

Solved Paper 2014

JEE Main

Joint Entrance Examination

Time : 3 hrs

MM : 360

Instructions

1. This test consists of 90 questions.
2. There are three parts in the question paper A,B,C consisting of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics having 30 questions in each part of equal weightage. Each question is allotted 4 marks for correct response.
3. Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in instruction 2 for correct response of each question. 1/4 mark will be deducted for indicating incorrect response for an item in the answer sheet.
4. There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in any question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instructions.

Physics

1. The current voltage relation of diode is given by $I = (e^{1000V/T} - 1)$ mA, where the applied voltage V is in volt and the temperature T is in kelvin. If a student makes an error measuring ± 0.01 V while measuring the current of 5 mA at 300K, what will be the error in the value of current in mA?

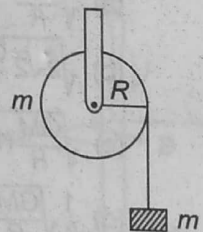
- (a) 0.2 mA (b) 0.02 mA
(c) 0.5 mA (d) 0.05 mA

2. From a tower of height H , a particle is thrown vertically upwards with a speed u . The time taken by the particle to hit the ground, is n times that taken by it to reach the highest point of its path. The relation between H , u and n is

- (a) $2gH = n^2u^2$ (b) $gH = (n-2)^2u^2$
(c) $2gH = nu^2(n-2)$ (d) $gH = (n-2)^2u^2$

3. A mass m supported by a massless string wound around a uniform hollow cylinder of mass m and radius R . If the string does not slip on the cylinder, with what acceleration will the mass fall on release?

- (a) $\frac{2g}{3}$ (b) $\frac{g}{2}$ (c) $\frac{5g}{6}$ (d) g



4. A block of mass m is placed on a surface with a vertical cross-section given by $y = x^3/6$. If the coefficient of friction is 0.5, the maximum height above the ground at which the block can be placed without slipping is

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}m$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}m$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}m$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}m$

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5. When a rubber band is stretched by a distance x , it exerts a restoring force of magnitude $F = ax + bx^2$, where a and b are constants. The work done in stretching the unstretched rubber-band by L is

- (a) $aL^2 + bL^3$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}(aL^2 + bL^3)$
 (c) $\frac{aL^2}{2} + \frac{bL^3}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{aL^2}{2} + \frac{bL^3}{3}\right)$

6. A bob of mass m attached to an inextensible string of length l is suspended from a vertical support. The bob rotates in a horizontal circle with an angular speed ω rad/s about the vertical support. About the point of suspension

- (a) angular momentum is conserved
 (b) angular momentum changes in magnitude but not in direction
 (c) angular momentum changes in direction but not in magnitude
 (d) angular momentum changes both in direction and magnitude

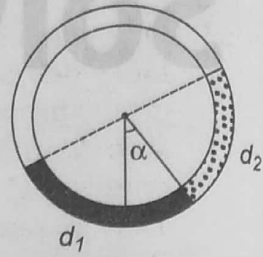
7. Four particles, each of mass M and equidistant from each other, move along a circle of radius R under the action of their mutual gravitational attraction, the speed of each particle is

- (a) $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$
 (b) $\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}\frac{GM}{R}}$
 (c) $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}(1+2\sqrt{2})}$
 (d) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}(1+2\sqrt{2})}$

8. The pressure that has to be applied to the ends of a steel wire of length 10 cm to keep its length constant when its temperature is raised by 100°C is (For steel, Young's modulus is $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ and coefficient of thermal expansion is $1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$)

- (a) $22 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ (b) $22 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$
 (c) $22 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$ (d) $22 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

9. There is a circular tube in a vertical plane. Two liquids which do not mix and of densities d_1 and d_2 are filled in the tube. Each liquid subtends 90° angle at centre. Radius joining their interface makes an angle α with vertical. Ratio d_1/d_2 is



- (a) $\frac{1 + \sin\alpha}{1 - \sin\alpha}$ (b) $\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}$
 (c) $\frac{1 + \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan\alpha}$ (d) $\frac{1 + \sin\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}$

10. On heating water, bubbles being formed at the bottom of the vessel detach and rise. Take the bubbles to be spheres of radius R and making a circular contact of radius r with the bottom of the vessel. If $r \ll R$ and the surface tension of water is T , value of r just before bubbles detach is (density of water is ρ)

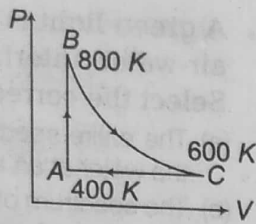


- (a) $R^2 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_w g}{3T}}$ (b) $R^2 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_w g}{6T}}$
 (c) $R^2 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_w g}{T}}$ (d) $R^2 \sqrt{\frac{3\rho_w g}{T}}$

11. Three rods of copper, brass and steel are welded together to form a Y-shaped structure. Area of cross-section of each rod is 4 cm^2 . End of copper rod is maintained at 100°C whereas ends of brass and steel are kept at 0°C . Lengths of the copper, brass and steel rods are 46, 13 and 12 cm respectively. The rods are thermally insulated from surroundings except at ends. Thermal conductivities of copper, brass and steel are 0.92, 0.26 and 0.12 in CGS units, respectively. Rate of heat flow through copper rod is

- (a) 1.2 cal/s (b) 2.4 cal/s
 (c) 4.8 cal/s (d) 6.0 cal/s

12. One mole of diatomic ideal gas undergoes a cyclic process ABC as shown in figure. The process BC is adiabatic. The temperatures at A, B and C are 400 K, 800 K and 600 K, respectively. Choose the correct statement.



- (a) The change in internal energy in whole cyclic process is $250R$
- (b) The change in internal energy in the process CA is $700R$
- (c) The change in internal energy in the process AB is $-350R$
- (d) The change in internal energy in the process BC is $-500R$

13. An open glass tube is immersed in mercury in such a way that a length of 8 cm extends above the mercury level. The open end of the tube is then closed and sealed and the tube is raised vertically up by additional 46 cm. What will be length of the air column above mercury in the tube now? (Atmospheric pressure = 76 cm of Hg)

- (a) 16 cm (b) 22 cm (c) 38 cm (d) 6 cm
14. A particle moves with simple harmonic motion in a straight line. In first τ sec, after starting from rest it travels a distance a and in next τ sec, it travels $2a$, in same direction, then
- (a) amplitude of motion is $3a$
 - (b) time period of oscillations is 8π
 - (c) amplitude of motion is $4a$
 - (d) time period of oscillations is 6π

15. A pipe of length 85 cm is closed from one end. Find the number of possible natural oscillations of air column in the pipe whose frequencies lie below 1250 Hz. The velocity of sound in air is 340 m/s.

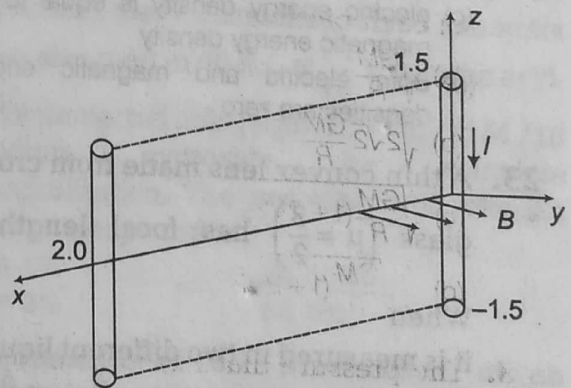
- (a) 12 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 4
16. Assume that an electric field $E = 30x^2 \hat{i}$ exists in space. Then, the potential difference $V_A - V_O$, where V_O is the potential at the origin and V_A the potential at $x = 2$ m, is
- (a) 120 J (b) -120 J (c) -80 J (d) 80 J

17. A parallel plate capacitor is made of two circular plates separated by a distance of 5 mm and with a dielectric of dielectric constant 2.2 between them. When the electric field in the dielectric is 3×10^4 V/m, the charge density of the positive plate will be close to

- (a) 6×10^{-7} C/m² (b) 3×10^{-7} C/m²
 - (c) 3×10^4 C/m² (d) 6×10^4 C/m²
18. In a large building, there are 15 bulbs of 40 W, 5 bulbs of 100 W, 5 fans of 80 W and 1 heater of 1 kW. The voltage of the electric mains is 220 V. The minimum capacity of the main fuse of the building will be

- (a) 8 A (b) 10 A (c) 12 A (d) 14 A

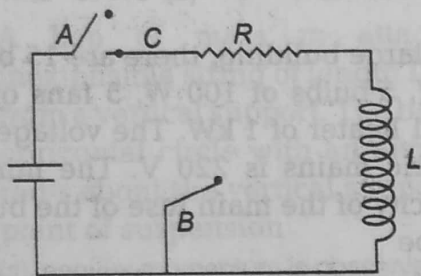
19. A conductor lies along the z-axis at $-1.5 \leq z < 1.5$ m and carries a fixed current of 10.0 A in $-a_z$ direction (see figure). For a field $B = 3.0 \times 10^{-4} e^{-0.2x} a_y$ T, find the power required to move the conductor at constant speed to $x = 2.0$ m, $y = 0$ in 5×10^{-3} s. Assume parallel motion along the x-axis.



- (a) 1.57 W (b) 2.97 W
 - (c) 14.85 W (d) 29.7 W
20. The coercivity of a small magnet where the ferromagnet gets demagnetised is 3×10^3 Am⁻¹. The current required to be passed in a solenoid of length 10 cm and number of turns 100, so that the magnet gets demagnetised when inside the solenoid is
- (a) 30 mA (b) 60 mA (c) 3 A (d) 6 A

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21. In the circuit shown here, the point C is kept connected to point A till the current flowing through the circuit becomes constant. Afterward, suddenly point C is disconnected from point A and connected to point B at time $t = 0$. Ratio of the voltage across resistance and the inductor at $t = L / R$ will be equal to



- (a) $\frac{e}{1-e}$ (b) 1
(c) -1 (d) $\frac{1-e}{e}$

22. During the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a medium,

- (a) electric energy density is double of the magnetic energy density
(b) electric energy density is half of the magnetic energy density
(c) electric energy density is equal to the magnetic energy density
(d) Both electric and magnetic energy densities are zero

23. A thin convex lens made from crown

glass ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) has focal length f .

When

it is measured in two different liquids having refractive indices $\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$. It has the focal lengths f_1 and f_2 , respectively. The correct relation between the focal length is

- (a) $f_1 = f_2 < f$
(b) $f_1 > f$ and f_2 becomes negative
(c) $f_2 > f$ and f_1 becomes negative
(d) f_1 and f_2 both become negative

24. A green light is incident from the water to the air-water interface at the critical angle (θ). Select the correct statement.

- (a) The entire spectrum of visible light will come out of the water at an angle of 90° to the normal
(b) The spectrum of visible light whose frequency is less than that of green light will come out of the air medium.
(c) The spectrum of visible light whose frequency is more than that of green light will come out to the air medium.
(d) The entire spectrum of visible light will come out of the water at various angles to the normal.

25. Two beams, A and B, of plane polarised light with mutually perpendicular planes of polarisation are seen through a polaroid. From the position when the beam A has maximum intensity (and beam B has zero intensity), a rotation of polaroid through 30° makes the two beams appear equally bright. If the initial intensities of the two beams are I_A and I_B respectively, then I_A / I_B equals

- (a) 3 (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

26. The radiation corresponding to $3 \rightarrow 2$ transition of hydrogen atom falls on a metal surface to produce photoelectrons. These electrons are made to enter a magnetic field of 3×10^{-4} T. If the radius of the largest circular path followed by these electrons is 10.0 mm, the work function of the metal is close to

- (a) 1.8 eV (b) 1.1 eV (c) 0.8 eV (d) 1.6 eV

27. Hydrogen (${}_1\text{H}^1$), deuterium (${}_1\text{H}^2$), singly ionised helium (${}_2\text{He}^4$)⁺ and doubly ionised lithium (${}_3\text{Li}^8$)⁺⁺ all have one electron around the nucleus. Consider an electron transition from $n = 2$ to $n = 1$. If the wavelengths of emitted radiation are $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ and λ_4 , respectively for four elements, then approximately which one of the following is correct?

- (a) $4\lambda_1 = 2\lambda_2 = 2\lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
(b) $\lambda_1 = 2\lambda_2 = 2\lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
(c) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4\lambda_3 = 9\lambda_4$
(d) $\lambda_1 = 2\lambda_2 = 3\lambda_3 = 4\lambda_4$

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36. For the complete combustion of ethanol, $C_2H_5OH(l) + 3O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2CO_2(g) + 3H_2O(l)$, the amount of heat produced as measured in bomb calorimeter, is $1364.47 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ at 25°C . Assuming ideality the enthalpy of combustion, $\Delta_C H$, for the reaction will be ($R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$)

- (a) $-1366.95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
 (b) $-1361.95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
 (c) $-1460.50 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
 (d) $-1350.50 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

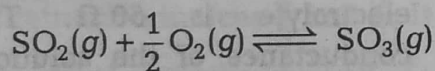
37. The equivalent conductance of NaCl at concentration C and at infinite dilution are λ_C and λ_∞ , respectively. The correct relationship between λ_C and λ_∞ is given as (where, the constant B is positive)

- (a) $\lambda_C = \lambda_\infty + (B)C$
 (b) $\lambda_C = \lambda_\infty - (B)C$
 (c) $\lambda_C = \lambda_\infty - (B)\sqrt{C}$
 (d) $\lambda_C = \lambda_\infty + (B)\sqrt{C}$

38. Consider separate solution of $0.500 \text{ M } C_2H_5OH(aq)$, $0.100 \text{ M } Mg_3(PO_4)_2(aq)$, $0.250 \text{ M } KBr(aq)$ and $0.125 \text{ M } Na_3PO_4(aq)$ at 25°C . Which statement is true about these solution, assuming all salts to be strong electrolytes?

- (a) They all have the same osmotic pressure
 (b) $0.100 \text{ M } Mg_3(PO_4)_2(aq)$ has the highest osmotic pressure
 (c) $0.125 \text{ M } Na_3PO_4(aq)$ has the highest osmotic pressure
 (d) $0.500 \text{ M } C_2H_5OH(aq)$ has the highest osmotic pressure

39. For the reaction,



if $K_p = K_C(RT)^x$

where, the symbols have usual meaning, then the value of x is (assuming ideality)

- (a) -1 (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

40. For the non-stoichiometric reaction $2A + B \rightarrow C + D$, the following kinetic data were obtained in three separate experiments, all at 298 K .

	Initial concentration (A)	Initial concentration (B)	Initial rate of formation of C ($\text{mol L}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)
(i)	0.1 M	0.1 M	1.2×10^{-3}
(ii)	0.1 M	0.2 M	1.2×10^{-3}
(iii)	0.2 M	0.1 M	2.4×10^{-3}

The rate law for the formation of C is

- (a) $\frac{dC}{dt} = k[A][B]$ (b) $\frac{dC}{dt} = k[A]^2[B]$
 (c) $\frac{dC}{dt} = k[A][B]^2$ (d) $\frac{dC}{dt} = k[A]$

41. Among the following oxoacids, the correct decreasing order of acid strength is

- (a) $\text{HOCl} > \text{HClO}_2 > \text{HClO}_3 > \text{HClO}_4$
 (b) $\text{HClO}_4 > \text{HOCl} > \text{HClO}_2 > \text{HClO}_3$
 (c) $\text{HClO}_4 > \text{HClO}_3 > \text{HClO}_2 > \text{HOCl}$
 (d) $\text{HClO}_2 > \text{HClO}_4 > \text{HClO}_3 > \text{HOCl}$

42. The metal that cannot be obtained by electrolysis of an aqueous solution of its salts is

- (a) Ag (b) Ca
 (c) Cu (d) Cr

43. The octahedral complex of a metal ion M^{3+} with four monodentate ligands L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 absorb wavelengths in the region of red, green, yellow and blue, respectively. The increasing order of ligand strength of the four ligands is

- (a) $L_4 < L_3, L_2 < L_1$
 (b) $L_1 < L_3 < L_2 < L_4$
 (c) $L_3 < L_2 < L_4 < L_1$
 (d) $L_1 < L_2 < L_4 < L_3$

44. Which of the following properties is not shown by NO?

- (a) It is diamagnetic in gaseous state
 (b) It is a neutral oxide
 (c) It combines with oxygen to form nitrogen dioxide
 (d) Its bond order is 2.5

45. In which of the following reactions H_2O_2 acts as a reducing agent?

- I. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 II. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 - 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+$
 III. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{OH}^-$
 IV. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- - 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

- (a) I and II (b) III and IV
 (c) I and III (d) II and IV

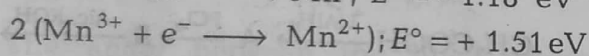
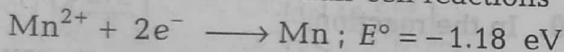
46. The correct statement for the molecule, CsI_3 is

- (a) it is a covalent molecule
 (b) it contains Cs^+ and I_3^-
 (c) it contains Cs^{3+} and I^- ions
 (d) it contains Cs^+ , I^- and lattice I_2 molecule

47. The ratio of masses of oxygen and nitrogen of a particular gaseous mixture is 1 : 4. The ratio of number of their molecule is

- (a) 1 : 4 (b) 7 : 32 (c) 1 : 8 (d) 3 : 16

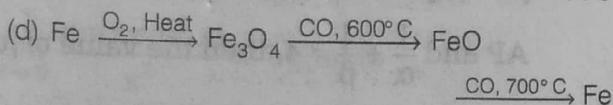
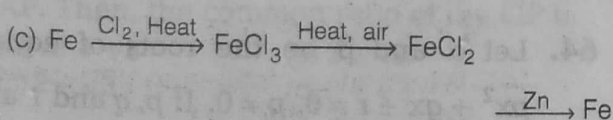
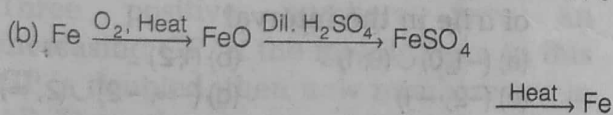
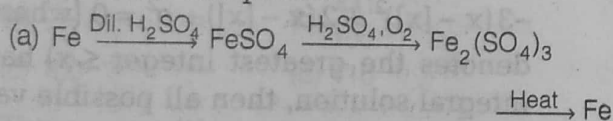
48. Given below are the half-cell reactions



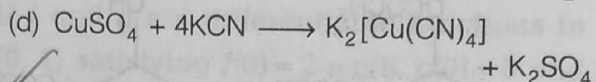
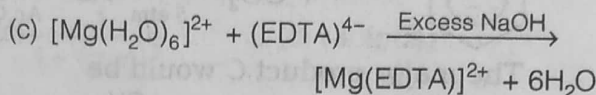
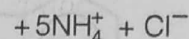
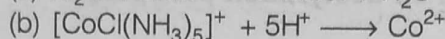
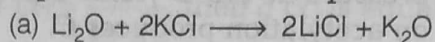
The E° for $3\text{Mn}^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{Mn} + 2\text{Mn}^{3+}$ will be

- (a) -2.69 V ; the reaction will not occur
 (b) -2.69 V ; the reaction will occur
 (c) -0.33 V ; the reaction will not occur
 (d) -0.33 V ; the reaction will occur

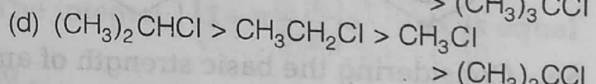
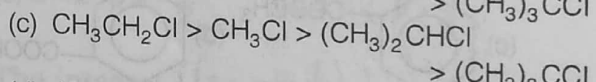
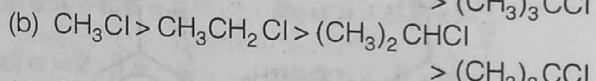
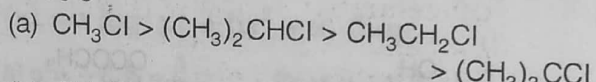
49. Which series of reactions correctly represents chemical relations related to iron and its compound?



50. The equation which is balanced and represents the correct product(s) is



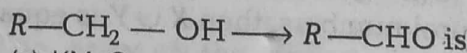
51. In $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reactions, the correct order of reactivity for the following compounds CH_3Cl , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCl}$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCl}$ is



52. On heating an aliphatic primary amine with chloroform and ethanolic potassium hydroxide, the organic compound formed is

- (a) an alkanol
 (b) an alkanediol
 (c) an alkyl cyanide
 (d) an alkyl isocyanide

53. The most suitable reagent for the conversion of



- (a) KMnO_4
 (b) $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
 (c) CrO_3
 (d) PCC (pyridinium chlorochromate)

54. The major organic compound formed by the reaction of 1,1,1-trichloroethane with silver powder is

- (a) acetylene (b) ethene
 (c) 2-butyne (d) 2-butene

65. If $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$ and $f(n) = \alpha^n + \beta^n$ and

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1+f(1) & 1+f(2) \\ 1+f(1) & 1+f(2) & 1+f(3) \\ 1+f(2) & 1+f(3) & 1+f(4) \end{vmatrix} = K(1-\alpha)^2(1-\beta)^2(\alpha-\beta)^2,$$

then K is equal to

- (a) $\alpha\beta$ (b) $\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$ (c) 1 (d) -1

66. If A is a 3×3 non-singular matrix such that $AA^T = A^T A$ and $B = A^{-1}A^T$, then BB^T is equal to

- (a) $I + B$ (b) I (c) B^{-1} (d) $(B^{-1})^T$

67. If the coefficients of x^3 and x^4 in the expansion of $(1+ax+bx^2)(1-2x)^{18}$ in powers of x are both zero, then (a, b) is equal to

- (a) $(16, \frac{251}{3})$ (b) $(14, \frac{251}{3})$
(c) $(14, \frac{272}{3})$ (d) $(16, \frac{272}{3})$

68. The angle between the lines whose direction cosines satisfy the equations $l+m+n=0$ and $l^2=m^2+n^2$ is

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

69. If $(10)^9 + 2(11)^1(10)^8 + 3(11)^2(10)^7 + \dots + 10(11)^9 = k(10)^9$, then k is equal to

- (a) $\frac{121}{10}$ (b) $\frac{441}{100}$
(c) 100 (d) 110

70. Three positive numbers form an increasing GP. If the middle term in this GP is doubled, then new numbers are in AP. Then, the common ratio of the GP is

- (a) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ (b) $3 + \sqrt{2}$
(c) $2 - \sqrt{3}$ (d) $2 + \sqrt{3}$

71. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) 1
(c) $-\pi$ (d) π

72. If g is the inverse of a function f and $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^5}$, then $g'(x)$ is equal to

- (a) $1+x^5$ (b) $5x^4$
(c) $\frac{1}{1+\{g(x)\}^5}$ (d) $1+\{g(x)\}^5$

73. If f and g are differentiable functions in $(0, 1)$ satisfying $f(0) = 2 = g(1)$, $g(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 6$, then for some $c \in]0, 1[$

- (a) $2f'(c) = g'(c)$ (b) $2f'(c) = 3g'(c)$
(c) $f'(c) = g'(c)$ (d) $f'(c) = 2g'(c)$

74. If $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ are extreme points of $f(x) = \alpha \log|x| + \beta x^2 + x$, then

- (a) $\alpha = -6, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\alpha = -6, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\alpha = 2, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\alpha = 2, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

75. The integral $\int \left(1+x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx$ is equal to

- (a) $(x-1)e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C$ (b) $xe^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C$
(c) $(x+1)e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C$ (d) $-xe^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C$

76. The integral $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+4\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$ is equal to

- (a) $\pi - 4$ (b) $\frac{2\pi}{3} - 4 - 4\sqrt{3}$
(c) $4\sqrt{3} - 4$ (d) $4\sqrt{3} - 4 - \frac{\pi}{3}$

77. The area of the region described by $A = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ and } y^2 \leq 1-x\}$ is

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$

78. Let the population of rabbits surviving at a time t be governed by the differential equation $\frac{dp(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}p(t) - 200$. If $p(0) = 100$, then $p(t)$ is equal to

- (a) $400 - 300e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ (b) $300 - 200e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$
(c) $600 - 500e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ (d) $400 - 300e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$

79. If PS is the median of the triangle with vertices $P(2, 2)$, $Q(6, -1)$ and $R(7, 3)$, then equation of the line passing through $(1, -1)$ and parallel to PS is

- (a) $4x - 7y - 11 = 0$ (b) $2x + 9y + 7 = 0$
 (c) $4x + 7y + 3 = 0$ (d) $2x - 9y - 11 = 0$

80. Let a, b, c and d be non-zero numbers. If the point of intersection of the lines $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$ and $5bx + 2by + d = 0$ lies in the fourth quadrant and is equidistant from the two axes, then

- (a) $2bc - 3ad = 0$ (b) $2bc + 3ad = 0$
 (c) $2ad - 3bc = 0$ (d) $3bc + 2ad = 0$

81. The locus of the foot of perpendicular drawn from the centre of the ellipse $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6$ on any tangent to it is

- (a) $(x^2 - y^2)^2 = 6x^2 + 2y^2$
 (b) $(x^2 - y^2)^2 = 6x^2 - 2y^2$
 (c) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2 + 2y^2$
 (d) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2 - 2y^2$

82. Let C be the circle with centre at $(1, 1)$ and radius 1. If T is the circle centred at $(0, y)$ passing through origin and touching the circle C externally, then the radius of T is equal to

- (a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

83. The slope of the line touching both the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = -32y$ is

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

84. The image of the line $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{-5}$

in the plane $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$ is the line

- (a) $\frac{x+3}{3} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-5}$
 (b) $\frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y-5}{-1} = \frac{z+2}{5}$
 (c) $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y+5}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-5}$
 (d) $\frac{x-3}{-3} = \frac{y+5}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{5}$

85. If $[\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \ \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}] = \lambda [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}]^2$, then λ is equal to

- (a) 0 (b) 1
 (c) 2 (d) 3

86. Let A and B be two events such that $P(\overline{A \cup B}) = \frac{1}{6}$, $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{4}$,

where \overline{A} stands for the complement of the event A . Then, the events A and B are

- (a) independent but not equally likely
 (b) independent and equally likely
 (c) mutually exclusive and independent
 (d) equally likely but not independent

87. The variance of first 50 even natural numbers is

- (a) $\frac{833}{4}$ (b) 833
 (c) 437 (d) $\frac{437}{4}$

88. If $f_k(x) = 1/k (\sin^k x + \cos^k x)$, where $x \in R$ and $k \geq 1$, then $f_4(x) - f_6(x)$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{12}$

89. A bird is sitting on the top of a vertical pole 20 m high and its elevation from a point O on the ground is 45° . It flies off horizontally straight away from the point O . After 1s, the elevation of the bird from O is reduced to 30° . Then, the speed (in m/s) of the bird is

- (a) $40(\sqrt{2} - 1)$
 (b) $40(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$
 (c) $20\sqrt{2}$
 (d) $20(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

90. The statement $\sim(p \leftrightarrow \sim q)$ is

- (a) equivalent to $p \leftrightarrow q$
 (b) equivalent to $\sim p \leftrightarrow q$
 (c) a tautology
 (d) a fallacy