

# MATHS

# **BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION MATHS (HINGLISH)**

# JEE (MAIN) QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS MATHEMATICS (7 TH JAN-MORNING )

#### Questions

1. The area that is enclosed in the circle  $x^2+y^2=2$  which is not common enclosed by  $y=x\&y^2-x$  is

A. 
$$rac{1}{3}(12\pi-1)$$
  
B.  $rac{1}{6}(12\pi-1)$   
C.  $rac{1}{3}(6\pi-1)$   
D.  $rac{1}{6}(24\pi-1)$ 

# Answer: B Watch Video Solution 2. Total number of 6-digit numbers in which only and all the five digit 1,2,5,7 and 9 appear, is :

A. 56

B. 6!

C. 
$$\frac{1}{2}(6!)$$
  
D.  $\frac{5}{2}(6!)$ 

#### Answer: D



3. An unbaised coin is thrown 5 times. Let X be a random variable and k be

the value of assigned to X for k=3,4,5 times Head occurs consecutively and

otherwise the value of X is assigned -1. What is value of expection.

A. 
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
  
B.  $\frac{3}{16}$   
C.  $-\frac{1}{8}$   
D.  $-\frac{3}{16}$ 

#### Answer: A

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**4.** If Re 
$$\left(rac{x-1}{2z+i}
ight)=1$$
, where  $z=x+iy$ , then the point (x,y) lies on a :

A. circle whose centre is at (-1/2, -3/2).

B. straight line whose slope is 3/2.

C. circle whose diameter is  $\sqrt{5}\,/\,2$ 

D. straight line whose slope is -2/3.

#### Answer: C



5. If f(a+b+1-x)=f(x), for all x where a and b are fixed positive

real numbers, the  $rac{1}{a+b} \int_a^b x(f(x)+f(x+1))\,\mathrm{d}x$  is equal to :

A. 
$$\int_{a-1}^{b-1} f(x) dx$$
  
B.  $\int_{a+1}^{b+1} f(x+1) dx$   
C.  $\int_{a-1}^{b-1} f(x+1) dx$   
D.  $\int_{a+1}^{b+1} f(x) dx$ 

#### Answer: D



6. If distance between the foci of an ellipse is 6 and distance between its

directionces is 12, then length of its latus rectum is

A.  $2\sqrt{3}$ 

B.  $\sqrt{3}$ 

C.  $3/\sqrt{2}$ 

D.  $3\sqrt{2}$ 

Answer: D

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7. The logical statement  $(p 
ightarrow q) \lor (q 
ightarrow \ au p)$  is :

A. ~p

B.p

C. q

D. ~q

Answer: A

**8.** Find the greatest value of k for which  $49^k + 1$  is a factor of  $1 + 49 + 49^2 \dots (49)^{125}$ 

A. 32

B. 60

C. 65

D. 63

#### Answer: D

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9. The vector  $\overrightarrow{a} = \alpha \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \beta \hat{k}$  lies in the plane of the vectors  $\overrightarrow{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$  and  $\overrightarrow{c} = \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and bisects the angle between  $\overrightarrow{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{c}$ . Then which one of the following gives possible values of  $\alpha \text{ and} \beta$ ? (1)  $\alpha = 2, \beta = 2$  (2)  $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2$  (3)  $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1$  (4)  $\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$ 

A. 
$$a \cdot i + 3 = 0$$
  
B.  $a \cdot k + 4 = 0$   
C.  $a \cdot i + 1 = 0$   
D.  $a \cdot k + 2 = 0$ 

#### Answer: D

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10.

If 
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{2(\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}}$$
 when  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right)$  then find  $\frac{dy}{d\alpha}$   
A.  $-\frac{1}{4}$   
B.  $\frac{4}{3}$   
C. 4  
D.  $-4$ 

#### Answer: C

11. If y = mx + 4 is a tangent to both the parabolas,  $y^2 = 4x$  and  $x^2 = 2by$ , then b is equal to :

 $\mathsf{A.}-64$ 

B. 128

C. - 128

D. - 32

#### Answer: C

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12. Let lpha be a root of the equation  $x^2+x+1=0$  and the matrix

$$A=rac{1}{\sqrt{3}}egin{bmatrix} 1&1&1\ 1&lpha&lpha^2\ 1&lpha^2&lpha^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

then the matrix  $A^{31}$  is equal to :

A. A

 $\mathsf{B}.\,A^2$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,A^3$ 

D.  $I_3$ 

#### Answer: C

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**13.** If 
$$g(x) = x^2 + x + x - 1$$
 and  $g(f(x)) = 4x^2 - 10x + 5$  then find  
 $f\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$   
A.  $-\frac{3}{2}$   
B.  $-\frac{1}{2}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
D.  $\frac{3}{2}$ 

Answer: B

14. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of equation (k+1)  $\tan^2 x - \sqrt{2}\lambda$ ,  $\tan = 1 - k$  and  $\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) = 50$ . Find the value of  $\lambda$ A.  $5\sqrt{2}$ B.  $10\sqrt{2}$ C. 10 D. 5

#### Answer: C

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**15.** Let P be a plane passing through the points (2,1,0) (4,1,1) and (5,0,1) and R be any point (2,1,6). Then the image of R in the plane P is :

A. (6,5,2)

B. (6,5,-2)

C. (4,3,2)

D. (3,4,-2)

#### Answer: B

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16. Let y=f(x) is a solution of differential equation  $e^y \left( rac{dy}{dx} - 1 
ight) = e^x$  and

f(0)=0 then f(1) is equal to

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

Answer: C

17. Let the function,  $f: [-7, 0] \rightarrow R$  be continuous on [-7, 0] and differentiable on (-7, 0). If f(-7) = -3 and  $f'(x) \leq 2$ , for all  $x \in (-7, 0)$ , then for all such functions f, f(-1) + f(0) lies in the interval :

A. [-6, 20]

B.  $(-\infty, 20]$ 

C.  $(-\infty, 11]$ 

D. [-3, 11]

#### Answer: B

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18. Let y=f(x) is a solution of differential equation  $e^y \left( \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 
ight) = e^x$  and

f(0)=0 then f(1) is equal to

A.  $\log_e 2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,2e$ 

 $\mathsf{C.2} + \log_e 2$ 

 $\mathsf{D.1} + \log_e 2$ 

Answer: D

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**19.** Five numbers are in A.P., whose sum is 25 and product is 2520. If one of these five numbers if  $-\frac{1}{2}$ , then the greatest number amongst them is :

A. 16

B. 27

C. 7

D. 21/2

Answer: A

20. If the system of linear equations

2x + 2ay + az = 0

2x + 3by + bz = 0

2x + 4cy + cz = 0

where a,b,c  $\ \in \ R$  are non - zero and distinct , has a non-zero solution,

then :

A. a + b + c = 0

B. a,b,c are in A.P.

C. 
$$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$$
 are in A.P.

D. a,b,c are in G.P.

#### Answer: C

21. 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{3^x + 3^{3-x} - 12}{3^{-x/2} - 3^{1-x}}$$
 is equal to \_\_\_\_\_\_  
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22. If the variance of the first n natural numbers is 10 and the variance of the first m even natural numbers is 16, then  $m + n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
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23. If sum of all the coefficient of even powers in  $(1 - x + x^2 - x^3 \dots x^{2x})(1 + x + x^3 \dots + x^{2n})$  is 61 then n is equal to   
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24. If  $f(x)=|2-|x-3||$  is non differentiable in  $X \in S$ . Then value of  $\sum_{x \in S} (f(f(x)))$  is

**25.** Let A(1, 0), B(6, 2) and  $C\left(\frac{3}{2}, 6\right)$  be the vertices of a triangle ABC. If P is a point inside the triangle ABC such that the triangles APC, APB and BPC have equal areas, then the length of the line segment PQ, where Q is the point  $\left(-\frac{7}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.