

## Question 1.

The equations of six lines are given:

Line	Equation	
h	x = 3 - y	
i	2x-4y=3	
k	$y = -\frac{1}{4}(2x-7)$	
I	4x - 2y - 5 = 0	
m	$x + \sqrt{3}y - 10 = 0$	
n	$\sqrt{3}x + y - 10 = 0$	

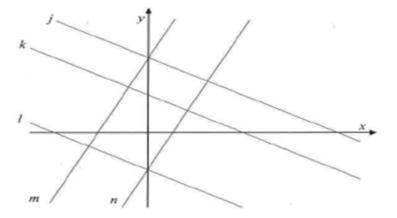
(a) Complete the table below by matching each description given to one or more of the lines.

Description	
A line with a slope of 2.	
A line which intersects the y-axis at $(0, -2\frac{1}{2})$ .	
A line which makes equal intercepts on the axes.	
A line which makes an angle of 150° with the positive sense of the x-axis.	
Two lines which are perpendicular to each other.	

(b) Find the acute angle between the lines m and n.

### Question 2.

In the co-ordinate diagram shown, the lines j, k, and l are parallel, and so are the lines m and n. The equations of four of the five lines are given in the table below.



Equation Line x + 2y = -4 2x - y = -4 x + 2y = 8 2x - y = 2

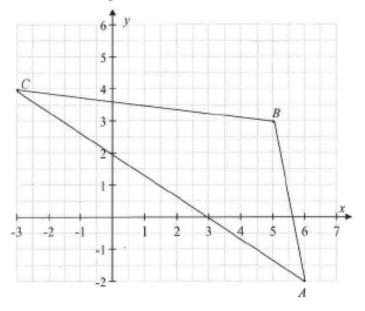
- (a) Complete the table, by matching four of the lines to their equations.
- (b) Hence, insert scales on the x-axis and y-axis.
- (c) Hence, find the equation of the remaining line, given that its x-intercept and y-intercept are both integers.



### Question 3.

The points A(6, -2), B(5, 3) and C(-3, 4) are shown on the diagram.

(a) Find the equation of the line through B which is perpendicular to AC.



(b) Use your answer to part (a) above to find the co-ordinates of the orthocentre of the triangle ABC.

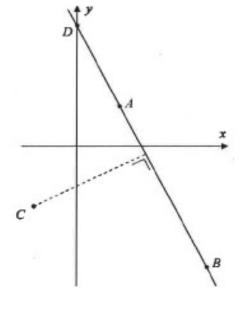
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#### Question 4.

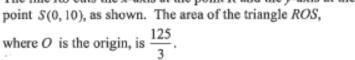
The co-ordinates of three points A, B, and C are: A(2, 2), B(6, -6), C(-2, -3). (See diagram on facing page.)

- Find the equation of AB.
- The line AB intersects the y-axis at D. Find the coordinates of D.
- Find the perpendicular distance from C to AB.
- (d) Hence, find the area of the triangle ADC.

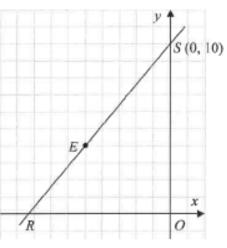


#### Question 5.

The line RS cuts the x-axis at the point R and the y-axis at the point S(0, 10), as shown. The area of the triangle ROS,



- Find the co-ordinates of R.
- Show that the point E(-5, 4) is on the line RS.



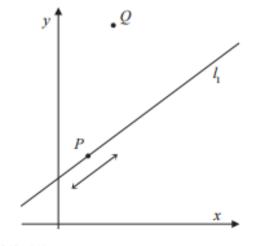
A second line y = mx + c, where m and c are positive constants, passes through the point E and again makes a triangle of area  $\frac{125}{m}$  with the axes. Find the value of m and the value of c.

### Question 6.

- (a) The co-ordinates of two points are A(4, -1) and B(7, t).
  The line L: 3x-4y-12=0 is perpendicular to AB. Find the value of t.
- (b) Find, in terms of k, the distance between the point P(10, k) and l<sub>1</sub>.
- (c) P(10, k) is on a bisector of the angles between the lines l<sub>1</sub> and l<sub>2</sub>:5x+12y-20=0.
  - Find the possible values of k.
  - (ii) If k > 0, find the distance from P to l<sub>1</sub>.

### Question 7.

- (a) Show that, for all  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , the point P(4k-2, 3k+1) lies on the line  $l_1: 3x-4y+10=0$ .
- (b) The line l, passes through P and is perpendicular to l<sub>1</sub>.
  Find the equation of l<sub>2</sub>, in terms of k.



- (c) Find the value of k for which l<sub>2</sub> passes through the point Q(3, 11).
- (d) Hence, or otherwise, find the co-ordinates of the foot of the perpendicular from Q to l<sub>1</sub>.



Question 8.
(a) Find the measures of the angle between the line j: $3x - 2y - 6 = 0$ and the line k: $3x+y-24 = 0$
(b)A triangle PQR is enclosed between lines j and k and the x-axis. [PR] is on the x-axis. Find the acute angle ∠PQF
(c) the point R is moved to a new position on the x-axis and labelled R₁. If ∠PQR=45 °, find the co-ordinates of R

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