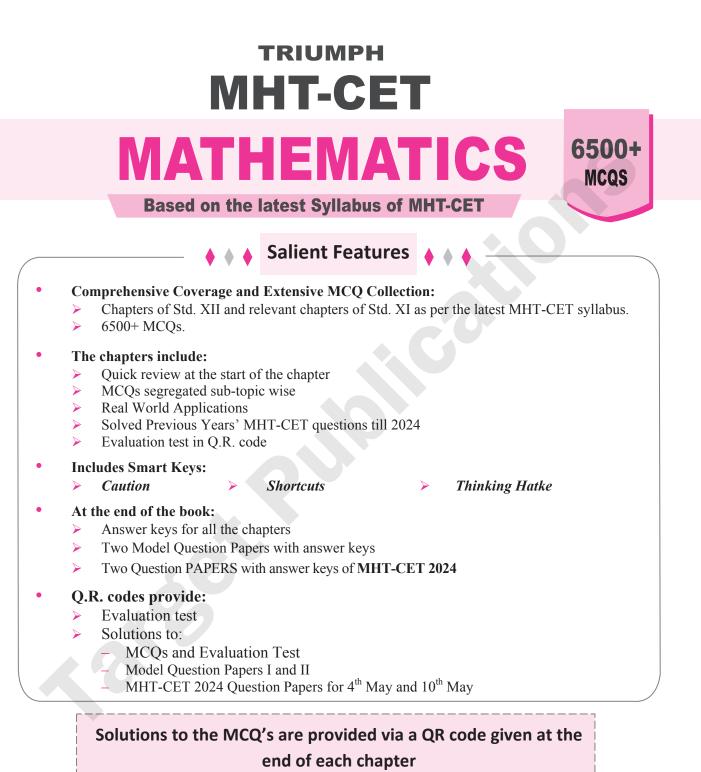
SAMPLE CONTENT TRIUMPH MATHEMATICS BASED ON STD. XI & XII SYLLABUS OF MHT-CET 6500+ Previous Years' Questions (PYQs) Chapterwise and **Topicwise MCQs MCQs Segregated into 3 levels Model Question Papers Evaluation Tests Quick Review** Smart Keys **SOLUTIONS** TO MCQs **PROVIDED VIA OR Codes** Includes **Authentic Questions From Latest** OMHT-CET **Examination Mr. Vinod Singh** Ms. Suchitra Yadav Mr. Shantanu R. Pal Ms. Varsha Talreja M.Sc. (Mathematics) M.Sc. (Mathematics) B.Ed. B.E. (Electronics) B.E.





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PREFACE

"Don't follow your dreams; chase them!" A quote by Richard Dumbrill is perhaps the most pertinent for someone who is aiming to crack entrance examinations held after Standard XII. We are aware of the aggressive competition a student appearing for such career-defining examinations experiences and hence wanted to create books that develop the necessary knowledge, tools, and skills required to excel in these examinations.

For the syllabus of **MHT-CET**, 80% of the weightage is given to the syllabus for XIIth standard while only 20% is given to the syllabus for XIth standard (with inclusion of only selected topics).

We believe that although the syllabus for Std. XII and XI and MHT-CET is aligned, the outlook for studying the subject should be altered based on the nature of the examination. To score well in the MHT-CET, a student has to be not just good with the concepts but also quick to complete the test successfully. Such ingenuity can be developed through sincere learning and dedicated practice.

As a first step to MCQ solving, students should start with elementary questions. Once momentum is gained, complex MCQs with a higher level of difficulty should be practised. Such holistic preparation is the key to succeeding in the examination!

Target's **Triumph MHT-CET Mathematics** book has been designed to achieve the above objectives. Beginning with basic MCQs, the book proceeds to develop competence to solve complex MCQs. It offers ample practice of recent questions from MHT-CET examinations. It also includes solutions (via QR codes) that provide explanations to help students learn how to solve the MCQs. Relevant solutions are complemented by Alternate Methods.

The sections of **Quick Review** and **MCQs** (Classical, Critical, Concept Fusion, Previous Years' **MHT-CET Questions, Evaluation Test**) form the backbone of every chapter and ensure adequate revision.

To optimise learning efficiency, multiple study techniques are included in every chapter in the form of **Smart Keys** (*Shortcuts, Caution & Thinking Hatke*).

The two **Model Question Papers** given at the end of the book are specially prepared to gauge the student's preparedness to appear for the MHT-CET examination. Two **MHT-CET 2024 Question Papers** have been provided to offer students a glimpse of the complexity of the questions asked in the examination.

All the features of this book pave the way for a student to excel in the examination. The features are designed keeping the following elements in mind: Time management, easy memorization or revision, and non-conventional yet simple methods for MCQ solving. The features of the book presented on the next page will explain more about them!

We hope the book benefits the learner as we have envisioned.

Publisher Edition: Third

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you. Please write to us on: mail@targetpublications.org

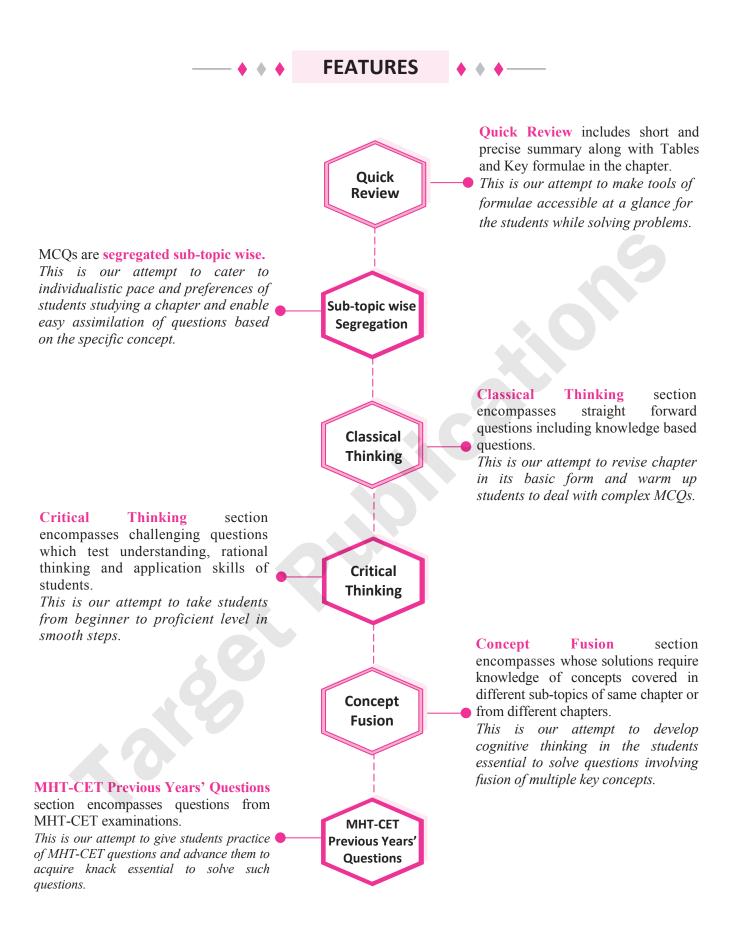
Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on latest Std. XI and XII Mathematics Textbooks published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

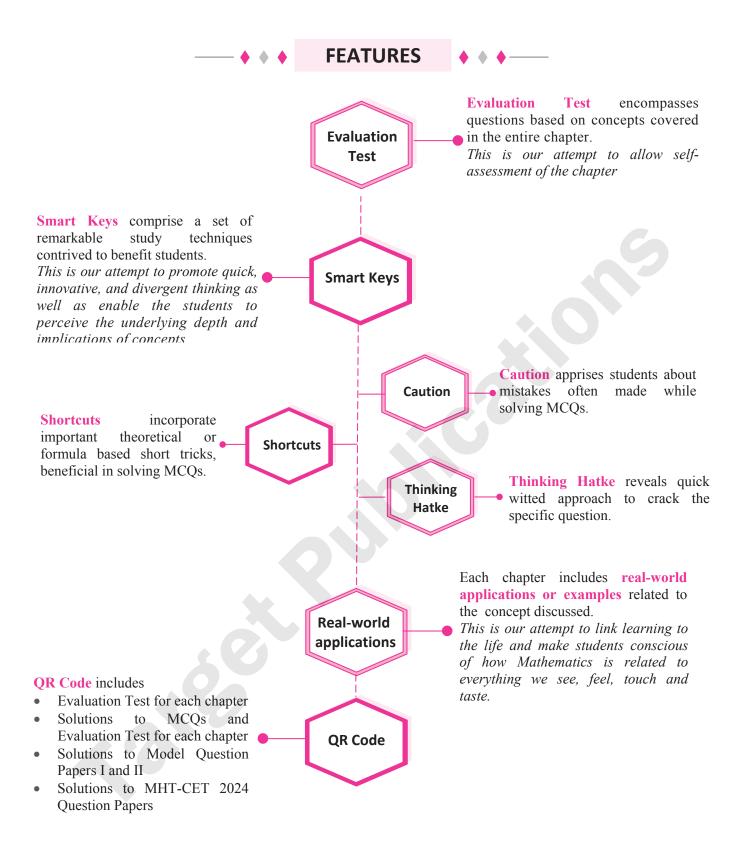
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Continued...



MHT-CET PAPER PATTERN

- There will be three papers of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) in 'Mathematics', 'Physics and Chemistry' and 'Biology' of 100 marks each.
- Duration of each paper will be 90 minutes.
- Questions will be based on Syllabus of State Council of Educational Research and Training, Maharashtra with approximately 20% weightage given to Std. XI and 80% weightage will be given to Std. XII curriculum.
- Difficulty level of questions will be at par with JEE (Main) for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and at par with NEET for Biology.
- There will be no negative marking.
- Questions will be mainly application based.
- Details of the papers are as given below:

Paper	Subject	Approximate No. of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) based on		Choice Questions (MCQs) based on		Choice Questions (MCQs) based on		Mark(s) Per Question	Total Marks
		Std. XI	Std. XII						
Paper I	Mathematics	10	40	2	100				
Paper II	Physics	10	40	1	100				
raper II	Chemistry	10	40	1					
Paper III	Biology	20	80	1	100				

- Questions will be set on
 - i. the entire syllabus of Std. XII of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology subjects prescribed by State Council of Educational Research and Training, Maharashtra and
 - ii. chapters / units from Std. XI curriculum prescribed by State Council of Educational Research and Training, Maharashtra as mentioned below:

Sr. No.	Subject	Chapters / Units of Std. XI
1	Physics	Motion in a plane, Laws of motion, Gravitation, Thermal properties of
1	T Hysics	matter, Sound, Optics, Electrostatics, Semiconductors
		Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry, Structure of Atom, Chemical
2	Chemistry	Bonding, Redox Reactions, Elements of Group 1 and Group 2, States of
2	Chemistry	Matter: Gaseous and Liquid States, Basic Principles and techniques of
		Chemistry, Adsorption and Colloids, Hydrocarbons
		Trigonometry - II, Straight Line, Circle, Measures of Dispersion,
3	Mathematics	Probability, Complex Numbers, Permutations and Combinations,
		Functions, Limits, Continuity
4	Dialagy	Biomolecules, Respiration and Energy Transfer, Human Nutrition,
4	Biology	Excretion and osmoregulation

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Textbook Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Page No.				
Std. XI							
1	3	Trigonometry - II	1				
2	5	Straight Line	23				
3	6	Circle	44				
4	8	Measures of Dispersion	59				
5	9	Probability	65				
6	1	Complex Numbers	83				
7	3	Permutations and Combinations	105				
8	6	Functions	118				
9	7	Limits	132				
10	8	Continuity	148				
11	1	Mathematical Logic	165				
12	2	Matrices	185				
13	3	Trigonometric Functions	200				
14	4	Pair of Straight Lines	227				
15	5	Vectors	240				
16	6	Line and Plane	271				
17	7	Linear Programming	302				
18	1	Differentiation	320				
19	2	Applications of Derivatives	347				
20	3	Indefinite Integration	371				
21	4	Definite Integration	411				
22	5	Application of Definite Integration	433				
23	6	Differential Equations	443				
24	7	Probability Distributions	469				
25	8	Binomial Distribution	483				
		Answer Key	491				
		Model Question Paper I & Answer Key	519				
		Model Question Paper II & Answer Key	523				
		MHT-CET 4 th May, 2024 Question Paper & Answer Key	528				
		MHT-CET 10 th May, 2024 Question Paper & Answer Key	533				

Practice test Papers are the only way to assess your preparedness for the Exams. Scan the adjacent QR code to know more about our *"MHT-CET Mathematics Test Series with Answer Key & Solutions"* book for the MHT-CET Entrance examination.



Chapter

8 Measures of Dispersion

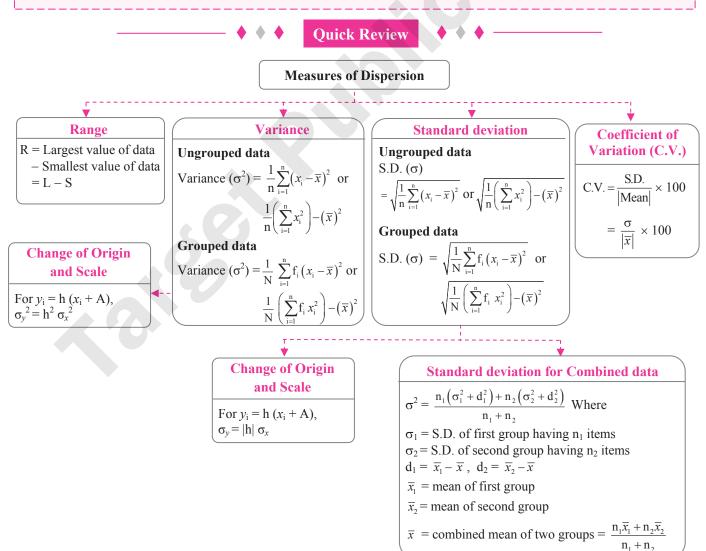


Application of Measures of Dispersion in Financial Planning

Measures of dispersion, such as the standard deviation, can be Helpful in assessing the risk associated with investments. Investors and financial analysts use these measures to understand how much the returns of a particular investment may vary over time. A higher dispersion indicates higher risk, which can influence investment decisions.

Chapter Outline

- 8.1 Range, Variance and Standard Deviation
- 8.2 Standard Deviation for Combined data, Coefficient of variation



I.Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion? (A) Mean (B) Variance (C) Standard deviation (D) Rangedistribution2.Which of the following is a measure of dispersion? (A) Mean (B) Median (C) Mode (D) Standard deviation(A) 1.89 (C) 4.573.The range of 90, 50, 72, 69, 85, 100, 73, 85, 93 is (A) 100 (C) 50(B) 93 (C) 84.If the range of 15, 14, x, 25, 30, 35 is 23, then the least possible value of x is (A) 14(B) 12	the following frequency this -4 $4-6$ $6-8$ $8-10$ 3 4 2 1
 S.D. of first n natural numbers is √(n²-1)/12. Classical Thinking The variant distribution C.I. 2. (A) Mean (B) Variance (C) Standard deviation C. Standard deviation (C) Standard deviation (C) Mode (D) Standard deviation The range of (C) 50 (D) 43 (A) 14 (B) 12 	- 4 4 - 6 6 - 8 8 - 10
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8.1Range, Variance and Standard Deviation1.Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion? (A) Mean (B) Variance (C) Standard deviation (D) Range8.The variant distribution2.Which of the following is a measure of dispersion? (A) Mean (B) Median 	n is - 4 4 - 6 6 - 8 8 - 10
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(C)Standard deviation (D)Range(A)1.89 (C)2.Which of the following is a measure of dispersion? (A)Mean (B)9.If V is th deviation, th (A)(A)Mean (C)Mode (D)Standard deviation9.If V is th deviation, the (A)3.The range of 90, 50, 72, 69, 85, 100, 73, 85, 93 is (A)10.The variance (A)(A)(A)100 (B)93 (C)50(D)434.If the range of 15, 14, x, 25, 30, 35 is 23, then the least possible value of x is (A)14(B)12	
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(A) Mean (B) Median (C) Mode (D) Standard deviation 3. The range of 90, 50, 72, 69, 85, 100, 73, 85, 93 is (A) 100 (B) 93 (C) 50 (D) 43 4. If the range of 15, 14, x, 25, 30, 35 is 23, then the least possible value of x is (A) 14 (B) 12 (C) $V = -$ (C) $V = -$ (C	
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(A) 100 (B) 93 (C) 50 (D) 43 (A) 14 (B) 12 (A) 100 (B) 93 (A) $\frac{133}{4}$ (A) $\frac{133}{4}$ (B) 12 (A) $\frac{133}{4}$ (B) 12 (A) $\frac{133}{4}$ (B) 12 (C) 50 (C)	(D) None of these
4. If the range of 15, 14, x , 25, 30, 35 is 23, then the least possible value of x is (A) 14 (B) 12 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	ce of first 20 natural numbers is
the least possible value of x is12.For a frequ(A) 14 (B) 12 is computed	(B) $\frac{279}{12}$ (C) $\frac{133}{2}$ (D) $\frac{399}{4}$
	ency distribution, standard deviation
5. The range of the following data is (A) $\frac{\sum I_1(x)}{\sum}$	d by applying the formula $\sqrt{\sum f(r-\overline{r})^2}$
	$\frac{\sqrt{2} I_i(x_i - x)}{\sum f_i}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{2} I_i(x_i - x)}{\sum f_i}$
Wages in thousandsNo. of workers(C) $\sqrt{\sum f_i}$ 102052	$\frac{(x_{i} - \overline{x})}{\sum f_{i}} \qquad (B) \frac{\sqrt{\sum f_{i}(x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}}}{\sum f_{i}}$ $\frac{(D) \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_{i}(x_{i} - \overline{x})}{\sum f_{i}}}$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	f 7 scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 is
$\begin{array}{c cccc} 30 - 40 & 20 & (A) & 4 \\ \hline 40 - 50 & 12 & (C) & \sqrt{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} \text{(B)} & 2\\ \text{(D)} & \sqrt{2} \end{array}$
(A) 53 (B) 30 14. The standar 12×10^{-12}	rd deviation of the data 6, 5, 9, 13,
(C) 40 (D) 12 (52	(B) $\frac{52}{7}$
(A) origin only –	
(B) scale only (C) $\sqrt{6}$	(D) 6
(D) none of these $x_1 + 5, x_2 + 5$	of $x_1, x_2,, x_n$ is 5, then the S.D. of 5, $x_3 + 5,, x_n + 5$, is
7. If each observation of a raw data whose $\begin{pmatrix} (A) & 0 \\ (C) & 5 \end{pmatrix}$	(B) 10 (D) 25
variance σ^2 is multiplied by h, then the variance	
(A) σ^2 (B) $h^2\sigma^2$ S.D. of the	deviation of a variate x is 10, then
(C) $h\sigma^2$ (D) $h + \sigma^2$ (A) 10	deviation of a variate x is 10, then variate $(50 + 5x)$ will be (B) 50 (C) 500 (D) 100



2.

Chapter 8: Measures of Dispersion

19.76

For a given distribution of marks, mean is 35.16 and its standard deviation is 19.76. Then

coefficient of variation is 35.16

17.	Mean and standard deviation of 100 items are
	50 and 4 respectively. The sum of all squares of
	the items is

(A)	256100	(B)	261600
(\mathbf{O})	251(00	(\mathbf{D})	20000

(C) 251600 (D) 266000

- 18. If the S.D. of a set of observations is 8 and if each observation is divided by 2, then S.D. of the new set of observations will be
 (A) -4 (B) -8 (C) 8 (D) 4
- **19.** If the standard deviation of the numbers 2, 3, a and 11 is 3.5, then which of the following is true?
 - (A) $3a^2 26a + 55 = 0$
 - (B) $3a^2 32a + 84 = 0$
 - (C) $3a^2 34a + 91 = 0$
 - (D) $3a^2 23a + 44 = 0$
- 20. If X is a random variable such that $\sigma(x) = 2.6$, then $\sigma(1 - 4x)$ is equal to (A) 7.8 (B) -10.4 (C) 13 (D) 10.4
- 21. If the S.D. of y₁, y₂, y₃, ..., y_n is 6, then the variance of y₁ 3, y₂ 3, y₃ 3,..., y_n 3, is
 (A) 6
 (B) 36
 (C) 3
 (D) 27
- 8.2 Standard Deviation for Combined data, Coefficient of variation
- 1. For two data sets, each of size 5, the variances are given to be 4 and 5 and the corresponding means are given to be 2 and 4 respectively. The variance of the combined data set is

(A)
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
 (B)

(A) (B) 19.76 35.16 $\frac{35.16}{19.76} \times 100$ $\frac{19.76}{35.16} \times 100$ (D) (C) 3. If the C.V. and standard deviation of a distribution are 50 and 20 respectively, then its mean is (A) 40 (D) 35 (B) 30 (C) 20 4. If the coefficient of variation and standard deviation are 60 and 21 respectively, the arithmetic mean of distribution is (B) 30 (C) 35 (D) 21 (A) 60 5. If the coefficient of variation and variance of a frequency distribution are 7.2 and 3.24 respectively, then its mean is (A) 45 (B) 25 (C) 20 (D) 16 6. In a series of observations, coefficient of variation is 16 and mean is 25, then the variance is (B) 8 (A) 4 (C) 12 (D) 16 The C.V. for the set of observations 55, 54, 52, 53, 56, 58, 52, 50, 51, 49 is (A) 2.64 **(B)** 3.74 (C) 4.98 (D) 5.78 If the coefficient of variation of a distribution is

45% and the mean is 12, then its standard deviation is

- (A) 5.2 (B) 5.3 (C) 5.4 (D) None of these
- 9. If the mean of 10 observations is 50 and the sum of the squares of the deviations of the observations from the mean in 250, then the coefficient of variation of those observations is (A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 10 (D) 5

Critical Thinking

Range, Variance and Standard Deviation	3.	The mean and va
The variance of first 50 even natural numbers is (A) 437 (B) $\frac{437}{4}$ (C) $\frac{833}{4}$ (D) 833 The variance of the following frequency distribution CI: 0-6 6-12 12-18 f_i : 2 4 6	4.	$x_3,, x_n$ are 5 and then the value of (A) 80 (B) Suppose a popul 101, 102,, 20 100 observations V _B represent populations response
is (A) 24 (B) 12 (C) 20 (D) 25		(A) 1 (B)
	The variance of first 50 even natural numbers is (A) 437 (B) $\frac{437}{4}$ (C) $\frac{833}{4}$ (D) 833 The variance of the following frequency distribution CI: 0-6 6-12 12-18 f_i : 2 4 6 is	The variance of first 50 even natural numbers is (A) 437 (B) $\frac{437}{4}$ (C) $\frac{833}{4}$ (D) 833 The variance of the following frequency distribution CI: 0-6 6-12 12-18 f_i : 2 4 6 is

11

2

13

(D)

The mean and variance of n observations x₁, x₂, x₃,..., x_n are 5 and 0 respectively. If ∑_{i=1}ⁿ x_i² = 400, then the value of n is equal to

(A) 80
(B) 25
(C) 20
(D) 16

Suppose a population A has 100 observations 101, 102, ..., 200 and another population B has 100 observations 151, 152, ..., 250. If V_A and V_B represent the variances of the two populations respectively, then V_A/V_B is

1 (B) $\frac{9}{4}$ (C) $\frac{4}{9}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$

MHT-CET Triumph Maths (MCQs)

- 5. The mean and variance of seven observations are 8 and 16, respectively. If 5 of the observations are 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, then the product of the remaining two observations is (B) (A) 45 49 (C) 48 (D) 40
- The mean of the numbers a, b, 8, 5, 10 is 6 and 6. the variance is 6.80. Then which one of the following gives possible values of a and b? (A) a = 5, b = 2(B) a = 1, b = 6(C) a = 3, b = 4(D) a = 0, b = 7
- 7. Suppose values taken by a variable x are such that $a \le x_i \le b$, where x_i denotes the value of x in the i^{th} case for i = 1, 2, ..., n. Then

 - (A) $a \le Var(x) \le b$ (B) $a^2 \le Var(x) \le b^2$ (C) $\frac{a^2}{4} \le Var(x)$ (D) $(b-a)^2 \ge Var(x)$
- For a data consisting of 15 observations 8. x_i , i = 1, 2, 3, ..., 15 the following results are obtained : $\sum_{i=1}^{15} x_i = 170$; $\sum_{i=1}^{15} x_i^2 = 2830$. If one of the observation namely 20 was found wrong and was replaced by its correct value 30, then the corrected variance is
 - (B) 78 (A) 80 (C) 76 (D) 75
- 9. The standard deviation of the numbers 31, 32, 33, ..., 46, 47 is

(A)
$$\sqrt{\frac{17}{12}}$$
 (B) $\sqrt{\frac{47^2 - 12}{12}}$
(C) $2\sqrt{6}$ (D) $4\sqrt{3}$

10. The mean and S.D. of the marks of 200 candidates were found to be 40 and 15 respectively. Later, it was discovered that a score of 40 was wrongly read as 50. The correct mean and S.D. respectively are

(A)	14.98, 39.95	(B)	39.95, 14.98
(C)	39.95, 224.5	(D)	None of these

A scientist is weighing each of 30 fishes. 11. Their mean weight worked out is 30 gm and standard deviation of 2 gm. Later, it was found that the measuring scale was misaligned and always under reported every fish weight by 2 gm. The correct mean and standard deviation (in gm) of fishes are respectively

(A)	32, 4	(B)	28, 2
(C)	28, 4	(D)	32, 2

12. What is the standard deviation of the following series

Measurements	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
Frequency	1	3	4	2
(A) 81 (C) 9		(B) (D)	7.6 2.26	

13. In a series of 2n observations, half of them equal to a and remaining half equal to -a. If the standard deviation of the observations is 2, then a equals

(A)
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}$$
 (B) $\sqrt{2}$ (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{n}$

8.2 **Standard Deviation** for Combined data, **Coefficient of variation**

For a certain data, following information is 1. available. Obtain the combined standard deviation.

	X		Y
Mean	13		17
S. D.	3		2
Size	20		30
(A) 9.84	(B)	1.54	
(C) 3.14	(D)	15.4	

- The means of two samples of sizes 60 and 120 respectively are 35.4 and 30.9 and the standard deviations are 4 and 5. Obtain the standard deviation of the sample of size 180 obtained by combining the two samples.
 - (A) 5.15 (B) 26.5 (C) 32.4 51.5 (D)

2.

3.

From the following data available for 5 pairs of observations of two variables x and y, obtain the combined S.D. for all 10 observations. Where,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 30, \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i = 40, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = 220, \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 = 340$$
(A) 7 (B) 2.65
(C) 8 (D) 4

- 4. The mean height of 200 students is 65 inches. The mean heights of boys and girls are 70 inches and 62 inches respectively and the standard deviations are 8 and 10 respectively. Find the number of boys and the combined S.D. (A) 75 and 10.07 (B) 125 and 10.07 (D) 125 and 101.5 (C) 75 and 101.5
- 5. The S.D. and C.V. for the data 75, 78, 80, 86, 91, 88, 83 is
 - (A) 4.98 and 5.67 (B) 5.29 and 6.37 4.98 and 6.37 5.29 and 5.67 (C) (D)
- The variance and C.V. for the following **6**. frequency distribution is

xi	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
fi	3	10	11	13	7	5	1
 (A) 2.12 and 2.33 (C) 1.46 and 2.33 			· · ·	3.12 1.46			

						Chapter 8: Measu	res of Dispersion		
7.		and their de 7. Their a 7 0	of two distrib eviations are 2 arithmetic me (B) 40, 60 (D) None c	2 and 39 eans are of these	8.	Two teams A and B have the coefficients of variation are If σ_A , σ_B are the standard dev respectively then the relation I (A) $\sigma_A = \sigma_B$ (B) (C) $\sigma_A = 2\sigma_B$ (D)	e 4, 2 respectively. iations of teams A, B between them is.) $\sigma_{\rm B} = 2\sigma_{\rm A}$		
-		• • •				rs' Questions			
1.			0 natural numl so obtained is (B) 3.87 (D) 2.87	bers, then [2021]	8.	The variance of first 10 mult (A) 74.25 (B) (C) 70.15 (D)	[2022] 73.15		
2.	If the variance of the numbers 2, 3, 11 and x is $\frac{49}{4}$, then the values of x are [2021]					9. If the standard deviation of first n na numbers is 2, then the value of n is [2 (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D)			
	(A) 6, $\frac{14}{3}$		(B) 4, $\frac{13}{5}$		10.	For the following frequency	distribution		
	(C) 6, $\frac{16}{3}$		(D) 6, $\frac{14}{5}$			X 5 6 7 Frequency 3 7 4	8 10 2 4		
3.	Following data shows the information about marks obtained in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology by 100 students in a class. Then subject shows the highest variability in marks					The variance is [2 (A) 2.49 (B) 2.85 (C) 2.18 (D) 2.37 11. For given data N = 60, $\Sigma x^2 = 18000$			
	variability in marks Physics Chemistry Mathematics Biology					$\sum x = 960$, then variance of d	= 960, then variance of data is [2022]		
Mea S.D	in 20	25 2	23	27 5		(A) 44 (B) (C) 34 (D)			
4.	(A) Math(C) BioloGiven that	ematics ogy total of 16 va s of deviati ce is 73	 (B) Chemis (D) Physics alues is 528 ar ion from 33 (B) 570.37 (D) 572.37 	[2021] stry s nd sum of is 9158. [2021] 5	12.	The sum of 10 values is 1 their squares is 16.9, the deviation (S.D.) is (A) 0.005 (B) (C) 0.5 (D) If both mean and the observations $x_1, x_2,, x_{50}$ as mean of $(x_1 - 5)^2, (x_2 - 5)^2,$	hen their standard [2022]) 5) 0.05 standard of 50 are equal to 16, then		
5.	If the stand	ard deviation coefficient of	n of data is 12	and mean [2021]	14.	 (A) 357 (B) (C) 397 (D) (D) (D) (D) 	[2022]) 377) 378		
6.	for four div and 72 res were 12, 6,	isions A, B, 0 pectively. Th	f marks in Ma C and D were to neir standard of pectively. The rmity. (B) B (D) A	80, 75, 70 deviations	15.	respectively 6 and 10. If each observation is increased by 8 then the new variance and new mean of resulting observations are respectively. [2022] (A) 14, 10 (B) 6, 10 (C) 14, 18 (D) 6, 18 15. If the mean and S.D. of the data 3, 5, 7, a, b are			
7.	For the set	3050, their e standard	ations, the sur arithmetic me			5 and 2 respectively, then a of the equation (A) $x^2 - 10x + 18 = 0$ (B) $2x^2 - 20x + 19 = 0$ (C) $x^2 - 10x + 19 = 0$ (D) $x^2 - 20x + 18 = 0$			

MHT-CET Triumph Maths (MCQs)

- Mean and variance of six observations are 8 and 16 respectively. If each observation is multiplied by 3, then new variance of the resulting observations is [2023]
 (A) 16
 (B) 48
 (C) 24
 (D) 144
- 17. If both mean and variance of 50 observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{50} are equal to 16 and 256 respectively, then mean of $(x_1 5)^2, (x_2 5)^2, \dots, (x_{50} 5)^2$ is (A) 357 (B) 387 (C) 377 (D) 397
- **18.** If the variance of the numbers -1, 0, 1, k is 5, where k > 0, then k is equal to [2023]
 - (A) $2\sqrt{\frac{10}{3}}$ (B) $2\sqrt{6}$ (C) $4\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ (D) $\sqrt{6}$
- 19. For 20 observations of variable x, if $\sum (x_i - 2) = 20 \text{ and } \sum (x_i - 2)^2 = 100, \text{ then the}$ standard deviation of variable x is [2023] (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 9
- **20.** Variance of first 2n natural numbers is **[2023]**
 - (A) $\frac{4n^2 + 1}{12}$ (B) $\frac{(2n-1)^2}{12}$ (C) $\frac{n^2}{3} - 1$ (D) $\frac{4n^2 - 1}{12}$
- 21. The variance of 20 observations is 5. If each observation is multiplied by 2, then variance of resulting observations is [2023]
 (A) 5 (B) 10
 (C) 4 (D) 20
- 22. The mean of 100 observations is 50 and their standard deviation is 5, then the sum of all squares of all the observations is [2024]
 (A) 252500
 (B) 250500
 (C) 250000
 (D) 255000
- 23. Consider three observations a, b and c such that b = a + c. If the standard deviation of a + 2, b + 2, c + 2 is d, then _____ holds.

[2024]

- (A) $b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2 + d^2)$
- (B) $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 + 3d^2$
- (C) $b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2) 9d^2$
- (D) $b^2 = 3(a^2 + c^2) + 9d^2$
- 24. The mean of n observations is \overline{x} . If three observations n + 1, n 1, 2n 1 are added such that mean remains same, then value of n is
 - (A) $\frac{2\bar{x}+1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{3\bar{x}-1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{3\bar{x}+1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{\bar{x}+1}{4}$
- **25.** A student scores the following marks in five tests : 54,45,41,43,57. His score is not known for the sixth test. If the mean score is 48 in six tests, then the standard deviation of marks in six tests is

[2024]

[2024]

(A)
$$\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 (B) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$
(C) $\frac{100}{3}$ (D) $\frac{10}{3}$

26. The mean and the standard deviation of 10 observations are 20 and 2 respectively. Each of these 10 observations is multiplied by p and then reduced by q, where $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$. If the new mean and new standard deviation (s.d.) become half of the original values, then q is equal to [2024] (A) -20 (B) -5

27. If for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, the frequency distribution of the marks obtained by 20 students in a test is

(D) -10

Marks:		2	3	5	7				
Fre	quency:	$(x+1)^2$	2x - 5	$x^2 - 3x$	x				
then the mean of the marks is [2024, 2022]									
(A)	3.0		(B)	2.5	_				

Answer Key of the chapter: Measures of Dispersion is given at the end of the book.

SOLUTIONS to the relevant questions of this chapter & Evaluation Test can be accessed by scanning the adjacent QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App*



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(C) 10



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(3) (3) (6) (6)

(A)- 40"

(B)+ 40°

(C)- 80°

(0)-20

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