

**Physics**

**SECTION-A**

31. The electric field due to a short electric dipole at a large distance ( $r$ ) from center of dipole on the equatorial plane varies with distance as :

- (1)  $r$  (2)  $\frac{1}{r}$   
(3)  $\frac{1}{r^3}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{r^2}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

- Sol.** Electric field due to a dipole at point on its axis

$$E = \frac{2kp}{r^3}$$

32. In a linear simple harmonic motion (SHM)  
(A) Restoring force is directly proportional to the displacement.  
(B) The acceleration and displacement are opposite in direction.  
(C) The velocity is maximum at mean position.  
(D) The acceleration is minimum at extreme points.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

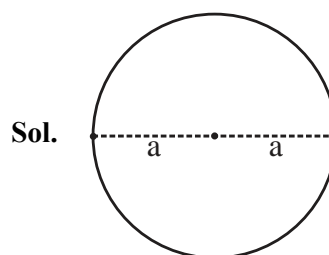
- Sol.**  $F = -kx$  A true  
 $a = -\omega^2 x$  B true  
Velocity is maximum at mean position C true  
Acceleration is maximum at extreme points D false

33. Two identical particles each of mass ' $m$ ' go round a circle of radius  $a$  under the action of their mutual gravitational attraction. The angular speed of each particle will be :

- (1)  $\sqrt{\frac{Gm}{2a^3}}$  (2)  $\sqrt{\frac{Gm}{8a^3}}$   
(3)  $\sqrt{\frac{Gm}{4a^3}}$  (4)  $\sqrt{\frac{Gm}{a^3}}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**



$$F = m\omega^2 r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Gmm}{(2a)^2} = m\omega^2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{Gm}{4a^3}}$$

34. The height of transmitting antenna is 180 m and the height of the receiving antenna is 245 m. The maximum distance between them for satisfactory communication in line of sight will be :

**(given  $R = 6400$  km)**

- (1) 48 km (2) 56 km  
(3) 96 km (4) 104 km

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

- Sol.**  $d_{\max} = \sqrt{2Rh_t} + \sqrt{2Rh_r}$   
 $= \sqrt{2 \times 64 \times 10^5 \times 180} + \sqrt{2 \times 64 \times 10^5 \times 245}$   
 $= \{(8 \times 6 \times 10^3) + (8 \times 7 \times 10^3)\} \text{ m}$   
 $= (48 + 56) \text{ km}$   
 $= 104 \text{ km}$

35. The half-life of a radioactive nucleus is 5 years, The fraction of the original sample that would decay in 15 years is :

(1)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(3)  $\frac{7}{8}$  (4)  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** 15 year = 3 half lives

$$\text{Number of active nuclei} = \frac{N_0}{8}$$

$$\text{Number of decay} = \frac{7N_0}{8}$$

36. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron having kinetic energy  $E$  is  $\lambda$ . If the kinetic energy of electron becomes  $\frac{E}{4}$ , then its de-Broglie wavelength will be :

(1)  $\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}}$  (2)  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$   
(3)  $2\lambda$  (4)  $\sqrt{2}\lambda$

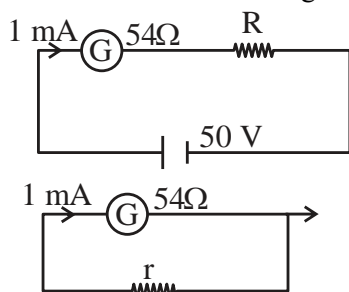
**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$

$$\lambda' = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\left(\frac{E}{4}\right)}} = \frac{2h}{\sqrt{2mE}} = 2\lambda$$

37. For designing a voltmeter of range 50 V and an ammeter of range 10 mA using a galvanometer which has a coil of resistance  $54 \Omega$  showing a full scale deflection for 1 mA as in figure.



- (A) for voltmeter  $R \approx 50 \text{ k}\Omega$   
(B) for ammeter  $r \approx 0.2 \Omega$   
(C) for ammeter  $r \approx 6 \Omega$   
(D) for voltmeter  $R \approx 5 \text{ k}\Omega$   
(E) for voltmeter  $R \approx 500 \Omega$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** For voltmeter

$$R = \frac{V}{I_g} - G$$

$$= \frac{50}{10^{-3}} - 54 \approx 50 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (A)}$$

For ammeter

$$S = \frac{I_g G}{I - I_g} = \frac{10^{-3} \times 54}{(10 - 1) \times 10^{-3}} = 6 \Omega \text{ (C)}$$

38. (A flask contains Hydrogen and Argon in the ratio 2:1 by mass. The temperature of the mixture is  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . The ratio of average kinetic energy per molecule of the two gases ( $K_{\text{argon}}/K_{\text{hydrogen}}$ ) is: (Given: Atomic Weight of Ar = 39.9)

- (1) 1 (2) 2  
(3)  $\frac{39.9}{2}$  (4) 39.9

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** Average KE per molecule =  $\frac{3}{2} kT$

$$\frac{K_{\text{Ar}}}{K_{\text{H}}} = \frac{1}{1}$$

39. Given below are two statements:

**Statement I :** The equivalent resistance of resistors in a series combination is smaller than least resistance used in the combination.

**Statement II :** The resistivity of the material is independent of temperature.

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

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

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $R_{\text{eq}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$  So St-1 False

Resistivity depends on temperature. St-2 False

40. A body is released from a height equal to the radius (R) of the earth. The velocity of the body when it strikes the surface of the earth will be :

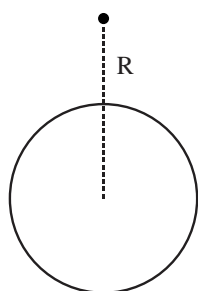
(Given  $g$  = acceleration due to gravity on the earth.)

- (1)  $\sqrt{gR}$  (2)  $\sqrt{4gR}$   
(3)  $\sqrt{2gR}$  (4)  $\sqrt{\frac{gR}{2}}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**



By conservation of mechanical energy

$$U_i + K_i = U_f + K_f$$

$$-\frac{GMm}{2R} + 0 = -\frac{GMm}{R} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{GMm}{2R} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} = \sqrt{gR}$$

41. A 12 V battery connected to a coil of resistance 6  $\Omega$  through a switch, drives a constant current in the circuit. The switch is opened in 1 ms. The emf induced across the coil is 20 V. The inductance of the coil is :

- (1) 5 mH (2) 12 mH  
(3) 8 mH (4) 10 mH

**Official Ans. by NTA (D)**

**Ans. (D)**

**Sol.** Induced emf =  $-L \frac{dI}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = -L \frac{(0-2)}{10^{-3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 10 \text{ mH}$$

42. A wire of length 'L' and radius 'r' is clamped rigidly at one end. When the other end of the wire is pulled by a force  $f$ , its length increases by ' $\ell$ '.

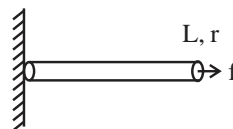
Another wire of same material of length '2L' and radius '2r' is pulled by a force '2f'. Then the increase in its length will be :

- (1)  $2\ell$  (2)  $\ell$   
(3)  $4\ell$  (4)  $\ell/2$

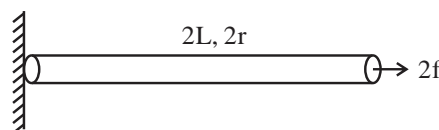
**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**



$$\frac{f}{\pi r^2} = Y \frac{\ell}{L}$$



$$\frac{2f}{\pi(2r)^2} = Y \frac{\ell'}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2\ell'}{\ell} \Rightarrow \ell' = \ell$$

43. The position of a particle related to time is given by  $x = (5t^2 - 4t + 5)\text{m}$ . The magnitude of velocity of the particle at  $t = 2\text{s}$  will be :

- (1)  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (2)  $14 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
(3)  $16 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (4)  $06 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $x = 5t^2 - 4t + 5$

$$v = 10t - 4$$

$$\text{At } t = 2\text{s} \quad v = 16\text{m/s}$$

44. The position vector of a particle related to time  $t$  is given by

$$\vec{r} = (10t\hat{i} + 15t^2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k})\text{m}$$

The direction of net force experienced by the particle is :

- (1) Positive y-axis (2) Positive x-axis  
(3) Positive z-axis (4) In x-y plane

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $\vec{r} = 10t\hat{i} + 15t^2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$

$\vec{v} = 10\hat{i} + 30t\hat{j}$

$\vec{a} = 30\hat{j}$

So Net force is along +y direction

- 45.** Match List I with List II of Electromagnetic waves with corresponding wavelength range :

**List I**

**List II**

(A) Microwave

(I) 400 nm to 1 nm

(B) Ultraviolet

(II) 1 nm to  $10^{-3}$  nm

(C) X-Ray

(III) 1 mn to 700 nm

(D) Infra-red

(IV) 0.1 m to 1mm

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

- Sol.** Increasing order of wave length

X-ray 1 nm to  $10^{-3}$  nm

Ultra Violet 400 nm to 1 nm

Intra red 1 mm to 700 nm

Micro wave 0.1 m to 1mm

- 46.** A vector in x-y plane makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with y-axis The magnitude of y-component of vector is  $2\sqrt{3}$ . The magnitude of x-component of the vector will be :

(1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) 6

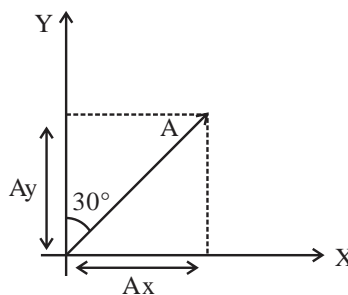
(3)  $\sqrt{3}$

(4) 2

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**



$A_y = A \cos 30^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow A \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow A = 4$

Now  $A_x = A \sin 30^\circ = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

- 47.** The speed of a wave produced in water is given by  $v = \lambda^a g^b \rho^c$ . Where  $\lambda$ ,  $g$  and  $\rho$  are wavelength of wave, acceleration due to gravity and density of water respectively. The values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  respectively, are :

(1)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$

(2) 1, 1, 0

(3) 1, -1, 0

(4)  $\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $\lambda = v^a g^b \rho^c$

using dimension formula

$\Rightarrow [M^0 L^1 T^{-1}] = [L^1]^a [L^1 T^{-2}]^b [M^1 L^{-3}]^c$

$\Rightarrow [M^0 L^1 T^{-1}] = [M^c L^{a+b-3c} T^{-2b}]$

$\therefore c = 0, a + b - 3c = 1, -2b = -1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$

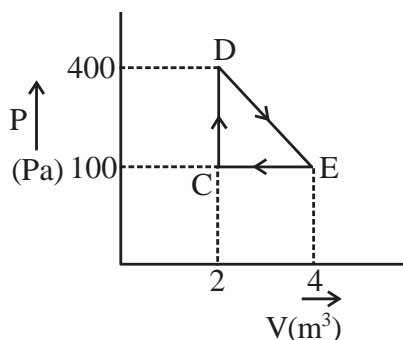
Now  $a + b - 3c = 1$

$\Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{2} - 0 = 1$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = 0$

48. A thermodynamic system is taken through cyclic process. The total work done in the process is :



- (1) 100 J (2) 300 J  
(3) Zero (4) 200 J

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

- Sol.** On P-V scale area of loop = work done

$$\Rightarrow W = +\frac{1}{2} (2) \times 300$$

$$W = 300\text{J}$$

49. A single slit of width  $a$  is illuminated by a monochromatic light of wavelength 600 nm. The value of ' $a$ ' for which first minimum appears at  $\theta = 30^\circ$  on the screen will be :

- (1)  $0.6 \mu\text{m}$  (2)  $1.2 \mu\text{m}$   
(3)  $1.8 \mu\text{m}$  (4)  $3 \mu\text{m}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

- Sol.** As for first minima

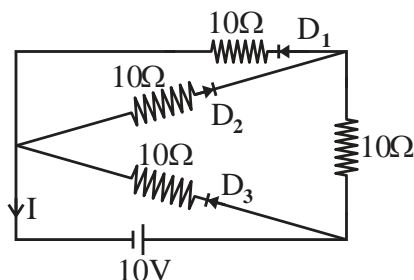
$$a \sin\theta = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sin 30^\circ = 600 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1200 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1.2 \mu\text{m}$$

50. In the given circuit, the current (I) through the battery will be :

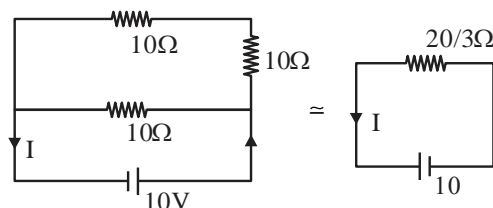


- (1) 1.5 A (2) 1 A  
(3) 2.5 A (4) 2 A

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

- Sol.** In the circuit  $D_1$  and  $D_3$  are forward biased and  $D_2$  is reverse biased.



$$\therefore I = \frac{10}{20/3} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ A} = 1.5\text{A}$$

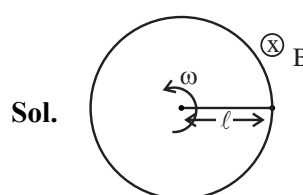
## SECTION-B

51. A 20 cm long metallic rod is rotated with 210 rpm about an axis normal to the rod passing through its one end. The other end of the rod is in contact with a circular metallic ring. A constant and uniform magnetic field 0.2T parallel to the axis exists everywhere. The emf developed between the centre and the ring is \_\_\_\_\_ mV.

$$\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

**Official Ans. by NTA (88)**

**Ans. (88)**



**Sol.**

$$\text{Here } \omega = 210 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 210 \times \frac{2\pi}{60} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 7\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\& \ell = 0.2\text{m}$$

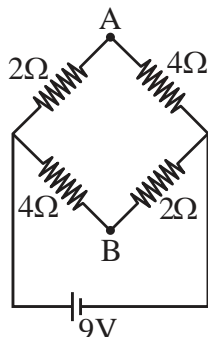
$$\& B = 0.2\text{T}$$

$$\text{emf developed across rod is } = \frac{1}{2} B\omega\ell^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 \times 7\pi \times (0.2)^2$$

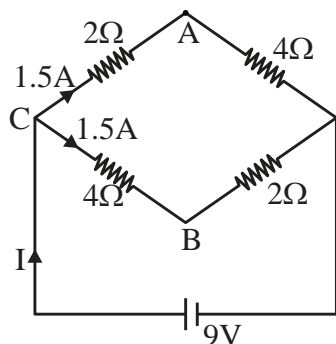
$$= 88 \text{ mV}$$

52. A network of four resistances is connected to 9V battery, as shown in figure. The magnitude of voltage difference between the points A and B is \_\_\_\_\_ V.



**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**



**Sol.**

$$\text{In the circuit } I = \frac{9}{3} = 3\text{ A}$$

$$V_C - V_A = 2 \times 1.5 = 3 \text{ .....(I)}$$

$$V_C - V_B = 4 \times 1.5 = 6 \text{ .....(I)}$$

$$\text{Eq}^n \text{ (II)} - \text{Eq}^n \text{ (I)}$$

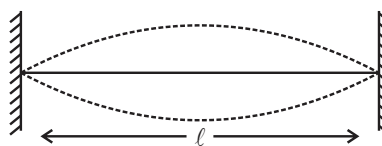
$$V_A - V_B = 6 - 3 = 3 \text{ Volt}$$

53. The fundamental frequency of vibration of a string stretched between two rigid support is 50 Hz. The mass of the string is 18 g and its linear mass density is 20 g/m. The speed of the transverse waves so produced in the string is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ .

**Official Ans. by NTA (90)**

**Ans. (90)**

**Sol.**



$$\text{Fundamental frequency} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{mass/length} = 20\text{ g/m}$$

$$\text{mass} = 18\text{ g}$$

$$\text{length of string} = \frac{18}{20} \text{ m} = \frac{9}{10} \text{ m}$$

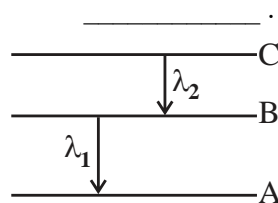
$$\text{from diagram } \frac{\lambda}{2} = l$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2l = \frac{9}{5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{again speed } v = f\lambda = 50 \times \frac{9}{5} = 90 \text{ m/s}$$

54. As per given figure A, B and C are the first, second and third excited energy level of hydrogen atom respectively. If the ratio of the two wavelengths \_\_\_\_\_

$$\left( \text{i.e. } \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right) \text{ is } \frac{7}{4n}, \text{ then the value of } n \text{ will be}$$



**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

$$\lambda = 4 \text{ ..... C}$$

$$\lambda = 3 \text{ ..... B}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ ..... A}$$

**Sol.**

$$\text{As } \frac{1}{\lambda} = RZ^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R(1)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(2)^2} - \frac{1}{(3)^2} \right] = R \left( \frac{5}{36} \right) \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\& \frac{1}{\lambda_2} = R(1)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(3)^2} - \frac{1}{(4)^2} \right] = R \left( \frac{7}{144} \right) \quad \text{(ii)}$$

(ii) ÷ (i) gives

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{7/144}{5/36} = \frac{7}{20} = \frac{7}{4 \times 5}$$

$$\therefore n = 5$$

55. A solid sphere and a solid cylinder of same mass and radius are rolling on a horizontal surface without slipping. The ratio of their radius of gyration respectively ( $k_{\text{sph}} : k_{\text{cyl}}$ ) is  $2 : \sqrt{x}$ , then value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

**Sol.** For solid sphere  $\frac{2}{5}mR^2 = mk_{\text{sph}}^2$

$$k_{\text{sph}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}R$$

For solid cylinder  $\frac{mR^2}{2} = mk_{\text{cyl}}^2$

$$\Rightarrow k_{\text{cyl}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{k_{\text{sph}}}{k_{\text{cyl}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}R}{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\therefore x = 5$$

56. The refractive index of a transparent liquid filled in an equilateral hollow prism is  $\sqrt{2}$ . The angle of minimum deviation for the liquid will be \_\_\_\_\_°.

**Official Ans. by NTA (30)**

**Ans. (30)**

**Sol.** As  $\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{D_{\text{min}} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{\sin(D_{\text{min}} + 60)}{\sin\left(\frac{60}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin\left(\frac{D_{\text{min}} + 60}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D_{\text{min}} + 60}{2} = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{\text{min}} = 30$$

57. An electron in a hydrogen atom revolves around its nucleus with a speed of  $6.76 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  in an orbit of radius  $0.52 \text{ \AA}$ . The magnetic field produced at the nucleus of the hydrogen atom is \_\_\_\_\_ T.

**Official Ans. by NTA (40)**

**Ans. (40)**

**Sol.** Magnetic field due to moving charge

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q v \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ev \sin(\pi/2)}{r^2}$$

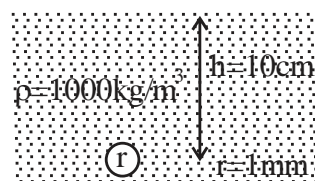
$$B = \frac{10^{-7} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 6.76 \times 10^6}{0.52 \times 0.52 \times 10^{-20}}$$

$$B = 40 \text{ T}$$

58. There is an air bubble of radius  $1.0 \text{ mm}$  in a liquid of surface tension  $0.075 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$  and density  $1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  at a depth of  $10 \text{ cm}$  below the free surface. The amount by which the pressure inside the bubble is greater than the atmospheric pressure is \_\_\_\_\_ Pa ( $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )

**Official Ans. by NTA (1150)**

**Ans. (1150)**



**Sol.**

Pressure inside the bubble

$$P = P_0 + h\rho g + \frac{2T}{r}$$

$$P - P_0 = h\rho g + \frac{2T}{r}$$

$$= 0.1 \times 1000 \times 10 + \frac{2 \times 0.075}{10^{-3}}$$

$$= 1000 + (0.15) (1000)$$

$$= 1150 \text{ Pa}$$

59. A block of mass 10 kg is moving along x-axis under the action of force  $F = 5x$  N. The work done by the force in moving the block from  $x = 2$  m to 4m will be \_\_\_\_\_ J.

**Official Ans. by NTA (30)**

**Ans. (30)**

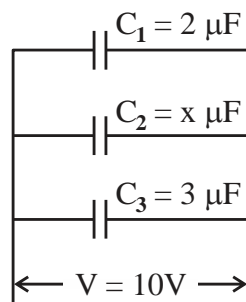
**Sol.** Work done =  $\int F dx$

$$\int_2^4 5x dx = 5 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^4$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} [16 - 4]$$

$$= 30 \text{ J}$$

60. In the given figure the total charge stored in the combination of capacitors is  $100 \mu\text{C}$ . The value of 'x' is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

- Sol.** Charge on  $C_1$  is  $Q_1 = 2 \times 10 = 20 \mu\text{C}$  (i)  
 Charge on  $C_2$  is  $Q_2 = x \times 10 = 10x \mu\text{C}$  (ii)  
 Charge on  $C_3$  is  $Q_3 = 3 \times 10 = 30 \mu\text{C}$  (iii)  
 Total charge  $20 + 10x + 30 = 100$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 5$



**Chemistry**

**SECTION-A**

61. Match List I with List II:

**List I-(Monomer)**                      **List II-(Polymer)**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Tetrafluoroethene | (i) Orlon           |
| (B) Acrylonitrile     | (ii) Natural rubber |
| (C) Caprolactam       | (iii) Teflon        |
| (D) Isoprene          | (IV) Nylon-6        |

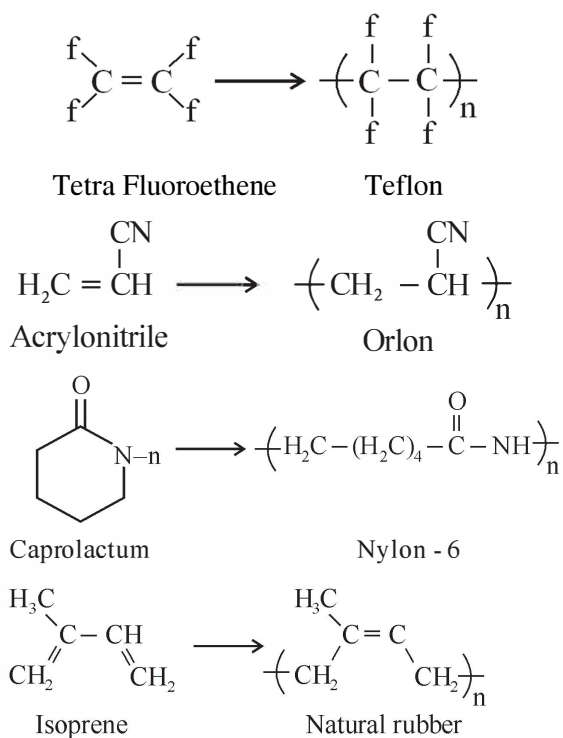
Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
 (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
 (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
 (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

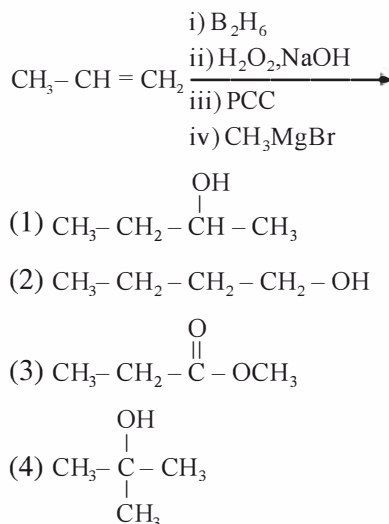
**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**



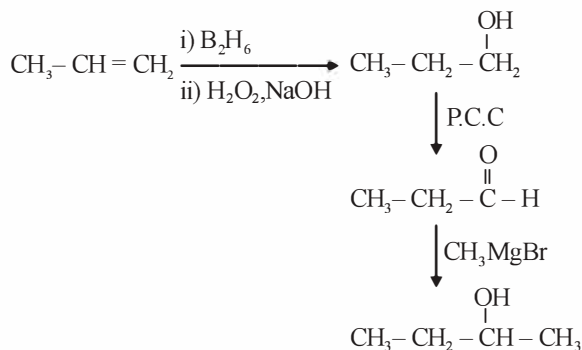
62. The product formed in the following multistep reaction is:



**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**



63. The possibility of photochemical smog formation will be minimum at

- (1) Kolkata in October  
 (2) Mumbai in May  
 (3) New-Delhi in August (Summer)  
 (4) Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir in January

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

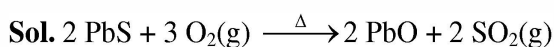
**Sol.** Photochemical smog occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate.

64. Which one of the following is not an example of calcination ?

- (1)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + x\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (2)  $\text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- (3)  $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CaO} + \text{MgO} + 2\text{CO}_2$
- (4)  $2\text{PbS} + 3\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\text{PbO} + 2\text{SO}_2$

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**



It is a roasting reaction.

65. Consider the following statements:

- (A)  $\text{NF}_3$  molecule has a trigonal planar structure.
- (B) Bond length of  $\text{N}_2$  is shorter than  $\text{O}_2$ .
- (C) Isoelectronic molecules or ions have identical bond order.
- (D) Dipole moment of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is higher than that of water molecule.

Choose the correct answer from the option below:

- (1) (A) and (D) are correct
- (2) (C) and (D) are correct
- (3) (A) and (B) are correct
- (4) (B) and (C) are correct

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** (A)  $\text{NF}_3$  has trigonal pyramidal shape.

(B) Bond order  $\Rightarrow \text{N}_2 > \text{O}_2$

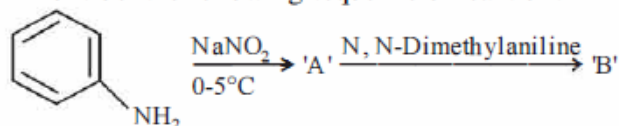
Bond length  $\Rightarrow \text{N}_2 < \text{O}_2$

$\Rightarrow$  (C)

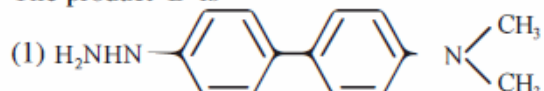
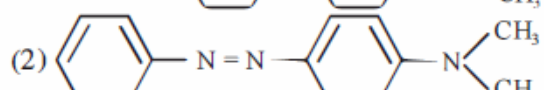
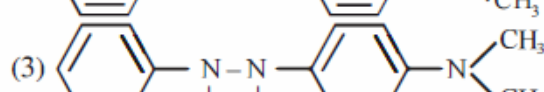
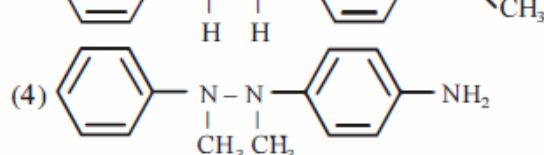
(D) Dipole moment  $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{H}_2\text{S}$

Due to Electronegativity difference.

66. Consider the following sequence of reactions:



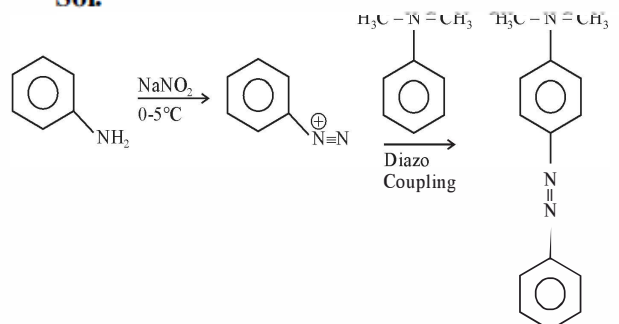
The product 'B' is

- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Allen Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**



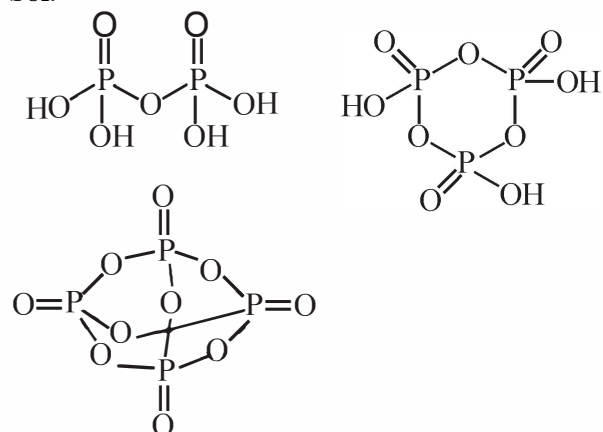
67. The number of P – O – P bonds in  $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $(\text{HPO}_3)_3$  and  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$  are respectively.

- (1) 1, 3, 6
- (2) 0, 3, 6
- (3) 0, 3, 4
- (4) 1, 2, 4

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**



Molecule	Number of P-O-P Bond
$\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$	1
$(\text{HPO}_3)_3$	3
$\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$	6

**Statement I:** According to Bohr's model of hydrogen atom, the angular momentum of an electron in a given stationary state is quantised.

**Statement II :** The concept of electron in Bohr's orbit, violates the Heisenberg uncertainty principle.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

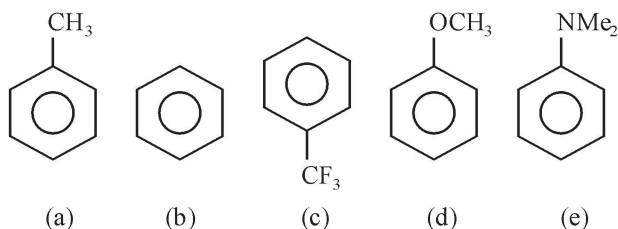
**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** According to Bohr's model the angular momentum is quantised and equal to  $\frac{nh}{2\pi}$ .

Heisenberg uncertainty principle explains orbital concept, which is based on probability of finding electron.

69. Decreasing order of reactivity towards electrophilic substitution for the following compounds is :

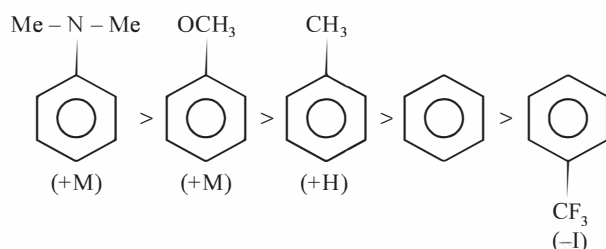


- (1)  $c > b > a > d > e$
- (2)  $e > d > a > b > c$
- (3)  $a > d > e > b > c$
- (4)  $d > a > e > c > b$

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Higher the electron density on Benzene Ring, Higher its Reactivity towards electrophilic substitution Reaction



- (A) The pH of  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  M HCl solution is 8.
- (B) The conjugate base  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  is  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ .
- (C)  $K_w$  increases with increase in temperature.
- (D) When a solution of weak monoprotic acid is titrated against a strong base at half neutralisation point,  $\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \text{pK}_a$

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

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

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** (A) pH of  $10^{-8}$  M HCl is in acidic range (6.98).

(B) Conjugate Base of  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  is  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$

(C)  $K_w$  increases with increasing Temperature, as the temperature increases, the dissociation of water increases.

(D) At half neutralisation point, half of the acid is present in the form of salt.

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{1}{1} = \text{pK}_a$$

71. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R :

**Assertion (A) :**  $\text{BeCl}_2$  and  $\text{MgCl}_2$  produce characteristic flame.

**Reason (R) :** The excitation energy is high in  $\text{BeCl}_2$  and  $\text{MgCl}_2$

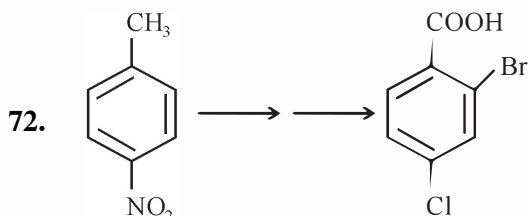
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the option given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) (A) is true but (R) is false.

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Be, Mg do not give colour to flame due to high excitation energy.



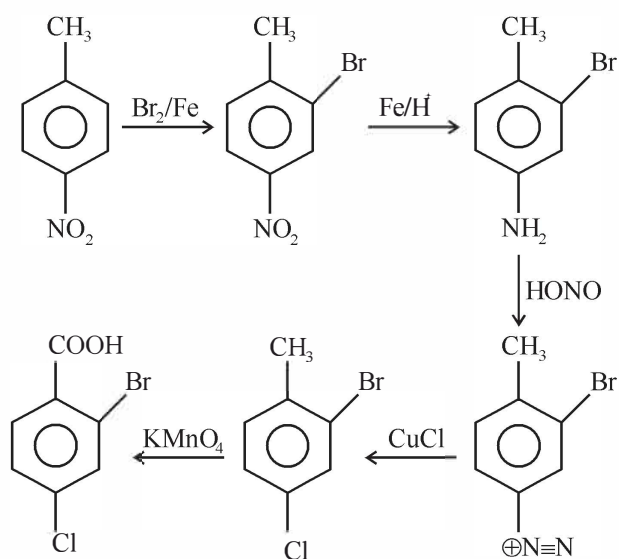
In the above conversion the correct sequence of reagents to be added is

- (1) (i)  $\text{Fe}/\text{H}^+$ , (ii)  $\text{HONO}$ , (iii)  $\text{CuCl}$ , (iv)  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , (v)  $\text{Br}_2$
- (2) (i)  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , (ii)  $\text{Br}_2/\text{Fe}$ , (iii)  $\text{Fe}/\text{H}^+$ , (iv)  $\text{Cl}_2$
- (3) (i)  $\text{Br}_2/\text{Fe}$ , (ii)  $\text{Fe}/\text{H}^+$ , (iii)  $\text{HONO}$ , (iv)  $\text{CuCl}$ , (v)  $\text{KMnO}_4$
- (4)  $\text{Br}_2/\text{Fe}$ , (ii)  $\text{Fe}/\text{H}^+$ , (iii)  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , (iv)  $\text{Cl}_2$

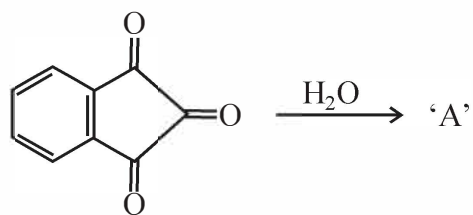
**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**



73.



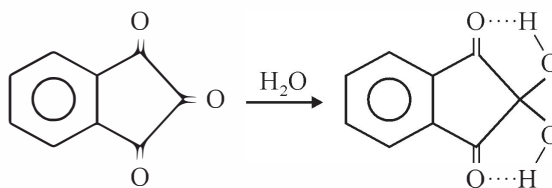
major product 'A' formed in the above reaction is

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**

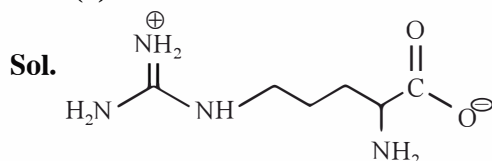


74. Which is not true for arginine?

- (1) It is a crystalline solid.
- (2) It is associated with more than one  $\text{pK}_a$  values.
- (3) It has a fairly high melting point.
- (4) It has high solubility in benzene.

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**



Arginine exist is zwitterion, so solid in nature and soluble in polar solvent.

75. During water-gas shift reaction
- (1) carbon monoxide is oxidized to carbon dioxide.
  - (2) carbon is oxidized to carbon monoxide.
  - (3) carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide.
  - (4) water is evaporated in presence of catalyst.

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** Water gas shift reaction



76. For a good quality cement, the ratio of silica to alumina is found to be

- (1) 3
- (2) 4.5
- (3) 2
- (4) 1.5

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** For good quality cement, the ratio of silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) to Alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) should be between 2.5 to 4.

77. Which of the following statement is correct for paper chromatography ?

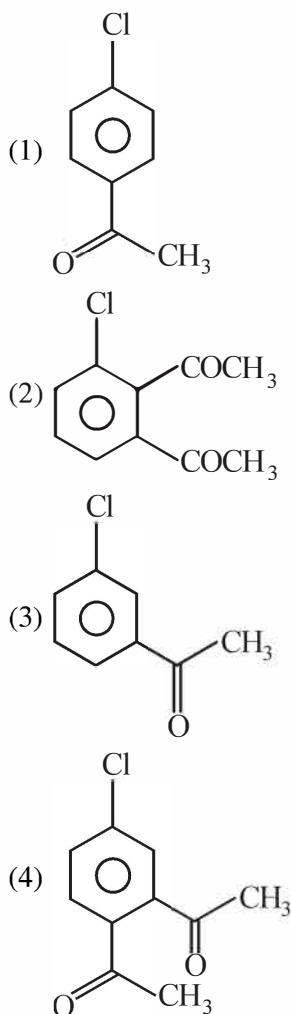
- (1) Water present in the mobile phase gets absorbed by the paper which then forms the stationary phase.
- (2) Water present in the pores of the paper forms the stationary phase.
- (3) Paper sheet forms the stationary phase.
- (4) Paper and water present in its pores together form the stationary phase.

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** In paper chromatography, a special quality paper known as chromatography paper is used. Paper contains water trapped in it, which acts as the stationary phase.

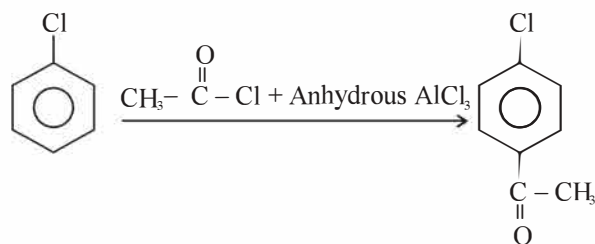
78. The major product formed in the Friedel-Craft acylation of chlorobenzene is .



**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**



Chlorine is ortho/para directing, para is major.

79. The complex with highest magnitude of crystal field splitting energy ( $\Delta_o$ ) is

- (1)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{3+}$
- (2)  $[\text{Ti}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{3+}$
- (3)  $[\text{Fe}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{3+}$
- (4)  $[\text{Mn}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{3+}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $Ti^{+3} = 67$  pm radius

$Cr^{3+} = 62$  pm radius

$Mn^{+3} = 65$  pm radius

$Fe^{+3} = 65$  pm radius

So,  $Cr^{3+}$  has highest tendency to attract ligand.

- 80.** Which of the following expressions is correct in case of a CsCl unit cell (edge length 'a')?

(1)  $r_{Cs^+} + r_{Cl^-} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

(2)  $r_{Cs^+} + r_{Cl^-} = a$

(3)  $r_{Cs^+} + r_{Cl^-} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$

(4)  $r_{Cs^+} + r_{Cl^-} = \frac{a}{2}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** For CsCl,  $Cs^{\oplus}$  is present at Body centre and

$Cl^{\ominus}$  at all corner.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = r_{Cs^{\oplus}} + r_{Cl^{\ominus}}$

### SECTION-B

- 81.** The homoleptic and octahedral complex of  $Co^{2+}$  and  $H_2O$  has \_\_\_\_\_ unpaired electron(s) in the  $t_{2g}$  set of orbitals.

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $Co^{2+} : 3d^7$  configuration



- 82.** The volume (in mL) of 0.1 M  $AgNO_3$  required for complete precipitation of chloride ions present in 20 mL of 0.01 M solution of  $[Cr(H_2O)_5Cl]Cl_2$  as silver chloride is \_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**  $[Cr(H_2O)_5Cl]Cl_2 + 2 AgNO_3 \rightarrow$

0.01M, 20mL

0.1M

For 0.2 milimole

$AgNO_3$  required

= 0.4 milimole

$0.4 = 0.1 \times V(\text{ml})$

$V = 4\text{mL}$

- 83.** The total change in the oxidation state of manganese involved in the reaction of  $KMnO_4$  and potassium iodide in the acidic medium is \_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

**Sol.**  $KMnO_4 \rightarrow Mn^{2+}$



+7

+2

Change in oxidation state of Mn = 5

- 84.** In Chromyl chloride, the oxidation state of chromium is (+) \_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (6)**

**Ans. (6)**

**Sol.**  $CrO_2Cl_2 \times -4 - 2 = 0$

Oxidation State = +6

- 85.** The total number of isoelectronic species from the given set is \_\_\_\_\_

$O^{2-}, F^-, Al, Mg^{2+}, Na^+, O^+, Mg, Al^{3+}, F$

**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

**Sol.** Isoelectronic species  $O^{2\ominus}, F^{\ominus}, Mg^{2+}, Na^{\oplus}, Al^{3+}$

- 86.** The vapour pressure of 30% (w/v) aqueous solution of glucose is \_\_\_\_\_ mm Hg at  $25^\circ C$ .

[Given : The density of 30% (w/v), aqueous solution of glucose is  $1.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  and vapour pressure of pure water is 24 mm Hg.]

(Molar mass of glucose is  $180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ .)

**Official Ans. by NTA (23)**

**Ans. (23)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{24 - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{m \times 18}{1000}$

wt of solute = 30 gm

Volume of solution = 100 mL

wt. of solution =  $1.2 \times 100 = 120$  gm

wt. of solvent =  $120 - 30 = 90$  gm

$$m = \frac{30 \times 1000}{180 \times 90} = 1.85$$

$$\frac{24 - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{1.85 \times 18}{1000}$$

$$24 - P_s = 0.0333 P_s$$

$$P_s(1.033) = 24$$

$$P_s = 23.22$$

87. 20 mL of 0.5 M NaCl is required to coagulate 200 mL of  $As_2S_3$  solution in 2 hours. The coagulating value of NaCl is \_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (50)**

**Ans. (50)**

**Sol.** Coagulating value is required milimole of electrolyte needed to coagulate 1 L sol in 2 hours.

$$\text{Coagulating value} = \frac{20 \times 0.5}{200} \times 1000 = 50$$

88. For a reversible reaction  $A \rightleftharpoons B$ , the  $\Delta H_{\text{forward reaction}} = 20 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . The activation energy of the uncatalysed forward reaction is  $300 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . When the reaction is catalysed keeping the reactant concentration same, the rate of the catalysed forward reaction at  $27^\circ\text{C}$  is found to be same as that of the uncatalysed reaction at  $327^\circ\text{C}$ . The activation energy of the catalysed backward reaction is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

**Official Ans. by NTA (130)**

**Ans. (130)**

**Sol.**  $E_a = 300 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$$\frac{E_a}{T} = \frac{E'_a}{T'}$$

(Since rate of catalysed and uncatalysed reaction is same)

$$\frac{300}{600} = \frac{E'_{a,f}}{300}$$

$$E'_{a,f} = 150$$

$$20 = 150 - E'_{a,b}$$

$$E'_{a,b} = 130$$

89. The number of correct statements from the following is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Conductivity always decreases with decrease in concentration for both strong and weak electrolytes.
- (B) The number of ions per unit volume that carry current in a solution increases on dilution.
- (C) Molar conductivity increases with decrease in concentration.
- (D) The variation in molar conductivity is different for strong and weak electrolytes.
- (E) For weak electrolytes, the change in molar conductivity with dilution is due to decrease in degree of dissociation.

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**

- (A) Conductivity decreases with dilution for strong electrolyte as well as weak electrolyte.
- (B) On dilution, The number of ions per unit volume that carry current in a solution decreases.
- (C) Molar conductivity increases with dilution.
- (D) Molar conductivity of strong electrolyte follows DHO equation but it is not applicable for weak electrolyte.
- (E) On dilution degree of dissociation of weak electrolyte increases.

So answer is (A), (C) & (D).

90. 30.4 kJ of heat is required to melt one mole of sodium chloride and the entropy change at the melting point is  $28.4 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at 1 atm. The melting point of sodium chloride is \_\_\_\_\_ K (Nearest Integer)

**Official Ans. by NTA (1070)**

**Ans. (1070)**

$$\text{Sol. } \Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T_{\text{mp}}}$$

$$28.4 = \frac{30.4 \times 1000}{T_{\text{mp}}}$$

$$T_{\text{mp}} = 1070.422 \text{ K.}$$



**Mathematics**

**SECTION-A**

1. The total number of three-digit numbers, divisible by 3, which can be formed using the digits 1, 3, 5, 8, if repetition of digits is allowed, is:

- (1) 22 (2) 18  
(3) 21 (4) 20

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

- Sol.** (1,1,1) (3,3,3) (5,5,5) (8,8,8)  
(5,5,8) (8,8,5) (1,3,5) (1,3,8)

$$\text{Total number} = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{3!}{2!} + \frac{3!}{2!} + 3! + 3! = 22$$

2. Let S be the set of all values of  $\lambda$ , for which the shortest distance between the lines  $\frac{x-\lambda}{0} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z+6}{1}$  and  $\frac{x+\lambda}{3} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z-6}{0}$  is 13.

Then  $8 \left| \sum_{\lambda \in S} \lambda \right|$  is equal to

- (1) 304 (2) 308  
(3) 306 (4) 302

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** Shortest distance =  $\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 3 & -12 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}$

$$13 = \frac{|153 + 8\lambda|}{|4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}|}$$

$$= \frac{|153 + 8\lambda|}{13}$$

$$|153 + 8\lambda| = 169$$

$$153 + 8\lambda = 169, -169$$

$$\lambda = \frac{16}{8}, -\frac{322}{8}$$

$$8 \left| \sum_{\lambda \in S} \lambda \right| = 306$$

3. The mean and standard deviation of 10 observations are 20 and 8 respectively. Later on, it was observed that one observation was recorded as 50 instead of 40. Then the correct variance is:

- (1) 14 (2) 13  
(3) 12 (4) 11

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

- Sol.**  $\mu = 20, \sigma = 8$

$$\mu_{\text{Corrected}} = \frac{200 - 50 + 40}{10} = 19$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sum x_i^2 - 20^2$$

$$(64 + 400) 10 = \sum x_i^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Corrected}}^2 = \frac{1}{10} [(64 + 400) 10 - 2500 + 1600] - 19^2$$

$$= 374 - 361$$

$$= 13$$

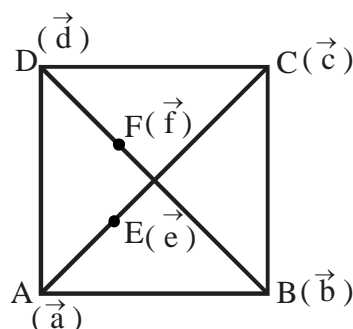
4. Let ABCD be a quadrilateral. If E and F are the mid points of the diagonals AC and BD respectively and  $(\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{BC}) + (\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{DC}) = k \overrightarrow{FE}$ ,

then k is equal to

- (1) 2 (2) -2  
(3) -4 (4) 4

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**



**Sol.**

$$\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{DC} = k \overrightarrow{FE}$$

$$(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) - (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) + (\vec{d} - \vec{a}) - (\vec{c} - \vec{d}) = k \overrightarrow{FE}$$

$$2(\vec{b} + \vec{d}) - 2(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) = k \overrightarrow{FE}$$



$$2(2\vec{f}) - 2(2\vec{e}) = k\vec{FE}$$

$$4(\vec{f} - \vec{e}) = k\vec{FE}$$

$$-4\vec{FE} = k\vec{FE}$$

$$k = -4$$

5. Let  $x = x(y)$  be the solution of the differential equation  $2(y+2)\log_e(y+2)dx + (x+4-2\log_e(y+2))dy = 0$ ,  $y > -1$  with  $x(e^4 - 2) = 1$ . Then  $x(e^9 - 2)$  is equal to

(1)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (2)  $\frac{10}{3}$

(3)  $\frac{32}{9}$  (4) 3

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $2(y+2)\ln(y+2)dx + (x+4-2\ln(y+2))dy = 0$

$$2\ln(y+2) + (x+4-2\ln(y+2)) \frac{1}{y+2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\text{let, } \ln(y+2) = t$$

$$\frac{1}{y+2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$2t + (x+4-2t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$$

$$(x+4-2t) \frac{dt}{dx} = -2t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t-4-x}{2t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{x}{2t} = \frac{2t-4}{2t}$$

$$x \cdot t^{1/2} = \int \frac{2t-4}{2t} \cdot t^{1/2} \cdot dt$$

$$x \cdot t^{1/2} = \int \left( t^{1/2} - \frac{2}{t^{1/2}} \right) \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} - 2 \cdot \frac{t^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$$

$$x \cdot t^{1/2} = \frac{2t^{3/2}}{3} - 4t^{1/2} + C$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \cdot t - 4 + C \cdot t^{-1/2}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \ln(y+2) - 4 + C \cdot (\ln(y+2))^{-1/2}$$

$$\text{Put } y = e^4 - 2, x = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{3} \times 4 - 4 + C \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{C}{2} = 5 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \times 9 - 4 + \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{14}{9}$$

$$= \frac{32}{9}$$

6. Let  $[x]$  denote the greatest integer function and  $f(x) = \max \{1+x+[x], 2+x, x+2[x]\}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . Let  $m$  be the number of points in  $[0,2]$ , where  $f$  is not continuous and  $n$  be the number of points in  $(0,2)$ , where  $f$  is not differentiable. Then  $(m+n)^2 + 2$  is equal to:

(1) 11 (2) 2

(3) 6 (4) 3

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** Let  $g(x) = 1+x+[x]$  
$$\begin{cases} 1+x; & x \in [0,1) \\ 2+x; & x \in [1,2) \\ 5; & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda(x) = x+2[x] = \begin{cases} x; & x \in [0,1) \\ x+2; & x \in [1,2) \\ 6; & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$r(x) = 2+x$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x; & x \in [0,2) \\ 6; & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \text{ is discontinuous only at } x = 2 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$f(x) \text{ is differentiable in } (0,2) \Rightarrow n = 0$$

$$(m+n)^2 + 2 = 3$$

7. The number of real roots of the equation  $x|x| - 5|x+2| + 6 = 0$ , is

(1) 5 (2) 3

(3) 6 (4) 4

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $x|x| - 5|x+2| + 6 = 0$

$$C = -1 \because x \in [0, \infty]$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$C-2 : -x \in [-2, 0)$$

$$-x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = -1, -4$$

$$x = -1$$

$$C-3 : x \in [-\infty, -2)$$

$$-x^2 + 5x + 16 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+64}}{2}$$

$$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{89}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 - \sqrt{89}}{2}$$

8. Let  $(a + bx + cx^2)^{10} = \sum_{i=0}^{20} p_i x^i$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $p_1 = 20$

and  $p_2 = 210$ , then  $2(a + b + c)$  is equal to

(1) 8 (2) 12

(3) 15 (4) 6

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $(a + bx + cx^2)^{10} = \sum_{i=0}^{20} p_i x^i$

Coefficient of  $x^1 = 20$

$$20 = \frac{10!}{9!1!} \times a^9 \times b^1$$

$$a^9 \cdot b = 2$$

$$a = 1, b = 2$$

Coefficient of  $x^2 = 210$

$$210 = \frac{10!}{9!1!} \times a^9 \times c^1 + \frac{10!}{8!2!} \times a^8 b^2$$

$$210 = 10 \cdot c + 45 \times 4$$

$$10c = 30$$

$$c = 3$$

$$2(a + b + c) = 12$$

9. Let the determinant of a square matrix A of order m be  $m - n$ , where m and n satisfy  $4m + n = 22$  and  $17m + 4n = 93$ . If  $\det(n \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj}(mA))) = 3^a 5^b 6^c$ , then  $a + b + c$  is equal to:

(1) 96 (2) 101

(3) 109 (4) 84

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $|A| = m - n$

$$4m + n = 22$$

$$17m + 4n = 93$$

$$m = 5, n = 2$$

$$|A| = 3$$

$$|2 \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj}(5A))| = 2^5 |5A|^{16}$$

$$= 2^5 \cdot 5^{80} |A|^{16}$$

$$= 2^5 \cdot 5^{80} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$= 3^{11} \cdot 5^{80} \cdot 6^5$$

$$a + b + c = 96$$

10. Let  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  be two arithmetic means and  $G_1, G_2, G_3$  be three geometric means of two distinct positive numbers. The  $G_1^4 + G_2^4 + G_3^4 + G_1^2 G_3^2$  is equal to

(1)  $2(A_1 + A_2)G_1 G_3$

(2)  $(A_1 + A_2)^2 G_1 G_3$

(3)  $(A_1 + A_2)G_1^2 G_3^2$

(4)  $2(A_1 + A_2)G_1^2 G_3^2$

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $a, A_1, A_2, b$  are in A.P.

$$d = \frac{b-a}{3}; A_1 = a + \frac{b-a}{3} = \frac{2a+b}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{a+2b}{3}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = a + b$$

$a, G_1, G_2, G_3, b$  are in G.P.

$$r = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$G_1 = (a^3 b)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$G_2 = (a^2 b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$G_3 = (a b^3)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$G_1^4 + G_2^4 + G_3^4 + G_1^2 G_3^2 =$$

$$a^3 b + a^2 b^2 + ab^3 + (a^3 b)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (ab^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= a^3 b + a^2 b^2 + ab^3 + a^2 \cdot b^2$$

$$= ab(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$

$$= ab(a+b)^2$$

$$= G_1 \cdot G_3 \cdot (A_1 + A_2)^2$$

11. If the set  $\left\{ \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{z - \bar{z} + z\bar{z}}{2 - 3z + 5\bar{z}} \right) : z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Re}(z) = 3 \right\}$  is equal to the interval  $(\alpha, \beta]$ , then  $24(\beta - \alpha)$  is equal to

- (1) 36 (2) 42  
(3) 27 (4) 30

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** Let  $z_1 = \left( \frac{z - \bar{z} + z\bar{z}}{2 - 3z + 5\bar{z}} \right)$

Let  $z = 3 + iy$

$\bar{z} = 3 - iy$

$z_1 = \frac{2iy + (9 + y^2)}{2 - 3(3 + iy) + 5(3 - iy)}$

$= \frac{9 + y^2 + i(2y)}{8 - 8iy}$

$= \frac{(9 + y^2) + i(2y)}{8(1 - iy)}$

$\operatorname{Re}(z_1) = \frac{(9 + y^2) - 2y^2}{8(1 + y^2)}$

$= \frac{9 - y^2}{8(1 + y^2)}$

$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{10 - (1 + y^2)}{(1 + y^2)} \right]$

$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{10}{1 + y^2} - 1 \right]$

$1 + y^2 \in [1, \infty]$

$\frac{1}{1 + y^2} \in (0, 1]$

$\frac{10}{1 + y^2} \in (0, 10]$

$\frac{10}{1 + y^2} - 1 \in (-1, 9]$

$\operatorname{Re}(z_1) \in \left( \frac{-1}{8}, \frac{9}{8} \right]$

$\alpha = \frac{-1}{8}, \beta = \frac{9}{8}$

$24(\beta - \alpha) = 24 \left( \frac{9}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = 30$

12. The number of common tangents, to the circles  $x^2 + y^2 - 18x - 15y + 131 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 6y - 7 = 0$ , is :

- (1) 3 (2) 2  
(3) 1 (4) 4

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $C_1 \left( 9, \frac{15}{2} \right) \quad r_1 = \sqrt{81 + \frac{225}{4} - 131} = \frac{5}{2}$

$C_2 (3, 3) \quad r_2 = 5$

$C_1 C_2 = \sqrt{6^2 + \frac{81}{4}} = \frac{15}{2}$

$r_1 + r_2 = \frac{15}{2}$

$C_1 C_2 = r_1 + r_2$

Number of common tangents = 3

13. Negation of  $p \wedge (q \wedge \sim (p \wedge q))$  is

- (1)  $\sim (p \vee q)$  (2)  $p \vee q$   
(3)  $(\sim (p \wedge q)) \wedge q$  (4)  $(\sim (p \wedge q)) \vee p$

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**  $\sim [p \wedge (q \wedge \sim (p \wedge q))]$

$\sim p \vee (\sim q \vee (p \wedge q))$

$\sim p \vee ((\sim q \vee p) \wedge (\sim q \vee q))$

$\sim p \vee (\sim q \vee p)$

$\sim (p \wedge q) \vee p$

14. Let the system of linear equations

$-x + 2y - 9z = 7$

$-x + 3y + 7z = 9$

$-2x + y + 5z = 8$

$-3x + y + 13z = \lambda$

has a unique solution  $x = \alpha, y = \beta, z = \gamma$ . Then the distance of the point  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  from the plane  $2x - 2y + z = \lambda$  is

- (1) 9 (2) 11  
(3) 13 (4) 7

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**  $-x + 2y - 9z = 7$  —(1)

$-x + 3y - 7z = 9$  —(2)

$-2x + y + 5z = 8$  —(3)

(2) – (1)

$y + 16z = 2$  —(4)

(3) – 2 × (1)

$-3y + 23z = -6$  —(5)

$3 \times (4) + (5)$

$71z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$

$y = 2$

$x = -3$

$(-3, 2, 0) \rightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

Put in  $-3x + y + 13z = \lambda$

$\lambda = 9 + 2 = 11$

$d = \left| \frac{-6 - 4 - 11}{3} \right| = 7$

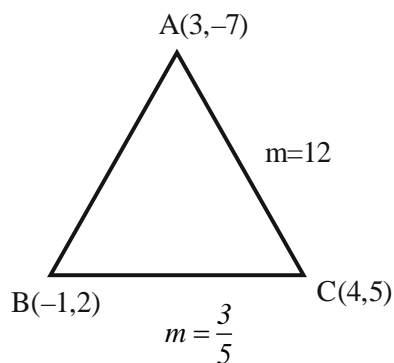
- 15.** If  $(\alpha, \beta)$  is the orthocentre of the triangle ABC with vertices A(3, -7), B(-1, 2) and C(4, 5), then  $9\alpha - 6\beta + 60$  is equal to:

(1) 30 (2) 25

(3) 40 (4) 35

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**



**Sol.**

Altitude of BC:  $y + 7 = \frac{-5}{3}(x - 3)$

$3y + 21 = -5x + 15$

$5x + 3y + 6 = 0$

Altitude of AC:  $y - 2 = \frac{-1}{12}(x + 1)$

$12y - 24 = -x - 1$

$x + 12y = 23$

$\alpha = \frac{-47}{19}, \quad \beta = \frac{121}{57}$

$9\alpha - 6\beta + 60 = 25$

- 16.** Let the foot of perpendicular of the point P(3, -2, -9) on the plane passing through the points (-1, -2, -3), (9, 3, 4), (9, -2, 1) be Q  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ . Then the distance of Q from the origin is:

(1)  $\sqrt{29}$

(2)  $\sqrt{35}$

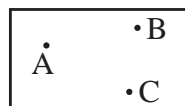
(3)  $\sqrt{42}$

(4)  $\sqrt{38}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

- Sol.** P(3, -2, -9)



Equation of plane through A, B, C.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y+2 & z+3 \\ 10 & 5 & 7 \\ 10 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$2x + 3y - 5z - 7 = 0$

Foot of P of P(3, -2, -9) is

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z+9}{-5} = -\frac{(\cancel{3} - \cancel{2} + 45 - 7)}{4 + 9 + 25}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z+9}{-5} = -1$$

$Q(1, -5, -4) \equiv (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

$OQ = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \sqrt{42}$

- 17.** A bag contains 6 white and 4 black balls. A die is rolled once and the number of balls equal to the number obtained on the die are drawn from the bag at random. The probability that all the balls drawn are white is:

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

(2)  $\frac{9}{50}$

(3)  $\frac{1}{5}$

(4)  $\frac{11}{50}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $\begin{vmatrix} 6 & W \\ 4 & R \end{vmatrix}$

$$\frac{1}{6} \times \left[ \frac{{}^6C_1}{{}^{10}C_1} + \frac{{}^6C_2}{{}^{10}C_2} + \frac{{}^6C_3}{{}^{10}C_3} + \frac{{}^6C_4}{{}^{10}C_4} + \frac{{}^6C_5}{{}^{10}C_5} + \frac{{}^6C_6}{{}^{10}C_6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{126 + 70 + 35 + 15 + 5 + 1}{210} \right) = \frac{42}{210} = \frac{1}{5}$$

18. If

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(5+2x-2x^2)(1+e^{(2-4x)})} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \log_e \left( \frac{\alpha+1}{\beta} \right),$$

$\alpha, \beta > 0$ , then  $\alpha^4 - \beta^4$  is equal to:

- (1) 21 (2) 0  
(3) 19 (4) -21

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(5+2x-2x^2)(1+e^{2-4x})} \dots(i)$

$$x \rightarrow 1-x$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2-4x} dx}{(5+2x-2x^2)(1+e^{2-4x})} \dots(ii)$$

Add (i) and (ii)

$$2I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{5+2x-2x^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{2 \left( \frac{11}{4} - \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right)}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{11}+1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \quad \alpha = \sqrt{11}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\alpha^4 - \beta^4 = 121 - 100 = 21$$

19. Let S be the set of all  $(\lambda, \mu)$  for which the vectors  $\lambda \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \mu \hat{k}$  and  $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ , where  $\lambda - \mu = 5$ , are coplanar, then  $\sum_{(\lambda, \mu) \in S} 80(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)$  is

equal to :

- (1) 2370 (2) 2130  
(3) 2290 (4) 2210

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \mu \\ 3 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \& \lambda - \mu = 5$

$$\lambda(10+4\mu) + (5-3\mu) + (-10) = 0$$

$$(\mu+5)(4\mu+10) + 5 - 3\mu - 10 = 0$$

$$\mu = -15; \lambda = 5/4$$

$$\mu = -3; \lambda = 2$$

$$\text{Hence } \sum_{(\lambda, \mu) \in S} 80(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)$$

$$= 80 \left( \frac{250}{16} + 13 \right)$$

$$= 1250 + 1040$$

$$= 2290$$

20. If the domain of the function

$$f(x) = \log_e (4x^2 + 11x + 6) + \sin^{-1}$$

$$(4x+3) + \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{10x+6}{3} \right) \text{ is } (\alpha, \beta],$$

Then  $36 | \alpha + \beta |$  is equal to :

- (1) 63 (2) 45  
(3) 72 (4) 54

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = \ln(4x^2 + 11x + 6) + \sin^{-1}(4x+3)$

$$+ \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{10x+6}{3} \right)$$

$$(i) 4x^2 + 11x + 6 > 0$$

$$4x^2 + 8x + 3x + 6 > 0$$

$$(4x+3)(x+2) > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup \left( -\frac{3}{4}, \infty \right)$$

$$(ii) 4x+3 \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x \in [-1, -1/2]$$

$$(iii) \frac{10x+6}{3} \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x \in \left[ -\frac{9}{10}, -\frac{3}{10} \right]$$

$$x \in \left( -\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} \right] \quad \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$36 | \alpha + \beta | = 45$$

## SECTION-B

21. If the sum of the series

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3^2} \right) +$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{2^2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3} \right) +$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2^4} - \frac{1}{2^3.3} + \frac{1}{2^2.3^2} - \frac{1}{2.3^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} \right) + \dots \text{ is } \frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \text{ where}$$

$\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are co-prime, then  $\alpha + 3\beta$  is equal to....

**Official Ans. by NTA (7)**

**Ans. (7)**

**Sol.**  $P = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) +$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \dots$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^4} - \frac{1}{3^4}\right) + \dots$$

$$\frac{5P}{6} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{5P}{6} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

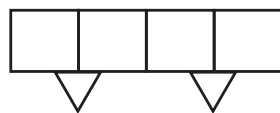
$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad \therefore \alpha = 1, \beta = 2$$

$$\alpha + 3\beta = 7$$

- 22.** A person forgets his 4-digit ATM pin code. But he remembers that in the code all the digits are different, the greatest digit is 7 and the sum of the first two digits is equal to the sum of the last two digits. Then the maximum number of trials necessary to obtain the correct code is\_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (72)**

**Ans. (72)**



**Sol.**

Sum of first two digits

Sum of last two digits =  $\alpha$

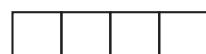
Case-I :  $\alpha = 7$

$2 \times 12 = 24$  ways.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
0	7	1	6
		2	5
		3	4
		4	3
		5	2
		6	1

Case-II :  $\alpha = 8$

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
17		26	
71		62	
		35	
		53	

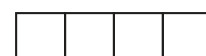


$2 \times 8$  ways

= 16 ways

Case-III :  $\alpha = 9$

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
27		36	
72		63	
		45	
		54	



$2 \times 8$  ways

= 16 ways

Case-IV :  $\alpha = 10$

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
37		46	
73		64	

$2 \times 4$  ways

8 ways

Case-V :  $\alpha = 11$

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
47		56	
74		65	

$2 \times 4$  ways

= 8 ways

Ans.  $24 + 16 + 16 + 8 + 8 = 72$

- 23.** Let the plane P contain the line

$$2x + y - z - 3 = 0 = 5x - 3y + 4z + 9 \text{ and be}$$

parallel to the line  $\frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{3-y}{-4} = \frac{z-7}{5}$ . Then the

distance of the point A(8, -1, -19) from the plane

P measured parallel to the line  $\frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y-5}{4} = \frac{2-z}{-12}$

is equal to\_\_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (26)**

**Ans. (26)**

**Sol.** Plane  $P \equiv P_1 + \lambda P_2 = 0$

$$(2x + y - z - 3) + \lambda(5x - 3y + 4z + 9) = 0$$

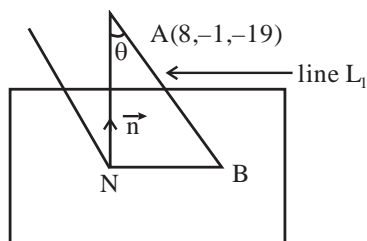
$$(5\lambda + 2)x + (1 - 3\lambda)y + (4\lambda - 1)z + 9\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \text{ where } \vec{b} = (2, 4, 5)$$

$$2(5\lambda + 2) + 4(1 - 3\lambda) + 5(4\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Plane } 7x + 9y - 10z - 27 = 0$$



Equation of line AB is

$$\frac{x-8}{-3} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z+19}{12} = \lambda$$

Let  $B = (8-3\lambda, -1+4\lambda, -19+12\lambda)$  lies on plane P

$$\therefore 7(8-3\lambda) + 9(4\lambda-1) - 10(12\lambda-19) = 27$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

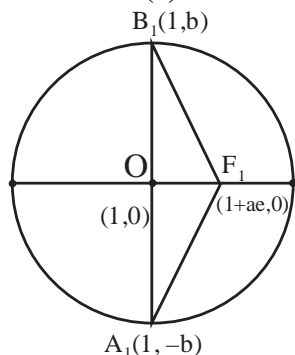
$$\therefore \text{Point } B = (2, 7, 5)$$

$$AB = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2 + 24^2} = 26$$

24. Let an ellipse with centre (1, 0) and latus rectum of length  $\frac{1}{2}$  have its major axis along x-axis. If its minor axis subtends an angle  $60^\circ$  at the foci, then the square of the sum of the lengths of its minor and major axes is equal to \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (9)**

**Ans. (9)**



**Sol.**

$$\text{L.R.} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4b^2 = a \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Ellipse } \frac{(x-1)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$m_{B_1F_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{b}{ae} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3b^2 = a^2e^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$4b^2 = a^2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$a = a^2$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

$$b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$((2a) + (2b))^2 = 9$$

25. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and R be a relation on the set  $A \times A$  defined by  $R = \{((a, b), (c, d)) : 2a + 3b = 4c + 5d\}$ . Then the number of elements in R is:

**Official Ans. by NTA (6)**

**Ans. (6)**

**Sol.**  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$R = \{(a, b), (c, d)\}$$

$$2a + 3b = 4c + 5d = \alpha \text{ let}$$

$$2a = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$4c = \{4, 8, 12, 16\}$$

$$3b = \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$$

$$5d = \{5, 10, 15, 20\}$$

$$2a+3b = \begin{Bmatrix} 5, 8, 11, 14 \\ 7, 10, 13, 16 \\ 9, 12, 15, 18 \\ 11, 14, 17, 20 \end{Bmatrix} \quad 4c+5d = \begin{Bmatrix} 9, 14, 19, 24 \\ 13, 18, \dots \\ 17, 22, \dots \\ 21, 26, \dots \end{Bmatrix}$$

Possible value of  $\alpha = 9, 13, 14, 17, 18$

Pairs of  $\{(a, b), (c, d)\} = 6$

26. The number of elements in the set

$\{n \in \mathbb{N} : 10 \leq n \leq 100 \text{ and } 3^n - 3 \text{ is a multiple of } 7\}$  is \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (15)**

**Ans. (15)**

**Sol.**  $n \in [10, 100]$

$3^n - 3$  is multiple of 7

$$3^n = 7\lambda + 3$$

$$n = 1, 7, 13, 20, \dots, 97$$

Number of possible values of  $n = 15$

27. If the line  $x = y = z$  intersects the line  $x \sin A + y \sin B + z \sin C - 18 = 0 = x \sin 2A + y \sin 2B + z \sin 2C - 9$ , where A, B, C are the angles of a triangle ABC, then  $80 \left( \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Ans. (5)**

**Sol.**  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = \frac{18}{x}$

$$\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = \frac{9}{x}$$

$$\therefore \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 2(\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C)$$

$$4 \cos A/2 \cos B/2 \cos C/2 = 2(4 \sin A \sin B \sin C)$$

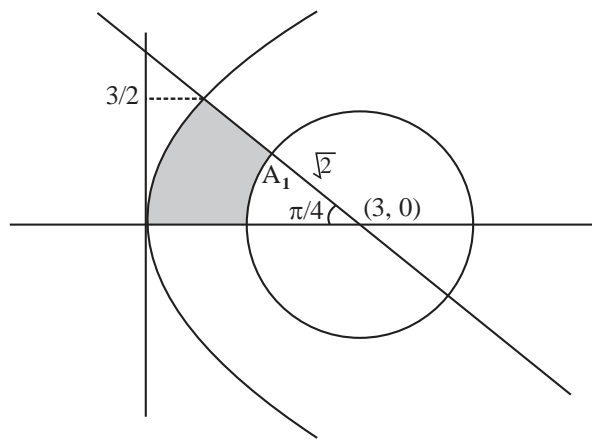
$$16 \sin A/2 \sin B/2 \sin C/2 = 1$$

Hence Ans. = 5.

- 28.** If the area bounded by the curve  $2y^2 = 3x$ , lines  $x + y = 3$ ,  $y = 0$  and outside the circle  $(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 2$  is A, then  $4(\pi + 4A)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (42)**

**Ans. (42)**



**Sol.**

$$y^2 = \frac{3x}{2}, \quad x + y = 3, \quad y = 0$$

$$2y^2 = 3(3 - y)$$

$$2y^2 + 3y - 9 = 0$$

$$2y^2 - 3y + 6y - 9 = 0$$

$$(2y - 3)(y + 2) = 0; \quad y = 3/2$$

$$\text{Area} \left( \int_0^{3/2} (x_R - x_L) dy \right) - A_1$$

$$= \int_0^{3/2} \left( (3 - y) - \frac{2y^2}{3} \right) dy - \frac{\pi}{8} (2)$$

$$A = \left( 3y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{2y^3}{9} \right) \Big|_0^{3/2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4A + \pi = 4 \left[ \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{21}{2} = 10.50$$

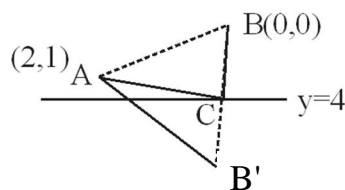
$$\therefore 4(4A + \pi) = 42$$

- 29.** Consider the triangles with vertices A(2, 1) B (0, 0) and C (t, 4),  $t \in [0, 4]$ . If the maximum and the minimum perimeters of such triangles are obtained at  $t = \alpha$  and  $t = \beta$  respectively, then  $6\alpha + 21\beta$  is equal to \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (48)**

**Ans. (48)**

- Sol.** A (2,1), B (0,0), C (t, 4) :  $t \in [0,4]$



$$B_1(0,8) \equiv \text{image of B w.r.t. } y = 4$$

for  $AC + BC + AB$  to be minimum.

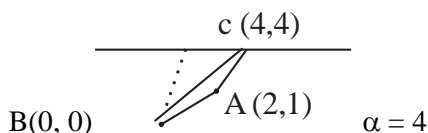
$$m_{AB'} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{line } AB_1 \equiv 7x + 2y = 16$$

$$C \left( \frac{8}{7}, 4 \right)$$

$$\beta = \frac{8}{7}$$

For max. perimeter



$$AB = \sqrt{5} : BC = 4\sqrt{2}, \quad AC = \sqrt{13}$$

$$6\alpha + 21\beta = 24 + 24 = 48$$



30. Let  $f(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(3+4x^2)\sqrt{4-3x^2}}, |x| < \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ . If  $f(0) = 0$

and  $f(1) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)$ ,  $\alpha, \beta > 0$ , then  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$  is

equal to \_\_\_\_

**Official Ans. by NTA (28)**

**Ans. (28)**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(3+4x^2)\sqrt{4-3x^2}}$

$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{-1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{(3t^2+4)}{t^2} \frac{\sqrt{4t^2-3}}{t}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-dt \cdot t}{(3t^2+4)\sqrt{4t^2-3}} : \text{Put } 4t^2-3 = z^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{z dz}{\left(3\left(\frac{z^2+3}{4}\right)+4\right)z}$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{3z^2+25} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z^2 + \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}z}{5}\right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \sqrt{4t^2-3}\right) + C$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \sqrt{\frac{4-3x^2}{x^2}}\right) + C$$

$$\because f(0) = 0 \therefore c = \frac{\pi}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(1) = -\frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}\right) + \frac{\pi}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\alpha = 5 : \beta = \sqrt{3} \therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 28$$