



# MATHS

# BOOKS - PEARSON IIT JEE FOUNDATION

# **COORDINATE GEOMETRY**



**1.** If x > 0 and y < 0 , then (x- y) lies in which

quadrant?



**3.** Plot the points A( 2, 3) , B(-1,2) , C (-3 , -2) and

D (4,-2) in the XY -plane .

**4.** Find the distance between points (-4, 5) and (2,-3).

5. Find a , if the distance between points A

 $(8,\ -7)$  and B  $(\ -4, a)$  is 13 units .

6. Find the coordinates of point on Y-axis which is equidistant from points (13, 2) and (12, -3).



#### 7. Show that points P(5,6), Q (4,5) and R = (3,4)

are collinear.



**8.** Show that points A(3,-1) , B(-1 , 2) and C (6,3) form an isosceles right -angled triangle when joined .



# 9. Show that points $ig(2-\sqrt{3},\sqrt{3}+1ig),(1,0)$

and (3,2) form an equilateral triangle .



**10.** Show that points A(-1, 0) , B(-2,1) , C(1,3) and

D(2,2) form a parallelogram .

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**11.** Find the circum-centre and the circumradius of a triangle ABC formed by the vertices A(2, -2), B(-1, 1) and C(3, 1).

A.  $\sqrt{8}$ 

C.  $\sqrt{6}$ 

D.  $\sqrt{7}$ 

#### Answer: B



#### 12. Find the area of the circle whose centre is

(-1, -2) and (3,4) is a point on the circle .

13. Find the area of the square whose one pair

of opposite vertices are (2,-3) and (4,5).



14. Find the slope of the line joining points (3,8) and (-9,6) .



**15.** Find the value of p if the slope of the joining points (5,-p) and (2,-3) is  $\frac{-1}{3}$ .

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**16.** Find the value of k , if lines AB and CD are perpendicular , where A = (4,5) , B = (k+2,3), C = (-3,2) and D (2,4).

**17.** Find the value of k, if points (-2,-4), B(k, -2)

and (3,4) are collinear.

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**18.** Find the ortho-centre of the  $\Delta ABC$ 

formed by vertices A(1,6), B(5,2) and C(12,9).

19. The line I in Fig14.14 meets X-axis at A(-5,0)

and Y-axis at B(0,-3).

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20. Find the equation of the line parallel to Y-

axis and passing though point (5,-7).

**21.** Find the equation of the line passing through (3,4) and having a slope  $\frac{4}{5}$ .

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**22.** Find the equation of a line making intercept 4 and 5 on the coordinate axes .

**23.** Find the equation of a line passing through the point (-3,2) and parallel to line 4x - 3y - 7 = 0.



**24.** Find the equation of a line passing through point (-2,3) and perpendicular to 7x + 2y + 3 = 0.



**25.** The line  $(8x + 3y - 15) + \lambda(3x - 8y + 2) = 0$  is

parallel to X-axis . Find  $\lambda$ .



26. The equation of the line joining through the points of intersection of lines 2x - y + 3 = 0and 3x + y + 7 = 0 and perpendicular to 2x - 3y+ 4 = 0, is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) 3x + 2y - 70 (b) 3x + 2y + 8 = 0 (c) 3x+ 2y - 8 = 0 (d) 3x - 2y + 1 = 0



**28.** The sum of the reciprocals of the intercepts of a line is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then the line passes through the point is \_\_\_\_\_. (a) (1, 1) (b) (2,1)  $(c)\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  (d) (2,2)







**30.** Find the centroid of 
$$\triangle ABC$$
 whose vertices are  $A(2, -3), B(4, 2)$  and  $C(-3, -2)$ .

**31.** Find the third vertex of  $\Delta ABC$  , if two of

its vertices are A (-2,3), B(4,5) and its C(1,2).



B. (2, 9)

**32.** Find the fourth vertex of the parallelogram whose three consecutive vertices are (8, 8), (6, 1) and (-1, 1). A. (1, 8)

C. (3, 7) D.(4,5)Answer: A Watch Video Solution **33.** If the centroid of a triangle is (6,6) and its ortho-centre is (0,0) then find its circum-centre (a) (3,3) (b) (6,6) (c) (9,9) (d) (12,

12).



**34.** C(3,0) and D(3,1) are the points of trisection of a line segment AB . Find the respective coordinates of A and B .

(a) (3,2) , (3,0) (b) (3,-1) , (3,2) (c) (-3,1) ,

(3,2) (d) None of these

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Very Short Answer Question

1. If x > 0 and y < 0 , then the point (x,-y) lies

in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant .

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2. Which point among (2,3) (-3, -4) and

 $(1,\ -7)$  is nearest to the origin ?

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**3.** The line 2y + 3 = 0 and x = 3 intersect at







7. If (x,y) represents a point and |x|>0 and y<0 , then in which quadrant(s) can the point lie ?



9. The slope of the line perpendicular to the line joining points (2,3) and (-2,5) is

**10.** The slope of altitude from A to BC of triangle A (2,3) , B(-3, 2) and C(3,5) is \_\_\_\_\_. Watch Video Solution



**A.** 1

 $\mathsf{B.}\,2$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.-1$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.0$ 

#### Answer: D

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12. If (x,y) represents a point and xy > 0, then the point may lie in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant .

**13.** The slope-intercept form of the line 2x + 3y

+ 5 = 0 is \_\_\_\_\_.

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#### **14.** The line 3x + 2y + 7 = 0 and 6x + 4y + 9 = 0

are \_\_\_\_\_ to each other .



**15.** The points (p,q +r) , (q, r+p) and (r, q+p) are





17. The points (2,3) (-1,5) and (x,-2) form a straight line , then x is \_\_\_\_\_. Watch Video Solution 18. If the point (x, y) lies in the second quadrant , then x is \_\_\_\_\_ and y is \_\_\_\_\_. Watch Video Solution





#### 20. The point of intersection of X-axis and 3x +

2y - 5 = 0 is \_\_\_\_\_



21. If a = 0, then the line ax + by + c= 0 is parallel to \_\_\_\_\_

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22. The lines  $a_1x+b_1y+c_1=0$  and  $a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0$  are perpendicular to each other , then \_\_\_\_\_.

23. The joint of intersection of X-axis and Y-axis



**25.** A , B and C are three points such that AB = AC + CB , then A , B and C are \_\_\_\_\_.



28. The lines x = 2 and y = - 3 intersect in quadrant.

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**29.** The slope of a line which is parallel to the

line making an inclination of  $45^{\,\circ}$  with positive

X-axis is \_\_\_\_\_.

30. If the slope of two lines are equal, then

the lines are \_\_\_\_\_

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Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the equation of a line passing through

points A(-2,3) and B (4,7) .

2. Find the area of the circle passing through

(-2,3) with centre (5,2) .

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**3.** If  $(2x + 3y + 1) + \lambda (x - 2y - 3) = 0$  represents

the equation of a horizontal line , then find the value of  $\lambda$  .

**4.** Let A(-3, 2), B(4,1) and C(-2,k) be three points

such that AC = BC. Find the value of k.



# **5.** Find the distance between points (2, -3) and (4,6).


6. If the line 2x - ky + 6 = 0 passes through

the point (2, -8) , then find the value of k.

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7. Find the area of square , whose diagonally

opposite vertices are (-2,3) and (4,5) .

**8.** If A = (a + b , a-b) and B (-a + b, -a-b), then

find the distance AB .

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9. Find the intercepts made by the line 3x - 2y -

6 = 0 on the coordinate axes .



10. Find the inclination of the line  $\sqrt{3}x - 3y + 6 = 0.$ 

11. Find the circum-centre of the triangle whose vertices are A(-3, -1), B(1, 2) and C(0, -4).

12. Find the equation of a line having inclination  $60^{\circ}$  and making an intercept of  $\frac{-1}{3}$  on Y-axis .



13. Find the point on X-axis , which is equidistant from A(6,3) and  $B(\,-1,\,4)$  .

14. Show that the points (-1, -1), (6,8), (8,8) and (1,6), when joined in the given order form a rhombus .



**15.** Find the equation of a line , whose yintercept is -5 and passes through point A (-3,2).



1. Find the equations of the lines whose intercepts are the roots of the equation  $4x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$ .

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2. The equation of one of the diagonals of a rhombus is 3x + 4y - 7 = 0. Find the equation of the other diagonal passing through (-1, -2).



**3.** Find the equation of the line passing through (-5, 11) and making equal intercepts , but opposite in magnitude on the coordinate axes.

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4. Find the equation of a line which forms area

5 sq. units with the coordinate axes and

having sum of intercepts is 7.



**5.** If points A(1,6), B(5,2) and C(12,9) are three consective vertices of a parallelogram, then find the equation of the diagonal BD.

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**Concept Application Level 1** 

**1.** If (1,-3) , (-2, 3) and (-2, 2) are three vertices of a parallelogram taken in that order , then the fourth vertex is \_\_\_\_\_

A. 
$$(-1, -2)$$

B.(1,2)

$$\mathsf{C.}\,(\,-1,\,2)$$

D. 
$$(1, -2)$$

## Answer: B



2. Find the equation of the line that passes through point (5, -3) and makes an intercept 4 on the X-axis .

A. 
$$3x - y + 12 = 0$$
  
B.  $3x + y + 12 = 0$ 

C. 
$$3x - y - 12 = 0$$

D. 3x + y - 12 = 0

### Answer: D

**3.** The inclination of line  $x - \sqrt{3}y + 1 = 0$ 

with the positive X -axis is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $60^{\,\circ}$ 

B.  $30^{\circ}$ 

C.  $45^{\circ}$ 

D.  $90^{\circ}$ 

### **Answer: B**

4. The equation of the line perpendicular to Yaxis and passing through point (-5,7) is A. y = 5 B. x = 7C. x = -5D. y = 7 Answer: D

**5.** If (2,0) and (-2, 0) are the two vertices of an equilateral triangle , then the third vertex can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. (0,0)

- B. (2, -2)
- C.  $(0, 2\sqrt{3})$
- D.  $\left(\sqrt{3},\sqrt{3}\right)$

# Answer: C



**6.** The point (a , b + c) , (b , c + a) and (c , a + b)



**7.** The equation of the line making equal intercepts and passing through the point (-1,4) is

A. x - y = 3

B. x + y + 3 = 0

C. x + y = 3

D. 
$$x - y + 3 = 0$$

## Answer: C

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**8.** The endpoints of the longest chord of a circle are (-4,2) and (-6, - 8) . Find its centre .

A. 
$$\left(-\frac{10}{3}, -2
ight)$$
  
B.  $(-5, -2)$   
C.  $(-5, -4)$ 

D. 
$$(-5, -3)$$

# Answer: D

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**9.** The equation of the line passing through point (-3, -7) and making an intercept of 10 units on X-axis can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 4x + 3y = -9

B. 8x - 3y = 80

C. 7x - 13y - 70 = 0

D. 7x + 3y - 70 = 0

# Answer: C



**10.** The points on the Y-axis which are at a

distance of 5 units from (4,-1) are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. (0,-2), (0,4)

B. (0,2) (0, -4)

C. (0,2) (0,4)

D. (0,-2) (0, -4)

## Answer: B



**11.** If the slope and the y-intercept of a line are

the roots of the equation  $x^2-7x-18=0$  ,

then the equation of the line can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$2x + y - 9 = 0$$

$$\mathsf{B}.\,2x-y+9=0$$

C. 
$$9x + y + 2 = 0$$

D. 9x + 2y - 2 = 0

### Answer: A

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**12.** If the points (k, k-1), (k + 2, k + 1) and (k, k

+3) are three consective vertices of a square ,

then its area (in square units ) is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 6

Answer: C



**13.** The equation of the line making intercepts of equal magnitude and opposite signs , and passing through the point (-3,-5) is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$x-y=2$$

B. 
$$2x + y = -4$$

C. 
$$3x + 3y = 6$$

D. 
$$x - y = -10$$

### Answer: A

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**14.** If the end points of the diameter of a circle are (-2, 3) and (6, -3), then the area of the circle ( in square units ) is \_\_\_\_\_

A. 
$$\frac{550}{3}$$
  
B.  $\frac{540}{7}$   
C.  $\frac{560}{7}$   
D.  $\frac{550}{7}$ 

# Answer: D

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**15.** The angle made by the line  $\sqrt{3}x - y + 3 = 0$  with the positive direction of X-axis is

A.  $30^{\circ}$ 

B.  $45^{\circ}$ 

C.  $60^{\circ}$ 

D.  $90^{\circ}$ 

## Answer: C

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**16.** The two lines 3x + 4y - 6 = 0 and 6x + ky - 7 =

0 are such that any line which is perpendicular

to the first line is also perpendicular to the

second line .

Then , k = \_\_\_\_\_.

 $\mathsf{A.}-2$ 

B. - 6

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: D



17. The line x = my , where m < 0 , lies in the

quadrants.

A. 1st , 2nd

B. 2nd, 4th

C. 3rd , 4th

D. 3rd , 1st

**Answer: B** 

**18.** Find the area in square units , of the rhombus with vertices (2,1) , (-5,2) , (-4, -5) and (3,-6) , taken in that order .

A. 24

B. 48

C. 36

D. 50

# Answer: B



19. The radius of a circle with centre (-2,3) is 5

units , then the point (2,5) lies \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on the circle

B. inside the circle

C. outside the circle

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B** 

20. One end of the diameter of a circle with the centre as origin is (-2, 10) . Find the other end of the diameter

A. 
$$(-2, -10)$$

B. (0, 0)

C. 
$$(2, -10)$$

D. (2, 10)

## Answer: C



**21.** If the roots of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$  are intercepts of a line , then the equation of the line can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$2x + 3y = 6$$

B. 
$$4x + 3y = 12$$

C. 
$$4x + 3y = 6$$

D. 
$$3x + 4y = 6$$

### Answer: B

22. Find the value of  $\lambda$  , if the line  $x-3y+4+\lambda(8x-3y+2)=0$  is parallel to the X-axis .

A. 
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
  
B.  $\frac{5}{8}$   
C.  $-\frac{3}{8}$   
D.  $-\frac{1}{8}$ 

# Answer: D



23. The slope of the line joining the points (2, k-3) and (4 , -7) is 3 . Find k

 $\mathsf{A.}-10$ 

- B. 6
- $\mathsf{C}.-2$
- $\mathsf{D.}\,10$

## Answer: A

**24.** The angle between the lines x = 10 and y =

10 is \_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $0^{\circ}$ 

B.  $90^{\circ}$ 

C.  $180^{\circ}$ 

D. None of these

Answer: B

25. The two lines 5x + 3y + 7 = 0 and kx - 4y + 3 = 0 are perpendicular to the same line . Find the value of k .

A. 
$$-\frac{20}{7}$$
  
B.  $-\frac{20}{3}$   
C.  $\frac{20}{9}$   
D.  $\frac{12}{5}$ 

## Answer: B

**26.** The line x - 2y + 3 = 0, 3x - y = 1 and kx - y + 1

= 0 are concurrent . Find k .

A. 1

B. 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  
C.  $\frac{3}{2}$   
D.  $\frac{5}{2}$ 

## **Answer: A**

**27.** Find the quadrant in which the line 2x + 3y

-1 = 0 and 3x + y - 5 = 0 intersect each other.

A. 1st quadrant

B. 4th quadrant

C. 3rd quadrant

D. 2nd quadrant

Answer: D

**28.** The circum-centre of the triangle formed by points O (0,0) , A(6,0) and B (0, 6) is \_\_\_\_\_

A. (3,3)

B. (2,2)

C. (1,1)

D. (0,0)

# Answer: A


**29.** The lines 3x - y + 2 = 0 and x + 3y + 4 = 0

intersect each other in the line \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1st quadrant

B. 4th quadrant

C. 3rd quadrant

D. 2nd quadrant

Answer: C

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**30.** Centre of the circle is (a, b) . If (0,3) and (2,0) are two points on a circle , then find the relation between a and b .

A. 4a - 6b - 5 = 0

B. 4a + 6 b - 5 = 0

C. -4a + 5 = 0

D. 4a - 6b + 5 = 0

#### Answer: D



**1.** The equation of a line passing through P (3,4) such that P bisects the part of it intercepted between the coordinate axes is

A. 
$$3x + 4y = 25$$

B. 
$$4x + 3y = 24$$

D. x + y = 7

#### Answer: B



**2.** The line 7x + 4y = 28 cuts the coordinate axes at A and B. If O is the origin , then the ortho-centre of  $\Delta OAB$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. (4,0)

B. (0,7)

C. (0,0)

D. None of these

#### Answer: C



**3.** If the roots of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$  are the intercepts of a line ,

then the equation of the line can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2x + 3y = 6
- B. 3x + 2y + 6
- C. Either (a) or (b)
- D. None of these

#### Answer: C



**4.** The equation of the line whose x-intercept is 5, and which is parallel to the line joining the points (3,2) and (-4, -1) is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$4x + 7y - 20 = 0$$

- B. 3x 7y + 3 = 0
- C. 3x + 2y + 15 = 0

#### Answer: D



5. Find the area of the triangle formed by the line 3x - 4y + 12 = 0 with the coordinate axes .

A. 6  $units^2$ 

B. 12units<sup>2</sup>

C. 1units<sup>2</sup>

D.  $36 units^2$ 

#### Answer: A



6. The line joining the points (2m + 2, 2m) and (2m + 1, 3) passes through (m + 1, 1), if the values of m are \_\_\_\_\_. A. 5,  $-\frac{1}{5}$ B. 1, -1

C. 2, 
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
  
D. 3,  $-\frac{1}{3}$ 

#### Answer: C



7. The length (in units ) of the line joining the points (4,3) and (-4, 9) intercepted between the coordinate axes is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 10

B. 8

C. 6

D. 4

#### Answer: A



8. The equation of a line parallel to 8x - 3y + 15 = 0 and passing through the point (-1,4) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 8x 3y 4 = 0
- B. 8 x- 3y 20 = 0
- C. 8x 3y + 4 = 0
- D. 8x 3y + 20 = 0

#### Answer: D



**9.** (0,0)  $(3, \sqrt{3})$  and  $(0, 2\sqrt{3})$  are the three vertices of a triangle . The distance between the ortho-centre and the cirum-centre of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_. (in units ).

A.  $\sqrt{3}$ 

B.  $\sqrt{5}$ 

 $C.\sqrt{6}$ 

D. 0

#### Answer: D

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# **10.** In a parallelogram PQRS , P(15 ,9) , Q (7 , 10) , R(-5 , -4) , then the fourth vertex S is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$(3, -2)$$

B. 
$$(3, -4)$$

$$C. (9, -5)$$

D. 
$$(3, -5)$$

#### Answer: D

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11. If the roots of the quadratic equation  $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$  are the intercepts of a line ,

then the line can be \_\_\_\_\_.

B. 3x - y + 1 = 0

C. Either (a) or (b)

D. None of these

#### Answer: C



**12.** The length (in units ) of a line segment intercepted between the coordinate axes by the line joining the points (1,2) and (3,4) is

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D.  $\sqrt{2}$ 

#### Answer: D

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**13.** If A = (3,-4), B= (7,0) and C = (14, -7) are the

three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram

ABCD, then find the slope of the diagonal BD.

The following are the steps involved in solving the above problem . Arrange them İS sequential order (A)  $\left( \frac{x+7}{2}, \frac{y+0}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{3+14}{2}, \frac{-4-7}{2} \right)$ (B) The slope of BD =  $\frac{-11-0}{10-7} = \frac{-11}{3}$ . (C)  $rac{x+7}{2} = rac{17}{2}$  and  $rac{y+0}{2} - rac{-11}{2}$  $\Rightarrow x = 10, y = -11$  $\therefore D = (10, -11).$ 

(D) Let the fourth vertex be D(x , y) . we know that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other .

#### A. AOCB

#### B. DCAB

#### C. DACB

#### D. CDAB

#### Answer: C

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14. If A (1,-6) , B= (5,-2) and C = (12 , -9) are the

three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram

,then the find fourth vertex . The following are

the steps involved in solving the above problem . Arrange them in sequential order from beginning to end.

(A)

 $rac{5+x}{2} = rac{13}{2}, \, rac{-2+y}{2} = rac{-15}{2} \Rightarrow x = 8$ 

and y = -13 . Therefore , D = (8 , -13) .

(B)

$$\therefore \left(rac{5+x}{2}, rac{-2+y}{2}
ight) = \left(rac{1+12}{2}, rac{-6-9}{2}
ight)$$

(C) Let the fourth vertex be D = (x, y).

(D) We know that diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

#### A. ACBD

#### B. ABDC

#### C. CBDA

D. CDBA

#### Answer: D

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#### 15. Find the product of intercepts made by the

line 7x - 2y - 14 = 0 with coordinate axes.

$$A. -7$$

B. 2

C. 14

D. - 14

#### Answer: D

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16. Find the value of k , if points (-2,5), (-5, -10) and (k, -13) are collinear.



#### Answer: B

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A.  $60^{\circ}$ 

B.  $30^{\circ}$ 

C.  $45^{\circ}$ 

D.  $135^{\,\circ}$ 

Answer: B

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#### 18. Find the product of intercepts of the line 3x

+ 8y - 24 = 0.

A. 8

B. 24

C. 3

D. 12

Answer: B



19. Find the value of k, if points (10, 14), (-3,3)

and (k, 8) are collinear.

A. 16

B. 18

C. -18

D. - 16

#### Answer: D

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#### **20.** The inclination of the line y - x + 11 = 0, is

A.  $30^{\,\circ}$ 

B.  $60^{\circ}$ 

 $\mathsf{C.0}^\circ$ 

D.  $45^{\,\circ}$ 

Answer: D



**21.** The equation of a line whose x-intercept is -3 and which is parallel to 5x + 8y - 7 = 0 is

A. 
$$5x - 8y + 15 = 0$$

C. 
$$5x + 8y - 17 = 0$$

#### Answer: A

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**1.** The area of a square with one of its vertices as (5, -2) and the mid-points of the diagonals (3,2) is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (in sq. units)

A. 40

B. 20

C. 60

D. 70

#### Answer: A



**2.** The equation of the line perpendicular to the line inclined equally to the coordinate axes and passing through (2,-3) is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$x + y + 1 = 0$$

C. 
$$x + y + 2 = 0$$

D. 
$$2x + y - 1 = 0$$

#### Answer: A

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**3.** A triangle is formed by points (6,0) , (0,0) and (0,6) . How many points with the integer coordinates are in the interior of the triangle ?

A. 7

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: D



**4.** The equation of one of the diagonals of a square is 3x - 8y + 4 = 0. Find the equation of the other diagonal passing through the vertex (4,-6).

$$C. 8x + 3y - 14 = 0$$

D. 
$$8x + 3y + 15 = 0$$

#### Answer: C

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**6.** The equation of a line whose x-intercept is 11 and perpendicular to 3x - 8y + 4 = 0 , is A. 7x + 3y - 77 = 0B. -8x + 3y + 88 = 0C. 5x + 3y - 55 = 0D. 3x + 8y - 88 = 0**Answer: B** 



**7.** A(-11,7) and B (-10,6) are the points of trisection of a line segment PQ . Find the coordinates of P and Q .

A. 
$$(-12, 8), (-9, 5)$$
  
B.  $(-12, -8), (-9, 5)$   
C.  $(12, 0), (9, -5)$   
D.  $(12, -8), (9, -5)$ 

Answer: A

8. If one of the diagonals of a rhombus is 3x - 4y + 10 = 0, then find the equation of the other diagonal which passes through point (-2, -3).

A. 4x + 3y + 17 = 0

B. 3x - 4y + 15 = 0

C. 
$$4x + 3y - 15 = 0$$

D. 3x - 4y - 11 = 0

#### Answer: A



9. The equation of the diagonal AC of a square ABCD is 3x + 4y + 12 = 0 . Find the equation of BD , where D is (2, -3) .

A. 
$$4x - 3y - 8 = 0$$

- B. 4x 3y 17 = 0
- C.4x 3y + 17 = 0

D. 4x + 3y - 17 = 0



