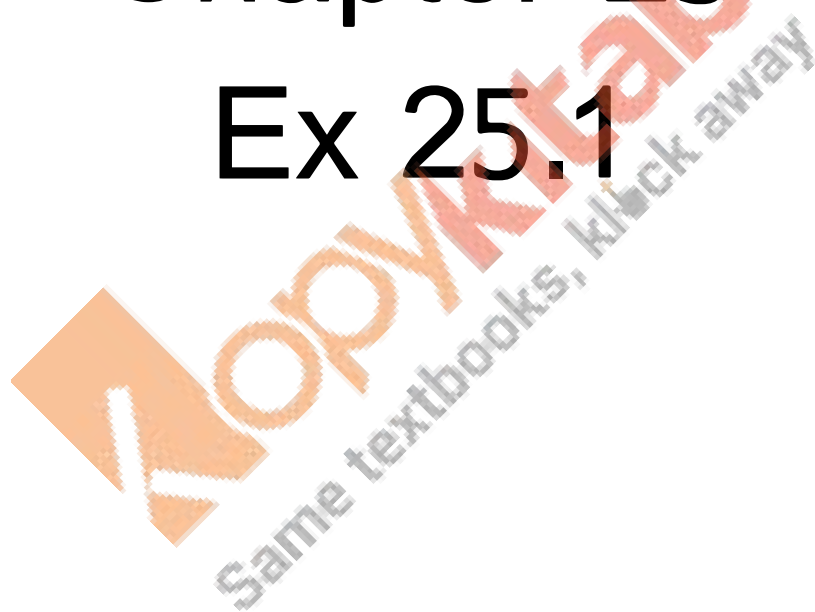


RD Sharma
Solutions
Class 11 Maths
Chapter 25
Ex 25.1



Parabola Ex 25.1 Q1(i)

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola whose focus is $S(3, 0)$ and the directrix $3x + 4y = 1$. Draw PM perpendicular from $P(x, y)$ on the directrix $3x + 4y = 1$.

Then by definition

$$SP = PM$$

$$\Rightarrow SP^2 = PM^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = \left(\frac{3x + 4y - 1}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 9 - 6x + y^2 = \left(\frac{3x + 4y - 1}{\sqrt{9 + 16}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 = \frac{(3x + 4y - 1)^2}{(\sqrt{25})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 9 = \frac{(3x + 4y - 1)^2}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25(x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 9) = (3x + 4y - 1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 150x + 25y^2 + 225 = (3x)^2 + (4y)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2 \times 3x \times 4y + 2 \times 4y \times (-1) + 2 \times (-1) \times 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 150x + 25y^2 + 225 = 9x^2 + 16y^2 + 1 + 24xy - 8y - 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 9x^2 + 25y^2 - 16y^2 - 150x + 6x + 8y - 24xy + 225 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x^2 + 9y^2 - 144x + 8y - 24xy + 224 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x^2 + 9y^2 - 24xy - 144x + 8y + 224 = 0$$

This is the equation of the required parabola.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q1(ii)

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola whose focus is $S(1, 1)$ and the directrix $x + y + 1 = 0$. Draw PM perpendicular from $P(x, y)$ on the directrix $x + y + 1 = 0$. Then by definition

$$\begin{aligned} SP &= PM \\ \Rightarrow SP^2 &= PM^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = \left(\frac{x+y+1}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1 - 2x + y^2 + 1 - 2y = \left(\frac{x+y+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 2 = \frac{(x+y+1)^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 2) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2y + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4x - 4y + 4 = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2y + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - x^2 + 2y^2 - y^2 - 2xy - 4x - 2x - 4y - 2y + 4 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - 6x - 6y + 3 = 0$$

This is the equation of the required parabola.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q1(iii)

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola whose focus is $S(0, 0)$ and the directrix $2x - y - 1 = 0$. Draw PM perpendicular from $P(x, y)$ on the directrix $2x - y - 1 = 0$. Then by definition

$$\begin{aligned} SP &= PM \\ \Rightarrow SP^2 &= PM^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 = \left(\frac{2x-y-1}{\sqrt{(2)^2+(-1)^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \frac{(2x-y-1)^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(x^2 + y^2) = (2x - y - 1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + 5y^2 = (2x)^2 + (-y)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2 \times 2x \times (-y) + 2 \times (-y) \times (-1) + 2 \times (-1) \times 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + 5y^2 = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1 - 4xy + 2y - 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 - 4x^2 + 5y^2 - y^2 + 4xy + 4x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4y^2 + 4xy + 4x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

This is the equation of the required parabola.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q1(iv)

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola whose focus is $S(2, 3)$ and the directrix $x - 4y + 3 = 0$. Draw PM perpendicular from $P(x, y)$ on the directrix $x - 4y + 3 = 0$.

Then by definition

$$SP = PM$$

$$\Rightarrow SP^2 = PM^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = \left(\frac{x - 4y + 3}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4 - 4x + y^2 + 9 - 6y = \frac{(x - 4y + 3)^2}{(\sqrt{17})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 + 9 = \frac{(x - 4y + 3)^2}{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow 17(x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 13) = (x - 4y + 3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 + 17y^2 - 68x - 102y + 221 = x^2 + (-4y)^2 + 3^2 + 2 \times x \times (-4y) + 2 \times (-4y) \times 3 + 2 \times 3 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 + 17y^2 - 68x - 102y + 221 = x^2 + 16y^2 + 9 - 8xy - 24y + 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 - x^2 + 17y^2 - 16y^2 + 8xy - 68x - 6x - 102y + 24y + 221 - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x^2 + y^2 + 8xy - 74x - 78y + 212 = 0$$

This is the equation of the required parabola.

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola whose focus is $S(2, 3)$ and the directrix $x - 4y + 3 = 0$. Draw PM perpendicular from $P(x, y)$ on the directrix $x - 4y + 3 = 0$.

Then by definition

$$SP = PM$$

$$\Rightarrow SP^2 = PM^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = \left(\frac{x-4y+3}{\sqrt{1^2+(-4)^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4 - 4x + y^2 + 9 - 6y = \frac{(x-4y+3)^2}{(\sqrt{17})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 + 9 = \frac{(x-4y+3)^2}{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow 17(x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 13) = (x-4y+3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 + 17y^2 - 68x - 102y + 221 = x^2 + (-4y)^2 + 3^2 + 2 \times x \times (-4y) + 2 \times (-4y) \times 3 + 2 \times 3 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 + 17y^2 - 68x - 102y + 221 = x^2 + 16y^2 + 9 - 8xy - 24y + 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x^2 - x^2 + 17y^2 - 16y^2 + 8xy - 68x - 6x - 102y + 24y + 221 - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x^2 + y^2 + 8xy - 74x - 78y + 212 = 0$$

This is the equation of the required parabola.

Latus Rectum = Length of perpendicular from focus $(2, 3)$ on directrix $x - 4y + 3 = 0$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{2 - 12 + 3}{\sqrt{1 + 16}} \right|$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{-7}{\sqrt{17}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{14}{\sqrt{17}}$$

Given focus $(-6, -6)$

Vertex $(-2, 2)$

Slope of line connecting vertex and focus is $\frac{2+6}{-2+6} = 2$

Slope of directrix will be $-\frac{1}{2}$, because both lines are perpendicular

Vertex is the midpoint of focus and point on directrix which passes through axis

$$-2 = \frac{-6+x}{2}; 2 = \frac{-6+y}{2}$$

$$(x, y) = (2, 10)$$

Equation of directrix is given by

$$y-10 = \frac{-1}{2}(x-2)$$

$$2y - 20 = -x + 2$$

$$x + 2y = 22$$

$$\text{Equation of Parabola is } (x+6)^2 + (y+6)^2 = \frac{(x+2y-22)^2}{5}$$

$$5[x^2 + y^2 + 36 + 36 + 12x + 12y] = [x^2 + 4y^2 + 484 + 4xy - 88y - 44x]$$

$$4x^2 + y^2 - 124 - 4xy + 104x + 148y = 0$$

$$(2x - y)^2 + 4(26x + 37y - 31) = 0$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q3(ii)

In a parabola, vertex is the mid-point of the focus and the point of the intersection of the axis and directrix. so, let (x_1, y_1) be the coordinate of the point of intersection of the axis and directrix. Then $(0, 0)$ is the mid-point of the line segment joining $(0, -3)$ and (x_1, y_1) .

$$\therefore \frac{x_1 + 0}{2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y_1 - 3}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 = 3$$

Thus, the directrix meets the axis at $(0, 3)$

\therefore The equation of the directrix is $y = 3$

Clearly, the required parabola is of the form $x^2 = -4ay$, where $a = 3$

\therefore equation of parabola is $x^2 = -4 \times 3 \times y$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = -12y$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q3(iii)

In a parabola, vertex is the mid-point of the focus and the point of intersection of the axis and directrix.
So, let (x_1, y_1) be the coordinate of the point of intersection of the axis and directrix. Then $(-1, -3)$ is the mid-point of the line segment joining $(0, -3)$ and (x_1, y_1) .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{x_1 + 0}{2} &= -1 & \text{and} & \frac{y_1 - 3}{2} = -3 \\ \Rightarrow x_1 &= -2 & \text{and} & y_1 = -3\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the directrix meets the axis at $(-2, -3)$.

Let A be the vertex and S be the focus of the required parabola.

Then,

$$m_1 = \text{slope of } AS = \frac{-3 - (-3)}{0 - (-1)} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{slope of the directrix} = \frac{-1}{0} = \infty$$

[\because Directrix is perpendicular to the axis]

Thus, the directrix passes through $(-2, -3)$ and has slope ∞ , so its equation is

$$y - (-3) = \infty(x - (-2))$$

$$\frac{y + 3}{\infty} = x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2 = 0$$

Let $P(x, y)$ be a point on the parabola.

Then, $PS =$ Distance of P from the directrix.

$$\sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y + 3)^2} = \left| \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt{1^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (y + 3)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 9 + 6y = x^2 + 4 + 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4x + 6y + 9 - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4x + 6y + 5 = 0$$

In a parabola, vertex is the mid-point of the focus and the point of intersection of the axis and directrix. so, let (x_1, y_1) be the coordinates of the point of intersection of the axis and directrix. Then $(a', 0)$ is the mid-point of the line segment joining $(a, 0)$ and (x_1, y_1) .

$$\therefore \frac{x_1 + a}{2} = a' \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y_1 + 0}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 2a' - a \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 = 0$$

Thus, the directrix meets the axis at $(2a' - a, 0)$.

So the equation of directrix is $x = 2a' - a$

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point on the parabola. Then

$$SP = PM$$

$$\Rightarrow SP^2 = PM^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - a)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = \left[\frac{x - 2a' + a}{\sqrt{1^2}} \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + y^2 = (x - 2a' + a)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + y^2 = x^2 + (-2a')^2 + a^2 + 2 \times x \times (-2a') + 2 \times (-2a') \times a + 2 \times (a) \times (x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + y^2 = x^2 + 4(a')^2 + a^2 - 4xa' - 4a'a + 2ax$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 - x^2 + a^2 - a^2 + 2ax + 4(a')^2 - 4xa' - 4a'a + 2ax$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 4ax - 4xa' + 4(a')^2 - 4a'a$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 4ax - 4a'a - 4xa' + 4(a')^2$$

$$= 4a(x - a') - 4a'(x - a')$$

$$= (4a - 4a')(x - a')$$

$$= 4(a - a')(x - a')$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 4(a - a')(x - a')$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = -4(a' - a)(x - a')$$

Hence, required equation of parabola is $y^2 = -4(a' - a)(x - a')$

$$x + y = 1 \text{ and } x - y = 3$$

Intersecting point of above lines is

$$(x, y) = (2, -1) \text{-----vertex}$$

Focus (0,0)

Vertex is the midpoint of focus and point on directrix which passes through

$$2 = \frac{0+x}{2}; -1 = \frac{0+y}{2}$$

$$(x, y) = (4, -2)$$

Slope of line passing through focus and vertex is $\frac{-1}{2}$

Slope of directrix is 2, as both are perpendicular lines

$$y+2=2(x-4)$$

$$2x-y=10 \text{----- directrix}$$

$$SP^2 = PM^2$$

$$5(x^2 + y^2) = (2x - y - 10)^2$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 - 100 + 4xy - 20y + 40x = 0$$

$$(x+2y)^2 + 20(2x-y-5) = 0$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q4(i)

The given parabola $y^2 = 8x$ is of the form $y^2 = 4ax$, where $4a = 8$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{8}{4} = 2.$$

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex are (0,0).

Focus: The coordinates of the focus are (2,0).

Axes: The equation of the axis is $y = 0$.

Directrix: The equation of the directrix is $x = -2$

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a = 4 \times 2 = 8$.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q4(ii)

In the given parabola, $a = \frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{Focus} (0, -\frac{1}{16})$$

$$\text{vertex} (0, 0)$$

$$\text{Directrix, } y = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{axis, } x = 0$$

$$LR = \frac{1}{4}$$

The given equation is

$$y^2 - 4y - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y = 3x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 4 = 3x - 1 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + (2)^2 = 3x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 2)^2 = 3(x + 1) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $(-1, 2)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates with respect to these axes by X and Y , we have

$$x = X - 1, \quad y = Y + 2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relations equation (i), reduces to

$$Y^2 = 3X \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $Y^2 = 4aX$.

On comparing we get,

$$4a = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}$$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex with respect to new axes are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$.

so, coordinates of the vertex with respect to old axes are, $(-1, 2)$.

Focus: The coordinates of the focus with respect to new axes are $(X = \frac{3}{4}, Y = 0)$.

Putting $X = \frac{3}{4}$ and $Y = 0$ in equation (ii), we get

$$x = \frac{3}{4} - 1 \text{ and } y = 0 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{4} \text{ and } y = 2.$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus with respects to old axes are $(\frac{-1}{4}, 2)$

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is $Y = 0$

$$\therefore y = 0 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

\therefore equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $y = 2$

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is $X = \frac{-3}{4}$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-3}{4} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-7}{4}$$

\therefore Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $x = \frac{-7}{4}$

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a$

$$= 4 \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= 3.$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q4(iv)

The given equation is

$$y^2 - 4y + 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y = -4x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2 \times y \times 2 + (2)^2 = -4x + (2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 2)^2 = -4x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 2)^2 = -4(x - 1) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $(1, 2)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates with respect to these axes by X and Y , we have

$$x = X + 1, \quad y = Y + 2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relations equation (i), reduces to

$$Y^2 = -4X \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $Y^2 = -4aX$.

on comparing, we get, $a = 1$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t to new axes are $(X = 0, \quad Y = 0)$.

$$\therefore x = 0 + 1, \quad y = 0 + 2 \quad \text{[Using equation ii]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, \quad y = 2$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are, $(1, 2)$

Focus: The coordinates of the focus with respect to new axes are $(X = 1, \quad Y = 0)$.

Putting $X = -1$ and $Y = 0$ in equation (ii), we get

$$x = -1 + 1, \quad y = 0 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, \quad y = 2$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus w.r.t old axes are $(0, 2)$.

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is $Y = 0$

$$\therefore y = 0 + 2 \quad \text{[Using equation ii]}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

\therefore equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $y = 2$

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is $X = 1$

$$\therefore x = 1 + 1$$

[Using equation (ii)]

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

\therefore Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $x = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum} &= 4a \\ &= 4 \times 1 \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q4(v)

The given equation is

$$y^2 + 4x + 4y - 3 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 4y = -4x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 2 \times y \times 2 + 2^2 = -4x + 3 + 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 2)^2 = -4x + 3 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 2)^2 = -4x + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 2)^2 = -4 \left(x - \frac{7}{4} \right) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $\left(\frac{7}{4}, -2 \right)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates with respect to these axes by X and Y , we have

$$x = X + \frac{7}{4}, \quad y = Y - 2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relations equation (i), reduces to $Y^2 = -4X$ $\dots (iii)$

This is of the form $Y^2 = -4aX$ on comparing, we get $a = 1$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t new axes are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 0 + \frac{7}{4}, \quad y = 0 - 2 \quad \text{[Using (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{4}, \quad y = -2$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are $\left(\frac{7}{4}, -2 \right)$.

Focus: The coordinates of the focus w.r.t new axes are $(X = -1, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = -1 + \frac{7}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad y = 0 - 2 \quad \text{[Using (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{and} \quad y = -2$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus w.r.t old axes are $\left(\frac{3}{4}, -2 \right)$.

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$Y = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 0 - 2 \quad \text{[Using equation (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2$$

\therefore equation of the w.r.t old axes is $y + 2 = 0$.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q4(vi)

The given equation is

$$y^2 = 8x + 8y$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 8y = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2 \times 4 \times y + 16 = 8x + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 4)^2 = 8(x + 2) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $(-2, 4)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates w.r.t these axes by X and Y , we have

$$x = X - 2, \quad y = Y + 4 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relations equation (i), reduces to

$$Y^2 = 8X \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $Y^2 = 4aX$, on comparing, we get

$$4a = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t new axes are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 0 - 2, \quad y = 0 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2, \quad y = 4$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are $(-2, 4)$

Focus: The coordinates of the focus w.r.t new axes are $(X = 2, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 2 - 2 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 0 + 4 \quad \text{[Using equation (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad y = 4$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus w.r.t old axes are $(0, 4)$

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is $Y = 0$

$$\therefore y = 0 + 4 \quad \text{[Using equation (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4$$

\therefore equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $y = 4$

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$X = -2$$

$$\therefore x = -2 - 2 \quad \text{[using equation (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 4 = 0$$

\therefore Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $x + 4 = 0$

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a$

$$= 4 \times 2$$

$$= 8.$$

The given system of equation is

$$4(y-1)^2 = -7(x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-1)^2 = \frac{-7}{4}(x-3) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point (3,1) without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates w.r.t these axes by X and Y , we have,

$$x = X + 3, \quad y = Y + 1 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relation (i), reduce to

$$Y^2 = \frac{-7}{4}X \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $Y^2 = -4aX$, on comparing, we get

$$4a = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{7}{16}$$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t new axes are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 0 + 3, \quad y = 0 + 1 \quad \text{[Using equation (iii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3, \quad y = 1$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are (3,1).

Focus: The coordinates of the focus w.r.t new axes are $(x = -\frac{7}{16}, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-7}{16} + 3, \quad y = 0 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{41}{16}, \quad y = 1$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus w.r.t old axes are $(\frac{41}{16}, 1)$.

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$Y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1$$

\therefore equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $y = 1$

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$Y = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{7}{16} + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{55}{16}$$

\therefore Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $x = \frac{55}{16}$.

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a$

$$= 4 \times \frac{7}{16}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}$$

The given system of equation is

$$y^2 = 5x - 4y - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 4y = 5x - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 4y + 4 = 5x - 9 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 2)^2 = 5x - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 2)^2 = 5(x - 1) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $(1, -2)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates w.r.t these axes by X and Y , we have,

$$x = X + 1, \quad y = Y - 2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

using these relations, equation (i) reduces to

$$Y^2 = 5X \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $Y^2 = 4aX$ on comparing we get

$$4a = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t new axes are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 0 + 1, \quad y = 0 - 2$$

[Using equation (ii)]

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, \quad y = -2$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are $(1, -2)$.

Focus: The coordinates of the focus w.r.t new axes are $\left(X = \frac{5}{4}, Y = 0\right)$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{4} + 1, \quad y = 0 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{9}{4}, \quad y = -2$$

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t axes is

$$Y = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 0 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2$$

\therefore equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $y = -2$.

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$X = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{5}{4} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 1 = 0$$

\therefore Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $4x + 1 = 0$

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a$

$$= 4 \times \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= 5.$$

The given of equation is

$$x^2 + y = 6x - 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x = -y - 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2 \times x \times 3 + 9 = -y - 14 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 = -y - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 = -1(y + 5) \quad \dots (i)$$

Shifting the origin to the point $(3, -5)$ without rotating the axes and denoting the new coordinates w.r.t these axes by X and Y , we have,

$$x = X + 3, \quad y = Y - 5 \quad \dots (ii)$$

Using these relations, equation (i) reduces to

$$X^2 = -Y \quad \dots (iii)$$

This is of the form $X^2 = -4aY$, on comparing, we get

$$4a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

Now,

Vertex: The coordinates of the vertex w.r.t new are $(X = 0, Y = 0)$

$$\therefore x = 0 + 3, \quad y = 0 - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3, \quad y = -5$$

\therefore Coordinates of the vertex w.r.t old axes are $(3, -5)$.

Focus: The coordinates of the focus w.r.t new axes are $(X = 0, Y = \frac{-1}{4})$

$$\therefore x = 0 + 3, \quad y = \frac{-1}{4} - 5$$

∴ Coordinates of the focus w.r.t old axes are $\left(3, \frac{-21}{4}\right)$.

Axis: Equation of the axis of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$X = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

∴ equation of axis w.r.t old axes is $x = 3$.

Directrix: Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t new axes is

$$Y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{4} - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-19}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y + 19 = 0$$

∴ Equation of the directrix of the parabola w.r.t old axes is $4y + 19 = 0$

Latus-rectum: The length of the latus-rectum = $4a$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 1.$$

Let PQ be the double ordinate of length $8p$ of the parabola $y^2 = 4px$.

Then, $PR = QR = 4p$.

Let $AR = x_1$. Then, the coordinates of P and Q are $(x_1, 4p)$ and $(x_1, -4p)$ respectively.

Since P lies on $y^2 = 4px$

$$\therefore (4p)^2 = 4px_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 4p.$$

So, coordinates of P and Q are $(4p, 4p)$ and $(4p, -4p)$ respectively.

\therefore The extremities of a double ordinate are $(4p, 4p)$ and $(4p, -4p)$.

Also, the coordinates of the vertex A are $(0, 0)$.

$$\therefore m_1 = \text{slope of } AP$$

$$= \frac{4p - 0}{4p - 0}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{and, } m_2 = \text{slope of } AQ = \frac{-4p - 0}{4p - 0}$$

$$= -1$$

Clearly, $m_1 m_2 = -1$.

Hence, $AP \perp AQ$

\therefore The lines from the vertex to its extremities are at right angles.

The given equation of the parabola is

$$x^2 = 12y$$

This is of the form $x^2 = 4ay$. on comparing, we get

$$4a = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

\therefore Coordinates of the focus S is $(0,3)$.

P and Q lies on the parabola.

$$\therefore x^2 = 12 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 6$$

$\therefore P(-6, 3)$ and $Q(6, 3)$.

$$\text{Now, } PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(6 + 6)^2 + (3 - 3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(12)^2}$$

$$= 12$$

and, $OS = 3$.

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle POQ = \frac{1}{2} \times PQ \times OS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 3$$

$$= 6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ sq. units.}$$

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Same textbooks, knock away

The axis of the parabola is a line \perp to the directrix and passing through focus. The equation of a line \perp to $3x - 4y - 2 = 0$ is

$$y = \frac{-4}{3}x + \lambda$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because m_1 m_2 = -1 \\ \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{-1}{m_1} \text{ and } y = m_2 x + \lambda \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y + 4x = 3\lambda$$

This will pass through focus $(3, 3)$ if,

$$3 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 = 3\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 12 = 3\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = 3\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$

so, the equation of axis is $3y + 4x = 3 \times 7 = 21$

$$\Rightarrow 3y + 4x = 21 \quad \dots(i)$$

And the equation of directrix is

$$3x - 4y = 2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 4 and equation (ii) by 3, we get

$$16x + 12y = 84 \quad \dots(iii)$$

$$9x - 12y = 6 \quad \dots(iv)$$

Adding equation (iii) and (iv), we get

$$16x + 9x = 84 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{90}{25} = \frac{18}{5}$$

Putting $x = \frac{18}{5}$ in equation (i), we get

Putting $x = \frac{18}{5}$ in equation (i), we get

$$3y + 4 \times \frac{18}{5} = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y + \frac{72}{5} = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = 21 - \frac{72}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = \frac{105 - 72}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = \frac{33}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{11}{5}$$

Hence, the required point of intersection is $\left(\frac{18}{5}, \frac{11}{5}\right)$.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q8

Let the ordinates of the required point is y .

$$\therefore \text{abscissa} = 3y$$

\therefore The coordinates of the points are $(3y, y)$.

These points lies on the parabola $x^2 = 9y$.

$$\therefore (3y)^2 = 9y$$

$$\Rightarrow 9y^2 = 9y$$

$$\Rightarrow 9y^2 - 9y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9y(y - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 1 = 0$$

$$[\because y \neq 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{abscissa} = 3 \times y = 3$$

Hence, the required point is $(3, 1)$.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q9

Let the equation of parabola be

$$y^2 = 4ax$$

(i)

[\because axis along x-axis]

If passes through $(2, 3)$.

$$\therefore (3)^2 = 4 \times a \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 8a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{8}$$

Putting the value of a in equation (i), we get

$$y^2 = 4 \times \frac{9}{8} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{9}{2} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 = 9x$$

Hence, the required equation of parabola is $2y^2 = 9x$.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q10

Let (x_1, y_1) be the coordinates of the point intersection of the axis and the directrix.

$$\therefore (x_1, y_1) = (0, 2) \quad [\because y = 2]$$

we know that, the vertex is the mid-point of the line segment joining $(0, 2)$ and focus (x_2, y_2)

$$\therefore \frac{x_2 + 0}{2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y_2 + 2}{2} = 0 \quad [\because \text{vertex at the origin}]$$

$$\therefore x_2 = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = -2$$

\therefore The coordinates of focus is $(0, -2)$.

By the definition of parabola

$$PS = PM$$

$$\Rightarrow PS^2 = PM^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 0)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = \left[\frac{y - 2}{\sqrt{1}} \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 4 + 4y = (y - 2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 4 + 4y = y^2 + 4 - 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = -4y - 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = -8y$$

Hence, The required equation of parabola is $x^2 = -8y$.

In a parabola, vertex is the mid point of the focus and the point of intersection of the axis and directrix. So let (x, y) be the coordinates of the point of intersection of the axis and directrix.

Then $(3, 2)$ is the mid point of the line segment joining $(5, 2)$ and (x_1, y_1)

$$\frac{x_1 + 5}{2} = 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y_1 + 2}{2} = 2$$

$$x_1 + 5 = 6 \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 + 2 = 4$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 = 2$$

The directrix meets the axis at $(1, 2)$

Let A be the vertex and S be the focus of the required parabola

Then

$$m_1 = \text{slope of } AS = \frac{2-2}{5-3} \\ = 0$$

Let m_2 be the slope of the directrix

Then

$$m_2 = \infty \quad [\because \text{Directrix is perpendicular to the axis}]$$

Thus the directrix passes through $(1, 2)$ and the slope ∞ , so its equation is

$$y - 2 = \infty(x - 1)$$

$$\frac{y - 2}{\infty} = x - 1$$

$$x - 1 = 0$$

Let $P(x, y)$ be a point on the parabola

Then $PS = \text{distance of } P \text{ from the directrix}$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1^2}} \right|$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (x-1)^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 - 10x + y^2 + 4 - 4y = x^2 + 1 - 2x$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 8x + 28 = 0$$

Hence the required equation of the parabola is $y^2 - 4y - 8x + 28 = 0$

Let CAB be the bridge and LOX be the road way. Let A be the centre of the bridge. we find that the coordinates of A are $(0, 6)$.

Clearly, the bridge is in the shape of a parabola having its vertex at $A (0, 6)$.

Let its equation be $x^2 = 4a(y - 6)$... (i)

It passes through $B (50, 30)$. Therefore, $(50)^2 = 4a(30 - 6)$

$$\Rightarrow 2500 = 4a \times 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2500}{4 \times 24} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{625}{24}$$

Putting the value of a in (i), we get

$$x^2 = 4 \times \frac{625}{24}(y - 6)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{625}{6}(y - 6) \quad \dots (ii)$$

Let l metres be the length of the vertical supporting cable 18 metres from the centre. Then, $P (18, l)$ lies on (ii). Therefore

$$(18)^2 = \frac{625}{6}(l - 6)$$

$$\Rightarrow 324 \times 6 = 625(l - 6)$$

$$\Rightarrow 324 \times 6 = 625(l - 6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1944}{625} = l - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1944}{625} + 6 = l$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1944 + 3750}{625} = l$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{5694}{625} = 9.11 \text{ m (approx)}$$

Hence, the required length of a supporting wire is 9.11 m.

When $x=24$, then $y=\pm 12$

So two points are A(24, 12) and B(24, -12)

Equation of lines joining vertex and A is

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

Equation of lines joining vertex and B is

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q14

In given parabola

$$a=2$$

Given focal distance= $a+x=4$, so $x=2$

So points are (2, 4) and (2, -4)

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q15

$$y = x \tan \theta$$

$$y^2 = 4ax$$

Intersection point of both the curves are $\left(\frac{4a}{\tan^2 \theta}, \frac{4a}{\tan \theta}\right)$

So Distance from origin to the above point is

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{4a}{\tan^2 \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4a}{\tan \theta}\right)^2} = \frac{4a}{\tan^2 \theta} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = 4a \cot \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q16

The vertex and focus of the parabola are $A(0, 4)$ and $F(0, 2)$ respectively.

$$AF = 2$$

As point A and F lie on y-axis, so y-axis is the axis of the parabola.

If the diretrix meets the axis of parabola at point Z, then $AZ = AF = 2$.

$$\therefore OZ = OF + FA + AZ = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

So equation of diretrix is $y = 6$

Let $P(x, y)$ be any point in the plane of focus and diretrix,
and MP be the perpendicular distance from P to the diretrix,
then P lies on parabola iff $FP = MP$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \frac{|y-6|}{1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y-2)^2 = (y-6)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = y^2 - 12y + 36$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 8y = 32$$

$x^2 + 8y = 32$ is the required equation of the parabola.

Parabola Ex 25.1 Q17

The line $y = mx + 1$ is tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$.

$$\therefore (mx+1)^2 = 4x$$

$$m^2x^2 + 2mx + 1 = 4x$$

$$m^2x^2 + (2m-4)x + 1 = 0$$

As we know tangent touches the parabola, so the roots of the above quadratic will be equal.

$$\Rightarrow D = b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2m-4)^2 - 4(m^2)(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m^2 + 16 - 16m - 4m^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1$$