

MATHEMATICS

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Choose the correct answer :

1. If $x|x-3|+3|x-2|+1=0$, then the number of real solution is

- (1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 1 (4) 6

Answer (3)

Sol. $x|x-3|+3|x-2|+1=0$

Case-I

$$x \leq 2$$

$$x(3-x)+3(2-x)+1=0$$

$$3x-x^2+6-3x+1=0$$

$$x^2=7$$

$$x=\pm\sqrt{7}$$

$$x=-\sqrt{7}$$

Case-II

$$2 < x \leq 3$$

$$x(3-x)+3(x-2)+1=0$$

$$3x-x^2+3x-6+1=0$$

$$x^2-6x+5=0$$

$$(x-5)(x-1)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=5, 1 \text{ (no solution)}$$

Case-III

$$x \geq 3$$

$$x(x-3)+3(x-2)+1=0$$

$$x^2-3x+3x-6+1=0$$

$$x^2=5$$

$$\Rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{5} \text{ (no solution)}$$

Only 1 solution i.e., $-\sqrt{7}$

2. If two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ satisfies

$$\frac{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|+|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}=\sqrt{2}+1, \text{ then the value of } \frac{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2}{|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2} \text{ is}$$

equal to

- (1) $1+\sqrt{2}$ (2) $2+4\sqrt{2}$
(3) $1+2\sqrt{2}$ (4) $3+2\sqrt{2}$

Answer (4)

Sol.
$$\frac{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|+|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}=(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$\frac{2|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}=(\sqrt{2}+2)$$

$$\frac{2|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}=\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|}=\frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{\sqrt{2}}=(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2}{|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2}=(\sqrt{2}+1)^2=2+1+2\sqrt{2}$$

$$=3+2\sqrt{2}$$

3. If a box contains 19 unbiased coins and 1 biased coin with both faces head. If a coin is randomly chosen out of this box and tossed. If the head appears, then the probability that the biased coin was selected

- (1) $\frac{19}{21}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{5}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer (1)

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Sol.
$$P\left(\frac{u}{H}\right) = \frac{P(u)P\left(\frac{H}{u}\right)}{P(u)P\left(\frac{H}{u}\right) + P(\bar{u})P\left(\frac{H}{\bar{u}}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{20} \times 1}{\frac{1}{20} \times 1 + \frac{19}{20} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{2+19} = \frac{2}{21}$$

4. Let $y = y(x)$ and $(1+x^2)y' - 2xy = (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) \cos x$.

If $y(0) = 1$, then $\int_{-3}^3 y(x) dx$ equals to

- (1) 20 (2) 15
(3) 24 (4) 10

Answer (3)

Sol. $(1+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)\cos x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)y = \frac{(x^2+1)\cos x}{(x^2+1)}$$

$$\text{IF} = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{y}{1+x^2} = \int \cos x dx$$

$$\frac{y}{1+x^2} = \int \sin x + c$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = c$$

$$\therefore y = (1 + \sin x)(1 + x^2)$$

$$\int_{-3}^3 y(x) dx = \int_{-3}^3 (1 + \sin x)(1 + x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 2(1 + x^2) dx$$

$$= 2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3$$

$$= 6 + 18 = 24$$

5. The sum of series ${}^2C_1 \cdot (1 \times 2) + {}^3C_2 \cdot (2 \times 3) + {}^4C_3 \cdot (3 \times 4) + \dots + {}^{19}C_{18} \cdot (18 \times 19)$ is S , then $\frac{S}{295}$ is equal to

- (1) 104 (2) 107
(3) 103 (4) 114

Answer (4)

Sol. $T_r = ({}^{r+1}C_r) \cdot r(r+1) \forall r \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\}$

$$T_r = \frac{(r+1)!}{r!} (r)(r+1) = r(r+1)^2$$

$$S = \sum_{r=1}^{18} T_r = \sum_{r=1}^{18} r(r+1)[r+2-1]$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{18} r(r+1)(r+2) - \sum_{r=1}^{18} r(r+1)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{18} \frac{r(r+1)(r+2)[r+3-(r-1)]}{4} - \sum_{r=1}^{18} \frac{r(r+1)[(r+2)-(r-1)]}{3}$$

$$= \frac{18 \times 19 \times 20 \times 21}{4} - \frac{18 \times 19 \times 20}{3}$$

$$= 18 \times 19 \left[105 - \frac{20}{3} \right] = \frac{18 \times 19}{3} [295] = 33630$$

$$\frac{S}{295} = 6 \times 19 = 114$$

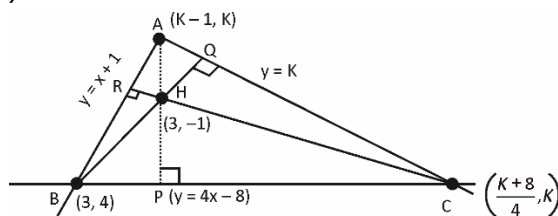
6. If a triangle is formed using lines $y = x + 1$, $y = 4x - 8$, $y = mx + c$. If the orthocentre of this triangle is $(3, -1)$, then $m - c$ is equal to

- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) -1 (4) 2

Answer (1)

Sol. $y = x + 1$

$$y = 4x - 8$$



$$CR \perp y = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow CR : x + y - 2 = 0$$

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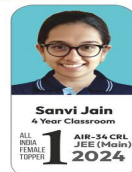
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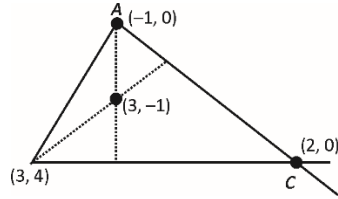


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$$\frac{K+8}{4} + K - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow K = 0$$



Line AC : $y = 0$

7. Let the foot of perpendicular from $P(5, 1, -3)$ on the line $L_1 : x - 1 = y - 2 = z$ and $L_2 : x - 2 = y = z - 1$ be Q and R , respectively. The area of triangle PQR is equal to

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

Answer (3)

Sol. $P(5, 1, -3)$

$$L_1 : x - 1 = y - 2 = z = \lambda$$

$$L_2 : x - 2 = y = z - 1 = \mu$$

Any point of L_1 is $Q(\lambda + 1, \lambda + 2, \lambda)$

Any point of L_2 is $R(\mu + 2, \mu, \mu + 1)$

$$\text{Now } PQ < \lambda - 4, \lambda + 1, \lambda + 3 > \cdot < 1, 1, 1 > = 0$$

$$\lambda - 4 + \lambda + 1 + \lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$3\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$\therefore Q(1, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{Also, } PR < \mu - 3, \mu - 1, \mu + 4 > \cdot < 1, 1, 1 > = 0$$

$$\mu - 3 + \mu - 1 + \mu + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 0$$

$$R(2, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR}| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |7\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}| = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

8. Let α and β be roots of the equation

$$\left[(t+2)^{\frac{1}{7}} - 1 \right] x^2 + \left[(t+2)^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1 \right] x + \left((t+2)^{\frac{1}{21}} - 1 \right) = 0$$

If $\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \alpha = a$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \beta = b$ then $72(a+b)^2$ is equal to

- (1) 49 (2) 98
 (3) 36 (4) 75

Answer (2)

Sol. Notice that

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{(t+2)^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}{(t+2)^{\frac{1}{7}} - 1}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{(t+2)^{\frac{1}{21}} - 1}{(t+2)^{\frac{1}{7}} - 1}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{7}} = \frac{-7}{6} = a + b$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} (\alpha\beta) = \frac{\frac{1}{21}}{\frac{1}{7}} = \frac{7}{21} = \frac{1}{3} = ab$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b)^2 = \frac{49}{36} \Rightarrow 72(a+b)^2 = 98$$

9. In an experiment, a random variable X can take values 0, 1, 2, 3. If $P(X=0) = P(X=1)$, $P(X=2) = P(X=3)$ and $E(X^2) = 2E(X)$, then the value of $P(X=0)$ is

- (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{3}{8}$

Answer (4)

Sol. $P(X=0) = P(X=1) = a$ and $P(X=2) = P(X=3) = b$

$$2a + 2b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = 2E(X)$$

$$= a \times 0^2 + a \times 1^2 + b \times 2^2 + b \times 3^2$$

$$= 2(a \times 0 + a \times 1 + b \times 2 + b \times 3)$$

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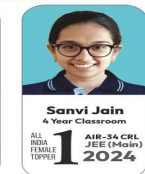
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$$\Rightarrow a = 3b$$

$$4b = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X=0) = a = \frac{3}{8}$$

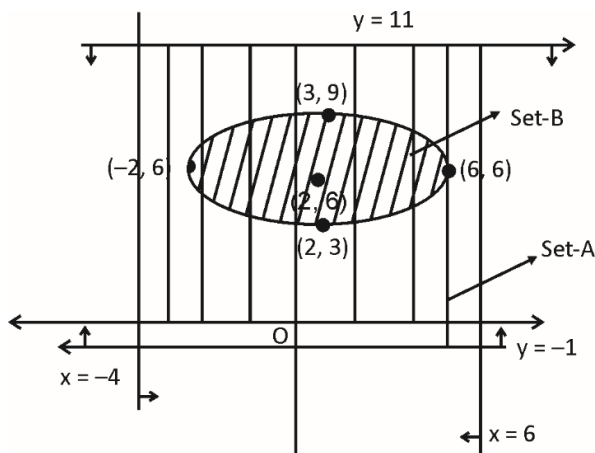
10. Two sets A and B are defined as $A = \{(\alpha, \beta) : |\alpha - 1| \leq 5, |\beta - 5| \leq 6 \text{ and } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and $B = \{(\alpha, \beta) : 9(\alpha - 2)^2 + 16(\beta - 6)^2 \leq 144, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ then

- (1) $A \subset B$ (2) $B \subset A$
(3) $A = B$ (4) None of these

Answer (2)

Sol. $\therefore B \equiv \frac{(\alpha-2)^2}{16} + \frac{(\beta-6)^2}{9} \leq 1$

As $A \equiv \alpha \in [-4, 6], \beta \in [-1, 11]$



$\therefore B \subset A$

11. Evaluate

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) 23 \sqrt{\frac{3}{x^{24}} + \frac{1}{x^{26}}} dx$$

- (1) $\frac{23}{72} \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)^{\frac{24}{23}} + C$ (2) $\frac{-23}{72} \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)^{\frac{24}{23}} + C$
(3) $\frac{23}{72} \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right)^{\frac{23}{22}} + C$ (4) $\frac{-23}{72} \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right)^{\frac{23}{22}} + C$

Answer (2)

Sol. $\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} \right) 23 \sqrt{\frac{3}{x^{24}} + \frac{1}{x^{26}}} dx$

$$\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} = t^{23}$$

$$\frac{-3}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^4} dx = 23 t^{22} dt$$

$$= -\frac{23}{3} \int t \cdot t^{22} dt = -\frac{23}{3} \frac{t^{24}}{24} + C$$

$$= -\frac{23}{3 \times 24} \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)^{\frac{24}{23}} + C$$

12. Number of solution(s) of the equation

$$(\cos 2\theta) \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cos \frac{5\theta}{2} = 2 \cos^3 \left(\frac{5\theta}{2} \right) \text{ in } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \text{ is}$$

equal to

- (1) 6 (2) 7
(3) 4 (4) 2

Answer (2)

Sol. $2(\cos 2\theta) \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + 2 \cos \frac{5\theta}{2} = 4 \cos^3 \left(\frac{5\theta}{2} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \left(\frac{5\theta}{2} \right) + \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \left(\frac{5\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{15\theta}{2} + 3 \cos \frac{5\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \left(\frac{3\theta}{2} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{15\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \left(\frac{3\theta}{2} \right) - \cos \frac{15\theta}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \left(\frac{9\theta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{6\theta}{2} \right) = 0, 3\theta = 2A\pi$$

$$\therefore \frac{9\theta}{2} = n\pi \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2n\pi}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2n\pi}{9}$$

$$\therefore \theta = -\frac{4\pi}{9}, -\frac{3\pi}{9}, -\frac{2\pi}{9}, 0, \frac{2\pi}{9}, \frac{3\pi}{9}, \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

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13. If e_1 is the eccentricity of ellipse $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$, $|b| < 5$ and e_2 is the eccentricity of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and $e_1 \cdot e_2 = 1$. Then the length of latus rectum of ellipse which passes through foci of the ellipse and the hyperbola and having centre at origin and axes along the coordinate axes is

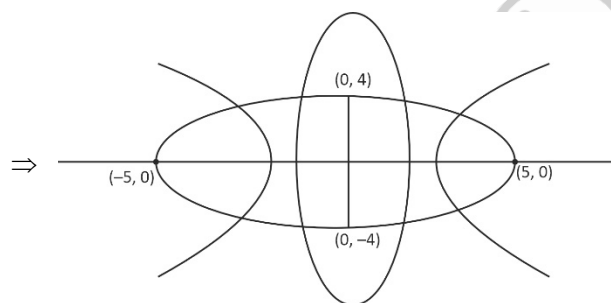
- (1) $\frac{16}{5}$ (2) $\frac{32}{5}$
 (3) $\frac{8}{5}$ (4) $\frac{64}{5}$

Answer (2)

Sol. $e_1 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{25}}$

$e_1 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{16}} \Rightarrow e_1 e_2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{25}\right) \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{16}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow b^2 = 9, b^2 \neq 0$



$\Rightarrow a = 5, b = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2(16)}{5} = \frac{32}{5}$

14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 5 Numerical based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded-off to the nearest integer.

21. $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{2z+i}{z+i}\right) + \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{2\bar{z}-i}{\bar{z}-i}\right) = 2$ is a circle of radius r and centre (a, b) , then $\frac{15ab}{r^2}$ is equal to

Answer (0)

Sol. $2\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{2z+i}{z+i}\right) = 2$

$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{2(x+iy)+i}{x+i(y+i)}\right) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{(2x+i(2y+1))(x-i(y+1))}{x^2+(y+1)^2}\right) = 1$

$2x^2 + (2y+1)(y+1) = x^2 + (y+1)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + y = 0$

Centre $\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right), r = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{15ab}{r^2} = 0$

22. Let $f(x) = \frac{x-5}{x^2-3x+2}$ if range of $f(x)$ is $(-\infty, \alpha) \cup (\beta, \infty)$ then $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ equals to

Answer (194)

Sol. $f(x) = \frac{x-5}{x^2-3x+2}$

$y(x^2-3x+2) = x-5$

$yx^2 - x(3y+1) + 2y+5 = 0$

$D > 0$

$(3y+1)^2 - 4y(2y+5) > 0$

$9y^2 + 1 + 6y - 8y^2 - 20y > 0$

$y^2 - 14y + 1 > \alpha - \beta$

$y \in (-\infty, \alpha) \cup (\beta, \infty)$

Now $\alpha + \beta = 14$ $\alpha\beta = 1$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$

$= (14)^2 - 2 = 194$

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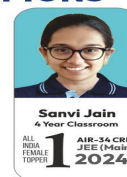
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23. If $f(\theta) = \frac{\tan(\tan\theta) - \tan(\sin\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sin\theta}$ is continuous at $\theta = 0$, then the value of $f(\theta)$ at $\theta = 0$ is equal to

Answer (1)

Sol. $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} = \frac{\tan(\tan\theta) - \tan(\sin\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sin\theta}$

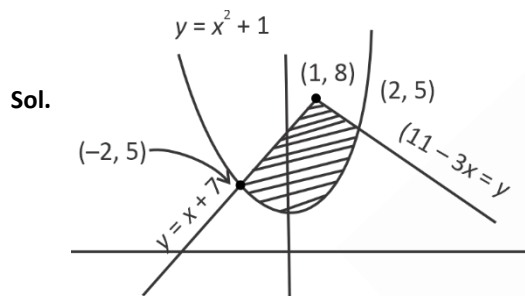
$$= \frac{\left(\tan\theta + \frac{\tan^3\theta}{3} + \frac{2}{15}(\tan\theta)^5 + \dots \right) - \left(\sin\theta + \frac{(\sin\theta)^3}{3} + \dots \right)}{\tan\theta - \sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{(\tan\theta - \sin\theta) + \frac{1}{3}(\tan\theta - \sin\theta)(\tan^2\theta + \tan\theta \sin\theta + \sin^2\theta) + \dots}{\tan\theta - \sin\theta}$$

$$= 1$$

24. If A is the area of the region given by $x^2 + 1 \leq y \leq \min(11 - 3x, x + 7)$, then the value of $\frac{A}{3}$ is equal to (in square units)

Answer (50)



$$A = \int_{-2}^1 ((x+7) - (x^2+1))dx + \int_1^2 ((1-3x) - (x^2+1))dx$$

$$= \frac{50}{3}$$

$$\therefore 3A = 50$$

25. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are in AP, then find the value of a_n if it is given that $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = 700$, and $a_6 = 7, S_7 = 7$.

Answer (64)

Sol. $a + 5d = 7$

$$\frac{7}{2}[2a + 6d] = 7$$

$$a + 3d = 1$$

$$a + 5d = 7$$

$$d = 3, a = -8$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[-16 + (n-1)3] = 700$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[(3n-19)] = 700$$

$$3n^2 - 19n - 1400 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 25$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_{25} = -8 + 24 \times 3 = 64$$



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100
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100
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