

CUET 2024

MATHEMATICS ANSWER KEY

Section A (Compulsory)

1. If A and B are symmetric matrices of the same order, then $AB - BA$ is a :
- (1) symmetric matrix (2) zero matrix
(3) skew symmetric matrix (4) identity matrix
2. If A is a square matrix of order 4 and $|A| = 4$, then $|2A|$ will be :
- (1) 8 (2) 64 (3) 16 (4) 4
3. If $[A]_{3 \times 2}$, $[B]_{x \times y} = [C]_{3 \times 1}$, then :
- (1) $x = 1, y = 3$ (2) $x = 2, y = 1$ (3) $x = 3, y = 3$ (4) $x = 3, y = 1$
4. If a function $f(x) = x^2 + bx + 1$ is increasing in the interval $[1, 2]$, then the least value of b is :
- (1) 5 (2) 0 (3) -2 (4) -4
5. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. If X denotes the number of fours, then the expectation of X will be :
- (1) $\frac{5}{9}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $\frac{4}{7}$ (4) $\frac{3}{8}$
6. For the function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 5$, $x \in [0, 3]$, match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Absolute maximum value	(I) 3
(B) Absolute minimum value	(II) 0
(C) Point of maxima	(III) -5
(D) Point of minima	(IV) 4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I) (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Handwritten calculations:

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 5$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 18x + 12$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 18x + 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 1, 2$$

$$f(1) = 2(1)^3 - 9(1)^2 + 12(1) - 5 = 2 - 9 + 12 - 5 = 0$$

$$f(2) = 2(2)^3 - 9(2)^2 + 12(2) - 5 = 16 - 36 + 24 - 5 = -1$$

$$f(0) = -5$$

$$f(3) = 2(3)^3 - 9(3)^2 + 12(3) - 5 = 54 - 81 + 36 - 5 = 4$$

Conclusion: Absolute maximum is 4 at $x=3$, Absolute minimum is -5 at $x=0$.

7. An objective function $Z = ax + by$ is maximum at points (8, 2) and (4, 6). If $a \geq 0$ and $b \geq 0$ and $ab = 25$, then the maximum value of the function is equal to :

(1) 60

(2) 50

(3) 40

(4) 80

8. The area of the region bounded by the lines $x + 2y = 12$, $x = 2$, $x = 6$ and x -axis is :

(1) 34 sq units

(2) 20 sq units

(3) 24 sq units

(4) 16 sq units

9. A die is rolled thrice. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4 in the first and the second throw of dice and a number less than 4 in the third throw ?

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{6}$ (3) $\frac{1}{9}$ (4) $\frac{1}{18}$

10. The corner points of the feasible region determined by

$$x + y \leq 8, 2x + y \geq 8, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

are $A(0, 8)$, $B(4, 0)$ and $C(8, 0)$. If the objective function $Z = ax + by$ has its maximum value on the line segment AB , then the relation between a and b is :

(1) $8a + 4 = b$ (2) $a = 2b$ (3) $b = 2a$ (4) $8b + 4 = a$

11. If $t = e^{2x}$ and $y = \log_e t^2$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is :

(1) 0

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(0,8) (4,0)

$$a(0) + b(8) = a(4) + b(0) \Rightarrow 8b = 4a \Rightarrow a = 2b$$

$$a(4) + b(0) = a(8) + b(0) \Rightarrow 4a = 8b \Rightarrow a = 2b$$

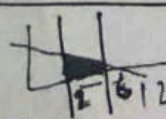
$$2b = a$$

$$a = 2b$$

$$5 \times 8 + 5 \times 2 = 40 + 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 = 20 + 30 = 50$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ 0 & 8 \\ 4 & 0 \end{matrix}$$



(2,5) (6,3)

(2,0) (6,0)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 = 10$$

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

12. $\int \frac{\pi}{x^{n+1} - x} dx =$

(1) $\frac{\pi}{n} \log_e \left| \frac{x^n - 1}{x^n} \right| + C$

(2) $\log_e \left| \frac{x^n + 1}{x^n - 1} \right| + C$

(3) $\frac{\pi}{n} \log_e \left| \frac{x^n + 1}{x^n} \right| + C$

(4) $\pi \log_e \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n - 1} \right| + C$

13. The value of $\int_0^1 \frac{a - bx^2}{(a + bx^2)^2} dx$ is :

(1) $\frac{a - b}{a + b}$

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

(3) $\frac{a + b}{2}$

(4) $\frac{1}{a + b}$

14. The second order derivative of which of the following functions is 5^x ?

(1) $5^x \log_e 5$

(2) $5^x (\log_e 5)^2$

(3) $\frac{5^x}{\log_e 5}$

(4) $\frac{5^x}{(\log_e 5)^2}$

15. The degree of the differential equation $\left(1 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right)^{3/2} = k \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is :

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$y = 5^x \log_e 5$
 $y' = 5^x \cdot \frac{1}{5}$

$5^x (\log_e 5)$
 $5^x \times 5$
 $\log_e 5$

$x^2 - x$
 $1 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$

$\pi i + j + k$
 $2i + j + 2k$
 $(-i - j - k) \cdot (3i + 3j + 3k)$
 $-3 - 3 - 3$
 -12

Section B1 (Mathematics)

16. Let R be the relation over the set A of all straight lines in a plane such that $l_1 R l_2 \Leftrightarrow l_1$ is parallel to l_2 .
Then R is :
(1) Symmetric (2) An Equivalence relation
(3) Transitive (4) Reflexive
17. The probability of not getting 53 Tuesdays in a leap year is :
(1) $2/7$ (2) $1/7$ (3) 0 (4) $5/7$
18. The angle between two lines whose direction ratios are proportional to 1, 1, -2 and $(\sqrt{3}-1), (-\sqrt{3}-1), -4$ is :
(1) $\pi/3$ (2) π (3) $\pi/6$ (4) $\pi/2$
19. If $(\vec{a}-\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = 27$ and $|\vec{a}| = 2|\vec{b}|$, then $|\vec{b}|$ is :
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) $5/6$ (4) 6
20. If $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3^{-x}+1}\right) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{3^x+1}\right)$, then which one of the following is true ?
(1) There is no real value of x satisfying the above equation.
(2) There is one positive and one negative real value of x satisfying the above equation.
(3) There are two real positive values of x satisfying the above equation.
(4) There are two real negative values of x satisfying the above equation.
21. If A , B and C are three singular matrices given by $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2a \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3b & 5 \\ a & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} a+b+c & c+1 \\ a+c & c \end{bmatrix}$, then the value of abc is :

(1) 15

(3) 45

(2) 30

(4) 90

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 27 \\
 & (a-b) \cdot (a+b) = 27 \\
 & a^2 - b^2 = 27 \\
 & 2a - b \times (2b+b) = 27 \\
 & b \times 3b = 27 \times 9 \\
 & 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 45
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 & 2a - 12 = 0 \\
 & 2a = 12 \\
 & a = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 3b & 5 \\ a & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 & 6b - 30 = 0 \\
 & 6b = 30 \\
 & b = 5 \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & c+1 \\ a+c & c \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 & (11+c)c - (c+1)(6+c) = 0 \\
 & 11c + c^2 - 6c - c^2 - 6 - c = 0 \\
 & 5c - 6 = 0 \\
 & 5c = 6 \\
 & c = 6/5
 \end{aligned}$$

22. The value of the integral $\int_{\log_e 2}^{\log_e 3} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$ is :

(1) $\log_e 3$

(2) $\log_e 4 - \log_e 3$

(3) $\log_e 9 - \log_e 4$

(4) $\log_e 3 - \log_e 2$

23. If $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are three vectors such that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, where $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are unit vectors and $|\vec{c}| = 2$, then the angle between the vectors $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ is :

(1) 60°

(2) 90°

(3) 120°

(4) 180°

24. Let $[x]$ denote the greatest integer function. Then match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) $ x - 1 + x - 2 $	(I) is differentiable everywhere except at $x = 0$
(B) $x - x $	(II) is continuous everywhere
(C) $x - [x]$	(III) is not differentiable at $x = 1$
(D) $x x $	(IV) is differentiable at $x = 1$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

25. The rate of change (in cm^2/s) of the total surface area of a hemisphere with respect to radius r at $r = \sqrt[3]{1.331}$ cm is :

(1) 66π

(2) 6.6π

(3) 3.3π

(4) 4.4π

26. The area of the region bounded by the lines $\frac{x}{7\sqrt{3}a} + \frac{y}{b} = 4$, $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ is :

(1) $56\sqrt{3}ab$

(2) $56a$

(3) $ab/2$

(4) $3ab$

27. If A is a square matrix and I is an identity matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then $A(I - 2A)^3 + 2A^3$ is equal to :

(1) $I + A$

(2) $I + 2A$

(3) $I - A$

(4) A

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{b}|}{|\vec{c}|}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & A(I - 2A)^3 + 2A^3 \\ & A(I^3 - 2A^3) + 2A^2A \\ & A - 2A + 2AA + 2A \\ & A \end{aligned}$$

28. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Integrating factor of $x dy - (y + 2x^2) dx = 0$	(I) $\frac{1}{x}$
(B) Integrating factor of $(2x^2 - 3y) dx = x dy$	(II) x
(C) Integrating factor of $(2y + 3x^2) dx + x dy = 0$	(III) x^2
(D) Integrating factor of $2x dy + (3x^3 + 2y) dx = 0$	(IV) x^3

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
 (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

29. If the function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is defined as $f(n) = \begin{cases} n-1, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ n+1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$, then

- (A) f is injective
 (B) f is into
 (C) f is surjective
 (D) f is invertible

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B) only
 (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (3) (A) and (C) only
 (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

30. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cot x}{\operatorname{cosec} x + \cos x} dx =$

(1) 0

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

(3) ∞

(4) $\frac{\pi}{12}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$2x \frac{dy}{dx} + (3x^2 + 2y) = 0$$

$$2x \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \right) = -3x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot x) = -\frac{3}{2} x^2$$

$$y \cdot x = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$y \cdot x = -\frac{x^3}{2} + C$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{C}{x}$$

31. If the random variable X has the following distribution :

X	0	1	2	otherwise
$P(X)$	k	$2k$	$3k$	0

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) k	(I) $\frac{5}{6}$
(B) $P(X < 2)$	(II) $\frac{4}{3}$
(C) $E(X)$	(III) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $P(1 \leq X \leq 2)$	(IV) $\frac{1}{6}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

32. For a square matrix $A_{n \times n}$

- (A) $|\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$
 (B) $|A| = |\text{adj } A|^{n-1}$
 (C) $A(\text{adj } A) = |A|$
 (D) $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B) and (D) only
 (2) (A) and (D) only
 (3) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$k + 2k + 3k + 0 = 1$$

$$6k = 1$$

$$k = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1(\text{adj } A)}{|A|}$$

$$k + 2k + 3k = 1$$

$$6k = 1$$

$$k = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2k + 3k$$

$$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

33. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is a :

(A) scalar matrix

(C) skew-symmetric matrix

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (B) and (D) only

(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

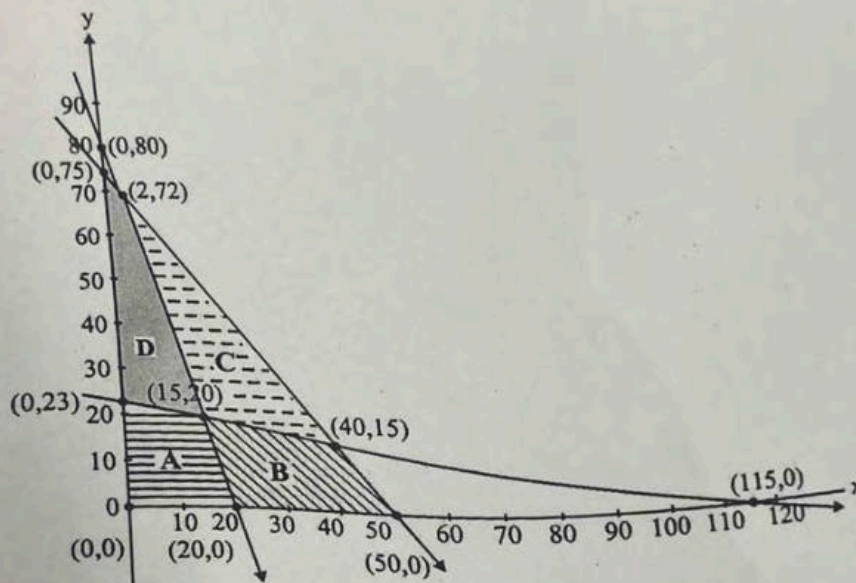
(B) diagonal matrix

(D) symmetric matrix

(2) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

34. The feasible region represented by the constraints $4x + y \geq 80$, $x + 5y \geq 115$, $3x + 2y \leq 150$, $x, y \geq 0$ of an LPP is



(1) Region A

(2) Region B

(3) Region C

(4) Region D

35. The area of the region enclosed between the curves $4x^2 = y$ and $y = 4$ is :

(1) 16 sq. units

(2) $\frac{32}{3}$ sq. units

(3) $\frac{8}{3}$ sq. units

(4) $\frac{16}{3}$ sq. units

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 20 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} y \\ 0 \\ 80 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ 0 \\ 115 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} y \\ 23 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$\int 4x^2 - 4$$

$$\frac{4x^3}{3}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{y}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{y^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{y^{3/2}}{3}$$

36. $\int e^x \left(\frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) dx =$

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

(2) $-e^x \sqrt{x} + C$

(3) $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^x + C$

(4) $e^x \sqrt{x} + C$

37. If $f(x)$, defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+1 & \text{if } x \leq \pi \\ \cos x & \text{if } x > \pi \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = \pi$, then the value of k is :

(1) 0

(2) π

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

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

38. If $P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ are two matrices, then $(PQ)^T$ will be :

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

(2) $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -8 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 & 7 \\ -9 & -7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 8 \\ 7 & 5 & 7 \\ -8 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & -8 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & -8 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $a_{11} \quad a_{12}$
 30
 $kx+1 =$

$$39. \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos x & 1 \\ -\cos x & 1 & \cos x \\ -1 & -\cos x & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(A) $\Delta = 2(1 - \cos^2 x)$

(B) $\Delta = 2(2 - \sin^2 x)$

(C) Minimum value of Δ is 2

(D) Maximum value of Δ is 4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (C) and (D) only

(2) (A), (B) and (C) only

(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

$$40. f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \text{ in } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

(A) $f'(x) = \cos x - \sin 2x$

(B) The critical points of the function are $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) The minimum value of the function is 2

(D) The maximum value of the function is $\frac{3}{4}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (B) and (D) only

(2) (A), (B) and (C) only

(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

41. The direction cosines of the line which is perpendicular to the lines with direction ratios 1, -2, -2 and 0, 2, 1 are :

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

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

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

(4) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

42. Let X denote the number of hours you play during a randomly selected day. The probability that X can take values x has the following form, where c is some constant.

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 & , \text{ if } x=0 \\ cx & , \text{ if } x=1 \text{ or } x=2 \\ c(5-x) & , \text{ if } x=3 \text{ or } x=4 \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) c	(I) 0.75
(B) $P(X \leq 2)$	(II) 0.3
(C) $P(X = 2)$	(III) 0.55
(D) $P(X \geq 2)$	(IV) 0.15

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

43. If $\sin y = x \sin(a+y)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is :

(1) $\frac{\sin^2 a}{\sin(a+y)}$

(2) $\frac{\sin(a+y)}{\sin^2 a}$

(3) $\frac{\sin(a+y)}{\sin a}$

(4) $\frac{\sin^2(a+y)}{\sin a}$

44. The unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$, where $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, is :

(1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{k}$

(2) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{k}$

(3) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{k}$

(4) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{k}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$P(0) = 0.1$
 $P(1 \text{ or } 2) = c(1 \text{ or } 2)$
 $P(3 \text{ or } 4) = c(5-3 \text{ or } 4)$
 $P(\text{other}) = 0$

$1 = 0.1 + c(1) + c(2) + c(5-3) + c(5-4)$
 $1 = 0.1 + 3c + 2c + c$
 $1 = 0.1 + 6c$
 $6c = 0.9$
 $c = \frac{0.9}{6} = \frac{3}{20} \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.15$

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sqrt{28}}{7}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\sqrt{199}}{7}$$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{328}}{7}$

(4) $\frac{\sqrt{421}}{7}$

(1) even and is strictly increasing in $(0, \infty)$

(2) even and is strictly decreasing in $(0, \infty)$

(3) odd and is strictly increasing in $(-\infty, \infty)$

(4) odd and is strictly decreasing in $(-\infty, \infty)$

(A) Degree of the given differential equation is 1.

(B) It is a homogeneous differential equation.

(C) Solution is $2y \log_e x + A = (\log_e x)^2$, where A is an arbitrary constant

(D) Solution is $2y \log_e x + A = \log_e (\log_e x)$, where A is an arbitrary constant

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(I) (A) and (C) only

(2) (A), (B) and (C) only

(3) (A), (B) and (D) only

(4) (A) and (D) only

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

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

(3) $\frac{2}{7}$

(4) $\frac{4}{19}$

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

(2) $-2, 3, 1$

(3) $2, 3, -1$

(4) $6, -9, -3$

$$P_1 - \frac{4}{6B} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log_e x - y}{x \log_e x}$$

$B_2 - \frac{SW}{SB}$ $P(1) = \frac{4}{10}$ $P(B_1) = \frac{4}{10}$
 $A \rightarrow \text{Not } \dagger$ $P(2) = \frac{5}{10}$ $P(B_2) = \frac{5}{10}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

CE FOR ROUGH WORK

$a_1 - a_2 = 24/30 \times \frac{36}{14} = 12/7$

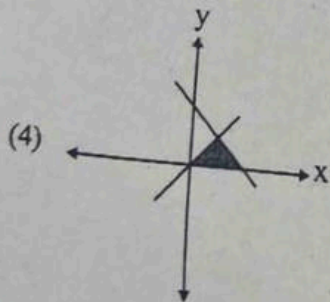
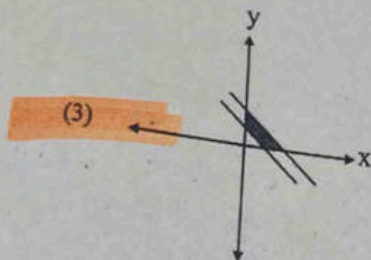
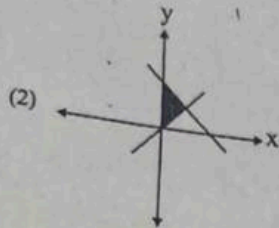
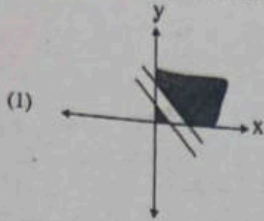
$-2 - 0 - 2$

$(-2i - 2k) \cdot (24/7 \hat{i} + 36/7 \hat{j} - 36/7 \hat{k})$

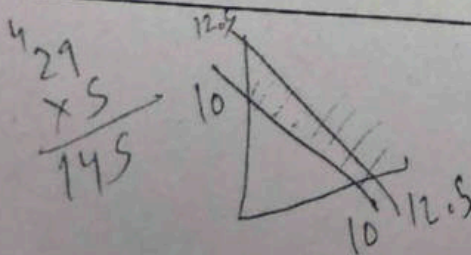
$P(1/81) = \frac{2/81 \times \frac{4^2}{10} = \frac{4}{36} + \frac{10}{36} \times \frac{30}{30} \times \frac{14}{30} \times \frac{1}{10}}{2/81 \times \frac{4^2}{10} + \frac{4^2}{10} \times \frac{5}{10} + \frac{14}{30}}$

50. Which one of the following represents the correct feasible region determined by the following constraints of an LPP?

$$x + y \geq 10, 2x + 2y \leq 25, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



$$\frac{12.5}{2} = 6.25$$