

A right Choice for the Real Aspirant

ICON Central Office - Madhapur - Hyderabad

 Sec:Sr.Super60\_NUCLEUS & STERLING\_BT
 Paper -1(Adv-2022-P1-Model)
 Date: 20-08-2023

 Time: 09.00Am to 12.00Pm
 RPTA-03
 Max. Marks: 180

20-08-2023\_Sr.Super60\_NUCLEUS&STERLING\_BT\_Jee-Adv(2022-P1)\_RPTA-03\_Syllabus

**PHYSICS** 

\* Wave optics: Wave nature of light: Huygen's principle, interference limited to Young's double slit experiment. Diffraction due to a single slit. Polarization of light, plane polarized light; Brewster's law, Polaroids. Microscope and Astronomical Telescope (reflecting and refracting) and their magnifying powers, Resolving power of microscopes and astronomical telescopes.

**CHEMISTRY** 

Alkene & Alkyne: Preparation, properties and reactions of alkenes and alkynes. Physical properties of alkenes and alkynes (boiling point, density and dipole moments); Acidity of alkynes; Acid catalysed hydration of alkenes and alkynes (excluding the stereochemistry of addition and elimination); Reactions of alkenes; Preparation of alkenes and alkynes by elimination reactions; Electrophilic addition reactions of alkenes with X2, HX, HOX (X=halogen); Effect of peroxide on addition reactions; cyclic polymerization reaction of alkynes, Addition reactions of alkynes; Metal acetylides.Reactions of alkenes with KMnO4 and ozone; Reduction of alkenes and alkynes

MATHEMATICS: TOTAL DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

Name of the Student:	H.T. NO:							
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# JEE-ADVANCE-2022-P1-Model

Time:3Hr's IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS Max Marks: 180

# **MATHEMATICS:**

Section	Question Type	+Ve Marks	- Ve Marks	No.of Qs	Total marks
Sec – I(Q.N : 1 – 8)	Questions with Numerical Value Answer Type	+3	0	8	24
Sec – II(Q.N : 9 – 14)	Questions with Multiple Correct Choice with partial mark	+4	-2	6	24
Sec – III(Q.N : 15 – 18)	Matching Type	+3	-1	4	12
Total					60

# **PHYSICS:**

Section	Question Type	+Ve Marks	- Ve Marks	No.of Qs	Total marks
Sec – I(Q.N : 19 – 26)	Questions with Numerical Value Answer Type	+3	0	8	24
Sec – II(Q.N : 27 – 32)	Questions with Multiple Correct Choice with partial mark	+4	-2	6	24
Sec – III(Q.N : 33 – 36)	Matching Type	+3	-1	4	12
A SERVI	Total	96		18	60

## **CHEMISTRY:**

Section	Question Type	+Ve Marks	- Ve Marks	No.of Qs	Total marks
Sec – I(Q.N : 37 – 44	Questions with Numerical Value Answer Type	+3	0	8	24
Sec – II(Q.N : 45 – 50)	Questions with Multiple Correct Choice with partial mark	+4	-2	6	24
Sec $- III(Q.N : 51 - 54)$	Matching Type	+3	-1	4	12
OU F	Total	-5%	1777	18	60

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Space for rough work



















## MATHEMATICS Max Marks: 60

# SECTION – I (NUMERICAL VALUE TYPE)

This section contains EIGHT (08) questions.

- The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will bee evaluated <u>according to the following marking scheme</u>: *Full Marks*:+3 **ONLY** if the correct numerical value is entered;

Partial Mark: 0 In all other cases.

## 1. If domain of function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(\cos x)}} + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{\pi}\right) + \frac{1}{\{x\}} + \frac{1}{\ln\left(1 - \left[\tan\frac{x}{2}\right] - \left[-\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]\right)}$$
 is

 $x \in (a,b) - \{c,d,e\}$  then the value of a+b+c+d+e, where [] is GIF and {} is fractional part of x.

2. If 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
 and

$$S = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1^3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 4^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3 \cdot (n+1)^3} \right), \text{ then } S + \pi^2 \text{ is}$$

3. Consider the function 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin 3x(\cos 6x + \cos 4x)}{\sin x(\cos 8x + \cos 2x)}$$

If the range of the function is  $(-\infty, a) \cup (a, b) \cup (c, d) \cup (d, \infty)$  where a < b < c < d The value of a + b + c + d =

- 4. Let y = f(x),  $(f: R \to R)$  be an explicit function defined by the implicit equation  $x^3 + y^3 + 3(x^2 + y^2) + 3(x + y) = 14$  and the function g(x) be the inverse of f(x). If  $\frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x+g(x)) \cdot g(x+f(x)) \}$ , at  $x = -1 + \sqrt[3]{15}$  is equal to  $\lambda(15)^{2/3}$ , where  $\lambda \in I$ , then the value of  $|\lambda|$  is
- 5. Let  $f: R \to R$  be a function defined by  $f(x) = -x^3 3x^2 6x + 1$ . Number of integers in the solution set of x satisfying the inequality  $f(f(x^3 + f(x))) \ge f(f(-f(x) x^3))$  is



$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{ax}{n} \left( \sum_{K=1}^{n} \frac{\left[ K^2 - e^{-x} + K - 1 \right]}{K(K+1)} \right) + \lambda, \quad x > 0$$

$$\mathbf{6.} \quad \text{Let } f(x) = \begin{cases}
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{ax}{n} \left( \sum_{K=1}^{n} \frac{\left[ K^{2} - e^{-x} + K - 1 \right]}{K(K+1)} \right) \right) + \lambda, & x > 0 \\
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{K=1}^{n} \frac{\left\{ K^{2} + K + e^{x} - 1 \right\}}{K(K+1)}, & x < 0
\end{cases}$$

is differentiable in R, (where [.] and {.} denotes G.I.F and F.P. F respectively) then the value of  $f'(-\ln 1) + f'(-\ln 2) + f'(-\ln 4) + f'(-\ln 8) + \dots \infty$  is

If  $\alpha$  is the root of the equation  $x - \tan x = 3$ , where  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ ; then the value of 7.

$$\left(\lim_{x \to \alpha^{+}} \left[ \frac{\max(\tan x, \{x\})}{x - 3} \right] \right) + \left(\lim_{x \to \alpha^{+}} \left[ \frac{\min(\tan x, \{x\})}{x - 3} \right] \right) + \left(\lim_{x \to \alpha^{-}} \left[ \frac{\min(\tan x, \{x\})}{x - 3} \right] \right) + \left(\lim_{x \to \alpha^{-}} \left[ \frac{\max(\tan x, \{x\})}{\tan x} \right] \right)$$

is...(where [.] denotes the greatest integer function and {.} fractional part function)

If  $f(x) = x - \sin x$ ,  $g(x) = Cos^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{x^4}{2}} \right)$  and  $h(x) = Tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \right)$  then

$$\left| \underbrace{Lt}_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{x^2} \right) \right| + 3 \left| \underbrace{Lt}_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{f(2x) - h(x^3)}{x^3} \right) \right| + 3 \left| \underbrace{Lt}_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3f(x)}{x^3} \right) \right| = \underline{\qquad}$$

## SECTION - II (ONE OR MORE CORRECT ANSWER TYPE)

This section contains SIX (06) questions.

- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONE OR MORE THAN ONE of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks: +4 ONLY if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

Partial Marks: +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen;

Partial Marks: +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct;

Partial Marks: +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, and it is a correct option;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -2 In all other cases.

9.  $f: N \to A$  and  $g: N \to B$  are two onto functions such that

 $f(n) = \lceil n \sec^2 \theta \rceil$  and  $g(n) = \lceil n \csc^2 \theta \rceil$ , for some  $\theta$  and  $n \in N$  where N is set of natural

numbers, if  $\sec^2\theta$  is irrational, (where [.] denotes the greatest integer function) then



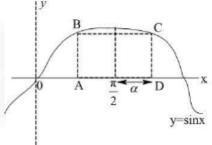
which of following is/are true

- A)  $A \cap B = \phi$
- **B)**  $A \cup B = N$
- C) f and g are bijective functions
- **D)**  $A \cap B$  is non-empty finite set
- 10. Let  $f:(0,\infty) \to R$  be a differentiable function satisfying the equation

$$2f(x) = f(xy) + f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right); \forall x > 0, y > 0$$
. If  $f(1) = 0$  and  $f'(1) = 1$ . Then which of following

is/are true

- A) f(x) has no local maxima and no local minima
- **B)**  $\lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \frac{f(x+1)}{x} \right] = 0$ , where [k] denotes greatest integer function less than or equal to k
- C) f(x) = ex has no real solutions
- **D)** The equation 2e.f(x) = x has exactly one real solution
- 11. Which of the following is/are correct
  - A) Let  $f(x) = 2x^3 9x^2 + 12x + 8$ , the number of values of x for which y = f(f(x)) attains local extremum is 3
  - **B)** A rectangle ABCD is inscribed in the region bounded by  $y = \sin x$ , x -axis where  $x \in [0, \pi]$  (as shown in figure), then area of rectangle is maximum when  $\alpha = \cot \alpha$



- C) If the two curves  $y = ax^3 6ax^2 + (12a + 12)x (8a + 16)$  where  $a \in R$  and  $y = x^3$  touches each other at some point, then one of the possible value of 'a' is  $\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3}$
- **D)** Let  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5$  be a polynomial of degree 5 which increases in the interval  $(-\infty,1]$  and  $[3,\infty)$  and decreases in the interval (1,3). Given that

$$f(0) = 2$$
,  $f(1) = \frac{88}{15}$  and  $f'(2) = 0$ , then  $a_5$  is equal to 1/5.



- 12. Which of the following is/are incorrect
  - A) If  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are the least and greatest distances between parallel tangents drawn to the curve  $f(x) = x \sin x$  where  $x \in \left(\frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}\right)$  then the value  $\left(l_1 + l_2\right)$  is  $\pi$
  - **B)** Let  $f(x) = 2x^3 3x^2 x + \frac{3}{2}$  then f(f(x)) = 0 has minimum 6 real roots
  - C) If  $P(n) = \prod_{r=3}^{n} \frac{(r^3 + 3r)^2}{r^6 64}$ , then value of  $\lim_{n \to \infty} P(n)$  is 36/7,  $(n \in N)$
  - **D)** Let f be an even function satisfying

$$f(x-2) = f\left(x + \left[\frac{6x^2 + 13}{x^2 + 2}\right]\right) \forall x \in R \text{ and } f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 \le x < 1\\ 4 - x, & 1 \le x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

Where [k] denotes greatest integer function less than or equal to k then value of

$$\sum_{r=1}^{2022} f\left(\frac{-r}{2023}\right) + f\left(2021\right) + f\left(2022\right) + f\left(2023\right) + f\left(2024\right) \text{ is } 3036$$

13. Let  $f: R \to R$  be defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 \ln|x| - 5x^2, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

- A) f(x) has exactly one local maximum and two local minimum points
- **B)** f(x) is strictly increasing in  $(10, \infty)$
- C) Absolute minimum value of f(x) exist but absolute maximum value of f(x) does not exist
- **D)** In the interval  $x \in (0, \infty)$ , f(x) = 2023 have two distinct real roots
- 14. Let f(x) be a non-constant, thrice differentiable function defined on R such that y = f(x) is symmetric about line x = 1 and  $f(-1) = f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ , then which of following is/are correct statement(s)?
  - A) f''(x) = 0 has at least four real roots in the interval (0,2)
  - **B)** f'''(x) = 0 has at least 3 real roots in the interval (0,2)
  - C) there exist at least one  $C \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{4}\right)$  such that f'(C) + Cf''(C) = 0
  - **D)** for some  $C \in (1, \frac{3}{2}), f'(C) = Cf''(C)$

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Space for rough work



















## SECTION – III (MATCHING TYPE)

This section contains FOUR (04) Matching List Sets.

- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has TWO lists: List-I and List-II.
- List-I has Four entries (I), (II), (III) and (IV) and List-II has Five entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T).
- FOUR options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on List-II and List-II and ONLY ONE of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

Full Marks:+3 ONLY if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosed (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.

## <del>15.</del>

	Column-1		Column-2
A)	$ f_1(x)  =   x-6 - x-8  - x^2-4 +3x- x-7 ^3, x \in \mathbb{R}$	P)	$f_2(x)$ is continuous $\forall x \in R$ but
			not differentiable at 2 points on R
B)	$f_2(x) = (x^2 - 9) x^2 + 11x + 24  + \sin x - 7 $	Q)	$f_1(x)$ is continuous $\forall x \in R$ but
	$+\cos  x-4  + (x-1)^{3/5} \sin(x-1), x \in R$		not differentiable at 5 points on R
<b>C</b> )	$f_3(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^{3/5} - \frac{3\pi}{2} & , x < -1 \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos^{-1}\left(4x^3 - 3x\right) & , -1 \le x \le 1 \\ (x-1)^{5/3} & , 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$	R)	$f_4(x)$ is discontinuous at 3 points as well as not differentiable at 3 point on $[-1,2\pi]$
D)	$f_4(x) = \{\sin x\} \{\cos x\} + (\sin^3 \pi \{x\})([x]), x \in [-1, 2\pi]$ (where [.] denotes the greatest integer function and $\{.\}$ fractional part function)	S)	$f_3(x)$ is continuous $\forall x \in (-\infty, 2)$ but not differentiable at 3 points $(-\infty, 2)$

**A)** A-Q,B-P,C-Q,D-R

**B)** A-R,B-Q,C-Q,D-Q

C) A-Q,B-P,C-S,D-R

- **D)** A-Q,B-S,C-Q,D-P
- **16.** Let  $f: R^+ \to R$  be an strictly increasing function, such that xf(x) + 2 > 0 and  $f(x) \cdot f\left(\frac{xf(x) + 4}{x}\right) = 1$

	LIST -1	I	LIST -02
A)	The value of $[f'(1)]$ is : ([.] denotes G.I.F)	P)	2
<b>B</b> )	Number of point(s) of inflection of f(x) is	Q)	1
<b>C</b> )	The value of $[1-f(1)]$ is: [.] denotes G.I.F)	R)	0
D)	Number of solution(s) of $\sin x - f(8) = 0$ in interval	S)	4
	$[-\pi, 2\pi]$ is		

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- **A)**  $A \rightarrow P: B \rightarrow P: C \rightarrow S: D \rightarrow R$
- **B)**  $A \rightarrow S: B \rightarrow R: C \rightarrow P: D \rightarrow Q$
- C)  $A \rightarrow Q: B \rightarrow R: C \rightarrow P: D \rightarrow S$
- **D)**  $A \rightarrow Q : B \rightarrow R : C \rightarrow S : D \rightarrow P$

17.

	Column-1		Column-2
<b>A</b> )	Let f(x) be a non-constant thrice differential function defined on	P)	10
	$(-\infty, \infty)$ such that $f\left(\frac{x+13}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3-x}{2}\right)$ and	. 6	21
	$f'(0) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'(2) = f'(3) = f'\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 0$ then the minimum number of		
	zeroes of $h(x) = (f''(x))^2 + f'(x)f'''(x)$ in the interval [0,9] is 2 k	3.	
	then k is equal to	À.	
<b>B</b> )	If the maximum value of $\sqrt{x^4 - 7x^2 - 4x + 20} - \sqrt{x^4 + 9x^2 + 16}$ is P,	Q)	8
	then the value of [P] (where [.] denotes GIF)		
<b>C</b> )	Consider a function $f(x)$ where $f: R^+ \to R$ such that	R)	5
	f(2023) = 1 and		
	$f(x)f(y) + f\left(\frac{2023}{x}\right)f\left(\frac{2023}{y}\right) = 2f(xy), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ then } \frac{10f(2)}{f(1) + f(2)} =$		
D)	If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ $(\alpha < \beta)$ are roots of equation	S)	9
N	$\lim_{t \to \infty} \cos^{-1} \left[ \sin \left( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{tx}}{\sqrt{tx^2 - 3tx + t - 1} - x} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{6}$		2/
	then the value of $(8^{\alpha} + 2^{\beta} - \alpha\beta)$	0	R

- **A)**  $A \rightarrow Q: B \rightarrow P: C \rightarrow P: D \rightarrow R$
- **B)**  $A \rightarrow S : B \rightarrow Q : C \rightarrow R : D \rightarrow S$
- C)  $A \rightarrow P: B \rightarrow R: C \rightarrow S: D \rightarrow P$
- **D)**  $A \rightarrow P: B \rightarrow Q: C \rightarrow R: D \rightarrow S$

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18.

	Column-1		Column-2
A)	If $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sum_{r=1}^{n} r \cos^{r} x \right)$ where $x \in R - \{n\pi, n \in I\}$ , then the value of $\left[ \lim_{x \to 0} \left( (1 - \cos x)^{2} f(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \right]$ is (where [.] is greatest	P)	2
	integer function)		
<b>B</b> )	If the function $f(x)$ is given by	Q)	0
	$f(x) = x^8 - 22x^5 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 + 55$ then the number of integral		10.0
	solutions of the equation $f(x) = 0$ is	10	
<b>C</b> )	The number of local maxima of function	R)	4
	$f(x) = x^2 + 4\cos x + 5$ is k and $g(x) = 2 x ^3 + 3x^2 - 12 x  + 1$ ,	30	
	where	À	\
	$x \in [-1,2]$ then greatest value of $g(x)$ is m then m-k is		
D)	If $f: R - \{-1\} \to R$ and $f(x)$ (which is not a constant	S)	1
	function and $f(x) \neq x, x \neq 0, -2$ ) is a differentiable function		
	satisfies		
	$f(x+f(y)+xf(y)) = y+f(x)+yf(x), \forall x, y \in R-\{-1\}$		2, 11
	then the value of 2023 $\{1 + f(2022)\}$ is		

- **A)**  $A \rightarrow P: B \rightarrow Q: C \rightarrow S: D \rightarrow R$
- **B)**  $A \rightarrow P : B \rightarrow P : C \rightarrow S : D \rightarrow R$
- C)  $A \rightarrow P: B \rightarrow Q: C \rightarrow R: D \rightarrow S$
- **D)**  $A \rightarrow P : B \rightarrow P : C \rightarrow P : D \rightarrow R$



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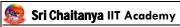












PHYSICS Max Marks: 60

## SECTION – I (NUMERICAL VALUE TYPE)

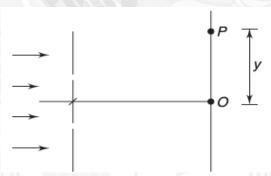
This section contains **EIGHT (08)** questions.

- The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will bee evaluated <u>according to the following marking scheme</u>:

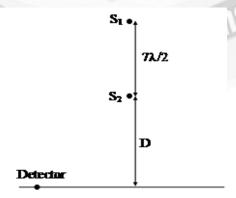
Full Marks:+3 ONLY if the correct numerical value is entered;

Partial Mark: 0 In all other cases.

- 19. Three coherent sources  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  can throw light on a screen. With  $S_1$  switched on intensity at a point P on the screen was observed to be I. With only  $S_2$  on, intensity at P was 2I and when all three are switched on the intensity at P becomes zero. Intensity at P is I when  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are kept on. Find the phase difference between the waves reaching at P from sources  $S_1$  and  $S_3$ . (Answer in radians)
- 20. In young's double slit experiment, when the slit plane is illuminated with light of wavelength  $\lambda_1$ , it was observed that point *P* is closest point from central maximum *O*, where intensity was 25% the intensity at *O*. When the light of wavelength  $\lambda_2$  is used, point *P* happens to be the nearest point from *O* where intensity is 75% of that at *O*. Find the ratio  $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$ .



21. Two point sound sources  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  emitting sound of wavelength  $\lambda$  are kept separated by a distance  $7\lambda/2$  as shown. A detector is moved along the line shown from  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$ . Find the number of minimas observed by the detector. (Assume D >>>  $\lambda$ )



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Page 10

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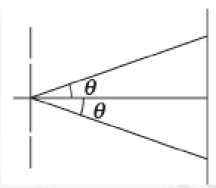
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Page 10

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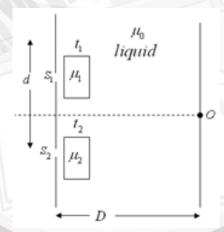
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22. In Young's double-slit experiment, the separation between two slits is d = 0.08 mm and the wavelength of light used is  $\lambda = 5000 \,\text{Å}$ . Find the number of maxima in the angular range  $-\sin^{-1}(0.6) \le \theta \le \sin^{-1}(0.6)$ .



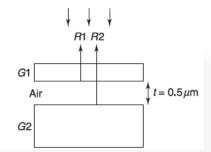
23. A liquid of refractive index  $\mu_0$  is filled between slits and screen. Initially the central maxima is at point O on screen, with no slabs in front of slits. Now two slabs of refractive index  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ , with thickness  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  respectively are placed in front of slits as shown, So that the position of central maxima does not change. Find the ratio of

$$\frac{t_1}{t_2}$$
, if  $\mu_0 = 1.5$ ,  $\mu_1 = 1.8$  and  $\mu_2 = 2.1$ .



24. Two rectangular pieces of plane glass are laid one upon the other on a table. A thin strip of paper is placed between them at one edge so that a very thin wedge of air is formed. The plates are illuminated at normal incidence by 540-nm light from a mercury vapour lamp. Interference fringes are formed with 15 fringes per centimetre. Find the angle of wedge in multiples of 1/10000 of a radian (refractive index of air is 1)

25. A thin glass slab G1 is held over a large glass slab G2, creating an air gap of uniform thickness  $t = 0.5 \mu m$  between them. Electromagnetic wave having wavelengths



ranging from 0.4  $\mu$ m to 1.15  $\mu$ m is incident normally on the slab G1. When interference between waves reflected from boundaries of air gap (the two reflected waves are shown in fig as R1 and R2) was studied, it was found that only two wavelengths interfered constructively. One of these two wavelengths is  $\lambda_1 = 0.04 \mu m$ . Find the other wavelength ( $\lambda_2$ ) that interferes constructively.(In micrometers)

26. A parallel beam of white light falls from air on a thin film whose refractive index is 4/3. The medium on both sides of the film is air. The angle of incdidence is  $53^{\circ}$ . Find the minimum film thickness if reflected light is most intense for  $\lambda = 600 \, nm$ . (In nanometer)

## SECTION – II (ONE OR MORE CORRECT ANSWER TYPE)

This section contains SIX (06) questions.

- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONE OR MORE THAN ONE of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

Full Marks: +4 ONLY if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

Partial Marks: +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen;

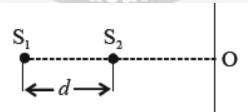
Partial Marks: +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct;

Partial Marks: +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, and it is a correct option;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

*Negative Marks*: –2 In all other cases.

27. Two point monochromatic and coherent sources of light of wavelength  $\lambda$  are placed on the dotted line in front of an infinite screen. The sources emit waves out of phase with  $S_1$  leading in phase. The distance between  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is d while their distance from the screen is much larger.





- A) if d is  $\frac{3\lambda}{2}$ , at O maxima will be observed
- **B)** if d is  $\frac{11\lambda}{6}$ , then intensity at O will be  $\frac{1}{4}$  of maximum intensity
- C) If d is  $3\lambda$ , O will be a minima
- **D)** if d is  $\frac{7\lambda}{6}$ , the intensity at O will be  $\frac{3}{4}$  of maximum intensity
- 28. In the Young's double slit experiment, the interference pattern is found to have an intensity ratio between the bright and dark fringes as 25/9. This implies that A) the intensities at the screen due to each of the two slits are 16 units and 1 units respectively
  - B) the intensities at the screen due to the two slits are 25 units and 9 units respectively
  - C) the amplitude ratio is 5/3
  - **D)** the amplitude ratio is 4
- 29. Young's double slit experiment is conducted with a slit separation of 0.5 mm, with the distance between the slit and screen being 1m. The wavelength of light used is 5000Å. The width of fringes formed on the screen if a parallel beam of light is incident, making an angle of 1/1000 radian with the normal to the plane of the double slit is  $\beta$ . Choose the correct options
  - **A)**  $\beta = 1mm$
  - B) Central maxima shifts when the angle of the beam is made zero
  - C) Central maxima doesn't shift when the angle of the beam is made zero
  - **D)**  $\beta = 0.1 mm$
- White light is used to illuminate the two slits in a Young's double slit experiment. The **30.** separation between the slits is b and the screen is at a distance d(>>b) from the slits. At a point on the screen directly in front of one of the slits, certain wavelengths are missing. Some of these missing wavelengths are **A)**  $\lambda = \frac{b^2}{d}$  **B)**  $\lambda = \frac{2b^2}{d}$  **C)**  $\lambda = \frac{b^2}{3d}$  **D)**  $\lambda = \frac{2b^2}{3d}$

- Two beams of light having intensities I and 4I interfere to produce a fringe pattern on a 31. screen. The phase difference between the beam is  $\pi/2$  at a point A and  $\pi$  at point B. Then the difference between resultant intensities at A and B is.
  - **A)** 2I
- **B)** 4I
- **C**) 5I
- **D)** 7I
- In Young's double slit experiment, if the entire setup is shifted to water from air, to keep **32.** fringe width unchanged (refractive indices of water and air are 4/3 and 1 respectively)
  - A) Distance between slits and screen can be increased by 33.3%
  - **B)** Distance between slits can be reduced by 25%

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- C) Distance between slits can be increased to 3 times and distance between slits and screen can be increased to 4 times
- **D)** none of the above

## SECTION – III (MATCHING TYPE)

This section contains FOUR (04) Matching List Sets.

- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has TWO lists: List-I and List-II.
- List-I has Four entries (I), (II), (III) and (IV) and List-II has Five entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T).
- FOUR options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on List-II and ONLY ONE of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

Full Marks:+3 ONLY if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is closed (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.

### 33.

	Column I	-4	Column II	
<b>A</b> )	When incoherent light waves	P)	Energy distribution is constant with	
	superpose		time	
<b>B</b> )	When coherent light waves superpose	<b>Q</b> )	Energy distribution is not constant with	
		10	time	
<b>C</b> )	In YDSE with all standard conditions	R)	Average Intensity at minimas is zero	
	and monochromatic light			
D)	In YDSE with all standard conditions	S) Average Intensity at minimas is		
	and white light		practically non zero	

- **A)** A-p, s; B-p; C-r; D-s
- **B)** A-r, s; B-p; C-s; D-p
- C) A-q; B-p, q; C-s; D-r
- **D)** A-q; B-p, r; C-p,r; D-s

34.

- 6	Column-1		Column-2
<b>A</b> )	If Young's double slit experiment is performed in	P)	equal
. 11	water instead of air then the fringe pattern will		
<b>B</b> )	If the distance between slits in YDSE is reduced, the	Q)	decrease
	fringe width will	FF	itions
<b>C</b> )	If blue light is used instead of red light in YDSE, the	R)	increase
	fringe width will		
D)	For best contrast between maxima and minima in the	S)	shrink
	interference pattern of Young's double slit experiment		
	the intensity of light emerging out of the two slits		
	should be		

A) A-s; B-r; C-q; D-p

**B)** A-r; B-s; C-q; D-p

C) A-s; B-r; C-p; D-q

**D**) A-r; B-s; C-p; D-q

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**35.**  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  in column I represent coherent point sources, S represents a point source.

 $\lambda$  = wavelength of light emitted by the sources.

	Column-1		Column-2
A)	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet S_1 \\ 2\lambda \\ \downarrow \\ \\ \hline \\ \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} S_2 \\ \\ \end{array}$ Infinite screen	P)	Number of maxima = 2
B)	$S_1^{\lambda}$ $S_2$ Screen (cylindrical)	Q)	Number of minima = 2
<b>C</b> )	S h h Mirror  Screen	R)	Number of maxima = 4
D)	$S_1$ $C$ $S$	S)	Number of minima = 4
	Filicator	(t)	Number of maxima = 7

- A) A- q; B- s; C-p, t; D-p
- **B)** A-p, q; B-r, s; C-s, t; D-p
- C) A- q; B- s; C-s; D-t
- **D)** A-p; B- s; C-s, t; D-p



36.

	Column-1		Column-2
A)	The fringe width for red colour as compared to that	P)	half
	for violet colour is approximately		
<b>B</b> )	In a Young's double slit experiment, the distance	Q)	double
	between the slits is halved and the distance		E III o a
	between slit and screen is doubled then the fringe	-4	
	width will become		
<b>C</b> )	If the distance of a surface from light source is	R)	quarter times
	doubled then the power received will become	9	
D)	Light from a lamp is falling normally on a small	S)	four times
	surface. If the surface is tilted to 60° from this	(	3
	position, then the power received by the surface		
	will become		

A) A-q; B-s; C-p; D-q

**B)** A-s; B-p; C-q; D-r

C) A-q; B-s; C-r; D-p

**D)** A-p; B-q; C-r; D-s



## CHEMISTRY Max Marks: 60

## SECTION – I (NUMERICAL VALUE TYPE)

This section contains EIGHT (08) questions.

- The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will bee evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

Full Marks:+3 ONLY if the correct numerical value is entered;

Partial Mark: 0 In all other cases.

## **37.** Consider following reactions:

OAc

OAc

$$Cl$$
 $Cl$ 
 $Cl$ 
 $Cl$ 
 $(cexcer)^3$ 

Major product

 $Cl$ 
 $(cexcer)^3$ 
 $Cl$ 
 $(cexcer)^3$ 
 $Cl$ 
 $(cexcer)^3$ 

Major product

 $Cl$ 
 $Cl$ 

How many of the above reactions gives benzene as the major product

38. 
$$\frac{\text{conc.}H_2SO_4}{\Delta} \rightarrow \text{mixture of alkenes} \xrightarrow{\text{Bayer's} \atop \text{reagent}} \text{Product(s)}$$

Total diols formed after final reaction will be:



**39.** Consider the following reaction scheme

If number of product of deuterium atoms present in the final product is x and its degree of un saturation y then x + y = ?

**40.** Number of different carbonyl compounds formed in the reductive ozonolysis of following compound.

$$\frac{N_a}{E_{12}O} A \xrightarrow{Cl_2(excess)} B \xrightarrow{Zn-dust} C \text{ (Compound with 5 Carbons)}$$
Cl
Cl

If Number of chlorine atoms in C is x and unsaturation of C is y. Then x + y = ?

brine solution

total number of possible organic products including stereo

- 43. Acetylene can be prepared by heating  $iodoform(CHI_3)$  with excess of silver powder. How many moles of silver iodide will be produced for the formation of 13 gram of acetylene.
- 44. Product(s). Number of allyl bromo derivatives formed during reaction will be:

## SECTION – II (ONE OR MORE CORRECT ANSWER TYPE)

This section contains SIX (06) questions.

isomers

41.

• Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONE OR MORE THAN ONE of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).



- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks: +4 ONLY if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

Partial Marks: +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen;

Partial Marks: +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct;

Partial Marks: +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, and it is a correct option;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -2 In all other cases.

$$(\text{Hydrocarbon}) \xrightarrow{(i)O_3} \bigvee_{(ii)Zn/H_2O} + \bigvee_{O} + \bigvee_{H} \bigvee_{O} + \bigvee_{O} \bigvee_{$$

Structure of A can be:

45.

**46.** 
$$\stackrel{14}{C}H_2 = CH - CH_3 \xrightarrow{Br_2/h\nu} \xrightarrow{Na} Products$$

Products can be:

**A)** 
$$CH_2 = CH - \overset{14}{C}H_2 - CH_2 - CH = \overset{14}{C}H_2$$
 **B)**  $CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH = CH_2$ 

C) 
$$CH_2 = CH - \overset{14}{C}H_2 - \overset{14}{C}H_2 - CH = CH_2$$
 D)  $\overset{14}{C}H_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH = \overset{14}{C}H_2$ 

**47.** Select correct option(s):

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \xrightarrow{Ag} O_B CH_2 = CH_2 + CH_2N_2 \xrightarrow{N} N$$





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48.

$$CH_3 - C \equiv C - H \xrightarrow{CH_3Li} A \xrightarrow{MeI} B \xrightarrow{Li} C$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad$$

C and D are:

A) Enantiomers

- **B)** Diastereoisomers
- C) Geometrical isomers
- D) Structural isomers

**49.** 

Select correct statement(s):

- A) A is cold alkaline KMnO<sub>4</sub>
- **B)** B is  $I.RCO_3H$   $II.H_3O^+$
- C) C is obtained when D is heated with conc.  $H_2SO_4$
- **D)** Reaction C to Z is stereo non-selective
- **50.** Select correct option:

A) 
$$Conc.H_3PO_4/\Delta$$
 Major

OH

Major

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C) 
$$\xrightarrow{HI}$$
  $\xrightarrow{HI}$   $\xrightarrow{II}$   $\xrightarrow{Major}$   $\xrightarrow{ThO_2}$   $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$   $\xrightarrow{Major}$ 

## SECTION – III (MATCHING TYPE)

This section contains FOUR (04) Matching List Sets.

- Each set has ONE Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has TWO lists: List-I and List-II.
- List-I has Four entries (I), (II), (III) and (IV) and List-II has Five entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T).
- FOUR options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on List-I and List-II and ONLY ONE of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

Full Marks:+3 ONLY if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosed (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.

## **51.** Match the following

Column-I		Column-II		
a)	$\xrightarrow{Dilute \\ H_2SO_4}$	p)	Over all reaction involves Markonikoff's addition of water on alkene	
b)	$\xrightarrow{1)B_2H_6}$ $2)H_2O_2/NaOH$	q)	Over all reaction involves Anti- Markonikoff's addition of water molecule on alkene	
c)	$\stackrel{OMDM}{\longrightarrow}$	r)	Reaction involves carbocation rearrangement.	



**A)** 
$$(a-pr), (b-qt), (c-ps), (d-qt)$$

**B)**
$$(a-pr),(b-qt),(c-ps),(d-s)$$

C)
$$(a-pr),(b-qr),(c-p),(d-t)$$

**D)**
$$(a-ps),(b-qt),(c-s),(d-t)$$

#### Match the following column: **52.**

Column-I			Column-II			
a)	$ \begin{array}{c} 1) OsO_4 \\ \hline 2) NaHCO_3 \end{array} $	p)	Optically inactive due to internal compensation			
<b>b</b> )	$ \begin{array}{c} 1)  mCPBA \\ \hline 2) H_3 o^+ \end{array} $	q)	Optically inactive due to external compensation			
c)	$\begin{array}{c} D_2 \\ \hline Ni \end{array}$	r)	Product have presence of two chiral center			
d)	$\xrightarrow{\text{Br}_2}$	s)	Diastereomers will be formed			

**A)**
$$(a-q,r),(b-p,r),(c-q,r),(d-q,r)$$

$$\mathbf{A})(a-q,r),(b-p,r),(c-q,r),(d-q,r)$$
  $\mathbf{B})(a-pq),(b-s),(c-s),(d-pqrt)$ 

$$\mathbf{C}$$
) $(a-pq),(b-s),(c-s),(d-qt)$ 

**C)**
$$(a-pq),(b-s),(c-s),(d-qt)$$
 **D)** $(a-pq),(b-s),(c-s),(d-t)$ 

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#### **53.** Match the column-I and column-II

Match the column-I and column-II  Column-I		Column-II			
a) $OH \frac{Conc. H_2SO_4}{\Delta}$	p)	Hofmann's product			
$\begin{array}{c c} Cl & \stackrel{\circ}{C_2H_5O/C_2H_5OH} \\ & & \Delta \end{array}$	q)	Saytzeff's product			
e) $Me_3COK$ $Me_3COH.\Delta$	r)	Transition state			
d) Br Alc. KOH	s)	Carbocation			
A) A – Q,R,S; B – Q,R; C – P,R; D – Q,R.  B) A – Q,S; B – Q,R; C – P,R; D – P,R.  C) A – Q,R,S; B – Q,R; C – P,R; D – P,R.  D) A – P,R; B– Q; C – P,R; D – P,R.					

- A) A Q,R,S; B Q,R; C P,R; D Q,R.
- **B)** A Q,S; B Q,R; C P,R; D P,R.
- C) A Q,R,S; B Q,R; C P,R; D P,R.
- **D)** A P,R; B Q; C P,R; D P,R.



## **54.** Match the column –I and column –II

	Column-I		Column-II			
a)	C = C $C = C$ $C =$	p)	Racemic mixture			
b)	$H_3C$ $C$ $C$ $H$ $C$	q)	Erythro product			
c)	$H_3C$ $C$ $CH_3$ $CH_3CO_3H$ $CH_2O$	r)	Thero product			
d)	$H_3C$ $C$ $CH_3$ $CH_3$	s)	Meso product			

- **A)** A P,R; B Q,S; C  $\overline{R}$ ,S; D  $\overline{Q}$ ,R
- **B)** A Q,S; B P,R; C Q,S; D Q,S
- C) A P,S; B Q,S; C Q,S; D P,S
- **D)** A Q,S; B Q,S; C R,S; D P,R

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