

Sr. No.	Questions	option1	option2	option3	option4	correct answer
1	Let matrix $A = [2, 3; 5, 8]$ then $A$ is $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	Scalar Matrix	Diagonal Matrix	Singular Matrix	Non-Singular Matrix	Non-Singular Matrix
2	Inverse of matrix $A = [2, 0; 0, 9]$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$(1/18) \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2/18 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$(1/18) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$(1/18) \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
3	Matrix $A$ is said to be Hermitian Matrix if	$A = A^H$	$A = -A^H$	$AA^H = I$	$A = A'$	$A = A^H$
4	What is conjugate matrix of given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} i & 2 \\ 2+3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} i & -2 \\ 2+3i & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & -2 \\ -2-3i & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 2-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} i & 2 \\ 2-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 2-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
5	Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $2A+I =$	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
6	Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then rank of matrix $A$ is	1	2	3	4	2
7	What is determinant of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	7	2	28	0	28
8	What is eigen value of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	4,0	0,0	4,6	6,6	4,6
9	What is eigen value of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	3,0		7,3	7,7	7,3
10	What is determinant of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1	0	5	-5	5
11	Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then $2A+I =$	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
12	Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 15 & 80 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$ then rank of matrix $A$ is	1	2	3	4	2
13	What is conjugate matrix of given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} i & 2 \\ 2+13i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} i & -2 \\ 2+13i & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & -2 \\ -2-13i & -5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 2+13i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 2+13i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 2+13i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
14	Matrix $A$ is said to be Unitary matrix if	$A = A^H$	$A = -A^H$	$AA^H = I$	$A = A'$	$AA^H = I$
15	If normal form of matrix $A$ is equivalent to $I_4$ then rank of matrix is	1	2	3	4	4
16	What is argument of $= (1-i)^*(1+i)$	$\pi$	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$7\pi/4$	$\pi$
17	What is argument of $= 1/\sqrt{2} + i/\sqrt{2}$	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$7\pi/4$	$\pi/4$
18	Let $z_1 = 2+30i$ and $z_2 = 1-i$ then $\operatorname{Re}(2Z_1 + Z_2) =$	3	5	60	4	5
19	Let $z_1 = 1+3i$ then $1/z_1$	$(1-3i)(-2)$	$(1+3i)(-8)$	$(1-3i)(-8)$	$1-3i$	$(1-3i)(-8)$
20	Let $Z = 4 + i\sqrt{5}$ then $ Z  =$	20	$\sqrt{20}$	$\sqrt{9}$	9	$\sqrt{20}$
21	what is polar form of $1/\sqrt{2} - i/\sqrt{2}$	$\cos(7\pi/4) + i\sin(7\pi/4)$	$\sqrt{2} [\cos(7\pi/4) + i\sin(7\pi/4)]$	$2 [\cos(7\pi/4) + i\sin(7\pi/4)]$	$\cos(3\pi/4) + i\sin(3\pi/4)$	$\cos(7\pi/4) + i\sin(7\pi/4)$
22	$(e^x - e^{-x})/2$ is	$\sinh(x)$	$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$	$\cosh(x)$	$\sinh(x)$
23	$(e^x + e^{-x})/2$ is	$\sinh(x)$	$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$	$\cosh(x)$	$\cosh(x)$
24	If $z = 2(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$ then $z^6$ is	$2(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$	$2(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^6(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^{16}(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^6(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$
25	If $z = 3(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$ then $z^{16}$ is	$2(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$	$2(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^6(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^{16}(\cos 0/6 + i\sin 0/6)$	$2^{16}(\cos 0 + i\sin 0)$
26	$\log(i)$	$\log(2) + i\theta$	$i\pi$	$i\pi/2$	$\log(1)$	$i\pi/2$
27	$\log(2+3i)(2-3i)$	$\log(2) + i\theta$	$\log(13) + i\pi$	$\log(169) + i\pi/2$	$\log(13) + i\pi/2$	$\log(13) + i\pi/2$
28	$\frac{1}{i^{20}}$	1	-1	i	-i	-i
29	Find $ z_1+2 - z_2-i $ where $z_1 = -2+i$ and $z_2 = 1+i$	0	1	2	3	0
30	Find $ z_1+3 + z_2-i $ where $z_1 = -3+i$ and $z_2 = 1+i$	0	1	2	3	2
31	if $x^2 dx + (1-xy) dy = 0$ is non-exact homogenous differential equation then $\partial M/\partial y$ and $\partial N/\partial x$ is given by	$\partial M/\partial y = 2x$ , $\partial N/\partial x = y$	$\partial M/\partial y = 0$ , $\partial N/\partial x = -y$	$\partial M/\partial y = 3x^2$ , $\partial N/\partial x = xy$	$\partial M/\partial y = 3x^2$ , $\partial N/\partial x = 0$	$\partial M/\partial y = 0$ , $\partial N/\partial x = -y$
32	if $3x^2 dx + (1-y) dy = 0$ is non-exact homogenous differential equation then $\partial M/\partial y$ and $\partial N/\partial x$ is given by	$\partial M/\partial y = 0$ , $\partial N/\partial x = y$	$\partial M/\partial y = 0$ , $\partial N/\partial x = 0$	$\partial M/\partial y = 6x^2$ , $\partial N/\partial x = 0$	$\partial M/\partial y = 3x^2$ , $\partial N/\partial x = 1$	$\partial M/\partial y = 0$ , $\partial N/\partial x = 0$
33	For Linear Differential Equation $dy/dx - 2xy = -2x^3$ , what is integrating factor	$e^{-x^2}$	$e^{1/x^4}$	$1/x^5$	$1/x^2$	$e^{-x^2}$
34	For Linear Differential Equation $dy/dx - (4/x)y = -2/x^3$ , what is integrating factor	$e^{-x^3}$	$e^{1/x^5}$	$1/x^4$	$1/x^2$	$1/x^4$
35	For given differential equation find Integrating factor: $(x^4 + y^4)dx - xy^3 = 0$	$e^{1/x^5}$	$1/x^5$	$1/x^4$	$1/x^2$	$1/x^5$
36	For given differential equation find Integrating factor: $(x^2y^3 + xy^2 + y)dx + (x^3y^2 - x^2y + xy)dy = 0$	$2x^2y^2$	$1/2x^2y^2$	$1/2xy$	$xy$	$1/2x^2y^2$
37	$\int \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \int 2 dy$	$(x+2) = 2y+c$	$\log(x+2) = y+c$	$\log(x+2) = 2y+c$	$5x+y=c$	$\log(x+2) = 2y+c$

38	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int dy$	$(x+2)=2y+c$	$\log(1+x^2) = y+c$	$\log(x+1) = 2y+c$	$5x+y=c$	$\log(1+x^2) = y+c$
39	If $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ is Function of x only then integrating factor is	$e^{-\int f(x) dx}$	$e^{\int f(x) dx}$	$e^{-\int f(y) dy}$	$e^{\int f(y) dy}$	$e^{\int f(x) dx}$
40	If $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$ is Function of y only then integrating factor is	$e^{-\int f(x) dx}$	$e^{\int f(x) dx}$	$e^{-\int f(y) dy}$	$e^{\int f(y) dy}$	$e^{\int f(y) dy}$
41	To reduce the Linear Differential Equation, put	$\log(x)=z$	$\log(x)=z$	$\log(x)=1/x$	$x=z$	$\log(x)=-z$
42	Find the value of p for the given equation: $p^2 - 2p + x = 0$	$p=1-x^2$	$p=1-x, 1+x$	$p=1+\sqrt{(1-x^2)},$ $\sqrt{(1-x^2)}$	$p=1-\pm\sqrt{(1-x^2)}$	$p=1+\sqrt{(1-x^2)},$ $1-\sqrt{(1-x^2)}$
43	Find the value of p for the given equation: $p^2 + (x-y)p - xy = 1$	$p: x, y$	$p: -x, y$	$p: -x, -y$	$p: x, -y$	$p: -x, y$
44	what is complementary function for $(D^2 - 9D + 14)y = 0$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{2x}$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{2x}$	$c_1 e^{-7x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$	$c_1 e^{-7x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{2x}$
45	what is complementary function for $(D^2 - 11D + 28)y = 0$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{4x}$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{4x}$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{-4x}$	$c_1 e^{-7x} + c_2 e^{-4x}$	$c_1 e^{7x} + c_2 e^{4x}$
46	what is complementary function for $(D^2 - 12D + 36)y = 0$	$c_1 e^{6x} + c_2 e^{6x}$	$c_1 e^{6x} + c_2 e^{6x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{6x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{-6x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{6x}$
47	what is complementary function for $(D^2 - 18D + 81)y = 0$	$c_1 e^{9x} + c_2 e^{-9x}$	$c_1 e^{-9x} + c_2 e^{-9x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{-9x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{-9x}$	$(c_1 + x c_2)e^{9x}$
48	What is particular integral of $(D-2)^2 y = e^x$	not exist	$e^x$	$x e^x$	5	$e^x$
49	What is particular integral of $(3D^2 - 4)y = \sin 2x$	$x/(-8)$	$[1/(-8)] \sin 2x$	$[x/(-8)] \sin 2x$	not exist	$[1/(-8)] \sin 2x$
50	What is particular integral of $(3D^2 - 4)y = \sinh 2x$	$x/(-8)$	$[1/8] \sinh 2x$	$[x/8] \sinh 2x$	not exist	$[1/8] \sinh 2x$
51	Check Whether $(a^2 - 2xy - y^2)dx - (x+y)^2 dy = 0$ is exact?	May be Exact	Exact	May be non Exact	Non Exact	Exact
52	$\int \frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 y = x^5$ then integrating factor is	$e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$	$e^{x^3}$	$e^{x^3}$	$e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$	$e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$
53	Consider, $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{5}{x}$ then integrating factor is	$\frac{1}{x^5}$	$\frac{1}{x^5}$	$\frac{1}{x^5}$	$\frac{5}{x^5}$	$\frac{1}{x^5}$
54	$y = e^{\alpha x}(C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$ , This complementary function can be used for roots	Real and Equal	real and unequal	complex and unequal	complex and equal	complex and unequal
55	Auxillary equation is given by	$f(D)<0$	$f(D)>0$	$f(D)=0$	$f(D)\neq 0$	$f(D)=0$
56	$L[f(t)]$	$\int_0^\infty e^{it} f(t) dt$	$\int_0^\infty e^{-it} f(t) dt$	$\int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$	$\int_0^\infty e^{st} f(t) dt$	$\int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$
57	$L[3 + \cos(2t)]$	$3/s + s/(s^2 + 4)$	$1/s - s/(s^2 + 4)$	$3/s - s/(s^2 + 4)$	$3/s + s/(s^2 + 4)$	$3/s + s/(s^2 + 4)$
58	$L[e^{\tau t} \sin(5t)]$	$\frac{5}{(s-7)^2 - 25}$	$\frac{s}{(s-7)^2 + 25}$	$\frac{5}{(s-7)^2 + 25}$	$\frac{5}{(s-7)^2 - 25}$	$\frac{s}{(s-7)^2 + 25}$
59	$L[t + 5/2]$	$1/2$	$1/t^2 + 5/2s$	$5s/2$	$1/2 - 5/2$	$1/t^2 + 5/2s$
60	$L[t^n e^{at}]$	$(n+1)!/(s-a)^{n+1}$	$n!/(s+a)^n$	$n!/(s-a)^{n+1}$	$n!/(s-a)^{n+2}$	$n!/(s-a)^{n+1}$
61	what is $L[d^3y/dx^2]$	$sy(s)-y(0)$	$s^2y(s)-y(0)$	$s^2y(s)-sy(0)-y'(0)$	$s^3y(s)-s^2y(s)+sy(0)-y'(0)$	$s^3y(s)-sy(0)-y'(0)$
62	$L[\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2t}]$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$
63	$L^{-1}[1/(s-4)^2]$	$(1/6) e^4 t^6$	$(1/6!) e^{4t} t^7$	$(1/6!) e^{4t} t^6$	$(1/7!) e^{4t} t^6$	$(1/6!) e^{4t} t^6$
64	$L^{-1}[5s/(s^2 - 36)]$	$5 \cosh(6t)$	$5 \cos(6t)$	$\cos(6t)$	$\cosh(6t)$	$5 \cosh(6t)$
65	$L^{-1}[1/(s-4)]$	$e^{4t}$	$e^{4-t}$	$e^{-4t}$	$e^{4+t}$	$e^{4t}$
66	$L^{-1}[1/s(s-2)]$	$L[-1/2s + 1/2(s-2)]$	$L[1/2s - 1/2(s-2)]$	$L^{-1}[-1/2s + 1/2(s-2)]$	$L^{-1}[1/2s - 1/2(s-2)]$	$L^{-1}[-1/2s + 1/2(s-2)]$
67	if $L[f(t)] = \varphi(s)$ then $L[e^{at}f(t)] = \varphi(s-a)$ is called	First Shifting Theorem	Multiplication of t Property	Division of t Property	Integral of t Property	First Shifting Theorem
68	if $L[f(t)] = \varphi(s)$ then $L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \varphi(s)$ is called	First Shifting Theorem	Multiplication of t Property	Division of t Property	Integral of t Property	Multiplication of t Property
69	$f L[f(t)] = \varphi(s)$ then $L\left[\frac{1}{t} f(t)\right] = \int_s^\infty \varphi(s) ds$ is called	First Shifting Theorem	Multiplication of t Property	Division of t Property	Integral of t Property	Division of t Property
70	For Convolution theorem, $L^{-1}[\varphi_1(s) \varphi_2(s)] =$	$\int_0^\infty f_1(u) f_2(u) du$	$\int_0^\infty f_1(u) f_2(t-u) du$	$\int_0^t f_1(u) f_2(u) du$	$\int_0^t f_1(u) f_2(t-u) du$	$\int_0^t f_1(u) f_2(t-u) du$
71	If Laplace Transformation of f(t) is given by $L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-(1-e^{-t})} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(u) du$ over 0 to T	$L[f(t)] =$ Heaviside Unit Step Function	Direc Delta function	Periodic Function	Unit Step Function	Periodic Function
72	$L[d^3y/dx^3]$ is given by	$sy(s)-y(0)$	$s^2y(s)-y(0)$	$s^3y(s)-s^2y(s)+sy(0)-y'(0)$	$s^3y(s)-s^2y(s)-sy(0)-y''(0)$	$s^3y(s)-s^2y(s)-sy(0)-y''(0)$
73	$L^{-1}[(s-1)/(s^2 - 2s + 1)]$ is given by	$e^t \cos t$	$e^t \sin t$	$e^t$	$e^{-t}$	$e^t \sin t$
74	$L[t^2 f(t)] =$	$(-1)^2 \int_0^\infty ds^0 [f(s)]$	$d^0/ds^0 [f(s)]$	$(-1)^2 d^2/ds^2 [f(s)]$	$(-1)^3 d^3/ds^3 [f(s)]$	$(-1)^2 d^2/ds^2 [f(s)]$
75	which of the following is Linearity property of laplace transformation	$L[a f(t) + b g(t) - c h(t)] = a L[f(t)] + b L[g(t)] - c L[h(t)]$	$L[a f(t) * b g(t)] = a L[f(t)] * b L[g(t)]$	$L[a f(t) * b g(t) - c h(t)] = a L[f(t)] * b L[g(t)] - c L[h(t)]$	$L[a f(t) + b g(t) - c h(t)] = a L[f(t)] + b L[g(t)] - c L[h(t)]$	$L[a f(t) + b g(t) - c h(t)] = a L[f(t)] + b L[g(t)] - c L[h(t)]$
76	Laplace transform of $\sin(at)$ is ?	$\frac{-s}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\frac{s^2}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\frac{a^2}{a^2 + s^2}$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
77	Find the Laplace transform of $e^t \sin(t)$ .	$\frac{a}{a^2 + (s+1)^2}$	$\frac{a}{a^2 + (s-1)^2}$	$\frac{s+1}{a^2 + (s+1)^2}$	$\frac{a}{a^2 + s^2}$	$\frac{a}{a^2 + (s+1)^2}$

78	Find the Laplace transform of $f(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{t}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$	$\frac{x}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$
79	Evaluate: $\int_0^{\infty} e^{3t} \sin 3t dt$	1/6	(-1/6)	(-2/3)	2/3	1/6
80	$L[1]=$	1	1/s	s	2s	1/s
81	$\int_0^2 \int_1^3 dx dy =$	1	2	3	4	4
82	$\int_1^2 \int_2^3 3dy dx =$	1	2	3	4	3
83	If $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx dy = 1$ then $\int_1^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx dy dz = ?$	0	1	2	3	1
84	If $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 e^x dx dy = (e^2 - 1)$ then $\int_1^3 \int_0^1 \int_0^2 e^x dx dy dz = ?$	$e^2 - 1$	$2(e^2 - 1)$	$e - 1$	1	$2(e^2 - 1)$
85	$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^x dy dx =$	0	1	2	3	0
86	$\int_0^1 \int_0^y dx dy =$	0	01-Feb	2	3	01-Feb
87	If $\int_1^2 \int_2^y x dx dy = \frac{-2}{6}$ then $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \int_2^y x dx dy dz = ?$	0	1/5	(-5)/6	5/6	(-5)/6
88	If $\int_1^2 \int_1^x \int_1^y dy dx = (e - 1)^2$ then $\int_1^2 \int_1^x \int_1^y dy dx dz = ?$	$e$	1	$e - 1$	$e^2 - 1$	$e^2 - 1$
89	$\int_0^1 \int_{-2}^2 dy dx =$	0	1	2	3	0
90	$\int_1^2 \int_2^y dx dy =$	0	1	2	3	0
91	To find the area of region bounded by the surface we use	Double integration	Triple Integration	Differential Equation	Laplace Transformation	Double integration
92	To find the volume of region bounded by the surface we use	Double integration	Triple Integration	Differential Equation	Laplace Transformation	Triple Integration
93	To evaluate $\iint dy dx$ by changing the order of integration what will be the limits of integration 	$y=x^2$ to $x+y=2$ and $x=0$ to $x=2-y$	$y=x^2$ to $x+y=2$ and $x=0$ to $x=2-y$	$y=x^2$ to $x+y=2$ and $x=0$ to $x=2-y$	$y=x^2$ to $x+y=2$ and $x=0$ to $x=2-y$	$y=x^2$ to $x+y=2$ and $x=0$ to $x=1$
94	To evaluate $\iint dy dx$ over the area between the curve $y=x^2$ and $y=x$ what will be the limits of integration	$y=x^2$ to $y=x$ and $x=0$ to $x=1$	$y=x^2$ to $y=x$ and $x=0$ to $x=2$	$y=x^2$ to $y=2x$ and $x=0$ to $x=3$	$x=y^2$ to $y=x$ and $x=0$ to $x=4$	$y=x^2$ to $y=x$ and $x=0$ to $x=1$
95	what will be the area of region bounded by $x^2+y^2=4$	$4\pi$	$2\pi$	$\pi$	4	$4\pi$
96	Find Area of a region bounded by $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$ $\int_0^{ab} \int_0^b e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} dx dy dz =$	$\pi ab$	$\pi ab$	$\pi$	4	$\pi ab$
97	$\int_0^2 \int_1^4 \int_1^4 e^z dz dy dx$ , Order of integration is	0	1	(-1)	2	(-1)
98	$\int_0^2 \int_0^6 \int_0^6 dz dr d\theta =$	z,y,x	x,y,z	y,x,z	Any order	z,y,x
99	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^5 \int_0^6 dz dr d\theta =$	$\frac{5\pi}{2}$	$15\pi$	$\frac{7\pi}{2}$	$\frac{11\pi}{2}$	$15\pi$
100	Cylindrical polar of x is .....	$\cos \theta$	$r \cos \theta$	$-r \cos \theta$	$r \cos \theta$	$r \cos \theta$
101	$\{(1+3/2)$	$j(1/2)$	$\pi$	$\pi/2$	$\sqrt{\pi}/2$	$\sqrt{\pi}/2$
102	$\beta(9/2, 7/2)$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/5$	$\pi/6$	$63\pi/25600$	$63\pi/25600$
103	$\{(n+1)$	$n!$	$(n+1)!$	$(n-1)!$	0	$n!$
104	$\{(n+1)$	$n[n$	$(n+1)[n$	[n	$n!+1$	$n[n$
105	Which of the following is not a definition of Gamma function?	$\{(n+1)=n!$	$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$	$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n)$	$\{(n+1)=\log(n)$	$\{(n+1)=\log(n)$
106	$\beta(3,1/2)$	1/3	2/3	4	4/3	4/3
107	$\{(n+1)=n!$ can be used when n is	real number	positive integer	negative integer	any integer	positive integer
108	the value of $\{(1/2)$	$\pi/2$	$\pi$	$\sqrt{\pi}/2$	2	$\sqrt{\pi}/2$
109	$\beta(1,2)$	0	1	1/2	2	1/2
110	$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{x} dx$	$\pi/2$	$\pi$	1	0	$\pi$
111	$\text{erf}(0)$	0	1	2	3	0
112	$\text{erf}(\infty)=$	0	1	2	3	1
113	$\text{erf}(x)+\text{erfc}(x)=$	0	1	2	3	1
114	if $\text{erf}(x)=\text{erfc}(x)$ then function is	even	odd	constant	null	odd
115	The value of $\int_0^t \text{erf}(ax) dx + \int_0^t \text{erfc}_c(ax) dx =$	0	x	a	t	t

116	$\text{erfc}(x) + \text{erfc}(-x) =$	0	1	2	3	2
117	The complementary error function of x is defined as	$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$
118	The error function of x is defined as	$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}_c(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$
119	Differentiation of error function $\text{erf}(ax)$ is given by	$\frac{2a}{\pi}$	$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 x^2}$	$e^{-a^2 x^2}$	$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 x^2}$	$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 x^2}$
120	$\int_0^1 x^{1/4} (1-x)^{1/4} dx =$	$\beta(1/4, 1/4)$	$\beta(4,4)$	$\beta(5/4, 5/4)$	0	$\beta(5/4, 5/4)$
121	$\int_0^1 x^{7/2} (1-x)^{9/2} dx =$	$\beta(9/4, 7/4)$	$\beta(9/2, 11/2)$	$\beta(5/4, 5/4)$	1	$\beta(9/2, 11/2)$
122	$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x dx =$	[1]	[2]	[3]	0	[2]
123	$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^2 dx =$	[1]	[2]	[3]	1	[3]
124	which one of the following is true	$\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m)$	$\beta(m,n) = [(m+n)/m]$	$\beta(m,n) = \beta(m+1,n)$	$\beta(m,n) = [(m+n)]$	$\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m)$
125	which one of the following is true	$[(n+1)] = n!$	$\beta(m,n) = [(m+n)/m]$	$[(n+1)] = \log(n)$	$[(1/2)] = \beta(1/2)$	$[(n+1)] = n!$