

11th chapter 5 - 1 mark

11th Standard

Maths

Reg.No. :

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Total Marks : 65

65 x 1 = 65

Exam Time : 01:05:00 Hrs

- 1) If $a, 8, b$ are in AP, $a, 4, b$ are in GP, and if a, x, b are in HP then x is
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 16
- 2) The sequence $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}} \dots$ from an
 (a) AP (b) GP (c) HP (d) AGP
- 3) The HM of two positive numbers whose AM and GM are 16,8 respectively is
 (a) 10 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4
- 4) If S_n denotes the sum of n terms of an AP whose common difference is d , the value of $S_n - 2S_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$ is
 (a) 0 (b) $2d$ (c) $4d$ (d) d^2
- 5) The remainder when 38^{15} is divided by 13 is
 (a) 12 (b) 1 (c) 11 (d) 5
- 6) The n th term of the sequence 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, ... is
 (a) $n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n$ (b) $n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n$ (c) $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$ (d) $\frac{n^2 - n + 2}{2}$
- 7) The sum up to n terms of the series $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{7}} + \dots$ is
 (a) $\sqrt{2n+1}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{2n+1} - 1$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{2n+1} - 1}{2}$
- 8) The n th term of the sequence $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{15}{6}, \dots$ is
 (a) $2^n - n - 1$ (b) $1 - 2^n$ (c) $2^{-n} + n - 1$ (d) 2^{n-1}
- 9) The sum up to n terms of the series $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} + \dots$ is
 (a) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (b) $2n(n+1)$ (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) 1
- 10) The value of the series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{4} + \frac{13}{8} + \frac{19}{6} + \dots$ is
 (a) 14 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 6
- 11) The sum of an infinite GP is 18. If the first term is 6, the common ratio is
 (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
- 12) The coefficient of x^5 in the series e^{-2x} is
 (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $-\frac{4}{15}$ (d) $\frac{4}{15}$
- 13) The value of $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots$ is
 (a) $\frac{e^2+1}{2e}$ (b) $\frac{(e+1)^2}{2e}$ (c) $\frac{(e-1)^2}{2e}$ (d) $\frac{e^2+1}{2e}$
- 14) The value of $1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \dots$ is
 (a) $\log\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}\log\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$ (c) $\frac{5}{3}\log\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$
- 15) If $\frac{T_2}{T_3}$ is the expansion of $(a+b)^n$ and $\frac{T_3}{T_4}$ is the expansion of $(a+b)^{n+3}$ are equal, then $n =$
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- 16) The Co-efficient of x^{-17} in $\left\{ \left(\left\{ x \right\}^4 - \frac{1}{\left\{ x \right\}^3} \right) \right\}^{15}$ is
 (a) 1365 (b) -1365 (c) 3003 (d) -3003
- 17) If the sum of n terms of an A. P. be $3n^2 - n$ and its common difference is 6, then its first term is
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4

- 18) The term without x in $\left(2x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)^{12}$ is
 (a) 495 (b) -495 (c) -7920 (d) 7920
- 19) The first and last term of an A.P. are 1 and 11. If the sum of its terms is 36, then the number of terms will be
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- 20) If the first, second and last term of an A. P. are a , b and $2a$ respectively, then its sum is
 (a) $\frac{ab}{2(b-a)}$ (b) $\frac{ab}{b-a}$ (c) $\frac{3ab}{2(b-a)}$ (d) none of these
- 21) If in an infinite G. P., first term is equal to 10 times the sum of all successive terms, then its common ratio is
 (a) $\frac{1}{10}$ (b) $\frac{1}{11}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{20}$
- 22) The n th term of a G. P. is 128 and the sum of its n terms is 225. If its common ratio is 2, then its first term is
 (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) none of these
- 23) The value of $9^{\frac{1}{3}}, 9^{\frac{1}{9}}, 9^{\frac{1}{27}}, \dots, \infty$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) none of these
- 24) The sum of the series $\frac{1}{\log_2 4} + \frac{1}{\log_4 4} + \frac{1}{\log_8 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{2^n} 4}$ is
 (a) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2}$ (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{4}$ (d) none of these
- 25) If $\sum_{n=2}^{210} n^2 =$
 (a) 2870 (b) 2160 (c) 2970 (d) none of these
- 26) Sum of n terms of the series $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} \dots$ is
 (a) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (b) $2n(n+1)$ (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) 1
- 27) The series $1 + 4x + 8x^2 + \frac{32}{3}x^3 + \dots + \infty$ is
 (a) e^x (b) e^{4x} (c) e^{2x} (d) e^{8x}
- 28) The series for $\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$ is
 (a) $x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \infty$ (b) $2\left[x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \infty\right]$ (c) $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots + \infty$ (d) $2\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots + \infty\right]$
- 29) The Co-efficient of x^3 in $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, $\left|x\right| < 1$ is
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ (c) $\frac{-3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{-1}{2}$
- 30) The value of $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n$ is
 (a) $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (c) $\frac{2n(2n-1)}{2}$ (d) $n(n+1)$
- 31) The coefficient of x^6 in $(2 + 2x)^{10}$ is
 (a) ${}^{10}C_6$ (b) 26 (c) ${}^{10}C_6 2^6$ (d) ${}^{10}C_6 2^{10}$
- 32) The coefficient of $x^8 y^{12}$ in the expansion of $(2x + 3y)^{20}$ is
 (a) 0 (b) 28312 (c) $2^8 3^{12} + 2^{12} 3^8$ (d) ${}^{20}C_8 2^8 3^{12}$
- 33) If ${}^nC_{10} > {}^nC_r$ for all possible r , then a value of n is
 (a) 10 (b) 21 (c) 19 (d) 20
- 34) If a is the arithmetic mean and g is the geometric mean of two numbers, then
 (a) $a \leq g$ (b) $a \geq g$ (c) $a = g$ (d) $a > g$
- 35) If $(1 + x^2)^2 (1 + x)^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + x^{n+4}$ and if a_0, a_1, a_2 are in AP, then n is
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 36) With usual notation $C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \dots$ is:
 (a) 2^{n-1} (b) 2^n (c) 2^{n+1} (d) 2^{n+2}
- 37) In the expansion of $(2x + 3)^5$ the coefficient of x^2 is:
 (a) 720 (b) 1080 (c) 810 (d) 5
- 38) In the expansion of $(1 + x)^{22}$ which term is the middle term:
 (a) T_{11} and T_{12} (b) T_{11} (c) T_{12} (d) T_{13}
- 39) AM, GM, HM denote the Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean and Harmonic mean respectively the relationship between this is:
 (a) $AM < GM < HM$ (b) $AM \leq GM \leq HM$ (c) $AM > GM > HM$ (d) $AM \geq GM \geq HM$

- 40) In the series $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}}+\dots$ some of first 24 number is:
 (a) 4 (b) $\sqrt{24}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-\sqrt{24}}}$
- 41) $1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots, |x| < 1$ is:
 (a) $(1-x)^{-2}$ (b) $(1+x)^{-2}$ (c) $(1-x)^2$ (d) $(1+x)^2$
- 42) $\frac{1}{1!}+\frac{1}{3!}+\frac{1}{5!}+\dots$ is:
 (a) $\frac{e^{-1}-1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{e+e^{-1}-1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{e-e^{-1}}{2}$ (d) none of these
- 43) $\sqrt{\frac{1-2x}{1+2x}}$ is approximately equal to:
 (a) $1-2x-x^2$ (b) $1+2x+x^2$ (c) $1+2x$ (d) $1-2x+x^2$
- 44) Expansion of $\log(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}})$ is:
 (a) $x+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^5}{5}$ (b) $1.\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^4}{4}$ (c) $1-x+\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}$ (d) $x-\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^3}{5}+\dots$
- 45) The value of $1-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{4})+\frac{1}{3}(\frac{3}{4})^2-\frac{1}{4}(\frac{3}{4})^3+\dots$ is:
 (a) $\frac{3}{4}\log(\frac{7}{4})$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}\log(\frac{7}{4})$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}\log(\frac{7}{4})$ (d) $\frac{4}{3}\log(\frac{4}{7})$
- 46) The coefficient of a^5 in the expansion of $(3a + 5b)^5$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 243 (c) 6750 (d) 9375
- 47) The coefficient of x^{32} in the expansion of $(x^4-\frac{1}{x^3})^{15}$
 (a) $15C_4$ (b) $15C_3$ (c) $15C_5$ (d) $15C_6$
- 48) The middle term in the expansion of $(x - \frac{2}{x})^{12}$ is
 (a) $12C_6$ (b) $12C_6 2^6$ (c) $12C_7$ (d) $12C_6 2^7$
- 49) The sum of the series $C_0^2 - C_1^2 + C_2^2 - \dots + (-1)^n C_n^2$ where n is an even integer is
 (a) $2nC_n$ (b) $(-1)^n 2nC_n$ (c) $(-1)^n 2nC_{n-1}$ (d) $(-1)^{n/2} nC_{n/2}$
- 50) The ratio of the coefficient of x^{15} to the term independent of x in $[x^2+(\frac{2}{x})]^{15}$ is
 (a) 1:16 (b) 1:8 (c) 1:32 (d) 1:64
- 51) $3 \log 2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{4})^3 + \dots =$
 (a) $\log 8$ (b) $\log 10$ (c) $\log 2$ (d) $\log 4$
- 52) $\left(1+\frac{1}{\lfloor 2 \rfloor}+\frac{1}{\lfloor 4 \rfloor}+\frac{1}{\lfloor 6 \rfloor}+\dots\right)^2 - \left(1+\frac{1}{\lfloor 3 \rfloor}+\frac{1}{\lfloor 5 \rfloor}+\frac{1}{\lfloor 7 \rfloor}+\dots\right)^2 =$
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) e (d) $2e$
- 53) $\frac{2}{1!}+\frac{4}{3!}+\frac{6}{5!}+\dots \infty =$
 (a) e (b) $2e$ (c) $\frac{1}{e}$ (d) e^2
- 54) The largest coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + X)^{24}$ is
 (a) $24C_{24}$ (b) $24C_{13}$ (c) $24C_{12}$ (d) $24C_{11}$
- 55) Sum of the binomial coefficients is
 (a) $2n$ (b) n^2 (c) 2^n (d) $n+17$
- 56) The last term in the expansion of $(2 + \sqrt{3})^8$
 (a) 81 (b) 27 (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) 3
- 57) The sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{10}$ is
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10^2 (d) 1024
- 58) The value of $nC_0 - nC_1 + nC_2 - nC_3 \dots + (-1)^n nC_n$ is
 (a) 2^{n+1} (b) n (c) 2^n (d) 0
- 59) The value of n for which $\frac{a^{n+1}+b^{n+1}}{a^n+b^n}$ is the arithmetic mean of a and b is
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 0
- 60) $\frac{1}{q+r}, \frac{1}{r+p}, \frac{1}{p+q}$ are in A.P., then
 (a) p, q, r are in A.P. (b) p^2, q^2, r^2 are in A.P. (c) $\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{r}$ (d) p, q, r are in H.P.
- 61) If a, b, c are in A.P., as well as in G.P then
 (a) $a = b = c$ (b) $a \neq b = c$ (c) $a \neq b \neq c$ (d) $a = b = c$
- 62) The sum of 40 terms of an A.P whose first term is 2 and common difference 4 will be
 (a) 3200 (b) 1600 (c) 200 (d) 2800

63) $2^{1/4} 4^{1/8} 8^{1/16} 16^{1/32} \dots =$

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5}{2}$

64) If $x, 2x + 2, 3x + 3 \dots$ are in G.P, then the 4th term is

- (a) 27 (b) -27 (c) 13.5 (d) -13.5

65) If an A.P the sum of terms equidistant from the beginning and end is equal to

- (a) first term (b) second term (c) sum of first and last term (d) last term

65 x 1 = 65

- 1) (a) 2
- 2) (c) HP
- 3) (d) 4
- 4) (a) 0
- 5) (b) 1
- 6) (d) $\frac{{n}^2 - n + 2}{2}$
- 7) (d) $\frac{\sqrt{2n+1} - 1}{2}$
- 8) (b) $1 - 2^n$
- 9) (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 10) (b) 7
- 11) (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
- 12) (c) $\frac{-4}{15}$
- 13) (c) $\frac{(e-1)^2}{2e}$
- 14) (b) $\frac{3}{2} \log\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$
- 15) (a) 3
- 16) (b) -1365
- 17) (a) 2
- 18) (d) 7920
- 19) (b) 6
- 20) (c) $\frac{3ab}{2(b-a)}$
- 21) (b) $\frac{1}{11}$
- 22) (a) 1
- 23) (b) 3
- 24) (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{4}$
- 25) (a) 2870
- 26) (c) $\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 27) (b) e^{4x}
- 28) (b) $2\left[x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \infty\right]$
- 29) (d) $\frac{-1}{2}$
- 30) (d) $n(n+1)$
- 31) (d) ${}^{10}C_6 2^{10}$
- 32) (d) ${}^{20}C_8 2^8 3^{12}$
- 33) (b) 21
- 34) (b) $a \geq g$
- 35) (b) 2
- 36) (a) 2^{n-1}
- 37) (b) 1080
- 38) (c) T_{12}
- 39) (d) $AM \geq GM \geq HM$

- 40) (a) 4
- 41) (b) $(1+x)^{-2}$
- 42) (c) $\frac{e^{-1}}{2}$
- 43) (d) $1-2x+x^2$
- 44) (a) $x+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^5}{5}+\dots$
- 45) (b) $\frac{4}{3}\log\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)$
- 46) (b) 243
- 47) (a) $15C_4$
- 48) (b) $12C_62^6$
- 49) (d) $(-1)^{n/2}nC_{n/2}$
- 50) (c) 1:32
- 51) (b) \log_{10}
- 52) (a) 1
- 53) (a) e
- 54) (c) $24C_{12}$
- 55) (c) 2^n
- 56) (a) 81
- 57) (a) 0
- 58) (d) 0
- 59) (d) 0
- 60) (b) p^2, q^2, r^2 are in A.P
- 61) (d) $a = b = c$
- 62) (b) 1600
- 63) (b) 2
- 64) (a) 27
- 65) (c) sum of first and last term