সহ-মান রয়ে

$$\Rightarrow gd + f\beta + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

এখন,

(11), (14) ও (V) নং ইতো α, β অপ্রযুক্ত দলে গুরু

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{--- (VI)}$$

(11) নং এর সামান্য বাকিটিক চূড়ান্ত প্রয়োজন করা হবে

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a(bc - f^2) - h(ch - fg) + g(fh - bg) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow abc - af^2 - ch^2 + fgh + fgh - bg^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0$$

এখন,

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0$$

(proved)

ଆଜିର,
ଦେଖିଲୁଏ ଯୋଗାଏ ନିମ୍ନୋ:

(iii) (iv) ନାହିଁ କମାତାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ / ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କରିବାରେ

$$ad + h\beta + g = 0$$

$$hd + b\beta + f = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{hf - bg} = \frac{\beta}{gh - af} = \frac{1}{ab - h^2}$$

$$\text{ନେଥାରେ, } \frac{\alpha}{hf - bg} = \frac{1}{ab - h^2} \quad \frac{\beta}{gh - af} = \frac{1}{ab - h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} \quad \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ଦେଖିଲୁଏ ଯୋଗାଏ } (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2}, \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} \right) \quad (\text{showed})$$

ଫିରାନ୍ତୁ - 4:

$$\text{ମନେବି, } an^2 + 2hny + by^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

① ନାହିଁ ଦ୍ୱାରା କମାତାର ଯୋଗାଏ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରିବାରେ ଆମର ପିଲା

$$ln + my + n = 0$$

$$ln + my + n' = 0$$

ନେଥାରେ,

$$\begin{aligned} an^2 + 2hny + by^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c &= (ln + my + n)(ln + my + n') \\ &= l^2n^2 + lmn'y + ln'n + m^2y^2 + lmy \\ &\quad + mn'y + lnn' + mn'y + nn' \end{aligned}$$

$$an^2 + 2hny + by^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c = l^2 n^2 + 2lmny + m^2 y^2$$

$$ln(n+n') + my(n+n') + nn' \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

⑪ नं वर्तुलायर रूप समृद्धि करें तो

$$a = l^2 \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

$$h = lm \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

$$b = m^2 \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

$$2g = l(n+n') \quad \text{--- (VI)}$$

$$2f = m(n+n') \quad \text{--- (VII)}$$

$$c = nn' \quad \text{--- (VIII)}$$

③ ④ द्वारा दर्ज करें

$$ab = l^2 m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = (lm)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{bh} = \frac{h^2}{bh} \quad \left[\begin{matrix} bh \text{ की जरूरत नहीं} \\ : P - \text{प्रमाण} \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{h} = \frac{h}{b}$$

$$\therefore a:h = h:b \quad \text{--- (IX)}$$

⑩ ③ ⑪ नं द्वारा दर्ज करें

$$h \times 2f = lm \times m(n+n')$$

$$\Rightarrow 2hf = lm^2(n+n') \quad \text{--- (X)}$$

⑤ ③ ⑥ द्वारा दर्ज करें

$$b \times 2g = m^2 \times l(n+n')$$

$$\Rightarrow 2bg = lm^2(n+n') \quad \xrightarrow{\text{①}} \quad \text{[from ①]}$$

⑩ : ⑪ करते हैं

$$\frac{2hf}{2bg} = \frac{lm^2(n+n')}{lm^2(n+n')}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{hf}{bg} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow hf = bg$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{b} = \frac{g}{f}$$

$$\therefore h:b = g:f \quad \xrightarrow{\text{⑪}}$$

⑩ और ⑪ नहीं रखें

$$a:h = h:b = g:f$$

अतः, ⑩ और ⑪ रखें $\rightarrow h^2 = ab$

$$⑩ \text{ और } ⑪ \text{ रखें } \rightarrow hf = bg$$

$$\Rightarrow (hf)^2 = (bg)^2 \quad [\text{पर लिखें}]$$

$$\Rightarrow abf^2 = b^2g^2$$

$$\Rightarrow af^2 = bg^2$$

⑫ नहीं रखें, $l(n+n') = 2g$

$$\Rightarrow n+n' = \frac{2g}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow n+n' = \frac{2g}{\sqrt{a}}$$

[⑬ नहीं रखें $l^2 = a$
 $\Rightarrow l = \sqrt{a}$

(VII) नम्बर 20,

$$m(n+n') = 2f$$

$$\Rightarrow n+n' = \frac{2f}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow n+n' = \frac{2f}{\sqrt{b}}$$

[VII] नम्बर 20 $m^2 = b$
 $\Rightarrow m = \sqrt{b}$

वर्णनात्मक दूरी मध्यमें दूरी = $\left| \frac{c_1 - c_2}{\sqrt{n_{\text{वर्णन}} + \gamma_{\text{वर्णन}}} \right|$.

$$= \left| \frac{n-n'}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(n-n')^2}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(n+n')^2 - 4nn'}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2g}{a}\right)^2 - 4c}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4g^2}{a} - 4c}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4g^2 - 4ac}{a}}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4(g^2 - ac)}{a}}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4(g^2 - ac)}{a}}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4(g^2-ac)}{a} \times \frac{1}{(l^2+m^2)}}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\frac{g^2-ac}{a(a+b)}}$$

~~$$= \frac{\sqrt{(n+n')^2 - 4nn'}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$~~

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2f}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^2 - 4c}}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4f^2}{b} - 4c}}{\sqrt{a+b}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4f^2 - 4bc}{b}}}{\sqrt{a+b}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4(f^2-bc)}{b}} \times \frac{1}{a+b}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\frac{f^2-bc}{b(a+b)}}$$

∴ (प्रथम तरफ) $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{b}$

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{g^2-ac}{a(a+b)}}, 2 \sqrt{\frac{f^2-bc}{b(a+b)}}$$

ନ୍ୟୂନ, ଯଦି \sqrt{ab} ମୁଣାଡ଼ି ହେ, ତାହୁଁ $a^2 = ab = 0$
 ଏବଂ \sqrt{ab} ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୀ କହିପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ୟ | ଅର୍ଥାତ୍

$$x^2 - ab = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{g^2 - ac}{a(a+b)}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{g^2 - ac}{a(a+b)}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g^2 - ac}{a(at+b)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g^2 - ac = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g^2 = ac \quad \text{---} \quad \text{XIV}$$

—४०८—

$$2\sqrt{\frac{f^2 - bc}{b(a+b)}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^2 - bc}{b(a+b)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f^2 - bc = 0$$

$$\textcircled{XIV} \div \textcircled{XV} = \underline{\text{XXXX}} \text{ R } \underline{\text{XX}}$$

$$\frac{g^2}{f^2} = \frac{ac}{bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^2}{g^2} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow af^2 = bg^2 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{(xvi)}$$

નેથી, (XIII) \div (XIV)

$$\frac{h^2}{g^2} = \frac{ab}{ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h^2}{g^2} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow ch^2 = bg^2 \quad \text{--- (XVII)}$$

નેથી, (XVI) ઓ (XVII) રૂપ માટે

$$af^2 = bg^2 = ch^2 \quad (\text{proved})$$

લિનોલ્યુસ - 5

ધ્રુવીકી અમાનીક દ્વિઘાત અમાનીક અનુભૂતિ $an^2 + 2hn\gamma + by^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$
તરી, (1) નાં અમીનીક દ્વિઘાત અનુભૂતિ પ્રદાન કરું અનુભૂતિ હોય હો

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= m_1 n \\ \Rightarrow \gamma - m_1 n &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \gamma &= m_2 n \\ \Rightarrow \gamma - m_2 n &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

(1) ઓ (ii) નાં રૂપ માટે

$$\begin{aligned} an^2 + 2hn\gamma + by^2 &= (\gamma - m_1 n)(\gamma - m_2 n) \\ &= \gamma^2 - m_2 n\gamma - m_1 n\gamma + m_1 m_2 n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow an^2 + 2hn\gamma + by^2 = m_1 m_2 n^2 - ny(m_1 + m_2) + \gamma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow an^2 + 2hn\gamma + by^2 = m_1 m_2 n^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)}{2} + 2 \cdot \gamma^2 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

(iii) નાં અમીનીક નિયમાનુસાર અહીં અમીનીક કરીએલો

$$a = m_1 m_2 \quad h = -\frac{(m_1 + m_2)}{2} \quad b = 1$$

नेता, गुरुत अवलोक्याद्युपरि रहे असूया की लिए अमृतेन्
असूया वह दिक्ष अवलोक्याद्युपरि अनुग्रह देनेव
अमाद्विष्ट रहे।

शुद्धादः,

$y = m_1x$ वा $y = m_2x$ अवलोक्याद्युपरि अनुग्रह देनेव
अमाद्विष्ट असूया रहे।

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y - m_1x}{\sqrt{1 + m_1^2}} = \pm \frac{y - m_2x}{\sqrt{1 + m_2^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{y - m_1x}{\sqrt{1 + m_1^2}} \right)^2 = \left(\pm \frac{y - m_2x}{\sqrt{1 + m_2^2}} \right)^2$$

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

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

$$\therefore (y - m_1x)^2 (1 + m_2^2) = (y - m_2x)^2 (1 + m_1^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (y^2 - 2m_1xy + m_1^2x^2)(1 + m_2^2) = (y^2 - 2m_2xy + m_2^2x^2)(1 + m_1^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2m_1xy + m_1^2x^2 + m_2^2y^2 - 2m_1m_2^2xy + m_1^2m_2^2x^2 =$$

$$y^2 - 2m_2xy + m_2^2x^2 + m_1^2y^2 - 2m_1^2m_2xy + m_1^2m_2^2x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1^2x^2 + m_2^2y^2 - 2m_1m_2xy - 2m_1m_2ny = m_2^2x^2 + m_1^2y^2 - 2m_2ny - 2m_1^2m_2ny$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1^2x^2 + m_2^2y^2 - m_2^2x^2 - m_1^2y^2 = 2m_1ny + 2m_1m_2^2ny - 2m_2ny - 2m_1^2m_2ny$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2(m_1^2 - m_2^2) - y^2(m_1^2 - m_2^2) = 2ny(m_1 - m_2) - 2m_1m_2ny(m_1 - m_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2(m_1 + m_2)(m_1 - m_2) - y^2(m_1 + m_2)(m_1 - m_2) = 2ny(m_1 - m_2) - 2m_1m_2ny$$

$(m_1 - m_2)$

∴ $\lambda = -\frac{(m_1 + m_2)}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow -(m_1 + m_2) = 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) = -2\lambda$$

$$\therefore (m_1 - m_2)^2 = (m_1 + m_2)^2 - 4m_1m_2$$

$$= (-2\lambda)^2 - 4a$$

$$= 4\lambda^2 - 4a$$

$$(m_1 - m_2) = \sqrt{4(\lambda^2 - a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 - m_2 = 2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a}$$

④ यह २० किमी

$$\Rightarrow n^2(-2\lambda) \cdot (2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a}) - y^2(-2\lambda) \cdot (2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a}) = 2ny(2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a}) - 2any$$

$(2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a})$

$$\Rightarrow -2\lambda n^2 + 2\lambda y^2 = 2ny - 2any$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\lambda(n^2 - y^2) = -2ny(a - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - y^2}{a-1} = \frac{xy}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - y^2}{a-b} = \frac{xy}{h} \quad [b=1 \text{ (iii) } n=20]$$

(proved)

Lemma-6

एवं द्विशार शमादर्शन $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ द्वारा दीर्घालयेष्टा प्रदर्शन करते यात् ध्यानांक (α, β)

स्थान अवधृत्येह दिक्षिण देशो शमादर्शन ना करते मूलविकूल (α, β) विकूल ध्यानांक देशो नाम अवधृत आणि इति

शमादर्शन द्वारा ध्यानांक देशो नाम अवधृत आणि इति

$$ax_1^2 + 2h_1xy_1 + by_1^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

तरं (α, β) विकूल मूलविकूल ध्यानांक देशो

$$x = x_1 + \alpha \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = x - \alpha$$

$$y = y_1 + \beta \quad \Rightarrow y_1 = y - \beta$$

आमा आनि,

$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ देखा द्वारा यादिकृति अवधृतेष्टा प्रदर्शन करते आदृत असति शमादिष्टहुल्लु

शमादर्शन इति

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

आर्ले ① नं देखा द्वारा शमादिष्टहुल्लु शमादर्शन इति

इति

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n_1^2 - y_1^2}{a-b} = \frac{n_1 y_1}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-\alpha)^2 - (\gamma-\beta)^2}{\alpha-\beta} \geq \frac{(n-\alpha)(\gamma-\beta)}{\beta}$$

(proved)

Ex - 1

ଦେଖାଇ, x, y ଏବଂ z ମାନିକି ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଅଗ୍ରାହିତ $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$

$$\frac{an^2}{n} + \frac{2hxy}{n^2} + \frac{by^2}{n^2} = 0 \quad \text{_____ (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 2h \frac{y}{n} + b \left(\frac{y}{n} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)^2 + 2h\left(\frac{y}{n}\right) + a = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad (11)$$

ନୟାନ, ⑪ ଏଥି $\frac{2}{3}$ ମର ବଳିଟି କ୍ଷପଣ କରିବାରେ

ପାଇଁ, ⑪ ଏଥିରେ ଅଧିକତମ୍ ଘୂଲ ଦେଖିବାକୁ (m_1, m_2)

ପାଇଁ ⑪ ନାଁ ରାତ୍ରି ଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦି,

$$b \cdot \left(\frac{\gamma}{n} - m_1\right) \left(\frac{\gamma}{n} - m_2\right) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{y}{n} - m_1\right) \left(\frac{y}{n} - m_2\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{m} - m_1 = 0$$

$$\text{एवं } \frac{y}{n} - m_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{n} = m_1$$

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

$$\therefore \gamma = m_1 n$$

$$\therefore y = m_2 x$$

∴ यह निर्भय हित अवाद्यता वाले वृत्ति वृत्ति वृत्ति वृत्ति वृत्ति वृत्ति वृत्ति

Ex-3

$$\text{प्रथम घर्मीदर्शन } \lambda x^2 - 10xy + 12y^2 + 5x - 16y - 3 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{सेकंड, } \lambda x^2 + 2(-5)xy + 12y^2 + 2\frac{5}{2}x + 2(-8)y + (-3) = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) का रूप $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ के तार्फ
प्रत्येक घर्मीदर्शन का रूप है।

$$a = \lambda, \quad h = -5, \quad b = 12, \quad g = \frac{5}{2}, \quad f = -8, \quad c = -3 \quad [a = \lambda]$$

प्रथम घर्मीदर्शन के द्वारा अवलोकित गया घर्मीदर्शन

ज्ञात करें,

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \cdot 12 \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-8) \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot (-5) - \lambda (-8)^2 - 12 \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - (-3)(-5)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -36\lambda + 200 - 64\lambda - 75 + 75 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -100\lambda + 200 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\lambda = 200$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2$$

$\therefore \lambda = 2$ इस प्रथम घर्मीदर्शन के द्वारा अवलोकित गया घर्मीदर्शन का रूप है।

Ex-4:

$$\text{मान्यता असेही } 12x^2 + 7xy - 12y^2 - x + 7y - 1 = 0 \quad \dots \quad ①$$

① नं तरे आविष्कार किंवा मान्यता असेही $an^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
नं रूपे घेणा चाहे.

$$a = 12, b = -12, c = -1, f = \frac{7}{2}, g = -\frac{1}{2}, h = \frac{7}{2}$$

म्हणी ① नं आविष्कार किंवा युगल अवलोकेता प्रजात देणे। प्राप्त

$$abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0 \quad \text{तरे यात}$$

$$L.H.S = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= 12 \times -12 \times -1 + 2 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} - 12 \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - (-12) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= 44 - \frac{49}{4} - 49 \cdot 3 + 3 + \frac{49}{4}$$

$$= 147 - 147 = 0 \quad (\text{proved})$$

ही,

द्वितीय दोनों दद्दी (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} - \left\{ (-12) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\}}{(12 \times -12) - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{49}{4} - 6}{-144 - \frac{49}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{49 - 24}{4}}{-576 - 49}$$

$$= \frac{25}{-625} = -\frac{1}{25}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} - 12 \cdot \frac{7}{2}}{(12x-12) - (\frac{7}{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{7}{4} - 42}{-144 - \frac{49}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{-7 - 168}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-576 - 49}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-175}{-625} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\therefore \text{জোড়া যোগাদা } (\alpha, \beta) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{7}{25} \right)$$

ব্যর্ণ,
নিম্ন অমুদত্ব

$$12x^2 + 7xy - 12y^2 - x + 7y - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 + x(7y-1) - 12y^2 + 7y - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 + x(7y-1) + (-12y^2 + 7y - 1) = 0$$

————— ⑪

⑪ সং ২৮,

$$x = \frac{-(7y-1) \pm \sqrt{(7y-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 12(-12y^2 + 7y - 1)}}{2 \cdot 12}$$

$$= \frac{-7y+1 \pm \sqrt{49y^2 - 14y + 1 + 576y^2 - 336y + 48}}{24}$$

$$= \frac{-7y+1 \pm \sqrt{625y^2 - 350y + 49}}{24}$$

$$= \frac{-7y+1 \pm \sqrt{(25y)^2 - 2 \cdot 25y \cdot 7 + 7^2}}{24}$$

$$= \frac{-7y+1 \pm \sqrt{(25y-7)^2}}{24}$$

$$n = \frac{-7y+1 \pm (25y-7)}{24}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{-7y+1+(25y-7)}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24n = 18y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 24n - 18y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(4n - 3y + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 4n - 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 24n = -32y + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 24n + 32y - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(3n + 4y - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3n + 4y - 1 = 0$$

\therefore दोनों गुणांक समान हैं।

Ex-9.

Ex-प्र० 2,

दोनों गुणांक

$$n^2 + 6ny + 9y^2 + 4n + 12y - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + n(6y+4) + (9y^2 + 12y - 5) = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(1) नहीं रख,

$$n = \frac{-(6y+4) \pm \sqrt{(6y+4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 (9y^2 + 12y - 5)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = -6y - 4 \pm \sqrt{36y^2 + 48y + 16 - 36y^2 - 48y + 20}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = -6y - 4 \pm \sqrt{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = -6y - 4 \pm 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = -6y - 4 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n + 6y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(n + 3y - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore n + 3y - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$2n = -6y - 4 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n + 6y + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(n + 3y + 5) = 0$$

$$\therefore n + 3y + 5 = 0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$(iii) \text{ নির্মাণগুরুত্ব তার } m_1 = -\frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{\gamma \cos \theta} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(iii) = n \mu s \leq n \quad \text{and} \quad m_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \gamma \geq n \mu s$$

$$m_1 = m_2 \quad \text{যেহেতু}$$

$$\text{যেহেতু কুটির মাধ্যমিক হার} = \left| \frac{C_2 - C_1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5 - (-1)}{\sqrt{1+9}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{5+1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= 6/\sqrt{10}$$

$$= 6/\sqrt{10}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot 3}{5\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}}{5 \cdot \sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad (\text{showed})$$

Ex-12:

$$\text{मूल रूपान्तर } x^2 - 10xy + 9y^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(1) नंद के आठांव द्विघात रूपान्तर त्रिकोणीय रूपान्तर करें।

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

$$\therefore a=1 \quad h=-5 \quad b=9 \quad f=0 \quad g=0 \quad c=0$$

$$\text{तभी, } \Delta = abc + 2hgf - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= 1 \times 9 \times 0 + 2 \times -5 \times 0 \times 0 - 1 \times 0^2 - 9 \times 0^2 - 0 \times (-5)^2$$

$$= 0 + 0 - 0 - 0 - 0$$

$$= 0$$

अतः (1) नंद के आठांव द्विघात रूपान्तर त्रिकोणीय रूपान्तर हो। $\Delta = 0$ अतः

अक्षरेष्या द्विघात आवास $(0, 0)$

तथा, अक्षरेष्या द्विघात रूपान्तर त्रिकोणीय रूपान्तर हो।

$$\therefore \frac{(n-\alpha)^2 - (y-\beta)^2}{a-b} = \frac{(n-\alpha)(y-\beta)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-0)^2 - (y-0)^2}{1-9} = \frac{(n-0)(y-0)}{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - y^2}{-8} = \frac{ny}{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n^2 - 5y^2 = 8ny$$

$$\therefore 5x^2 - 8xy - 5y^2 = 0$$

ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ଅମାତ୍ରଧର୍ମରେ ଅମାତ୍ରର , (shown)

Ex-15

ଦ୍ୱାରା,

$$\text{ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ } l_n + m_y = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିନିକ } ax^2 + by^2 = 1 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) & (2) ନାହିଁ ରାତ୍ର ଅମାତ୍ରରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଅମାତ୍ରର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ହେବାରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ,

$$ax^2 + by^2 = (l_n + m_y)^2 \quad \text{--- (2)} \quad (\text{ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ})$$

$$\Rightarrow ax^2 + by^2 = l_n^2 + 2lmny + m^2y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ax^2 + by^2 - l_n^2 - 2lmny - m^2y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2(a-l^2) - 2lmny + y^2(b-m^2) = 0$$

ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କୂଳ ବିନ୍ଦୁର ନାମ୍ବର (1) & (2) ନାହିଁ ରାତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ ଅମାତ୍ରର ,

Ex-20

$$\text{ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ } y = mx + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y - mx = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y - mx}{c} = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିନିକ } y^2 = 4an \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

① ③ ⑪ नं तर्फे (x, y) अमालिका द्विघात अभियाने कागारुनि करते आही

$$\therefore y^2 = 4am \left(\frac{y - mx}{c} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow cy^2 = 4amy - 4amx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4amx^2 - 4amy + cy^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

विधान,

⑪ नं तर्फे आठाऱ्या द्विघात अभियाने वाचै इलगा दरम्यांचे शो

$$A = 4am \quad H = -2a \quad B = c \quad F = 0 \quad G = 0 \quad C = 0$$

कुटी अवलेखात अमालिका रात्रियात आहे रात्रा

$$\therefore m^2 \text{ नव्य अडग } \times y^2 \text{ नव्य अडग } = (नव्य मान)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = H^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4am \cdot c = (-2a)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4amc = 4a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = mc$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{a}{m} \quad (\text{proved})$$

Ex-22:

समाधारण,

तर्फाबदी,

अवलेखात अमालिका $bn + ay = ab$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{bn + ay}{ab} = 1 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{वर्ष एकांश } n^2 + y^2 = c^2 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

① ③ ⑪ नं द्वाया उपर्युक्त अमालिका द्विघात अभियाने २८८

$$x^2 + y^2 = c^2 \left(\frac{bx + ay}{ab} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + \gamma^2 = c^2 \left(\frac{b^2 n^2 + 2abn\gamma + a^2 \gamma^2}{a^2 b^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ab^2n^2 + a^2b^2\gamma^2 = b^2c^2n^2 + 2abc^2n\gamma + a^2c^2\gamma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2b^2n^2 + a^2b^2y^2 - b^2c^2n^2 - 2abc^2ny - a^2c^2y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 b^2 (a^2 - c^2) - 2abc^2 ny + a^2 y^2 (b^2 - c^2) = 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

૨૨૫ પાઠ,

यदि $bx+ay=ab$ तथा $x^2+y^2=c^2$ होते हैं

କାହେ ତର ⑪ ନାହାର ପ୍ରଦାନିତ ଯୁଧାନ୍ତରରୁଥି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ
ଯୁଗମାତିରେ ହେତ ।

$$b^2(a^2 - c^2) \cdot a^2(b^2 - c^2) = (-abc)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{b^2} (a^2 - c^2) \cdot \cancel{a^2} (b^2 - c^2) = \cancel{a^2 b^2 c^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - c^2)(b^2 - c^2) = c^4$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2b^2 - a^2c^2 - b^2c^2 + c^4 = c^4$$

$$\Rightarrow ab^2 - a^2c^2 - b^2c^2 = c^4 - c^4$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2b^2 - a^2c^2 - b^2c^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 b^2 = a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2$$

$$\therefore a^2c^2 + b^2c^2 = a^2b^2$$

(proved)

Ex-6 :

प्रश्न ज्ञानका $6x^2 - 5xy - 6y^2 + 14x + 5y + 4 = 0$ —— ①

① के लिए ज्ञानका द्विघात ज्ञानका $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ रूप
जाप लेना होता है।

$$a=6 \quad b=-5 \quad c=4 \quad h=-\frac{5}{2} \quad g=7 \quad f=\frac{5}{2}$$

अब, $\Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$

$$= (6 \times -6 \times 4) + \left(2 \times \frac{5}{2} \times 7 \times -\frac{5}{2} \right) - 6 \times \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - (-6 \times 7^2) - 4 \times \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= -144 - \frac{175}{2} - \frac{150}{4} + 294 - 25$$

$$= \frac{-576 - 350 - 150 + 1176 - 100}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1176 + 1176}{4}$$

$$= 0$$

∴ प्रश्न ज्ञानका वर्णनात्मक जलवाया प्राप्त होता है।

दूसरी विधि:

चाहे दूसरी विधि में (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{a(b-h^2)} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} - (-6 \times 7)}{(6 \times -6) - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{25}{4} + 42}{-36 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{-25 + 168}{-144 - 25}$$

$$= \frac{143}{-169} = \frac{1}{-13}$$

2-x3

$$= \frac{143}{-169} = -\frac{11}{13}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\left(7x - \frac{5}{2}\right) - 6 \times \frac{5}{2}}{(6x - 6) - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{35}{2} - 15}{-36 - \frac{25}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{-35 - 30}{-\frac{144 - 25}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{65}{2} \times \frac{4}{-169}$$

$$= \frac{130}{169} = \frac{10}{13}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \left(-\frac{11}{13}, \frac{10}{13}\right)$$

अब नतीजा दृष्टिकोण से क्या है?

निम्न अवधारणा,

$$6x^2 - 5xy - 6y^2 + 14x + 5y + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6n^2 - n(5y - 14) - (6y^2 - 5x - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6n^2 + n(-5y + 14) + (-6y^2 + 5x + 4) = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-(-5y + 14) \pm \sqrt{(-5y + 14)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-6y^2 + 5x + 4)}}{2 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{5y - 14 \pm \sqrt{25y^2 - 140y + 196 + 144y^2 - 120y - 96}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5y - 14 \pm \sqrt{169y^2 - 260y + 100}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5y - 14 \pm \sqrt{(13y)^2 - 2 \cdot 13y \cdot 10 + (10)^2}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5y - 14 \pm \sqrt{(13y - 10)^2}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5y - 14 \pm (13y - 10)}{12}$$

$$n = \frac{5y - 14 + (13y - 10)}{12}$$

अथवा, $n = \frac{5y - 14 - 13y + 10}{12}$

$$\Rightarrow 12n = 18y - 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 12n = -8y - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 12n - 18y + 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12n + 8y + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(2n - 3y + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(3n + 2y + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2n - 3y + 4 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3n + 2y + 1 = 0$$

\therefore अद्वितीय घुटाल समाधार,

(0,0) जोड़ने के बाद यह है

तलान नियम: यदि, दो घुटाल विपर्यास तो θ

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{(-\frac{5}{2})^2 - (6x-6)}}{6-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + 36}}{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 90^\circ$$

Ex-20

$$\text{स्थिति समीकरण } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{वर्णन समीकरण } lx + my + n = 0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

यद्यपि (i) नं समीकरणीय (x, y) वर्णन समाधारिक

द्विघात समीकरण यद्यपि समीकरणीय द्वारा द्विघात समीकरणीय

अवलोकन असंभव होता,

$$y = m_1 x \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$y = m_2 x \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

जारी,

$$0 = (l + m_1 k + n) \quad m_1 + m_2 = - \frac{ny - lx - nk}{y^2 - m_1^2 k^2}$$

$$m_1 m_2 = \frac{n^2 - lk - nk}{y^2 - m_1^2 k^2} = \frac{a}{b}$$

(iii) व (iv) नं देखाए द्वारा किसी (0,0)

जारी, (i) व (ii) नं देखाए

$$lx + my + n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow lx + m(m_1 x) + n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow lx + mm_1 x + n = 0$$

$$\frac{lx - nk - n}{x} = 0 \text{ not}$$

$$\frac{(l - m_1 k) - (l - m_1 k)}{x} = 0 \text{ not}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(l + mm_1) = -n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{n}{(l + mm_1)}$$

न वर मान ⑪ ना न राख,

$$y = m_1 n = -\frac{m_1 n}{l + mm_1}$$

$$⑪ \text{ ओ } ⑫ \text{ ना रेखा } (x, y) = \left(-\frac{n}{l + mm_1}, -\frac{m_1 n}{l + mm_1} \right)$$

आगवे,

⑬ ओ ⑭ ना रेखा,

$$lx + my + n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow lx + m(m_2 x) + n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow lx + mm_2 x = -n$$

$$\Rightarrow n(l + mm_2) = -n$$

$$\therefore n = -\frac{n}{l + mm_2}$$

न वर मान ⑮ ना न राख,

$$y = m_2 n = -\frac{m_2 n}{l + mm_2}$$

$$⑬ \text{ ओ } ⑭ \text{ ना रेखा } (x, y) = -\frac{n}{l + mm_2}, -\frac{m_2 n}{l + mm_2}$$

⑪, ⑫ ओ ⑯ ना कुप्रति तीक्ष्ण देखला

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{n}{l + mm_1} & -\frac{m_1 n}{l + mm_1} & 1 \\ -\frac{n}{l + mm_2} & -\frac{m_2 n}{l + mm_2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{n}{1+mm_1} & -\frac{m_1n}{1+mm_1} \\ -\frac{n}{1+mm_2} & -\frac{m_2n}{1+mm_2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_2n^2}{(1+mm_1)(1+mm_2)} - \frac{m_1n^2}{(1+mm_1)(1+mm_2)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_2n^2 - m_1n^2}{(1+mm_1)(1+mm_2)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^2(m_2 - m_1)}{(1+mm_1)(1+mm_2)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(m_2 - m_1)^2}}{1^2 + 1mm_2 + 1mm_1 + m^2m_1m_2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(m_2 + m_1)^2 - 4m_1m_2}}{1^2 + 1m(m_1 + m_2) + m^2(m_1m_2)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(-\frac{2h}{b})^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{a}{b}}}{1^2 + 1m(-\frac{2h}{b}) + m^2 \frac{a}{b}}$$

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

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4h^2 - 4ab}{b^2}}}{b1^2 - 2hlm + am^2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4(h^2-ab)}}{(Vb)^2}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 2hlm + am^2}{b}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{b} \times \frac{b}{am^2 - 2hlm + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2(\sqrt{h^2-ab})}{am^2 - 2hlm + b^2}$$

(showed)

Ex - 30

ଦେଖାଇ,

ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ

କ୍ଷୀତି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ରୋତ

$$y = m_1 x \Rightarrow y - m_1 x = 0$$

$$y = m_2 x \Rightarrow y - m_2 x = 0$$

ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍

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

ଏହି, ABC ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ

$$AB = y - m_1 x = 0$$

$$AC = y - m_2 x = 0$$

$$BC = lx + my - 1 = 0$$

ଏହି $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ରୋତ ଦିଲୁଣୁ

$AB \perp AC$ ରୋତ

ଦେଖାଇ,

$$a+b=0$$

$[ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0]$ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାଇଁ AB ଓ AC ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
ଅମାର୍ଗତ କଥାରେ $a+b=0$ ଆତ୍ୟତ ଥିଲା ।

तथा,

$$\angle B = 90^\circ \text{ रेत}$$

$AB \perp BC$ अर्थात्

$$BC \text{ दिशा दरम} = -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$AC \text{ दिशा दरम} = m_1$$

$$\begin{cases} l_n + m_1 y = 1 \\ \Rightarrow m_1 y = 1 - l_n \\ \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \cdot l_n \end{cases}$$

यद्यपि $AB \perp BC$ अर्थात्

$$-\frac{1}{m} \times m_1 = -1 \quad (\text{लेन्सिंग})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{m}{1}$$

तथा,

$$\therefore ax^2 + 2hny + by^2 = 0$$

$$\text{तब } y = m_1 n \text{ रखा जाए}$$

$$ax^2 + 2hn(m_1 n) + b(m_1 n)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax^2 + 2hn^2 m_1 + bm_1^2 n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2(a + 2hm_1 + bm_1^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 2hm_1 + bm_1^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 2h\left(\frac{m}{1}\right) + b\left(\frac{m}{1}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{2hm}{1} + \frac{bm^2}{1^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a1^2 + 2hlm + bm^2}{l^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore a1^2 + 2hlm + bm^2 = 0$$

तथा, $\angle C = 90^\circ$ रेत अर्थात्
 $AC \perp BC$

Q.E.D.

उत्तर

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{m} \cdot m_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{m}{1}$$

अतः

$$an^2 + 2hny + by^2 = 0$$

$$\text{मा } y = m_2 n - 2h \sqrt{m^2}$$

अब अपेक्षा,

$$al^2 + 2hlm + bm^2 = 0$$

परामर्श देखा तिथि अमानवी इत्याह वार्ता

$$(a+b) = 0 \quad \text{तर } al^2 + 2hlm + bm^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (a+b)(al^2 + 2hlm + bm^2) = 0$$

(proved)

Ex-33

$$\text{प्रथम अमानवी } an^4 + bn^3y + cn^2y^2 + dn^3y + ey^4 = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

① नं अमानवी के लिए अपलक्ष्य गुणात्मक जाति,

यहि, द्वितीय अपलक्ष्य अमानवी रूप

$$ln^2 + 2mny + ny^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

② नं द्वारा गुणात्मक अपलक्ष्य द्वयि लोकन्युज्ञान अमानवी रूप

$$\frac{n^2 - y^2}{1-n} = \frac{ny}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow mn^2 - my^2 = lny - ny$$

$$\Rightarrow mn^2 - my^2 - lny + ny = 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

③ \times (ii) करते हो

$$(ln^2 + 2mny + ny^2)(mn^2 - my^2 - lny + ny) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow lmn^4 - lmn^2y^2 - l^2n^3y + lnn^3y + 2m^2n^3y - 2m^2ny^3 - 2mln^2y^2 + 2mnny^2 + mnny^2 - mny^4 - lny^3 + ny^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mx^4 + ny^3(2m^2 - l^2 + ln) + ny^2(3mn - 3ml) + ny^3(n^2 - ln - 2m^2) - mnny^4 = 0 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

୧୩୭୮ ନଂ ୨୪ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ

$$\frac{lm}{a} = \frac{2m^2 + nl - l^2}{b} = \frac{3mn - 3ml}{c} = \frac{n^2 - nl - 2m^2}{d}$$

∴ ২৫৩ টাঙ্কা

$$\frac{Im}{a} = -\frac{mn}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\eta$$

∴ ୨୯ ଓ ୭୫ ଥିଲା

$$\frac{lm}{a} = \frac{3mn - 3ml}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-mn}{a} = \frac{3mn + 3mn}{c} \quad [l = -n]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{mn}{a} = \frac{6mn}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow -c = 6a$$

$$\Rightarrow 6a + c = 0$$

∴ 225(3 825 टयल

$$\frac{2m^2 + nl - l^2}{b} = \frac{n^2 - nl - 2m^2}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2m^2 - n^2 - n^2}{b} = \frac{n^2 + n^2 - 2m^2}{d} \quad [k = -n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2m^2 - 2n^2}{b} = \frac{2n^2 - 2m^2}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(m^2 - n^2)}{b} = \frac{-2(m^2 - n^2)}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = -\left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -d$$

$$\therefore b + d = 0$$

$$\therefore 6a + c = 0, \quad b + d = 0$$

(proved)

Ex-40:

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାବଳୀ, $an^2 + 2hnxy + by^2 = 0$ ————— (i) ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କରିବାରେ
 $a'n^2 + 2h'ny + b'y^2 = 0$ ————— (ii) ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କରିବାରେ

(i) ଓ (ii) ନଂ (x, y) ଏକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଲିକ ଦ୍ଵିଘାତ ଅମାଦରେ ହୁଏ ଏବେ ନଳିତ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ
 ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇବାରେ ଉପରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

(i) ନଂ ୨୦ ନଳିତ କରିବାରେ

$$y = mx \quad \text{———— (iii)}$$

(ii) ନଂ ୨୦ ନଳିତ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

$$y = -\frac{1}{m} n$$

[iii] ନଂ ୨୦, ନଳିତ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

(i) ଓ (iii) ରୁବ୍ରେ

$$\therefore an^2 + 2hn(mx) + b(mx)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow an^2 + 2hmn^2 + bm^2n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2(a + 2hm + bm^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore a + 2hm + bm^2 = 0$$

⑪ ৩ ⑫ নং এতে

$$\therefore a'n^2 + 2h'n\left(-\frac{1}{m}n\right) + b'\left(-\frac{1}{m} \cdot n\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'n^2 - \frac{2h'n^2}{m} + \frac{b'n^2}{m^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2\left(a' - \frac{2h'}{m} + \frac{b'}{m^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(a' - \frac{2h'}{m} + \frac{b'}{m^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a'm^2 - 2h'm + b'}{m^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore a'm^2 - 2h'm + b' = 0 \quad \text{--- (vi)}$$

: OP = x

৫ ৩ ৬ ৭ - গুরুত্ব/সাধারণ দার পর

$$bm^2 - 2hm + a = 0$$

$$a'm^2 - 2h'm + b' = 0$$

$$\frac{m^2}{2hb' + 2ha'} = \frac{m}{aa' - bb'} = \frac{1}{-2hb' - 2ha'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m^2}{2(hb' + ha')} = \frac{m}{aa' - bb'} = \frac{1}{-2(hb' + ha')}$$

২২৫ ৩ ২২৫ দ্বিতীয় তথ্য

$$\frac{m}{aa' - bb'} = \frac{1}{-2(hb' + ha')}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{aa' - bb'}{-2(ha' + hb')}$$

25) 225 वर्षात् 20

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m^2}{2(hb' + h'a)} &= \frac{m}{aa' - bb'} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{m}{2(h'a + hb')} &= \frac{1}{aa' - bb'} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{aa' - bb'}{-2(a'h + b'h)}}{2(a'h + b'h)} &= \frac{1}{aa' - bb'} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{aa' - bb'}{-2(a'h + b'h)} \times \frac{1}{2(a'h + b'h)} &= \frac{1}{aa' - bb'} \\ \Rightarrow (aa' - bb') = -4(a'h + b'h) \cdot (a'h + b'h) & \quad [\text{प्राप्तिकरण दर्शा} \\ \therefore (aa' - bb') + 4(a'h + b'h) \cdot (a'h + b'h) &= 0. \quad (\text{proved}) \end{aligned}$$

Ex-50:

एक समीकरण $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ — ①

① के दो प्राप्ति समीकरण हैं

→ $l_1x + m_1y + n_1 = 0$ — ②

→ $l_2x + m_2y + n_2 = 0$ — ③

अब,

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = (l_1x + m_1y + n_1)(l_2x + m_2y + n_2)$$

$$= l_1 l_2 \gamma^2 + l_1 m_2 \gamma \nu + l_1 n_2 \nu + l_2 m_1 \nu \gamma + m_1 m_2 \gamma^2 + m_1 n_2$$

$$+ l_2 n_1 \nu + n_1 m_2 \gamma + n_1 n_2$$

$$= l_1 l_2 \gamma^2 + \nu \gamma (l_1 m_2 + l_2 m_1) + m_1 m_2 \gamma^2 + \nu (l_1 n_2 + l_2 n_1)$$

$$+ \gamma (m_1 n_2 + n_1 m_2) + n_1 n_2 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

⑩ नांव अवगति समाकृति दर्शवा

$$a = l_1 l_2, \quad 2h = (l_1 m_2 + l_2 m_1), \quad b = m_2 m_1, \quad c = n_1 n_2$$

$$2g = (l_1 n_2 + l_2 n_1), \quad 2f = (m_1 n_2 + m_2 n_1)$$

⑪ और ⑫ नांव अवगति अवकलनीय दर्शवा

$$\left| \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{(l_1 \cos \theta)^2 + (\gamma \sin \theta)^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{(l_2 \cos \theta)^2 + (\gamma \sin \theta)^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{(l_1)^2 + (m_1)^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{(l_2)^2 + (m_2)^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{l_1^2 + m_1^2} = \frac{n_2^2}{l_2^2 + m_2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1^2 (l_2^2 + m_2^2) = n_2^2 (l_1^2 + m_1^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1^2 l_2^2 + n_1^2 m_2^2 = n_2^2 l_1^2 + n_2^2 m_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1^2 l_2^2 - n_2^2 l_1^2 = n_2^2 m_1^2 - n_1^2 m_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (n_2 l_2)^2 - (n_2 l_1)^2 = (n_2 m_1)^2 - (n_1 m_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (J_2n_1 + J_2n_2)(J_2n_1 - J_2n_2) = (n_2m_1 + n_1m_2)(n_2m_1 - n_1m_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g \sqrt{(J_2n_1 - J_2n_2)^2} = 2f \sqrt{(n_2m_1 - n_1m_2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sqrt{(J_2n_1 + J_2n_2)^2 - 4J_1J_2 \cdot n_1n_2} = f \sqrt{(n_2m_1 + n_1m_2)^2 - 4n_1n_2 \cdot m_1m_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sqrt{(2g)^2 - 4ac} = f \sqrt{(2f)^2 - 4bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sqrt{4g^2 - 4ac} = f \sqrt{4f^2 - 4bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow g^2(4g^2 - 4ac) = f^2(4f^2 - 4bc)$$

$$\Rightarrow g^2(g^2 + ac) = f^2(f^2 - bc)$$

$$\Rightarrow g^4 - g^2ac = f^4 - f^2bc$$

$$\Rightarrow g^4 - f^4 = g^2ac - f^2bc$$

$$\Rightarrow g^4 - f^4 = c(ag^2 - bf^2)$$

(proved)

प्राकृतिक रूप

प्रथम: $a < b - db \rightarrow a \neq b$ ①

द्वितीय: $a > b - db \rightarrow a \neq b$ ②

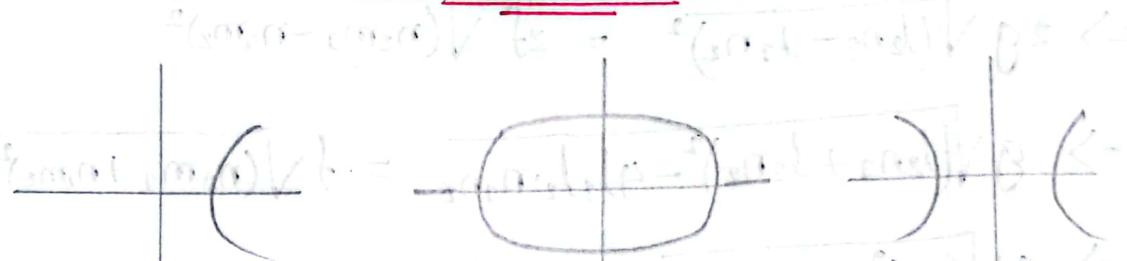
तीसरा: $a = b - db \rightarrow a \neq b$ ③

इसका बहुत सरल उपराग $a = b + x^2b + xyb + y^2bd + ybd^2 + b^3d$

यहाँ प्राकृतिक रूप (प्र० १) का अनुभव है।

(अवयव - अवयव) * अवयव - अवयव *

* ३२५ *



परावृत्त

$$y^2 = 4an$$

$$n^2 = 4ay$$

सिंचुर

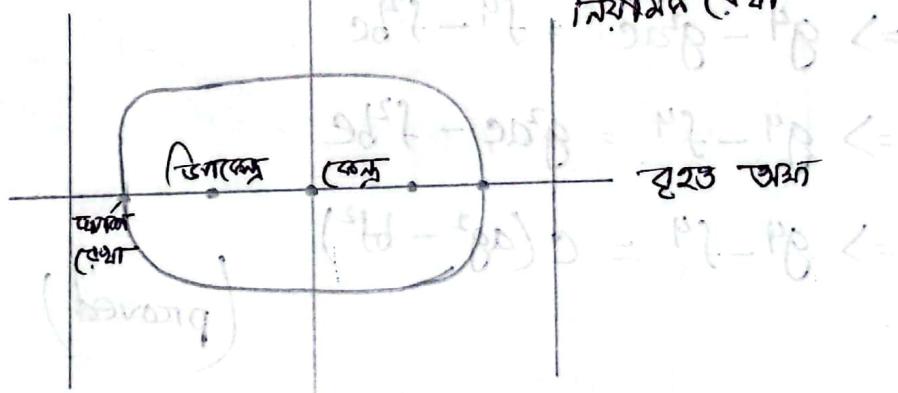
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

अविसृत

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

$$(2a - 2b)^2 = (2a + 2b)^2$$

*



* प्रश्नोत्तरीयः

① $a \neq 0, ab - b^2 > 0$ सिंचुर

② $a \neq 0, ab - b^2 < 0$ अविसृत

③ $a \neq 0, ab - b^2 = 0$ परावृत्त ,

* $an^2 + 2hnY + by^2 + 2fy + c = 0$ अन्तर्कारण अलग

प्रकार का है। मूलकिस्ति (L.P) किसी भी दोनों दिशों पर

हो। यह एक अवयव का हो।

Ex-2

① निम्नलिखित

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 + x + y - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

② निम्नलिखित द्विघात उम्मीदवारा निकालने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं।

= 0 निम्नलिखित छोड़ा जायेगा।

$$a=1, b=1, c=-1, h=\frac{1}{2}, f=\frac{1}{2}, g=\frac{1}{2}$$

ज्ञान,

$$\Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= (1 \times 1 \times -1) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= -1$$

ज्ञान,

$$ab - h^2 = 1 \times 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4-1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

निम्नलिखित नियमों के अनुसार, $\Delta \neq 0$, निम्नलिखित नियमों के अनुसार, $ab - h^2 > 0$ नियम ① निम्नलिखित प्रकृति से नियम 1.

तत्त्व नियम:

प्राप्ति एवं

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1-2}{4}}{\frac{4-1}{4}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{1-2}{4}}{\frac{4-1}{4}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

① नं-अमीकरणिका तक्त रेख $(\alpha, \beta) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ A

Ex-2

⑪ घूर्णनीय अमीकरण $x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 10x + 4y = 0$ — ①

① नं के द्विघात अमीकरण $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fx + c = 0$

नहीं साध प्राप्त हुआ जाए

$$a = 1, b = -2, c = 0, h = -2, f = 5$$

$$f = 2$$

जैसा,

$$\Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= (1 \times -2 \times 0) + (2 \times 2 \times 5 \times -2) - 1 \times 2^2 - (-2) \times 5^2 - 0 \cdot (-2)^2$$

$$= 0 - 40 - 4 + 50 - 0$$

$$= 6$$

आता,

$$ab - h^2 = 1 \times (-2) - (-2)^2$$

$$= -2 - 4$$

$$= -6 < 0$$

जैसाने देखा गया था, $\Delta \neq 0$, $ab - h^2 < 0$ नहीं ① नं

अमीकरणीय रेख अस्तित्व

तक्त नियम:

आमतौर पर,

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-2 \times 2 - (-2) \times 5}{1 \times (-2) - (-2)^2}$$

①

१०५

$$= \frac{-4 + 10}{-2 - 4} = \frac{6}{-6} = -1$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{5 \times (-2) - 1 \times 2}{1 \times (-2) - (-2)^2} = \frac{-10 - 2}{-2 - 4} = \frac{-12}{-6} = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{① নির্মাণের পথে } \alpha \cdot \beta = (-1, 2) \quad \text{Ans}$$

Ex-2

(iii) পুনর সমীকরণ $6x^2 + 5xy - 6y^2 - 4x + 7y + 11 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$

① নির্মাণ সাধারণ পুনর সমীকরণ $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

এখন সাধ পুনর করে নাম

$$a = 6, \quad b = -6, \quad c = 11, \quad h = \frac{5}{2}, \quad g = -2, \quad f = \frac{7}{2}$$

এখন,

$$\begin{aligned} D &= abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 \\ &= (6 \times -6 \times 11) + 2 \times \frac{7}{2} \times (-2) \times \frac{5}{2} - 6 \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - (-6) \times (-2)^2 - 11 \times \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= -66 - \frac{70}{2} - 147 + 24 - \frac{275}{2} \\ &= \frac{-132 - 70 - 294 + 48 - 275}{2} \\ &= -\frac{723}{2} \end{aligned}$$

আবার,

$$ab - h^2 = 6 \times (-6) - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -36 - \frac{25}{4} \\ &= \frac{-144 - 25}{4} = -\frac{169}{4} \quad \angle 0 \end{aligned}$$

અધ્યાત્મ રૂપના પાછે હો, $A \neq 0$ નાં $ab - h^2 < 0$ હજુ ①
નાં ક્રમાનુસારે અનુષ્ટાત ।

દેખાવ નિયમ:

અમની જાન,

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} - (-6x-2)}{6x(-6) - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{35}{4} - 12}{-36 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{\frac{35 - 48}{4}}{-144 - 25}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{13}{4}}{-169} = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} - 6 \cdot \frac{7}{2}}{6x(-6) - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 - 21}{-36 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{-26}{-144 - 25}$$

$$= -26 \times \frac{4}{-169} = \frac{8}{13}$$

① નાં ક્રમાનુસાર દેખાવ $(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{13}, \frac{8}{13}\right)$

A.

Ex-2

IV प्राप्त अमीकरण $3x^2 - 2xy - y^2 + 2x + y - 1 = 0 \quad \dots \text{①}$

① नए अमीकरण के आठारह द्विघात अमीकरण $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ में इसका उल्लंघन करते हैं।

$$a = 3, b = -1, c = -1, h = -1, g = 1, f = \frac{1}{2}$$

ज्ञान,

$$\Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= 3 \times (-1) \times (-1) + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (-1) - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (-1) \times 1^2 - (-1) \times (-1)^2$$

$$= 3 - 1 - \frac{3}{4} + 1 + 1$$

$$\Delta = \frac{12 - 3 + 4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{13}{4}$$

आगे,

$$ab - h^2 = 3 \times (-1) - (-1)^2$$

$$= -3 - 1$$

$$= -4 < 0$$

लाइन दोष यादृच्छा है, $\Delta \neq 0$ तथा $ab - h^2 < 0$ जहाँ ① नए अमीकरण के आठारह,

कल्पना किएँ?

$$\text{वहाँ, } \alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-1 \times \frac{1}{2} - (-1) \times 1}{3 \times (-1) - (-1)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 1}{-3 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-1+2}{2}}{-4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-4} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{1x(-1) - 3x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3x(-1) - (-1)^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-5}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore \text{① नं आव्याप्ति केंद्र } (\alpha, \beta) = \left(-\frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{8} \right) \text{ A.}$$

Ex-3

$$\text{① ग्राफ आव्याप्ति } 8x^2 + 4xy + 5y^2 - 16x - 14y + 13 = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{① नं एक आव्याप्ति द्विघात ग्राफ आव्याप्ति } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \text{ नं आव्याप्ति केंद्र } \left(\frac{-g}{h}, \frac{-f}{h} \right)$$

$$a = 8, b = 5, c = 13, h = 2, g = -8, f = -7$$

$$\text{निम्न, } \Delta = abc + 2fgk - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= (8 \times 5 \times 13) + 2 \times (-7)(-8) \times 2 - 8(-7)^2 - 5 \times (-8)^2 - 13(2)^2$$

$$= 520 + 224 - 392 - 320 - 52$$

$$= 744 - 764$$

$$= -20$$

- * C₁ जात रक्तालं मान (पूर्व कलाये उम्भु (-) व्यवस्था द्वयाल इत्येति,
- * C₁ वास्तु n n n n n (-) n n n इति।

$$\begin{aligned} ab - b^2 &= 8 \times 5 - 2^2 \\ &= 40 - 4 \\ &= 36 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

यद्युति $a \neq 0$ तभी $ab - h^2 > 0$ ताक्षण ① नृ अमीकरणिः हिमवृत्तः
अमीकरण निरोक्त दरहै।

४८, लिंगवृक्ष टक्का (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{af - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (-7) - 5 \cdot (-8)}{8 \times 5 - (2)^2} = \frac{-14 + 40}{40 - 4} = \frac{26}{36} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$\beta = \frac{8h - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-8 \times 2 - 8 \times (-7)}{8 \times 5 - (2)^2} = \frac{-16 + 56}{36} = \frac{40}{36} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{13}{18}, \frac{10}{9} \right)$$

ନୀତି, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଏବଂ ଆରିତିକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ଥିଲୁଛି (A, B) କିମ୍ବା ଯେତେବେଳେ
କାହାରେ ଶ୍ରୀକପୁରାଣ ପାଇଯାଇବାକୁ ବାର୍ତ୍ତା ଥାଏ ।

$$8n^2 + 4ny + 5y^2 = c_1 \quad \text{---} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{எனவே, } C_1 = -(\alpha g + \beta f + c)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{13}{18} x(-8) + \frac{10}{9} x(-7) + 13 \right)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{104}{18} - \frac{70}{9} + 13 \right)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{-104 - 140 + 234}{18} \right) = - \frac{-10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$$

Q) न्यू मान ⑪ नं बिंदु

$$8x^2 + 4xy + 5y^2 = \frac{5}{9} \quad \text{--- ⑪}$$

मध्य अग्राह्यात्मक रूपांतरे वार्ता करते यात्रा का एक प्रश्नालय
वृत्त उसके अमीरकर्त्ता शरे

$$a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 = \frac{5}{9} \quad \text{--- ⑫}$$

अमीर आली,

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b = 8 + 5 = 13$$

$$a_1b_1 = ab - h^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore (a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1b_1$$

$$= (13)^2 - 4 \cdot 36$$

$$= 169 - 144$$

$$(a_1 - b_1) = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 - b_1) = 5$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = 13$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 5$$

$$2a_1 = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = 13$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 5$$

$$2b_1 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = 4$$

a_1 व b_1 न्यू मान ⑪ नं नं अस्थिति

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 81x^2 + 36y^2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{81x^2}{5} + \frac{36y^2}{5} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\frac{5}{82}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{5}{36}} = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 82y^2 = 5x^2 + 5 - 5(82y^2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 82y^2 = 5x^2 + 5 - 410y^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 82y^2 = 5x^2 + 5 - 410y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{9})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6})^2} = 1 + 82y^2 - 5 = (x^2 + y^2 - 82y^2) =$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 82y^2 = 1 + 82y^2 - 5 = (x^2 + y^2 - 82y^2) =$$

Ex-3

$$(vi) \text{ प्रथम घण्टावर } 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - 8x - y + 6 = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{① नं एस आठिंवर द्वितीय घण्टावर } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \text{ नं आये रूपना दर्शे कि}$$

$$a = 4, b = 1, c = 6, h = -2, f = -4, g = -1, \frac{f}{g} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

लग्न,

$$\Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= (4 \times 1 \times 6) + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times (-4) \times (-2) - 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 \times (-4)^2 - 6 \times (-2)^2$$

$$= 24 - 8 - 1 - 16 - 24$$

$$= -25$$

आलय,

$$ab - h^2 = 4 \times 1 - (-2)^2 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

लग्नाल दूसरा आये रूप, $\Delta \neq 0$ नं $ab - h^2 = 0$ नं अलग ① नं घण्टावर

द्वितीय घण्टावर निकेतन काठे।

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2}, \beta = \frac{-2x(-\frac{1}{2}) - 1 \times (-4)}{4 \times 1 - (-2)^2} = \frac{1+4}{4-4} = \frac{5}{0} =$$

$$\therefore 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - 8x - y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 = 8x + y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n)^2 - 2 \cdot 2n \cdot y + y^2 = 8n + y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n - y)^2 = 8n + y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n - y + k)^2 - k^2 + 2ky - 4kn = 8n + y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n - y + k)^2 = k^2 - 2ky + 4kn + 8n + y - 6$$

$$= n(4k+8) + y(1-2k) + k^2 - 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2n + (-y) + k)^2 = (2n)^2 + (-y)^2 \\ & + k^2 + 2 \cdot 2n \cdot (-y) + 2 \cdot (-y) \cdot k \\ & + 2 \cdot k \cdot 2n \\ & = 4n^2 + y^2 + k^2 - 4ny \\ & - 2yk + 4kn \end{aligned}$$

(11)

মনে করি, (11) নং ন $(2n - y + k) = 0$ হলে $n(4k+8) + y(1-2k) + k^2 - 6 = 0$

সরলযোগ্য সমাধান লভ্য ।

$$2(4k+8) \div (1-2k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8k + 16 - 1 + 2k = 0 \Rightarrow 10k + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow 10k = -15$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{15}{10} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

এখন (11) নং ন দিও

$$(2n - y - \frac{3}{2})^2 = n \left\{ 4 \left(-\frac{3}{2} + 8 \right) \right\} + y(1-2(-\frac{3}{2})) + (-\frac{3}{2})^2 - 6$$

$$= n(-6+8) + y(1+3) + \frac{9}{4} - 6$$

$$= -6n + 8n + y + 3y + \frac{9-24}{4} =$$

$$= 2n + 4y - \frac{15}{4}$$

$$(2n - y - \frac{3}{2})^2 = 2(n + 2y - \frac{15}{4})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2n - y - \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} \right)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5})^2 = 2 \left(\frac{n + 2y - \frac{15}{4}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} \right) \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2n - y - \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 \cdot 5 = 2 \left(\frac{n + 2y - \frac{15}{4}}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \sqrt{5}$$

~~$$\Rightarrow 5 \cdot y^2 \cdot 5 = 2n \sqrt{5}$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2n \sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

অবশ্য,

$$y = \frac{2n - y - \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$0 = 2n - y + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{15}{4} \therefore$$

$$y = \frac{2n - \frac{15}{4} + \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2n - \frac{15-6}{4}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2n - \frac{9}{4}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Ex-3

(ix) प्रथम अमीकरण $8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 16x - 14y + 17 = 0 \quad \dots \text{--- } ①$

① नं तर अमीकरण द्वितीय अमीकरण $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
पर आवृत्त रूपाला करें तो —

$$a = 8, b = 5, c = 17, h = -2, g = -8, f = -7$$

लेखन, $4 = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$

$$= (8 \times 5 \times 17) + 2 \times (-7) \times (-8) \times (-2) - 8 \times (-7)^2 - 5 \times (-8)^2 - 17 \times (-2)^2$$

$$= 680 - 224 - 392 - 320 - 68$$

$$= -324$$

आगे,

$$ab - h^2 = 8 \times 5 - (-2)^2 = 40 - 4 = 36$$

यस्य $a \neq 0, ab - h^2 > 0$ अस्य ① नं अमीकरण लियुत्तमाल
दर्शते।

ठीक, लियुत्तम रूप (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{(-2 \times -7) - 5 \times (-8)}{8 \times 5 - (-2)^2} = \frac{14 + 40}{40 - 4} = \frac{54}{36} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{(-8 \times -2) - 8 \times (-7)}{8 \times 5 - (-2)^2} = \frac{16 + 56}{40 - 4} = \frac{72}{36} = 2$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2 \right)$$

लेखन अवश्यक अस्तित्व तिक्ति अविगति द्वारा लियुत्तम (α, β)

लियुत्तम व्याप्ति रूप —

$$8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = C_2 \quad \text{--- } ②$$

$$C_2 = -(\alpha g + \beta f + c)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{2} \times -8 + 2 \times (-7) + 17\right)$$

$$= 12 + 14 + 17$$

~~8-3~~

$$\textcircled{1} \quad = -(-12 - 14 + 17) \quad \text{পুরো পার্ট দেখুন} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$-9 + 16 + 17 = 9 \quad \text{পুরো পার্ট দেখুন} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

a_1 এবং b_1 মান $\textcircled{1}$ নথ করিয়ে নিবে

$$8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 9 \quad \text{---} \textcircled{III}$$

সূজন প্রযুক্তির সমান্তরে আবর্তন করি খুব না আবশ্যিক

$$\textcircled{IV} \quad \text{অবলে } a_1 b_1 = ?$$

$$a_1 b_1 = 9 \quad \text{---} \textcircled{IV}$$

আমরা জানি,

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b = 8 + 5 = 13$$

$$a_1 b_1 = ab - h^2 = 8 \times 5 - (-2)^2 = 40 - 4 = 36$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1 b_1$$

$$= (13)^2 - 4 \cdot 36$$

(a_1, b_1) হতে দেখা যাবে

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{OP + \text{ব্ল } 169 - 144}{(a_1 - b_1)} = \frac{8x - (x - 2x)}{a_1 - b_1} = \frac{6x - 2x}{a_1 - b_1} = 2x$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = 13 \quad a_1 + b_1 = 13 \quad = 9$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 5$$

$$\frac{a_1 - b_1 = 5}{2b_1 = 8} \quad \therefore$$

$$\frac{2a_1}{2a_1} = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9$$

a_1 & b_1 এবং $\textcircled{1}$ নথ করিয়ে নিবে

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$$

$$(2 + 6x + 8y) \rightarrow : 2$$

$$(6x + (2 + 8y) \rightarrow 8) \rightarrow :$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9n^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{9} = 18 - n \cdot (x_0 + y_0) \Leftrightarrow (n + xy + y^2) \leq$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{\frac{9}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{9}{4}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x + xy + y^2) \leq$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x + xy + y^2) \leq$$

$$\therefore \frac{n^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1 \quad \text{A}$$

Ex-3

(VII) यदि त्रिकोणार्थ $9n^2 + 24ny + 16y^2 + 22n + 46y + 9 = 0$ ————— (1)

① नं द्वे आवेदन गुणोत्तर त्रिकोणार्थ $an^2 + 2bny + by^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c = 0$ ना आवेदन करते नहीं

$$a=9, b=16, c=9, h=22, g=21, f=23$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{अथवा, } A &= abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 \\ &= (9 \times 16 \times 9) + 2 \times 23 \times 21 \times 12 - 9 \times (23)^2 - 16 \times (21)^2 - 9 \times (12)^2 \\ &= 1296 + 6072 - 4761 - 1936 - 1296 \\ &= -625 \end{aligned}$$

अतः, $ab - h^2 = 9 \times 16 - (12)^2 = 144 - 144 = 0$

इसलिए, $A \neq 0$ नाही $ab - h^2 \neq 0$ इसलिए ① नं त्रिकोणार्थ ना आवृत्ति किंवा करते।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 9n^2 + 24ny + 16y^2 + 22n + 46y + 9 &\neq 0 \\ \Rightarrow 9n^2 + 24ny + 16y^2 &= -22n - 46y - 9 \\ \Rightarrow (3n)^2 + 2 \cdot 3n \cdot 4y + (4y)^2 &= -22n - 46y - 9 \\ \Rightarrow (3n + 4y)^2 &= -22n - 46y - 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (3n+4y+k)^2 - 2(3n+4y) \cdot k - k^2 = (3n+4y+k)^2 - (3n+4y+k)^2 + 2 \cdot (3n+4y)k + k^2$$

$$= -22n - 46y - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (3n+4y+k)^2 - 6nk - 8yk - k^2 = -22n - 46y - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (3n+4y+k)^2 = -22n - 46y - 9 + 6nk + 8yk + k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (3n+4y+k)^2 = n(6k-22) + y(8k-46) + k^2 - 9$$

..... ⑪

মনে দাও, ⑪ নথ কর $(3n+4y+k) = 0$ হলে $n(6k-22) + (8k-46)$

$+ k^2 - 9 = 0$ এখন কোনো মিথ্যা নয়। সত্ত্বেও ⑫

$3(6k-22) + 4(8k-46) = 0$ ⑬

$$\Rightarrow 18k - 66 + 32k - 184 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 50k = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{250}{50} = 5$$

⑫ এখন ⑪ কর আবার

$$(3n+4y+5)^2 = n(6.5-22) + y(8 \times 5 - 46) + 5^2 - 9$$

$$= n \cdot 8 + y(-6) + 25 - 9$$

$$= 8n - 6y + 16$$

$$(3n+4y+5)^2 = 2(4n-3y+8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3n+4y+5}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} \right)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{25})^2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{4n-3y+8}{\sqrt{4^2+(-3)^2}} \right) \cdot \sqrt{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 \cdot 25 = 2 \cdot n \cdot \sqrt{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2n\sqrt{25}}{25} = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{(2n)(\sqrt{25})}{25} = \frac{(2n)(5)}{25} = \frac{10n}{25} = \frac{2n}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2n}{2\sqrt{25}} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} \cdot n$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot n - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \times 0 = \frac{4n - 25}{5} \Rightarrow$$

ତେଣୁଳାଙ୍କ, $y = \frac{3n + 4y + 5}{5}$, $n = \frac{4n - 3y + 8}{5}$

Ex-6

(ii) ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣ $n^2 - 5ny + y^2 + 8n - 20y + 15 = 0$ — (1)

(1) ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା $an^2 + 2hny + by^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c = 0$

ଏହି କାହାରେ ଫୁଲାଟ ଦିଲେ ଗଲାକି

$$a = 1, b = 1, c = 15, h = -\frac{5}{2}, g = 4, f = -10$$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ, $D = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$
 $= 1 \times 1 \times 15 + 2 \times (-10) \times 4 \times \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) - 1 \times (-10)^2 - 1 \times 4^2 - 15 \times \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$
 $= 25 + 200 - 100 - 16 - \frac{375}{4} = (8)(*)$

$$= \frac{60 + 800 - 400 - 64 - 375}{4} = (8)(*)$$

$$= \frac{21}{4} \quad (ii) \quad D = fV + VhC - fV$$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ,
 $ab - h^2 = 1 \times 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{25}{4} = \frac{4 - 25}{4} = \frac{-21}{4} < 0$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ $D \neq 0$ ଏବଂ $ab - h^2 < 0$ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ① ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

-8वां अविष्टुत रैखि (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{-10 \times (-\frac{5}{2}) - 1 \times 4}{1 \times 1 - (-\frac{5}{2})^2} = \frac{25 + 4}{1 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{29}{-\frac{21}{4}} = -4$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \times (-\frac{5}{2}) - 1 \times (-10)}{1 \times 1 - (-\frac{5}{2})^2} = \frac{-\frac{25}{8} + 10}{1 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{21}{-\frac{21}{4}} = -4$$

$$\alpha = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \times (-\frac{5}{2}) - 1 \times (-10)}{1 \times 1 - (-\frac{5}{2})^2} = \frac{-\frac{25}{8} + 10}{1 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{21}{-\frac{21}{4}} = -4$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (-4, 0)$$

नथन, अविष्टुत दिले अविष्टुत रैखि (α, β)
किन्तु योनाहु जगल उपरिकृत शाया थाए.

$$x^2 - 5xy + y^2 = C_1 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\text{नथन, } C_1 = -(\alpha g + \beta f + c)$$

$$\frac{C_1 - \mu}{\mu} = \frac{C_1}{\mu} - (-4 \times 4 + 0 \times (-10) + 15) = \frac{C_1}{\mu} - 16 + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_1}{\mu} = -(-16 - 0 + 15)$$

$$= +1$$

C_1 वर मान (i) नदी रखा

$$x^2 - 5xy + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

નેથે અભ્યાસમાટે આવતું હતું કે એ પદ અનુભાવિત હૈ।
અહેલે રીતીની વિધાન

$$a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 = 1 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

-અમદાબાદ,

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b = \frac{1+1}{\sqrt{P}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{P}}$$

$$a_1b_1 = ab - h^2 = \frac{1 \times 1}{\sqrt{P}} - \left(\frac{-5}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{21}{4}$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1b_1$$

$$= 2^2 - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{21}{4}\right) = \frac{18}{4} + 21 = \frac{125}{4}$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = \sqrt{\frac{125}{4}} = 5$$

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 = 2$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 5$$

$$\frac{2a_1}{2} = 7$$

$$a_1 = \frac{7}{2}$$

a_1 કું b_1 કું માન (iv) નું રજીસ્ટર

$$\frac{7}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}y^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\frac{2}{7}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$$

અનુભાવ

$$(iii) \text{ ને કરો, } x^2 - 5xy + y^2 = 1$$

$$A = 1, \quad B = 1, \quad H = -\frac{5}{2}$$

નેથે, અનિરૂપત્ત અભ્યાસ (શૈખ્ય) 2π રૂપે

$$\frac{1}{2}V \cdot S = \left| \frac{1}{2}V \right| \cdot S = |V|S = 2\pi \cdot 258$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r^4} - (A+B) \frac{1}{r^2} + (AB - H^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - (1+1) \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} + \left\{ 1 \cdot 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 \right\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{2}{r^2} + 1 - \frac{25}{4} = 0 \quad \text{[d+10]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{2}{r^2} + 1 - \frac{25}{4} = d - 10 \quad \text{[d-10]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{2}{r^2} + \frac{4-25}{4} = 0 \quad \text{[d+10] - [d-10]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{2}{r^2} - \frac{21}{4} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \mu - \frac{21}{4} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 - 8r^2 - 21r^4}{4r^4} = 0 \quad \bar{c} = \sqrt{-21} = d-10$$

$$\Rightarrow -(21r^4 + 8r^2 - 4) = 0 \quad \bar{s} = d+10 \quad \therefore$$

$$\Rightarrow 21r^4 + 14r^2 - 6r^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7r^2(3r^2 + 2) - 2(3r^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3r^2 + 2)(7r^2 - 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore 3r^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3r^2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

বর্ণনা,

$$r_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$7r^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7r^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{2}{7} \quad - \frac{2}{7} <$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$2r^2 \text{ এবং } = 2r_1 = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$2r^2 \text{ এবং } = 2r_2 = 2 \cdot \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right| = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନ୍ଧା ମହାନ୍ତର

$$\left(A - \frac{1}{R_1^2}\right)(n-\alpha) + H(y-\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^2}\right)(n+4) + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)(y-0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} + 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2-7}{2}\right)(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{5}{2}(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-5n - 20 - 5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -5(n+y+4) = 0$$

$$\therefore n+y+4 = 0$$

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନ୍ଧା ମହାନ୍ତର

$$① \quad \left(A - \frac{1}{R_2^2}\right)(n-\alpha) + H(y-\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^2}\right)(n+4) + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)(y-0) = 0 + H\beta +$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} + 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2+3}{2}\right)(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow +\frac{5}{2}(n+4) - \frac{5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5n+20-5y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5(n-y+4)}{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + 4 = 0$$

त्रिकोणीय समीकरण $x + y + 4 = 0$

अतः $x + y + 4 = 0$

त्रिकोणीय रूप, $\tan \theta = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan 135^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 135^\circ$$

त्रिकोणीय रूप, $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$

Ex-6

(iii) अनुत्तर समीकरण $5x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 + 26x + 34y + 65 = 0$

① नं अनुत्तर समीकरण $5x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 + 26x + 34y + 65 = 0$

$$a = 5, b = 5, c = 65, h = 1, g = 13, f = 17$$

इतन,

$$A = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= (5 \times 5 \times 65) + 2 \times 17 \times 13 \times 1 - 5 \times (17)^2 - 5 \times (13)^2 - 65 \times 1^2$$

$$= 1625 + 442 - 1445 - 845 - 65$$

$$= -288$$

यद्यपि, $ab - h^2 = 5 \times 5 - 1^2 = 25 - 1 = 24 > 0$ (परंतु α, β असमिकायित होते)

तथा $\Delta \neq 0$ एवं $ab - h^2 > 0$ अस्तु ① निम्नलिखित फैसले करते।

→ यदि,

तिसरी देश (α, β)

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{1 \times 17 - 5 \times 13}{5 \times 5 - 1^2} = \frac{17 - 65}{25 - 1} = \frac{48}{24} = 2$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{13 \times 1 - 5 \times 17}{5 \times 5 - 1^2} = \frac{13 - 85}{25 - 1} = \frac{-72}{24} = -3$$

लेहन, अग्रस्थित दिक्षिण असमिकायित त्रिभुज मूलफिल्ड (α, β) निम्नतर घोषित करते हैं

$$5x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 = C_1 \quad \text{--- (ii) + स्वरूप}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{लेहन, } C_1 &= -(\alpha g + \beta f + c) \\ &= -\left\{ (-2) \times 13 + (-3) \times 17 + 65 \right\} \\ &= -(-26 - 51 + 65) \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

C_1 वर्तमान ① नं र प्रकार

$$5x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 = 12 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

लेहन अग्रस्थित घोषित असमिकायित त्रिभुज का ग्राफ़ बनाते हुए असमिकायित त्रिभुज का ग्राफ़ बनाते हुए

$$a_1 x^2 + b_1 y^2 = 12 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = a + b = 5 + 5 = \frac{10}{21} = 0 \quad \frac{c}{21} = A$$

$$a_1 b_1 = ab - h^2 = 5 \times 5 - 1^2 = 25 - 1 = 24$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1 b_1 \quad \text{परंतु } a_1 - b_1 = 2 \times 6 = 12$$

$\therefore (a_1 - b_1)^2 = 10^2 - 4 \times 24 < 12 - 60 \text{ तो } 0 \neq 12$

$= 100 - 96$

$$(a_1 - b_1) = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad (\text{परंतु } a_1 + b_1)$$

$$\frac{a_1 + b_1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{a_1 - b_1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad \frac{b_1 - a_1}{a_1 - b_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{a_1 - b_1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{a_1 - b_1}{a_1 + b_1} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{b_1 - a_1}{a_1 + b_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{2a_1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = \frac{2a_1}{a_1 + b_1} = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5} \quad \frac{b_1 - a_1}{a_1 + b_1} = 1$$

$\therefore a_1 = 6$

a_1 व b_1 का मान ⑯ नं र एक्स-

$$6x^2 + 4y^2 = 12 \quad \text{परंतु } x = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x^2}{12} + \frac{4y^2}{12} = 1 \quad (x + 6 + 6\sqrt{3}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\frac{12}{6}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{12}{4}} = 1 \quad (x + 6 + 6\sqrt{3}) = 1$$

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

निकै अमान एकान्तर ।

लेख, ⑪ नं र एक $5x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 = 12$ लिखा जाएगा

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{12}x^2 + \frac{2}{12}xy + \frac{5}{12}y^2 = 12$$

$$A = \frac{5}{12} \quad B = \frac{5}{12} \quad C = \frac{1}{12} + D = 12 + 10$$

$$D = 1 - 62 = 1 - 2 \times 6 = 1 - 12 = 12 + 10$$

અનુભાવ, ક્રમાંકાની વિદ્યા માટે 2π રૂપો

$$\frac{1}{r^4} - (A+B) \frac{1}{r^2} + (AB-H^2) = 0 + (s+n) \left(\frac{c}{s1} - A \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{5}{12} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{12} - \left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 \right) = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \left(\frac{10}{12} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{25}{144} - \frac{1}{144} \right) = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{10}{12r^2} + \frac{24}{144} = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{5}{6r^2} + \frac{1}{6} = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6 - 5r^2 + r^4}{6r^4} = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r^4 - 5r^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^4 - 3r^2 - 2r^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2(r^2 - 3) - 2(r^2 - 3) = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (r^2 - 3)(r^2 - 2) = 0 \quad \leftarrow + (s+n) \left(\frac{c}{s1} - \frac{c}{s1} \right) \leftarrow$$

$$r^2 - 3 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} r^2 - 2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow r^2 = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \leftarrow + (s+n) \left(\frac{c}{s1} - \frac{c}{s1} \right) \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 3 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{3} \quad \leftarrow \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{2} \\ + (s+n) \left(\frac{c}{s1} - \frac{c}{s1} \right) \end{array} \right. \leftarrow$$

અનુભાવ, $r_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $r_2 = \sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{23} - \sqrt{25} = 2r_1 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{25} - n = 2r_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

શુદ્ધ અનુભૂતિ અધ્યાત્મ

$$\left(A - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) (n-\alpha) + H(Y-\beta) = 0 \quad + \frac{1}{n^2}(0+A) - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2} \right) (n+2) + \frac{1}{12} (Y+3) = 0 \quad - \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \right) (n+2) + \frac{(Y+3)}{12} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5-4}{12} \right) (n+2) + \frac{(Y+3)}{12} = 0 \quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+2)}{12} + \frac{(Y+3)}{12} = 0 \quad 0 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+2+Y+3}{12} = 0 \quad 0 = \frac{2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{12}$$
$$\Rightarrow n+Y+5 = 0$$

શુદ્ધ અનુભૂતિ અધ્યાત્મ

$$\left(A - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) (n-\alpha) + H(Y-\beta) = 0 \quad 0 = 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \right) (n+2) + \frac{1}{12} (Y+3) = 0 \quad 0 = 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right) (n+2) + \frac{(Y+3)}{12} = 0 \quad 0 = 2 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5-6}{12} \right) (n+2) + \frac{(Y+3)}{12} = 0 \quad 0 = 2 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-n-2}{12} + \frac{Y+3}{12} = 0 \quad \bar{EV} = \frac{5}{12}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-n-2+Y+3}{12} = 0 \quad \bar{EV} = \frac{5}{12} = 700 \text{ EGP}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(n-y-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n-y-1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{कूली शुरू हुआ}$$

इसी प्रयोग समीकरण $n+y+5=0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{अब } n \\ \text{अब } n \\ \text{अब } n \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n-y-1=0 \\ n+y+5=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=1 \\ n=-5 \end{array} \right.$$

जाना,

$$\text{इसी प्रयोग के लिए, } \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan 135^\circ$$

अब अपेक्षित ज्ञान,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$(\text{इसी } \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan 45^\circ)$$

$$(\text{उल्लेखन के लिए, } \Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ)$$

प्रायोगिक एवं विशेष लक्षण

* $y^2 = 4ax$

* गोप्तव्य बिंदु घोनाल $(n, y) = (0, 0)$

* डिसेंट्रल घोनाल $(n, y) = (a, 0)$

* अपेक्षित समीकरण $y = 0$

* गोप्तव्य बिंदु घोनाल समीकरण $n = 0$

* नियमित/दिसेंट्रल समीकरण $n = -a$

$$\Rightarrow n+a=0$$

* डिसेंट्रल लक्षण समीकरण $n = a$

$$\Rightarrow n-a=0$$

* डिसेंट्रल लक्षण दूरी $= 4a$

ट्रिप्लेट ओ परिषिर्वात जग्य

* अथवा दैर्घ्य निक्षे $\rightarrow \frac{1}{r_1^4} - (A+B)\frac{1}{r_1^2} + (AB-H^2) = 0$

$$r_1, r_2$$

* $r_1 = 2R_1$ $r_2 = 2R_2$ } $r_1 > r_2$

* इसी अथवा अभियास $\rightarrow (A - \frac{1}{r_1^2})(1-\alpha) + H(Y-\beta) = 0$

* इसी अथवा अभियास $\rightarrow (A - \frac{1}{r_2^2})(1-\alpha) + H(Y-\beta) = 0$

* डिपलेट्रिका $\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2}}$

* अधिकारी घोषणा $(\alpha \pm d \cos \theta, \beta \pm d \sin \theta)$

* उपर्युक्त घोषणा $(\alpha \pm e_{r_1} \cos \theta, \beta \pm e_{r_1} \sin \theta)$

* डिपलेट्रिक लघुत्व (दैर्घ्य $L = 0$) $\left| \frac{2\pi^2}{\epsilon} \right|$

* डिपलेट्रिक लघुत्व अभियास $(\alpha \pm e_{r_1} \cos \theta, \beta \pm e_{r_1} \sin \theta)$

* दूसरी ए नियामन दैर्घ्य घोषणा $(0, 0) = (Y, X)$

$$\left(\alpha \pm \frac{r_1}{\epsilon} \cos \theta, \beta \pm \frac{r_1}{\epsilon} \sin \theta \right)$$

$\alpha = N$ नियामन दैर्घ्य घोषणा $\beta = D - X$

$\alpha = N$ नियामन दैर्घ्य घोषणा $\beta = D - X$

Ex-10

$$\text{मान्य समीकरण } 8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 16x - 14y + 17 = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

① न्यून का आठाएवं द्वितीय समीकरण $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ वा
साधु प्राप्ति करते हों।

$$a = 8, b = 5, c = 17, h = -2, g = -8, f = -7 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

ज्ञान,

$$\begin{aligned} D &= abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 \\ &= (8 \times 5 \times 17) + 2 \times (-7) \times (-8) \times (-2) - 8 \times (-7)^2 - 5 \times (-8)^2 - 17 \times (-2)^2 \\ &= 680 - 224 - 392 - 320 - 68 \\ &= -324 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{प्राप्त, } ab - h^2 = 8 \times 5 - (-2)^2 = 40 - 4 = 36 > 0$$

इससे $D \neq 0$ वा $ab - h^2 > 0$ इससे ① न्यून का द्वितीय समीकरण का विकृत रूप
निम्नलिखित है।

$$\text{धृति, द्वितीय रूप } (\alpha, \beta) \quad \text{वा } \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{(ab - h^2)}{(af - bg)} = \frac{36}{-324} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{hf - bg}{ab - h^2} = \frac{(-2 \times -7) - 5 \times (-8)}{8 \times 5 - (-2)^2} = \frac{14 + 40}{40 - 4} = \frac{54}{36} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{gh - af}{ab - h^2} = \frac{(-8 \times -2) - 8 \times (-7)}{8 \times 5 - (-2)^2} = \frac{16 + 56}{40 - 4} = \frac{72}{36} = 2$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2 \right)$$

ज्ञान, अव्याप्ति द्वारा ज्ञातित द्वितीय समीकरण (α, β) का विकृत रूप
ज्ञान, अव्याप्ति द्वारा ज्ञातित द्वितीय समीकरण (α, β) का विकृत रूप

$$8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = C_1 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{अतः, } C_1 &= -(\alpha g + \beta f + c) \\ &= -\left[\left(\frac{3}{2} \times (-8) \right) + 2 \times (-7) + 17 \right] \\ &= -(-12 - 14 + 17) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(-9) = 9$$

∴ न्यूमान ⑪ नं न एकाग्र

$$8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 9$$

$$\text{⑬ नं न } A = 8 - : H = -2 - , B = 5$$

सेवन, अव्युत्ति अवलोकन द्वारा एकाग्र करियाए गए अपशासित

इयं । अबलोकन अपशासित इयं

$$a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 = 9 \quad \text{⑭ नं न } \times 2 + (8 \times 2 \times 8) =$$

$$\text{सेवन, } a_1 + b_1 = A + B = 8 + 5 = 13$$

$$a_1b_1 = AB - H^2 = 8 \times 5 - (-2)^2 = 40 - 4 = 36$$

$$\therefore (a_1 - b_1)^2 = (a_1 + b_1)^2 - 4a_1b_1$$

$$= (13)^2 - 4 \cdot 36$$

$$= 169 - 144$$

$$(a_1 - b_1) = \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad (\text{अ. ल.})$$

$$\frac{E}{\alpha} = \frac{pc}{a_1 + b_1} = \frac{op + ph}{13} = \frac{(8 \times 2) - (-2 \times 8)}{a_1 + b_1} = \frac{16 - 16}{13} = 0$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = 5$$

$$2a_1 = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9$$

$$\frac{a_1 - b_1}{2b_1} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$2b_1 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = 4$$

a_1 ओ b_1 न्यूमान ⑮ नं न एकाग्र

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{9} = 10 + 8 - 18$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad (5 + 7a + 3b) - = 09$$

$$\left[5c + (5 \times 2) + ((8 \times \frac{1}{2})) \right] - =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad \checkmark$$

(iii) अब 2x, $\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) = \frac{e}{p} = \frac{2}{3} <$
 $8x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 0 \quad \frac{e}{p} = \frac{2}{3} <$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{9}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}xy + \frac{5}{9}y^2 = 1$$

$$A_1 = \frac{8}{9} \quad B_1 = \frac{5}{9} \quad H_1 = -\frac{2}{9}$$

अब, छोड़ते ही अक्षर द्वारा 2x, 2y का

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r^4} - (A_1 + B_1)\frac{1}{r^2} + (A_1 B_1 - H_1^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \left(\frac{8}{9} + \frac{5}{9} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{5}{9} \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{9} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \left(\frac{8+5}{9} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{40}{81} - \frac{4}{81} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{13}{9r^2} + \frac{40-4}{81} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^4} - \frac{13}{9r^2} + \frac{4}{9} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9 - 13r^2 + 4r^4}{9r^4} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \quad \therefore \frac{51 - 14r^2}{81} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^4 - 13r^2 + 9 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \quad \therefore 8 + 4p - 81 - 14r^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^4 - 4r^2 - 9r^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^2(r^2 - 1) - 9(r^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r^2 - 1)(4r^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 - 1 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow n^2 &= 1 \\
 \Rightarrow n &= 1
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \text{∴} \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 4n^2 - 9 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 4n^2 &= 9 \\
 \Rightarrow n^2 &= \frac{9}{4} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow n &= \frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{9+4\pi^2-4\pi^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

निश्चाल,

$$n_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad n_2 = 1, \quad \frac{\pi}{e} = 0, \quad \frac{2}{e} = 1$$

$$\text{पूर्व अवग} = 2n_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{पूर्व } n = 2n_2 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\text{पूर्व अवग - अमीकरण} = (f_4 - g_1) + \frac{1}{2}(g_2 - f_1) :$$

$$0 = \left(\frac{A_1 - \frac{1}{n_1^2}}{e} + H_1\right)(n - \alpha) + \left(\frac{B_1 - \frac{1}{n_1^2}}{e} + \frac{3}{8}\right) - \frac{1}{4\pi} :$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2})^2}\right)(n - \frac{3}{2}) + \left(-\frac{2}{9}\right)(\gamma - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{8}{9} - \frac{4}{9}\right)\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) - \frac{(2\gamma-4)}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{8-4}{9}\right)\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) - \frac{2\gamma-4}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{9}\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) - \frac{2\gamma-4}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{8n-12}{18} - \frac{2\gamma-4}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8n-12-4\gamma+8}{18} = 0 \Rightarrow 8n-4\gamma-4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8n - 4\gamma - 4 = 0$$

$$\therefore 2n - \gamma - 1 = 0$$

$$0 = (e - \frac{2}{\pi}) (e - \frac{1}{\pi})$$

ଶୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଳ୍ପ ଜ୍ଞାନକର୍ତ୍ତା

$$\left(A_1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)(n-\alpha) + H_1(Y-\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{1^2}\right)\left(n - \frac{3}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{2}{9}\right)(Y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{8-9}{9}\right)\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{9}(Y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{9}(Y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2n+3}{18} - \frac{2Y-4}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2n+3 - 4Y+8}{18} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{18} \pm \frac{1}{9}\right) =$$

$$\Rightarrow -2n - 4Y + 11 = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{18} \pm \frac{1}{9}\right) =$$

$$\Rightarrow -(2n + 4Y - 11) = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{18} \pm \frac{1}{9}\right) =$$

$$\therefore 2n + 4Y - 11 = 0$$

ଶୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଳ୍ପ ଜ୍ଞାନକର୍ତ୍ତା $2n - Y - 1 = 0$

ଶୁଣ୍ଡ " " $2n + 4Y - 11 = 0$

ଶୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଳ୍ପ ଗତ $\tan \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_1 = 2 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

ଶୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଳ୍ପ ଗତ $\tan \theta_2 = -\frac{2}{4}$

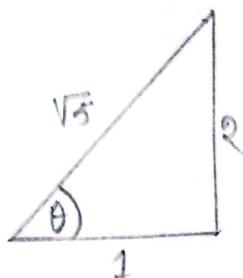
$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + 1) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_2 = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{एकान्तरिक } e &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{\frac{1^2}{2}}{1 - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} = 1 + (\varepsilon - r) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{r} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1)^2}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} + (\varepsilon - r) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{r} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{9}} + \left(\frac{\varepsilon - r}{\varepsilon} \right) \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 3}{\varepsilon} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 3}{\varepsilon} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 3}{\varepsilon} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

ज्यामिती ज्ञानी,

कोणरेखा घोषणा (१ ± $r_1 \cos \theta$, $\beta \pm r_1 \sin \theta$)



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2}, 2 \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}, 2 \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}, 2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \right), \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}, 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

त्रिमोन्टर घोषणा

(१ ± $e r_1 \cos \theta$, $\beta \pm e r_1 \sin \theta$)

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}, 2 \pm \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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

$$= (2, 3), (1, 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ नहीं है}$$

$$\text{क्रिप्टोग्राफी लम्बवर्तीता } L = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2\pi z^2}{R_1} & | & \left(\frac{e_1}{c}, \frac{e_2}{c} \right) \\ \frac{2 \times z^2}{\frac{3}{2}} & | & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$O = N + \frac{e_1}{c} \cdot \mu + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \nu$$

$$O = N + \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \nu = \left| 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{4}{3}$$

पारदर्शक अनादक दिक्षिण ($\alpha \pm \frac{\pi_1}{2} \cos \theta, \beta \pm \frac{R_1}{c} \sin \theta$)

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{10}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 2 \pm \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 2 \pm \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{9}{10}, 2 \pm \frac{9}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{10}, 2 + \frac{9}{5} \right), \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{10}, 2 - \frac{9}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{15+9}{10}, \frac{10+9}{5} \right), \left(\frac{15-9}{10}, \frac{10-9}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{24}{10}, \frac{19}{5} \right), \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{19}{5} \right), \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

यहाँ इन्हें अधिक अंकों के रूप में $2x + 4y - 11 = 0$ क्रमिक विकल्पों के बारे में बताया गया है।

\therefore अंकों के रूप में अंकित एवं अंकित नहीं हैं।

$$2x + 4y + k = 0 \quad \text{--- (1.1)} \quad \text{--- (1.2)}$$

दिल्लीयार्थ अभियान २००८

$$\left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{19}{5}\right) \text{ पर अन्तर्गत} \rightarrow$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{12}{5} + 4 \cdot \frac{19}{5} + k_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{24}{5} + \frac{76}{5} + k_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{24+76}{5} + k_1 = 0$$

(ग्राहित)

$$\frac{24+76}{5} + k_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{24+76}{5} + k_1 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{5}, \frac{200}{5}\right) \text{ पर अन्तर्गत} \Rightarrow \frac{200}{5} + k_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 = -\frac{200}{5} = -20$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) \text{ पर अन्तर्गत}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + k_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{c-6}{5}, \frac{c-4}{5}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{6}{5} + \frac{c-4}{5} + k_2 = 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c-6}{5}, \frac{c-4}{5}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{6+4}{5} + k_2 = 0\right)$$

$$\therefore k_2 = -\frac{10}{5} = -2$$

∴ दिल्लीयार्थ अभियान

$$2x + 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$2x + 4y - 2 = 0$$

जिल्हेश्वरी लघुयार्थ अभियान २००८

$$(2, 3), (1, 1) \text{ पर अन्तर्गत} \Rightarrow 2x + 4y + k = 0$$

$$(2, 3) \text{ पर अन्तर्गत} \rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 3 + k_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+y) &= \Rightarrow 4 + 12 + k_1 = 0 \quad (x+y) \\ f(x) \cdot f(y) &= \Rightarrow k_1 = -16 \quad p - xy + ny = (x+y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1, 1) \text{ वर्त अस } \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + k_2 = 0 \quad (x+y) \\ \Rightarrow 2 + 4 + k_2 = 0 \quad p - xy + ny = (x+y) \\ \Rightarrow k_2 = -6 - xy + ny = (x+y) \end{math>$$

∴ दिएकान्ति का लघुत रूपीयता $(x+y)$ $\Rightarrow (x+y)$

$$2x + 4y - 16 = 0 \quad (x+y) \text{ द्वारा } (1) \text{ का समाधान} \\ 2x + 4y - 6 = 0 \quad (x+y) \text{ द्वारा } (1) \text{ का समाधान} \\ 0 = (x+5) + (x+3) \therefore$$

Ex- 14

$$\text{महत समीकरण } x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 4 = 0 \quad (1) \\ ① \text{ नं तक आठारह द्विघात समीकरण } ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \\ \text{वर आधे फलना करते हो} \\ a = 1, b = 1, c = 4, h = 1, g = -3, f = -1 \\ 4 = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 \quad (1) \text{ का द्वारा} \\ = (1 \times 1 \times 4) + 2 \times (-1) \times (-3) \times 1 - 1 \times (-1)^2 - 1 \times (-3)^2 - 4 \times 1^2 \\ = 4 + 6 - 1 - 9(-4 - 3) + (1 - 2) \therefore \\ = -4 \quad 0 - xy - ny \therefore$$

$$\text{आगे, } ab - h^2 = 1 \times 1 - 1^2 = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad (p - xy - ny) \in (x+y) \\ \text{येत्क } 4 \neq 0 \quad \text{नहीं } ab - h^2 = 0 \quad \text{असह } ① \text{ नं समीकरण का}$$

अपार्युक्त ।

$$\text{नथन, } x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 4 = 0 \quad x \cdot x \therefore \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 6x + 2y - 4 \quad \text{इसी } x \cdot x \therefore$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2 \cdot n \cdot y + y^2 = 6n + 2y - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y)^2 = 6n + 2y - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y+k)^2 - 2(n+y)k - k^2 = 6n + 2y - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y+k)^2 - 2nk - 2yk - k^2 = 6n + 2y - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y+k)^2 = 6n + 2y - 4 + 2nk + 2yk + k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y+k)^2 = n(6+2k) + y(2+2k) + k^2 - 4 \quad \text{.....(i)}$$

মনে করি, (i) এর L.H.S. $= n(n+y+k)^2 = n(n(6+2k) + y(2+2k) + k^2 - 4)$

অবলোকন করা যাবে ক্ষেত্রে

$$\therefore (6+2k) + (2+2k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6+2k+2+2k=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8+4k=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k=-8$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{8}{4} = -2$$

k এর মান (i) এর R.H.S. $= n(6+2(-2)) + y(2+2(-2)) + (-2)^2 - 4 =$

$$(n+y+2)^2 = n(6+2 \cdot -2) + y(2+2 \cdot -2) + (-2)^2 - 4 =$$

$$= n(6-4) + y(2-4) + 4 - 4 = n + y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n - 2y - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+y-2)^2 = 2(n-y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{n+y-2}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}}\right)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{n-y}{\sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 \cdot 2 = 2x \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2x\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

तर्फाने,

$$y = \frac{x+y-2}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad y = \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

सीधी त्रिकोण तर्फ $\Rightarrow x=0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+y-2}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y-2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x+y = 2 \quad \text{परन्तु } p = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x+y = 2 \\ x-y = 0 \\ \hline 2x = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+y = 2 \\ x-y = 0 \\ \hline 2y = 2 \\ \Rightarrow y = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

\therefore सीधी त्रिकोण के नियम (x, y) = (1, 1) के लिए $(\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{p})$

हिप्पोलेट तर्फ $x=a$, $y=0$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 2 + \textcircled{11} \times 2 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$2x + 2y = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x = 5 \\ \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x+y-2}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y-2 = 0 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{11}$$

$$\textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 2 - \textcircled{11} \times 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$2x - 2y = 1$$

$$2x + 2y = 2$$

$$\hline -4y = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{ठिलेक्ट्रिक घोनांद } (x, y) = \left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

ठिलेक्ट्रिक लम्बवत् सीमावर्तन

$$y - a = 0$$

$$\frac{x-y+k}{\sqrt{2}} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{x-y-k}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x-2y-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$0 = x-y-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x-2y-1=0$$

$$0 = \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0 = y-x$$

$$\text{ठिलेक्ट्रिक लम्बवत् दैर्घ्य} = 4a = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

\therefore कीर्तिक्षेत्र घोनांद $(1, 1)$, ठिलेक्ट्रिक घोनांद

$(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ वा ठिलेक्ट्रिक लम्बवत् सीमावर्तन $2x-2y-1=0$ A.

$$0 = \frac{x-y+k}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0 = x-y-k$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y-x$$

$$0 = 1 - y + x - 1$$

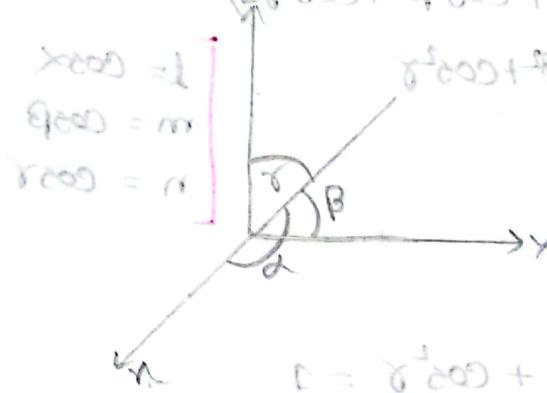
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1920)

दिक्षेत्रगणित : दोनों अक्षरेणा α, β ओर अक्षरे घनांश सिद्धिरुपात्मक असरात्मक α, β ओर दोनों दिशासमुक्त लक्षण $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ एवं इनके विपरीत दिक्षेत्रगणित एवं इस प्रकार अक्षरांश α, β, γ के लक्षण $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$

दिले अनुपात : यद्यपि अवलम्बेयाहूँ दिले रेग्रेसन l, m ओर वह आर्थि
अमांत्रणातिक येजोआ तिळिटी अंध्या a, b, c ते अवलम्बेयाहूँ दिले
अनुपात एले। अर्थात् यद्यपि अवलम्बेयाहूँ दिले रेग्रेसन l, m, n रेले
वह दिले अनुपात a, b, c रेले रुप्त माणेझ अमार्क राते $\frac{l}{a} = \frac{m}{b} = \frac{n}{c}$ ।



$$t = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$$

260

$$t = \gamma^{\text{mid}} - t + \beta^{\text{mid}} - t + \delta^{\text{mid}} - p \leq$$

Theorem - 3

$$s = t - t + \cancel{6\sin(\theta)} - \cancel{6\sin(\theta)} - s < 0$$

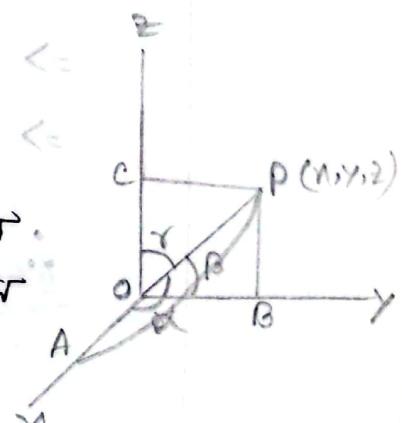
Answers - 6

ପ୍ରମାଣ: ଟତି, O P ଅବଲମ୍ବନାର ଦିଲ୍ଲିକୋଆଇନ 1, 2, 3, n

ଯେଥାରେ P ବିନ୍ଦୁଟି ଘୋଟାଏଇଲୁ (x, y, z) ଏବଂ OP ଅଧିଳତ୍ରେଣା.

१, २, ३ अल्पाहु योगालेख मिलें आये α , β , γ ताक

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କଟେ । ଜାହଲ



40PA 20,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{OA}{OP} = -\frac{n}{OP}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \operatorname{opcosd} \quad \text{---} \quad ①$$

$\triangle OPB$ रेखा,

$$\cos \beta = \frac{OB}{OP} = \frac{y}{OP}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = OP \cos \beta \quad \text{.....(ii)}$$

$\triangle OPC$ रेखा,

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{OC}{OP} = \frac{z}{OP}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = OP \cos \gamma \quad \text{.....(iii)}$$

नम्न, (i), (ii), (iii) के लिए योग करना है।

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = OP^2 \cos^2 \alpha + OP^2 \cos^2 \beta + OP^2 \cos^2 \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = OP^2 (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow OP^2 = OP^2 (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma$$

$$\therefore l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} OP &= \sqrt{(l-0)^2 + (m-0)^2 + (n-0)^2} \\ &\Rightarrow OP^2 = l^2 + m^2 + n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} l = \cos \alpha \\ m = \cos \beta \\ n = \cos \gamma \end{cases}$$

Note:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \beta + 1 - \sin^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \gamma + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma) = -2$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = 2$$

Theorem - 6

format - LC: ①

মনেকারি, OA ৩০৮ প্রস্তরপথে দিক্ষা লোগিস্টিক্স প্রাইভেট

l_1, m_2, n_2 ഓ l_2, m_2, n_2 ദ്വാരാ $\angle AOB = \theta$

એવી, A ઓ B નું જ્ઞાનાંતર ઘણારમ (y₁, y₂, z₁) બિ

$(\gamma_2, \gamma_2, z_2)$ ପାରିଲ

$$\frac{h_1}{n_1} = \frac{m_1}{\gamma_1} \left(1 - \frac{n_1}{2_1} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2}}{\sqrt{n_1^2 + \gamma_1^2 + 2_1^2}}$$

$$\frac{l_1}{r_1} = -\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{m_1}{r_1} = -\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{m_1}{r_1} = \frac{1}{OA}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = OA \cdot l_1 \quad \text{---} \quad ① \quad \Rightarrow y_1 = OA \cdot m_1$$

$$\frac{n_1}{z_1} = \frac{1}{OA} \quad (m \cdot 0.00 \times m \cdot 00)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = \cancel{0.000000000000000} + \text{etc.}^{(1)} 80 \cdot 10^5 = 80000 \cdot 10^5 \leq$$

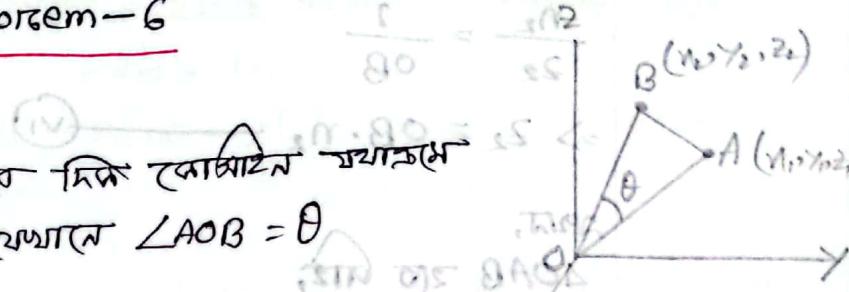
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$$\frac{\gamma_2}{n_2} = \frac{(m_2 + q)}{z_2} = \frac{n_2}{z_2} = \frac{\sqrt{l_2^2 + m_2^2 + n_2^2}}{\sqrt{n_2^2 + z_2^2 + z_2^2}}$$

ମୁଖ୍ୟାନ୍,

$$\frac{L_2}{M_2} = \frac{1}{OB}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 = \sigma B \cdot l_2 \quad \text{---} \quad (IV)$$



$$\frac{n_2}{z_2} = \frac{1}{OB}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_2 = OB \cdot n_2 \quad \text{--- (VI)}$$

এবং,

$\triangle OAB$ রেখা গাঁথ,

$$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos\theta = OA^2 + OB^2 - AB^2$$

$$= (n_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) + (n_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2) - \left\{ (n_2 - n_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 \right\}$$

$$= n_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + n_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 - \left\{ n_2^2 - 2n_1n_2 + n_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_1y_2 + y_1^2 + z_2^2 - 2z_1z_2 + z_1^2 \right\}$$

$$= n_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 + n_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 - n_2^2 + 2n_1n_2 - n_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_1y_2 - y_1^2 - z_2^2 + 2z_1z_2 - z_1^2$$

$$= 2n_1n_2 + 2y_1y_2 + 2z_1z_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2OA \cdot OB \cos\theta = 2(OA \cdot l_1 \times OB \cdot l_2) + 2(OA \cdot m_1 \times OB \cdot m_2) + 2(OA \cdot n_1 \times OB \cdot n_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2OA \cdot OB \cos\theta = 2OA \cdot OB (l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2)$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 \quad \text{--- (VII)}$$

(proved.)

(ii) ১. রেখা গাঁথ

$$\cos\theta = l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 \quad \text{প্রমাণ করে গাঁথ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2\theta = (l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2\theta = l_1^2l_2^2 + m_1^2m_2^2 + n_1^2n_2^2 + 2l_1l_2 \cdot m_1m_2 + 2m_1m_2 \cdot n_1n_2 + 2l_1l_2 \cdot n_1n_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = 1 - l_1^2 l_2^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2 - n_1^2 n_2^2 - 2l_1 l_2 \cdot m_1 m_2 - 2m_1 m_2 \cdot n_1 n_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = 1 \cdot 1 - l_1^2 l_2^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2 - n_1^2 n_2^2 - 2l_1 l_2 \cdot m_1 m_2 - 2m_1 m_2 \cdot n_1 n_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = (l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2)(l_2^2 + m_2^2 + n_2^2) - l_1^2 l_2^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2 - n_1^2 n_2^2 - 2l_1 l_2 \cdot m_1 m_2 - 2m_1 m_2 \cdot n_1 n_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = l_1^2 l_2^2 + l_1^2 m_2^2 + l_1^2 n_2^2 + m_1^2 l_2^2 + m_2^2 l_2^2 + m_1^2 n_2^2 + n_1^2 l_2^2 + n_2^2 m_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = (l_1 m_2)^2 - 2l_1 l_2 \cdot m_1 m_2 + (m_1 l_2)^2 + (m_2 l_2)^2 - 2m_1 m_2 \cdot n_1 n_2 + (n_1 l_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = (l_1 m_2 - m_1 l_2)^2 + (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2 + (n_1 l_2 - n_2 l_1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{(l_1 m_2 - l_2 m_1)^2 + (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2 + (n_1 l_2 - n_2 l_1)^2}$$

(iii) অমর্যা তান,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{(l_1 m_2 - l_2 m_1)^2 + (m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1)^2 + (n_1 l_2 - n_2 l_1)^2}}{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}$$

* লম্ব রেখার ক্ষেত্রে $\theta = 90^\circ$ এবং $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \cos 90^\circ = 0$

* মানুষোন্ন রেখার ক্ষেত্রে $\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$, $\theta = 0^\circ$

Note: যদি মৃলযোগ্য দ্রুতিগতি দিক অনুসর $(a_1, b_1, c_1)(a_2, b_2, c_2)$

* লম্ব রেখার ক্ষেত্রে $a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2 = 0$

* মানুষোন্ন রেখার ক্ষেত্রে, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

Ex-18

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ दूरी ज्ञात, } O(0,0,0), P(2,-3,4), Q(-1,2,3)$$

OP अक्षलयोग्य दिक्कि घूणात् रेत

$$a = \{(2-0), (-3-0), (4-0)\} = (2, -3, 4)$$

OQ अक्षलयोग्य दिक्कि घूणात् रेत

$$b = \{(-1-0), (2-0), (3-0)\} = (-1, 2, 3)$$

PQ अक्षलयोग्य दिक्कि घूणात् रेत

$$c = \{(-1-2), (2+3), (3-4)\} = (-3, 5, -1)$$

OP देशात् दिक्कि लोमाइन

$$l_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+9+16}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$(m_1 - \text{लोम}) = \left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} \right) \pm$$

OQ देश दिक्कि लोमाइन

$$l_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+4+9}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$O = (0,0,0) \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \text{ देश दिक्कि लोम}$$

$$O = \theta, \quad \frac{m_2}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

PQ देश दिक्कि लोमाइन

$$l_3 = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + 5^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{9+25+1}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{35}}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}} \quad n_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}$$

Ex-18

ii) दो जानकीय, $O(0,0,0)$, $P(1,3,-2)$, $Q(3,2,0)$

OP सर्वलंबिता के द्वारा प्रत्युत्पादित रूप
 $a = \{(1-0), (3-0), (-2-0)\} = (1, 3, -2)$

OQ सर्वलंबिता के द्वारा प्रत्युत्पादित रूप
 $b = \{(3-0), (2-0), (0-0)\} = (3, 2, 0)$

PQ सर्वलंबिता के द्वारा प्रत्युत्पादित रूप
 $c = \{(3-1), (2-3), (0+2)\} = (2, -1, 2)$

आगे,
 OP दर्थात् द्विमानीय

$$l_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+9+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}},$$

$$n_1 = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}$$

OQ दर्थात् द्विमानीय

$$l_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 0^2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{9+4+0}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}},$$

$$n_2 = \frac{0}{\sqrt{13}} = 0$$

PQ दर्थात् द्विमानीय

$$l_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{-1}{3},$$

$$n_3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2+(-1)+2}{2+(-1)+2} = 0$$

Ex-19

मनोलाल, अवलोकित करते हुए समान रूप से दिखाना चाहते हैं।
 अवलोकित करते हुए समान रूप से $\cos^2\alpha, \cos^2\alpha, \cos^2\alpha$
 याकौन अवलोकित करते हुए समान रूप $\cos^2\alpha, \cos^2\alpha, \cos^2\alpha$
 $(1, 1, 1) = \{(0-1), (0-1), (0-1)\} = 0$
 अप्रयोगी है,

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \quad \text{DOF का उपयोग करते हुए} \quad \text{DOF}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\cos^2\alpha = (1, 1, 1) = \{(0-0), (0-0), (0-0)\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{DOF का उपयोग करते हुए} \quad \text{DOF}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{DOF का उपयोग करते हुए} \quad \text{DOF}$$

जूहाएँ, अवलोकित करते हुए समान रूप

$$(\cos\alpha, \cos\alpha, \cos\alpha) = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \quad \text{DOF का उपयोग करते हुए} \quad \text{DOF}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{PCV} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \quad \text{अपर्याप्ति} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

① एक समान रूप रूप,

$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\alpha = \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\alpha = \frac{3-1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

(Showed)

Note: इस अवलोकित करते हुए दिखाना चाहते हुए a_1, b_1, c_1 वर्तमान a_2, b_2, c_2
 और वर्तमान रूप से रूप

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2}}$$

Ex-23

ରେ. ଉପାଦ୍ୟ,

ଦିନେ ପ୍ରକାଶ →

$$\textcircled{①} \quad a_1 = 2, \quad b_1 = 1, \quad c_1 = 1 \quad \textcircled{②} \quad a_2 = 4, \quad b_2 = \sqrt{3}-1, \quad c_2 = -\sqrt{3}-1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 1) + 1 \cdot (-\sqrt{3} - 1)}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} \cdot \sqrt{4^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3} - 1)^2}} = \frac{8 + \sqrt{3} - 1 - \sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{28}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{168}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{42}}$$

$$= \frac{8 + \sqrt{3} - 1 - \sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{4+1+1} \cdot \sqrt{16 + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 + 1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot (-\sqrt{3}) \cdot 1 + 1^2}}$$

$$= \frac{8-2}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{16+3-2\sqrt{3}+1+3+2\sqrt{3}+1}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{24}} = \text{times when } \textcircled{1} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{2} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{3} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{4} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{5} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{6} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{7} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{8} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{9} \text{ } \text{--- } \textcircled{10}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{m}{n-s} = \frac{m}{0-s} = \frac{l}{l+0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{60^\circ}{\sqrt{3^2 + 3^2 + 1}} = \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{l}{b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{e} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{3}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \quad (\text{Showed}) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \leftarrow$$

Ex-25

এবং আছে,

মুক্ত সমাক্ষণ

$$2l + 2m - n = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)} \quad l + m + mn + nl = 0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

১) নথ রেখা

$$2l + 2m = n$$

n মান দিয়ে ১) নথ রেখা

$$l + m(2l + 2m) + l(2l + 2m) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow l + 2lm + 2m^2 + 2l^2 + 2ml = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5lm + 2m^2 + 2l^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m^2 + 5lm + 2l^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m^2 + 4lm + lm + 2l^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m(m+2l) + l(m+2l) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m+2l)(2m+l) = 0$$

$$\therefore m+2l=0 \quad \text{--- (iii)} \quad -\text{অবসর} \quad 2m+l=0 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

১) ও ৩) আঢ় কৃত করি

$$2l + 2m - n = 0$$

$$2l + m + 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{0+1} = \frac{m}{-2-0} = \frac{n}{2-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{1} = \frac{m}{-2} = \frac{n}{-2} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+m^2+n^2}}{\sqrt{1^2+(-2)^2+(-2)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{1} = \frac{m}{-2} = \frac{n}{-2} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{1} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{অথবা } \frac{m}{-2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{অথবা } \frac{n}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore m = \frac{-2}{3} \quad \therefore n = \frac{-2}{3}$$

সুপ্রম সরলাখাতি নিম্নকাশিন রেখা $(l_1, m_1, n_1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

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

① ও ⑦ নং রেখার একটি পুনর করণ করে

$$2l + 2m - n = 0$$

$$l + 2m + 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{0+2} = \frac{m}{-1-0} = \frac{n}{4-2}$$

$$m - l = n <$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{2} = \frac{m}{-1} = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$(m+l) - = n <$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{2} = \frac{m}{-1} = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{অথবা } \frac{m}{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{অথবা } \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore m = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore n = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{দ্বিতীয় সরলাখাতি নিম্নকাশিন রেখা } (l_2, m_2, n_2) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{কালো সরলাখাতি সরলাপ লাভ রেখা } l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore L.H.S = l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{n}{0-0} = \frac{m}{0-0} = \frac{l}{0-0}$$

$$\frac{l}{l-m} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \quad \frac{l}{l} = \frac{m}{l-m} \text{ ratio} \quad \frac{l}{l} = \frac{1}{1} \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{l-m}{l} = 0 = R.H.S \quad \frac{l-m}{l} = m \therefore \quad \frac{l}{l} = 1 \therefore$$

ଅଣ୍ଟାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପଦମାତ୍ର ନିଷ୍ଠା (Showed)

Ex-26 (1)

୧୮. ଆଜେ,

ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ପରିପାଳନ

$$l+m+n=0 \quad \text{--- (i)} \quad l^2+m^2-n^2=0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

(i) ନାହିଁ କାହାରେ

$$l+m+n=0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -l-m$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -(l+m)$$

$$0 = m + m + l$$

$$0 = 0 + m + l$$

$$\frac{n}{l-n} = \frac{m}{l-m} = \frac{l}{l+m}$$

n ଏବଂ ମାନ (i) ନାହିଁ କାହାରେ

$$l^2+m^2-(l+m)^2 > 0 \quad \frac{l}{l+m} = \frac{n}{l-n} = \frac{m}{l-m} = \frac{l}{l+m} \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2+m^2-(l+m)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2+m^2-l^2-2lm-m^2 = 0 \quad \frac{l}{l-m} = \frac{m}{l-m} \text{ ratio} \quad \frac{l}{l-m} = \frac{l}{l+m} \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -2lm = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{l-m} = m \therefore$$

$$\frac{l}{l+m} = l \therefore$$

$$\Rightarrow lm = 0$$

$$\therefore l=0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\text{or } m=0 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

୦ =

୧୩ (iii) କାହିଁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଦେବପାତା

$$l+m+n=0$$

$$l+0+0 = \left(\frac{l}{l}\right)\left(\frac{m}{l}\right) + \left(\frac{l}{l}\cdot 1\right)\left(\frac{m}{l}\right) + \left(\frac{l}{l}\right)\left(\frac{m}{l}-1\right) =$$

$$(l)(m) + (m)(m) + (l)(m) = R.H.S.$$

$$\frac{l}{l-m} = \frac{m}{l-m} = \frac{n}{l-m} \quad \frac{l}{l-m} + \frac{m}{l-m} = \frac{l}{l-m} \therefore =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{o} = \frac{m}{1} = \frac{n}{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}}{\sqrt{o^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{o} = \frac{m}{1} = \frac{n}{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} = \frac{1+0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{o} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{अतः } \frac{m}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{अतः } \frac{n}{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 0 \quad \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

कुल अवलोकन द्वारा त्रिकोणीय रूप (l₁, m₁, n₁) = (0, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

① व ⑦ नं तरफे पाणी घूमने करते हो

$$l+m+n=0 \\ o+m+0=0$$

$$① \quad o=m+l$$

$$\frac{l}{o-1} = \frac{m}{o-o} = \frac{n}{1-o}$$

$$o=m+l \quad ①$$

$$o=m+l \quad ②$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-1} = \frac{m}{o} = \frac{n}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + o^2 + 1^2}} = m \quad ③$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-1} = \frac{m}{o} = \frac{n}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+o+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{अतः } \frac{m}{o} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{अतः } \frac{n}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

कुल अवलोकन द्वारा त्रिकोणीय रूप (l₂, m₂, n₂) = ($\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 0, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

अब, अवलोकनाचे अंतर्गत त्रिकोणीय रूप θ राखा

$$\cos \theta = l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2$$

$$o = l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2$$

$$o = (l_1 + m_1 + n_1) \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = 0\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{m}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = 0+0+\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{m}{l} = \frac{0}{2} = \frac{m}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ \quad \frac{m}{l} = \frac{0}{2} = \frac{m}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftarrow$$

\therefore अवलोकनात्मक विकल्प 60° , $m=l$ \Leftarrow

($\frac{l}{m}, 0$) = (अवलोकनात्मक विकल्प) की विकल्पानुसारी जगत्.

Ex-26

(11) दो घास के लिए यह विकल्प उपयोगी है।

घास का समानांश

$$l - 5m + 3n = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$7l^2 + 5m^2 - 3n^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) से (2) में गुणा करें।

$$l - 5m + 3n = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{0-0} = \frac{m}{0-0} = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5m = l + 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{l+3n}{5} \quad \frac{a}{0+4m+3n} = \frac{n}{0} = \frac{m}{0} = \frac{l}{2} \Leftarrow$$

m का मान (1) से ले करो।

$$7l^2 + 5\left(\frac{l+3n}{5}\right)^2 - 3n^2 = 0 \quad \frac{a}{0} = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{m}{0} = \frac{l}{2} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 7l^2 + 5 \cdot \frac{(l+3n)^2}{25} - 3n^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{25} = \frac{l}{2} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{35l^2 + (l+3n)^2 - 15n^2}{25} = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{25} = -1 \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 35l^2 + (l+3n)^2 - 15n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 35l^2 + l^2 + 2l \cdot 3n + (3n)^2 - 15n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 36l^2 + 6ln - 6n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(6l^2 + ln - n^2) = 0$$

$$6(6l^2 + ln - n^2) = 0 \quad \text{लिखा गया है}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6l^2 + ln - n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6l^2 + 3ln - 2ln - n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3l(2l+n) - n(2l+n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2l+n)(3l-n) = 0$$

$$-225 \quad 2l+n=0 \quad \text{सेवा} \quad 3l-n=0 \quad \text{सेवा}$$

① ③ ④ आवश्यकताएँ दर्शाते हैं।

$$-5m + 3n = 0$$

$$2l + 0 + n = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{-5-0} = \frac{m}{\frac{m}{2l}} = \frac{n}{0+10} \quad \frac{m}{2l} = \frac{m}{10} = \frac{l}{5} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-5} = \frac{m}{5} = \frac{n}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{17m^2+n^2}}{\sqrt{(-5)^2+5^2+(10)^2}} \quad \frac{m}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-5} = \frac{m}{5} = \frac{n}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{l}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-5} = \frac{m}{5} = \frac{n}{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25+25+100}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 \times 6}} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-5} = \frac{m}{5} = \frac{n}{10} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-5} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}} \quad \text{सेवा} \quad \frac{m}{5} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}} \quad \text{सेवा} \quad \frac{n}{10} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{m}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\text{समान अवलम्बनीयि दिक्षणामीन राशि } (l_1, m_1, n_1) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

① ৩ ⑪ নং সে - বাড়ি - শুন করে গুড়

$$o = m - nl + l^2 \leftarrow$$

$$l - 5m + 3n = 0$$

$$o = m - nl - nl^2 + l^2 \leftarrow$$

$$3l + o - n = 0$$

$$o = (n+ls)m - (nl+ls)l^2 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{l}{5-o} = \frac{m}{9+1} = \frac{n}{o+25}$$

$$o = (n-ls)(m-ls) \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{5} = \frac{m}{10} = \frac{n}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2+m^2+n^2}}{\sqrt{5^2+(10)^2+(15)^2}} \quad o = nl + ls \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{5} = \frac{m}{10} = \frac{n}{15} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25+100+225}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{350}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25+25+25}} = \frac{1}{5} \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{5} = \frac{m}{10} = \frac{n}{15} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{350}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 \times 14}} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{14}} \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{5} = \frac{m}{10} = \frac{n}{15} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{14}} \quad o = nl + ls \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{5} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{14}} \quad o = nl \leftarrow \frac{m}{10} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{14}} \quad o = ml \leftarrow \frac{n}{15} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{14}} \quad o = nl \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = ml \leftarrow \Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = ml \leftarrow \Rightarrow \frac{n}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = nl \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = ml \leftarrow \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = ml \leftarrow \Rightarrow n = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \quad o = nl \leftarrow$$

প্রাথমিক সরল পর্যাপ্তি এবং পর্যাপ্তি হল $(l_2, m_2, n_2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)$

এখন, সরল পর্যাপ্তি এবং পর্যাপ্তি কোনো রেখা

$$\cos\theta = l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right) \leftarrow = 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}\cdot\sqrt{14}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}\cdot\sqrt{14}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}\cdot\sqrt{14}} \leftarrow = 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{-1+2+6}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{14}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{14}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\therefore \theta = 40.20296589^\circ$$

Ex-27

TH. এবং, A
- স্বতন্ত্র

$$ad + bm + cn = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$fmn + gnl + hlm = 0 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

(i) নথি করি,

$$-cn = ad + bm$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{ad + bm}{-c}$$

n নথি করি (ii) নথি করিয়ে পাওয়া

$$fm\left(\frac{ad + bm}{-c}\right) + gl\left(\frac{ad + bm}{-c}\right) + hlm = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-c} (aflm + bf m^2 + agl^2 + bglm - chlm) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow aflm + bf m^2 + agl^2 + bglm - chlm = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow agl^2 + lm(af + bg - ch) + bf m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ag\left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^2 + \frac{l}{m}(af + bg - ch) + bf = 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

- अपि,

⑪ नां या द्वितीय सूत्र

$$\frac{l_1}{m_1} \times \frac{l_2}{m_2}$$

सूत्र लागत घटना

$$\frac{l_1}{m_1} \times \frac{l_2}{m_2} = -\frac{bf}{ag}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{bf} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{ag}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{\frac{bf}{ab}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\frac{ag}{ab}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{\frac{f}{a}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\frac{g}{b}}$$

- अनुक्रमातः

$$\frac{m_1 m_2}{\frac{g}{b}} = \frac{n_1 n_2}{\frac{h}{c}} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

अब (iv) ओ (v) नां एवं लिखें

$$\frac{l_1 l_2}{\frac{f}{a}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\frac{g}{b}} = \frac{n_1 n_2}{\frac{h}{c}} = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}{\frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c}} \quad \text{--- (vi)}$$

अतः अपने ध्यान धरता है कि अब $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0$

$$\text{वहाँ, } \frac{l_1 l_2}{\frac{f}{a}} = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + fgb + agb + fhc}{\frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{\frac{f}{a}} = \frac{0}{\frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c}} \quad ((a-g)+b)ab + fghc = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J_1 J_2 \left(\frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c} = 0$$

अगले योग्य पदार्थ का लक्ष्य यह है कि $\frac{f}{a} + \frac{g}{b} + \frac{h}{c} = 0$ का

यह अगले योग्य पदार्थ का समान रूप $\frac{J_1}{J_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$

आवश्यक है,

$$\frac{J_1}{J_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{J_1}{m_1} = \frac{J_2}{m_2}$$

जूलहुय मान रूप का विकल्प 0 है

$$(af + bg - ch)^2 - 4 \cdot ag \cdot bf = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (af + bg - ch)^2 = 4agbf$$

$$\Rightarrow af + bg - ch = \pm \sqrt{4agbf}$$

$$\Rightarrow af + bg - ch = \pm 2\sqrt{agbf} + 2how + 2mv + 2nu$$

$$\Rightarrow af \pm 2\sqrt{agbf} + bg = ch$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{af})^2 \pm 2\sqrt{af} \cdot \sqrt{bg} + (\sqrt{bg})^2 = ch$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{af} \pm \sqrt{bg})^2 = ch$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{af} \pm \sqrt{bg} = \pm \sqrt{ch}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{af} \pm \sqrt{bg} \pm \sqrt{ch} = 0$$

\therefore अगले योग्य समानुगाम रूप यह $\sqrt{af} \pm \sqrt{bg} \pm \sqrt{ch} = 0$ है।

Ex-28

Ch. এজান্সি
প্রদত্ত অসমীয়া পত্ৰ

$$O = \left(\frac{A}{l} + \frac{B}{b} + \frac{C}{c} \right) \text{ del} \quad \dots$$

$$O = \frac{A}{l} + \frac{B}{b} + \frac{C}{c} \quad \dots$$

$$al + bm + cn = 0 \quad \dots \text{ (i)}$$

$$ul^2 + vm^2 + wn^2 = 0 \quad \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

(i) নথি রচনা

$$-cn = al + bm$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{al + bm}{-c}$$

n নথি মান (ii) নথি রচনা

$$ul^2 + vm^2 + w \left(\frac{al + bm}{-c} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ul^2 + vm^2 + w \frac{(al + bm)^2}{c^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{uc^2l^2 + vc^2m^2 + w(al + bm)^2}{c^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow uc^2l^2 + vc^2m^2 + w(a^2l^2 + 2abl)m + b^2m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow uc^2l^2 + vc^2m^2 + wal^2 + 2ablmw + wb^2m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow uc^2l^2 + wal^2 + 2ablmw + vc^2m^2 + wb^2m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (uc^2 + wa^2)l^2 + 2ablmw + (vc^2 + wb^2)m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (uc^2 + wa^2)\left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^2 + 2abwm\frac{l}{m} + (vc^2 + wb^2)m^2 = 0 \quad \dots \text{ (iii)}$$

এখন, (iii) নথি নথি ফুটো কুণ্ডলী $\frac{l_1}{m_1}, \frac{l_2}{m_2}$

মূলফলোক দ্বাৰা

$$\frac{l_1}{m_1} \times \frac{l_2}{m_2} = \frac{vc^2 + wb^2}{uc^2 + wa^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{vc^2 + wb^2} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{uc^2 + wa^2} \quad \dots \text{ (iv)}$$

-अनुक्रमणिका

$$\frac{m_1 m_2}{v c^2 + w b^2} = \frac{n_1 n_2}{v a^2 + u b^2} \quad (v a^2 + u b^2) \quad \checkmark$$

-प्राप्ति ⑥ व ⑦ नं रख दी

$$\frac{l_1 l_2}{v c^2 + w b^2} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{v c^2 + w b^2} = \frac{o = n_1 n_2}{v a^2 + u b^2} = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}{v c^2 + w b^2 + u c^2 + w a^2 + v a^2 + u b^2}$$

$$o = \frac{s_1}{n_1} + \frac{s_2}{n_2} + \frac{s_3}{n_3} \quad \checkmark$$

-यदि अवलोक्याद्युति प्राप्ति नहीं होती तो सिद्धि $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 > 0$

अतः

$$\frac{l_1 l_2}{v c^2 + w b^2} = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}{v c^2 + w b^2 + u c^2 + w a^2 + v a^2 + u b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1 l_2}{v c^2 + w b^2} = \frac{o}{v c^2 + w b^2 + u c^2 + w a^2 + v a^2 + u b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 l_2 (v c^2 + w b^2 + u c^2 + w a^2 + v a^2 + u b^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v a^2 + w a^2 + w b^2 + u b^2 + u c^2 + v c^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2(v+w) + b^2(w+u) + c^2(u+v) = 0$$

-अवलोक्याद्युति नहीं होती तो $a^2(v+w) + b^2(w+u) + c^2(u+v) = 0$ है

-यदि अवलोक्याद्युति प्राप्ति नहीं होती तो सिद्धि $\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$

-प्राप्ति दर्शन,

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

$$(0,0,0) \Rightarrow \frac{l_1}{m_1} = \frac{l_2}{m_2}$$

$$(0,0,b)$$

दूसरी ओर इसे निश्चिह्न करने होते हैं।

$$(2abc)^2 - 4(v c^2 + w a^2)(v c^2 + w b^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 b^2 c^2 - 4(v c^2 + w a^2)(v c^2 + w b^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 b^2 c^2 - 4v c^4 - 4w a^2 c^2 - 4v w a^2 c^2 - 4w a^2 b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4(uv^2c^4 + uw^2b^2c^2 + vw^2a^2c^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2(uvc^2 + uw^2 + vw^2a^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow uvc^2 + uw^2 + vw^2a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{uve^2}{uvw} + \frac{uw^2}{uvw} + \frac{vw^2a^2}{uvw} = 0$$

[ज्ञात चरों के समानुपात्ति]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{w} + \frac{b^2}{v} + \frac{a^2}{u} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{u} + \frac{b^2}{v} + \frac{c^2}{w} = 0$$

अतः अभियोग सत्य है। $\frac{a^2}{u} + \frac{b^2}{v} + \frac{c^2}{w} = 0$

(proved)

Ex-29

मनोदृष्टि, एक वर्ग की दोनों विकर्णों का बराबर होना का प्रमाण करें।

यहाँ $OABCDEF$ एक वर्ग है।

प्रमाण करें कि $AC = BD$ । (माना O वर्ग का केंद्र है)

मूलपरिणाम O वर्ग के OA, OC, OF

वर्ग के लिए X, Y, Z दोनों अवधारणाएँ

कठोर हैं।

लेखन,

O के निम्न अवधारणा $(0,0,0)$

A " " $(a,0,0)$

B " " $(a,a,0)$

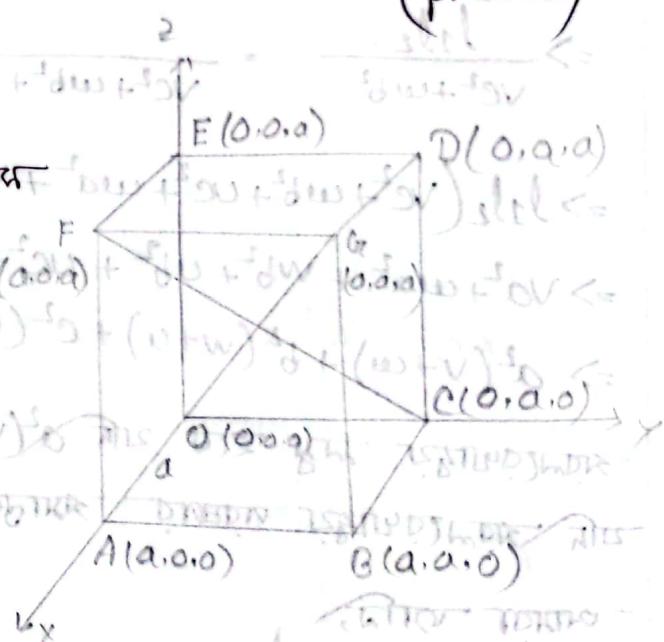
C " " $(0,a,0)$

D " " $(0,a,a)$

माना,

वर्ग के दो विकर्ण OG वर्ग के केंद्र में से एक हैं।

$O = (0,0,0), G = (a,a,a)$



$$OG \text{ के लिए दिक्षिणांग} = (a-0, a-0, a-0) = (a, a, a) = \left(\frac{a}{a}, \frac{a}{a}, \frac{a}{a}\right) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$CF \text{ के लिए दिक्षिणांग} = (a-a, 0-a, a-0) = (0, -a, a) = \left(\frac{0}{a}, -\frac{a}{a}, \frac{a}{a}\right) = (0, -1, 1)$$

आमतः तान,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}{\sqrt{l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{l_2^2 + m_2^2 + n_2^2}} = \frac{1-1+1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (\text{proved})$$

$$*** \quad \frac{m}{EV} + \frac{m}{EV} - \frac{1}{EV} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{m}{EV} + \frac{m}{EV} + \frac{1}{EV} = \cos \theta$$

Ex-30 ①

अनेकत्रि, a गढ़विकास नक्की घन के $\frac{m}{EV} + \frac{m}{EV} + \frac{1}{EV}$ का मान दर्शाएँ। (यथानुसार)

OABCDEFGE द्वाया शूलिक दर्शाएँ। (यथानुसार)

शूलिक O नक्की OA, OC तथा OE गढ़विकास X, Y, Z

Z - प्रथम द्वाया दर्शाएँ।

नम्यन,

O - किन्तु ज्ञानांग $(0, 0, 0)$ ① किन्तु ज्ञानांग $(0, 0, a)$

A " " $(a, 0, 0)$

$(0, 0, a)$

B " " $(a, a, 0)$

$(a, 0, a)$

C " " $(0, a, 0)$

(a, a, a)

नम्यन,

घन के गढ़विकास दर्शाएँ OG, AD, CF तथा EB।

OG के लिए दिक्षिणांग $= (a-0, a-0, a-0) = (a, a, a) = (1, 1, 1)$

AD के लिए दिक्षिणांग $= (0-a, a-0, a-0) = (-a, a, a) = (-1, 1, 1)$

CF के लिए दिक्षिणांग $= (a-0, 0-a, a-0) = (a, -a, a) = (1, -1, 1)$

EB के लिए दिक्षिणांग $= (0-0, a-0, 0-a) = (a, a, -a) = (1, 1, -1)$

CS CamScanner

$$OG = \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = (0,0,0), (0-l,0-m,0-n) = OGD, OG, OG$$

$$AD = \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = -\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$CF = \frac{l+m+n}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{angle} = 0^\circ$$

$$EB = \frac{l+m-n}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

ধৰি, l, m, n পদ্ধতিমূলক অংশগুলির OG, AD, CF, EB
চারটি সর্বের সাথে ঘণ্টামুখ্য $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ কোণ প্রিয় হচ্ছে।

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \delta = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \delta$$

$$= \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{l+m+n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-l+m+n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{l-m+n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{l+m-n}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{(l+m+n)^2}{3} + \frac{(-l+m+n)^2}{3} + \frac{(l-m+n)^2}{3} + \frac{(l+m-n)^2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[(l+m+n)^2 + (-l+m+n)^2 + (l-m+n)^2 + (l+m-n)^2 \right]$$

$$(l+m+n) = (0,0,0) = (0-0,0-0,0-0) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [l^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 2lm + 2mn + 2nl + l^2 + m^2 + n^2 - 2lm + 2mn - 2nl + l^2 + m^2 + n^2 - 2lm - 2mn + 2nl + l^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 2lm - 2mn - 2nl]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (4l^2 + 4m^2 + 4n^2) \quad (ii)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \{ 4(l^2 + m^2 + n^2) \} \quad (iii)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (l^2 + m^2 + n^2) \quad (iv)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma + \cos^2\delta = \frac{4}{3} \quad A.$$

Ex-30 (ii)

① यदि $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ वर्तुल हैं,

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma + \cos^2\delta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \sin^2\alpha) + (1 - \sin^2\beta) + (1 - \sin^2\gamma) + (1 - \sin^2\delta) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2\alpha + 1 - \sin^2\beta + 1 - \sin^2\gamma + 1 - \sin^2\delta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta - \sin^2\gamma - \sin^2\delta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta - \sin^2\gamma - \sin^2\delta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - \frac{4}{3} = \sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \sin^2\gamma + \sin^2\delta = \frac{12-4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \sin^2\gamma + \sin^2\delta = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \sin^2\gamma + \sin^2\delta = \frac{8}{3} \quad (A)$$

* शाखाएँ वाले त्रिभुज :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad |a| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = ab \sin \theta = 0$$

* बैरापत्र द्वारा नया लम्ब अचिह्नित = $\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$

* \vec{b} त्रिकोण बैरापत्र द्वारा नया लम्ब अचिह्नित

$$= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2} \cdot \vec{b} \quad \boxed{\text{त्रिकोण मान लुप्त करना}}$$

* अवलोकन त्रिकोण $[\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}] = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) =$

यदि बैरापत्र रखें
यदि 2 बार लगाएं तो
रखें। एकलाय लगाए
तो आधार

* $\vec{d} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c}$

$$*(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{d} \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} & \vec{b} \cdot \vec{d} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

अध्याय - 6 : $\frac{P}{E} = b^2 a^2 - c^2 a^2 - a^2 b^2 - b^2 c^2 - c^2 b^2$

उत्तरी, $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$ $a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k} = \frac{P}{E} \rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{E} \vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$$

वहन, $(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{E} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \hat{i}(b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2) - \hat{j}(b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1) + \hat{k}(b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)$$

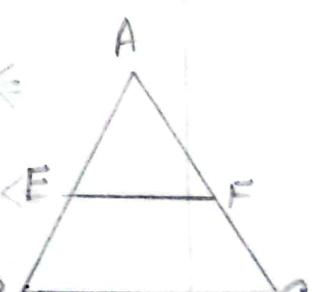
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ज्ञानः } \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2 & b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1 & b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \sum (a_2 b_1 c_2 - a_2 b_2 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_3 c_1) \hat{i} \\
 &= \sum (a_1 b_2 c_1 + a_2 b_3 c_2 + a_3 b_1 c_3 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1) \hat{i} \\
 &= \sum (a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_3) b_1 \hat{i} - \sum (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3) c_1 \hat{i} \\
 &= \sum (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) b_1 \hat{i} - \sum (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) c_1 \hat{i} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \sum b_1 \hat{i} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \sum c_1 \hat{i} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c}
 \end{aligned}$$

(proved)

Ex-8

माना कि, ABC एकी सम्पूर्ण। याकर्ता AB ओ AC गतुर्।

प्रधाविक्षु याकर्ता E ओ F। यामान दोष्ट-शेष,

$$EF \parallel BC \text{ वा } EF = \frac{1}{2} BC$$


हासि, $\vec{A}(\vec{a})$, $\vec{B}(\vec{b})$, $\vec{C}(\vec{c})$

$$E \text{ वा } \text{ अवधान } \text{ दोष्ट } \text{ रा } = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2}$$

$$F \text{ वा } \text{ अवधान } \text{ दोष्ट } \text{ रा } = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{c}}{2}$$

$$\text{विधान, } \vec{BC} = (\vec{c} - \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{EF} = \left(\frac{\vec{a} + \vec{c}}{2} - \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{a} + \vec{c} - \vec{a} - \vec{b}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{c} - \vec{b}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{EF} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{c} - \vec{b})$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{EF} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{BC}$$

यद्यपि BC और EF नहीं समांतर लम्बाएँ हैं ताकि यह क्रिमान नहीं सिक्खित होना - पार्थक्ष्य नहीं। $BC \parallel EF$

प्राप्त, $|\overrightarrow{EF}| = \left| \frac{1}{2} (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \right|$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{c} - \vec{b}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{BC}|$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel BC \quad \text{एवं} \quad EF = \frac{1}{2} BC \quad (\text{proved})$$

Ex- 14

प्राप्त,

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} + 2 \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} - 2 \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

यद्यपि \vec{a} और \vec{b} नहीं उल्टा O , अतः \vec{a} लम्बाएँ \vec{b} लम्बाएँ नहीं होते।

$$\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|} \right) = 0$$

Ex-26: ମନେକବି, $OABC$ ରାମ୍ଭରେ $\overrightarrow{OA} = \vec{a} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ ହୁଏ

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{OC} \quad |$$

$$\text{証明}, |\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

ΔΟΙΒ 20 ΑΙΓ,

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

-४०-

$\triangle OAC \sim \triangle OAB$,

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\text{என, } \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a})$$

$$= b^2 - a^2 \quad | a = b$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0$$

যেখানে $\overrightarrow{OB} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}$

Ex-27 : ମନେକର୍ତ୍ତା, ABCD ଏକ ଚାରି କଣ୍ଠମୁଖ କିମ୍ବା ଚାରି ପଦ୍ଧତିର କଣ୍ଠମୁଖ ହେଲା ।

$$\overline{BC} = \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AD} \quad !$$

$$\text{నుండి, } |\overrightarrow{AB}| = |\overrightarrow{AD}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ is } 20^\circ \text{ at } C, \quad \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = 58 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AC} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \quad \text{--- } ①$$

आवाह, $\triangle ABD$ रेखा पर, $\vec{BD} = \vec{AD} - \vec{AB}$

$$\therefore \vec{BD} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$|\vec{BD}| = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|$$

अतः,

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{BD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}^2 + 2 \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b}^2 = \vec{b}^2 - 2 \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \quad (5\sqrt{5}) \cdot (5\sqrt{5}) = 5A \cdot 5B$$

ज्ञाया, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ के विकल्प में से लम्बवर्ती अर्थात् वर्गमान इसके समान है। ज्ञाया वर्गमान की एक विकल्प है।

$$0 = 5A \cdot 5B \therefore$$

Ex-28: मनोहर, AOC एक वृत्त की अंतर्भुक्त त्रिभुज। याशर एक ठोक 0 न्यून त्रिभुज ABC , अमान का त्रिभुज रहा है, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, अर्थात् $AC \perp BC$ ।

दिया, $\vec{AO} = \vec{OB} = \vec{b}$ एवं $\vec{OC} = \vec{c}$

लेन, $\triangle AOC$ रेखा पर,

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AO} + \vec{OC}$$

$$= \vec{b} + \vec{c} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}|$$

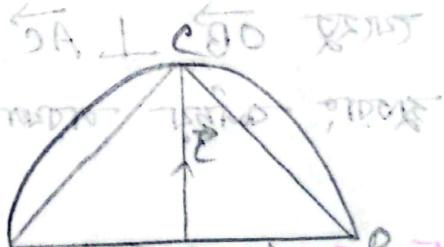
$$|\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$$

$$b = c$$

आवाह,

$$\triangle OBC$$
 रेखा पर, $\vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = \vec{c} - \vec{b} = 5A \sin 45^\circ \text{ त्रिभुज } OAB$

$$(i) \quad = \vec{c} - \vec{b} = \vec{c} + \vec{b} = \vec{c} + \vec{b} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$



① ३ ॥ नं प्र० कि यह कहे हो

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = (\vec{c} + \vec{b}) (\vec{c} - \vec{b})$$

$$= c^2 - b^2$$

$$= b^2 - b^2$$

$$= 0$$

- यहाँ $\vec{AC} + \vec{BC}$ । अर्थात् एक उच्च तला समान

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) + (\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c}) =$$

Ex-31

यहाँ $\vec{a} \text{ ओ } \vec{b}$ - की तरफ । यहाँ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ का गुणा θ । तब $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} =$

$$|a||b| \sin\theta = ab \sin\theta \quad \dots \text{---} ①$$

① नं प्र० कि,

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 &= (ab \sin\theta)^2 \\ &= a^2 b^2 \sin^2\theta \\ &= a^2 b^2 (1 - \cos^2\theta) \\ &= a^2 b^2 - a^2 b^2 \cos^2\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 = a^2 b^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \quad | \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos\theta |$$

$$(5 \times 8)^2 = (5 \times 5)^2 = (5 \times 5)^2 = [5 \cdot 5 \cdot 8] +$$

25 एकांक

$$n\vec{a} = \vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow |n\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow n|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{|\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$$* \vec{a} \text{ ओ } \vec{b} \text{ का लम्ब एकांक } = \pm \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}$$

$$* \vec{a} \text{ का लम्ब एकांक } \vec{A} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$$

Ex-36

क्र. पाठ,

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = -4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

माना कि,

$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$ एवं लाई हैं।

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$= (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) + (-4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$= 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} - 4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$= -2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$O =$$

स्वेच्छा

$$\therefore |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+9+4} = \sqrt{17}$$

लाई हैं तथा समाप्त होना (जिसके बिना $\pm \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|}$)

$$= \pm \frac{-2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$= \pm \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{17}}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{17}}\hat{j} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}\hat{k} \right)$$

$$*\boxed{[\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}] = \vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b}(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) = \vec{c}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

* निम्न दिये गए मान एवं निम्न मान यथा इनके अनुपरी शर्तों का सत्याग्रह करें।

$$\frac{1}{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{1}{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}} = \frac{1}{\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

Ex-44

$$\begin{aligned}
 L.H.S &= [\vec{a} + \vec{b} \quad \vec{b} + \vec{c} \quad \vec{c} + \vec{a}] \\
 &= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \{(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} + \vec{a})\} \\
 &= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) (\vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{c} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \\
 &= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) (\vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \quad (1) \\
 &= \vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{a}(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b}(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b}(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \\
 &= \vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + \vec{b}(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \\
 &= [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] + [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \\
 &= 2[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex-45

आमता ज्ञान,

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \quad \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \quad \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] &= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \{(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})\} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \{(\vec{b} \times \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{c} - (\vec{b} \times \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{a}\} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \{[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \vec{c} - 0\} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \vec{c} \\
 &= (\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}) \cdot \{ \vec{c} (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \} \\
 &= [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \\
 &= [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]^2 \quad \text{--- } (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} = a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k} \quad [5+8 \quad 5+8] = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_1$$

$$\vec{b} = b_1 \hat{i} + b_2 \hat{j} + b_3 \hat{k} \quad [(5+8) \times (5+8)] \cdot (5+8) =$$

$$\vec{c} = c_1 \hat{i} + c_2 \hat{j} + c_3 \hat{k} \quad [(5+8) \times (5+8) + 5 \times 8] \cdot (5+8) =$$

① नोट,

$$[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \quad \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \quad \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] \quad [5+8+5] =$$

$$= [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \cdot ((5+8) \vec{a} + (5+8) \vec{b} + (5+8) \vec{c}) =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot [5+8+5+0+0+0 + (5+8) \vec{a} + (5+8) \vec{b} + (5+8) \vec{c}] =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 a_1 + a_2 a_2 + a_3 a_3 & a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 & a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_3 \\ b_1 a_1 + b_2 a_2 + b_3 a_3 & b_1 b_1 + b_2 b_2 + b_3 b_3 & b_1 c_1 + b_2 c_2 + b_3 c_3 \\ c_1 a_1 + c_2 a_2 + c_3 a_3 & c_1 b_1 + c_2 b_2 + c_3 b_3 & c_1 c_1 + c_2 c_2 + c_3 c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \\ \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} \quad [5+8+5+8+5] =$$

$$\therefore [\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \quad \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \quad \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] = [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \\ \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} & \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} & \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} \quad [5+8+5+8+5] =$$

(proved)

Ex-48:

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} \quad [5+8+5] =$$

$$\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = 4\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

எந்தொ,

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad (5 \times 5) \times 5 + (5 \times 5) \times 5 + (5 \times 5) \times 5 = 0 \text{ H.J.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(2\lambda - 3) - (-1)(\lambda + 13) + 1(-1 - 8) = 0 \quad \text{H.J.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\lambda - 6 + \lambda + 13 - 9 = 0 \quad \text{(boring)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\lambda = 3$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{A.}$$

Ex-49.

தகு விடை,

$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} \quad \text{H.J.} \quad \vec{C} = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

$$\text{எந்தொ, } [\vec{A} \vec{B} \vec{C}] = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 5(18) + 1(16) - 2(16) = 0 \text{ H.J.}$$

$$= 5(-18 + 8) - 1(-6 - 16) + (-2)(-2 - 12)$$

$$= -50 + 22 + 28 \quad \text{(boring)}$$

$$= -50 + 50$$

$$\vec{AP} + \vec{PF} + \vec{FO} = \vec{OA} \quad \text{--- முடிவு 25-26} \quad \text{H.J.}$$

$$\vec{AO} + \vec{OP} + \vec{FO} = \vec{OF}$$

Ex-52

$$\begin{aligned}
 L.H.S &= \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \\
 &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{a} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{c} \\
 &= 0 \quad R.H.S = (a-1) + (b+1)(1) - (c-2) \leftarrow \\
 &\quad \text{(proved)} \quad = 0 - b + c + a - c \leftarrow \\
 &\quad 0 = a - b \leftarrow \\
 &\quad a = b \leftarrow \\
 &\quad \frac{a}{b} = 1 \leftarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \vec{a} \hat{i} = a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k}) \cdot 1 \hat{i} \\
 = a_1$$

Ex-53

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ दिया } \vec{a} = a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{लेन, } \vec{a} \cdot \hat{i} = a_1 \quad \vec{a} \cdot \hat{k} = a_3 \\
 \vec{a} \cdot \hat{j} = a_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{से} \\ \text{से} \end{array} \right\} = [a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3] \leftarrow$$

$$L.H.S = (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{i}) \hat{i} + (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{j}) \hat{j} + (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{k}) \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k} \\
 &= \vec{a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R.H.S \quad \left(\text{proved} \right)$$

II दिया,

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \quad \vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{C} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\text{ज्ञान} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \vec{A} & \vec{B} & \vec{C} \end{array} \right] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & (2-3) & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 1(15-16) - 2(10-12) + 3(8-9)$$

$$= -1 + 4 - 3$$

$$= 0$$

Ex-57

$$\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{l} = l_1\hat{i} + l_2\hat{j} + l_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{m} = m_1\hat{i} + m_2\hat{j} + m_3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = n_1\hat{i} + n_2\hat{j} + n_3\hat{k}$$

$$\therefore [\vec{l} \vec{m} \vec{n}] [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = \begin{vmatrix} l_1 & l_2 & l_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \\ n_1 & n_2 & n_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} l_1 a_1 + l_2 a_2 + l_3 a_3 & l_1 b_1 + l_2 b_2 + l_3 b_3 & l_1 c_1 + l_2 c_2 + l_3 c_3 \\ m_1 a_1 + m_2 a_2 + m_3 a_3 & m_1 b_1 + m_2 b_2 + m_3 b_3 & m_1 c_1 + m_2 c_2 + m_3 c_3 \\ n_1 a_1 + n_2 a_2 + n_3 a_3 & n_1 b_1 + n_2 b_2 + n_3 b_3 & n_1 c_1 + n_2 c_2 + n_3 c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\vec{l} \cdot \vec{a}$	$\vec{l} \cdot \vec{b}$	$\vec{l} \cdot \vec{c}$	$\frac{[\vec{l} \vec{m} \vec{n}]}{[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]}$
$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{a}$	$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{b}$	$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{c}$	$= 0 \text{ का } \Leftarrow$
$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a}$	$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{b}$	$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{c}$	$(\text{proved}) \quad = 0 \text{ का } \Leftarrow$

Ex-35

$$\text{① ज्ञान}, \vec{A} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{ज्ञान}, (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} = 5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\left(\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftarrow$$

$$= \hat{i}(4+3) - \hat{j}(2-15) + \hat{k}(-1-10)$$

$$= 7\hat{i} + 13\hat{j} - 11\hat{k}$$

आता, $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{7^2 + (13)^2 + (-11)^2}$

$$= \sqrt{49 + 169 + 121}$$

$$= \sqrt{339}$$

$\therefore \vec{A} \text{ तथा } \vec{B}$ का समाप्त गुणक देखें $= \pm \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}$

$$= \pm \frac{7\hat{i} + 13\hat{j} - 11\hat{k}}{\sqrt{339}}$$

अतः $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 7 & 13 & -11 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = [7 13 -11] [\hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k}]$

अतः अवधारणा $\vec{A} \text{ तथा } \vec{B}$ का समाप्त गुणक θ

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{5^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{339}}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{30}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{339}{420}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{339}{420}}\right)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{113}{140}}\right)$$

Ex-35

(ii) या.

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = -6\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

गुण, $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (-8+6)\hat{i} + (10-6)\hat{j} + (6+6)\hat{k}$

$$= 8\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$$

या,

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{8^2 + (-4)^2 + (12)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 16 + 144} = \sqrt{224}$$

$\therefore \vec{A} \text{ व } \vec{B}$ या लम्ब एक त्रिकोणीय है।

$$= \pm \frac{8\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}}{\sqrt{224}}$$

25 अप्रूव:

$\vec{A} \text{ व } \vec{B}$ या अस्त्रौत त्रिकोणीय है।

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4+1+1} = \sqrt{6} = |\vec{A}|$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{36+9+25} = \sqrt{70} = |\vec{B}|$$

$$\therefore |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} = \frac{\sqrt{224}}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{70}} = \frac{\sqrt{224}}{\sqrt{420}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{224}{420}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{224}{420}}\right)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|}\right)$$

Ex-35

iii) दो एवं तीन विकार,

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$$

$$\text{नमूना, } (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i} (-8+4) - \hat{j} (-4-6) + \hat{k} (-2-6)$$

$$= -4\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (10)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 100 + 64} = \sqrt{180}$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \text{ ओर } \vec{B} \text{ के बीच का कोण } \theta = \pm \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}$$

$$= \pm \frac{-4\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}}{\sqrt{180}}$$

225 अंश :

\vec{A} ओर \vec{B} के मध्य का कोण θ

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3 = |\vec{A}|$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{9+4+16} = \sqrt{29} = |\vec{B}|$$

$$\therefore |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} = \frac{\sqrt{180}}{3 \sqrt{29}} = \frac{\sqrt{180}}{3 \sqrt{29}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{180}}{3 \sqrt{29}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{180}}{3 \sqrt{29}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{180}}{3 \sqrt{29}} \right)^{-1} \sin^{-1} \theta = 1$$

Ex-18

① दो आवे, $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

$$\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

तथा, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (2 \times 1) + (6 \times 4) + (-3 \times 8)$

$$= 2 + 24 - 24 = 2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 6^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 36 + 9} = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 64} = \sqrt{81} = 9$$

\vec{b} वर्णापर \vec{a} एवं लभ्य असमिक्षण $= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{2}{9}$ A.

\vec{a} वर्णापर \vec{b} एवं लभ्य असमिक्षण $= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{2}{7}$ A.

Ex-18

② दो आवे,

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

तथा, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (2 \times 1) + (-3 \times 4) + (-1 \times -3)$

$$= 2 - 12 + 3$$

$$= -8$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 9} = \sqrt{26}$$

\vec{b} वर्णापर \vec{a} एवं लभ्य असमिक्षण $= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{26}}$ A.

$$\vec{a} \text{ एवं } \vec{b} \text{ के बीच का कोण } = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{14}} \quad A.$$

Ex-15

① द्वारा,

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k} + (px) \vec{b} = (6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$$

इसी,

\vec{a} ओर \vec{b} के मध्य का कोण α है

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) \cdot (6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = |15|$$

$$= 12 + 2 - 6 = 8$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+1+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{36+4+9} = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

आमतः जानि,

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ab} = \frac{8}{3 \cdot 7} = \frac{8}{21} \quad 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{8}{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{8}{21} \right)$$

$$(i - j) + (pxe) + (l \times c) = 8 \quad 12$$

Ex-15

11 द्वारा,

$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}$$

इसी, \vec{a} ओर \vec{b} के मध्य का कोण α है

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) \cdot (4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}) = |15|$$

$$\frac{8}{21} = \frac{45 + 9}{151} = \frac{13}{151}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{1+4+9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

সময় জানি,

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \alpha$$

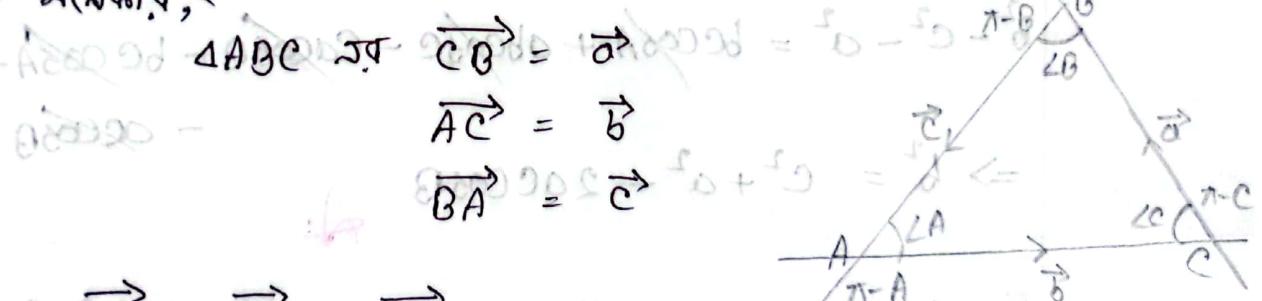
$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ab} \leftarrow \frac{13}{5\sqrt{14}} \quad \text{বিধি } ④$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{13}{5\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{13}{5\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

Ex-24

১. মনেক্ষণি,



$$\therefore \vec{CB} + \vec{AC} + \vec{BA} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{বিধি } ① - ② - ③$$

১. এর সত্ত্বা, $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2 + \vec{f}_3$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = -\vec{b} - \vec{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = -\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} \leftarrow \vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2 = \vec{f}_3$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = -ab \cos(\pi - c) - ac \cos(\pi - B)$$

$$\therefore a^2 = ab\cos C + ac\cos B \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

अनुकूलप्राप्त,

$$b^2 = bc\cos A + ab\cos C \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$c^2 = ca\cos B + bc\cos A \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

ज्ञान,

$$(iv) - (ii) - (iii) \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{ab} = \frac{bc\cos A}{ab} - \frac{ab\cos C}{ab}$$

$$c^2 - a^2 - b^2 = \cancel{ca\cos B} + \cancel{bc\cos A} - \cancel{ab\cos C} - \cancel{ac\cos B} - \cancel{bc\cos A} - ab\cos C$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

Ex-24.

(ii)

ज्ञान,

$$(iii) - (iv) - (ii) \Rightarrow$$

$$b^2 - c^2 - a^2 = \cancel{bc\cos A} + \cancel{ab\cos C} - \cancel{ca\cos B} - \cancel{bc\cos A} - \cancel{ab\cos C} - \cancel{ac\cos B}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac\cos B$$

A:

Ex-24

(iii)

ज्ञान,

$$(ii) - (iii) - (iv) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \Leftarrow$$

$$a^2 - b^2 - c^2 = \cancel{ab\cos C} + \cancel{ac\cos B} - \cancel{bc\cos A} - \cancel{ab\cos C} - \cancel{ac\cos B} - \cancel{bc\cos A}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

A:

$$(b-a)\sin 2\theta - (a-b)\sin 2\theta = 0 \Leftarrow$$

Ex-24

(1) निम्न,

$$(1) + (11) + (11) \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab\cos C + ac\cos B + bc\cos A + ab\cos C + ac\cos B + bc\cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2ab\cos C + 2ac\cos B + 2bc\cos A$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2(bc\cos A + ac\cos B + ab\cos C) \text{ Ans.}$$