

FSC Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	A. Integration B. Integrand C. Constant of integration D. None of these
2	Question Image	A. tan x + c Btan x + c C. sec x + c Dsec x + c
3	The general solution of differential equation of order n contains n arbitrary constants, which can be determined by initial value conditions.	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2 D. n
4	Question Image	C. 2 D. 1
5	The technique or method to find such a function whose derivative is given involves the inverse process of differentiation called:	A. Differentiation B. Integration C. Differential D. None of these
6	Question Image	A. integration by parts B. definite integral C. Differentation D. None of these
7	Question Image	A. e ^{-x} sin x + c Be ^{-x} sin x + c C. e ^{-x} cosx + c De ^{-x} sin x + c
8	Question Image	A. equal to each other B. not equal to each C. nearly equal to each other D. none of these
9	Question Image	A. cos x + c B cos x + c C. sin x + c Dsin x + c
10	If y = sin x then dy =	A. cosy dx B. cos x C. cosx dx D. cos xdy
11	Question Image	
12	Question Image	A. f(x) B. ln f(x) C. f'(x) D. ln f'(x)
13	Question Image	A. domain B. range C. lower limit D. upper limit
14	Question Image	A. e ^{2x} sin x + c B. e ^{2x} cosx + c Ce ^{2x} sin x + c De ^{2x} cosx + c
15	An integral of 3x ² is:	A. x ³ +c B. 3 C. 6x D. x ^{2+c}
16	Question Image	A. Integration by parts B. Definite integral C. Differentiation D. None of these

20			
If the upper limit is a constant and the lower limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: If the upper limit is a constant and the lower limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: Outper limit Outper limit Outper limit	17	Question Image	B. Differential C. Integral
If the upper limit is a constant and the lower limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of Cover limit	18	Area between x-axis and the curve:	
20 Question image	19		B. y C. lower limit
21 Question image 22 Question image 23 If the graph of f is entirely above the x-axis, then the definite integral is	20	Question Image	B. 1 C. 2
Question image 23 If the graph of fis entirely above the x-axis, then the definite integral is	21	Question Image	B In sin x C. In cos x
If the graph of f is entirely above the x-axis, then the definite integral is Section C. Negative C. Negat	22	Question Image	B. Integration w.r.t.x.C. Differentiation
24 Question Image	23	If the graph of f is entirely above the x-axis, then the definite integral is:	B. Positive or negative C. Negative
25 Question Image B. 42 C. 48 D. 12 26 Question Image A 0 I. 20 D. 4 27 Question Image A cot x B. 1 C. 2 D. 4 28 Question Image B cot x C. cose x cot x D cot x D cose x cot x D cot x D cose x cot x D cot x D cot x D cose x cot x D co	24	Question Image	B. In cosec x - cot x + c C. In sec x - tan x + c
A. 0 B. 1 C. D. 4 28 Question Image A cot x B cot x C. cosec x cot x D cot x D cosec x cot x D co	25	Question Image	B. 42 C. 48
27 Question Image 28 Question Image 29 If the lower limit is a constant and the upper limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: 29 If the graph of f is entirely below the x-axis, then the definite integral is: 30 If the graph of f is entirely below the x-axis, then the definite integral is: 31 If y = x^2 + 1 x changes from 3 to 3.02 then dy = & A 0.1204	26	Question Image	
28 Question Image B - cot × C. cosec x cot x D. cosec x	27	Question Image	B. 1 C. 2
If the lower limit is a constant and the upper limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: A	28	Question Image	B cot x C. cosec x cot x
30 If the graph of f is entirely below the x-axis, then the definite integral is: B. Positive or negative C. Negative D. Positive and negative A. 0.1204 B12 C02 D. 1.2 A. In sec x + tan x + c D. In cosec x - cot x + c C. In sec x - tan x + c D. In cosec x + cot x + c D. In cosec x + cot x + c D. In cosec x + cot x + c D. Definite integral C. Differential D. Definite integral A. a cosec (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b) C. e ^{ax A. e^{ax Sup>ax Sup>ax Sup>ax C. e^{ax Sup>f(x) C. e^{ax Sup>f(x)}}}}</sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup></sup>	29		B. y C. lower limit
31 If $y = x^2 + 1$ x changes from 3 to 3.02 then $dy =$ B12 C02 D. 1.2 32 Question Image	30	If the graph of f is entirely below the x-axis, then the definite integral is:	B. Positive or negative C. Negative
32Question ImageB. In $ \csc x - \cot x + c$ C. In $ \sec x - \tan x + c$ D. In $ \csc x + \cot x + c$ 33Question ImageA. Integral B. Indefinite integral C. Differential D. Definite integral34Question ImageA. a $\csc (ax + b)$ D. $\cot (ax + b)$ 35Question ImageA. e ^{ax} B. $f(x)$ C. e ^{ax} $f(x)$	31	If y = x ² + 1 x changes from 3 to 3.02 then dy =	B12 C02
33 Question Image B. Indefinite integral C. Differential D. Definite integral A. a cosec (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b) A. e ^{ax} B. Indefinite integral C. Differential D. Definite integral A. a cosec (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b) C. e ^{ax} f(x)	32	Question Image	B. In cosec x - cot x + c C. In sec x - tan x + c
D. cot (ax + b) A. e ^{ax} B. f(x) C. e ^{ax} f(x)	33	Question Image	B. Indefinite integral C. Differential
35 Question Image B. f(x) C. e ^{ax} f(x)	34	Question Image	A. a cosec (ax + b) D. cot (ax + b)
17. Commeda e nancionos	35	Question Image	B. f(x)

36	The term dy (or df) = f'(x) dx is called the of the depend	A. Differentiation B. Integration C. Differential D. None of these
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