2021-August Session-31-08-2021 shift 2

AI24BTECH11016-Jakkula Adishesh Balaji

1 16-30(MATH)

- 1) Let A be the set of all points (α, β) such that the area of triangle formed by the points (5,6) (3,2) and (α,β) is 12 square units. Then the least possible length of a line segment joining the origin to a point in A, is
 - a) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$ b) $\frac{16}{\sqrt{5}}$
- 2) The number of solutions of the equation $32^{\tan^2 x} + 32^{\sec^2 x} = 81$, $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ is:
 - a) 3
 - b) 1
 - c) 0
 - d) 2
- 3) Let f be any continuous function on [0, 2] and twice differentiable on (0, 2). If f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1 and f(2) = 2, then
 - a) f''(x) = 0 for all $x \in (0, 2)$
 - b) f''(x) = 0 for some $x \in (0, 2)$
 - c) f'(x) = 0 for some $x \in [0, 2]$
 - d) f''(x) > 0 for all $x \in (0, 2)$
- 4) If step(x) is the greatest integer $\leq x$, then $\pi^2 \int_0^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} (x [x])^{[x]} dx$ is equal to;
 - a) $2(\pi 1)$
 - b) $4(\pi 1)$
 - c) $4(\pi + 1)$
 - d) $2(\pi + 1)$
- 5) The mean and variance of 7 observations are 8 and 16 respectively. If two observations are 6 and 8, then the variance of the remaining 5 observations is:

 - b) 134
- 6) If the coefficient of a^7b^8 in the expansion of $(a + 2b + 4ab)^{10}$ is $K.2^{16}$, then K is equal to

- 7) Suppose the line $\frac{x-2}{\alpha} = \frac{y-2}{-5} = \frac{z+2}{2}$ lies on the plane $x + 3y 2z + \beta = 0$. Then the value of $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to
- 8) The number of 4-digit numbers which are neither multiple of 7 nor multiple of 3 is
- 9) $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx = \text{when } C \text{ is a constant of integration, then the value of } 18\left(\alpha + \beta + \gamma^2\right)$
- 10) A tangent line L is drawn at the point (2,4) on the parabola $y^2 = 8x$. If the line L is also tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a$, then 'a' is equal to
- 11) If $S = \frac{7}{5} + \frac{9}{5^2} + \frac{13}{5^3} + \frac{19}{5^4} + \dots$ then 160S is equal to
- 12) The number of elements in the set

$$\left\{ A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} : a, b, d \in \{-1, 0, 1\} and (I - A)^3 = I - A^3 \right\}$$

- 13) If the line y = mx bisects the area enclosed by the lines x = 0, y = 0, $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and the curve $y = 1 + 4x x^2$, then 12m is equal to
- 14) Let *B* be the centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 2x + 4y + 1 = 0$. Let the tangents at two points **P** and **Q** on the circle intersect at the point $\mathbf{A}(3,1)$. Then $\frac{Areaof\Delta APQ}{Areaof\Delta BPQ}$ is equal to
- 15) Let f(x) be a cubic polynomial with f(1) = -10, f(-1) = 6, and has a local minima at x = 1, and f'(x) has a local minima at x = -1. Then f(3) is equal to