JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

(HELD ON WEDNESDAY 22nd JANUARY 2025) **TIME : 9:00 AM TO 12:00 NOON**

MATHEMATICS | TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION

SECTION-A

1. The number of non-empty equivalence relations on the set {1,2,3} is :

(1) 6 (2) 7

(3) 5 (4) 4

Ans. (3)

Sol. Let R be the required relation

$A = \{(1, 1)\ (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$

(i) $|R| = 3$, when $R = A$

(ii) $|R| = 5$, e.g. $R = A \cup \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$

Number of R can be [3]

(iii) $R = \{1, 2, 3\} \times \{1, 2, 3\}$

Ans. (5)

2. Let $f : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ be a twice differentiable function such that $f(x + y) = f(x)\, f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$. If $f'(0) = 4a$ and f staisfies $f''(x) - 3a\, f'(x) - f(x) = 0$, $a > 0$, then the area of the region

$R = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le y \le f(ax), 0 \le x \le 2\}$ is :

(1) $e^2 - 1$ (2) $e^4 + 1$

(3) $e^4 - 1$ (4) $e^2 + 1$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $f(x + y) = f(x).f(y)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^{\lambda x}\quad f'(0) = 4a$

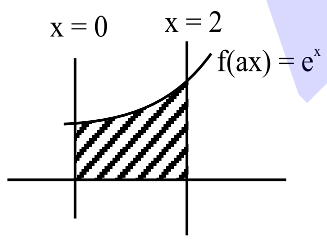
$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lambda e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow \lambda = 4a$

So, $f(x) = e^{4ax}$

$f''(x) - 3af'(x) - f(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 3a\lambda - 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 16a^2 - 12a^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 4a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{2}}$$



$F(x) = e^{2x}$

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^2 e^x dx = \boxed{e^2 - 1}$$

3. Let the triangle PQR be the image of the triangle with vertices (1,3), (3,1) and (2, 4) in the line $x + 2y = 2$. If the centroid of ΔPQR is the point (α, β), then $15(\alpha - \beta)$ is equal to :

(1) 24 (2) 19

(3) 21 (4) 22

Ans. (4)

Sol. Let 'G' be the centroid of Δ formed by (1, 3) (3, 1) & (2, 4)

$$G \cong \left(2, \frac{8}{3}\right)$$

Image of G w.r.t. $x + 2y - 2 = 0$

$$\frac{\alpha - 2}{1} = \frac{\beta - \frac{8}{3}}{2} = -2\frac{\left(2 + \frac{16}{3} - 2\right)}{1+4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{5}\left(\frac{16}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-32}{15} + 2 = \frac{-2}{15},\ \beta = \frac{-32 \times 2}{15} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{-24}{15}$$

$15(\alpha - \beta) = -2 + 24 = 22$

4. Let z_1, z_2 and z_3 be three complex numbers on the circle $|z| = 1$ with $\arg(z_1) = \frac{-\pi}{4}$, $\arg(z_2) = 0$ and $\arg(z_3) = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

If $\left|z_1\bar{z}_2 + z_2\bar{z}_3 + z_3\bar{z}_1\right|^2 = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}$, $\alpha, \beta \in Z$, then the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is :

(1) 24 (2) 41

(3) 31 (4) 29

Ans. (4)

Sol. $Z_1 = e^{-i\pi/4}$, $Z_2 = 1$, $Z_3 = e^{i\pi/4}$

$$|z_1\bar{z}_2 + z_2\bar{z}_3 + z_3\bar{z}_1|^2 = \left|e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \times 1 + 1 \times e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \times e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right|^2$$

$$\left|e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right|^2$$

$$= \left|2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} + i\right|^2 = = |\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i + i|^2$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(1 - \sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 2 + 1 + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} = 5 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$\alpha = 5, \beta = -2$

$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 29$

5. Using the principal values of the inverse trigonometric functions the sum of the maximum and the minimum values of $16((\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\text{cosec}^{-1}x)^2)$ is :

(1) $24\pi^2$ (2) $18\pi^2$

(3) $31\pi^2$ (4) $22\pi^2$

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $16(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\text{cosec}^{-1}x)^2$

$$\text{Sec}^{-1}x = a \in [0, \pi] - \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$$

$$\text{cosec}^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - a$$

$$= 16\left[a^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right)^2\right] = 16\left[2a^2 - \pi a + \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right]$$

$$\max]_{a=\pi} = 16[2\pi^2 - \pi^2 + \pi\frac{2}{4}] = 20\pi^2$$

$$\min]_{a=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 16\left[\frac{2 \times \pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] = 2\pi^2$$

Sum $= 22\pi^2$

6. A coin is tossed three times. Let X denote the number of times a tail follows a head. If μ and σ^2 denote the mean and variance of X, then the value of $64(\mu + \sigma^2)$ is :

(1) 51 (2) 48

(3) 32 (4) 64

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. HHH $\to 0$

HHT $\to 0$

HTH $\to 1$

HTT $\to 0$

THH $\to 1$

THT $\to 1$

TTH $\to 1$

TTT $\to 0$

Probability distribution

x_i	0	1
$P(x_i)$	$1/2$	$1/2$

$$\mu = \sum x_i p_i = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum x_i^2 p_i - \mu^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$64(\mu + \sigma^2) = 64\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 48$$

7. Let a_1, a_2, a_3..... be a G.P. of increasing positive terms. If $a_1a_5 = 28$ and $a_2 + a_4 = 29$, the a_6 is equal to

(1) 628 (2) 526

(3) 784 (4) 812

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $a_1.a_5 = 28 \Rightarrow a.ar^4 = 28 \Rightarrow a^2r^4 = 28$ …(1)

$a_2 + a_4 = 29 \Rightarrow ar + ar^3 = 29$

$\Rightarrow ar(1 + r^2) = 29$

$\Rightarrow a^2r^2(1 + r^2)^2 = (29)^2$ …(2)

By Eq. (1) & (2)

$$\frac{r^2}{(1+r^2)^2} = \frac{28}{29 \times 29}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{1+r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{28}}{29} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{28}$$

$$\because a^2r^4 = 28 \Rightarrow a^2 \times (28)^2 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{28}}$$

$$\therefore a_6 = ar^5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{28}} \times (28)^2\sqrt{28} = 784$$

8. Let $L_1 : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ and

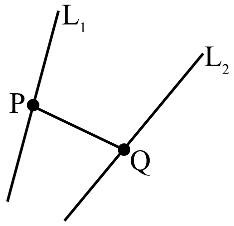
$L_2 : \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ be two lines. Then which of the following points lies on the line of the shortest distance between L_1 and L_2 ?

(1) $\left(-\frac{5}{3}, -7, 1\right)$ (2) $\left(2, 3, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

(3) $\left(\frac{8}{3}, -1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{14}{3}, -3, \frac{22}{3}\right)$

Ans. (4)

Sol.



$P(2\lambda + 1, 3\lambda + 2, 4\lambda + 3)$ on L_1

$Q(3\mu + 2, 4\mu + 4, 5\mu + 5)$ on L_2

Dr's of PQ $= 3\mu - 2\lambda + 1, 4\mu - 3\lambda + 2, 5\mu - 4\lambda + 2$

$PQ \perp L_1$

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

$38\mu - 29\lambda + 16 = 0$ ...(1)

$PQ \perp L_2$

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

$50\mu - 38\lambda + 21 = 0$ ...(2)

By (1) & (2)

$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}; \quad \mu = \frac{-1}{6}$

$\therefore P\left(\frac{5}{3}, 3, \frac{13}{3}\right)$ & $Q\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{25}{6}\right)$

Line PQ

$$\frac{x - \frac{5}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{y-3}{\frac{-1}{3}} = \frac{z - \frac{13}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\frac{x - \frac{5}{3}}{1} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z - \frac{13}{3}}{1}$$

Point $\left(\frac{14}{3}, -3, \frac{22}{3}\right)$

lies on the line PQ

9. The product of all solutions of the equation $e^{5(\log_e x)^2 + 3} = x^8$, $x > 0$, is :

(1) $e^{8/5}$ (2) $e^{6/5}$

(3) e^2 (4) e

Ans. (1)

Sol. $e^{5(\ell nx)^2 + 3} = x^8$

$\Rightarrow \ell n\, e^{5(\ell nx)^2 + 3} = \ell n\, x^8$

$\Rightarrow 5(\ell nx)^2 + 3 = 8\ell nx$

$(\ell nx = t)$

$\Rightarrow 5t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$

$t_1 + t_2 = \frac{8}{5}$

$\ell n x_1 x_2 = \frac{8}{5}$

$x_1 x_2 = e^{8/5}$

10. If $\sum_{r=1}^{n} T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$, then

$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{r=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{T_r}\right)$ is equal to :

(1) 1 (2) 0

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

Ans. (3)

Sol. $T_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow T_n = \frac{1}{8}(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_n} = \frac{8}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{r=1}^{n}\frac{1}{T_r}=\lim_{n\to\infty}8\sum_{r=1}^{n}\frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{8}{4}\sum\left(\frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}-\frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}\right)$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}2\left[\left(\frac{1}{1.3}-\frac{1}{3.5}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{3.5}-\frac{1}{5.7}\right)+\ldots\right]$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$

11. From all the English alphabets, five letters are chosen and are arranged in alphabetical order. The total number of ways, in which the middle letter is 'M', is :

(1) 14950 (2) 6084

(3) 4356 (4) 5148

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\underbrace{\text{AB}\quad\quad}_{12}\text{M}\underbrace{\text{N.........Z}}_{13}$

$$=\underbrace{{}^{12}C_2}_{\text{Selection of two letters before M}}\times\underbrace{{}^{13}C_2}_{\text{Selection of two letters after M}}=5148$$

12. Let $x = x(y)$ be the solution of the differential equation $y^2dx+\left(x-\frac{1}{y}\right)dy=0$. If $x(1) = 1$, then $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is :

(1) $\frac{1}{2}+e$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}+e$

(3) $3 - e$ (4) $3 + e$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\frac{dx}{dy}+\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right)x=\frac{1}{y^3}$

$$\text{I.F.}=e^{\int\frac{1}{y^2}dy}=e^{-\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x.e^{-\frac{1}{y}}=\int\left(e^{-\frac{1}{t}}\right).\frac{1}{y^3}dy$$

Put $-\frac{1}{y}=t$

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

$$x.e^{-\frac{1}{y}}=-\int t.e^t dt$$

$$x.e^{-\frac{1}{y}}=-te^t+e^t+C$$

$$x.e^{-\frac{1}{y}}=\frac{+1}{y}e^{-\frac{1}{y}}+e^{-\frac{1}{y}}+C$$

$x = 1, y = 1$

$$\frac{1}{e}=\frac{1}{e}+\frac{1}{e}+C$$

$$\Rightarrow C=-\frac{1}{e}$$

Put $y=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{x}{e^2}=\frac{2}{e^2}+\frac{1}{e^2}-\frac{1}{e}$$

$x = 3 - e$

13. Let the parabola $y = x^2 + px - 3$, meet the coordinate axes at the points P, Q and R. If the circle C with centre at $(-1, -1)$ passes through the points P, Q and R, then the area of ΔPQR is :

(1) 4 (2) 6

(3) 7 (4) 5

Ans. (2)

Sol. $y = x^2 + px - 3$

Let $P(\alpha, 0)$, $Q(\beta, 0)$, $R(0, -3)$

Circle with centre $(-1, -1)$ is $(x + 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = r^2$

Passes through $(0, -3)$

$1^2 + (-2)^2 = r^2$]

$r^2 = 5$

$(x + 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 5$

Put $y = 0$

$(x + 1)^2 = 5 - 1$

$(x + 1)^2 = 4$

$x + 1 = \pm 2$

$x = 1$ or $x = -3$

$\therefore$ P(1, 0) and Q(–3,0)

$$\text{Area of }\Delta PQR=\frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0 & 1\\ -3 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & -3 & 1\end{vmatrix}=6$$

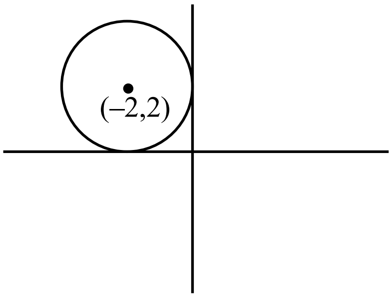
14. A circle C of radius 2 lies in the second quadrant and touches both the coordinate axes. Let r be the radius of a circle that has centre at the point (2, 5) and intersects the circle C at exactly two points. If the set of all possible values of r is the interval (α, β), then $3\beta - 2\alpha$ is equal to :

(1) 15 (2) 14

(3) 12 (4) 10

Ans. **(1)**

Sol.



$S_1 : (x+2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 2^2$

$S_2 : (x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = r^2$

Both circle intersect at two points

$\therefore |r_1 - r_2| < c_1c_2 < r_1 + r_2$

$|r - 2| < 5 < 2 + r$

$\Rightarrow 3 < r < 7$

$r \in (3, 7)$

$\alpha = 3, \beta = 7$

$3\beta - 2\alpha = 15$

15. Let for $f(x) = 7\tan^8 x + 7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^4 x - 3\tan^2 x$, $I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} f(x)dx$ and $I_2 = \int_0^{\pi/4} x f(x)dx$. Then $7I_1 + 12I_2$ is equal to :

(1) 2π (2) π

(3) 1 (4) 2

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $f(x) = (7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^2 x)(\sec^2 x)$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} (7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^2 x)(\sec^2 x)dx$$

Put tanx = t

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 (7t^6 - 3t^2)dt = \left[t^7 - t^3\right]_0^1 = 0$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \underset{\mathrm{I}}{x}\underbrace{(7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^2 x)(\sec^2 x)}_{\mathrm{II}}dx$$

$$= \left[x\left(\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x\right)\right]_0^{\pi/4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} (\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x)dx$$

$$= 0 - \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^3 x\left(\tan^2 x - 1\right)\left(1 + \tan^2 x\right)dx$$

Put tanx = t

$$= -\int_0^1 \left(t^5 - t^3\right)dt = -\left[\frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{t^4}{4}\right] = \frac{1}{12}$$

$7I_1 + 12I_2 = 1$

16. Let $f(x)$ be a real differentiable function such that $f(0) = 1$ and $f(x + y) = f(x)f'(y) + f'(x) f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$. Then $\sum_{n=1}^{100} \log_e f(n)$ is equal to :

(1) 2384 (2) 2525

(3) 5220 (4) 2406

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $f(x + y) = f(x) f'(y) + f'(x) f(x)$

Put = x = y = 0

$f(0) = f(0)f'(0) + f'(0)f(0)$

$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

Put y = 0

$f(x) = f(x) f'(0) + f'(x)f(0)$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell ny = \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$\because f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 0$

$$\ell ny = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x/2}$$

$\ell n\, f(n) = \frac{n}{2}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \ell f(n) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{100} n = \frac{5050}{2}$$

$= 2525$

17. Let A = {1,2,3,.......,10} and

$$B = \left\{\frac{m}{n} : m, n \in A, m < n \text{ and gcd } (m, n) = 1\right\}.$$

Then n(B) is equal to :

(1) 31 (2) 36

(3) 37 (4) 29

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. A = {1, 2, ….10}

$B\ \{\frac{m}{n} = m, n \in A, m < n, \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$

n(B)

$n = 2$ $\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

$n = 3$ $\left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right\}$

$n = 4$ $\left\{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right\}$

$n = 5$ $\left\{\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right\}$

$n = 6$ $\left\{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\right\}$

$n = 7$ $\left\{\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right\}$

$n = 8$ $\left\{\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}\right\}$

$n = 9$ $\left\{\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}\right\}$

$n = 10$ $\left\{\frac{1}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{9}{10}\right\}$

n(B) = 31

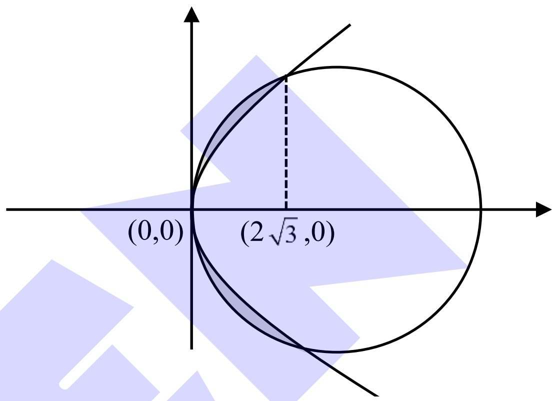
18. The area of the region, inside the circle $\left(x - 2\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + y^2 = 12$ and outside the parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$ is

(1) $6\pi - 8$ (2) $3\pi - 8$

(3) $6\pi - 16$ (4) $3\pi + 8$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol.



$y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$

$\left(x - 2\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(2\sqrt{3}\right)^2$

$$A = \frac{\pi r^2}{2} - 2\int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2\sqrt{3}x}\, dx$$

$$\frac{\pi(12)}{2} - 2\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}\,\frac{\left(x^{3/2}\right)_0^{2/3}}{3/2}$$

$= 6\pi - 16$

19. Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from a bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black, given that the second selected ball is also black, is $\frac{m}{n}$, where gcd(m, n) = 1, then m + n is equal to :

(1) 14 (2) 4

(3) 11 (4) 13

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $P = \dfrac{\frac{6}{10}\times\frac{5}{9}}{\frac{4}{10}\times\frac{6}{9}+\frac{6}{10}\times\frac{5}{9}} = \dfrac{5}{9}$

$m = 5, n = 9$

$m + n = 14$

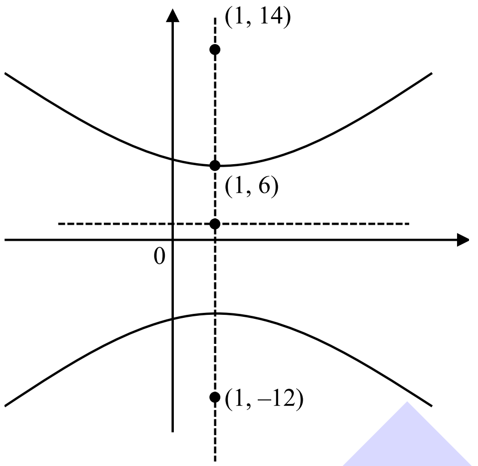
20. Let the foci of a hyperbola be (1, 14) and (1, –12). If it passes through the point (1, 6), then the length of its latus-rectum is :

(1) $\dfrac{25}{6}$ (2) $\dfrac{24}{5}$

(3) $\dfrac{288}{5}$ (4) $\dfrac{144}{5}$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol.



$be = 13, b = 5$

$a^2 = b^2(e^2 - 1)$

$= b^2e^2 - b^2$

$= 169 - 25 = 144$

$\ell(LR) = \dfrac{2a^2}{b} = \dfrac{2\times144}{5} = \dfrac{288}{5}$

SECTION-B

21. Let the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2, & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

Be differentiable for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$, where $a > 1$, $b \in \mathbf{R}$. If the area of the region enclosed by $y = f(x)$ and the line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$, $\alpha, \beta, \in Z$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta$ is ____.

Ans. **(34)**

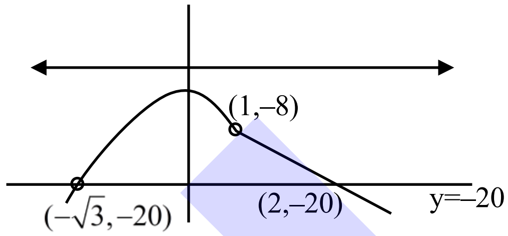
Sol. f(x) is continuous and differentiable

at $x = 1$; LHL = RHL, LHD = RHD

$-3a - 2 = a^2 + b, -6a = b$

$a = 2, 1;\ b = -12$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -6x^2 - 2 & ; \ x < 1 \\ 4 - 12x & ; \ x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Area} = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{1}\left(-6x^2 - 2 + 20\right)dx + \int_{1}^{2}(4 - 12x + 20)\,dx$$

$16 + 12\sqrt{3} + 6 = 22 + 12\sqrt{3}$

22. If $\displaystyle\sum_{r=0}^{5}\frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}$, gcd(m, n) =1, then m – n is equal to ______.

Ans. **(2035)**

Sol. $\displaystyle\int_0^1(1+x)^{11}dx = \left[C_0x + \frac{C_1x^2}{2} + \frac{C_2x^3}{3} + ...\right]_0^1$

$\dfrac{2^{12}-1}{12} = C_0 + \dfrac{C_1}{2} + \dfrac{C_2}{3} + \dfrac{C_3}{4} + ...$

$\displaystyle\int_{-1}^{0}(1+x)^{11}dx = \left[C_0x + \frac{C_1x^2}{2} + \frac{C_2x^3}{3} + ...\right]_{-1}^{0}$

$\dfrac{1}{12} = C_0 - \dfrac{C_1}{2} + \dfrac{C_2}{3} - \dfrac{C_3}{4} + ...$

$\dfrac{2^{12}-2}{12} = 2\left(\dfrac{C_1}{2} + \dfrac{C_3}{4} + \dfrac{C_5}{6} + ...\right)$

$\dfrac{C_1}{2} + \dfrac{C_3}{4} - \dfrac{C_5}{6} + ... = \dfrac{2^{11}-1}{12} = \dfrac{2047}{12}$

23. Let A be a square matrix of order 3 such that det(A) = –2 and det(3adj(–6adj(3A))) $= 2^{m+n}.3^{mn}$, m > n. Then 4m + 2n is equal to _____.

Ans. **(34)**

Sol. $|A| = -2$

$\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A)))$

$= 3^3\det(\text{adj}(-\text{adj}(3A)))$

$= 3^3(-6)^6(\det(3A))^4$

$= 3^{21} \times 2^{10}$

$m + n = 10$

$mn = 21$

$m = 7 ; n = 3$

24. Let $L_1 : \dfrac{x-1}{3} = \dfrac{y-1}{-1} = \dfrac{z+1}{0}$ and

$L_2 : \dfrac{x-2}{2} = \dfrac{y}{0} = \dfrac{z+4}{\alpha}$, $\alpha \in R$, be two lines, which intersect at the point B. If P is the foot of perpendicular from the point A(1, 1, –1) on L_2, then the value of $26\,\alpha(PB)^2$ is ____.

Ans. **(216)**

Sol. Point B

$(3\lambda + 1, -\lambda + 1, -1) \equiv (2\mu + 2, 0, \alpha\mu - 4)$

$3\lambda + 1 = 2\mu + 2$

$-\lambda + 1 = 0$

$-1 = \alpha\mu - 4$

$\lambda = 1, \mu = 1, \alpha = 3$

$B(4, 0, -1)$

Let Point 'P' is $(2\delta + 2, 0, 3\delta - 4)$

Dr's of AP $< 2\delta + 1, -1, 3\delta - 3 >$

$AP \perp L_2 \Rightarrow \delta = \dfrac{7}{13}$

$P\left(\dfrac{40}{13}, 0, \dfrac{-31}{13}\right)$

$2\sigma\delta(PB)^2 = 26 \times 3 \times \left(\dfrac{144}{169} + \dfrac{324}{169}\right)$

$= 216$

25. Let $\vec{c}$ be the projection vector of $\vec{b} = \lambda\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$, $\lambda > 0$, on the vector $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. If $|\vec{a} + \vec{c}| = 7$, then the area of the parallelogram formed by the vectors $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ is ______.

Ans. **(16)**

Sol. $\vec{c} = \left(\dfrac{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}\right)\dfrac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$

$= \left(\dfrac{\lambda + 8}{9}\right)\left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}\right)$

$|\vec{a} + \vec{c}| - = 7 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4$

Area of parallelogram

$= |\vec{b} \times \vec{c}| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{4}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{8}{3} \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}\right|$

$= 16$