



## MATHS

### BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

#### NTA JEE MOCK TEST 37

#### Mathematics

1. If the graph of the function  $f(x) = ax^3 + x^2 + bx + c$  is symmetric about the line  $x = 2$ , then the value of  $a + b$  is equal to

A. 10

B.  $-4$

C. 16

D. - 10

**Answer: B**

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2. If  $y = 2 + \sqrt{\sin x + 2 + \sqrt{\sin x + 2 + \sqrt{\sin x + \dots \infty}}}$  then the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $x = 0$  is

A. 0

B. 2

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer: D**

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3. From a point P, two tangents PA and PB are drawn to the hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . If these tangents cut the coordinates axes at 4 concyclic points, then the locus of P is

A.  $x^2 - y^2 = |a^2 - b^2|$

B.  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2 + b^2$

C.  $x^2 + y^2 = |a^2 - b^2|$

D.  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$

**Answer: B**



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4. Let  $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ , then the area (in sq. units) bounded by  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $x = 1$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{25}{3}$

B.  $\frac{25}{12}$

C.  $\frac{12}{5}$

D.  $\frac{5}{3}$

**Answer: B**



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5. The variance of the first 20 positive integral multiples of 4 is equal to

A. 532

B. 133

C. 266

D. 600

**Answer: A**



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6. Eleven objects  $A, B, C, D, E, F, \alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \beta$  and  $\beta$  are arranged in a row, then the probability that every  $\beta$  has two  $\alpha$  as neighbors is

A.  $\frac{1}{1320}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7920}$

C.  $\frac{1}{110}$

D.  $\frac{1}{660}$

**Answer: D**



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7. If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  and  $|\vec{c}| = 1$ , then the maximum value of  $\left[ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \times \vec{a} \right]$  is equal to

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

**Answer: D**



8. If the differential equation  $3x^{\frac{1}{3}}dy + x^{\frac{-2}{3}}ydx = 3xdx$  is satisfied by  $kx^{\frac{1}{3}}y = x^2 + c$  (where  $c$  is an arbitrary constant), then the value of  $k$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{2}{3}$

C. 2

D. 1

**Answer: C**



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9. Let  $z$  and  $w$  be non-zero complex numbers such that  $zw = |z^2|$  and  $|z - \bar{z}| + |w + \bar{w}| = 4$ . If  $w$  varies, then the perimeter of the locus of  $z$  is

A.  $8\sqrt{2}$  units

B.  $4\sqrt{2}$  units

C. 8 units

D. 4 units

**Answer: A**



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**10.** The sum of the roots of the equation

$$2^{(33x-2)} + 2^{(11x+2)} = 2^{(22x+1)} + 1 \text{ is}$$

A.  $\frac{1}{11}$

B.  $\frac{2}{11}$

C.  $\frac{3}{11}$



D.  $\frac{4}{11}$

**Answer: B**

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11. For  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , the number of point of intersection of curves  $y = \cos x$  and  $y = \sin 3x$  is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer: D**

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12. A balloon moving in a straight line passes vertically above two points A and B on a horizontal plane 300 ft apart. When above A it has an altitude of  $30^\circ$  as seen from A. The distance of B it has an altitude of  $30^\circ$  as seen from A. The distance of B from the point C where it will touch the plane is

A.  $150(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ ft}$

B.  $150 \text{ ft}$

C.  $150(3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ ft}$

D.  $300(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ ft}$

**Answer: A**



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13. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4^{2+\frac{3}{x}} + 5\left(2^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)}{2^{\left(1+\frac{6}{x}\right)} + 6\left(2^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)}$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{5}{6}$

B. 8

C. 16

D.  $\frac{5}{2}$

**Answer: A**



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14. If  $2^{2020} + 2021$  is divided by 9, then the remainder obtained is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 3

D. 7

**Answer: C**



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15. The value of the integral  $\int x^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \sqrt{x})^3 dx$  is equal to  
(where  $c$  is the constant of integration)

A.  $6 \left( \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{8} + \frac{3}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} + \frac{3}{14}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{1}{17}x^{\frac{17}{6}} \right) + c$

B.  $6 \left( \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{8} - \frac{3}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} + \frac{3}{14}x^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{1}{17}x^{\frac{17}{6}} \right) + c$

C.  $2 \left( \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{8} - \frac{3}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} - \frac{3}{14}x^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{1}{17}x^{\frac{17}{6}} \right) + c$

D.  $2 \left( \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{3}{11}x^{11} - \frac{3}{11}x^7 - \frac{1}{17}x^{17} \right) + c$

**Answer: B**



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**16.** If  $y = f(x)$  satisfies has conditions of Rolle's theorem in  $[2, 6]$ , then  $\int_2^6 f'(x)dx$  is equal to

A. 2

B. 0

C. 4

D. 6

**Answer: B**



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17. Let  $D$  is a point on the line  $l_1: x + y = 2 = 0$  and  $S(3, 3)$  is a fixed point. The line  $l_2$  is perpendicular to  $DS$  and passes through  $S$ . If  $M$  is another point on the line  $l_1$  (other than  $D$ ), then the locus of the point of intersection of  $l_2$  and the angle bisector of the angle  $MDS$  is

A.  $(x + y - 2)^2 = 2(x - 3)^2 + 2(y - 3)^2$

B.  $(x + y - 2)^2 = (x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2$

C.  $(x + y - 2)^2 = \frac{(x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2}{2}$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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18.

If

$$a + b + c = 0 \text{ and } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca \neq 0, \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

then the system of equations

$$ax + by + cz = 0, bx + cy + az = 0 \text{ and } cx + ay + bz = 0$$

has

- A. A unique solution
- B. Infinte solutions
- C. No solution
- D. Exactly two solutions

**Answer: B**



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19. If  $ax + 13y + bz + c = 0$  is a plane through the line intersection of  $2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0$ ,  $x + y - 2z + 3 = 0$  and is perpendicular to the plane  $3x - y - 2z = 4$ , then the value of  $2a + 3b + 4c$  is equal to

A.  $-12$

B.  $12$

C.  $10$

D.  $-10$

**Answer: D**



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20. Let the points  $A: (0, a)$ ,  $B: (-2, 0)$  and  $C: (1, 1)$  form an obtuse angled triangle (obtuse angled at angle A), then the



complete set of values of  $a$  is

A.  $(-2, 1)$

B.  $(-2, 1) - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$

C.  $(-1, 2)$

D.  $(-1, 2) = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$

**Answer: D**



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**21.** Let normals to the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$  at variable points  $P(t_1^2, 2t_1)$  and  $Q(t_2^2, 2t_2)$  meet at the point  $R(t^2, 2t)$ , then the line joining P and Q always passes through a fixed point  $(\alpha, \beta)$ , then the value of  $|\alpha + \beta|$  is equal to



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22. Let  $A$  be a square matrix of order 3 such that

$$A = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 & 6 \\ a_{21} + a_{12} & 6 & a_{23} + a_{32} \\ a_{31} + a_{13} & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } a_{12}, a_{23}, a_{31} \text{ are}$$

positive roots of the equation  $x^3 - 6x^2 + px - 8 = 0, \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$

, then the absolute value of  $|A|$  is equal to



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23. If 4 dice are rolled once, the number of ways of getting the

sum as 10 is  $K$ , then the value of  $\frac{K}{10}$  is equal to



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24. Let  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$  are in arithmetic progression with a

common difference equal to  $d$  which is a two digit natural

number.  $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots$  are in geometric progression with common ratio equal to 16. Arithmetic mean of  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is equal to the arithmetic mean of  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  which is equal to 5. If the arithmetic mean of  $X_6, X_7, \dots, X_{n+5}$  is equal to the arithmetic mean of  $y_{P+1}, y_{P+2}, \dots, y_{P+n}$  then  $d$  is equal to



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25. The equation  $x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3 - 2 \cos x = 0$  has  $n$  solution(s) in  $(0, 1)$ , then the value of  $(n + 2)$  is equal to



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