

1. given : $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-x, & \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ and

$$g(x) = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2, x \in R.$$

Then the area (in sq.units) of the region bounded by the curves, $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ between the lines, $2x = 1$ and $2x = \sqrt{3}$, is :

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (d) $4\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$

2. A random variable X has the following probability distribution:

X:	1	2	3	4	5
P(x):	K^2	$2k$	K	$2K$	$5K^2$

Then $P(x > 2)$ is equal to :

- (a) $\frac{23}{36}$ (b) $\frac{7}{12}$ (c) $\frac{1}{36}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$

3. If z be a complex number satisfying $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| + |\operatorname{Im}(z)| = 4$, then $|z|$ cannot be:

- (a) $\sqrt{10}$ (b) $\sqrt{8}$ (c) $\sqrt{7}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

4. Let $a, b \in R, a \neq 0$ be such that the equation, $ax^2 - 2bx + 5 = 0$ has a repeated root α , which is also a root of the equation, $x^2 - 2bx - 10 = 0$. If β is the other root of this equation, then $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is equal to:

- (a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 24 (d) 28

5. If $p \rightarrow (p \wedge \sim q)$ is false, then the truth values of p and q are respectively:

- (a) F, F (b) F, T (c) T, F (d) T, T

6. If $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}; y(1) = 1$; then a value of x satisfying $y(x) = e$ is :

- (a) $\sqrt{3}e$ (b) $\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $\sqrt{2}e$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}e$

7. The length of the minor axis (along y-axis) of an ellipse in the standard form is $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$. If this ellipse touches the line, $x + 6y = 8$; then its eccentricity is :

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

8. If $x = 2\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta$ and $y = 2\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \pi$ is

- (a) $-\frac{3}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$
 (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $-\frac{3}{4}$

9. Let a function $f : [0, 5] \rightarrow R$ be continuous, $f(1) = 3$ and F be defined as :

$$f(x) = \int_1^x t^2 g(t) dt, \text{ where } g(t) = \int_1^t t(u) du.$$

Then for the function F , the point $x = 1$ is :

- (1) a point of local minima
 (2) a point of local maxima.
 (3) not a critical point
 (4) a point of inflection.

10. Let $a - 2b + c = 1$,

$$\text{If } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x+a & x+2 & x+1 \\ x+b & x+3 & x+2 \\ x+c & x+4 & x+3 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ then :}$$

- (a) $f(-50) = -1$ (b) $f(50) = 1$
 (c) $f(50) = -501$ (d) $f(-50) = 501$

11. If one end of a focal chord AB of the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ is at $A\left(\frac{1}{2}, -2\right)$, then the equation of the tangent to it at B is :

- (a) $x - 2y + 8 = 0$ (b) $x + 2y + 8 = 0$
 (c) $2x - y - 24 = 0$ (d) $2x + y - 24 = 0$

12. Let $[t]$ denote the greatest integer $\leq t$ and $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{4}{x} \right] = A$. Then the function, $f(x) = [x^2] \sin(\pi x)$ is discontinuous, when x is equal to :
 (a) \sqrt{A} (b) $\sqrt{A+1}$
 (c) $\sqrt{A+5}$ (d) $\sqrt{A+21}$
13. Let a_n be the n th term of a G.P. of positive terms. If $\sum_{n=1}^{100} a_{2n+1} = 200$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{100} a_{2n} = 100$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{200} a_n$ is equal to :
 (a) 175 (b) 150
 (c) 300 (d) 225
14. If 10 different balls are to be placed in 4 distinct boxes at random, then the probability that two of these boxes contain exactly 2 and 3 balls is :
 (a) $\frac{16065}{2^{15}}$ (b) $\frac{16065}{2^{10}}$
 (c) $\frac{945}{2^{10}}$ (d) $\frac{945}{2^{11}}$
15. Let f and g be differentiable functions on R such that $f \circ g$ is the identity function. If for some $a, b \in R$, $g'(a) = 5$ and $g(a) = b$, then $f'(b)$ is equal to :
 (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (c) 1 (d) 5
16. If $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{2n} \theta$ and $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \theta$, for $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$, then
 (a) $y(1-x) = 1$ (b) $y(1+x) = 1$
 (c) $x(1+y) = 1$ (d) $x(1-y) = 1$
17. In the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{x \sin \theta} \right)^{16}$, if l_1 is the least value of the term independent of x when $\frac{\pi}{8} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ and l_2 is the least value of the term independent of x when $\frac{\pi}{16} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{8}$, then the ratio $l_2 : l_1$ is equal to :
 (a) 1 : 8 (b) 1 : 16
 (c) 8 : 1 (d) 16 : 1
18. $\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta (\tan 2\theta + \sec 2\theta)} = \lambda \tan \theta + 2 \log_e |f(\theta)| + C$ where c is a constant of integration, then the ordered pair $(\lambda, f(\theta))$ is equal to :
 (a) $(1, 1 + \tan \theta)$ (2) $(-1, 1 - \tan \theta)$
 (c) $(-1, 1 + \tan \theta)$ (4) $(1, 1 - \tan \theta)$
19. If $A = \{x \in R : |x| < 2\}$ and $B = \{x \in R : |x-2| \geq 3\}$; then :
 (a) $A - B = [-1, 2)$ (b) $A \cup B = R - (2, 5)$
 (c) $B - A = R - (-2, 5)$ (d) $A \cap B = (-2, -1)$
20. The following system of linear equations
 $7x + 6y - 2z = 0$
 $3x + 4y + 2z = 0$
 $x - 2y - 6z = 0$, has
 (1) infinitely many solution, (x, y, z) satisfying $y = 2z$
 (2) infinitely many solution, (x, y, z) satisfying $x = 2z$
 (3) Only the trivial solution.
 (4) no solution.
21. The number of terms common the two A.P.'s 3, 7, 11, ..., 407 and 2, 9, 16, ..., 709 is _____
 (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 12 (d) 14
22. If the distance between the plane, $23x - 10y - 2z + 48 = 0$ and the plane containing the lines $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z+1}{3}$ and $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y+2}{6} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$ ($\lambda \in R$) is equal to $\frac{k}{\sqrt{633}}$, then k is equal to _____
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
23. Let \vec{a}, \vec{b} and \vec{c} be three vectors such that , $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3}, |\vec{b}| = 5, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 10$ and angle between \vec{b} and \vec{c} is $\frac{\pi}{3}$. If \vec{a} is perpendicular to the vector $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$, then $|\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|$ is equal to _____
 (a) 27 (b) 28 (c) 29 (d) 30
24. If the curves, $x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 8 = 0$ and $x^2 - 8y + y^2 + 16 - k = 0$, ($k > 0$) touch each other at a point, then the largest value of k is _____
 (a) 36 (b) 34 (c) 35 (d) 32
25. If $C_r = {}^{25}C_r$ and $C_0 + 5.C_1 + 9.C_2 + \dots + (101).C_{25} = 2^{25} \cdot k$, then k is equal to _____
 (a) 50 (b) 51 (c) 49 (d) 48

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