4008-02

**Printed Pages: 8** 

Degree (Part-I) (Voc.) Examination, 2021

(Honours)

# **BCA**

[PPU-D-I-(V)-H-BCA-2]

[ Paper : Second ]

Time: Three Hours

[Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Candidates are required to give their answers in their answers in their own words as far as particable. Attempt any five questions in all. All questions are of equal value.

Question No.1 is compulsory.



Choose the correct answer from the following:

- (i) A program in execution is called:
  - (a) A page
  - (b) A process
  - (c) Virtual memory
  - (d) Demand page

4008-02/2020

(1)

[P.T.O.]

(ii)	Which is not application Software?
	(a) Windows NT
	(p) Page Maker
	(c) Winword XP
	(d) Outlook Express
(iii)	Operating System is a collection of :
	(a) Software routines
	(b) Input-output devices
	(c) Hardware components
	(d) All of the above
(iv)	The list command lists records on Screen.
	(a) 10
	(b) All
	(c) 100
	(d) Only top 50
	그 반대 경환 기가 그리겠습니다. 그리다.

4008-02/2020 scanned by

(2)

	(V)	Multip	orogramming of Computer S ses :	ystem
		(a)	Memory	* .
		(b)	Storage	
		(c)	CPU utilization	
	₫ . W	(d)	Cost of processing	· •
	(vi)		d more records at the end of any da	atabase
		(a)	ADD	, , ,
		(b)	APPEND	
	. = <sup>2</sup>	(c)	JOIN	
		(d) ·	LISTALL	
	(vii)	When	does Page fault occur ?	
		(a)	The page is present in memory	
1		(b)	The deadlock occurs	
		(c)	The page does not present in m	emory
		(d)	The buffering occurs	
	02/202 anned		(3)	[P.T.O.]
RAVIKU	MAR.F	PANDE		

(viii) What is the fence register used for ?
(a) To disk protection
(b) To CPU utilization
(c) To memory protection
(d) None of these
(ix) Which of the following is a condition that causes deadlock?
(a) Mutual exclusion
(b) Circular wait
(c) No preemption
(d) All of the above
(x) Who among the following can create a new
process ?
(a) Fork
(b) Read
(c) Kill
(d) Down
4008-02/2020 scanned by (4)
RAVI KUMAR PANDEY

2	What is Operating System ? What are the various objectives and functions of operating system ?
3.	Discuss Process Management. Also discuss the life-cycle of a process.
4/	Explain the following FoxPro commands:
,	(a) Pack
	_(b) Browse
	(c) Modify structure
	(d) DEL
	(e) ZAP
5	Briefly explain and compare Fixed and dynamic memory partitioning schemes.

- 6. What is Disk Scheduling? Discuss disk scheduling algorithms: SCAN, CSCAN, FCFS, CLOOK.
- 7. Consider the following processes, with the length of the

4008-02/2020

(5)

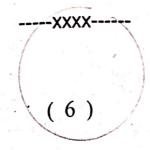
[P.T.O.]

CPU burst time given in milliseconds:

	The same of the sa
Process	Burst time
P1	10
P2	29
P3	3
P4	7
P5	12

Consider the FCFS, SJF, Round Robin (quantum 10ms)
Scheduling algorithms. Illustrate the scheduling, using
Gantt chart.

- 8. What do you mean by Macro? How can you create and use a Macro in FoxPro?
- 9. What is Disk Allocation method in OS ? Explain contiguous and Non-contiguous disk allocation methods.
- 10. Explain the basic concept of segmentation in detail. Also discuss address mapping in segmented system.



4008-02/2020 scanned by RAVI KUMAR PANDEY 4008-01

Printed Pages: 4

Degree (Part-I) (Voc.) Examination, 2021

(Honours)

# **BCA**

[ PPU-D-I-(V)-H-BCA-1 ]

[ Paper : First ]

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 75

**Note:** Attempt **any five** questions in all. All the questions are of equal value. Question **No.1** is **compulsory.** 

1//

Write short notes on the following terms/keywords:

- (a) CPU
- (b) Dot-Matrix printer
- (c) SASD
- (d) ROM
- (e) Magnetic Tapes

4008-01/2020

(1)

[P.T.O.]

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- What is Computer ? Discuss computer (a) and human brain. Describe Input and output units of (b) computer with suitable examples. What is DOS? Write any ten(10) (a) commands of DOS. What is the difference between mini and (b) mainframe computer? Convert F18, 367, E5.15 and 3 A.2B (a) hexadecimal numbers into decimal number. (b) Add the following binary numbers: (i) 101011, 111011 (ii) 1001, 1001, 1101 (iii) 1110, 0110, 10111 (iv) 11011, 01001 What is the difference between Machine (a) and Assembly language? 4008-01/2020 (2)
- scanned by RAVI KUMAR PANDEY

n.	(D)	what is EBCDIC code? Discuss with suitable example.
6.	(a)	What do you understand by Uniprocessor and Multiprocessor?
	(b)	Discuss architecture of 8088 microprocessor.
7.	(a)	Describe the functionality of the Laser printer.
V 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(b)	What is difference between volatile and non-volatile memory?
8.	(a)	Describe the fourth generation computer based on the hardware, software and characteristics.
	(b)	Discuss super computer with suitable example.
9.	(a)	What is e-mail? Write advantages of e-mail.
	(b)	What is Program ? Write characteristics of good program.
4008-01/2020		(3) [P.T.O.]

10.

- (a) What do you understand by online process and real time processing?
- (b) What is Compiler? Write the function of compiler.

----X----

7401-01

**Printed Pages: 4** 

Degree (Part-I) Examination, 2021

(Vocational - Composition)

# HINDI

[Paper: First]

[ PPU-D-I-(V)-(COMP)-HIN(100M) ]

Time: Three Hours

[Maximum Marks: 100

निर्देशः परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें। उपान्त के अंक पूर्णांक के द्योतक हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- 1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : [12×3=36]
  - (क) निम्नलिखित में से **किसी एक** कवि का काव्यगत परिचय दीजिए :

तुलसीदास, रसखान, रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

- (ख) मूरदास के विरह-वर्णन की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (ग) 'बुधिया' का चरित्र-चित्रण कीजिए।
- (घ) पौराणिक नारी के रूप में सबिया की विशेषता बतलाइये।

(1)

[P.T.O.]

7401-01/2970

- (ड.) मीराबाई की पठित रचनाओं के आधार पर उनकी भक्ति-भावना पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- 2. निम्नलिखित अवतरणों में से **किन्हीं तीन** की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए : [8×3=24]
  - (क) निसिदिन बरसत नैन हमारे।

    सदा रहत पावस ऋतु हम पर, जबते स्याम सिधारे।।

    अंजन थिर न रहत अखियन में, कर-कपोल भये कारे।

    कंचुकि-पट सूखत निहं कबहुँ, उर विच बहत पनारे।।
  - (ख) रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सून। पानी गए न उबरे, मोती मानुस चून।।
  - (ग) दोनों खेत की दशा देख रहे थे। मुन्नी के मुख पर उदासी छाई हुई थी, पर हल्कू प्रसन्न था।
  - (घ) सच तो यह है कि मैं सिबया को उस पौराणिक नारी के निकट पाती हूँ जिसने अपने जीवन की सीमारेखा किसी अज्ञात लोक तक फैला दी थी।
  - (ड.) अधर धरत हरि के परत, ओंठ, दीठ, पट जोति। हरित बाँस की बाँसुरी, इन्द्रधनुष दुति होति।।

7401-01/2970

(2)

3.	निम्नर्लि	खित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिए : [1×15=15]	
	(क)	आपका प्रिय कवि	•
	(ख)	पर्यावरण की समस्या	1
	(ग)	दूरदर्शन	7
	(ਬ) ਮ	व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का महत्त्व	
	(इ.)	महात्मा गाँधी	
4.	निम्नलि	खित प्रश्नों में से <b>किन्हीं तीन</b> के उत्तर दीजिए : [3×5=15]	2
	্ (क)	उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।	
	(ख) ্যুক্ত	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए : द्रि, प्रकार क्रिकार क्रिक	नी ज्यी
	(ग)	कमल, सूर्य, अग्नि, हवा, गंगा क्या कार्य का	
	(ঘ)	निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखिए:	
New (2)		कान काटना, गाल बजाना, कमर कसना, आँख मिलना, ईद का चाँद होना	
	(इ.)	निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध कीजिए :	. Š
	E	(i) आपका दर्शन हुआ।	• 15 °
		(ii) उनका प्राण निकल गया।	
7401-	01/2970	(3) [P.T.O.]	
14.5	anned JMAR F		
TO THE PARTY OF TH	- 1 V 1 V 1 V 1 V 1		

- (iii) मुझे गरम गाय का द्र्ध चाहिए।
- (iv) बाघ और बकरी एक घाट पर पानी पीती है।
- (v) उसने कही थी।
- 5. निम्नलिखित वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : [10×1=10]
  - (क) रसखान किस काल के कवि हैं ?
  - (ख) दिनकर का पूरा नाम क्या था ?
  - (ग) कबीरदास भिक्तकाल की किस शाखा के किव हैं ?
  - (घ) 'गोदान' किस विधा की रचना है ?
  - (इ.) अम्बेडकर का पूरा नाम लिखिए।
  - (च) राष्ट्रिपिता के रूप में कौन प्रसिद्ध हैं ?
  - (छ) सूरदास के आराध्य का नाम बतलाइये।
  - (ज) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त किस काल के कवि हैं ?
  - (झ) तुलसीदास की सर्व लोकप्रिय रचना का नाम वतलाइये।
  - (ञ) 'समय काटने वाले' किनकी रचना है ?

----- X -----

7401-01/2970

(4)

Hurant 728488 2238

# Paper Code **2407-01**

# Degree (Part-I) Examination, 2021

(Vocational)

Subject: ENGLISH

Code: PPU-D-I-(VOC)-ENG

**Question Booklet** Number

101418

(To be filled in by the Candidate / निम्न पूर्तियाँ परीक्षार्थी स्वयं भरें)

Roll No. (in figures) 2120 540-0 800-54

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

Roll No. (in words) अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

Name of Centre

केन्द्र का नाम

Centre Code

केन्द्र का कोड

formal Signature of Candidate परीक्षार्थी के हस्ताक्षर

Instructions to the Examinee:

- 1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
- 2. There are 120 questions in the booklet. Examinee is required to answer only 100 questions in the OMR Answer Sheet only, not in the question booklet. Each question carries equal marks. If more than 100 questions are attempted by student then the answers of first 100 questions will be included.
- 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be immediately replaced.

(Remaining instructions on last page)

**Booklet Series** 

B

[Maximum Marks: 100

अधिकतम अंक : 100

[Time: 3 Hours

[समय : 3 घंटे

Signature of Invigilato कक्ष-निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्ष

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे 1. कहा न जाए।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 120 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 100 2. प्रश्नों का उत्तर दी गई OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में देना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न समान अंकों का है। यदि छात्र द्वारा 100 प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तरों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 100 उत्तरों को ही सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पुष्ठ पर)

1.	Which figure of speech is used in the sentence, "The leaves danced in the	6.	Who is the first suitor that actually chooses a casket?
	wind" ?		
	(A) Idiom		(A) Bassanio
	(B) Hyperbole		(B) Antonio
			(C) The Prince of Morocco
	(-)		(D) The Duke of Burgundy
2	A D	7.	Why does Launcelot want to leave his master
2.	Two figures of speech that involve		Shylock ?
	comparison are :		(A) Shylock pays badly
	(A) Simile and Metaphor		(B) Shylock has abused him
	(B) Idiom and Phrases		(e) Shylock is Jewish
	(C) Hyperbole and Simile		(D) Shylock is annoying
	(D) Alliteration and Metaphor	8.	Who does Launcelot want to work for instead
3.	The words "like" and "as" typically appears		of Shylock?
	in a :		(A) Bassanio
	(A) Metaphor		(B) Antonio
	(B) Simile		(C) Gratiano
	(C) Hyperbole		(D) Portia
	(D) Idiom	9.	What does Shylock's daughter Jessica give
4.	The line, "If winter comes, can spring be far		Launcelot when he leaves ?
	behind" occurs in :		(A) Her ring
	(A) Ode to the West Wind		(B) A letter
	(B) To Skylark		(C) Keys to Shylock's safe
	(C) To Night	•	(D) A map
	(D) The Cloud	10.	When Shylock talks to Jessica about
5.	What is the penalty for Portia's suitors if they		Launcelot, how does she describe
	guess the wrong casket?		Launcelot?
	(A) They must exile themselves		(A) A terrible person
	(B) They must apologize		(B) A fine servant
	(C) Death		7-7
	(D) They must never marry		The state of the s
			(D) Kind but lazy
407	-01-B/850	`	

[P.T.O.]

				What is the color of the stones in "Break,
11.	Who p	resides over Antonio's trial?	16.	
	(A)	The Prince of Morocco		Break, Break" ?
	(B)	Portia		(A) Black
	(C)	The Duke of Venice		(B) Gray
	(D)	Antonio		(C) Brown
12.		sort of character is Portia?		(D) White
1	(A)	Quick-witted and beautiful	17.	The speaker of "Break, Break, Break"
				cannot:
	(B)	A free spirit		(A) Feel
	(C)	A rule follower		(B) Hear
	(D)	All of the above		(C) See
13.		nom does the title "The Merchant of		(D) Speak
	Venic	e" refer to ?	18.	What is the mood of speaker in "Break,
	(A)	Shylock		Break, Break"?
	(B)	Bassanio		(A) Contemplative and hopeful
	(C)	Portia		(B) Sombre and grieved
	(D)	Antonio		(C) Energized
14.	What	was the name of Tennyson's friend who		(D) Light-hearted
	died 1	?	19.	Who is the most-quoted poet after
	(A)	Thomas Kyd		Shakespeare ?
	(B)	Arthur Henry Hallam		(A) William Wordsworth
	(C)	George Garber		(B) T.S. Eliot
	(D)	Arthur Thomson		(C) Alexander Pope
15.	Why	Tennyson was sitting on the		(D) John Keats
0.000 170, 1 46	sea-sl	nore?	20.	What is the name of George Herbert's
	(A)	To relax		collection of poems ?
	(B)	To see the beauty of nature		(A) The Temple
	(C)	To some out from sorrow		(B) The Church
		None of the above		(C) The Mosque
	(D)	ואטווכ טו נווכ מטטעפ		(D) Prayer to God
2407	7-01-B/8	50 (4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

21.	What	does Bassanio beg the court to do for	26.	What	does Antonio offer as bond against
	Antonio's sake ?			any f	future infidelity by Gratiano or
	(A)	Kill Shylock		Bassa	nio ?
	(B)	Give Shylock money		(A)	His soul
	(C)	Take Shylock's knife		(B)	His estate
	(D)	Bend the rules		(C)	His flesh
22.	Portia	says that Shylock can take his pound		(D)	A chest of gold
	of flesh	n from Antonio but he must not:	27.	What f	ortuitous events happen to Antonio at
	(A)	Be too slow		the en	d of the play ?
	(B)	Laugh about it		(A)	Shylock dies
	(C)	Spill any blood		(B)	He marries Portia
	(D)	Be boastful	,	(C)	His ships come in
23.	What y	will the state seize if Shylock spills a		(D)	He becomes a duke
	drop o	f blood while extracting the pound of	28.	Who h	as written "Discovery of India"?
	flesh?			(A)	Mahatma Gandhi
	(A)	His entire estate		(B)	Jawaharlal Nehru
	(B)	His knife		(C)	R.K. Narayan
	(C)	His daughter		(D)	Rabindra Nath Tagore
	(D)	His Venetian citizenship	29.	The es	ssay "The Aim of Life" is written by
24.	Anton	io offers to return half of Shylock's		Jawah	arlal Nehru during his imprisonment
	estate	on the condition Shylock:		in :	
	(A)	Apologizes		(A)	Ahmednagar Fort
	(B)	Duels with him		(B)	Red Fort
	(C)	Give him a loan		(C)	Agra Fort
	(D)	Converts to christianity		(D)	None of the above
25.	What	tokens does Portia ask from Antonio	30.	"A livi	ing philosophy must answer the
	and Ba	assanio ?		proble	ms of today", who said this?
	_(A)	Gloves and a ring		(A)	E.M. Forster
	(B)	Boots and a ring	•	(B)	J.L. Nehru
	(C)	Diamonds and rubies		(C)	H.G. Wells
	(D)	A letter of thanks		<b>(D)</b>	Oscar Wilde
	)·				(PTO)

31.	In ord	er to marry Portia, suitor must choose	30.	Oue i	to a Mightingale locuses on ;
	one of	f the three caskets. What is the correct		(A)	How pleasures are fleeting and life
	caske	t made of ?		•	cannot continue forever
	(A)	Bone		(B)	The fall of man into sin
	(B)	Lead		(C)	The futility of artistic creation
	(C)	Gold		(D)	None of the above
	(D)	Silver	37.	Who	referred to poets as "the
32.	What	does Portia give Bassanio as a token		unacki	nowledged legislators of the world"?
	of her	love?		(A)	Lord Byron
	(A)	The Lead Casket		(B)	William Blake
	(B)	A Loan		(C)	William Hazlitt
	(C)	A Ring		(D)	P.B. Shelley
	(D)	A Law book	38.		sonnet form does Keats use ?
33.		does Shylock demand that Antonio		(A)	Italian form
		e as bond for the loan?		(B)	French form
	(A)	His death		(C)	English form
	(B)	A pound of flesh		(D)	None of the above
	(C)	His estates	39.		
	(D)	Portia's hand in marriage		foreve	said, "A thing of beauty is a joy
34.		is the cleverest character in "The		(A)	P.B. Shelley
		nant of Venice"?		(B)	John Keats
	(A)	Shylock	•	(C)	G.B. Byron
	(B)	Antonio			
*	(C)	Jessica	40.	(D)	William Wordsworth
25	(D)	Portia	40.	Shylod	does Gratiano behave towards
35.	•	is the theme of "Ode to a Nightingale "?			Friendly
4	(A)	Morality		(A)	
	(B)	Truth		,(B)	Insulting and critical
	(C)	Reality		(C)	Politely
	(D)	Spirituality		(D)	Submissive
2407	/-01-B/8	350 (6	)		

41.	inscription "Who chooseth me must give and			Antonio comparing him to ?		
	hazard	all he hath"?		(A)	A Hind	
	(A)	The Gold Casket		(B)	A Woolf	
	(B)	The Silver Casket		(C)	A Dog	
	(C)	The Lead Casket		(D)	A Sheep	
	(D)	All three Caskets	46.		does Antonio plan to respond to	
42.		s inside the gold casket which the of Morocco opens?	40.		ck's insistence to collect his pound of	
	(A)	A portrait of Portia	,	(A)	With anger and violence	
	(B)	A skull with a scroll		(B)	With begging	
	(C)	A fool's portrait		(C)	With reasoning	
	(D)	A chocolate bar		(D)	With quietness of spirit	
43.		heers up Shylock after hearing of his er's theft?	47.	What	explanation does Shylock give for uing to pursue his bond?	
	(A)	Bassanio's financial ruin				
	(B)	News of Jessica's marriage		(A)	To scare people	
	(C)	Tubal tells a joke		(B)	It amuses him	
	(D)	Antonio's financial ruin		(C)	He hates Antonio	
44.	What p	piece of bad news interrupts the		(D)	For the attention	
	celebra	tions at Belmont?	48.		does Bassanio offer Shylock to	
	(A)	The outbreak of war	*	persua	ade him to forfeit his bond?	
	(B)	Shylock's arrival		(A) -	Six thousand ducats	
C.	(C)	Gratiano and Nerissa's		(B)	Three thousand ducats	
		engagement		(C)	Nothing	
	(D)	Antonio's bankruptcy		(D)	Portia's ring	
2407-(	01-B/85	0 (7	)		[P.T.O.]	

(A) Court an heiress (B) To buy a house (C) To purchase a ship (D) To go to university 50. How much money does Shylock offer to lend Bassanio? (A) Elight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (C) His writing (B) His blindness (C) His desire to serve God (D) All of the above (D) All of the above (D) Free verse (D) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (E) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (E) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (E) Difference between good and evil (C) Elegy (D) Ode (E) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo	49.	Why d	oes Bassanio need a loan ?	54.	By faith Alexander Pope was :
(C) To purchase a ship (D) To go to university  50. Howmuch money does Shylock offer to lend Bassanio?  (A) Eight Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing  51. George Herbert's poem "Love" is written in:  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above  In the first stanza of the poem, "On his Blindness", what is the concern of the poet?  (A) His writing (B) His blindness (C) His desire to serve God (D) All of the above  How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"?  (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5  In "On His Blindness", Millton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God:  (A) True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo					(A) Roman Catholic
(C) To purchase a ship (D) To go to university  55. How much money does Shylock offer to lend Bassanio?  (A) Eight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing  51. George Herbert's poem "Love" is written in: (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a: (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (D) None of the above  54. True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(B)	√To buy a house		Mississin
(D) To go to university  How much money does Shylock offer to lend Bassanio?  (A) Eight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing  George Herbert's poem "Love" is written in:  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (D) None of the above  55. In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God (D) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  56. Who many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"?  (A) Lyric (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  57. In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God: (A) True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(C)			(r) and (b)
50. How much money does Shylock offer to lend Bassanio?  (A) Eight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing  51. George Herbert's poem "Love" is written in:  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  55. Ill the lirst stanza of the poem, "On his Blindness", what is the concern of the poet; ?  (A) His writing (B) His blindness (C) His desire to serve God (D) All of the above How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"; ?  (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (D) 5 (E) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 3 (D) True (E) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true (E) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(D)	•		of the above
Bassanio ?  (A) Eight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing  51. George Herbert's poem "Love" is written in:  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love" ? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo	50.			55.	
(A) Eight Thousand ducats (B) Three Thousand ducats (C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) All of the above (D) All of the above (D) Free verse (D) Free verse (D) Free verse (D) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (D) Ode (Elegy (D) Ode (A) His writing (B) His blindness (C) His desire to serve God (D) All of the above (D) All of the abov					
(C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) All of the above (D) How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"? (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse (D) Free verse (D) Free verse (D) Free verse (E) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (D) Partially true (E) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(A)	Eight Thousand ducats		(4)
(C) Three Hundred ducats (D) Nothing (D) Nothing (D) All of the above (D) All of the above (E) How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"? (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse (E) Difference between divine and mortal love (E) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (D) Partially true (E) Sonnet (E) Sonnet (E) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo (D) Lorenzo		(B)	Three Thousand ducats		(2)
(D) Nothing  (D) All of the above How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"?  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a: (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (D) Nothing (D) All of the above How many stanzas are there in the poem, "On His Blindness"? (B) 3  (C) 4 (D) 5  57. In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God: (A) True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(C)	Three Hundred ducats		1-1
in:  (A) Heroic couplet (B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a: (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo  (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(D)	Nothing		•
in:  (A) Heroic couplet  (B) Dialogue form  (C) Blank verse  (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love  (B) Difference between good and evil  (C) Encounter with God  (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (D) Node  (D) Node  (D) His Blindness"?  (B) 3  (C) 4  (D) 5  In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God:  (A) True  (B) False  (C) Can't say  (D) Partially true  (B) Sonnet  (A) Antonio  (B) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo	51.	Georg	le Herbert's poem "Love" is written	(56)	How many stanzas are there in the poem,
(B) Dialogue form (C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"? (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a: (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (B) Dialogue form (D) 5  In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God: (A) True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo					"On His Blindness" ?
(C) Blank verse (D) Free verse  52. What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode  (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo  4 (D) 4 (D) 5 In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God: (A) True (B) False (C) Can't say (D) Partially true (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(A)	Heroic couplet		(A) 2
(C) Blank verse (D) Free verse (D) 5  What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) True (E) True (E) False (C) Can't say (D) None of the above (D) Partially true (E) Sonnet (E) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode (E) Portia (D) Lorenzo (D) Lorenzo		(B)	Dialogue form		(B) 3
(D) Free verse  What is the theme of the poem "Love"?  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love  (B) Difference between good and evil  (C) Encounter with God  (D) None of the above  (D) None of the above  (C) Encounter with God  (D) Rome of the above  (D) Partially true  (E) Sonnet  (E) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (D) Portia  (E) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo  (D) Lorenzo		(C)	Blank verse		4
57. In "On His Blindness", Milton compares the angels with those who have the talent and uses it to serve God:  (A) Difference between divine and mortal love  (B) Difference between good and evil  (C) Encounter with God  (D) None of the above  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope?  (A) Antonio  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo		(D)	Free verse		(D) 5
(A) Difference between divine and mortal love  (B) Difference between good and evil  (C) Encounter with God  (D) None of the above  (A) True  (B) False  (C) Can't say  (D) Partially true  (D) Partially true  (E) Sonnet  (A) Lyric  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (D) Portia  (E) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo  (A) Lyric  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (D) Lorenzo	52.		is the theme of the poem "Love" ?	57.	
mortal love  (B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Ode  2407-01-B/850  (B) Comparison of the above (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo					
(B) Difference between good and evil (C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (D) None of the above (D) Partially true  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (C) Portia (D) Ode  (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo					
(C) Encounter with God (D) None of the above (D) Partially true  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a:  (A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Elegy (D) Ode (C) Can't say (D) Partially true  58. With whom Shylock's daughter, Jessica plans to elope? (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo		(B)	Difference between good and evil		
(D) None of the above  (D) Partially true  53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a :  (A) Lyric plans to elope?  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo  (D) Partially true  (D) Partially true  (D) Partially true  (E) Partially true  (D) Partially true  (E) Portia  (D) Lorenzo					
53. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur" is a :  (A) Lyric plans to elope ?  (B) Sonnet  (C) Elegy  (D) Ode  (B) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo  (B) Lorenzo					•
(A) Lyric plans to elope ?  (B) Sonnet (A) Antonio  (C) Elegy (B) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo  (B) Bassanio  (C) Portia  (D) Lorenzo	53			58.	
(B) Sonnet (A) Antonio (C) Elegy (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Ode (D) Lorenzo  (A) Antonio (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo	-				
(C) Elegy (D) Ode  (B) Bassanio (C) Portia (D) Lorenzo  (8) (C) Portia (D)					(A) Antonio
(C) Portia (D) Lorenzo 2407-01-B/850 (8)			* -		(B) Bassanio
(D) Lorenzo (2407-01-B/850 (8)			1.5		(C) Portia
		(D)	Ode		(D) Lorenzo
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59.		y is the spontaneous overflow of	64.	"The C	Child is the father of Man" said by:
	powerf	ul feelings", who said this?		(A)	Browning
	(A)	Milton		(B)	Dryden
	(B)	Wordsworth		(C)	Wordsworth
	(C)	Coleridge	<b>(65)</b>	(D)	Pope
	(D)	Keats		At wha	at age Milton became blind?
60.		and Eve are characters in :		SAY	44
	(A)-	Paradise Lost		(B)	55
				7(C)	38
	(B)	Lycidas	00	(D)	50
	(C)	Tintern Abbey	66.		Ira Nath Tagore wrote :
	(D)	Comus		(A)	Proms
61.	Which	of these characters appear in		(B) (C)	Drama Short-stories
		speare's "The Merchant of Venice"?		(D)	All of the above
	(A)	Lydia	67.	-	speare was born in which city/town?
	(B)	Portia	***	(A)	England
	(C)	Desdemona		(B)	America
	(D)	Cleopatra		(C)	Stratford-upon-Avon
62.		worth was the poet of :		(D)	Ireland
02.			68.	Which of these plays are written by William	
	(A)	Love		Shake	speare ?
	(B)	Romance		(A)	The Merchant of Venice
	_(C)	Sadness		(B)	Doctor Faustus
	(D)	Nature		(C)	The Alchemist
63.	"The Se	elfish Giant" is a :	69.	(D)	The Cenci
	(A)	(A) Short-story		How many times did Milton marry?	
	(B)	Poem		(A)	Two times
				(B)	Three times
	(C)	Novel		(C)	Only once
	(D)	Essay		, (D)	Never
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70.	"A little learning is a dangerous thing", who	75. What scaled the poet's spirit?				
	said this?	(A)	A joke			
	(A) P.B. Shelley	( <u>B</u> )	A victory			
	(B) John Keats	(C)	A prize			
	(C) Alexander Pope	(D)	A slumber			
	(D) John Dryden	76. Wh	at does "Slumber" mean in the poem?			
71.	W.H. Auden is a poet.	(A)	A deep sleep in the form of death			
	(A) Victorian	(5)	of the poet's beloved lady			
	(B) Elizabethan	(B)	Sleep			
	(C) Modern	(C)	Deep sleep			
	(D) Romantic	· (D)	None of the above			
72.	Who has written the poem, "A Slumber did		w many plays are generally attributed to			
	my Spirit Seal" ?	Sha	akespeare?			
	(A) William Wordsworth	(A)	37			
	(B) G.B. Byron	(B)	27			
	(C) William Blake	(C)	47			
	(D) T.S. Eliot	(D)	30			
73.	What does Lucy move with ?	78. Wh	nat was Shakespeare's father's fession?			
	(A) Rocks		Actor			
	(B) Stones	(A)	1			
41	(C) Trees	(B)	Glove-maker			
	All of the above	(C)				
74.	Who is "She" in the poem, "A Slumber did	79. Th	Farmer e play " The Merchant of Venice" contains			
	my Spirit Seal" ?		Shakespeare's first great hero.			
<i>;</i> -	(A) The poet's wife	(A)				
	(B) The poet's daughter	(B)	Female			
	(C) An imaginary child named Lucy	(C)				
	(D) None of the above	(D)				
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80.	The essayist Robert Lynd belongs to :		85.	Who accused Wordsworth of being "a lost
	(A) Africa			leader" ?
	(B) Ireland			(A) Byron
	(C) Russia			(B) Shelley
	(D) England			(C) Browning
81.	"On being a bore" is a essay.			(D) Keats
01.			86.	Which of these novels is written by E.M.
	(A) Humorous			Forster?
	(B) Critical			(A) A Passage to India
	(C) Religious			(B) Home and the World
	(D) Conversational			(C) Untouchable (D) Waiting for Mahatma
82.	Absentmindedness is sometimes called	ed :	87.	"Nature never did betray, the heart that loved
	(A) Virtue		07.	her", who said this ?
	(B) Vice	5		(A) Coleridge
/				(B) Keats
٠.	(C) Remedy			(C) Wordsworth
18	(D) None of the above			(D) Southey
83.	"India Again" is written by:		88.	What was the name of Wordsworth's
	(A) W.H. Auden			sister?
	(B) E.M. Forster			(A) Dorothy
	(C) H.G. Wells			(B) Lucy
	(D) Oscar Wilde			(C) Jink
84.	Wordsworth was popularly known as	e tho		(D) Nim
	poet of :			The name of Rabindra Nath Tagore's Nobel-
	(A) Lake District			Prize winning book is:
	(B) Lancashire Region			(A) Gora
				-(B) Gitanjali
	(C) Wessex Region			(C) Kabuliwala
	(D) None of the above			(D) None of the above
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90.	What	was the cause of the death of Keats at	95.	Shelle	ey's death was caused by :
	such an early age ?			(A)	Drowning
	(A)	Disease of consumption		(B)	Consumption
	(B)	Frustration in love		(C)	Fighting
	(C)	Adverse criticism of his poetry		(D)	Poisoning
	(D)	Drowning , and	96.	Who i	s "destroyer and preserver" ?
91.	The p	The predominant theme of H.G. Well's "The			The beloved
	Count	Country of the Blind" is:			The west wind
	(A)	Crime and punishment	٠,	(C)	Revolution
	_(B)	Isolation, disability and blindness		(D)	God
	(C)	Ambition and aspiration	97.	When	"The Country of the Blind" was first
	(D)	Slavery		publisi	ned ?
92.		kind of poems did Keats write the		(A)	1920
	most?			(B)	1904
	(A)	Ode		(C)	1918
	(B)	Play		(D)	1890
	(C)	Drama	98.	Which	historical movement inspired Shelley
00	(D)	None of the above			Ode to the West Wind"?
93.		sm can be noticed in Keats' work:		(A)	French Revolution
	(A)	Ode to Duty		(B)	American Revolution
		(B) Ode on a Grecian Urn		(C)	The Battle of Waterloo
(	(e)	Ode to a Nightingale		(D)	The War of Roses
	(D)	Hyperion	99.	Who ca	alled Shelley "An ineffectual angel
94.		which decade did Tagore write most		beating	in the void his luminous wings in
	of his short-stories?			vain' ?	,
	(A)	1900's		(A)	John Ruskin
	(B)	1870's		(B)	Charles Lamb
	(C)	1920's		(C)	Matthew Arnold
,	(D) '	1890's		(D)	William Hazlitt
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100.	George	nement was a :	1	105.	What di	d each of Portia's suitors do belors
	(A)	Romantic poet			leaving	?
	(B)	Modern poet			(A)	Opened the casket
,	(e)	Metaphysical poet			(B)	Had dinner with Portia
ſ	(D)	Victorian poet			(C)	Refused to choose casket
101.	Today I	Herbert's poetry is used as :		,	(D)	Choose the wrong casket
	(A)	Lyrics	•	106.	In an a	side, what does Shylock confess?
	(B)	Elegy		2 ,	(A)	He hates Antonio
	(C)	Hymns and Songs			(B)	He hates his daughter
	(D)	Ode			(C)	He hates Bassanio
102.		oes Bassanio seek to marry Por	tia in		(D)	He hates Venice
		t place ?  He loves her		107.		loes Bassanio feel about the ement and the condition of the loan?
	(B)	He needs her money			(A)	Grateful
	(C)	He needs a wife			(B)	Indifferent
	(D)	To resolve political issues			40)	Suspicious
103.		does cross-dressing allow Port	ia to		(D)	Angry
	do ?			108.	Which	figure of speech is used when a
	(A)	Provide comic relief			statem	ent is exaggerated in a poem?
	(B)	Seduce Bassanio			(A)	Alliteration
	(C)	Trick her friends			(B)	Metonymy
	(D)	Assume power and position			(C)	Hyperbole
104.	Accord	ling to Portia, what is the char	acter		(D)	Onomatopoeia
		the English suitor who came to g	juess	109.	Which figure of speech is used in the	
		rrect casket ?				ce, "Life is like a box of chocolate"?
	(A)	Poor language skill			(A)	Simile
	(B)	Drunkenness			(B)	Metaphor
	(C)	Obsession with horses			(C)	Paradox
	(D)	Over-serious			(D)	Personification
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		ned by	( , 13	, .		[P.T.O.]
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RAVI KUMAR PANDEY

- 110	D. In	"The Country of the Blind"	, Nunez is a :	116.		is the author of the poem "On His
	(A)	Cricketer				ness" ?
	(B)	Mountaineer	6.		(A)	John Milton
	(C)	Wrestler			(B)	John Smith
	(D)	Actor			(C)	Emily Dickinson
111.	Who	o is the master of Nunez ?	•		(D)	John Keats
	(A)	Medina		117.	In wh	at language did Rabindra Nath Tagore
	(B)	Lydia			write	?
	(C)	Yacob			(A)	Hindi
,	(D)	Michael			(B)	Bengali
112.	Who	is the writer of "The Post	master" ?		(C)	Arabic
	(A)	J.L. Nehru			(D)	Tamil
	(B)	R.N. Tagore		118.		ch form the poem, "On His Blindness"
• .	(C)	R.K. Narayan			is writt	
	(D)	M.K. Gandhi			(A)	Sonnet
113.	What	is the postmaster's main	hobby ?		(B)	Lyric
	(A)	Fishing			(C)	Ode
	(B)	Writing songs				
	(C)	Birdwatching		119.	(D)	Elegy
, (	(D)	Writing poetry		113.		aid about himself?
114.	H.G. W	/ells' "The Country of the	Blind" is a :			me is writ in water".
	(A)	Novel			(A)	John Milton
	(B)	Drama			(B)	P.B. Shelley
	(C)	Short-story			(C)	John Keats
	(D)	Poetry	es.		(D)	George Herbert
115.	What is	the name of the orphan	girl in "The	120.	The pos	stmaster is assigned to work in which
	Postmaster" ?				village ?	
(/	۹)	Tara			(A)	Rampur
JE	3) F	Ratan			(B)	Ulapur
(C	) 5	Sita			(C)	Raipur
(D	) F	adha			(D)	Raigarh
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# Paper Code 1404-01

# Degree (Part-I) Examination, 2021

(Vocational)

Subject: MATHEMATICS

Code: PPU-D-I-(VOC)-MATH

Question Booklet Number 100576

(To be filled in by the Candidate / निम्न पूर्तियाँ परीक्षार्थी स्वयं भरें)

**Booklet Series** 

[Maximum Marks: 100

[अधिकतम अंक : 100

[Time: 3 Hours

[समय : 3 घंटे

Signature of Candidate परीक्षार्थी के हस्ताक्षर

### Instructions to the Examinee:

- 1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
- 2. There are 120 questions in the booklet. Examinee is required to answer only 100 questions in the OMR Answer Sheet only, not in the question booklet. Each question carries equal marks. If more than 100 questions are attempted by student then the answers of first 100 questions will be included.
- Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be immediately replaced.

(Remaining instructions on last page)

Signature of Invig कक्ष-निरीक्षक के ह

## परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
- 2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 120 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केयल 100 प्रश्नों का उत्तर दी गई OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में देना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न समान अंकों का है। यदि छात्र द्वारा 100 प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तरों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 100 उत्तरों को ही सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।
- उ. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

scanned by RAVI KUMAR PANDEY

M.	
1	

Every convergent sequence in real number is a.....sequence.

- ,(A) Taylor's
- Young's (B)
- (C) Maclaurin's
- (0)-Cauchy's

# 2.

The series  $\sum \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3 + 1}$  is :

- (A) Convergent
- (B) Divergent
- Oscillatory (C)
- (D) None of these

## 3.

If  $\sum u_n$  be a series of positive terms and

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}}=l \text{ , then } \sum u_n \text{ is convergent}$ 

if:

- (A) l < 1
- (C) l > 1
- (D) 1≥1

4.

If  $\sum u_n$  be a series of positive terms and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n^{1/n} = l$ , then  $\sum u_n$  is divergent

- if: (A)
- l < 1
- (B)  $l \leq 1$
- (C) 1>1
- (D) l=1

5.

The series  $\sum \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$  is:

- (A) Convergent
- (B) Divergent
- (C) Oscillatory
- None of these (D)

वास्तविक संख्याओं की प्रत्येक अभिसारी श्रेणी.....श्रेणी होती है।

टेलर (A)

1.

- यंग (B)
- मैक्लॉरिन (C)
- कौशी (D)

श्रेणी  $\sum \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3+1}$  ......है। 2.

- अभिसारी (A)
- अपसारी (B)
- दोलित (C)
- इनमें से कोई नहीं (D)

यदि  $\sum u_n$  धनात्मक पदों की एक श्रेणी हो एवं

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}}=l \ \text{ हो, } \ \text{तो } \ \sum u_n \ \text{ अभिसारी होगा,}$ 

यदि :

3.

4.

5.

- (A) 1<1
- (B) \* l=1
- l > 1
- (D)

यदि  $\sum u_n$  धनात्मक पदों की श्रेणी हो एवं  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n^{1/n} = l$  हो तो  $\sum u_n$  अपसारी होगा, यदि :

- (A) l < 1
- (B)  $l \leq 1$
- (C) l > 1
- (D) l=1

श्रेणी  $\sum \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$  .....है।

- अभिसारी (A)
- अपसारी (B)
- दोलित (C)
- इनमें से कोई नहीं (D)

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- 6. The eccentricity of the ellipse 6.  $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12 \text{ is :}$ 
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) 1
- (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D)· \frac{1}{5}
- 7. P is a variable point on the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  with AA' as the major axis. Then, the maximum value of the area of triangle APA' is:
  - (A) ab
  - (B) 2ab
  - (C)  $\frac{1}{2}ab$
  - (D) None of these
- 8. The radius of the circle passing through the foci of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  and having the centre at (0,3) is:
  - (A)
- (B)  $2\sqrt{3}$
- (C) 6
- (DY 4
- The equation,

$$ax^{2} + 2hxy + by^{2} + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$
  
for  $ab - h^{2} < 0$  represents:

- (A) a circle
- (B) a parabola
- (C) an ellipse
- (D) a hyperbola
- 10. The locus of the point of intersection of  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = k$  and  $\frac{x}{a} \frac{y}{b} = \frac{1}{k}$  is....., k is a variable.
  - (A) a circle
- (B) a parabola
- (C) an ellipse
- (D) a hyperbola

- दीर्घवृत्त  $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$  की उत्केन्द्रता..... होगी।
- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$

7.

8.

10.

- (D)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- दीर्घवृत्त  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  पर P एक चर बिंदु है एवं AA' दीर्घवृत्त का दीर्घ अक्ष है। त्रिभुज APA' का महत्तम मान..... होगा।
- (A) *ab*
- (B) 2*ab*
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}ab$
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- एक वृत्त का केन्द्र (0,3) है एवं यह वृत्त दीर्घवृत्त  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  की नाभि से गुजरता है। इस वृत्त की त्रिज्या...होगी।
- (A) 3
- (B)  $2\sqrt{3}$
- (C) 6
- (D) 4
- 9. समीकरण,

$$ax^{2} + 2hxy + by^{2} + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$
  
जहाँ  $ab - h^{2} < 0$  निरूपित करता है एक...को।

- (A) वृत्त
- (B) परवलय
- (C) दीर्घवृत्त
- (D) अतिपरवलय
- $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = k$  एवं  $\frac{x}{a} \frac{y}{b} = \frac{1}{k}$  के प्रतिच्छेद बिंदु का बिंदुपथ एक.....होगा, k एक चर है।
  - (A) वृत्त
- (B) परवलय
- (C) दीर्घवृत्त
- (D) अतिपरवलय

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(4)

- 11. The lines, whose direction cosines are  $l_1, m_1, n_1$  and  $l_2, m_2, n_2$  respectively are inclined at  $45^{\circ}$  to each other, then :
  - (A)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0$
  - (B)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
  - (C)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - (D)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{1}{2}$
- 12. The shortest distance between the lines

$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$
 and

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$
 is:

- (A) (
- (B) <sub>1</sub>
- (C)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$
- (D)  $\frac{11}{\sqrt{29}}$
- 13. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  be the angles which a line makes with the axes, then

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma =$$

- (A)
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- 14. The angle between the lines whose direction cosines are given by the equations,

$$l+m+n=0$$
;  $l^2+m^2-n^2=0$ , is:

- (A) 45°
- (B) 60°
- (C)  $90^{\circ}$
- (D) 120°

- यदि रेखायें, जिनकी दिक् कोज्यायें क्रमशः  $l_1, m_1, n_1$  एवं  $l_2, m_2, n_2$  हो, एवं एक-दूसरे पर  $45^\circ$  के कोण पर झुकी हों, तो :
  - (A)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0$

11.

- (B)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (C)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (D)  $l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = \frac{1}{2}$
- 12. रेखाओं  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{4}$  एवं

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$
 के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी....है।

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$
- (D)  $\frac{11}{\sqrt{29}}$
- यदि एक रेखा, अक्षों से कोण  $lpha,eta,\gamma$  बनाती है, तो

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma =$$

(A)

13.

14.

- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- सरल रेखाओं, जिनकी दिक् को ज्यायें समीकरण l+m+n=0;  $l^2+m^2-n^2=0$  द्वारा दी गई हों, के बीच का कोण.....होगा।
- (A) 45°
- (B) 60°
- (C) 90°
- (D) 120

- 15. If  $\theta$  be the angle through which the axes be turned about the origin so that  $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2$  may become an expression independent of xy, then  $\theta = \dots$ 
  - (A)  $30^{\circ}$
- (B) 45°
- (C)  $60^{\circ}$
- (D) 90°
- 16. The eccentricity of an equilateral hyperbola is:
  - $\sqrt{2}$
- (B)  $\sqrt{3}$
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- 17. The number of values of c such that y = 4x + c touches the ellipse  $x^2$ 
  - $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$  is :

0

- (A)
- (B)
- (C) 2
- (D) None of these
- 18. If a line makes equal angles with the coordinate axes then its direction cosines are:

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

- (B)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- 19. A first degree equation in x, y and z represents:
  - (A) a straight line
  - (B) a straight line parallel to the x-axis
  - (C) a plane
  - (D) none of these

- यदि अक्षों को  $\theta$  कोण से मूल विन्दु के पिरतः इस प्रकार घुमाया जाए कि  $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2$ ; xy पद से स्वतंत्र व्यंजक हो जाए तो  $\theta = \dots$ 
  - (A) 30°

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

- (B) 45°
- (C)  $60^{\circ}$
- (D) 90°
- समभुजीय अतिपरवलय की उत्केन्द्रता.... होगी।
  - (A)  $\sqrt{2}$
- (B)  $\sqrt{3}$
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- c के मानों की संख्या.....होगी जब y = 4x + c, दीर्घवृत्त  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$  का स्पर्शी
- (A) 0 (B) 1
- (C) 2 (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं यदि एक रेखा अक्षों से समान कोण बनाती है, तो इसकी दिकू कोज्यायें....होंगी।
- (A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (B)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- x, y एवं z में प्रथम घात का एक समीकरण.....को निरूपित करता है।
- (A) एक सरल रेखा
- (B) x-अक्ष के समान्तर एक सरल रेखा
- (C) एक समतल
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

20. If the points (-1,2,4),(2,-1,3),(-2,3,5) and  $(1,\lambda,-4)$  are coplanar then

$$\lambda =$$
 (A)

24. The lines 
$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$
 and

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$
 intersect at:

(A) 
$$(1,-1,1)$$

(B) 
$$(-1,1,-1)$$

(C) 
$$(2,2,-2)$$

22. The equation of the line,

$$2x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 = 3x - 6y - 2z + 2$$

in the symmetrical form is:

(A) 
$$\frac{x}{6} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{6}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{6}$$

(D) None of these

23. The lines 
$$\frac{ax}{l} = \frac{by}{m} = \frac{cz}{n}$$
,  $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$  and

 $\frac{x}{al} = \frac{y}{hm} = \frac{z}{cn}$  are coplanar if:

(A) 
$$(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) = 0$$

(B) 
$$(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \neq 0$$

(C) 
$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)=3$$

(D) None of these

 $(1,\lambda,-4)$  समतलीय हों तो  $\lambda =$ 

(A) 
$$-2$$

(B) 
$$-1$$

21.

रेखायें 
$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$
 एवं

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$
 एक-दूसरे को..... पर काटती हैं।

पगटता हा

(A) 
$$(1,-1,1)$$

(B) 
$$(-1,1,-1)$$

(C) 
$$(2,2,-2)$$

22. सरल रेखा,

$$2x-3y-2z+1=0=3x-6y-2z+2$$

का सममित रूप में समीकरण.....होगा।

(A) 
$$\frac{x}{6} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{6}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{6}$$

रेखायें 
$$\frac{ax}{l} = \frac{by}{m} = \frac{cz}{n}$$
,  $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$  एवं

$$\frac{x}{al} = \frac{y}{bm} = \frac{z}{cn}$$
 समतलीय होंगी, यदि :

(A) 
$$(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) = 0$$

(B) 
$$(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \neq 0$$

(C) 
$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)=3$$

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(7)

23.

[P.T.O.]

24. 
$$(\sin \theta + i \cos \theta)^{2n} = \dots$$

$$\cos 2n\theta - i \sin 2n\theta$$

(B) 
$$\sin 2n\theta + i\cos 2n\theta$$

(C) 
$$(-1)^n (\cos 2n\theta + i \sin 2n\theta)$$

(D) 
$$(-1)^n (\cos 2n\theta - i\sin 2n\theta)$$

25. 
$$(1+i\sqrt{3})^8 + (1-i\sqrt{3})^8 = \dots$$

(A) 
$$-128$$

26. 
$$\left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 + \sqrt{2} - i} \right)^4 = \dots$$

(A) 
$$-2$$

27. If 
$$(a+ib)(c+id) = A+iB$$
, then

$$A^2 + B^2 = \dots$$

(A) 
$$ac + bd$$

(B) 
$$ac-bd$$

(C) 
$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)$$

(D) 
$$(a^2+c^2)(b^2+d^2)$$

28. If 
$$x_k = \cos \frac{\pi}{2^k} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2^k}$$
 then  $x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots$ 

upto 
$$\infty = \dots$$

- (B) 0
- (C)
- (D) None of these

29. The sum of the roots of the equation 
$$x^3 = 1$$

is:

$$(A)^{-} - 1$$

- (B) 0
- JOY 1
- (D) None of these

(8)

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24. 
$$(\sin \theta + i \cos \theta)^{2n} = \dots$$

- (A)  $\cos 2n\theta i\sin 2n\theta$
- (B)  $\sin 2n\theta + i\cos 2n\theta$

(C) 
$$(-1)^n (\cos 2n\theta + i \sin 2n\theta)$$

(D) 
$$(-1)^n (\cos 2n\theta - i \sin 2n\theta)$$

25. 
$$(1+i\sqrt{3})^8 + (1-i\sqrt{3})^8 = \dots$$

- (A) -128
- (B) 128
- (C) -256
- (D) 256

26. 
$$\left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 + \sqrt{2} - i} \right)^4 = \dots$$

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

27.

28.

29.

(D) \_ 1

यदि 
$$(a+ib)(c+id) = A+iB$$
, त

$$A^2 + B^2 = \dots$$

- (A) ac + bd
- (B) ac-bd
- (C)  $(a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2)$

(D) 
$$(a^2+c^2)(b^2+d^2)$$

यदि 
$$x_k = \cos\frac{\pi}{2^k} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2^k}$$
 हो, तो

$$x_1 x_2 x_3$$
..... अनन्त तक = ......

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C)
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

समीकरण 
$$x^3 = 1$$
 के मूलों का योग......  
होगा।

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C) 1
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

30. The sequence 
$$\{s_n\}$$
 where  $s_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 

is:

- Convergent (A)
- Divergent (B)
- Oscillatory (C)
- None of these (D)
- 31. The number  $\pi$  is:
  - (A) Rational
  - Fraction (B)
  - Irrational (C)
  - (D) None of these
- If  $\{s_n\}$  and  $\{t_n\}$  be sequences such that 32.  $\lim s_n = l, \lim t_n = m$  then

$$\lim \left(\frac{S_n}{t_n}\right) = \dots$$

- $(A) \qquad \frac{l}{m}, l \neq 0$
- (B)  $\frac{l}{m}, m \neq 0$
- (C)  $\frac{m}{l}, l \neq 0$
- (D)  $\frac{m}{l}, m \neq 0$
- $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \dots$ 33.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)  $\frac{1}{e}$
  - (D)

The sequence 
$$\{s_n\}$$
 where  $s_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  30. श्रेणी  $\{s_n\}$  जहाँ  $s_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  .....

है।

- अभिसारी (A)
- अपसारी (B)
- दोलित (C)
- इनमें से कोई नहीं (D)
- संख्या π एक.....संख्या है। 31.
  - परिमेय (A)
  - भिन्न (B)
  - (C) अपरिमेय
  - इनमें से कोई नहीं (D)
- यदि श्रेणियाँ  $\{s_n\}$  एवं  $\{t_n\}$  इस प्रकार हो कि 32.  $\lim s_n = l, \lim t_n = m$  तो

$$\lim \left(\frac{S_n}{t_n}\right) = \dots$$

- (A)  $\frac{l}{m}, l \neq 0$
- (B)  $\frac{l}{m}, m \neq 0$
- (C)  $\frac{m}{l}, l \neq 0$
- (D)  $\frac{m}{l}, m \neq 0$
- $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \dots$ 33.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)

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34. 
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{1}{1-e^{1/x}}$$
:

- (A) is equal to 0
- (B) is equal to 1
- (C) is equal to e
- (D) does not exist
- 35. If f and g be two real-valued continuous functions such that f+g and f-g are differentiable, then :
  - (A) f and g both are differentiable
  - (B) f is differentiable but g is not
  - (C) g is differentiable but f is not
  - (D) neither f nor g is differentiable
- 36. If  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $g(x) = \ln x$  then  $(g \circ f)'(x) = \dots$ 
  - (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C)  $\epsilon$
- (D) 1+e
- 37. If a function f is continuous in [a,b] and f(a) and f(b) have opposite signs then there is at least one value of  $x \in ]a,b[$  for which f(x) equals :
  - (A) f(a)
- (B) f(b)
- (C) 0
- (D)
- 38. If the circles  $x^2 + y^2 + px + 3y 5 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + 5x + py + 7 = 0$  cut each other orthogonally, then  $p = \dots$ 
  - (A) 1
- (B)
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)

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( 10°)

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34. 
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{1}{1-e^{1/x}}$$
:

- (A) 0 के बराबर है
- (B) 1 के बराबर है
- (C) e के बराबर है
- (D) अरितत्व नहीं है
- 35. यदि f एवं g दो वास्तविक सतत फलन हैं इस प्रकार कि f+g एवं f-g दोनों अवकलनीय हों तो :
  - (A) f और g दोनों अवकलनीय होंगे
  - (B) f अवकलनीय होगा लेकिन g नहीं
  - (C) g अवकलनीय होगा लेकिन f नहीं
  - (D) ना तो f और ना ही g अवकलनीय
  - यदि  $f(x) = e^x$  एवं  $g(x) = \ln x$  हो तो  $(gof)'(x) = \dots$
  - (A) 0

36.

37.

38.

- (B)
- (C) e
- (D) 1 + i
- यदि f एक फलन है जो [a,b] में सतत है एवं f(a) और f(b) के चिन्ह विपरीत हैं तो  $x \in ]a,b[$  का कम-से-कम एक मान मिलेगा जहाँ पर  $f(x) = \dots$  होगा।
- (A) f(a)
- (B) f(b)
- (C) 0
- (D) 1
- यदि वृत्त  $x^2 + y^2 + px + 3y 5 = 0$  एवं  $x^2 + y^2 + 5x + py + 7 = 0$  एक-दूसरे को लम्बवत कार्टे तो p = .....
- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$

39. If 
$$u = \log_e \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$
, then:

(A) 
$$\tan h\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

(B) 
$$\tan h\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \tan \theta$$

(C) 
$$\tan hu = \tan \theta$$

(D) 
$$\tan hu = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

40. 
$$1 - \frac{1}{3.3} + \frac{1}{5.3^2} - \frac{1}{7.3^3} + \dots = \dots$$

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

(B) 
$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

(D) 
$$\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

41. If 
$$0 \le x \le 1$$
, then

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots = \dots$$

(A) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$(B) \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$$

(C) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

(D) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$$

39. यदि 
$$u = \log_e \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$
 हो, तो :

(A) 
$$\tan h\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

(B) 
$$\tan h\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \tan \theta$$

(C) 
$$\tan hu = \tan \theta$$

(D) 
$$\tan hu = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

40. 
$$1 - \frac{1}{3.3} + \frac{1}{5.3^2} - \frac{1}{7.3^3} + \dots = \dots$$

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

(B) 
$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

(D) 
$$\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

41. यदि 
$$0 \le x \le 1$$
, तो

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots = \dots$$

(A) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

(B) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)$$

(C) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

(D) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$$

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42. If the radical axis of two circles cuts the line joining their centres at an angle  $\theta$ , then

θ =.....

(A) 30°

(B) 45°

- (C)  $60^{\circ}$
- (D) 90°
- 43. The focus of the parabola  $y^2 = 4(y-x)$  is:
  - (A) (-1, 2)

(B) (0, 2)

- (C) (2, 2) (D)
- (D) (3, 2)
- 44. If the normal to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  at the point  $(at^2, 2at)$  cuts the parabola again at  $(aT^2, 2aT)$  then :
  - (A)  $T^2 \ge 8$
  - (B)  $T \in ]-\infty, -8[U]8, \infty[$
  - (C)  $-2 \le T \le 2$
  - (D)  $T^2 < 8$
- 45. If y = 2x 3 is tangent to the parabola  $y^2 = 4p\left(x \frac{1}{3}\right)$  then, p = ....
  - (A)
  - (B) -1
  - (C)  $\frac{14}{3}$
  - $(D) -\frac{14}{3}$
- 46. If the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2\lambda x = 0$ ,  $\lambda \in R$  touches the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$ , externally then:
  - (A)  $\lambda > 0$
  - (B)  $\lambda < 0$
  - (C)  $\lambda > 1$
  - (D) None of these

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46.

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- यदि दो वृत्तों का रेडिकल अक्ष, उनके केन्द्रों को मिलाने वाली रेखा को कोण  $\theta$  पर काटता है, तो  $\theta$ =......
- (A) 30°

42.

43.

44.

- (B) 45°
- (C) 60°
- (D) 90°
- परवलय  $y^2 = 4(y-x)$  की नाभि...... होगी।
- (A) (-1, 2)
- (B) (0, 2)
- (C) (2, 2)
- (D) (3, 2)
- यदि परवलय  $y^2 = 4ax$  के बिन्दु  $(at^2,2at)$  पर का अभिलम्ब परवलय को पुनः  $(aT^2,2aT)$  पर काटता हो, तो :
- $(A) T^2 \ge 8$
- (B)  $T \in ]-\infty, -8[U]8, \infty[$
- (C)  $-2 \le T \le 2$
- (D)  $T^2 < 8$
- 45. यदि y = 2x 3, परवलय  $y^2 = 4p\left(x \frac{1}{3}\right)$ पर स्पर्शी हो, तो p = .....
  - (A) 1
  - (B) -1
  - (C)  $\frac{14}{3}$
  - (D)  $-\frac{14}{3}$
  - यदि वृत्त  $x^2 + y^2 + 2\lambda x = 0$ ,  $\lambda \in R$  परवलय  $y^2 = 4x$  को बाह्यतः स्पर्श करे, तो:
  - (A)  $\lambda > 0$
  - (B)  $\lambda < 0$
  - (C)  $\lambda > 1$
  - (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

$$S = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 2x^{2}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 6x^{2}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 12x^{2}} + \dots \infty$$

then  $S = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$tan^{-1} x$$

(B) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x}\right)$$

(C) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

(D) None of these

48. 
$$\left| \frac{3n}{n+5\sqrt{n}} - 3 \right| < \in, \forall n \ge m \text{ will hold for any}$$
 48 positive integer  $m > \dots$ 

$$(A) \qquad \frac{15}{\epsilon^2}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{75}{\epsilon^2}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{150}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$(D) \qquad \frac{225}{\epsilon^2}$$

The limit of a convergent sequence :

- (A) is unique
- (B) is not unique
- (C) does not exist
- (D) none of these

### 47.

यदि

$$S = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 2x^2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 6x^2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{1 + 12x^2} + \dots \infty$$

तो  $S = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$tan^{-1} x$$

(B) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x}\right)$$

(C) 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

$$\left| \frac{3n}{n+5\sqrt{n}} - 3 \right| < \epsilon, \forall n \ge m$$
 हो गा किसी धनात्मक पूर्णांक  $m > \dots$  के लिए।

$$(A) \qquad \frac{15}{\epsilon^2}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{75}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$(C) \qquad \frac{150}{\epsilon^2}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{225}{\epsilon^2}$$

एक अभिसारी श्रेणी की सीमा.....होती है।

- (A) अद्वितीय
- (B) अद्वितीय नहीं
- (C) अस्तित्व में नहीं
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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(13)

49.

[P.T.O.]

- 50. The number of planes through the line of intersection of two non-parallel planes is:
  - (A) 1
  - **(B)** 2
  - (C) 4
  - (D) infinite
- 51. If the origin lies in the acute angle between the planes  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$  and  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$  and

$$P = a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2$$
 then :

- (A) P > 0
- (B) P < 0
- (C) P=0
- (D) None of these
- 52. If the planes  $a_1x+b_1y+c_1z+d_1=0$  and  $a_2x+b_2y+c_2z+d_2=0 \quad \text{are parallel,}$  then:

$$\underbrace{a_1}_{a_2} = \underbrace{b_1}_{b_2} = \underbrace{c_1}_{c_2}$$

- (B)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
- (C)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$
- (D)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$
- 53. If a plane passes through the points (1,-2,4),(3,-4,5) and is parallel to the x-axis, then its equation is :
  - $(A) \quad y = 2z$
  - (B) 2y = z
  - (C) y + z = 6
  - (D) y + 2z = 6

- असमान्तर तलों की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा से गुजरने वाले तलों की संख्या.....होगी।
- (A) 1

50.

51.

52.

53.

- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) अनन्त
- यदि तलों  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$  एवं  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$  के न्यून कोण के बीच मूल बिन्दु स्थित हो एवं  $P = a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2$  हो, तो :
- (A) P > 0
- (B) P < 0
- (C) P=0
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- यदि तल  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$  एवं  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$  समान्तर हों तो :
- (A)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
- (B)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
- (C)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$
- (D)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$
- यदि एक तल बिन्दुओं (1,-2,4),(3,-4,5) से गुजरता है एवं x-अक्ष के समान्तर है, तो उसका समीकरण....होगा।
- (A) y = 2z
- (B) 2y = z
- (C) y + z = 6
- (D) y + 2z = 6

54. The sequence 
$$\{s_n\}$$
 where,

$$s_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
 is:

- (A) convergent
- (B) not convergent
- (C) not defined
- (D) none of these

# 55. The series $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ is:

- (A) Divergent
- (B) Convergent
- (C) Oscillatory
- (D) None of these

#### 56. The function

$$f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$$
$$= 0 \qquad x = 0$$

- is:
- (A) continuous everywhere
- (B) continuous only at x = 0
- (C) not continuous at x = 0
- (D) nowhere continuous

57. 
$$\lim_{x \to o^*} \left( \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) :$$

- (A) is  $\infty$
- (B) is 1
- (C) is 0
- (D) does not exist

## 58. A function f is defined as f(x) = |x|,

- then:
- (A) f is continuous at x = 0
- (B) f is differentiable at x = 0
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) none of these

$$s_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
 ......है।

- (A) अभिसारी
- (B) अभिसारी नहीं
- (C) परिभापित नहीं
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

55. श्रेणी 
$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \dots$$
.है।

- (A) अपसारी
- (B) अभिसारी
- (C) दोलित
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 56. फलन

$$f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$$
$$= 0, x = 0$$

- :
  - (A) सदैव सतत है
  - (B) केवल x = 0 पर सतत है
  - (C) x = 0 पर सतत नहीं है
  - (D) कहीं भी सतत नहीं है

57. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) :$$

- (A) ∞ है
- (B) 1 意
- (C) 0 意
- (D) अस्तित्व नहीं है

एक फलन f, f(x) = |x| द्वारा परिभाषित है,

तो :

58.

- (A) x=0 पर f सतत है
- (B) x = 0 पर f अवकलनीय है
- (C) दोनों (A) और (B)
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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(15)

[P.T.O.]

59. 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{2.4} - \frac{\pi^4}{2.4.6.8} + \frac{\pi^6}{2.4.6.8 + 10.12} + \dots = \dots$$

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)

$$60. \qquad \text{If} \quad \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = \frac{1349}{1350}$$

then  $0 = \dots$ 

approximately.

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{15}$$
 radian

- (B)  $\frac{1}{12}$  radian
- (C) 0.01 radian
- (D) None of these

61. If 
$$\log(\alpha + i\beta) = A + iB$$
, then  $A = \dots$ 

- (A)  $\log(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$
- (B)  $\log(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2})$
- $(C) 2 \log(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$
- (D)  $\log(\alpha + \beta)^2$

62. If 
$$Ae^{i\theta} + Be^{-i\theta} = 5\cos\theta - 7\sin\theta$$
 then  $AB = \dots$ 

- (A) 25
- (B) 49
- (C) 37
- (D) 18.5

63. 
$$i^{-i} = .....$$

- (A)  $e^{-n\pi/2}$
- (B)  $e^{-(4n+1)\pi/2}$
- (C)  $e^{(4n+1)\pi/2}$
- (D) None of these

64. 
$$\sin hx = \dots$$

- (A)  $\sin ix$
- (B)  $-\sin ix$
- (C)  $i \sin ix$
- (D)  $-i\sin ix$

59. 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{2.4} - \frac{\pi^4}{2.4.6.8} + \frac{\pi^6}{2.4.6.8.10.12} + \dots = \dots$$

- (A) -1
- (B)

0

- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)

यदि 
$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = \frac{1349}{1350}$$
, तब  $\theta = \dots$ 

लगभग।

60.

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{15}$$
 रेडियन

- (B)  $\frac{1}{12}$  रेडियन
- (C) 0.01 रेडियन
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

61. ्यदि 
$$\log(\alpha + i\beta) = A + iB$$
 हो, तो  $A = \dots$ 

- (A)  $\log(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$
- (B)  $\log(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2})$
- (C)  $2\log(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$
- (D)  $\log(\alpha + \beta)^2$

यदि 
$$Ae^{i\theta} + Be^{-i\theta} = 5\cos\theta - 7\sin\theta$$
 हो,  
तो  $AB = \dots$ 

- (A) 25
- (B) 49
- (C) 37
- (D) 18.5

63. 
$$i^{-i} = \dots$$

62.

- (A)  $e^{-n\pi/2}$
- (B)  $e^{-(4n+1)\pi/2}$
- (C)  $e^{(4n+1)\pi/2}$
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 64.  $\sin hx = \dots$ 
  - (A)  $\sin ix$
  - (B)  $-\sin ix$
  - (C)  $i \sin ix$
  - (D)  $-i\sin ix$

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65. If 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 and

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 be two permutations of

 $s = \{1,2,3,4\}$  then:

- (A) degree of f = 1
- (B) degree of g = 1

$$(C) f = g$$

- (D) none of these
- 66. In the group  $S_3$  of all permutations on

$$\{1,2,3\}$$
, the inverse of  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is :

(A) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (C) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (D) None of these
- 67. In symmetric group  $S_3$ , the total number of subgroups is :
  - (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 6
- 68. Given  $G = \{1,-1,i,-i\}$  and X' is the usual multiplication symbol, then (G,X)
  - is :
  - (A) a cyclic group generated by 1,-1
  - (B) a cyclic group generated by 1,-i
  - (C) a cyclic group generated by i,-i
  - (D) a group but not a cyclic group

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65. यदि 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 एवं

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 समुच्चय  $s = \{1,2,3,4\}$ 

के दो क्रमचय हों, तो :

- (A) f की घात = 1
- (B) g की घात =1
- (C) f = g

66.

67.

68.

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

 $\{1,2,3\}$  पर सभी क्रमचयों के समूह S, पर

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 का व्युत्क्रम....होगा।

- $(A) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- (B)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
- $(C) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

समित समूह  $S_3$  में उपसमूहों की संख्या....

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 6

दिया है,  $G = \{1,-1,i,-i\}$  एवं  ${}^{\shortmid}_{X'}$  सामान्य गुणन को निरूपित करता है, तो (G,X).... होगा।

- (A) 1,-1 द्वारा जनित एक चक्रीय समूह
- (B) 1,-i द्वारा जनित एक चक्रीय समूह
- (C) i,-i द्वारा जनित एक चक्रीय समूह
- (D) एक समूह होगा लेकिन चक्रीय समूह नहीं होगा

[P.T.O.]

69. Consider the following regions,  

$$A = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \ge 1 \text{ and } x + y \le 2\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \text{ and } x + y \le 2\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \ge 1 \text{ and } x + y \ge 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ and } x + y \le 2\}$$

which one of the following pair of regions is convex?

- (A) A, B
- (B) B, C
- (C) C, D
- (D) D, A
- 70. For  $x_1 \ge 0$  and  $x_2 \ge 0$  where  $x_1 + x_2 \ge 5, 4x_1 x_2 \le 15, 4x_2 x_1 \le 15$  the following statements are given:

Statement 1:  $3x_1 + 2x_2$  has no finite

maximum.

Statement II :  $3x_1 + 2x_2$  has no finite minimum.

Then:

- (A) Both I and II are true
- (B) Neither I nor II is true
- (C) Only I is true
- (D) Only II is true
- 71. Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be two positive real numbers. If the number of solutions of the LPP,

Maximize,  $Z = \alpha x + \beta y$ 

subject to,  $3x + 4y \ge 7$ 

$$x+y \le 20$$

$$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$$

for maximum  $\ensuremath{\mathcal{Z}}$  be infinite, then :

- (A)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = 4$
- (B)  $\alpha = 4, \beta = 3$
- (C)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = 5$
- (D)  $\alpha = \beta = 2$

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निम्न क्षेत्रों को देखिए :

69.

 $A = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \ge 1 \, \forall \, \exists \, x + y \le 2\}$ 

 $B = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \, \forall \, \exists \, x + y \le 2\}$ 

 $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \ge 1 \, \forall \, \vec{a} \, x + y \ge 2\}$ 

 $D = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ q d } x + y \le 2\}$ 

निम्न में कौन-सा क्षेत्र-युग्म उत्तर्ल है ?

- (A) A, B
- (B) B, C
- (C) C, D
- (D) D, A

70.  $x_1 \ge 0$  एवं  $x_2 \ge 0$  जहाँ

 $x_1 + x_2 \ge 5$ ,  $4x_1 - x_2 \le 15$ ,  $4x_2 - x_1 \le 15$ के लिए निम्न कथन दिए हैं :

कथन  $1: 3x_1 + 2x_2$  का कोई परिमित महत्तम मान नहीं है।

कथन  $II: 3x_1 + 2x_2$  का कोई परिमित न्यूनतम मान नहीं है।

तब :

71.

- (A) । एवं ।। दोनों सत्य हैं
- (B) । एवं ।। में कोई भी सत्य नहीं है
- (C) केवल । सत्य है
- (D) केवल II सत्य है

माना α, β दो वास्तविक संख्यायें हैं। यदि रै.प्रो.स.

महत्तम,  $Z = \alpha x + \beta y$ शर्तों के आधीन,  $3x + 4y \ge 7$  $x + y \le 20$ 

 $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ के हलों की संख्या अनन्त हो जिनके लिए Z महत्तम हो, तो :

- (A)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = 4$
- (B)  $\alpha = 4, \beta = 3$
- (C)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = 5$
- (D)  $\alpha = \beta = 2$

72. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then  $A'' = \dots$ ,

where n is a positive integer.

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ -n & n \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ -1 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

73. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
;  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$ , then 73. यदि  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$ , तब

$$A^3 + A = 0 \Longrightarrow$$

(A) 
$$\alpha\beta = 2$$

(B) 
$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

(C) 
$$\alpha\beta \neq 0$$

(D) 
$$\alpha\beta = -1$$

74. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then  $A^{-1} = \dots$  74.  $a = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $a = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

72. यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, तब  $A'' = .....$ 

जहाँ n एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक है।

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ -n & n \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ -1 & n \end{bmatrix}$ 

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ -1 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$$
, तब

$$A^3 + A = 0 \Longrightarrow$$

(A) 
$$\alpha\beta = 2$$

(B) 
$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

(C) 
$$\alpha\beta \neq 0$$

(D) 
$$\alpha\beta = -1$$

74. 
$$\overline{a}$$
  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\overline{a}$   $A^{-1} = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

75. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and 75.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\forall \vec{q}$ 

$$C = AB$$
 then  $C^{70} = \dots$ 

- (A) 0
- C
- -C
- (D) BA

76. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then,

rank 
$$(A + A^2 + A^3) = ....$$

- (A)
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) None of these
- 77. In the given Linear Programming Problem (LPP),

Maximize,  $Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$ 

subject to,  $3x_1 + x_2 \le 3$ 

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

the maximum value of  $\boldsymbol{Z}$  is:

(A)

(B)

2

- (C) 3
- (D)
- 78. In the LPP.

Maximize,  $Z = 6x_1 + 10x_2$ 

subject to,  $3x_1 + 5x_2 \le 10$ 

 $5x_1 + 3x_2 \le 15$ 

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

the number of solutions for which Z is maximum is:

(A)

1

3

- (B)
- (C)
- (D) Infinite

2

यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 एवं

C = AB हो तो  $C^{70} = \dots$ 

- (A) 0
- (B) C
- -C
- BA

यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 हो, तो  $A + A^2 + A^3$ 

की कोटि.....होगी।

- (A) 1
- (B)
- (C)

77.

78.

इनमें से कोई नहीं (D)

दी हुई रैखिक प्रोग्रामन समस्या (रै.प्रो.स.)

अधिकतम,  $Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$ 

शर्तों के आधीन,  $3x_1 + x_2 \le 3$ 

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

में Z का अधिकतम मान $\dots$ .है।

- A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C)
- (D) 9

रै.प्रो.स.

अधिकतम,  $Z = 6x_1 + 10x_2$ 

शर्तों के आधीन,  $3x_1 + 5x_2 \le 10$ 

$$5x_1 + 3x_2 \le 15$$

 $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ 

में हलों की संख्या जिनके लिए Z अधिकतम हो....होगी।

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) अनन्त

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79. If 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 and  $g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  be 79.

two permutations on  $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$  then

$$fog = \dots$$

$$(A) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(B) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

80. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and 80.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 be three matrices,

then 
$$C = \dots$$

(A) 
$$A\cos\theta - B\sin\theta$$

(B) 
$$A\sin\theta + B\cos\theta$$

(C) 
$$A\sin\theta - B\cos\theta$$

(D) 
$$A\cos\theta + B\sin\theta$$

81. If 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then  $X = \dots$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
(A) \\
2
\end{array}
\begin{bmatrix}
-3 & -10 \\
4 & 13
\end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -14 \\ 4 & -17 \end{bmatrix}$$

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(21)

81.

यदि 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 एवं  $g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

 $S = \{1,2,3\}$  पर दो क्रमचय हों, तो  $f \circ g = \dots$ 

$$(A) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 एवं

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 तीन आव्यूह हों, तो

$$C = \dots$$

(A) 
$$A\cos\theta - B\sin\theta$$

(B) 
$$A\sin\theta + B\cos\theta$$

(C) 
$$A\sin\theta - B\cos\theta$$

(D) 
$$A\cos\theta + B\sin\theta$$

यदि 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 तो  $X = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -10 \\ 4 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(D) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -14 \\ 4 & -17 \end{bmatrix}$$

[P.T.O.]

RAVI KUMAR PANDEY

00				
82.	If $A \subseteq D$	and $B\subseteq$	D , then	
	$[A \cap (D -$	$-B)] \cup B$	=	
	(C) A	$\cup B$	(B)	$A \cap B$
	(C) $A$		(D) ·	B
83.	If $A$ and $B$	are two	finite set	s having $m$
	n elements respectively, then			
	the number	of distinc	t relations	from $A$ to $B$
	IS :			
	(A) $m$	+n.	(B)	mn
84.	(C) · 2 <sup>m</sup>		(D)	2 <sup>m+n</sup>
04.	If a set A contains eight elements then			
	the number of non-empty subsets of A is:			
	(C) 128		(B)	255
85.	. ,		(D)	127
	A and B are two sets having five common elements. The number of elements common			
	to $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ is:			
	(A) 0	D X A	13 . (Bt)	5
	(C) 25		(D)	32
86.	( ) 02			
	set $P(x)$ i			
	(A) 2"-		(B)	
	(P) 2"		(D)	2"-1
87.	/		, ,	n , .
	If $A = \{x : x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0\}$ and $B = \{x : x^2 + 9x + 14 = 0\}$			
			= 0}	
	then $A-B$			
	(A) $\{1,-$	7}		
	(B) {1}			
	(C) {-7	}		

यदि  $A \subseteq D$  एवं  $B \subseteq D$  हो, तो  $[A \cap (D-B)] \cup B = \dots$ (A) (B)  $A \cup B$  $A \cap B$ (C) (D) Bयदि  $\Lambda$  एवं B दो परिमित समुच्चय हों जिन्में अवयवों की संख्या क्रमशः m और n हो तो Aसे В में परिभाषित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न संबंधों की संख्या....होगी। (A) m+nmn (C)  $2^{mn}$ (D)  $2^{m+n}$ यदि एक समुच्चय A में आठ अवयव हों तो A के अरिक्त उप-समुच्चयों की संख्या..... होगी। (A) 256 (B) 255 (C) 128 (D) 127 A और B दो समुच्चय हैं जिनमें पाँच अवयद उभयनिष्ठ हैं।  $A \times B$  एवं  $B \times A$  में उभयनिष्ठ अवयवों की संख्या.....होगी। (A) 0 (B) (C) 25 (D) 32 यदि एक समुच्चय X में अवयवों की संख्या n हो तो इसके घात समुच्चय P(x) में अवयवों की संख्या.....होगी। (A)  $2^{n-1}$ (B)  $2^{n} - 1$ (C)  $2^n$ . (D) यदि  $A = \{x : x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0\}$  एवं  $B = \left\{ x : x^2 + 9x + 14 = 0 \right\}$ तो A-B=....(A)  $\{1,-7\}$ (B)  $\{1\}$ 

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(D)

(22)

82.

83.

84.

85.

86.

87.

(C)

(D)

{1,2,-7}

 $\{1,2,-7\}$ 

- 88. Which of the following sets is convex having infinite number of extreme points?
  - (A)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 16\}$
  - (B)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 16\}$
  - $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 \le 16\}$
  - (D)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 16\}$
- 89. If A and B be two convex sets in E'' then......is always a convex set.
  - $(A) \qquad A \cup B$
  - (B)  $A \cup B'$
  - $A \cap B$
  - (D) None of these
- 90. Simplex is a n-dimensional convex polyhedron having.....vertices.
  - (A) n
  - (B) n+1
  - (C) n-1
  - (D)  $n^2$
- 91. Which of the following is standard form of a LPP?
  - (A) Max. Z = CX, s.t.  $AX \le b, X \ge 0$
  - (B) Min. Z = CX, s.t.  $AX \ge b, X \ge 0$
  - (C) Max. Z = CX, s.t.  $AX = b, X \ge 0$
  - (D) Min. Z = CX, s.t.  $AX = b, X \ge 0$
- 92. Which of the following is true in a LPP?
  - (A)  $\min Z = -Max(-Z)$
  - (B) Min Z = -Max(Z)
  - (C) Min Z = Max(-Z)
  - (D) None of these

- 88. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा समुच्चय उत्तल है, जिसमें अनन्त चरम बिन्दु हैं ?
  - (A)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 16\}$
  - (B)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 16\}$
  - (C)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 \le 16\}$
  - (D)  $\{(x_1, x_2): x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 16\}$
- 89. यदि  $_{A}$  और  $_{B}$  ,  $_{E''}$  में, दो उत्तल समुच्चय हों, तो.....सदैव उत्तल समुच्चय होगा।
  - (A)  $A \cup B$

MENT

- (B)  $A \cup B^*$
- (C)  $A \cap B$
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 90. सिम्पलेक्स एक n-विमीय उत्तल बहुफलक है, जिसमें.....शीर्ष होते हैं।
  - (A) n
  - (B) n+1
  - (C) n-1
  - (D)  $n^2$
- 91. निम्न में कौन-सा एक रै.प्रो.स. का मानक रूप है ?
  - (A) अधिकतम Z = CX, शर्तों के आधीन  $AX \le b, X \ge 0$
  - (B) न्यूनतम Z = CX, शर्तों के आधीन  $AX \ge b, X \ge 0$
  - (C) अधिकतम Z = CX, शर्तों के आधीन  $AX = b, X \ge 0$
  - (D) न्यूनंतम Z = CX, शर्तों के आधीन  $AX = b, X \ge 0$
- 92. एक रै.प्रो.स. में, निम्न में कौन सत्य है ?
  - (A) Min Z = -Max(-Z)
  - (B)  $\operatorname{Min} Z = -\operatorname{Max}(Z)$
  - (C) Min Z = Max(-Z)
  - (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

93. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then  $A(adjA) = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

94. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  94.  $\text{qt} A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\text{qt} I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

then rank of  $(A-I) = \dots$ 

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

95. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$  are real 95.

numbers and  $M = A^{2m}, m$  is a positive integer, then  $M = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} a^{2m} & b^{2m} \\ b^{2m} & -a^{2m} \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\left(a^{2m} + b^{2m}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\left(a^m + b^m\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\left(a^2 + b^2\right)^m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

93. यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 हो तो  $A(adjA) = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\text{ut}} A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \overline{\text{tr}} I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

हो तो (A-I) की कोटि.....होगी।

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D) 3

यदि 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{bmatrix}, a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$
 वास्तविक संख्याएँ हैं एवं  $M = A^{2m}, m$  एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक है, तो  $M = \dots$ 

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} a^{2m} & b^{2m} \\ b^{2m} & -a^{2m} \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\left(a^{2m} + b^{2m}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\left(a^m + b^m\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\left(a^2 + b_1^2\right)^m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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(24)

- 96. If A is a  $n \times n$  matrix such that  $|A| \neq 0$ , then  $adj(adjA) = \dots$ 
  - (A)  $|A|^n \cdot A$
  - (B)  $|A|^{n-2} \cdot A$
  - (C)  $|A|^{n-1} \cdot A$
  - (D) None of these
- 97. If  $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$  such that  $a_{ij} = 1 \ \forall i, j$ ; then rank  $A = \dots$ 
  - (A) 0
  - (B) 1
  - (C) m
  - (D) n
- 98. Which of the following matrix is Hermitian?
  - (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$
  - (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$
- 99. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$  then,  $A^{-1}$  exists if 99.

and only if:

- (A) a = b = c
- (B) a = b = c = 0
- (C)  $a = b = c \neq 0$
- (D)  $a+b+c\neq 0$

- यदि A एक  $n \times n$  आव्यूह हो, इस प्रकार कि  $|A| \neq 0$ , तो  $adj(adjA) = \dots$
- (A)  $|A|^n \cdot A$

96.

97.

98.

- (B)  $|A|^{n-2} \cdot A$
- (C)  $|A|^{n-1} \cdot A$
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- यदि  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$  इस प्रकार हो कि,  $a_{ij} = 1 \ \forall \ i, j$  तब A की कोटि..... होगी।
- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) m
- (D) n
- निम्न आव्यूहों में कौन-सा आव्यूह हर्मिटी है ?
  - (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$
  - (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$
- यदि  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$  हो, तो  $A^{-1}$  का

अस्तित्व होगा, यदि और केवल यदि :

- (A) a = b = c
- (B) a = b = c = 0
- $(C) a = b = c \neq 0$
- (D)  $a+b+c\neq 0$

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100. If 
$$R = \{(x,y) : x,y \text{ are integers such that } x-y \text{ is divisible by 5}\}$$

then R is:

- (A) not a relation
- (B) a relation which is not symmetric
- (C) a relation which is not transitive an equivalence relation
- 101. If  $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$  and  $B = \{a,b,c\}$  be two sets and  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $R_4$  be relations from A to B given as:

$$R_1 = \{(1,a), (1,b), (2,a), (3,b), (4,b)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(1,a), (2,a), (3,b), (4,c)\}$$

$$R_3 = \{(1,b), (2,b), (3,b), (4,c)\}$$

$$R_4 = \{(1,a),(2,b),(3,c)\}$$

Then a mapping from A to B is defined by :

- (A)  $R_1$  and  $R_2$
- (B)  $R_2$  and  $R_3$
- $R_2$  and  $R_4$
- (D)  $R_1$  and  $R_4$

### 102. Observe the following statement:

A relation R is defined in real numbers by  $xRy \Rightarrow 3x + 4y = 5$  and (i) OR1

(ii) 
$$1R\frac{1}{2}$$
 (iii)  $\frac{2}{3}R\frac{3}{4}$  (iv)  $\frac{3}{2}R\frac{1}{4}$ 

of these statements.....are correct.

- (A) (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (i) and (iii)
- (C) (iii) and (iv)
- (D) (i) and (iv)

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(26)

100. यदि  $R = \{(x,y) : x,y \text{ पूर्णांक हों एक प्रकार कि } 5 से <math>x-y$  विभाजित हो}

तो R एक :

101.

- (A) संबंध नहीं है
- (B) संबंध है पर सममित नहीं है
- (C) संबंध है पर संक्रामक नहीं है
- (D) तुल्यता संबंध है

यदि  $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$  एवं  $B = \{a,b,c\}$  दो समुच्चय हों एवं  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  और  $R_4, A$  से B में संबंध हों जहाँ,

$$R_1 = \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (3, b), (4, b)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(1, a), (2, a), (3, b), (4, c)\}$$

$$R_3 = \{(1,b), (2,b), (3,b), (4,c)\}$$

$$R_4 = \{(1,a),(2,b),(3,c)\}$$

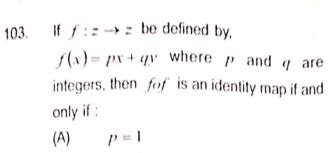
तो प्रतिचित्रण A से B में परिभाषित होगा......द्वारा।

- (A)  $R_1$  एवं  $R_2$
- (B)  $R_2$  एवं  $R_3$
- (C)  $R_2$  एवं  $R_4$
- (D)  $R_1$  एवं  $R_4$

102. निम्न कथन पर दृष्टि डालिये : वास्तविक संख्याओं में संबंध <sub>R</sub> इस प्रकार परिभाषित है : xRy ⇒ 3x + 4y = 5 एवं

(i) OR1 (ii)  $1R\frac{1}{2}$  (iii)  $\frac{2}{3}R\frac{3}{4}$  (iv)  $\frac{3}{2}R\frac{1}{4}$  इन कथनों में.....सही हैं।

- (A) (ii) एवं (iii)
- (B) (i) एवं (iii)
- (C) (iii) एवं (iv)
- (D) (i) एवं (iv)



- (B) q = 0
- (C) p = 1, q = -1
- (D)  $p = \pm 1, q = 0$

104. If 
$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$
 and  $g(x) = x^2 + 2$ , then  $(g \circ f)(4) = \dots$ 

- (A) 34
- (B) 83
- (C) 81
- (D) None of these

105. If 
$$g(x) = e^x$$
 and  $f \circ g$  is an identity function then  $f(x) = \dots$ 

- (A) O
- (B) x
- (C) e
- (D)  $\ln x$

106. Following sets with operation '\* are defined as :

- (i)  $S = \{1,2,3,6,18\}; a*b = ab; a,b \in S$
- (ii)  $S = \{1, -2, 3, 2, -4\}; a * b = |b|; a, b \in S$
- (iii) S = Z (the set of all integers);  $a * b = a + b^2; a, b \in S$
- (iv) S = N (the set of all natural numbers);  $a*b = a-b; a,b \in S$  then \* is a binary operation on:
- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

107. In a group  $G; a, b \in G$  then  $(a^{-1}b)^{-1} = ....$  107.

- (A)  $ab^{-1}$
- (B)  $b^{-1}a$
- (C)  $a^{-1}b^{-1}$
- (D)  $b^{-1}a^{-1}$

103. यदि f:z→z; f(x)=px+qy द्वारा परिभाषित हो जहाँ p और q पूर्णांक हैं तो fof एक तत्त्मक (identity) फलन होगा, यदि और केवल यदि:

- (A) p=1
- (B) q = 0
- (C) p = 1, q = -1
- (D)  $p = \pm 1, q = 0$

104. यदि 
$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$
 एवं  $g(x) = x^2 + 2$  हो,  
तो  $(gof)(4) = ....$ 

- (A) 34
- (B) 83
- (C) 81
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

105. यदि  $g(x) = e^x$  एवं  $f \circ g$  एक तत्समक (identity) फलन हो तो  $f(x) = \dots$ 

- (A) 0
- (B) x
- (C)  $e^x$
- (D) ln x

106. संक्रिया '\*' के साथ निम्न समुच्चय परिभाषित है:

- (i)  $S = \{1,2,3,6,18\}; a * b = ab; a,b \in S$
- (ii)  $S = \{1, -2, 3, 2, -4\}; a * b = |b|; a, b \in S$
- (iii) S = Z (सभी पूर्णांकों का समुच्चय);  $a*b = a+b^2; a,b \in S$
- (iv) S = N (सभी प्राकृत संख्याओं का समुच्चय);  $a*b = a b; a, b \in S$  तो \* ......पर एक द्विआधारी संक्रिया होगी।
- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

एक समूह  $G^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ;  $a, b \in G$  तो  $(a^{-1}b)^{-1} = ....$ 

- (A)  $ab^{-1}$
- (B)  $b^{-1}$
- (C)  $a^{-1}b^{-1}$
- (D)  $b^{-1}a^{-1}$

[P.T.O.]

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- 108. In a LPP the decision variables can take.....values.
  - (A) any real
  - (B) only integer
  - (any non-negative real
  - (D) only non-negative integer
- 109. In the given LPP,

Maximize,  $Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$ 

subject to,  $2x_1 + x_2 \le 2$ 

 $3x_1 + 4x_2 \ge 12$ 

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

The LPP has:

- (A) No feasible solution
- (B) Unique feasible solution
- (C) Infinite feasible solution
- (D) None of these
- 110. The equations  $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3$  and  $2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 9$  has solutions  $x_1 = 5, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0$ . These solutions are :
  - (A) basic and feasible
  - (B) non-basic but feasible
  - (C) basic but degenerate
  - (D) basic and non-degenerate
- 111. For the convex set,

$$S = \{(x, y) : |x| \le 1, |y| \le 1\},\$$

the number of extreme points is:

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) Infinite

- 108. एक रै.प्रो.स. में निर्णायक चर.....मान लेंगे।
  - (A) कोई भी वास्तविक
  - (B) केवल पूर्णांक
  - (C) अऋणात्मक वास्तविक
  - (D) अऋणात्मक पूर्णांक
- 109. दी हुई रै.प्रो.स.,

अधिकतम,  $Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$ 

शर्तों के आधीन,  $2x_1 + x_2 \le 2$ 

 $3x_1 + 4x_2 \ge 12$ 

 $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ 

इस रै.प्रो.स. का :

- (A) कोई भी मान्य हल नहीं है
- (B) अद्वितीय मान्य हल है
- (C) अनन्त मान्य हल है
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

समीकरण  $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3$  एवं  $2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 9$  के हल हैं  $x_1 = 5, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0$ , ये हल...... हैं।

- (A) मौलिक एवं मान्य
- (B) मौलिक नहीं हैं पर मान्य
- (C) मौलिक हैं पर विखण्डित
- (D) मौलिक हैं एवं अखण्डित

111. उत्तल समुच्चय,

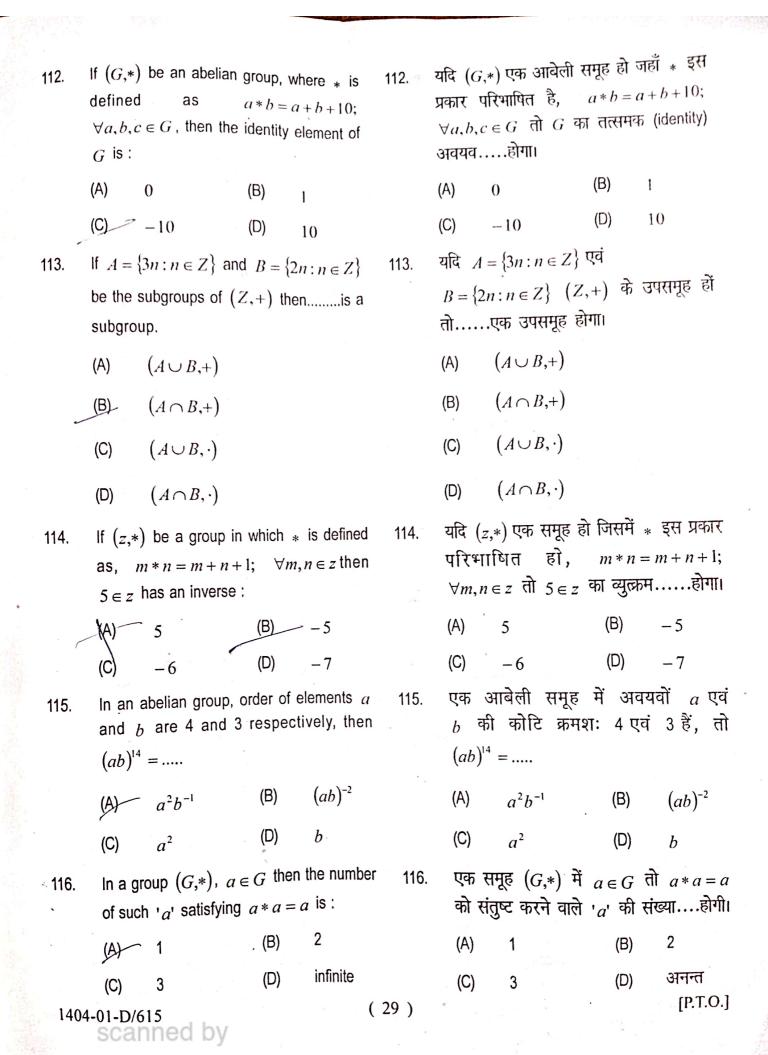
110.

 $S = \{(x, y) : |x| \le 1, |y| \le 1\},\$ 

में चरम बिंदुओं की संख्या.....होगी।

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) अनन्त

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117. Given 
$$\Omega = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$$
,

$$A = \{1,2,3,4\}$$
 and  $B = \{2,4,5,7\}$ 

then 
$$A^C \cup B^C = \dots$$

- (B)  $\{1,5,6,7,8\}$
- (C)  $\{1,3,6,7,8\}$
- (D)  $\{1,3,5,7,8\}$
- 118. If P(S) be the power set of S, then for sets A and B:

(A) 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cup P(B)$$

(B) 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cap P(B)$$

(C) 
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cap P(B)$$

(D) 
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cup P(B)$$

119. Given 
$$A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$$
 and

(i) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b,c\}, A_2 = \{c,d\}, A_3 = \{f,g\}$$

(ii) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, A_2 = \{b,c,d\}, A_3 = \{d,e,f\}$$

(iii) 
$$A_1 = \{a, b\}, A_2 = \{b, c, e\}, A_3 = \{f, g\}$$

(iv) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, A_2 = \{c,e,f\}, A_3 = \{d,b\}$$

then.....gives a partition of A.

- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

120. Let 
$$f: \left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$
 and

 $f(x) = \sin x$  then f is:

- (A) one to one onto
- (B) one to one but not onto
- (C) many to one onto
- (D) many to one but not onto

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(30)

117. दिया है 
$$\Omega = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\},$$

$$A = \{1,2,3,4\} \ \forall \vec{a} \ B = \{2,4,5,7\}$$

तब 
$$A^C \cup B^C = \dots$$

- (A) {1,3,5,6,7,8}
- (B) {1,5,6,7,8}
- (C)  $\{1,3,6,7,8\}$
- (D) {1,3,5,7,8}
- 118. यदि S का घात समुच्चय P(S) हो, तो समुच्चय A और B के लिए :

(A) 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cup P(B)$$

(B) 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cap P(B)$$

(C) 
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cap P(B)$$

(D) 
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cup P(B)$$

119. दिया है 
$$A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$$
 एवं

(i) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b,c\}, A_2 = \{c,d\}, A_3 = \{f,g\}$$

(ii) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, A_2 = \{b,c,d\}, A_3 = \{d,e,f\}$$

(iii) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, A_2 = \{b,c,e\}, A_3 = \{f,g\}$$

(iv) 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, A_2 = \{c,e,f\}, A_3 = \{d,b\}$$

तो A का एक विभाजन निरूपित होगा.....द्वारा।

- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

120. माना 
$$f: \left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \left[-1, 1\right]$$
 एवं

$$f(x) = \sin x$$
 तो  $f$  .....होगा।

- (A) एकैक आच्छादक
- (B) एकैक होगा पर आच्छादक नहीं
- (C) बहुएक आच्छादक
- (D) बहुएक होगा पर आच्छादक नहीं