

Ed-CET-2009 KEY

Note: Ed-CET-2009 Test Questions along with key is given below, locate the question in your respective test book let series i.e.,(A,B,C,D) with key. Objections regarding key are invited, with written authentic proof to the Convener Ed-CET-2009, Osmania University latest by 23rd June 2009.

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PART - C MATHEMATICS

(Marks : 100)

51. A particular integral of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = xe^{2x}$ is

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = xe^{2x} \text{ అన } \text{ప్రతీక సమాఖ్యని}$$

(1) $\frac{x^2}{2}e^{2x}$

(2) $\frac{x^3}{6}e^{2x}$

(3) $\frac{-x^3}{6}e^{2x}$

(4) $\frac{x^2}{3}e^{2x}$

(Ans: 2)

52. The solution of $\left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right)dx + \frac{dy}{y} = 0$ is

$$\left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right)dx + \frac{dy}{y} = 0 \text{ అన } \text{సాధణ}$$

(1) $(x^2 - c)y = 2x$

(2) $(x^2 + c)y = 2x^2$

(3) $(x^2 - c)y = -2x^3$

(4) $(x^2 + c)y = -2x$

(Ans:1)

53. A particular integral of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sin x$ is

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sin x \text{ అన } \text{ప్రతీక సమాఖ్యని}$$

(1) $\frac{x}{2}\sin x + \frac{x^2}{4}\cos x$

(2) $-\frac{x}{2}\cos x$

(3) $\frac{x}{2}\cos x$

(4) $\frac{x}{2}\sin x - \frac{x^2}{4}\cos x$

(Ans: 2)

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[P.T.O.]

54. The general solution of $x^2y'' = 2y'$ is

$x^2y'' = 2y'$ ಇಲ್ಲಾರಣ ಸಾಧನ

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) $y = a + b \log x + cx$ | (2) $y = a - b \log x + cx^3$ |
| (3) $y = a + b \log x + cx^3$ | (4) $y = a + b \log x + cx^2$ |

(Ans: 3)

55. $(2e^y - x)y' = 1$ is the differential equation of the family of curves.

$(2e^y - x)y' = 1$ ಅನೇ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಸಮೀಕರಣವು ಈ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕುಟುಂಬವಿಗೆ ಚೆಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) $x = ce^{-x} + e^y$ | (2) $x = e^y + ce^{-y}$ |
| (3) $x + e^y = ce^{-y}$ | (4) $x = e^{-y} + ce^y$ |

(Ans: 2)

56. Integrating factor of $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3xy + y^2}{x^2 + xy}$ is

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3xy + y^2}{x^2 + xy}$ ಇಲ್ಲಾರಣ ಗುಣಿತವು

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) x^{-1} | (2) x^{-2} |
| (3) $\log x$ | (4) x |

(Ans: 4)

57. The general solution of $y'' + y = \cosh x$ is

$y'' + y = \cosh x$ ಇಲ್ಲಾರಣ ಸಾಧನ

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \cos x$ | (2) $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \sin x$ |
| (3) $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \sinh x$ | (4) $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cosh x$ |

(Ans: 4)

58. A solution among the following satisfying $y'' - y = \cosh x$ is

ಫೋರ್ಮ್ಯಾಲ್ $y'' - y = \cosh x$ ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನಿಸಬಹುದು

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) $y = \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \sinh x$ | (2) $y = \cos x + \frac{x}{2} \cosh x$ |
| (3) $y = \cosh x + \frac{x}{2} \sinh x$ | (4) $y = \sin x + \sinh x$ |

(Ans:3)

59. $(2x+1)^2 y'' + 2(2x+1)y' - y = 0$ is the differential equation of the family of curves.

$(2x+1)^2 y'' + 2(2x+1)y' - y = 0$ അപ്പെടി ക്രീഡി പ്രകാശ മുഖ്യാന്വേഷി അവകാശ സ്റ്റീക്കർഡം

(1) $y = a(2x+1)^2 + \frac{b}{(2x+1)^2}$ (2) $y = a(2x+1) + b(2x+1)^2$ **(Ans: 3)**

(3) $y = a\sqrt{2x+1} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$ (4) $y = a(2x+1) + \frac{b}{2x+1}$

60. The equation of the curve passing through the origin and satisfying the differential equation $(1+x^2)y' + 2xy = 4x^2$ is

മൂലബന്ധമുള്ള സുംഭവപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന അവകാശ സ്റ്റീക്കർഡം $(1+x^2)y' + 2xy = 4x^2$ സു തൃപ്തിപരിപ്പ് പ്രകാശ സ്റ്റീക്കർഡം

(1) $\log \log x$ (2) $3y(1+x^2) = 4x^3$ **(Ans: 2)**
 (3) $\frac{1}{x}$ (4) $y(1+x^2) = 4x^3$

61. The sum of coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is

$(1+x)^n$ ദ്വാരാ വിത്തുറണ്ടിന് ഗുണനാശമുള്ളും

(1) ${}^{2n}C_n$ (2) 2^{n-1} (3) $n \cdot 2^{n-1}$ (4) 2^n **(Ans: 4)**

62. If $A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$ for any two sets, A, B , then $A \Delta B \Delta A =$

പ്രധാന രേഖയിൽ $A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $A \Delta B \Delta A =$

(1) $A - B$ (2) A (3) \emptyset (4) B **(Ans: 4)**

63. If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are the roots of the equation $x^4 - 3x - 5 = 0$ then $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 + \delta^4 =$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ എ $x^4 - 3x - 5 = 0$ അപ്പെട്ടെന്നു മുഖ്യാന്വേഷി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 + \delta^4 =$

(1) 20 (2) 10 (3) -10 (4) 30 **(Ans: 1)**

64. If $x \in \mathbf{R}, |x+1| + 2|x-2| < 6$ then x lies in the interval.

$x \in \mathbf{R}, |x+1| + 2|x-2| < 6$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ x സു കൂദാശ അംഗമാണോ

(1) $(-1, 2]$ (2) $(-\infty, -1)$
 (3) $(2, \infty)$ (4) $(-\infty, -2)$

(DELETED)
 (One Mark added To All)

65. If p is a prime number that leaves remainder $r \neq 1$ when divided by 6 then $r =$
 6 ಚೆ ಹಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರಥಮಂಫ್ಯಾ p ಹೀಗೆ $r \neq 1$ ಅನ್ಯಂತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಾ ರ =
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 **(Ans: 4)**
66. The square of a natural number never ends in the digit
 ನಿಂದಾಜಾಗಂಧ್ಯಾ ವರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ವಿಷಯ ಈ ಅಂತೇನು ಕಲಿಗಿಲುಂಡಿಯ.
 (1) 1 (2) 4 (3) 9 (4) 2 **(Ans: 4)**
67. In a triangle ABC, D is the mid point of BC such that $AD = BD = CD$. Then $\angle BAC =$
 ಒಂದು ತ್ರಿಭುಂಗಂ ABC ಇಲ್ಲಿ $AD = BD = CD$ ಅನ್ಯಂತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಾ BC ಮಧ್ಯ ಬಂದು ದ್ವಾರಾ D ಅಂತರೆ $\angle BAC =$
 (1) 60° (2) 75°
 (3) 90° (4) 120° **(Ans: 3)**
68. If α is a root of $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ then $\alpha^{2008} + \alpha^{2009} =$
 $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ ಇಲ್ಲಿ α ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಪ್ರಮೇತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಾ $\alpha^{2008} + \alpha^{2009} =$
 (1) 1 (2) -1 (3) 0 (4) α **(Ans: 2)**
69. The sum of all two digit odd natural numbers is
 ಸಂದರ್ಭಕೆಲ್ಲ ಏಂದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತಂ
 (1) 2475 (2) 2450 (3) 2420 (4) 2480 **(Ans: 1)**
70. Three cubes each of side 5 cm are joined end to end to form a cuboid. Then the surface area of the
 cuboid, in square units, is
 ತ್ರಿಖಂಜಿ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಸೆ.ಮೀ. ಗಳ ಮೂರು ಫುನ್ನಾಲನು ಒಕ್ಕ ದಾರಿ ವೆಂಂತ ಒಂದು ತ್ರಿಖಂಜಿ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊತ್ತಂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮೊತ್ತಂ ಮೊತ್ತಂ ಮೊತ್ತಂ ಮೊತ್ತಂ
 (1) 350 (2) 450 (3) 500 (4) 550 **(Ans: 1)**
71. In a triangle ABC, $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C =$
 ತ್ರಿಖಂಜಿ ABC ಇಲ್ಲಿ $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C =$
 (1) 0 (2) $\tan A \tan B \tan C$
 (3) $\tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A$ (4) 1 **(Ans: 2)**
72. $\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta =$
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 **(Ans: 2)**

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73. $\tan 7^\circ \tan 23^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 67^\circ \tan 83^\circ =$

(1) 0

(2) 1

(3) $\sqrt{3}$

(4) -1

(Ans: 3)

74. $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ =$

(1) 90

(2) 45.5

(3) 45

(4) 0

(Ans: 2)

75. $\tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{12}{13} \right) \Rightarrow x =$

(1) $\frac{12}{11}$

(2) $\frac{56}{33}$

(3) $\frac{46}{33}$

(4) $\frac{38}{33}$

(Ans: 2)

76. In a triangle ABC, under usual notation, $r r_1 r_2 r_3 =$

ΔABC என்று நீண்ட கூற்று இல்லை.

(1) Δ^2

(2) Δ

(3) Δ^3

(4) Δ^4

(Ans: 1)

77. The general solution of $1 + \cos 2\theta = 0$ is $\theta =$

$1 + \cos 2\theta = 0$ கூறுவதை விட்டு $\theta =$

(Ans: 1)

(1) $(2n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{2}; n \in \mathbf{Z}$ (2) $n\pi \pm \pi, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ (3) $\left(2n \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ (4) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in \mathbf{Z}$

78. $\sinh x = 4 \Rightarrow x =$

(Ans: 1)

(1) $\log(4 + \sqrt{17})$ (2) $\log(4 - \sqrt{17})$ (3) $\log(4 + \sqrt{15})$ (4) $\log(4 - \sqrt{15})$

79. $\cosh x = a \Rightarrow \sinh 2x \sinh x =$

(1) $a^2 - a$ (2) $a^3 + a$ (3) $2(a^3 - a)$ (4) $a^2 - a$

(Ans: 3)

80. If w is a complex cube root of unity then the roots $27z^3 - 8 = 0$ are

w அநீரி ஒரு கூறு விட்டு, $27z^3 - 8 = 0$ யெல்லையை

(1) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}w, -\frac{2}{3}w^2$ (2) $-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}w, \frac{2}{3}w^2$

(3) $\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}w, \frac{2}{3}w^2$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}w, \frac{2}{3}w^2$

(Ans: 4)

81. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - \sin 3x}{x^2 + 10} =$

(1) $-\frac{1}{10}$

(2) ∞

(3) 0

(4) 5

(Ans: 4)

82. The sequence $1, \sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{4}, \dots, \sqrt[3]{n}, \dots$ converges to the following limit

$1, \sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{4}, \dots, \sqrt[3]{n}, \dots$ అనే లక్షణముం తేంది ఆవధికి అటుసరిప్పుంది.

(1) ∞

(2) 0

(3) 1

(4) -1

(Ans: 3)

83. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2 - \tan^2 x}{x^2 - b \sin^2 x} = 1 \Rightarrow a + b =$

(1) 2

(2) -2

(3) 1

(4) -1

(Ans: 1)

84. Supremum of the set $\left\{ 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} : n \in N \right\}$ is

మహించి $\left\{ 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} : n \in N \right\}$ యొక్క కలిష్ట ఎగుచ ఫార్మ

(Ans: 2)

(1) $\frac{5}{6}$

(2) $\frac{5}{4}$

(3) $\frac{7}{8}$

(4) $\frac{9}{8}$

85. If $\operatorname{sgn} x$ is defined as 1 or 0 or -1 according as $x > 0$ or $x = 0$ or $x < 0$ respectively and if $[x]$ is the greatest integer not exceeding x then the limit of $[x] + \operatorname{sgn} x$ at $x = 0$ is

x ను దాటని గెరిష్ట ప్రాణ్యంకం $[x]$ అన్నటా వఱనీ $x > 0$ లేదా $x = 0$ లేదా $x < 0$ అయివెళ్లుట సగి x అంది 1 లేదా 0 లేదా -1 చే నిర్ణయించుటకంటే $x = 0$ వాళ్ల $[x] + \operatorname{sgn} x$ అవధి

(1) 0

(2) -2

(3) 2

(4) Does not exist

చ్ఛప్పులుం కాదు

(Ans: 4)

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86. The number of limit points of the set $\left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} : n \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$

$\left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} : n \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും അപരി വിംഗ്രഹിച്ച സംഖ്യ

(Ans: 3)

- (1) 3 (2) ∞ (3) 1 (4) 0

87. $\int_{-2}^2 x[x] dx =$

- (1) $\frac{5}{2}$ (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5

(Ans: 4)

88. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\tan^{-1} x} \right) =$

- (1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 0 (4) -1

(Ans: 3)

89. $\int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$

- (1) $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ (2) $\frac{4}{3}(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2})$ (3) $\frac{4}{3}(3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2})$ (4) 0

(Ans: 3)

90. If $f : [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is defined by $f(x) = e^x$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$ then a value of $c \in (-2, 2)$ such that $4f'(c) = f(2) - f(-2)$ is

$f : [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ലൈറ്റ് $f(x) = e^x$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$ ചെന്തുമെല്ലാം $4f'(c) = f(2) - f(-2)$ അയാളും $c \in (-2, 2)$ വിലാസം

(Ans: 2)

- (1) $\log(\cosh 2)$ (2) $\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2\right)$ (3) $2^{-1}\log(\sinh 2)$ (4) $2^{-1}\log(\sin 2x)$

91. If S is a set consisting of n elements, then the numbers of functions from $S \times S$ into S is

n മൂലാജാലനു കലിഗിൽ ഒരു പരീക്ഷാ സംഖ്യ S ലഭ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ $S \times S$ നും S കു ഗു പ്രവേശിയ്ക്കും സംഖ്യ

(Ans: 3)

- A (1) n^2 (2) n^n (3) n^{n^2} (4) n^{2n}

92. $f(x) = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2} \Rightarrow f(x+y) + f(x-y) =$
- (1) $f(x)f(y)$ (2) $2f(x)f(y)$
 (3) $f(x) + f(y)$ (4) $2(f(x) + f(y))$ **(Ans: 2)**
93. S_3 , the symmetric group on three letters is an example of
 నుండు అశ్వరాలై సెట్టిడనమూర్ఖం S_3 లనేది కండి నమూచ్చికి ఉధారణ
- (1) a non-abelian group (2) a cyclic group
 వినమయం కానీ నమూచ్చం చక్కెయి నమూచ్చం
- (3) an abelian group (4) a simple group
 వినమయ నమూచ్చం నరథ నమూచ్చం
- (Ans: 1)**
94. Let G be a group of order 15 and $H (\neq \{e\})$ a subgroup of G with $H \neq G$. Then a possible order of H is
 15 తండ్రిగా గల ఒక నమూచ్చం G , వారికి $H (\neq \{e\})$ ఒక ఉన్నమూచ్చం, $H \neq G$ అస్తింది. అప్పుడు వీలయ్యు
 H తండ్రి
 (1) 7 (2) 10 (3) 6 (4) 3 **(Ans: 4)**
95. Let S_n be the symmetric group on n letters, G the multiplicative group of integers $\{1, -1\}$. If, to each $\sigma \in S_n$, $\psi(\sigma)$ is 1 or -1 according as σ is an even or odd permutation, then the kernel of the homomorphism ψ is
 n అశ్వరాలై సెట్టిడ నమూచ్చం S_n , గొప్పారం ర్షాఫ్ట్ లై $\{1, -1\}$ లై నమూచ్చం G అస్తింది. ఇంది $\sigma \in S_n$ కు σ నరి వీచి బేసి ప్రస్తుతమైనప్పుడు పరసగా $\psi(\sigma)$ ను 1 లేదా -1 గా విర్భవిస్తు, నమూచ్చత అయిత్తు, అంట్టు
 (1) $\{e\}$ (2) $\{1\}$
 (3) The set of all even permutations (4) The set of all odd permutations
 పరిప్రక్కారాలన్నింటి విమితి దీని ప్రస్తుతాలన్నింటి విమితి **(Ans: 3)**
96. If $w (\neq 1)$ is a 37th root of unity and if G is the cyclic group generated by w under multiplication then the number of generators of G is
 $w (\neq 1)$ అస్తింది 1కి 37వ మూలమై, w చే జమితమైన చక్కెయి నమూచ్చం G అయితే G కి గల జనక నుండి నొఱగు
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 36 (4) 9 **(Ans: 3)**
97. The number of fields of order 121 upto isomorphism is
 తుల్యదూపతిని లక్ష్యించి తీసుకోబడే, 121 తండ్రిగా గల క్లోస్ నొఱగు
 (1) 1 (2) 0 (3) ∞ (4) 11 **(Ans: 1)**

98. If $\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle$ is the ideal generated by $x^2 + 1$ in the ring $\mathbf{R}[x]$, then $\frac{\mathbf{R}[x]}{\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle}$ is isomorphic to one of the following.

చూయం $\mathbf{R}[x]$ లో $x^2 + 1$ వే జనితవున్న అదర్యం $\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle$ అఱావే $\frac{\mathbf{R}[x]}{\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle}$ అనేది కింది రాబెల్ ఒక వారికి తుట్టారుచుండి

- (1) \mathbf{R} (2) \mathbf{C} (3) \mathbf{Q} (4) \mathbf{Z} (**Ans: 2**)

99. An irreducible polynomial over \mathbf{Q} among the following is:

శ్రేందిషాపులో \mathbf{Q} లో ఒక అస్వీకార్యమును దానిలోని

- (1) $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3$ (2) $x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$
 (3) $x^3 - 6x + 3$ (4) $x^4 + 2x^2 - 3$

(Ans: 3)

100. The minimal polynomial of $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ over \mathbf{Q} is

\mathbf{Q} లో $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ యున్న లిఖితము దానిలోని

(Ans: 1)

- (1) $x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$ (2) $x^4 + 10x^2 + 1$ (3) $x^4 - 10x^2 - 1$ (4) $x^4 + 10x^2 - 1$

101. $y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (1) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (2) $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (**Ans: 2**)

102. $x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (1) $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (2) $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (3) $-\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (4) $-\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (**Ans: 4**)

103. $y = x^{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (1) $x^{x^2} \log ex^2$ (2) $x^{x^2+1} \log ex^2$ (3) $x^{x^2}(1 + \log ex^2)$ (4) $x^2 x^{x^2-1}$

(Ans: 2)

104. $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$

(Ans: 2)

- (1) $-\frac{x+ay}{ay-x^2}$ (2) $-\frac{x^2-ay}{y^2-ax}$ (3) $\frac{x^2+ay^2}{ax+y}$ (4) $\frac{x^2-ax}{y^2-ay}$

105. $y - \left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right)^n \Rightarrow (1+x^2)y'' + xy' =$

- (1) n^2 (2) n^2y (3) $-n^2y$ (4) $-n^2$ **(Ans: 2)**

106. $x = \sin^{-1} t, y = \sqrt{1-t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{2}} =$

- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ **(Ans: 4)**

107. The rates of change in volume and in radius of a sphere are equal when the radius is
ஒத்திச் சுமூலிசைலாம் மூற்றுமீட்டர், வழுவிடையில் மூற்றுமீட்டர் நோக்கும்யேடி வைப்பாட்டு கீங்கி விடுமா என்றுகூடும்.

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$ (2) $\sqrt{2}\pi$ (3) $2\sqrt{\pi}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$ **(Ans: 4)**

108. If the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ is a tangent to the curve $y = be^{\frac{-x}{a}}$ then the point of contact is

$y = be^{\frac{-x}{a}}$ க்கானத் $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ அல்லது ரீத வெளியிடுகிறது என்றுகூடும் **(Ans: 4)**

- (1) (0, 0) (2) (a, b) (3) (b, 0) (4) (0, b)

109. For $x > 0$, the maximum value of $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$ is

$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}, (x > 0)$ கூறுகிறோம்

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

(Ans: 3)

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110. If f is differentiable at a then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a} =$

a ചെറ്റിയായിരുന്ന് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a} =$

(Ans: 3)

- (1) 0 (2) $f'(a)$ (3) $f(a) - af'(a)$ (4) $f(a) + f'(a)$

111. The projection of $2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ on the vector $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ is

പരിശീലനം ചെയ്യുക. വേദ്ധം

- (1) $\frac{18}{5}$ (2) $\frac{20}{3}$ (3) $\frac{8}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{3}$ **(Ans: 3)**

112. If $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j}$, then $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} =$ _____ along the arc C of the parabola $y = 2x^2$ from $(0, 0)$ to

- (1, 2)

$\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j}$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $y = 2x^2$ പരാബോളിഡ് $(0, 0)$ നും $(1, 2)$ കണ്ടി ചാഞ്ചേരിക്കുന്ന കുറവ്

$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} =$ _____

- (1) $-\frac{25}{3}$ (2) $\frac{25}{6}$ (3) $-\frac{25}{6}$ (4) $\frac{25}{3}$ **(Ans: 2)**

113. Suppose O is the centre of a circle and A, B, C, D are four points on it. If $\angle DOC = 140^\circ$ then $\angle DAC + \angle DBC =$

O കേന്ദ്രമായാൽ A, B, C, D യാളിയായിരുന്നു. $\angle DOC = 140^\circ$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $\angle DAC + \angle DBC =$

- (1) 70° (2) 120° (3) 140° (4) 180°

(Ans: 3)

114. Two circles of equal radii with centres A, B intersect at P and Q. If AB = 6 cm, PQ = 8 cm, then the radius of either circle (in cm) is

A, B കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ ഗുണന്തരം P, Q എന്നും അംഗീകൃതമായാണ്. AB = 6 സെ.മീ., PQ = 8 സെ.മീ. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വ്യക്തിയാണ് (സെ.മീ.ലൈ)

- (1) 10 (2) 7 (3) 6 (4) 5

(Ans: 4)

115. The ratio in which YZ plane divides the join of the points $(2, 4, 5)$ and $(3, 5, -4)$ is
 లొందువులు $(2, 4, 5), (3, 5, -4)$ అను లుస్తి రేఖ ఫండాన్మి YZ తుంగ విభజించే విపుల్లి **(Ans: 3)**
 (1) $2 : 3$ (2) $3 : 2$ (3) $-2 : 3$ (4) $4 : -3$
116. The angle between the planes $2x - y + z = 6$ and $x + y + 2z = 7$ is
 $2x - y + z = 6, x + y + 2z = 7$ తులాల వ్యాఖ్యలు **(Ans: 2)**
 (1) $\pi/6$ (2) $\pi/3$ (3) $\pi/4$ (4) $\pi/2$
117. The equations of X-axis in its normal form are
 అధిలంబ రూపాల్ క్రమాల వ్యాఖ్యలు **(Ans: 4)**
 (1) $\frac{x}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ (2) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{1}$ (3) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{0}$ (4) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{0}$
118. Volume of the sphere $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 4x + 12y - 8z + 8 = 0$ (in cubic units) is approximately
 సెక్షం $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 4x + 12y - 8z + 8 = 0$ ఘనవరమాలం (ఘనవు యూనిట్లో) ఉణ్ణయంపుగా
 (1) $\frac{880\sqrt{10}}{21}$ (2) $\frac{440\sqrt{10}}{21}$ (3) $\frac{880}{21}$ (4) $\frac{440}{21}$ **(Ans: 1)**
119. The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ and $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ is
 పరశ రేఖలు $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}, \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ ఏ వ్యాఖ్య కల్పించురం **(Ans: 2)**
 (1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ (3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}$
120. The general equation of the cone passing through the coordinate axes is
 నిఱుషక ల్యాప ఫండా పోయే సంఖ్య సమీకరణపు ప్రాథమిక రూపం
 (1) $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ (2) $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$ (3) $fyz + gzx + hxy = 1$ (4) $fyz + gzx + hxy = 0$ **(Ans: 3)**

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121. The equation of a straight line passing through the point of intersection of the lines $x + 2y - 19 = 0$, $x - 2y - 3 = 0$ and is at a distance 5 units from the point $(-2, 4)$ is

చిందువు $(-2, 4)$ నుండి 5 యొనిట్ల దూరంలో ఉంచు సరళిఫల $x + 2y - 19 = 0$, $x - 2y - 3 = 0$ ఓ ఖండన చిందువు గుండా పేయి ఒక సరళిఫల నుమికరణం

$$(1) \quad y - 4 = \frac{5}{12} (x - 11)$$

$$(2) \quad y + 4 = \frac{5}{12} (x - 11)$$

$$(3) \quad y - 4 = \frac{5}{6} (x - 11)$$

$$(4) \quad y + 4 = \frac{5}{6} (x - 11)$$

(Ans: 1)

122. The orthocentre of the triangle, having the equations $2x - y = 9$, $x + y = 9$, $2y - x = 9$ as the equations of its sides, is

$2x - y = 9$, $x + y = 9$, $2y - x = 9$ ఓ ఖండా నుమికరణాలుగా గల త్రిభుజము లంబలోర్డం

$$(1) \quad (4, 4)$$

$$(2) \quad (5, 5)$$

$$(3) \quad (6, 6)$$

$$(4) \quad (7, 7)$$

(Ans: 2)

123. The distance between the parallel lines $9x^2 - 6xy + y^2 + 18x - 6y + 8 = 0$ is

సమాంతర రేఫల $9x^2 - 6xy + y^2 + 18x - 6y + 8 = 0$ ఓ మధ్య దూరం

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

(Ans: 4)

124. If $x + y - 1 = 0$ and $x + y + 3 = 0$ are tangents to a circle S , then the radius of S is

అక పృత్తిగు S లో $x + y - 1 = 0$, $x + y + 3 = 0$ లు స్థార్ఫెలు అయితే ఆ పృత్తం వ్యాపీర్డం

$$(1) \quad 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{2}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(4) \quad 4\sqrt{2}$$

(Ans: 2)

125. The equation of the chord of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ having $(1, -1)$ as the mid point of the chord is

$x^2 + y^2 = 25$ లో వ్యూహానికి, $(1, -1)$ మధ్య చిందువుగా గల ఖ్యా నుమికరణం

(Ans: 3)

$$(1) \quad x - y - 2 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad x + y - 2 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad x - y + 2 = 0$$

$$(4) \quad x - y - 4 = 0$$

126. If a coaxal system of circles has $(0, 0)$ as one of its limiting points and $x + y = 1$ as the radical axis then the other limiting point is

$x + y = 1$ లు మూలాల్కూడా గల ఒక సహా ప్యాత్రిపాలెక్సి $(0, 0)$ ఒక అచ్ఛి చిందువైతే, నుంచి అచ్ఛి చిందువు

$$(1) \quad (1, 1)$$

$$(2) \quad (2, 2)$$

$$(3) \quad (3, 3)$$

$$(4) \quad (-1, -1)$$

(Ans: 1)

127. The focus of the parabola $y^2 - x - 2y + 2 = 0$ is
ఎదురుంచుటకు వ్యక్తిగతి నాటి

(1) $\left(1, \frac{5}{4}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{5}{4}, 1\right)$ (3) $(1, 1)$ (4) $\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$ **(Ans: 2)**

128. A circle is inscribed in an ellipse with the minor axis as the diameter of the circle. Then the eccentricity of the ellipse is

ప్రాణీశ్వర వ్యవస్థలో ఒక ప్రత్యుత్తంతో అంతర్జాతించలడినది. ఆ దీర్ఘ ప్రత్యుత్తం ఉత్సమానం

(1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ **(DELETED)**
(One Mark added To All)

129. The equation of a circle in polar coordinates is $r = 5 \cos \theta - 5\sqrt{3} \sin \theta$. Then its centre is

ధ్వని విరాక్తాల్లో ఒక ప్రత్యుత్తం వ్యక్తిగతం $r = 5 \cos \theta - 5\sqrt{3} \sin \theta$, అప్పుడు దాని కేంద్రం

(1) $\left(5, \frac{-\pi}{6}\right)$ (2) $\left(5, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (3) $\left(5, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right)$ (4) $\left(5, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ **(Ans: 3)**

130. The centre of the hyperbola $9x^2 - 16y^2 + 18x + 32y - 151 = 0$ is

అంతర్జాతించుటకు వ్యక్తిగతం $9x^2 - 16y^2 + 18x + 32y - 151 = 0$ యొక్క కేంద్రం

(Ans: 1)

(1) $(-1, 1)$ (2) $(1, -1)$ (3) $(1, 1)$ (4) $(-1, -1)$

131. If A and B are square matrices of order n and if r_1, r_2, r_3 are ranks of A, B, AB respectively then $r_3 \geq$

A, B లో n ల తరఫితి చెప్పినప్పుడు కలపుతూ, A, B, AB ల కేవల కలపుకోవాలి r_1, r_2, r_3 అంటే $r_3 \geq$

(1) $2n - r_1 + r_2$ (2) $r_1 + r_2 - n$ (3) $2n - (r_1 + r_2)$ (4) $r_1 + r_2$ **(Ans: 2)**

132. Let A be a square matrix of order n, Adj A be its adjoint matrix. If rank of A is n then the rank of adj A is

n ల తరఫితి చెప్పినప్పుడు A, దాని అమలంభయ్యాల్పటిక Adj A అనుకోండి. A యొక్క కేవల n ల అంటే Adj A కేవల

(1) $n - 2$ (2) $n - 1$ (3) n (4) $< n - 1$ **(Ans: 3)**

133. If $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is the linear transformation given by $T(1, 1) = 3, T(1, 2) = 1$ then $T(x, y) = T(1, 1) = 3, T(1, 2) = 1$ లేదా ఈయను రేపీయు పరిష్కారం $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ అంటే $T(x, y) =$

(1) $x + 2y$ (2) $3x - y$
(3) $5x - 2y$ (4) $6y - 3x$ **(Ans:3)**

134. If $f: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ is the linear transformation given by $f(x, y) = (x - 2y, y - 2x)$ then the kernel of f is:

$f(x, y) = (x - 2y, y - 2x)$ ചെ രണ്ടുംഡിന് രീതിയ ഫലവും $f: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ അധികാരിച്ച അംഗമാണ്

- (1) $\{0\}$ (2) $\{(0, 0)\}$ (3) $\{(2, 1), (1, 2)\}$ (4) $\{(1, 1), (0, 0)\}$ **(Ans: 2)**

135. If $T: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ is the linear transformation defined by $T(x, y) = (x - y, y + 2x)$ then the nullity of T is

$T: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ അംഗമാണ് പരിപ്രവൃത്തി $T(x, y) = (x - y, y + 2x)$ ചെ വിരുദ്ധബന്ധിച്ചേ ത ദ്യുഖ്യം സാധ്യത

- (1) \mathbf{R} (2) $\{(0, 0)\}$ (3) 0 (4) 1 **(Ans: 3)**

136. If $T(x, y) = (3x - y, 2x + 4y, 5x - 6y)$ defines a linear transformation from \mathbf{R}^2 into \mathbf{R}^3 then the matrix of linear transformation T with respect to the standard bases is

\mathbf{R}^2 മുംഡി \mathbf{R}^3 കു $T(x, y) = (3x - y, 2x + 4y, 5x - 6y)$ ഒരു രീതിയ പരിപ്രവൃത്തി വിരുദ്ധമാണ്, പരിപ്രവൃത്തി T ദ്യുഖ്യം സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രശ്നാടിക അടാരാം ദ്വാരാ ചുമതാണ്

- (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ (3) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ (4) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ **(Ans: 4)**

137. Eigen values of the linear operator $T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ given by $T(x, y, z) = (2x + y, y - z, 2y + 4z)$ are

$T(x, y, z) = (2x + y, y - z, 2y + 4z)$ ചെ വിരുദ്ധബന്ധിച്ചേ രീതിയ പരിപ്രവൃത്തി $T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ ദ്യുഖ്യം സാമ്പത്തിക വിലവു

- (1) 3, 3, 2 (2) 1, 2, 3 (3) 2, 2, 3 (4) 1, 1, 3 **(Ans: 3)**

138. If $\lambda \neq -2$, and the system of equations

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

$$3x - (5 + \lambda)y + 3z = 0$$

$$6x - 6y + (4 - \lambda)z = 0$$

has non-zero solutions then $\lambda =$

$\lambda \neq -2$ അപ്പുതു മീറ്റർജാം വ്യവസ്ഥ

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

$$3x - (5 + \lambda)y + 3z = 0$$

$$6x - 6y + (4 - \lambda)z = 0$$

ഈ മുണ്ടു കാൻ പാഥമാഡി $\lambda =$

- (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) -4 (4) -3 **(Ans: 2)**

139. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^4 - 6A^3 + 9A^2 =$
- (1) $4A$ (2) $3A$
 (3) $2A$ (4) A^{-1} **(Ans: 1)**
140. If $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ is the linear transformation given by $T(x, y) = (x - y, y - 2x, 2x - 3y)$ then the rank of T is
 එකුතු සම්ඳුව $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ වෙතින් $T(x, y) = (x - y, y - 2x, 2x - 3y)$ වේ අනුස්ථානිකුවේ T යොතු, මේට
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 0 (4) 3 **(Ans: 2)**
141. The integers $m \geq 1$ such that $x^2 + x + 1$ divides $(x + 1)^m - x^m - 1$ are of the form
 $(x + 1)^m - x^m - 1 \equiv x^2 + x + 1$ භාගීන්වූ බ්ලාංඡාලය $m \geq 1$ නේ දරයා
 (1) $6k + 2$ or $6k + 3$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$ (2) $6k + 3$ or $6k + 4$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$
 (3) $6k + 1$ or $6k + 5$, $k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (4) m is any integer
 m නැඳුණ බ්ලාංඡාලය **(Ans: 3)**
142. If $w (\neq 1)$ is an n th root of unity then $1 + 2w + 3w^2 + \dots + nw^{n-1} =$
 $w (\neq 1)$ නැඩු බ්ලාංඡාල නේ මානස්‍යුම් තුළ $1 + 2w + 3w^2 + \dots + nw^{n-1} =$
 (1) $\frac{n}{w-1}$ (2) $\frac{n}{1-w}$ (3) $\frac{n}{1+w}$ (4) $\frac{-n}{1+w}$ **(Ans: 1)**
143. $\int \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} dx = f(x) + c \Rightarrow f(x) =$
 (1) $\log(e^x - 1) + x$ (2) $2 \log(e^x - 1) + x$
 (3) $\log(e^x - 1) + 2x$ (4) $2 \log(e^x - 1) - x$ **(Ans: 4)**
144. $u = \tan^{-1}(x + y) \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
 (1) $\sin 2u$ (2) $\cos 2u$ (3) $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2u$ (4) $\frac{1}{2} \cos 2u$ **(Ans: 3)**

145. $\int \frac{x+1}{x(xe^x + 1)} dx = \log |g(x)| + c \Rightarrow g(x) =$

(1) $\frac{xe^x}{xe^x + 1}$

(2) $\frac{xe^x + 1}{xe^x}$

(3) $\frac{(x+1)e^x}{x}$

(4) $\frac{e^x + 1}{x+1}$

(Ans: 1)

146. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan x) dx =$

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

(2) $\frac{\pi}{4} \log 2$

(3) $\frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$

(4) $\frac{\pi}{16} \log 2$

(Ans: 3)

147. Using the empirical relation between Mean, Median and Mode, $\text{Mean} = x(3 \text{ Median} - \text{Mode})$ implies $x =$

ప్రశ్నలు, మర్క్యూలిస్టులు, జాతీయముల మర్క్యూలు అనుభవిక సంబంధాన్ని ఉపయోగిస్తూ పగటు $= x(3 \text{ మర్క్యూలు} - \text{జాతీయము})$ నుండి $x =$

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

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

(3) 2

(4) 3

(Ans: 2)

148. Three coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting exactly one head is
మూడు నాల్కెలు ఉండాలి లభించిన సంఖ్య.

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

(2) $\frac{3}{8}$

(3) $\frac{5}{8}$

(4) $\frac{7}{8}$

(Ans: 2)

149. The variance of the first n natural numbers is

మొదటి n సాధారణ సంఖ్యల విచ్ఛినీ

$$(1) \frac{n^2 + 1}{12}$$

$$(2) \frac{n^2 + 1}{6}$$

$$(3) \frac{n^2 - 1}{6}$$

$$(4) \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

(Ans: 4)

150. If two dice are thrown simultaneously then the probability of getting a total of 7 is

రెండు ప్రార్థికలను ఒకేసారి దార్జిస్తే, నాచేపై 7 మొత్తంగా వచ్చు సంభావ్యత

$$(1) \frac{7}{36}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3) \frac{5}{36}$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{9}$$

(Ans: 2)