



## MATHS

### NCERT - NCERT MATHEMATICS (GUJRATI)

#### STRAIGHT LINES

##### Examples

1. Find the slope of the lines :

Passing through the points  $(3, -2)$  and  $(-1, 4)$



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2. Find the slope of the lines :

Passing through the points  $(3, -2)$  and  $(3, 4)$



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3. Find the slope of the lines :

Making inclination of  $60^\circ$  with the positive direction of x- axis.

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4. If the angle between two lines is  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and slope of one of the lines is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , find the slope of the other line.

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5. Line through the points  $(-2, 6)$  and  $(4, 8)$  is perpendicular to the line through the points  $(8, 12)$  and  $(x, 24)$  . Find the value of x.

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6. Three points  $P(h, k)$ ,  $Q(x_1, y_1)$  and  $R(x_2, Y_2)$  lie on a line. Show that  $(h - x_1)(y_2 - y_1) = (k - y_1)(x_2 - x_1)$ .

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7. Find the equations of the lines parallel to axes and passing through  $(2, 3)$ .

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8. Find the equation of the line through  $(-2, 3)$  with slope  $-4$ .

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9. Write the equation of the line through the points  $(1, -1)$  and  $(3, 5)$ .

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10. Write the equation of the lines for which  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , where  $\theta$  is the inclination of the line and (i) y - intercept is  $-\frac{3}{2}$  (ii) x - intercept is 4.

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11. Find the equation of the line, which makes intercepts  $-3$  and  $2$  on the x - and y - axes respectively.

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12. Find the equation of the line whose perpendicular distance from the origin is 4 units and the angle which the normal makes with positive direction of x -axis is  $15^\circ$ .

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13. The Fahrenheit temperature  $F$  and absolute temperature  $K$  satisfy a linear equation. Given that  $K = 273$  when  $F = 32$  and that  $K = 373$  when  $F = 212$ .

Express  $K$  in terms of  $F$  and find the value of  $F$ , when  $K = 0$ .

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14. Equation of a line is  $3x - 4y + 10 = 0$ . Find its (i) slope, (ii)  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts.

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15. Reduce the equation  $\sqrt{3}x + y - 8 = 0$  into normal form. Find the values of  $p$  and  $\omega$ .

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16. Find angle between the lines  $y - \sqrt{3}x - 50 = 0$  and  $\sqrt{3}y - x + 6 = 0$ .

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17. Show that two lines  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$  and  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$  where  $b_1, b_2 \neq 0$  are :

(i) Parallel if  $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$ , and (ii) Perpendicular if  $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 = 0$ .

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18. Find the equation of a line perpendicular to the line  $x - 2y + 3 = 0$  and passing through the point  $(1, -2)$ .

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19. Find the distance of the point  $(3, -5)$  from the line  $3x - 4y - 26 = 0$ .



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20. Find the distance between the parallel lines  $3x - 4y + 7 = 0$  and  $3x - 4y + 5 = 0$

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21. If the lines  $2x + y - 3 = 0$ ,  $5x + ky - 3 = 0$  and  $3x - y - 2 = 0$  are concurrent, find the value of  $k$ .

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22. Find the distance of the line  $4x - y = 0$  from the point  $P(4, 1)$  measured along the line making an angle of  $135^\circ$  with the positive  $x$ -axis.

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23. Assuming that straight lines work as the plane mirror for a point, find the image of the point  $(1, 2)$  in the line  $x - 3y + 4 = 0$ .

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24. Show that the area of the triangle formed by the lines  $y = m_1x + c_1$ ,  $y = m_2x + c_2$  and  $x = 0$  is  $\frac{(c_1 - c_2)^2}{2|m_1 - m_2|}$ .

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25. A line is such that its segment between the lines  $5x - y + 4 = 0$  and  $3x + 4y - 4 = 0$  is bisected at the point  $(1, 5)$ . Obtain its equation.

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26. Show that the path of a moving point such that its distances from two lines  $3x - 2y = 5$  and  $3x + 2y = 5$  are equal is a straight line.

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### Exercise 10 1

1. Draw a quadrilateral in the Cartesian plane, whose vertices are  $(-4, 5)$ ,  $(0, 7)$ ,  $(5, -5)$  and  $(-4, -2)$ . Also, find its area.

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2. The base of an equilateral triangle with side  $2a$  lies along the Y-axis such that the mid-point of the base is at the origin. Find vertices of the triangle.

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3. Find the distance between  $P(x_1, y_1)$  and  $Q(x_2, y_2)$  when : (i) PQ is parallel to the y-axis, (ii) PQ is parallel to the x-axis.

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4. Find a point on the x-axis, which is equidistant from the points (7,6) and (3, 4).

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5. Find the slope of a line, which passes through the origin, and the mid-point of the line segment joining the points  $P(0, -4)$  and B (8,0).

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6. Without using the Pythagoras theorem, show that the points (4,4), (3, 5) and  $(-1, -1)$  are the vertices of a right angled triangle.

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7. Find the slope of the line, which makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the positive direction of y-axis measured anticlockwise.

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8. Find the value of  $x$  for which the points  $(x, -1)$ ,  $(2, 1)$  and  $(4, 5)$  are collinear.

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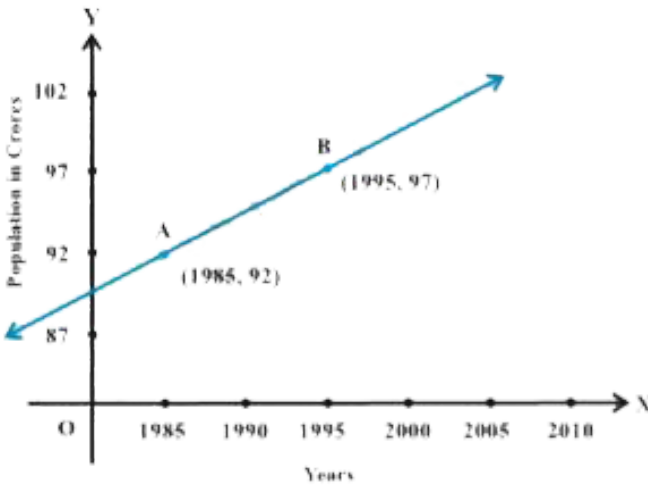
9. Find the angle between the x-axis and the line joining the points  $(3, -1)$  and  $(4, -2)$ .

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10. The slope of a line is double of the slope of another line. If tangent of the angle between them is  $\frac{1}{3}$ , find the slopes of the lines.

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11. Consider the following population and year graph (Fig 10.10), find the slope of the line AB and using it, find what will be the population in the year 2010?



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1. Write the equations for the x-and y-axes.



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2. Find the equation of the line passing through the point  $(-4, 3)$  with slope  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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3. Find the equation of the line passing through  $(0, 0)$  with slope  $m$ .



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4. Obtain Equation of line which satisfy given condition :

Passing through  $(2, 2\sqrt{3})$  and inclined with the X-axis at an angle of  $75^\circ$ .



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5. Find the equation of the line intersecting the x-axis at a distance of 3 units to the left of origin with slope  $-2$ .



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6. Find the equation of the line intersecting the y-axis at a distance of 2 units above the origin and making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with positive direction of the x-axis.



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7. Find the equation of the line passing through the points  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(2, -4)$ .



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8. Find the equation of the line which is at a perpendicular distance from the origin is 5 units and the angle made by the perpendicular with the positive x-axis is  $30^\circ$ .



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9. The vertices of  $\Delta PQR$  are  $P(2, 1)$ ,  $Q(-2, 3)$  and  $R(4, 5)$ . Find equation of the median through the vertex R.



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10. Find the equation of the line passing through  $(-3, 5)$  and perpendicular to the line through the points  $(2, 5)$  and  $(-3, 6)$ .



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11. A line perpendicular to the line segment joining the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(2, 3)$  divides it in the ratio  $1 : n$ . Find the equation of the line.

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12. Find the equation of a line that cuts off equal intercepts on the coordinate axes and passes through the point  $(2, 3)$ .

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13. Find equation of the line passing through the point  $(2, 2)$  and cutting off intercepts on the axes whose sum is 9.

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14. Find equation of the line through the point  $(0, 2)$  making an angle  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  with the positive x-axis. Also, find the equation of line parallel to it and



crossing the  $y$ -axis at a distance of 2 units below the origin.

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15. The perpendicular from the origin to a line meets it at the point  $(-2, 9)$ , find the equation of the line.

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16. The length  $L$  (in centimetre) of a copper rod is a linear function of its Celsius temperature  $C$ . In an experiment, if  $L = 124.942$  when  $C = 20$  and  $L = 125.134$  when  $C = 110$ , express  $L$  in terms of  $C$ .

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17. The owner of a milk store finds that, he can sell 980 litres of milk each week at Rs. 14/litre and 1220 litres of milk each week at Rs. 16/litre.

Assuming a linear relationship between selling price and demand, how many litres could he sell weekly at Rs. 17/litre ?

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18. P  $(a, b)$  is the mid-point of a line segment between axes. Show that equation of the line is  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$ .

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19. Point  $R(h, k)$  divides a line segment between the axes in the ratio 1 : 2 . Find equation of the line.

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Exercise 10 3

1. Reduce the following equations into slope - intercept form and find their slopes and the y-intercepts.

$$(i)x + 7y = 0, \quad (ii)6x + 3y - 5 = 0, \quad (iii)y = 0$$



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2. Reduce the following equations into intercept form and find their intercepts on the axes.

$$(i)3x + 2y - 12 = 0, \quad (ii)4x - 3y = 6, \quad (iii)3y + 2 = 0.$$



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3. Reduce the following equation in normal form. Find their perpendicular distances from origin and between perpendicular distance with positive side of X- axis :

$$(i) x - \sqrt{3}y + 8 = 0$$



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4. Find the distance of the point  $(-1, 1)$  from the line  $12(x + 6) = 5(y - 2)$ .

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5. What are the points on the Y- axis whose distance from the line  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$  is 4 units.

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6. Find the distance between parallel lines

(i)  $15x + 8y - 34 = 0$  and  $15x + 8y + 31 = 0$  (ii)  $l(x + y) + p = 0$  and

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

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8. Find equation of the line perpendicular to the line  $x - 7y + 5 = 0$  and having x intercept 3.

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9. Find angles between the lines  $\sqrt{3}x + y = 1$  and  $x + \sqrt{3}y = 1$ .

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10. The line through the points  $(h, 3)$  and  $(4, 1)$  intersects the line  $7x - 9y - 17 = 0$  at right angle. Find the value of  $h$ .

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11. Prove that the line through the point  $(x_1, y_1)$  and parallel to the line  $Ax + By + C = 0$  is  $A(x - x_1) + B(y - y_1) = 0$ .

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12. Two lines passing through the point  $(2, 3)$  intersects each other at an angle of  $60^\circ$ . If slope of one line is 2, find equation of the other line.

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13. Find the equation of the right bisector of the line segment joining the points  $(3, 4)$  and  $(-1, 2)$ .

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14. Find the coordinates of the foot of perpendicular from the point  $(-1, 3)$  to the line  $3x - 4y - 16 = 0$ .

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15. The perpendicular from the origin to the line  $y = mx + c$  meets it at the point  $(-1, 2)$ . Find the values of  $m$  and  $c$ .

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16. If  $p$  and  $q$  are the lengths of perpendiculars from the origin to the lines  $x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta = k \cos 2\theta$  and  $x \sec \theta + y \csc \theta = k$  respectively, prove that  $p^2 + 4q^2 = k^2$ .

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17. In the triangle ABC with vertices  $A(2, 3)$ ,  $B(4, 1)$  and  $C(1, 2)$ , find the equation and length of altitude from the vertex A.

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18. If  $p$  is the length of perpendicular from the origin to the line whose intercepts on the axes are  $a$  and  $b$ , then show that  $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$ .

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### Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 10

1. Find the values of  $k$  for which the line  $(k - 3)x - (4 - k^2)y + k^2 - 7k + 6 = 0$  is  
(ii) Parallel to the y-axis.

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2. Find the values of  $\theta$  and  $p$ , if the equation  $x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = p$  is the normal form of the line  $\sqrt{3}x + y + 2 = 0$ .

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3. Find the equations of the lines, which cut-off intercepts on the axes whose sum and product are 1 and  $-6$ , respectively.

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4. What are the points on the Y- axis whose distance from the line  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$  is 4 units.

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5. Find perpendicular distance from the origin to the line joining the points  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$  and  $(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$ .

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6. Find the equation of the line parallel to Y-axis and drawn through the point of intersection of the lines  $x - 7y + 5 = 0$  and  $3x + y = 0$ .

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7. Find the equation of a line drawn perpendicular to the line  $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$  through the point, where it meets the y-axis.

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8. Find the area of the triangle formed by the lines  $y - x = 0$ ,  $x + y = 0$  and  $x - k = 0$ .

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9. Find the value of  $p$  so that the three lines  $3x + y - 2 = 0$ ,  $px + 2y - 3 = 0$  and  $2x - y - 3 = 0$  may intersect at one point.



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10. If three lines whose equations are  $y = m_1x + c_1$ ,  $y = m_2x + c_2$  and  $y = m_3x + c_3$  are concurrent, then show that  $m_1(c_2 - c_3) + m_2(c_3 - c_1) + m_3(c_1 - c_2) = 0$ .



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11. Find the equation of the lines through the point  $(3, 2)$  which make an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the line  $x - 2y = 3$ .



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12. Find the equation of the line passing through the point of intersection of the lines  $4x + 7y - 3 = 0$  and  $2x - 3y + 1 = 0$  that has equal intercepts on the axes.

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13. Show that the equation of the line passing through the origin and making an angle  $\theta$  with the line  $y = mx + c$  is  $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{m \pm \tan \theta}{1 \pm m \tan \theta}$ .

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14. In what ratio, the line joining  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(5, 7)$  is divided by the line  $x + y = 4$ ?

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15. Find the distance of the line  $4x + 7y + 5 = 0$  from the point  $(1, 2)$  along the line  $2x - y = 0$ .



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16. Find the direction in which a straight line must be drawn through the point  $(-1, 2)$ . So that its point of intersection with the line  $x + y = 4$  may be at a distance of 3 units from this point.



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17. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle has its ends at the points  $(1, 3)$  and  $(-4, 1)$ . Find an equation of the legs (perpendicular sides) of the triangle.



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18. Find the image of the point  $(3, 8)$  with respect to the line  $x + 3y = 7$  assuming the line to be a plane mirror.

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19. If the lines  $y = 3x + 1$  and  $2y = x + 3$  are equally inclined to the line  $y = mx + 4$ , find the value of  $m$ .

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20. If sum of the perpendicular distances of a variable point  $P(x, y)$  from the lines  $x + y - 5 = 0$  and  $3x - 2y + 7 = 0$  is always 10. Show that  $P$  must move on a line.

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21. Find equation of the line which is equidistant from parallel lines

$$9x + 6y - 7 = 0 \text{ and } 3x + 2y + 6 = 0.$$

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22. A ray of light passing through the point  $(1, 2)$  reflects on the X-axis at point A and the reflected ray passes through the point  $(5, 3)$ . Find the coordinates of A.

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23. Prove that the product of the lengths of the perpendiculars drawn from the points  $(\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}, 0)$  and  $(-\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}, 0)$  to the line  $\frac{x}{a} \cos \theta + \frac{y}{b} \sin \theta = 1$  is  $b^2$ .

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24. A person standing at the junction (crossing) of two straight paths represented by the equations  $2x - 3y + 4 = 0$  and  $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$  wants to reach the path whose equation is  $6x - 7y + 8 = 0$  in the least time. Find equation of the path that he should follow.



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