

**PART - A**  
**MATHEMATICS**

1. The positive integer  $n > 3$  satisfying the equation  $\frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)} + \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{n}\right)}$  is

$n > 3$  ৰ কি ধনাত্মক অখণ্ড সংখ্যাৰ বাবে  $\frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)} + \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{n}\right)}$  হ'ব

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A 8 | <input type="radio"/> B 6 |
| <input type="radio"/> C 5 | <input type="radio"/> D 7 |

2. Let  $ABC$  be a triangle such that  $\angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and let  $a, b$  and  $c$  denote the lengths of the sides opposite to  $A, B$  and  $C$  respectively. The value of  $x$  for which  $a = x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $b = x^2 - 1$  and  $c = 2x + 1$  is

ধৰাহ'ল,  $ABC$  ত্ৰিভুজৰ  $\angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{6}$  আৰু  $a, b, c$  যে কৰ্মে  $A, B, C$  কোণৰ বিপৰীত বাহুৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্যক

সুচায়। তেন্তে  $x$  ৰ কি মানৰ বাবে  $a = x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $b = x^2 - 1$  আৰু  $c = 2x + 1$  হ'ব

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> A $-(2 + \sqrt{3})$ | <input type="radio"/> B $1 + \sqrt{3}$ |
| <input type="radio"/> C $2 + \sqrt{3}$    | <input type="radio"/> D $4\sqrt{3}$    |

3. Let  $a, b, c$  and  $d$  be non-zero numbers. If the point of intersection of the lines  $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$  and  $5bx + 2by + d = 0$  lies in the fourth quadrant and is equi distant from the two axes, then

ধৰাহ'ল  $a, b, c$  আৰু  $d$  অশূন্য সংখ্যা, যদি  $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$  আৰু  $5bx + 2by + d = 0$  যে কটীকটি কৰা বিন্দুতো চতুর্থ কক্ষত থাকে আৰু দুই আক্ষৰ পৰা সমান দূৰত্বত অৱস্থিত হয়, তেন্তে

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A $2bc - 3ad = 0$ | <input type="radio"/> B $2bc + 3ad = 0$ |
| <input type="radio"/> C $2ad - 3bc = 0$ | <input type="radio"/> D $3bc + 2ad = 0$ |

4. The function  $f(x) = \frac{\tan\left(\pi\left[x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right)}{2 + [x]^2}$ , where  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer  $\leq x$ , is

$$f(x) = \frac{\tan\left(\pi\left[x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right)}{2 + [x]^2} \text{ ফলন, ঘর্ত } [x] \text{ যে সর্বোচ্চ অখণ্ড সংখ্যা } \leq x, \text{ সূচায়}$$

- (A) continuous for all values of  $x$

অনবিচ্ছিন্ন  $x$  র সকলো মানৰ বাবে

- (B) discontinuous at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  বিন্দুত, অনবিচ্ছিন্ন নহয়

- (C) not differentiable for same values of  $x$

$x$  র কিছুমানৰ বাবে অরকলনীয় নহয়

- (D) discontinuous at  $x = -2$

$x = -2$  বিন্দুত, অনবিচ্ছিন্ন নহয়

5. If  $y = |\sin x|^{||x|}$ , then the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$  is

যদি  $y = |\sin x|^{||x|}$ , তেন্তে  $x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$  বিন্দুত  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  র মান হ'ব

(A)  $\frac{2^{-\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (6 \log 2 - \sqrt{3}\pi)$

(B)  $2^{\frac{1}{6}} (6 \log 2 + \sqrt{3}\pi)$

(C)  $\frac{2^{-\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (6 \log 2 + \sqrt{3}\pi)$

(D) 1

6.  $\int_0^{2n\pi} \left\{ |\sin x| - \left| \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right| \right\} dx$  equals

$\int_0^{2n\pi} \left\{ |\sin x| - \left| \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right| \right\} dx$  ৰ মান হ'ব

- (A)  $n$   
 (C)  $-2n$

- (B)  $2n$   
 (D)  $0$

7. The area of the region described by  $A = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ and } y^2 \leq 1 - x\}$  is

$A = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ আৰু } y^2 \leq 1 - x\}$  ৰে সূচোৱা ক্ষেত্ৰৰ কালি হ'ব

- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3}$   
 (C)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$

- (B)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{3}$   
 (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$

8. The non-zero vectors  $a, b$  and  $c$  are related by  $a = 8b$  and  $c = -7b$ . Then, the angle between  $a$  and  $c$  is

যদি  $a, b, c$  অশূন্য সদিশ ৰাশিৰ মাজৰ সম্পর্ক হয়  $a = 8b$  আৰু  $c = -7b$ । তেওঁতে  $a$  আৰু  $c$  ৰ মাজৰ কোণৰ মাপ হ'ব

- (A)  $\pi$   
 (C)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (B)  $0$   
 (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

9. If  $\left| z - \frac{6}{z} \right| = 2$ , then the greatest value of  $|z|$  is

যদি  $\left| z - \frac{6}{z} \right| = 2$ , তেওঁতিয়া  $|z|$  অৰ গৰিষ্ঠ মান হ'ব

- (A)  $\sqrt{7} + 1$   
 (C)  $\sqrt{7}$   
 (B)  $\sqrt{7} - 1$   
 (D)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$

10. The total number of terms in the expansion of  $(x + y)^{100} + (x - y)^{100}$  after simplification is

$(x + y)^{100} + (x - y)^{100}$  বিস্তৃত সরল করাৰ পিচত মুঠ পদ থাকিব

(A) 50

(B) 51

(C) 202

(D) 100

11. If  $a + b + c = 0$ , then a root of  $\begin{vmatrix} a-x & c & b \\ c & b-x & a \\ b & a & c-x \end{vmatrix} = 0$  is

যদি  $a + b + c = 0$ , তেওঁয়া  $\begin{vmatrix} a-x & c & b \\ c & b-x & a \\ b & a & c-x \end{vmatrix} = 0$  অৰ মূল হব

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

(D) 3

12. If in a  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\cos A + 2 \cos B + \cos C = 2$ , then  $a, b, c$  are in

যদি এটা  $\Delta ABC$  ৰ বাবে  $\cos A + 2 \cos B + \cos C = 2$  হয়, তেওঁয়া  $a, b, c$  থাকিব

(A) A.P.

(B) G.P.

সমান্তৰ প্ৰগতিত থাকিব

গুণোত্তৰ প্ৰগতিত থাকিব

(C) H.P.

(D) Not in any progression

হৰাআক প্ৰগতিত থাকিব

কোনো প্ৰগতিত নাথাকে

13.  $\cot^{-1} 21 + \cot^{-1} 13 + \cot^{-1} (-8)$  is equal to

$\cot^{-1} 21 + \cot^{-1} 13 + \cot^{-1} (-8)$  ৰ মান হব

(A) 0

(B)  $\cot^{-1} 26$

(C)  $\pi$

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

14. A determinant is chosen at random from the set of all determinants of order 2 having elements 0 or 1 only. The probability that the determinant has value zero is

এটা 2 মাত্রার নির্ণয়ক, যত মৌলবোৰ 0 বা 1, তেনে এটা নির্ণয়ক যদিক্ষিকভাবে নির্ণাচন কৰা হয়। তেনে নির্ণয়কৰ মান শূন্য হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱিতা হব

(A)  $\frac{5}{8}$

(B)  $\frac{3}{16}$

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

(D)  $\frac{1}{8}$

15. Let  $x$  is a positive real number. Then minimum value of

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

ধৰা হ'ল  $x$  এটা ধনাত্মক বাস্তৱ সংখ্যা। তেন্তে  $\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + \left(1 + x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(1 + x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$  ৰ  
সৱন্ম মান হব

(A) 9

(B) 0

(C) 39

(D) 27

16. If  $y = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos^3 x}}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is

যদি  $y = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos^3 x}}$  তেন্তে  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ৰ মান হব

(A)  $\frac{\sec^3 x}{\cos y}$

(B)  $\frac{\sec^2 x}{\cos y}$

(C)  $\frac{\sec x}{\cos y}$

(D)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} \sec^2 x}{\cos y}$

17. The area bounded by the curves  $x = f(y)$  and  $x = g(y)$  between  $y = a$  and  $y = b$  is

$y = a$  আৰু  $y = b$ , আৰু বক্র  $x = f(y)$  আৰু  $x = g(y)$  ৰে আগৱা ক্ষেত্ৰ কালি হব

(A)  $\int_a^b |f(y) - g(y)| dy$

(B)  $\int_a^b |f(y) - g(y)| dx$

(C)  $\int_a^b f(y) dy$

(D)  $\int_a^b g(y) dy$

18. Let  $\hat{a}$  and  $\hat{b}$  be two non-collinear unit vectors makes an angle  $\theta$  between them and  $\vec{x} = \hat{a} \cos t + \hat{b} \sin t$ , then the maximum value of  $|\vec{x}|$  is

ধৰা হ'ল  $\hat{a}$  আৰু  $\hat{b}$  দুটি অসমৰেখীয় একক সদিশ আৰু সিংহতৰ মাজৰ কোন  $\theta$ , তেন্তে  
 $\vec{x} = \hat{a} \cos t + \hat{b} \sin t$ , হলে  $|\vec{x}|$  ৰ সর্বোচ্চ মান হব

(A)  $\sqrt{2}$

(B)  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

(C)  $\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

(D)  $2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

19. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 + 1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 + 1 & bc \\ ac & cb & c^2 + 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

(A)  $1 + b^2 + c^2$

(B)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

(C)  $1 + a^2 + b^2$

(D)  $1 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

20. The solution set of the equation

তলৰ সমীকৰনৰ সমাধান সংহতি হ'ল

$$\left[ 4 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \dots \right) \right]^{\log_2 x} = \left[ 54 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots \right) \right]^{\log_x 2} \text{ is}$$

(A)  $\left\{ 4, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$

(B)  $\left\{ 2, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

(C)  $\{1, 2\}$

(D)  $\left\{ 8, \frac{1}{8} \right\}$

21. If  $\frac{e^x}{1-x} = B_0 + B_1 x + B_2 x^2 + \dots + B_n x^n + \dots$  then the value of  $B_n - B_{n-1}$  is

যদি  $\frac{e^x}{1-x} = B_0 + B_1 x + B_2 x^2 + \dots + B_n x^n + \dots$ , তেওঁ  $B_n - B_{n-1}$  ৰ মান হ'ব।

(A) 1

(B)  $\frac{1}{n}$

(C)  $\frac{1}{n!}$

(D)  $\frac{1}{n+1}$

22. If  $A$  is  $4 \times 4$  matrix, which is non-singular and  $AA^T = A^T A$  and  $B = A^{-1} A^T$ , then  $BB^T$  is equal to

যদি  $A$  এক  $4 \times 4$  মৌলকক্ষ হয়, যি অ-একলীয় আৰু  $AA^T = A^T A$  লগতে  $B = A^{-1} A^T$  তেওঁ

$BB^T$  ৰ মান হ'ব।

(A)  $I + B$

(B)  $I$

(C)  $B^{-1}$

(D)  $(B^{-1})^T$

23. The polar equation of the circle with centre  $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  and radius 3 units is

$\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  কেন্দ্র আৰু 3 ব্যাস বিষিট বক্তৰ প্রকৰণ সমীকৰণ হ'ল

(A)  $r^2 + 4r \cos \theta = 5$

(B)  $r^2 + 4r \sin \theta = 5$

(C)  $r^2 - 4r \sin \theta = 5$

(D)  $r^2 - 4r \cos \theta = 5$

24. If the length of the major axis of an ellipse is  $K$  times the length of the minor axis, then the eccentricity of the ellipse is

যদি কোনো উপবক্তৰ দীর্ঘ অক্ষৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্য, গৌণ অক্ষৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ  $K$  গুন হয়, তেন্তে উপবক্তৰ উৎকেন্দ্রতাৰ মান হ'ব

(A)  $\frac{\sqrt{K^2 - 1}}{K}$

(B)  $\frac{K^2 - 1}{K^2}$

(C)  $1 - \frac{1}{K}$

(D)  $\frac{\sqrt{1 - K^2}}{K}$

25.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin |x|}{x}$  is equal to

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin |x|}{x}$  ৰ মান হ'ব

(A) 1

1

(C) positive infinity

ধনাত্মক অসীম সংখ্যা

(B) 0

0

(D) does not exist

অস্তিত্বহীন

26. Let  $f$  be twice differentiable function such that  $f''(x) = -f(x)$  and  $f'(x) = g(x)$ ,  
 $h(x) = \{f(x)\}^2 + \{g(x)\}^2$ . If  $h(5) = 11$ , then  $h(10)$  is equal to

ধৰা হ'ল,  $f(x)$  এক দুবাব অৱকলনীয় ফলন যাৰ  $f''(x) = -f(x)$  আৰু  $f'(x) = g(x)$ ,

$h(x) = \{f(x)\}^2 + \{g(x)\}^2$ । যদি  $h(5) = 11$ , তেন্তে  $h(10)$  ৰ মান হ'ব

(A) 22

(B) 11

(C) 0

(D) 1

27. If  $x = -1$  and  $x = 2$  are extreme points of  $f(x) = \alpha \log|x| + \beta x^2 + x$ , then

যদি  $x = -1$  আৰু  $x = 2$ ,  $f(x) = \alpha \log|x| + \beta x^2 + x$  ৰ অভিস্থু হয়, তেন্তে

(A)  $\alpha = -6, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

(B)  $\alpha = -6, \beta = \frac{-1}{2}$

(C)  $\alpha = 2, \beta = \frac{-1}{2}$

(D)  $\alpha = 2, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

28.  $\int \left\{ \frac{(\log x - 1)}{1 + (\log x)^2} \right\}^2 dx$  is equal to

$\int \left\{ \frac{(\log x - 1)}{1 + (\log x)^2} \right\}^2 dx$  ৰ মান হ'ব

(A)  $\frac{x}{(\log x)^2 + 1} + C$

(B)  $\frac{xe^x}{1 + x^2} + C$

(C)  $\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + C$

(D)  $\frac{\log x}{(\log x)^2 + 1} + C$

29. The least value of  $a$  for which the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 2x - \log_4 a = 0$  are real is

$a$  অৰ কি লঘিষ্ঠ মানৰ বাবে সমীকৰণ  $x^2 - 2x - \log_4 a = 0$  ৰ বাস্তব মূল থাকিব

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 4              | (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (C) $\frac{1}{16}$ | (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ |

30. If  $2x^{1/3} + 2x^{-1/3} = 5$ , then  $x =$

যদি  $2x^{1/3} + 2x^{-1/3} = 5$ , তেতিয়া  $x = 5$

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) 1 or -1            | (B) 2 or $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (C) 8 or $\frac{1}{8}$ | (D) 4 or $\frac{1}{4}$ |

31. The sum of the series  $\frac{1^2}{2!} + \frac{2^2}{3!} + \frac{3^2}{4!} + \dots$  is

$\frac{1^2}{2!} + \frac{2^2}{3!} + \frac{3^2}{4!} + \dots$  প্ৰণীৰ যোগফল

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) $e$     | (B) $e - 1$ |
| (C) $e + 1$ | (D) $e^2$   |

32. The value of  $\binom{47}{4} + \sum_{j=1}^5 \binom{52-j}{3}$  is equal to

$\binom{47}{4} + \sum_{j=1}^5 \binom{52-j}{3}$  ৰ মান হ'ব

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) $\binom{47}{5}$ | (B) $\binom{52}{5}$ |
| (C) $\binom{52}{4}$ | (D) $\binom{52}{3}$ |

33. The point on the curve  $x^2 = 4y$ , which is nearest to the point (1, 2) is

বক্স  $x^2 = 4y$  থকা কোনটো বিন্দু আন এটা বিন্দু (1, 2) অতঁকে সমীপত থাকিব

(A) (0, 0)

(B) (-2, 1)

(C) (2, 1)

(D) (2, -1)

34.  $\int \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{x(x + \cos x)} dx =$

(A)  $\log|x(x + \cos x)| + C$

(B)  $\log\left(\frac{x}{x + \cos x}\right) + C$

(C)  $\log x(x + \cos x) + C$

(D)  $\log\left|\frac{x}{x + \cos x}\right| + C$

35.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) =$

(A)  $\log 2$

(B)  $-\log 2$

(C) 0

(D)  $\pi/2$

36. The shortest distance between the lines  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$  and

$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$  is

$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$  আৰু  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$  ৰেখা দুড়ালৰ মাজেৰে ন্যূনতম দূৰত্ব হ'ব

(A)  $1/6$

(B)  $1/\sqrt{6}$

(C)  $1/\sqrt{3}$

(D)  $1/3$

37. Total number of 5-digit numbers in which only and all the four digits 2, 4, 6, 8 appear is

5 टा अंक विशेष संख्याव संख्या, य'त मात्र आक सकलो 2, 4, 6, 8 एই चारिटा अंक थकाव संख्या हव



38. If  $A$  is a matrix of order  $n$ , whose all elements are 1, then  $A^4 =$

$A$  এটি  $n$  ক্রমবর মৌলিকশ, য'ত সকলো মৌল 1, তেজে  $A^4 =$

- (A)  $n^3 A$       (B)  $n^2 A$   
 (C)  $A$       (D)  $I_n$

39. Let  $a_n$  and  $b_n$  be the intercepts cutoff from the positive directions of  $x$  and  $y$  axis respectively and  $a_n + b_{n\sqrt{3}} = (3 + \sqrt{3})^n$ ,  $n \in N$ . Then  $a_n =$

ধৰা হল  $a_n$  আৰু  $b_n$ ,  $x$  আৰু  $y$  অক্ষৰ ধনাত্মক দিশৰ যথাক্রমে ছেদ খণ্ড আৰু  
 $a_n + b_n\sqrt{3} = (3 + \sqrt{3})^n$ ,  $n \in N$  তেওঁতে  $a_n =$

- (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (B)  $\frac{(3 - \sqrt{3})^n}{2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{(3 + \sqrt{3})^n + (3 - \sqrt{3})^n}{2}$       (D)  $\sqrt{3}$

40. A subset of  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$  is chosen randomly. The probability that the chosen subset contains atleast three elements is

$A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$  ବେ ଏହି ଉପସଂହତି ଯାଦକ୍ଷିକ ଭାବେ ଲୋରା ହଲା। ଏନେଦରେ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କରା ଉପସଂହତିଟୋତ୍ତମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳଃ ତିନିଟି ମୌଳ ଥକାର ସମ୍ଭାବିତା ହୁବୁ

- (A)  $\frac{57}{64}$       (B)  $\frac{21}{32}$   
(C)  $\frac{7}{32}$       (D)  $\frac{15}{32}$