

# 30-01-2023 shift-2(16-20)

AI24BTECH11012- Pushkar Gudla

- 1) If a plane passes through the points  $(-1, k, 0)$ ,  $(2, k, -1)$ ,  $(1, 1, 2)$  and is parallel to the line  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{2y+1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$ , then the value of  $\frac{k^2+1}{(k-1)(k-2)}$  is
  - a)  $\frac{17}{5}$
  - b)  $\frac{5}{17}$
  - c)  $\frac{6}{13}$
  - d)  $\frac{13}{6}$
- 2) Let  $a, b, c > 1$ ,  $a^3, b^3$ , and  $c^3$  be in A.P., and  $\log_a b, \log_c a$ , and  $\log_b c$  be in G.P. If the sum of the first 20 terms of an A.P., whose first term is  $\frac{a+4b+c}{3}$  and the common difference is  $\frac{a+8b-c}{10}$ , is  $-444$ , then  $abc$  is equal to
  - a) 343
  - b) 216
  - c)  $\frac{343}{8}$
  - d)  $\frac{125}{8}$
- 3) Let  $S$  be the set of all values of  $a_1$  for which the mean deviation about the mean of 100 consecutive positive integers  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{100}$  is 25. Then  $S$  is
  - a)  $\phi$
  - b)  $\{99\}$
  - c)  $\mathbb{N}$
  - d)  $\{9\}$
- 4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} \left( 4 + \left( 2 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \left( 2 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( 3 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \right)$  is equal to
  - a) 12
  - b)  $\frac{19}{3}$
  - c) 0
  - d) 19
- 5) For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , suppose the system of linear equations
 
$$\begin{aligned} x - y + z &= 5 \\ 2x + 2y + \alpha z &= 8 \\ 3x - y + 4z &= \beta \end{aligned}$$
 has infinitely many solutions. Then  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of
  - a)  $2x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$
  - b)  $2x^2 + 18x + 56 = 0$
  - c)  $2x^2 - 18x + 56 = 0$
  - d)  $2x^2 + 14x + 24 = 0$
- 6) The 50th root of a number  $x$  is 12 and the 50th root of another number  $y$  is 18. Then the remainder obtained on dividing  $x + y$  by 25 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9\}$ . Then the number of possible functions  $f : A \rightarrow A$  such that  $f(m \cdot n) = f(m) \cdot f(n)$  for every  $m, n \in A$  with  $m \cdot n \in A$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Let  $P(a_1, b_1)$  and  $Q(a_2, b_2)$  be two distinct points on a circle with center  $C(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Let  $O$  be the origin and  $OC$  be perpendicular to both  $CP$  and  $CQ$ . If the area of the triangle  $OCP$  is  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$ , then  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 9) The 8th common term of the series  
 $S_1 = 3 + 7 + 11 + 15 + 19 + \dots$   
 $S_2 = 1 + 6 + 11 + 16 + 21 + \dots$   
 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Let a line  $L$  pass through the point  $P(2, 3, 1)$  and be parallel to the line  $x + 3y - 2z - 2 = 0 = x - y + 2z$ . If the distance of  $L$  from the point  $(5, 3, 8)$  is  $\alpha$ , then  $3\alpha^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11)  $\int \sqrt{\sec 2x - 1} dx = \alpha \log \left| \cos 2x + \beta + \sqrt{\cos 2x \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{\beta} x \right)} \right| + C$ , then  $\beta - \alpha$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) If the value of the real number  $a > 0$  for which  $x^2 - 5ax + 1 = 0$  and  $x^2 - ax - 5 = 0$  have a common real root is  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2\beta}}$ , then  $\beta$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) The number of seven-digit odd numbers that can be formed using all the seven digits 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) A bag contains six balls of different colors. Two balls are drawn in succession with replacement. The probability that both balls are of the same color is  $p$ . Next, four balls are drawn in succession with replacement, and the probability that exactly three balls are of the same color is  $q$ . If  $p : q = m : n$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are coprime, then  $m + n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15) Let  $A$  be the area of the region  $\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2, y \geq (1 - x)^2, y \leq 2x(1 - x)\}$ . Then  $540A$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.