

NAT I Engineering Mathematics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | 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 | <p>A. Commutative law w.r.t multiplication</p> <p>B. Associative law w.r.t addition</p> <p>C. Distributive law w.r.t addition</p> <p>D. Multiplication of a scalar with the matrix</p> |
| 2 | The principal value of $\sin^{-1} [\sqrt{3}/2]$ is | <p>A. $\pi/3$</p> <p>B. $-\pi/3$</p> <p>C. $2\pi/3$</p> <p>D. $5\pi/3$</p> |
| 3 | 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> |
| 4 | The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1, 1\}$ is | <p>A. 40</p> <p>B. 30</p> <p>C. 50</p> <p>D. 20</p> |
| 5 | Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4,3) | <p>A. X=4</p> <p>B. X = -4</p> <p>C. Y = 3</p> <p>D. Y = -6</p> |
| 6 | In the figure PS is perpendicular to QR, if PQ = PR 26 and P8 = 24, then QR= | <p>A. 10</p> <p>B. 20</p> <p>C. 40</p> <p>D. 26</p> |
| 7 | The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of | <p>A. 0</p> <p>B. ± 1</p> <p>C. 1</p> <p>D. $\{0, 1\}$</p> |
| 8 | $\sin (2\pi - \theta) =$ _____. | <p>A. $\cos \theta$</p> <p>B. $-\sin \theta$</p> <p>C. $-\sin \theta$</p> <p>D. $-\cos \theta$</p> |
| 9 | If a rectangle has an area $81x^2$ and length of $27x$. then what is its width? | <p>A. $3x$</p> <p>B. $9x$</p> <p>C. $3x <sup>2</sup>$</p> <p>D. $9x <sup>2</sup>$</p> |
| 10 | The range of inequality $x + 2 > 4$ is | <p>A. (-1,2)</p> <p>B. (-2,2)</p> <p>C. $(1, \infty)$</p> <p>D. None</p> |
| 11 | $\tan (\pi + \tan^{-1} x) =?$ | <p>A. $\tan x$</p> <p>B. X</p> <p>C. -x</p> <p>D. $\cot <sup>-1</sup> x$</p> |
| 12 | If a line passes through origin then the equation of the line is | <p>A. $y = m/x$</p> <p>B. $y = mx$</p> <p>C. $x = my$</p> <p>D. None</p> |
| 13 | The value of $\cos (1/2 \cos^{-1} 1/2)$ is equal to | <p>A. $\sqrt{3}/2$</p> <p>B. $-3/4$</p> <p>C. $1/16$</p> <p>D. $1/4$</p> |
| 14 | 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> |
| 15 | The equation of the normal to the circle $x^2 + 2^2 = 25$ at (4,3) is | <p>A. $3x - 4y = 0$</p> <p>B. $3x - 4y = 5$</p> <p>C. $4x + 3y = 5$</p> <p>D. $4x + 3y = 25$</p> |

$$D. 4x - 3y = 2z$$

16 $\frac{d}{dx} [x^1] dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- A. $\frac{1}{4} x^{>4</sup>}$
- B. $x^{>3</sup>}$
- C. $3x^{>3</sup>}$
- D. $x^{>4</sup>}$

17 $\pi/3$ is

- A. A positive integer
- B. A negative integer
- C. A natural number
- D. An irrational number

18 If $\cos \alpha = 3/5$, $\cos \beta = 5/13$, then

- A. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 33/65$
- B. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 56/65$
- C. $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta/2) = 1/65$
- D. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 63/65$

19 The value of the polynomial $3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 4$ at $x = -1$ is

- A. $A^2 + B^2$
- B. $A^2 + B^2 + 2AB$
- C. $A + B$
- D. $A^2 + B^2 + AB + BA$

20 If $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y = \pi$, then x and y are

- A. Associative angles
- B. Complementary angles
- C. Reflex angles
- D. Supplementary angles