

# JEE ASSIGNMENT 6

EE1030 : Matrix Theory  
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

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(EE24BTECH11059)

## 2023 Jan 24 Shift 2 1 to 15

1) The set of all values of  $a$  for which  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} ([x - 5] - [2x + 2]) = 0$ , where  $[\cdot]$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to  $\cdot$ , is equal to (2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $[-7.5, -6.5)$       b)  $(-7.5, -6.5]$       c)  $[-7.5, -6.5]$       d)  $(-7.5, -6.5)$

2) Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two statements. Then  $\sim(p \wedge (p \Rightarrow \sim q))$  is equivalent to (2023 - 4 Marks)

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

3) The locus of the mid points of the chords of the circle  $C_1 : (x - 4)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 4$  which subtend an angle  $\theta_i$  at the centre of the circle  $C_1$ , is a circle of radius  $r_i$ . If  $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}, \theta_3 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  and  $r_1^2 = r_2^2 + r_3^2$ , then  $\theta_2$  is equal to (2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$       b)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       c)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

4) If  $f(x) = \frac{2^{2x}}{2^{2x} + 2}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $f\left(\frac{1}{2023}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{2023}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{2022}{2023}\right)$  is equal to (2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) 1010      b) 2011      c) 1011      d) 2010

5) If the system of equations

$$x + 2y + 3z = 3$$

$$4x + 3y - 4z = 4$$

$$8x + 4y - \lambda z = 9 + \mu$$

has infinitely many solutions, then the ordered pair  $(\lambda, \mu)$  is equal to :

(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $\left(-\frac{72}{5}, \frac{21}{5}\right)$       b)  $\left(\frac{72}{5}, -\frac{21}{5}\right)$       c)  $\left(\frac{72}{5}, \frac{21}{5}\right)$       d)  $\left(-\frac{72}{5}, -\frac{21}{5}\right)$

6) Let the plane containing the line of intersection of the planes  $P_1 : x + (\lambda + 4)y + z = 1$  and  $P_2 : 2x + y + z = 2$  pass through the points  $(0, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, 0, 1)$ . Then the distance of the point  $(2, \lambda, -\lambda)$  from the plane  $P_2$  is (2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $4\sqrt{6}$                       b)  $3\sqrt{6}$                       c)  $5\sqrt{6}$                       d)  $2\sqrt{6}$

7) If  $\left(\binom{30}{1}\right)^2 + 2\left(\binom{30}{2}\right)^2 + 3\left(\binom{30}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + 30\left(\binom{30}{30}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha 60!}{(30!)^2}$ , then  $\alpha$  is equal to  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) 60                      b) 30                      c) 15                      d) 10

8) If the foot of the perpendicular drawn from  $(1, 9, 7)$  to the line passing through the point  $(3, 2, 1)$  and parallel to the planes  $x + 2y + z = 0$  and  $3y - z = 3$  is  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$  is equal to  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) -1                      b) 1                      c) 3                      d) 5

9) Let  $A$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix such that  $|\text{adj}(\text{adj}(\text{adj}A))| = 12^4$ . Then  $|A^{-1}\text{adj}A|$  is equal to  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) 12                      b)  $2\sqrt{3}$                       c)  $\sqrt{6}$                       d) 1

10) The value of  $\left(\frac{1+\sin\frac{2\pi}{9}+i\cos\frac{2\pi}{9}}{1+\sin\frac{2\pi}{9}-i\cos\frac{2\pi}{9}}\right)^3$  is  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$                       c)  $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{3})$   
b)  $-\frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})$                       d)  $-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

11) The number of square matrices of order 5 with entries from the set  $\{0, 1\}$ , such that the sum of all the elements in each row is 1 and the sum of all the elements in each column is also 1, is  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) 120                      c) 150  
b) 225                      d) 125

12)  $\int_{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}}^{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}} \frac{48}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$  is equal to  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$                       b)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$                       c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$                       d)  $2\pi$

13) The number of real solutions of the equation  $3\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 5 = 0$  is  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

- a) 3                      b) 0                      c) 2                      d) 4

14) Let  $\alpha = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$  and  $\beta = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$ . Let  $\beta_1$  be parallel to  $\alpha$  and  $\beta_2$  be perpendicular to  $\alpha$ . If  $\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$ , then the value of  $5\beta_2 \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$  is  
(2023 - 4 Marks)

a) 7

b) 9

c) 6

d) 11

- 15) Let  $f(x)$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $f(1) = 3$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = 3279$ , then the value of  $n$  is. (2023 - 4 Marks)

a) 8

c) 6

b) 9

d) 7