

- 5) The odd natural number a , such that the area of the region bounded by $y = 1, y = 3, x = 0, x = y^a$ is $\frac{364}{3}$, equal to:

- a) 3
b) 5
- c) 7
d) 9

6) Consider two G.Ps. $2, 2^2, 2^3, \dots$ and $4, 4^2, 4^3, \dots$ of 60 and n terms respectively. If the geometric mean of $60 + n$ terms is $(2)^{\frac{225}{8}}$, then $\sum_{k=1}^n k(n-k)$ is equal to:

- a) 560
b) 1540
- c) 1330
d) 2600

7) If the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\log_e(1-x+x^2) + \log_e(1+x+x^2)}{\sec x - \cos x}, & x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$, then k is equal to:

- a) 1
b) -1
- c) e
d) 0

8) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + a, & x \leq 0 \\ |x - 4|, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ and

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x < 0 \\ (x - 4)^2 + b, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

are continuous on \mathbb{R} , then $(f \circ g)(2) + (f \circ g)(-2)$ is equal to:

- a) -10
b) 10
- c) 8
d) -8

9) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x^2 + 10x - 7, & x \leq 1 \\ -2x + \log_2(b^2 - 4), & x > 1 \end{cases}$ Then the set of all values of b , for which $f(x)$ has maximum value at $x = 1$, is:

- a) $(-6, -2)$
b) $(2, 6)$
- c) $[-6, -2) \cup (2, 6]$
d) $[-\sqrt{6}, -2) \cup (2, \sqrt{6}]$

10) If $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2n}{n^2 + k^2}$ and $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$, $x \in (0, 1)$, then:

- a) $2\sqrt{2}f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$
b) $f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}$
- c) $\sqrt{2}f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$
d) $f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$

11) $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \tan x = \sin x$, $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$, then the maximum value of $y(x)$ is

- a) $\frac{1}{8}$
b) $\frac{3}{4}$
- c) $\frac{1}{4}$
d) $\frac{3}{8}$

12) A point P moves so that the sum of squares of its distances from the points $(1, 2)$ and $(-2, 1)$ is 14. Let $f(x, y) = 0$ be the locus of P , which intersects the x -axis at the points A, B and the y -axis at the points C, D . Then the area of the quadrilateral $ABCD$ is equal to

a) $\frac{9}{2}$
b) $\frac{3\sqrt{17}}{2}$

c) $\frac{3\sqrt{17}}{4}$
d) 9

- 13) Let the tangent drawn to the parabola $y^2 = 24x$ at the point (α, β) is perpendicular to the line $2x + 2y = 5$. Then the normal to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{y^2}{\beta^2} = 1$ at the point $(\alpha + 4, \beta + 4)$ does NOT pass through the point:

a) $(25, 10)$

c) $(30, 8)$

b) (20, 12)

d) $(15, 13)$

- 14) The length of the perpendicular from the point $(1, -2, 5)$ on the line passing through $(1, 2, 4)$ and parallel to the line $x + y - z = 0 = x - 2y + 3z - 5$ is:

a) $\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}}$

c) $\sqrt{\frac{73}{2}}$

b) $\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}}$

d) 1

- 15) Let $\mathbf{a} = \alpha\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \alpha\hat{k}$. If the projection of $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ on the vector $-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ is 30, then α is equal to

a) $\frac{15}{2}$

c) $\frac{13}{2}$

b) $\overline{8}$

d) $\overline{7}$