

# **MATHS**

# **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# **NTA JEE MOCK TEST 69**

#### **Mathematics**

1. Let  $P_1: x+y+2z=3$  and  $P_2: x-2y+z4$  be two planes. Let A(2,45) and B(4,3,8) be two points in space. The equation of plane  $P_3$  through the line of intersection of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  such that the length of the projection upon it of the line segment AB is the least, is

A. 
$$2x - y + 3z = 7$$

B. 
$$3y + z + 1 = 0$$

C. 
$$x + 3y + z + 2 = 0$$

D. 
$$3x - 3y + 4z - 11 = 0$$

#### **Answer: A**



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**2.** If 
$$A=egin{bmatrix}1&1&3\\5&2&6\\-2&-1&-3\end{bmatrix}$$
, where  $A^x=O$  (where, O is

a null matrix and  $x < 15, x \in N$ ) then which of the following is true?

A. Greatest value of x is 13

- B. Sum of the values of x is 102
- C. Difference between the largest and the smallest value of x is 10
- D. Number of values of x is 7



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**3.** The area (in sq. units) bounded by  $y=\max\left(\sin^2x,\sin^4x\right), x\in\left[0,rac{\pi}{2}
ight]$  with the x - axis, from x=0 to  $x=rac{\pi}{2}$  is

A.  $\pi$ 

- $\mathsf{B.}\;\frac{\pi}{2}$
- C.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- D.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

#### **Answer: C**



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**4.** A box contains 1 black and 1 white ball. A ball is drawn randomly and replaced in the box with an additional ball of the same colour, then a second ball is drawn randomly from the box containing 3 balls. The probability that the first drawn ball was white given that at least one of the two balls drawn was white is

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

$$\mathsf{B.}\;\frac{3}{4}$$

C. 
$$\frac{4}{5}$$
D.  $\frac{5}{11}$ 

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5. The number of real solution of 
$$\cot^{-1}\sqrt{x(x+3)}+\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 is /are

B. 1

C. 2

D. infinite

#### **Answer: A**



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**6.** Suppose the family of lines ax+by+c=0 (where a, b, c are in artihmetic progression) be normal to a family of circles. The radius of the circle of the family which intersects the circle  $x^2+y^2-4x-4y-1=0$  orthogonally is

A.  $2\sqrt{2}$  units

B. 2 units

 $C. 3\sqrt{2}$  units

D. 4 units

## **Answer: A**



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**7.** If the function  $f(x)=rac{\sin 3x+a\sin 2x+b}{x^3}, x
eq 0$  is continuous at x=0 and  $f(0)=K, \, orall K\in R$ , then b-a is equal to

A. 4

 $\mathsf{B.}\;\frac{5}{2}$ 

C. 5

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

# **Answer: D**



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**8.** If x = 6 and y = -2 then x - 2y = 9. The contrapositive of this statement is

A. If  $x-2y \neq 9$  then  $x \neq 6 \,\, {
m or} \,\, y \neq \,\, -2$ 

B. If x-2y 
eq 9 then x 
eq 6 and y 
eq -2

C. If x-2y=9 then x=6 and y=-2

D. None of these

Answer: A

- **9.** The point on the ellipse  $16x^2 + 9y^2 = 400$ , where the ordinate decreases at the same rate at which the abscissa increases is (a, b), then a+3b can be
  - A. 16
  - B. 19
  - C. 6
  - D. 9



**10.** The integral  $I=\int_{e}^{e+1} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^3} dx$  satisfies

A. 
$$I>2$$

 $\mathrm{B.}\,I>e$ 

C. I < 0

D. I < 1

# Answer: D



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**11.** The following system of equations

5x - 7y + 3z = 3, 5x + y + 3z = 7 and 5x + 3y + 2z = 5

is

- A. Consistent with trivial solution
- B. Consistent with a unique non trivial solution
- C. Consistent with infinite solutions
- D. Inconsistent with no solution



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**12.** The order of the differential equation of the family of curves  $y=rac{a}{c}\sin(bx)+3^{dx}$  where a, b, c, d are arbitrary constants is

A. 4

- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1



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13. The sum of the rational terms in the expansion of

$$\left(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt[5]{3}
ight)^{10}$$
 is

- A. 31
- B. 41
- C. 51



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**14.** A committee of 12 members is to be formed from 9 women and 8 men. The number of ways of forming the committee with women in majority is

A. 1008

B. 2702

C. 6062

D. 2352



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**15.** If both the roots of the equation  $4x^2-2x+m=0$ 

lie in the interval 
$$(-1, 1)$$
, then

A. 
$$-3 < m < -2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\, 2 < m < \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\mathsf{D.} - 2 < m \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

# **Answer: D**



**16.** The number of solutions in the interval  $[0,\pi]$  of the equation  $\sin^3 x \cos 3x + \sin 3x \cos^3 x = 0$  is equal to

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 4

**Answer: C** 



17. Let A(2,0) and B(-2,0) are two fixed vertices of  $\Delta ABC$ . If the vertex C moves in the first quadrant in such a way that  $\cot A + \cot B = 2$ , then the locus of the point C is

A. 
$$y = 2$$

$$B. x = 4$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,x=2$$

D. 
$$y = 1$$

#### **Answer: A**



**18.** For two data sets, each with size 5, the variances are given to be 3 and 4 and the corresponding means are given 2 and 4, respectively. The variance of the combined data set is

- A.  $\frac{11}{2}$
- $\mathsf{B.}\;\frac{9}{2}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,\frac{13}{2}$
- D.  $\frac{5}{2}$

## **Answer: B**



19. If a tangent having slope 2 of the ellipse

$$rac{x^2}{a^2}+rac{y^2}{b^2}=1$$
 is normal to the circle  $x^2+y^2+bx+1=0$ , then the vlaue of  $4a^2+b^2$  is equal to

A. 4

B. 2

C. 16

D. 8

#### **Answer: C**



**20.** If  $lpha, eta \in C$  are the distinct roots of the equation

$$x^2-x+1=0$$
, then  $lpha^{101}+eta^{107}$  is equal to

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 0
- D. 1

# Answer: D



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**21.** The volume of a tetrahedron determined by the vectors  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  is  $\frac{3}{4}$  cubic units. The volume (in cubic

units) of a tetrahedron determined by the vectors

$$3igg(\overrightarrow{a} imes\overrightarrow{b}igg), 4igg(\overrightarrow{b} imes cigg) \ ext{and} \ 5igg(\overrightarrow{c} imes\overrightarrow{a}igg) \ ext{will be}$$



**22.** The value of 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{(1-\cos 4x)(5+\cos x)}{x \tan 5x} \right)$$
 is equal to

23. If 
$$I=\int \frac{1+x^4}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}+C$$
 (where, C is the constant of integration) and  $f(2)=\frac{-15}{4}$ , then the value of  $2f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  is

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**24.** If x,y are positive real numbers and 3x+4y=5, then the lagest possible value of  $16x^2y^3$  is



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**25.** Let the radius of the circle touching the parabola  $y^2=x$  at (1, 1) and having the directrix of  $y^2=x$  at (1, 1) and having the directrix of  $y^2=x$  as its normal is equal to  $k\sqrt{5}$  units, then k is equal to

