

Total No. of Questions : 8]  
(1126)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

**B.A./B.Sc. (General) Ist Semester (0001)  
Examination**

**0043**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper : I**

**(Plane Geometry)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 30

Note :- Attempt *five* questions in all, selecting at least *two* questions from each Section.

**Section-A**

1. (a) Transform  $5x^2 - 2xy + 5y^2 + 2x - 10y - 7 = 0$  to rectangular axes through  $(0, 1)$  inclined at an angle

$\frac{\pi}{4}$  to the original axes.

- (b) Show that  $x^2 + (\alpha \sqrt{3}y - 3)x + (3y^2 - 3\sqrt{3}y,$

$-4) = 0$  represents a pair of straight lines. Also

find distance between mean.

3,3

A-18

( 1 )

Turn Over

2. (a) Prove that the joint equation of straight lines bisecting the angles between lines :

$$ax^2 + 24xy + by^2 = 0 \text{ is } \frac{x^2 - y^2}{a-b} = \frac{xy}{h}$$

- (b) Find equation of pair of lines joining the origin to the points of intersection of line  $y = mx + c$  with the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ . Prove that they are perpendicular if  $2c^2 = a^2(1 + m^2)$ .

3. (a) Find the locus of mid-points of the chords of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  which touch the circle  $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 36$ .

- (b) Find the equation of the circle which passes through the origin and cuts orthogonally each of the circles  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 3 = 0$ .

4. (a) The point  $(2, 1)$  is a limiting point of a coaxial system of circle of which  $x^2 + y^2 - 4y - 3 = 0$  is 9 member. Find the equation of the radical axis and the co-ordinates of the other limiting point.

- (b) Find the equation of circle which passes through the point (2, 0) and touches the straight line  $x + 2y - 1 = 0$  at the point (3, -3). 3,3

### Section-B

5. (a) Prove that the locus of the middle points of the normal chords of the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  is :

$$\frac{y^2}{2a} + \frac{4a^2}{y^2} = x - 2a$$

- (b) Prove that in a parabola the chords of contact of tangents at right angles passes through focus. 3,3

6. (a) Show that the minimum angle between a pair of conjugate diameter of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  is

$$\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2} \right)$$

- (b) Prove that the locus of the mid-points of the chords of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  which touch the circle on the join of the foci of the ellipse as diameter is :

$$\left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)^2 = a^2 e^2 \left( \frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} \right) \quad 3,3$$

7. (a) Prove that the pole of  $px + my = 1$  w. r. t. the

ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  lies on the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{9a^2} + \frac{y^2}{9b^2} = 1 \text{ if } a^2p^2 + b^2m^2 = 9.$$

(b) If  $y = x$  is a diameter of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

and eccentricity of the ellipse is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , find the

equation of the diameter conjugate to it.

8. (a) Show that the locus of the mid-points of the

chords of the hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  whose pole

lie on the line  $x + y - 1 = 0$  is the hyperbola:

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = x + y$$

(b) Find the asymptotes of the hyperbola  $xy - x - 2y - 5 = 0$ . Also find the equation of the conjugate hyperbola.

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