



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS (2014-2015)

WINTER HOLIDAY HOME WORK

NAME OF THE STUDENT: CLASS: XI SEC: ROLL NO:

- 1 The points (1,3) and (5,1) are the opposite vertices of a rectangle. The other two vertices lie on the line $y = 2x + c$. Find c and the other two vertices. **Ans : $c = -4$,
(2, 0) (4, 4)**
- 2 Find the equation of the line passing through the intersection of lines $x + y + 1 = 0$ and $x - y + 1 = 0$ and whose distance from the origin is 1. **$x + 1 = 0$**
- 3 If the major axis and eccentricity of the ellipse are 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, find the equation of the ellipse in standard form. **$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$**
- 4 Find the equation of the hyperbola, the length of whose latus rectum is 8 and the eccentricity is $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$. **$4x^2 - 5y^2 = 1$**
- 5 Find the equation of the ellipse having foci $(\pm 3, 0)$ and passing through $(4, 1)$. **$x^2 + 2y^2 = 18$**
- 6 Find the equation of the circle which passes through the origin and cuts off intercepts 3 and 4 on positive part of X axis and Y axis. **$x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 4y = 0$**
- 7 Find the equation of the circle having line segment, with end points $(0, -1)$ and $(2, 3)$ as diameter. **$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 3 = 0$**
- 8 Find the image of the point $(-8, 12)$ with respect to the line mirror $4x + 7y + 13 = 0$ **$(-16, -2)$**
- 9 Find the equations of the medians of the triangle whose vertices are $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ and $(4, 6)$. **$x = 2$, $5x - 3y = 2$,
 $x - 3y + 6 = 0$**
- 10 Find the equation of the circle which passes through the points $(2, -2)$ and $(3, 4)$ and whose center lies on the line $x + y = 1$. **$x^2 + y^2 + x - 3y - 16 = 0$**