Q1. Two vectors $\vec{P}$ and $\vec{Q}$ have equal magnitudes. If the magnitude of $\vec{P}+\vec{Q}$ is n times the magnitude of $\vec{P}-\vec{Q}$, then angle between $\vec{P}$ and $\vec{Q}$ is
(1) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)$
(2) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)$
(3) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}\right)$
(4) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}\right)$

Q2. If time (t), velocity (v), and angular momentum (l) are taken as the fundamental units. Then the dimension of mass (m) in terms of t, v and l is:
(1) $[t^{-1}v^{1}l^{-2}]$
(2) $[t^{1}v^{2}l^{-1}]$
(3) $[t^{-2}v^{-1}l^{1}]$
(4) $[t^{-1}v^{-2}l^{1}]$

Q3. A body at rest is moved along a horizontal straight line by a machine delivering a constant power. The distance moved by the body in time t is proportional to:
(1) $t^{\frac{3}{2}}$
(2) $t^{\frac{1}{2}}$
(3) $t^{\frac{1}{4}}$
(4) $t^{\frac{3}{4}}$

Q4. A boy reaches the airport and finds that the escalator is not working. He walks up the stationary escalator in time t_1. If he remains stationary on a moving escalator then the escalator takes him up in time t_2. The time taken by him to walk up on the moving escalator will be:
(1) $\frac{t_1t_2}{t_2-t_1}$
(2) $\frac{t_1+t_2}{2}$
(3) $\frac{t_1t_2}{t_2+t_1}$
(4) t_2-t_1

Q5. If the kinetic energy of a moving body becomes four times its initial kinetic energy, then the percentage change in its momentum will be:
(1) 100%
(2) 200%
(3) 300%
(4) 400%

Q6. A body rolls down an inclined plane without slipping. The kinetic energy of rotation is 50% of its translational kinetic energy. The body is:
(1) solid sphere
(2) solid cylinder
(3) hollow cylinder
(4) ring

Q7. A satellite is launched into a circular orbit of radius R around earth, while a second satellite is launched into a circular orbit of radius $1.02R$. The percentage difference in the time periods of the two satellites is:
(1) 1.5
(2) 2.0
(3) 0.7
(4) 3.0

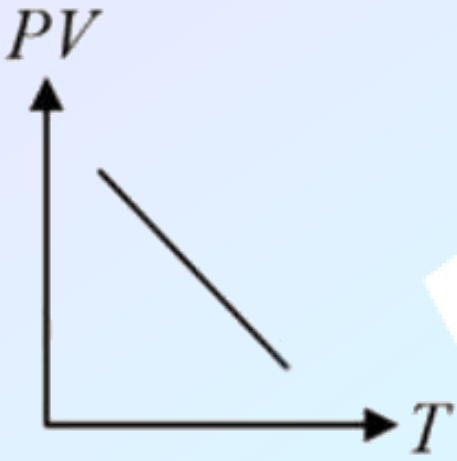
Q8. Consider a binary star system of star A and star B with masses m_{A} and m_{B} revolving in a circular orbit of radii r_{A} and r_{B}, respectively. If T_{A} and T_{B} are the time period of star A and star B, respectively, then:
(1) $\frac{T_{\mathrm{A}}}{T_{\mathrm{B}}}=\left(\frac{r_{\mathrm{A}}}{r_{\mathrm{B}}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
(2) $T_{\mathrm{A}}=T_{\mathrm{B}}$
(3) $T_A>T_B$ (if $m_A>m_B$)
(4) $T_{\mathrm{A}}>T_{\mathrm{B}}$(if $r_{\mathrm{A}}>r_{\mathrm{B}}$)

Q9. The length of a metal wire is ℓ_1, when the tension in it is T_1 and is ℓ_2 when the tension is T_2. The natural length of the wire is:
(1) $\sqrt{\ell_1\ell_2}$
(2) $\frac{\ell_1T_2-\ell_2T_1}{T_2-T_1}$
(3) $\frac{\ell_1T_2+\ell_2T_1}{T_2+T_1}$
(4) $\frac{\ell_1+\ell_2}{2}$

Q10. Two small drops of mercury each of radius R coalesce to form a single large drop. The ratio of total surface energy before and after the change is
(1) $2^{\frac{1}{3}}:1$
(2) $1:2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
(3) $2:1$
(4) $1:2$

Q11. Which of the following graphs represent the behaviour of an ideal gas? Symbols have their usual meaning.

(1)



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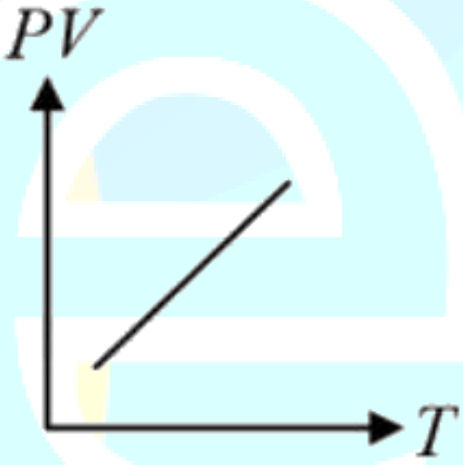

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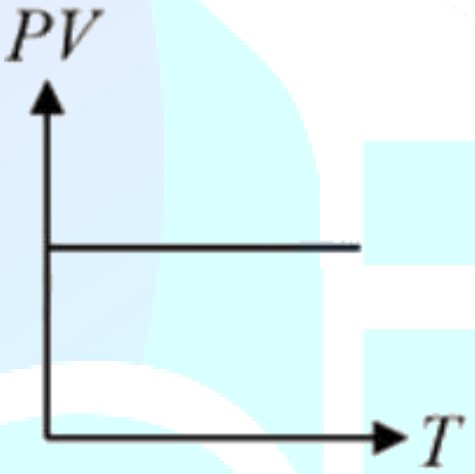

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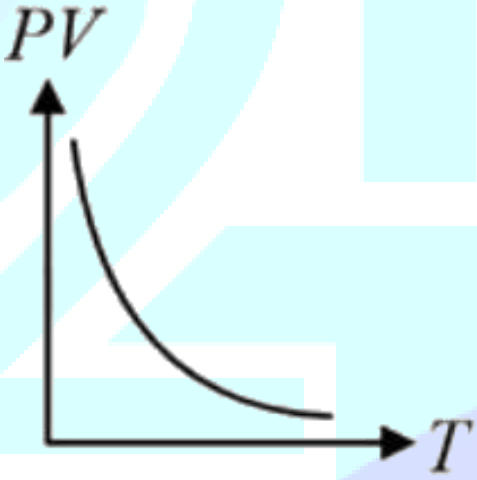


Q12. The correct relation between the degrees of freedom f and the ratio of specific heat γ is:

(1) $f = \frac{2}{\gamma-1}$

(2) $f = \frac{2}{\gamma+1}$

(3) $f = \frac{\gamma+1}{2}$

(4) $f = \frac{1}{\gamma+1}$

Q13. A particle is making simple harmonic motion along the X-axis. If at a distances x_1 and x_2 from the mean position the velocities of the particle are v_1 and v_2, respectively. The time period of its oscillation is given as:

(1) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_2^2 + x_1^2}{v_1^2 - v_2^2}}$

(2) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_2^2+x_1^2}{v_1^2+v_2^2}}$

(3) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{v_1^2 + v_2^2}}$

(4) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{v_1^2 - v_2^2}}$

Q14. With what speed should a galaxy move outward with respect to earth so that the sodium-D line at wavelength 5890Å is observed at 5896Å ?
(1) 306 kmsec^{-1}
(2) 322 kmsec^{-1}
(3) 296 kmsec^{-1}
(4) 336 kmsec^{-1}

Q15. At an angle of 30° to the magnetic meridian, the apparent dip is 45°. Find the true dip:
(1) $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{3}$
(2) $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
(3) $\tan^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
(4) $\tan^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

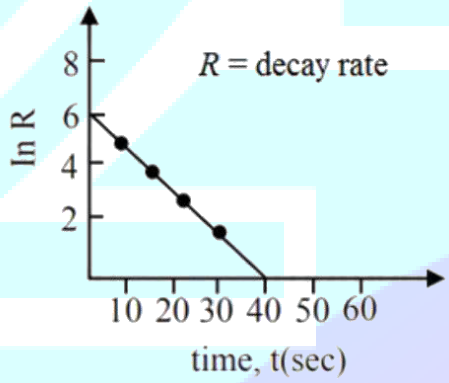
Q16. The magnetic susceptibility of a material of a rod is 499 . Permeability in vacuum is $4\pi \times 10^{-7}\text{Hm}^{-1}$.
Absolute permeability of the material of the rod is
(1) $4\pi \times 10^{-4}\text{Hm}^{-1}$
(2) $2\pi \times 10^{-4}\text{Hm}^{-1}$
(3) $3\pi \times 10^{-4}\text{Hm}^{-1}$
(4) $\pi \times 10^{-4}\text{Hm}^{-1}$

Q17. For a series LCR circuit with $R = 100\Omega, L = 0.5\text{mH}$ and $C = 0.1\text{pF}$ connected across $220\text{ V} - 50\text{ Hz}$ AC supply, the phase angle between current and supplied voltage and the nature of the circuit is:
(1) 0°, resistive circuit
(2) ≈ 90°, predominantly inductive circuit
(3) 0°, resonance circuit
(4) ≈ 90°, predominantly capacitive circuit

Q18. In an electromagnetic wave, the electric field vector and magnetic field vector are given as $\vec{E} = E_0\hat{\imath}$ and $\vec{B} = B_0\hat{\text{k}}$, respectively. The direction of propagation of electromagnetic wave is along:
(1) $(\hat{k})$
(2) $\hat{J}$
(3) $(-\hat{\mathbf{k}})$
(4) $(-\hat{\jmath})$

Q19. An electron having de-Broglie wavelength λ is incident on a target in a X-ray tube. Cut-off wavelength of emitted X-ray is:
(1) 0
(2) $\frac{2m^2c^2\lambda^2}{h^2}$
(3) $\frac{2mc\lambda^2}{h}$
(4) $\frac{hc}{mc}$

Q20. For a certain radioactive process, the graph between $\ln R$ and $t(\text{sec})$ is obtained as shown in the figure. Then the value of half life for the unknown radioactive material is approximately:



(1) 9.15 sec
(2) 6.93 sec
(3) 2.62 sec
(4) 4.62 sec

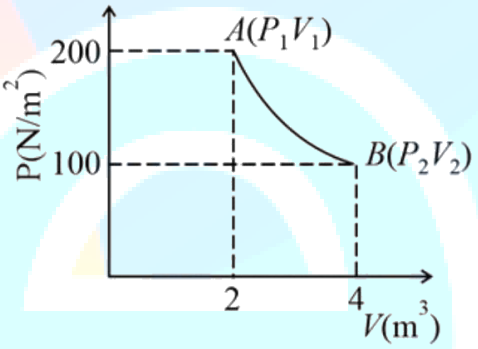
Q21. A body of mass m is launched up on a rough inclined plane making an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The coefficient of friction between the body and plane is $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{5}$ if the time of

ascent is half of the time of descent. The value of x is

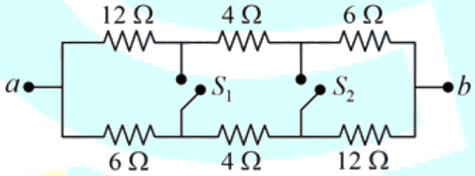
Q22. Two bodies, a ring and a solid cylinder of same material are rolling down without slipping an inclined plane. The radii of the bodies are same. The ratio of velocity of the centre of mass at the bottom of the inclined plane of the ring to that of the cylinder is $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}$. Then, the value of x is

Q23. A body rotating with an angular speed of 600 rpm is uniformly accelerated to 1800 rpm in 10 sec . The number of rotations made in the process is

Q24. One mole of an ideal gas at $27°C$ is taken from A to B as shown in the given PV indicator diagram. The work done by the system will be $\times 10^{-1}$ J. [Given, $R = 8.3\ \text{J}^2\ \text{mole}^{-1}\ \text{K}, \ln 2 = 0.6931$] (Round off to the nearest integer)
(Round off to the nearest integer)



Q25. In the given figure switches S_1 and S_2 are in open condition. The resistance across ab when the switches S_1 and S_2 are closed is Ω.

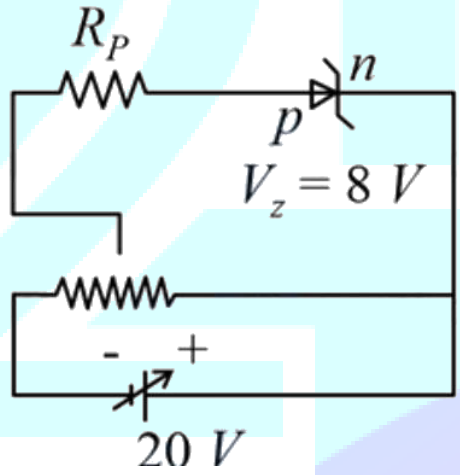


Q26. A series LCR circuit of $R = 5\Omega, L = 20\text{mH}$ and $C = 0.5\mu F$ is connected across an AC supply of $250V$, having variable frequency. The power dissipated at resonance condition is $\times 10^2$ W.

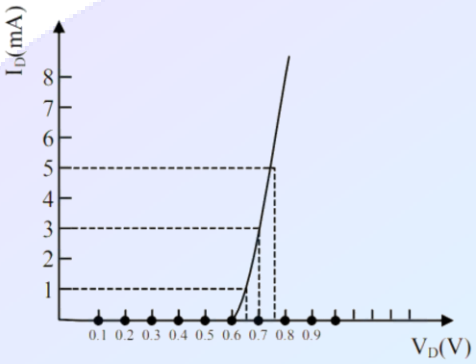
Q27. A certain metallic surface is illuminated by monochromatic radiation of wavelength λ. The stopping potential for photoelectric current for this radiation is $3V_0$. If the same surface is illuminated with a radiation of wavelength 2λ, the stopping potential is V_0. The threshold wavelength of this surface for photoelectric effect is λ.

Q28. A radioactive substance decays to $\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{\text{th}}$ of its initial activity in 80 days. The half life of the radioactive substance expressed in days is -.

Q29. A zener diode having zener voltage $8V$ and power dissipation rating of $0.5W$ is connected across a potential divider arranged with maximum potential drop across zener diode is as shown in the diagram. The value of protective resistance R_p is Ω.



Q30. For the forward biased diode characteristics shown in the figure, the dynamic resistance at $I_D = 3$ mA will be
Ω.



Q31. Outermost electronic configuration of a group 13 element, E , is $4\ s^2, 4p^1$. The electronic configuration of an element of p-block period-five placed diagonally to element, E is:
(1) [Kr]3 $d^{10}4\ s^2 4p^2$
(2) [Ar]3 $d^{10}4\ s^2 4p^2$
(3) [Xe]5 $d^{10}6\ s^2 6p^2$
(4) [Kr]4 $d^{10}5\ s^2 5p^2$

Q32. Which one of the following species doesn't have a magnetic moment of 1.73 BM , (spin only value)?
(1) O_2^+
(2) CuI
(3) $[Cu(NH_3)_4]Cl_2$
(4) O_2^-

Q33. The hybridisations of the atomic orbitals of nitrogen in NO_2^-, NO_2^+ and NH_4^+ respectively are.
(1) sp^3, sp^2 and sp
(2) sp, sp^2 and sp^3
(3) sp^3, sp and sp^2
(4) sp^2, sp and sp^3

Q34. A solution is 0.1 M in Cl^- and 0.001 M in CrO_4^{2-}.
Solid $AgNO_3$ is gradually added to it Assuming that the addition does not change in volume and $K_{sp}(AgCl) = 1.7 \times 10^{-10} M^2$ and $K_{sp}(Ag_2CrO_4) = 1.9 \times 10^{-12} M^3$.
Select correct statement from the following:
(1) AgCl precipitates first because its K_{sp} is high.
(2) Ag_2CrO_4 precipitates first as its K_{sp} is low.
(3) Ag_2CrO_4 precipitates first because the amount of Ag^+ needed is low.
(4) AgCl will precipitate first as the amount of Ag^+ needed to precipitate is low.

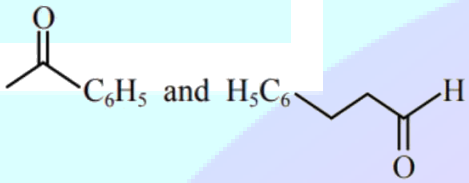
Q35. Cu^{2+} salt reacts with potassium iodide to give
(1) Cu_2I_2
(2) Cu_2I_3
(3) CuI
(4) $Cu(I_3)_2$

Q36. The single largest industrial application of dihydrogen is:
(1) Manufacture of metal hydrides
(2) Rocket fuel in space research
(3) In the synthesis of ammonia
(4) In the synthesis of nitric acid

Q37. Metallic sodium does not react normally with:
(1) gaseous ammonia
(2) But-2-yne
(3) Ethyne
(4) tert-butyl alcohol

Q38. Which one of the following pairs of isomers is an example of metamerism?
(1)

(2)



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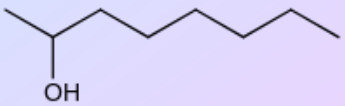

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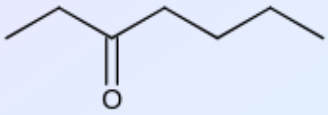
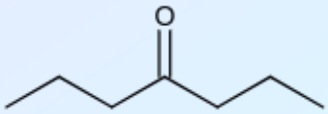


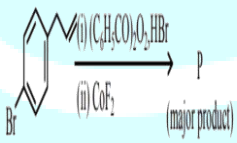
and



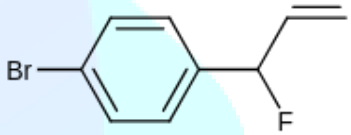
Q39. In Carius method, halogen containing organic compound is heated with fuming nitric acid in the presence of:
(1) HNO_3
(2) $AgNO_3$
(3) $CuSO_4$
(4) $BaSO_4$

Q40. Benzene on nitration gives nitrobenzene in presence of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 mixture, where:
(1) both H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 act as a bases
(2) HNO_3 acts as an acid and H_2SO_4 acts as a base
(3) both H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 act as an acids
(4) HNO_3 acts as a base and H_2SO_4 acts as an acid

Q41.



Major product P of above reaction, is:
(1)



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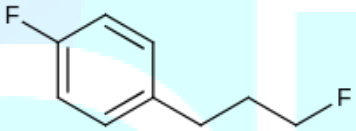
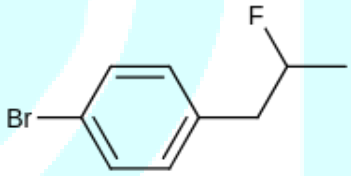


(3)



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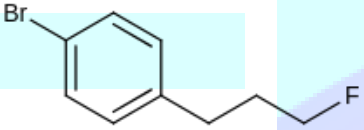


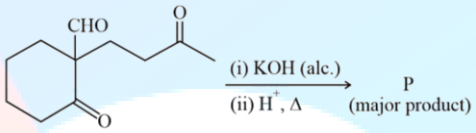
Q42. Which one of the following gases is reported to retard photosynthesis?
(1) CO
(2) CFCs
(3) CO_2
(4) NO_2

Q43. Consider two chemical reactions (A) and (B) that take place during metallurgical process:
(A) $ZnCO_{3(s)} \xrightarrow{\Delta} ZnO_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$
(B) $2ZnS_{(s)} + 3O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2ZnO_{(s)} + 2SO_{2(g)}$

The correct option of names given to them respectively is:
(1) (A) is calcination and (B) is roasting
(2) Both (A) and (B) are producing same product so both are roasting
(3) Both (A) and (B) are producing same product so both are calcination
(4) (A) is roasting and (B) is calcination

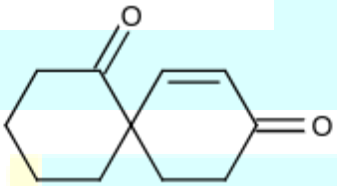
Q44. Spin only magnetic moment of an octahedral complex of Fe^{2+} in the presence of a strong field ligand in BM is:
(1) 4.89
(2) 2.82
(3) 0
(4) 3.46

Q45. The major product (P) in the following reaction is:

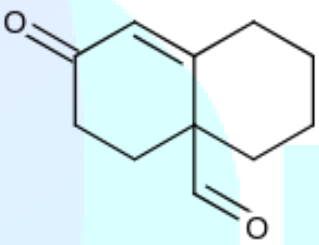


(1)

(2)



(3)



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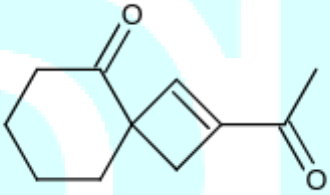
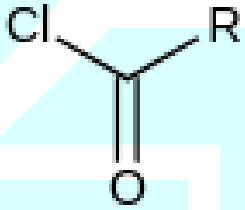
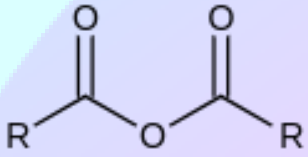


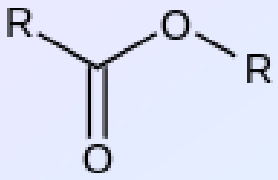
Q46.
(A)



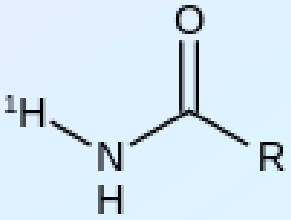
(B)



(C)

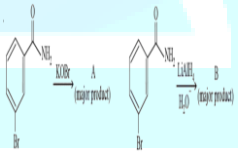


(D)

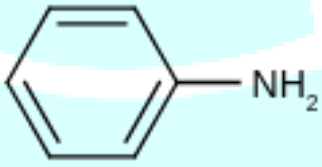


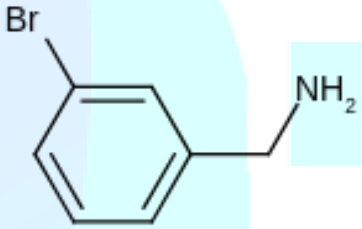
The correct order of their reactivity towards hydrolysis at room temperature is:
(1) (A) > (B) > (C) > (D)
(2) (D) > (A) > (B) > (C)
(3) (D) > (B) > (A) > (C)
(4) (A) > (C) > (B) > (D)

Q47.

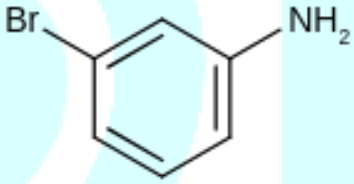


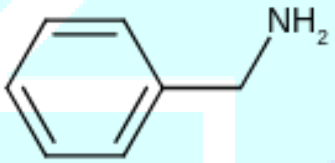
In the above reactions, product A and product B respectively are:
(1)



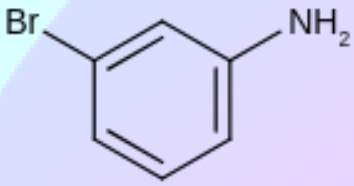


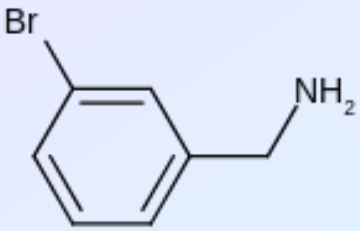
(2)



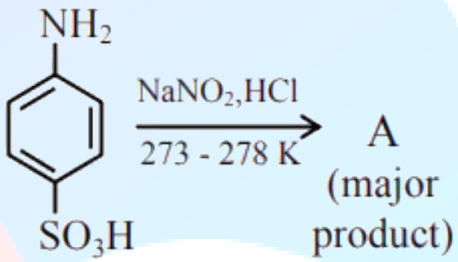


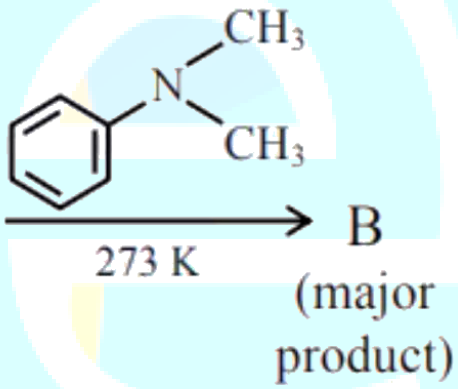
(4)



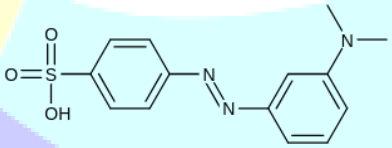


Q48.

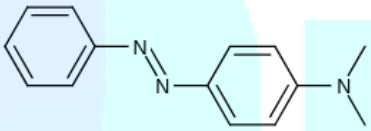




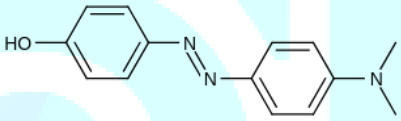
Consider the above reaction, compound B is:
(1)



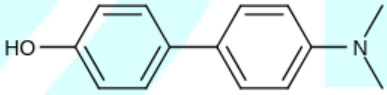
(2)



(3)



(4)



Q49. Bakelite is a cross-linked polymer of formaldehyde and:
(1) PHBV
(2) Buna-S
(3) Novolac
(4) Dacron

Q50. Which one of the following statements is not true about enzymes?
(1) Enzymes are non-specific for a reaction and substrate.
(2) Almost all enzymes are proteins.
(3) Enzymes work as catalysts by lowering the activation energy of a biochemical reaction.
(4) The action of enzymes is temperature and pH specific

Q51. The wavelength of electrons accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 40 kV is $X \times 10^{-12}$ m. The value of x is. (Nearest integer)
Given: Mass of electron $= 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg

Charge on an electron $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$C
Planck's constant $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$Js

Q52. For a given chemical reaction A $\rightarrow$ B at 300 K the free energy change is -49.4 kJ mol^{-1} and the enthalpy of reaction is 51.4 kJ mol^{-1}. The entropy change of the reaction is JK^{-1} mol^{-1}.

Q53.4 g equimolar mixture of NaOH and Na_2CO_3 contains xg of NaOH and yg of Na_2CO_3. The value of x is g . (Nearest integer)

Q54. When 0.15 g of an organic compound was analyzed using Carius method for estimation of bromine, 0.2397 g of AgBr was obtained. The percentage of bromine in the organic compound is .(Nearest integer) [Atomic mass : Silver $=$ 108, Bromine $= 80$]

Q55. Diamond has a three dimensional structure of C atoms formed by covalent bonds. The structure of diamond has face centred cubic lattice where 50% of the tetrahedral voids are also occupied by carbon atoms. The number of carbon atoms present per unit cell of diamond is .

Q56. The vapour pressures of A and B at 25°C are 90 mmHg and 15 mm Hg respectively. If A and B are mixed such that the mole fraction of A in the mixture is 0.6 , then the mole fraction of B in the vapour phase is $x \times 10^{-1}$. The value of x is (Nearest integer)

Q57. Potassium chlorate is prepared by electrolysis of KCl in basic solution as shown by following equation. $6OH^- + Cl^- \rightarrow ClO_3^- + 3H_2O + 6e^-$
A current of xA has to be passed for 10 h to produce 10.0 g of potassium chlorate. the value of x is
. (Nearest integer)
(Molar mass of $KClO_3 = 122.6$ g mol^{-1} F $=$ 96500C)

Q58. $PCl_5(g) \rightarrow PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$
In the above first order reaction the concentration of PCl_5 reduces from initial concentration 50 mol L^{-1} to 10 mol L^{-1} in 120 minutes at 300 K . The rate constant for the reaction at 300 K is $x \times 10^{-2}$ min^{-1}. The value of x is .
[Given $\log 5 = 0.6989$]

Q59. For coagulation of 50 mL of a sol, 10 mL of 0.5MCl^-ion solution is required. What is the coagulating value of Cl^-ion solution (Nearest integer)
NOTE: NTA question has been changed because it had errors.}

Q60. An aqueous solution of $NiCl_2$ was heated with excess sodium cyanide in presence of strong oxidizing agent to form $[Ni(CN)_6]^{2-}$. The total change in number of unpaired electrons on metal centre is -

Q61. If the real part of the complex number $(1 - \cos\theta + 2i\sin\theta)^{-1}$ is $\frac{1}{5}$ for $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, then the value of the integral $\int_0^{\theta} \sin x \, dx$ is equal to:
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) -1
(4) 0

Q62. If sum of the first 21 terms of the series $\log_{9^{1/2}} x + \log_{91/3} x + \log_{91/4} x + \cdots$ ... where $x > 0$ is 504 , then x is equal to
(1) 243
(2) 9
(3) 7
(4) 81

Q63. For the natural numbers m, n, if $(1 - y)^m(1 + y)^n = 1 + a_1y + a_2y^2 + \cdots + a_{m+n}y^{m+n}$ and $a_1 = a_2 = 10$, then the value of $m + n$, is equal to:
(1) 88
(2) 64
(3) 100
(4) 80

Q64. Let r_1 and r_2 be the radii of the largest and smallest circles, respectively, which pass through the point $(-4,1)$ and having their centres on the circumference of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 4 = 0$. If $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = a + b\sqrt{2}$, then $a + b$ is equal to:
(1) 3
(2) 11
(3) 5
(4) 7

Q65. Let P be a variable point on the parabola $y = 4x^2 + 1$. Then, the locus of the mid-point of

the point P and the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point P to the line $y = x$ is:
(1) $(3x - y)^2 + (x - 3y) + 2 = 0$
(2) $2(3x - y)^2 + (x - 3y) + 2 = 0$
(3) $(3x - y)^2 + 2(x - 3y) + 2 = 0$
(4) $2(x - 3y)^2 + (3x - y) + 2 = 0$

Q66. Consider the following three statements:
(A) If $3 + 3 = 7$ then $4 + 3 = 8$
(B) If $5 + 3 = 8$ then earth is flat.
(C) If both (A) and (B) are true then $5 + 6 = 17$.
Then, which of the following statements is correct?
(1) (A) is false, but (B) and (C) are true
(2) (A) and (C) are true while (B) is false
(3) (A) is true while (B) and (C) are false
(4) (A) and (B) are false while (C) is true

Q67. If the mean and variance of six observations $7,10,11,15, a, b$ are 10 and $\frac{20}{3}$, respectively, then the value of $|a - b|$ is equal to:
(1) 9
(2) 11
(3) 7
(4) 1

Q68. Let in a right angled triangle, the smallest angle be θ. If a triangle formed by taking the reciprocal of its sides is also a right angled triangle, then $\sin\theta$ is equal to:
(1) $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$
(2) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$
(4) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$

Q69. The value of $k \in R$, for which the following system of linear equations
$3x - y + 4z = 3$
$x + 2y - 3z = -2$
$6x + 5y + kz = -3$
has infinitely many solutions, is:
(1) 3
(2) -5
(3) 5
(4) -3

Q70. The value of $\tan\left(2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\right)$ is equal to:
(1) $\frac{-181}{69}$
(2) $\frac{220}{21}$
(3) $\frac{-291}{76}$
(4) $\frac{151}{63}$

Q71. Let $f: R - \left\{\frac{\alpha}{6}\right\} \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = \left(\frac{5x+3}{6x-\alpha}\right)$. Then the value of α for which $(fof)(x) = x$, for all $x \in R - \left\{\frac{\alpha}{6}\right\}$, is
(1) No such α exists
(2) 5
(3) 8
(4) 6

Q72. The sum of all the local minimum values of the twice differentiable function $f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - \frac{3f''(2)}{2}x + f''(1)$ is:
(1) -22
(2) 5
(3) -27
(4) 0

Q73. If $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x, then the value of the integral $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}[[x] - \sin x]dx$ is equal to:
(1) $-\pi$
(2) π
(3) 0
(4) 1

Q74. If $f: R \to R$ is given by $f(x) = x + 1$, then the value of $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(0) + f\left(\frac{5}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{10}{n}\right) + \cdots . + f\left(\frac{5(n-1)}{n}\right)\right]$ is:
(1) $\frac{3}{2}$
(2) $\frac{5}{2}$
(3) $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) $\frac{7}{2}$

Q75. Let $g(t) = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}t + f(x)\right)dx$, where $f(x) = \log_e\left(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}\right), x \in R$. Then

which one of the following is correct?
(1) $g(1) = g(0)$
(2) $\sqrt{2}g(1) = g(0)$
(3) $g(1) = \sqrt{2}g(0)$
(4) $g(1) + g(0) = 0$

Q76.
Let $y = y(x)$ satisfies the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - |A| = 0$, for all $x > 0$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} y & \sin x & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{x} \end{bmatrix}$. If $y(\pi) = \pi + 2$, then the value of $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is:
(1) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi}$
(2) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}$
(3) $\frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}$
(4) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}$

Q77. In a triangle ABC, if $|\overrightarrow{BC}| = 3, |\overrightarrow{CA}| = 5$ and $|\overrightarrow{BA}| = 7$, then the projection of the vector $\overrightarrow{BA}$ on $\overrightarrow{BC}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{19}{2}$
(2) $\frac{13}{2}$
(3) $\frac{11}{2}$
(4) $\frac{15}{2}$

Q78. The lines $x = ay - 1 = z - 2$ and $x = 3y - 2 = bz - 2, (ab \neq 0)$ are coplanar, if:
(1) $b = 1, a \in R - \{0\}$
(2) $a = 1, b \in R - \{0\}$
(3) $a = 2, b = 2$
(4) $a = 2, b = 3$

Q79. Consider the line L given by the equation $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$. Let Q be the mirror image of the point $(2,3,-1)$ with respect to L. Let a plane P be such that it passes through Q, and the line L is perpendicular to P. Then which of the following points is on the plane P ?
(1) $(-1,1,2)$
(2) $(1,1,1)$
(3) $(1,1,2)$
(4) $(1,2,2)$

Q80. Let A, B and C be three events such that the probability that exactly one of A and B occurs is $(1-k)$, the probability that exactly one of B and C occurs is $(1-2k)$, the probability that exactly one of C and A occurs is $(1-k)$ and the probability of all A, B and C occur simultaneously is k^2, where $0 < k < 1$. Then the probability that at least one of A, B and C occur is:
(1) greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ but less than $\frac{1}{4}$
(2) greater than $\frac{1}{2}$
(3) greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ but less than $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) exactly equal to $\frac{1}{2}$

Q81. The number of solutions of the equation $\log_{(x+1)}(2x^2 + 7x + 5) + \log_{(2x+5)}(x+1)^2 - 4 = 0, x > 0$, is

Q82. Let $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence such that $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1$ and $a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + a_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Then the value of $47\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{a_n}{2^{3n}}\right)$ is equal to .

Q83. For $k \in N$, let $\frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)\ldots\ldots(\alpha+20)} = \sum_{K=0}^{20}\frac{A_k}{\alpha+k}$, where $\alpha > 0$. Then the value of $100\left(\frac{A_{14}+A_{15}}{A_{13}}\right)^2$ is equal to .

Q84. Consider a triangle having vertices $A(-2,3), B(1,9)$ and $C(3,8)$. If a line L passing through the circumcentre of triangle ABC, bisects line BC, and intersects y-axis at point $\left(0,\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$, then the value of real number α is .

Q85. If the point on the curve $y^2 = 6x$, nearest to the point $\left(3,\frac{3}{2}\right)$ is (α,β), then $2(\alpha+\beta)$ is equal to .

Q86. If $\lim_{x\to 0}\left[\frac{\alpha x e^x - \beta\log_e(1+x) + \gamma x^2 e^{-x}}{x\sin^2 x}\right] = 10, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ is .

Q87.
Let $A = \{a_{ij}\}$ be a 3×3 matrix, where $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{j-i} & \text{if } i < j \\ 2 & \text{if } i = j \\ (-1)^{i+j} & \text{if } i > j \end{cases}$ then $\det\left(3\text{Adj}(2A^{-1})\right)$ is equal to
-.

Q88. Let a function $g:[0,4] \to R$ be defined as

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \max\{t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t - 3\}, & 0 \le x \le 3 \\ 0 \le t \le x & \\ 4 - x, & 3 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

then the number of points in the interval $(0,4)$ where $g(x)$ is NOT differentiable, is .

Q89. Let a curve $y = y(x)$ be given by the solution of the differential equation $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}(e^{-x})\right)dx = \left(\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}\right)dy$. If it intersects y-axis at $y = -1$, and the intersection point of the curve with x-axis is $(\alpha, 0)$, then e^{α} is equal to

Q90. For $p > 0$, a vector $\vec{v}_2 = 2\hat{\imath} + (p+1)\hat{\jmath}$ is obtained by rotating the vector $\vec{v}_1 = \sqrt{3}p\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$ by an angle θ about origin in counter clockwise direction. If $\tan\theta = \frac{(\alpha\sqrt{3}-2)}{(4\sqrt{3}+3)}$, then the value of α is equal to

ANSWER KEYS

1. (4) [a] ([a]	2. (4)	3. (1)	4. (3)	5. (1) [a] athoi	6. (2)	ma 7. (4)	8. (2)
9. (2)	10. (1)	11. (2)	12. (1)	13. (4)	14. (1)	15. (4)	16. (2)
17. (4)	18. (4)	mat 19. (3)	20. (4)	21. (3)	22. (3)	mo 23. (200)	24. (17258)
25. (10)	26. (125)	27. (4)	28. (20)	29. (192)	30. (25)	31. (4)	32. (2)
33. (4)	34. (4)	35. (1)	36. (3)	37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (2)	40. (4)
41. (4)	42. (4)	43. (1)	44. (3)	45. (2)	46. (1)	47. (4)	48. (3)
49. (3)	50. (1)	51. (6)	52. (336)	53. (1)	54. (68)	55. (8)	56. (1)
57. (1)	58. (1)	59. (1)	60. (2)	61. (1)	62. (4)	mo63. (4)	64. (3)
65. (2)	66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (2)	69. (2)	70. (2)	71. (2)	72. (3)
73. (1)	74. (4)	75. (2)	76. (1)	77. (3)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (1)	82. (7)	83. (9)	84. (9)	85. (9)	86. (3)	87. (108)	88. (1)
89. (2)	90. (6)						