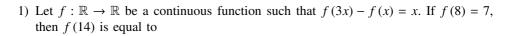
## 2022-July Session-07-26-2022-shift-1-1-15

1

## AI24BTECH11019-KOTHA PRATHEEK REDDY



a) 4

c) 11

b) 10

d) 16

2) Let O be the origin and A be the point  $z_1 = 1 + 2i$ . If B is the point  $z_2$ ,  $Re(z_2) < 0$ , such that OAB is a right angled isosceles triangle with OB as hypotenuse, then which of the following is NOT true?

a) 
$$\arg z_2 = \pi - \tan^{-1} 3$$

c) 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{10}$$

a) arg 
$$z_2 = \pi - \tan^{-1} 3$$
  
b) arg  $(z_1 - 2z_2) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ 

c) 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{10}$$
  
d)  $|2z_1 - z_2| = 5$ 

3) If the system of linear equations.

$$8x + y + 4z = -2$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$\lambda x - 3y = \mu$$

has infinitely many solutions, then the distance of the point  $(\lambda, \mu, -\frac{1}{2})$  from the plane 8x + y + 4z + 2 = 0 is

a)  $3\sqrt{5}$ 

c)  $\frac{26}{9}$  d)  $\frac{10}{3}$ 

b) 4

4) Let A be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix with det A = -1 and det A = A and det A = A. Then the sum of the diagonal elements of A can be:

a) -1

b) 2

c) 1 d)  $-\sqrt{2}$ 

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	3	c)	7
b) :	5	d)	9

- 6) Consider two G.Ps.  $2, 2^2, 2^3, \ldots$  and  $4, 4^2, 4^3, \ldots$  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 c) 1330 b) 1540 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:
- 8) If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + a, & x \le 0 \\ |x 4|, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  and  $g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x < 0 \\ (x 4)^2 + b, & x \ge 0 \\ \text{are continuous and } \mathbb{R}, \text{ then } (f \circ g)(2) + (f \circ g)(-2) \text{ is equal to:} \end{cases}$ 
  - a) -10 c) 8 b) 10 d) -8
- 9) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 x^2 + 10x 7, & x \le 1 \\ -2x + \log_2(b^2 4), & x > 1 \end{cases}$  Then the set of all values of b, for which f(x) has maximum value at x = 1, is:
- 10) If  $a = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{2n}{n^2 + k^2}$  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  $y(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 0$ , then the maximum value of y(x) is
  - a)  $\frac{1}{8}$  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)	$\frac{3\sqrt{17}}{3\sqrt{17}}$

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

- 2
- 13) Let the tangent drawn to the parabola  $y^2 = 24x$  at the point  $(\alpha, \beta)$  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:

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

- 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  $\alpha$  is equal to

a) 
$$\frac{15}{2}$$
 b) 8

c)  $\frac{13}{2}$  d) 7