## MGQs - Unit # 4: F.Sc Part 2

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## Unit 4: Elements of Plane Analytical Geometry

- 1) The set  $\{x \mid a < x < b\}$  can also written as
  - A) [a, b]

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- B) (a, b)
- C) [a, b)
- D) (a, b]

2) The set  $\{x \mid a \le x \le b\}$  is called

- A) Interval
- B) Open Interval
- C) Half Open interval
- D) Closed interval
- 3) The distance between the points (0, 0) and (0, 2) is
  - A) 4
  - **B**) 2
  - C)  $\sqrt{2}$
  - D) 0
- 4) If  $P_1(X_1, Y_1)$  and  $P_2(X_2, Y_2)$  are two points such that  $\overline{P_1P_2}$  is parallel to x – axis, then
  - A)  $x_2 = x_1$
  - B)  $x_2 = y_1$
  - C)  $y_2 = y_1$
  - D)  $y_2 = x_2$
- 5) If O (0, 0), A (4, 6) are two points then the co-ordinates of the mid point  $\overline{OA}$  are A) (4, 3)
  - B) (2, 3)
  - C) 4, 6)
  - D) (2, 6)
- 6) The distance of any point P(x, y) from the origin is
  - A) x B) y C)  $x^{2} + y^{2}$

D)  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 

7) If point P divides a line segment  $P_1P_2$ internally then the ratio is

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) 1:2
- D) 1:3
- 8) The points (-2, 0), (-1, 0), (1, 0) and (2, 0) lie on
  - A) y axis
    B) x- axis
    C) y = x
    D) y = 5x
- 9) If A (0, 0) B (3, 0) and C(0, 3) are the vertices of a triangle then co-ordinates of its centroid is
  - A) (1, 1)B) (0, 1)C) (3, 3)D)  $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$
- 10) The points (2, 2), (3, 3) and (5, 5) lie on a line defined by the equation
  - A) x + y = 0B) y = 2xC) y = 3xD) x - y = 0
- 11) The points (1, -1), (2, -2), (4, -4) are
  - A) collinear
  - B) non collinear
  - C) on three lines
  - D) vertices of a triangle

- 12) The points (0, 0), (1, 0) and (0, 2) are the vertices of
  - A) Right triangle
  - B) Isosceles Triangle
  - C) Equilateral triangle
  - D) Oblique triangle
- 13) If the points A  $(x_1, y_1)$ , B  $(x_2, y_2)$  and C $(x_3, y_3)$  are collinear, then area of triangle ABC is
  - A) 0
  - **B**) 1
  - C) 2
  - D) 3
- 14) If two medians of a triangle intersect at a point (2, 2) then 3<sup>rd</sup> median will pass through the point
  - A) (0, 1)
  - B) (3, 3)
  - C) (1, 1)
  - D) (2, 2)
- 15) If two internal angle bisectors of a triangle pass through the origin then the 3<sup>rd</sup> angle bisector will pass through the point
  - A) (3,0)
  - B) (0, 3)
  - C) (0, 0)
  - D) (3, 3)
- 16) In inclination of a straight line is 45° then its slope is equal to
  - A) 0
  - **B**) 1
  - C) 1
  - D) ∞
- 17) If slope of a line is 2 then slope of the line perpendicular to this line is equal to
  - A) 2
  - B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
  - C) 2
  - D) 0

- 18) If a line is parallel to y-axis then slope of the line perpendicular to this line is
  - A) ∞
  - B) 0
  - C) 1 D) - 1
    - ) 1
- 19) The inclination of the line defined by the equation y = -x is
  - A)  $-\frac{p}{3}$ B)  $-\frac{p}{2}$ C)  $\frac{3p}{4}$ D)  $\frac{p}{4}$
- 20) If the inclination of a line is  $\frac{p}{4}$  then equation of that line is
  - A) x y = 0B) x + y = 0C) 2x - y = 1D) x + y = 1
- 21) If one of the angles between two intersecting lines is 122° then the acute angle between these lines is of measure
  - A) 98°
  - B) 68°
  - C) 58°
  - D) 22°
- 22) The equation of the line passing through the points (-1, 1), (-1, -1) and (-1, 0) is
  - A) y = -x + 1B) y = -1C) x = -1D) x + y = -1

23) Equation of the line l given in the figure is



- A) y = 2x + 1
- B) y = 2x 1
- C) y = x + 2
- D) y = x 2
- 24) The equation of the line passing through the points (1, 0) and (0, 1) is
  - A) x y = 1B) x + y = 1
  - C) x + y = 1C) x + y = -1
  - D) x y = -1
- 25) The point of insertion of the lines 3x + 4y = 0 and 5x - 6y = 0
  - A) (3, 4)
  - B) (5, 6)
  - C) (3, 5)
  - D) (0,0)
- 26) The three lines define by the equation x + 2y = 0, 2x + y = 0 and 3x + 5y = 0 are
  - A) Parallel

- B) Perpendicular
- C) Concurrent
- D) Not parallel
- 27) The length and breadth of a plane is
  - A) finite
  - B) infinite
  - C) x, y
  - D) x + y
- 28) The distance of the point (7, 0) from the line y 2 = 0 is A) 7
  - B) 2
  - C) 5
  - D) 0
- 29) The distance of the point (2, 3) from the line x + y = 5 is
  - A) 2
  - B) 0
  - C) 3
  - D) 5
- 30) The distance between the two lines, defined by y - 2 = 0 and y + 2 = 0
  - A) 0
  - B) 2
  - C) 4
  - D) ¼

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