8.circle

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- 6) The lines 2x-3y = 5 and 3x-4y = 7 are diameters of a circle having area as 154 sq.units. Then the equation of the circle is (2003)
 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 2x + 2y = 62$
 - (b) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x 2y = 62$
 - (c) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x 2y = 47$
 - (d) $x^2 + y^2 2x + 2y = 47$
- 7) If a circle passes through the point (a, b) and cuts the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ orthogonally, then the locus of its centre is
 - (a) $2ax 2by (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 - (b) $2ax + 2by (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 - (c) $2ax 2by + (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 - (d) $2ax + 2by + (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 4$
- 8) A variable circle passes through the fixed point $\mathbf{A}(p,q)$ and touches x-axis. The locus of the other end of the diameter through **A** is (2004)
- (a) $(y-q)^2 = 4px$ (b) $(x-q)^2 = 4py$ (c) $(y-p)^2 = 4qx$ (d) $(x-p)^2 = 4qy$

- 9) If the lines 2x + 3y + 1 = 0 and 3x y 4 = 0lie along diameter of a circle of circumference 10π , then the equation of the circle is (2004)
 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x 2y 23 = 0$
 - (b) $x^2 + y^2 2x 2y 23 = 0$
 - (c) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y 23 = 0$
 - (d) $x^2 + y^2 2x + 2y 23 = 0$
- 10) Intercept on the line y = x by the circle $x^2 +$ $y^2 - 2x = 0$ is **AB**. Equation of the circle on **AB** as a diameter is (2004)
 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 + x y = 0$
 - (b) $x^2 + y^2 x + y = 0$
 - (c) $x^2 + y^2 + x + y = 0$
 - (d) $x^2 + y^2 x y = 0$
- 11) If the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + cy + a = 0$ and $x^2+y^2-3ax+dy-1=0$ intersect in two distinct points **P** and **Q** then the line 5x + by - a = 0passes through P and Q for (2005)
 - (a) exactly one value of a
 - (b) no value of a

- (c) infinitely many values of a
- (d) exactly two values of a
- 12) A circle touches the x-axis and also touches the circle with centre at (0,3) and radius 2. The locus of the centre of the circle is (2005)
 - (a) an ellipse
- (c) a hyperbola

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- (b) a circle
- (d) a parabola
- 13) If a circle passes through the point (a, b) and cuts the circle $x^2 + y^2 = p^2$ orthogonally, then the equation of the locus of its centre is (2005)
 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 3ax 4by + (a^2 + b^2 p^2) = 0$
 - (b) $2ax + 2by (a^2 b^2 + p^2) = 0$
 - (c) $x^2 + y^2 2ax 3by + (a^2 b^2 p^2) = 0$
 - (d) $2ax + 2by (a^2 + b^2 + p^2) = 0$
- 14) If the pair of lines $ax^2 + 2(a + b)xy + by^2 = 0$ lie along diameters of a circle and divide the circle into four sectors such that the area of one of the sectors is thrice the area of another sector then (2005)
 - (a) $3a^2 10ab + 3b^2 = 0$
 - (b) $3a^2 2ab + 3b^2 = 0$
 - (c) $3a^2 + 10ab + 3b^2 = 0$
 - (d) $3a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2 = 0$
- 15) If the lines 3x 4y 7 = 0 and 2x 3y 5 = 0are two diameters of a circle of area 49π square units, the equation of the circle is (2006)
 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x 2y 47 = 0$
 - (b) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x 2y 62 = 0$
 - (c) $x^2 + y^2 2x + 2y 62 = 0$
 - (d) $x^2 + y^2 2x + 2y 47 = 0$
- 16) Let C be the circle with centre (0,0) and radius 3 units. The equation of the locus of the mid points of the chords of the circle C that subtend an angle of $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ at its centre is

 - (a) $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{2}$ (b) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (c) $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{27}{4}$ (d) $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$
- 17) Consider a family of circles which are passing through the point (-1, 1), and are tangent to x-

axis. If (h, k) are the coordinate of the centre of the circles, then the set of values of k is given by the interval (2007)

- (a) $\frac{-1}{2} \le k \le \frac{1}{2}$ (c) $0 \le k \le \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $k \ge \frac{1}{2}$

- 18) The point diametrically opposite to the point **P**(1,0) on the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 3 = 0$ is (2008)
 - (a) (3, -4)
- (c) (-3, -4)
- (b) (-3,4)
- (d) (3,4)
- 19) The differential equation of the family of circles with fixed radius 5 units and centre on the line y = 2 is

 - (a) $(x-2)y'^2 = 25 (y-2)^2$ (b) $(y-2)y'^2 = 25 (y-2)^2$ (c) $(y-2)^2y'^2 = 25 (y-2)^2$ (d) $(x-2)^2y'^2 = 25 (y-2)^2$
- 20) If P and Q are the points of intersection of the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 7y + 2p - 5 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - p^2 = 0$ then there is a circle passing through P,Q and (1,1) for:
 - (a) all except one value of p
 - (b) all except two values of p
 - (c) exactly one value of p
 - (d) all value of p