

Physics

1. (b) Given, mass of disc, $M = 400 \text{ g} = 0.4 \text{ kg}$

Radius, $R = 4 \text{ cm} = 4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

Angular speed.

$$\omega = 2\pi \times 10$$

$$= 20\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$\therefore$ Moment of inertia of disc about its diameter

$$I_d = \frac{1}{4}MR^2$$

$\therefore$ Kinetic energy of disc

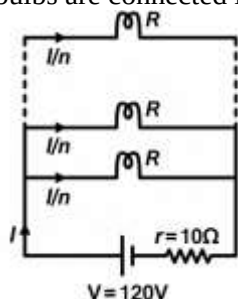
$$= \frac{1}{2}I_d\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}MR^2 \times \omega^2 = \frac{1}{8}MR^2\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 0.4 \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times (20\pi)^2$$

$$= 3.2 \times 10^{-1} \text{ J}$$

2. (b) According to given condition, let n number of bulbs are connected in parallel as shown below



Resistance of each bulb, $R = \frac{V^2}{P} \left[\because P = \frac{V^2}{R} \right]$

$$= \frac{100^2}{50} = 200\Omega$$

Using KVL in the lowest loop,

$$120 - 10I - \frac{I}{n} \times 200 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 - I = \frac{20I}{n} \quad \dots(i)$$

Power delivered by battery = Sum of power used in bulbs

$$(120 - 10I)I = 50n$$

$$\Rightarrow (12 - I)I = 5n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{20I}{n} \cdot I = 5n \quad [\text{from Eq.(i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4I^2 = n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{n}{2} \quad \dots(ii)$$

From Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$$12 - \frac{n}{2} = \frac{20}{n} \times \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n = 4$$

3. (d) Weight of stone at the surface of the earth, $w = 100 \text{ N}$

At height h from the surface of earth, gravitational acceleration,

$$g_h = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2}$$

At depth d from the surface of the earth, gravitational acceleration,

$$g_d = g \left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right)$$

According to question,

$$\frac{\text{Weight at } h = R/2}{\text{Weight at } d = R/2} = \frac{mg_{h(\text{at } h=R/2)}}{mg_{d(\text{at } h=R/2)}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2} (\text{at } h = R/2)}{g \left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right) (\text{at } d = R/2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{R/2}{R}\right)^2} = \frac{4/9}{1/2} = \frac{8}{9} = 0.9$$

4. (a) At the surface of the planet, gravitational acceleration,

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \quad \dots(i)$$

where, M = mass of the planet

R = radius of the planet.

When $M' = 2M$ and $R' = 2R$, then

$$g' = \frac{GM'}{R'^2}$$

$$= \frac{G \cdot 2M}{(2R)^2} = \frac{GM}{2R^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \quad [\text{from Eq. (i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow g' = \frac{g}{2}$$

5. (c) Given, length, $l = 11 \text{ m}$

Radius,

$$r = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

Mass, $m = 40 \text{ tons}$

$$= 4 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

Increase in length, $\Delta l = ?$

We know that, Young's modulus,

$$Y = \frac{mgl}{\pi r^2 (\Delta l)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{mgl}{\pi r^2 Y}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^4 \times 10 \times 11}{3.14 \times (2 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 2 \times 10^{11}}$$

$$= 1.75 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.75 \text{ cm}$$

6. (c) From the I-V graph,

$$\text{Slope of the line} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\text{slope}}$$

Since, slope of line having temperature T_1 is greater than slope of line having temperature T_2 .

Hence, $R_2 > R_1$

Since, on increasing temperature of a conductor, its resistance increases. Hence, $T_2 > T_1$

7. (c) When a charged particle moves in uniform magnetic field making an acute angle with the direction of magnetic field, then it moves on helical path with uniform pitch.

8. (d) Magnetic field at the centre due to current carrying circular loop having N turns is given as

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2r}$$

If l be the length of wire, then for the first case,

$$2\pi r_1 = l$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{l}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{Magnetic field, } B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot 1 \cdot I}{2 \cdot r_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \cdot l/2\pi}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi}{l} \quad \dots(i)$$

For the second case,

$$2 \times 2\pi r_2 = l$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{l}{4\pi}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot 2 \cdot I}{2r_2} = \frac{2\mu_0 I}{2 \cdot \frac{l}{4\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 = \frac{4\mu_0 I \pi}{l} = 4 \times B_1 \quad [\text{from Eq.(i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

9. (a) Inside a cyclotron, charged particle gains kinetic energy only due to electric field, because in magnetic field, its kinetic energy remains unchanged.

10. (c) Magnetic field strength B due to long straight current carrying conductor at a distance r is given as

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

Hence, correct variation of B with r is shown in the graph given in option (c).

11. (a) Using relation,

$$\frac{F-32}{180} = \frac{C}{100} \quad \dots(i)$$

If $F = C = x$, then substituting value of Eq. (i), we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-32}{180} = \frac{x}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} = \frac{x-32}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 5x - 160 \Rightarrow 160 = -4x$$

$$\therefore x = -40^\circ$$

This is the required temperature at which centigrade and Fahrenheit scale give same reading.

12. (b) Superconductors in the Meissner state exhibit perfect diamagnetism or superdiamagnetism, meaning that the total magnetic field is very close to zero deep inside them.

13. (c) Given, $B_H = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$

Angle of dip, $\delta = 30^\circ$

$B_V = ?$

We know that,

$$\tan \delta = \frac{B_V}{B_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_V = B_H \tan \delta = 4 \times 10^{-4} \tan 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 23 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

14. (d) Initial speed of bicycle, $v_1 = 15 \text{ km/h}$

Emf produced, $e_1 = 15 \text{ V}$

Final speed of bicycle, $v_2 = 10 \text{ km/h}$

If emf generated at speed v_2 be e_2 , then

$$\Rightarrow e = Bv$$

$$\Rightarrow e \propto v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e_2}{e_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{10}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e_2}{e_1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{2}{3} e_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times 15 = 10 \text{ V}$$

15. (b) Given, frequency of AC, $\nu = 50$ Hz

Peak voltage, $V_0 = 300$ V

Generator equation for the voltage is given as

$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$= V_0 \sin 2\pi \nu t$$

$$= 300 \sin(2\pi \times 50 \times t)$$

$$= 300 \sin 100\pi t$$

16. (b) For a transformer,

Input voltage, $V_1 = 220$ V

Input current, $I_1 = 0.6$ A

Output power, $P_2 = 100$ W

From, input power, $P_1 = V_1 I_1$

$$= 220 \times 0.6$$

$$= 132 \text{ W}$$

We know that, efficiency of transformer,

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{100}{132} = 0.7576$$

$$= 75.76\% \approx 76\%$$

17. (a) Instantaneous current,

$$i = 4 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Comparing with standard equation, $i = i_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$,

we get

$$\therefore \text{Peak current, } i_0 = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Hence, } i_{\text{rms}} = \frac{i_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

18. (d) p is the momentum of incident wave.

$$\therefore \text{Momentum of reflected wave after reflecting from perfect reflector} = -p$$

$$\therefore \text{Change in momentum} = \text{Final momentum} - \text{Initial momentum}$$

$$= -p - p = -2p$$

19. (c) According to conservation of angular momentum, when no external torque is applied on the rotating system, then its angular momentum remains unchanged.

20. (d) Given, $T_A = 727^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_B = 327^\circ\text{C}$

As we know, rate of heat radiated,

$$Q \propto T^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q_A}{Q_B} = \frac{H_A}{H_B} = \left(\frac{273 + 727}{273 + 327} \right)^4 = \frac{625}{81}$$

21. (c) Given, refractive index of the medium, $n = 15$

Permeability of the medium,

$$\mu = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Hm}^{-1}$$

Relative permeability of the medium,

$$\mu_r = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-7}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{5}{4\pi}$$

We know that, refractive index,

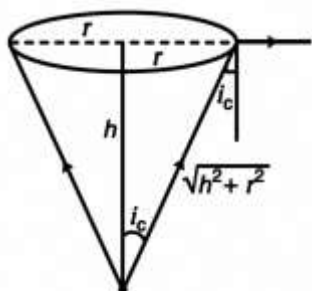
$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$$

$$n^2 = \epsilon_r \mu_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_r = \frac{n^2}{\mu_r} = \frac{(15)^2}{5/4\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(15)^2 \times 4\pi}{5} = 5.7 = 6$$

22. (c) For the given situation, the ray diagram is shown below.



Source of light

Refractive index of water, $\mu_w = \frac{4}{3}$

$$r = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ m}$$

The given situation is possible only for the case of total internal reflection. If i_c be the critical angle, then

$$\sin i_c = \frac{1}{\mu_w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin i_c = \frac{1}{4/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin i_c = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} = \frac{3}{4} \left[\because \sin i_c = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + h^2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + h^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = 7, h = \sqrt{7} = 2.6 \text{ m}$$

23. (b) For equiangular glass prism, $A = 60^\circ$

Refractive index of prism, $\mu_p = 1.6$

Refractive index of water, $\mu_w = \frac{4}{3}$

We know that,

$$\mu_p = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin A/2}$$

$$\mu_w = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{60 + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin 60/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1.6}{4/3} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{60 + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right) = \frac{1.6 \times 3}{4} \times \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right) = 0.6$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{A + \delta_m}{2} = \sin 37^\circ \quad [\because \sin 37 = 0.6]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A + \delta_m}{2} = 37^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 60 + \delta_m = 2 \times 37 = 74^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_m = 74 - 60 = 14^\circ$$

24. (b) Given, size of image formed by concave mirror,

$$h_2 = 3h_1$$

where, h_1 is the size of object.

$$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{3h_1}{h_1} = 3$$

But for real image, magnification m will be negative.

$$\therefore m = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{v}{u} = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 3u$$

$$\text{Here, } u = -20 \text{ cm,}$$

$$\therefore v = 3(-20) = -60 \text{ cm}$$

By using mirror formula,

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-20} + \frac{1}{-60} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = -15 \text{ cm}$$

25. (c) Intensities of two monochromatic sources,

$$I_1 = I \text{ and } I_2 = 4I$$

Maximum intensity,

$$I_{\max} = (\sqrt{I_1} + \sqrt{I_2})^2$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$$

$$= I + 4I + 2\sqrt{I \cdot 4I} = 9I$$

Minimum intensity,

$$I_{\min} = (\sqrt{I_1} - \sqrt{I_2})^2$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$$

$$= I + 4I - 2\sqrt{I \cdot 4I}$$

$$= 5I - 4I = I$$

26. (b) Given, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$

$$m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Wavelength, } \lambda = 2\text{\AA}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$\therefore$ Momentum of electron is given as

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad \left[\because p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \right]$$

$$= \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 10^{-10}} = 3.313 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg-ms}^{-1}$$

27. (c) Given, $V_0 = 15 \text{ V}$

Maximum kinetic energy of emitted photoelectron,

$$K_{\max} = eV_0$$

$$= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 15 = 2.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

28. (d) The best waves for emission of electrons from a surface are X-rays because when X-ray photon strikes a metal surface, then produce Compton or photoelectric effect more suitably.

29. (c) Wavelength λ of spectral lines in H -atom is given as

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \quad \dots(i)$$

For shortest wavelength of Paschen series,

$$n_1 = 3 \text{ and } n_2 = \infty$$

$\therefore$ From Eq. (i), we get

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{PS}} = R \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) = \frac{R}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{PS} = \frac{9}{R} \quad \dots(ii)$$

For shortest wavelength in Balmer series,

$$n_1 = 2, n_2 = \infty$$

$\therefore$ From Eq. (i), we get

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{BS}} = R \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) = \frac{R}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{BS} = \frac{4}{R} \quad \dots(iii)$$

For shortest wavelength of Lyman series,

$$n_1 = 1 \text{ and } n_2 = \infty$$

∴ From Eq. (i), we get

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{LS}} = R \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) = R$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{LS} = \frac{1}{R}$$

Hence, from Eq. (i), (ii) and (iii), we have

$$\lambda_{PS} : \lambda_{BS} : \lambda_{LS} = \frac{9}{R} : \frac{4}{R} : \frac{1}{R}$$

$$= 9 : 4 : 1$$

30. (c) Half-life of radioactive sample,

$$T_{1/2} = 30 \text{ s}, N_0 = 10^6$$

If N be the remaining number of nuclei after $t = 10 \text{ s}$, then according to radioactive decay law,

$$N = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = 10^6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{t/T_{1/2}}$$

$$= 10^6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{10}{30}} = 10^6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 10^6 (0.796) = 7.96 \times 10^5$$

31. (a) A nuclear fission is said to be critical when multiplication factor k will be equal to unity.

$$\text{i.e., } k = 1$$

32. (b) In case of a p-n junction diode at high value of reverse bias voltage, the current rises sharply due to zener breakdown. At zener voltage, zener breakdown occurs and current rises sharply.

33. (d) According to given truth table, logic expression of the output Y for the given input A and B is given as

$$Y = \overline{AB}$$

which is the output expression for NAND gate.

34. (c) In a semiconductor diode, the reverse biased current is due to drift of the free electrons and holes which are produced by thermal expansion, impurity atoms etc.

35. (c) Initial height of TV tower, $h_1 = 120 \text{ m}$

Coverage range of TV tower is given as

$$d = \sqrt{2Rh}$$

where, R is radius of the earth.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{h_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d_1}{2d_1} = \sqrt{\frac{120}{h_2}} \quad [\because d_2 = 2d_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{120}{h_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 480 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Height to be added} = h_2 - h_1$$

$$= 480 - 120 = 360 \text{ m}$$

36. (b) Frequency of message signal, $f_m = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$$\text{Carrier frequency, } f_c = 1 \text{ MHz} = 1000 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\text{Peak value of message signal, } V_m = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Peak value of carrier signal, } V_c = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \text{Modulation index, } \mu = \frac{V_m}{V_c} = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5$$

Upper side band frequency,

$$f_{USB} = f_c + f_m = 1000 + 10$$

$$f_{USB} = f_c + f_m$$

$$= 1010 \text{ kHz}$$

Lower side band frequency.

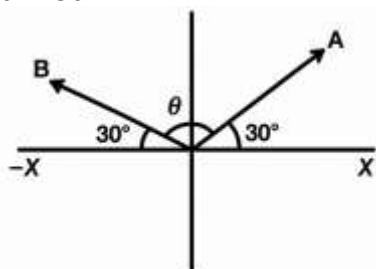
$$f_{LSB} = f_c - f_m$$

$$= 1000 - 10 = 990 \text{ kHz}$$

37. (d) Given, $A = 10$ units

$$B = 20 \text{ units}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$



The given situation is shown in the figure. The angle between A and B ,

$$\theta = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 30^\circ = 120^\circ$$

$\therefore$ Magnitude of the resultant vector,

$$R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB\cos\theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20\cos 120^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 + 400 - 200} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

38. (c) Let length of chain lying the table be y .

$$\text{Mass per unit length of the chain} = \frac{M}{L}$$

$$\text{Mass of the chain lying on the table, } M' = \frac{M}{L} \cdot y$$

$$\text{Mass of the length } (L - y) \text{ of hanging chain} = \frac{M}{L}(L - y)$$

At equilibrium,

Friction force between table and chain

= Weight of hanging part of the chain

$$\mu \left(\frac{M}{L} y \right) g = \frac{M}{L} (L - y) g$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu y = L - y$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5y = L - y \quad [\because \mu = 0.5]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2L}{3}$$

39. (b) Mass of bomb, $M = 18$ kg

Mass of pieces, $m_1 = 6$ kg, $m_2 = 12$ kg

Velocity of 12 kg mass, $v_2 = 4$ m/s

Let v_1 be the velocity of 6 kg mass.

According to conservation of linear momentum,

$$M \times 0 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = -m_2 v_2$$

$$6v_1 = -12 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = -8 \text{ m/s}$$

Kinetic energy of other (6 kg) mass,

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times (-8)^2 = 3 \times 64 = 192 \text{ J}$$

40. (d) Surface area of bubble of radius, $r = 4\pi r^2$

$$\text{Surface area of bubble of radius, } 3r = 4\pi(3r)^2 = 36\pi r^2$$

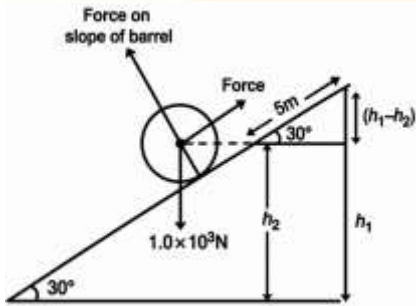
Therefore, increase in surface area

$$= 36\pi r^2 - 4\pi r^2 = 32\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Since, a bubble has two surfaces, the total increase in surface area} = 2 \times 32\pi r^2 = 64\pi r^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Energy spent} = \text{Work done} = \text{Surface tension} \times \text{Total increase in surface area} = 64\pi \sigma r^2$$

41. (a) The given situation is shown below



Work done in moving the barrel on the frictionless slope is equal to change in potential energy.
i.e.

$$W = mg(h_1 - h_2) \quad \dots(i)$$

Here, $mg = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

$$\text{From figure, } \sin 30^\circ = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 - h_2 = 5 \sin 30^\circ = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

Putting these values in Eq. (i), we get

$$W = 1 \times 10^3 (2.5) = 2.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

42. (b) Since, displacement on the body of mass 2 kg is in the horizontal direction while normal reaction acts on the body in perpendicular to the displacement.

Hence, $\theta = 0$

$$\therefore \text{Work done, } W = F \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

43. (d) We know that, Young's modulus of elasticity,

$$Y = \frac{FL}{\pi r^2 l} \quad [\text{where, } l \text{ is change in length}]$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{FL}{\pi r^2 Y}$$

$$\Rightarrow l \propto \frac{L}{r^2} \propto \frac{L}{d^2} \quad [\text{where, } d = \text{diameter}]$$

$$\Rightarrow l \propto \frac{L}{d^2}$$

Among the given options, $\frac{L}{d^2}$ is maximum for the values of $L = 50 \text{ cm}$ and $d = 0.5 \text{ mm}$.

44. (d) Given, $V_1 = V, l_1 = l, r_1 = r$

$$l_2 = 2l_1 = 2l$$

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1}{2} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$V_2 = ?$$

According to Poiseuille's formula, the rate of flow of liquid through a narrow tube is given as

$$V = \frac{\pi p r^4}{8 \eta l}$$

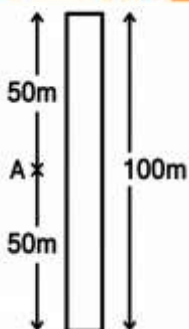
$$\Rightarrow V \propto \frac{r^4}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r}{2} \right)^4 \left(\frac{l}{2l} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{V_1}{32} = \frac{V}{32}$$

45. (a) The given situation is shown in the figure.



For the first ball, time taken to reach at mid point A,

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 50}{10}} = \sqrt{10} \text{ s}$$

For the second ball,

$$v = 0, u = ?, a = -g$$

∴ From equation, $v = u + gt$

$$0 = u - gt_1$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{u}{g}$$

Since, both balls collide at some time,

Hence,

$$t = t_1$$

$$\sqrt{10} = \frac{u}{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 10\sqrt{10} \text{ m/s} = 31.6 \text{ m/s}$$

46. (c) In isochoric process, volume of the system remains constant.

$$\text{i.e. } \Delta V = V_1 - V_2 = V - V = 0 [\because V_1 = V_2 = V]$$

$$\text{Hence, work done, } W = p \times \Delta V = p \times 0 = 0$$

47. (d) At temperature, $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$

$$\text{Average kinetic energy, } E_1 = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = 600 \text{ K, } E_2 = ?$$

We know that, average kinetic energy of gas molecule,

$$E \propto T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_2}{E_1} \Rightarrow E_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \times E_1$$

$$= \frac{600}{300} \times 6.21 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$= 2 \times 6.21 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$= 12.42 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

48. (b) At initial condition of spring,

$$Mg = kX_0 \quad \dots(i)$$

When mass m is added, then at equilibrium,

$$(M + m)g = k(X + X_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow Mg + mg = kX + kX_0$$

$$\Rightarrow Mg + mg = kX + Mg \quad [\text{from Eq.(i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = kX$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{mg}{X} \quad \dots(ii)$$

∴ Time period,

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total mass of the block}}{\text{Force constant } k}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{\frac{mg}{X}}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(M+m)X}{mg}}$$

49. (a) Given, amplitude, $A = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$

Force constant, $k = 600 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$

$m = 10 \text{ kg}$

Maximum speed of oscillation,

$$v_{\max} = A\omega$$

$$= A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \left[\because \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \right]$$

$$= 0.2 \sqrt{\frac{600}{10}} = 0.2\sqrt{60} \text{ m/s}$$

50. (a) Given, initial velocity, $u = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$

Force, $F = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$

Initial velocity along X-axis and Y-axis are $u_x = 3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ and $u_y = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, respectively.

Similarly, $F_x = 2 \text{ N}$ and $F_y = -3 \text{ N}$

If acceleration along X and Y-axes are a_x and a_y , then

$$a_x = \frac{F_x}{m} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad [F = ma]$$

$$a_y = \frac{F_y}{m} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$s_x = u_x t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 = 3 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 9 = 18 \text{ m}$$

$$s_y = u_y t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 = 4 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-3) \times 9$$

$$= 12 - 13.5 = -1.5 \text{ m}$$

So, required x and y-coordinates of point = (18, -1.5)

51. (d) Given, tension in the wire, $T = 100 \text{ N}$

Mass of steel wire, $m = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$

Length, $l = 90 \text{ cm} = 0.9 \text{ m}$

Mass per unit length of steel wire,

$$\mu = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{0.9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

Speed of transverse wave,

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \times 10^{-2}}}$$

$$= \frac{300}{\sqrt{2}} = 50\sqrt{6} \text{ m/s}$$

52. (a) Charge, $q = 1 \text{ C}$

If n be the total number of electrons in 1 C of charge, then $q = ne$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{q}{e}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$= 6.25 \times 10^{18} \text{ electrons}$$

53. (c) $|q_1| = |q_2| = 1\mu\text{C} = 10^{-6}\text{C}$

$2l = 2\text{ cm} = 2 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$

$E = 10^5\text{NC}^{-1}$

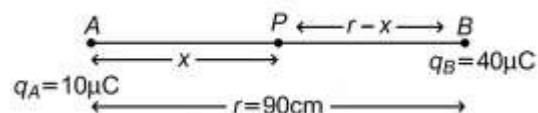
$\therefore$ Maximum torque, $\tau_{\max} = pE\sin 90^\circ$

$= pE = q(2l)E$

$= 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^5$

$= 2 \times 10^{-3}\text{ N-m}$

54. (c) The given situation is shown below,



Let electric field at point P at a distance x from A is zero.

At point P, $E_A = E_B$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_A}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_B}{(r-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10 \times 10^{-6}}{x^2} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-6}}{(r-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{r-x}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{r-x}$$

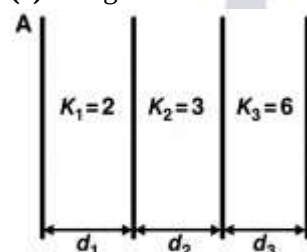
$$\Rightarrow 2x = r - x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{r}{3} = \frac{90}{3} = 30\text{ cm}$$

55. (c) According to Gauss's law, total electric flux passing through the cube,

$$\phi = \frac{\text{total enclosed charge}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

56. (c) The given situation is shown below,



$d_1 = 0.4\text{ mm} = 4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m}$

$d_2 = 0.6\text{ mm} = 6 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m}$

$d_3 = 1.2\text{ mm} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}\text{ m}$

The given arrangement will be equal to three capacitors connected in series.

i.e. $C_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 K_1 A}{d_1}$, $C_2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 K_2 A}{d_2}$

and $C_3 = \frac{\epsilon_0 K_3 A}{d_3}$

Equivalent capacitance is given as,

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 A} \left(\frac{d_1}{K_1} + \frac{d_2}{K_2} + \frac{d_3}{K_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 A} \left[\frac{4 \times 10^{-4}}{2} + \frac{6 \times 10^{-4}}{3} + \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-3}}{6} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 A} [6 \times 10^{-4}]$$

$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{6 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 2}{6 \times 10^{-4}} = 2.95 \times 10^{-8}\text{ F}$$

57. (b) Given, $m_1 = m_2 = m$

$$q_1 = q$$

$$q_2 = 4q$$

We know that

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = qV$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 \propto q$$

[For same value of potential difference V]

$$\Rightarrow v \propto \sqrt{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{q}{4q}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 : v_2 = 1 : 2$$

58. (b) Given, uncertainty in acceleration, $\frac{\Delta a}{a} \times 100 = 8\%$

$$\text{Uncertainty in time, } \frac{\Delta t}{t} \times 100 = 4\%$$

Since, body starts motion from rest, hence by the first equation of motion,

$$v = u + at$$

$$v = 0 + at$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta a}{a} + \frac{\Delta t}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta v}{v} \times 100 = \frac{\Delta a}{a} \times 100 + \frac{\Delta t}{t} \times 100$$

$$= 8\% + 4\% = 12\%$$

59. (c) We know that, capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor,

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \quad \dots(i)$$

where, A = area of plate

d = separation between the plates.

When $d' = 2d$, then

$$C' = \frac{\epsilon_0 AK}{d'}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C = \frac{\epsilon_0 AK}{2d} \quad [\because C' = 3C]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \cdot \frac{K}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C = C \cdot \frac{K}{2} \quad [\text{from Eq.(i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = \frac{K}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 6$$

60. (d) Using colour code for carbon resistor, (For A)

Orange Blue White

↓

↓

↓

3

6

9

$$\therefore R_A = 36 \times 10^9 \Omega$$

Similarly, (For B)

Brown Red Green

↓

↓

↓

1

2

5

$$\therefore R_B = 12 \times 10^5 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{36 \times 10^9}{12 \times 10^5}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^4$$

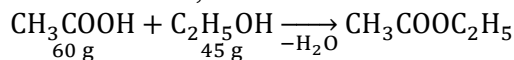
$$\therefore R_A : R_B = 3 \times 10^4 : 1$$

CHEMISTRY

61. (b) Mass of 20 mL of acetic acid = $20 \times 1 = 20$ g

Mass of 20 mL of ethyl alcohol = $20 \times 0.7 = 14$ g

For the reaction,



60 g of acetic acid requires = 46 g of ethyl alcohol

20 g of acetic acid requires = $\frac{46}{60} \times 20 = 15.3$ g of ethyl alcohol

Therefore, ethyl alcohol is the limiting reagent.

62. (d) Mass of oxygen in 22.4 L at STP = 32 g

Mass of oxygen in 5.6 L at STP = $\frac{32}{22.4} \times 5.6 = 8$ g

= $\frac{1}{2} \times$ gram atomic mass of oxygen

Therefore, mass of oxygen gas in 5.6 L at STP would be the half of the gram atomic mass of oxygen.

63. (d) For H-like particles,

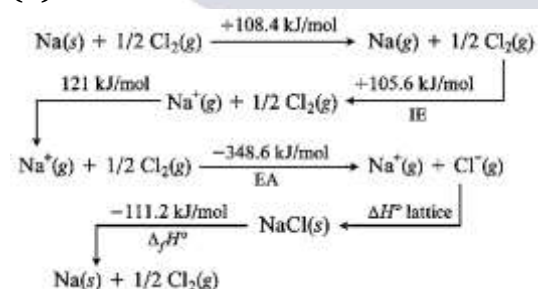
$$E_n = \frac{-21.78 \times 10^{-19}}{n^2} Z^2 \text{ J}$$

$$= \frac{-21.78 \times 10^{-19}}{1^2} \times (2)^2 \text{ [For helium, } Z = 2, n = 1 \text{]}$$

$$= -8.72 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

64. (d) Bond enthalpy decreases with increasing bond length as the intermolecular force of attraction decreases with increase in the distance between the constituent particles.

65. (a)



According to Hess law,

$$\Delta_f H^\circ = S + D + IE + EA + U$$

$$-411.2 = 108.4 + 121 + 495.6 - 348.6 + U$$

$$U = -787.6 \text{ kJ/mol} \approx -788 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

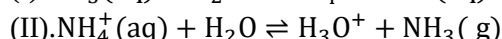
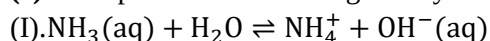
66. (a) Given, $\Delta S = +ve$ and $\Delta H = +ve$ (For endothermic reaction)

$$\text{Now, } \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

For a reaction to be spontaneous, ΔG should be -ve which is possible only at high temperature i.e., when $T\Delta S > \Delta H$.

67. (d) For an adiabatic change in a system, no heat is exchanged between the system and the surroundings i.e., $q = 0$.

68. (c) Ionic product of water is given by following reaction,



69. (b) $\text{pH} = 13$

$$[\text{H}]^+ = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-13} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 1000 mL solution contains

$$= 10^{-13} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ H}^+ \text{ ions}$$

$$= 6.022 \times 10^{10} \text{ H}^+ \text{ ions}$$

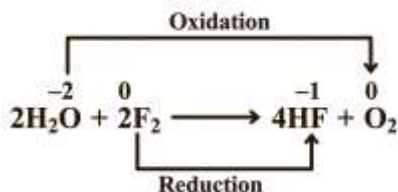
1 mL solution contains

$$= \frac{6.022 \times 10^{10}}{1000} = 6.022 \times 10^7 \text{ H}^+ \text{ ions.}$$

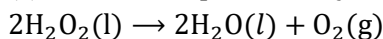
70. (d) Lower the E° value (more negative), stronger is the reducing agent.

$\therefore \text{Na}^+$ is the strongest reducing agent.

71. (a) Water is oxidised to O_2 and F_2 is reduced to HF as follows.



72. (c) H_2O_2 decomposes slowly on exposure to light.



Its decomposition can be prevented by adding urea as a stabiliser.

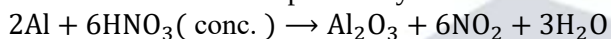
73. (b) Mg is an important component of chlorophyll which is used in synthesis of food by plants in presence of sunlight.

74. (a) Pb_3O_4 is a mixture of $\text{PbO}_2 + \text{PbO}$ and only PbO

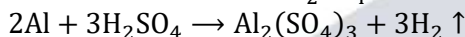
i.e., Pb^{2+} reacts with HNO_3 to form $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

75. (d) Dil. and conc. HNO_3 has no effect on Al.

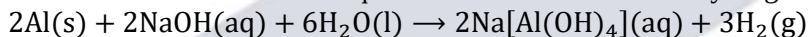
Aluminium is rendered passive by nitric acid due to the formation of a thin film of oxide (Al_2O_3) on its surface.



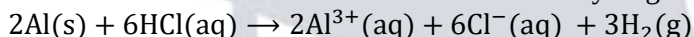
Aluminium reacts with H_2SO_4 to liberate H_2 gas.



Aluminium also reacts with aqueous alkali and liberates dihydrogen.



Aluminium dissolves in dil. HCl and liberates dihydrogen.



76. (c) Due to +I-effect of $-\text{CH}_3$ group (4) has higher electron density, than benzene (1). Due to strong -I-effect of $-\text{Cl}$ group and strong -I and -M-effect of $-\text{NO}_2$ group, both (2) and (3) have lower electron density, than benzene (1).

As -I-effect of $-\text{Cl}$ group is weaker, than that of $-\text{NO}_2$ (3) has much lower electron density than (2).

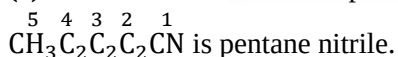
Hence, nitrobenzene will have high reactivity towards electrophilic substitution due to lower electron density on benzene ring.

Thus, the overall reactivity order towards electrophilic substitution is $4 > 1 > 2 > 3$.

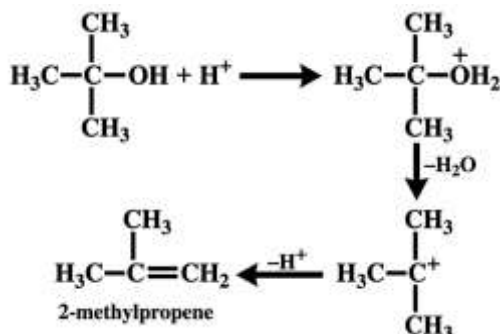
77. (b) Percentage of bromine in the compound

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{80}{188} \times \frac{\text{Mass of AgBr formed}}{\text{Mass of substance taken}} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{80}{188} \times \frac{0.12}{0.15} \times 100 = 34.04\%
 \end{aligned}$$

78. (c) The IUPAC name of compound



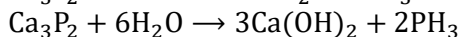
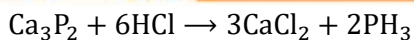
79. (a) The major product in the reaction is



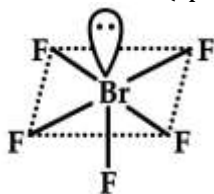
80. (d) BOD is a measure of organic material present in water needing dissolved oxygen for decomposition. Hence, depleting the oxygen content in water.

81. (c) Hexagonal close packing and cubic close packing are equally efficient.
 $\therefore$ Density of both the packings will be same.
82. (b) When, Si (having 4 valence electrons) is doped with As (having 5 valence electrons), 4 electrons form covalent bonds, while the fifth electron remains free and increase conductivity. Hence, Si doped with As is n-type semiconductor.
83. (a) The dissociation of compounds take place as follows:
 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{SO}_4^{2-}, i = 5$
 $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \rightarrow 4\text{K}^+ + [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}, i = 5$
 $\text{NaCl} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-, i = 2$
 $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{NO}_3^-, i = 4$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}, i = 3$
84. (b) Net reaction occurring in a Daniell cell is
 $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu(s)}$
 $\Delta G = -nFE^0 = -2 \times 96500 \times 1.1$
 $= -212300 \text{ J mol}^{-1} = -212.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
85. (b) The cathode reaction in dry cell is
 $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{MnO(OH)} + \text{NH}_3$
86. (a) $\lambda_{\text{m}(\text{NH}_4\text{OH})}^0 = \lambda_{\text{m}(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl})}^0 + \lambda_{\text{m}(\text{NaOH})}^0 - \lambda_{\text{m}(\text{NaCl})}^0$
 $= 130 + 248 - 126.5 = 251.5 \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
87. (b) Let the order of reaction w.r.t. A is x and w.r.t. B is y.
 $r_1 = k[\text{A}]^x[\text{B}]^y \dots(i)$
 $r_2 = k[2\text{A}]^x[\text{B}]^y \dots(ii)$
 $r_3 = k[\text{A}]^x[2\text{B}]^y \dots(iii)$
 $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{k[\text{A}]^x[\text{B}]^y}{k[2\text{A}]^x[\text{B}]^y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2$
 Similarly,
 $\frac{r_1}{r_3} = \frac{k[\text{A}]^x[\text{B}]^y}{k[\text{A}]^x[2\text{B}]^y} \Rightarrow 1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^y$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^y$
 $y = 0$
 Hence, the rate of equation is
 Rate = $k[\text{A}]^2[\text{B}]^0$
 Order of reaction = 2
88. (d) The reactions taking place in zeolites depend upon the size and shape of the reactant and product molecules and upon the pores and cavities of the zeolites. Hence, they are shape-selective catalyst.
89. (b) Sulphur sol is a type of multimolecular colloid as it consists of particles containing a thousand or more of S_8 sulphur molecules.
90. (d) Chemical formula of magnetite is Fe_3O_4 .
 The IUPAC name is iron (II, III) oxide and common chemical name is ferrous-ferric oxide.
91. (c) The overall reduction reaction of fused matrix is
 $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} \rightarrow 4\text{Al} + 3\text{CO}_2$
92. (a) Nickel on heating in a stream of carbon monoxide forms a volatile complex, nickel tetracarbonyl.

$$\underset{\text{Impure}}{\text{Ni}} + 4\text{CO} \xrightarrow{330-350 \text{ K}} \underset{\substack{\text{Volatile} \\ \text{compound}}}{[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]}$$
93. (a) White phosphorus (P_4) with water do not produce PH_3 , while with NaOH , $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + \text{HCl}$ and $(\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$ it gives PH_3 as follows :
 $\text{P}_4 + 3\text{NaOH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2 + \text{PH}_3$

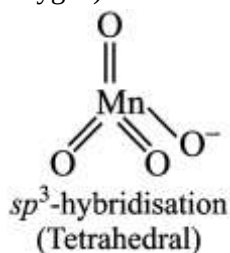


94. (d) In oxides of halogen, the bonds are mainly covalent due to small difference in electronegativity between the halogens and oxygen. The bond polarity, however, increases as we move from F to I. The stability of oxides of iodine is greater than those of chlorine, while bromine oxides are the least stable. Iodine-oxygen bond is stable due to greater polarity of the bond, while the stability of the chlorine-oxygen bond is due to multiple bond formation involving d-orbitals of the chlorine atom. Bromine being in between lacks both these characteristics. Thus, the stability of oxides of halogens decreases in the following order
 $\text{I} > \text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{F}$
95. (b) Nitrogen does not show property of catenation. Since, N – N single bond is very weak due to large interelectronic repulsions between the lone pairs of electrons present on the N -atoms of N – N bond having small bond length.
96. (d) Hybridisation = number of σ bond + lone pair + coordinate bond
 $= 5 + 1 + 0 = 6(\text{sp}^3\text{d}^2)$

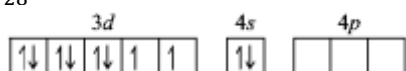
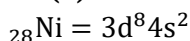


Distorted octahedral
or square pyramidal

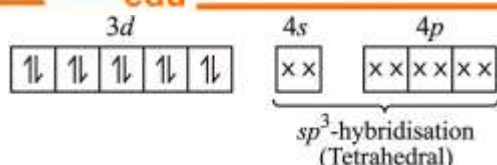
97. (d) Group 16 elements are called chalcogens.
 $\therefore$ Sulphur belongs to chalcogen family.
98. (d) More number of oxidation state are exhibited by the actinoids, than by lanthanoids. The main reason for this is lesser energy difference between 5f and 6d-orbitals, than that between 4f and 5d-orbitals.
99. (b) Outer electronic configuration of the element with atomic number 24 is $3\text{d}^5 4\text{s}^1$.
 Number of unpaired electrons = 6
 $\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)}\text{BM} = \sqrt{6(6+2)} = \sqrt{48}$
 $= 6.928 = 6.93\text{BM}$
100. (b) The π -bonding type between metal and oxygen is $\text{d}\pi - \text{p}\pi$ bonding. (d-orbital of Mn and p-orbital of oxygen)



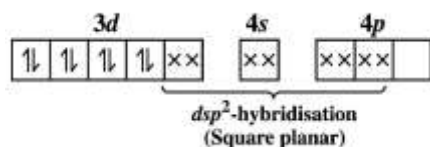
101. (c) The similarity in the size of ions of the elements belonging to the same group of the second and third transition series is due to the effect of lanthanoid contraction. Thus, Zr^{4+} and Hf^{4+} has same size.
102. (d) For a 3d^2 system, electrons will go into more stable t_{2g} orbitals and each electron going into a t_{2g} orbital is stabilised by $0.4\Delta_o$ i.e., 2 electrons will be stabilised by $0.8\Delta_o$ or $8 \times 10^{-1}\Delta_o$.
103. (b)



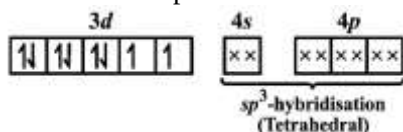
In $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$, CO is a strong field ligand which causes pairing of electrons.



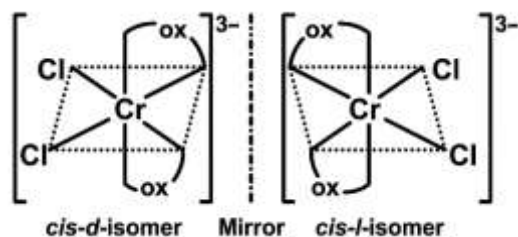
In $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$, CN^- is a strong field ligand which causes pairing of electrons.



In $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$, Cl^- is a weak field ligand, so no pairing of electrons takes place.

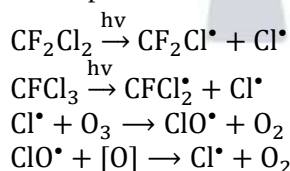


104. (c) The formula for sodium trioxalatoaluminate (II) is $\text{Na}_3[\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]$.
105. (c) Octahedral complex of general formula $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{a}_2]^{n\pm}$ show optical isomerism. Trans form of $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{a}_2]^{n\pm}$ does not show optical isomerism due to symmetry.

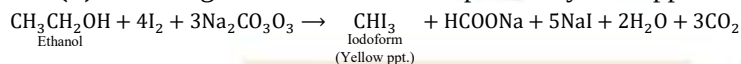


cis $-\text{[Co(NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+$ and trans $-\text{[Co(NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+$ do not show optical isomerism due to symmetry.

- 106. (a)** Freons are chlorofluorocarbons introduced into the atmosphere from aerosol sprays and refrigerating equipments. They have a very long life time and when they reach stratosphere, they undergo photochemical decomposition and destroy ozone by the following sequence of reactions.



- 107. (b)** Ethanol gives iodoform test to produce yellow ppt as follows



108. (c) Due to -I and -R-effects of $-\text{NO}_2$ group, nitrobenzoic acids are stronger acids, than benzoic acid. Due to ortho-effect, o-nitrobenzoic acid is the strongest acid.

In p-nitrobenzoic acid both -R-effect and -I-effect of the $-\text{NO}_2$ group increase the acidity, while in m-nitrobenzoic acid only the weaker -I-effect increases the acidity.

Hence, the order of acidic strength is o-nitrobenzoic acid > p-nitrobenzoic acid > m-nitrobenzoic acid > benzoic acid.

- 109. (a)** Acid strength increases as the electronegativity of halogen increases because the anion formed after H^+ ion release, is stabilised by -I-effect.

The order of -I-effect is $F > Cl > Br > I$.

$\therefore$ Order of acidic strength is as follows : $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{BrCH}_2\text{COOH}$

- 110. (b)** A mixture of methylamine (1° amine) and dimethylamine (2° amine) can KOH be separated with the help of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ and (Hinsberg's method).

Methylamine will form N-methylbenzene sulphonamide, which is soluble in KOH.

Dimethylamine will form

N,N-dimethylbenzenesulphonamide which is insoluble in KOH .

111. (c) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis is used for the preparation of pure aliphatic and alkyl primary amines.
 112. (c) Aniline is less basic than ammonia and aliphatic amines due to delocalisation of lone pair of electrons on the benzene ring.

Aliphatic amines are stronger bases, than ammonia due to +I -effect of alkyl group. More the number of alkyl groups stronger is the base.

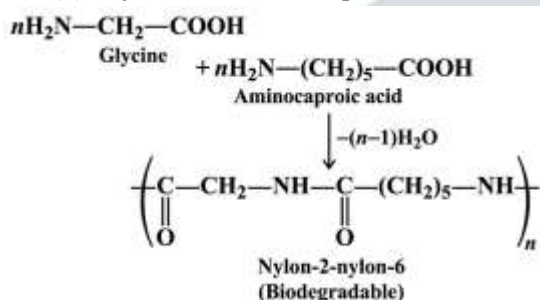
Hence, basic strength will follow the following order



113. (a) In RNA molecule, the base uracil (U) appears opposite to base adenine (A), cytosine (C) appears opposite to guanine (G), adenine (A) appears opposite to thymine (T) and guanine (G) appears opposite to cytosine (C).

The sequence of RNA is CGUAAU.

114. (b) α -helix and β -pleated structures of proteins are classified as secondary structure.
 115. (b) Glycosidic linkages are present in carbohydrates.
 116. (c) Glucose and ribose are monosaccharides.
 117. (d) Nylon-6, 6 is an example of step growth polymerisation as monomers adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine are bifunctional and form bond with the loss of simple molecules. The dimer formed also contains two functional groups, thus undergoes a series of condensations in a stepwise manner.
 118. (a) Glycine and aminocaproic acid forms nylon-2-nylon-6, which is a biodegradable polymer.



119. (c) Detergents can be made biodegradable and pollution free by using unbranched hydrocarbon chain.
 120. (b) Sodium rosinate is generally added in soap because it produces rich lather.

MATHEMATICS

121. (b) Since, $n(A \cap B) = 99$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n((A \times B) \cap (B \times A)) \\
 &= n((A \cap B) \times (B \cap A)) \\
 &= n(A \cap B) \cdot n(B \cap A) \\
 &= n(A \cap B) \cdot n(A \cap B) = 99 \cdot 99 = (99)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

 122. (b) We have, $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = \log e^x$
 Now, $f(g(x)) = f(\log e^x) = e^{\log e^x} = e^x$
 and $g(f(x)) = g(e^x) = \log e^x = e^x \log e = e^x$
 Hence, $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$.
 123. (b) Since, number of one-one onto functions from a set A having n elements to itself is $n!$
 124. (c) Let M, P and C be the set of students who opted Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry respectively.
 Then, $n(M) = 100, n(P) = 70, n(C) = 40$
 $(M \cap P) = 30, n(M \cap C) = 28, n(P \cap C) = 23, n(M \cap P \cap C) = 18$
 Number of students who opted Mathematics alone

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= n(M \cap P' \cap C') \\
 &= n(M \cap (P \cup C)') \\
 &= n(M) - n(M \cap (P \cup C)) \\
 &= n(M) - n((M \cap P) \cup (M \cap C)) \\
 &= n(M) - n(M \cap P) - n(M \cap C) + n(M \cap P \cap C) \\
 &= 100 - 30 - 28 + 18 = 60
 \end{aligned}$$

125. (c) $n(A) = 4$ (given)

$\therefore$ Total number of subsets of $A = 2^4 = 16$

$\therefore$ Number of proper subsets $= 16 - 1 = 15$

126. (d) We have, $\tan(x + y) = 33$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = 33$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 + \tan y}{1 - 3 \tan y} = 33 \quad [\because x = \tan^{-1} 3 \Rightarrow \tan x = 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + \tan y = 33 - 99 \tan y$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 \tan y = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan y = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{10}$$

127. (c) We have, $\cot^{-1}(21) + \cot^{-1}(13) + \cot^{-1}(-8)$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{21}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{13}\right) + \cot^{-1}(-8)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{13}}{1 - \frac{1}{21} \times \frac{1}{13}}\right) + \cot^{-1}(-8)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{34}{272}\right) + (\pi - \cot^{-1} 8)$$

$$[\because \cot^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cot^{-1} x]$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) - \cot^{-1} 8 + \pi$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \pi = \pi$$

128. (d) $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right)\right)$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right)\right)$$

$$[\because \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} x]$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} + \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{50}} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{17}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \cdot \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \cot\left(\sin^{-1} \frac{29}{5\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{17}}\right) [\because \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x]$$

$$= \cot\left(\cot^{-1} \frac{3}{29}\right) = \frac{3}{29}$$

129. (b) With the help of group of $\cot x$, we know that

When $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ then $\cot x \geq 0$

$$\therefore |\cot x| = \cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot x = \cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin x} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ No solution exist.(i)

When $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$ then $\cot x < 0$

$$|\cot x| = \cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\therefore -\cot x = \cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\cot x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \dots(ii)$$

$\therefore$ From Eqs. (i) and (ii), only one solution exists.

130. (d) $\frac{\sin x - \sin 3x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}$

$$= \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{x-3x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x+3x}{2}\right)}{-(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}$$

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

131. (b) $\operatorname{cosec} A (\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C)$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} A \sin(B+C)$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} A \sin(180^\circ - A)$$

$\therefore A, B$ and C are angles of a triangle]

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} \sin A = 1$$

132. (c) Let $z = i \sin \frac{\pi}{19}$

$$\text{or } z = 0 + i \sin \frac{\pi}{19}$$

Let amplitude of z be θ , then

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{19}}{\sqrt{0^2 + \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{19}\right)^2}} \quad \left[\because \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

$$\text{or } \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{19}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{19}} = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

133. (a) To form a triangle, 3 line segments are needed.

We can choose 3 line segment from 5 line segments in 5C_3 ways. We know that in a triangle, sum of two sides is always greater than third side.

So, line segments of length (2, 3, 5), (2, 3, 6) and (2, 4, 6) do not form any triangle.

$\therefore$ Total number of triangles formed = ${}^5C_3 - 3$.

134. (b) Since, the number is to be greater than 1000000 it must be of seven digits and should begin with either 2 or 3 or 4.

$$\text{Number of numbers formed} = \frac{6 \times 6!}{2! \times 3!} = 360$$

135. (d) We have,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(3x+1)}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3x+1}}{2} \right)^7 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3x+1}}{2} \right)^7 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^7 \sqrt{(3x+1)}} \{ (1+\sqrt{(3x+1)})^7 - (1-\sqrt{(3x+1)})^7 \}$$

$$\text{Now, } (1+\sqrt{3x+1})^7 - (1-\sqrt{3x+1})^7 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$[{}^7C_0 + {}^7C_1 \sqrt{3x+1} + {}^7C_2 (\sqrt{3x+1})^2 + \dots + {}^7C_7 (\sqrt{3x+1})^7]$$

$$- [{}^7C_0 - {}^7C_1 \sqrt{3x+1} + {}^7C_2 (\sqrt{3x+1})^2 - \dots - {}^7C_7 (\sqrt{3x+1})^7]$$

$$= 2 [{}^7C_1 (\sqrt{3x+1}) + {}^7C_3 (\sqrt{3x+1})^3 + {}^7C_5 (\sqrt{3x+1})^5 + {}^7C_7 (\sqrt{3x+1})^7]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3x+1} \times [7 + 35(3x+1) + 21(3x+1)^2 + (3x+1)^3]$$

Now, putting above value in Eq. (i), so the given expression becomes

$$\frac{1}{2^6} [42 + 105x + 21(3x + 1)^2 + (3x + 1)^3]$$

So, degree of x in given expression is 3 .

136. (d) We have, $(1 + px)^n$

$$\therefore T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r (1)^{n-r} (px)^r \Rightarrow T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r p^r x^r$$

$$\text{Coefficient of } x^r = {}^nC_r p^r$$

$$\text{Now, coefficient of } x = {}^nC_1 p = 8 \text{ (put } r = 1 \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow np = 8 \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\text{Also, coefficient of } x^2 = {}^nC_2 p^2 = 24 \text{ (put } r = 2 \text{)}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} p^2 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \left(\frac{8}{n}\right)^2 = 24 \text{ (from Eq. (i))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64(n-1)}{2n} = 24 \Rightarrow 4(n-1) = 3n \Rightarrow n = 4$$

From Eq. (i), we get $p = 2$

137. (b) We have,

$$11^3 + 12^3 + 13^3 + \dots + 20^3$$

$$= (1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 10^3 + 11^3 + 12^3 + \dots + 20^3)$$

$$-(1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 10^3)$$

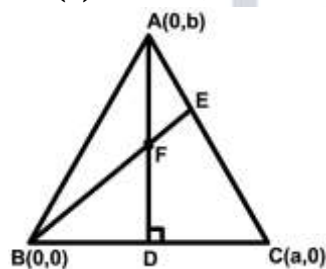
$$= \Sigma(20)^3 - \Sigma(10)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{20(20+1)}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{10(10+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= (10 \times 21)^2 - (5 \times 11)^2 = (210 - 55)(210 + 55)$$

$$= 155 \times 265 = 41075 = 5 \times 8215$$

138. (d) We have, BE and AD are the medians. So, E and D are the mid-points of AC and BC respectively.



$$\therefore \text{Coordinates of } E = \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{and coordinates of } D = \left(\frac{a}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\text{Now, slope of median } BE = m_1 = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{Also, slope of median } AD = m_2 = \frac{-2b}{a}$$

$$\text{Now, } m_1 \text{ and } m_2 \text{ are perpendicular if } m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \times \frac{(-2b)}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow 2b^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{2}b$$

139. (c) Given, equation of lines are

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\Rightarrow bx + ay = ab \quad \dots(iii)$$

$$\text{and } ax + by = ab \quad \dots(iv)$$

Solving Eqs. (iii) and (iv), we get

$$(a^2 - b^2)y = a^2b - ab^2 = ab(a - b) \Rightarrow y = \frac{ab}{a + b}$$

Substituting the value of y in Eq. (iii), we get

$$bx + a\left(\frac{ab}{a + b}\right) = ab \Rightarrow bx = ab - \frac{a^2b}{a + b}$$

$$\Rightarrow bx = \frac{ab^2}{a+b} \Rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a+b}$$

$\therefore$ Point of intersection is $\left(\frac{ab}{a+b}, \frac{ab}{a+b}\right)$.

Since, equation of the line passing through origin is $y = mx$

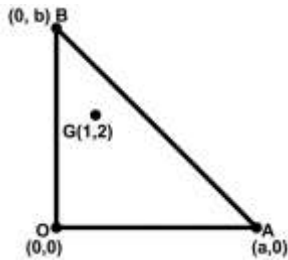
$\therefore$ When it passes through $\left(\frac{ab}{a+b}, \frac{ab}{a+b}\right)$, then we get

$$m = 1$$

Hence, required equation of line is $y - x = 0$.

140. (b) Since, straight line meets the coordinate axes at A and B, so equation of line intercept form is $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

Let G represents the centroid of $\triangle OAB$. Given that $G = (1, 2)$.



$$\therefore \text{Centroid } G \left(\frac{0+a+0}{3}, \frac{0+0+b}{3} \right) = (1, 2) \text{ (given)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 3, \frac{b}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 6$$

Hence, required equation of line is

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x + y = 6$$

141. (a) Let DR's of line are $\langle a, b, c \rangle$, then

$$2a - 3b + c = 0 \text{ and } a + 2b - 2c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{6-2} = \frac{b}{1+4} = \frac{c}{4+3} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{5} = \frac{c}{7}$$

DR's of line are $\langle 4, 5, 7 \rangle$.

142. (a) Let the line makes an angle x with positive direction of Z-axis. Then, we have

$$\cos^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Neglecting $\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}$, because line is in I-octant)

$$\Rightarrow x = 60^\circ$$

143. (d) $L_1: \frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-8}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$

$$L_2: \frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y+7}{2} = \frac{z-6}{4}$$

Shortest distance between two lines

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{(b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)^2 + (c_1 a_2 - c_2 a_1)^2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -3 - 3 & -7 - 8 & 6 - 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{(-4 - 2)^2 + (-3 - 12)^2 + (6 - 3)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -6 & -15 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-15)^2 + (3)^2}} \quad \text{On expanding the determinant along } C_3.$$

$$= \frac{3(6 - 3) - 1(-12 - 45) + 4(6 + 45)}{\sqrt{36 + 225 + 9}}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 57 + 204}{\sqrt{270}} = \frac{270}{\sqrt{270}} = \sqrt{270} = 3\sqrt{30}$$

144. (a) We have, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a^2x^2 + bx + x} - ax)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left((\sqrt{a^2x^2 + bx + x} - ax) \times \frac{(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + bx + x} + ax)}{(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + bx + x} + ax)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(a^2x^2 + bx + x) - a^2x^2}{x \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} + a \right\}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(b + 1)x}{x \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} + a \right\}} \right) = \frac{b + 1}{2a}$$

145. (c) We have, $y = |\cos x| + |\sin x|$

At $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\cos x$ is negative and $\sin x$ is positive.

$$\therefore y = -\cos x + \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x +$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\text{at } x = \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{2} + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$$

146. (d) We have, slant height of cone (l) = 7 cm

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = h^2 + r^2 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 7^2 - 4^2 \quad [\text{when } h = 4 \text{ cm}]$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 33$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{33} \text{ cm}$$

Now, differentiating Eq. (i) w.r.t. l , we get

$$0 = 2h \frac{dh}{dt} + 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{h}{r} \frac{dh}{dt} \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\text{Volume of the cone, } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[2rh \frac{dr}{dt} + r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[2rh \left(-\frac{h}{r} \frac{dh}{dt} \right) + r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \right] \quad (\text{from Eq. (ii)})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[-2h^2 \frac{dh}{dt} + r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \right]$$

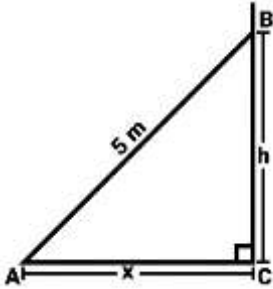
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \frac{dh}{dt} [-2h^2 + r^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{dV}{dt} \right]_{h=4} = \frac{1}{3} \pi (0.3) [-2 \times 4^2 + (\sqrt{33})^2]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{10} [1] = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ cc/sec}$$

147. (b) Let AB be the ladder of length 5 m .

We are given, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \text{ m/sec}$



In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (5)^2 = x^2 + h^2 \quad \dots(i)$$

Differentiating Eq. (i) w.r.t. t, we get

$$0 = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2h \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{-x}{h} \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \dots(ii)$$

Now, from Eq. (i), when $x = 4$

$$h^2 = 25 - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = 9 \Rightarrow h = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{From Eq. (ii), we get } \left[\frac{dh}{dt} \right] - \frac{-4}{3} \times 2 = \frac{-8}{3}$$

$\therefore$ The negative sign shows the height decreases and decreasing rate is $\frac{8}{3} \text{ m/sec}$.

148. (b) We have, $y^2 = 4ax \dots(i)$

$$\text{and } ay = 2x^2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Solving Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$$x = a \text{ and } y = 2a$$

Differentiating Eq. (i) w.r.t. x, we get

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4a$$

$$\text{Now, } \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{(a,2a)} = \frac{4a}{2(2a)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = 1$$

Now, differentiating Eq. (ii) w.r.t. x, we get

$$a \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x \Rightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{(a,2a)} = \frac{4a}{a} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = 4$$

$\therefore$ Angle between curves is equal to angle between their tangents.

$$\tan \theta \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right| \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \left| \frac{4 - 1}{1 + 4 \times (1)} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)$$

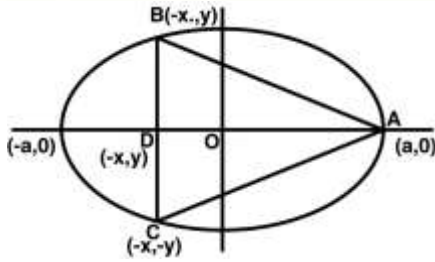
149. (b) Let $\triangle ABC$ be an isosceles triangle inscribed in the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Let coordinate of A be $(a, 0)$.

$$\text{Area of } \triangle ABC, A = \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times BC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (a + x) \times 2y = y(a + x)$$

$$= \sqrt{b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right)} (a + x) = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} (a + x)$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = \frac{b}{a} \left[(a+x) \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \left[\frac{-x(a+x) + (a^2-x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right]$$

Put $\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + ax - a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2ax - ax - a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-a)(x+a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2}, -a$$

Since, $\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} < 0$, for $x = \frac{a}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{Maximum area} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \left(a + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (a) \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}ab}{4} \text{ sq units}$$

150. (b) We have, $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$

Putting $x = y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(0+0) = f(0)f(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = [f(0)]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

Now, $f'(5) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5+h)-f(5)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5)f(h) - f(5)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(5) \left[\frac{f(h) - 1}{h} \right]$$

$$= f(5) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h} \right] \quad [f(0) = 1]$$

$$= 2 \times f'(0) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

151. (d) We have, $f(x) = \log_{x^2}(\log x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\log_x(\log x)] \quad \left[\because \log_a a^b = \frac{1}{n} \log_a b \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\log(\log x)}{\log x} \right] \quad \left(\because \log_a b = \frac{\log b}{\log a} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\log(x) \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\log(x))] - \log(\log x) \frac{d}{dx} \log x}{(\log x)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\log(x) \frac{1}{\log x} \times \frac{1}{x} - (\log(\log x) \frac{1}{x})}{(\log x)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\log(\log(x))}{x}}{(\log x)^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - \log \log(x)}{x(\log x)^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(e) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - \log \log(e)}{e(\log e)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - 0}{e} \right] = \frac{1}{2e}$$

152. (b) $f(x) = \log(\sin(x))$ is continuous in $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ and differentiable in $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ as its derivative

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x = \cot x$$

$$\text{Now, } f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \log\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \log\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \log\sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Now, according to Lagrange's mean value theorem, there exists a point $c \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)} \Rightarrow \cot c = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

153. (c) Let

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 (x^{27} \cos x + e^x) dx$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 x^{27} \cos x dx + \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$$

Since, $f(x) = x^{27} \cos x$ is an odd function.

$$\left\{ \because \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0 \text{ if } f(x) \text{ is odd function} \right\}$$

$$\text{So, } I = 0 + [e^x]_{-1}^1 = e - \frac{1}{e}$$

154. (c) Let $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx \dots (i)$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin^{2n}(\pi - x)}{\sin^{2n}(\pi - x) + \cos^{2n}(\pi - x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx \dots (ii)$$

Adding Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$$2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx \dots (iii)$$

$$\text{Let } I_1 = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx \dots (iv)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^{2n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^{2n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{2n} x}{\cos^{2n} x + \sin^{2n} x} dx \dots (v)$$

Adding Eqs. (iv) and (v), we get

$$\Rightarrow 2I_1 = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Substituting the value of I_1 in Eq. (iii), we get

$$2I = (\pi) \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

155. (b) Let

$$I = \int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{x+1}{x^3 + x}\right) dx$$

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

Now, $\frac{x+1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

(By using partial fractions)

$$\Rightarrow x + 1 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)x$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 1 = (A + B)x^2 + Cx + A$$

Comparing coefficients of x^2 , x and constant, we get

$$A + B = 0, C = 1, A = 1 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$\therefore$ From Eq. (i), we get

$$I = x - \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1-x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= x - \log x - \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= x - \log x - \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + c$$

156. (c) LHS = $\int \frac{\cos 8x + 1}{\tan 2x - \cot 2x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{2\cos^2 4x}{\left(\frac{\sin^2 2x - \cos^2 2x}{\sin 2x \cos 2x}\right)} dx$$

$$[\because \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1]$$

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

$$= - \int \frac{\cos^2 4x \times \sin 4x}{\cos 4x} dx \quad [\because \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x]$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \int 2\sin 4x \cos 4x dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 8x dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\cos 8x}{8} + c$$

Now, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos 8x}{8} + c = a \cos 8x + c$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{16}$$

157. (d) We have,

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = A \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx$$

Let $I = \int_0^\pi x \cdot f(\sin x) dx \dots\dots(i)$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^\pi (\pi - x) f(\sin(\pi - x)) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^\pi (\pi - x) f(\sin x) dx \dots\dots(ii)$$

Adding Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

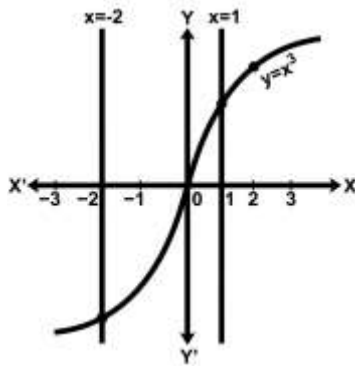
$$2I = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx$$

$\therefore$ On comparing, we get $A = \pi$

158. (d)



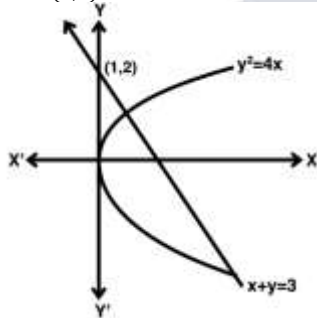
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required area} &= \left| \int_{-2}^0 x^3 dx \right| + \int_0^1 x^3 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-2}^0 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{16}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4} \text{ sq units} \end{aligned}$$

159. (a) We have, $y^2 = 4x$

Differentiating w.r.t. x , we get

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(1,2)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$



Equation of normal to the curve at $(1, 2)$ is

$$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{dy}{dx} \right)} (x - x_1) \Rightarrow (y - 2) = -\frac{1}{1} (x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 2 = -x + 1 \Rightarrow x + y = 3$$

The line $x + y = 3$ meets the X -axis at $x = 3$

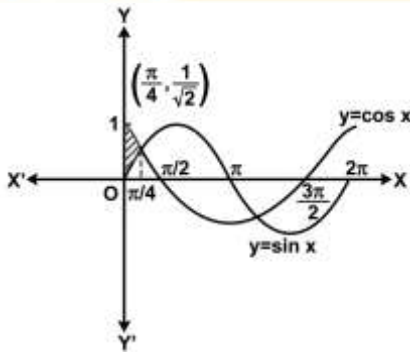
$$\therefore \text{Required area} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4x} dx + \int_1^3 (3 - x) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^1 + \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (1) + \left[9 - \frac{9}{2} - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

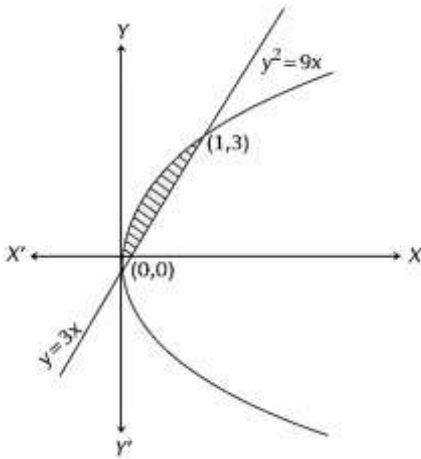
$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{4}{3} + 2 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ sq units}$$

160. (a) $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ intersects each other at $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Required area} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x dx - \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin x dx \\ &= [\sin x]_0^{\pi/4} - [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

161. (c) Intersecting points of $y^2 = 9x$ and $y = 3x$ is $(0,0)$ and $(1,3)$.



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Required area} &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{9x} - 3x) dx \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x) dx = 3 \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ sq unit} \end{aligned}$$

162. (a) We have, $\int_1^e \log x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\log x \int_1^e 1 dx \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \int_1^e 1 dx \right) dx \\ &= [\log x \cdot x]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \\ &= [e \log e - 1 \log(1)] - \int_1^e 1 dx \\ &= e - [x]_1^e = e - [e - 1] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

163. (a) Given, equation of parabola is $y^2 = 4ax$ (i)

Differentiating Eq. (i) w.r.t. x , we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 4a \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2a}{y} \Rightarrow a = \frac{y}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the value of a in Eq. (i), we get

$$y^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{y}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x}$$

164. (b) We have, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y + x \tan \frac{y}{x}}{x}$ (i)

Given, differential equation is in homogeneous form.

$\therefore$ Put $y = vx$ in Eq. (i), we get

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v + \tan v \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan v} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Taking integration on both sides, we get

$$\log(\sin v) = \log x + \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{\sin v}{x} = \log c \Rightarrow \sin \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = xc$$

165. (b) Given, differential equation is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cdot g'(x) = g(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

This is in the form of linear differential equation.

So,

$$IF = e^{\int g'(x) dx} = e^{g(x)}$$

Required solution is

$$y \cdot e^{g(x)} = \int g(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot e^{g(x)} dx + c'$$

$$\text{Put } g(x) = t \Rightarrow g'(x) dx = dt$$

$$\therefore y \cdot e^{g(x)} = \int t e^t dt + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{g(x)} = t e^t - e^t + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{g(x)} = (g(x) - 1) e^{g(x)} + c'$$

$$\text{or } (y - g(x) + 1) e^{g(x)} = c'$$

Taking log on both sides, we get

$$g(x) + \log(1 + y - g(x)) = c$$

Where, $c = \log c'$

166. (a) Given, differential equation is $\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3 = y^3$

So, Order = 2 and Degree = 2

$$\therefore \text{Order} \times \text{Degree} = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

167. (c) Let $a = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$ and $b = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$

The required vector is along the vector

$$a \times (a \times b) = (a \cdot b)a - (a \cdot a)b$$

$$= 3(\hat{i} - \hat{j}) - 2(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})$$

$$= 3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

Hence, required vectors are given by

$$\pm \frac{(\hat{i} + \hat{j})}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

168. (a) According to the question,

$$a \cdot (b + c) = 0, b \cdot (c + a) = 0, c \cdot (a + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot b + a \cdot c = 0 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$b \cdot c + b \cdot a = 0 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$c \cdot a + c \cdot b = 0 \quad \dots(iii)$$

Adding Eqs. (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$$2(a \cdot b + b \cdot c + c \cdot a) = 0 \quad \dots(iv)$$

Now, $|a + b + c|^2$

$$= |a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2 + 2(a \cdot b + b \cdot c + c \cdot a)$$

$$= |a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2 \quad [\text{using Eq. (iv)}]$$

169. (a) We have, $BA = B$

$$\Rightarrow (BA)B = BB \Rightarrow B(AB) = B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = B^2 \Rightarrow B = B^2$$

170. (a) Let $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & x+3 & x+2a \\ x+3 & x+4 & x+2b \\ x+4 & x+5 & x+2c \end{vmatrix}$

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2$, we get

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & x+3 & x+2a \\ 2x+6 & 2x+8 & 2x+4b \\ x+4 & x+5 & x+2c \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - (R_1 + R_3)$, we get

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & x+3 & x+2a \\ 0 & 0 & 4b - (2a + 2c) \\ x+4 & x+5 & x+2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & x+3 & x+2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x+4 & x+5 & x+2c \end{vmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{l} \because a, b, c \text{ are in AP} \\ \therefore 2b = a + c \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

171. (c) Since, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = a \cdot a \cdot a = a^3$$

Using formula $|\text{adj}A| = |A|^{n-1}$, we get

$$\det(\text{adj}A) = (a^3)^{3-1} = (a^3)^2 = a^6$$

172. (c) We have, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } A^8 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } A^8 = aA + bI$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+b & 0 \\ a & a+b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a = 8 \text{ and } a + b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 - 8 = -7$$

173. (b) Let E_1, E_2 and E_3 be the events such that drawn ball is white, blue and black respectively. The required probability

$$= {}^3P_1 P(E_1) P(E_1) P(\bar{E}_1) + {}^3P_1 P(E_2) P(E_2) P(\bar{E}_2)$$

$$+ {}^3P_1 P(E_3) P(E_3) P(\bar{E}_3)$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{7} + 3 \times \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{6}{7} + 3 \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{7}$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{14 + 36 + 60}{9 \times 8 \times 7} \right] = \frac{3 \times 110}{9 \times 8 \times 7} = \frac{55}{84}$$

174. (c) 6 boys and 6 girls sit in a row in $12!$ ways. Number of ways when all six girls sit together = $7! \times 6!$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{7! \times 6!}{12!} = \frac{1}{132}$$

175. (c) Total number of outcomes = $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$

When sum of numbers is 5, then outcomes are (1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 2), (1, 3, 1), (2, 1, 2), (2, 2, 1) and (3, 1, 1).

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{6}{216} = \frac{1}{36}$$

176. (c) Total number of balls = 9

Probability of drawn two white balls

$$\frac{3}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{12}$$

177. (b) Given, inequality is

$$\frac{6x}{4x-1} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{12x}{4x-1} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12x}{4x-1} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8x+1}{4x-1} < 0 \quad \dots(i)$$

For above inequality Eq. (i), we have two cases either

Case I $8x + 1 > 0, 4x - 1 < 0$

Case II $8x + 1 < 0, 4x - 1 > 0$

From Case (I), we get $x > -\frac{1}{8}, x < \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore x \in \left(-\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad \dots(ii)$$

From Case (II), $x < -\frac{1}{8}, x > \frac{1}{4}$, both of which can not be true.

$\therefore$ Eq. (ii) represent the solution set of given inequality.

178. (d) We have, $S^2 = at^2 + 2bt + c \quad \dots(i)$

Differentiating Eq. (i) w.r.t. t, we get

$$2S \frac{dS}{dt} = 2at + 2b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = \left(\frac{at+b}{S}\right) \quad \dots(ii)$$

Differentiating Eq. (ii) w.r.t. t, we get

$$\frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{S \frac{d}{dt}(at+b) - (at+b) \frac{dS}{dt}}{S^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{aS - (at+b) \frac{(at+b)}{S}}{S^2} \quad [\text{using Eq.(ii)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{aS^2 - (at+b)^2}{S^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{a(at^2 + 2bt + c) - [(at)^2 + b^2 + 2atb]}{S^3}$$

[using Eq. (i)]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{a^2t^2 + 2abt + ac - a^2t^2 - b^2 - 2atb}{S^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} = \frac{ac - b^2}{S^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Acceleration} = \left(\frac{d^2S}{dt^2}\right) \propto \frac{1}{S^3}$$

179. (d) Data is 6,7,10,12,13,4,8,12

Here, $n = 8$

$\therefore$ Mean

$$= \frac{6 + 7 + 10 + 12 + 13 + 4 + 8 + 12}{8}$$

$$= \frac{72}{8} = 9$$

$$\text{Now, variance} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - (\bar{x})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [(6)^2 + (7)^2 + (10)^2 + (12)^2 + (13)^2 + (4)^2 + (8)^2 + (12)^2] - 81$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [722] - 81 = 90.25 - 81 = 9.25$$

180. (b) We have, $\overline{(x + iy)(1 - 2i)} = 1 + i$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{(x + iy)(1 - 2i)} = 1 + i$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{(x - iy)(1 + 2i)} = 1 + i$$

$$\Rightarrow x - iy = \frac{1 + i}{1 + 2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{x - iy} = \overline{\left(\frac{1 + i}{1 + 2i}\right)} = \frac{1 - i}{1 - 2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + iy = \frac{1 - i}{1 - 2i}$$