

ECAT (Pre-Eng) Mathematics Chapter 22 Circle

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	To study conics, Pappus used the method of	A. analytic geometry B. solid geometry C. Euclidean geometry D. none of these
2	The equation of the circle whose centre is (-3, 5) and having radius 7 is	A. $(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 7^2$ B. $(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 7$ C. $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 7$ D. $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 10y - 15 = 0$
3	If a plane passes through the vertex of the cone, then the intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a parabola C. a hyperbola D. a point circle
4	The area of the circle centred at (1, 2) and passing through (4, 6) is	
5	Question Image	
6	The vertex of the cone is also called	A. nappes B. axis C. rulings D. apex
7	The fixed point which lies on the axis of the cone is called its	A. axis B. apex C. nappes D. axis
8	Question Image	
9	Question Image	
10	If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis of the cone and intersects both of its nappes, then the curve of intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a parabola D. a hyperbola
11	Apollonius was a	A. rocket B. Muslim scientist C. Greek mathematicians D. method of finding conics
12	If the centre of the circle is the origin, then equation of the circle is	A. $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ B. $2gx + 2fy - c = 0$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ D. $gx + fy - c/2 = 0$
13	Question Image	D. None of these
14	If the cone is cut by a plane perpendicular to the axis of the cone, then the section is a	A. circle B. ellipse C. hyperbola D. parabola
15	Question Image	
16	If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis of the cone and intersects both of its nappes, then the curve of intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a parabola D. a hyperbola
17	Question Image	
18	If the cutting plane is slightly tilted and cuts only one nappe of the cone, the resulting section is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a hyperbola

D. a parabola

19 The set of all points in the plane that are equally distant from a fixed point is called a

- A. parabola
- B. ellipse
- C. hyperbola
- D. circle

20 Question Image

- B. $a = b$, $h = 0$
- C. $f = g$, $h = 0$
- D. $h = h$, $c = 0$