

# 9-04-2024 Shift1 Q16-30

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## A. Multiple Choice

- 1) Let  $\int \frac{2-\tan x}{3+\tan x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x + \log_e |\beta \sin x + \gamma \cos x|) + C$ , where  $C$  is the constant of integration. Then  $\alpha + \frac{\gamma}{\beta}$  is equal to :
  - a) 1
  - b) 7
  - c) 4
  - d) 3
- 2) A ray of light coming from the point  $\mathbf{P}(1, 2)$  gets reflected from  $\mathbf{Q}$  on the  $x$ -axis and then passes through the point  $\mathbf{R}(4, 3)$ . If the point  $\mathbf{S}(h, k)$  is such that  $PQRS$  is a parallelogram, then  $hk^2$  is equal to :
  - a) 80
  - b) 70
  - c) 60
  - d) 90
- 3)  $\overrightarrow{OA} = 2\vec{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OB} = 6\vec{a} + 5\vec{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{OC} = 3\vec{b}$ , where  $O$  is the origin. If the area of the parallelogram with adjacent sides  $\overrightarrow{OA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{OC}$  is  $15 \text{ sq. units}$ , then the area ( $\text{insq. units}$ ) of the quadrilateral  $OABC$  is equal to :
  - a) 38
  - b) 32
  - c) 40
  - d) 35
- 4) Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 9$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x}{x-9}$  and  $a = (f \circ g)(10)$ ,  $b = (g \circ f)(3)$ . If  $e$  and  $l$  denote the eccentricity and the length of the latus rectum of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = 1$ , then  $8e^2 + l^2$  is equal to :
  - a) 16
  - b) 12
  - c) 8
  - d) 6
- 5) The parabola  $y^2 = 4x$  divides the area of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 5$  in two parts. The area of the smaller part is equal to :
  - a)  $\frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{5} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$
  - b)  $\frac{2}{3} + \sqrt{5} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$
  - c)  $\frac{1}{3} + 5 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$
  - d)  $\frac{2}{3} + 5 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$

### B. Numericals

- 1) Let  $A$  be a non-singular matrix of order 3. If  $\det(3adj(2adj((\det A)A))) = 3^{-13} \cdot 2^{-10}$  and  $\det(3adj(2A)) = 2^m \cdot 3^n$ , then  $|3m + 2n|$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The sum of the square of the modulus of the elements in the set  $\{z = a + ib : a, b \in \mathbf{Z}, z \in \mathbf{C}, |z - 1| \leq 1, |z - 5| \leq |z - 5i|\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Let the centre of a circle, passing through the points  $(0, 0), (1, 0)$  and touching the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ , be  $(h, k)$ . Then for all possible values of the coordinates of the centre  $(h, k)$ ,  $4(h^2 + k^2)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Let  $f : (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be a function given by
 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{8}{7}\right)^{\frac{\tan 8x}{\tan 7x}} & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ a - 8 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ (1 + |\cot x|)^{\frac{b}{a}|\tan x|} & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 where  $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ . If  $f$  is continuous at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then  $a^2 + b^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The remainder when  $428^{2024}$  is divided by 21 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}} - \frac{2n}{(n^2+1)\sqrt{n^4+1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+16}} - \frac{8n}{(n^2+4)\sqrt{n^4+16}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n^4}} - \frac{2n \cdot n^2}{(n^2+n^2)\sqrt{n^4+n^4}} \right)$  be  $\frac{\pi}{k}$ , using only the principal values of the inverse trigonometric functions. Then  $k^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) If a function  $f$  satisfies  $f(m+n) = f(m) + f(n)$  for all  $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$  and  $f(1) = 1$ , then the largest natural number  $\lambda$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^{2022} f(\lambda + k) \leq (2022)^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Let the set of all positive values of  $\lambda$ , for which the point of local minimum of the function  $(1 + x(\lambda^2 - x^2))$  satisfies  $\frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2+5x+6} < 0$ , be  $(\alpha, \beta)$ . Then  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Let  $A = \{2, 3, 6, 7\}$  and  $B = \{4, 5, 6, 8\}$ . Let  $R$  be a relation defined on  $A \times B$  by  $(a_1, b_1) R (a_2, b_2)$  if and only if  $a_1 + a_2 = b_1 + b_2$ . Then the number of elements in  $R$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Let  $a, b$  and  $c$  denote the outcome of three independent rolls of a fair tetrahedral die, whose four faces are marked 1, 2, 3, 4. If the probability that  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  has all real roots is  $\frac{m}{n}$ ,  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ , then  $m + n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.