

NAT I General Science Mathematics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | If $f(x) : A \rightarrow B$ and $g(x) : A \rightarrow B$ then $\text{Dom} [f(x) + g(x)]$ is | <p>A. $\text{Dom } f(x) \cap \text{Dom } g(x)$ B. $\text{Dom } f(x) \cup \text{Dom } g(x)$ C. $[\text{Dom } f(x)]^2 - [\text{Dom } g(x)]^2$ D. $[\text{Dom } g(x)]^2 - [\text{Dom } f(x)]^2$</p> |
| 2 | If $f(x) = x^2 - 4$ then which is not included in the domain of $f(x)$ | <p>A. 0 B. -2 C. 1 D. 4</p> |
| 3 | If A and B are two events then $P(A \cup B) = ?$ (when A and B are disjoint) | <p>A. $P(A) - P(B)$ B. $P(A) \times P(B)$ C. $P(A) + P(B)$ D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$</p> |
| 4 | In the figure PS is perpendicular to QR, if $PQ = PR = 26$ and $PS = 24$, then $QR =$ | <p>A. 10 B. 20 C. 40 D. 26</p> |
| 5 | The perpendicular bisector of any chord of a circle | <p>A. Passes through the center of the circle B. Does not pass through the center of the circle C. May or may not pass through the center of the circle D. None of these</p> |
| 6 | $\frac{3}{2}$ is | <p>A. An irrational number B. Whole number C. A positive integer D. A rational number</p> |
| 7 | 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 B. Associative law w.r.t addition C. Distributive law w.r.t addition D. Multiplication of a scalar with the matrix</p> |
| 8 | Derivative of strictly increasing function is always | <p>A. Zero B. Positive C. Negative D. Both A and B</p> |
| 9 | $\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = ?$ | <p>A. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$</p> |
| 10 | Two natural numbers whose sum is 25 and difference is 5, are | <p>A. 25, 20 B. 20, 10 C. 20, 5 D. 15, 10</p> |
| 11 | If θ is not an integral multiple of $\frac{\pi}{2}$ then $\cot^4 \theta + \cot^2 \theta = ?$ | <p>A. $\csc^4 \theta - \csc^2 \theta$ B. $\tan \theta - \tan^2 \theta$ C. $\csc^2 \theta + \csc \theta$ D. $\sin \theta \cos \theta$</p> |
| 12 | The parametric equation of a curve are $x = t^2$, $y = t^2$ then | <p>A. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t}{2}$ B. $\frac{dy}{dx} = t^5$ C. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5t^4$ D. None</p> |
| 13 | The number of real roots in cube roots of 8 is ? | <p>A. $n \times m$ B. $m \times n$ C. $km \times n$ D. $m \times kn$</p> |

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| 14 | Which is not included in the domain of $\text{Cos}^{-1} x$ | B. 1 C. -1 D. 2 |
| 15 | If a line passes through origin then the equation of the line is | A. $y = m/x$ B. $y = mx$ C. $x = my$ D. None |
| 16 | $\text{Sin}^{-1}(\sqrt{2}/2) = ?$ | A. $\pi/2$ B. $\pi/3$ C. $3\pi/4$ D. 2π |
| 17 | If $\text{Cosa} = 3/5$, $\text{Cos}\beta = 5/13$, then | A. $\text{Cos}(\alpha + \beta) = 33/65$ B. $\text{Sin}(\alpha + \beta) = 56/65$ C. $\sin^{>2</sup>}(\alpha + \beta/2) = 1/65$ D. $\text{Cos}(\alpha + \beta) = 63/65$ |
| 18 | If $4 - x > 5$, then | A. $x > 1$ B. $x > -1$ C. $x < 1$ D. $x < -1$ |
| 19 | The principal value of $\text{sin}^{-1}[\sqrt{3}/2]$ is | A. $\pi/3$ B. $-\pi/3$ C. $2\pi/3$ D. $5\pi/3$ |
| 20 | $\text{Sin } x + \text{Cos } x = 1$ $x =$ | A. π B. $\pi/2$ C. $\pi/3$ D. $\pi/4$ |