

JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS

YEAR 2010

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Ques No.	Question
1	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 Let $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$ and let $s \in (\alpha\beta) = \frac{5}{13}$ where $0 \le \alpha, \beta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$, then $\tan 2\alpha = (1)\frac{56}{33}(2)\frac{19}{12}(3)\frac{20}{7}(4)\frac{25}{16}$ () Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
2	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 Let S be a non-empty subset of R. Consider the following statement: P: There is a rational number $x \in S$ such that $x > 0$. Which of the following statements is the negation of the statement P? There is no rational number $x \in S$ such that $x \le 0$ (9) Every rational number $x \in S$ satisfies $x \le 0$ (18) $x \in S$ and $x \le 0 \Rightarrow x$ (27) is not rational There is a rational number $x \in S$ such that $x \le 0$ (36) • Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
3	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 Let $\overrightarrow{a} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{c} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$. Then vector \overrightarrow{b} satisfying $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{0}$ and $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 3$ is (1) $2\overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{j} + 2\overrightarrow{k}$ (2) $\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ (3) $\hat{i} + j - 2\hat{k}$ (4) $-\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ • Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut



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4	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 The equation of the tangent to the curve $y = x + \frac{4}{x^2}$, that is parallel to the x-axis, is (1) $y = 1$ (2) $y = 2$ (3) $y = 3$ (4) $y = 0$ • Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
5	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 Solution of the differential equation $\cos x dy = y(\sin x)$ $-y) dx, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ • Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
6	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010The area bounded by the curves $y = \cos x andy$ $= \sin x$ between the ordinates $x = 0 andx = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ is (1) $4\sqrt{2} + 2$ (2) $4\sqrt{21}$ (3) $4\sqrt{2} + 1$







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Statement-1: The point A(3, 1, 6) is the mirror image of the point B(1, 3, 4) in the plane xy + z = 5. Statement-2: The plane xxy + z = 5 bisects the line segment joining A(3, 1, 6) and B(1, 3, 4). (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1

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Let

$$S_1 =$$

 $\sum_{j=1}^{10} j(j-1)^{10}C_j, S_2$
 $= \sum_{j=1}^{10} j^{10}C_i (\text{andS})_3$
 $= \sum_{j=1}^{10} j^{210}C_j.$
Statement-1: $S_3 = 55 \times 2^9$ Statement-2:
 $S_1 = 90 \times 2^8 \text{and}S_2$
 $= 10 \times 2^8$
(1) Statement-1 is true. Statement-2

. (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1

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Let A be a 2×2 matrix with non-zero entries and let $A^2 = I$, where I is 2×2 identity matrix. Define Tr(A) = sum of diagonal elements of A and |A| = determinant of matrix A. Statement-1: Tr(A) = 0 Statement-2: |A| = 1 (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is true; Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is tr

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Let f: R R be a continuous function defined by
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + 2e^{-x}}$$
. Statement-1:
 $f(c) = \frac{1}{3}$, for some $c \in R$. Statement-2: $0 < f(x) \le \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$, for all $x \in R$. (1)
Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for

	Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1
17	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 For a regular polygon, let r and R be the radii of the inscribed and the circumscribed circles. A false statement among the following is There is a regular polygon with $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (17) There is a regular polygon with $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{2}{3}$ (30) There is a regular polygon with $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (47) There is a regular polygon with $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{2}$ (60) (b) Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
18	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010 If α and β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$, then $\alpha^{2009} + \beta^{2009} =$ (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 2 Solution on Doubtnut
19	JEE MAINS MATHS SOLUTIONS - 2010The number of complex numbers z such that $ z1 = z + 1 = zi $ equals (1) 1 (2) 2(3) ∞ (4) 0Natch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
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24	Let $p(x)$ be a function defined on R such that $p'(x) = p'(1x)$, for all $x \in [0,1], p(0) = 1$ and $p(1) = 41$. Then $\int_0^1 p(x) dx$ equals (1) 21 (2) 41 (3) 42 (4) $\sqrt{41}$ (4) $\sqrt{41}$ (4) Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
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25	Let $f: (1, 1) \rightarrow R$ be a differentiable function with f(0) = -1 and f'(0) = 1 . Let g(x) $= [f(2f(x) + 2)]^2$. Then $g'(0) = (1) 4 (2) 0 (3) 2 (4) 4$ Solution on Doubtnut
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26	There are two urns. Urn A has 3 distinct red balls and urn B has 9 distinct blue balls.From each urn two balls are taken out at random and then transferred to the other.The number of ways in which this can be done is (1) 3666(3) 108(4) 3
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27	Consider the system of linear equations: $x_1+2x_2+x_3=3\ 2x_1+3x_2+x_3=3\ 3x_1+5x_2+2x_3=1$
	The system has (1) exactly 3 solutions (2) a unique solution (3) no solution (4) infinite number of solutions
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28	An urn contains nine balls of which three are red, four are blue and two are green. Three balls are drawn at random without replacement from the urn. The probability that the three balls have different colour is (1) $\frac{2}{7}$ (2) $\frac{1}{21}$ (3) $\frac{2}{23}$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}$
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29	For two data sets, each of size 5, the variances are given to be 4 and 5 and the corresponding means are given to be 2 and 4, respectively. The variance of the combined data set is (1) $\frac{11}{2}$ (2) 2 (3) $\frac{13}{2}$ (4) $\frac{5}{2}$
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30	The circle $x^2+y^2=4x+8y$
	+5 intersects the line $3x4y=m$ at two distinct points if (1) $35 < m < 15$ (2) $15 < m < 65$ (3) $35 < m < 85$ (4) $85 < m < 35$
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