

QUESTIONS & SOLUTIONS

Reproduced from Memory Retention

📅 17 March, 2021

🕒 03:00 pm to 06:00 pm

SHIFT-2



Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 300

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

JEE (MAIN) FEB 2021 RESULT

Legacy of producing
Best Results Proved again

RELIABLE
TOPPER



100%tile
in **MATHS**

PRANAV JAIN
Roll No. : 20771421
99.993%tile
Overall

100%tile
in **MATHS & PHYSICS**

KHUSHAGRA GUPTA
Roll No. : 20975433

RESULT HIGHLIGHTS

21 Students
Secured
100%tile
in Maths / Physics

138
students secured
above **99%**tile (Overall)

All are from **KOTA CLASSROOM** only



TARGET
JEE (MAIN+ADV.)
2021

SHAKTI
COMPACT COURSE

for XII passed students

Course
Duration
250+
Hrs

Starting from



22nd MAR
2021

Course will be available in both
Offline & Online mode

MATHEMATICS

1. A triangle ABC in which side AB,BC,CA consist 5,3,6 points respectively, then the number of triangles that can be formed by these points are

- (1) 360 (2) 333 (3) 396 (4) 320

Ans. (2)

Sol. Number of triangles = ${}^{14}C_3 - {}^5C_3 - {}^3C_3 - {}^6C_3 = 333$

2. If $(p \wedge q) \otimes (p \oplus q)$ is tautology, then

- (1) \otimes is \rightarrow and \oplus is \vee (2) \otimes is \wedge and \oplus is \wedge
 (3) \otimes is \vee and \oplus is \vee (4) \otimes is \vee and \oplus is \wedge

Ans. (1)

p	q	$p \wedge r$	$p \vee q$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	T

Sol.

3. The value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[r] + [2r] + [3r] + \dots + [nr]}{n^2}$ is (where $[.]$ represents greatest integer function)

- (1) $\frac{r}{2}$ (2) $\frac{r+1}{2}$ (3) $2r$ (4) 0

Ans. (1)

Sol. $r - 1 < [r] \leq r$

$2r - 1 < [2r] \leq 2r$

\vdots

$nr - 1 < [nr] \leq nr$

on adding

$$\frac{(r + 2r + \dots + nr) - n}{n^2} < \frac{[r] + [2r] + \dots + [nr]}{n^2} \leq \frac{r + 2r + \dots + nr}{n^2}$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $h(r)$ $f(r)$ $g(r)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)r}{2}}{n^2} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)r}{2} - n}{n^2} = \frac{r}{2}$$

now by sandwich theorem

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(r) = \frac{r}{2}$$

4. The tangent at the point P(6,2) to the parabola $y^2 = 4x - 20$ is also tangent to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{b} = 1$. Then the value of 'b' is :

- (1) 1 (2) 7 (3) 6 (4) 2

Ans. (2)

Sol. T : $2y = 2(x + 6) - 20 \Rightarrow y = x - 4$
 $\therefore 16 = 9(1) + b \Rightarrow b = 7$

5. If z is a complex number satisfying

A : $|z - 5| \leq 1$

B : $\text{Re}((1 - i)z) \geq 1$

C : $\text{Im}(z) \geq 1$, then n ($A \cap B \cap C$) is

- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) infinite

Ans. (4)

Sol. Let $z = x + iy$

A : $(x - 5)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ (i)

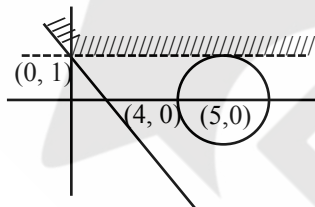
B : $\text{Re}((1 - i)(x + iy)) \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow x + y \geq 1$ (ii)

C : $\text{Im}(z) \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow y \geq 1$ (iii)

Plotting the regions given by (i), (ii) and (iii)



$\therefore n(A \cap B \cap C)$ is infinite

6. If $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x$ and $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ then $\int_0^1 (F'(x) + f(x)) e^x dx$ lies in the interval

- (1) $\left(\frac{327}{360}, \frac{329}{360}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{329}{360}, \frac{330}{360}\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{330}{360}, \frac{331}{360}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{331}{360}, \frac{332}{360}\right)$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $F'(x) = f(x)$ by Leibnitz theorem $\int_0^1 (F'(x) + f(x)) e^x dx = \int_0^1 2f(x) e^x dx$

$I = \int_0^1 2 \sin x dx$

$I = 2(1 - \cos 1)$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1^2}{2!} + \frac{1^4}{4!} - \frac{1^6}{6!} + \dots \right) \right\}$$

$$2 \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \right) \right\} < 2(1 - \cos 1) < 2 \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{720} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{330}{360} < 2(1 - \cos 1) < \frac{331}{360}$$

$$\frac{330}{360} < I < \frac{331}{360}$$

7. The value of $\sum_{r=0}^6 {}^6C_r {}^6C_{6-r}$ is :

- (1) 924 (2) 824 (3) 972 (4) 872

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\sum_{r=0}^6 {}^6C_r {}^6C_{6-r} = {}^{12}C_6 = 924$

8. If $\int_0^{10} \frac{[\sin 2\pi x]}{e^{x-[x]}} dx = \alpha e^{-1} + \beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \gamma$, then $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ is equal to (where $[.]$ denotes greatest integer function)

- (1) 10 (2) 2 (3) 0 (4) 1

Ans. (3)

Sol. $10 \int_0^1 \frac{[\sin 2\pi \alpha]}{e^{\{x\}}} dx \Rightarrow 10 \left[\int_0^{1/2} 0 dx + \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{-1}{e^x} dx \right]$

$$= -10 \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_{1/2}^1 = 10 [e^{-1} - e^{-1/2}]$$

$$= 10e^{-1} - 10e^{-1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 10, \beta = -10, \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$$

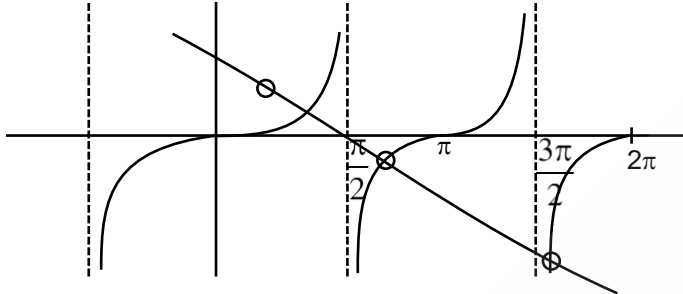
9. Number of solution of the equation $x + 2 \tan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ in $x \in (0, 2\pi)$

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 0

Ans. (3)

Sol. $x + 2 \tan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\tan x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$



∴ 3 solutions

10. If $\sin^{-1}\left[x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right] + \cos^{-1}\left[x^2 - \frac{2}{3}\right] = x^2$ then number of values of x in $[-1, 1]$ is/are (where $[\]$ is GIF)

- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3

Ans. (1)

Sol. Case-I: $x \in \left[-1, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}(1) + \cos^{-1}(0) = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow \text{reject}$$

Case-II: $x \in \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$

$$\sin^{-1}(0) + \cos^{-1}(-1) = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow \text{Reject}$$

Case-III: $x \in \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, 1\right)$

$$\sin^{-1}(1) + \cos^{-1}(0) = x^2$$

$$x^2 = \pi \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow \text{Reject}$$

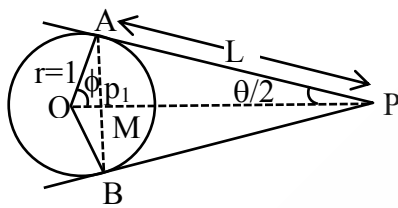
∴ no solution

11. If a circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 4 = 0$ from point P, tangents PA & PB are drawn to the given circle and angle between these tangents is $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{12}{5} \right)$, then find $\frac{\text{area}(\Delta PAB)}{\text{area}(\Delta OAB)}$ where (O is centre of circle)

- (1) $\frac{9}{5}$ (2) $\frac{9}{4}$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $\frac{3}{2}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\tan \theta = \frac{12}{5} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$



$OA = r = 1, \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{L}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow L = \frac{3}{2}$

$\phi = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$

$\tan \phi = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\sin \phi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{p_1}{1}$

$p_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$

Area of $\Delta OAM = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{3}{13}$

Area of $\Delta OAB = \frac{6}{13}$

Now Area of $\Delta PAB = rL - \text{ar}(\Delta OAB) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{6}{13} = \frac{39-12}{26} = \frac{27}{26}$

Now $\frac{\text{Area} \Delta PAB}{\text{Area} \Delta OAB} = \frac{\frac{27}{26}}{\frac{6}{13}} = \frac{9}{4}$

12. The value of $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi \cos^2 \theta)}{\sin(2\pi \sin^2 \theta)}$ is equal to

- (1) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 0 (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi - \pi \sin^2 \theta)}{\sin(2\pi \sin^2 \theta)} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan(\pi \sin^2 \theta)}{\sin(2\pi \sin^2 \theta)} = -\frac{1}{2}$

13. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(2 - \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)|x|, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ then $f(x)$ is

- (1) Monotonic in $(-\infty, 0)$ (2) Monotonic in $(0, \infty)$
(3) Monotonic in $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ (4) Non monotonic in $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\left(2 - \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \left(2 - \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -x \left(-\cos \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \left(2 - \sin \frac{1}{x}\right), & x < 0 \\ x \left(-\cos \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(2 - \sin \frac{1}{x}\right), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} - 2, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} + 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

14. If $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4\sqrt{2} & x \\ 4 & 5\sqrt{2} & y \\ 5 & k & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$ and x, y, z are in A.P. with common difference d , $x \neq 3d$ then value of k^2 is

- (1) 36 (2) 72 (3) 6 (4) $6\sqrt{2}$

Ans. (2)

Sol.
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4\sqrt{2} & x \\ 4 & 5\sqrt{2} & y \\ 5 & k & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3 - 2R_2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4\sqrt{2} + k - 10\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 4 & 5\sqrt{2} & y \\ 5 & k & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (k - 6\sqrt{2})(4z - 5y) = 0$

$k = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \text{or} \quad 4z = 5y$

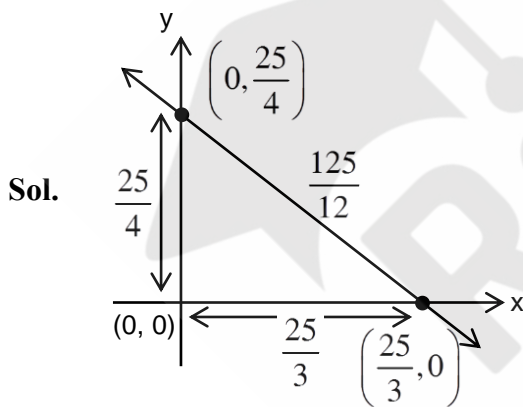
so $k^2 = 72 \quad \Rightarrow x = 3d$

it is not possible

15. Tangent at A(3, 4) of circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ meets x and y axis at P and Q if a circle having centre as incentre of ΔOPQ and passing through origin has radius r then r^2 is

- (1) $\frac{625}{72}$ (2) $\frac{625}{256}$ (3) $\frac{625}{64}$ (4) $\frac{625}{32}$

Ans. (1)



$T : 3x + 4y = 25$

$$I \equiv \left(\frac{\frac{625}{12}}{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{25}{3} + \frac{125}{12}}, \frac{\frac{625}{12}}{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{25}{3} + \frac{125}{12}} \right)$$

$\therefore I \equiv \left(\frac{625}{75+100+125}, \frac{625}{75+100+125} \right) \equiv \left(\frac{25}{12}, \frac{25}{12} \right)$

$\therefore r^2 = \left(\frac{25}{12} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{25}{12} \right)^2 = \frac{625}{72}$

16. If curve $y(x)$ satisfied by differential equation $2(x^2 + x^{5/4}) dy - y(x + x^{1/4}) dx = 2x^{9/4} dx$ and passing through $\left(1, \frac{4}{3} - \ln 2\right)$, then value of $y(16)$ is

(1) $\frac{128}{3} - \frac{16}{3} \ln 9 + \frac{4}{3} \ln 2$

(2) $\frac{64}{3} - \frac{16}{3} \ln 9 + \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$

(3) $\frac{128}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \ln 9 - \frac{4}{3} \ln 2$

(4) $\frac{64}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \ln 9 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{x^{5/4}}{(x + x^{1/4})}$

If $= e^{\int -\frac{1}{2x} dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

Solution is $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{x^{5/4}}{(x + x^{1/4})} dx$

$\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{x^{3/4} + 1 - 1}{x^{1/4}(x^{3/4} + 1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^{1/4}(x^{3/4} + 1)} dx$

$\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4x^{3/4}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \ln(x^{3/4} + 1) + C$ {at $x = 1, y = \frac{4}{3} - \ln 2$ }

$\frac{4}{3} - \ln 2 = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \ln 2 + C \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3} - 1\right) \ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 = C$

at $x = 16, \frac{y}{4} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8 - \frac{4}{3} \ln(9) + \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$

$y = \frac{128}{3} - \frac{16}{3} \ln 9 + \frac{4}{3} \ln 2$

17. If $\cos x(3\sin x + \cos x + 3)dy = dx + y \sin x(3\sin x + \cos x + 3)dx$ then $y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ equals

(1) $2 \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}\right)$

(2) $2 \ln\left(\frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right)$

(3) $\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}\right)$

(4) $\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{3} + 1}\right)$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $(\cos x \cdot dy - \sin x \cdot y \cdot dx)(3\sin x + \cos x + 3) = dx$

$\Rightarrow d(y \cdot \cos x) = \frac{dx}{3\sin x + \cos x + 3}$

$\Rightarrow \int d(y \cdot \cos x) = \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot dx}{2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 6 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 4}$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot \cos x = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot dx}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot \cos x = \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 2} \right|$$

$$y \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

18. In binary input (having 0 and 1 as inputs) probability of 0 comes in even place is $\frac{1}{2}$ and 0 comes in odd place is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find the probability that 01 is followed by 10.

(1) $\frac{2}{9}$

(2) $\frac{2}{3}$

(3) $\frac{1}{3}$

(4) $\frac{1}{9}$

Ans. (4)

Sol.

0	e	0	e
1	0	0	1

	odd	even
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

e	0	e	0
1	0	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{req. probability} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

19. If image of point A(2, 3, 1) in the line $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z+3}{-1}$ lies on the plane $\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 24$

also the line $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{1-y}{2} = \frac{z-6}{15}$ lies in the plane then $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ is equal to

Ans. (19)

Sol. Let point on L_1 : $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$ is

$$B(2\lambda + 1, \lambda + 4, -\lambda - 3)$$

Now if B is foot of perpendicular of A in L_1 , then $AB \perp L_1$

$$2(2\lambda - 1) + 1(\lambda + 1) - (-\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$6\lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Hence B $\left(0, \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$

Now image A' (-2, 4, -6)

Now equation of plane containing A'(-2, 4, -6) and line $L_2 : \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-6}{15}$ is

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-1 & z-6 \\ 1 & -2 & 15 \\ 3 & -3 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

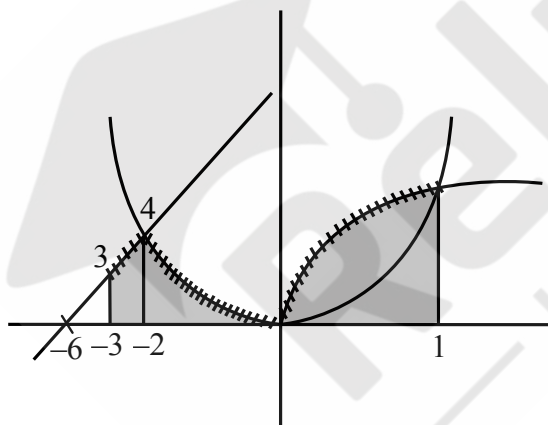
$$\Rightarrow 7x + 11y + z = 24$$

Hence $\alpha = 7, \beta = 11, \gamma = 1$

20. If area bounded by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \min\{x+6, x^2\} & x \in [-3, 0] \\ \max\{x^2, \sqrt{x}\} & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$ and x-axis is A then find value of 6A

Ans. 41

Sol.



$$\text{area is } \int_{-3}^{-2} (x+6) dx + \int_{-2}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = A$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^0 + \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{41}{6}$$

So, $6A = 41$

21. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ and $a + d = 2021$ also $B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$, (where $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$), $AB = B$ then $ad - bc$ is equal to

Ans. 2020

Sol. $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \therefore a\alpha + b\beta = \alpha \\ \& c\alpha + d\beta = \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha(a-1) = -b\beta \\ c\alpha = \beta(1-d) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a-1}{c} = \frac{b}{d-1}$$

$$ad - a - d + 1 = bc$$

$$\Rightarrow ad - bc = a + d - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow ad - bc = 2020$$

22. For $3n$ observations of a ungrouped data. Variance is 4 and mean of first $2n$ observation is 6 and mean of last n observation is 3, if 1 is added to first $2n$ observations and 1 is subtracted to last n observations then variance of all $3n$ observation is k then value of $9k$ is :

Ans. 68

Sol. Let first $2n$ observations are x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n} and last n observations are y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n .

$$\text{Now } \frac{\sum x_i}{2n} = 6, \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = 3 \Rightarrow \sum x_i = 12n, \sum y_i = 3n$$

$$\frac{\sum x_i + \sum y_i}{3n} = \frac{15n}{3n} = 5$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\sum x_i^2 + \sum y_i^2}{3n} - 5^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum x_i^2 + \sum y_i^2 = 29 \times 3n = 87n$$

$$\text{Now mean is } \frac{\sum (x_i + 1) + \sum (y_i - 1)}{3n} = \frac{15n + 2n - n}{3n} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\text{Now variance is } \frac{\sum (x_i + 1)^2 + \sum (y_i - 1)^2}{3n} - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\sum x_i^2 + \sum y_i^2 + 2(\sum x_i - \sum y_i) + 3n}{3n} - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{87n + 2(9n) + 3n}{3n} - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= 29 + 6 + 1 - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{324 - 256}{9} = \frac{68}{9} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow 9K = 68$$

23. Let $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \forall x \in [-1, 1]$, $f(-1) = 2$ and maximum value of $f'(-1)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $f'(-1) = 1$,

$$f(x) \leq \alpha \text{ find } \alpha_{\min}$$

Ans. 5

Sol.

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b, f'(x) = 2a$$

$$\text{given } f'(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow b - 2a = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(-1) = a - b + c = 2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\text{Now } f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 6x + 13), x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(2x + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \notin [-1, 1]$$

$$f(1) = 5, f(-1) = 2$$

$$f(x) \leq 5$$

$$\text{SO } \alpha_{\text{minimum}} = 5$$

24. If coefficient of third, fourth and fifth terms from beginning in the expansion of $\left(x + \frac{a}{x^2}\right)^n$

($n \in \mathbb{N}$) are in ratio 12 : 8 : 3 then the term independent of x is :

Ans. 4

Sol.

$$T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r x^{n-r} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{x^2}\right)^r$$

$$= {}^n C_r a^r x^{n-3r}$$

$$T_3 = {}^n C_2 a^2 x^{n-6}, T_4 = {}^n C_3 a^3 x^{n-9}$$

$$T_5 = {}^n C_4 a^4 x^{n-12}$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\text{coefficient of } T_3}{\text{coefficient of } T_4} = \frac{{}^n C_2 \cdot a^2}{{}^n C_3 a^3} = \frac{3}{a(n-2)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(n-2) = 2 \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\text{coefficient } T_4}{\text{coefficient } T_5} = \frac{{}^n C_3 \cdot a^3}{{}^n C_4 a^4} = \frac{4}{a(n-3)} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(n-3) = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$\text{by (i) and (ii) } n = 6, a = \frac{1}{2}$$

for term independent of 'x'

$$n - 3r = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{n}{3} \Rightarrow r = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$T_3 = {}^6 C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot x^0 = \frac{15}{4} = 3.75 \approx 4$$