

Straight Lines and Pair of Straight Lines

EE24BTECH11041 - Mohit

I. A -FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The area enclosed within the curve $|x| + |y| = 1$ is ... (1981-2 Marks)
- 2) $y = 10^x$ is the reflection of $y = \log x$ in the line whose equation is ... (1982-2 Marks)
- 3) The set of lines $ax + by + c = 0$, where $3a + 2b + 4c = 0$ concurrent at the point ... (1982-2 Marks)
- 4) Given the points **A**(0,4) and **B**(0,-4), the equation of the locus of the point $p(x,y)$, such that $|AP - BP| = 6$ is ... (1983-1 Marks)
- 5) If a, b and c are in A.P, then the straight line $ax + by + c = 0$ will always pass through a fixed point whose coordinate are ... (1984-2 Marks)
- 6) The orthocentre of the triangle formed by the lines $x + y = 1$, $2x + 3y = 6$ and $4x - y + 4 = 0$ lies in the quadrant number ... (1985-2 Marks)
- 7) Let the algebraic sum of the perpendicular distances from the points (2,0), (0,2) and (1,1) to a variable straight line be zero; then the line passes through a fixed point whose coordinates are ... (1991-2 Marks)
- 8) the vertices of a triangle are **A**(-1,-7), **B**(5,1) and **C**(1,10). The equation of the bisector of the angle $\angle ABC$ is ... (1993-2 marks)

- c) Vertices of a rectangle
- d) None of these

- 2) The points of the (4, 1) undergoes the following three transformations successively. (1980)
 - a) Reflection about the line $y = x$.
 - b) Translation through a distances of x-axis.
 - c) Rotation through an $\frac{\pi}{4}$ about the origin in the counter clockwise direction.

Then the final position of the point is given by the coordinates.

- a) $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}})$
- b) $(-\sqrt{2}, 7\sqrt{2})$
- c) $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}})$
- d) $(\sqrt{2}, 7\sqrt{2})$

- 3) The straight lines $x + y = 0$, $3x + y - 4 = 0$, $x + 3y - 4 = 0$ form a triangle which is (1983-1 Marks)

- a) isosceles
- b) equilateral
- c) right angled
- d) none of these

- 4) If $p = (1,0)$, $Q = (-1,0)$ and $R = (2,0)$ are three given points, then locus of the points S satisfying the relation $SQ^2 + SR^2 = 2SP^2$ is (1988-2 Marks)

- a) a straight lines parallel to x-axis
- b) a circle passing through the origin
- c) a circle with the centre at the origin
- d) a straight line parallel to y-axis

- 5) Line L has intercepts a and b on the coordinate axes. When the axes are rotated through a given angle, keeping the origin fixed, the same line L has intercept p and q , then (1990-2 Marks)

- a) $a^2 + b^2 = p^2 + q^2$
- b) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{q^2}$
- c) $a^2 + p^2 = b^2 + q^2$
- d) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{q^2}$

II. B-TRUE/FALSE

- 1) The straight line $5x + 4y = 0$ passes through the point of intersection of the straight lines $x + 2y - 10 = 0$ and $2x + y + 5 = 0$. (1983-1 Marks)
- 2) The lines $2x + 3y + 19 = 0$ and $9x + 6y - 17 = 0$ cut the coordinates axes in concyclic points. (1988-1 Marks)

III. C-MCQs WITH ONE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1) The points $(-a, -b)$, $(0,0)$, (a,b) and (a^2, ab) are: (1979)
 - a) collinear
 - b) Vertices of a parallelogram