



# MATHS

# **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# NTA TPC JEE MAIN TEST 30

**Mathematics Single Choice** 

**1.** If  $C_r$  stands for  ${}^nC_r$ , then the

coefficient of  $\lambda^n \mu^n$  in the

expansion of

$$\left[(1+\lambda)(1+\mu)(\lambda+\mu)
ight]^n$$
 is :

A. 
$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} C_{r}^{2}$$
  
B.  $\sum_{r=0}^{n} C_{r+2}^{2}$   
C.  $\sum_{r=0}^{n} C_{r+3}^{2}$ 

D. 
$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} C_r^3$$

#### Answer: D



2. The point 'z' in Argand's plane

Moves such that

Re 
$$\left(rac{iz+1}{iz-1}
ight)=2,\,$$
 then locus of z is -

- A. Straight line
- B. circle
- C. ellipse
- D. hyperbola

#### Answer: B

3. Let A be a square matrix such that  $a_{ij} \in \set{-1,01} orall i, j$  and it has only one non-zero entry in each row as well as in each column, then A. A can be singular matrix B. A must be skew symmetric C. A must be symmetric D. A must be orthogonal

Answer: D



**4.** If the system of equations

$$a=rac{x}{y-z}, b=rac{y}{z-x} ext{ and } C=rac{z}{x-y}$$
 is

consistent, then ab+bc+ca is

equal to

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. none of these

#### Answer: D



5. A committee of 6 is to be chosen from 10 men and 7 women so as to contain atleast 3 men and 2 women. The number of different ways in which this can be done if two particular women refuse to serve on the same committee

- A. is less than 7000
- B. lies between 7000 and 8000
- C. lies between 8000 and 9000
- D. is more than 9000

#### **Answer: B**

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6. Let 
$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < -\frac{\pi}{6}$$
 suppose  $\alpha_1$   
and  $\beta_1$  are roots of the equation  
 $x^2 + 2x \mod \theta + 1 = 0$  and  $\alpha_2$  and  $\beta_2$ 

are roots of the equation

 $x^2+2x\cot heta-1=0.$  if $lpha_1<eta_1$  and  $lpha_2>eta_2$  then  $lpha_1+eta_2$ 

equals

A.  $-2\cot heta$ 

B.  $-2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ 

C. 0

D. none of these



7.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n an^{-1} rac{2k}{2+k^2+k^4} = an^{-1}\left(rac{6}{7}
ight)$$

then the value of 2n is equal to

- A. 2
- B.4
- C. 6
- D. 8

#### Answer: C

8. Let A = {1,2,3}, then the

relation

R={(1,1),(1,2),(2,1)} on A is

A. reflexive

B. transitive

C. symmetric

D. none of these



9. Let AB and CD are two parallel
chords of circle whose radius is
5 units. If P and Q are mid points
of AB and CD respectively such that
P.A.PB=9,QC.QD=16,

then distance between AB and CD is

A. 5

B. 25

C. 7

D. 11

#### Answer: C

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10. For an ellipse, the locus of mid

points of chords which are drawn

through an end of minor axis will be

A. a parabola

B. an ellipse

C. a hyperbola

D. a pair of lines

#### Answer: B



11. The equation of a plane containing

the line of intersection of the

planes 2x - y-4=0 and

y+2z-4=0 and passing

through the point (1,1,0) is :

#### A. x +3y +z =4

#### B. x-y-z=0

#### C. x-3y-2z=-2

D. 2x-z=2

#### **Answer: B**

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# **12.** Which of the following statements is correct.

A. Two non collinear vectors are

always linearly dependent

B. Two parallel non zero vectors

are always linearly independent

C. Any four vectors in 3 - d space

are always linearly dependent

D. none of these

Answer: C

13. The square of abscissa of the point on the curve  $y = x^3$  where the tangent is parallel to chord joining points(1,1) and (5,125) is

A. 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
C.  $\frac{31}{3}$   
D.  $\frac{1}{5}$ 

14. if 
$$y=e^{3x}, ext{ then } \left(rac{d^2y}{dx^2}
ight)\!\left(\!rac{d^2x}{dy^2}\!
ight)$$
 is

B.  $e^{-3x}$ 

C. 
$$3e^{-3x}$$

D. 
$$-3e^{-3x}$$

#### Answer: D



**15.** If P denotes the number of point of intersection of  $y^2=7x$  and  $x^2+y^2-4x+2=0$  , then value of  $\lim_{x o p} rac{x \sin(\sin x) - \sin^2 x}{x^6}$  is .  $x \rightarrow p$ A.  $\frac{1}{6}$ B.  $\frac{1}{18}$ C.  $\frac{1}{12}$ D.  $\frac{1}{24}$ 

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#### Answer: B



## 16. The integral

$$\int rac{ig(\sin 2x + \cos^2 xig) dx}{1 + \sin^2 x (\sin 2x - \cos^2 x)}$$
 is equal to :-

(Where c is constant of integration )

A. 
$$an^{-1}( an^2 x - an x) + c$$
  
B.  $an^{-1}( an^2 x + an x) + c$   
C.  $cot^{-1}( an^2 x - an x) + c$ 

D. 
$$\cot^{-1}(\tan^2 x + \tan x) + c$$

#### Answer: B

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$$\sec^2 y rac{dy}{dx} + x an y = x^3$$
 is

A. 
$$an y = x^2 + c e^{x^2}$$

B. 
$$an y = x^2 - 2 + ce^{x^2}$$

C. 
$$\tan y = x^2 - 2 + c e^{-x^2/2}$$

#### D. none of these



**18.** Let P and q be two statements,

then ~( ~ $p \wedge q) \wedge (p \lor q)$  is

logically equivalent to

A. q

- $\mathsf{B.}\,p\wedge q$
- С. р

D. 
$$p \lor - q$$





## 19. the variance of first 100 odd

#### natural numbers is

A. 2222

B. 3333

C. 4444

D. 5555

#### Answer: B

**20.** 
$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} \frac{\tan 2^{r-1}}{\cos 2^r}$$

A. 
$$\tan 2^{99} - \tan 1$$

$$\mathsf{B}.\tan 2^{100}$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\tan 2^{100} - \tan 1$$



1. 
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} ig( an^6(x-[x]) + an^4(x-[x]) ig) dx$$

is equal to (where [.] is G.I.F.)

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## 2. The area of the region enclosed

between the parabolas

$$y=x-bx^2 \, ext{ and } \, y=rac{x^2}{b}$$
 is

maximum. Then the positive

integral value of b is \_\_\_\_\_

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### 3. If the function

f(x)

$$= \lim_{x o \infty} rac{\sin(\pi + \pi x^{2n}) - (1 - x^{2n}) \tan(\pi x)}{1 + x^{2n} + x^{2n} (\sin(1 + x) - \cos(\pi x))}$$
  
and g(x)=  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 5 \colon x > 1 \\ 2x + b \colon x \le 1' \end{cases}$   
then  $\left( \liminf_{x o 1} f(x) + b 
ight)$  =(where g(x) is

continuous  $orall x \in R)$ 

4. If (m,n) represents the domain

of the function defined as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{\log_0 \left\{ \frac{\log_0 x}{2(3 - \log_0 x)} \right\}}.$$
  
Find  $\frac{n}{m}$ 

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5. The equation of a tangent to the

parabola  $y^2=5x$  is

x+y=10. If from the point

(m,n) on this tangent the other

tangent drawn to the parabola is

perpendicular to the given tangent,

then the value of n-5 m is



6. The minimum value of

 $k=\sin^6x+\cos^6x$  is

7. Find the reciprocal of the product of lengths of the perpendiculars drawn form any point on the hyperbola  $x^2 - 2y^2 - 2 = 0$  to its asymptotes.

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8. For each point (x,y) on an

ellipse, the sum of the distances

from (x,y) to the points

(2,0)&(-2,0)is 8. if(x,3)

lies on the ellipse, where

 $x > 0, ext{ then the value of x is}$ 

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9. If A and B are two events, odds

against A are 2:1 and odds in fovour of  $A\cup B$ 

are 3:1, and the

range of values of P(B) is [x,y],

then the value of  $\frac{1}{y-z}$  is



