



1. Find the area of the triangle formed by the points $(-1, 8)$, $(0, 0)$ and $(5, -3)$

- (i) 19 (ii) $\frac{37}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{35}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{73}{4}$ (v) $\frac{39}{2}$

2. Find the perimeter of the triangle formed by the points $(-2, -2)$, $(-5, -1)$ and $(6, -5)$

- (i) $(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{137} + \sqrt{73})$ (ii) $(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{137} + 73)$ (iii) $(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{137} + \sqrt{73})$ (iv) $(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{135} + \sqrt{73})$
(v) $(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{140} + \sqrt{73})$

3. The points $(-1, -5)$, $(-4, -4)$ and $(-\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, -\frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3})$ represent

- (i) scalene triangle (ii) isosceles triangle (iii) right angled triangle (iv) equilateral triangle

4. The points $(-7, 3)$, $(-7, 0)$ and $(-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ represent

- (i) equilateral triangle (ii) right angle triangle (iii) collinear points (iv) isosceles triangle
(v) scalene triangle

5. The points $(-6, -3)$, $(-2, 0)$, $(1, -4)$ and $(-3, -7)$ represent

- (i) rhombus (ii) square (iii) parallelogram (iv) trapezium (v) rectangle

6. The points $(-5, -2)$, $(1, -2)$, $(5, 3)$ and $(-1, 3)$ represent

- (i) square (ii) rectangle (iii) trapezium (iv) parallelogram (v) rhombus

7. The points $(-6, -1)$, $(1, -1)$, $(1, 4)$ and $(-6, 4)$ represents

- (i) parallelogram (ii) rhombus (iii) trapezium (iv) square (v) rectangle

8. The points $(-7, 5)$, $(-8, 6)$ and $(-3, -8)$ represent

- (i) equilateral triangle (ii) scalene triangle (iii) right angle triangle (iv) collinear points
(v) isosceles triangle

9. The points $(-1, -4)$, $(2, -1)$ and $(5, -4)$ represent

- (i) right angle triangle (ii) scalene triangle (iii) equilateral triangle (iv) isosceles right angled triangle
(v) collinear points

10. The points $(-1, -5)$, $(6, -5)$ and $(6, 0)$ represent

- (i) isosceles right angled triangle (ii) right angle triangle (iii) collinear points (iv) equilateral triangle
(v) scalene triangle

11. The points $((-1),(-3)), (5,(-7)), (11,(-3))$ and $(5,1)$ represent
 (i) rectangle (ii) parallelogram (iii) square (iv) trapezium (v) rhombus
12. The points $((-2),6), (2,(-6))$ and $((-\frac{2}{13}), \frac{6}{13})$ represents
 (i) right angle triangle (ii) equilateral triangle (iii) collinear points (iv) isosceles triangle
13. Find the value of k such that the points $((-8),4), ((-1), \frac{47}{10})$ and $(k,5)$ are collinear
 (i) -1 (ii) 1 (iii) 2 (iv) 4 (v) 3
14. Find the value of k such that the points $((-4),1), ((-\frac{11}{4}),6)$ and $(-2,k)$ are collinear
 (i) 6 (ii) 8 (iii) 10 (iv) 12 (v) 9
15. Which of the following sets of points are collinear?
 (i) $(5,3), (4,(-8)), ((-2),(-3))$ (ii) $(3,(-5)), (7,(-1)), (5,(-3))$ (iii) $((-7),1), (3,0), (4,(-4))$
 (iv) $(6,4), (3,6), (0,2)$ (v) $((-2),(-4)), (5,0), ((-8),(-5))$
16. $((-7),(-5)), ((-3),6)$ and $(3,(-2))$ are the vertices of triangle ABC.
 Find the equation of the median of the triangle through vertex C
 (i) $(-\frac{5}{2}x - 11y - \frac{17}{2}) = 0$ (ii) $(-7x + 7y - 14) = 0$ (iii) $(\frac{19}{2}x + y + \frac{45}{2}) = 0$ (iv) $(-\frac{5}{2}x - 5y - \frac{17}{2}) = 0$
 (v) $(-\frac{5}{2}x - 8y - \frac{17}{2}) = 0$
17. Find the area of the quadrilateral formed by $((-1),6), (4,9), ((-1),12)$ and $((-2),10)$
 (i) 19 (ii) 17 (iii) 16 (iv) 18 (v) 21
18. Find the relation between x and y such that the point $P(x,y)$ is equidistant from points $(2,(-4))$ and $(7,1)$
 (i) $(10x + 10y - 30) = 0$ (ii) $(10x + 12y - 30) = 0$ (iii) $(9x + 10y - 30) = 0$ (iv) $(-2x - 2y - 4) = 0$
 (v) $(-2x - 5y - 4) = 0$
19. Find the relation between x and y if the points $(x,y), (4,(-7))$ and $((-3),4)$ are collinear
 (i) $(x - 11y - 25) = 0$ (ii) $(4x + 12y + 68) = 0$ (iii) $(-7x + 5y - 41) = 0$ (iv) $(-6x - 6y + 6) = 0$
 (v) $(11x + 7y + 5) = 0$

Assignment Key

1) (ii)	2) (iii)	3) (iv)	4) (iv)	5) (ii)	6) (iv)
7) (v)	8) (ii)	9) (iv)	10) (ii)	11) (v)	12) (iii)
13) (iii)	14) (v)	15) (ii)	16) (v)	17) (iv)	18) (i)
19) (v)					