

Ques No.

Question

1

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Let the line  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-5} = \frac{z+2}{2}$  lie in the plane  $x + 3y + \alpha z + \beta = 0$ . Then  $(\alpha, \beta)$  equals (1)  $(6, -17)$  (2)  $(-6, 7)$  (3)  $(5, -15)$  (4)  $(-5, 5)$

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Let  $a, b, c$  be such that  $b(a+c) \neq 0$ . If

$$|aa + 1a - 1 - + 1b - 1$$

$$- 1c + 1| + |a + 1b + 1c$$

$$- 1a - 1b - 1c$$

$$+ 1(-1)^{n+2}a(-1)^{n+1}b(-$$

$$- 1)^n c| = 0$$

then the value of  $n$  is (1) zero (2) any even integer (3) any odd integer (4) any integer

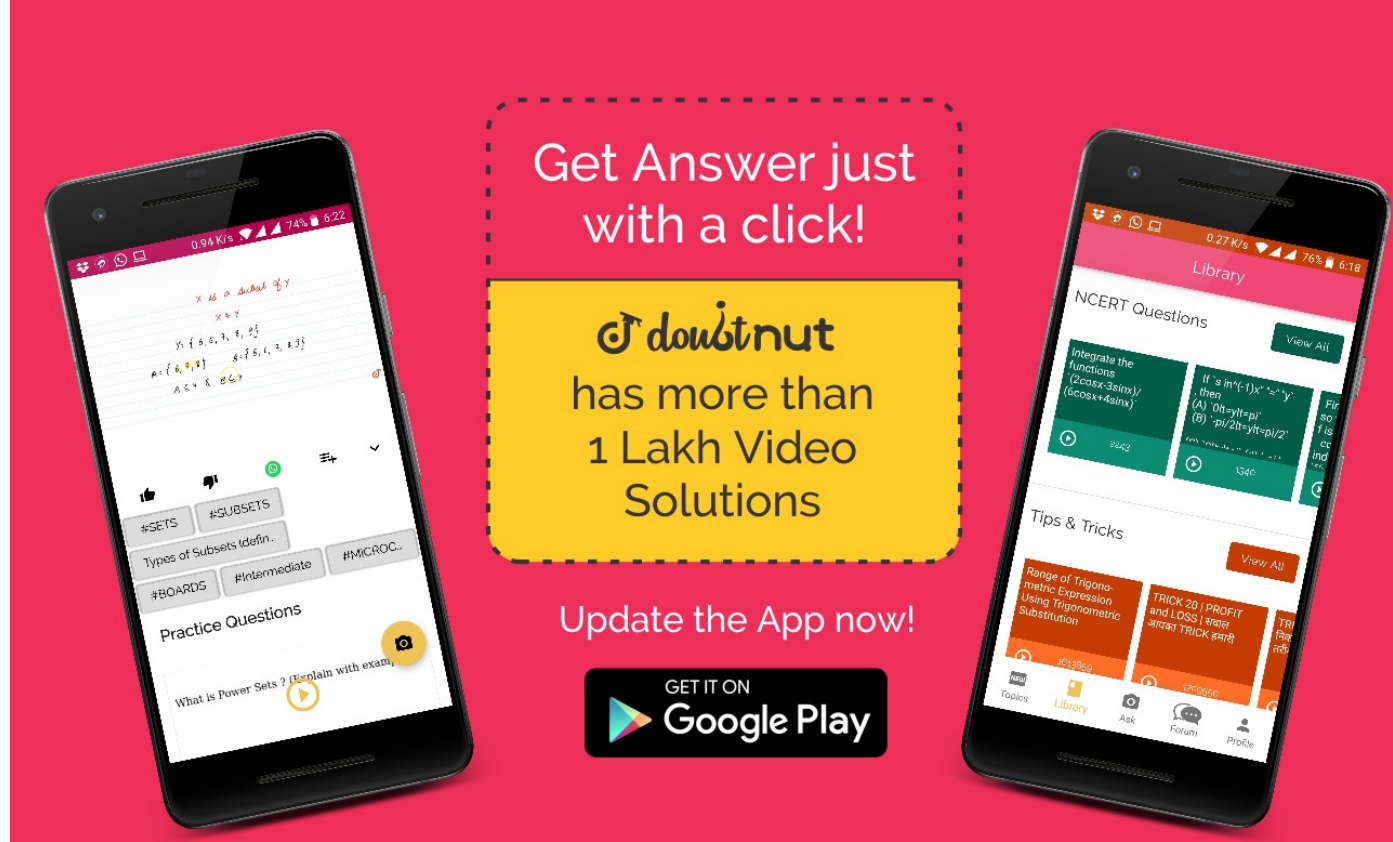
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If the mean deviation of the numbers  $1, 1 + d, 1 + 2d, \dots, 1 + 100d$  from their mean is 255, then the  $d$  is equal to (1) 10.0 (2) 20.0 (3) 10.1 (4) 20.2

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If the roots of the equation  $bx^2 + cx + a = 0$  be imaginary, then for all real values of  $x$ , the expression  $3b^2x^2 + 6bcx + 2c^2$  is (1) greater than  $4ab$  (2) less than  $4ab$  (3) greater than  $4ab$  (4) less than  $4ab$

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Let A and B denote the statements A:  $\cos a + \cos b + \cos g = 0$  B :  $\sin a + \sin b + \sin g = 0$  If  $\cos(bg) + \cos(ga) + \cos(ab) = 3/2$ , then (1) A is true and B is false (2) A is false and B is true (3) both A and B are true (4) both A and B are false

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The lines  $p(p^2 + 1)xy + q = 0$  and  $(p^2 + 1)^2x + (p^2 + 1)y + 2q = 0$  are perpendicular to a common line for (1) no value of  $p$  (2) exactly one value of  $p$  (3) exactly two values of  $p$  (4) more than two values of  $p$

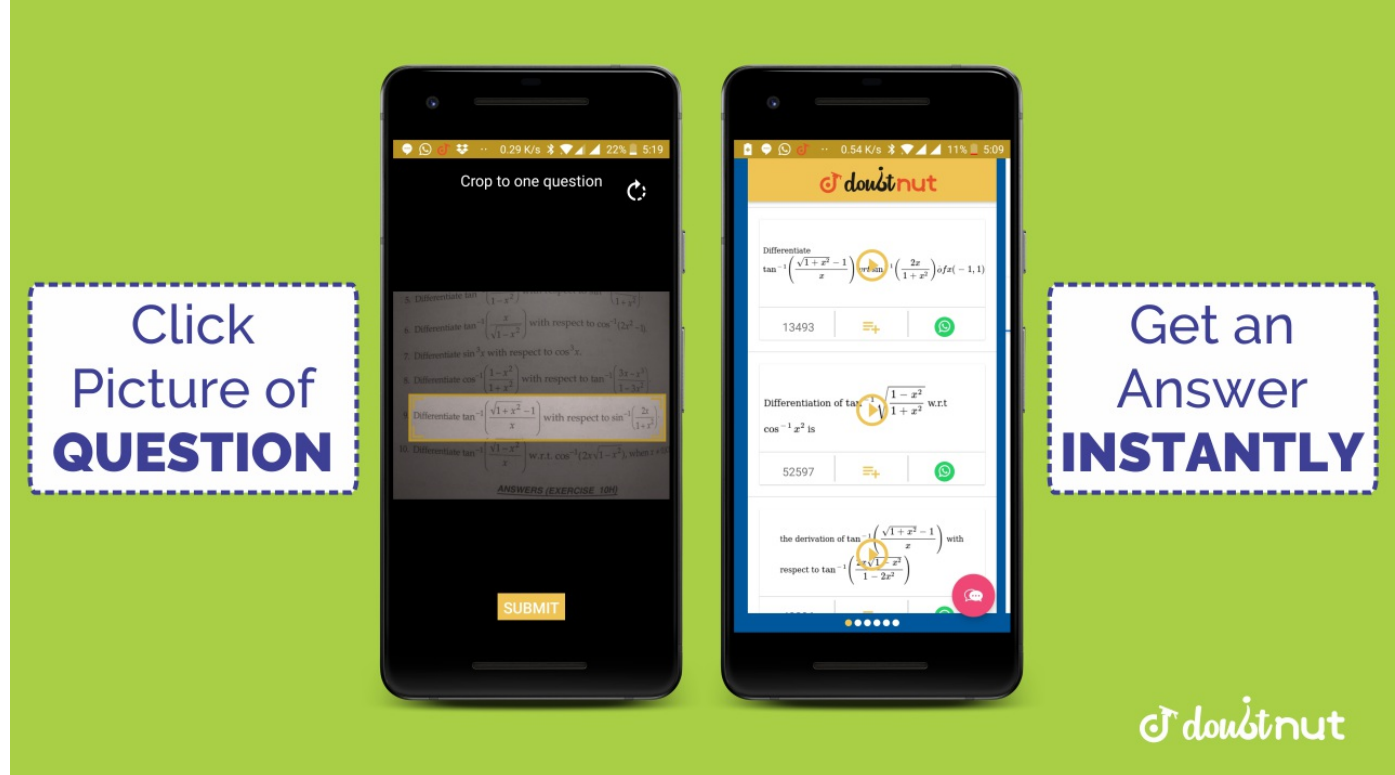
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If A, B and C are three sets such that  $A \cap B = A \cap C$  and  $A \cup B = A \cup C$ , then (1)  $A = B$  (2)  $A = C$  (3)  $B = C$  (4)  $A \cap B = \varnothing$

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If  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$  are noncoplanar vectors and  $p, q$  are real numbers, then the equality  $[3\vec{u}, p\vec{v}, p\vec{w}] - [p\vec{v}, \vec{w},$

$$q\vec{u}] - [2\vec{w}, q\vec{v}, q\vec{u}] = 0$$

holds for (1) exactly one value of  $(p, q)$  (2) exactly two values of  $(p, q)$  (3) more than two but not all values of  $(p, q)$  (4) all values of  $(p, q)$

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From 6 different novels and 3 different dictionaries, 4 novels and 1 dictionary are to be selected and arranged in a row on a shelf so that the dictionary is always in the middle. Then the number of such arrangements is (1) less than 500 (2) at least 500 but less than 750 (3) at least 750 but less than 1000 (4) at least 1000

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$\int_0^\pi [\cot x] dx$ , where  $[.]$  denotes the greatest integer function, is equal to (1)  $\pi/2$  (2) 1 (3) 1 (4)  $\pi/2$

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For real  $x$ , let  $f(x) = x^3 + 5x + 1$ , then (1)  $f$  is oneone but not onto  $\mathbb{R}$  (2)  $f$  is onto  $\mathbb{R}$  but not oneone (3)  $f$  is oneone and onto  $\mathbb{R}$  (4)  $f$  is neither oneone nor onto  $\mathbb{R}$

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

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If P and Q are the points of intersection of the circles  $x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 7y + 2p5 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2yp^2 = 0$ , then there is a circle passing through P, Q and (1, 1) for (1) all values of p (2) all except one value of p (3) all except two values of p (4) exactly one value of p

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The projections of a vector on the three coordinate axis are 6,  $\frac{3}{2}$ , 2 respectively. The direction cosines of the vector are (1) 6, -3, 2 (2)  $\frac{6}{5}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}$  (3)  $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{-3}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$  (4)  $\frac{-6}{7}, \frac{-3}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$

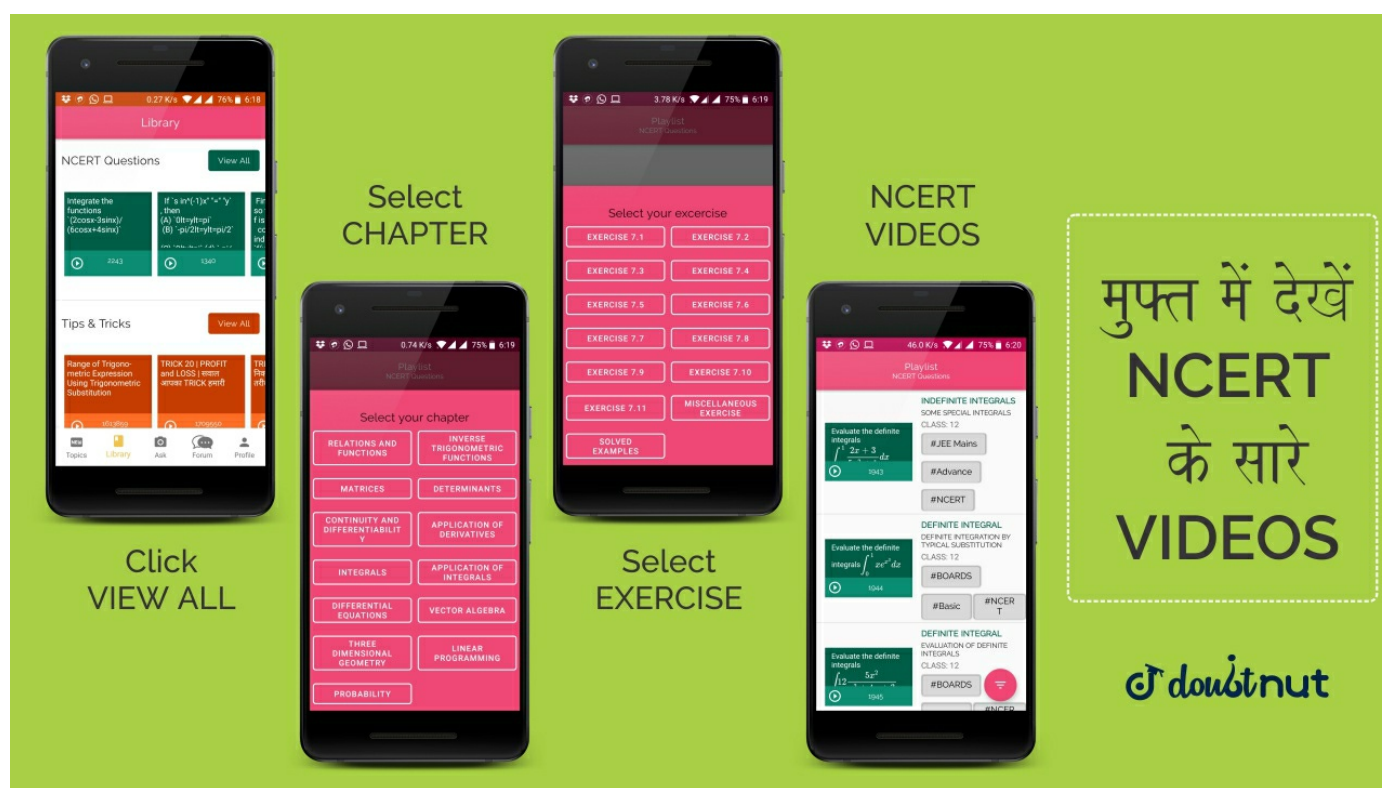
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If  $\left|z - \frac{4}{z}\right| = 2$ , then the maximum value of  $|Z|$  is equal to (1)  $\sqrt{3} + 1$  (2)  $\sqrt{5} + 1$  (3) 2 (4)  $2 + \sqrt{2}$

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Three distinct points A, B and C are given in the 2dimensional coordinate plane such that the ratio of the distance of any one of them from the point (1, 0) to the distance from the point (1, 0) is equal to 1/3 . Then the circumcentre of the triangle ABC is at the point

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The remainder left out when  $8^{2n} (62)^{2n+1}$  is divided by 9 is (1) 0 (2) 2 (3) 7 (4) 8

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The ellipse  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  is inscribed in a rectangle aligned with the coordinate axes, which in turn is inscribed in another ellipse that passes through the point (4, 0). Then the equation of the ellipse is (1)  $x^2 + 16y^2 = 16$  (2)  $x^2 + 12y^2 = 16$  (3)  $4x^2 + 48y^2 = 48$  (4)  $4x^2 + 64y^2 = 48$

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The sum to infinity of the series

$$1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{6}{3^2} + \frac{10}{3^3} + \frac{14}{3^4} \dots$$

is (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 6

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The differential equation which represents the family of curves  $y = c_1 e^{c_2 x}$ , where  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are arbitrary constants, is (1)  $y' = y^2$  (2)  $y'' = y'y$  (3)  $yy'' = y'$  (4)  $yy'' = (y')^2$

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One ticket is selected at random from 50 tickets numbered 00, 01, 02, ... , 49. Then the probability that the sum of the digits on the selected ticket is 8, given that the product of these digits is zero, equals (1) 1/14 (2) 1/7 (3) 5/14 (4) 1/50

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Let y be an implicit function of x defined by  $x^2 x^{2x} \cot y = 1$ . Then y (1) equals (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) log 2 (4) log 2

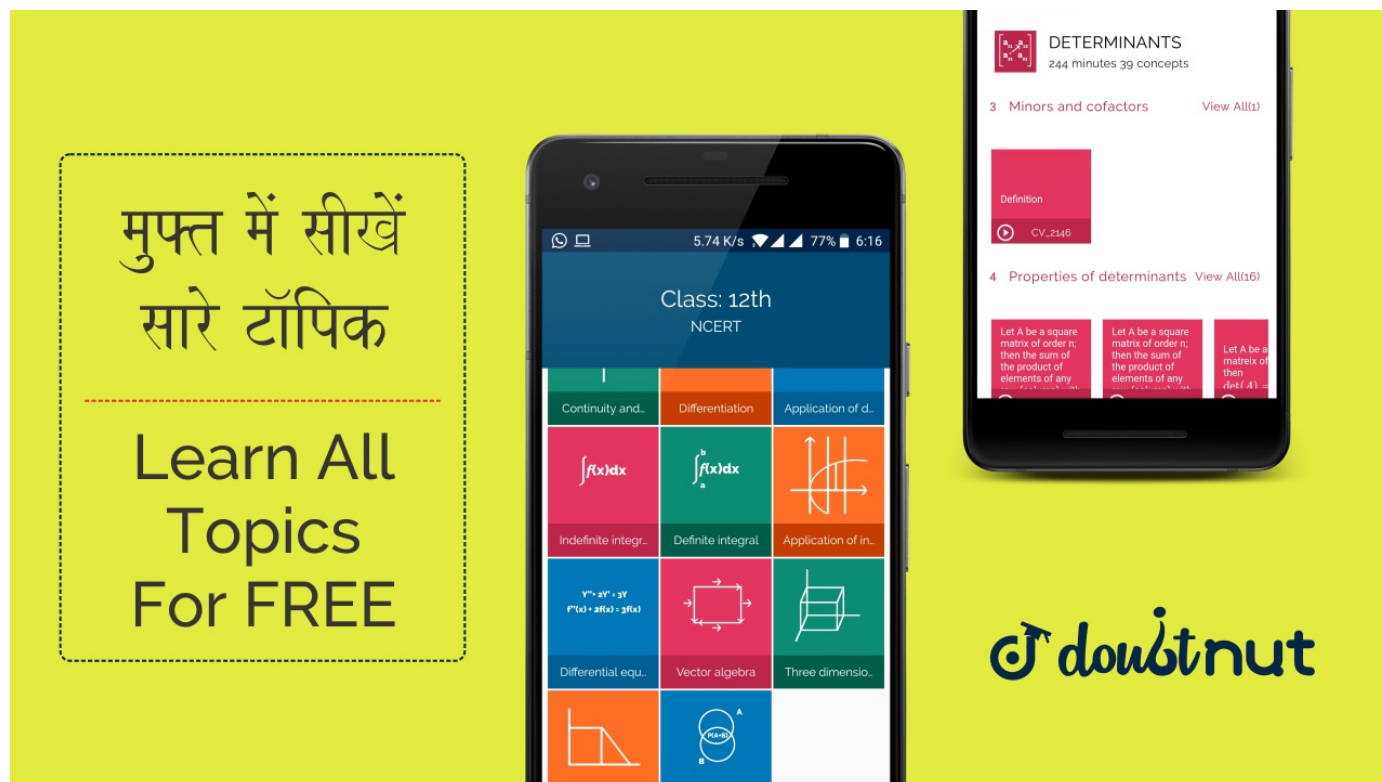
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The area of the region bounded by the parabola  $(y^2)^2 = x$ , the tangent to the parabola at the point (2, 3) and the x-axis is (1) 3 (2) 6 (3) 9 (4) 12

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Given  $P(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + cx + d$  such that  $x = 0$  is the only real root of  $P'(x) = 0$ . If  $P(1) < P(-1)$ , then in the interval  $[-1, 1]$  (1)  $P(1)$  is the minimum and  $P(-1)$  is the maximum of  $P$  (2)  $P(-1)$  is not minimum but  $P(-1)$  is the maximum of  $P$  (3)  $P(-1)$  is the minimum but  $P(1)$  is not the maximum of  $P$  (4) neither  $P(-1)$  is the minimum nor  $P(1)$  is the maximum of  $P$

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The shortest distance between the line  $yx = 1$  and the curve  $x = y^2$  is (1)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}$  (2)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{8}$  (3)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}$  (4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

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Let  
 $f(x) = (x + 1)^2 - 1, x \geq -1$   
Statement 1: The set  
 $\{x : f(x) = f^{-1}(x)\}$   
 $= \{0, -1\}$

. Statement 2:  $f$  is a bijection.

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Let  $f(x) = x|x|$  and  $g(x) = \sin x$ . Statement 1:  $g \circ f$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$  and its derivative is continuous at that point. Statement 2:  $g \circ f$  is twice differentiable at  $x = 0$ . (1) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true, Statement 2 is a correct explanation for statement 1. (2) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true; Statement 2 is not a correct explanation for statement 1. (3) Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false. (4) Statement 1 is false, Statement 2 is true.

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Statement 1: The variance of first  $n$  even natural numbers is  $\frac{n^2 - 1}{4}$ . Statement 2: The sum of first  $n$  natural numbers is  $\left(n \frac{n+1}{2}\right)$  and the sum of squares of first  $n$  natural numbers is  $\left(n(n+1) \frac{2n+1}{6}\right)$ . (1) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true, Statement 2 is a correct explanation for statement 1. (2) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true; Statement 2 is not a correct explanation for statement 1. (3) Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false. (4) Statement 1 is false, Statement 2 is true.

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Let  $A$  be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. Statement 1:  $adj(adj A) = A$ . Statement 2:  $|adj A| = |A|$ . (1) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true, Statement 2 is a correct explanation for statement 1. (2) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is true; Statement 2 is not a correct explanation for statement 1. (3) Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false. (4) Statement 1 is false, Statement 2 is true.

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