

**IIT JEE 2013 – Full Length Test 8**

**PHYSICS , CHEMISTRY & MATHEMATICS**

[Syllabus : Unit & dimension, Errors, Significant Digits, Vectors, Calculus, Kinematics, Constraints, NLM & Friction, Circular Motion, W.E.P., Collision & Momentum, Statics, Rotational Mechanics, Thermal physics – I & II, Electrostatics, Capacitors, Gravitation, SHM, Elasticity, Electric Current, **Magnetism and Sound & Waves**. Redox Reaction, Stoichiometry, Gas Laws, Atomic structure, Chemical Equilibrium, Ionic Equilibrium, Energetics and Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Solutions & Colligative Properties, Volumetric Titration, Electrochemistry, Periodic properties, Chemical Bonding, Nomenclature, Isomerism, Reaction mechanism, Hydrocarbon, Aromatic Compounds, Halogen Derivatives, Alcohols, Ethers & Phenols, Chemical Kinetics, Nuclear Chemistry, Solid State, Hydrogen, s – block elements, **p-block elements and Surface Chemistry**. Logarithms, Trigonometric Identities, Functions, Trigonometric Equations and Inverse Trigonometry, Straight Line, Basic Co-ordinate Geometry, Properties of Triangles, Quadratic Equations & Expressions, Complex Number – I & II, Sequences & Series, Determinants & Matrices, Permutation & Combinations, Binomial theorem, Probability, Limits, Continuity & Differentiability, Derivatives & Pair of Lines, **Circles and Application of Derivatives.**]

**PAPER - I**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 210*

**Instructions to Test Takers :**

- 1) The question paper consists of **3** parts (Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics). Each part has **3** sections.
- 2) This Question Paper has **60** questions comprising of **Physics (Q. 1 to 20), Chemistry (Q. 21 to 40) and Mathematics(Q. 41 to 60)**.
- 3) **Section I** contains **10** multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **only one is correct**. For each question you will be awarded **3 marks** if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and **zero mark** if no bubble is darkened. In all other cases, **minus one (-1) mark** will be awarded.
- 4) **Section II** contains **5** multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **one or more than one answer is correct**. For each question you will be awarded **4 marks** if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and **zero mark** if no bubble is darkened. **No negative marking** in this section.
- 5) **Section III** contains **5** integer type questions. Answers are to be given in between 0 to 9 in the form of nearest integer. Each question carries **4 marks** if you darken the correct answer and **no negative mark** will be awarded for an incorrectly bubbled answer.
- 6) Use of calculators, log tables, cellular phones & electronic instruments in any form are **not permitted**.
- 7) Questions are to be answered by darkening the appropriate bubble(s) with a **blue/black pen only**.

**Name :** ..... **Reg. No.:** .....

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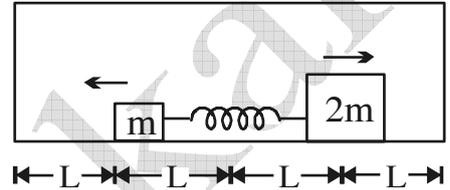
**PART I : PHYSICS**

**SECTION I**

**Single Correct Answer Type**

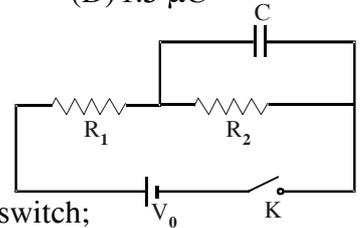
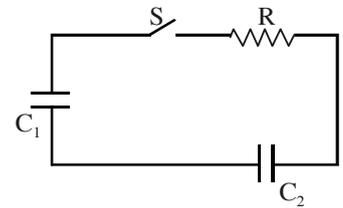
This section contains **10 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A) , (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

1. Two small blocks of mass  $m$  and  $2m$  are held against a massless compressed spring within a box of mass  $3m$  and length  $4L$  whose centre is at  $x = 0$  (see fig.). All the surfaces are frictionless. After the blocks are released they are each at a distance  $L$  from the ends of the box when they lose contact with the spring.



What is the shift in position of centre of mass of the box after both blocks collide with and stick to it?

- (A)  $\frac{L}{3}$                       (B)  $\frac{L}{6}$                       (C)  $\frac{L}{12}$                       (D)  $\frac{L}{4}$
2. Consider the shown network, the capacitor  $C_1$  ( $= 6\mu\text{F}$ ) has an initial charge  $q_0 = \frac{30e}{e-1}\mu\text{C}$ ,  $C_2 = 4\mu\text{F}$  and  $R = 80\Omega$ . Initially  $C_2$  is uncharged. At  $t = 0$ , the switch  $S$  is closed. Then the charge on  $C_2$  at  $t = 192\mu\text{s}$  is
- (A)  $12\mu\text{C}$                       (B)  $6\mu\text{C}$                       (C)  $3\mu\text{C}$                       (D)  $1.5\mu\text{C}$
3. In the connection shown in the *figure* the switch  $K$  is open and the capacitor is uncharged. Then we close the switch and let the capacitor charge up to the maximum and open the switch again. Then



- (a) the current through  $R_1$  be  $I_1$  immediately after closing the switch;  
 (b) the current through  $R_2$  be  $I_2$  a long time after the switch was closed;  
 (c) the current through  $R_2$  be  $I_3$  immediately after reopening the switch; then  $\frac{I_1}{I_2 I_3}$  is

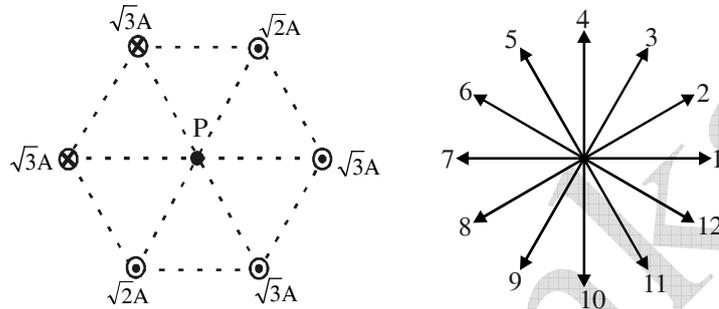
(Use the following data :  $V_0=30\text{ V}$ ,  $R_1=10\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2=5\text{ k}\Omega$ .)

- (A)  $250\text{ A}^{-1}$                       (B)  $500\text{ A}^{-1}$                       (C)  $750\text{ A}^{-1}$                       (D)  $1000\text{ A}^{-1}$

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

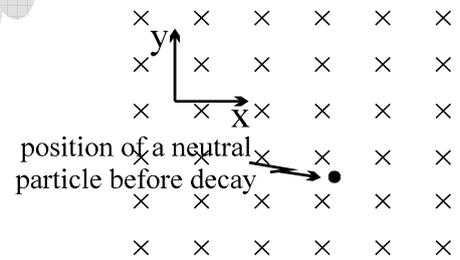
**PHYSICS**

4. Consider a set of six infinite long straight parallel wires arranged perpendicular to the plane of paper in a hexagon as shown. The length of the each side of the hexagon is 3cm. What is the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at point P? (Twelve direction at consecutive equal angles have been shown, give your answer in forms of their respective numbers)



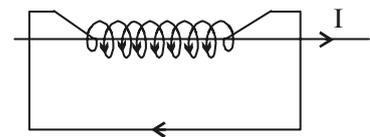
- (A) 70 T along 12      (B) 40 T along 6      (C) 40 T along 9      (D) 60 T along 9

5. A neutral particle is initially at rest in a uniform magnetic field  $B$  as shown in the diagram. The particle then spontaneously decays into two fragments, one with a positive charge  $+q$  and mass  $3m$  and the other with a negative charge  $-q$  and mass  $m$ . Neglecting the interaction between the two charged particles and assuming that the speeds are much less than speed of light, the time after the decay at which the two fragments first meet is



- [Data :  $q = 1\mu\text{C}$ ,  $B = 2\pi\mu\text{T}$ ,  $m = 10^{-15}\text{ kg}$   
Both the charges have initial velocities in x-y plane]  
(A) 250  $\mu\text{s}$       (B) 500  $\mu\text{s}$       (C) 750  $\mu\text{s}$       (D) 1000  $\mu\text{s}$

6. In the diagram shown, a wire carries current  $I$ . What is the value of the  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$  (as in Ampere's law) on the helical loop shown in the figure? The integration is done in the sense shown. The loop has  $N$  turns and part of helical loop on which arrows are drawn is outside the plane of paper.

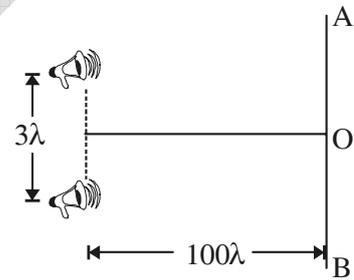


- (A)  $-\mu_0(NI)$       (B)  $\mu_0(I)$       (C)  $\mu_0(NI)$       (D)  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{N}$

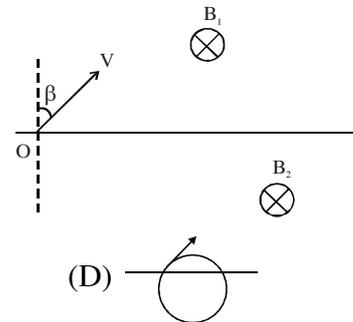
7. A projectile is thrown with velocity  $U = 20\text{m/s} \pm 5\%$  at an angle  $60^\circ$ . If the projectile falls back on the ground at the same level then which of following can not be a possible answer for range. Consider  $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$ .  
 (A) 39.0 m                      (B) 37.5 m                      (C) 34.6 m                      (D) 32.0 m
8. When a basketball bounces against the ground and gets deformed and then recovers its shape, the air inside that ball is temporarily compressed. The compression ends when the ball recovers during the rebound. The temperature of air inside the ball  
 (A) remains constant throughout the bounce, because thermal energy is conserved.  
 (B) decreases during the deformation process and increases during the recovery processes.  
 (C) increases during the deformation process and decreases during the recovery process.  
 (D) increases during both the deformation and recovery processes.

9. 2 loudspeakers are emitting sound waves of wavelength  $\lambda$  with an initial phase difference of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . At what minimum distance from O on line AB will one hear a maxima ?

- (A)  $25\lambda$                       (B)  $\frac{100\lambda}{\sqrt{15}}$   
 (C)  $\frac{25\lambda}{3}$                       (D)  $50\lambda$



10. In the diagram shown, a particle of charge  $+Q$  and mass  $M$  is projected making an angle  $\beta$  with the vertical line. Draw the possible path on which the charge will move. Above the dark line magnetic field is  $B_1$  and below it is  $B_2$ . (Consider all possible cases for values of  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ )



- (A)      (B)      (C)      (D)

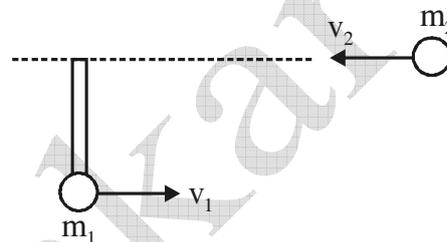
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**SECTION II**

**Multiple Correct Answers Type**

This section contains **5 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A) , (B) , (C) and (D) out of which **ONE or MORE** are correct.

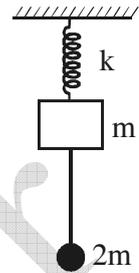
- 11.** Two girls Sita and Gita are skating towards each other on smooth ice along parallel lines as shown in figure. The distance between the lines is  $\ell$ . The mass of two girls are  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  ( $m_1 < m_2$ ) and their respective velocity are  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  ( $v_2 > v_1$ ). One of the girls holds a stick of length  $\ell$  and negligible mass.



When the girls pass each other, second girl grasps the stick and the girls move together, each of them on either side of the stick. Mark the correct statements -

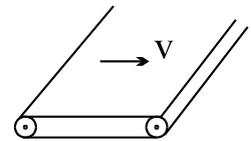
- (A) In the centre of mass reference frame of system both the girls have momentum of equal magnitude.
- (B) Due to torque of normal reaction between hands of girl grasping rod angular momentum of system about centre of mass increases.
- (C) The girls start moving towards each other by pulling the stick, angular velocity of system will increase.
- (D) After the girl has grabbed the rod system rotates in anticlockwise sense while centre of mass translates towards left.
- 12.** The electric field in a region of space varies as  $E = (3 \text{ v / m})x \hat{i} + (4 \text{ v / m})y \hat{j} + (5 \text{ v / m})z \hat{k}$ . Consider a differential cube whose one vertex is  $(x, y, z)$  and the three sides are  $dx, dy, dz$ , sides being parallel to the three coordinate axes.
- (A) The flux of electric field through the differential cube is zero.
- (B) The flux of electric field through the cube =  $12 \text{ dx dy dz}$ .
- (C) The charge enclosed by the cube is zero.
- (D) The charge enclosed by a spherical surface of radius  $r$ , centered at origin is  $16\pi\epsilon_0 r^3$

13. A bob of mass  $2m$  hangs by a string attached to the block of mass  $m$  of a spring blocks system. The whole arrangement is in a state of equilibrium. The bob of mass  $2m$  is pulled down slowly by a distance  $x_0$  and released.



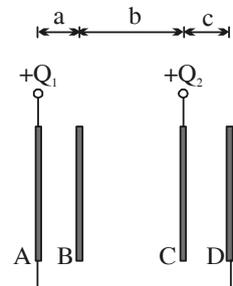
- (A) For  $x_0 = \frac{3mg}{k}$  maximum tension in string is  $4mg$
- (B) For  $x_0 > \frac{3mg}{k}$ , minimum tension in string is  $mg$
- (C) Frequency of oscillation of system is  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{3m}}$ , for all non-zero values of  $x_0$
- (D) The motion will remain simple harmonic for  $x_0 \leq \frac{3mg}{k}$

14. Charge is sprayed onto a large non conducting belt above the left hand roller. The belt carries charge with a uniform surface charge density  $\sigma$ , as it moves with a speed  $v$  between the rollers as shown. The charge is removed by a wiper at right hand roller. For a point just above the sheet mark the correct option.



- (A) magnetic field is  $\frac{\mu_0 \sigma v}{2}$ , out of the plane of the page, parallel to axis of roller.
- (B) magnetic field is  $\mu_0 \sigma$ , out of the plane of the page, perpendicular to axis
- (C) electric field is  $\frac{\epsilon_0 \sigma}{2}$  perpendicular to the plane of sheet
- (D) If an electron moves parallel to  $V$  just above the sheet it will experience an upward magnetic force.

15. Figure shows an arrangement of four identical rectangular plates A, B, C and D each of area  $S$ . Find the charges appearing on each face (from left to right) of the plates. Ignore the separation between the plates in comparison to the plate dimensions.



- (A) Potential difference between plates A & B is independent of  $Q_1$ .
- (B) Potential difference between plates C & D is independent of  $Q_1$ .
- (C) Potential difference between plates A & B is independent of  $Q_2$ .
- (D) Potential difference between plates C & D is independent of  $Q_2$ .

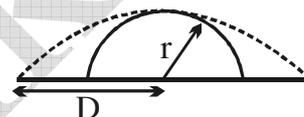
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**SECTION III**  
**Integer Answer Type**

This section contains **5 questions**. The answer to each question is a **single digit integer**, ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).

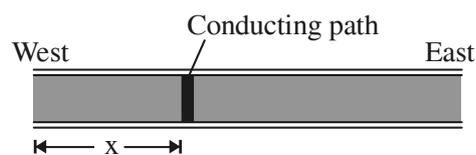
**16.** A huge Diwali rocket is projected vertically upward so as to attain a maximum height of 160m. The rocket explodes just as it reaches the top of its trajectory sending out luminous particles in all possible directions all with same speed  $v$ . The display, consisting of the luminous particles, spreads out as an expanding, brilliant sphere. The bottom of this sphere just touches the ground when its radius is 80m. The speed (in m/s) with which are the luminous particles are ejected by the explosion is  $10n$ , then  $n$  is

**17.** A projectile is to be launched so as to pass over a hemispherical mountain. This can be accomplished if the projectile is launched at a certain minimum distance  $D$  from the centre of the mountain. What is minimum required  $D$  for  $r = \sqrt{2}$  m ?



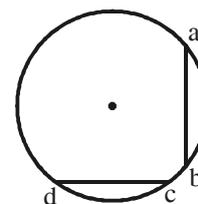
**18.** A particle is moving anticlockwise in a circle under influence of a force  $\vec{F} = [(2x - y + 3z)\hat{i} + (x + y - z)\hat{j} + (5x - 2y - z)\hat{k}]$  N . Where  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  are in meter. The circle lies in the  $xy$  plane with its centre at the origin and has a radius of 4 m. The work done by the force as the particle completes one revolution in hectajoule is (up to nearest integer)

**19.** A 10-km-long underground cable extends east to west and consists of two parallel wires, each of which has resistance  $13\Omega/\text{km}$ . A short develops at distance  $x$  from the west end when a conducting path of resistance  $R$  connects the wires (figure).



The resistance of the wires and the short is then  $100\Omega$  when the measurement is made from the east end,  $200\Omega$  when it is made from the west end. What is value of  $R$  (in deca ohm).

**20.** The two ends of a uniform thin rod of length  $\sqrt{2}R$  and of mass  $2\sqrt{2}$  kg can move without friction along a vertical circular path of radius  $R$ . The rod is released from the vertical position (ab). The force (in N) exerted by an end of the rod on the path when the rod passes the horizontal position (cd) is  $10x$ . Then  $x$  is



## PART II : CHEMISTRY

## SECTION I

## Single Correct Answer Type

This section contains **10 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

21. The number of moles of  $\text{BaCO}_3$  which contains 1.5 moles of oxygen atoms is  
(A) 0.5 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D)  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$
22. The critical temperature of water is higher than that of  $\text{O}_2$  because the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecule has  
(A) fewer electrons than  $\text{O}_2$  (B) two covalent bonds  
(C) V-shape (D) dipole moment
23. If the de-Broglie wavelength of a particle of mass  $m$  is 100 times its velocity, then its value in terms of its mass ( $m$ ) and Planck's constant ( $h$ ) is  
(A)  $\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{m}{h}}$  (B)  $10 \sqrt{\frac{h}{m}}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{h}{m}}$  (D)  $10 \sqrt{\frac{m}{h}}$
24. The oxidation of  $\text{XO}_2$  by  $\text{O}_2$  to  $\text{XO}_3$  is an exothermic reaction. The yield of  $\text{XO}_3$  will be maximum if  
(A) Temperature is increased and pressure is kept constant  
(B) Temperature is reduced and pressure are increased  
(C) Both temperature and pressure are increased  
(D) Both temperature and pressure are decreased
25. In a saturated solution of the sparingly soluble strong electrolyte  $\text{AgIO}_3$  (Molecular mass = 283), the equilibrium which sets in is  
$$\text{AgIO}_3(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{IO}_3^-(\text{aq})$$
  
If the solubility product constant  $K_{\text{sp}}$  of  $\text{AgIO}_3$  at a given temperature is  $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$ , what is the mass of  $\text{AgIO}_3$  contained in 100 ml of its saturated solution?  
(A)  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  g (B)  $28.3 \times 10^{-2}$  g (C)  $2.83 \times 10^{-3}$  g (D)  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  g
26. The entropy change in the fusion of one mole of a solid melting at  $27^\circ\text{C}$  is (latent heat of fusion =  $2930 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ )  
(A)  $9.77 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  (B)  $10.73 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$   
(C)  $2930 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  (D)  $108.5 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

**CHEMISTRY**

27. Which of the following is not paramagnetic?

- (A)  $S^{2-}$  (B)  $N_2^-$  (C)  $O_2^-$  (D) NO

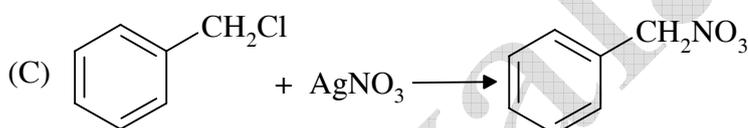
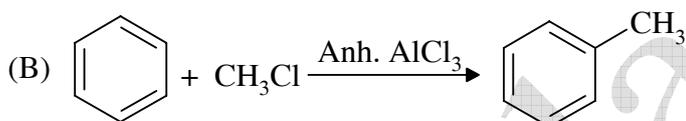
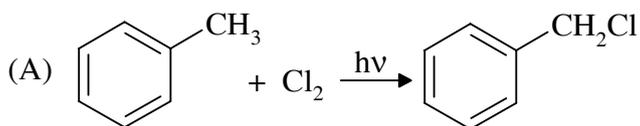
28. How many  $sp^2$  hybridized boron atoms are present in structure of borax?

- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8

29. Which of the following is least reactive in a nucleophilic substitution reaction?

- (A)  $(CH_3)_3CCl$  (B)  $CH_2=CHCl$  (C)  $CH_3CH_2Cl$  (D)  $CH_2=CHCH_2Cl$

30. Which of the following is a free radical substitution reaction?

**SECTION II****Multiple Correct Answers Type**

This section contains **5 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONE or MORE** are correct.

31. An isotones of  $Ge_{32}^{76}$  is :

- (A)  $Ge_{32}^{77}$  (B)  $As_{33}^{77}$  (C)  $Se_{34}^{78}$  (D)  $Se_{34}^{78}$

32. Select the correct statements

- (A) Zinc blende has 4 : 4 co-ordination (B) Rock salt has 6 : 6 co-ordination  
(C) Fluorite has 8 : 4 co-ordination (D)  $Na_2O$  has 4 : 8 co-ordination

33. Which of the following is/are correct statements  
(A) Hardy Schulz rule is related to coagulation  
(B) Brownian movement and Tyndall effect are shown by colloids  
(C) When liquid is dispersed in liquid, it is called gel  
(D) Gold number is a measure of protective power of lyophilic colloid
34. Anhydrous barium nitrate and magnesium nitrate both decompose on heating, evolving nitrogen dioxide and oxygen and forming an oxide.  
Choose the correct statement about this decomposition.  
(A) Nitrogen dioxide is evolved at a lower temperature from magnesium nitrate than from barium nitrate.  
(B) Nitrogen dioxide is evolved at a lower temperature from barium nitrate than from magnesium nitrate.  
(C) For both nitrates the volume of nitrogen dioxide evolved is four times greater than the volume of oxygen.  
(D) The numerical value of the lattice energy of magnesium nitrate is greater than that of barium nitrate.
35. Which of the following is correct about interhalogens :  
(A)  $F_2$  is more reactive than  $Cl_2$ ,  $Br_2$  or  $I_2$   
(B)  $BrF_5$  hydrolyses to give HF and  $HBrO_3$   
(C) Liquid  $I_2Cl_6$  self ionizes as  $I_2Cl_6 \rightleftharpoons ICl_2^+ + ICl_4^-$   
(D) The bond lengths of all the Cl – F bonds in  $ClF_3$  are equal

### SECTION III

#### Integer Answer Type

This section contains **5 questions**. The answer to each question is a **single digit integer**, ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).

36. How many isomers of  $C_5H_{11}OH$  will be primary alcohols (including optical)?
37. On monochlorination of 2-methylbutane, the total number of chiral compounds are
38. Number of resonance structures possible for cyclo propenyl carbocation.
39. The coordination number of octahedral void is
40. How many types of hybridized carbons are present in butyne-1?

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**PART III : MATHEMATICS**

**SECTION I**

**Single Correct Answer Type**

This section contains **10 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A) , (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

- 41.**  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are any two distinct complex numbers in an argand plane. If  $\alpha\beta |z_1| = \gamma\delta |z_2|$ , then the complex number  $\frac{\alpha\beta z_1}{\gamma\delta z_2} + \frac{\gamma\delta z_2}{\alpha\beta z_1}$  lies on the  $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$
- (A) line segment  $[-2, 2]$  on the real axis  
 (B) line segment  $[-2, 2]$  on the imaginary axis  
 (C) unit circle  $|z| = 1$   
 (D) None of these
- 42.** The range of values of real  $\lambda$  such that the angle  $\theta$  between the pair of tangents drawn from  $(\lambda, 0)$  to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  lies in  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$  is
- (A)  $\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$       (B)  $(0, \sqrt{2})$       (C)  $(1, 2)$       (D) None of these
- 43.** The number of times the function  $f(x) = \sum_{r=1}^{2009} \frac{r}{x-r}$  vanishes is
- (A) 0      (B) 2008      (C) 2010      (D) 1
- 44.** In the quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  the coefficients  $a, b, c$  take values from the set  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ . The probability that roots of equation are real is
- (A)  $\frac{2}{3}$       (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$       (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$       (D) None of these
- 45.** If two squares are chosen at random on a chess board, the probability that they have a side in common is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{9}$       (B)  $\frac{4}{9}$       (C)  $\frac{3}{7}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{18}$

46. The domain of the function  $\cos^{-1}(\log_3(x^2 + 17x + 75))$  is  
 (A)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       (B)  $\{-8, -9\}$       (C)  $[-9, -8]$       (D)  $[-9, -7]$
47. Let  $a_n$  be the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of an A. P. If  $\sum_{r=1}^{10^{99}} a_{2r} = 10^{100}$  and  $\sum_{r=1}^{10^{99}} a_{2r-1} = 10^{99}$ , then the common difference of the A.P. is  
 (A) 1      (B) 9      (C) 10      (D)  $10^{99}$
48. The solution set of the inequality  $\log_{0.09}(x^2 + 2x) \geq \log_{0.3} \sqrt{x+2}$  is  
 (A)  $[-2, 1]$       (B)  $(-2, 0)$       (C)  $(0, 1]$       (D) None of these
49. If  $\alpha + i\beta = \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{3n_1/4} (1-i)^{-2n_2}$  (where  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are positive integers), then which of the following is false?  
 (A)  $\alpha = 0$  if only one of  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  is odd      (B)  $\beta = 0$  if both  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are odd  
 (C)  $\alpha = 0$  if both  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are even      (D)  $\beta = 0$  if both  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are even
50. If the normal to  $y = f(x)$  at  $(0, 0)$  is given by  $y - x = 0$ ,  
 then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{f(x^2) - 20f(9x^2) + 2f(99x^2)}$  is equal to  
 (A)  $\frac{1}{19}$       (B)  $-\frac{1}{19}$       (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (D) does not exist

**SECTION II**

**Multiple Correct Answers Type**

This section contains **5 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONE or MORE** are correct.

51. If the function  $f$  satisfies  $f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2(f(x)f(y)) \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $f(0) \neq 0$  then  
 (A)  $f(x)$  is even function      (B) if  $f(2) = a$ , then  $f(-2) = a$   
 (C)  $f(x)$  is odd function      (D) if  $f(4) = b$ , then  $f(-4) \neq b$
52. If  ${}^{100}C_{50}$  can be prime factorized as  $2^\alpha, 3^\beta, 5^\gamma, 7^\delta, \dots$  where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots$  are non-negative integers, then correct relation is/are :  
 (A)  $\alpha < \beta$       (B)  $\gamma < \delta$   
 (C)  $\alpha + \delta = \beta + \gamma - 1$       (D)  $\gamma + \delta = 0$

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

53. The points of discontinuity of  $f(x) = \left[ \frac{6x}{\pi} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{3x}{\pi} \right] \sin \left[ \frac{\pi}{6}, \pi \right]$  are (where  $[\cdot]$  is greatest integer function).
- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$                       (B)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$                       (C)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$                       (D)  $\pi$
54. The solution of  $x^{1/3} + (2x - 3)^{1/3} = (3(x - 1))^{1/3}$  is
- (A) 0                      (B)  $\frac{3}{2}$                       (C) 1                      (D) None of these
55. ABCD is a square side of side length 1 unit. P and Q lie on the side AB and R lies on the side CD. The possible values for the circumradius of triangle PQR is
- (A) 0.5                      (B) 0.6                      (C) 0.7                      (D) 0.8

**SECTION III**  
**Integer Answer Type**

This section contains **5 questions**. The answer to each question is a **single digit integer**, ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).

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56. The value of  $x^{1/3}$  satisfying the equations  $\log_3(\log_2 x) + \log_{1/3}(\log_{1/2} y) = 1$ ;  $xy^2 = 9$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The line L has intercepts 1 and  $1/2$  on the co-ordinate axes. Keeping the origin fixed, the co-ordinate axis are rotated through a fixed angle. If the same line has intercepts p and q on the rotated axes, then  $\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{q^2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
58.  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cdot \cot^2 A - \sec^2 A \cdot \tan^2 A - (\cot^2 A - \tan^2 A) (\sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
59. If  $a \neq p, b \neq q, c \neq r$ ,  $\begin{vmatrix} p & b & c \\ a & q & c \\ a & b & r \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , then  $\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q}{q-b} + \frac{r}{r-c}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Suppose that f is differentiable for all x and that  $f'(x) \leq 2$  for all x. If  $f(1) = 2$  and  $f(4) = 8$ , then f(2) has the value equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

