



MATHS

BOOKS - BITSAT GUIDE

QUESTION-PAPERS-2013

Mathematics

1. The value of $\sum_{k=1}^6 \left(\sin \frac{2\pi k}{7} - i \cos \frac{2\pi k}{7} \right)$ is

A. -1

B. 0

C. $-i$

D. i

Answer: D



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2. The mean life of a sample of 60 bulbs was 650 and the standard deviation was 8 h. A second sample of 80 bulbs has a mean life of 660 h and standard deviation 7h. Find the over all standard deviation.

A. 8.97

B. 8.98

C. 8.94

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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3. Let R be the relation on the set R of all real numbers, defined by $a \rightarrow b$ if $|a - b| \leq 1$. Then, R is

A. Reflexive and symmetric only

B. Reflexive and transitive only

C. Equivalence

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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4. $\int_1^{10\pi} ([\sec^{-1} x] + [\cot^{-1} x]) dx$, where $[.]$ denotes the greatest integer function, is equal to:

A. $10\pi - \tan^{-1} x$

B. $8\pi - \sec 1$

C. $10\pi - \sec 1$

D. $10\pi + \sec 1$

Answer: C



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5. The value of the expression $\sin[\cot^{-1}(\cos(\tan^{-1} 1))]$ is

A. 0

B. 1

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

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

Answer: D



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6. Sum of the series $1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + 100 \cdot 2^{99}$ is

A. $100 \cdot 2^{100} + 1$

B. $99 \cdot 2^{100} + 1$

C. $99 \cdot 2^{99} - 1$

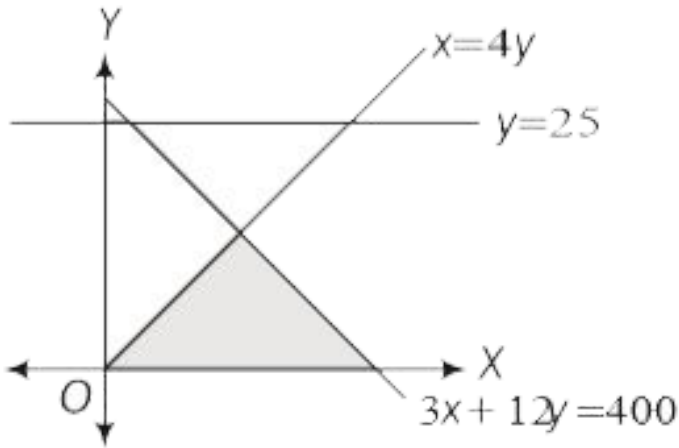
D. $100 \cdot 2^{100} - 1$

Answer: B



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7. The shaded region given below represents the constraints (other than $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$)



A. $3x + 4y \leq 400, y \leq 25, x \leq 4y$

B. $3x + 12y \geq 400, y \leq 25, x \geq 4y$

C. $3x + 12y \leq 400, y \leq 25, x \geq 4y$

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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8. The coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\log_e \left(\frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} \right)$,

when n is odd is

A. $-\frac{2}{n}$

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

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

D. None of these

Answer: B



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9. The maximum value of $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$ ($x \neq 0, x \neq 1$) is

A. 1

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

C. e

D. $\frac{1}{e}$

Answer: D



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10. Let \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} be non-zero vectors such that no two are collinear

and

$$\left(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\right) \times \vec{c} = \frac{1}{3} \|\vec{b}\| \|\vec{c}\| \vec{a}$$

If θ is the acute angle between the vectors \vec{b} and \vec{c} then $\sin \theta$ equals

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + 5x^2}{1 + 3x^2} \right)^{1/x^2} =$

A. e^2

B. e

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

D. $\frac{1}{e^2}$

Answer: A

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12. An object is observed from the points A, B and C lying in a horizontal straight line which passes directly underneath the object. The angular elevation at B is twice that at A and at C three times that at A. If $AB=a$, $BC=b$, then the height of the object is

A. $\frac{3a}{2b} \sqrt{(a+b)(3b-a)}$

B. $\frac{3b}{2a} \sqrt{(a+b)(3a-b)}$

C. $\frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{(a+b)(3b-a)}$

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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13. The function $f: (-\infty, -1) \rightarrow (0, e^5]$ defined by $f(x) = e^{x^3-3x+2}$ is

A. many-one and onto

B. many-one and into

C. one-one and onto

D. one-one and into

Answer: D



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14. The foci of the conic $25x^2 + 16y^2 - 150x = 175$ are :

A. $(0, \pm 3)$

B. $(0, \pm 2)$

C. $(3, \pm 3)$

D. $(0, \pm 1)$

Answer: C



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15. The system of equations $x - y + 3z = 4$, $x + z = 2$ $x + y - z = 0$ has

- A. A unique solution
- B. Finitely many solution
- C. Infinitely many solutions
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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16. The sum of the sequence upto 5, 55, 555, upto n infinite terms is

- A. $\frac{5}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^n - 1) + n}{9} \right]$
- B. $\frac{5}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^n - 1)}{9} - n \right]$
- C. $\frac{5}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^{n+1} - 1)}{9} - n \right]$

D. $\frac{5}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^{n-1} - 1)}{9} - n \right]$

Answer: B



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17. A plane passes through the point $(1, -2, 3)$ and is parallel to the plane $2x - 2y + z = 0$. The distance of the point $(-1, 2, 0)$ from the plane, is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: D



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18. Distance between the pair of lines represented by the equation

$$x^2 - 6xy + 9y^2 + 3x - 9y - 4 = 0, \text{ is}$$

A. $\frac{15}{\sqrt{10}}$

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

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

D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

Answer: C



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19. If $A = \{x \in \mathbb{C} : x^4 - 1 = 0\}$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{C} : x^2 - 1 = 0\}$$

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{C} : x^2 + 1 = 0\}$$

Where \mathbb{C} is complex plane.

A. $A = B \cup C$

$$B. C = A \cap B$$

$$C. B = A \cap C$$

$$D. A = B \cap C$$

Answer: A



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20. The general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\sin(x+y)}{2} = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{2} \quad \text{is} \quad (a)$$

$$(b)(c) \log \tan \left((d)(e)(f) \frac{y}{g} 2(h)(i)(j) \right) = c - 2 \sin x (k) \quad (l) \quad (m) \quad [Math$$

Processing Error] (ee) (ff) *[Math Processing Error]* (uu) (vv)

$$(ww) (\times) \log \tan \left((yy)(zz)(aaa) \frac{y}{bbb} 4(ccc)(ddd) + (eee) \frac{\pi}{fff} 4(ggg)(hhh) \right)$$

(rrr)

$$A. \log \tan \left(\frac{y}{2} \right) = C - 2 \sin x$$

$$B. \log \tan \left(\frac{y}{4} \right) = C - 2 \sin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$C. \log \tan \left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = C - 2 \sin x$$

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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21. The set of all real x satisfying the inequality $\frac{3 - |x|}{4 - |x|} \geq 0$

A. $[-3, 3] \cup (-\infty, -4) \cup (4, \infty)$

B. $(-\infty, -4) \cup (4, \infty)$

C. $(-\infty, -3) \cup (4, \infty)$

D. $(-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$

Answer: A



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22. If N is any four digit number say x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 , then the maximum value of $\frac{N}{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4}$ is equal to

A. 1000

B. $\frac{1111}{4}$

C. 800

D. None of these

Answer: A



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23. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.2$ and $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0.5$, then $P\left(\frac{A'}{B'}\right)$ equal to

A. $\frac{1}{10}$

B. $\frac{3}{10}$

C. $\frac{3}{8}$

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

Answer: C



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24. What is quartile deviation for the data

x	2	3	4	5	6
f	3	4	8	4	1

A. 0

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

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

D. 1

Answer: D



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25. If $\int f(x) \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} f^2(x) + C$, then $f(x)$ can be

A. x

B. 1

C. $\cos x$

D. $\sin x$

Answer: D



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26. There are 10 points in a plane, out of which 6 are collinear. If N is the number of triangles formed by joining these points, then :

A. $n \leq 100$

B. $100 < n < 140$

C. $140 < n \leq 190$

D. $n > 190$

Answer: A

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27. Find the value of

$$\frac{{}^8C_0}{6} - {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_2 \times 6 - {}^8C_3 \times 6^2 + \dots + {}^8C_8 6^7$$

A. 0

B. 6^7

C. 6^8

D. $\frac{5^8}{6}$

Answer: D

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28. A committee of 4 students is selected at random from a group consisting of 8 boys and 4 girls. Given that there is at least one girl in the committee, calculate the probability that there are exactly 2 girls in the committee.

A. $\frac{68}{125}$

B. $\frac{56}{165}$

C. $\frac{63}{625}$

D. $\frac{168}{425}$

Answer: D



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29. What are the values of c for which Rolle's theorem for the function

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$ in the interval $[0, 2]$ is verified?

A. $c = \pm 1$

B. $c + 1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

C. $c = \pm 2$

D. None of these

Answer: B

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30. If $\int \frac{4}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = a \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan x - \frac{1}{\tan x}}{b} \right) + C$, then find

the value of a and b, respectively.

A. $2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$

B. $\sqrt{2}, 2$

C. $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}$

D. $\sqrt{2}, 4$

Answer: A

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31. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then A is

A. idempotent

B. nilpotent

C. involutory

D. periodic

Answer: C



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32. The radius of the circle passing through the foci of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \text{ and having its centre } (0, 3) \text{ is}$$

A. 4

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

C. $\sqrt{12}$

D. $\frac{7}{2}$

Answer: A



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33. Let L be the line of intersection of the planes $2x + 3y + z = 1$ and $x + 3y + 2z = 2$. If L makes an angle α with the positive x -axis, then $\cos \alpha$ equals $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

B. 1

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

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

Answer: D



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34. If OAB is an equilateral triangle inscribed in the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ with O as the vertex, then the length of the side of the $\triangle OAB$ is

A. $8a\sqrt{3}$

B. $4a\sqrt{3}$

C. $2a\sqrt{3}$

D. $a\sqrt{3}$

Answer: A



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35. If $f(x + y) = f(x)f(y)$ for all x, y and $f(0) \neq 0$, and $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1 + (f(x))^2}$ then:

A. even function

B. odd function

C. odd, if $f(x) > 0$

D. neither even nor odd

Answer: A



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36. If $f(x) = (\tan^{-1} x)^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ then $f(x)$ is increasing in

- A. $(0, \infty)$
- B. $(-\infty, 0)$
- C. $(-\infty, -5)$
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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37. Find the number of solutions of $\cos x = |1 + \sin x|$, $0 \leq x \leq 3\pi$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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38. If a, b, c are in GP and $a^{\frac{1}{x}} = b^{\frac{1}{y}} = c^{\frac{1}{z}}$, then x, y, z are in

A. AP

B. GP

C. HP

D. None of these

Answer: A



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39. The angle between the lines whose direction cosines are given by

$$2l - m + 2n = 0, lm + mn + nl = 0 \text{ is}$$

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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40. The equation of the lines through $((1,1))$ and making angles of 45° with the line $x+y=0$ are

A. $x - 1 = 0, x - y = 0$

B. $x - y = 0, y - 1 = 0$

C. $x + y - 2 = 0, y - 1 = 0$

D. $x - 1 = 0, y - 1 = 0$

Answer: D



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41. Determine the area of the figure bounded by two branches of the curve $(y - x)^2 = x^3$ and the straight line $x = 1$.

A. $\frac{4}{5}$ sq unit

B. $\frac{4}{7}$ sq unit

C. $\frac{4}{9}$ sq unit

D. $\frac{4}{11}$ sq unit

Answer: A



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42. If $(x + iy)^{1/3} = 2 + 3i$, then $3x + 2y$ is equal to

A. - 20

B. - 60

C. - 120

D. 60

Answer: C



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43. In a town of 10,000 families it was found that 40% family buy newspaper A, 20% buy newspaper B and 10% families buy newspaper C, 5% families buy A and B, 3% buy Band Cand 4% buy A and C. If 2% families buy all the three newspapers, then number of families which buyA only is

A. 3100

B. 3300

C. 2900

D. 1400

Answer: B



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44. If $|\vec{a}| = 2|\vec{b}| = 5$ and $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 8$, then $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|$ is equal to :

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: D



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45. The equation of circle which passes through the origin and cuts off intercepts 5 and 6 from the positive parts of the x-axis and y-axis respectively is $\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = (y - 3)^2 = \lambda$, where λ is

A. $\frac{61}{4}$

B. $\frac{4}{6}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. 0

Answer: A



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