

MATHEMATICS

1. The cost and revenue functions of a product are given by $c(x) = 20x + 4000$ and $R(x) = 60x + 2000$ respectively where x is the number of items produced and sold.

x to earn Profit is

- (A) >50 (B) >60
 (C) >80 (D) >40

2. A student has to answer 10 questions, choosing at least 4 from each of the parts A and B.

If there are 6 questions in part A and 7 in part B, then the number of ways can the student choose 10 questions is

- (A) 256 (B) 352
 (C) 266 (D) 426

3. If the middle term of the A.P is 300 then the sum of its first 51 terms is

- (A) 15300 (B) 14800
 (C) 16500 (D) 14300

4. The equation of straight line which passes through the point $(a \cos^3\theta, a \sin^3\theta)$ and perpendicular to $x \sec\theta + y \cosec\theta = a$ is

- (A) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{a} = a \cos\theta$
 (B) $x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta = a \cos 2\theta$
 (C) $x \cos\theta + y \sin\theta = a \cos 2\theta$
 (D) $x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta = -a \cos 2\theta$

గదీతశాస్త్ర

1. ఒందు చెన్సువైను × భాజికాలు చేజు చ్యాక్సు అడియు లుక్కన్నాళు అనుక్రమాదగా $R(x) = 20x + 4000$ చ్యాక్సు
 $R(x) = 60x + 2000$ అపిరుత్తే. జల్లి x యు లుక్కన్నాళుద చ్యాక్సు బొలయాడ సంఖ్య ఆగ లాధాడను.

గదీతబోడాడర్ x లుక్కన్నద జలయి

- (A) >50 (B) >60
 (C) >80 (D) >40

2. ఒందు చెన్సువైను భాగగా చ్యాక్సు ద్వాగా B నల్లి కెన్సెషన్ 4 త్రశ్శాసన్ను అయి, మూడిసెచ్చించు చ్యాక్సు 10 త్రశ్శాశన్ను
 లుక్కన్నాళికార్యత్తు. భాగ A నల్లి 6 త్రశ్శాశన్ను చ్యాక్సు బొల్లి విడుఫిల్యు 7 త్రశ్శాశన్ను విడుఫిల్యు

ప్రశ్నగాన్ని అయి, మూడుడు భాగాల సంఖ్యలు

- (A) 256 (B) 352
 (C) 266 (D) 426

3. సమాంతర శ్రేణిలుట చ్యాక్సు దార్చ 300 అర్ధ, బాద చెందలిన 51 త్రశ్శా చ్యాక్సు

- (A) 15300 (B) 14800
 (C) 16500 (D) 14300

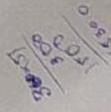
4. $x \sec\theta + y \cosec\theta = a$ గే లంబకోణియిద చ్యాక్సు బిందు $(a \cos^3\theta, a \sin^3\theta)$ చ్యాలింగ కొదు కెందురుచు

సరళ రేఖలు సమాంతరమ

- (A) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{a} = a \cos\theta$
 (B) $x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta = a \cos 2\theta$
 (C) $x \cos\theta + y \sin\theta = a \cos 2\theta$
 (D) $x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta = -a \cos 2\theta$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



1M0828K

C2

1M0828K

4

5. The mid points of the sides of a triangle are $(1, 5, -1)$, $(0, 4, -2)$ and $(2, 3, 4)$ then centroid of the triangle

- (A) $(1, 4, 3)$ (B) $(1, 4, \frac{1}{3})$ (C) $(-1, 4, 3)$ (D) $(\frac{1}{3}, 2, 4)$

6. Consider the following statements:

$$\text{Statement 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{cx^2 + bx + a} \text{ is 1 (where } a+b+c \neq 0)$$

$$\text{Statement 2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{x}{x+2} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

- (A) Only statement 2 is true
 (C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true
 (B) Only statement 1 is true
 (D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false

7. If a and b are fixed non-zero constants, then the derivative of $\frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$ is $ma + nb - p$ where

- (A) $m = 4x^2$; $n = \frac{-2}{x^3}$; $p = \sin x$
 (B) $m = \frac{-4}{x^3}$; $n = \frac{2}{x^3}$; $p = \sin x$
 (C) $m = \frac{-4}{x^5}$; $n = \frac{-2}{x^3}$; $p = -\sin x$
 (D) $m = 4x^3$; $n = \frac{2}{x^3}$; $p = -\sin x$

8. The Standard Deviation of the numbers 31, 32, 33, ..., 46, 47 is

- (A) $\sqrt{\frac{17}{12}}$
 (B) $\sqrt{\frac{47^2 - 1}{12}}$
 (C) $2\sqrt{6}$
 (D) $4\sqrt{3}$

9. If $P(A) = 0.59$, $P(B) = 0.30$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.21$ then $P(A \cup B) =$

- (A) 0.11
 (B) 0.38
 (C) 0.32
 (D) 0.35

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

5. త్రిభుజద బాకుగా చూచటిందుచే $(1, 5, -1)$, $(0, 4, -2)$ దుష్టు $(2, 3, 4)$ ఏర్పడ్డాలు తీవ్రమైనాయి

శొందువు

- (A) $(1, 4, 3)$ (B) $(1, 4, \frac{1}{3})$ (C) $(-1, 4, 3)$ (D) $(\frac{1}{3}, 2, 4)$

6. కెంపిన్ కెంపిన్ గాన్ని గాన్ని:

$$\text{కెంపిన్ 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{cx^2 + bx + a}$$

$$\text{కెంపిన్ 2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{x}{x+2} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

- (A) కెంపిన్ 2 చూతు సరి

- (C) కెంపిన్ 1 దుష్టు 2 ఎరదాల సరి

- (B) కెంపిన్ 1 చూతు సరి

- (D) కెంపిన్ 1 దుష్టు 2 ఎరదాల సరి

7. a దుష్టు b శతస్వరూపం సరి స్వరూపంగాగా $\frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$ నే నెన్నచ్చు నీటి $+ nb - p$ అగ్గించి లోగించి

- (A) $m = 4x^2$; $n = \frac{-2}{x^3}$; $p = \sin x$
 (B) $m = \frac{-4}{x^3}$; $n = \frac{2}{x^3}$; $p = \sin x$
 (C) $m = \frac{-4}{x^5}$; $n = \frac{-2}{x^3}$; $p = -\sin x$
 (D) $m = 4x^3$; $n = \frac{2}{x^3}$; $p = -\sin x$

8. 31, 32, 33, ..., 46, 47 ఈ సంబ్యోధ వ్యవస్థ ఏఖలనయి

- (A) $\sqrt{\frac{17}{12}}$
 (B) $\sqrt{\frac{47^2 - 1}{12}}$
 (C) $2\sqrt{6}$
 (D) $4\sqrt{3}$

9. $P(A) = 0.59$, $P(B) = 0.30$ దుష్టు $P(A \cap B) = 0.21$ ఉయ్యా $P(A \cup B) =$

- (A) 0.11
 (B) 0.38
 (C) 0.32
 (D) 0.35

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

10. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x; & x > 3 \\ x^2; & 1 < x \leq 3 \\ 3x; & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ then $f(-2) + f(3) + f(4)$ is

- (A) 14
(B) 9
(C) 5
(D) 11

11. Let $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x \text{ is not a positive integer}\}$. Define $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$, then f is

- (A) injective but not surjective
(B) surjective but not injective
(C) bijective
(D) neither injective nor surjective

12. The function $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x + 4$ is one-one in the interval

- (A) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$
(B) $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right]$
(C) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
(D) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right]$

13. Domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]^2 - [x] - 6}$ where $[x]$ is greatest integer $\leq x$ is

- (A) $(-\infty, -2) \cup [4, \infty]$
(B) $(-\infty, -2) \cup [3, \infty]$
(C) $[-\infty, -2] \cup [4, \infty]$
(D) $[-\infty, -2] \cup (3, \infty)$

$$14. \cos \left[\cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] =$$

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(D) -1

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

10. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x; & x > 3 \\ x^2; & 1 < x \leq 3 \\ 3x; & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ എം്പു മുളക്കിലെ $f(-2) + f(3) + f(4)$ ന് ജീവിയും

- (A) 14
(B) 9
(C) 5
(D) 11

11. $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x \text{ എംബുമുഖ ഒന്തു ഫന്റു ചുരുക്കാംഗംഡലു\}$ അനുസരിച്ച് $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ നു $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$ എം്പു

- (A) ഓക് - ഓക് അന്തർ വൈലണ ലൗത്സുപ്പ്.
(B) മേലണ അന്തർ ഓക് - ഓക് ലൗത്സുപ്പ്.
(C) ഉഭയുമുഖം ലൗത്സു.

- (D) ഓക് - ഓക് ലൗത്സുപ്പ് അലുമുകു മേലണ ലൗത്സുപ്പ്.
അലുത്സുപ്പ് അംശംരാളക്കു

12. $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x + 4$ ലൗത്സുപ്പ് ഓക് - ഓക് വാസ്തവിക അംശംരാളക്കു

- (A) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$
(B) $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right]$
(C) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
(D) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right]$

13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{[x]^2 - [x] - 6}}$ ലൗത്സുപ്പ് ഓക് - ഓക് എംബു മുളക്കിലെ x നു അംഗീകാരിയാക്കു

അംഗീകാരിക്കു

- (A) $(-\infty, -2) \cup [3, \infty]$
(B) $(-\infty, -2) \cup [3, \infty]$
(C) $[-\infty, -2] \cup [4, \infty]$
(D) $[-\infty, -2] \cup (3, \infty)$

$$14. \cos \left[\cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] =$$

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(D) -1

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

15. $\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} \right] \sin^{-1} \left[\cos \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] =$

(A) 0
(B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(D) π

16. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $(AB)^T$ is equal to

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
(B) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 10 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
(D) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 10 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

17. Let M be 2×2 symmetric matrix with integer entries, then M is invertible if

- (A) the first column of M is the transpose of second row of M
- (B) the second row of M is the transpose of first column of M
- (C) M is a diagonal matrix with non-zero entries in the principal diagonal
- (D) The product of entries in the principal diagonal of M is the product of entries in the other diagonal.

18. If A and B are matrices of order 3 and $|A| = 5$, $|B| = 3$ then $|3AB|$ is

- (A) 425
(B) 405
(C) 565
(D) 585

19. If A and B are invertible matrices then which of the following is not correct?

- (A) $\text{adj}A = |A| A^{-1}$
- (B) $\det(A^{-1}) = [\det(A)]^{-1}$
- (C) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
- (D) $(A + B)^{-1} = B^{-1} + A^{-1}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

15. $\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} \right] \sin^{-1} \left[\cos \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] =$

- (A) 0
(B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(D) π

16. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $(AB)^T$ is equal to

- (A) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
(B) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 10 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
(D) $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 10 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

17. M என்றும் தீவிரமாக 10x10 குறிகளாகச் சீர்ப்பாக 2x2 அன்றாளர் மாத்துக்கூயாரிடல், அதைப் போன்று நிறுவும் மாத்துக்கூயாக்கிடும் விகிதம்

- (A) M ந் வெளில் கங்கு நூலு M ந் வெரின் அடிக்காலின் பரிசீலனையாகிடுக்.
- (B) M ந் வெரின் அடிக்காலு M ந் வெளிலுள்ள சுற்றுக்காலின் பரிசீலனைக்.
- (C) M என்றும் சுலபநிலையில் அங்கீஞர்ஸு கணக்கில் கொண்டிருந்த கணக்கு மாத்துக்கூயாகிடுக்.
- (D) M மாத்துக்கூய் கணக்கிலிருந்து விகிதம் கங்காலியில் மாத்துக்கூயாக பார்க்கிடக்

18. A முதல் B முதல் 3 நே பிரிவை போக மாத்துக்கூயாகி முதல் |A| = 5, |B| = 3 அதாக |3AB| ந் பிரிவை

- (A) 425
(B) 405
(C) 565
(D) 585

19. A முதல் B முதல் பூக்கிழோவை கொண்டாலிடல், அதைக்காலியில் யானும் கணக்கிடக்.

- (A) $\text{adj}A = |A| A^{-1}$
- (B) $\det(A^{-1}) = [\det(A)]^{-1}$
- (C) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
- (D) $(A + B)^{-1} = B^{-1} + A^{-1}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

20. If $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\cos x & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos x \end{vmatrix}$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) =$

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C) 1
- (D) 3

21. If $x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$ and $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & x & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ then the maximum value of A is

- (A) 96
- (B) 36
- (C) 24
- (D) 120

22. At $x = 1$, the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & 1 < x < x \\ x - 1 & -\infty < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ is

- (A) continuous and differentiable
- (B) continuous and non-differentiable
- (C) discontinuous and differentiable
- (D) discontinuous and non-differentiable

23. If $y = (\cos x)^2$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

- (A) $-4x \sin 2x^2$
- (B) $-x \sin x^2$
- (C) $-2x \sin 2x^2$
- (D) $-x \cos 2x^2$

24. For constant a , $\frac{d}{dx} (x^x + x^a + a^x + a^a)$ is

- (A) $x^x(1 + \log x) + ax^{a-1}$
- (B) $x^x(1 + \log x) + ax^{x-1} + a^x \log a$
- (C) $x^x(1 + \log x) + a^a(1 + \log a) + ax^{a-1}$
- (D) $x^x(1 + \log x) + a^a(1 + \log a) + ax^{a-1}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

20. $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\cos x & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos x \end{vmatrix}$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) =$ സംഖ്യയും

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C) 1
- (D) 3

21. $x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$ ആകാശാ $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & x & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ ഏറ്റവും കുറവായ

- (A) 96
- (B) 36
- (C) 24
- (D) 120

22. $x = 1 \text{ for } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & 1 < x < x \\ x - 1 & -\infty < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ ഉണ്ടെന്ന്

- (A) അബിൾസ് കാരണം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട്.
- (B) അബിൾസ് വാഹനത്തെ അഥവാ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട്.
- (C) അബിൾസ് വാഹനത്തെ അഥവാ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട്.
- (D) അബിൾസ് വാഹനപ്പെട്ടാൽ കാരണം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട്.

23. $y = (\cos x)^2$ ആകാശാ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ യും

- (A) $-4x \sin 2x^2$
- (B) $-x \sin x^2$
- (C) $-2x \sin 2x^2$
- (D) $-x \cos 2x^2$

24. സ്റ്റരോഡ് a ന് $\frac{d}{dx} (x^x + x^a + a^x + a^a)$ യും

- (A) $x^x(1 + \log x) + ax^{a-1}$
- (B) $x^x(1 + \log x) + ax^{x-1} + a^x \log a$
- (C) $x^x(1 + \log x) + a^a(1 + \log a) + ax^{a-1}$
- (D) $x^x(1 + \log x) + a^a(1 + \log a) + ax^{a-1}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

25. Consider the following statements:

Statement 1: If $y = \log_{10}x + \log_e x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log_{10}e}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

Statement 2: $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_{10}x) = \frac{\log x}{\log 10}$ and $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e x) = \frac{\log x}{\log e}$

(A) Statement 1 is true; statement 2 is false

(B) Statement 1 is false; statement 2 is true

(C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true

(D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false

26. If the parametric equation of a curve is given by $x = \cos\theta + \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ and $y = \sin\theta$, then the points for which $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ are given by

(A) $\theta = \frac{n\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (B) $\theta = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (C) $\theta = (2n+1)\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (D) $\theta = n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

27. If $y = (x-1)^2(x-2)^3(x-3)^5$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x=4$ is equal to

(A) 108
 (B) 54
 (C) 36
 (D) 16

28. A particle starts from rest and its angular displacement (in radians) is given by $\theta = \frac{t^2}{20} + \frac{t}{5}$. If the angular velocity at the end of $t=4$ is k , then the value of $5k$ is

(A) 0.6
 (B) 5
 (C) 5k
 (D) 3

25. కెపరిస్ హెలిఓఫిషన్స్ గామునికేషన్స్

కెపరిస్ 1: $y = \log_{10}x + \log_e x$ అదిర్ తో $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log_{10}e}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

కెపరిస్ 2: $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_{10}x) = \frac{\log x}{\log 10}$ అదిర్ తో $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e x) = \frac{\log x}{\log e}$

(A) కెపరిస్ 1 సరియాది; కెపరిస్ 2 కంప్యూట్ కారిది.

(B) కెపరిస్ 1 కంప్యూట్; కెపరిస్ 2 సరియాది.

(C) కెపరిస్ 1 మొక్క; కెపరిస్ 2 ఎరడు సరియాది.

(D) కెపరిస్ 1 మొక్క 2 ఎరడు రంప్యూట్.

26. ఒందు చెక్కేసభయము త్వమీకరణయు సమితసరణిల్లో $x = \cos\theta + \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ మర్కు $y = \sin\theta$ అగ్గియ్దు ఆ

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ అగ్జెక్షన్సార్ బయట ద్వారా లు.

(A) $\theta = 0$
 (B) $\theta = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (C) $\theta = (2n+1)\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (D) $\theta = n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

27. $y = (x-1)^2(x-2)^3(x-3)^5$ అగ్గియ్దు $x=4$ నెఱి $\frac{dy}{dx}$ యు
 (A) 108
 (B) 54
 (C) 36
 (D) 16

28. 2.00 మె శాఖల స్కూల్ మారంచ కోంసిడెన్స్, అది కోంసిడెన్స్ నున్ డెలిభర్ టో $= \frac{t^2}{20} + \frac{t}{5}$ అయి నెడలారిది. $t=4$ న ఈనెగ్జిస్ అది కోంసిడెన్స్ వేసాచు క అగ్గియ్దు 5k న బెల్యు

(A) 0.6
 (B) 5
 (C) 5k
 (D) 3

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

29. If the parabola $y = \alpha x^2 - 6x + \beta$ passes through the point $(0, 2)$ and has its tangent at $x = \frac{3}{2}$

parallel to x -axis, then

- (A) $\alpha = 2, \beta = -2$
 (B) $\alpha = -2, \beta = 2$
 (C) $\alpha = 2, \beta = 2$
 (D) $\alpha = -2, \beta = -2$

30. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ is strictly decreasing in the interval

- (A) $(-\infty, 1)$
 (B) $(1, \infty)$
 (C) R
 (D) $(-\infty, \infty)$

31. The maximum slope of the curve $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 27$ is

- (A) 1
 (B) 23
 (C) 5
 (D) -23

32. $\int \frac{x^2 \sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{1+x^8} dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{-\cos(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$
 (B) $\frac{\cos(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$
 (C) $\frac{-\sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{3} + C$
 (D) $\frac{\sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$

33. The value of $\int \frac{x^4 dx}{x^2 + a^2}$ is equal to

- (A) $\log |x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + a^4}| + C$
 (B) $\log |x^3 - \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$
 (C) $\frac{1}{3} \log |x^3 + \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$
 (D) $\frac{1}{3} \log |x^3 - \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

29. (0, 2) లోకించినదిగె సమతలినిటి వ్యవహరించి $y = \alpha x^2 - 6x + \beta$ లోకించినదిగె

$$x = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha \beta \text{ లోకించినదిగె} \text{ నిమించి, ఏది}$$

- (A) $\alpha = 2, \beta = 2$
 (B) $\alpha = -2, \beta = 2$
 (C) $\alpha = 2, \beta = -2$
 (D) $\alpha = -2, \beta = -2$

30. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ లోకించిన సమయంలో క్రమాలు వ్యవహరించి

- (A) $(-\infty, 1)$
 (B) $(1, \infty)$
 (C) R
 (D) $(-\infty, \infty)$

31. $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 27$ లోకించిన నిమించి క్రమాలు వ్యవహరించి

- (A) 1
 (B) 23
 (C) 5
 (D) -23

$$32. \int \frac{x^3 \sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{1+x^8} dx \text{ దిశలొచ్చి}$$

(A) $\frac{-\cos(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$
 (B) $\frac{\cos(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$
 (C) $\frac{-\sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{3} + C$
 (D) $\frac{\sin(\tan^{-1}(x^4))}{4} + C$

$$33. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^6 + a^6} \text{ దిశలొచ్చి}$$

(A) $\log |x^3 - \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$
 (B) $\log |x^3 + \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$
 (C) $\frac{1}{3} \log |x^3 + \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$
 (D) $\frac{1}{3} \log |x^3 - \sqrt{x^6 + a^6}| + C$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

34. The value of $\int \frac{xe^x dx}{(1+x)^2}$ is equal to

- (A) $e^x(1+x) + c$
(B) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(C) $e^x(1+x)^2 + c$
(D) $\frac{e^x}{1+x} + c$

34. $\int \frac{xe^x dx}{(1+x)^2}$ ദിശയിൽ

- (A) $e^x(1+x) + c$
(B) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(C) $e^x(1+x)^2 + c$
(D) $\frac{e^x}{1+x} + c$

35. The value of $\int e^x \left[\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right] dx$ is equal to

- (A) $e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + c$
(B) $e^x \tan x + c$
(C) $e^x(1+\cos x) + c$
(D) $e^x(1+\sin x) + c$

- (A) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(B) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(C) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(D) $\frac{e^x}{1+x} + c$

36. If $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$ where n is positive integer then $I_0 + I_8$ is equal to

- (A) 9
(B) $\frac{1}{7}$
(C) $\frac{1}{8}$
(D) $\frac{1}{9}$

- (A) $e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + c$
(B) $e^x \tan x + c$
(C) $e^x(1+\cos x) + c$
(D) $e^x(1+\sin x) + c$

37. The value of $\int_0^{4042} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{x+4042}-x}$ is equal to

- (A) 4042
(B) 2021
(C) 8084
(D) 1010

- (A) 9
(B) $\frac{1}{7}$
(C) $\frac{1}{8}$
(D) $\frac{1}{9}$

- (A) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(B) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(C) $e^x(1+x^2) + c$
(D) $\frac{e^x}{1+x} + c$

38. The area of the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ and x-axis is

- (A) 8 square units
(B) 20π square units
(C) 16π square units
(D) 256π square units

- (A) 8π ചതുരാർഘ
(B) 20π ചതുരാർഘ
(C) 16π ചതുരാർഘ
(D) 256π ചതുരാർഘ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

39. If the area of the Ellipse is $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda^2} = 1$ is 20π square units, then λ is

- (A) ± 4
- (B) ± 3
- (C) ± 2
- (D) ± 1

40. Solution of Differential Equation $xdy - ydx = 0$ represents

- (A) A rectangular Hyperbola
- (B) Parabola whose vertex is at origin
- (C) Straight line passing through origin
- (D) A circle whose centre is origin

41. The number of solutions of $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+1}{x-1}$ when $y(1) = 2$ is

- (A) three
- (B) one
- (C) infinite
- (D) two

42. A vector \vec{a} makes equal acute angles on the coordinate axis. Then the projection of $\vec{b} = 5\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ on \vec{a} is

- (A) $\frac{11}{15}$
- (B) $\frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{5\sqrt{3}}$

43. The diagonals of a parallelogram are the vectors $3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ and $-\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ then the length of the shorter side of parallelogram is

- (A) $2\sqrt{3}$
- (B) $4\sqrt{3}$
- (C) $3\sqrt{5}$
- (D) $2\sqrt{14}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

39. $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda^2} = 1$ (ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾರೂ) 20π ಜಡರ ಮಾನಗಳಿಳಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ಬೆಲ್ಲು.

- (A) ± 4
- (B) ± 3
- (C) ± 2
- (D) ± 1

40. $xdy - ydx = 0$ ಅವಕಳನ ಸಮಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಕಣೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವು ಸಳಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ.

- (A) ಒಂದು ಲಂಬಿಯ ಅಕ್ಷಪರದ್ವಾಯ
- (B) ಹೃಜಾಯಿಲಿದ ಶೃಂಗಾರ ಮೂಲ ಶಿಂಕುನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ
- (C) ಮೂಲಭಿಂದುವನ್ನಿಂದ ಕಾಡು ಕಂಳಾರು ಸರಳ ರೇಖೆ
- (D) ಒಂದು ಚುಕ್ಕದ ಕೆಂದ್ರವು ಮೂಲಭಿಂದುವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

41. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+1}{x-1}$ ಕಾಗೆ $y(1) = 2$ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಕಾರಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

- (A) three
- (B) one
- (C) infinite
- (D) two

42. ಸರಿಕ ಇಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಂತಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಉಳಿ ಕಿಂನಾಗನ್ನಿಂಯ ಹಾಡಿದರೆ. ಸರಿಕ ಇಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಸರಿಕ $\vec{b} = 5\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ ದ ಬಾಗಸ್ಪಿಕೆ

- (A) $\frac{11}{15}$
- (B) $\frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{5\sqrt{3}}$

43. ಸಮಾಂತರ ಜಕ್ಕಾಖ್ಯಾಜದ ತರಣಗಳು ಸದಿಕ $3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ ಮತ್ತು $-\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ ಅಗಣ್ಯ, ಸಮಾಂತರ

- ಜಕ್ಕಾಖ್ಯಾಜದ ಜಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಹುವಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ
- (A) $2\sqrt{14}$
- (B) $4\sqrt{3}$
- (C) $3\sqrt{5}$
- (D) $2\sqrt{3}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

44. If $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ and $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ makes an angle 60° with \vec{a} then

(A) $|\vec{a}| = 2 |\vec{b}|$

(B) $2 |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

(C) $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3} |\vec{b}|$

(D) $\sqrt{3} |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

45. If the area of the parallelogram with \vec{a} and \vec{b} as two adjacent sides is 15 sq. units then the area of the parallelogram having $3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ as two adjacent sides in sq. units is

(A) 45

(B) 75

(C) 105

(D) 120

46. The equation of the line joining the points $(-3, 4, 11)$ and $(1, -2, 7)$ is

(A) $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-11}{4}$

(B) $\frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-11}{2}$

(C) $\frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{3} = \frac{z+11}{4}$

(D) $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y+4}{-3} = \frac{z+11}{-2}$

47. The angle between the lines whose direction cosines are $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ and $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{-1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ is

(A) π

(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

(D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

44. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ ద్వారా సరిగ్గా $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ యొక్క స్థానంలో చూపించే నుండి

(A) $|\vec{a}| = 2 |\vec{b}|$

(B) $2 |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

(C) $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3} |\vec{b}|$

(D) $\sqrt{3} |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

45. వీటి ప్రత్యేక సద్రేశము సక్క జాకోబి కలిగియిన అభివృద్ధి వీటిలో 15 సెంటిమీటర్లలో, కొనాయి, $3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ చుట్టూ $\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ యొక్క సక్క జాకోబిగా కలిగియిన సుమారుపు తనయుచుట్టి లేక్కాలు చూడగలద్ది.

(A) 45

(B) 75

(C) 105

(D) 120

46. బిందు $(-3, 4, 11)$ వుండి $(1, -2, 7)$ ను సేరించు రేఖలు సుమారుపు

(A) $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-11}{4}$

(B) $\frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-11}{2}$

(C) $\frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{3} = \frac{z+11}{4}$

(D) $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y+4}{-3} = \frac{z+11}{-2}$

47. రెహిష్టరిస్టా లైఫ్ స్టేషన్లు $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ యుండు $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ అగింది, ఆ రెహిష్టరిస్టా లైఫ్ స్టేషన్లు

(A) π

(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

(D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

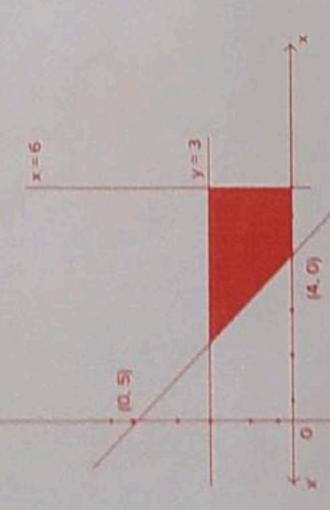
48. If a plane meets the coordinate axes at A, B and C in such a way that the centroid of triangle ABC is at the point (1, 2, 3) then the equation of the plane is

$$\begin{aligned} & (A) \frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = 1 \\ & (B) \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{9} = 1 \\ & (C) \frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = -1 \\ & (D) \frac{x}{1} - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

49. The area of the quadrilateral ABCD, when A(0, 4, 1) B(2, 3, -1) C(4, 5, 0) and D(2, 6, 2) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & (A) 9 \text{ sq. units} \\ & (B) 18 \text{ sq. units} \\ & (C) 27 \text{ sq. units} \\ & (D) 81 \text{ sq. units} \end{aligned}$$

50. The shaded region is the solution set of the inequalities



- $$\begin{aligned} & (A) 5x + 4y \geq 20, x \leq 6, y \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (B) 5x + 4y \leq 20, x \leq 6, y \geq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (C) 5x + 4y \geq 20, x \leq 6, y \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (D) 5x + 4y \leq 20, x \geq 6, y \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

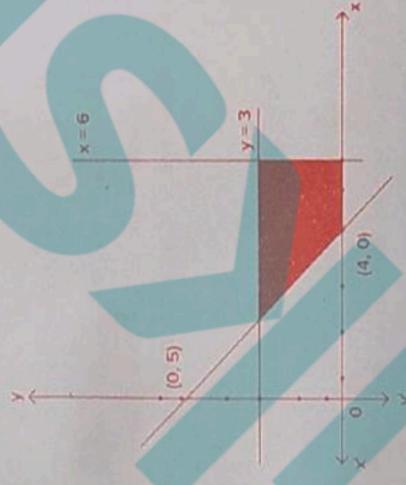
48. ఒకమందులును నిర్దేశ అక్షాలను A, B మర్యాద లూకులుగా ఉండవచ్చ కీళొన ABC ఓఱ సమస్య శాంతిపుట్ట (1, 2, 3) అగింద, అ సమశీలన సమారంభాన్ని

$$\begin{aligned} & (A) \frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = 1 \\ & (B) \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{9} = 1 \\ & (C) \frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = -1 \\ & (D) \frac{x}{1} - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

49. ABCD జంఘమిఫజిడ తూర్ప చొయుగాలు A (0, 4, 1) B (2, 3, -1) C (4, 5, 0) మర్యాద D (2, 6, 2) అగింద, చెతుఖుఫజిడ ABCD యి ఎడ్జెస్ట్స్

$$\begin{aligned} & (A) 9 \text{ జంఘ మానోగలు} \\ & (B) 18 \text{ జంఘ మానోగలు} \\ & (C) 27 \text{ జంఘ మానోగలు} \\ & (D) 81 \text{ జంఘ మానోగలు} \end{aligned}$$

50. స్క్రేయల్ గురుతుకిని బంగాపను నిర్వహిసియు అనుమతిగా గాఫు



- $$\begin{aligned} & (A) 5x + 4y \geq 20, x \leq 6, y \geq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (B) 5x + 4y \leq 20, x \leq 6, y \geq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (C) 5x + 4y \geq 20, x \leq 6, y \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ & (D) 5x + 4y \leq 20, x \geq 6, y \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

51. Given that A and B are two events such that $P(B) = \frac{3}{5}$, $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{4}{5}$ then $P(A) =$

(A) $\frac{3}{10}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

52. If A, B and C are three independent events such that $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = P$ then $P(\text{at least two of } A, B, C \text{ occur}) =$

(A) $P^1 - 3P$ (B) $3P - 2P^2$
 (C) $3P^2 - 2P^3$ (D) $3P^2$

53. Two dice are thrown. If it is known that the sum of numbers on the dice was less than 6 the probability of getting a sum as 3 is

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR BOUGH WORK

56. A and B are non-singleton sets and $n(A \times B) = 35$. If $B \subset A$ then

- (A) 28
(B) 35
(C) 42
(D) 21

57. Domain of $f(x) = \frac{x}{| -x |}$ is

- (A) $R - [-1, 1]$
(C) $(-\infty, 1) \cup (0, 1)$

58. The value of $\cos 1200^\circ + \tan 1485^\circ$ is

- (A) $1/2$
(B) $3/2$
(C) $-3/2$
(D) $-1/2$

59. The value of $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ$ is

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $1/2$
(D) -1

60. If $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^x = 1$ then

- (A) $x = 4n+1; n \in N$
(C) $x = 2n; n \in N$

56. $n(A \times B) = 35$ అప్పె కాగిరిగు ముఖ్యమైన రిటార్జుల్స్ రిటార్జుల్స్ . $B \subset A$ అణిగు

$$C = \frac{n(A)}{n(B)}$$

- (A) 28
(B) 35
(C) 42
(D) 21

57. $f(x) = \frac{x}{| -x |}$ అనుకూల్డ కేంతచు

- (B) $(-\infty, 1)$
(D) $R - \{-1, 1\}$
(C) $(-\infty, 1) \cup (0, 1)$

58. $\cos 1200^\circ + \tan 1485^\circ$ యి జీలు

- (A) $1/2$
(B) $3/2$
(C) $-3/2$
(D) $-1/2$

59. $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ$ ద వర్ణిణి

- (A) 0
(C) $1/2$
(B) 1
(D) -1

60. $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^x = 1$ అణాగి

- (B) $x = 2n+1; n \in N$
(D) $x = 4n; n \in N$
(C) $x = 2n; n \in N$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK