JEE MAIN 2021 AUGUST 26, SHIFT-1

EE24BTECH11019

SECTION-A

- 1) The sum of solutions of the equation $\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} =$ $|\tan 2x|, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \left\{\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right\}$ [Aug 2021]
- 2) The mean and standard deviation of 20 observations were calculated as 10 and 2.5 respectively. It was found that by mistake one data value was taken as 25 instead of 35. If a and b are the mean and standard deviation respectively for correct data, then (a, b) is :

[Aug 2021]

- a) (11, 26)
- b) (10.5, 25)
- c) (11, 25)
- d) (10.5, 26)
- 3) On the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ let P be a point in the second quadrant such that the tangent at **P** to the ellipse is perpendicular to the line x+2y=0. Let S and S' be the foci of the ellipse and e be its eccentricity. If A is the area of the triangle **SPS**' then, the value of $(5 - e^2) \cdot A$ is : [Aug 2021]
 - a) 6
 - b) 12
 - c) 14
 - d) 24
- 4) Let y = y(x) be a solution curve of the differential equation $(y + 1) \tan^2 x \, dx + \tan x \, dy + y \, dx =$ $0, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. If $\lim_{x \to \infty} xy(x) = 1$, then the value of $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is:

[Aug 2021]

- a) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{4} 1$ c) $\frac{\pi}{4} + 1$

- d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- 5) Let A and B be independent events such that P(A) = p, P(B) = 2p. The largest value of p, for which $P(\text{exactly one of } A, B \text{ occurs}) = \frac{5}{9}$,

[Aug 2021]

- 6) Let $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. If the system of linear equations

$$(1 + \cos^2 \theta)x + \sin^2 \theta y + 4\sin 3\theta z = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta x + (1 + \sin^2 \theta)y + 4\sin 3\theta z = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta x + \sin^2 \theta y + (1 + 4\sin 3\theta)z = 0$$

has a non-trivial solution, then the value of θ is:

- a) $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ b) $\frac{7\pi}{18}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{18}$ d) $\frac{5\pi}{18}$

7) Let
$$f(x) = \cos\left(2\tan^{-1}\sin\left(\cot^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\right)\right), 0 < x < 1$$
. Then:

[Aug 2021]

- a) $(1-x)^2 f'(x) 2(f(x))^2 = 0$
- b) $(1+x)^2 f'(x) + 2(f(x))^2 = 0$
- c) $(1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2(f(x))^2 = 0$
- d) $(1+x)^2 f'(x) 2(f(x))^2 = 0$
- 8) The sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{x^4+1} + \dots + \frac{2^{100}}{x^{2^{100}}+1}$$

when x = 2 is :

[Aug 2021]

- a) $1 + \frac{2^{101}}{4^{101}-1}$ b) $1 + \frac{2^{100}}{4^{101}-1}$

- c) $1 \frac{2^{100}}{4^{100} 1}$ d) $1 \frac{2^{101}}{4^{101} 1}$
- 9) If ${}^{20}C_r$ is the co-efficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^{20}$, then the value of $\sum_{r=0}^{20} r^{2} C_r$ is equal to:

[Aug 2021]

- a) 420×2^{19}
- b) 380×2^{19}
- c) 380×2^{18}
- d) 420×2^{18}
- 10) Out of all the patients in a hospital 89% are found to be suffering from heart ailment and 98% are suffering from lungs infection. If K%of them are suffering from both ailments, then K can not belong to the set:

[Aug 2021]

- a) {80, 83, 86, 89}
- b) {84, 86, 88, 90}
- c) {79, 81, 83, 85}
- d) {84, 87, 90, 93}
- 11) The equation $\arg\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ represents a circle with

[Aug 2021]

- a) centre at (0, -1) and radius $\sqrt{2}$
- b) centre at (0,1) and radius $\sqrt{2}$
- c) centre at (0,0) and radius $\sqrt{2}$
- d) centre at (0, 1) and radius 2
- 12) Let $\mathbf{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \hat{j} \hat{k}$. If \mathbf{c} is a vector such that $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 3$, then $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$ is equal to:

[Aug 2021]

- a) -2
- b) -6
- c) 6
- d) 2
- 13) If a line along a chord of the circle $4x^2 +$ $4y^2 + 120x + 675 = 0$, passes through the point (-30,0) and is tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 30x$ then the length of this chord is:

[Aug 2021]

- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) $5\sqrt{3}$
- d) $3\sqrt{5}$
- 14) The value of $\int_{-\frac{1}{z}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^2 2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ is :

[Aug 2021]

- a) log_e 4
- b) $\log_e 16$
- c) $2\log_e 16$ d) $4\log_e (3 + 2\sqrt{2})$
- 15) A plane P contains the line x + 2y + 3z + 1 =0 = x - y - z - 6, and is perpendicular to the plane -2x + y + z + 8 = 0. Then which of the following points lies on P?

[Aug 2021]

- a) (-1, 1, 2)
- b) (0, 1, 1)
- c) (1,0,1)
- d) (2, -1, 1)