

CHAPTER-7 CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY

S.No.	MCQ QUESTIONS
1	The distance of a point P(x,y) from the origin is (A) $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ (B) $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)}$ (C) $\sqrt{x + y}$ (D) $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
2	The points on y-axis, whose ordinate is 3 and Q is a point (-5,2), then the distance PQ is a. $\sqrt{26}$ units b. $\sqrt{24}$ units c. 5 units d. $\sqrt{65}$ units
3	The point on the x-axis which is equidistant from points (-1,0) and (5,0) is a. (0,2) b. (2,0) c. (3,0) d. (0,3)
4	The distance between A(1,3) and B(x,7) is 5. The possible values of x are a. 4,-2 b. 2,4 c. 3,2 d. 2,5
5	The perpendicular distance of A(5,12) from the y-axis is a. 13 units b. 5 units c. 12 units d. 17 units

6	The perimeter of a triangle with vertices (0,4), (0,0) and (3,0) a. 8 b. 10 c. 12 d. 15
7	The coordinates of a point A, where AB is the diameter of a circle, whose centre is (2,-3) and B(1,4) is: a. (10,3) b. (3,-10) c. (-3,10) d. (-3,-10)
8	If the points P(7,3), Q(9,4), R(8,k) and S(6,1) taken in order, are the vertices of the rectangle, then the value of k is: a. -2 b. 2 c. 3 d. -4
9	The number of points on x-axis which are at a distance k, where $k=5$, from the point (2,3) are a. No point b. Infinite point c. 2 points d. 1 point
10	The points (-5, 1), (1, p) and (4, -2) are collinear if the value of p is (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) -1
11	The area of the triangle ABC with the vertices A(-5, 7), B(-4, -5) and C(4, 5) is (a) 63 (b) 35 (c) 53 (d) 36

12	The line segment joining the points (3, -1) and (-6, 5) is trisected. The coordinates of point of trisection are (a) (3, 3) (b) (-3, 3) (c) (3, -3) (d) (-3, -3)
13	The points (-1, -2), (1, 0), (-1, 2), (-3, 0) form a quadrilateral of type: (a) Square (b) Rectangle (c) Parallelogram (d) Rhombus
14	If the distance between the points A(2, -2) and B(-1, x) is equal to 5, then the value of x is: (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 1 (d) -1
15	The distance of point A(2, 4) from the x-axis is (a) 2 units (b) 4 units (c) -2 units (d) -4 units
16	If O(p/3, 4) is the midpoint of the line segment joining the points P(-6, 5) and Q(-2, 3), the value of p is: (a) 7/2 (b) -12 (c) 4 (d) -4
17	The point which divides the line segment of points P(-1, 7) and (4, -3) in the ratio of 2:3 is: (a) (-1, 3) (b) (-1, -3) (c) (1, -3) (d) (1, 3)
18	The ratio in which the line segment joining the points P(-3, 10) and Q(6, -8) is divided by O(-1, 6) is: (a) 1:3 (b) 3:4 (c) 2:7 (d) 2:5
19	The coordinates of a point P, where PQ is the diameter of a circle whose centre is (2, -3) and Q is (1, 4) is (a) (3, -10) (b) (2, -10) (c) (-3, 10) (d) (-2, 10)
20	The distance of the point P(-6, 8) from the origin is (a) 8 units (b) $2\sqrt{7}$ units (c) 10 units (d) 6 units
21	The perimeter of a triangle with vertices (0, 4), (0, 0) and (3, 0) is (a) 5 (b) 12 (c) 11 (d) $7 + \sqrt{5}$
22	The point which lies on the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points A(-2, -5) and B(2, 5) is (a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 2) (c) (2, 0) (d) (-2, 0)

23	If the points A(1, 2), O(0, 0) and C(a, b) are collinear, then (a) $a = b$ (b) $a = 2b$ (c) $2a = b$ (d) $a = -b$
24	If the points A(6, 1), B(8, 2), C(9, 4) and D(p, 3) are the vertices of a parallelogram, taken in order, then the value of p is (a) 4 (b) -6 (c) 7 (d) -2
25	The fourth vertex D of a parallelogram ABCD whose three vertices are A(-2, 3), B(6, 7) and C(8, 3) is (a) (0, 1) (b) (0, -1) (c) (-1, 0) (d) (1, 0)
26	18. A line intersects the y-axis and x-axis at the points P and Q, respectively. If (2, -5) is the midpoint of PQ, then the coordinates of P and Q are, respectively (a) (0, -5) and (2, 0) (b) (0, 10) and (-4, 0) (c) (0, 4) and (-10, 0) (d) (0, -10) and (4, 0)
27	AOBC is a rectangle whose three vertices are A(0, 3), O(0, 0) and B(5, 0). The length of its diagonal is (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) $\sqrt{34}$ (d) 4
28	The points (-4, 0), (4, 0) and (0, 3) are the vertices of a (a) right triangle (b) isosceles triangle (c) equilateral triangle (d) scalene triangle
29	The coordinates of the point which is equidistant from the vertices O(0, 0), A(2x, 0) and B(0, 2y) of triangle OAB are (a) (x, y) (b) (y, x) (c) (x/2, y/2) (d) (Y/2, x/2)
30	The line segment joining points (-3, -4), and (1, -2) is divided by y-axis in the ratio (a) 1 : 3 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 2 : 3

Q. NO.	Answers
1	D
2	a. $\sqrt{26}$ units
3	b. (2,0)
4	a. 4,-2
5	b. 5 units
6	c. 12
7	b. (3,-10)
8	b.2
9	c. 2 points
10	d. -1
11	c.53
12	(b) (- 3, 3)
13	(a) Square
14	(a) 2
15	(b) 4 units
16	(b) -12
17	(d) (1, 3)
18	(c) 2:7
19	(a) (3, -10)
20	(c) 10 units
21	(b) 12
22	(a) (0, 0)
23	(c) $2a = b$
24	(c) 7
25	(b) (0, -1)
26	(d) (0, -10) and (4, 0)
27	(c) $\sqrt{34}$
28	(b) isosceles triangle
29	(a) (x, y)
30	(c) 3 : 1