Roll No.					
	EMATICS I O Minutes	ntermediate Part-I , C OBJEC Code:) PAPER: I	GROUP: II Marks: 20
Note:	correct, fill that circle	for each objective type quin front of that question nucles will result in zero ma	nestion as A, B, C and D. umber. Use marker or pen	The choice which to fill the circles.	you think is Cutting or
1- 1-	a, b and c are in A.	P, then			
2-	(A) $2a = b - c$	` '	(C) $2b = a - c$	(D) $2a = b$	+ 0
	Number of terms in	expansion of $(1+x)^{n-1}$	is	/	
	(A) n + 2	(B) $n + 1$	(C) n	(D) $n - 1$	
3-	H is Harmonic mean	n between a and b then I	H =		
	(A) $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$	(B) $\frac{a+b}{2ab}$	(C) $\frac{2ab}{a-b}$	(D) $\frac{a-b}{2ab}$	
		240	a-b	2ab	
4-	$Cos(tan^{-1}0) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$				
	(A) 0	(B) 1	(C) -1	(D) ∞	
5-	In $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$, degree of p	(x) is less than degree o	of q(x), then fraction is		1 '
	(A) proper	(B) improper	(C) combined	(D) partial	
6-	Set having no proper				
	(A) { }	(B) { 1 }	(C) { 1 , 2}	(D) { 1, 2	, 3 }
7-	Recurring decimal is		,		i.
8-	(A) prime	(B) rational	(C) irrational	(D) integer	
	Sum of roots of equa		6	-	
	(A) 6	(B) -6	(C) 5	(D) -5	
9-	${}^{n}C_{8}={}^{n}C_{12}$, then valu				
10-	(A) 8	(B) 12	(C) 16	(D) 20	
		is called bicondition			,
		(B) $p \leftrightarrow q$	(C) $p \wedge q$	(D) p v q	
11-	$Sinx = \frac{1}{2}$, then $x = \frac{1}{2}$	· /			
	π. π.	π /	π	π.	
	(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$	(B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$	(C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$	(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	
12-	Number of radians in semi-circle				
	(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	(B)/π	(C) 2π	(D) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$	
	4	(B)/n	(C) 2n	$(D) \frac{1}{3}$	
13-	$3^{2x} + 4.3^{x} + 4 = 0$ is equation.				
	(A) cubic	(B) radical	(C) reciprocal	(D) exponer	ntial
14-	Period of tanx is	·			
	(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	(B) 3π	(C) 2π	(D) π	
1.5	21				
15-	$(-1)^{-\frac{21}{2}} = \dots$	* .			
	(A) 1	(B) -1	(C) i	(D)-i	
16-	If $\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular, t	hen x =			
	(A) -3/	(B) 3	(C) 1	(D) -1	
17-	Sum of opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral is				
	(A)/90	(B) 120	(C) 180	(D) 270	
18-		s matrix.			
/	(A) square	(B) unit	(C) null	(D) row	
/	Co-ratio of Cosine is	· (T)		3	
/	(A) sine	(B) cosine	(C) tangent	(D) secant	
		$B = \{4, 5\}$, which is no		=	
	(A) (1, 4)	(B) (2, 4)	(C)(3,4)	(D)(4,3)	