

TEST PAPER 1

Total Questions: 75

Time allotted 90 minutes

1. The set of all integers x such that $|x - 3| < 2$ is equal to
 (a) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (b) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
 (c) $\{2, 3, 4\}$ (d) $\{-4, -3, -2\}$
2. The Range of the function $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{2-x}$ is
 (a) $\mathbb{R}$ (b) $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 (c) $\{-1\}$ (d) $\mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$
3. The value of $(i)^i$ is
 (a) ω (b) ω^2
 (c) $e^{-\pi/2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{2}$
4. $\frac{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^4}{(i\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^5}$ is equal to
 (a) $\cos - i\sin\theta$ (b) $\cos 9\theta - i\sin 9\theta$
 (c) $\sin\theta - i\cos\theta$ (d) $\sin 9\theta - i\cos 9\theta$
5. The roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ will be reciprocal to each other if
 (a) $a = 1/c$ (b) $a = c$
 (c) $b = ac$ (d) $a = b$
6. If α, β are the roots of $ax^2 - 2bx + c = 0$ then $\alpha^3\beta^3 + \alpha^2\beta^3 + \alpha^3\beta^2$ is
 (a) $\frac{c^2(c+2b)}{a^3}$ (b) $\frac{bc^3}{a^3}$
 (c) $\frac{c^2}{a^3}$ (d) None of these
7. The sixth term of a HP is $1/61$ and the 10^{th} term is $1/105$. The first term of the H.P. is
 (a) $1/39$ (b) $1/28$
 (c) $1/17$ (d) $1/6$
8. Let S_n denote the sum of first n terms of an A.P.. If $S_{2n} = 3S_n$, then the ratio S_{3n} / S_n is equal to
 (a) 4 (b) 6
 (c) 8 (d) 10
9. Solution of $|3 - x| = x - 3$ is
 (a) $x < 3$ (b) $x > 3$
 (c) $x \geq 3$ (d) $x \leq 3$
10. If the product of n positive numbers is 1, then their sum is
 (a) a positive integer (b) divisible by n
 (c) equal to $n + \frac{1}{n}$ (d) never less than n
11. A lady gives a dinner party to six guests. The number of ways in which they may be selected from among ten friends, if two of the friends will not attend the party together is

- (a) 112 (b) 140
(c) 164 (d) None of these
12. For $1 \leq r \leq n$, the value of ${}^nC_r + {}^{n-1}C_r + {}^{n-2}C_r + \dots + {}^rC_r$ is
(a) ${}^nC_{r+1}$ (b) ${}^{n+1}C_r$
(c) ${}^{n+1}C_{r+1}$ (d) None of them.
13. $2 \cdot 4^{2n+1} + 3^{3n+1}$ is divisible by
(a) 2 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 27
14. If P_n denotes the product of the binomial coefficients in the expansions of $(1+x)^n$, the $\frac{P_{n+1}}{P_n}$ equals
(a) $\frac{n+1}{n!}$ (b) $\frac{n}{n!}$
(c) $\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n!}$ (d) $\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$
15. If x is very large and n is a negative integer or a proper fraction, then an approximate value of $\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)^n$ is
(a) $1 + \frac{x}{n}$ (b) $1 + \frac{n}{x}$
(c) $1 + \frac{1}{x}$ (d) $n\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$
16. If $4 \log_9 3 + 9 \log_2 4 = 10^{\log x} \times 83$, ($x \in \mathbb{R}$)
(a) 4 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) None of these
17. The sum of the series $\log_2^2 - \log_8^2 + \log_{16}^2 - \dots$ to ∞ is
(a) e^2 (b) $\log_e 2 + 1$
(c) $\log_e 3 - 2$ (d) $1 - \log_e 2$
18. $\tan 5x \tan 3x \tan 2x$ is equal to
(a) $\tan 5x - \tan 3x - \tan 2x$ (b) $\frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x - \sin 2x}{\cos 5x - \cos 3x - \cos 2x}$
(c) 0 (d) None of these
19. If $A = \tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ$ and $B = \cot 66^\circ \cot 78^\circ$
(a) $A = 2B$ (b) $A = \frac{1}{3}B$
(c) $A = B$ (d) $3A = 2B$.
20. The value of $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$ is
(a) 1 (b) -1
(c) 1/2 (d) -1/2
21. If $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$ and $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, where $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, then 2β is equal to

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha$ (b) $\frac{3\pi}{4} - \alpha$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{8} - \alpha$ (d) $\frac{3\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{2}$
22. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$, then
 (a) $\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$ (b) $-\sqrt{2} \sin \theta$
 (c) $-\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$ (d) None of these
23. Value of $\frac{\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^4 20^\circ}{\sin^4 20^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ}$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of these
24. Value of $32 \cos^6 20^\circ - 48 \cos^4 20^\circ + 18 \cos^2 20^\circ - 1$ is
 (a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (d) None of these
25. If $\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2$, then value of $\sin^3 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^3 \theta$ is
 (a) 2 (b) 4
 (c) 6 (d) 8
26. If $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{5}{2}$, then the value of $\tan \theta$ is
 (a) $\frac{15}{16}$ (b) $\frac{21}{20}$
 (c) $\frac{15}{21}$ (d) $\frac{20}{21}$
27. General value of x satisfying the equation $\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{3}$ is given by
 (a) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}$
 (c) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}$
28. If length of the sides AB, BC and CA of a triangle are 8cm, 15 cm and 17 cm respectively, then length of the angle bisector of $\angle ABC$ is
 (a) $\frac{120\sqrt{2}}{23}$ cm (b) $\frac{60\sqrt{2}}{23}$ cm
 (c) $\frac{30}{23}\sqrt{2}$ cm (d) None of these
29. A man from the top of a 100 metre high tower sees a car moving towards the tower at an angle of depression of 30° . After sometimes, the angle of depression becomes 60° . The distance (in metres) traveled by the car during this time is
 (a) $100\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\frac{200\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (d) $200\sqrt{3}$

30. The shadow of a tower of height $(1 + \sqrt{3})$ metre standing on the ground is found to be 2 metre longer when the sun's elevation is 30° , then when the sun's elevation was
 (a) 30° (b) 45°
 (c) 60° (d) 75°
31. $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ is equal to
 (a) $-\pi/4$ (b) $\pi/4$
 (c) $3\pi/4$ (d) $5\pi/4$
32. If $\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + \cos^{-1} \frac{y}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, then value of $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{xy}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ is
 (a) $3/4$ (b) $1/2$
 (c) $1/4$ (d) None of these
33. The distance between the lines $4x + 3y = 11$ and $8x + 6y = 15$ is
 (a) $7/2$ (b) $7/3$
 (c) $7/5$ (d) $7/10$
34. The straight lines $x + y - 4 = 0$, $3x + y - 4 = 0$, $x + 3y - 4 = 0$ form a triangle which is
 (a) isosceles (b) right angled
 (c) equilateral (d) None of these
35. Incentre of the triangle whose vertices are $(6, 0)$, $(0, 6)$ and $(7, 7)$ is
 (a) $\left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$
 (c) $\left(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{11}{2}\right)$ (d) None of these
36. The area bounded by the curves $y = |x| - 1$ and $y = -|x| + 1$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 4
37. The coordinates of foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point $(2, 4)$ on the line $x + y = 1$ are
 (a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
 (c) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}\right)$
38. Three lines $3x + 4y + 6 = 0$, $\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}y + 2\sqrt{2} = 0$ and $4x + 7y + 8 = 0$ are
 (a) Parallel (b) Sides of a triangle
 (c) Concurrent (d) None of these
39. Angle between the pair of straight lines $x^2 - xy - 6y^2 - 2x + 11y - 3 = 0$ is
 (a) $45^\circ, 135^\circ$
 (b) $\tan^{-1} 2, \pi = \tan^{-1} 2$
 (c) $\tan^{-1} 3, \pi = \tan^{-1} 3$
 (d) None of these

40. If a circle passes through the point (a, b) and cuts the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ orthogonally, then locus of its centre is
 (a) $2ax + 2by + (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 (b) $2ax + 2by - (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 (c) $2ax - 2by + (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
 (d) $2ax - 2by - (a^2 + b^2 + 4) = 0$
41. Centre of circle whose normals are $x^2 - 2xy - 3x + 6y = 0$ is
 (a) $\left(3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 3\right)$
 (c) $\left(-3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (d) $\left(-3, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$
42. Centre of a circle is $(2, 3)$. If the line $x + y = 1$ touches, its equation is
 (a) $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$
 (b) $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 5 = 0$
 (c) $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 5 = 0$
 (d) None of these
43. The centre of a circle passing through the points $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$ and touching the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ is
 (a) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
 (c) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -2\frac{1}{2}\right)$
44. The line $y = mx + 1$ is a tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ if
 (a) $m = 1$ (b) $m = 2$
 (c) $m = 3$ (d) $m = 4$
45. The angle between the tangents drawn from the origin to the parabola $y^2 = 4a(x - a)$ is
 (a) 90° (b) 30°
 (c) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (d) 45°
46. The area of the triangle formed by the tangent and the normal to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, both drawn at the same end of the latus rectum and the axis of the parabola is
 (a) $2\sqrt{2}a^2$ (b) $2a^2$
 (c) $4a^2$ (d) None of these
47. The eccentricity of the ellipse $16x^2 + 7y^2 = 112$ is
 (a) $4/3$ (b) $7/16$
 (c) $3/\sqrt{17}$ (d) $3/4$
48. A common tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ is
 (a) $y = x + 4\sqrt{5}$ (b) $y = x + \sqrt{53}$
 (c) $y = \frac{2}{11}x + \frac{4\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{11}}$ (d) None of these

49. If the hyperbolas $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ and $xy = c^2$ are of equal size, then
 (a) $c^2 = 2a^2$ (b) $c = 2a$
 (c) $2c^2 = a^2$ (d) none of these
50. If a circle cuts rectangles hyperbola $xy = 1$ in the point (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ then
 (a) $x_1x_2x_3x_4 = 0$ (b) $y_1y_2y_3y_4 = 1$
 (c) $y_1y_2y_3y_4 = 0$ (d) $x_1x_2x_3x_4 = -1$
51. If $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & b \\ b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0$ then
 (a) a is a cube root of 1 (b) b is a cube root of 1
 (c) a/b is a cube root of 1 (d) a/b is a cube roots of -1
52. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0$, then $\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix}$ is equal to
 (a) 0 (b) abc
 (c) $-abc$ (d) None of these
53. The determinant $\begin{vmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & -\sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos^2 B \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & \sin \beta \\ -\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & \cos \beta \end{vmatrix}$ is independent of
 (a) α (b) β
 (c) α and β (d) Neither α nor β
54. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, the value of A^n
 (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3n & -4n \\ n & n \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2+n & 5-n \\ n & -n \end{bmatrix}$
 (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 3^n & (-4)^n \\ 1 & (-1)^n \end{bmatrix}$ (d) None of these
55. The domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}}$ is
 (a) $(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ (b) $(-\infty, 1] \cup [2, \infty)$
 (c) $[-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty]$ (d) $(1, 2)$
56. Range of function $\frac{\sin(\pi[x^2 + 1])}{x^4 + 1}$ is
 (a) 0 (b) $\{0\}$
 (c) $[-1, 1]$ (d) $(0, 1)$
57. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{1 - \cot^3 x}{2 - \cot x - \cot^3 x}$ is
 (a) $\frac{11}{4}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of these

58. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) =$
 (a) 1 (b) 0
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) Does not exist
59. The function $y = 3\sqrt{x} - |x - 1|$ is continuous
 (a) $x < 0$ (b) $x \geq 1$
 (c) no point (d) None of these
60. The function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ is irrational} \\ 1, & x \text{ is rational} \end{cases}$
 (a) continuous at $x = 1$ (b) discontinuous only at 0
 (c) discontinuous only at 0, 1
 (d) discontinuous everywhere
61. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \max. \{x, x^3\}$. The set of all points where $f(x)$ is not differentiable is
 (a) $\{-1, 1\}$ (b) $\{-1, 0\}$
 (c) $\{0, 1\}$ (d) $\{-1, 0, 1\}$
62. If the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos x)^{1/x}, & x \neq 0 \\ K, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$ then value of K is
 (a) 1 (b) -1
 (c) 0 (d) e
63. $\int \frac{1+x^5}{1+x} dx =$
 (a) $1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 + C$ (b) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + x$
 (c) $(1+x)^5 + C$ (d) None of these
64. $\int x|x| dx$
 (a) $\frac{x^3}{3}$ (b) $\frac{x^2|x|}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{x^2|x|}{2}$ (d) None of these
65. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{|x+2|}{x+2} dx =$
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 0 (d) -1
66. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\tan x) dx$
 (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) 0 (d) 1

67. If $a < 0 < b$, then $\int_a^b \frac{|x|}{x} dx$
- (a) $a - b$ (b) $b - a$
 (c) $a + b$ (d) $-a - b$
68. $\int_0^2 x^2 |x| dx$
- (a) $5/3$ (b) $7/3$
 (c) $8/3$ (d) $4/3$
69. $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$
- (a) $\pi^2/8$ (b) $\pi^2/4$
 (c) $\pi^3/8$ (d) $\pi^4/8$
70. The area bounded by curve $y = 4x - x^2$ and x - axis is
- (a) $\frac{30}{7}$ sq. units. (b) $\frac{31}{7}$ sq. units.
 (c) $\frac{32}{3}$ sq. units. (d) $\frac{34}{3}$ sq. units.
71. The area bounded by the curves $y = |x| - 1$ and $y = -|x| + 1$ is
- (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 4
72. The area bounded by the curves $y = x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 3$, the x -axis and the two ordinates corresponding to the points of minimum of this Function is
- (a) $91/15$ (b) $91/30$
 (c) $19/30$ (d) None of these
73. Degree of the differential equation $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^5 + \frac{4\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3}{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}} + \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = x^2 - 1$, then
- (a) $m = 3, n = 3$ (b) $m = 3, n = 2$
 (c) $m = 3, n = 5$ (d) $m = 3, n = 1$
74. A solution of the differential equation $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ is
- (a) $y = 2$ (b) $y = 2x$
 (c) $4y = x^2 + c$ (d) $y = 2x^2 - 4$
75. The area (in square units) of the parallelogram whose diagonals are $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$
- (a) $\sqrt{14}$ (b) $2\sqrt{14}$
 (c) $2\sqrt{6}$ (d) $\sqrt{38}$

ANSWER KEYS

1.	(c)	16.	(c)	31.	(c)	46.	(c)	61.	(d)
2.	(c)	17.	(d)	32.	(c)	47.	(d)	62.	(a)
3.	(c)	18.	(b)	33.	(d)	48.	(d)	63.	(b)
4.	(d)	19.	(c)	34.	(a)	49.	(c)	64.	(b)
5.	(b)	20.	(c)	35.	(a)	50.	(b)	65.	(b)
6.	(a)	21.	(c)	36.	(b)	51.	(d)	66.	(c)
7.	(d)	22.	(a)	37.	(b)	52.	(b)	67.	(c)
8.	(b)	23.	(a)	38.	(c)	53.	(a)	68.	(c)
9.	(d)	24.	(a)	39.	(d)	54.	(d)	69.	(a)
10.	(d)	25.	(a)	40.	(b)	55.	(a)	70.	(c)
11.	(b)	26.	(d)	41.	(a)	56.	(b)	71.	(b)
12.	(c)	27.	(d)	42.	(b)	57.	(b)	72.	(b)
13.	(c)	28.	(a)	43.	(d)	58.	(d)	73.	(d)
14.	(d)	29.	(b)	44.	(a)	59.	(d)	74.	(c)
15.	(b)	30.	(b)	45.	(a)	60.	(d)	75.	(a)

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