# ICS Part 2 Mathematics Full Book Test Online

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | If the radius of a circle is zero, then the circle is called a / an: | A. Circle<br>B. Circular cone<br>C. Ellipse<br>D. Point circle |
| 2 | Angle between the lines x + y + 1 = 0 & x - y + 4 = 0 is: | A. 30°<br>B. 45°<br>C. 60°<br>D. 90° |
| 3 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 0 |
| 4 | Question Image | A. Lagrange<br>B. Newtown<br>C. Leibniz<br>D. Cauchy |
| 5 | If r is the radius of any circle and C its center, then any point $P(x_1, y_1)$ lies outside the circle only if: | A. \|CP\| < r<br>B. \|CP\| = r<br>C. \|CP\| > r<br>D. None of these |
| 6 | $Cosh^2 x - Sinh^2 x =$ | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 2<br>D. -2 |
| 7 | A line segment joining two distinct points on a parabola is called a _____ of the parabola: | A. Chord<br>B. Vertex<br>C. Focus<br>D. Directrix |
| 8 | If y = (x), then the variable x is called --------- variable of a function f. | A. Dependent<br>B. Independent<br>C. Image of y<br>D. None of these |
| 9 | Two vectors are equal if they: | A. Pass through the same point<br>B. Are parallel to each other<br>C. Are parallel to each other and have same direction<br>D. Have equal magnitude and have same direction |
| 10 | Question Image | A. Integration by parts<br>B. Definite integral<br>C. Differentiation<br>D. None of these |
| 11 | Question Image | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 4 |
| 12 | The point where the axis meets the parabola is called _____ of the parabola: | A. Directrix<br>B. Vertex<br>C. Focus<br>D. Eccentricity |
| 13 | The range of the function f(x) = \|x\| | |
| 14 | General form of equation of line is: | A. ax - by + c = 0<br>B. ax + by - c = 0<br>C. ax + by + c = 0<br>D. ax - by - c = 0 |
| 15 | Every relation, which can be represented by a linear equation in two variables, represents a: | A. Graph<br>B. Function<br>C. Cartesian product<br>D. Relation |

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| 16 | A null vector is defined as a vector whose magnitude is: | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 0<br>D. None of these |
| 17 | The horizontal line x' ox is called: | A. x-axis<br>B. y-axis<br>C. abscissa<br>D. ordinate |
| 18 | Question Image | |
| 19 | Question Image | A. R<br>B. R - {2}<br>C. R - {2, -2}<br>D. R - {-2} |
| 20 | tanh x = | |