

The correct mean and S.D. respectively are..



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MODEL QUESTIONS

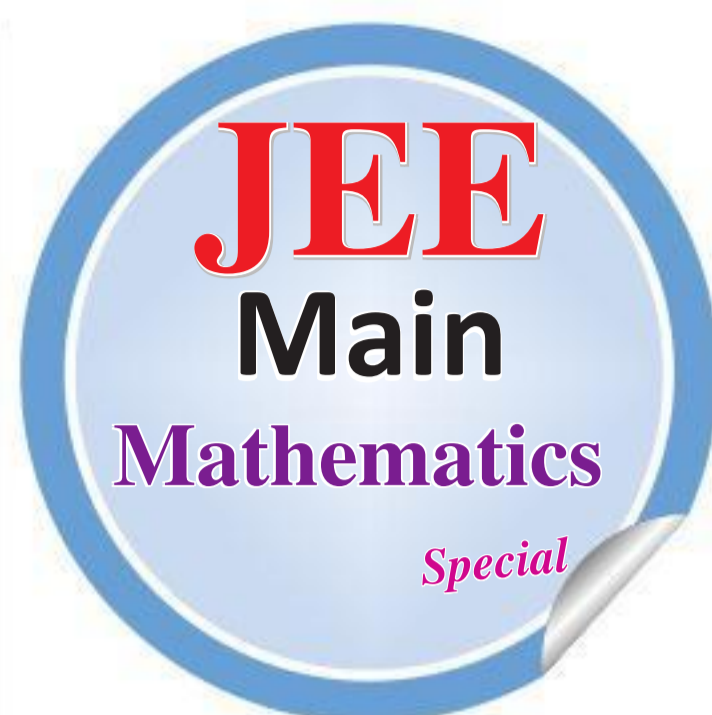
- Three numbers form a G.P. If the term is decreased by 64, then the three numbers thus obtained will constitute an A.P. If the second term of this A.P. is decreased by 8, a G.P. will be formed again, then the numbers will be
1) 4, 20, 36 2) 4, 12, 36
3) 4, 20, 100
4) None of the above
- For a real number x , $[x]$ denotes the integral part of x . The value of $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{100}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{100}\right] + \dots + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{99}{100}\right]$ is
1) 49 2) 50 3) 48 4) 51
- The mean and S.D. of the marks of 200 candidates were found to be 40 and 15 respectively. Later, it was discovered that a score of 40 was wrongly read as 50. The correct mean and S.D. respectively are
1) 14.98, 39.95 2) 39.95, 14.98
3) 39.95, 224.5 4) None of these
- If x, y, z are real numbers satisfying the equation $25(9x^2 +$

$y^2) + 9z^2 - 15(5xy + yz + 3zx)$ then x, y, z are in

- 1) A.P 2) G.P
3) H.P 4) A.G.P
- α, β, γ are the angles made by a line with x, y, z axes in positive direction then the range of $\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\beta\cos\gamma + \cos\gamma\cos\alpha$ is
1) $\left[\frac{-1}{2}, 1\right]$ 2) $\left[\frac{-1}{2}, \alpha\right]$
3) $(1, \alpha)$ 4) $(1, 2]$
- Let p and q be the roots of equation $x^2 - 2x + A = 0$ and let ' r ' and ' s ' be the roots of the equation $x^2 - 18x + B = 0$ if $p < q < r < s$ are in A.P, then value of ' A ', ' B ' are
1) $A=3, B=77$ 2) $A=3, B=7$
3) $A=-3, B=77$ 4) $A=3, B=-7$
- Let a, b, c be positive real numbers. The following system of equations in x, y, z
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ has
1) no solution
2) unique solution
3) infinitely many solution
4) finitely many solution

8. If $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$, then the value of

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_2c_3 - b_3c_2 & a_3c_2 - a_2c_3 & a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 \\ b_3c_1 - b_1c_3 & a_1c_3 - a_3c_1 & a_3b_1 - a_1b_3 \\ b_1c_2 - b_2c_1 & a_2c_1 - a_1c_2 & a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \end{vmatrix}$$



is
1) 5 2) 25 3) 125 4) 0

- Let there be two points A, B on the curve $y = x^2$ in the plane XOY satisfying $OA \cdot \vec{i} = 1$ and $OB \cdot \vec{i} = -2$ then the length of the vector $2\vec{OA} - 3\vec{OB}$ =
1) $2\sqrt{41}$ 2) $\sqrt{41}$
3) $\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}$ 4) $\sqrt{14}$
- If $|z_1| = 2, |z_2| = 3, |z_3| = 4$ and $|z_1 + z_2 + z_3| = 5$ then $|4z_2z_3 + 9z_3z_1 + 16z_1z_2| =$
1) 20 2) 24 3) 48 4) 120
- If p is nearly equal to q and $n > 1$ such that $\frac{(n+1)p + (n-1)q}{(n-1)p + (n+1)q} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k$ then the value of k is
1) n 2) $\frac{1}{n}$
3) $n+1$ 4) $\frac{1}{n+1}$
- ABC is a Δ^{le} where $A = (2, 3, 5)$,

$B = (-1, 3, 2)$ and $C = (\lambda, 5, \quad)$ if the median through 'A' is equally inclined to the coordinate axes then $-\lambda =$

- 1) 1 2) 3
3) 4 4) 10
- Let $X = \{x : x = n^3 + 2n + 1, n \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and $Y = \{x : x = 3n^2 + 7, n \in \mathbb{R}\}$ then $X \cap Y$ is a sub set of
1) $\{x : x = 3n + 5, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
2) $\{x : x = n^2 + n + 1, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
3) $\{x : x = 7n - 1, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
4) none of these
- Let ' R ' be a relation such that $R = \{(1,4), (3,7), (4,5), (4,6), (7,6)\}$ then final ROR
1) $\{(5,1), (6,1), (3,6)\}$
2) $\{(5,1), (4,1), (3,1)\}$
3) $\{(5,3), (4,1), (7,6)\}$
4) $\{(1,5), (1,3), (7,6)\}$
- The lines $\frac{x-4}{15} = \frac{y-17}{9} = \frac{z-11}{8}$ and $\frac{x-15}{4} = \frac{y-9}{17} = \frac{z-8}{11}$ intersect at P, then $OP^2 =$
1) 1338 2) 1398
3) 1998 4) 1938
- If $\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ba} = 0$ the lines $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ and $\frac{x}{b'} + \frac{y}{a'} = 1$ are
1) Parallel
2) Mutually inclined at 60° angle
3) Mutually perpendicular
4) inclined at
- If the lines $x = k : k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ meet the line $y = 3x + 4$ at the

points $A_k(x_k, y_k) : k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ then the ordinate of the centre of mean position of the points $A_k, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ is

- $\frac{n+1}{2}$ 2) $\frac{3n+11}{2}$
3) $\frac{3(n+1)}{2}$ 4) $\frac{(n+11)}{2}$
- Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3 & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ x^2 - 3 & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ and $g(x) = |f(x)| + |f'(x)|$ then which is true
1) at $x=0, g(x)$ is continuous as well as differentiable
2) at $x=\sqrt{3}, g(x)$ is continuous differentiable
3) at $x=2, g(x)$ is neither continuous nor differentiable
4) none of these
- If $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a \\ b & x & a \\ b & b & x \end{vmatrix}$ and $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ b & x \end{vmatrix}$ then
1) $\frac{d}{dx}(\Delta_1) = \Delta_2$
2) $\frac{d}{dx}(\Delta_1) = 3\Delta_2$
3) $\frac{d}{dx}(\Delta_1) = 2\Delta_2$
4) 0
- If $g(x)$ be the inverse of $f(x)$ and $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, then $g'(x) =$
1) $1+x^2$ 2) $\frac{1}{1+(g(x))^2}$
3) $1+(g(x))^2$ 4) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

KEY & HINTS

- 3;** Check by alternates according to conditions
(1) $\Rightarrow 4, 20, -28$ which are not in A.P.
(2) $\Rightarrow 4, 12, -28$ which are also not in A.P.
(3) $\Rightarrow 4, 20, 36$ which are obviously in A.P. with 16 as common difference. These numbers also satisfy the second condition i.e 4, 20 - 8, 36 are in G.P.
- 2;**
 $\therefore [x]$ denotes the integral part of x . Hence, after term $\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{50}{100}\right]$, each term will be one. Hence the sum of given series will be 50
- 2;** Corrected
 $\Sigma x = 40 \quad 200 - 50 + 40 = 7990$
 \therefore Corrected
 $\bar{x} = 7990 / 200 = 39.95$
original value $\Sigma x^2 = n[\sigma^2 + \bar{x}^2] = 200[15^2 + 40^2] = 365000$
Correct
 $\Sigma x^2 = 365000 - 2500 + 160 = 364100$
 \therefore Corrected
 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{364100}{200} - (39.95)^2}$
 $(1820.5 - 1596) = \sqrt{224.5} = 14.98$

- 1;**
 $(15x)^2 + (5y)^2 + (3z)^2 - (15x)(5y) - (5y)(3z) - (3z)(15x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (15x-5y)^2 + (5y-3z)^2 + (3z-15x)^2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 15x-5y=0, 5y-3z=0, 3z-15x=0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{5} \Rightarrow A.P$
- 1;** $\ell = \cos\alpha, m = \cos\beta, n = \cos\gamma$
 $\ell^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$ and $(\ell + m + n)^2 \geq 0$
 $\ell^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 2(\ell m + mn + n\ell) \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \ell m + mn + n\ell \geq \frac{-1}{2}$ and
 $\frac{1}{2}(\ell^2 + m^2 + n^2 - \ell m - mn - n\ell) \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \ell m + mn + n\ell \geq \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{2}, 1\right]$
- 3;** Let roots are $a-3d, a-d, a+d, a+3d$
 $p+q=2, pq=A, r+s=18, rs=B$
 $p+q+r+s=4a=20 \Rightarrow a=5$
 $p+q=a-3d+a-d \Rightarrow d=2$
Numbers are 1, 3, 7, 11
 $pq = -3 = A; \quad B = rs = 77$
- 4;** Let $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = X, \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Y, \frac{z^2}{c^2} = Z$
 $X + Y - Z = 1, X - Y + Z = 1, -X + Y + Z = 1$
Determinant of coefficient $\neq 0$
- 2;** Required det is $[\text{Adj}A]$

where $A = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} |A|^2 = 25$

- 1;** $y = x^2 \vec{OA} \cdot \hat{i} = 1 \Rightarrow x=1, y=1$
 $A = (1, 1)$
 $\vec{OB} \cdot \hat{i} = -2 \Rightarrow x = -2 \& y = 4$
 $B = (-2, 4)$
 $20\vec{A} - 30\vec{B} = 8\hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$
Length $= \sqrt{64+100} = \sqrt{164} = 2\sqrt{41}$
- 4;** $|4z_2z_3 + 9z_3z_1 + 16z_1z_2|$
 $= |z_1\bar{z}_1z_2z_3 + \bar{z}_2z_2z_3z_1 + \bar{z}_3z_3z_1z_2|$
 $= \|z_1\| \|z_2\| \|z_3\| |z_1 + z_2 + z_3| = 120$
- 2;** $\frac{n(p+q) + p - q}{n(p+q) - (p-q)}$
 $= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{p-q}{p+q}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{p-q}{p+q}\right)} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$
- 2;** $D = \left(\frac{\lambda-1}{2}, 4, \frac{-2}{2}\right)$
 $\vec{AD} = \left(\frac{\lambda-5}{2}, -8\right)$
 $\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{k}$
 $\Rightarrow 10, \lambda = 7$
- 3;** $x \in X \cap Y \Rightarrow n^3 + 2n + 1 = 3n^2 + 7$
 $n^3 - 3n^2 + 2n - 6 = 0$
 $(n-3)(n^2 + 2) = 0$

$n = 3$ as $n \in \mathbb{R}$ If $n = 3, x = 34$
By verification if $n=5$

- 1;** ROR
Domain $R = [1, 3, 4, 7]$: Range $'R' = [4, 5, 6, 7]$
ROR $= \{(1, 5), (1, 6), (6, 3)\}$
- 2;** Any point of $\frac{x-4}{15} = \frac{y-17}{9} = \frac{z-11}{8}$ is $(15r + 4, 9r + 17, 8r + 11)$ and any point on the line $\frac{x-15}{4} = \frac{y-9}{17} = \frac{z-8}{11}$ is $(4r' + 15, 17r' + 9, 11r' + 8)$
If these two points are same then
 $15 + 4 = 4r' + 15, 9r + 17 = 17r' + 9,$
 $8r + 11 = 11r' + 8$
 $r = P = (19, 26, 19)$
 $OP^2 = 19^2 + 26^2 + 19^2 = 1398$
- 3;** The gradient of the lines are
 $m_1 = -\frac{b}{a}, m_2 = -\frac{a'}{b'}$
Given equation is $\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ba'} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow ba' + ab' = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \left(-\frac{a'}{b'}\right) = -1$
 $\Rightarrow m_1 m_2 = -1$
- 2;** We have $Y_k = 3k + 4$
Then $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n y_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (3k + 4) = \frac{(3n+11)}{2}$

- 3;**
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3, & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ x^2 - 3, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$
we have $-3 \leq x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 0 \leq |x| \leq 3$
 $\therefore |f(x)| = \begin{cases} | -3 | & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ |x^2 - 3| & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow |f(x)| = \begin{cases} +3, & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ 3 - x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \\ x^2 - 3, & \sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$
and $f'(x) = x^2 - 3, -3 \leq x \leq 3$
 $\therefore f(x) = |f(x)| + |f'(x)|$
 $= \begin{cases} x^2, & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < \sqrt{3} \\ 2(x^2 - 3), & \sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$
- 2;**
 $C_3 : C_3 - C_2$
 $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & 0 \\ b & x & a-x \\ b & b & x-b \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ b & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 - ab$
after the determinant then $\frac{d}{dx}(\Delta_1)$ may be equal to $3(\Delta_2)$.
- 3;**
 $f[g(x)] = x \Rightarrow f'[g(x)]g'(x) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+g^2(x)} g'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 1 + g^2(x)$