

हमारा विश्वास... हर एक विद्यार्थी है खास

**JEE
MAIN
Sept.
2020**

QUESTION PAPER WITH SOLUTION

MATHEMATICS _ 2 Sep. _ SHIFT - 1



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- Q.1** A line parallel to the straight line $2x-y=0$ is tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ at the point (x_1, y_1) . Then $x_1^2 + 5y_1^2$ is equal to :

सरल रेखा $2x-y=0$ के समानांतर खींची गई एक रेखा अतिपरवलय $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ के बिंदु (x_1, y_1) पर स्पर्श रेखा है, तो

$x_1^2 + 5y_1^2$ का मान है :

- (1) 6 (2) 10 (3) 8 (4) 5

Sol. 1

$$T : \frac{xx_1}{4} - \frac{yy_1}{2} = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$t : 2x - y = 0 \text{ is parallel to } T \\ \Rightarrow T : 2x - y = \lambda \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

Now compare (1) & (2)

$$\frac{x_1}{4} = \frac{y_1}{2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$x_1 = 8/\lambda \text{ \& } y_1 = 2/\lambda$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \text{ lies on hyperbola } \Rightarrow \frac{64}{4\lambda^2} - \frac{4}{2\lambda^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = \lambda^2$$

$$\text{Now } = x_1^2 + 5y_1^2$$

$$= \frac{64}{\lambda^2} + 5 \frac{4}{\lambda^2}$$

$$= \frac{84}{14}$$

$$= 6 \text{ Ans.}$$

- Q.2** The domain of the function $f(x) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{|x|+5}{x^2+1}\right)$ is $(-\infty, -a] \cup [a, \infty)$. Then a is equal to :

फलन $f(x) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{|x|+5}{x^2+1}\right)$ का प्रांत $(-\infty, -a] \cup [a, \infty)$ है। तो a का मान है:

- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} + 1$

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Sol. 3

$$-1 \leq \frac{|x|+5}{x^2+1} \leq 1$$

$$-x^2-1 \leq |x|+5 \leq x^2+1$$

case - I

$$-x^2-1 \leq |x|+5$$

this inequality is always right $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

case - II

$$|x|+5 \leq x^2+1$$

$$x^2 - |x| \geq 4$$

$$|x|^2 - |x| - 4 \geq 0$$

$$\left(|x| - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2} \right) \right) \left(|x| - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{2} \right) \right) \geq 0$$

$$|x| \leq \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{2} \cup |x| \geq \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

not possible

$$x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{-1-\sqrt{17}}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}, \infty \right)$$

$$a = \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

Q.3 If a function $f(x)$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} ae^x + be^{-x}, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ cx^2, & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ ax^2 + 2cx, & 3 < x \leq 4 \end{cases}$ be continuous for some $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$f'(0)+f'(2) = e$, then the value of a is :

यदि $f(x) = \begin{cases} ae^x + be^{-x}, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ cx^2, & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ ax^2 + 2cx, & 3 < x \leq 4 \end{cases}$ द्वारा परिभाषित एक फलन $f(x)$ किसी $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ के लिए संतत है तथा

$f'(0)+f'(2) = e$, है, तो a का मान होगा :

(1) $\frac{1}{e^2 - 3e + 13}$ (2) $\frac{e}{e^2 - 3e - 13}$ (3) $\frac{e}{e^2 + 3e + 13}$ (4) $\frac{e}{e^2 - 3e + 13}$

Sol. 4

$f(x)$ is continuous

at $x=1 \Rightarrow \boxed{ae + \frac{b}{e} = c}$

at $x=3 \Rightarrow 9c = 9a + 6c \Rightarrow c=3a$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } f'(0) + f'(2) &= e \\ \Rightarrow a - b + 4c &= e \\ \Rightarrow a - e(3a - ae) + 4.3a &= e \\ \Rightarrow a - 3ae + ae^2 + 12a &= e \\ \Rightarrow 13a - 3ae + ae^2 &= e \\ \Rightarrow a &= \frac{e}{13 - 3e + e^2} \end{aligned}$$

- Q.4** The sum of the first three terms of a G.P. is S and their product is 27. Then all such S lie in :
 एक गुणोत्तर श्रेणी के प्रथम तीन पदों का योगफल S है तथा उनका गुणनफल 27 है, तो ऐसे सभी S जिसमें स्थित है, वह है:
- (1) $(-\infty, -9] \cup [3, \infty)$ (2) $[-3, \infty)$ (3) $(-\infty, 9]$ (4) $(-\infty, -3] \cup [9, \infty)$

Sol. 4

$$\frac{a}{r} \cdot a \cdot ar = 27 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\frac{a}{r} + a + ar = S$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + 1 + r = \frac{S}{3}$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{S}{3} - 1$$

$$r + \frac{1}{r} \geq 2 \text{ or } r + \frac{1}{r} \leq -2$$

$$\frac{S}{3} \geq 3 \text{ or } \frac{S}{3} \leq -1$$

$$S \geq 9 \text{ or } S \leq -3$$

$$S \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [9, \infty)$$

- Q.5** If $R = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 8\}$ is a relation on the set of integers \mathbb{Z} , then the domain of R^{-1} is :

यदि $R = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 8\}$ पूर्णाकों के समुच्चय \mathbb{Z} में एक संबंध है, तो R^{-1} का प्रान्त है:

- (1) $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ (2) $\{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$ (3) $\{0, 1\}$ (4) $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

Sol. 1

$$3y^2 \leq 8 - x^2$$

$$R : \{(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0), (1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), (-1, -1), (2, 0), (-2, 0), (-2, 0), (2, 1), (2, -1), (-2, 1), (-2, -1)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow R : \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \{-1, 0, -1\}$$

$$\text{Hence } R^{-1} : \{-1, 0, 1\} \rightarrow \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

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Q.6 The value of $\left(\frac{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} - i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}\right)^3$ is :

$\left(\frac{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} - i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}\right)^3$ का मान है:

- (1) $-\frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})$ (3) $-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} - i)$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} - i)$

Sol. 3

$$\left(\frac{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}{1 + \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} - i \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right)}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right)}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{18} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{18}}{1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{18} - i \sin \frac{5\pi}{18}}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{36} \left\{ \cos \frac{5\pi}{36} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{36} \right\}}{2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{36} \left\{ \cos \frac{5\pi}{36} - i \sin \frac{5\pi}{36} \right\}}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{\text{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{36}\right)}{\text{cis}\left(\frac{-5\pi}{36}\right)}\right)^3$$

$$= \text{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{36} \times 3 + \frac{5\pi}{36} \times 3\right)$$

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$$= \text{cis} \left(\frac{10\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$= \text{cis} \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right]$$

Q.7 Let $P(h,k)$ be a point on the curve $y=x^2+7x+2$, nearest to the line, $y=3x-3$. Then the equation of the normal to the curve at P is:

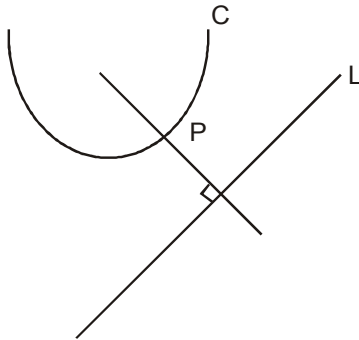
माना $P(h,k)$ वक्र $y=x^2+7x+2$ पर स्थित एक बिंदु है, जो कि रेखा $y=3x-3$ के निकटतम है। तो बिंदु P पर वक्र के अभिलंब का समीकरण है:

- (1) $x+3y-62=0$ (2) $x-3y-11=0$ (3) $x-3y+22=0$ (4) $x+3y+26=0$

Sol. 4

$$C : y = x^2 + 7x + 2$$

Let $P : (h, k)$ lies on



$$\text{Curve} = k = h^2 + 7h + 2$$

Now for shortest distance

$$m_T \big|_p = m_L = 2h + 7 = 3$$

$$h = -2$$

$$k = -8$$

$$P : (-2, -8)$$

equation of normal to the curve is perpendicular to $L : 3x - y = 3$

$$N : x + 3y = \lambda$$

↓ Pass $(-2, -8)$

$$\lambda = -26$$

$$N : x + 3y + 26 = 0$$

Q.8 Let A be a 2×2 real matrix with entries from $\{0, 1\}$ and $|A| \neq 0$. Consider the following two statements:

(P) If $A \neq I_2$, then $|A| = -1$

(Q) If $|A| = 1$, then $\text{tr}(A) = 2$,

where I_2 denotes 2×2 identity matrix and $\text{tr}(A)$ denotes the sum of the diagonal entries of A . Then:

- (1) Both (P) and (Q) are false (2) (P) is true and (Q) is false
 (3) Both (P) and (Q) are true (4) (P) is false and (Q) is true

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माना A एक 2×2 का वास्तविक आव्यूह है जिसके अवयव $\{0, 1\}$ में से हैं तथा $|A| \neq 0$ है। निम्न दो कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

(P) यदि $A \neq I_2$, तो $|A| = -1$ है

(Q) यदि $|A| = 1$, तो $\text{tr}(A) = 2$, है

जहाँ I_2 एक 2×2 के तत्समक आव्यूह (identity matrix) को दर्शाता है तथा $\text{tr}(A)$ आव्यूह A के विकर्ण के अवयवों के योगफल को दर्शाता है। तो:

(1) दोनों (P) तथा (Q) असत्य हैं।

(2) (P) सत्य है, तथा (Q) असत्य है।

(3) दोनों (P) तथा (Q) सत्य हैं।

(4) (P) असत्य है तथा (Q) सत्य है।

Sol. 4

$$P : A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq I_2 \text{ \& } |A| \neq 0 \text{ \& } |A| = 1 (\text{false})$$

$$Q : A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2 \text{ then } \text{Tr}(A) = 2 \text{ (true)}$$

Q.9 Box I contains 30 cards numbered 1 to 30 and Box II contains 20 cards numbered 31 to 50. A box is selected at random and a card is drawn from it. The number on the card is found to be a non-prime number. The probability that the card was drawn from Box I is:

बक्से I में 30 कार्ड हैं जिन पर 1 से 30 तक की संख्याएँ अंकित हैं जबकि बक्से II में 20 कार्ड हैं जिन पर 31 से 50 तक की संख्याएँ अंकित हैं। याद रखें एक बक्सा चुना जाता है, तथा उसमें से एक कार्ड निकाला जाता है। यह पाया जाता है कि इस कार्ड की अंकित संख्या एक अभाज्य संख्या नहीं है। इस कार्ड के बक्से I से निकाले जाने की प्रायिकता है:

(1) $\frac{4}{17}$

(2) $\frac{8}{17}$

(3) $\frac{2}{5}$

(4) $\frac{2}{3}$

Sol. 2

1 to 30

box I

Prime on I

{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29}

31 to 50

box II

Prime on II

{31,37,41,43,47}

A : selected number on card is non - prime

$$P(A) = P(I) \cdot P(A/I) + P(II) \cdot P(A/II)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{20}{30} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{20}$$

$$\text{Now, } P(I/A) = \frac{P(I) \cdot P(A/I)}{P(A)}$$

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$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{20}{30}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{20}{30} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{20}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{8}{17}$$

Q.10 If $p(x)$ be a polynomial of degree three that has a local maximum value 8 at $x=1$ and a local minimum value 4 at $x=2$; then $p(0)$ is equal to :

यदि $p(x)$ घात तीन का एक ऐसा बहुपद है, जिसका स्थानीय अधिकतम मान 8, $x=1$ पर हैं तथा स्थानीय न्यूनतम मान 4, $x=2$; पर है तो $p(0)$ बराबर है :

- (1) 12 (2) -12 (3) -24 (4) 6

Sol.

2
 $p'(1) = 0$ & $p'(2) = 0$
 $p'(x) = a(x-1)(x-2)$

$$p(x) = a \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x \right) + b$$

$$p(1) = 8 \Rightarrow a \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \right) + b = 8 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$p(2) = 4 \Rightarrow a \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} + 2 \cdot 2 \right) + b = 4 \quad \dots(ii)$$

from equation (i) and (ii)
 $a = 24$ & $b = -12$

$$p(0) = b = \boxed{-12}$$

Q.11 The contrapositive of the statement "If I reach the station in time, then I will catch the train" is:

- (1) If I will catch the train, then I reach the station in time.
 (2) If I do not reach the station in time, then I will catch the train.
 (3) If I do not reach the station in time, then I will not catch the train.
 (4) If I will not catch the train, then I do not reach the station in time.

कथन "यदि मैं समय पर स्टेशन पहुँचता हूँ, तो मैं रेलगाड़ी पकड़ लूँगा" का प्रतिघनात्मक कथन है:

- (1) "यदि मैं समय पर स्टेशन पहुँचता हूँ तो मैं रेलगाड़ी को पकड़ लूँगा,"
 (2) "यदि मैं स्टेशन समय पर नहीं पहुँचता, तो मैं रेलगाड़ी पकड़ पाऊँगा।"
 (3) "यदि मैं स्टेशन समय पर नहीं पहुँचता, तो मैं रेलगाड़ी नहीं पकड़ पाऊँगा।"
 (4) "यदि मैं समय पर स्टेशन नहीं पहुँचता तो मैं रेलगाड़ी को नहीं पकड़ पाऊँगा।"

Sol.

4
 Statement p and q are true
 Statement, then the contra positive of the implication
 $p \rightarrow q = (\sim q) \rightarrow (\sim p)$
 hence correct Ans. is 4

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Q.12 Let α and β be the roots of the equation, $5x^2+6x-2=0$. If $S_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$, $n=1,2,3,\dots$, then:

माना α तथा β समीकरण $5x^2+6x-2=0$ के मूल हैं। यदि $S_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$, $n=1,2,3,\dots$, है, तो

(1) $5S_6+6S_5+2S_4=0$

(2) $6S_6+5S_5=2S_4$

(3) $6S_6+5S_5+2S_4=0$

(4) $5S_6+6S_5=2S_4$

Sol. 4

$$5x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 5\alpha^2 + 6\alpha = 2$$

$$6\alpha - 2 = -5\alpha^2$$

Similarly

$$6\beta - 2 = -5\beta^2$$

$$S_6 = \alpha^6 + \beta^6$$

$$S_5 = \alpha^5 + \beta^5$$

$$S_4 = \alpha^4 + \beta^4$$

$$\text{Now } 6S_5 - 2S_4$$

$$= 6\alpha^5 - 2\alpha^4 + 6\beta^5 - 2\beta^4$$

$$= \alpha^4(6\alpha - 2) + \beta^4(6\beta - 2)$$

$$= \alpha^4(-5\alpha^2) + \beta^4(-5\beta^2)$$

$$= -5(\alpha^6 + \beta^6)$$

$$= -5S_6$$

$$= 6S_5 + 5S_6 = 2S_4$$

Q.13 If the tangent to the curve $y=x+\sin y$ at a point (a,b) is parallel to the line joining $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ and

$(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, then:

यदि वक्र $y=x+\sin y$ के एक बिंदु (a,b) पर खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा, बिंदुओं $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ तथा $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, को मिलाने वाली रेखा के समान्तर है, तो:

(1) $b = \frac{\pi}{2} + a$

(2) $|a+b|=1$

(3) $|b-a|=1$

(4) $b=a$

Sol. 3

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{p(a,b)} = \frac{2 - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - 0}$$

$$1 + \cos b = 1 \mid p : (a,b) \text{ lies on curve}$$

$$\cos b = 0 \mid b = a + \sin b$$

$$\boxed{b = a \pm 1}$$

$$b - a = \pm 1$$

$$\boxed{|b - a| = 1}$$

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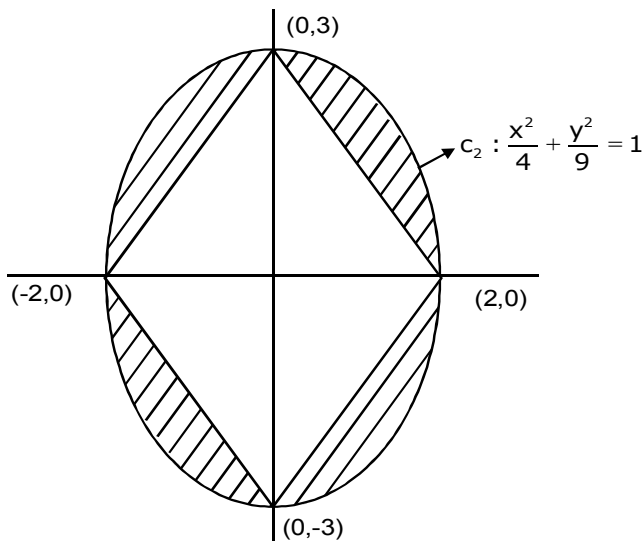
Q.14 Area (in sq. units) of the region outside $\frac{|x|}{2} + \frac{|y|}{3} = 1$ and inside the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ is:

$\frac{|x|}{2} + \frac{|y|}{3} = 1$ के बाह्य भाग और दीर्घवृत्त $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ के अन्तः भाग के क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है:

- (1) $3(\pi - 2)$ (2) $6(\pi - 2)$ (3) $6(4 - \pi)$ (4) $3(4 - \pi)$

Sol. 2

$$C_1 : \frac{|x|}{2} + \frac{|y|}{3} = 1$$



$$A = 4 \left(\frac{\pi ab}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \right)$$

$$A = \pi \cdot 2 \cdot 3 - 12$$

$$A = 6(\pi - 2)$$

Q.15 If $|x| < 1, |y| < 1$ and $x \neq y$, then the sum to infinity of the following series $(x+y) + (x^2+xy+y^2) + (x^3+x^2y+xy^2+y^3) + \dots$ is:

यदि $|x| < 1, |y| < 1$ तथा $x \neq y$, है तो निम्न श्रेणी $(x+y) + (x^2+xy+y^2) + (x^3+x^2y+xy^2+y^3) + \dots$ के अनन्त पदों का योगफल है

- (1) $\frac{x+y+xy}{(1-x)(1-y)}$ (2) $\frac{x+y-xy}{(1-x)(1-y)}$ (3) $\frac{x+y+xy}{(1+x)(1+y)}$ (4) $\frac{x+y-xy}{(1+x)(1+y)}$

Sol. 2

$$(x+y) + (x^2+xy+y^2) + (x^3+x^2y+xy^2+y^3) + \dots \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-y)} \left\{ (x^2 - y^2) + (x^3 - y^3) + (x^4 - y^4) + \dots \right\}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x^2}{1-x} - \frac{y^2}{1-y} \\
 &= \frac{x^2(1-y) - y^2(1-x)}{(1-x)(1-y)(x-y)} \\
 &= \frac{(x^2 - y^2) - xy(x-y)}{(1-x)(1-y)(x-y)} = \frac{((x+y) - xy)(x-y)}{(1-x)(1-y)(x-y)} \\
 &= \frac{x+y-xy}{(1-x)(1-y)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.16 Let $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ be such that $\alpha^3 + \beta^2 = 4$. If the maximum value of the term independent of x in the binomial expansion of $\left(\alpha x^{\frac{1}{9}} + \beta x^{-\frac{1}{6}}\right)^{10}$ is $10k$, then k is equal to:

माना $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ इस प्रकार हैं कि $\alpha^3 + \beta^2 = 4$ है। यदि $\left(\alpha x^{\frac{1}{9}} + \beta x^{-\frac{1}{6}}\right)^{10}$ के द्विपद प्रसार में x से स्वतंत्र पद का अधिकतम

मान $10k$ है, तो k का मान है:

- (1) 176 (2) 336 (3) 352 (4) 84

Sol.

2
For term independent of x

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{10}C_r \left(\alpha x^{\frac{1}{9}}\right)^{10-r} \cdot \left(\beta x^{-\frac{1}{6}}\right)^r$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{10}C_r \alpha^{10-r} \beta^r \cdot x^{\frac{10-r}{9}} \cdot x^{-\frac{r}{6}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{10-r}{9} - \frac{r}{6} = 0 \Rightarrow r=4$$

$$T_5 = {}^{10}C_4 \alpha^6 \beta^4$$

$\therefore AM \geq GM$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha^3}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3}{2} + \frac{\beta^2}{2} + \frac{\beta^2}{2}\right)}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha^6 \beta^4}{2^4}}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{4}\right)^4 \geq \frac{\alpha^6 \beta^4}{2^4}$$

$$\alpha^6 \beta^4 \leq 2^4$$

$${}^{10}C_4 \cdot \alpha^6 \beta^4 \leq {}^{10}C_4 \cdot 2^4$$

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$$T_5 \leq {}^{10}C_4 2^4$$

$$T_5 \leq \frac{10!}{6!4!} \cdot 2^4$$

$$T_5 \leq \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 2^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

maximum value of $T_5 = 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 16 = 10k$

$$k = 16.7.3$$

$$k = 336$$

Q.17 Let S be the set of all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ for which the system of linear equations

$$2x - y + 2z = 2$$

$$x - 2y + \lambda z = -4$$

$$x + \lambda y + z = 4$$

has no solution. Then the set S

(1) is an empty set.

(2) is a singleton.

(3) contains more than two elements.

(4) contains exactly two elements.

माना S ऐसे सभी $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ का समुच्चय है, जिनके लिए रैखिक समीकरण निकाय

$$2x - y + 2z = 2$$

$$x - 2y + \lambda z = -4$$

$$x + \lambda y + z = 4$$

का कोई हल नहीं है, तो समुच्चय S

(1) एक रिक्त समुच्चय है।

(2) एक एकल अवयव वाला समुच्चय है।

(3) में दो से अधिक अवयव है।

(4) में ठीक दो अवयव है।

Sol. 4

For no solution

$$\Delta = 0 \text{ \& } \Delta_1 | \Delta_2 | \Delta_3 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$2(-2 - \lambda^2) + 1(1 - \lambda) + 2(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$-4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 - \lambda + 2\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$-2\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$2\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, -1/2$$

Equation has exactly 2 solution

Q.18 Let $X = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : 1 \leq x \leq 17\}$ and $Y = \{ax + b : x \in X \text{ and } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0\}$. If mean and variance of elements of Y are 17 and 216 respectively then a+b is equal to:

माना $X = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : 1 \leq x \leq 17\}$ तथा $Y = \{ax + b : x \in X \text{ तथा } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0\}$ है। यदि Y के अवयवों के माध्य तथा

प्रसरण क्रमशः 17 तथा 216 है, तो a+b बराबर है :

(1)-27

(2) 7

(3)-7

(4) 9

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Sol. 3

$$X : \{1, 2, \dots, 17\}$$

$$Y : \{ax + b : x \in X \text{ \& } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0\}$$

$$\text{Given Var}(Y) = 216$$

$$\frac{\sum y_i^2}{n} - (\text{mean})^2 = 216$$

$$\frac{\sum y_i^2}{17} - 289 = 216$$

$$\sum y_i = 8585$$

$$(a+b)^2 + (2a+b)^2 + \dots + (17a+b)^2 = 8585$$

$$105a^2 + b^2 + 18ab = 505 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Now } \sum y_i = 17 \times 17$$

$$a(17 \times 9) + 17 \cdot b = 17 \times 17$$

$$9a + b = 17 \dots (2)$$

from equation (1) & (2)

$$a = 3 \text{ \& } b = -10$$

$$a+b = -7$$

Q.19 Let $y=y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation, $\frac{2 + \sin x}{y + 1} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x, y > 0, y(0) = 1$. If

$y(\pi) = a$, and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \pi$ is b , then the ordered pair (a, b) is equal to:

माना $y=y(x)$ अवकलन समीकरण $\frac{2 + \sin x}{y + 1} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x, y > 0, y(0) = 1$. का हल है। यदि $y(\pi) = a$ तथा $x = \pi$ पर $\frac{dy}{dx}$

का मान, b है, तो क्रमित युग्म (a, b) बराबर है:

(1) $\left(2, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

(2) $(1, 1)$

(3) $(2, 1)$

(4) $(1, -1)$

Sol. 2

$$\int \frac{dy}{y+1} = \int \frac{-\cos x}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\ln |y+1| = -\ln |2 + \sin x| + k$$

$$\downarrow (0, 1)$$

$$k = \ln 4$$

$$\text{Now C : } (y+1)(2 + \sin x) = 4$$

$$y(\pi) = a \Rightarrow (a+1)(2+0) = 4 \Rightarrow (a=1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\pi} = b \Rightarrow b = -(-1) \left(\frac{2+0}{1+1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$(a, b) = (1, 1)$$

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Q.20 The plane passing through the points (1,2,1), (2,1,2) and parallel to the line, $2x=3y, z=1$ also passes through the point:

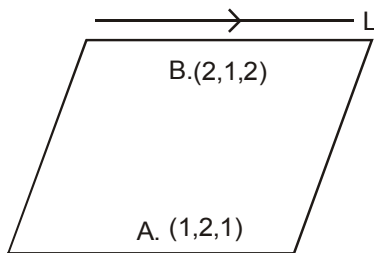
बिंदुओं (1,2,1) तथा (2,1,2) से होकर जाने वाला तथा रेखा $2x=3y, z=1$ के समांतर समतल, निम्न में से जिस अन्य बिंदु से भी होकर जाता है वह है :

- (1) (0,-6,2) (2) (0,6,-2) (3) (-2,0,1) (4) (2,0,-1)

Sol. 3

$$L : \begin{cases} 2x = 3y \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} P : (0,0,1) \\ Q : (3,2,1) \end{matrix}$$

\vec{V}_L Dr of line (3,2,0)



$$\vec{n}_p = \vec{AB} \times \vec{V}_L$$

$$\vec{n}_p = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 3, 2, 0 \rangle$$

$$\vec{n}_p = \langle -2, +3, 5 \rangle$$

$$\text{Plane : } -2(x-1)+3(y-2)+5(z-1)=0$$

$$\text{Plane : } -2x+3y+5z+2-6-5=0$$

$$\text{Plane : } 2x - 3y - 5z = -9$$

Q.21 The number of integral values of k for which the line, $3x+4y=k$ intersects the circle, $x^2+y^2-2x-4y+4=0$ at two distinct points is.....

k के पूर्णाकीय मानों की संख्या, जिनके लिए सरल रेखा $3x+4y=k$ वत $x^2+y^2-2x-4y+4=0$ को दो भिन्न-भिन्न बिंदुओं पर काटती है, है.....

Sol. 9

$$c : (1,2) \text{ \& } r = 1$$

$$|cp| < r$$

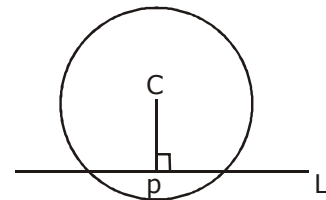
$$\left| \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 - k}{5} \right| < 1$$

$$|11-k| < 5$$

$$-5 < k-11 < 5$$

$$6 < k < 16$$

$$k = 7, 8, 9, \dots, 15 \Rightarrow \text{total 9 value of k}$$



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Q.22 Let \vec{a}, \vec{b} and \vec{c} be three unit vectors such that $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} - \vec{c}|^2 = 8$. Then $|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{c}|^2$ is equal to :

माना \vec{a}, \vec{b} तथा \vec{c} तीन ऐसे इकाई सदिश है, ताकि $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} - \vec{c}|^2 = 8$ है, तो $|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{c}|^2$ बराबर है:

Sol. 2

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} - \vec{c}|^2 = 8$$

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) = 8$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + a^2 + c^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8$$

$$2a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = -2$$

$$\text{Now } |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{c}|^2$$

$$= 2a^2 + 4b^2 + 4c^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$= 2 + 4 + 4 + 4(-2)$$

$$= 2$$

Q.23 If the letters of the word 'MOTHER' be permuted and all the words so formed (with or without meaning) be listed as in a dictionary, then the position of the word 'MOTHER' is.....

यदि शब्द 'MOTHER' के अक्षरों का क्रम परिवर्तन किया जाए तथा इस प्रकार बने सभी शब्दों (अर्थ सहित अथवा अर्थविहीन) को शब्दकोश के अनुसार सूचीबद्ध किया जाए, तो शब्द 'MOTHER' की स्थिति है.....।

Sol. 309

E H M O R T

$$E - - - - - = 5!$$

$$H - - - - - = 5!$$

$$M E - - - - = 4!$$

$$M H - - - - = 4!$$

$$M O E - - - = 3!$$

$$M O H - - - = 3!$$

$$M O R - - - = 3!$$

$$M O T E - - = 2!$$

$$M O T H E R = \underline{1}$$

$$\underline{309}$$

Q.24. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}{x - 1} = 820, (n \in \mathbb{N})$ then the value of n is equal to :

यदि $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}{x - 1} = 820, (n \in \mathbb{N})$ है, तो n का मान बराबर है:

Sol. 40

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{x - 1} + \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} + \dots + \frac{(x^n - 1)}{x - 1} = 820$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = 820$$

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$$\Rightarrow \sum n = 820$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 820$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 40$$

Q.25 The integral $\int_0^2 ||x-1|-x| dx$ is equal to :

समाकलन $\int_0^2 ||x-1|-x| dx$ बराबर है _____।

Sol. 1.5

$$\int_0^2 ||x-1|-x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 |1-x-x| dx + \int_1^2 |x-1-x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 |2x-1| dx + \int_1^2 1 dx$$


$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-2x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2x-1) dx + \int_1^2 1 dx$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 0 \right) \right] + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

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