# ECAT Mathematics MCQ's Test For Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | If A∩B=B, then n(A∩B) is equal to | A. n(a)<br>B. n(a)+n(c)<br>C. n(c)<br>D. None of these |
| 2 | The distance between the parallel lines 3x - 4y + 3 =0 and 3x -4y + 7 = 0 is: | A. 2/3<br>B. 9/13<br>C. 4/5<br>D. 7/12 |
| 3 | The law of sines can be used to solve oblique triangle when following information is given: | A. Two angles and a side<br>B. Two sides and an angle opposite one of the given sides<br>C. Two sides and the angle between two sided<br>D. Option a and b |
| 4 | If $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 1$ then f(0) is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. none of these |
| 5 | Question Image | |
| 6 | Which of the following are valid roots of $3x^3 - 8x^2 - 5x + 6$ | A. -1<br>B. 3<br>C. 1<br>D. Both A and B |
| 7 | The domain of the function y = sin x , is | A. -π/2≤ x≤ π/2<br>B. π/ ≤ x≤ π<br>C. -2π ≤ x≤ 2π<br>D. -1 ≤ x≤ 1 |
| 8 | Question Image | |
| 9 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 0<br>D. None of these |
| 10 | $\cot\theta$= sin 2$\theta$if$\theta$= | |
| 11 | Question Image | A. x<sup>3</sup>- x<sup>2</sup>+ x + c<br>B. 6x - 2 + c<br>C. x<sup>3</sup>- 2x + c |
| 12 | The condition for polynomial equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ to be quadratic is | |
| 13 | ~ p is the | A. implication of p<br>B. disjunction of p<br>C. negation of p<br>D. conjuction of p |
| 14 | If $3x^{2-6} - 9^{x+1} = 0$ then the valid values of are. | A. (4,2)<br>B. (2,1)<br>C. (0,1)<br>D. (3,-3) |
| 15 | Question Image | A. A<br>B. A'<br>C. U<br>D. None of these |
| 16 | If \|αi + (α+1)j +2k\| =3 then value of α is | A. 1,2<br>B. -1,-2<br>C. 1,-2<br>D. -1,2 |
| 17 | Roots of the equation $x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$ are | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Complex |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | D. None of these |
| 18 | $7^{2n}+3^{n-1}.2^{3n-3}$ is divisible by | A. 24<br>B. 25<br>C. 9<br>D. 13 |
| 19 | Two coins are tossed twice each. The probability that the head appears on the first toss and the same forces appear in the two tosses is | A. 1/4<br>B. 1/2<br>C. 1/3<br>D. 1/7 |
| 20 | In common logarithm the base is | A. 1<br>B. 0<br>C. 10<br>D. e |