

ICS Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 3 Test Online

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. Integral B. Indefinite integral C. Differential D. Definite integral |
| 2 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. equal to each other B. not equal to each C. nearly equal to each other D. none of these |
| 3 | The term dy (or df) = $f'(x) dx$ is called the _____ of the dependent variable y . | A. Differentiation B. Integration C. Differential D. None of these |
| 4 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 4 |
| 5 | If the graph of f is entirely above the x -axis, then the definite integral is _____: | A. Positive B. Positive or negative C. Negative D. Positive and negative |
| 6 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. equal to each other B. not equal to each other C. nearly equal to each other D. None of these |
| 7 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 8 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. $e^{-x} \sin x + c$ B. $-e^{-x} \sin x + c$ C. $e^{-x} \cos x + c$ D. $-e^{-x} \sin x + c$ |
| 9 | If the graph of f is entirely below the x -axis, then the definite integral is: | A. Positive B. Positive or negative C. Negative D. Positive and negative |
| 10 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. $\ln \sec x + \tan x + c$ B. $\ln \operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x + c$ C. $\ln \sec x - \tan x + c$ D. $\ln \operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x + c$ |
| 11 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. $\ln \sec x + \tan x + c$ B. $\ln \operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x + c$ C. $\ln \sec x - \tan x + c$ D. $\ln \operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x + c$ |
| 12 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 |
| 13 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. integration by parts B. definite integral C. Differentation D. None of these |
| 14 | If the upper limit is a constant and the lower limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: | A. x B. y C. lower limit D. upper limit |
| 15 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. $f(x)$ B. $\ln f(x) $ C. $f'(x)$ D. $\ln f'(x) $ |
| 16 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. Integration B. Integration w.r.t.x C. Differentiation |

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| 17 |  | A. $\cot x$ B. $-\cot x$ C. $\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$ D. $-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$ |
| 18 |  | A. $\tan x + c$ B. $-\tan x + c$ C. $\sec x + c$ D. $-\sec x + c$ |
| 19 | If the lower limit is a constant and the upper limit is a variable, then the integral is a function of: | A. x B. y C. lower limit D. upper limit |
| 20 |  | A. 36 B. 42 C. 48 D. 12 |