ECAT Mathematics Chapter 20 Analytic Geometry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Area bounded between the curve xy=2 and the lines x=1 and x=2	A. ln2 square units B. ln√2 square units C. ln4 square units D. Square units
2	If the points (a,2b):(c,a+b):(2c-a,h) lie on the same line then	A. h=2a B. h=a+b C. h=ab D. h=ac
3	If the lines 2x-3y-1=0,3x-y-5=0 and 3x+py+8=0 meet at a unique point then	A. p = -14 B. p = -1 C. p =0 D. p=12
4	The point of concurrency of the medians of the ΔABC is called its	A. Orthocenter B. Centriod C. Circumcentre D. Incentre
5	The coordinates of a point P(x,y) referred to XY-system are	A. (x+y,y+k) B. (x-h,y-k) C. (x,y) D. (x-h,y-k)
6	The line l is horizontal if	A. m is undefined B. m=0 C. m=1 D. m=0-1
7	The straight lines represented by the equation $ax^2+ 2hxy +by^2 =0$ intersects at	A. (1,1) B. (0,1) C. (1,0) D. (0,0)
8	The line through the intersection of the lines x+ 2y+ 3= 0 : 3x +4y +7 =0 and making equal intercepts on the axes is	A. x+ y+ 1= 0 B. x+ y- 2= 0 C. x+ y+ 2= 0 D. 2x +y +2 =0
9	The points A(3,1),B(-2,-3),C(2,2) are vertices of an (an)	A. Right triangle B. Equilateral triangle C. Isosceles triangle D. Scalene triangle
10	The point P (5,8) and the origin lie on the side of the line 3x+ 7y+ 15 =0	A. Same side B. P above and origin below C. Opposite side D. P below and origin above
11	The equation of the line perpendicular to x- axis and passing through (-5,3) is	A. y -3 =0 B. x+ 3 =0 C. y- 3 =∞ D. x +5 =0
12	Area of the triangle whose vertices are (2,3),(0,1),(0,0) is	A. 6 B. 2 C. 4 D. 1
13	The points A(+1,-1),B(3,0),C(3,7),D(1,8) are vertices of	A. Square B. Parallelogram C. Rectangle D. Trapezium
14	The exterior angle of the interior angle C of he quadrilateral whose vertices are A(5,2),B(-2,3),C(-3,-4),D(4,-5) is	A. 30° B. 60° C. 45° D. 90°
15	The measure of the acute angle between the lines represented by $x^2 -xy -6y^2 =0$ is	A. 120° B. 30° C. 130° D. 45°

16	If k2x2 +2hxy- 4y2 =0 represents two perpendicular lines then	A. k = 2 B. k = ±2 C. k = -2 D. k ≠0
17	If line through (4,3) and (2,k) is perpendicular to y =2x +3, then k =_____	A. -1 B. 1 C. -4 D. 4
18	If A(a,b) lies on 3x +2y =13 and point B(b,a) lies on x-y =5 then equation of AB is	A. x- y= 5 B. x+ y+ =5 C. x+ y= -5 D. 5x +5y =21
19	The length of perpendicular from (3,1) to 4x +3y +20 =0 is	A. 6 B. 7 C. 3 D. 8
20	The obtuse angle between lines = -2 and y = x +2 is	A. 120° B. 135° C. 150° D. 140°
21	The equation of line passing through intersection of line x = 0 and y = 0 and the point (2,2) is	A. y = x B. y = x - 1 C. y = x + 1 D. y = x + 1
22	The two lines y = 2x and x =2y are	A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equally inclined with axes D. Congruent
23	The angle between lines xy =0 is	A. 45° B. 60° C. 90° D. 180°
24	A joint equation of the lines through the origin and perpendicular to the lines ax2 +2hxy +by2 =0 is indentical is ax2 +2hxy +by2 =0 if	A. h2 = ab B. a + b =0 C. a = b D. a≠ b E. a = b = 0
25	(-28,12) divides the join of A(-6,3) and B(5,-2) in ratio	A. 1:2 B. 3:2 C. 2:3 D. 2:1
26	Number of lines passing through three non-collinear points is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 1 D. 0 E. ∞
27	A quadrilateral whose diagonals are perpendicular bisector of each other is	A. Square B. Rectangle C. Rhombus D. Parallelogram E. Trapezium
28	The ratio in which the line y- x+ 2 =0 divides the line joining (3,-1) and (8,9) is	A. 2:3 B. -2:3 C. 3:2 D. -3:2
29	Any horizontal line divided the plane into	A. Left half plane B. Upper and lower half planes C. Infinite number of horizontal liens D. None of these
30	For different values of k equation 4x+5y =k represents	A. Parallel lines B. Lines parallel to x-axis C. Perpendicular lines D. Lines parallel to y -axis
31	For all points (x,y) in first quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0
32	For all points (x,y) in second quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0

33	For all points (x,y) in third quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0
34	For all points (x,y) in fourth quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0
35	For all points (x,y) on x-axis	A. x is positive B. x is negative C. y = 0 D. y is negative
36	For all points (x,y) on y-axis	A. x is positive B. x = 0 C. x is negative D. y = 0
37	The distance between two points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is	
38	The square of the distance between two points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is	
39	The distance between the points (0,0) and (x,y) is	A. $x^2 + y^2$ B. x C. y
40	The distance between the points (0 , 0) and (1, 2) is	A. 5 C. 0 D. 3
41	The distance between the points (0 , 0) and (2, 1) is	A. 5 C. 0 D. 3
42	The distance between the points (1, 2) and (2, 1) is	A. 3 B. 6
43	The distance between the points (2, 2) and (3, 3) is	A. 10 C. 5 D. 2
44	The distance of the point (a, b) from x-axis is	A. a B. b C. a + b
45	The distance of the point (a,b) from y-axis is	A. a B. b C. a + b
46	The distance of the point (2.3) from x-axis is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5
47	The distance of the point (-2,3) from x-axis is	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1
48	The distance of the point (2, -3) from x-axis is	A. -2 B. -3 C. 2 D. 3
49	The distance of the point (2,3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5
50	The distance of the point (2,-3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -3 C. 1 D. 5
51	The distance of the point (-2 , 3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -2 C. 3 D. 1
52	The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from x-axis is	A. 2 B. -3 C. 3 D. 5
53	The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -2 C. 3 D. -3

54	The distance of the point (2,3) from origin is	B. 5 C. 2 D. 3
55	The distance of the point (-2, -3) from the origin is	A. 2 B. -5 C. -3
56	If d_1 is the distance between (0,0) and (1,2) and d_2 is the distance between (0,0) and (2,1) then	A. $d_1 = d_2$ B. $d_1 < d_2$ C. $d_1 > d_2$ D. none of these
57	If d_1 is the distance between (0,0) and (1,2) and d_2 is the distance between (0,0) and (-1,-2) the	A. $d_1 < d_2$ B. $d_1 > d_2$ C. $d_1 = d_2$ D. none of these
58	The distance between the points (2,3) and (3,2) is	A. 5 C. 2 D. 10
59	If distance of (a,b) from x-axis is 2 then	A. a = 2 B. b = 2 C. a = b D. b = 4
60	If distance of (a,b) from y-axis is 2 then	A. a = 2 B. b = 2 C. a = b D. a = 4
61	If distance of (a,b) from origin is 5 then	A. $a^2 + b^2 = 5$ B. a = 5 C. b = 5
62	If distance between (a,2) and (0,0) is 2 then a = _____	A. 0 B. 2 C. 4
63	If distance between (3,b) and (0,0) is 3 then b = _____	A. 3 C. 9 D. 0
64	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
65	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
66	Question Image	A. 3 B. 1 C. 4
67	The distance of the point (1.1) from the origin is	A. 0 B. 2
68	The point R dividing internally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $K_1 : K_2$ has the coordinates	
69	The point R dividing externally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $k_1 : k_2$ has the coordinates	
70	The mid point of the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is	
71	The distance between the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is	A. 5 C. 25 D. 10
72	The distance between the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is	B. 116 D. none of these
73	The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is	A. (1, -3)
74	The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is	A. (-3,1) B. (-6,2) C. (5,2) D. (-5,2)
75	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (4,0) and (0,4) is	A. (4,4) B. (2,2) C. (-4,-4) D. (-2,-2)
		A. (3,-1)

76	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (3,-1) and (-3,1) is	B. (0,0) C. (2,2) D. (4,4)
77	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (a,b) and (b,a) is	
78	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
79	Question Image	A. a B. 2a C. 3a D. 4a
80	If origin is the mid point of (a,3) and (5,b) then	A. a = -5 , b = -3 B. a = 5 , b =3 C. a = -5 , b = 3 D. a = 5 , b = -3
81	If origin is the mid point of (a, -3) and (-5, b) then	A. a = -5 , b = -3 B. a = 5 , b =3 C. a = -5 , b = 3 D. a = 5 , b = -3
82	If (2, 3) is the mid point of (a, 3) and (5, b) then	A. a = 1 , b = -3 B. a = -1 , b = 3 C. a = 1 , b =3 D. a = -1 , b = -3
83	The coordinates of the point that divides the join of A(-6,3) and B(5, -2) in the ratio 2:3 internally	
84	The coordinates of the point that divides the join of A(-6,3) and B(5, -2) in the ratio 2:3 externally are	
85	The centroid of a triangle divides each median in the ratio	A. 2 : 1 B. 3 : 1 C. 3 : 2 D. 1 : 1
86	The point which divides the line segment joining the points (a, b) and (c, d) in the ratio 2 : 3 internally is	D. none of these
87	The point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circumcentre C. e-centre D. centroid
88	The point of concurrency of the angle bisectors of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circumcentre C. e-centre D. centroid
89	The point of concurrency of the right bisectors of the sides of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circum center C. e-center D. centroid
90	If A(x_1, y_1) , B(x_2, y_2) and C(x_3, y_3) are the vertices of a triangle then its centroid is	
91	Question Image	
92	Question Image	
93	Question Image	D. none of these
94	Question Image	
95	The inclination of a line parallel to x-axis is	
96	The inclination of a line parallel to y-axis is	
97	Question Image	
98	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
99	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
100	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
101	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1

		B. 1
102	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 D. undefined
103	The slope of x-axis is	A. 0 B. undefined C. 1
104	The slope of y-axis is	A. 0 B. undefined C. 1
105	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. undefined
106	Question Image	
107	Question Image	
108	Question Image	A. 1 B. 0 C. 5 D. 2
109	Question Image	A. 9 B. -9 C. 0 D. 1
110	Question Image	A. 0 D. undefined
111	If l, m, n are the d.c.'s of a line, then	A. l2+ m2+ n2= 0 B. l2+ m2+ n2= 1 C. l + m + n = 1 D. l = m = n = 1
112	The points (5, 2, 4)(6, -1, 2) and (8, -7, k) are collinear if k is equal to	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. -1
113	The direction cosines of a line equally inclined with co-ordinate axes are	
114	The direction cosines of any normal to the xy-plane are	A. <1, 0, 0> B. <0, 1, 0> C. <1, 1, 0> D. <0, 0, 1>
115	The distance of the points (3, 4, 5) from y-axis is	
116	Question Image	A. (3, 1, -2) B. (3, -2, 1) C. (2, -1, 3) D. (-1, -2, -3)
117	The st. lines whose direction cosines satisfy al + bm + cn = 0, fmn + gnl + hlm=0 are perpendicular if	
118	The projections of a line segment on x, y, z axes are 12, 4, 3. The length and the direction cosines of the line segment are	
119	Question Image	A. 0 B. 2 C. 4/3 D. 5/3
120	The point which divides the line joining the points (2, 4, 5) and (3, 5, -4) in the ratio -2 : 3 lines on	A. ZOX plane B. XOY plane C. YOZ plane D. None of these
121	The distance of the plane 2x - 3y + 6z + 14 = 0 from the origin is	A. 14 B. 2 C. -2 D. 11
122	The equation of the plane which bisects the line joining (2, 3, 4) and (6, 7, 8) is	A. x + y + z - 15 = 0 B. x - y + z - 15 = 0 C. x - y - z - 15 = 0 D. x + y + z + 15 = 0
123	The lines l1and l2intersect. The shortest distance between them is	A. Positive B. Negative

124	The equations of the line thro' the point (2, 3, -5) and equally inclined to the axis are	

125	The points (5, 0, 2), (2, -6, 0), (4, -9, 6) and (7, -3, 8) are vertices of a	A. Square B. Rhombus C. Rectangle D. Parallelogram

126	The points (5, -4, 2),(4, -3, 1),(7, -6, 4),(8, -7, 5) are vertices of a	A. Square B. Parallelogram C. Rectangle D. Rhombus

127	Question Image	

128	Question Image	A. -10 B. 10/7 C. -10/7 D. -7/10

129	Question Image	A. Parallel to the plane B. At right angles to the plane C. Lies in the plane D. Meet the plane obliquely

130	The foot of perpendicular from (α, β, γ) only y-axis is	A. (<i>α</i>, 0, 0) B. (0,<i>β</i>, 0) C. (0, 0, <i>γ</i>) D. (0, 0, 0)

131	64.A point (x, y, z) moves parallel to xy plane. Which of the three variables x, y, z remain fixed?	A. z B. x C. y D. x and y

132	Question Image	

133	Question Image	

134	The intercepts of the plane 2x - 3y + 4z = 12 on the co-ordinate axes are given by	A. 2, -3, 4 B. 6, -4, -3 C. 6, -4, 3 D. 3, -2, 1.5

135	Question Image	A. x-axis B. y-axis C. z-axis D. None of these

136	The equation of the sphere passing thro' (0, 0, 0), (a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0), (9, 0, c) is	A. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ax + 2by + 2cz = 0$ B. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax - 2by - 2cz = 0$ C. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0$ D. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ax + by + cz = 0$

137	The center of the sphore which passes thro' (a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0), (0, 0, c) and (0, 0, 0) is	

138	The equation of the sphere thro' the origin and making intercepts a, b, c on co-ordinate axes is	A. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ax + by + cz = 0$ B. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax - 2by - 2cz = 0$ C. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a + b + c$ D. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0$

139	Area bounded between the curve xy=2 and the lines x=1 and x=2	A. ln2 square units B. ln√2 square units C. ln4 square units

		D. Square units

140	If the points (a,2b):(c,a+b):(2c-a,h) lie on the same line then	A. h=2a B. h=a+b C. h=ab D. h=ac
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146	The line through the intersection of the lines x+ 2y+ 3= 0 : 3x +4y +7 =0 and making equal intercepts on the axes is	A. x+ y+ 1= 0 B. x+ y- 2= 0 C. x+ y+ 2= 0 D. 2x +y +2 =0
147	The points A(3,1),B(-2,-3),C(2,2) are vertices of an (an)	A. Right triangle B. Equilateral triangle C. Isosceles triangle D. Scalene triangle
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150	Area of the triangle whose vertices are (2,3),(0,1),(0,0) is	A. 6 B. 2 C. 4 D. 1
151	The points A(+1,-1),B(3,0),C(3,7),D(1,8) are vertices of	A. Square B. Parallelogram C. Rectangle D. Trapezium
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171	For all points (x,y) in third quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0
172	For all points (x,y) in fourth quadrant	A. x > 0 , y < 0 B. x > 0 , y > 0 C. x < 0 , y < 0 D. x < 0 , y > 0
173	For all points (x,y) on x-axis	A. x is positive B. x is negative C. y = 0 D. y is negative
174	For all points (x,y) on y-axis	A. x is positive B. x = 0 C. x is negative

175	The distance between two points P(x_1, y_1) and Q (x_2, y_2) is	
176	The square of the distance between two points P(x_1, y_1) and Q(x_2, y_2) is	
177	The distance between the points (0,0) and (x,y) is	A. x^2+ y^2 B. x C. y
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185	The distance of the point (-2,3) from x-axis is	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1
186	The distance of the point (2, -3) from x-axis is	A. -2 B. -3 C. 2 D. 3
187	The distance of the point (2,3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5
188	The distance of the point (2,-3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -3 C. 1 D. 5
189	The distance of the point (-2 , 3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -2 C. 3 D. 1
190	The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from x-axis is	A. 2 B. -3 C. 3 D. 5
191	The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from y-axis is	A. 2 B. -2 C. 3 D. -3
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197	If distance of (a,b) from x-axis is 2 then	A. a = 2 B. b = 2 C. a = b D. b = 4
198	If distance of (a,b) from y-axis is 2 then	A. a = 2 B. b = 2 C. a = b D. a = 4
199	If distance of (a,b) from origin is 5 then	A. $a^2 + b^2 = 5$ B. a = 5 C. b = 5
200	If distance between (a,2) and (0,0) is 2 then a = _____	A. 0 B. 2 C. 4
201	If distance between (3,b) and (0,0) is 3 then b = _____	A. 3 C. 9 D. 0
202	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
203	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
204	Question Image	A. 3 B. 1 C. 4
205	The distance of the point (1.1) from the origin is	A. 0 B. 2
206	The point R dividing internally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $K_1: K_2$ has the coordinates	
207	The point R dividing externally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $k_1: k_2$ has the coordinates	
208	The mid point of the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is	
209	The distance between the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is	A. 5 C. 25 D. 10
210	The distance between the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is	B. 116 D. none of these
211	The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is	A. (1, -3)
212	The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is	A. (-3,1) B. (-6,2) C. (5,2) D. (-5,2)
213	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (4,0) and (0,4) is	A. (4,4) B. (2,2) C. (-4,-4) D. (-2,-2)
214	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (3,-1) and (-3,1) is	A. (3,-1) B. (0,0) C. (2,2) D. (4,4)
215	The mid point of the line segment joining the points (a,b) and (b,a) is	
216	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
217	Question Image	A. a B. 2a C. 3a D. 4a
		A. a = -5 , b = -3

218	If origin is the mid point of (a,3) and (5,b) then	B. a = 5 , b =3 C. a = -5 , b = 3 D. a = 5 , b = -3
219	If origin is the mid point of (a, -3) and (-5, b) then	A. a = -5 , b = -3 B. a = 5 , b =3 C. a = -5 , b = 3 D. a = 5 , b = -3
220	If (2, 3) is the mid point of (a, 3) and (5, b) then	A. a = 1 , b = -3 B. a = -1 , b = 3 C. a = 1 , b =3 D. a = -1 , b = -3
221	The coordinates of the point that divides the join of A(-6,3) and B(5, -2) in the ratio 2:3 internally	
222	The coordinates of the point that divides the join of A(-6,3) and B(5, -2) in the ratio 2:3 externally are	
223	The centroid of a triangle divides each median in the ratio	A. 2 : 1 B. 3 : 1 C. 3 : 2 D. 1 : 1
224	The point which divides the line segment joining the points (a, b) and (c, d) in the ratio 2 : 3 internally is	D. none of these
225	The point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circumcentre C. e-centre D. centroid
226	The point of concurrency of the angle bisectors of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circumcentre C. e-centre D. centroid
227	The point of concurrency of the right bisectors of the sides of a triangle is called	A. incentre B. circum center C. e-center D. centroid
228	If A(x_1, y_1) , B(x_2, y_2) and C(x_3, y_3) are the vertices of a triangle then its centroid is	
229	Question Image	
230	Question Image	
231	Question Image	D. none of these
232	Question Image	
233	The inclination of a line parallel to x-axis is	
234	The inclination of a line parallel to y-axis is	
235	Question Image	
236	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
237	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
238	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
239	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1
240	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 D. undefined
241	The slope of x-axis is	A. 0 B. undefined C. 1
242	The slope of y-axis is	A. 0 B. undefined C. 1
243	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. undefined

244	Question Image	
245	Question Image	
246	Question Image	A. 1 B. 0 C. 5 D. 2
247	Question Image	A. 9 B. -9 C. 0 D. 1
248	Question Image	A. 0 D. undefined
249	If l, m, n are the d.c.'s of a line, then	A. l2+ m2+ n2= 0 B. l2+ m2+ n2= 1 C. l + m + n = 1 D. l = m = n = 1
250	The points (5, 2, 4)(6, -1, 2) and (8, -7, k) are collinear if k is equal to	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. -1
251	The direction cosines of a line equally inclined with co-ordinate axes are	
252	The direction cosines of any normal to the xy-plane are	A. <1, 0, 0> B. <0, 1, 0> C. <1, 1, 0> D. <0, 0, 1>
253	The distance of the points (3, 4, 5) from y-axis is	
254	Question Image	A. (3, 1, -2) B. (3, -2, 1) C. (2, -1, 3) D. (-1, -2, -3)
255	The st. lines whose direction cosines satisfy al + bm + cn = 0, fmn + gnl + hlm=0 are perpendicular if	
256	The projections of a line segment on x, y, z axes are 12, 4, 3. The length and the direction cosines of the line segment are	
257	Question Image	A. 0 B. 2 C. 4/3 D. 5/3
258	The point which divides the line joining the points (2, 4, 5) and (3, 5, -4) in the ratio -2 : 3 lines on	A. ZOX plane B. XOY plane C. YOZ plane D. None of these
259	The distance of the plane 2x - 3y + 6z + 14 = 0 from the origin is	A. 14 B. 2 C. -2 D. 11
260	The equation of the plane which bisects the line joining (2, 3, 4) and (6, 7, 8) is	A. x + y + z - 15 = 0 B. x - y + z - 15 = 0 C. x - y - z - 15 = 0 D. x + y + z + 15 = 0
261	The lines l1and l2intersect. The shortest distance between them is	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. Infinity
262	The equations of the line thro' the point (2, 3, -5) and equally inclined to the axis are	
263	The points (5, 0, 2), (2, -6, 0), (4, -9, 6) and (7, -3, 8) are vertices of a	A. Square B. Rhombus C. Rectangle D. Parallelogram
264	The points (5, -4, 2),(4, -3, 1),(7, -6, 4),(8, -7, 5) are vertices of a	A. Square B. Parallelogram C. Rectangle D. Rhombus
265	Question Image	
		A. -10

266	Question Image	B. 10/7
		C. -10/7
		D. -7/10

267	Question Image	A. Parallel to the plane
		B. At right angles to the plane
		C. Lies in the plane
		D. Meet the plane obliquely

268 The foot of perpendicular from (α, β, γ) only y-axis is

A. $(\alpha, 0, 0)$

B. $(0, \beta, 0)$

C. $(0, 0, \gamma)$

D. (0, 0, 0)

269 64.A point (x, y, z) moves parallel to xy plane. Which of the three variables x, y, z remain fixed?

A. z

B. x

C. y

D. x and y

270 Question Image

271 Question Image

272 The intercepts of the plane 2x - 3y + 4z = 12 on the co-ordinate axes are given by

A. 2, -3, 4

B. 6, -4, -3

C. 6, -4, 3

D. 3, -2, 1.5

273 Question Image

A. x-axis

B. y-axis

C. z-axis

D. None of these

274 The equation of the sphere passing thro' (0, 0, 0), (a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0), (9, 0, c) is

A. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ax + 2by + 2cz = 0$

B. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax - 2by - 2cz = 0$

C. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0$

D. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ax + by + cz = 0$

275 The center of the sphore which passes thro' (a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0), (0, 0, c) and (0, 0, 0) is

276 The equation of the sphere thro' the origin and making intercepts a, b, c on co-ordinate axes is

A. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ax + by + cz = 0$

B. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax - 2by - 2cz = 0$

C. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a + b + c$

D. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax - by - cz = 0$