

NAME _____ INDEX NUMBER _____

SCHOOL _____ DATE _____

EQUATIONS OF STRAIGHT LINES

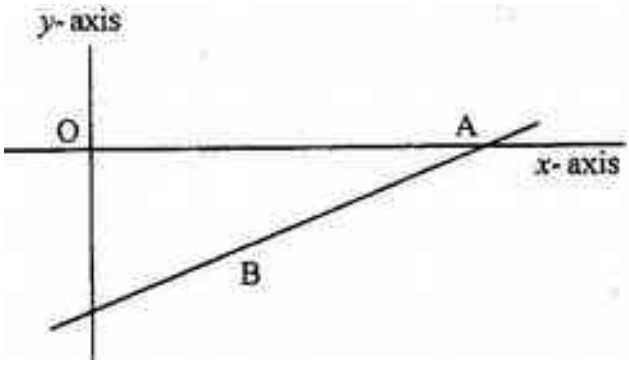
<i>KCSE 1989 - 2012 Form 2 Mathematics</i>	Working Space
<p>1. 1989 Q23 P1 A rhombus PQRS is such that Q lies on the x axis. The coordinates of vertices P and R are (2, 4) and (6, 2) respectively. Determine</p> <p>(i) The coordinates of Q (4marks) (ii) The coordinates of S (4marks)</p>	
<p>2. 1992 Q9 P2 A perpendicular is drawn from a point (3, 5) to the line $2y + x = 3$. Find the equation of the perpendicular. (3 marks)</p>	
<p>3. 1995 Q 5 P1 A perpendicular to the line $y - 4x + 3 = 0$ passes through the point (-8, 5) Determine its equation (2 marks)</p>	

		Working Space
4	<p>1997 Q 24 P1</p> <p>The coordinates of the points P and Q are (1, -2) and (4, 10) respectively. A point T divides the line PQ in the ratio 2: 1</p> <p>(a) Determine the coordinates of T</p> <p>(b) (i) Find the gradient of a line perpendicular to PQ (ii) Hence determine the equation of the line perpendicular PQ and passing through T (iii) If the line meets the y- axis at R, calculate the distance TR, to three significant figures</p>	
5	<p>1999 Q 7 P2</p> <p>The equation of a line is</p> $\frac{-3}{5}x + 3y = 6$ <p>Find the:</p> <p>(a) Gradient of the line (b) Equation of a line passing through point (1,2) and perpendicular to the given line</p>	
6	<p>2000 Q 1 P2</p> <p>Find equation of the perpendicular to the line $x + 2y - 4$ and passes through point (2,1)</p>	

		Working Space
7	<p>2001 Q 5 P1</p> <p>A line L_1 passes through point (1,2) and has a gradient of 5. Another line L_2, is perpendicular to L_1 and meets it at a point where $x = 4$. Find the equation for L_2 in the form of $y = mx + c$</p>	
8	<p>2003 Q 4 P2</p> <p>A straight line passes through points A(-3,8) and B(3, -4). Find the equation of the straight line through (3,4) and parallel to AB. Give the answer in the form $y = mx + c$, and c are constants. (3 marks)</p>	
9	<p>2004 Q 16 P1</p> <p>P(5,-4) and Q (-1,-2) are points on a straight line. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of PQ: giving the answer in the form $y = mx + c$.</p>	

	(4 marks)	Working Space

10 **2005 Q 11 P1**
 On the diagram below, the line whose equation is $7y - 3x + 30 = 0$ passes through the points A and B. Point A on the x-axis while point B is equidistant from x- and y - axes.



Calculate the co-ordinates of the points A and B

(3 marks)

11 **2005 Q 12 P2**
 Two lines L_1 and L_2 intersect at a point P. L_1 passes through the points $(-4,0)$ and $(0,6)$. Given that L_2 has the equation: $y = 2x - 2$, find, by calculation, the coordinates of P. (3 marks)

		Working Space
12	<p>2006 Q 9 P1</p> <p>A line with gradient of -3 passes through the points (3. k) and (k.8). Find the value of k and hence express the equation of the line in the form of $ax + by = c$, where a, b, and c are constants.</p>	
13	<p>2007 Q 7 P2</p> <p>Find the equation of a straight line which is equidistant from the points (2,3) and (6, 1), expressing it in the form $ax + by = c$ where a, b and c are constants</p>	
14	<p>2008 Q 11 P1</p> <p>Three vertices of a rhombus ABCD are; A(-4,-3), B(1,-1) and C(3,4) are constants.</p> <p>a) Draw the rhombus on the grid provided below. (2 marks)</p> <p>b) Find the equation of the line AD in the form</p>	

	$y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants. (2 marks)	Working Space
15	2008 Q 15 P1 The equation of line L_1 is $2y - 5x - 8 = 0$ and line L_2 passes through the points $(-5, 0)$ and $(5, -4)$. Without drawing the lines L_1 and L_2 show that the two lines are perpendicular to each other. (3 marks)	
16	2009 Q 9 P1 A line which joins the points $A(3, k)$ and $B(-2, 5)$ is parallel to another line whose equation is $5y + 2x = 10$. Find the value of k . (3 marks)	
17	2009 Q 14 P1 The diagonals of a rhombus PQRS intersect at T. Given that $P(2, 2)$, $Q(3, 6)$ and $(-1, 5)$:	

	<p>(a) Draw the rhombus PQRS on the grid provided;</p> <p>(b) State the coordinate of T.</p>	Working Space
18	<p>2010 Q 3 P1</p> <p>A straight line / passes through the point(3,-2) and is perpendicular to a line whose equation is $2y - 4x = 1$. Find the equation of / in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants. (3 marks)</p>	
19	<p>2011 Q 12 P1</p> <p>Three vertices of a parallelogram PQRS are P(-1, -2), Q(8,-5)and R(5,0).</p> <p>a) On the grid provided below draw the parallelogram PQRS (1 mark)</p> <p>b) Determine the length of the diagonal QS.</p>	

	(2 marks)	
		Working Space
20	<p>2012 Q13 P1</p> <p>A line L passes through point $(3, 1)$ and is perpendicular to the line $2y = 4x + 5$. Determine the equation of line L.</p> <p>(3 marks)</p>	
21	<p>2012 Q22 P1</p> <p>The equation of a curve is $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2$</p> <p>(a) Find:</p> <p>(i) the x - intercept of the curve (2 marks)</p> <p>(ii) the y - intercept of the curve (1 mark)</p> <p>(b) (i) Determine the stationery points of the curve. (3 marks)</p> <p>(ii) For each point in (b) (i) above, determine whether it is a maximum or a minimum. (2 marks)</p> <p>(c) Sketch the curve (2 marks)</p>	

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