

Chapter-6 (Conic Sections)



- Standard form of circle with radius r and centre (h,k) is
 A. $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ B. $(x - k)^2 + (y - h)^2 = r^2$
 C. $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r$ D. $(x - k)^2 + (y - h)^2 = r$
- The equation of the circle with center $(0,2)$ and radius 2 is $x^2 + y^2 - my = 0$.
 The value of m is -----.
- The equation of the circle which passes through the point $(4,5)$ and has its center at $(2, 2)$ is
 A. $(x-2)+(y-2) = 13$ B. $(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2 = 13$
 C. $x^2+y^2 = 13$ D. $(x-4)^2+(y-5)^2 = 13$
- The equation of parabola whose vertex $(0,0)$ and focus $(3,0)$ is $y^2 = 4px$. The value of 'p' is -----.
- What is the length of latus rectum if the distance between vertex and focus is 3 ? -----.
- The vertex of the parabola $(x-4)^2+2y=9$ is -----.
- The focus of the curve $y^2+4x-6y+13=0$ is -----.
- The equation of the directrix of the parabola $y^2+4y+4x+2=0$ is
 A. $x = -1$ B. $x = 1$ C. $x = -3/2$ D. $x = 3/2$
- If the focus of a parabola is $(0, -3)$ and its directrix is $y = 3$, then its equation is
 A. $y^2 = -12x$ B. $y^2 = 12x$ C. $x^2 = -12y$ D. $x^2 = 12y$
- If $(2, 0)$ is the vertex and the y -axis is the directrix of the parabola, the its focus is
 A. $(-2, 0)$ B. $(0, 0)$ C. $(4, 0)$ D. $(-4, 0)$
- The parabola has the origin as its focus and the line $x = 2$ as the directrix. Then the vertex of the parabola is at
 A. $(0, 1)$ B. $(1, 0)$ C. $(0, 2)$ D. $(2, 0)$
- The parabola having its focus at $(3, 2)$ and directrix along the y -axis has its vertex at
 A. $(2,2)$ B. $(3/2, 2)$ C. $(1/2, 2)$ D. $(2/3, 2)$