



JEE MAIN 2025

PAPER DISCUSSION

Attempt : 01

Date : 22nd Jan 2024

Shift : 01

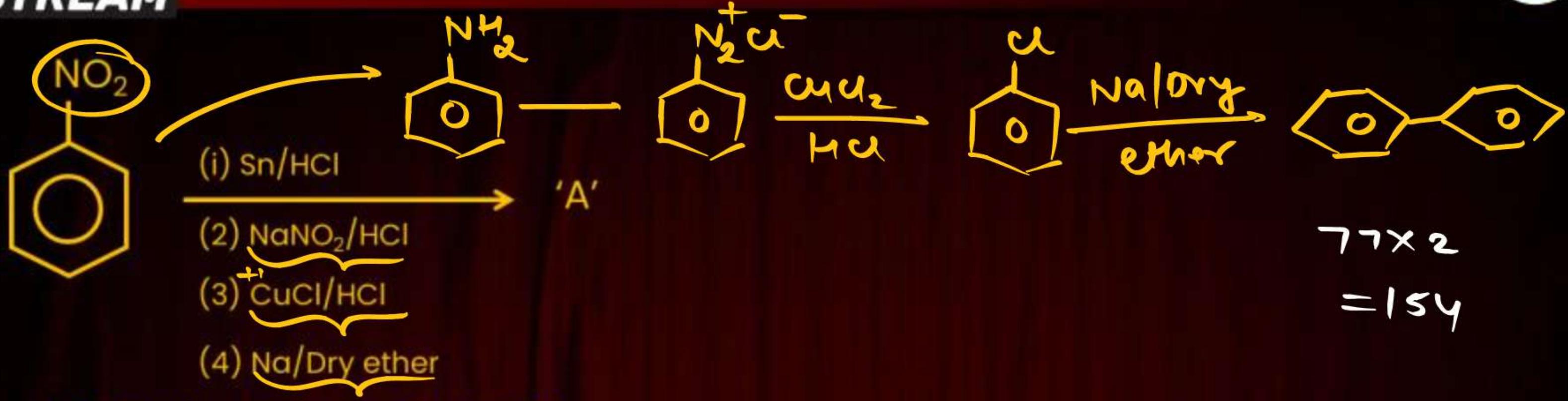


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ULTIMATE
CRASH COURSE
2025

Organic *Chemistry*



$$76 \times 2 \\ = 154$$

Calculate Number of stereoisomers of $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\star}{\text{CH}} = \overset{\star}{\text{CH}} - \overset{\star}{\underset{\text{I}}{\text{CH}}} - \text{CH}_3$

$$\mathfrak{2}^n = \mathfrak{2}^2 = 4$$

Weight of the organic compound is 180 g and the weight of the AgCl precipitated 143.5 g. Calculate the estimation of Cl in _____ %

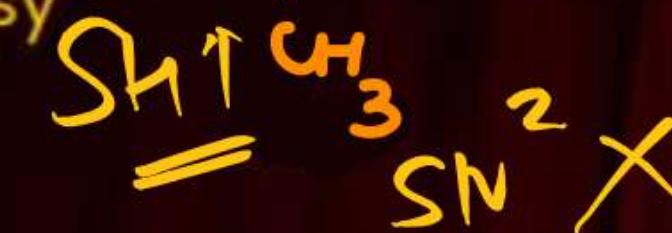
$$\text{wt of Cl} = 35.5 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Wt of Ag} = 180 \text{ g.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Cl} &= \frac{\text{wt of Cl}}{\text{wt of Ag}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{35.5}{180} \times \frac{143.5}{143.5} \times 100 \\ &= 19.7 \approx 20\%\end{aligned}$$

Statement - I: $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{B}}{\text{O}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will show nucleophilic substitution by S_N1 mechanism in protic medium

Statement - II: $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{I}}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will undergo nucleophilic substitution via S_N2 mechanism easy



- A Statement- I and statement -II both are correct
- B Statement- I and statement -II both are incorrect
- C Statement- I is correct but statement -II is incorrect
- D Statement- I is incorrect but statement -II is correct

Which of the following acid is present in Vitamin C?

A

Saccharic acid

B

Aspartic acid

C

Adipic acid

D

Ascorbic acid



MP & C.L.E

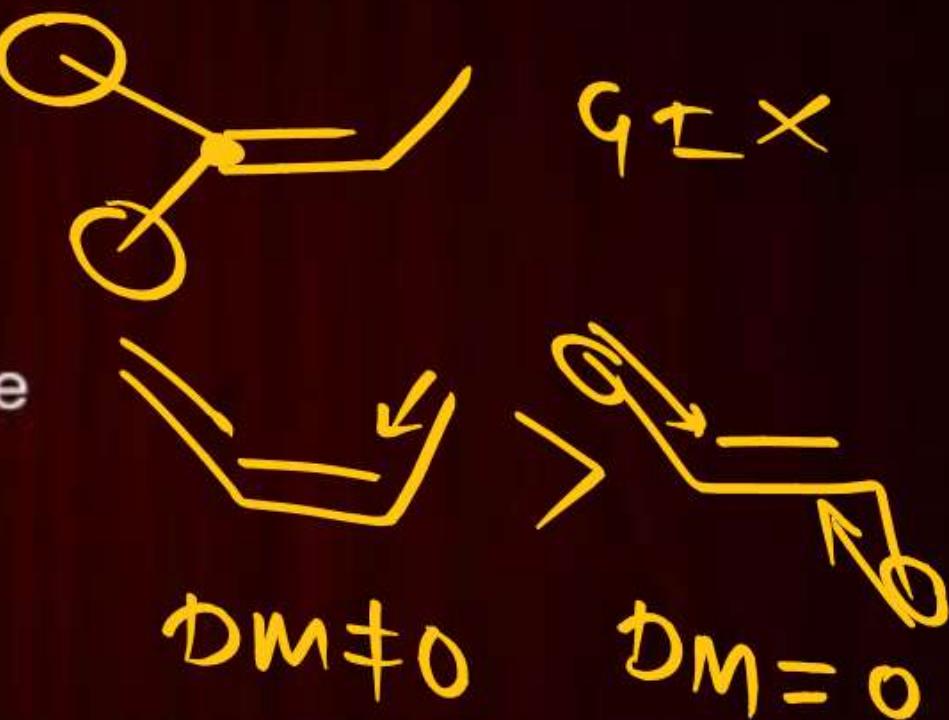
Identify the incorrect statement

AMP of Cis 2 butene is greater than tran 2-butene.**B**

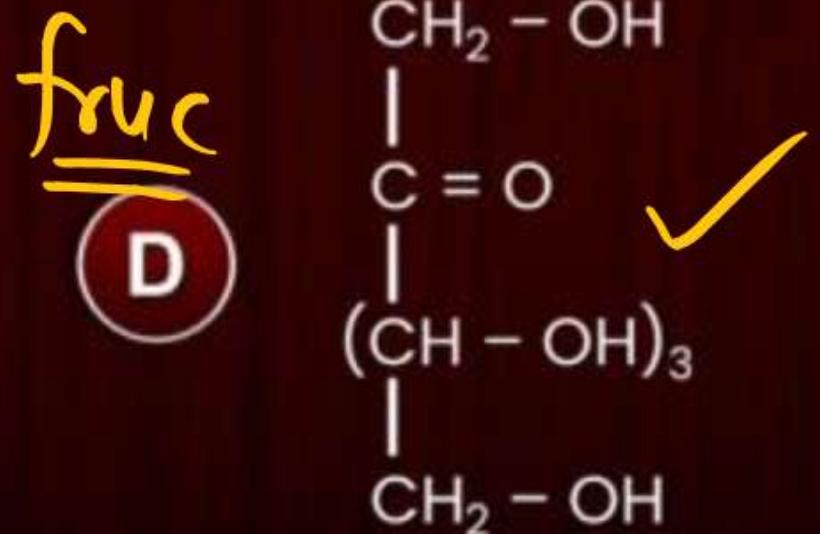
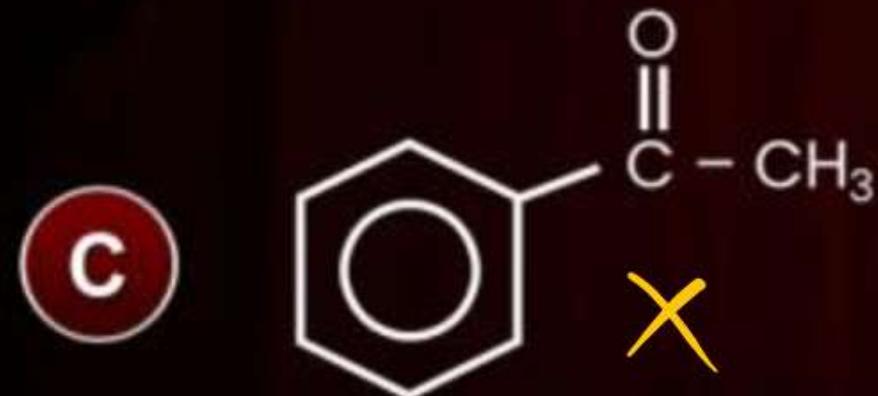
2-methyl 2-butene can have two geometrical isomer

CDP moment of cis 2 butene is greater than trans 2 butene**D**

In trans isomer identical groups are opposite direction

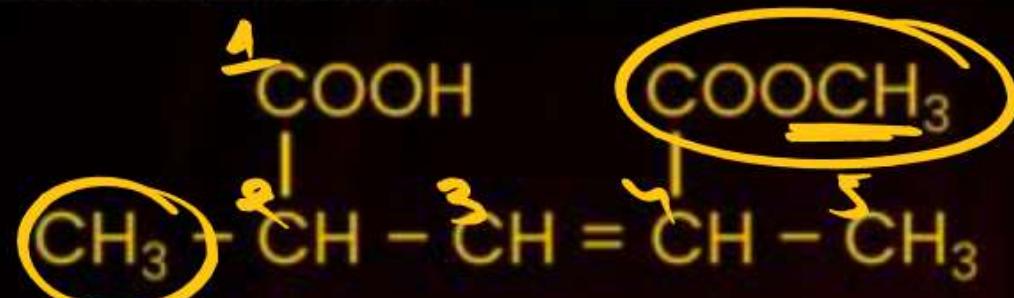


Total no. of comp. gives positive test with Fehling's solution?



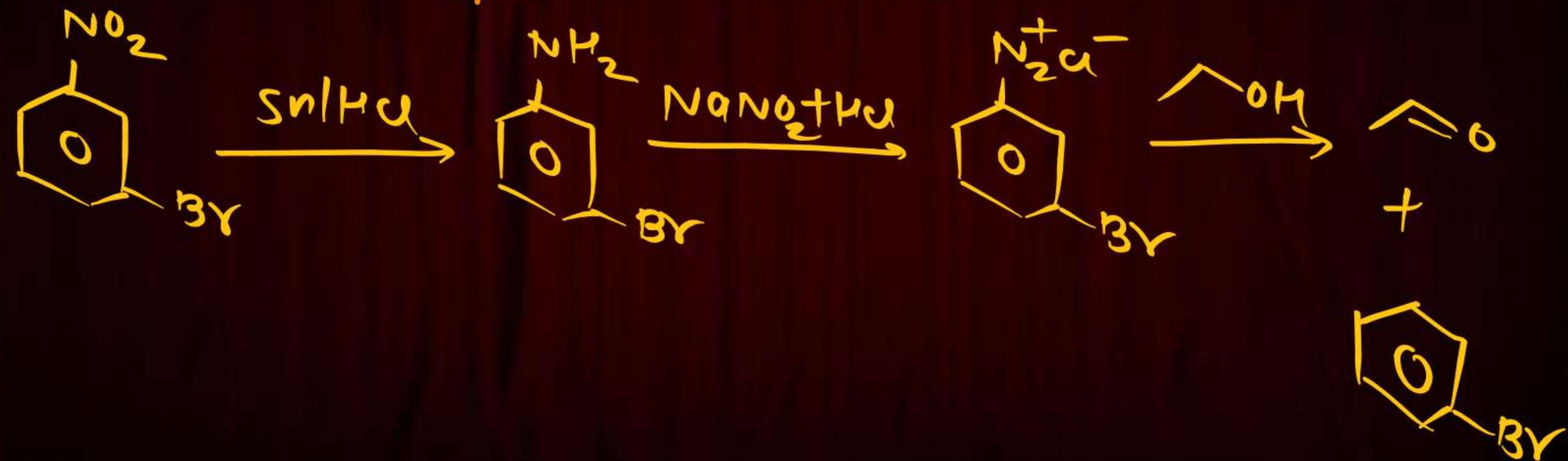
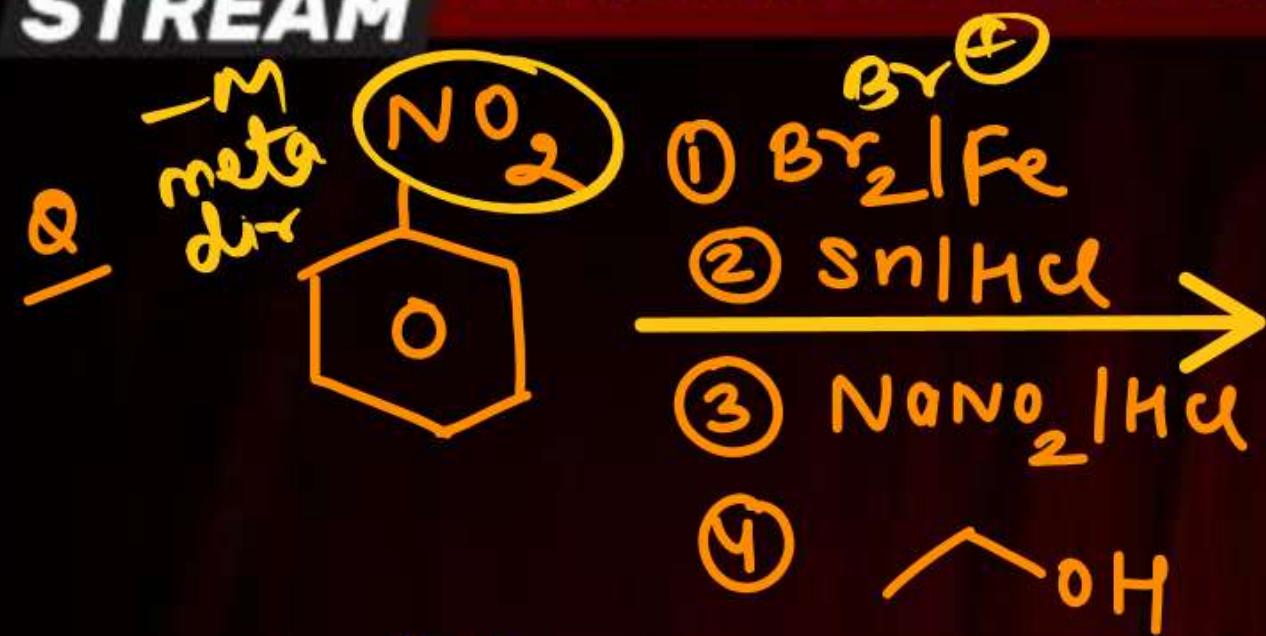
Ali A'd ✓
Aro A'l d X
Ket X

Ans ②



IUPAC Name ?

- A 4-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpent-~~3en~~^{3yl}pic acid
- B 3-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpent-~~3en~~^{3yl}pic acid
- C 5-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpent-~~3en~~^{3yl}pic acid
- D 2-methoxycarboxy-3-methylpent-~~3en~~^{3yl}pic acid



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Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

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Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0}$

- A** [AL]
- B** [AL⁻¹]
- C** [MAL]
- D** [MALT⁻¹]

Solid sphere of mass M , radius R exerts force F on a point mass. Now a concentric spherical mass $M/7$ is removed. what is new force ?

- A** $F/7$
- B** $6F/7$
- C** $5F/7$
- D** $3F/7$

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases.

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same.

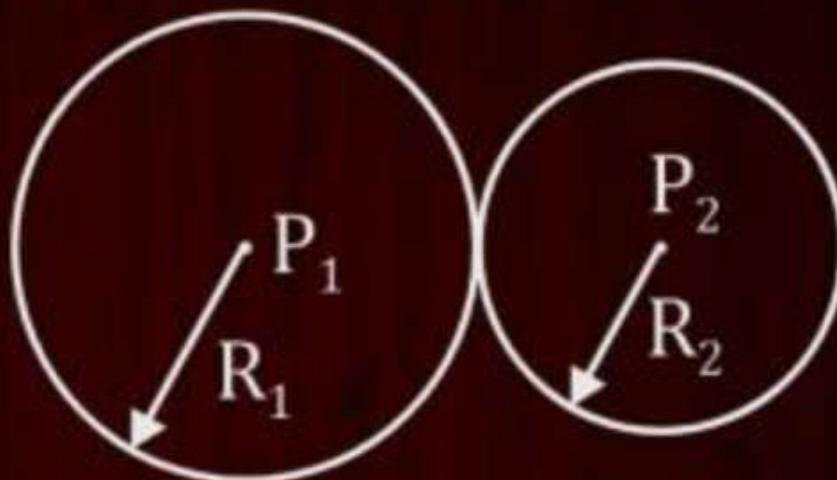
Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

A $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

B $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$

C $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$

D $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$



An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength is electron om the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

9

B

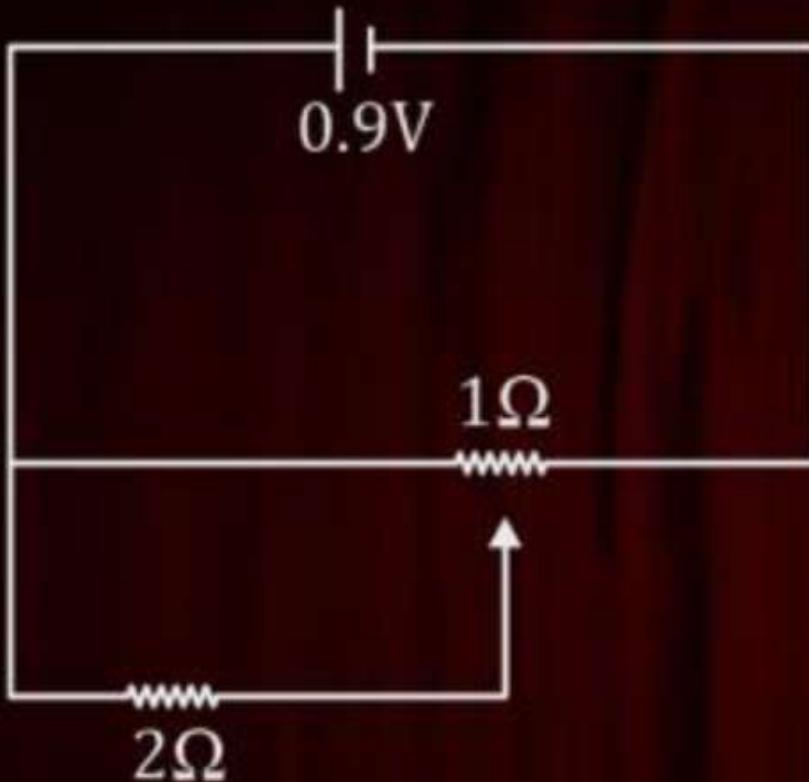
3

C

4

D

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω

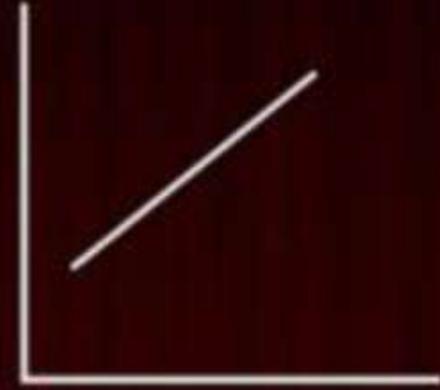
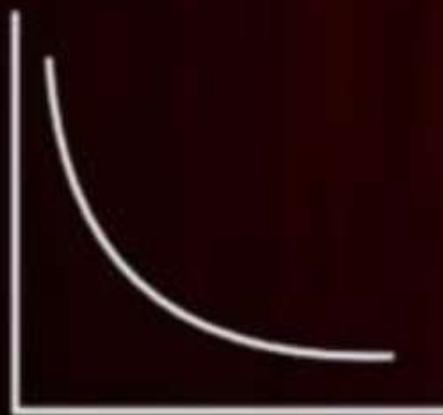


Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division.

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions.

- A** Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- B** Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- C** Both the statements are true.
- D** Both the statements are false.

Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

A**B****C****D**



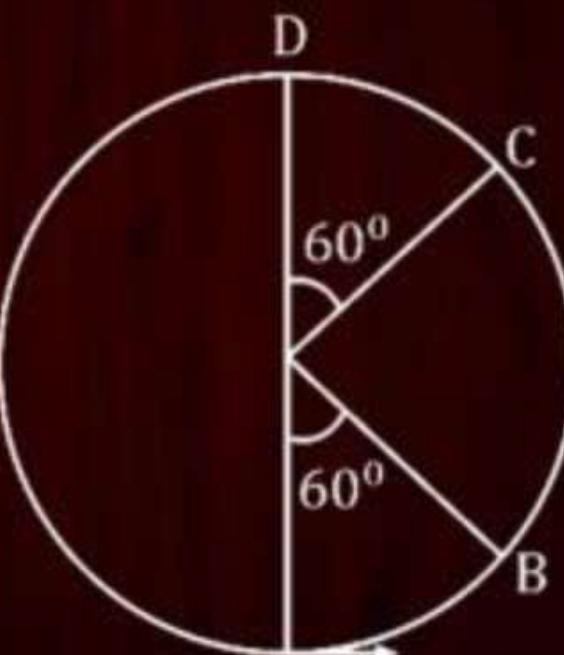
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From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.

A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is

- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 1
- D** 3



A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40 \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a 100 V power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** 2 mc and 0.4 J
- B** 2 mc and 0.2 J
- C** 4 mc and 0.2 J
- D** 8 mc and 2 J

Identify the diode connected in forward bias

- A  A diode is connected in forward bias between a 2V source and a 4V source.
- B  A diode is connected in reverse bias between a -3V source and a -1V source.
- C  A diode is connected in reverse bias between a ground connection and a -15V source.
- D  A diode is connected in reverse bias between a -10V source and a 15V source.

What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C?

- A** $\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$
- B** $\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$
- C** $\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$
- D** $\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$

Statement I- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery

Statement II- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

A

I true , II false

B

I false, II true

C

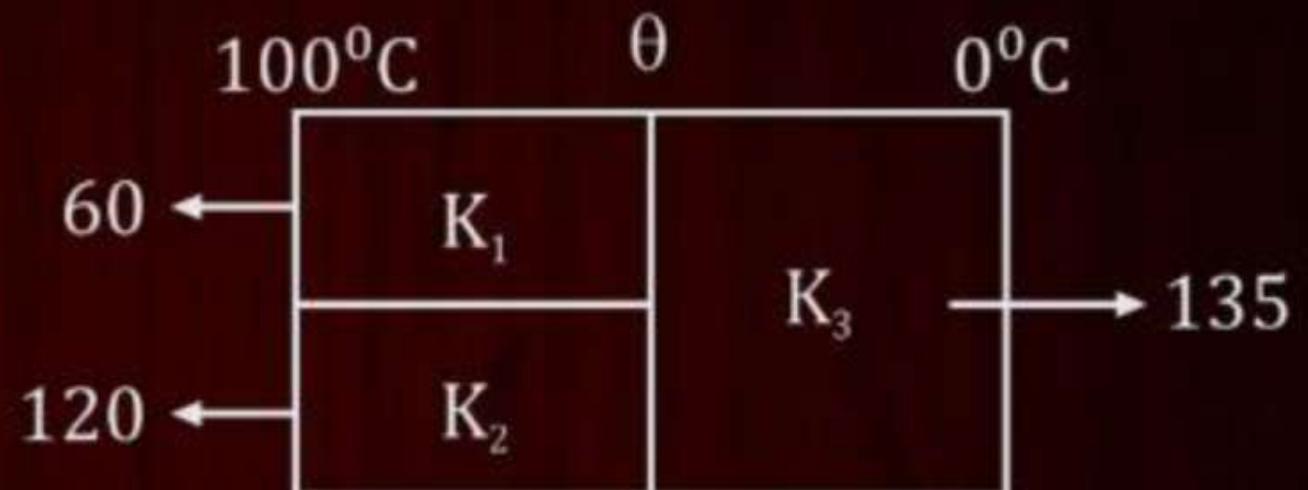
Both true

D

Both false

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and right most end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

- A 40°C
- B 45°C
- C 55°C
- D 60°C



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Sub : Mathematics
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A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\text{gcd}(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$

If $s_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous & differentiable. Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.



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$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8$. Product of all real values of x.

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A))) = 2n \times 3m$, where $m \geq n$, then $3m + 2n$ is equal to

- A** 103
- B** 104
- C** 106
- D** 105

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

If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

- A** 4
- B** 5
- C** 6
- D** 7

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

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x)dx, I_2 \int xf(x)dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

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

The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$ then its latus rectum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\},$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m > n, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

A 31

B 33

C 29

D 28

If $f(x) = 16(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x)^2$ then the max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is respectively,

A $\frac{1001\pi^2}{33}$ and $\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$

B $\frac{1117\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

C $\frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

D $\frac{1268\pi^2}{27}$ and $\frac{3\pi^2}{16}$

If $8 = 3 + \frac{1}{4}(3 + p) + \frac{1}{4^2}(3 + p^2) + \dots \infty$, then the value of p is

A $\frac{14}{5}$

B $\frac{16}{5}$

C $\frac{3}{5}$

D $\frac{4}{5}$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.

Coefficient of x^{2012} in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{2008} (1 + x + x^2)^{2007}$

- A** 0
- B** 1
- C** 2
- D** 3



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Thank
YOU



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Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

- (i) 10^{-4} M NaCl
- (ii) 10^{-3} M NaCl
- (iii) 10^{-2} M NaCl
- (iv) 10^{-4} M Urea

A I > II > III > IV

B III > II > I > IV

C II > I > III > IV

D II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

- A** 0.4
- B** 0.2
- C** 0.6
- D** 0.8

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

- A** $1/2$
- B** $1/4$
- C** $1/16$
- D** $1/8$



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If a work function of Cs and Fr is 1.9 and 2.5 eV . If light of $\lambda = 500$ nanometre which element will show photoelectric effect.



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Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

- (i) 10^{-4} M NaCl
- (ii) 10^{-3} M NaCl
- (iii) 10^{-2} M NaCl
- (iv) 10^{-4} M Urea

{ 2

}

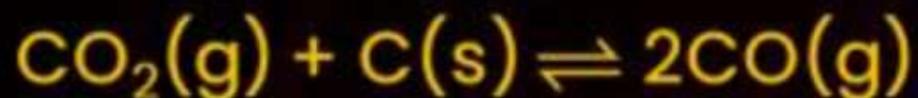
$$\Delta T_b = i K_b m$$

A I > II > III > IV

B III > II > I > IV

C II > I > III > IV

D II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

- A 0.4
- B 0.2
- C 0.6
- D 0.8

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{C}(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CO}(\text{g}) \\ \text{Initial: } 0.6 \\ \text{At Equilibrium: } 0.6 - P \quad 2P \end{array}$$
$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{CO}}^2}{P_{\text{CO}_2}}$$
$$= \frac{(0.2 \times 2)^2}{0.4}$$
$$= \frac{(0.4)^2}{(0.4)} = 0.4$$
$$0.6 - P + 2P = 0.8$$
$$P = 0.2$$

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion

in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ n=4 \end{array}$$

A 1/2

B 1/4

C 1/16

D 1/8

$$a = (r_{\text{He}^+})_4 = a_0 \frac{4^2}{2} = 8a_0$$

$$\frac{a_0}{a} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{(\tau_{D.B})_1}{(\tau_{D.B})_4} = \frac{x}{4x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

x
2x
3x
4x
5x
.
.
.

If a work function of Cs and Fr is 1.9 and 2.5 eV. If light of $\lambda = 500$ nanometre which element will show photoelectric effect.

$$\Delta E_{\text{eV}} = \frac{1240}{500} = 2.48 \text{ eV}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.4845$$

[Col. prof]
Bohr model



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Mathematics

Easy

A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

$$\overbrace{\quad \quad}^{1^2 C_2} \quad \overset{M}{\mid} \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad}^{1^3 C_2}$$

$$1^2 C_2 \times 1^3 C_2$$

(1, 2, 1) (-2, 2, -1)

Easy

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad d_{\min} = \frac{|(\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|}$$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$ $\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} [6-32] - \hat{j} [4-28] + \hat{k} [16-21]$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$ $|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{26^2 + 24^2 + 5^2}$

$\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}$

$$d_{\min} = \frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$ $N = -26 \times 3 - 10$
 $-78 - 10 = -88$

m

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\text{gcd}(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$



$$\overline{P(A|B)} = \frac{\cancel{6/10} \times \cancel{5/9}}{\cancel{\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9}} + \cancel{\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}}}$$
$$= \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P = \frac{BB}{(WB + BB)}$$

Easy

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$y^2 \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} - x = 0$$

$$y^2 \frac{dx}{dy} - x = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$\text{IF} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy} = e^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$xe^{\frac{1}{y}} = - \int \frac{1}{y^3} e^{\frac{1}{y}} dy$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = t \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y^2} dy = dt$$

$$xe^{\frac{1}{y}} = \int t e^t dt$$

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

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

$$x=1, y=1$$

$$e = e - e + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = e$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, x = ?$$

Easy

$$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8$$

$$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8$$

ln both sides

$$(5(\ln x)^2 + 3) = 8 \ln x$$

$$\ln x = t$$

$$5t^2 + 3 = 8t$$

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

$$5t^2 - 5t - 3t + 3 = 0$$

$$(5t - 3)(t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{3}{5}, 1$$

Product of all real values of x.

$$\ln x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } \ln x = 1$$

$$x = e^{\frac{3}{5}} \text{ or } x = e$$

$$e^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot e^1 = e^{\frac{3}{5}+1} = e^{\frac{8}{5}}$$

Diff

If $S_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

$$T_h = S_n - S_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64} - \frac{(2n-3)(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}{64} \\ &= \frac{1}{64} (2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3) \left[(2n+5) - (2n-3) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{8} [(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_Y} = \frac{8}{(2Y-1)(2Y+1)(2Y+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_Y} = \frac{8}{4} \frac{(2Y+3) - (2Y-1)}{(2Y-1)(2Y+1)(2Y+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_Y} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{(2Y-1)(2Y+1)} - \frac{1}{(2Y+1)(2Y+3)} \right]$$

$$\dots^2 \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5}} \right]$$

$$\dots^2 \left[\cancel{\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5 \cdot 7}} \right]$$

$$S_{\infty} = 2/3$$

$$\dots - 0 \Big]$$

M

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable.

Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.

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



$$a = 2 \Rightarrow b = -12$$

~~$a = 1, b = -6$~~

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -6ax \\ b \end{cases}$$

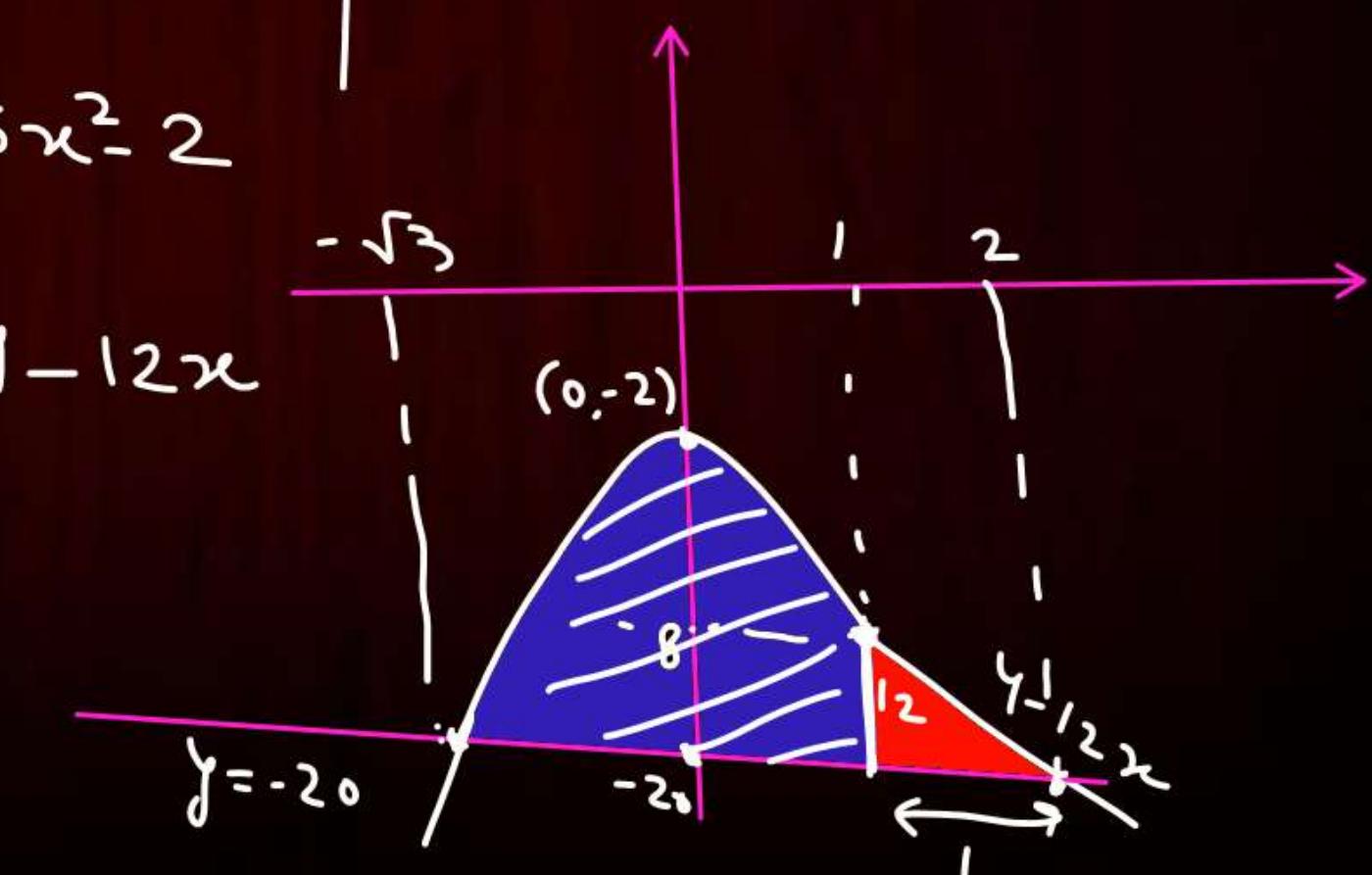
$$b = -6a$$

$$-3a - 2 = a^2 - 6a$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$a = 2, 1$$

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



$$-6x^2 - 2 = -20$$

$$-6x^2 = -18$$

$$x^2 = 3$$

$$x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$x < 1$$

$$4 - 12x = -20$$

$$4 + 20 = 12x$$

$$24 = 12x$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\left| \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 (y_p - (-20)) dx + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x} \right|$$

M

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A))) = 2^{m+n} 3^{mn}$ where $m > n$ then find $4m + 3n$.

$$m+n=10$$

$$mn=21$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} m=7 \\ n=3 \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 3 \\ 28+9=37 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{matrix} 3 \text{adj}(-6 \text{adj} 3A) \\ 3 \text{adj}(-6 \times 3^2 \text{adj } A) \\ 3 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 3^4 \text{ adj(adj } A) \end{matrix} \right| \\ & 3^3 \cdot 6^6 \cdot 3^{12} |\text{adj(adj } A)| \\ & 3^3 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 2^6 3^{12} |A|^{(n-1)^2} = 3^2 \cdot 2^6 |A|^4 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^4 \end{aligned}$$

(E)

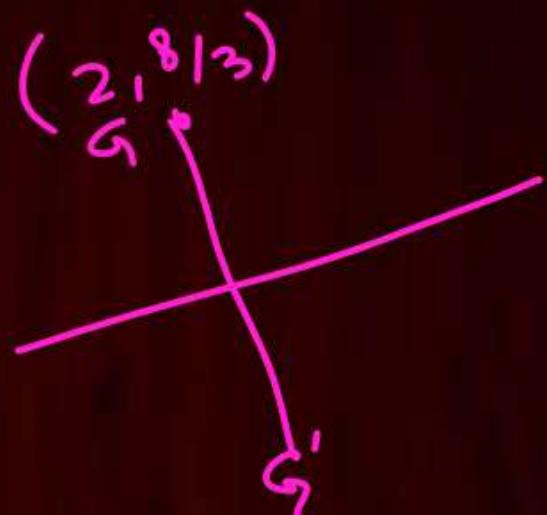
Let the triangle PQR be the image of the triangle with vertices $(1, 3)$, $(3, 1)$, $(2, 4)$ in the line $x + 2y = 2$. If the centroid ΔPQR is the point (α, β) then $15(\alpha - \beta)$ is

equation

$$\frac{x-2}{2 \times 1} = \frac{y-8/3}{2 \times 2} = - \left[\frac{x+16/3-2}{5} \right]$$

$$G \left[\frac{6/3}{2}, \frac{8/3}{3} \right] = \left[2, \frac{8}{3} \right]$$

$$\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-8/3}{4} = - \frac{16}{15}$$



$$\frac{x-2}{2} = - \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x-2 = - \frac{32}{15}$$

$$x = 2 - \frac{32}{15}$$

$$x = - \frac{2}{15}$$

$$y - \frac{8}{3} = - \frac{64}{15}$$

$$y = \frac{40}{15} - \frac{64}{15}$$

$$y = - \frac{24}{15}$$

$$15 \left[- \frac{2}{15} + \frac{24}{15} \right] = 22$$

If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

A 4

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

B 5

$$(1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (1,2) (2,1)$$

C 6

$$(1,3) (3,1)$$

D 7

$$(2,3) (3,2)$$

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

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

Find $a_6 = ?$

$$a_5 = ar^4$$

$$aar^4 = 28$$

$$\boxed{a^2 r^4 = 28} \rightarrow ①$$

$$\boxed{ar + ar^3 = 29} \rightarrow ②$$

$$\alpha \quad \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 29$$

$$\alpha \beta = 28$$

$$\alpha^2 - 29\alpha + 28 = 0 \quad | \quad 28$$

$$ar = 1$$

$$\downarrow \\ ar^3 = 28$$

$$r^2 = 28$$

$$a_6 = ar^5$$

$$= ar \cdot r^4$$

$$= 1 \cdot (28)^2$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} xy_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100 \times 101}{2}$$

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

$$1 = 2f'(0)$$

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

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

$$y=0$$

$$f(x) = f(x)f'(0) + \underbrace{f(0)f'(x)}_1$$

$$f(x) = f(x)f'(0) + \underbrace{f'(x)}_1$$

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

let $f'(0) = k$

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

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

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

$$\ln y = \frac{x}{2}$$

(E) ✓

 f_1 f_2

The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$
then its latus rectum is

$$2ae = 26$$

$$ae = 13 \quad \checkmark$$

$$e = 13/5$$

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

$$LR = 2b^2/a$$

 $P(1, 6)$

$$|PF_1 - PF_2| = 2a$$

$$PF_1 = 8, PF_2 = 18$$

$$|8 - 18| = 2a$$

$$10 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^5 \frac{\binom{11}{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=0}^5 \frac{1}{12} \binom{12}{2r+2} \\ & \frac{1}{12} \left[\binom{12}{2} + \binom{12}{4} + \binom{12}{6} + \dots + \binom{12}{12} \right] \\ & \frac{1}{12} \left[\binom{12}{0} + \binom{12}{2} + \binom{12}{4} + \binom{12}{6} + \dots + \binom{12}{12} - \binom{12}{0} \right] \\ & \frac{1}{12} [2^{11} - 1] \end{aligned}$$

$m = 2^{11} - 1$
 $n = 12$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.

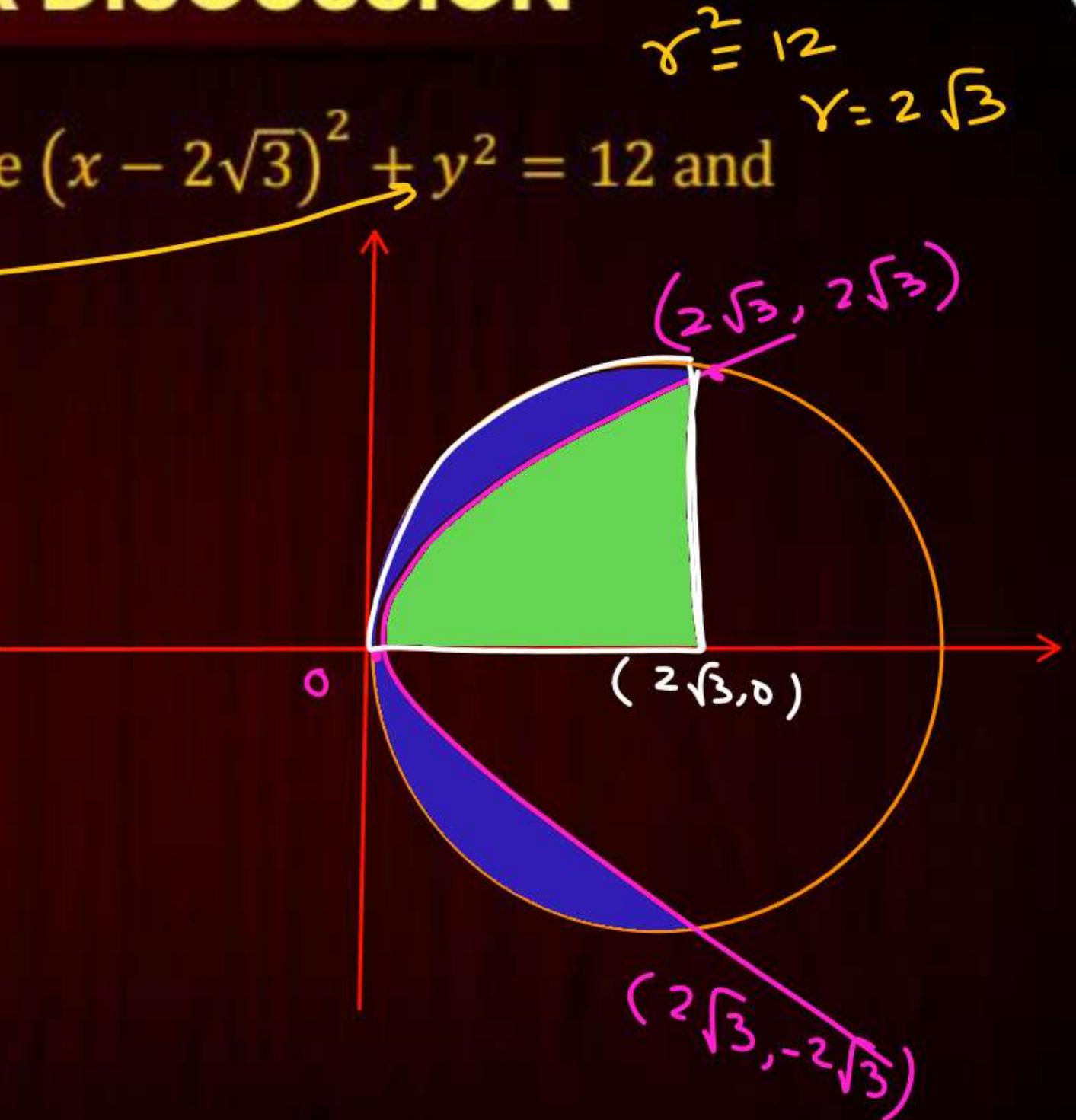
$$(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x = 12$$

$$x^2 + 12 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}x = 12$$

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

$$x = 0, x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \left[\frac{\pi r^2}{4} - \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} y_p dx \right]$$



If $f(x) = 16((\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\cosec^{-1}x)^2)$ then the sum of max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is

$$f(x)_{\min} = 16 \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\pi^2 + \pi^2 = 2\pi^2$$

$$f(x)_{\max} \rightarrow 16 \left(\theta^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)^2 \right)$$

$$16 \left(\pi^2 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$16 \left(\pi^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right)$$

$$16\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 = 20\pi^2$$

$$22\pi^2$$

$$\sec^{-1} x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\cosec^{-1} x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

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

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx, I_2 = \int x f(x) dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

$$f(x) = 7\tan^6 x \left[\underbrace{\tan^2 x + 1} \right] - 3\tan^2 x \left[\underbrace{\tan^2 x + 1} \right]$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx = \sec^2 x [7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^2 x]$$

$$I_1 = \int (7\tan^6 x - 3\tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int (7t^6 - 3t^2) dt \stackrel{\tan x = t}{=} t^7 - 3t^3 = (\tan x)^7 - (\tan x)^3$$

$$I_2 = \int x f(x) dx = x \left(\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x \right) - \int \left(\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x \right) dx$$

Circle lie in the second quadrant with radius 2 and touching both coordinate axes. Another circle with centres $(2, 6)$ exactly intersect the first circle at two points then range of it's radius is (a, b) then find $(a + b)$.

$$|r_1 - r_2| < C_1 C_2 < r_1 + r_2$$

$$|r_2 - 2| < 4\sqrt{2} < 2 + r_2$$

$$-4\sqrt{2} < r_2 - 2 < 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$r_2 < 2 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$r_2 + 2 > 4\sqrt{2}$$

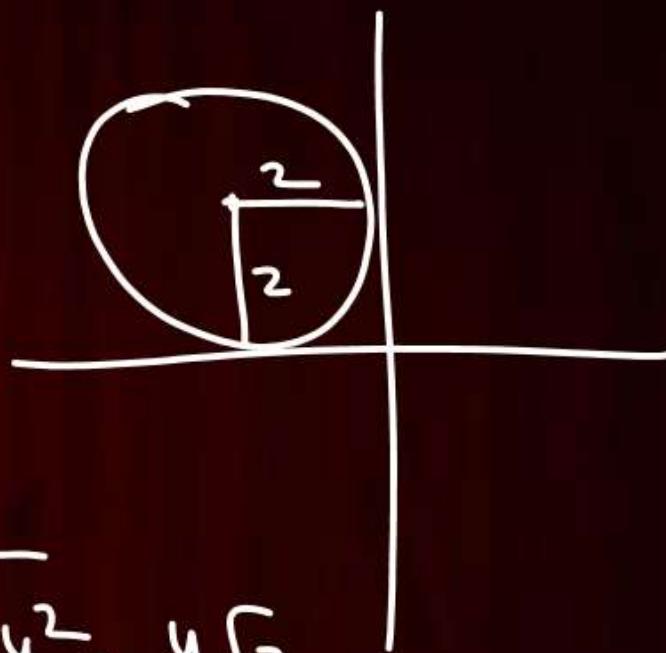
$$r_2 > 4\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 2 \\ C_1 &(-2, 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$C_2 [2, 6]$$

$$C_1 C_2 = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = 4\sqrt{2} - 2 \quad \& \quad b = 4\sqrt{2} + 2$$



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

	x	$P(x_i)$	$x_i P(x_i)$	$x_i^2 P(x_i)$
HHH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
HHT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
THH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
HTH	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
TTH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
THT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
HTT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
TTT	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0

$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{8} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

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

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

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid n > m, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

- A 31 ✓
- B 33
- C 29
- D 28

$$n = 10 \quad m = 1, 3, 7, 9$$

$$n = 9, \quad m = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8$$

$$n = 8, \quad m = 1, 3, 5, 7$$

$$n = 7, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$n = 6, \quad m = 1, 5$$

$$n = 5, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$n = 4, \quad m = 1, 3$$

:

$$m = 3, \quad n = 1, 2$$

$$m = 2, \quad n = 1$$

$$m = 1, \quad n \times$$

31



JEE MAIN 2025 PAPER DISCUSSION



Thank
YOU



JEE MAIN 2025

PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 22th Jan 2024

Shift : 01

LIVE

STREAMING



Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0} = ?$

- A [AL]
- B [AL⁻¹]
- C [MAL]
- D [MALT⁻¹]

$$B = \mu_0 n i \rightarrow \text{Dimensions of } B = \text{Dimensions of } \frac{B}{\mu_0} \cdot \mu_0$$
$$\frac{B}{\mu_0} = n i = \frac{N}{L} I = [L^{-1} A].$$

Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

A

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\uparrow p_i = p_{\text{atm}} + \frac{4T}{R}$$

↓

B

$$R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$$

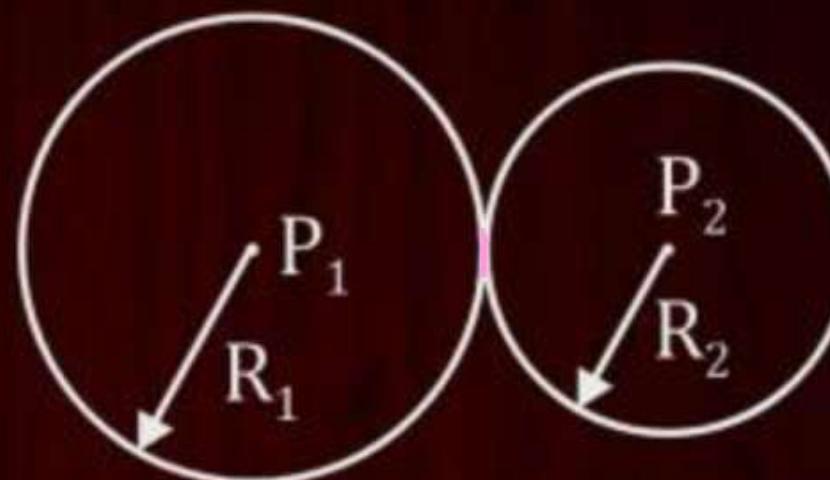
C

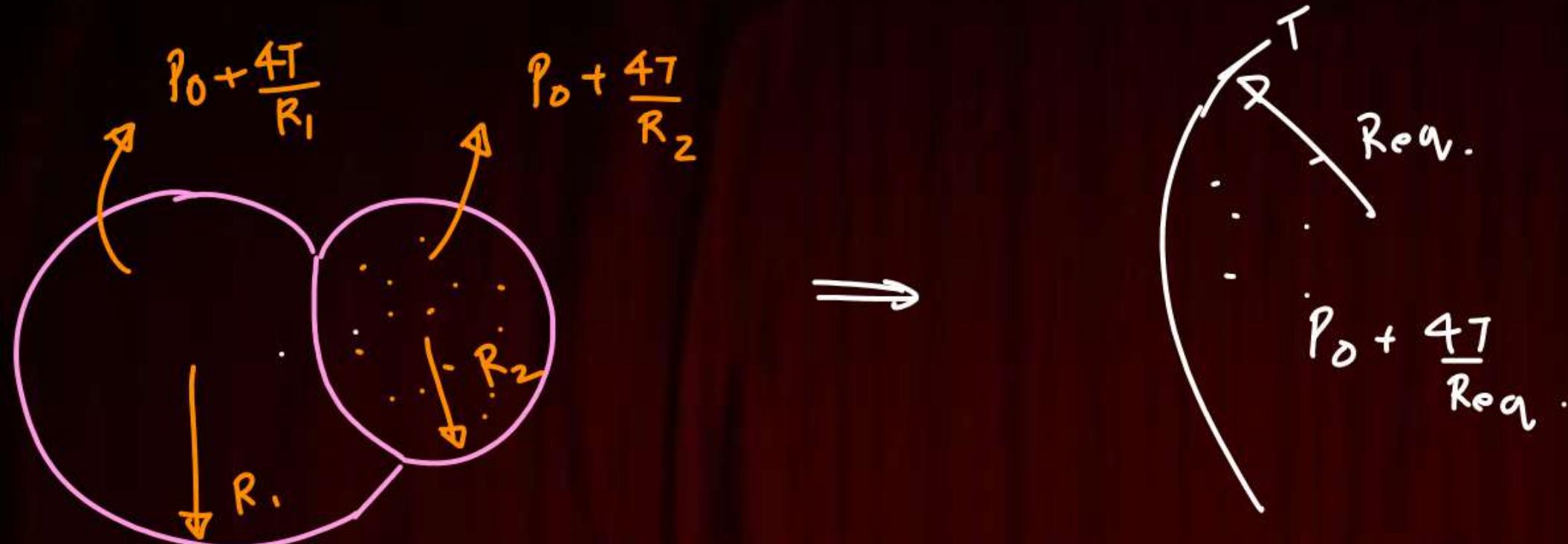
$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$$

~~Ans~~

D

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$$





$$P_0 + \frac{4T}{R_2} - \left(P_0 + \frac{4T}{R_1} \right) = \frac{4T}{\text{Req.}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{\text{Req.}} \Rightarrow \text{Req.} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$$

An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength is electron om the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

$n=4$ (III rd excited) $n=4$.

B

$n=3$

C

$n=2$

D

$n=1$

9

3

4

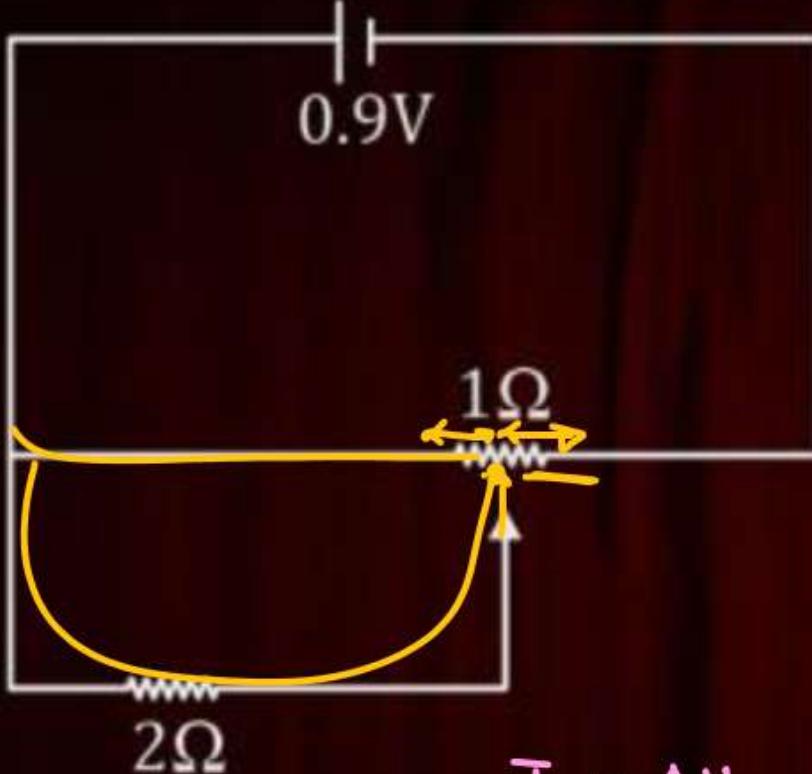
$$\nu_n = \nu_1 \frac{Z}{n}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} = \frac{h}{m\nu_1} \times \frac{m\nu_2}{h}$$

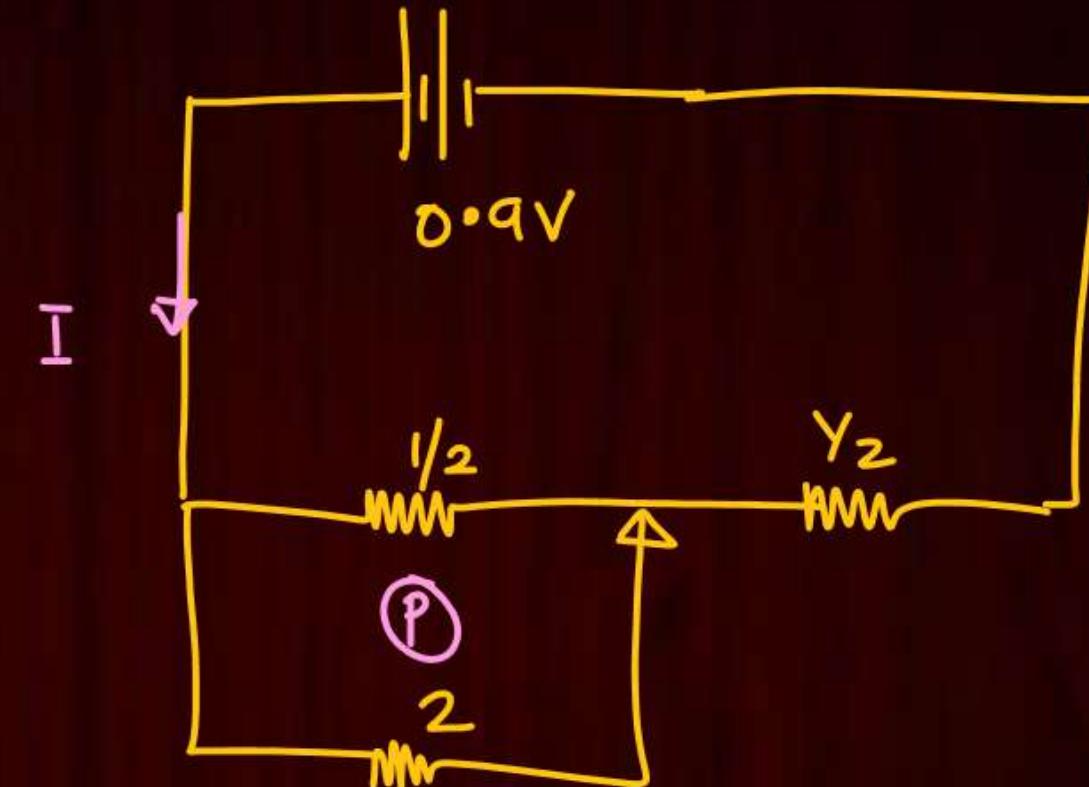
$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} = \frac{\nu_4}{\nu_1} = \frac{n_4}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{n}{\lambda_4} = \frac{4}{1}$$

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω



$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{0.9}{1} = 0.9 \text{ A}$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ckt} &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{4+5}{10} \\ &= \frac{9}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases. T

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same. T

$$\beta = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$$

Medium $\lambda_{med} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$

$$\beta_{new} = \frac{\beta_{old}}{\mu}$$

$\mu > 1$

$\beta_{new} \downarrow$

Source dependent

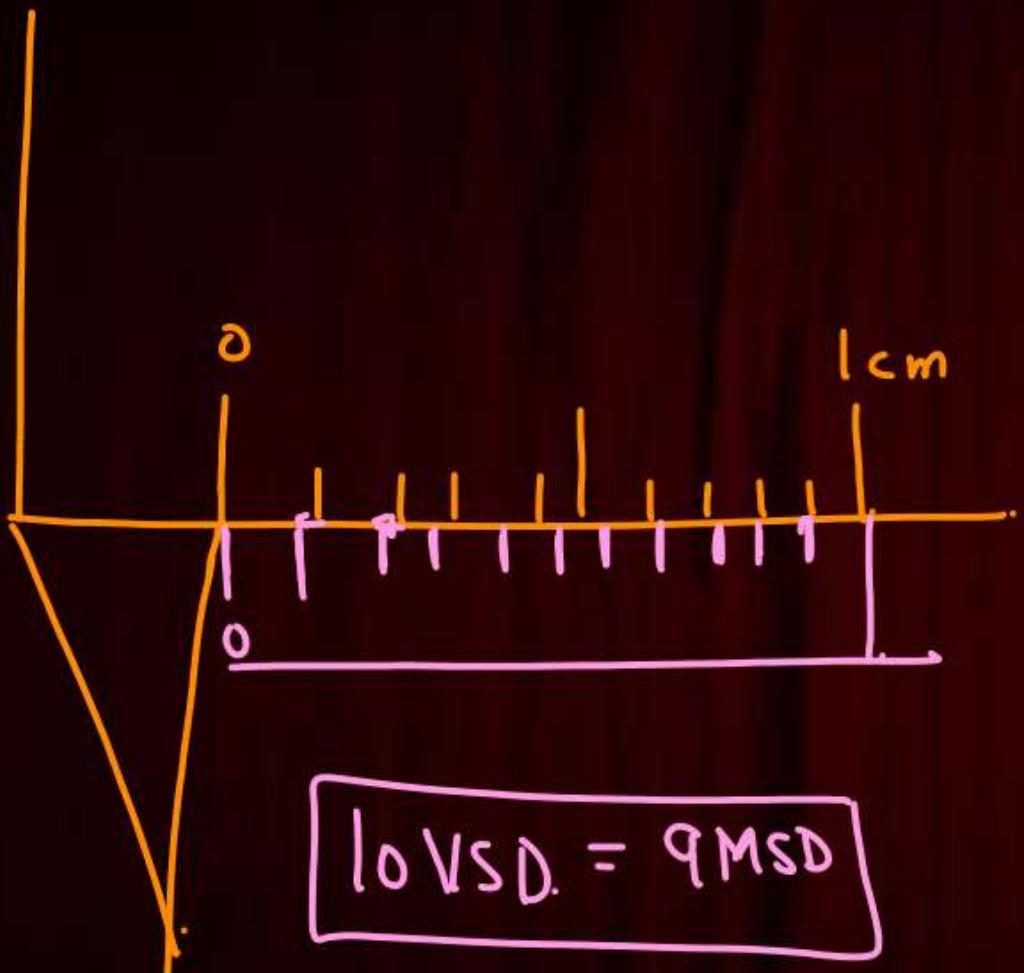
Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division. T

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions.

$$L.S = 1 \text{ MSD} - 1 \text{ VSD}$$

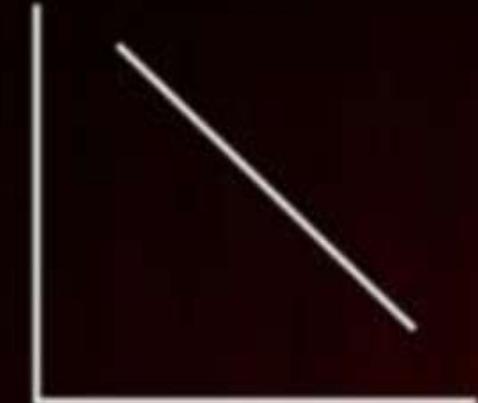
F

- A** Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- B** Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- C** Both the statements are true.
- D** Both the statements are false.



Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

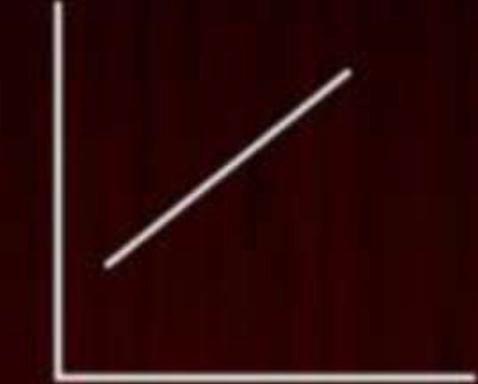
A



$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

B



Conductor

$$T \uparrow \quad R \uparrow$$

$$R = R_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta T + \cancel{\beta \Delta T^2})$$

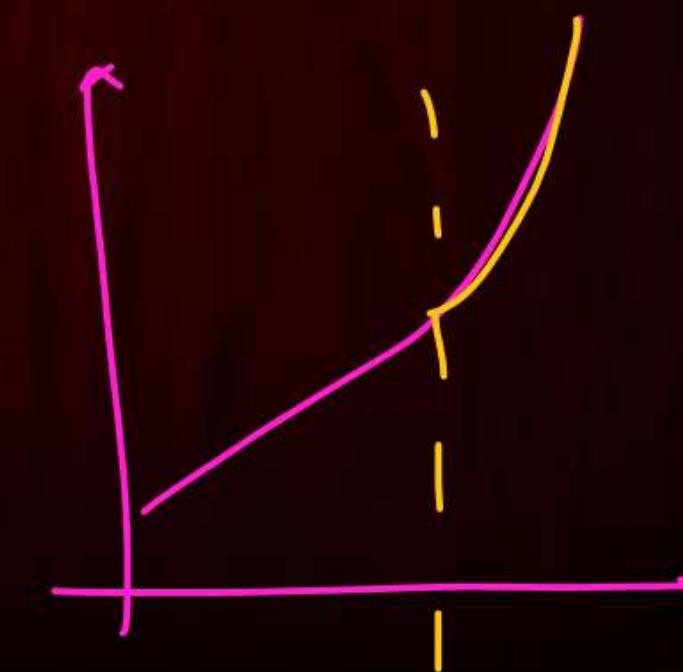
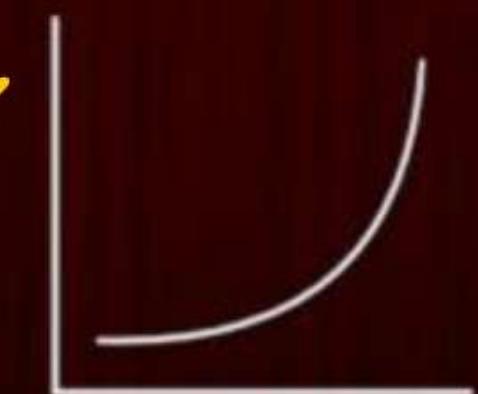
$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

C

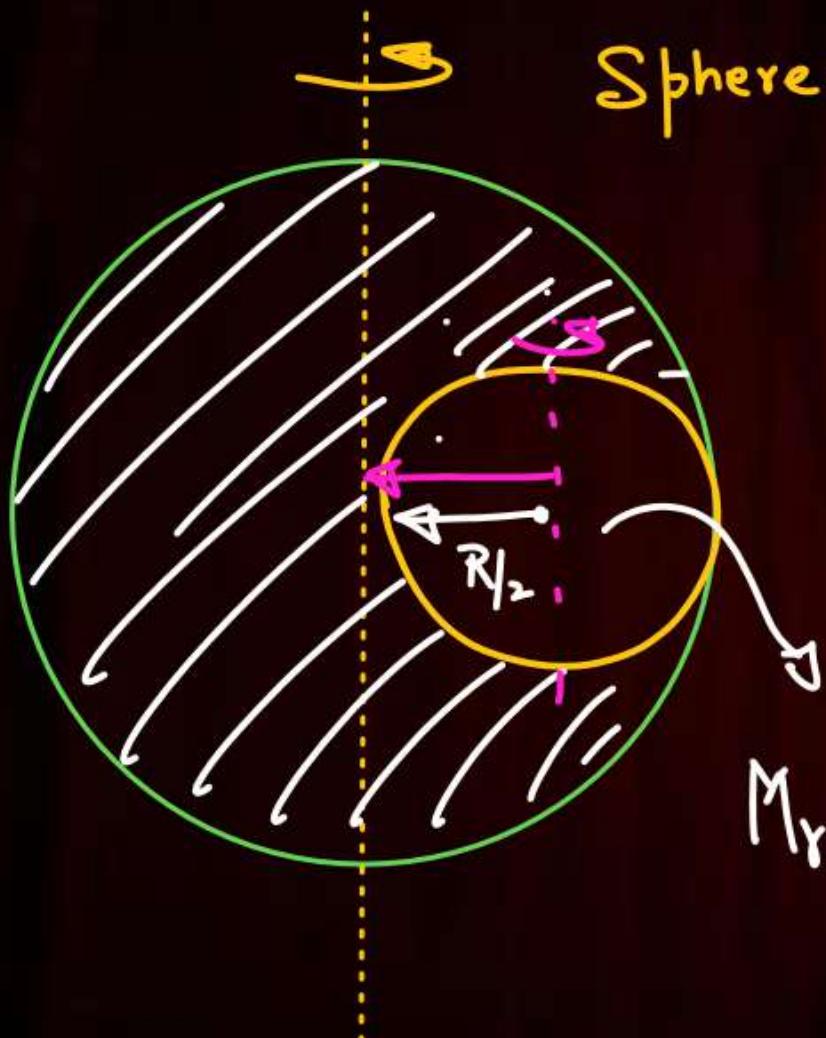


Semiconductor

D



^{disc.}
From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.



$$I_{Ans} = I_{\text{bigger sphere}} - I_{\text{smaller sphere}} \quad | \text{ common axis.}$$

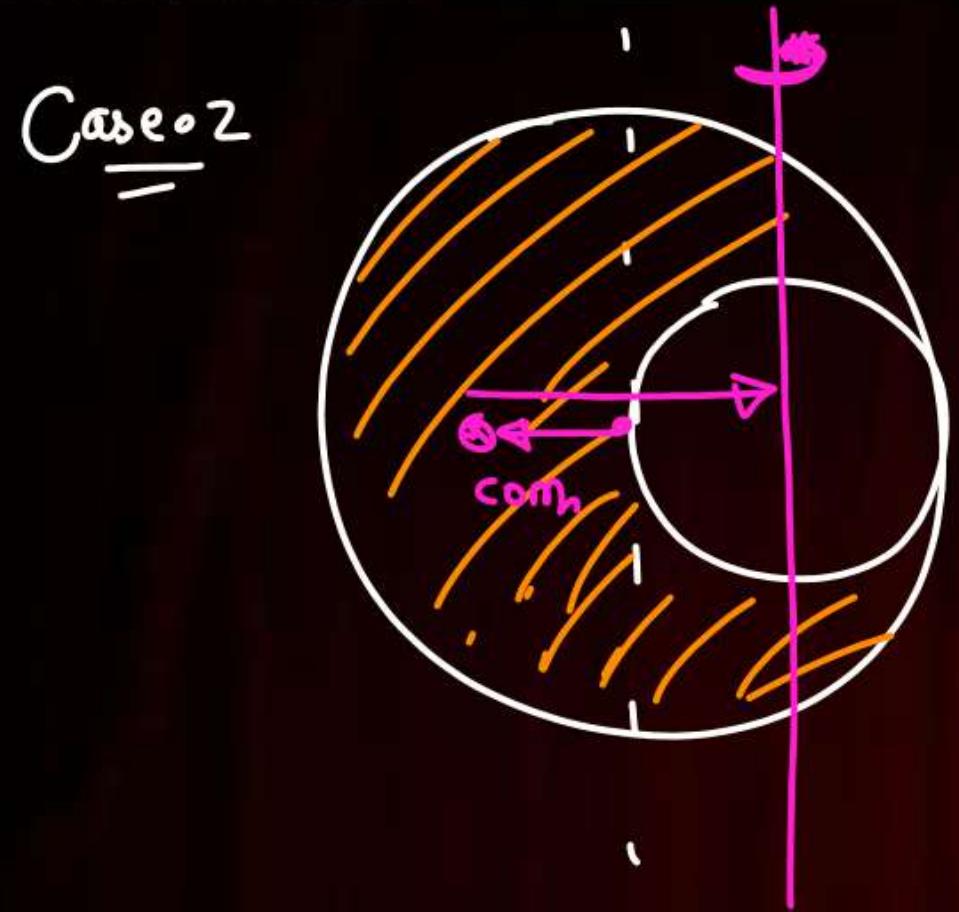
$$= \frac{2}{5}MR^2 - \left[\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{M}{8}\right)\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{M}{8}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \right].$$

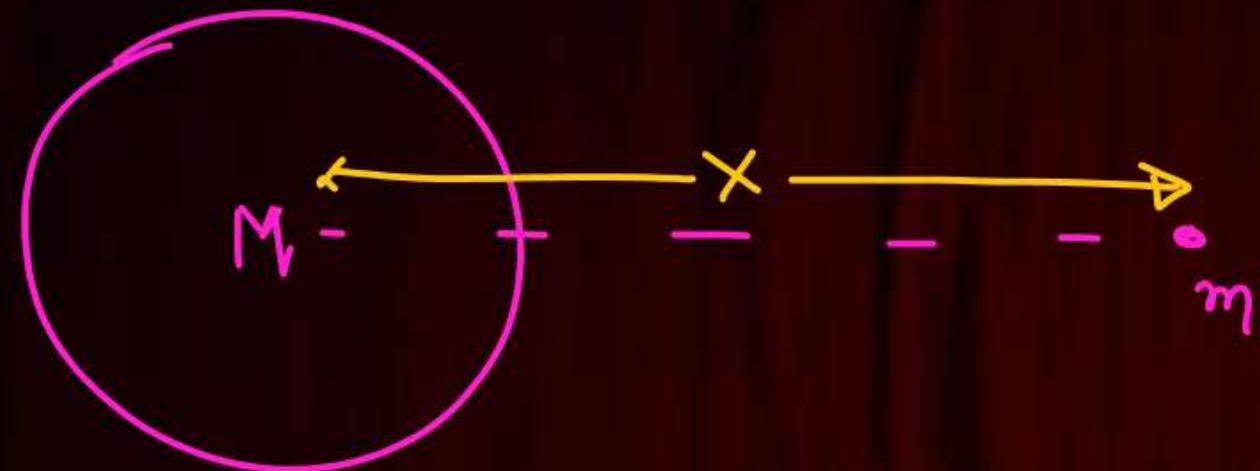
$$M_{\text{removed}} = \frac{M}{3} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^3 \quad | \text{ disc ke case mein.}$$

~~$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 S$~~

$\frac{M}{8}$

$$M_{\text{removed}} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \times \pi\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{M}{4}.$$



gravitation.

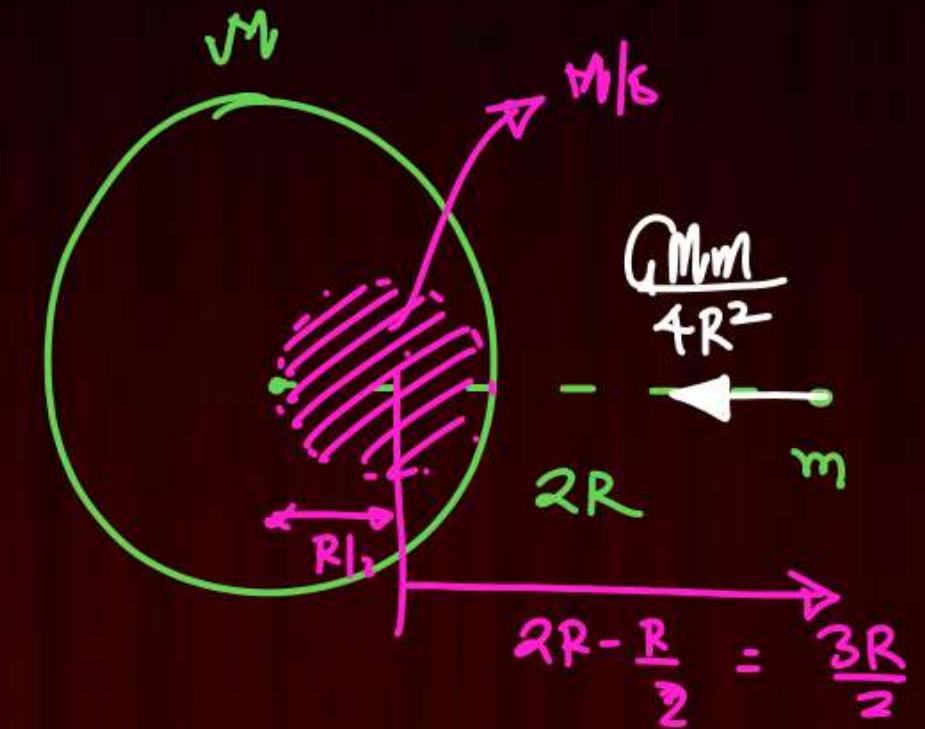
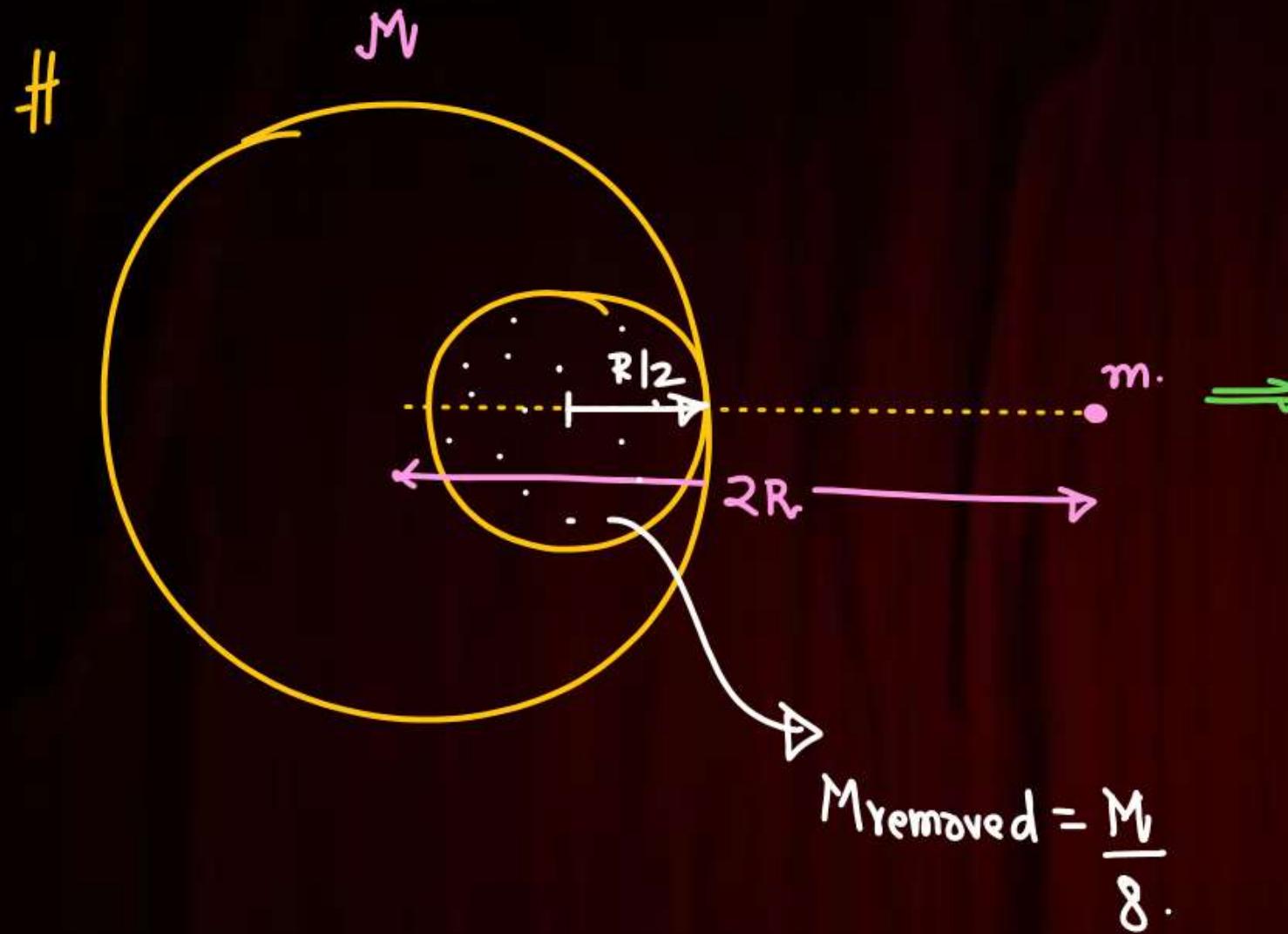
$$F = \frac{GMm}{x^2}$$



$$M_R = M - \frac{M}{7} = \frac{6M}{7}$$

$$F_{\text{new}} = ?$$

$$F_{\text{new}} = G \left(\frac{6M}{7} \right) m = \frac{6}{7} F$$



$$F_{\text{original}} = \frac{GMm}{(2R)^2}$$

$$F_{\text{final}} = \frac{GMm}{(2R)^2} - \frac{G(M/8)m}{(\frac{3R}{2})^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is $\frac{V_B^2}{V_C^2} = \frac{l - 2gl(1 - \cos 60^\circ)}{l - 2gl(1 - \cos 120^\circ)}$

A 2

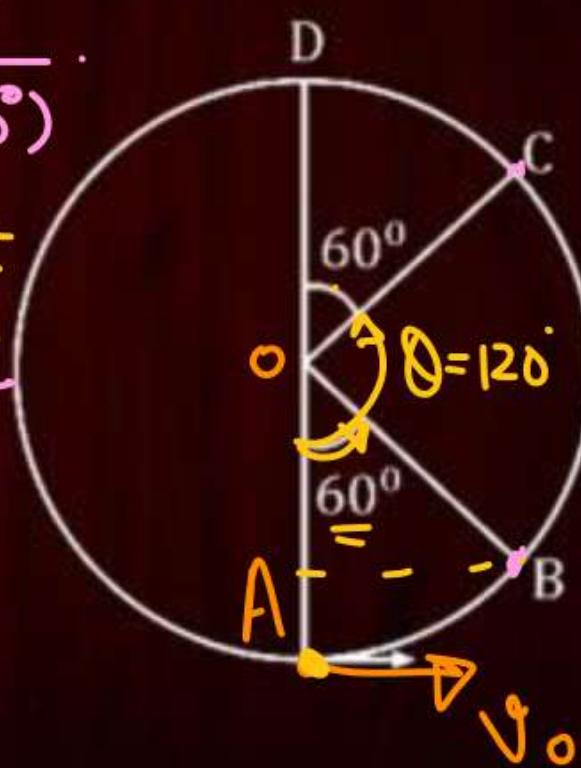
B 4

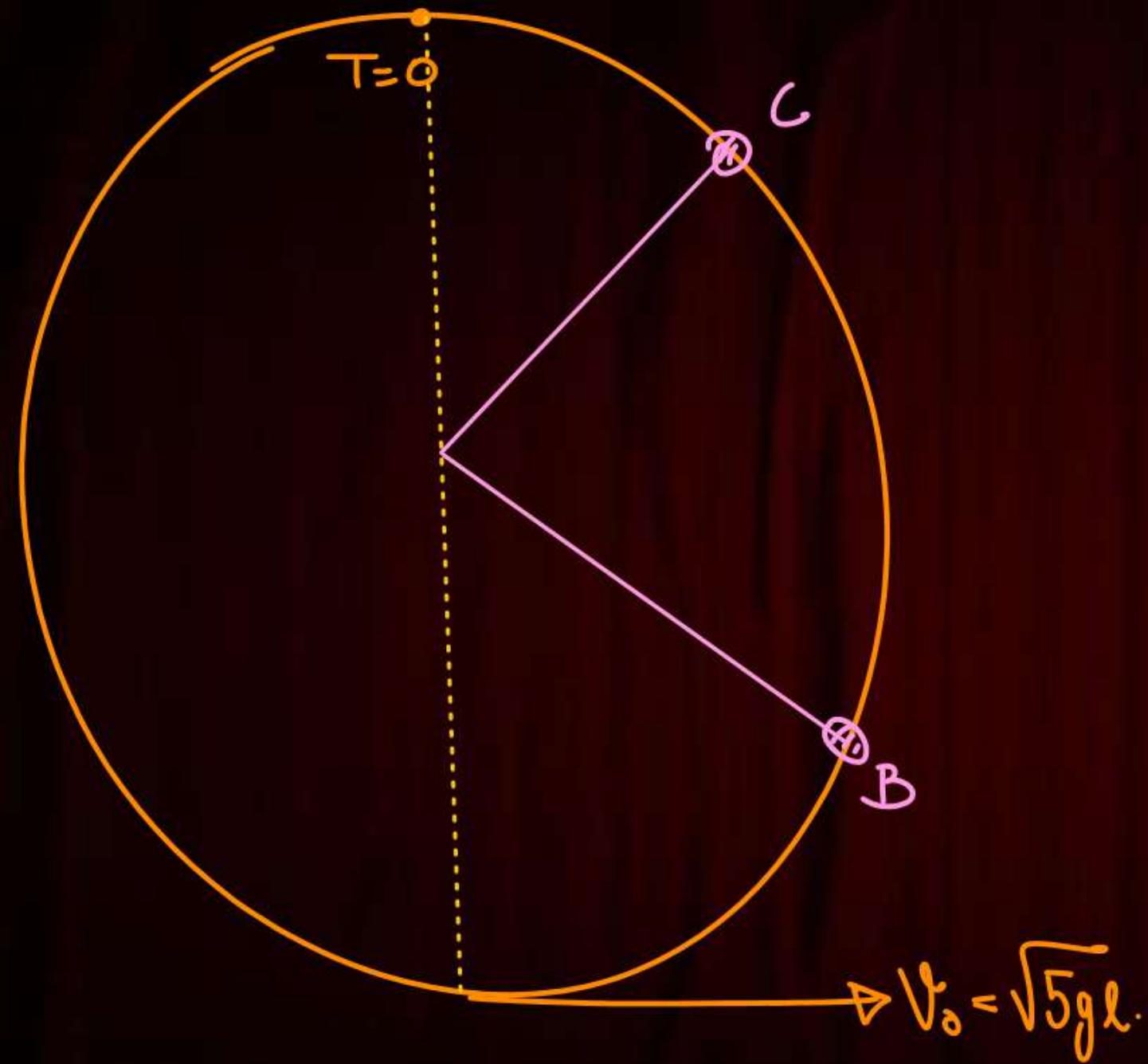
C 1

D 3

$$\frac{KE_B}{KE_C} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2}{\frac{1}{2}mv_C^2} = \frac{V_B^2}{V_C^2} = \frac{5gl - 2gl(1 - \cos 60^\circ)}{5gl - 2gl(1 - \cos 120^\circ)} \\ = \frac{5gl - gl}{5gl - 3gl} = \frac{4gl}{2gl} = \frac{2}{1}$$

Velocity at any angle θ $V = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 2gl(1 - \cos \theta)}$





$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \sqrt{5gl}$$

A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40 \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a 100 V power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** 2 mc and 0.4 J
- B** 2 mc and 0.2 J
- C** 4 mc and 0.2 J
- D** 8 mc and 2 J

Given: $C = 40 \mu\text{F}$, $V = 100 \text{ V}$, $K = 2$

Initial charge: $q_i = CV = 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$

Final charge: $q_{\text{new}} = 2q_i = 2 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$

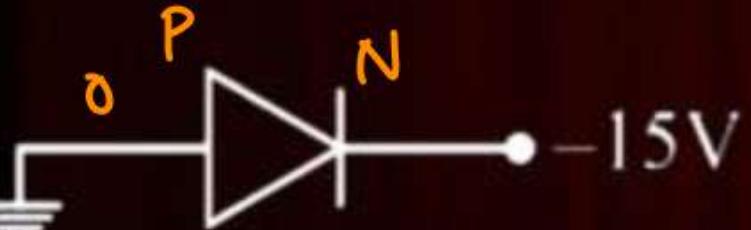
Change in charge: $\Delta q = q_{\text{new}} - q_i = 8 \times 10^{-3} - 4 \times 10^{-3} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$

Initial energy: $E_i = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100^2 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

Final energy: $E_f = \frac{1}{2} C'V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (2C) \times 100^2 = 2E_i = 2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

Change in energy: $\Delta E = E_f - E_i = 4 \times 10^{-3} - 2 \times 10^{-3} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

Identify the diode connected in forward bias

- A  $V_P = 2V$, $V_N = 4V$
- B  $V_P = -3V$, $V_N = -1V$
- C  $V_P = 0V$, $V_N = -15V$
- D  $V_P = -10V$, $V_N = 15V$

$$\text{F.B} \quad V_P > V_N$$
$$V_P - V_N = 2 - 4 = -2 \quad \times$$
$$-3 - (-1) = -2 \quad \times$$
$$0 - (-15) = +15 \quad \checkmark$$

What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C ?

A

$$\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$$

B

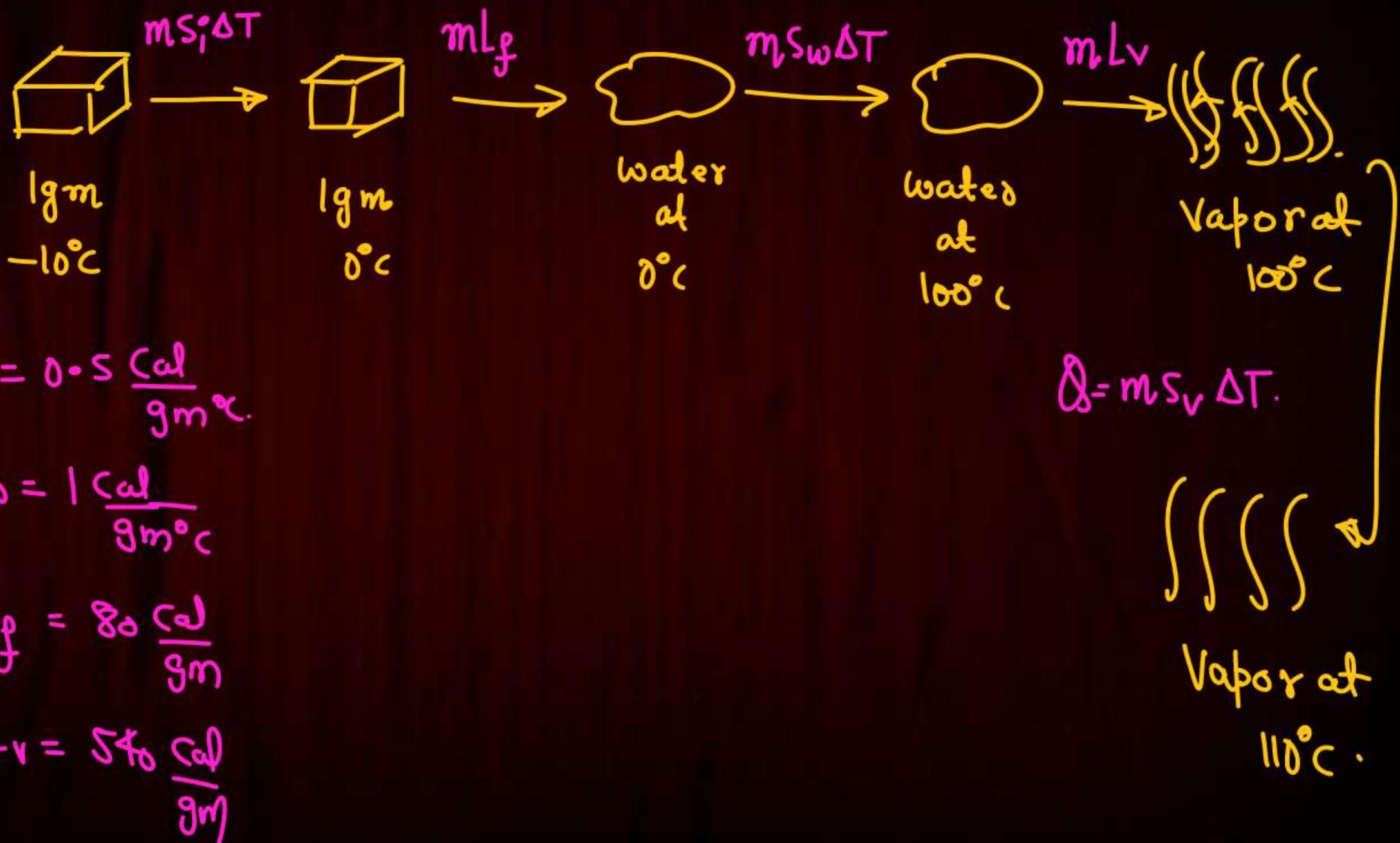
$$\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$$

C

$$\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$$

D

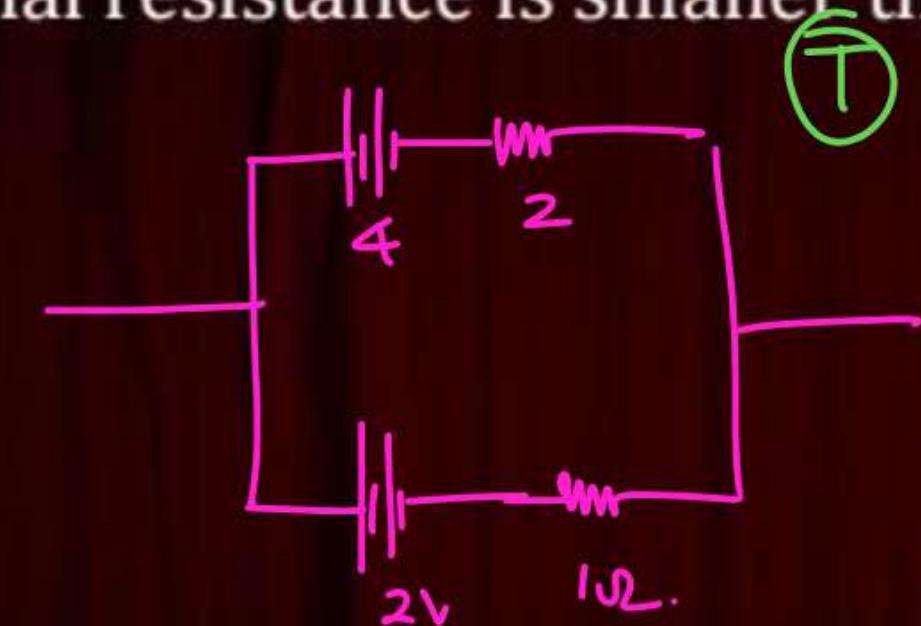
$$\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$$



Statement I- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery C Not a Necessary Condition) False.

Statement II- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

- A** I true , II false
- B** I false, II true
- C** Both true
- D** Both false



$$\frac{E_{eq}}{2/3} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{2}{1}$$

$$E_{eq} = \frac{2}{3} (4) = \frac{8}{3} \approx 3$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Series

$$R = L/KA$$

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and rightmost end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

A 40°C

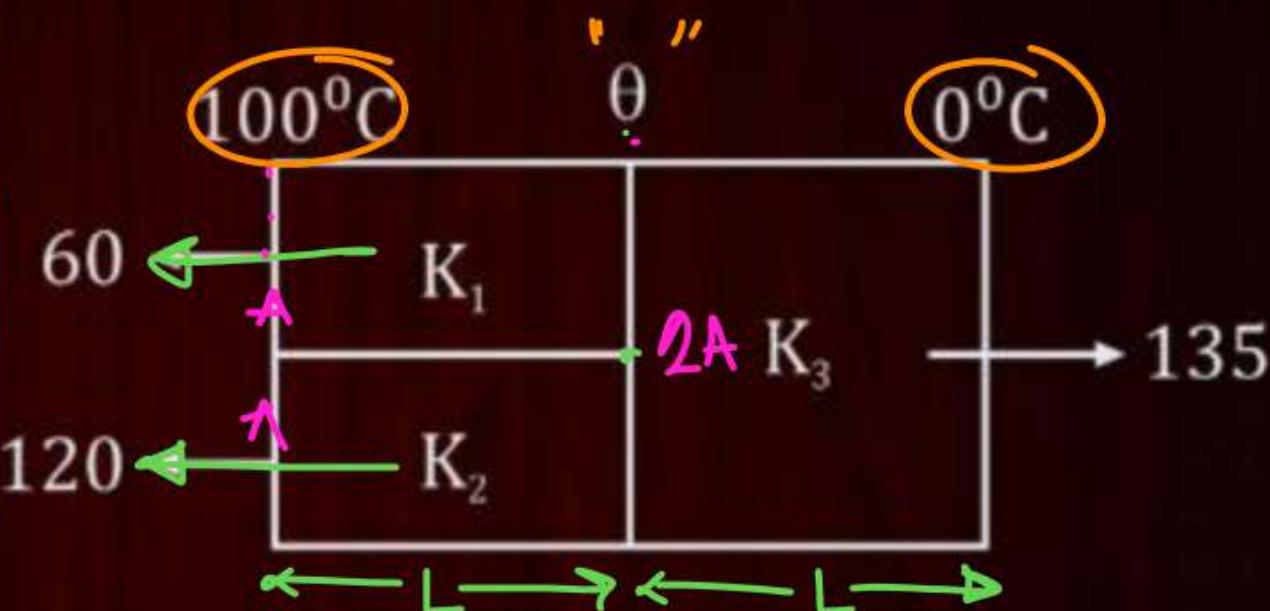
B 45°C

C 55°C

D 60°C

$$T_{\text{any Junction}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\theta - 100}{(60)A} + \frac{\theta - 100}{(120)A} + \frac{\theta - 0}{(135)2A} = 0$$



$$60(\theta - 100) + 120(\theta - 100) + 135\theta = 0$$

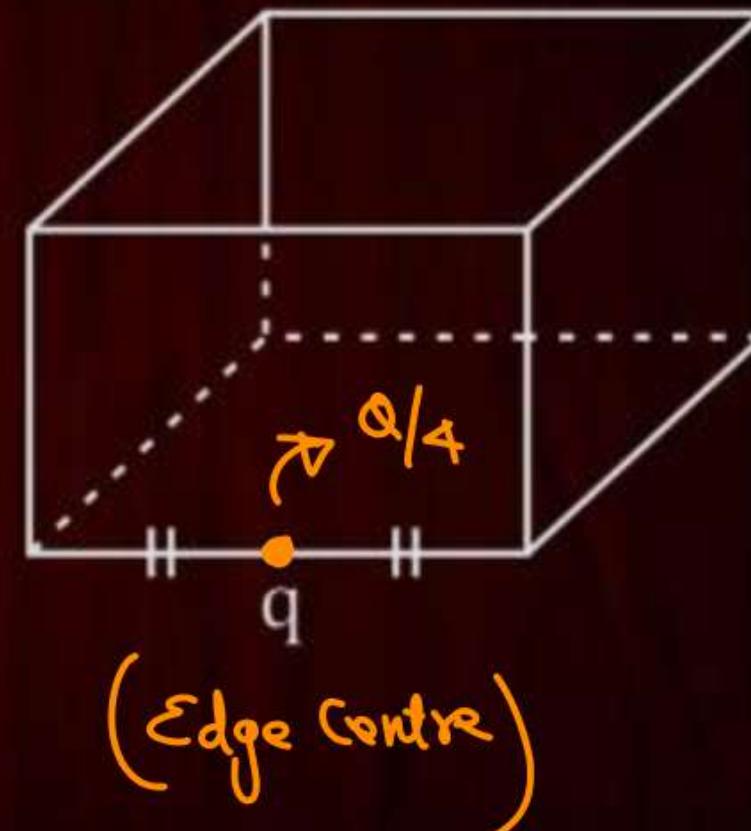
$$\begin{aligned} 60\theta & \quad 600 \\ 120\theta & \quad 1200 \\ 270 & \quad 270 \\ \hline 450 & \quad 450 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1800}{450}$$

A charge of value q is placed at the edge of a imaginary cube of side a as shown in figure. find the net flux through the cube.

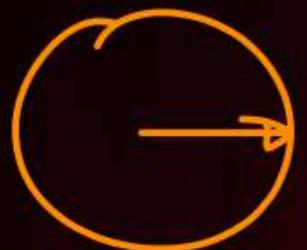
- A $q/6\epsilon_0$
- B $q/4\epsilon_0$
- C $q/8\epsilon_0$
- D $q/2\epsilon_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{\text{net}} &= \frac{q_i}{\epsilon_0} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\epsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$



$$e=1$$

Two spherical black bodies of radius 0.8 m and 0.2 m are at temperatures of 400 K and 800 K respectively. Find ratio of rate of heat loss.



$$r = 0.8$$

$$400\text{K}$$



$$r = 0.2$$

$$800\text{K}$$

Ratio

$$\left| \frac{dQ}{dt} \right|_1$$

$$\left| \frac{dQ}{dt} \right|_2$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \epsilon e A T^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{0.8}{0.2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{8} \right)^4$$

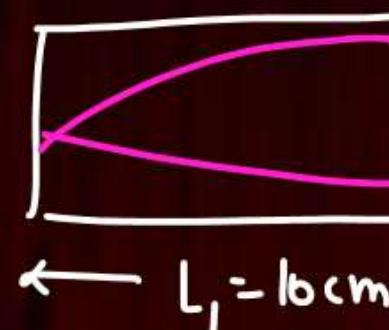
$$= \underline{\underline{\quad}}$$

A particle is projected with velocity 60 m/s at an angle 30° with respect to horizontal. It reaches height h_1 in 1st second and height h_2 in last second during its motion. Find the ratio of h_1/h_2



A closed organ pipe of length 10 cm is in 9th harmonic resonates with 4th harmonic of open organ pipe. Find the length of open organ pipe.

- A $L_0 = 15 \text{ cm}$
- B $L_0 = \frac{100}{9} \text{ cm}$
- C $L_0 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$
- D $L_0 = \frac{110}{7} \text{ cm}$



$$9v_0 = 4v_0'$$

$$\frac{9v_0}{4L} = \frac{4^2 v_0}{2L'}$$

$$L' = \frac{8}{9} \times L = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$$



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Combined Pdf →

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Manzil batch App .

Link in pinned Comments

thank YOU

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}_1 &= \alpha_1 \hat{i} + \alpha_2 t^2 \hat{j} + \alpha_3 t \hat{k} \\ \vec{r}_2 &= \beta_1 t \hat{i} + \beta_2 t^2 \hat{j} + \beta_3 t \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}$$

$$\# \quad \vec{L}_1 = \{\vec{L}_2\} \text{ at } t=1$$

$$v_1 = f(t)$$

$$v_2 = g(t)$$

$$\alpha, \beta = -$$

① "t" $v_1 \perp v_2$

$$\boxed{v_1 \cdot v_2 = 0}$$

② $v_1 = v_2 - t = \underline{2 \sec}$ $\alpha \underline{\beta}$

$$v_1 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$v_2 = \underline{\quad}$$



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PAPER DISCUSSION

Attempt : 01

Date : 22nd Jan 2024

Shift : 01



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Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

- (i) 10^{-4} M NaCl
- (ii) 10^{-3} M NaCl
- (iii) 10^{-2} M NaCl
- (iv) 10^{-4} M Urea

A I > II > III > IV

B III > II > I > IV

C II > I > III > IV

D II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

- A 0.4
- B 0.2
- C 0.6
- D 0.8

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

- A 1/2
- B 1/4
- C 1/16
- D 1/8

At 25°C a thermally insulated closed vessel containing liquid is stirred mechanically

- A** $\Delta U > 0$ $q < 0$ $u > 0$
- B** $\Delta U = 0$ $q > 0$ $u > 0$
- C** $\Delta U = 0$ $q = 0$ $u = 0$
- D** $\Delta U > 0$ $q = 0$ $u < 0$

Which of the following is not true?

- A** Decay constant does not depends on temperature
- B** Decay constant increases with temperature
- C** $t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{K}$
- D** None of these

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Inorganic *Chemistry*

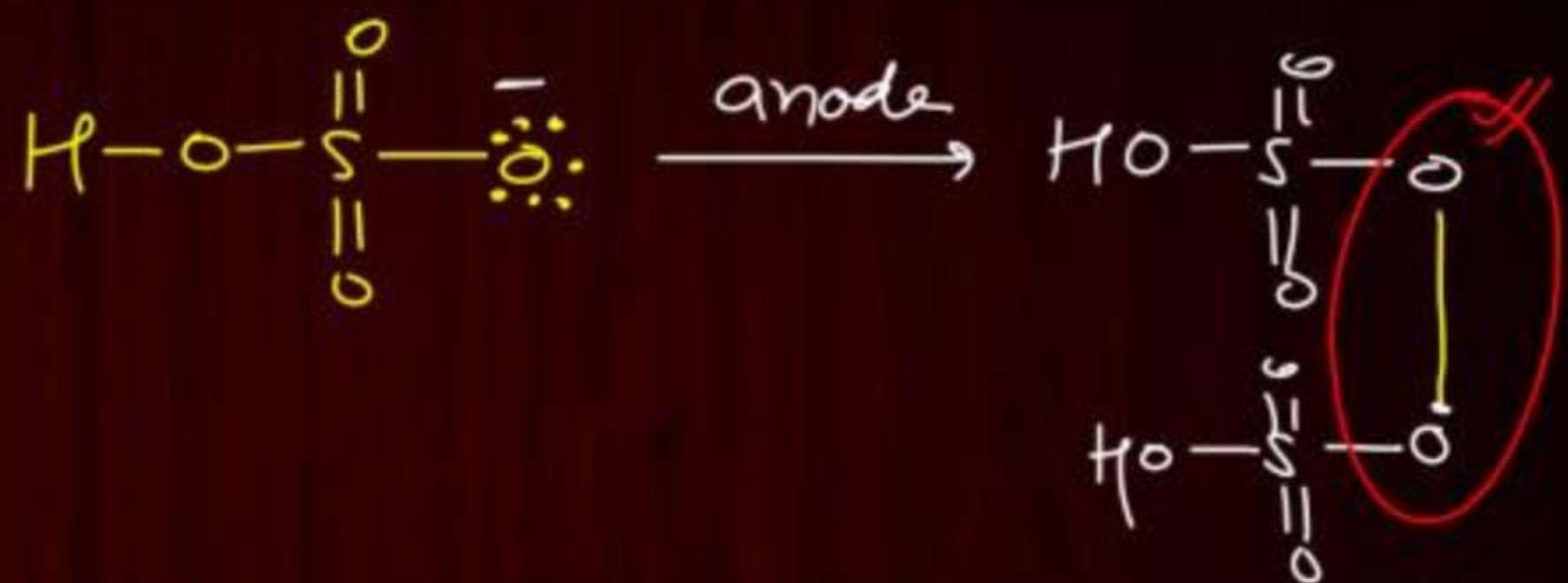
Electrolysis of which compound give $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$

A Electrolysis of conc. Na_2SO_4

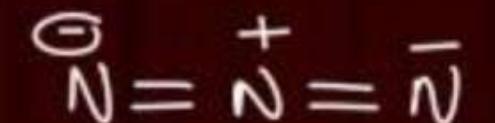
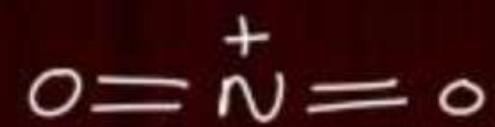
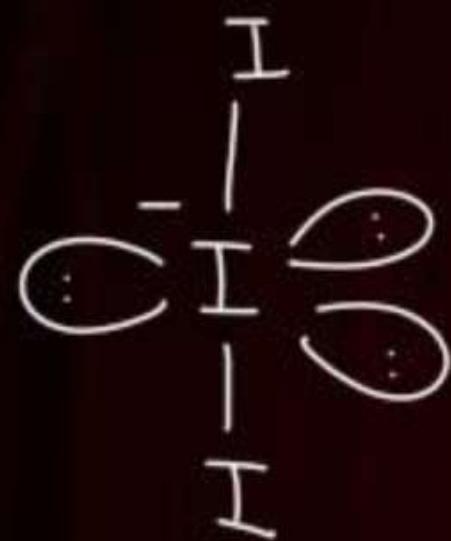
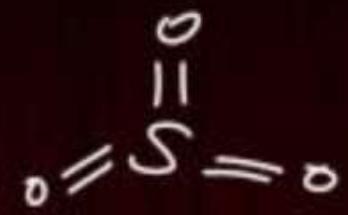
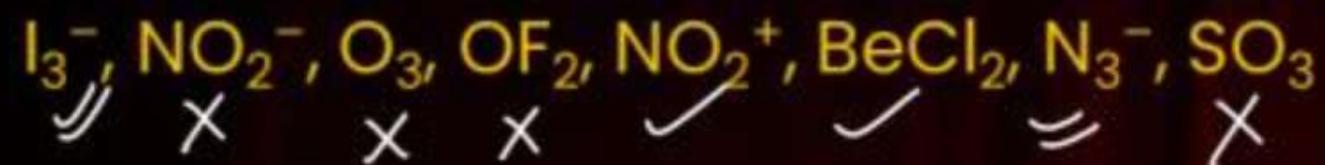
B Electrolysis of dil. Na_2SO_4

C Electrolysis of conc. H_2SO_4

D Electrolysis of dil. H_2SO_4



No. of linear compounds ?

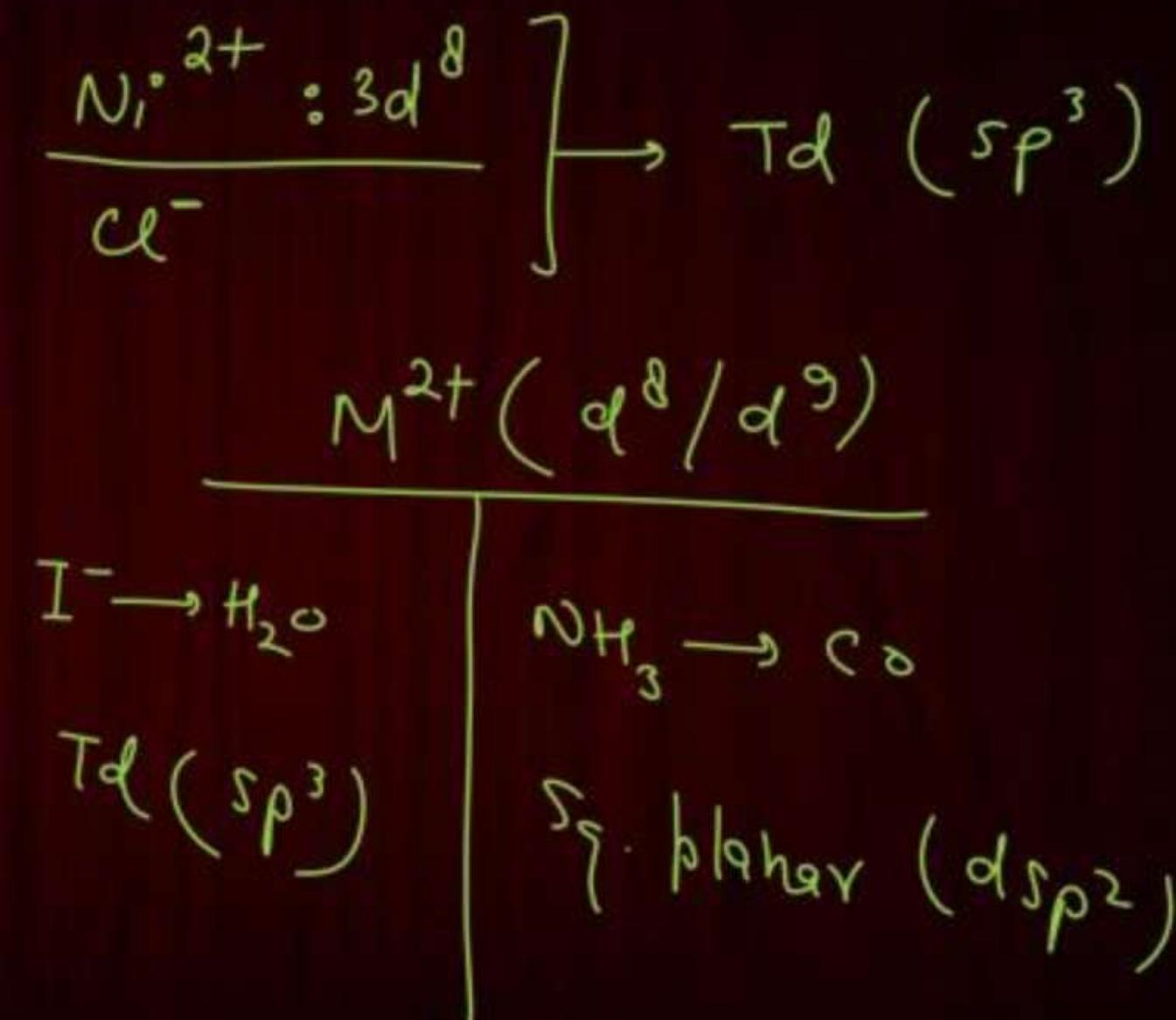


Which of the following has maximum size out of Al^{3+} , Mg^{2+} , F^- , Na^+ ?

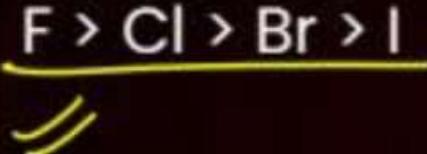
- A** Al^{3+}
- B** Mg^{2+}
- C** F^-
- D** Na^+

For $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ what is the charge on metal and shape of complex respectively?

- A $+2$ Tetrahedral
- B $+2$, square planar
- C $+4$, Tetrahedral
- D $+4$, square planar



The correct decreasing order of electronegativity is

- A F > Cl > Br > I

- B Cl > F > Br > I
- C F < Cl < Br < I
- D Br > F > I > Cl

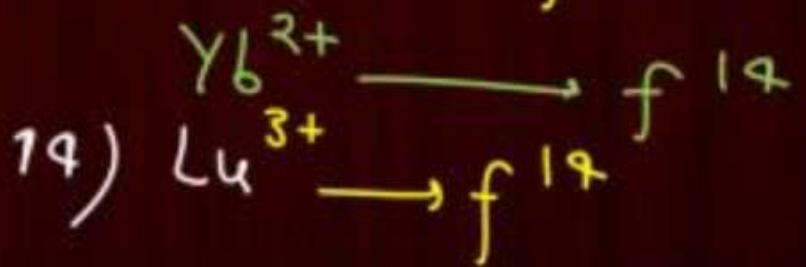
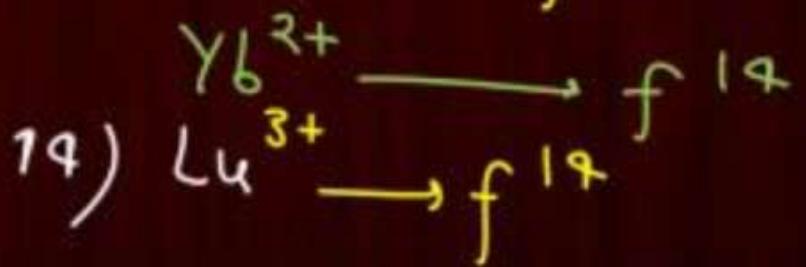
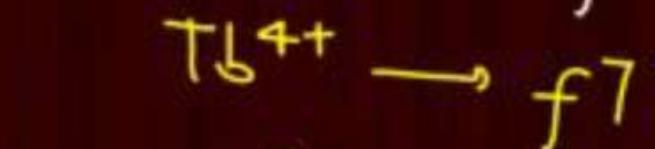
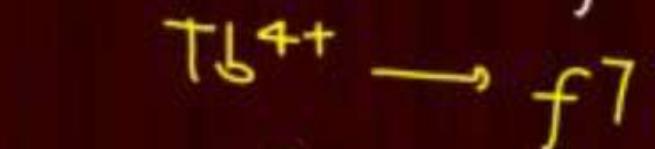
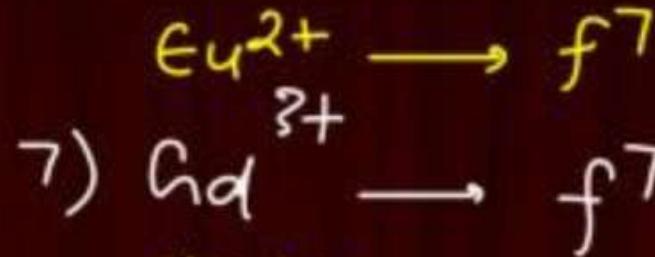
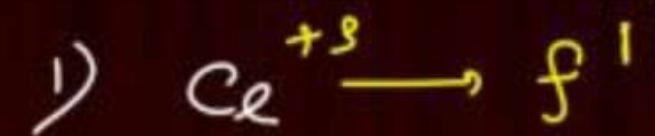
Which of the following lanthanide ion has 7 electrons in the outer most shell?

A) Eu^{+3}

B) Gd^{+3}

C) Sm^{2+}

D) Gd^{2+}



Which of the following electronegativity order is **incorrect?**

A $\text{Mg} < \text{Be} < \text{B} < \text{N}$

B $\text{Al} < \text{Si} < \text{C} < \text{N}$.

C $\text{S} < \text{Cl} < \text{O} < \text{F}$

D $\text{Al} < \text{Mg} < \text{B} < \text{N}$ //

Which of the following has $\mu = 0.$ B.M

- A $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ $Fe^{2+} (d^4) \text{ SFL}$
- B $K_3[Fe(SCN)_6]$ $Fe^{+3} (d^5)$
- C $K_3[Fe(NH_3)_6]$
- D $K_2[Fe(NH_3)_5Br]$

Element not showing variable oxidation state

A

Br

B

I

C

Cl

D

F



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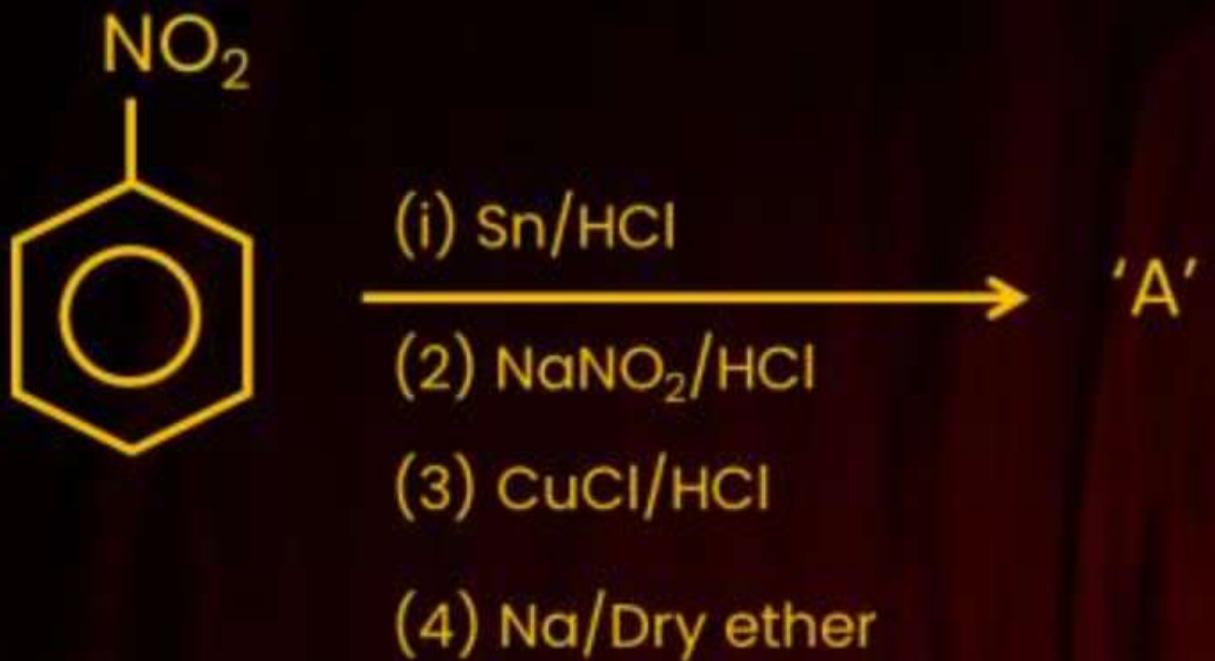


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2025

Organic *Chemistry*



Molecular weight of 'A' = ?

Calculate Number of stereoisomers of $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$



Weight of the organic compound is 180 g and the weight of the AgCl precipitated 143.5 g. Calculate the estimation of Cl in _____ %

wt of Cl = 35.5 g

Wt of Ag = 180 g.

Statement - I: $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will show nucleophilic substitution by S_NI mechanism in protic medium

Statement - II: $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will undergo nucleophilic substitution via S_N2 mechanism easy



- A** Statement- I and statement -II both are correct
- B** Statement- I and statement -II both are incorrect
- C** Statement- I is correct but statement -II is incorrect
- D** Statement- I is incorrect but statement -II is correct

Which of the following acid is present in Vitamin C?

A

Saccharic acid

B

Aspartic acid

C

Adipic acid

D

Ascorbic acid

Identify the incorrect statement

A

MP of Cis 2 butene is greater than tran 2-butene.

B

2-methyl 2-butene can have two geometrical isomer

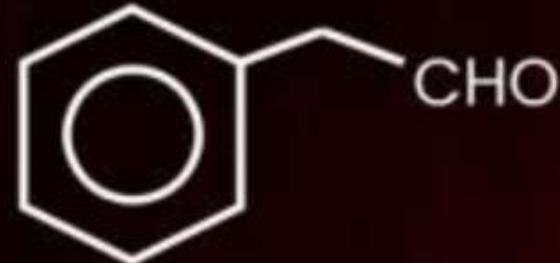
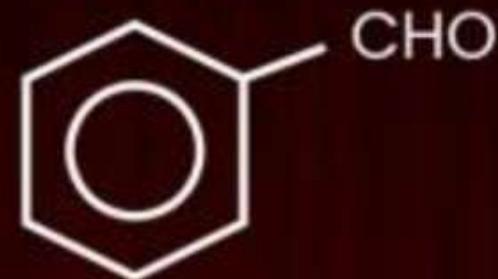
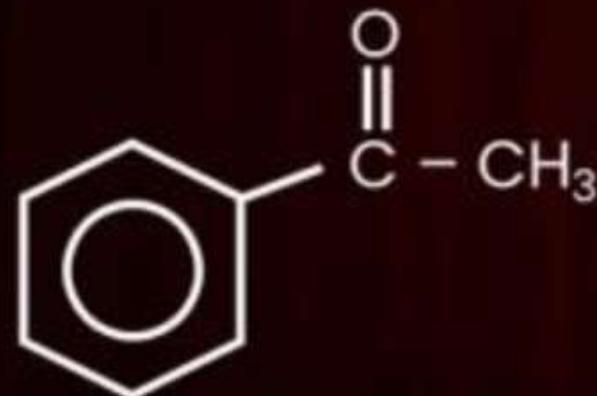
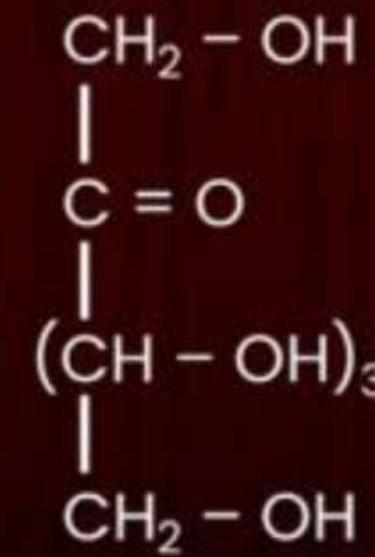
C

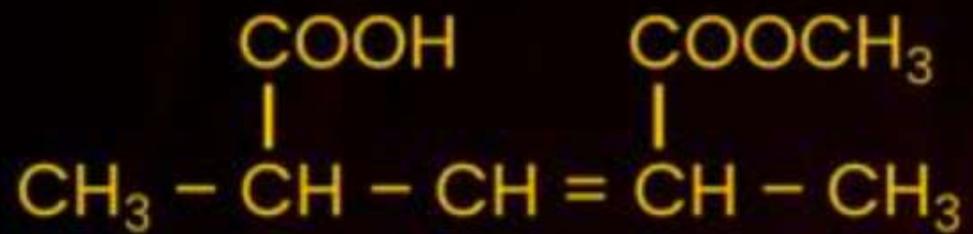
DP moment of cis 2 butene is greater than trans 2 butene

D

In trans isomer identical groups are opposite direction

Which of the following gives positive test with Fehling's solution?

A**B****C****D**



IUPAC Name ?

A

4-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid

B

3-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid

C

5-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid

D

2-methoxycarboxy-3-methylpentanoic acid

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PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

Shift : 01



Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0}$

- A** [AL]
- B** [AL⁻¹]
- C** [MAL]
- D** [MALT⁻¹]

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases.

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same.

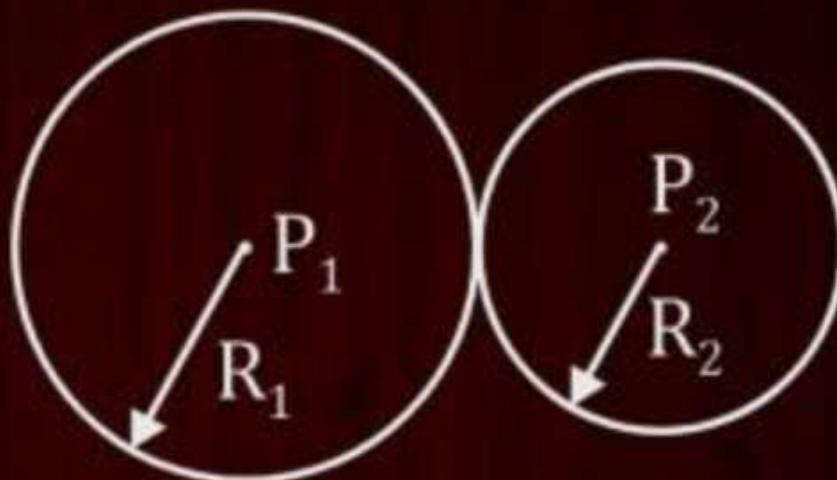
Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

A $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

B $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$

C $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$

D $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$



An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength is electron om the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

9

B

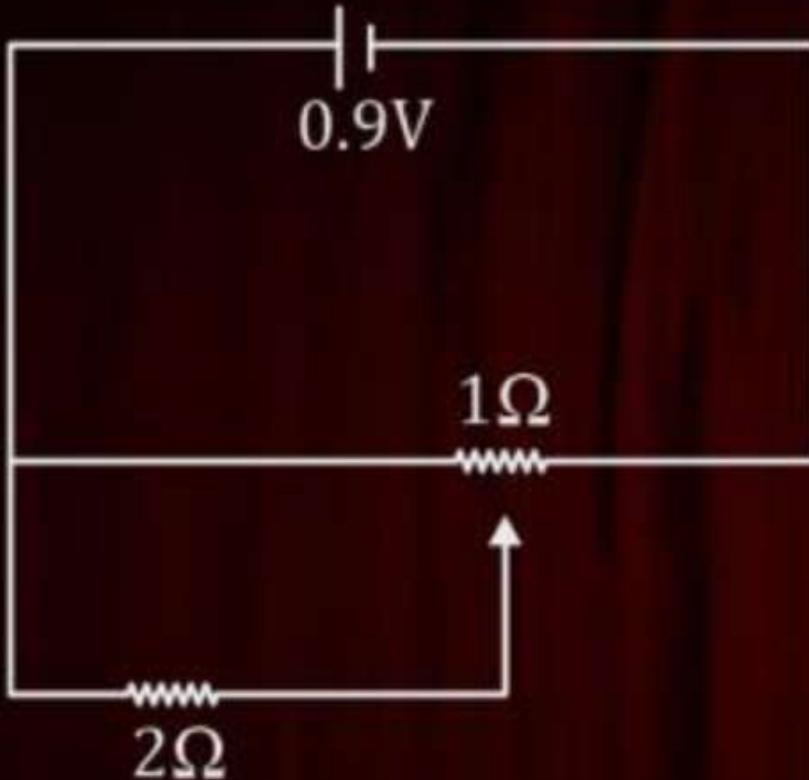
3

C

4

D

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω

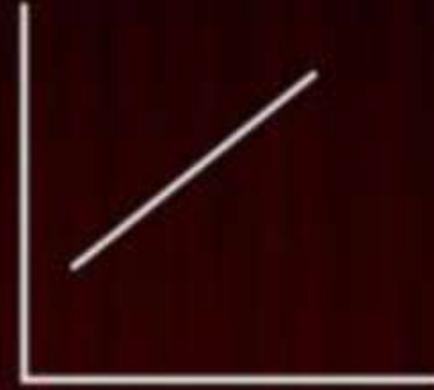
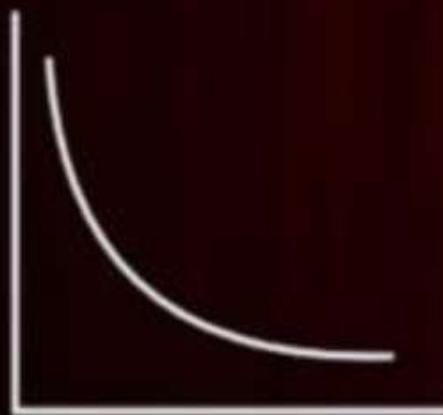


Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division.

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions.

- A** Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- B** Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- C** Both the statements are true.
- D** Both the statements are false.

Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

A**B****C****D**



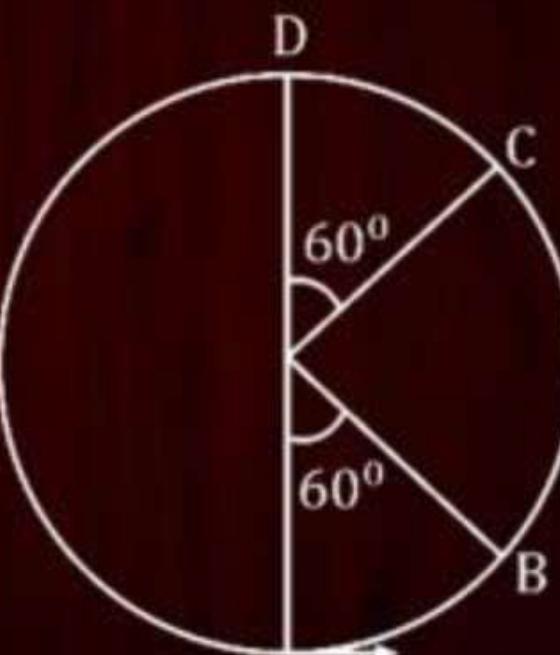
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From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.

A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is

- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 1
- D** 3



A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40 \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a 100 V power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** 2 mc and 0.4 J
- B** 2 mc and 0.2 J
- C** 4 mc and 0.2 J
- D** 8 mc and 2 J

Identify the diode connected in forward bias

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C?

- A** $\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$
- B** $\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$
- C** $\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$
- D** $\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$

Statement I- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery

Statement II- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

A

I true , II false

B

I false, II true

C

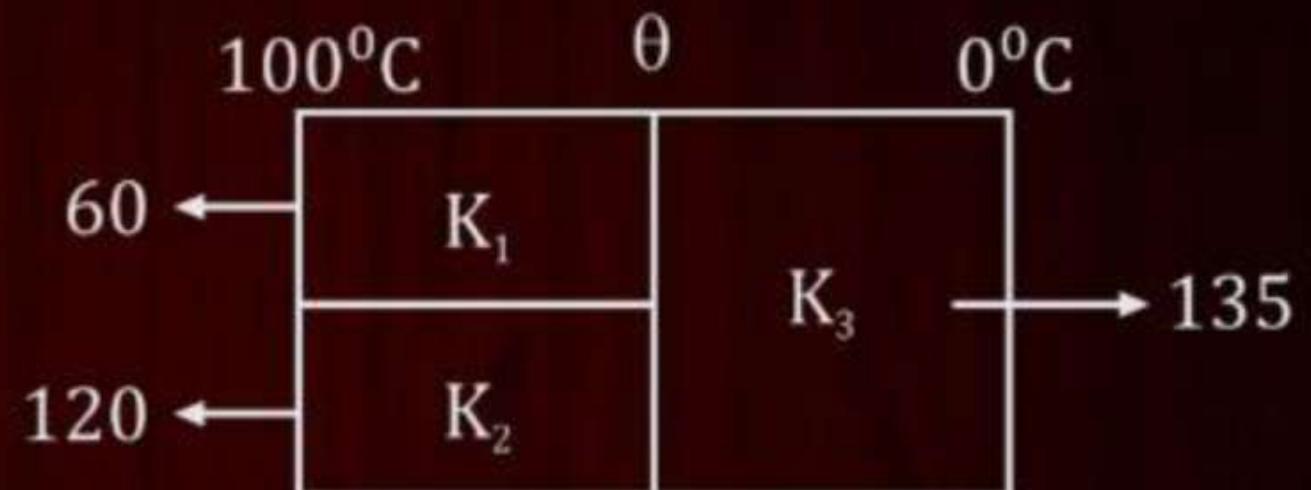
Both true

D

Both false

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and rightmost end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

- A 40°C
- B 45°C
- C 55°C
- D 60°C



A charge of value q is placed at the edge of a imaginary cube of side a as shown in figure.
find the net flux through the cube.

- A** $q/6\epsilon_0$
- B** $q/4\epsilon_0$
- C** $q/8\epsilon_0$
- D** $q/2\epsilon_0$



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Two spherical black bodies of radius 0.8 m and 0.2 m are at temperatures of 400 K and 800 K respectively. Find ratio of rate of heat loss.

A solid sphere of uniform density and radius R exerts a gravitational force of attraction F_1 on the particle P, distant $2R$ from the centre of the sphere. A spherical cavity of radius $R/3$ is now formed in the sphere as shown in figure. The sphere with cavity now applies a gravitational force F_2 on the same particle P. Find the ratio F_2 / F_1 .

- A** $7/9$
- B** $9/7$
- C** $11/12$
- D** $3/4$

A particle is projected with velocity 60 m/s at an angle 30° with respect to horizontal. It reaches height h_1 in 1st second and height h_2 in last second during its motion. Find the ratio of h_1/h_2

A closed organ pipe of length 10 cm is in 9th harmonic resonates with 4th harmonic of open organ pipe. Find the length of open organ pipe.

- A** $L_0 = 15 \text{ cm}$
- B** $L_0 = \frac{100}{9} \text{ cm}$
- C** $L_0 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$
- D** $L_0 = \frac{110}{7} \text{ cm}$

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Sub : Mathematics
Attempt : 01
Date : 12th Jan 2024
Shift : 01





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A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\text{gcd}(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$

If $s_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous & differentiable. Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.



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$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8$. Product of all real values of x.

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A))) = 2^{m+n} 3^{mn}$ where $m > n$ then find $4m + 3n$.

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

If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

- A** 4
- B** 5
- C** 6
- D** 7

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

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

Find $a_6 = ?$

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x)dx, I_2 \int xf(x)dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

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

The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$ then its latus rectum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\},$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m > n, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

A 31

B 33

C 29

D 28

If $f(x) = 16(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x)^2$ then the max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is respectively,

A $\frac{1001\pi^2}{33}$ and $\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$

B $\frac{1117\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

C $\frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

D $\frac{1268\pi^2}{27}$ and $\frac{3\pi^2}{16}$

If $8 = 3 + \frac{1}{4}(3 + p) + \frac{1}{4^2}(3 + p^2) + \dots \infty$, then the value of p is

A $\frac{14}{5}$

B $\frac{16}{5}$

C $\frac{3}{5}$

D $\frac{4}{5}$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.



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Thank
YOU