LONDON SCHOOL

+2

MATHS

BOOK BACK ONE WORDS

2024-25

Practice Book

Shuffle and Without Answer

CHAPTER 1

APPLICATIONS OF MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS

1. The rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 3

2. If $A\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A =$

$(a)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $(b)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $(c)\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(d)\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $adj(adjA)$ is

$(a)\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(b)\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 8 \\ 4 & -6 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $(c)\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(d)\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

4. If A is a non-singular matrix such that $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $(A^T)^{-1}$

$(a)\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(b)\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(c)\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $(d)\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

5. If $\rho(A) = \rho([A|B])$, then the system $AX = B$ of linear equations is

(a) Consistent and has a unique solution (b) consistent

(c) Consistent and has infinitely many solution (d) inconsistent

6. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $|adj\ (AB)| =$

$(a)\ -40$ $(b)\ -80$ $(c)\ -60$ $(d)\ -20$

7. If A is a 3×3 non-singular matrix such that $AA^T = A^T$ and $B = A^{-1}A^T$, then $BB^T =$

$(a)\ A$ $(b)\ B$ $(c)\ I$ $(d)\ B^T$

8. If A, B and C are invertible matrices of some order, then which one of the following is not true?

$(a)\ adj\ A = |A|A^{-1}B$ $(b)\ adj(AB) = (adjA)(adjB)$

$(c) detA^{-1} = (detA)^{-1}$ $(d)(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$

9. If $(AB)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -17 \\ -19 & 27 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then B^{-1}

$(a)\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $(b)\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $(c)\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(d)\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

10. If A^TA^{-1} is symmetric, then $A^2 =$

$(a)\ A^{-1}$ $(b)\ (A^T)^2$ $(c)\ A^T$ $(d)\ (A^{-1})^2$

11. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = adj\ A$ and $C = 3A$, then $\frac{|adj\ B|}{|C|} =$

$(a)\ \frac{1}{3}$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{9}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{4}$ $(d)\ 1$

12. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ x & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^T = A^{-1}$ then the value of x is

$(a)\ \frac{-4}{5}$ $(b)\ \frac{-3}{5}$ $(c)\ \frac{3}{5}$ $(d)\ \frac{4}{5}$

13. If $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ is the adjoint of 3×3matrix A and $|A| = 4$, then x is

$(a)15$ $(b)12$ $(c)14$ $(d)11$

14. Which of the following is/are correct?
(i) Adjoint of a symmetric matrix is also a symmetric matrix.
(ii) Adjoint of a diagonal matrix is also a diagonal matrix.
(iii) If $A$is a square matrix of order $n$and λ is a scalar, then $adj(\lambda A) = \lambda^n adj(A)$.
(iv) $A(adj\ A) = A(adj\ A) = |A|I$
(a) Only (i) $(b)(ii)$ and (iii) $(c)(iii)$ and (iv) $(d)(i),(ii)$ and (iv)

15. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then $9I - A =$
$(a)A^{-1}$ $(b)\frac{A^{-1}}{2}$ $(c)3A^{-1}$ $(d)2A^{-1}$

16. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ then the value of a_{23} is
$(a)0$ $(b)-2$ $(c)-3$ $(d)-1$

17. The augmented matrix of a system of linear equations is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 7 & \mu + 5 \end{bmatrix}$. The system has infinitely many solutions if
(a) $\lambda = 7, \mu \neq -5$ $(b)\lambda = -7, \mu = 5$ (c) $\lambda \neq 7, \mu \neq -5$, $(d)\lambda = 7, \mu = -5$

18. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$ and $A(adj\ A) = \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$, then $k =$
(a) 0 (b) $sin\,\theta$ (c) $cos\,\theta$ (d) 1

19. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ be such that $\lambda A^{-1} = A$, then λ is
(a) 17 (b) 14 (c) 19 (d) 21

20. If $adjA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $adjB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $adj(AB)$ is
$(a)\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -1 \\ 7 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ -2 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & 7 \\ -1 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ 5 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$

21. If $x^a y^b = e^m, x^c y^d = e^n, \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} m & b \\ n & d \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & m \\ c & n \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$ then the values of x and y are respectively,
(a) $e^{(\Delta_2/\Delta_1)}, e^{(\Delta_3/\Delta_1)}$ (b) $log(\Delta_1/\Delta_3), log(\Delta_2/\Delta_3)$ *3*
(c) $log(\Delta_2/\Delta_1), log(\Delta_3/\Delta_1)$ (d) $e^{(\Delta_1/\Delta_3)}, e^{(\Delta_2/\Delta_3)}$

22. If $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ and the system of equations $x + (\sin\theta)y - (\cos\theta)z = 0$, $(\cos\theta)x - y + z = 0, (\sin\theta)x - y + z = 0$ has a non-trivial solution then θ is
(a) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (c) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

23. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & tan\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -tan\frac{\theta}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $AB = I$, then $B =$
(a) $\left(cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)A$ (b) $\left(cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)A^T$ (c) $(cos^2\theta)I$ (d) $\left(sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)A$

24. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $4B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & x \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. If B is the inverse of A, then the value of x is
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 1

25. If $|adj(adj\ A)| = |A|^9$, then the order of the square matrix A is
$(a)3$ $(b)4$ $(c)2$ $(d)5$

CHAPTER 2

COMPLEX NUMBERS

1. The product of all four values of $\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$is
   $(a)-2$ $(b)-1$ $(c)1$ $(d)2$
2. The conjugate of a complex number is $\frac{1}{i-2}$. Then, the complex number is
   $(a)\ \frac{1}{i+2}$ $(b)\ \frac{-1}{i+2}$ $(c)\ \frac{-1}{i-2}$ $(d)\ \frac{1}{i-2}$
3. If α and β are the roots of $x^2+x+1=0$, then $\alpha^{2020}+\beta^{2020}$is
   $(a)-2$ $(b)-1$ $(c)1$ $(d)2$
4. If $|z_1|=1, |z_2|=2, |z_3|=3$and $|9z_1z_2+4z_1z_3+z_2z_3|=12$,then the value of $|z_1+z_2+z_3|$is
   $(a)1$ $(b)2$ $(c)3$ $(d)4$
5. If $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$ is purely imaginary, then $|z|$is
   $(a)\ \frac{1}{2}$ $(b)\ 1$ $(c)\ 2$ $(d)\ 3$
6. If $\omega=\text{cis}\frac{2\pi}{3}$, then the number of distinct roots of $\begin{vmatrix} z+1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & z+\omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & z+\omega \end{vmatrix}=0$
   $(a)1$ $(b)2$ $(c)3$ $(d)4$
7. If z is a non zero complex number, such that $2iz^2=\bar{z}$ then $|z|$ is
   $(a)\ \frac{1}{2}$ $(b)\ 1$ $(c)\ 2$ $(d)\ 3$
8. The value of $\sum_{i=1}^{13}(i^n+i^{n-1})$is
   $(a)1+\ i$ $(b)i$ $(c)1$ $(d)0$
9. If $\left|z-\frac{3}{z}\right|=2$,then the least value of $|z|$is
   $(a)\ 1$ $(b)\ 2$ $(c)\ 3$ $(d)\ 5$
10. If $|z|=1$,then the value of $\frac{1+z}{1+\bar{z}}$is
   $(a)\ z$ $(b)\ \bar{z}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{z}$ $(d)\ 1$
11. $i^n+i^{n+1}+i^{n+2}+i^{n+3}$is
   $(a)\ 0$ $(b)\ 1$ $(c)-1$ $(d)\ i$
12. The principal argument of $\frac{3}{-1+i}$is
   $(a)\frac{-5\pi}{6}$ $(b)\frac{-2\pi}{3}$ $(c)\frac{-3\pi}{4}$ $(d)\frac{-\pi}{2}$
13. If zis a complex number such that $z\in C\backslash R$ and $z+\frac{1}{z}\in R$, then $|z|$is
   $(a)\ 0$ $(b)\ 1$ $(c)\ 2$ $(d)\ 3$
14. If $z=x+iy$is a complex number such that $|z+2|=|z-2|$, then the locus of $z$is
   (a)real axis (b) imaginary axis (c) ellipse (d) circle
15. If $|z-2+i|\le 2$,then the greatest value of $|z|$is
   $(a)\sqrt{3}-2$ $(b)\sqrt{3}+2$ $(c)\sqrt{5}-2$ $(d)\sqrt{5}+2$
16. The area of the triangle formed by the complex numbers z, iz and $z+iz$in the Argand's diagram is

$(a)\frac{1}{2}|z|^2$ $(b)|z|^2$ $(c)\frac{3}{2}|z|^2$ $(d)2|z|^2$

17. The principal argument of $(\sin 40° + i\cos 40°)$ is

$(a) -110°$ $(b)\ -70°$ $(c)\ 70°$ $(d)\ 110°$

18. If $z = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+i)^3(3i+4)^2}{(8+6i)^2}$, then $|z|$ is equal to

$(a)0$ $(b)1$ $(c)2$ $(d)3$

19. The principal argument of the complex number $\frac{(1+i\sqrt{3})^2}{4i(1-i\sqrt{3})}$ is

$(a)\ \frac{2\pi}{3}$ $(b)\ \frac{\pi}{6}$ $(c)\ \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $(d)\ \frac{\pi}{2}$

20. The solution of the equation $|z| - z = 1 + 2i$ is

$(a)\frac{3}{2} - 2i$ $(b)\frac{-3}{2} + 2i$ $(c)\ 2 - \frac{3}{2}i$ $(d)\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}i$

21. If $\omega \neq 1$ is a cubic root of unity and $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\omega^2 - 1 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 \end{vmatrix} = 3k$, then k is equal to

$(a)\ 1$ $(b)\ -1$ $(c)\ \sqrt{3}i$ $(d)\ -\sqrt{3}i$

22. If $(1+i)(1+2i)(1+3i)\ldots.(1+ni) = x + iy$, then $2.5.10\ldots.(1+n^2)$ is

$(a)1$ $(b)i$ $(c)x^2 + y^2$ $(d)1 + n^2$

23. Let z_1, z_2 and z_3 be complex numbers such that $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$ and $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = 1$, then ${z_1}^2 + {z_2}^2 + {z_3}^2$ is

$(a)3$ $(b)2$ $(c)1$ $(d)0$

24. If $\omega \neq 1$ is a cubic root of unity and $(1+\omega)^7 = A + B\omega$, then (A, B) equals

$(a)\ (1,0)$ $(b)\ (-1,1)$ $(c)\ (0,1)$ $(d)\ (1,1)$

25. The value of $\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{1-\sqrt{3}i}\right)^{10}$ is

$(a)\ cis\frac{2\pi}{3}$ $(b)\ cis\frac{4\pi}{3}$ $(c) - cis\frac{2\pi}{3}$ $(d) - cis\frac{4\pi}{3}$

CHAPTER 3

THEORY OF EQUATIONS

1. If α, β and γ are the roots of $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, then $\sum\frac{1}{\alpha}$ is

$(a)\ \frac{-q}{r}$ $(b)\ \frac{-p}{r}$ $(c)\ \frac{q}{r}$ $(d)\ \frac{-q}{p}$

2. The number of real numbers in $[0,2\pi]$ satisfying $\sin^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + 1$ is

$(a)2$ $(b)4$ $(c)1$ $(d)\infty$

3. If f and g are polynomials of degrees m and n respectively, and if $h(x) = (f \circ g)(x)$, then the degree of h is

$(a)\ mn$ $(b)\ m + n$ $(c)m^n$ $(d)n^m$

4. The polynomial $x^3 - kx^2 + 9x$ has three real roots if and only if, k satisfies

$(a)\ |k| \leq 6$ $(b)\ k = 0$ $(c)\ |k| > 6$ $(d)\ |k| \geq 6$

5. According to the rational root theorem, which number is not possible rational root of $4x^7 + 2x^4 - 10x^3 - 5$?

$(a)\ -1$ $(b)\ \frac{5}{4}$ $(c)\ \frac{4}{5}$ $(d)\ 5$

6. The number of positive roots of the polynomial $\sum_{j=0}^{n} {}^nC_r(-1)^r x^r$ is

$(a)\ 0$ $(b)\ n$ $(c)\ < n$ $(d)\ r$

7. If $x^3 + 12x^2 + 10ax + 1999$ definitely has a positive root, if and only if

$(a)\ a \geq 0$ $(b)\ a > 0$ $(c)\ a < 0$ $(d)\ a \leq 0$

8. A polynomial equation in $x$of degree $n$always has
$(a)\ n$ distinct roots $(b)\ n$ real roots $(c)\ n$ imaginary roots (d) at most one root.

9. A zero of $x^3 + 64$is
$(a)0$ $(b)4$ $(c)4i$ $(d) - 4$

10. The polynomial $x^3 + 2x + 3$has
(a)one negative and two real roots (b) one positive and two imaginary roots
(c) three real roots (d) no solution

CHAPTER 4
INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

1. The domain of the function defined by $f(x) = \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x-1}$ is
$(a)[1,2]$ $(b)[-1,1]$ $(c)[0,1]$ $(d)[-1,0]$

2. $\sin^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$. Then x is a root of the equation
$(a)\ x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $(b)\ x^2 - x - 12 = 0$
$(c) x^2 + x - 12 = 0$ $(d) x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

3. If $\cot^{-1}(\sqrt{\sin\alpha}) + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{\sin\alpha})$, then $\cos 2u$ is equal to
$(a)\ \tan^2\alpha$ $(b)\ 0$ $(c) - 1$ $(d) \tan 2\alpha$

4. If $\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{5} + \text{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then the value of x is
$(a)4$ $(b)5$ $(c)2$ $(d)3$

5. $\sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} - \cos^{-1}\frac{12}{13} + \sec^{-1}\frac{5}{3} - \text{cosec}^{-1}\frac{13}{12}$ is equal to
$(a)\ 2\pi$ $(b)\ \pi$ $(c)\ 0$ $(d)\ \tan^{-1}\frac{12}{65}$

6. If $\sin^{-1}x = 2\sin^{-1}\alpha$ has a solution, then
$(a)\ |\alpha| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $(b)\ |\alpha| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $(c)\ |\alpha| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $(d)\ |\alpha| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

7. If $\cot^{-1}x = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ for some $x \in R$, the value of $\tan^{-1}x$ is
$(a)\ \frac{-\pi}{10}$ $(b)\ \frac{\pi}{5}$ $(c)\ \frac{\pi}{10}$ $(d)\ \frac{-\pi}{5}$

8. If $x = \frac{1}{5}$, the value of $\cos(\cos^{-1}x + 2\sin^{-1}x)$ is
$(a)\ -\sqrt{\frac{24}{25}}$ $(b)\ \sqrt{\frac{24}{25}}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{5}$ $(d)\ \frac{-1}{5}$

9. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$ is equal to
$(a)\ \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ $(d)\ \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

10. If the function $f(x) = \sin^{-1}(x^2 - 3)$, then x belongs to
$(a)\ [-1,1]$ $(b)\ [\sqrt{2}, 2]$
$(c)\ [-2, -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}, 2]$ $(d)\ [-2, -\sqrt{2}] \cap [\sqrt{2}, 2]$

11. If $\cot^{-1}2$ and $\cot^{-1}3$ are two angles of a triangle, then the third angle is
$(a)\ \frac{\pi}{4}$ $(b)\ \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $(c)\ \frac{\pi}{6}$ $(d)\ \frac{\pi}{3}$

12. The equation $\tan^{-1}x - \cot^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ $x$has
(a) no solution (b) unique solution
(c) two solutions (d) infinite number of solutions

13. The value of $\sin^{-1}(\cos x), 0 \le x \le \pi$ is

(a) $\pi - x$ (b) $x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{2} - x$ (d) $x - \pi$

14. $\sin^{-1}(2\cos^2 x - 1) + \cos^{-1}(1 - 2\sin^2 x) =$

(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

15. If $|x| \le 1$, then $2\tan^{-1} x - \sin^{-1}\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ is equal to

(a) $\tan^{-1} x$ (b) $\sin^{-1} x$ (c) 0 (d) π

16. If $\sin^{-1} x + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then x is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

17. If $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ then $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) π

18. $\sin^{-1}(\cos x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ is valid for

(a) $-\pi \le x \le 0$ (b) $0 \le x \le \pi$ (c) $\frac{-\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\frac{-\pi}{4} \le x \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$

19. If $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} z = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, the value of $x^{2017} + y^{2018} + z^{2019} - \frac{9}{x^{101}+y^{101}+z^{101}}$ is

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

20. $\sin(\tan^{-1} x), |x| < 1$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ (d) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

CHAPTER 5

TWO DIMENSIONAL ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY- II

1. The area of quadrilateral formed with foci of the hyperbolas $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1$ is

(a) $4(a^2 + b^2)$ (b) $2(a^2 + b^2)$ (c) $a^2 + b^2$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$

2. The ellipse $E_1: \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ is inscribed in a rectangle R whose sides are parallel to the coordinate axes. Another ellipse E_2 passing through the point (0,4) circumscribes the rectangle R. The eccentricity of the ellipse is

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

3. The eccentricity of the hyperbola whose latus rectum is 8 and conjugate axis is equal to half the distance between the foci is

(a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

4. The length of the diameter of the circle which touches the x −axis at the point (1,0) and passes through the point (2,3).

(a) $\frac{6}{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{3}$ (c) $\frac{10}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{5}$

5. If the coordinates at one end of a diameter of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 4y + c = 0$ are (11,2) the coordinates of the other end are

(a)(−5,2) (b)(2,−5) (c)(5,−2) (d)(−2,5)

6. The radius of the circle passing through the point (6,2) two of whose diameter are $x + y = 6$ and $x + 2y = 4$ is

$(a)\ 10$ $(b)\ 2\sqrt{5}$ $(c)\ 6$ $(d)\ 4$

7. If the normals of the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ drawn at the end points of its latus rectum are tangents to the circle $(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = r^2$, then the value of r^2 is
   $(a)\ 2$ $(b)\ 3$ $(c)\ 1$ $(d)\ 4$
8. Consider an ellipse whose centre is of the origin and its major axis is along x −axis. If itseccentrcity is 35 and the distance between its foci is 6, then the area of the quadrilateral inscribed in the ellipse with diagonals as major and minor axis of the ellipse is
   $(a)\ 8$ $(b)\ 32$ $(c)\ 80$ $(d)\ 40$
9. Area of the greatest rectangle inscribed in the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$is
   $(a)\ 2ab$ $(b)\ ab$ $(c)\ \sqrt{ab}$ $(d)\ \frac{a}{b}$
10. The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4x + 8y + 5$ intersects the line $3x - 4y = m$ at two distinct points if
    $(a)\ 15 < m < 65$ $(b)\ 35 < m < 85$
    $(c) -85 < m < -35$ $(d) -35 < m < -15$
11. If $P(x, y)$ be any point on $16x^2 + 25y^2 = 400$ with foci $F_1(3,0)$ and $F_2(-3,0)$ then $PF_1 + PF_2$ is
    $(a)\ 8$ $(b)\ 6$ $(c)\ 10$ $(d)\ 12$
12. The equation of the circle passing through $(1,5)$ and $(4,1)$ and touching y − axis is $x^2 + y^2 - 5x - 6y + 9 + \lambda(4x + 3y - 19) = 0$ where λ is equal to
    $(a)\ 0, \frac{-40}{9}$ $(b)\ 0$ $(c)\ \frac{40}{9}$ $(d)\ \frac{-40}{9}$
13. The equation of the normal to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$ which is parallel to the line $2x + 4y = 3$ is
    $(a)\ x + 2y = 3$ $(b)\ x + 2y + 3 = 0$ $(c) 2x + 4y + 3 = 0$ $(d) x - 2y + 3 = 0$
14. Tangents are drawn to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ parallel to the straight line $2x - y = 1$. One of the points of contact of tangents on the hyperbola is
    $(a)\ \left(\frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ $(b)\ \left(\frac{-9}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ $(c)\ \left(\frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ $(d)\ (3\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{2})$
15. The equation of the circle passing through the foci of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ having centre at $(0,3)$ is
    $(a)\ x^2 + y^2 - 6y - 7 = 0$ $(b)\ x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 7 = 0$
    $(c)\ x^2 + y^2 - 6y - 5 = 0$ $(d)\ x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 5 = 0$
16. Let C be the circle with centre at $(1,1)$ and radius $= 1$. If T is the circle centered at $(0, y)$ $0y$passing through the origin and touching the circle C externally, then the radius of T is equal to
    $(a)\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$ $(b)\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{2}$ $(d)\ \frac{1}{4}$
17. The eccentricity of the ellipse $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = \frac{y^2}{9}$ is
    $(a)\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{3}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ $(d)\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
18. An ellipse has OB as semi minor axes, F and F' its foci and the angle FBF' is a right angle. Then the eccentricity of the ellipse is
    $(a)\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{2}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{4}$ $(d)\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
19. If the two tangents drawn from a point P to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ are at right angles then the locus of P is
    $(a)\ 2x + 1 = 0$ $(b)\ x = -1$ $(c) 2x - 1 = 0$ $(d) x = 1$

20. If $x + y = k$ is a normal to the parabola $y^2 = 12x$, then the value of k is
(a) 3 (b) − 1 (c) 1 (d) 9

21. The circle passing through $(1, -2)$ and touching the axis of x at $(3,0)$ passing through the point
(a) $(-5,2)$ (b) $(2, -5)$ (c) $(5, -2)$ (d) $(-2,5)$

22. The locus of a point whose distance from $(-2,0)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$ times its distance from the line $x = \frac{-9}{2}$ is
(a) a parabola (b) a hyperbola (c) an ellipse (d) a circle

23. The values of m for which the line $y = mx + 2\sqrt{5}$ touches the hyperbola $16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144$ are the roots of $x^2 - (a + b)x - 4 = 0$ then the value of $(a + b)$ is
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 0 (d) − 2

24. The radius of the circle $3x^2 + by^2 + 4bx - 6by + b^2 = 0$ is
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) $\sqrt{10}$ (d) $\sqrt{11}$

25. The centre of the circle inscribed in a square formed by the lines $x^2 - 8 - 12 = 0$and $y^2 - 14y + 45 = 0$ is
(a) $(4,7)$ (b) $(7,4\ )$ (c) $(9,4)$ (d) $(4,9)$

CHAPTER 6

APPLICATIONS OF VECTOR ALGEBRA

1. If the direction cosines of a line are $\frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{c}$, then
(a) $c = \pm 3$ (b) $c = \pm\sqrt{3}$ (c) $c > 0$ (d) $0 < c < 1$

2. If a vector $\vec{\alpha}$ lies in the plane of $\vec{\beta}$ and $\vec{\gamma}$, then
(a) $[\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}] = 1$ (b) $[\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}] = -1$ (c) $[\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}] = 0$ (d) $[\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}] = 2$

3. Distance from the origin to the plane $3x - 6y + 2z + 7 = 0$ is
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

4. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are three unit vectors such that $\vec{a}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{b}$, and is parallel to $\vec{c}$ then $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ is equal to
(a) $\vec{a}$ (b) $\vec{b}$ (c) $\vec{c}$ (d) $\vec{0}$

5. If the planes $\vec{r}.(2\vec{\imath} - \lambda\vec{\jmath} + \vec{k}) = 3$ and $\vec{r}.(4\vec{\imath} + \vec{\jmath} - \mu\vec{k}) = 5$ are parallel, then the value of λ and μ are
(a) $\frac{1}{2}, -2$ (b) $\frac{-1}{2}, 2$ (c) $\frac{-1}{2}, -2$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}, 2$

6. The volume of the parallelepiped with its edges represented by the vectors $\vec{\imath} + \vec{\jmath}$, $\vec{\imath} + 2\vec{\jmath}$, $\vec{\imath} + \vec{\jmath} + \pi\vec{k}$ is
(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) π (d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

7. If $\vec{a} = \vec{\imath} + \vec{\jmath} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{\imath} + \vec{\jmath}$, $\vec{c} = \vec{\imath}$ and $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \lambda\vec{a} \times \mu\vec{b}$, then the value of $\lambda + \mu$ is
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 6 (d) 3

8. If $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = 1$, then the value of $\frac{\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})}{(\vec{c}\times\vec{a}).\vec{b}} + \frac{\vec{b}.(\vec{c}\times\vec{a})}{(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}).\vec{c}} + \frac{\vec{c}.(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})}{(\vec{c}\times\vec{b}).\vec{a}}$ is
(a) 1 (b) − 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

9. If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are parallel vectors, then $[\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{b}]$ is equal to
(a) 2 (b) − 1 (c) 1 (d) 0

10. If $\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}$ are three non-coplanar vectors such that $\vec{a}\times(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\frac{\vec{b}+\vec{c}}{\sqrt{2}}$, then the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is

$(a)\ \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(b)\ \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $(c)\ \frac{\pi}{4}$ $(d)\ \pi$

11. If the volume of the parallelepiped with $\vec{a}\times\vec{b},\vec{b}\times\vec{c},\vec{c}\times\vec{a}$ as coterminous edges is 8 cubic units, then the volume of the parallelepiped with $(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})\times(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}),(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\times(\vec{c}\times\vec{a})$ and $(\vec{c}\times\vec{a})(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})$ as coterminous edges is,

(a) 8 cubic units (b) 512 cubic units (c) 64 cubic units (d) 24 cubic units

12. If the line $\frac{x-2}{3}=\frac{y-1}{-5}=\frac{z+2}{2}$ lies in the plane $x+3y-\alpha z+\beta=0$, then (α,β) is

$(a)\ (-5,5)$ $(b)\ (-6,7)$ $(c)\ (5,-5)$ $(d)\ (6,-7)$

13. If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are unit vectors such that $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{a}\times\vec{b}]=\frac{\pi}{4}$, then the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is

$(a)\ \frac{\pi}{6}$ $(b)\ \frac{\pi}{4}$ $(c)\ \frac{\pi}{3}$ $(d)\ \frac{\pi}{2}$

14. If $\vec{a}.\vec{b}=\vec{b}.\vec{c}=\vec{c}.\vec{a}=0$, then the value of $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]$ is

$(a)\ |\vec{a}||\vec{b}||\vec{c}|$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{3}|\vec{a}||\vec{b}||\vec{c}|$ $(c)\ 1$ $(d)\ -1$

15. If $\vec{a}\times(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})\times\vec{c}$, where $\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}$ are any three vectors such that $\vec{b}.\vec{c}\neq 0$ and $\vec{a}.\vec{b}\neq 0$, then $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{c}$ are

(a) perpendicular (b) parallel

(c) inclined at an angle $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) inclined at an angle $\frac{\pi}{6}$

16. If $\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}$ are non-coplanar, non-zero vectors such that $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]=3$, then $\{[\vec{a}\times\vec{b},\vec{b}\times\vec{c},\vec{c}\times\vec{a}]\}^2$ is equal to

(a) 81 (b) 9 (c) 27 (d)18

17. The angle between the lines $\frac{x-2}{3}=\frac{y+1}{-2}, z=2$ and $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{2y+3}{3}=\frac{z+5}{2}$ is

$(a)\ \frac{\pi}{6}$ $(b)\ \frac{\pi}{4}$ $(c)\ \frac{\pi}{3}$ $(d)\ \frac{\pi}{2}$

18. The angle between the line $\vec{r}=(\vec{i}+2\vec{j}-3\vec{k})+t(2\vec{i}+\vec{j}-2\vec{k})$ and the plane $\vec{r}.(\vec{i}+\vec{j})+4=0$ is

$(a)\ 0°$ $(b)\ 30°$ $(c)\ 45°$ $(d)\ 90°$

19. The coordinates of the point where the line $\vec{r}=(6\vec{i}-\vec{j}+3\vec{k})+t(-\vec{i}+4\vec{k})$ meets the plane $\vec{r}.(\vec{i}+\vec{j}-\vec{k})=3$ are

$(a)\ (2,1,0)$ $(b)\ (7,-1,-7)$ $(c)\ (1,2,-6)$ $(d)\ (5,-1,1)$

20. The distance between the planes $x+2y+3z+7=0$ and $2x+4y+6z+7=0$ is

$(a)\ \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ $(b)\ \frac{7}{2}$ $(c)\ \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$ $(d)\ \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}}$

21. If $\vec{a}=2\vec{i}+3\vec{j}-\vec{k},\ \vec{b}=\vec{i}+2\vec{j}-5\vec{k},\ \vec{c}=3\vec{i}+5\vec{j}-\vec{k}$, then a vector perpendicular to $\vec{a}$ and lies in the plane containing $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ is

$(a)\ -17\vec{i}+21\vec{j}-97\vec{k}$ $(b)\ 17\vec{i}+21\vec{j}-123\vec{k}$

$(c)\ -17\vec{i}-21\vec{j}+97\vec{k}$ $(d)\ -17\vec{i}-21\vec{j}-97\vec{k}$

22. The vector equation $\vec{r}=(\vec{i}-2\vec{j}-\vec{k})+t(6\vec{i}-\vec{k})$ represents a straight line passing through the points

$(a)(0,6,-1)$ and $(1,-2,-1)$ $(b)(0,6,-1)$ and $(-1,-4,-2)$

$(c)\ (1,-2,-1)$and $(1,4,-2)$ $(d)\ (1,-2,-1)$ and $(0,-6,1)$

23. Consider the vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{d}$ such that $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = \vec{0}$ Let P_1 and P_2 be the planes determined by the pairs of vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}, \vec{d}$ respectively. Then the angle between P_1 and P_2 is
(a) 0° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
24. If the distance of the point (1,1,1) from the origin is half of its distance from the plane $x + y + z + k = 0$, then the values of k are
(a) ± 3 (b) ± 6 (c) $-3,9$ (d) $3,-9$
25. If the length of the perpendicular from the origin to the plane $2x + 3y + \lambda z = 1, \lambda > 0$ is $\frac{1}{5}$, then the value of λ is
(a) $2\sqrt{3}$ (b) $3\sqrt{2}$ (c) 0 (d) 1

CHAPTER 7

APPLICATION OF DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

1. The maximum value of the function $x^2 e^{-2x}, x > 0$ is
(a) $\frac{1}{e}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2e}$ (c) $\frac{1}{e^2}$ (d) $\frac{4}{e^4}$
2. The curve $y = ax^4 + bx^2$ with $ab > 0$
(a) has no horizontal tangent (b) is concave up
(c) is concave down (d) has no points of inflection
3. One of the closest points on the curve $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ to the point (6,0) is
(a) (2,0) (b) $(\sqrt{5}, 1)$ (c) $(3, \sqrt{5})$ (d) $(\sqrt{13}, -\sqrt{3})$
4. A stone is thrown up vertically. The height it reaches at time t seconds is given by $x = 80t - 16t^2$. The stone reaches the maximum height in time t seconds is given by
(a) 2 (b) 2.5 (c) 3 (d) 3.5
5. The function $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$ is increasing in the interval
(a) $\left[\frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ (b) $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{8}\right]$ (c) $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ (d) $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$
6. The position of a particle moving along a horizontal line of any time t is given by $s(t) = 3t^2 - 2t - 8$. The time at which the particle is at rest is
(a) $t = 0$ (b) $t = 1$ (c) $t = 1$ (d) $t = 3$
7. The abscissa of the point on the curve $f(x) = \sqrt{8 - 2x}$ at which the slope of the tangent is -0.25 ?
(a) -8 (b) -4 (c) -2 (d) 0
8. The volume of a sphere is increasing in volume at the rate of $3\pi\ cm^3/sec$. The rate of change of its radius when radius is $\frac{1}{2} cm$
(a) $3\ cm/s$ (b) $2\ cm/s$ (c) $1\ cm/s$ (d) $12 cm/s$
9. The number given by the Rolle 's Theorem for the function $x^3 - 3x^2, x \in [0,3]$ is
(a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) 2
10. The slope of the line normal to the curve $f(x) = 2\cos 4x$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$ is
(a) $-4\sqrt{3}$ (b) -4 (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$ (d) $4\sqrt{3}$
11. A balloon rises straight up at 10 m/s. An observer is 40 m away from the spot where the balloon left the ground. Find the rate of change of the balloon's angle of elevation in radian per second when the balloon is 30 metres above the ground.

(a) $\frac{3}{25}$ radians/sec (b) $\frac{4}{25}$ radians/sec
(c) $\frac{1}{5}$ radians/sec (d) $\frac{1}{3}$ radians/sec

12. Find the point on the curve $6y = x^3 + 2$ at which y −coordinate changes 8 times as fast as x −coordinate is
(a) (4,11) (b) (4,−11) (c) (−4,11) (d) (−4,−11)

13. Angle between $y^2 = x$ and $x^2 = y$ at the origin is
(a) $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

14. The number given by the Mean value theorem for the function $\frac{1}{x}, x \in [1,9]$ is
(a) 2 (b) 2.5 (c) 3 (d) 3.5

15. The maximum slope of the tangent to the curve $y = e^x \sin x, x \in [0,2\pi]$ is at
(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $x = \pi$ (d) $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

16. The tangent to the curve $y^2 + xy + 9 = 0$ is vertical when
(a) $y = 0$ (b) $y = \pm 3$ (c) $y = 1$ (d) $y = \pm 3$

17. What is the value of the limit $\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$ is
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) ∞

18. The minimum value of the function $|3 - x| + 9$ is
(a) 0 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9

19. The point of inflection of the curve $y = (x-1)^3$ is
(a) (0,0) (b) (0,1) (c) (1,0) (d) (1,1)

20. The maximum product of two positive numbers, when their sum of the squares is 200, is
(a) 100 (b) $25\sqrt{7}$ (c) 28 (d) $24\sqrt{14}$

CHAPTER 8

DIFFERENTIALS AND PARTIAL DERIVATIVES

1. If $w(x,y,z) = x^2(y-z) + y^2(z-x) + z^2(x-y)$, then is
(a) $xy + yz + zx$ (b) $x(y+z)$ (c) $y(z+x)$ (d) 0

2. If $u(x,y) = x^2 + 3xy + y - 2019$, then $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{(4,5)}$ is equal to
(a) − 4 (b) − 3 (c) − 7 (d) 13

3. The approximate change in the volume V of a cube of side x metres caused by increasing the side by 1% is
(a) $0.3xdx\ m^3$ (b) $0.3x\ m^3$ (c) $0.3\ x^2m^3$ (d) $0.03\ x^3m^3$

4. If $v(x,y) = \log(e^x + e^y)$, then $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ is equal to
(a) $e^x + e^y$ (b) $\frac{1}{e^x+e^y}$ (c) 2 (d) 1

5. A circular template has a radius of 10 cm. The measurement of radius has an approximate error of 0.02 cm. Then the percentage error in calculating area of this template is
(a) 0.2% (b) 0.4% (c) 0.04% (d) 0.08%

6. If $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$, then $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ is equal to
(a) xye^{xy} (b) $(1+xy)e^{xy}$ (c) $(1+y)e^{xy}$ (d) $(1+x)e^{xy}$

7. If $u(x,y) = e^{x^2+y^2}$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ is equal to
   $(a)\ e^{x^2+y^2}$ $(b)\ 2xu$ $(c)\ x^2u$ $(d)\ y^2u$
8. The change in the surface area $S = 6x^2$ of a cube when the edge length varies from x_0 to $x_0 + dx$ is
   $(a)\ 12x_0 + dx$ $(b)\ 12x_0dx$ $(c)\ 6x_0dx$ $(d)\ 6\,x_0 + dx$
9. If $(x,y) = x^y, x > 0,$, then $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ is equal to
   $(a)\ x^y \log x$ $(b)\ y \log x$ $(c)\ yx^{y-1}$ $(d)\ x \log y$
10. If $f(x,y,z) = xy + yz + zx$, then $f_x - f_z$ is equal to
    $(a)\ z- x$ $(b)\ y - z$ $(c)\ x - z$ $(d)\ y - x$
11. If $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$, then its differential is given by
    $(a)\ \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}dx$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}dx$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{x+1}dx$ $(d)\ \frac{-1}{x+1}dx$
12. If we measure the side of a cube to be 4 cm with an error of 0.1 cm, then the error in our calculation of the volume is
    (a) 0.4 $cu.cm$ (b) 0.45 $cu.cm$ (c) 2 $cu.cm$ (d) 4.8 $cu.cm$
13. Linear approximation for $g(x) = \cos x$, at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is
    $(a)\ x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(b)\ -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(c)\ x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(d)\ -x - \frac{\pi}{2}$
14. The percentage error of fifth root of 31 is approximately how many times the percentage error in 31?
    $(a)\ \frac{1}{31}$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{5}$ (c) 5 (d) 31
15. If $g(x,y) = 3x^2 - 5y + 2y^2$, $x(t) = e^t$ and $y(t) = \cos t$, then $\frac{dg}{dt}$ is equal to
    $(a)\ 6e^{2t} + 5\sin t - 4\cos t \sin t$ $(b)\ 6e^{2t} - 5\sin t + 4\cos t \sin t$
    $(c)\ 3e^{2t} + 5\sin t + 4\cos t \sin t$ $(d) 3e^{2t} - 5\sin t + 4\cos t \sin t$

CHAPTER 9

APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATION

1. The value of $\int_{-4}^{4}\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2}{x^4+1}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^2}\right)\right]dx$ is
   $(a)\ \pi$ $(b)\ 2\pi$ $(c)\ 3\pi$ $(d)\ 4\pi$
2. If $f(x) = \int_0^x t\cos t\,dt$, then $\frac{df}{dx} =$
   $(a)\ \cos x - x\sin x$ $(b)\ \sin x + x\cos x$ $(c)\ x\cos x$ $(d)\ x\sin x$
3. For any value of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos^2 x}\cos^3[(2n+1)x]\,dx$ is
   $(a)\ \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(b)\ \pi$ (c) 0 (d) 2
4. If $\frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{\Gamma(n)} = 90$ then n is
   (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 9
5. The value of $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x\cos x\,dx$ is
   $(a)\ \frac{3}{2}$ $(b)\ \frac{1}{2}$ (c) 0 $(d)\ \frac{2}{3}$
6. The value of $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-3x}x^2dx$ is
   $(a)\ \frac{7}{27}$ $(b)\ \frac{5}{27}$ $(c)\ \frac{4}{27}$ $(d)\ \frac{2}{27}$

7. The value of $\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}}$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) π

8. The area between $y^2 = 4x$ and its latus rectum is

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{8}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}$

9. If $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{e^{\sin u}}{u} du, x > 1$ and $\int_1^3 \frac{e^{\sin x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}[f(a) - f(1)]$, then one of the possible value of a is

(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 5

10. The value of $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^{99} dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{11000}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10100}$ (c) $\frac{1}{10010}$ (d) $\frac{1}{10001}$

11. If $\int_0^x f(t)dt = x + \int_x^1 tf(t)dt$, then the value of $f(1)$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

12. The value of $\int_{-1}^2 |x|\, dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $\frac{7}{2}$

13. The value of $\int_0^1 (\sin^{-1} x)^2\, dx$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1$ (b) $\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2$ (c) $\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 1$ (d) $\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2$

14. The value of $\int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{2x^7 - 3x^5 + 7x^3 - x + 1}{\cos^2 x}\right] dx$ is

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 0

15. The value of $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+5^{\cos x}}$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) π (c) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (d) 2π

16. The value of $\int_0^\pi \sin^4 x\, dx$ is

(a) $\frac{3\pi}{10}$ (b) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ (c) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

17. The value of $\int_0^a \left(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right)^3 dx$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi a^3}{16}$ (b) $\frac{3\pi a^4}{16}$ (c) $\frac{3\pi a^2}{8}$ (d) $\frac{3\pi a^4}{8}$

18. The volume of solid of revolution of the region bounded by $y^2 = x(a-x)$ about x −axis is

(a) πa^3 (b) $\frac{\pi a^3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{\pi a^3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{\pi a^3}{6}$

19. If $\int_0^a \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$ then a is

(a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 2

20. The value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^3 3x\, dx$ is

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

CHAPTER 10

LONDON KRISHNAMOORTHI MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL, ORATHANADU

ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

1. The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$ is
   $(a)\ y = ce^{\int pdx}$ $(b)\ y = ce^{-\int pdx}$ $(c)\ x = ce^{-\int pdy}$ $(d)\ x = ce^{\int pdy}$
2. The population P in any year t is such that the rate of increase in the population is proportional to the population. Then
   $(a)\ P = Ce^{kt}$ $(b)\ P = Ce^{-kt}$ $(c)\ P = Ckt$ $(d)\ P = C$
3. The number of arbitrary constants in the general solutions of order n and $n+1$ are respectively
   $(a)\ n-1, n$ $(b)\ n, n+1$ $(c)\ n+1, n+2$ $(d)\ n+1, n$
4. The number of arbitrary constants in the particular solution of a differential equation of third order is
   $(a)\ 3$ $(b)\ 2$ $(c)\ 1$ $(d)\ 0$
5. The differential equation of the family of curves $y = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$, where A and B are arbitrary constants is
   $(a)\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ $(b)\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 0$ $(c)\ \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ $(d)\ \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$
6. P is the amount of certain substance left in after time t. If the rate of evaporation of the substance is proportional to the amount remaining, then
   $(a)\ P = Ce^{kt}$ $(b)\ P = Ce^{-kt}$ $(c)\ P = Ckt$ $(d)\ P = C$
7. The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$ is
   $(a)\ xy = k$ $(b)\ y = k\log x$ $(c)\ y = kx$ $(d)\ \log y = kx$
8. If the solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax+3}{2y+f}$ represents a circle, then the value of a is
   $(a)\ 2$ $(b)\ -2$ $(c)\ 1$ $(d)\ -1$
9. The integrating factor of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{1+y}{\lambda}$ is
   $(a)\ \frac{x}{e^\lambda}$ $(b)\ \frac{e^\lambda}{x}$ $(c)\ \lambda e^x$ $(d)\ e^x$
10. The integrating factor of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$ is x, then $P(x)$
    $(a)\ x$ $(b)\ \frac{x^2}{2}$ $(c)\ \frac{1}{x}$ $(d)\ \frac{1}{x^2}$
11. The degree of the differential equation $y(x) = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{1.2}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{1.2.3}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + \ldots\ldots$ is
    $(a)\ 2$ $(b)\ 3$ $(c)\ 1$ $(d)\ 4$
12. The order of the differential equation of all circles with centre at (h, k) and radius 'a' is
    $(a)\ 2$ $(b)\ 3$ $(c)\ 4$ $(d)\ 1$
13. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$ is
    $(a)\ y = Ce^{x^2}$ $(b)\ y = 2x^2 + C$ $(c)\ y = Ce^{-x^2} + C$ $(d)\ y = x^2 + C$
14. The general solution of the differential equation $\log\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = x + y$ is
    $(a)\ e^x + e^y = C$ $(b)\ e^x + e^{-y} = C$ $(c) e^{-x} + e^y = C$ $(d) e^{-x} + e^{-y} = C$
15. The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2^{y-x}$ is
    $(a)\ 2^x + 2^y = C$ $(b) 2^x - 2^y = C$ $(c) \frac{1}{2^x} - \frac{1}{2^y} = C$ $(d)\ x + y = C$
16. The order and degree of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}} = 0$ are respectively
    $(a)\ 2, 3$ $(b)\ 3, 3$ $(c)\ 2, 6$ $(d)\ 2, 4$

17. If $\sin x$ is the integrating factor of the linear differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, then P is
(a) $\log \sin x$ (b) $\cos x$ (c) $\tan x$ (d) $\cot x$

18. The solution of the differential equation $2x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 3$ represents
(a) straight lines (b) circles (c) parabola (d) ellipse

19. The order and degree of the differential equation $\sqrt{\sin x}\ (dx + dy) = \cos x\,(dx - dy)$ is
(a) 1, 2 (b) 2, 2 (c) 1, 1 (d) 2, 1

20. Integrating factor of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+1}{x+1}$ is
(a) $\frac{1}{x+1}$ (b) $x + 1$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ (d) $\sqrt{x+1}$

21. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\phi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$ is
(a) $x\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$ (b) $\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = kx$ (c) $y\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$ (d) $\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = ky$

22. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$ is
(a) $y + \sin^{-1} x = c$ (b) $x + \sin^{-1} y = 0$
(c) $y^2 + 2\sin^{-1} x = C$ (d) $x^2 + 2\sin^{-1} y = 0$

23. The differential equation representing the family of curves $y = A\cos(x + B)$, where A and B are parameters, is
(a) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 0$ (b) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ (c) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ (d) $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 0$

24. If p and q are the order and degree of the differential equation $y\frac{dy}{dx} + x^3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + xy = \cos x$, when
(a) $p < q$ (b) $p = q$ (c) $p > q$ (d) p exists, q does not exist

25. The slope at any point of a curve $y = f(x)$ is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ and it passes through $(-1,1)$. Then the equation of the curve is
(a) $y = x^3 + 2$ (b) $y = 3x^2 + 4$ (c) $y = 3x^3 + 4$ (d) $y = x^3 + 5$

CHAPTER 11

PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS LAPLACE

1. A computer salesperson knows from h is past experience that he sells computers to one in every twenty customers who enter the showroom. What is the probability that he will sell a computer to exactly two of the next three customers?
(a) $\frac{57}{20^3}$ (b) $\frac{57}{20^2}$ (c) $\frac{19^3}{20^3}$ (d) $\frac{57}{20}$

2. A pair of dice numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of a six-sided die and 1, 2, 3, 4 of a four-sided die is rolled and the sum is determined. Let the random variable X denote this sum. Then the number of elements in the inverse image of 7 is
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

3. Suppose that X takes on one of the values 0, 1, and 2. If for some constant k, $P(X = i) = kP(X = i - 1)$ for $i = 1,2$ and $P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{7}$. Then the value of k is
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

4. Let X be random variable with probability density function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3}, & x \geq 1 \\ 0, & x < 1 \end{cases}$. Which of the following statement is correct

(a) both mean and variance exist
(b) mean exists but variance does not exist
(c) both mean and variance do not exist
(d) variance exists but Mean does not exist.

5. Let X represent the difference between the number of heads and the number of tails obtained when a coin is tossed n times. Then the possible values of X are

(a) $i + 2n, i = 0,1,2 \ldots n$
(b) $2i - n, i = 0,1,2 \ldots n$
(c) $n - i, i = 0,1,2 \ldots n$
(d) $2i + 2n, i = 0,1,2 \ldots n$

6. If the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{12}$ $for\ a < x < b$, represents a probability density function of a continuous random variable X, then which of the following cannot be the value of a and b?

(a) 0 and 12
(b) 5 and 17
(c) 7 and 19
(d) 16 and 24

7. Four buses carrying 160 students from the same school arrive at a football stadium. The buses carry, respectively, 42, 36, 34, and 48 students. One of the students is randomly selected. Let X denote the number of students that were on the bus carrying the randomly selected student. One of the 4 bus drivers is also randomly selected. Let Y denote the number of students on that bus. Then $E[X]$ and $E[Y]$ respectively are

(a) 50, 40
(b) 40,50
(c) 40.75, 40
(d) 41,41

8. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, \ Otherwise \end{cases}$ is a probability density function of a random variable, then the value of a is

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

9. Consider a game where the player tosses a six-sided fair die. If the face that comes up is 6, the player wins ` 36, otherwise he loses ` $k2$, where k is the face that comes up $k = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. The expected amount to win at this game in ` is

(a) $\frac{19}{6}$
(b) $\frac{-19}{6}$
(c) $\frac{3}{2}$
(d) $\frac{-3}{2}$

10. A random variable X has binomial distribution with $n = 25$ and $p = 0.8$ then standard deviation of X is

(a) 6
(b) 4
(c) 3
(d) 2

11. On a multiple-choice exam with 3 possible destructives for each of the 5 questions, the probability that a student will get 4 or more correct answers just by guessing is

(a) $\frac{11}{243}$
(b) $\frac{3}{8}$
(c) $\frac{1}{243}$
(d) $\frac{5}{243}$

12. A rod of length $2l$ is broken into two pieces at random. The probability density function of the shorter of the two pieces is $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l}, & 0 < x < l \\ 0, & l \leq x \leq 2l \end{cases}$.
The mean and variance of the shorter of the two pieces are respectively

(a) $\frac{l}{2}, \frac{l^2}{3}$
(b) $\frac{l}{2}, \frac{l^2}{6}$
(c) $l, \frac{l^2}{12}$
(d) $\frac{l}{2}, \frac{l^2}{12}$

13. If X is a binomial random variable with expected value 6 and variance 2.4, Then $P(X = 5)$ is

(a) $\binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^6\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4$
(b) $\binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{10}$
(c) $\binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6$
(d) $\binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^5\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5$

14. The random variable X has the probability density function $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \ \ Otherwise \end{cases}$ and $E(X) = \frac{7}{12}$, then a and b are respectively

(a) 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1
(c) 2 and 1
(d) 1 and 2

15. Let X have a Bernoulli distribution with mean 0.4, then the variance of $(2X-3)$ is
(a) 0.24 (b) 0.48 (c) 0.6 (d) 0.96

16. Two coins are to be flipped. The first coin will land on heads with probability 0.6, the second with Probability 0.5. Assume that the results of the flips are independent, and let X equal the total number of heads that result. The value of $E[X]$ is
(a) 0.11 (b) 1.1 (c)11 (d)1

17. The probability function of a random variable is defined as:

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	k	$2k$	$3k$	$4k$	$5k$

Then $E(X)$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{1}{15}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

18. If $P(X=0)=1-P(X=1)$. If $E[X]=3Var(X)$, then $P(X=0)$.
(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

19. Which of the following is a discrete random variable?
I. The number of cars crossing a particular signal in a day.
II. The number of customers in a queue to buy train tickets at a moment.
III. The time taken to complete a telephone call.
(a) I and II (b) II only (c) III only (d) II and III

20. If in 6 trials, X is a binomial variate which follows the relation $9P(X=4)=P(X=2)$, then the probability of success is
(a) 0.125 (b) 0.25 (c) 0.375 (d) 0.75

CHAPTER 12

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

1. Determine the truth value of each of the following statements:
(a) $4+2=5$ and $6+3=9$ (b) $3+2=5$ and $6+1=7$
(c) $4+5=9$ and $1+2=4$ (d) $3+2=5$ and $4+7=11$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)	F	T	F	T
(b)	T	F	T	F
(c)	T	T	F	F
(d)	F	F	T	T

2.

p	q	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (\neg P)$
T	T	(1)
T	F	(2)
F	T	(3)
F	F	(4)

Which one of the following is correct for the truth value of $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (\neg P)$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)	T	T	T	T
(b)	F	T	T	T
(c)	F	F	T	T
(d)	T	T	T	F

3. The truth table for $(p \wedge q) \vee \neg q$ is given below

p	q	$(p \vee q) \vee (\neg q)$
T	T	(1)
T	F	(2)
F	T	(3)
F	F	(4)

Which one of the following is true?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)	T	T	T	T
(b)	T	F	T	T
(c)	T	T	F	T
(d)	T	F	F	F

4. Which one is the contra positive of the statement $(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$?
$(a)\ \neg r \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$ $(b)\ \neg r \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ $(c)\ r \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$ $(d)\ p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$

5. In the last column of the truth table for $\neg(p \vee \neg q)$ the number of final outcomes of the truth value $'F'$ are
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

6. The operation $*$ defined by $a * b = \frac{ab}{7}$ is not a binary operation on
$(a)\ \mathbb{Q}^+$ $(b)\ \mathbb{Z}$ $(c)\ \mathbb{R}$ $(d)\ \mathbb{C}$

7. In the set $\mathbb{Q}$ define $a \odot b = a + b + ab$. For what value of y, $3 \odot (y \odot 5) = 7$?
$(a)\ y = \frac{2}{3}$ $(b)\ y = \frac{-2}{3}$ $(c)\ y = \frac{-3}{2}$ $(d)\ y = 4$

8. If $a * b = a^2 + b^2$ on the real numbers then $*$ is
(a) commutative but not associative (b) associative but not commutative
(c) both commutative and associative (d) neither commutative nor associative

9. The proposition $p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)$ is
(a) a tautology (b) a contradiction
(c) logically equivalent to $p \wedge q$ (d) logically equivalent to $p \vee q$

10. In the set $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers '$*$' is defined as follows. Which one of the following is not a binary operation on $\mathbb{R}$?
$(a)\ a * b = min(a.b)$ $(b)\ a * b = max(a, b)$
$(c)\ a * b = a$ $(d)\ a * b = a^b$

11. Which one of the following statements has the truth value T ?
(a) $\sin x$ is an even function. (b) Every square matrix is non-singular
(c) The product of complex number and its conjugate is purely imaginary
(d) 5 is an irrational number

12. A binary operation on a set S is a function from
$(a)\ S \rightarrow S$ $(b)\ (S \times S) \rightarrow S$ $(c)\ S \rightarrow (S \times S)$ $(d)\ (S \times S) \rightarrow (S \times S)$

13. The dual of $\neg(p \vee q) \vee [p \vee (p \wedge \neg r)]$ is
$(a)\ \neg(p \wedge q) \wedge [p \vee (p \wedge \neg r)]$ $(b)\ (p \vee q) \wedge [p \wedge (p \vee \neg r)]$
$(c)\ \neg(p \wedge q) \wedge [p \wedge (p \wedge r)]$ $(d)\ \neg (p \wedge q) \wedge [p \wedge (p \vee \neg r)]$

14. Which one is the inverse of the statement $(p \vee q) \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$?
$(a)\ (p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ $(b)\ \neg(p \vee q) \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$
$(c)(\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$ $(d)(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee \neg q)$

15. Which one of the following is a binary operation on $\mathbb{N}$?
(a) Subtraction (b) Multiplication (c) Division (d) All the above

16. Which one of the following statements has truth value F ?
(a) Chennai is in India or 2 is an integer

(b) Chennai is in India or 2 is an irrational number
(c) Chennai is in China or 2 is an integer
(d) Chennai is in China or 2 is an irrational number

17. Subtraction is not a binary operation in
(a) $\mathbb{R}$ (b) $\mathbb{Z}$ (c) $\mathbb{N}$ (d) $\mathbb{Q}$

18. Which one of the following is incorrect? For any two propositions p and q , we have
(a) $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$ (b) $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$
(c) $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$ (d) $\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$

19. If a compound statement involves 3 simple statements, then the number of rows in the truth table is
(a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 3

20. Which one of the following is not true?
(a) Negation of a negation of a statement is the statement itself.
(b) If the last column of the truth table contains only T then it is a tautology.
(c) If the last column of its truth table contains only F then it is a contradiction
(d) If p and q are any two statements then $p \leftrightarrow q$ is a tautology.