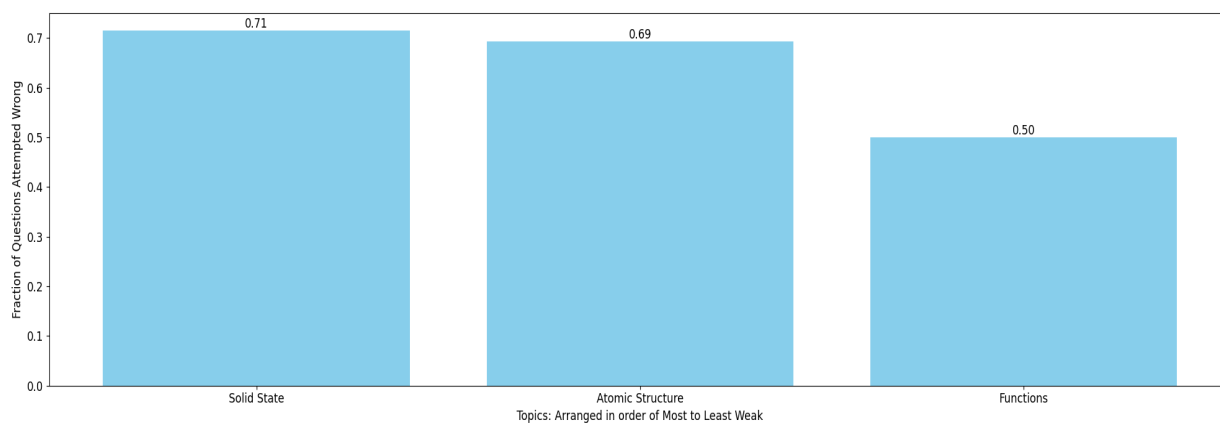


# Devraj singh Tomar Total MLAssist - Personalised DPP

## Question Paper Analysis:



## Weak Topic Analysis:



### Practice Questions:

#### Solid State:

31. Lithium forms body centred cubic structure. The length of the side of its unit cell is 351 pm. Atomic radius of the lithium will be: [AIEEE-12]  
(A) 152 pm            (B) 75 pm            (C) 300 pm            (D) 240 pm
4. The density of  $\text{CaF}_2$  (fluorite structure) is  $3.18 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The length of the side of the unit cell is  
(A) 253 pm            (B) 344 pm            (C) 546 pm            (D) 273 pm
24. In a monoclinic unit cell, the relation of sides and angles are respectively [Jee-Main (online)-14]  
(A)  $a \neq b \neq c$  and  $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$   
(B)  $a \neq b \neq c$  and  $\beta = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \alpha$   
(C)  $a = b \neq c$  and  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$   
(D)  $a \neq b \neq c$  and  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
18. The nearest neighbour distance is:  
(A) 154.5 pm            (B) 309 pm            (C) 218.5 pm            (D) 260 pm
10. The most unsymmetrical system is:  
(A) Cubic            (B) Hexagonal            (C) Triclinic            (D) Orthorhombic
- 

#### Atomic Structure:

56. What is uncertainty in location of a photon of wavelength  $5000\text{\AA}$  if wavelength is known to an accuracy of  $1\text{ pm}$ ?

- (A)  $7.96 \times 10^{-14}\text{ m}$  (B)  $0.02\text{ m}$   
(C)  $3.9 \times 10^{-8}\text{ m}$  (D) none

16. The energy of H-atom in  $n^{\text{th}}$  orbit is  $E_n$  then energy in  $n^{\text{th}}$  orbit of singly ionized helium atom will be:

- (A)  $4E_n$  (B)  $E_n/4$  (C)  $2E_n$  (D)  $E_n/2$

24. The de Broglie wavelength of a car of mass  $1000\text{ kg}$  and velocity  $36\text{ km/hr}$  is :

( $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}\text{ Js}$ )

[JEE-Main(online) 2013]

- (1)  $6.626 \times 10^{-31}\text{ m}$  (2)  $6.626 \times 10^{-34}\text{ m}$  (3)  $6.626 \times 10^{-38}\text{ m}$  (4)  $6.626 \times 10^{-30}\text{ m}$

18. For the given orbital in Column 1, the only CORRECT combination for any hydrogen- like species is

- (A) (IV) (iv) (R) (B) (II) (ii) (P) (C) (III) (iii) (P) (D) (I) (ii) (S)

20. The electrons identified by quantum numbers  $n$  and  $l$  :

[AIEEE-2012]

- (a)  $n = 4, l = 1$  (b)  $n = 4, l = 0$  (c)  $n = 3, l = 2$  (d)  $n = 3, l = 1$

Can be placed in order of increasing energy as

- (1) (a) < (c) < (b) < (d) (2) (c) < (d) < (b) < (a)  
(3) (d) < (b) < (c) < (a) (4) (b) < (d) < (a) < (c)

### Functions:

29. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow A$  be defined as  $f(k) = \begin{cases} k+1 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \\ k & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ . Then the number of possible function  $g: A \rightarrow A$  such that  $\text{gof} = f$  is [JEE - Main 2021]
- (A) 105 (2)  $^{10}C_5$  (3) 55 (4) 5!

one or more

9. Let  $f: I \rightarrow I$ , defined as  $f(x) = 2\sin(2\pi x) - 10\tan(5\pi x) + 7\cos(4\pi x) + 3$ , then which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE?

(A)  $f(x)$  is periodic function. (B)  $f(x)$  is an even function.  
 (C)  $f(x)$  is an odd function and its inverse exists. (D)  $f(f(f(x))) = f(f(x))$  for all  $x \in I$ .

[Note :  $I$  denote the set of all integers.]

#### INTEGER TYPE

5. If the range of function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + c}{x^2 + 2x + c}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is  $\left[\frac{c}{6}, \frac{c}{2}\right]$  then  $c$  is equal to

(A) -4 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

1. If  $f(x) = 4x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$  and  $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3-x}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-x}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$  then find the value of  $\lambda$  if  $2\lambda = g(1/4) + g(3/4) + g(5/4)$

3. Let  $f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be such that  $f(\cos 4\theta) = \frac{4}{2 - \sec^2 \theta}$  for  $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ . Then the value(s) of

$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$  is (are)-

[JEE 2012]

(A)  $1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  (B)  $1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  (C)  $1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  (D)  $1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$