

ICS Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr Questions A pair of lines of homogeneous second degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are othogonal, if: A pair of lines of homogeneous second degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are othogonal, B. $a + b = 0$ C. $a + b$ > 0 D. $a - b$ < 0 Equation of a line parallel to x-axis: A $x = 0$ B. $x = y$ C. $y = a$ D. $x = a$ The point (5, 8) lies the line $2x - 3y + 6 = 0$ A Above B. Below C. On D. None If the inclination of a line lies between $]90^\circ$, 180° [, then the slope of line is: A Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. undefined $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b = 0$ C. $x = 2 + b + b $	
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Equation of a line parallel to x-axis: B. x = y C. y = a D. x = a A. Above B. Below C. On D. None 4 If the inclination of a line lies between]90°, 180°[, then the slope of line is: A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. undefined A. Parallel to x-axis B. Parallel to y-axis	
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4 If the inclination of a line lies between]90°, 180°[, then the slope of line is : B. Negative C. Zero D. undefined A. Parallel to x-axis B. Parallel to y-axis	
B. Parallel to y-axis	
D. None of these	is
A. Parallel to x - axis B. Parallel to y - axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis D. None of these	ás
The ratio in which the line segments joining (2, 3) and (4, 1) is divided by the line joining (1, B. 3 : 1 C. 1 : 2 D. 1 : 1	
8 Inclination of X-axis or of any line parallel to X-axis is: A. Zero D. Undefined	
A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through D. Both (a) and (b)	
A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equal D. None of these	
A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these	
A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. Undefined	
A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through D. Both (a) and (b)	
Point of intersection of lines $x - 2y + 1 = 0$ and $2x - y + 2 = 0$ equals: A. $(1, 0)$ B. $(0, 1)$ C. $(-1, 0)$ D. $(0, -1)$	
15 For any point (x, y) and y - axis: A. $y = 0$ B. $y = -1$ C. $y = 1$ D. $x = 0$	
A. c > 0	

16	The line $y = c$ is above the x - axis, if:	B. c &It 0 C. c = 0
17	Question Image	
18	For any point (x, y) on x-axis:	A. y = 1 B. y = 0 C. y = -1 D. y = 2
19	Equation of the line parallel to $x + 3y - 9 = 0$ is:	A. $3x - y - 9 = 0$ B. $3x + 9y + 7 = 0$ C. $2x - 6y - 18 = 0$ D. $x - 3y + 9 = 0$
20	The point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center