SUPER 60

JEE MAINS: APRIL 2019 SPECIAL

Target 75+ in Maths

HYPERBOLA

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Ques No.	Question
1 - 8499	Portion of asymptote of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (between centre and the tangent at vertex) in the first quadrant is cut by the line $y + \lambda(x - a) = 0$ (lambda is a parameter) then (A) $\lambda \in R$ (B) $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ (C) $\lambda \in (-\infty, 0)$ (D) $\lambda \in R - \{0\}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
2 - 11694	The eccentricity of the hyperbola whose length of the latus rectum is equal to 8 and the length of its conjugate axis is equal to half of the distance between its foci, is : (A) $\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ (C) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\sqrt{3}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
3 - 15901	

	A hyperbola passes through the point P $\left(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\right)$ and has foci at $(\pm 2, 0)$ them the tangent to this hyperbola at P also passes through the point (A) $\left(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}\right)$ (B) $\left(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3}\right)$ (C) $\left(3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3}\right)$ (D) $\left(2\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3}\right)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
4 - 16105	What is the equation of the hyperbola having latus rectum and eccentricity 8 and $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$ respectively? (A) $\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1$ (B) $\frac{x^2}{40} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1$ (C) $\frac{x^2}{40} - \frac{y^2}{30} = 1$ (D) $\frac{x^2}{30} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
5 - 29727	If any point on a hyperbola has the coordinates $(5\tan\phi, 4\sec\phi)$ then the eccentricity of the hyperbola is: (A) $\frac{5}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{41}}{5}$ (C) $\frac{25}{16}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

6 - 32261	Locus of feet of perpendiculars drawn from either foci on a variable tangent to hyperbola $16y^2-9x^2=1$ is (A) $x^2+y^2=9$ (B) $x^2+y^2=\frac{1}{9}$ (C) $x^2+y^2=\frac{7}{144}$ (D) $x^2+y^2=\frac{1}{16}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
7 - 40822	The locus of the midde points ofchords of hyperbola $3x^2-2y^2+4x-6y=0$ parallel to $y=2x$ is (A) $3x-4y=4$ (B) $3x-4y=5$ (C) $4x-4y=3$ (D) $3x-4y=2$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

8 - 41043	If the normal to the given hyperbola at the point $\left(ct, \frac{c}{t}\right)$ meets the curve again at $\left(ct', \frac{c}{t'}\right)$, then (A) $t^3t' = 1$ (B) $t^3t' = -1$ (C) $tt' = 1$ (D) $tt' = -1$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
9 - 41099	The angle between the lines joining origin to the points of intersection of the line $\sqrt{3}x + y = 2$ and the curve $y^2 - x^2 = 4$ is (A) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (C) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
10 - 41121	The asymptote of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ form with ans tangen to the hyperbola triangle whose area is $a^2 \tan \lambda$ in magnitude then its eccentricity is: (A) $\sec \lambda$ (B) $\cos ec\lambda$ (C) $\sec^2(\lambda)$ (D) $\cos ec^2(\lambda)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

11 - 41175	The number of possible tangents which can be drawn to the curve $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36,$ which are perpendicular to the straight line $5x + 2y - 10 = 0$, is (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 4 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
12 - 41180	If $ax + by = 1$ is tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, then $a^2 - b^2$ is equal to (A) $\frac{1}{a^2 e^2}$ (B) $a^2 e^2$ (C) $b^2 e^2$ (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
13 - 41184	If the line $2x + \sqrt{6}y = 2$ touches the hyperbola $x^2 - 2y^2 = 4$, then the point of contact is (A) $(-2, \sqrt{6})$ (B) $(-5, 2\sqrt{6})$ (C) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$ (D) $(4, -\sqrt{6})$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
14 - 43876	

The point of intersection of tangents drawn to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ at the points where it is intersected by the line $lx+my+n=0$, is (A) $\left(\frac{-a^2l}{n}, \frac{b^2m}{n}\right)$ (B) $\left(\frac{-a^2l}{m}, \frac{b^2n}{m}\right)$ (C) $\left(\frac{a^2l}{m}, \frac{-b^2n}{m}\right)$ (D) $\left(\frac{a^2l}{m}, \frac{b^2n}{m}\right)$

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15 - 44186

The equation to the chord joining two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) on the rectangular hyperbola $xy=c^2$ is: (A) $\frac{x}{x_1+x_2}+\frac{y}{y_1+y_2}=1$ (B) $\frac{x}{x_1-x_2}+\frac{y}{y_1-y_2}=1$ (C) $\frac{x}{y_1+y_2}+\frac{y}{x_1+x_2}=1$ (D) $\frac{x}{y_1-y_2}+\frac{y}{x_1-x_2}=1$

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16 - 55251

Consider a branch of the hypebola $x^2 - 2y^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 4\sqrt{2}y - 6 = 0$ with vertex at the point A. Let B be one of the end points of its latus rectum. If C is the focus of the hyperbola nearest to the point A, then the area of the triangle ABC is (A) $1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (B) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - 1$ (C) $1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 1$

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17 - 55324

The range of a for which a circle will pass through the points of intersection of the hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ and the

	parabola $y = x^2$ is (A) $(-3, -2)$ (B) $[-1, 1]$ (C) $(2, 4)$ (D) $(4, 6)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
18 - 55352	If the common tangents of hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{1} = \lambda$ and the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ cuts the coordinate axis at A and B, then locus of midpoint of AB is (A) $y^2 = -2x$ (B) $2y^2 = -x$ (C) $x^2 - y^2 = 2$ (D) $y^2 = x$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
19 - 78949	The equation $\left\|\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2} - \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2}\right\| = c$ will represent a hyperbola if (A) $c \in (0, 6)$ (B) $c \in (0, 5)$ (C) $c \in (0, \sqrt{17})$ (D) $c \in (0, \sqrt{19})$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
20 - 78964	

Let $P(x, y)$ is a variable point such that

$$\left|\sqrt{(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2}-\sqrt{(x-5)^2+(y-5)^2}\right|$$
$$=3$$

, which represents hyperbola. The eccentricity e' of the corresponding conjugate hyperbola is (A) $\frac{5}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $\frac{5}{4}$ (D) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$

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21 - 79240

The equation of the tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4}-\frac{y^2}{3}=1$, paralel to the line $y=x+2$, is (A) $y=-x+1$ (B) $y=x+7$ (C) $y=-x-1$ (D) $y=x-1$

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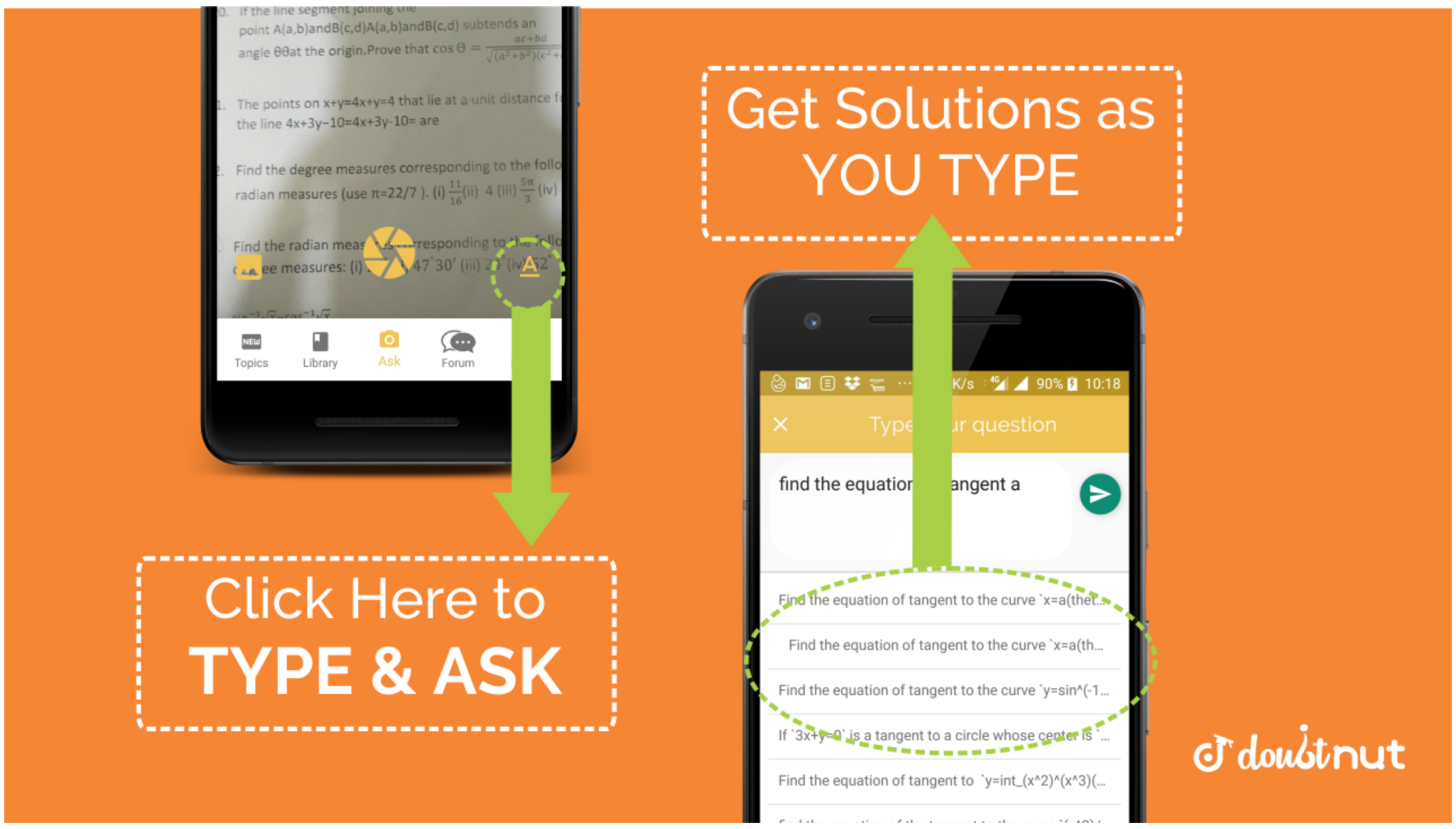
22 - 79254

The locus a point $P(\alpha, \beta)$ moving under the condition that the line $y=\alpha x+\beta$ is a tangent to the hyperbola

	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ is (A) a parabola (B) an ellipse (C) a hyperbola (D) a circle Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
23 - 79273	A tangent drawn to hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ at $P\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ froms a triangle of area $3a^2$ square units, with the coordinate axes, then the square of its eccentricity is (A) 15 (B) 24 (C) 17 (D) 14 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
doubtnut पढ़ना हुआ आसान	
24 - 98765	

	Let any double ordinate PNP^1 of the hyperbol $\frac{x^2}{9}-\frac{y^2}{4}=1$ be produced both sides to meet the asymptotes in Q and Q', then $PQ. P'Q$ is equal to (A) 9 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 13 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
25 - 98877	The product of the perpendicular from two foci on any tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ is (A) a^2 (B) $\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2$ (C) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2$ (D) b^2 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
26 - 98880	If tangents of slope 1 can be drawn to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{y^2}{1}=1$ from any point $\left(2t,t^2\right)$ then (A) $t=\pm\sqrt{2}$ +1 (B) $t=2$ (C) $t=2+\sqrt{2}$ (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
27 - 98890	

	If the intercepts made by tangent, normal to a rectangular $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ with x-axis are a_1, a_2 and with y-axis are b_1, b_2 then $a_1, a_2 + b_1 b_2 =$ (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) -1 (D) a^2 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
28 - 123798	If the line $px + gy = r$ intersects the ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ in points, whose eccentric angles differ by $\frac{\pi}{3}$, then r^2 is equal to (A) $\frac{3}{4}\left(4p^2 + q^2\right)$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}\left(4p^2 + q^2\right)$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}\left(4p^2 + q^2\right)$ (D) $\frac{3}{4}\left(p^2 + 4q^2\right)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
29 - 150099	The locus of the point (h, k) from which the tangent can be drawn to the different branches of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is (A) $\frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{h^2}{a^2} < 0$ (B) $\frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{h^2}{a^2} > 0$ (C) $\frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{h^2}{a^2} = 0$ (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

30 - 192878	Locus of the middle point of the chords of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ Which passes through a fixed point (α, β) is hyperbola whose centre is (A) (α, β) (B) $(2\alpha, 2\beta)$ (C) $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}\right)$ (D) none Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
31 - 194584	If e and e' are the eccentricities of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ and $\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{x^2}{a^2}=1,$ then the point $\left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e'}\right)$ lies on the circle (A) $x^2+y^2=1$ (B) $x^2+y^2=2$ (C) $x^2+y^2=3$ (D) $x^2+y^2=4$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
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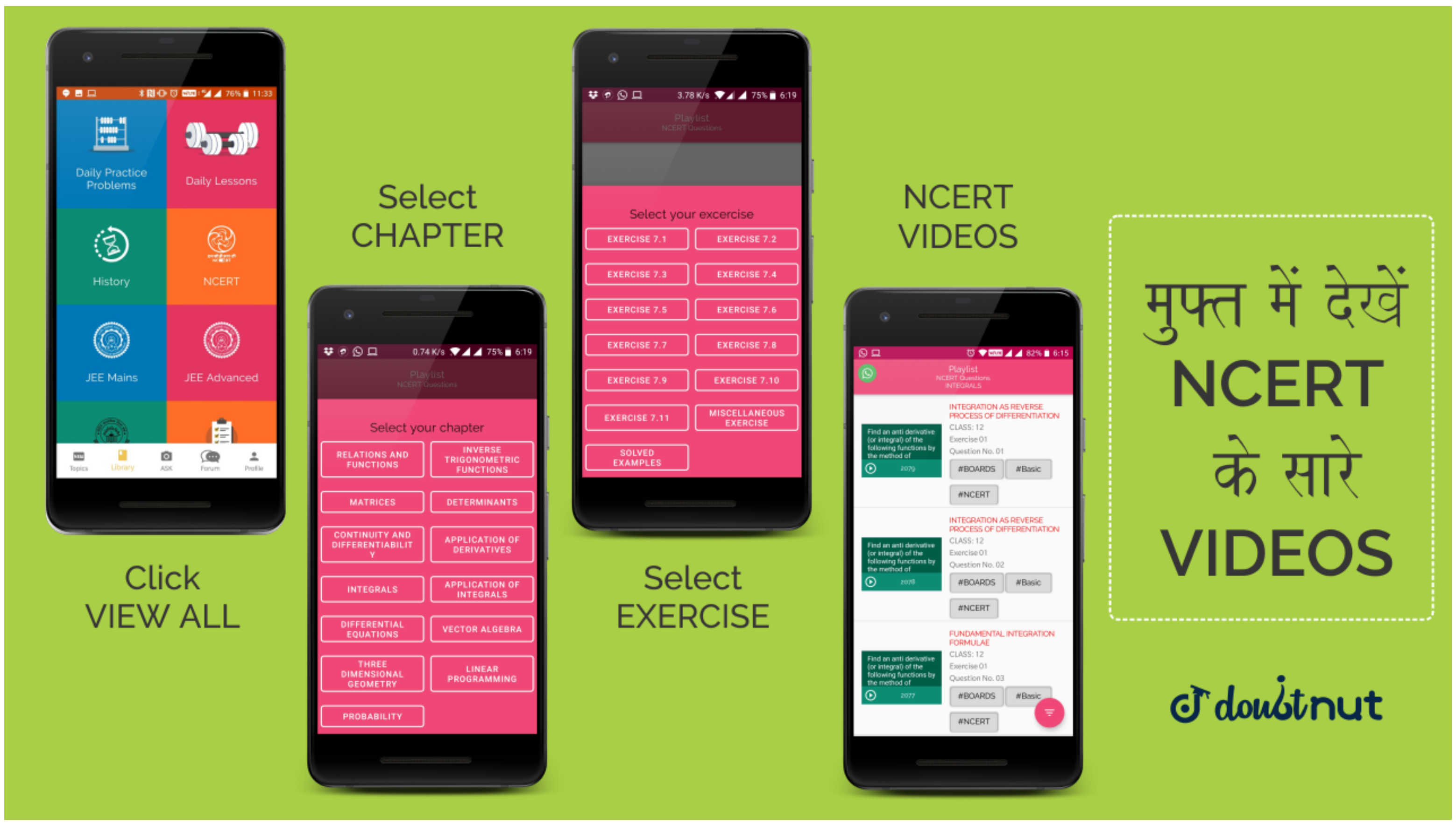

32 - 194607

The product of perpendicular drawn from any point on $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ upon its asymptote is (A) $\frac{125}{144}$ (B) $\frac{144}{25}$ (C) $\frac{25}{144}$ (D) $\frac{144}{125}$

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33 - 194631

The number of points from where a pair of perpendiculartangents can be drawn to the hyperbola, $x^2 \sec^2 \alpha - y^2 \cos ec^2 \alpha = 1, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, is (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) infinite

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34 - 240154

	If from $(1, \beta)$ two tangents are drawn on exactly one branch of a hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{1} = 1,$ then value of β should be (A) $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ (B) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ (C) $(-1, 1)$ (D) $\left(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
35 - 315659	The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of the hyperbola $xy = c^2$ on a variable tangent is (A) $(x^2 - y^2) = 4c^2xy$ (B) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2c^2xy$ (C) $(x^2 + y^2) = 4c^2xy$ (D) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4c^2xy$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
36 - 1121109	The number of real points are which the line $3y - 2x = 14$ cuts the hyperbola $\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{4} = 5$ is (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

37 - 1322803	The sum and product of the slopes of the tangents to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ drawn from the point $(3, -2)$ are (A) $-\frac{12}{5}, \frac{6}{5}$ (B) $\frac{12}{5}, \frac{6}{5}$ (C) $\frac{11}{4}, \frac{7}{5}$ (D) $-\frac{12}{5}, \frac{8}{5}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
38 - 1323073	The equation of the norm al at the positive end of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $x^2 - 3y^2 = 144$ is (A) $\sqrt{3}x + 2y = 32$ (B) $\sqrt{3}x - 3y = 48$ (C) $3x + \sqrt{3}y = 48$ (D) $3x - \sqrt{3}y = 48$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
39 - 1449248	The equation of the hyperbola whose centre is $(6, 2)$ one focus is $(4, 2)$ and of eccentricity 2 is (A) $3(x-6)^2 - (y-2)^2 = 3$ (B) $(x-6)^2 - 3(y-2)^2 = 1$ (C)

$(x-6)^2 - 2(y-2)^2 = 1$ (D) $2(x-6)^2 - (y-2)^2 = 1$

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40 - 1613058

The circle drawn on the line segment joining the foci of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ as diameter cuts the asymptotes at (A) (a, a) (B) (b, a) (C) $(\pm b, \pm a)$ (D) $(\pm a, \pm b)$

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41 - 2527539

If $\left(a, \frac{1}{a}\right)$ and $\left(b, \frac{1}{b}\right)$ be the extremities of a chord on the hyperbola $xy = 1,$ then line perpendicular to this chord will

	be equally inclined to the coordinate axes for (A) $a^2 = b^2$ (B) $a^2b^2 = 1$ (C) $(a+b)^2 = 1$ (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
42 - 2527627	'e' is the eccentricity of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and θ is the angle between its asymptotes . The value of $\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ is (A) $\frac{\sqrt{e^2-1}}{e}$ (B) $\frac{e}{\sqrt{e^2-1}}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{e^2+1}{e^2-1}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{e^2-1}{e^2+1}}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
43 - 3384515	The coordinates of a point on the rectangular hyperbola $xy = c^2$ normal at which passes through the centre of the hyperbola are (A) (c, c) (B) $(c, -c)$ (C) $\left(c\sqrt{2}\right), c\sqrt{2}\right)$ (D) $\left(2c, \frac{c}{2}\right)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
44 - 3389830	

	For a hyperbola whose centre is $(1, 2)$ and the asymptotes are parallel to the line $x+y=0$ and $x+2y=1$, the equation of the hyperbola passing through $(3, 5)$ is (A) $(x+y-5)(x+2y-3)=30$ (B) $(x+y-3)(x+2y-5)=40$ (C) $(x+y+3)(x+2y+5)=195$ (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
45 - 3557863	If the product of the perpendicular distances from any point on the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ eccentricity $e=\sqrt{3}$ from its asymptotes is equal to 6, then the length of the transverse axis of the hyperbola is (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 12 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
46 - 3645918	The graph of the conic $x^2-(y-1)^2=1$ has one tangent line with positive slope that passes through the origin . The

	point of the tangency being (a, b) then find the value of $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$ (A) $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
47 - 3648975	The equation of the hyperbola which passes through thepoint $(2, 3)$ and has the asymptotes $4x + 3y - 7 = 0$ and $x - 2y - 1 = 0$ is (A) $4x^2 + 5xy - 6y^2 - 11x + 11y + 50 = 0$ (B) $4x^2 + 5xy - 6y^2 - 11x + 11y - 43 = 0$ (C) $4x^2 - 5xy - 6y^2 - 11x + 11y + 50 = 0$ (D) $x^2 - 5xy - 6y^2 - 11x + 11y - 43 = 0$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
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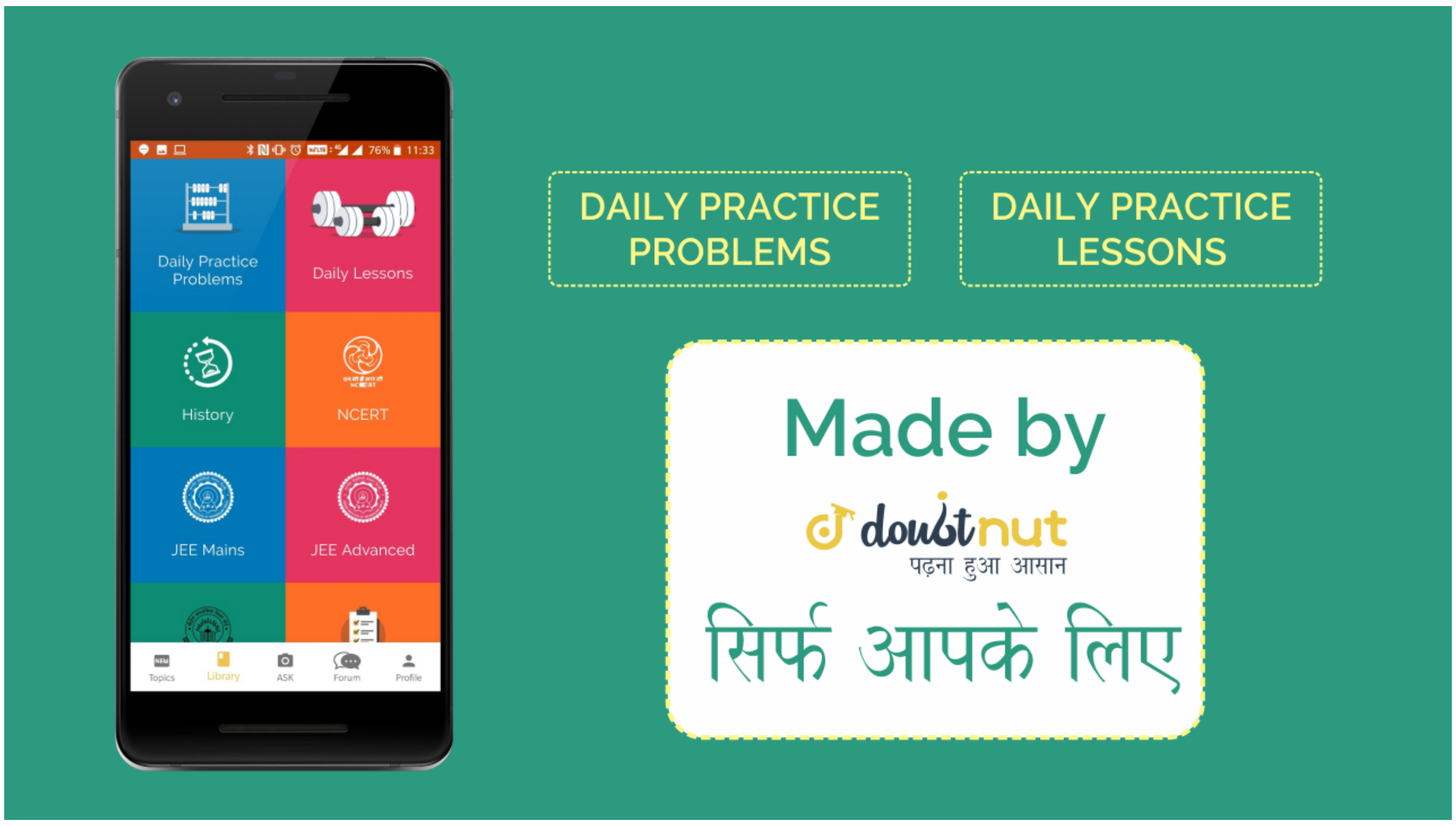
48 - 3968172	If the normal at $\left(ct_1, \frac{c}{t_1}\right)$ on the hyperbola $xy = c^2$ cuts the hyperbola again at $\left(ct_2, \frac{c}{t_2}\right)$, then $t_1^3 t_2 =$ (A) 2 (B) -2 (C) -1 (D) 1 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
49 - 3988908	If P is a point on the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{7} - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ and N is the foot of perpendicular from P on the transverse axis. The tangent to the hyperbola at P meets the transverse axis at T. If O is the centre of hyperbola, then $OT.ON =$ (A) 4 (B) 7 (C) 3 (D) 10 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

50 - 4888574	A hyperbola does not have mutually perpendicular tangents, then its eccentricity can be (A) $\frac{7}{6}$ (B) $\frac{7}{5}$ (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) 2 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
51 - 4933814	The co-ordinates of the centre of the hyperbola, $x^2+3xy+3y^2+2x+3y+2=0$ is (A) $(-1, 0)$ (B) $(1, 0)$ (C) $(-1, 1)$ (D) $(1, -1)$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
52 - 5040026	The locus of point $\left(\frac{e^t+e^{-t}}{2}, \frac{e^t-e^{-t}}{2}\right)$ is a hyperbola with eccentricity (A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) 3 (C) $\sqrt{2}$ (D) 2 Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
53 - 5117595	If $y=mx+c$ be a tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2}-\frac{y^2}{(\lambda^3+\lambda^2+\lambda)^2}=1, (\lambda \neq 0),$ then (A)

	$\|m\| < \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1$ (B) m=0 (C) $m = \frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\|m\| \geq \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
54 - 5654073	If P is a point on the rectangular hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$, C is its centre and S, S' are the two foci , then the product $(SP.\, S'P) =$ (A) 2 (B) $(cp)^2$ (C) $(cs)^2$ (D) $(ss)^2$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
55 - 5673629	Equation of the locus of all points such that the difference of its distances from $(-3, -7), (-3, 3)$ is 8 is (A) $\frac{(x+3)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{9} = 1$ (B) $\frac{(x+3)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{16} = -1$ (C) $\frac{(x+3)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{19} = 1$ (D) $\frac{(x+3)^2}{7} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{19} = -1$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

	
56 - 6193021	A rectangular hyperbola whose centre is C is cut by any circle of radius r in four points P, Q, R and S. Then, $CP^2 + CQ^2 + CR^2 + CS^2 =$ (A) r^2 (B) $2r^2$ (C) $3r^2$ (D) $4r^2$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
57 - 7142752	If the hyperbola $xy = 8$ and ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ have a comman tangent, then (A) $\|b\| \geq 4$ (B) $0 < \|b\| \leq 4$ (C) $2 \leq \|b\| \leq 4$ (D) $\|b\| \geq 6$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
58 - 7378090	

	Suppose the circle having equation $x^2+y^2=3$ intersects the rectangular hyperbola $xy=1$ at points A, B, C ,and D. The equation $x^2+y^2-3+\lambda(xy-1)=0, \lambda \in R$, represents. (A) a pair of lines through the origin for $\lambda=-3$ (B) an ellipse through A, B, C,and D for $\lambda=-3$ (C) a parabola through A, B, C, and D for $\lambda=-3$ (D) a circle for any $\lambda \in R$ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
59 - 7547716	A normal to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4}-\frac{y^2}{1}=1$ has equal intercepts on the positive x- and y-axis. If this normal touches the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$, then a^2+b^2 is equal to (A) 5 (B) 25 (C) 16 (D) none of these Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
60 - 7548743	

If the sum of the slopes of the normal from a point P to the hyperbola $xy = c^2$ is equal to $\lambda(\lambda \in R^+)$, then the locus of point P is (A) $x^2 = \lambda c^2$ (B) $y^2 = \lambda c^2$ (C) $xy = \lambda c^2$ (D) none of these

ANSWERS

Ques No.	Answer

Ques No.	Answer
1 - 8499	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
2 - 11694	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
3 - 15901	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
4 - 16105	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
5 - 29727	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
6 - 32261	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
7 - 40822	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
8 - 41043	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
9 - 41099	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
10 - 41121	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
11 - 41175	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
12 - 41180	A

	Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
13 - 41184	**D** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
14 - 43876	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
15 - 44186	**C** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
16 - 55251	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
17 - 55324	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
18 - 55352	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
19 - 78949	**C** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
20 - 78964	**C** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
21 - 79240	**D** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
22 - 79254	**C** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
23 - 79273	**C** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
24 - 98765	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
25 - 98877	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
26 - 98880	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
27 - 98890	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
28 - 123798	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
29 - 150099	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
30 - 192878	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
31 - 194584	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
32 - 194607	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
33 - 194631	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
34 - 240154	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
35 - 315659	D

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Ques No.	Answer
36 - 1121109	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
37 - 1322803	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
38 - 1323073	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
39 - 1449248	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
40 - 1613058	**D** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
41 - 2527539	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
42 - 2527627	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
43 - 3384515	**A** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
44 - 3389830	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
45 - 3557863	**B** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
46 - 3645918	**D** Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
47 - 3648975	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
48 - 3968172	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
49 - 3988908	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
50 - 4888574	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
51 - 4933814	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
52 - 5040026	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
53 - 5117595	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
54 - 5654073	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
55 - 5673629	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
56 - 6193021	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
57 - 7142752	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer

58 - 7378090	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
59 - 7547716	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	**Answer**
60 - 7548743	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut