28) $\cos[\sin^{-1}x] =$ ____ a- x b- $2x$ ✓c- $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ d- $\sqrt{1+x^2}$

29) $\sin^{-1}(-x) =$ ____ a- $\sin^{-1}x$ b- $\cos^{-1}x$ c- $-\cos^{-1}x$ ✓d- $-\sin^{-1}x$

30) $\tan^{-1}(-x) =$ ____ ✓a- $-\tan^{-1}x$ b- $\tan^{-1}x$ c- $\cot^{-1}x$ d- $-\cot^{-1}x$

CHAPTER: 14

1) Equation with atleast one trigometric variable is called ____ Equations.
a- Exponential b- Radical c- Logrithemic ✓d Trigonometric

2) A trigonometric Equation has ____ solutions:
a- One b- Two c- Three ✓d- Infinite

3) If $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ then $x =$ ____ where $x \in [0, 2\pi]$.
a- $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$ b- $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ ✓c- $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ d- $\frac{\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{6}$

4) Solution set of $1+\cos x = 0$ is ____ for $n \in Z$
a- $\{n\pi\}$ b- $\{(2n+1)\pi/2\}$ ✓c- $\{(2n+1)\pi\}$ d- $\{\frac{n\pi}{2}\}$.

5) Solution set of $\cos x = 2$ is ____.
a- $\{n\pi\}$ ✓b- ϕ c- $\{(2n+1)\pi/2\}$ d- $\{(2n+1)\pi\}$.

6) Solution Set of $2\cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$ is ____.
a- ϕ b- Finite ✓c- Infinite d- None

7) If $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ then θ lying in 3rd Quadrent is ____.
a- $\frac{7\pi}{3}$ ✓b- $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ c- $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ d- $\frac{5\pi}{3}$

8) Solution of $\tan 2\theta = 1$ in $[0, \pi]$ is ____.
a- $\pi/4$ ✓b- $\pi/8$ c- $\pi/2$ d- $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

9) If $\sin 2x = \sqrt{3}/2$ then x is ____
a- $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ b✓ $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}$ c- $\pi/3, \frac{2\pi}{3}$ d- $-\pi/4, \frac{5\pi}{4}$

10) Solution of $\sin x = 0$ is ____.
a- θ b- π ✓c- $0, \pi$ d- None

11) Solution Set of $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 0$ is ____.
a- R b✓ ϕ c- $\{0, \pi\}$ d- $\{0, \pi/2\}$

12) $\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ then solution set is ____ for $n \in Z$
a✓ $\{\frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi\}$ b- $\{\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\}$ c- $\{\frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi\}$ d- $\{\frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi\}$

13) Solution of $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ lies in ____ Quadrents:
a✓ I, II b- I, III c- I, IV d- II, IV

14) Solution of $1 + \cos x = 0$ is ____ in $x \in [0, 2\pi]$
a- $x = 0$ b- $x = \pi/2$ c- $x = 3\pi/2$ ✓d- $x = \pi$

15) $\{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi\} \cup \{\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2n\pi\}$ is the S.S of ____.
a- $\sin x = 1/2$ b✓ $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ c- $\sin x = \sqrt{3}/2$ d- $\sin x = 0$