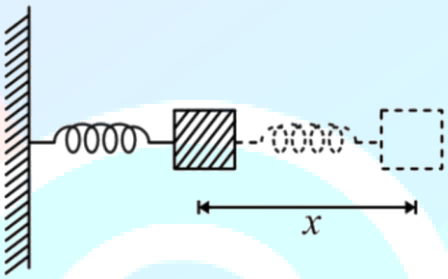
Q1. What will be the projection of vector $\vec{A} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$ on vector $\vec{B} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$?
(1) $\sqrt{2}(\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k})$
(2) $2(\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k})$
(3) $\sqrt{2}(\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath})$
(4) $(\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath})$

Q2. A bullet of 4 g mass is fired from a gun of mass 4 kg . If the bullet moves with the muzzle speed of 50 ms^1, the impulse imparted to the gun and velocity of recoil of gun are
(1) 0.4 kg m s^{-1}, 0.1 m s^{-1}
(2) 0.2 kg m s^{-1}, 0.05 m s^{-1}
(3) 0.2 kg m s -, 0.1 m s^{-1}
(4) 0.4 kg m s^{-1}, 0.05 m s^{-1}

Q3. The motion of a mass on a spring, with spring constant K is as shown in figure.



The equation of motion is given by, $x(t) = A\sin\omega t + B\cos\omega t$ with $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$.
Suppose that at time $t = 0$, the position of mass is $x(0)$ and velocity $v(0)$, then its displacement can also be represented as $x(t) = C\cos(\omega t - \phi)$, where C and ϕ are

(1) $C = \sqrt{\frac{2v(0)^2}{\omega^2} + x(0)^2}, \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v(0)}{x(0)\omega}\right)$

(2) $C = \sqrt{\frac{2v(0)^2}{\omega^2} + x(0)^2}, \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x(0)\omega}{2v(0)}\right)$

(3) $C = \sqrt{\frac{v(0)^2}{\omega^2} + x(0)^2}, \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x(0)\omega}{v(0)}\right)$

(4) $C = \sqrt{\frac{v(0)^2}{\omega^2} + x(0)^2}, \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v(0)}{x(0)\omega}\right)$

Q4. A porter lifts a heavy suitcase of mass 80 kg and at the destination lowers it down by a distance of 80 cm with a constant velocity. Calculate the work done by the porter in lowering the suitcase. (take $g = 9.8\ ms^{-2}$)
(1) -62720.0 J
(2) -627.2 J
(3) +627.2 J
(4) 784.0 J

Q5. Consider a situation in which a ring, a solid cylinder and a solid sphere roll down on the same inclined plane without slipping. Assume that they start rolling from rest and having identical diameter. The correct statement for this situation is
(1) The sphere has the greatest and the ring has the least velocity of the centre of mass at the bottom of the inclined plane.
(2) The ring has the greatest and the cylinder has the least velocity of the centre of mass at the bottom of the inclined plane.
(3) All of them will have same velocity.
(4) The cylinder has the greatest and the sphere has the least velocity of the centre of mass at the bottom of the inclined plane.

Q6. A body is projected vertically upwards from the surface of earth with a velocity sufficient enough to carry it to infinity. The time taken by it to reach height h is S.

(1) $\sqrt{\frac{R_e}{2\,g}}\left[\left(1 + \frac{h}{R_e}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right]$

(2) $\sqrt{\frac{2R_e}{g}}\left[\left(1 + \frac{h}{R_e}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right]$

(3) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{R_e}{2\,g}}\left[\left(1 + \frac{h}{R_c}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right]$

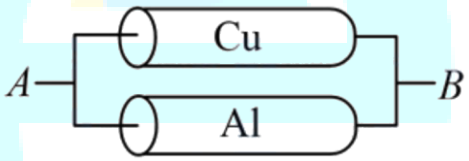
(4) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2R_c}{g}}\left[\left(1 + \frac{h}{R_e}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right]$

Q7. What will be the average value of energy for a monoatomic gas in thermal equilibrium at temperature T ?
(1) $\frac{2}{3}k_BT$
(2) k_BT
(3) $\frac{3}{2}k_BT$
(4) $\frac{1}{2}k_BT$

Q8. T_0 is the time period of a simple pendulum at a place. If the length of the pendulum is reduced to $\frac{1}{16}$ times of its initial value, the modified time period is
(1) T_0
(2) $8\pi T_0$
(3) $4T_0$
(4) $\frac{1}{4}T_0$

Q9. An electric dipole is placed on x-axis in proximity to a line charge of linear charge density $3.0 \times 10^{-6}\text{Cm}^{-1}$. Line charge is placed on z -axis and positive and negative charge of dipole is at a distance of 10 mm and 12 mm from the origin respectively. If total force of 4 N is exerted on the dipole, find out the amount of positive or negative charge of the dipole.
(1) 815.1 nC
(2) $8.8\mu\text{C}$
(3) 0.485 mC
(4) $4.44\mu\text{C}$

Q10. A Copper (Cu) rod of length 25 cm and cross-sectional area 3 mm^2 is joined with a similar Aluminium (Al) rod as shown in figure. Find the resistance of the combination between the ends A and B. (Take resistivity of Copper $= 1.7 \times 10^{-8}\Omega$ m, Resistivity of aluminium $= 2.6 \times 10^{-8}\Omega$ m)

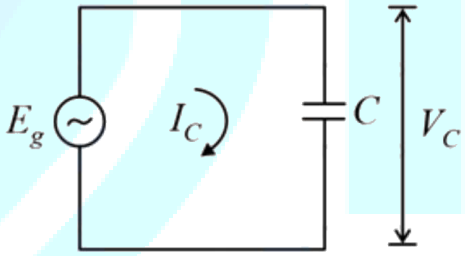


(1) 2.170 mΩ
(2) 1.420 mΩ
(3) 0.0858 mΩ
(4) 0.858 mΩ

Q11. Statement I : The ferromagnetic property depends on temperature. At high temperature, ferromagnet becomes paramagnet.
Statement II : At high temperature, the domain wall area of a ferromagnetic substance increases.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Q12. Choose the correct option.
(1) True dip is not mathematically related to apparent(2) True dip is less than apparent dip. dip.
(3) True dip is always greater than the apparent dip. (4)
(4) True dip is always equal to apparent dip.

Q13. In a circuit consisting of a capacitance and a generator with alternating emf, $E_g = E_{go}sin\omega t, V_C$ and I_C are the voltage and current. Correct phasor diagram for such circuit is



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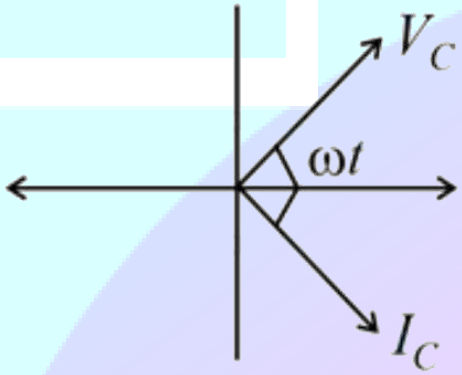

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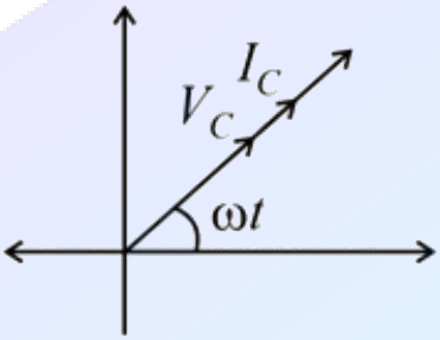

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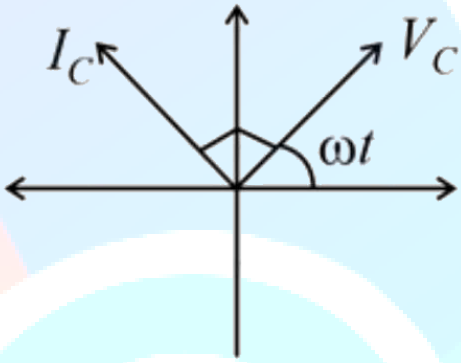

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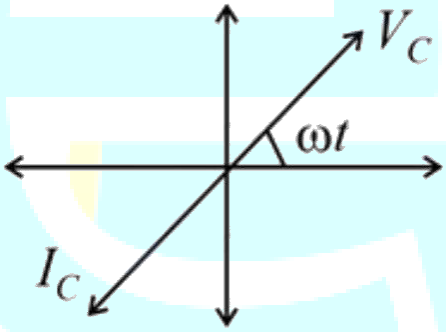


Q14. Match List-I with List-II.

List - I
(a) $\omega L > \frac{1}{\omega C}$
(b) $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$
(c) $\omega L < \frac{1}{\omega C}$
(d) Resonant frequency

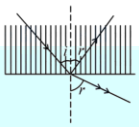
List - II

(i) Current is in phase with emf
(ii) Current lags behind the applied emf
(iii) Maximum current occurs
(iv) Current leads the emf

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) (a) - (ii) ; (b) - (i) ; (c) - (iv) ; (d) - (iii)
(2) (a)- (ii) ; (b) - (i) ; (c) - (iii) ; (d) - (iv)
(3) (a) - (iii) ; (b) - (i) ; (c) - (iv); (d) - (ii)
(4) (a) - (iv) ; (b) - (iii) ; (c) - (ii); (d) - (i)

Q15. Intensity of sunlight is observed as $0.092 \mathrm{Wm}^{-2}$ at a point in free space. What will be the peak value of magnetic field at that point? ($\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{C}^2\ \mathrm{N}^{-1}\ \mathrm{m}^{-2}$)
(1) 2.77×10^{-8} T
(2) 1.96×10^{-8} T
(3) 8.31 T
(4) 5.88 T

Q16. A ray of light passes from a denser medium to a rarer medium at an angle of incidence i. The reflected and refracted rays make an angle of $90°$ with each other. The angle of reflection and refraction are respectively r and r'. The critical angle is given by,



(1) $\sin^{-1}(\cot r)$
(2) $\tan^{-1}(\sin i)$
(3) $\sin^{-1}(\tan r')$
(4) $\sin^{-1}(\tan r)$

Q17. An electron of mass m_e and a proton of mass m_P are accelerated through the same potential difference. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength associated with the electron to that with the proton is

(1) $\frac{m_P}{m_e}$
(2) 1
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{m_p}{m_e}}$
(4) $\frac{m_e}{m_p}$

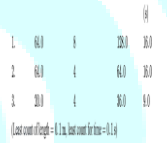
Q18. A nucleus with mass number 184 initially at rest emits an α-particle. If the Q value of the reaction is 5.5 MeV , calculate the kinetic energy of the $\alpha -$ particle.
(1) 5.0 MeV
(2) 5.5 MeV
(3) 0.12 MeV
(4) 5.38 MeV

Q19. Consider a situation in which reverse biased current of a particular P − N junction increases when it is exposed to a light of wavelength ≤ 621 nm. During this process, enhancement in carrier concentration takes place due to generation of hole-electron pairs. The value of band gap is nearly.
(1) 2 eV
(2) 4 eV
(3) 1 eV
(4) 0.5 eV

Q20. What should be the height of transmitting antenna and the population covered if the television telecast is to cover a radius of 150 km ? The average population density around the tower is 2000 km^{-2} and the value of $R_e = 6.5 \times 10^6$ m.
(1) Height $= 1731$ m
Population Covered $= 1413 \times 10^5$
(2) Height $= 1241$ m
Population Covered $= 7 \times 10^5$
(3) Height $= 1600$ m
Population Covered $= 2 \times 10^5$
(4) Height $= 1800$ m
Population Covered $= 1413 \times 10^8$

Q21. Three particles P, Q and R are moving along the vectors $\vec{A} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}, \vec{B} = \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{C} = -\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$, respectively. They strike on a point and start to move in different directions. Now particle P is moving normal to the plane which contains vector $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$. Similarly particle Q is moving normal to the plane which contains vector $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{C}$. The angle between the direction of motion of P and Q is $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$. Then the value of x is .

Q22. Three students S_1, S_2 and S_3 perform an experiment for determining the acceleration due to gravity (g) using a simple pendulum. They use different lengths of pendulum and record time for different number of oscillations. The observations are as shown in the table.
Student No. Length of pendulum Number of oscillations Total time for Time (cm) (n) n oscillations period



(Least count of length = 0.1 m, least count for time = 0.1 s)
If E_1, E_2 and E_3 are the percentage errors in g for students 1,2 and 3 , respectively, then the minimum percentage error is obtained by student no .

Q23. The position of the centre of mass of a uniform semi-circular wire of radius R placed in $x - y$ plane with its centre at the origin and the line joining its ends as x-axis is given by, $\left(0, \frac{xR}{\pi}\right)$. Then, the value of $|x|$ is .

Q24. The centre of a wheel rolling on a plane surface moves with a speed v_0. A particle on the rim of the wheel at the same level as the centre will be moving at a speed $\sqrt{x}v_0$. Then the value of x is .

Q25. The area of cross-section of a railway track is 0.01 m^2. The temperature variation is 10 °C. Coefficient of linear expansion of material of track is 10^{-5} °C^{-1}. The energy stored per meter in the track is Jm^{-1}. (Young's modulus of material of track is 10^{11} N m^{-2})

Q26. In 5 minutes, a body cools from 75°C to 65 °C at room temperature of 25 °C. The

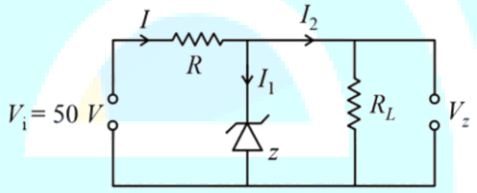
temperature of body at the end of next 5 minutes is ___ °C.

Q27. The total charge enclosed in an incremental volume of 2×10^{-9} m^3 located at the origin is nC, if electric flux density of its field is found as $D = e^{-x}\sin y\hat{i} - e^{-x}\cos y\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}\text{Cm}^{-2}$

Q28. In an electric circuit, a call of certain emf provides a potential difference of 1.25 V across a load resistance of 5Ω. However, it provides a potential difference of 1 V across a load resistance of 2Ω. The emf of the cell is given by $\frac{x}{10}$ V. Then the value of x is ___.

Q29. A ray of light passing through a prism ($\mu = \sqrt{3}$) suffers minimum deviation. It is found that the angle of incidence is double the angle of refraction within the prism. Then, the angle of prism is ___ (in degrees).

Q30. In a given circuit diagram, a 5 V zener diode along with a series resistance is connected across a 50 V power supply. The minimum value of the resistance required, if the maximum zener current is 90 mA will be ___ Ω.



Q31. Which one of the following statements for D.I. Mendeleeff, is incorrect?
(1) He authored the textbook - Principles of Chemistry.
(3) Element with atomic number 101 is named after
(2) At the time, he proposed Periodic Table of elements structure of atom was known.
him.

Q32. Match List-I with List-II

List - I (Elements)		List - II (Properties)
SF_4	(i)	$sp^3\ d^2$
IF_5	(ii)	$d^2\ sp^3$
NO_2^+	(iii)	$sp^3\ d$
NH_4^+	(iv)	sp^3
	(v)	sp

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(v) and (d)-(iii)
(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv) and (d)-(v)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(v) and (d)-(iv)
(4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(v)

Q33. Match List-I with List-II

List - I
(Elements) (Properties)
(a) Ba
(i) Organic solvent soluble compounds
(b) Ca
(c) Li
(d) Na
(ii) Outer electronic configuration 6 s^2
(iii) Oxalate insoluble in water
(iv) Formation of very strong monoacidic base

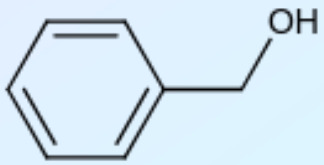
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i) and (d)-(iv)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(iii)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv) and (d)-(i)
(4) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(iii)

Q34. Given below are the statements about diborane
(a) Diborane is prepared by the oxidation of $NaBH_4$ with I_2
(b) Each boron atom is in sp^2 hybridized state
(c) Diborane has one bridged 3 centre-2-electron bond
(d) Diborane is a planar molecule

The option with correct statement(s) is
(1) (c) and (d) only
(2) (a) only
(3) (c) only
(4) (a) and (b) only

Q35. Which purification technique is used for high boiling organic liquid compound (decomposes near its boiling point) ?
(1) Simple distillation
(2) Steam distillation
(3) Fractional distillation
(4) Reduced pressure distillation

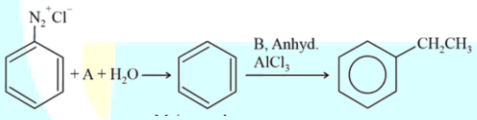
Q36. Which of the following compounds does not exhibit resonance ?
(1) $CH_3CH_2OCH = CH_2$
(2)



(3) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CONH_2$
(4) $CH_3CH_2CH = CHCH_2NH_2$

Q37. Which of the following molecules does not show stereo isomerism?
(1) 3, 4-Dimethylhex-3-ene
(2) 3-Methylhex-1-ene
(3) 3-Ethylhex-3-ene
(4) 4-Methylhex-1-ene

Q38.



Major product
In the chemical reactions given above *A* and *B* respectively are :
(1) H_3PO_2 and CH_3CH_2Cl
(2) CH_3CH_2OH and H_3PO_2
(3) H_3PO_2 and CH_3CH_2OH
(4) CH_3CH_2Cl and H_3PO_2

Q39. The water having more dissolved O_2 is :
(1) boiling water
(2) water at $80°C$
(3) polluted water
(4) water at $4°C$

Q40. Which one of the following 0.06 M aqueous solutions has lowest freezing point?
(1) $Al_2(SO_4)_3$
(2) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
(3) KI
(4) K_2SO_4

Q41. Isotope(s) of hydrogen which emits low energy β^-particles with $t_{1/2}$ value > 12 years is/are
(1) Protium
(2) Tritium
(3) Deuterium
(4) Deuterium and Tritium

Q42. When silver nitrate solution is added to potassium iodide solution then the sol produced is:
(1) AgI/I^-
(2) AgI/Ag^+
(3) KI/NO_3^-
(4) $AgNO_3/NO_3^-$

Q43. Sulphide ion is soft base and its ores are common for metals
(a) Pb
(b) Al
(c) Ag
(d) Mg

Choose the correct answer from the options given below
(1) a and c only
(2) a and d only
(3) a and b only
(4) c and d only

Q44. Which one of the following group-15 hydride is the strongest reducing agent?
(1) AsH_3
(2) BiH_3
(3) PH_3
(4) SbH_3

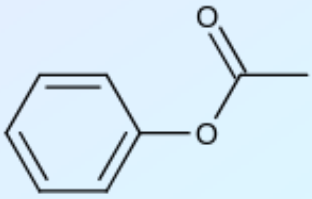
Q45. The set having ions which are coloured and paramagnetic both is -
(1) Cu^{2+}, Cr^{3+}, Sc^+
(2) $Cu^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Mn^{4+}$

(3) Sc^{3+}, V^{5+}, Ti^{4+}
(4) $Ni^{2+}, Mn^{7+}, Hg^{2+}$

Q46. Which of the following compounds will provide a tertiary alcohol on reaction with excess of CH_3MgBr followed by hydrolysis?

Question Paper

(1)



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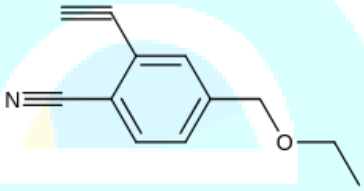

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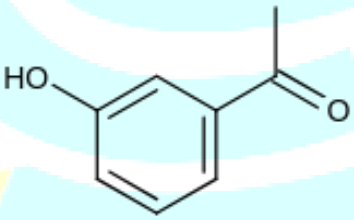

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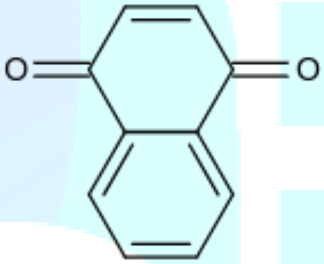
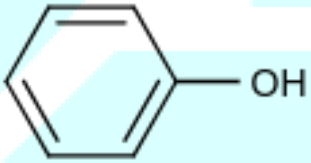


Q47. An organic compound $A(C_6H_6O)$ gives dark green colouration with ferric chloride. On treatment with $CHCl_3$ and KOH , followed by acidification gives compound B . Compound B can also be obtained from compound C on reaction with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC). Identify A, B and C.
(1)



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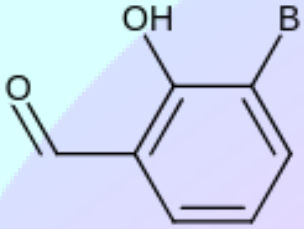
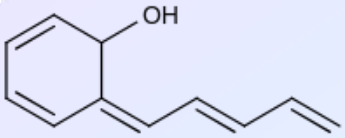
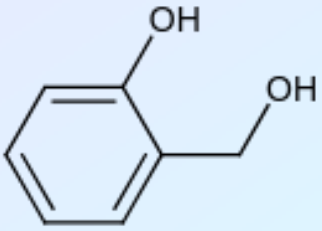
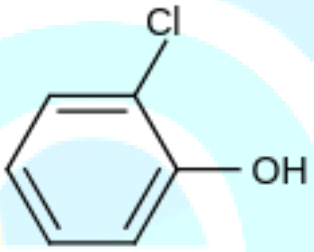






$C =$



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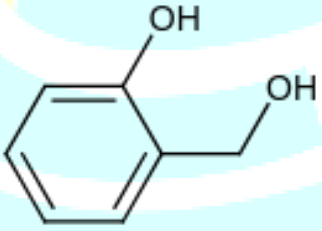

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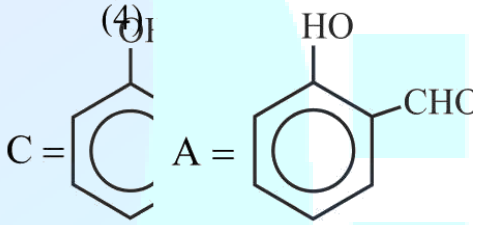
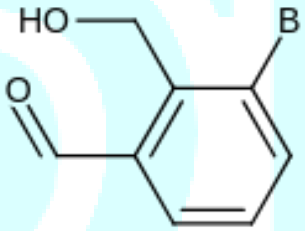
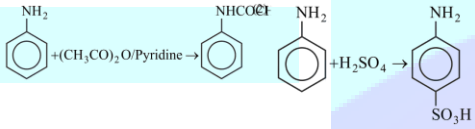
(4)



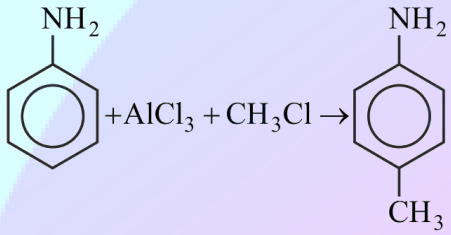


Q48. Which one of the following reactions does not occur ?

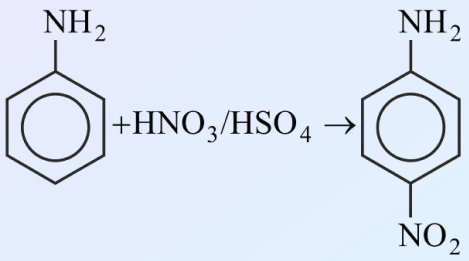
(1)



(3)



(4)



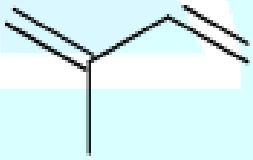
Q49. Match List-I with List-II :

List - I

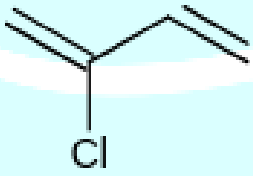
(a) Chloroprene
(b) Neoprene
(c) Acrylonitrile
(d) Isoprene

List - II

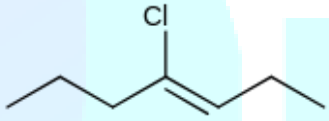
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv) $CH_2 = CH - CN$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (a) - (iii), (b)-(iv), (c) -(ii), (d) -(i)
(2) (a) - (ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d) -(i)
(3) (a) - (ii), (b)-(i), (c) -(iv), (d) -(iii)
(4) (a) - (iii), (b)-(i), (c) -(iv), (d) -(ii)

Q50. Thiamine and pyridoxine are also known respectively as:
(1) Vitamin B_2 and Vitamin E
(2) Vitamin E and Vitamin B_2
(3) Vitamin B_6 and Vitamin B_2
(4) Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin B_6

Q51. Methylation of 10 g of benzene gave 9.2 g of toluene. Calculate the percentage yield of toluene (Nearest integer)

Q52. Number of electrons that Vanadium $(Z = 23)$ has in p-orbitals is equal to:
Q53. If the standard molar enthalpy change for combustion of graphite powder is -2.48×10^2 kJ mol^{-1}, the amount of heat generated on combustion of 1 g of graphite powder in kJ (Nearest integer):

Q54. Value of K_P for the equilibrium reaction $N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{2(g)}$ at 288 K is 47.9 . The K_C for this reaction at same temperature is (Nearest integer)
($R = 0.083$ L bar K^{-1} mol^{-1})
Q55. The number of acyclic structural isomers (including geometrical isomers) for pentene are
Q56. A copper complex crystallising in a CCP lattice with a cell edge of 0.4518 nm has been revealed by employing X-ray diffraction studies. The density of a copper complex is found to be 7.62 g cm^{-3}. The molar mass of copper complex

is gmol^{-1}
(Nearest integer): [Given : $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}\ \text{mol}^{-1}$]

Q57. If the concentration of glucose $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ in blood is 0.72 gL , the molarity of glucose in blood is $- \times 10^{-3}$M (Nearest integer):
[Given : Atomic mass of $C = 12, H = 1, O = 16u$]

Q58. Assume a cell with the following reaction
$Cu_{(s)} + 2Ag^{+}(1 \times 10^{-3}M) \rightarrow Cu^{2+}(0.250M) + 2Ag_{(s)}$ $E^{\circ}_{cell} = 2.97$ V
E_{cell} for the above reaction is V.
(Nearest integer)
[Given : $\log 2.5 = 0.3979$, T = 298 K]

Q59. $N_2O_{5(g)} \rightarrow 2NO_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)}$
In the above first order reaction the initial concentration of N_2O_5 is 2.40×10^{-2} mol L^{-1} at 318 K . The concentration of N_2O_5 after 1 hour was 1.60×10^{-2} mol L^{-1}. The rate constant of the reaction at 318 K is $\times 10^{-3}\text{min}^{-1}$ (Nearest integer):
[Given : $\log 3 = 0.477, \log 5 = 0.699$]

Q60. The total number of unpaired electrons present in $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_2$ and $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$ is

Q61. Let n denote the number of solutions of the equation $z^2 + 3\bar{z} = 0$, where z is a complex number. Then the value of $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k}$ is equal to
(1) 1
(2) $\frac{4}{3}$
(3) $\frac{3}{2}$
(4) 2

Q62. Let S_n denote the sum of first n-terms of an arithmetic progression. If $S_{10} = 530, S_5 = 140$, then $S_{20} - S_6$ is equal to:
(1) 1862
(2) 1842
(3) 1852
(4) 1872

Q63. The number of solutions of $\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x = 1, x \in [0,4\pi]$ is equal to
(1) 11
(2) 7
(3) 5
(4) 9

Q64. Let the circle $S: 36x^2 + 36y^2 - 108x + 120y + C = 0$ be such that it neither intersects nor touches the coordinate axes. If the point of intersection of the lines, $x - 2y = 4$ and $2x - y = 5$ lies inside the circle S, then:
(1) $\frac{25}{9} < C < \frac{13}{3}$
(2) $100 < C < 165$
(3) $81 < C < 156$
(4) $100 < C < 156$

Q65. Let $E_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, a > b$. Let E_2 be another ellipse such that it touches the end points of major axis of E_1 and the foci of E_2 are the end points of minor axis of E_1. If E_1 and E_2 have same eccentricities, then its value is:
(1) $\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
(2) $\frac{-1+\sqrt{8}}{2}$
(3) $\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(4) $\frac{-1+\sqrt{6}}{2}$

Q66. Let a line $L: 2x + y = k, k > 0$ be a tangent to the hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 3$. If L is also a tangent to the parabola $y^2 = \alpha x$, then α is equal to:
(1) 12
(2) -12
(3) 24
(4) -24

Q67. Which of the following Boolean expressions is not a tautology?
(1) $(p \Rightarrow q) \vee (\sim q \Rightarrow p)$
(2) $(q \Rightarrow p) \vee (\sim q \Rightarrow p)$
(3) $(p \Rightarrow \sim q) \vee (\sim q \Rightarrow p)$
(4) $(\sim p \Rightarrow q) \vee (\sim q \Rightarrow p)$

Q68. Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ be a real matrix of order 3×3, such that $a_{i1} + a_{i2} + a_{i3} = 1$, for $i = 1,2,3$. Then, the sum of all the entries of the matrix A^3 is equal to:
(1) 2
(2) 1
(3) 3
(4) 9

Q69. The values of λ and μ such that the system of equations $x + y + z = 6, 3x + 5y + 5z = 26$ and $x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$ has no solution, are:
(1) $\lambda = 3, \mu = 5$
(2) $\lambda = 3, \mu \neq 10$

(3) $\lambda \neq 2, \mu = 10$
(4) $\lambda = 2, \mu \neq 10$

Q70. Let $[x]$ denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Then, the values of $x \in R$ satisfying the equation $[e^x]^2 + [e^x + 1] - 3 = 0$ lie in the interval:
(1) $\left[0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$
(2) $[\log_e 2, \log_e 3)$
(3) $[1, e)$
(4) $[0, \log_e 2)$

Q71. If the domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{\cos^{-1}\sqrt{x^2-x+1}}{\sqrt{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{2}\right)}}$ is the interval $(\alpha, \beta]$, then $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to:
(1) $\frac{3}{2}$
(2) 2
(3) $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) 1

Q72. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{(1-\cos 2x)^2}\log_e\left(\frac{1+2xe^{-2x}}{(1-xe^{-x})^2}\right) & , x \neq 0 \\ \alpha & x = 0 \end{cases}$
If f is continuous at $x = 0$, then α is equal to:
(1) 1
(2) 3
(3) 0
(4) 2

Q73. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x, & x > 0 \\ 3xe^x, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$. Then f is increasing function in the interval
(1) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$
(2) $(0,2)$
(3) $\left(-1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
(4) $(-3, -1)$

Q74. If $\int_0^{100\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^{\left(\frac{x}{\pi}-\left[\frac{x}{\pi}\right]\right)}} dx = \frac{\alpha\pi^3}{1+4\pi^2}, \alpha \in R$ where $[x]$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to x, then the value of α is:
(1) $200(1 - e^{-1})$
(2) $100(1 - e)$
(3) $50(e - 1)$
(4) $150(e^{-1} - 1)$

Q75. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $\text{cosec}^2 x dy + 2dx = (1 + y\cos 2x)\text{cosec}^2 x dx$, with $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$. Then, the value of $(y(0) + 1)^2$ is equal to:
(1) $e^{1/2}$
(2) $e^{-1/2}$
(3) e^{-1}
(4) e

Q76. Let a vector $\vec{a}$ be coplanar with vectors $\vec{b} = 2\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$. If $\vec{a}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{d} = 3\hat{\imath} + 2\hat{\jmath} + 6\hat{k}$, and $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{10}$. Then a possible value of $[\vec{a} \quad \vec{b} \quad \vec{c}] + [\vec{a} \quad \vec{b} \quad \vec{d}]] + [\vec{a} \quad \vec{c} \quad \vec{d}]$ is equal to:
(1) -42
(2) -40
(3) -29
(4) -38

Q77. Let three vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ be such that $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}, \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{a}$ and $|\vec{a}| = 2$. Then which one of the following is not true?
(1) $\vec{a} \times ((\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times (\vec{b} - \vec{c})) = \vec{0}$
(2) Projection of $\vec{a}$ on $(\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ is 2
(3) $[\vec{a} \quad \vec{b} \quad \vec{c}] + [\vec{c} \quad \vec{a} \quad \vec{b}] = 8$
(4) $| 3\vec{a} + \vec{b} - 2\vec{c}^2 = 51$

Q78. Let L be the line of intersection of planes $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath} + 2\hat{k}) = 2$ and $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} - \hat{k}) = 2$. If $P(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is the foot of perpendicular on L from the point $(1,2,0)$, then the value of $35(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ is equal to:
(1) 101
(2) 119
(3) 143
(4) 134

Q79. If the shortest distance between the straight lines $3(x - 1) = 6(y - 2) = 2(z - 1)$ and $4(x - 2) = 2(y - \lambda) = (z - 3), \lambda \in R$ is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{38}}$, then the integral value of λ is equal to:
(1) 3
(2) 2
(3) 5
(4) -1

Q80. Four dice are thrown simultaneously and the numbers shown on these dice are recorded in 2×2 matrices. The probability that such formed

matrices have all different entries and are non-singular, is:

(1) $\frac{45}{162}$

(2) $\frac{23}{81}$

(3) $\frac{22}{81}$

(4) $\frac{43}{162}$

Q81. If the digits are not allowed to repeat in any number formed by using the digits 0,2,4,6,8, then the number of all numbers greater than 10,000 is equal to .

Q82. The sum of all the elements in the set $\{n \in \{1,2, \ldots \ldots, 100\} \mid \text{H.C.F. of } n \text{ and } 2040 \text{ is } 1\}$ is equal to

-.

Q83. If the constant term, in binomial expansion of $\left(2x^r + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 180 , then r is equal to .

Q84. The number of elements in the set $\{n \in \{1,2,3, \ldots, 100\} \mid (11)^n > (10)^n + (9)^n\}$ is .

Q85. Consider the following frequency distribution:

Class:	$0-6$	$6-12$	$12-18$	$18-24$	$24-30$
Frequency:	a	b	12	9	5

If mean $= \frac{309}{22}$ and median $= 14$, then the value $(a-b)^2$ is equal to

Q86. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the number of 3×3 matrices B with entries from the set $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ and satisfying $AB = BA$ is .

Q87. Let $A = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$. Then the number of bijective functions $f: A \to A$ such that $f(1) + f(2) = 3 - f(3)$ is equal to

Q88. Let $f: R \to R$ be a function defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3\left(1 - \frac{|x|}{2}\right) & \text{if } |x| \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{if } |x| > 2 \end{cases}$.

Let $g: R \to R$ be given by $g(x) = f(x+2) - f(x-2)$. If n and m denote the number of points in R where g is not continuous and not differentiable, respectively, then $n + m$ is equal to .

Q89. The area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the curves $x^2 + 2y - 1 = 0, y^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$ and $y^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$ in the upper half plane is .

Q90. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $\left((x+2)e^{\left(\frac{y+1}{x+2}\right)} + (y+1)\right)dx = (x+2)dy, y(1) = 1$. If the domain of $y = y(x)$ is an open interval (α, β), then $|\alpha + \beta|$ is equal to .

ANSWER KEYS

1. (4) atho	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (2)	5. (1) a athor	6. (4)	7. 7 (3)	8. (4)
9. (4)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (2)	13. (3)	14. (1)	15. (1)	16. (4)
17. (3)	18. (4)	19. (1)	20. (1)	21. (3)	22. (1)	23. (2)	24. (2)
25. (5)	26. (57)	27. (4)	28. (15)	29. (60)	30. (500)	31. (2)	32. (3)
33. (1)	34. (2)	35. (4)	36. (4)	37. (3)	38. (1)	39. (4)	40. (1)
41. (2)	42. (1)	43. (1)	44. (2)	45. (1)	46. (1)	47. (1)	48. (3)
49. (2)	50. (4)	51. (78)	52. (12)	53. (21)	54. (2)	55. (6)	56. (106)
57. (4) atho	58. (3)	59. (7)	60. (1)	61. (2)	62. (1)	mo63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (1)	66. (4)	67. (4)	68. (3)	69. (4)	70. (4)	71. (1)	72. (1)
73. (3)	74. (1)	75. (3)	76. (1)	77. (4)	78. (2)	79. (1)	80. (4)
81. (96)	82. (1251)	) 83. (8)	84. (96)	85. (4)	86. (3125)	87. (720)	88. (4)
89. (2)	90. (4)						