

માધ્યમિક - 7
માર્ગદાર (7.1)
Exercise (7.1)

પ્રમાણ, વિદ્યુતની જે ફેરિની માર્ગદારી જે પ્રદર્શની હોય તો આ હોય
(Find the distance between the following pairs of Points)

$$(i) (2, 3), (4, 1) \quad = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

A(2, 3), B(4, 1)

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

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

$$\sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} \text{ Ans}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ Ans}$$

$$(ii) (-5, 7), (-1, 3)$$

$$A(-5, 7), B(-1, 3)$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(-1+5)^2 + (3-7)^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{16+16} = \sqrt{32} \text{ Ans}$$

$$= 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 4\sqrt{2} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 2 & 32 \\ \hline 2 & 16 \\ \hline 2 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$$(iii) (a, b), (-a, -b)$$

$$A(a, b) \quad B(-a, -b)$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(-a-a)^2 + (-b-b)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-2a)^2 + (-2b)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{4a^2 + 4b^2}$$

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

~~$\sqrt{(a+b)^2}$~~
Ans.

प्रश्न 2 दिए गए (0,0) व (36,15) के बीच की दूरी का निकाल। (Find the distance between the points (0,0) & (36,15))

Ans

$A(0,0)$, $B(36,15)$

$$AB = \sqrt{(36-0)^2 + (15-0)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(36)^2 + (15)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1296 + 225}$$

$$\sqrt{1521}$$

$$3 \times 13 = 39 \text{ dm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 1521 & 2 \\
 \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{r} 507 \\ 169 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline 216 \\ 108 \times \\ \hline 1296 \\ 225 \\ \hline 1521 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

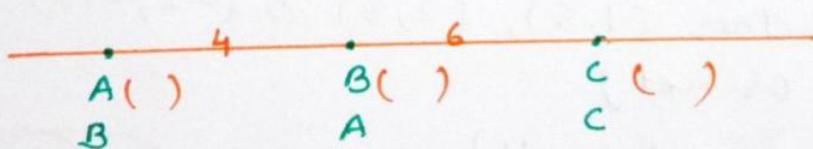
प्रश्न 3

समत्रिख पाई दिए हुए राशि।

(Introduction about collinear points)

समत्रिख पाई :> यदि तीन दिए गए बिन्दुओं को एक सीधी रेखा पर लिया जाए तो वे दोनों बिन्दुओं के बीच की दूरी असर नहीं देती।

(More than 2 points which make a straight line)



AB, BC, CA (प्रश्न 23)
Find

$$AB + BC = CA \quad \text{यह (सबूत करें)}$$

$$BC + CA = AB$$

$$AB + AC = BC$$

यह (सबूत करें)

यह (सबूत करें) समत्रिखी हैं।

(If any one condition from above is true then given points are collinear)

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸ਼ 3 ਫ੍ਰੇਗਾਂਤ੍ਰ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋ ਪਚੇ (8, 6), (6, 4), (3, 1) ਸਮੱਖੀ ਕਿ

(i) ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ?

(Check whether (8, 6), (6, 4), (3, 1) points are collinear or not)

A(8, 6), B(6, 4), C(3, 1)

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(6-8)^2 + (4-6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4+4} \\ &= \sqrt{8} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2} \\ AB &= 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= \sqrt{(3-6)^2 + (1-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9+9} \\ &= \sqrt{18} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 3 \times 3} \\ BC &= 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CA &= \sqrt{(8-3)^2 + (6-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25+25} \\ &= \sqrt{50} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 5 \times 5} \\ CA &= 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$AB + BC = CA$$

ਪਿਛੇ ਦੇ ਤ੍ਰਿਜ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੰਬੀ ਤੀਜੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਜ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਲਾਗਵਾਂ ਕੇ, ਪ੍ਰਥਮ ਤੱਥੇ ਪਚੇ
ਸਮੱਖੀ ਕਿ।

here sum of two sides is equal to third side so given
points are collinear.

(ii) ਫ੍ਰੇਗਾਂਤ੍ਰ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋ ਪਚੇ (1, 5), (2, 3) & (-2, -11)
ਸਮੱਖੀ ਕਿ ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ।

(Check whether (1, 5), (2, 3) & (-2, -11) are
collinear or not)

A(1, 5), B(2, 3), C(-2, -11)

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (3-5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+4} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= \sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + (-11-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-14)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+196} \\ &= \sqrt{212} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 53} \\ &= 2\sqrt{53} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CA &= \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (5+11)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (16)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9+256} \\ &= \sqrt{265} \\ &= \sqrt{5 \times 53} \end{aligned}$$

ਪਿਛੇ ਦੇ ਲੰਬੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਤੀਜੀ ਲੰਬੀ ਦੇ ਲਾਗਵਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਪ੍ਰਥਮ ਤੱਥੇ ਪਚੇ
ਸਮੱਖੀ ਕਿ।

sum of two lengths is not equal to third length so these
points are not collinear.

ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ 4.

ਜੇ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ ਦੇ ਸਿਖਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਤਾਂ
(if vertices of triangle is given then)

A(5, -2), B(6, 4), C(7, -2)

ਮਨੁ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਆਰੀ AB, BC & CA ਯਤਾ ਰੱਗੇ।

firstly find AB, BC & CA

ਜੇ AB ਦੇ ਉਸਾਂ ਵਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ
if two sides are equal

ਸਮਵੰਤੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ
(isosceles triangle)

ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ ਵਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ
ਨਾ ਤੋਂ
if no sides are
equal

ਵਿਖੰਸਤੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ
(Scalene triangle)

ਜੇ ਪੰਥ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ
ਵਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ
ਅਤੇ
if all sides are
equal

ਸਮਵੰਤੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ
(equilateral triangle)

④ ਮਾਤਰ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਹੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ (5, -2), (6, 4) ਅਤੇ (7, -2) ਵੱਡਾ
ਸਮ ਹੈ ਤਥੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਸਿਖਾ ਹਨ?

Check whether (5, -2), (6, 4) and (7, -2) are the
vertices of an isosceles triangle.

A(5, -2), B(6, 4), C(7, -2)

A(5, -2), B(6, 4)

$$AB = \sqrt{(6-5)^2 + (4+2)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 6^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{1 + 36}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{37}$$

B(6, 4), C(7, -2)

$$BC = \sqrt{(7-6)^2 + (-2-4)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{1^2 + (-6)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{1 + 36}$$

$$= \sqrt{37}$$

C(7, -2), A(5, -2)

$$CA = \sqrt{(5-7)^2 + (-2+2)^2}$$

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

$$CA = \sqrt{4}$$

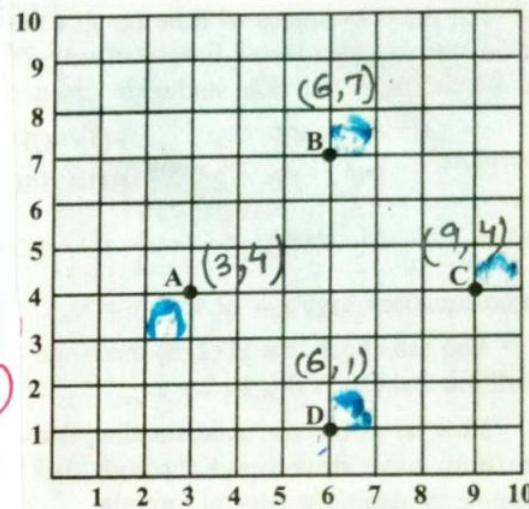
ਫ਼ਰਦ $AB = BC$

ਫ਼ਰਦ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅਨੱਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਜ ਦੇ ਸਿਖਾ 55
(Yes, Given points are vertices of isosceles triangle)

(5) यदि चाहा है कि चार बिंदु
दिखाए गए A, B, C और D, के बीच
क्षेत्र वर्ग, तो उन्हें कि बिंदु हैं
चरमांगला निम्न तौर पर चौथी भवित्व
चर्मी की भवित्व से निचे दिखाए गए
एवं उनके बीच दूरी के बारे में क्षेत्र
चौथी भवित्व की पहचान करें। "कि कृति
की रूपी रूपी कि ABCD है
दूरी कैसे ?" चर्मी की इस नाम
आप्पीरत नहीं है। वरीं भवित्व
दो धूमेंग रखें, एवं कि
दिखाए गए दूरी की भवित्व है।

$$\therefore A(3,4), B(6,7), C(9,4), D(6,1)$$

In a classroom, 4 friends are seated at the points A, B, C and D as shown in Fig. 7.8. Champa and Chameli walk into the class and after observing for a few minutes Champa asks Chameli, "Don't you think ABCD is a square?" Chameli disagrees. Using distance formula, find which of them is correct.



$$A(3,4), B(6,7)$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (7-4)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(3-6)^2 + (3-7)^2}$$

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

$$AB = \sqrt{18}$$

$$D(6,1) \quad A(3,4)$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(3-6)^2 + (4-1)^2}$$

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

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

$$DA = \sqrt{18}$$

$$B(6,7), C(9,4)$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(9-6)^2 + (4-7)^2}$$

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

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

$$BC = \sqrt{18}$$

$$A(3,4), C(9,4)$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(9-3)^2 + (4-4)^2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(6)^2 + 0^2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{36}$$

$$\text{राष्ट्रीय } | \text{column})$$

$$C(9,4), D(6,1)$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(6-9)^2 + (1-4)^2}$$

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

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

$$CD = \sqrt{18}$$

$$B(6,7), D(6,1)$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(6-6)^2 + (1-7)^2}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{0 + (-6)^2}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{36}$$

प्रमाणित करना चाहा जाए तो यह कि यह वर्ग है कि
(All sides & diagonals are also equal.) तो यह वर्ग है

चम्पा का (Champa is correct)

⑥ તુંની ફરીંદે પણ ક્રમાનું ઘણે ટાંકે ચતુર્ભુસ કે એ
ક્રિયા (બેન્ડ કોઈ જ અની) એમે નોંધે આપે ઉંબર કા
શેરણ હોય:

Name the type of quadrilateral formed, if any, by the following points and give reasons for your answer:

(i) $(-1, -2), (1, 0), (-1, 2), (-3, 0)$

$A(-1, -2), B(1, 0), C(-1, 2), D(-3, 0)$

$A(-1, -2), B(1, 0)$

$AB = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (0+2)^2}$

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

$AB = \sqrt{4+4}$

$AB = \sqrt{8}$

$B(1, 0), C(-1, 2)$

$BC = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (2-0)^2}$

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

$BC = \sqrt{4+4}$

$BC = \sqrt{8}$

$C(-1, 2), D(-3, 0)$

$CD = \sqrt{(-3+1)^2 + (0-2)^2}$

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

$CD = \sqrt{4+4}$

$CD = \sqrt{8}$

$D(-3, 0), A(-1, -2)$

$DA = \sqrt{(-1+3)^2 + (-2-0)^2}$

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

$DA = \sqrt{4+4}$

$DA = \sqrt{8}$

$A(-1, -2), C(-1, 2)$

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

$AC = \sqrt{0+4^2}$

$AC = \sqrt{16}$

$B(1, 0), D(-3, 0)$

$BD = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (0-0)^2}$

$BD = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0}$

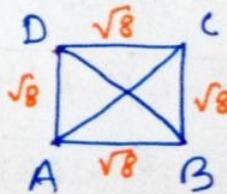
$BD = \sqrt{16}$

જેવી $AB = BC = CD = DA$

$AC = BD$

જેવી ક્રમાનું એ પણ હોય

(These are vertices of Square)



(ii) $(-3, 5), (3, 1), (0, 3), (-1, -4)$

A(-3, 5), B(3, 1), C(0, 3), D(-1, -4)

$A(-3, 5), B(3, 1)$

$$AB = \sqrt{(3+3)^2 + (1-5)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{6^2 + (-4)^2}$$

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

$$AB = \sqrt{52}$$

$B(3, 1), C(0, 3)$

$$BC = \sqrt{(0-3)^2 + (3-1)^2}$$

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

$$BC = \sqrt{9+4}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{13}$$

$C(0, 3), D(-1, -4)$

$$CD = \sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (-4-3)^2}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-7)^2}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{1+49}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{50}$$

$D(-1, -4), A(-3, 5)$

$$DA = \sqrt{(-3+1)^2 + (5+4)^2}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (9)^2}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{4+81}$$

$$\boxed{DA = \sqrt{85}}$$

परें अंक $AB \neq BC \neq CD \neq DA$

परें अंक फिर्मि अमान अवृत्त अंक अस्ति।

(No type of Quadrilateral)

(iii) $(4,5), (7,6), (4,3), (1,2)$

$A(4,5), B(7,6), C(4,3), D(1,2)$

$A(4,5) \quad B(7,6)$

$B(7,6) \quad C(4,3)$

$C(4,3) \quad D(1,2)$

$$AB = \sqrt{(7-4)^2 + (6-5)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(4-7)^2 + (3-6)^2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$AB = \sqrt{9+1}$$

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

$$CD = \sqrt{9+1}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{10}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{18}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{10}$$

$D(1,2) \quad A(4,5)$

$A(4,5) \quad C(4,3)$

$B(7,6) \quad D(1,2)$

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

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

$$BD = \sqrt{(1-7)^2 + (2-6)^2}$$

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

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

$$BD = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-4)^2}$$

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

$$AC = \sqrt{4}$$

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

$$DA = \sqrt{18}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{4}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{52}$$

જેવું $AB=CD, BC=DA$

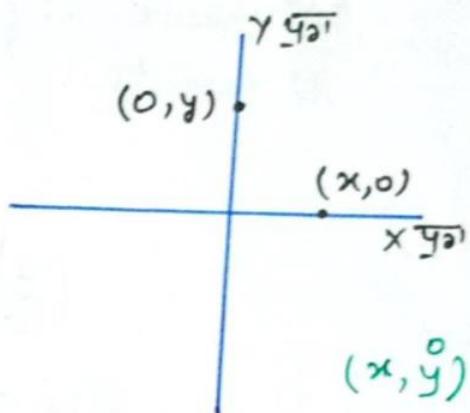
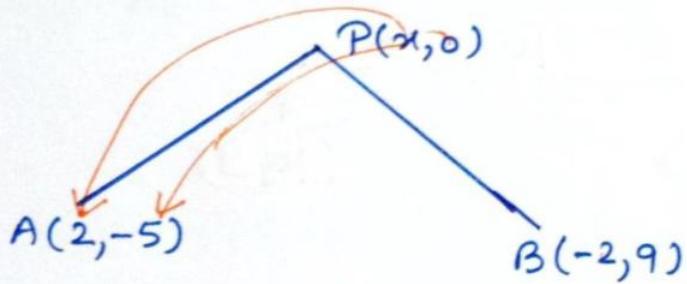
$AC \neq BD$

જેવું સર્વાંગ અનુભૂતિ નથી જો

(These are vertices of parallelogram)

7) $x - \frac{y+5}{2} = 0$ के अनुरूप वक्र का मानिए $(2, -5)$ और $(-2, 9)$ के बीच स्थित एक बिंदु का ज्ञात करें।

Find the point on the x -axis which is equidistant from $(2, -5)$ and $(-2, 9)$.



मान लीजिए x का मान ताकि अनुरूप वक्र $= P(x, 0)$

Let point on x axis be $P(x, 0)$

A.T.Q

$$PA = PB$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (0+5)^2} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (0-9)^2}$$

वर्ग कर करेंगे दोनों ओर से (Squaring on both sides)

$$(x-2)^2 + (5)^2 = (x+2)^2 + (9)^2$$

$$(x^2 + 4^2 - 2(x)(2) + 25) = (x^2 + 2^2 + 2(x)(2) + 81) \begin{cases} (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \\ (a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \end{cases}$$

$$-4x + 25 = +4x + 81$$

$$-4x - 4x = 81 - 25$$

$$-8x = 56$$

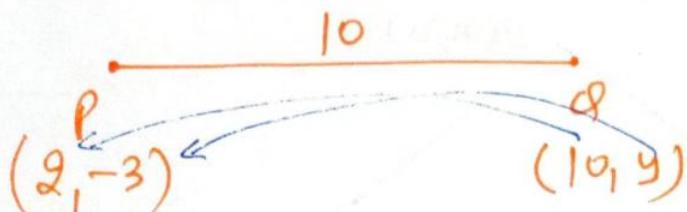
$$x = \frac{56}{-8} = 7$$

$$x = -7$$

$$P(x, 0) = P(-7, 0) \text{ Ans}$$

⑧ यदि उस अंक पर कि जिसे फली दिए P(2, -3) और Q(10, y) है तो विचारणी द्वारा 10 इकाइयाँ हैं।

Find the values of y for which the distance between the points P(2, -3) and Q(10, y) is 10 units.



$$PQ = 10$$

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

इसी प्रक्रिया से (Squaring on both sides)

$$(8)^2 + (y+3)^2 = (10)^2$$

$$64 + (y+3)^2 = 100$$

$$(y+3)^2 = 100 - 64$$

$$(y+3)^2 = 36$$

$$y+3 = \sqrt{36}$$

$$y+3 = \pm 6$$

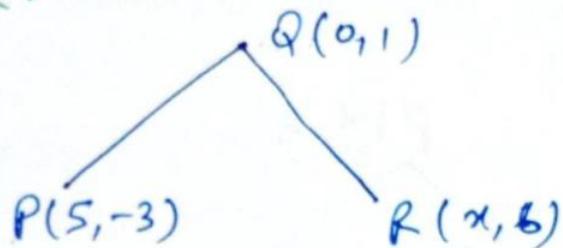
$$y+3 = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad y+3 = -6$$

$$y = 6-3 \quad \text{or} \quad y = -6-3$$

$$y = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad y = -9 \quad \text{Ans}$$

9) यदि $Q(0,1)$ निम्नलिखित बिंदु $P(5, -3)$ और $R(x, 6)$ से बराबर दूरी पर है तो x का मान ज्ञात करें।

If $Q(0,1)$ is equidistant from $P(5, -3)$ and $R(x, 6)$ Find the values of x . Also find the distances QR and PR .



A.T.Q

$$QP = QR$$

$$\sqrt{(0-5)^2 + (1+3)^2} = \sqrt{(0-x)^2 + (1-6)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{25 + 16} = \sqrt{x^2 + (5)^2}$$

जैसे यह लिखा गया है (Squaring on both sides)

$$(\sqrt{25+16})^2 = (\sqrt{x^2+25})^2$$

$$25+16 = x^2+25$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = \pm 4$$

$$x = 4,$$

$$Q(0,1), P(5,-3), R(4,6)$$

$$Q(0,1), R(4,6)$$

$$QR = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (6-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(4)^2 + (5)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{16+25} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{41}$$

$$P(5,-3), R(4,6)$$

$$PR = \sqrt{(4-5)^2 + (6+3)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (9)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+81} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{82}$$

$$x = -4,$$

$$Q(0,1), P(5,-3), R(-4,6)$$

$$Q(0,1), R(5,-3)$$

$$QR = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (-3-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-4)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{25+16} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{41}$$

$$P(5,-3), R(-4,6)$$

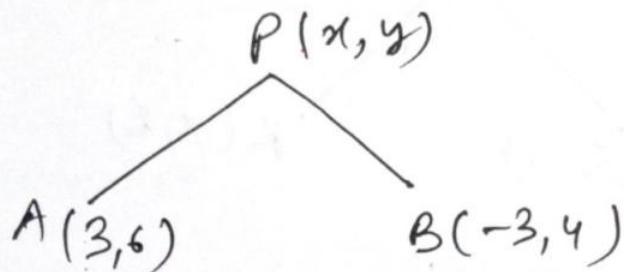
$$PR = \sqrt{(-4-5)^2 + (6+3)^2} \\ = \sqrt{(-9)^2 + (9)^2} \\ = \sqrt{81+81} \\ = \sqrt{162}$$

Ans.

(10) x ते y फैला दिए गए अंदरुनी प्रत्येक बिंदु को दिए गए (x, y) दूरी ने $(3, 6)$ आणि $(-3, 4)$ ते घाबऱ्याची दूरी, ते चौडी.

Find a relation between x and y such that the point (x, y) is equidistant from the points $(3, 6)$ and $(-3, 4)$.

Ans



A.T.Q

$$PA = PB$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2} = \sqrt{(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

दोनों बाजे द्वारा वर्गाचा (squaring on both sides)

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2 = (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2$$

$$\cancel{(x^2)} + \cancel{(3^2)} - 2(x)(3) + \cancel{(y^2)} + (6^2) - 2(y)(6) = \cancel{(x^2)} + \cancel{(3^2)} + 2(x)(3) + \cancel{(y^2)} + (4^2) - 2(y)(4)$$

$$36 - 6x - 12y = 6x + 16 - 8y$$

$$36 - 6x - 12y - 6x - 16 + 8y = 0$$

$$-12x - 4y + 20 = 0$$

Ans

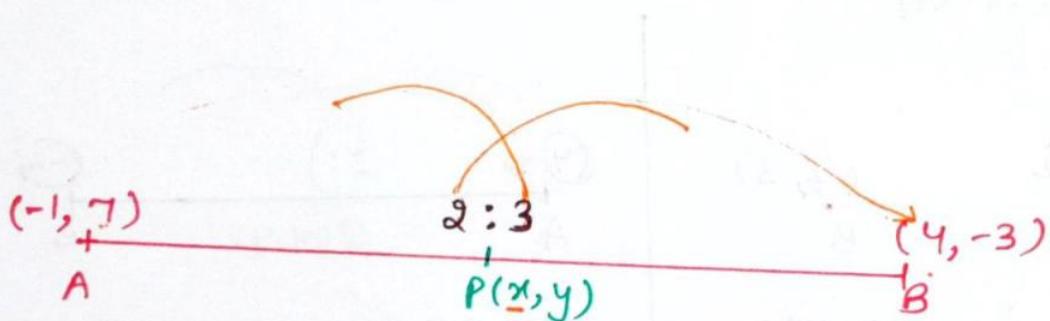
Mr. Vivek Grover
Math Master
GSSS Naugajja (Jal.)

અભ્યાસ - 7.2 Exercise - 7.2

① તું વિદ્યુત દે નિરદેશ નીક પડા રહે, એ વિદ્યુતની (-1, 7) માટે (4, -3) નું મિલાઉણ હોય કે રેખાખેડી નું 2:3 દે વાન્પાત ફેલ દેશા છે।

Find the coordinates of the point which divides the join of (-1, 7) and (4, -3) in the ratio 2:3.

Ans માનું કે દેખેલ એવી ફેલ દે પ્રદર્શન ની P(x, y) છે
Let coordinate of point which divide P(x, y)



$$x = \frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

$$x = \frac{8 - 3}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{5}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{-6 + 21}{5}$$

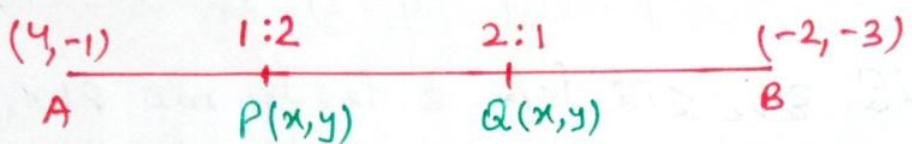
$$y = \frac{15}{5}$$

$$y = 3$$

P(1, 3) જેગા Ans

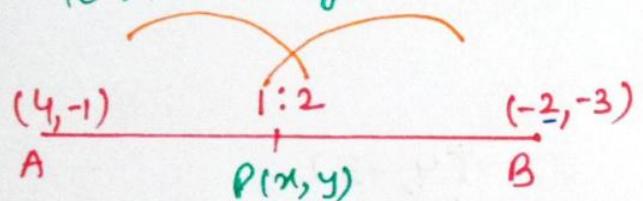
② दिया गया (4, -1) तथा (-2, -3) के बिलार्ड टाई शैरीफ़ त्रिसेक्शन (Trisection) का अनुदान दिया जाएगा।

Find the coordinates of the points of trisection of the line segment joining (4, -1) and (-2, -3).



$P(x, y)$ का अवधारणा

To find $P(x, y)$



$$x = \frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-2 + 8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$P(2, -\frac{5}{3}) \text{ Ans}$$

$$y = \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

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

$$x = 0$$

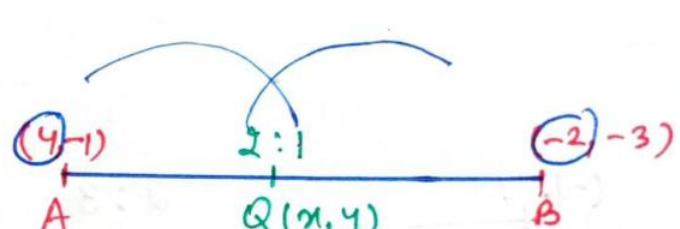
$$y = \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

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

$$y = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$Q(0, -\frac{7}{3}) \text{ Ans}$$



$$x = \frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

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

$$x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

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

$$y = -\frac{7}{3}$$

④ Fermi (-3, 10) वाले (6, -8) के बीच का अन्तर
के बीच (-1, 6) के बीच का अन्तर क्या है?

Find the ratio in which the line segment joining the points (-3, 10) & (6, -8) is divided by (-1, 6)

Ans

$$m_1 : m_2 = k : 1$$

(Let Ratio = $k : 1$)

(-3, 10)

$k : 1$

(6, -8)

A

P(-1, 6)

B

x y

$$x = \frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$-1 = \frac{k(6) + (1)(-3)}{k+1}$$

$$-1 = \frac{6k - 3}{k+1}$$

$$-k - 1 = 6k - 3$$

$$-1 + 3 = 6k + k$$

$$2 = 7k$$

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

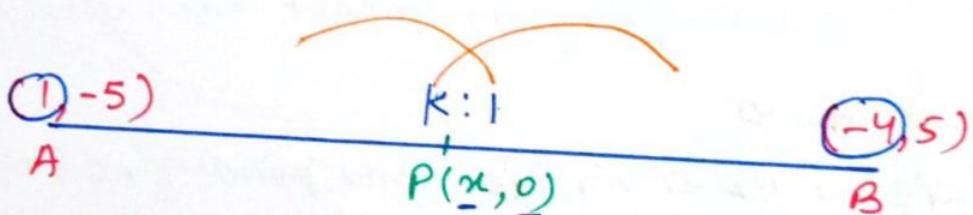
$$m_1 : m_2 = 2 : 7 \text{ Ans} \\ (\text{Ratio})$$

⑤ ਇੱਕਾਂ A(1,-5) ਅਤੇ B(-4,5) ਨੂੰ ਮਿਆਉਂਡ ਵਾਲੇ ਪੇਖਾਬੰਦ
ਨੂੰ x-ਪਰੈ ਰਿਗ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਫੌਲ ਵੈਡਾ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਛੜ
ਵਾਲੇ ਧਿੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ?

Find the ratio in which the line segment joining $A(1, -5)$ and $B(-4, 5)$ is divided by the x -axis. Also find the coordinates of the point of division.

Ans $\frac{\text{मिली मीटर}}{\text{जूते का लंबाई}} \times 50$ ते फिरहो $P(x, 0)$ ते अंत आवाहने ही K:1 फिरहो

Ex 30.1
Let point on x-axis be $P(x_1, 0)$ which divide the line segment AB at ratio K:1



$$x = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$x = \frac{k(-4) + (1)(1)}{k+1}$$

$$x = \frac{-4k+1}{k+1}$$

$$= -\frac{4(1)+1}{1+1} \quad (\because k=1)$$

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

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

$$P\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right) \text{ any}$$

$$y = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$y = \frac{k(5) + (-1)(-5)}{k+1}$$

$$0 = \frac{5K - 5}{K + 1}$$

$$0 = 5k - 5$$

$$5 = 5K$$

$$\sqrt{5} = k$$

$$\pi = 1$$

$$213473 = 1:1$$

(Ratio)

⑥ ਜੇਕਰ ਫੰਦੂ (1,2), (4,y), (x,6) ਅਤੀ (3,5) ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਮਾਂ
ਪੰਡੂ ਲੈਣੁ, ਤਾਂ ਫੰਦੂ ਸਮਾਂਤਰ ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ ਦੀ ਮਿਠੀ ਹੋਵੇ
ਤਾਂ x & y ਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ |

If (1,2), (4,y), (x,6) & (3,5) are the vertices of
a parallelogram taken in order, find x & y.

Ans ABCD ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਂਤਰ ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ ਹੈ
ਤਾਂ ਸਮਾਂਤਰ ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪੈਰੀ
ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਸਮਾਂਤਰ ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ
ਲੋਕੇ ਗਈ |

(here ABCD is a parallelogram A(1,2)
& diagonals of parallelogram bisect each other)

⇒ ~~ਅਗੇ~~

AC ਦਾ ਮੰਦੀ ਫੰਦੂ = BD ਦਾ ਮੰਦੀ ਫੰਦੂ (mid point of AC = Mid pt. of BD)

$$\left(\frac{1+x}{2}, \frac{2+6}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{4+3}{2}, \frac{5+y}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1+x}{2}, \frac{8}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5+y}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1+x}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \quad \& \quad \frac{8}{2} = \frac{5+y}{2}$$

$$1+x=7 \quad \text{and} \quad 8=5+y$$

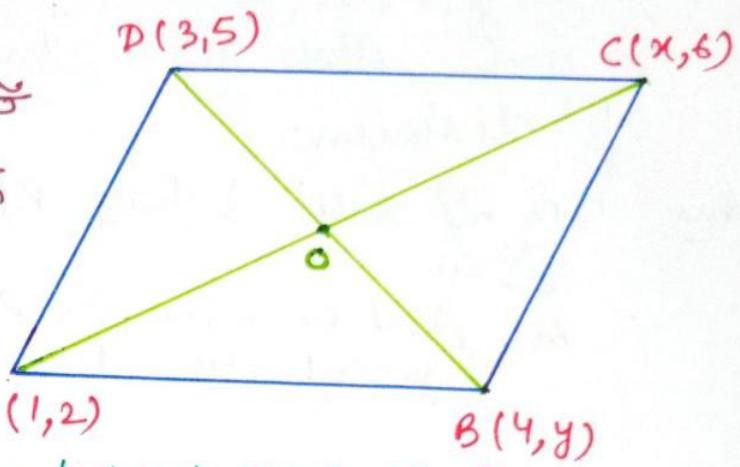
$$x=7-1$$

$$\boxed{x=6}$$

$$8-5=y$$

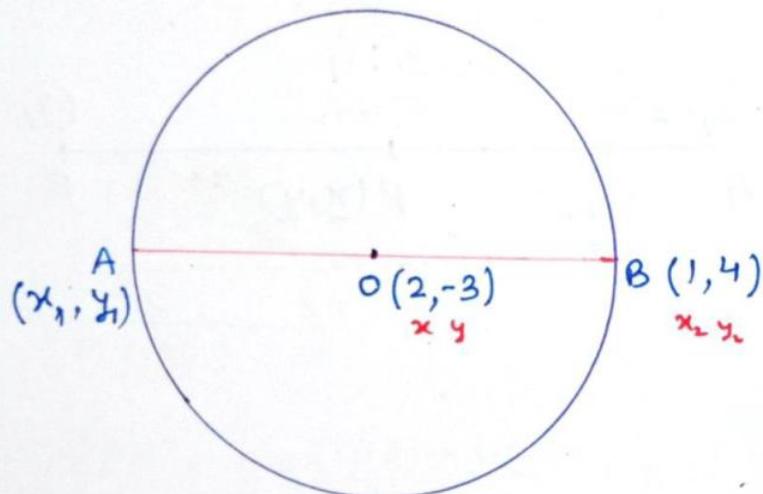
$$\boxed{y=3}$$

Ans



⑦ यदि A के निर्देशनां और B के निर्देशनां AB का अंतर 12, -3 है तो A के निर्देशनां क्या होंगे जबकि B के निर्देशनां (1, 4) हैं।

Find the coordinates of a point ~~of~~ A, where AB is the diameter of a circle whose centre is (2, -3) & B is (1, 4).



अपेक्षित उत्तर

$$\left(x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

यहाँ O(2, -3) बिंदुओं A और B का मध्य बिंदु है।
(Here point O(2, -3) is a mid point of A & B)

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad \& \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \quad \& \quad -3 = \frac{y_1 + 4}{2}$$

$$4 = x_1 + 1 \quad \& \quad -6 = y_1 + 4$$

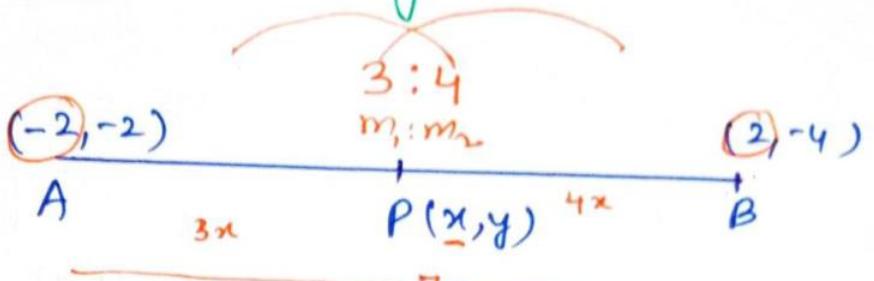
$$4 - 1 = x_1 \quad \& \quad -6 - 4 = y_1$$

$$x_1 = 3 \quad \& \quad y_1 = -10$$

A(3, -10) Ans.

8 अंकर A और B के नियमित (-2, -2) और (2, -4) हों।
 यदि P दो नियमित अंकर पर वर्ते तो AP = $\frac{3}{7} AB$
 तो P के अंकर AB के अंकर हों।
 If A & B are (-2, -2) and (2, -4) respectively, find
 the coordinates of P such that AP = $\frac{3}{7} AB$,
 and P lies on the line segment AB.

Ans



fact 3) $AP = \frac{3}{7} AB$
 (Given)

$$\frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{3}{7}$$

प्रति अंकर $AP = 3x$, $AB = 7x$
 (द्वारा) $PB = 7x - 3x = 4x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{3x}{4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow AP : PB = 3 : 4$$

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

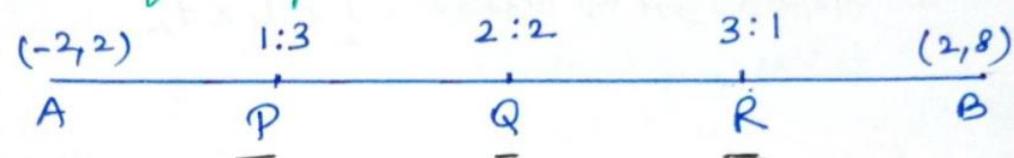
$$x = \frac{6-8}{7}, \quad y = \frac{-12-8}{7}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{7}, \quad y = -\frac{20}{7}$$

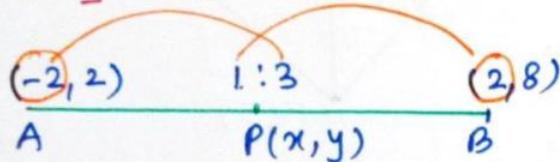
$$P\left(-\frac{2}{7}, -\frac{20}{7}\right) \text{ Ans}$$

⑨ यदि अद्वितीय दो बिंदु A(-2, 2) और B(2, 8) हैं तो इनके बीच की दूरी का गुणाधार भाग जिसके द्वारा इन दो बिंदुओं को चार बराबर भागों में विभाजित किया जाएगा।

Find the coordinates of the points which divide the line segment joining A (-2, 2) and B(2, 8) into four equal parts.



प्रथम P का गुणाधार



$$x = \frac{(1)(2) + 3(-2)}{1+3}, \quad y = \frac{(1)(8) + 3(2)}{1+3}$$

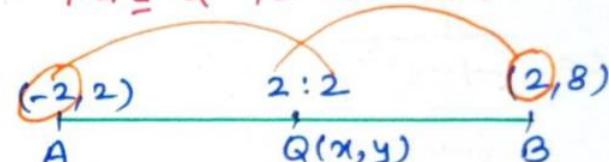
$$x = \frac{2 - 6}{4}, \quad y = \frac{8 + 6}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{4}, \quad y = \frac{14}{4} = 3.5$$

$$x = -1, \quad y = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$P\left(-1, \frac{7}{2}\right)$$

प्रथम Q का गुणाधार



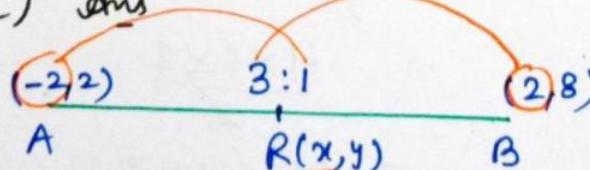
$$x = \frac{(2)(-2) + (2)(2)}{2+2}, \quad y = \frac{2(8) + 2(2)}{2+2}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 + 4}{4}, \quad y = \frac{16 + 4}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{0}{4}, \quad y = \frac{20}{4}$$

$$x = 0, \quad y = 5$$

$$Q(0, 5)$$



$$x = \frac{(3)(2) + (1)(-2)}{3+1}, \quad y = \frac{3(8) + 1(2)}{3+1}$$

$$x = \frac{6 - 2}{4}, \quad y = \frac{24 + 2}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{4} = 1, \quad y = \frac{26}{4} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$R\left(1, \frac{13}{2}\right)$$

(10) ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਖੱਡਕ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਨ੍ਹੇ ਮਿਥਾ
ਦਿੱਤੇ ਕੂਣ ਹਨ $(3, 0), (4, 5), (-1, 4)$ ਅਤੇ $(-2, -1)$ ਜਾਂ
Find the area of a Rhombus if its vertices
are $(3, 0), (4, 5), (-1, 4)$ & $(-2, -1)$ taken in
order.

Ans = ਸਾਫ਼ੀਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਖੱਡਕ = $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$
(Area of Rhombus)

$A(3, 0), C(-1, 4)$

$$AC = \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (4-0)^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{16 + 16}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{32}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{AC = 4\sqrt{2}}$$

$B(4, 5), D(-2, -1)$

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

$$\sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-6)^2}$$

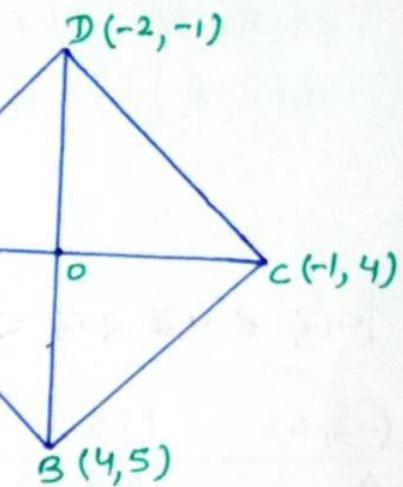
$$\sqrt{36 + 36}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{72}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}$$

$$= 2 \times 3 \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{BD = 6\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2 | 32 \\ 2 | 16 \\ 2 | 8 \\ 2 | 4 \\ 2 | 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 | 72 \\ 2 | 36 \\ 2 | 18 \\ 3 | 9 \\ 3 | 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

ਸਾਫ਼ੀਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਖੱਡਕ = $\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BD$
(Area of Rhombus)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} \times 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 6 \times 2}{2}$$

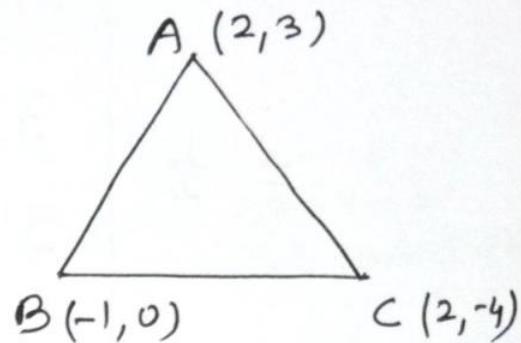
$$= 24 \text{ sq unit}$$

Mr. Vivek Goyal
Math Master
GSSS Nangajja

① କୁଣ ତ୍ରୀଭବ ଏ ପିତରଙ୍କ ପାଇ କିମ୍ବା ଫିଲ୍ ଫିଲ୍ ହେବାର ଜାନ
Find the area of the triangle whose vertices
are:

- (i) $(2, 3), (-1, 0), (2, -4)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} |(0+4+6) - (-8+0-3)|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} | 10 + 8 + 3 | \Rightarrow \frac{21}{2} \text{ Sq unit Ans.}$$

$$\text{iii) } (-5, -1), (3, -5), (5, 2)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(25 + 6 - 5) - (-10 - 25 - 3)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |26 + 10 + 25 + 3| = \frac{64}{2}^{32}$$

$$= 32 \text{ sq unit.}$$

$$\frac{36}{28} \frac{64}{64}$$

② यदि दिए गए तीनों बिंदुओं के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक बिंदु का विकास करने के लिए उसकी विकास की अवधि ज्ञात करें, ताकि दिए गए बिंदु एकत्रित हों।

In each of the following, find the value of 'k', for which the points are collinear.

(i) $(7, -2), (5, 1), (3, k)$

Ans

यदि तीनों बिंदुओं के लिए आवश्यक है,

$$7(1-k) + 5(k-2) + 3(-2-1) = 0$$

(Given that three points are collinear
So area of triangle = 0)

$$(7(1-k) + 5(k-2) + 3(-2-1)) = 0$$

जब तीनों बिंदुओं के लिए आवश्यक है,

(If area of triangle = 0
Then three points are collinear)

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 3 & k \\ 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$|(7+5k-6) - (7k+3-10)| = 0$$

$$|1+5k-7k-3+10| = 0$$

$$8-2k=0$$

$$8=2k$$

$$\frac{8}{2}=k$$

$$\boxed{k=4}$$

$$(iii) (8, 1), (k, -4), (2, -5)$$

$f_1(x) \neq f_2(x)$ मानते ही ज्ञात
जिस परि $\frac{f_1(2) + f_2(2)}{2} = 0$ होगा

(Given that three points are collinear so,
area of triangle = 0)

$$\left| (-32 - 5k + 2) - (-40 - 8 + k) \right| = 0$$

$$\left| -30 - 5k + 40 + 8 - k \right| = 0$$

$$\left| -30 + 48 - 6k \right| = 0$$

$$18 - 6k = 0$$

$$18 = 6k$$

$$\frac{18}{6} = k$$

$$\boxed{k=3} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ k & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \\ 8 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

③ निम्नांकित चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें। यह चतुर्भुज का अन्य चतुर्भुज के बहुत सारे गुणों का उपयोग करके। इस चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल का गुणों के द्वारा नाम नामूना प्राप्ति प्राप्त हो।

Find the areas of the triangle formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of the triangle whose vertices are $(0, -1)$, $(2, 1)$ and $(0, 3)$. Find the ratio of this area to the area of the given triangle.

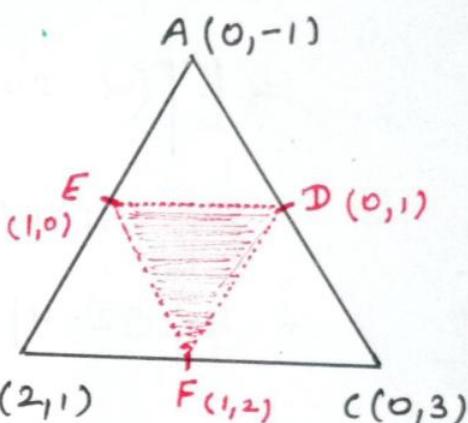
Ans

प्रश्नों के लिए दी गई चतुर्भुज के शीर्षों के निम्नांकित नियमों का अन्य प्रयोग करें।

$$D = \left(\frac{0+0}{2}, \frac{-1+3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{0+2}{2}, \frac{-1+1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (1, 0)$$

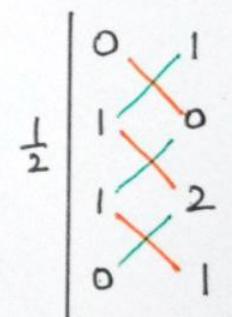
$$F = \left(\frac{2+0}{2}, \frac{1+3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (1, 2)$$



(Given that points D, E & F are mid points of sides AC, AB & BC)

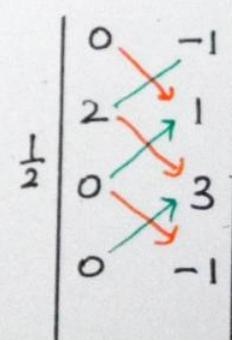
$\triangle DEF$ का क्षेत्रफल (Area of $\triangle DEF$)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| (0+2+1) - (0+0+1) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} | 3-1 | \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ [\text{Area of } \triangle DEF] &= 1 \text{ sq unit} \end{aligned}$$



$\triangle ABC$ का क्षेत्रफल (Area of $\triangle ABC$)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| (0+2+0) - (0+0-2) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} | 2+2 | = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \\ [\text{Area of } \triangle ABC] &= 4 \text{ sq unit} \end{aligned}$$



प्रश्नों के लिए $\triangle DEF$ का $\triangle ABC$ का क्षेत्रफल का अन्य प्रयोग करें।

(Ratio of area of $\triangle DEF$ & $\triangle ABC$)

$$\frac{\text{Area of } \triangle DEF}{\text{Area of } \triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1:4 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

④ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ ਦਾ ਖੱਬਕਾਲ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮਿਥਹੇ
ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ $(-4, -2), (-3, -5), (3, -2)$ ਅਤੇ $(2, 3)$ ।

Find the area of the quadrilateral whose vertices, taken in order are $(-4, -2), (-3, -5), (3, -2)$ & $(2, 3)$.

Ans

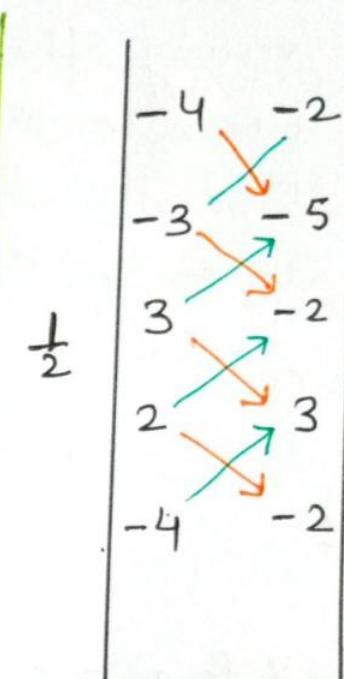
\Rightarrow
(area of Quadrilateral)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| (20+6+9-4) - (-12-4-15+6) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| 31 + 12 + 4 + 15 - 6 \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| 62 - 4 \right| = \frac{58}{2} \\ = 29 \text{ Sq unit}$$

31
12
4
15
62



Mr. Vivek Goyal
Math Master
GSSS Nangajja
(Jat.)

5) ਸ਼ਰਮਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਦੀ ਰਿਕਿਤ ਕੁਝ ਦੀ
ਇਹ ਅੱਧਿਕਾ ਤੁਗਨੂੰ ਘਰਘਰ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੋ ਦੋ
ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ ਇੱਚ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਦੀ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ
ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗ ABC ਦੇ ਲਈ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਮੁਖਰ A(4, -6),
B(3, -2) ਅਤੇ C(5, 2) ਹਨ।

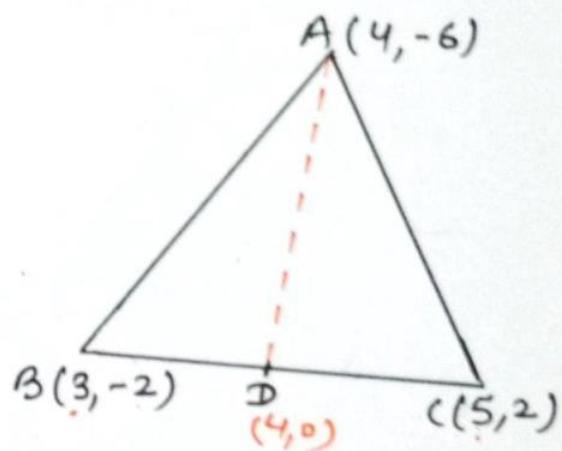
You have studied in IX, that a median of a triangle divides it into two triangles of equal areas. Verify this result for $\triangle ABC$ whose vertices are A(4, -6), B(3, -2) and C(5, 2).

Ans ਫੇਂਦ D, BC ਦੀ ਮੁੱਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ?
(here D is mid point of BC)

$$D = \left(\frac{3+5}{2}, \frac{-2+2}{2} \right)$$

$$D = \left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{0}{2} \right)$$

$$D = (4, 0)$$



* ਫੇਂਦ $\triangle ADB$ ਦੀ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਖੜਾਵ
ar ($\triangle ADB$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} |(0-8-18) - (-8+0-24)| \\ & \frac{1}{2} |-26 + 8 + 24| \\ & \frac{1}{2} |-26 + 32| = \frac{6}{2} = \underline{3 \text{ sq unit}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

* ਫੇਂਦ $\triangle ADC$ ਦੀ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਖੜਾਵ
ar ($\triangle ADC$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} |(0+8-30) - (8+0-24)| \\ & \frac{1}{2} |-22 - 8 + 24| \\ & \frac{1}{2} |-30 + 24| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} |-6| \Rightarrow \frac{6}{2} = \underline{3 \text{ sq unit}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow ar \triangle ADB = ar \triangle ADC$$

Ans