



# MATHS

## BOOKS - NCERT MATHS (ENGLISH)

### INTRODUCTION TO THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

#### Short Answer Type Questions

1. Locate the following points

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

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

(iii)  $(-2, -4, -7)$

(iv)  $(-4, 2, -5)$



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2. Name the octant in which each of the following points lie.

(i)  $(1, 2, 3)$ , (ii)  $(4, -2, 3)$

$(4, -2, -5)$ , (iv)  $(4, 2, -5)$ ,



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3. If A,B,C be the feet of perpendiculars from a point p on the X,Y and Z- axes respectively, then find the coordinates of A,B and C in each of the following where the point P is

(i) A (3,4,2) (ii) B (-5,3,7)

(iii) C (4,-3,-5)



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4. If A,B, and C be the feet of perpendiculars from a point P on the XY, YZ, and ZX- planes

respectively, then find the coordinates of A , B and C in each of the following where the point P is .

(i) (3, 4, 5) (ii) (-5,3,7)

(iii) (4,-3,-5)



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5. How far apart are the points ( 2,0,0) and (-3,0,0) ?



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6. Find the distance from the origin to (6,6,7).



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



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**8.** Show that the point A (1,-1,3), B ( 2,-4,5) and C ( 5,-13,11) are collinear.



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**9.** Three consecutive vertices of a parallelogram ABCD are A ( 6, -2 ,4) , B ( 2, 4,-8) and C (-2,2,4) .

Find the coordinates of the following



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10. Show that the  $\Delta ABC$  with vertices A ( 0,4, 1) , B ( 2, 3, -1) and C ( 4,5,0) is right angled.



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11. find the third vertex of triangle whose centroid is origin and two vertices are (2,4,6) and (0,-2,5)



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**12.** Find the centroid of the triangle mid points of whose sides are  $(1, 2, -3)$ ,  $(3, 0, 1)$  and  $(-1, 1, 4)$



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**13.** The mid points of the sides of a triangle are  $(5, 7, 11)$ ,  $(0, 8, 5)$  and  $(2, 3, -1)$  Find its vertices and hence find centroid.



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**14.** If the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD are  $A(1, 2, 3)$ ,  $B(-1, -2, -1)$  and  $C(2, 3, 2)$  then find the fourth vertex D.



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**15.** Find the coordinates of the points which trisect the line segment  $AB$ , given that  $A(2, 1, -3)$  and  $B(5, -8, 3)$



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**16.** If the origin is the centroid of a triangle ABC having vertices  $A(a, 1, 3)$ ,  $B(-2, b, -5)$  and  $C(4, 7, c)$ , find the values of  $a, b, c$ .



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**17.** If  $A(2, 2, -3)$ ,  $B(5, 6, 9)$ ,  $C(2, 7, 9)$  be the vertices of a triangle. The internal bisector of the angle A meets BC at the point D, then find the coordinates of D.



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## Long Answer Type Questions

1. Show that the three points  $A(2, 3, 4)$ ,  $B(-1, 2, -3)$  and  $C(-4, 1, -10)$  are collinear and find the ratio in which C divides AB.



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



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3. Prove that the points  $(0, -1, -7)$ ,  $(2, 1, -9)$  and  $(6, 5, -13)$  are collinear. Find the ratio in which the first point divides the join of the other two.



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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 three edge passing through the origin coincides with the positive direction of the axis  $\theta$  through the origin.



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## Objective Type Questions

1. The distance of point  $p(3,4,5)$  from the YZ-plane is

A. 3 units

B. 4 units

C. 5 units

D. 15 units

**Answer: A**



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2. The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point  $P(3, 4, 5)$  on y-axis is

A.  $\sqrt{41}$

B.  $\sqrt{34}$

C. 5

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**3. Distance of the point ( 3,4,5) from the origin (0,0,0) is**

A.  $\sqrt{50}$

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

**Answer: A**



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**4.** If the distance between the points  $(a,0,1)$  and  $(0,1,2)$  is  $\sqrt{27}$  then the value of  $a$  is



A. 5

B.  $\pm 5$

C.  $-5$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**5. X -axis is the intersection of two planes.**

A. XY and XZ

B. YZ and ZX

C. XY and YZ

D. none of these

**Answer: a**



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**6. Write the equation which represents y axis.**

A.  $x=0, y=0$

B.  $y=0$  and  $z=0$

C.  $z=0, x=0$

D. none of these

**Answer: c**



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7. the point  $(-2, -3, -4)$  lies in the

A. first octant

B. seventh octant

C. second octant

D. eight octant

**Answer: B**



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8. The plane parallel to YZ- plane is perpendicular to .....

A. X -axis

B. Y-axis

C. Z-axis

D. none of these

**Answer: a**



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9. What is the locus of a point  $(x, y, z)$  for which  $y = 0, z = 0$ ?

A. equation of X - axis

B. equation of y-axis

C. equation at Z-axis

D. none of these

**Answer: a**



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**10.** The locus of a point for which  $x=0$  is

A. XY - plane

B. YZ -plane

C. ZX- plane

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**11.** If a parallelepiped is formed by planes drawn through the points  $(5, 8, 10)$  and  $(3, 6, 8)$  parallel to the coordinate planes, then the length of diagonal of the parallelepiped is

A.  $2\sqrt{3}$

B.  $3\sqrt{2}$

C.  $\sqrt{2}$

D.  $\sqrt{3}$

**Answer: a**



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**12.** L is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from a point p ( 3,4,5) on the XY- plane. The coordinates of point L are

A. 3,0,0

B. 0,4,5



C. 3,0,5

D. none of these

**Answer: D**



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**13.** L is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from a point  $(3,4,5)$  on X-axis. The coordinates of L are.

A. 3,0,0

B. 0,4,0

C. 0,0,5

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**Fillers**

1. The three axes OX, OY and OZ determine

.....



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2. The three planes, determine a rectangular parallelepiped which has ..... Of rectangular faces.



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3. The coordiantes of a point are the perpendicular distance from the .... On the respectives axes.



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



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5. If a point P lies in YZ- plane , then the coordinates of a point on YZ-plane is the form.....



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6. The equation of YZ- plane is .....



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7. If the point P lies on Z - axis , then coordinates of p are of the form .....



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8. The equation of Z - axis , are.....



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9. A line is parallel to XY- plane if all the points on the line have equal .....



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10. A line is parallel to X-axis,if all the points on the line have equal.....



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11.  $45x=a$  represent a plane parallel to .....



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12. A plane is parallel to YZ-plane , so it is perpendicular to



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13. The length of the longest piece of a string that can be stretched straight in a rectangular

room whose dimensions are 10,13 and 8 units  
are .....



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**14.** If the distance between the points  $P(a, 2, 1)$  and  $Q(1, -1, 1)$  is 5 units find the value of  $a$ .



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**15.** The coordinates of the mid points of sides AB, BC and CA of  $ABC$  are  $D(1, 2, -3)$ ,  $E(3, 0, 1)$  and  $F(-1, 1, -4)$  respectively. Write the coordinates of its centroid.



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**16.** Match each item given under the column I to its correct answer given under column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) In $-XY$ -plane	(a) 1st octant
(ii) Point $(2, 3, 4)$ lies in the	(b) $YZ$ -plane
(iii) Locus of the points having $X$ coordinate 0 is	(c) $z$ -coordinate is zero
(iv) A line is parallel to $X$ -axis if and only	(d) $Z$ -axis
(v) If $X = 0, y = 0$ taken together will represent the	(e) plane parallel to $XY$ -plane
(vi) $z = c$ represent the plane	(f) if all the points on the line have equal $y$ and $z$ -coordinates
(vii) Planes $X = a, Y = b$ represent the line	(g) from the point on the respective
(viii) Coordinates of a point are the distances from the origin to the feet of perpendiculars	(h) parallel to $Z$ -axis
(ix) A ball is the solid region in the space enclosed by a	(i) disc
(x) Region in the plane enclosed by a circle is known as a	(j) sphere



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