

Topics : Permutation & Combination, Binomial Theorem, Indefinite Integration

Type of Questions		M.M., Min.
Single choice Objective (no negative marking) Q.1 to 4	(3 marks, 3 min.)	[12, 12]
Multiple choice objective (no negative marking) Q.5	(5 marks, 4 min.)	[5, 4]
Subjective Questions (no negative marking) Q.6 to Q.8	(4 marks, 5 min.)	[12, 15]

1. There are 50 persons among whom 2 are brothers. The number of ways they can be arranged in a circle, if there is exactly one person between the two brothers is
 (A) 47! (B) 48! (C) 2.48! (D) 2.47!

2. The streets of a city are arranged like the lines of a chess board. There are 5 streets running North to South & '3' streets running East to West. The number of ways in which a man can travel from NW to SE corner going the shortest possible distance is:
 (A) 34 (B) 64 (C) $\frac{8!}{5!.3!}$ (D) 15

3. The coefficient of x^n in the polynomial $(x + {}^{2n+1}C_0)(x + {}^{2n+1}C_1)(x + {}^{2n+1}C_2) \dots (x + {}^{2n+1}C_n)$ is
 (A) 2^{n+1} (B) $2^{2n+1} - 1$ (C) 2^{2n} (D) None of these

4. $\int \sqrt{1+2\cot x(\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x)} dx$ is equal to
 (A) $2 \ln \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$ (B) $2 \ln \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$ (C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$ (D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$

5. If $\int \frac{(x^{-7/6} - x^{5/6})}{x^{1/3}(x^2 + x + 1)^{1/2} - x^{1/2}(x^2 + x + 1)^{1/3}} dx = -\lambda \left(\frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{z^p}{2} + \frac{z^q}{r} + \ln |z-1| \right) + k$, where
 $z = \left(x + \frac{1}{x} + 1 \right)^{1/6}$, then
 (A) $\lambda = 6$ (B) $\lambda = 1$ (C) $p + q = 3$ (D) $q = r = 1$

6. Out of 50 consecutive natural numbers in how many ways two numbers can be chosen such that their sum is divisible by 2.

7. Integrate : $\int \frac{\cos 2x - 3}{\sin^4 x \sqrt{4 - \tan^2 x}} dx$

8. Evaluate : $\int \frac{(1 + \log_e x)^2}{1 + \log_e x^{x+1} + (\log_e x^{\sqrt{x}})^2} dx$

Answers Key

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B

5. ACD 6. $2^{25}C_2$

7. $\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{(4 \cot^2 x - 1)^{3/2}}{3} + 9\sqrt{4 \cot^2 x - 1} \right) + c$

8. $\ln(1 + x \ln x) + c$