

KCET 2024 Mathematics Question Paper Code A1

1. Two finite sets have m and n elements respectively. The total number of subsets of the first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The values of m and n respectively are

- (A) 7, 6 (B) 5, 1
(C) 6, 3 (D) 8, 7

Ans. C

2. If $[x]^2 - 5[x] + 6 = 0$, where $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer function, then

- (A) $x \in [3, 4]$ (B) $x \in [2, 4]$
(C) $x \in [2, 3]$ (D) $x \in (2, 3]$

Ans. B

3. If in two circles, arcs of the same length subtend angles 30° and 78° at the centre, then the ratio of their radii is

- (A) $\frac{5}{13}$ (B) $\frac{13}{5}$
(C) $\frac{13}{4}$ (D) $\frac{4}{13}$

Ans. B

4. If ΔABC is right angled at C , then the value of $\tan A + \tan B$ is

- (A) $a + b$ (B) $\frac{a^2}{bc}$
(C) $\frac{c^2}{ab}$ (D) $\frac{b^2}{ac}$

Ans. C

5. The real value of ' α ' for which $\frac{1 - i \sin \alpha}{1 + 2i \sin \alpha}$ is purely real is

- (A) $(n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (B) $(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$
(C) $n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (D) $(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Ans. C

6. The length of a rectangle is five times the breadth. If the minimum perimeter of the rectangle is 180 cm, then

- (A) Breadth ≤ 15 cm (B) Breadth ≥ 15 cm
(C) Length ≤ 15 cm (D) Length = 15 cm

Ans. B

7. The value of ${}^{49}C_3 + {}^{48}C_3 + {}^{47}C_3 + {}^{46}C_3 + {}^{45}C_3 + {}^{45}C_4$ is

- (A) ${}^{50}C_4$ (B) ${}^{50}C_3$
(C) ${}^{50}C_2$ (D) ${}^{50}C_1$

Ans. A

8. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$

$\frac{C_1}{C_0} + 2\frac{C_2}{C_1} + 3\frac{C_3}{2} + \dots + n\frac{C_n}{C_{n-1}}$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (B) $\frac{n}{2}$
(C) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ (D) $3n(n+1)$

Ans. A

9. If S_n stands for sum to n -terms of a G.P. with 'a' as the first term and 'r' as the common ratio then

$S_n : S_{2n}$ is

- (A) $r^n + 1$ (B) $\frac{1}{r^n + 1}$
(C) $r^n - 1$ (D) $\frac{1}{r^n - 1}$

Ans. B

10. If A.M. and G.M. of roots of a quadratic equation are 5 and 4 respectively, then the quadratic equation is

- (A) $x^2 - 10x - 16 = 0$ (B) $x^2 + 10x + 16 = 0$
(C) $x^2 + 10x - 16 = 0$ (D) $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$

Ans. D

11. The angle between the line $x + y = 3$ and the line joining the points (1, 1) and (-3, 4) is

- (A) $\tan^{-1}(7)$ (B) $\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)$
(C) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$ (D) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)$

Ans. C

12. The equation of parabola whose focus is (6, 0) and directrix is $x = -6$ is

- (A) $y^2 = 24x$ (B) $y^2 = -24x$
(C) $x^2 = 24y$ (D) $x^2 = -24y$

Ans. A

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}{\cot x - 1}$ is equal to

(A) 2

(B) $\sqrt{2}$

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

(D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Ans. C

14. The negation of the statement

“For every real number x ; $x^2 + 5$ is positive” is

(A) For every real number x ; $x^2 + 5$ is not positive

(B) For every real number x ; $x^2 + 5$ is negative

(C) There exists at least one real number x such that $x^2 + 5$ is not positive

(D) There exists at least one real number x such that $x^2 + 5$ is positive

Ans. C

15. Let a, b, c, d and e be the observations with mean m and standard deviation S . The standard deviation of the observations $a + k, b + k, c + k, d + k$ and $e + k$ is

(A) kS

(B) $S + k$

(C) $\frac{S}{k}$

(D) S

Ans. D

16. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given $f(x) = \tan x$. Then $f^{-1}(1)$ is

(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $\left\{ n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} : n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

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

(D) $\left\{ n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} : n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

Ans. A

17. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$. Then the pre images of 17 and -3 respectively are

(A) $\phi, \{4, -4\}$

(B) $\{3, -3\}, \phi$

(C) $\{4, -4\}, \phi$

(D) $\{4, -4\}, \{2, -2\}$

Ans. C

18. Let $(g \circ f)(x) = \sin x$ and $(f \circ g)(x) = (\sin \sqrt{x})^2$. Then

(A) $f(x) = \sin^2 x, g(x) = x$

(B) $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}, g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(C) $f(x) = \sin^2 x, g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(D) $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}, g(x) = x^2$

Ans. C



19. Let $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 16, 17, 18\}$. Let R be the relation on the set A of ordered pairs of positive integers defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$ if and only if $ad = bc$ for all $(a, b), (c, d)$ in $A \times A$. Then the number of ordered pairs of the equivalence class of $(3, 2)$ is

- (A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7

Ans. C

20. If $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z = 3\pi$, then $x(y+z) + y(z+x) + z(x+y)$ equals to

- (A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 6 (D) 12

Ans. C

21. If $2\sin^{-1} x - 3\cos^{-1} x = 4, x \in [-1, 1]$ then $2\sin^{-1} x + 3\cos^{-1} x$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{4-6\pi}{5}$ (B) $\frac{6\pi-4}{5}$
(C) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (D) 0

Ans. B

22. If A is a square matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then $(I + A)^3$ is equal to

- (A) $7A - I$ (B) $7A$
(C) $7A + I$ (D) $I - 7A$

Ans. C

23. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then A^{10} is equal to

- (A) $2^8 A$ (B) $2^9 A$
(C) $2^{10} A$ (D) $2^{11} A$

Ans. B

24. If $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 2x^2-18 & 2x^3-81 \\ x-5 & 2x^2-50 & 4x^3-500 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$, then $f(1) \cdot f(3) + f(3) \cdot f(5) + f(5) \cdot f(1)$ is

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

Ans. Bonus

25. If $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is the adjoint of a 3×3 matrix A and $|A| = 4$, then α is equal to

- (A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 11 (D) 0

Ans. C

26. If $A = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$, then $\frac{dB}{dx}$ is

- (A) $3A$ (B) $-3B$
 (C) $3B + 1$ (D) $1 - 3A$

Ans. A

27. Let $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & x & 1 \\ 2\sin x & x & 2x \\ \sin x & x & x \end{vmatrix}$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} =$

- (A) -1 (B) 0
 (C) 3 (D) 2

Ans. B

28. Which one of the following observations is correct for the features of logarithm function to any base $b > 1$?

- (A) The domain of the logarithm function is \mathbb{R} , the set of real numbers.
 (B) The range of the logarithm function is \mathbb{R}^+ , the set of all positive real numbers.
 (C) The point $(1, 0)$ is always on the graph of the logarithm function.
 (D) The graph of the logarithm function is decreasing as we move from left to right.

Ans. C

29. The function $f(x) = |\cos x|$ is

- (A) Everywhere continuous and differentiable
 (B) Everywhere continuous but not differentiable at odd multiples of $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (C) Neither continuous nor differentiable at $(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 (D) Not differentiable everywhere

Ans. B

30. If $y = 2x^{3x}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1$ is

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

Ans. B

31. Let the function satisfy the equation $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, where $f(0) \neq 0$. If $f(5) = 3$ and $f'(0) = 2$, then $f'(5)$ is

- (A) 6 (B) 0
 (C) 3 (D) -6

Ans. Bonus (If we ignore inconsistency we will get A)

32. The value of C in (0, 2) satisfying the mean value theorem for the function $f(x) = x(x-1)^2$, $x \in [0, 2]$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$

(B) $\frac{4}{3}$

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

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

Ans. B

33. $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\cos^2 \left(\cot^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} \right) \right]$ is

(A) $-\frac{3}{4}$

(B) $-\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

Ans. D

34. For the function $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 3$; $x = 2$ is

(A) A point of minium

(B) A point of inflexion

(C) Not a critical point

(D) A point of maximum

Ans. B

35. The function x^x ; $x > 0$ is strictly increasing at

(A) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(B) $x < \frac{1}{e}$

(C) $x > \frac{1}{e}$

(D) $x < 0$

Ans. C

36. The maximum volume of the right circular cone with slant height 6 units is

(A) $4\sqrt{3} \pi$ cubic units

(B) $16\sqrt{3} \pi$ cubic units

(C) $3\sqrt{3} \pi$ cubic units

(D) $6\sqrt{3} \pi$ cubic units

Ans. B

37. If $f(x) = x e^{x(1-x)}$ then $f(x)$ is

(A) Increasing in \mathbb{R}

(B) Decreasing in \mathbb{R}

(C) Decreasing in $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$

(D) Increasing in $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$

Ans. D

38. $\int \frac{\sin x}{3+4\cos^2 x} dx =$

(A) $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$

(B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{3}\right) + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{3}\right) + C$

(D) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\cos x}{3}\right) + C$

Ans. A

39. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1-x^2) \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx =$

(A) $\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$

(B) $2\pi - \pi^3$

(C) $\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{2}$

(D) 0

Ans. D

40. $\int \frac{1}{x[6(\log x)^2 + 7\log x + 2]} dx =$

(A) $\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{2\log x + 1}{3\log x + 2} \right| + C$

(B) $\log \left| \frac{2\log x + 1}{3\log x + 2} \right| + C$

(C) $\log \left| \frac{3\log x + 2}{2\log x + 1} \right| + C$

(D) $\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{3\log x + 2}{2\log x + 1} \right| + C$

Ans. B

41. $\int \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx =$

(A) $2x + \sin x + 2 \sin 2x + C$

(B) $x + 2 \sin x + 2 \sin 2x + C$

(C) $x + 2 \sin x + \sin 2x + C$

(D) $2x + \sin x + \sin 2x + C$

Ans. C

42. $\int_1^5 (|x-3| + |1-x|) dx =$

(A) 12

(B) $\frac{5}{6}$

(C) 21

(D) 10

Ans. A

43. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{5n} \right) =$

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\tan^{-1} 3$
 (C) $\tan^{-1} 2$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Ans. C

44. The area of the region bounded by the line $y = 3x$ and the curve $y = x^2$ in sq. units is

- (A) 10 (B) $\frac{9}{2}$
 (C) 9 (D) 5

Ans. B

45. The area of the region bounded by the line $y = x$ and the curve $y = x^3$ is

- (A) 0.2 sq. units (B) 0.3 sq. units
 (C) 0.4 sq. units (D) 0.5 sq. units

Ans. D

46. The solution of $e^{\frac{dy}{dx}} = x + 1, y(0) = 3$ is

- (A) $y - 2 = x \log x - x$ (B) $y - x - 3 = x \log x$
 (C) $y - x - 3 = (x + 1) \log(x + 1)$ (D) $y + x - 3 = (x + 1) \log(x + 1)$

Ans. D

47. The family of curves whose x and y intercepts of a tangent at any point are respectively double the x and y coordinates of that point is

- (A) $xy = C$ (B) $x^2 + y^2 = C$
 (C) $x^2 - y^2 = C$ (D) $\frac{y}{x} = C$

Ans. A

48. The vectors $\vec{AB} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{AC} = 5\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ are the sides of a ΔABC . The length of the median through A is

- (A) $\sqrt{18}$ (B) $\sqrt{72}$
 (C) $\sqrt{33}$ (D) $\sqrt{288}$

Ans. C

49. The volume of the parallelepiped whose co-terminous edges are $\hat{j} + \hat{k}, \hat{i} + \hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ is

- (A) 6 cu. units (B) 2 cu. units
 (C) 4 cu. units (D) 3 cu. units

Ans. B

50. Let \vec{a} and \vec{b} be two unit vectors and θ is the angle between them. Then $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if

(A) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(C) $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

(D) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Ans. C

51. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are three non-coplanar vectors and p, q, r are vectors defined by

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{c}}{[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]}, \vec{q} = \frac{\vec{c} \times \vec{a}}{[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]}, \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]}$$
 then

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{p} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{q} + (\vec{c} + \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r}$$
 is

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Ans. D

52. If lines $\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-2}{2k} = \frac{z-3}{2}$ and $\frac{x-1}{3k} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z-6}{-5}$ are mutually perpendicular then k is equal to

(A) $-\frac{10}{7}$

(B) $-\frac{7}{10}$

(C) -10

(D) -7

Ans. A

53. The distance between the two planes $2x + 3y + 4z = 4$ and $4x + 6y + 8z = 12$ is

(A) 2 units

(B) 8 units

(C) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$ units

(D) 4 units

Ans. C

54. The sine of the angle between the straight line $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{4-z}{-5}$ and the plane $2x - 2y + z = 5$ is

(A) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}$

(B) $\frac{2}{5\sqrt{2}}$

(C) $\frac{3}{50}$

(D) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{50}}$

Ans. A

55. The equation $xy = 0$ in three-dimensional space represents

(A) A pair of straight lines

(B) A plane

(C) A pair of planes at right angles

(D) A pair of parallel planes

Ans. C



56. The plane containing the point (3, 2, 0) and the line $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-6}{5} = \frac{z-4}{4}$ is

- (A) $x - y + z = 1$ (B) $x + y + z = 5$
 (C) $x + 2y - z = 1$ (D) $2x - y + z = 5$

Ans. A

57. Corner points of the feasible region for an LPP are (0, 2), (3, 0), (6, 0), (6, 8) and (0, 5). Let $z = 4x + 6y$ be the objective function. The minimum value of z occurs at

- (A) Only (0, 2)
 (B) Only (3, 0)
 (C) The mid-point of the line segment joining the points (0, 2) and (3, 0)
 (D) Any point on the line segment joining the points (0, 2) and (3, 0)

Ans. D

58. A die is thrown 10 times. The probability that an odd number will come up at least once is

- (A) $\frac{11}{1024}$ (B) $\frac{1013}{1024}$
 (C) $\frac{1023}{1024}$ (D) $\frac{1}{1024}$

Ans. C

59. A random variable X has the following probability distribution:

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{25}{36}$	k	$\frac{1}{36}$

If the mean of the random variable X is $\frac{1}{3}$, then the variance is

- (A) $\frac{1}{18}$ (B) $\frac{5}{18}$
 (C) $\frac{7}{18}$ (D) $\frac{11}{18}$

Ans. B

60. If a random variable X follows the binomial distribution with parameters $n = 5$, p and $P(X = 2) = 9P(X = 3)$, then p is equal to

- (A) 10 (B) $\frac{1}{10}$
 (C) 5 (D) $\frac{1}{5}$

Ans. B