Coordinate Geometry Exercises

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Contents

***Abstract*—This book provides some exercises related to coordinate geometry. The content and exercises are based on NCERT textbooks from Class 6-12.**

1. Find the area of the region enclosed between the two circles: $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 4$ and $\left\|\mathbf{x} - \begin{pmatrix}2\\0\end{pmatrix}\right\| = 2$.
   Solution: General equation of circle is

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{x} + f = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

Taking equation of the first circle to be,

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{u}_1^T\mathbf{x} + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - 4 = 0 \tag{1.3}$$

$$\mathbf{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.4}$$

$$f_1 = -4 \tag{1.5}$$

$$\mathbf{O_1} = \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.6}$$

Taking equation of the second circle to be,

$$\left\|\mathbf{x} - \begin{pmatrix}2\\0\end{pmatrix}\right\|^2 = 2^2 \tag{1.7}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u_2}^T\mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{1.8}$$

$$\mathbf{u_2} = \begin{pmatrix}-2\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.9}$$

$$f_2 = 0 \tag{1.10}$$

$$\mathbf{O_2} = \begin{pmatrix}2\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.11}$$

Now,Subtracting equation (1.8) from (1.3) We get,

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{u_2}^T\mathbf{x} + f_1 - \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{1.12}$$

$$2\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{x} = -4 \tag{1.13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}-4 & 0\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -4 \tag{1.14}$$

Which can be written as:-

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1 \tag{1.15}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} + \lambda\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.16}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m} \tag{1.17}$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.18}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.19}$$

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Substituting (1.17) in (1.2)

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{u}_1^T\mathbf{x} + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.20}$$

$$\|\mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m}\|^2 + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.21}$$

$$(\mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m})^T(\mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m}) + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.22}$$

$$\mathbf{q}^T(\mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m}) + \lambda\mathbf{m}^T(\mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m}) + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.23}$$

$$\|\mathbf{q}\|^2 + \lambda\mathbf{q}^T\mathbf{m} + \lambda\mathbf{m}^T\mathbf{q} + \lambda^2\|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.24}$$

$$\|\mathbf{q}\|^2 + 2\lambda\mathbf{q}^T\mathbf{m} + \lambda^2\|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + f_1 = 0 \tag{1.25}$$

$$\lambda(\lambda\|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{q}^T\mathbf{m}) = -f_1 - \|\mathbf{q}\|^2 \tag{1.26}$$

$$\lambda^2\|\mathbf{m}\|^2 = -f_1 - \|\mathbf{q}\|^2 \tag{1.27}$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{-f_1 - \|\mathbf{q}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{m}\|^2} \tag{1.28}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 3 \tag{1.29}$$

$$\lambda = +\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3} \tag{1.30}$$

Substituting the value of λ in(1.17)

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{q} + \lambda\mathbf{m} \tag{1.31}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.32}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.33}$$

Now finding the direction vector $\mathbf{m}_{O_1A}$, $\mathbf{m}_{O_1B}$,$\mathbf{m}_{O_2A}$ and $\mathbf{m}_{O_2B}$.

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_1A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.34}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_1B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.35}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_2A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.36}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_2B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.37}$$

Now finding the angle $\angle O_1AB$.

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_1A}^T\mathbf{m}_{O_1B} = \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_1A}\right\| \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_1B}\right\| \cos\theta_1 \tag{1.38}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{m}_{O_1A}^T\mathbf{m}_{O_1B}}{\left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_1A}\right\| \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_1B}\right\|} = \cos\theta_1 \tag{1.39}$$

$$\frac{-2}{4} = \cos\theta_1 \tag{1.40}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = \cos\theta_1 \tag{1.41}$$

$$\theta_1 = 120^\circ \tag{1.42}$$

Now finding the angle $\angle O_2AB$.

$$\mathbf{m}_{O_2A}^T\mathbf{m}_{O_2B} = \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_2A}\right\| \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_2B}\right\| \cos\theta_2 \tag{1.43}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{m}_{O_2A}^T\mathbf{m}_{O_2B}}{\left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_2A}\right\| \left\|\mathbf{m}_{O_2B}\right\|} = \cos\theta_2 \tag{1.44}$$

$$\frac{-2}{4} = \cos\theta_2 \tag{1.45}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = \cos\theta_2 \tag{1.46}$$

$$\theta_2 = 120^\circ \tag{1.47}$$

Finding area of $\mathbf{O_1AB}$ and $\mathbf{O_2AB}$.

$$A_{O_1AB} = \frac{\theta_1}{360}r^2 - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.48}$$

$$= \frac{120}{360}4\pi - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.49}$$

$$A_{O_2AB} = \frac{\pi\theta_2}{360}r^2 - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.50}$$

$$= \frac{120}{360}4\pi - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.51}$$

Area of $\mathbf{O_1AO_2B}$

$$A_{O_1AO_2B} = \frac{120}{360}4\pi - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} + \frac{120}{360}4\pi - \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.52}$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3} \tag{1.53}$$

2. Find the equation of the circle with radius 5 whose centre lies on x-axis and passes through the point $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
Solution:
Equation of the circle with radius r and centre(h,k) is given by,

$$x^T x + 2u^T x + f = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

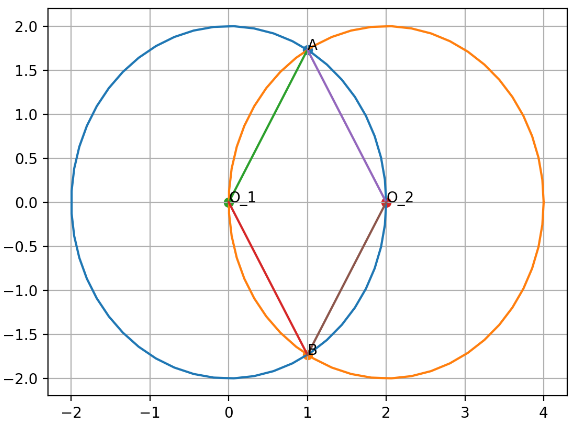

Fig. 1: Figure depicting intersection points of circle

where,

$$f = \mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u} - r^2 \tag{2.2}$$

The radius and centre are respectively given by,

$$r = 5 \tag{2.3}$$

$$\mathbf{c} = -u = k\mathbf{e} \tag{2.4}$$

Where ,

$$\mathbf{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\mathbf{x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.6}$$

From the given data , we modify equation 2.1 as,

$$\mathbf{x_1}^T\mathbf{x_1} + 2\begin{pmatrix} -k & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + f = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x_1}\|^2 + 2\left(k^2\right) + f = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

$$2k^2 + f = -\|\mathbf{x_1}\|^2 \tag{2.9}$$

Subsituting $\mathbf{u}$ in equation 2.2 , we get ,

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} -k & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - r^2 \tag{2.10}$$

$$f = \left(k^2\right) - r^2 \tag{2.11}$$

$$k^2 - f = r^2 \tag{2.12}$$

From equations 2.9 and 2.12,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} k^2 \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\|\mathbf{x_1}\|^2 \\ r^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.13}$$

Here ,$\|\mathbf{x_1}\|$ is given by ,

$$\|\mathbf{x_1}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} \tag{2.14}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x_1}\| = \sqrt{13} \tag{2.15}$$

Subsituting equation 2.6,2.3 in equation 2.13 we get ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} k^2 \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.16}$$

The augumented matrix of 2.16 is given by ,

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & -13 \\ 1 & -1 & 25 \end{array}\right) \tag{2.17}$$

By using row reduction technique, we get ,

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & -13 \\ 1 & -1 & 25 \end{array}\right) \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 2 & 1 & -13 \end{array}\right) \tag{2.18}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 2 & 1 & -13 \end{array}\right) \xleftrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 0 & 3 & -63 \end{array}\right) \tag{2.19}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 0 & 3 & -63 \end{array}\right) \xleftrightarrow{R_2 = \frac{R_2}{3}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & -21 \end{array}\right) \tag{2.20}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & -21 \end{array}\right) \xleftrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 + R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -21 \end{array}\right) \tag{2.21}$$

Equation 2.16 can we rewritten as ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} k^2 \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -21 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.22}$$

Expanding the above equation 2.22 we get ,

$$k^2 = 4 \tag{2.23}$$

$$k = \pm 2 \tag{2.24}$$

$$f = -21 \tag{2.25}$$

To get the centre substitute equation 2.24 in equation 2.4 To verify the above results we plot the circle with centre $\mathbf{c}$ as $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, qFrom the above figure 1 it is clear that circle with centre $\mathbf{c}$=$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ passes through the point $\mathbf{x_1}$

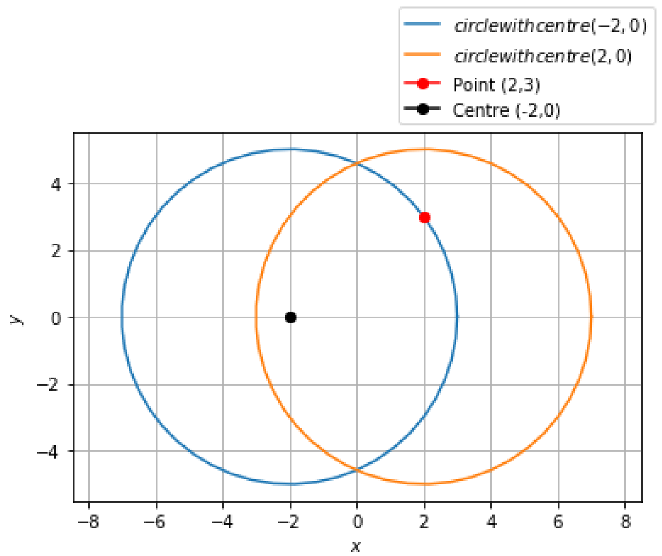

Fig. 1: Circle of radius 5 centre lies on x-axis and passing through the point(2,3)

Desired equation of circle is given by ,

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.26}$$

$$f = -21 \tag{2.27}$$

3. Find the equation of the circle passing through $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and making intercepts a and b on the coordinate axes.
4. Find the equation of a circle with centre $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and passes through the point $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$.
5. Find the locus of all the unit vectors in the xy-plane.
6. Find the points on the curve $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} - 3 = 0$ at which the tangents are parallel to the x-axis.
7. Find the area of the region in the first quadrant enclosed by x-axis, line $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 0$ and the circle $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 4$.
8. Find the area lying in the first quadrant and bounded by the circle $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 4$ and the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 2$.
9. Find the area of the circle $4\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 9$.
10. Find the area bounded by curves $\left\|\mathbf{x} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\| = 1$ and $\|\mathbf{x}\| = 1$
11. Find the smaller area enclosed by the circle $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} = 4$ and the line $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 2$.
12. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve $y = \frac{x-1}{x-2}, x \neq 2$ at $x = 10$.
Solution:

$$y = \frac{x-1}{x-2} \tag{12.1}$$

Equation (12.1) can be expressed as

$$y(x-2) = x - 1 \tag{12.2}$$

$$yx - 2y - x + 1 = 0 \tag{12.3}$$

From above we can say,

$$\mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.4}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.5}$$

$$f = 1 \tag{12.6}$$

Now,

$$\because |V| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} < 0, \tag{12.7}$$

(12.1) is the equation of a hyperbola. To verify that this we will find the the characteristic equation of $\mathbf{V}$.

$$\left|\lambda\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}\right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{12.8}$$

$$\implies \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \tag{12.9}$$

The eigenvalues are the roots of (12.9) given by

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \tag{12.10}$$

The eigenvector $\mathbf{p}$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{p} = \lambda\mathbf{p} \tag{12.11}$$

$$\implies (\lambda\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\,\mathbf{p} = 0 \tag{12.12}$$

where λ is the eigenvalue. For $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$(\lambda_1\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow[R_1 \leftarrow 2R_1]{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.13}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.14}$$

Now,λ is the eigenvalue. For $\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$(\lambda_2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow[R_1 \leftarrow 2R_1]{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.15}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.16}$$

From Equations,

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^{T} \quad \because \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}^{T} \tag{12.17}$$

$$\text{or, } \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{P}^{T}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{P} \tag{12.18}$$

We can say that

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_1 & \mathbf{p}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.19}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.20}$$

$\because \mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f > 0$,there isn't a need to swap axes. In hyperbola,

$$\mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{V}^{-}1\mathbf{u} \tag{12.21}$$

$$axes = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{f - \mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u}}{\lambda_2}} \end{cases} \tag{12.22}$$

From above equations we can say that,

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.23}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1}} = \sqrt{2} \tag{12.24}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{f - \mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u}}{\lambda_2}} = \sqrt{2} \tag{12.25}$$

with the standard hyperbola equation becoming

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, \tag{12.26}$$

Let us assume slope to be l,now finding the direction vector and normal vector of the tangent with slope l.

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ l \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.27}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} l \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.28}$$

Now considering the equations to find point of contact

$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\left(\kappa\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{u}\right) \tag{12.29}$$

$$\kappa = \pm\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\mathbf{n}^{T}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{n}}} \tag{12.30}$$

By using (12.30)

$$\kappa = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4l}} \tag{12.31}$$

Now substituting this κ in (12.29)

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4l}} + 2 \\ 2\sqrt{\frac{-l}{4}} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.32}$$

We know that x=10.

$$-2\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4l}} + 2 = 10 \tag{12.33}$$

$$-2\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4l}} = 8 \tag{12.34}$$

$$\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4l}} = 4 \tag{12.35}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4l} = 16 \tag{12.36}$$

$$l = -\frac{1}{64} \tag{12.37}$$

The slope of the tangent to the curve y=$\frac{x-1}{x-2}$, x≠2 at x=10 is $\frac{1}{64}$. So,from the above we can say that κ=4,-4 and from equation (12.27) and (12.28) direction and normal vectors will come out to be

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{64} \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.38}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{64} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.39}$$

Now using equation (12.29)

$$\mathbf{q}_1 = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\left(\kappa_1\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{u}\right) \tag{12.40}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\left(-4\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{64} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \tag{12.41}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ \frac{9}{8} \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.42}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_2 = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\left(\kappa_2\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{u}\right) \tag{12.43}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\left(4\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{64} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \tag{12.44}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ \frac{7}{8} \end{pmatrix} \tag{12.45}$$

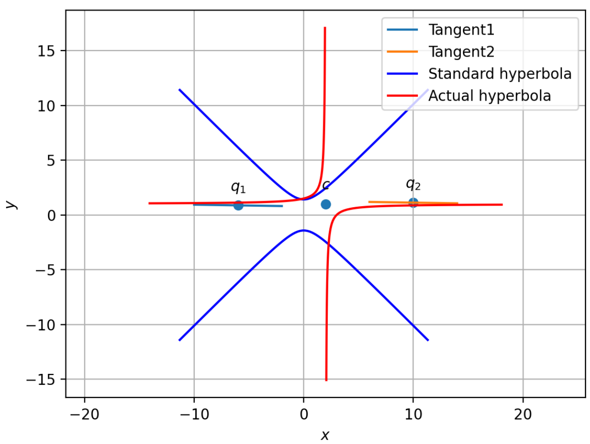

Fig. 1: Tangent 2 shows the tangent

13. Find a point on the curve $y = (x–2)^2$ at which the tangent is parallel to the chord joining the points $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$.
14. Find the equation of all lines having slope – 1 that are tangents to the curve $\frac{1}{x-1}, x \neq 1$
15. Find the equation of all lines having slope 2 which are tangents to the curve $\frac{1}{x-3}, x \neq 3$.
16. Find points on the curve $\mathbf{x}^T\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1$ at which tangents are
    a) parallel to x-axis
    b) parallel to y-axis.
17. Find the equations of the tangent and normal to the given curves at the indicated points: $y = x^2$ at $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
18. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve $y = x^2 - 2x + 7$
    a) parallel to the line $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -9$
    b) perpendicular to the line $\begin{pmatrix} -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 13$.
19. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = \sqrt{3x-2}$ which is parallel to the line $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} + 5 = 0$.
20. Find the point at which the line $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1$ is a tangent to the curve $y^2 = 4x$.
21. The line $\begin{pmatrix} -m & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1$ is a tangent to the curve $y^2 = 4x$. Find the value of m.
22. Find the normal at the point $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ on the curve $2y + x^2 = 3$
23. Find the normal to the curve $x^2 = 4y$ passing through $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.
24. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = x$ and the lines $x = 1, x = 4$ and the x-axis in the first quadrant.
25. Find the area of the region bounded by $y^2 = 9x, x = 2, x = 4$ and the x-axis in the first quadrant.
26. Find the area of the region bounded by $x^2 = 4y, y = 2, y = 4$ and the y-axis in the first quadrant.
27. Find the area of the region bounded by the ellipse $\mathbf{x}^T\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1$
28. Find the area of the region bounded by the ellipse $\mathbf{x}^T\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 1$
29. The area between $x = y^2$ and $x = 4$ is divided into two equal parts by the line $x = a$, find the value of a.
30. Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and $y = |x|$.
31. Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2 = 4y$ and the line $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -2$.
32. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $x = 3$.
33. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = x$, y-axis and the line $y = 3$.
34. Find the area of the region bounded by the two parabolas $y = x^2, y^2 = x$.
35. Find the area lying above x-axis and included between the circle $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - 8\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ and inside of the parabola $y^2 = 4x$.
36. AOBA is the part of the ellipse $\mathbf{x}^T\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 36$ in the first quadrant such that $OA = 2$ and

$OB = 6$. Find the area between the arc AB and the chord AB.

37. Find the area lying between the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $y = 2x$.
38. Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = x^2 + 2, y = x, x = 0$ and $x = 3$.
39. Find the area under $y = x^2, x = 1, x = 2$ and x-axis.
40. Find the area between $y = x^2$ and $y = x$.
41. Find the area of the region lying in the first quadrant and bounded by $y = 4x^2, x = 0, y = 1$ and $y = 4$.
42. Find the area enclosed by the parabola $4y = 3x^2$ and the line $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 12$.
43. Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse $\mathbf{x}^T \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 1$ and the line $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 1$
44. Find the area of the region enclosed by the parabola $x^2 = y$, the line $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 2$ and the x-axis.
45. Find the area bounded by the curves

$$\left\{(x, y) : y > x^2, y = |x|\right\} \tag{45.1}$$

46. Find the area of the region

$$\left\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, 4\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 9\right\} \tag{46.1}$$

47. Find the area of the circle $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 16$ exterior to the parabola $y^2 = 6$.