ECAT Mathematics Chapter 20 Analytic Geometry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Bisectors of angles of a triangle are:	A. Collinear B. Concurrent C. Perpendicular D. zero
2	If a point (p,q) is equidistant from the points (5,3) and (-2,-4), then p+ q =	A. -1 B. 1 C. 3 D. -3
3	If the line is parallel to they y-axis, then m is said to be:	A. zero B. undefined C. 1/2 D. -1
4	Shifting origin to (1,-2), the new coordinates of (4,5) are:	A. (3,7) B. (5,3) C. (-3,7) D. (3,-7)
5	The cartesian system of coordinates was introduced by:	A. Eulaer B. Euclid C. Descrates D. Maclream
6	The quadrilateral with the vertices (-3,-2), (2,-1), (3,4) and (-2,3) is a:	A. Square B. Rectangle C. rhombus D. parallelogram
7	If points (-1 , h), (3,2) and (7,3) are collinear then h=	A. 3 B. 4 C. 0 D. None of these
8	The two lines x + y = 0 and 2x - y + 3 = 0 intersect at the point:	A. (-1,1) B. (2,3) C. (1,3) D. (-1,2)
9	Shifting origin to (-3,2), the new coordinates of (-6,9) are:	A. (-9,7) B. (3,7) C. (-3,7) D. (3,-7)
10	The in-centre of triangle whose vertices are (0,0), (5,12) and (16,12) is:	A. (9,7) B. (2,7) C. (9,2) D. (7,9)
11	The points (5,2),(-2,3),(-3,-4) and (4,-5) are the vertices of:	A. rhombus B. Parallelogram C. rectangle D. square
12	The points (3,1), (-2,-3) and (2,2) are the vertices of :	A. Equilateral triangle B. Isosceles triangle C. right -angled triangle D. rhombus
13	The points (-1,3), (3,0) are the vertices of:	A. Right-angled triangle B. Isosceles triangle C. Equilateral triangle D. square
14	The length of perpendicular form(-2,3) to the line y=2x-3 is:	A. $5\sqrt{2}$ B. 6 C. $2\sqrt{5}$ D. 7.5
15	If the points (a,b), (x,y) and (a-x, b-y) are collinear, then ay =	A. bx B. b-y C. a-x D. x

16	The distance between the parallel lines 3x - 4y + 3 =0 and 3x -4y + 7 = 0 is:	A. 2/3 B. 9/13 C. 4/5 D. 7/12
17	The distance between lines 3x + 4y = 9 and 6x +8y = 15 is:	A. 2/3 B. 3/10 C. 8 D. 6/5
18	x-axis divides the line segment joining points (2,-3) and (5,6) in the ratio:	A. 2 : 1 B. -2 : 1 C. 1 : 2 D. -1 : 2
19	Shifting origin to (-3,2), the new coordinate of (-2,6) are:	A. (1,4) B. (2,4) C. (-1,3) D. (-1,4)
20	Shifting origin to (-4,-6), the new coordinates of (-6,-8) are:	A. (-1,2) B. (-2,-2) C. (1,-2) D. (3.-2)