



MATHS

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS MATHS

(HINGLISH)

INTRODUCTION TO THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

Examples

1. In the figure if P is (a,b,c) find the coordinates of A,B,C and D,E,F



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2. In the figure of Ex 1 if p is (2,4,5) find the co-ordinates of E

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3. reflection of the point (α, β, γ) in the XY-plane is :

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4. Name the octant in which the following points lies (i) (1,2,3) (ii) 4,-2,3) (iii)(4,-2,-5) (iv)(4,2,-5) (v)(-4,2,-5) (vi)(-4,2,5)(vii) (-3,-1,6)(viii)(2,-4,-7)

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5. Find the value of 'x' so that the point (6,5,-3) is at a distance of 13 units from the point (x,-7,0)

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6. Find the point on $y - az$ which is equidistant from the points (3, 1, 2) and (5, 5, 2).

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7. Using distance formula show that the points A(-3,2,4), B(-1,5,9) and C(1,8,14) are collinear

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8. Show that the triangle with vertices $(6,10,10)$, $(1,0,-5)$ and $(6,-10,0)$ is a right angled triangle

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9. Show that the points $A(0, 1, 2)$, $B(2, -1, 3)$ and $C(1, -3, 1)$ are vertices of an isosceles right-angled triangle.

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

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11. Find the point which equidistant from points $O(0, 0, 0)$, $A(a, 0, 0)$ $B(0, b, 0)$ and $(0, 0, c)$

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12. Find the equation of the set of the points P such that its distances from the points $A(3, 4, -5)$ and $B(-1, 2, 4)$ are equal.

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13. Find the co-ordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining the points $(5,4,2)$ and $(-1,-2,4)$ in the ratio

(i) 2:3

(ii) -2:3



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14. Find the coordinates of the point R which divides PQ externally in the ratio 2:1 and verify that Q is the mid point of PR.



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15. Find the ratio in which the plane $3x + 4y - 5z = 1$ divides the line segment joining $(-2, 4, -6)$ and $(3, -5, 8)$.



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16. Using section formula prove that the three points $(-4,6,10)$, $(2,4,6)$ and $(14,0,-2)$ are collinear

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17. Let $A(3, 2, 0)$, $B(5, 3, 2)$, $C(-9, 6, -3)$ be three points forming a triangle. AD , the bisector of $\angle BAC$, meets BC in D . Find the coordinates of the point D .

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18. Show that the points $(3,-1,-1)$, $(5,-4,0)$, $(2,3,-2)$ and $(0,6,-3)$ are the vertices of a parallelogram

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19. Two vertices of triangle ABC are $A(2,-4,3)$ and $B(3,-1,-2)$ and its centroid is $(1,0,3)$. Find its third vertex C.

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20. The lines joining the vertices of a tetrahedron to the centroids of opposite faces are concurrent.

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21. If a parallelepiped is formed by the planes drawn through the points $(2,3,5)$ and $(5,9,7)$ parallel to the coordinate

planes, then write the lengths of edges of the parallelepiped and length of the diagonal.

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22. Write the coordinates of the point P which is five sixth of the way from $A(-2, 0, 6) \rightarrow B(10, -6, -12)$.

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23. Show that , if $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, then the point $(x, y, \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2})$ is at is distance 1 unit form the origin.

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Exercise 12 A Short Answer Type Questions

1. find the reflection of $P(x,y,z)$ in the

(i) XY plane

(ii) YZ plane

(iii) ZX plane



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2. Find the octant in which the following points lie

(i) $(-3,1,-2)$

(ii) $(3,1,-2)$

(iii) $(-3,1,-2)$

(iv) $(-3,-1,-2)$



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3. Write down the perpendicular distances of the point (x, y, z) from the three coordinate planes

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4. The coordinates of a point are $(1, -2, 7)$. Write down the coordinates of seven points, whose absolute values are the same as those of the coordinates of the given point.

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5. Write the coordinates of the feet of perpendiculars from the point (a, b, c) on the coordinate axes

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6. Find the image of the point in the specified plane

(i) $(5,4,-3)$ in the xy plane

(ii) $(-2,0,0)$ in the xy plane

(iii) $(-3,4,7)$ in the yz plane

(iv) $(-7,2,-1)$ in the zx plane

(iv) $(-4,0,1)$ in the zx plane



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7. Find the perpendicular distances of the point $P(a,b,c)$ from

the co - ordinate axes



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8. Planes are drawn parallel to the coordinate planes through the points $(3,0,-1)$ and $(-2,5,4)$. Find the lengths of the edges of the parallelepiped so formed.



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Exercise 12 B Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the distance between the points

(i) $(9,-12,-8)$ and $(0,0,0)$

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

(iii) $(-1,3,-4)$ and $(1,-3,4)$

(iv) $(2,-1,3)$ and $(-2,1,3)$



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2. Find the locus of the points which are equidistant from the points $(1,2,3)$ and $(3,2,11)$.

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3. Find the locus of a point which moves so that its distance from $(1,2,3)$ is four times its distance from YZ plane

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4. (i) Find the points on the X axis which are at a distance of $2\sqrt{6}$ units from the point $(1,-2,3)$

(ii) Find the co ordinates of the points on the y axis which are at a distance of $5\sqrt{2}$ from the point $(3,-2,5)$

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5. Find 'k' so that the distance between the points (7,1,-3) and (4,5,k) be 13 units

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Exercise 12 B Long Answer Type Questions I

1. Show that the following points are collinear :

(i) (0,7,-7), (1,4,-5), (-1, 10,-9)

(ii) (3,-5,1), (-1,0,8), (7,-10,-6)

(iii) (-2,3,5),(7,0,-1),(1,2,3)

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2. Verify that the points $(3,-2,4)$, $(1,0,-2)$ and $(-1,2,-8)$ are collinear

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3. (a) show that the triangle with vertices $(0,7,10)$, $(-1,6,6)$ and $(-4,9,6)$ is right angled (b) are the points $A(3,6,9)$, $B(10,20,30)$ and $C(25,41,5)$ the vertices of a right angled triangle

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4. Show that the points (a, b, c) , (b, c, a) , (c, a, b) are the vertices of an equilateral triangle.

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5. Examine whether the coplanar points $(-2,6,-2)$, $(0,4,-1)$, $(-2,3,1)$ and $(-4,5,0)$ are the vertices of a square.

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

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7. If A and B be the points $(3, 4, 5)$ and $(1, 3, 7)$, respectively, find the equation of the set of points P such that $PA^2 + PB^2 = k^2$, where k is a constant.



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8. Find the co ordinates of point P which is equidistant from the four points $A(0,0,0)$, $B(1,0,0)$ $C(0,2,0)$ $D(0,0,3)$



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9. Find the co ordinates of the point equidistant from the four points with ordinates $(2,0,0)$, $(0,-1,0)$, $(0,0,5)$ and $(0,0,0)$
find also the distance of the point from the four points



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10. Find the equation of the set of points which are equidistant from the points $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(3, 2, 1)$.

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11. Show that $(-1, 4, -3)$ is the circumcentre of the triangle formed by the points $(3, 2, -5)$, $(-3, 8, -5)$ and $(-3, 2, 1)$

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12. Determine the point in XY plane which is equidistant from the point $A(1, -1, 0)$, $B(2, 1, 2)$ and $C(3, 2, -1)$

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Exercise

1. Three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram ABCD are $A(6, 2, 4)$, $B(2, 4, -8)$, $C(-2, 2, 4)$. Find the coordinates of the fourth vertices



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2. Find the third vertex of triangle whose centroid is origin and two vertices are $(1,2,3)$ and $(0,-2,-5)$



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3. The mid point of the sides of a triangle are $(1,5,-1)$ $(0,4,-2)$ and $(2,3,4)$ find its vertices also find the centroid of the triangle

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4. What are the coordinates of the vertices of a cube whose edge is 2 units, one of whose vertices coincides with the origin and the three edges passing through the origin, coincides with the positive direction of the axes through the origin ?

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1. The point $(-3,1,6)$ lies in V quadrat

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2. The image of $(4,5,-3)$ in the X-Y plane is $(4,5,3)$

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3. The Three coordiantes planes divide the space into
Parts.

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4. The point Y axis which is equidistant from the points $(3,1,2)$ and $(5,5,2)$ is $(0,5,0)$

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5. In a parallelogram the diagonals are equal in length

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Objective Type Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Find the distance between the points $(-3,7,2)$ and $(2,4,-1)$

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2. Find the locus of a point which is equidistant from the points $(-1,2,3)$ and $(3,2,1)$



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3. Are the points $(-1,4,-2)$, $(2,-2,1)$ and $(0,2,-1)$ collinear



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4. Centroid of a Triangle



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5. Whether the points $(-1,-6,10)$, $(1,-3,4)$, $(-5,-1,1)$ and $(-7,-4,7)$ form a rhombus

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6. Find the co -ordinates of the mid point of the join of the points $A(3,5,7)$ and $B(-3,-3,1)$

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7. Whether the points $(0,7,10)$, $(1,6,-6)$ and $(4,9,-6)$ form an isosceles triangle

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8. Using section formula, show that the points $A(2, -3, 4)$, $B(-1, 2, 1)$ and $C(0, 1/3, 2)$ are collinear.

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9. Find the third vertex of a triangle whose centroid is origin and two vertices are $(2, 4, 6)$ and $(-2, -2, 1)$

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10. Find the co-ordinates of the centroid of the tetrahedron whose vertices are $(0, 0, 0)$, $(a, 0, 0)$, $(0, b, 0)$ and $(0, 0, c)$

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1. A point is on the x axis what are its y coordinate and z coordinates

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2. A point is in the XZplane. What can you say about its ycoordinate?

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3. Name the octant in which the following points lie

$(1,2,3), (4,-2,3), (4,-2,-5), (4,2,-5), (-4,2,-5), (-4,2,5), (-3,-1,6), (2,-4,-7)$

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4. Fill in the blanks: (i) The xaxis and yaxis taken together determine a plane known as___ (ii) The coordinates of points in the XYplane are of the form_____ (iii) Coordinate planes divide the space into ___ octants_____

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Ncert File Exercise 12 2

1. Find the distance between the following pairs of points

(i) (2,3,5) and (4,3,1)

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2. Show that the points $(-2, 3, 5)$, $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(7, 0, -1)$ are collinear.

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3. Verify the following

(i) $(0,7,-10)$, $(1,6,-6)$ and $(4,9,-6)$ are the vertices of an isosceles triangle

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4. Find the equation of the set of points which are equidistant from the points $(1,-2,3)$ and $(3,-2,-1)$

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5. Find the equation of the set of points P, the sum of whose distances from $A(4, 0, 0)$ and $B(4, 0, 0)$ is equal to 10.

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Revision Exercise

1. Planes are drawn through the points $(5,0,2)$ and $(3,2,-5)$ parallel to the coordinate planes find the lengths of the edges of the rectangular pralleloiped so formed.

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2. The lines joining the vertices of a tetrahedron to the centroids of opposite faces are concurrent.

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3. Find the lengths of the edges of the rectangular parallelepiped formed by planes drawn through points $(1,2,3)$ and $(4,7,6)$ parallel to the co ordinate planes

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4. Show that the points

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





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5. Show that the points

$(4, 7, 8)$, $(2, 3, 4)$, $(-1, -2, 1)$, $(1, 2, 5)$ are the vertices of a parallelogram, but not a rectangle.



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6. Show that the points

$(-3, 2)$, $(-5, -5)$, $(2, -3)$ and $(4, 4)$ are the vertices of a rhombus also find its area.



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7. Find the equation of the set of points P such that $PA^2 + PB^2 = 2k^2$ where A,B are the points (3,4,5) (-1,3,-7) respectively

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8. Find the co ordinates of the point equidistant from the points : (2, 0, 0), (0, 3, 0), (0, 0, 8)and (0, 0, 0)

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[Check Your Understanding](#)

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

- (i) $(-2, 1, 3)$ (ii) $(2, 1, -3)$ (iii) $(-2, 1, -3)$ (iv)
 $(-2, -1, -3)$

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2. Find the equation of :

- (i) XY plane (ii) YZ plane (iii) ZXplane

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3. Find the equation of the line which pass through the point $(0, 0, 0)$,and parallel to the following plane: (i) X axis
(ii) Y axis (iii) Z axis

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4. Find the image of (x,y,z) in XY plane

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5. Find the distance between the points $P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

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6. Find the co ordinates of the point which bisects the line segment joining the points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2)

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7. Centroid of a Triangle



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8. Find the coordinates of the centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (x_1, y_1, z_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2) and (x_3, y_3, z_3) .



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9. What is the test for a parallelogram



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10. Find the co ordinate of the centroid of the tetrahedron whose vertices are (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)

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Chapter Test

1. Distance of the points (a,b,c) for the y axis is

(a) $\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$ (b) $\sqrt{c^2 + a^2}$ (c) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (d) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

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2. The ratio in which the plane $3x+4y-5z = 1$ divided the join of $(-2,4,-6)$ and $(3,-5,6)$ is

(a)12:13 (b) 13:12 (c)13:14 (d)14:13

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3. The equation of the set of points which are equidistant the points $(1,-2,3)$ and $(3,-2,-1)$ is

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4. Write the perpendicular distance of the point (x,y,z) form three co ordinate planes (x,y,z being positive)

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5. Find the co ordinates of the feet of perpendiuclars from the point (a,b,c) on the co ordinate axes

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6. Show that the points $A(1,1,1)$, $B(1,2,3)$ and $C(2,-1,1)$ are vertices of an isosceles triangle

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7. Find the equation of the set of points p such that its distance from the points $A(3,4,-5)$ and $B(-2,1,4)$ are equal

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8. Examine whether following points are collinear or not

$(3, -2, 4), (1, 0, -2), (-1, 2, -8)$

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9. Show that the points $(3,-1,-1), (5,-4,0), (2,3,-2)$ and $(0,6,-3)$ are the vertices of a parallelogram

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10. Find the point on y-axis which is at a distance of $\sqrt{10}$ units from the point $(1,2,3)$.

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11. Let $A(3, 2, 0)$, $B(5, 3, 2)$ $C(-9, 6, -3)$ be three points forming a triangle. AD , the bisector of $\angle BAC$, meets BC in D . Find the coordinates of the point D .

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12. The lines joining the vertices of a tetrahedron to the centroids of opposite faces are concurrent.

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