ECAT Mathematics Chapter 20 Analytic Geometry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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)
2	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)
3	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
4	The quadrilateral with the vertices (-3,-2), (2,-1), (3,4) and (-2,3) is a:	A. Square B. Rectangle C. rhombus D. parallelogram
5	The points (-1,3), (3,0) are the vertices of:	A. Right-angled triangle B. Isosceles triangle C. Equilateral triangle D. square
6	The points (0,-1), (2,1),(0,3) and (-2,1) are the corner of:	A. Square B. rhombus C. Parallelogram D. rectangel
7	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
8	In □ABC the mid points of AB and AC are (3,5) and -3,-1) respectively, then the length of the side BC is:	A. 15 B. 10 C. 30 D. 20
9	The cartesian system of coordinates was introduced by:	A. Eulaer B. Euclid C. Descrates D. Maclream
10	If (x,y) are the coordinates of a point P, then the first number of the ordered pair is called:	A. Ordinate B. Abscissa C. quadrant D. Cartesian
11	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
12	The points (5,2),(-2,3),(-3,-4) and (4,-5) are the vertices of:	A. rhombus B. Parallelogram C. rectangle D. square
13	If the line is parallel to they y-axis, then m is said to be:	A. zero B. undefined C. 1/2 D. -1
14	The equation of the line through (-8, 5) having slope undefined is:	A. y + 8 = 0 B. y = 8 C. y = x + 8 D. x + 8 = 0
15	The coordinates of a point which trisects segment joining (0,0) and (9,12) are:	A. (4,3)(8,6) B. (4,3)(6,8) C. (3,4)(6,8) D. (3,4)(8,6)

16	Shifting origin to (-4,-6), the new coordinates of (-6,-8) are:	A. (-1,2) B. (-2,-2) C. (1,-2) D. (3.-2)
17	The distance from the point P(3,4) to the line y = 2x - 3 is:	A. √5 B. √3 C. 2√3 D. 1/√5
18	Axes remain parallel to the old axes, in:	A. Translating of axes B. rotation of axes C. Translation and rotation of axes D. None of these
19	The distance of a point (x cosθ , x sinθ) from origin is:	A. x B. x tanθ C. -tanθ D. -cotθ
20	Three points (-2,2) (8,-2) and (-4,3) are vertices of a :	A. Isosceles triangle B. right-angled triangle C. Equilateral trainagle D. Rectangle