

# WBJEE Mathematics Sample Paper-14

Duration: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

## Instructions

- This paper contains **75** Multiple Choice Questions divided into **3 Sections**.
- **Section A (Q1–Q50):** Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. Incorrect answer: **–0.25** marks. Only **one** correct option.
- **Section B (Q51–Q65):** Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. Incorrect answer: **–0.5** marks. Only **one** correct option.
- **Section C (Q66–Q75):** Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. **No negative marking**. One or **more** correct options may be correct; full marks only if all correct options are marked.
- Use of mobile phones, smartwatches, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

**Section–A — 50 Questions × 1 Mark Each**  
**(Negative Marking: –0.25) [Single Correct]**

**Q1.** If the sum of the first  $n$  terms of an A.P. is  $3n^2 + 5n$ , and its  $m^{\text{th}}$  term is 164, then the value of  $m$  is:

- (A) 26
- (B) 27
- (C) 28
- (D) 25

**Q2.** The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - \cos x}{x^2}$  is:

- (A)  $3/2$
- (B)  $1/2$



(C) 1

(D) 2

**Q3.** The eccentricity of the hyperbola whose latus rectum is 8 and conjugate axis is equal to half of the distance between the foci is:

(A)  $4/3$

(B)  $4/\sqrt{3}$

(C)  $2/\sqrt{3}$

(D)  $3/2$

**Q4.** If  $z$  is a complex number such that  $|z| \geq 2$ , then the minimum value of  $|z + \frac{1}{2}|$  is:

(A)  $3/2$

(B)  $5/2$

(C) 2

(D) 0

**Q5.** The area bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $2y + 3 = x$  and the  $x$ -axis in the first quadrant is:

(A) 9

(B)  $27/4$

(C) 36

(D) 18

**Q6.** Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial of degree 4 such that  $f'(1) = 0$  and  $f''(1) \neq 0$ . If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$ , then  $f(1)$  is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2



(D) 4

**Q7.** The number of ways in which 5 boys and 3 girls can be seated in a row so that no two girls are together is:

(A) 14400

(B) 2400

(C) 720

(D) 4800

**Q8.** If  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  are three unit vectors such that  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ , then the value of  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$  is:

(A) -1

(B)  $-3/2$

(C) 0

(D) 1

**Q9.** The general solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$  is:

(A)  $4xy = x^4 + C$

(B)  $xy = x^3 + C$

(C)  $y = x^2 + C$

(D)  $3xy = x^3 + C$

**Q10.** The value of  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$  is:

(A)  $\pi/4$

(B)  $\pi/2$

(C)  $\pi/3$

(D)  $\pi/6$

**Q11.** If  $A$  is a square matrix of order 3 and  $|A| = 5$ , then  $|adj(A)|$  is:



- (A) 5
- (B) 25
- (C) 125
- (D) 625

**Q12.** The probability that a leap year selected at random contains 53 Sundays is:

- (A)  $1/7$
- (B)  $2/7$
- (C)  $53/366$
- (D)  $2/366$

**Q13.** The distance of the point  $(1, -2, 3)$  from the plane  $x - y + z = 5$  measured parallel to the line  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-6}$  is:

- (A) 1
- (B)  $1/7$
- (C) 7
- (D) 5

**Q14.** If the coefficient of  $x^7$  in  $(ax^2 + \frac{1}{bx})^{11}$  equals the coefficient of  $x^{-7}$  in  $(ax - \frac{1}{bx^2})^{11}$ , then  $ab$  is:

- (A) 1
- (B)  $-1$
- (C) 2
- (D)  $1/2$

**Q15.** The function  $f(x) = x^x$  has a stationary point at:

- (A)  $x = e$
- (B)  $x = 1/e$
- (C)  $x = 1$



(D)  $x = \sqrt{e}$

**Q16.** If  $\log_{10}2, \log_{10}(2^x - 1)$  and  $\log_{10}(2^x + 3)$  are in A.P., then  $x$  is equal to:

(A)  $5/2$

(B)  $\log_2 5$

(C)  $\log_2 3$

(D)  $3/2$

**Q17.** The equation of the circle passing through  $(1, 1)$  and the points of intersection of  $x^2 + y^2 + 13x - 3y = 0$  and  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25 = 0$  is:

(A)  $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 30x - 10y - 25 = 0$

(B)  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 30x - 13y - 25 = 0$

(C)  $x^2 + y^2 - 17x - 10y + 25 = 0$

(D)  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 30x - 13y - 25 = 0$

**Q18.** The value of  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx$  is:

(A)  $\pi/2$

(B)  $\pi/4$

(C)  $\pi$

(D) 0

**Q19.** The number of real roots of the equation  $e^x = x$  is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) Infinite

**Q20.** If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , then the number of equivalence relations containing  $(1, 2)$  is:

(A) 1



- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 8

**Q21.** The value of  $\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ$  is:

- (A)  $1/\sqrt{2}$
- (B)  $\sqrt{3}/2$
- (C)  $1/2$
- (D) 0

**Q22.** The image of the point  $(1, 6, 3)$  in the line  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$  is:

- (A)  $(1, 0, 7)$
- (B)  $(-1, -6, -3)$
- (C)  $(0, -1, -7)$
- (D)  $(1, 6, 3)$

**Q23.** If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of  $x^2 - p(x+1) - c = 0$ , then  $(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1)$  is:

- (A)  $1 - c$
- (B)  $1 + c$
- (C)  $c$
- (D)  $1 - p$

**Q24.** The variance of first  $n$  natural numbers is:

- (A)  $\frac{n^2-1}{12}$
- (B)  $\frac{n^2+1}{12}$
- (C)  $\frac{n^2-1}{6}$
- (D)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

**Q25.** The angle between the vectors  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$  is:



- (A)  $\cos^{-1}(1/3)$
- (B)  $\cos^{-1}(-1/3)$
- (C)  $\pi/3$
- (D)  $\pi/2$

**Q26.**  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)}$  is equal to:

- (A)  $\frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$
- (B)  $\log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n+1}{x^n} \right| + C$
- (D)  $n \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$

**Q27.** The eccentricity of the ellipse  $9x^2 + 5y^2 - 30y = 0$  is:

- (A)  $1/3$
- (B)  $2/3$
- (C)  $3/4$
- (D)  $4/5$

**Q28.** If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x} & x \neq \pi/2 \\ 3 & x = \pi/2 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = \pi/2$ , then  $k$  is:

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 12
- (D) 1.5

**Q29.** The value of  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y \end{vmatrix}$  is:

- (A)  $x + y$
- (B)  $xy$



- (C) 1
- (D) 0

**Q30.** A balloon which always remains spherical is being inflated by pumping in 900 cubic centimeters of gas per second. The rate at which the radius of the balloon increases when the radius is 15 cm is:

- (A)  $1/\pi$  cm/s
- (B)  $2/\pi$  cm/s
- (C)  $\pi$  cm/s
- (D)  $200/\pi$  cm/s

**Q31.** The focus of the parabola  $y^2 - 4y - 2x - 8 = 0$  is:

- (A)  $(-5, 2)$
- (B)  $(-4.5, 2)$
- (C)  $(-5.5, 2)$
- (D)  $(0, 2)$

**Q32.** If  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.8$  and  $P(B|A) = 0.6$ , then  $P(A \cup B)$  is:

- (A) 0.24
- (B) 0.96
- (C) 0.48
- (D) 0.16

**Q33.** The value of  $\int e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$  is:

- (A)  $e^x/x + C$
- (B)  $-e^x/x + C$
- (C)  $e^x/x^2 + C$
- (D)  $e^x \log x + C$

**Q34.** The number of terms in the expansion of  $(1 + 2x + x^2)^{20}$  is:



- (A) 21
- (B) 41
- (C) 20
- (D) 40

**Q35.** The slope of the tangent to the curve  $y = 3x^4 - 4x$  at  $x = 4$  is:

- (A) 764
- (B) 768
- (C) 448
- (D) 192

**Q36.** If  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2}$ , then  $z^{69}$  is:

- (A)  $i$
- (B)  $-i$
- (C) 1
- (D)  $-1$

**Q37.** The vector equation of the plane passing through  $(1, 2, 3)$  and perpendicular to the vector  $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$  is:

- (A)  $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 5$
- (B)  $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 1$
- (C)  $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 0$
- (D)  $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 5$

**Q38.** The point on the curve  $y^2 = x$  where the tangent makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the  $x$ -axis is:

- (A)  $(1/4, 1/2)$
- (B)  $(1/2, 1/4)$
- (C)  $(1, 1)$



(D) (4, 2)

**Q39.** If  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ , then  $f^{-1}(17)$  is:

(A) {4}

(B) {-4, 4}

(C) {4, 16}

(D) Empty set

**Q40.** The period of the function  $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{3} + \cos \frac{x}{2}$  is:

(A)  $6\pi$

(B)  $4\pi$

(C)  $12\pi$

(D)  $2\pi$

**Q41.** The value of  $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$  is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 1/2

**Q42.** The equation of the line passing through (1, 2, 3) and parallel to the z-axis is:

(A)  $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{1}$

(B)  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{0}$

(C)  $x = 1, y = 2$

(D)  $z = 3$

**Q43.** The value of  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right)$  is:

(A)  $e$

(B) 1



- (C)  $\log 2$
- (D)  $\log(1/2)$

**Q44.** The domain of  $\sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$  is:

- (A)  $[0, 1]$
- (B)  $[-1, 1]$
- (C)  $(0, 1)$
- (D)  $[0, \pi]$

**Q45.** If  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$  and  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ , then:

- (A)  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$
- (B)  $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$
- (C) One of  $\vec{a}$  or  $\vec{b}$  is a zero vector
- (D)  $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$

**Q46.** The minimum value of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 21x^2 + 36x - 20$  is:

- (A)  $-128$
- (B)  $-20$
- (C)  $0$
- (D)  $-120$

**Q47.** If the lines  $\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-2}{2k} = \frac{z-3}{2}$  and  $\frac{x-1}{3k} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-6}{-5}$  are perpendicular, then  $k$  is:

- (A)  $-10/7$
- (B)  $10/7$
- (C)  $-7/10$
- (D)  $-5/7$

**Q48.** The solution of  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2e^{-y}$  is:

- (A)  $e^y = e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$



(B)  $e^y = e^x + x^3 + C$

(C)  $e^{-y} = e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

(D)  $y = e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

**Q49.** The value of  $\lambda$  for which the vectors  $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$  and  $3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$  are coplanar is:

(A)  $-4$

(B)  $4$

(C)  $2$

(D)  $-8$

**Q50.** The sum of the infinite series  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$  is:

(A)  $2$

(B)  $1.5$

(C)  $\infty$

(D)  $4$

**Section-B — 15 Questions  $\times$  2 Marks Each**  
**(Negative Marking:  $-0.5$ ) [Single Correct]**

**Q51.** The value of  $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$  is:

(A)  $\pi^2/4$

(B)  $\pi^2/2$

(C)  $\pi/4$

(D)  $\pi/2$

**Q52.** Let  $R$  be a relation on the set  $\mathbb{N}$  defined by  $xRy \iff x + 2y = 8$ . The domain of  $R$  is:



- (A) {2, 4, 6}
- (B) {1, 2, 3, 4}
- (C) {2, 4, 8}
- (D) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

**Q53.** If the normal to the curve  $y = f(x)$  at the point  $(3, 4)$  makes an angle  $3\pi/4$  with the positive  $x$ -axis, then  $f'(3)$  is:

- (A)  $-1$
- (B)  $1$
- (C)  $4/3$
- (D)  $-3/4$

**Q54.** If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $A^n$  is:

- (A)  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}$
- (B)  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos^n \theta & \sin^n \theta \\ -\sin^n \theta & \cos^n \theta \end{pmatrix}$
- (C)  $n \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$
- (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

**Q55.** The area of the triangle formed by the tangent and normal to the curve  $y = x^2$  at  $(1, 1)$  and the  $x$ -axis is:

- (A)  $1$
- (B)  $2.125$
- (C)  $5/4$
- (D)  $3/2$



- Q56.** The value of  $\sqrt{3} \csc 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$  is:
- (A) 2  
(B) 4  
(C) 1  
(D) 0
- Q57.** If  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  are non-coplanar vectors, then  $\frac{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})}{(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b}} + \frac{\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})}{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})}$  is:
- (A) 0  
(B) 2  
(C) 1  
(D) -1
- Q58.** The shortest distance between the lines  $\vec{r} = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) + \lambda(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})$  and  $\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}) + \mu(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$  is:
- (A)  $3\sqrt{2}$   
(B)  $3/\sqrt{2}$   
(C) 0  
(D)  $\sqrt{2}$
- Q59.** If  $x^y = e^{x-y}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is:
- (A)  $\frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2}$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{(1+\log x)^2}$   
(C)  $\frac{x \log x}{(1+\log x)^2}$   
(D)  $\frac{\log x}{1+\log x}$
- Q60.** The number of non-negative integer solutions to  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 20$  is:
- (A)  $\binom{23}{3}$   
(B)  $\binom{20}{4}$



(C)  $\binom{23}{4}$

(D)  $20^4$

**Q61.** If  $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z = 3\pi$ , then  $xy + yz + zx$  is:

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C) 3

(D)  $-3$

**Q62.** The local maximum value of  $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$  is:

(A) 2

(B)  $-2$

(C) 0

(D) 1

**Q63.** If  $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{t} dt$ , then  $f'(x)$  is:

(A)  $x^2$

(B)  $2x^2$

(C)  $x$

(D)  $\sqrt{x}$

**Q64.** Two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A) = 1/4$ ,  $P(A|B) = 1/2$  and  $P(B|A) = 2/3$ . Then  $P(B)$  is:

(A)  $1/6$

(B)  $1/3$

(C)  $2/3$

(D)  $1/2$

**Q65.** The locus of the mid-point of the chord of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  which subtends a right angle at the origin is:



- (A)  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$   
 (B)  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$   
 (C)  $x + y = 2$   
 (D)  $x^2 + y^2 = 2\sqrt{2}$

**Section-C — 10 Questions × 2 Marks Each (No  
 Negative Marking) [One or More Correct]**

- Q66.** Let  $f(x) = [x^2 - 1]$  where  $[.]$  is the greatest integer function. If  $I = \int_0^2 f(x)dx$ , then which of the following is/are correct?
- (A) The function  $f(x)$  is discontinuous at  $x = 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 2$ .  
 (B)  $I = 1 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ .  
 (C) The value of  $f(x)$  for  $x \in [0, 1)$  is  $-1$ .  
 (D)  $I = 3 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ .
- Q67.** Let  $f(x) = |x| + |x - 1| + |x - 2|$ . Which of the following is/are true?
- (A)  $f(x)$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0, 1, 2$ .  
 (B) The minimum value of  $f(x)$  is 2.  
 (C)  $f'(x) = -1$  for  $x \in (1, 2)$ .  
 (D)  $f(x)$  is a convex function.
- Q68.** For three non-coplanar vectors  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ , which of the following is/are correct?
- (A)  $[\vec{a} + \vec{b} \ \vec{b} + \vec{c} \ \vec{c} + \vec{a}] = 2[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}]$ .  
 (B)  $[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \ \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \ \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] = [\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}]^2$ .  
 (C) If  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  are unit vectors, the maximum value of  $[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}]$  is 1.  
 (D)  $[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}] = 0$  implies the vectors are non-coplanar.
- Q69.** Let the lines be  $L_1 : \vec{r} = \vec{a}_1 + \lambda \vec{b}_1$  and  $L_2 : \vec{r} = \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2$ . If the lines are skew, then:



- (A)  $(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) \neq 0$ .
- (B) The shortest distance is  $\frac{|(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|}$ .
- (C) The lines are not parallel.
- (D) The lines must lie in the same plane.

**Q70.** If  $A$  is an orthogonal matrix, then:

- (A)  $A^T A = I$ .
- (B)  $|\det(A)| = 1$ .
- (C)  $A^{-1} = A^T$ .
- (D) All eigenvalues of  $A$  must be real.

**Q71.** For a  $3 \times 3$  non-singular matrix  $A$ , which of the following is/are correct?

- (A)  $\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|A$ .
- (B)  $|\text{adj } A| = |A|^2$ .
- (C)  $\text{adj}(kA) = k^2 \text{adj } A$ .
- (D)  $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$ .

**Q72.** If  $\omega$  is a complex cube root of unity, then:

- (A)  $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ .
- (B)  $(1 + \omega - \omega^2)^3 - (1 - \omega + \omega^2)^3 = 0$ .
- (C) The area of the triangle formed by  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  is  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .
- (D)  $\omega^n + \omega^{2n} = -1$  if  $n$  is not a multiple of 3.

**Q73.** For two events  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $P(A|B) = P(A)$  implies:

- (A)  $A$  and  $B$  are independent.
- (B)  $P(B|A) = P(B)$ .
- (C)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ .
- (D)  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ .



**Q74.** The area bounded by  $y^2 = 4x$  and its latus rectum is:

(A)  $8/3$  square units.

(B)  $\int_0^1 2\sqrt{x}dx$ .

(C) Two times the area bounded by  $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ .

(D)  $4/3$  square units.

**Q75.** The distance of the point  $(1, 2, 1)$  from the plane  $x - 2y + 4z = 10$  is:

(A)  $9/\sqrt{21}$ .

(B) Measured along the normal to the plane.

(C)  $\frac{|1-2(2)+4(1)-10|}{\sqrt{1^2+(-2)^2+4^2}}$ .

(D) 0, because the point lies on the plane.



## Detailed Solutions

Q1.

## Solution

**Concept:**

In an Arithmetic Progression (A.P.), the sum of the first  $n$  terms is given by  $S_n$ . The  $n^{\text{th}}$  term  $a_n$  can be derived using the relation  $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$ . Alternatively, for a quadratic sum  $S_n = An^2 + Bn$ , the common difference  $d$  is  $2A$  and the first term  $a$  is  $A + B$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $S_n = 3n^2 + 5n$ . We find the  $m^{\text{th}}$  term  $a_m$  using  $a_m = S_m - S_{m-1}$ .
- (b)  $a_m = (3m^2 + 5m) - [3(m-1)^2 + 5(m-1)]$ .
- (c)  $a_m = 3m^2 + 5m - [3(m^2 - 2m + 1) + 5m - 5]$ .
- (d)  $a_m = 3m^2 + 5m - [3m^2 - 6m + 3 + 5m - 5] = 3m^2 + 5m - 3m^2 + m + 2$ .
- (e)  $a_m = 6m + 2$ .
- (f) Given  $a_m = 164$ , we set up the equation:  $6m + 2 = 164$ .
- (g)  $6m = 162 \implies m = \frac{162}{6} = 27$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $m$  is 27.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q2.

**Solution****Concept:**

To evaluate limits involving exponential and trigonometric functions that result in an indeterminate form (like  $0/0$ ), we can use L'Hôpital's Rule or standard Taylor series expansions. Taylor series are often more efficient for polynomial-like denominators.

**Solution:**

- (a) Substitute  $x = 0$  into  $\frac{e^{x^2} - \cos x}{x^2}$ . We get  $\frac{e^0 - \cos 0}{0} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$ .
- (b) Using Taylor expansions:  $e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \dots$  and  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$
- (c) The numerator becomes:  $(1 + x^2 + \dots) - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots) = x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + O(x^4)$ .
- (d) The limit is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^2 + O(x^4)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{3}{2} + O(x^2)) = \frac{3}{2}$ .
- (e) Alternatively, using L'Hôpital's Rule twice:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2} + \sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{x^2} + 4x^2e^{x^2} + \cos x}{2}$ .
- (f) Substituting  $x = 0$ :  $\frac{2(1)+0+1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of the limit is  $3/2$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

For a hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , the length of the latus rectum is  $\frac{2b^2}{a}$ , the conjugate axis length is  $2b$ , and the distance between foci is  $2ae$ . The relationship between the parameters is  $b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given latus rectum  $\frac{2b^2}{a} = 8 \implies b^2 = 4a$ .
- (b) Given conjugate axis ( $2b$ ) is half the distance between foci ( $2ae$ ):  $2b = \frac{1}{2}(2ae) \implies 2b = ae$ .
- (c) Squaring both sides:  $4b^2 = a^2e^2$ .
- (d) Substitute  $b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$  into the focal equation:  $4a^2(e^2 - 1) = a^2e^2$ .
- (e) Dividing by  $a^2$  ( $a \neq 0$ ):  $4e^2 - 4 = e^2$ .
- (f)  $3e^2 = 4 \implies e^2 = 4/3 \implies e = 2/\sqrt{3}$ .

**Final Answer:** The eccentricity is  $2/\sqrt{3}$ .

**Answer: (C)**

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Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

The expression  $|z - z_0|$  represents the distance between the complex numbers  $z$  and  $z_0$  in the Argand plane. The condition  $|z| \geq 2$  represents the region on or outside a circle centered at the origin with radius 2.

**Solution:**

- (a) We want to find the minimum distance between a point  $z$  in the region  $|z| \geq 2$  and the point  $z_0 = -1/2$ .
- (b) The origin  $O(0, 0)$  and the point  $P(-1/2, 0)$  lie on the real axis.
- (c) The point on the circle  $|z| = 2$  closest to  $(-1/2, 0)$  is  $(-2, 0)$ .
- (d) The distance between  $(-2, 0)$  and  $(-1/2, 0)$  is  $|-2 - (-1/2)| = |-1.5| = 3/2$ .
- (e) Formally, using the triangle inequality:  $|z + 1/2| = |z - (-1/2)| \geq ||z| - |-1/2||$ .
- (f) Since  $|z| \geq 2$ , the minimum value is  $2 - 1/2 = 3/2$ .

**Final Answer:** The minimum value is  $3/2$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the area bounded by curves, we identify the points of intersection and integrate the difference of the functions (upper curve minus lower curve) with respect to  $x$ , or use horizontal strips with respect to  $y$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Curves:  $y = \sqrt{x} \implies x = y^2$  and  $x = 2y + 3$ .
- (b) Find intersection:  $y^2 = 2y + 3 \implies y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0 \implies (y - 3)(y + 1) = 0$ .
- (c) In the first quadrant,  $y = 3$ . The intersection point is  $(9, 3)$ .
- (d) The region is bounded by  $x = y^2$ ,  $x = 2y + 3$ , and the  $x$ -axis ( $y = 0$ ).
- (e) Integrating with respect to  $y$  from 0 to 3: Area =  $\int_0^3 [(2y + 3) - y^2] dy$ .
- (f) Area =  $[y^2 + 3y - \frac{y^3}{3}]_0^3 = (9 + 9 - 9) - 0 = 9$ .

**Final Answer:** The area is 9.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  exists and  $g(a) = 0$ , then  $f(a)$  must be 0 to avoid an infinite limit. If  $f(a) = g(a) = 0$ , we can use L'Hôpital's Rule, which states the limit equals  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 2$ . As the denominator tends to 0, the numerator  $f(1)$  must be 0.
- (b) Since  $f(1) = 0$ , applying L'Hôpital's Rule:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 2 \implies f'(1) = 2$ .
- (c) However, the problem states  $f'(1) = 0$ . This creates a contradiction with the standard interpretation of the limit unless we re-evaluate.
- (d) If  $f(1) = 0$  and  $f'(1) = 0$ , then the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$  would be  $\frac{0}{0}$ . Applying L'Hôpital again would involve  $f''(1)$ , but the denominator would become 1 only after one step.
- (e) Re-checking: If  $f'(1) = 0$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = f'(1) = 0$ . But the limit is 2.
- (f) This implies  $f(1)$  cannot be 0 if the limit is to be non-zero while  $f'(1) = 0$ , but that would make the limit infinite.
- (g) Therefore, for the limit to be a finite non-zero value (2) while  $f'(1) = 0$ , there is usually a typo in the question or it implies  $f(1)$  is non-existent. However, in polynomial contexts, we usually find  $f(1) = 0$  is required for existence.

**Final Answer:**  $f(1) = 0$ .

**Answer:** (A)

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Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Gap Method is used to ensure no two items of a specific group are together. First, arrange the items that have no restrictions, then place the restricted items in the gaps created between them.

**Solution:**

- (a) First, arrange the 5 boys in a row. This can be done in  $5!$  ways.
- (b) There are  $5 + 1 = 6$  possible gaps created by the 5 boys (including ends):  $\_B\_B\_B\_B\_B\_.$
- (c) We need to choose 3 gaps out of these 6 to place the 3 girls. This can be done in  ${}^6C_3$  ways.
- (d) The 3 girls can be arranged among themselves in  $3!$  ways.
- (e) Total arrangements =  $5! \times {}^6C_3 \times 3!$ .
- (f) Calculation:  $120 \times \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} \times 6 = 120 \times 20 \times 6 = 14400.$

**Final Answer:** The number of ways is 14400.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

For unit vectors,  $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$ . The sum of the dot products of vectors taken in pairs can be found by squaring the sum of the vectors.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ .
- (b) Squaring both sides:  $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}|^2 = 0^2$ .
- (c) Expand:  $|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) = 0$ .
- (d) Since they are unit vectors:  $1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 2(\sum \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = 0$ .
- (e)  $3 + 2(\sum \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = 0$ .
- (f)  $2(\sum \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = -3 \implies \sum \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -3/2$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is  $-3/2$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

This is a first-order linear differential equation of the form  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$ . The solution is found using the integrating factor  $IF = e^{\int P(x)dx}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a)  $P(x) = 1/x$  and  $Q(x) = x^2$ .
- (b)  $IF = e^{\int (1/x)dx} = e^{\ln x} = x$ .
- (c) The general solution is  $y \cdot (IF) = \int Q(x) \cdot (IF)dx + C$ .
- (d)  $y \cdot x = \int x^2 \cdot xdx + C$ .
- (e)  $xy = \int x^3 dx + C \implies xy = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$ .
- (f) Multiply by 4:  $4xy = x^4 + 4C$ . Let  $4C = C'$ .
- (g)  $4xy = x^4 + C'$ .

**Final Answer:** The general solution is  $4xy = x^4 + C$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

The addition formula for inverse tangent functions is  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)$ , provided  $xy < 1$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Here  $x = 1/2$  and  $y = 1/3$ .
- (b) Check condition:  $xy = (1/2)(1/3) = 1/6$ , which is less than 1.
- (c)  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1/2+1/3}{1-(1/2)(1/3)} \right)$ .
- (d) Numerator:  $1/2 + 1/3 = 5/6$ .
- (e) Denominator:  $1 - 1/6 = 5/6$ .
- (f) The expression becomes  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{5/6}{5/6} \right) = \tan^{-1}(1)$ .
- (g)  $\tan^{-1}(1) = \pi/4$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is  $\pi/4$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

The property of the adjugate of a square matrix is central to linear algebra. For any square matrix  $A$  of order  $n$ , the relationship between the determinant of the matrix and the determinant of its adjugate is given by  $|adj(A)| = |A|^{n-1}$ . This identity is derived from the fundamental property  $A \cdot adj(A) = |A|I$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Identify the given parameters: The matrix  $A$  is a square matrix of order  $n = 3$ .
- (b) The determinant of matrix  $A$  is given as  $|A| = 5$ .
- (c) Apply the formula for the determinant of the adjugate:  $|adj(A)| = |A|^{n-1}$ .
- (d) Substitute the known values into the formula:  $|adj(A)| = 5^{3-1}$ .
- (e) Perform the exponentiation:  $5^2 = 25$ .
- (f) This property holds because taking the determinant of both sides of  $A \cdot adj(A) = |A|I$  yields  $|A| \cdot |adj(A)| = |A|^n$ , which simplifies to the used formula when  $|A| \neq 0$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $|adj(A)|$  is 25.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

Probability in a calendar context requires understanding the composition of a year. A leap year consists of 366 days. To find the probability of a specific day occurring 53 times, we must determine the number of complete weeks and the nature of the remaining "odd days."

**Solution:**

- (a) Calculate the number of complete weeks in a leap year:  $366 \div 7 = 52$  weeks and 2 remaining days.
- (b) These 52 complete weeks guarantee that every day of the week, including Sunday, occurs exactly 52 times.
- (c) The 53rd Sunday can only occur if one of the 2 remaining "odd days" is a Sunday.
- (d) The possible pairs for the 2 consecutive odd days are:
  - i. (Monday, Tuesday)
  - ii. (Tuesday, Wednesday)
  - iii. (Wednesday, Thursday)
  - iv. (Thursday, Friday)
  - v. (Friday, Saturday)
  - vi. (Saturday, Sunday)
  - vii. (Sunday, Monday)
- (e) There are 7 equally likely total outcomes for the pair of odd days.
- (f) Out of these 7 outcomes, Sunday appears in exactly 2 cases: (Saturday, Sunday) and (Sunday, Monday).
- (g) Thus, the probability is the ratio of favorable outcomes to total outcomes.

**Final Answer:** The probability is  $2/7$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the distance of a point from a plane measured parallel to a given line, we define a line passing through the given point that has the same direction ratios as the specified line. The intersection of this new line and the plane provides the target point, and the distance between the two points is the required value.

**Solution:**

- (a) The given line is  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-6}$ , so its direction ratios are  $(2, 3, -6)$ .
- (b) The equation of the line passing through  $P(1, -2, 3)$  parallel to this line is:  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-6} = r$ .
- (c) Any general point  $Q$  on this line can be expressed as  $(2r + 1, 3r - 2, -6r + 3)$ .
- (d) If  $Q$  lies on the plane  $x - y + z = 5$ , substitute its coordinates:  $(2r + 1) - (3r - 2) + (-6r + 3) = 5$ .
- (e) Simplify:  $2r + 1 - 3r + 2 - 6r + 3 = 5 \implies -7r + 6 = 5 \implies -7r = -1 \implies r = 1/7$ .
- (f) The distance  $PQ$  is  $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} = \sqrt{(2r)^2 + (3r)^2 + (-6r)^2}$ .
- (g) Distance =  $\sqrt{4r^2 + 9r^2 + 36r^2} = \sqrt{49r^2} = 7|r|$ .
- (h) Substituting  $r = 1/7$ , the distance is  $7 \times (1/7) = 1$ .

**Final Answer:** The distance is 1.

**Answer: (A)**

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## Q14.

## Solution

**Concept:**

The general term in a binomial expansion  $(x + y)^n$  is  $T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r x^{n-r} y^r$ . To solve problems involving coefficients of specific powers of  $x$ , we express the power of  $x$  in terms of  $r$  and set it equal to the desired exponent.

**Solution:**

(a) Expansion 1:  $(ax^2 + \frac{1}{bx})^{11}$ . General term  $T_{r+1} = {}^{11} C_r (ax^2)^{11-r} (\frac{1}{bx})^r = {}^{11} C_r a^{11-r} b^{-r} x^{22-2r-r}$ .

(b) For  $x^7$ , set  $22 - 3r = 7 \implies 3r = 15 \implies r = 5$ . Coefficient  $= {}^{11} C_5 a^6 b^{-5}$ .

(c) Expansion 2:  $(ax - \frac{1}{bx^2})^{11}$ . General term  $T_{k+1} = {}^{11} C_k (ax)^{11-k} (-\frac{1}{bx^2})^k = {}^{11} C_k a^{11-k} (-1)^k b^{-k} x^{11-k-2k}$ .

(d) For  $x^{-7}$ , set  $11 - 3k = -7 \implies 3k = 18 \implies k = 6$ . Coefficient  $= {}^{11} C_6 a^5 (-1)^6 b^{-6} = {}^{11} C_6 a^5 b^{-6}$ .

(e) Given coefficients are equal:  ${}^{11} C_5 a^6 b^{-5} = {}^{11} C_6 a^5 b^{-6}$ .

(f) Note that  ${}^{11} C_5 = {}^{11} C_{11-5} = {}^{11} C_6$ , so these terms cancel.

(g)  $a^6 b^{-5} = a^5 b^{-6} \implies \frac{a^6}{a^5} = \frac{b^{-6}}{b^{-5}} \implies a = b^{-1} \implies a = 1/b \implies ab = 1$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $ab$  is 1.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

A stationary point of a function  $f(x)$  occurs where its first derivative  $f'(x)$  is zero. For functions with a variable in both the base and the exponent, logarithmic differentiation is used to simplify the derivative process.

**Solution:**

- (a) Let  $y = x^x$ . To differentiate, take the natural logarithm of both sides:  $\ln y = \ln(x^x) = x \ln x$ .
- (b) Differentiate both sides with respect to  $x$ :  $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x \ln x)$ .
- (c) Apply the product rule:  $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = x\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln x(1) = 1 + \ln x$ .
- (d) Solve for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :  $f'(x) = y(1 + \ln x) = x^x(1 + \ln x)$ .
- (e) For a stationary point, set  $f'(x) = 0$ :  $x^x(1 + \ln x) = 0$ .
- (f) Since  $x^x$  is always positive for  $x > 0$ , we must have  $1 + \ln x = 0$ .
- (g)  $\ln x = -1 \implies x = e^{-1} = 1/e$ .

**Final Answer:** The stationary point is at  $x = 1/e$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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## Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

An Arithmetic Progression (A.P.) is a sequence of numbers such that the difference between consecutive terms is constant. For three terms  $a, b, c$  to be in A.P., the condition  $2b = a + c$  must be satisfied. Additionally, logarithmic properties such as  $\log m + \log n = \log(mn)$  and  $k \log m = \log(m^k)$  are essential for solving such equations.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $\log_{10} 2, \log_{10}(2^x - 1)$ , and  $\log_{10}(2^x + 3)$  are in A.P.
- (b) Applying the A.P. condition:  $2 \log_{10}(2^x - 1) = \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10}(2^x + 3)$ .
- (c) Using logarithmic properties:  $\log_{10}(2^x - 1)^2 = \log_{10}[2(2^x + 3)]$ .
- (d) Removing the logarithms from both sides:  $(2^x - 1)^2 = 2(2^x + 3)$ .
- (e) Let  $y = 2^x$ . The equation becomes  $(y - 1)^2 = 2(y + 3)$ .
- (f) Expand and simplify:  $y^2 - 2y + 1 = 2y + 6 \implies y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$ .
- (g) Factoring the quadratic:  $(y - 5)(y + 1) = 0$ . This gives  $y = 5$  or  $y = -1$ .
- (h) Since  $y = 2^x$  and  $2^x$  must be positive, we reject  $y = -1$ .
- (i) Thus,  $2^x = 5$ . Taking log base 2 on both sides:  $x = \log_2 5$ .
- (j) Note that for  $\log_{10}(2^x - 1)$  to be defined,  $2^x > 1$ , which is satisfied by  $x = \log_2 5 \approx 2.32$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $x$  is  $\log_2 5$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

The equation of a circle passing through the intersection of two given circles  $S_1 = 0$  and  $S_2 = 0$  can be represented as  $S_1 + \lambda S_2 = 0$ , where  $\lambda \neq -1$ . If the circles are given in a form where the coefficients of  $x^2$  and  $y^2$  are not unity, it is often helpful to normalize them or handle the constant  $\lambda$  carefully to ensure the result is still a circle.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $S_1 : x^2 + y^2 + 13x - 3y = 0$  and  $S_2 : 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25 = 0$ .
- (b) The family of circles is  $(x^2 + y^2 + 13x - 3y) + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25) = 0$ .
- (c) This circle passes through the point  $(1, 1)$ . Substitute  $x = 1, y = 1$ :
- (d)  $(1 + 1 + 13 - 3) + \lambda(2 + 2 + 4 - 7 - 25) = 0$ .
- (e)  $(12) + \lambda(-24) = 0 \implies 24\lambda = 12 \implies \lambda = 1/2$ .
- (f) Substitute  $\lambda = 1/2$  back into the family equation:
- (g)  $(x^2 + y^2 + 13x - 3y) + \frac{1}{2}(2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25) = 0$ .
- (h) Multiply the entire equation by 2:  $2(x^2 + y^2 + 13x - 3y) + (2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25) = 0$ .
- (i)  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 26x - 6y + 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 7y - 25 = 0$ .
- (j)  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 30x - 13y - 25 = 0$ .

**Final Answer:** The equation is  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 30x - 13y - 25 = 0$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

A powerful property of definite integrals is  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$ . This is particularly useful for integrals involving trigonometric functions where the limits are 0 and  $\pi/2$ , as  $\sin(\pi/2 - x) = \cos x$  and vice versa.

**Solution:**

$$(a) \text{ Let } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x + \sqrt{\cos x}}} dx.$$

$$(b) \text{ Using the property } \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx:$$

$$(c) I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(\pi/2-x)}}{\sqrt{\sin(\pi/2-x) + \sqrt{\cos(\pi/2-x)}}} dx.$$

$$(d) I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x + \sqrt{\sin x}}} dx.$$

(e) Add the two expressions for  $I$ :

$$(f) 2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x + \sqrt{\cos x}}}{\sqrt{\sin x + \sqrt{\cos x}}} dx.$$

$$(g) 2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = [x]_0^{\pi/2} = \pi/2.$$

$$(h) I = \frac{\pi/2}{2} = \pi/4.$$

**Final Answer:** The value of the integral is  $\pi/4$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q19.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the number of real roots of an equation  $f(x) = g(x)$ , one can analyze the behavior of the function  $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$  or compare the graphs of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$ . Calculus helps determine extrema and monotonicity, which indicates how many times a curve crosses the axis or another line.

**Solution:**

- (a) Let  $f(x) = e^x - x$ . We want to find values of  $x$  where  $f(x) = 0$ .
- (b) Find the first derivative:  $f'(x) = e^x - 1$ .
- (c) Set  $f'(x) = 0$  to find critical points:  $e^x = 1 \implies x = 0$ .
- (d) Find the second derivative:  $f''(x) = e^x$ . At  $x = 0$ ,  $f''(0) = 1 > 0$ , so  $x = 0$  is a local minimum.
- (e) Calculate the minimum value:  $f(0) = e^0 - 0 = 1$ .
- (f) Since the minimum value of the function is 1 and the function is continuous,  $f(x)$  is always  $\geq 1$  for all real  $x$ .
- (g) Because  $f(x) > 0$  for all  $x$ , the curve  $y = e^x$  never intersects the line  $y = x$ .
- (h) Graphically,  $e^x$  grows much faster than  $x$ , and even at their closest point ( $x = 0$ ), they are separated by 1 unit.

**Final Answer:** The number of real roots is 0.

**Answer:** (A)

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Q20.

**Solution****Concept:**

An equivalence relation on a set  $A$  must be reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. For  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , any equivalence relation must contain the reflexive pairs  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$ . If it contains  $(1, 2)$ , symmetry forces it to contain  $(2, 1)$ . Transitivity must then be checked for any additional pairs.

**Solution:**

- (a) Smallest relation  $R_1$ : To be an equivalence relation containing  $(1, 2)$ , it must have  $(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)$  (reflexive) and  $(2, 1)$  (symmetric).
- (b)  $R_1 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ . This is transitive, so it is an equivalence relation.
- (c) Now consider adding other pairs like  $(2, 3)$ . If we add  $(2, 3)$ , symmetry requires  $(3, 2)$ .
- (d) If we have  $(1, 2)$  and  $(2, 3)$ , transitivity requires  $(1, 3)$ . Then symmetry requires  $(3, 1)$ .
- (e) Adding these leads to the universal relation  $R_2 = A \times A$ , which contains all 9 possible ordered pairs.
- (f) Are there any others? If we tried to add only  $(1, 3)$  and  $(3, 1)$  to  $R_1$ , we would get  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1)\}$ .
- (g) Check transitivity:  $(2, 1) \in R$  and  $(1, 3) \in R$  would require  $(2, 3) \in R$ . Thus, we are forced back to the universal relation.
- (h) There are only 2 such relations.

**Final Answer:** The number of equivalence relations is 2.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q21.

**Solution****Concept:**

To evaluate trigonometric expressions involving non-standard angles like  $15^\circ$ , we can use compound angle formulas. Specifically, the difference of two trigonometric functions can be simplified using the transformation formulas (C-D formulas) or by expressing the individual angles as a difference of standard angles such as  $45^\circ - 30^\circ$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Consider the expression  $L = \cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ$ .
- (b) We can multiply and divide by  $\sqrt{2}$  to use the sine or cosine compound angle identity:  
$$L = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 15^\circ - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 15^\circ \right).$$
- (c) Substitute  $1/\sqrt{2}$  with  $\sin 45^\circ$  and  $\cos 45^\circ$ :  $L = \sqrt{2}(\sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 15^\circ)$ .
- (d) Applying the identity  $\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$ :  $L = \sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ - 15^\circ)$ .
- (e) This simplifies to  $L = \sqrt{2} \sin 30^\circ$ .
- (f) Since  $\sin 30^\circ = 1/2$ , we get  $L = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .
- (g) Alternatively, calculate  $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  and  $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ . Subtracting them gives  $\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is  $1/\sqrt{2}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q22.

**Solution****Concept:**

The image of a point  $P$  in a line  $L$  is a point  $P'$  such that  $L$  is the perpendicular bisector of the segment  $PP'$ . To find  $P'$ , we first find the foot of the perpendicular  $M$  from  $P$  to the line. Then, using the midpoint formula  $M = (P + P')/2$ , we solve for the coordinates of  $P'$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Point  $P = (1, 6, 3)$ . Line  $L : \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3} = \lambda$ .
- (b) A general point  $M$  on the line is  $(\lambda, 2\lambda + 1, 3\lambda + 2)$ .
- (c) The direction ratios of  $PM$  are  $(\lambda - 1, 2\lambda + 1 - 6, 3\lambda + 2 - 3) = (\lambda - 1, 2\lambda - 5, 3\lambda - 1)$ .
- (d) Since  $PM$  is perpendicular to the line (direction  $1, 2, 3$ ):  $1(\lambda - 1) + 2(2\lambda - 5) + 3(3\lambda - 1) = 0$ .
- (e)  $\lambda - 1 + 4\lambda - 10 + 9\lambda - 3 = 0 \implies 14\lambda = 14 \implies \lambda = 1$ .
- (f) Foot of perpendicular  $M = (1, 2(1) + 1, 3(1) + 2) = (1, 3, 5)$ .
- (g) Let the image be  $P'(x, y, z)$ . Then  $(1, 3, 5) = \left(\frac{x+1}{2}, \frac{y+6}{2}, \frac{z+3}{2}\right)$ .
- (h) Solving for coordinates:  $x+1 = 2 \implies x = 1$ ;  $y+6 = 6 \implies y = 0$ ;  $z+3 = 10 \implies z = 7$ .

**Final Answer:** The image of the point is  $(1, 0, 7)$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q23.

**Solution****Concept:**

For a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  with roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , the sum of roots is  $-b/a$  and the product of roots is  $c/a$ . To find the value of an expression involving the roots, we rearrange the given equation into standard form and use these fundamental algebraic relations.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given equation:  $x^2 - p(x + 1) - c = 0$ .
- (b) Rearranging into standard form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ :  $x^2 - px - (p + c) = 0$ .
- (c) Here,  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -p$ , and the constant term is  $-(p + c)$ .
- (d) Sum of roots  $\alpha + \beta = -(-p)/1 = p$ .
- (e) Product of roots  $\alpha\beta = -(p + c)/1 = -(p + c)$ .
- (f) We need to find the value of  $(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1)$ .
- (g) Expand the expression:  $(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta + 1$ .
- (h) Substitute the values:  $-(p + c) + p + 1$ .
- (i) Simplify the expression:  $-p - c + p + 1 = 1 - c$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is  $1 - c$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q24.

**Solution****Concept:**

The variance ( $\sigma^2$ ) of a set of data is the average of the squared deviations from the mean. It can be calculated using the formula  $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right)^2$ . For natural numbers, we use the standard summation formulas for  $\sum n$  and  $\sum n^2$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) The first  $n$  natural numbers are  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ .
- (b) The sum of first  $n$  natural numbers is  $\sum n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ .
- (c) The sum of squares of first  $n$  natural numbers is  $\sum n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ .
- (d) Mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) =  $\frac{\sum n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2}$ .
- (e) Variance  $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum n^2}{n} - (\bar{x})^2$ .
- (f)  $\sigma^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2$ .
- (g)  $\sigma^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{n+1}{2} \left[\frac{2n+1}{3} - \frac{n+1}{2}\right]$ .
- (h)  $\sigma^2 = \frac{n+1}{2} \left[\frac{4n+2-3n-3}{6}\right] = \frac{n+1}{2} \left[\frac{n-1}{6}\right]$ .
- (i)  $\sigma^2 = \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{12} = \frac{n^2-1}{12}$ .

**Final Answer:** The variance is  $\frac{n^2-1}{12}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

The angle  $\theta$  between two vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is found using the dot product formula:  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos \theta$ .

This leads to  $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$ , where  $|\vec{a}|$  represents the magnitude of vector  $\vec{a}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given vectors:  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ .
- (b) Calculate the dot product  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ :  $(1)(1) + (-1)(1) + (1)(-1) = 1 - 1 - 1 = -1$ .
- (c) Calculate the magnitude of  $\vec{a}$ :  $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .
- (d) Calculate the magnitude of  $\vec{b}$ :  $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .
- (e) Using the cosine formula:  $\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{-1}{3}$ .
- (f) Therefore, the angle  $\theta$  is  $\cos^{-1}(-1/3)$ .
- (g) If the result was positive, the angle would be acute; since it is negative, the angle between the vectors is obtuse.

**Final Answer:** The angle is  $\cos^{-1}(-1/3)$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

To evaluate an integral of the form  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)}$ , a common algebraic manipulation is used to facilitate substitution. By multiplying and dividing the integrand by  $x^{n-1}$ , the numerator becomes the derivative (up to a constant) of the  $x^n$  term present in the denominator. This transforms the integral into a standard logarithmic form.

**Solution:**

(a) Let  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)}$ . Multiply the numerator and denominator by  $x^{n-1}$ .

(b)  $I = \int \frac{x^{n-1}dx}{x^n(x^n+1)}$ .

(c) Substitute  $t = x^n$ . Then  $dt = nx^{n-1}dx$ , which implies  $x^{n-1}dx = \frac{1}{n}dt$ .

(d) The integral becomes  $I = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)}$ .

(e) Use partial fractions:  $\frac{1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1}$ .

(f)  $I = \frac{1}{n} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt = \frac{1}{n} [\log |t| - \log |t+1|] + C$ .

(g) Using log properties:  $I = \frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{t}{t+1} \right| + C$ .

(h) Substitute back  $t = x^n$ :  $I = \frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$ .

**Final Answer:** The integral is  $\frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the eccentricity of a conic section given in a general quadratic form, the equation must first be converted into the standard form by completing the square. For an ellipse, the standard form is

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1. \text{ The eccentricity } e \text{ is then calculated using } e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\text{minor semi-axis}^2}{\text{major semi-axis}^2}}.$$

**Solution:**

- (a) Given equation:  $9x^2 + 5y^2 - 30y = 0$ .
- (b) Complete the square for the  $y$  terms:  $9x^2 + 5(y^2 - 6y) = 0 \implies 9x^2 + 5(y^2 - 6y + 9) = 45$ .
- (c)  $9x^2 + 5(y - 3)^2 = 45$ .
- (d) Divide the entire equation by 45 to get standard form:  $\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 1$ .
- (e) Comparing with  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ , we see  $a^2 = 5$  and  $b^2 = 9$ .
- (f) Since  $b^2 > a^2$ , the major axis is vertical.
- (g)  $e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$ .
- (h)  $e = 2/3$ .

**Final Answer:** The eccentricity is  $2/3$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

A function  $f(x)$  is continuous at a point  $x = a$  if the limit of  $f(x)$  as  $x$  approaches  $a$  is equal to the function's value at  $a$ , i.e.,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ . In cases where the limit results in an indeterminate form like  $0/0$ , L'Hôpital's Rule can be applied to find the limiting value.

**Solution:**

- (a) For continuity at  $x = \pi/2$ , we must have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x} = f(\pi/2) = 3$ .
- (b) As  $x \rightarrow \pi/2$ ,  $\cos x \rightarrow 0$  and  $(\pi - 2x) \rightarrow 0$ . This is a  $0/0$  form.
- (c) Applying L'Hôpital's Rule:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(k \cos x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(\pi - 2x)}$ .
- (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{-k \sin x}{-2} = \frac{k}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (\sin x)$ .
- (e) Since  $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$ , the limit is  $k/2$ .
- (f) Equating the limit to the function value:  $k/2 = 3$ .
- (g) Solving for  $k$  gives  $k = 6$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $k$  is 6.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

The value of a determinant can be simplified using row or column operations without changing its value. These operations are designed to create zeros in the matrix, making the final expansion much simpler. Common operations include  $R_i \rightarrow R_i - R_j$ .

**Solution:**

$$(a) \text{ Let } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y \end{vmatrix}.$$

(b) Apply row operations to simplify:  $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$  and  $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$ .

(c) The first row remains 1, 1, 1.

(d)  $R_2 - R_1$  becomes:  $(1 - 1), (1 + x - 1), (1 - 1) \Rightarrow 0, x, 0$ .

(e)  $R_3 - R_1$  becomes:  $(1 - 1), (1 - 1), (1 + y - 1) \Rightarrow 0, 0, y$ .

$$(f) \text{ The simplified determinant is } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

(g) Expanding along the first column:  $\Delta = 1 \cdot (xy - 0) - 0 + 0$ .

(h)  $\Delta = xy$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of the determinant is  $xy$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

This is a problem involving related rates of change. The volume  $V$  of a sphere is related to its radius  $r$  by the formula  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ . By differentiating this relationship with respect to time  $t$ , we can relate the rate of change of volume ( $dV/dt$ ) to the rate of change of the radius ( $dr/dt$ ).

**Solution:**

- (a) Given:  $dV/dt = 900 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$  and the radius  $r = 15 \text{ cm}$ .
- (b) We need to find  $dr/dt$ .
- (c) Formula for volume of a sphere:  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ .
- (d) Differentiating both sides with respect to  $t$ :  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(3r^2 \frac{dr}{dt})$ .
- (e) Simplify the expression:  $\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$ .
- (f) Substitute the known values:  $900 = 4\pi(15)^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$ .
- (g)  $900 = 4\pi(225) \frac{dr}{dt} \implies 900 = 900\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$ .
- (h) Solve for  $dr/dt$ :  $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{900}{900\pi} = 1/\pi \text{ cm/s}$ .

**Final Answer:** The rate of increase is  $1/\pi \text{ cm/s}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the focus of a parabola given in a general form, we must first convert the equation into the standard form  $(y - k)^2 = 4a(x - h)$  or  $(x - h)^2 = 4a(y - k)$  by completing the square. For the horizontal parabola  $(y - k)^2 = 4a(x - h)$ , the vertex is  $(h, k)$  and the focus is located at  $(h + a, k)$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given equation:  $y^2 - 4y - 2x - 8 = 0$ .
- (b) Group  $y$  terms and move others to the right:  $y^2 - 4y = 2x + 8$ .
- (c) Complete the square for  $y$ : add  $(4/2)^2 = 4$  to both sides.
- (d)  $y^2 - 4y + 4 = 2x + 8 + 4 \implies (y - 2)^2 = 2x + 12$ .
- (e) Factor out the coefficient of  $x$ :  $(y - 2)^2 = 2(x + 6)$ .
- (f) Compare with standard form  $(y - k)^2 = 4a(x - h)$ :
- $k = 2$
  - $h = -6$
  - $4a = 2 \implies a = 0.5$
- (g) The focus is  $(h + a, k) = (-6 + 0.5, 2) = (-5.5, 2)$ .

**Final Answer:** The focus is  $(-5.5, 2)$ .

**Answer: (C)**

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Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

This problem involves conditional probability and the addition rule of probability. The definition of conditional probability is  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ , which allows us to find the intersection. The probability of the union of two events is then determined by the formula  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Identify the given values:  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.8$ , and  $P(B|A) = 0.6$ .
- (b) First, find the probability of the intersection  $P(A \cap B)$  using the conditional probability formula:  $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$ .
- (c) Substitute the values:  $P(A \cap B) = 0.6 \times 0.4 = 0.24$ .
- (d) Now, use the Addition Theorem for Probability:  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ .
- (e) Substitute the values:  $P(A \cup B) = 0.4 + 0.8 - 0.24$ .
- (f) Perform the calculation:  $1.2 - 0.24 = 0.96$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $P(A \cup B)$  is 0.96.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

A specific rule in integration involves the product of an exponential function and the sum of a function and its derivative. The identity states that  $\int e^x [f(x) + f'(x)] dx = e^x f(x) + C$ . This technique simplifies integrals that would otherwise require complex integration by parts by identifying the function  $f(x)$  and its derivative  $f'(x)$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Let the integral be  $I = \int e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$ .
- (b) Examine the terms inside the parentheses. Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ .
- (c) Calculate the derivative of  $f(x)$ :  $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}) = -1x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ .
- (d) Observe that the integrand is exactly in the form  $e^x [f(x) + f'(x)]$ .
- (e) Applying the integral identity:  $\int e^x [f(x) + f'(x)] dx = e^x f(x) + C$ .
- (f) Substitute  $f(x)$  back into the result:  $I = e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + C$ .
- (g) Thus, the result is  $e^x/x + C$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of the integral is  $e^x/x + C$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

The number of terms in the expansion of a binomial  $(a + b)^n$  is  $n + 1$ . However, if the expression inside the parentheses is a polynomial that can be simplified into a binomial power, we must simplify it first to find the correct number of terms in the resulting polynomial.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given expression:  $(1 + 2x + x^2)^{20}$ .
- (b) Notice that the term inside the parentheses is a perfect square trinomial:  $1 + 2x + x^2 = (1 + x)^2$ .
- (c) Substitute this back into the expansion:  $((1 + x)^2)^{20}$ .
- (d) Apply the power of a power rule  $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ :  $(1 + x)^{2 \times 20} = (1 + x)^{40}$ .
- (e) Now, the expression is a standard binomial  $(1 + x)^n$  where  $n = 40$ .
- (f) The number of terms in the expansion of  $(a + b)^n$  is given by  $n + 1$ .
- (g) Here, the number of terms is  $40 + 1 = 41$ .

**Final Answer:** The number of terms is 41.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

The slope of the tangent to a curve  $y = f(x)$  at a specific point is equal to the value of the first derivative of the function at that point. To find this, we differentiate the function with respect to  $x$  using the power rule and then substitute the given  $x$ -coordinate into the derived expression.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given curve:  $y = 3x^4 - 4x$ .
- (b) Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$  to find the slope function:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(3x^4) - \frac{d}{dx}(4x)$ .
- (c) Apply the power rule:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^3 - 4$ .
- (d) We need the slope at  $x = 4$ . Substitute  $x = 4$  into the derivative: Slope  $m = 12(4)^3 - 4$ .
- (e) Calculate  $4^3$ :  $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$ .
- (f) Multiply by 12:  $12 \times 64 = 768$ .
- (g) Subtract 4:  $768 - 4 = 764$ .

**Final Answer:** The slope of the tangent is 764.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find high powers of a complex number, it is most efficient to convert the number into polar or Euler form. De Moivre's Theorem states that for any complex number in the form  $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ , the  $n^{\text{th}}$  power is given by  $z^n = r^n(\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$ . This avoids the tedious algebraic expansion of binomials.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$ .
- (b) Identify the polar form:  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ . This corresponds to  $\theta = 30^\circ$  or  $\pi/6$ .
- (c) Thus,  $z = \cos(\pi/6) + i \sin(\pi/6) = e^{i\pi/6}$ .
- (d) We need to calculate  $z^{69} = (e^{i\pi/6})^{69}$ .
- (e) Apply the power rule for exponents:  $z^{69} = e^{i(69\pi/6)} = e^{i(23\pi/2)}$ .
- (f) Simplify the angle:  $\frac{23\pi}{2} = \frac{20\pi+3\pi}{2} = 10\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .
- (g) Since  $10\pi$  is a multiple of  $2\pi$ , the value is equivalent to  $e^{i(3\pi/2)}$ .
- (h)  $z^{69} = \cos(3\pi/2) + i \sin(3\pi/2) = 0 + i(-1) = -i$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $z^{69}$  is  $-i$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

The vector equation of a plane is defined by a point on the plane and a normal vector perpendicular to the plane. If a plane passes through a point with position vector  $\vec{a}$  and is perpendicular to a normal vector  $\vec{n}$ , its equation is given by  $(\vec{r} - \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ , which simplifies to  $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Identify the given point:  $P(1, 2, 3)$ . Its position vector is  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ .
- (b) Identify the normal vector:  $\vec{n} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ .
- (c) Use the standard plane equation formula:  $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}$ .
- (d) Compute the dot product  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}$ :  $(1)(2) + (2)(3) + (3)(-1)$ .
- (e)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} = 2 + 6 - 3 = 5$ .
- (f) Substitute the normal vector and the result of the dot product into the equation.
- (g) The final vector equation is  $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 5$ .

**Final Answer:** The vector equation is  $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 5$ .

**Answer:** (A)

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Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

The slope of the tangent to a curve  $y = f(x)$  at any point  $(x, y)$  is given by the derivative  $dy/dx$ . If the tangent makes an angle  $\theta$  with the positive  $x$ -axis, the slope is also equal to  $\tan \theta$ . By equating the derivative to  $\tan \theta$ , we can solve for the coordinates of the point on the curve.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given curve:  $y^2 = x$ .
- (b) Differentiate both sides with respect to  $x$ :  $2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ .
- (c) Express the derivative:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$ .
- (d) Given the angle of the tangent is  $45^\circ$ , the slope  $m = \tan 45^\circ = 1$ .
- (e) Set the derivative equal to the slope:  $\frac{1}{2y} = 1 \implies 2y = 1 \implies y = 1/2$ .
- (f) Substitute  $y = 1/2$  back into the original curve equation  $y^2 = x$  to find  $x$ :
- (g)  $x = (1/2)^2 = 1/4$ .
- (h) The point on the curve is  $(1/4, 1/2)$ .

**Final Answer:** The point is  $(1/4, 1/2)$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

The inverse image (pre-image) of a value  $y$  under a function  $f$ , denoted as  $f^{-1}(y)$ , is the set of all elements  $x$  in the domain such that  $f(x) = y$ . This involves solving an algebraic equation. Note that  $f^{-1}$  refers to the inverse set, which may contain multiple values if the function is not one-to-one (injective).

**Solution:**

- (a) Given function:  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ .
- (b) We need to find  $f^{-1}(17)$ , which means finding  $x$  such that  $f(x) = 17$ .
- (c) Set up the equation:  $x^2 + 1 = 17$ .
- (d) Subtract 1 from both sides:  $x^2 = 16$ .
- (e) Solve for  $x$  by taking the square root:  $x = \pm\sqrt{16}$ .
- (f) This yields two real solutions:  $x = 4$  and  $x = -4$ .
- (g) Since the domain of the function is the set of all real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$ , both values are valid members of the pre-image set.
- (h) Therefore,  $f^{-1}(17) = \{-4, 4\}$ .

**Final Answer:** The inverse image is  $\{-4, 4\}$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

The period of a trigonometric function  $\sin(ax)$  or  $\cos(ax)$  is  $2\pi/|a|$ . For a function that is the sum of two or more periodic functions, the fundamental period is the Least Common Multiple (LCM) of the individual periods of each term. This ensures that the overall function returns to its initial value after that interval.

**Solution:**

- (a) Function  $f(x) = \sin(x/3) + \cos(x/2)$ .
- (b) Find the period of  $\sin(x/3)$ :  $T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{1/3} = 6\pi$ .
- (c) Find the period of  $\cos(x/2)$ :  $T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{1/2} = 4\pi$ .
- (d) The period of  $f(x)$  is the LCM of  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .
- (e) Period = LCM( $6\pi, 4\pi$ ).
- (f) We can factor out  $\pi$ : LCM( $6, 4$ )  $\times \pi$ .
- (g) The smallest number that both 4 and 6 divide into is 12.
- (h) Therefore, the period is  $12\pi$ .
- (i) This means every  $12\pi$  units, both the sine and cosine components complete an integer number of cycles (2 cycles for  $\sin(x/3)$  and 3 cycles for  $\cos(x/2)$ ).

**Final Answer:** The period is  $12\pi$ .

**Answer:** (C)

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Q41.

**Solution****Concept:**

The definite integral of the absolute value function  $|x|$  represents the area under the V-shaped curve and above the  $x$ -axis. Since the function is even, meaning  $f(x) = f(-x)$ , the integral over a symmetric interval  $[-a, a]$  can be calculated as twice the integral from 0 to  $a$ . Alternatively, the integral can be split at the point where the expression inside the absolute value changes sign.

**Solution:**

- (a) The function to integrate is  $f(x) = |x|$ .
- (b) We can split the integral at  $x = 0$  because  $|x| = -x$  for  $x < 0$  and  $|x| = x$  for  $x \geq 0$ .
- (c)  $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (-x) dx + \int_0^1 x dx$ .
- (d) Evaluating the first part:  $[-\frac{x^2}{2}]_{-1}^0 = 0 - (-\frac{(-1)^2}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ .
- (e) Evaluating the second part:  $[\frac{x^2}{2}]_0^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ .
- (f) Adding the two parts:  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ .
- (g) Geometrically, this represents the sum of the areas of two right-angled triangles, each with base 1 and height 1. Area =  $2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1) = 1$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of the integral is 1.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q42.

**Solution****Concept:**

A line in three-dimensional space is defined by a point it passes through and its direction ratios. For a line to be parallel to the  $z$ -axis, its direction must be entirely in the  $z$ -direction, meaning its  $x$  and  $y$  components are zero. The standard direction ratios for the  $z$ -axis (or any line parallel to it) are  $(0, 0, 1)$ .

**Solution:**

- Identify the point  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  through which the line passes:  $(1, 2, 3)$ .
- Determine the direction ratios  $(a, b, c)$  of the line. Since it is parallel to the  $z$ -axis, the direction ratios are  $(0, 0, 1)$ .
- Use the symmetric form of the equation of a line:  $\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{c}$ .
- Substitute the values:  $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{1}$ .
- In this notation, a denominator of zero implies that the numerator must be zero for the ratio to be defined in a limiting sense, effectively meaning  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2$  are constant throughout the line, which describes a vertical line passing through the point.

**Final Answer:** The equation is  $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{1}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q43.

**Solution****Concept:**

The limit of a sum as  $n$  approaches infinity can often be evaluated by expressing it as a Riemann sum, which corresponds to a definite integral. The general form for such a sum is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ . This technique converts a discrete summation into a continuous integration problem.

**Solution:**

- (a) Let  $S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}$ .
- (b) We can rewrite the general term as  $\frac{1}{n+r}$  where  $r$  goes from 1 to  $n$ .
- (c)  $S_n = \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n+r} = \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n(1+r/n)} = \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+r/n}$ .
- (d) This is now in the form of a Riemann sum where  $\Delta x = 1/n$  and  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ .
- (e) As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the sum becomes the integral  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ .
- (f) The integral of  $\frac{1}{1+x}$  is  $\ln|1+x|$ .
- (g) Evaluating the limits:  $[\ln(1+x)]_0^1 = \ln(2) - \ln(1)$ .
- (h) Since  $\ln(1) = 0$ , the value is  $\ln 2$ , which is written as  $\log 2$  in many contexts.

**Final Answer:** The value of the limit is  $\log 2$ .

**Answer: (C)**

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Q44.

**Solution****Concept:**

The domain of an inverse trigonometric function is restricted by the range of the original trigonometric function. For the function  $y = \sin^{-1}(u)$ , the argument  $u$  must lie within the interval  $[-1, 1]$  because the sine function only produces values between  $-1$  and  $1$ . Solving the resulting inequality for  $x$  provides the domain of the composite function.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given function:  $f(x) = \sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$ .
- (b) The argument of the inverse sine must satisfy:  $-1 \leq 2x - 1 \leq 1$ .
- (c) To solve for  $x$ , first add 1 to all parts of the inequality:  $-1 + 1 \leq 2x - 1 + 1 \leq 1 + 1$ .
- (d) This simplifies to:  $0 \leq 2x \leq 2$ .
- (e) Next, divide the entire inequality by 2:  $\frac{0}{2} \leq \frac{2x}{2} \leq \frac{2}{2}$ .
- (f) This yields:  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .
- (g) In interval notation, the domain is represented as  $[0, 1]$ .
- (h) This includes all real numbers from 0 to 1, inclusive of the endpoints.

**Final Answer:** The domain is  $[0, 1]$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q45.

**Solution****Concept:**

The dot product and cross product of two vectors provide information about their relative orientation. The magnitude of the cross product is  $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta$ , while the dot product is  $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$ . If both products are zero simultaneously, it forces a conclusion about the magnitudes of the vectors rather than their orientation.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ . This implies that the vectors are parallel ( $\theta = 0^\circ$  or  $180^\circ$ ) OR that at least one of the vectors is a zero vector.
- (b) Given  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ . This implies that the vectors are perpendicular ( $\theta = 90^\circ$ ) OR that at least one of the vectors is a zero vector.
- (c) For two non-zero vectors, it is impossible for them to be simultaneously parallel and perpendicular because the angle  $\theta$  cannot be  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  at the same time.
- (d) Therefore, the only way both conditions can be satisfied is if the magnitude of at least one of the vectors is zero.
- (e) If  $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$  or  $\vec{b} = \vec{0}$ , then  $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta = 0$  and  $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta = 0$  regardless of the angle.
- (f) This leads to the conclusion that one of the vectors must be a zero vector.

**Final Answer:** One of  $\vec{a}$  or  $\vec{b}$  is a zero vector.

**Answer: (C)**

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Q46.

**Solution****Concept:**

To find the minimum value of a cubic polynomial, we identify its critical points by setting the first derivative to zero. After finding these points, we use the second derivative test to determine which point corresponds to a local minimum. For a cubic function without a specified interval, the "minimum value" usually refers to the local minimum value.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 21x^2 + 36x - 20$ .
- (b) Find the first derivative:  $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 42x + 36$ .
- (c) Set  $f'(x) = 0$  to find critical points:  $6(x^2 - 7x + 6) = 0$ .
- (d) Factor the quadratic:  $6(x - 6)(x - 1) = 0$ . The critical points are  $x = 1$  and  $x = 6$ .
- (e) Find the second derivative:  $f''(x) = 12x - 42$ .
- (f) Test  $x = 1$ :  $f''(1) = 12(1) - 42 = -30 < 0$  (Local Maximum).
- (g) Test  $x = 6$ :  $f''(6) = 12(6) - 42 = 72 - 42 = 30 > 0$  (Local Minimum).
- (h) Calculate the minimum value at  $x = 6$ :
  - (i)  $f(6) = 2(6)^3 - 21(6)^2 + 36(6) - 20$ .
  - (j)  $f(6) = 2(216) - 21(36) + 216 - 20 = 432 - 756 + 216 - 20$ .
  - (k)  $f(6) = 648 - 776 = -128$ .

**Final Answer:** The minimum value is -128.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q47.

**Solution****Concept:**

Two lines in three-dimensional space are perpendicular if the dot product of their direction vectors is equal to zero. If the direction ratios of the first line are  $(a_1, b_1, c_1)$  and the second line are  $(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ , the condition for perpendicularity is  $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 0$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Direction ratios of the first line:  $a_1 = -3, b_1 = 2k, c_1 = 2$ .
- (b) Direction ratios of the second line:  $a_2 = 3k, b_2 = 1, c_2 = -5$ .
- (c) Apply the perpendicularity condition:  $(-3)(3k) + (2k)(1) + (2)(-5) = 0$ .
- (d) Simplify the equation:  $-9k + 2k - 10 = 0$ .
- (e) Combine like terms:  $-7k - 10 = 0$ .
- (f) Solve for  $k$ :  $-7k = 10 \implies k = -10/7$ .
- (g) This ensures that the angle  $\theta$  between the two lines satisfies  $\cos \theta = 0$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $k$  is  $-10/7$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q48.

**Solution****Concept:**

This is a first-order differential equation that can be solved using the method of separation of variables. By using exponent rules, specifically  $e^{a-b} = e^a \cdot e^{-b}$ , we can isolate the terms involving  $y$  on one side and terms involving  $x$  on the other side before integrating both sides.

**Solution:**

(a) Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2 e^{-y}$ .

(b) Factor out  $e^{-y}$  from the right side:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y}(e^x + x^2)$ .

(c) Separate the variables:  $\frac{dy}{e^{-y}} = (e^x + x^2)dx$ .

(d) This simplifies to:  $e^y dy = (e^x + x^2)dx$ .

(e) Integrate both sides:  $\int e^y dy = \int (e^x + x^2)dx$ .

(f) The integral of  $e^y$  is  $e^y$ , and the integral of  $e^x + x^2$  is  $e^x + \frac{x^3}{3}$ .

(g) Thus,  $e^y = e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$ .

**Final Answer:** The solution is  $e^y = e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$ .

**Answer:** (A)

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Q49.

**Solution****Concept:**

Three vectors  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$ , and  $\vec{c}$  are coplanar if their scalar triple product is zero, which is represented as  $[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}] = 0$ . Geometrically, this means the volume of the parallelepiped formed by these vectors is zero. In coordinate form, the determinant of the matrix formed by their components must vanish.

**Solution:**

(a) Let  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ , and  $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ .

(b) Set the determinant of their components to zero: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & \lambda & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(c) Expand along the first row:  $2(2 \cdot 5 - (-3) \cdot \lambda) - (-1)(1 \cdot 5 - (-3) \cdot 3) + 1(1 \cdot \lambda - 2 \cdot 3) = 0.$

(d)  $2(10 + 3\lambda) + 1(5 + 9) + 1(\lambda - 6) = 0.$

(e)  $20 + 6\lambda + 14 + \lambda - 6 = 0.$

(f) Combine like terms:  $7\lambda + 28 = 0.$

(g)  $7\lambda = -28 \implies \lambda = -4.$

**Final Answer:** The value of  $\lambda$  is -4.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q50.

**Solution****Concept:**

The given series is an infinite Geometric Progression (G.P.). For a G.P. with first term  $a$  and common ratio  $r$ , the sum to infinity exists only if the absolute value of the common ratio is less than 1 ( $|r| < 1$ ). The formula for the sum of an infinite G.P. is  $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Identify the terms of the series:  $a = 1$ .
- (b) Find the common ratio  $r$  by dividing the second term by the first:  $r = \frac{1/2}{1} = 1/2$ .
- (c) Verify the condition for convergence:  $|r| = 1/2 < 1$ . The sum exists.
- (d) Apply the infinite sum formula:  $S_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1-1/2}$ .
- (e) Simplify the denominator:  $1 - 1/2 = 1/2$ .
- (f) Calculate the final sum:  $S_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1/2} = 2$ .
- (g) This represents the limit of the partial sums as the number of terms increases indefinitely.

**Final Answer:** The sum of the series is 2.

**Answer:** (A)

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Q51.

**Solution****Concept:**

To evaluate the definite integral  $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$ , we apply the definite integral property  $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$ . This property helps eliminate the variable  $x$  in the numerator, converting the integrand into a standard form that can be solved via substitution.

**Solution:**

(a) Let  $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$ .

(b) Apply property:  $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1+\cos^2(\pi-x)} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi-x) \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$ .

(c) Add the two expressions for  $I$ :  $2I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$ .

(d)  $I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$ . Let  $t = \cos x$ , then  $dt = -\sin x dx$ .

(e) Change limits: when  $x = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ ; when  $x = \pi$ ,  $t = -1$ .

(f)  $I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ .

(g)  $I = \frac{\pi}{2} [\tan^{-1} t]_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} [\pi/4 - (-\pi/4)] = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of the integral is  $\pi^2/4$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q52.

**Solution****Concept:**

A relation  $R$  on a set is a collection of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$ . The domain is the set of all first elements  $x$  such that there exists a  $y$  in the set that satisfies the relation. For  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ , we must ensure both  $x$  and  $y$  remain within the set of natural numbers.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given  $x + 2y = 8$  where  $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- (b) Rearrange for  $x$ :  $x = 8 - 2y$ .
- (c) Since  $y \in \mathbb{N}$ , test values:
- (d) If  $y = 1$ ,  $x = 8 - 2(1) = 6$ . (Valid)
- (e) If  $y = 2$ ,  $x = 8 - 2(2) = 4$ . (Valid)
- (f) If  $y = 3$ ,  $x = 8 - 2(3) = 2$ . (Valid)
- (g) If  $y = 4$ ,  $x = 8 - 2(4) = 0$ . (Not in  $\mathbb{N}$ )
- (h) The set of possible values for  $x$  (the domain) is  $\{2, 4, 6\}$ .

**Final Answer:** The domain is  $\{2, 4, 6\}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q53.

**Solution****Concept:**

The slope of the tangent to a curve at a point  $(x_0, y_0)$  is  $f'(x_0)$ . The normal is perpendicular to the tangent. If  $m_t$  is the slope of the tangent and  $m_n$  is the slope of the normal, then  $m_t \cdot m_n = -1$ . The slope of a line making an angle  $\theta$  with the  $x$ -axis is  $\tan \theta$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Given normal angle  $\theta = 3\pi/4$ .
- (b) Slope of normal  $m_n = \tan(3\pi/4) = -1$ .
- (c) Using  $m_t = -1/m_n$ , slope of tangent  $m_t = -1/(-1) = 1$ .
- (d) Since  $m_t = f'(3)$  at the point  $(3, 4)$ , then  $f'(3) = 1$ .

**Final Answer:** The value of  $f'(3)$  is 1.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q54.

**Solution****Concept:**

The matrix  $A$  represents a rotation matrix in 2D space. Applying the matrix  $n$  times is equivalent to a rotation by angle  $\theta$  repeatedly  $n$  times, resulting in a total rotation of  $n\theta$ . This can be proven by induction or by using De Moivre's Theorem analogy for matrices.

**Solution:**

$$(a) A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(b) A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ -2 \sin \theta \cos \theta & \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(c) \text{ By induction, } A^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Final Answer: } A^n \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Answer: (A)**[Go Back to Question 54](#)

Q55.

**Solution****Concept:**

The area is formed by the  $x$ -axis and the two lines (tangent and normal) intersecting at  $(1, 1)$ . We find the  $x$ -intercepts of both lines to determine the length of the triangle's base on the  $x$ -axis, while the  $y$ -coordinate of the point of intersection gives the height.

**Solution:**

$$(a) \text{ Curve } y = x^2, \text{ point } (1, 1). \quad dy/dx = 2x. \text{ At } x = 1, m_t = 2.$$

$$(b) \text{ Tangent: } y - 1 = 2(x - 1) \implies y = 2x - 1. \text{ } x\text{-intercept (} y = 0 \text{) is } x = 1/2.$$

$$(c) \text{ Normal: } m_n = -1/2. \quad y - 1 = -1/2(x - 1) \implies y = -1/2x + 3/2. \text{ } x\text{-intercept is } x = 3.$$

$$(d) \text{ Base of triangle on } x\text{-axis} = 3 - 1/2 = 2.5. \text{ Height} = 1.$$

$$(e) \text{ Area} = 1/2 \times 2.5 \times 1 = 1.25. \text{ Check options: there might be a typo in prompt options, but based on calculation, Area} = 5/4 = 1.25.$$

**Final Answer:** The area is  $5/4$ .**Answer: (C)**[Go Back to Question 55](#)

Q56.

**Solution**

**Concept:**

Standard trigonometric values and compound angle identities are used to simplify expressions. Converting csc and sec to sin and cos allows for the application of the identity  $\sin(A - B)$ .

**Solution:**

(a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$ .

(b) Multiply and divide numerator by 2:  $\frac{2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ)}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$ .

(c) Numerator =  $2(\sin 60^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 20^\circ) = 2 \sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ) = 2 \sin 40^\circ$ .

(d) Denominator =  $\frac{1}{2}(2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ$ .

(e) Expression =  $\frac{2 \sin 40^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ} = 4$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is 4.

**Answer: (B)**

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Q57.

**Solution**

**Concept:**

The scalar triple product  $[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}] = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$  is invariant under cyclic permutations but changes sign if two vectors are swapped.  $[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}] = [\vec{b}\vec{c}\vec{a}] = [\vec{c}\vec{a}\vec{b}]$ .

**Solution:**

(a) Term 1:  $\frac{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})}{(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]}{[\vec{c}\vec{a}\vec{b}]}$ . Since  $[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}] = [\vec{c}\vec{a}\vec{b}]$ , this is 1.

(b) Term 2:  $\frac{\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})}{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})} = \frac{[\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{c}]}{[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]}$ . Since  $[\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{c}] = -[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]$ , this is -1.

(c) Sum =  $1 + (-1) = 0$ .

**Final Answer:** The value is 0.

**Answer: (A)**

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Q58.

**Solution**

**Concept:**

Shortest distance  $d$  between lines  $\vec{a}_1 + \lambda\vec{b}_1$  and  $\vec{a}_2 + \mu\vec{b}_2$  is  $d = \left| \frac{(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|} \right|$ .

**Solution:**

(a)  $\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = (2 - 1)\hat{i} + (-1 - 2)\hat{j} + (-1 - 1)\hat{k} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ .

(b)  $\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ .

(c)  $(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) = -3 + 0 - 6 = -9$ .

(d)  $|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$ .

(e)  $d = |-9 / (3\sqrt{2})| = 3/\sqrt{2}$ .

**Final Answer:** The distance is  $3/\sqrt{2}$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q59.

**Solution**

**Concept:**

Logarithmic differentiation is used when variables are in both base and exponent. Taking natural log helps transform the implicit function into an explicit one for easier differentiation.

**Solution:**

(a)  $y \log x = x - y$ .

(b)  $y(1 + \log x) = x \implies y = \frac{x}{1 + \log x}$ .

(c) Use quotient rule:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1 + \log x)(1) - x(1/x)}{(1 + \log x)^2}$ .

(d)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + \log x - 1}{(1 + \log x)^2} = \frac{\log x}{(1 + \log x)^2}$ .

**Final Answer:**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log x}{(1 + \log x)^2}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q60.

**Solution****Concept:**

The number of non-negative integer solutions to  $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_r = n$  is given by the stars and bars formula:  $\binom{n+r-1}{r-1}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a)  $n = 20, r = 4$ .
- (b) Number of solutions =  $\binom{20+4-1}{4-1} = \binom{23}{3}$ .

**Final Answer:** The number of solutions is  $\binom{23}{3}$ .

**Answer: (A)**

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Q61.

**Solution****Concept:**

The range of the principal value branch of the inverse cosine function,  $\cos^{-1} x$ , is  $[0, \pi]$ . This means the maximum value that  $\cos^{-1} x$  can attain is  $\pi$ , and this occurs specifically when  $x = -1$ . When a sum of such functions reaches its theoretical maximum, each individual term must be at its own maximum value.

**Solution:**

- (a) We are given the equation  $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z = 3\pi$ .
- (b) Since the maximum value of  $\cos^{-1} \theta$  is  $\pi$ , the only way for the sum of three such terms to equal  $3\pi$  is if each term is exactly  $\pi$ .
- (c) Therefore,  $\cos^{-1} x = \pi$ ,  $\cos^{-1} y = \pi$ , and  $\cos^{-1} z = \pi$ .
- (d) This implies  $x = \cos \pi = -1$ ,  $y = \cos \pi = -1$ , and  $z = \cos \pi = -1$ .
- (e) We need to find the value of the expression  $xy + yz + zx$ .
- (f) Substitute the values:  $(-1)(-1) + (-1)(-1) + (-1)(-1)$ .
- (g)  $xy + yz + zx = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$ .
- (h) Thus, under the given constraints, the sum of the pairwise products is 3.

**Final Answer:** The value of  $xy + yz + zx$  is 3.

**Answer: (C)**

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Q62.

**Solution****Concept:**

Local extrema of a function  $y = f(x)$  are found by analyzing the first and second derivatives. A local maximum occurs at a critical point where  $f'(x) = 0$  and  $f''(x) < 0$ . It is important to note that a "local maximum" value can sometimes be numerically smaller than a "local minimum" value if they occur in different regions of the domain.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given the function  $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$ .
- (b) Find the first derivative:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ .
- (c) Set the derivative to zero to find critical points:  $1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \implies x^2 = 1$ .
- (d) This gives two critical points:  $x = 1$  and  $x = -1$ .
- (e) Find the second derivative:  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2}{x^3}$ .
- (f) Test  $x = 1$ :  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 > 0$ . Thus,  $x = 1$  is a local minimum.
- (g) Test  $x = -1$ :  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2 < 0$ . Thus,  $x = -1$  is a local maximum.
- (h) Calculate the local maximum value at  $x = -1$ :
- (i)  $y = -1 + \frac{1}{-1} = -1 - 1 = -2$ .
- (j) Note: The local minimum value at  $x = 1$  is  $1 + 1 = 2$ . In this specific function, the local maximum ( $-2$ ) is less than the local minimum ( $2$ ).

**Final Answer:** The local maximum value is  $-2$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q63.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Leibniz Rule for differentiation under the integral sign allows us to differentiate an integral whose limits are functions of the variable  $x$ . If  $f(x) = \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} \phi(t) dt$ , then the derivative is  $f'(x) = \phi(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) - \phi(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ . This is essentially an application of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus combined with the Chain Rule.

**Solution:**

- (a) We have the function  $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{t} dt$ .
- (b) Here, the lower limit is  $g(x) = 0$  and the upper limit is  $h(x) = x^2$ .
- (c) The integrand is  $\phi(t) = \sqrt{t}$ .
- (d) Using the Leibniz Rule:  $f'(x) = \sqrt{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - \sqrt{0} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(0)$ .
- (e) The second term becomes zero as the lower limit is a constant.
- (f)  $f'(x) = (x) \cdot (2x)$ . (Note:  $\sqrt{x^2} = x$  for  $x \geq 0$ ).
- (g)  $f'(x) = 2x^2$ .
- (h) Alternatively, evaluating the integral first:  $\int_0^{x^2} t^{1/2} dt = \left[ \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right]_0^{x^2} = \frac{2}{3} (x^2)^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} x^3$ .
- (i) Differentiating  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^3$  gives  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3x^2 = 2x^2$ .

**Final Answer:** The derivative  $f'(x)$  is  $2x^2$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q64.

**Solution****Concept:**

Conditional probability is defined as  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ . This relationship can be rearranged to find the intersection of two events:  $P(A \cap B) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$ . By equating these two expressions for the intersection, we can solve for one unknown probability if the others are provided.

**Solution:**

- (a) Given values:  $P(A) = 1/4$ ,  $P(A|B) = 1/2$ , and  $P(B|A) = 2/3$ .
- (b) Use the multiplication rule for  $P(A \cap B)$ :
- (c)  $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$ .
- (d) Substitute the known values:  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$ .
- (e) Now use the definition of  $P(A|B)$  to find  $P(B)$ :
- (f)  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ .
- (g) Substitute the known values into this equation:  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1/6}{P(B)}$ .
- (h) Rearrange to solve for  $P(B)$ :  $P(B) = \frac{1/6}{1/2}$ .
- (i)  $P(B) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

**Final Answer:** The probability  $P(B)$  is  $1/3$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q65.

**Solution****Concept:**

A chord of a circle subtends a right angle at the origin if the triangle formed by the origin and the endpoints of the chord is a right-angled isosceles triangle (since the legs are radii). For a circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , the distance  $p$  from the origin to a chord subtending  $90^\circ$  is given by  $p = a/\sqrt{2}$ . The locus of the midpoint  $(h, k)$  is the circle  $h^2 + k^2 = p^2$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Circle equation:  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , so radius  $a = 2$ .
- (b) Let  $M(h, k)$  be the midpoint of the chord. The distance of the chord from the origin is  $OM = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$ .
- (c) Let the endpoints of the chord be  $A$  and  $B$ . In  $\triangle OAB$ ,  $OA = OB = 2$  and  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ .
- (d) In the right-angled  $\triangle OAM$  (where  $M$  is the foot of the perpendicular from the origin to the chord):
- (e)  $OM = OA \cos(45^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ .
- (f) Therefore, the distance from the origin to the midpoint is always  $\sqrt{2}$ .
- (g) This gives the relation:  $\sqrt{h^2 + k^2} = \sqrt{2} \implies h^2 + k^2 = 2$ .
- (h) Replacing  $(h, k)$  with  $(x, y)$ , the locus is  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ .

**Final Answer:** The locus is  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ .

**Answer: (B)**

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Q66.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The integral of the Greatest Integer Function  $[g(x)]$  requires partitioning the domain where  $g(x)$  crosses integer boundaries. The continuity of such functions is broken at these transition points.

**Solution:** Step 1: Identify integer boundaries for  $x^2 - 1$  when  $x \in [0, 2]$ .  $x^2 - 1$  ranges from  $-1$  to  $3$ . Integer values occur at  $x^2 - 1 = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$ , which gives  $x = 0, 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 2$ . Thus, (A) is correct.

Step 2: Define  $f(x)$  piecewise. For  $x \in [0, 1)$ ,  $-1 \leq x^2 - 1 < 0 \implies f(x) = -1$ . (C) is correct. For  $x \in [1, \sqrt{2})$ ,  $0 \leq x^2 - 1 < 1 \implies f(x) = 0$ . For  $x \in [\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ ,  $1 \leq x^2 - 1 < 2 \implies f(x) = 1$ . For  $x \in [\sqrt{3}, 2)$ ,  $2 \leq x^2 - 1 < 3 \implies f(x) = 2$ .

Step 3: Calculate the integral  $I = \int_0^1 (-1)dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 0dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} 1dx + \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 2dx$ .  $I = -1(1 - 0) + 0 + 1(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + 2(2 - \sqrt{3})$ .  $I = -1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = 3 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ . Thus, (D) is correct.

**Final Answer:**  A,  C,  D

**Answer:** (A,C,D)

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Q67.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A sum of modulus functions creates a "polygonal" graph. The function is non-differentiable at the points where the expressions inside the modulus vanish. The minimum occurs at the median point(s).

**Solution:** Step 1:  $f(x)$  is continuous everywhere but non-differentiable where  $x, x - 1, x - 2 = 0$ . So  $x = 0, 1, 2$  are points of non-differentiability. (A) is correct.

Step 2: For  $x \in (1, 2)$ ,  $f(x) = (x) + (x - 1) - (x - 2) = x + 1$ . The derivative  $f'(x) = 1$ . Thus, (C) is incorrect.

Step 3: Minimum value. For an odd number of points  $(0, 1, 2)$ , the minimum occurs at the middle point  $x = 1$ .  $f(1) = |1| + |0| + |1 - 2| = 1 + 0 + 1 = 2$ . (B) is correct.

Step 4: Concavity. Modulus functions are convex, and the sum of convex functions is convex. (D) is correct.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  D

**Answer:** (A,B,D)

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Q68.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Scalar Triple Product  $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$  measures the volume of a parallelepiped. Identities involving sums and cross products of these vectors relate back to the original volume.

**Solution:** Step 1: Expand  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot ((\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} + \vec{a}))$ . Expansion results in  $2[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$ . (A) is correct.

Step 2: The identity for cross products:  $[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] = [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]^2$  is a standard result. (B) is correct.

Step 3: For unit vectors, the volume is maximized when they are mutually perpendicular, giving  $1 \cdot (1 \times 1) \cdot \sin(90) = 1$ . (C) is correct.

Step 4:  $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = 0$  means the vectors are coplanar (volume is zero). So (D) is incorrect.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C

**Answer:** (A,B,C)

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Q69.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Skew lines are non-parallel, non-intersecting lines in 3D. They satisfy specific vector conditions regarding their directions and the displacement vector between them.

**Solution:** Step 1: Coplanarity check. Lines intersect or are parallel if they are coplanar. For skew lines, the volume of the tetrahedron formed by their segments must be non-zero:  $(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2) \neq 0$ . (A) is correct.

Step 2: Distance formula. The shortest distance is the projection of  $(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1)$  onto the common perpendicular  $(\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)$ . (B) is correct.

Step 3: By definition, skew lines cannot be parallel (else they are coplanar) and cannot intersect. (C) is correct. (D) is incorrect as they are non-coplanar.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C

**Answer:** (A,B,C)

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Q70.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Orthogonal matrices preserve lengths and angles. They satisfy  $A^T A = I$ , which implies the inverse is simply the transpose. Their determinants are restricted to  $\pm 1$ .

**Solution:** Step 1: Definition.  $A$  is orthogonal if  $AA^T = A^T A = I$ . (A) is correct.

Step 2: Inverse. From  $A^T A = I$ , it follows  $A^{-1} = A^T$ . (C) is correct.

Step 3: Determinant.  $|A^T A| = |I| \implies |A|^2 = 1 \implies |A| = \pm 1$ . Thus  $|\det A| = 1$ . (B) is correct.

Step 4: Eigenvalues. Eigenvalues of orthogonal matrices are complex numbers with modulus 1 (e.g.,  $e^{i\theta}$ ). They don't have to be real. (D) is incorrect.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C

**Answer:** (A,B,C)

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Q71.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Adjoint matrix  $\text{adj } A$  consists of the transposes of cofactors. It follows specific power rules for determinants and scalar multiplications.

**Solution:** Step 1: Double Adjoint. The formula  $\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} A$  for  $n = 3$  gives  $|A|^1 A = |A|A$ . (A) is correct.

Step 2: Determinant of Adjoint.  $|\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$ . For  $n = 3$ , this is  $|A|^2$ . (B) is correct.

Step 3: Scalar rule.  $\text{adj}(kA) = k^{n-1} \text{adj } A$ . For  $n = 3$ , this is  $k^2 \text{adj } A$ . (C) is correct.

Step 4: Inverse rule.  $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$  is a general matrix property, unrelated specifically to adjoints but correct. (D) is correct.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C,  D

**Answer:** (A,B,C,D)

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Q72.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Complex cube roots of unity  $(1, \omega, \omega^2)$  form an equilateral triangle on the unit circle. They satisfy the property that the sum of powers is either 0 or 3.

**Solution:** Step 1: Sum property.  $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$  is a fundamental property. (A) is correct.

Step 2: Expression check.  $1 + \omega = -\omega^2$  and  $1 + \omega^2 = -\omega$ .  $(-\omega^2 - \omega^2)^3 - (-\omega - \omega)^3 = (-2\omega^2)^3 - (-2\omega)^3 = -8\omega^6 - (-8\omega^3) = -8 + 8 = 0$ . (B) is correct.

Step 3: Area. The vertices are  $(1, 0), (-1/2, \sqrt{3}/2), (-1/2, -\sqrt{3}/2)$ . Side length  $s = \sqrt{3}$ . Area  $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}s^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(3) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ . (C) is correct.

Step 4: Powers. If  $n = 1, \omega + \omega^2 = -1$ . If  $n = 2, \omega^2 + \omega^4 = \omega^2 + \omega = -1$ . (D) is correct.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C,  D

**Answer:** (A,B,C,D)

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Q73.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Independence of events means the occurrence of one does not affect the probability of the other. This is reflected in both conditional probability and the product of individual probabilities.

**Solution:** Step 1: Definition of independence. If  $P(A|B) = P(A)$ , then  $B$  provides no new info about  $A$ . (A) is correct.

Step 2: Product rule.  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A) \implies P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ . (C) is correct.

Step 3: Symmetry.  $\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(A)} = P(B) = P(B|A)$ . (B) is correct.

Step 4: Addition rule.  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ . For independence, the last term is  $P(A)P(B)$ , not zero. (D) is only for mutually exclusive events.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C

**Answer:** (A,B,C)

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Q74.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The area under a curve is found using definite integration. For a parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$ , the latus rectum is the vertical line  $x = a$ . The symmetry about the x-axis must be accounted for.

**Solution:** Step 1: Set up limits.  $y^2 = 4x \implies a = 1$ . Latus rectum is  $x = 1$ . The parabola is symmetric about  $y = 0$ . Area =  $2 \int_0^1 y dx = 2 \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} dx$ . (C) is correct.

Step 2: Calculation. Area =  $4 \int_0^1 x^{1/2} dx = 4 \left[ \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 8/3$ . (A) is correct.

Step 3: Verification.  $\int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} dx$  is only half the area (above the x-axis). So (B) is incorrect. (D) is half the total.

**Final Answer:**  A,  C

**Answer:** (A,C)

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Q75.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The perpendicular distance from a point  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  to a plane  $ax + by + cz = d$  is calculated using a standard vector projection formula onto the normal vector.

**Solution:** Step 1: Use the formula  $d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 - d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ .  $d = \frac{|1(1) - 2(2) + 4(1) - 10|}{\sqrt{1+4+16}} = \frac{|1-4+4-10|}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{21}}$ . (A) and (C) are correct.

Step 2: Definition of distance. The "distance" from a point to a plane is by definition the shortest distance, which is always measured along the normal. (B) is correct.

Step 3: Location check.  $1 - 4 + 4 = 1 \neq 10$ , so the point is not on the plane. (D) is incorrect.

**Final Answer:**  A,  B,  C

**Answer:** (A,B,C)

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	A	5	A
6	A	7	A	8	B	9	A	10	A
11	B	12	B	13	A	14	A	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B	19	A	20	B
21	A	22	A	23	A	24	A	25	B
26	A	27	B	28	B	29	B	30	A
31	C	32	B	33	A	34	B	35	A
36	B	37	A	38	A	39	B	40	C
41	B	42	A	43	C	44	A	45	C
46	A	47	A	48	A	49	A	50	A
51	A	52	A	53	B	54	A	55	C
56	B	57	A	58	B	59	A	60	A
61	C	62	B	63	B	64	B	65	B
66	A,C,D	67	A,B,D	68	A,B,C	69	A,B,C	70	A,B,C
71	A,B,C,D	72	A,B,C,D	73	A,B,C	74	A,C	75	A,B,C

