



MATHS

BOOKS - KVPY PREVIOUS YEAR

MOCK TEST 9

Exercise

1. If $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{y}}$, $y > 0$, $x \in [0, \pi]$, then find the least value of x satisfying the given conditions.

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

B. $y=0$

C. $y=2$

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

Answer:



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2. If $f(x) = x + \tan x$ and f is the inverse of g , then $g'(x)$ is equal to

A. $\frac{1}{1 + [g(x) - x]^2}$

B. $\frac{1}{2 - [g(x) - x]^2}$

C. $\frac{1}{2 + [g(x) - x]^2}$

D. None of these

Answer:



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3. If $(\log)_{0.3}(x - 1) < (\log)_{0.09}(x - 1)$, then x lies in the interval
(a) $(2, \infty)$ (b) $(1, 2)$ (c) $(-2, -1)$ (d) None of these

A. $(2, \infty)$

B. -1.2

C. (-2,-1)

D. None of these

Answer:

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4. The minimum value of the sum of real number

a^{-5} , a^{-4} , $3a^{-3}$, 1 , a^8 , and a^{10} with $a > 0$ is

A. 5

B. 13

C. 8

D. 11

Answer:

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5. Let n be an odd integer . If $\sin n\theta = \sum_{r=0}^n b_r \sin^r \theta$ for all real θ is

A. $b_0 = 1, b_1 = 3$

B. $b_0 = 0, b_1 = n$

C. $b_0 = -1, b_1 = n$

D. $b_0 = 0, b_1 = n^2 - 3n + 3$

Answer:

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6. The circle passing through the point $(-1,0)$ and touching the y -axis at $(0,2)$ also passes through the point (A) $(-3/2,0)$ (B) $(-5/2,2)$ (C) $(-3/2,5/2)$ (D) $(-4,0)$

A. $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$

B. $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 2\right)$

C. $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

D. $(-4, 0)$

Answer:



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7. Let $P(6,3)$ be a point on the hyperbola parabola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ If the normal at the point intersects the x-axis at $(9,0)$, then the eccentricity of the hyperbola is

A. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

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

C. $\sqrt{2}$

D. $\sqrt{3}$

Answer:

8. Let $P(x)$ be a polynomial of least degree whose graph has three points of inflection $(-1, -1)$, $(1, 1)$ and a point with abscissa 0 at which the curve is inclined to the axis of abscissa at an angle of 60° . Then find the

value of $\int_0^1 p(x) dx$.

A. $\frac{3\sqrt{3} + 4}{14}$

B. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{7}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}}{14}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{7}$

Answer:

9. If $|z| = \max \{|z - 1|, |z + 1|\}$, then

A. $|z + \bar{z}| = \frac{1}{2}$

B. $z + \bar{z} = 1$

C. $|z + \bar{z}| = 1$

D. None of these

Answer:

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10. The number of ordered triplets (a, b, c) such that $L. C. M. (a, b) = 1000$, $L. C. M. (b, c) = 2000$ and $L. C. M. (c, a) = 2000$

A. 70

B. 80

C. 90

D. None of these

Answer:

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11. If m things are distributed among a men and b women. Then the probability that number of things received by men is odd is

A. $3b$

B. $4b$

C. $2b$

D. b

Answer:

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12. Solve for x : $4^x 3^{x-1/2} = 3^{x+1/2} - 2^{2x-1}$.

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. None of these

Answer:



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13. The equation, $2x^2 + 3y^2 - 8x - 18y + 35 = K$ represents

A. no locus if $k > 0$

B. an ellipse if $k < 0$

C. a point if $k = 0$

D. a hyperbola if $k > 0$

Answer:



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14. If f be decreasing continuous function satisfying

$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) - f(x)f(y) \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, f'(0) = 1$ then

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ is

A. 1

B. $1 - e$

C. $2 - e$

D. 2

Answer:



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15. The co-ordinates of the points on the parabola $y^2 = 8x$, which is at minimum distance from the circle $x^2 + (y + 6)^2 = 1$ are

A. (2,-4)

B. (18,-12)

C. -2.4

D. None of these

Answer:



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16. Let \vec{a} , \vec{b} , and \vec{c} be three non zero vector such that no two of these are collinear. If the vector $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ is collinear with \vec{c} and $\vec{b} + 3\vec{c}$ is collinear with \vec{a} (lambda be a non zero scalar) then $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + 6\vec{c}$ equals (A) $\lambda\vec{a}$ (B) $\lambda\vec{b}$ (C) $\lambda\vec{c}$ (D) 0

A. 0

B. $\lambda \vec{b}$

C. $\lambda \vec{c}$

D. $\lambda \vec{a}$

Answer:



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17. If a chord, which is not a tangent, of the parabola $y^2 = 16x$ has the equation $2x+y=p$, and midpoint (h,k) , then which of the following is (are) possible value(s) of p, h and k ?

A. $p=-2, h=2, k=-4$

B. $p=-1, h=1, k=-3$

C. $p=2, h=3, k=-4$

D. $p=5, h=4, k=-3$

Answer:



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18. If $b^2 > 4ac$, then $a(x^2 + 4x + 4)^2 + b(x^2 + 4x + 4) + c = 0$ has distinct real roots if :

- A. blt alt Olt c
- B. alt blt Olt c
- C. blt Olt alt c
- D. None of these

Answer:



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19. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{r=3}^n \frac{r^3 - 8}{r^3 + 8}$

- A. $\frac{2}{7}$
- B. $\frac{3}{7}$
- C. $\frac{4}{7}$

D. $\frac{6}{7}$

Answer:



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20. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 1$ and $p = x^{100} + \frac{1}{x^{1000}}$ and q be the digit at unit place in the number $2^{2^n} + 1$, $n \in N$ and $n > 1$, then $p+q$ is equal to

A. 8

B. 6

C. 7

D. 0

Answer:



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21. A conical vessel is to be prepared out of a circular sheet of metal of unit radius in order that the vessel has maximum value, the sectorial area that must be removed from the sheet is A_1 and the area of the given sheet is A_2 , then $\frac{A_2}{A_1}$ is equal to

A. $2 + \sqrt{3}$

B. $2 + \sqrt{6}$

C. $3 + \sqrt{6}$

D. $3 + \sqrt{2}$

Answer:



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22. Maximum number area of rectangle whose two sides are

$x = x_0, x = \pi - x_0$ and which is inscribed in a region bounded by $y = \sin$

x and X-axis is obtained when $x_0 \in$

A. $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

C. $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

D. None of these

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23. In a binomial distribution $B\left(n, p = \frac{1}{4}\right)$, if the probability of at least one success is greater than or equal to $\frac{9}{10}$, then n is greater than (1)

$$\frac{1}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3} \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{(\log)_{10}^4 + (\log)_{10}^3} \quad (3) \quad \frac{9}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3}$$

A. $\frac{1}{\log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} 3}$

B. $\frac{9}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$

C. $\frac{4}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$

D. $\frac{1}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$

Answer:



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24. The equation of tangent to the curve $y = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ at $x = 1$ is
 $\sqrt{3}x + 1 = y$ (b) $\sqrt{2}y + 1 = x$ $\sqrt{3}x + y = 1$ (d) $\sqrt{2}y = x$

A. $\sqrt{2}y + 1 = x$

B. $\sqrt{3}x + 1 = y$

C. $\sqrt{3}x + 1 + \sqrt{3} = y$

D. None of these

Answer:



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25. Find the value of $\int_{-1}^1 [x^2 + \{x\}] dx$, where $[.]$ and $\{.\}$ denote the greatest function and fractional parts of x , respectively.

A. $\frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} + 1)}{2}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{2}$

C. $-\frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} + 1)}{2}$

D. $\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

Answer:



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