

Section – A

1. (D)

$y+k$ is a factor $\Rightarrow -k$ is a root of $y^2 + 2y - 15$ and $y^3 + a$.

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-5)(k+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 5 \text{ or } -3.$$

Since, k is positive $\Rightarrow k = 5$.

$$\text{Now, } \Rightarrow -k^3 + a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -125 + a = 0.$$

$$a = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow a + k = 130$$

2. (B)

-5 is a root of $2x^2 + px - 15$.

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times (-5)^2 + p \times (-5) - 15 = 0$$

$$-5p + 35 = 0 \Rightarrow p = 7.$$

\Rightarrow Roots of $7x^2 + 7x + k$ are equal.

$$\Rightarrow D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 49 - 28k = 0$$

$$k = \frac{49}{28} = \frac{7}{4}$$

3. (A)

Dividing $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 15$ by $x - 3$ leaves remainder 3.

Hence, -3 must be added.

4. (A)

$$2x + 3y = 7 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$(a-b)x + (a+b)y = 3a + b - 2 \quad \dots(2)$$

For infinite solutions:

$$\frac{2}{a-b} = \frac{3}{a+b} = \frac{7}{3a+b-2}$$

$$2a + 2b = 3a - 3b$$

$$a = 5b \quad \dots(1)$$

$$6a + 2b - 4 = 7a - 7b$$

$$a - 9b = -4 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5, b = 1$$

5. (A)

$$V_A, V_B$$

$$\text{A.T.Q. } \frac{150}{V_A + V_B} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V_A + V_B = 150 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{150}{V_A - V_B} = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow V_A - V_B = 10 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_A = 80, V_B = 70$$

6. (D)

Let fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$.

$$\text{A.T.Q. } x + y = 2x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y - x = 4 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{x+3}{y+3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 9 = 2y + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 3x = 3 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$x = 5, y = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{9}$$

7. (D)

Let work done by a man in one day be m , and the work done by one women in one day be w .

$$\Rightarrow 8w + 12m = \frac{1}{10} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and } 6w + 8m = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\text{Solving, we get } w = \frac{1}{140}$$

\Rightarrow it takes 1 women 140 days to finish the work.

8. (B)

$$x^2 + 4x + 3 \Rightarrow (x+3)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Roots are } -3, -1 = \alpha, \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \text{ and } 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{-1}{-3}\right) \text{ and } 1 + \left(\frac{-3}{-1}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \text{ and } 4.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Polynomial} = k \times \left(x^2 - \left(\frac{4}{3} + 4 \right) x + \frac{4}{3} \times 4 \right)$$

$$k = 3 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 16x + 16$$

9. (C)
Product of all three roots

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \times \beta \times \gamma = \frac{-(-4\sqrt{2})}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \times \beta \times \gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \times \gamma = \frac{2}{3}$$
10. (A)
Price of T.V. = x
Price of Fridge = y
A.T.Q

$$0.05x + 0.1y = 2000 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$0.1x - 0.05y = 1500 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.25x = 5000 \Rightarrow x = 20,000$$
11. (A)
Let 2 roots be $\alpha, -\alpha$.
Sum of roots = $\alpha + (-\alpha) + \gamma = -(-5)$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 5$$
12. (C)

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 + x^2 - x^2$$

$$= x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - x^2$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2$$

$$= (x^2 + 1 - x)(x^2 + 1 + x)$$
13. (D)

$$3 \cdot \left(x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + 4 \right)$$
Complete the square.

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot \left(\left(x + \frac{5}{6} \right)^2 + 4 - \frac{25}{36} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot \left(x + \frac{5}{6} \right)^2 + 3 \times \left(4 - \frac{25}{36} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot \left(x + \frac{5}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{119}{12}$$
14. (C)
Sum of roots

$$a - b + a + a + b = 3$$

$$3a = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$$
Product of roots

$$(1 - b) \times 1 \times (1 + b) = -1$$

$$1 - b^2 = -1 \quad b^2 = 2$$

15. (C)
 Number of ₹ 50 notes = x
 Number of ₹ 100 notes = y
 $\Rightarrow 50x + 100y = 15500 \quad \dots(1)$
 $x + y = 200$
 $y = 110, x = 90$

16. (A)
 $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta = 24$
 $\left(\frac{-5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{k}{2}\right) = 24$
 $k = \frac{-71}{2}$

17. (C)
 $\sqrt{a}x - \sqrt{b}y = b - a$
 $\sqrt{b}x - \sqrt{a}y = 0$
 $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})x - (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})y = b - a$
 $\Rightarrow x - y = \frac{b - a}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}$

18. (C)
 Let number of boys = x
 Number of girls = y
 $x + y = 150$
 $25x + 50y = 4900$
 $x = 104, y = 46$

19. (C)
 Let unit's digit = x
 Ten's digit = y
 \Rightarrow Number is $10y + x$
 A.T.Q.
 $10y + x = 4 \times (x + y) + 3$
 $\Rightarrow 6y - 3x = 3$
 $2y - x = 1 \quad \dots(1)$
 and $10y + x + 18 = 10x + y$
 $\Rightarrow x - y = 2 \quad \dots(2)$
 $y = 3, x = 5$

20. (B)
 $D \geq 0$
 $4 - 4 \times 3 \times k \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow k \leq \frac{1}{3}$

Section – B

21. (B)

Case-I:

₹ 2 → 3 bananas.

1 banana at ₹ $\frac{2}{3}$ for lot A.

1 banana at ₹ 1 for lot B.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}A + B = 400$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A + 3B = 1200 \quad \dots(1)$$

Case-II:

1 banana at ₹ 1 for lot A.

1 banana at ₹ $\frac{4}{5}$ for lot B.

$$\Rightarrow A + \frac{4}{5}B = 460$$

$$5A + 4B = 2300 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$(1) + (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7A + 7B = 3500$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = 500$$

22. (D)

Length = ℓ ; Breadth = b

$$A = \ell \cdot b$$

A.T.Q:

$$(\ell - 5) \times (b + 3) = \ell b - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\ell b} + 3\ell - 5b - 15 = \cancel{\ell b} - 9$$

$$3\ell - 5b = 6 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and } (\ell + 3)(b + 2) = \ell b + 67$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\ell b} + 2\ell + 3b + 6 = \cancel{\ell b} + 67$$

$$2\ell + 3b = 61 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$(1) \times 2$$

$$6\ell - 10b = 12$$

$$(2) \times 3$$

$$6\ell + 9b = 183$$

$$19b = 171$$

$$b = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell = 17$$

23. (D)

$$P(x) = Q(x) \times g(x) + R(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 4 = (x - 3) \times g(x) + (-3x + 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 9}{x - 3}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

24. (B)

If $2 + \sqrt{3}$ is a root,

$2 - \sqrt{3}$ is also a root.

$\Rightarrow (x - (2 + \sqrt{3})) \cdot (x - (2 - \sqrt{3}))$ is a factor.

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1$ is a factor.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 35 \\ x^2 - 4x + 1 \overline{) x^4 - 6x^3 - 26x^2 + 138x - 35} \\ \underline{x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2} \\ -2x^3 - 27x^2 + 138x \\ \underline{-2x^3 + 8x^2 - 2x} \\ -35x^2 + 140x - 35 \\ \underline{-35x^2 + 140x - 35} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 4x + 1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 35)$

Roots are $\Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3}, 2 - \sqrt{3}, -5, 7$.

Positive rational root = 7

25. (C)

Let first person's capital = x

second person's capital = y

A.T.Q.

$$x + 100 = 2 \times (y - 100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - x = 300 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{and } y + 10 = 6 \times (x - 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - y = 70 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$x = 40, y = 170$$

Section – C

26. (C)

The relationship is : $3x : 3$

27. (D)

28. (D)

29. (D)

30. (D)