AP EAMCET Mathematics Previous Questions with Key – Test 9

1)A function from A = {x: $-1 \le x \le 1$} to itself which is not a bijection is

1)$f(x) = x|x|$
2)$f(x)= x^3$
3)$f(x)= x^2$
4)$f(x)=\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$

2)If f : IR-{0}→ IR is defined by $f(x) = x+\frac{1}{x}$ and if $f^k(x) = [f(x)]^k$ for $k \ge 1$ then $f^4(x) - f(x^4) - 4f^2(x) =$

1)x^2+3x+7

2)x^2+3x-7

3)$-x^2+3x+7$

4)$-x^2-3x+7$

3)If $4^3+ 8^3+12^3+\ldots$up to n terms $=kn^2(n+1)^2$ (*for all* $n\in$ N) then, k =

1)4 2)8 3)16 4) 32

4) If $A=\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & \sin\theta\\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}$ where $\theta=\frac{2\pi}{19}$ then A^{2017}=

1)A 2)A^3 3)A^5 4)I

5)If (α, β, γ)is the solution of the system of simultaneous linear equations given by 3x+4y-5z =-6, 2x+3y -4z+7=0, 4x-2y+z=9 then α+3β-2 γ =

1)4

2)2

3)3

4)8

6)If A and B are two matrices given by $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ then, the value of |Adj(AB)| is

1)24

2) 24^2

3)24^3

4)65

7)If ω is a complex cube root of unity, then $\sum_{k=1}^{6}(\omega^k + \frac{1}{\omega^k})^2 =$

1)6

2)8

3)12

4)24

8)In Argand plane, the quadrant in which $\frac{1+2i}{1-i}$ lies is

1)First

2)Second

3)Third

4)Fourth

9)If z= x+ iy and if the point P in the Argand plane represents z, then the locus of P satisfying the equation |z-3i| + |z+3i| =10 is

1)circle with centre (3,-3)

2)Hyperbola with eccentricity $\frac{5}{3}$

3)Ellipse with eccentricity $\frac{3}{5}$

4)Ellipse with eccentricity $\frac{4}{5}$

10)If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2-2x+4=0$ and for any $n\in N$, $\alpha^n+\beta^n = k\cos\frac{n\pi}{3}$ then k =

1)2^n

2)2^{n+1}

3) 2^n-1

4) 2^n+1

11)The number of integral solutions of $2\left(x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)-7\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)+9=0$ where $x\neq 0$

1)1

2)2

3)4

4)0

12)If $\left|\frac{x^2+kx+1}{x^2+x+1}\right|<3$ for all real x, then k is in the interval

1)$(-\infty, -1)$

2)(-1, 6)

3)(-1, 5)

4)$(6, \infty)$

13) If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3-6x^2+11x+6=0$ then $\sum\alpha^2\beta + \sum\alpha\beta^2=$

1)72

2)84

3)90

4)96

14)If the roots of equation $x^3+3px^2+3qx-8=0$ are in a geometric progression then $\frac{q^3}{p^3}=$

1)1 2)– 2 3)4 4)-8

15)The number of different signals which can be given from 7 different coloured sheets, taking one or more at a time is

1)127

2)5913

3)13699

4)1700

16)If the number of subsets with 8 elements from the set A={ $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots a_n$ },n ≥ 8 is five times the number of such subsets containing a_4, then n=

1)35

2)40

3)45

4)0

17) $^{29}C_5 \sum_{r=0}^{4} {}^{(33-r)}C_4 =$

1) $^{32}C_4$

2) $^{34}C_5$

3) $^{34}C_4$

4) $^{34}C_5$

18) The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1+x)^2(8-x)^{-1/3}$ is

1) $\frac{2167}{4032}$

2) $\frac{2265}{4132}$

3) $\frac{313}{576}$

4) $\frac{3691}{6792}$

19)The sum of the rational terms in the expansion of $(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt[5]{3})^{10}$

1)41

2)42

3)32

4)39

20)If $\frac{x^3+x^2+1}{(x^2+2)(x^2+3)}=\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+3}$,

then A+B+C+D =

1)1

2)4

3)3

4)2

21) $\cos^4\frac{\pi}{12}+\cos^4\frac{5\pi}{12}+\cos^4\frac{7\pi}{12}+\cos^4\frac{11\pi}{12}=$

1)2

2)1

3)$\frac{7}{4}$

4)$\frac{3}{2}$

22)If $\frac{\tan(\alpha+\beta-\gamma)}{\tan(\alpha-\beta+\gamma)}=\frac{\tan\gamma}{\tan\beta}$ and $\beta\neq\gamma$, then the value of $\sin 2\alpha+\sin 2\beta+\sin 2\gamma$ is

1)0

2)1

3)2

4)$\frac{1}{2}$

23) $1+\cos^2\theta = 3\sin\theta\cos\theta \Rightarrow \theta$ =

1) $n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}, n\pi-\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$: $n\in Z$

2) $n\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}, n\pi+\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}2$; $n\in Z$

3) $n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}, n\pi+\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}2$; $n\in Z$

4) $n\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}, n\pi+\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$;$n\in Z$

24)If α, β are the solutions of the equation $\sin^{-1}x-\cos^{-1}x$ =sin-1(3x-2) and α>β then 3α+4β =

1) 3

2) 4

3) 5

4) 6

25)If $x=\log_e\left[\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right)\right]$ where $|\theta|<\frac{\pi}{4}$ then sinhx=

1) sin2θ

2) cos2θ

3) tan2θ

4) -tan2θ

26)In ΔABC, if A:B:C =5:1:6 then a:b:c =

1)√2+1:√2-1:2√2

2)√3-1:√3+1:2√2

3)√3+1:√3-1:2√2

4)√3-1:√3+1:1

27)In any triangle ABC $a.\cos^2\frac{A}{2}+b.\cos^2\frac{B}{2}+c.\cos^2\frac{C}{2}=$

1) $\frac{\Delta}{R}$

2) $s+\frac{\Delta}{R}$

3) $2s+\frac{\Delta}{R}$

4) $\frac{\Delta s}{R}$

28)If R = $\frac{65}{8}$, $r_1=\frac{21}{2}$, $r_2=$ 12 are the circum radius, radii of the excircles opposite to the vertices A and B of a triangle ABC respectively, then the area of the triangle (in square units)is

1) $\frac{2}{3}$

2)28

3)84

4)168

29)The points with position vectors $\bar{a}+\bar{b}$, $\bar{a}-\bar{b}$ and $\bar{a}+\overline{kb}$ are collinear

1)for exactly two values of *k*

2)for exactly three values of *k*

3)for no real value of *k*

4)for all real value of *k*

30)If A(4,7,8), B(2,3,4) and C(2,5,7) are the position vectors of the vertices of a triangle ABC and if the internal bisector of ∠A meets BC at D then AD=

1) $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{34}$ 2) $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{34}$ 3) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{34}$ 4) $\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{34}$

31)Given $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - 2\bar{k}$ and $\bar{b} = \bar{i} + \bar{j}$ If c is a vector such that $\bar{a}.\bar{c} = |\bar{c}|, |\bar{c} - \bar{a}| = 2\sqrt{2}$ and the angle between $\bar{a} \times \bar{b}$ and $\bar{c}$ is 30°.then the value of $|(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times \bar{c}|^2$ is

1)9

2)$\frac{4}{9}$

3)$\frac{9}{4}$

4)$\frac{27}{4}$

32)In a right angled triangle ABC, the hypotenuse $|\overline{AB}| = P$ then $\overline{AB}.\overline{AC} + \overline{BC}.\overline{BA} + \overline{CA}.\overline{CB} =$

1)P^2

2)$2P^2$

3)$3P^2$

4)$\frac{P^2}{2}$

33)Let $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$ and $\bar{b} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{k}$

If $\bar{c}$ is unit vector, then the maximum value of is $[\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}]$ is

1) $\sqrt{39}$

2) $\sqrt{49}$

3) $\sqrt{69}$

4) $\sqrt{59}$

34) let $\bar{a} = 4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}, \bar{b} = \bar{i} - 4\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}, \bar{c} = 3\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$ and let $\bar{\alpha}$ be a vector perpendicular to both $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$ such that $\bar{\alpha}.\bar{c} = 63$ then $\bar{\alpha}$ =

1) $7\bar{i} - 7\bar{j} - 7\bar{k}$ 2) $3\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$ 3) $21\bar{i} - 21\bar{j} - 21\bar{k}$ 4) $21\bar{i} - 7\bar{j} - 7\bar{k}$

35)Let a and b be two real numbers .If the arithmetic mean and the variance of a, b, 8, 5 and 10 are respectively 6 and 6.8 then an ordered pair (a, b)=

1)(3,4)

2)(1,6)

3)(7,0)

4)(-2,9)

36)The mean derivation from the mean of the data given below

Marks	10	15	20	25	30
No of students	2	4	6	8	5

1)5

2)5.12

3)5.25

4)5.6

37)Three faces of a fair dye are yellow, two faces are red and one face is blue. If the die is tossed 3 times, then the probability that the colours yellow, red and blue appear is (need not to be in that order)

1) $\frac{2}{9}$ 2) $\frac{1}{6}$ 3) $\frac{5}{6}$ 4) $\frac{1}{2}$

38)A college has to appear for two examinations A and B. The probabilities that the student passes in A and B are $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ respectively. If it is known that the student passes at least one among the two examinations, then the probability that the student will pass both the examinations is

1) $\frac{1}{6}$ 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ 3) $\frac{1}{3}$ 4) $\frac{6}{11}$

39)If X is a random variable with the following probability distribution

X=x	-3	6	9
P(X=x)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

1) $\frac{65}{4}$

2) $\frac{65}{2}$

3) $\frac{65}{3}$

4) 65

40) 6 coins are tossed 320 times. The probability of getting 5 heads 2 times is

1) $30^2 \times \frac{e^{-30}}{2}$

2) $30 \times e^{-30}$

3) $30^2 \times e^{-30}$

4) $30 \times e^{-10}$

41)A(2, 3), B(3, -5) are two vertices of ΔABC. If the centroid of the ΔABC moves on the line 2x+y-2=0, then the locus of C is

1)x + 2y + 2 = 0

2)2x + y + 2 = 0

3)2x + y – 2 = 0

4)3x + y + 2 = 0

42)Let A= (2,0), B= (6,4) be two points. If $\overline{AB}$ is rotated about A through an angle of 45° in the negative direction, then the co –ordinates of B after the rotation are

1) $(2+4\sqrt{2},0)$ 2) $(2,4\sqrt{2})$ 3) $(0,4\sqrt{2})$ 4) $(4,\sqrt{2},0)$

43) If a straight line passing through the point P(2, 3) makes an angle $\frac{\pi}{6}$ with the X-axis and meets the line 12x + 5y + 10 = 0 at Q , then the length of PQ is

1) $\frac{132}{12\sqrt{3}+5}$

2) $\frac{166}{8\sqrt{3}+6}$

3) $\frac{182}{6\sqrt{3}+4}$

4) $\frac{192}{14\sqrt{3}+6}$

44)A(3,-4) is a vertex of ΔABC and 3x+4y-18=0 is the perpendicular bisector of the side AB. If C =(6, 3) then the centroid of the triangle is

1)(6, 1)

2)(-6,1)

3)(-6,-1)

4)(6,-1)

45)If p and q are the lengths of the perpendiculars from the origin to the to the straight lines x sec α +y cosec α = 10 and x cosα – ysin α = 10cos2α, then $4p^2+q^2$ =

1)10

2)20

3)40

4)100

46)If P is the set of all real numbers α such that the product of the lengths of perpendiculars from (α, 1) to the pair of straight lines $3x^2+7xy+2y^2=0$ is $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$

1) $\frac{-11}{3}$ 2) $\frac{-14}{3}$ 3) $\frac{11}{3}$ 4) $\frac{14}{3}$

47)If two of the lines represented by $2x^2+x^2y+y^3=0$ are mutually perpendicular then the slope of the third line is

1)2

2)1

3)0

4) $\frac{1}{2}$

48)The orthocenter of the triangle formed by the lines $2x^2-3xy+y^2$, $x + y=1$ is

1) $\left(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}\right)$

2) $\left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right)$

3) $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$

4) $(1,1)$

49)A point which lies on the circle passing through the points (1,1), (-6, 0), (-2,2) is

1)(1,-6)

2)(9.1)

3)(-2,-8)

4)(1,2)

50)Let the tangents drawn from P(-1,-1) to the circle x^2

$+y^2-2x-4y-4=0$ touch the circle at the points A and B. Then the area of the triangle PAB (in square units) is

1) $\frac{24}{13}$ 2) $\frac{24}{7}$ 3) $\frac{8}{13}$ 4) $\frac{3}{13}4^{\frac{2}{3}}$

51)If the chord of contact of $P(x_1, y_1)$ with respect to the circles $x^2+y^2=a^2$ meets the circle at A and B; then if $\angle AOB = 90°$ then $x_1^2 + y_1^2 =$

1)a^2

2)$2a^2$

3)$3a^2$

4)$4a^2$

52)The point of concurrence of the polar of the variable point (2f, f-4), $t \in R$ with respect to the circle $x^2+y^2-4x-6y+1=0$ is

1)(1,3)

2)(1, -3)

3)(-3,1)

4)(3,1)

53)ABC is a triangle and the radical centre of the circles with AB,BC,CA as the diameters is (-6,5).Now if A=(3,2), B=(2,1) then C =

1) (1,1)

2) (1,2)

3) (2,3)

4) (1,-2)

54) If the cosine of the angle between the two circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y + 4y - 3 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 2kx - 2y - 1 = 0$ is $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$ then $k^2 =$

1)2

2)4

3)16

4)8

55) A = (-2, 0) and P is a point on the parabola $y^2 = 8x$. If Q bisects $\overline{AP}$ and the locus of the Q is a parabola, then its focus is

1)(0, 0)

2)(1, 1)

3)(5, 0)

4)(4, 0)

56) Let S be the focus of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and PQ be a focal chord such that SP= α and SQ = α' Then $\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\alpha'}=$

1) a

2) a^2

3) $\frac{1}{a}$

4) $\frac{1}{a^2}$

57)The length of the latus rectum of $9x^2+25y^2-90x-150y+225=0$ is

1) $\frac{50}{3}$

2) $\frac{18}{3}$

3) $\frac{18}{25}$

4) $\frac{9}{25}$

58)Let C be the centre of an ellipse and PQ be a chord of it with $\angle PCQ = 90°$.If R is the point of intersection of the tangents to the ellipse at P and Q then R lies on

1)a straight line 2)a parabola

3)an ellipse 4)a hyperbola

59)The asymptotes of a hyperbola are parallel to 2x+3y=0 and 3x+2y= 0. The equation of that hyperbola whose centre is at (1,2) and passing through (5,3) is

1)(2x+3y-8)(3x+2y-7)-154=0

2)(2x-3y-8)(3x-2y-7)-154=0

3)(3x+2y-8)(2x-3y-7)-154=0

4)(3x-2y+8)(2x+3y-7)-154=0

60)In the triangle with vertices A(3, 2, 0), B(5, 3, 2) and C(-9, 6, -3), the bisector of $\angle BAC$ meets BC at D. The coordinates of D are

1) $\left(\frac{57}{16}, \frac{38}{16}, \frac{17}{16}\right)$

2) $\left(\frac{38}{16}, \frac{57}{16}, \frac{17}{16}\right)$

3) $\left(\frac{38}{16}, \frac{17}{16}, \frac{57}{16}\right)$

4) $\left(\frac{17}{16}, \frac{38}{16}, \frac{57}{16}\right)$

61)If the direction cosines of two lines are such that 2l+ m+2n = 0 and $3l^2+5m^2-11n^2$ = o, then the angle between the two lines is

1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 2) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 4) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

62)A plane passing through the points(2,3,-5) and (-3,-5,-7) is perpendicular to the plane x - y + z=1.A point that lies on the plane, among following is

1)(1,1,1)

2)(2,-3,4)

3)(1,4,4)

4)(3,-5,4)

63) If $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{2x}-1}{5x}=l, \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{2}{x-1}\log x=m,$ then a cubic equation whose roots are 5l,m and 1, is

1)$x^3-3x^2+2=0$

2)$x^3+5x^2-8x+2=0$

3)$x^3-5x^2+8x-4=0$

4)$x^3+3x^2-4=0$

64)Define $f(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{1-\sin x}{(\pi-2x)^2}, & \text{if } x\neq\frac{\pi}{2} \\ k, & \text{if } x=\frac{\pi}{2}\end{cases},$

If f(x) is continuous at $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, then k=

1)$-\frac{1}{8}$

2)$\frac{1}{8}$

3)$\frac{\pi}{2}$

4)$\frac{\pi}{2}$

65) If y= $x^x+x^7+7^x+7^7$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ =

1)$x \cdot x^{x-1}+7x^6+x^{7x-1}$

2)$x^x(1+\log_e x)+7x^6+7^x(\log_e 7)$

3)$x^x(1+\log_e x)+7x^6+x.7^{x-1}$

4)$x. x^{x-1}\log_e x+7.x^6+7^x(\log_7 e)$

66)The derivative of e^{3x} sin4x with respect to x, is

1) $5e^{3x}\sin\left(4x+\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{4}{3}\right)$

2) $5e^{3x}\sin\left(4x-\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{4}{3}\right)$

3) $5e^{3x}\sin\left(4x+\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right)$

4) $5e^{3x}\sin\left(4x-\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right)$

67)y= a cosx +(b+2x) sin $\Rightarrow y'' + y =$

1)cosx

2)2 cos x

3)3 cos x

4)4 cos x

68)At any point for the curve $3y^2-(x+5)^3$, if ST represents the length of the subtangent and SN represents the length of the subnormal then $9(ST)^2$ =

1)8 SN

2) $\frac{8}{3}SN$

3)27 SN

4)8 $(SN)^2$

69)Let a kind of bacteria grow following the function $f(t) = t^4$, t given in seconds. If the rate of growth of the bacteria after t_0 seconds is 4000/second, then t_0 =

1)0

2)10

3)20

4)30

70)The value of c for which the Lagrange's mean value theorem is applicable for the function f(x)= x(x+3)(x-2) in [-1,4] is

1) $\frac{4}{3}$

2) $\frac{8}{3}$

3) 2

4) $\frac{-8}{3}$

71)The radius (in cms) of the right circular cylinder of greatest curved surface area which can be inscribed in a given cone with radius 10cm is

1) $\frac{\pi}{5}$

2) 5π

3) 20

4) 5

72) $\int(\sqrt{\tan x}+\sqrt{\cot x})dx =$

1) $\sqrt{2}\text{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x+1}{\sqrt{\tan x}}\right)+c$ 2) $\sqrt{2}\text{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x-1}{\sqrt{2\tan x}}\right)+c$

3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\text{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x+1}{\sqrt{2}\tan x}\right)+c$ 4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\text{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tan x}-1}{\sqrt{2}\tan x}\right)+c$

73) $\int\frac{3\sin x-5\cos x}{7\cos x+2\sin x}dx =$

1) $-\frac{29}{53}x-\frac{31}{53}\log|7\cos x+2\sin x|+c$ 2) $\frac{11}{51}x+\frac{41}{51}\log|7\cos x+2\sin x|+c$

3) $\frac{29}{53}x+\frac{31}{53}\log|3\sin x-5\cos x|+c$ 4) $\frac{29}{51}x-\frac{51}{51}\log|7\cos -5\cos x|+c$

74) $\int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)}dx = a\,in|x| + b\,in|x^7+1| + c \Rightarrow (a, b) =$

1) $\left(1,\frac{2}{7}\right)$ 2) $\left(1,\frac{-7}{2}\right)$ 3) $\left(1,\frac{-2}{7}\right)$ 4) $\left(2,\frac{-2}{7}\right)$

75) $\int \frac{6x^2-17x-5}{(x+5)(x-2)}dx =$

1) $\log\frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-3)^4}+\frac{3}{x-2}+c$

2) $\log\{(x-2)^4(x-3)^2\}+\frac{3}{x-2}+c$ 3

3) $\log\frac{(x-2)^8}{(x-3)^2}-\frac{15}{x-2}+c$

4) $\log(x+3)-\frac{1}{x-2}+c$

76) $\lim_{x\to\infty}\left[\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+...+\frac{1}{3n}\right]=$

1)log 2

2) log 3

3) log 4

4) log 5

77) $\int_{-2}^{3}|1-x^2|dx =$

1) $\frac{28}{3}$

2) $\frac{14}{3}$

3) $\frac{7}{3}$

4) $\frac{1}{3}$

78) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x}dx =$

1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

2) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

3) $\frac{\pi^2}{3}$

4)π^2

79)The differential equation corresponding to the family of circles given by $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 =4$, where a and b are parameters, is

1) $4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+9y=0$

2) $4\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + = [1\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2]^3$

3) $4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 6y$

4) $4\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 6y$

80)The general solution of $\cos^2 x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=\tan x$ is

1) $ye^{\tan x} = (\tan x - 1)e^{\tan x} - \tan x + c$

2) $ye^{\tan x} = (\tan x + 1)e^{\tan x} + \tan x + c$

3) $ye^{\tan x} = (\tan x - 1)e^{\tan x} + c$

4) $ye^{\tan x} = (\tan x - 1)e^{\tan x} + \tan x + c$

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APEAMCET-2018 -- Engineering Stream Final Key Date: 24-04-18 FN (Shift 1)			
1	3	41	2
2	3	42	3
3	2	43	1
4	4	44	4
5	2	45	4
6	4	46	2
7	2	47	4
8	1	48	4
9	4	49	1
10	2	50	2
11	2	51	2
12	2	52	4
13	3	53	3
14	1	54	1
15	4	55	3
16	1	56	2
17	3	57	4
18	2	58	2
19	3	59	4
20	3	60	2
21	2	61	3
22	2	62	4
23	2	63	3
24	4	64	3
25	1	65	4
26	1	66	1
27	3	67	2
28	1	68	4
29	1	69	3
30	4	70	3
31	2	71	2
32	4	72	4
33	4	73	3
34	2	74	4
35	2	75	4
36	2	76	3
37	3	77	3
38	4	78	4
39	3	79	3
40	4	80	3