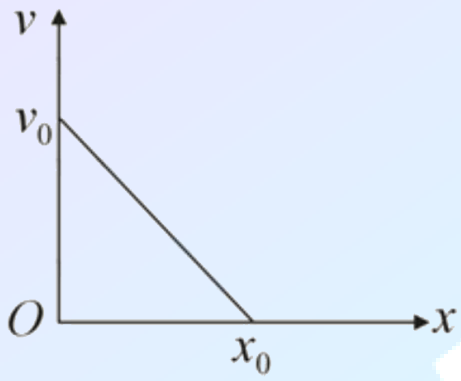
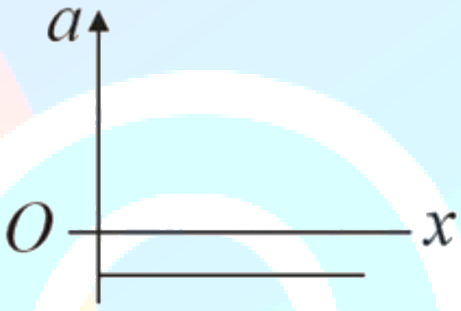
Q1. The velocity-displacement graph of a particle is shown in the figure.

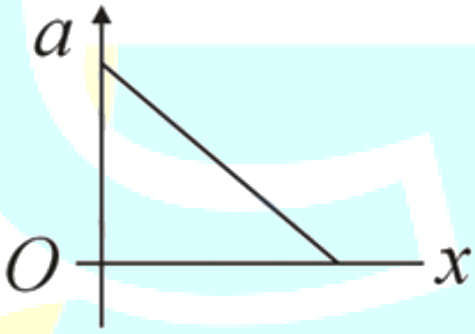


The acceleration-displacement graph of the same particle is represented by :

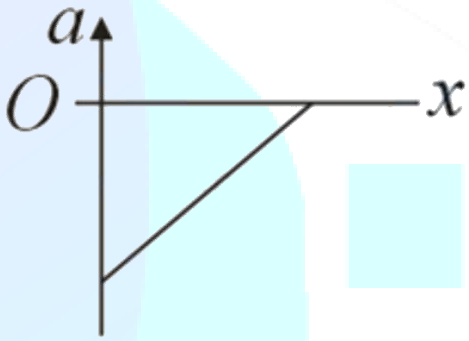
(1)



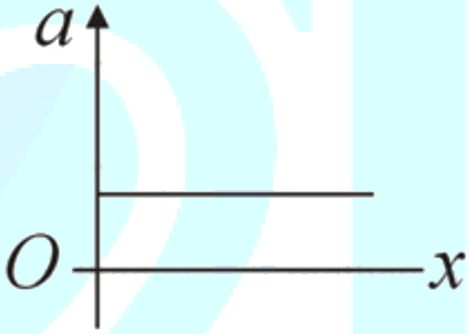
(2)



(3)



(4)



Q2. If the angular velocity of earth's spin is increased such that the bodies at the equator start floating, the duration of the day would be approximately :

(Take : $g = 10\ \text{ms}^{-2}$, the radius of earth, $R = 6400 \times 10^3$ m, Take $\pi = 3.14$)

(1) 60 minutes

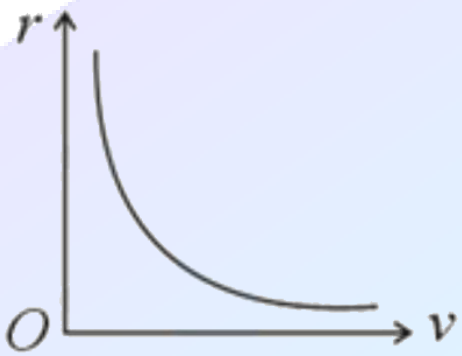
(2) does not change

(3) 1200 minutes

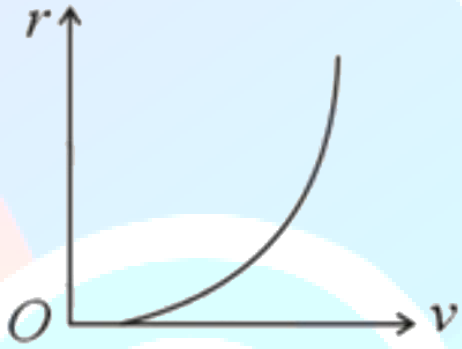
(4) 84 minutes

Q3. A particle of mass m moves in a circular orbit under the central potential field, $U(r) = \frac{-C}{r}$, where C is a positive constant. The correct radius - velocity graph of the particle's motion is :

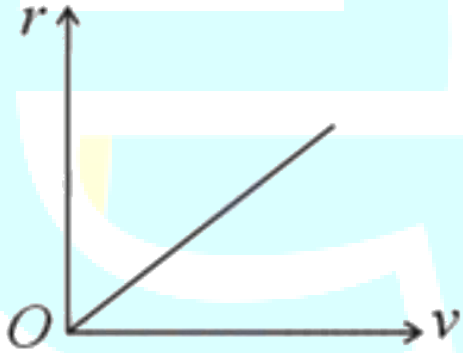
(1)



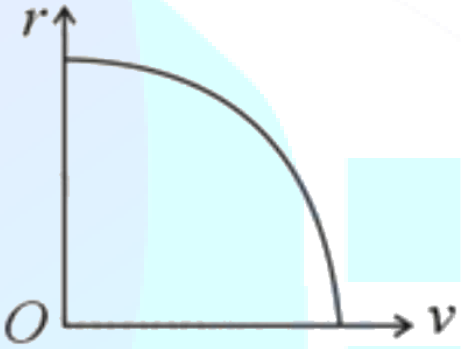
(2)



(3)



(4)



Q4. An object of mass m_1 collides with another object of mass m_2, which is at rest. After the collision the objects move with equal speeds in opposite direction. The ratio of the masses $m_2 : m_1$ is :

(1) 3 : 1
(2) 2 : 1
(3) 1 : 2
(4) 1 : 1

Q5. Consider a uniform wire of mass M and length L. It is bent into a semicircle. Its moment of inertia about a line perpendicular to the plane of the wire passing through the centre is :

(1) $\frac{1}{4}\frac{ML^2}{\pi^2}$
(2) $\frac{2}{5}\frac{ML^2}{\pi^2}$
(3) $\frac{ML^2}{\pi^2}$
(4) $\frac{1}{2}\frac{ML^2}{\pi^2}$

Q6. A solid cylinder of mass m is wrapped with an inextensible light string and, is placed on a rough inclined plane as shown in the figure. The frictional force acting between the cylinder and the inclined plane is:

[The coefficient of static friction, μ_s, is 0.4]
(1) $\frac{7}{2}mg$
(2) 5 mg
(3) $\frac{mg}{5}$
(4) 0

Q7. The angular momentum of a planet of mass M moving around the sun in an elliptical orbit is $\vec{L}$. The magnitude of the areal velocity of the planet is :
(1) $\frac{4L}{M}$
(2) $\frac{L}{M}$
(3) $\frac{2L}{M}$
(4) $\frac{L}{2M}$

Q8. For an adiabatic expansion of an ideal gas, the fractional change in its pressure is equal to (where γ is the ratio of specific heats):
(1) $-\gamma\frac{dV}{V}$
(2) $-\gamma\frac{V}{dV}$
(3) $-\frac{1}{\gamma}\frac{dV}{V}$
(4) $\frac{dV}{V}$

Q9. An ideal gas in a cylinder is separated by a piston in such a way that the entropy of one part is S_1 and that of the other part is S_2. Given that $S_1 > S_2$. If the piston is removed then the total entropy of the system will be:
(1) $S_1 \times S_2$
(2) $S_1 - S_2$
(3) $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$
(4) $S_1 + S_2$

Q10. Consider a sample of oxygen behaving like an ideal gas. At 300 K , the ratio of root-mean-square (RMS) velocity to the average velocity of the gas molecule would be :
(Molecular weight of oxygen is 32 g mol^{-1}; $R = 8.3$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1})
(1) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}$
(2) $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{8}}$
(4) $\sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}}$

Q11. The function of time representing a simple harmonic motion with a period of $\frac{\pi}{\omega}$ is :
(1) $\sin(\omega t) + \cos(\omega t)$
(2) $\cos(\omega t) + \cos(2\omega t) + \cos(3\omega t)$
(3) $\sin^2(\omega t)$
(4) $3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\omega t\right)$

Q12. Which of the following statements are correct?
(A) Electric monopoles do not exist whereas magnetic monopoles exist.
(B) Magnetic field lines due to a solenoid at its ends and outside cannot be completely straight and confined.
(C) Magnetic field lines are completely confined within a toroid.
(D) Magnetic field lines inside a bar magnet are not parallel.
(E) $\chi = -1$ is the condition for a perfect

diamagnetic material, where χ is its magnetic susceptibility.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
(1) (C) and (E) only
(2) (B) and (D) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) (B) and (C) only

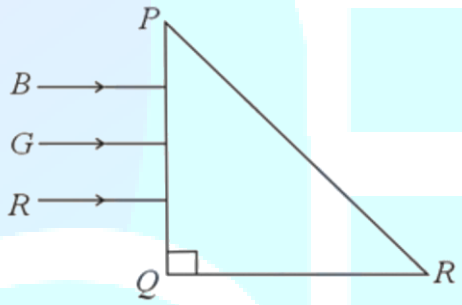
Q13. A proton and an α-particle, having kinetic energies K_p and K_α, respectively, enter into a magnetic field at right angles. The ratio of the radii of the trajectory of proton to that of α-particle is 2: 1. The ratio of $K_p: K_\alpha$ is:
(1) 1: 8
(2) 8: 1
(3) 1: 4
(4) 4: 1

Q14. In a series LCR circuit, the inductive reactance (X_L) is 10Ω and the capacitive reactance (X_C) is 4Ω. The resistance (R) in the circuit is 6Ω. The power factor of the circuit is :
(1) $\frac{1}{2}$
(2) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
(3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(4) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q15. The time taken for the magnetic energy to reach 25% of its maximum value, when a solenoid of resistance R, inductance L is connected to a battery, is :
(1) $\frac{L}{R}\ln 5$
(2) infinite
(3) $\frac{L}{R}\ln 2$
(4) $\frac{L}{R}\ln 10$

Q16. A plane electromagnetic wave propagating along y-direction can have the following pair of electric field $(\vec{E})$ and magnetic field $(\vec{B})$ components.
(1) E_y, B_y or E_z, B_z
(2) E_y, B_x or E_x, B_y
(3) E_x, B_z or E_z, B_x
(4) E_x, B_y or E_y, B_x

Q17. Three rays of light, namely red (R), green (G) and blue (B) are incident on the face PQ of a right angled prism PQR as shown in figure.



The refractive indices of the material of the prism for red, green and blue wavelength are 1.27,1.42 and 1.49 respectively. The colour of the ray(s) emerging out of the face PR is :
(1) green
(2) red
(3) blue and green
(4) blue

Q18. The speed of electrons in a scanning electron microscope is 1×10^7 ms^{-1}. If the protons having the same speed are used instead of electrons, then the resolving power of scanning proton microscope will be changed by a factor of:
(1) 1837
(2) $\frac{1}{1837}$
(3) $\sqrt{1837}$
(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1837}}$

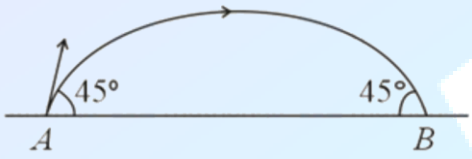
Q19. The decay of a proton to neutron is :
(1) not possible as proton mass is less than the
(2) possible only inside the nucleus neutron mass
(3) not possible but neutron to proton conversion is possible
(4) always possible as it is associated only with β^+ decay

Q20. The correct relation between α (ratio of collector current to emitter current) and β (ratio of collector current to base current) of a transistor is :
(1) $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}$
(2) $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}$

(3) $\beta = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$
(4) $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}$

Q21. The radius of a sphere is measured to be (7.50 ± 0.85)cm. Suppose the percentage error in its volume is x. The value of x, to the nearest x, is .

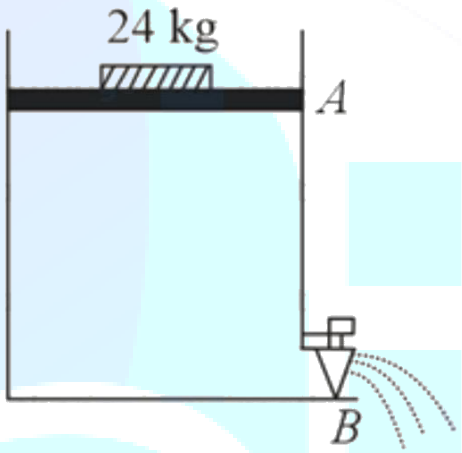
Q22. The projectile motion of a particle of mass 5 g is shown in the figure.



The initial velocity of the particle is $5\sqrt{2}$ ms^{-1} and the air resistance is assumed to be negligible. The magnitude of the change in momentum between the points A and B is $x \times 10^{-2}$kgms^{-1}. The value of x, to the nearest integer, is .

Q23. A ball of mass 4 kg , moving with a velocity of 10 m s^{-1}, collides with a spring of length 8 m and force constant 100 N m^{-1}. The length of the compressed spring is x m. The value of x, to the nearest integer, is

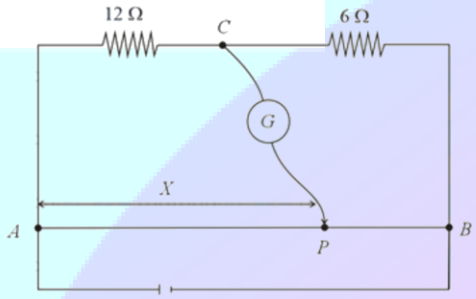
Q24. Consider a water tank as shown in the figure. It's cross-sectional area is 0.4 m^2. The tank has an opening B near the bottom whose cross-section area is 1 cm^2. A load of 24 kg is applied on the water at the top when the height of the water level is 40 cm above the bottom, the velocity of water coming out the opening B is vms^{-1}. The value of v, to the nearest integer, is .[Take the value of g to be 10 m s^{-2}]



Q25. A galaxy is moving away from the earth at a speed of 286 km s^{-1}. The shift in the wavelength of a red line at 630 nm is $x \times 10^{-10}$ m. The value of x, to the nearest integer, is .
[Take the value of the speed of the light c, as 3×10^8 m s^{-1}]

Q26. An infinite number of point charges, each carrying 1μC charge, are placed along the y -axis at $y = 1$ m, 2 m, 4 m, 8 m ....
The total force on a 1 C point charge, placed at the origin, is $x \times 10^3$ N. The value of x, to the nearest integer, is .
[Take $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$ N m^{2}C^{-2}]

Q27. Consider a 72 cm long wire AB as shown in the figure. The galvanometer jockey is placed at P on AB at a distance x cm from A. The galvanometer shows zero deflection.

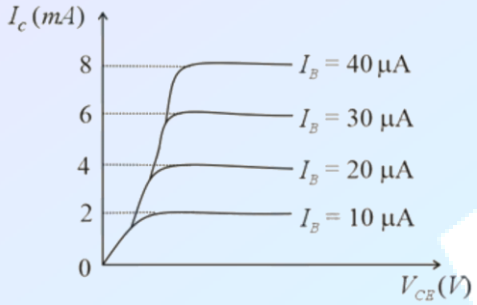


The value of x, to the nearest integer, is

Q28. Two wires of same length and thickness having specific resistances 6Ω cm and 3Ω cm respectively are connected in parallel. The

effective resistivity is $\rho\Omega$cm. The value of ρ to the nearest integer, is .

Q29. The typical output characteristics curve for a transistor working in the common-emitter configuration is shown in the figure.



The estimated current gain from the figure is

Q30. A TV transmission tower antenna is at a height of 20 m . Suppose that the receiving antenna is at.
(i) ground level
(ii) a height of 5 m .

The increase in antenna range in case (ii) relative to case (i) is $n\%$. The value of n, to the nearest integer, is.

Q31. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Bohr's theory accounts for the stability and line spectrum of Li^+ion.
Statement II : Bohr's theory was unable to explain the splitting of spectral lines in the presence of a magnetic field.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) Both statement I and statement II are true.
(2) Statement I is false but statement II is true.
(3) Both statement I and statement II are false.
(4) Statement I is true but statement II is false.

Q32. The first ionization energy of magnesium is smaller, as compared to that of elements X and Y, but higher than that of Z . The elements X, Y and Z , respectively, are :
(1) chlorine, lithium and sodium
(2) argon, lithium and sodium
(3) argon, chlorine and sodium
(4) neon, sodium and chlorine

Q33. The oxidation states of nitrogen in $NO, NO_2,\ N_2O$ and NO_3^- are in the order of :
(1) $NO_3^- > NO_2 > NO > N_2O$
(2) $NO_2 > NO_3^- > NO > N_2O$
(3) $N_2O > NO_2 > NO > NO_3^-$
(4) $NO > NO_2 > N_2O > NO_3^-$

Q34. In basic medium, H_2O_2 exhibits which of the following reactions?
(A) $Mn^{2+} \rightarrow Mn^{4+}$
(B) $I_2 \rightarrow I^-$
(C) $PbS \rightarrow PbSO_4$

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
(1) (A),(C) only
(2) (A) only
(3) (B) only
(4) (A), (B) only

Q35. Match list-I with list-II :

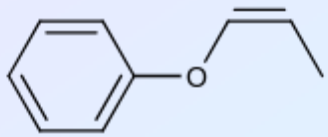
(a)	Be	(i)	Treatment of cancer
(b)	Mg	(ii)	Extraction of metals
(c)	Ca	(iii)	Incendiary bombs and signals
(d)	Ra	(iv)	Windows of X-ray tubes
		(v)	Bearings for motor engines.

Choose the most appropriate answer, the option given below :
(1) a − iv, b − iii, c − i, d − ii
(2) $a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i$
(3) $a - iii, b - iv, c - v, d - ii$
(4) $a - iii, b - iv, c - ii, d - v$

Q36. Given below are two statements :
Statement I: C_2H_5OH and AgCN both can generate nucleophile.
Statement II : KCN and AgCN both will generate nitrile nucleophile with all reaction conditions. Choose the most appropriate option :
(1) Statement I is true but statement II is false
(2) Both statement I and statement II are true

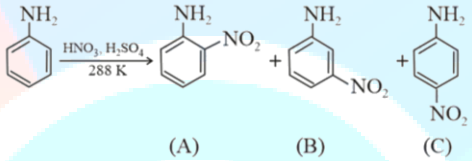
(3) Statement I is false but statement II is true
(4) Both statement I and statement II are false

Q37. In the following molecules,



Hybridisation of carbon a, b and c respectively are :
(1) sp^3, sp, sp
(2) sp^3, sp^2, sp
(3) sp^3, sp^2, sp^2
(4) sp^3, sp, sp^2

Q38.



Consider the given reaction, percentage yield of :
(1) C > A > B
(2) B > C > A
(3) A > C > B
(4) C > B > A

Q39. Given below are two statements :
Statement I : Non-biodegradable wastes are generated by the thermal power plants.
Statement II : Bio-degradable detergents leads to eutrophication.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:
(1) Both statement I and statement II are false
(2) Statement I is true but statement II is false
(3) Statement I is false but statement II is true
(4) Both statement I and statement II are true.

Q40. The oxide that shows magnetic property is:
(1) SiO_2
(2) Mn_3O_4
(3) Na_2O
(4) MgO

Q41. A hard substance melts at high temperature and is an insulator in both solid and in molten state. This solid is most likely to be a / an :
(1) Ionic solid
(2) Molecular solid
(3) Metallic solid
(4) Covalent solid

Q42. The charges on the colloidal CdS sol and TiO_2 sol are, respectively :
(1) positive and positive
(2) positive and negative
(3) negative and negative
(4) negative and positive

Q43. Match list-I with list-II :

List-I

(a) Mercury
(b) Copper
(c) Silicon
(d) Nickel

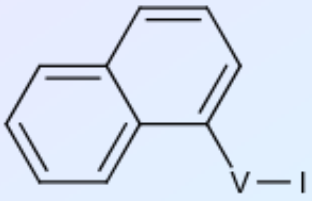
List-II

(i) Vapour phase refining
(ii) Distillation refining
(iii) Electrolytic refining
(iv) Zone refining

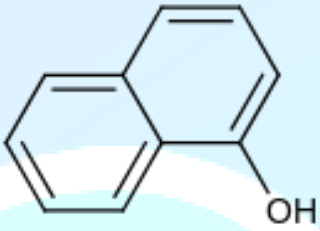
Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:
(1) a – i, b – iv, c – ii, d – iii
(2) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
(3) $a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i$
(4) $a - ii, b - iv, c - iii, d - i$

Q44. The secondary valency and the number of hydrogen bonded water molecule(s) in $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, respectively, are
(1) 6 and 4
(2) 4 and 1
(3) 6 and 5
(4) 5 and 1

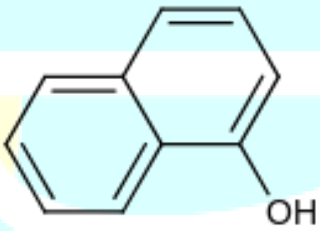
Q45. Main Products formed during a reaction of 1-methoxy naphthalene with hydroiodic acid are:
(1)



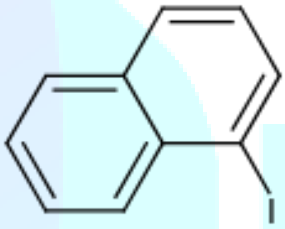
(2)



and CH_3I
(3)

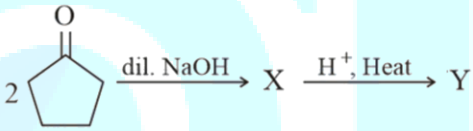


and CH_3OH
(4)

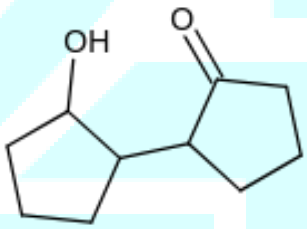


and CH_3I

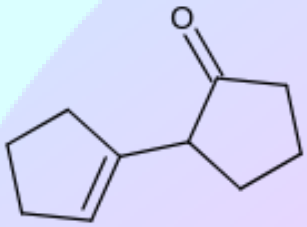
Q46.



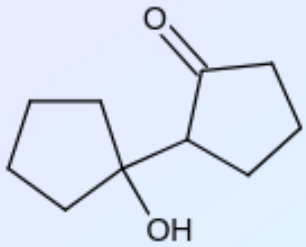
Consider the above reaction, the product X and Y respectively are :
(1)



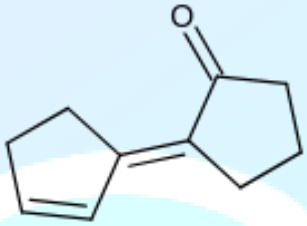
,



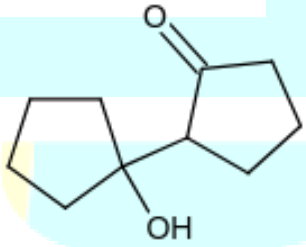
(2)



,

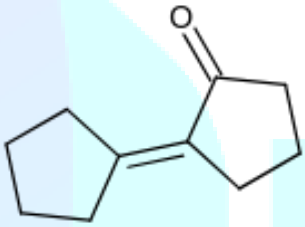


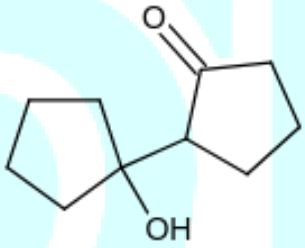
(3)



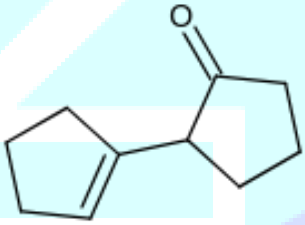
,

(4)





,



Q47. In the reaction of hypobromite with amide, the carbonyl carbon is lost as:
(1) CO_3^{2-}
(2) HCO_3^-
(3) CO_2
(4) CO

Q48. An organic compound A on treatment with benzene sulfonyl chloride gives compound B. B is soluble in dil. NaOH solution. Compound A is :
(1) $C_6H_5 - N(CH_3)_2$
(2) $C_6H_5 - NHCH_2CH_3$

(3) $C_6H_5-CH_2NHCH_3$
(4) $C_6H_5-CH-NH_2\ CH_3$

Q49. Match List - I with List - II :

List-I (Class of Chemicals)

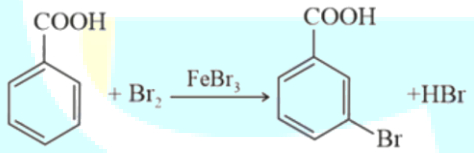
(a) Antifertility drug
(b) Antibiotic
(c) Tranquilizer
(d) Artificial Sweetener

List-II (Example)

(i) Meprobamate
(ii) Alitame
(iii) Norethindrone
(iv) Salvarsan
(1) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
(2) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
(3) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
(4) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

Q50. Deficiency of vitamin *K* causes :
(1) Increase in blood clotting time
(2) Increase in fragility of RBC 's
(3) Cheilosis
(4) Decrease in blood clotting time

Q51.



Consider the above reaction where 6.1 g of benzoic acid is used to get 7.8 g of m-bromo benzoic acid. The percentage yield of the product is .
(Round off to the Nearest integer)
[Given : Atomic masses : C = 12.0u, H: 1.0u, O: 16.0u, Br = 80.0u]
Q52. The number of species below that have two lone pairs of electrons in their central atom is
(Round off to the Nearest integer)
$SF_4, BF_4^-, ClF_3, AsF_3, PCl_5, BrF_5, XeF_4, SF_6$

Q53. The gas phase reaction
$2\ A(g) \rightleftharpoons A_2(g)$
at 400 K has $\Delta G^\circ = +25.2\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$.
The equilibrium constant K_C for this reaction is $\times 10^{-2}$. (Round off to the Nearest integer)
Use : $R = 8.3\ J\ mol^{-1}\ K^{-1}, \ln 10 = 2.3\log_{10} 2 = 0.30, 1\ atm = 1bar$
$antilog(-0.3) = 0.501$

Q54. The solubility of $CdSO_4$ in water is 8.0×10^{-4} mol L^{-1}. Its solubility in $0.01M_2SO_4$ solution is $\times 10^{-6}$ mol L^{-1} (Round off to the Nearest integer) (Assume that solubility is much less than 0.01 M)

Q55. 10.0 ml of Na_2CO_3 solution is titrated against 0.2 M HCl solution. The following values were obtained in 5 readings.
4.8ml, 4.9ml, 5.0ml, 5.0ml and 5.0 ml

Based on these readings, and convention of titrimetric estimation of concentration of Na_2CO_3 solution is mM .
(Round off to the Nearest integer)
Q56. A solute A dimerizes in water. The boiling point of a 2 molal solution of A is $100.52^\circ C$. The percentage association of A is tho
(Round off to the Nearest integer)
Use : K_b for water $= 0.52\ K\ kg\ mol^{-1}$
Boiling point of water $= 100^\circ C$
Q57. The molar conductivity at infinite dilution of barium chloride, sulphuric arid and hydrochloric acid are $280,860426 Scm^2\ mol^{-1}$ respectively. The molar conductivity at infinite dilution of barium sulphate is $Scm^2\ mol^{-1}$
(Round off to the Nearest Integer).

Q58. A reaction has a half life of 1 min . The time required for 99.9% completion of the reaction is min. (Round off to the Nearest integer)
[Use : $\ln 2 = 0.69, \ln 10 = 2.3$]
Q59. A xenon compound *A* upon partial hydrolysis gives XeO_2F_2. The number of lone pair of electrons present in compound A is
(Round off to the Nearest integer)

Q60. In Tollen's test for aldehyde, the overall number of electron(s) transferred to the Tollen's reagent formula $[Ag(NH_3)_2]^+$per aldehyde group to form silver mirror is .(Round off to the Nearest integer)

Q61. Let a complex number be $w = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$. Let another complex number z be such that $|zw| = 1$ and $\arg(z) - \arg(w) = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Then the area of the triangle (in sq. units) with vertices origin, z and w is equal to
(1) 4
(2) $\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$
(4) 2

Q62. Let S_1 be the sum of first $2n$ terms of an arithmetic progression. Let S_2 be the sum of first $4n$ terms of the same arithmetic progression. If $(S_2 - S_1)$ is 1000 , then the sum of the first $6n$ terms of the arithmetic progression is equal to:
(1) 1000
(2) 7000
(3) 5000
(4) 3000

Q63. If $15\sin^4\alpha + 10\cos^4\alpha = 6$, for some $\alpha \in R$, then the value of $27\sec^6\alpha + 8\text{cosec}^6\alpha$ is equal to :
(1) 350
(2) 500
(3) 400
(4) 250

Q64. Let the centroid of an equilateral triangle ABC be at the origin. Let one of the sides of the equilateral triangle be along the straight line $x + y = 3$. If R and r be the radius of circumcircle and incircle respectively of $\triangle ABC$, then $(R + r)$ is equal to :
(1) $\frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}$
(2) $7\sqrt{2}$
(3) $2\sqrt{2}$
(4) $3\sqrt{2}$

Q65. Let $S_1: x^2 + y^2 = 9$ and $S_2: (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$.
Then the locus of center of a variable circle S which touches S_1 internally and S_2 externally always passes through the points :
(1) $(0, \pm\sqrt{3})$
(2) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$
(3) $\left(2, \pm\frac{3}{2}\right)$
(4) $(1, \pm 2)$

Q66. Let a tangent be drawn to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{27} + y^2 = 1$ at $(3\sqrt{3}\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ where $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. Then the value of θ such that the sum of intercepts on axes made by this tangent is minimum is equal to :
(1) $\frac{\pi}{8}$
(2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(4) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Q67. Consider a hyperbola $H: x^2 - 2y^2 = 4$. Let the tangent at a point $P(4, \sqrt{6})$ meet the x-axis at Q and latus rectum at $R(x_1, y_1), x_1 > 0$. If F is a focus of H which is nearer to the point P, then the area of ΔQFR (in sq. units) is equal to
(1) $4\sqrt{6}$
(2) $\sqrt{6} - 1$
(3) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} - 2$
(4) $4\sqrt{6} - 1$

Q68. If P and Q are two statements, then which of the following compound statement is a tautology?
(1) $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge \sim Q) \Rightarrow Q$
(2) $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge \sim Q) \Rightarrow \sim P$
(3) $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge \sim Q) \Rightarrow P$
(4) $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge \sim Q) \Rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$

Q69. Let in a series of $2n$ observations, half of them are equal to a and remaining half are equal to $-a$. Also by adding a constant b in each of these observations, the mean and standard deviation of new set become 5 and 20 , respectively. Then the value of $a^2 + b^2$ is equal to :
(1) 425
(2) 650

(3) 250
(4) 925

Q70. A pole stands vertically inside a triangular park ABC. Let the angle of elevation of the top of the pole from each corner of the park be $\frac{\pi}{3}$. If the radius of the circumcircle of $\triangle ABC$ is 2 , then the height of the pole is equal to :
(1) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
(2) $2\sqrt{3}$
(3) $\sqrt{3}$
(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q71. Define a relation R over a class of $n \times n$ real matrices A and B as "ARB iff there exists a non-singular matrix P such that $PAP^{-1} = B''$. Then which of the following is true ?
(1) R is symmetric, transitive but not reflexive
(2) R is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive
(3) R is an equivalence relation
(4) R is reflexive, transitive but not symmetric

Q72. Let the system of linear equations
$4x + \lambda y + 2z = 0$
$2x - y + z = 0$
$\mu x + 2y + 3z = 0, \lambda, \mu \in R$
has a non-trivial solution. Then which of the following is true?
(1) $\mu = 6, \lambda \in R$
(2) $\lambda = 2, \mu \in R$
(3) $\lambda = 3, \mu \in R$
(4) $\mu = -6, \lambda \in R$

Q73. Let $f: R - \{3\} \to R - \{1\}$ be defined by $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3}$. Let $g: R \to R$ be given as $g(x) = 2x - 3$. Then, the sum of all the values of x for which $f^{-1}(x) + g^{-1}(x) = \frac{13}{2}$ is equal to
(1) 7
(2) 2
(3) 5
(4) 3

Q74. Let $f: R \to R$ be a function defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a+1)x + \sin 2x}{2x} & , \text{if } x < 0 \\ b & , \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x + bx^3} - \sqrt{x}}{bx^{5/2}} & , \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

If f is continuous at $x = 0$, then the value of $a + b$ is equal to :
(1) $-\frac{5}{2}$
(2) -2
(3) -3
(4) $-\frac{3}{2}$

Q75. Let $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, where f is continuous function in $[0,3]$ such that $\frac{1}{3} \leq f(t) \leq 1$ for all $t \in [0,1]$ and $0 \leq f(t) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ for all $t \in (1,3]$.
The largest possible interval in which $g(3)$ lies is:
(1) $\left[-1, -\frac{1}{2}\right]$
(2) $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, -1\right]$
(3) $\left[\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$
(4) $[1,3]$

Q76. The area (in sq. unit) bounded by the curve $4y^2 = x^2(4 - x)(x - 2)$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{\pi}{8}$
(2) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$
(3) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$
(4) $\frac{\pi}{16}$

Q77. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (y+1)\left((y+1)e^{x^2/2} - x\right), 0 < x < 2.1$, with $y(2) = 0$. Then the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{-e^{3/2}}{(e^2+1)^2}$
(2) $-\frac{2e^2}{(1+e^2)^2}$
(3) $\frac{e^{5/2}}{(1+e^2)^2}$
(4) $\frac{5e^{1/2}}{(e^2+1)^2}$

Q78. In a triangle ABC, if $|\overrightarrow{BC}| = 8, |\overrightarrow{CA}| = 7, |\overrightarrow{AB}| = 10$, then the projection of the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ on $\overrightarrow{AC}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{25}{4}$
(2) $\frac{85}{14}$

(3) $\frac{127}{20}$
(4) $\frac{115}{16}$

Q79. Let $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be two non-zero vectors perpendicular to each other and $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$, If $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}|$, then the angle between the vectors $(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}))$ and $\vec{a}$ is equal to :
(1) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
(2) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
(3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
(4) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$

Q80. Let in a Binomial distribution, consisting of 5 independent trials, probabilities of exactly 1 and 2 successes be 0.4096 and 0.2048 respectively. Then the probability of getting exactly 3 successes is equal to :
(1) $\frac{32}{625}$
(2) $\frac{80}{243}$
(3) $\frac{40}{243}$
(4) $\frac{128}{625}$

Q81. If $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are two polynomials such that the polynomial $P(x) = f(x^3) + xg(x^3)$ is divisible by $x^2 + x + 1$, then $P(1)$ is equal to .

Q82. If $\sum_{r=1}^{10} r!\,(r^3 + 6r^2 + 2r + 5) = \alpha(11!)$, then the value of α is equal to .

Q83. The term independent of x in the expansion of $\left[\frac{x+1}{x^{2/3}-x^{1/3}+1} - \frac{x-1}{x-x^{1/2}}\right]^{10}$, $x \neq 1$, is equal to .

Q84. Let ${}^nC_r$ denote the binomial coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$. If $\sum_{k=0}^{10}(2^2 + 3k)^nC_k = \alpha \cdot 3^{10} + \beta \cdot 2^{10}, \alpha, \beta \in R$, then $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to .

Q85. Let I be an identity matrix of order 2×2 and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the value of $n \in N$ for which $P^n = 5I - 8P$ is equal to .

Q86. Let f: R → R satisfy the equation $f(x + y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$ and $f(x) \neq 0$ for any $x \in R$. If the function f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and $f'(0) = 3$, then $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}(f(h) - 1)$ is equal to -

Q87. Let $P(x)$ be a real polynomial of degree 3 which vanishes at $x = -3$. Let $P(x)$ have local minima at $x = 1$, local maxima at $x = -1$ and $\int_{-1}^{1} P(x)dx = 18$, then the sum of all the coefficients of the polynomial $P(x)$ is equal to .

Q88. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $xdy - ydx = \sqrt{(x^2 - y^2)}dx, x \geq 1$, with $y(1) = 0$. If the area bounded by the line $x = 1, x = e^{\pi}, y = 0$ and $y = y(x)$ is $\alpha e^{2\pi} + \beta$, then the value of $10(\alpha + \beta)$ is equal to .

Q89. Let the mirror image of the point $(1,3,a)$ with respect to the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}) - b = 0$ be $(-3,5,2)$. Then the value of $|a + b|$ is equal to .

Q90. Let P be a plane containing the line $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+6}{4} = \frac{z+5}{2}$ and parallel to the line $\frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z+5}{7}$. If the point $(1,-1,\alpha)$ lies on the plane P, then the value of $|5\alpha|$ is equal to .

ANSWER KEYS

1. (3) natho	2. (4)	max 3. (1)	4. (1) anc	5. (3) a athor	6. (3)	ma 7. (4)	8. (1)
9. (4)	10. (3)	11. (4)	12. (1)	13. (4)	14. (3)	15. (3)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (1)	mat 19. (2)	20. (4)	21. (34)	22. (5)	mo 23. (6)	24. (3)
25. (6)	26. (12)	27. (48)	28. (4)	29. (200)	30. (50)	31. (2)	32. (3)
33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (2)	36. (1)	37. (3)	38. (4)	39. (4)	40. (2)
41. (4)	42. (4)	43. (3)	44. (2)	45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (1)	48. (4)
49. (3)	50. (1)	51. (78)	52. (2)	53. (2)	54. (64)	55. (50)	56. (100)
57. (288)	58. (10)	59. (19)	60. (2)	61. (2)	62. (4)	m-63. (4)	64. (1)
65. (3)	66. (3)	67. (3)	68. (2)	69. (1)	70. (2)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (3)	74. (4)	75. (3)	76. (3)	77. (1)	78. (2)	79. (2)	80. (1)
81. (0)	82. (160)	83. (210)	84. (19)	85. (6)	86. (3)	87. (8)	88. (4)
89. (1)	90. (38)						