



MATHS

BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

JEE MOCK TEST 12

Mathematic Single Choice

1. $f(x) = \max \left\{ \frac{x}{n}, |\sin \pi x| \right\}, n \in N$. has maximum points of non-differentiability for $x \in (0, 4)$, Then n cannot be (A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 6



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2. The value of the expression

$$\frac{2(\sin 1^\circ + \sin 2^\circ + \sin 3^\circ + \dots + \sin 89^\circ)}{2(\cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \dots + \cos 44^\circ) + 1}$$

is equal to

A. $\sqrt{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

D. 0

Answer: A



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3. The sum of all real values of x satisfying the equation

$$(x^2 - 5x + 5)^{x^2 + 4x - 60} = 1 \text{ is:}$$

A. 6

B. 5

C. 3

D. -4

Answer: C



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4. If $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ are binomial coefficients, (where $C_r = {}^n C_r$), then the value of $C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + \dots + (-1)^n C_n$ is equal to

A. 2^{n-1}

B. 2^n

C. 0

D. 1

Answer: C



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5. If $f(x) = \cos x \cos 2x \cos 4x \cos(8x) \cdot \cos 16x$ then

find $f' \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

A. $\sqrt{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

C. 1

D. none of these

Answer: A



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6. $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow \neg p)$ is equivalent to

A. p

B. q

C. $\sim p$

D. $\sim q$

Answer: C



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7. z is a complex number such that

$|Re(z)| + |Im(z)| = 4$ then $|z|$ can't be

A. $\sqrt{\frac{17}{2}}$

B. $\sqrt{10}$

C. $\sqrt{7}$

D. $\sqrt{8}$

Answer: C



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8. $\int \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)}{x^2-1} dx$ is equal to

A. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \right)^2 + C$

B. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \right)^2 + C$

C. $\frac{1}{4} \left(\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \right)^2 + C$

D. $\frac{1}{4} \left(\ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \right)^2 + C$

Answer: C



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9. A circle of radius 2 units is touching both the axes and a circle with centre at $(6,5)$. The distance between their centres is

A. 8 units

B. 5 units

C. 7 units

D. none of these

Answer: B



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10. The value of the expression

$$\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{25}{2}\right) + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{49}{2}\right)$$

upto +n terms is

A. $\tan^{-1} 2n$

B. $\tan^{-1}(2n - 1)$

C. $\tan^{-1} n$

D. $\tan^{-1} 2n - \tan^{-1} 1$

Answer: A



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11. If $\begin{vmatrix} x - 4 & 2x & 2x \\ 2x & x - 4 & 2x \\ 2x & 2x & x - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (A + Bx)(x - A)^2$

then the ordered pair (A,B) is equal to

A. (4, 5)

B. (- 4, - 5)

C. (- 4, 3)

D. (- 4, 5)

Answer: D



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12. A rectangle with sides of lengths $(2n - 1)$ and $(2m - 1)$ units is divided into squares of unit length. The number of rectangles which can be formed with sides of odd length, is

A. m^2n^2

B. $mn(m + 1)(n + 1)$

C. $4(m + n) - 1$

D. none of these

Answer: A



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13. For a group of 50 male workers, the mean and the standard deviation of their daily wages are Rs. 630 and Rs. 90 respectively and for a group of 40 female workers these are Rs. 540, and Rs . 60 respectively. Then, the standard deviation of all these 90 workers is

A. 60

B. 70

C. 80

D. 90

Answer: D



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14. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(a - n)nx - \tan x\} \sin nx}{x^2} = 0$, where n

is non-zero real number, then a is equal to

A. 0

B. $\frac{n + 1}{n}$

C. n

D. $n + \frac{1}{n}$

Answer: D



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15. Find the point at which the slope of the tangent of the function $f(x) = e^x \cos x$ attains minima, when

$$x \in [0, 2\pi].$$

A. $x = \pi$

B. $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

C. $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

D. $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Answer: A



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16. There are 5 machines. Probability of a machine being faulted is $\frac{1}{4}$. Probability of atmost two machines is faulted, is $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 k$, then value of k is

A. $\frac{17}{8}$

B. $\frac{17}{4}$

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

D. 4

Answer: A



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17. The point of intersection of the lines

$\vec{r} = 7\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 13\hat{k} + s(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ and

$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 7\hat{k} + t(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ is

A. $\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$

B. $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

C. $\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

D. $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Answer: D



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18. The solution of the differential equation

$\frac{dy}{dx} + x(2x + y) = x^3(2x + y)^3 - 2$ is (C being an arbitrary constant)

A. $\frac{1}{2x + xy} = x^2 + 1 + Ce^x$

B. $\frac{1}{(2x + y)^2} = x^2 + 1 + Ce^{x^2}$

$$C. \frac{1}{2x + y} = x^2 + 1 + Ce^{-x^2}$$

$$D. \frac{1}{(2x + y)^2} = x^2 + 1 + Ce$$

Answer: B



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19. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are mutually perpendicular vectors having magnitudes 1,2,3 respectively, then

$$\left[\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} \quad \vec{b} - \vec{a} \quad \vec{c} \right] =$$

A. 0

B. 6

C. 12

D. 18

Answer: C



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20. The length of the chord of the parabola $x^2 = 4y$ having equations $x - \sqrt{2}y + 4\sqrt{2} = 0$ is

A. $6\sqrt{3}$ units

B. $8\sqrt{2}$ units

C. $2\sqrt{11}$ units

D. $3\sqrt{2}$ units

Answer: A



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Mathematic Subjective Numerical

1. The area bounded by the curves $y=\ln x$, $y=\ln|x|$, $y=|\ln x|$ and $y=|\ln||x|$ is



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2. The number of elements in the set $\{(a, b) : a^2 + b^2 = 50, a, b \in Z\}$ where Z is the set of all integers, is



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3. The value of the integral

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\left((x + 1)^2(1 - x)^6\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx \text{ is } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



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4. If $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k + 2)\sqrt{k} + k\sqrt{k + 2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{c}}$, where

$a, b, c \in N$ and $a, b, c \in [1, 15]$, then $a + b + c$ is equal

to



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5. Consider the equation

$\log_{\sqrt{2} \sin x} (1 + \cos x) = 2, x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$. If the sum of the roots is $\frac{p\pi}{q}$, where G.C.D (p,q) = 1 then the value of $p^2 + q^2$ is



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