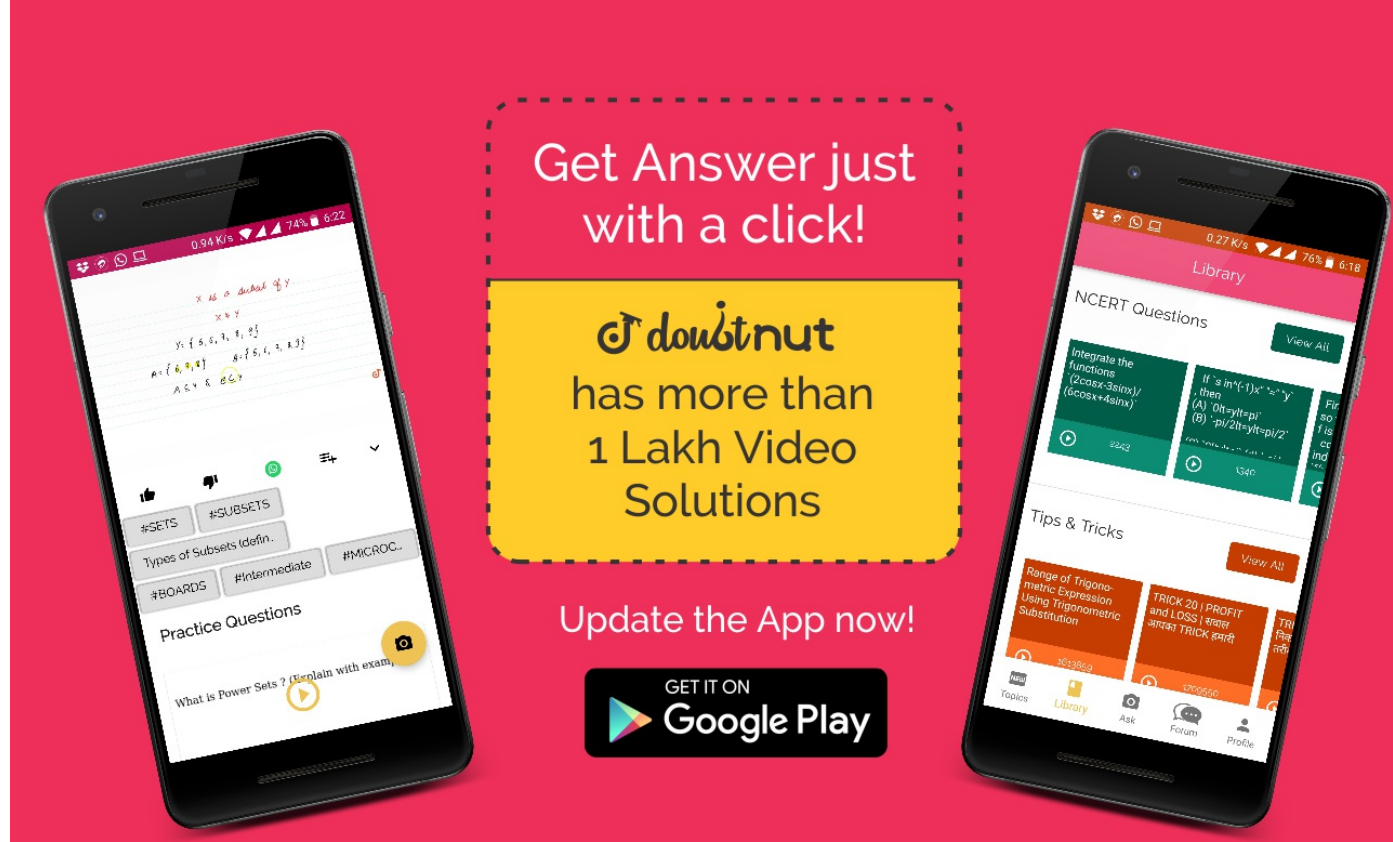


Ques No.	Question
1	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 1</b></p> <p>Draw a quadrilateral in the Cartesian plane, whose vertices are <math>(-4, 5)</math>, <math>(0, 7)</math>, <math>(5, 5)</math> and <math>(-4, 2)</math>. Also, find its area.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
2	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 2</b></p> <p>The base of an equilateral triangle with side <math>2a</math> lies along the <math>y</math>-axis such that the mid-point of the base is at the origin. Find vertices of the triangle.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
3	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 3</b></p> <p>Find the distance between <math>P(x_1, y_1)</math> and <math>Q(x_2, y_2)</math> when: (i) <math>PQ</math> is parallel to the <math>y</math>-axis, (ii) <math>PQ</math> is parallel to the <math>x</math>-axis.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
4	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 4</b></p> <p>Find a point on the <math>x</math>-axis, which is equidistant from the points <math>(7, 6)</math> and <math>(3, 4)</math>.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
5	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 5</b></p> <p>Find the slope of a line, which passes through the origin, and the midpoint of the line segment joining the points <math>P(0, 4)</math> and <math>B(8, 0)</math>.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>



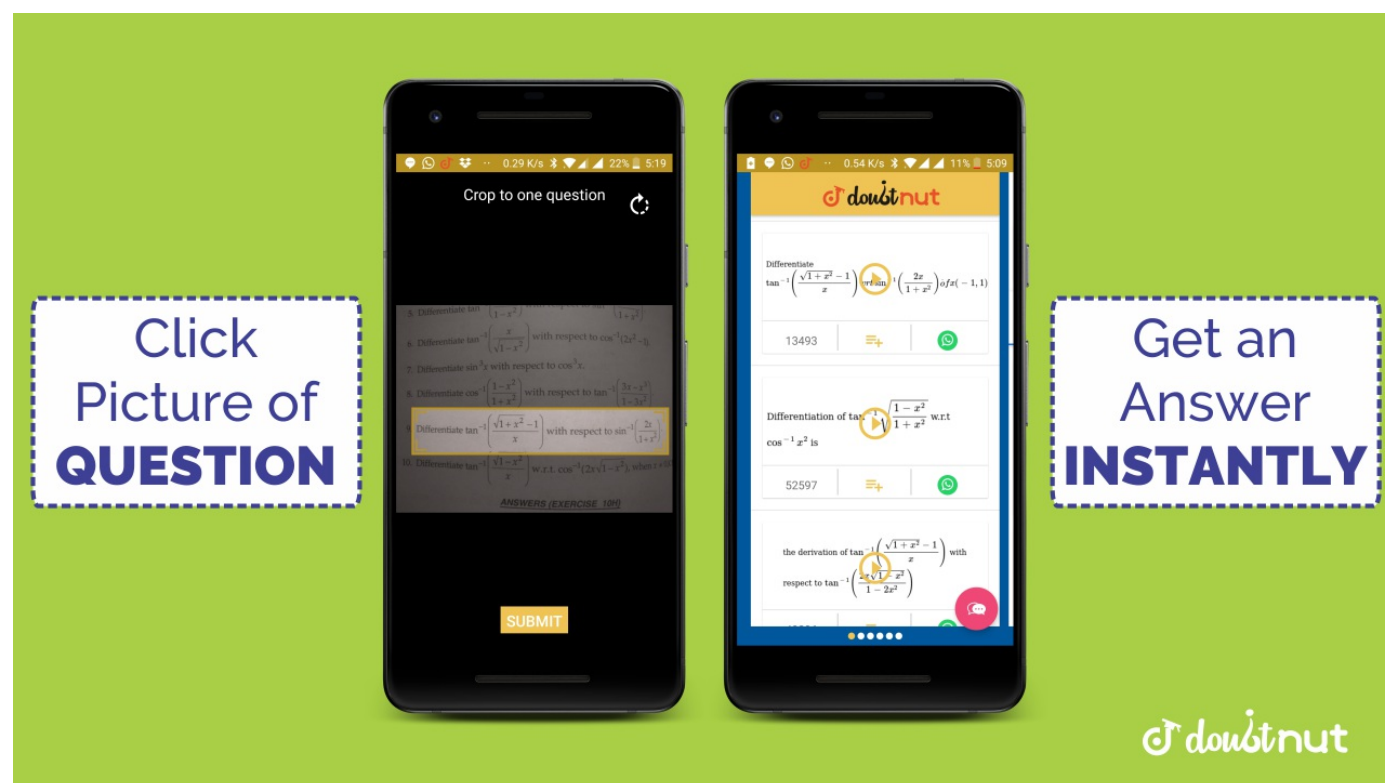
6	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 6</b></p> <p>Without using the Pythagoras theorem, show that the points <math>(4, 4)</math>, <math>(3, 5)</math> and <math>(1, 1)</math> are the vertices of a right angled triangle.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut</a></p>
7	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 7</b></p> <p>Find the slope of the line, which makes an angle of <math>30^\circ</math> with the positive direction of yaxis measured anticlockwise.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut</a></p>
8	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 8</b></p> <p>Find the value of <math>x</math> for which the points <math>(x, 1)</math>, <math>(2, 1)</math> and <math>(4, 5)</math> are collinear.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut</a></p>
9	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 9</b></p> <p>Without using distance formula, show that points <math>(2, 1)</math>, <math>(4, 0)</math>, <math>(3, 3)</math> and <math>(3, 2)</math> are the vertices of a parallelogram.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut</a></p>
10	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 10</b></p> <p>Find the angle between the horizontal axis and the line joining the points <math>(3, -1)</math> and <math>(4, -2)</math>.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on DoubtNut</a></p>

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 11**

11

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 12**

12

A line passes through  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(h, k)$ . If slope of the line is  $m$ , show that  $k - y_1 = m(h - x_1)$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 13**

13

If three points  $(h, 0)$ ,  $(a, b)$  and  $(0, k)$  lie on a line, show that  $\frac{a}{h} + \frac{b}{k} = 1$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.1 - Q 14**

14

Consider the following population and year graph, find the slope of the line AB and using it, find what will be the population in the year 2010?

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 1**

15

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 2**

16

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Passing through the point  $(-4, 3)$  with slope  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 3**

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Passing through  $(0, 0)$  with slope  $m$ .

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18

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 4**

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Passing through  $(2, 2\sqrt{3})$  and inclined with the x-axis at an angle of  $75^\circ$ .

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19

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 5**

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Intersecting the x-axis at a distance of 3 units to the left of origin with slope  $2$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 6**

20

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 7**

21

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Passing through the point  $(1, 1)$  and  $(2, 4)$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 8**

22

Find the equation of the line which satisfy the given conditions : Perpendicular distance from the origin is 5 units and the angle made by the perpendicular with the positive x-axis is  $30^\circ$ .

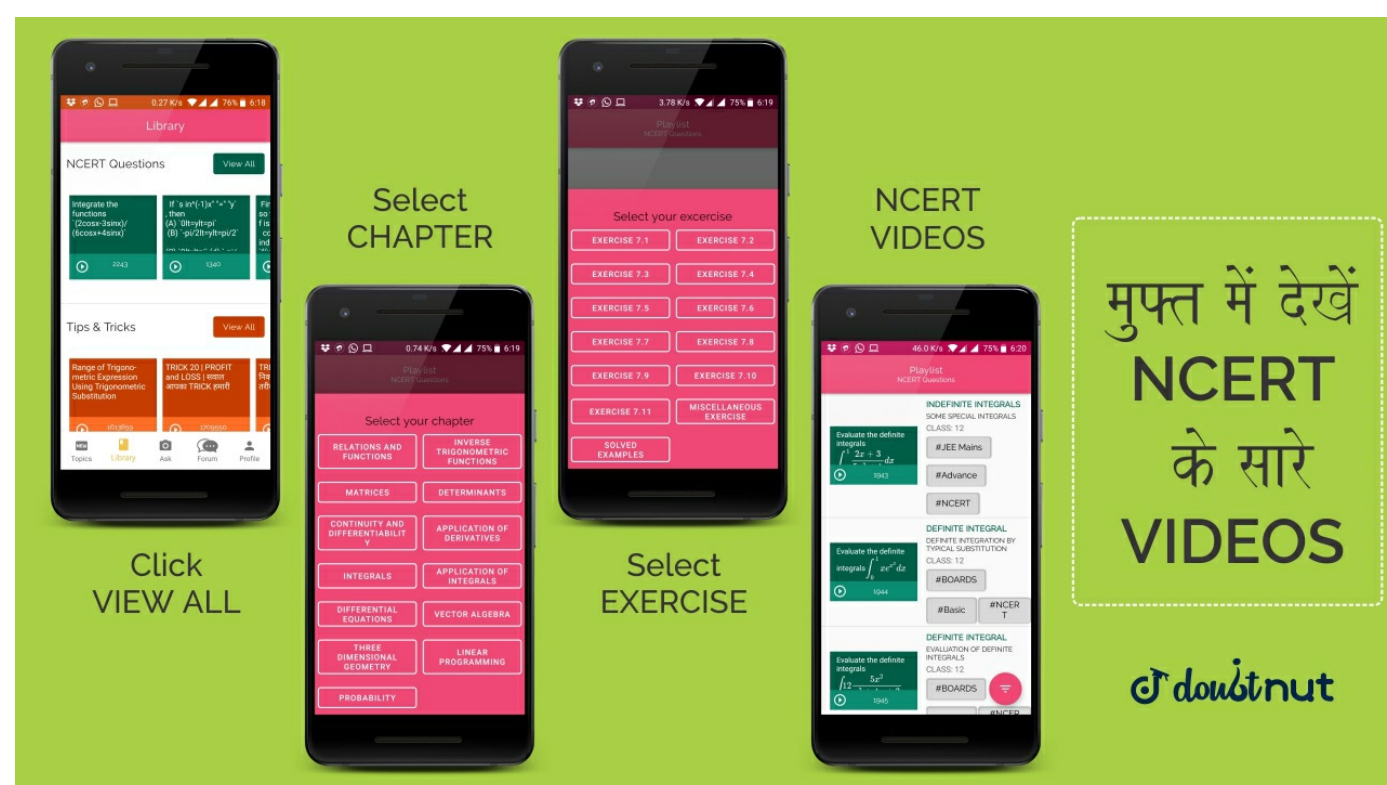
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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 9**

23

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 10**

24

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 11**

25

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 12**

26

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 13**

27

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 14**

28

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 x-axis at a distance of 2 units below the origin.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 15**

29

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 16**

30

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 17**

31

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 18**

32

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 19**

33

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.2 - Q 20**

34

By using the concept of equation of a line, prove that the three points  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(2, 2)$  and  $(8, 2)$  are collinear.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 1**

35

Reduce the following equations into slope intercept form and find their slopes and the  $y$  intercepts. (i)

$$x + 7y = 0$$

(ii)

$$6x + 3y = 5$$

$$= 0$$

(iii)  $y = 0$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 2**

36

Reduce the following equations into intercept form and find their intercepts on the axes. (i)

$$3x + 2y = 12$$

$$, (ii) \frac{4x}{3} + \frac{3y}{2} = 6, (iii)$$

$$= 0$$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 3**

37

Reduce the following equations into normal form. Find their perpendicular distances from the origin and angle between perpendicular and the positive x-axis. (i)

$$x - \sqrt{3}y + 8 = 0, (ii) y^2 = 0, (iii) x^2 + y^2 = 4.$$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 4**

38

Find the distance of the point (1, 1) from the line

$$12(x + 6) = 5(y - 2)$$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 5**

39

Find the points of the x-axis, whose distances from the line  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$  are 4 unit is.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 6**



40

Find the distance between parallel lines (i)  
 $15x + 8y - 34 = 0$   
 and  
 $15x + 8y + 31 = 0$   
 (ii)  
 $l(x + y) + p = 0$   
 $l(x+y)-r = 0$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 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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42

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 8**

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

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43

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 9**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 10**

44

The line through the points  $(h, 3)$  and  $(4, 1)$  intersects the line  $7x - 9y - 19 = 0$  at right angle. Find the value of  $h$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 11**

45

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 12**

46

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

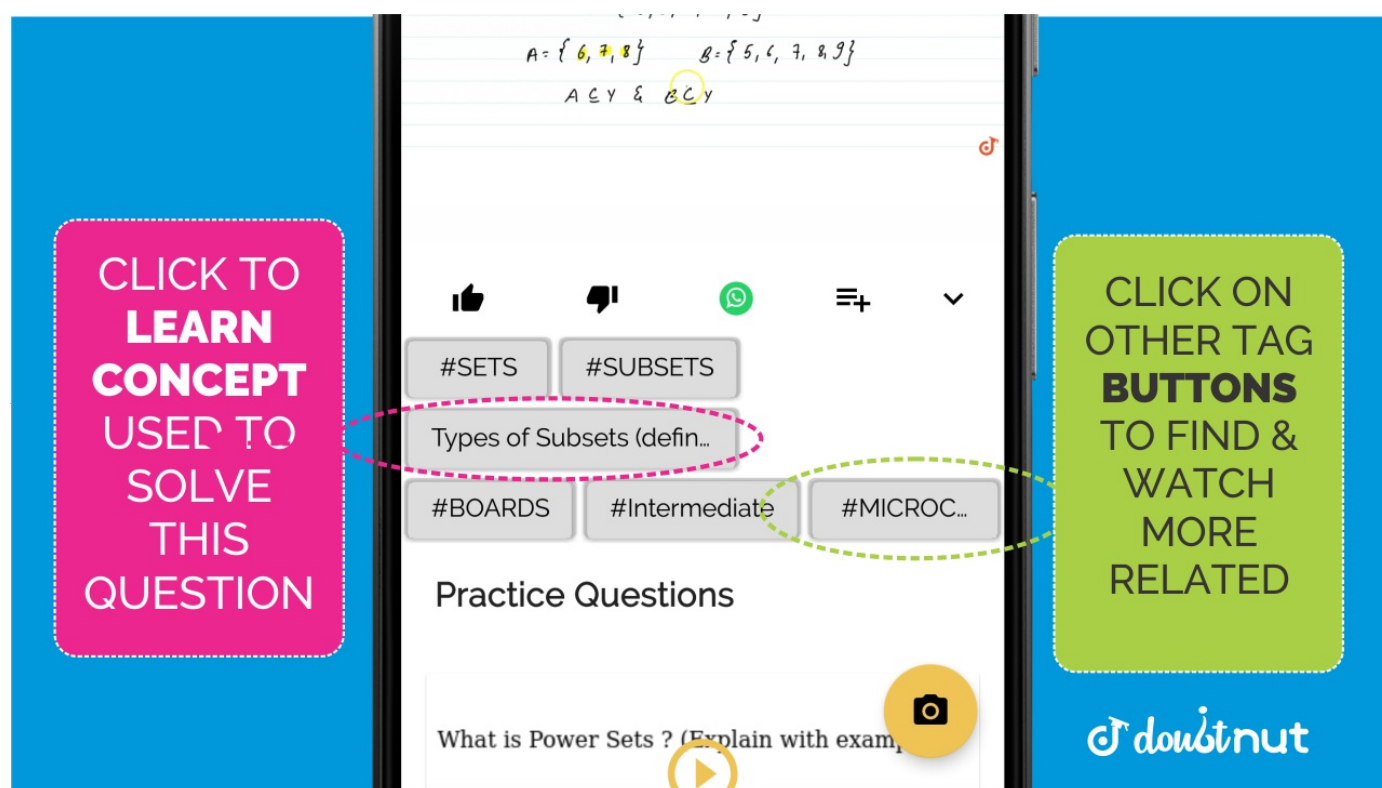
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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 13**

47

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 14**

48

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.3 - Q 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  $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$ .

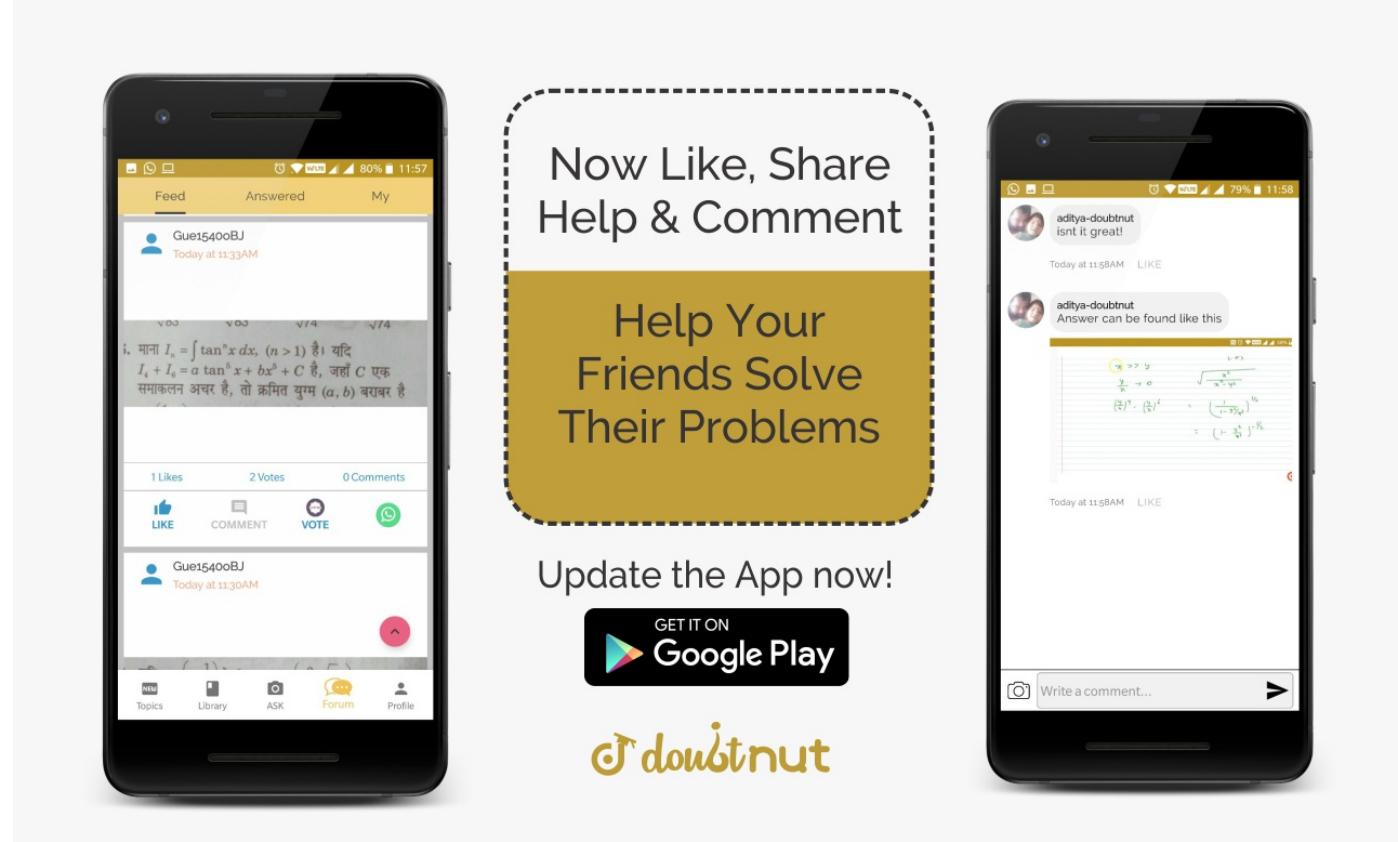
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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.4 - Q 1**

Find the equation of the line through the intersection of lines  $3x + 4y = 7$  and  $x - y + 2 = 0$  and whose slope is 5.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.4 - Q 2**

Find the equation of the line through the intersection of lines  
 $x + 2y - 3 = 0$   
 $= 0$   
 and  $4x + 7 = 0$  and which is parallel to  
 $5x + 4y - 20 = 0$   
 $= 0$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.4 - Q 3**

Find the equation of the line through the intersection of the lines  
 $2x + 3y - 4 = 0$   
 $= 0$   
 and  $x - 5y = 7$  that has its x-intercept equal to  $-4$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.4 - Q 4**

Find the equation of the line through the intersection of  $5x - 3y = 1$  and  $2x - 3y - 23 = 0$  and perpendicular to the line  $5x - 3y - 1 = 0$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.5 - Q 1**

Find the new coordinates of the points in each of the following cases if the origin is shifted to the point  $(-3, -2)$  by a translation of axes. (i)  $(1, 1)$  (ii)  $(0, 1)$  (iii)  $(5, 0)$  (iv)  $(-1, -2)$  (v)  $(3, -5)$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - EXERCISE 10.5 - Q 2**

58

Find what the following equations become when the origin is shifted to the point (1, 1)

(i)  
 $x^2 + xy - 3y^2 - y$

$+ 2 = 0$

(ii)  
 $xy - y^2 - x + y$

$= 0$

(iii)  $xy - x - y + 1 = 0$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 1**

59

Find the values of k for which the line  $(k - 3)x - (4 - k^2)y + k^2 - 7k + 6 = 0$  is (a) Parallel to the xaxis, (b) Parallel to the y axis, (c) Passing through the origin.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 2**

60

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 3**

Find the equations of the lines, which cutoff intercepts on the axes whose sum and product are 1 and 6, respectively.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 4**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 5**

Find perpendicular distance from the origin of the line joining the points  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$  and  $(\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 6**

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

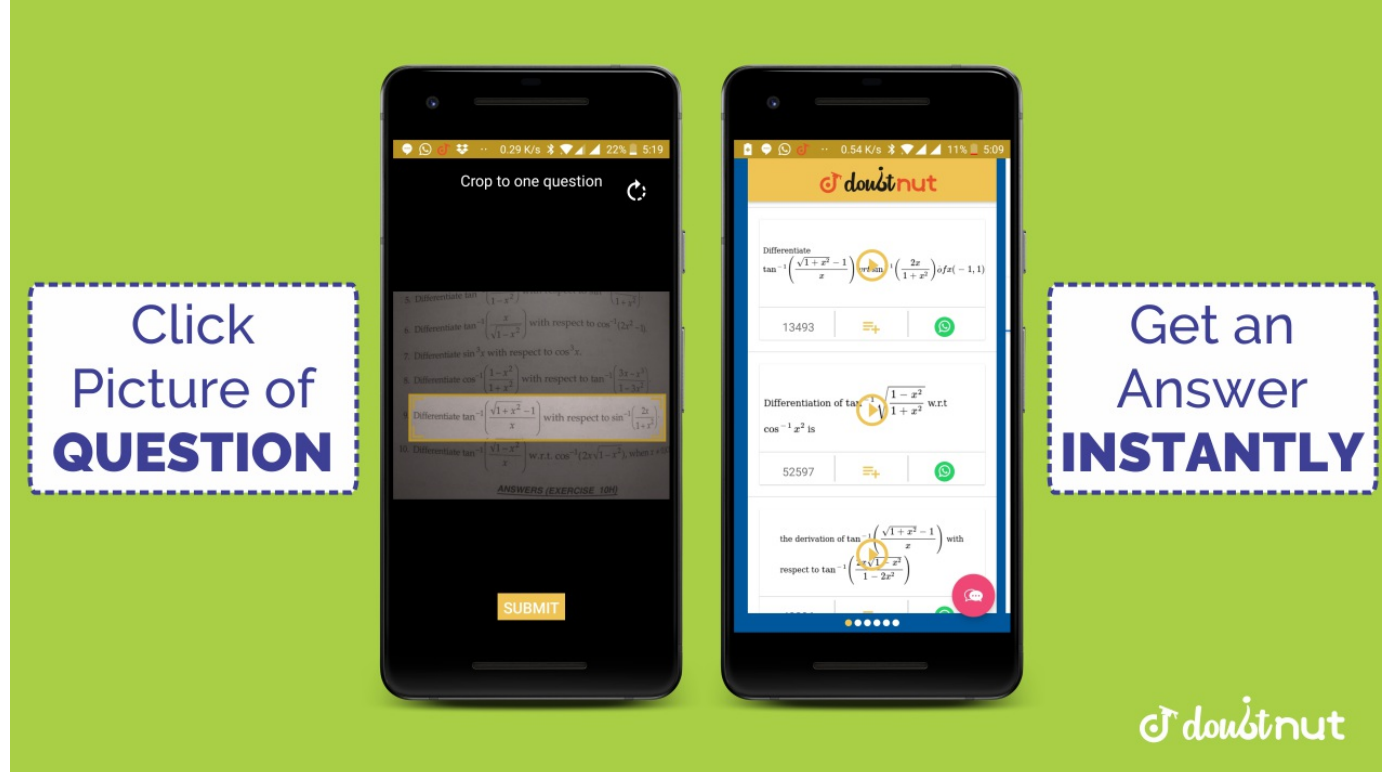
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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 7**

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 yaxis

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 13**

Show that the equation of the line passing through the origin and making an angle  $\theta$  with the line  $y = mx + c$  is

$$\frac{y}{x} = m \pm \frac{m + \tan \theta}{1 - m \tan \theta}$$

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72

**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 14**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS**



73

**EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 17**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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.

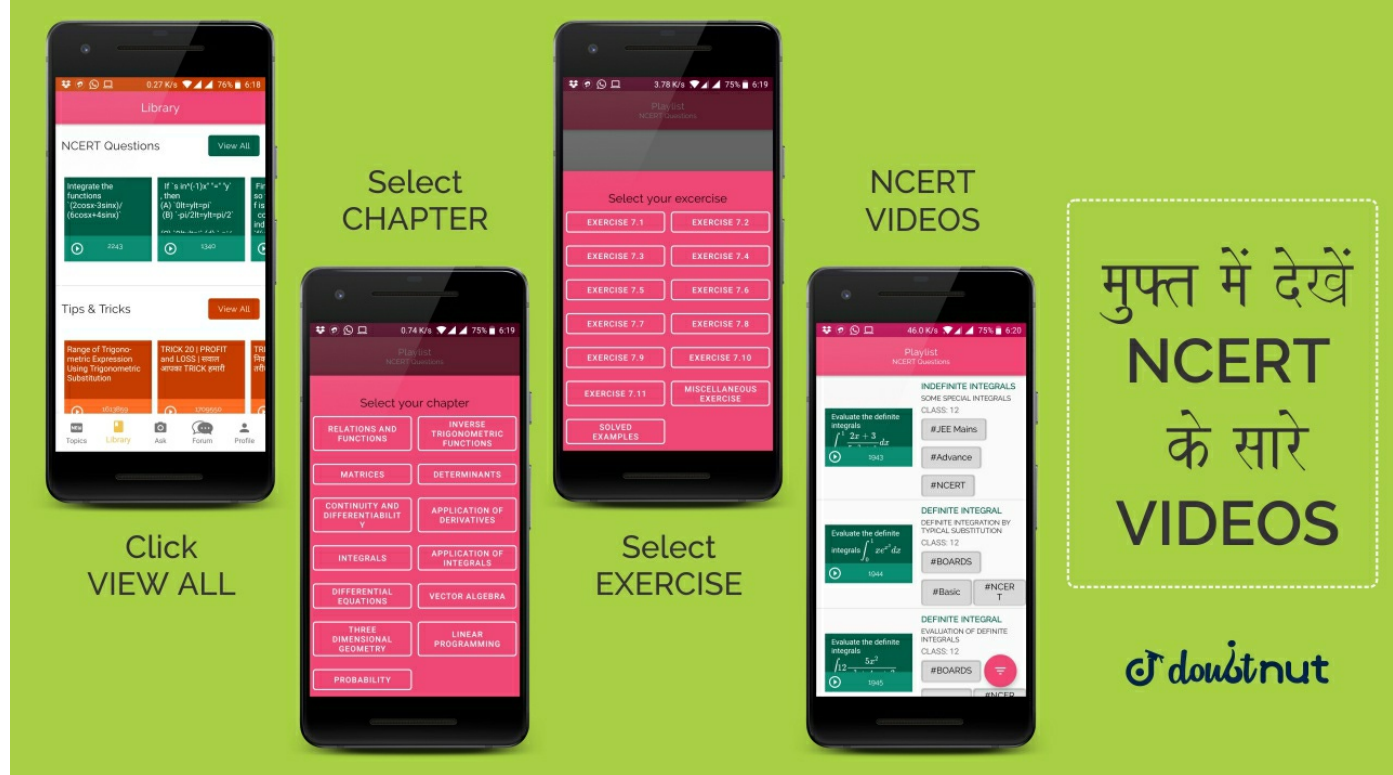
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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 19**

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 21**

Find equation of the line which is equidistant from parallel lines  $9x + 6y - 7 = 0$  and  $3x + 2y + 6 = 0$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE - Q 24**

82

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 1**

83

Find the slope of the lines: (a) Passing through the points (3, 2) and (1.4) , (b) Passing through the points (3, 2) and (7, 2) , (c) Passing through the points (3, 2) and (3, 4) , (d) Making inclination of  $60^\circ$  with the p

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 2**

84

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 8**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 9**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 10**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 11**

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 xaxis is  $150^\circ$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 12**

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 13**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 14**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 15**

Find the angle between the lines  $y - \sqrt{3}x - 5 = 0$  and  $\sqrt{3}y - x + 6 = 0$ .

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 16**

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 17**

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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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 18**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 19**

Find the distance between the parallel lines

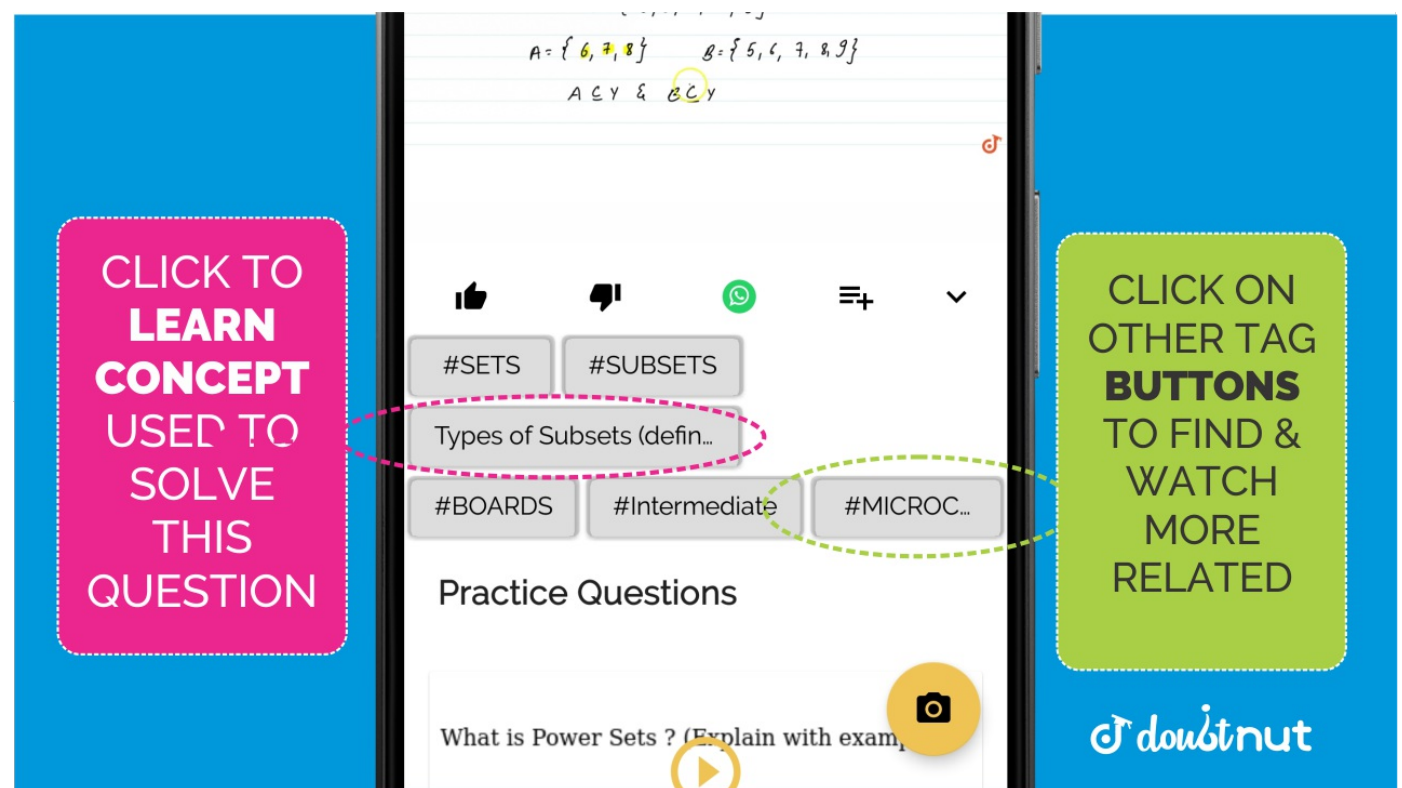
$$3x + 7y = 0$$

and

$$3x + 5y = 0$$

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 20**

If the lines

$$2ax + y = 3$$

$$5x + ky = 3$$

and

$$3x + y = 2$$

are concurrent, find the value of k.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 21**

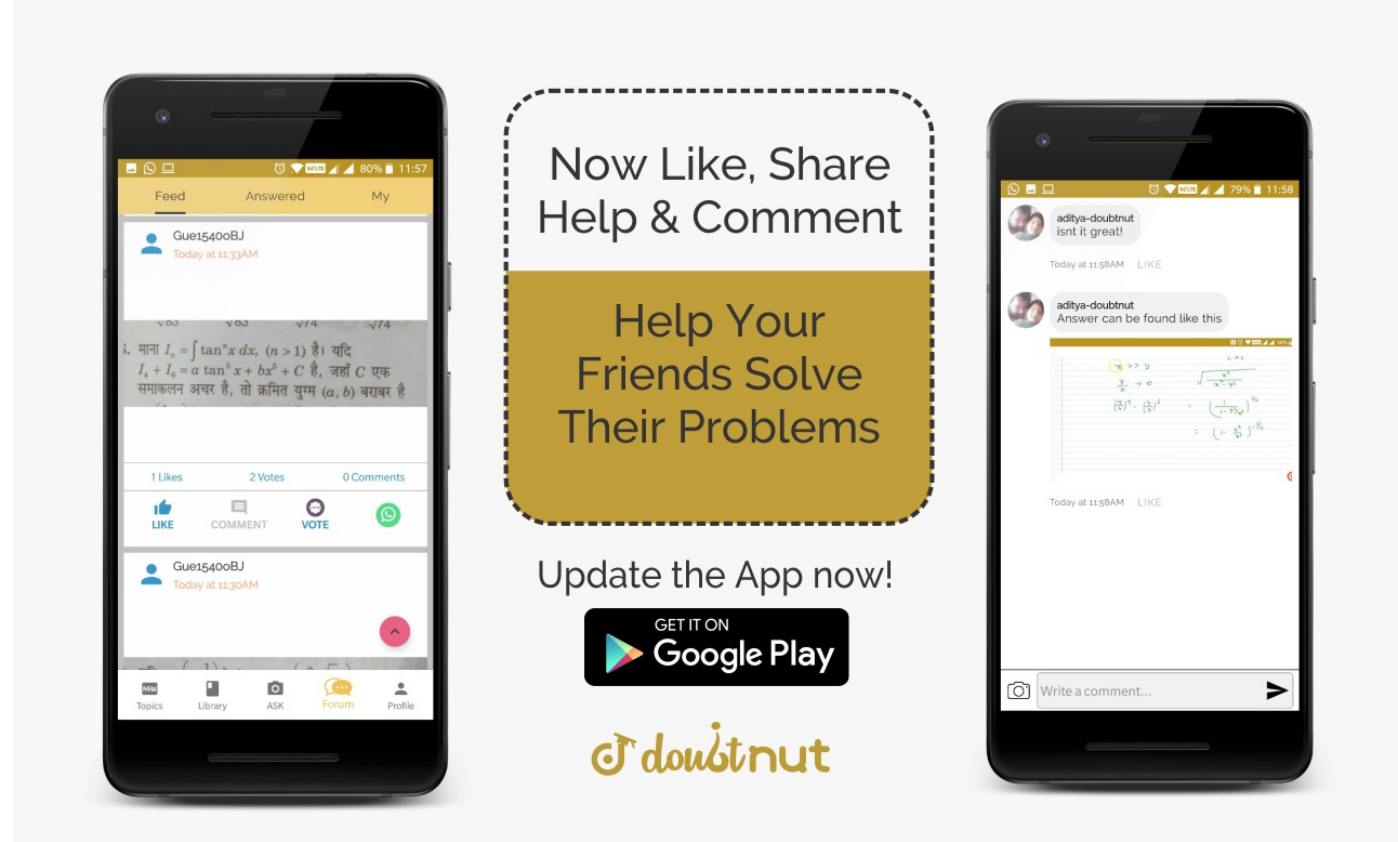
Find the distance of the line  $4x + y = 0$  from the point P(4, 1) measured along the line making an angle of  $135^\circ$  with the positive x-axis.

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104	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 22</b></p> <p>Assuming that straight lines work as the plane mirror for a point, find the image of the point (1, 2) in the line</p> $x + 3y + 4 = 0$ <p>.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
105	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 23</b></p> <p>Show that the area of the triangle formed by the lines</p> $y = m_1x + c_1, y = m_2x + c_2$ <p>and <math>x = 0</math> is <math>\frac{(c_1 - c_2)^2}{2 m_1 - m_2 }</math></p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
106	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 24</b></p> <p>A line is such that its segment between the lines</p> $5x + y + 4 = 0$ <p>and</p> $3x + 4y + 4 = 0$ <p>is bisected at the point (1, 5). Obtain its equation.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>
107	<p><b>NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 25</b></p> <p>Show that the path of a moving point such that its distances from two lines</p> $3x + 2y = 5$ $3x + 2y = 5$ <p>are equal is a straight line.</p> <p><a href="#">▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</a></p>





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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 26**

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

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 27**

Find the new coordinates of point (3, 4) if the origin is shifted to (1, 2) by a translation.

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**NCERT - CLASS 11 - CHAPTER 10 STRAIGHT LINES - SOLVED EXAMPLES - Q 28**


Find the transformed equation of the straight line  $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$ , when the origin is shifted to the point (3, -1) after translation of axes.

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