

F.Sc Math Part-II

Conic Section

M.C.Q's

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Unit#6

- (1) Conic Sections are the Curves Obtained by Cutting a cone
(a) A plane (b) A Line (c) Two lines (d) A Sphere
- (2) The Set of all points in the plane that are equally distant from a fixed point is called (LHR-2015)
(a) Circle (b) Ellipse (c) Parabola (d) hyperbola
- (3) An angle in the semi-circle is of Measure = (LHR-2017-19)
(a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
- (4) The Radius of Circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ is (LHR-2009)
(a) $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$ (b) $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 + c}$ (c) $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2} = c$ (d) $\sqrt{-g^2 + f^2 + c}$
- (5) Area of Circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ (LHR-2010)
(a) $2\pi(g^2 + f^2 - c)$ (b) $\pi(g^2 + f^2 - c)$ (c) $\pi(x^2 + y^2)$ (d) $2\pi(f + g)$
- (6) The Center of Circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ (LHR-2018)
(a) (g, f) (b) $(-g, -f)$ (c) (f, g) (d) $(-f, -g)$
- (7) Circle passes $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ Through origin if
(a) $c = 0$ (b) $c \neq 0$ (c) $c = 1$ (d) $c = -1$ (LHR-2009)
- (8) The Radius of Circle $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ (LHR-2019)
(a) 5 (b) 25 (c) $\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $\sqrt{5}$
- (9) Centre of Circle $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 6y + 3 = 0$ (LHR-2012)
(a) $(2, 3)$ (b) $(-2, 3)$ (c) $(-2, -3)$ (d) $(2, -3)$
- (10) Centre of Circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 8x + 16y - 25 = 0$ (LHR-2013)
(a) $(1, -\frac{3}{2})$ (b) $(-\frac{3}{2}, 1)$ (c) $(1, -2)$ (d) $(1, 2)$
- (11) The Center of Circle $(x+3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 16$ (LHR-2014)
(a) $(-3, 2)$ (b) $(3, -2)$ (c) $(3, 2)$ (d) $(-3, -2)$
- (12) Center of Circle $(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 3$ (LHR-2016)
(a) $(-1, -3)$ (b) $(-1, 3)$ (c) $(1, -3)$ (d) $(1, 3)$

- (13) The Radius of the Circle $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 2y + 1 = 0$
 (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2 (LHR-2010)
- (14) The Radius of Circle $(x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8$ (LHR-2019)
 (a) 64 (b) 4 (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 2
- (15) The Length of Tangent from (0,1) to $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 3y + 3 = 0$
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1 (LHR-2015)
- (16) The Point of Parabola which is closest to the focus
 is the Vertex of = (LHR-2011)
 (a) Circle (b) Parabola (c) Ellipse (d) hyperbola
- (17) The Parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, $a > 0$ opens (LHR-2009)
 (a) Right Side (b) Left Side (c) Upward (d) Downward
- (18) Equation of latus rectum of Parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ (LHR-2019)
 (a) $x = -a$ (b) $y = -a$ (c) $x = a$ (d) $y = a$
- (19) The length of the latus Rectum of Parabola $y^2 = 8x$ (LHR-2010)
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- (20) Vertex of the Parabola $y^2 = 4x + 4y$ (LHR-2010)
 (a) $(-1, 2)$ (b) $(1, 2)$ (c) $(1, -2)$ (d) $(-1, -2)$
- (21) Equation of Axis of Parabola $x^2 = 4ay$ (LHR-2015, 2018)
 (a) $x = 0$ (b) $x = a$ (c) $y = 0$ (d) $y = a$
- (22) Directrix of the Parabola $x^2 = 4ay$ (LHR-2011, 2019)
 (a) $x = -a$ (b) $x = a$ (c) $y = -a$ (d) $y = a$
- (23) Vertex of the Parabola $(x-1)^2 = 8(y+2)$ (LHR-2014)
 (a) $(-1, 2)$ (b) $(1, 2)$ (c) $(1, -2)$ (d) $(-1, -2)$
- (24) The Parabola $x^2 = y$ Passes Through Point (LHR-2015)
 (a) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ (b) $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ (c) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$ (d) $(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2})$
- (25) The Parabola $x^2 = 4ay$, $a < 0$ opens (LHR-2009)
 (a) Right Side (b) Upward (c) downward (d) Left Side

- (26) Vertices of the Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, a > b$ (LHR-2011)
 (a) $(\pm a, 0)$ (b) $(0, \pm a)$ (c) $(\pm b, 0)$ (d) $(0, \pm b)$
- (27) Length of the Major and Minor axis of the ellipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$ are (LHR-2010)
 (a) $(6, 4)$ (b) $(4, 6)$ (c) $(3, 2)$ (d) $(2, 3)$
- (28) The Length of the Latus Rectum of the Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is (LHR-2017)
 (a) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$ (b) $\frac{a^2}{2b}$ (c) $\frac{a}{2b^2}$ (d) $2ab$
- (29) Length of Latus rectum of Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ (LHR-2016)
 (a) $\frac{9}{2}$ (b) $\frac{9}{4}$ (c) $\frac{16}{9}$ (d) $\frac{9}{16}$
- (30) The Length of latus rectum of Ellipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$ (LHR-2012)
 (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{4}{9}$ (d) $\frac{8}{3}$
- (31) The center of the Ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ (LHR-2009)
 (a) $(0, 0)$ (b) $(0, 4)$ (c) $(0, 2)$ (d) $(4, 0)$
- (32) Eccentricity "e" of Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, (a > b)$ (LHR-2018)
 (a) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b}$
- (33) The Center of the ellipse $\frac{(x+1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{5} = 1$ (LHR-2011)
 (a) $(-1, 1)$ (b) $(1, -1)$ (c) $(1, 1)$ (d) $(-1, -1)$
- (34) Foci of Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$ are (LHR-2013)
 (a) $(\pm 1, 0)$ (b) $(0, \pm 1)$ (c) $(\pm 2, 0)$ (d) $(0, \pm 2)$
- (35) A Conic is said to be a hyperbola if (LHR-2016)
 (a) $e = 1$ (b) $e = 0$ (c) $e > 1$ (d) $e < 1$
- (36) For Hyperbola= (LHR-2012)
 (a) $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ (b) $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ (c) $b^2 = a^2 + c^2$ (d) $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

- (37) The foci of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (LHR-2019)
 (a) $(0, \pm c)$ (b) $(1, 1)$ (c) $(\pm c, 0)$ (d) $(0, 0)$
- (38) If $x = a \sec \theta$, $y = b \tan \theta$ is Parametric Equation of
 (a) Circle (b) Ellipse (c) Parabola (d) hyperbola (LHR-2017)
- (39) The Transverse axis of hyperbola $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$ (LHR-2009)
 (a) $x = \frac{a}{e}$ (b) $y = \frac{a}{e}$ (c) $y = 0$ (d) $x = 0$
- (40) For the Equation of Tangent to the Conics x is Replaced
 (a) xx_1 (b) x (c) $\frac{1}{2}(x+x_1)$ (d) xx_1^2 (LHR-2008)
- (41) The line $y = mx + c$, will be Tangent to Parabola $y^2 = 4ax$
 (a) $c = -am^2$ (b) $c = \frac{a}{m}$ (c) $c = a(1+m^2)$ (d) $c = \frac{m}{a}$
- (42) The Straight Line $y = mx + c$ is Tangent to Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ if
 (a) $c^2 = a^2 m^2 - b^2$ (b) $c^2 = b^2 m^2 + a^2$ (c) $c^2 = b^2 m^2 - a^2$ (d) $c^2 = a^2 m^2 + b^2$
- (43) The Equation $ax^2 + by^2 + 2hxy + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ Represents a Circle if
 (a) $a \neq b, h \neq 0$ (b) $a \neq b, h = 0$ (c) $a = b, h \neq 0$ (d) $a = b, h = 0$
- (44) A line that touches the Curve without Cutting Through it
 (a) Tangent (b) Secant (c) Radius (d) Normal
- (45) The Tangent to Curve is $\perp$ to x -axis if
 (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ (b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ (c) $\frac{dx}{dy} = 0$ (d) $\frac{dx}{dy} = 1$