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JEE Questions 4

EE24BTECH11012

1) Let $g(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t$ is correct?	$s\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t + f(x)\right)dx$, where $f(x) =$	$= \log\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right),$	$x \in \mathbf{R}$. Then which of	the following [July 2021]
a) $g(1) = g(0)$	b) $\sqrt{2}g(1) = g(0)$	c) $g(1) = \sqrt{2}g(1)$	(0) d) $g(1) + g($	0) = 0
	(x - 3y) + 2 = 0 (x - 3y) + 2 = 0			of the point P [July 2021]
3) The absolute val	ue of $k \in \mathbf{R}$, for which the	following system of	linear equations	[July 2021]
3x - y + 4z = 3				(1)
x + 2y - 3z = -2				(2)
	6x	+5y + kz = -3		(3)
has infinitely ma	iny solutions is:			
a) 3	b) -5	c) 5	d) -3	
4) If sum of the first 21 terms of the series $\log_{9\frac{1}{2}} x + \log_{9\frac{1}{3}} x + \log_{9\frac{1}{4}} x + \dots$, where x $\stackrel{\cdot}{\iota}$ 0 is 504, then x is equal to [July 2021]				
a) 243	b) 9	c) 7	d) 81	
5) In a triangle ABC, if $ \mathbf{BC} = 3$, $ \mathbf{CA} = 5$ and $ \mathbf{BA} = 7$, then the projection of the vector \mathbf{BA} on \mathbf{BC} is equal to				
a) $\frac{19}{2}$	b) $\frac{13}{2}$	c) $\frac{11}{2}$	d) $\frac{15}{2}$	
I. Integer-Type Questions				
1) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	then $det(3Adj(2A^{-1}))$)) is equal to :		[July 2021]
2) If (α, β) is a point on $y^2 = 6x$, that is closest to $(3, \frac{3}{2})$ then find $2(\alpha + \beta)$ 3) Let a function $g: [0, 4] \to \mathbf{R}$ be defined as				[July 2021]
	$g(x) = \left(\max \left(t^3 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$	$(-6t^2 + 9t - 3), 0 \le 4 - x, 3 < 0$	$\begin{cases} x \le 3 \\ x \le 4 \end{cases}$	
then the number of points in the interval $(0,4)$ where $g(x)$ is NOT differentiable is : 4) The number of solutions of the equation				[July 2021]
	$\log_{x+1}\left(2x^2+7x+\right.$	$(-5) + \log_{2x+5}(x+1)^2$	$^{2}-4=0$	
, $x \ge 0$, is : 5) Let a curve $y = y(x)$ be given by the solutio of the differential equation				[July 2021]
$\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}e^{-x}\right)dx = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}dy$				

If it intersects y-axis at y = -1 and the intersection point of the curve with the x-axis is $(\alpha, 0)$, then e^{α} is equal to : [July 2021]

- 6) For $p \ge 0$, a vector $\mathbf{v_2} = 2\mathbf{i} + (p+1)\mathbf{j}$ is obtained by rotating the vector $\mathbf{v_1} = \sqrt{3}p\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ by an angle θ about the origin in counter clockwise direction. If $\tan \theta = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{3}-2}{4\sqrt{3}+3}$, then the value of α is equal to : [July 2021]
- 7) Consider a triangle with vertices $\mathbf{A}(-2,3)$, $\mathbf{B}(1,9)$, $\mathbf{C}(3,8)$. If a line \mathbf{L} passing through the circumcentre of the triangle ABC, bisects line BC, and intersects y-axis at point $(0, \frac{\alpha}{2})$ then the value of real number α is : [July 2021]
- 8) For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)\dots(\alpha+20)} = \sum_{k=0}^{20} \frac{A_k}{\alpha+k}$$

- where $\alpha > 0$. Then the value of $100 \left(\frac{A_{14} + A_{15}}{A_{13}}\right)^2$ is : [July 2021] 9) Let $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence such that $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 1$ and $a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + a_n$ for all $n \ge 1$. Then the value of $47 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^{3n}}$ is equal to : [July 2021] 10) If $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha x e^x \beta \log(1+x) + \gamma x^2 e^{-x}}{x \sin^2 x} = 10$, α , β , $\gamma \in \mathbf{R}$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ is : [July 2021]