

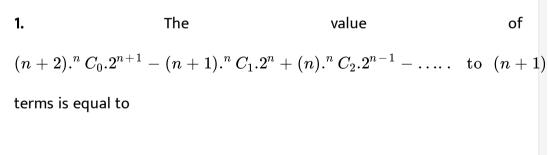


# MATHS

## **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# NTA JEE MOCK TEST 73





A. 4

B. 4n

C.4(n+1)

D. 2(n+2)

#### Answer: C



2. Let a, b and c satisfy the system of equations

 $a+2b+3c=6, 4a+5b+6c=12 \ \, {
m rad} \ \, 6a+9b=4.$  If the roots of

the equation  $(a+b+c)x^2-abcx$  are lpha and  $eta+\left(a^{-1}+b^{-1}+c^{-1}
ight)=0$  then  $rac{1}{lpha}+rac{1}{eta}$  is equal to

#### A. 243

#### B. 100

C. 
$$\frac{243}{12}$$
  
D.  $\frac{100}{243}$ 

#### Answer: D

3. If a, b, andc are in A.P. and one root of the equation  $ax^2 + bc + c = 0is2$ , the find the other root.

A. 
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
  
B.  $-\frac{3}{4}$   
C.  $-\frac{5}{4}$   
D.  $-\frac{5}{2}$ 

#### Answer: C

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**4.** If 
$$\sin^6 heta + \cos^6 heta + k \cos^2 2 heta = 1$$
, then  $k =$ 

A.  $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 2\theta$ B.  $\frac{1}{4} \tan^2 2\theta$ C.  $4 \cot^2 \theta$ D.  $\frac{3}{4} \tan^2 2\theta$ 

#### Answer: D



5. Let f(x) = |x| and g(x) = [x], (where [.] denotes the greatest integer function) Then, (fog)'(-1) is

A. 0

B. does not exist

C. -1

D. 1

Answer: B



6. The length of the radius of the circle which touches the x - axis at the

point (1, 0) and passes through the point (2, 3) is

A. 
$$\frac{10}{3}$$
 units  
B.  $\frac{3}{5}$  units  
C.  $\frac{6}{5}$  units  
D.  $\frac{5}{3}$  units

#### Answer: D



7. Let 
$$x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$$
 be n observations such that  $\Sigma x_i^2 = 500$  and  $\Sigma x_1 = 100$ . Then, an impossible value of n among the following is

A. 24

B. 18

C. 29

D. 22

#### Answer: B

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**8.** Two vertical poles AL and BM of height 25 m and 100 m respectively stand apart on a horizontal plane. If A, B be the feet of the poles and AM and BL intersect at P, then the height of P from the horizontal plane is equal to

A. 20 m

B. 18 m

C. 16 m

D. 15 m

Answer: A

**9.** A multiple - choice question has 5 options of which only one is correct. If a student does home work, then he is sure to identify the correct answer, otherwise the answer is chosen at random. Let A ne the event that the student does his home work and B be the event that the student answers correctly. If  $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ , then  $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$  is euqal to

A. 
$$\frac{10}{11}$$
  
B.  $\frac{4}{5}$   
C.  $\frac{3}{7}$   
D.  $\frac{6}{7}$ 

#### Answer: A



10. If the line  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-k}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{\lambda}$  lies in the plane 3x + 4y - 2z = 6, then  $5|k| + 3|\lambda|$  is equal to

A. 75

B. 
$$\frac{75}{4}$$
  
C. 15

 $D. \overline{2}$ 

#### Answer: B

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11.

lf

 $a_1^2+a_2^2+a_3^2=1, b_1^2+b_2^2+b_3^2=4, c_1^2+c_2^2+c_3^2=9, a_1b_1+a_2b_2+a_3b_3=0$ 

, then  $\left|A
ight|^4$  is equal to

A. 36

B.49

C. 1296

D. 216

# Answer: C Watch Video Solution

**12.** The number of ways of selecting two distinct numbers from the first 15 natural numbers such that their sum is a multiple of 5, is equal to

A. 20 B. 36 C. 21

D. 16

Answer: C



13. The number of possible straight lines passing through point(2,3) and

forming a triangle with coordiante axes whose area is 12 sq. unit is: a. one

b. two c. three d. four

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

Answer: C

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14. If p and q are logical statements, then  $(p \wedge q) o (p o q)$  is equivalent to

A.  $p \wedge q$ 

 $\texttt{B.}\,p \to (p \lor q)$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\, p \lor q$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\,(p\vee q)\leftrightarrow (p\wedge q)$ 

#### Answer: B



**15.** The curve having differential equation,  $x \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin y = x$  and passing through the origin, also passes through

A.  $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ B.  $\left(-2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ C.  $\left(4, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ D.  $\left(-8, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 

#### Answer: A



**16.** If  $z_1, z_2$  and  $z_3$  are the vertices of a triangle in the argand plane such

that 
$$|z_1-z_2|=|z_1-z_3|$$
 , then  $\left|argigg(rac{2z_1-z_2-z_3}{z_3-z_2}igg)
ight|$  is

A. 
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$
  
B. 0  
C.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
D.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 

#### Answer: C

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17. The range of the function  $f(x)=x^2\ln(x)~~{
m for}~~x\in [1,e]~~{
m is}~~[a,b],$  where a+b is equal to

A.  $e^2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,e^2+1$ 

C. e + 1

 $\mathsf{D.}\, 2e^2$ 

#### Answer: A

18. Consider 
$$I_1 = \int_{10}^{20} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \ln(30 - x)} dx$$
 and 
$$I_2 = \int_{20}^{30} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \ln(50 - x)} dx$$
. Then, the value of  $\frac{I_1}{I_2}$  is  
A. 10  
B. 2  
C. 1  
D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

#### Answer: C

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19. The length of the intercept cut by the line  $4x+4\sqrt{3}y-1=0$  between the curve  $y^2=x$  is equal to

A. 4

B. 9

C. 12

D. 16

#### Answer: A

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**20.** The area (in sq. units) bounded by [|x|] + [|y|] = 2 in the first and third quardant is (where [.] is the greatest integer function).

A. 4

B. 3

C. 6

D. 10

#### Answer: C

**21.** Let an ant starts from the origin (O) and travels 2 units on negative x - axis, 3 units on positive y - axis and travels 3 units on negative z - axis to reach at point A. If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b}$  be such that the resultant of  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is  $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ , then  $\left|\overrightarrow{OA} \times \left(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}\right)\right|^2$  is equal to

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**22.** The ellipse  $E_1: \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  is inscribed in a rectangle R whose sides are parallel to the coordinates axes. Another ellipse  $E_2$  passing through the point (0, 4) circumscribes the rectangle R. The length (in units) of the major axis of ellipse  $E_2$  is

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23. Let  $I = \int \frac{dx}{\left(\cos x - \sin x^2\right)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} + C$  (where, C is the constant of integration). If  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - \sqrt{3}$ , then the number of solution(s) of

$$f(x)=2020$$
 in  $x\in \left(rac{\pi}{2},\pi
ight)$  is/are



24. If the function  

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{1 - x - x^2 + x^3}\right)$$
 (where,  $\forall 0 < x < 1$ ),  
then the value of  $\left|\sqrt{3}f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right|$  is equal to (take  $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$ )  
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**25.** Let three positive numbers a, b c are in geometric progression, such that a, b + 8, c are in arithmetic progression and a, b + 8, c + 64 are in geometric progression. If the arithmetic mean of a, b, c is k, then  $\frac{3}{13}k$  is equal to