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1. Consider an infinite G.P. If the sum of its terms is 8 and the sum of the squares of its terms is 32, then the common ratio of G.P. is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$             (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$             (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$             (D)  $\frac{1}{8}$
2. The number of triangles that can be formed using 9 points lying on two parallel lines, where four of those points are on one line and the rest are on the other line, is
- (A) 60            (B) 70            (C) 80            (D) 84
3. Six people  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_6$  are to be seated in a row. The number of possible seating arrangements such that  $P_1$  and  $P_6$  are not next to each other is
- (A) 360            (B) 420            (C) 480            (D) 600
4. The absolute value of  $k$  which satisfies the relation
- $$\sqrt{15^2 \sqrt{15^2 \sqrt{15^2 \dots}}} - \sqrt{12^2 \sqrt{12^2 \sqrt{12^2 \dots}}} = \sqrt{k^2 \sqrt{k^2 \sqrt{k^2 \dots}}}$$
- is
- (A) 3            (B)  $3\sqrt{3}$             (C) 9            (D) 27
5. The minimum value of  $f(z) = |z + 2i| + |z - 2i|$ , where  $z$  is a complex number, is
- (A) 2            (B) 3            (C)  $2\sqrt{2}$             (D) 4
6. If  $\alpha$  is a real positive number for which  $x^2 - 3\alpha x + 1$  has real roots and  $x^2 - 5\alpha x + 4$  has complex roots, then the set of all values of  $\alpha$  is
- (A)  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5})$             (B)  $[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5})$             (C)  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}]$             (D)  $[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}]$

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7. If the term free of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{\beta}{x^2}\right)^{15}$  is 455, then the value of  $\beta$  is

- (A)  $-1$       (B)  $1$       (C)  $-5$       (D)  $5$

8. If the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z &= \alpha \\x + 2y + 3z &= \beta \\ \alpha x + \beta y + 5z &= 5\end{aligned}$$

has infinitely many solutions, then the values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , respectively, are

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

9. Let  $I$  be the identity matrix of order 3 and  $A$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix.

If  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

then  $(A - 4I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  has

- (A) no solution                      (B) a unique solution  
(C) exactly two solutions          (D) infinitely many solutions

10. Let  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $A$  be the adjoint of  $M$ . Then the determinant  $|AM^3 - 4M|$  is equal to

(A) 32            (B) -32            (C) 2            (D) 8

11. Let

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & 2 \sin x & \sin x \\ x & x & x \\ 1 & 2x & x \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|M|}{x^2}$  is equal to

(A) -1            (B) 0            (C) 1            (D) 2

12. Let  $x_i, i \geq 0$ , be the sequence satisfying the relation

$$x_{i+4} = x_{i+2} + 2x_{i+1} + x_i$$

with  $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1$  and  $x_3 = 2$ . Then the rank of the matrix

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_9 \\ x_{10} & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{19} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{90} & x_{91} & \cdots & x_{99} \end{bmatrix}$$

is equal to

(A) 2            (B) 4            (C) 5            (D) 10

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13. The values of  $x$  for which  $(x + 3 - 2 \min\{x, 3\})(x + 1) > 0$  are
- (A)  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$                       (B)  $-3 \leq x \leq 3$   
(C)  $x > -3$                               (D)  $x > -1$
14. The maximum possible value of  $\alpha$  for which the three lines  $x + 2y - 1 = 0$ ,  $3x - y + 1 = 0$  and  $\alpha x + y = 0$  do not form a triangle is
- (A) 3                      (B)  $\frac{5}{4}$                       (C) 4                      (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$
15. The number of values of  $k$  such that the line  $x + y = k$  touches the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  is
- (A) exactly 1                      (B) exactly 2  
(C) infinitely many                      (D) exactly 0
16. If the sum of the squares of the perpendicular distances of a point  $(x, y)$  from the lines  $ax + by + c = 0$  and  $bx - ay + d = 0$  is constant, then the locus of the point is
- (A) a straight line                      (B) a parabola  
(C) a circle                      (D) an ellipse
17. The value of
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (1 - \tan 2t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt$$
- is equal to
- (A)  $e^{-2}$                       (B)  $e^{-1}$                       (C)  $e$                       (D)  $e^2$

18. Let  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  be sequences in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b_1 = 1$ ,  $a_n = (a_{n-1}b_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $\frac{1}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{b_{n-1}})$ . Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) Both  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  converge to the same limit.
- (B) Both  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  converge, but to different limits.
- (C) One of the sequence converges, but the other is divergent.
- (D) Both  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are divergent.

19. The value of the integral  $\int_{-4}^4 |x - 3| dx$  is

- (A) 8
- (B) 12
- (C) 16
- (D) 25

20. For  $x > 0$ , the area of the region enclosed by the curves  $x = y$ ,  $xy = 1$  and  $x = 4y$  is

- (A)  $\log_e 2$  sq. units
- (B)  $1 + \log_e 2$  sq. units
- (C)  $\frac{1}{4} + \log_e 2$  sq. units
- (D)  $-\frac{1}{4} + \log_e 2$  sq. units

21. The value of  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n + 5}{(n + 3)!}$  equals to

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B)  $\frac{5}{3}$
- (C)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- (D)  $\frac{5}{6}$

22. The value of

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+4} + \frac{n+3}{n^2+9} + \cdots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n^2} \right]$$

equals to

- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log 2$
- (B)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \log 2$
- (C)  $\log 2$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \log 2$

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23. Let  $\mathbb{R}$  be the set of real numbers and  $Y = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \log_e(x) < 0\}$ .  
Which option among the following is true?
- (A)  $Y$  is an open set in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (B)  $Y$  is a closed set in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (C)  $Y$  is an empty set.
  - (D)  $Y$  is neither open nor closed in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
24. Consider the function  $K(x) = \min\{(x - 2)^2, x^3\}$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , and  $\mathbb{R}$  denotes the set of real numbers. Consider the following statements: (i)  $K$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ ; (ii)  $K$  is differentiable in  $\mathbb{R}$ ; and (iii)  $K$  attains a local maximum. Then which option among the following is correct?
- (A) Only (i) is true.
  - (B) Both (i) and (ii) are true.
  - (C) Only (iii) is true.
  - (D) Both (i) and (iii) are true.
25. A farmer has 25 coconut trees in his farm. Each tree produces 150 coconuts in a year. For every additional tree planted in the farm, the output of each tree (including the pre-existing ones) drops by 5 coconuts. How many tree(s) should be added to the farm in order to maximize the total production of coconuts?
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 6
  - (D) 10
26. 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  $P(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{4}$ . Then the events  $A$  and  $B$  are
- (A) equally likely but not independent.
  - (B) independent but not equally likely.
  - (C) independent and equally likely.
  - (D) neither equally likely nor independent.

27. Consider a lot of  $N$  items where each item has an equal probability  $p$  of being defective. Suppose the acceptance of an entire lot of  $N$  items is decided by a random sample of size  $n$  drawn from the lot. Let  $d$  be the number of defective items in a sample. If  $d \leq c$  the entire lot is accepted, where  $c$  is a predetermined number. Let  $D$  denote the number of defective items in the lot. Then the probability of acceptance of the lot when  $c = 0$  is

$$(A) \frac{D}{N} \quad (B) \frac{\binom{D}{d} \binom{N-D}{n-d}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad (C) \frac{\binom{D}{d}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad (D) \frac{\binom{N-D}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

28. Suppose that a four-sided fair die, with its faces numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, is rolled once. If the result is either 1 or 2, then the die is rolled second time, otherwise not. Let  $E$  be the event that the sum of the outcome(s) of the rolls is at least 4. Then the probability of  $E$  is

$$(A) \frac{9}{16} \quad (B) \frac{10}{16} \quad (C) \frac{11}{16} \quad (D) \frac{13}{16}$$

29. There are two baskets  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , where  $B_1$  contains 20 red, 30 green and 40 blue balls whereas  $B_2$  contains 30 red, 20 green and 20 blue balls. The probabilities of selecting the baskets  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are  $\frac{9}{16}$  and  $\frac{7}{16}$ , respectively. A basket is selected at random, and then a ball is drawn at random from it. Given that the ball drawn is green, the probability that it was drawn from the basket  $B_1$  is

$$(A) \frac{1}{3} \quad (B) \frac{1}{16} \quad (C) \frac{3}{5} \quad (D) \frac{5}{16}$$

30. Suppose that  $f$  is a real valued differentiable function such that  $f(20) = 0$  and  $400 \leq f'(x) \leq 405$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then which one of the following is not a possible value of  $f(25)$ ?

$$(A) 2015 \quad (B) 2020 \quad (C) 2025 \quad (D) 2030$$