# FSC Part 2 Mathematics Full Book Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $Cosh^2 x + Sinh^2 x =$ | A. Cosh x<sup>2</sup><br>B. Cosh 2x<br>C. Sinh 2x<br>D. Tanh 2x |
| 2 | $Cosh^2 x - Sinh^2 x =$ | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 2<br>D. -2 |
| 3 | tanh x = | |
| 4 | Question Image | A. sin x<br>B. cos x<br>C. sinh x<br>D. cosh x |
| 5 | If f(x) = \|x\|, f(x) is a: | A. Constant function<br>B. Absolute function<br>C. Linear function<br>D. Quadratic function |
| 6 | Question Image | A. Common logarithmic<br>B. Natural logarthmic<br>C. Exponential<br>D. None of these |
| 7 | Question Image | A. Implicit<br>B. Explicit<br>C. Exponential<br>D. Logarithmic |
| 8 | Question Image | A. Constant function<br>B. Absolute linear function<br>C. Linear function<br>D. Quadratic function |
| 9 | Which one is an exponential function ? | |
| 10 | Which one is not an exponential function ? | |
| 11 | A function $P(x) = 6x^4 + 7x^3 + 5x + 1$ is called a polynomial function of degree -------- with leading coefficient -------. | A. 4, 6<br>B. 2, 7<br>C. 2, 3<br>D. 2, 5 |
| 12 | A function, in which the variable appears as exponent (power), is called a / an -------- function. | A. Constant<br>B. Explicit<br>C. Exponential<br>D. Inverse |
| 13 | The linear function f(x) = ax + b is an identity function if: | A. a = 0, b = 1<br>B. a = 1, b = 0<br>C. a = 1, b = 1<br>D. a = 0, b = 1 |
| 14 | Which one is an identity function ? | B. f(x) = g(x)<br>C. f (x) = x<br>D. f(x) = 1 |
| 15 | If x and y are so mixed up and y cannot be expressed in terms of the independent variable x, then y is called a/an ---- function of x. | A. Constant<br>B. Explicit<br>C. Implicit<br>D. Inverse |
| 16 | Question Image | A. Constant<br>B. Implicit<br>C. Identity<br>D. Inverse |
| 17 | Which one is a constant function ? | A. f(x) = x<sup>2</sup><br>B. f(x) = x<br>C. f(x) = x + 1<br>D. f(x) = 14 |

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| 18 | If the degree of a polynomial function is ----------, then it is called a linear function: | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3 |
| 19 | Let $f(x) = x^2 + 3$, then domain of f is: | A. Set of all integers<br>B. Set of natural numbers<br>C. Set of real numbers<br>D. Set of rational numbers |
| 20 | Let $f(x) = x^2$, then range of f is the set of all: | A. Real numbers<br>B. Non-negative real numbers<br>C. Non-negative integers<br>D. Complex numbers |