



MATHS

BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

NTA TPC JEE MAIN TEST 68

Mathematics

1. If function $g(x) = x^3 + E^{4x}$ and $f(x) = g^{-1}(x)$, then the value of $f'(1)$ is

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

B. 4

C. $\frac{1}{3 + 4e^4}$

D. $3 + 4e^4$

Answer: A



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2. If the normal to the ellipse $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$ at a point P on it is parallel to the line, $2x + y = 4$ and the tangent to the ellipse at P. passes through $Q(4, 4)$ then PQ is equal to :

A. $\frac{\sqrt{221}}{2}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{157}}{2}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}$

D. $5\frac{\sqrt{221}}{2}$

Answer: D



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3. In a circle 20 persons are seated, then the number of ways of selecting 5 persons such that no two persons are consecutive, are

A. ${}^{16}C_5$

B. ${}^{16}C_5 - {}^{16}C_3$

C. ${}^{15}C_5$

D. None

Answer: B



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4. If $x + 2 = 6$, then $x = 4$. So, which statement is its converse?

A. If $x \neq 4$, then $x + 2 \neq 6$

B. If $x = 4$, then $x + 2 \neq 6$

C. If $x = 4$, then $x + 2 = 6$

D. If $x \neq 4$, then $x + 2 = 6$

Answer: C



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5. if $A = \begin{bmatrix} i & -i \\ -i & i \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then A^8 equals

A. $64B$

B. $-64B$

C. $-128B$

D. $128B$

Answer: D



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6. Let two tangents $3x - 4y + 20 = 0$ and $X - Y - 3 = 0$ of a parabola intersect the tangent at vertex at points P (0, 5) and Q (3, 0) respectively, then the length of latus rectum is

A. $\frac{12}{\sqrt{34}}$

B. $\frac{18}{\sqrt{34}}$

C. $\frac{24}{\sqrt{34}}$

D. $\sqrt{34}$

Answer: C



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7. a tangent to the hyperbole $\frac{X^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ meets x-axis at P and y-axis at Q. Lines PR and QR are deawn such that OPRQ is a rectangle (where O is the origin). Then R lies on :

A. $\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{2}{y^2} = 1$

B. $\frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{4}{y^2} = 1$

C. $\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{y^2} = 1$

D. $\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} = 1$

Answer: C



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8. If $(1+3+5+\dots+p)$ is a multiple of r where $(1+3+5+\dots+q) = (1+3+5+\dots+r)$ each set contains the sum of consecutive odd integers then the smallest possible value of $p+q+r$

A. 23

B. 21

C. 29

D. 31

Answer: B



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9. A key bunch contains 100 keys exactly one of which opens the door. A man tries to open the door by choosing a key random discarding the wrong key after each trial. The probability that the door opens in 25th trial is -

A. $\frac{1}{100}$

B. $\frac{1}{76}$

C. $\frac{1}{25}$

D. $\frac{1}{25}$

Answer: A



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10. If $f(x)$ be a differentiable function such that $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x)$ exists $\forall x \in R, n \in N$ and

$f'(\alpha) = f'(\beta) = 0, f''(\alpha) \cdot f''(\beta) < 0$ then which of the following statements can be true

- A. points $(\alpha, f(\alpha)), (\beta, f(\beta))$ are local maxima
- B. points $(\alpha, f(\alpha)), (\beta, f(\beta))$ are local minima
- C. $(\alpha, f(\alpha)), (\beta, f(\beta))$ are points of inflection
- D. none of these

Answer: D



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11. If $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-3}$, $g(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+4}$ and $h(x) = \frac{2(2x+1)}{(x^2+x-12)}$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [f(x)+g(x)+h(x)]$ is equal to

A. -2

B. -1

C. $-\frac{2}{7}$

D. 0

Answer: C



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12. Let $f(x) = x(x^2 + mx + n) + 2$, for all $x \in R$ and $m, n \in R$. If Rolle's theorem holds for $f(x)$ at $x = \frac{4}{3}$ in

$\in [1, 2]$, then $(m+n)$ equals

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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13. $\int \frac{e^x}{x+2} \{1 + (x+2)\log(x+2)\} dx$

A. $e^x \log(x+2) + C$

B. $\frac{e^x}{x+2} + C$

C. $e^x(x+2) + c$

D. $e^x(x - 2) + c$

Answer: A



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14. The expression $3 \left[\sin^4 \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha \right) + \sin^4 \left((3\pi) + \alpha \right) \right]$ is -2
 $\left[\sin^6 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \right) + \sin^6 (5\pi - \alpha) \right]$ equal to

A. 0

B. 1

C. 3

D. $\sin 4\alpha + \cos 6\alpha$

Answer: B



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15. Find the area lying between the curves

$$y = \tan x, y = \cot x \text{ and } x - \text{axis}, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

A. $\log 2$

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

C. $2 \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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16. If $\tan(\pi \cos \theta) = \cot(\pi \sin \theta)$, then $\cos^2 \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ is

A. $\frac{1}{16}$

B. $\frac{1}{8}$

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

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

Answer: B



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17. The value of $\cos^{-1}(\cos 12) - \sin^{-1}(\sin 14)$ is

A. 2

B. $8\pi - 26$

C. $4\pi + 2$

D. none of these

Answer: B



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18. The standard deviation of 5 scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is

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

B. $\frac{3}{5}$

C. $\sqrt{2}$

D. $\sqrt{3}$

Answer: C



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19. The degree of the differential equation satisfying $\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = b(x-y)$ is

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 0

Answer: A



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20. Let $A = \{(x, y) : x + y = p\}$, Be
 $= \{(x, y) : x^3 + y^3 < p\}$

two sets such that $A \cap B = \phi$ for any real number p , then the exhaustive intervals of p is

- A. $[-2, 2]$
- B. $\{0\} \cup [2, \infty)$
- C. $(-\infty, -2] \cup \{0\}$
- D. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \leq 3\}$

Answer: B

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21. The numerical value of total rational term in the binomial expansion of $\left(5^{\frac{1}{12}} + 7^{\frac{1}{18}}\right)^{180}$ is equal to:

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22. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. If $A^3 - 5A^2 + 9A = B$. Find trace of matrix B.

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23. Suppose $x, y, z > 0$ and distinct and $\ln x + \ln y + \ln z = 0$, if the value of $x^{\frac{1}{\ln y} + \frac{1}{\ln z}} \cdot y^{\frac{1}{\ln y} + \frac{1}{\ln x}} \cdot z^{\frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{\ln y}}$ is e^{-k} , then $k =$

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24. If a line crosses the yz - plane at $(0, 5, 2)$ and passes through the points $(4, 1, a)$ and $(2, b, 2)$, then find the value of $\frac{10(a^2 + b^2)}{3}$.

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25. Let Z be a complex number such that $\text{Im}(Z) = k$ and $\frac{Z}{Z+n} = 4i$, where K and n are positive integers and $i = \sqrt{-1}$, then the minimum possible value of K will be

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26. If $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} x^2 f'(1/2) = \frac{2a}{2a+1}$ then the value of a is :

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27. Three circles has radii as 1, 2, and 3 units, centres at A, B and C respectively and touching each other (pair-wise) externally at D, E and F. Then the circumradius of $\triangle DEF$ is :

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28. Let $y = mx + \lambda_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ be a family of n parallel lines subjected to following conditions.

(i) m being a constant

(ii)
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$$

A variable line through origin intersects the lines at

$P_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ and Q be a point on the line $l \in \text{set}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n OP_i = OQ$$

. If the locus of Q is a straight line which passes through a fixed point

(a, b) in \mathbb{R} , then the value of $(a+b)$ is



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29. For the equation $|x - 2|^2 + |x - 2| - 2 = 0$, the sum of all real roots will be



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