## Assignment 1 2021-March Session-03-16-2021-shift-1:1-15

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1) Consider three observations a, b and c such that b = a + c. If the standard deviation of a + 2, b + 2, c + 2 is d, then which of the following is true?

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

a) 
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 + 3d^2$$

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$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 + 3d^2$$
  
b)  $b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2) - 9d2$ 

c) 
$$b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2) + 9d^2$$
  
d)  $b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2 + d^2)$ 

d) 
$$b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2 + d^2)$$

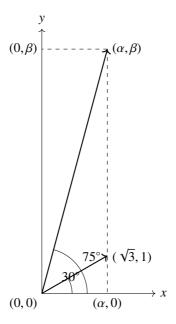
2) Let a vector  $\alpha \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \beta \hat{\mathbf{j}}$  be obtained by rotating the vector  $\sqrt{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}$  by an angle  $45^{\circ}$  about the origin in counterclockwise direction in the first quadrant. Then the area of triangle having vertices  $(\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $(0, \beta)$  and (0, 0) is equal to:

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

b) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

c) 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

d) 
$$2\sqrt{2}$$



3) If for a > 0, the feet of perpendiculars from the points  $\mathbf{A}(a, -2a, 3)$  and  $\mathbf{B}(0, 4, 5)$  on the plane lx + my + nz = 0 are points  $\mathbf{C}(0, -a, -1)$  and  $\mathbf{D}$  respectively, then the length of line segment  $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{D}$  is equal to:

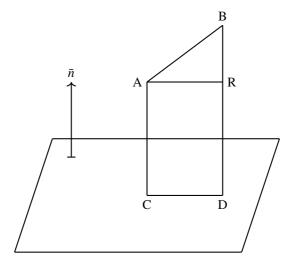
(2021-Mar-16-S1)

a) 
$$\sqrt{41}$$

b) 
$$\sqrt{55}$$

c) 
$$\sqrt{31}$$

d) 
$$\sqrt{66}$$



(2021-Mar-16-S1)

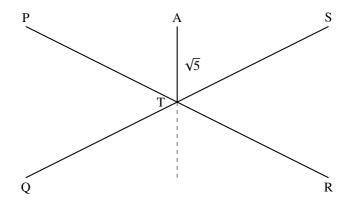
	a) $\left[ -\frac{4}{3}, 2 \right]$	b) [1,∞)	c) (-∞, -1]	d) (-3, 1)
5)	Let the functions $f : \mathbf{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}$ and $g : \mathbf{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}$ be defined as: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \le x$			
	NOT differentiable	is equal to:		(2021-Mar-16-S1)
	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3	d) 0
6)	Let a complex num of $ z $ is equal to	ober $z$ , $ z  \neq 1$ , satisfy	$\log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left[ \frac{( z +11)}{( z -1)^2} \right] \le 2. \ 7$	Then, the largest value
	or  s  is equal to			(2021-Mar-16-S1)
	a) 5	b) 8	c) 6	d) 7
7)	A pack of cards has one card missing. Two cards are drawn randomly and are found to be spades. The probability that the missing card is not a spade is:  (2021-Mar-16-S1)			
	a) $\frac{3}{4}$		50	d) $\frac{22}{425}$
8)	If $n$ is the number is divisible by	of irrational terms in	the expansion of [3	(2021-Mar-16-S1)
	a) 8	b) 26	c) 7	d) 30
9)	9) Let the position vectors of two points $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ be $3\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 4\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ respectively. Let $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{S}$ be two points such that the direction ratios of lines $\mathbf{PR}$ and $\mathbf{QS}$ are $(4, -1, 2)$ and $(-2, 1, -2)$ respectively. Let lines $\mathbf{PR}$ and $\mathbf{QS}$ intersect at $\mathbf{T}$ . If the vector $\mathbf{TA}$ is perpendicular to both $\mathbf{PR}$ and $\mathbf{QS}$ and the length of vector $\mathbf{TA}$ is $\sqrt{5}$ units, then the modulus of a position vector of $\mathbf{A}$ is: (2021-Mar-16-S1)			

 $f(x) = (4a - 3)(x + \log_e 5) + (a - 7)\cot(\frac{x}{2})\sin^2(\frac{x}{2}),$ 

4) The range of  $a \in R$  for which the function

 $x \neq 2n\pi$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  has critical points, is

- a)  $\sqrt{5}$
- b)  $\sqrt{171}$
- c)  $\sqrt{227}$
- d)  $\sqrt{482}$



10) If the three normals drawn to the parabola,  $y^2 = 2x$  pass through the point (a, 0) $a \neq 0$ , then 'a' must be greater than

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

a) 1

- b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- c)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- d) -1

11) let

$$S_K = \sum_{r=1}^k \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{(6^r)}{(2^{r+1} + 3^{2r+1})} \right]$$
. Then  $\lim_{k \to \infty} S_k = \frac{1}{2^{r+1}} \sum_{k \to \infty} S_k = \frac{1}{2^{r+$ 

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

- a)  $tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$  b)  $cot^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
- c)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

d)  $tan^{-1}(3)$ 

12) The number of roots of the equation,  $(81)^{\sin^2 x} + (81)^{\cos^2 x} = 30$  in the interval  $[0, \pi]$ is equal to:

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

a) 3

b) 2

c) 4

d) 8

13) If y = y(x) is the solution of the differential equation,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y\tan x = \sin x, y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$

, then the maximum value of the function y(x) over **R** is equal to :

(2021-Mar-16-S1)

a) 8

b)  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

- c)  $-\frac{15}{4}$
- d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- 14) Which of the following Boolean expression is a tautology?
- (2021-Mar-16-S1)

a)  $(p \land q) \land (p \rightarrow q)$ 

b)  $(p \land q) \lor (p \lor q)$ 

- c)  $(p \land q) \lor (p \rightarrow q)$ d)  $(p \land q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$
- 15) let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \iota & -\iota \\ -\iota & \iota \end{pmatrix}$ . Then, the system of linear equations  $A^8 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 64 \end{pmatrix}$  has (2021-Mar-16-S1)
  - a) No solution

c) A unique solution

b) Exactly two solutions

d) Infinitely many solutions