Straight Lines

1. The lines $p(p^2 + 1)x - y + q = 0$ and $(p^2 + 1)^2x + (p^2 + 1)y + 2q = 0$ are perpendicular to a common line for **[AIEEE-2009]**

   (1) Exactly one value of p

   (2) Exactly two values of p

   (3) More than two values of p

   (4) No value of p

2. Three distinct points A, B and C are given in the 2 - dimensional coordinate plane such that the ratio of the distance of any one of them from the point (1, 0) to the distance from the point (–1, 0) is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$. Then the circumcentre of the triangle ABC is at the point **[AIEEE-2009]**

   (1) $\left(\frac{5}{4}, 0\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$

   (3) $\left(\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$ (4) (0, 0)

3. The line L given by $\frac{x}{5}+\frac{y}{b}=1$ passes through the point (13, 32). The line K is parallel to L and has the equation $\frac{x}{c}+\frac{y}{3}=1$. Then the distance between L and K is **[AIEEE-2010]**

   (1) $\frac{23}{\sqrt{15}}$ (2) $\sqrt{17}$

   (3) $\frac{17}{\sqrt{15}}$ (4) $\frac{23}{\sqrt{17}}$

4. The lines $x + y = |a|$ and $ax - y = 1$ intersect each other in the first quadrant. Then the set of all possible values of a is the interval **[AIEEE-2011]**

   (1) $(-1, \infty)$ (2) $(-1, 1]$

   (3) $(0, \infty)$ (4) $[1, \infty)$

5. If $A(2, -3)$ and $B(-2, 1)$ are two vertices of a triangle and third vertex moves on the line $2x + 3y = 9$, then the locus of the centroid of the triangle is: **[AIEEE-2011]**

   (1) $2x + 3y = 3$ (2) $2x - 3y = 1$

   (3) $x - y = 1$ (4) $2x + 3y = 1$

6. If the line $2x + y = k$ passes through the point which divides the line segment joining the points (1, 1) and (2, 4) in the ratio 3 : 2, then k equals **[AIEEE-2012]**

   (1) 5 (2) 6

   (3) 11/5 (4) 29/5

7. A line is drawn through the point (1, 2) to meet the coordinate axes at P and Q such that it form a triangle OPQ where O is the origin. If the area of the triangle OPQ is least, then the slope of the line PQ is **[AIEEE-2012]**

   (1) –4 (2) –2

   (3) –1/2 (4) –1/4

8. A ray of light along $x+\sqrt{3}y=\sqrt{3}$ gets reflected upon reaching x-axis, the equation of the reflected ray is **[JEE (Main)-2013]**

   (1) $y=x+\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\sqrt{3}y=x-\sqrt{3}$

   (3) $y=\sqrt{3}x-\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\sqrt{3}y=x-1$

9. The x-coordinate of the incentre of the triangle that has the coordinates of mid points of its sides as (0, 1), (1, 1) and (1, 0) is **[JEE (Main)-2013]**

   (1) $2+\sqrt{2}$ (2) $2-\sqrt{2}$

   (3) $1+\sqrt{2}$ (4) $1-\sqrt{2}$

10. Let PS be the median of the triangle with vertices $P(2, 2)$, $Q(6, -1)$ and $R(7, 3)$. The equation of the line passing through (1, –1) and parallel to PS is **[JEE (Main)-2014]**

    (1) $4x + 7y + 3 = 0$ (2) $2x - 9y - 11 = 0$

    (3) $4x - 7y - 11 = 0$ (4) $2x + 9y + 7 = 0$

11. Let a, b, c and d be non-zero numbers. If the point of intersection of the lines $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$ and $5bx + 2by + d = 0$ lies in the fourth quadrant and is equidistant from the two axes then **[JEE (Main)-2014]**

(1) $3bc - 2ad = 0$ (2) $3bc + 2ad = 0$

(3) $2bc - 3ad = 0$ (4) $2bc + 3ad = 0$

12. The number of points, having both co-ordinates as integers, that lie in the interior of the triangle with vertices (0, 0), (0, 41) and (41, 0), is **[JEE (Main)-2015]**

(1) 901 (2) 861

(3) 820 (4) 780

13. Locus of the image of the point (2, 3) in the line $(2x - 3y + 4) + k(x - 2y + 3) = 0$, $k \in R$, is a **[JEE (Main)-2015]**

(1) Straight line parallel to x-axis

(2) Straight line parallel to y-axis

(3) Circle of radius $\sqrt{2}$

(4) Circle of radius $\sqrt{3}$

14. Two sides of a rhombus are along the lines, $x - y + 1 = 0$ and $7x - y - 5 = 0$. If its diagonals intersect at $(-1, -2)$, then which one of the following is a vertex of this rhombus? **[JEE (Main)-2016]**

(1) $(-3, -8)$ (2) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}\right)$

(3) $\left(-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}\right)$ (4) $(-3, -9)$

15. Let k be an integer such that the triangle with vertices $(k, -3k)$, $(5, k)$ and $(-k, 2)$ has area 28 sq. units. Then the orthocentre of this triangle is at the point **[JEE (Main)-2017]**

(1) $\left(1, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ (2) $\left(1, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$

(3) $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ (4) $\left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

16. A straight line through a fixed point (2, 3) intersects the coordinate axes at distinct points P and Q. If O is the origin and the rectangle $OPRQ$ is completed, then the locus of R is **[JEE (Main)-2018]**

(1) $3x + 2y = 6$ (2) $2x + 3y = xy$

(3) $3x + 2y = xy$ (4) $3x + 2y = 6xy$

17. Consider the set of all lines $px + qy + r = 0$ such that $3p + 2q + 4r = 0$. Which one of the following statements is true? **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) The lines are all parallel

(2) The lines are not concurrent

(3) The lines are concurrent at the point $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

(4) Each line passes through the origin

18. Let S be the set of all triangles in the xy-plane, each having one vertex at the origin and the other two vertices lie on coordinate axes with integral coordinates. If each triangle in S has area 50 sq. units, then the number of elements in the set S is: **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) 9 (2) 32

(3) 36 (4) 18

19. Let the equations of two sides of a triangle be $3x - 2y + 6 = 0$ and $4x + 5y - 20 = 0$. If the orthocentre of this triangle is at (1, 1), then the equation of its third side is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $26x - 122y - 1675 = 0$

(2) $122y - 26x - 1675 = 0$

(3) $122y + 26x + 1675 = 0$

(4) $26x + 61y + 1675 = 0$

20. If the line $3x + 4y - 24 = 0$ intersects the x-axis at the point A and the y-axis at the point B, then the incentre of the triangle OAB, where O is the origin is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) (4, 3) (2) (3, 4)

(3) (4, 4) (4) (2, 2)

21. A point P moves on the line $2x - 3y + 4 = 0$. If $Q(1, 4)$ and $R(3, -2)$ are fixed points, then the locus of the centroid of ΔPQR is a line **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) Parallel to y-axis (2) With slope $\frac{3}{2}$

(3) With slope $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) Parallel to x-axis

22. Two vertices of a triangle are (0, 2) and (4, 3). If its orthocentre is at the origin, then its third vertex lies in which quadrant? **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) Fourth

(2) Third

(3) First

(4) Second

23. The straight line $x + 2y = 1$ meets the coordinate axes at A and B. A circle is drawn through A, B and the origin. Then the sum of perpendicular distances from A and B on the tangent to the circle at the origin is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

(3) $4\sqrt{5}$ (4) $2\sqrt{5}$

24. In a triangle, the sum of lengths of two sides is x and the product of the lengths of the same two sides is y. If $x^2 - c^2 = y$, where c is the length of the third side of the triangle, then the circumradius of the triangle is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}y$

(3) $\frac{c}{3}$ (4) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}$

25. If in a parallelogram $ABDC$, the coordinates of A, B and C are respectively (1, 2), (3, 4) and (2, 5), then the equation of the diagonal AD is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $5x + 3y - 11 = 0$

(2) $3x + 5y - 13 = 0$

(3) $3x - 5y + 7 = 0$

(4) $5x - 3y + 1 = 0$

26. If the straight line, $2x - 3y + 17 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line passing through the points (7, 17) and (15, β), then β equals **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $-\frac{35}{3}$ (2) -5

(3) 5 (4) $\frac{35}{3}$

27. A point on the straight line, $3x + 5y = 15$ which is equidistant from the coordinate axes will lie only in **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) 4th quadrant

(2) 1st quadrant

(3) 1st, 2nd and 4th quadrants

(4) 1st and 2nd quadrants

28. Suppose that the points (h, k), (1, 2) and (–3, 4) lie on the line L_1. If a line L_2 passing through the points (h, k) and (4, 3) is perpendicular to L_1, then $\frac{k}{h}$ equals **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) 3 (2) $-\frac{1}{7}$

(3) 0 (4) $\frac{1}{3}$

29. Slope of a line passing through $P(2, 3)$ and intersecting the line, $x + y = 7$ at a distance of 4 units from P, is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $\frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{\sqrt{7}+1}$ (2) $\frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{1+\sqrt{7}}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}$ (4) $\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}$

30. A rectangle is inscribed in a circle with a diameter lying along the line $3y = x + 7$. If the two adjacent vertices of the rectangle are (–8, 5) and (6, 5), then the area of the rectangle (in sq. units) is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) 56 (2) 84

(3) 72 (4) 98

31. If the two lines $x + (a - 1)y = 1$ and $2x + a^2y = 1$ ($a \in R - \{0, 1\}$) are perpendicular, then the distance of their point of intersection from the origin is **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$

(3) $\frac{2}{5}$ (4) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

32. Lines are drawn parallel to the line $4x - 3y + 2 = 0$, at a distance $\frac{3}{5}$ from the origin. Then which one of the following points lies on any of these lines? **[JEE (Main)-2019]**

(1) $\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

(3) $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ (4) $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

33. The equation $y = \sin x \sin(x + 2) - \sin^2(x + 1)$ represents a straight line lying in

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) Third and fourth quadrants only

(2) First, third and fourth quadrants

(3) First, second and fourth quadrants

(4) Second and third quadrants only

34. A plane which bisects the angle between the two given planes $2x - y + 2z - 4 = 0$ and $x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0$, passes through the point

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) (1, –4, 1) (2) (2, –4, 1)

(3) (1, 4, –1) (4) (2, 4, 1)

35. A triangle has a vertex at (1, 2) and the mid points of the two sides through it are (–1, 1) and (2, 3). Then the centroid of this triangle is

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 2\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$

(3) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$ (4) $\left(1, \frac{7}{3}\right)$

36. A straight line L at a distance of 4 units from the origin makes positive intercepts on the coordinate axes and the perpendicular from the origin to this line makes an angle of 60° with the line $x + y = 0$. Then an equation of the line L is

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) $\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)x + \left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)y = 8\sqrt{2}$

(2) $\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)x + \left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)y = 8\sqrt{2}$

(3) $\sqrt{3}x + y = 8$

(4) $x + \sqrt{3}y = 8$

37. Two sides of a parallelogram are along the lines, $x + y = 3$ and $x - y + 3 = 0$. If its diagonals intersect at (2, 4) then one of its vertex is

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) (2, 1) (2) (3, 5)

(3) (2, 6) (4) (3, 6)

38. The locus of the mid-points of the perpendiculars drawn from points on the line, $x = 2y$ to the line $x = y$ is **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

(1) $5x - 7y = 0$ (2) $2x - 3y = 0$

(3) $3x - 2y = 0$ (4) $7x - 5y = 0$

39. Let two points be $A(1, -1)$ and $B(0, 2)$. If a point $P(x', y')$ be such that the area of $\Delta PAB = 5$ sq. units and it lies on the line, $3x + y - 4\lambda = 0$, then a value of λ is **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

(1) 3 (2) 4

(3) 1 (4) –3

40. Let C be the centroid of the triangle with vertices (3, –1), (1, 3) and (2, 4). Let P be the point of intersection of the lines $x + 3y - 1 = 0$ and $3x - y + 1 = 0$. Then the line passing through the points C and P also passes through the point

[JEE (Main)-2020]

(1) (–9, – 6) (2) (–9, – 7)

(3) (9, 7) (4) (7, 6)

41. The set of all possible values of θ in the interval $(0, \pi)$ for which the points (1, 2) and $(\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$ lie on the same side of the line x + y = 1 is

[JEE (Main)-2020]

(1) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

(3) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (4) $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

42. If a ΔABC has vertices $A(-1, 7)$, $B(-7, 1)$ and $C(5, -5)$, then its orthocentre has coordinates

[JEE (Main)-2020]

(1) (–3, 3) (2) $\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$

(3) (3, –3) (4) $\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$

43. A triangle ABC lying in the first quadrant has two vertices as $A(1, 2)$ and $B(3, 1)$. If $\angle BAC = 90°$, and $\text{ar}(\Delta ABC) = 5\sqrt{5}$ sq. units, then the abscissa of the vertex C is **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

(1) $1 + \sqrt{5}$ (2) $1 + 2\sqrt{5}$

(3) $2\sqrt{5} - 1$ (4) $2 + \sqrt{5}$

44. If the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points $P(1, 4)$ and $Q(k, 3)$ has y-intercept equal to –4, then a value of k is

[JEE (Main)-2020]

(1) $\sqrt{14}$ (2) $\sqrt{15}$

(3) –4 (4) –2

45. A ray of light coming from the point $\left(2, 2\sqrt{3}\right)$ is incident at an angle 30° on the line $x = 1$ at the point A. The ray gets reflected on the line $x = 1$ and meets x-axis at the point B. Then, the line AB passes through the point **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

(1) $\left(3,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ (2) $\left(3,-\sqrt{3}\right)$

(3) $\left(4,-\sqrt{3}\right)$ (4) $\left(4,-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

46. Let L denote the line in the xy-plane with x and y intercepts as 3 and 1 respectively. Then the image of the point (–1, –4) in this line is **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

(1) $\left(\frac{29}{5},\frac{8}{5}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{29}{5},\frac{11}{5}\right)$

(3) $\left(\frac{8}{5},\frac{29}{5}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{11}{5},\frac{28}{5}\right)$

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47. Let $A(1, 0)$, $B(6, 2)$ and $C\left(\frac{3}{2},6\right)$ be the vertices of a triangle ABC. If P is a point inside the triangle ABC such that the triangles APC, APB and BPC have equal areas, then the length of the line segment PQ, where Q is the point $\left(-\frac{7}{6},-\frac{1}{3}\right)$, is_____. **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

48. Let PQ be a diameter of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$. If α and β are the lengths of the perpendiculars from P and Q on the straight line, $x + y = 2$ respectively, then the maximum value of $\alpha\beta$ is _____. **[JEE (Main)-2020]**

49. If the line, $2x – y + 3 = 0$ is at a distance $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ and $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ from the lines $4x – 2y + \alpha = 0$ and $6x – 3y + \beta = 0$, respectively, then the sum of all possible values of α and β is _____. **[JEE (Main)-2020]**