

2<sup>nd</sup> - Grade

**Mathematics** 

**Senior Teacher** 

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Paper - 2

Volume - 2

(Secondary & Senior Secondary Standard)



# **2nd Grade**

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# **Analytical Geometry**

$$\star$$
  $\phi = \frac{4}{4} \sin^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$ 

$$II^{nd}$$
 $X < 0, y > 0$ 
 $O = \pi - \phi$ 
 $I = \phi$ 

Exa- निम्न बिन्दुओं की झुबीय रूप में बदलों - 
$$A(1,-1)$$
,  $B(-1,-1)$ ,  $C(-1,1)$ ,  $D(-1,-1)$ ,  $E(1,-1)$ ,  $F(1,-1,-1)$   $\gamma = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 

5017-

$$(1,1) \equiv (\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(-1,1) \equiv (\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$(-1,-1)=(52,-31)$$

$$(1,-1) \equiv \left(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$D(-1,-1), E(1),$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1^{2}+1^{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{\pm 1}{\pm 1}\right| = \tan^{-1}\left|=\frac{\pi}{4}\right|$$

$$(-1,1)$$

$$(1,1) = (\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(1,-1)$$

$$(1,-1)$$

$$(1,-1)$$

$$(1,-1)$$

$$(1,-1)$$

$$(1,-1)$$

(52,-II)

$$(-1,\sqrt{3}) \equiv (2,\frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$(-1, -\sqrt{3}) = (2, -\frac{71}{3})$$

$$(1, -\sqrt{3}) \equiv (2, -\frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$\left(-\sqrt{3},-1\right)\equiv\left(2,-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$(-3,4) \equiv (5,\pi - 49\pi^{1}\frac{4}{3})$$
  
 $(-3,-4) \equiv (5,-\pi + 49\pi^{1}\frac{4}{3})$   
 $(3,-4) \equiv (5,-49\pi^{1}\frac{4}{3})$   
 $(-6,7) \equiv (\sqrt{85},\pi - 49\pi^{1}\frac{7}{6})$ 

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Then } & (\sqrt{25}, \pi - 4\alpha n^{1} \frac{7}{6}) \\
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\text{Then } & (\sqrt{2$$



### **Two Dimensional Geometry**

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow PP = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow PP = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow PP = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_$$



=) समकोठा ८ का परिकेन्द्र फर्ज का मध्य बिंदू खेला ध्र =) समकोठा ८ का लक्काकेंद्र उसी ८ का वह सीघे खेता ध्र जिस पर समकोठा ४।

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}$$

समांतर चतुर्ध्य

<u> </u>	3
) x	1 3
C080	Sine
-Sino	C080
	C080

$$\left[AB^2 + Ac^2 = 2\left(AD^2 + Dc^2\right)\right]$$

Then are 
$$91/50 = (41-42)^2 + (41-45)^2$$



Then (antita of the entry)

Then (antita of the entry)

$$x_{2}, x_{3}$$

Then (antita of the entry)

 $x_{2}, x_{3}$ 
 $x_{4}, x_{5}$ 
 $x_{1}, x_{2}$ 
 $x_{2}, x_{3}$ 
 $x_{2}, x_{3}$ 
 $x_{3}, x_{4}$ 
 $x_{2}, x_{3}$ 
 $x_{4}, x_{5}$ 
 $x_{5}, x$ 



 $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{q} = \frac{y_e - y_1}{b} = -\frac{2(ax_1 + by_1 + b_0)}{q^2 + b^2}$ 



) रेखाओं |ax|+ |by| + c = 0 से बनने वाले प्रमुख का \$ = 8c2 If and & 31 color a = b & Then 150 = 20 ) यहि वस् + b 8hry + by = 0 द्वारा व्यक्त रेखाएँ J=mix 8 J=m2x & da =)  $[m_1 + m_2 = -\frac{2h}{b}]$  &  $[m_1 m_2 = \frac{q}{b}]$ ) 300 A EU DOI 8 ET at Jano = 251-ab otb > Pe के समाप्तिभाजक के point =>  $R \left( \frac{2R_2 + 2R_1}{1 + 2}, \frac{92 + 291}{1 + 2} \right)$  $S\left(\frac{2x_2+x_2}{9+1}\right)$  h the topper in you



🗙 त्रिभुणी भी केन्द्री है प्रकार :-

(1) केन्द्रक (4)—

किसी ८ की माहिएक। औं का

प्रितिच्छेद बिन्दु केन्द्रक (4) कहलाता

 $B_{(x_{2},y_{2})}$   $A_{(x_{1},y_{1})}$   $A_{(x_{2},y_{2})}$   $A_{(x_{2},y_{2})}$   $A_{(x_{3},y_{3})}$   $A_{(x_{3},y_{3})}$ 

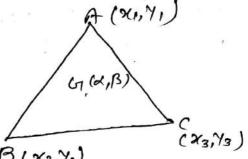
माहिशका- क्रीर्व की गुणरने वाली वह देखा भी इकारे सामने वाली भुष्मा की समिक्षित करती है

$$G_1\left(\frac{2 \cdot x_2 + x_3}{2} + 1 \cdot x, \frac{2 \cdot y_2 + y_3}{2} + 1 \cdot y_1\right)$$

$$G_1\left(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3}\right)$$



- किसी ८ डे दी अधि (x1, Y1) व (x2, Y2) तथा डेन्ड़ ((4, B)) ही ती तीसरां अधि जात करना -



C(x3 = 3x-x1,-x2, y3=3B-y-y2) B(x2, y2)

पार्त १०१८ का केन्द्र (2,7) है व इसीड की शिषि (4,8) व (-2,6) है तो शिशुष्म का तीसरा शीर्ष होगा ~

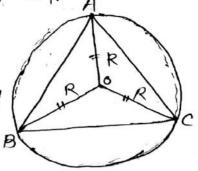
$$\frac{5017}{3x7-8-6} = \frac{3x2-49-(-2)=23}{3x7-8-6}$$

$$G_1(x_3 = 6-4+2=4)$$
  
 $y_3 = 21-14=7$ 

Gi (4,7) Angleash the topper in you

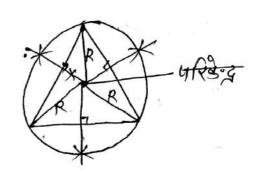
(2) ares-3 [CircumCentre]:-

किसी D है परिशत दत का केन्द्र परिकेन्द्र ०/८ कहलाता है।

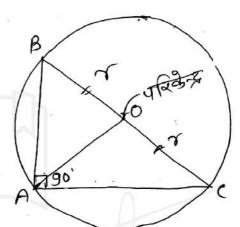




किसी य ही युषाओं है लम्ब शमिड माजकी . छ। प्रतिरहेद है।



🗴 ्नमकींग 🛆 में परिकेन्द्र व्यदिव कर्ण का महय बिन्दु होता है।



A (1,2).

5012 रार्खन्द्र ०(४,५)

OA = 0B = 00

 $\int (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = \int x^2 + (y+3)^2 \quad (0,-3)$  $= \int [(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2$ 

=> x+y-2x-4y+5 = x+y+6y+9 = x+42+4x-94 O & O & -

ित्र सी  $\Delta$  के अन्तः की की के की का प्रतिरहोद्ध किन्द के किन्द्र किन्

$$Q = BC, b = CA, C = AB$$

$$T = \frac{aA + bB + c^{C}}{a + b + c}$$

$$I\left(x = \frac{ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3}{a + b + c}, \quad y = \frac{ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3}{a + b + c}\right)$$

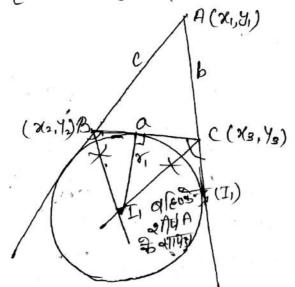
हx- xy=0 तथा 3x+4y=12 डा सी निर्मित △ का इन्तः के-इ होगा ?

So/1-

$$\begin{array}{c} (x_{2}, y_{2}) \\ B(0,3) \\ 5=c \\ b=4 \\ (x_{1}, y_{1}) \\ b=4 \\ (0,0) \\ 3x+4y=12 \end{array}$$

$$I\left(\frac{10}{12}, \frac{12}{12}\right) \Rightarrow I\left(\frac{9}{11}\right) \frac{\beta_{12}}{\beta_{12}}$$

[4] aferang [[x-Centre] (I1/I2/I3) -



(I) 
$$\vec{H}$$
  $a \rightarrow -a$  every  $a \rightarrow a$   $a \rightarrow b$  every  $a \rightarrow a$   $a \rightarrow b$  every  $a \rightarrow a$   $a \rightarrow a$   $a \rightarrow b$   $a \rightarrow a$   $a \rightarrow a$ 

$$I\left(\frac{-ax_1+bx_2+cx_3}{-a+b+c}, \frac{-ay_1+by_2+cy_3}{-a+b+c}\right)$$

$$T_2\left(\frac{\alpha x_1-b x_2+c x_3}{a-b+c}, \frac{a y_1-b y_2+c y_3}{a-b+c}\right)$$

$$T_3\left(\frac{ax_1+bx_2-cx_3}{a+b-c}, \frac{ay_1+by_2-cy_3}{a+b-c}\right)$$

Exa- DAB( + A(4,0), B(0,3), C(4,3) a) a) e) e) e) = ?

$$\frac{Sol^{2}}{I_{1}\left(-4 \times 4 + 3 \times 0 + 5 \times 4, \frac{(x_{1}, y_{2})}{-4 + 3 + 5}, \frac{(x_{2}, y_{3})}{(03)B}\right)} = \frac{4}{3 + 5}$$

$$\frac{-4 \times 0 + 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 3}{-4 + 3 + 5}$$

$$\frac{-4 \times 0 + 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 3}{-4 + 3 + 5}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$I_1\left(\frac{-16+20}{4}, \frac{9+15}{4}\right)$$

$$I_{1}(1,6)$$

$$I_{2}\left(\frac{4x4-3x6+5x4}{4-3+5}, \frac{4x0-3x3+5x3}{4-3+5}\right)$$

$$T_2\left(\frac{16+20}{6}, \frac{-9+15}{6}\right)$$
 $T_2\left(6,1\right)$ 



$$T_{3} \left( \frac{4.4 + 3.0 - 5.4}{4+3-5}, \frac{4.0 + 3.3 - 5.3}{4+3-5} \right)$$

$$T_{3} \left( \frac{16-20}{2}, \frac{9-15}{2} \right)$$

$$T_{3} \left( -\frac{4}{2}, \frac{-6}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{3} \left( -\frac{4}{2}, \frac{-6}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{4} \left( -\frac{4}$$