





## ECAT Mathematics Chapter 20 Analytic Geometry Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice                                       |
|----|---|--|
| 1  |   | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. -1<br>D. 0                        |
| 2  | The mid point of the line segment joining the points (a,b) and (b,a) is   |  |
| 3  | The mid point of the line segment joining the points (3,-1) and (-3,1) is   | A. (3,-1)<br>B. (0,0)<br>C. (2,2)<br>D. (4,4)        |
| 4  | The mid point of the line segment joining the points (4,0) and (0,4) is   | A. (4,4)<br>B. (2,2)<br>C. (-4,-4)<br>D. (-2,-2)     |
| 5  | The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is   | A. (-3,1)<br>B. (-6,2)<br>C. (5,2)<br>D. (-5,2)      |
| 6  | The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is   | A. (1, -3)   |
| 7  | The distance between the points A(-8,3) and B(2,-1) is  | B. 116<br>D. none of these                           |
| 8  | The distance between the points A(3,1) and B(-2,-4) is  | A. 5<br>C. 25<br>D. 10                               |
| 9  | The mid point of the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is   |  |
| 10 | The point R dividing externally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $k_1: k_2$ has the coordinates |  |
| 11 | The point R dividing internally the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ in the ratio $K_1: K_2$ has the coordinates |  |
| 12 | The distance of the point (1,1) from the origin is  | A. 0<br>B. 2   |
| 13 |   | A. 3<br>B. 1<br>C. 4                                 |
| 14 |   | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3                                 |
| 15 |   | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3                                 |
| 16 | If distance between (3,b) and (0,0) is 3 then b = _____   | A. 3<br>C. 9<br>D. 0                                 |
| 17 | If distance between (a,2) and (0,0) is 2 then a = _____   | A. 0<br>B. 2<br>C. 4                                 |
| 18 | If distance of (a,b) from origin is 5 then  | A. $a^2 + b^2 = 5$<br>B. $a = 5$<br>C. $b = 5$       |
| 19 | If distance of (a,b) from y-axis is 2 then  | A. $a = 2$<br>B. $b = 2$<br>C. $a = b$<br>D. $a = 4$ |
| 20 | If distance of (a,b) from x-axis is 2 then  | A. $a = 2$<br>B. $b = 2$<br>C. $a = b$               |

$$D. b = 4$$

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 21 | The distance between the points (2,3) and (3,2) is   | A. 5<br>C. 2<br>D. 10  |
| 22 | If $d_1$ is the distance between (0,0) and (1,2) and $d_2$ is the distance between (0,0) and (-1,-2) the | A. $d_1 < d_2$<br>B. $d_1 > d_2$<br>C. $d_1 = d_2$<br>D. none of these |
| 23 | If $d_1$ is the distance between (0,0) and (1,2) and $d_2$ is the distance between (0,0) and (2,1) then  | A. $d_1 = d_2$<br>B. $d_1 < d_2$<br>C. $d_1 > d_2$<br>D. none of these |
| 24 | The distance of the point (-2, -3) from the origin is  | A. 2<br>B. -5<br>C. -3   |
| 25 | The distance of the point (2,3) from origin is   | B. 5<br>C. 2<br>D. 3   |
| 26 | The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from y-axis is   | A. 2<br>B. -2<br>C. 3<br>D. -3   |
| 27 | The distance of the point (-2 , -3) from x-axis is   | A. 2<br>B. -3<br>C. 3<br>D. 5  |
| 28 | The distance of the point (-2 , 3) from y-axis is  | A. 2<br>B. -2<br>C. 3<br>D. 1  |
| 29 | The distance of the point (2,-3) from y-axis is  | A. 2<br>B. -3<br>C. 1<br>D. 5  |
| 30 | The distance of the point (2,3) from y-axis is   | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 5   |