# FSC Part 2 Mathematics Full Book Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The pair of lines of homogeneous second-degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are real and coincident, if: | A. h<sup>2</sup> < ab<br>B. h<sup>2</sup>> ab<br>C. h<sup>2</sup>= ab<br>D. None of these |
| 2 | ax + by + c = 0 has matrix from as: | B. \|ax + by\| = \|-c\|<br>C. [ax + by ] = [c]<br>D. [ax - by] = [-c] |
| 3 | Question Image | A. 0<br>B. 2<br>C. 1<br>D. -1 |
| 4 | Point of intersection of x + y = 5 & x - y = 3 is: | A. (5, 5)<br>B. (4, 2)<br>C. (4, 1)<br>D. (1, 4) |
| 5 | Point of intersection of lines x - 2y + 1 = 0 and 2x - y + 2 = 0 equals: | A. (1, 0)<br>B. (0, 1)<br>C. (-1, 0)<br>D. (0, -1) |
| 6 | Angle between the lines x + y + 1 = 0 & x - y + 4 = 0 is: | A. 30°<br>B. 45°<br>C. 60°<br>D. 90° |
| 7 | The line y = a is below the x-axis, if: | A. a > 0<br>B. a < 0<br>C. a = 0 |
| 8 | The point (2, 5) lies the lie 3x - y + 1 = 0 | A. Above<br>B. Below<br>C. On<br>D. None |
| 9 | The point (5, 8) lies the line 2x - 3y + 6 = 0 | A. Above<br>B. Below<br>C. On<br>D. None |
| 10 | The perpendicular distance of the line 3x + 4y + 10 = 0 from the origin is: | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3 |
| 11 | The equation of a straight line which parallel to the line 3x - 2y + 5 = 0 and passes through (2, -1) is: | A. 3x + 2y - 8 = 0<br>B. 3x - 2y + 8 = 0<br>C. 3x - 2y - 8 = 0<br>D. 3x + 2y + 8 = 0 |
| 12 | General form of equation of line is: | A. ax - by + c = 0<br>B. ax + by - c = 0<br>C. ax + by + c = 0<br>D. ax - by - c = 0 |
| 13 | The equation to the straight line which passes through the point (2, 9) and makes an angle of 45° with x-axis is: | A. x + y + 7 = 0<br>B. x - y + 7 = 0<br>C. y - x + 7 = 0<br>D. None of these |
| 14 | y = 2x + 3 is the; | A. Slope-intercept form<br>B. Two points form<br>C. Point slope form<br>D. Intercepts form |
| 15 | y = mx + c is the equation of straight line in: | A. Slope-intercept form<br>B. Two points from<br>C. Point slope form<br>D. Intercepts form |
| | | A. Slope-intercept from |

| | | |
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| 16 | y - y1 = m ( x - x1) is the equation of straight line in: | B. Point-slope from<br>C. Normal form<br>D. Intercepts form |
| 17 | x = c is a line: | A. Perpendicular to x-axis<br>B. Parallel to x-axis<br>C. Perpendicular to y-axis<br>D. None of these |
| 18 | x = 4 is a line: | A. Parallel to x - axis<br>B. Parallel to y - axis<br>C. Perpendicular to y-axis<br>D. None of these |
| 19 | The line y = c is above the x - axis, if: | A. c > 0<br>B. c < 0<br>C. c = 0 |
| 20 | If a = 0, then the line ax + by + c = 0 is parallel to: | A. y - axis<br>B. x - axis<br>C. along y - axis<br>D. None of these |