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## **MATHS**

## **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# **NTA JEE MOCK TEST 49**

### **Mathematics**

1. If  $C_0,C_1,C_2,\ldots,C_{20}$  are the binomial coefficients in the expansion of  $(1+x)^{20}$ , then the value  $\frac{C_1}{C_0}+2\frac{C_2}{C_1}+3\frac{C_3}{C_2}+\ldots+19\frac{C_{19}}{C_{18}}+20\frac{C_{20}}{C_{10}}$  is

equal to (where  $C_r$  represetns .  $^n C_r$ )

- A. 120
- B. 210
- C. 180
- D. 240

### **Answer: B**



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**2.** If one root is greater than 2 and the other root is less than 2 for the equation  $x^2-(k+1)x+\left(k^2+k-8\right)=0$ , then the value of k lies between

A. 
$$(-2, 2)$$

B. 
$$(-2, 4)$$

$$C.(-2,0)$$

D. 
$$(-2, 3)$$

### **Answer: D**



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**3.** If  $a_1+a_5+a_{10}+a_{15}+a_{24}=225$ , then the sum of the first 24 terms of the arithmetic progression  $a_1,a_2,a_3...$  is equal to

A. 450

### **Answer: C**



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**4.** The value of  $2\alpha+\beta\Big(0<\alpha,\beta<\frac{\pi}{2}\Big)$ , satisfying the equation  $\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos(\alpha+\beta)=-\frac{1}{8}$  is equal to

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

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

$$\mathsf{C}.\,\pi$$

D. 
$$\frac{7\pi}{12}$$

### **Answer: C**



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**5.** A pole is situated at the centre of a regular hexagonal park. The angle of elevation of the top of the vertical pole when observed from each vertex of the hexagon is  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ . If the area of the circle circumscribing the hexagon is  $27m^2$ , then the height of the tower is

A. 
$$3\sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}}m$$

B. 
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{\pi}}m$$

C. 
$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}}m$$

D. 
$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{\pi}}m$$

### **Answer: D**



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**6.** The value of

$$\lim_{n o\infty} \ rac{[x]+igl[2^2xigr]+igl[3^2xigr]+\ldots+igl[n^2xigr]}{1^2+2^2+3^2+\ldots+n^2}$$
 is equal to

(where [x] represents the greatest integer part of x)

A. x

B. 2x

$$\mathsf{C.}\;\frac{x}{2}$$

D. 
$$\frac{x}{6}$$

## **Answer: A**



7. Let 
$$I=\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$$
, then I is equal to (where c is the constant of integration )

A. 
$$2 an^{-1}(x)+\sin x+c$$

B. 
$$2 an^{-1}(\sin x) - \sin x + c$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,2\tan^{-1}(x)-x+c$$

D. 
$$2 an^{-1}(\sin x)+\sin x+c$$

### **Answer: B**



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**8.** The slope of the tangent (other than the x - axis) drawn from the origin to the curve  $y=\left(x-1
ight)^{6}$  is

A. 
$$\frac{6^5}{5^4}$$

B. 
$$-rac{6^5}{5^5}$$
C.  $rac{6^5}{5^5}$ 

$$\mathsf{C.}~\frac{6^5}{5^5}$$

D. 
$$-\frac{6^6}{5^5}$$

### **Answer: D**



The maximum value of the expression 9.  $\sin heta \cos^2 heta (\, orall heta \in [0,\pi])$  is

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

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

B. 
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$
C.  $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 
D.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

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

**Answer: C** 



**10.** The area (in sq. units) bounded by  $y=\left\{ \begin{matrix} e^x &: & x\geq 0 \\ e^{-x} &: & x\leq 0 \end{matrix} \right. \quad \text{with} \quad \text{the axis} \quad \text{from}$ 

$$x = -1$$
 to  $x = 1$  is

- A. e
- B. 2e
- $\mathsf{C.}\,2e-2$
- D. 2e + 2

### **Answer: C**



**11.** The slope of the tangent at any arbitrary point of a curve is twice the product of the abscissa and square of the ordinate of the point. Then, the equation of the curve is (where c is an arbitrary constant)

A. 
$$x^2y + y + c = 0$$

B. 
$$x^2y + cy + 1 = 0$$

C. 
$$xy + y + c = 0$$

$$D. xy^2 + cy + y = 0$$

### **Answer: B**



**12.** If the system of equations

3x + y + z = 1, 6x + 3y + 2z = 1 and

 $\mu x + \lambda y + 3z = 1$  is inconsistent, then

A. 
$$\mu \neq 9, \lambda \neq 5$$

B.  $\mu 
eq 9, \lambda = 5$ 

C. 
$$\mu=9, \lambda=5$$

D. 
$$\mu=9, \lambda 
eq 5$$

### **Answer: D**



**13.** The probability of an event A is  $\frac{4}{5}$ . The probability of an event B, given that the event A occurs is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . The probability of event A, given that the event B occurs is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . The probability that neigher of the events occurs is

- A.  $\frac{3}{25}$
- B.  $\frac{2}{5}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\ \frac{1}{25}$
- D.  $\frac{2}{15}$

**Answer: A** 



**14.** Let  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{c}$  be three vectors such that

$$\left|\overrightarrow{a}\right|=2,\left|\overrightarrow{b}\right|=1 \text{ and }\left|\overrightarrow{c}\right|=3.$$
 If the projection of  $\overrightarrow{b}$  along  $\overrightarrow{a}$  is double of the projection of  $\overrightarrow{c}$  along  $\overrightarrow{a}$  and  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  are perpendicular to each other, then  $|\overrightarrow{b}| = 1$ 

the value of  $\dfrac{\left|\overrightarrow{a}-\overrightarrow{b}+2\overrightarrow{c}\right|^2}{2}$  is equal to

$$C.\sqrt{14}$$

### **Answer: D**



15. The distance of the point (2, 3, 2) from the plane

3x+4y+4z=23 measured parallel to the line

$$rac{x+3}{1} = rac{y-6}{-2} = rac{z-1}{1}$$
 is

- A.  $\sqrt{108}$  units
- B. 12 units
- C.  $\sqrt{54}$  units
- D.  $\sqrt{236}$  units

### **Answer: C**



16. Let the equations of the sides PQ, QR, RS and SP of

a quadrilateral PQRS are  $x+2y-3=0,\,x-1=0,\,x-3y-4=0$  and

5x+y+12=0 respectively. If heta is the angle between the diagonals PR and QS, then the value of | an heta| is equal to

A. 2

 $\mathsf{B.}-2$ 

C. 1

D. Not defined

#### **Answer: D**



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17. The locus of the point of intersection of the tangents at the extremities of a chord of the circle  $x^2+y^2=r^2$  which touches the circle  $x^2+y^2+2rx=0$  is

A. 
$$y^2=2r\Big(x-rac{r}{2}\Big)$$

B. 
$$y^2= \,-\,2r\Bigl(x+rac{r}{2}\Bigr)$$

C. 
$$y^2=2r\Big(x+rac{r}{2}\Big)$$

D. 
$$y^2=\,-\,2r\Bigl(x-rac{r}{2}\Bigr)$$

### **Answer: C**



**18.** Two straight lines having variable slopes  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  pass through the fixed points (a,0) and (-a,0) respectively. If  $m_1m_2=2$ , then the eccentricity of the locus of the point of intersection of the lines is

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

### **Answer: B**



**19.** For a complex number Z, if arg  $Z=\frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $\left|Z+\frac{1}{Z}\right|=4$ , then the value of  $\left||Z|-\frac{1}{|Z|}\right|$  is equal

to

- A.  $\sqrt{14}$
- B.  $\sqrt{18}$
- C. 4
- D.  $\sqrt{12}$

**Answer: A** 



20. In a factory, workers work in three shifts, say shift 1, shift 2 and shift 3 and they get wages in the ratio 3:4:8 depending on the shift 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Number of workers in the shifts are in the ratio 3:2:5. If the total number of workers working is 1500 and wages per worker in shift 1 is Rs. 300, then the mean wage of a worker is

- A. Rs. 460
- B. Rs. 520
- C. Rs. 570
- D. Rs. 420

### **Answer: C**

**21.** The value of a+b such that the inequality  $a \leq 5\cos\theta + 3\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3 \leq b$  holds true for all the real values of  $\theta$  is (equality holds on both sides atleast once for real values of  $\theta$ )



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**22.** If the line  $y=-\frac{7}{2}$  is the directrix of the parabola  $x^2-ky+8=0$ , then the sum of all the possible values of k is equal to

23. Let A be a non - singular square matrix such that

 $A^2=A$  satisfying  $\left(I-0.8A
ight)^{-1}=I-lpha A$  where I is a unit matrix of the same order as that of A, then the value of  $-4\alpha$  is equal to



to

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24. Let

$$f(x) = egin{cases} \left(rac{1-\cos x}{\left(2\pi-x
ight)^2}
ight) \left(rac{\sin^2 x}{\log\left(1+4\pi^2-4\pi x+x^2
ight)}
ight) &: & x 
eq 2\pi \ \lambda &: & x = 2\pi \end{cases}$$

is continuous at  $x=2\pi$ , then the value of  $\lambda$  is equal



**25.** If  $\int_{20}^{40} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \sin(60 + x)} dx = k$ , then the value of  $\frac{k}{4}$  is equal to

