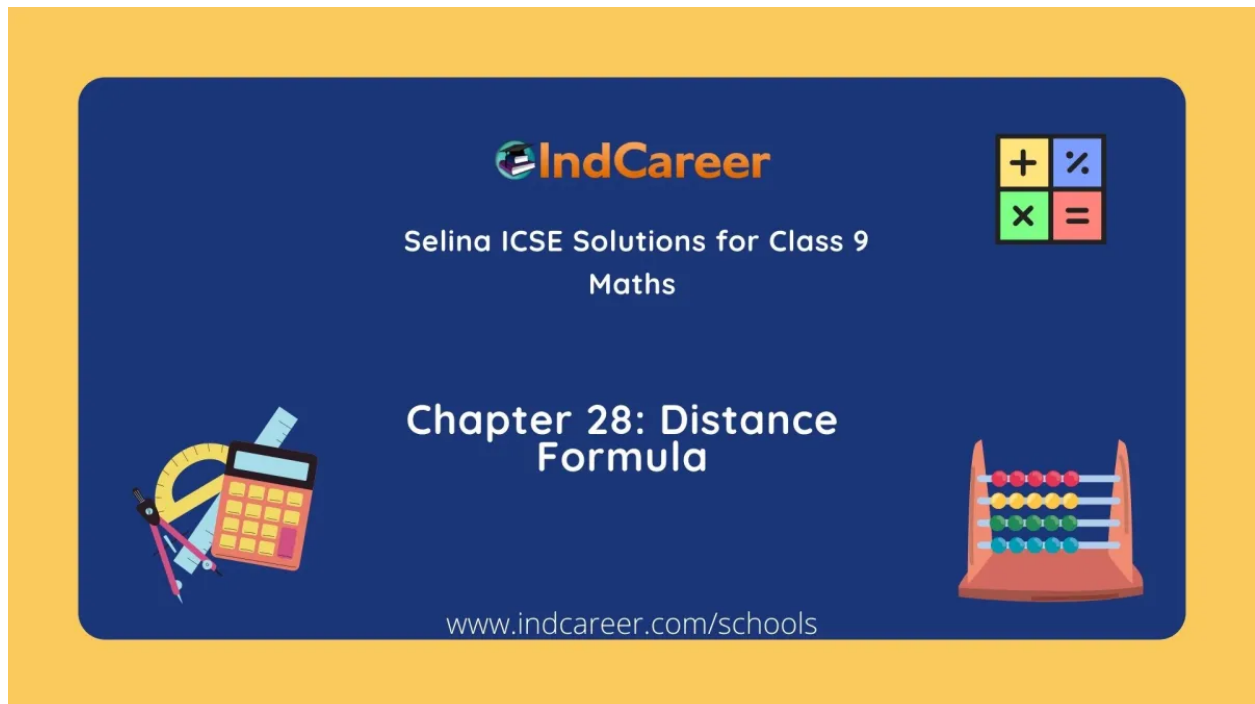


# Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

## Chapter 28- Distance Formula



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# Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

## Chapter 28- Distance Formula

Class 9: Maths Chapter 28 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 28 Notes.

### Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 28- Distance Formula

Selina 9th Maths Chapter 28, Class 9 Maths Chapter 28 solutions

Exercise 28(A)

Solution 1:

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(i)  $(-3, 6)$  and  $(2, -6)$

Distance between the given points

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(2 + 3)^2 + (-6 - 6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-12)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{169} \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $(-a, -b)$  and  $(a, b)$

Distance between the given points

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(a + a)^2 + (b + b)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2a)^2 + (2b)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4a^2 + 4b^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)  $\left(\frac{3}{5}, 2\right)$  and  $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, 1\frac{2}{5}\right)$

Distance between the given points

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(1\frac{2}{5} - 2\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7 - 10}{5}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{16}{25} + \frac{9}{25}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{25}{25}} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(iv)  $(\sqrt{3} + 1, 1)$  and  $(0, \sqrt{3})$

Distance between the given points

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(0 - \sqrt{3} - 1)^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3 + 1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3 + 1 - 2\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \sqrt{8} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution 2:**

Coordinates of origin are O (0, 0).

(i) A (-8, 6)

$$AO = \sqrt{(0 + 8)^2 + (0 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

(ii) B (-5, -12)

$$BO = \sqrt{(0 + 5)^2 + (0 + 12)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

(iii) C (8, -15)

$$CO = \sqrt{(0 - 8)^2 + (0 + 15)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 225} = \sqrt{289} = 17$$

**Solution 3:**

It is given that the distance between the points A (3, 1) and B (0, x) is 5.

$$\therefore AB = 5$$

$$AB^2 = 25$$

$$(0 - 3)^2 + (x - 1)^2 = 25$$

$$9 + x^2 + 1 - 2x = 25$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 3x - 15 = 0$$

$$x(x - 5) + 3(x - 5) = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = 5, -3$$

**Solution 4:**

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Let the coordinates of the point on x-axis be  $(x, 0)$ .

From the given information, we have:

$$\sqrt{(x - 11)^2 + (0 + 8)^2} = 17$$

$$(x - 11)^2 + (0 + 8)^2 = 289$$

$$x^2 + 121 - 22x + 64 = 289$$

$$x^2 - 22x - 104 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 26x + 4x - 104 = 0$$

$$x(x - 26) + 4(x - 26) = 0$$

$$(x - 26)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 26, -4$$

Thus, the required co-ordinates of the points on x-axis are  $(26, 0)$  and  $(-4, 0)$ .

#### Solution 5:

Let the coordinates of the point on y-axis be  $(0, y)$ .

From the given information, we have:

$$\sqrt{(0 + 8)^2 + (y - 4)^2} = 10$$

$$(0 + 8)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 100$$

$$64 + y^2 + 16 - 8y = 100$$

$$y^2 - 8y - 20 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 2y - 20 = 0$$

$$y(y - 10) + 2(y - 10) = 0$$

$$(y - 10)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$y = 10, -2$$

Thus, the required co-ordinates of the points on y-axis are  $(0, 10)$  and  $(0, -2)$ .

#### Solution 6:

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It is given that the co-ordinates of point A are such that its ordinate is twice its abscissa.

So, let the co-ordinates of point A be  $(x, 2x)$ .

We have:

$$\sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (2x-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (2x-3)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 16 - 8x + 4x^2 + 9 - 12x = 10$$

$$5x^2 - 20x + 15 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 - x - 3x + 3 = 0$$

$$x(x-1) - 3(x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 1, 3$$

Thus, the co-ordinates of the point A are  $(1, 2)$  and  $(3, 6)$ .

#### Solution 7:

Given that the point P  $(2, -1)$  is equidistant from the points A  $(a, 7)$  and B  $(-3, a)$ .

$$\therefore PA = PB$$

$$PA^2 = PB^2$$

$$(a-2)^2 + (7+1)^2 = (-3-2)^2 + (a+1)^2$$

$$a^2 + 4 - 4a + 64 = 25 + a^2 + 1 + 2a$$

$$42 = 6a$$

$$a = 7$$

#### Solution 8:

Let the co-ordinates of the required point on x-axis be P  $(x, 0)$ .

The given points are A  $(7, 6)$  and B  $(-3, 4)$ .

Given,  $PA = PB$

$$PA^2 = PB^2$$

$$(x-7)^2 + (0-6)^2 = (x+3)^2 + (0-4)^2$$

$$x^2 + 49 - 14x + 36 = x^2 + 9 + 6x + 16$$

$$60 = 20x$$

$$x = 3$$

Thus, the required point is  $(3, 0)$ .

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**Solution 9:**

Let the co-ordinates of the required point on y-axis be P (0, y).

The given points are A (5, 2) and B (-4, 3).

Given, PA = PB

$$PA^2 = PB^2$$

$$(0 - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = (0 + 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2$$

$$25 + y^2 + 4 - 4y = 16 + y^2 + 9 - 6y$$

$$2y = -4$$

$$y = -2$$

Thus, the required point is (0, -2).

**Solution 10:**

(i) Since, the point P lies on the x-axis, its ordinate is 0.

(ii) Since, the point Q lies on the y-axis, its abscissa is 0.

(iii) The co-ordinates of P and Q are (-12, 0) and (0, -16) respectively.

$$PQ = \sqrt{(-12 - 0)^2 + (0 + 16)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 256} = \sqrt{400} = 20$$

**Solution 11:**

$$PQ = \sqrt{(5 - 0)^2 + (10 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 25} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$QR = \sqrt{(6 - 5)^2 + (3 - 10)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 49} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$RP = \sqrt{(0 - 6)^2 + (5 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

Since, PQ = QR,  $\Delta$  PQR is an isosceles triangle.

**Solution 12:**

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$$PQ = \sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (2+4)^2} = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ units}$$

$$QR = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (2-5)^2} = 3\sqrt{2} \text{ units}$$

$$RS = \sqrt{(3+3)^2 + (5+1)^2} = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ units}$$

$$PS = \sqrt{(-3-0)^2 + (-1+4)^2} = 3\sqrt{2} \text{ units}$$

$$PR = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (5+4)^2} = 3\sqrt{10} \text{ units}$$

$$QS = \sqrt{(6+3)^2 + (2+1)^2} = 3\sqrt{10} \text{ units}$$

$\therefore PQ = RS$  and  $QR = PS$ ,

Also  $PR = QS$

$\therefore PQRS$  is a rectangle.

**Solution 13:**

$$AB = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (0+3)^2} = \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(4+3)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{49+1} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{(1-4)^2 + (-3-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$\therefore AB = CA$

A, B, C are the vertices of an isosceles triangle.

$$AB^2 + CA^2 = 25 + 25 = 50$$

$$BC^2 = (5\sqrt{2})^2 = 50$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + CA^2 = BC^2$$

Hence, A, B, C are the vertices of a right-angled triangle.

Hence,  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles right-angled triangle.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of } \triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times CA \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \\ &= 12.5 \text{ sq. units} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution 14:**

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$$AB = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (1-5)^2} = \sqrt{1+16} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(5-6)^2 + (6-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+16} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (1-6)^2} = \sqrt{9+25} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(6-1)^2 + (2-5)^2} = \sqrt{25+9} = \sqrt{34}$$

Since,  $AB = BC = CD = DA$  and  $AC = BD$ ,  
A, B, C and D are the vertices of a square.

**Solution 15:**

Let the given points be A (-3, 2), B (-5, -5), C (2, -3) and D (4, 4).

$$AB = \sqrt{(-5+3)^2 + (-5-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+49} = \sqrt{53}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(2+5)^2 + (-3+5)^2} = \sqrt{49+4} = \sqrt{53}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (4+3)^2} = \sqrt{4+49} = \sqrt{53}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(-3-4)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{49+4} = \sqrt{53}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(2+3)^2 + (-3-2)^2} = \sqrt{25+25} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(4+5)^2 + (4+5)^2} = \sqrt{81+81} = 9\sqrt{2}$$

Since,  $AB = BC = CD = DA$  and  $AC \neq BD$   
The given vertices are the vertices of a rhombus.

**Solution 16:**

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$$AB = CD$$

$$AB^2 = CD^2$$

$$(-6 + 3)^2 + (a + 2)^2 = (0 + 3)^2 + (-1 + 4)^2$$

$$9 + a^2 + 4 + 4a = 9 + 9$$

$$a^2 + 4a - 5 = 0$$

$$a^2 - a + 5a - 5 = 0$$

$$a(a - 1) + 5(a - 1) = 0$$

$$(a - 1)(a + 5) = 0$$

$$a = 1 \text{ or } -5$$

It is given that  $a$  is negative, thus the value of  $a$  is  $-5$ .

### Solution 17:

Let the circumcentre be  $P(x, y)$ .

Then,  $PA = PB$

$$PA^2 = PB^2$$

$$(x - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = (x - 11)^2 + (y - 1)^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 - 10x = x^2 + 121 - 22x$$

$$12x = 96$$

$$x = 8$$

Also,  $PA = PC$

$$PA^2 = PC^2$$

$$(x - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = (x - 11)^2 + (y - 9)^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 - 10x + y^2 + 1 - 2y = x^2 + 121 - 22x + y^2 + 81 - 18y$$

$$12x + 16y = 176$$

$$3x + 4y = 44$$

$$24 + 4y = 44$$

$$4y = 20$$

$$y = 5$$

Thus, the co-ordinates of the circumcentre of the triangle are  $(8, 5)$ .

### Solution 18:

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$$AB = 5$$

$$AB^2 = 25$$

$$(0 - 3)^2 + (y - 1 - 1)^2 = 25$$

$$9 + y^2 + 4 - 4y = 25$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 2y - 12 = 0$$

$$y(y - 6) + 2(y - 6) = 0$$

$$(y - 6)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$y = 6, -2$$

**Solution 19:**

$$AB = 17$$

$$AB^2 = 289$$

$$(11 - x - 2)^2 + (6 + 2)^2 = 289$$

$$x^2 + 81 - 18x + 64 = 289$$

$$x^2 - 18x - 144 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 24x + 6x - 144 = 0$$

$$x(x - 24) + 6(x - 24) = 0$$

$$(x - 24)(x + 6) = 0$$

$$x = 24, -6$$

**Solution 20:**

Distance between the points A  $(2x - 1, 3x + 1)$  and B  $(-3, -1)$  = Radius of circle

$\therefore AB = 10$  (Since, diameter = 20 units, given)

$$AB^2 = 100$$

$$(-3 - 2x + 1)^2 + (-1 - 3x - 1)^2 = 100$$

$$(-2 - 2x)^2 + (-2 - 3x)^2 = 100$$

$$4 + 4x^2 + 8x + 4 + 9x^2 + 12x = 100$$

$$13x^2 + 20x - 92 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{400 + 4784}}{26}$$

$$x = \frac{-20 \pm 72}{26}$$

$$x = 2, -\frac{46}{13}$$

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**Solution 21:**

Let the co-ordinates of point Q be (10, y).

$$PQ = 10$$

$$PQ^2 = 100$$

$$(10 - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 100$$

$$64 + y^2 + 9 + 6y = 100$$

$$y^2 + 6y - 27 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 9y - 3y - 27 = 0$$

$$y(y + 9) - 3(y + 9) = 0$$

$$(y + 9)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$y = -9, 3$$

Thus, the required co-ordinates of point Q are (10, -9) and (10, 3).

**Solution 22:**

(i) Given, radius = 13 units

$$\therefore PA = PB = 13 \text{ units}$$

Using distance formula,

$$\begin{aligned} PT &= \sqrt{(-2 - 2)^2 + (-4 + 7)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Using Pythagoras theorem in  $\triangle PAT$ ,

$$AT^2 = PA^2 - PT^2 = 169 - 25 = 144$$

$$AT = 12 \text{ units}$$

(ii) We know that the perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord bisects the chord.

$$\therefore AB = 2AT = 2 \times 12 \text{ units} = 24 \text{ units}$$

**Solution 23:**

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$$\begin{aligned}PQ &= \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (4-2)^2} \\&= \sqrt{9+4} \\&= \sqrt{13} \\&= 3.6055 \\&= 3.61 \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

**Solution 24:**

We know that any point on x-axis has coordinates of the form (x, 0).

Abscissa of point B = 11

Since, B lies on x-axis, so its co-ordinates are (11, 0).

$$\begin{aligned}AB &= \sqrt{(11-7)^2 + (0-3)^2} \\&= \sqrt{16+9} \\&= \sqrt{25} \\&= 5 \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

**Solution 25:**

We know that any point on y-axis has coordinates of the form (0, y).

Ordinate of point B = 9

Since, B lies on y-axis, so its co-ordinates are (0, 9).

$$\begin{aligned}AB &= \sqrt{(0-5)^2 + (9+3)^2} \\&= \sqrt{25+144} \\&= \sqrt{169} \\&= 13 \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

**Solution 26:**

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Let the required point on y-axis be P (0, y).

$$\begin{aligned} PA &= \sqrt{(0-6)^2 + (y-7)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + y^2 + 49 - 14y} \\ &= \sqrt{y^2 - 14y + 85} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} PB &= \sqrt{(0-4)^2 + (y+3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + y^2 + 9 + 6y} \\ &= \sqrt{y^2 + 6y + 25} \end{aligned}$$

From the given information, we have:

$$\frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{PA^2}{PB^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - 14y + 85}{y^2 + 6y + 25} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4y^2 - 56y + 340 = y^2 + 6y + 25$$

$$3y^2 - 62y + 315 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{62 \pm \sqrt{3844 - 3780}}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{62 \pm 8}{6}$$

$$y = 9, \frac{35}{3}$$

Thus, the required points on y-axis are (0, 9) and  $\left(0, \frac{35}{3}\right)$ .

**Solution 27:**

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It is given that PA: PB = 2: 3

$$\frac{PA}{PB} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{PA^2}{PB^2} = \frac{4}{9}$$

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

$$\frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x + y^2 + 9 + 6y}{x^2 + 4 + 4x + y^2 + 4 - 4y} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$9(x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 10 + 6y) = 4(x^2 + 4x + y^2 + 8 - 4y)$$

$$9x^2 - 18x + 9y^2 + 90 + 54y = 4x^2 + 16x + 4y^2 + 32 - 16y$$

$$5x^2 + 5y^2 - 34x + 70y + 58 = 0$$

Hence, proved.

**Solution 28:**

$$AB = \sqrt{(a-3)^2 + (-2-0)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + 9 - 6a + 4} = \sqrt{a^2 - 6a + 13}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(4-a)^2 + (-1+2)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + 16 - 8a + 1} = \sqrt{a^2 - 8a + 17}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (0+1)^2} = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

Since, triangle ABC is a right-angled at A, we have:

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 13 + 2 = a^2 - 8a + 17$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

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- Chapter 13- Pythagoras Theorem [Proof and Simple Applications with Converse]
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- Chapter 26- Co-ordinate Geometry
- Chapter 27- Graphical Solution (Solution of Simultaneous Linear Equations, Graphically)
- Chapter 28- Distance Formula

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