

- 21) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(5x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{m\sqrt{5}}{n(2n)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$, where $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, then $8m + 12n$ is equal to.
- 22) In a survey of 220 students of a higher secondary school, it was found that at least 125 and at most 130 students studied Mathematics; at least 85 and at most 95 studied Physics; at least 75 and at most 90 studied Chemistry; 30 studied both Physics and Chemistry; 50 studied both Chemistry and Mathematics; 40 studied both Mathematics and Physics and 10 studied none of these subjects. Let m and n respectively be the least and the most number of students who studied all the three subjects. Then $m + n$ is equal to
- 23) Let the solution $y = y(x)$ of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 1 + 4\sin x$ satisfy $y(\pi) = 1$. Then $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 10\right)$ is equal to.
- 24) If the shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z-5}{4}$ and $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z+4}{2}$ is $\frac{38}{3\sqrt{5}}k$ and $\int_0^k [x^2] dx = \alpha - \sqrt{\alpha}$, where $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer function, then $6\alpha^3$ is equal to.
- 25) Let A be a square matrix of order 2 such that $|A| = 2$ and the sum of its diagonal elements is -3 . If the point (x, y) satisfying $A^2 + xA + yI = 0$ lie on a hyperbola, whose transverse axis is parallel to the x -axis, eccentricity is e and the length of the latus rectum is l , then $e^4 + l^4$ is equal to.
- 26) let $a = 1 + \frac{{}^2C_2}{3!} + \frac{{}^3C_2}{4!} + \frac{{}^4C_2}{5!} + \dots$, $b = 1 + \frac{{}^1C_0 + {}^1C_1}{1!} + \frac{{}^2C_0 + {}^2C_1 + {}^2C_2}{2!} + \frac{{}^3C_0 + {}^3C_1 + {}^3C_2 + {}^3C_3}{3!} + \dots$. Then $\frac{2b}{a^2}$ is equal to .
- 27) Let A be a 3×3 matrix of non-negative real elements such that $A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the maximum value of $\det(A)$ is.
- 28) Let the length of the focal chord PQ of the parabola $y^2 = 12x$ be 15 units. If the distance of PQ from the origin is p , then $10p^2$ is equal to.
- 29) Let ABC be a triangle of area $15\sqrt{2}$ and the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{AC} = 6\hat{i} + d\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$, $d > 0$. Then The square of the length of the largest side of the triangle ABC is .
- 30) If $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{a} \log_e \left(\frac{a}{3} \right) + \frac{\pi}{b\sqrt{3}}$, where $a, b \in N$, then $a + b$ is equal to.