

1.	Water is dripping out from a conical funnel of semi-vertical angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ at the u	uniform rate of $2~{ m cm}^3/{ m s}$ in the surface area, through a tiny hole at the vertex of the
	bottom. When the slant height of cone is 4 cm, find the rate of decrease of	the slant height of water, is
	(1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\pi}$ cm/s /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	(2) $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ cm/s mathongo /// mathongo // mathongo
	(3) $\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$ cm/s	(4) $\frac{1}{3\pi\sqrt{2}}$ cm/s
2.	The radius of a right circular cylinder increases at the rate of $0.1cm/$ min, a	and the height decreases at the rate of $0.2cm/$ min. The rate of change of the volume
	of the cylinder, in $cm^3/\min$ , when the radius is $2cm$ and the height is $3cm$	a is mathongo ///. mathongo ///. mathongo ///. mathongo ///. n
	$(1)$ $-2\pi$	$(2) - \frac{8\pi}{5}$
	$(3) - \frac{3\pi}{5}$	$(4) \frac{2\pi}{5}$
3.	The distance travelled $s(\text{in meteres})$ by a particle in $t$ second is given by, $s$	$t^3+2t^2+t$ . The speed of the particle after 1sec will be
	(1) 8 cm/s	(2) 6 cm/s
	(3) 2 cm/s mathonge /// mathonge /// mathonge	(4) None of these mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// n
4.	If the ratio of base radius and height of a cone is 1:2 and percentage error	
	(1) λ%	(2) 2λ%
	(3) $3\lambda\%_{190}$ /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	/(4) $4\lambda\%$ nongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// n
	(5) none of these.	
5.	The value of $k$ in order that $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x - kx + b$ decreases for all	real values is given by :
	(1) $k < 1$ mathongo mathongo mathongo mathongo	(2) $k > 1$ mg $m$ mathong $m$ mathon $m$ ma
	$(3) \ k > \sqrt{2}$	$(4)  k < \sqrt{2}$
6.	if what values of $x$ , the function $f(x)=x^4-4x^3+4x^2+40$ is monotonic (1) $0 < x < 1$	decreasing. Then the solution set of $x$ is (2) $1 < x < 2$
	(3) $2 < x < 3$	(4) $4 < x < 5$
7.	In which interval the function $y = x - \cot^{-1} x - \log \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right)$ is incl	reasing: athongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// n
	$(1) \ (-\infty, 0)$	$(2) \ (-\infty,\infty)$
	$(3) (0,\infty)$	(4) $R - \{0\}$
8.	Let $f(x) = \mathrm{e^x} - \mathrm{x}$ and $g(x) = \mathrm{x^2} - \mathrm{x}, \ orall \ \mathrm{x} \ \epsilon \ \mathrm{R}$ . Then the set of all $\mathrm{x} \ \epsilon \ \mathrm{R}$ , where $\mathrm{e^x} - \mathrm{x}$ is the set of all $\mathrm{x} \ \epsilon \ \mathrm{R}$ .	here the function $h(x) = (f \circ g)(x)$ is increasing, is:
	$(1) \left[ -1, -\frac{1}{2} \right] \bigcup \left[ \frac{1}{2}, \infty \right)$	$(2) \ [0,\infty)$
		$(4)_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2},0\right]\cup\left[1,\infty\right)$ mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo
///.		$[a_2, b] \cup [1, \infty)$ mathongs $\mathcal{M}$ mathongs $\mathcal{M}$
9.	If $f(x) = xe^{x(1-x)}$ , then $f(x)$ is:	(A) D
	(1) Increasing on $\left[-\frac{1}{2},1\right]_{\text{mathongo}}$ mathongo /// mathongo	(2) Decreasing on R  mathongo // mathongo // mathongo // n
	(3) Increasing on R	(4) Decreasing on $\left[-\frac{1}{2},1\right]$
10. The value of k in order that $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x - kx + b$ decreases for all real values is given by :		
	$(1)^{n}k < 1^{n}$ mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	$^{\prime\prime}$ (2) $^{\prime\prime}k>1$ ongo $^{\prime\prime\prime}$ mathongo $^{\prime\prime\prime}$ mathongo $^{\prime\prime\prime}$ mathongo $^{\prime\prime\prime}$ n
	$(3) \ k > \sqrt{2}$	$(4)  k < \sqrt{2}$