

If $E_1 : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; a > b$, E_2 is an ellipse which touches E_1 at the ends of major axis of E_1 & end of minor axis of E_1 are the focii of E_2 . The eccentricity of both ellipse are equal. Find 'e'.

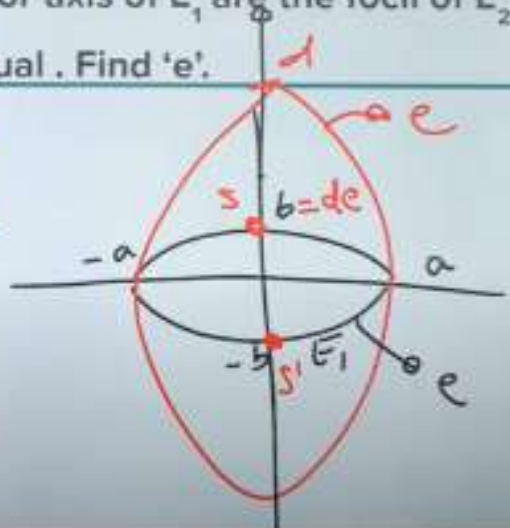
$$e^2 = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{d^2} = 1$$

$d = \frac{b}{e}$

$$e^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2}{\frac{b^2}{e^2}}$$

$$e^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2 e^2}{b^2}$$

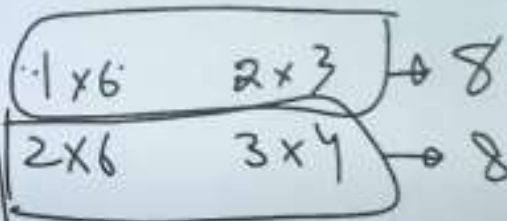


4 die rolled, numbers are filled in 2×2 matrices. Find the probability that the matrices is nonsingular & all entries are different.

b) a, b, c, d distinct
d) $|A| = \underline{ad} - \underline{bc} = 0$

$$\frac{16}{6^4}$$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

number of matrices 'B' which can be formed such that

$AB = BA$; B can have elements (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A B = B A$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} d & e & f \\ a & b & c \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & a & c \\ e & d & f \\ h & g & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = d = x_1 \quad i = x_5$$

$$e = a = x_2$$

$$f = c = x_3$$

$$g = h = x_4$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_1 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

0, 2, 4, 6, 8 number of numbers > 10000 which can be formed, if repetition not allowed.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, number of matrices 'B' which can be formed such that

$AB = BA$; B can have elements (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

$11^n > 10^n + 9^n$ number of integers satisfy the relation in $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$

$$11^n - 9^n > 10^n$$

$$n = \{5, 6, \dots, 100\}$$

$$(10+1)^n - (10-1)^n > 10^n$$

$$2 \left(\binom{n}{1} 10^{n-1} + \binom{n}{3} 10^{n-3} + \dots \right) > 10^n$$

$$n = 4 \rightarrow 2 \left(4 \times 10^3 + 4 \times 10 \right)$$

$$10^4$$

If the domain $f(x) = \frac{\cos^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{\sqrt{\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2} \right)}}$ is the interval (α, β) then $\alpha + \beta$ is

Answer B

- A $\frac{1}{2}$
- B $\frac{3}{2}$
- C 1
- D 2

Let s_n denote sum of first n - terms of an ap, $s_{10} = 530$, $s_5 = 140$ then $s_{20} - s_6$

Answer D

- A** 1872
- B** 1842
- C** 1852
- D** 1862

The number of solution of $\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x = 1$, $x \in (0, 4\pi]$

Answer D

- A 7
- B 11
- C 9
- D 5