CONIC SECTIONS

EE24BTECH11030 - J.KEDARANANDA

14. If a > 2b > 0 then the positive value of m for which $y = mx - b\sqrt{1+m^2}$ is a common tangent to $x^2+y^2 = b^2$and $(x-a)^2+y^2 = b^2$ is (2002S)

    a) $\frac{2b}{\sqrt{a^2-4b^2}}$
    c) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2-4b^2}}{2b}$
    b) $\frac{2b}{a-2b}$
    d) $\frac{b}{a-2b}$

15. The locus of the mid-point of the line segment joining the focus to a moving point on the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is another parabola with directrix (2002S)

    a) x=-a b) x=-a/2 c) x=a d) x=a/2

16. The equation of the common tangent to the curves $y^2 = 8x$ and $xy = -1$ is (2002S)

    a) $3y = 9x+2$
    c) $2y = x+8$
    b) $y = 2x+1$
    d) $y = x+2$

17. The area of the quadrilateral formed by the tangents at the end points of the latus rectum to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9}+\frac{y^2}{5} = 1$, is (2003S)

    a) 27/4 sq.units
    c) 27/2 sq.units
    b) 9 sq.units
    d) 27 sq.units

18. The focal chord to $y^2 = 16x$ is tangent to $(x-6)^2+y^2 = 2$,then the possible values of the slope of this chord,are (2003S)

    a) $-1, 1$
    c) $-2, -1/2$
    b) $-2, 2$
    d) $2, -1/2$

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19. For hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{\cos^2\alpha} - \frac{y^2}{\sin^2\alpha} = 1$ which of the following remains constant with change in 'α' (2003S)

    a) abscissae of vertices
    c) eccentricity
    d) directrix
    b) abscissae of foci

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20. If tangents are drawn to ellipse $x^2+2y^2 = 2$,then the locus of the mid-point of the intercept made by the tangents between the coordinate axes is (2004S)

    a) $\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{4y^2}$
    c) $\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{y^2}{4} = 1$
    b) $\frac{1}{4x^2}+\frac{1}{2x^2}$
    d) $\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

21. The angle between the tangents drawn from the point $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{4})$ to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ is (2004S)

    a) $\pi/6$ b) $\pi/4$ c) $\pi/3$ d) $\pi/2$

22. If the line $2x+\sqrt{6}y = 2$ touches the hyperbola $x^2-2y^2 = 4$,then the point of contact is (2004S)

    a) $(-\mathbf{2}, \sqrt{6})$
    c) $(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2}}, \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{6}})$
    b) $(-\mathbf{5}, \mathbf{2}\sqrt{6})$
    d) $(\mathbf{4}, -\sqrt{6})$

23. The minimum area of the triangle formed by the tangent to the $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ & coordinate axes is (2005S)

    a) ab sq. units
    c) $\frac{(a+b)^2}{2}$ sq. units
    b) $\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$ sq. units
    d) $\frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{3}$ sq. units

24. Tangent to the curve $y = x^2+6$ at a point $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{7})$ touches the circle $x^2+y^2+16x+12y+c = 0$ at a point Q.Then the coordinates of Q are (2005S)

a) $(\mathbf{-6, -11})$ c) $(\mathbf{-10, -15})$

b) $(\mathbf{-9, -13})$ d) $(\mathbf{-6, -7})$

25. The axis of the parabola is along the line y=x and the distance of its vertex and focus from origin are $\sqrt{2}$ and $2\sqrt{2}$ respectively.If the vertex and focus both lie in the first quadrant,then the equation of the parabola is (2006-3M,-1)

a) $(x+y)^2 = (x-y-2)$ c) $(x-y)^2 = 4(x+y-2)$

b) $(x-y)^2 = (x+y-2)$ d) $(x-y)^2 = 8(x+y-2)$

26. A hyperbola, having the transverse axis of length $2\sin\theta$, is confocal with the ellipse $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$. Then its equation is (2007-3 marks)

a) $x^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - y^2 \sec^2\theta = 1$

b) $x^2 \sec^2\theta - y^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = 1$

c) $x^2 \sin^2\theta - y^2 \cos^2\theta = 1$

d) $x^2 \cos^2\theta - y^2 \sin^2\theta = 1$

27. Let a and b be non-zero real numbers.Then,the equation $(ax^2 + by2 + c)(x^2 - 5xy + 6y^2 = 0)$ represents (2008)

a) four straight lines,when c=0 and a,b are of the same sign.

b) two straight lines and a circle,when a=b,and c is of sign opposite to that of a

c) two straight lines and a hyperbola,when a and b are of the same sign and c is of opposite to that of a

d) a circle and a ellipse,when a and b are of the same sign and c is of sign opposite to that of a

28. Consider a branch of the hyperbola
$x^2 - 2y2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 4\sqrt{2}y - 6 = 0$
with vertex at a point A.Let B be one of the end points of its latusrectum. If C is the focus of the hyperbola nearest to the point A,then the area of the triangle ABC is (2008)

a) $1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ b) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - 1$ c) $1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ d) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 1$

29. The line passing through the extremity A of the major axis and extremity B of the minor axis of the ellipse
$x^2 + 9y^2 = 9$
meets its auxillary circle at the point M. Then the area of the triangle with the vertices at A,M and the origin O is (2009)

a) $\frac{31}{10}$ b) $\frac{29}{10}$ c) $\frac{21}{10}$ d) $\frac{27}{10}$

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