MATHS

BOOKS - JEE MAINS PREVIOUS YEAR

HYPERBOLA

Others

1. The normal to a curve at $P(x, y)$ meets the x-axis at G. If the distance of G from the origin

is twice the abscissa of P, then the curve is a (1) ellipse (2) parabola (3) circle (4) hyperbola

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2. A hyperbola passes through the point $P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ and has foci at $(\pm 2, 0)$. Then the tangent to this hyperbola at P also passes through the point :

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