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SUBJECT
MATHEMATICS

KCET EXAMINATION - 2025

DATE : 17-04-2025 TIME : 10.30 AM -11.50 AM

VERSION
C4

LONG TERM COACHING
1ST BATCH FOR NEET – 2026

5TH STARTS ON
JUNE - 2025

NEET TOPPERS OF DR ACADEMY

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DR ACADEMY IS THE PERFECT DESTINATION FOR MEDICAL ASPIRANTS

THE JOURNEY... NEET MEDICAL SELECTIONS

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
123	210	182	279	445	452	569

TOTAL 2260 MEDICAL SELECTIONS

in seven consecutive years. Our students joined in many reputed medical colleges across Karnataka.

NEET - 2024 | MIMS - MANDYA	NEET - 2024 | SABVIMS - BENGALURU	NEET - 2024 | GMC - SAMBHAJINAGAR	NEET - 2024 | KIMS - HUBLI	NEET - 2024 | MIMS - MANDYA	NEET - 2024 | SIMS - SHIMOGA
 657 MARKS	 657 MARKS	 656 MARKS	 656 MARKS	 656 MARKS	 656 MARKS
S SUHAS	SHREEHARINATH A B	PRATEEK SUBHASH TOPINATTI	YASEEN MULLA	KUSUMA M	NAGAVARDHAN MR
NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2023 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET - 2021 | AIIMS, HYDERABAD	NEET - 2024 | AIIMS, HYDERABAD.	NEET - 2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI	NEET - 2024 | HIMS - HASSAN
 656 MARKS	 656 MARKS	 656 MARKS	 655 MARKS	 655 MARKS	 655 MARKS
N POOJITHA SHREE	BHANU PRAKASH D M	VARUN KAJAGAR	AMODH NAIK	SAKSHI CHANDRASHEKHAR YALARADDI	NITYA REDDY C
NEET - 2024 |SIMS - SHIMOGA	NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2023 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET - 2021 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET - 2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI	NEET - 2024 | KIMS - HUBLI
 655 MARKS	 654 MARKS	 654 MARKS	 654 MARKS	 653 MARKS	 653 MARKS
MAHIPAL SINGH	NIVEDITA	ABHISHEK V G	KUMARESH HIREMATH	SIDDANAGOUDA S PATIL	VINDHYA B G
NEET - 2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI	NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2024 | KIMS - HUBLI	NEET - 2024 | KIMS - HUBLI	NEET - 2024 | MIMS - MANDYA
 652 MARKS	 652 MARKS	 652 MARKS	 651 MARKS	 650 MARKS	 650 MARKS
BHOOMIKA BAYAKOL	CHIRANTHAN J	B K V KARTHIKEYA	SHASHANK VALIMARAD	PARASHURAM KYADIGGERI	PREETHAM K M
NEET-2022 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2022 | KIMS, HUBLI	NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET - 2024 | BMC - BANGALORE	NEET - 2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI
 650 MARKS	 650 MARKS	 649 MARKS	 648 MARKS	 647 MARKS	 647 MARKS
SANKALP	ABHIJIT RAMESH MIRJI	KEERTI VEERANNA KORI	SONIYA S	NAVYA	SIDDANAGOUDA PATIL
NEET - 2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI	NEET-2024 | MIMS - MANDYA	NEET-2022 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2021 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2020 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2024 | CIMS - CHAMARAJANAGAR
 647 MARKS	 647 MARKS	 647 MARKS	 647 MARKS	 647 MARKS	 646 MARKS
OMKAR N MUDENUR	VIJAY KUMAR B DEYANNAVAR	SUPRIT SAMJAY K	PRAMOD I HONAGOUD	CHANDAN S	BUTHESH G
NEET-2024 | GIMS - GADAG	NEET-2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET-2022 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2022 | KIMS, HUBLI	NEET-2024 | BIMC - BELAGAVI	NEET-2024 | GIMS - GADAG
 646 MARKS	 646 MARKS	 646 MARKS	 646 MARKS	645 MARKS	645 MARKS
BASAVAKIRAN DHAREPPANAVAR	VENKATESH REDDY	SHIVAANI S GOUNDER	ROHAN R KONGI	CHANDANA B	SHASHANK CHANDRA SHEKHAR KANDAGAL
NEET-2024 | MIMS - MANDYA	NEET-2024 | PSGIMS - COIMBATORE	NEET-2024 | VIMS - BELLARY	NEET-2023 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2023 | GMC, SECUNDERABAD	NEET-2022 | BMC, BANGALORE
645 MARKS	645 MARKS	645 MARKS	645 MARKS	645 MARKS	645 MARKS
PRASHANTGOUDA MENASAGI	GOURAV S	MEHANTH SAI REDDY G R	NABIYA MUSHTAQ AHMED M	VIJESH KANNA K	SAATHVIK S G
NEET-2021 | MMCRI, MYSORE	NEET-2024 | HIMS - HASSAN	NEET-2024 | MIMS - MANDYA	NEET-2023 | MMCRI, MYSORE	NEET-2022 | BMC, BANGALORE	NEET-2022 | SMC, CHENNAI
645 MARKS	644 MARKS	644 MARKS	643 MARKS	643 MARKS	643 MARKS
AJEETH MALLAPPA T	DEEPTHI S M	SANJANA R	VISHAL S PATIL	VAISHNAVI REDDY	S NAYANA

1. Consider the following statements:
Statement-I: The set of all solution of the linear inequalities $3x+8<17$ and $2x+8\geq 12$ are $x<3$ and $x\geq 2$ respectively.
Statement-II: The common set of solution of linear inequalities $3x+8<17$ and $2x+8\geq 12$ is (2,3).
Which of the following is true?
1) Statement-I is false but statement-II is true
2) Both the statements are true
3) Both the statements are false
4) Statement-I is true but statement-II is false

Ans. 4

Sol. Statement-I: $3x+8<17$ and $2x+8\geq 12$
$\Rightarrow x<3$ and $x\geq 2$
$\therefore$ Statement-I is true
Statement-II: $3x+8<17$ and $2x+8\geq 12$
$\Rightarrow x<3$ and $x\geq 2$
$\Rightarrow x\in[2,3)$
$\therefore$ Statement-II is false

2. The number of four digit even number that can be formed using the digits 0, 1, 2 and 3 without repetition is
1) 10 2) 4 3) 12 4) 6

Ans. 1

Sol. Numbers end with $0=3!=6$
Numbers end with $2=2\times 2\times 1\times 1=4$
Total numbers $=6+4=10$

3. The number of diagonals that can be drawn in an octagon is
1) 20 2) 28 3) 30 4) 15

Ans. 1

Sol. Number of sides, $n=8$

$$\text{Number of diagonals} = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}=\frac{8(8-3)}{2}$$
$$=4\times 5=20$$

4. If the number of terms in the binomial expansion of $(2x+3)^{3n}$ is 22, then the value of n is
1) 6 2) 7 3) 9 4) 8

Ans. 2

Sol. $3n+1=22 \quad \Rightarrow n=\frac{21}{3}=7$

5. If 4^{th}, 10^{th} and 16^{th} terms of a G.P. are x, y and z respectively, then
1) $y=\sqrt{xz}$ 2) $x=\sqrt{yz}$
3) $y=\frac{x+z}{2}$ 4) $z=\sqrt{xy}$

Ans. 1

Sol. $(ar^9)^2=(ar^3)(ar^{15})$
$\Rightarrow y^2=xz$
$y=\sqrt{xz}$

6. If A is a square matrix such that $A^2=A$, then $(I-A)^3$ is
1) A-I 2) I+A 3) -I-A 4) I-A

Ans. 4

Sol. $A^2=A$
$A^3=A^2$
$(I-A)^3=I-A^3-3A+3A^2$
$=1-A^2-3A^2+3A^2$
$=I-A$

7. If A and B are two matrices such that AB is an identity matrix and the order of matrix B is 3×4 then the order of matrix A is
1) 3×3 2) 4×3 3) 4×4 4) 3×4

Ans. 2

Sol. $AB=I$, $O(B)=3\times 4$
To defined matrix AB,
No.of columns in A is equal to No.of rows in B.
$\because$ AB is identify matrix
$\therefore O(A)=4\times 3$

8. Which of the following statements is not correct?
1) A diagonal matrix has all diagonal elements equal to zero
2) A symmetric matrix A is a square matrix satisfying $A'=A$.
3) A skew symmetric matrix has all diagonal elements equal to zero
4) A row matrix has only one row

Ans. 1

Sol. A square matrix which contains all elements are zero except diagonal element.

9. If a matrix $A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}$ satisfies $A^6 = kA'$, then the value of k is

1) 1 2) $\frac{1}{32}$ 4) 6 4) 32

Ans. 4

Sol. $A^2=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 2\\ 2 & 2\end{bmatrix}=2^1A^1$

$A^3 = 2^2.A^1$

$A^6 = 2^5A^1$

$KA^1 = 2^5.A^1$

$K = 32$

10. If $A=\begin{bmatrix}k & 2\\ 2 & k\end{bmatrix}$ and $|A^3|=125$, then the value of k is

1) ±3 2) -5 3) -4 4) ±2

Ans. 1

Sol. $|A|^3 = 125 \Rightarrow |A| = 5$

$|A| = K^2 - 4$

$5 = K^2 - 4 \Rightarrow K = \pm3$

11. If A is a square matrix satisfying the equation $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$, where I is the identity matrix and 0 is null matrix of same order, then $A^{-1} =$

1) $\frac{1}{7}(A - 5I)$ 2) $7(5I - A)$

3) $\frac{1}{5}(7I - A)$ 4) $\frac{1}{7}(5I - A)$

Ans. 4

Sol. $A^{-1}(A^2 - 5A + 7I) = A^{-1}(0)$

$A - 5A^{-1}A + 7A^{-1}I = 0$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{7}(5I - A)$

12. If A is a square matrix of order 3×3, $\det A = 3$ then the value of $\det(3A^{-1})$ is

1) 3 2) 27 3) 9 4) $\frac{1}{3}$

Ans. 3

Sol. $|A| = 3$

$|3A^{-1}| = (3)^3|A|^{-1} = 27\frac{1}{|A|} = 27\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 9$

13. If $B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ 1 & \alpha\end{bmatrix}$ be the adjoint of a matrix A and $|A| = 2$, then the value of α is

1) 5 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

Ans. 1

Sol. $B = \text{adj}\,A$

$|B| = |A|$

$\alpha - 3 = 2$

$\therefore\ \alpha = 5$

14. The system of equations $4x + 6y = 5$ and $8x + 12y = 10$ has

1) Infinitely many solutions.
2) A unique solution
3) Only two solutions
4) No solution

Ans. 1

Sol. $|A| = \begin{vmatrix}4 & 6\\ 8 & 12\end{vmatrix} = 48 - 48 = 0$

$(\text{adj}\,A)B = \begin{bmatrix}12 & -6\\ -8 & 4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}5\\ 10\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}60-60\\ -40+40\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix} = 0$

15. If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}, \vec{b} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ are such that $\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{c}$, then the value of λ is

1) ±1 2) -1 3) 0 4) 1

Ans. 2

Sol. $(\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}).\vec{c} = 0$

$((1+\lambda)\hat{i} + (2-\lambda)\hat{j} + (1+4\lambda)\hat{k}).(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 0$

$1 + \lambda + 2 - \lambda + 1 + 4\lambda = 0$

$4\lambda = -4 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$

16. If $|\vec{a}| = 10, |\vec{b}| = 2$ and $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 12$, then the value of $|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}|$ is

1) 10 2) 14 3) 16 4) 5

Ans. 3

Sol. $|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}|^2 + (\vec{a}.\vec{b})^2 = |\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2$

$|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a}.\vec{b})^2$

$= (100)(4) - 144 = 400 - 144 = 256$

$|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}| = 16$

17. Consider the following statements:

Statement (I) : If either $|\vec{a}|=0$ or $|\vec{b}|=0$, then $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}=0$.

Statement (II) : If $\vec{a}\times\vec{b}=\vec{0}$, then $\vec{a}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{b}$.

Which of the following is correct?

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

Ans. 4

Sol. If $\vec{a}.\vec{b}=0$ then $|\vec{a}|=0$ or $|\vec{b}|=0$ or $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$

If $\vec{a}\times\vec{b}=0$ then $|\vec{a}|=0$ or $|\vec{b}|=0$ or $\theta=0$ or π

18. If a line makes angles $90^0, 60^0$ and θ with x, y and z axes respectively, where θ is acute, then value of θ is

1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 2) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 3) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 4) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Ans. 4

Sol. $\cos^2\alpha+\cos^2\beta+\cos^2\gamma=1$

$\cos^2 90^0+\cos^2 60^0+\cos^2\theta=1$

$0+\frac{1}{4}+\cos^2\theta=1$

$\cos^2\theta=\frac{3}{4}$

$\cos\theta=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\Rightarrow\theta=\frac{\pi}{6}$

19. The equation of the line through the point $(0,1,2)$ and perpendicular to the line $\frac{x-1}{2}=\frac{y+1}{3}=\frac{z-1}{-2}$ is

1) $\frac{x}{-3}=\frac{y-1}{4}=\frac{z-2}{3}$ 2) $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y-1}{4}=\frac{z-2}{3}$

3) $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y-1}{-4}=\frac{z-2}{3}$ 4) $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y-1}{4}=\frac{z-2}{-3}$

Ans. 1

Sol. Using option 1: Line passes through $(0,1,2)$ and since lines are perpendicular

$a_1a_2+b_1b_2+c_1c_2$

$=(2)(-3)+(3)(4)+(-2)(3)$

$=-6+12-6=0$

20. A line passes through $(-1,-3)$ and perpendicular to $x+6y=5$. Its x intercept is

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

Ans. 1

Sol. $m_1=-\frac{1}{6}$ then $m_2=6$

Equation of line passing through $(-1,-3)$ and perpendicular to given line is

$y+3=6(x+1)$

For x intercept put $y=0$ then $x=\frac{-1}{2}$

21. The length of the latus rectum of $x^2+3y^2=12$ is

1) $\frac{1}{3}$ units 2) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ units

3) 24 units 4) $\frac{2}{3}$ units

Ans. 2

Sol. $\frac{x^2}{12}+\frac{y^2}{4}=1$, $a^2=12, b^2=4, a>b$

Then $LLR=\frac{2b^2}{a}=\frac{2.4}{\sqrt{12}}=\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$

22. $\lim\limits_{x\to1}\frac{x^4-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1}$ is

1) 7 2) does not exist

3) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4) 0

Ans. 1

Sol. $\lim\limits_{x\to1}\frac{x^4-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1}=\lim\limits_{x\to1}\frac{4x^3-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}-0}$ (by L'Hospital Rule)

$=\frac{4-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}=7$

23. If $y=\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$, then

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{-1}{1+\sin x}$

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{1+\sin x}$

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)$

(d) $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)$

1) Only a is correct
2) Both a and c are correct
3) Both b and d are correct
4) Only b is correct

Ans. 2

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{(1+\sin x)(-\sin x)-(\cos x)(\cos x)}{(1+\sin x)^2}$

$=\frac{-1-\sin x}{(1+\sin x)^2}=\frac{-1}{1+\sin x}$

Also

$y=\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}=\frac{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}-\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{\left(\cos\frac{x}{2}+\sin\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}=\frac{\cos\frac{x}{2}-\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}+\sin\frac{x}{2}}$

$=\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)$

Then $\frac{dy}{dx}=\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

24. Match the following:
In the following, $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x.

	Column – I		**Column - II**
(a)	$x\lvert x\rvert$	(i)	continuous in $(-1,1)$
(b)	$\sqrt{\lvert x\rvert}$	(ii)	differentiable in $(-1,1)$
(c)	$x+[x]$	(iii)	strictly increasing in $(-1,1)$
(d)	$\lvert x-1\rvert+\lvert x+1\rvert$	(iv)	not differentiable at, at least one point in $(-1,1)$

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

Ans. 3

Sol. $x\lvert x\rvert=\begin{cases}-x^2; & x<0\\ x^2; & x\geq 0\end{cases}$ is differentiable in $(-1,1)$

$\sqrt{\lvert x\rvert}$ is not differentiable at $x=0$

$x+[x]=\begin{cases}x-1; & -1\leq x<0\\ x; & 0\leq x<1\end{cases}$ is strictly increasing $\lvert x-1\rvert+\lvert x+1\rvert$ is continuous in $(-1,1)$

25. The function $f(x)=\begin{cases}e^x+ax & ,\ x<0\\ b(x-1)^2 & ,\ x\geq 0\end{cases}$ is differentiable at $x=0$. Then

1) $a=3, b=1$ 2) $a=-3,\ b=1$
3) $a=3, b=-1$ 4) $a=1, b=1$

Ans. 2

Sol. LHL = RHL

$\Rightarrow e^0+0=b(-1)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1=b$

LHD = RHD

$\Rightarrow e^x+a=b\left(2(x-1)\right)$

$\Rightarrow 1+a=-2b\Rightarrow a=-3$

26. A function $f(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1} & ,\ \text{if } x\neq 0\\ 0, & \text{if } x=0\end{cases}$, is

1) not continuous at $x=0$
2) differentiable at $x=0$
3) differentiable at $x=0$, but not continuous at $x=0$
4) continuous at $x=0$

Ans. 1

Sol. $\text{LHL}=\lim_{x\to 0^-}\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}=\lim_{x\to(0-h)}\frac{e^{\frac{1}{-h}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{-h}}+1}=\frac{-1}{1}=-1$

$\text{RHL}=\lim_{x\to 0^+}\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+1}=\lim_{x\to(0+h)}\frac{e^{\frac{1}{h}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{h}}+1}=1\left(\text{by L'Hosptal Rule}\right)$

LHL ≠ RHL then $f(x)$ is not continuous at x=0

27. If $y=a\sin^3 t, x=a\cos^3 t$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $t=\frac{3\pi}{4}$ is

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

Ans. 3

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)}=\frac{a.3\sin^2 t\times\cos t}{a.3\cos^2 t\times(-\sin t)}=-\tan(t)$

At $t=\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{dy}{dx}=-\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)=1$

28. The derivative of sinx with respect to logx is

1) xcosx 2) $\frac{\cos x}{\log x}$ 3) $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ 4) cosx

Ans. 1

Sol. Let $y = \sin x, z = \log x$

Then $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\left(\frac{dz}{dz}\right)} = \frac{\cos x}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x\cos x$

29. The minimum value of $1 - \sin x$ is

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

Ans. 4

Sol. $-1 \le \sin x \le 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 \ge -\sin x \ge -1$

$\Rightarrow 1+1 \ge 1-\sin x \ge 1-1$

$\Rightarrow 0 \le 1-\sin x \le 2$

Then min value $= 0$

30. The function $f(x) = \tan x - x$

1) always decreases
2) never increases
3) neither increases nor decreases
4) always increases

Ans. 4

Sol. $f(x) = \tan x - x$

$f^1(x) = \sec^2 x - 1 = \tan^2 x \ge 0, \forall x$

Then f always increases

31. The value of $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)}$ is

1) $\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right| + c$ 2) $\log\left|\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right| + c$

3) $\log\left|\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right| + c$ 4) $\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right| + c$

Ans. 3

Sol. $\frac{1}{(1+x)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$

$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1}dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+2)}dx =$

$\log|x+1| - \log|x+2| + c$

$= \log\left|\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right| + c$

32. The value of $\int_{-1}^{1} \sin^5 x\cos^4 x dx$ is

1) π 2) $\pi/2$ 3) 0 4) $-\pi/2$

Ans. 3

Sol. $f(x) = \sin^5 x\cos^4 x$

$f(-x) = -\sin^5 x\cos^4 x = -f(x)$

$\int_{-1}^{1} \sin^5 x\cos^4 x\, dx = 0$

$\left(\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0 \text{ when } f(-x) = -f(x)\right)$

33. The value of $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}dx$ is

1) 4 2) 2 3) 0 4) 8

Ans. 4

Sol. $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}dx$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)^2}dx$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)dx$

$= 4\left[\sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right]_0^{2\pi}$

$= 4\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \left(\sin 0 - \cos\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]$

$= 4[(1-0)-(0-1)] = 4\times 2 = 8$

34. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\left(x^4+1\right)^{3/4}}$ equals

1) $\left(x^4+1\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$ 2) $-\left(x^4+1\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

3) $-\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$ 4) $\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

Ans. 3

Sol. $\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(x^4\right)^{3/4}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{3/4}}dx$

Put $1 + \frac{1}{x^4} = t$

$-4x^{-5}dx = dt$

$x^{-5}dx = \frac{dt}{-4}$

$$= \int \frac{-dt}{4t^{3/4}} = \frac{-1}{4}\frac{t^{-3/4+1}}{\frac{-3}{4}+4} + c$$

$$= -\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c = -\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$$

35. $\int_0^1 \log\left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right)dx$ is

1) 0 2) $\log_e 2$

3) $\log_e\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 4) 1

Ans. 1

Sol. $\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \log\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)dx$

$$= \int_0^1 (\log(1-x) - \log(x))dx$$

$$\because \int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\log x - \log(1-x))dx$$

$I = -I \Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0}$

36. The area bounded by the curve $y = \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$, x axis, the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 3\pi$ is

1) $\frac{1}{3}$ sq. units 2) 6 sq. units

3) 3 sq. units 4) 9 sq. units

Ans. 2

Sol.

$$\int_0^{3\pi} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)dx$$

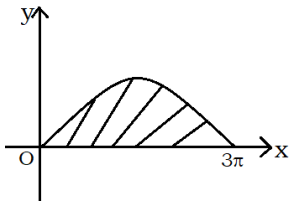
$$= \left[\frac{-\cos(x/3)}{1/3}\right]_0^{3\pi}$$

$$= -3\left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{3}\right) - \cos 0\right)$$

$$= -3(-1-1) = 6 \text{ sq units}$$

For

$x \in (0, 3\pi), \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) > 0$



37. The area of the region bounded by the curve $y = x^2$ and the line $y = 16$ is

1) $\frac{256}{3}$ sq. units 2) $\frac{64}{3}$ sq. units

3) $\frac{128}{3}$ sq. units 4) $\frac{32}{3}$ sq. units

Ans. 1

Sol. $A = 2\int_0^{16} x\,dy = 2\int_0^{16} \sqrt{y}\,dy$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2}{3}\left[y^{3/2}\right]_0^{16} = \frac{4}{3}(16)^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 64 = \frac{256}{3}$$

38. General solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y\tan x = \sec x$ is

1) $y\tan x = \sec x + c$ 2) $\text{cosec}\,x = y\tan x + c$

3) $x\sec x = \tan y + c$ 4) $y\sec x = \tan x + c$

Ans. 4

Sol. $P = \tan x, Q = \sec x$

$\text{I.F} = \sec x$

$y\sec x = \int \sec x.\sec x\,dx + c = \text{Tan}\,x + c$

39. If 'a' and 'b' are the order and degree respectively of the differentiable equation $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + x^4 = 0$, then $a - b =$ _____

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

Ans. 3

Sol. Order =2, degree =2

$a = 2, b = 2$

$a - b = 0$

40. The distance of the point $P(-3,4,5)$ from yz plane is

1) 5 units 2) -3 units

3) 3 units 4) 4 units

Ans. 3

Sol. The distance of $P(-3,4,5)$ from yz-plane is $|x| = |-3| = 3$

41. If $A=\{x: x \text{ is an integer and } x^2-9=0\}$

$B=\{x: x \text{ is a natural number and } 2 \le x < 5\}$

$C=\{x: x \text{ is a prime number } \le 4\}$

Then $(B-C)\cup A$ is,

1) $\{2,3,4\}$ 2) $\{3,4,5\}$

3) $\{2,3,5\}$ 4) $\{-3,3,4\}$

Ans. 4

Sol. $A=\{-3,3\}, B=\{2,3,4\}, C=\{2,3\}$

$B-C=\{4\}, (B-C)\cup A=\{-3,3,4\}$

42. A and B are two sets having 3 and 6 elements respectively.
Consider the following statements.
Statement (I): Minimum number of elements in $A\cup B$ is 3
Statement (II): Maximum number of elements in $A\cap B$ is 3
Which of the following is correct?
1) Statement (I) is false, statement (II) is true
2) Both statements (I) and (II) are true
3) Both statements (I) and (II) are false
4) Statement (I) is true, statement (II) is false

Ans. 1

Sol. $n(A)=3, n(B)=6$

Minimum elements of $A\cup B$ is 6
Maximum no.of elements of $A\cap B$ is 3

43. Domain of the function f, given by $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(x-2)(x-5)}}$ is

1) $(-\infty,2)\cup(5,\infty)$ 2) $(-\infty,3)\cup[5,\infty)$

3) $(-\infty,3]\cup(5,\infty)$ 4) $(-\infty,2]\cup[5,\infty)$

Ans. 1

Sol. $(x-2)(x-5)>0$

$(-\infty,2)\cup(5,\infty)$

44. If $f(x)=\sin\left[\pi^2\right]x-\sin\left[-\pi^2\right]x$, where $[x]=$ greatest integer $\le x$, then which of the following not true?

1) $f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)=1$ 2) $f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)=1+\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

3) $f(\pi)=-1$ 4) $f(0)=0$

Ans. 3

Sol. $f(x)=\sin 9x+\sin 10x$

$f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)=1+0=1$

$f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+1$

$f(\pi)=0$

$f(0)=0$

45. Which of the following is **not** correct?

1) $\sin 2\pi=\sin(-2\pi)$

2) $\sin 4\pi=\sin 6\pi$

3) $\tan 45^\circ=\tan(-315^\circ)$

4) $\cos 5\pi=\cos 4\pi$

Ans. 4

Sol. $\cos 5\pi=-1$

$\cos 4\pi=1$

$\cos 5\pi\ne\cos 4\pi$

46. If $\cos x+\cos^2 x=1$, then the value of $\sin^2 x+\sin^4 x$ is

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

Ans. 1

Sol. $\cos x=\cos^2 x-1=\sin^2 x$

$\sin^2 x+\sin^4 x=\cos x+\cos^2 x=1$

47. The mean deviation about the mean for the data $4,7,8,9,10,12,13,17$ is

1) 3 2) 8.5 3) 4.03 4) 10

Ans. 1

Sol. $\bar{x}=\dfrac{4+7+8+9+10+12+13+17}{8}=10$

$\Sigma\dfrac{|\bar{x}-x_i|}{n}=\dfrac{6+3+2+1+0+2+3+7}{8}=\dfrac{24}{8}=3$

48. A random experiment has five outcomes w_1,w_2,w_3,w_4 and w_5. The probabilities of the occurrence of the outcomes w_1,w_2,w_4 and w_5 are respectively $\dfrac{1}{6},a,b$ and $\dfrac{1}{12}$ such that $12a+12b-1=0$. Then the probabilities of occurrence of the outcome w_3 is

1) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ 2) $\dfrac{1}{6}$ 3) $\dfrac{1}{12}$ 4) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

Ans. 4

Sol. $12a+12b=1$

$a+b=1/12$

$w_1+w_2+w_3+w_4+w_5=1$

$\dfrac{1}{6}+a+w_3+b+\dfrac{1}{12}=1$

$$w_3+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{12}+a\times b=1$$

$$w_3+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}=1$$

$$w_3=1-\frac{1}{3}\Rightarrow w_3=\frac{2}{3}$$

49. A die has two faces each with number '1', three faces each with number '2' and one face with number '3'. If the die is rolled once, then P(1 or 3) is

1) $\frac{1}{2}$ 2) $\frac{1}{3}$ 3) $\frac{1}{6}$ 4) $\frac{2}{3}$

Ans. 1

Sol. $P(1)=\frac{2}{6},P(3)=\frac{1}{6}$

$$P(1\text{ ro }3)=P(1)+P(3)=3/6=\frac{1}{2}$$

50. Let $A=\{a,b,c\}$, then the number of equivalence relations on A containing (b,c) is

1) 3 2) 2 3) 4 4) 1

Ans. 2

Sol. $R_1=\{(a,a),(3,b),(c,c),(b,c),(c,b)\}$

$R_2=$ universal relation

No. of equivalence relations $=2$

51. Let the functions " f " and " g " be $f:\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to R$ given by $f(x)=\sin x$ and given $g(x)=\cos x$, where R is the set of real numbers

Consider the following statements:

Statement (I): f and g are one-one

Statement (II): f+g is one-one

Which of the following is correct?

1) Statement (I) is false, statement (II) is true

2) Both statements (I) and (II) are true

3) Both statements (I) and (II) are false

4) Statement (I) is true, statement (II) is false

Ans. 4

Sol. St II is false, $f+g=\sin x+\cos x$

$(f+g)(0)=(f+g)(\pi/2)=1$

52. $\sec^2\left(\tan^{-1}2\right)+\text{cosec}^2\left(\cot^{-1}3\right)=$

1) 5 2) 15 3) 10 4) 1

Ans. 2

Sol. $\tan A=2,\cot B=3$

$$\sec^2 A+\text{cosec}^2 B=\left(\sqrt{5}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{10}\right)^2=15$$

53. $2\cos^{-1}x=\sin^{-1}\left(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$ is valid for all values of 'x' satisfying

1) $-1\le x\le 1$ 2) $0\le x\le 1$

3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\le x\le 1$ 4) $0\le x\le\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Ans. 3

Sol. $-\frac{\pi}{2}\le 2\cos^{-1}x\le\frac{\pi}{2}$

$-\frac{\pi}{4}\le\cos^{-1}x\le\frac{\pi}{4}$

$0\le\cos^{-1}x\le\frac{\pi}{4}\Rightarrow 1\ge x\ge\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

54. Consider the following statements:

Statement (I): In a LPP, the objective function is always linear.

Statement (II): In a LPP, the linear inequalities on variables are called constraints.

Which of the following is correct?

1) Statement (I) is true, Statement (II) is false

2) Both Statements (I) and (II) are false

3) Statement (I) is false, Statement (II) is true

4) Statement (I) is true, Statement (II) is true

Ans. 4

Sol. Both are true

55. The maximum value of $z=3x+4y$, subject to the constraints $x+y\le 40,x+2y\le 60$ and $x,y\ge 0$ is

1) 120 2) 140 3) 40 4) 130

Ans. 2

Sol.

Corner points	$z=3x+4y$	
$x=(0,0)$	0	
$B=(40,0)$	120	
$C=(20,20)$	140	(Maximum)
$D=(0,30)$	120	

56. Consider the following statements.

Statement (I): If E and F are two independent events, then E′ and F′ are also independent.

Statement (II): Two mutually exclusive events with non-zero probabilities of occurrence cannot be independent.

Which of the following is correct?

1) Statement (I) is false and statement (II) is true

2) Both the statements are true

3) Both the statements are false

4) Statement (I) is true and statement (II) is false

Ans. 2

Sol. E & F are independent E' & F ' also independent

57. If A and B are two non-mutually exclusive events such that $P(A \mid B) = P(B \mid A)$, then

1) $A = B$ 2) $A \cap B = \phi$

3) $P(A) = P(B)$ 4) $A \subset B$ but $A \neq B$

Ans. 3

Sol. $\frac{\cancel{P(A \cap B)}}{P(B)} = \frac{\cancel{P(B \cap A)}}{P(A)}$

$P(A) = P(B)$

58. If A and B are two events such that $A \subset B$ and $P(B) \neq 0$, then which of the following is correct?

1) $P(A \mid B) < P(A)$ 2) $P(A \mid B) \geq P(A)$

3) $P(A) = P(B)$ 4) $P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)}$

Ans. 2

Sol. $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)$

$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} \geq P(A)$

59. Meera visits only one of the two temples A and B in her locality. Probability that she visits temple A is $\frac{2}{5}$. If she visits temple A, $\frac{1}{3}$ is the probability that she meets her friend, whereas it is $\frac{2}{7}$ if she visits temple B. Meera met her friend at one of the two temples. The probability that she met her at temple B is

1) $\frac{5}{16}$ 2) $\frac{3}{16}$ 3) $\frac{9}{16}$ 4) $\frac{7}{16}$

Ans. 3

Sol. $P(E_1) = \frac{2}{5}, P(E_2) = \frac{3}{5}$

$P(A / E_1) = \frac{1}{3}, P(A / E_2) = \frac{2}{7}$

$P(E_2 / A) = \frac{\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{7}}{\left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{9}{16}$

60. If Z_1 and Z_2 are two non-zero complex numbers, then which of the following is not true?

1) $|Z_1 Z_2| = |Z_1| \cdot |Z_2|$

2) $\overline{Z_1 Z_2} = \overline{Z_1} \cdot \overline{Z_2}$

3) $|Z_1 + Z_2| \geq |Z_1| + |Z_2|$

4) $\overline{Z_1 + Z_2} = \overline{Z_1} + \overline{Z_2}$

Ans. 3

Sol. $\overline{z_1 + z_2} \neq \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

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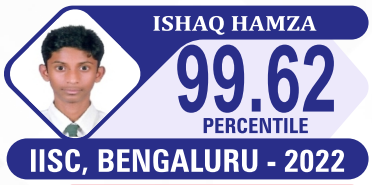

ISHAQ HAMZA

99.62 PERCENTILE

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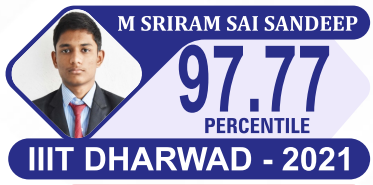

M SRIRAM SAI SANDEEP

97.77 PERCENTILE

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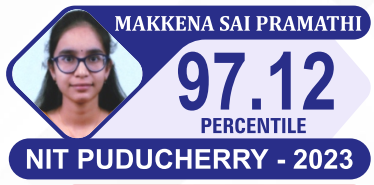

MAKKENA SAI PRAMATHI

97.12 PERCENTILE

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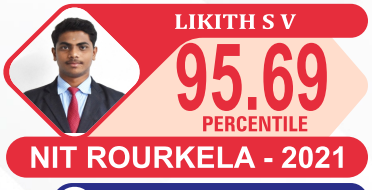

LIKITH S V

95.69 PERCENTILE

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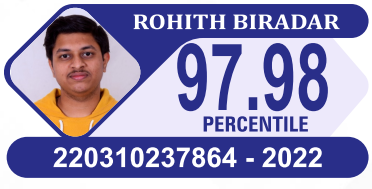

ROHITH BIRADAR

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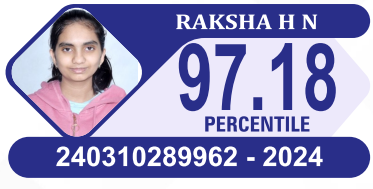

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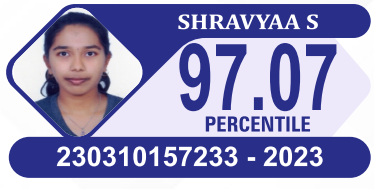

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KAMMAGONDANAHALLI,JALAHALLI WEST,

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+91 90080 30463

+91 90080 30896

+91 95133 30437

HOSAKOTE

LTM BOYS CAMPUS :- Defence Colony, Virognagar, Cheemasandra, Avalahalli South, Hoskote - 560049

LTM GIRLS CAMPUS :- Ist Main Road, Beside Adithya PU College, 4th Cross, TG Extension, Hoskote.

+91 97413 32998

+91 81473 97999

+91 95355 27713

NELMANGALA

LTM BOYS CAMPUS

DASANPURA

#2/5, Narayanappa Palya, Dasanpura, Tumkur Road, Bangalore - 560 062.

+91 95133 30438

+91 99805 33120