



MATHS

BOOKS - CHHAYA PUBLICATION

MATHS (BENGALI ENGLISH)

INTRODUCTION TO THREE-
DIMENSIONAL COORDINATE
GEOMETRY

Example

1. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

(2 , 3 , 4)



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2. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

(2 , 3 , - 4)



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3. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-1, -2, 3)$



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4. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-3, -4, -5)$



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5. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-1, 2, 5)$



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6. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(2, -1, -3)$



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7. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(1, -3, 4)$



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8. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-2, -3, 5)$



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9. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OXY'Z'$



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10. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OX'YZ$



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11. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OX'Y'Z'$



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12. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OXYZ$



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13. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OX'Y'Z$



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14. Let $P(a, b, c)$ be any point in space, state the signs of a , b and c if P lies on octant $OXY'Z$



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15. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, -2, -3)$



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16. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, 0, -3)$



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17. Where do the following points lie ?

$(2, 1, 0)$



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18. Where do the following points lie ?

$(2, 0, 0)$



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19. Where do the following points lie ?

$(3, 0, -4)$



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20. find the distance of the point $(2, 3, -4)$ from the origin. Using the same digits state the coordinates of the points having the same distance from the origin .



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21. If the distance between the points $(-1, -3, c)$ and $(2, 1, -2)$ is $5\sqrt{2}$ unit, find c .



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22. Find the points on the z -axis which are at a distance of $\sqrt{29}$ unit from the point $(2, -3, -2)$.



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23. Show that the points (p, q, r) , (q, r, p) and (r, p, q) are the vertices of an equilateral triangle.



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24. Show that the points A $(4, 7, -6)$, B $(2, 5, -4)$ and C $(1, 4, -3)$ are collinear.



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25. Find the equation to the locus of a moving point which is always equidistant from the points $(3, 4, -5)$ and $(-2, 1, 4)$



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26. Prove that the points $(1, -3, 1)$, $(0, 1, 2)$ and $(2, -1, 3)$ are the vertices of a right angled isosceles triangle.



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27. Find the perpendicular distances of the point $(2, 3, 4)$ from the z coordinate axes .



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28. Find the point in yz -plane which is equidistant from the points $(2, 0, 3)$, $(3, 2, 0)$ and $(1, 0, 2)$.



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29. Find the point on the x-axis which is equidistant from the points $(2, -1, 3)$ and $(-3, 2, -4)$.



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30. The sum of the distances of a moving point from the points $(5, 0, 0)$ and $(-5, 0, 0)$ is always 20 unit . Find the equation to the locus of the moving point .



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31. Find the coordinates of the point equidistant from the four points $(2, 1, 2)$, $(-1, 1, 3)$, $(0, 5, 6)$ and $(3, 2, 2)$.



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32. Show that the points $O(0, 0, 0)$, $P(a, a, 0)$, $Q(a, 0, a)$ and $R(0, a, a)$ form a regular tetrahedron.



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33. Prove that the points $A(-5, 1, 1)$, $B(1, 3, 4)$, $C(-1, 6, 10)$ and $D(-7, 4, 7)$ taken in order are the vertices of a rhombus.



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34. Find the coordinates of the point which divides the line-segment joining $A(2, -1, 3)$ and $B(-3, 1, 4)$ (i) internally in the ratio $2 : 3$ (ii) externally in the ratio $4 : 3$



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35. Find the ratio in which the line -segment joining the points $(2, 0, -4)$ and $(-4, 2, 6)$ is divided by the xy - plane. . Also find the coordinates of the point of division .



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36. Find the coordinates of the point of trisection of the line-segment joining the points $(0, 2, 1)$ and $(2, -1, 5)$ that is nearer to $(0, 2, 1)$.



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37. Two vertices of a parallelogram are $(2, 5, -3)$ and $(3, 7, -5)$, if its diagonals meet at $(4, 3, 3)$, find the coordinates of the other two vertices.



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38. If $(2, -3, 1)$ is the centroid of the triangle ABC with vertices A $(-3, p, 2)$, B $(2, -4, q)$ and

C (r , 3 , 5) , find the values of p , q , r .



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39. Two vertices of triangle are (4 , 3 , -6) , (3 , -4 , 4) and the coordinates of its centroid are (2 , - 2 , 1) , find the coordinates of the third vertex of the triangle.



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40. Three vertices of triangle ABC are A (3 , 2 , -1) B (- 1 , -1 , -1) and C (1, 5, 5) , if the internal bisector of $\angle BAC$ meets the opposite side \overline{BC} at D , then find the coordinates of D .



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41. Find the ratio in which the line-segment joining the points (2, 1 , 3) and (1 , -3 , -4) is divided by the plane $3x - 2y - 3z = 3$. Also find the coordinates of the point of division.





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42. Find the image of the point

$(3, 2, -4)$ in the xy -plane



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43. Find the image of the point

$(3, 2, -4)$ in the yz - plane



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44. Find the image of the point

$(3, 2, -4)$ in the zx - plane .



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45. The coordinates of the mid-points of the sides of a triangle are $(4, 3, 4)$, $(1, 5, -1)$ and $(0, 4, -2)$, find the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle .



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46. A point with y-coordinate 5 lies on the line-segment joining the points $(1, 4, -3)$ and $(4, 7, -6)$, find the coordinates of the point .



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47. Applying section formulae show that the points $A(4, 7, -6)$, $B(2, 5, -4)$ and $C(1, 4, -3)$ are collinear .



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. The equation of zx - plane is _

A. $x = 0$

B. $y = 0$

C. $z = 0$

D. none of these

Answer: B



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2. $x = 0, y = 0$ represent the equation of _

A. x - axis

B. y - axis

C. z - axis

D. none of these

Answer: C



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3. The coordinates of any point in yz - plane are of the form_

A. $(x, 0, z)$

B. $(x, y, 0)$

C. $(0, y, z)$

D. none of these

Answer: C



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4. $y = b$ and $z = c$ represent the equation of a line parallel to _

A. x - axis

B. y - axis

C. z - axis

D. none of these

Answer: A



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5. $x = a$ represents the equation of a plane parallel to _

A. xz - plane

B. xy -plane

C. yz -plane

D. none of these

Answer: C



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6. $(0, a, 0)$ are the coordinates of any point on

–

A. x-axis

B. y - axis

C. z - axis

D. none of these

Answer: B



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7. The points $(5, 2, 4)$, $(6, -1, 2)$ and $(8, -7, k)$ are collinear if $k =$

A. 3

B. -3

C. 2

D. -2

Answer: D



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8. If the distance between the points $(-1, 1, c)$ and $(2, 1, 1)$ is 3, then the value of C is _

A. 3

B. 2

C. 1

D. -1

Answer: C



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9. The equation of xy-plane is _

A. $x = 0$

B. $y = 0$

C. $z = 0$

D. none of these

Answer: C



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10. The coordinates of any point on the line-segment joining the points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are

$\left(\frac{x_1 + kx_2}{k + 1}, \frac{y_1 + ky_2}{k + 1}, \frac{z_1 + kz_2}{k + 1} \right)$, then the value of k will be _

- A. Positive integers
- B. negative integers
- C. real numbers
- D. imaginary numbers

Answer: C



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11. The ratio in which the line-segment joining the points $(2, -3, 4)$ and $(3, 4, -1)$ is divided by the zx -plane is _

A. $3:4$

B. $4:3$

C. $-2:3$

D. $1:4$

Answer: A



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12. If the coordinates of two extremities of a diagonal of a square are $(4, 4, 7)$ and $(0, 6, 3)$, then the length of a side is _

A. 3 unit

B. 4 unit

C. $3\sqrt{2}$ unit

D. $2\sqrt{6}$ unit

Answer: C



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13. The equation of z-axis in three-dimensional space is _

A. $y = 0, z = 0$

B. $x = 0, y = 0$

C. $x = 0, z = 0$

D. none of these

Answer: B



14. YOZ-plane divides the line-segment joining the points $(3, -2, -4)$ and $(2, 4, -3)$ in the ratio

–

A. $1:2$

B. $-4:3$

C. $-2:3$

D. $-3:2$

Answer: D





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15. XOY-plane divides the join of (x, y, z) and $(-y, -z, -x)$ in the ratio_

A. $x : z$

B. $z : x$

C. $y : z$

D. $y : x$

Answer: B



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16. The coordinates of the vertices of a triangle are $(4, 6, 0)$, $(0, -3, 7)$ and $(-4, 0, -1)$, then the coordinates of the centroid of the triangle are _

A. $(0, 1, 2)$

B. $(-1, 1, 2)$

C. $(0, 2, 1)$

D. none of these

Answer: A



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17. The equation of yz-plane is _

A. $y + z = 0$

B. $yz = 0$

C. $y = 0$

D. $x = 0$

Answer: D



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18. The equation of a plane parallel to xy - plane is _

A. $xy = a$

B. $x + y = a$

C. $z = c$

D. none of these

Answer: C



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(3, 4, -5)$



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2. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-2, 1, 5)$



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3. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-5, -3, 4)$



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4. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(1, -3, 2)$



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5. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(2, 2, 2)$



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6. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-3, -3, -2)$



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7. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-2, -3, 1)$



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8. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(2, -1, -2)$



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9. Find the octants in which the following points lie :

$(-3, 2, -1)$



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10. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$Ox'y'z'$



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11. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$OX'Y'Z$



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12. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$OX'YZ$



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13. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

OXYZ



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14. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and

z if P lies on octant

$OXY'Z'$



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15. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$OX'Y'Z'$



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16. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$OXYZ'$



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17. Let $P(x, y, z)$ be any point in three-dimensional space, state the signs of x , y and z if P lies on octant

$OXY'Z$





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18. Where do the following points lie ?

$(3, 0, 0)$



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19. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, -2, -3)$



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20. Where do the following points lie ?

$(2, 1, 0)$



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21. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, -4, 0)$



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22. Where do the following points lie ?

$(3, 0, 4)$



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23. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, 0, -5)$



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24. Where do the following points lie ?

$(-4, 0, 0)$



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25. Where do the following points lie ?

$(0, 0, 6)$



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26. Find the distance of the point $(-6, 2, -3)$ from the origin. State the coordinates of the points with same numerical values of x , y and z -coordinates.



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27. Find the distance between the points

$(-1, 2, 4), (-1, -1, -2)$.



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28. Find the distance between the points

$(-4, 3, 7)$ and $(-1, -2, 3)$



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29. Find the perpendicular distance of the point $(1, -2, -3)$ from the coordinates axes.



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30. Prove that the triangle formed by joining the points

$(2, 3, 4)$, $(3, 4, 2)$, $(4, 2, 3)$ is an equilateral triangle.



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31. Prove that the triangle formed by joining the points

$(2, 3, -1), (4, 5, 0), (2, 6, 2)$ is an isosceles triangle.



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32. Prove that the triangle formed by joining the points

$(-4, 9, 6), (0, 7, 10), (-1, 6, 6)$ is an isosceles right angled triangle.



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33. Prove that the triangle formed by joining the points

$(1, -3, 1), (0, 1, 2), (2, -1, 3)$ is a right angled triangle.



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34. Prove that the points $(4, 7, -6), (2, 5, -4)$ and $(1, 4, -3)$ are collinear .



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35. Find the coordinates of the point in the xy -plane which is equidistant from the points $A (0, 0, 1)$, $B (2, 0, 3)$ and $C (0, 3, 2)$.



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36. If the distance between the points $(x, -1, 2)$ and $(-4, 1, 5)$ is 7 units, then find the value of x .



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37. Show that the points A (3 , 2 , -4) , B (5 , 4 , -6) and C (9 , 8 , -10) are collinear. Also find the ratio in which C divides the line-segment \overline{AB} .



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38. Find the coordinates of the points on y - axis which are at a distance $\sqrt{41}$ unit from the point (3 , 2 , -4) .



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39. Find the coordinates of the point in xy -plane which is equidistant from the points $(1, -2, -3)$, $(3, 0, 3)$ and $(0, -2, -4)$.



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40. Find the coordinates of points on z -axis which are at a distance of 7 unit from the point $(-3, -2, 2)$.



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41. Determined the equation to the locus of the point which is equidistant from the points $(2, -2, -4)$ and $(-3, 1, 2)$.



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42. Find the coordinates of the point which is equidistant from the points $(0, 0, 0)$, $(6, 0, 0)$, $(0, -4, 0)$ and $(0, 0, -2)$.



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43. Find the equation to the locus of the point whose distance from the point $(-2, -3, 2)$ is 6 unit .



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44. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose vertices are $(0, 1, 2)$, $(2, 0, 4)$ and $(-4, -2, 7)$.



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45. Find the images of the point (3 , -4 , 6)

with respect to

yz-plane



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46. Find the images of the point (3, - 4 , 6)

with respect to

zx-plane



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47. Find the images of the point $(3, -4, 6)$ with respect to

 xy - plane



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48. Prove that the points $(4, 7, 6)$, $(2, 3, 2)$,
 $(-1, -2, -1)$ and $(1, 2, 3)$ taken in order are the
vertices of a parallelogram. Is the parallelogram a rectangle?



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49. Three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram are $(1, 2, -4)$, $(-1, 1, 2)$, $(1, -2, 8)$, find the coordinates of fourth vertex.



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50. Two vertices of the parallelogram ABCD are $A(8, 14, 12)$ and $B(4, 6, 4)$ and its diagonals intersect at $(3, 5, 5)$, find the coordinates of vertices C and D.



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51. If (x_1, y_1, z_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2) , (x_3, y_3, z_3) and (x_4, y_4, z_4) be the consecutive vertices of a parallelogram, show that

$$x_1 + x_3 = x_2 + x_4, y_1 + y_3 = y_2 + y_4 \quad \text{and}$$

$$z_1 + z_3 = z_2 + z_4.$$


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52. Determine the coordinates of the point which is equidistant from the points $(0, 0, 0)$, $(a, 0, 0)$ and $(0, b, 0)$ and $(0, 0, c)$.



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53. Find the distance of the point $(2, 4, 3)$ from the x -axis and from the XOY plane .



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54. Find the equation to the locus of a point the sum of the squares of whose distances from the points $(0, -4, 3)$ and $(0, 4, -3)$ is equal to 60 unit .



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55. Prove that the four points $(1, 1, 1)$, $(-2, 4, 1)$, $(-1, 5, 5)$ and $(2, 2, 5)$ are the vertices of a square.



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56. Prove that the points $(2, 3, 5)$, $(-4, 7, -7)$, $(-2, 1, -10)$ and $(4, -3, 2)$ are the vertices of a rectangle.



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57. Show that the points $(0, 0, 0)$, $(-2, 0, 0)$, $(0, 2, 0)$ and $(0, 0, 4)$ lie on a sphere whose centre is $(-1, 1, 2)$.



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58. Find the coordinates of the points of trisection of the line-segment joining the points $(2, 1, -3)$ and $(5, -8, 3)$ that is nearer to $(2, 1, -3)$.



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59. Prove that the points $(-1, -3, 4)$, $(1, -6, 10)$, $(7, -4, 7)$ and $(5, -1, 1)$ are the vertices of the rhombus .



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60. The coordinates of the points A , B , C and D are $(1, 1, 1)$, $(-2, 4, 1)$, $(-1, 5, 5)$ and $(2, 2, 5)$, prove that ABCD is a square .





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Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the coordinates of the point which divides the join of $(2, -3, 5)$ and $(3, -2, 4)$ in the ratio $3 : 4$ internally



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2. Find the coordinates of the point which divides the join of $(2, -3, 5)$ and $(3, -2, 4)$ in the ratio $3 : 4$ externally



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3. The straight line joining the points $(3, 4, 3)$ and $(2, 1, 5)$ intersects the plane $2x + 2y - 2z = 1$ at P, find the coordinates of P.



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4. Find the ratios in which the line-segment joining the points $(4, 3, 2)$ and $(1, 2, -3)$ is divided by the coordinate planes .



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5. If a line is perpendicular to z-axis and makes an angle 40° with y-axis then find the angle it makes with x - axis .



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6. The coordinates of the mid-points of the sides of a triangle are $(3, -1, -1)$, $(1, 3, -4)$ and $(0, 1, -2)$, find the coordinates of the vertices .



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7. Find the ratio in which the line segment joining A $(2, 4, 5)$ and B $(3, 5, 4)$ divided by the yz - plane .



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8. Let A (2 , - 4 , - 3) and B (- 4 , 2 , 3) be two given points if the points C and D trisect the line-segment \overline{AB} , then find the coordinates of C and D .



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9. Find the coordinates of the point in zx-plane which is equidistant from the points (- 1 , 1 , 2) , (1 , - 3 , - 8) and (- 3 , 3 , - 2) .



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10. Find the coordinates of the points on z-axis which are at a distance $\sqrt{29}$ unit from the point $(2, -3, -1)$.



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11. $A(1, 3, 0)$, $B(2, 2, 1)$ and $C(5, -1, 4)$ are the vertices of the triangle ABC , if the bisector of $\angle BAC$ meets its side \overline{BC} at D , then find the coordinates of D .



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12. IF the z-coordinates of a point C on the line - segment joining the points A(2 , 2 , 1) and B (5 , 1 , - 2) is -10 , then find the x - coordinate of C .



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13. If A (1 , y , z) lies on the line through the points b (3 , 2 , - 1) and c (- 4 , 6 , 3) , then find the values of y and z .



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14. Find the coordinates of the centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (a_1, b_1, c_1) , (a_2, b_2, c_2) and (a_3, b_3, c_3) .



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15. Using section formula, show that the points A (3 , 2 , -4) , b (5 , 4 , -6) and C (9 , 8 ,

-10) are collinear . Also find the ratio in which the point B divides the line-segment \overline{AC} .



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16. The line-segment joining the points A (1 , 2 , 3) and b (- 3 , 4 , -5) intersects the xy- plane at P , find the value of $\overline{AP} : \overline{PB}$.



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17. Prove that the xy -plane divides the line-segment joining the points $A(2, 1, 3)$ and $B(1, -3, -4)$ in the ratio $3 : 4$ at the point $\left(\frac{11}{7}, -\frac{5}{7}, 0\right)$



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18. If $(-4, 7, 5)$, $(2, -6, -3)$ and $(8, 2, -5)$ are the coordinates of the mid-points of the sides of a triangle, then find the coordinates of the centroid of the triangle.



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19. Find the cosine of the angle B of the triangle formed by joining the points A(6 , 11, 2) , B (1 , - 1, 2) and C (1 , 2, 6) .



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20. If the point C(x , y , -14) lies on the line-segment \overline{AB} produced where the coordinates of A and B are (2 , - 3 , 4) and (3 , 1 , -2) respectively , then find the values of x and y .



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21. Prove that the plane $ax + by + cz + d = 0$ divides the line-segment joining the points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) in the ratio

$$-\frac{ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 + d}{ax_2 + by_2 + cz_2 + d}$$


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22. The coordinates of the centroid of the triangle ABC are $(1, 1, 1)$, if the coordinates of

B and C are $(1, 1, 2)$ and $(-1, 7, -6)$ respectively, then find the coordinates of the vertex A.



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23. The coordinates of the vertex A of the triangle ABC are $(-3, -4, -2)$, if the coordinates of its centroid are $(1, -2, 2)$, then find the coordinates of the mid-point of the side \overline{BC}



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24. Using section formula show tht the points
 $A (9 , 8 , -10)$, $B (3 , 2 , -4)$ and $C (5 , 4 , -6)$ are
collinear .



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25. The coordinates of the centroid of the
triangle formed by joining the points $(x , -1, -2)$
, $(- 2 , y , 8)$ and $(2 , - 4 , z)$ are $(1 , 0 , 30)$, find
the values of x , y and z .



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26. Prove that the plane $ax - by + cz + d = 0$

divides the line-segment joining the points

$A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ in the ratio

$$-\frac{ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 + d}{ax_2 + by_2 + cz_2 + d}.$$



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Sample Questions For Competitive Exams A M C

Q

1. If OABC be a regular tetrahedron such that

$$OA^2 + BC^2 = OB^2 + CA^2 = OC^2 + AB^2$$

then _

A. OA is perpendicular on BC

B. OB is perpendicular on CA

C. OC is perpendicular on AB

D. AB is perpendicular on BC

Answer: A::B::C



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2. The ratio in which the line segment joining the points $(1, -2, 3)$ and $(4, 2, -1)$ is divided by the XOY plane is _

A. $1:3$

B. $3:1$

C. line segment is bisected by the plane

D. $4:1$

Answer: B::C



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3. If $A(2, \beta, 3)$, $B(\alpha, -5, 1)$ and $C(-1, 11, 9)$ are collinear then which of the following is/are true?

A. $\alpha = 3$

B. $\beta = 3$

C. $\alpha = -1$

D. $\beta = -1$

Answer: A::D



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4. E is the mid point of side OB of triangle OAB
. D is a point on AB such that $AD : DB = 2 : 1$. If
OD and AE intersect at P , then -

A. $OP : PD = 3 : 2$

B. $OP : PD = 2 : 5$

C. P intersects OD internally

D. P intersects OD externally

Answer: A::C



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5. P divides the line segment joining the points A(1 , 2 , 5) and B(6 , 7 , -5) in ratio 2 : 3 . If Q be the mid point of line segment AB then the coordinates of P and Q will be _

A. (3, 4, 9)

B. $\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, 0\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, 1\right)$

D. (3, 4, 0)

Answer: A::B



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Sample Questions For Competitive Exams B Integer Answer Type

1. The coordinates of the vertices of a regular tetrahedron are $(3, 2, 3)$, $(0, 3, 4)$, $(6, 1, 4)$ and $(6, 3, 2)$, the area (sq. units) of the tetrahedron is _



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2. $(-1, \lambda, -3)$ is the coordinate of centroid of the triangle formed by the points $(3, 2, -5)$, $(-3, 8, -5)$ and $(-3, 2, 1)$.

Then the value of λ is



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3. The least distance of the point $(2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 3t)$ from the origin is _



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4. If the projection of a triangle formed by the points $A(-1, 1, 1)$, $B(1, -1, -1)$ and $C(1, 1, -1)$ on the xy plane then the area of projected triangle on xy plane is _



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5. The z -coordinate of a point equidistant from the points $(0, 0, 0)$, $(2, 0, 0)$, $(0, 4, 0)$ and $(0, 0, 6)$ is _



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Sample Questions For Competitive Exams C

Matrix Match Type

1. The point (3,7,5) lies on which octant ?



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2. The point (-2,-6,7) lies on which octant ?



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Sample Questions For Competitive Exams D

Comprehension Type

1. The point (2,3,4) lies on octant

A. OXYZ'

B. OXY'Z

C. OXYZ

D. OX'Y'Z

Answer: C



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2. The point $(-1, -4, -3)$ lies on octant

A. $OXY'Z$

B. $OX'YZ$

C. $OX'Y'Z$

D. $OX'Y'Z'$

Answer:



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3. The point $(2, -1, 5)$ lies on octant

A. OXYZ'

B. OXYZ

C. OXY'Z

D. OX'YZ

Answer: C



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4. The point $(-3, -4, -5)$ lies on octant

A. OXYZ'

B. OX'YZ'

C. OX'YZ

D. OX'Y'Z'

Answer: D



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