

SOLUTION

1. NTA Ans. (3)

Sol. $y = mx + 4$ is tangent to $y^2 = 4x$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 4$ is tangent to $x^2 = 2by$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{b}{2}x - 8b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 0$$

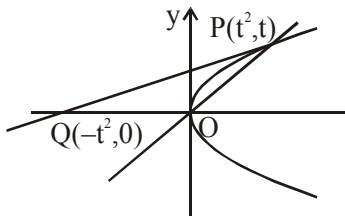
$$b^2 + 128b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -128, 0$$

$$b \neq 0 \Rightarrow b = -128$$

2. NTA Ans. (0.50)

Sol. $\Delta OPQ = 4$



$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ t^2 & t & 1 \\ -t^2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$t = 2 \quad (\because t > 0)$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ans. 0.50

3. NTA Ans. (2)

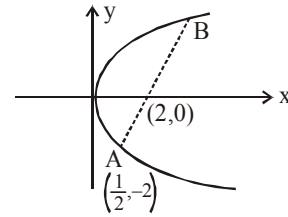
Sol. $\begin{matrix} & 1 & & 2 \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ A(0,-1) & P(h,k) & Q(2t,t^2) \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow 3h = 2t \text{ and } 3k = t^2 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \Rightarrow 12y = 9x^2 - 8$$

4. NTA Ans. (2)

Sol. $y^2 = 8x$



$$4t_1 = -2 \Rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$t_1 \cdot t_2 = -1$$

$$t_2 = -\frac{1}{t_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = 2$$

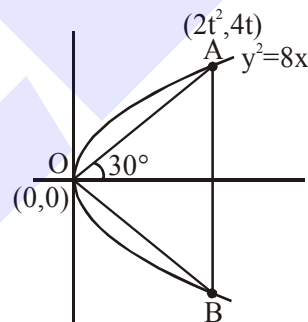
So coordinate of B is (8, 8)

\therefore Equation of tangent at B is

$$8y = 4(x + 8) \Rightarrow 2y = x + 8$$

5. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol.



$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{4t}{2t^2} = \frac{2}{t} \Rightarrow t = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$AB = 8t = 16\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Area} = 256 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 192\sqrt{3}$$

10. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. $y^2 = 4(x + 1)$

equation of tangent $y = m(x + 1) + \frac{1}{m}$

$$y = mx + m + \frac{1}{m}$$

$$y^2 = 8(x + 2)$$

equation of tangent $y = m'(x + 2) + \frac{2}{m'}$

$$y = m'x + 2\left(m' + \frac{1}{m'}\right)$$

since lines intersect at right angles

$$\therefore mm' = -1$$

Now $y = mx + m + \frac{1}{m}$... (1)

$$y = m'x + 2\left(m' + \frac{1}{m'}\right)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{m}x + 2\left(-\frac{1}{m} - m\right)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{m}x - 2\left(m + \frac{1}{m}\right)$$
 ... (2)

From equation (1) and (2)

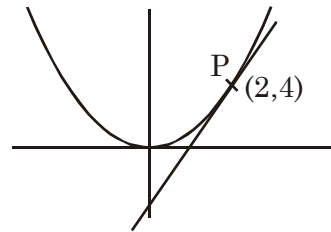
$$mx + m + \frac{1}{m} = -\frac{1}{m}x - 2\left(m + \frac{1}{m}\right)$$

$$\left(m + \frac{1}{m}\right)x + 3\left(m + \frac{1}{m}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore x + 3 = 0$$

11. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. $y = x^2$



$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_P = 4$$

$$(y - 4) = 4(x - 2)$$

$$4x - y - 4 = 0$$

Circle : $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + \lambda(4x - y - 4) = 0$
passes through $(0, 1)$

$$4 + 9 + \lambda(-5) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\text{Circle : } x^2 + y^2 + x(4\lambda - 4) + y(-\lambda - 8) + (20 - 4\lambda) = 0$$

$$\text{Centre : } \left(2 - 2\lambda, \frac{\lambda + 8}{2} \right) \equiv \left(\frac{-16}{5}, \frac{53}{10} \right)$$