

# 3 \_ B \_ Mains

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- 24) The equation  $e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x} - 4 = 0$  has: (2012)
- infinite number of real roots
  - no real roots
  - exactly one real root
  - exactly four roots
- 25) The real number  $k$  for which the equation,  $2x^3 + 3x + 4 = 0$  has two distinct real roots in  $[0, 1]$  (JEEM2013)
- lies between 1 and 2
  - lies between 2 and 3
  - lies between  $-1$  and  $0$
  - does not exist.
- 26) The number of values of  $k$ , for which the system of equations: (JEEM2013)
- $$(k+1)x + 8y = 4k$$
- $$kx + (k+3)y = 3k - 1$$
- has no solution, is
- infinite
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
- 27) If the equations  $x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$  and  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ , have a common root, then  $a : b : c$  is (JEEM2013)
- $1 : 2 : 3$
  - $3 : 2 : 1$
  - $1 : 3 : 2$
  - $3 : 1 : 2$
- 28) If  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  and the equation  $-3(x - [x])^2 + 2(x - [x]) + a^2 = 0$  (where  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer  $\leq x$ ) has no integral solution, then all possible values of  $a$  lie in the interval: (JEEM2014)
- $(-2, -1)$
  - $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
  - $(-1, 0) \cup 0, 1$
  - $(1, 2)$
- 29) Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of equation  $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ ,  $p \neq 0$ . If  $p, q, r$  are in A.P.
- and  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4$ , then the value of  $|\alpha - \beta|$  is (JEEM2014)
- $\frac{\sqrt{34}}{9}$
  - $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{9}$
  - $\frac{\sqrt{61}}{9}$
  - $\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{9}$
- 30) Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$ . If  $a_n = \alpha^n - \beta^n$ , for  $n \geq 1$ , then the value of  $\frac{a_{10} - 2a_8}{2a_9}$  is equal to: (JEEM2015)
- 3
  - $-3$
  - 6
  - $-6$
- 31) The sum of all real values of  $x$  satisfying the equation  $(x^2 - 5x + 5)^{x^2 + 4x + 60} = 1$  is : (JEEM2016)
- 6
  - 5
  - 3
  - $-4$
- 32) If  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$  are the distinct roots, of the equation  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ , then  $\alpha^{101} + \beta^{107}$  is equal to : (JEEM2018)
- 0
  - 1
  - 2
  - $-1$
- 33) Let  $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $2 - \sqrt{3}$  is a root of the quadratic equation,  $x^2 + px + q = 0$ , then: (JEEM2019 - 9April(M))
- $p^2 - 4q + 12 = 0$
  - $q^2 - 4p - 16 = 0$
  - $q^2 + 4p + 14 = 0$
  - $p^2 - 4q - 12 = 0$