

Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 10 Mathematical Inductions Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The sum even binomial coefficient of $(3+2x)^5$ is _____ term	A. 16 B. 30 C. 8 D. 32
2	There is no integer n for which 3^n is	A. Even B. Prime C. Odd D. Real
3	The proposition $S(n)$ is true $\forall n \in N$, $S(k+1)$ true when _____ is true	A. $S(1)$ B. Both a & c C. $S(k)$ D. None
4	The coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $(1-2x)^{-1}$ is	A. $(-1)^n 2^n$ B. 2^n C. $(-1)(n+1)x^n$ D. $(n+1)2^n$
5	The proposition $S(n)$ for any $n \in N$ is only true if $k \in N$ and	A. $S(k+1)$ is true B. $S(1)$ is true and $S(k+1)$ is true whenever $S(k)$ is true C. $S(k+1)$ is true whenever $S(k)$ is true D. $S(k)$ is true
6	The middle term(s) of $(a+x)^{11}$ is	A. 6th term B. 6th or 7th C. 7th term D. 6th and 7th
7	The coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $(1-x)^{-1}$ is	A. $(-1)^n 2^n$ B. 1 C. $(-1)^n (n+1)$ D. $(n+1)$
8	There are two middle terms in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$ if n is	A. Even +ve integer B. +ve integer C. Odd +ve integer D. All
9	The no of term in the expansion of $(a+x)^{n-1}$ is	A. $n+1$ B. $n-1$ C. n D. $n-2$
10	The last term of $(1+2x)^{-2}$	A. $(-1)^{-2} (2x)^{-2}$ B. $(-1)^{-4} (-2x)^{-2}$ C. $(-1)^{-3} (2x)^{-3}$ D. Does not exist
11	In the expansion of $(x+y)^n$ the coefficient of 5th and 12th terms are equal then n=	A. 12 B. $n=14$ C. 17 D. $n=15$
12	The exponent of x in 10th term in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$	A. 10 B. 12 C. 11 D. 9
13	If $x+y+z+\dots+2n = 2n+1-1 \forall n \in W$, then cube root of xyz is equal to	A. 1 B. 4 C. 2 D. 8
14	The proposition $S(k+1)$ is true when _____ is true $\forall k \in N$	A. $S(n)$ B. $S(k)$ C. $S(1)$ D. $S(k-1)$
15	If $n \in Z^+$ then $(a+x)^n$ is a/an	A. Finite series B. Convergent series C. Infinite series

- 16 The third term in the expansion of $(1+2x)$ is
 A. -2x²
 B. -4x²
 C. 2x²
 D. 4x²
- 17 The sum of first n even number is
 A. n²
 B. n(n+1)
 C. n+1
 D. n+2
- 18 If the sum of even coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is 128 then
 A. n=7
 B. n=9
 C. n=8
 D. None
- 19 The general term in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$ is
 A. (r-1)th term
 B. (r+1)th term
 C. rth term
 D. none
- 20 $1+3x+6x^2+10x^3+\dots=$
 A. $(1+x)^{-3}$
 B. $(1-x)^{-2}$
 C. $(1-x)^{-3}$
 D. $(1+x)^{-2}$
- 21 If n is any positive integer then $n! > 2^{n-1}$ for
 A. Real numbers n
 B. Integers n
 C. Positive integers n
 D. None of these
- 22 If n is any positive integer then $n^2 > n + 3$ for
 A. A trinomial
 B. A binomial
 C. A monomial
 D. None of these
- 23 If a statement S(n) is true for n = 1 and the truth of S(n) for n = k implies the truth of S(n) for n = k + 1, then S(n) is true for all
 A. Real numbers n
 B. Integers n
 C. Positive integers n
 D. None of these
- 24 If n is any positive integer then $n! > n^2$ for
 A. 2
 B. 7
 C. 8
 D. 12
- 25 a + x is _____
 A. Even
 B. Odd
 C. Prime
 D. None of these
- 26 In the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ the general term T_{r+1} is
 A. 2
 B. 2ⁿ⁺¹
 C. 2ⁿ⁻¹
 D. 2ⁿ
- 27 Question Image
 A. 2
 B. 7
 C. 8
 D. 12
- 28 Question Image
 A. Even
 B. Odd
 C. Prime
 D. None of these
- 29 The sum of coefficients in the binomial expansion equals to
 A. 2
 B. 2^{n+1}
 C. 2^{n-1}
 D. 2^n
- 30 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{-1}$ are
 A. $1 + x + x^2$
 B. $1 - x - x^2$
 C. $-1 - x + x^2$
 D. $1 - x + x^2$
- 31 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{-2}$ are _____
 A. $1 - 2x + 3x^2$
 B. $1 - 2x - 3x^2$
 C. $1 + 2x + 3x^2$
 D. $-2 - 2x + 3x^2$
- 32 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^3$ are
 A. $1 + 3x + 6x^2$
 B. $1 - 3x + 6x^2$
 C. $-3 - 3x - 6x^2$
 D. $1 - 3x - 6x^2$
- 33 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-1}$ are
 A. $1 + x + x^2$
 B. $1 - x - x^2$
 C. $-1 - x + x^2$
 D. $1 - x + x^2$
- 34 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-2}$ are
 A. $1 - 2x + 3x^2$
 B. $1 - 2x - 3x^2$
 C. $1 + 2x + 3x^2$
 D. $-2 - 2x + 3x^2$
- 35 The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-3}$ are
 A. $1 + 3x + 6x^2$
 B. $1 - 3x + 6x^2$
 C. $-3 - 3x - 6x^2$

- 36 If the exponent in the binomial expansion is 6, then the middle term is
A. 2nd
B. 3rd
C. 4th
D. 5th
- 37 The number of terms in the expansion of $(a + b)^9$ is
A. 10
B. 11
C. 9
D. 12
- 38 In the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ the sum of exponents of a and x in each term of the expansion is
A. $n + 1$
B. $n - 1$
C. n
D. $2n$
- 39 If n is odd then the middle terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ are
A. 2^{n+1}
B. 2^n
C. 2^{n-1}
D. $2n$
- 40 The sum of even coefficient in the binomial expansion is
A. 14
B. 12
C. 8
D. 4
- 41 The sum of the odd coefficients in the expansion of $(a + x)^4$ is
A. 32
B. 16
C. 8
D. 5
- 42 The sum of the coefficient in the expansion of $(a + x)^5$ is
A. 7th
B. 8th
C. 9th
D. 6th
- 43 The middle term in the expansion of $(a + x)^{12}$ is
A. $1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4$
B. $1 - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4$
C. $1 - 8x + 24x^2 - 32x^3 + 16x^4$
D. $1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4$
- 44 If a statement $S(n)$ is true for $n = i$ where i is some natural number and the truth of $S(n)$ for $n = k > i$ implies the truth of $S(n)$ for $n = k + 1$ then $S(n)$ is true for all positive integers
- 45 If n is any positive integer then $3 + 6 + 9 + \dots + 3n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 46 If n is any positive integer then $4^n > 3^n + 4$ is true for all
- 47 If n is any positive integer then $2^n > 2(n + 1)$ is true for all
- 48 $(1 + 2x)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
A. $1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4$
B. $1 - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4$
C. $1 - 8x + 24x^2 - 32x^3 + 16x^4$
D. $1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4$
- 49 $(1 - x)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
A. $1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3$
B. $1 - x + x^2 - x^3$
C. $1 - x + x^2 + x^3$
D. $1 - 3x + 3x^2 - x^3$
- 50 The number of terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^{12}$ is
A. 2nd term
B. 3rd term
C. 4th term
D. 5th term
- 51 If the exponent in the binomial expansion is 6, then the middle term is
A. n^2
B. 2^{n-2}
C. 2^{n-1}
D. 2^n
- 52 If n is not natural number, then the expansion $(1 + x)^n$ is valid for
A. 8
B. 9
C. 10
D. 11
- 54 Question Image

- 55 If $|x| < 1$, then the first two terms of $(1 - x)^{1/2}$ are
A. $|x| < 1/2$
B. $|x| < 1$
C. $|x| < 2$
D. $|x| < 3$
- 56 The expansion of $(1 + 2x)^{-2}$ is valid if
A. $|x| < 1$
B. $|x| < 3$
C. $|x| < 1/3$
D. None of these
- 57 The expansion of $(1 - 3x)^{-1}$ is valid if
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
- 58 If in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, co-efficients of 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms are in A.P., then $x =$
A. $¹⁰C₆$
B. $¹⁰C₅$
C. $¹⁰C₄$
D. None
- 59 Question Image
A. 405 / 256
B. 504 / 259
C. 450 / 263
D. None
- 60 Question Image
A. 28 / 81
B. 28 / 243
C. 81 / 28
D. 243 / 82
- 61 Question Image
A. 2 and 9
B. 3 and 2
C. 2/3 and 9
D. 3/2 and 6
- 62 Question Image
A. 4
B. 5
C. 2
D. 3
- 63 Question Image
A. 1594
B. 792
C. 924
D. 2924
- 64 The positive integer just greater than $(1+0.0001)^{10000}$ is
A. 1594
B. 792
C. 924
D. 2924
- 65 If the sum of co-efficient in the expansion of $(a+b)^n$ is 4096, then the greatest co-efficient in the expansion is
A. 7
B. 8
C. 9
D. 10
- 66 If the sum of co-efficient in the expansion of $(a+b)^n$ is 4096, then the greatest co-efficient in the expansion is
A. 7
B. 6
C. 3
D. 0
- 67 If the expansion of $(1 + x)^{20}$, then co-efficient of rth and $(r + 4)$ th term are equal, then r is
A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. None
- 68 Digit in the unit place of the number $183! + 3^{183}$
A. 4th
B. 4th and 5th
C. 5th
D. 6th
- 69 The sum of co-efficient in $(1+x-3x^2)^{4163}$ is
A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. None
- 70 The greatest term in the expansion of $(3+2x)^9$, when $x=1$ is
A. ab=-1
B. ab = 1
C. ab = 2
D. None
- 71 If the 4th term in the expansion of $(px + x^{-1})^m$ is 2.5 for all $x \in R$, then
A. $ab = -1$
B. $ab = 1$
C. $ab = 2$
D. None
- 72 Question Image
A. 100
B. 1000
C. 10000
D. 100000
- 73 If $(1+x)^n = C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + \dots + C_nx^n$ then $C_0C_2 + C_1C_3 + C_2C_4 + \dots + C_{n-2}C_n =$
A. 100
B. 1000
C. 10000
D. 100000
- 74 The greatest integer which divides the number $101^{100} - 1$ is
A. 100
B. 1000
C. 10000
D. 100000

- 75 If $(1+x-2x^3)^6 = 1+a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots$ the value of $a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \dots + a_{12}$ will be
 A. 32
 B. 31
 C. 64
 D. 1024
- 76 Question Image
 A. $\frac{n}{n+1}C_r$
 B. $\frac{n+1}{n}C_{r+1}$
 C. $\frac{n}{n+1}C_{r+1}$
 D. None
- 77 Question Image
 A. $\frac{3}{8}$
 B. $\frac{7}{8}$
 C. $\frac{1}{8}$
 D. None
- 78 For every positive integers n $1+5+9+\dots+(4n-3)$ is
 A. $n(2n-1)$
 B. $(2n-1)$
 C. $n-1$
 D. n
- 79 When we expand $(a+2b)^5$ then
 A. $a^5 + 10a^4b + 40a^3b^2 + 80a^2b^3 + 80ab^4 + 32b^5$
 B. $a^5 + a^4b + a^3b^2 + a^2b^3 + ab^4 + b^5$
 C. $5a^5 + 4a^4b + 3a^3b^2 + 2a^2b^3 + ab^4 + b^5$
 D. None
- 80 $(2.02)^4$ is equal to
 A. 16
 B. 16.6496
 C. 17
 D. 18
- 81 $7^{2n} + 3^{n-1} \cdot 2^{3n-3}$ is divisible by
 A. 24
 B. 25
 C. 9
 D. 13
- 82 $(51)^4$ is equal to
 A. 7065201
 B. 8065201
 C. 6765201
 D. 6565201
- 83 The term involving x^4 in the expansion of $(3-2x)^7$ is
 A. 120
 B. 1512
 C. 1250
 D. 15120
- 84 $(0.90)^{1/2}$ is equal to
 A. 0.99
 B. 0.90
 C. 0.80
 D. 0.88
- 85 Question Image
 A. 0.99
 B. 0.90
 C. 0.80
 D. 0.88
- 86 $(0.90)^{1/2}$ is equal to
 A. Imaginary
 B. Rational
 C. Irrational
 D. Real numbers
- 88 Number of terms in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$ is
 A. $n-1$
 B. $n+1$
 C. $n+2$
 D. $n+3$
- 89 Question Image
 A. $n < 8/5$
 B. $n < 5/8$
 C. $|n| < 8/5$
 D. $|n| > 8/5$
- 90 nC_2 exists when n is _____
 A. $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots$

- 91 1st four terms of the expansion $(1-x)^{-2}$ are
A. $4x^3$
B. $3x^2 + 2x + 1$
C. $1 + 3x + 4x^2 + 5x^3$
D. None of these
- 92 The expansion $(1+x)^3$ holds when
A. $|x| > 1$
B. $|x| < 1$
C. $x < 1$
D. $x > 1$
- 93 The middle term of the expansion $(1+2x)^6$ is _____
A. 1st term
B. 4th term
C. 2nd term
D. 5th term
- 94 If n is odd the expansion $(a+x)^n$ has middle terms
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
- 95 There is no integer n for which 3^n is
A. Odd
B. even
C. Natural
D. Prime
- 96 For each natural number n , $n(n+1)$ is
A. an even
B. an odd
C. multiple of 3
D. Irrational
- 97 $n(n-1)(2n-1)$, for all natural numbers n , is divisible by
A. 12
B. 6
C. 2
D. 18
- 98 The sum of the cubes of three consecutive natural numbers is divisible by
A. 9
B. 6
C. 5
D. 10
- 99 If n is any positive integer, then $2+4+6+\dots+2n =$
A. 2^{n-1}
B. 2^{n+1}
C. $2^{n+2}+1$
D. $n(n+1)$
- 100 For each even natural number n , (n^2-1) is divisible by
A. 6
B. 3
C. 4
D. 8
- 101 If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $n(n+3)$ is always
A. Multiple of 3
B. Multiple of 6
C. odd
D. even
- 102 For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $2^{n-2} > n$ is true when
A. $n < 2$
B. $n \leq 4$
C. $n \geq 4$
- 103 For $n \geq -2$, $1+3+5+\dots+(2n+5)$
A. $(n+2)^2$
B. $(n-2)^2$
C. $2n+1$
D. $(n+3)^2$
- 104 If n is a positive integer, then $2^n > 2n+1$, only when
A. $n \leq 3$
B. $n \geq 3$
C. $n \leq 2$
D. $n \leq 1$
- 105 For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 3^{2n+7} is divisible by
A. 7
B. 8
C. 9
D. 10
- 106 $n! > 2^{n-1}$ is true when
A. $n \leq 3$
B. $n \leq 6$
C. $n \geq 4$
D. $n \leq 6$
- 107 $n^2 - 1$ is divisible by 8 when n is
A. an odd integer
B. an even integer
C. Irrational
D. Prime Number
- 108 The middle term of $[1/x-x]^{10}$ is
A. -152
B. -252
C. 371

- 109 $(x^3 - 1/2x)^6$ is
 A. $15/16 x^{12}$
 B. $2/13 x^{12}$
 C. $17/7 x^{12}$
 D. $16/15 x^{12}$
- 110 The coefficient of the second term of $(a+b)^4$ is
 A. 1
 B. 9
 C. 3
 D. 5
- 111 The middle term of $(x-y)^8$ is
 A. $25 x^4 y^4$
 B. $70 x^4 y^4$
 C. $120 x^4 y^4$
 D. $97 x^4 y^4$
- 112 The term involving x^4 in the expansion $(3-2x)$ is
 A. $217x^4$
 B. $15120x^4$
 C. $313x^4$
 D. $-25x^4$
- 113 $(x^3 - 1/x)^{12}$
 A. 295
 B. 495
 C. 395
 D. 722
- 114 The coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion $(x^3 + 3/x^2)^{10}$ is
 A. 1700
 B. 17023
 C. 17027
 D. 17010
- 115 The coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion $(x^3 + 3/x^2)^{10}$ is
 A. 1700
 B. 17023
 C. 17027
 D. 17010
- 116 The coefficient of the third term of $(8a-b)^{1/3}$, after simplification is
 A. -228
 B. $1/288$
 C. $1/220$
 D. $-1/177$
- 117 The term involving x^4 in the expansion $(3-2x)^7$ is
 A. $217 x^4$
 B. $15120 x^4$
 C. $313 x^4$
 D. $-25 x^4$
- 118 The 8th term of $(1+2x)^{-1/2}$ is
 A. $-221/16 x^7$
 B. $-225/18 x^7$
 C. $-407/9 x^7$
 D. $-429/16 x^7$
- 119 The 7th term of $(3^8 + 6^4 x)^{11/4}$ is
 A. $-19217/3 x^6$
 B. $189/2 x^6$
 C. $2227/12 x^6$
 D. $-19712/3 x^6$
- 120 The seventh term of $(x^3 + 1/x)^8$ is
 A. 71
 B. -22
 C. 27
 D. 28
- 121 The term independent of x in the expansion $(x^3 + 1/x)^{12}$
 A. 295
 B. 495
 C. 395
 D. 722
- 122 The 5th term of $(3a-2b)^{-1}$ is
 A. $77b^2/a^5$
 B. $16b^2/a^5$
 C. $17b^4/43a^5$
 D. $25b^3/43a^5$
- 123 The fifth term of $(a+2x)^{17}$ is
 A. $4013 x^3 a^{13}$
 B. $2208 a^{13} x^{12}$
 C. $223 x^7 a^{18}$
 D. $38080 a^{13} x^{12}$
- 124 The coefficient of x^{18} in $(ax^4 - bx)^9$ after expansion is
 A. $84a^3 b^6$
 B. $22a^3 b^6$
 C. $27a^3 b^5$
 D. $28a^3 b^6$
- 125 The fifteenth term of $(3-a)^{15}$ is
 A. $-17a^{12}$
 B. $-945a^{13}$
 C. $-941a^{13}$
 D. $-515a^{12}$

126 For all positive integral value of n , $3^n < n!$, when

- A. $n > 6$
- B. $n < 6$
- C. $n < 11$
- D. $n > 11$