

JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

(HELD ON FRIDAY 24th JANUARY 2025)

TIME : 9:00 AM TO 12:00 PM

MATHEMATICS

SECTION-A

1. Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and \vec{c} be three vectors such that \vec{c} is coplanar with \vec{a} and \vec{b} . If the vector \vec{c} is perpendicular to \vec{b} and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 5$, then $|\vec{c}|$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ (2) 18
 (3) 16 (4) $\sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\vec{c} = \lambda(\vec{b} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}))$
 $= \lambda((\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{b})$
 $= \lambda(11\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = \lambda(11\hat{i} + 22\hat{j} + 33\hat{k} - 6\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$
 $= \lambda(5\hat{i} + 20\hat{j} + 35\hat{k})$
 $= 5\lambda(5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k})$
 $= \text{Given } \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 5$
 $= 5\lambda(1 + 8 + 21) = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{30}$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{c} = \frac{1}{6}(5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k})$
 $|\vec{c}| = \frac{\sqrt{1+16+49}}{6} = \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$

2. In $I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$, $m, n > 0$, then $I(9, 14) + I(10, 13)$ is
 (1) $I(9, 1)$ (2) $I(19, 27)$
 (3) $I(1, 13)$ (4) $I(9, 13)$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $I(m, m) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{m-1} dx$
 Let $x = \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow dx = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$
 $I(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^{2m-1} (\cos \theta)^{2n-1} d\theta$
 $I(9, 14) + I(10, 13) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^{17} (\cos \theta)^{27} d\theta$
 $+ 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^{19} (\cos \theta)^{25} d\theta$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^{17} (\cos \theta)^{25} d\theta$
 $= I(9, 13)$

3. Let $f : \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that

$$f(x) - 6f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{35}{3x} - \frac{5}{2}. \text{ If the } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha x} + f(x) \right) = \beta;$$

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\alpha + 2\beta$ is equal to

(1) 3 (2) 5
 (3) 4 (4) 6

Ans. (3)

Sol. $f(x) - 6f(1/x) = \frac{35}{3x} - \frac{5}{2} \quad \dots \dots (1)$

$$\text{Replace } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(1/x) - 6(x) = \frac{35x}{3} - \frac{5}{2} \quad \dots \dots (2)$$

Using (1) & (2)

$$f(x) = -2x - \frac{1}{3x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha x} + f(x) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha x} - 2x - \frac{1}{3x} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = 3, \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{So, } \alpha + 2B = 3 + 1 = 4$$

4. Let $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} + \dots$ upto n terms. If the sum of the first six terms of an A.P. with first term $-p$ and common difference p is $\sqrt{2026S_{2025}}$, then the absolute difference between 20th and 15th terms of the A.P. is

(1) 25 (2) 90
 (3) 20 (4) 45

Ans. (1)

Sol. $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} \dots \text{ N terms}$

$$S_{2025} = \sum_{n=1}^{2025} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{2025} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

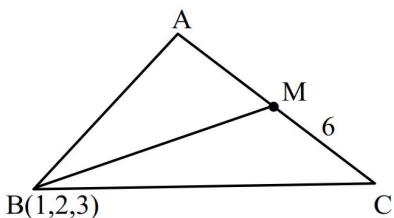
$$= \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2025} - \frac{1}{2026} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \operatorname{ecx} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} - \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \operatorname{ecx} (\cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - \sin x - 4)}{\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} + \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4}} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \frac{(\cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 4) - \sin x}{\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} + \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4}} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + 4)(\cos x - 1) - \sin x}{\sin x \left(\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} + \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4} \right)} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} (\cos x + 4) - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} + \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4} \right)} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} (\cos x + 4) + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x} + \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin x + 4} \right)} \\
 & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Let in a ΔABC , the length of the side AC be 6, the vertex B be $(1, 2, 3)$ and the vertices A, C lie on the line $\frac{x-6}{3} = \frac{y-7}{2} = \frac{z-7}{-2}$. Then the area (in sq. units) of ΔABC is

Ans. (2)

Sol.



Let $M(3\lambda + 6, 2\lambda + 7, -2\lambda + 7)$

$$\overrightarrow{BM} = (3\lambda + 5)\hat{i} + (2\lambda + 5)\hat{j} + (-2\lambda + 4)\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BM} = 0 = 3(3\lambda + 5) + 2(2\lambda + 5) - 2(-2\lambda + 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BM} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BM}| = 7$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7 = 21$$

Option (2)

9. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $\left(xy - 5x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)dx + (1+x^2)dy = 0$, $y(0) = 0$. Then $y(\sqrt{3})$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{14}{3}}$
 (3) $2\sqrt{2}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{15}{2}}$

Ans. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol. } & \left(1+x^2\right) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 5x^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{xy}{1+x^2} &= \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
 \therefore \text{ I.F.} &= e^{\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{2}} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \\
 \therefore y\sqrt{1+x^2} &= \int \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \\
 \therefore y\sqrt{1+x^2} &= \int \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \\
 y\sqrt{1+x^2} &= \frac{5x^3}{3} + C \\
 \because y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 &= 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0 \\
 \therefore y &= \frac{5x^3}{3\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
 y(\sqrt{3}) &= \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{32} = \boxed{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Option (1)

10. Let the product of the focal distances of the point

$\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, ($a > b$), be $\frac{7}{4}$.

Then the absolute d

10. Let the product of the focal distances of the point $(-1, y)$ be $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{7}$.

Then the absolute difference of the eccentricities of two such ellipses is

Ans. (3)

Sol. Product of focal distances = $(a + ex_1)(a - ex_1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^2 - e^2 x_1^2 = a^2 - e^2 (3) \\
 &= a^2 - 3e^2 = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{7}{4} + 3e^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow 4a^2 = 7 + 12e^2 \\
 &\& \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ lines on } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\
 &\therefore \frac{3}{a^2} + \frac{1}{4b^2} = 1 \\
 &\frac{3}{a^2} + \frac{1}{4(a^2)(1-e^2)} = 1 \\
 &12(1-e^2) + 1 = 4a^2(1-e^2) \\
 &13 - 12e^2 = (7 + 12e^2)(1-e^2) \\
 &\Rightarrow 13 - 12e^2 = 7 - 7e^2 + 12e^2 - 12e^4 \\
 &\Rightarrow 12e^4 - 17e^2 + 6 = 0 \\
 &\therefore e^2 = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 288}}{24} = \frac{17 \pm 1}{24} = \frac{3}{4} \& \frac{2}{3} \\
 &\therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \& \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &\therefore \text{difference} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Option (3)

11. A and B alternately throw a pair of dice. A wins if he throws a sum of 5 before B throws a sum of 8, and B wins if he throws a sum of 8 before A throws a sum of 5. The probability, that A wins if A makes the first throw, is

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (1) \frac{9}{17} & (2) \frac{9}{19} \\
 (3) \frac{8}{17} & (4) \frac{8}{19}
 \end{array}$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $p(S_5) = \frac{1}{9}$

$$p(S_8) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$\text{required prob} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{31}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \left(\frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{31}{36} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \dots \infty$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{62}{81}} = \frac{9}{19}$$

Option(2)

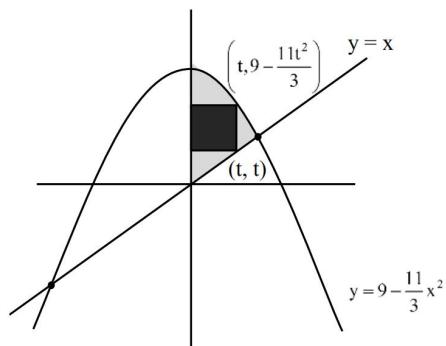
12. Consider the region

$R = \left\{ (x, y) : x \leq y \leq 9 - \frac{11}{3}x^2, x \geq 0 \right\}$. The area, of the largest rectangle of sides parallel to the coordinate axes and inscribed in R, is :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (1) \frac{625}{111} & (2) \frac{730}{119} \\
 (3) \frac{567}{121} & (4) \frac{821}{123}
 \end{array}$$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $t \left(9 - \frac{11t^2}{3} - t \right)$



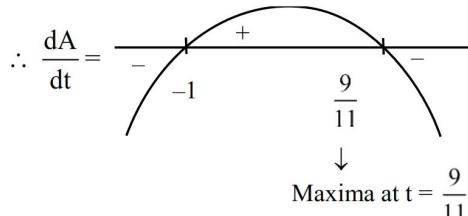
$$A = 9t - t^2 - \frac{11}{3}t^3$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 9 - 2t - 11t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 11t^2 + 2t - 9 = 0$$

$$11t^2 + 11t - 9t - 9 = 0$$

$$t = -1 \& t = \frac{9}{11}$$



Maxima at $t = \frac{9}{11}$

$$\therefore \text{largest area} = \frac{9}{11} \left(9 - \frac{11}{3} \cdot \frac{81}{121} - \frac{9}{11} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{11} \cdot \frac{63}{11} = \frac{567}{121}$$

Option (3)

13. The area of the region $\{(x, y) : x^2 + 4x + 2 \leq y \leq |x + 2|\}$ is equal to

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (1) 7 & (2) 24/5 \\
 (3) 20/3 & (4) 5
 \end{array}$$

22. If for some α, β ; $\alpha \leq \beta$, $\alpha + \beta = 8$ and $\sec^2(\tan^{-1}\alpha) + \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1}\beta) = 36$, then $\alpha^2 + \beta$ is _____.

Ans. (14)

Sol. If $(\tan(\tan^{-1}(\alpha)) + 1)(\cot(\cot^{-1}\beta))^2 = 36$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 34$$

$$\alpha\beta = 15$$

$$\alpha = 3, \beta = 5$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta = 9 + 5 = 14$$

23. The number of 3-digit numbers, that are divisible by 2 and 3, but not divisible by 4 and 9, is

Ans. (125)

Sol. No, of 3 digits = $999 - 99 = 900$

No. of 3 digit numbers divisible by 2 & 3 i.e. by 6

$$\frac{900}{6} = 150$$

No. of 3 digit numbers divisible by 4 & 9 i.e. by 36

$$\frac{900}{36} = 25$$

\therefore No of 3 digit numbers divisible by 2 & 3 but not by 4 & 9

$$150 - 25 = 125$$

24. Let be a 3×3 matrix such that $X^T A X = O$ for all

nonzero 3×1 matrices $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$.

If $A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$, and

$\det(\operatorname{adj}(2(A + I))) = 2^\alpha 3^\beta 5^\gamma$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$ is

Ans. (44)

Sol. $X^T A X = 0$

$$(xyz) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(xyz) \begin{pmatrix} a_1x + a_2y + a_3z \\ b_1x + b_2y + b_3z \\ c_1x + c_2y + c_3z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x(a_1x + a_2y + a_3z) + y(b_1x + b_2y + b_3z) + z(c_1x + c_2y + c_3z) = 0$$

$$a_1 = 0, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 + b_1 = 0, a_3 + c_1 = 0, b_3 = c_2 = 0$$

A = skew symm matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & y \\ -x & 0 & z \\ -y & -z & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & y \\ -x & 0 & z \\ -y & -z & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$-x + z = 4$$

$$y + z = 5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & y \\ -x & 0 & z \\ -y & -z & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x + y = 0 \quad x = -1$$

$$-x + z = 4 \quad y = 2$$

$$-y - 2z = -8 \quad z = 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(A+I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(A+I) = 120 \Rightarrow \det |\operatorname{adj}(2(A+I))|$$

$$= 120^2 = 2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2$$

$$\alpha = 6, \beta = 2, \gamma = 2$$

25. Let $S = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{10}\}$ be the set of first ten prime numbers. Let $A = S \cup P$, where P is the set of all possible products of distinct elements of S . Then the number of all ordered pairs (x, y) , $x \in S$, $y \in A$, such that x divides y , is _____.

Ans. (5120)

Sol. Let $\frac{y}{x} = \lambda$

$$y = \lambda x$$

$$= 10 \times ({}^9 C_0 + {}^9 C_1 + {}^9 C_2 + {}^9 C_3 + \dots + {}^9 C_9)$$

$$= 10 \times (2^9)$$

$$10 \times 512$$

$$5120$$

PHYSICS

SECTION-A

26. Consider a parallel plate capacitor of area A (of each plate) and separation 'd' between the plates. If E is the electric field and ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space between the plates, then potential energy stored in the capacitor is :-

(1) $\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2 Ad$ (2) $\frac{3}{4}\epsilon_0 E^2 Ad$

(3) $\frac{1}{4}\epsilon_0 E^2 Ad$ (4) $\epsilon_0 E^2 Ad$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\frac{U}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 (Ad)$$

Ans. (1)

27. What is the relative decrease in focal length of a lens for an increase in optical power by 0.1 D from 2.5 D ? [D' stands for dioptre]

(1) 0.04 (2) 0.40
 (3) 0.1 (4) 0.01

Ans. (1)

Sol. When $P = 2.5$ D

$$F = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{2.5}$$

When $P' = 2.6$ D

$$F' = \frac{1}{P'} = \frac{1}{2.6}$$

Relative decrease in focal length

$$\frac{F - F'}{F} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} - \frac{5}{13}}{\frac{2}{5}} = 1 - \frac{25}{26} = \frac{1}{26} = 0.04$$

Ans. (1)

28. An air bubble of radius 0.1 cm lies at a depth of 20 cm below the free surface of a liquid of density 1000 kg/m^3 . If the pressure inside the bubble is 2100 N/m^2 greater than the atmospheric pressure, then the surface tension of the liquid in SI unit is (use $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

(1) 0.02 (2) 0.1
 (3) 0.25 (4) 0.05

Ans. (4)

Sol. T is surface tension

$$P \text{ in air bubble} = P_0 + \rho gh + \frac{2T}{R}$$

$$P_{\text{in}} - P_0 = \rho gh + \frac{2T}{R} = 2100$$

$$\frac{2T}{R} = 2100 - \rho gh$$

$$T = \frac{R}{2} (2100 - 10^3 \times 10 \times 0.2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} (2100 - 2000) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 0.05$$

Ans. (4)

29. For an experimental expression $y = \frac{32.3 \times 1125}{27.4}$,

where all the digits are significant. Then to report the value of y we should write :-

(1) $y = 1326.2$ (2) $y = 1326.19$
 (3) $y = 1326.186$ (4) $y = 1330$

Ans. (4)

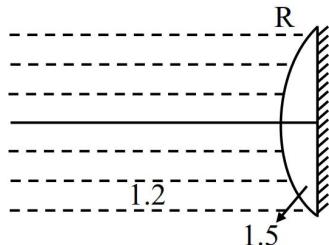
Sol. $y = \frac{32.3 \times 1125}{27.4} = 1326.186$

Last significant digits are 3 in operands so results should be rounded off to 3 digits.

$$\therefore y = 1330$$

Ans. (4)

Sol.



$$\frac{1.5}{v} = \frac{1.5 - 1.2}{R}$$

$$v = \frac{1.5R}{0.3} = 5R$$

$$\frac{1.2}{f} - \frac{1.5}{5R} = \frac{1.2 - 1.5}{-R}$$

$$\frac{1.2}{f} = \frac{0.3}{R} \times 2 \Rightarrow f = 2R \Rightarrow R = 0.1$$

Ans (2)

38. A particle is executing simple harmonic motion with time period 2s and amplitude 1 cm. If D and d are the total distance and displacement covered by the particle in 12.5 s, then $\frac{D}{d}$ is :-

$$(1) \frac{15}{4}$$

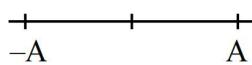
$$(2) 25$$

$$(3) 10$$

$$(4) \frac{16}{5}$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $A = 1 \text{ cm}$



$$n = \frac{12.5}{2} = 6.25 \text{ cycles}$$

$$\therefore D = 4 \times 6 + 1 = 25$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\frac{D}{d} = 25$$

Ans. (2)

39. A satellite is launched into a circular orbit of radius 'R' around the earth. A second satellite is launched into an orbit of radius 1.03 R. The time period of revolution of the second satellite is larger than the first one approximately by :-

$$(1) 3 \%$$

$$(2) 4.5 \%$$

$$(3) 9 \%$$

$$(4) 2.5 \%$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $T^2 = KR^3$

$$\frac{2\Delta T}{T} = \frac{3\Delta R}{R}$$

$$\frac{2\Delta T}{T} = \frac{3 \times 0.03R}{R}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{3 \times 0.03}{2} \times 100 = 4.5\%$$

Ans. (2)

40. A plano-convex lens having radius of curvature of first surface 2 cm exhibits focal length of f_1 in air. Another plano-convex lens with first surface radius of curvature 3 cm has focal length of f_2 when it is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.2. If both the lenses are made of same glass of refractive index 1.5, the ratio of f_1 and f_2 will be :-

$$(1) 3 : 5 \quad (2) 1 : 3$$

$$(3) 1 : 2 \quad (4) 2 : 3$$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\frac{1}{f_1} = (1.5 - 1) \left[\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right] \Rightarrow f_1 = 4 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \left(\frac{1.5}{1.2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{0.3}{1.2} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f_2 = 12$$

$$f_1 : f_2 = 4 : 12 = 1 : 3$$

Ans. (2)

41. An alternating current is given by

$$I = I_A \sin \omega t + I_B \cos \omega t.$$

The r.m.s. current will be :-

$$(1) \sqrt{I_A^2 + I_B^2} \quad (2) \frac{\sqrt{I_A^2 + I_B^2}}{2}$$

$$(3) \sqrt{\frac{I_A^2 + I_B^2}{2}} \quad (4) \frac{|I_A + I_B|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $i_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{\int I^2 dt}{\int dt}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{I_A^2 + I_B^2}{2}} = i_{\text{rms}}$$

42. An electron of mass 'm' with an initial velocity $\vec{v} = v_0 \hat{i} (v_0 > 0)$ enters an electric field $\vec{E} = -E_0 \hat{k}$. If the initial de Broglie wavelength is λ_0 , the value after time t would be :-

$$(1) \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}}}$$

$$(3) \lambda_0$$

$$(2) \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}}}$$

$$(4) \lambda_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}}$$

Ans. (1)

$$\text{Sol. } \vec{v} = v_0 \hat{i} - \frac{E_0 e}{m} t \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{E_0^2 e^2 t^2}{m^2}}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{h}{mv_0}$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{h}{mv_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{E_0^2 e^2 t^2}{v_0^2 m^2}}}$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{E_0^2 e^2 t^2}{v_0^2 m^2}}}$$

Ans. (1)

43. A parallel plate capacitor was made with two rectangular plates, each with a length of $l = 3$ cm and breath of $b = 1$ cm. The distance between the plates is $3 \mu\text{m}$. Out of the following, which are the ways to increase the capacitance by a factor of 10 ?

A. $l = 30$ cm, $b = 1$ cm, $d = 1 \mu\text{m}$

B. $l = 3$ cm, $b = 1$ cm, $d = 30 \mu\text{m}$

C. $l = 6$ cm, $b = 5$ cm, $d = 3 \mu\text{m}$

D. $l = 1$ cm, $b = 1$ cm, $d = 10 \mu\text{m}$

E. $l = 5$ cm, $b = 2$ cm, $d = 1 \mu\text{m}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) C and E only

(2) B and D only

(3) A only

(4) C only

Ans. (1)

$$\text{Sol. } C = \frac{A \epsilon_0}{d}$$

A : plate area

d : distance between the plates.

Capacitance initial

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 \ell b}{d} = \epsilon_0 \text{ units}$$

Option 'C' $\ell = 6$ cm

$b = 5$ cm

$d = 3$ cm

Capacitance $= 10 \epsilon_0$ units

Option 'E' $\ell = 5$ cm

$b = 2$ cm

$d = 1$ cm

Capacitance $= 10 \epsilon_0$ units

\therefore Ans is option (1)

44. A force $F = \alpha + \beta x^2$ acts on an object in the x-direction. The work done by the force is 5J when the object is displaced by 1 m. If the constant $\alpha = 1\text{N}$ then β will be

(1) 15 N/m^2

(2) 10 N/m^2

(3) 12 N/m^2

(4) 8 N/m^2

Ans. (3)

$$\text{Sol. } F = \alpha + \beta x^2$$

$$\text{Work done} = \int F dx$$

$$5 = \int (\alpha + \beta x^2) dx$$

$$5 = \alpha x + \frac{\beta x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1$$

$$5 = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{3} [\alpha = 1]$$

$$4 = \frac{\beta}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = 12 \text{ N/m}^2$$

45. An ideal gas goes from an initial state to final state. During the process, the pressure of gas increases linearly with temperature.

A. The work done by gas during the process is zero.

B. The heat added to gas is different from change in its internal energy.

C. The volume of the gas is increased.

D. The internal energy of the gas is increased.

E. The process is isochoric (constant volume process)

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

(1) A, B, C, D Only
 (2) A, D, E Only
 (3) E Only
 (4) A, C Only

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given that

$$P = kT$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \text{constant}$$

\therefore Volume is constant or isochoric process.

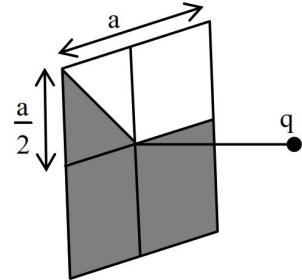
$$\therefore W_D = 0$$

$$\therefore Q = \Delta U$$

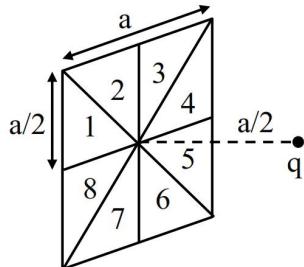
Also temperature increases hence internal energy increases.

SECTION-B

46. A square loop of sides $a = 1 \text{ m}$ is held normally in front of a point charge $q = 1\text{C}$. The flux of the electric field through the shaded region is $\frac{5}{p} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}}$, where the value of p is ____.



Ans. (48)



Sol.

$$\text{Total flux through square} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)$$

Lets divide square is 8 equal parts.

Flux is same for each part.

\therefore Flux through shaded portion is $\frac{5}{8}$ (Total flux)

$$= \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{48} \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}$$

\therefore required Ans. is 48

Note : Distance of charge from square loop is not mentioned we have assume it as $\frac{a}{2}$.

47. The least count of a screw guage is 0.01 mm . If the pitch is increased by 75% and number of divisions on the circular scale is reduced by 50%, the new least count will be $\text{_____} \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}$.

Ans. (35)

Sol. Given least count of Screw Gauge = 0.01 mm

$$\text{L.C} = \frac{(\text{pitch})}{\text{No. of circular turn}} = \frac{P}{N} = 0.01 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{New pitch} = \frac{P(1 + 0.75)}{N(1 - 0.5)} = \frac{P}{N} \left[\frac{1.75}{0.5} \right]$$

$$= (0.01) 3.5$$

$$= 0.035 \text{ mm}$$

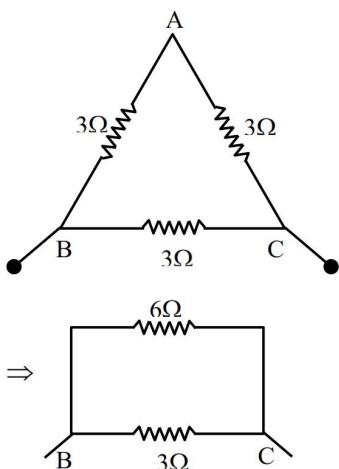
$$= 35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}$$

\therefore Ans. is 35

48. A wire of resistance 9 is bent to form an equilateral triangle. Then the equivalent resistance across any two vertices will be ___ ohm.

Ans. (2)

Sol.



9Ω is the resistance of whole wire

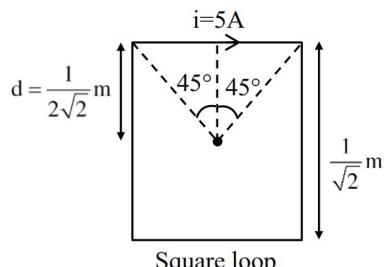
∴ resistance of each wire = 3Ω.

∴ Equivalent resistance = 2Ω

49. A current of 5A exists in a square loop of side $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ m. Then the magnitude of the magnetic field B at the centre of the square loop will be $p \times 10^{-6}$ T. where, value of p is _____.
 [Take $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T mA⁻¹].

Ans. (8)

Sol.



Let B be the magnetic field due to single side

$$\text{then } B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= \frac{10^{-7} \times 5 \times 2}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\therefore B_{\text{net}} \text{ at centre O} = 4B$$

$$= 8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\therefore P = 8 \text{ Ans.}$$

50. The temperature of 1 mole of an ideal monoatomic gas is increased by 50°C at constant pressure. The total heat added and change in internal energy are

E_1 and E_2 , respectively. If $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{x}{9}$ then the value of x is _____.
 Ans. (15)

Sol. Given that process is isobaric $\Delta T = 50^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q \text{ in isobaric process} = nC_p \Delta T = E_1$$

$$\Delta U \text{ in isobaric process} = nC_v \Delta T = E_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \gamma$$

Given, gas is monoatomic

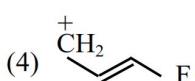
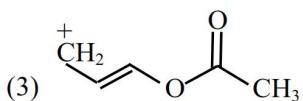
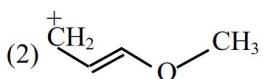
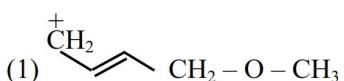
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \gamma &= 1 + \frac{2}{f} \\ &= 1 + \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Now, as per question.

$$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{x}{9}$$

$$x = 15$$

54. Which one of the carbocations from the following is most stable?



Ans. (2)

Sol. Carbocation intermediate is stabilised by $+I$, $+M$ & hyperconjugation effect. Since in option 2 carbocation is in conjugation with stronger $+M$ group $-OCH_3$ hence it will be most stable.

55. Which of the following linear combination of atomic orbitals will lead to formation of molecular orbitals in homonuclear diatomic molecules [internuclear axis in z-direction]?

A. $2p_z$ and $2p_x$

B. $2s$ and $2p_x$

C. $3d_{xy}$ and $3d_{x^2-y^2}$

D. $2s$ and $2p_z$

E. $2p_z$ and $3d_{x^2-y^2}$

(1) E Only

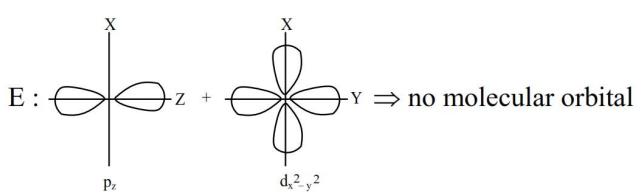
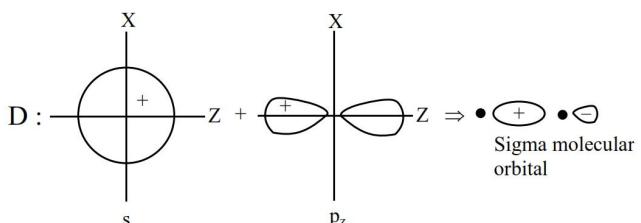
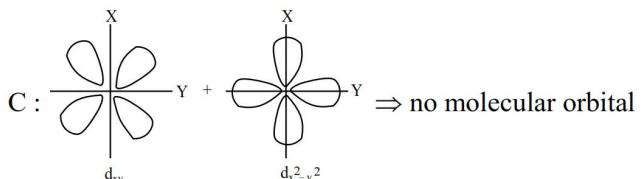
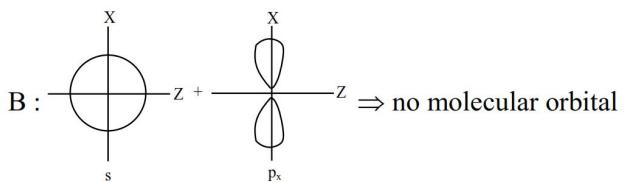
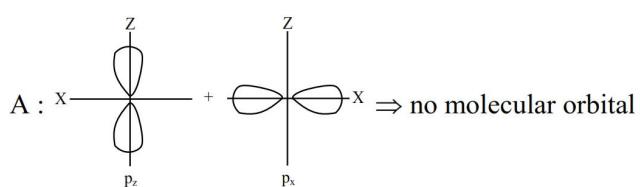
(2) A and B Only

(3) D Only

(4) C and D Only

Ans. (3)

Sol.



56. Which of the following ions is the strongest oxidizing agent?

(Atomic Number of Ce = 58, Eu = 63, Tb = 65, Lu = 71)

(1) Lu^{3+} (2) Eu^{2+}

(3) Tb^{4+} (4) Ce^{3+}

Ans. (3)

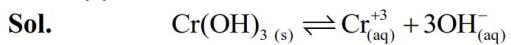
Sol. Tb^{4+} is strongest oxidising agent

57. K_{sp} for $Cr(OH)_3$ is 1.6×10^{-30} . What is the molar solubility of this salt in water?

(1) $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-30}}{27}}$ (2) $\frac{1.8 \times 10^{-30}}{27}$

(3) $\sqrt[5]{1.8 \times 10^{-30}}$ (4) $\sqrt[2]{1.6 \times 10^{-30}}$

Ans. (1)



At eq : $s \quad 3s$

$K_{sp} = (s)(3s)^3 = 27s^4$

$27s^4 = 1.6 \times 10^{-30}$

$s = \left(\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-30}}{27} \right)^{1/4}$

Option (1)

58. Let us consider an endothermic reaction which is non-spontaneous at the freezing point of water. However, the reaction is spontaneous at boiling point of water. Choose the correct option.

- (1) Both ΔH and ΔS are (+ve)
- (2) ΔH is (-ve) but ΔS is (+ve)
- (3) ΔH is (+ve) but ΔS is (-ve)
- (4) Both ΔH and ΔS are (-ve)

Ans. (1)

Sol. Reaction is spontaneous at relatively high temperature and non-spontaneous at low temperature $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$

It is only possible when ΔH and ΔS both are positive.

Option (1)

59. Given below are two statements I and II.

Statement I : Dumas method is used for estimation of "Nitrogen" in an organic compound.

Statement II : Dumas method involves the formation of ammonium sulphate by heating the organic compound with conc H_2SO_4 .

In the light of the above statements, choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (4) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Ans. (4)

Sol. In Dumas method nitrogen present in organic compound is converted into N_2 gas whose volumetric analysis gives the percentage of nitrogen atom in the organic compound.

60. Which of the following Statements are NOT true about the periodic table?

- A.** The properties of elements are function of atomic weights.
- B.** The properties of elements are function of atomic numbers.
- C.** Elements having similar outer electronic configuration are arranged in same period.
- D.** An element's location reflects the quantum numbers of the last filled orbital.
- E.** The number of elements in a period is same as the number of atomic orbitals available in energy level that is being filled.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, C and E Only
- (2) D and E Only
- (3) A and E Only
- (4) B, C and E Only

Ans. (1)

Sol. Properties of elements are periodic function of their atomic number. Elements having similar outer electronic configuration are arranged in same group. Number of elements in a period is not equal to number of atomic orbitals available in energy level that is being filled.

Hence, A, C & E are incorrect

61. The carbohydrates "Ribose" present in DNA, is

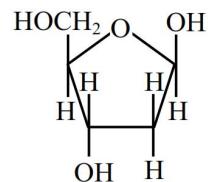
- A.** A pentose sugar
- B.** present in pyranose form
- C.** in "D" configuration
- D.** a reducing sugar, when free
- E.** in α -anomeric form

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, C and D Only
- (2) A, B and E Only
- (3) B, D and E Only
- (4) A, D and E Only

Ans. (1)

Sol. In Ribose carbohydrate present in DNA is β -2-Deoxy-D-Ribose whose structure is

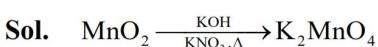


which is a reducing D-sugar in β anomeric form & it is a pentose sugar.

62. Preparation of potassium permanganate from MnO_2 involves two step process in which the 1st step is a reaction with KOH and KNO_3 to produce

- (1) $K_4[Mn(OH)_6]$
- (2) K_3MnO_4
- (3) $KMnO_4$
- (4) K_2MnO_4

Ans. (4)



63. The large difference between the melting and boiling points of oxygen and sulphur may be explained on the basis of

(1) Atomic size (2) Atomicity
(3) Electronegativity (4) Electron gain enthalpy

Ans. (2)

Sol. Oxygen exists as O_2 (Atomicity = 2)

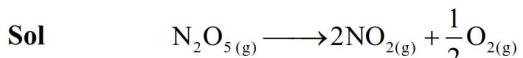
Sulphur exists as S_8 (Atomicity = 8)

Hence, Melting point & Boiling point of sulphur are significantly large compared to oxygen.

64. For a reaction, $N_2O_{5(g)} \rightarrow 2NO_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2} O_{2(g)}$ in a constant volume container, no products were present initially. The final pressure of the system when 50% of reaction gets completed is

(1) 7/2 times of initial pressure
(2) 5 times of initial pressure
(3) 5/2 times of initial pressure
(4) 7/4 times of initial pressure

Ans. (4)



$$\begin{array}{llll} t=0 & P_0 & - & - \\ t=t & P_0-x & 2x & \frac{x}{2} \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{P_0}{2}$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_0 - \frac{P_0}{2} + P_0 + \frac{P_0}{4} = \frac{7}{4} P_0$$

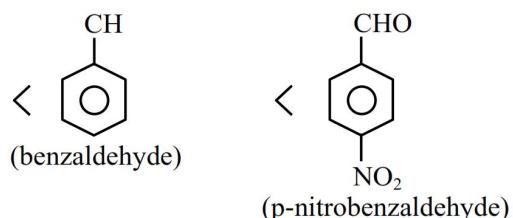
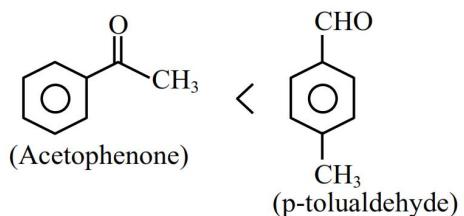
Option (4)

65. Which of the following arrangements with respect to their reactivity in nucleophilic addition reaction is correct?

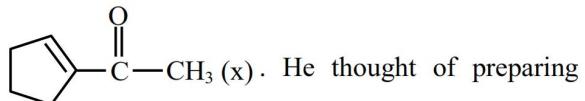
(1) benzaldehyde < acetophenone
< p-nitrobenzaldehyde < p-tolualdehyde
(2) acetophenone < benzaldehyde
< p-tolualdehyde < p-nitrobenzaldehyde
(3) acetophenone < p-tolualdehyde
< benzaldehyde < p-nitrobenzaldehyde
(4) p-nitrobenzaldehyde < benzaldehyde
< p-tolualdehyde < acetophenone

Ans. (3)

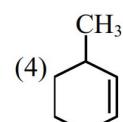
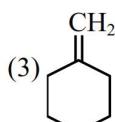
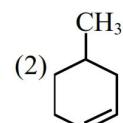
Sol. The rate of nucleophilic addition decreased due to steric crowding around carbonyl carbon & increased by electron withdrawing group if the steric crowding is same hence the reactivity towards nucleophilic addition will be



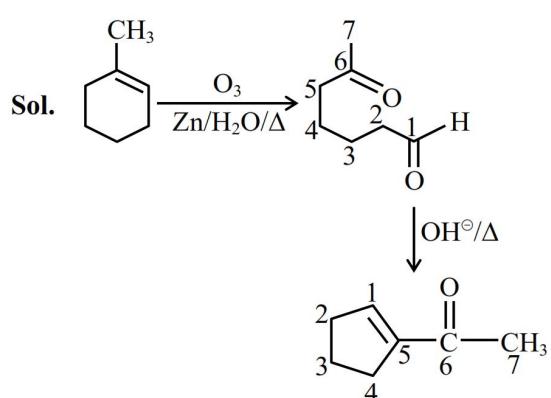
66. A man has been asked to synthesise the molecule



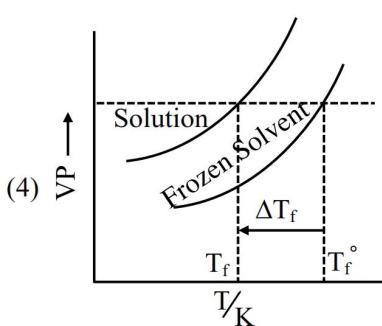
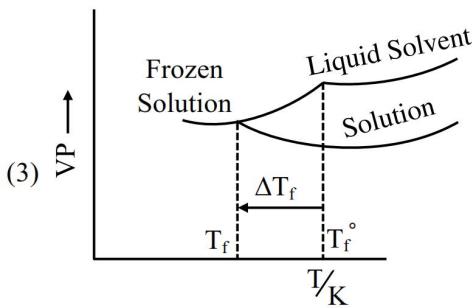
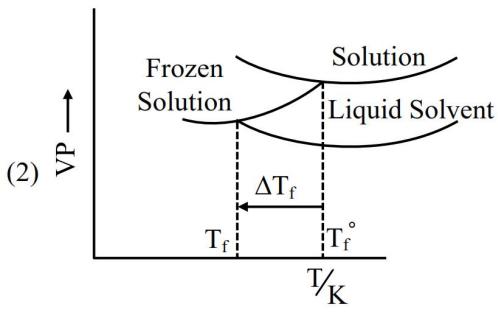
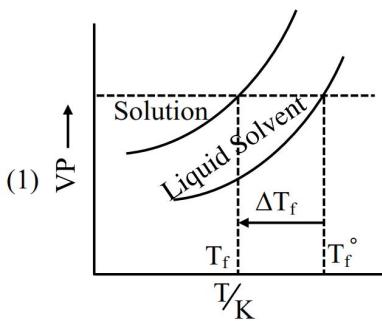
the molecule using an aldol condensation reaction. He found a few cyclic alkenes in his laboratory. He thought of performing ozonolysis reaction on alkene to produce a dicarbonyl compound followed by aldol reaction to prepare "x". Predict the suitable alkene that can lead to the formation of "x".



Ans. (1)



67. Consider the given plots of vapour pressure (VP) vs temperature (T/K) Which amongst the following options is correct graphical representation showing ΔT_f , depression in the freezing point of solvent in a solution?



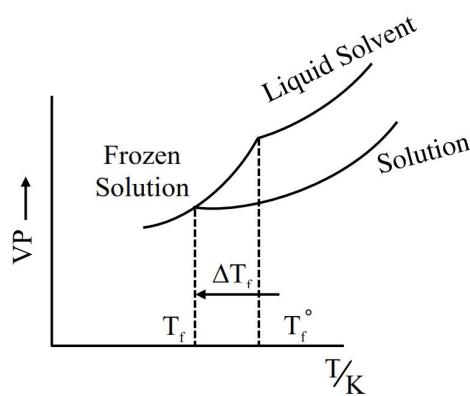
Ans. (3)

Sol. On adding non-volatile solute in a solvent, the freezing point of solution decreases.

$$T_f < T_f^°$$

F.P. of solution < F.P. of pure solvent

Also V.P. of solution decreases on adding non-volatile solute in a solvent.



68. Which of the following statement is true with respect to H_2O , NH_3 and CH_4 ?

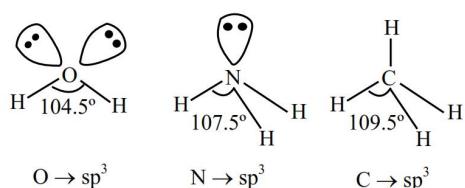
- The central atoms of all the molecules are sp^3 hybridized.
- The $H-O-H$, $H-N-H$ and $H-C-H$ angles in the above molecules are 104.5° , 107.5° and 109.5° respectively.
- The increasing order of dipole moment is $CH_4 < NH_3 < H_2O$.
- Both H_2O and NH_3 are Lewis acids and CH_4 is a Lewis base
- A solution of NH_3 in H_2O is basic. In this solution NH_3 and H_2O act as Lowry-Bronsted acid and base respectively.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- A, B and C only
- C, D and E only
- A, D and E only
- A, B, C and E only

Ans. (1)

Sol.



Dipole moment $H_2O > NH_3 > CH_4$

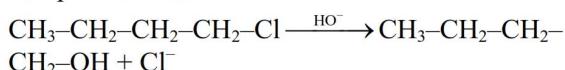
H_2O & NH_3 are Lewis Bases

NH_3 act as Lowry- Bronsted base

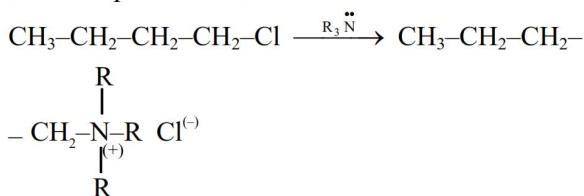
Hence, A, B & C are correct

69. Given below are two statements :

Statement-I : The conversion proceeds well in the less polar medium.



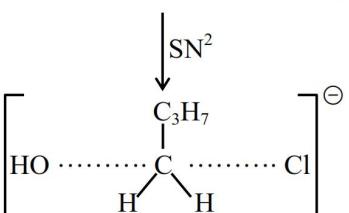
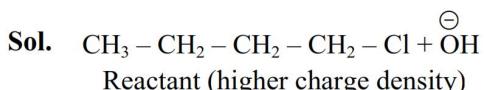
Statement-II : The conversion proceeds well in the more polar medium.



In the light of the above statements, choose the *correct* answer from the options given below.

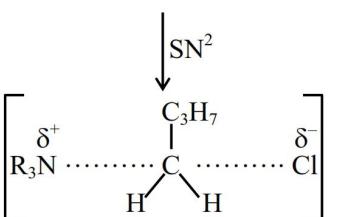
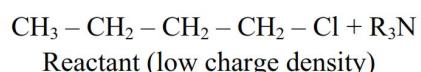
- (1) Both statement I and statement II are true
- (2) Both statement I and statement II are false
- (3) Statement I is false but statement II is true
- (4) Statement I is true but statement II is false

Ans. (1)



Transition state (less charge density)

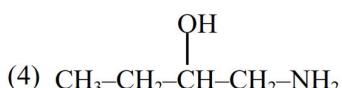
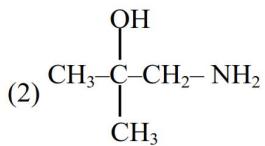
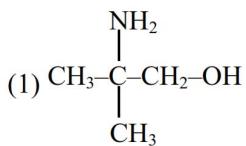
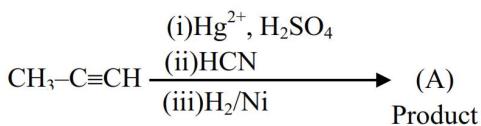
⇒ This reaction will proceed faster in less polar medium which will not increase the activation energy value.



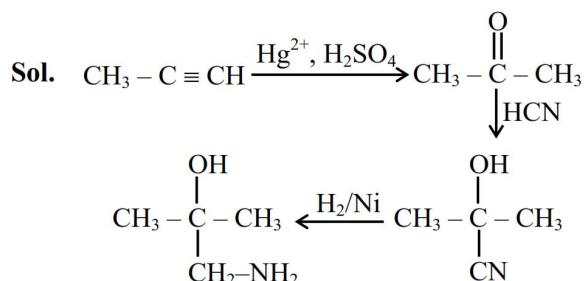
Transition state (Higher charge density)

⇒ This reaction will proceed faster in more polar medium which will decrease the activation energy value.

70. The product (A) formed in the following reaction sequence is :



Ans. (2)



SECTION-B

71. 37.8 g N_2O_5 was taken in a 1 L reaction vessel and allowed to undergo the following reaction at 500 K



The total pressure at equilibrium was found to be 18.65 bar.

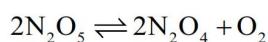
Then, $K_p = \text{_____} \times 10^{-2}$ [nearest integer]
Assume N_2O_5 to behave ideally under these conditions

Given : $R = 0.082 \text{ bar L mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

Ans. (962)

Sol. Initial pressure of N_2O_5

$$= \frac{37.8}{108} \times 0.082 \times 500 = 14.35 \text{ bar}$$



$$t = 0 \quad 14.35$$

$$t = \text{eq} \quad 14.35 - 2P \quad 2P \quad P$$

$$P_{\text{Total at eqb}} = 14.35 + P = 18.65$$

$$P = 4.3$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_5} = 5.75 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = 8.6 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = 4.3 \text{ bar}$$

$$k_p = \frac{(8.6)^2 \times (4.3)}{(5.75)^2} = 9.619 = x \times 10^{-2}$$

$$x = 961.9 \approx 962$$

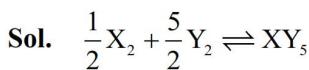
Ans. 962

72. Standard entropies of X_2 , Y_2 and XY_5 are 70, 50 and $110 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The temperature in Kelvin at which the reaction



Will be at equilibrium is ____ (Nearest integer)

Ans. (700)



$$\Delta S_{\text{Rxn}}^0 = 110 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 70 \right) + \left(\frac{5}{2} \times 50 \right) \right]$$

$$= 110 - 160 = -50 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = 0 \text{ at eqb}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ$$

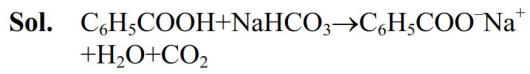
$$0 = -35000 - T(-50)$$

$$T = 700 \text{ Kelvin}$$

Ans. 700

73. Xg of benzoic acid on reaction with aq. NaHCO_3 release CO_2 that occupied 11.2 L volume at STP. X is ____ g.

Ans. (61)



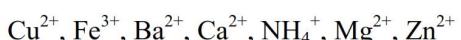
$$x \text{ gm} \quad 11.2 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{mole of } \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH} = \text{mole of } \text{CO}_2 = \frac{11.2}{22.4} = 0.5$$

$$\text{mass of } \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH} = x = 0.5 \times 122 = 61 \text{ gm}$$

Ans. 61

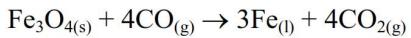
74. Among the following cations, the number of cations which will give characteristic precipitate in their identification tests with $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ is :



NTA Ans. (3)

Sol. Only Cu^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Ca^{2+} & Zn^{2+} form precipitate with $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

75. Consider the following reaction occurring in the blast furnace.



'x' kg of iron is produced when 2.32×10^3 kg Fe_3O_4 and 2.8×10^2 kg CO are brought together in the furnace. The value of 'x' is ____ (nearest integer)

{Given :

$$\text{Molar mass of } \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 = 232 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

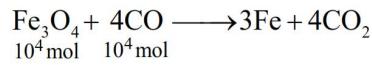
$$\text{Molar mass of CO} = 28 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Molar mass of Fe} = 56 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Ans. (420)

Sol. moles of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 = \frac{2.32 \times 10^3 \times 10^3}{232} = 10000 \text{ mol}$

$$\text{moles of CO} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^2 \times 10^3}{28} = 10000 \text{ mol}$$



CO is L.R.

$$\text{mole of Fe} = \frac{3}{4} \times 10^4$$

$$\text{mass of Fe} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{10^4 \times 56}{1000} \text{ kg} = 420 \text{ kg}$$

Ans. 420