

ECAT Mathematics Chapter 15 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 2 | The number of triplets (x, y, z) satisfying $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}z = 2\pi$ is | A. 0 B. 2 C. 1 D. Infinite |
| 3 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 4 | The exact degree value of the function $\sin^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}/2)$ is | A. 70° B. 50° C. 90° D. 60° |
| 5 | $x = \sin^{-1}3$, then the value of $\sin x$ is | A. $\sqrt{3}/2$ B. 3 C. Not possible D. -1 |
| 6 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. $16/7$ B. $6/17$ C. $7/16$ D. None of these |
| 7 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 8 | $\sin(2\sin^{-1}0.8)$ | A. 0.56 B. 0.69 C. -0.16 D. 0.96 |
| 9 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 10 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 11 | The exact value of $\cos^{-1}(-1) + \cos^{-1}(1) =$ | A. π B. $-\pi$ C. $\pi/2$ D. $\pi/3$ |
| 12 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 13 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 14 | $\tan^{-1}1/x =$ _____ | A. $\sin x$ B. $\sec^{-1}x$ C. $\cot^{-1}x$ D. None of these |
| 15 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. 1 B. 0 C. 3 D. -3 |
| 16 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 17 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | A. 1 B. 7 C. 4 D. None of these |
| 18 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 19 | Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 20 | If $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$, then $\cos^{-1}(\cos x) =$ | A. $\cos x$ B. $-x$ C. $1/x$ D. $-x$ |