



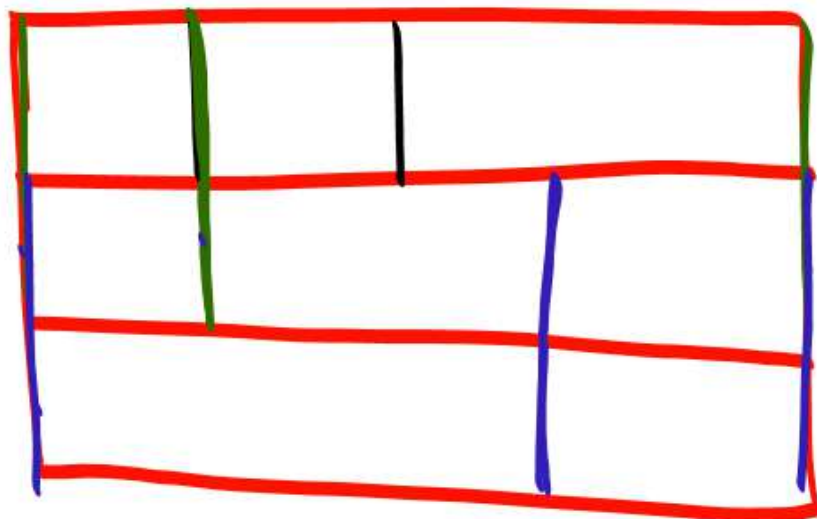
COUNTING OF -2 FIGURE

Note

ऐसे चतुर्भुज जिनमें सभी रेखाएं
एक दूसरे के समान्तर या लम्बवत
होती हैं, वे सभी आयत

का निर्माण करते हैं

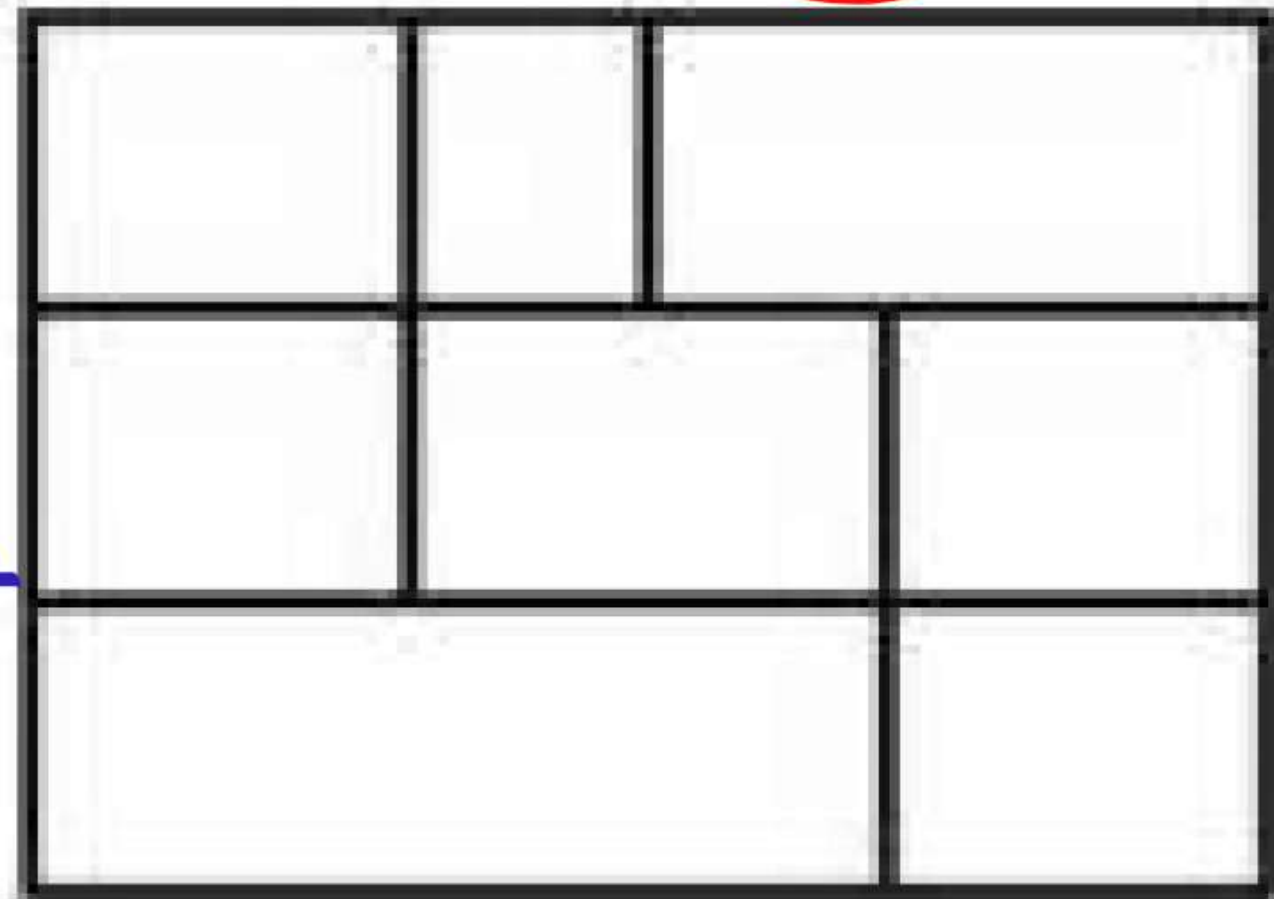
$$\underline{1+2+3} + \underline{2+3} + \underline{2+2} + \underline{3+2+2}$$



How many quadrilaterals are there in the
given figure?

दी गई आकृति में कितने चतुर्भुज हैं?

आयतों



(a) 21

(c) 18

(b) 19

(d) 22



~~(d)~~ 8

Find the total number of rectangles in the figure.

आकृति में कुल आयतों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।



(a) 31

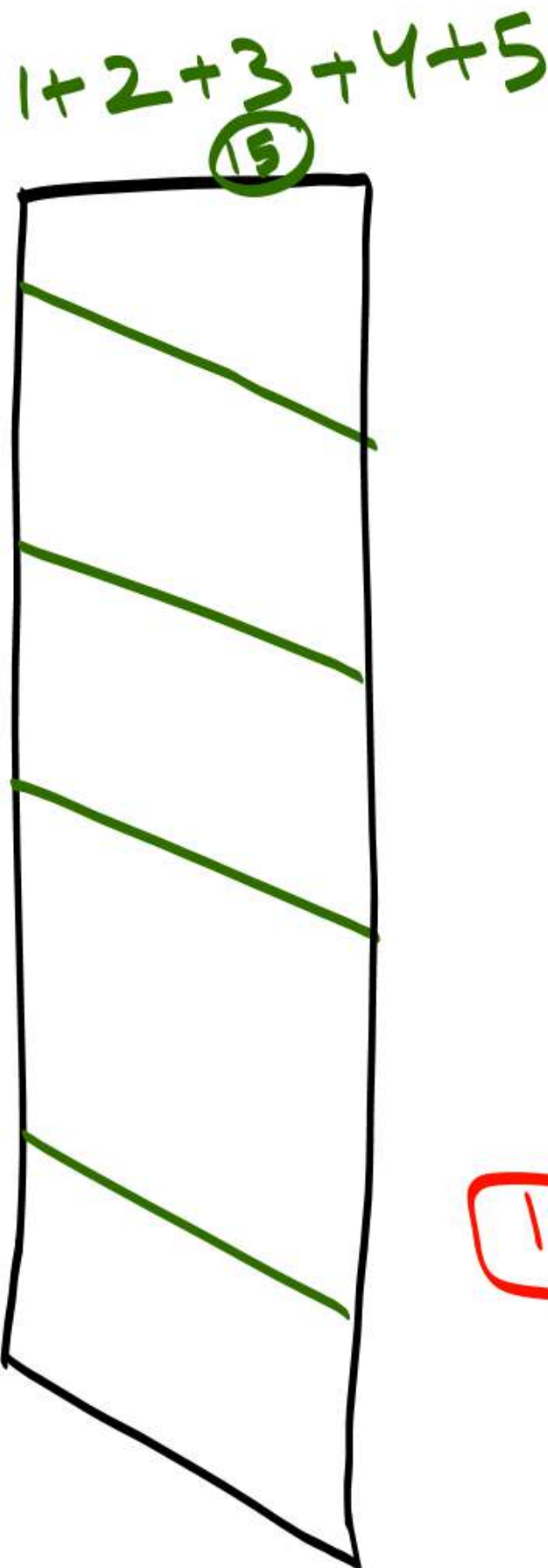
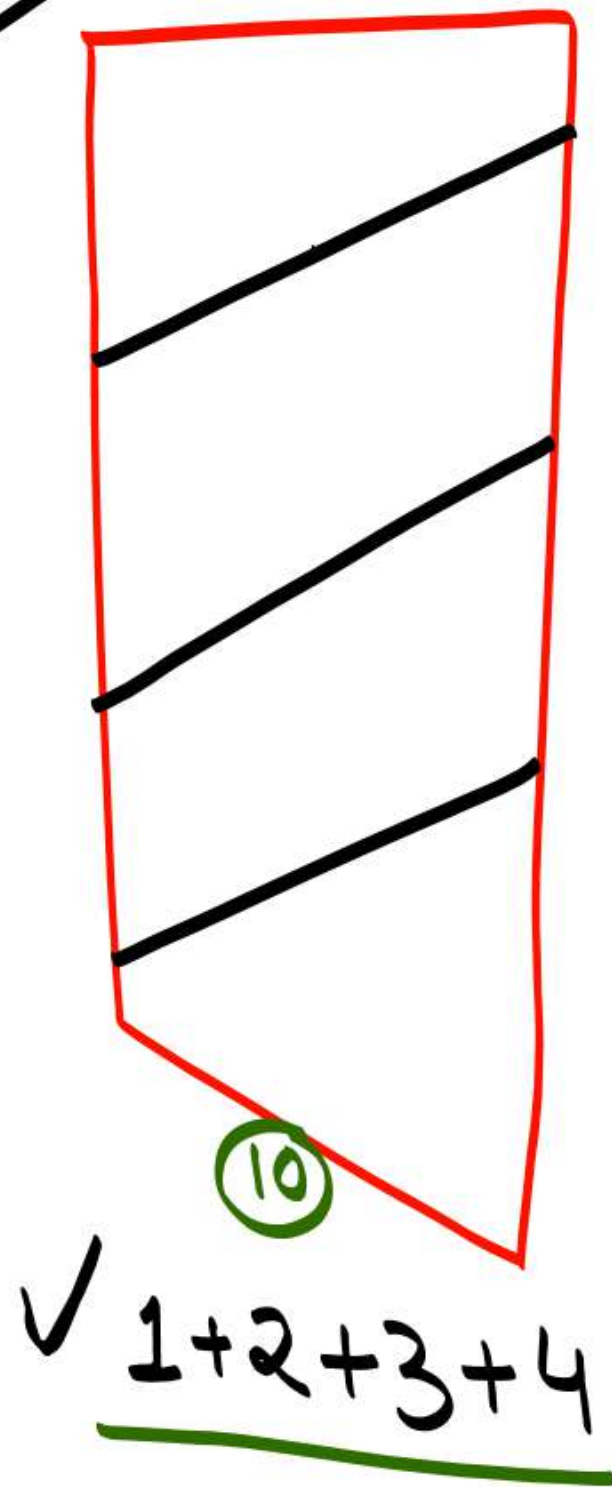
✓ (c) 36

$$1 + 8 + 27 = 36$$

(b) 29

(d) 28

Trick Method



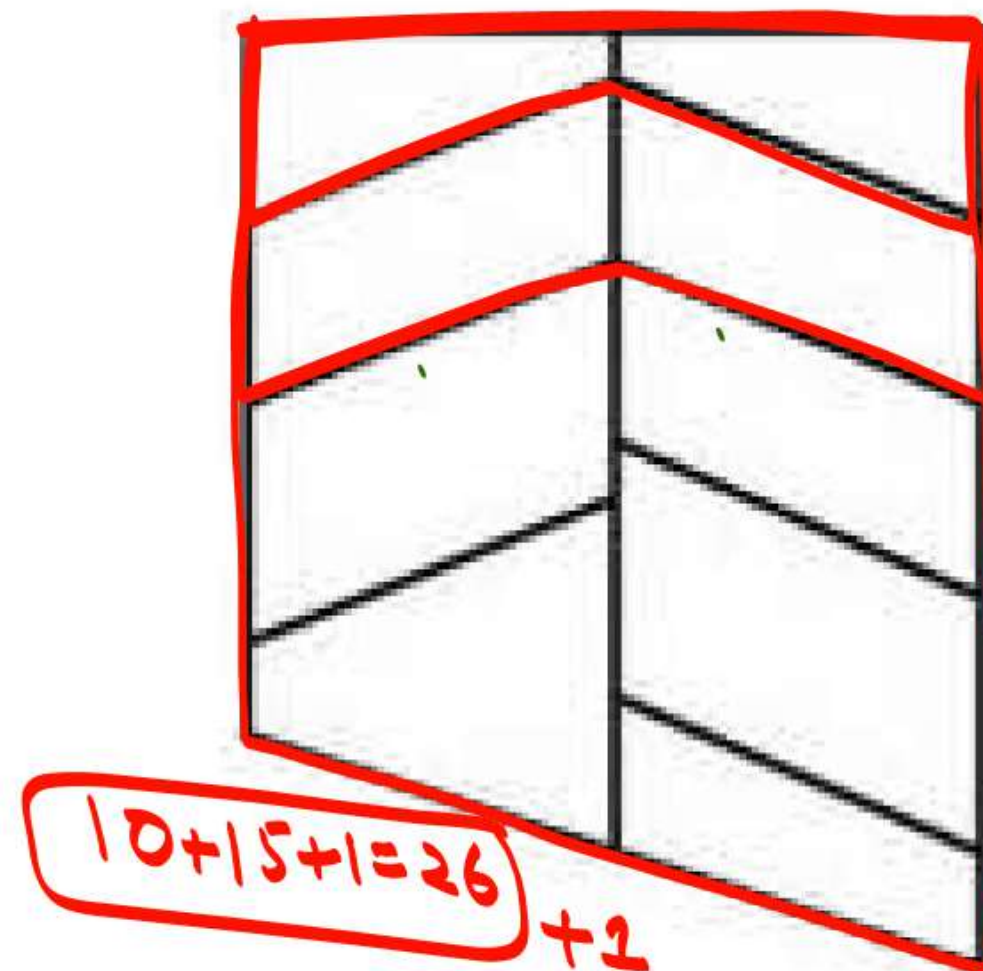
Q. No. :

19



How many quadrilaterals are there in the given figure?

दी गई आकृति में कितने चतुर्भुज हैं?



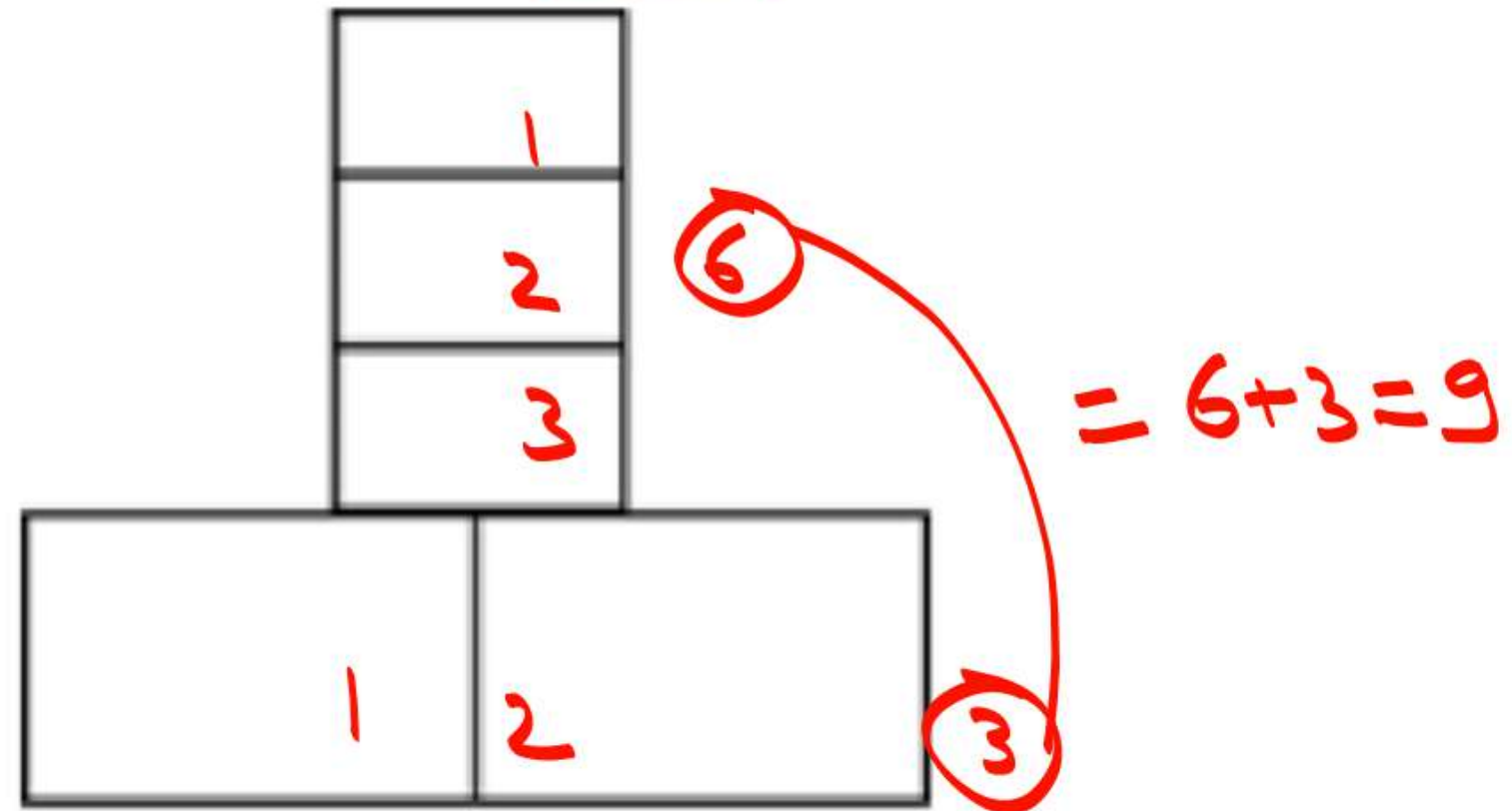
संयोजन
Combination
+1

~~(a) 24~~
☒ (c) 26

~~(b) 20~~
~~(d) 22~~

Identify the number of rectangles in the given figure.

दी गई आकृति में आयतों की संख्या पहचानें।

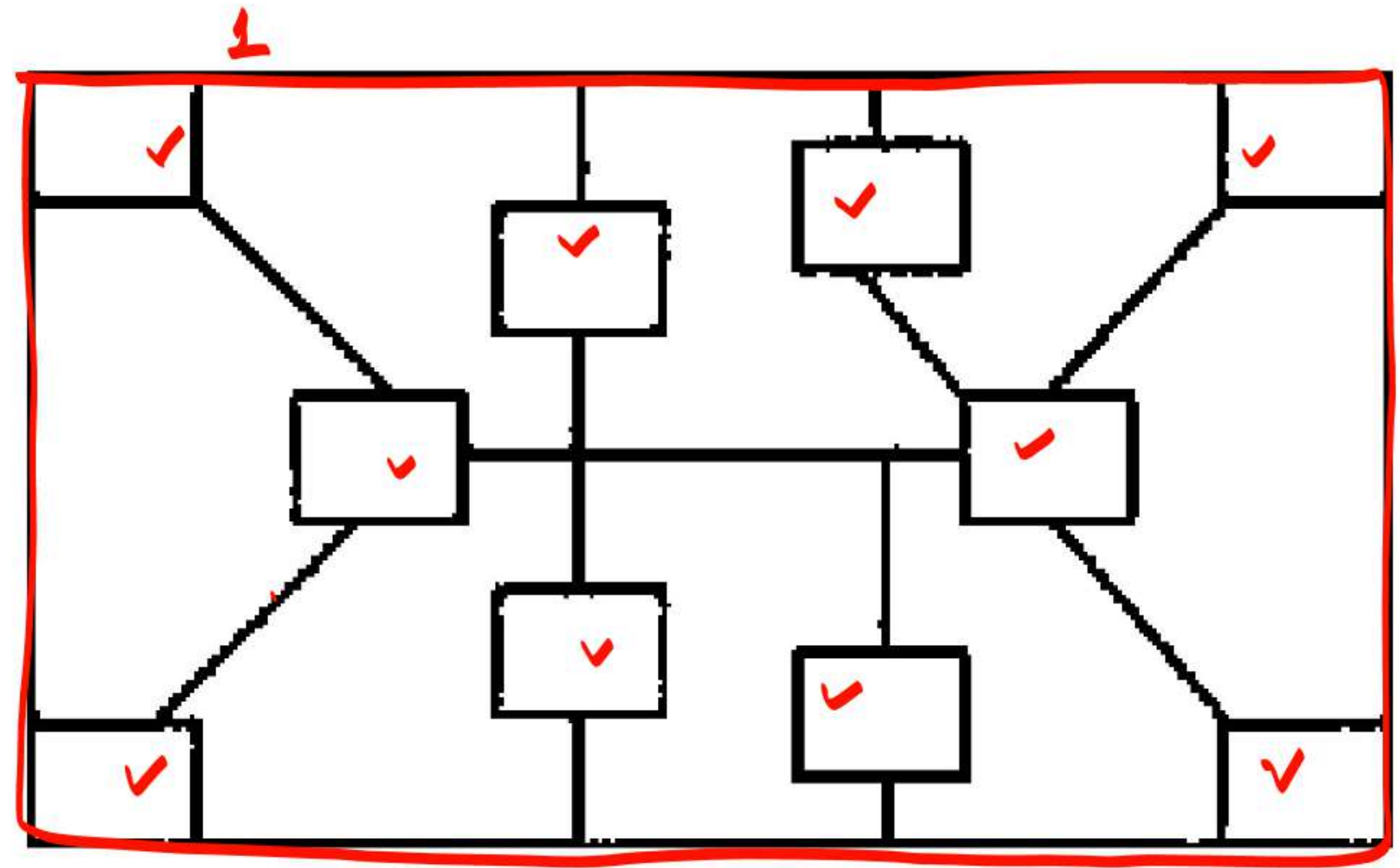


☒ (a) 9
(c) 8

(b) 7
(d) 10

How many rectangles are there in the given figure?

दी गई आकृति में कितने आयत हैं?

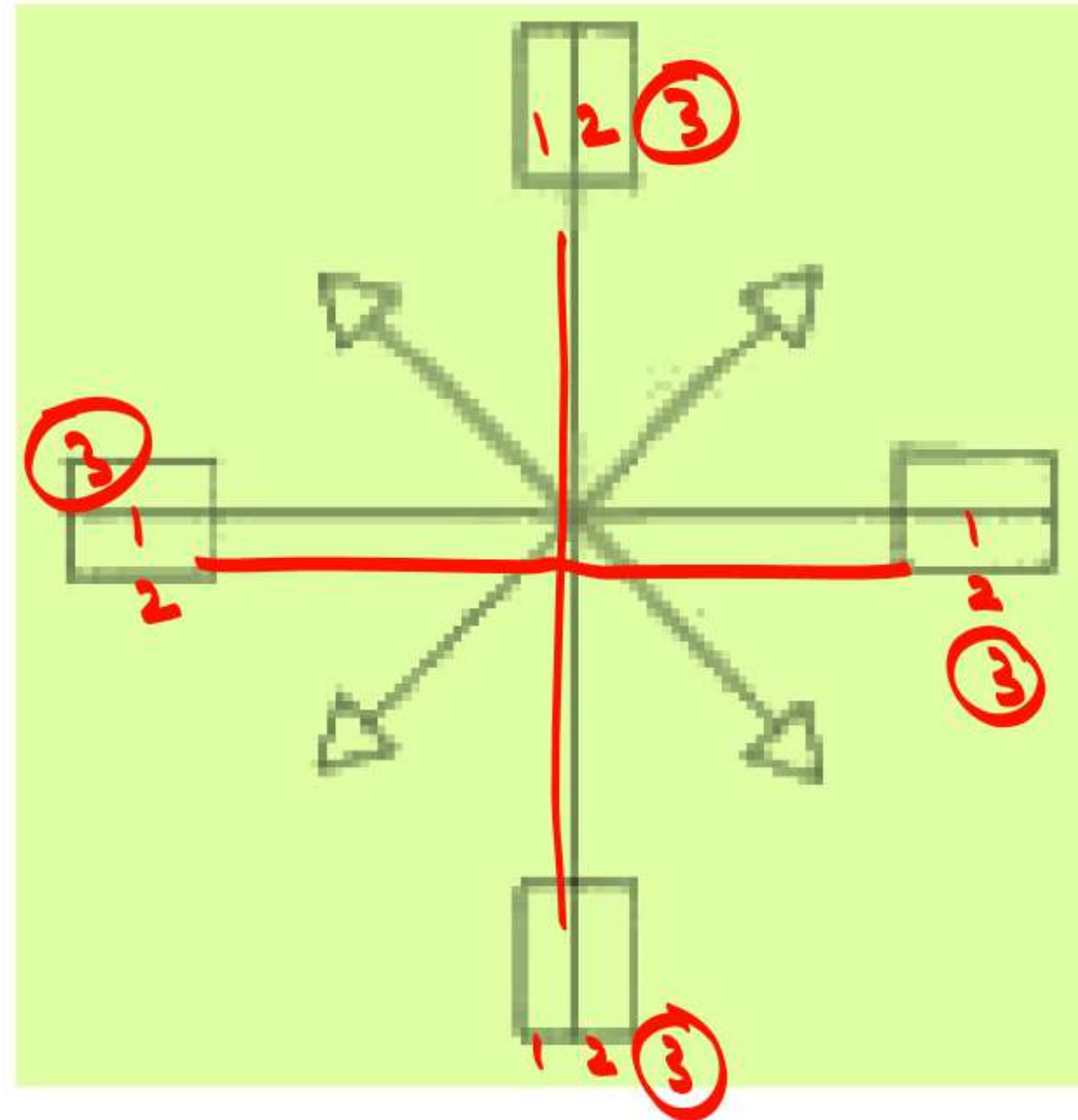


(a) 9

☒ (b) 11

(c) 10 (d) 12

Identify the number of rectangles in the given figure
 दिए गए चित्र में आयतों की संख्या पहचानें।



(a) 10

(b) 8

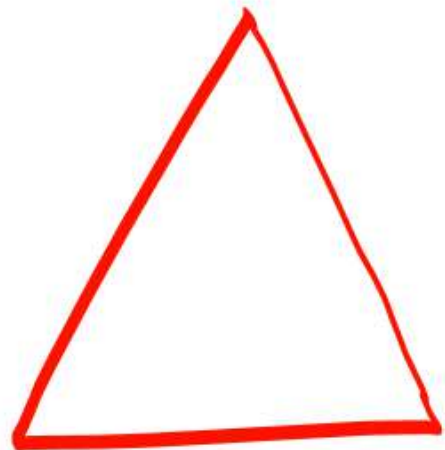
(c) 14

(d) 12

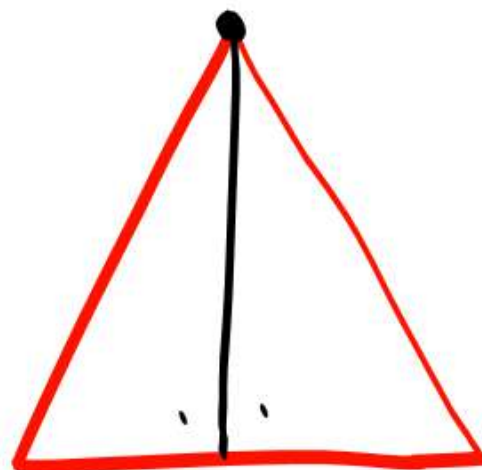
Counting of Triangles

त्रिभुज

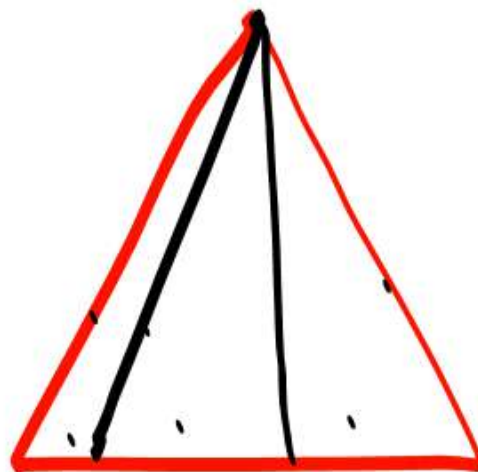
Concepts



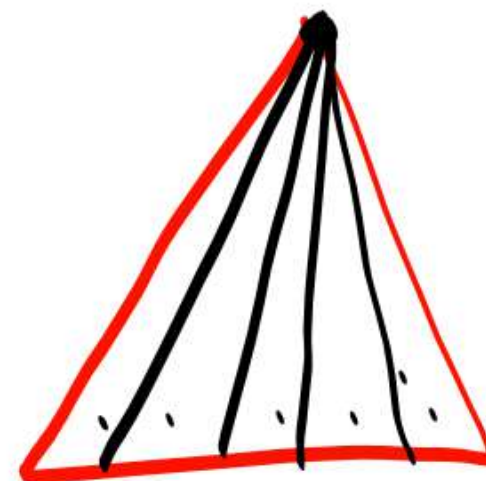
1



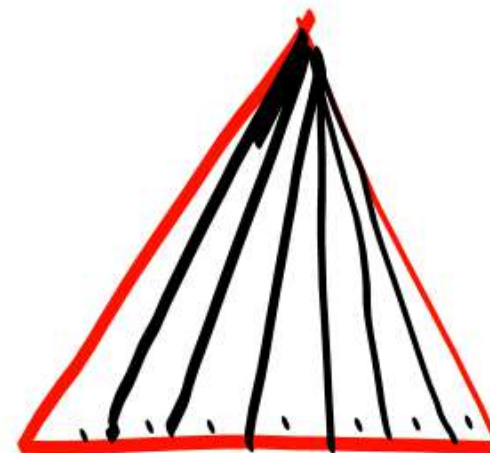
1+2



1+2+3



1+2+3+4+5

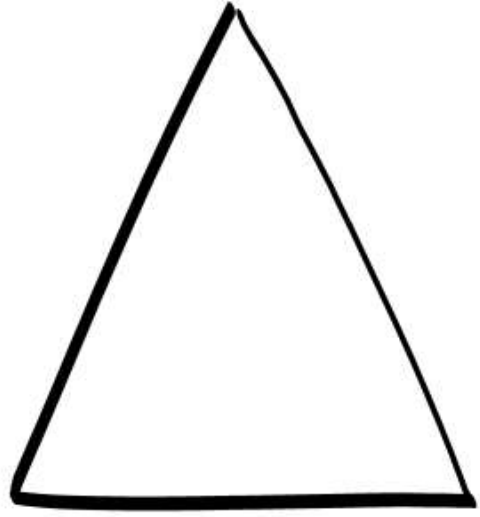


1+2+3+4+5+6+7

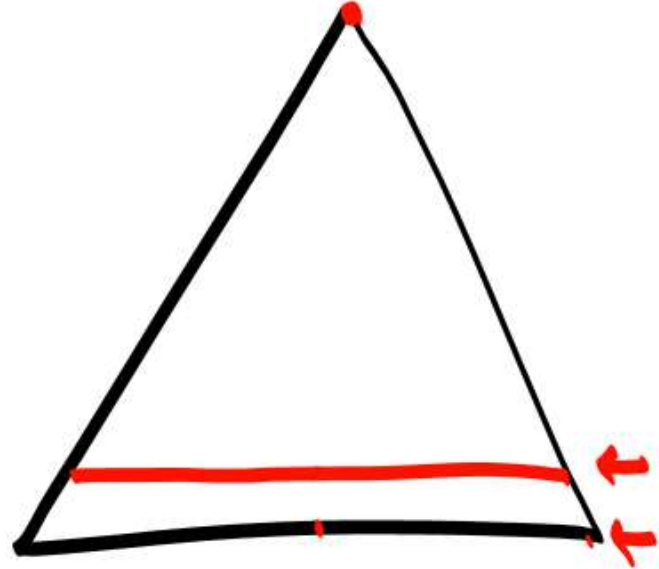
1+2+3+4+5 - - - - N

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

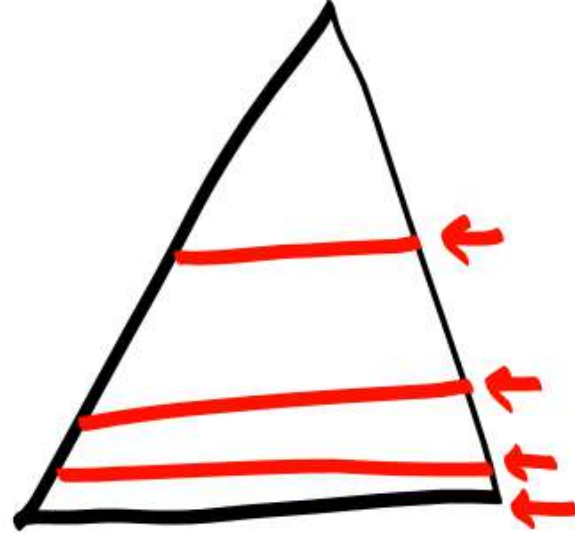
★ Multiple Base (अधोमुख)



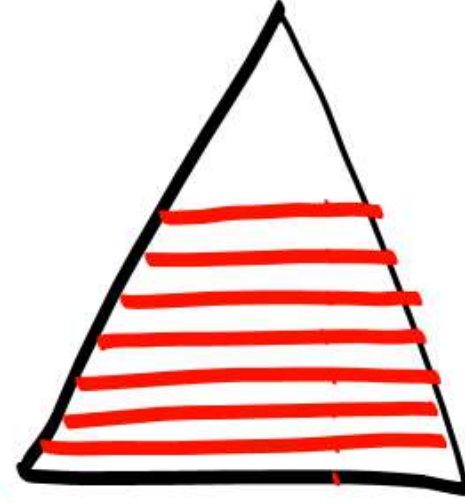
1



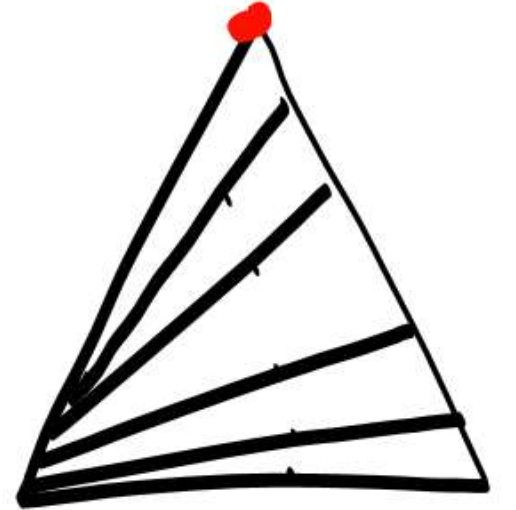
2



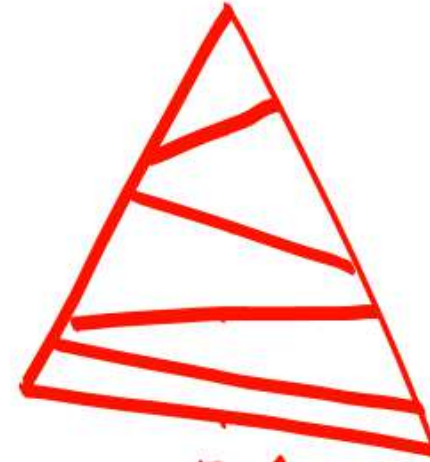
4



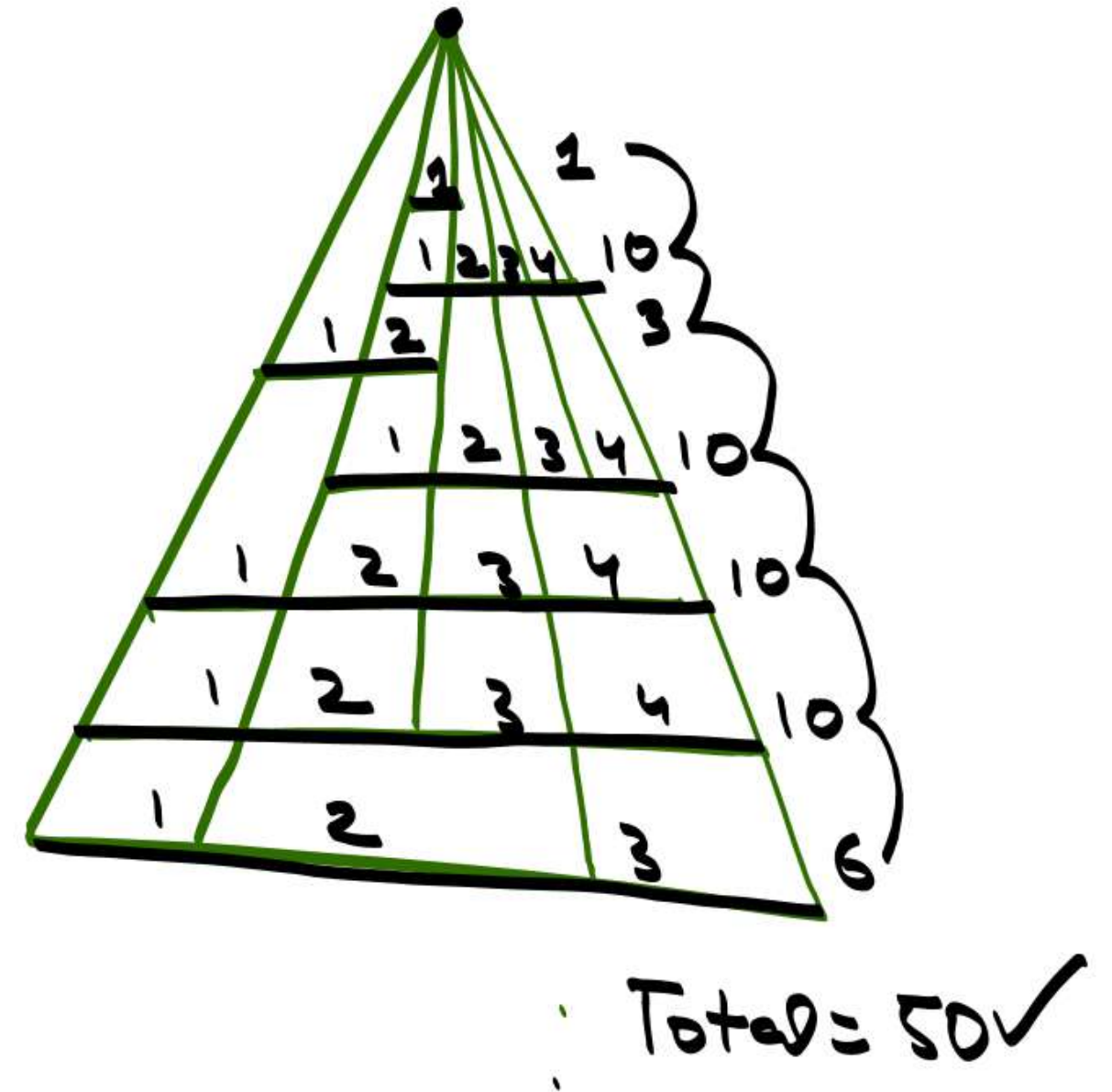
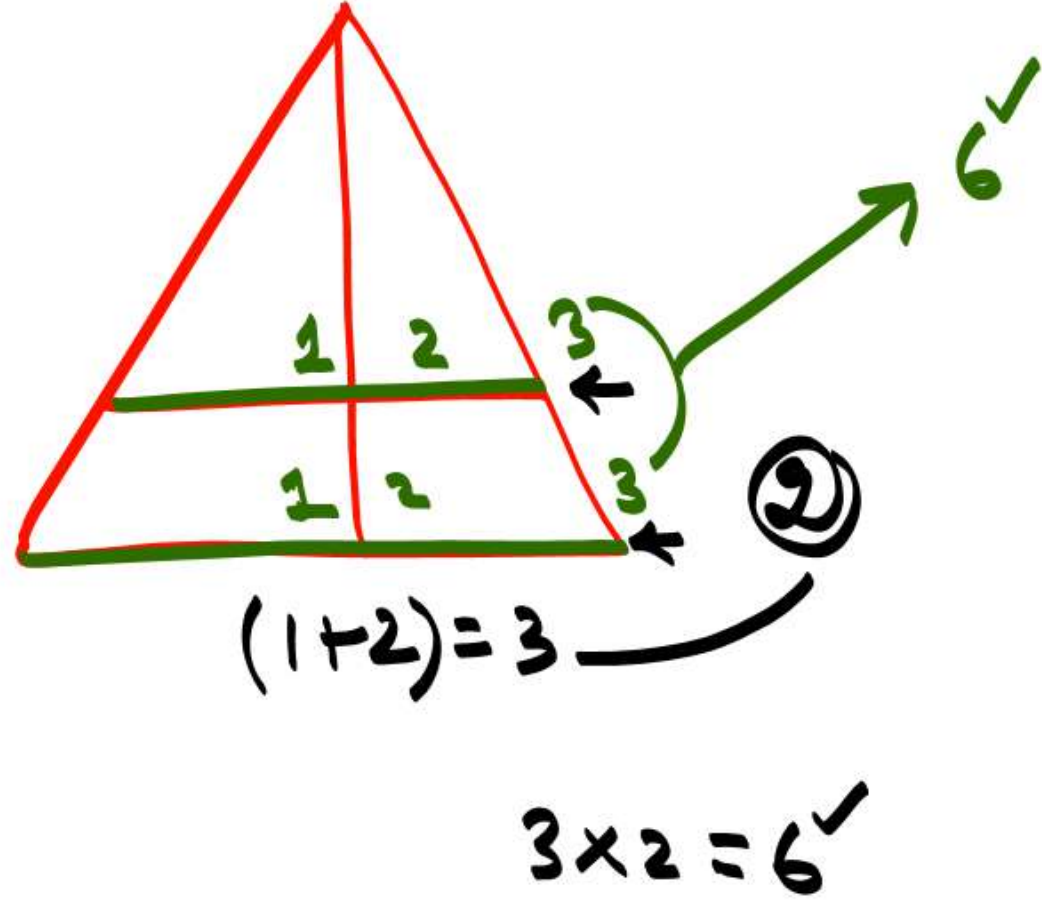
8



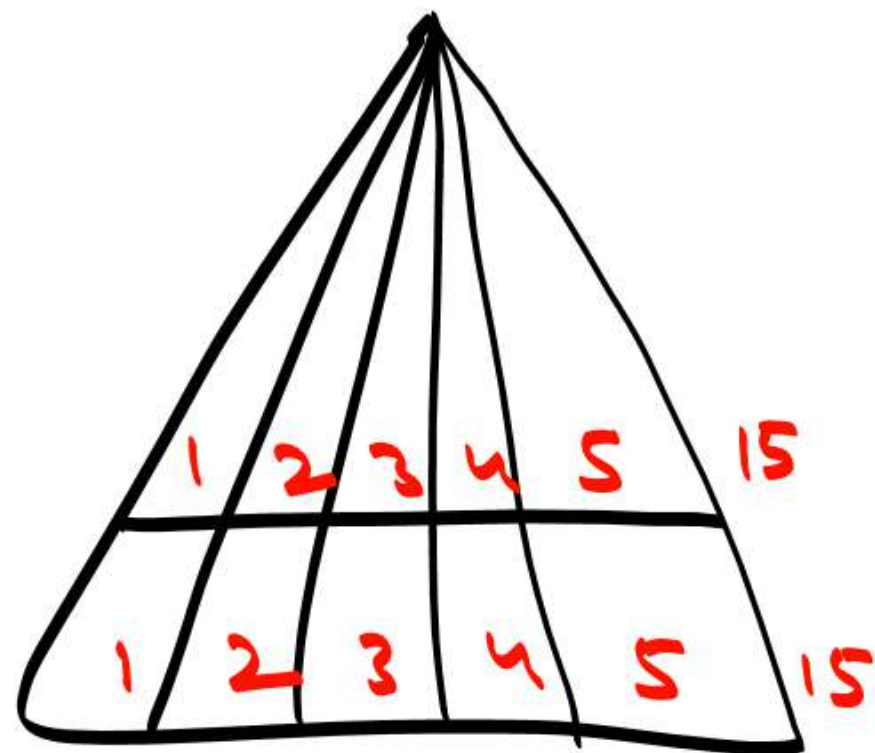
5



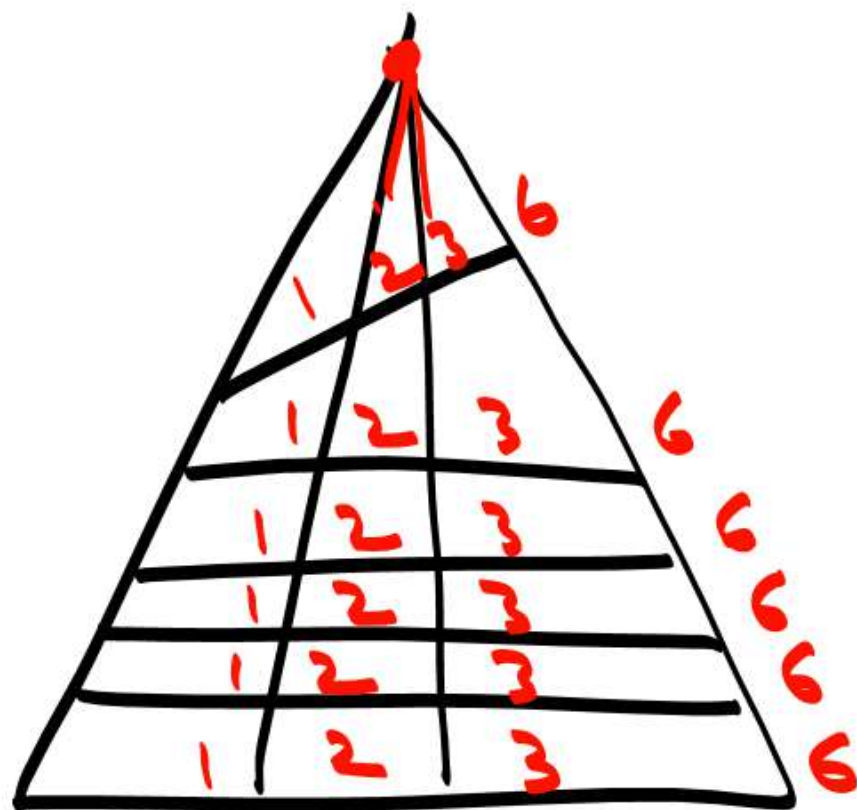
5v



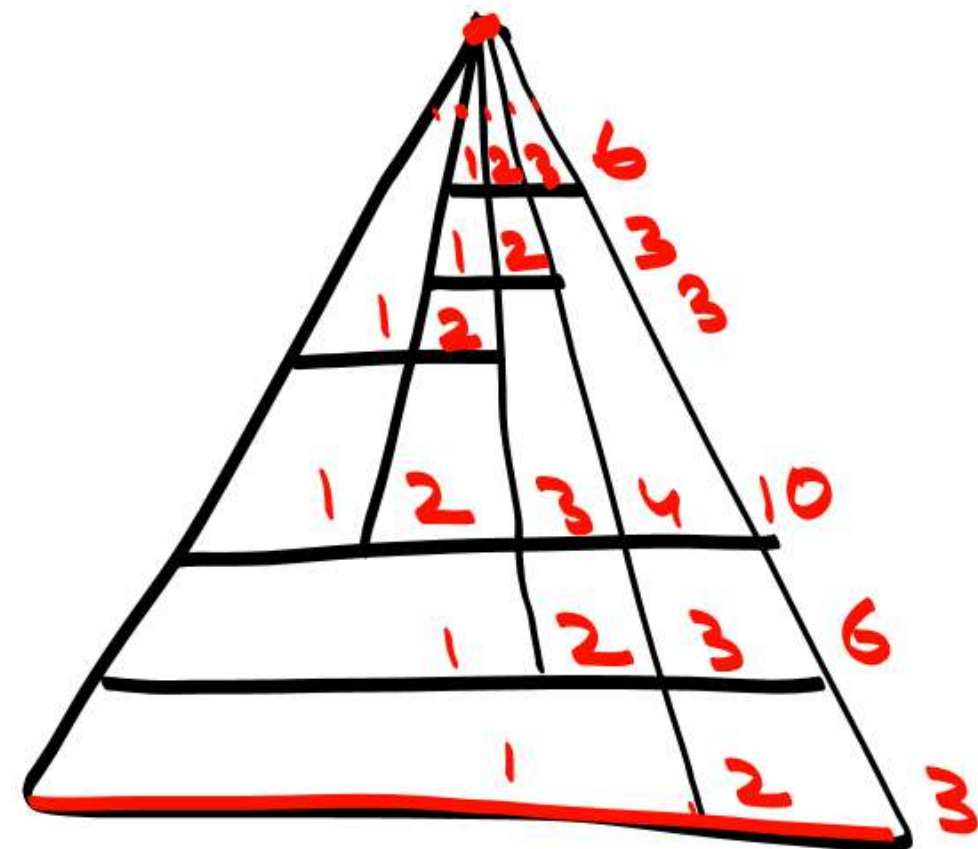
Ex.]



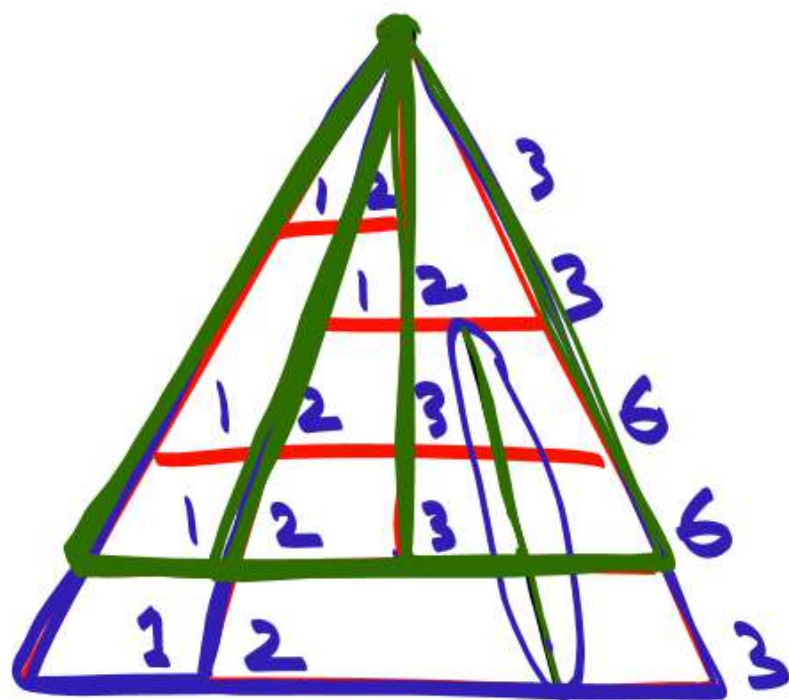
① $\rightarrow 15+15=30$



② $36\checkmark$

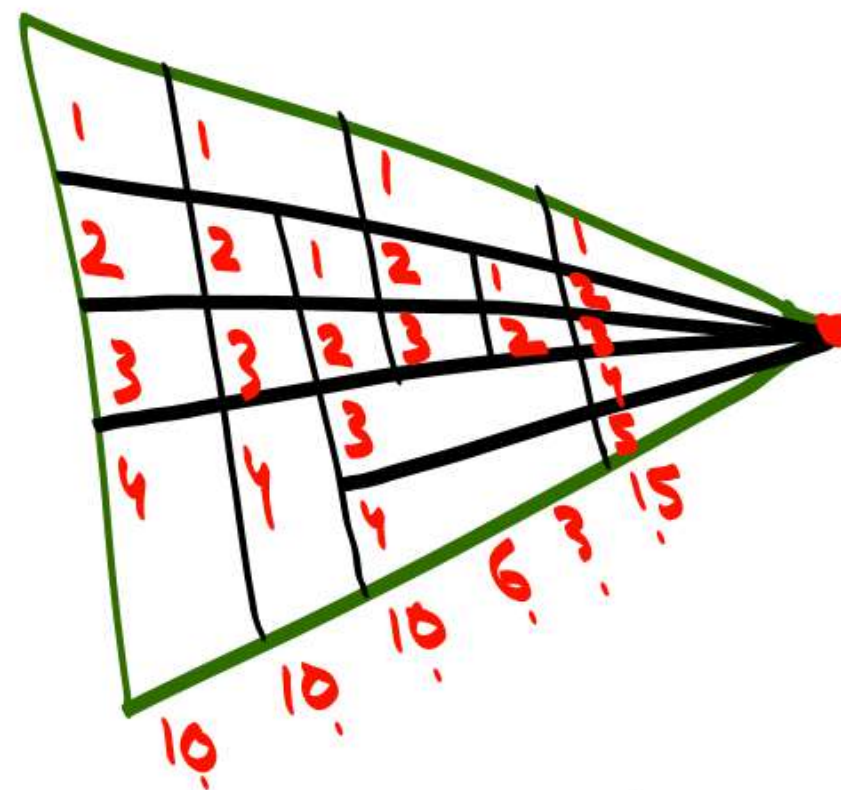


③ $31\checkmark$



21✓

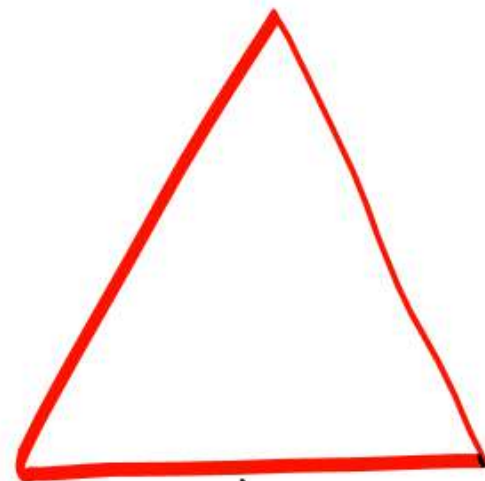
Note✓



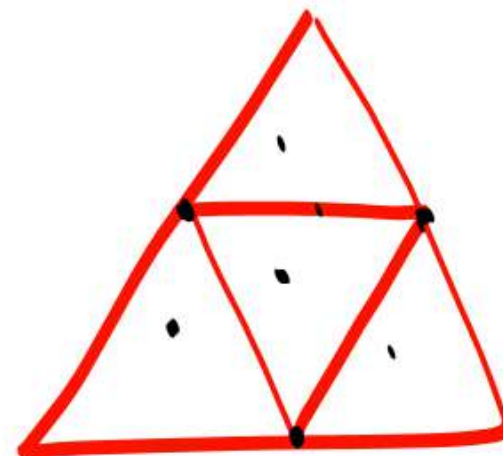
⇒ 54✓



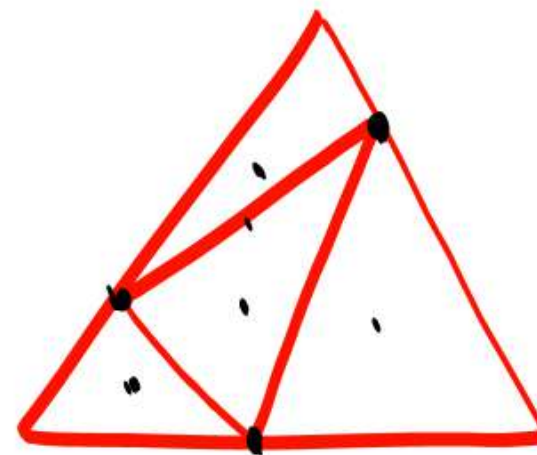
figure inside a figure



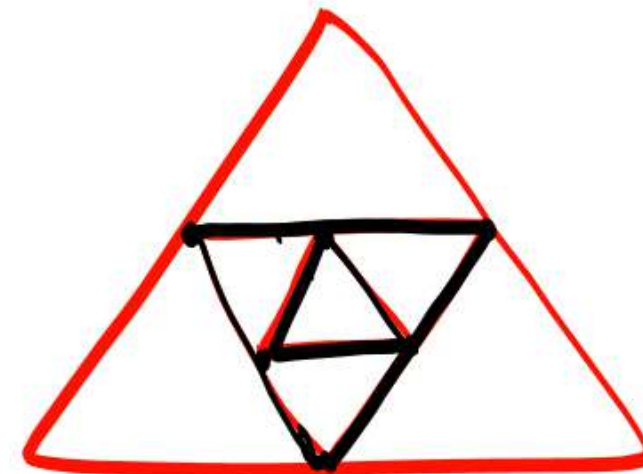
$$1+0$$



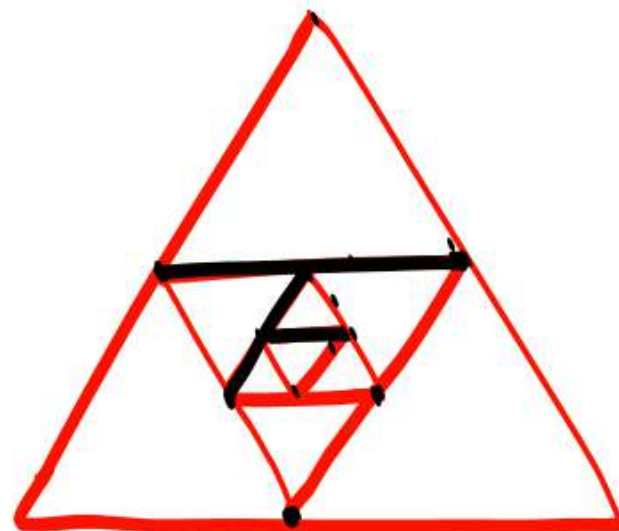
$$1+\underline{4}=5$$



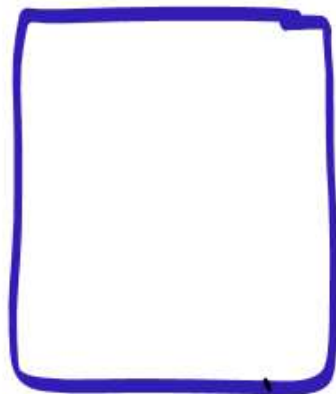
$$1+\underline{4}=5$$



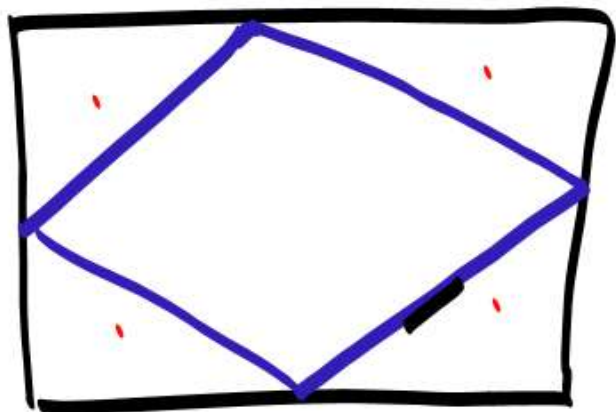
$$1+\underline{4+4}=9$$



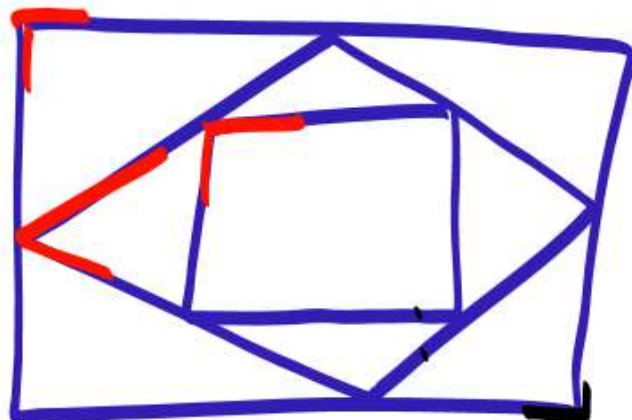
$$1+\underline{4+4+4}=13$$



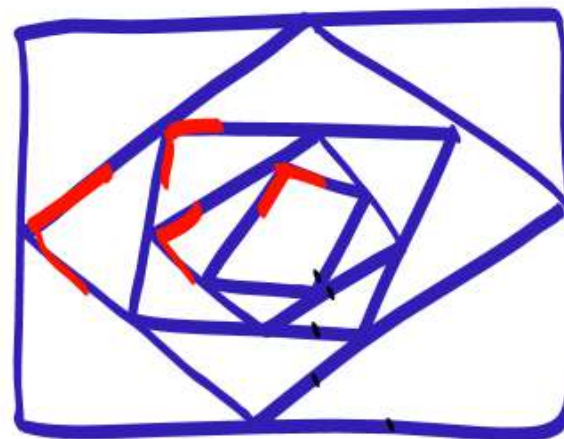
0



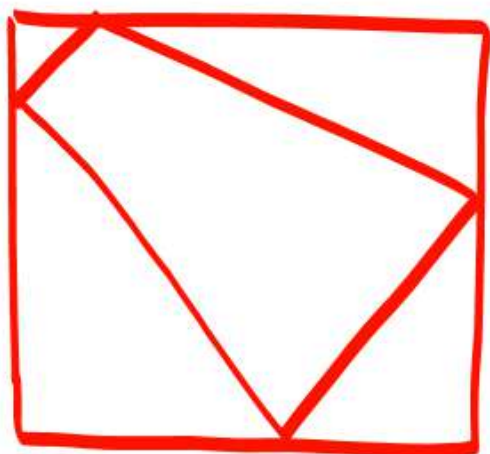
0+4



0+4+4

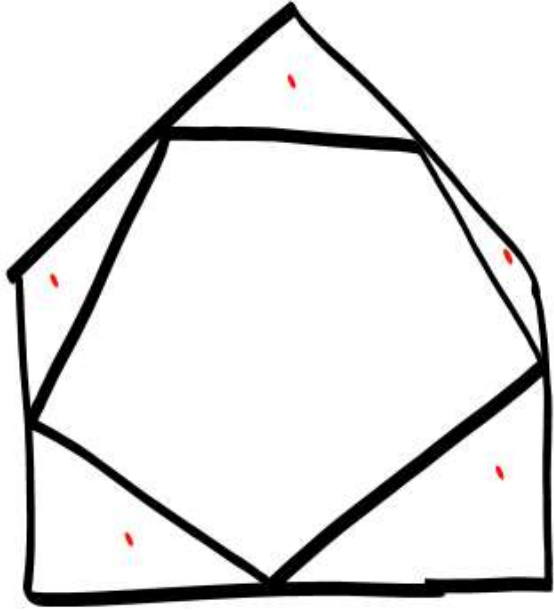


0+4+4+4+4



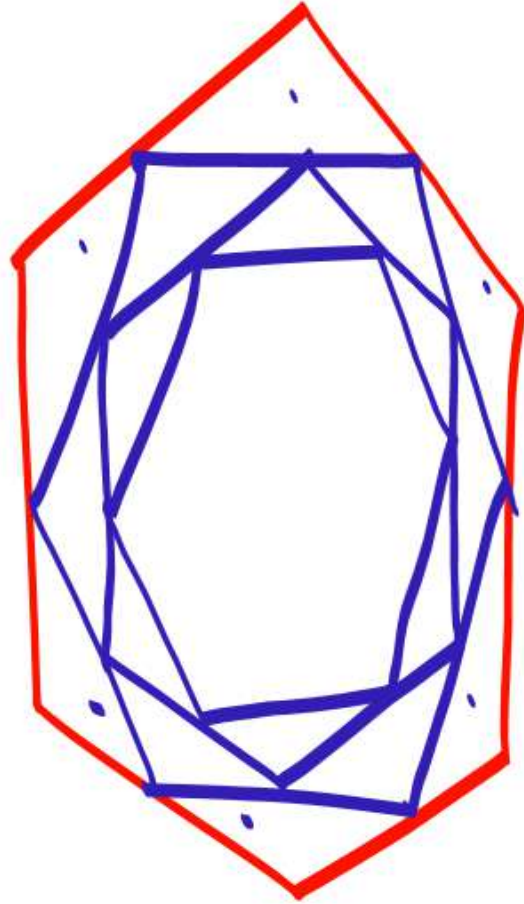
0+4✓

પંચગુજ

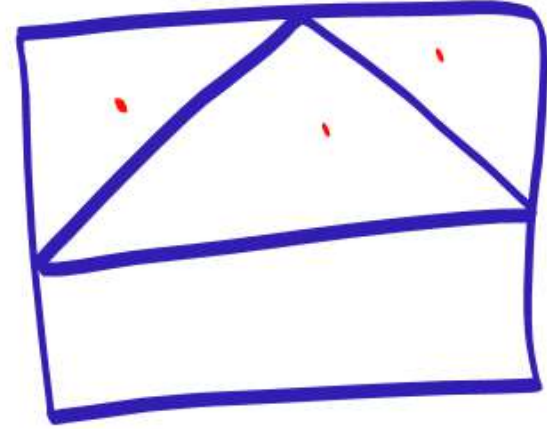


$$0+5$$

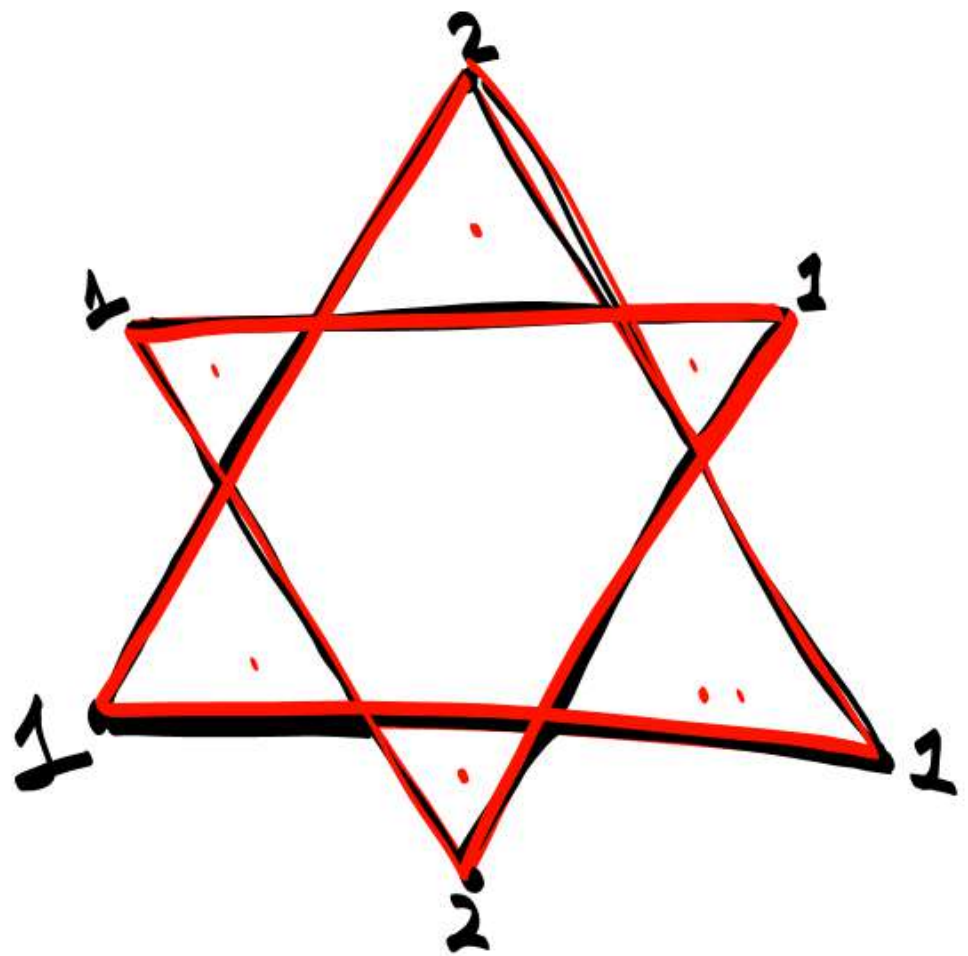
જાટગુજ
Hexagon



$$0+6+6+6$$

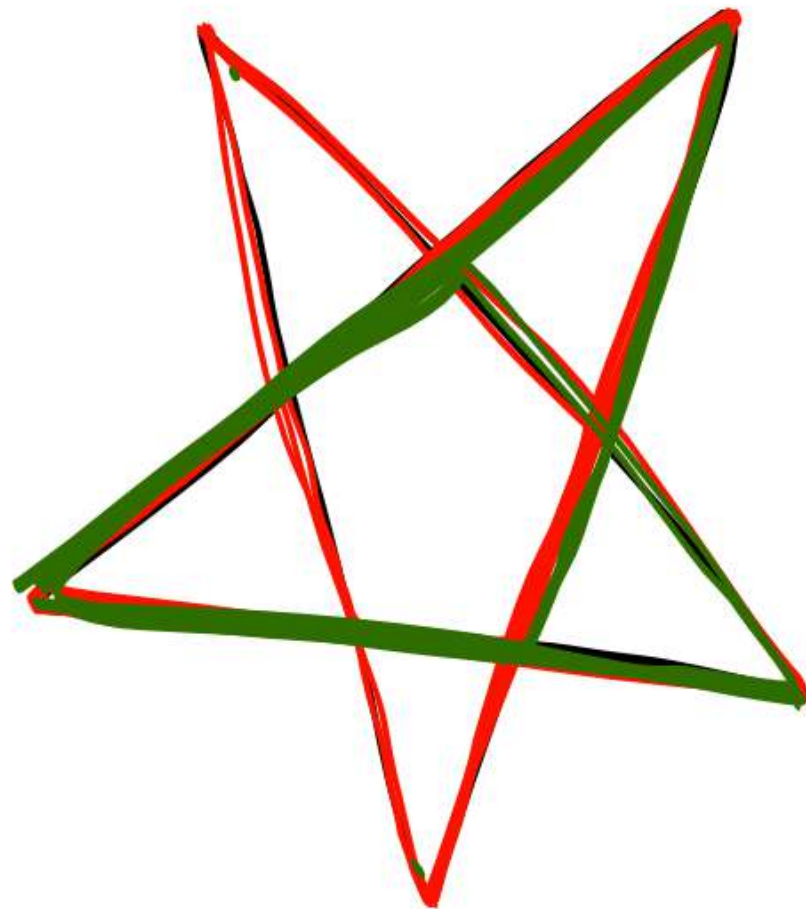


$$0+3$$

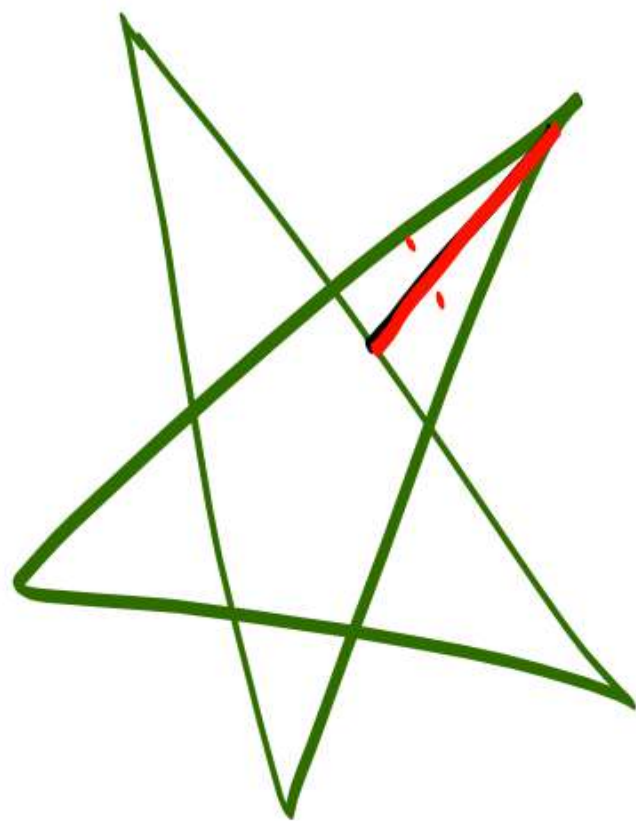


8✓

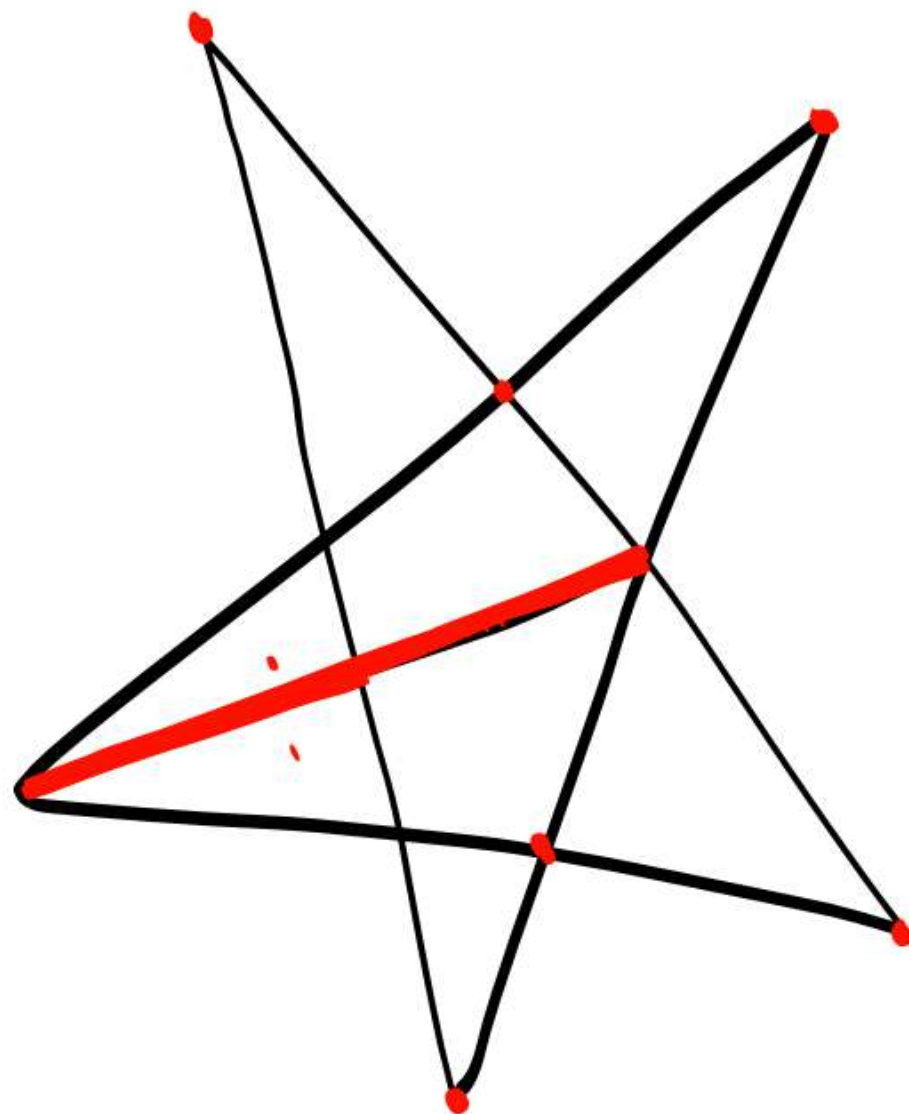
$$6+2=8✓$$



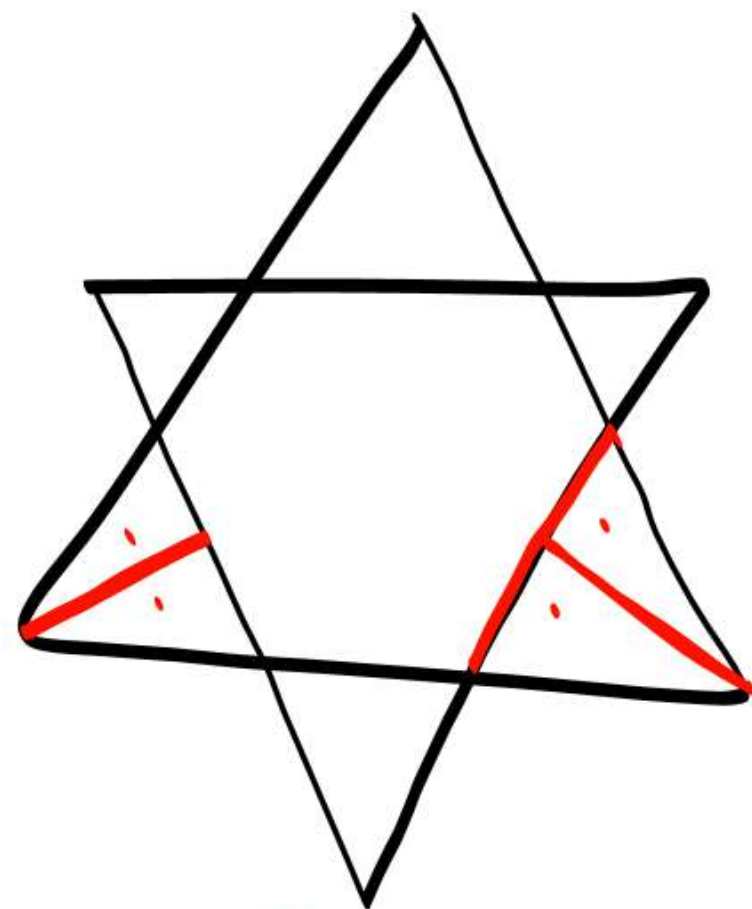
5+5=10✓



$$10 + 2 = 12 \checkmark$$

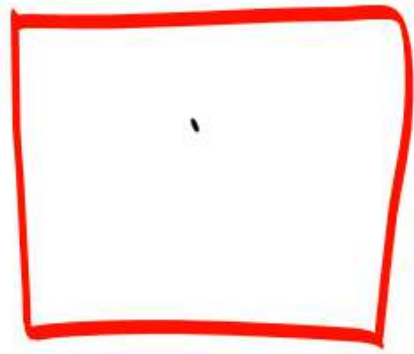


$$10 + 2 + 2 + 4 \\ \Rightarrow 18 \checkmark$$

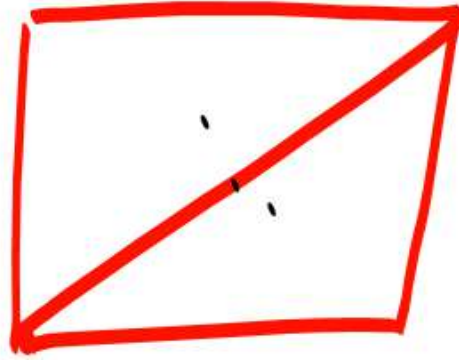


$$8 + 2 + 2 \\ = 12$$

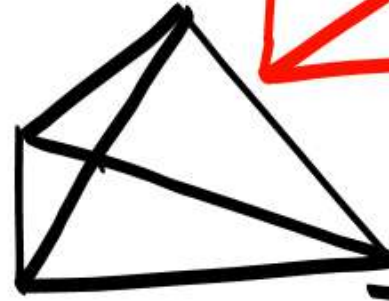
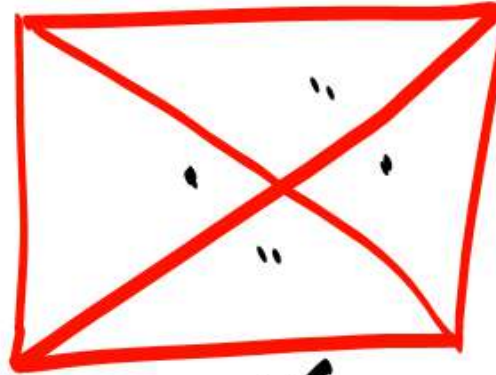
* Diagonals inside a Quadrilateral दोनो विकर्ण



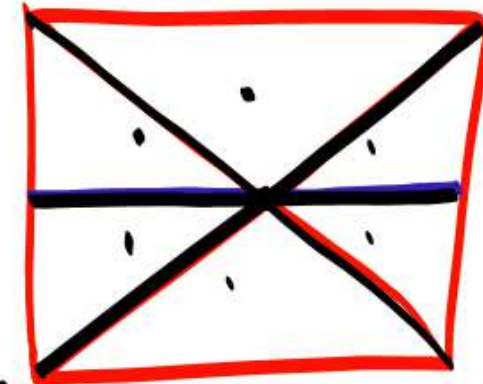
0



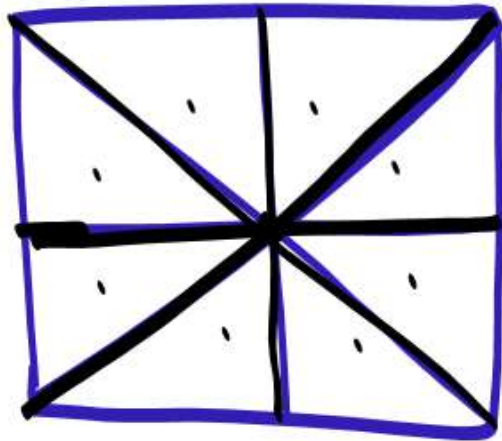
2



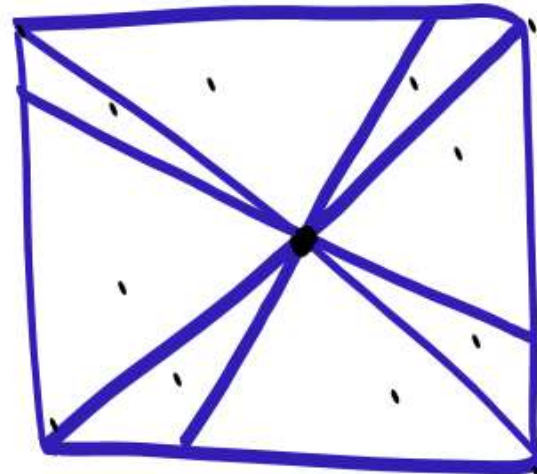
8✓



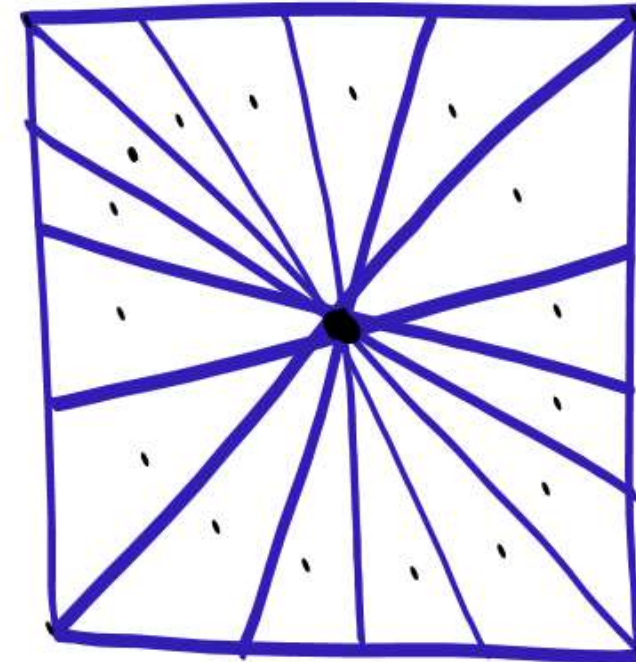
$6 \times 2 = 12$ ✓



$8 \times 2 = 16$



$8 \times 2 = 16$



$16 \times 2 = 32$ ✓

