

# 2023 12th april shift-2

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- 16) If the circles  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 4 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y + 20 + 2\sqrt{13} = 0$  touch each other at the point  $(a, b)$ , then  $(3a - 2b)^2$  is equal to :
- 1
  - 4
  - 9
  - 13
- 17) If the angle between the line  $l : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{2}$  and the plane  $P : \lambda x + 4y - 7 = 0, \lambda \neq 0$ , is  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ , then the sum of co-ordinates of the point where line  $l$  crosses the plane  $P$  is :
- 33
  - 2
  - 3
  - 6
- 18) Let three distinct normal be drawn to the parabola  $y^2 + 4y - 6x - 8 = 0$  from a point  $(a, b)$  on the axis of the parabola. Then :
- $a \in (1, \infty)$  and  $b = -2$
  - $a \in (0, \infty)$  and  $b = -2$
  - $a \in (1, \infty)$  and  $b = 2$
  - $a \in (2, \infty)$  and  $b = 2$
- 19) Given  ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}, 0 \leq r \leq n$  and  $n$  is a non-negative integer. Then a possible value of  $k$  for which the equality  ${}^{50}C_{k-1} + \sum_{r=1}^{50} {}^{100-r}C_{k-2} = {}^{100}C_{49}$  holds, is :
- 40
  - 49
  - 50
  - 25
- 20) If an unbiased die, marked with  $-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$  on its faces, is thrown four times, then the probability of getting  $-1$  as the sum of outputs is :
- $\frac{7}{81}$
  - $\frac{35}{324}$
  - $\frac{8}{81}$
  - $\frac{16}{243}$
- 21)  $(\sin 5^\circ \sin 55^\circ \sin 65^\circ \sin 75^\circ)^{-1}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- 22) If the shortest distance between the lines  $3x + 2y - 4z - 5 = 0 = 5x - 7y - 17z + 2$  and  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-5} = \frac{z+1}{2}$  is  $\frac{10}{\sqrt{k}}$ , then  $k$  is equal

to \_\_\_\_\_

- 23) For  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ , if the angle between pair of tangents drawn to the ellipse  $3x^2 + 2y^2 = 5$  from the point  $(1, p)$  is  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ , then the distance of the vertex of the parabola  $y = x^2 - px + p + 1$  from the point  $(-7, 8)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- 24) Let  $P$  be a polygon with  $n$  vertices such that the line segment joining any two points of  $P$  remains entirely in  $P$ . If the number of diagonals of  $P$  is  $n + 25$ , then  $n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- 25) Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial of degree 5 such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1$ ,  $f(-1) = -1$ ,  $f(x) - 14x$  has an extrema at  $x = 1$  and  $f(x) - 10x$  has an extrema at  $x = -1$ . Then  $f(2)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- 26) The number of 7 digits integers formed by using the digits 2, 3, 4, 5 only and having the sum of digits equal to 18 is \_\_\_\_\_
- 27) The remainder when  $(556)^{40}$  is divided by 7 is \_\_\_\_\_
- 28) Let  $[t]$  denote the greatest integer less than or equal to  $t$ . Then the value of  $10 - 10 \int_{-2}^2 [x + x^3] dx$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- 29) Let  $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ . If  $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$  be such that  $A^k B^l = I$ , then the minimum value of  $k + l$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- 30) Let  $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 12 & 13 & 14 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$  Then the sum of the diagonal elements of  $A_{20}$  is \_\_\_\_\_