

## NAT I Engineering Mathematics

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | The number of ways in which we can courier 5 packets to 10 cities is   | A. $2 \times 5^{10}$<br>B. $5^{10}$<br>C. $10^5$<br>D. $2^{10}$                              |
| 2  | $\int \sec(ax + b) \tan(ax + b) dx =$ _____  | A. $\sec(ax + b)/a$<br>B. $\sec^2(ax + b)/2$<br>C. $\sec(ax + b)/x$<br>D. $1/2$              |
| 3  | If $Z_1 = \sqrt{-36}$ , $Z_2 = \sqrt{-25}$ , $Z_3 = \sqrt{-16}$ , then what is the sum of $Z_1$ , $Z_2$ and $Z_3$ ?                              | A. $\sqrt{3} i$<br>B. $\sqrt{7}$<br>C. $-2-1$<br>D. $\sqrt{5}$                               |
| 4  | The center of a circle of radius 10 is on the origin which of the following points lies with in the circle                                       | A. (10,0)<br>B. (8,8)<br>C. (8,4)<br>D. (0,10)   |
| 5  | What is the period of $\cot x$ ?   | A. $2\pi$<br>B. $\pi$<br>C. $\pi/2$<br>D. $4\pi$   |
| 6  | $1+2+3+\dots+n=?$  | A. $n(n+1)/2$<br>B. $n+1/2$<br>C. $n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$<br>D. $n^3$                               |
| 7  | $\cos^{-1} x =$  | A. $\sin^{-1} x$<br>B. $\sin^{-1} x$<br>C. $\pi/2 - \sin^{-1} x$<br>D. $\pi/2 + \sin^{-1} x$ |
| 8  | The multiplicative inverse of $x$ such that $x = 0$ is   | A. $-x$<br>B. does not exist<br>C. $1/x$<br>D. 0   |
| 9  | If $Z = (1,2)$ . then $Z^{-1} = ?$   | A. (0.2, 0.4)<br>B. (-0.2, 0.4)<br>C. (0.2, -0.4)<br>D. (-0.2, -0.4)                         |
| 10 | $\tan(\pi + \tan^{-1} x) = ?$  | A. $\tan x$<br>B. $x$<br>C. $-x$<br>D. $\cot^{-1} x$   |
| 11 | Corola available in 5 models 8 colours and 3 sizes how many Corola must a local dealer have on hand in order to have one of each kind available? | A. 24<br>B. 120<br>C. 16<br>D. 39  |
| 12 | $d/dx a^x$ is  | A. $xa^{x-1}$<br>B. $a^{x-1}$<br>C. $x \ln a$<br>D. $a^x \ln a$                              |
| 13 | $d/dx (\sqrt{x}) =$  | A. $2\sqrt{x}$<br>B. $1/\sqrt{x}$<br>C. $1/2\sqrt{x}$<br>D. None of these                    |
| 14 | The line joining (1,3) to (a,b) has unit gradient then   | A. $a-b = -2$<br>B. $a+b = 0$<br>C. $a-b = 5$<br>D. $2a + 3b = 1$                            |
| 15 | Which of the following is the solution of $\cot^2 x = 1/\sqrt{3}$  | A. $\pi/5$<br>B. $\pi/3$<br>C. $\pi/7$<br>D. $\pi/9$   |

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| 16 | $\sin^{-1} x = ?$  | A. $\pi/2 - \sin^{-1} x$<br>B. $\pi/2 - \cos^{-1} x$<br>C. $-\sin^{-1} x$<br>D. $-\cos^{-1} x$   |
| 17 | $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{3}/2 = ?$   | A. $2\pi/3$<br>B. $\pi/2$<br>C. $\pi/3$<br>D. $\pi/5$  |
| 18 | For which of the following ordered pairs (s,t) is $s + t > 0$ and $s - t < -3$ ?           | A. (3,2)<br>B. (2,3)<br>C. (1,8)<br>D. (0,3)   |
| 19 | Which is not included in the domain of $\cos^{-1} x$                                       | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. 2  |
| 20 | The curves $y = x^2$ , $y = x$ intersect at  | A. (0,0), (1,1)<br>B. (2,4)<br>C. (0,1), (2,4)<br>D. (0,3), (-1,1)   |
| 21 | If $-1 < x < 0$ , which of the following statement must be true?                           | A. $x < x^2 < 2x$<br>B. $x < x^2 < 3x$<br>C. $x^2 < 2x < 3x$<br>D. $x^2 < 3x < 2x$   |
| 22 | If $f(x) = x/x^2 - 4$ then which is not included in the domain of $f(x)$                   | A. 0<br>B. -2<br>C. 1<br>D. 4  |
| 23 | $\sqrt{23}$ is   | A. A rational number<br>B. An irrational number<br>C. An even integer<br>D. A factor of 36   |
| 24 | If $x < y$ , $2x = A$ and $2y = B$ then  | A. $A = B$<br>B. $A < B$<br>C. $A < X$<br>D. $B < y$   |
| 25 | In which quadrant is the solution of the equation $\sin x - 1 = 0$                         | A. II quadrants<br>B. II and III quadrants<br>C. III and IV quadrants<br>D. I quadrant   |
| 26 | The difference of two consecutive terms of an A.P is called                                | A. Zero<br>B. One<br>C. Four<br>D. Infinite  |
| 27 | If a rectangle has an area $81x^2$ and length of $27x$ . then what is its width?           | A. $3x$<br>B. $9x$<br>C. $3x^2$<br>D. $9x^2$   |
| 28 | If the vector $2i+4j-2k$ and $2i+6j+xk$ are perpendicular then $x=$                        | A. 4<br>B. 8<br>C. 14<br>D. 7  |
| 29 | Derivative of strictly increasing function is always                                       | A. Zero<br>B. Positive<br>C. Negative<br>D. Both A and B   |
| 30 | If $f(x) : A \rightarrow B$ and $g(x) : A \rightarrow B$ then $\text{Dom}[f(x) + g(x)]$ is | A. $\text{Dom } f(x) \cap \text{Dom } g(x)$<br>B. $\text{Dom } f(x) \cup \text{Dom } g(x)$<br>C. $[\text{Dom } f(x)]^2 - [\text{Dom } g(x)]^2$<br>D. $[\text{Dom } g(x)]^2 - [\text{Dom } f(x)]^2$ |
| 31 | The equation of the circle with center origin and radius $2\sqrt{2}$ is                    | A. $x^2 + y^2 = 2\sqrt{2}$<br>B. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$<br>C. $x^2 + y^2 = -2\sqrt{2}$<br>D. $x^2 + y^2 = -2\sqrt{2}$   |

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|    |  | $y^2 + 2y + 8 = 0$  |
| 32 | The circle $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 4$ is not concentric with the circle | <p>A. <math>(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 9</math></p> <p>B. <math>(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 4</math></p> <p>C. <math>(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 8</math></p> <p>D. <math>(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 5</math></p> |
| 33 | The statement that a group can have more than one identity elements is   | <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>C. Fallacious</p> <p>D. Some times true</p>   |
| 34 | What is the domain of $y = \sin^{-1} x$ ?                                | <p>A. <math>-1 \leq x \leq 1</math></p> <p>B. <math>1 \leq x \leq 1</math></p> <p>C. <math>0 \leq x \leq \pi</math></p> <p>D. <math>-\pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi/2</math></p>                             |
| 35 | If you looking a high point from the ground then the angle formed is     | <p>A. Angle of elevation</p> <p>B. Angle of depression</p> <p>C. Right angle</p> <p>D. Horizon</p>  |
| 36 | The cube roots of unity $\omega =$ -----                                 | <p>A. <math>1 - i\sqrt{3}/2</math></p> <p>B. <math>-1 + i\sqrt{3}/2i</math></p> <p>C. <math>-1 + i\sqrt{3}/2</math></p> <p>D. <math>1 + i\sqrt{3}/2</math></p>                                      |
| 37 | The Domain of $f(x) = \log x$ is   | <p>A. <math>[0, \infty]</math></p> <p>B. <math>(0, \infty)</math></p> <p>C. <math>[0, \infty[</math></p> <p>D. <math>[\infty, \infty]</math></p>  |
| 38 | If $y = (ax)^m + b^m$ , then $dy/dx$ equals                              | <p>A. <math>m(ax)^{m-1}</math></p> <p>B. <math>ma^{m-1}x^{m-1}</math></p> <p>C. <math>m a^{m-1}x^{m-1}</math></p> <p>D. <math>m a^{m-1}x^{m-2}</math></p>   |
| 39 | $\omega^{88} = ?$  | <p>A. A and B are multiplicative inverse of each other</p> <p>B. A and B are additive inverses of each other</p> <p>C. A and B are singular matrices</p> <p>D. A and B are equal</p>                |
| 40 | $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x - 1$ is polynomial of degree                    | <p>A. 1</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 4</p>   |
| 41 | 6 is   | <p>A. A prime integer</p> <p>B. An irrational number</p> <p>C. A rational number</p> <p>D. A odd integer</p>  |
| 42 | If a line passes through origin then the equation of the line is         | <p>A. <math>y = m/x</math></p> <p>B. <math>y = mx</math></p> <p>C. <math>x = my</math></p> <p>D. None</p>   |
| 43 | Which is a proper rational fraction                                      | <p>A. <math>3x - 7/x^2 + 4</math></p> <p>B. <math>2x^2 - 5/x^2 + 4</math></p> <p>C. <math>3x^4/2x^2 - 15</math></p> <p>D. All are proper rational fraction</p>                                      |
| 44 | The set $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ forms a group                                  | <p>A. Function on B</p> <p>B. Range</p> <p>C. Domain</p> <p>D. A into B</p>   |
| 45 | If $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , Then $dy/dx =$                                      | <p>A. <math>2x + 2y</math></p> <p>B. <math>4 - x^2</math></p> <p>C. <math>-x/y</math></p> <p>D. <math>y/x</math></p>  |
| 46 | The radius of the circle $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 64$ is                 | <p>A. 8</p> <p>B. <math>2\sqrt{2}</math></p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. <math>\sqrt{2}</math></p>  |

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| 47 | $r + 3 > 5$ then which is true  | A. $r + 2 > 4$<br>B. $r + 2 < 4$<br>C. $r + 2 = 4$<br>D. None                                |
| 48 | The area of circle of unit radius=  | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 4<br>D. $\pi$   |
| 49 | Which of the following is not defined?  | A. Arcsin $1/9$<br>B. ArcCos $(-4/3)$<br>C. Arctan $11/12$<br>D. Arccot $(-4)$               |
| 50 | If a cone is cut by a plane perpendicular to the axis of the cone then the section is a | A. Parabola<br>B. Circle<br>C. Hyperbola<br>D. Ellipse                                       |
| 51 | If $1 + \cos x = 0$ then $x =$  | A. $\pi + 2n\pi$<br>B. $\pi + n\pi$<br>C. $\pi - n\pi$<br>D. $\pi/2$                         |
| 52 | The nth term of A.P:1,5,9,15.....is given by  | A. $4n - 3$<br>B. $4n + 1$<br>C. $3n - 4$<br>D. $4n + 3$                                     |
| 53 | Sum of integers starting from to n is   | A. $n(n+1)/4$<br>B. $n(n+1)/6$<br>C. $n(n+1)/2$<br>D. $n(n-1)/2$                             |
| 54 | $F(x) = xe^x$ decreases in the interval   | A. $(0, e)$<br>B. $(0, 1)$<br>C. $(-\infty, 0)$<br>D. None                                   |
| 55 | $120^\circ$ degrees are equal to how many radians?                                      | A. $\pi/3$ radians<br>B. $2\pi/3$ radians<br>C. $\pi/4$ radians<br>D. $\pi/2$ radians        |
| 56 | If $x$ lies in $\{0, 2\pi\}$ and $\operatorname{Cosec} x = 2$ then $x =$                | A. $\pi/6$ and $5\pi/6$<br>B. $\pi + 2n\pi$<br>C. $n\pi$<br>D. $2\pi/3$ and $\pi/3$          |
| 57 | $\cos 315^\circ =$  | A. 0.707<br>B. 0.5<br>C. 1<br>D. 0   |
| 58 | If $2 \sin x \cos 2x = \sin x$ then?  | A. $X = n\pi + \pi/6$<br>B. $X = n\pi + \pi/3$<br>C. $X = n\pi + 1$<br>D. $X = n\pi + \pi/2$ |
| 59 | $\sin^{-1}(-x) = ?$   | A. $\sin^{-1} x$<br>B. $-\sin^{-1} x$<br>C. $\cos^{-1} x$<br>D. $-\cos^{-1} x$               |
| 60 | If $\cos \theta = 0$ , Then $\theta =$  | A. $n\pi/2$<br>B. $(2n + 1)\pi/2$<br>C. $(2n - 1)\pi/2$<br>D. $(n \pm 1)\pi/2$               |
| 61 | The direction cosines of y-axis are   | A. 1,0,0<br>B. 0,1,0<br>C. 0,0,1<br>D. 1,1,1   |
| 62 | $\tan^{-1} 1/x =$ _____   | A. $\sin x$<br>B. $\sec^{-1} x$<br>C. $\cot^{-1} x$<br>D. $\sin x / \cos x$                  |
| 63 | $\operatorname{Arccot} \sqrt{3} = ?$  | A. $\pi/2$<br>B. $\pi$<br>C. $2\pi$<br>D. $\pi/6$  |
| 64 | Period of $\sin 2x =$   | A. $\pi$<br>B. $4\pi$  |

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| 64 | Period of $\sin 2x =$   | C. $2\pi$<br>D. $2\pi$  |
| 65 | A die is thrown what is the probability that there is a prime number on the top?                                      | A. $1/2$<br>B. $1/3$<br>C. $1/6$<br>D. $2/3$  |
| 66 | In general matrices do not satisfy  | A. Not a group<br>B. A group w.r.t. subtraction<br>C. A group w.r.t. division<br>D. A group w.r.t. multiplication                                 |
| 67 | If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be irrational roots of a quadratic equation, then   | A. $\alpha = b/a$ and $\beta = ca$<br>B. $\alpha = a/b$ and $\beta = -c/a$<br>C. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$<br>D. $\alpha = -b/a$ and $\beta = c/a$ |
| 68 | Given eight points in a plane no three of which are collinear how many lines do the points determine?                 | A. 16<br>B. 64<br>C. 28<br>D. 36  |
| 69 | If $i, m, n$ are the direction cosines of a vector $\vec{OP}$ then  | A. $i^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 0$<br>B. $i^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$<br>C. $i^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$<br>D. $i^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 0$                                      |
| 70 | The set of the first elements of the ordered pairs forming a relation is called its                                   | A. -x<br>B. does not exist<br>C. $1/x$<br>D. 0  |
| 71 | The value of $x$ , and $y$ , when $(x+iy)^2 = 5+4i$   | A. $x=2, y=-1$<br>B. $x=-2, y=1$<br>C. $x=2, y=-i$<br>D. $x=2, y=2$   |
| 72 | Second derivative of $y = x^9 + 10x^2 + 2x - 1$ at $x = 0$ is   | A. 10<br>B. 20<br>C. 12<br>D. 1   |
| 73 | If $y = \sin(ax + b)$ then fourth derivative of $y$ with respect to $x =$   | A. $\cos(ax + b)$<br>B. $\sin(ax + b)$<br>C. $-\sin(ax + b)$<br>D. $a^4 \tan(ax + b)$   |
| 74 | Partial fraction of $1/x^3 - 1$ will be of the form   | A. Conjugate pair<br>B. ordered pair<br>C. reciprocal pair<br>D. quadratic function   |
| 75 | If $A = (3, 8)$ and $B = (5, 6)$ then the distance between $A$ and $B$ is   | A. $2\sqrt{2}$<br>B. 2<br>C. 1<br>D. 6  |
| 76 | If $C_r^n, P_r^n = 24:1$ then $r = ?$   | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4  |
| 77 | If any two rows (or any two columns) of a square matrix are inter changed, the determinant of the resultant matrix is | A. True<br>B. False<br>C. Fallacious<br>D. Some times true  |
| 78 | If the 9 <sup>th</sup> term of A.P is 8 and the 4 <sup>th</sup> term is 20. then the first term is                    | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. -2<br>D. -1  |
| 79 | The principal value of $\sin^{-1}[\sqrt{3}/2]$ is   | A. $\pi/3$<br>B. $-\pi/3$<br>C. $2\pi/3$<br>D. $5\pi/3$   |
| 80 | The set of all $x$ such that  | A. $\{x \in A \mid x \in U\}$<br>B. $\{x \in A \mid x \in U\}$  |

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| 80 | The set $\{ \{a,b\} \}$ is   | C. $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \notin U\}$<br>D. $A-U$  |
| 81 | The gradient of the line joining (1,4) and (-2,5) is   | A. $3/8$<br>B. $-2 \frac{2}{3}$<br>C. $-1/3$<br>D. $2$  |
| 82 | If p and r are integers $P = 0$ , and $p \neq -r$ , which of the following must be true?                         | A. $p \leq r$<br>B. $p \geq r$<br>C. $p + r \leq 0$<br>D. $p - r \leq -0$   |
| 83 | If $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 1$ , then $f(-2) = ?$   | A. $0$<br>B. $-25$<br>C. $5$<br>D. $45$   |
| 84 | If the sum of the roots of $(a + 1)x^2 + (2a + 3)x + (3a + 4) = 0$ is $-1$ , then product of the roots is        | A. Commutative law w.r.t multiplication<br>B. Associative law w.r.t addition<br>C. Distributive law w.r.t addition<br>D. Multiplication of a scalar with the matrix |
| 85 | The number of real roots in cube roots of 8 is ?   | A. $n \times m$<br>B. $m \times n$<br>C. $km \times n$<br>D. $m \times kn$  |
| 86 | If $\theta = 60^\circ$ then  | A. $\sin \theta = 1/2$<br>B. $\tan \theta = \cot 30^\circ$<br>C. $\theta = \pi/4$<br>D. $\sec \theta = 4$   |
| 87 | The equation of the normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ at (4,3) is  | A. $3x - 4y = 0$<br>B. $3x - 4y = 5$<br>C. $4x + 3y = 5$<br>D. $4x - 3y = 25$   |
| 88 | The equation of the line with gradient 1 passing through the point (h,k) is                                      | A. $Y = x + k - h$<br>B. $Y = k/hx + 1$<br>C. $Y = x + h - 1$<br>D. $Ky = hx = 1$   |
| 89 | $x^{-1}/(x+2)(x-2) =$  | A. $4/3(x-4) - 1/3(x-1)$<br>B. $3/4(x+2) + 1/4(x-2)$<br>C. $2/3(x-2) - 4/3(x+2)$<br>D. $3/x - 2/x+1$  |
| 90 | 0 (zero) is  | A. A irrational number<br>B. A rational number<br>C. A negative integer<br>D. A positive number   |
| 91 | The end points of the major axis of the ellipse are called its   | A. foci<br>B. Vertices<br>C. Co-vertices<br>D. eccentricity   |
| 92 | Write the first four term of the arithmetic sequence if $a_1 = 5$ and other three consecutive terms are 23,26,29 | A. 18 years<br>B. 36 years<br>C. 8 years<br>D. 16 years   |
| 93 | The line through the center and perpendicular to the transverse axis is called the                               | A. Major axis<br>B. Minor axis<br>C. Focal axis<br>D. Conjugate axis  |
| 94 | $\csc \pi/3$   | A. $2$<br>B. $1$<br>C. $0$<br>D. $2/\sqrt{3}$   |
| 95 | A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator is called             | A. $1-i\sqrt{-3}/2$<br>B. $-1+i\sqrt{-3}/2i$<br>C. $-1+i\sqrt{3}/2$<br>D. $1+i\sqrt{3}/2$   |
| 96 | The equation of two polynomials $P(x)/Q(x)$ where $Q(x) \neq 0$ with no common factor is called                  | A. $12$<br>B. $1$<br>C. $10$<br>D. $-10$  |
| 97 | If $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y = \pi$ , then x and y are  | A. Associative angles<br>B. Complementary angles<br>C. Reflex angles<br>D. Supplementary angles   |

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| 98  | An angle of one radian is equivalent to   | A. $90^\circ$<br>B. $60^\circ$<br>C. $67^\circ$<br>D. $57^\circ, 18^\circ$   |
| 99  | The point (-5,3) is the center of a circle and P(7,-2) lies on the circle the radius of the circle is | A. 2<br>B. 13<br>C. 7<br>D. 8  |
| 100 | If in isosceles right angled triangle one side is a then hypotenuse is                                | A. $a\sqrt{2}$<br>B. $a/2$<br>C. a<br>D. Cannot be determined by given   |
| 101 | Multiplicative inverse of "1" is  | A. 4<br>B. 3<br>C. 2<br>D. 1   |
| 102 | Two natural numbers whose sum is 25 and difference is 5, are  | A. 25, 20<br>B. 20, 10<br>C. 20, 5<br>D. 15, 10  |
| 103 | If the diagonal of a square has coordinates (1,2) and(5,6) the length of a side is                    | A. 3<br>B. 4<br>C. 1<br>D. 5   |
| 104 | $\omega^n = ?$ , when $n = 3k$  | A. 0<br>B. $\omega$<br>C. 1<br>D. $1/\omega$   |
| 105 | If 0 is not an integral multiple of $\pi/2$ then $\cot^4 \theta + \cot^2 \theta = ?$                  | A. $\operatorname{Cosec}^4 \theta - \operatorname{Cosec}^2 \theta$<br>B. $\tan^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$<br>C. $\operatorname{Cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{Cosec}^2 \theta$<br>D. $\sin \theta \cos \theta$ |
| 106 | $3/2$ is  | A. An irrational number<br>B. Whole number<br>C. A positive integer<br>D. A rational number  |
| 107 | The axis of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is   | A. $x = 0$<br>B. $y = 0$<br>C. $X = y$<br>D. $X = -y$  |
| 108 | Find the geometric mean between 4 and 16  | A. 7, 8<br>B. 14, 4<br>C. 28, 2<br>D. 56, 1  |
| 109 | A relation in which the equality is true only for some values of the unknown variable is called       | A. An identity<br>B. An equation<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. Inverse function   |
| 110 | If $ab > 0$ and $a < 0$ , which of the following is negative?   | A. b<br>B. -b<br>C. -a<br>D. $(a - b)^2$   |
| 111 | In the function $v = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ , V is a function of  | A. $3/4$<br>B. r<br>C. v<br>D. $\pi$   |
| 112 | $\int \cot(ax + b) dx =$  | A. $\frac{1}{a} \log  \sin(ax + b)  + c$<br>B. $\frac{1}{a} \log  \cos(ax + b) $<br>C. $\frac{1}{b} \log  \sin(ax + b) $<br>D. $\frac{1}{a} \log  \sin(bx + a) $   |
| 113 | The number of ways in which 5 distinct toys can be distributed among 3 children is                    | A. $3^5$<br>B. $5^3$<br>C. $5^3 \times 3^3$<br>D. $5^5 \times 3^3$   |
| 114 | Two matrices A and B are conformable for multiplication (AB) if and only if                           | A. Addition<br>B. Multiplication<br>C. Division<br>D. Subtraction  |

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| 115 | The sum of the ages of Nazish and his son is 56 years. Eight years ago. Nazish was 3 times as old as his son. How old is the son now?           | A. $m = n$<br>B. $m \neq n$<br>C. $mn = 1$<br>D. $mn = 0$  |
| 116 | $\sin^{-1}[-1/2] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  | A. $\pi/3$<br>B. $-\pi/6$<br>C. $-\pi/3$<br>D. $\pi/6$   |
| 117 | A function $F(x)$ is called even if   | A. $F(x) = F(-x)$<br>B. $F(x) = F(-x)$<br>C. $F(x) = -F(x)$<br>D. $2F(x) = 0$  |
| 118 | Which of the following is the subset of all sets ?  | A. $A \neq C$<br>B. $B = C$<br>C. $A = B$<br>D. $A \neq B$   |
| 119 | $\pi/3$ is  | A. A positive integer<br>B. A negative integer<br>C. A natural number<br>D. An irrational number                       |
| 120 | The sum of the series $1+5+9+13+17+21+25+29$ is:  | A. 10 cm<br>B. 20 cm<br>C. 30 cm<br>D. 40 cm   |
| 121 | The magnitude of a vector can never be  | A. Zero<br>B. Negative<br>C. Positive<br>D. Absolute   |
| 122 | An angle $\theta$ is such that $\tan \theta = 1$ and $\cos \theta$ is negative then   | A. $\sin \theta$ is positive<br>B. $\cos \theta = \sqrt{2}/4$<br>C. $\cos \theta = -1$<br>D. $\sec \theta$ is negative |
| 123 | The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of  | A. 0<br>B. $\pm 1$<br>C. 1<br>D. $\{0, 1\}$  |
| 124 | How many elements are in the sample space of two rolling dies   | A. 6<br>B. 12<br>C. 18<br>D. 36  |
| 125 | The $n$ th term in G.P $3, -6, 12, \dots$ is  | A. 25, 20<br>B. 20, 10<br>C. 20, 5<br>D. 15, 10  |
| 126 | There are 30 Red balls and 25 Green balls in a bag of a ball is drawn from the bag randomly what is the probability that a Blue ball comes out? | A. 1<br>B. 0.5<br>C. 0<br>D. None  |
| 127 | Two dice are rolled The number of possible outcomes in which at least one die shows 2 is?   | A. 5<br>B. 12<br>C. 11<br>D. 7   |
| 128 | Let A, B, and C be any sets such that $A \cup B = A \cup C$ and $A \cap B = A \cap C$ then  | A. $A \neq C$<br>B. $B = C$<br>C. $A = B$<br>D. $A \neq B$   |
| 129 | Which is in the solution set of $4x - 3y < 2$   | A. (3,0)<br>B. (4,1)<br>C. (1,3)<br>D. None  |
| 130 | The conic is a parabola if  | A. $e < 1$<br>B. $e > 1$<br>C. $e = 1$<br>D. $e = 0$   |
| 131 | $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  | A. $\pi + \cos^{-1} x$<br>B. $\pi - \sin^{-1} x$<br>C. $\pi + \sin^{-1} x$<br>D. $\pi - \cos^{-1} x$                   |
| 132 | $\sin x + \cos x = 1$ $x =$   | A. $\pi$<br>B. $\pi/2$<br>C. $\pi/3$<br>D. $\pi/4$   |



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| 133 | Complex roots of real quadratic equation occur in  | A. Nilpotent matrix<br>B. Singular matrix<br>C. Non singular matrix<br>D. Diagonal matrix  |
| 134 | If $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\cos \theta =$   | A. $\frac{1}{2}$<br>B. $\frac{3}{5}$<br>C. $\frac{4}{5}$<br>D. 1   |
| 135 | Unit vector in the positive direction of x-axis is   | A. $\hat{i}$<br>B. $\hat{j}$<br>C. $\hat{k}$<br>D. All   |
| 136 | Area of $\Delta ABC =$   | A. $ab \sin \alpha$<br>B. $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha$<br>C. $\frac{1}{2} ac \sin \gamma$<br>D. $\frac{1}{2} ac \sin \beta$  |
| 137 | The set $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ , form a group under  | A. addition<br>B. multiplication<br>C. subtraction<br>D. None  |
| 138 | If $ A  \neq 0$ then A is called   | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. $\pm 1$<br>D. 0  |
| 139 | The degree of the polynomial $2x^4 + 3x^2 + 16x + 28 = x^4 + 2x^2$ is  | A. $[a_{ij} - b_{ji}]$<br>B. $[a_{ij} - b_{ij}]$<br>C. $[a_{ij} - b_{ij}]$<br>D. $[a_{ij}] - [b_{ij}]$   |
| 140 | The fifth term of the sequence $a_n = 3n - 2$ is   | A. 3<br>B. -3<br>C. 13<br>D. -13   |
| 141 | If a and b are any two distinct negative real numbers and G, a, b where A, G, H represent arithmetic geometric and harmonic means then | A. 1<br>B. $\omega^2$<br>C. $\omega$<br>D. 0   |
| 142 | One of the roots of the equation $2x^2 + 3x + n = 0$ is the reciprocal of the other, then $n =$ -----                                  | A. Both A, B have the same number of columns<br>B. Both A, B do not have the same order<br>C. Number of col A is same as number of rows of B<br>D. Number of rows of A is same as number of col of B |
| 143 | The two different parts of the hyperbola are called is   | A. Vertices<br>B. Directrices<br>C. Nappes<br>D. Branches  |
| 144 | $\sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b) =$  | A. $\sin a \cos b$<br>B. $\sin a \sin b$<br>C. $\sin a + \cos b$<br>D. $\sin a - 2\cos b$  |
| 145 | In 30, 60, 90 triangle if the smallest side is 6 then the side opposite to the angle of $60^\circ$ is                                  | A. 12<br>B. 3<br>C. $6\sqrt{3}$<br>D. 6  |
| 146 | $\frac{d}{dx} [x^4] dx =$ _____.   | A. $\frac{1}{4} x^4$<br>B. $x^3$<br>C. $3x^3$<br>D. $x^4/4$  |
| 147 | Every prime number is also   | A. Rational number<br>B. even number<br>C. Irrational number<br>D. multiple of two numbers   |
| 148 | $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x^2] =$ _____  | A. $-2x \cos x^2$<br>B. $-2x^2 \sin x^2$<br>C. $x^2 \sin x$<br>D. $-2x^2 \sin x$   |

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| 149 | If A and B are matrices such that $AB=BA=I$ then  | <p>A. A and B are multiplicative inverse of each other</p> <p>B. A and B are additive inverses of each other</p> <p>C. A and B are singular matrices</p> <p>D. A and B are equal</p>   |
| 150 | Domain of $\operatorname{Cosec}\theta$ is   | <p>A. is <math>\mathbb{R}</math> but <math>\theta \neq n\pi</math></p> <p>B. is <math>\mathbb{R}</math> but <math>\theta \neq n\pi</math></p> <p>C. is <math>\mathbb{R}</math> but <math>\theta \neq 2n\pi</math></p> <p>D. is <math>\mathbb{R}</math> but <math>\theta \neq n\pi/2</math></p> |
| 151 | The value of the polynomial $3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 4$ at $x = -1$ is   | <p>A. <math>A^2 + B^2 + 2AB</math></p> <p>B. <math>A^2 + B^2 + 2AB</math></p> <p>C. <math>A + B</math></p> <p>D. <math>A^2 + B^2 + AB + BA</math></p>  |
| 152 | In the triangle $\Delta ABC$ , where C is the right angle $\tan A + \tan B =$                                     | <p>A. <math>A + B</math></p> <p>B. <math>C^2 / AB</math></p> <p>C. <math>A^2 / BC</math></p> <p>D. <math>B^2 / AC</math></p>   |
| 153 | For any set X, $X \cup X$ is  | <p>A. 15</p> <p>B. <math>15i</math></p> <p>C. <math>-15i</math></p> <p>D. <math>-15</math></p>   |
| 154 | A standard deck of 52 cards shuffled what is the probability of choosing the queen of the diamonds                | <p>A. <math>1/5</math></p> <p>B. <math>1/13</math></p> <p>C. <math>5/52</math></p> <p>D. <math>1/52</math></p>   |
| 155 | $\int 1/ax + b \, dx =$   | <p>A. <math>1/a \log  ax + b  + c</math></p> <p>B. <math>\log  ax + b  + c</math></p> <p>C. <math>1/b \log  ax + b  + c</math></p> <p>D. <math>1/x \log  ax + b  + c</math></p>  |
| 156 | An $m \times n$ matrix is said to be rectangular if   | <p>A. Forms a group w.r.t. addition</p> <p>B. Non commutative group w.r.t. multiplication</p> <p>C. Forms a group w.r.t. multiplication</p> <p>D. Doesn't form a group</p>   |
| 157 | $x^2 + 2x - 25 = 0$ is  | <p>A. 1</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 4</p>  |
| 158 | If $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ are any two anti derivatives of a function $F(x)$ then the value of $f_1(x) - f_2(x)$ is | <p>A. A variable</p> <p>B. A constant</p> <p>C. Undefined</p> <p>D. Infinity</p>   |
| 159 | x is a member of the set $\{-1, 0, 3, 5\}$ y is a member of the set $\{-2, 1, 2, 4\}$ which is possible?          | <p>A. <math>x - y = -6</math></p> <p>B. <math>x - y \leq -6</math></p> <p>C. <math>x - y \geq 6</math></p> <p>D. None</p>  |
| 160 | In the figure angle A is =  | <p>A. 15</p> <p>B. 60</p> <p>C. 90</p> <p>D. 20</p>  |
| 161 | Which of the following is solution of $\tan^2 x = 1/3$  | <p>A. <math>7\pi/6</math></p> <p>B. <math>5\pi/6</math></p> <p>C. <math>\pi/6</math></p> <p>D. All</p>   |
| 162 | $\sin^{-1}(-x) =$   | <p>A. <math>\cos^{-1} 1/x</math></p> <p>B. <math>-\sin^{-1} x</math></p> <p>C. <math>1/\sin^{-1} x</math></p> <p>D. <math>\sin^{-1} 1/x</math></p>   |
| 163 | The common difference of the sequence 7, 4, 1, ..... is   | <p>A. 1</p> <p>B. -3</p> <p>C. 5</p> <p>D. 0</p>   |
| 164 | If $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ then $\theta =$  | <p>A. <math>30^\circ</math></p> <p>B. <math>45^\circ</math></p> <p>C. <math>60^\circ</math></p> <p>D. <math>90^\circ</math></p>  |
| 165 | What is the domain of $y = \cot^{-1} x$ ?   | <p>A. Set of irrational numbers only</p> <p>B. Set of all real numbers</p> <p>C. Set of integers only</p>  |

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|     |  | D. Set of complex numbers only   |
| 166 | $\sec^{-1} x =$  | A. $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$<br>B. $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$<br>C. $\cos^{-1} (-x)$<br>D. $\tan^{-1} x$  |
| 167 | The number of diagonals of a six sided figure are  | A. 9<br>B. 6<br>C. 12<br>D. 3  |
| 168 | If $k_1 : k_2 = 1:1$ then the point P dividing the line is   | A. Mid point<br>B. Extreme left point<br>C. Extreme Right point<br>D. Lies out side $k_{\text{sub}1}$ and $k_{\text{sub}2}$  |
| 169 | $\frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1}$ corresponds to  | A. $\alpha = b/a$ and $\beta = ca$<br>B. $\alpha = a/b$ and $\beta = -c/a$<br>C. $\alpha_{\text{sup}2} + \beta_{\text{sup}2} = 1$<br>D. $\alpha = -b/a$ and $\beta = c/a$      |
| 170 | The average of first 100 integers is=  | A. $50 \frac{1}{2}$<br>B. $25 \frac{1}{4}$<br>C. 100<br>D. 5050  |
| 171 | Which is an explicit function  | A. $y = x_{\text{sup}2} + 2x - 1$<br>B. $x_{\text{sup}2} + xy + y_{\text{sup}2} = 2$<br>C. $xy_{\text{sup}2} - y + 9/xy = 1$<br>D. All are                                     |
| 172 | If P(E) is the probability that an event will occur then $P(E) =$  | A. 1<br>B. 0.5<br>C. 2<br>D. 0   |
| 173 | $\sin 720^\circ =$ _____   | A. 1<br>B. 0<br>C. 2<br>D. $1/2$   |
| 174 | $ab > 0$ and $a > 0$ then  | A. $a > b$<br>B. $a < b$<br>C. $a = b$<br>D. None  |
| 175 | If A and B are two events then $P(A \cup B) = ?$ (when A and B are disjoint)   | A. $P(A) - P(B)$<br>B. $P(A) \times P(B)$<br>C. $P(A) + P(B)$<br>D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$  |
| 176 | What is the conjugate of $-7 - 2i$ ?   | A. $-7 + 2i$<br>B. $7 + 2i$<br>C. $7 - 2i$<br>D. $\sqrt{53}$   |
| 177 | The parametric equation of a curve are $x = t^2$ , $y = t^2$ then  | A. $dy/dx = 3t/2$<br>B. $dy/dx = t_{\text{sup}5}$<br>C. $dy/dx = 5t_{\text{sup}4}$<br>D. None  |
| 178 | The perpendicular bisector of any chord of a circle  | A. Passes through the center of the circle<br>B. Does not pass through the center of the circle<br>C. May or may not pass through the center of the circle<br>D. None of these |
| 179 | If A and B are matrices of same order then $(A + B)(A + B) =$  | A. addition<br>B. multiplication<br>C. subtraction<br>D. None  |
| 180 | Given X, Y are any two sets such that number of elements in X=28, number of elements in set Y=28, and number of elements in set $X \cup Y = 54$ , then number of elements in set $X \cap Y =$  | A. $-7 + 2i$<br>B. $7 + 2i$<br>C. $7 - 2i$<br>D. $\sqrt{53}$   |
| 181 | In a school, there are 150 students. Out of these 80 students enrolled for mathematics class, 50 enrolled for English class, and 60 enrolled for Physics class. The student enrolled for English cannot attend any other class, but the students of mathematics and Physics can take two courses at a time. Find the number of students who have taken both physics and mathematics. | A. 40<br>B. 30<br>C. 50<br>D. 20   |

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| 182 | The vertices of the ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ are  | A. $(\pm 4, 0)$<br>B. $(0, \pm 4)$<br>C. $(\pm 2, 0)$<br>D. $(0, \pm 2)$  |
| 183 | $\frac{d}{dx}(3y^4) =$   | A. $12y^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$<br>B. $8y^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$<br>C. $8y^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$<br>D. $12y^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$            |
| 184 | Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4,3)  | A. $X=4$<br>B. $X=-4$<br>C. $Y=3$<br>D. $Y=-6$  |
| 185 | $\frac{1}{x^2} - 1 = ?$ (in case of making partial fraction)                                       | A. $Ax + B/x^2 - 1$<br>B. $A/x + B/x - 1$<br>C. $A/x + 1 + B/x - 1$<br>D. None  |
| 186 | The mid point of the line joining $(-1, -3)$ to $(3, -5)$ is                                       | A. $(1, 1)$<br>B. $(1, -1)$<br>C. $(2, -8)$<br>D. $(1, -4)$   |
| 187 | If $4 - x > 5$ , then  | A. $x > 1$<br>B. $x > -1$<br>C. $x < 1$<br>D. $x < -1$  |
| 188 | The value of $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2}\right)$ is equal to                      | A. $\sqrt{3}/2$<br>B. $-3/4$<br>C. $1/16$<br>D. $1/4$   |
| 189 | The two consecutive positive integers whose product is 56 are                                      | A. 7, 8<br>B. 14, 4<br>C. 28, 2<br>D. 56, 1   |
| 190 | If $\sin \theta = 1$ then $\theta =$   | A. $2n\pi + \pi/2$<br>B. $2n\pi$<br>C. $2\pi + n$<br>D. $n\pi + \pi/2$  |
| 191 | If the order of A is $n \times m$ . Then order of $kA$ is  | A. Forms a group<br>B. Does not form a group<br>C. Contains no additive identity<br>D. Contains no additive inverse   |
| 192 | The complement of set A relative to universal set U is the set                                     | A. X<br>B. X<br>C. $\phi$<br>D. Universal set   |
| 193 | If $Z_1 = 1+i$ , $Z_2 = 2+3i$ , then $ Z_2 - Z_1  = ?$   | A. $\sqrt{3}$<br>B. $\sqrt{7}$<br>C. $-2-1$<br>D. $\sqrt{5}$  |
| 194 | Graph of the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ is   | A. a circle<br>B. an ellipse<br>C. a parabola<br>D. A square  |
| 195 | A sequence of numbers whose reciprocals forms an arithmetic sequence is called                     | A. Harmonic series<br>B. Arithmetic series<br>C. Harmonic sequence<br>D. Geometric sequence                           |
| 196 | The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{1, -1\}$ is   | A. 40<br>B. 30<br>C. 50<br>D. 20  |
| 197 | If the angle between two vectors with magnitude 8 and 2 is $60^\circ$ then their scalar product is | A. 12<br>B. 8<br>C. 16<br>D. 1  |
| 198 | The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \log x$ is                      | A. $Y = -x \log x - x + c$<br>B. $Y = x \log x + x^2 + c$<br>C. $Y = x \log x - x + c$<br>D. $Y = 2x \log x + 2x + c$ |
| 199 | A point of a solution region where two of its boundary lines intersect is called                   | A. Boundary<br>B. Inequality<br>C. Half plane   |

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|     |  | C. Half plane<br>D. Vertex   |
| 200 | The range of inequality $x + 2 > 4$ is   | A. $(-1, 2)$<br>B. $(-2, 2)$<br>C. $(1, \infty)$<br>D. None  |
| 201 | Domain of $Y = \csc x$ is  | A. $R - n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$<br>B. $R$<br>C. $R - n\pi/2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$<br>D. All negative Integers   |
| 202 | The set of all positive even integers is   | A. $\Phi$<br>B. $\{1, 2, 3\}$<br>C. $\{\Phi\}$<br>D. $\{0\}$   |
| 203 | $8 > t$ then   | A. $(s - t) < \sup 2 < \sup (t - 8)$<br>B. $(s - t) \sup 2 < \sup (t - 8)$<br>C. $(s - t) \sup 2 < \sup (t - 8)$<br>D. None                                      |
| 204 | The set $(Q, .)$   | A. Infinite set<br>B. Singleton set<br>C. Two points set<br>D. None  |
| 205 | $(x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$ is  | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4   |
| 206 | If $\cos \alpha = 3/5$ , $\cos \beta = 5/13$ , then  | A. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 33/65$<br>B. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 56/65$<br>C. $\sin \sup 2 < \sup (\alpha + \beta/2) = 1/65$<br>D. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 63/65$ |
| 207 | In the figure PS is perpendicular to QR, if $PQ = PR = 26$ and $PS = 24$ , then $QR =$   | A. 10<br>B. 20<br>C. 40<br>D. 26   |
| 208 | The sum of the interior angles for a 16 sided polygon is   | A. 0<br>B. $\omega$<br>C. 1<br>D. $1/\omega$   |
| 209 | The graph of a quadratic function is   | A. Circle<br>B. Ellipse<br>C. Parabola<br>D. Hexagon   |
| 210 | Which is not a half plane  | A. $ax + by < c$<br>B. $ax + by > c$<br>C. Both A and B<br>D. None   |
| 211 | Any point where $f$ is neither increasing nor decreasing and $f'(x) = 0$ at that point is called a   | A. Minimum<br>B. Maximum<br>C. Stationary point<br>D. Constant   |
| 212 | If $A = [a_{ij}]$ and $B = [b_{ij}]$ are the matrices of the order $3 \times 3$ then $A \cdot B =$   | A. Circle<br>B. Ellipse<br>C. Parabola<br>D. Hexagon   |
| 213 | The angle $\alpha$ ( $0^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ ) measured counterclockwise from positive x-axis to a non-horizontal straight line $l$ is called the | A. Rotation<br>B. Inclination<br>C. Radian<br>D. None  |
| 214 | The length of rectangle is twice as much as its breadth. If the perimeter is 120 cm, the length of the rectangle is                                      | A. Same as the original determinant<br>B. Additive inverse of the original determinant<br>C. Both A and B<br>D. Adj of the original matrix                       |
| 215 | How many different arrangements of the letters in the word QABABA are Possible?  | A. 720<br>B. 40<br>C. 60<br>D. 30  |
| 216 | The total cost of 2 apples and 3 oranges is \$1.70 which of the following is true  | A. The cost of one apple<br>B. The cost of one orange<br>C. Both have equal cost per item  |

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| 216 | The total cost of 2 apples and 3 oranges is \$ 1.70, which of the following is true   | C. Both have equal cost per item<br>D. Cost of each single item can not be determined |
| 217 | The associative angle of $280^\circ$ is   | A. $100^\circ$<br>B. $10^\circ$<br>C. $80^\circ$<br>D. $-80^\circ$                    |
| 218 | $\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2}/2) = ?$   | A. $\pi/2$<br>B. $\pi/3$<br>C. $3\pi/4$<br>D. $2\pi$                                  |
| 219 | There are 30 Red, 20 Green and some Blue bells in a bag if the probability of finding a Red ball is $1/3$ , how many are red balls in the bag | A. 120<br>B. 20<br>C. 40<br>D. 90   |
| 220 | Period of $\tan x/5$ is   | A. $5\pi$<br>B. $4\pi$<br>C. $2\pi$<br>D. $\pi/5$                                     |
| 221 | $\sin(2\pi - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .  | A. $\cos\theta$<br>B. $-\sin\theta$<br>C. $-\sin\theta$<br>D. $-\cos\theta$           |
| 222 | $\cot 360^\circ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .   | A. Undefined<br>B. 0.707<br>C. -0.5<br>D. 0   |