

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ'S)

1. Inverse Trigonometric functions are also called inverse _____.
 (a) Linear (b) Exponential
 (c) Circular (d) Trigonometric
2. $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x$ what is the range of f = ?
 (a) $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ (b) $-1 < x < 1$
 (c) $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ (d) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
3. $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x$ what is the domain of f ?
 (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $0 \leq x \leq 1$
4. $f(x) = \cos^{-1} x$ what is the range of f ?
 (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $0 \leq x \leq \pi$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$
5. $f(x) = \cos^{-1} x$ then what is the domain of f ?
 (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ (d) $0 \leq x \leq 1$
6. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ then what is the range of f ?
 (a) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
 (c) \mathbb{R} (d) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
7. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ then what is the domain of f ?
 (a) \mathbb{R} (or) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (b) $-0 \leq x \leq 1$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$
8. $f(x) = \sec^{-1} x$ then what is the range of f ?
 (a) $0 < x < \pi$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $[0, \pi] ; y \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) \mathbb{R}

9. $f(x) = \sec^{-1}x$ then what is the domain of f ?

- (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $[0, \pi]; x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $x \geq -1$ (or) $x \leq 1$ (d) None of these

10. $f(x) = \operatorname{Cosec}^{-1}x$ then what is the Range of f ?

- (a) $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]; x \neq 0$ (b) $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]; y \neq 0$
 (c) $[0, \pi]; y \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) \mathbb{R}

11. $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x$ then what is the domain of $f = ?$

- (a) \mathbb{R} (b) $[0, \pi]; x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $x \geq -1$ (or) $x \leq 1$ (d) $x \leq -1$ (or) $x \geq 1$

12. $f(x) = \cot^{-1}x$ then what is the range of $f = ?$

- (a) $0 < x < \pi$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) \mathbb{R}

13. $f(x) = \cot^{-1}x$ then what is the domain of f ?

- (a) \mathbb{R} (or) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (b) $0 < x < \pi$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

14. The function $\tan(\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}) =$ _____.

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

15. In generally $\sin^{-1}x \times (\sin x)^{-1}$

- (a) $<$ (b) \neq (c) $=$ (d) $>$

16. Inverse trigonometric functions take the value as input and give the _____ as output.

- (a) angle (b) Sign
 (c) quadrant (d) None of these

17. The values of the inverse function represented by $\sin^{-1}y$ are called the _____ values of $\sin^{-1}y$.

- (a) Principal (b) functional
 (c) Trigonometric (d) None of these

18. $\cos^{-1}(0) =$ _____ Radians.

- (a) "0" (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

19. $\cos^{-1}(1) =$ _____ Radians.

- (a) "0" (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

20. $\cos^{-1}(-1) =$ _____ Radians.

- (a) "0" (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) π

21. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$ _____ Radians.

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

22. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) =$ _____ Radians.

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

23. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) =$ _____ Radians.

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

24. $\sin^{-1}(0) =$ _____ Radians.

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

25. $\sin^{-1}(1) =$ _____ Radians.

- (a) "0" (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

26. $\sin^{-1}(-1) =$ _____ Radians.

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

27. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$ _____ Radians.

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

28. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) =$ _____ Radians.

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

29. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 (a) $\pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
30. $\tan^{-1}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) "0"
31. $\tan^{-1}(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) "0" (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
32. $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) π (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
33. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) π (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
34. $\tan^{-1}(\infty) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
35. $\cot^{-1}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
36. $\cot^{-1}(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) π
37. $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radians.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$
38. An equation involving _____ functions is called a trigonometric equation.
 (a) Trigonometric (b) Algebraic
 (c) Exponential (d) None of these

39. $\cos(\tan^{-1} 0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 0 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) ∞
40. $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, then $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is called _____.
 (a) Principal Solution (b) General Solution
 (c) Common Solution (d) None of these
41. $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, then $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ are called _____.
 (a) Principal Solution (b) General Solution
 (c) Common Solution (d) None of these
42. $\sin\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) 1
43. $\sin\left(\arccos\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
44. $\sin\left(\arccos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \arcsin\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
45. $\tan^{-1}(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\tan^{-1}x$ (b) $-\tan^{-1}x$ (c) $\cot^{-1}x$ (d) $-\cot^{-1}x$
46. $f^{-1}(\theta) = \{(y, \theta) \mid (y, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}\}$ is called _____ function.
 (a) quadratic (b) Differential (c) Integral (d) Inverse
47. The domain of function "f" is equal to _____ function.
 (a) Domain of f^{-1} (b) Range of f^{-1}
 (c) both (Domain & Range) (d) None of these
48. The range of function "f" becomes the _____.
 (a) Domain of f^{-1} (b) Range of f^{-1}
 (c) both (domain of f^{-1} and range of f^{-1}) (d) None of these
49. If $2^{\cos \theta} = 1$ then $\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) π (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

50. Find the principal value of $\tan^{-1}(\tan^{-1}(-1))$ is _____.
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) ∞
51. Other Solution besides principal solution are called _____ solution.
 (a) Original (b) finite (c) principal (d) General
52. The first Solution "0" is called the _____ solution.
 (a) principal (b) General (c) Original (d) Finite
53. The _____ equation has infinite number of Solutions.
 (a) Simple (b) Radical
 (c) Simultaneous (d) Trigonometric
54. The graph of inverse _____ is an exact reflection of the graph of sine function across the graph of the identity function.
 (a) Cos function (b) Sine Function
 (c) Tan function (d) Sec function
55. The value of the inverse function represented by arc Siny are called _____ of arc Siny.
 (a) General Values (b) Infinite Values
 (c) Principal Values (d) Finite Values
56. $\cos^{-1}A + \cos^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1}\{AB + \sqrt{1-A^2}\sqrt{1-B^2}\}$
 (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} + B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
 (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$
 (d) $\cos^{-1}\{AB - \sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)}\}$
57. $\cos^{-1}A - \cos^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1}\{AB + \sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)}\}$
 (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} + B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
 (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$
 (d) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} - B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
58. $\sin^{-1}A + \sin^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1}\{AB + \sqrt{1-A^2}\sqrt{1-B^2}\}$
 (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} + B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
 (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$
 (d) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} - B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
59. $\sin^{-1}A - \sin^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1}\{AB + \sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)}\}$
 (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} + B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$

- (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$
 (d) $\sin^{-1}\{A\sqrt{1-B^2} - B\sqrt{1-A^2}\}$
60. $\tan^{-1}A + \tan^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB}\right)$ (b) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+AB}{A-B}\right)$
 (c) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB}\right)$ (d) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-AB}{A+B}\right)$
61. $\tan^{-1}A - \tan^{-1}B =$ _____
 (a) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A-B}{1+AB}\right)$ (b) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB}\right)$
 (c) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+AB}{A-B}\right)$ (d) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-AB}{A+B}\right)$
62. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2A}{1-A^2}\right) =$ _____
 (a) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$ (b) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{A}\right)$
 (c) $\tan^{-1}A$ (d) $2\tan^{-1}A$
63. $\tan^{-1}A + \tan^{-1}B + \tan^{-1}C =$ _____
 (a) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B}{1+AB}\right)$ (b) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB}\right)$
 (c) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A+B+C-ABC}{1-AB-BC-CA}\right)$
 (d) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-AB-BC-CA}{A+B+C-ABC}\right)$
64. If $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, then the value of x is _____.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) π (d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
65. $2\cos^{-1}A =$ _____
 (a) $\sin^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$ (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A^2 - 2\}$
 (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$ (d) $\cos^{-1}\{A^2 - 2\}$
66. $\sin^{-1}\{2A\sqrt{1-A^2}\} =$ _____
 (a) $\sin^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$ (b) $\sin^{-1}\{A^2 - 2\}$
 (c) $\cos^{-1}\{2A^2 - 1\}$ (d) $2\sin^{-1}A$

67. $\sin x - \cos x = 0$ then $x =$ _____
 (a) 0 (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
68. The general solution of the equation $1 + \cos x = 0$ is
 (a) $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right\}$ (b) $\left\{ -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right\}$
 (c) $\{ \pi + 2n\pi \}$ (d) $\{ -\pi + 2n\pi \}$
69. If $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ then $x =$ _____
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (c) $-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$
70. $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ has a solution.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
71. If $\sin x + \cos x = 0$, then $x =$ _____
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$ (d) None of these
72. Solution of $1 + \cos x = 0$ is
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) π (c) 2π (d) 0
73. If $\sin \theta = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$, then $\theta =$ _____ where $(0 < \theta < 90^\circ)$
 (a) 45° (b) 30° (c) 90° (d) 60°
74. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) =$ _____
 (a) $\tan^{-1}(x)$ (b) $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
 (c) $\cot^{-1}(x)$ (d) $\tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
75. If $\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta = 0$; then θ will be
 (a) 0, $\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $-\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) None of these
76. $\sin^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$ (b) $\cos^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$ (d) None of these

77. $\cos^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$ (b) $\cos^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}$ (d) None of these
78. $\tan^{-1} \theta + \cot^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) π
 (c) 2π (d) None of these
79. $\sin^{-1} \theta + \cos^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) 2π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) π (d) None of these
80. $\sec^{-1} \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) 2π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) π (d) None of these
81. $\sec^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (b) $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (d) None of these
82. $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (b) $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (d) None of these
83. $\cot^{-1} \theta =$ _____
 (a) $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (b) $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$ (d) None of these
84. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = 1$ then $\theta =$ _____
 (a) π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) None of these
85. If $\sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} - \sqrt{1 - \sin \theta} = 1$ then $\theta =$ _____
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
 (c) π (d) None of these

86. $\sin \cos^{-1}(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) π (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) -1
87. $\sin \cos^{-1}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) π (d) -1
88. $\cos \sin^{-1}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 0 (b) π (c) 1 (d) -1
89. $\sin \sin^{-1}(\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) θ (d) ϕ
90. $\cos \cos^{-1}(\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 1 (b) θ (c) ϕ (d) 0
91. $\tan \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) θ (d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
92. $\sin(\cos^{-1}\theta + \sin^{-1}\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) θ (b) 0
 (c) 1 (d) None of these
93. If $2 - \cos x = \frac{3}{2}$, $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) None of these
94. If $2\cos x - \sqrt{3} = 0$, $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 (c) π (d) None of these
95. If $2\sin x - \sqrt{3} = 0$, $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) π
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) None of these
96. If $\sqrt{3} \tan x - 1 = 0$, $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) π (b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) None of these

97. $\tan^{-1}\frac{5}{6} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{11} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) π (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) None of these
98. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) - \tan^{-1}x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) None of these
99. $\tan(\pi + \tan^{-1}x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) π (b) x (c) 1 (d) 0
100. $\tan(\pi + \cot^{-1}x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) x (b) $\frac{1}{x}$ (c) 1 (d) 0

Answers

1.	c	2.	d	3.	b	4.	b	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	c	9.	c	10.	b
11.	d	12.	a	13.	a	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	a	18.	b	19.	a	20.	d
21.	b	22.	d	23.	c	24.	a	25.	b
26.	a	27.	b	28.	a	29.	c	30.	d
31.	d	32.	b	33.	d	34.	a	35.	b
36.	c	37.	b	38.	a	39.	c	40.	a
41.	b	42.	a	43.	c	44.	d	45.	b
46.	d	47.	b	48.	a	49.	c	50.	c
51.	d	52.	a	53.	d	54.	b	55.	b
56.	d	57.	a	58.	b	59.	d	60.	c
61.	a	62.	d	63.	c	64.	b	65.	c
66.	d	67.	c	68.	c	69.	a	70.	d
71.	c	72.	b	73.	d	74.	c	75.	a
76.	b	77.	a	78.	a	79.	b	80.	b
81.	a	82.	b	83.	c	84.	b	85.	a
86.	c	87.	c	88.	c	89.	c	90.	b
91.	d	92.	c	93.	b	94.	b	95.	a
96.	b	97.	c	98.	b	99.	b	100.	b