

3D

1. माना समतल P बिंदुओं $(1, 0, 1), (1, -2, 1)$ तथा $(0, 1, -2)$ से होकर जाता है। माना एक सदिश $\vec{a} = \alpha\hat{i} + \beta\hat{j} + \gamma\hat{k}$, समतल P के समांतर है, सदिश $(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ के लम्बवत् हैं तथा $\vec{a} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 2$ को सन्तुष्ट करता है, तो $(\alpha - \beta + \gamma)^2$ बराबर है _____।
2. यदि रेखाओं $\vec{r}_1 = \alpha\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} + \lambda(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, $\alpha > 0$ तथा $\vec{r}_2 = -4\hat{i} - \hat{k} + \mu(3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}), \mu \in \mathbf{R}$ के मध्य न्यूनतम दूरी 9 है, तो α बराबर है _____।
3. रेखाएँ $x = ay - 1 = z - 2$ तथा $x = 3y - 2 = bz - 2$, $(ab \neq 0)$ समतलीय हैं, यदि :
- (1) $b = 1, a \in \mathbf{R} - \{0\}$ (2) $a = 1, b \in \mathbf{R} - \{0\}$
 (3) $a = 2, b = 2$ (4) $a = 2, b = 3$
4. माना Q , बिंदु $(2, 3, -1)$ का रेखा $L: \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$ में दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब है। माना एक समतल P बिंदु Q से होकर जाता है तथा रेखा L, P पर लम्बवत् है। तो निम्न में से कौन सा बिंदु समतल P पर है ?
- (1) $(-1, 1, 2)$ (2) $(1, 1, 1)$
 (3) $(1, 1, 2)$ (4) $(1, 2, 2)$
5. माना L , समतलों $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 2$ तथा $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 2$ की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा है। यदि बिंदु $(1, 2, 0)$ से रेखा L पर डाले गए लम्ब का पाद $P(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ है, तो $35(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ का मान बराबर है –
- (1) 101 (2) 119 (3) 143 (4) 134

6. यदि सरल रेखाओं $3(x - 1) = 6(y - 2) = 2(z - 1)$ तथा $4(x - 2) = 2(y - \lambda) = (z - 3), \lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी $\frac{1}{\sqrt{38}}$ है, तो λ का पूर्णांक मान बराबर है –
- (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 5 (4) -1
7. माना सरल रेखा $L: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{-1}$ पर बिंदु $P(1, 2, -1)$ से डाले गए लम्ब का पाद N है। माना P से समतल, $x + y + 2z = 0$ के समांतर खींची गई एक रेखा L को बिंदु Q पर मिलती है। यदि रेखाओं PN तथा PQ के बीच का न्यूनकोण α है, तो $\cos\alpha$ बराबर है :
- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$
8. यदि रेखाएँ $\frac{x-k}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$ तथा $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z+3}{1}$ समतलीय हैं, तो k का मान है _____।
9. माना बिंदु $(-1, 0, -2)$ से होकर जाने वाले तथा समतलों $2x + y - z = 2$ और $x - y - z = 3$ पर लम्बवत् समतल का समीकरण $ax + by + cz + 8 = 0$ है, तो $a + b + c$ का मान बराबर है :
- (1) 3 (2) 8 (3) 5 (4) 4
10. यदि वास्तविक संख्याओं α तथा β के लिए रैखिक समीकरण निकाय :
- $$x + y - z = 2, x + 2y + az = 1, 2x - y + z = \beta$$
- के अनंत हल हैं, तो $\alpha + \beta$ बराबर है _____।

11. माना समतल P बिंदु $(3, 7, -7)$ से होकर जाता है तथा रेखा $\frac{x-2}{-3} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z+2}{1}$ इसमें स्थित है। यदि समतल P की मूलबिंदू से दूरी d है, तो d^2 बराबर है _____।
12. वास्तविक संख्याओं α तथा $\beta \neq 0$ के लिए, यदि सरल रेखाओं $\frac{x-\alpha}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$ तथा $\frac{x-4}{\beta} = \frac{y-6}{3} = \frac{z-7}{3}$, का प्रतिच्छेदन बिंदु, समतल $x + 2y - z = 8$ पर है, तो $\alpha - \beta$ बराबर है :
- (1) 5 (2) 9 (3) 3 (4) 7
13. बिंदुओं $Q(3, -4, -5)$ तथा $R(2, -3, 1)$ को मिलाने वाली रेखा तथा समतल $2x + y + z = 7$ के प्रतिच्छेदन बिंदु से बिंदु $P(3, 4, 4)$ की दूरी है _____।
14. एक समतल P में रेखा $x + 2y + 3z + 1 = 0 = x - y - z - 6$ स्थित है तथा P , समतल $-2x + y + z + 8 = 0$ के लंबवत है। तो निम्न में से कौन-सा बिंदु समतल P पर है :
- (1) $(-1, 1, 2)$ (2) $(0, 1, 1)$
 (3) $(1, 0, 1)$ (4) $(2, -1, 1)$
15. माना रेखा $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$ का समतल $x - 2y - z = 3$ में प्रक्षेप रेखा L है। यदि बिंदु $(0, 0, 6)$ की L से दूरी d है, तो d^2 बराबर है _____.
16. माना P एक समतल है जो बिंदु $(1, 2, 3)$ तथा समतलों $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) = 16$ और $\vec{r} \cdot (-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 6$ की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा से होकर जाता है। तो निम्न में से कौन सा बिंदु P पर स्थित नहीं है?
- (1) $(3, 3, 2)$ (2) $(6, -6, 2)$
 (3) $(4, 2, 2)$ (4) $(-8, 8, 6)$

17. माना बिंदु $P(7, -2, 13)$ से समतल, जिसमें रेखाएँ $\frac{x+1}{6} = \frac{y-1}{7} = \frac{z-3}{8}$ तथा $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z-3}{7}$ स्थित है, पर डाले गये लंब का पाद Q है। तो $(PQ)^2$ बराबर _____ है।
18. बिंदु $(1, -2, 3)$ की, एक रेखा जिसके दिक् अनुपात $2, 3, -6$ हैं, के समांतर समतल $x - y + z = 5$ से दूरी है:
- (1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 2 (4) 1
19. मूलबिंदु से $\sqrt{\frac{2}{21}}$ की दूरी पर एक समतल, जिसमें समतलों $x - y - z - 1 = 0$ तथा $2x + y - 3z + 4 = 0$ की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा स्थित है, का समीकरण है:
- (1) $3x - y - 5z + 2 = 0$ (2) $3x - 4z + 3 = 0$
 (3) $-x + 2y + 2z - 3 = 0$ (4) $4x - y - 5z + 2 = 0$
20. सरल रेखाओं, जिनके दिक्-कोसाइन समीकरणों $2l + 2m - n = 0$ तथा $mn + nl + lm = 0$ द्वारा दिए गए हैं, के बीच का कोण है :
- (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (2) $\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$
 (3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
21. माना समतल $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$ के सापेक्ष बिंदु $Q(1, 3, 4)$ का दर्पण प्रतिबिंब S है तथा माना इस समतल पर एक बिंदु $R(3, 5, \gamma)$ है। तो रेखा खण्ड SR की लंबाई का वर्ग है _____।
22. माना समतल, जो बिंदु $(1, 4, -3)$ से होकर जाता है तथा जिसमें समतलों $3x - 2y + 4z - 7 = 0$ तथा $x + 5y - 2z + 9 = 0$, की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा स्थित है, का समीकरण $\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z + 3 = 0$, है, तो $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ बराबर है :
- (1) -23 (2) -15 (3) 23 (4) 15

23. बिंदु $(-1, -1, 2)$ से रेखा $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z+1}{6}$ तथा समतल $2x - y + z = 6$ के प्रतिच्छेदन बिंदु की दूरी का वर्ग बराबर है _____.
24. बिंदु $(-1, 2, -2)$ की समतलों $2x + 3y + 2z = 0$ और $x - 2y + z = 0$ की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा से दूरी है :
- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (2) $\frac{5}{2}$ (3) $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$
25. माना रेखा $\frac{x-2}{\alpha} = \frac{y-2}{-5} = \frac{z+2}{2}$, समतल $x + 3y - 2z + \beta = 0$ में स्थित है। तो $(\alpha + \beta)$ बराबर है _____।
26. माना दो समतलों $x - 2y - 2z + 1 = 0$ तथा $2x - 3y - 6z + 1 = 0$ के न्यून कोण का समद्विभाजक समतल P है। तब इनमें से कौन सा बिंदु P पर स्थित है ?
- (1) $\left(3, 1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (2) $\left(-2, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
 (3) $(0, 2, -4)$ (4) $(4, 0, -2)$
27. रेखा $3y - 2z - 1 = 0 = 3x - z + 4$ की बिन्दु $(2, -1, 6)$ से दूरी है :
- (1) $\sqrt{26}$ (2) $2\sqrt{5}$ (3) $2\sqrt{6}$ (4) $4\sqrt{2}$
28. माना $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. यदि बिंदु P($a, 6, 9$) का रेखा, $\frac{x-3}{7} = \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z-1}{-9}$ में दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब $(20, b, -a-9)$, है, तो $|a+b|$ बराबर है :
- (1) 88 (2) 86 (3) 84 (4) 90
29. माना λ एक पूर्णांक है। यदि रेखाओं $x - \lambda = 2y - 1 = -2z$ तथा $x = y + 2\lambda = z - \lambda$ के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ है, तो $|\lambda|$ बराबर है _____.

30. उस समतल, जो $(1, 2, -3)$ से होकर जाता है तथा समतलों, $3x + y - 2z = 5$ तथा $2x - 5y - z = 7$ के लंबवत् है, का समीकरण है:
- (1) $3x - 10y - 2z + 11 = 0$
 (2) $6x - 5y - 2z - 2 = 0$
 (3) $11x + y + 17z + 38 = 0$
 (4) $6x - 5y + 2z + 10 = 0$
31. रेखा, $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{z-5}{2}$ तथा समतल $x + y + z = 17$ के प्रतिच्छेदन बिंदु की बिन्दु $(1, 1, 9)$ से दूरी है:
- (1) $2\sqrt{19}$ (2) $19\sqrt{2}$
 (3) 38 (4) $\sqrt{38}$
32. बिंदु $(0, 1, 2)$ से होकर जाने वाली तथा रेखा $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$ के लंबवत् रेखा का समीकरण है:
- (1) $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{3}$ (2) $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{3}$
 (3) $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{-3}$ (4) $\frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{3}$
33. माना दो रेखाएँ जिनकी दिक्कोज्यायें समीकरणों $l+m-n=0$ तथा $l^2 + m^2 - n^2 = 0$ को सन्तुष्ट करती हैं, के बीच एक कोण α है। तो $\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha$ का मान है :
- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{3}{8}$ (3) $\frac{5}{8}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$
34. एक समतल, बिंदुओं A($1, 2, 3$), B($2, 3, 1$) तथा C($2, 4, 2$) से होकर जाता है यदि O मूल बिंदु है तथा P, बिन्दु $(2, -1, 1)$ है, तो इस समतल पर \overrightarrow{OP} के प्रक्षेप की लम्बाई है :
- (1) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (3) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

35. मूल बिन्दु से होकर जानेवाली एक रेखा ' l' , रेखाओं
 $l_1 : \vec{r} = (3+t)\hat{i} + (-1+2t)\hat{j} + (4+2t)\hat{k}$
 $l_2 : \vec{r} = (3+2s)\hat{i} + (3+2s)\hat{j} + (2+s)\hat{k}$
 पर लम्बवत है। यदि ' l_2 ' पर प्रथम अष्टांशक में एक
 बिन्दु (a, b, c) की ' l ' तथा ' l_1 ' के प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु से
 दूरी $\sqrt{17}$ है, तो $18(a+b+c)$ बराबर है _____.
36. माना समतलों $x + 2y + z = 6$ तथा $y + 2z = 4$ के
 प्रतिच्छेदन से प्राप्त रेखा L है। यदि $(3, 2, 1)$ से
 रेखा L पर लम्ब का पाद बिन्दु $P(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ है, तो
 $21(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ का मान बराबर है :
 (1) 142 (2) 68 (3) 136 (4) 102
37. यदि समतल $4x - 5y + 2z = 8$ के सापेक्ष बिन्दु $(1, 3, 5)$ का
 दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब (α, β, γ) है, तो $5(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ बराबर है:
 (1) 47 (2) 43 (3) 39 (4) 41
38. तीन समतलों
 $P_1 : 3x + 15y + 21z = 9$,
 $P_2 : x - 3y - z = 5$ तथा
 $P_3 : 2x + 10y + 14z = 5$
 का विचार कीजिए। तब, निम्न में से कौन सा एक सत्य है ?
 (1) P_1 तथा P_2 समांतर है
 (2) P_1 तथा P_3 समांतर है
 (3) P_2 तथा P_3 समांतर है
 (4) P_1, P_2 तथा P_3 तीनों समांतर है
39. माना बिन्दु $(4, -2, 2)$ से होकर जाने वाले एक समतल
 पर एक बिन्दु $(\lambda, 2, 1)$ है। यदि यह समतल, बिन्दुओं
 $(-2, -21, 29)$ तथा $(-1, -16, 23)$ को मिलाने वाली
 रेखा के लंबवत है, तो $\left(\frac{\lambda}{11}\right)^2 - \frac{4\lambda}{11} - 4$ बराबर
 है _____।

40. यदि $(1, 5, 35), (7, 5, 5), (1, \lambda, 7)$ तथा $(2\lambda, 1, 2)$
 समतलीय हैं, तो λ के सभी संभव मानों का योगफल
 है :
 (1) $\frac{39}{5}$ (2) $-\frac{39}{5}$ (3) $\frac{44}{5}$ (4) $-\frac{44}{5}$
41. माना बिन्दुओं $(42, 0, 0), (0, 42, 0)$ तथा $(0, 0, 42)$
 से होकर जाने वाले समतल P पर (x, y, z) एक
 स्वेच्छ बिन्दु है, तो व्यंजक

$$3 + \frac{x-11}{(y-19)^2(z-12)^2} + \frac{y-19}{(x-11)^2(z-12)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{z-12}{(x-11)^2(y-19)^2} - \frac{x+y+z}{14(x-11)(y-19)(z-12)}$$
 का मान है :
 (1) 0 (2) 3 (3) 39 (4) -45
42. यदि रेखा $L_1 : \frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-b}{4}$, $l \neq 0$ पर,
 बिन्दु $(4, 3, 8)$ से लम्ब का पाद $(3, 5, 7)$ है, तो
 रेखा L_1 तथा रेखा $L_2 : \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ के
 बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी बराबर है :
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ (3) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
43. यदि समतल $x + 2y - 3z + 10 = 0$ से बिन्दु
 $(1, -2, 3)$ की रेखा $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{2-y}{m} = \frac{z+3}{1}$ के समान्तर
 दूरी $\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$ है, तो $|m|$ का मान बराबर है _____।
44. यदि $a > 0$ के लिए, बिन्दुओं $A(a, -2a, 3)$ तथा
 $B(0, 4, 5)$ से समतल $lx + my + nz = 0$ पर लम्बों के
 पाद क्रमशः बिन्दु $C(0, -a, -1)$ तथा D हैं, तो रेखा
 खंड CD की लम्बाई है :
 (1) $\sqrt{31}$ (2) $\sqrt{41}$
 (3) $\sqrt{55}$ (4) $\sqrt{66}$

SOLUTION

1. Official Ans. by NTA (81)

Sol. Equation of plane :

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-0 & z-1 \\ 1-1 & 2 & 1-1 \\ 1-0 & 0-1 & 1+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - z - 2 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = \alpha\hat{i} + \beta\hat{j} + \gamma\hat{k} \parallel \text{to } 3x - z - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [3\alpha - 8 = 0] \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + 2\beta + 3\gamma = 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + 2\gamma = 2 \quad \dots (3)$$

on solving 1, 2 & 3

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = -5, \gamma = 3$$

$$\text{So } (\alpha - \beta + \gamma) = [81]$$

2. Official Ans. by NTA (6)

Sol. If $\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$ and $\vec{r} = \vec{c} + \mu\vec{d}$

then shortest distance between two lines is

$$L = \frac{(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{d})}{|\vec{b} \times \vec{d}|}$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} - \vec{c} = ((\alpha + 4)\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$$

$$\frac{\vec{b} \times \vec{d}}{|\vec{b} \times \vec{d}|} = \frac{(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})}{3}$$

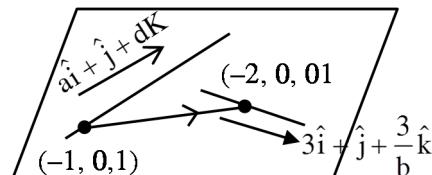
$$\therefore ((\alpha + 4)\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \cdot \frac{(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})}{3} = 9$$

$$\text{or } \alpha = 6$$

3. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{x+1}{a} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{a}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{3/b}$$



lines are Co-planar

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ 3 & 1 & \frac{3}{b} \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -\left(\frac{3}{b} - a\right) - 1(a - 3) = 0$$

$$a - \frac{3}{b} - a + 3 = 0$$

$$b = 1, a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

4. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. Plane p is \perp^r to line

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$$

& passes through pt. (2, 3) equation of plane p

$$2(x-2) + 1(y-3) + 1(z+1) = 0$$

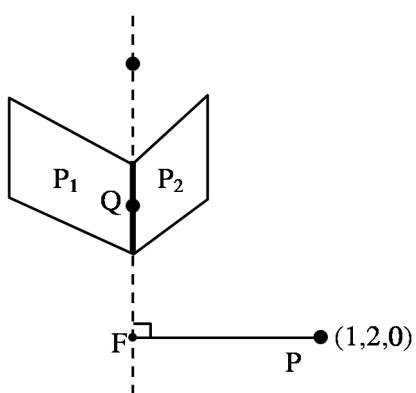
$$2x + y + z - 6 = 0$$

pt (1,2,2) satisfies above equation

5. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. $P_1 : x - y + 2z = 2$

$$P_2 : 2x + y - 3 = 2$$



Let line of Intersection of planes P_1 and P_2 cuts xy plane in point Q .

$\Rightarrow z$ -coordinate of point Q is zero

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} x - y &= 2 \\ \text{and } 2x + y &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}, y = \frac{-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}, 0\right)$$

Vector parallel to the line of intersection

$$\vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

Equation of Line of intersection

$$\frac{x - \frac{4}{3}}{-1} = \frac{y + \frac{2}{3}}{5} = \frac{z - 0}{3} = \lambda \text{ (say)}$$

Let coordinates of foot of perpendicular be

$$F\left(-\lambda + \frac{4}{3}, 5\lambda - \frac{2}{3}, 3\lambda\right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PF} = \left(-\lambda + \frac{1}{3}\right)\hat{i} + \left(5\lambda - \frac{8}{3}\right)\hat{j} + (3\lambda)\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PF} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda - \frac{1}{3} + 25\lambda - \frac{40}{3} + 9\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 35\lambda = \frac{41}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{41}{105}}$$

$$\text{Now, } \alpha = -\lambda + \frac{4}{3}, \beta = 5\lambda - \frac{2}{3}, \gamma = 3\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 7\lambda + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 7\left(\frac{41}{105}\right) + \frac{2}{3}$$

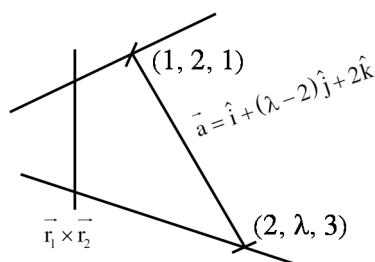
$$= \frac{51}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow 35(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \frac{51}{15} \times 35 = 119$$

6. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

$$\text{Sol. } L_1: \frac{(x-1)}{2} = \frac{(y-2)}{1} = \frac{(z-1)}{3} \quad \vec{r}_1 = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$L_2: \frac{(x-2)}{1} = \frac{y-\lambda}{2} = \frac{z-3}{4} \quad \vec{r}_2 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$



Shortest distance = Projection of \vec{a} on $\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2$

$$= \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2)|}{|\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2|}$$

$$|\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2)| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = |14 - 5\lambda|$$

$$|\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2| = \sqrt{38}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}} = \frac{|14 - 5\lambda|}{\sqrt{38}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |14 - 5\lambda| = 1$$

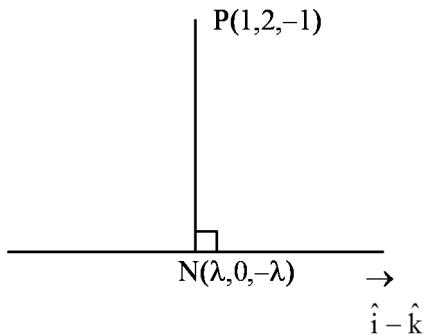
$$\Rightarrow 14 - 5\lambda = 1 \text{ or } 14 - 5\lambda = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{13}{5} \text{ or } 3$$

\therefore Integral value of $\lambda = 3$.

7. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

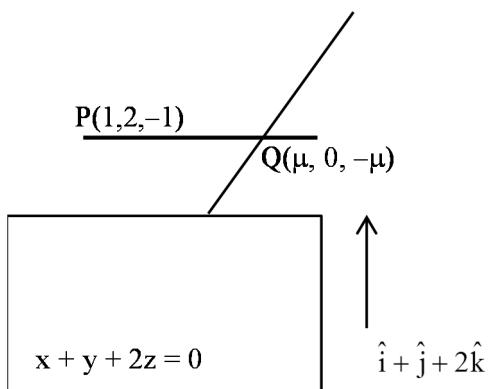
Sol.



$$\overrightarrow{PN} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{k}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N(1, 0, -1)$$

Now,



$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PN} = 2\hat{j} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{PQ} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

8. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} k+1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(k+1)[2-6] - 4[1-9] + 6[2-6] = 0$$

$$k = 1$$

9. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. Normal of req. plane $(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) \times (\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k})$

$$= -2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

Equation of plane

$$-2(x+1) + 1(y-0) - 3(z+2) = 0$$

$$-2x + y - 3z - 8 = 0$$

$$2x - y + 3z + 8 = 0$$

$$a + b + c = 4$$

10. Official Ans. by NTA (5)

Sol. For infinite solutions

$$\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & \alpha \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \alpha \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 3(2 + \alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -2$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & \beta & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$1(1+2\beta) - 2(1+4) - (\beta-2) = 0$$

$$\beta - 7 = 0$$

$$\beta = 7$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 5 \text{ Ans.}$$

11. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $\overrightarrow{BA} = (\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = (\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \times \vec{\ell} = \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k} = -14\hat{i} - \hat{j}(14) + \hat{k}(-14)$$

$$a = 1, b = 1, c = 1$$

$$\text{Plane is } (x-2) + (y-3) + (z+2) = 0$$

$$x + y + z - 3 = 0$$

$$d = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow d^2 = 3$$

12. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. First line is $(\phi + \alpha, 2\phi + 1, 3\phi + 1)$
and second line is $(q\beta + 4, 3q + 6, 3q + 7)$.
For intersection $\phi + \alpha = q\beta + 4$... (i)
 $2\phi + 1 = 3q + 6$... (ii)
 $3\phi + 1 = 3q + 7$... (iii)

for (ii) & (iii) $\phi = 1, q = -1$

So, from (i) $\alpha + \beta = 3$

Now, point of intersection is $(\alpha + 1, 3, 4)$

It lies on the plane.

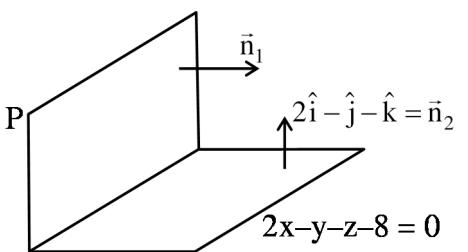
Hence, $\alpha = 5$ & $\beta = -2$

13. Official Ans. by NTA (7)

Sol. $\overline{QR} : -\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y+4}{-1} = \frac{z+5}{-6} = r$
 $\Rightarrow (x, y, z) \equiv (r+3, -r-4, -6r-5)$
Now, satisfying it in the given plane.
We get $r = -2$.
so, required point of intersection is $T(1, -2, 7)$.
Hence, $PT = 7$.

14. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. Equation of plane P can be assumed as



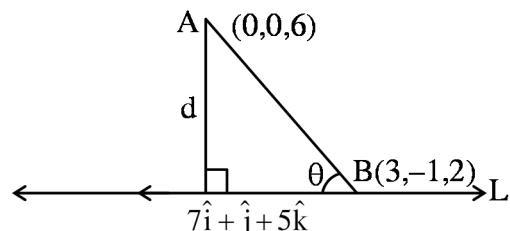
$$\begin{aligned} P : x + 2y + 3z + 1 + \lambda(x - y - z - 6) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow P : (1 + \lambda)x + (2 - \lambda)y + (3 - \lambda)z + 1 - 6\lambda &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 &= (1 + \lambda)\hat{i} + (2 - \lambda)\hat{j} + (3 - \lambda)\hat{k} \\ \therefore \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2(1 + \lambda) - (2 - \lambda) - (3 - \lambda) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2 + 2\lambda - 2 + \lambda - 3 + \lambda &= 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3}{4} \\ \Rightarrow P : \frac{7x}{4} + \frac{5}{4}y + \frac{9z}{4} - \frac{14}{4} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 7x + 5y + 9z &= 14 \\ (0, 1, 1) \text{ lies on } P & \end{aligned}$$

15. Official Ans. by NTA (26)

Sol. $L_1 : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$
for foot of $\perp r$ of $(1, 3, 4)$ on $x - 2y - z - 3 = 0$
 $(1+t) - 2(3-2t) - (4-t) - 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow t = 2$

So foot of $\perp r \triangleq (3, -1, 2)$

& point of intersection of L_1 with plane
is $(-11, -3, -8)$
dr's of L is $\langle 14, 2, 10 \rangle$
 $\cong \langle 7, 1, 5 \rangle$



$$d = AB \sin \theta = \left| \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{7^2 + 1^2 + 5^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 = \frac{1^2 + (43)^2 + (10)^2}{49 + 1 + 25} = 26$$

16. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $(x+y+4z-16) + \lambda(-x+y+z-6) = 0$
Passes through $(1, 2, 3)$
 $-1 + \lambda(-2) \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$2(x+y+4z-16) - (-x+y+z-6) = 0$$

$$3x+y+7z-26 = 0$$

17. Official Ans. by NTA (96)

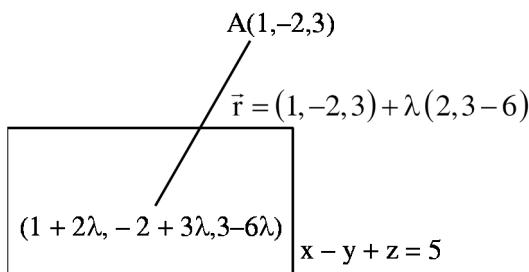
Sol. Containing the line $\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y-1 & z-3 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$9(x+1) - 18(y-1) + 9(z-3) = 0$$

$$x - 2y + z = 0$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{\frac{7+4+13}{6}} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

$$PQ^2 = 96$$

18. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**Sol.**

$$(1+2\lambda) + 2 - 3\lambda + 3 - 6\lambda = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 - 7\lambda = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\text{so, } P = \left(\frac{9}{7}, -\frac{11}{7}, \frac{15}{7} \right)$$

$$AP = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{9}{7}\right)^2 + \left(-2 + \frac{11}{7}\right)^2 + \left(3 - \frac{15}{7}\right)^2}$$

$$AP = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{49}\right) + \frac{9}{49} + \frac{36}{49}} = 1$$

19. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**Sol.** Required equation of plane

$$P_1 + \lambda P_2 = 0$$

$$(x - y - z - 1) + \lambda(2x + y - 3z + 4) = 0$$

Given that its dist. From origin is $\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{|4\lambda - 1|}{\sqrt{(2\lambda + 1)^2 + (\lambda - 1)^2 + (-3\lambda - 1)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 21(4\lambda - 1)^2 = 2(14\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 336\lambda^2 - 168\lambda + 21 = 28\lambda^2 + 16\lambda + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 308\lambda^2 - 184\lambda + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 308\lambda^2 - 154\lambda - 30\lambda + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\lambda - 1)(154\lambda - 15) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{15}{154}$$

for $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ reqd. plane is

$$4x - y - 5z + 2 = 0$$

20. Official Ans. by NTA (1)**Sol.** $n = 2(\ell + m)$

$$\ell m + n(\ell + m) = 0$$

$$\ell m + 2(\ell + m)^2 = 0$$

$$2\ell^2 + 2m^2 + 5m\ell = 0$$

$$2\left(\frac{\ell}{m}\right)^2 + 2 + 5\left(\frac{\ell}{m}\right) = 0.$$

$$2t^2 + 5t + 2 = 0$$

$$(t + 2)(2t + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -2; -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(i) \frac{\ell}{m} = -2$$

$$\frac{n}{m} = -2$$

$$(-2m, m, -2m)$$

$$(-2, 1, -2)$$

$$(ii) \frac{\ell}{m} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = -2\ell$$

$$(\ell, -2\ell, -2\ell)$$

$$(1, -2, -2)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-2 - 2 + 4}{\sqrt{9} \sqrt{9}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

21. Official Ans. by NTA (72)**Sol.** Since R(3, 5, γ) lies on the plane $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$.

Therefore, $6 - 5 + \gamma + 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = -4$$

Now,

dr's of line QS

$$\text{are } 2, -1, 1$$

equation of line QS is

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{z-4}{1} = \lambda \text{ (say)}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(2\lambda + 1, -\lambda + 3, \lambda + 4)$$

F lies in the plane

$$\Rightarrow 2(2\lambda + 1) - (-\lambda + 3) + (\lambda + 4) + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\lambda + 2 + \lambda - 3 + \lambda + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1.$$

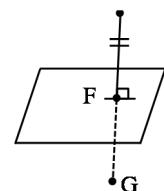
$$\Rightarrow F(-1, 4, 3)$$

Since, F is mid-point of QS.

Therefore, co-ordinates of S are (-3, 5, 2).

$$\text{So, } SR = \sqrt{36 + 0 + 36} = \sqrt{72}$$

$$SR^2 = 72.$$



22. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. Equation of plane is

$$\begin{aligned}3x - 2y + 4z - 7 + \lambda(x + 5y - 2z + 9) &= 0 \\(3 + \lambda)x + (5\lambda - 2)y + (4 - 2\lambda)z + 9\lambda - 7 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

passing through $(1, 4, -3)$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + \lambda + 20\lambda - 8 - 12 + 6\lambda + 9\lambda - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$

\Rightarrow equation of plane is

$$-11x - 4y - 8z + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -23$$

23. Official Ans. by NTA (61)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z+1}{6} = \lambda$$

$$x = 2\lambda + 1, y = 3\lambda + 2, z = 6\lambda - 1$$

for point of intersection of line & plane

$$2(2\lambda + 1) - (3\lambda + 2) + (6\lambda - 1) = 6$$

$$7\lambda = 7 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

point : $(3, 5, 5)$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{distance})^2 &= (3+1)^2 + (5+1)^2 + (5-2)^2 \\&= 16 + 36 + 9 = 61\end{aligned}$$

24. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

$$\text{Sol. } P_1 : 2x + 3y + 2z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$P_2 : x - 2y + z = 0$$

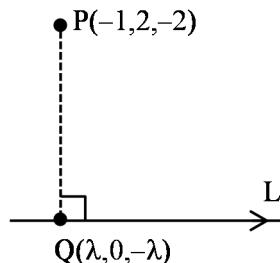
$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_2 = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

Direction vector of line L which is line of intersection of P_1 & P_2

$$\vec{r} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = 7\hat{i} - 7\hat{k}$$

DR's of L are $(1, 0, -1)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Equation of L : } \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{-1} = \lambda$$



$$\text{DR's of } \overrightarrow{PQ} = (\lambda + 1, -2, 2 - \lambda)$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{PQ} \perp \vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(1) + (-2)(0) + (2 - \lambda)(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow Q\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$$

25. Official Ans. by NTA (7)

Sol. Point $(2, 2, -2)$ also lies on given plane

$$\text{So } 2 + 3 \times 2 - 2(-2) + \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 6 + 4 + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -12$$

$$\text{Also } \alpha \times 1 - 5 \times 3 + 2 \times -2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - 15 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 19$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 19 - 12 = 7$$

26. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

$$\text{Sol. } P_1 : x - 2y - 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$P_2 : 2x - 3y - 6z + 1 = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{x-2y-2z+1}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} \right| = \left| \frac{2x-3y-6z+1}{\sqrt{2^2+3^2+6^2}} \right|$$

$$\frac{x-2y-2z+1}{3} = \pm \frac{2x-3y-6z+1}{7}$$

$$\text{Since } a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 20 > 0$$

\therefore Negative sign will give acute bisector

$$7x - 14y - 14z + 7 = -[6x - 9y - 18z + 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x - 23y - 32z + 10 = 0$$

$$\left(-2, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ satisfy it } \therefore \text{Ans (2)}$$

27. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $3y - 2z - 1 = 0 = 3x - z + 4$

$$3y - 2z - 1 = 0 \quad \text{D.R's} \Rightarrow (0, 3, -2)$$

$$3x - z + 4 = 0 \quad \text{D.R's} \Rightarrow (3, -1, 0)$$

Let DR's of given line are a, b, c

Now $3b - 2c = 0$ & $3a - c = 0$

$$\therefore 6a = 3b = 2c$$

$$a : b : c = 3 : 6 : 9$$

Any pt on line

$$3K - 1, 6K + 1, 9K + 1$$

Now $3(3K - 1) + 6(6K + 1)1 + 9(9K + 1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{3}$$

Point on line $\Rightarrow (0, 3, 4)$

Given point $(2, -1, 6)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Distance} = \sqrt{4+16+4} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

Option (3)

28. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. $P(9, 6, 9)$

$$\frac{x-3}{7} = \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z-1}{-9}$$

$$Q = (20, b, -a - 9)$$

$$\frac{\frac{20+a}{2}-3}{7} = \frac{\frac{b+6}{2}-2}{5} = \frac{-\frac{9}{2}-1}{-9}$$

$$\frac{14+9}{14} = \frac{b+2}{10} = \frac{a+2}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -56 \text{ and } b = -32$$

$$\Rightarrow |a+b| = 88$$

29. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. $\frac{x-\lambda}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z-0}{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y+2\lambda}{1} = \frac{z-\lambda}{1}$$

$$\text{Shortest distance} = \frac{(a_2 - a_1) \cdot (b_1 \times b_2)}{|b_1 \times b_2|}$$

$$b_1 \times b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \hat{j}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \hat{k}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \hat{i} - \frac{3}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{k} = \frac{2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{2}$$

$$\frac{b_1 \times b_2}{|b_1 \times b_2|} = \frac{2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\frac{(a_2 - a_1) \cdot (b_1 \times b_2)}{|b_1 \times b_2|} = \left(-\lambda\hat{i} + \left(-2\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \right)\hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

$$= \left| \frac{-2\lambda + 6\lambda - \frac{3}{2} + \lambda}{\sqrt{14}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left| 5\lambda - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$5\lambda = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$5\lambda = 5, -2$$

$$\lambda = 1, -\frac{2}{5}$$

30. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. Normal vector :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -11\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 17\hat{k}$$

So drs of normal to the required plane is

$\langle 11, 1, 17 \rangle$

plane passes through $(1, 2, -3)$

So eqn of plane :

$$11(x - 1) + 1(y - 2) + 17(z + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x + y + 17z + 38 = 0$$

31. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

$$\text{Sol. Let } \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{z-5}{2} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + t, y = 2t + 4, z = 2t + 5$$

for point of intersection with $x + y + z = 17$

$$3 + t + 2t + 4 + 2t + 5 = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow 5t = 5 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

\Rightarrow point of intersection is $(4, 6, 7)$

distance between $(1, 1, 9)$ and $(4, 6, 7)$

$$\text{is } \sqrt{9+25+4} = \sqrt{38}$$

32. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-2} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x, y, z) = (2r + 1, 3r - 1, -2r + 1)$$

Since, $\overrightarrow{QP} \perp (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$

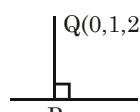
$$\Rightarrow 4r + 2 + 9r - 6 + 4r + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{21}{17}, \frac{-11}{17}, \frac{13}{17}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = \frac{21\hat{i} - 28\hat{j} - 21\hat{k}}{17}$$

$$\text{So, } \overrightarrow{QP} : \frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$

**33. Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

Sol. $n = \ell + m$

$$\text{Now, } \ell^2 + m^2 = n^2 = (\ell + m)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\ell m = 0$$

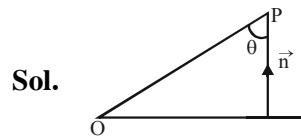
$$\text{If } \ell = 0 \Rightarrow m = n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{And, If } m = 0 \Rightarrow n = \ell = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

So, direction cosines of two lines are

$$\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\text{Thus, } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

34. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

$$\text{Normal to plane } \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{6+1+1}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{11}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{66}} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{66}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Projection of } \overrightarrow{OP} \text{ on plane} = |\overrightarrow{OP}| \sin \theta$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$$

option (3)

35. Official Ans. by NTA (44)

Sol. $\ell_1 : \vec{r} = (3+t)\hat{i} + (-1+2t)\hat{j} + (4+2t)\hat{k}$

$$\ell_2 : \vec{r} = (3+2s)\hat{i} + (3+2s)\hat{j} + (4+s)\hat{k}$$

DR of $\ell_1 \equiv (1, 2, 2)$

DR of $\ell_2 \equiv (2, 2, 1)$

DR of ℓ (line \perp to ℓ_1 & ℓ_2)

$$= (-2, 3, -2)$$

$$\therefore \ell : \vec{r} = -2\mu\hat{i} + 3\mu\hat{j} - 2\mu\hat{k}$$

for intersection of ℓ & ℓ_1

$$3+t = -2\mu$$

$$-1+2t = 3\mu$$

$$4+2t = -2\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -1 \text{ & } \lambda = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{Point of intersection } P \equiv (2, -3, 2)$$

Let point on ℓ_2 be Q $(3+2s, 3+2s, 2+s)$

$$\text{Given } PQ = \sqrt{17} \quad \Rightarrow (PQ)^2 = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow (2s+1)^2 + (6+2s)^2 + (s)^2 = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow 9s^2 + 28s + 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -2, -\frac{10}{9}$$

$s \neq -2$ as point lies on 1st octant.

$$\therefore a = 3 + 2\left(-\frac{10}{9}\right) = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$b = 3 + 2\left(-\frac{10}{9}\right) = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$c = 2 + \left(-\frac{10}{9}\right) = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\therefore 18(a+b+c) = 18\left(\frac{22}{9}\right) = 44$$

36. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. $x + 2y + z = 6$

$$(y + 2z = 4) \times 2$$

$$x - 3z = -2 \Rightarrow x = 3z - 2 \Rightarrow y = 4 - 2z$$

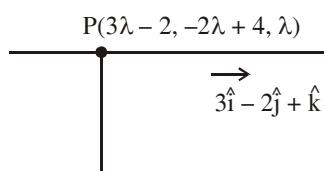
$$\frac{x+2}{3} = z$$

$$\frac{y-4}{-2} = z$$

\Rightarrow line of intersection of two planes is

$$\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{-2} = z = \lambda \quad (\text{Let})$$

$\therefore AP \perp^{\text{ar}}$ to line



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AP} \cdot (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 0$$

$$(3\lambda - 5) \cdot 3 + (-2\lambda + 2) \cdot (-2) + (\lambda - 1) \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$9\lambda - 15 + 4\lambda - 4 + \lambda - 1 = 0$$

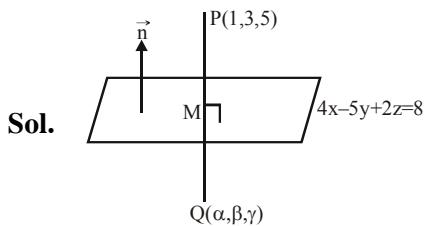
$$14\lambda = 20$$

$$\lambda = \frac{10}{7} \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{16}{7}, \frac{8}{7}, \frac{10}{7}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{16+8+10}{7} = \frac{34}{7}$$

$$21(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 102$$

37. Official Ans. by NTA (1)



Sol.

Point Q is image of point P w.r.to plane, M is mid point of P and Q, lies in plane

$$M\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}, \frac{3+\beta}{2}, \frac{5+\gamma}{2}\right)$$

$$4x - 5y + 2z = 8$$

$$4\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right) - 5\left(\frac{3+\beta}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{5+\gamma}{2}\right) = 8 \quad \dots(1)$$

Also PQ perpendicular to the plane

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \vec{n}$$

$$\frac{\alpha-1}{4} = \frac{\beta-3}{-5} = \frac{\gamma-5}{2} = k \quad (\text{let})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 1+4k \\ \beta &= 3-5k \\ \gamma &= 5+2k \end{aligned} \quad \dots(2)$$

use (2) in (1)

$$2(1+4k) - 5\left(\frac{6-5k}{2}\right) + (10+2k) = 8$$

$$k = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{from (2)} \quad \alpha = \frac{13}{5}, \beta = 1, \gamma = \frac{29}{5}$$

$$5(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 13 + 5 + 29 = 47$$

38. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

$$\text{Sol. } P_1 : x + 5y + 7z = 3,$$

$$P_2 : x - 3y - z = 5$$

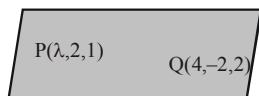
$$P_3 : x + 5y + 7z = \frac{5}{2}$$

so P_1 and P_3 are parallel.

39. Official Ans. by NTA (8)

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} A(-2, -21, 29) \\ B(-1, -16, 33) \end{cases}$$



$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}) \cdot ((4-\lambda)\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - \lambda - 20 - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -22$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\lambda}{11}\right)^2 - \frac{4\lambda}{11} - 4 = 4 + 8 - 4 = 8$$

40. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

$$\text{Sol. } A(1, 5, 35), B(7, 5, 5), C(1, \lambda, 7), D(2\lambda, 1, 2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = 6\hat{i} - 30\hat{k}, \overrightarrow{BC} = -6\hat{i}(\lambda - 5)\hat{j} + 2\hat{k},$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = (2\lambda - 1)\hat{i} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$$

Points are coplanar

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & -30 \\ -6 & \lambda - 5 & 2 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 6(-5\lambda + 25 - 2 + 2\lambda)$$

$$-30(-6 + 6\lambda - (2\lambda^2 - \lambda - 10\lambda + 5))$$

$$= 6(-3\lambda + 23) - 30(-2\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 5 - 6 + 6\lambda)$$

$$= 6(-3\lambda + 23) - 30(-2\lambda^2 + 17\lambda - 11)$$

$$= 6(-3\lambda + 23 + 10\lambda^2 - 85\lambda + 55)$$

$$= 6(10\lambda^2 - 88\lambda + 78) = 12(5\lambda^2 - 44\lambda + 39)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 12(5\lambda^2 - 44\lambda + 39)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \frac{44}{5}$$

41. Official Ans by NTA (2)

Sol. Plane passing through (42, 0, 0), (0, 42, 0), (0, 0, 42)

From intercept form, equation of plane is

$$x + y + z = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 11) + (y - 19) + (z - 12) = 0$$

$$\text{let } a = x - 11, b = y - 19, c = z - 12$$

$$a + b + c = 0$$

Now, given expression is

$$3 + \frac{a}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{b}{a^2 c^2} + \frac{c}{a^2 b^2} - \frac{42}{14abc}$$

$$3 + \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

$$\text{If } a + b + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$$

$$\Rightarrow 3$$

42. Official Ans by NTA (2)

Sol. (3,5,7) satisfy the line L_1

$$\frac{3-a}{\ell} = \frac{5-2}{3} = \frac{7-b}{4}$$

$$\frac{3-a}{\ell} = 1 \quad \& \quad \frac{7-b}{4} = 1$$

$$a + \ell = 3 \quad \dots(1) \quad \& \quad b = 3 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = <4, 3, 8> - <3, 5, 7>$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = <1, -2, 1>$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = <\ell, 3, 4>$$

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \ell - 6 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \ell = 2$$

$$a + \ell = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$L_1 : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$

$$L_2 : \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$$

$$A = <1, 2, 3>$$

$$B = <2, 4, 5>$$

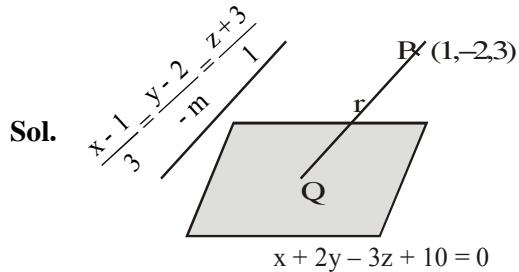
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = <1, 2, 2>$$

$$\vec{p} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{q} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$\text{Shortest distance} = \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{q})}{|\vec{p} \times \vec{q}|} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

43. Official Ans by NTA (2)

$$\text{DC of line} \equiv \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}, \frac{-m}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}} \right)$$

$$Q \equiv \left(1 + \frac{3r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}, -2 + \frac{-mr}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}, 3 + \frac{r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}} \right)$$

$$Q \text{ lies on } x + 2y - 3z + 10 = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{3r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}} - 4 - \frac{2mr}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}} - 9 - \frac{3r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}} + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}(3 - 2m - 3) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{m^2 + 10}}(-2m) = 2$$

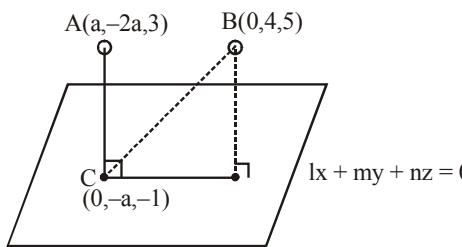
$$r^2 m^2 = m^2 + 10$$

$$\frac{7}{2}m^2 = m^2 + 10 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{2}m^2 = 10 \Rightarrow m^2 = 4$$

$$|m| = 2$$

44. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol.



$$C \text{ lies on plane} \Rightarrow -ma - n = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = -\frac{1}{a} \dots(1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{CA} \parallel l\hat{i} + m\hat{j} + n\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{a-0}{l} = \frac{-a}{m} = \frac{4}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = -\frac{a}{4} \dots(2)$$

From (1) & (2)

$$-\frac{1}{a} = \frac{-a}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad (\text{since } a > 0)$$

$$\text{From (2)} \quad \frac{m}{n} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{Let } m = -t \Rightarrow n = 2t$$

$$\frac{2}{l} = \frac{-2}{-t} \Rightarrow l = t$$

$$\text{So plane : } t(x - y + 2z) = 0$$

$$BD = \sqrt{\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}}} = \sqrt{6} \quad C \equiv (0, -2, -1)$$

$$CD = \sqrt{BC^2 - BD^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0^2 + 6^2 + 6^2) - (\sqrt{6})^2} \\ = \sqrt{66}$$

45. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

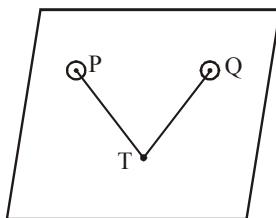
Sol. $P(3, -1, 2)$ $Q(1, 2, -4)$

$$\overrightarrow{PR} \parallel 4\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{QS} \parallel -2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

dr's of normal to the plane containing
P, T & Q will be proportional to :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\therefore \frac{\ell}{0} = \frac{m}{4} = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{For point, T : } \overrightarrow{PT} = \frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{2} = \lambda$$

$$\overrightarrow{QT} = \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+4}{-2} = \mu$$

$$T : (4\lambda + 3, -\lambda - 1, 2\lambda + 2)$$

$$\equiv (2\mu + 1, \mu + 2, -2\mu - 4)$$

$$4\lambda + 3 = -2\mu + 1 \Rightarrow 2\lambda + \mu = -1$$

$$\lambda + \mu = -3 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\& \mu = -5 \quad \lambda + \mu = -3 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\text{So point T : } (11, -3, 6)$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (11\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \pm \left(\frac{2\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \sqrt{5}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (11\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \pm (2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = 11\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

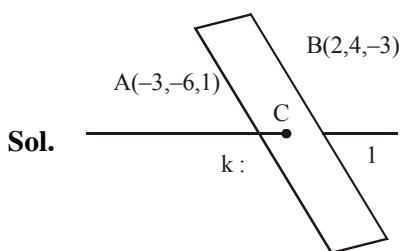
or

$$9\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = \sqrt{121 + 1 + 49} = \sqrt{171}$$

or

$$\sqrt{81 + 25 + 25} = \sqrt{131}$$

46. Official Ans. by NTA (3)**Sol.**

Point C is

$$\left(\frac{2k-3}{k+1}, \frac{4k-6}{k+1}, \frac{-3k+1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y+4}{2} = \frac{z+2}{3}$$

$$l x + m y + n z = 0$$

$$l(-1) + m(2) + n(3) = 0$$

$$-l + 2m + 3n = 0 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

It also satisfy point (1, -4, -2)

$$l - 4m - 2n = 0 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

Solving (1) and (2)

$$2m + 3n = 4m + 2n$$

$$n = 2m$$

$$l - 4m - 4m = 0$$

$$l = 8m$$

$$\frac{l}{8} = \frac{m}{1} = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$l : m : n = 8 : 1 : 2$$

$$\text{Plane is } 8x + y + 2z = 0$$

It will satisfy point C

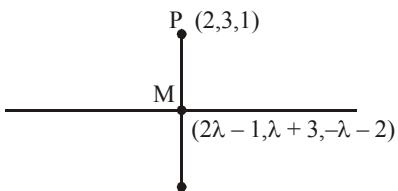
$$8\left(\frac{2k-3}{k+1}\right) + \left(\frac{4k-6}{k+1}\right) + 2\left(\frac{-3k+1}{k+1}\right) = 0$$

$$16k - 24 + 4k - 6 - 6k + 2 = 0$$

$$14k = 28 \quad \therefore k = 2$$

47. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

$$\text{Sol. Line } \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z+2}{-1}$$



$$\overrightarrow{PM} = (2\lambda - 3, \lambda, -\lambda - 3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PM} \perp (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k})$$

$$4\lambda - 6 + \lambda + \lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore M \equiv \left(0, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{-5}{2} \right)$$

∴ Reflection (-2, 4, -6)

$$\text{Plane : } \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-1 & z+1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(-10+3) - (y-1)(15-4) + (z+1)(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -7x + 14 - 11y + 11 - z - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x + 11y + z = 24$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 7, \beta = 11, \gamma = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 19 \quad \text{Option (2)}$$

48. Official Ans. by NTA (0)**Sol.** Let point P is (α, β, γ)

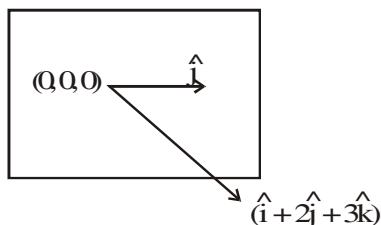
$$\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\ell\alpha - n\gamma}{\sqrt{\ell^2 + n^2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha - 2\beta + \gamma}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^2 = 9$$

Locus is

$$\frac{(x+y+z)^2}{3} + \frac{(\ell x - nz)^2}{\ell^2 + n^2} + \frac{(x-2y+z)^2}{6} = 9$$

$$x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ell^2}{\ell^2 + n^2} \right) + y^2 + z^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n^2}{\ell^2 + n^2} \right) + 2zx \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ell n}{\ell^2 + n^2} \right) - 9 = 0$$

Since its given that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ After solving $\ell = n$

49. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**Sol.**

$$\vec{n} = \hat{j} \times (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$$

$$= -3\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\text{So, } (-3)(x-1) + 0(y-2) + (1)(z-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3x + z = 0$$

Option 4

Alternate :

Required plane is

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - z = 0$$

50. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**Sol.** Required plane is

$$p_1 + \lambda p_2 = (2 + 3\lambda)x - (7 + 5\lambda)y$$

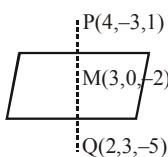
$$+ (4 + 4\lambda)z - 3 + 11\lambda = 0;$$

which is satisfied by $(-2, 1, 3)$.

$$\text{Hence, } \lambda = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Thus, plane is } 15x - 47y + 28z - 7 = 0$$

$$\text{So, } 2a + b + c - 7 = 4$$

51. Official Ans. by NTA (28)**Sol.**

$$\text{Plane is } 1(x-3) - 3(y-0) + 3(z+2) = 0$$

$$x - 3y + 3z + 3 = 0$$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)_{\min} = 28$$

52. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**Sol.** Let plane is $x - 2y + 2z + \lambda = 0$

distance from $(1,2,3) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\lambda + 3|}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, -6$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = -2, c = 2, d = -6 \text{ or } 0$$

$$b - d = 4 \text{ or } -2, c - a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 4 \text{ or } -2$$

53. Official Ans. by NTA (38)

$$\text{Sol. Equation of plane is } \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y+6 & z+5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Now $(1, -1, \alpha)$ lies on it so

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & \alpha+5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 5\alpha + 38 = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha| = 38$$