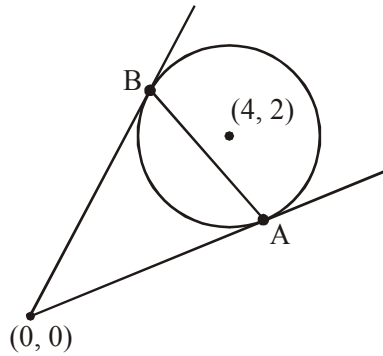


SOLUTION

1. NTA Ans. (4)

$$\text{Sol. } R = \sqrt{16+4-16} = 2$$

$$L = \sqrt{S_1} = 4$$



$$AB(\text{Chord of contact}) = \frac{2LR}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(AB)^2 = \frac{64}{5}$$

2. NTA Ans. (2)

Sol. Slope of tangent to $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ at $P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$2x + 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow m_{T|_P} = -1$$

$$y = mx + c \text{ is tangent to } (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$y = x + c \text{ is tangent to } (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{c+3}{\sqrt{2}} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow c^2 + 6c + 7 = 0$$

(2) Option

3. NTA Ans. (36)

Sol. Common tangent is $S_1 - S_2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -6x + 8y - 8 + k = 0$$

Use $p = r$ for 1st circle

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|-18-8+k|}{10} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 36 \text{ or } 16 \Rightarrow k_{\max} = 36$$

4. Official Ans. by NTA (9.00)

Sol. Circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$$

Centre : (1, 2) radius = 1

line $3x + 4y - k = 0$ intersects the circle at two distinct points.

\Rightarrow distance of centre from the line $<$ radius

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{3 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 - k}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} \right| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |11 - k| < 5$$

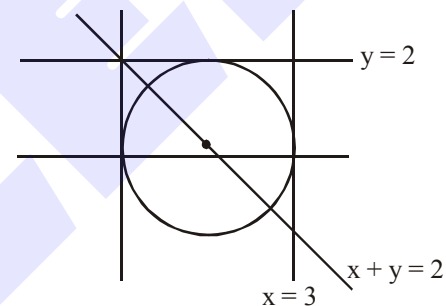
$$\Rightarrow 6 < k < 16$$

$$\Rightarrow k \in \{7, 8, 9, \dots, 15\} \text{ since } k \in \mathbb{I}$$

Number of K is $\boxed{9}$

5. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol.



\therefore center lies on $x + y = 2$ and in 1st quadrant

center = $(\alpha, 2 - \alpha)$

where $\alpha > 0$ and $2 - \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < 2$

\therefore circle touches $x = 3$ and $y = 2$

$$\Rightarrow |3 - \alpha| = |2 - (2 - \alpha)| = \text{radius}$$

$$\Rightarrow |3 - \alpha| = |\alpha| \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$$

\therefore radius = α

$$\Rightarrow \text{Diameter} = 2\alpha = 3.$$

