

# **GUJCET**

(D) 8

Time: 1.00 Hours]

Pilet (050(G))

[Total Marks: 40]

1. 
$$\Re f: R - \left\{\frac{3}{5}\right\} \to R - \left\{\frac{3}{5}\right\}$$
;  $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{5x-3}$ ,  $\operatorname{id} u$ ,  $\operatorname{id}$ 

(A)  $f^1(x) = 2f(x)$ 
(B)  $f^1(x) = f(x)$ 
(C)  $f^1(x) = -f(x)$ 
(D)  $f^1(x)$   $\operatorname{id} \operatorname{id} \operatorname$ 

(B) 6 (C) 14

10.  $\Re A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  હોય તો  $A^2 - 6A =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) 16

(A)  $27 l_3$ 

p તથા q નો સંબંધ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

(A) 5p = 2q

(B) 2p = 5q (C) p = 2q (D) q = 3p

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21.	બે વક્કો $a_i x^2 + b_i y^2 = 1$ ; $i = 1, 2$ છે. જયાં $a_1 \neq a_2$ , $b_1 \neq b_2$ , $a_1$ , $a_2$ , $b_1$ , $b_2 \neq 0$ લંબચછેલ બની શકે જો		
	(A) $a_1 a_2 = b_1 b_2$	(B) $a_1^{-1} - a_2^{-1} = b_1^{-1} - b_2^{-1}$ (D) $a_1b_2 = a_2b_1$	
	(C) $a_1^{-1} + a_2^{-1} = b_1^{-1} + b_2^{-1}$	: 30 (m) 1 +2 .02 d) (f) (m) 202-2	
22.	જો $x$ અને $y$ એ બે ચોરસની ક્રમશઃ બાજુઓનાં માપ હોય તથા $y=x+x^2$ હોય તો બીજા ચ ક્ષેત્રફળનો પ્રથમ ચોરસના ક્ષેત્રફળને સાપેક્ષ વૃદ્ધિ દર છે.		
	(A) $x^2 + 3x - 1$ (B) $2x^2 - 3x$	$+ 1$ (C) $2x^2 + 3x + 1$ (D) $1 + 2x$	
23.	$\sqrt[3]{-0.99}$ નું આસન્ન મૂલ્ય છે.		
	(A) -0.9967 (B) -0.9976	(C) $-1.0033$ (D) $-1$	
24.	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{10}-x^2}}; \ x > 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	- c.	
	(A) $\frac{1}{4} \log \left  \sqrt{x^{10} - x^2} + x^2 \right $	(B) $\frac{1}{2} \log  x^{10} - x^2 $	
	$(C) -\frac{1}{4} \sec^{-1}\left(x^4\right)$	(D) $\frac{1}{4} \sec^{-1}(x^4)$	
25.	$\int e^{\sin x}(x \cos x - \sec x \tan x) dx =$	+ C; $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .	
	(A) $e^{\sin x}(x - \sec x)$	(B) $e^{\sin x}(\sec x - x)$	
	(C) e <sup>sinx</sup> xcosx	(D) $e^{\sin x}(x + \sec x)$	
26.	$\int \sin(11x) \cdot \sin^9 x  dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$		
	$(A) \frac{\sin(10x) \cdot \sin^{10} x}{10}$	$(B) \frac{\sin^{11} x}{11}$	
-	(C) $\frac{\sin(9x) \cdot \sin^9 x}{9}$	(D) $\frac{\cos(10x)\cdot\cos^{10}x}{10}$	
27.	$\int_{-\log 3}^{\log 3} \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right) dx = \underline{\qquad}$	- ·	
	(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}\log 3$ (B) $\pi\log 3$	(C) 0 (D) $\pi \log 9$	
28.	$\int_{0}^{100\pi}  \cos x  dx = _{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_$		
	(A) 200 (B) 100	(C) 50 (D) 0	
29.	$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} (x - [\sin x]) dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$		
	ું (જ્યાં, [x] = x થી મોટા ન હોય તેવા પૂર્ણાંકોમાં સૌથી મોટો પૂર્ણાંક).		
	(A) $\frac{\pi^2}{8} - 2$ (B) $\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1$	(C) $\frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1$ (D) $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$	
30.	ઉપવલય $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ; $a > b$ માટે	બે નાભિલંબો વચ્ચેના પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ <sup>છે</sup>	

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ž	(e-ઉપવલયની ઉત્કેન્દ્રતા દર્શાવે છે.)	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH
4 かんき	( ) ) ) ( )	(B) 8b(be + asin <sup>-1</sup> e)
6	(A) $2b(be + asin^{-1}e)$ (C) $b(be + asin^{-1}e)$	(D) 4b(be + asin-le)
31.	વક ƒ(x) = sinπx નું X-અક્ષ સાથે આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું	ક્ષેત્રકળ છે જ્યાં જ દ [–] 2]
	8	6
	(A) 8 $\pi$ (B) $\frac{8}{\pi}$	(C) $\frac{6}{\pi}$ (D) $6\pi$
	$(12)^3$	a an ANI ar a mar as an
<b>32.</b>	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\left \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right  + 3\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x}$ ; $x > 0$	ની કક્ષા અને પરિમાણ ક્રમશઃ છે.
	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}\right)^3 + 3\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \sqrt{x}; x > 0$ (A) 2 અને 6	
	(0) 0) -	(D) 3 MM 2
22	(C) 2 અને 3	(D) 2 અને પરિમા <b>ણ અવ્યાખ્યાયિત</b>
33.	અચળ લંબાઈના અવાભિલંબ ધરાવતાં તથા ઊગમબિંદુ	માંથી પસાર થતાં વક્રનું સમીકરજ્ઞ છે.
•	(A) $x^2 + y^2 = k^2$ ; $k \in \mathbb{R}$	(B) $y^2 = kx$ ; $k \in R$ (D) $x^2 - y^2 = k^2$ ; $k \in R$
	(C) $x^2 = ky^2$ ; $k \in R$	(D) $x^2 - y^2 = k^2$ ; $k \in \mathbb{R}$
34.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+y+2}$ નો સંકલ્યકારક	Mana (IE)
	dx  x+y+2  if discusses	અવવવ (I.F.) છ.
	(A) e <sup>y-2</sup> (b) e <sup>y</sup>	(c) $e^{-y}$ (d) $\log  x + y + 2 $
35.	જો $\overline{a} + \overline{b} + \overline{c} = \overline{0}$ તથા $ \overline{a}  = 3$ , $ \overline{b}  = 5$	$ \overline{c}  = 7 \text{ au } (\overline{a} \wedge \overline{b}) = \alpha, \text{ elu, al}$
	$\alpha = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	
	$(A) \frac{2\pi}{3} \qquad (B) \frac{\pi}{6}$	$(C) \frac{\pi}{}$ $(D) \frac{5\pi}{}$
	<b>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</b>	
36.	A(1, -2, 4), B(5, -1, 7), c(3, 6, -2), D(4, -1)	5, -1) આપેલ છે તો AB on CD પરનો
	પ્રક્ષેપ	
	(A) $(2\sqrt{3}, -2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3})$	(B) $\frac{3}{13}$ (4, 1, 3)
•	(C) (1, -1, 1)	13
27	બિંદુ $A$ નો સ્થાન સદિશ (4, 2, $-3$ ) છે, તો બિંદુ $A$	
37.		A g A1-a-mada pi nat long A g 1-
	અક્ષથી અંતર $p_2$ હોય તો $p_1 + p_2 =$ (A) 8 (B) 3 (	-: (C) 3
20	(A) 8 (B) 3 ( સમતલ ax + by + cz = 1 અક્ષોને અનુક્રમે A, B	
38.		जन ८ मा छह छ तथा AABC नु मृथ्यक्रन्द्र
	$G\left(\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$ છે. તો $a + b + 3c = $	<u> </u>
,		
	(A) $\frac{4}{3}$ (B) 4	(D) $\frac{5}{6}$
39.	રેખા $x = 4z + 3$ , $y = 2 - 3z$ ના દિક્ખૂશાઓ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	cosy =	, and the court of
	$\frac{2}{2}$ (B) $\frac{8}{2}$	C) 1
	(A) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{26}}$ (B) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{26}}$	C) 1 (D) 2
		π π π
40.	સમતલનો અભિલંબ X-અક્ષ, Y-અક્ષ અને Z-અક્ષની ઘ	7 7 2
	ખૂણા બનાવે છે. તથા ઊગમિલિંદુમાંથી સમતલ પર દો	રેલા લંબની લંબાઈ $\sqrt{2}$ હોય તો, સમતલનું
	ગ્રામી કરણ થાય.	ang mang big ing Kabupatèn B
	$(A) x + y + z = \sqrt{2}$	B) $x + y + z = 1$
	(C) $x + y = 2$	B) $x + y + z = 1$ D) $x = \sqrt{2}$

Common Entrance lest a Matteriation

## GUJCET - ANSWERS : अधित

### MAY-2017 : QUESTION PAPER-1

Solution: 
$$f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{5x-3} \text{ Add}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

$$\text{Add} a+d=0$$

$$f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

#### 2. Ans. (A)

**Solution**: 
$$g(f^{-1}(x)) = g\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)$$
  
=  $6\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right) + 5$   
=  $2x + 1$   $= 21$ 

#### 3. Ans. (A)

Solution : અહીં (1, 2) ∈ S તથા (2, 3) ∈ S છે. પણ (1, 3) ∈ S : S પરંપરિત નથી.

4. Ans. (C)

#### Solution:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \cot^{-1}(\cot x) + \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}(\tan x)$$
  
=  $\pi - 2x$ 

Solution: 
$$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1}5 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  

$$\therefore \cos 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos \pi = -1$$

#### 6. Ans. (B)

Solution:  $A + B + C = \pi$ 

$$A + B = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**Solution**: 
$$10 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 7 & k \\ 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$k = 5 \text{ or } -35$$

8. Ans. (B)

Solution :  $C_1 \rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3$  અને સરખું લેતાં

$$k + p + q + r = 2k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & p & q \\ 1 & k+p & q \\ 1 & p & k+q \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$= R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$$

$$= R_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & p & q \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2k^3$$

$$\therefore D = 2 k^3$$

#### 9. Ans. (C)

Solution: 
$$D = 1(1 + \cos^2\theta) + \cos^2\theta \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta - 1(\cos^2\theta - 1)$$
  
 $D = 1 + \cos^2\theta + 2\cos^2\theta - \cos^2\theta + 1$   
 $= 2(1 + \cos^2\theta)$   
 $\therefore p = 4, q = 2$   
 $\therefore 2p + 3q = 14$ 

#### 10. Ans. (A)

**Solution**: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 - 6A = 27 l_3$$

11. Ans. (C)

**Solution**: 
$$[20\ 20 + 2x\ 21 + 4x]\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow 24x + 40 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{3}$ 

12. Ans. (B)

Solution: 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( 2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right)$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( 2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( 2 \cos 2x \right) \implies -4\sin 2x$$
13. Ans. (D)

Solution: 
$$f'(c) = 2(c-5) = \frac{f(6) - f(4)}{6-4}$$
  
= 0 (using LMVT) :  $c = 5$ 

$$\therefore (45 \text{ ing } \text{Liviv} 1) \dots (5, 0)$$

#### Ans. (A)

**Solution**: 
$$f(1^-) = f(1^+) = f(1)$$
  
 $\lim_{x \to 0} e^{(\log_2 2x - 1)\log_x}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 1} e^{(\log_2 2\pi)^2}$$

$$e^3 = (k-1)^3$$

$$\lim_{\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{e} + 1} e^{(\log_2 2x - 1)\frac{\log_2 8}{\log_2 x}}$$

#### 15. Ans. (C)

**Solution**: 
$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{2 + 2 \tan x}} \quad \tan x = t$$

$$\sec^2 x dx = dt$$
  $\therefore \sqrt{2 + 2 \tan x} + C$ 

#### 16. Ans. (A)

**Solution**: 
$$\int \frac{\sin(5x-3x)}{\sin 5x \sin 3x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin 5x \cos 3x - \cos 5x \sin 3x}{\sin 5x \sin 3x}$$

$$\int (\cot 3x - \cot 5x) dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \log|\sin 3x| - \frac{1}{3} \log|\sin 5x| + C$$

$$\Sigma P(x_1) = 1$$

#### 17. Ans. (C)

**Solution :** 
$$4C^3 + 4C - 13C^2 + 7C - 1 = 1$$

$$∴ C = \frac{1}{4}$$
 હોય.

#### 18. Ans. (A)

Solution: 
$$2P(2) = 3P(3)$$

$$2 \times {}^{6}C_{2}p^{2}q^{4} = 3 \times {}^{6}C_{3}p^{3}q^{3}$$

On solving 
$$p = \frac{1}{3}$$
 (as  $p + q = 1$ )

#### 19. Ans. (C)

**Solution** : 
$$v = 5^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore E(x)^2 = 25 + 10^2 = 125$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{x^2+225-30x}{25}\right)$$

**Solution**: 
$$25p + 20q = 30q$$

$$5p = 2q$$

**Solution**: 
$$\Re a_1 x^2 + b_1 y^2 = 1 \implies a_2 x^2 + b_1 y^2 = 1$$

$$b_2y^2=1$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{b_1} - \frac{1}{b_2}$$

**Solution**: 
$$\frac{dA_2}{dA_1} = \frac{2y\frac{dy}{dt}}{2x\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{x} \times (1 + 2x) \qquad 2x^2 + 3x + 1$$

Solution: 
$$\int \frac{4x^3 dx}{4x^3 \times x \sqrt{x^8 - 1}}$$

$$\int \frac{4x^3 dx}{4x^4 \sqrt{x^8 - 1}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x^4 = t \\ 4x^3 dx = dt \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{4t\sqrt{t^2-1}} = \frac{1}{4} \sec^{-1}(x^4) + C$$

#### **Solution:**

$$\int xe^{\sin x} \cos x - \int e^{\sin x} dx -$$

$$[(\sec x \cdot e^{\sin x}) - \int e^{\sin x} dx]$$

$$e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C$$

**Solution**: 
$$\int \sin(10x + x)\sin^9 x \ dx$$

$$\int \sin 10x \cos x \sin^9 x dx +$$

$$\int \cos 10x \sin^{10}x dx$$

$$\sin^{10}x \sin^{10}x = \frac{10}{1000} \int \sin^{10}x \cos 10x$$

$$\frac{\sin^{10} x}{10} \sin 10x - \frac{10}{10} \int \sin^{10} \cos 10x$$

$$dx + \int \cos(10x) \sin^{10}x dx \frac{\sin^{10}x}{10}$$

$$\frac{dx + \int \cos(10x) \sin^{10}x \ dx - \sin(10x) + c}{\sin(10x) + c}$$

#### Solution:

$$I = \int_{-\log 3}^{\log 3} \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right) dx = \int_{-\log 3}^{\log 3} \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{1 - e^x}{1 + e^x} \right) dx$$

$$2l = \pi \int_{-\log 3}^{\log 3} dx$$

$$l = \pi \log 3$$

28. Ans. (A)

**Solution**:  $200 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx = 200$ 

29. Ans. (D)

**Solution**:  $\int_{0}^{\pi/2} x dx \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 

30. Ans. (A)

. Solution:  $2b(be + a sin^{-1} e)$ 

31. Ans. (C)

**Solution**:  $3\int_{0}^{1} \sin(\pi x) dx$ 

32. Ans. (C)

**Solution :** order  $\Rightarrow$  2 degree  $\Rightarrow$  3

33. Ans. (B)

**Solution**:  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = k_1$  $\Rightarrow \int y dy = \int k_1 dx$   $\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = k_1 x + c$ at x = 0, y = 0  $\therefore y^2 = 2k_1 x$   $y^2 = kx$ ,  $k \in R$ 

34. Ans. (C)

Solution:  $\frac{dx}{dy} = x + y + 2$   $\frac{dx}{dy} - x = y + 2$   $Lf = e^{\int -dy} = e^{-y}$ 

35. Ans. (C)

Solution:  $|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|^2 = |\mathbf{c}|^2$   $|\bar{\mathbf{a}}| + |\bar{\mathbf{b}}| + 2\bar{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{b}} = |\mathbf{c}|^2$   $\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$   $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

36. Ans. (D)

**Solution**:  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4, 1, 3), \overrightarrow{CD} = (1, -1, 1)$ 

Now projection of

 $\overline{AB}$  on  $\overline{CD} = \left(\frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{CD}}{|CD|}\right) \cdot \widehat{CD}$   $= \left(\frac{4-1+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot \frac{(1,-1,1)}{\sqrt{3}}$  = (2, -2, 2)

37. Ans. (A)

**Solution**:  $p_1 = |z|$  $p_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$ 

 $p_1 + p_2 = 5 + 3 = 8$  **38.** Ans. (C)

Solution:

 $A\left(\frac{1}{a},0,0\right) B\left(0,\frac{1}{b},0\right) C\left(0,0,\frac{1}{c}\right)$ મધ્યકેન્દ્ર  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3a},\frac{1}{3b},\frac{1}{3c}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{-1}{3},1\right)$   $\therefore a = 2, b = -1, c = 1/3$   $\therefore a + b + 3c = 2$ ફક્ત (C) સાચું છે.

39. Ans. (A)

Solution:  $\frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z}{1}$  $\cos\alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}} \cos\beta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{26}} \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$  $\therefore \cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{26}}$ 

40. Ans. (C)

Solution : P = ઊગમબિંદુથી સમતલનું લંબ અંતર

 $\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}, \cos\frac{\pi}{4}, \cos\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$   $\therefore \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$  x + y = 2