

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

JEE (Main) 2020

COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT) **Memory Based Questions & Solutions**

Date: 09 January, 2020 (SHIFT-1) | TIME : (9.30 am to 12.30 pm)

Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

PART : MATHEMATICS

SECTION – 1

Straight Objective Type (सीधे वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार)

This section contains **20 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. Find the number of solution of $\log_{1/2} |\sin x| = 2 - \log_{1/2} |\cos x|$, $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$x \in [0, 2\pi]$ में $\log_{1/2} |\sin x| = 2 - \log_{1/2} |\cos x|$ के हलों की संख्या है—

- (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 8

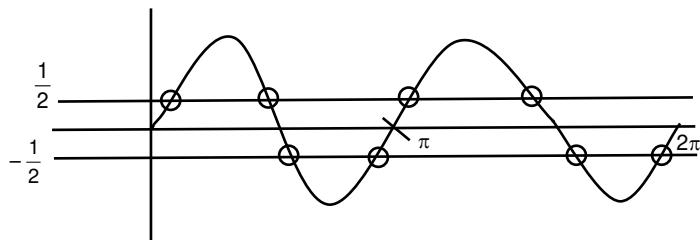
Ans. (4)

Sol. $\log_{1/2} |\sin x| = 2 - \log_{1/2} |\cos x|$

$$\log_{1/2} |\sin x \cos x| = 2$$

$$|\sin x \cos x| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin 2x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



Number of solution हलों की संख्या = 8.

2. If e_1 and e_2 are eccentricities of $\frac{x^2}{18} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ and $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, respectively and if the point (e_1, e_2) lies on ellipse $15x^2 + 3y^2 = k$. Then find value of k

यदि e_1 तथा e_2 क्रमशः $\frac{x^2}{18} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ तथा $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ की उत्केन्द्रताएँ हैं तथा बिन्दु (e_1, e_2) दीर्घवृत्त $15x^2 + 3y^2 = k$

पर स्थित है तो k का मान है—

- (1) 14 (2) 15 (3) 16 (4) 17

Ans. (3)

$$e_1 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{18}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$e_2 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

$$15e_1^2 + 3e_2^2 = k \Rightarrow k = 15\left(\frac{7}{9}\right) + 3\left(\frac{13}{9}\right) \quad \therefore \quad k = 16$$

3. Find integration $\int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^{6/7} \cdot (x+4)^{8/7}}$

$$\text{समाकलन } \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^{6/7} \cdot (x+4)^{8/7}} =$$

- (1) $\left(\frac{x-3}{x+4}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}} + c$ (2) $7\left(\frac{x-3}{x+4}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}} + c$ (3) $7\left(\frac{x-3}{x+4}\right)^{\frac{6}{7}} + c$ (4) $7\left(\frac{x+4}{x-3}\right)^{\frac{6}{7}} + c$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\int \left(\frac{x-3}{x+4}\right)^{\frac{-6}{7}} \frac{1}{(x+4)^2} dx$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x-3}{x+4} = t^7,$$

$$\frac{7}{(x+4)^2} dx = 7t^6 dt$$

$$\int t^{-6} t^6 dt = t + c$$

4. If $\left| \frac{z-i}{z+2i} \right| = 1$, $|z| = \frac{5}{2}$ then value of $|z+3i|$ is

$$\text{यदि } \left| \frac{z-i}{z+2i} \right| = 1, |z| = \frac{5}{2} \text{ तो } |z+3i| \text{ का मान है—}$$

- (1) $\frac{7}{2}$ (2) $\sqrt{10}$ (3) $\sqrt{5}$ (4) $\sqrt{3}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = x^2 + (y+2)^2$

$$-2y + 1 = 4y + 4$$

$$6y = -3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{24}{4} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{6} - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$|z+3i| = \sqrt{6 + \frac{25}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}}$$

$$|z+3i| = \frac{7}{2}$$

5. $2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{48}} \dots \infty =$

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

Ans. (1)

Sol. $2^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{3}{48} + \dots \infty}$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots \infty} = \sqrt{2}$$

6. Value of $\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{3\pi}{8}$ is

$$\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \text{ का मान है—}$$

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

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

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

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

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \left[4\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{8} - 3\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \right] + \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \left[3\sin \frac{\pi}{8} - 4\sin^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \right]$

$$= 4\cos^6 \frac{\pi}{8} - 4\sin^6 \frac{\pi}{8} - 3\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + 3\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= 4 \left[\left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right] \left[\left(\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right] - 3 \left[\left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right]$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \left[4 \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - 3 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

7. Find the value of $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x \sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x \sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx \text{ का मान है—}$$

(1) π^2

(2) $2\pi^2$

(3) $3\pi^2$

(4) $4\pi^2$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} + \frac{(2\pi - x) \sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{2\pi \sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} + \frac{\cos^8 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = 2\pi \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi^2$$

8. If $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ then $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ is

यदि $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$ जहां $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ तब $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ बराबर है

(1) $\frac{1}{3} \left(f(1) + f(0) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$

(2) $\frac{1}{6} \left(f(1) + f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$

(3) $\frac{1}{6} \left(f(1) + f(0) - 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$

(4) $\frac{1}{6} \left(f(1) - f(0) - 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\int_0^1 (a + bx + cx^2) dx = ax + \frac{bx^2}{2} + \frac{cx^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{3}$

$f(1) = a + b + c$

$f(0) = a$

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{4}$

Now $\frac{1}{6} \left(f(1) + f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$

$= \frac{1}{6} \left(a + b + c + a + 4 \left(a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{4} \right) \right)$

$= \frac{1}{6} (6a + 3b + 2c) = a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{3}$

9. If number of 5 digit numbers which can be formed without repeating any digit while tenth place of all of the numbers must be 2 is 336 k find value of k

बिना किसी अंक की पुनरावृत्ति के बनने वाले 5 अंकों की संख्याओं की संख्या जबकि दहाई के स्थान पर सभी संख्याओं में 2 आता हो 336 k है तो k का मान है—

(1) 8

(2) 7

(3) 6

(4) 5

Ans. (1)

Sol.



Number of numbers संख्याओं की संख्या $= 8 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 = 2688 = 336k \Rightarrow k = 8$

Ans. (2)

Sol. D (2,2)

Point of intersection P $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

equation of line DP

$$8x - 11y + 6 = 0$$

Sol. D (2,2)

प्रतिच्छेद बिन्दु $P\left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

रेखा DP का समीकरण

$$8x - 11y + 6 = 0$$

11. If $f(x)$ is twice differentiable and continuous function in $x \in [a,b]$ also $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ and $c \in (a,b)$ then $\frac{f(c)-f(a)}{f(b)-f(c)}$ is greater than

यदि $f(x)$ दो बार अवकलनीय तथा सतत् फलन है तथा $x \in [a,b]$ तथा $f'(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0$ तथा $c \in (a,b)$ तो

$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{f(b) - f(c)}$ जिससे बढ़ा है, वह है—

$$(1) \frac{b-c}{c-a} \quad (2) 1$$

$$(3) \frac{a+b}{b-c}$$

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

Ans. (4)

Sol. Lets use LMVT for $x \in [a,c]$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = f'(a), \quad a \in (a, c)$$

also use LMVT for $x \in [c,b]$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} = f'(\beta), \quad \beta \in (c, b)$$

$\therefore f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x)$ is decreasing

$$f'(\alpha) > f'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c}$$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{f(b) - f(c)} > \frac{c-a}{b-c} \quad (\because f(x) \text{ is increasing})$$

H_Sol. LMVT का उपयोग करने पर $x \in [a,c]$ के लिये

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = f'(\alpha), \alpha \in (a,c)$$

LMVT का उपयोग करने पर $x \in [c,b]$ के लिये

$$\frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} = f'(\beta), \beta \in (c,b)$$

$\therefore f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x)$ ह्रासमान है

$$f'(\alpha) > f'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c}$$

$$\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{f(b) - f(c)} > \frac{c - a}{b - c} (\because f(x) \text{ वर्धमान है})$$

12. If plane

$$x + 4y - 2z = 1$$

$$x + 7y - 5z = \beta$$

$$x + 5y + \alpha z = 5$$

intersects in a line ($R \times R \times R$) then $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to

यदि समतल

$$x + 4y - 2z = 1$$

$$x + 7y - 5z = \beta$$

$$x + 5y + \alpha z = 5$$

एक रेखा में ($R \times R \times R$) तो $\alpha + \beta$ बराबर है—

(1) 0

(2) 10

(3) -10

(4) 2

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 \\ 1 & 5 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(7\alpha + 25) - (4\alpha + 10) + (-20 + 14) = 0$$

$$3\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -3$$

Also तथा $D_z = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & \beta \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$1(35 - 5\beta) - (15) + 1(4\beta - 7) = 0$$

$$\beta = 13$$

13. For observations x_i given $\sum_{i=1}^{10}(x_i - 5) = 10$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{10}(x_i - 5)^2 = 40$. If mean and variance of observations $(x_1 - 3), (x_2 - 3) \dots (x_{10} - 3)$ is λ & μ respectively then ordered pair (λ, μ) is

आंकड़ों x_i के लिये दिया है कि $\sum_{i=1}^{10}(x_i - 5) = 10$ तथा $\sum_{i=1}^{10}(x_i - 5)^2 = 40$ यदि आंकड़ों $(x_1 - 3), (x_2 - 3) \dots (x_{10} - 3)$ का माध्य λ तथा चरिता μ है तो क्रमित युग्म (λ, μ) है—

(1) (3, 3)

(2) (1, 3)

(3) (3, 1)

(4) (1, 1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. Mean माध्य $(x_i - 5) = \frac{\sum(x_i - 5)}{10} = 1$

$$\therefore \lambda = \{\text{Mean माध्य } (x_i - 5)\} + 2 = 3$$

$$\mu = \text{var चरिता } (x_i - 5) = \frac{\sum(x_i - 5)^2}{10} - \frac{\sum(x_i - 5)}{10} = 3$$

14. In a bag there are 20 cards 10 names A and another 10 names B. Cards are drawn randomly one by one with replacement then find probability that second A comes before third B.

एक थैले में 20 पत्ते हैं जिनमें से 10 पर A तथा 10 पर B अंकित हैं यदि पत्तों को एक-एक कर पुनर्वृत्ति के साथ निकाला जाता है तो तीसरे B से पहले दूसरा A प्राप्त होने की प्रायिकता है—

(1) $\frac{13}{16}$

(2) $\frac{11}{16}$

(3) $\frac{7}{16}$

(4) $\frac{9}{16}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. AA + ABA + BAA + ABBA + BBAA + BABA

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{11}{16}$$

15. The negation of ' $\sqrt{5}$ is an integer or 5 is an irrational number' is

(1) $\sqrt{5}$ is an integer and 5 is not an irrational Number

(2) $\sqrt{5}$ is not an integer and 5 is an irrational Number

(3) $\sqrt{5}$ is not an integer or 5 is not an irrational Number

(4) $\sqrt{5}$ is not an integer and 5 is not an irrational Number

' $\sqrt{5}$ एक पूर्णांक है या 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या है' का नकारात्मक कथन है—

(1) $\sqrt{5}$ एक पूर्णांक है तथा 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या नहीं है

(2) $\sqrt{5}$ एक पूर्णांक नहीं है तथा 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या है

(3) $\sqrt{5}$ एक पूर्णांक नहीं है या 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या नहीं है

(4) $\sqrt{5}$ एक पूर्णांक नहीं है तथा 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या नहीं है

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\sqrt{5}$ is not an integer and 5 is not an irrational Number $\sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$

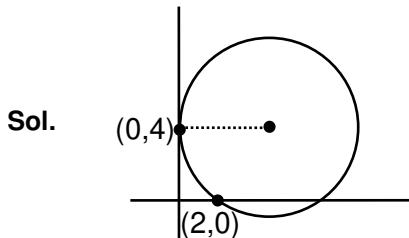
$$\sqrt{5} \text{ एक पूर्णांक नहीं है तथा 5 एक अपरिमेय संख्या नहीं है } \sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$$

16. If a circle touches y-axis at (0, 4) and passes through (2, 0) then which of the following can not be the tangent to the circle

एक वृत्त y-अक्ष को (0, 4) पर स्पर्श करता है तथा (2, 0) से गुजरता है तो निम्न में से कौनसी रेखा वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखा नहीं है—

(1) $3x + 4y - 6 = 0$ (2) $3x + 4y - 24 = 0$ (3) $4x - 3y - 17 = 0$ (4) $4x + 3y - 6 = 0$

Ans. (1)



equation of family of circle वृत्त निकाय का समीकरण

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + \lambda x = 0$$

\Rightarrow passes गुजरता है (2, 0)

$$4 + 16 + 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -10$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 8y + 16 = 0$$

$$\text{centre केन्द्र } (5, 4), R = \sqrt{25+16-16} = 5$$

Check the options. विकल्पों की जाँच करें।

17. If $f'(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x)$, $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ and $f(0) = 0$ then the value of $f(1)$ is

यदि $f'(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x)$, $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ तथा $f(0) = 0$ तो $f(1)$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{\pi+1}{4}$

(2) $\frac{\pi-1}{4}$

(3) $\frac{\pi+1}{2}$

(4) 0

Ans. (1)

Sol. $f'(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right)$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(f'(x))dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

$$f(0) = C = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\text{So } f(1) = \frac{\pi+1}{4}$$

18. A sphere of 10cm radius has a uniform thickness of ice around it. Ice is melting at rate $50\text{cm}^3/\text{min}$ when thickness is 5cm then rate of change of thickness
 एक गोले की त्रिज्या 10 सेमी है जिस पर समान मोटाई की बर्फ की परत है। बर्फ $50 \text{ सेमी}^3/\text{मिनट}$ की दर से पिघल रही है तो बर्फ की मोटाई में परिवर्तन की दर जब मोटाई 5 सेमी है, होगी—

$$(1) \frac{1}{36\pi} \quad (2) \frac{1}{18\pi} \quad (3) \frac{1}{9\pi} \quad (4) \frac{1}{12\pi}$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let thickness माना मोटाई = x cm

$$\text{Total volume कुल आयतन } v = \frac{4}{3} \pi (10 + x)^3$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 4\pi (10 + x)^2 \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

Given दिया है $\frac{dv}{dt} = 50\text{cm}^3/\text{min}$

At x = 5cm

$$50 = 4\pi (10 + 5)^2 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{18\pi} \text{ cm/min}$$

- 19.** Find number of real roots of equation $e^{4x} + e^{3x} - 4e^{2x} + e^x + 1 = 0$ is
 समीकरण $e^{4x} + e^{3x} - 4e^{2x} + e^x + 1 = 0$ के वास्तविक हलों की संख्या है—

Ans. (1)

Sol. Let $e^x = t \in (0, \infty)$

Given equation ਦੀ ਗਈ ਸਮੀਕਰਣ

$$t^4 + t^3 - 4t^2 + t + 1 = 0$$

$$t^2 + t - 4 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} = 0$$

$$\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) + \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right) - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{Let } t + \frac{1}{t} = \alpha$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 2) + \alpha - 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha - 6 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha - 6 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -3, 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^x + e^{-x} = 2$$

$x = 0$ only solution

20. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \text{adj}(A)$ and $C = 3A$ then $\frac{|\text{adj } B|}{|C|}$ is

यदि $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \text{adj}(A)$ तथा $C = 3A$ तब $\frac{|\text{adj } B|}{|C|}$ बराबर है—

$$(1) 8$$

$$(2) 4$$

$$(3) 2$$

$$(4) 16$$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = ((9+4) - 1(3-4) + 2(-1-3))$
 $= 13 + 1 - 8 = 6$

$$|\text{adj } B| = |\text{adj adj } A| = |A|^{(n-1)^2} = |A|^4 = (36)^2$$

$$|C| = |BA| = 3^3 \times 6$$

$$\frac{|\text{adj } B|}{|C|} = \frac{36 \times 36}{3^3 \times 6} = 8$$

SECTION – 2

- ❖ This section contains **FIVE (05)** 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 (**05**) 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।

21. $(1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} = ((1+x)^2 + (y-3))$, If $y(2) = 0$ then $y(3) = ?$

$$(1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} = ((1+x)^2 + (y-3)), \text{ यदि } y(2) = 0 \text{ तो } y(3) = ?$$

Ans. 3

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} = (1+x) + \left(\frac{y-3}{1+x} \right)$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{(1+x)}y = (1+x) - \frac{3}{(1+x)}$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{(1+x)} dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{y}{1+x} \right) = 1 - \frac{3}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\frac{y}{1+x} = x + 3(1+x)^{-1} + c$$

$$y = (1+x) \left[x + \frac{3}{(1+x)} + c \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{at } x = 2, \quad y = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = 3(2+1+c) \Rightarrow c = -3$$

$$\therefore \text{at } x = 3, \quad y = 3$$

$$22. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a+2)x + \sin x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ b, & x = 0 \\ \frac{(x+3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{4}{x^3}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Function is continuous at $x = 0$, find $a + 2b$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a+2)x + \sin x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ b, & x = 0 \\ \frac{(x+3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{4}{x^3}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

फलन $x = 0$ पर सतत है तो $a + 2b$ का मान है—

Ans. 0

Sol. LHL = $a + 3$

$$f(0) = b$$

$$\text{RHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(1+3h)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{h} \right) = 1$$

$$\therefore a = -2$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\therefore a + 2b = 0$$

23. Find the coefficient of x^4 in $(1 + x + x^2)^{10}$

$(1 + x + x^2)^{10}$ में x^4 का गुणांक है—

Ans. 615

Sol. General term महत्तम पद $\frac{10!}{\alpha!\beta!\gamma!} x^{\beta+2\gamma}$

for coefficient of x^4 का गुणांक $\Rightarrow \beta + 2\gamma = 4$

$$\gamma = 0, \beta = 4, \alpha = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{10!}{6!4!0!} = 210$$

$$\gamma = 1, \beta = 2, \alpha = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{10!}{7!2!1!} = 360$$

$$\gamma = 2, \beta = 0, \alpha = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{10!}{8!0!2!} = 45$$

Total कुल = 615

24. If $\vec{P} = (a+1)\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$

$$\vec{Q} = a\hat{i} + (a+1)\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{R} = a\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + (a+1)\hat{k}$$

and $\vec{P}, \vec{Q}, \vec{R}$ are coplanar vectors and $3(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q})^2 - \lambda |\vec{R} \times \vec{Q}|^2 = 0$ then value of λ is

$$\text{यदि } \vec{P} = (a+1)\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{Q} = a\hat{i} + (a+1)\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{R} = a\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + (a+1)\hat{k}$$

तथा $\vec{P}, \vec{Q}, \vec{R}$ समतलीय सदिश हैं तथा $3(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q})^2 - \lambda |\vec{R} \times \vec{Q}|^2 = 0$ तो λ का मान ज्ञात करो—

Ans. 1

$$\text{Sol. } \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a & a \\ a & a+1 & a \\ a & a & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a+1+a+a=0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{2}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{3}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{Q} = \frac{1}{3}(-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{1}{3}(-\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = \frac{1}{9}(-2 - 2 + 1) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{R} \times \vec{Q} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (\hat{i}(4-1) - \hat{j}(-2-1) + \hat{k}(1+2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}}{3}$$

$$|\vec{R} \times \vec{Q}| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow |\vec{R} \times \vec{Q}|^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q})^2 - \lambda |\vec{R} \times \vec{Q}|^2 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

25. If points A (2, 4, 0), B(3, 1, 8), C(3, 1, -3), D(7, -3, 4) are four points then projection of line segment AB on line CD.

यदि चार बिन्दु A(2, 4, 0), B(3, 1, 8), C(3, 1, -3), D(7, -3, 4) हैं तो रेखाखण्ड AB का रेखा CD पर प्रक्षेप होगा—

Ans. 8

Sol. $\vec{AB} = (\hat{i}) - (3\hat{j}) + 8\hat{k}$

$$\vec{CD} = 4\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

$$(\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD}) = \frac{4+12+56}{\sqrt{16+16+49}} = \frac{72}{9} = 8$$