

1. The domain of $\sin^{-1} \left[\log_3 \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) \right]$ is " mathongo "

- (1) [1, 9]
- (3) [-9,1]
- 2. The domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\tan x| \tan x}}$ is
 - (1) $\left(n\pi, n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), n \in \mathbf{I}$ (3) $(2n\pi, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}), n \in I$
- 3. The domain of $f(x) = \frac{\log_2(x+3)}{x^2+3x+2}$
- (1) $R-\{-1,-2\}$
 - (3) $R \{-1, -2, -3\}$
- **4.** If the domain of f(x) is [1,3], then the domain of $f(\log_2(x^2+3x-2))$ is
 - (1) $[-5, -4] \cup [1, 2]$
 - (3) $[4,1] \cup [2,7]$
- 5. The range of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-\cos 3x}$ is mathons
 - $(1) \ (-2, \infty)$
- (3) $\left| \frac{1}{3}, 1 \right|$
- **6.** If x is real, then the value of the expression $\frac{x^2+14x+9}{x^2+2x+3}$ lies between
- (1) 5 and 4
- (3) -5 and 4
- 7. The range of the function $f(x) = \log_e(3x^2 + 4)$ is equal to
 - (1) $[\log_e 2, \infty)$
 - (3) $[2\log_e 3, \infty)$

- **8.** The period of the function $f(\theta) = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ is
 - (1) 3π
 - (3) 9π
- **9.** The fundamental period of the function $f(x)=|\sin x|+|\cos x|$ is
 - (1) π hongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo
- 10. The function $f(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ is
 - (1) An even function
 - (3) A periodic function

- (2) [-1, 9]
- $(4)_{1}[-9,-1]_{go}$ /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo ///
- (2) $\left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n\pi + \pi\right), n \in I$

- $(2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & \infty \\ (-2, \infty) \end{pmatrix}$ /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo
- $(4) (-3, \infty) \{-1, -2\}$
- (2) $[-13, -2] \cup \left[\frac{3}{\kappa}, 5\right]$
- (4) [-3, 2]
- (2) [-2,3]
- (4) $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
- (2) 5 and -4 (4) None of these mathongo mathongo mathongo
- (2) $[\log_e 3, \infty)$ (4) $[2\log_e 2, \infty)$

(2) An odd function

- (2) 6π thongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// r (4) 12π
- $(2) \pi/2$ hongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// m (4) None of these
- (4) Neither an even nor an odd function