

PAPER-1 (B.E./B. TECH.)

JEE (Main) 2020

COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT)

Memory Based Questions & Solutions

Date: 08 January, 2020 (SHIFT-1) | TIME : (9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m)

Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

PART : MATHEMATICS

SECTION – 1

Straight Objective Type (सीधे वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार)

This section contains **22 multiple choice questions**. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) for its answer, out of which **Only One** is correct.

इस खण्ड में **20 बहु-विकल्पी प्रश्न हैं**। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 4 विकल्प (1), (2), (3) तथा (4) हैं, जिनमें से सिर्फ एक सही है।

1. Let $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x (1 + \sin^6 x)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = f(x) \left(1 + \sin^6 x\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} + c$ then find value of $\lambda f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$$\text{माना } \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x (1 + \sin^6 x)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = f(x) \left(1 + \sin^6 x\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} + C, \text{ तो } \lambda f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ का मान है} -$$

Ans. (2)

$$\text{Sol. } \sin x = t$$

$$\cos x \, dx = dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^3(1+t^6)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^7\left(1+\frac{1}{t^6}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\text{Put } 1 + \frac{1}{t^6} = r^3 \text{ रखने पर } \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{t^7} = \frac{-1}{2} r^2 dr$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{r^2 dr}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{2} r + c = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin^6 x + 1}{\sin^6 x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + c = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} (1 + \sin^6 x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \text{ and } \lambda = 3$$

$$\lambda f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -2$$

2. If $y(x)$ is a solution of differential equation $\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = 0$, such that $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then

यदि $y(x)$, अवकल समीकरण $\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = 0$ का हल है तथा $y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, तब

- $$(1) \ y\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (2) \ y\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (3) \ y\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (4) \ y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}x = c$

$$\text{At } x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}x$$

$$\text{Hence अतः } y\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sin\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ is equal to

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \text{ का मान है—}$$

(1) e^{-2}

(2) e^2

(3) $e^{2/7}$

(4) $e^{3/7}$

Ans. (1)

$$\text{Sol. Let } L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2}{7x^2 + 2} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{-4x^2}{7x^2 + 2} \right)} = e^{\frac{-4}{2}} = e^{-2}$$

4. In a bag there are 5 red balls, 3 white balls and 4 black balls. Four balls are drawn from the bag. Find the number of ways of in which at most 3 red balls are selected

(1) 450

(2) 360

(3) 490

(4) 510

Ans. (3)

Sol. 0 Red, 1 Red, 2 Red, 3 Red

$$\text{Number of ways} = {}^7C_4 + {}^5C_1 \cdot {}^7C_3 + {}^5C_2 \cdot {}^7C_2 + {}^5C_3 \cdot {}^7C_1 = 35 + 175 + 210 + 70 = 490$$

5. Let $f(x) = \{(\sin(\tan^{-1}x) + \sin(\cot^{-1}x))^2 - 1\}$ where $|x| > 1$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} f(x))$.

$$\text{If } y\left(\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ then } y\left(-\sqrt{3}\right) =$$

(1) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

(2) $\frac{-\pi}{6}$

(3) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(4) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

Ans. (2)

$$\text{Sol. } 2y = \sin^{-1}f(x) + C = \sin^{-1}(\sin(2\tan^{-1}x)) + C \Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right) + C$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + C \quad \therefore \quad C = 0$$

$$\text{for } x = -\sqrt{3}, \quad 2y = \sin^{-1}\left(\sin\left(\frac{-2\pi}{6}\right)\right) + 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2y = \frac{-\pi}{3}$$

$$\left(y = \frac{-\pi}{6} \right)$$

6. If $2^{1-x} + 2^{1+x}$, $f(x)$, $3^x + 3^{-x}$ are in A.P. then minimum value of $f(x)$ is

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

Ans. (3)

Sol. $f(x) = \left(\frac{2^{1-x} + 2^{1+x} + 3^x + 3^{-x}}{2} \right)$

Using AM \geq GM

$$f(x) \geq 3$$

7. Which of the following is tautology

निम्न में से कौनसी पुनःरुक्ति है ?

- (1) $(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$ (2) $q \rightarrow p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$
 (3) $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ (4) $(p \wedge (p \vee q))$

Ans. (1)

Sol.

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$	$(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee (p \wedge q)$	$p \vee q$	$p \wedge (p \vee q)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	F	T	F	F	F	T	F
F	F	T	F	T	T	F	F	F	F

8. A is a 3×3 matrix whose elements are from the set $\{-1, 0, 1\}$. Find the number of matrices A such that

$\text{tr}(AA^T) = 3$. Where $\text{tr}(A)$ is sum of diagonal elements of matrix A.

A एक 3×3 क्रम का आव्यूह है, जिसके अवयव समुच्चय $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ से लिए गये है। तब आव्यूह A की संख्या ज्ञात करो

जो इस प्रकार है कि $\text{tr}(AA^T) = 3$ जहाँ $\text{tr}(A)$ आव्यूह A के विकर्ण के अवयवों का योग है।

- (1) 572 (2) 612 (3) 672 (4) 682

Ans. (3)

Sol. Let माना $A = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 3}$

$$\text{tr}(AA^T) = 3$$

$$a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 + a_{21}^2 + \dots + a_{33}^2 = 3$$

possible cases

संभावित स्थितियाँ

$$\begin{array}{l} 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1 \quad \rightarrow 1 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1 \quad \rightarrow 1 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \quad \rightarrow 3 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, -1 \quad \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \left. \right\} {}^9C_6 \times 8 = 84 \times 8 = 672$$

9. Mean and standard deviations of 10 observations are 20 and 2 respectively. If p ($p \neq 0$) is multiplied to each observation and then q ($q \neq 0$) is subtracted then new mean and standard deviation becomes half of original value . Then find q

10 परीक्षणों का समान्तर माध्य एवं मानक विचलन क्रमशः 20 एवं 2 है। यदि प्रत्येक परीक्षण को p ($p \neq 0$) से गुणा करके इनमें से q ($q \neq 0$) घटाया जाए तब नया समान्तर माध्य एवं मानक विचलन वास्तविक मानों के आधे हो जाते हैं, तब q का मान है।

- (1) -10 (2) -20 (3) -5 (4) 10

Ans. (2)

Sol. If each observation is multiplied with p & then q is subtracted

यदि प्रत्येक परीक्षण को p से गुणा करके इनमें से q घटाया जाए

$$\text{New mean } \bar{x}_1 = p\bar{x} - q$$

$$\text{नया माध्य } \bar{x}_1 = p\bar{x} - q$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = p(20) - q \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

and new standard deviations

तथा नया मानक विचलन

$$\sigma_2 = |p| \sigma_1 \quad \Rightarrow 1 = |p| (2) \quad \Rightarrow |p| = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow p = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{If } p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{यदि } p = \frac{1}{2}$$

then $q = 0$ (from equation (1))

तब $q = 0$ (समीकरण (1) से)

$$\text{If } p = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{यदि } p = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$q = -20$$

10. If maximum value of ${}^{19}C_p$ is a, ${}^{20}C_q$ is b, ${}^{21}C_r$ is c, then relation between a, b, c is

यदि ${}^{19}C_p$ का अधिकतम मान a, ${}^{20}C_q$ का अधिकतम मान b तथा ${}^{21}C_r$ का अधिकतम मान c है, तब a, b, c में सम्बन्ध है :

$$(1) \frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{42} \quad (2) \frac{a}{22} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{42} \quad (3) \frac{a}{22} = \frac{b}{42} = \frac{c}{11} \quad (4) \frac{a}{21} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{22}$$

Ans. (1)

Sol. We know nC_r is max at middle term

हम जानते हैं कि nC_r मध्य पद पर अधिकतम होता है।

$$a = {}^{19}C_p = {}^{19}C_{10} = {}^{19}C_9$$

$$b = {}^{20}C_q = {}^{20}C_{10}$$

$$c = {}^{21}C_6 = {}^{21}C_{10} = {}^{21}C_{11}$$

$$\frac{a}{{}^{19}C_9} = \frac{b}{{}^{20}{}^{19}C_9} = \frac{c}{{}^{21}{}^{20}{}^{19}C_9}$$

$$\frac{a}{1} = \frac{b}{2} = \frac{c}{42/11}$$

$$\frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{42}$$

11. Let $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$ where A and B are independent events then

माना $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$ जहाँ A तथा B स्वतंत्र घटनाएँ हैं, तब

$$(1) P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) P\left(\frac{A}{B'}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3) P\left(\frac{A}{B'}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. A & B are independent events so

A तथा B स्वतंत्र घटनाएँ हैं, इसलिए

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B'}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

12. Let $f(x) = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$ then inverse of $f(x)$ is

माना $f(x) = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$ तब $f(x)$ का प्रतिलोम फलन है :

$$(1) \frac{1}{4} \log_8 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} \log_8 \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{4} \log_8 \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{2} \log_8 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

Ans. (1)

$$\text{Sol. } y = \frac{8^{2x} - 8^{-2x}}{8^{2x} + 8^{-2x}}$$

$$\frac{1+y}{1-y} = \frac{8^{2x}}{8^{-2x}}$$

$$8^{4x} = \frac{1+y}{1-y}$$

$$4x = \log_8 \left(\frac{1+y}{1-y} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \log_8 \left(\frac{1+y}{1-y} \right)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \log_8 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

13. Roots of the equation $x^2 + bx + 45 = 0$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ lie on the curve $|z + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$, where z is a complex number then

समीकरण $x^2 + bx + 45 = 0$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ के मूल वक्र $|z + 1| = 2\sqrt{10}$ पर स्थित हैं, जहाँ z सम्मिश्र संख्या है तब

$$(1) b^2 + b = 12$$

$$(2) b^2 - b = 30$$

$$(3) b^2 - b = 36$$

$$(4) b^2 + b = 30$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let $z = \alpha \pm i\beta$ be roots of the equation

माना $z = \alpha \pm i\beta$ समीकरण के मूल हैं

So $2\alpha = -b$ and $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 45$, $(\alpha + 1)^2 + \beta^2 = 40$

इसलिए $2\alpha = -b$ तथा $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 45$, $(\alpha + 1)^2 + \beta^2 = 40$

$$\text{So } (\alpha + 1)^2 - \alpha^2 = -5$$

$$\text{इसलिए } (\alpha + 1)^2 - \alpha^2 = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = -5 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = -6$$

$$\text{so } b = 6$$

$$\text{इसलिए } b = 6$$

$$\text{hence } b^2 - b = 30 \quad \text{अतः } b^2 - b = 30$$

14. For $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + \alpha}{7x}\right)$. Rolle's theorem is applicable on $[3, 4]$, the value of $f''(c)$ is equal to

माना $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + \alpha}{7x}\right)$. के लिए अन्तराल $[3, 4]$, में रोल प्रमेय सत्यापित है तब $f''(c)$ का मान है :

$$(1) \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) \frac{-1}{12}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(4) \frac{-1}{6}$$

Sol. $f(3) = f(4) \Rightarrow \alpha = 12$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 12}{x(x^2 + 12)}$$

$$\therefore f'(c) = 0$$

$$\therefore c = \sqrt{12}$$

$$\therefore f''(c) = \frac{1}{12}$$

15. Let $f(x) = x \cos^{-1}(\sin(-|x|))$, $x \in \left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ then

$$(1) f'(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) $f'(x)$ is not defined at $x = 0$

(3) $f'(x)$ is increasing in $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ and $f'(x)$ is decreasing in $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(4) $f'(x)$ is decreasing in $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ and $f'(x)$ is increasing in $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

माना $f(x) = x \cos^{-1}(\sin(-|x|))$, $x \in \left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ तब

$$(1) f'(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) $x = 0$ पर $f'(x)$ अपरिभाषित है।

(3) $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ में $f'(x)$ वर्धमान है एवं $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ में $f'(x)$ हासमान है।

(4) $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ में $f'(x)$ हासमान है एवं $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ में $f'(x)$ वर्धमान है।

Sol. $f'(x) = x(\pi - \cos^{-1}(\sin|x|))$

$$= x\left(\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(\sin|x|)\right)\right)$$

$$= x\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + |x|\right)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) & x \geq 0 \\ x\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f'(x)$ is increasing in $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ and decreasing in $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$

$\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ में $f'(x)$ हासमान है एवं $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ में $f'(x)$ वर्धमान है।

- 16.** Let P be a point on $x^2 = 4y$. The segment joining A (0, -1) and P is divided by point Q in the ratio 1:2, then locus of point Q is

माना $x^2 = 4y$ पर एक बिन्दु P है। बिन्दु A (0, -1) एवं P को मिलाने वाला रेखाखण्ड बिन्दु Q द्वारा 1:2 में विभाजित होता है, तब Q का बिन्दु पथ है:

- (1) $9x^2 = 3y + 2$ (2) $9x^2 = 12y + 8$ (3) $9y^2 = 12x + 8$ (4) $9y^2 = 3x + 2$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let point P be $(2t, t^2)$ and Q be (h, k) .

माना बिन्दु P $(2t, t^2)$ तथा Q (h, k) है।

$$h = \frac{2t}{3}, k = \frac{-2+t^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Hence locus is } 3k + 2 = \left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 9x^2 = 12y + 8$$

$$\text{अतः बिन्दु पथ } 3k + 2 = \left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 9x^2 = 12y + 8$$

- 17.** Ellipse $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $y = mx$ meet a point A in first quadrant. Normal to the ellipse at P meets x-axis

at $\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$ and y-axis at $(0, \beta)$, then $|\beta|$ is

- (1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

दीर्घवृत्त $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$ और रेखा $y = mx$ बिन्दु A पर प्रथम चतुर्थांश में मिलती है। दीर्घवृत्त के बिन्दु P पर अभिलम्ब x-अक्ष को $\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$ पर तथा y-अक्ष को $(0, \beta)$ पर मिलता है। तब $|\beta|$ है—

(1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

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

Ans. (3)

Sol. Let P be (x_1, y_1)

$$\text{Equation of normal at } P \text{ is } \frac{x}{2x_1} - \frac{y}{y_1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{It passes through } \left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{6\sqrt{2}x_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{So } y_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ (as P lies in 1st quadrant)}$$

$$\text{So } \beta = \frac{y_1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

मनाकि बिन्दु P, (x_1, y_1) है

$$P \text{ पर अभिलम्ब } \frac{x}{2x_1} - \frac{y}{y_1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{यह बिन्दु } \left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) \text{ से गुजरता है } \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{6\sqrt{2}x_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{इसलिए } y_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\text{चूंकि } P \text{ प्रथम चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो})$$

$$\text{इसलिए } \beta = \frac{y_1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

18. If $y^2 = ax$ and $x^2 = ay$ intersect at A & B. Area bounded by both curves is bisected by line $x = b$ (given $a > b > 0$). Area of triangle formed by line AB, $x = b$ and x-axis is $\frac{1}{2}$. Then

(1) $a^6 - 12a^3 - 4 = 0$

(2) $a^6 + 12a^3 - 4 = 0$

(3) $a^6 - 12a^3 + 4 = 0$

(4) $a^6 + 12a^3 + 4 = 0$

यदि $y^2 = ax$ तथा $x^2 = ay$, A और B पर प्रतिच्छेद करते हैं। दोनों वक्रों से परिवद्ध क्षेत्रफल को रेखा $x = b$ द्वारा

समद्विभाजित होता है (जबकि $a > b > 0$) रेखा AB, $x = b$ और x-अक्ष से बना त्रिभुज $\frac{1}{2}$ है तब

(1) $a^6 - 12a^3 - 4 = 0$

(2) $a^6 + 12a^3 - 4 = 0$

(3) $a^6 - 12a^3 + 4 = 0$

(4) $a^6 + 12a^3 + 4 = 0$

Ans. (3)

Sol.
$$\int_0^b \left(\sqrt{ax^2} - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) dx = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{a} b^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{b^3}{3a} = \frac{a^2}{6} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

also area of $\triangle OQR$ का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = 1$$

Put in (i) मे रखने पर

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4a\sqrt{a} - 2 &= a^3 \\ \Rightarrow a^6 + 4a^3 + 4 &= 16a^3 \\ \Rightarrow a^6 - 12a^3 + 4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

19. Let ABC is a triangle whose vertices are A(1, -1), B(0, 2), C(x', y') and area of $\triangle ABC$ is 5 and C(x', y') lie on $3x + y - 4\lambda = 0$, then

माना त्रिभुज ABC एक त्रिभुज है जिसके शीर्ष A(1, -1), B(0, 2), C(x', y') है तथा त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल 5 है तथा C(x', y') रेखा $3x + y - 4\lambda = 0$ पर स्थित है, तब

- (1) $\lambda = 3$ (2) $\lambda = -3$ (3) $\lambda = 4$ (4) $\lambda = 2$

Ans. (1)

Sol.
$$D = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ x' & y' & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-2(1 - x') + (y' + x') = \pm 10$$

$$-2 + 2x' + y' + x' = \pm 10$$

$$3x' + y' = 12 \text{ or } \text{या } 3x' + y' = -8$$

$$\lambda = 3, -2$$

20. The system of equation $3x + 4y + 5z = \mu$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$4x + 4y + 4z = \delta$$

is inconsistent, then (δ, μ) can be

- (1) (4, 6) (2) (3, 4) (3) (4, 3) (4) (1, 0)

मानाकि समीकरण निकाय $3x + 4y + 5z = \mu$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$4x + 4y + 4z = \delta$$

निकाय असंगत है तब (δ, μ) है

- (1) (4, 6) (2) (3, 4) (3) (4, 3) (4) (1, 0)

Ans. (3)

Sol. Note $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ ($R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1 + 3R_2$)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Now let $P_3 \equiv 4x + 4y + 4z - \delta = 0$. If the system has solutions it will have infinite solution,
so $P_3 \equiv \alpha P_1 + \beta P_2$

$$\text{Hence } 3\alpha + \beta = 4 \text{ & } 4\alpha + 2\beta = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \text{ & } \beta = -2$$

So for infinite solution $2\mu - 2 = \delta \Rightarrow$ for $2\mu \neq \delta + 2$
system inconsistent

यहाँ $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ ($R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1 + 3R_2$)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

माना $P_3 \equiv 4x + 4y + 4z - \delta = 0$ यदि समीकरणों का निकाय हल रखता है तो इसके अनन्त हल होगें।

इसलिए $P_3 \equiv \alpha P_1 + \beta P_2$

$$\text{अतः } 3\alpha + \beta = 4 \text{ & } 4\alpha + 2\beta = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \text{ & } \beta = -2$$

इसलिए अनन्त हल के लिए $2\mu - 2 = \delta \Rightarrow 2\mu \neq \delta + 2$ के लिए
निकाय असंगत

21. Shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-8}{4} = \frac{z-3}{22}$, $\frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+7}{1} = \frac{z-6}{7}$ is

$$(1) 3\sqrt{30} \quad (2) 2\sqrt{30} \quad (3) \sqrt{30} \quad (4) 4\sqrt{30}$$

रेखाओं $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-8}{4} = \frac{z-3}{22}$, $\frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+7}{1} = \frac{z-6}{7}$ के मध्य की दूरी है—

$$(1) 3\sqrt{30} \quad (2) 2\sqrt{30} \quad (3) \sqrt{30} \quad (4) 4\sqrt{30}$$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\vec{AB} = 6\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$$\vec{p} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 22\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{q} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 4 & 22 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 6\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{S.D.} = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{q})|}{|\vec{p} \times \vec{q}|} = \frac{|36 + 225 + 9|}{\sqrt{36 + 225 + 9}} = 3\sqrt{30}$$

22. If volume of parallelopiped whose there coterminous edges are $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$, $\vec{v} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ & $\vec{w} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ is 1 cubic unit then cosine of angle between \vec{u} and \vec{v} is

यदि समान्तर षटफलक जिसके आसन्न भुजाएँ $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$, $\vec{v} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ व $\vec{w} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ हैं, का आयतन 1 घन इकाई है तब \vec{u} और \vec{v} मध्य कोण का कोज्या मान है—

(1) $\frac{7}{3\sqrt{10}}$

(2) $\frac{7}{6\sqrt{3}}$

(3) $\frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}$

(4) $\frac{5}{7}$

Sol. $\pm 1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow -\lambda + 3 = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ or } \lambda = 4$

For $\lambda = 4$ के लिए

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2+1+4}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{18}} = \frac{7}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

SECTION – 2

- ❖ This section contains **FIVE (03)** questions. The answer to each question is **NUMERICAL VALUE** with two digit integer and decimal upto one digit.
- ❖ If the numerical value has more than two decimal places **truncate/round-off** the value upto **TWO** decimal places.
 - Full Marks : **+4** If ONLY the correct option is chosen.
 - Zero Marks : **0** In all other cases

खंड 2

- ❖ इस खंड में पाँच (03) प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर संख्यात्मक मान (**NUMERICAL VALUE**) है, जो द्वि-अंकीय पूर्णांक तथा दशमलव एकल-अंकन में है।
- ❖ यदि संख्यात्मक मान में दो से अधिक दशमलव स्थान है, तो संख्यात्मक मान को दशमलव के दो स्थानों तक **ट्रंकेट/राउंड ऑफ (truncate/round-off)** करें।
- ❖ अंकन योजना :
 - पूर्ण अंक : **+4** यदि सिर्फ सही विकल्प ही चुना गया है।
 - शून्य अंक : **0** अन्य सभी परिस्थितियों में।

23. Find the sum $\sum_{k=1}^{20} (1+2+3+\dots+k)$

Ans. 1540

Sol. $= \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{20} (k^2 + k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{20(21)(41)}{6} + \frac{20(21)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{420 \times 41}{6} + \frac{20 \times 21}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2870 + 210] \\ = 1540$$

- 24.** If normal at P on the curve $y^2 - 3x^2 + y + 10 = 0$ passes through the point $(0, 3/2)$ then slope of tangent at P is n. The value of $|n|$ is equal to

Ans. 4

Sol. $P \equiv (x_1, y_1)$

$$2yy' - 6x + y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \left(\frac{6x_1}{1+2y_1} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} - y_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} = -\left(\frac{1+2y_1}{6x_1} \right)$$

$$9 - 6y_1 = 1 + 2y_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \pm 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Slope of tangent} = \left(\frac{\pm 12}{3} \right)$$

$$= \pm 4$$

$$\therefore |n| = 4$$

- 25.** If $2x^2 + (a - 10)x + \frac{33}{2} = 2a$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ has real roots, then minimum value of 'a' is equal to

यदि $2x^2 + (a - 10)x + \frac{33}{2} = 2a$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ के मूल वास्तविक हैं तब 'a' का न्यूनतम मान है :

Ans. 8

Sol. $D \geq 0$

$$(a - 10)^2 - 4(2) \left(\frac{33}{2} - 2a \right) \geq 0$$

$$(a - 10)^2 - 4(33 - 4a) \geq 0$$

$$a^2 - 4a - 32 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty, -4] \cup [8, \infty)$$