

11th Class ICS Mathematics Chapter 12 Test Online

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|---|---|
| | With usual notations for triangle R equals: | |
| 2 | Question Image | A. right angled B. equilateral C. isosceles D. obtuse angled |
| 3 | In any triangle ABC, law of tangents is: | D. all of these |
| 4 | If 2s = a + b + c, where a, b, c are the sides of a triangle ABC, then area of triangle ABC is given by: | |
| 5 | r r ₁ r ₂ r ₃ = | D. abc |
| 6 | A triangle which is not right angle triangle called triangle: | A. acute B. obtuse C. right D. oblique |
| 7 | r ₁ = | |
| 8 | Question Image | |
| 9 | The lengths of the sides of a triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles to the sides. This is known as: | A. The law of sines B. The law of cosines C. The law of tangents D. The fundamental law |
| 10 | In a triangle ABC, $(s - a)(s - b) = s(s - c)$, then the angle $\Gamma =$ | |
| 11 | The in-radius r of a triangle is given by: | |
| 12 | Question Image | A. r ₁ B. r ₂ C. r ₃ D. r |
| 13 | If triangle ABC, If ß = 90° then: | D. none of these |
| 14 | In triangle ABC, if α = 90° then: | D. none of these |
| 15 | In any triangle ABC, law of cosines is: | |
| 16 | Question Image | |
| 17 | r ₃ = | |
| 18 | In a right isoceles triangle, one acute angle is: | A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° |
| 19 | Question Image | |
| 20 | In any triangle ABC, law of sines is: | |