

# 07-26-2022-shift-2-16-30

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- 1) If  $0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\alpha} = \frac{\cos^{-1} x}{\beta}$ , then a value of  $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}\right)$  is
  - a)  $4\sqrt{(1-x^2)}(1-2x^2)$
  - b)  $4x\sqrt{(1-x^2)}(1-2x^2)$
  - c)  $2x\sqrt{(1-x^2)}(1-4x^2)$
  - d)  $4\sqrt{(1-x^2)}(1-4x^2)$
- 2) Negation of the Boolean expression  $p \Leftrightarrow (q \Rightarrow p)$  is
  - a)  $(\neg p) \wedge q$
  - b)  $p \wedge (\neg q)$
  - c)  $(\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$
  - d)  $(\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$
- 3) Let  $X$  be a binomially distributed random variable with mean 4 and variance  $\frac{4}{3}$ . Then  $54P(X \leq 2)$  is equal to
  - a)  $\frac{73}{27}$
  - b)  $\frac{146}{27}$
  - c)  $\frac{27}{146}$
  - d)  $\frac{81}{126}$
- 4) The integral  $\int \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)(\cos x - \sin x)}{\left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin 2x\right)} dx$  is equal to
  - a)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}} \right| + C$
  - b)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}} \right| + C$
  - c)  $\log_e \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}} \right| + C$
  - d)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}} \right| + C$
- 5) The area bounded by the curves  $y = |x^2 - 1|$  and  $y = 1$  is
  - a)  $\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2} + 1)$
  - b)  $\frac{4}{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$
  - c)  $2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$
  - d)  $\frac{8}{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$

## I. SECTION-B

- 1) Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  and  $B = \{3, 6, 7, 9\}$ . Then the number of elements in the set  $\{C \subseteq A : C \cap B \neq \phi\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The largest value of  $a$ , for which the perpendicular distance of the plane containing the lines  $r = (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) + \lambda(\hat{i} + a\hat{j} - \hat{k})$  and  $r = (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) + \mu(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} - a\hat{k})$  from the point  $(2, 1, 4)$  is  $\sqrt{3}$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Numbers are to be formed between 1000 and 3000, which are divisible by 4, using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 without repetition of digits. Then the total number of such numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) If  $\sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{k}{k^4+k^2+1} = \frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are co-prime, then  $m+n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) If the sum of solutions of the system of equations  $2\sin^2\theta - \cos\theta = 0$  and  $2\cos^2\theta + 3\sin\theta = 0$  in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$  is  $k\pi$ , then  $k$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The mean and standard deviation of 40 observations are 30 and 5 respectively. It was noticed that two of these observations 12 and 10 were wrongly recorded. If  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the data after omitting the two wrong observations from the data, then  $38\sigma^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The plane passing through the line :  $L : lx - y + 3(1-l)z = 1, x + 2y - z = 2$  and perpendicular to the plane  $3x + 2y + z = 6$  is  $3x - 8y + 7z = 4$ . If  $\theta$  is the acute angle between the line  $L$  and the  $y$ -axis, then  $415\cos^2\theta$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Suppose  $y = y(x)$  be the solution curve to the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2 - e^{-x}$  such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x)$  is finite. If  $a$  and  $b$  are respectively the  $x$  and  $y$ -intercept of the tangent to the curve at  $x = 0$ , then the value of  $a - 4b$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Different A.P.'s are constructed with the first term 100, the last term 199, And integral common differences. The sum of the common differences of all such, A.P.'s having at least 3 terms and at most 33 terms is.
- 10) The number of matrices  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $a, b, c, d \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10\}$ , such that  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.