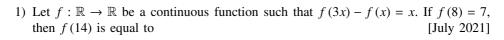
2022-July Session-07-26-2022-shift-1-1-15

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? [July 2021]

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 [July 2021]

a) $3\sqrt{5}$

b) 4

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

4) Let A be a 2×2 matrix with det A = -1 and det A = A and det A = A. Then the sum of the diagonal elements of A can be: [July 2021]

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: [July 2021]

[July 2021]

a) 3	c) 7
b) 5	d) 9
6) Consider two G.Ps the geometric mea 2021]	$2, 2^2, 2^3, \ldots$ and $4, 4^2, 4^3, \ldots$ of 60 and <i>n</i> terms respectively. If of $60 + n$ terms is $(2)^{\frac{225}{8}}$, then $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(n-k)$ is equal to: [July
a) 560	c) 1330
b) 1540	d) 2600
	$\left(\frac{\log_e(1-x+x^2)+\log_e(1+x+x^2)}{2}, x \in \left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$

- 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 $g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x < 0 \\ (x 4)^2 + b, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ are continuous and \mathbb{R} , then $(f \circ g)(2) + (f \circ g)(-2)$ is equal to: [July 2021]
 - 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: [July 2021]
- 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: [July 2021]
 - 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 [July 2021]

a) b)) $\frac{1}{8}$	
a tl	A point P moves so that the sum of squares of its distances from the p and $(-2,1)$ is 14. Let $f(x,y) = 0$ be the locus of P , which intersects the points A , B and the y-axis at the points C , D . Then the area of the quadratic $ABCD$ is equal to	e x-axis at

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 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{\beta^2} = 1$ 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: [July 2021]

a) $\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}}$ b) $\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}}$

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 α is equal to [July 2021]

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

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