



MATHS

BOOKS - CBSE COMPLEMENTARY MATERIAL MATHS (HINGLISH)

THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

One Mark Questions

1. The distance of the point $P(a,b,c)$ from the x-axis is

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2. The angle between the lines $2x=3y=-z$ and $6x=-y=-4z$ is

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3. Write the equation of a line passing through (2,-3,5) and parallel to

$$\text{line } \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$$

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4. Write the equation of a line through (1,2,3) and parallel to

$$\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 5$$

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5. What is the value of λ for which the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{5} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$ and $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z}{2}$ are perpendicular to each other

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6. Write line $\vec{r} = (\hat{i} - \hat{j}) + \lambda(2\hat{j} - \hat{k})$ in to cartesian form

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7. If the direction ratio of a line is $1, -2, 2$ Then what are the direction cosines of the line

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8. Find the angle between the planes $2x - 3y + 6z = 9$ and xy plane

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9. Equations of the passing through the point $(0, 1, 2)$ and equally inclined to the co - ordinates axes are ,

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10. What is the perpendicular distance of plane $2x-y+3z =10$ from origin

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11. What is the y intercept of the plane $x-5y+7z=10$



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12. The distance between the planes $x + 2y - 2z + 1 = 0$ and $2x + 4y - 4z + 5 = 0$, is



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13. The equation of a plane which cuts equal intercepts of unit length on the axes is



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14. Are the planes $x+y-2z+4=0$ and $3x+3y-6z+5=0$ intersecting



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15. Find the equation of the plane through the point (1,4,-2) and parallel to the plane $-2x + y - 3z = 7$.



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16. The vector equation of the plane which is at a distance of 8 units from the origin which is normal to the vector $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ is



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17. What is equation of the plane if the foot of perpendicular from origin to this plane is (2,3,4) ?



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18. Find the angles between the planes $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}) = 1$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 0$



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19. If O is the origin, $OP = 3$ with direction ratios proportional to -1, 2, -2 then the coordinates of P are-

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20. The distance between the line

$\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} + \lambda(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ and the plane

$\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 5$ is

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21. Write the line $2x=3y=4z$ in vector form

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22. The line $\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{2y-4}{2} = \frac{k-z}{-2}$ lies exactly in the plane $2x-4y+z=7$ find the value of k

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Two Mark Questions

1. What is the angle between the line $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{2y-1}{4} = \frac{2-z}{4}$ and the plane $2x+y-2z+4=0$

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2. Find the equation of a line passing through $(2,0,5)$ and which is parallel to the line $6x-2=3y+1=2z-2$

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3. Find the equation of the plane passes through the point $(2, 3, -4)$ and $(1, -1, 3)$ and parallel to x-axis.

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4. Find the distane between the planes $2x+3y-4z+5=0$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}) = 11$

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5. The equation of a line are $5x-3=15y+7=3-10z$ write the direction cosines of the line

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6. If a line makes angle α, β and γ with the axes respectively then $\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma =$



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7. Find the equation of a line passing through the point $(2,0,1)$ and parallel to the line whose equation is

$$\vec{r} = (2\lambda + 3)\hat{i} + (7\lambda - 1)\hat{j} + (-3\lambda + 2)\hat{k}$$

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8. The plane $2x - 3y + 6z - 11 = 0$ makes an angle $\sin^{-1}(\alpha)$ with X-axis. The value of *alpha* is

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9. If $4x + 4y - cz = 0$ is the equation of the plane passing through the origin that contains the line $\frac{x+5}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z-7}{4}$ then find the value of c

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10. Find the equation of the plane passing through the point $(-2,1,-3)$ and making equal intercept on the coordinate axes

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11. Write the sum of intercepts cut off by the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) - 5 = 0$ on the three axis

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Four Mark Questions

1. Find the equation of a plane containing the point $(0,-1,-1), (-4,4,4)$ and $(4,5,1)$ also show that $(3,9,4)$ lies on the that plane

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2. Find the equation of the plane which is perpendicular to the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) + 8 = 0$ and which is containing the line of intersection of the planes $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 4$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) + 5 = 0$



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3. Find the distance of the point $(3, 4, 5)$ from the plane $x + y + z = 2$ measured parallel to the line $2x = y = z$



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4. Find the equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of the planes $x + 2y + 3z - 5 = 0$ and $3x - 2y - z + 1 = 0$ and cutting off equal intercepts on the x-axis and z-axis.



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5. Find the vector equation of the line passing through the point with position vector $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and parallel to the line joining the points with position vectors $-\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. Also, find the cartesian equation of the line.

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6. Find the equation of the plane through the points A(3,4,2) and B(7,0,6) and perpendicular to the plane $2x - 5y = 15$.

Hint: The given plane is $2x - 5y + 0z = 15$.

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7. The equation of the plane through the intersection of the planes $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}) + 12 = 0$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) = 0$ and at a unit distance from the origin, is

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8. Find the image of point (3,-2,1) in the plane $3x - y + 4z = 2$.

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9. Find image (reflection) of the point (7,4,-3) in the line

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{2} = \frac{z - 2}{3}$$

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10. find the equation of a plane passing through the points (2, -1, 0) and (3, -4, 5) and parallel to the line $2x = 3y = 4z$

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11. Find the distance of the point (-1, -5, -10) from the point of intersection of line $\frac{x - 2}{3} = \frac{y + 1}{4} = \frac{z - 2}{2}$ and the plane $x - y + z = 5$ measured parallel to the line $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-6}$

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12. Find the equation of the plane passing through the points $(2, -1, 0)$ and $(3, -4, 5)$ and parallel to the line $2x=3y=4z$.

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13. Show that the lines $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+3}{5} = \frac{z+5}{7}$ and $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-6}{5}$ intersect. Also find their point of intersection.

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14. Find the shortest distance between the lines

$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} + \mu(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ and

$\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) + \lambda(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$

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15. Find the distance of the point (2,3,-4) from the line $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{2y+3}{4} = \frac{3z+4}{5}$ measured parallel to the plane $4x+12y-3z+1=0$



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16. Find the equation of plane passing through the point (-1,-1,2) and perpendicular to each of the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) = 2$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (5\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 6$



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17. Find the equation of a plane passing through (-1,3,2) and parallel to each of the line $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$ and $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{5}$



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18. Show that the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) = 7$ contains the line $\vec{r} = (\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(3\hat{i} + \hat{j})$

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19. Check the coplanarity of lines

$\vec{r} = (-3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) + \lambda(-3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$, $\vec{r} = (-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) + \mu(-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$

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Six Mark Questions

1. Find the shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x+1}{7} = \frac{y+1}{-6} = \frac{z+1}{1}$
and $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-5}{-2} = \frac{z-7}{1}$

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2. Find the shortest distance between the lines

$$\vec{r} = (1 - \lambda)\hat{i} + (\lambda - 2)\hat{j} + (3 - 2\lambda)\hat{k}, \vec{r} = (\mu + 1)\hat{i} + (2\mu - 1)\hat{j} - (2\mu - 1)\hat{k}$$

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3. A variable plane is at a constant distance $3p$ from the origin and meets the coordinate axes in A, B and C if the centroid of $\triangle ABC$ is (α, β, γ) then show that $\alpha^{-2} + \beta^{-2} + \gamma^{-2} = p^{-2}$

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4. A vector \vec{n} of magnitude 8 units is inclined to x-axis at 45° , y-axis at 60° and an acute angle with z-axis. If a plane passes through a point $(\sqrt{2}, -1, 1)$ and is normal to \vec{n} , find its equation in vector form.

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5. Find the foot of the perpendicular from the point $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ on the line $\vec{r} = (11\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}) + \lambda(10\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 11\hat{k})$ also find the length of the perpendicular

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6. A line makes angles α, β, γ and δ with the diagonals of a cube, prove that $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \delta = \frac{4}{3}$

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7. Find the equation of the plane passing through the intersection of the planes $2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0$ and $x + y - 2z + 3 = 0$ and perpendicular to the plane $3x - y - 2z - 4 = 0$.

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8. Find the coordinates of the centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (3,5); (4,6) and (2,4).



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9. Show that the lines

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = z \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y-2}{1}z = 2$$

do not intersect each other .



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