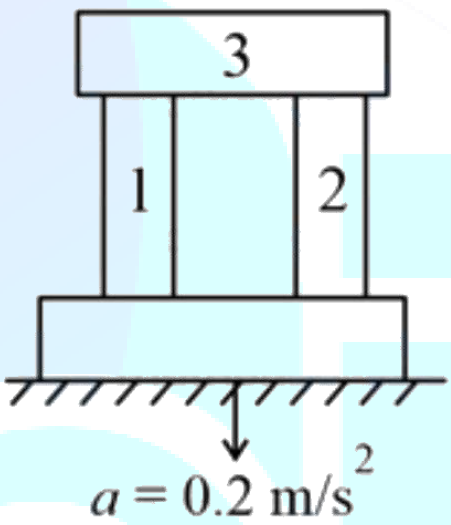
Q1. If $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ are two vectors satisfying the relation $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$. Then the value of $|\vec{A} - \vec{B}|$ will be:
(1) $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$
(2) $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + \sqrt{2}AB}$
(3) $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB}$
(4) $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - \sqrt{2}AB}$

Q2. A butterfly is flying with a velocity $4\sqrt{2}$ m s^{-1} in north-east direction. Wind is slowly blowing at 1 m s^{-1} from north to south. The resultant displacement of the butterfly in 3 seconds is:
(1) 3 m
(2) 20 m
(3) $12\sqrt{2}$ m
(4) 15 m

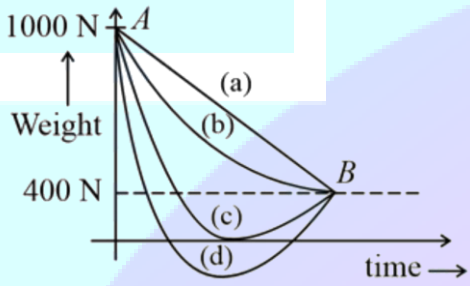
Q3. The normal reaction N for a vehicle of 800 kg mass, negotiating a turn on a 30° banked road at maximum possible speed without skidding is $\times 10^3$ kg m s^{-2}.
(1) 10.2
(2) 7.2
(3) 12.4
(4) 6.96

Q4. A steel block of 10 kg rests on a horizontal floor as shown. When three iron cylinders are placed on it as shown, the block and cylinders go down with an acceleration 0.2 m s^{-2}. The normal reaction R' by the floor if mass of the iron cylinders are equal and of 20 kg each is (in N),
[Take $g = 10$ m s^{-2} and $\mu_s = 0.2$]



(1) 716
(2) 686
(3) 714
(4) 684

Q5. A person whose mass is 100 kg travels from Earth to Mars in a spaceship. Neglect all other objects in sky and take acceleration due to gravity on the
surface of the Earth and Mars as 10 m s^{-2} and 4 m s^{-2}, respectively. Identify from the below figures, the curve that fits best for the weight of the passenger as a function of time.



(1) (c)
(2) (a)
(3) (d)
(4) (b)

Q6. The value of tension in a long thin metal wire has been changed from T_1 to T_2. The lengths of the metal wire at two different values of tension T_1 and T_2 are ℓ_1 and ℓ_2, respectively. The actual length of the metal wire is:
(1) $\frac{T_1\ell_2 - T_2\ell_1}{T_1 - T_2}$
(2) $\frac{T_1\ell_1 - T_2\ell_2}{T_1 - T_2}$
(3) $\frac{\ell_1 + \ell_2}{2}$
(4) $\sqrt{T_1 T_2 \ell_1 \ell_2}$

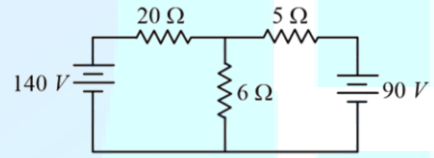
Q7. The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 4 moles of a rigid diatomic gas from 0 °C to 50°C when no work is done is (R is the universal gas constant)
(1) 250 R
(2) 750 R
(3) $175R$
(4) 500 R

Q8. The entropy of any system is given by,
$S = \alpha^2\beta \ln\left[\frac{\mu k R}{J\beta^2} + 3\right]$
where α and β are the constants. μ, J, k and R are number of moles, mechanical equivalent of heat, Boltzmann's constant and gas constant, respectively.
[Take $S = \frac{dQ}{T}$]
Choose the incorrect option from the following:
(1) α and J have the same dimensions.
(2) S, β, k and μR have the same dimensions.
(3) S and α have different dimensions.
(4) α and k have the same dimensions.

Q9. Consider a mixture of gas molecule of types A, B and C having masses $m_A < m_B < m_C$. The ratio of their root mean square speeds at normal temperature and pressure is:
(1) $v_A = v_B = v_C = 0$
(2) $\frac{1}{v_A} > \frac{1}{v_B} > \frac{1}{v_C}$
(3) $v_A = v_B \neq v_C$
(4) $\frac{1}{v_A} < \frac{1}{v_B} < \frac{1}{v_C}$

Q10. A certain charge Q is divided into two parts q and $(Q - q)$. How should the charges Q and q be divided so that q and $(Q - q)$ placed at a certain distance apart experience maximum electrostatic repulsion?
(1) $Q = \frac{q}{2}$
(2) $Q = 2q$
(3) $Q = 4q$
(4) $Q = 3q$

Q11.



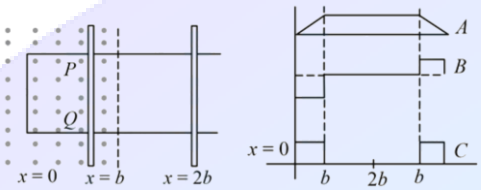
The value of current in the 6Ω resistance is:
(1) 4 A
(2) 8 A
(3) 10 A
(4) 6 A

Q12. A current of 5 A is passing through a non-linear magnesium wire of cross-section 0.04 m^2. At every point the direction of current density is at an angle of 60° with the unit vector of area of cross-section.

The magnitude of electric field at every point of the conductor is: (resistivity of magnesium $\rho = 44 \times 10^{-8} \Omega$ m)
(1) 11×10^{-2} V m^{-1}
(2) 11×10^{-7} V m^{-1}
(3) 11×10^{-5} V m^{-1}
(4) 11×10^{-3} V m^{-1}

Q13. A deuteron and an alpha particle having equal kinetic energy enter perpendicular into a magnetic field. Let r_d and r_α be their respective radii of circular path. The value of $\frac{r_d}{r_\alpha}$ is equal to:
(1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(2) $\sqrt{2}$
(3) 1
(4) 2

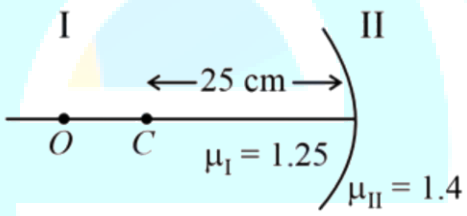
Q14. The arm PQ of a rectangular conductor is moving from $x = 0$ to $x = 2b$ outwards and then inwards from $x = 2b$ to $x = 0$ as shown in the figure. A uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the plane is acting from $x = 0$ to $x = b$. Identify the graph showing the variation of different quantities with distance:



(1) A-Flux, B-Power dissipated, C-EMF
(3) $A-$ Flux, $B-EMF, C$-Power dissipated
(2) A-Power dissipated, B-Flux, $C-EMF$
(4) $A-EMF, B-$ Power dissipated, $C-$ Flux

Q15. AC voltage $V(t) = 20\sin \omega t$ of frequency 50 Hz is applied to a parallel plate capacitor. The separation between the plates is 2 mm and the area is 1 m^2. The amplitude of the oscillating displacement current for the applied AC voltage is [Take $\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}$ F m^{-1}]
(1) 21.14μ A
(2) 83.37μ A
(3) 27.79μ A
(4) 55.58μ A

Q16. Region I and II are separated by a spherical surface of radius 25 cm . An object is kept in region I at a distance of 40 cm from the surface. The distance of the image from the surface is:



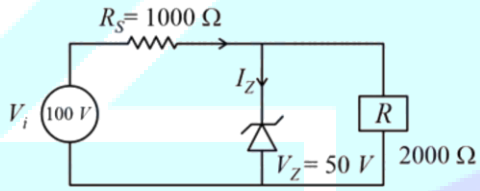
(1) 55.44 cm
(2) 9.52 cm
(3) 18.23 cm
(4) 37.58 cm

Q17. The radiation corresponding to $3 \rightarrow 2$ transition of a hydrogen atom falls on a gold surface to generate photoelectrons. These electrons are passed through a magnetic field of 5×10^{-4} T. Assume that the radius of the largest circular path followed by these electrons is 7 mm , the work function of the metal is:
(Mass of electron $= 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg)
(1) 1.36 eV
(2) 1.88 eV
(3) 0.16 eV
(4) 0.82 eV

Q18. A radioactive material decays by simultaneous emissions of two particles with half lives of 1400 years and 700 years, respectively. What will be the time after the which one third of the material remains? (Take $\ln 3 = 1.1$)
(1) 1110 years
(2) 700 years
(3) 340 years
(4) 740 years

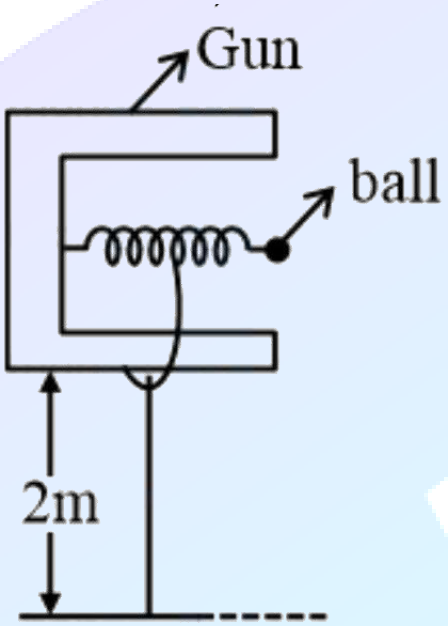
Q19. A nucleus of mass M emits γ-ray photon of frequency v. The loss of internal energy by the nucleus is: [Take c as the speed of electromagnetic wave]
(1) hv
(2) 0
(3) $hv\left[1-\frac{hv}{2Mc^2}\right]$
(4) $hv\left[1+\frac{hv}{2Mc^2}\right]$

Q20. For the circuit shown below, calculate the value of I_z :

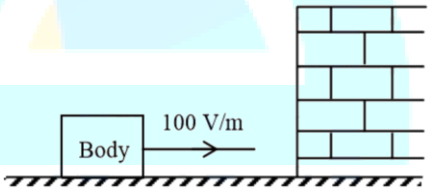


(1) 25 mA
(2) 0.15 A
(3) 0.1 A
(4) 0.05 A

Q21. In a spring gun having spring constant 100 N m^{-1} a small ball B of mass 100 g is put in its barrel (as shown in figure) by compressing the spring through 0.05 m . There should be a box placed at a distance d on the ground so that the ball falls in it. If the ball leaves the gun horizontally at a height of 2 m above the ground. The value of d is m.
($g = 10$ m s^{-2})



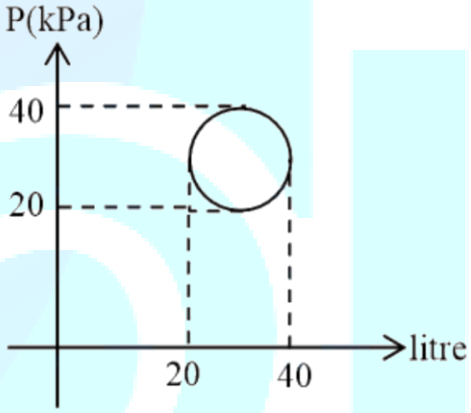
Q22. A body having specific charge $8\mu Cg^{-1}$ is resting on a frictionless plane at a distance 10 cm from the wall (as shown in the figure). It starts moving towards the wall when a uniform electric field of 100 V m^{-1} is applied horizontally towards the wall. If the collision of the body with the wall is perfectly elastic, then the time period of the motion will be s.



Q23. A rod of mass M and length L is lying on a horizontal frictionless surface. A particle of mass m travelling along the surface hits at one end of the rod with a velocity u in a direction perpendicular to the rod. The collision is completely elastic. After collision, particle comes to rest. The ratio of masses $\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)$ is $\frac{1}{x}$. The value of x will be

Q24. A circular disc reaches from top to bottom of an inclined plane of length L. When it slips down the plane, it takes time t_1. When it rolls down the plane, it takes time t_2. The value of $\frac{t_2}{t_1}$ is $\sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}$. The value of x will be

Q25. In the reported figure, heat energy absorbed by a system in going through a cyclic process is πJ.



Q26. The amplitude of wave disturbance propagating in the positive x-direction is given by $y = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ at time $t = 0$ and $y = \frac{1}{1+(x-2)^2}$ at $t = 1s$, where x and y are in metres. The shape of wave does not change during the propagation. The velocity of the wave will be ms^{-1}.

Q27. The frequency of a car horn encountered a change from 400 Hz to 500 Hz . When the car approaches a vertical wall. If the speed of sound is 330 m s^{-1}. Then the speed of car is kmh^{-1}.

Q28. In an LCR series circuit, an inductor 30 mH and a resistor 1Ω are connected to an AC source of angular frequency $300 rads^{-1}$. The value of capacitance for which the current leads the voltage by 45° is $\frac{1}{x} \times 10^{-3}$ F. Then the value of x is

Q29. An object viewed from a near point distance of 25 cm , using a microscopic lens with magnification 6 , gives an unresolved image. A resolved image is observed at infinite distance with a total magnification double the earlier using an eyepiece along with the given lens and a tube of length 0.6 m , if the focal length of the eyepiece is equal to cm .

Q30. A carrier wave $V_C(t) = 160\sin(2\pi \times 10^6 t)$ volts is made to vary between $V_{max} = 200$ V and $V_{min} = 120$ V by a message signal $V_m(t) = A_m\sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t)$ volts. The peak voltage A_m of the modulating signal is,

Q31. An inorganic Compound /X I on treatment with concentrated H_2SO_4 produces brown fumes and gives dark brown ring with $FeSO_4$ in presence of concentrated H_2SO_4. Also Compound /X/ gives precipitate /Y′, when its solution in dilute HCl is treated with H_2 S gas. The precipitate /Y′ on treatment with concentrated HNO_3 followed by excess of NH_4OH further gives deep blue coloured solution, Compound ςX′ is:
(1) $Co(NO_3)_2$
(2) $Pb(NO_2)_2$
(3) $Cu(NO_3)_2$
(4) $Pb(NO_3)_2$

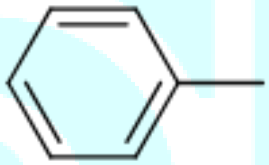
Q32. The set in which compounds have different nature is:
(1) $B(OH)_3$ and H_3PO_3
(2) $B(OH)_3$ and $Al(OH)_3$
(3) NaOH and $Ca(OH)_2$
(4) $Be(OH)_2$ and $Al(OH)_3$

Q33. The species given below that does NOT show disproportionation reaction is:
(1) BrO_4^-
(2) BrO^-
(3) BrO_2^-
(4) BrO_3^-

Q34. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and other is labelled as Reason R. Assertion A : The dihedral angles in H_2O_2 in gaseous phase is 90.2° and in solid phase is 111.5°. Reason R : The change in dihedral angle in solid and gaseous phase is due to the difference in the intermolecular forces. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below for A and R .
(1) A is correct but R is not correct.
(2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A .
(4) A is not correct but *R* is correct.
(3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A .

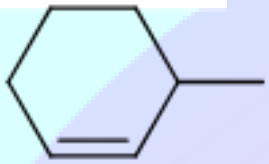
Q35. A s-block element (M) reacts with oxygen to form an oxide of the formula MO_2. The oxide is pale yellow in colour and paramagnetic. The element (M) is:
(1) Mg
(2) Na
(3) Ca
(4) K

Q36.

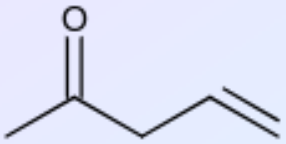


(A)

(B)



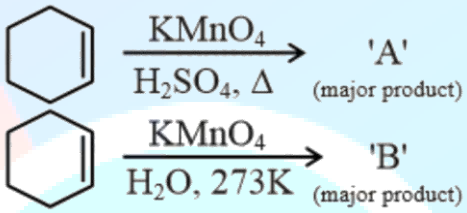
(C)



(D)

Among the given species the Resonance stabilised carbocations are:
(1) (C) and (D) only
(2) (A), (B) and (D) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) (A), (B) and (C) only

Q37.



For above chemical reactions, identify the correct statement from the following:
(1) Both compound /A/ and compound /B/ are dicarboxylic acids
(3) Compound *I* A/ is diol and compound ⊥BΩ is dicarboxylic acid
(2) Both compound /A/ and compound /B/ are diols
(4) Compound /A/ is dicarboxylic acid and compound /B/ is diol

Q38. Green chemistry in day-to-day life is in the use of:
(1) Chlorine for bleaching of paper
(2) Large amount of water alone for washing clothes
(3) Tetrachloroethene for laundry
(4) Liquified CO_2 for dry cleaning of clothes

Q39. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A : Sharp glass edge becomes smooth on heating it up to its melting point.
Reason R : The viscosity of glass decreases on melting.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
(1) *A* is true but *R* is false
(3) *A* is false but *R* is true.
(2) Both *A* and *R* are true but *R* is NOT the correct explanation of A .
(4) Both *A* and *R* are true and *R* is the correct explanation of A .

Q40. The conditions given below are in the context of observing Tyndall effect in colloidal solutions:
(A) The diameter of the colloidal particles is comparable to the wavelength of light used.
(B) The diameter of the colloidal particles is much smaller than the wavelength of light used.
(C) The diameter of the colloidal particles is much larger than the wavelength of light used.
(D) The refractive indices of the dispersed phase and the dispersion medium are comparable.
(E) The dispersed phase has a very different refractive index from the dispersion medium.
Choose the most appropriate conditions from the options given below:
(1) (A) and (E) only
(2) (C) and (D) only
(3) (A) and (D) only
(4) (B) and (E) only

Q41. The metal that can be purified economically by fractional distillation method is:
(1) Fe
(2) Zn
(3) Cu
(4) Ni

Q42. Chemical nature of the nitrogen oxide compound obtained from a reaction of concentrated nitric acid and P_4O_{10} (in 4: 1 ratio) is:
(1) acidic
(2) basic
(3) amphoteric
(4) neutral

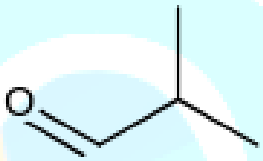
Q43. According to the valence bond theory the hybridization of central metal atom is dsp ^{2} for

which one of the following compounds?
(1) $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$
(2) $K_2[Ni(CN)_4]$
(3) $[Ni(CO)_4]$
(4) $Na_2[NiCl_4]$

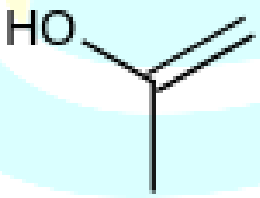
Q44. The correct order of intensity of colors of the compounds is:
(1) $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-} > [NiCl_4]^{2-} > [Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$
(2) $[Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+} > [NiCl_4]^{2-} > [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$
(3) $[NiCl_4]^{2-} > [Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+} > [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$
(4) $[NiCl_4]^{2-} > [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-} > [Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$

Q45. In the given reaction 3-Bromo-2, 2-dimethyl butane $\xrightarrow{C_2H_5OH}$ $\underset{\text{(Major Product)}}{'A'}$ Product A is:
(1) 2-Ethoxy-3,3-dimethyl butane
(2) 1-Ethoxy-3, 3-dimethyl butane
(3) 2-Ethoxy-2, 3-dimethyl butane
(4) 2-Hydroxy-3, 3-dimethyl butane

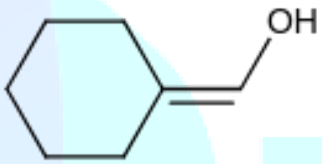
Q46.



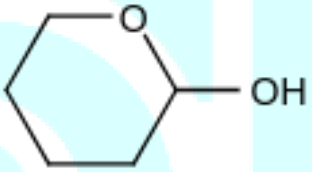
(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)

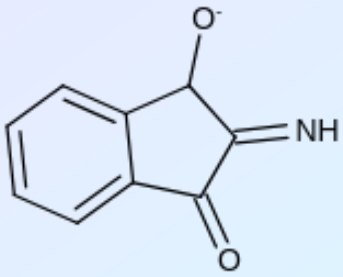
Which among the above compound/s does/do not form Silver mirror when treated with Tollen's reagent?
(1) (I), (III) and (IV) only
(2) Only (IV)
(3) Only (II)
(4) (III) and (IV) only

Q47. Compound A is converted to B on reaction with $CHCl_3$ and KOH . The compound B is toxic and can be decomposed by C. A, B and C respectively are:
(1) primary amine, nitrile compound, conc. HCl
(3) primary amine, isonitrile compound, conc. HCl
(2) secondary amine, isonitrile compound, conc. NaOH
(4) secondary amine, nitrile compound, conc. NaOH

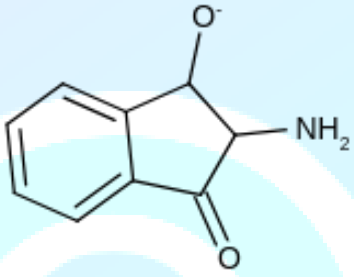
Q48. Orlon fibres are made up of:
(1) Polyacrylonitrile
(2) Polyesters
(3) Polyamide
(4) Cellulose

Q49. The correct structure of Ruhemann's Purple, the compound formed in the reaction of Ninhydrin with proteins is:

(1)



(2)



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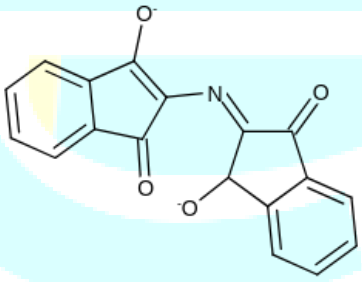

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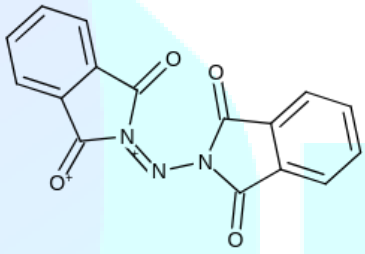
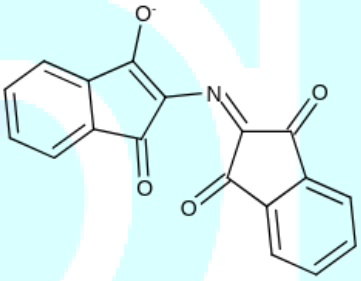




Q50.Identify the incorrect statement from the following.

(1) Amylose is a branched chain polymer of glucose

(2) Starch is a polymer of $\alpha - D$ glucose

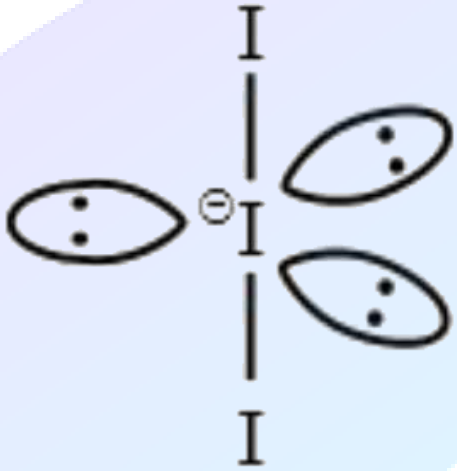
(3) β-Glycosidic linkage makes cellulose polymer

(4) Glycogen is called as animal starch

Q51. The Azimuthal quantum number for the valence electrons of Ga^{+}ion is (Atomic number of Ga $= 31$)

Q52. The number of lone pairs of electrons on the central I atom in $I_3^-$is

I_3^-:



Q53. An average person needs about 10000 kJ energy per day. The amount of glucose (molar mass $= 180.0$ g mol^{-1}) needed to meet this energy requirement is g .
(Use : $\Delta_C H$(glucose) $= -2700$ kJ mol^{-1})
Q54. $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$
In an equilibrium mixture, the partial pressures are
$P_{SO_3} = 43$kPa; $P_{O_2} = 530$ Pa and
$P_{SO_2} = 45$kPa. The equilibrium constant
$K_P = \times 10^{-2}$. (Nearest integer)

Q55. 250 mL of 0.5 M NaOH was added to 500 mL of 1 M HCl . The number of unreacted HCl molecules in the solution after the complete reaction is $p \times 10^{21}$. Find out p
(Nearest integer) ($N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$)
Q56. At 20°C, the vapour pressure of benzene is 70 torr and that of methyl benzene is 20 torr. The mole fraction of benzene in the vapour phase at 20°C above an equimolar mixture of benzene and methyl benzene is _- $\times 10^{-2}$. (Nearest integer)

Q57. The inactivation rate of a viral preparation is proportional to the amount of virus. In the first minute after preparation, 10% of the virus is inactivated. The rate constant for viral inactivation is $- \times 10^{-3}$ min^{-1}. (Nearest integer) [Use : $\ln 10 = 2.303; \log_{10} 3 = 0.477$ property of logarithm: $\log x^y = y \log x$]

Q58. The spin-only magnetic moment value for the complex $[Co(CN)_6]^{4-}$ is..... BM . (nearest integer value) [At. no. of Co $= 27$]

Q59. To synthesise 1 mole of 2 -methylpropan-2-ol from Ethylethanoate equivalents of CH_3MgBr reagent will be required. (Integer value)

Q60. The number of nitrogen atoms in a semicarbazone molecule of acetone is
Q61. If α and β are the distinct roots of the equation $x^2 + (3)^{\frac{1}{4}}x + 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$, then the value of $\alpha^{96}(\alpha^{12} - 1) + \beta^{96}(\beta^{12} - 1)$ is equal to:
(1) 56×3^{25}
(2) 56×3^{24}
(3) 52×3^{24}
(4) 28×3^{25}

Q62. The probability of selecting integers $a \in [-5,30]$ such that $x^2 + 2(a+4)x - 5a + 64 > 0$, for all $x \in R$, is:
(1) $\frac{7}{36}$
(2) $\frac{2}{9}$
(3) $\frac{1}{6}$
(4) $\frac{1}{4}$

Q63. If z and ω are two complex numbers such that $|z\omega| = 1$ and $\arg(z) - \arg(\omega) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, then $\arg\left(\frac{1-2\bar{z}\omega}{1+3\bar{z}\omega}\right)$ is: (Here $\arg(z)$ denotes the principal argument of complex number z)
(1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(2) $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$
(3) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$
(4) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

Q64. The coefficient of x^{256} in the expansion of $(1-x)^{101}(x^2 + x + 1)^{100}$ is:
(1) ${}^{100}C_{16}$
(2) ${}^{100}C_{15}$
(3) ${}^{-100}C_{16}$
(4) ${}^{-100}C_{15}$

Q65. Let the tangent to the parabola $S: y^2 = 2x$ at the point $P(2,2)$ meet the x-axis at Q and normal at it meet the parabola S at the point R. Then the area (in sq. units) of the triangle PQR is equal to:
(1) $\frac{25}{2}$
(2) $\frac{35}{2}$

(3) $\frac{15}{2}$
(4) 25

Q66. The Boolean expression $(p \wedge \sim q) \Rightarrow (q \vee \sim p)$ is equivalent to:
(1) $q \Rightarrow p$
(2) $p \Rightarrow q$
(3) $\sim q \Rightarrow p$
(4) $p \Rightarrow \sim q$

Q67. The mean of 6 distinct observations is 6.5 and their variance is 10.25 . If 4 out of 6 observations are 2,4,5 and 7 , then the remaining two observations are:
(1) 10,11
(2) 3,18
(3) 8,13
(4) 1,20

Q68. If in a triangle $ABC, AB = 5$ units, $\angle B = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ and radius of circumcircle of $\triangle ABC$ is 5 units, then the area (in sq. units) of $\triangle ABC$ is:
(1) $10 + 6\sqrt{2}$
(2) $8 + 2\sqrt{2}$
(3) $6 + 8\sqrt{3}$
(4) $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$

Q69. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ a & 0 \end{bmatrix}, a \in R$ be written as $P + Q$ where P is a symmetric matrix and Q is skew symmetric matrix. If $\det(Q) = 9$, then the modulus of the sum of all possible values of determinant of P is equal to:
(1) 36
(2) 24
(3) 45
(4) 18

Q70. The number of real roots of the equation $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x(x+1)} + \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is:
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 4
(4) 0

Q71. Let $[x]$ denote the greatest integer $\leq x$, where $x \in R$. If the domain of the real valued function $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{|x|x|-2|}{\|x\|-3}}$ is $(-\infty, a) \cup [b, c) \cup [4, \infty), a < b < c$, then the value of $a + b + c$ is:
(1) 8
(2) 1
(3) -2
(4) -3

Q72. Let a function $f: R \to R$ be defined as,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x - e^x & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ a + [-x] & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2x - b & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Where $[x]$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to x. If f is continuous on R, then $(a + b)$ is equal to:
(1) 4
(2) 3
(3) 2
(4) 5

Q73. Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ be a 3×3 matrix, where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = j \\ -x, & \text{if } |i - j| = 1 \\ 2x + 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Let a function $f: R \to R$ be defined as $f(x) = \det(A)$. Then the sum of maximum and minimum values of f on R is equal to:
(1) $-\frac{20}{27}$
(2) $\frac{88}{27}$
(3) $\frac{20}{27}$
(4) $-\frac{88}{27}$

Q74. Let a be a real number such that the function $f(x) = ax^2 + 6x - 15, x \in R$ is increasing in $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ and decreasing in $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \infty\right)$. Then the function $g(x) = ax^2 - 6x + 15, x \in R$ has a
(1) local maximum at $x = -\frac{3}{4}$
(2) local minimum at $x = -\frac{3}{4}$
(3) local maximum at $x = \frac{3}{4}$
(4) local minimum at $x = \frac{3}{4}$

Q75. Let a be a positive real number such that $\int_0^a e^{x-[x]}dx = 10e - 9$ where, $[x]$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Then, a is

equal to:
(1) $10 - \log_e(1+e)$
(2) $10 + \log_e 2$
(3) $10 + \log_e 3$
(4) $10 + \log_e(1+e)$

Q76. The value of the integral $\int_{-1}^{1} \log_e(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})dx$ is equal to:
(1) $\frac{1}{2}\log_e 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3}{2}$
(2) $2\log_e 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$
(3) $\log_e 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
(4) $2\log_e 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

Q77. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $x\tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)dy = \left(y\tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - x\right)dx, -1 \le x \le 1, y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$. Then the area of the region bounded by the curves $x = 0, x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $y = y(x)$ in the upper half plane is:
(1) $\frac{1}{8}(\pi - 1)$
(2) $\frac{1}{12}(\pi - 3)$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}(\pi - 2)$
(4) $\frac{1}{6}(\pi - 1)$

Q78. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $e^x\sqrt{1-y^2}dx + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)dy = 0, y(1) = -1$ Then the value of $(y(3))^2$ is equal to:
(1) $1 - 4e^3$
(2) $1 - 4e^6$
(3) $1 + 4e^3$
(4) $1 + 4e^6$

Q79. Let $\vec{a} = 2\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} - 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$. If $\vec{c}$ is a vector such that $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c} = |\vec{c}|, |\vec{c} - \vec{a}| = 2\sqrt{2}$ and the angle between $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ and $\vec{c}$ is $\frac{\pi}{6}$, then the value of $|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}|$ is:
(1) $\frac{2}{3}$
(2) 4
(3) 3
(4) $\frac{3}{2}$

Q80. Words with or without meaning are to be formed using all the letters of the word EXAMINATION. The probability that the letter M appears at the fourth position in any such word is:
(1) $\frac{1}{66}$
(2) $\frac{1}{11}$
(3) $\frac{1}{9}$
(4) $\frac{2}{11}$

Q81. There are 15 players in a cricket team, out of which 6 are bowlers, 7 are batsmen and 2 are wicketkeepers. The number of ways, a team of 11 players be selected from them so as to include at least 4 bowlers, 5 batsmen and 1 wicketkeeper, is

Q82. The number of rational terms in the binomial expansion of $\left(4^{\frac{1}{4}} + 5^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)^{120}$ is .

Q83. Let $y = mx + c, m > 0$ be the focal chord of $y^2 = -64x$, which is tangent to $(x+10)^2 + y^2 = 4$. Then, the value of $4\sqrt{2}(m+c)$ is equal to

Q84. If the value of $\lim_{x\to 0}(2 - \cos x\sqrt{\cos 2x})^{\left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right)}$ is equal to e^a, then a is equal to C.

Q85.
Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = 7A^{20} - 20A^7 + 2I$,
where I is an identity matrix of order 3×3. If $B = [b_{ij}]$, then b_{13} is equal to

Q86. Let a, b, c, d be in arithmetic progression with common difference λ. If $\begin{vmatrix} x+a-c & x+b & x+a \\ x-1 & x+c & x+b \\ x-b+d & x+d & x+c \end{vmatrix} = 2$, then value of λ^2 is equal to .

Q87. Let T be the tangent to the ellipse $E: x^2 + 4y^2 = 5$ at the point $P(1,1)$. If the area of the region bounded by the tangent T, ellipse E, lines $x = 1$ and $x = \sqrt{5}$ is $\alpha\sqrt{5} + \beta + \gamma\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, then $|\alpha + \beta + \gamma|$ is equal to .

Q88. Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ be three mutually perpendicular vectors of the same magnitude and equally

inclined at angle θ, with the vector $\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}$. Then $36\cos^2 2\theta$ is equal to

Q89. Let P be a plane passing through the points $(1,0,1), (1,-2,1)$ and $(0,1,-2)$. Let a vector $\vec{a}=\alpha\hat{i}+\beta\hat{j}+\gamma\hat{k}$ be such that $\vec{a}$ is parallel to the plane P, perpendicular to $(\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+3\hat{k})$ and $\vec{a}\cdot(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k})=2$, then $(\alpha-\beta+\gamma)^2$ equals .

Q90. If the shortest distance between the lines $\overrightarrow{r_1}=\alpha\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+2\hat{k}+\lambda(\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+2\hat{k}), \lambda\in R, \alpha>0$ and $\overrightarrow{r_2}=-4\hat{i}-\hat{k}+\mu(3\hat{i}-2\hat{j}-2\hat{k}), \mu\in R$ is 9 , then α is equal to .

ANSWER KEYS

1. (4) athor	2. (4)	ma. (1)	4. (2)	5. (1) a (a	6. (1)	ma. 7 (4)	8. (4)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (3)	13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (3)	16. (4)
17. (4)	18. (4)	mat 19. (4)	20. (1)	21. (1)	22. (1)	mo 23. (4)	24. (2)
25. (100)	26. (2)	27. (132)	28. (3)	29. (25)	30. (40)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (4)	36. (3)	37. (4)	38. (4)	39. (2)	40. (1)
41. (2)	42. (1)	43. (2)	44. (3)	45. (3)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (1)
49. (4)	50. (1)	51. (0)	52. (3)	53. (667)	54. (172)	55. (226)	56. (78)
57. (106) a	58. (2)	ma 59. (2)	60. (3)	61. (3)	62. (2)	mo63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (2)	67. (1)	68. (3)	69. (1)	70. (4)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (4)	74. (1)	75. (2)	76. (3)	77. (1)	78. (2)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (777)	82. (21)	83. (34)	84. (3)	85. (910)	86. (1)	87. (1.25)	88. (4)
89. (81)	90. (6)						