PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS QUESTION BOOKLET CONTAINS 120 QUESTIONS SERIALLY NUMBERED FROM 1 TO 120 PRINTED PAGES 32

1. A physical quantity A on multiplication with velocity results in another quantity B. If the quantity B is energy, then the quantity A is

(A) mass (B) momentum (C) force (D) acceleration (E) power

2. If the percentage errors in the measurements of mass, length and time are 1%, 2% and 3% respectively, then the maximum permissible error in the measurement of the acceleration of a particle is

(A) 8% (B) 9% (C) 6% (D) 10% (E) 2%

3. The radius of a circular plate is 1.05 m. Its area (in m^2) up to correct significant figures is

(A) 3.47 (B) 3.475 (C) 3.467 (D) 3.82 (E) 3.825

4. The velocity of a moving particle at any instant is $\hat{i}+\hat{j}$. The magnitude and direction of the velocity of the particle are

(A) 2 units and 45° with the x-axis

(B) 2 units and 30° with the z-axis

(C) $\sqrt{2}$ units and 45° with the x-axis

(D) $\sqrt{2}$ units and 60° with the y-axis

(E) 2 units and 60° with the x-axis

Space for rough work

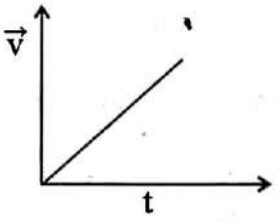
5. A hammer is dropped into a mine. Its velocities at depths d, $2d$ and $3d$ are in the ratio

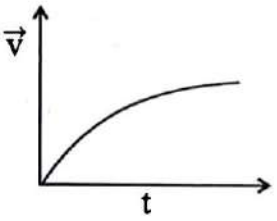
(A) 1 : 2 : 3 (B) $1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}$ (C) 1 : 4 : 9 (D) 6 : 3 : 2 (E) 1 : 1 : 1

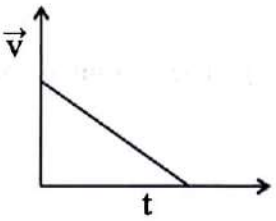
6. The stopping distance of a moving vehicle is proportional to the

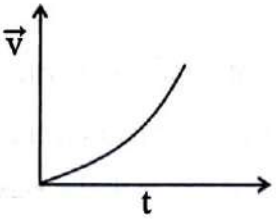
(A) initial velocity
(B) cube of the initial velocity
(C) square of the initial velocity
(D) cube root of the initial velocity
(E) square root of the initial velocity

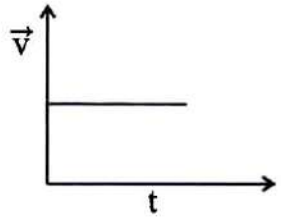
7. When a body starts from rest and moves with a constant acceleration, the velocity-time graph for its motion is

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

(E) 

8. A wooden block of mass 10 kg is moving with an acceleration of $3\,ms^{-2}$ on a rough floor. If the coefficient of friction is 0.3, then the applied force on it is $\left(g = 10\,ms^{-2}\right)$

(A) 10 N (B) 30 N (C) 80 N (D) 60 N (E) 65 N

Space for rough work

9. Which one of the following statement is INCORRECT?

(A) The state of rest or uniform linear motion both imply zero acceleration.

(B) A net force is needed to keep a body in uniform motion.

(C) Inertia means resistance to change.

(D) The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the applied force.

(E) Momentum is a vector quantity.

10. On a conveyor belt moving with a speed u, sand falls at a constant rate $\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)$, where m is the mass of sand. The extra force required to maintain the speed of the belt is

(A) $m\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)$ (B) mu (C) $\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)/u$ (D) $u\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)$ (E) $\frac{1}{m}\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)$

11. Area under the force-time graph gives the change in

(A) velocity (B) acceleration

(C) linear momentum (D) angular momentum

(E) impulsive force

12. When a metal spring is elongated within its elastic limit

(A) work is done by the spring (B) potential energy is stored in it

(C) its potential energy is lost (D) its total energy remains constant

(E) its kinetic energy is increased

13. The instantaneous power in terms of force F and instantaneous velocity v is

(A) $P = F \cdot t$ (B) $P = F \cdot v$ (C) $P = F \cdot v^{-1}$ (D) $P = F \cdot v^{-2}$ (E) $P = F \cdot v \cdot t^{-1}$

Space for rough work

14. A ball with 10^3J of kinetic energy collides with a horizontally mounted spring. If the maximum compression of the spring is 50 cm, then the spring constant of the spring is

(A) 2×10^3 Nm^{-1} (B) 6×10^3 Nm^{-1} (C) 8×10^3 Nm^{-1}
(D) 5×10^3 Nm^{-1} (E) 3×10^3 Nm^{-1}

15. An object released from certain height h from the ground rebounds to a height $\frac{h}{4}$ after striking the ground. The fraction of the energy lost by it is

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{8}$ (E) $\frac{3}{8}$

16. A solid metal ring and a disc of same radius and mass are rotating about their diameters with same angular frequency. The ratio of their respective rotational kinetic energy values is

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2 (C) 2 : 1 (D) 1 : 4 (E) 4 : 1

17. The X and Y coordinates of the three particles of masses m, $2m$ and $3m$ are respectively $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ and $(-2,0)$. The X-coordinate of the centre of mass of the system is

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (E) $\frac{1}{6}$

18. Radius of gyration of a solid cylinder of radius R and length L about its long axis of symmetry is

(A) R (B) $\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$ (C) $\sqrt{2}R$ (D) $\frac{R}{2}$ (E) $2R$

Space for rough work

19. When no external torque acts on a rotating system,

(A) angular momentum of the system is not conserved

(B) its rotational kinetic energy is conserved

(C) its rotational kinetic energy is independent of moment of inertia

(D) its rotational kinetic energy is directly proportional to moment of inertia

(E) its rotational kinetic energy is inversely proportional to moment of inertia

20. If T be the time period of a planet around the Sun and d is its mean distance from the Sun, then according to Kepler's third law

(A) $T \propto d$ (B) $T \propto d^{2}$ (C) $T^2 \propto d^3$ (D) $T^2 \propto d$ (E) $T^2 \propto d^{-3}$

21. If the earth shrinks to half of its present size and its mass reduces to half of its actual mass, then the acceleration due to gravity(g) on its surface will be

(A) $4g$ (B) g (C) $2g$ (D) $\frac{g}{2}$ (E) $3g$

22. When two identical spheres each of radius r are kept in contact with each other, then the force of attraction between the two spheres is proportional to

(A) r^2 (B) r^4 (C) r^6 (D) r^{-2} (E) r^{-4}

23. With the increase of temperature

(A) surface tension of liquid increases

(B) viscosity of gases decreases

(C) viscosity of liquids increases

(D) both the surface tension and viscosity of liquids increase

(E) both the surface tension and viscosity of liquid decrease

Space for rough work

24. The TRUE statement is

(A) Young's modulus of a wire depends on its length

(B) The unit of Young's modulus is Nm^{-1}

(C) Dimensional formula of stress is same as that of force

(D) The unit of strain is kgm^{-2}

(E) Compressibility is the reciprocal of bulk modulus

25. When a body is strained, energy stored per unit volume is (Y = Young's modulus)

(A) $\frac{(stress)}{Y}$ (B) $\frac{Y \times strain}{2}$ (C) $\frac{(stress)^2}{2Y}$

(D) $Y \times (strain)^2$ (E) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{stress}{Y}\right)$

26. According to equation of continuity when a liquid flows through a tube of variable cross section a with variable velocity v, the quantity that remains constant is

(A) av^2 (B) a^2v (C) av (D) $\frac{a}{v}$ (E) $\frac{a^2}{v}$

27. Two thermally insulated identical vessels A and B are connected through a stopcock. A contains a gas at STP and B is completely evacuated. If the stopcock is suddenly opened then

(A) temperature is halved

(B) internal energy of the gas is halved

(C) internal energy of the gas and pressure are halved

(D) temperature and internal energy of the gas remain the same

(E) pressure and internal energy of the gas remain the same

Space for rough work

28. A process in which there is no flow of heat between the system and surroundings is a/an

(A) adiabatic process
(B) cyclic process
(C) isobaric process
(D) isochoric process
(E) isothermal process

29. When the temperature of the source of a Carnot engine is at 400 K, its efficiency is 25%. The required increase in temperature of the source to increase the efficiency to 50% is

(A) 800 K (B) 600 K (C) 100 K (D) 400 K (E) 200 K

30. When an ideal diatomic gas is heated at constant pressure, fraction of heat energy supplied that increases the internal energy of the gas is

(A) $\frac{5}{7}$ (B) $\frac{7}{5}$ (C) $\frac{3}{5}$ (D) $\frac{5}{3}$ (E) $\frac{2}{3}$

31. The ratio of the kinetic energy values of 4g of hydrogen (H_2) to 7g of nitrogen (N_2) at room temperature is

(A) 4 : 1 (B) 1 : 4 (C) 4 : 7 (D) 7 : 4 (E) 1 : 1

Space for rough work

32. A planet with radius R and acceleration due to gravity g, will have atmosphere only if *r.m.s.* speed of air molecules is less than

(A) $1.414\sqrt{gR}$ (B) $1.732\sqrt{gR}$ (C) $2\sqrt{gR}$ (D) $3.14\sqrt{gR}$ (E) $2.75\sqrt{gR}$

33. If the ratio of the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of earth to that on the surface of the moon is 6:1, then the ratio of the periods of a simple pendulum on their surfaces is

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 6 (C) 1 : 3 (D) $1:\sqrt{6}$ (E) $1:\sqrt{3}$

34. The velocity of a transverse wave propagating on a stretched string represented by the equation, $y = 0.5\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}x\right)$ is (where x and y are in metres and t in seconds)

(A) $0.5\,\text{ms}^{-1}$ (B) $1.0\ \text{ms}^{-1}$ (C) $2\,\text{ms}^{-1}$ (D) $3\,\text{ms}^{-1}$ (E) $1.5\,\text{ms}^{-1}$

35. The kinetic energy of a particle of mass m executing linear simple harmonic motion with angular velocity ω and amplitude a is $\frac{1}{4}ma^2\omega^2$ at a distance of _____ from the mean position.

(A) $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ (B) $\frac{a}{2}$ (C) $\frac{a}{4}$ (D) a (E) $\frac{a}{8}$

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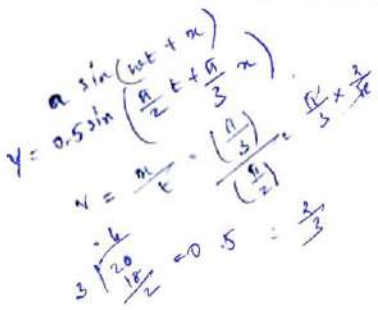


36. When two sound waves of slightly different frequencies f_1 and f_2 are sounded together, then the time interval between successive maxima is

(A) $\frac{1}{f_1+f_2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{f_1}+\frac{1}{f_2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{f_1-f_2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{f_1 f_2}$ (E) $\frac{1}{f_1}-\frac{1}{f_2}$

37. The electric potential at a point at a distance r due to an electric dipole is proportional to

(A) r^2 (B) r (C) r^{-1} (D) r^{-2} (E) r^{-3}

38. An air capacitor and identical capacitor filled with dielectric medium of dielectric constant 5 are connected in series to a voltage source of 12V. The fall of potential across C_1 and C_2 are respectively

(A) 2 V and 10 V (B) 10 V and 2 V (C) 6 V and 6 V

(D) 4 V and 8 V (E) 8 V and 4 V

Space for rough work

39. The ratio of the magnitudes of electrostatic force between two protons at a distance r apart to that between two electrons at the same distance of separation is

(A) 1:1 (B) 2:1 (C) 1:2 (D) 4:1 (E) 1:4

40. When two charges are kept in air medium, at certain distance d apart, the force between them is F. When they are kept in a dielectric medium at the same distance of separation, the force between them becomes $F/2$. Then the dielectric constant of the medium is

(A) 5 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 3 (E) 8

41. The magnitude of the drift velocity per unit electric field is defined as

(A) mobility (B) resistivity (C) conductivity

(D) current density (E) impedance

Space for rough work

42. A Wheatstone network is balanced with respective resistors 5 Ω, 10 Ω, 20 Ω and 40 Ω in the P, Q, R and S arms. If a 40 Ω resistor is connected across S arm, then the bridge is again balanced by connecting

(A) 10Ω across R (B) 10Ω across P (C) 20Ω across Q

(D) 20Ω across P (E) 10Ω across Q

43. If one cell is connected wrongly in a series combination of four cells each of *e.m.f.* 1.5 V and internal resistance of 0.5 Ω, then the equivalent internal resistance of the combination is

(A) 0.5 Ω (B) 1 Ω (C) 1.5 Ω (D) 2 Ω (E) 2.5 Ω

44. A carbon resistor is marked with the rings coloured blue, black, red and silver. Its resistance in ohm is

(A) $60\times10^{2}\pm10\%$ (B) $1\times10^{5}\pm10\%$ (C) $1\times10^{6}\pm5\%$

(D) $3.2\times10^{4}\pm5\%$ (E) $45\times10^{2}\pm5\%$

45. A conductor of length 20 cm carrying a current of 5A is placed at an angle of 30° to the external magnetic field of 0.5 T. The force acting on it is

(A) 0.5 N (B) 5 N (C) 0.25 N (D) 2.5 N (E) 0.125 N

Space for rough work

46. A current carrying coil placed in a magnetic field B experiences a torque τ. If θ is the angle between the normal to the plane of the coil and field B and φ is the flux linked with the coil, then

(A) τ is minimum for $\theta = 90°$

(B) τ and φ are maximum for $\theta = 0°$

(C) φ is maximum for $\theta = 90°$

(D) τ and φ are zero for $\theta = 90°$

(E) τ is zero and φ is maximum for $\theta = 0°$

47. In Cyclotron, the frequency of revolution of the charged particle in a magnetic field is independent of

(A) its mass (B) its energy (C) oscillatory frequency

(D) magnetic field (E) its charge

48. The hard ferromagnetic material among the following is

(A) gadolinium (B) iron (C) cobalt (D) Alnico (E) nickel

Space for rough work

49. If B_c is the magnetic induction at the centre of a circular coil carrying current, then the magnetic induction at a point on the axis of the coil at a distance equal to the radius of the coil is

(A) $\frac{B_c}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (B) $\frac{B_c}{2}$ (C) $\frac{B_c}{4}$ (D) $\frac{B_c}{\sqrt{2}}$ (E) $\frac{B_c}{8}$

50. If air core is replaced by an iron core in an inductor, its self-inductance is increased from 0.02 mH to 40 mH. The relative permeability of iron is

(A) 5000 (B) 2000 (C) 200 (D) 500 (E) 400

51. Among various circuits constructed with resistor R, inductor L and capacitor C, the circuit that gives maximum power dissipation is

(A) purely inductive circuit
(B) purely capacitive circuit
(C) purely resistive circuit
(D) L-C series circuit
(E) C-R series circuit

52. Eddy currents are not used in the application of

(A) induction furnace
(B) thermal generators
(C) electromagnetic damping
(D) electric power meters
(E) magnetic braking in trains

53. The total intensity of earth's magnetic field at the poles is 7 units. Its value at the equator is

(A) $7\sqrt{2}$ units (B) 3.5 units (C) 7 units (D) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}$ units (E) 14 units

Space for rough work

54. Electromagnetic waves against their detection devices are matched below. The mismatch is

(A) Gamma rays	:	Ionization chamber
(B) Microwaves	:	Point contact diode
(C) X – rays	:	Photographic film
(D) Ultraviolet rays	:	Thermopiles
(E) Infrared rays	:	Bolometer

55. In an electromagnetic wave, the oscillating electric and magnetic field vectors are oriented in

(A) mutually perpendicular directions with a phase difference of $\pi/2$

(B) the same direction and in the same phase

(C) mutually perpendicular directions with a phase difference of π

(D) the same direction with a phase difference of $\pi/2$

(E) mutually perpendicular directions and are in phase

56. Fresnel distance for an aperture of size a illuminated by a parallel beam of light of wavelength λ, deciding the validity of ray optics is

(A) $\frac{\lambda}{a^2}$ (B) λa (C) $a^2\lambda$ (D) $\frac{a^2}{\lambda}$ (E) $a^2\lambda^2$

57. The apparent depth of a needle lying in a water beaker is found to be 9 cm. If water is replaced by a liquid of refractive index 1.5, then the apparent depth of needle will be (μ of water is 4/3)

(A) 10 cm (B) 9 cm (C) 12 cm (D) 7 cm (E) 8 cm

Space for rough work

58. An object is placed at 10 cm in front of a concave mirror. If the image is at 20 cm from the mirror on the same side of the object, then the magnification produced by the mirror is

(A) 3 (B) −0.5 (C) −2 (D) 0.33 (E) −1

59. In Young's double–slit experiment, two different light beams of wavelengths λ_1 and λ_2 produce interference pattern with band widths β_1 and β_2 respectively. If the ratio between β_1 and β_2 is 3 : 2, then the ratio between λ_1 and λ_2 is

(A) 3 : 1 (B) 1 : 3 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 2 (E) 4 : 5

60. If θ_p is the polarizing angle for a glass plate of refractive index μ and critical angle θ_c, then

(A) $\theta_p = \theta_c$ (B) $\tan\theta_p \cdot \sin\theta_c = 1$ (C) $\theta_p\,\theta_c = 1$

(D) $\tan\theta_p = \sin\theta_c$ (E) $\tan\theta_p\ \sin\theta_c = \mu$

61. Two materials A and B having respective work functions 3 eV and 4 eV are emitting photoelectrons of same maximum kinetic energy of 1eV. If the wavelength of incident light on A is 500 nm, then that of light incident on B is

(A) 400 nm (B) 300 nm (C) 350 nm (D) 600 nm (E) 250 nm

Space for rough work

62. If the momentum of an α−particle is half that of a proton, then the ratio between the wavelengths of their de-Broglie waves is

(A) 1 : 2 (B) 4 : 1 (C) 1 : 4 (D) 1 : 1 (E) 2 : 1

63. During β^- decay of a radioactive element there is an increase in its

(A) mass number (B) neutron number (C) electron number

(D) proton number (E) atomic weight

64. 10^{18} fissions per second is required for producing power of 300 MW in a nuclear power station. To increase the power output to 360 MW the additional number of fissions required per second is

(A) 2×10^{18} (B) 5×10^{18} (C) 5×10^{17} (D) 6×10^{17} (E) 2×10^{17}

65. The ratio of the total energy E of the electron to its kinetic energy K in hydrogen atom is

(A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 2 (D) −1 (E) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Space for rough work

66. If the mass numbers of two nuclei are in the ratio 3 : 2, then the ratio of their nuclear densities is :

(A) $3^{1/3} : 2^{1/3}$ (B) $2^{1/3} : 3^{1/3}$ (C) 2 : 3 (D) 1 : 1 (E) 3 : 2

67. In p-type semiconductors

(A) holes are minority carriers

(B) the vacancy of electron is a hole with negative charge

(C) the impurity element added is donor type

(D) for every pentavalent impurity atom added an extra hole is created

(E) the electron will move from one hole to another hole constituting a flow of current

68. In a CB mode of a transistor the current through the emitter is 6 mA. If the current gain of the transistor is 0.95 then its base current is

(A) 0.2 mA (B) 0.3 mA (C) 0.5 mA (D) 0.4 mA (E) 0.8 mA

69. The compound semiconductor used for making LEDs of different colours is

(A) Gallium Arsenide – Phosphide (B) Indium Arsenide – Phosphide

(C) Indium Arsenide – Selenide (D) Gallium Arsenide – Selenide

(E) Scandium Arsenide – Phosphide

Space for rough work

70. A transistor amplifier along with a tank circuit with positive feedback will act as

(A) power amplifier (B) voltage amplifier (C) full wave rectifier

(D) half-wave rectifier (E) oscillator

71. In a transmitter the audio signal of frequency ω_m is modulated by the carrier signal ω_c and the band pass filter in it rejects the frequencies

(A) ω_c and ω_m (B) $\omega_c - \omega_m$ and $\omega_c + \omega_m$ (C) ω_m and $2\omega_c$

(D) $\omega_c - \omega_m$ and ω_c (E) $\omega_c + \omega_m$ and ω_c

72. Pick out the INCORRECT statement from the following

(A) Speech signal requires a bandwidth of 2800 Hz

(B) The approximate bandwidth to transmit music is 20 kHz

(C) The bandwidth of video signals required to transmit pictures is 4.2 MHz

(D) The bandwidth usually allocated to transmit TV signals is 6 MHz

(E) Digital signals are usually in the form of sine waves

Space for rough work

73. A cooking gas contains carbon and hydrogen only. A volume of 11.2 L of this gas is found to weigh 22 g at STP. Then the molecular formula of the gas is

(A) C_3H_8 (B) C_2H_2 (C) C_2H_4 (D) C_2H_6 (E) C_3H_4

74. The number of electrons in an atom that may have the quantum numbers $n = 3$ and $m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ is

(A) 32 (B) 9 (C) 18 (D) 16 (E) 8

75. "No two electrons in an atom can have the same set of four quantum numbers." This is known as

(A) Hund's rule (B) Pauli's exclusion principle (C) Aufbau principle

(D) Heisenberg's principle (E) Fajan's rule

76. The first ionisation enthalpy is the least in

(A) Germanium (B) Antimony (C) Tellurium

(D) Arsenic (E) Bismuth

77. Predict in which of the following, entropy decreases:

(A) A liquid crystallizes into a solid.

(B) Temperature of a crystalline solid is raised from 0K to 115K.

(C) $2NaHCO_3(s) \rightarrow Na_2CO_3(s) + CO_2(g) + H_2O(g)$

(D) $H_2(g) \rightarrow 2H(g)$

(E) $2SO_3(g) \rightarrow 2SO_2(g) + O_2(g)$

78. In which one of the following, sp^2 hybridisation is involved in the central atom?

(A) NH_3 (B) BCl_3 (C) ClF_3 (D) PCl_3 (E) PH_3

Space for rough work

79. In which one of the following molecules, the central atom has expanded octet?

(A) Sulphur dichloride (B) Boron trichloride (C) Nitrogen dioxide

(D) Ozone (E) Sulphuric acid

80. A cycle tube will burst if the volume of air inside exceeds 1L at the room temperature. If at 1 bar pressure the air occupies 500 mL, then up to what pressure can the tube be expanded at the same temperature?

(A) 2 bar (B) 1.5 bar (C) 0.5 bar (D) 0.002 bar (E) 1.2 bar

81. The ratio of the actual molar volume of a gas to the ideal molar volume is _____ of the gas.

(A) co-volume (B) van der Waals factor '*a*'

(C) critical volume (D) molar gas constant

(E) compressibility factor

82. Enthalpy change is always negative for which one of the following processes?

(A) Enthalpy of ionisation (B) Enthalpy of sublimation

(C) Enthalpy of vapourisation (D) Enthalpy of fusion

(E) Enthalpy of combustion

83. The enthalpy change for the evaporation of a liquid at its boiling point 127°C is +40.32 $kJmol^{-1}$. What is the value of internal energy change for the above process at 127°C? ($R = 8.3\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$)

(A) $-37.0\ kJmol^{-1}$ (B) $+43.0\ kJmol^{-1}$

(C) $+37.0\ kJmol^{-1}$ (D) $-43.0\ kJmol^{-1}$

(E) $+43.64\ kJmol^{-1}$

84. In which one of the following equilibria Δn_g value is zero?

(A) $2NOCl(g) \leftrightharpoons 2NO(g) + Cl_2(g)$ (B) $Ni(s) + 4CO(g) \leftrightharpoons Ni(CO)_4(g)$

(C) $CO_2(g) + C(s) \leftrightharpoons 2CO(g)$ (D) $H_2(g)+Br_2(g) \leftrightharpoons 2HBr(g)$

(E) $N_2O_4(g) \leftrightharpoons 2NO_2(g)$

Space for rough work

85. The following concentrations were obtained for the formation of $NH_3(g)$ from $N_2(g)$ and $H_2(g)$ at equilibrium and at 500K: $[N_2]= 1\times10^{-2}M$, $[H_2] =2\times10^{-2}M$ and $[NH_3]=2\times10^{-2}M$. The equilibrium constant, K_c, for the reaction

$N_2(g)+3H_2(g)\rightleftarrows 2NH_3(g)$ at 500K is

(A) $5 \times 10^3 mol^{-2}dm^6$ (B) $1 \times 10^3 mol^{-2}dm^6$ (C) $5 \times 10^{-3} mol^{-2}dm^6$

(D) $2 \times 10^3 mol^{-2}dm^6$ (E) $2 \times 10^{-3} mol^{-2}dm^6$

86. The SI unit of molar conductivity is

(A) S m^3 mol^{-1} (B) S m mol^{-1} (C) S m mol^{-2} (D) S m^2 mol^{-1} (E) S m^2 mol^{-2}

87. Which of the following is an example of disproportionation redox reaction?

(A) $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO(g)$

(B) $2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l)$

(C) $2Pb(NO_3)_2(s) \rightarrow 2PbO(s) + 4NO_2(g) + O_2(g)$

(D) $NaH(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow NaOH(aq) + H_2(g)$

(E) $2NO_2(g) + 2OH^- \rightarrow NO_2^-(aq) + NO_3^-(aq) + H_2O(l)$

88. A scientist wants to perform an experiment in aqueous solution in a hill station where the boiling point of water is 98.98°C. How much urea (mol.wt 60 g mol^{-1}) is to be added by him to 2 kg of water to get the boiling point 100°C at the same place?
(K_b of water = 0.51K kg mol^{-1})

(A) 60 g (B) 120 g (C) 180 g (D) 240 g (E) 1.02 g

89. The vapour pressure of pure benzene at a certain temperature is 0.850 bar. A non-volatile, non-electrolyte solid weighing 1.0 g when added to 39.0 g of benzene (molar mass 78 g mol^{-1}), vapour pressure of the solution is reduced to 0.845 bar. What is the molar mass of the solid substance?

(A) 340 g mol^{-1} (B) 170 g mol^{-1} (C) 240 g mol^{-1}

(D) 270 g mol^{-1} (E) 370 g mol^{-1}

Space for rough work

90. For the reaction $2P + Q \rightleftarrows P_2Q$, the rate of formation of P_2Q is 0.24 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$. Then the rates of disappearance of P and Q respectively are

(A) – 0.48 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$ and – 0.48 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$

(B) – 0.24 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$ and – 0.48 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$

(C) – 0.48 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$ and – 0.24 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$

(D) – 0.12 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$ and – 0.24 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$

(E) – 0.24 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$ and – 0.12 mol $dm^{-3}s^{-1}$

91. Choose the correct set of reactions which follow first order kinetics:

(i) Thermal decomposition of HI on gold surface.

(ii) Thermal decomposition of $N_2O_5(g)$ at constant volume.

(iii) Hydrogenation of ethene.

(iv) Decomposition of NH_3 on a hot Pt surface.

(v) Thermal decomposition of $SO_2Cl_2(g)$ at constant volume.

(A) i, ii, iii (B) i, iii, iv (C) i, iv, v (D) ii, iv, v (E) ii, iii, v

92. Which one of the following is true?

(A) Chemisorption is not specific in nature

(B) Physisorption is irreversible

(C) Both physisorption and chemisorption depend on the nature of the gas

(D) Enthalpy of adsorption is high in physisorption

(E) Chemisorption increases with surface area of adsorbent while in physisorption it is not

Space for rough work

93. When zinc metal is reacted with aqueous sodium hydroxide, the products formed are

(A) zinc hydroxide and oxygen only

(B) sodium zincate and oxygen only

(C) sodium zincate, hydrogen and oxygen

(D) sodium zincate and hydrogen only

(E) sodium zincate and hydrogen oxide only

94. 'Syngas' produced from sewage is a gaseous mixture of

(A) CH_4 and C_2H_6 (B) CO and H_2 (C) CO and CH_4

(D) CS_2 and CO (E) CS_2 and CH_4

Space for rough work

$Zn_{(s)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)} \longrightarrow Zn(OH)_2 + 2Na.$

95. Choose the correct choice containing true statements regarding PCl_5.

(i) PCl_5 is prepared by the reaction of white phosphorus with excess of dry chlorine.

(ii) The complete hydrolysis of PCl_5 gives phosphoric acid.

(iii) PCl_5 has square pyramidal structure in gaseous phase.

(iv) All the five bonds in PCl_5 molecule are equivalent.

(A) ii and iii (B) i and iii (C) iii and iv (D) ii and iv (E) i and ii

96. Match the substances and their uses.

a)	Silicones	(i) Cracking of hydrocarbons
b)	Zeolites	(ii) Light composite material for aircraft
c)	Quartz	(iii) Flux for soldering metals
d)	Borax	(iv) Waterproofing of fabrics
e)	Boron fibres	(v) Piezoelectric material

(A) a)-(iv); b)-(ii); c)-(i); d)-(v); e)-(iii)

(B) a)-(i); b)-(ii); c)-(iv); d)-(iii); e)-(v)

(C) a)-(iv); b)-(i); c)-(iii); d)-(ii); e)-(v)

(D) a)-(iii); b)-(ii); c)-(i); d)-(iv); e)-(v)

(E) a)-(iv); b)-(i); c)-(v); d)-(iii); e)-(ii)

97. Choose the wrong statement in the following with regard to orthoboric acid:

(A) It can be prepared by the hydrolysis of boron trihalide

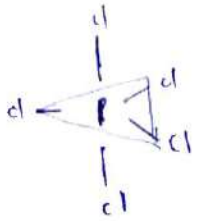
(B) It is not a protonic acid but acts as a Lewis acid

(C) It has a layer structure

(D) It is freely soluble in cold water

(E) On heating above 370K it forms first metaboric acid which on further heating yields B_2O_3

Space for rough work



98. The magnetic moment of a trivalent ion of a metal with $Z = 24$ in aqueous solution is
(A) 3.87 BM (B) 2.84 BM (C) 1.73 BM (D) 4.90 BM (E) 5.92 BM

99. In the first row transition metals, the element that exhibits only +3 oxidation state is
(A) zinc (B) scandium (C) nickel (D) titanium (E) iron

100. The metal that has the highest melting point in the first series of transition elements is
(A) titanium (B) vanadium (C) chromium (D) iron (E) manganese

101. In which one of the following complexes, the conductivity corresponds to 1:2 electrolyte in aqueous solution?
(A) Hexaamminecobalt(III) chloride
(B) Tetraamminedichlorocobalt(III) chloride
(C) Pentaamminechlorocobalt(III) chloride
(D) Triamminetriaquachromium(III) chloride
(E) Diamminesilver(I) dicyanoargentate(I)

Space for rough work

$\sqrt{3(3+1)} = \sqrt{12}$ $\sqrt{4\times5} = \sqrt{20}$.

$\sqrt{5\times6} = \sqrt{30}$.

102. The complex ion formed when the film developed in black and white photography is washed with hypo solution is

(A) $[Ag_2(S_2O_3)_2]^{3-}$ (B) $[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]^{3-}$ (C) $[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]^{3+}$

(D) $[Ag_2(S_2O_3)_2]^{3+}$ (E) $[Ag(S_2O_3)_3]^{3-}$.

103. Which one of the following is an ore of aluminium?

(A) Kaolinite (B) Siderite (C) Malachite (D) Calamine (E) Haematite

104. In the estimation of nitrogen present in an organic compound, Kjeldahl's method cannot be applied to

(A) aniline (B) toluidine (C) urea (D) pyridine (E) benzylamine

105. Among the following, the alkene that exhibits optical isomerism is

(A) 3–methyl–2–pentene (B) 4–methyl–1–pentene (C) 3–methyl–1–pentene

(D) 2–methyl–2–pentene (E) 2, 3–dimethyl–2–butene

106. The reagent that is used to convert but–2–yne to trans–but–2–ene is

(A) $H_2/Pd/C$ (B) $NaBH_4$ (C) Sn/HCl

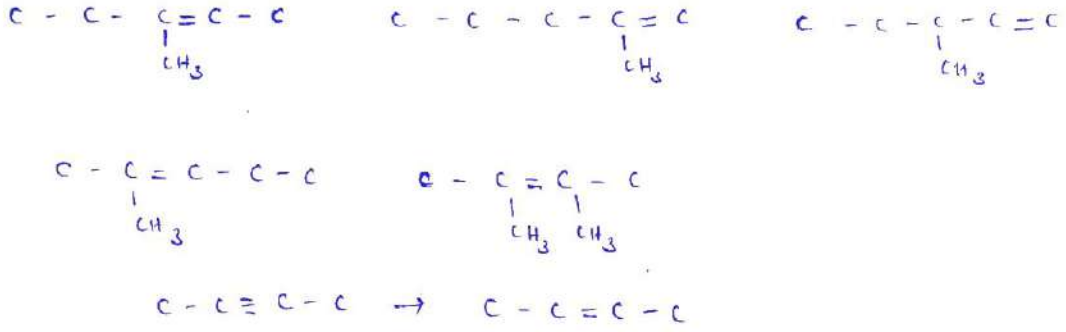
(D) Na/liquid NH_3 (E) Zn-Hg/HCl

107. Compound '*A*' is obtained by the reaction of benzyl chloride with magnesium metal in dry ether followed by treatment with water. What is the compound '*A*'?

(A) Toluene (B) Benzyl alcohol (C) Phenol

(D) Benzene (E) Benzaldehyde

Space for rough work



108. The correct increasing order of boiling points of the following compounds is

(A) $CH_2Br_2 < CH_3Br < CHBr_3 < CH_3Cl$

(B) $CH_2Br_2 < CHBr_3 < CH_3Br < CH_3Cl$

(C) $CH_3Cl < CH_3Br < CH_2Br_2 < CHBr_3$

(D) $CH_3Cl < CHBr_3 < CH_3Br < CH_2Br_2$

(E) $CHBr_3 < CH_2Br_{i2} < CH_3Br < CH_3Cl$

109. Compounds '*A*', '*B*' and '*C*' have the same molecular formula C_7H_8O. Compound '*A*' and '*B*' liberate hydrogen gas with sodium metal. When treated with sodium hydroxide, compound '*B*' alone dissolves. Compound '*C*' is inert towards both sodium metal and sodium hydroxide. Compounds '*A*', '*B*' and '*C*' are respectively

(A) Cresol, benzyl alcohol and anisole

(B) Benzyl alcohol, cresol and anisole

(C) Benzyl alcohol, anisole and cresol

(D) Cresol, anisole and benzyl alcohol

(E) Anisole, cresol and benzyl alcohol

110. The suitable Grignard reagent used for the preparation of 2-methylpropan-1-ol using methanal is

(A) $CH_3\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2MgBr$ (B) $CH_3\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2MgBr$

(C) $CH_3\text{-}CH(CH_3)\text{-}CH_2MgBr$ (D) $(CH_3)_3C\text{-}MgBr$

(E) $CH_3\text{-}CH(CH_3)\text{-}MgBr$

111. Isopropylbenzene (cumene) is oxidized in the presence of air to give compound '*X*' which on hydrolysis in the presence of acids gives compounds '*Y*' and '*Z*'. Compounds '*X*', '*Y*' and '*Z*' are respectively

(A) benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, ethanol

(B) cumene hydroperoxide, phenol, acetaldehyde

(C) cumene hydroperoxide, benzaldehyde, acetone

(D) cumene hydroperoxide, phenol, acetone

(E) cumene hydroperoxide, benzaldehyde, acetaldehyde

Space for rough work

$CH_3\text{-}CHO$

112. A research scholar returned to the laboratory after the lock down due to Covid-19. He kept acetone, benzaldehyde, acetaldehyde and diethyl ketone in four different bottles. The bottles contained only the label as *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*. He forgot which bottle contained which compound. Compounds *P* and *R* only underwent iodoform test. Compound *R* alone gave reddish brown precipitate with Fehling's reagent. Compounds *Q* and *R* alone underwent Tollen's test. Compound *S* did not answer any of the above tests.

Identify the compounds *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*.

(A) *P*-diethyl ketone; *Q*-benzaldehyde; *R*-acetaldehyde; *S*-acetone

(B) *P*-acetone; *Q*-benzaldehyde; *R*-acetaldehyde; *S*-diethyl ketone

(C) *P*-acetone; *Q*-acetaldehyde; *R*-benzaldehyde; *S*-diethyl ketone

(D) *P*-acetaldehyde; *Q*-acetone; *R*-diethyl ketone; *S*-benzaldehyde

(E) *P*-benzaldehyde; *Q*-diethyl ketone; *R*-acetone; *S*-acetaldehyde

113. The increasing order of acid strength of the following carboxylic acids is

(A) $ClCH_2$-CH_2-COOH < $ClCH_2COOH$ < NC - CH_2COOH < $CHCl_2COOH$

(B) $ClCH_2$-COOH < NC - CH_2COOH < $ClCH_2CH_2COOH$ < $CHCl_2COOH$

(C) $ClCH_2$-CH_2-COOH < $CHCl_2$-COOH < $ClCH_2$-COOH < NC-CH_2-COOH

(D) NC-CH_2-COOH < Cl-CH_2COOH < CH-Cl_2COOH < Cl-CH_2CH_2COOH

(E) $ClCH_2CH_2$-COOH < $CHCl_2COOH$ < $ClCH_2COOH$ < NC-CH_2COOH

114. Which one of the following is not correct with respect to properties of amines?

(A) pK_b of aniline is more than that of methylamine.

(B) Ethylamine is soluble in water whereas aniline is not.

(C) Ethanamide on reaction with Br_2 and NaOH gives ethylamine.

(D) Ethylamine reacts with nitrous acid to give ethanol.

(E) Aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction.

Space for rough work

115. The increasing order of extent of H-bonding of the alkyl ammonium ions, RNH_3^+, $R_2NH_2^+$, R_3NH^+ in water is

(A) $R_3NH^+ < R_2NH_2^+ < RNH_3^+$ (B) $R_3NH^+ < RNH_3^+ < R_2NH_2^+$

(C) $R_2NH_2^+ < RNH_3^+ < R_3NH^+$ (D) $RNH_3^+ < R_2NH_2^+ < R_3NH^+$

(E) $RNH_3^+ < R_3NH^+ < R_2NH_2^+$

116. The conversion of benzene diazonium chloride to bromobenzene by treating with HBr in the presence of copper powder is called

(A) Sandmeyer reaction (B) Gattermann reaction

(C) Wurtz reaction (D) Hoffmann reaction

(E) Gabriel synthesis

117. Which one of the following statements is TRUE with regard to glucose?

(A) It gives Schiff's test

(B) It forms addition product with $NaHSO_3$

(C) Its pentaacetate does not react with NH_2OH

(D) It does not undergo mutarotation

(E) β- form of glucose is obtained by crystallisation from conc. solution of glucose at 303K

118. Fibrous protein present in muscles is

(A) keratin (B) albumin (C) insulin (D) myosin (E) histidine

119. The drug used to inhibit the enzymes which catalyse the degradation of noradrenaline is

(A) phenelzine (B) prontosil (C) cimetidine

(D) terfenadine (E) chloramphenicol

120. The gas which is the major contributor to global warming is

(A) NO_2 (B) CO_2 (C) SO_2 (D) O_2 (E) N_2O

Space for rough work

1. Let $f:[-4,2]\to\mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x)=\sqrt{16-x^2}$. Then the range of the function f is

(A) $[0,2]$ (B) $\left[0,2\sqrt{3}\right]$ (C) $[0,4]$ (D) $\left[2\sqrt{3},4\right]$ (E) $[-2,2]$

2. Let $f(x)=x^2$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{9+x}$. Then the value of $(f\circ g-g\circ f)(4)$ is equal to

(A) 6 (B) $\sqrt{6}$ (C) $\sqrt{8}$ (D) 8 (E) 5

3. Let A and B be subsets of the universal set U. If $n(A)=24$, $n(A\cap B)=8$ and $n(U)=63$, then $n(A'\cup B')$ is equal to

(A) 43 (B) 55 (C) 35 (D) 32 (E) 45

4. Let $f(x)=[x], x\in\mathbb{R}$, where $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer $\le x$. Then the images of the elements -4.6 and 2.7 are respectively

(A) $-5, 2$ (B) $-5, 3$ (C) $-4, 2$ (D) $-3, 3$ (E) $-4, 3$

5. For any two positive rational numbers m and n, a binary operation $*$ is defined by $m * n = \frac{m+n}{3}$, then $\frac{7}{2} * \frac{5}{2}$ is equal to

(A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 8 (E) 9

6. The function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $f(x) = 7 - 3x$ is

(A) not one–one (B) not onto (C) even (D) one–one and onto (E) odd

7. A relation R on $\{0, 1, 2\}$ is given by $R = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2)\}$. Then the relation R is

(A) reflexive (B) symmetric (C) transitive
(D) symmetric and transitive (E) equivalence

8. Let z_1, z_2 and z_3 be three distinct points in the complex plane such that the segment joining z_1 and z_2 is perpendicular to the segment joining z_1 and z_3. If $|z_1 - z_2| = 5$ and $|z_1 - z_3| = 12$ then $|z_2 - z_3|$ is equal to

(A) 17 (B) 7 (C) 13 (D) 14 (E) 9

9. If $\frac{z}{i} = 11 - 13i$, then $z + \overline{z}$ is equal to

(A) −22 (B) 22 (C) 25 (D) 26 (E) −26

10. Let $\alpha = 2-3i$ be a root of the equation $z^2-4z+k=0$, where k is a real number. If β is the other root, then the value of $\alpha^2+\beta^2$ is

(A) 26 (B) -5 (C) 5 (D) 10 (E) -10

11. If $z=2-i\sqrt{3}$, then $\left|z^4\right|$ is equal to

(A) 7 (B) $\sqrt{7}$ (C) $7\sqrt{7}$ (D) 49 (E) $49\sqrt{7}$

12. The imaginary part of $z=\dfrac{2+i}{3-i}$ is

(A) $\dfrac{5}{8}$ (B) $\dfrac{-5}{8}$ (C) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (D) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ (E) $\dfrac{3}{8}$

13. The area of the triangle on the complex plane formed by the points z, $z+iz$ and iz is 128. Then the value of $|z|$ is

(A) 12 (B) 16 (C) 18 (D) 17 (E) 19

14. If the real part of the complex number $z=\dfrac{p+2i}{p-i}$, $p\in\mathbb{R}$, $p>0$ is $\dfrac{1}{2}$, then the value of p is equal to

(A) $\sqrt{2}$ (B) $\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\sqrt{5}$ (D) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (E) 1

15. The value of $\sqrt{(-25)}+3\sqrt{(-4)}+2\sqrt{(-9)}$ is equal to

(A) $13i$ (B) $-13i$ (C) $11i$ (D) $-17i$ (E) $17i$

16. The value of $\sum_{k=5}^{36}\frac{1}{k^2-k}$ is

(A) $\frac{7}{36}$ (B) $\frac{1}{9}$ (C) $\frac{2}{9}$ (D) $\frac{1}{12}$ (E) $\frac{5}{36}$

17. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, ..., a_n$ are in A. P. with $a_1 = 3$, $a_n = 39$ and $a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_n = 210$, then the value of n is equal to

(A) 8 (B)10 (C) 11 (D) 13 (E) 15

18. Let t_n, $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$ be the n^{th} term of the A. P. $5, 8, 11, ...$ Then the value of n for which $t_n = 305$ is

(A) 101 (B) 100 (C) 103 (D) 99 (E) 95

19. If the first term of a G. P. is 1 and the sum of 3^{rd} and 5^{th} terms is 90, then the positive common ratio of the G. P. is

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5

20. In an A.P. the difference between the last and the first terms is 632 and the common difference is 4. Then the number of terms in the A. P. is

(A) 157 (B) 160 (C) 158 (D) 159 (E) 140

21. If the 10^{th} and 12^{th} terms of an A. P. are respectively 15 and 21, then the common difference of the A. P. is

(A) –6 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) –3 3

22. The first term of a G. P. is 3 and the common ratio is 2. Then the sum of first eight terms of the G.P. is

(A) 763 (B) 189 (C) 381 (D) 765 (E) 655

23. A covid-19 vaccination reduces the probability of getting covid-19 infection from 0.4 to 0.1. In a city, 45% people are vaccinated. Then the probability that a non-vaccinated person chosen at random in the city gets covid-19 infection is

(A) 0.55 (B) 0.45 (C) 0.32 (D) 0.22 (E) 0.18

24. The number of ways a committee of 3 women and 5 men can be formed from a panel of 8 men and 5 women is

(A) 940 (B) 1120 (C) 560 (D) 760 (E) 520

25. A set contains 9 elements. Then the number of subsets of the set which contains at most 4 elements is

(A) 32 (B) 64 (C) 128 (D) 256 (E) 512

26. If p and q are positive integers such that ${}^{(p+q)}P_2 = 42$ and ${}^{(p-q)}P_2 = 20$, then the values of p and q are respectively

(A) 5, 2 (B) 4, 3 (C) 7, 2 (D) 6, 1 (E) 7, 5

27. The number of 3-digit numbers that can be formed from the digits 0, 2, 3, 5, 7 is (repetition is allowed)

(A) 125 (B) 100 (C) 105 (D) 150 (E) 60

28. If x^{22} is in the $(r+1)^{th}$ term of the binomial expansion of $\left(3x^3 - x^2\right)^9$, then the value of r is equal to

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 7

29. The term independent of x in the binomial expansion of $\left(x+\frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{20}$ is

(A) $\binom{20}{5}2^{15}$ (B) $\binom{20}{15}2^{10}$ (C) $\binom{20}{10}2^{5}$

(D) $\binom{20}{10}2^{10}$ (E) $\binom{20}{5}2^{5}$

30. Let $A+B=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 1 & 4\\ 1 & 4 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ and $B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & -2\\ -1 & 3 & 0\end{bmatrix}$, then $A=$

(A) $\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1 & 2\\ 0 & 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix}5 & 1 & 2\\ 0 & 7 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix}3 & -1 & -2\\ 2 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$

(D) $\begin{bmatrix}5 & 1 & 6\\ 2 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ (E) $\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1 & 6\\ 2 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$

31. The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix}4 & 4^2 & 4^3\\ 3 & 3^2 & 3^3\\ 2 & 2^2 & 2^3\end{vmatrix}$ is

(A) 52 (B) –24 (C) 24 (D) 48 (E) –48

32. If $\begin{vmatrix}1 & 2 & 1\\ 0 & x & -3\\ 2 & -1 & x\end{vmatrix}=0$, then the values of x are

(A) 5, –3 (B) 5, 3 (C) –5, 3 (D) 2, 3 (E) –2, –3

33. If $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $B =$

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (E) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

34. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -4 & \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is non-singular for $\lambda \neq$

(A) 2 (B) -2 (C) 4 (D) -4 (E) 0

35. Let $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & x-1 & 2 \\ 1 & x+2 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, where a, b, c and d are constants. Then the value of d is

(A) -8 (B) 6 (C) 0 (D) -6 (E) 16

36. If the inequality $-13 \leq x \leq 5$ is expressed in the form $|x - a| \leq b$, then the values of a and b are respectively

(A) 4, 8 (B) -4, 9 (C) 4, 9 (D) 5, 9 (E) -5, 9

37. The solution set of the inequality $5(4x+6) < 25x+10$ is

(A) $(4,\infty)$ (B) $(-\infty,4)$ (C) $(-\infty,5)$ (D) $(5,\infty)$ (E) $(-4,4)$

38. The set of all integer values of x that satisfy the inequality $19 \le -3x \le 27$ is

(A) $\{-9,-8,-7,-6\}$ (B) $\{-9,-6\}$ (C) $\{-9,-8,-7\}$

(D) $\{-9,-8,-7,...,4,5,6\}$ (E) $\varnothing$

39. Let X be the set $\left\{1, \pi, \left\{42, \sqrt{2}\right\}, \{1,3\}\right\}$. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

$P: \pi \in X$ $Q: \{1,3\} \subseteq X$ $R: \{1,\pi\} \subseteq X$

(A) P only (B) Q only (C) R only

(D) P and R only (E) P, Q and R

40. The value of θ in the range $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ which satisfies the equation $\sin\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\theta$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ (E) $\frac{\pi}{5}$

41. If $\operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta = 5$, then the value of $\tan\theta$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{13}{24}$ (B) $\frac{5}{12}$ (C) $\frac{7}{12}$ (D) $\frac{1}{12}$ (E) $\frac{3}{12}$

42. The value of $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{11}\right)$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{-\pi}{3}$ (B) $\frac{-\pi}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (E) π

43. If $0<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\tan\theta=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, then $\cos\theta$ is equal to

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

44. The value of $\sin^2\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $\frac{16}{25}$ (C) $\frac{9}{25}$ (D) $\frac{5}{3}$ (E) $\frac{25}{9}$

45. $\cos^4\frac{\pi}{12}-\sin^4\frac{\pi}{12}$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$ (E) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

46. $\tan\left(2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\right)$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{8}{5}$ (B) $\frac{10}{21}$ (C) $\frac{20}{21}$ (D) $\frac{21}{25}$ (E) $\frac{4}{25}$

47. The values of x in the interval $[0,\pi]$ such that $\sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ are

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (E) $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

48. If $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ and $\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, then $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{-1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{-3}{2}$ (E) 0

49. If $ay = x + b$ is the equation of the line passing through the points $(-5,-2)$ and $(4, 7)$, then the value of $2a + b$ is equal to

(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) -3 (E) -1

50. The y-intercept of the line passing through (2, 5) with slope $\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5

51. The equation of perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points (10, 0) and $(0,-4)$ is

(A) $5x+2y=21$ (B) $5x+2y=0$ (C) $2x-5y=21$

(D) $5x-2y=21$ (E) $2x+3y=21$

52. The equation of the line which is parallel to $x+\frac{1}{2}y=\frac{3}{2}$ and passing through (1, 3) is

(A) $2x+y=7$ (B) $2x+y+5=0$ (C) $2x+y=3$

(D) $2x+y=6$ (E) $2x+y=5$

53. If x-intercept of the straight line $ax+2ay=30$ is 10, then the y-intercept is

(A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 20 (E) 30

54. A straight line makes an angle α with the positive direction of x-axis, where $\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. If it passes through $(0,-2)$, then its equation is

(A) $\sqrt{3}x+y+2=0$ (B) $\sqrt{3}y+x+2=0$ (C) $\sqrt{3}y+x+2\sqrt{3}=0$

(D) $\sqrt{3}y-x+2\sqrt{3}=0$ (E) $\sqrt{3}x+y-2\sqrt{3}=0$

55. The equation of the circle is $3x^2+3y^2+6x-4y-1=0$. Then its radius is

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{16}{3}$ (E) $\frac{8}{3}$

56. The end-points of a diameter of a circle are $(-1, 4)$ and $(5, 4)$. Then the equation of the circle is

(A) $(x-3)^2+y^2=9$ (B) $(x-3)^2+(y+4)^2=3$ (C) $(x-2)^2+(y-4)^2=9$

(D) $(x+3)^2+(y+4)^2=9$ (E) $(x-3)^2+(y-4)^2=4$

57. The two diameters of a circle are segments of the straight lines $x-y=5$ and $2x+y=4$. If the radius of the circle is 5, then the equation of the circle is

(A) $x^2+y^2-6x+4y=12$ (B) $x^2+y^2-3x+2y=12$ (C) $x^2+y^2-6x+2y=12$

(D) $x^2+y^2-8x+6y-18=0$ (E) $x^2+y^2-8x+6y-7=0$

58. The equation of the parabola with vertex $(-6, 2)$, passing through $(-3, 5)$ and having axis parallel to x-axis is

(A) $(y+2)^2 = 3x+16$ (B) $(x+6)^2 = 3y-6$ (C) $(y+2)^2 = 4x+48$

(D) $(x-6)^2 = 4y-8$ (E) $(y-2)^2 = 3x+18$

59. One of the vertices of the major axis of an ellipse is (1, 1) and one of the vertices of its minor axis is (–2, –1). If the centre of the ellipse is (–2, 1), then the equation of the ellipse is

(A) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{4}=1$ (B) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{4}=1$ (C) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{9}+\frac{(y+1)^2}{4}=1$

(D) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y+1)^2}{4}=1$ (E) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{9}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{2}=1$

60. The equation of the parabola with focus (3, 0) and directrix $x + 3 = 0$ is

(A) $y^2 = 3x-9$ (B) $y^2 = 4x-12$ (C) $y^2 = 12x$

(D) $y^2 = 12x-36$ (E) $y^2 = 12x-9$

61. The eccentricity of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{36}+\frac{y^2}{16}=1$ is

(A) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}$ (E) $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{7}$

62. The foci of a hyperbola are (8, 3) and (0, 3) and eccentricity is $\frac{4}{3}$. Then the length of the transverse axis is

(A) $\frac{32}{3}$ (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) $\frac{8}{3}$ (E) 6

63. The co-ordinates of the points P and Q are (2, 6, 4) and (8, –3, 1) respectively. If the point R lies on the line segment PQ such that $2|\overrightarrow{PR}|=|\overrightarrow{RQ}|$, then the co-ordinates of R are

(A) (4, –3, 3) (B) (4, 3, –3) (C) (2, –3, 1) (D) (4, 3, 3) (E) (2, 3, 3)

64. If $|\vec{a}|=2, \vec{b}=2\hat{i}-\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$ and the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is $\frac{\pi}{4}$, then $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}$ is equal to

(A) $14\sqrt{2}$ (B) $2\sqrt{7}$ (C) $\sqrt{30}$ (D) $\sqrt{7}$ (E) $\sqrt{14}$

65. If α is the angle made by the vector $\vec{a} = 5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ with the positive x-axis, then $\cos\alpha =$

(A) $\frac{5}{12}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ (E) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

66. If $|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 4$ and $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{7}$, then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ is equal to

(A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 10 (E) 12

67. If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -20$, then the value of λ is equal to

(A) 2 (B) –2 (C) –4 (D) 4 (E) 5

68. If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \alpha\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \beta\hat{k}$, then the value of β is equal to

(A) –2 (B) 2 (C) –1 (D) 1 (E) –3

69. The values of α so that the vectors $\alpha\hat{i}+(\alpha-1)\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$ and $(\alpha+2)\hat{i}+\alpha\hat{j}-2\hat{k}$ are perpendicular, are

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

70. If $|\vec{u}|=5$, $|\vec{v}|=4$ and the angle between $\vec{u}$ and $\vec{v}$ is $\frac{\pi}{6}$, then $|\vec{u}\times\vec{v}|$ is equal to

(A) $10\sqrt{3}$ (B) $10\sqrt{2}$ (C) 20 (D) $5\sqrt{2}$ (E) 10

71. If the point $P(x,1,4)$ lies on the line $\vec{r}=\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+4\hat{k}+\lambda(2\hat{i}-\hat{j})$, then the value of x is equal to

(A) 2 (B) –2 (C) 3 (D) –3 (E) 5

72. The equation of the plane through the point (2, 1, 3) and perpendicular to the vector $4\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+6\hat{k}$ is

(A) $4x+5y+6z=28$ (B) $2x+y+3z=17$ (C) $4x+5y+6z=33$

(D) $8x+5y+18z=21$ (E) $4x+5y+6z=31$

73. The angle between the line $\vec{r} = \hat{i}+2\hat{j}+t(3\hat{i}+2\hat{j}-\hat{k})$ and the plane $2x-3y-z=1$ is

(A) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{196}\right)$ (B) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{14}\right)$ (C) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{14}\right)$ (D) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{13}{14}\right)$ (E) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{13}{14}\right)$

74. If the line $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+t(3\hat{i}+\hat{j}-2\hat{k})$ is parallel to the plane $2x+4y+az=8$, then the value of a is equal to

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6

75. The angle between the lines $\vec{r} = \hat{i}+4\hat{k}+\lambda(2\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k})$ and $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i}-\hat{j}+3\hat{k}+\mu(3\hat{i}+\hat{k})$ is

(A) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}\right)$ (B) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}\right)$ (C) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$ (D) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}\right)$ (E) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{30}\right)$

76. The Cartesian equation of the line passing through (7, 5, 3) and perpendicular to the plane $3x+2y+z=6$ is

(A) $\frac{x-7}{3}=\frac{y-5}{2}=\frac{z-3}{1}$ (B) $\frac{x-3}{7}=\frac{y-2}{5}=\frac{z-1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{x-3}{7}=\frac{y-2}{5}=\frac{z}{3}$

(D) $\frac{x-7}{3}=\frac{y-5}{1}=\frac{z-3}{2}$ (E) $\frac{x-4}{4}=\frac{y-3}{3}=\frac{z-2}{2}$

77. The acute angle between the planes $2x-y-3z=7$ and $x+2y+2z=0$ is

(A) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{14}}{14}\right)$ (B) $\pi-\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{14}}{7}\right)$ (C) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{11}\right)$

(D) $\pi-\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{14}}{21}\right)$ (E) $\pi-\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}\right)$

78. The vector equation of the line joining the points (2, 1, 3) and $(-2,4,1)$ is

(A) $\vec{r}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}+\lambda(-4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-2\hat{k})$ (B) $\vec{r}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}+\lambda(4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+2\hat{k})$

(C) $\vec{r}=-2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}+\lambda(-4\hat{i}-3\hat{j}-2\hat{k})$ (D) $\vec{r}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}+\lambda(3\hat{i}-4\hat{j}-2\hat{k})$

(E) $\vec{r}=-4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-2\hat{k}+\lambda(2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k})$

79. A bag contains 5 yellow, 3 green, 2 blue and 7 white balls. If 4 balls are chosen at random, then the probability that none of them are white is

(A) $\frac{3}{37}$ (B) $\frac{7}{34}$ (C) $\frac{5}{34}$ (D) $\frac{5}{37}$ (E) $\frac{3}{34}$

80. An urn contains 25 marbles which are numbered from 1 to 25 and a marble is chosen at random two times with replacement. Then the probability that both times the marble has the same number is

(A) $\frac{1}{25}$ (B) $\frac{24}{25}$ (C) $\frac{1}{625}$ (D) $\frac{624}{625}$ (E) $\frac{2}{25}$

81. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) = 0.2$, $P(B) = 0.55$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.1$, the $P\left(B \cap A^C\right)$ is equal to

(A) 0.25 (B) 0.35 (C) 0.45 (D) 0.65 (E) 0.75

82. Two dice are rolled. If A is the event that sum of the numbers is 4 and B is the event tha at least one of the dice shows a 3, then $P(A \mid B)$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{3}{11}$ (B) $\frac{2}{11}$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{6}$ (E) $\frac{1}{11}$

83. Assume that n distinct values $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ occur with frequencies $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n$ respectively. If $\bar{x} = 7$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{8} f_i x_i = 315$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{8} f_i =$

(A) 35 (B) 45 (C) 48 (D) 42 (E) 40

84. The variance of the data $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{50}$ with $\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i = 650$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i^2 = 10000$ is

(A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 39 (D) 41 (E) 31

85. If X is a random variable with $E(X) = 6$ and $V(X) = 3$, then $E\left(X^2\right)$ is equal to

(A) 33 (B) 36 (C) 39 (D) 42 (E) 27

86. Let $f(x) = \dfrac{4x+3}{x+2}$. Then the value of $f^{-1}(-2)$ is equal to

(A) $\dfrac{7}{5}$ (B) $\dfrac{-7}{6}$ (C) $\dfrac{-7}{5}$ (D) $\dfrac{7}{6}$ (E) $\dfrac{5}{6}$

87. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{for } x < 1 \\ 5a - x & \text{for } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}$, then the value of a is equal to

(A) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ (B) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ (C) $\dfrac{3}{5}$ (D) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ (E) 1

88. $\lim\limits_{t \to 0} \dfrac{\sin 2t}{8t^2 + 4t}$ is equal to

(A) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (B) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ (C) $\dfrac{1}{6}$ (D) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ (E) 1

89. $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{9-x}-3}$ is equal to

(A) 6 (B) 3 (C) -3 (D) -6 (E) 0

90. Let $f(x)=\begin{cases}3x+2, & \text{if } x<-2\\ x^2-3x-1, & \text{if } x\geq -2\end{cases}$. Then $\lim_{x\to -2^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x\to -2^+} f(x)$ are respectively

(A) $-4, 3$ (B) $6, 3$ (C) $-6, 3$ (D) $-4, 9$ (E) $9, -4$

91. $\lim_{x\to -3} \dfrac{x^2+16x+39}{2x^2+7x+3}$ is equal to

(A) 2 (B) $\dfrac{8}{3}$ (C) $\dfrac{-8}{3}$ (D) -2 (E) 0

92. Let $f(x)=6\sqrt[3]{x^5}$. If $f'(x)=ax^p$, where a and p are constants, then the value of p equal to

(A) $\dfrac{3}{5}$ (B) $\dfrac{-2}{5}$ (C) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ (D) $\dfrac{-2}{3}$ (E) $\dfrac{2}{5}$

93. Let $y=(\tan x)^{\sin x}$ for $0<x<\frac{\pi}{2}$. If $\frac{dy}{dx}=(\tan x)^{\sin x}\left((\cos x)\log(\tan x)+g(x)\right)$, then $g(x)=$

(A) $\sin x \sec^2 x$ (B) $\sec x \operatorname{cosec} x$ (C) $\sec x$

(D) $\operatorname{cosec} x$ (E) $\sin x \tan x$

94. If $f(x)=\left(x^3+\sin \pi x\right)^5$, then $f'(1)$ is equal to

(A) 2^5 (B) $5(2^4)$ (C) 15 (D) $5(3+\pi)$ (E) $5(3-\pi)$

95. If $h(x)=4x^3-5x+7$ is the derivative of $f(x)$, then $\lim\limits_{t\to 0}\frac{f(1+t)-f(1)}{t}$ is equal to

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8 (E) 0

96. Let $f(x)=\begin{cases}e^x, & \text{if } x\le 1\\ mx+6, & \text{if } x>1\end{cases}$ be differentiable at $x=1$. Then the value of m is

(A) 6 (B) e (C) -6 (D) $-e$ (E) 1

97. $\lim_{t\to 0}\dfrac{\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+t\right)-3}{t}$ is equal to

(A) $4\sqrt{3}$ (B) 24 (C) $16\sqrt{3}$ (D) $8\sqrt{3}$ (E) 16

98. If the tangent line to the graph of a function f at the point $x = 3$ has x-intercept $\frac{5}{3}$ an y-intercept -10, then $f'(3)$ is equal to

(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) $\frac{5}{3}$ (D) 6 (E) -10

99. The slope of tangent line to the curve $4x^2+2xy+y^2=12$ at the point (1, 2) is

(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) -1 (D) -2 (E) 0

100. Let $f(x)=\sqrt{x}+5$ for $1\le x\le 9$. Then the value of c whose existence is guaranteed b the Mean Value Theorem is

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6

101. The derivative of a function f is given by $f'(x)=\dfrac{x-5}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$. Then the interval in whic f is increasing, is

(A) $(5,\infty)$ (B) $(0,\infty)$ (C) $(-4,\infty)$ (D) $(-\infty,-4)$ (E) $(-\infty,5)$

102. Let $f(x) = x^2 \log x, x > 0$. Then the minimum value of f is

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

103. A cube is expanding in such a way that its edge is increasing at a rate of 2 inches per second. If its edge is 5 inches long, then the rate of change of its volume is

(A) 150 in^3 / sec (B) 75 in^3 / sec (C) 50 in^3 / sec

(D) 30 in^3 / sec (E) 45 in^3 / sec

104. $\int x^5 e^{1-x^6} dx =$

(A) $\frac{1}{6} e^{1-x^6} + C$ (B) $-e^{1-x^6} + C$ (C) $\frac{-1}{6} e^{1-x^6} + C$

(D) $\frac{x^5}{5} e^{1-x^6} + C$ (E) $\frac{x^6}{6} e^{1-x^6} + C$

105. $\int (5-4x)e^{-x} dx =$

(A) $e^{-x}(4x-1)+C$ (B) $e^{-x}(9-4x)+C$ (C) $e^{-x}(4x-5)+C$

(D) $e^{-x}(4x-9)+C$ (E) $e^{-x}(5-4x)+C$

106. $\int \frac{\cos(\tan x)}{\cos^2 x} dx =$

(A) $(\tan x)\sin(\tan x)+C$ (B) $\sin(\tan x)+C$ (C) $\sec(\tan x)+C$

(D) $(\cos x)\sin(\tan x)+C$ (E) $\cos^2(\tan x)+C$

107. $\int \frac{1}{e^{2x}-1} dx =$

(A) $2\log\left|e^{2x}-1\right|-x+C$ (B) $x-\frac{1}{2}\log\left|e^{2x}-1\right|+C$ (C) $x+\frac{1}{2}\log\left|e^{2x}-1\right|+C$

(D) $x-\log\left|e^{2x}-1\right|+C$ (E) $\frac{1}{2}\log\left|e^{2x}-1\right|-x+C$

108. $\int \sin 2x \cos x \, dx =$

(A) $\frac{-1}{3}\cos^3 x+C$ (B) $\frac{-2}{3}\cos^3 x+C$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x+C$

(D) $\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x+C$ (E) $\frac{-4}{3}\cos^3 x+C$

109. $\int \frac{1}{(1+\cot^2 x)\sin^2 x} dx =$

(A) $\tan^{-1}(\sin x)+C$ (B) $\tan^{-1}(\cos x)+C$ (C) $\cot^{-1}(\sin x)+C$

(D) $\cot^{-1}(\cos x)+C$ (E) $x+C$

110. $\int \frac{4x^9}{x^{10}-10}dx =$

(A) $\frac{1}{5}\log|x^{10}-10|+C$ (B) $\frac{2}{5}\log|x^{10}-10|+C$ (C) $\frac{1}{10}\log|x^{10}-10|+C$

(D) $\frac{-2}{5}\log|x^{10}-10|+C$ (E) $\frac{-1}{10}\log|x^{10}-10|+C$

111. The value of $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{6}{9+x^2}dx$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (E) 1

112. The value of $\int_{-5}^{5}(4-|x|)dx$ is equal to

(A) 18 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 16 (E) 15

113. The area of the region bounded by the curves $y=x^2$ and $y=\sqrt{x}$ is (in square units)

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{5}{6}$ (E) 1

114. The value of $\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\left(x^3+1\right)^2} dx$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{27}$ (B) $\frac{5}{27}$ (C) $\frac{7}{27}$ (D) $\frac{8}{27}$ (E) $\frac{1}{3}$

115. The value of $\int_{\pi/8}^{3\pi/8} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x} dx$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{16}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (E) 1

116. The area of the region bounded by $y=5x$, x-axis and $x=4$ is (in square units)

(A) 40 (B) 80 (C) 20 (D) 50 (E) 60

117. The general solution of the differential equation $y-xy'=x^2+y^2$ is

(A) $y=x\tan(C-x)$ (B) $y=\tan x+C$ (C) $y=x^2\tan x+C$

(D) $y=x\tan x+C$ (E) $y=x\tan x+Cx$

118. The integrating factor of the differential equation $xy' + 2y - 7x^3 = 0$ is

(A) $\log|x|$ (B) x^2 (C) $\frac{1}{x^2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}\log|x|$ (E) x

119. The general solution of the differential equation $4xy + 12x + (2x^2 + 3)y' = 0$ is

(A) $\frac{2x^2+3}{y+3} = C$ (B) $\frac{y-3}{2x^2+3} = C$ (C) $\frac{y+2}{2x^2+3} = C$

(D) $(y-3)\left(2x^2+3\right) = C$ (E) $(y+3)\left(2x^2+3\right) = C$

120. The constraints of a linear programming problem are $x + 2y \leq 10$ and $6x + 3y \leq 18$. Which of the following points lie in the feasible region?

(A) (0, 6) (B) (4, 3) (C) (5, 7) (D)(1, 7) (E) (1, 3)