

MATHS

BOOKS - SELINA MATHS (ENGLISH)

SECTION AND MID-POINT FORMULA

Exercise 13 A

1. Calculate the co-ordinates of the point P which divides the line segment joining:

A (1, 3) and B (5,9) in the ratio 1:2

2. Calculate the co-ordinates of the point P which divides the line segment joining:

A (-4, 6) and B (3, -5) in the ratio 3:2.



3. The ratio in which the line segment joining

(2, -3) and (5,6) is divided by the x- axis is:



4. In what ratio is the line joining (2, -4) and (-3, 6) divided by the y-axis?



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5. In what ratio does the point (1, a) divide the join of (-1, 4) and (4, -1)? Also, find the value of a.



6. In what ratio does the point (a, 6) divide the join of (-4, 3) and (2,8)? Also, find the value of a



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7. In what ratio is the join of (4, 3) and (2, -6) divided by the x-axis ? Also, find the coordinates of the point of intersection.



8. Find the ratio in which the join of (-4, 7) and (3, 0) is divided by the y-axis. Also, find the coordinates of the point of intersection.



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9. Points A, B, C and D divide the line segment joining the point (5, -10) and the origin in five equal parts. Find the co ordinates of B and D.



10. The line joining the points A (-3, -10) and B

(-2, 6) is divided by the point P such that

$$\frac{PB}{AB}=\frac{1}{5}.$$
 Find the co-ordinates of P.



11. P is a point on the line joining A (4, 3) and B (-2, 6) such that 5AP = 2BP. Find the coordinates of P.



12. Calculate the ratio in which the line joining the points (-3, -1) and (5, 7) is divided by the line x = 2.

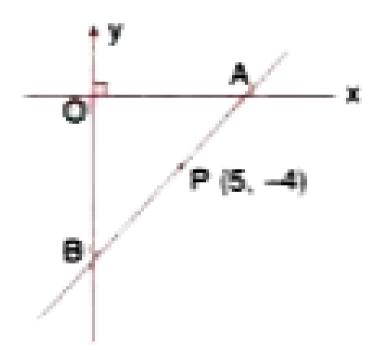


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13. Calculate the ratio in which the line segment A(6, 5) and B(4, -3) is divided by the line y = 2.



14. The point P (5,-4) divides the line segment AB, as shown in the figure, P (5, 4) in the ratio 2:5. Find the co-ordinates of points A and B. Given AP is smaller than BP.





15. Find the co-ordinates of the points of tri section of the line joining the points (-3, 0) and (6, 6).



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16. Show that the line segment joining the points (-5, 8) and (10, -4) is trisected by the coordinate axes.



17. Show that A (3,-2) is a point of trisection of the line-segment joining the points (2, 1) and (5, -8).



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18. Given a line segment AB joining the points

A (-4, 6) and B (8, -3). Find:

(iii) the length of AB.



19. If A = (-4, 3) and B = (8, -6)

In what ratio is the line joining A and B, divided by the x-axis?



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20. The line segment joining the points M (5, 7) and N (-3, 2) is intersected by the y-axis at point L. Write down the abscissa of L. Hence, find the ratio in which L divides MN. Also, find the co-ordinates of L.

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21. A (2, 5), B (-1, 2) and C (5, 8) are the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle ABC.

Points P and Q lie on AB and AC respectively,

such that : AP: PB = AQ: QC = 1:2.

Calculate the co-ordinates of P and Q.



22. A (2, 5), B (-1, 2) and C (5, 8) are the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle ABC.

Points P and Q lie on AB and AC respectively,

such that : AP: PB = AO: OC = 1:2.

Show that $:PQ=rac{1}{3}BC.$



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23. A (-3, 4), B (3, -1) and C (-2, 4) are the vertices of a triangle ABC. Find the length of line segment AP, where point P lies inside BC, such that BP: PC = 2 : 3.



24. The line segment joining A(2, 3) and B6, -5) is intercepted by x-axis at the point K. Write down the ordinate of the point K. Hence, find the ratio in which K divides AB. Also, find the co-ordinates of the point K.



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25. The line segment joining A(4, 7) and B(-6, -2) is intercepted by the y-axis at the point K. Write down the abscissa of the point K. Hence,

find the ratio in which K divides AB. Also, find the co-ordinates of the point K.



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26. The line joining P(-4, 5) and Q(3, 2) intersects the y-axis at point R. PM and QN are perpendiculars from P and Q on the x-axis. Find:

the ratio PR : RQ



27. The line joining P(-4, 5) and Q(3, 2) intersects the y-axis at point R. PM and QN are perpendiculars from P and Q on the x-axis. Find:



the co-ordinates of R.

28. The line joining P(-4, 5) and Q(3, 2) intersects the y-axis at point R. PM and QN are perpendiculars from P and Q on the x-axis.

Find:

the area of the quadrilateral PMNQ.



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29. In the given figure, line APB meets the x-axis at point A and y-axis at point B. P is the point (-4, 2) and AP : PB = 1 : 2. Find the co-

ordinates A and B. **Watch Video Solution**

30. Given a line segment AB joining the points

A (-4, 6) and B (8, -3). Find:

(i) the ratio in which AB is dividend by the Y-



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31. Given a line segment AB joining the points

A (-4, 6) and B (8, -3). Find:

(ii) find the coordinates of the point of intersection. Divided by y-axis.



32. Given a line segment AB joining the points

A (-4, 6) and B (8, -3). Find:

(iii) the length of AB.



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33. If P (9a-2,-b) divides line segment joining A (3a+1,-3) and B(8a,5) in the ratio 3:1, then find the values of a and b.



Exercise 13 B

1. Find the mid-point of the line segment joining the points:

(-6, 7) and (3, 5)



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2. Find the mid-point of the line segment joining the points:

(5, -3) and (-1, 7)



3. Points A and B have co-ordinates (3, 5) and

(x, y) respectively. The mid-point of AB is (2, 3).

Find the values of x and y.



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4. A (5, 3), B (-1, 1) and C (7, -3) are the vertices of triangle ABC. If L is the mid-point of AB and

M is the mid-point of AC, show

that : $LM=rac{1}{2}BC$.

5. Given M is the mid-point of AB, find the coordinates of:

A, if M = (1, 7) and B = (-5, 10),



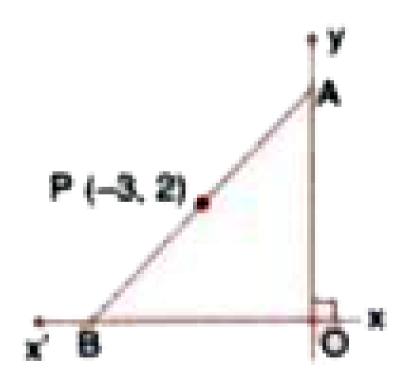
6. Given M is the mid-point of AB, find the coordinates of:

B, if A = (3,-1) and M = (-1, 3).



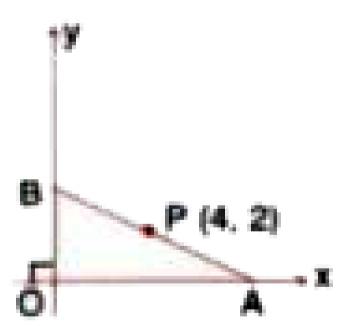
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7. P (-3, 2) is the mid point of line segment AB as shown in the given figure. Find the P (-3,2) co-ordinates of points A and B.





8. In the given figure, P (4, 2) is mid-point of line segment AB. Find the co-ordinates of A and B.





9. (-5, 2), (3, -6) and (7, 4) are the vertices of a triangle. Find the length of its median through the vertex (3,-6).



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10. Given a line ABCD in which AB = BC = CD, B = (0, 3) and C = (1, 8). Find the co-ordinates of A and D.



11. One end of the diameter of a circle is (-2, 5). Find the co-ordinates of the other end of it, if the centre of the circle is (2, -1).



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12. A (2, 5), B (1, 0), C (-4, 3) and D (-3, 8) are the vertices of quadrilateral ABCD. Find the coordinates of the mid-points of AC and BD. Give a special name to the quadrilateral.



13. P (4, 2) and Q (-1, 5) are the vertices of parallelogram PQRS and (-3, 2) are the coordinates of the point of intersection of its diagonals. Find co-ordinates of R and S.



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14. A (-1, 0), B (1, 3) and D (3, 5) are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD. Find the co-ordinates of vertex C.



15. The points (2, -1), (-1, 4) and (-2, 2) are midpoints of the sides of a triangle. Find its vertices.



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16. Points A (-5, x), B (y, 7) and C (1, -3) are collinear (i.e. lie on the same straight line) such that AB = BC. Calculate the values of x and y.



17. Points P (a, -4), Q (-2, b) and R (0, 2) are collinear. If lies between P and R, such that PR = 2QR, calculate the values of a and b.



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18. Calculate the co-ordinates of the centroid of the triangle ABC, if A = (7, -2), B = (0, 1) and C = (-1, 4).



19. he co-ordinates of the centroid of a triangle PQR are (2, -5). If Q = (-6, 5) and R = (11, 8), calculate the co-ordinates of vertex P.



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20. A (5, x), B (-4, 3) and C (y, -2) are the vertices of the triangle ABC whose centroid is the origin. Calculate the values of x and y.



Exercise 13 C

1. Given a triangle ABC in which A = (4, -4) B = (0,5) and C = (5, 10). A point P lies on BC such that BP : PC = 3 : 2. Find the length of line segment AP.



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2. A(20, 0) and B (10, -20) are two fixed points.

Find the co-ordinates of the point P in AB such

that: 3PB = AB. Also, find the co-ordinates of some other Point Q in AB such that : AB = 6 AQ.



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3. A(-8, O), B(0, 16) and C(0, 0) are the vertices of a triangle ABC. Point P lies on AB and Q lies on AC such that AP : PB = 3 : 5 and AQ : QC = 3:5. Show that : PQ = $\frac{3}{8}$ BC.



4. Find the co-ordinates of points of trisection of the line segment joining the point (6, -9) and the origin.



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5. A line segment joining $A\left(-1,\frac{5}{3}\right)$ and B(a, 5) is divided in the ratio 1: 3 at P, the point where the line segment AB intersects the y-axis.

Calculate the value of a'.

6. A line segment joining $A\left(-1,\frac{5}{3}\right)$ and B(a, 5) is divided in the ratio 1: 3 at P, the point where the line segment AB intersects the y-axis.

Calculate the co-ordinates of 'P'.



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B(4, -1) divided by the x-axis?

7. In what ratio is the line joining A(0, 3) and

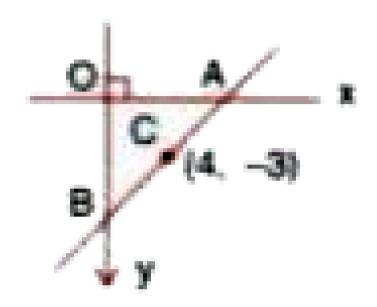
Write the co-ordinates of the point where AB intersects the x-axis.



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8. The mid-point of the A segment AB, as shown in diagram, is C (4, -3). (4, -3) Write

down the co ordinates of A and B.





(-2, 5). If A = (3, -7). Find

9. AB is a diameter of a circle with centre C =

the length of radius AC



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10. AB is a diameter of a circle with centre C =

the coordinates of B.

(-2, 5). If A = (3, -7). Find



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11. Find the co-ordinates of the centroid of a triangle ABC whose vertices are :

A(-1, 3), B(1, -1) and C(5, 1)



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12. The mid-point of the line segment joining (4a, 23) and (-4, 3b) is (2, -2a). Find the values of a and b



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13. The mid-point of the line segment joining (2a, 4) and (-2, 2b) is (1, 2a + 1). Find the values

of a and b.



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14. Write down the co-ordinates of the point P that divides the line joining A(-4, 1) and B(17, 10) in the ratio 1:2.



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15. write down the coordinate of the point p that divides the line joining A(-4,1) and B(17,10)

in the ratio 1:2

Calculate the distance OP, where O is the origin.



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16. write down the coordinate of the point p that divides the line joining A(-4,1) and B(17,10) in the ratio 1:2

In what ratio does the y-axis divide the line AB ?



17. Prove that the points A(-5, 4), B(-1, -2) and C(5, 2) are the vertices of an isosceles right-angled triangle. Find the co ordinates of D so that ABCD is a square.



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18. M is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points A(-3, 7) and B(9, -1). Find the co-ordinates of point M. Further, if R(2, 2)

divides the line segment joining M and the origin in the ratio p: q, find the ratio p: q.



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19. Calculate the ratio in which the line joining A (-4, 2) and B (3, 6) is divided by point P (x, 3).

Also, find (i) x



20. Determine the ratio in which the line 2x + y = 0 divides the line segment joining the points A(2, 2) and B(3,7).



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21. If the abscissa of a point P is 2, find the ratio in which this point divides the line segment joining the points (-4, 3) and (6,3). Also, find the co-ordinates of point P.



22. The line joining the points (2, 1) and (5, -8) is trisected at the points P and Q. If point P lies on the line 2x - y + k = 0, find the value of k. Also, find the co-ordinates of point Q.

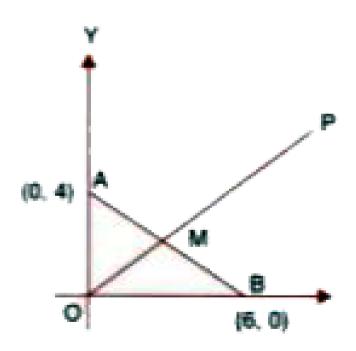


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23. Find the image of the point A(5, -3) under reflection in the point P(-1, 3).

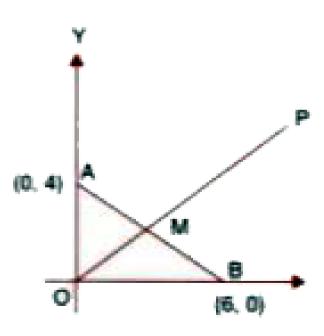


24. M is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points A(0, 4) and B(6, 0). M also divides the line segment OP in the ratio 1:3. Find:



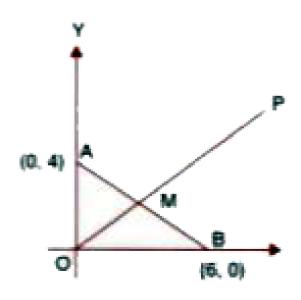
co-ordinates of M

25. M is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points A(0, 4) and B(6, 0). M also divides the line segment OP in the ratio 1:3. Find:



co-ordinates of P

26. M is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points A(0, 4) and B(6, 0). M also divides the line segment OP in the ratio 1:3. Find:



length of BP

27. A (-4, 2), B(0, 2) and C(-2,-4) are vertices of a triangle ABC. P, Q and R are mid-points of sides BC, CA and AB respectively. Show that the centroid of Δ PQR is the same as the centroid of Δ ABC.



28. A(3, 1), B(y, 4) and C(1, x) are vertices of triangle ABC and G(3, 4) is its centroid. Find the values of x and y. Also, find the length of side BC.



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Questions

1. Find the co-ordinates of point P which divides the line joining A (4,-5) and B (6,3) in

the ratio 2:5.



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2. Find the ratio in which the point (5,4) divides the line joining points (2,1) and (7,6)



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3. In what ratio is the joining the points (4,2) and (3,-5) divided by the x-axia? Also, find the co-ordinates of the point of intersection.

4. Calcuate the ratio in which the line joining the points (4,6) and (-5,4) is divided by the line y = 3. Also, find the co-ordinates of the point of intersection.



5. The origin O,B (-6,9) and C (12, -3) are vertices of triangle OBC, Point P divides OB in the ratio

1: 2 and point Q divides OC in the ratio 1: 2

Find the co-ordinates of points P and Q. Also show that $PQ=rac{1}{3}$ BC.



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6. Find the co-ordinates of the points of trisection of the segment joining the points A (6,-2) and (-8,10).





7. Show that P (3,m -5) is a point of trisection of the line segment joining the points A (4,-2) and B (1, 4). Hence, find the value of 'm'.



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8. If the point P(-1,2) divides the join of points A(2, 5) and B(a, b) in the ratio 3 : 4, find the value of $a \times b - a$.

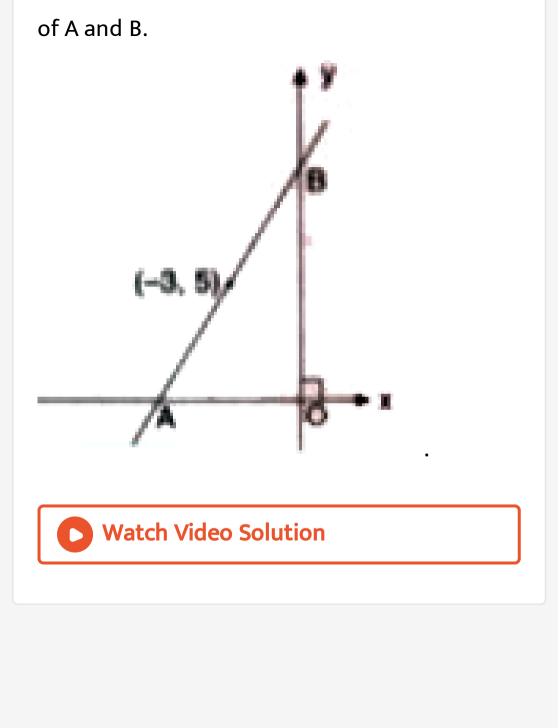


9. Find the co-ordinates of the mid point of the line segment joining the points P (4, -6) and (-2, 4).



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10. The mid - point of line segment AB (shown in the diagram) is (-3, 5), Find the co-ordinates



11. Points A(7, -4), B(-5, 5) and C(-3, 8) are vertices of triangle ABC, Find the length of its median through vertex A.



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12. A (14, -2), B(6, -2) and D (8,2) are the three vertices of a parallelgram ABCD. Find the coordinates of the fouth vertex C.



- 13. The mid-point of the segment joining (3m,
- 6) and (-4, 3n) is (1, 2m, -1). Find the values of m and n.



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14. The point A(3, - 5) is reflected in the point P (-4, 3) as point A'. Find the co-ordinates of point A'.



15. If the mid-point of the segment joining the points A(3,4) and B(k,6) is (x,y) and x + y = 10, find the value of k and the length of the line segment AB.



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16. Find the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the medians of triangle ABC, given A = (-2, 3), B = (6, 7) and C = (4,1).



17. ABC is a triangle and G (4, 3) is the centroid of the triangle. If A = (1, 3), B = (4, b) and C = (a, 1), find 'a' and 'b'.

Find the length of side BC.

