Q1. The position co-ordinates of a particle moving in a $3D$ coordinate system is given by
$x = a\cos\omega t$
$y = a\sin\omega t$
and $z = a\omega t$
The speed of the particle is:
(1) $\sqrt{2}\ a\omega$ (2) $a\omega$
(3) $2a\omega$ (4) $\sqrt{3}\ a\omega$

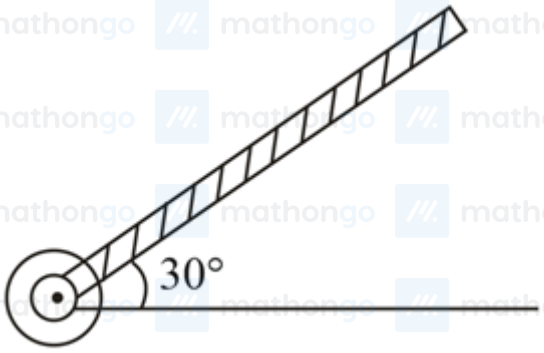
Q2. Expression for time in terms of G (universal gravitational constant), h (Planck constant) and c (speed of light) is proportional to:
(1) $\sqrt{\frac{Gh}{c^3}}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{hc^5}{G}}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{Gh}{c^5}}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{c^3}{Gh}}$

Q3. In a car race on straight road, car A takes a time t less than car B at the finish and passes finishing point with a speed v more than that of car B. Both the cars start from rest and travel with constant acceleration a_1 and a_2 respectively. Then v is equal to:
(1) $\frac{2a_1a_2}{a_1+a_2}t$ (2) $\frac{a_1+a_2}{2}t$
(3) $\sqrt{a_1a_2}t$ (4) $\sqrt{2a_1a_2}t$

Q4. A mass of 10 kg is suspended vertically by a rope from the roof. When a horizontal force is applied on the rope at some point, the rope deviated at an angle of 45° at the roof point. If the suspended mass is at equilibrium, the magnitude of the force applied is $\left(g = 10\ \text{m s}^{-2}\right)$
(1) 100 N (2) 200 N
(3) 140 N (4) 70 N

Q5. A force acts on a 2 kg object so that its position is given as a function of time as $x = 3t^2 + 5$. What is the work done by this force in first 5 seconds?
(1) 875 J (2) 850 J
(3) 950 J (4) 900 J

Q6. A rod of length 50 cm is pivoted at one end. It is raised such that it makes an angle of 30^o from the horizontal as shown and released from rest. Its angular speed when it passes through the horizontal (in $rad\ s^{-1}$) will be $\left(g = 10\ ms^{-2}\right)$



(1) $\frac{\sqrt{20}}{3}$ (2) $\sqrt{30}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{30}{2}}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}$

Q7. The energy required to take a satellite to a height h above the Earth surface (radius of Earth $= 6.4 \times 10^3$ km) is E_1, and the kinetic energy required for the satellite to be in a circular orbit at this height is E_2. The value of h for which E_1 and E_2 are equal, is
(1) $1.28 \times 10^4 km$ (2) $6.4 \times 10^3 km$
(3) $3.2 \times 10^3 km$ (4) $1.6 \times 10^3 km$

Q8. The top of a water tank is open to air and its water level is maintained. It is giving out $0.74\ \mathrm{m}^3$ water per minute through a circular opening of 2 cm radius in its wall. The depth of the centre of the opening from the level of water in the tank is close to:
(1) 2.9 m (2) 4.8 m
(3) 6.0 m (4) 9.6 m

Q9. Two carnot engines A and B are operated in series. The first one, A, receives heat at $T_1(=600K)$ and rejects to a reservoir at temperature T_2. The second engine B receives heat rejected by the first engine and, in turn, rejects to a heat reservoir at $T_3(=400K)$. Calculate the temperature T_2 if the work outputs of the two engines are equal:
(1) 500 K (2) 400 K
(3) 300 K (4) 600 K

Q10. A 15 g mass of nitrogen gas is enclosed in a vessel at a temperature, 27°C. The amount of heat transferred to the gas, so that $R.M.S.$ velocity of molecules is doubled, is about.
$\left[R = 8.3\ \mathrm{J\ (K\ mole)^{-1}}\right]$
(1) 14 kJ (2) 10 kJ
(3) 6 kJ (4) 0.9 kJ

Q11. A particle is executing simple harmonic motion (SHM) of amplitude A, along the x -axis, about $x = 0$. When its potential Energy (PE) equal kinetic energy (KE), the position of the particle will be:
(1) A (2) $\frac{A}{2}$
(3) $\frac{A}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$

Q12. A rod of mass M and length $2L$ is suspended at its middle by a wire. It exhibits torsional oscillations. If two masses, each of mass m, are attached at a distance $L/2$ from its centre on both sides, it reduces the oscillation frequency by 20%. The value of ratio m/M is close to
(1) 0.17 (2) 0.77
(3) 0.57 (4) 0.37

Q13. A musician using an open flute of length 50 cm produces second harmonic sound waves. A person runs towards the musician from another end of a hall at a speed of 10 km h^{-1}. If the wave speed is 330 m s^{-1}, the frequency heard by the running person shall be close to
(1) 333 Hz (2) 500 Hz
(3) 666 Hz (4) 753 Hz

Q14. Charge is distributed within a sphere of radius R with a volume charge density $\rho(r) = \frac{A}{r^2}e^{-\frac{2r}{a}}$, where A and a are constants. If Q is the total charge of this charge distribution, the radius R is:

(1) $\frac{a}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{Q}{2\pi aA}}\right)$ (2) $a\log\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{Q}{2\pi aA}}\right)$

(3) $a\log\left(1-\frac{Q}{2\pi aA}\right)$ (4) $\frac{a}{2}\log\left(1-\frac{Q}{2\pi aA}\right)$

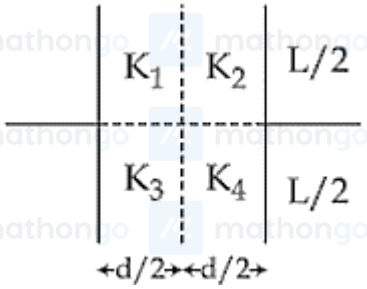
Q15. Two point charges $q_1\left(\sqrt{10}\ \mu\text{C}\right)$ and $q_2(-25\ \mu\text{C})$ are placed on the x -axis at $x = 1$ m and $x = 4$ m respectively. The electric field (in V/m) at a point $y = 3$ m on y-axis is,

$\left[\text{Take } \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9\times10^9\ \text{N m}^2\text{C}^{-2}\right]$

(1) $\left(-81\,\hat{\text{i}} + 81\,\hat{\text{j}}\right)\times10^2$ (2) $\left(81\,\hat{\text{i}} - 81\,\hat{\text{j}}\right)\times10^2$

(3) $\left(-63\,\hat{\text{i}} + 27\,\hat{\text{j}}\right)\times10^2$ (4) $\left(63\hat{\text{i}} - 27\hat{\text{j}}\right)\times10^2$

Q16. A parallel plate capacitor with square plates is filled with four dielectrics of dielectric constants $K_1,\ K_2,\ K_3,\ K_4$ arranged as shown in the figure. The effective dielectric constant K will be:



(1) $K = \left(\frac{K_1K_2}{K_1+K_2} + \frac{K_3.K_4}{K_3+K_4}\right)$ (2) $K = \frac{(K_1+K_2)(K_3+K_4)}{2(K_1+K_2+K_3+K_4)}$

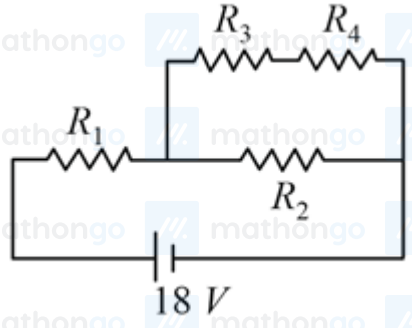
(3) $K = \frac{(K_1+K_4)(K_2+K_3)}{2(K_1+K_2+K_3+K_4)}$ (4) $K = \frac{(K_1+K_2)(K_3+K_4)}{K_1+K_2+K_3+K_4}$

Q17. A carbon resistance has a following colour code. What is the value of the resistance?

(1) 6.4 $M\Omega \pm 5\%$ (2) 64 $k\Omega \pm 10\%$

(3) 530 $k\Omega \pm 5\%$ (4) 5.3 $M\Omega \pm 5\%$

Q18. In the given circuit the internal resistance of the $18V$ cell is negligible. If $R_1 = 400\ \Omega,\ R_3 = 100\ \Omega$ and $R_4 = 500\ \Omega$ and the reading of an ideal voltmeter across R_4 is 5 V, then the value of R_2 will be:



(1) 550 Ω (2) 300 Ω
(3) 450 Ω (4) 230 Ω

Q19. A particle having the same charge as of electron moves in a circular path of radius 0.5 cm under the influence of a magnetic field of 0.5 T. If an electric field of *100 V/m* makes it to move in a straight path, then the mass of the particle is (Given charge of electron $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$)
(1) $9.1 \times 10^{-31}\ kg$ (2) $1.6 \times 10^{-27}\ kg$
(3) $2.0 \times 10^{-24}\ kg$ (4) $1.6 \times 10^{-19}\ kg$

Q20. One of the two identical conducting wires of length L is bent in the form of a circular loop and the other one into a circular coil of N identical turns. If the same current is passed in both, the ratio of the magnetic field at the centre of the loop (B_L) to that at the centre of the coil (B_C), i.e. $\frac{B_L}{B_C}$ will be
(1) $\frac{1}{N^2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{N}$
(3) N (4) N^2

Q21. A power transmission line feeds input power at 2300 V to a step down transformer with its primary windings having 4000 turns. The output power is delivered at 230 V by the transformer. If the current in the primary of the transformer is 5 A and its efficiency is 90 %, the output current would be:
(1) 35 A (2) 25 A
(3) 50 A (4) 45 A

Q22. A series AC circuit containing an inductor $(20\ \text{mH})$, a capacitor $(120\ \mu\text{F})$ and a resistor $(60\ \Omega)$ is driven by an AC source of $24\ \text{V}/50\ \text{Hz}$. The energy dissipated in the circuit in 60 s is:
(1) 5.17×10^2 J (2) 3.39×10^3 J
(3) 2.26×10^3 J (4) 5.65×10^2 J

Q23. The energy associated with electric field is (U_E) and with magnetic field is (U_B) for an electromagnetic wave in free space. Then:
(1) $U_E > U_B$ (2) $U_E = U_B$
(3) $U_E = \frac{U_B}{2}$ (4) $U_E < U_B$

Q24. Two plane mirrors are inclined to each other such that a ray of light incident on the first mirror (M_1) and parallel to the second mirror (M_2) is finally reflected from the second mirror (M_2) and parallel to the first mirror (M_1). The angle between the two mirrors will be:
(1) 60^o (2) 45^o
(3) 90^o (4) 75^o

Q25. In a young's double slit experiment, the slits are placed 0.320 mm apart. Light of wavelength $\lambda = 500\ nm$ is incident on the slits. The total number of bright fringes that are observed in the angular range $-30^o \leq \theta \leq 30^o$ is:
(1) 321 (2) 641
(3) 320 (4) 640

Q26. The magnetic field associated with a light wave is given, at the origin, by $B = B_0\left[\sin\left(3.14 \times 10^7\right)ct + \sin\left(6.28 \times 10^7\right)ct\right]$. If this light falls on a silver plate having a work function of

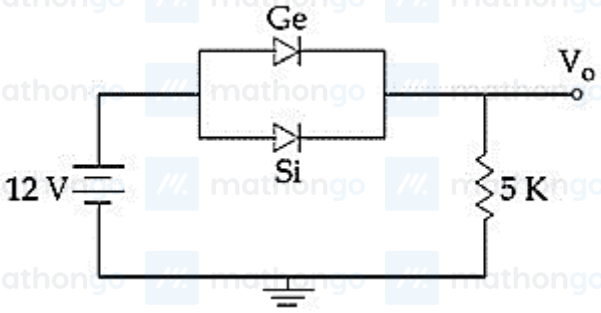
4 .7 eV, what will be the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons?
$\left(c = 3 \times 10^8\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}, h = 6\ .6 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J\,s}\right)$

(1) 6 .82 eV (2) 7 .72 eV
(3) 12 .5 eV (4) 8 .52 eV

Q27. At a given instant, say $t = 0$, two radioactive substance A and B have equal activities. The ratio $\frac{R_B}{R_A}$ of their activities after time t itself decays with time t as e^{-3t}. If the half-life of A is $ln2$, the half-life of B is:

(1) $2ln2$ (2) $4ln2$
(3) $\frac{ln2}{4}$ (4) $\frac{ln2}{2}$

Q28. Ge and Si diodes start conducting at 0.3 V and 0.7 V respectively. In the following figure if Ge diode connection are reversed, the value of V_0 changes by: (assume that the Ge diode has large breakdown voltage)



(1) 0.8 V (2) 0.4 V
(3) 0.2 V (4) 0.6 V

Q29. In a communication system operating at wavelength 800 nm, only one percent of source frequency is available as signal bandwidth. The number of channels accommodated for transmitting TV signals of band width 6 MHz are (Take velocity of light $c = 3 \times 10^8\ m/s,\ h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}\ J\text{-}s$)

(1) 6.25×10^5 (2) 4.87×10^5
(3) 3.75×10^6 (4) 3.86×10^6

Q30. The pitch and the number of divisions, on the circular scale, for a given screw gauge are 0.5 mm and 100 respectively. When the screw gauge is fully tightened without any object, the zero of its circular scale lies 3 divisions below the mean line.

The readings of the main scale and the circular scale, for a thin sheet, are $5\ .5$ mm and 48 respectively, the thickness of this sheet is:

(1) 5.755 mm (2) 5.740 mm
(3) 5.725 mm (4) 5.950 mm

Q31. For the following reaction, the mass of water produced from 445 g of $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$ is:

$2\ C_{57}H_{110}O_6(s) + 163O_2(g) \rightarrow 114\ CO_2(g) + 110H_2O(l)$

(1) 490 g (2) 890 g
(3) 445 g (4) 495 g

Q32. Which of the following combination of statements is true regarding the interpretation of the atomic orbitals?

(A) An electron in an orbital of high angular momentum stays away from the nucleus than an electron in the orbital of lower angular momentum.

(B) For a given value of the principal quantum number, the size of the orbit is inversely proportional to the azimuthal quantum number.

(C) According to wave mechanics, the ground state angular momentum is equal to $\frac{h}{2\pi}$.

(D) The plot of ψ Vs r for various azimuthal quantum numbers, shows peak shifting towards higher r value.

(1) $(B),\ (C)$ (2) $(A),\ (B)$

(3) $(A),\ (C)$ (4) $(A),\ (D)$

Q33. When the first electron gain enthalpy (ΔH_{eg}) of oxygen is $-141\ kJ/mol$, its second electron gain enthalpy is:

(1) A positive value (2) Almost the same as that of the first

(3) Negative, but less negative than the first (4) A more negative value than the first

Q34. In which of the following processes, the bond order has increased and paramagnetic character has changed to diamagnetic?

(1) $O_2 \rightarrow O_2^+$ (2) $NO \rightarrow NO^+$

(3) $O_2 \rightarrow O_2^-$ (4) $N_2 \rightarrow N_2^+$

Q35. The entropy change associated with the conversion of 1 kg of ice at 273 K to water vapours at 383 K is:

(Specific heat of water liquid and water vapour are 4.2 $kJ\ K^-$ and 2.0 $kJ\ K^{-1}kg^{-1}$; heat of liquid fusion and vaporization of water are 334 $kJ\ kg^{-1}$ and 2491 $kJ\ kg^{-1}$, respectively). (log $273 = 2.436, \log 373 = 2.572, \log 383 = 2.583$)

(1) 9.26 $kJ\ kg^{-1}K^{-1}$ (2) 2.64 $kJ\ kg^{-1}K^{-1}$

(3) 8.49 $kJ\ kg^{-1}K^{-1}$ (4) 7.90 $kJ\ kg^{-1}K^{-1}$

Q36. The temporary hardness of water is due to:

(1) Na_2SO_4 (2) NaCl

(3) $CaCl_2$ (4) $Ca(HCO_3)_2$

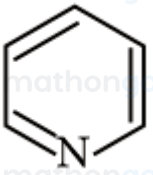
Q37. The metal that forms nitride by reacting directly with N_2 of air is:

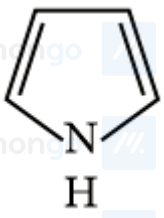
(1) Li (2) Rb

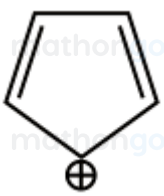
(3) Cs (4) K

Q38. Which of the following compounds is not aromatic?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q39. The pH of rain water is approximately:

(1) 5.6 (2) 6.5

(3) 7.5 (4) 7.0

Q40. Which of the following conditions in drinking water causes methemoglobinemia?

(1) $>$ 50 ppm of nitrate (2) $>$ 50 ppm of chloride

(3) $>$ 100 ppm of sulphate (4) $>$ 50 ppm of lead

Q41. At 100^oC, copper (Cu) has FCC unit cell structure with cell edge length of x $\mathring{A}$. What is the approximate density of Cu (in $g\ cm^{-3}$) at this temperature?

[Atomic Mass of $Cu = 63.55\ u$]

(1) $\frac{105}{x^3}$ (2) $\frac{205}{x^3}$

(3) $\frac{422}{x^3}$ (4) $\frac{211}{x^3}$

Q42. A solution containing 62 g ethylene glycol in 250 g water is cooled to $-10^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. If $\mathrm{K_f}$ for water is 1.86 K kg mol^{-1} , the amount of water (in g) separated as ice is:

(1) 48 (2) 64

(3) 16 (4) 32

Q43. If the standard electrode potential for a cell is 2 V at 300 K, the equilibrium constant (K) for the reaction.

$Zn(s) + Cu^{2+}(aq) \rightleftharpoons Zn^{2+}(aq) + Cu(s)$

at 300 K is approximately:

$\left(R = 8\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1},\ F = 96000\ C\ mol^{-1}\right)$

(1) e^{-160} (2) e^{-80}

(3) e^{160} (4) e^{320}

Q44. For the reaction, $2A + B \rightarrow$ products, when the concentration of A and B both were doubled, the rate of the reaction increased from 0.3 $mol\ L^{-1}s^{-1}$ to 2.4 $mol\ L^{-1}s^{-1}$. When the concentration of A alone is doubled, the rate increased from 0.3 $mol\ L^{-1}s^{-1}$ to 0.6 $mol\ L^{-1}s^{-1}$.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

(1) Order of the reaction with respect to B is 2 (2) Total order of the reaction is 4

(3) Order of the reaction with respect to A is 2 (4) Order of the reaction with respect to B is 1

Q45. Consider the following reversible chemical reactions:

$A_2(g) + B_2(g) \overset{k_1}{\rightleftharpoons} 2AB(g)$ .....(1)

$6AB(g) \overset{k_2}{\rightleftharpoons} 3A_2(g) + 3B_2(g)$ .....(2)

The relation between K_1 and K_2 is:

(1) $K_2 = K_1^{-3}$ (2) $K_1K_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

(3) $K_2 = K_1^3$ (4) $K_1K_2 = 3$

Q46. For coagulation of arsenious sulphide sol, which of the following salt solutions will be most effective?

(1) Na_3PO_4 (2) $NaCl$

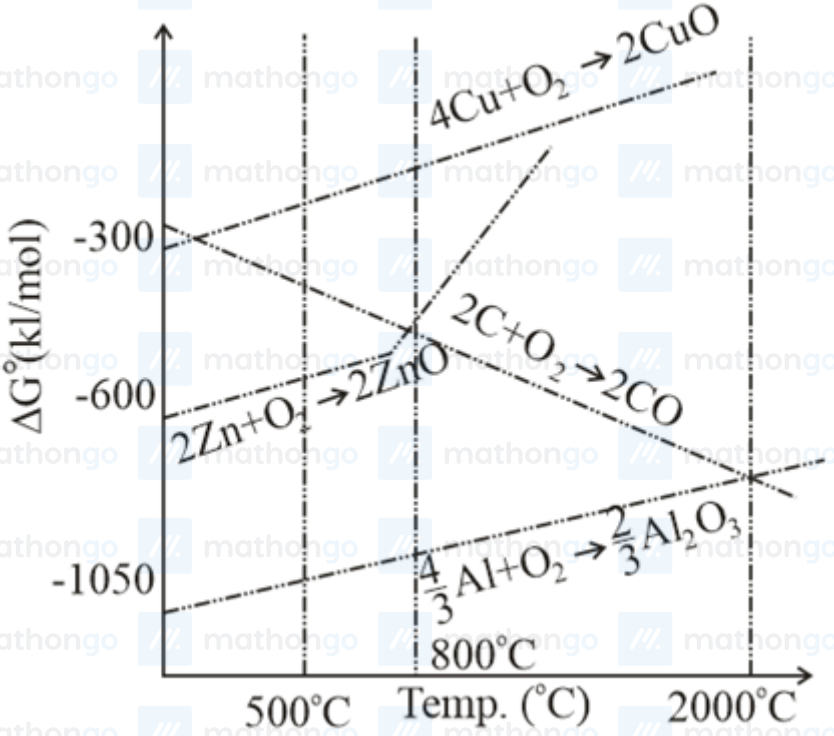
(3) $AlCl_3$ (4) $BaCl_2$

Q47. The correct match between Item I and Item II is:

Item I	Item II
(A) Benzaldehyde	(P) Mobile phase
(B) Alumina	(Q) Adsorbent
(C) Acetonitrile	(R) Adsorbate

(1) $(A) \rightarrow (P); (B) \rightarrow (R); (C) \rightarrow (Q)$
(2) $(A) \rightarrow (R); (B) \rightarrow (Q); (C) \rightarrow (P)$
(3) $(A) \rightarrow (Q); (B) \rightarrow (P); (C) \rightarrow (R)$
(4) $(A) \rightarrow (Q); (B) \rightarrow (R); (C) \rightarrow (P)$

Q48. The correct statement regarding the given Ellingham diagram is:



(1) At 1400^oC, Al can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO.
(2) At 500^oC, coke can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO
(3) At 800^oC, Cu can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO
(4) Coke cannot be used for the extraction of Cu from Cu_2O

Q49. Good reducing nature of H_3PO_2 is attributed to the presence of:
(1) One $P-H$ bond
(2) Two $P-OH$ bonds
(3) Two $P-H$ bond
(4) One $P-OH$ bond

Q50. The transition elements that has the lowest enthalpy of atomisation is:
(1) V
(2) Fe
(3) Zn
(4) Cu

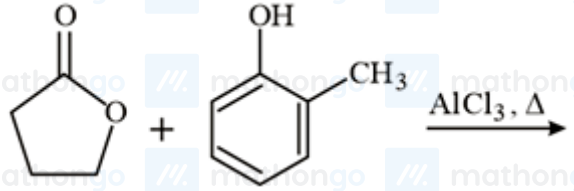
Q51. Homoleptic octahedral complexes of a metal ion 'M^{3+}' with three monodentate ligands L_1, L_2 and L_3 absorb wavelengths in the region of green, blue and red respectively. The increasing order of the ligand strength is:

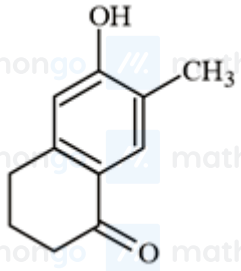
(1) $L_3 > L_1 > L_2$.
(2) $L_1 > L_2 > L_3$.
(3) $L_2 > L_1 > L_3$.
(4) $L_3 > L_2 > L_1$.

Q52. The complex that has highest crystal field splitting energy (Δ), is:

(1) $K_3[Co(CN)_6]$
(2) $\left[Co(NH_3)_5Cl\right]Cl_2$
(3) $[Co(NH_3)_5(H_2O)]Cl_3$
(4) $K_2[CoCl_4]$

Q53. The major product of the following reaction is:



(1)


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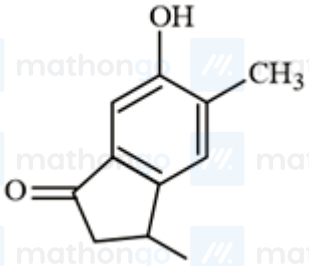
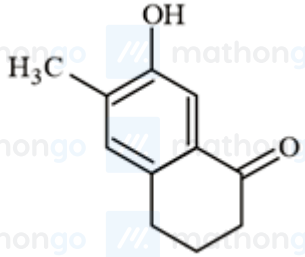
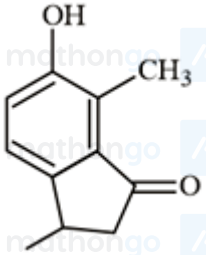
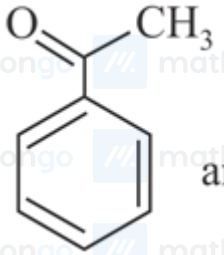


(3)


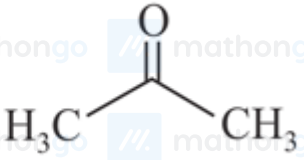
(4)


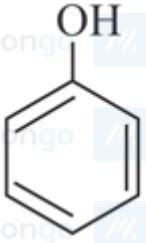
Q54. The products formed in the reaction of cumene with O_2 followed by treatment with dil HCl are:

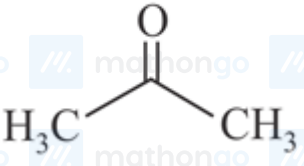
(1)


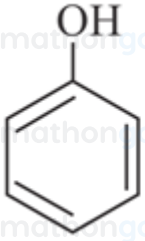
and $CH_3 - OH$

(2)

and


(3)


and


(4)


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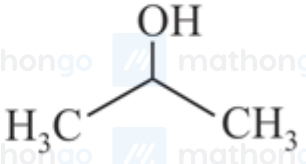
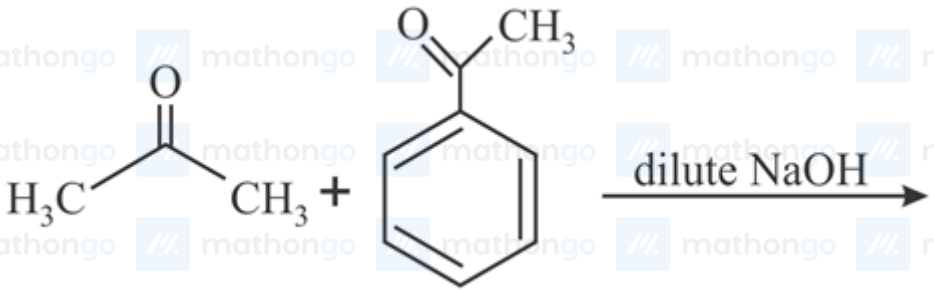
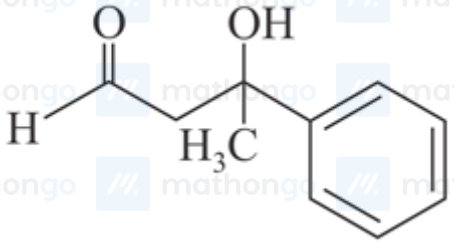


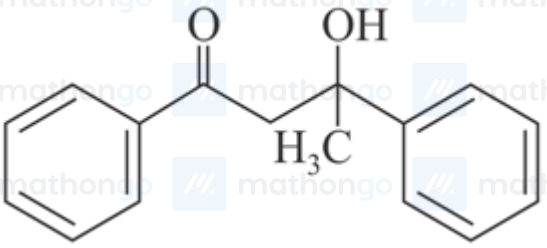
Q55. The major product formed in the following reaction is:



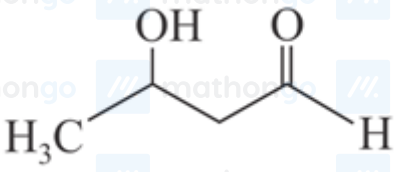
(1)



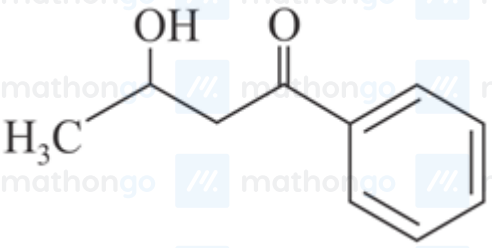
(2)



(3)



(4)

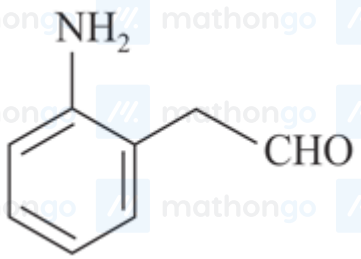


Q56. The test performed on compound x and their inferences are:

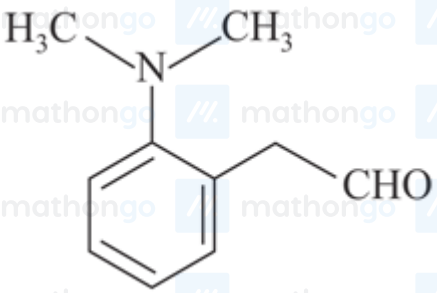
Test	Inference
(a) 2, 4 - DNP test	Coloured precipitate yellow
(b) Iodoform test	Yellow precipitate
(c) Azo-dye test	No dye formation

Compound 'x' is:

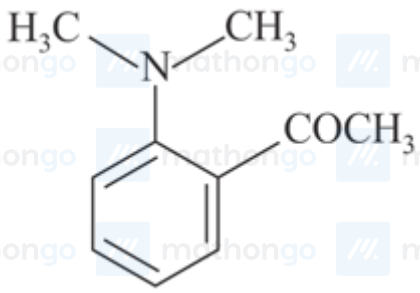
(1)



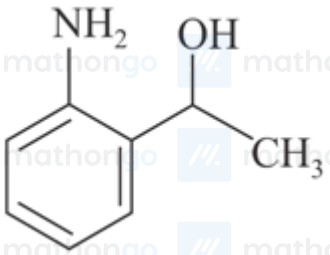
(2)



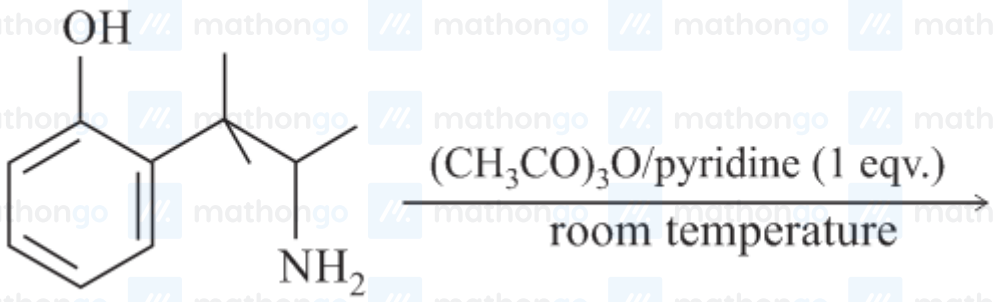
(3)



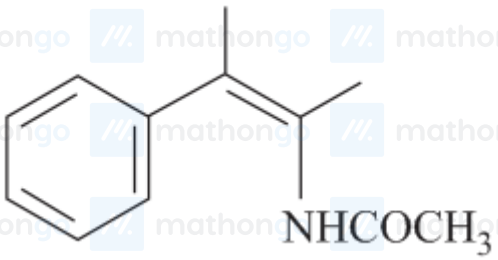
(4)



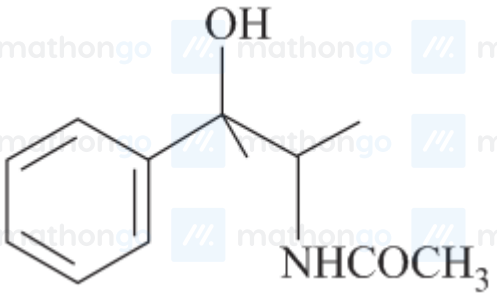
Q57. The major product obtained in the following reaction is:



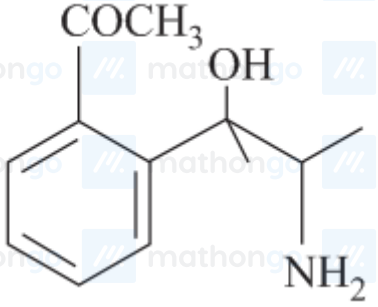
(1)



(2)



(3)



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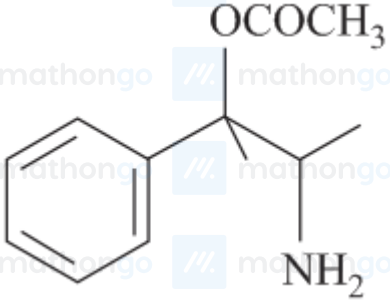


Q58. The increasing basicity order of the following compounds is:

(A) $CH_3CH_2NH_2$

(B) $CH_3-CH_2-NH-CH_2-CH_3$

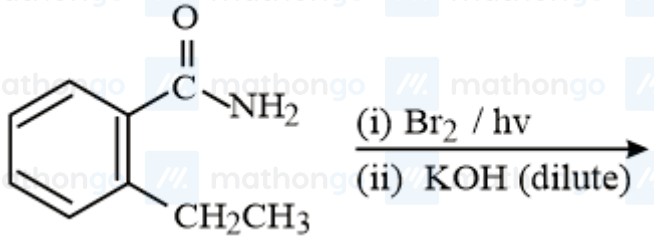
(C) $H_3C-\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{|}{\underset{|}{N}}}}-CH_3$

(D) $Ph-\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{|}{\underset{|}{N}}}}-H$

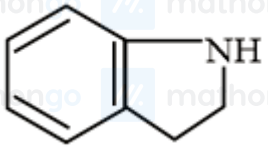
(1) $(D) < (C) < (B) < (A)$ (2) $(D) < (C) < (A) < (B)$

(3) $(A) < (B) < (C) < (D)$ (4) $(A) < (B) < (D) < (C)$

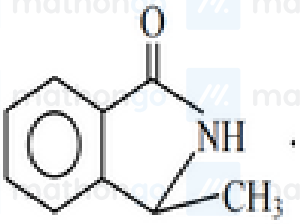
Q59. The major product of the following reaction is:



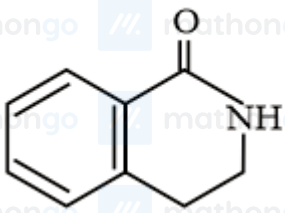
(1)



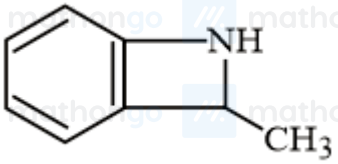
(2)



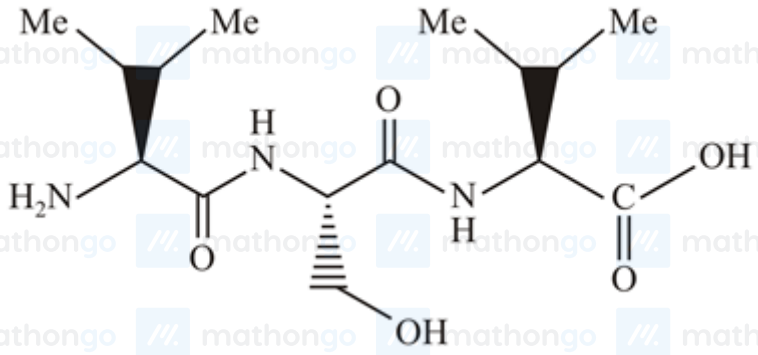
(3)



(4)



Q60. The correct sequence of amino acids present in the tripeptide given below is:



(1) Val - Ser - Thr
(2) Leu - Ser - Thr
(3) Thr - Ser - Val
(4) Thr - Ser - Leu

Q61. The number of all possible positive integral value of α for which the roots of the quadratic equation $6x^2 - 11x + \alpha = 0$ are rational numbers is:
(1) 5
(2) 3
(3) 4
(4) 2

Q62. If both the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - mx + 4 = 0$ are real and distinct and they lie in the interval $(1,\ 5)$, then m lies in the interval:
Note: In the actual JEE paper interval was $[1,\ 5]$
(1) $(-5, -4)$
(2) $(3,\ 4)$
(3) $(5,\ 6)$
(4) $(4,\ 5)$

Q63. Let z_0 be a root of quadratic equation, $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$. If $z = 3 + 6iz_0^{81} - 3iz_0^{93}$, then arg (z) is equal to:
(1) 0
(2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(4) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Q64. The number of natural numbers less than 7000 which can be formed by using the digits $0,\ 1,\ 3,\ 7,\ 9$ (repetition of digits allowed) is equal to:
(1) 375
(2) 250
(3) 374
(4) 372

Q65. The sum of the following series $1 + 6 + \frac{9(1^2+2^2+3^2)}{7} + \frac{12(1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2)}{9} + \frac{15(1^2+2^2+\ldots+5^2)}{11} + \ldots$. up to 15 terms, is:
(1) 7520
(2) 7510
(3) 7830
(4) 7820

Q66. Let $a,\ b$ and c be the $7^{th},\ 11^{th}$ and 13^{th} terms respectively of a non-constant A.P. . If these are also the three consecutive terms of a G.P. , then $\frac{a}{c}$ is equal to:
(1) 2
(2) $\frac{7}{13}$
(3) $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) 4

Q67. The coefficient of t^4 in the expansion of $\left(\frac{1-t^6}{1-t}\right)^3$ is

(1) 10 (2) 14
(3) 15 (4) 12

Q68. If $0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, then the number of values of x for which $\sin x - \sin 2x + \sin 3x = 0$, is:
(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 1

Q69. Let S be the set of all triangles in the xy -plane, each having one vertex at the origin and the other two vertices lie on coordinate axes with integral coordinates. If each triangle in S has area 50 sq. units, then the number of elements in the set S is:
(1) 36 (2) 32
(3) 9 (4) 18

Q70. Let the equations of two sides of a triangle be $3x - 2y + 6 = 0$ and $4x + 5y - 20 = 0$. If the orthocenter of this triangle is at $(1,\ 1)$ then the equation of it's third side is:
(1) $122y + 26x + 1675 = 0$ (2) $26x - 122y - 1675 = 0$
(3) $26x + 61y + 1675 = 0$ (4) $122y - 26x - 1675 = 0$

Q71. If the circles $x^2 + y^2 - 16x - 20y + 164 = r^2$ and $(x-4)^2 + (y-7)^2 = 36$ intersect at two distinct points, then:
(1) $r > 11$ (2) $0 < r < 1$
(3) $1 < r < 11$ (4) $r = 11$

Q72. Let $A(4, -4)$ and $B(9, 6)$ be points on the parabola, $y^2 = 4x$. Let C be chosen on the arc AOB of the parabola, where O is the origin, such that the area of ΔACB is maximum. Then, the area (in sq. units) of ΔACB , is:
(1) 32 (2) $31\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $30\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $31\frac{1}{4}$

Q73. A hyperbola has its centre at the origin, passes through the point $(4,\ 2)$ and has transverse axis of length 4 along the $x-$ axis. Then the eccentricity of the hyperbola is:
(1) $\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$
(3) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (4) 2

Q74. For each $x \in R$, let $[x]$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Then $\lim\limits_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x([x]+|x|)\sin[x]}{|x|}$ is equal to
(1) 1 (2) 0
(3) $-\sin 1$ (4) $\sin 1$

Q75. The logical statement $[\sim(\sim p \vee q) \vee (p \wedge r)] \wedge (\sim q \wedge r)$ is equivalent to
(1) $(\sim p \wedge \sim q) \wedge r$ (2) $(p \wedge r) \wedge \sim q$
(3) $(p \wedge \sim q) \vee r$ (4) $\sim p \vee r$

Q76. A data consists of n observations: $x_1,\ x_2,\ \ldots,\ x_n$. If $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i+1)^2 = 9n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-1)^2 = 5n$, then the standard deviation of this data is

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

Q77. If $A=\begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{-t}\cos t & e^{-t}\sin t \\ e^t & -e^{-t}\cos t - e^{-t}\sin t & -e^{-t}\sin t + e^{-t}\cos t \\ e^t & 2e^{-t}\sin t & -2e^{-t}\cos t \end{bmatrix}$, then A is:
(1) Invertible only if $t=\pi$ (2) Not invertible for any $t \in R$
(3) Invertible only if $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ (4) Invertible for all $t \in R$

Q78. If the system of linear equations $x-4y+7z=g$; $3y-5z=h$; $-2x+5y-9z=k$ is consistent, then:
(1) $g+h+2k=0$ (2) $g+2h+k=0$
(3) $2g+h+k=0$ (4) $g+h+k=0$

Q79. If $x=\sin^{-1}(\sin 10)$ and $y=\cos^{-1}(\cos 10)$, then $y-x$ is equal to:
(1) 10 (2) π
(3) 0 (4) 7π

Q80. Let $f:[0,1] \to R$ be such that $f(xy)=f(x).f(y)$, for all $x,y \in [0,1]$, and $f(0) \neq 0$. If $y=y(x)$ satisfies the differential equation, $\frac{dy}{dx}=f(x)$ with $y(0)=1$ then $y\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)+y\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ is equal to:
(1) 5 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4

Q81. Let $A=\{x \in R : x \text{ is not a positive integer}\}$. Define a function $f: A \to R$ as $f(x)=\frac{2x}{x-1}$, then f is:
(1) Injective but not surjective (2) Not injective
(3) Surjective but not injective (4) Neither injective nor surjective

Q82. Let f be a differentiable function from R to R such that $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq 2|x-y|^{3/2}$, for all $x,y \in R$. If $f(0)=1$ then $\int_0^1 f^2(x)dx$ is equal to
(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q83. If $x=3\tan t$ and $y=3\sec t$, then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $t=\frac{\pi}{4}$, is:
(1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$
(3) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Q84. If $f(x)=\int \frac{(5x^8+7x^6)}{(x^2+1+2x^7)^2}dx$, $(x \geq 0)$, and $f(0)=0$, then the value of $f(1)$ is
(1) $\frac{-1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Q85. If $\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\tan\theta}{\sqrt{2k\sec\theta}}d\theta = 1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\left(k>0\right)$, then the value of k is
(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 4

Q86. The area of the region $A = \{(x,\ y) :\ 0 \le y \le x|x| + 1$ and $-1 \le x \le 1\}$ in sq. units, is

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

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

Q87. Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \sqrt{2}\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + \sqrt{2}\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 5\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \sqrt{2}\hat{k}$ be three vectors such that the projection vector of $\vec{b}$ on $\vec{a}$ is $\left|\vec{a}\right|$. If $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{c}$, then $\left|\vec{b}\right|$ is equal to:

(1) $\sqrt{22}$ (2) $\sqrt{32}$

(3) 6 (4) 4

Q88. If the lines $x = ay + b, z = cy + d$ and $x = a'z + b',\ y = c'\ z + d'$ are perpendicular, then

(1) $cc' + a + a' = 0$ (2) $aa' + c + c' = 0$

(3) $bb' + cc' + 1 = 0$ (4) $ab' + bc' + 1 = 0$

Q89. The equation of the plane containing the straight line $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}$ and perpendicular to the plane containing the straight lines $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{2}$ and $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$ is:

(1) $3x + 2y - 3z = 0$ (2) $x + 2y - 2z = 0$

(3) $x - 2y + z = 0$ (4) $5x + 2y - 4z = 0$

Q90. An urn contains 5 red and 2 green balls. A ball is drawn at random from the urn. If the drawn ball is green, then a red ball is added to the urn and if the drawn ball is red, then a green ball is added to the urn; the original ball is not returned to the urn. Now, a second ball is drawn at random from it. The probability that the second ball is red, is:

(1) $\frac{21}{49}$ (2) $\frac{26}{49}$

(3) $\frac{32}{49}$ (4) $\frac{27}{49}$

ANSWER KEYS

1. (1)	**2.** (3)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (1)	**5.** (4)	**6.** (2)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (2)
9. (1)	**10.** (2)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (4)	**13.** (3)	**14.** (1)	**15.** (4)	**16.** (1)
17. (3)	**18.** (2)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (1)	**21.** (4)	**22.** (1)	**23.** (2)	**24.** (1)
25. (2)	**26.** (2)	**27.** (3)	**28.** (2)	**29.** (1)	**30.** (3)	**31.** (4)	**32.** (4)
33. (1)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (1)	**36.** (4)	**37.** (1)	**38.** (4)	**39.** (1)	**40.** (1)
41. (3)	**42.** (2)	**43.** (3)	**44.** (1)	**45.** (1)	**46.** (3)	**47.** (2)	**48.** (1)
49. (3)	**50.** (3)	**51.** (3)	**52.** (1)	**53.** (1)	**54.** (3)	**55.** (4)	**56.** (3)
57. (2)	**58.** (2)	**59.** (2)	**60.** (1)	**61.** (2)	**62.** (4)	**63.** (2)	**64.** (3)
65. (4)	**66.** (4)	**67.** (3)	**68.** (3)	**69.** (1)	**70.** (2)	**71.** (3)	**72.** (4)
73. (3)	**74.** (3)	**75.** (2)	**76.** (3)	**77.** (4)	**78.** (3)	**79.** (2)	**80.** (3)
81. (1)	**82.** (2)	**83.** (2)	**84.** (3)	**85.** (3)	**86.** (2)	**87.** (3)	**88.** (2)
89. (3)	**90.** (3)						