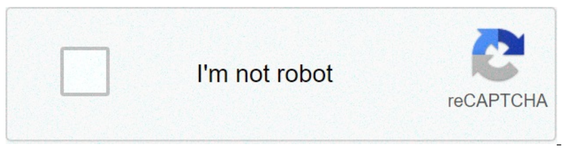

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Basic shapes of maths

What are the 16 basic shapes. What is basic shapes. What are the 5 basic shapes. What are the 4 basic shapes.

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Maths formulas for class 6 mathematics formulas for class math formulas 7 formulas for class 8 mathematics formulas for class 9 maths formulas for mathematical formulas class 10 math formulas per class 12 List of math concepts Basic Set and Relations Set Subset and Superset Venn Diagram Operations on Torque Operations Set Composition Functions and Binary Operations Functions The same actual functions and real actual functions actual functions and their graphics operations on the actual functions of two compositions Even and odd functions Binary composition functions Binary operations Complex numbers The equality of complex numbers Algebra of Aerial complex numbers and argument of a number complex NTH Roots of Unity NTH Roots of Unity Geometry of complex numbers AAD Equation Theory AAD The Uniforms Polynomial Quadratic equation equation Quadratic despression of inequality l inearly sequence sequence solution sequences and serious sequence aretmetic series arithmetic progression (AP) geometric progression (GP) harmonic progression (HP) arithmetic prog-geometric permutations and combinations of reference fundamental principles of the factorial permutation count for circular permutation combination of binomial permutation and the principle of binomial mathematical induction theorem for the general term of positive induction in a binomial expansion factor in a binomial expansion expansion larger term Multinomial theorem Teorem RF Binomial relationships for any index index induction Mathematics DF Matrix Algebra of transposed matrices of symmetrical matrix and symmetrical company matrices elementary operations (transfo r matio ns of a matrix) conjugated of a matrix rank of a matrix determintsÃ, minor determinant and cofactors modifier of an investing matrix of a homogeneous and non-homogeneous system of homogeneous equations of linear equations probability experiment algebra of events bayes variable variable theorem bernoulli tests and binomial distribution trigonometric functions, identity and equations of the angles relations between graduation ratio and trigonometric radian or trigonometric acute angle (or circular) functions of trigonometric functions Fundamental triguneometric functions Trigonometric functions of angles transformation compounds formulas trigonometric functions of multiple angles Periodic functions Trigonometric equations Trigonometric triangles solution Basic rules Triangle triangle triangle triangle triangle triangle triangle height and elevation depression angle angle distances Trigonometric Functions domain and the range of Inverse Trigonometric Functions Charts oflnverse Functions Elementary Triginometric property of the inverse trigonometric functions, hyperbolic functions reverse rectangular Axis rectangular Axis quadrants Distance formulas section Formule area of Shifting triangle / quadrangle of Origin / Rot to axes ions equation Locus Straight line Slope (gradient) of the line of an angle between two lines equation of a straight line distance of a point from standard linear equation of the pair of lines bisectors circles equation of a circle of equation circumference that passes through three points at Â »Parametric Equation of circle tangent equation normal equation bribes Couple City bribes from two circles of Family circles Limiting diameter of the circle Points parabola general Conicsection Equation of Conic standard forms of a satellite dish and related terms equation tangent point of the two tangents ntersection Equation of normal length of tangent and normal Equa tion diameter of Chor tangents Pair of contact Ellipse Parametric Equation Equation Tangent normal Equation Hyperbola Hyperbola the conjugated form Hyperbola Equation of Hyperbola in different forms tangent Equation normal Hyperbola Hyperbola Equation Asymptote rectangular limits hyperbole, continuity and differentiability limit Methods of Assessing Limitations Sandwich theorem continuity differentiability theorems fundamental differentiability derivatives â â â â derivatives predefined functions basic rules for derivatives derivatives â â â â different types of differentiation of a determining successive partial differentiation differentiation function Application of derivatives derivatives â â â â as the rate of change tangent and normal RolleÃ ¢ s ¢ s Theorem LagrangeÃ Lagrange Theorem approximations and errors increasing function of the maximum and minimum functions Indefinite Integrals Some standard Integral Property of integration formulas for replacement Intergation Integration in parts Integration by partial fractions Integration of algebraic Irrational function Definite Integrals Theorem owned Fundamental Integral calculus defined Applications integral function of integral curves Area given by polar equations of curves Area given by parametric curves curve Sketching volume and surface area Order differential equations and degree of differential equations a solution of linear differential equations and non-linear differential equations Formation of differential equations vectors Types of adding vectors of differences Vectors (subtraction) propagating vectors of a vector Components from a scale of a carrier vector joining two points Section formulas scalar or vector dot product of two vectors or product Cross product of two vectors scalar product vector Triple Triple Three Dimensional Geometry product sis theme coordinate direction cosines line airspace angle between two parallel planes and aplomb of two plans Statistics Graphica the representation of frequency measures of central geometric arithmetic trend harmonic mean distributions Mean Median mode covariance degree of correlation (SpearmanÃ ¢ s) mathematical regression reasoning statement (Proposition) elementary logical connectives or logical Operators of the truth value and the truth Table Quantifiers validity of linear programming problem statements (LPP) Objective non-negative optimal value of the linear simultaneous solution Constraints Restrictions function inequations graphical method to solve a linear programming issue different types of linear programming problems elementary arithmetic-I types system number ClassificationofNumbcrsin decimal number divisibility test system of a natural Rule number to determine the number at the Unit Luog or rational numbers, irrational numbers Number of complex numbers Ascending fraction / descendant Fraction orders Power of Index Surds HCF and LCM Simplification Medium ratio and proportion elementary elementary proportion Fundamental Formula Speed, Time and Distance problem based on boats and trains waterways Pipes and Cisterns Clock Calendar Elementary Arithmetic- lll percentage of profit, loss and discount simple interest compound growth of interest and Depriciation Partnership Share or Bond alligation or elementary algebra mixture Division polynomial Synthetic Method (Horner Method) rest linear equations Theorem logarithms Rational Expression Types of Anti logarithms logarithm Geometry triangles Congruence of triangles Quadrilaterals Mensuration polygon perimeter and area of plane Figure area and volume of solid figure quadratic equation formulas 1. A quadratic polynomial of Expression grade two of the form ax2 + bx + c (a Ã ¢ 0) is called an expression quadratic in x. 2. quadratic ax2 + bx + c = 0 (a Ã ¢ 0) has two roots, given by Ã Â ± = \ (\ frac {-b + \ sqrt {b ^ {2}}} {2 -4 ac bis} \) and iÂ² = \ (\ frac {-b- \ sqrt {b ^ {2} -4 ac}} {2} a \) 3. Nature of the roots of the term Ã ¢ b2 4ac is called the discriminant equation. It indicates with Ã ¢ or D. (A) Suppose a, b, c and R Ã ¢ Ã ¢ 0 then If D> 0 A roots are real and unequal roots If D = 0 are real and equal and equal to -b / 2a roots If D 0 and D is A perfect square roots are unequal and rational If D> 0 D & A is not perfect square roots are irrational and unequal 4. conjugated roots 1. If D 0 Ã a root: the Â ± + \ (\ sqrt {\ beta} \) Other root: the Â ± a \ (\ sqrt {\ beta} \) 5. Sum of roots S = I + Â ± iÂ² = \ (\ frac {-b} {a} = - \ frac {\ text {} coefficient x} {\ text {} cofficient x ^ {2}} \) 6. product of P roots = I Â ± iÂ² = \ (\ frac {c} {a} = \ frac {\ text {constant term}} {\ text {} coefficient of x ^ {2}} \) 7. Formation of an equation with given roots x2 Ã ¢ Sx + P = 0 8. Relationship between the roots -e coefficients If roots quadratic equation ax2 + bx + c = 0 (a Ã ¢ 0) are Ã Â ± and then iÂ² (Ã Â ± Ã ¢ iÂ²) = \ (\ sqrt {(\ alpha + \ beta) ^ {2} -4 \ alpha \ beta} \) = Ã Â ± \ (\ frac {\ sqrt {b ^ {2} -4 ac}} {a} = \ frac {\ pm \ sqrt {S} } {a} \) Ã Â Â ± 2 + Â²2 = (± Ã Â + iÂ²) 2 Ã ¢ Â ± 2i iÂ² = \ (\ frac {b ^ {2} -2 ac} {a ^ {2}} \) Ã Â Â Ã ¢ Ã ± 2 Â²2 = (I + Â ± iÂ²) \ (\ sqrt {(\ alpha + \ beta) ^ {2} -4 \ alpha \ beta} \) = a \ (\ Frac {b \ sqrt {b ^ {2} - 4 ac}} {a ^ {2}} = \ frac {\ pm \ sqrt {S}} {a} \) Ã Â Â ± Ã Â²3 + 3 = (± Ã Â + iÂ²) 3 Ã ¢ 3I Â ± iÂ² (± Ã Â + iÂ²) = a \ (\ frac {b \ left (b ^ {2} -3 ac \ right)} {a ^ {3}} \) I ≤ ± 3 in Â Â²3 = (I Â ± Ã ¢ iÂ²) 3 to 3I Â ± iÂ² (I Â ± Ã ¢ iÂ²) \ (\ sqrt {(\ alpha + \ beta) ^ {2} - 4 \ alpha \ beta} \) { (± Ã Â + iÂ²) 2 AI Â ± iÂ²} = \ (\ frac {\ left (b ^ {2} -ac \ right) \ sqrt {b ^ {2} -4 ac}} {a ^ { 3}} \) Ã Â Â ± 4 + Â²4 = {(± Ã Â + iÂ²) 2 Ã ¢ Â ± 2I iÂ² 2} Ã ¢ Â ± 2i 2a Â²2 = \ (\ left (\ frac { b ^ {2} -2 ac} {a ^ {2}} \ right) ^ {2} -2 \ frac {c ^ {2} {a} ^ {2}} \) Ã Â Â Ã ¢ ± 4 Ã Â²4 = (I Â Ã Â²2 ± 2 A) (I 2 + Ã Â ± Â²2) \ (= \ frac {\ pm b \ left (b ^ {2} -2 ac \ right) \ sqrt { b ^ {2} - 4 ac}} {a ^{4}} \) Ã Â Â ± 2 + Ã Â ± Ã Â²2 iÂ² + = (± Ã Â + iÂ²) 2 The Â ± iÂ² \ (\ frac {\ alpha} {\ beta} + \ frac {\ b eta} {\ alpha} = \ frac {\ alpha ^ {2} + \ beta ^ {2}} {\ alpha \ beta} = \ frac {(\ alpha + \ beta) ^ {2} -2 \ alpha \ beta} {\ alpha \ beta} \) The Â ± 2A ² + Â²2Ã Â ± Ã Â ± iÂ² = I (I ≤ ± iÂ² +) \ (\ left (\ frac {\ alpha} {\ beta} \ right) ^ {2} + \ left (\ frac {\ beta} {\ alpha} \ right) ^ {2} = \ frac {\ alpha ^ {4} + \ beta ^ {4}} {\ alpha ^ {2} \ beta ^ {2}} = \ frac {\ left (\ alpha ^ {2} + \ beta ^ {2} \ right) ^ {2} -2 \ alpha ^ {2} \ beta ^ {2}} {\ alpha ^ {2} \ beta ^ {2}} \) (xii) NB2 = Ac (1 + n) 2 when a root is n times of another 9. roots under special cases for the ax2 of the quadratic equation + bx + c = 0 If b = 0 roots a are of equal magnitude but of opposite sign If c = 0 Ã ¢ a root is zero other is b / a If b = c = 0 Ã ¢ both roots are equal to zero If a = c Ã ¢ roots are reciprocal between them (Begin {array} {} ll a> 0 & c 0, mathrm {b}> 0, mathrm {c}> 0 mathrm {a}