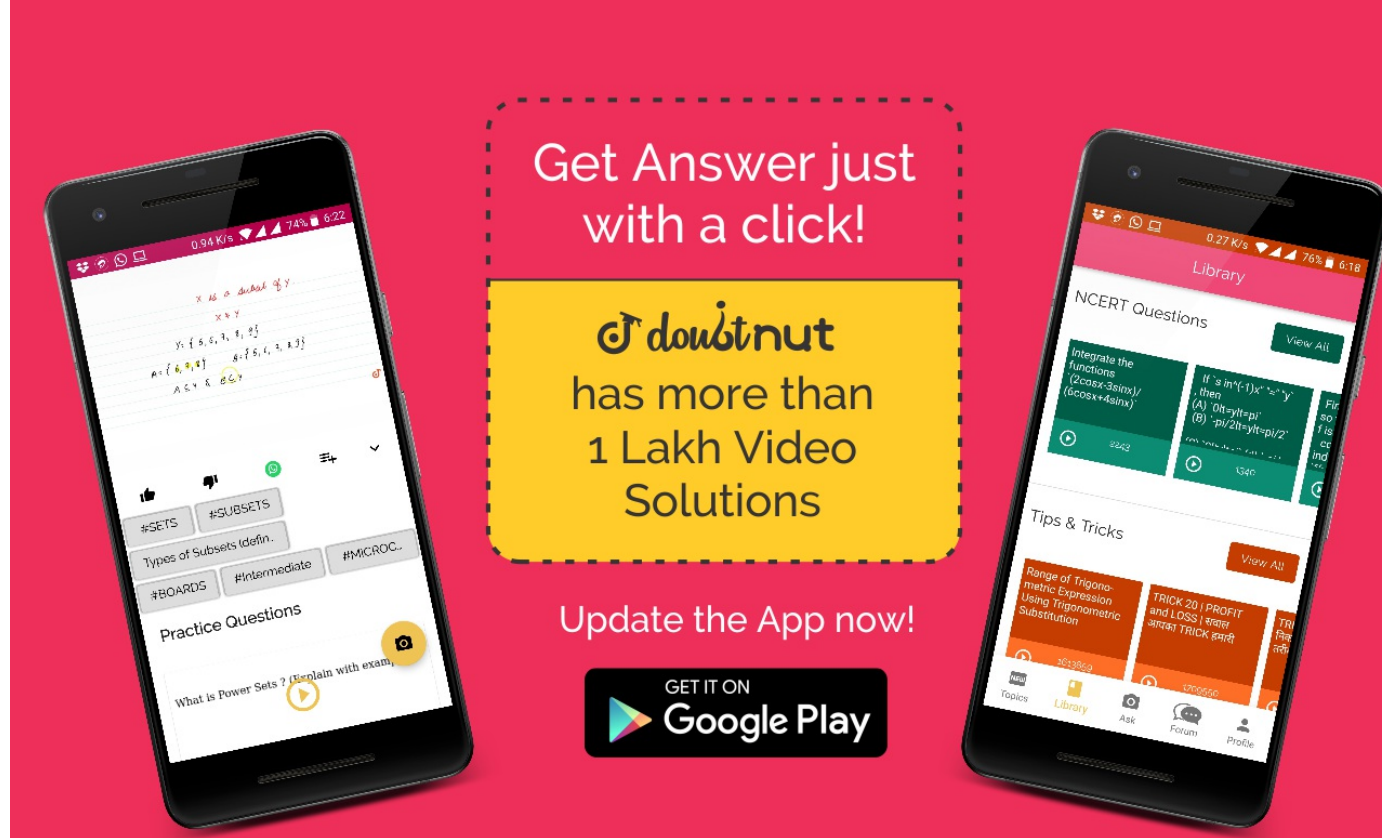


Ques No.	Question
1	<p>JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 Paper 1</p> <p>Let $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by</p> $f(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{e^{-\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)} dt}{t},$ <p>then (a) $f(x)$ is monotonically increasing on $[1, \infty)$ (b) $f(x)$ is monotonically decreasing on $(0, 1)$ (c) $f(2^x)$ is an odd function of x on \mathbb{R}</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
2	<p>JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 Paper 1</p> <p>Let $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by</p> $f(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{e^{-\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)} dt}{t},$ <p>then (a) $f(x)$ is monotonically increasing on $[1, \infty)$ (b) $f(x)$ is monotonically decreasing on $(0, 1)$ (c) $f(2^x)$ is an odd function of x on \mathbb{R}</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
3	<p>JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 Paper 1</p> <p>Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by</p> $f(x) = x^5 - 5x + a,$ <p>then $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a > 4$ $f(x)$ has only one real root if $a > 4$ $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a < -4$ $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a < -4$</p> <p>▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>



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4

Late $a \in R$ and let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be given by

$$f(x) = x^5 - 5x$$

+ a,

then $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a > 4$ $f(x)$ has only one real roots if $a > 4$ $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a < -4$ $f(x)$ has three real roots if $a < -4$

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5

Six cards and six envelopes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and cards are to be placed in envelopes so that each envelope contains exactly one card and no card is placed in the envelope bearing the same number and moreover cards numbered 1 is always placed in envelope numbered 2. Then the number of ways it can be done is a.264 b. 265 c. 53 d. 67

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6

For every pair of continuous functions $f, g: [0, 1] \rightarrow R$ such that

$$\max \{f(x) : x$$

$$\in [0, 1]\} =$$

$$\max \{g(x) : x$$

$$\in [0, 1]\}$$

then which are the correct statements

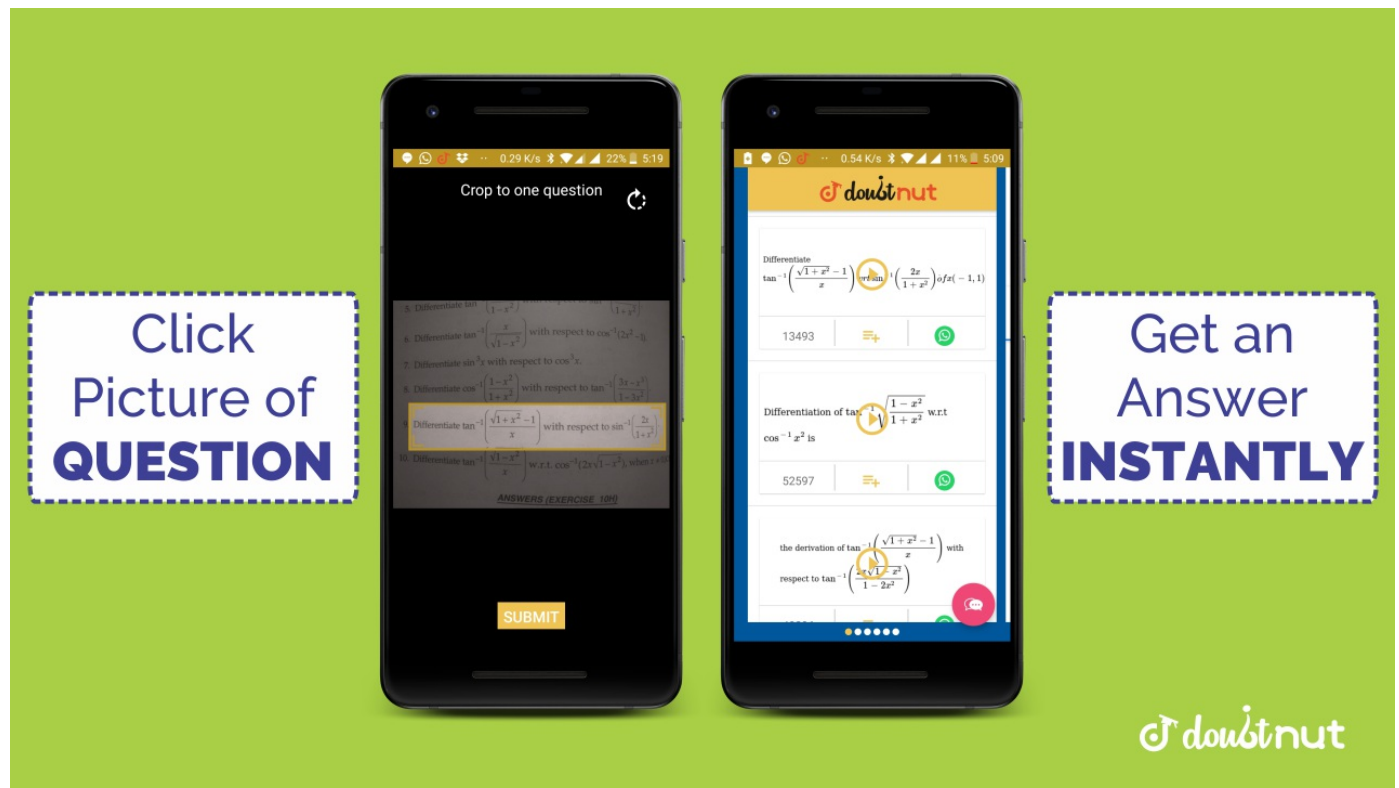
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7

A circle S passes through the point (0, 1) and is orthogonal to the circles $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 16$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Then

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8

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9

Let x, y and z be three vectors each of magnitude $\sqrt{2}$ and the angle between each pair of them is E . If a is a non-zero vector perpendicular to x and y and b is a non-zero vector perpendicular to y and z , then $a \cdot b = 1$.

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10

From a point $P(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$, perpendicular PQ and PR are drawn respectively on the lines $y = x, z = 1$ and $y = -x, z = -1$. If P is such that $\angle QPR$ is a right angle, then the possible value(s) of λ is/(are)

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11

Let M be a 2×2 symmetric matrix with integer entries. Then M is invertible if The first column of M is the transpose of the second row of M The second row of M is the transpose of the first column of M M is a diagonal matrix with non-zero entries in the main diagonal The product of entries in the main diagonal of M is not the square of an integer

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12

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Let M and N be two 3×3 matrices such that $MN = NM$. Further, if $M \neq N^2$ and $M^2 = N^4$,

then Determinant of $(M^2 + MN^2)$ is 0 There is a 3×3 non-zero matrix U such that $(M^2 + MN^2)U$ is the zero matrix Determinant of $(M^2 + MN^2) \geq 1$ For a 3×3 matrix U , if $(M^2 + MN^2)U$ equal the zero matrix then U is the zero matrix

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13

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Let $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function and let $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in [a, b] \\ \sin(x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

f is continuous but f is not differentiable at a and b

g is not continuous but g is differentiable on $\mathbb{R} \setminus [a, b]$

g is continuous but g is not differentiable at a and b

$iscont \in uous$ and
 $d \Leftrightarrow erentiab$
 $\leq ateither$
 a or b but not both.

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14

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Let $f: \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f(x) = (\log(\sec x + \tan x))^3$$

then $f(x)$ is an odd function $f(x)$ is a one-one function $f(x)$ is an onto function $f(x)$ is an even function

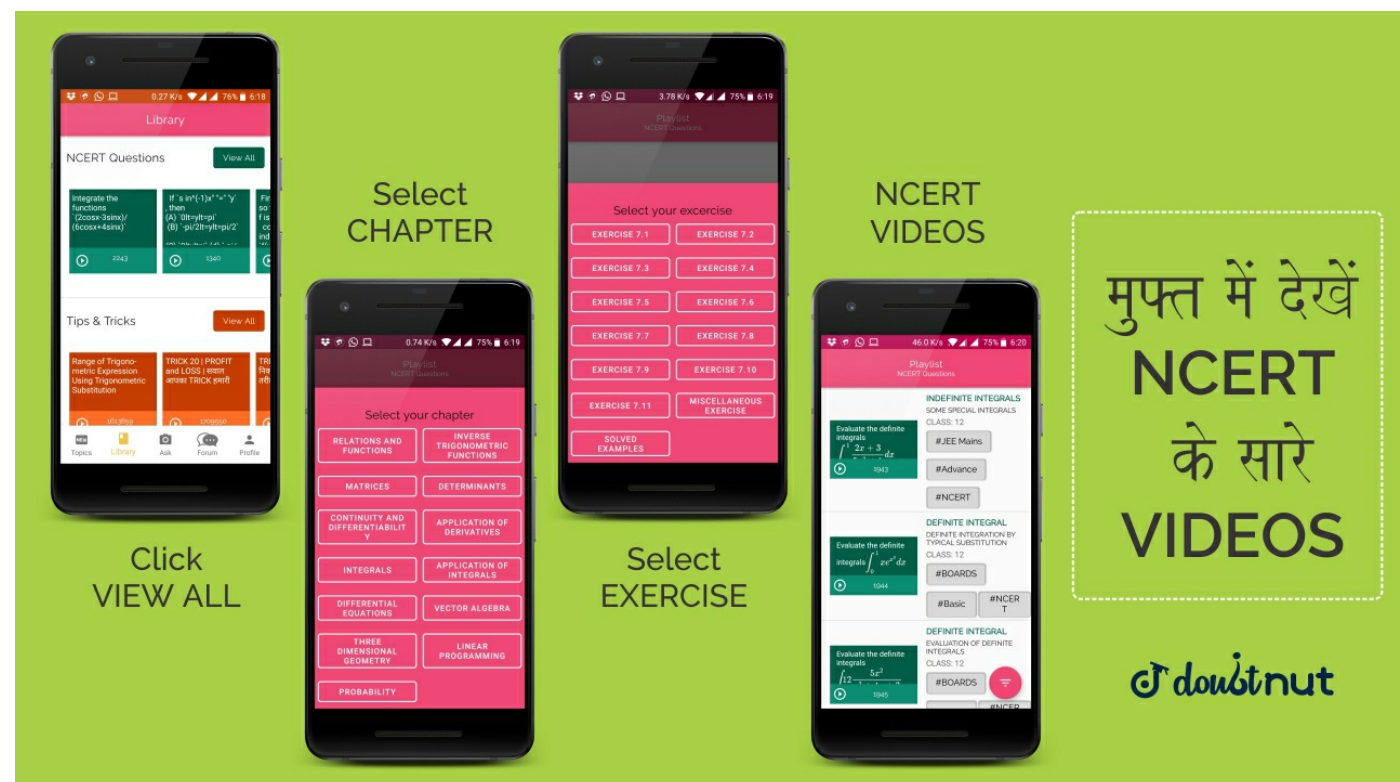
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Let $n \geq 2$ be integer. Take n distinct points on a circle and join each pair of points by a line segment. Color the line segment joining every pair of adjacent points by blue and the rest by red. If the number of red and blue line segments are equal, then the value of n is

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Let
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 be respectively given by
 $f(x) = |x| + 1$ and
 $g(x) = x^2 + 1$
 . Define $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

16

$$h(x)$$

$$= \{ \max \{f(x),$$

$$g(x)\}, \text{ if } x$$

$$\leq 0 \text{ and}$$

$$\min \{f(x), g(x)\},$$

$$\text{if } x > 0$$

.The number of points at which $h(x)$ is not differentiable is

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Let a, b, c be positive integers such that $\frac{b}{a}$ is an integer. If a, b, c are in GP and the arithmetic mean of a, b, c , is $b+2$ then the value of $\frac{a^2 + a - 14}{a + 1}$ is

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Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b},$ and \vec{c} be three non coplanar unit vectors such that the angle between every pair of them is $\frac{\pi}{3}$. If

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

$$= p\vec{a} + q\vec{b} + r\vec{c}$$

where p, q, r are scalars then the value of $\frac{p^2 + 2q^2 + r^2}{q^2}$ is

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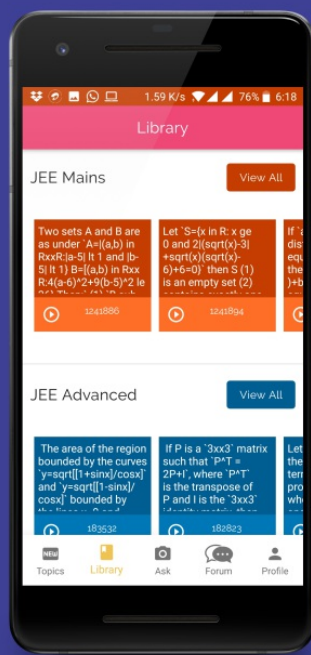
The slope of the tangent to the curve

$$(y - x^5)^2$$

$$= x(1 + x^2)^2$$

at the point $(1, 3)$ is.

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The value of $\int_0^1 4x^3 \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (1 - x^2)^5 \right\} dx$ is

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21

The largest value of non negative integer for which $(-ax + \sin(x - 1))$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{+ a]1 - \sqrt{x}}{x + \sin(x - 1) - 1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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22

For a point P in the plane, let $d_1(P)$ and $d_2(P)$ be the distances of the point P from the lines

$$x - y = 0 \text{ and } x + y = 0$$

respectively. The area of the region R consisting of all points P lying in the first quadrant of the plane and satisfying

$$2 \leq d_1(P) + d_2(P)$$

≤ 4 ,
is

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Three boys and two girls stand in a queue. The probability, that the number of boys ahead is at least one more than the number of girls ahead of her, is

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24

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In a triangle the sum of two sides is x and the product of the same is y . If $x^2 - c^2 = y$ where c is the third side. Determine the ration of the in-radius and circum-radius

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JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

The common tangents to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ and the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ touch the circle at P, Q and the parabola at R, S . Then area of quadrilateral $PQRS$ is

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JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

The common tangents to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ and the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ touch the circle at P, Q and the parabola at R, S . Then area of quadrilateral $PQRS$ is

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JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

The quadratic equation $p(x) = 0$ with real coefficients has purely imaginary roots. Then the equation $p(p(x)) = 0$ has only purely imaginary roots at real roots two real and purely imaginary roots neither real nor purely imaginary roots



28

JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

The following integral $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos ecx)^{17} dx$ is equal to

- (a) $\int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} 2(e^u + e^{-u})^{16} du$
- (b) $\int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} 2(e^u + e^{-u})^{17} du$
- (c) $\int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} 2(e^u - e^{-u})^{17} du$
- (d) $\int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} 2(e^u - e^{-u})^{16} du$

29

JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

The function $y = f(x)$ is the solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{xy}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^4 + 2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

in $(-1, 1)$ satisfying $f(0) = 0$. Then $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} f(x) dx$ is

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Let $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow R$ be a function which is continuous on $[0,2]$ and is differentiable on $(0,2)$ with $f(0) = 1$

Let: $F(x) =$

$$\int_0^{x^2} f(\sqrt{t}) dt \text{ or } x$$

$$\in [0, 2] \text{ If } F'(x)$$

$$= f'(x)$$

. for all $x \in (0, 2)$, then $F(2)$ equals (a) $e^2 - 1$ (b) $e^4 - 1$ (c) $e - 1$ (d) e^4

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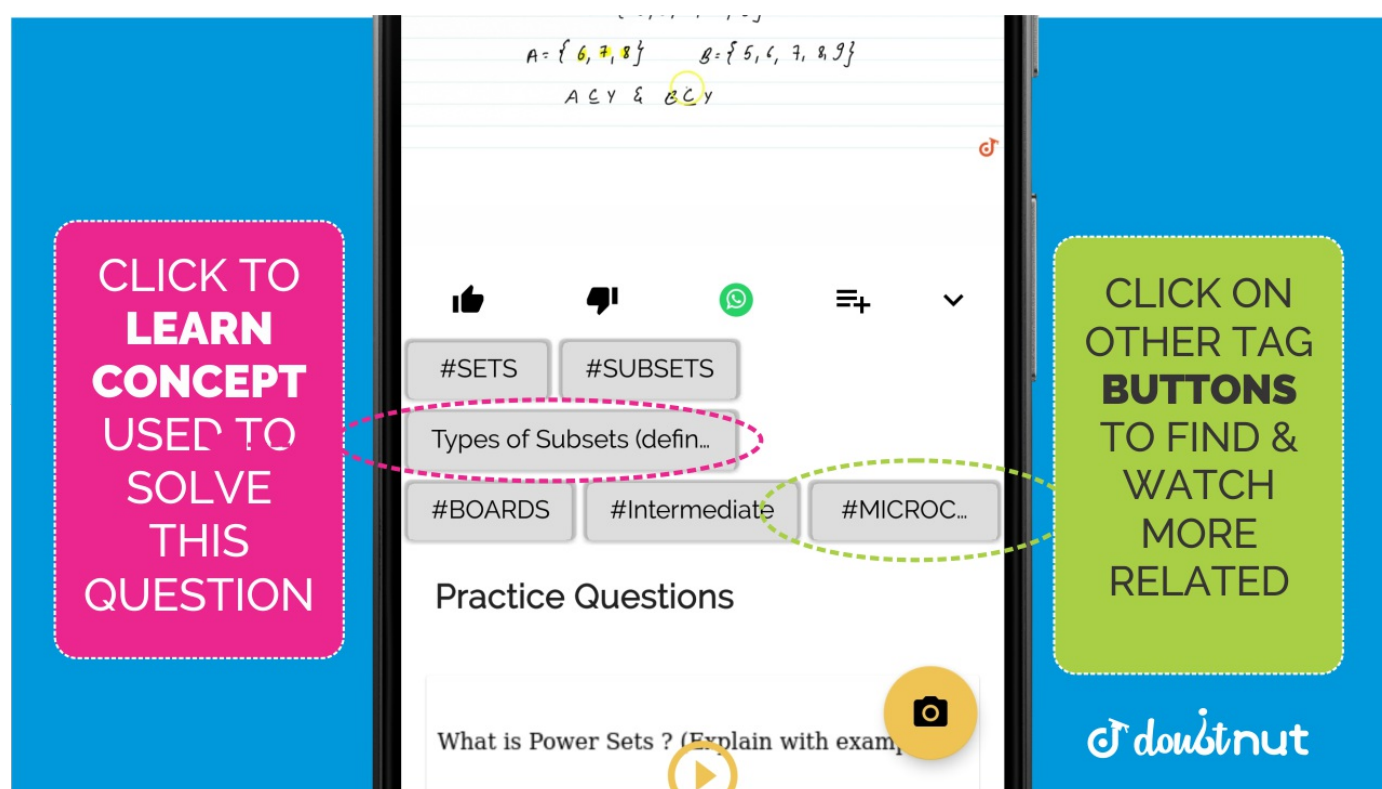
Coefficient of x^{11} in the expansion of

$$(1 + x^2)^4 (1$$

$$+ x^3)^7 (1 + x^4)^{12}$$

is 1051 b. 1106 c. 1113 d. 1120

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32

JEE ADVANCED MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2014 || Paper 2

For $x \in (0, \pi)$, the equation

$$\sin x + 2s \in x$$

$$- \sin 3x = 3$$

has infinitely many solutions three solutions one solution no solution

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33

Box 1 contains three cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3; box 2 contains five cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and box 3 contains seven cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A card is drawn from each of the boxes. Let x_i be the number on the card drawn from the i th box, $i = 1, 2, 3$. The probability that $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ is odd is The probability that x_1, x_2, x_3 are in an arithmetic progression is

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34

Box 1 contains three cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3; box 2 contains five cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and box 3 contains seven cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A card is drawn from each of the boxes. Let x_i be the number on the card drawn from the i th box, $i = 1, 2, 3$. The probability that $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ is odd is The probability that x_1, x_2, x_3 are in an arithmetic progression is

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35

Let

$$z_k = \cos\left(2k\frac{\pi}{10}\right)$$

$$+ i \sin\left(2k\frac{\pi}{10}\right); k$$

$$= 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 9$$

(A) For each z_k there exists a z_j such that $z_k \cdot z_j = 1$ (ii) there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$ such that $z_1 z = z_k$

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