

Bose Einstein Scholarship Test



An endeavour of International Research Scholars and Mentors with JMMC Research Foundation

Sample Question for Class - 11

- Let T_r be the r^{th} term of an A.P. whose first term is $-\frac{1}{2}$ and common difference is 1, then $\sum_{r=1}^n \sqrt{1 + T_r T_{r+1} T_{r+2} T_{r+3}}$
 - $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4}$
 - $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
 - $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} - \frac{5n}{8} + 1$
- The minimum value of $\frac{(A^2 + A + 1)(B^2 + B + 1)(C^2 + C + 1)(D^2 + D + 1)}{ABCD}$ When A,B,C,D > 0 is :
 - $\frac{1}{3^4}$
 - $\frac{1}{2^4}$
 - 2^4
 - 3^4
- The value of the sum $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{2^{n+k}}$ is equal to:
 - 5
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
- Number of zero's at the ends of $\prod_{n=5}^{30} (n)^{n+1}$ is
 - 111
 - 147
 - 137
 - None of these
- If $z = re^{i\theta}$ ($r > 0$ & $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$) is a root of the equation $z^8 - z^7 + z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 + z^2 - z + 1 = 0$ then number of values of 'θ' is:
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
- If z_1, z_2, z_3 are complex number, such that $|z_1| = 2, |z_2| = 3, |z_3| = 4$, then maximum value of $|z_1 - z_2|^2 + |z_2 - z_3|^2 + |z_3 - z_1|^2$ is :
 - 58
 - 29
 - 87
 - None of these
- If F_1 and F_2 are the feet of the perpendiculars from foci S_1 and S_2 of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ on the tangent at any point P of the ellipse, then:
 - $S_1F_1 + S_2F_2 \geq 2$
 - $S_1F_1 + S_2F_2 \geq 3$
 - $S_1F_1 + S_2F_2 \geq 6$
 - $S_1F_1 + S_2F_2 \geq 8$
- If $u_n = \sin(n\theta) \sec^n \theta, v_n = \cos(n\theta) \sec^n \theta, n \in N, n \neq 1$, then $\frac{v_n - v_{n-1}}{u_{n-1}} + \frac{1u_n}{nv_n} =$
 - $-\cot \theta + \frac{1}{n} \tan(n\theta)$
 - $\cot \theta + \frac{1}{n} \tan(n\theta)$
 - $\tan \theta + \frac{1}{n} \tan(n\theta)$
 - $-\tan \theta + \frac{\tan(n\theta)}{n}$
- If the tangent and normal at a point on rectangular hyperbola cut-off intercept a_1, a_2 on x-axis and b_1, b_2 on the y-axis, then $a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2$ is equal to :
 - 2
 - $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 0
 - 1