Q1. Match List-(I) with List-(II).

List-(I)	List-(II)
a R_H (Rydberg constant)	i $kg\ m^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
b h (Planck's constant)	ii $kg\ m^2\ s^{-1}$
c μ_B (Magnetic field energy density)	iii m^{-1}
d η (coefficient of viscosity)	iv $kg\ m^{-1}\ s^{-2}$

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) (a) -(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(2) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)
(3) (a) – (iii), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)
(4) (a) – (iii), (b) – (ii), (c) – (i), (d) – (iv)

Q2. If force (F), length (L) and time (T) are taken as the fundamental quantities. Then what will be the dimension of density:

(1) $[FL^{-4}\ T^2]$
(2) $[FL^{-3}\ T^3]$
(3) $[FL^{-3}\ T^2]$
(4) $[FL^{-5}\ T^2]$

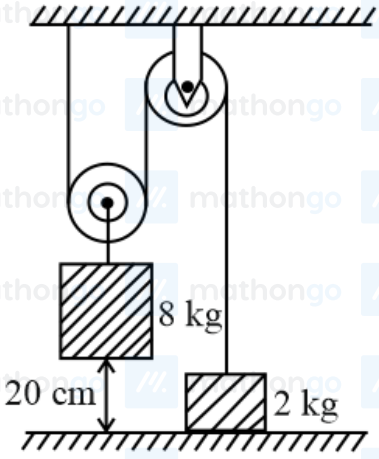
Q3. Water drops are falling from a nozzle of a shower onto the floor from a height of 9.8 m. The drops fall at a regular interval of time. When the first drop strikes the floor, at that instant, the third drop begins to fall. Locate the position of second drop from the floor when the first drop strikes the floor.

(1) 2.94 m
(2) 4.18 m
(3) 2.45 m
(4) 7.35 m

Q4. A player kicks a football with an initial speed of $25\ m\ s^{-1}$ at an angle of 45° from the ground. What are the maximum height and the time taken by the football to reach at the highest point during motion? (Take $g = 10\ m\ s^{-2}$)

(1) $h_{max} = 15.625$ m, $T = 1.77$ s
(2) $h_{max} = 3.54$ m, $T = 0.125$ s
(3) $h_{max} = 10$ m, $T = 2.5$ s
(4) $h_{max} = 15.625$ m, $T = 3.54$ s

Q5. The boxes of masses 2 kg and 8 kg are connected by a massless string passing over smooth pulleys. Calculate the time taken by box of mass 8 kg to strike the ground starting from rest. $(g = 10\ m\ s^{-2})$



(1) 0.25 s
(2) 0.34 s
(3) 0.2 s
(4) 0.4 s

Q6. The height of victoria's falls is 63 m. What is the difference in the temperature of water at the top and at the bottom of the fall? [Given 1 cal $= 4.2$ J and specific heat of water $= 1$ cal $g^{-1}\,{}^{\circ}C^{-1}$]

(1) $14.76\,^{\circ}C$ (2) $1.476\,^{\circ}C$

(3) $0.147\,^{\circ}C$ (4) $0.014\,^{\circ}C$

Q7. Two discs have moments of intertia I_1 and I_2 about their respective axes perpendicular to the plane and passing through the centre. They are rotating with angular speeds, ω_1 and ω_2 respectively and are brought into contact face to face with their axes of rotation coaxial. The loss in kinetic energy of the system in the process is given by:

(1) $\frac{I_1 I_2}{(I_1+I_2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)^2$ (2) $\frac{(\omega_1-\omega_2)^2}{2(I_1+I_2)}$

(3) $\frac{I_1 I_2}{2(I_1+I_2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)^2$ (4) $\frac{(I_1-I_2)^2\omega_1\omega_2}{2(I_1+I_2)}$

Q8. A mass of 50 kg is placed at the center of a uniform spherical shell of mass 100 kg and radius 50 m. If the gravitational potential at a point, 25 m from the center is V kg m^{-1}. The value of V is:

(1) $+2G$ (2) $-20G$

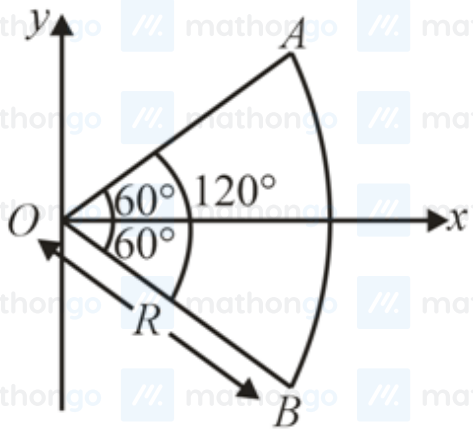
(3) $-4G$ (4) $-60G$

Q9. If the R.M.S. speed of oxygen molecules at $0\,^{\circ}C$ is 160 m s^{-1}. Find the R.M.S. speed of hydrogen molecules at $0\,^{\circ}C$.

(1) 40 m s^{-1} (2) 80 m s^{-1}

(3) 640 m s^{-1} (4) 332 m s^{-1}

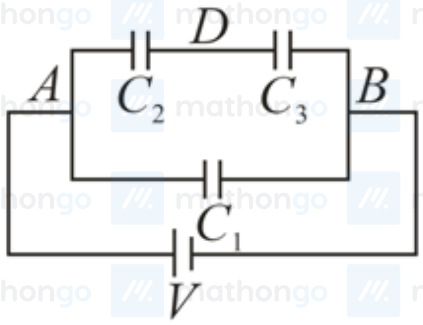
Q10. Figure shows a rod AB, which is bent in a 120° circular arc of radius R. A charge $(-Q)$ is uniformly distributed over rod AB. What is the electric filed $\vec{E}$ at the centre of curvature O ?



(1) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}Q}{8\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^2}\,\hat{i}$ (2) $\frac{3\sqrt{3Q}}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}\,\hat{i}$

(3) $\frac{-3\sqrt{3}Q}{8\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^2}\,\hat{i}$ (4) $\frac{3\sqrt{3Q}}{16\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^2}\,\hat{i}$

Q11. Three capacitors $C_1 = 2\ \mu F$, $C_2 = 6\ \mu F$ and $C_3 = 12\ \mu F$ are connected as shown in the figure. Find the ratio of the charges on capacitors C_1, C_2 and C_3 respectively.

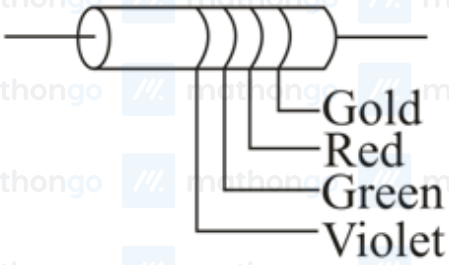


(1) 3 : 4 : 4
(2) 2 : 3 : 3
(3) 2 : 1 : 1
(4) 1 : 2 : 2

Q12. For full scale deflection of total 50 divisions, 50 mV voltage is required in galvanometer. The resistance of galvanometer if its current sensitivity is 2 div / mA will be:

(1) 1 Ω
(2) 2 Ω
(3) 5 Ω
(4) 4 Ω

Q13. The colour coding on a carbon resistor is shown in the given figure. The resistance value of the given resistor is:

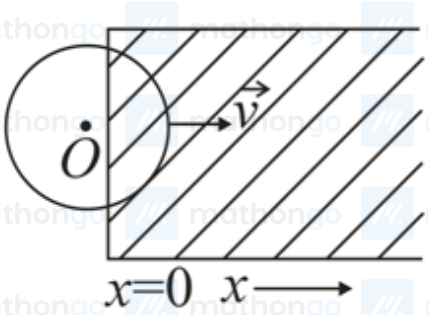


(1) $(7500 \pm 375)\Omega$
(2) $(5700 \pm 285)\Omega$
(3) $(7500 \pm 755)\Omega$
(4) $(5700 \pm 375)\Omega$

Q14. A coaxial cable consists of an inner wire of radius a surrounded by an outer shell of inner and outer radii b and c respectively. The inner wire carries an electric current i_0 which is distributed uniformly across cross-sectional area. The outer shell carries an equal current in opposite direction and distributed uniformly. What will be the ratio of the magnetic field at a distance x from the axis when (i) x < a and (ii) a < x < b ?

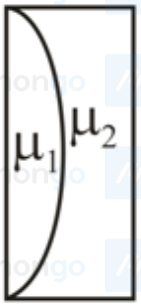
(1) $\frac{a^2}{x^2}$
(2) $\frac{b^2-a^2}{x^2}$
(3) $\frac{x^2}{b^2-a^2}$
(4) $\frac{x^2}{a^2}$

Q15. A constant magnetic field of 1 T is applied in the x > 0 region. A metallic circular ring of radius 1 m is moving with a constant velocity of 1 m s^{-1} along the x-axis. At $t = 0$ s, the centre O of the ring is at x = −1 m. What will be the value of the induced emf in the ring at t = 1 s ? (Assume the velocity of the ring does not change.)



(1) 0 V
(2) 2 V
(3) 2π V
(4) 1 V

Q16. Curved surfaces of a plano-convex lens of refractive index μ_1 and a plano-concave lens of refractive index μ_2 have equal radius of curvature as shown in figure. Find the ratio of radius of curvature to the focal length of the combined lenses



(1) $\frac{1}{\mu_2-\mu_1}$
(2) $\frac{1}{\mu_1-\mu_2}$
(3) $\mu_2-\mu_1$
(4) $\mu_1-\mu_2$

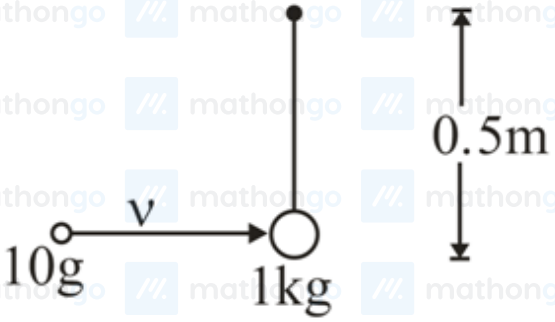
Q17. The light waves from two coherent sources have same intensity $I_1 = I_2 = I_0$. In interference pattern the intensity of light at minima is zero. What will be the intensity of light at maxima?
(1) I_0
(2) $2I_0$
(3) $4I_0$
(4) $5I_0$

Q18. A monochromatic neon lamp with wavelength of 670.5 nm illuminates a photo-sensitive material which has a stopping voltage of 0.48 V. What will be the stopping voltage if the source light is changed with another source of wavelength of 474.6 nm ?
(1) 0.24 V
(2) 1.5 V
(3) 1.25 V
(4) 0.96 V

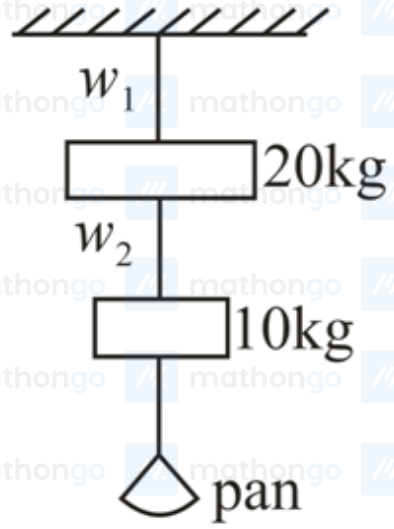
Q19. For a transistor α and β are given as $\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E}$ and $\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$. Then the correct relation between α and β will be:
(1) $\alpha = \frac{1-\beta}{\beta}$
(2) $\alpha\beta = 1$
(3) $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$
(4) $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$

Q20. An antenna is mounted on a 400 m tall building. What will be the wavelength of signal that can be radiated effectively by the transmission tower upto a range of 44 km ?
(1) 605 m
(2) 302 m
(3) 37.8 m
(4) 75.6 m

Q21. A bullet of 10 g, moving with velocity v, collides head-on with the stationary bob of a pendulum and recoils with velocity 100 m s^{-1}. The length of the pendulum is 0.5 m and mass of the bob is 1 kg. The minimum value of v in m s^{-1}, so that the pendulum describes a circle. (Assume the string to be inextensible and g = 10 m s^{-2})



Q22. Wires W_1 and W_2 are made of same material having the breaking stress of 1.25×10^9 N m^{-2}. W_1 and W_2 have cross-sectional area of 8×10^{-7} m^2 and 4×10^{-7} m^2, respectively. Masses of 20 kg and 10 kg hang from them as shown in the figure. The maximum mass that can be placed in the pan without breaking the wires is _____kg (Use g = 10 m s^{-2})

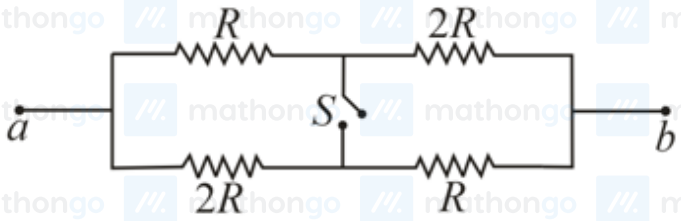


Q23. A heat engine operates between a cold reservoir at temperature $T_2 = 400$ K and a hot reservoir at temperature T_1. It takes 300 J of heat from the hot reservoir and delivers 240 J of heat to the cold reservoir in a cycle. The minimum temperature of the hot reservoir has to be

Q24. Two simple harmonic motion, are represented by the equations
$y_1 = 10\sin\left(3\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$; $y_2 = 5\left(\sin 3\pi t + \sqrt{3}\cos 3\pi t\right)$
Ratio of amplitude of y_1 to $y_2 = x : 1$. The value of x is

Q25. A tuning fork is vibrating at 250 Hz. The length of the shortest closed organ pipe that will resonate with the tuning fork will be _____cm. (Take speed of sound in air as 340 m s^{-1})

Q26. The ratio of the equivalent resistance of the network (shown in figure) between the points a and b when switch is open and switch is closed is $x : 8$. The value of x is

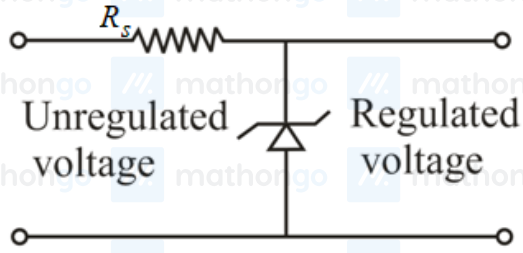


Q27. An AC circuit has an inductor and a resistor of resistance R in series, such that $X_L = 3R$. Now, a capacitor is added in series such that $X_C = 2R$. the ratio of the new power factor with the old power factor of the circuit is $\sqrt{5} : x$. The value of x is

Q28. A plane electromagnetic wave with a frequency of 30 MHz travels in free space. At a particular point in space and time, the electric field is 6 V m^{-1}. The magnetic field at this point will be $x \times 10^{-8}$ T. The value of x is,

Q29. X different wavelength may be observed in the spectrum from a hydrogen sample if the atoms are excited to states with principal quantum number $n = 6$? The value of X is

Q30. A zener diode of power rating 2 W is to be used as a voltage regulator. If the zener diode has a breakdown of 10 V and it has to regulate voltage fluctuated between 6 V and 14 V, the value of R_s for safe operation should be _____ Ω.

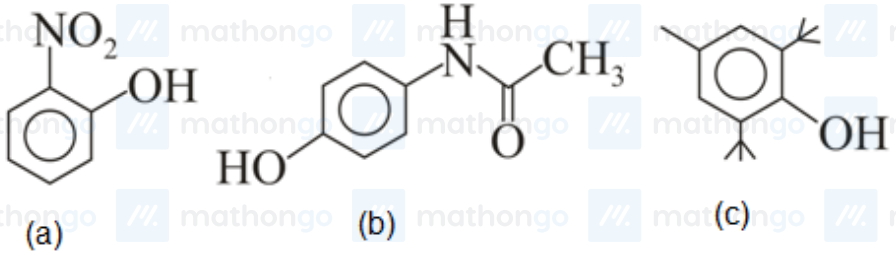


Q31. The correct order of ionic radii for the ions, P^{3-}, S^{2-}, Ca^{2+}, K^+, Cl^- is :

(1) $P^{3-} > S^{2-} > Cl^- > K^+ > Ca^{2+}$ (2) $P^{3-} > S^{2-} > Cl^- > Ca^{2+} > K^+$

(3) $Cl^- > S^{2-} > P^{3-} > Ca^{2+} > K^+$ (4) $K^+ > Ca^{2+} > P^{3-} > S^{2-} > Cl^-$

Q32. The compound/s which will show significant intermolecular H-bonding is/are :



(a) (b) (c)

(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b) only

(3) (c) only (4) (a) and (b) only

Q33. The oxide that gives H_2O_2 most readily on treatment with H_2O is :

(1) Na_2O_2 (2) $BaO_2.8H_2O$

(3) SnO_2 (4) PbO_2

Q34. Choose the correct statement from the following :

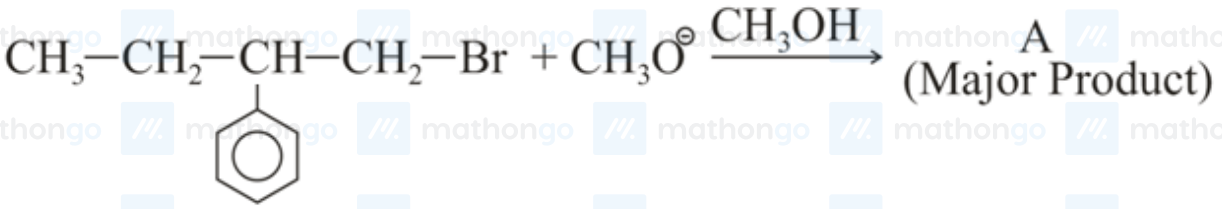
(1) LiF has least negative standard enthalpy of formation among alkali metal fluorides.

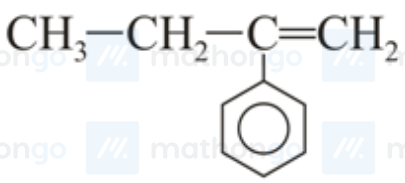
(2) The standard enthalpy of formation for alkali metal bromides becomes less negative on descending the group.

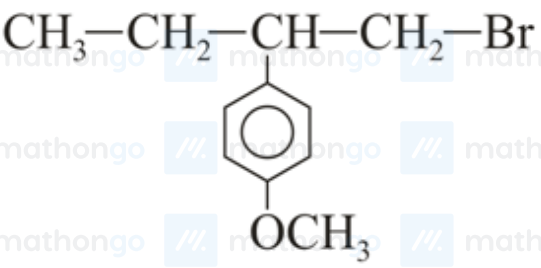
(3) The low solubility of CsI in water is due to its high lattice enthalpy.

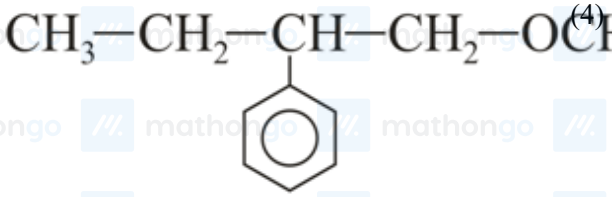
(4) Among the alkali metal halides, LiF is least soluble in water.

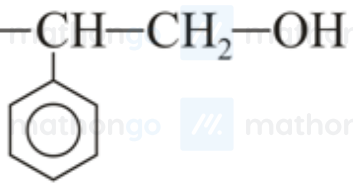
Q35. The major product (A) formed in the reaction given below is :



(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q36. In stratosphere most of the ozone formation is assisted by :

(1) γ-rays

(2) cosmic rays

(3) visible radiations

(4) ultraviolet radiation

Q37. Lyophilic sols are more stable than lyophobic sols because:

(1) the colloidal particles have no charge.

(2) the colloidal particles have positive charge.

(3) the colloidal particles are solvated.

(4) there is a strong electrostatic repulsion between the negatively charged colloidal particles.

Q38. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I (Name of ore/mineral)		List-I (Chemical formula)
a Calamine	i	ZnS
b Malachite	ii	$FeCO_3$
c Siderite	iii	$ZnCO_3$
d Sphalerite	iv	$CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1) (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii) (2) (a) – (iii), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)

(3) (a) -(iii),(b)-(iv),(c)-(i),(d)-(ii) (4) (a) -(iii), (b) -(iv),(c)-(ii),(d)-(i)

Q39. Which one of the following is formed (mainly) when red phosphorus is heated in a sealed tube at 803 K?

(1) α-Black phosphorus (2) White phosphorus

(3) Yellow phosphorus (4) β-Black phosphorus

Q40. Potassium permanganate on heating at 513 K gives a product which is :

(1) paramagnetic and colourless (2) diamagnetic and colourless

(3) diamagnetic and green (4) paramagnetic and green

Q41. Which one of the following is used to remove most of plutonium from spent nuclear fuel?

(1) BrO_3 (2) I_2O_5

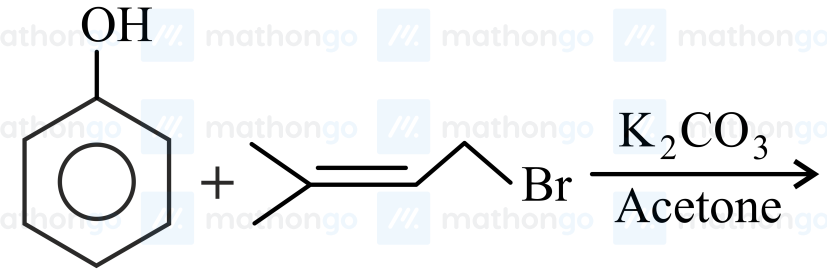
(3) ClF_3 (4) O_2F_2

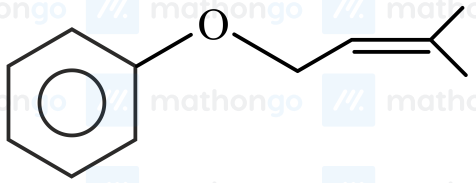
Q42. The additon of dilute NaOH to Cr^{3+} salt solution will give :

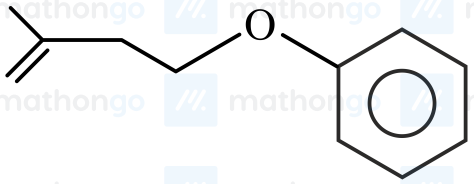
(1) a solution of $[Cr(OH)_4]^-$ (2) precipitate of $[Cr(OH)_6]^{3-}$

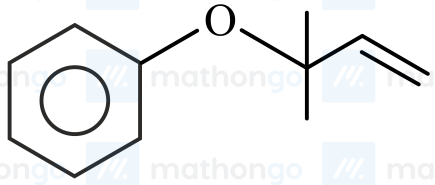
(3) precipitate of $Cr_2O_3(H_2O)_n$ (4) precipitate of $Cr(OH)_3$

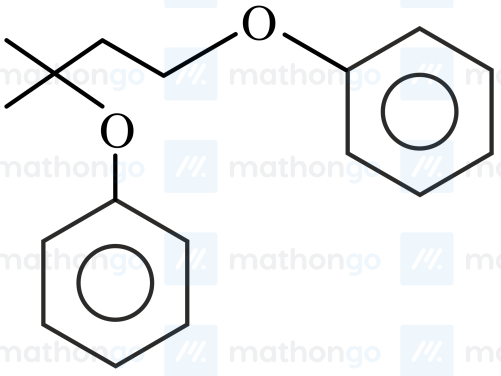
Q43. The major product of the following reaction, if it occurs by S_N2 mechanism is :



(1)


(2)


(3)


(4)


Q44. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Ethyl pent-4-yn-oate on reaction with CH_3MgBr gives a 3°-alcohol.

Statement II : In this reaction one mole of ethyl pent-4-yn-oate utilizes two moles of CH_3MgBr.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are false (2) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

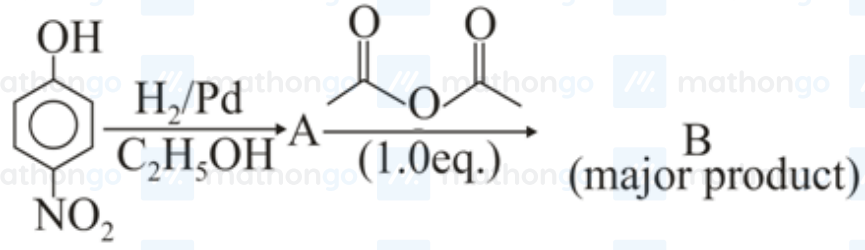
(3) Statement I is false but Statement II is true (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Q45. Which one of the following reactions will not yield propanoic acid?

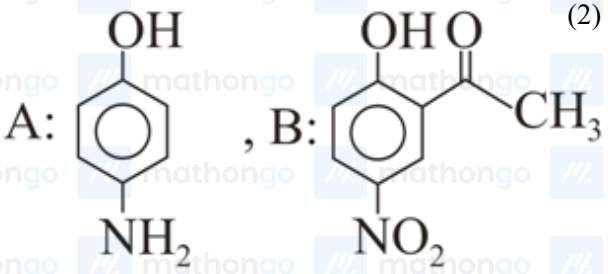
(1) $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br + Mg, CO_2$ dry ether $/H_3O^+$ (2) $CH_3CH_2CH_3 + KMnO_4(Heat), OH^-/H_3O^+$

(3) $CH_3CH_2CCl_3 + OH^-/H_3O^+$ (4) $CH_3CH_2COCH_3 + OI^-/H_3O^+$

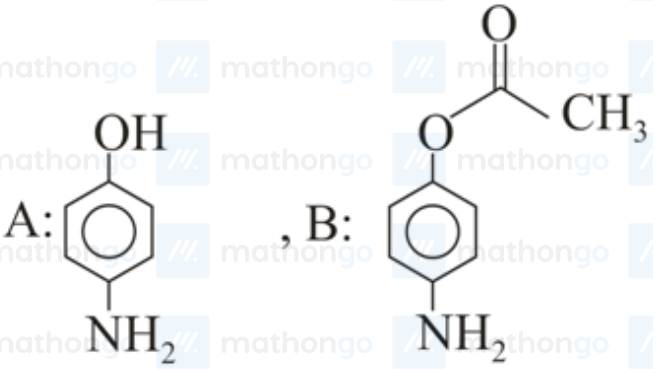
Q46. The correct structures of A and B formed in the following reactions are :



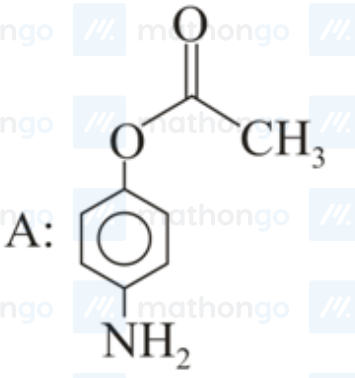
(1)



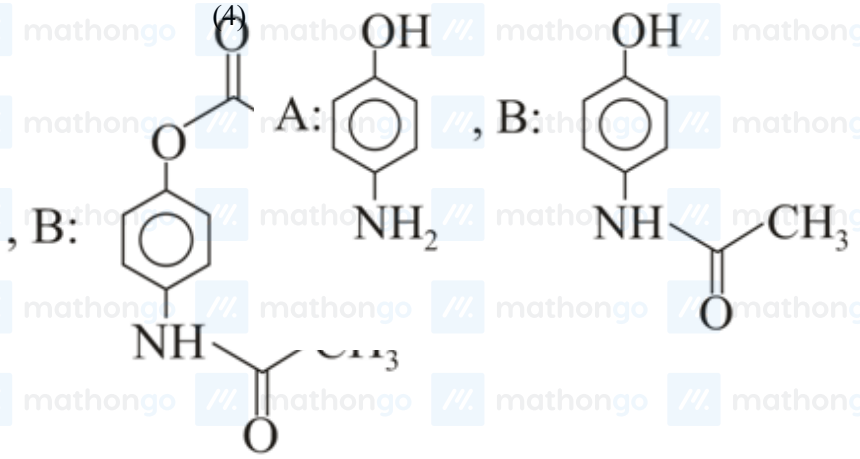
(2)



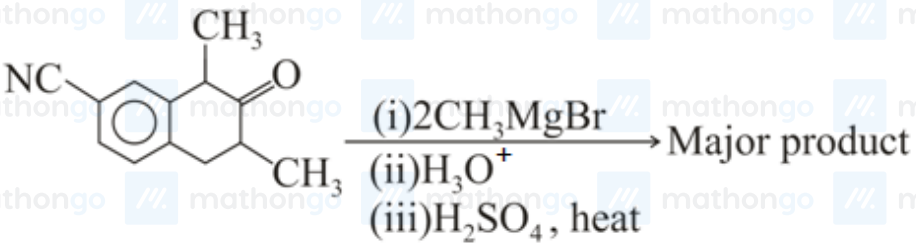
(3)

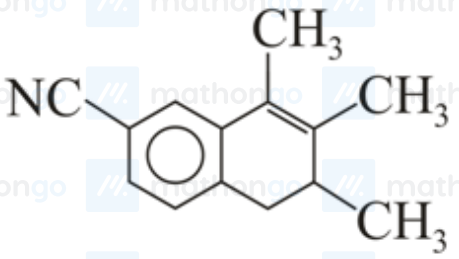


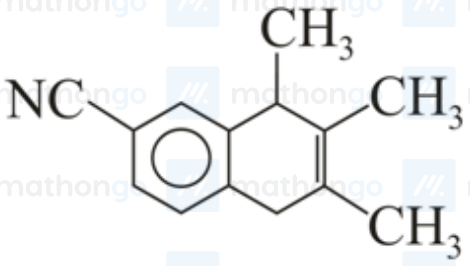
(4)

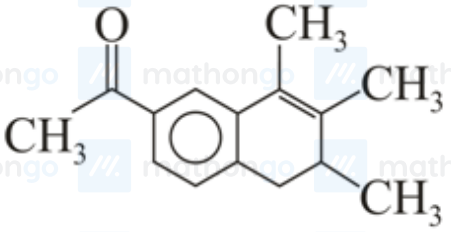


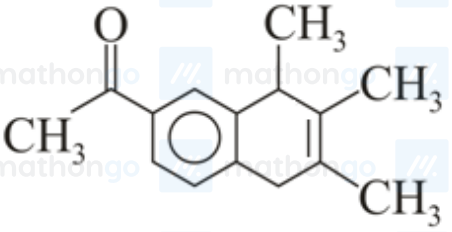
Q47. Which one of the following is the major product of the given reaction?



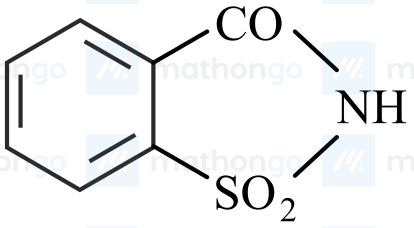
(1) 

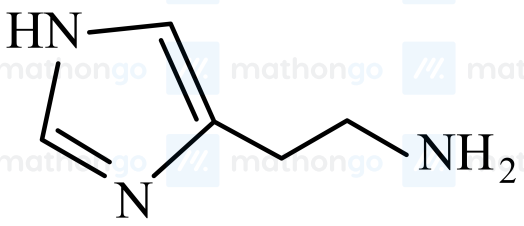
(2) 

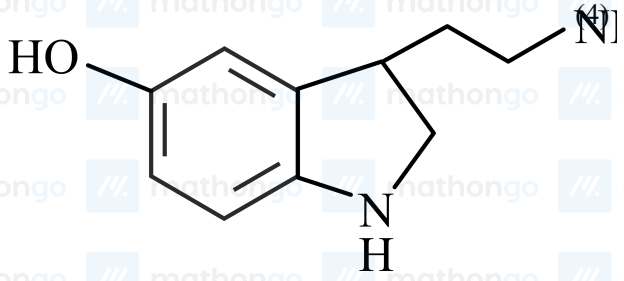
(3) 

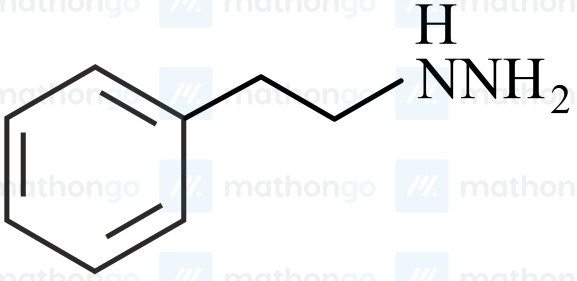
(4) 

Q48. Which one of the following chemicals is responsible for the production of HCl in the stomach leading to irritation and pain?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q49. Which one of the following tests used for the identification of functional groups in organic compounds does not use copper reagent?

(1) Seliwanoff's test
(2) Biuret test for peptide bond
(3) Barfoed's test
(4) Benedict's test

Q50. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives:

(1) $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(+)-$ Glucose and $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(-)$-Fructose

(2) $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(+)-$ Glucose and $\beta-\mathrm{D}-(-)-$Fructose

(3) $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(-)$-Glucose and $\beta-\mathrm{D}-(-)$-Fructose

(4) $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(-)-$ Glucose and $\alpha-\mathrm{D}-(+)$-Fructose

Q51. 100 g of propane is completely reacted with 1000 g of oxygen. The mole fraction of carbon dioxide in the resulting mixture is $x \times 10^{-2}$. The value of x is (Nearest integer)

Q52. The number of photons emitted by a monochromatic (single frequency) infrared range finder of power $1\ \mathrm{mW}$ and wavelength of $1000\ \mathrm{nm}$, in 0.1 second is $\mathrm{x} \times 10^{13}$. The value of x is (Nearest integer)
$\left(\mathrm{h}=6.63 \times 10^{-34}\ \mathrm{Js},\ \mathrm{c}=3.00 \times 10^{8}\ \mathrm{ms}^{-1}\right)$:

Q53. The number of species having non-pyramidal shape among the following is:

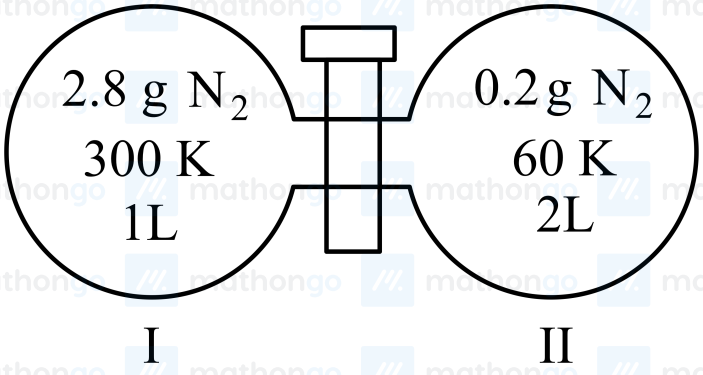
(A) SO_3

(B) NO_3^-

(C) PCl_3

(D) CO_3^{2-}

Q54. Two flasks I and II shown below are connected by a valve of negligible volume.



When the valve is opened, the final pressure of the system in bar is $\mathrm{x} \times 10^{-2}$. The value of x is (Integer answer)

[Assume : Ideal gas; 1 bar $=10^5$ Pa : Molar mass of $\mathrm{N}_2=28.0\ \mathrm{mol}^{-1}; \mathrm{R}=8.31\ \mathrm{J\ mol}^{-1}\ \mathrm{K}^{-1}$]

Q55. Data given for the following reaction is as follows :

$\mathrm{FeO}_{(\mathrm{s})}+\mathrm{C}_{(\text{graphite})} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fe}_{(\mathrm{s})}+\mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{g})}$

Substance	$\Delta_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{H}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\right)$	$\Delta \mathrm{S}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}\ \mathrm{K}^{-1}\right)$
$\mathrm{FeO}_{(\mathrm{s})}$	-266.3	57.49
$\mathrm{C}_{(\text{graphite})}$	0	5.74
$\mathrm{Fe}_{(\mathrm{s})}$	0	27.28
$\mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{g})}$	-110.5	197.6

The minimum temperature in K at which the reaction becomes spontaneous is_____.(Integer answer)

Q56. When 5.1 g of solid $\mathrm{NH_4HS}$ is introduced into a two litre evacuated flask at $27^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$, 20% of the solid decomposes into gaseous ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. The $\mathrm{K_p}$ for the reaction at $27^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ is $\mathrm{x} \times 10^{-2}$. The

value of x is (Integer answer)
[Given $1\mathrm{R} = 0.082\ \mathrm{L\ atm\ K^{-1}\ mol^{-1}}$]

Q57. 40 g of glucose (Molar mass = 180) is mixed with 200 mL of water. The freezing point of solution is __K. (Nearest integer)
[Given : $\mathrm{K_f} = 1.86\ \mathrm{K\ kg\ mol^{-1}}$; Density of water $= 1.00\ \mathrm{g\ cm^{-3}}$; Freezing point of water $= 273.15\ \mathrm{K}$]

Q58. The resistance of conductivity cell with cell constant $1.14\ \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, containing $0.001\mathrm{M\ KCl}$ at 298 K is 1500Ω. The molar conductivity of $0.001\mathrm{M\ KCl}$ solution at 298 K in $\mathrm{S\ cm^2\ mol^{-1}}$ is (Integer answer)

Q59. The first order rate constant for the decomposition of $\mathrm{CaCO_3}$ at 700 K is $6.36 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{s^{-1}}$ and activation energy is $209\ \mathrm{kJ\ mol^{-1}}$. Its rate constant (in $\mathrm{s^{-1}}$) at 600 K is $\mathrm{x} \times 10^{-6}$. The value of x is (Nearest integer)
[Given $R = 8.31\ \mathrm{J\ K^{-1}\ mol^{-1}}$; $\log 6.36 \times 10^{-3} = -2.19, 10^{-4.79} = 1.62 \times 10^{-5}$]

Q60. The number of optical isomers possible for $[\mathrm{Cr}\,(\mathrm{C_2O_4})_3]^{3-}$ is:

Q61. The set of all values of $k > -1$, for which the equation
$(3x^2+4x+3)^2 - (k+1)(3x^2+4x+3)(3x^2+4x+2) + k(3x^2+4x+2)^2 = 0$ has real roots, is:
(1) $[-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ (2) $(1, \frac{5}{2}]$
(3) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}] - \{1\}$ (4) $[2, 3)$

Q62. If $0 < x < 1$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \ldots\ldots$, then the value of e^{1+y} at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is:
(1) $\frac{1}{2}e^2$ (2) $2e$
(3) $2e^2$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$

Q63. Let $A(a,\ 0),\ B(b,\ 2b+1)$ and $C(0, b),\ b \neq 0,\ |b| \neq 1$, be points such that the area of triangle ABC is 1 sq. unit, then the sum of all possible values of a is:
(1) $\frac{-2b}{b+1}$ (2) $\frac{2b^2}{b+1}$
(3) $\frac{-2b^2}{b+1}$ (4) $\frac{2b}{b+1}$

Q64. If two tangents drawn from a point P to the parabola $y^2 = 16(x-3)$ are at right angles, then the locus of point P is:
(1) $x + 4 = 0$ (2) $x + 2 = 0$
(3) $x + 3 = 0$ (4) $x + 1 = 0$

Q65. If $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\left(\sqrt{x^2-x+1} - ax\right) = b$, then the ordered pair $(a,\ b)$ is:
(1) $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$ (2) $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$
(3) $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ (4) $(1, \frac{1}{2})$

Q66. The Boolean expression $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow ((r \wedge q) \wedge p)$ is equivalent to:
(1) $(p \wedge r) \Rightarrow (p \wedge q)$ (2) $(q \wedge r) \Rightarrow (p \wedge q)$
(3) $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (r \wedge q)$ (4) $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (r \vee q)$

Q67. Two poles AB of length a metres and CD of length $a + b (b \neq a)$ metres are erected at the same horizontal level with bases at B and D. If $BD = x$ and $\tan\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2}$, then:
(1) $x^2 + 2(a+2b)x - b(a+b) = 0$ (2) $x^2 + 2(a+2b)x + a(a+b) = 0$
(3) $x^2 - 2ax + b(a+b) = 0$ (4) $x^2 - 2ax + a(a+b) = 0$

Q68. Let Z be the set of all integers,
$A = \{(x, y) \in Z \times Z : (x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$
$B = \{(x, y) \in Z \times Z : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ and
$C = \{(x, y) \in Z \times Z : (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 4\}$
If the total number of relations from $A \cap B$ to $A \cap C$ is 2^p, then the value of p is:
(1) 25 (2) 9
(3) 16 (4) 49

Q69. Let $[\lambda]$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to λ. The set of all values of λ for which the system of linear equations $x + y + z = 4,\ 3x + 2y + 5z = 3,\ 9x + 4y + (28 + [\lambda])z = [\lambda]$ has a solution is:
(1) R (2) $(-\infty, -9) \cup [-8, \infty)$
(3) $(-\infty, -9) \cup (-9, \infty)$ (4) $[-9, -8)$

Q70. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} [x+1] & [x+2] & [x+3] \\ [x] & [x+3] & [x+3] \\ [x] & [x+2] & [x+4] \end{bmatrix}$, where $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x. If $\det(A) = 192$, then the set of values of x is in the interval:
(1) $[62, 63)$ (2) $[65, 66)$
(3) $[60, 61)$ (4) $[68, 69)$

Q71. If $y\left(x\right) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}+\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}-\sqrt{1-\sin x}}\right),\ x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ is:
(1) 0 (2) -1
(3) $\frac{-1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q72. A box open from top is made from a rectangular sheet of dimension $a \times b$ by cutting squares each of side x from each of the four corners and folding up the flaps. If the volume of the box is maximum, then x is equal to:
(1) $\frac{a+b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2-ab}}{6}$ (2) $\frac{a+b-\sqrt{a^2+b^2-ab}}{12}$
(3) $\frac{a+b-\sqrt{a^2+b^2-ab}}{6}$ (4) $\frac{a+b-\sqrt{a^2+b^2+ab}}{6}$

Q73. Let M and m respectively be the maximum and minimum values of the function $f\left(x\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\sin x + \cos x\right)$ in $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Then the value of $\tan(M - m)$ is equal to:
(1) $2 - \sqrt{3}$ (2) $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$
(3) $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ (4) $2 + \sqrt{3}$

Q74. The value of the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}dx}{(1+x)(1+3x)(3+x)}$ is:
(1) $\frac{\pi}{4}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{8}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)$
(3) $\frac{\pi}{8}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{4}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)$

Q75. The area of the region bounded by the parabola $(y-2)^2 = (x-1)$, the tangent to it at the point whose ordinate is 3 and the x-axis, is:
(1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 9 (4) 10

Q76. If the solution curve of the differential equation $\left(2x-10y^3\right)dy+ydx=0$, passes through the points $(0,1)$ and $(2,\beta)$, then β is a root of the equation?

(1) $y^5-2y-2=0$ (2) $y^5-y^2-1=0$

(3) $2y^5-y^2-2=0$ (4) $2y^5-2y-1=0$

Q77. A differential equation representing the family of parabolas with axis parallel to $y-$axis and whose length of latus rectum is the distance of the point $(2,-3)$ from the line $3x+4y=5$, is given by:

(1) $11\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}=10$ (2) $11\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=10$

(3) $10\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=11$ (4) $10\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}=11$

Q78. The equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of the planes $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\widehat{k}\right)=1$ and $\vec{r}\cdot\left(2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-\widehat{k}\right)+4=0$ and parallel to the x-axis, is

(1) $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{i}+3\widehat{k}\right)+6=0$ (2) $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{i}-3\widehat{k}\right)+6=0$

(3) $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{j}-3\widehat{k}\right)-6=0$ (4) $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{j}-3\widehat{k}\right)+6=0$

Q79. The angle between the straight lines, whose direction cosines l,m,n are given by the equations $2l+2\,m-n=0$ and $mn+nl+\mathrm{lm}=0$, is:

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

(3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)$ (4) $\pi-\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$

Q80. Each of the persons A and B independently tosses three fair coins. The probability that both of them get the same number of heads is:

(1) $\frac{5}{8}$ (2) $\frac{1}{8}$

(3) $\frac{5}{16}$ (4) 1

Q81. Let z_1 and z_2 be two complex numbers such that $\arg(z_1-z_2)=\frac{\pi}{4}$ and z_1,z_2 satisfy the equation $|z-3|=\mathrm{Re}\,(z)$. Then the imaginary part z_1+z_2 is equal to

Q82. Let $S=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,9\}$. Then the number of elements in the set $T=\{A\subseteq S: A\neq\phi$ and the sum of all the elements of A is not a multiple of $3\}$ is

Q83. $3\times7^{22}+2\times10^{22}-44$ when divided by 18 leaves the remainder

Q84. Let S be the sum of all solutions (in radians) of the equation $\sin^4\theta+\cos^4\theta-\sin\theta\cos\theta=0$ in $[0,4\pi]$ then $\frac{8S}{\pi}$ is equal to

Q85. Two circles each of radius 5 units touch each other at the point $(1,2)$. If the equation of their common tangent is $4x+3y=10$, and $C_1(\alpha,\beta)$ and $C_2(\gamma,\delta), C_1\neq C_2$ are their centres, then $|(\alpha+\beta)(\gamma+\delta)|$ is equal to

Q86. Let $P(a\sec\theta,b\tan\theta)$ and $Q(a\sec\phi,b\tan\phi)$ where $\theta+\phi=\frac{\pi}{2}$, be two points on the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$. If the ordinate of the point of intersection of normals at P and Q is $-k\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{2b}\right)$, then k is equal to

Q87. An online exam is attempted by 50 candidates out of which 20 are boys. The average marks obtained by boys is 12 with a variance 2. The variance of marks obtained by 30 girls is also 2. The average marks of all 50

candidates is 15. If μ is the average marks of girls and σ^2 is the variance of marks of 50 candidates, then $\mu + \sigma^2$ is equal to

Q88. $\int \frac{2e^x+3e^{-x}}{4e^x+7e^{-x}}dx = \frac{1}{14}(ux + v\log_e(4e^x + 7e^{-x})) + C$, where C is a constant of integration, then $u + v$ is equal to

Q89. Let S be the mirror image of the point $Q(1, 3, 4)$ with respect to the plane $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$ and let $R(3, 5, \gamma)$ be a point of this plane. Then the square of the length of the line segment SR is

Q90. The probability distribution of random variable X is given by:

X	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X)$	K	$2K$	$2K$	$3K$	K

Let $p = P(1 < X < 4 \mid X < 3)$. If $5p = \lambda K$, then λ is equal to

ANSWER KEYS

1. (3)	**2.** (1)	**3.** (4)	**4.** (1)	**5.** (4)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (3)
9. (3)	**10.** (1)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (2)	**13.** (1)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (2)	**16.** (4)
17. (3)	**18.** (3)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (1)	**21.** (400)	**22.** (40)	**23.** (500)	**24.** (1)
25. (34)	**26.** (9)	**27.** (1)	**28.** (2)	**29.** (15)	**30.** (20)	**31.** (1)	**32.** (2)
33. (1)	**34.** (4)	**35.** (1)	**36.** (4)	**37.** (3)	**38.** (4)	**39.** (1)	**40.** (4)
41. (4)	**42.** (3)	**43.** (1)	**44.** (2)	**45.** (1)	**46.** (4)	**47.** (3)	**48.** (2)
49. (1)	**50.** (2)	**51.** (19)	**52.** (50)	**53.** (3)	**54.** (84)	**55.** (964)	**56.** (6)
57. (271)	**58.** (760)	**59.** (16)	**60.** (2)	**61.** (2)	**62.** (1)	**63.** (3)	**64.** (4)
65. (1)	**66.** (3)	**67.** (3)	**68.** (1)	**69.** (1)	**70.** (1)	**71.** (3)	**72.** (3)
73. (2)	**74.** (3)	**75.** (3)	**76.** (2)	**77.** (2)	**78.** (4)	**79.** (2)	**80.** (3)
81. (6)	**82.** (80)	**83.** (15)	**84.** (56)	**85.** (40)	**86.** (2)	**87.** (25)	**88.** (7)
89. (72)	**90.** (30)						