

Mathematics General Science Test Medium Mode

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | $P \notin A$ means | A. P is subset of A B. P is an element of A C. P does not belongs to A D. A does not element of P |
| 2 | If a, b, c are in A.P., a, b, c are in G.P. then A, m^2b, c are in | A. A.P. B. G.P. C. H.P. D. None of these |
| 3 | Question Image | |
| 4 | Domain of $\sin \theta$ is | A. Set of real numbers B. Set of complex numbers C. Set of natural numbers D. Set of even numbers |
| 5 | H.M. between 3 and 7 is | |
| 6 | Question Image | D. none of these |
| 7 | The distance of a moving particle at any instant t is $x = 3t^2 + 1$ then velocity of particle at $t = 10$ is | A. 50 cm/sec B. 60 cm/sec C. 61 cm/sec D. None of these |
| 8 | The process of finding the unknown elements in triangle is called the | A. solution of the triangle B. Mean difference C. Engineering distance D. angle of depression |
| 9 | If A is a set then any subset R of $A \times A$ is called | A. relation on A B. relation on B C. relation from A to B D. relation from B to A |
| 10 | If the terminal rays of an angle falls on any axis then the angle is called | A. Allied angle B. Acute angle C. Standard position D. Quadrantal angle |
| 11 | Question Image | A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 16 |
| 12 | Question Image | A. (x, y) B. (kx, y) C. (x, ky) D. (kx, ky) |
| 13 | Question Image | |
| 14 | Multiplicative inverse of 0 is | A. 0 B. 1 C. ± 1 D. Does not exist |
| 15 | For any set B, $B \cup B'$ is | A. Is set B B. Set B' C. Universal set D. None of these |
| 16 | Question Image | |
| 17 | A square matrix A for which $A^t = A$ is called a | A. Column matrix B. Symmetric matrix C. Skew-symmetric matrix D. Row matrix |
| 18 | The coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion $(x^3 + 3/x^2)^{10}$ is | A. 1700 B. 17023 C. 17027 D. 17010 |

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| 19 | The point P (5,8) and the origin lie on the side of the line $3x + 7y + 15 = 0$ | <p>A. Same side B. P above and origin below C. Opposite side D. P below and origin above</p> |
| 20 | If A and B are two matrices such that $AB = B$ and $BA = A$ then $A^2 + B^2 =$ | <p>A. $2AB$ B. $2BA$ C. $A + B$ D. AB</p> |