MATHS

BOOKS - SUNSTAR MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

K-CET-MATHEMATICS - 2014

Mcqs

1. Which one of the following is not correct for the features of exponential function given by $f(x) = b^x$ where $b > 1$?

A. For every large negative values of x, the function is very close to 0.

B. The domain of the function is R, the set of real numbers.

C. The point (1,0) is always on the graph of the function.

D. The range of the function is the set of all positive real

numbers.

Answer: C

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2. If $y = (1 + x)(1 + x^2)(1 + x^4)$, then $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1$ is

A. 20

B. 28

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: B

3. If $y = \left(\tan^{-1} x\right)^2$ show that $\left(x^2 + 1\right)^2 y_2 + 2x\left(x^2 + 1\right)y_1 = 2$

A. 4

B. 0

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C

4. If $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = x^3 - 4x$ in $-2 < x < 2$, then consider the statements :

(a) f(x) and g(x) satisfy Mean Value Theorem

(b) f(x) and g(x) both satisfy Rolle's theorem

(c) Only g(x) satisfies Rolle's theorem.

OF THE STATEMENTS

    A. (a) and (b) are correct

    B. (a) alone is correct

    C. None is correct

    D. (a) and (c) are correct

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following is not a correct statement?

A. Mathematics is interesting

B. $\sqrt{3}$ is a prime

C. $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

D. The sun is a star

Answer: B

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6. If the function f(x) satisfies $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{f(x) - 2}{x^2 - 1} = \pi$, then $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} f(x) =$

A. 1

B. 2

C. 0

D. 3

Answer: B

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7. The tangent to the curvey $y = x^3 + 1$ at (1, 2) makes an angle θ with y-axis, then the value of $\tan \theta$ is

A. $-\dfrac{1}{3}$

B. 3

C. -3

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

Answer: A

8. If the function f(x) defined as

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{100}}{100} + \frac{x^{99}}{99} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1, \text{then } f'(0) =$$

A. 100 f'(0)

B. 100

C. 1

D. -1

Answer: C

9. If $f(x) = f(\pi + e - x)$ and $\displaystyle\int_e^\pi f(x)dx = \dfrac{2}{e + \pi}$, then $\displaystyle\int_e^\pi xf(x)dx$ is equal to

A. $\pi - e$

B. $\dfrac{\pi + e}{2}$

C. 1

D. $\dfrac{\pi - e}{2}$

Answer: C

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10. If linear function f(x) and g(x) satisfy

$$\int[(3x - 1)\cos x + (1 - 2x)\sin x]dx = f(x)\cos + g(x)\sin x + C$$

, then

A. $f(x) = 3(x - 1)$

B. $f(x) = 3x - 5$

C. $g(x) = 3(x - 1)$

D. $g(x) = 3 + x$

Answer: C

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11. The value of the integral $\displaystyle\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \log(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)d\theta$ is

A. 0

B. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

C. π

D. $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

Answer: A

12. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}\,dx =$

A. $-\log\left(1 + \sin^2 x\right) + C$

B. $\log\left(1 + \cos^2 x\right) + C$

C. $-\log\left(1 + \cos^2 x\right) + C$

D. $\log\left(1 + \tan^2 x\right) + C$

Answer: C

13. Let R be the set of all real numbers. A relation R has been defined on R by aRb $\Leftrightarrow |a - b| \leq 1$, then R is

A. Symmetric and transitive but not reflexive

B. Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric

C. Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

D. an equivalence relation

Answer: C

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14. For any two real numbers, an operation * defined by a *b = 1 + ab is

A. Neither commutative nor associative

B. Commutative but not associative

C. both commutative and associative

D. Associative but not commutative

Answer: B

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15. Let $f: N \to N$ defined by :

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ if n is odd} \\ \frac{n}{2} \text{ if n is even} \end{cases}$$

A. Onto but not one-one

B. one-one and onto

C. neither one-one not onto

D. one-one but not onto

Answer: A

16. Suppose $f(x) = (x + 1)^2$ for $x \geq -1$. If g(x) is the function whose graph is the reflection of the graph of f(x) in the line y = x, then g(x) =

A. $\dfrac{1}{(x + 1)^2} x > -1$

B. $-\sqrt{x} - 1$

C. $\sqrt{x} + 1$

D. $\sqrt{x} - 1$

Answer: D

17. The domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{\cos x}$ is :

A. $\left[\dfrac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$

B. $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

C. $\left[\dfrac{-\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

D. $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\dfrac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$

Answer:

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18. In a class of 60 students, 25 students play cricket, 20 students play tennis, and 10 students play both the games, then the number of students who play neither is

A. 45

B. 0

C. 25

D. 35

Answer: C

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19. Given $0 \le x \le \dfrac{1}{2}$ then the value of

$\tan\left[\sin^{-1}\left\{\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \dfrac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right\} - \sin^{-1} x\right]$ is

A. 1

B. $\sqrt{3}$

C. -1

D. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Answer: A

20. The value of $\sin\left(2\sin^{-1}0.8\right)$ is equal to

A. 0.48

B. $\sin 1.2°$

C. $\sin 1.6°$

D. 0.96

Answer: D

21. If A is 3×4 matrix and B is a matrix such that $A^1 B$ and BA^1 are both defined, then B is of the type

A. 4×4

B. 3×4

C. 4×3

D. 3×3

Answer: B

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22. The symmetric part of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ is

A. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

B. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

C. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Answer: D

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23. If A is a matrix of order 3, such that A(adj A) = 10 I, then find

|adj A| =

A. 1

B. 10

C. 100

D. 10I

Answer: C

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24. Consider the following statements :

(a) If any two rows or columns of a determinant are identical, then the value of the determinant is zero

(b) If the corresponding rows and columns of a determinant are interchanged, then the value of the determinant does not change.

(c) If any two rows or columns of a determinant are interchanged, then the value of the determinant changes in

sign.

Which of these are correct ?

A. (a) and (c)

B. (a) and (b)

C. (a), (b) and (c)

D. (b) and (c)

Answer: C

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25. The inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is

A. $\dfrac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

B. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\dfrac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

D. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$

Answer: D

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26. If a, b and c are in A.P., then the value of

$\begin{vmatrix} x + 2 & x + 3 & x + a \\ x + 4 & x + 5 & x + b \\ x + 6 & x + 7 & x + c \end{vmatrix}$ is

A. 0

B. $x - (a + b + c)$

C. $a + b + c$

D. $9x^2 + a + b + c$

Answer: A

27. The local minimum value of the function f' given by $f(x) = 3 + |x|, x \in R$ is

A. -1

B. 3

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: A::B

28. A stone is dropped into a quiet lake and waves move in circles at the speed of 5 cm/sec. At that instant, when the radius of circular wave is 8 cm, how fast is the enclosed area is increasing

A. $6\pi cm^2 / s$

B. $8\pi cm^2 / s$

C. $\dfrac{8}{3} cm^2 / s$

D. $80\pi cm^2 / s$

Answer: D

29. A gardener is digging a plot of land. As he gets tired, he works more slowly. After 't' minutes he is digging at a rate of $\dfrac{2}{\sqrt{t}}$ square metres per minutes. How long will it take him to dig an area of 40 square meters ?

    A. 100 minutes

    B. 10 minutes

    C. 30 minutes

    D. 40 minutes

Answer: A

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30. The area of the region bounded by the lines $y = mx$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$, and x axis is 6 sq, units, then 'm' is

A. 3

B. 1

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: D

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31. Area of the region bounded by two parabolas $y = x^2$ and $x = y^2$ is

A. $\dfrac{1}{4}$

B. $\dfrac{1}{3}$

C. 4

D. 3

Answer: B

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32. The order and degree of the differential equation $y = x\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \dfrac{2}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$ is

A. 1, 2

B. 1, 3

C. 2, 1

D. 1, 1

Answer: A

33. The general solution of the differential equation $\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \dfrac{y}{x} = 3x$ is

A. 1.$y = x - \dfrac{c}{x}$

B. 2.$y = x + \dfrac{c}{x}$

C. 3.$y = x^2 - \dfrac{c}{x}$

D. 4.$y = x^2 + \dfrac{c}{x}$

Answer: C::D

34. Find the distance of the point (2,3,4) from the x-axis.

A. $1.\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

B. $2.\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$

C. 3.a

D. $4.\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$

Answer: B

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35. Equation of the plane perpendicular to the line

$\dfrac{x}{1} = \dfrac{y}{2} = \dfrac{z}{3}$ and passing through the point (2,3,4) is :

A. $1.2x + 3y + z = 17$

B. $2.x + 2y + 3z = 9$

C. $3x + 2y + z = 16$

D. $4.x + 2y + 3z = 20$

Answer: D

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36. The line $\dfrac{x-2}{3} = \dfrac{y-3}{4} = \dfrac{z-4}{5}$ is parallel to the plane

A. $1.2x + 3y + 4z = 0$

B. $2.3x + 4y + 5z = 7$

C. $3.2x + y - 2z = 0$

D. $4.x + y + z = 2$

Answer: C

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37. The angle between two diagonals of a cube is

A. $\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)$

B. 30°

C. $\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

D. 45°

Answer: A

38. The lines : $\dfrac{x-2}{1} = \dfrac{y-3}{1} = \dfrac{z-4}{-k}$ and $\dfrac{x-1}{k} = \dfrac{y-4}{2} = \dfrac{z-5}{1}$ are co-planar if :

A. $K = 2$

B. K =0

C. K = 3

D. K = -1

Answer: B

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39. A and B are two such that $P(A) \neq 0, P(B/A)$ if : (i) A is subset of B (ii) $A \cap B = \phi$ are respectivey :

A. 1, 1

B. 0 and 1

C. 0, 0

D. 1, 0

Answer: D

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40. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of obtaining a total score of 5 is

A. 1.$\dfrac{1}{9}$

B. 2.$\dfrac{1}{18}$

C. 3.$\dfrac{1}{36}$

D. 4.$\dfrac{1}{12}$

Answer: A

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41. If the events A and B are independent if $P(A) = \dfrac{2}{3}$ and $P(B) = \dfrac{2}{7}$ then $P(A \cap B)$ is equal to :

A. $\dfrac{4}{21}$

B. $\dfrac{5}{21}$

C. $\dfrac{1}{21}$

D. $\dfrac{3}{21}$

Answer: B

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42. A box contains 100 bulbs, out of which 10 are defective. A sample of 5 bulbs is drawn. The probability that none is defective is

A. 1.$\dfrac{9}{10}$

B. 2.$\left(\dfrac{1}{10}\right)^5$

C. 3,$\left(\dfrac{9}{10}\right)^5$

D. 4.$\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^5$

Answer: C

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43. The area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are $\hat{i} + \hat{k}$ and $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ is :

A. 3

B. $\sqrt{2}$

C. 4

D. $\sqrt{3}$

Answer: D

44. If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are two units vector inclined at an angle of $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$, then value of $\left| \vec{a} + \vec{b} \right|$ is

A. 1.equal to 1

B. 2.greater than 1

C. 3.equal to 0

D. 4.less than 1

Answer: B

45. The value of $\left[\vec{a} - \vec{b}\ \vec{b} - \vec{c}\ \vec{c} - \vec{a}\right]$ is equal to

A. 0

B. 1

C. $2\left[\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}\right]$

D. 2

Answer: A

46. If $x + y \leq 2, x \geq 0, y \leq 0$ the point at which maximum value of $3x + 2y$ attained will be

A. $(0, 2)$

B. $(0,0)$

C. $(2, 0)$

D. $\left(\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{1}{2} \right)$

Answer: C

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47. If $\sin \theta = \sin \alpha$, then

A. $\dfrac{\theta + \alpha}{2}$ is any multiple of $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ and $\dfrac{\theta - \alpha}{2}$ is any odd

multiple of π

B. $\dfrac{\theta + \alpha}{2}$ is any odd multiple of $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ and $\dfrac{\theta - \alpha}{2}$ is any

multiple of π

C. $\dfrac{\theta + \alpha}{2}$ is any multiple of $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ and $\dfrac{\theta - \alpha}{2}$ is any multiple

of π.

D. $\dfrac{\theta + \alpha}{2}$ is any even multiple of $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ and $\dfrac{\theta - \alpha}{2}$ is any odd

multiple of π.

Answer:

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48. If $\tan x = \dfrac{3}{4}, \pi < x < \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$, then the value of $\cos \dfrac{x}{2}$ is

A. $-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

B. $\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

C. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

D. $-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

Answer: A

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49. In a triangle ABC, $a[b\cos C - c\cos B] =$

A. 1.0

B. $2.a^2$

C. $3.b^2 - c^2$

D. $4.b^2$

Answer: C

50. If α and β are different complex numbers with $|\beta| = 1$, then find $\left| \dfrac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}\beta} \right|$

A. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

B. 0

C. -1

D. 1

Answer: A

51. The set $A = \{x : |2x + 3| < 7\}$ is equal to the set

A. $D = \{x : 0 < x + 5 < 7\}$

B. $B = \{x : -3 < x < 7\}$

C. $E = \{x : -7 < x < 7\}$

D. $C = \{x : -13 < 2x < 4\}$

Answer: A

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52. How many 5 digit telephone numbers can be constructed using the digits 0 to 9, if starts with 67 and no digit appears more than once ?

A. 335

B. 336

C. 338

D. 337

Answer: B

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53. If 215 and 22nd lens in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{44}$ one is equal, then x is equal to

A. $\dfrac{8}{7}$

B. $\dfrac{21}{22}$

C. $\dfrac{7}{8}$

D. $\dfrac{23}{24}$

Answer: C

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54. Consider an infinite geometric series with first term a and common ratio r. If its sum is 4 and the second term is $\dfrac{3}{4}$, then :

A. $a = 2, r = \dfrac{3}{8}$

B. $a = \dfrac{4}{7}, r = \dfrac{3}{7}$

C. $a = \dfrac{3}{2}, r = \dfrac{1}{2}$

D. $a = 3, r = \dfrac{1}{4}$

Answer: D

55. A straight line passes through the points (5, 0) and (0, 3). The length of perpendicular from the point (4, 4) on the line is :

A. $\dfrac{15}{\sqrt{34}}$

B. $\dfrac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

C. $\dfrac{17}{2}$

D. $\sqrt{\dfrac{17}{2}}$

Answer: D

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56. Equation of circle with centre (-a, -b) and radius $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ is

A. $x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + 2b^2 = 0$

B. $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by - 2b^2 = 0$

C. $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by + 2b^2 = 0$

D. $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax + 2by + 2a^2 = 0$

Answer: A

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57. The area of the triangle formed by the linea joining the vertex of th parabola $x^2 = 12y$ to the ends of Latus rectum is

A. 20 sq. units

B. 18 sq. units

C. 17 sq. units

D. 19 sq. units

Answer: A

58. If the coefficient of variation and standard deviation are 60 and 21 respectively, the arithmetic mean of distribution is

A. 60

B. 30

C. 35

D. 21

Answer: C

59. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{3\sin\pi x}{5x} & x \neq 0 \\ 2k & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at x = 0, then the value of k is equal to :

A. $\dfrac{\pi}{10}$

B. $\dfrac{3\pi}{10}$

C. $\dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

D. $\dfrac{3\pi}{5}$

Answer: B

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