

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a = a force of 30N, acting in the east direction. b = a force of 40N, acting in the north direction. find the magnitude of the vector sum r of these forces	60N	50N	70N	30N	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If A is (3,6) and B is (4,8). Find the coordinate of the midpoint of AB	$(3\frac{1}{2}, 7)$	$(-2\frac{3}{4}, 5)$	$(3\frac{3}{5}, 6)$	$(3\frac{3}{4}, 7)$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradient of the line A(4,3) and B(8,6)	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the asymptotes of the hyperbola whose equation is given as $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$	$y = \pm \frac{4}{5}x$	$y = \pm \frac{4}{9}x$	$y = \pm \frac{4}{7}x$	$y = \pm \frac{3}{7}x$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find equation of an ellipse whose major axis is vertical, with the center located (-1,3) at the distance between the center and one of the covertices equal to 4, and the distance between the center and one of the vertices equal to 6.	$\frac{(x-1)^2}{16} - \frac{(y-3)^2}{36} = 1$	$\frac{(x-1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{36} = 1$	$\frac{(x+1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y+3)^2}{36} = 1$	$\frac{(x+1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{36} = 1$	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the equation of the parabola with focus (-1,4) and directrix y=3	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 4$	$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 4$	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + 4$	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - 4$	A

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the equation $9x^2 - 16y^2 = 14$ , Find the coordinate of the foci	$F_1(5, 0), F_2(-5, 0)$	$F_1(2, 0), F_2(-2, 0)$	$F_1(3, 0), F_2(-3, 0)$	$F_1(6, 0), F_2(-5, 0)$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the equation $9x^2 - 16y^2 = 14$ , Find the interception at x	2	3	-4	5	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given that ellipse has an equation of $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$	$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} = 1$	$\frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$	$\frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$	$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} = 1$	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the equation of the parabola having vertex (0,0) axis along the x-axis and pass through (2,-1)	$y^2 = \frac{x}{3}$	$y^2 = \frac{x}{2}$	$y^2 = \frac{x}{4}$	$y^2 = \frac{x}{5}$	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the focus in the equation $\backslash [y^2=5x]$	$\backslash [F\left(4\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)]$	$\backslash [F\left(3\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)]$	$\backslash [F\left(2\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)]$	$\backslash [F\left(1\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)]$	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the focus of the parabola whose equation is $\backslash [y^2+32x]$	F(-5,0)	F(-8,0)	F(-7,0)	F(-6,0)	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the directrix of the parabola whose equation is $\backslash [x^2-30y]$	$\backslash [-7\frac{1}{2}]$	$\backslash [-8\frac{1}{2}]$	$\backslash [6\frac{1}{2}]$	$\backslash [-5\frac{1}{2}]$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the equation of the circle with its center at the origin with points(-3,4) on the circle	$\backslash [x^2+y^2=25]$	$\backslash [x^2-y^2=25]$	$\backslash [x^2+y^2=15]$	$\backslash [x^2-y^2=15]$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the radius of a circle given by $\backslash [x=4+2\cos\theta, y=-3+2\sin\theta]$	5	2	4	6	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the vector product $\backslash [a \times b]$ . If $a = i + 2j - k$ and $b = 2i + 3j + k$	$5i - 3j - k$	$2i - 4j - k$	$3i + j - k$	$i - j + 3k$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the center of a center of a circle given by $\backslash [x=4+2\cos\theta, y=-3+2\sin\theta]$	(5,3)	(2,1)	(4,-3)	(3,6)	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the parametric equations of a circle with centre (2,-1) and radius 3	$\backslash [x=2+3\cos\theta, y=-1+3\sin\theta]$	$\backslash [x=1+2\cos\theta, y=-2+3\sin\theta]$	$\backslash [x=2+5\cos\theta, y=3\sin\theta]$	$\backslash [x=-2+5\cos\theta, y=-3+2\sin\theta]$	A

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the point of the intersection of the center \ $[x^2+y^2-3y=0]$ with line $y=x-1$	(1,0) and (2,3)	(1,0) and (2,1)	(0,1) and (1,1)	(2,3) and (2,2)	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the equation of a circle is \ $[x^2+y^2+2x-6y-15]$ . Find the radius of the circle	5	3	4	1	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the equation of a circle is \ $[x^2+y^2+2x-6y-15]$ . Find the center of the circle	(-1,2)	(2,5)	(2,5)	(-1,3)	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the center of the circle \ $[x^2+y^2+8x + 6y = 0]$ .	(-3,-4)	(-4,-3)	(3,4)	(4,3)	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the radius of the circle \ $[x^2+y^2+8x + 6y = 0]$ .	6	3	4	5	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the equation to the straight line passing through the point of intersection of the lines $5x+6y + 1 = 0$ and $3x + 2y + 5 = 0$ and perpendicular to the line $3x+5y+11 = 0$	$2x + 3y+4 = 0$	$5x + 3y+8 = 0$	$2x+4y+5 = 0$	$3x+ 2y+7 = 0$	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A straight line has a gradient of \ $[\frac{5}{3}]$ and it passes through the point (1,3). Find its equation	$\frac{5}{3}x-\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}x+\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{2}{5}$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If A is (3,6) and B is (4,8). Find the coordinate of the midpoint of AB	$(\frac{3}{2}, 7)$	$(-\frac{2}{3}, 4, 5)$	$(\frac{3}{5}, 6)$	$(\frac{3}{4}, 7)$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradient of the line A(4,3) and B(8,6)	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the distance between the point A(5,4) and B(7,6)	$\sqrt{2}$	$2\sqrt{2}$	$2\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A vector having direction opposite to that of vector A, both with the same magnitude is denoted by -----	-B	A	-A	B	C

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If $a=2i+4j+3k$ and $b=i+5j-2k$ . Find the vector product of $a$ and $b$	$-3i+5j-k$	$-3i+7j+3k$	$-23i+7j+6k$	$-23i-7j+2k$	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If $a=5i+4j+2k$ , $b=4i-5j+3k$ and $c=2i-j-2k$ . Determine value $\{a \cdot b\}$	$10i-4j-4k$	$10i+4j+4k$	$8i-2j-4k$	$10i+4j+4k$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If $a=2i+2j-k$ and $b=3i-6j+2k$ . Find the scalar product $a$ and $b$	$7i-2j-3k$	$8i-2j-5k$	$6i-12j-2k$	$6i-3j+k$	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the direction cosine $[l,m,n]$ of the $r=2i+4j-3k$	$\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{-3}{\sqrt{29}}\}$	$\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{-3}{\sqrt{27}}\}$	$\{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}\}$	$\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{-3}{\sqrt{27}}\}$	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If $\{Z_1=2i-4j\}$ , $\{Z_2=2i+6j\}$ and $\{Z_3=3i-j\}$ find the $\{Z_1-Z_2-Z_3\}$	$-6i-9j$	$3i-4j$	$-3i-9j$	$2i-5j$	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If $\{Z_1=3i+5j\}$ and $\{Z_2=7i+3j\}$ , find the $\{Z_1-Z_2\}$	$-4i+2j$	$i+3j$	$-2+3j$	$-5i+j$	A

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