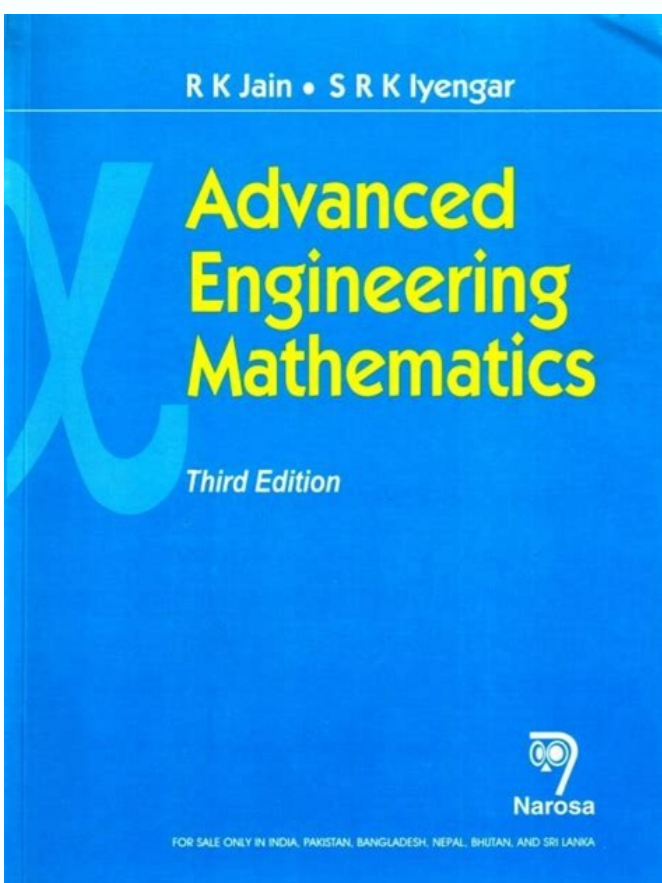
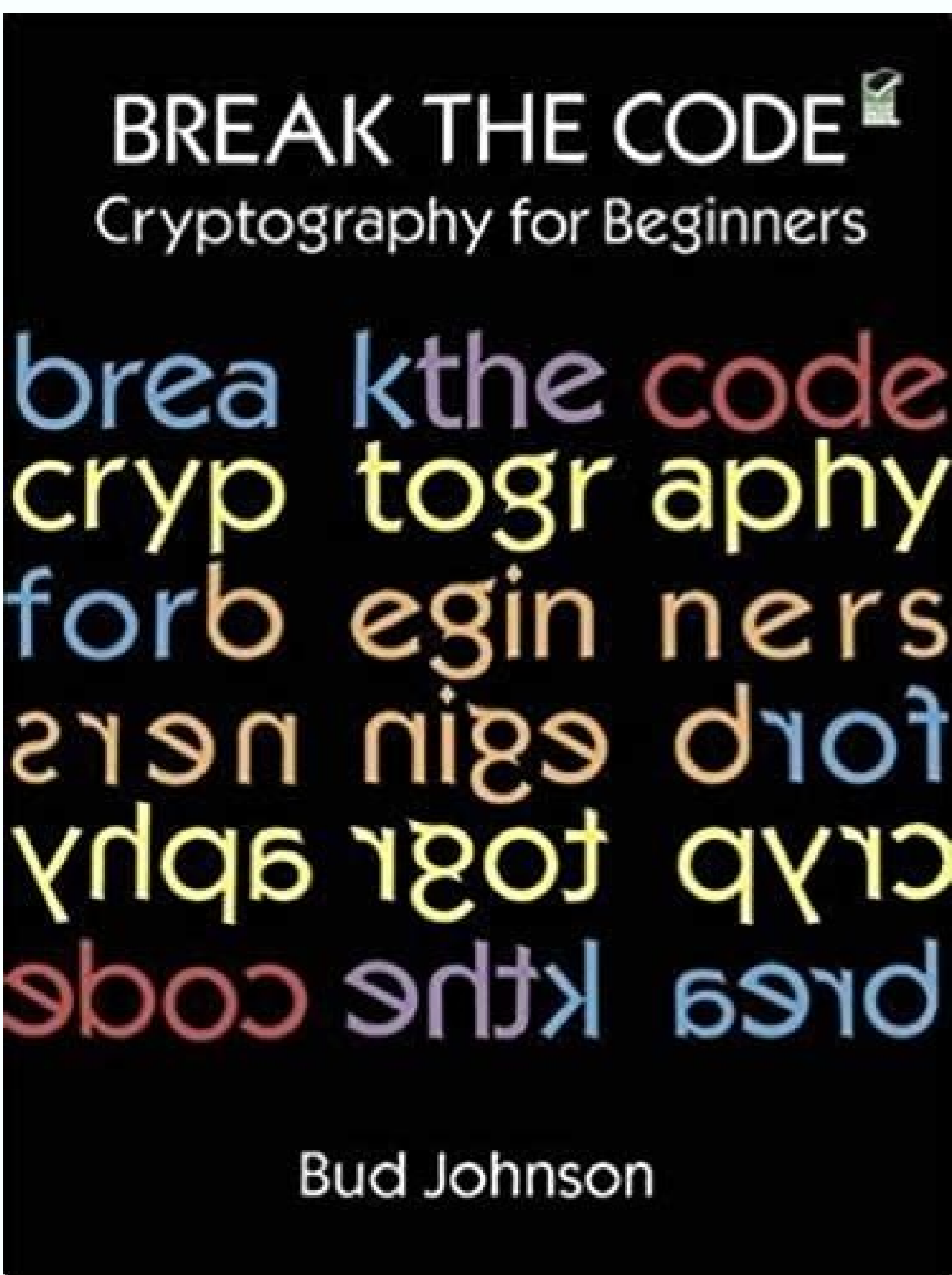




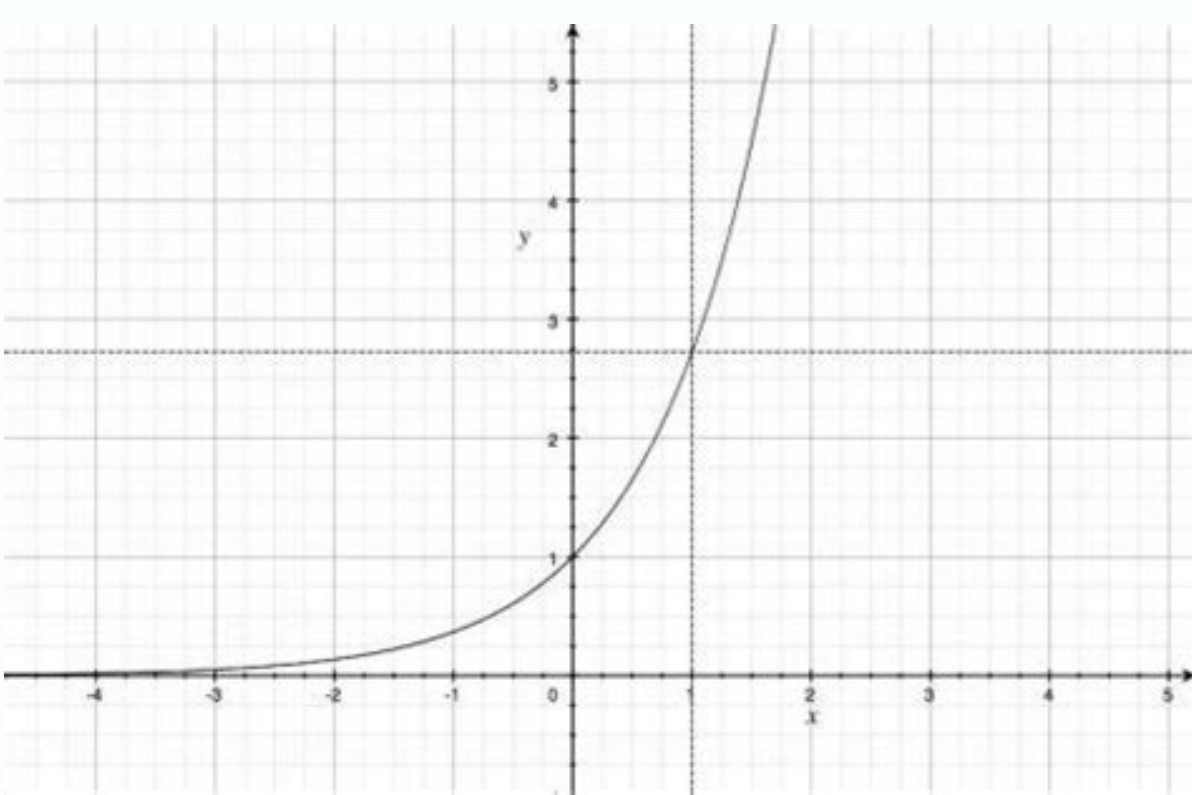
I'm not robot



Next



PHS (Determination) – Design Sun/Earth						
	Splenic Binary (concentrated)		Ajna Binary (Periodic)		Solar Plexus Binary (Cyclical)	
	Tone 1 Smell	Tone 2 Taste	Tone 3 Outer Vision	Tone 4 Inner Vision	Tone 5 Feeling	Tone 6 Touch
PHS Color						
6 - Light	<i>Left fixed - Direct</i>			<i>Right fixed - Indirect</i>		
	It is better to eat in the daytime because having to eat in the dark isn't good for you.			It is better to eat only when the sun goes down or during the day in indirect light.		
5 - Sound	<i>Left fixed - High</i>			<i>Right fixed - Low</i>		
	It is better to eat having the TV or Radio on or in noisy/loud restaurants.			It is better to eat in a quiet place with some low background noises or in silence.		
4 - Touch	<i>Left fixed - Calm</i>			<i>Right fixed - Nervous</i>		
	It is better to eat alone or with calm people and avoid all kinds of discussions while eating.			It is better to eat while walking or doing something else because sitting still and eating is bad for you.		
3 - Thirst	<i>Left fixed - Hot</i>			<i>Right fixed - Cold</i>		
	It is better to eat hot/warm foods and drinks as heated or spicy food goes down with a sense of comfort while cold food doesn't make you feel right.			It is better to eat cold foods and drinks otherwise it is better cooking and then waiting for food to cool to at least room temperature.		
2 - Taste	<i>Left fixed - Open</i>			<i>Right fixed - Closed</i>		
	You are open to try different foods if their taste is good for you.			You are selective about foods and you already know when you won't like the taste even before it is in the mouth.		
1 - Appetite	<i>Left fixed - Consecutive</i>			<i>Right fixed - Alternating</i>		
	It is better to eat one thing at a time and finishing it before moving on to the next (all the carrots then all the potatoes).			You love mixed food so it is good to alternate foods (carrot, potato, carrot, potato).		



Class 9 Chapter 8 - Quadrilaterals

7. ABCD is a rhombus. Show that diagonal AC bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle C$ and diagonal BD bisects $\angle B$ as well as $\angle D$.

Sol. Consider triangles ADC and ABC,
 $AD = AB$ [Sides of a rhombus]
 AC is common.
 $CD = CB$ [Sides of a rhombus]
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABC$ [SSS]
 $\Rightarrow \angle DAC = \angle BAC$... (i) [CPCT]
 and $\angle DCA = \angle BCA$... (ii) [CPCT]
 Hence AC bisects $\angle A$ and $\angle C$.
 Similarly, by taking triangles BAD and BCD, we can show that BD bisects $\angle B$ and $\angle D$.

8. ABCD is a rectangle in which diagonal AC bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle C$. Show that:
 (i) ABCD is a square
 (ii) diagonal BD bisects $\angle B$ as well as $\angle D$.

Sol. (i) Consider triangles ADC and ABC,
 $\angle DAC = \angle BAC$ [AC is bisector of $\angle A$]
 $\angle DCA = \angle BCA$ [AC is bisector of $\angle C$]
 AC is common.
 $\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABC$ [ASA]
 $AD = AB$ [CPCT]
 As in rectangle ABCD, adjacent sides are equal.
 Hence ABCD is a square.
 (ii) Consider triangles DAB and DCB,
 $AB = BC = CD = DA$ [Sides of a square]
 BD is common.
 $\therefore \triangle DAB \cong \triangle DCB$ [SSS]
 $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle CDB$ [CPCT]

MathonGo 5

The right answer depends a lot on your mathematical past. I suppose you have seen some variable range cholas, and not too much of it. Instead of using your u and v , I'll use x and y . The density function of x is $\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ (for $x \geq 0$), and 0 elsewhere. There is a similar expression for the density function of y . By independence, the function of joint density of x and y is of $\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)}$ in the first quadrant, and 0 on other places. Let $z = x + y$. We want to find the density function of Z . First we will find the function of cumulative distribution $F(z)$ of Z , that is, the likelihood of $Z \leq z$. Therefore, we want the likelihood that $x + y \leq z$. Geometry is a little different when Z is positive than when Z is negative. I will make Z positive, and you can treat Z negative. Consider Z fixed and positive, and tracing the $x + y = z$ line. We want to find the probability that the couple ordered (x, y) end up that line or on it. The only relevant region is in the first quadrant. So D is the part of the first quadrant that lets below or at the line $y = x + z$. Then $P(Z \leq z) = \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx dy$. We will evaluate this integral using an iterated integral. First we will integrate with respect to y , and then with respect to x . Note that $\int_0^z \lambda e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dy = \int_0^z \lambda e^{-\lambda x} (-e^{-\lambda(x+y)}) \Big|_0^{z-x} dx = \int_0^z \lambda e^{-\lambda x} (e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda(x+z)}) dx$. Interior integral ends up being $1 - e^{-\lambda(x+z)}$. Therefore, now we need to find $\int_0^z (1 - e^{-\lambda(x+z)}) \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$. For density function $f(z)$ from Z , differentiate the function of cumulative distribution, $e^{-\lambda z}$. please note that we only handle z . a very similar argument will take you to $f(z)$ for negative values of z . the main difference is that the final integration is $\int_z^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx dy$. carrying previsoory, the forecast is currently unavailable. you can download the paper by clicking the button above. here you can download free reading notes of engineering

