

SOLUTION

1. NTA Ans. (3)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

...(i)

P(10,16) lies on (i) get $b^2 = 144$

$$\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$$

Equation of normal is

$$\frac{a^2x}{x_1} + \frac{b^2y}{y_1} = a^2e^2$$

$$2x + 5y = 100$$

(3) Option

2. NTA Ans. (4)

$$\text{Sol. } e_1 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{18}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$e_2 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

 $\therefore (e_1, e_2)$ lies on $15x^2 + 3y^2 = k$

$$\Rightarrow 15e_1^2 + 3e_2^2 = k$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 16$$

3. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. Slope of tangent is 2, Tangent of hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \text{ at the point } (x_1, y_1) \text{ is}$$

$$\frac{xx_1}{4} - \frac{yy_1}{2} = 1 \quad (T = 0)$$

$$\text{Slope : } \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_1}{y_1} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 4y_1} \quad \dots(1)$$

 (x_1, y_1) lies on hyperbola

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{x_1^2}{4} - \frac{y_1^2}{2} = 1} \quad \dots(2)$$

From (1) & (2)

$$\frac{(4y_1)^2}{4} - \frac{y_1^2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow 4y_1^2 - \frac{y_1^2}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 7y_1^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y_1^2 = 2/7}$$

$$\text{Now } x_1^2 + 5y_1^2 = (4y_1)^2 + 5y_1^2$$

$$= (21)y_1^2 = 21 \times \frac{2}{7} = 6$$

4. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. Given $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ equation of hyperbola $\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 \sec^2 \theta = 10$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{10} - \frac{y^2}{10 \cos^2 \theta} = 1$$

Hence eccentricity of hyperbola

$$(e_H) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{10 \cos^2 \theta}{10}} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\left\{ e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \right\}$$

Now equation of ellipse $\Rightarrow x^2 \sec^2 \theta + y^2 = 5$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{5 \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1 \quad \left\{ e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} \right\}$$

Hence eccentricity of ellipse

$$(e_E) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{5 \cos^2 \theta}{5}}$$

$$(e_E) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = |\sin \theta| = \sin \theta \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\left\{ \because \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$\text{given } \Rightarrow e_H = \sqrt{5} e_e$$

$$\text{Hence } 1 + \cos^2 \theta = 5 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cos^2 \theta = 5(1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$1 + \cos^2 \theta = 5 - 5 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$6 \cos^2 \theta = 4$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots(3)$$

Now length of latus rectum of ellipse

$$= \frac{2a^2}{b} = \frac{10 \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{20}{3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

5. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. Ellipse : $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$

eccentricity = $\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore foci = $(\pm 1, 0)$

for hyperbola, given $2a = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

\therefore hyperbola will be

$\frac{x^2}{1/2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

eccentricity = $\sqrt{1 + 2b^2}$

\therefore foci = $(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1+2b^2}{2}}, 0)$

\therefore Ellipse and hyperbola have same foci

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1+2b^2}{2}} = 1$

$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore Equation of hyperbola : $\frac{x^2}{1/2} - \frac{y^2}{1/2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

Clearly $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ does not lie on it.

6. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. Since, $(3, 3)$ lies on $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$\frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1$

....(1)

Now, normal at $(3, 3)$ is $y - 3 = -\frac{a^2}{b^2}(x - 3)$,

which passes through $(9, 0) \Rightarrow b^2 = 2a^2$

....(2)

So, $e^2 = 1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 3$

Also, $a^2 = \frac{9}{2}$ (from (i) & (ii))

Thus, $(a^2, e^2) = (\frac{9}{2}, 3)$

7. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. $y = mx + c$ is tangent to

$\frac{x^2}{100} - \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 36$

$c^2 = 100m^2 - 64 \mid c^2 = 36(1 + m^2)$

$\Rightarrow 100m^2 - 64 = 36 + 36m^2$

$m^2 = \frac{100}{64} \Rightarrow m = \pm \frac{10}{8}$

$c^2 = 36\left(1 + \frac{100}{64}\right) = \frac{36 \times 164}{64}$

$4c^2 = 369$