

# UP POLICE 2018



## REASONING

## FIGURE COUNTING



**CLASS**

**28**

**PART - 2**



# RECTANGLE

- When row(पंक्ति) = column(स्तम्भ)
- When row(पंक्ति)  $\neq$  column(स्तम्भ)

Both are Same

# RECTANGLE

➤ When row(पंक्ति)  $\neq$  column(स्तम्भ)


$$R = 3$$

$$C = 4$$

$$= \text{row(पंक्ति)} \times \text{column(स्तम्भ)}$$

$$= (1+2+3) \times (1+2+3+4)$$

$$= 6 \times 10$$

$$= 60$$

# RECTANGLE

➤ When row(पंक्ति) = column(स्तम्भ)


$$R = 4$$

$$C = 4$$

$$= \text{row(पंक्ति)} \times \text{column(स्तम्भ)}$$

$$= (1+2+3+4) \times (1+2+3+4)$$

$$= 10 \times 10$$

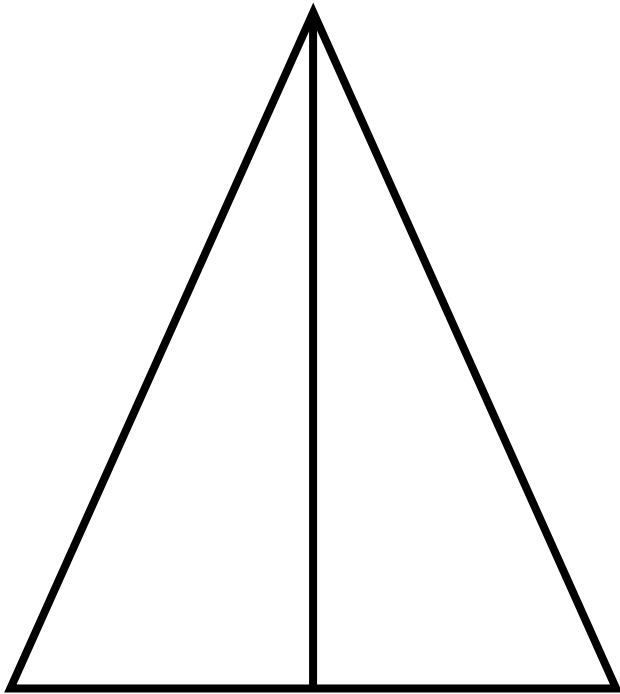
$$= 100$$

# TRIANGLE

➤ Addition of divided parts

बटे हुए हिस्से का जोड़

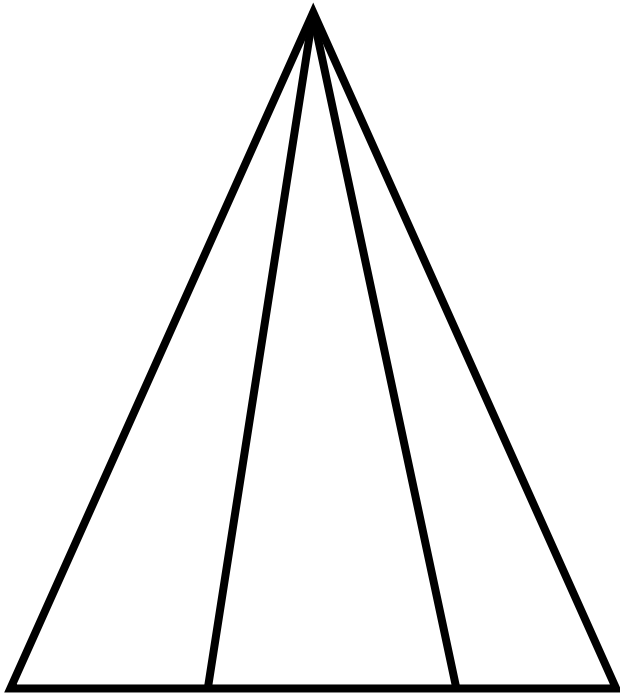
# TRIANGLE



$$= 1+2$$

$$= 3$$

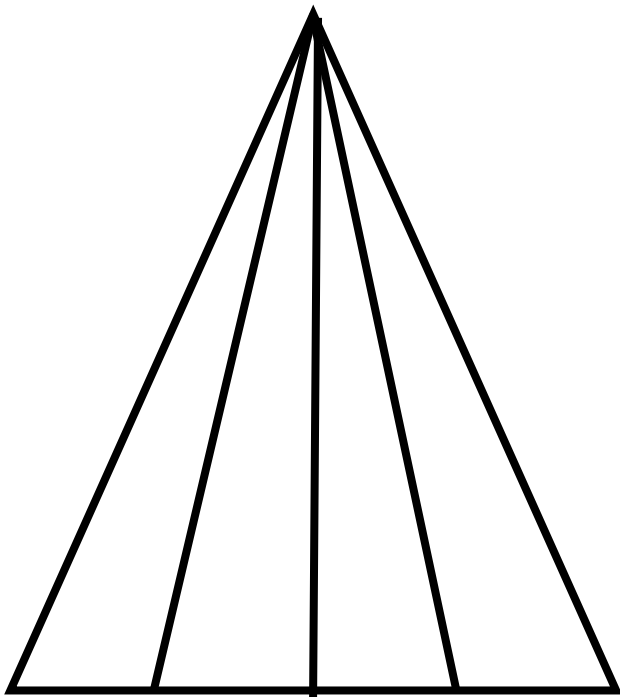
# TRIANGLE



$$= 1+2+3$$

$$= 6$$

# TRIANGLE

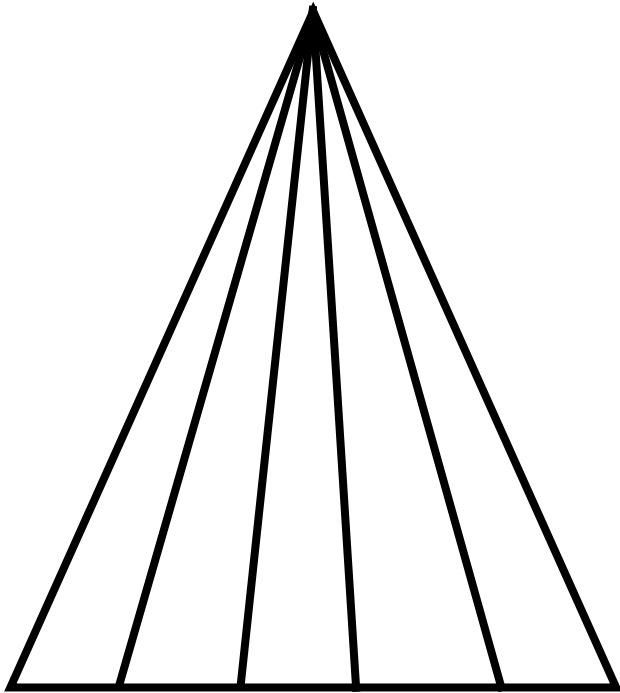


$$= 1+2+3+4$$

$$= 10$$



# TRIANGLE



$$= 1+2+3+4+5$$

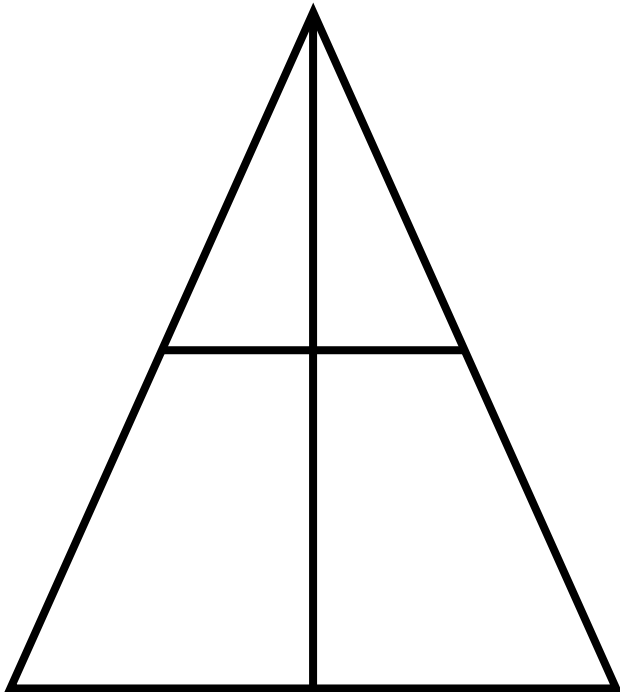
$$= 15$$

# TRIANGLE

➤ When parts divided in parts

जब हिस्से भी हिस्से में बट जाएँ

# TRIANGLE

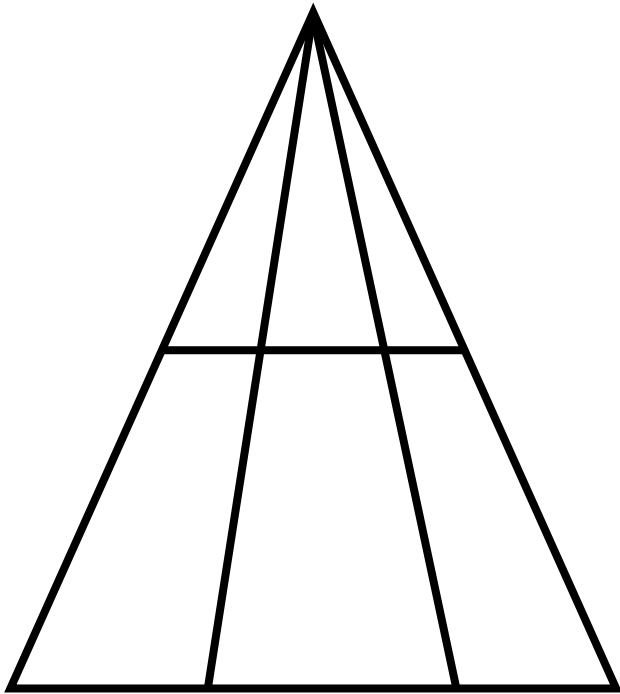


$$= (1+2) \times 2$$

$$= 3 \times 2$$

$$= 6$$

# TRIANGLE

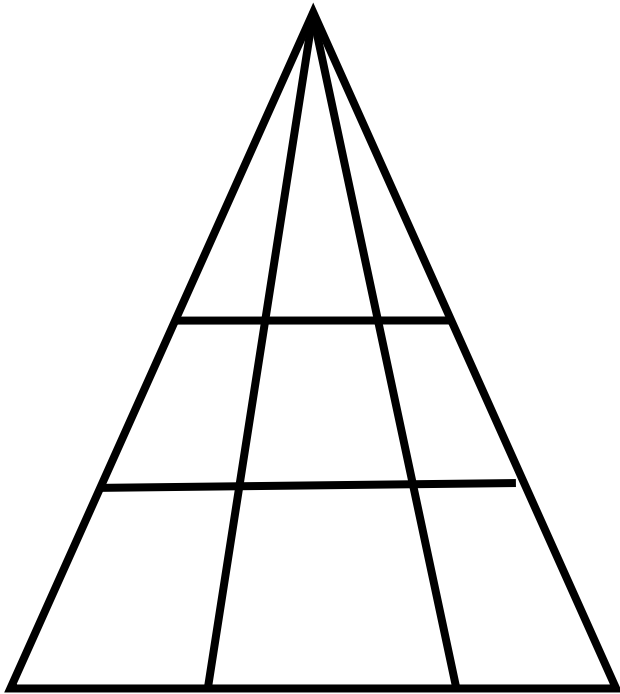


$$= (1+2+3) \times 2$$

$$= 6 \times 2$$

$$= 12$$

# TRIANGLE

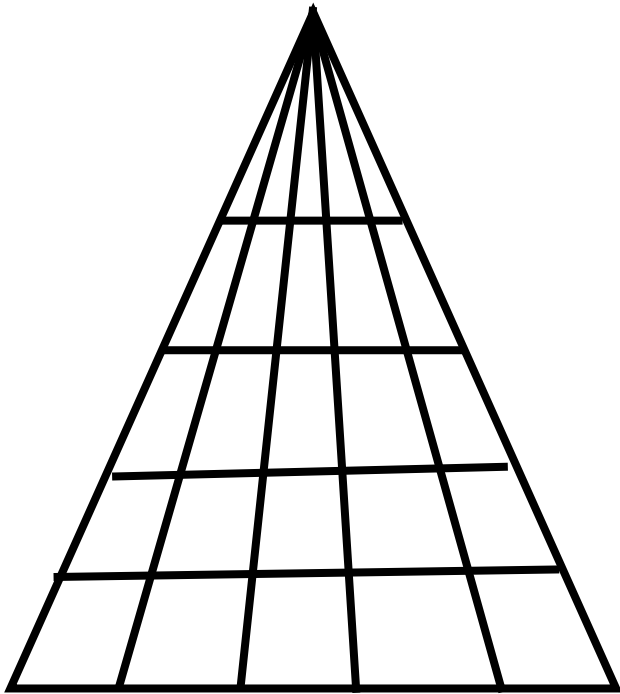


$$= (1+2+3) \times 3$$

$$= 6 \times 3$$

$$= 18$$

# TRIANGLE



$$= (1+2+3+4+5) \times 5$$

$$= 15 \times 5$$

$$= 75$$

**LIKE**

**COMMENT**

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TO PREPARE FOR  
COMPETITIVE EXAMS**