

1M0616K22 (DAY-1, SECOND SESSION)

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ	ಸಮಯ	ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	
		ದೇವಾ ನಾಮ	ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
M	ಉ. 2.30 ಹಿಂದ 3.50 ರಘರ್	D-1	276461
ನ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಥ	ಉತ್ತರಾಸ್ಯ ಇರುವ ಹಂತ ಅರ್ಥ	ಹಂತ ಅಂಶಗಳು	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗಣ
ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	70 ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	60	60
		22UGE	

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ప్రారం పురోగతిలో ఉన్న వ్యవస్థలు, అందుల్లో కొన్ని మి. 2.30 లక్ష రూపాలుగా ఉన్నాయి. అప్పటికి ఇంచ కుమిల్లాలు 1.20 లక్ష. ఎడ్డ వ్యవస్థల్లో ఉన్న వ్యవస్థలు ప్రయోగించాలని కోణంలో వాయిద్దిల్లాయి.

It follows from Theorem 1.2 that \mathcal{C}_n is a complete metric space under the metric d_n .

On 20 May 1945, the 51st Division took part in the final assault on the town.

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ලංකා. නොර ස්ප්‍රිඩුන් මාලුවන්හිස ප්‍රධාන මැණ්ඩු පිළුවක / මානුශීය තේරුම් / පෙරමුණු. මෙයි පා රු. 240 එ ප්‍රාදේ. පැවත්වන්න.

- శ్రీ విజయ పత్రానికి ద్వారా ఆఫ్ కార్ గివెన్ అయింది.
 - శ్రీ విజయ లోటు క్రెడిట్ బొర్డు క్రెడిట్ రిపోర్టులో ఆఫ్ కార్ గివెన్ అయింది.

అప్పిల్ రిపబ్లికన్ క్రొమ్, సుశ్రావోగ్

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS නො සිදු තෙයුම් වාචක මෘදුකාංග සහ ප්‍රතිඵල් ප්‍රකාශන යුතු කළ ඇත.

క్రితముగా లుస్త 60 క్రమాదేవు, క్రితముగా 4 లుస్త అంటు ఉన్నాగాను చెంద్దాడ. క్రితముగా లుస్త మొత్తముగా లుస్త అంటు ఉన్నాగాను చెంద్దాడ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಲೆಪಣದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಏಷಿ ಶ್ರಮ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಅವುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ನೋಡಿ, ಅದು ಅವಕಾಶ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಲೆಪಣಿಸಿ, ಅದು ಅವಕಾಶ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಲೆಪಣಿಸಿ.

ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಕ್ರಮ CORRECT METHOD	ಅನುಕ್ರಮಗಳು WRONG METHODS
(A) ● (C) (D)	(B) (C) (D) (A) (B) (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) (A) ● ● (D) (B) (C) (D) (A) ● (C) (D)

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿನಿಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ.

20 මුදල විසින් පෙනෙන මැයියිජ්‍රෝග්‍රැම් මූල්‍ය නිවේදිත මාරු.

ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ (ಅರ್ಥಂ ಪ್ರತಿ) ತನ್ನ ಪರಾಪರೆ ಉಳಿಸಿದೂ ರಚನಿಯ ಯಾಜಾಪ್ರತಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಬಹುದಿಲ್ಲ.



MATHEMATICS

1. If $f(1) = 1$, $f'(1) = 3$ then the derivative of $f(f(f(x))) + (f(x))^2$ at $x = 1$ is
 (A) 10 (B) 35 (C) 33 (D) 12

2. If $y = x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is
 (A) $\frac{4}{\pi}$ (B) 1
 (C) $\pi \log \frac{\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

3. If $A_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1-n & n \\ n & 1-n \end{bmatrix}$ then
 $|A_1| + |A_2| + \dots + |A_{2021}| =$
 (A) -2021 (B) $(2021)^2$
 (C) $-(2021)^2$ (D) 4042

4. If $y = (1+x^2) \tan^{-1} x - x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is
 (A) $2x \tan^{-1} x$ (B) $x^2 \tan^{-1} x$
 (C) $\frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x}$ (D) $x \tan^{-1} x$

5. If $x = e^\theta \sin \theta$, $y = e^\theta \cos \theta$ where θ is a parameter, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $(1, 1)$ is equal to
 (A) 0 (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{4}$

6. If $y = e^{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}}$, $x > 1$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = \log_e 3$ is
 (A) 3 (B) 0
 (C) 5 (D) 1



Space For Rough Work

13. Area of the region bounded by the curve $y = \tan x$, the x -axis and the line $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ is

(A) $\log \frac{1}{2}$

(B) 0

(C) $\log 2$

(D) $-\log 2$

14. Evaluate $\int_2^3 x^2 dx$ as the limit of a sum

(A) $\frac{72}{6}$

(B) $\frac{25}{7}$

(C) $\frac{53}{9}$

(D) $\frac{19}{3}$

15. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$ is equal to

(A) $\log 2 - 1$

(B) $-\log 2$

(C) $\log 2$

(D) $1 - \log 2$

16. $\int \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x - \cos \alpha} dx$ is equal to

(A) $2(\sin x - x \cos \alpha) + c$

(B) $2(\sin x - 2x \cos \alpha) + c$

(C) $2(\sin x + x \cos \alpha) + c$

(D) $2(\sin x + 2x \cos \alpha) + c$

17. $\int_0^1 \frac{x e^x}{(2+x)^3} dx$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{27} + c - \frac{1}{8}$

(B) $\frac{1}{9} + c + \frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{1}{27} + c + \frac{1}{8}$

(D) $\frac{1}{9} + c - \frac{1}{4}$

18. If $\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} = a \log |1+x^2| + b \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{5} \log |x+2| + c$, then

(A) $a = \frac{-1}{10}, b = \frac{2}{5}$

(B) $a = \frac{-1}{10}, b = \frac{-2}{5}$

(C) $a = \frac{1}{10}, b = \frac{2}{5}$

(D) $a = \frac{1}{10}, b = \frac{-2}{5}$



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19. If $|\vec{a}| = 2$ and $|\vec{b}| = 3$ and the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} is 120° , then the length of the vector $\left| \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} \right|^2$ is
(A) 2 (B) $\frac{1}{6}$
(C) 3 (D) 1
20. If $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| + |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|^2 = 36$ and $|\vec{a}| = 3$ then $|\vec{b}|$ is equal to
(A) 9 (B) 4
(C) 36 (D) 2
21. If $\vec{\alpha} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$, $\vec{\beta} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ then express $\vec{\beta}$ in the form $\vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta}_1 + \vec{\beta}_2$ where $\vec{\beta}_1$ is parallel to $\vec{\alpha}$ and $\vec{\beta}_2$ is perpendicular to $\vec{\alpha}$ then $\vec{\beta}_1$ is given by
(A) $\frac{5}{8}(\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$ (B) $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$
(C) $\frac{5}{8}(\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})$ (D) $\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$
22. The sum of the degree and order of the differential equation $(1 + y_1^2)^{2/3} = y_2$ is
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7
23. If $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$, then $2y(2) - y(1) =$
(A) $\frac{11}{4}$ (B) $\frac{9}{4}$
(C) $\frac{15}{4}$ (D) $\frac{13}{4}$
24. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x + y)^2$ is
(A) $\tan^{-1}(x + y) = x + c$ (B) $\cot^{-1}(x + y) = c$
(C) $\tan^{-1}(x + y) = 0$ (D) $\cot^{-1}(x + y) = x + c$
25. If $y(x)$ be the solution of differential equation $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x \log x$, $y(c)$ is equal to
(A) c (B) 2
(C) 0 (D) $2c$



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26. A dietitian has to develop a special diet using two foods X and Y. Each packet (containing 30 g) of food X contains 12 units of calcium, 4 units of iron, 6 units of cholesterol and 6 units of vitamin A. Each packet of the same quantity of food Y contains 3 units of calcium, 20 units of iron, 4 units of cholesterol and 3 units of vitamin A. The diet requires atleast 240 units of calcium, atleast 460 units of iron and atmost 300 units of cholesterol. The corner points of the feasible region are
(A) (2, 72), (40, 15), (15, 20) (B) (0, 23), (40, 15), (2, 72) ✗
(C) (2, 72), (15, 20), (0, 23) ✗ (D) (2, 72), (40, 15), (115, 0)
27. The distance of the point whose position vector is $(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k})$ from the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) = 4$ is
(A) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{21}}$ (B) $\frac{-8}{\sqrt{21}}$
(C) $8\sqrt{21}$ (D) $\frac{-8}{21}$
28. The co-ordinates of foot of the perpendicular drawn from the origin to the plane $2x - 3y + 4z = 29$ are
(A) (2, 3, 4) ✗ (B) (2, -3, 4)
(C) (2, -3, -4) (D) (-2, -3, 4) ,
29. The angle between the pair of lines $\frac{x+3}{3} = \frac{y-1}{5} = \frac{z+3}{4}$ and $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{2}$ is
(A) $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{27}{5} \right]$ (B) $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{19}{21} \right]$ (C) $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{15} \right]$ (D) $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16} \right]$
30. The corner points of the feasible region of an LPP are (0, 2), (3, 0), (6, 0), (6, 8) and (0, 5) then the minimum value of $z = 4x + 6y$ occurs at
(A) finite number of points (B) only one point
(C) infinite number of points (D) only two points

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Space For Rough Work



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53. If $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $(aI + b\Lambda)^n$ is (where I is the identity matrix of order 2)

- (A) $a^2 I + a^{n-1} b - A$ (B) $a^n I + n a^{n-1} b - A$
 (C) $a^n I + n - a^{n-1} b - A$ (D) $a^n I + b^n - A$

54. If A is a 3×3 matrix such that $|5 \cdot \text{adj } A| = 5$ then $|A|$ is equal to

55. If there are two values of 'a' which makes determinant

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 86$$

Then the sum of these numbers is

- 56.** If the vertices of a triangle are $(-2, 6)$, $(3, -6)$ and $(1, 5)$, then the area of the triangle is

57. Domain of $\cos^{-1}(\lfloor x \rfloor)$ is, where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes a greatest integer function

- (A) $(-1, 2]$ (B) $[-1, 2)$
 (C) $(-1, 2)$ (D) $[-1, 2)$

58. If Δ is a matrix of order 3×3 , then $(\Delta^2)^{-1}$ is equal to

59. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, then the inverse of the matrix A^3 is

- (A) A (B) 1
 (C) -1 (D) $-A$

60. If A is a skew symmetric matrix, then A^{2021} is



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