



**MATHS**

**08 Jan. 2020 [Morning]**

**JEE MAIN PAPER ONLINE**

**RED COLOUR IS ANSWER IN JEE-MAIN**

**Differential Calculus**

**Monotonocity**

1. If  $c$  is a point at which Rolle's theorem holds for the function  $f(x) = \log_e \left( \frac{x^2 + \alpha}{7x} \right)$ , in the interval  $[3, 4]$ ,

where  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $f''(c)$  is equal to :

यदि  $c$  एक बिन्दु है जिस पर, अंतराल  $[3, 4]$  में, फलन  $f(x) = \log_e \left( \frac{x^2 + \alpha}{7x} \right)$  पर रोले प्रमेय लागू होता है, जहाँ  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  है, तो  $f''(c)$  बराबर है :

- (1)  $-\frac{1}{24}$                       (2)  $-\frac{1}{12}$                       (3)  $\frac{1}{12}$                       (4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{7}$

Ans. 3

Question ID : 4050361527

Option 1 ID : 4050365570

Option 2 ID : 4050365571

Option 3 ID : **4050365569**

Option 4 ID : 4050365568

**Sol.**  $f(3) = f(4)$

$$\log_e \frac{9 + \alpha}{21} = \log_e \frac{16 + \alpha}{28}$$

$$\frac{9 + \alpha}{21} = \frac{16 + \alpha}{28}$$

$$\alpha = 12$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 + 12}{7x}} \times \frac{(2x)(7x) - 7(x^2 + 12)}{(7x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 12}{x(x^2 + 12)}$$

$$f'(c) = 0$$

$$\frac{c^2 - 12}{c(c^2 + 12)} = 0$$



$$c = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f''(c) = \frac{(2x)(x^3 + 12x) - (x^2 - 12)(3x^2 + 12)}{(x^3 + 12x)^2}$$

$$f''(c) = \frac{1}{12}$$

### Algebra

### Probability

2. Let A and B be two independent events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$ . Then, which of the following is True?

माना A तथा B दो ऐसी स्वतंत्र घटनाएं हैं कि  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$  तथा  $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$  हैं, तो निम्न में से कौनसा सत्य है ?

- (1)  $P(A/B') = \frac{1}{3}$       (2)  $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{3}$       (3)  $P(A/B) = \frac{2}{3}$       (4)  $P(A/(A \cup B)) = \frac{1}{4}$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361536

Option 1 ID : 4050365607

Option 2 ID : **4050365606**

Option 3 ID : 4050365605

Option 4 ID : 4050365604

Sol.  $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$      $P(B') = \frac{5}{6}$

$$(1) P(A/B') = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{P(A)P(B')}{P(B')} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3) P(A/B) = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) P(A/A \cup B) = \frac{P(A \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B)}$$

### Vectors

### Vectors

3. Let the volume of a parallelepiped whose coterminal edges are given by  $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{v} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{w} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  be 1 cu. unit. If  $\theta$  be the angle between the edges  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{w}$ , then  $\cos\theta$  can be :

माना एक समान्तर षट्फलक, जिसके एक ही शीर्ष से होकर जाने वाले किनारे  $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{v} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$  तथा  $\vec{w} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  द्वारा प्रदत्त हैं, का आयतन 1 घन इकाई है। यदि किनारों  $\vec{u}$  तथा  $\vec{w}$  के बीच कोण  $\theta$  है, तो  $\cos\theta$  हो सकता है :



(1)  $\frac{7}{6\sqrt{6}}$

(2)  $\frac{5}{7}$

(3)  $\frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}$

(4)  $\frac{7}{6\sqrt{3}}$

Ans. 4

Question ID : 4050361534

Option 1 ID : 4050365597

Option 2 ID : 4050365596

Option 3 ID : 4050365599

Option 4 ID : **4050365598**

Sol.  $\frac{1}{2} \left\| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right\| = 1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \pm 1$$

$\lambda = 2$  or  $\lambda = 4$   
for  $\lambda = 2$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2+1+2}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

for  $\lambda = 4$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{18}} = \frac{7}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

### Coordinate Geometry

#### Ellipse

4. Let the line  $y = mx$  and the ellipse  $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$  intersect at a point P in the first quadrant. If the normal to this

ellipse at P meets the co-ordinate axes at  $\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$  and  $(0, \beta)$  then  $\beta$  is equal to :

माना रेखा  $y = mx$  तथा दीर्घवृत्त  $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , प्रथम चतुर्थांश में स्थित एक बिन्दु P पर काटते हैं। यदि इस दीर्घवृत्त का P पर अभिलम्ब, निर्देशांक

अक्षों को क्रमशः  $\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$  तथा  $(0, \beta)$  पर मिलता है, तो  $\beta$  का मान है :

(1)  $\frac{2}{3}$

(2)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(3)  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(4)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361532

Option 1 ID : 4050365589

Option 2 ID : **4050365588**

Option 3 ID : 4050365591

Option 4 ID : 4050365590



**Sol.** Let  $P(x_1, y_1)$

equation of normal

$$\frac{x}{2x_1} - \frac{y}{y_1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

It passes through  $\left(\frac{-1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{6\sqrt{2}x_1} = \frac{-1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{x_1^2}{1/2} + \frac{y_1^2}{1} = 1$$

put  $x_1 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$

$$y_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ (as p lies in I}^{\text{st}} \text{ quadrant)}$$

equation of normal =  $2 \times \frac{x}{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}} - \frac{y}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} = \frac{-1}{2}$

put  $(0, \beta)$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

### Differential Calculus

#### Methods of Differentiation

5. Let  $f(x) = (\sin(\tan^{-1} x) + \sin(\cot^{-1} x))^2 - 1$ ,  $|x| > 1$ . If  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}(f(x)))$  and  $y(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , then  $y(-\sqrt{3})$  is equal to :

माना  $f(x) = (\sin(\tan^{-1} x) + \sin(\cot^{-1} x))^2 - 1$ ,  $|x| > 1$  है। यदि  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}(f(x)))$  तथा  $y(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$  हैं, तो

$y(-\sqrt{3})$  का मान है :

(1)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

(2)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(3)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(4)  $-\frac{\pi}{6}$

Ans. 1

Question ID : 4050361537

Option 1 ID : 4050365610

Option 2 ID : 4050365611

Option 3 ID : 4050365609

Option 4 ID : 4050365608



**Sol.**  $f(x) = \left( \sin(\tan^{-1}x) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}x\right) \right)^2 - 1$

$$f(x) = 1 + 2 \sin(\tan^{-1}x) \cos(\tan^{-1}x) - 1$$

$$f(x) = \sin(2 \tan^{-1}x)$$

$$\sin^{-1} f(x) = \sin^{-1} \sin(2 \tan^{-1}x)$$

$$\sin^{-1} f(x) = \pi - 2 \tan^{-1}x \quad \because x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (\pi - 2 \tan^{-1}x)$$

$$y = -\tan^{-1}x + c$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + c$$

$$c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = -\tan^{-1}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

## Coordinate Geometry

### Parabola

6. The locus of a point which divides the line segment joining the point  $(0, -1)$  and a point on the parabola,  $x^2 = 4y$ , internally in the ratio  $1 : 2$ , is :

बिन्दु  $(0, -1)$  तथा परवलय  $x^2 = 4y$  पर स्थित एक बिन्दु को मिलाने वाले रेखाखण्ड का  $1 : 2$  के अनुपात में अंतः विभाजन करने वाले बिन्दु का बिन्दुपथ है :

(1)  $4x^2 - 3y = 2$

(2)  $9x^2 - 12y = 8$

(3)  $x^2 - 3y = 2$

(4)  $9x^2 - 3y = 2$

Ans. 2

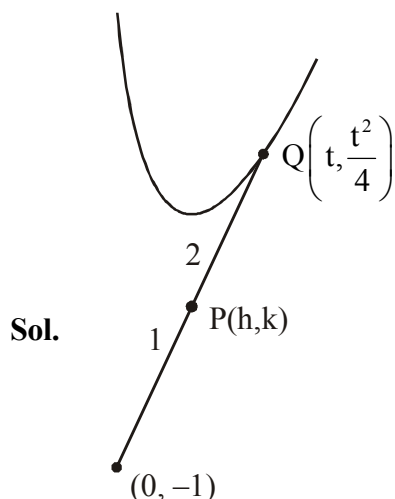
Question ID : 4050361531

Option 1 ID : 4050365584

Option 2 ID : **4050365586**

Option 3 ID : 4050365585

Option 4 ID : 4050365587



$$\frac{t}{3} = h, \quad \frac{\frac{t^2}{4} - 2}{3} = k$$

$$9h^2 - 12k - 8 = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 12y - 8 = 0$$

### **Differential Calculus**

#### **Monotonicity**

7. Let  $f(x) = x \cos^{-1}(-\sin |x|)$ ,  $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ , then which of the following is true ?

माना  $f(x) = x \cos^{-1}(-\sin |x|)$ ,  $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  है, तो निम्न में से कौनसा सत्य है ?

(1)  $f'$  is increasing in  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$  and decreasing in  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(2)  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$

(3)  $f'(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(4)  $f'$  is decreasing in  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$  and increasing in  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(1)  $f'$ ,  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$  में वर्धमान है तथा  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  में वर्धमान है।

(2)  $f'$ ,  $x = 0$  पर अवकलनीय नहीं है।

(3)  $f'(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(4)  $f'$ ,  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$  में ह्रासमान है तथा  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  में वर्धमान है।



Ans. 4

Question ID : 4050361526

Option 1 ID : 4050365567

Option 2 ID : 4050365564

Option 3 ID : 4050365565

Option 4 ID : **4050365566**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(\sin |x|) \right)$

$$f(x) = x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1}(\sin |x|) \right)$$

$$f(x) = x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + |x| \right)$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \rightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - x^2 & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) \begin{cases} \rightarrow 2 & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \rightarrow -2 & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f \text{ is } \uparrow \text{ in } \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$f \text{ is } \downarrow \text{ in } \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right)$$

**Differential Calculus**

**Function**

8. Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be such that for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(2^{1+x} + 2^{1-x})$ ,  $f(x)$  and  $(3^x + 3^{-x})$  are in A.P., then the minimum value of  $f(x)$  is :

माना  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  इस प्रकार है कि सभी  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(2^{1+x} + 2^{1-x})$ ,  $f(x)$  तथा  $(3^x + 3^{-x})$  एक समान्तर श्रेणी में है, तो  $f(x)$  का न्यूनतम मान है



(1) 4

(2) 3

(3) 2

(4) 0

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361524

Option 1 ID : 4050365559

Option 2 ID : **4050365558**

Option 3 ID : 4050365557

Option 4 ID : 4050365556

**Sol.**  $f(x) = \frac{2^{1+x} + 2^{1-x} + 3^x + 3^{-x}}{2}$

$$f(x) = \left(2^x + \frac{1}{2^x}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(3^x + \frac{1}{3^x}\right)$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = 2 + 1 = 3]$$

**Differential Calculus**

**Function**

9. The inverse function of  $f(x) = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.

$f(x) = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$  का व्युत्क्रम फलन है \_\_\_\_\_।

(1)  $\frac{1}{4} \log_e \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$

(2)  $\frac{1}{4} (\log_8^e) \log_e \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$

(3)  $\frac{1}{4} \log_e \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$

(4)  $\frac{1}{4} (\log_8^e) \log_e \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361519

Option 1 ID : 4050365538

Option 2 ID : **4050365539**

Option 3 ID : 4050365536

Option 4 ID : 4050365537

**Sol.**  $y = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$

$$y = \frac{8^{4x} - 1}{4^{4x} + 1}$$

$$y8^{4x} - y = 8^{4x} - 1$$

$$8^{4x} = \frac{1+y}{1-y}$$

$$\log_e 8^{4x} = \log_e \frac{1+y}{1-y}$$





$$4x = \log_8^e \cdot \log_e \frac{1+y}{1-y}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \log_8^e \log_e \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

**Algebra**

**P & C**

10. If a, b and c are the greatest values of  ${}^{19}C_p$ ,  ${}^{20}C_q$  and  ${}^{21}C_r$  respectively, then :

यदि a, b तथा c क्रमशः  ${}^{19}C_p$ ,  ${}^{20}C_q$  तथा  ${}^{21}C_r$  के अधिकतम मान हैं, तो :

- (1)  $\frac{a}{10} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{21}$       (2)  $\frac{a}{10} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{42}$       (3)  $\frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{42}$       (4)  $\frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{21}$

Ans. 3

Question ID : 4050361523

Option 1 ID : 4050365554

Option 2 ID : 4050365553

Option 3 ID : **4050365555**

Option 4 ID : 4050365552

**Sol.**  $a = {}^{19}C_p = {}^{19}C_{10} = {}^{19}C_9$

$$b = {}^{20}C_q = {}^{20}C_{10}$$

$$c = {}^{21}C_r = {}^{21}C_{10} = {}^{21}C_{11}$$

$$\frac{a}{{}^{19}C_9} = \frac{b}{{}^{20}C_9} = \frac{c}{{}^{21}C_9}$$

$$\frac{a}{1} = \frac{b}{2} = \frac{c}{11}$$

$$\frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{42}$$

**Coordinate Geometry**

**Straight Line**

11. Let two points be A(1, -1) and B(0, 2). If a point P(x', y') be such that the area of  $\Delta PAB = 5$  sq. units and it lies on the line,  $3x + y - 4\lambda = 0$ , then a value of  $\lambda$  is :

माना A(1, -1) तथा B(0, 2) दो बिन्दु हैं। यदि एक बिन्दु P(x', y') इस प्रकार है कि  $\Delta PAB = 5$  वर्ग इकाई है तथा यह रेखा  $3x + y - 4\lambda = 0$  पर स्थित है, तो  $\lambda$  का एक मान है :

- (1) -3      (2) 1      (3) 4      (4) 3

Ans. 4

Question ID : 4050361522

Option 1 ID : 4050365550



Option 2 ID : 4050365548

Option 3 ID : 4050365549

Option 4 ID : **4050365551**

Sol. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ x^1 & y^1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$|-3x^1 - y^1 + 2| = 10$$

$$3x^1 + y^1 - 2 = 10$$

$$3x^1 + y^1 - 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

or

$$3x^1 + y^1 - 2 = -10$$

$$3x^1 + y^1 + 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

**JEE Main Only topics**

**Mathematical Reasoning**

12. Which one of the following is a tautology?

निम्न में से कौनसा कथन एक पुनरुक्ति है ?

(1)  $Q \rightarrow (P \wedge (P \rightarrow Q))$  (2)  $P \wedge (P \vee Q)$

(3)  $(P \wedge (P \rightarrow Q)) \rightarrow Q$  (4)  $P \vee (P \wedge Q)$

Ans. 3

Question ID : 4050361538

Option 1 ID : 4050365615

Option 2 ID : 4050365612

Option 3 ID : **4050365614**

Option 4 ID : 4050365613

Sol.

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$	$q \rightarrow (p \wedge (p \rightarrow q))$	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee (p \wedge q)$	$p \vee q$	$p \wedge (p \vee q)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	F

**Algebra**

**Determinant**

13. For which of the following ordered pairs  $(\mu, \delta)$ , the system of linear equations

निम्न में से किस क्रमित युग्म  $(\mu, \delta)$  के लिए रेखिक समीकरण निकाय

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$3x + 4y + 5z = \mu$$

$$4x + 4y + 4z = \delta$$

is inconsistent?

असंगत है ?

(1) (3, 4)

(2) (4, 6)

(3) (4, 3)

(4) (1, 0)

Ans. 3

Question ID : 4050361521



Option 1 ID : 4050365545

Option 2 ID : 4050365547

Option 3 ID : **4050365546**

Option 4 ID : 4050365544

**Sol.**  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \mu & 4 & 5 \\ \delta & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2(2 - 2\mu + \delta)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & \mu & 5 \\ 4 & \delta & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4(2 - 2\mu + \delta)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & \mu \\ 4 & 4 & \delta \end{vmatrix} = -2(2 - 2\mu + \delta)$$

**JEE Main Only topics**

**Statistics**

14. The mean and the standard deviation (s.d.) of 10 observations are 20 and 2 respectively. Each of these 10 observations is multiplied by  $p$  and then reduced by  $q$ , where  $p \neq 0$  and  $q \neq 0$ . If the new mean and new s.d. become half of their original values, then  $q$  is equal to :

10 प्रेक्षणों के माध्य तथा मानक विलचन क्रमशः 20 तथा 2 हैं। इन 10 प्रेक्षणों में से प्रत्येक को  $p$  से गुणा करने के पश्चात् प्रत्येक में से  $q$  कम किया गया, जहाँ  $p \neq 0$  तथा  $q \neq 0$  हैं। यदि नए माध्य तथा मानक विचलन के मान अपने मूल मानों के आधे हैं, तो  $q$  का मान है :

- (1) -20                                      (2) -10                                      (3) -5                                      (4) 10

Ans. 1

Question ID : 4050361535

Option 1 ID : **4050365603**

Option 2 ID : 4050365602

Option 3 ID : 4050365600

Option 4 ID : 4050365601

**Sol.** New mean  $\bar{x}_1 = p\bar{x} - q$

$$10 = p(20) - q \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

and New s.d.

$$\sigma_2 = |\sigma| \sigma_1$$

$$1 = |p| \sigma_1$$

$$p = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



If  $p = \frac{1}{2}$

then  $q = 0$  from equation (1)

If  $p = -\frac{1}{2}$

then  $q = -20$

**Algebra**

**Complex Number**

15. If the equation,  $x^2 + bx + 45 = 0$  ( $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ) has conjugate complex roots and they satisfy  $|z + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$ , then :

यदि समीकरण  $x^2 + bx + 45 = 0$  ( $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ) के संयुग्मी सम्मिश्र मूल हैं, जो  $|z + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$  को संतुष्ट करते हैं, तो :

- (1)  $b^2 + b = 72$                       (2)  $b^2 - b = 30$                       (3)  $b^2 + b = 12$                       (4)  $b^2 - b = 42$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361520

Option 1 ID : 4050365543

Option 2 ID : **4050365542**

Option 3 ID : 4050365540

Option 4 ID : 4050365541

**Sol.** Let  $z = \alpha \pm i\beta$  be roots of the

equation  $x^2 + bx + 45 = 0$

sum of roots =  $2d = -b$

Product of roots =  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 45$  .....(1)

$|z + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$

$|\alpha \pm i\beta + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$

$(\alpha + 1)^2 + \beta^2 = 40$  .....(2)

from (1) and (2)

$2\alpha + 1 = 5$

$\alpha = -3$

$b = 6$

**Vectors**

**Vectors**

16. The shortest distance between the lines  $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-8}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$  and  $\frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y+7}{2} = \frac{z-6}{4}$  is.

रेखाओं  $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-8}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$  तथा  $\frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y+7}{2} = \frac{z-6}{4}$  के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी है :

- (1) 3                      (2)  $3\sqrt{30}$                       (3)  $\frac{7}{2}\sqrt{30}$                       (4)  $2\sqrt{30}$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361533

Option 1 ID : 4050365594

Option 2 ID : **4050365593**

Option 3 ID : 4050365595

Option 4 ID : 4050365592

**Sol.**  $\vec{p} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$   $A(3, 8, 3)$

$\vec{q} = -3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$   $B(-3, -7, 6)$

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -6\hat{i} - 15\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\overline{AB} = -6\hat{i} - 15\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{S.D.} = \frac{|\overline{AB} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{q})|}{|\vec{p} \times \vec{q}|} = \frac{|36 + 225 + 9|}{\sqrt{36 + 225 + 9}} = 3\sqrt{30}$$

**Integral Calculus**

**Area Under Curve**

17. For  $a > 0$ , let the curves  $C_1 : y^2 = ax$  and  $C_2 : x^2 = ay$  intersect at origin O and a point P. Let the line  $x = b$  ( $0 < b < a$ ) intersect the chord OP and the x-axis at points Q and R, respectively. If the line  $x = b$  bisects the area bounded by the curves,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , and the area of  $\Delta OQR = \frac{1}{2}$ , 'a' satisfies the equation :

$a > 0$  के लिए, माना वक्र  $C_1 : y^2 = ax$  तथा  $C_2 : x^2 = ay$ , मूलबिन्दु O तथा एक बिन्दु P पर काटते हैं। माना रेखा  $x = b$  ( $0 < b < a$ ), जीवा OP तथा x-अक्ष को क्रमशः बिन्दुओं Q तथा R पर काटती है। यदि रेखा  $x = b$ , वक्रों  $C_1$  तथा  $C_2$  द्वारा परिबद्ध क्षेत्र को समद्विभाजित करती है तथा  $\Delta OQR$  का क्षेत्रफल  $= \frac{1}{2}$  है, तो 'a' जिस समीकरण को संतुष्ट करता है, वह है :

- (1)  $x^6 + 6x^3 - 4 = 0$       (2)  $x^6 - 12x^3 - 4 = 0$       (3)  $x^6 - 6x^3 + 4 = 0$       (4)  $x^6 - 12x^3 + 4 = 0$

Ans. 4

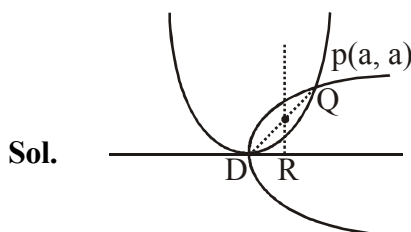
Question ID : 4050361529

Option 1 ID : 4050365576

Option 2 ID : 4050365578

Option 3 ID : 4050365579

Option 4 ID : 4050365577



$$\text{Total area} = \frac{16ab}{3} = \frac{16 \times \frac{a}{4} \times \frac{a}{4}}{3} = \frac{a^2}{3}$$



$$\int_0^b \left( \sqrt{ax} - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) dx = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} b^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{a} b^{3/2} - \frac{b^3}{3a} = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

.....(1)

Put in equation (1)

$$a^6 - 12a^3 + 4 = 0$$

### Differential Calculus

#### Limit

18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{1/x^2}$  is equal to :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{1/x^2} \text{ बराबर है :}$$

(1)  $\frac{1}{e^2}$

(2) e

(3)  $\frac{1}{e}$

(4) e<sup>2</sup>

Ans. 1

Question ID : 4050361525

Option 1 ID : 4050365563

Option 2 ID : 4050365560

Option 3 ID : 4050365562

Option 4 ID : 4050365561

Sol.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{1/x^2} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{-4x^2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)} = e^{-2}$

### Integral Calculus

#### Differential Equation

19. Let  $y = y(x)$  be a solution of the differential equation,  $\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = 0, |x| < 1$ . If  $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , then  $y\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  is equal to :

माना  $y = y(x)$ , अवकल समीकरण  $\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = 0, |x| < 1$  का एक हल है। यदि  $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  है, तो  $y\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

बराबर है :

(1)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(4)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Ans. 2

Question ID : 4050361530

Option 1 ID : 4050365582



Option 2 ID : **4050365581**

Option 3 ID : 4050365583

Option 4 ID : 4050365580

**Sol.**  $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$

$$\sin^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}x = c$$

$$\text{At } x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}x$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \sin^{-1}y = \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

### **Integral Calculus**

#### **Indefinite Integration**

20. If  $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x (1 + \sin^6 x)^{2/3}} = f(x)(1 + \sin^6 x)^{1/\lambda} + c$  where  $c$  is a constant of integration, then  $\lambda f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  is equal

to :

यदि  $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x (1 + \sin^6 x)^{2/3}} = f(x)(1 + \sin^6 x)^{1/\lambda} + c$  है, जहाँ  $c$  एक समाकलन अचर है, तो  $\lambda f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  का मान है :

(1) 2

(2)  $-\frac{9}{8}$

(3)  $\frac{9}{8}$

(4) -2

Ans. 4

Question ID : 4050361528

Option 1 ID : 4050365574

Option 2 ID : 4050365573

Option 3 ID : 4050365572

Option 4 ID : **4050365575**



**Sol.**  $\sin x = t$

$$\cos x \, dx = dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^3(1+t^6)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$I = \int \frac{t^{-7}}{(1+t^{-6})^{\frac{2}{3}}} dt$$

$$1 + t^{-6} = \alpha^3$$

$$\frac{dt}{t^7} = -\frac{1}{2} r^2 dr$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int dr = -\frac{1}{2} r + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 6_{2x+1}}{\sin 6_x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} (1 + \sin 6_x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$$

### INTEGER TYPE QUESTIONS

#### Coordinate Geometry

#### Hyperbola

21. Let the normal at a point P on the curve  $y^2 - 3x^2 + y + 10 = 0$  intersect the y-axis at  $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ . If m is the slope of the tangent at P to the curve, then |m| is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

माना वक्र  $y^2 - 3x^2 + y + 10 = 0$  के बिन्दु P पर खींचा गया अभिलम्ब y-अक्ष को  $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  पर काटता है। यदि P पर वक्र की स्पर्श रेखा का

ढाल m है, तो |m| बराबर है \_\_\_\_\_।

Question ID : 4050361542

**Ans.** 4

**Sol.**  $p(x_1, y_1)$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 6x + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad y_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x_1}{1 + 2y_1} \quad x_1 = \pm 2$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2} - y_1}{-x_1} = -\frac{1 + 2y_1}{6x_1} \quad \text{slope of tangent} = \pm 4$$





**Algebra**

**P & C**

22. An urn contains 5 red marbles, 4 black marbles and 3 white marbles. Then the number of ways in which 4 marbles can be drawn so that the most three of them are red is \_\_\_\_\_.

एक कलश में 5 लाल मार्बल, 4 काले मार्बल तथा 3 सफेद मार्बल हैं, तो इसमें से 4 मार्बल इस प्रकार निकालने ताकि उनमें से अधिक से अधिक तीन लाल रंग के हों, के तरीकों की संख्या है \_\_\_\_\_ ।

Question ID : 4050361543

**Ans. 490**

**Sol.** 0.Red + 1 Red + 2 Red + 3 Red

$$\text{Number of ways} = {}^7C_4 + {}^5C_1 + {}^7C_3 + {}^7C_2 {}^7C_2 + {}^5C_3 {}^7C_1 = 490$$

**Algebra**

**Quadratic Equation**

23. The least positive value of 'a' for which the equation,  $2x^2 + (a - 10)x + \frac{33}{2} = 2a$  has real roots is \_\_\_\_\_.

'a' का वह न्यूनतम धनात्मक मान, जिसके लिए समीकरण  $2x^2 + (a - 10)x + \frac{33}{2} = 2a$  के वास्तविक मूल हैं, है \_\_\_\_\_ ।

Question ID : 4050361539

**Ans. 8**

**Sol.**  $D \geq 0$

$$(a - 10)^2 - 4(2) \left( \frac{33}{2} - 2a \right) \geq 0$$

$$a^2 - 4a - 32 \geq 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty - 4] \cup [8, \infty)$$

**Algebra**

**Matrices**

24. The number of all  $3 \times 3$  matrices A, with entries from the set  $\{-1, 0, 1\}$  such that the sum of the diagonal elements of  $AA^T$  is 3, is \_\_\_\_\_.

ऐसे सभी  $3 \times 3$  आव्यूहों A की संख्या, जिनके अवयव समुच्चय  $\{-1, 0, 1\}$  से हैं। तथा  $AA^T$  के विकर्ण के अवयवों का योगफल 3 है, है \_\_\_\_\_ ।

Question ID : 4050361540

**Ans. 672**

**Sol.** Let  $A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$        $A^T = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$

$$\text{tr}(AA^T) = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 + a_{21}^2 + \dots + a_{33}^2 = 3$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rightarrow 3 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, -1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \right\} {}^9C_6 \times 8 = 672$$

**Algebra**

**Sequence & progression**

25. The sum  $\sum_{k=1}^{20} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

योगफल  $\sum_{k=1}^{20} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k)$  है \_\_\_\_\_ ।

Question ID : 4050361541

**Ans. 1540**

**Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{k(k+1)}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{20} (k^2 + k) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{20(21)(41)}{6} + \frac{20 \times 21}{2} \right) \\ &= 1540 \end{aligned}$$