

ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್
ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

අනුප්‍රාමය සහ අන්ත:කෝණය සෙවීම.

$$y = mx + c$$

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අනුප්‍රාමය

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අන්ත:කෝණය

Ex :-

$$\begin{aligned} 01) \quad y &= 5x + 7 \\ &= m = 5 \\ &= c = 7 \end{aligned}$$

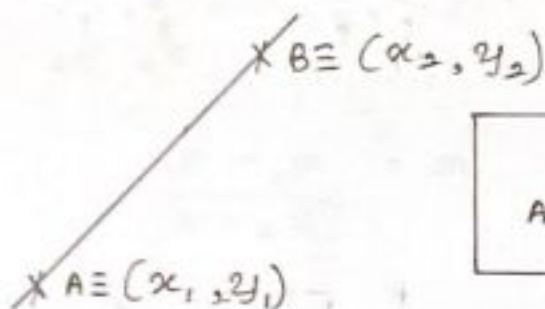
$$02) \quad 3y - 2x = -12$$

$$y = \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{12}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3} \quad c = -4$$

වෘත්ත 02ක් යාමරන සරල රේඛාව දිග සෙවීම.



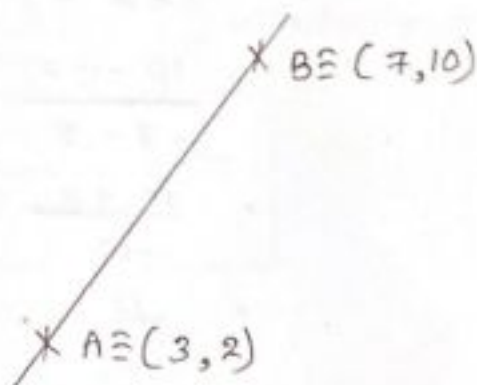
$$AB \text{ දිග} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

Ex :-

$$01) \quad A \equiv (3, 2) \quad B \equiv (7, 10)$$

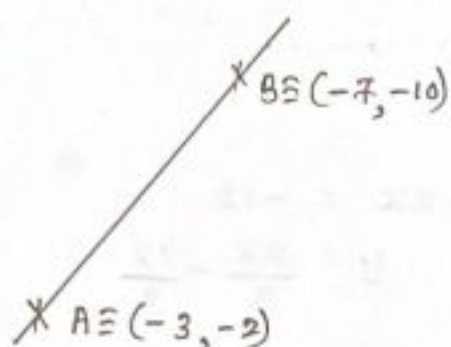
$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $x_1 \quad y_1 \quad \quad x_2 \quad y_2$

$$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ දිග} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10 - 2)^2 + (7 - 3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 + 16} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{80} \text{ ඒකක}}} \end{aligned}$$



$$02) A \equiv (-3, -2) \quad B \equiv (-7, -10)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{array}$$



$$AB \text{ දුර} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-10 - (-2))^2 + (-7 - (-3))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-10 + 2)^2 + (-7 + 3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 16}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{80} \text{ ජිකම}}}$$

උත්තර 2 හි යාහරිත රේඛාන අනුක්‍රමයක් සෙවීම.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\text{ex:- } 01) A \equiv (-4, 3) \quad B \equiv (-8, -11)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{-11 - 3}{-8 - (-4)}$$

$$= \frac{-14}{-8 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{-14}{-4}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$02) A \equiv (-3, -2) \quad B \equiv (-7, 10)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{10 - (-2)}{-7 - 3}$$

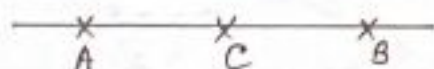
$$= \frac{10 + 2}{-10}$$

$$= \frac{12}{-10}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{6}{5}}}$$

ഉത്കൃഷ്ട 02-ആം തരത്തിൽ വേർതിരിച്ചുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുക.

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$



Ex:-

01) $A \equiv (-4, 3)$ $B \equiv (-8, -11)$ 02) $A \equiv (-3, 2)$ $B \equiv (7, -10)$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$ $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$ $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $x_1 \quad y_1$ $x_2 \quad y_2$ $x_1 \quad y_1$ $x_2 \quad y_2$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{-4 + (-8)}{2}, \frac{3 + (-11)}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{-4 - 8}{2}, \frac{3 - 11}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{-12}{2}, \frac{-8}{2} \right)$$

$$C \equiv \underline{\underline{(-6, -4)}}$$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

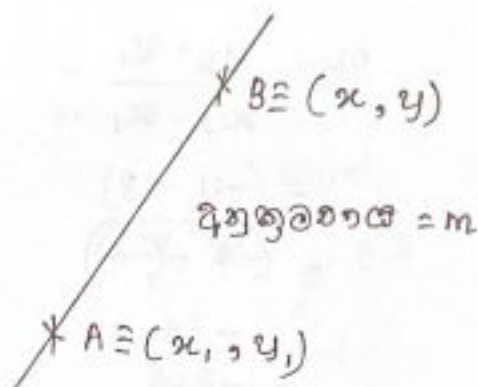
$$\equiv \left(\frac{-3 + 7}{2}, \frac{2 + (-10)}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{2 - 10}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv (2, -8)$$

$$C \equiv \underline{\underline{(2, -4)}}$$

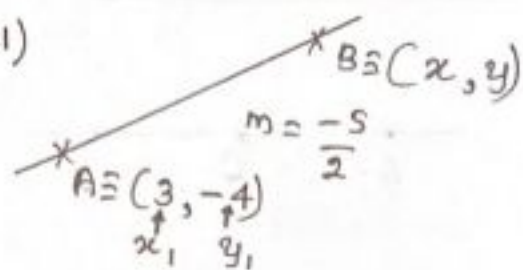
ഉത്കൃഷ്ട 03-ആം തരത്തിൽ വേർതിരിച്ചുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുക.



$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

Ex :-

01)



$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-4)}{x - 3} = \frac{-5}{2}$$

$$2(y + 4) = -5x + 15$$

$$2y + 8 = -5x + 15$$

$$2y = -5x + 15 - 8$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{\frac{-5x + 7}{2}}}$$

(02) $A = (-2, 5)$
 $m = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

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

$$\frac{y + 5}{x + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2(y + 5) = 3x + 6$$

$$2y + 10 = 3x + 6$$

$$2y = 3x + 6 - 10$$

$$y = \frac{3x - 4}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \frac{3x - 4}{2}}}$$

ഉത്തര 2-ൽ ഉത്തര 1-ൽ കുറിച്ച രേഖാചിത്ര കാണുക.

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

Ex :-

01) $A = (-4, 3)$

$B = (-8, -11)$

$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

മേൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ
 കൈയെഴുത്തുകാർ.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{(-11 - 3)}{(-8 - (-4))}$$

$$= \frac{-14}{-8 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{-14}{-4}$$

$$m = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - 3}{x - (-4)} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\frac{2(y - 3)}{x + 4} = 7$$

$$2y - 6 = 7x + 28$$

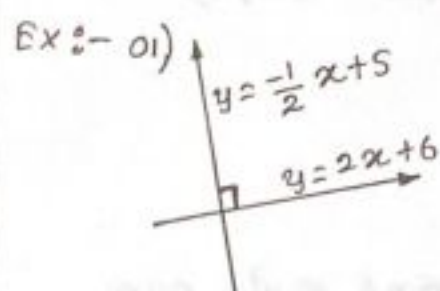
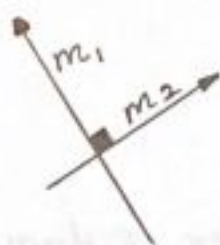
$$2y = 7x + 28 + 6$$

$$y = \frac{7x}{2} + \frac{34}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{7x}{2} + 17$$

രേഖ 2-ന് പ്രത്യേകത

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$



$$m_1 \times m_2 = -1$$

അതായത്,

$$m_1 \times m_2 = \frac{-1}{2} \times 2$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$

രേഖ 02-ന് പ്രത്യേകത

*രേഖ 02-ന് പ്രത്യേകത ഉപയോഗിച്ച് രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണ കണ്ടെത്തുക. അതിനായി നൽകിയ രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണ കണ്ടെത്തുക.

Ex:-

01) $y = 5x + 2$ രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണ കണ്ടെത്തുക. (2, 3) എന്ന ബിന്ദു രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണ കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - 3}{x - 2} = 5$$

$$y - 3 = 5x - 10$$

$$y = 5x - 10 + 3$$

$$y = 5x - 7$$

02) $y = 3x - 5$ രേഖയുടെ പ്രത്യേകത കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$y = 3x - 5$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -1 \text{ അതായത്,}$$

$$3 \times m_2 = -1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-1}{3}$$

ලක්ෂයන් රේඛාවන් හතර ජනනය කරන පරිදි කර.

$$A \equiv (2, 3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix}$$

මෙම x අගය

පමණින් ① සමීකරණයට

දායකය

$$y = 5x - 7 \text{ --- ①}$$

$$y = 5x - 7$$

$$y = 5 \times 2 - 7$$

$$y = 10 - 7$$

$$y = 3$$

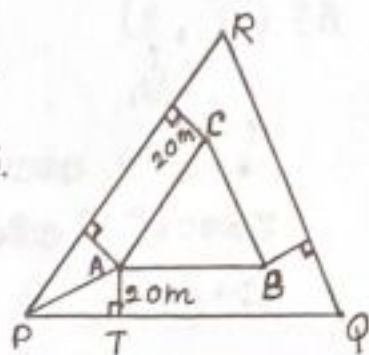
A ලක්ෂයේ ප්‍රති අගයය 3 බවින්
ලක්ෂය රේඛාව හතර ජනනය.

චිත්‍රපටි ගැලරි

- 01) අරය 5m වෛශ්‍යය වූ හේලිකාමර රූපයක් 3කින් යොදා ගෙන තෙල් ගබඩා සංකීර්ණයක් සහස් කිරීමට සැලසුම්කරුවෙක් යෝජනා කරයි.

රූපයේ භ්‍රමණය කරනු ලබන චක්‍රයේ A, B හා C ලක්ෂ්‍යවලට හිර වූයේ ජලයෙන් සැලසුම් කර ඇත. ඔබ විසින් එකතුවක් 1m වෛශ්‍යයක් සහිතව නිර්මාණය කරන්න.

ඒකාස්‍රීවයේ $A \equiv (0,0)$, $B \equiv (20,0)$, $C \equiv (10, 10\sqrt{3})$ වේ.



- a) A, B හා C ලක්ෂ්‍ය සමතුලිත ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සාධනය කරන්න.

$$A \equiv (0,0) \quad B \equiv (20,0)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ දුර} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0 - 0)^2 + (20 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{20^2} \\ &= \sqrt{400} \\ &= \underline{\underline{20 \text{ ජිකත්}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \equiv (0,0) \quad C \equiv (10, 10\sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$B \equiv (20,0) \quad C \equiv (10, 10\sqrt{3})$$

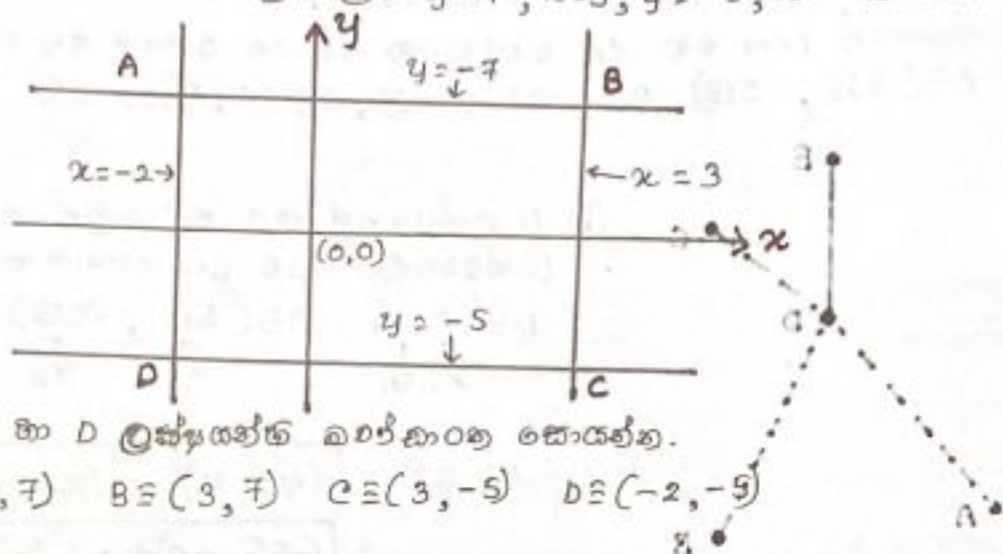
$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC \text{ දුර} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10\sqrt{3} - 0)^2 + (10 - 20)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10\sqrt{3})^2 + (-10)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100 \times 3 + 100} \\ &= \sqrt{300 + 100} \\ &= \sqrt{400} \\ &= \underline{\underline{20 \text{ ජිකත්}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC \text{ දුර} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10\sqrt{3} - 0)^2 + (10 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10\sqrt{3})^2 + (10)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100 \times 3 + 100} \\ &= \sqrt{300 + 100} \\ &= \sqrt{400} \\ &= \underline{\underline{20 \text{ ජිකත්}}} \end{aligned}$$

$AC = AB = BC$ බැවින් ABC ත්‍රිකෝණය ජලයෙන් සාධනය කරන්න.

02) පහත දැක්වෙන්නේ කළමනාකරණයේ උදාහරණයක් සඳහා භාවිත කරන ලද උපරිකරණයකි. පහත A, B, C හා D ලක්ෂ්‍යයන්හි පිහිටීම පෙන්වන රූපයක් $y = 7, x = 3, y = -5, x = -2$ වේ.



i) A, B, C හා D ලක්ෂ්‍යයන්හි ඛණ්ඩාංක සොයන්න.

$$A \equiv (-2, 7) \quad B \equiv (3, 7) \quad C \equiv (3, -5) \quad D \equiv (-2, -5)$$

ii) BD විඛණ්ඩයේ දිග B හා D ලක්ෂ්‍යයන්ගේ ඛණ්ඩාංක භාවිතයෙන් සොයන්න.

$$B \equiv (3, 7) \quad D \equiv (-2, -5)$$

$$x_1 \quad y_1 \quad x_2 \quad y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} BD \text{ දිග} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5 - 7)^2 + (-2 - 3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (-5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{169} \\ &= \underline{\underline{13 \text{ ඒකක}}} \end{aligned}$$

iii) D හි විඛණ්ඩය DC හරහා සමභූත සෘජු කෝණයේ \sin අගය සොයන්න.

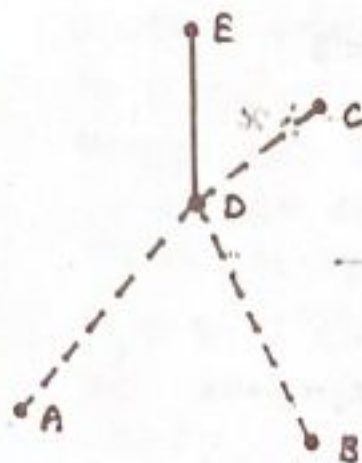
$$B \equiv (3, 7) \quad C \equiv (3, -5)$$

$$x_1 \quad y_1 \quad x_2 \quad y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC \text{ දිග} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5 - 7)^2 + (3 - 3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-12)^2 + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144} \\ &= \underline{\underline{12 \text{ ඒකක}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{\text{සමභූත පසුපස}}{\text{විඛණ්ඩය}} \\ &= \frac{BC}{BD} \\ &= \frac{12}{13} \end{aligned}$$

03) ജരനാശിനിയെ ശക്തി A, B യാ C രാജ്യം ഉള്ള കിഴക്ക് തടയോടെ
 കടന്നു കടന്നു. കിഴക്ക് D (0,0) രാജ്യത്തോടെ ശക്തി വേറിട്ടു
 കിഴക്കേ വഴി (E രാജ്യം) കടന്നു കടന്നു. കടന്നു കടന്നു
 ശക്തിയുടെ 1cm ഉള്ള കടന്നു കടന്നു കടന്നു കടന്നു കടന്നു
 $A \equiv (5\sqrt{2}, -5\sqrt{2})$, $B \equiv (10\sqrt{2}, -10)$, $C \equiv (5, 5/\sqrt{3})$ കടന്നു.



(i) D രാജ്യത്തോടെ കടന്നു കടന്നു കടന്നു A, B, C
 രാജ്യത്തോടെ കടന്നു കടന്നു കടന്നു.

$$D \equiv (0,0) \quad A \equiv (5\sqrt{2}, -5\sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$AD \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-5\sqrt{2} - 0)^2 + (5\sqrt{2} - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-5\sqrt{2})^2 + (5\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \times 2 + 25 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{50 + 50}$$

$$= \sqrt{100}$$

$$= 10 \text{ കടന്നു}$$

$$D \equiv (0,0) \quad B \equiv (10\sqrt{2}, -10)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$BD \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-10 - 0)^2 + (10\sqrt{2} - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (10\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 + 100 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 + 200}$$

$$= \sqrt{300}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} \times \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3} \text{ കടന്നു.}$$

$$D \equiv (0,0) \quad C \equiv (5, 5/\sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$DC \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} - 0\right)^2 + (5 - 0)^2}$$

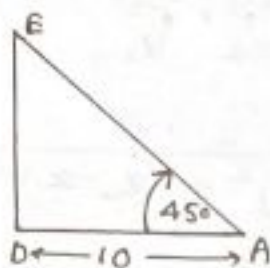
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + (5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{25}{3} + 25}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{25 + 75}{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{100}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

ii) නිශ්පාදිත කුළුණක උස තීරයේ උඩින් පිහිටි තුනේ උස $45^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ$ වේ. නම් AE, BE හා CE ගණනය කරන්න.

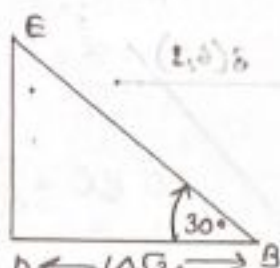


AE ඉටු,

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\text{පසුපස තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{AD}{AE}$$

$$AE = 10\sqrt{2}$$



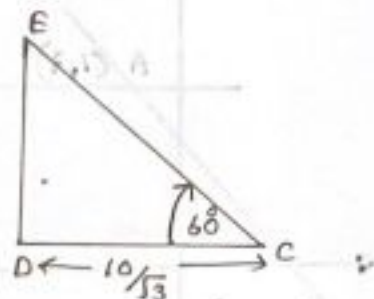
BE ඉටු,

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\text{පසුපස තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{BD}{BE}$$

$$BE = \frac{10\sqrt{3} \times 2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$BE = 20$$



CE ඉටු,

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{\text{පසුපස තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{CD}{CE}$$

$$CE = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \times 2$$

$$CE = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$$

iii) කුළුණේ උස ගණනය කරන්න.

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\text{සමමුඛ තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{DE}{AD}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{DE}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 10\sqrt{2} = DE$$

$$10 = DE$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\text{සමමුඛ තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{DE}{BE}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{DE}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = DE$$

$$10 = DE$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\text{සමමුඛ තැටිය}}{\text{කර්ණය}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{DE}{CE}$$

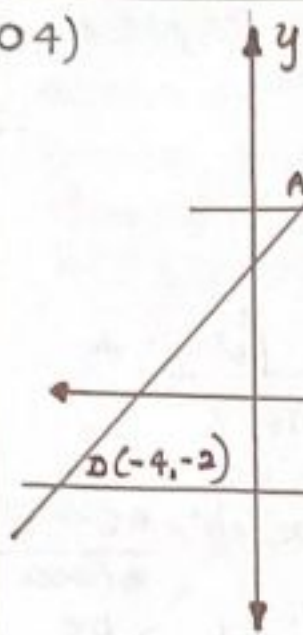
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{DE}{\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = DE$$

$$10 = DE$$

කුළුණේ උස 10 වේ.

04)



i) AD ജറു രേഖയെ ഉപയോഗിച്ച്.

$$A \equiv (1, 3) \quad D \equiv (-4, -2)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$AD \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-2 - 3)^2 + (-4 - 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 + 25}$$

$$= \sqrt{50}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \text{ മൂല്യം}$$

ii) ഒരു മറുപാത തുടങ്ങി AD ജറു രേഖയെ കഴിഞ്ഞു തിരിയുക.

$$A \equiv (1, 3) \quad D \equiv (-4, -2)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{-2 - 3}{-4 - 1}$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - 3}{x - 1} = 1$$

$$y - 3 = x - 1$$

$$y = x - 1 + 3$$

$$y = x + 2$$

iii) ഉണ്ടായ AD ജറു രേഖയെ കണ്ടെത്തുക BC രേഖയെ കഴിഞ്ഞു തിരിയുക.

$$y = x + 2$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$m$$

$$B \equiv (6, 3)$$

$$x_1, y_1$$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

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

$$y - 3 = x - 6$$

$$y = x - 6 + 3$$

$$y = x - 3$$

05) a) i) താഴെത്തന്നെ തന്നെ $A \equiv (x_1, y_1)$, $B \equiv (x_2, y_2)$ രണ്ട്

ബിന്ദുക്കളുടെ തമ്മിലുള്ള ദൂരം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$A \equiv (x_1, y_1) \quad B \equiv (x_2, y_2)$$

$$AB \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

ii) $x \equiv (-1, -2)$, $y \equiv (3, 4)$ തമ്മിലുള്ള ദൂരം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$xy \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(4 - (-2))^2 + (3 - (-1))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(4 + 2)^2 + (3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 16}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{52} \text{ യൂണിറ്റ്}}}$$

iii) xy രേഖയുടെ മേൽ കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു കിരണയുടെ സമവാക്യം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{4 - (-2)}{3 - (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 2}{3 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{6}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-2)}{x - (-1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$2(y + 2) = 3x + 3$$

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

$$2y = 3x + 3 - 4$$

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

iv) റ്റൂതാ രേഖാലതാ കുതാഴ്താ കുതാ (0, -4) മതാറതാതേ ദൃതേതേ
 രേഖാ കുതാതാ താ രേഖാലതാ കുതാറതാലതാ രാതാതാ.

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-4)}{x - 0} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2(y + 4) = 3x$$

$$2y + 8 = 3x$$

$$2y = 3x - 8$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{8}{2}$$

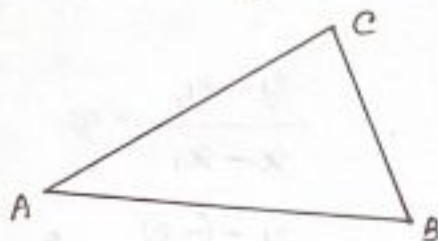
$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - 4$$

Ob) താഴ്താ മതാറതാ തരേതാ കുതാ A B C കുതേതാതേ A, B താ
 C രേഖാ രേഖാ മതാറതാ തതാ ദൃതാ മുതാ.

$$A \equiv (-1, -4)$$

$$B \equiv (5, -4)$$

$$C \equiv (2, 2)$$



i) A B C കുതേതാതേ കുതേതാതേ കുതേതാതേ രേഖാ തേതാ.

$$A \equiv (-1, -4) \quad B \equiv (5, -4)$$

$$A \equiv (-1, -4) \quad B \equiv (2, 2)$$

$$AB \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$AB \text{ ദൂര} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-4 - (-4))^2 + (5 - (-1))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2 - (-4))^2 + (2 - (-1))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-4 + 4)^2 + (5 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2 + 4)^2 + (2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0^2 + 6^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 9}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6 \text{ യൂണിറ്റ്}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{45}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 \times 5}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{5} \text{ യൂണിറ്റ്}}}$$

$$B \equiv (5, -4) \quad C \equiv (2, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC \text{ දුර} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - (-4))^2 + (2 - 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 + 4)^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{45} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{5} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{5} \text{ ඒකක.}}} \end{aligned}$$

BC හළයේ දිග = AC හළයේ දිග බැවින් ABC Δ කුඩුණු ත්‍රිකෝණය වේ.

ii) AB, BC, CA රේඛා චලිත අනුපාතය සොයා AB රේඛාවේ x අක්ෂයට සමාන්තර බව පෙන්වන්න.

AB අනුපාතය

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{-4 - (-4)}{5 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{-4 + 4}{5 + 1} \\ &= \frac{0}{6} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

BC ගිණ = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2 - (-4)}{2 - 5} \\ &= \frac{2 + 4}{-3} \\ &= \frac{6}{-3} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

CA ගිණ = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2 - (-4)}{2 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{2 + 4}{2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{6}{3} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2}} \end{aligned}$$

AB රේඛාවේ අනුපාතය 0 බැවින් AB රේඛාව x අක්ෂයට සමාන්තර වේ.

iii) AB, BC, CA රේඛා චලිත සමීකරණ සොයන්න.

$$A \equiv (-1, -4) \quad B \equiv (5, -4)$$

$$AB \text{ හි සමීකරණය} = \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-4)}{x - (-1)} = 0$$

$$y + 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -4}}$$

$$B \equiv (5, -4) \quad C \equiv (2, 2)$$

BC ന്റെ സമീകരണം

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-4)}{x - 5} = -2$$

$$\frac{y + 4}{x - 5} = -2$$

$$y + 4 = -2x + 10$$

$$y = -2x + 10 - 4$$

$$y = -2x + 6$$

$$A \equiv (-1, -4) \quad C \equiv (2, 2)$$

AC ന്റെ സമീകരണം

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - 2}{x - 2} = 2$$

$$y - 2 = 2x - 4$$

$$y = 2x - 4 + 2$$

$$y = 2x - 2$$

iv) AB രേഖയ്ക്ക് മധ്യ ബിന്ദുവായ ഒരു D ന്റെ കർശലം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$A \equiv (-1, -4) \quad B \equiv (5, -4)$$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

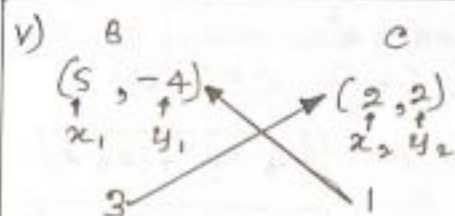
$$\equiv \left(\frac{-1 + 5}{2}, \frac{-4 + (-4)}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{-4 - 4}{2} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(2, \frac{-8}{2} \right)$$

$$C \equiv \underline{\underline{(2, -4)}}$$

$$D \equiv \underline{\underline{2, -4}}$$



$$E \equiv \left(\frac{5 \times 1 + 2 \times 3}{3+1}, \frac{1 \times (-4) + 3 \times 2}{3+1} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{5+6}{4}, \frac{-4+6}{4} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{2}{4} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DE ന് } m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{-4 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{11}{4}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6}} \end{aligned}$$

DE ന് ജ്ഞാനദ

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - (-4)}{x - 2} = 6$$

$$y + 4 = 6x - 12$$

$$y = 6x - 12 - 4$$

$$y = 6x - 16$$

$$\text{മുക്ത:മുക്ത} = -16$$

07) ABCD ആ ജ്ഞാനദയുടെ കീഴ്വര. പക്ഷെ A, B, C അല്ല D കീഴ്വരയെ പറ്റി ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ.

$$A \equiv (-2, 0) \quad B \equiv (4, 0) \quad C \equiv (4, 6) \quad D \equiv (x, y)$$

a) D കീഴ്വരയെ കീഴ്വരയെ പറ്റി ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ.

$$AC ന് മധ്യം = BD ന് മധ്യം$$

$$\text{മധ്യം} \quad \text{മധ്യം}$$

$$\left(\frac{-2+4}{2}, \frac{0+6}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{4+x}{2}, \frac{0+y}{2} \right)$$

$$(1, 3) = \left(\frac{4+x}{2}, \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{4+x}{2} \quad \text{അല്ല} \quad 3 = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -2 \quad \text{അല്ല} \quad y = 6}}.$$

b) ABCD കർമ്മരേഖയുടെ വർദ്ധനവ് കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$A \equiv (-2, 0) \quad B \equiv (4, 0)$$

$$B \equiv (4, 0) \quad C \equiv (4, 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ ദൂര} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0 - 0)^2 + (4 - (-2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0^2 + (4 + 2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6 \text{ യൂണിറ്റ്}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC \text{ ദൂര} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(6 - 0)^2 + (4 - 4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6 \text{ യൂണിറ്റ്}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{കർമ്മരേഖയുടെ വർദ്ധനവ്} &= AB \times BC \\ &= 6 \times 6 \\ &= \underline{\underline{36}} \end{aligned}$$

c) AC രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണം

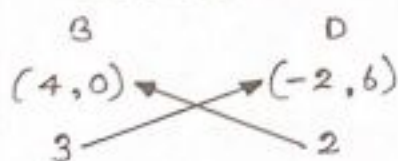
കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$\begin{aligned} AC \text{ സമീകരണം} &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{0 - 6}{-2 - 4} \\ &= \frac{-6}{-6} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

AC സമീകരണം

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} &= m \\ \frac{y - 0}{x - (-2)} &= 1 \\ y &= x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

d) BD രേഖയുടെ 3:2 അനുപാതത്തിൽ വിഭജിക്കുന്ന ബിന്ദു E ന്റെ, E യുടെ കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ, BC രേഖയുടെ സമീകരണം കണ്ടെത്തുക.



$$\begin{aligned} E &= \left(\frac{2 \times 4 + 3 \times (-2)}{5}, \frac{2 \times 0 + 3 \times 6}{5} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{8 - 6}{5}, \frac{0 + 18}{5} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{18}{5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC \text{ අනුපාතය} &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} & * BC \text{ හි අනුපාතය අනන්තයක්} \\
 &= \frac{0 - 6}{4 - 4} & \text{එන අතර එම නිසා එම රේඛාව} \\
 &= \frac{-6}{0} & \text{y අක්ෂයට සමාන්තර වේ.} \\
 &= 0 & * එම නිසා E ලක්ෂ්‍යය භරතා යන} \\
 & & \text{BC ට සමාන්තර සරල රේඛාවේ} \\
 & & \text{සමීකරණය } x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ වේ.}
 \end{aligned}$$

ද) එක්තරා පුද්ගලයෙකු A ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ සිට C ලක්ෂ්‍යය තරම්දුරකට
කරනු ලැබේ. A සිට C හි ආරෝහණ කෝණය ගණනය
කරන්න.

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC \text{ දුර} &= 6 & \tan \theta &= \frac{BC}{AB} \\
 AB \text{ දුර} &= 6 & \tan \theta &= \frac{6}{6} \\
 & & \theta &= \tan^{-1} 1 \\
 & & \theta &= 45^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

ඉ8) A, B හා C යනු බන්ධන තලයේ මත පිහිටි ලක්ෂ්‍ය 03කි.
එම ලක්ෂ්‍යවල බන්ධන රහත දික්ව ඇත.
 $A \equiv (2, 3)$ $B \equiv (4, 3)$ $C \equiv (4, 5)$

A, B හා C ලක්ෂ්‍ය යා නිරවේශීය ත්‍රිකෝණයක් නිර්මාණය කරනු
ලබයි.

ද) AB හා BC වාද පරිමාණය ලෙසට බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB \text{ අනුපාතය,} & & BC \text{ අනුපාතය,} \\
 m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} & m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\
 &= \frac{3 - 3}{2 - 4} & &= \frac{3 - 5}{4 - 4} \\
 &= \frac{0}{-2} & &= \frac{-2}{0} \\
 &= 0 & &= \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

AB රේඛාවේ අනුපාතයේ දෘණ නිසා පම රේඛාව x අන්තර්ගත කරන්නේ. BC රේඛාවේ අනුපාතයේ අර්ධ-දෘණ නිසා පම x අන්තර්ගත කරන්නේ. පම නිසා AB හා BC හි අනුපාතයේ අර්ධ-දෘණ නිසා පම x අන්තර්ගත කරන්නේ.

b) AC රේඛාවේ අනුපාතයේ දෘණ නිසා පම රේඛාව x අන්තර්ගත කරන්නේ.

AC අනුපාතය

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 5}{2 - 4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{-2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$AC \text{ අනුපාතය} = \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

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

$$y - 3 = x - 2$$

$$y = x - 2 + 3$$

$$y = x + 1$$

c) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ පරිමිතය සොයන්න.

$$A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB \text{ දිග} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3 - 3)^2 + (4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ඒකක}$$

$$BC \text{ දිග} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (4 - 4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2^2 + 0^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ඒකක}$$

$$A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

* ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ පරිමිතය.

$$AB + BC + AC$$

$$2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$4 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2(2 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$AC \text{ දිග} = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (4 - 2)^2}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{4 + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{8}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \text{ ඒකක}$$

d) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගප්‍රමාණය සොයන්න.

$$ABC \text{ ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගප්‍රමාණ} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC$$

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

$$= 2$$

e) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණය කාණ්ඩකෝණ ත්‍රිකෝණයක් බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$AB = 2 \quad BC = 2 \quad AC = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$(2\sqrt{2})^2 = 2^2 + 2^2$$

$$4 \times 2 = 4 + 4$$

$$8 = 8$$

* $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$ බැවින් සහ
පයිතගරස් ප්‍රවේශය පිළිපදින බැවින්
ABC යනු කාණ්ඩකෝණ ත්‍රිකෝණයකි.

f) BC රේඛාවට ලම්භකව (4, 2) ලක්ෂ්‍යය මගින් යන රේඛාවේ
සමීකරණය සොයන්න.

$$BC \text{ අභ්‍යන්තරාසාද} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 5}{4 - 4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{0}$$

$$= \infty$$

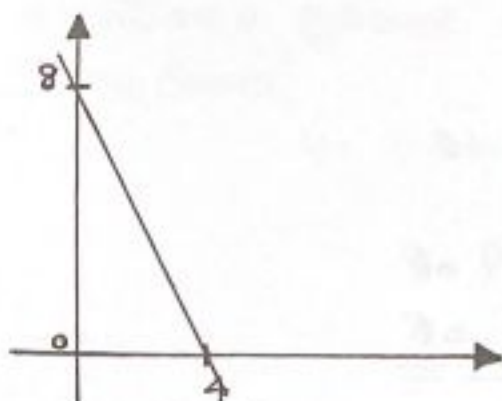
* BC රේඛාවට ලම්භක රේඛාවේ
x අක්ෂයට සමාන්තර විය යුතුය.

* ඇදූම සරල රේඛාවේ
සමීකරණය $y = 2$ වේ.

09) a) x අක්ෂය මත අන්ත:ක්ෂය 4 ද, y අක්ෂය මත අන්ත:ක්ෂය
-ය 8 ද, මත සරල රේඛාවේ සමීකරණය.

i) මෙම සරල රේඛාව නාභ්‍යාසාදය බර්ඩ්මන්ග් තලයක් මත ලකුණු
කරන්න.

$$(4, 0) \quad (0, 8)$$



ii) මෙම සරල රේඛාවේ අභ්‍යන්තරාසාදය
සොයන්න.

$$m = \frac{0 - 8}{4 - 0}$$

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

iii) අම සරල රේඛාවේ සමීකරණය ලබාගන්න.

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

$$\frac{y - 0}{x - 4} = -2$$

$$y - 0 = -2x + 8$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -2x + 8}}$$

iv) අම සරල රේඛාවේ ලම්භකයේ මූල ලක්ෂණ හරිහා ගමන් කරන සරල රේඛාවේ සමීකරණය ලියා දක්වන්න.

$$y = mx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

b) ඛණ්ඩාංක තලයේ මෙ ඡේද්‍ර $A(a, 2b)$ සහ $B(2a-1, b-1)$ යන ලක්ෂ්‍ය දෙක සමානව

i) AB රේඛාවේ මධ්‍ය ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ ඛණ්ඩාංක $(-5, 4)$ නම් a හා b හි අගයන් ගණනය කරන්න.

$$A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 2a-1 & b-1 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$(-5, 4) \equiv \left(\frac{a + 2a-1}{2}, \frac{2b + b-1}{2} \right)$$

$$(-5, 4) \equiv \left(\frac{3a-1}{2}, \frac{3b-1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{3a-1}{2} = -5 \quad \text{සහ} \quad \frac{3b-1}{2} = 4 \quad \text{හේ}$$

$$3a = -9 \quad \text{සහ} \quad 3b = 9 \quad \text{හේ}$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = -3 \quad \text{සහ} \quad b = 3 \quad \text{හේ}}}$$

ii) AB രേഖയുടെ ദൂരം $\sqrt{2}$ ആണെന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിയുക.

$$A \equiv (-3, 6) \quad B \equiv (-7, 2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ ദൂര} &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - 6)^2 + (-7 - (-3))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-7 + 3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + (-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 16} \\ &= \underline{\underline{4\sqrt{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

iii) AB രേഖയുടെ മധ്യസ്ഥതയുടെ സമവാക്യം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

$$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ മധ്യസ്ഥത} &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{6 - 2}{-3 - (-7)} \\ &= \frac{4}{-3 + 7} \\ &= \frac{4}{4} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

AB രേഖയുടെ മധ്യസ്ഥതയുടെ സമവാക്യം,
 $y = -x + 5$