

# 02-24-2021-shift-2-1-15

AI24BTECH11011 - Himani Gourishetty

- 1) Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . If the mirror image of the point  $\mathbf{P}(a, 6, 9)$  with respect to the line  $\frac{(x-3)}{7} = \frac{(y-2)}{5} = \frac{(z-1)}{-9}$  is  $(20, b, -a, -9)$ , then  $|a + b|$  is equal to: (February 2021)
  - a) 86
  - b) 88
  - c) 84
  - d) 90
- 2) Let  $f$  be a twice differentiable function defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f'(0) = 2$  and  $f'(x) \neq 0$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $|f(x)f'(x)f''(x)f'''(x)| = 0$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then the value of  $f(1)$  lies in the interval: (February 2021)
  - a)  $(9, 12)$
  - b)  $(6, 9)$
  - c)  $(3, 6)$
  - d)  $(0, 3)$
- 3) A possible value of  $\tan\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{63}}{8}\right)$  is : (February 2021)
  - a)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
  - b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$
  - c)  $\sqrt{7} - 1$
  - d)  $2\sqrt{2} - 1$
- 4) The probability that two randomly selected subsets of the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  have exactly two elements in their intersection, is: (February 2021)
  - a)  $\frac{65}{27}$
  - b)  $\frac{135}{29}$
  - c)  $\frac{65}{28}$
  - d)  $\frac{35}{27}$
- 5) The vector equation of the plane passing through the intersection of the planes  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 1$  and  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) = -2$  and the points  $(1, 0, 2)$  is: (February 2021)
  - a)  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = \frac{7}{3}$
  - b)  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 7$
  - c)  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 7$
  - d)  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = \frac{7}{3}$
- 6) If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a point on the parabola  $y = x^2 + 4$  which is closest to the straight line  $y = 4x - 1$ , then the co-ordinates of  $\mathbf{P}$  are : (February 2021)
  - a)  $(-2, 8)$
  - b)  $(1, 5)$
  - c)  $(3, 13)$
  - d)  $(2, 8)$
- 7) Let  $a, b, c$  be in arithmetic progression. Let the centroid of the triangle with vertices  $(a, c)$ ,  $(2, b)$  and  $(a, b)$  be  $\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right)$ . If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$ , then the value of  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta$  is: (February 2021)

- a)  $\frac{71}{256}$
- b)  $\frac{-69}{256}$
- c)  $\frac{69}{256}$
- d)  $\frac{-71}{256}$

8) The value of the integral,  $\int_1^3 \lfloor x^2 - 2x - 2 \rfloor dx$  where  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ , is : (February 2021)

- a) -4
- b) -5
- c)  $-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1$
- d)  $-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} + 1$

9) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -55x, & \text{if } x < -5 \\ 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 120x, & \text{if } -5 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x - 336, & \text{if } x > 4 \end{cases}$$

Let  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is increasing}\}$ . Then  $A$  is equal to :

(February 2021)

- a)  $(-5, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$
- b)  $(-5, \infty)$
- c)  $(-\infty, -5) \cup (4, \infty)$
- d)  $(-\infty, -5) \cup (-4, \infty)$

10) If the curve  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  passes through the point  $(1, 2)$  and the tangent line to this curve at origin is  $y = x$ , then the possible values of  $a, b, c$  are: (February 2021)

- a)  $a = 1, b = 1, c = 0$
- b)  $a = -1, b = 1, c = 1$
- c)  $a = 1, b = 0, c = 1$
- d)  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = 1$

11) The negation of the statement  $\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)$  is:

(February 2021)

- a)  $\neg p \wedge q$
- b)  $p \wedge \neg q$
- c)  $\neg p \vee q$
- d)  $p \vee \neg q$

12) For the system of linear equations:  $x - 2y = 1, x - y + kz = -2, ky + 4z = 6, k \in \mathbb{R}$

Consider the following statements:

- (A) The system has a unique solution if  $k \neq 2, k \neq -2$ .
- (B) The system has a unique solution if  $k = -2$ .
- (C) The system has a unique solution if  $k = 2$ .
- (D) The system has no solution if  $k = 2$ .
- (E) The system has an infinite number of solutions if  $k \neq -2$ .

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- a) (B) and (E) only
- b) (C) and (D) only
- c) (A) and (D) only
- d) (A) and (E) only

13) For which of the following curves, the line  $x + \sqrt{3}y = 2\sqrt{3}$  is the tangent at the point  $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ ? (February 2021)

- a)  $x^2 + 9y^2 = 9$
- b)  $2x^2 - 18y^2 = 9$

c)  $y^2 = \frac{x}{6\sqrt{3}}$

d)  $x^2 + y^2 = 7$

- 14) The angle of elevation of a jet plane from a point A on the ground is  $60^\circ$ . After a flight of 20 seconds at the speed of  $432 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hour}}$ , the angle of elevation changes to  $30^\circ$ . If the jet plane is flying at a constant height, then its height is: (February 2021)

a)  $1200\sqrt{3}m$

b)  $1800\sqrt{3}m$

c)  $3600\sqrt{3}m$

d)  $2400\sqrt{3}m$

- 15) For the statements p and q, consider the following compound statements: (February 2021)

(a)  $(\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p$

(b)  $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg p) \rightarrow q$

(February 2021)

a) (a) is a tautology but not (b)

b) (a) and (b) both are not tautologies

c) (a) and (b) both are tautologies

d) (a) is a tautology but not (b)