

મૂળભૂત ગણિત સંકલ્પ (Basic Concepts of Geometry)

બિંદુ :- સ્વચ્છ બિંદુ અથવા બિંદુના સમૂહને બિંદુ કહેવામાં આવે છે. જેને ચોક્કસ સ્થાન, સ્થાન અથવા સ્થાનના સમૂહને બિંદુ કહેવામાં આવે છે. $\bullet A \bullet B \bullet C$

Point :- A single location in space or on a flat surface.

રેખા :- જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે. જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે.

Line :- A Collection of Points that continues forever in both directions.

રેખા અંતર :- જે બે બિંદુઓને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા અંતર કહેવામાં આવે છે. જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા અંતર કહેવામાં આવે છે.

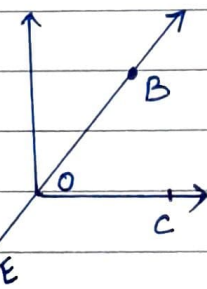
Line Segment :- A Part of line with two end points.

રેખા :- રેખા, જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે. જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે.

Ray :- A Part of line with one end point.

Q.No. 1. માન્ય છે કે જે દર્શાવે છે, તે સિદ્ધિ છે કે તે સિદ્ધિ છે.

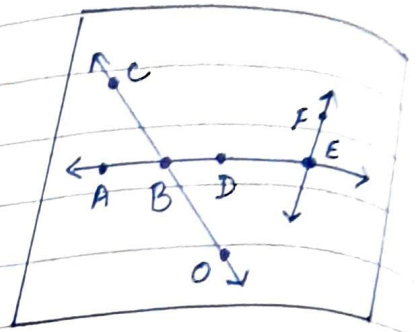
- બે બિંદુ five points $\rightarrow O, B, C, D, E$
- જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે.
- જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે.
- બે બિંદુ five line segments $\rightarrow \overline{OE}, \overline{EO}, \overline{OB}, \overline{EB}$ etc.



Q.No. 2. જેણે બે અથવા વધુ બિંદુને જોડેલું છે તેને રેખા કહેવામાં આવે છે. Name the line given in all possible ways, choosing only two letters at a time from the four given Solution

Sol :- $\overleftrightarrow{AB}, \overleftrightarrow{AC}, \overleftrightarrow{AD}, \overleftrightarrow{BA}, \overleftrightarrow{BC}, \overleftrightarrow{BD}, \overleftrightarrow{CA}, \overleftrightarrow{CB}, \overleftrightarrow{CD}, \overleftrightarrow{DA}, \overleftrightarrow{AB}, \overleftrightarrow{AC}$

Q.No. 3 Use the figure to name



(a) line containing point E $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$

(b) A line passing through A $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$

(c) Line on which O lies $\overleftrightarrow{CO}, \overleftrightarrow{AE}$

(d) Two pairs of intersecting lines $\overleftrightarrow{AE}, \overleftrightarrow{EF}$

Q.No. 4 How many lines can pass through

(a) one given point? (b) two given points?

(a) ONE GIVEN POINT? (b) TWO GIVEN POINTS?

Sol: - (a) One line can pass through a given point.

(b) Two lines can pass through two given points.

ONLY ONE LINE CAN PASS THROUGH TWO GIVEN POINTS

ONLY ONE LINE CAN PASS THROUGH TWO GIVEN POINTS

Q.No. 5 Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases

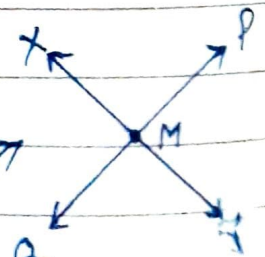
(a) Point P, lies on AB

POINT P, LIES ON AB



(b) Two lines intersect at M

$\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ AND $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$ INTERSECT AT M

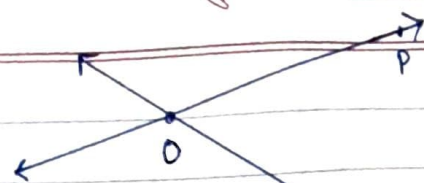


(c) A line contains E and F but not D

LINE l CONTAINS E and F BUT NOT D



- (d) $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OQ}$ ਚਿੱਟੇ 0 ਉੱਤੇ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
 $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OQ}$ MEET AT O



- Q.No. 6 ਰੱਖਾ MN ਨੂੰ ਤੀਜਾ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਫਿਰਾਓ। ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ
 ਇਹ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਸਹੀ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ
 ਗਲਤ ਹਨ।

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FIGURE OF LINE $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$. SAY WHETHER
 FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE IN CONTEXT OF THE
 GIVEN FIGURE.

- (a) Q, M, O, N ਅਤੇ P ਰੱਖਾ $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਥਿਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹੀ TRUE
 Q, M, O, N AND P ARE POINTS ON THE LINE $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$
- (b) M, O ਅਤੇ N ਰੱਖਾ ਅੰਤ $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਥਿਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹੀ TRUE
 M, O, N ARE POINTS ON A LINE SEGMENT MN
- (c) M ਅਤੇ N ਰੱਖਾ ਅੰਤ $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹੀ TRUE
 M AND N ARE END POINTS OF LINE SEGMENT $\overline{MN}$
- (d) O ਅਤੇ N ਰੱਖਾ ਅੰਤ $\overline{OP}$ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਹਨ। ਗਲਤ FALSE
 O AND N ARE END POINTS OF LINE SEGMENT $\overline{OP}$
- (e) M, ਰੱਖਾ ਅੰਤ $\overline{OQ}$ ਦੇ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਅੰਤ ਚਿੱਟੇਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ। ਗਲਤ FALSE
 M IS ONE OF THE END POINTS OF LINE SEGMENT $\overline{OQ}$
- (f) M ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ਉੱਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ, ਗਲਤ FALSE
 M IS POINT ON RAY $\overrightarrow{OP}$
- (g) ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OQ}$ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਹੈ, ਸਹੀ TRUE
 RAY $\overrightarrow{OP}$ IS DIFFERENT FROM RAY $\overrightarrow{OQ}$
- (h) ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ਉਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OM}$ ਹੈ। ਗਲਤ FALSE
 RAY $\overrightarrow{OP}$ IS SAME AS RAY $\overrightarrow{OM}$
- (i) ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OM}$ ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਗਲਤ FALSE
 RAY $\overrightarrow{OM}$ IS NOT OPPOSITE TO RAY $\overrightarrow{OP}$
- (j) O ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ਦਾ ਮੁਢਲੀਆਂ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਗਲਤ FALSE
 O IS NOT AN INITIAL POINT OF $\overrightarrow{OP}$
- (k) N ਰੱਖਾ $\overrightarrow{NP}$ ਅਤੇ $\overrightarrow{NM}$ ਦਾ ਮੁਢਲੀਆਂ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ, ਸਹੀ TRUE
 N IS THE INITIAL POINT OF $\overrightarrow{NP}$ AND $\overrightarrow{NM}$

ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ :- ਸਮਾਂ ਗਈ

ਮੈਂ ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਮ: ਮ: ਮ: ਮ:

ਮਰਸ਼ਲ (ਜ਼ਰੀਫ਼)